Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999

Division of STD Prevention

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
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The report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/1999SurvRpt.htm

Foreword

"STDs are hidden epidemics of enormous health and economic consequence in the United States. They are hidden because many Americans are reluctant to address sexual health issues in an open way and because of the biologic and social characteristics of these diseases. All Americans have an interest in STD prevention because all communities are impacted by STDs and all individuals directly or indirectly pay for the costs of these diseases. STDs are public health problems that lack easy solutions because they are rooted in human behavior and fundamental societal problems. Indeed, there are many obstacles to effective prevention efforts. The first hurdle will be to confront the reluctance of American society to openly confront issues surrounding sexuality and STDs. Despite the barriers, there are existing individual- and community-based interventions that are effective and can be implemented immediately. That is why a multifaceted approach is necessary to both the individual and community levels.

To successfully prevent STDs, many stakeholders need to redefine their mission, refocus their efforts, modify how they deliver services, and accept new responsibilities. In this process, strong leadership, innovative thinking, partnerships, and adequate resources will be required. The additional investment required to effectively prevent STDs may be considerable, but it is negligible when compared with the likely return on the investment. The process of preventing STDs must be a collaborative one. No one agency, organization, or sector can effectively do it alone; all members of the community must do their part. A successful national initiative to confront and prevent STDs requires widespread public awareness and participation and bold national leadership from the highest levels."[1]

[1]Concluding statement from the Institute of Medicine's Summary Report, *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1997, p.43.

Preface

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1999 presents statistics and trends of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States through 1999. This annual publication is intended as a reference document for policy makers, program managers, health planners, researchers, and others who are concerned with the public health implications of these diseases. The figures and tables in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data.

The surveillance information in this report is based on the following sources of data: (1) case reports from the STD project areas; (2) prevalence data from the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, STD project areas, the U.S. Job Corps, the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Projects, the U.S. Army, and the Indian Health Service; (3) sentinel surveillance of gonococcal antimicrobial resistance from the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project; and (4) national sample surveys implemented by federal and private organizations.

The STD surveillance systems operated by state and local STD control programs, which provide the case report data, are the sources of many of the figures and all of the statistical tables in this publication. These systems are an integral part of program management at all levels of STD prevention and control in the United States.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1999 consists of four parts. The **National Profile** contains figures that provide an overview of STD morbidity in the United States. The accompanying text identifies major findings and trends for selected STDs. The **Special Focus Profiles** contain figures and text describing STDs in selected subgroups and populations that are a focus of national and state prevention efforts. The **Detailed Tables** provide statistical information about STDs at the state, county, city, and national levels. The **Appendix** includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. Included in this section, are figures (A1-A3) that show progress made by states in converting from hardcopy aggregate reporting to electronic line-listed data.

Selected figures and tables in this document identify goals that reflect progress towards some of the Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) national health status objectives for STDs.[1] The original HP2000 health status objectives were developed in 1989 and revised in 1995. **Appendix** Table A1 displays progress made towards the HP2000 Priority Area 19, Objectives 19.1-19.8, for STDs. These objectives are used as reference points throughout this edition of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1999*. In addition, provisional Healthy People 2010[2] (HP2010) objectives for the rates of gonorrhea, primary and secondary syphilis, congenital syphilis, and the prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* genital infection among specific populations of adolescents and young adults are introduced in both the text and in the **Appendix**.

Any comments and suggestions that would improve the usefulness of future publications are appreciated and should be sent to Director, Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD,

and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop E-02, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333.

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[1]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1995.

[2]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2000.

Acknowledgments

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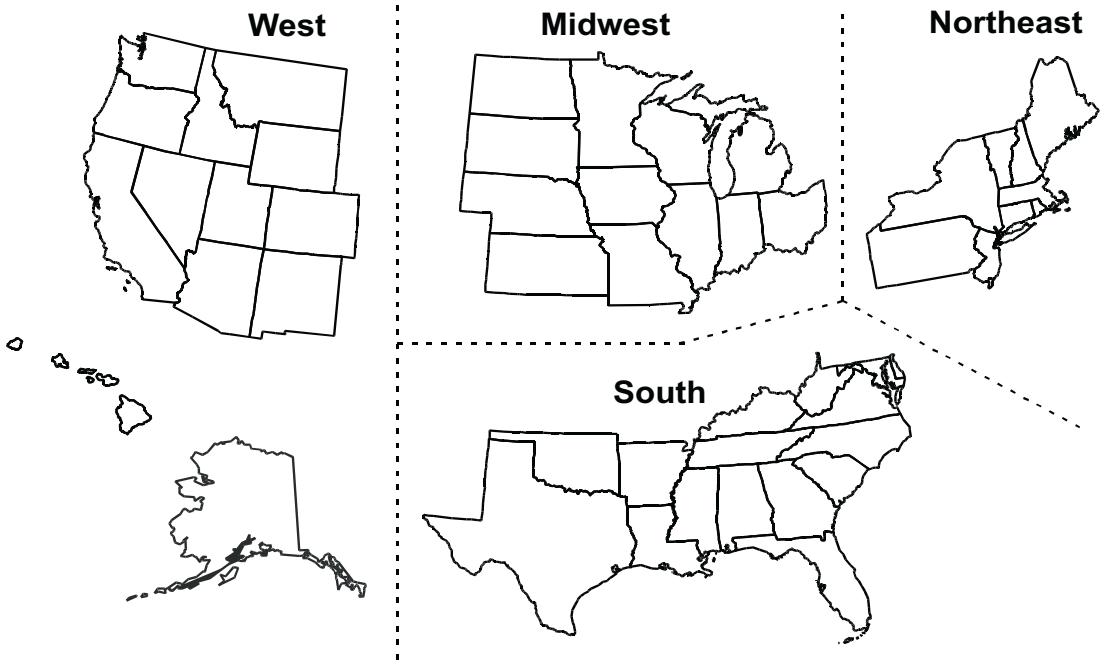

West	Midwest	South	Northeast
Alaska	Illinois	Alabama	Connecticut
Arizona	Indiana	Arkansas	Maine
California	Iowa	Delaware	Massachusetts
Colorado	Kansas	District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Hawaii	Michigan	Florida	New Jersey
Idaho	Minnesota	Georgia	New York
Montana	Missouri	Kentucky	Pennsylvania
Nevada	Nebraska	Louisiana	Rhode Island
New Mexico	North Dakota	Maryland	Vermont
Oregon	Ohio	Mississippi	
Utah	South Dakota	North Carolina	
Washington	Wisconsin	Oklahoma	
Wyoming		South Carolina	
		Tennessee	
		Texas	
		Virginia	
		West Virginia	

National Overview of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 1999

The logo on the cover of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1999* is a reminder of the multifaceted, national dimensions of the morbidity, mortality, and costs that result from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States. It highlights the central role of STD prevention in improving women's and infants' health and in promoting HIV prevention. Organized collaboration among interested, committed public and private organizations is the key to reducing STDs and their related health burdens in our population. As noted in the report of the Institute of Medicine, *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases,*[1] surveillance is a key component of our efforts to prevent and control these diseases.

This overview summarizes national surveillance data on the three diseases for which we have federally-funded control programs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Several observations for 1999 are worthy of note.

In 1999, 659,441 cases of infection with genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* were reported to CDC. This case count corresponds to a rate of 254.1 cases per 100,000 persons, an increase of 8.5% compared with the rate of 234.2 in 1998. Rates of reported chlamydial infection among women have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when public programs for screening and treatment of women were first established to avert pelvic inflammatory disease and related complications. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to expand further in response to the recently implemented Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women aged 15 to 25 years of age who are provided care through managed care organizations.[2] The increase in chlamydia case reports in 1999 most likely represents a continued increase in screening for this infection and also increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs), which are more sensitive than other types of chlamydia screening tests.

In 1999, the overall reported rate of chlamydial infection among women (404.5 cases per 100,000 females) was four times the reported rate among men (94.7 cases per 100,000 males), reflecting the large number of women screened for this disease. However, with the increased availability of urine testing with the NAATs, men are increasingly being tested for chlamydial infection. From 1995 to 1999, the reported chlamydial infection rate in males increased by 64.1% (from 57.7 to 94.7 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 27.9% increase in women over this period (from 316.3 to 404.5 cases per 100,000 females).

Data from multiple sources on prevalence of chlamydial infection in defined populations have been useful in monitoring disease burden and guiding chlamydia screening programs. These data show that in many states prevalence of infection remains substantially above the HP2000 goal of 5% for sexually active women aged 15 to 24 years. In 1999, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among women aged 15 to 24 years who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states and the Virgin Islands was 5.5% (range, 2.6% to 15.0%) and at selected prenatal clinics in 22 states, 7.2% (range, 4.5% to 14.4%). For economically-disadvantaged women aged 16 to 24 years who entered the U.S. Job Corps in 1999, from 32 states , the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico the median state-specific prevalence was 11.1% (range, 5.7% to 18.9%). For women aged 17

to 37 years entering the U.S. Army, the overall chlamydia prevalence was 9.9% (range, 4.1%-19.6% by state of residence), and for women aged 15 to 30 years screened at Indian Health Service (IHS) clinics in four IHS regions, the prevalence ranged from 5.4% to 10.8%. For adolescent women entering juvenile detention centers in 21 U.S. counties, the median chlamydia positivity was 13.0% (range, 4.9% to 25.2%). For males entrants to the U.S. Army who were screened in 1999, the overall chlamydia prevalence was 4.7% (range, 1.1% to 10.3% by state of residence). For adolescent men entering juvenile detention centers in 23 counties, the median chlamydia positivity was 4.3% (range, 1.5% to 10.0%). Although these data on prevalence are not entirely comparable because of differences in the performance characteristics of the screening tests and variations in screening criteria, they provide important information on the continuing high burden of disease in these populations.

In parts of the United States where large scale chlamydia screening programs have been instituted, prevalence of disease has often declined substantially. During 1988-1999, among 15- to 44-year-old women participating in the screening programs in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X family planning clinics, chlamydia test positivity declined 62% (from 13.0% to 4.9%). After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity, chlamydia test positivity decreased in five of 10 HHS regions from 1998 to 1999, increased in four regions and remained the same in one. Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions, most likely due to the effectiveness of screening and treating women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to the increases in positivity seen in other regions. See the **Appendix** for a definition of the HHS regions.

Following a 72% decline in the reported rate of gonorrhea from 1975 to 1997, in 1999 the gonorrhea rate increased for the second year in a row. The gonorrhea rate for 1999 (133.2 cases per 100,000 persons) was 1.2% higher than the 1998 rate (131.6 cases per 100,000 persons) and 9.2% higher than the rate reported in 1997 (122.0 per 100,000 persons). Although screening (usually associated with simultaneous testing for chlamydial infection) and improved reporting may account for a portion of the recent increase, true increases in disease in some populations and geographic areas also appear to have occurred. The 1999 rate for gonorrhea exceeds the Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) objective of 100 cases per 100,000 persons.

The gonorrhea rate in the U.S. among females in 1999 was similar to the rate in 1998 (129.9 and 130.0 cases per 100,000 females respectively). However, from 1998 to 1999, the gonorrhea rate in men increased by 2.5%, from 132.7 to 136.0 cases per 100,000 males. In contrast to the 20 years prior to 1998, which generally exhibited decreasing age-specific rates for gonorrhea, for most 5-year age categories there was little change in the reported rates between 1998 and 1999. Similar to chlamydia, rates of gonorrhea in women are particularly high in 15- to 19-year-olds.

In 1999, new data on gonorrhea prevalence in defined populations were available from several sources. These data showed continuing high burden of disease in adolescents and young adults in some parts of the United States. Among 15- to 24-year-old women attending selected family planning clinics in 32 states, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 1.0% (range, 0% to 5.2%). For women in this age group attending selected prenatal clinics in 15 states, the median prevalence was 1.1% (range, 0% to 4.1%). For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the U.S. Job Corps in 14 states in 1999, the median gonorrhea prevalence was 3.6% (range, 0.9% to 9.4%). The median gonorrhea prevalence among adolescent women entering juvenile detention centers in 14

counties was 6.4% (range, 1.3% to 14.1%); for adolescent men entering detention facilities in 11 counties, the median prevalence was 1.9% (range, 0.4% to 3.8%).

Antimicrobial resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* remains a continuing concern, with the most recent threat being the increase in fluoroquinolone resistance that has been reported most notably from several Asian countries. Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that has been recommended for treatment of gonorrhea by CDC; this is an oral medication that is inexpensive and effectively treats gonorrhea with a single dose. Although only 0.4% of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates tested through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) in 1999 demonstrated resistance to ciprofloxacin, this was a substantial increase from 1998, when only 0.1% of isolates were reported to be resistant. Of note, 14.3% of GISP isolates from Hawaii in 1999 were resistant to ciprofloxacin, requiring a change in the gonorrhea treatment recommendations in that state. See **Appendix** for a further description of GISP.

Data on characteristics of patients in the GISP sample have been used to obtain information on the sexual orientation of male STD clinic patients with gonorrhea. In 1999, there was a continuing increase in the proportion of GISP isolates from men who have sex with men (MSM). In 1999, the proportion of GISP isolates from MSM increased to 13.1% compared with 12.0% in 1998. In 1988 only 4.0% of isolates were from MSM. The proportional increase in MSM in GISP has corresponded to an absolute increase in gonorrhea cases among MSM at STD clinics in several large cities that participate in GISP.

In view of the important role of syphilis in facilitating the transmission of HIV infection, the differential impact of syphilis on racial and ethnic minorities, and the recent cyclical decline in this disease, the National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States was developed, and announced by the Surgeon General in October 1999[2]. The 6,657 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in 1999 were the fewest cases reported in the United States since 1957. The P&S syphilis rate of 2.5 per 100,000 persons (the lowest since national reporting began in 1941) is below the HP2000 objective of 4 cases per 100,000 persons, but remains substantially above the goal for syphilis elimination of 0.4 cases per 100,000 persons (about 1,000 cases per year).[3]

The number of P&S syphilis cases reported in 1999 was 5.4% lower than the 7,035 cases reported in 1998. However, this decline was substantially less than the reductions of approximately 20% per year since the last major syphilis epidemic peaked in 1990. Although this smaller decline may partially reflect improved case finding and reporting, it also reflects the persistence of this disease in some populations and recent outbreaks in several geographic areas, including outbreaks among MSM.

One factor that greatly facilitates syphilis elimination efforts is that this disease continues to be primarily reported only in specific areas of the country. In 1999, 79% of the 3,115 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis and half of all the cases were reported from only 25 (0.8%) of the counties. However, 1999 P&S syphilis rates exceeded the HP2000 objective in 265 counties (9% of the total number of U.S. counties). These 265 counties accounted for 74% of all reported P&S syphilis cases. Ninety-two percent (243 out of 265) of these counties are located in the southern United States. In addition, 9 of the 11 states with 1999 reported rates of P&S syphilis greater than the HP2000 objective are located in the South. These data suggest that comprehensive syphilis prevention efforts focused in the South could markedly reduce the number of syphilis cases occurring in the United States.

Between 1998 and 1999, the national rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 34%, from 21.6 to 14.3 cases per 100,000 live births. The continuing reduction in congenital syphilis rates, evident since the early 1990s, reflects the substantial reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women over the same period. In 1999, only one state had a reported rate of congenital syphilis that exceeded the HP2000 objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births.

Although wide disparities exist in the reported rates of STDs among racial and ethnic groups, there has been a reduction in these differences for some diseases over the past five years. For example, the P&S syphilis rate reported for 1999 among African-Americans was 30 times the rate reported among whites, reflecting a substantial decline from 1995, when the rate ratio was 56. Although reporting biases likely magnify differences in reported rates by race and ethnicity, these factors continue as risk markers among the U.S. population that correlate with other, more fundamental, determinants of health status such as socioeconomic status and access to quality medical care.

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[1]Institute of Medicine. *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Committee on Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1997.

[2]National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). *HEDIS 2000: Technical Specifications*, Washington, DC, 1999, pp. 68-70, 285-286.

[3]Division of STD Prevention. *The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States*. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999.

National Profile

The **National Profile** section contains figures showing trends and the distribution of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) by age, gender, race/ethnicity and location for the United States. Where relevant, the figures illustrate progress towards specific objectives for the nation published in *Healthy People 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions* and towards the provisional objectives given in *Healthy People 2010: Conference Edition**.

*See the **Appendix** for a listing of the Healthy People 2000 and provisional Healthy People 2010 objectives for the diseases addressed in this report.

Chlamydia

Infections due to *Chlamydia trachomatis* are the most commonly reported notifiable disease in the United States. They are among the most prevalent of all STDs and, since 1994, have comprised the largest proportion of all STDs reported to CDC (Table 1). In women, chlamydial infections, which are usually asymptomatic, often result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which is a major cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggest that such screening programs can lead to a reduction in the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.[1] As with other inflammatory STDs, chlamydial infection can facilitate the transmission of HIV infection. In addition, pregnant women infected with chlamydial infection can pass the infection to their infants during delivery, resulting in neonatal ophthalmia and pneumonia.

The increase in reported chlamydial infections during the 1990s reflects the expansion of chlamydia screening activities, use of increasingly sensitive diagnostic tests, an increased emphasis on case reporting from providers and laboratories, and improvements in the information systems for reporting. However, many women who are at risk for this infection are still not being tested, reflecting the lack of awareness among some health care providers and the limited resources available to support screening. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to expand further in response to the recently implemented Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women 15 to 25 years of age who are provided care through managed care organizations.[2] To better monitor trends in disease burden in defined populations during the expansion of chlamydia screening activities, data on chlamydia positivity among persons screened in a variety of settings are used; in most instances, test positivity serves as a reasonable approximation of prevalence.[3] In parts of the United States where large scale chlamydia screening programs have been instituted, prevalence of the disease has often declined substantially.

- In 1999, 49 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases to CDC (Figure 1, Table 5). For the state of New York, only cases identified in New York City were reported.
- In 1999, 659,441 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 49 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 254.1 cases per 100,000 persons, an increase of 8.5% compared with the rate of 234.2 in 1998. The reported number of chlamydial infections was approximately two times greater than the number of reported cases of gonorrhea (360,076 gonorrhea cases were reported in 1999, Table 1).
- From 1987 through 1999, the reported rates of chlamydial infection increased from 50.8 to 254.1 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 2, Table 1). The continuing increase in reported cases likely represents the further expansion of screening for this infection and also increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests, which are more sensitive than other types of screening tests.
- For the years 1996-1999, the chlamydia case rate in the Southern region of the United States (203.9, 230.1, 268.4, and 289.4 cases per 100,000 persons

respectively) was higher than in any other region of the country (Table 5, Figures 3 and 4). The higher rates in this region reflect an expansion of screening activities in the South in addition to the high burden of disease in this region. Before 1996, reported chlamydia rates were highest in the West and Midwest, where substantial public resources had been committed for screening programs, for example in family planning clinics.

- Between 1998 and 1999, rates of chlamydial infection reported from selected large cities (over 200,000 population) increased by 6% from 361.8 to 382.0 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 5, Table 9).
- In 1999, the overall reported rate of chlamydial infection among women in the U.S. (404.5 cases per 100,000 females) was four times higher than the reported rate among men (94.7 cases per 100,000 males), reflecting the large number of women screened for this disease (Figure 6, Tables 6 and 7). The lower rates among men suggest that many of the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not diagnosed or reported. However, with the advent of the new, highly sensitive nucleic acid amplification tests that can be performed on urine, symptomatic and asymptomatic men are increasingly being diagnosed with chlamydial infection. From 1995 to 1999, the reported chlamydial infection rate in males increased by 64.1% (from 57.7 to 94.7 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 27.9% increase in women over this period (from 316.3 to 404.5 cases per 100,000 females) (Tables 6 and 7).
- For women, the highest age-specific reported rates of chlamydia in 1999 occurred among 15- to 19- year-olds (2,483.8 per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2,187.1 per 100,000 females). Age-specific reported rates among men, while substantially lower than the rates in similarly aged women, were also highest in these age groups (Figure 7, Table 3B).
- Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. In 1993, chlamydia screening services for women were initiated in three additional HHS regions (III, VII, and VIII) and, in 1995, in the remaining HHS regions (I, II, IV, V, VI, and IX). In some regions, federally-funded chlamydia screening supplements local- and state-funded screening programs.
- In 1999, the median chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened during visits to selected family planning clinics in all states and outlying areas was 5.5% (range, 2.6% to 15.0%) (Figure 8). In many states, the chlamydia test positivity exceeded the HP2000 objective of 5% for this population, and in nearly all states chlamydia positivity exceeded the HP2010 provisional objective of 3%.[4]
- The effectiveness of large-scale screening programs in reducing chlamydia prevalence in women has been well documented in areas where this intervention has been in place for several years. For example, from 1988 to 1999, the screening programs in Health and Human Services Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) family planning clinics demonstrated a decline in chlamydia positivity of 62% from 13.0% to 4.9% among 15- to 44-year-old women (Figure 9); these positivity values were adjusted for changes in the sensitivity of laboratory tests (see **Appendix)**.[5]

- After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (see **Appendix**), chlamydia test positivity decreased in five of 10 HHS regions from 1998 to 1999, increased in four regions and remained the same in one (Figure 9). Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions due to the effectiveness of screening and treatment of women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to increases in positivity in other regions.
- Additional information on chlamydia screening programs for women of reproductive age and chlamydia among adolescents and minority populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles** section.

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[1]Scholes D, Stergachis A, Heidrich FE, Andrilla H, Holmes KK, Stamm WE. Prevention of pelvic inflammatory disease by screening for cervical chlamydial infection. *N Engl J Med* 1996;34(21): 1362-66.

[2]National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). *HEDIS 2000: Technical Specifications*, Washington, DC, 1999, pp. 68-70, 285-286.

[3]Dicker LW, Mosure D, Levine W. Chlamydia positivity versus prevalence: what's the difference? *Sex Transm Dis* 1998;25:251-3.

[4]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2000.

[5]Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC, et al. Impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000;51:430-5.

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–1999

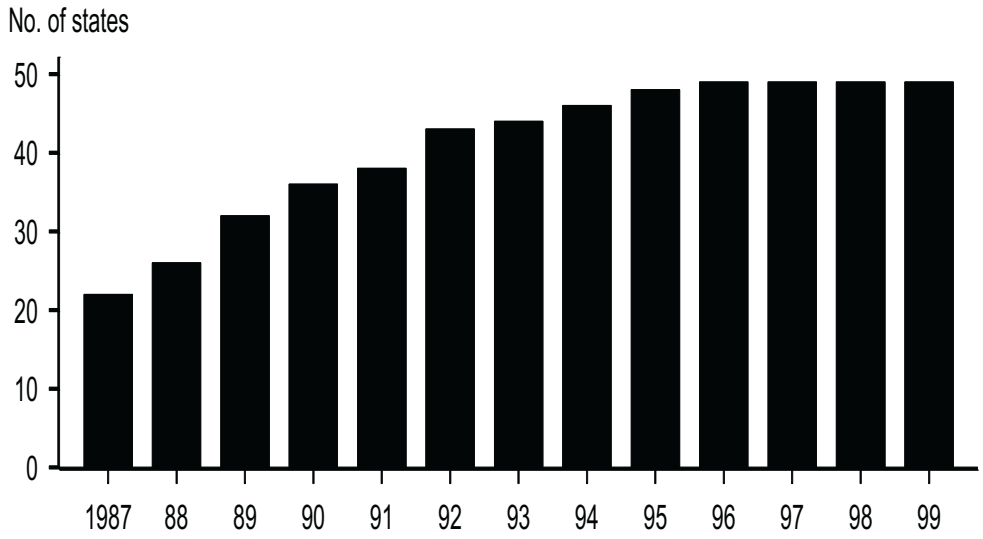
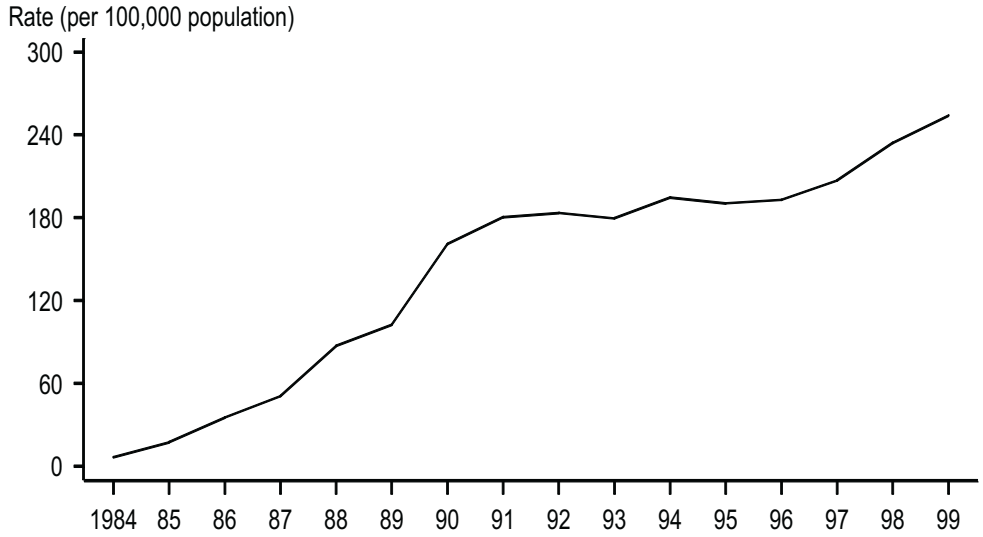
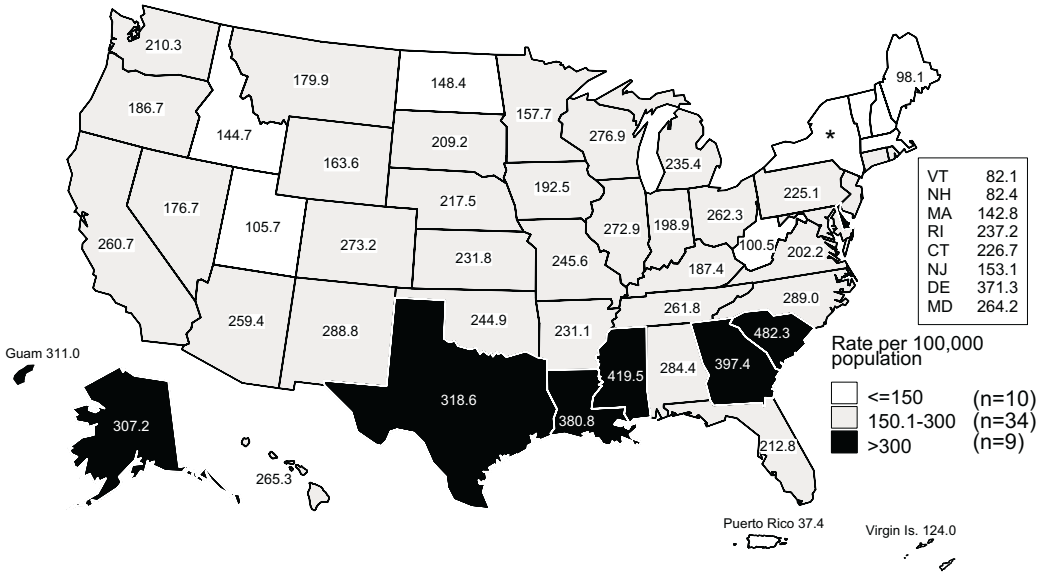


Figure 2. Chlamydia — Reported rates: United States, 1984–1999



Note: For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



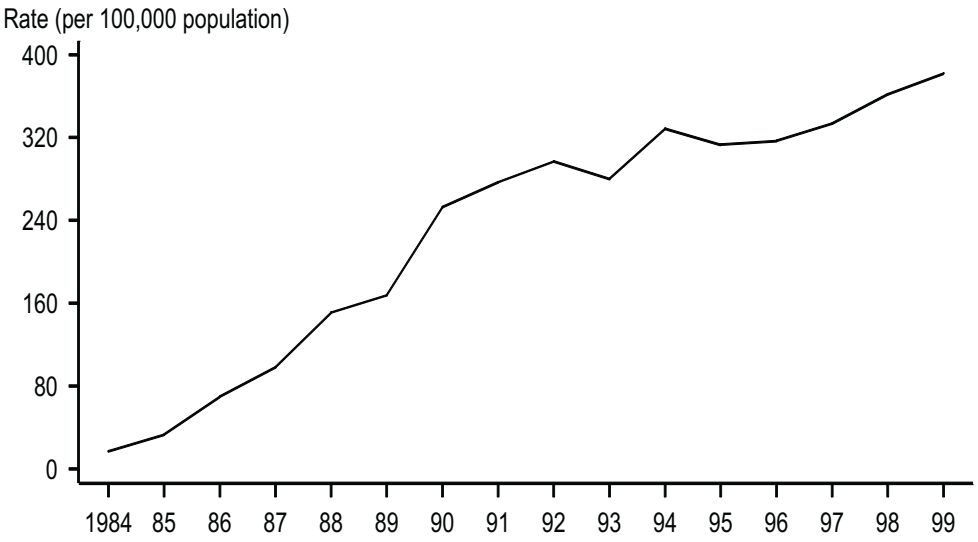
*The New York City rate was 360.7 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 250.9 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 4. Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–1999

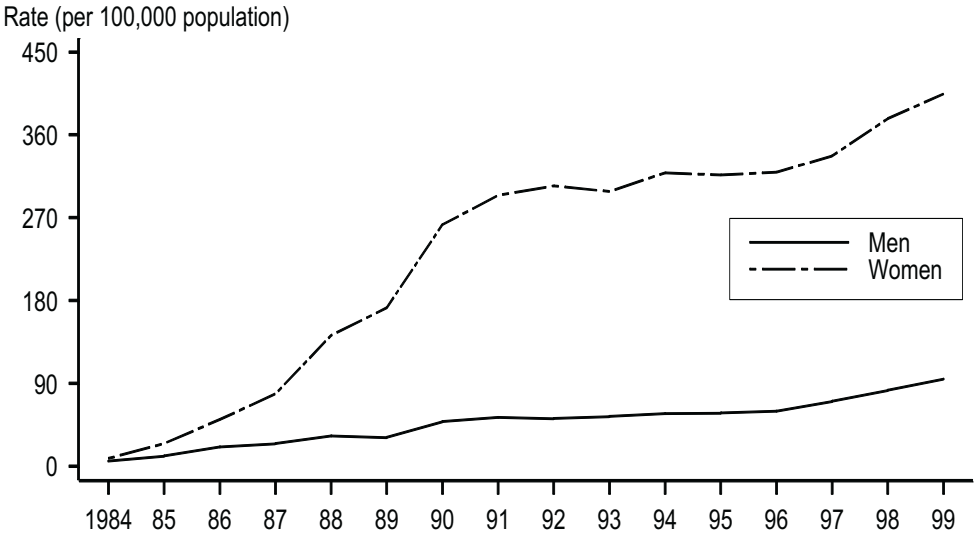
Note: For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 5. Chlamydia — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1984–1999



Note: For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 6. Chlamydia — Rates by gender: United States, 1984–1999



Note: For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 7. Chlamydia — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1999

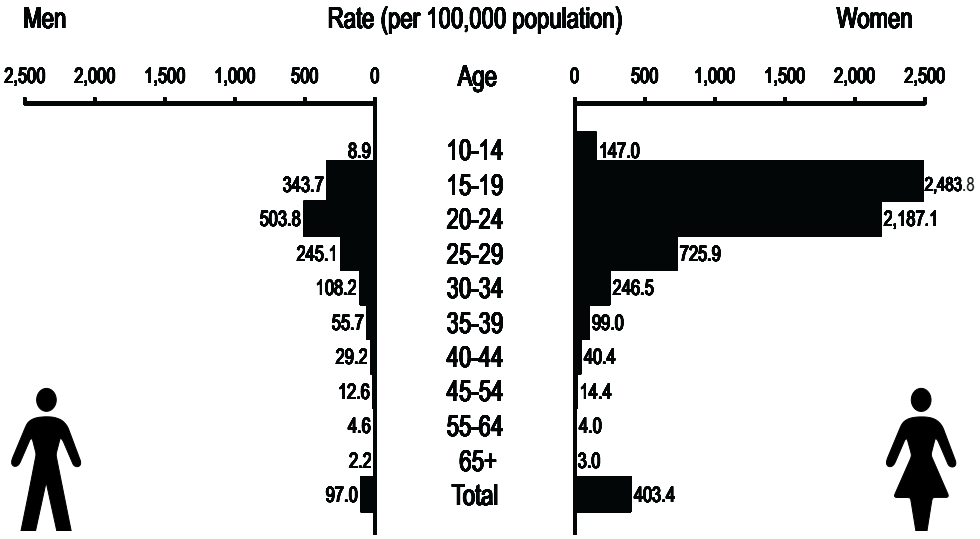
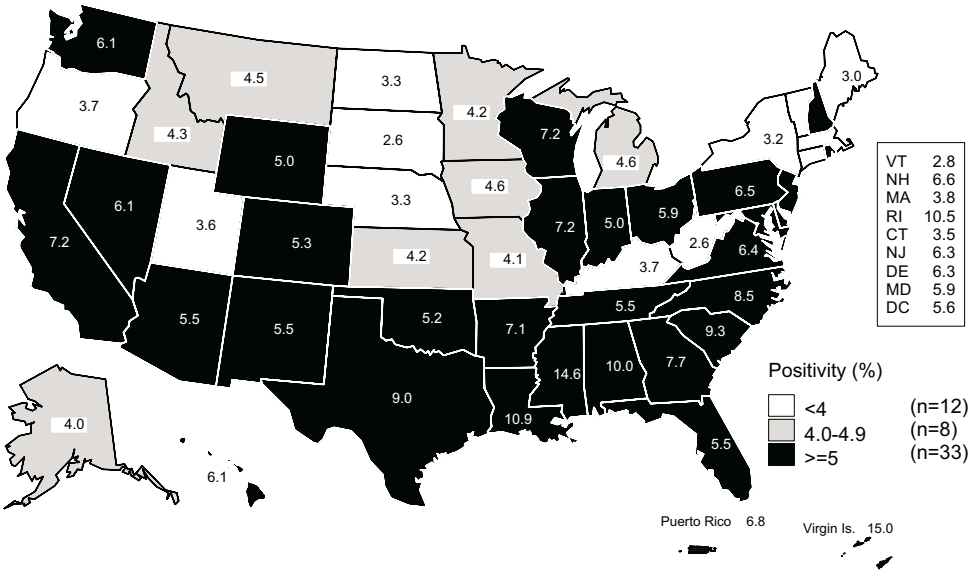


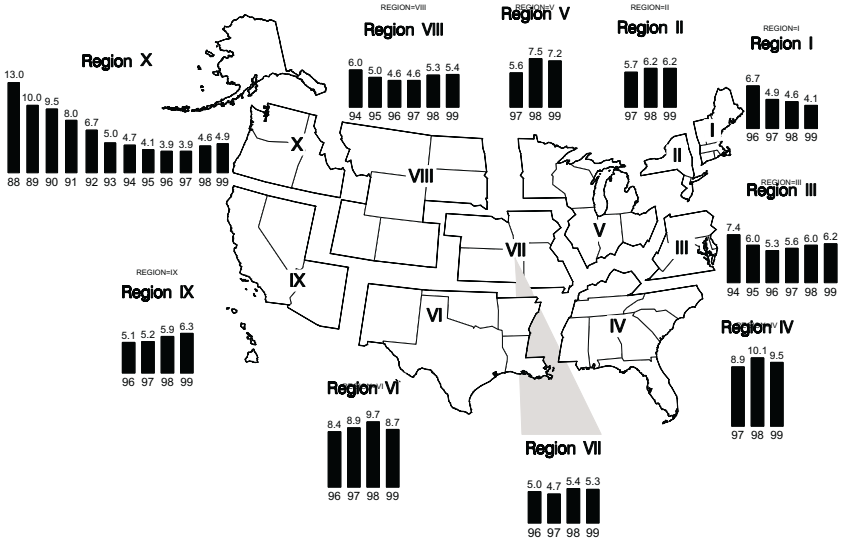
Figure 8 . Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 1999



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 1999 except for Rhode Island; for Puerto Rico, - chlamydia positivity data were reported for August-December only.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 9. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–1999



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity (see Appendix). No data on laboratory test method available for Region VII in 1995 and Regions IV and V in 1996. See Appendix for definition of Health and Human Services (HHS) regions.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Gonorrhea

Infections due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, like those resulting from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, are a major cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in the United States. Occurrence of PID can lead to serious outcomes such as tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. In addition, epidemiologic and biological studies provide strong evidence that gonococcal infections facilitate the transmission of HIV infection.[1]

Following a 72% decline in the reported rate of gonorrhea from 1975 to 1997, in 1999 the gonorrhea rate increased for the second year in a row. Although increased screening (usually associated with simultaneous testing for chlamydial infection), use of more sensitive diagnostic tests, and improved reporting may account for a portion of the recent increase, true increases in disease in some populations and geographic areas also appear to have occurred.[2]

As with chlamydial infection, reporting of gonorrhea cases to CDC is incomplete. In addition, reporting practices for gonococcal infections have likely been biased towards reporting of infections in persons of minority race or ethnicity who attend public STD clinics.[2,3] As a result, for most areas, the number of gonorrhea cases reported to CDC reflects many factors, only one of which is the occurrence of the infection among the population. For this reason, new data on gonorrhea prevalence in persons screened in a variety of different settings are useful in assessing disease burden in selected populations.

- In 1999, 360,076 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States (Table 1).
- In 1999, the reported rate of gonococcal infections in the United States (133.2 cases per 100,000 persons) increased by 1.2% compared with the rate reported in 1998 (131.6 cases per 100,000 persons) and 9.2% compared with 1997 (122.0 cases per 100,000 persons) (Table 14). Prior to this increase, in the period from 1977 to 1997, the national gonorrhea rate had been declining following the implementation of the national gonorrhea control program in the mid-1970s (Table 1).
- In 1999, 26 states and three outlying areas reported gonorrhea rates below the Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) national objective of 100 cases per 100,000 persons. Eight states and one outlying area had reported rates below the provisional Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons[4] (Figure 11 and Table 13).
- The gonorrhea rates in all of the four Census regions of the United States (Northeast, West, Midwest, and South) either increased or stayed approximately constant between 1998 and 1999. All regions, however, had experienced declining rates from 1995 through 1997. As in previous reporting years, the South had the highest rate in 1999 (202.9 cases per 100,000 persons) among the four regions of the country (Figure 12, Table 14).

- The overall gonorrhea rate reported from selected large cities, those with populations over 200,000 persons, was 230.8 cases per 100,000 persons in 1999. This rate is slightly lower than that reported for these cities in 1998 (238.0 cases per 100,000 persons) (Figure 13, Table 18). Fifty-three (83%) of these 64 cities had rates exceeding the HP2000 objective of 100 cases per 100,000 persons. All cities, with the exception of San Juan, Puerto Rico, had reported rates higher than the HP2010 provisional objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons (Table 17).
- There was no meaningful change in the reported gonorrhea rate among women between 1998 and 1999 (130.0 and 129.9 cases per 100,000 females respectively). The gonorrhea rate in men, however, increased by 2.5% from 132.7 to 136.0 cases per 100,000 males from 1998 to 1999. Reported rates in 1999 among men were greater than the HP2000 objective in 23 states while 1999 rates among women exceeded the objective in 24 states. State-specific reported rates for both men and women were higher than the provisional HP2010 objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons in 42 states (Figure 14, Tables 15 and 16).
- Changes in the reported 1999 gonorrhea rates, relative to those reported in 1998, differed depending on racial/ethnic group. For example, the rates among Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders were 4% and 6% higher respectively in 1999 than the corresponding group-specific rates in 1998. The 1999 rate among American Indians/Alaska Natives, however, was 7% lower than the rate reported in 1998. Rates among non-Hispanic whites and blacks were similar in 1998 and 1999 (Figure 15 and Table 12B). The 1999 gonorrhea rates for non-Hispanic blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives were above the HP2000 objective. In 1999, the reported gonorrhea rate among non-Hispanic blacks was about 30 times greater than the rate for non-Hispanic whites.
- Between 1998 and 1999, the reported gonorrhea rates among 15- to 19-year-old adolescents decreased from 547.0 to 534.0 cases per 100,000 persons. For 20- to 24-year-old young adults, the reported rate increased from 605.2 to 614.7 cases per 100,000 persons between 1998 and 1999 (Table 12B).
- Among women in 1999, 15- to 19-year-olds had the highest reported rate of gonorrhea, while among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate (Table 12B and Figure 16).
- In 1999, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15 to 24-year old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 32 states was 1.0% (range, 0% to 5.2%) (Figure 17).
- Antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in the treatment of gonorrhea.[5,6] Overall, 28.1% of isolates collected in 1999 by the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, or both (Figure 19).
- The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin, one of the currently recommended treatments for gonorrhea, decreased from a high of 1.3% in 1994 to 0.5% in 1996 and 1997, but increased to 0.9% in 1998 and to 1.1% in 1999 (Figure 20). Resistance to ciprofloxacin was first identified in GISP in 1991. From 1991 to 1998, less than 9 ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates were identified each year and such isolates were

identified in only a few GISP clinics. However, in 1999, 19 (0.4%) ciprofloxacin-resistant GISP isolates were identified in 10 of the 26 GISP clinics. Notably, in Honolulu, 14.3% of GISP isolates were ciprofloxacin-resistant prompting CDC and the Hawaii Department of Health to no longer recommend the use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics for treatment of gonorrhea in that state.

- In 1999, all GISP isolates were susceptible to ceftriaxone and to cefixime. The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone or cefixime has remained very low over time. To date, no cephalosporin resistance has been identified in GISP.
- The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating elevated minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to azithromycin has been increasing since GISP began monitoring azithromycin susceptibility in 1992. In 1992, 0.9% of GISP isolates had azithromycin MIC ≥ 0.5 μg/ml compared with 2.9% in 1999. In 1992, there were no isolates with azithromycin MIC ≥ 1.0 μg/ml but in 1999, there were 25 such isolates.
- The percentage of men with gonorrhea who were reported to have had a gonorrhea infection in the previous year, as measured by the GISP, decreased from 21.5% in 1992 to 17.2% in 1999 (Figure 21), approaching the HP2000 objective of 15%.
- GISP also reports the percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men (MSM).[6,7] The proportion of isolates from MSM increased from 12.0% in 1998 to 13.1% in 1999; in 1988, only 4.0% of GISP isolates were from MSM. Among the nine GISP clinics reporting the majority of MSM cases in 1999, the percentage of cases that were in MSM ranged from 11.3% to 56.8%, with a median of 25.0% (Figure 22).
- Additional information about gonorrhea in racial and ethnic minority populations and adolescents can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles** section.

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[1]Cohen MS, Hoffman IF, Royce RA, et al. Reduction of concentration of HIV-1 in semen after treatment of urethritis: implications for prevention of sexual transmission of HIV-1. *Lancet* 1997;349:1868-73.

[2]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea – United States, 1998. *MMWR* 1999;49:538-42.

[3]Fox KK, Whittington W, Levine WC, Moran JS, Zaidi AA, Nakashima AN. Gonorrhea in the United States, 1981-1996: demographic and geographic trends. *Sex Transm Dis* 1998;25(7):386-93.

[4]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2000.

[5]Fox KK, Knapp JS, Holmes KK, et al. Antimicrobial resistance in Neisseria gonorrhoeae in the United States, 1988-1994: the emergence of decreased susceptibility to the fluoroquinolones. *J Infect Dis* 1997;175:1396-1403.

[6]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report – 1999*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999 (in press).

[7]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea among men who have sex with men – selected sexually transmitted disease clinics, 1993-1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:889-92.

Figure 10. Gonorrhea — Reported rates: United States, 1970–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

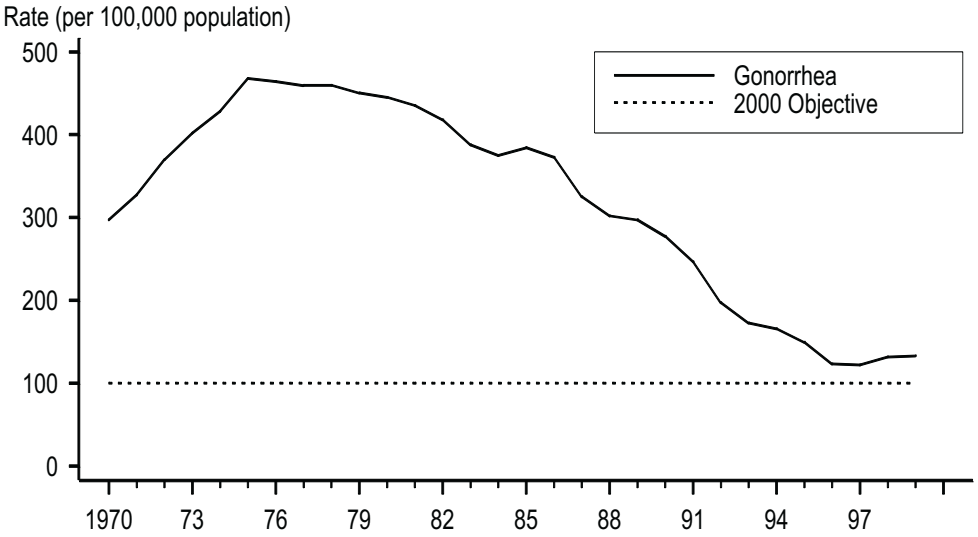
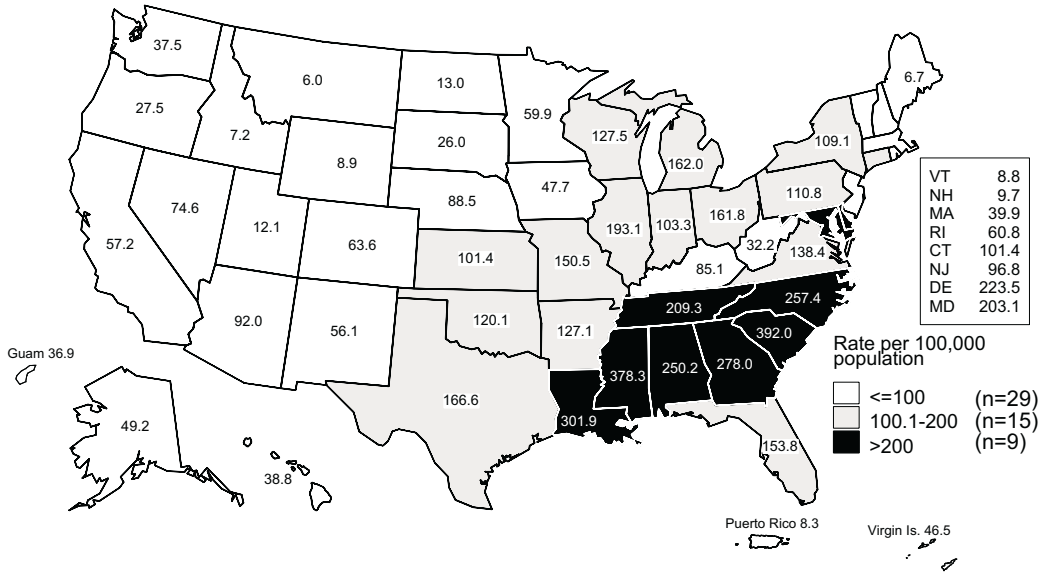


Figure 11. Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 131.4 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 100 per 100,000 population.

Figure 12. Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

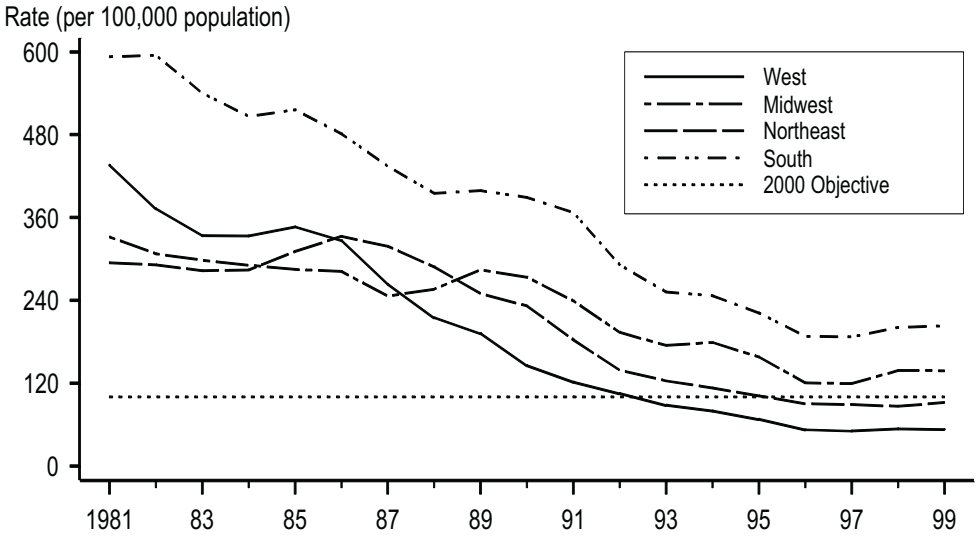


Figure 13. Gonorrhea — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

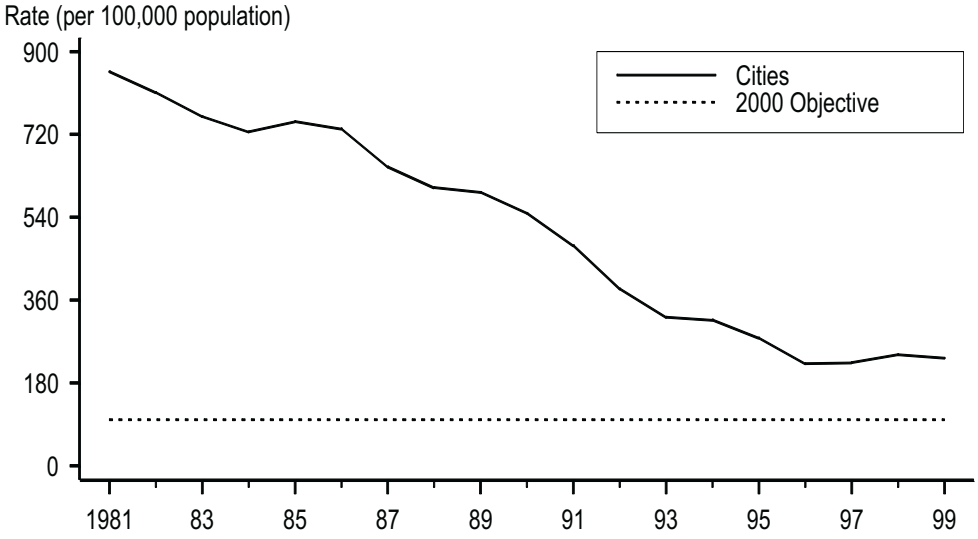
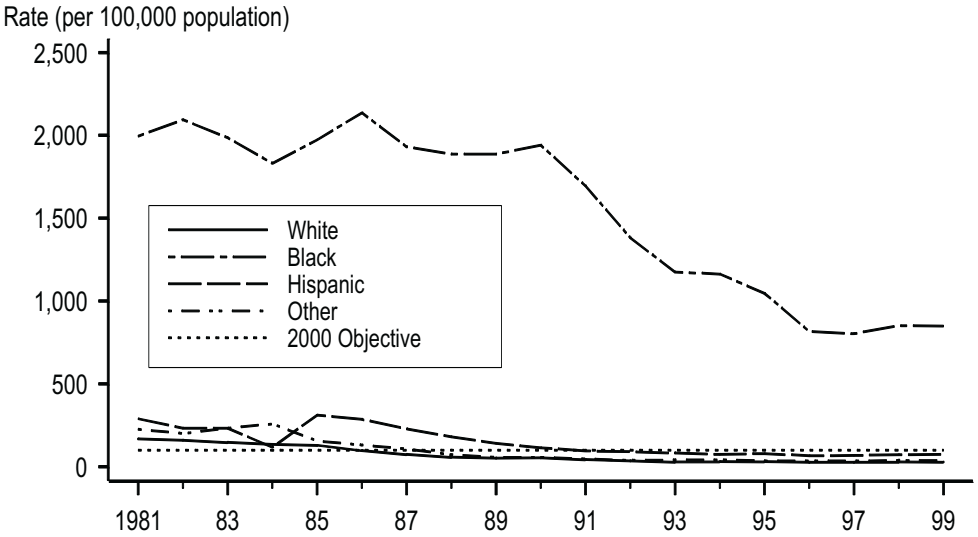


Figure 14. Gonorrhea — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

Figure 15. Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Figure 16. Gonorrhea — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1999

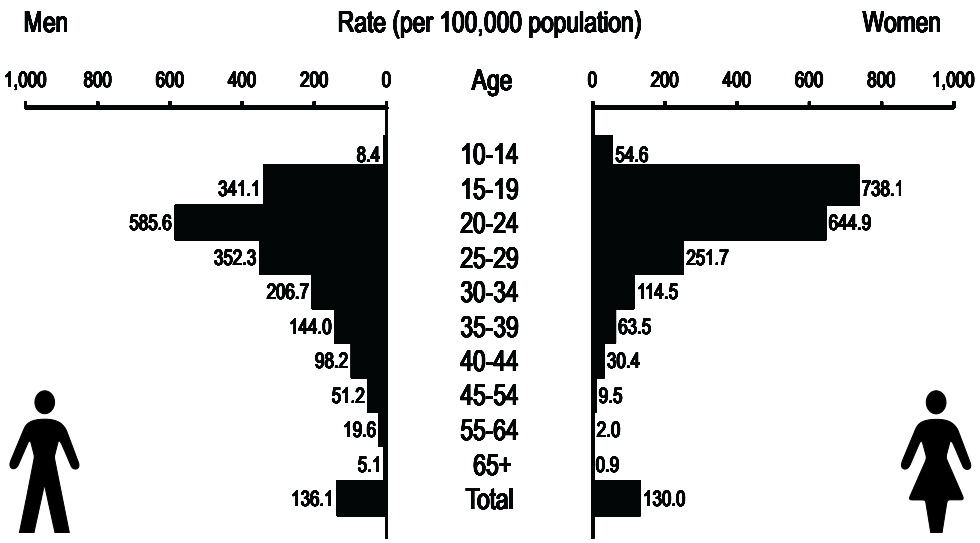
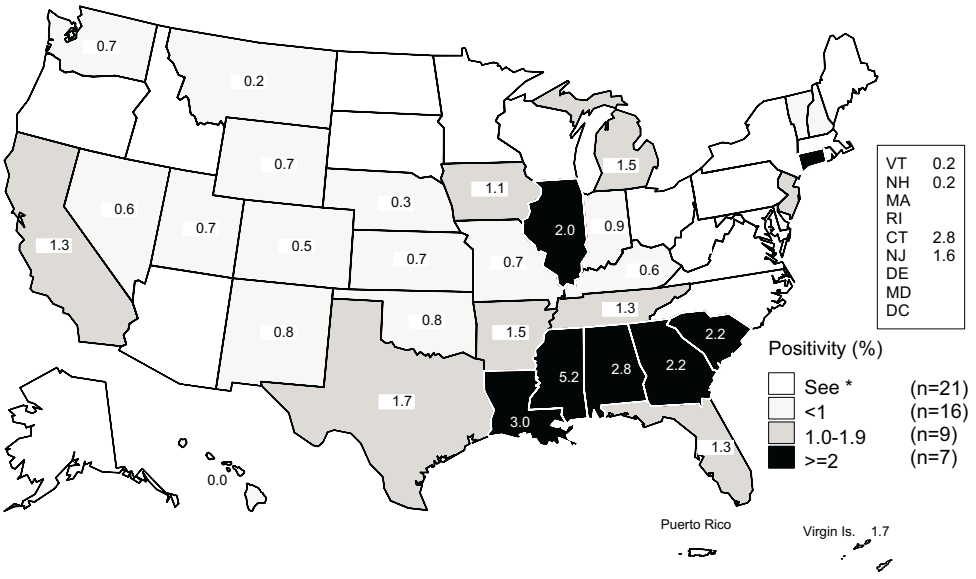


Figure 17. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 1999



*States reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 1999 except for New Jersey and Virgin Islands submitting gonorrhea positivity data for July-December only.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 18. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 1999

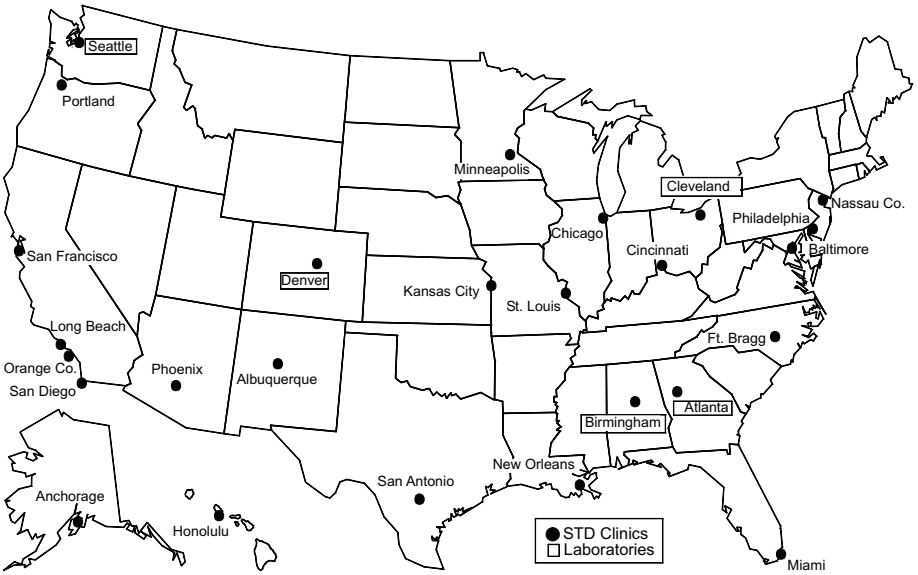
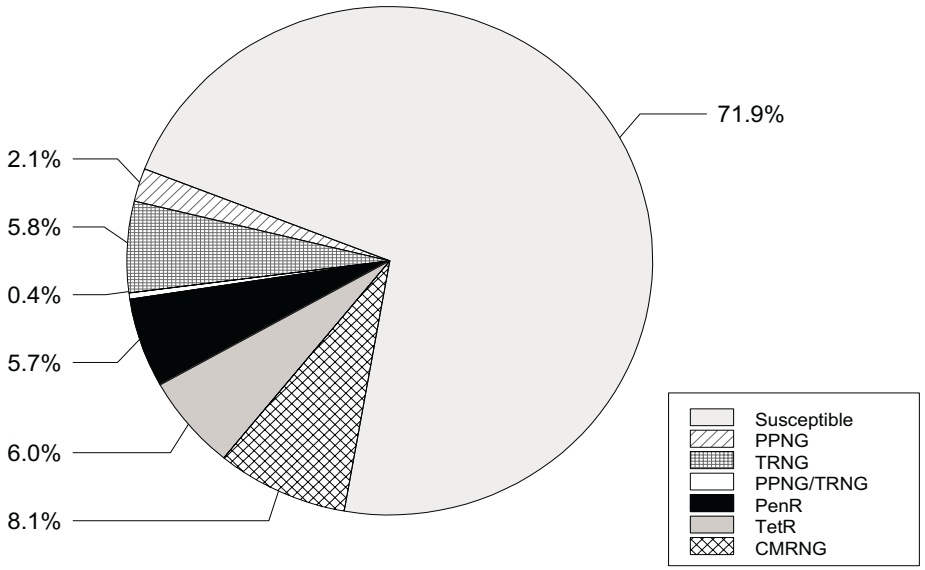
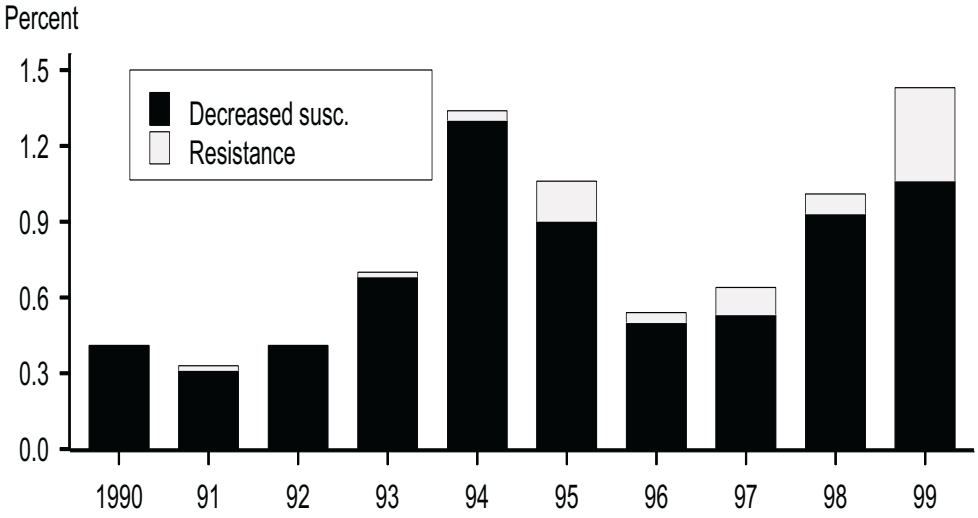


Figure 19. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 1999



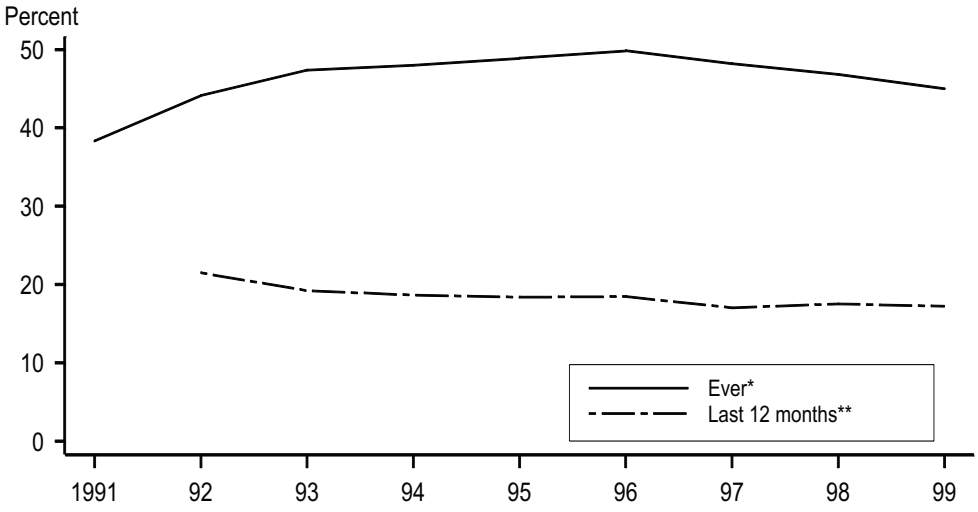
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae;* TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* TetR= chromosomally mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* CMRNG=chromosomally mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae.*

Figure 20. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–1999



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs ≥ 1 μg/mL. Isolates with decreased susceptibility have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 μg/mL. There were forty two (42) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996, five in 1997, four in 1998, and nineteen in 1999. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

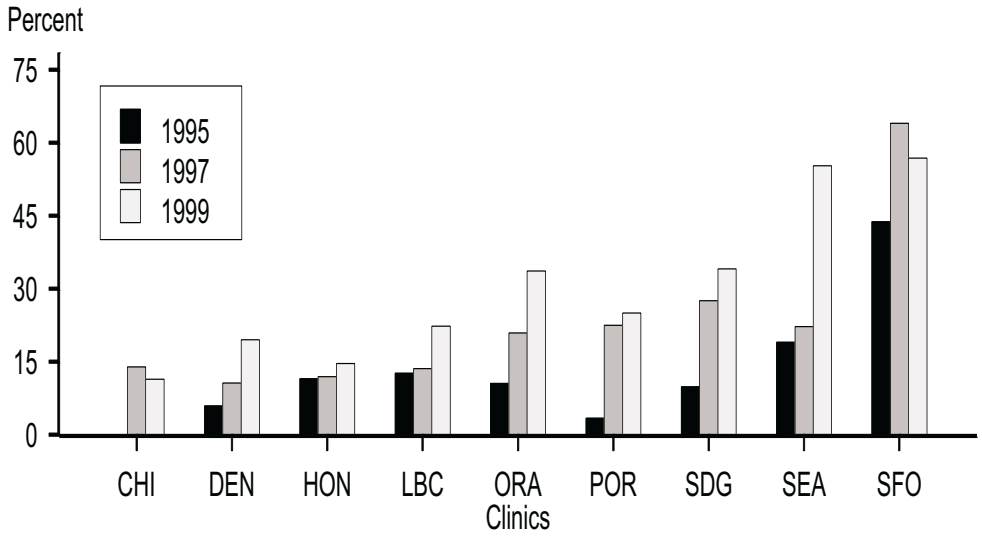
Figure 21. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of men with gonorrhea who had a previous gonorrhea infection within the past year, 1991–1999



*Data first collected in 1991.

**Data first collected in 1992.

Figure 22. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men for STD clinics in nine cities, 1995, 1997 and 1999



Note: In 1999, these nine clinics reported 83.4% (511/613) of GISP gonorrhea cases in men who have sex with men. Chicago first participated in 1996. Clinics include: CHI=Chicago, IL; DEN=Denver, CO; HON=Honolulu, HI; LBC=Long Beach, CA; ORA=Orange County, CA; POR=Portland, OR; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; and SFO=San Francisco, CA.

Syphilis

Syphilis, a genital ulcerative disease, facilitates the transmission of HIV and may be particularly important in contributing to HIV transmission in those parts of the country, such as the South, where rates of both infections are high. Untreated early syphilis during pregnancy results in perinatal death in up to 40% of cases and, if acquired during the four years preceding pregnancy, may lead to infection of the fetus in over 70% of cases.[1]

The rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in the United States is at its lowest level since reporting began in 1941. This unprecedented low rate and the concentration of the majority of syphilis cases in a small number of geographic areas have led to the development of the National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States, which was announced by Surgeon General David Satcher in October 1999.[2] Collaboration with diverse organizations, public health professionals, the private medical community, and other partners working in STD and HIV will be essential if this effort is to be successful.[3]

The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States declined by 88% from 1990 through 1999. Although the 5.4% decline in the number of P&S syphilis cases reported in 1999 is less than the declines of approximately 20% per year since the last major syphilis epidemic peaked in 1990, it is possible that this smaller decline at least partially reflects improved case finding and reporting resulting from the national syphilis elimination effort. Syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in some urban areas in other regions of the country. In 1999 large outbreaks occurred in several states. Recently, outbreaks of syphilis among men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported, possibly reflecting an increase in risk behavior in this population associated with the availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection.[4,5]

As with the other STDs addressed in this report, the number of syphilis cases reported to CDC is less than the actual number of cases occurring among the United States population. As a result, for most areas, the number of syphilis cases reported to CDC reflects many factors, only one of which is the occurrence of the disease among the population. In addition, differential reporting of syphilis cases from public and private sectors may magnify the race and ethnicity differences in the reported rates.

- In 1999, 6,657 cases of P&S syphilis were reported to CDC, a decline of 5.4% compared with 1998, when 7,035 cases were reported. The number of P&S syphilis cases reported in 1999 is the lowest yearly number of cases reported since 1957 (Table 1). The reported rate of P&S syphilis in the United States in 1999 (2.5 cases per 100,000 persons) was slightly below the rate reported in 1998 (2.6 cases per 100,000). The 1999 rate is below the Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) national objective of 4.0 cases per 100,000 persons as it has been since 1997 (Figure 24, Table 1). However, the current reported rate in the United States exceeds the new Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) provisional objective of 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons.[6]

- Since the peak rate in 1990, the rate of early latent syphilis has exceeded the rate of P&S syphilis. There were approximately 0.9 reported cases of early latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in the five years preceding 1990 and 1.8 reported cases of early latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in 1999 (Table 1).
- Since the peak rate in 1993, the rate of late and late latent syphilis has exceeded the rate of P&S syphilis. There were approximately 0.6 reported cases of late and late latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in the five years preceding 1993 and 2.5 reported cases of late and late latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in 1999 (Table 1).
- In 1999, P&S syphilis rates in 39 states and three outlying areas were below the HP2000 national objective of 4.0 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 25, Table 24). In addition, 12 states reported 1999 rates equal to or below the HP2010 provisional objective of 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons. Fourteen states and two outlying areas reported five or fewer cases of P&S syphilis in 1999.
- In 1999, 2,473 (79%) of 3,115 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis compared with 2,430 (78%) counties reporting no cases in 1998. Of 642 counties reporting at least one case of P&S syphilis in 1999, 377 (59%) reported rates below the HP2000 objective of 4.0 cases per 100,000 persons. Alternatively, rates of P&S syphilis were above the HP2000 objective for 265 counties in 1999 (Figure 26). These 265 counties (9% of the total number of counties in the U.S.) accounted for approximately 74% of the total P&S syphilis cases reported in 1999.
- In 1999, 2,495 (80%) of the 3,115 United States counties reported P&S syphilis rates equal to or less than the provisional HP2010 objective of 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons.
- In 1999, the largest numbers of cases of P&S syphilis were reported from 22 counties, and the three independent cities of Baltimore, MD, Danville, VA, and St. Louis, MO (Table 32). These 25 areas account for half of the total number of P&S syphilis cases that were reported in the United States in 1999.
- In 1999, the reported rate of P&S syphilis among men (2.9 cases per 100,000 males) was 1.5 times greater than the rate among women (2.0 cases per 100,000 females). The overall male to female rate ratio has risen steadily since 1994 when it was 1.1. The male to female rate ratio has increased since 1994 in all racial ethnic groups except American Indian/Alaska Natives. The change in the male to female rate ratio was most notable in Hispanics, where it increased from 1.8 in 1994 to 2.9 in 1999. The male to female ratio of P&S syphilis rates was greater in 1999, as compared to the ratio in 1998, for 16 (59%) of the 26 states and the District of Columbia that reported 25 or more cases in 1998 (Tables 25-27). In Seattle, and possibly in other cities, the increase in the male to female rate ratio in 1999 corresponded to an increase in syphilis among MSM.[5]
- The P&S syphilis rate for 1999 in the southern region of the United States (4.5 cases per 100,000 persons) was higher than the rate reported in any other region of the country. In addition, the 1999 rate in the South exceeds the HP2000 objective (Figure 27, Table 25). The rates in the other three regions of the country (Northeast, Midwest, and West) in 1999 were below the HP2000 objective. The

1999 reported rates in all regions exceeded the HP2010 provisional objective of 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons.

- Reported rates and case counts for P&S syphilis were calculated within each of the four geographic regions of the United States (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) and for each of four categories representing the level of urbanization (urban, peri-urban, peri-rural, rural) (see Figure 28 and the **Appendix** for definitions of the categories). Reported P&S syphilis rates in the South were higher than the other regions of the country for all urbanization categories. Of the 6,606 cases of P&S syphilis reported at the county level in 1999, that is, those cases that could be classified into a location/urbanization category, 65% occurred in the South.
- The overall 1999 rate of P&S syphilis reported for selected large cities with populations of 200,000 persons or more (5.1 per 100,000 persons) was the same as the rate reported for these cities in 1998 (Figure 29, Table 29). However, rates exceeded the HP2000 objective in 24 (38%) of 64 large cities in the United States and outlying areas for which data were available. Rates exceeded the provisional HP2010 objective of 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons in 57 (89%) of the 64 selected cities (Table 28).
- In 1999, the rate of P&S syphilis reported in African-Americans (15.2 cases per 100,000 persons) was 30.4 times greater than the rate reported in whites (0.5 cases per 100,000 persons). However, this differential was substantially less than in 1995, when the rate of P&S syphilis among African-Americans was 56.1 times greater than the rate reported among whites (Table 23B).
- During the period from 1995 to 1998, the rates of P&S syphilis within racial and ethnic groups have generally declined. However, these group-specific rates remained relatively constant between 1998 and 1999 with the exception of the rate among non-Hispanic blacks, which decreased 10% in 1999 from the 1998 value (Figure 31, Table 23B). The 1999 reported rate for non-Hispanic blacks (15.2 cases per 100,000 persons) was 30 times greater than the rate for non-Hispanic whites.
- Between 1998 and 1999, the overall rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 34% in the United States from 21.6 to 14.3 cases per 100,000 live births (Figure 34, Table 37). In addition, among the 24 states and outlying areas with five or more reported cases of congenital syphilis in 1999, 18 had rates that decreased from the 1998 value. Eleven of these states and Puerto Rico had decreases of 30% or more between the 1998 and 1999 reported rates (Table 39).
- The continuing decrease in the rate of congenital syphilis likely reflects the substantial reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women that has occurred in the last decade (Figure 33).[7] During the period from 1991 through 1999, the average yearly percentage decrease in the congenital syphilis rate was 22% (Table 37) which is equal to the average yearly percentage decrease in the rate of P&S syphilis reported among women for the years 1990 though 1998.
- In 1999, only one state or outlying area (New Jersey) had a reported rate of congenital syphilis that exceeded the HP2000 objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births. Twenty-eight states and one outlying area, however, had reported congenital syphilis rates in 1999 that exceeded the HP2010 provisional objective of 1 case per 100,00 live births[6] (Table 38).

- The HP2000 congenital syphilis objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births was exceeded in 18 (28%) of the 64 selected cities with populations of 200,000 or more persons (Table 40). Six of these cities (Newark, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, and Atlanta) had reported rates that were more than twice the HP2000 objective. Thirty-seven of the selected cities reported congenital syphilis rates in 1999 that exceeded the provisional HP2010 objective of 1 case per 100,000 live births.[6]
- Additional information on syphilis and congenital syphilis can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles** section.

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[1]Ingraham NR. The value of penicillin alone in the prevention and treatment of congenital syphilis. *Acta Derm Venereol* 31 (suppl 24): 60, 1951.

[2]Division of STD Prevention. *The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States*. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999.

[3]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis – United States, 1998. *MMWR* 1999;48:873-8.

[4]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men – King County, Washington, 1997-1999. *MMWR* 1999;48:773-7.

[5]Miller M, Meyer L, Boufassa F, et al. Sexual behavior changes and protease inhibitor therapy. *AIDS* 1999;14:F33-9.

[6]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2000.

[7]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Congenital Syphilis – United States, 1998. *MMWR* 1998;48:757-61.

Figure 23. Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941–1999

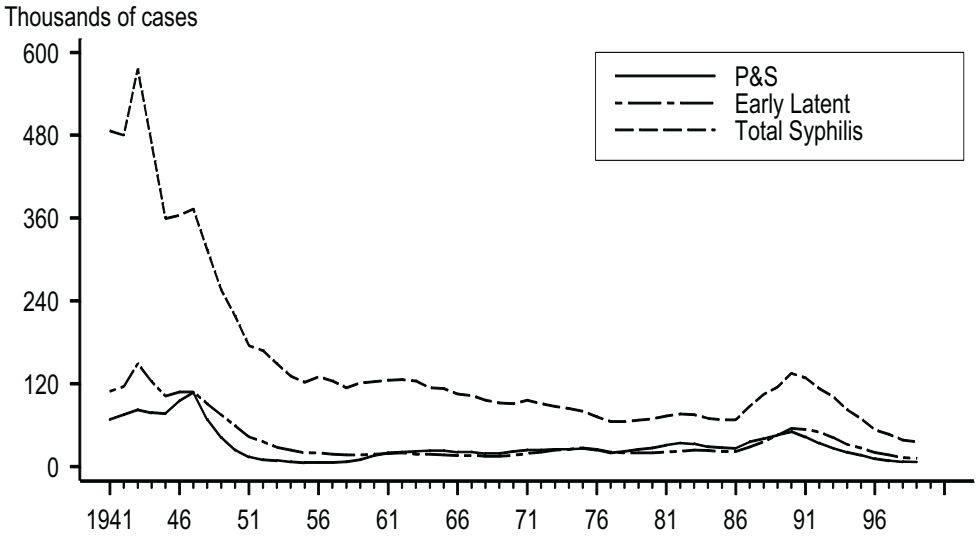


Figure 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates: United States, 1970–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

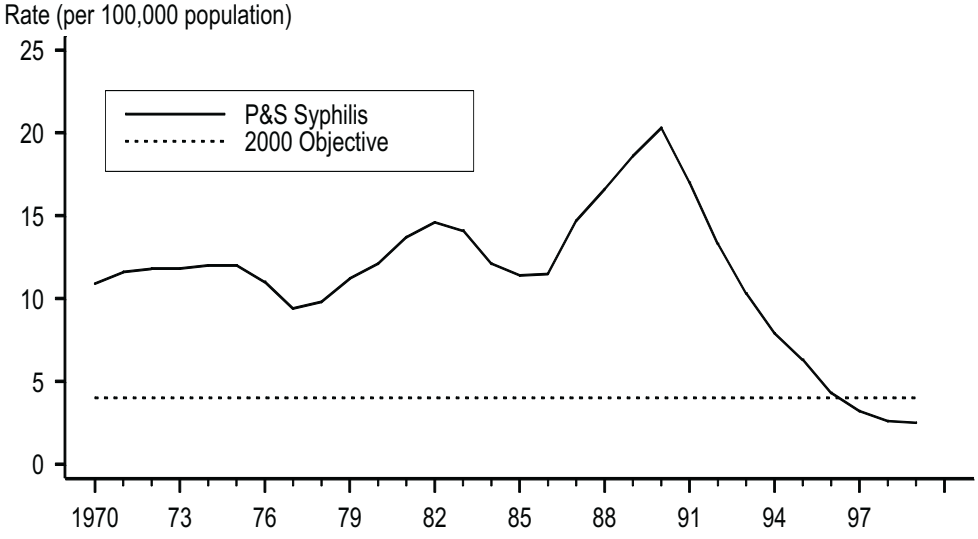
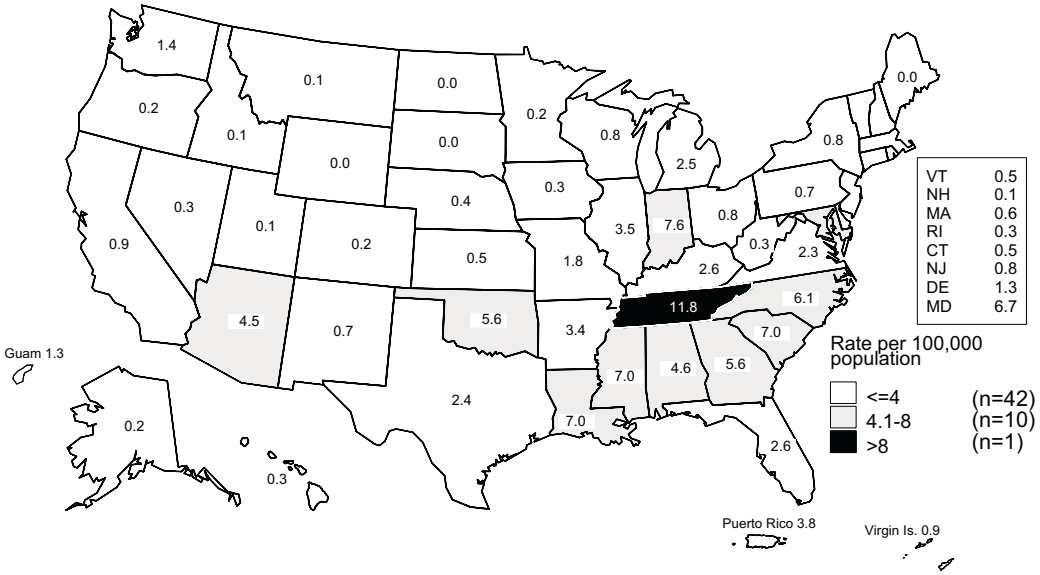


Figure 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.5 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population.

Figure 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2000 objective: United States, 1999

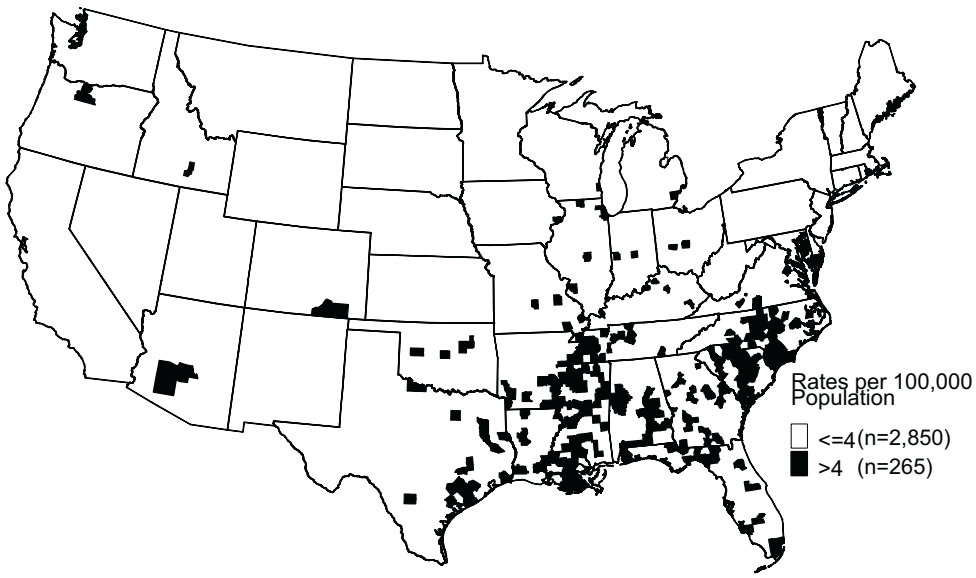


Figure 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

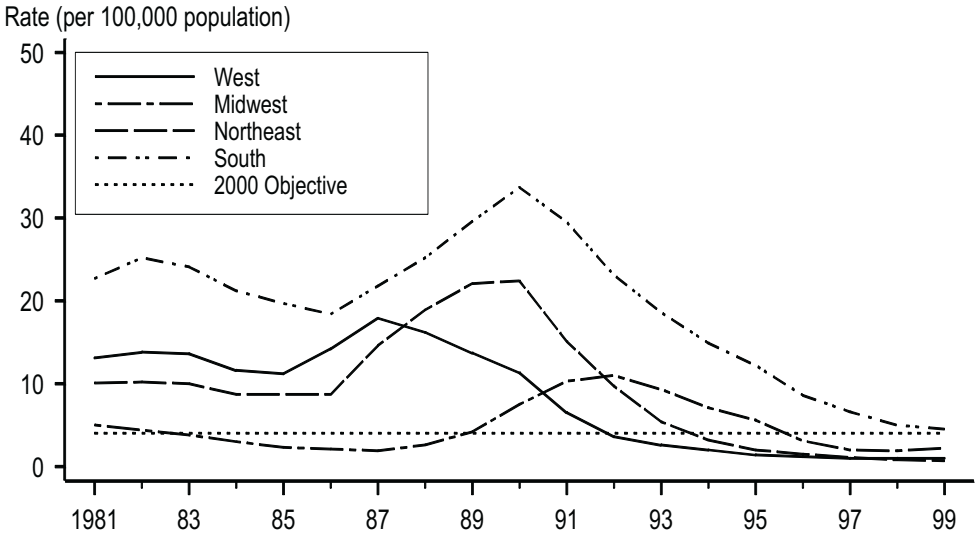
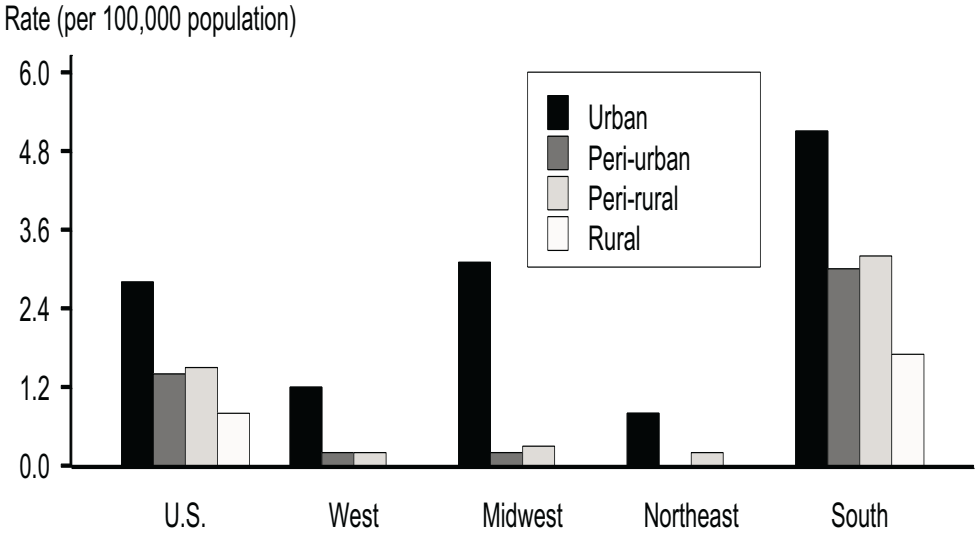


Figure 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by urban-rural category and geographic region, 1999



Note: See Appendix for definitions and source of urban-to-rural categories.

Figure 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

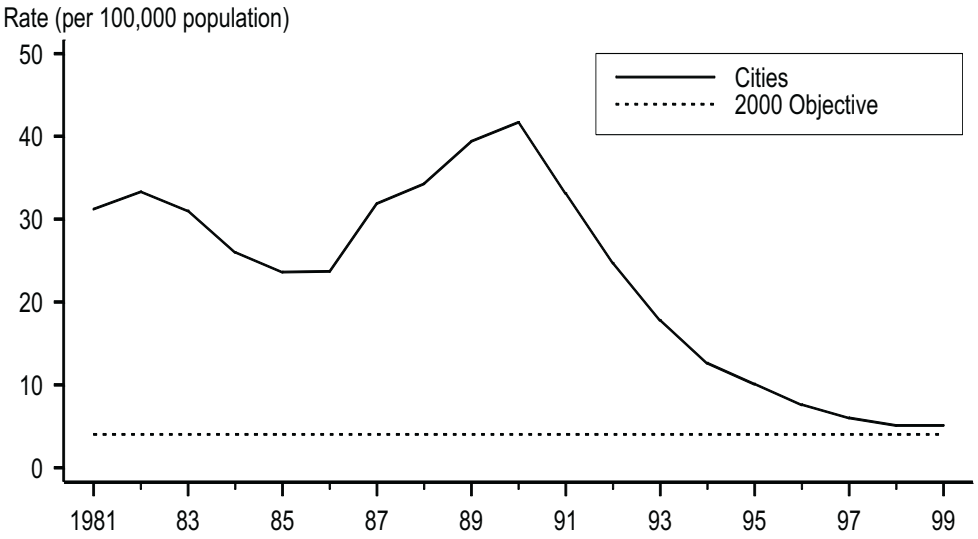
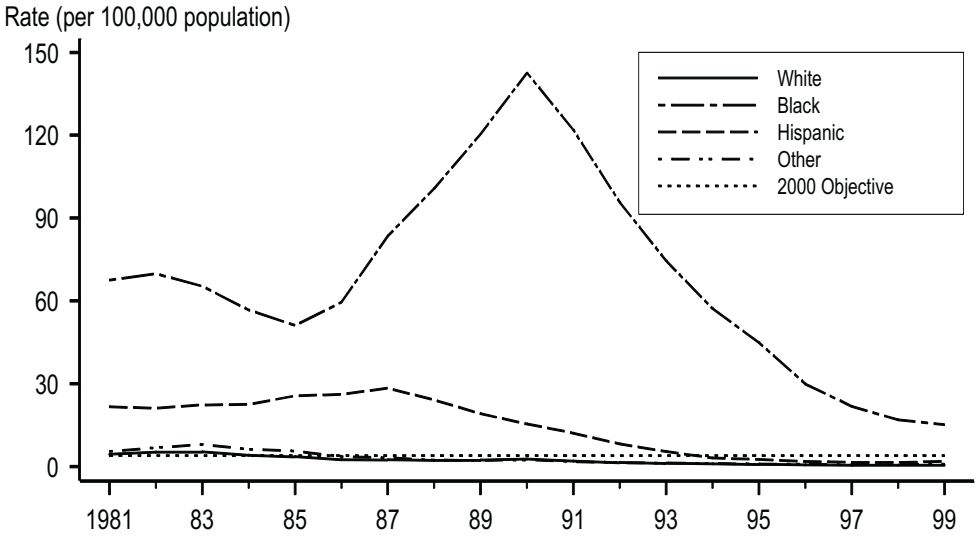


Figure 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

Figure 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Figure 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1999

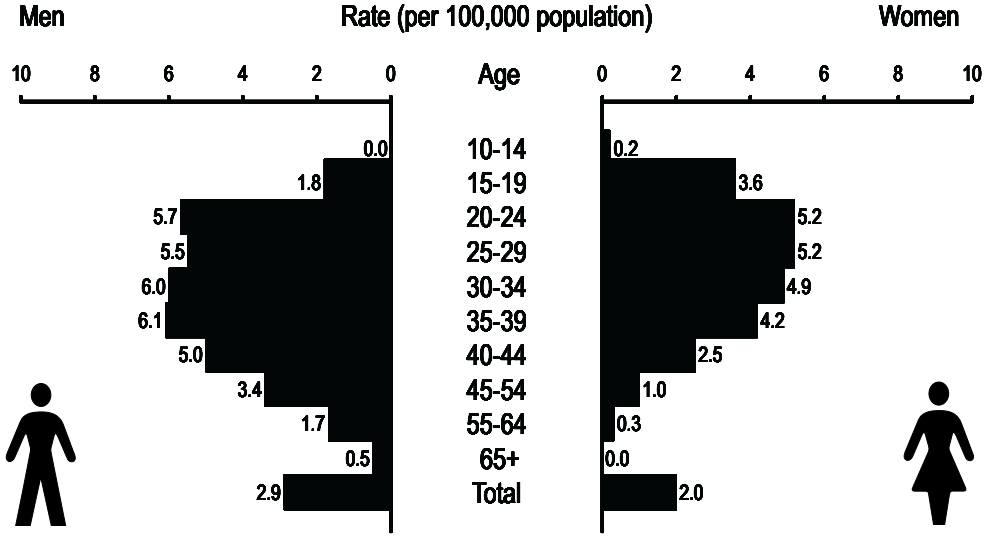
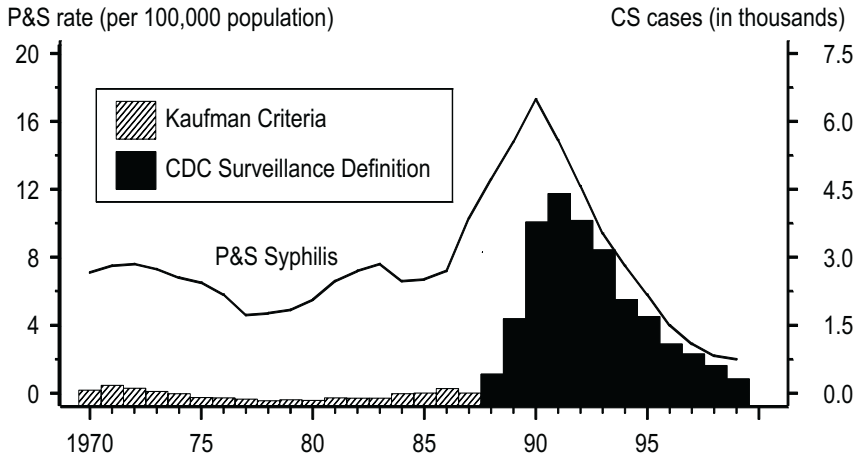
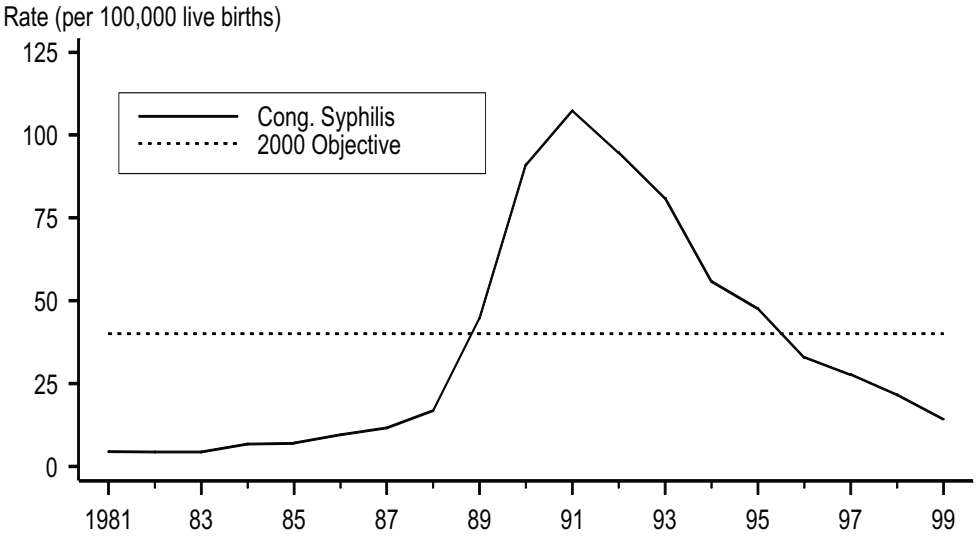


Figure 33. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–1999



Note: The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988 (see Appendix). Case counts for congenital syphilis shown in this graph correspond to those listed in Table 37.

Figure 34. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988 (see Appendix).

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Since 1987, reported cases of chancroid have declined steadily (Table 1, Figure 35). In 1999, a total of 143 cases of chancroid were reported from the United States. Only sixteen states and one outlying area reported one or more cases of chancroid in 1999 and three of these states (New York, South Carolina and Texas) accounted for nearly 72% of the 143 reported cases. Although the decline in reported chancroid cases most likely reflects a decline in the incidence of this disease, these data should be interpreted in view of the fact that *Haemophilus ducreyi*, the causative organism of chancroid, is difficult to culture and, as a result, this condition may be substantially underdiagnosed.[1,2]

Comprehensive surveillance data for genital herpes simplex virus (HSV), human papillomavirus, non-gonococcal urethritis, and trichomoniasis are not available. Ongoing trend data are limited to estimates of trends in physicians' office practices provided by the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (Figures 36 and 38-40).

Serious consequences of genital herpes simplex virus infection include painful recurrent episodes of genital lesions, increased likelihood of HIV transmission and acquisition, and, for women who acquire genital herpes in pregnancy, potentially fatal neonatal infection.[3] Data on genital herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) seroprevalence among the non-institutionalized U.S. population are available from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). In NHANES III (1988-1994), HSV-2 seroprevalence among persons at least 12 years of age was 21.9%. The HSV-2 seroprevalence in NHANES III was 30% higher than the age-adjusted HSV-2 seroprevalence from NHANES II (1976-1980). Increases in HSV-2 seroprevalence between NHANES II and NHANES III were concentrated in the younger age groups. There were statistically significant increases overall in the three youngest age groups, including persons aged 12 to 39 years (Figure 37).[4]

For data on PID, see the **Special Focus Profile** on Women and Infants.

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[2]Mertz KJ, Trees D, Levine WC, et al. Etiology of genital ulcers and prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus coinfection in 10 US cities. *Infect Dis* 1998;178:1795-8.

[3]Handsfield JJ, Stone KM, Wasserheit JN. Prevention agenda for genital herpes. *Sex Transm Dis* 1999; 26:228-231.

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Figure 35. Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–1999

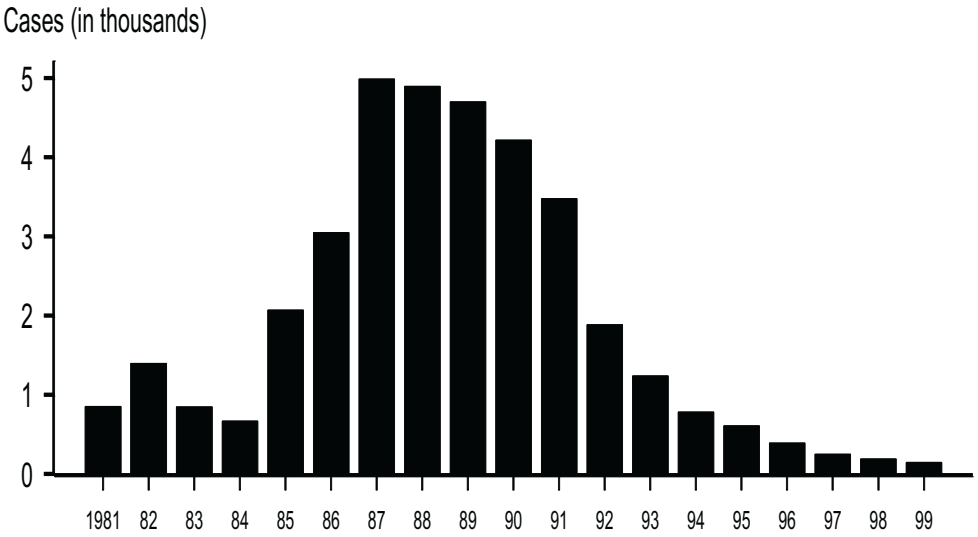
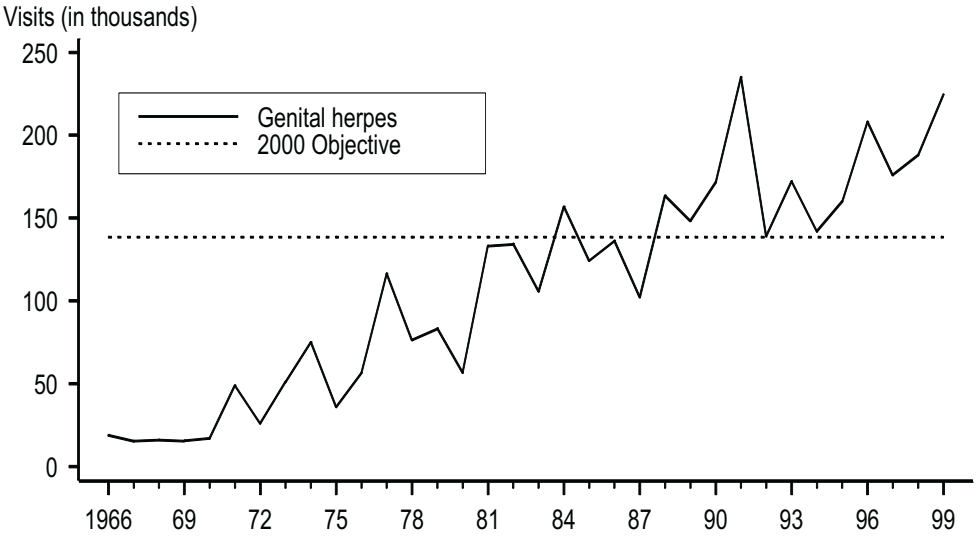


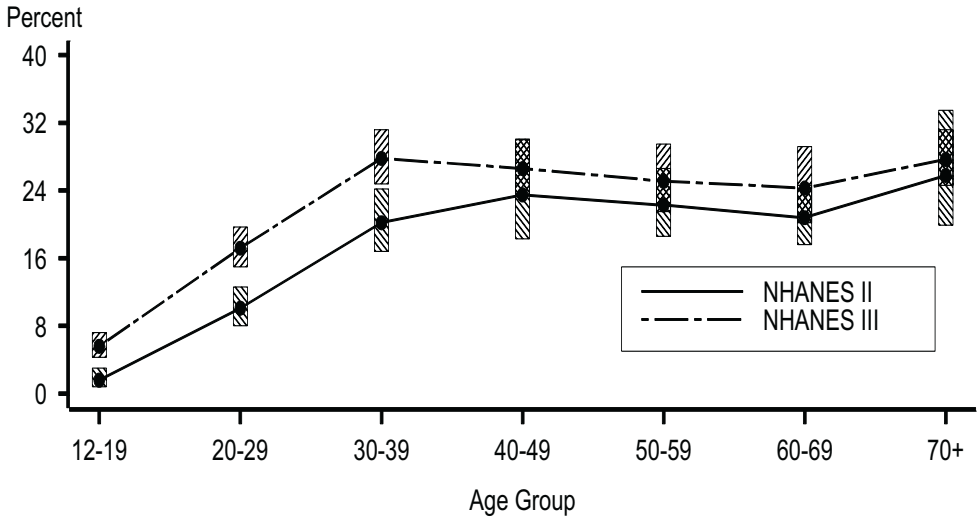
Figure 36. Genital herpes simplex virus infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: See Appendix.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

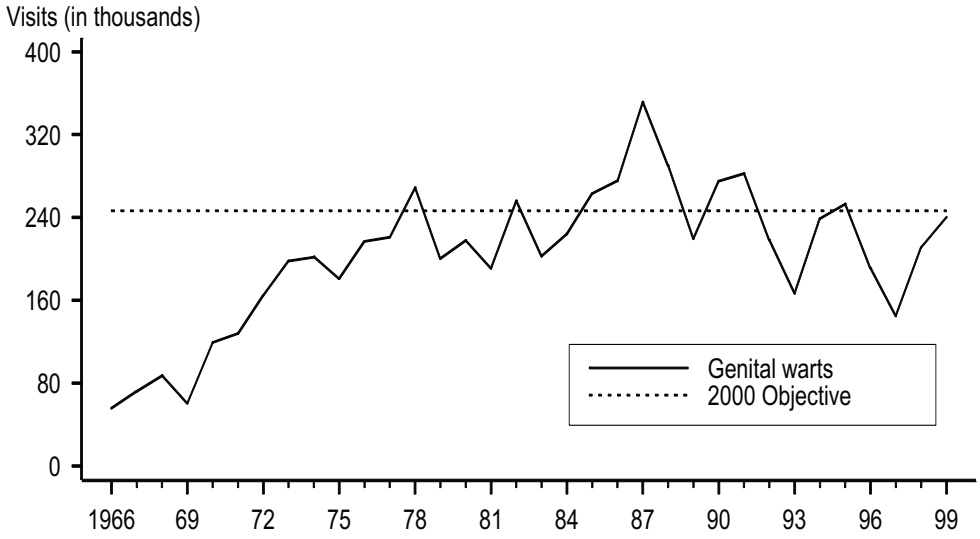
Figure 37. Genital herpes simplex virus type 2 — Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES* II (1976–1980) and NHANES III (1988–1994)



Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

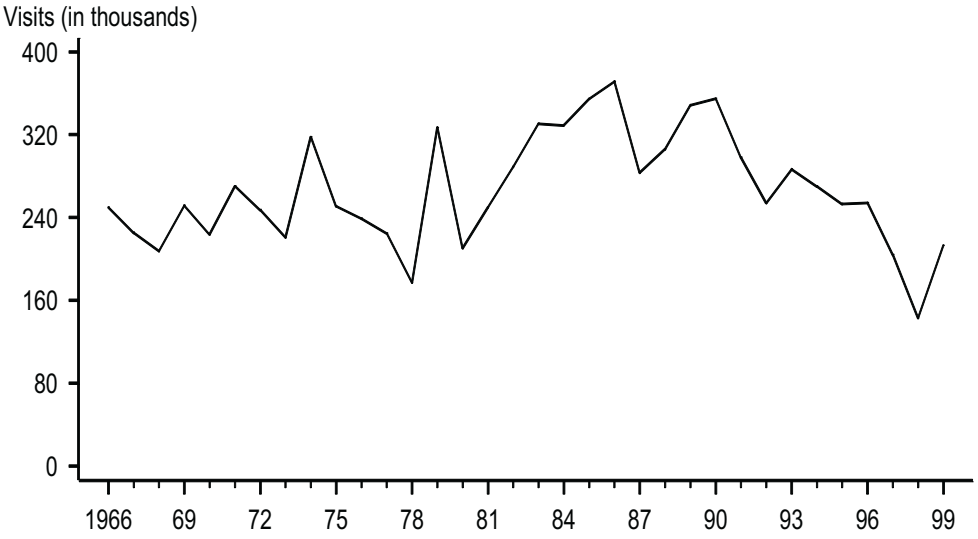
Figure 38. Human papillomavirus (genital warts) — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1999 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: See Appendix.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

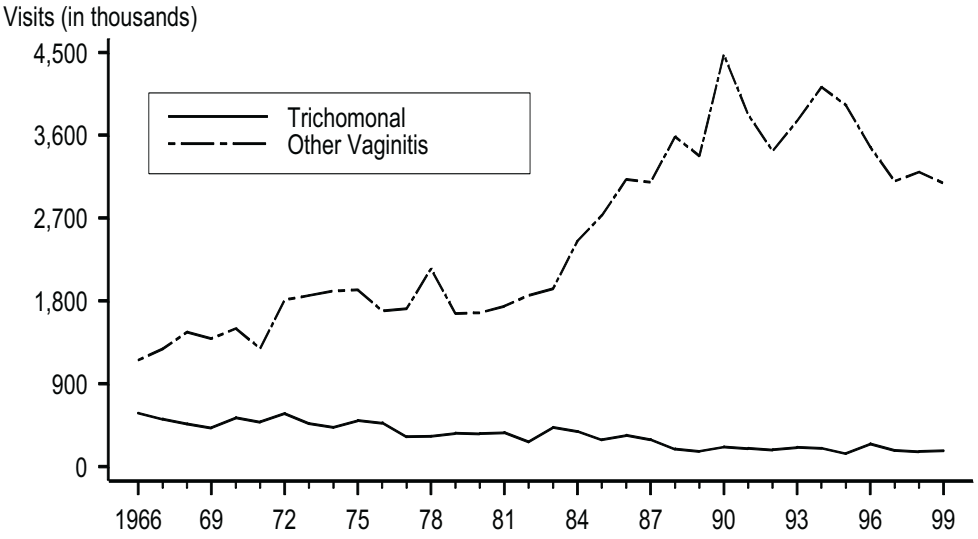
Figure 39. Nonspecific urethritis — Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966–1999



Note: See Appendix.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

Figure 40. Trichomonal and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1999



Note: See Appendix.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

Special Focus Profiles

The **Special Focus Profiles** section highlights trends and distribution of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in populations of particular interest for STD and HIV prevention programs in state and local health departments. These populations are most vulnerable to STDs and their consequences: women and infants; adolescents and young adults; minorities; persons entering corrections facilities; and populations in the southern United States. The **Special Focus Profiles** refer to figures located in disease-specific sections in the **National Profile**. In addition, there are figures (Figures A-JJ) that highlight specific points made in the text.

STDs in Women and Infants

Public Health Impact

Women and infants disproportionately bear the long term consequences of STDs. Women infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* can develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which, in turn, may lead to adverse reproductive consequences such as ectopic pregnancy and tubal factor infertility. If not adequately treated, 20% to 40% of women infected with chlamydia[1] and 10% to 40% of women infected with gonorrhea[2] develop PID. Among women with PID, scarring sequelae will cause involuntary infertility in 20%, ectopic pregnancy in 9%, and chronic pelvic pain in 18%.[3] Approximately 70% of chlamydial infections and 50% of gonococcal infections in women are asymptomatic.[4-6] These infections are detected primarily through screening programs. The vague symptoms associated with chlamydial and gonococcal PID cause 85% of women to delay seeking medical care, thereby increasing the risk of infertility and ectopic pregnancy.[7] Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggest that such screening programs can reduce the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.[8]

Gonorrhea and chlamydia can also result in adverse outcomes of pregnancy, including neonatal ophthalmia and, in the case of chlamydia, neonatal pneumonia. Although topical prophylaxis at delivery is effective for prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum, prevention of neonatal pneumonia requires antenatal detection and treatment.

Genital infections with human papillomavirus (HPV) in women are a major concern because specific types (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, and 35), are causally related to cervical cancer; these types also cause Pap smear abnormalities. Other types (e.g., types 6 and 11) cause genital warts and, in child-bearing women, can cause recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in infants.[9]

When a woman has a syphilis infection during pregnancy, she may transmit the infection to the fetus in utero. This may result in fetal death or an infant born with physical and mental developmental disabilities. Most cases of congenital syphilis are preventable if women are screened for syphilis and treated early during prenatal care.[10]

Observations

- Between 1998 and 1999, the reported case rate of chlamydial infections in women increased from 377.6 to 404.5 per 100,000 females (Figure 6, Table 6). This increase most likely reflects a variety of different factors, including increased screening activities, the use of more sensitive diagnostic tests and changes to information systems to incorporate laboratory reporting rather than an increase in the number of new cases of chlamydia occurring among women; even as reported cases of chlamydia have increased each year, the prevalence among women screened in the United States has generally declined (see section on Chlamydia). Despite considerable under-reporting, it is important to note that

female chlamydia rates exceed gonorrhea rates among women in many states (Figures A and B, Tables 6 and 15).

- In 1999, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 22 states was 7.2% (range, 4.5% to 14.4%) (Figure E).
- Gonorrhea rates among women exceeded the HP2000 objective of 100 cases per 100,000 persons in 24 states in 1999 (Figure B, Table 15), the same number as in 1998. Forty-two states had gonorrhea rates among women in 1999 that exceeded the provisional HP2010 objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons.[11] As in previous years, the highest rates of gonorrhea among women in 1999 occurred in the South (Figure B).
- Like chlamydia, gonorrhea is often asymptomatic in women and can only be identified through screening. Large-scale screening programs for gonorrhea in women began in the late 1970s. After an initial increase in cases detected through screening, gonorrhea rates for both women and men declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s (Figure 14, Tables 15 and 16). However, the gonorrhea rate for women in 1999 (129.9 per 100,000 females) was similar to the 1998 rate of 130.0 cases per 100,000 females. The gonorrhea rate among men increased between 1998 and 1999, from 132.7 to 136.0 cases per 100,000 males. Men with gonorrhea are usually symptomatic and may seek care; therefore, trends in men may be a relatively good indicator of trends in incidence of disease. As with chlamydia, trends in reported gonorrhea rates among women are likely to be more reflective of screening practices rather than the actual burden of disease.
- In 1999, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 15 states was 1.1% (range, 0.0% to 4.1%) (Figure F).
- The HP2000 objective for primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis is 4.0 cases per 100,000 persons. Primary and secondary syphilis rates for women exceeded the HP2000 objective in 9 southern states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee) and in the state of Indiana (Table 26). The HP2010 objective for P&S syphilis is 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons. Thirty-eight states and two outlying areas had 1999 P&S syphilis rates among women that exceeded the HP2010 objective. For congenital syphilis, the HP2000 objective is 40 cases per 100,000 live births. Only one state had a 1999 rate that exceeded this objective (Figure D, Table 38). The HP2010 objective for congenital syphilis is 1 case per 100,000 live births. Twenty-eight states and one outlying area had reported rates higher than this objective in 1999.
- The rate of congenital syphilis closely follows the trend of P&S syphilis in women (Figure 33). Peaks in congenital syphilis usually occur one year after peaks in P&S syphilis in women. The congenital syphilis rate peaked in 1991 at 107.3 cases per 100,000 live births and has declined by 87% to 14.3 cases per 100,000 live births in 1999 (Figure 34, Table 37). The rate of P&S syphilis in women peaked at 17.3 cases per 100,000 females in 1990 and declined 88% to 2.0 cases per 100,000 females in 1999 (Figure 33, Table 26).

- Although the 1999 reported rate of congenital syphilis for the United States, 14.3 cases per 100,000 live births, is below the HP2000 objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births, this objective is many times greater than the rate of congenital syphilis of most industrialized countries where syphilis and congenital syphilis have nearly been eliminated.[12] The 1999 reported rate is well above the HP2010 provisional objective of 1 case per 100,000 live births.
- Accurate estimates of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and tubal factor infertility from gonococcal and chlamydial infections are difficult to obtain. Definitive diagnosis of these conditions can be complex, requiring for example, laparoscopy or laparotomy, while tubal patency studies may be needed to accurately document these conditions. Most cases of PID are treated on the basis of interpretations of clinical findings, which vary between individual practitioners. In addition, the settings in which care is provided can vary considerably over time. For example, women with PID who would have been hospitalized in the 1980s may be treated in outpatient facilities during the 1990s. Trends in hospitalized PID have declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s but have remained relatively constant from 1995 through 1998 (Figure H). These trends may be more reflective of changes in the etiologic spectrum (with increasing proportions of more indolent chlamydial infection) and clinical management of PID (from inpatient to outpatient) rather than true trends in disease.[13]
- The reported number of initial visits to physicians' offices for PID through the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) has generally declined from 1993 through 1999. However, the reported number of visits in 1999 was slightly greater than the number of initial visits reported in 1998 (Figure I). In 1998, an estimated 238,000 cases of PID were diagnosed in emergency departments among women 15 to 44 years of age (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, NCHS). This estimated number has a relative standard error of 18%.
- Recent evidence suggests that health care practices associated with ectopic pregnancy also changed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Before that time, treatment of ectopic pregnancy usually required admission to a hospital. Hospitalization statistics were therefore useful for monitoring trends in ectopic pregnancy. Beginning in 1989, hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy began to decline. However, the number of reported hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy increased in 1998 relative to the number reported in 1997 with the 1998 level similar to that reported in 1995 (Figure G). Data from outpatient care surveys suggest that nearly half of all ectopic pregnancies are treated on an outpatient basis.[14]

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[1]Stamm WE, Guinan ME, Johnson C. Effect of treatment regimens for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* on simultaneous infections with *Chlamydia trachomatis*. *N Engl J Med* 1984;310:545-9.

[2]Platt R, Rice PA, McCormack WM. Risk of acquiring gonorrhea and prevalence of abnormal adnexal findings among women recently exposed to gonorrhea. *JAMA* 1983;250:3205-9.

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[9]Division of STD Prevention. *Prevention of Genital HPV Infection and Sequelae: Report of an External Consultants' Meeting*. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, December 1999.

[10]Centers for Disease Control. Guidelines for prevention and control of congenital syphilis. *MMWR* 1988;37(No.S-1).

[11]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2000.

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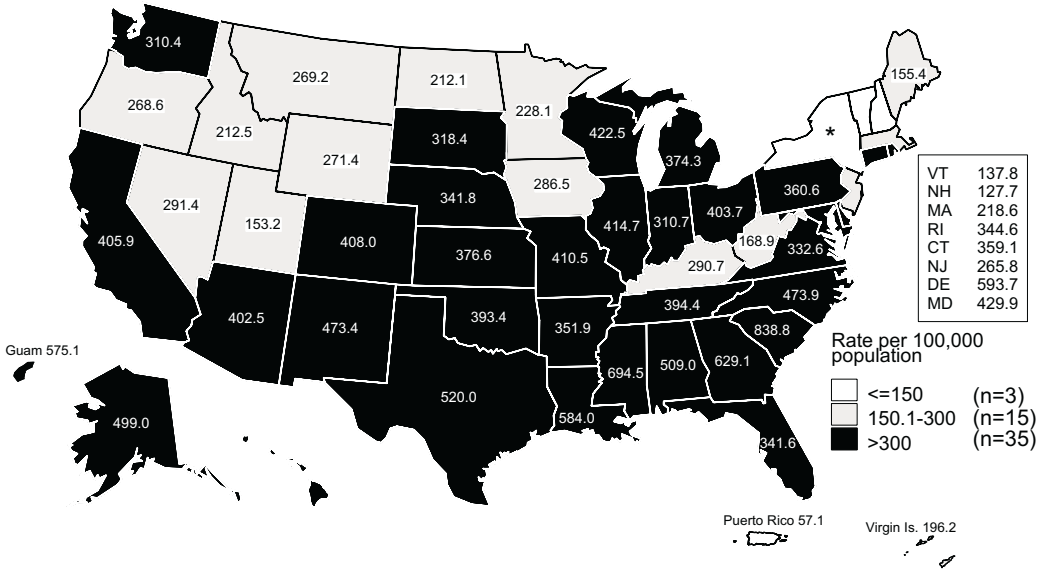
[13]Rolfs RT, Galaid EI, Zaidi AA. Pelvic inflammatory disease: trends in hospitalization and office visits, 1979 through 1988. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1992;166:983-90.

[14]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Ectopic pregnancy in the United States, 1990-1992. *MMWR* 1995;44:46-8.

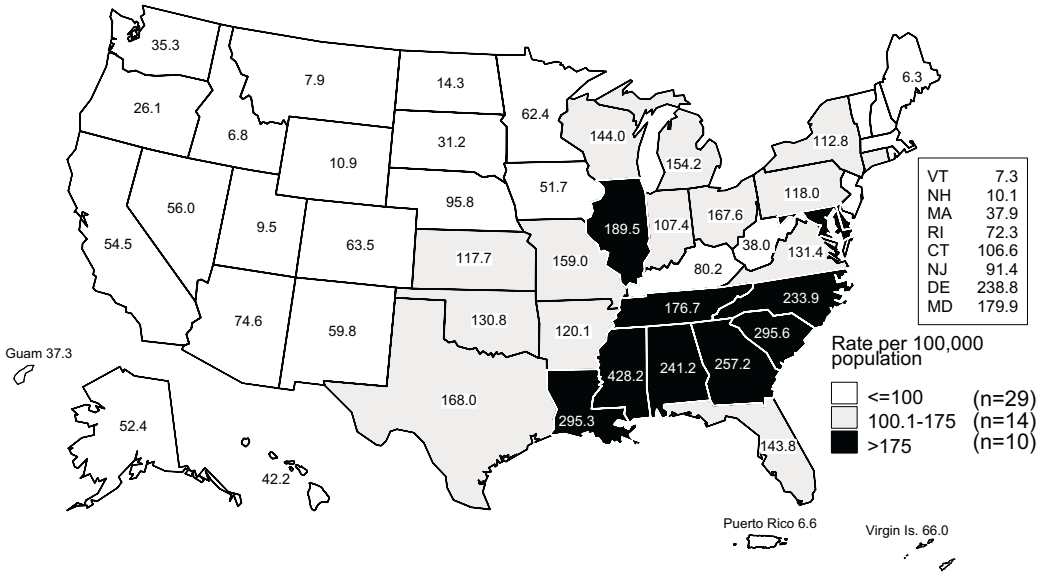
Figure A. Chlamydia — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



*The New York City rate was 607.8 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

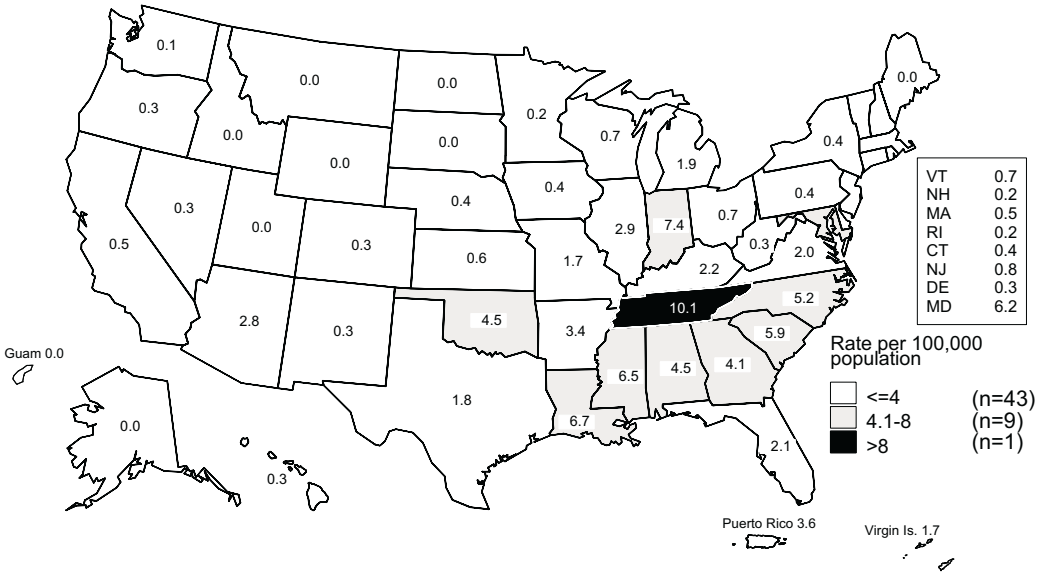
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 399.4 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting see the Appendix.

Figure B. Gonorrhea — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



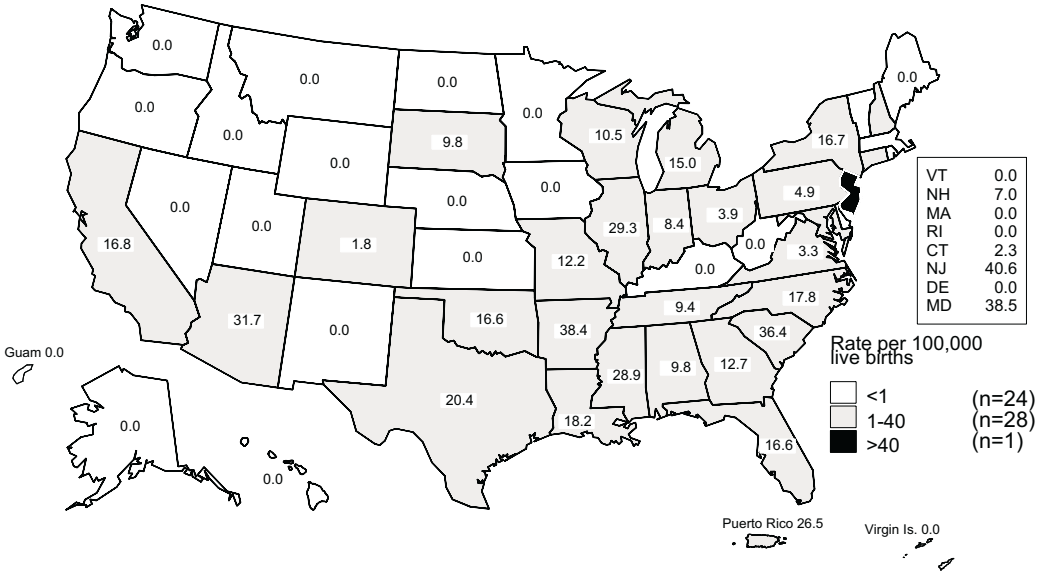
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 128.0 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 175 per 100,000 population for women aged 15-44.

Figure C. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



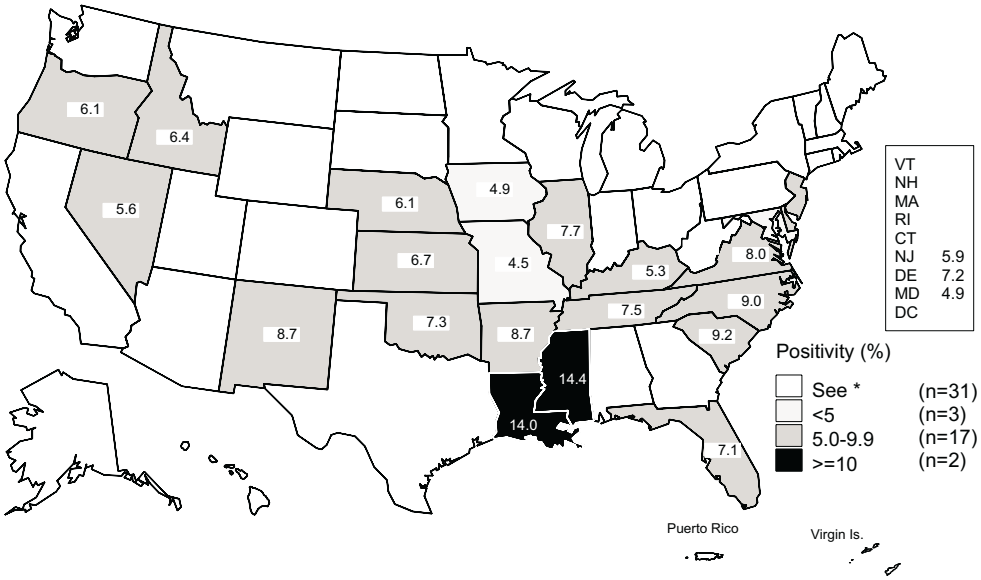
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.0 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population.

Figure D. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 1999



Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants <1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 14.5 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 40.0 per 100,000 live births.

Figure E. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 1999

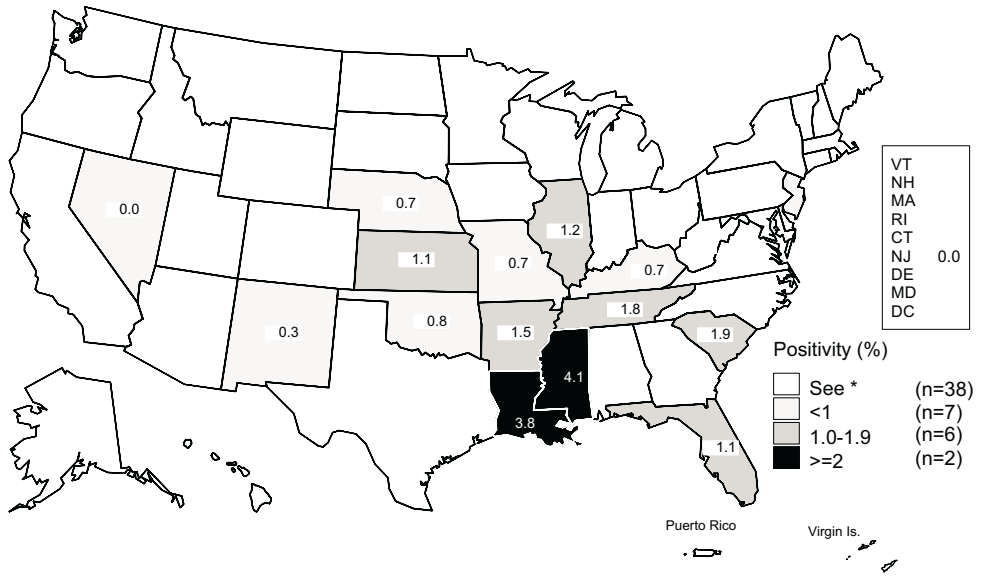


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 1999.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure F. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 1999

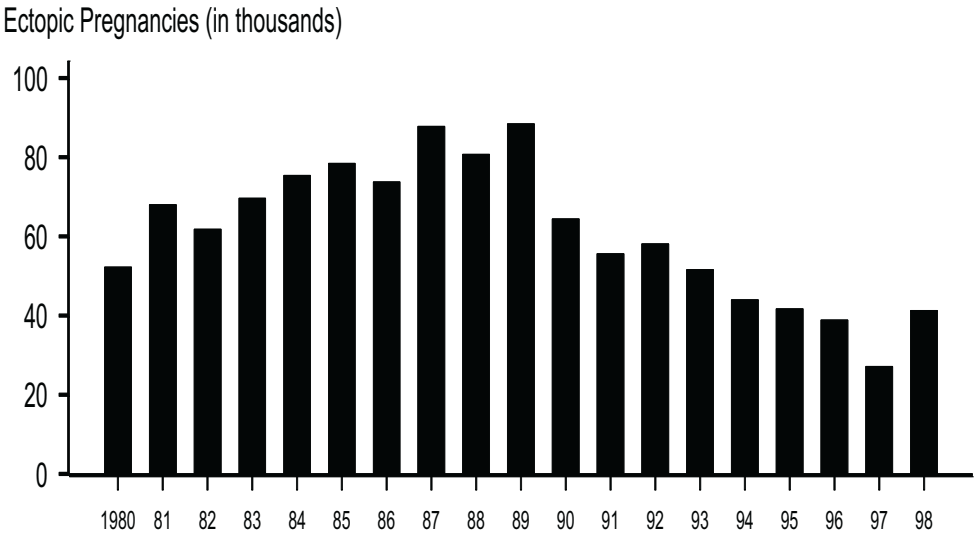


*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 1999. New Jersey reported gonorrhea positivity data for July-December only.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

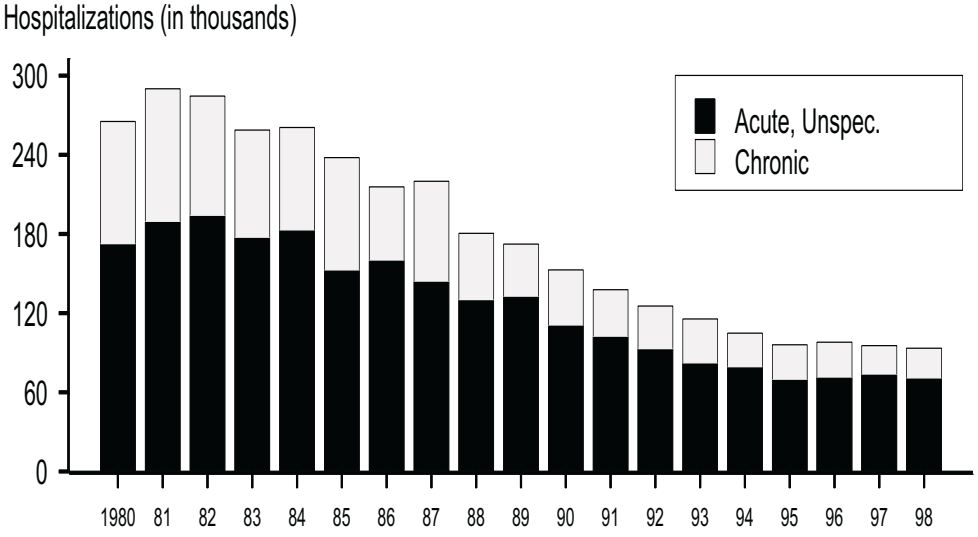
Figure G. Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1998



Note: Some variations in 1981 and 1988 numbers may be due to changes in sampling procedures. The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 8% to 11%.

SOURCE: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC)

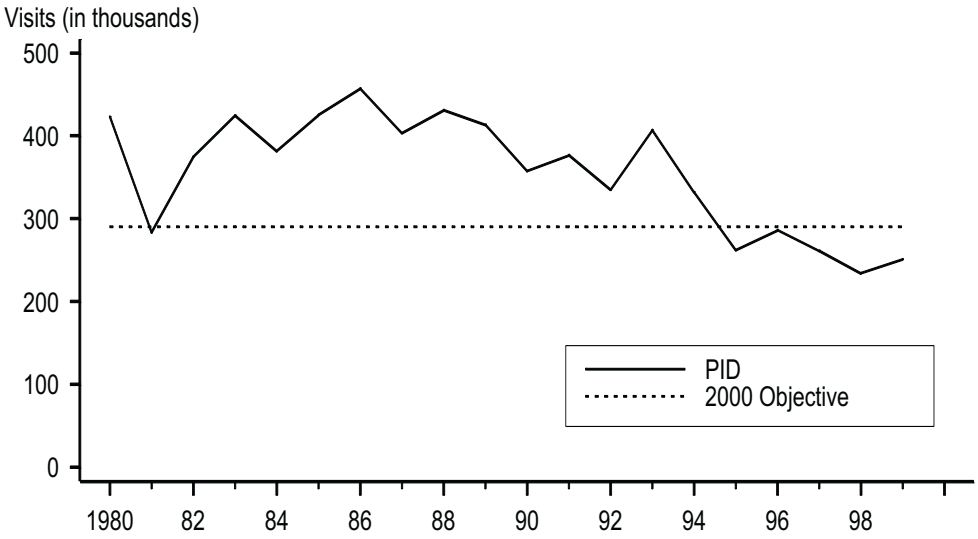
Figure H. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1998



Note: The relative standard error for the estimates of the overall total number of PID cases range from 6% to 9%.

SOURCE: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC)

Figure I. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1999 and Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: See Appendix.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Public Health Impact

Compared to older adults, adolescents (10- to 19-year-olds) and young adults (20- to 24-year-olds) are at higher risk for acquiring STDs for a number of reasons: they may be more likely to have multiple (sequential or concurrent) sexual partners rather than a single, long-term relationship; they may be more likely to engage in unprotected intercourse; and they may select partners at higher risk. In addition, for some STDs, for example *Chlamydia trachomatis*, adolescent women may have a physiologically increased susceptibility to infection due to increased cervical ectopy. During the past two decades, the age of initiation of sexual activity has steadily decreased and age at first marriage has increased, resulting in increases in premarital sexual experience among adolescent women and in an enlarging pool of young women at risk.[1-3] In addition, the higher prevalence of STDs among adolescents reflects multiple barriers to quality STD prevention services, including lack of insurance or other ability to pay, lack of transportation, discomfort with facilities and services designed for adults, and concerns about confidentiality.

Observations

- Numerous prevalence studies in various clinic populations have shown that sexually active adolescents have high rates of chlamydial infection[4,5]. The Regional Infertility Prevention Projects that perform large-scale screening for chlamydial infections among women attending family planning clinics demonstrate that younger women consistently have higher positivity rates of chlamydia than older women, even as prevalence declines. An example is the Region X Project, which has screened women since 1988 (Figure J).
- Among women, 15- to 19-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea in 1999 compared to all other age categories (Figure P, Table 12B). In addition, 20- to 29-year-old women had the highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis in 1999 (Figure R, Table 23B). Among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea and third highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis (Figures Q and S, Tables 12B and 23B).
- Rates of gonorrhea among male adolescents generally decreased between the years 1995 and 1999 (Table 12B). In the 10- to 14-year-old group, the rate for young men remained stable at 8.4 cases per 100,000 males between 1998 and 1999. In the 15- to 19-year-old group, the rate declined from 503.2 cases per 100,000 males in 1995 to 341.1 cases per 100,000 males in 1999, a 32% decrease. The 1999 rate for this male adolescent age group was slightly less than the rate of 347.0 cases per 100,000 males reported in 1998. Among young adult men in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea increased between 1998 and 1999 (576.4 and 585.6 cases per 100,000 males respectively). However, the rate in this age group in 1999 is 10% lower than the rate of 653.8 cases per 100,000 males reported for men aged 20- to 24-years in 1995.

- Gonorrhea among female adolescents and young adults aged 10- to 19-years also decreased between 1995 and 1999 (Table 12B). In the 10- to 14-year-old group, the rate for females decreased 24% during this period from 71.7 cases per 100,000 females in 1995 to 54.6 cases per 100,000 females in 1999. In the 15- to 19-year-old group, the rate declined by 22% from 847.8 to 738.1 cases per 100,000 females between 1995 and 1999. In addition, the rates for female adolescents in these age groups decreased between the years 1998 and 1999. Among young adult women in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea increased by 1.5% from 635.1 to 644.9 cases per 100,000 females between 1998 and 1999. The 1999 rate for women in this age group was 5% greater than the age-group specific rate of 611.6 cases per 100,000 females reported in 1995.
- In 1999, the highest age-specific gonorrhea rates among women and the third highest rates among men were in the 15- to 19-year-old group (Figure 16).
- Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female Job Corps entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia. The Job Corps, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor at more than 100 sites throughout the country, is a job training program for economically disadvantaged youth aged 16 through 24 years. Among women entering the Job Corps from 32 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, in 1999, based on their place of residence just before program entry, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 11.1% (range, 5.7% to 18.9%) (Figure K). Chlamydial infection is widespread geographically and highly prevalent among these economically disadvantaged young women.
- Since 1996, approximately 25,000 female recruits have been screened at entry in the U.S. Army at basic training in Fort Jackson, South Carolina.[6] All tests are performed at the Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory on urine specimens. Among women aged 17 to 37 years entering the Army in 1999, based on their state of residence before entry, the overall state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 9.9%. State-specific prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 19.6% (Figure L).
- Among men aged 17 to 37 years entering the Army in 1999, based on their state of residence before entry, the overall chlamydia prevalence was 4.7%. State-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 1.1% to 10.3% (Figure M).
- Data from Job Corps centers submitting gonorrhea specimens to the national contract laboratory from female students aged 16 to 24 years indicate a high prevalence of gonococcal infection in this population. Specimens from at least 100 students from each of 14 states were tested by the contract laboratory; the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 3.6% (range, 0.9% to 9.4%) in 1999 (Figure N).

[1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Premarital sexual experience among adolescent women – United States, 1970-1988. *MMWR* 1991;39:929-32.

[2]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pregnancy, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Related Risk Behaviors Among U.S. Adolescents. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994. Adolescent Health: State of the Nation Monograph Series, No. 2. CDC Publication No. 099-4630.

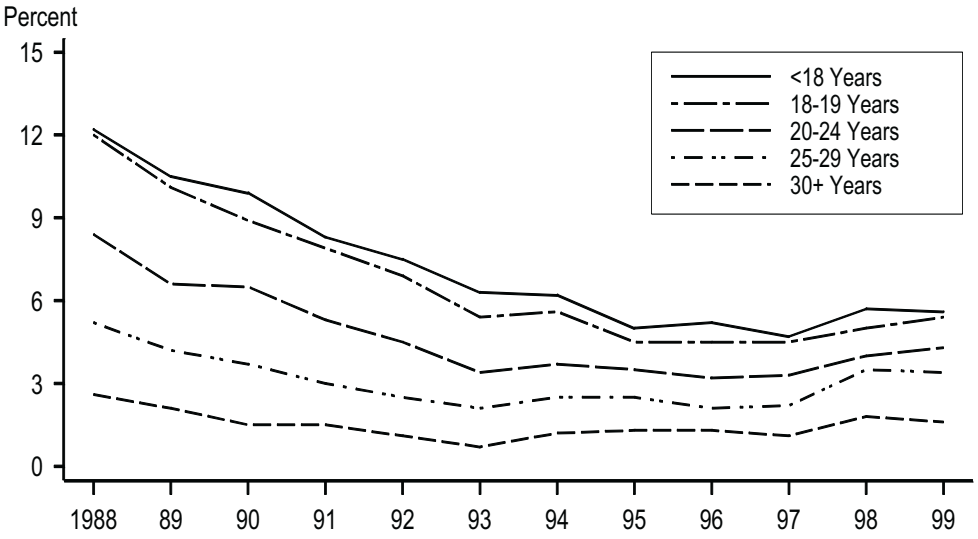
[3]Forrest JD. Timing of reproductive life stages. *Obstet Gynecol* 1993;82(1).

[4]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for the prevention and management of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections, 1993. *MMWR* 1993;42(No. RR-12).

[5]Lossick J, Delisle S, Fine D, Mosure D, Lee V, Smith C. Regional program for widespread screening for *Chlamydia trachomatis* in family planning clinics. In: Bowie WR, Caldwell HD, Jones RP, et al., eds. Chlamydial Infections: Proceedings of the Seventh International Symposium of Human Chlamydial Infections, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 1990, pp. 575-9.

[6]Gaydos CA, Howel MR, Pare B, et al. *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection in female military recruits. *N Engl J Med* 1998;339:739-44.

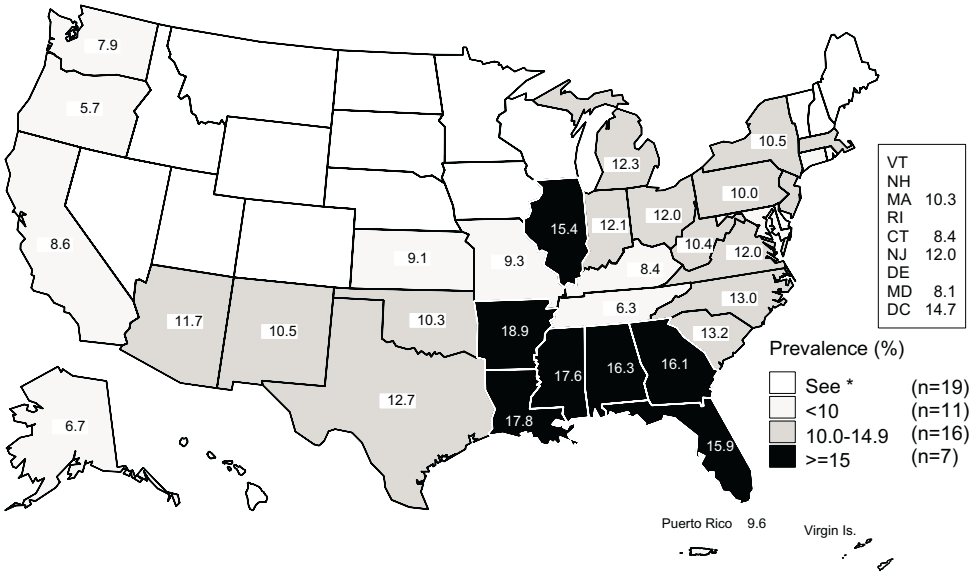
Figure J. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–1999



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1994 and 1999 and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Figure K. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the U.S. Job Corps by state of residence, 1999

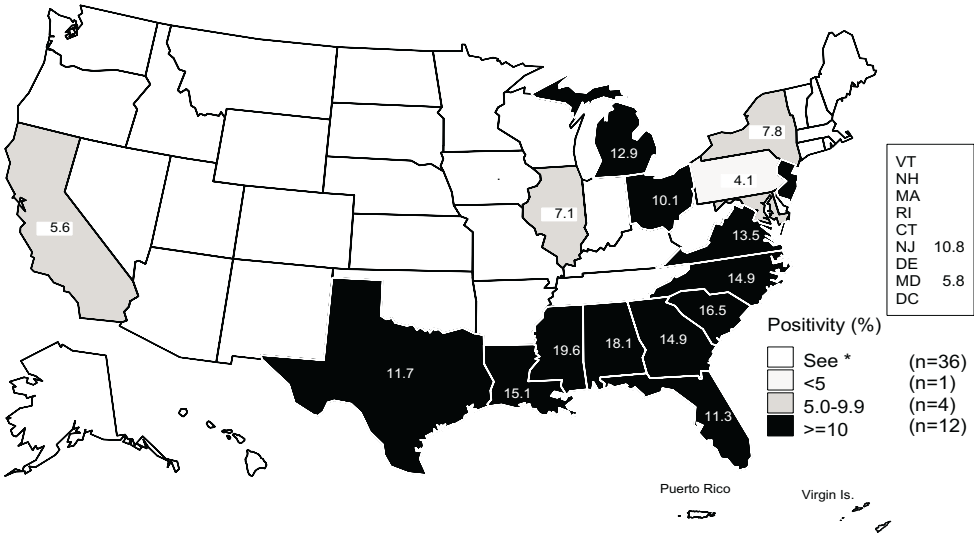


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Job Corps were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the U.S. Job Corps in 1999 was 11.5%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure L. Chlamydia — Positivity among 17-37 year-old women entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999

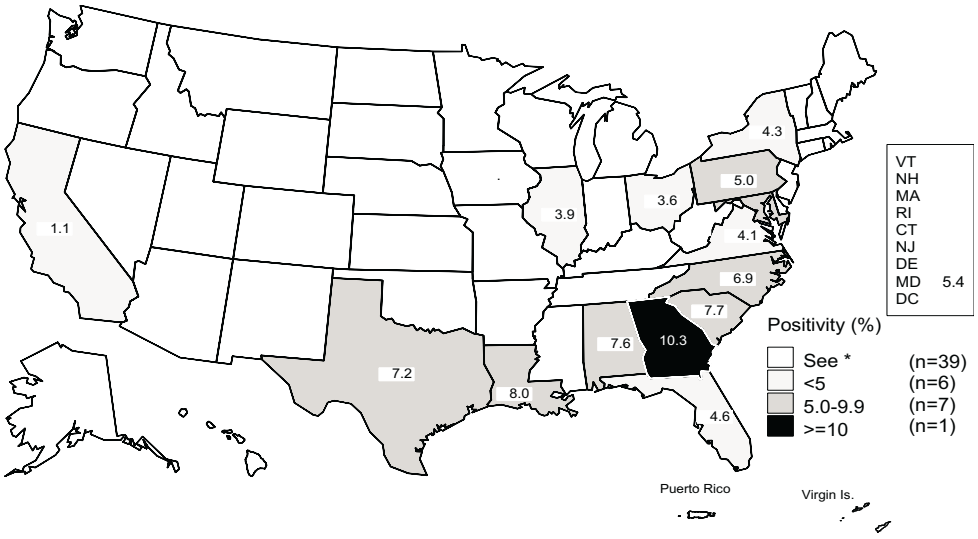


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: Screening female recruits from January - July only. Overall positivity was 9.9%.

SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Office of Defense Women's Health Research)

Figure M. Chlamydia — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999

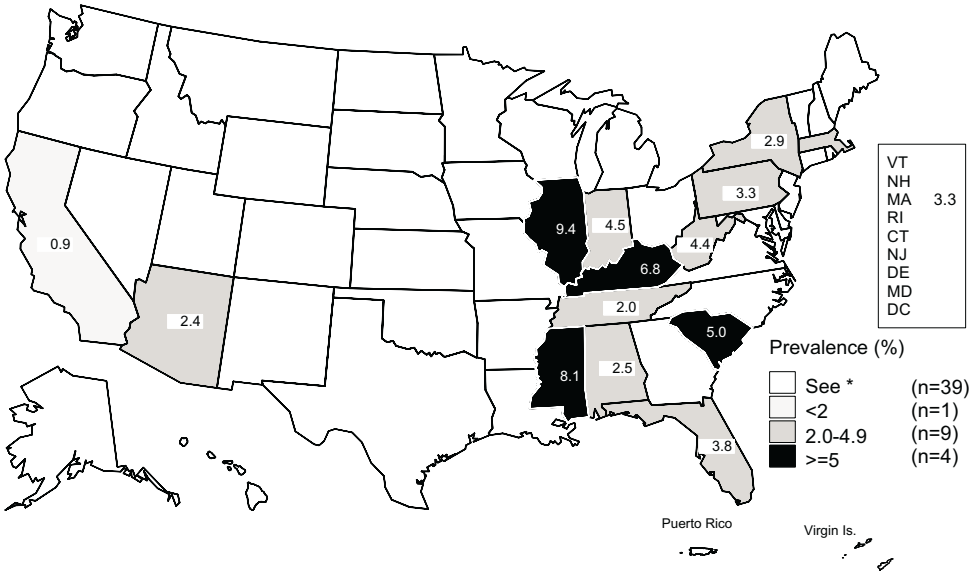


*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: Screening male recruits from January - February and August - November only. Overall positivity was 4.7%.

SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Aberdeen Proving Ground)

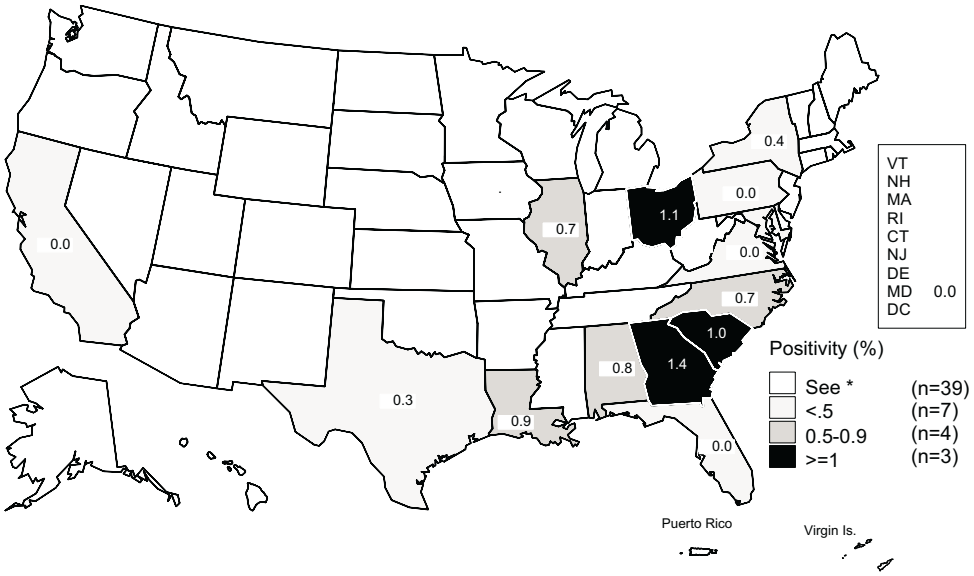
Figure N. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the U.S. Job Corps by state of residence, 1999



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Job Corps were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 1999.

Note: Many Job Corps centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted.

Figure O. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: Screening male recruits from January - February and August - November only. Overall positivity was 0.4%.

SOURCE: Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory (funding initiative: Aberdeen Proving Ground)

Figure P. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

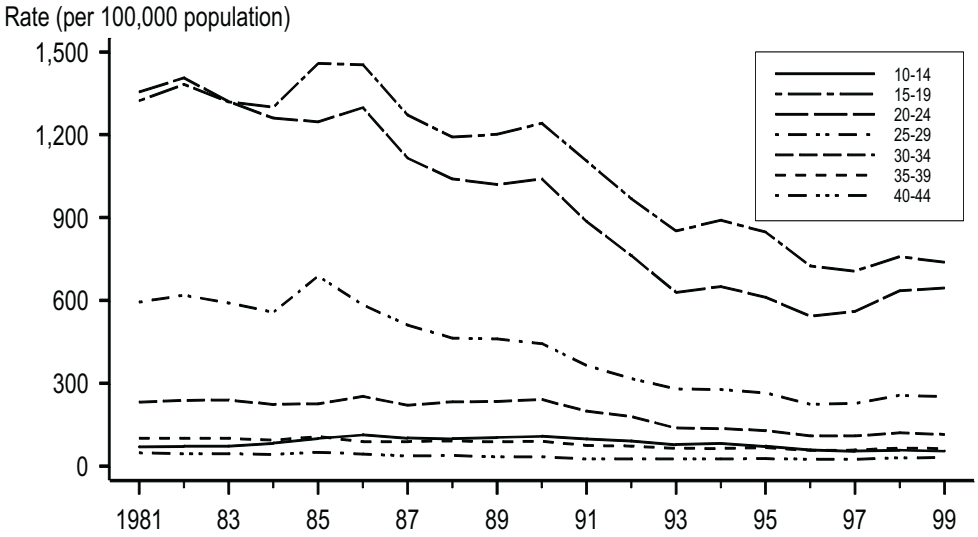


Figure Q. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

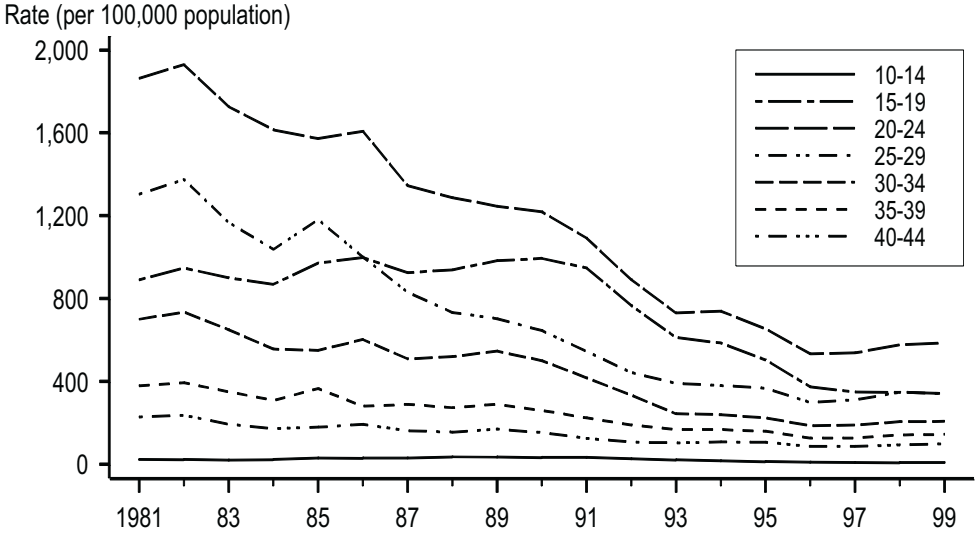


Figure R. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999

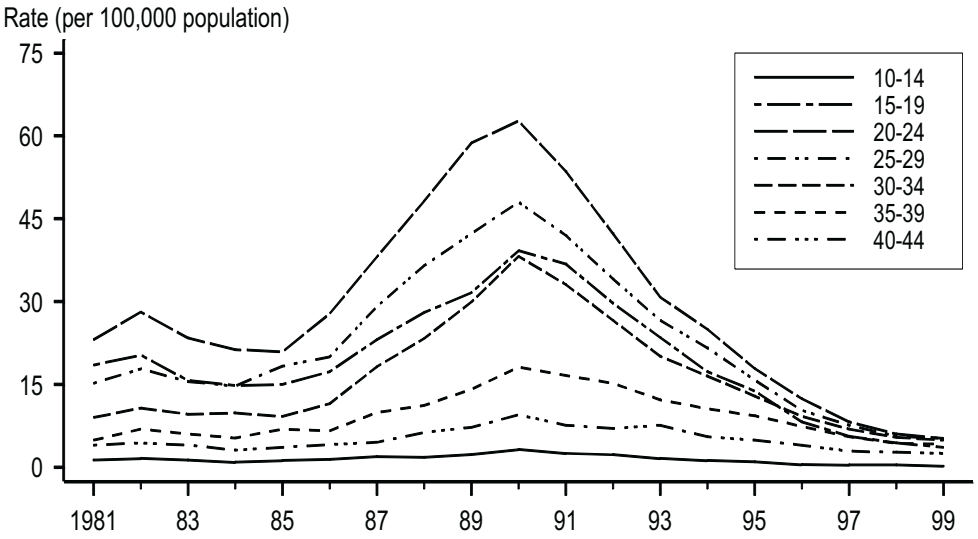
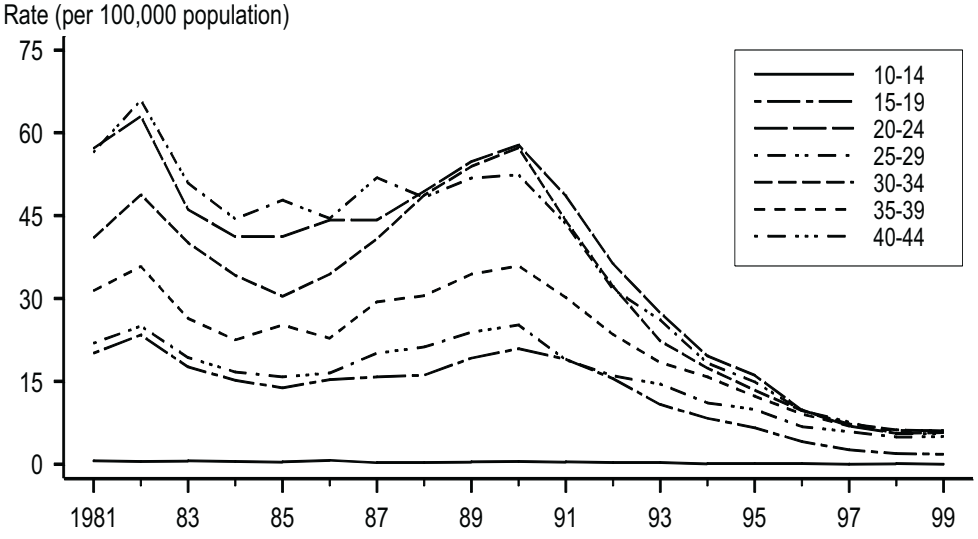


Figure S. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1999



STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Public Health Impact

Surveillance data show higher reported rates of STDs among some minority racial or ethnic groups when compared with rates among whites. Race and ethnicity in the United States are risk markers that correlate with other more fundamental determinants of health status such as poverty, access to quality health care, health care seeking behavior, illicit drug use, and living in communities with high prevalence of STDs. Acknowledging the disparity in STD rates by race or ethnicity is one of the first steps in empowering affected communities to organize and focus on this problem.

Surveillance data are based on cases of STDs reported to state and local health departments (see **Appendix**). In many areas, reporting from public sources, for example STD clinics, is more complete than reporting from private sources. Since minority populations may utilize public clinics more than whites, differences in rates between minorities and whites may be increased by this reporting bias.

Observations

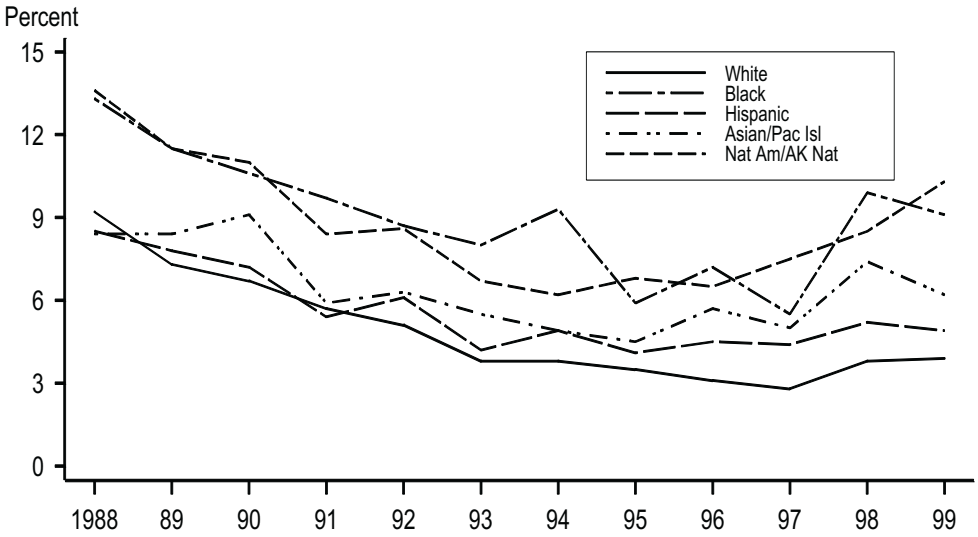
- Although chlamydia is a widely distributed STD among all racial and ethnic groups, trends in positivity in women screened in Health and Human Services Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) show consistently higher chlamydia positivity among minorities (Figure T).
- In 1999, chlamydia positivity among sexually active 15- to 30-year old women screened at clinics of the Indian Health Service (IHS) in four IHS regions ranged from 5.4% to 10.8% (Figure U).
- In 1999, 77% of the total number of cases of gonorrhea reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans (Table 12A). The reported rate of gonorrhea among African-Americans in 1999 was 848.8 cases per 100,000 persons. Among Hispanics, the 1999 reported gonorrhea rate was 75.3 cases per 100,000 persons. These rates are 30 and 3 times higher than the rate reported among non-Hispanic whites in 1999 of 27.9 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 15, Table 12B).
- Gonorrhea rates were highest in 1999 among all racial, ethnic, and age categories for African-Americans aged 15 to 24 years. In 1999, African-American women aged 15 to 19 years had a gonorrhea rate of 3,691.0 cases per 100,000 females. This rate is 19 times greater than the 1999 rate among non-Hispanic white females of similar age. African-American men in the 15- to 19-year old age category had a 1999 gonorrhea rate of 1,996.5 cases per 100,000 males, which was 52 times higher than the rate among 15- to 19-year old white males (Table 12B). Among 20- to 24-year-olds in 1999, the gonorrhea rate among

African-Americans was 27 times greater than that among non-Hispanic whites (3,425.8 and 126.3 cases per 100,000 persons respectively) (Table 12B).

- Despite declines in gonorrhea rates for most age and race/ethnic groups during the 1980s, African-American adolescent females aged 15 to 19 years did not show a decline in rates until 1991 (Figure V). Similarly, declines among African-American adolescent males did not begin until 1992 (Figure W). However, from 1998 to 1999 gonorrhea rates among African-Americans declined by only 0.3% (851.2 and 848.8 cases per 100,000 persons respectively). During the same period, gonorrhea rates increased by 4% among Hispanics and 6% among Asian/Pacific Islanders while decreasing by 7% among American Indians/Alaska Natives (Table 12B).
- The most recent epidemic of syphilis was largely an epidemic in heterosexual, minority populations.[1] Since 1990, rates of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis have declined among all racial and ethnic groups except American Indian/Alaska Natives. However, rates for African-Americans and Hispanics continue to be higher than for non-Hispanic whites. In 1999, 75% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans (Table 23A). Although the rate for African-Americans declined from 16.9 to 15.2 cases per 100,000 persons between 1998 and 1999, the 1999 rate was 30 times greater than the rate of 0.5 per 100,000 persons among non-Hispanic whites. Between 1998 and 1999, P&S syphilis rates for African-American females aged 15 to 19 years declined by 17%, and for African-American males in this age group by 15% (Figures X and Y, Table 23B). Similarly, the P&S syphilis rate declined about 14% between 1998 and 1999 among young African-American adults aged 20 to 24 years. The 1999 rate of P&S syphilis among Hispanics was 1.8 cases per 100,000 persons, which is 4 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (Table 23B).
- In 1999, the rate of congenital syphilis was 57.9 cases per 100,000 live births among African-Americans and 20.4 cases per 100,000 live births among Hispanics. These rates are 29 and 10 times greater than the 1999 rate of 2 cases per 100,000 live births among non-Hispanic whites respectively (Figure Z). Compared with 1998, the 1999 rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 36% among African-Americans and by 29% among Hispanics.

[1] Nakashima AK, Rolfs RT, Flock ML, Kilmarx P, Greenspan JR. Epidemiology of syphilis in the United States, 1941 through 1993. *Sex Transm Dis* 1996;23:16-23.

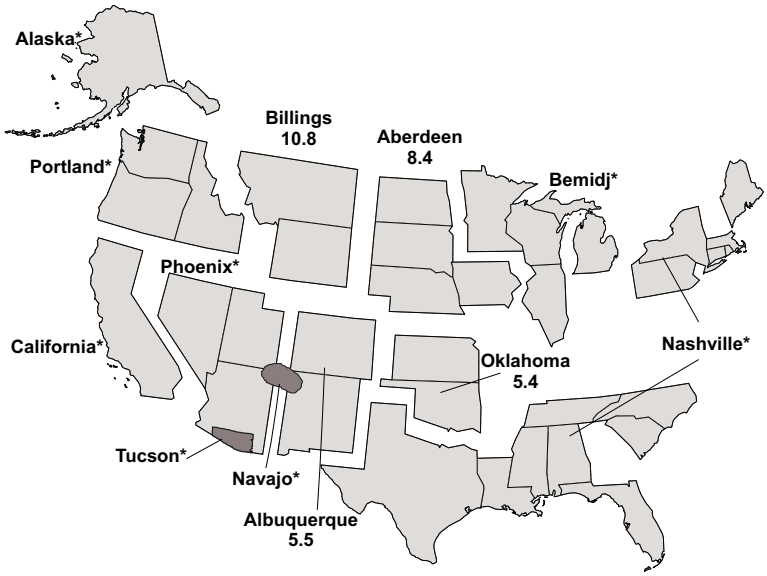
Figure T. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–1999



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1994 and 1999 and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Program: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Figure U. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-30 year old women tested in Indian Health Service Clinics by IHS regions, 1999

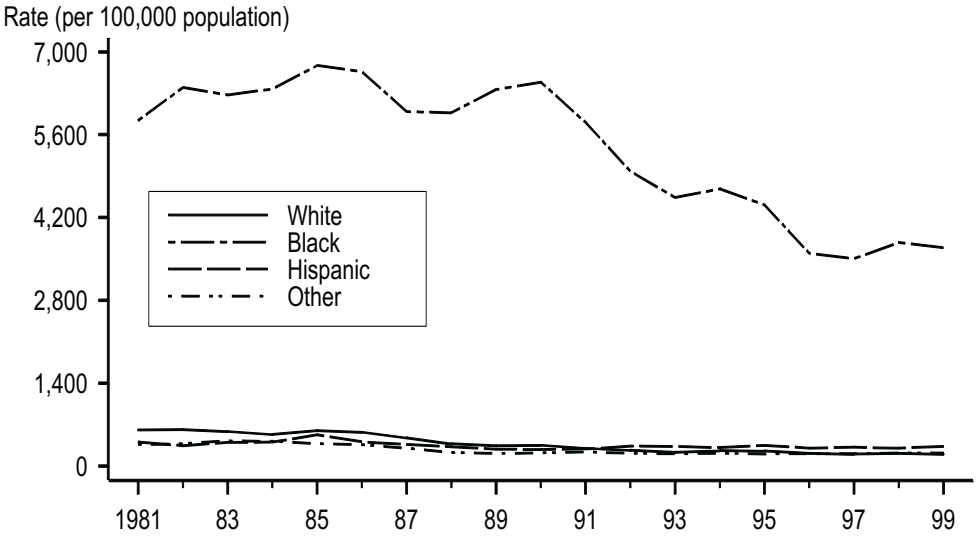


*IHS regions not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 1999.

Note: Albuquerque - chlamydia positivity data reported for April-December only.

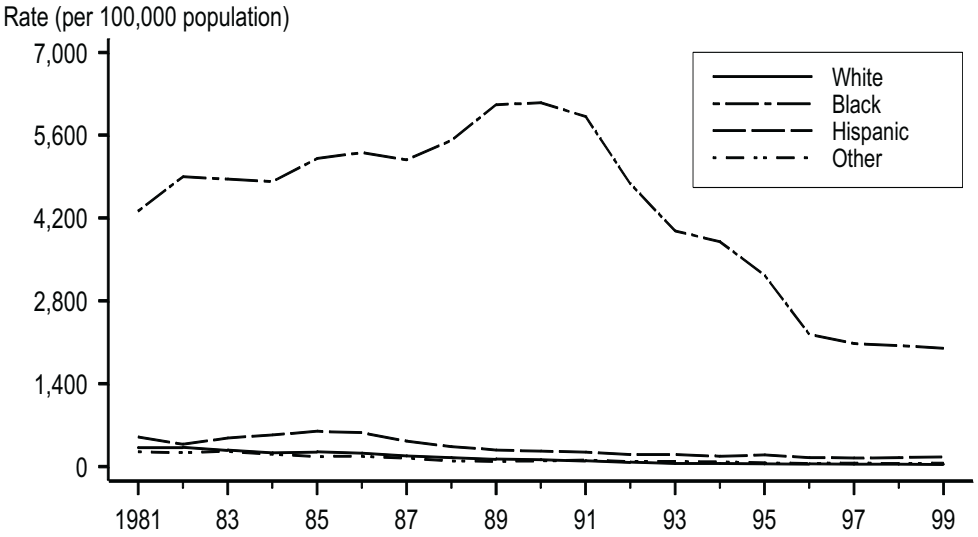
SOURCE: Indian Health Service

Figure V. Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



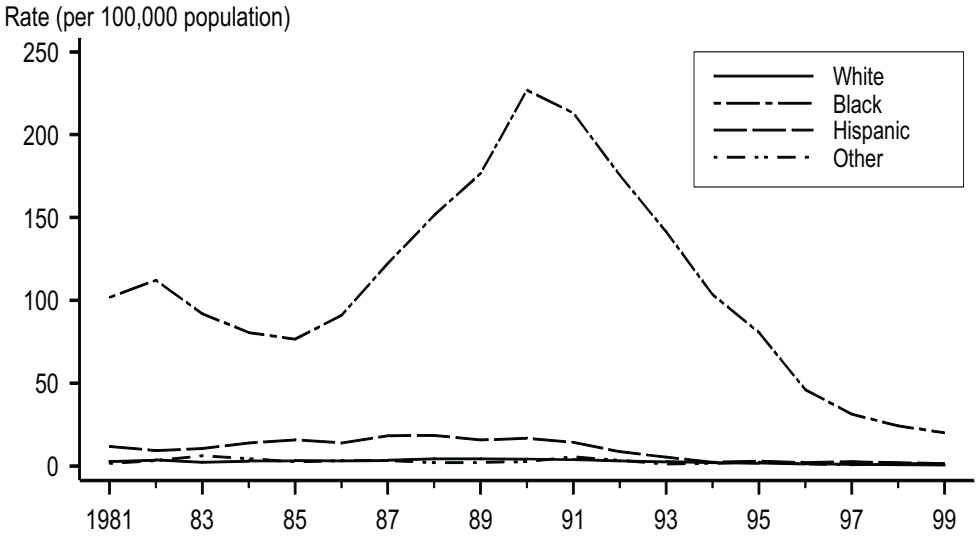
Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Figure W. Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



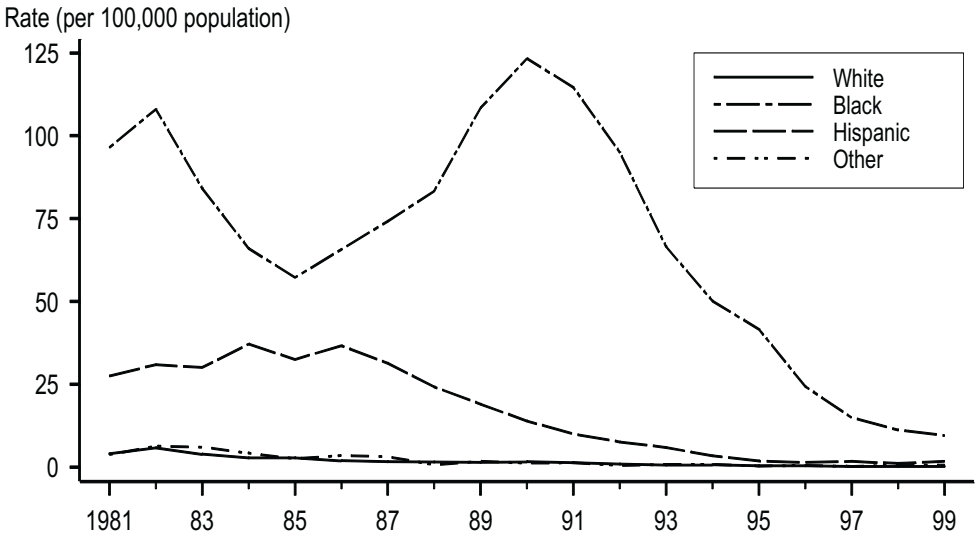
Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Figure X. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



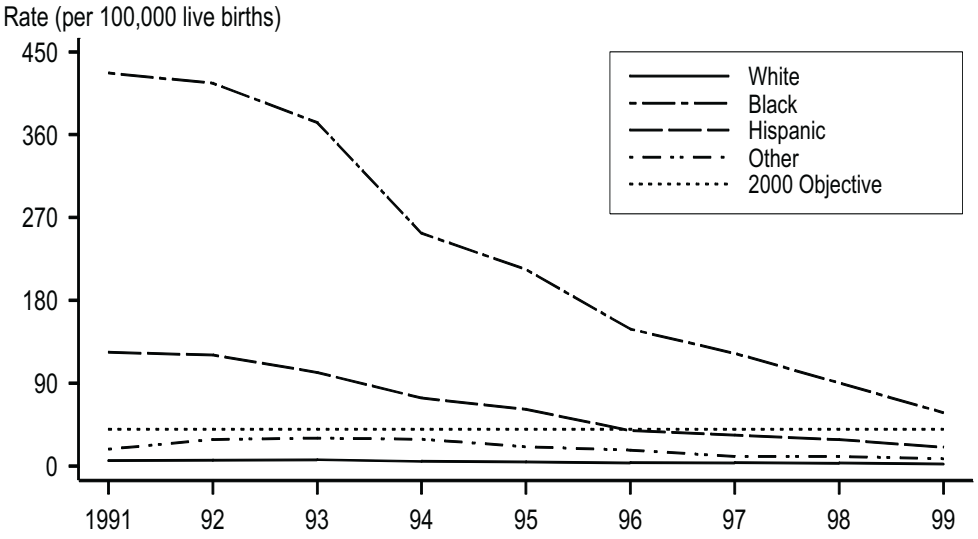
Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Figure Y. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1999



Note: Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

Figure Z. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–1999



Note: Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded. Black, White, and Other are non-Hispanic.

STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Public Health Impact

Multiple studies and surveillance projects have demonstrated a high prevalence of STDs in persons entering jails and juvenile detention facilities. Screening for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis at intake offers an opportunity to identify infections, prevent complications, and reduce transmission in the community. In cities where routine syphilis screening in jails occurs, a substantial percentage of all reported cases are identified in jails.[1] Compiling data and analyzing trends in STD prevalence in this population provides a method for monitoring trends in STD prevalence in the community.

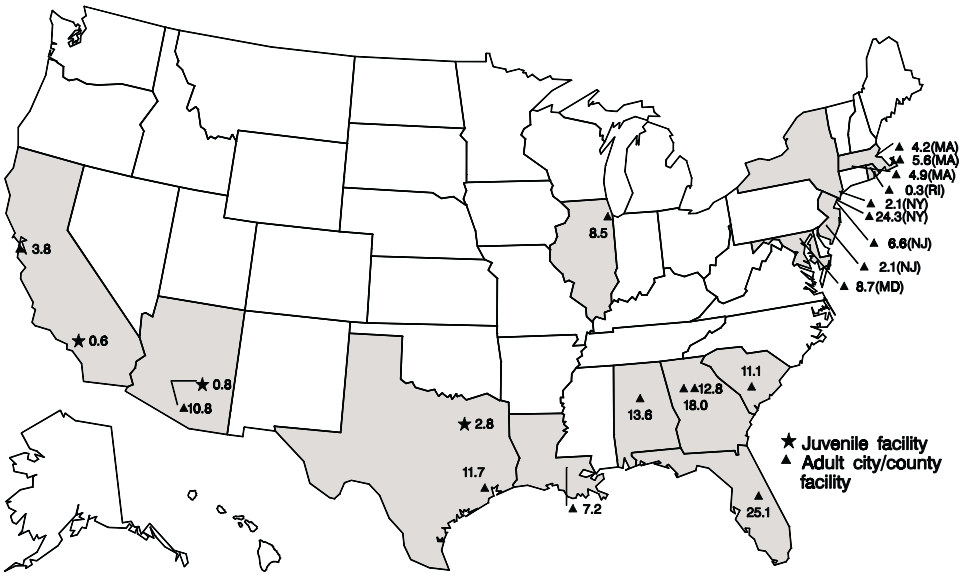
Observations

- In 1999, 10 states reported chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis data to CDC as part of the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, three states reported syphilis data as part of the Innovations in Syphilis Prevention Project, 14 additional states reported data (at least 100 test results) from corrections facilities as part of the Regional Infertility Prevention Project, and three additional states reported data in response to CDC's request for data.
- The maps shown below represent approximately 282,000 syphilis tests for men and 61,000 syphilis tests for women, 40,000 chlamydia tests for men and 42,000 chlamydia tests for women, and 107,000 gonorrhea tests for men and 38,000 gonorrhea tests for women.
- The median percentage of reactive syphilis tests was 8.5% (range, 0.3% to 25.1%) for women entering 19 adult jails and 0.8% (range, 0.6% to 2.8%) for adolescent women entering three juvenile detention centers (Figure AA). The median percentage of reactive tests was 3.9% (range, 1.0% to 7.7%) for men at 18 adult jails and 0.4% (range, 0.2% to 1.6%) at three juvenile facilities. The percentage of reactive syphilis tests was higher for women than for men in 19 (95%) of 20 adult and juvenile facilities reporting syphilis test results for both sexes (Figures AA, BB). The percentage of reactive syphilis tests representing new cases of syphilis varied from site to site (data not shown).
- The positivity for chlamydia and gonorrhea in women was higher in juvenile facilities than in adult facilities. In adolescent women entering juvenile detention facilities, the median positivity for chlamydia was 13% (range, 4.9% to 25.2%); positivity was greater than 10% in 16 (76%) of 21 counties reporting data (Figure CC). The median positivity for gonorrhea in women was 6.4% (range, 1.3% to 14.1%); positivity was greater than 5% in 8 (57%) of 14 juvenile facilities (Figure EE).
- The median positivity for chlamydial infection in men entering juvenile facilities in 23 counties was 4.3% (range, 1.5% to 10.0%) (Figure DD). The median positivity

for gonorrhea among men entering juvenile facilities in 11 counties was 1.9% (range, 0.4% to 3.8%) (Figure FF).

[1]CDC. Syphilis screening among women arrestees at the Cook County Jail – Chicago, 1996. *MMWR* 1998;47:432-3.

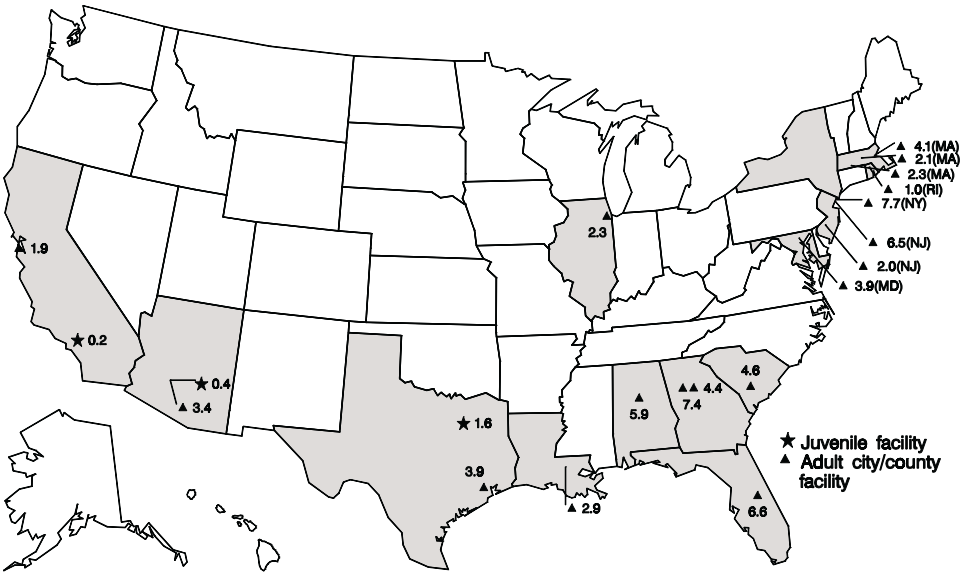
Figure AA. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering city or county jails or juvenile detention centers†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

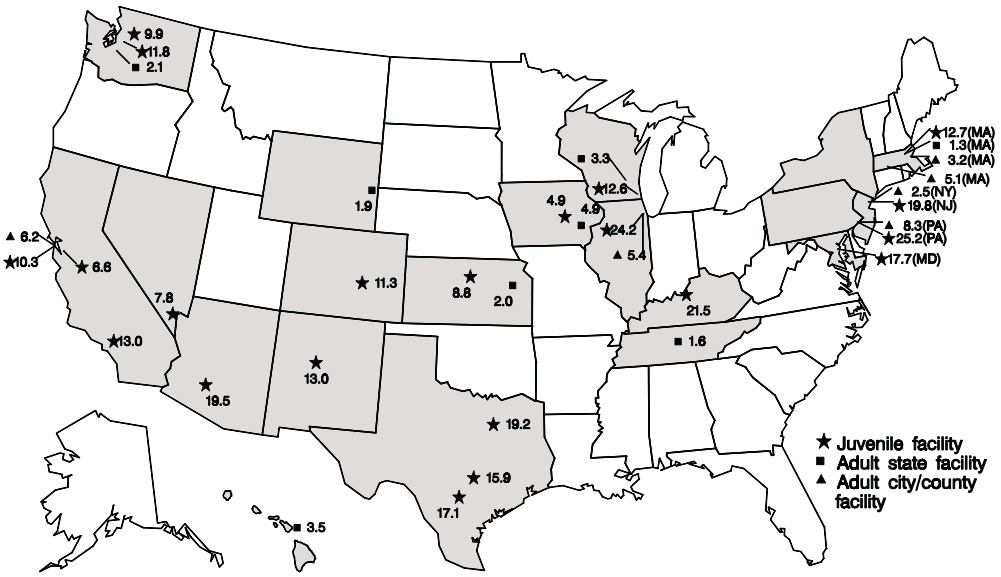
Figure BB. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering city or county jails or juvenile detention centers†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

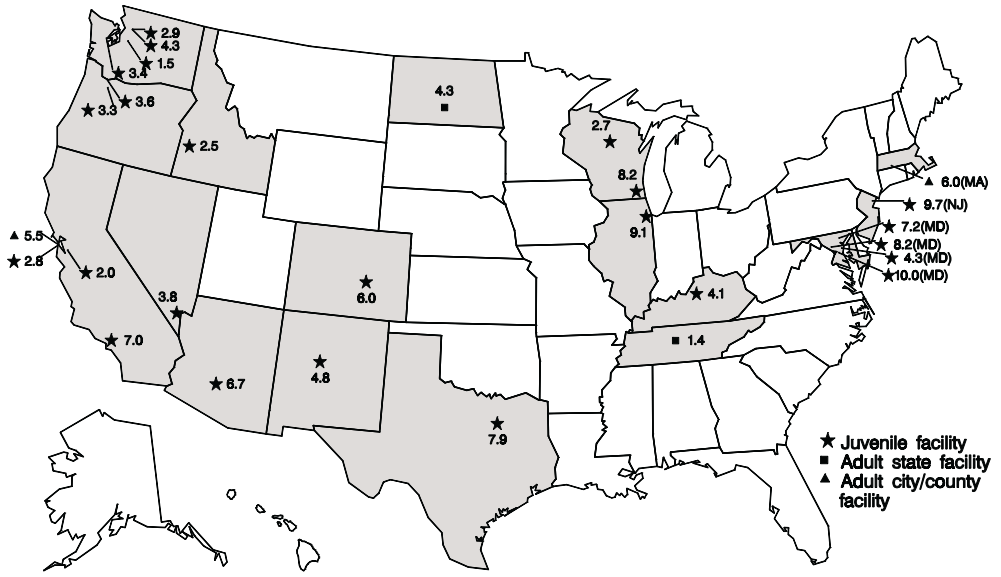
Figure CC. Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

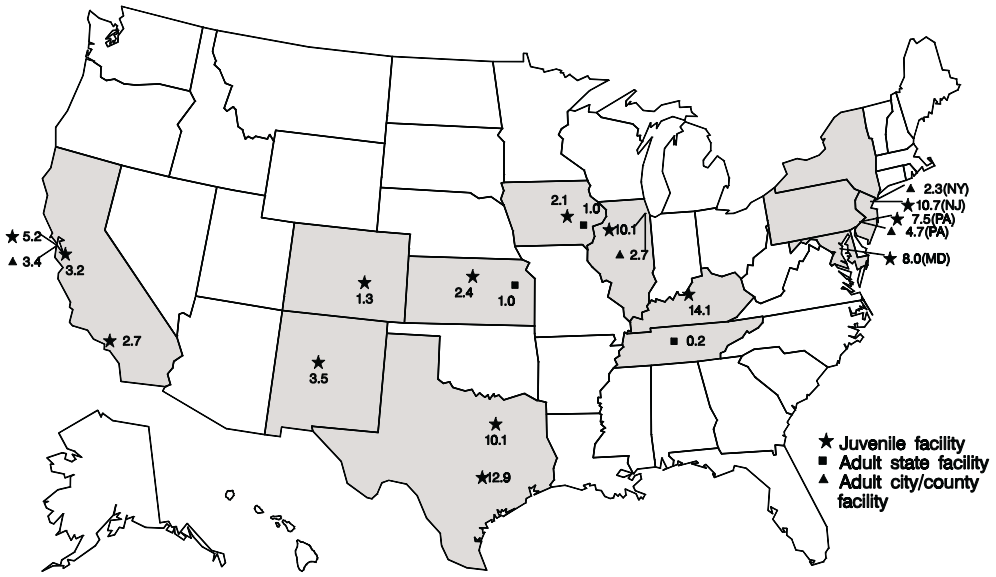
Figure DD. Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

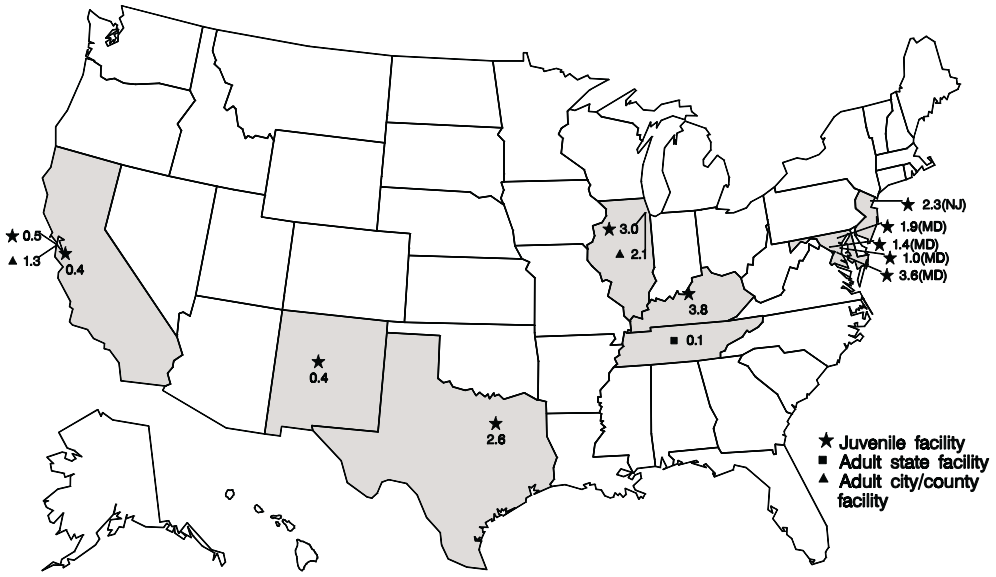
Figure EE. Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure FF. Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1999



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

SOURCE: Local and State STD Control Programs; Regional Infertility Prevention Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

STDs in the South

Public Health Impact

The southern region of the United States consists of the District of Columbia and 16 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. This region has consistently had higher reported rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea and primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis than the other regions of the country (Northeast, Midwest, and West). The reasons for these higher rates in the South are not well understood, but may include differences in racial and ethnic distribution of the population, poverty, and availability and quality of health care services. Regional differences in STD rates are particularly disturbing in light of the fact that STDs can increase the risk of HIV transmission by two to five fold. The high HIV prevalence among child-bearing women living in the South may be due, in part, to the high rates of these other STDs in the region.[1] Data from a randomized controlled trial evaluating the use of STD treatment to prevent HIV suggest that the risk of HIV infection may be reduced by as much as 40% in areas with high STD rates.[2]

Observations

- The South has consistently had higher rates of gonorrhea and P&S syphilis compared with other regions throughout the 1980s and 1990s (Figures 12, and 27, Tables 14 and 25). From 1996 through 1999, the South also had a higher reported rate of chlamydia (Table 5) than the other regions of the country.
- In 1999, seven of the 10 states with the highest chlamydia rates were in the South (Figure 3, Table 4). Similarly, nine of the 10 states with the highest rates of gonorrhea were located in the South (Figure 11, Table 13). Nine of the 11 states with 1999 reported rates of P&S syphilis that exceeded the Healthy People Year 2000 (HP2000) objective of 4.0 cases per 100,000 persons were located in the South (Figure 25, Table 24). Six of these southern states had reported P&S syphilis rates in 1999 that were at least 1.5 times greater than the HP2000 objective (Figure 25, Table 24).
- In 1999, 243 (92%) of 265 counties with P&S syphilis rates above the HP2000 objective were located in the South (Figure 26 and Figure GG).
- Of the 243 counties in the South that had reported P&S syphilis rates in 1999 above HP2000 objective, 157 (65%) had an increase in the rate from 1998 to 1999 (Figures GG and HH).
- County-specific rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea in 1999 were produced for those southern states submitting county level data (Figures II and JJ). These county level data were reported through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS), *and are provisional for all states shown except Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky,*

Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia where hardcopy reports have been discontinued based on consistent, high quality, and timely submissions of NETSS data.

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[1]Koumans EH, Sternberg M, Gwinn M, Swint E, Zaidi A, St. Louis M. Geographic variation of HIV infection in childbearing women with syphilis in the United States. *AIDS* 2000;14:279-87.

[2]Grosskurth H, Mosha F, Todd J, et al. Impact of improved treatment of sexually transmitted diseases on HIV infection in rural Tanzania: randomized controlled trial. *Lancet* 1995;346:530-6.

Figure GG. South — Primary and secondary syphilis case rates by county, 1999

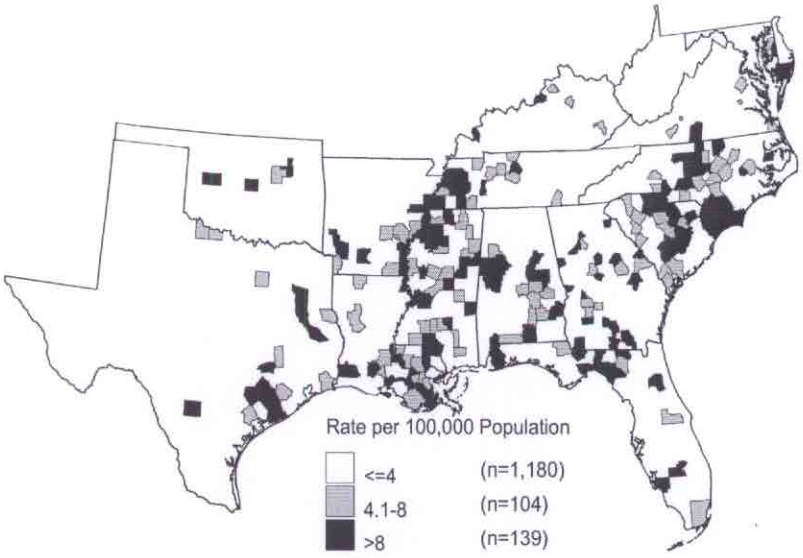
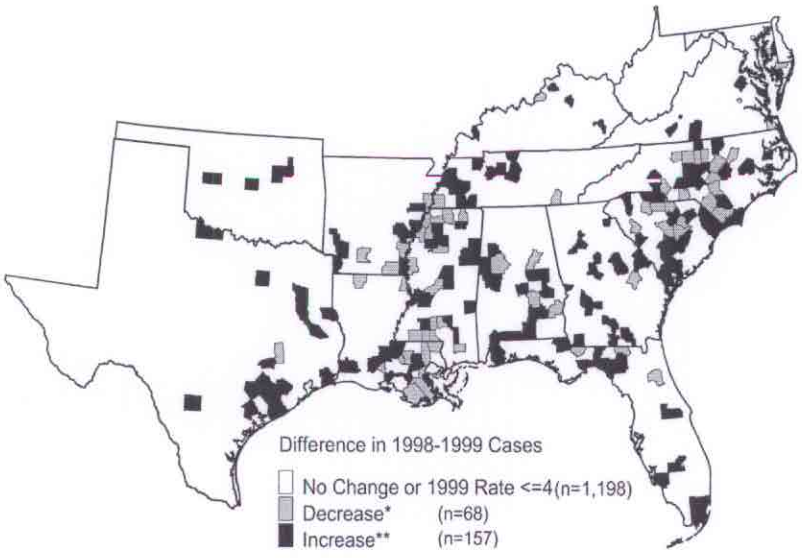
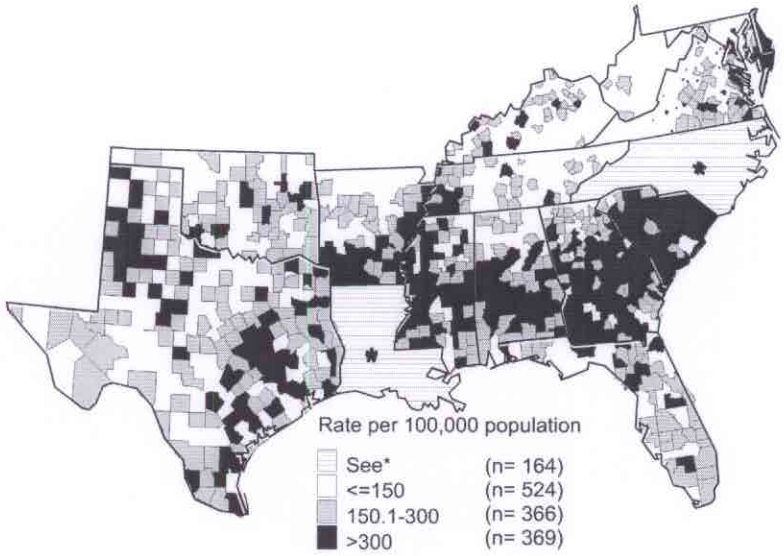


Figure HH. South — Increases and decreases in cases of primary and secondary syphilis in 1999 compared with 1998 cases, by county



*Decrease in cases in 1999 vs. 1998; 1999 rate >4.0/100,000 population.
**Increase in cases in 1999 vs. 1998; 1999 rate >4.0/100,000 population.

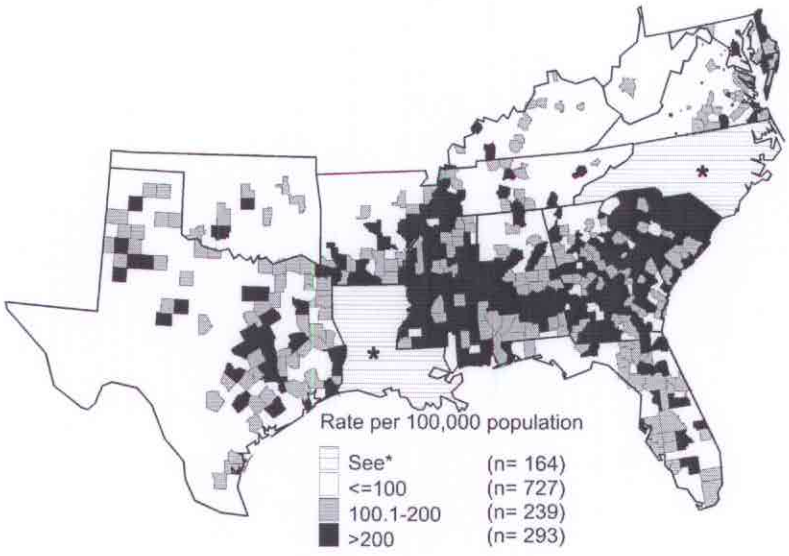
Figure II. South — Chlamydia case rates by county, 1999



*States not submitting county level data.

SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

Figure JJ. South — Gonorrhea case rates by county, 1999



*States not submitting county level data.

SOURCE: National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) data

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 civilian population: United States, 1941–1999

	Syphilis																			
	All Stages		Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent		Congenital		Chlamydia*		Gonorrhea		Chancroid		Granuloma Inguinale		Lympho-granuloma Venereum	
Year[1]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate[2]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1941	485,560	368.2	68,231	51.7	109,018	82.6	202,984	153.9	17,600	13.4	NR	.	193,468	146.7	3,384	2.5	639	0.4	1,381	1.0
1942	479,601	363.4	75,312	57.0	116,245	88.0	202,064	153.1	16,918	12.8	NR	.	212,403	160.9	5,477	4.1	1,278	0.9	1,888	1.4
1943	575,593	447.0	82,204	63.8	149,390	116.0	251,958	195.7	16,164	12.6	NR	.	275,070	213.6	8,354	6.4	1,748	1.3	2,593	2.0
1944	467,755	367.9	78,443	61.6	123,038	96.7	202,848	159.6	13,578	10.7	NR	.	300,676	236.5	7,878	6.1	1,759	1.3	2,858	2.2
1945	359,114	282.3	77,007	60.5	101,719	79.9	142,187	111.8	12,339	9.7	NR	.	287,181	225.8	5,515	4.3	1,857	1.4	2,631	2.0
1946	363,647	271.7	94,957	70.9	107,924	80.6	125,248	93.6	12,106	9.0	NR	.	368,020	275.0	7,091	5.2	2,232	1.6	2,603	1.9
1947	355,592	252.3	93,545	66.4	104,124	73.9	122,089	86.6	12,200	8.7	NR	.	380,666	270.0	9,515	6.7	2,330	1.7	2,526	1.8
1948	314,313	218.2	68,174	47.3	90,598	62.9	123,312	85.6	13,931	9.7	NR	.	345,501	239.8	7,661	5.3	2,469	1.7	2,429	1.7
1949	256,463	175.3	41,942	28.7	75,045	51.3	116,397	79.5	13,952	9.5	NR	.	317,950	217.3	6,707	4.6	2,402	1.6	1,925	1.3
1950	217,558	146.0	23,939	16.7	59,256	39.7	113,569	70.2	13,377	9.0	NR	.	286,746	192.5	4,977	3.3	1,783	1.2	1,427	1.0
1951	174,924	116.1	14,485	9.6	43,316	28.7	98,311	65.2	11,094	7.4	NR	.	254,470	168.9	4,233	2.8	1,352	0.9	1,300	0.9
1952	167,762	110.2	10,449	6.9	36,454	24.0	105,238	69.1	8,553	5.6	NR	.	244,957	160.8	3,738	2.5	951	0.6	1,200	0.8
1953	148,573	95.9	8,637	5.6	28,295	18.3	98,870	63.8	7,675	5.0	NR	.	238,340	153.9	3,338	2.2	667	0.4	983	0.6
1954	130,687	82.9	7,147	4.5	23,861	15.1	89,123	56.5	6,676	4.2	NR	.	242,050	153.5	3,003	1.9	618	0.4	875	0.6
1955	122,392	76.2	6,454	4.0	20,054	12.5	86,526	53.8	5,354	3.3	NR	.	236,197	147.0	2,649	1.7	490	0.3	762	0.5
1956	130,201	78.7	6,392	3.9	19,783	12.0	95,097	57.5	5,491	3.3	NR	.	224,346	135.7	2,135	1.3	357	0.2	500	0.3
1957	123,758	73.5	6,576	3.9	17,796	10.6	91,309	54.2	5,288	3.1	NR	.	214,496	127.4	1,637	1.0	348	0.2	448	0.3
1958	113,884	66.4	7,176	4.2	16,556	9.7	83,027	48.4	4,866	2.8	NR	.	232,386	135.6	1,595	0.9	314	0.2	434	0.3
1959	120,824	69.2	9,799	5.6	17,025	9.8	86,740	49.7	5,130	2.9	NR	.	240,254	137.6	1,537	0.9	265	0.2	604	0.3
1960	122,538	68.8	16,145	9.1	18,017	10.1	81,798	45.9	4,416	2.5	NR	.	258,933	145.4	1,680	0.9	296	0.2	835	0.5
1961	124,658	68.8	19,851	11.0	19,486	10.8	79,304	43.8	4,163	2.3	NR	.	264,158	145.8	1,438	0.8	241	0.1	787	0.4
1962	126,245	68.7	21,067	11.5	19,585	10.7	79,533	43.3	4,070	2.2	NR	.	263,714	143.6	1,344	0.7	207	0.1	590	0.3
1963	124,137	66.6	22,251	11.9	18,235	9.8	78,076	41.9	4,031	2.2	NR	.	278,289	149.2	1,220	0.7	173	0.1	586	0.3
1964	114,325	60.4	22,969	12.1	17,781	9.4	68,629	36.3	3,516	1.9	NR	.	300,666	159.0	1,247	0.7	135	0.1	732	0.4
1965	112,842	58.9	23,338	12.2	17,458	9.1	67,317	35.1	3,564	1.9	NR	.	324,925	169.6	982	0.5	155	0.1	878	0.5
1966	105,159	54.4	21,414	11.1	15,950	8.2	63,541	32.9	3,170	1.6	NR	.	351,738	181.9	838	0.4	148	0.1	308	0.2
1967	102,581	52.5	21,053	10.8	15,554	8.0	61,975	31.7	2,894	1.5	NR	.	404,836	207.3	784	0.4	154	0.1	371	0.2
1968	96,271	48.8	19,019	9.6	15,150	7.7	58,564	29.7	2,381	1.2	NR	.	464,543	235.7	845	0.4	156	0.1	485	0.2
1969	92,162	46.3	19,130	9.6	15,402	7.7	54,587	27.4	2,074	1.0	NR	.	534,872	268.6	1,104	0.6	154	0.1	520	0.3
1970	91,382	45.3	21,982	10.9	16,311	8.1	50,348	24.9	1,953	1.0	NR	.	600,072	297.2	1,416	0.7	124	0.1	612	0.3
1971	95,997	46.9	23,783	11.6	19,417	9.5	49,993	24.4	2,052	1.0	NR	.	670,268	327.2	1,320	0.6	89	0.0	692	0.3
1972	91,149	43.9	24,429	11.8	20,784	10.0	43,456	20.9	1,758	0.8	NR	.	767,215	369.7	1,414	0.7	81	0.0	756	0.4
1973	87,469	41.7	24,825	11.8	23,584	11.3	37,054	17.7	1,527	0.7	NR	.	842,621	402.0	1,165	0.6	62	0.0	408	0.2
1974	83,771	39.6	25,385	12.0	25,124	11.9	31,854	15.1	1,138	0.5	NR	.	906,121	428.2	945	0.4	47	0.0	394	0.2
1975	80,356	37.6	25,561	12.0	26,569	12.4	27,096	12.7	916	0.4	NR	.	999,937	467.7	700	0.3	60	0.0	353	0.2
1976	71,761	33.2	23,731	11.0	25,363	11.7	21,905	10.1	626	0.3	NR	.	1,001,994	464.1	628	0.3	71	0.0	365	0.2
1977	64,621	29.6	20,399	9.4	21,329	9.8	22,313	10.2	463	0.2	NR	.	1,002,219	459.5	455	0.2	75	0.0	348	0.2
1978	64,875	29.4	21,656	9.8	19,628	8.9	23,038	10.4	434	0.2	NR	.	1,013,436	459.7	521	0.2	72	0.0	284	0.1
1979	67,049	30.1	24,874	11.2	20,459	9.2	21,301	9.6	332	0.1	NR	.	1,004,058	450.3	840	0.4	76	0.0	250	0.1
1980	68,832	30.5	27,204	12.1	20,297	9.0	20,979	9.3	277	0.1	NR	.	1,004,029	445.1	788	0.3	51	0.0	199	0.1
1981	72,799	32.0	31,266	13.7	21,033	9.2	20,168	8.9	287	0.1	NR	.	990,864	435.2	850	0.4	66	0.0	263	0.1
1982	75,579	32.9	33,613	14.6	21,894	9.5	19,799	8.6	259	0.1	NR	.	960,633	417.9	1,392	0.6	17	0.0	235	0.1
1983	74,637	32.1	32,698	14.1	23,738	10.2	17,896	7.7	239	0.1	NR	.	900.435	387.6	847	0.4	24	0.0	335	0.1
1984	69,873	29.8	28,607	12.2	23,132	9.9	17,829	7.6	305	0.1	7,594	6.5	878,556	374.8	665	0.3	30	0.0	170	0.1
1985	67,563	28.5	27,131	11.5	21,689	9.2	18,414	7.8	329	0.1	25,848	17.4	911,419	384.3	2,067	0.9	44	0.0	226	0.1

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 civilian population: United States, 1941–1999 (continued)

	Syphilis																			
	All Stages		Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent		Congenital		Chlamydia*		Gonorrhea		Chancroid		Granuloma Inguinale		Lympho-granuloma Venereum	
Year[1]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate[2]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1986	67,771	28.3	27,667	11.6	21,656	9.0	18,046	7.5	410	0.2	58,001	35.2	892,229	372.8	3,045	1.3	48	0.0	307	0.1
1987	87,278	35.9	35,585	14.6	28,233	11.6	22,988	9.4	480	0.2	91,913	50.8	787,532	323.6	4,986	2.0	22	0.0	302	0.1
1988	104,546	42.5	40,474	16.5	35,968	14.6	27,363	11.1	741	0.3	157,807	87.1	738,160	300.3	4,891	2.0	11	0.0	194	0.1
1989	115,067	46.6	45,826	18.6	45,394	18.4	22,032	8.9	1,837	0.7	200,904	102.5	733,294	297.1	4,697	1.9	7	0.0	182	0.1
1990	135,043	54.3	50,578	20.3	55,397	22.3	25,750	10.4	3,865	1.6	323,663	160.8	690,042	277.4	4,212	1.7	97	0.0	277	0.1
1991	128,637	51.0	42,950	17.0	53,855	21.4	27,490	10.9	4,424	1.8	381,228	180.3	621,918	246.7	3,476	1.4	29	0.0	471	0.2
1992	112,855	44.3	33,962	13.3	49,903	19.6	25,099	9.8	3,890	1.5	409,634	183.4	502,785	197.1	1,885	0.7	6	0.0	289	0.1
1993	101,335	39.3	26,497	10.3	41,902	16.3	29,675	11.5	3,261	1.3	405,275	179.5	444,578	172.5	1,237	0.5	19	0.0	286	0.1
1994	82,334	31.6	20,645	7.9	32,020	12.3	27,452	10.5	2,217	0.8	451,758	194.5	419,577	165.7	779	0.3	3	0.0	237	0.1
1995	69,353	26.4	16,543	6.3	26,657	10.1	24,296	9.2	1,857	0.7	478,577	190.4	392,651	149.4	607	0.2	0	0.0	188	0.1
1996	53,218	20.1	11,388	4.3	20,187	7.6	20,364	7.7	1,279	0.5	490,615	192.9	326,805	123.2	386	0.1	10	0.0	72	0.0
1997	46,708	17.5	8,556	3.2	16,631	6.2	20,446	7.6	1,075	0.4	531,744	207.0	326,564	122.0	246	0.1	8	0.0	114	0.0
1998	38,366	14.2	7,035	2.6	12,741	4.7	17,752	6.6	838	0.3	607,752	234.2	355,728	131.6	189	0.1	3	0.0	86	0.0
1999	35,628	13.2	6,657	2.5	11,677	4.3	16,738	6.2	556	0.2	659,441	254.1	360,076	133.2	143	0.1	19	0.0	62	0.0

*NR = No report

[1]For 1941-1946, data were reported for the federal fiscal year ending June 30 of the year indicated. From 1947 to the present, data were reported for the calendar year ending December 31. For 1941-1958, data for Alaska and Hawaii were not included.

[2]For 1941-1994, rates include all cases of congenitally acquired syphilis per 100,000 population. As of 1995, rates of congenital syphilis <1 year of age per 100,000 population are reported. **For rates of congenital syphilis <1 year of age per 100,000 live births see Tables 37, 38 and 39**. As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis <1 year of age are obtained in hardcopy and electronic format based on case reporting form CDC 73.126.

Note: Adjustments to the number of cases reported from state health departments were made for hardcopy forms and for electronic data submissions through August 4, 2000 (see Appendix). The number of cases and the rates shown here supersede those published in previous reports. Cases and rates shown in this table exclude the outlying areas of Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Reported cases of sexually transmitted disease by gender and reporting source: United States, 1999

	Non-STD Clinic			*STD Clinic*			*Total* †		
*Disease**	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Total Chlamydia Trachomatis	65,297	426,550	493,829	54,773	110,410	165,545	120,094	537,003	659,441
Chlamydial PID‡	NA	2,555	2,558	NA	478	479	NA	3,033	3,037
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	115	152	267	11	16	28	126	168	295
Total Gonorrhea	80,506	126,471	207,803	99,038	53,051	152,241	179,564	179,534	360,076
Gonococcal PID	NA	2,360	2,362	NA	1,379	1,381	NA	3,739	3,743
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	21	36	3	2	5	18	23	41
Total Syphilis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,771	16,803	35,628
Primary	645	215	860	1,156	295	1,452	1,801	510	2,312
Secondary	974	1,144	2,120	1,080	1,142	2,224	2,055	2,286	4,345
Early Latent	2,915	3,166	6,087	2,893	2,697	5,590	5,808	5,863	11,677
Late and Late Latent+	4,884	4,766	9,657	3,947	3,129	7,081	8,831	7,895	16,738
Neurosyphilis§	227	93	320	16	5	21	243	98	341
Congenital <1 year¥	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	276	249	556
Chancroid	21	25	46	69	26	95	91	51	143
Granuloma Inguinale	1	0	1	14	4	18	15	4	19
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	6	12	18	33	11	44	39	23	62
Genital Herpes¤	858	2,515	3,389	3,605	3,154	6,763	4,463	5,669	10,149
Other and Nonspecified PID	NA	1,042	1,042	NA	1,880	1,880	NA	2,922	2,922
Nonspecific Urethritis in Men	2,704	NA	2,704	26,027	NA	26,027	28,731	NA	28,731

*NA = Not applicable. NR = No report.

†Totals include unknown gender and reporting source.

‡PID = Pelvic inflammatory disease.

§Neurosyphilis cases are not included with Total Syphilis cases but are included in the late and late latent syphilis cases.

+Cases of unknown duration for syphilis are included in late and late latent syphilis.

¥Cases of congenital syphilis <1 year of age are obtained using reporting from CDC 73.126. Clinic reporting source is not available from that form.

¤Genital herpes data are only available for a limited number of states.

Table 3A. Chlamydia — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996–1999

	Age	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1996	10-14	9,351	459	8,892	2,672	89	2,583	4,862	253	4,609	1,482	86	1,396	122	15	107	213	16	197
	15-19	151,344	16,897	134,447	52,737	4,167	48,570	68,501	9,133	59,368	24,823	2,963	21,860	1,935	213	1,722	3,348	421	2,927
	20-24	119,705	21,016	98,689	41,561	6,199	35,362	49,276	10,077	39,199	23,742	3,943	19,799	2,258	340	1,918	2,868	457	2,411
	25-29	47,092	10,432	36,660	14,943	3,135	11,808	18,606	4,745	13,861	11,171	2,108	9,063	1,118	197	921	1,254	247	1,007
	30-34	19,730	5,181	14,549	6,020	1,590	4,430	7,630	2,335	5,295	4,873	988	3,885	565	123	442	642	145	497
	35-39	9,350	2,623	6,727	3,105	871	2,234	3,615	1,185	2,430	2,006	454	1,552	293	62	231	331	51	280
	40-44	4,079	1,272	2,807	1,368	409	959	1,583	568	1,015	836	222	614	138	44	94	154	29	125
	45-54	2,596	936	1,660	985	359	626	957	419	538	472	122	350	93	24	69	89	12	77
	55-64	517	237	280	210	88	122	181	104	77	88	33	55	13	5	8	25	7	18
	65+	479	117	362	206	63	143	145	30	115	106	16	90	11	5	6	11	3	8
	TOTAL	366,836	59,787	307,049	124,735	17,169	107,566	156,305	29,090	127,215	70,170	11,093	59,077	6,615	1,033	5,582	9,011	1,402	7,609
1997	10-14	8,871	429	8,442	2,594	70	2,524	4,382	221	4,161	1,540	122	1,418	119	8	111	236	8	228
	15-19	154,992	18,940	136,052	52,717	4,379	48,338	69,632	10,180	59,452	27,320	3,787	23,533	2,235	277	1,958	3,088	317	2,771
	20-24	127,676	25,121	102,555	41,935	6,782	35,153	54,042	12,501	41,541	26,598	5,039	21,559	2,416	424	1,992	2,685	375	2,310
	25-29	50,374	12,566	37,808	15,188	3,381	11,807	20,357	6,122	14,235	12,433	2,646	9,787	1,202	244	958	1,194	173	1,021
	30-34	20,698	6,260	14,438	5,910	1,658	4,252	8,157	3,068	5,089	5,441	1,287	4,154	599	152	447	591	95	496
	35-39	9,597	3,246	6,351	2,948	896	2,052	3,782	1,581	2,201	2,248	640	1,608	328	62	266	291	67	224
	40-44	4,126	1,522	2,604	1,343	454	889	1,586	750	836	917	267	650	163	36	127	117	15	102
	45-54	2,602	1,114	1,488	889	382	507	947	503	444	572	180	392	118	38	80	76	11	65
	55-64	544	267	277	182	84	98	206	116	90	119	54	65	15	3	12	22	10	12
	65+	1,096	260	836	370	73	297	456	122	334	218	56	162	17	5	12	35	4	31
	TOTAL	382,249	70,250	311,999	124,587	18,302	106,285	164,231	35,386	128,845	77,814	14,222	63,592	7,250	1,260	5,990	8,367	1,080	7,287
1998	10-14	11,198	617	10,581	2,975	89	2,886	6,145	377	5,768	1,656	127	1,529	140	11	129	282	13	269
	15-19	198,781	24,299	174,482	63,955	5,285	58,670	97,036	13,870	83,166	30,894	4,319	26,575	3,024	360	2,664	3,872	465	3,407
	20-24	164,663	31,609	133,054	51,159	8,427	42,732	76,759	16,149	60,610	30,455	5,999	24,456	3,146	535	2,611	3,144	499	2,645
	25-29	64,341	15,975	48,366	17,846	4,119	13,727	29,274	8,163	21,111	14,235	3,146	11,089	1,671	348	1,323	1,315	199	1,116
	30-34	25,601	7,719	17,882	6,773	2,119	4,654	11,343	3,857	7,486	6,048	1,497	4,551	765	159	606	672	87	585
	35-39	12,586	4,378	8,208	3,489	1,145	2,344	5,650	2,305	3,345	2,636	715	1,921	455	133	322	356	80	276
	40-44	5,306	2,032	3,274	1,582	607	975	2,361	1,096	1,265	993	251	742	209	46	163	161	32	129
	45-54	3,185	1,345	1,840	1,032	452	580	1,373	702	671	543	137	406	119	42	77	118	12	106
	55-64	659	304	355	174	83	91	320	174	146	114	33	81	28	8	20	23	6	17
	65+	1,045	251	794	306	88	218	553	124	429	150	34	116	24	5	19	12	0	12
	TOTAL	489,252	89,081	400,171	149,787	22,572	127,215	231,717	47,067	184,650	88,137	16,383	71,754	9,613	1,655	7,958	9,998	1,404	8,594
1999	10-14	12,545	753	11,792	3,200	117	3,083	7,015	449	6,566	1,899	162	1,737	158	12	146	273	13	260
	15-19	231,999	29,663	202,336	73,159	6,410	66,749	115,008	17,106	97,902	35,970	5,173	30,797	3,656	454	3,202	4,206	520	3,686
	20-24	201,482	38,948	162,534	62,178	10,762	51,416	95,429	20,130	75,299	36,552	6,919	29,633	3,947	641	3,306	3,376	496	2,880
	25-29	77,036	19,346	57,690	20,688	4,885	15,803	35,495	9,981	25,514	17,192	3,727	13,465	2,146	489	1,657	1,515	264	1,251
	30-34	30,349	9,171	21,178	7,611	2,359	5,252	13,687	4,700	8,987	7,426	1,759	5,667	970	216	754	655	137	518
	35-39	14,825	5,315	9,510	4,051	1,466	2,585	6,619	2,811	3,808	3,293	822	2,471	493	130	363	369	86	283
	40-44	6,461	2,685	3,776	1,877	799	1,078	2,855	1,408	1,447	1,282	350	932	266	86	180	181	42	139
	45-54	3,957	1,806	2,151	1,128	536	592	1,708	941	767	806	235	571	182	66	116	133	28	105
	55-64	823	419	404	250	160	90	371	193	178	128	41	87	46	13	33	28	12	16
	65+	777	265	512	268	100	168	294	98	196	124	31	93	32	19	13	59	17	42
	TOTAL	582,207	108,967	473,240	174,921	27,750	147,171	279,529	58,121	221,408	105,007	19,337	85,670	11,932	2,137	9,795	10,818	1,622	9,196

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity and age comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years the states listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1996 (Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and South Carolina); 1997 (Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and South Carolina); 1998 (Colorado, District of Columbia, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and South Carolina); 1999 (Colorado, District of Columbia, Michigan, New Jersey and New York). Cases and population denominators have been excluded for these states/areas. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 3B. Chlamydia — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996–1999

Age	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
10-14	65.6	6.3	128.0	27.8	1.8	55.3	264.6	27.1	509.6	71.8	8.1	138.8	21.7	5.2	38.9	117.3	17.4	219.5	
15-19	1,080.0	233.6	1,982.6	560.8	86.1	1,064.5	3,720.0	975.9	6,555.8	1,188.0	266.6	2,235.1	373.8	81.1	674.8	2,077.1	518.7	3,657.9	
20-24	908.3	309.8	1,542.9	475.9	139.0	827.3	3,026.1	1,245.8	4,783.2	1,125.6	340.3	2,083.1	396.8	118.9	677.8	2,062.2	651.3	3,499.2	
25-29	333.3	146.5	523.0	155.0	65.1	244.8	1,168.1	621.3	1,671.8	526.2	180.4	949.3	174.4	64.3	275.3	917.8	354.6	1,503.5	
30-34	125.3	65.7	185.1	54.2	28.6	79.7	448.4	290.9	589.0	225.1	85.0	387.5	89.1	40.6	133.3	469.7	214.1	720.5	1996
35-39	56.1	31.4	80.8	25.3	14.2	36.6	207.1	143.9	263.5	105.3	45.2	172.3	47.1	20.9	71.1	243.3	76.8	401.9	
40-44	26.5	16.6	36.2	11.7	7.0	16.5	103.0	78.8	124.4	54.7	28.2	82.9	23.8	16.3	30.3	125.9	49.4	196.7	
45-54	10.9	8.0	13.7	5.2	3.9	6.6	46.3	44.4	47.9	23.9	12.4	35.3	11.1	6.2	15.4	50.1	14.1	83.4	
55-64	3.3	3.1	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	13.6	18.0	10.3	7.6	6.0	9.0	2.7	2.2	3.0	23.4	14.0	31.7	
65+	1.9	1.1	2.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	8.2	4.3	10.7	8.1	2.9	12.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	9.2	5.9	11.6	
TOTAL	185.7	61.7	305.2	86.5	24.3	145.9	751.0	293.6	1,166.7	298.8	91.4	520.4	92.1	29.9	149.9	515.9	163.3	856.4	
10-14	63.0	5.9	123.0	27.4	1.4	54.8	251.6	25.0	485.5	72.8	11.3	137.6	21.0	2.8	40.0	129.4	8.7	253.5	
15-19	1,098.8	260.1	1,993.6	556.6	89.8	1,051.7	3,955.5	1,135.4	6,882.5	1,260.0	328.4	2,318.1	413.5	101.2	733.9	1,864.3	381.7	3,355.3	
20-24	987.1	376.8	1,636.1	490.7	155.2	842.1	3,531.9	1,640.3	5,409.0	1,228.0	425.0	2,199.5	435.4	152.5	719.5	1,946.3	540.1	3,371.4	
25-29	364.8	180.4	552.4	162.0	72.2	251.7	1,358.4	849.1	1,830.7	580.9	224.9	1,015.8	182.4	77.7	277.7	865.0	245.0	1,514.5	
30-34	137.4	83.0	192.0	56.2	31.6	80.7	518.1	412.3	613.0	246.7	108.4	408.1	93.5	50.0	132.7	443.9	143.6	740.4	1997
35-39	58.3	39.3	77.2	24.4	14.8	34.1	228.7	202.1	252.6	113.2	61.0	171.7	51.9	20.5	80.6	213.5	100.4	322.2	
40-44	26.4	19.6	33.2	11.4	7.7	15.1	105.4	105.8	105.0	56.6	31.9	83.2	27.1	12.8	39.7	94.0	25.1	157.8	
45-54	10.6	9.3	12.0	4.6	4.0	5.2	46.4	53.9	40.0	27.2	17.1	37.2	13.3	9.3	16.8	41.6	12.5	68.4	
55-64	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	16.2	20.9	12.5	9.9	9.5	10.3	2.9	1.3	4.3	20.2	19.6	20.7	
65+	4.4	2.5	5.7	1.7	0.8	2.4	27.7	18.8	33.4	16.1	9.7	20.8	3.0	2.1	3.6	28.5	7.7	43.8	
TOTAL	194.8	72.9	312.4	87.1	26.1	145.5	832.1	375.8	1,248.3	320.0	113.2	541.1	98.2	35.5	156.2	476.0	125.0	815.1	
10-14	72.8	7.8	141.1	29.3	1.7	58.5	282.6	34.2	538.7	73.7	11.1	139.3	22.7	3.5	42.9	150.6	13.7	291.8	
15-19	1,269.0	301.4	2,295.6	618.4	99.2	1,170.2	4,369.9	1,227.8	7,623.6	1,334.8	357.6	2,401.2	494.4	116.2	882.4	2,206.6	529.1	3,890.0	
20-24	1,162.1	436.8	1,919.0	550.0	176.8	942.1	3,999.9	1,698.9	6,258.3	1,368.6	517.5	2,294.1	541.7	185.2	894.3	2,201.0	696.1	3,716.6	
25-29	434.7	216.3	652.2	179.8	82.9	276.8	1,560.9	910.9	2,155.8	658.8	279.1	1,072.6	240.1	107.6	355.3	916.3	271.5	1,589.7	
30-34	160.2	97.2	222.5	61.8	38.7	84.8	582.1	422.8	722.4	271.3	128.6	427.3	108.3	48.4	160.3	499.5	129.5	868.7	1998
35-39	70.2	49.0	91.4	27.0	17.7	36.4	272.2	236.8	303.5	126.3	66.2	190.9	64.2	39.4	86.6	253.6	115.5	388.1	
40-44	30.6	23.6	37.6	12.3	9.4	15.2	122.0	120.8	123.1	57.7	28.6	87.8	31.2	14.6	45.9	123.2	50.7	191.1	
45-54	11.7	10.1	13.2	4.9	4.3	5.4	51.7	58.0	46.4	24.1	12.4	35.5	11.9	9.1	14.4	60.8	12.9	105.0	
55-64	3.7	3.6	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	20.1	25.1	16.2	8.8	5.5	11.8	5.0	3.1	6.6	19.9	11.1	27.6	
65+	3.8	2.2	5.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	27.4	15.6	35.0	10.3	5.5	13.9	3.8	1.9	5.2	9.3	0.0	16.0	
TOTAL	227.9	84.7	365.3	96.9	29.8	161.4	937.6	400.6	1,424.2	345.5	126.8	569.6	118.8	42.7	188.7	549.0	156.9	927.9	
10-14	76.3	8.9	147.0	29.2	2.1	57.7	294.2	37.1	559.2	83.8	14.0	156.8	25.2	3.7	47.7	144.0	13.5	278.5	
15-19	1,382.8	343.7	2,483.8	653.1	111.1	1,228.5	4,718.9	1,381.2	8,167.3	1,539.8	424.4	2,756.9	585.8	143.7	1,038.8	2,363.5	583.3	4,150.9	
20-24	1,328.8	503.8	2,187.1	617.0	208.7	1,044.7	4,541.4	1,939.6	7,080.4	1,627.9	591.6	2,754.4	665.0	217.2	1,107.6	2,325.4	680.6	3,983.2	
25-29	486.3	245.1	725.9	192.4	90.9	293.8	1,728.3	1,019.2	2,374.8	788.7	328.0	1,290.2	302.5	148.3	436.4	1,038.3	354.0	1,753.6	
30-34	177.8	108.2	246.5	64.3	40.0	88.5	644.9	473.9	794.9	330.3	149.9	527.4	134.6	64.5	195.6	478.4	200.2	756.2	1999
35-39	77.5	55.7	99.0	29.1	21.0	37.3	292.0	264.9	315.9	156.5	75.5	243.4	68.2	37.8	95.7	258.5	122.1	391.3	
40-44	34.8	29.2	40.4	13.5	11.5	15.6	134.5	141.7	128.2	73.8	39.6	109.3	39.0	26.8	49.8	136.0	65.2	202.4	
45-54	13.5	12.6	14.4	4.9	4.7	5.1	58.4	70.7	48.1	35.4	21.0	49.4	17.9	14.0	21.2	67.1	29.4	102.0	
55-64	4.3	4.6	4.0	1.6	2.1	1.1	21.1	25.3	17.9	9.8	6.8	12.5	8.0	4.9	10.6	23.7	21.7	25.5	
65+	2.7	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	13.1	11.1	14.4	8.4	5.0	11.0	5.0	7.1	3.5	44.7	30.5	55.0	
TOTAL	253.5	97.0	403.4	104.9	34.0	172.9	1,030.4	451.3	1,553.6	407.9	148.4	673.9	144.6	54.1	227.8	584.6	178.3	977.3	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity and age comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years the states listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1996 (Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and South Carolina); 1997 (Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and South Carolina); 1998 (Colorado, District of Columbia, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and South Carolina); 1999 (Colorado, District of Columbia, Michigan, New Jersey and New York). Cases and population denominators have been excluded for these states/areas. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 4. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	South Carolina	18,499	482.3
2	Mississippi	11,545	419.5
3	Georgia	30,368	397.4
4	Louisiana	16,635	380.8
5	Delaware	2,761	371.3
6	New York[1]	26,766	360.7
7	Texas	62,958	318.6
8	Guam	497	311.0
9	Alaska	1,886	307.2
10	North Carolina	21,812	289.0
11	New Mexico	5,017	288.8
12	Alabama	12,375	284.4
13	Wisconsin	14,462	276.9
14	Colorado	10,848	273.2
15	Illinois	32,870	272.9
16	Hawaii	3,165	265.3
17	Maryland	13,568	264.2
18	Ohio	29,398	262.3
19	Tennessee	14,216	261.8
20	California	85,156	260.7
21	Arizona	12,111	259.4
	U.S. TOTAL[2]	**659,441**	**254.1**
22	Missouri	13,355	245.6
23	Oklahoma	8,195	244.9
24	Rhode Island	2,345	237.2
25	Michigan	23,107	235.4
26	Kansas	6,093	231.8
27	Arkansas	5,865	231.1
28	Connecticut	7,422	226.7
29	Pennsylvania	27,019	225.1
30	Nebraska	3,616	217.5
31	Florida	31,743	212.8
32	Washington	11,964	210.3
33	South Dakota	1,544	209.2
34	Virginia	13,735	202.2
35	Indiana	11,734	198.9
36	Iowa	5,511	192.5
37	Kentucky	7,378	187.4
38	Oregon	6,127	186.7
39	Montana	1,584	179.9
40	Nevada	3,086	176.7
41	Wyoming	787	163.6
42	Minnesota	7,450	157.7
43	New Jersey	12,424	153.1
44	North Dakota	947	148.4
45	Idaho	1,778	144.7
46	Massachusetts	8,776	142.8
47	Virgin Islands	136	124.0
48	Utah	2,219	105.7
49	West Virginia	1,820	100.5
50	Maine	1,220	98.1
51	New Hampshire	976	82.4
52	Vermont	485	82.1
53	Puerto Rico	1,445	37.4

[1]New York's cases and rate are based on New York City. No cases were reported outside of New York City.
[2]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands).

Table 5. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
Alabama	3,188	8,306	8,704	10,065	12,375	75.0	193.7	201.5	231.3	284.4
Alaska	NR	1,360	1,616	1,907	1,886	.	224.8	265.2	310.6	307.2
Arizona	10,061	10,692	10,783	11,489	12,111	238.5	241.1	236.7	246.1	259.4
Arkansas	680	2,111	2,503	4,123	5,865	27.4	84.2	99.2	162.4	231.1
California	61,802	61,593	68,737	76,519	85,156	195.6	193.3	213.0	234.2	260.7
Colorado	6,650	7,282	7,749	9,113	10,848	177.5	190.8	199.1	229.5	273.2
Connecticut	6,440	6,269	6,377	6,977	7,422	196.7	191.9	195.0	213.1	226.7
Delaware	2,701	2,271	2,613	2,608	2,761	376.6	313.9	357.2	350.7	371.3
Florida	22,294	24,763	26,788	24,949	31,743	157.4	171.7	182.8	167.3	212.8
Georgia	11,193	13,555	15,911	25,250	30,368	155.4	184.8	212.5	330.4	397.4
Hawaii	2,135	1,816	1,829	2,604	3,165	179.9	153.5	154.1	218.3	265.3
Idaho	1,739	1,524	1,709	2,035	1,778	149.5	128.3	141.2	165.6	144.7
Illinois	24,645	24,430	23,024	26,363	32,870	208.3	206.2	193.5	218.9	272.9
Indiana	9,102	10,334	9,600	10,801	11,734	156.8	177.3	163.7	183.1	198.9
Iowa	5,089	4,165	4,907	5,174	5,511	179.1	146.2	172.0	180.8	192.5
Kansas	5,314	4,449	4,627	5,587	6,093	207.1	172.5	178.3	212.5	231.8
Kentucky	6,904	6,805	6,332	6,441	7,378	178.9	175.3	162.0	163.6	187.4
Louisiana	9,111	11,020	11,545	15,188	16,635	209.8	253.9	265.3	347.6	380.8
Maine	1,144	967	1,066	1,073	1,220	92.2	78.1	85.8	86.2	98.1
Maryland	10,378	11,901	13,978	13,097	13,568	205.8	235.2	274.4	255.1	264.2
Massachusetts	7,402	6,837	7,984	8,363	8,776	121.9	112.4	130.5	136.0	142.8
Michigan	21,666	19,865	21,399	22,156	23,107	226.9	204.1	218.9	225.7	235.4
Minnesota	6,032	5,607	6,631	6,970	7,450	130.9	120.6	141.5	147.5	157.7
Mississippi	912	4,848	10,020	10,614	11,545	33.8	178.8	367.0	385.7	419.5
Missouri	12,110	11,959	12,257	12,670	13,355	227.5	223.0	226.9	233.0	245.6
Montana	1,198	1,124	1,146	1,412	1,584	137.7	128.2	130.4	160.4	179.9
Nebraska	2,873	2,478	2,766	2,911	3,616	175.5	150.3	166.9	175.1	217.5
Nevada	3,049	2,847	2,887	3,320	3,086	199.3	177.8	172.2	190.1	176.7
New Hampshire	898	732	816	960	976	78.2	63.1	69.6	81.0	82.4
New Jersey	4,056	12,273	10,339	11,686	12,424	51.0	153.4	128.4	144.0	153.1
New Mexico	4,285	4,007	4,021	3,793	5,017	254.2	234.2	232.5	218.4	288.8
New York[1]	26,686	26,455	28,468	26,218	26,766	365.0	360.7	387.7	353.3	360.7
North Carolina	15,780	15,078	17,108	22,197	21,812	219.3	206.3	230.4	294.1	289.0
North Dakota	1,324	1,016	902	1,036	947	206.4	158.1	140.7	162.3	148.4
Ohio	29,124	20,653	22,827	27,786	29,398	261.2	185.0	204.1	247.9	262.3
Oklahoma	5,065	7,379	7,419	9,393	8,195	154.5	223.9	223.7	280.7	244.9
Oregon	5,465	5,457	5,270	5,855	6,127	174.0	170.7	162.5	178.4	186.7
Pennsylvania	22,961	19,275	19,838	24,629	27,019	190.2	160.1	165.0	205.2	225.1
Rhode Island	1,902	1,833	2,069	2,307	2,345	192.2	185.5	209.5	233.4	237.2
South Carolina	8,591	9,391	12,511	18,510	18,499	233.9	252.7	332.7	482.5	482.3
South Dakota	1,313	1,538	1,439	1,572	1,544	180.1	208.5	195.0	213.0	209.2
Tennessee	13,154	13,125	12,502	13,717	14,216	250.3	247.3	232.9	252.6	261.8
Texas	44,627	43,003	50,675	60,436	62,958	238.3	225.3	260.7	305.9	318.6
Utah	1,676	1,598	1,774	2,209	2,219	85.9	79.2	86.2	105.2	105.7
Vermont	462	398	434	413	485	79.0	67.9	73.7	69.9	82.1
Virginia	12,285	11,756	11,955	13,561	13,735	185.6	176.4	177.5	199.7	202.2
Washington	9,462	9,236	9,523	10,998	11,964	174.2	167.3	169.7	193.3	210.3
West Virginia	2,326	2,325	3,108	2,791	1,820	127.2	127.7	171.2	154.1	100.5
Wisconsin	8,955	10,290	9,554	13,999	14,462	174.8	200.0	184.8	268.0	276.9
Wyoming	703	621	635	725	787	146.4	129.4	132.4	150.8	163.6
U.S. TOTAL[2]	478,577	490,615	531,744	607,752	659,441	190.4	192.9	207.0	234.2	254.1
Northeast	71,951	75,039	77,391	82,626	87,433	177.0	184.4	189.7	201.7	213.4
Midwest	127,547	116,784	119,933	137,025	150,087	206.4	187.8	192.0	217.9	238.7
South	170,854	189,635	216,741	256,122	276,193	185.9	203.9	230.1	268.4	289.4
West	108,225	109,157	117,679	131,979	145,728	189.9	186.6	198.1	219.0	241.8
Guam	461	304	368	410	497	308.9	199.1	235.6	256.5	311.0
Puerto Rico	2,305	2,481	2,123	1,685	1,445	62.4	66.7	55.5	43.7	37.4
Virgin Islands	17	11	14	10	136	15.5	10.0	12.8	9.1	124.0
OUTLYING AREAS	2,783	2,796	2,505	2,105	2,078	70.4	70.2	61.2	51.0	50.3
TOTAL	481,360	493,411	534,249	609,857	661,519	188.6	191.0	204.7	231.3	250.9

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

[1]New York's cases and rate are based on New York City. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

[2]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report.

Table 6. Chlamydia — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
Alabama	2,888	7,623	7,957	9,197	11,524	130.5	342.4	354.9	406.2	509.0
Alaska	NR	1,071	1,291	1,479	1,456	.	373.4	446.6	506.9	499.0
Arizona	8,315	8,635	8,597	9,015	9,497	389.8	385.9	374.3	382.0	402.5
Arkansas	596	1,933	2,346	3,850	4,618	46.4	149.4	180.3	293.4	351.9
California	50,314	49,158	53,536	59,747	66,334	318.6	309.1	332.4	365.6	405.9
Colorado	NG	5,692	5,958	6,979	8,172	.	295.9	303.8	348.5	408.0
Connecticut	5,624	5,321	5,282	5,828	6,053	333.2	316.8	314.4	345.8	359.1
Delaware	2,295	1,877	2,070	2,117	2,268	623.4	506.0	551.9	554.2	593.7
Florida	18,251	20,160	21,953	20,171	26,231	249.9	271.8	291.5	262.7	341.6
Georgia	10,263	11,744	13,927	21,156	24,685	277.4	312.3	363.1	539.2	629.1
Hawaii	1,878	1,568	1,548	2,209	2,557	320.2	267.5	262.4	371.4	429.9
Idaho	1,370	1,177	1,336	1,553	1,308	235.1	198.1	220.8	252.3	212.5
Illinois	20,443	21,111	17,302	21,845	25,593	336.6	348.2	284.4	353.9	414.7
Indiana	7,564	8,592	7,819	8,823	9,410	253.5	287.5	260.2	291.3	310.7
Iowa	4,210	3,443	3,900	4,077	4,208	288.4	235.9	267.0	277.6	286.5
Kansas	4,453	3,744	3,840	4,649	5,034	341.6	285.8	291.5	347.8	376.6
Kentucky	5,995	5,604	5,128	5,126	5,891	301.4	280.8	255.3	253.0	290.7
Louisiana	7,569	9,490	9,414	12,169	13,247	335.8	422.0	417.6	536.5	584.0
Maine	1,024	829	898	899	991	160.7	130.8	141.4	141.0	155.4
Maryland	9,150	10,249	12,180	11,093	11,351	352.9	394.6	466.0	420.2	429.9
Massachusetts	6,237	5,783	6,522	6,812	6,959	198.1	183.7	206.2	214.0	218.6
Michigan	18,750	16,851	18,289	18,769	18,869	382.3	337.7	365.1	372.4	374.3
Minnesota	4,681	4,328	4,953	5,119	5,469	199.9	183.7	208.7	213.5	228.1
Mississippi	849	4,100	8,590	9,185	9,953	60.5	291.0	605.6	640.9	694.5
Missouri	10,866	10,578	10,749	11,063	11,515	395.0	382.7	386.5	394.4	410.5
Montana	995	899	941	1,131	1,192	227.5	204.4	213.5	255.4	269.2
Nebraska	2,346	2,020	2,288	2,390	2,903	280.2	240.2	270.9	281.4	341.8
Nevada	2,649	2,463	2,484	2,820	2,500	352.6	313.9	302.3	328.8	291.4
New Hampshire	725	578	639	726	769	124.0	98.1	107.4	120.6	127.7
New Jersey	3,902	11,463	9,641	10,735	11,123	95.2	278.2	232.6	256.6	265.8
New Mexico	3,721	3,417	3,503	3,204	4,177	435.2	394.1	399.5	363.1	473.4
New York[1]	24,600	24,375	25,706	23,449	23,896	635.4	628.7	662.8	596.4	607.8
North Carolina	13,589	13,072	14,553	18,646	18,416	366.8	347.9	381.5	479.8	473.9
North Dakota	1,025	714	684	755	680	318.6	221.9	212.9	235.5	212.1
Ohio	24,883	18,050	19,727	23,248	23,380	431.6	313.4	342.0	401.4	403.7
Oklahoma	4,467	6,269	6,269	7,696	6,737	266.2	372.4	370.1	449.4	393.4
Oregon	4,145	4,095	3,848	4,307	4,462	260.4	253.3	234.8	259.3	268.6
Pennsylvania	20,290	17,227	17,257	20,878	22,470	323.5	275.9	277.0	335.0	360.6
Rhode Island	1,598	1,600	1,738	1,779	1,769	310.8	312.0	339.4	346.5	344.6
South Carolina	6,932	7,918	11,120	16,489	16,669	364.8	412.2	572.2	829.7	838.8
South Dakota	1,039	1,184	1,021	1,171	1,194	280.8	316.6	272.9	312.2	318.4
Tennessee	10,517	10,004	9,605	10,552	11,084	386.5	365.0	346.4	375.5	394.4
Texas	38,517	37,240	42,750	49,940	52,071	405.9	385.6	435.0	498.7	520.0
Utah	1,316	1,229	1,357	1,616	1,618	134.2	121.4	131.3	153.0	153.2
Vermont	408	336	379	357	414	137.2	112.9	126.9	118.9	137.8
Virginia	11,253	10,630	10,452	11,567	11,556	333.0	312.7	304.2	332.9	332.6
Washington	7,508	7,194	7,331	8,377	8,880	274.6	259.7	260.5	292.8	310.4
West Virginia	1,961	1,894	2,590	2,340	1,585	206.9	201.1	275.8	249.3	168.9
Wisconsin	6,860	8,170	7,459	10,846	11,225	262.9	312.5	284.2	408.2	422.5
Wyoming	560	521	536	595	649	234.7	218.6	225.1	248.8	271.4
U.S. TOTAL[2]	400,840	414,987	441,921	501,266	537,003	316.3	319.4	337.1	377.6	404.5
Guam	393	260	325	351	432	560.3	362.3	442.6	467.3	575.1
Puerto Rico	1,905	1,989	1,722	1,327	1,147	99.8	103.4	86.5	66.1	57.1
Virgin Islands	9	11	13	10	113	15.8	19.3	22.8	17.4	196.2
OUTLYING AREAS	2,307	2,260	2,060	1,688	1,692	113.3	110.1	97.1	78.9	79.1
TOTAL	403,147	417,247	443,981	502,954	538,695	313.1	316.2	333.3	372.9	399.4

*NR = No report (see Appendix). NG= Not reported by gender.

[1]New York's cases and rate are based on New York City. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

[2]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report.

NOTE: Cases and rates underestimated in some areas because of under-reporting or non-reporting by gender.

Table 7. Chlamydia — Men – Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
Alabama	285	662	708	844	795	14.0	32.1	34.1	40.4	38.1
Alaska	NR	289	325	428	430	.	90.8	101.5	132.8	133.4
Arizona	1,746	2,057	2,186	2,474	2,614	83.7	93.6	96.8	107.1	113.2
Arkansas	79	178	143	267	1,247	6.6	14.7	11.7	21.8	101.7
California	11,248	12,157	14,875	16,525	18,236	71.2	76.2	92.0	101.2	111.7
Colorado	NG	1,585	1,784	2,115	2,666	.	83.7	92.4	107.5	135.5
Connecticut	816	948	1,095	1,149	1,369	51.4	59.7	68.9	72.3	86.2
Delaware	406	394	543	491	493	116.3	111.8	152.3	135.8	136.3
Florida	4,043	4,603	4,835	4,363	5,384	58.9	65.7	67.9	60.3	74.4
Georgia	930	1,811	1,962	3,932	5,462	26.6	50.7	53.7	105.7	146.9
Hawaii	257	248	281	395	583	42.8	41.6	47.1	66.0	97.5
Idaho	369	347	373	482	446	63.6	58.5	61.6	78.6	72.7
Illinois	4,202	3,319	5,722	4,518	7,263	73.0	57.4	98.5	76.9	123.7
Indiana	1,537	1,742	1,773	1,968	2,313	54.5	61.3	62.0	68.6	80.6
Iowa	879	722	1,007	1,096	1,302	63.6	52.0	72.4	78.6	93.4
Kansas	860	705	787	938	1,059	68.2	55.5	61.6	72.6	81.9
Kentucky	909	1,201	1,182	1,093	1,328	48.6	63.7	62.2	57.2	69.5
Louisiana	1,542	1,530	2,131	3,019	3,388	73.8	73.1	101.6	143.7	161.3
Maine	120	138	168	174	229	19.9	22.8	27.7	28.7	37.8
Maryland	1,228	1,652	1,798	1,973	2,196	50.1	67.1	72.5	79.1	88.0
Massachusetts	1,165	1,054	1,462	1,551	1,817	39.8	35.9	49.5	52.3	61.3
Michigan	2,916	3,014	3,110	3,387	4,237	62.8	63.6	65.3	70.9	88.7
Minnesota	1,351	1,279	1,678	1,851	1,981	59.6	55.8	72.6	79.5	85.1
Mississippi	63	703	1,180	1,355	1,450	4.9	54.0	89.9	102.7	109.9
Missouri	1,244	1,381	1,508	1,607	1,840	48.4	53.1	57.5	61.0	69.9
Montana	203	180	198	281	392	46.9	41.2	45.2	64.2	89.6
Nebraska	526	452	473	520	712	65.8	56.0	58.2	63.9	87.5
Nevada	400	384	403	498	586	51.4	47.0	47.1	56.0	65.9
New Hampshire	173	154	177	234	207	30.7	27.0	30.6	40.1	35.5
New Jersey	154	801	689	944	1,281	4.0	20.6	17.6	24.0	32.6
New Mexico	564	590	518	589	839	67.9	69.9	60.7	68.9	98.2
New York[1]	2,086	2,080	2,762	2,669	2,846	60.6	60.2	79.7	76.5	81.6
North Carolina	2,191	2,006	2,555	3,551	3,396	62.8	56.5	70.8	97.0	92.8
North Dakota	299	302	218	281	267	93.5	94.1	68.2	88.5	84.1
Ohio	4,048	2,405	2,884	4,211	5,604	75.2	44.5	53.2	77.7	103.4
Oklahoma	598	1,110	1,150	1,697	1,458	37.4	68.9	70.8	103.8	89.2
Oregon	1,320	1,362	1,422	1,548	1,665	85.2	86.2	88.6	95.5	102.7
Pennsylvania	2,671	2,048	2,581	3,751	4,549	46.1	35.3	44.6	65.0	78.8
Rhode Island	304	233	331	528	576	63.9	49.0	69.6	111.1	121.2
South Carolina	813	881	1,215	1,837	1,679	45.9	49.1	66.9	99.4	90.8
South Dakota	274	354	417	400	348	76.3	97.4	114.6	110.2	95.8
Tennessee	2,637	3,121	2,897	3,165	3,132	104.0	121.6	111.6	120.8	119.5
Texas	6,110	5,763	7,925	10,301	10,597	66.2	61.1	82.5	105.7	108.7
Utah	360	368	417	593	601	37.1	36.6	40.7	56.8	57.6
Vermont	54	62	55	56	71	18.8	21.5	19.0	19.3	24.4
Virginia	989	1,109	1,379	1,988	2,177	30.5	33.9	41.8	59.9	65.6
Washington	1,954	2,042	2,192	2,621	3,084	72.5	74.3	78.4	92.7	109.0
West Virginia	359	429	515	448	233	40.8	48.8	58.7	51.3	26.7
Wisconsin	2,095	2,120	2,095	3,144	3,212	83.3	83.7	82.3	122.5	125.1
Wyoming	143	100	99	130	138	59.2	41.4	41.0	53.8	57.1
U.S. TOTAL[2]	69,736	74,409	88,594	104,440	120,094	57.7	59.8	70.5	82.4	94.7
Guam	68	44	43	59	65	86.0	54.4	51.9	69.7	76.7
Puerto Rico	400	492	401	358	298	22.4	27.4	21.8	19.3	16.1
Virgin Islands	8	NR	1	NR	23	15.2	.	1.9	.	43.2
OUTLYING AREAS	476	536	445	417	386	24.9	28.6	22.6	21.5	19.4
TOTAL	70,212	74,945	89,039	104,857	120,480	57.2	59.3	69.7	81.5	93.6

*NR = No report (see Appendix). NG= Not reported by gender.

[1]New York's cases and rate are based on New York City. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

[2]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report.

Note: Cases and rates underestimated in some areas because of under-reporting or non-reporting by gender.

Table 8. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*City*	*Cases**	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Richmond, VA	1,972	1,015.6
2	St Louis, MO	3,090	910.7
3	Philadelphia, PA	12,660	881.4
4	Milwaukee, WI	7,641	838.1
5	Baltimore, MD	5,286	818.8
6	New Orleans, LA	3,651	784.3
7	Atlanta, GA	5,572	753.6
8	Minneapolis, MN	2,584	708.9
9	Denver, CO	3,371	675.5
10	Newark, NJ	1,881	661.5
11	Detroit, MI	7,753	615.2
12	Kansas City, MO	2,738	605.8
13	Memphis, TN	5,025	578.4
14	Indianapolis, IN	4,641	570.6
15	Washington, DC	2,720	520.0
16	Chicago, IL	14,863	498.9
17	St Paul, MN	1,349	498.7
18	Boston, MA	2,680	481.7
19	Dallas, TX	9,355	456.1
20	Cincinnati, OH	3,801	448.5
21	Oklahoma City, OK	1,768	433.7
22	Tulsa, OK	1,636	430.0
23	Norfolk, VA	920	427.5
24	San Antonio, TX	5,731	423.6
25	Nashville, TN	2,202	412.4
26	Omaha, NE	1,808	407.4
27	Portland, OR	2,018	405.3
28	Austin, TX	2,795	393.3
29	Columbus, OH	3,997	391.4
30	Sacramento, CA	4,469	390.6
31	Jacksonville, FL	2,713	368.7
32	Corpus Christi, TX	1,158	366.1
33	San Francisco, CA	2,718	364.5
34	New York City, NY	26,766	360.7
35	Wichita, KS	1,532	341.9
36	Birmingham, AL	2,209	334.9
37	Jersey City, NJ	724	329.0
38	Houston, TX	10,511	327.8
39	Oakland, CA	4,111	321.2
40	Los Angeles, CA	27,614	320.2
41	Albuquerque, NM	1,674	318.3
42	Honolulu, HI	2,631	301.6
43	Tampa, FL	2,768	299.2
44	Fort Worth, TX	3,752	276.8
45	Phoenix, AZ	7,660	275.1
46	San Diego, CA	7,591	273.0
47	El Paso, TX	1,898	269.9
48	Charlotte, NC	1,669	264.6
49	Des Moines, IA	922	256.2
50	Cleveland, OH	3,446	249.6
51	Tucson, AZ	1,908	241.3
52	Seattle, WA	3,949	238.6
53	Toledo, OH	1,043	232.5
54	Pittsburgh, PA	2,879	227.0
55	Dayton, OH	1,256	224.9
56	Louisville, KY	1,447	215.3
57	San Jose, CA	3,428	208.9
58	St Petersburg, FL	1,768	201.3
59	Miami, FL	4,012	186.4
60	Akron, OH	841	156.4
61	San Juan, PR	501	47.9
62	Buffalo, NY	NR	.
63	Rochester, NY	NR	.
64	Yonkers, NY	NR	.

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

Table 9. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	1,457	711	852	859	841	274.8	134.2	160.3	159.7	156.4
Albuquerque, NM	1,651	1,624	1,635	1,715	1,674	316.1	309.3	310.8	326.1	318.3
Atlanta, GA	4,411	4,091	4,208	5,276	5,572	629.5	572.5	582.4	713.6	753.6
Austin, TX	2,977	2,699	2,977	3,030	2,795	447.8	395.9	429.2	426.4	393.3
Baltimore, MD	5,638	4,812	6,066	5,663	5,286	815.8	716.4	922.9	877.2	818.8
Birmingham, AL	992	2,349	2,372	2,476	2,209	150.8	355.4	360.1	375.4	334.9
Boston, MA	2,179	1,985	2,450	2,588	2,680	392.0	355.8	439.5	465.2	481.7
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Charlotte, NC	1,063	803	1,049	1,695	1,669	183.4	134.7	171.0	268.7	264.6
Chicago, IL	11,687	12,356	9,375	11,009	14,863	396.4	423.3	321.7	369.6	498.9
Cincinnati, OH	2,846	1,699	2,617	4,840	3,801	329.4	198.5	307.3	571.2	448.5
Cleveland, OH	5,770	3,465	3,056	3,650	3,446	412.7	248.0	220.4	264.4	249.6
Columbus, OH	3,500	2,267	3,133	3,854	3,997	346.2	223.9	308.0	377.4	391.4
Corpus Christi, TX	1,167	1,070	986	1,220	1,158	373.2	340.0	310.6	385.7	366.1
Dallas, TX	5,115	5,309	7,990	8,893	9,355	261.1	266.2	394.9	433.6	456.1
Dayton, OH	869	509	813	929	1,256	152.3	90.0	144.8	166.4	224.9
Denver, CO	NR	2,563	2,726	2,834	3,371	.	516.3	546.3	567.9	675.5
Des Moines, IA	699	727	567	743	922	200.0	205.9	160.1	206.5	256.2
Detroit, MI	9,026	7,460	6,622	7,351	7,753	857.7	681.7	608.0	583.3	615.2
El Paso, TX	1,245	2,457	1,439	1,697	1,898	183.5	358.7	205.1	241.4	269.9
Fort Worth, TX	2,540	1,864	2,402	4,089	3,752	198.7	143.4	181.0	301.7	276.8
Honolulu, HI	1,738	1,473	1,488	2,205	2,631	198.1	169.4	171.1	252.7	301.6
Houston, TX	8,075	8,488	10,756	11,561	10,511	262.4	272.5	340.6	360.6	327.8
Indianapolis, IN	4,662	4,814	3,693	4,584	4,641	570.2	590.8	453.9	563.6	570.6
Jacksonville, FL	1,611	2,431	2,402	1,913	2,713	229.6	335.3	327.9	260.0	368.7
Jersey City, NJ	182	647	553	678	724	83.7	298.2	253.9	308.1	329.0
Kansas City, MO	1,997	3,165	3,086	3,105	2,738	455.3	710.7	690.2	687.0	605.8
Los Angeles, CA	18,659	20,196	23,346	24,160	27,614	218.1	237.5	272.7	280.2	320.2
Louisville, KY	1,618	1,761	1,598	1,253	1,447	240.4	262.6	238.3	186.4	215.3
Memphis, TN	3,728	4,474	4,244	4,791	5,025	431.0	517.3	490.1	551.4	578.4
Miami, FL	2,004	2,606	3,579	3,486	4,012	98.7	127.9	175.0	162.0	186.4
Milwaukee, WI	4,332	5,568	5,121	7,758	7,641	465.2	606.4	563.4	850.9	838.1
Minneapolis, MN	1,922	1,922	2,473	2,555	2,584	501.2	501.2	645.1	700.9	708.9
Nashville, TN	1,926	1,965	1,820	1,981	2,202	362.8	368.8	341.0	371.0	412.4
New Orleans, LA	3,107	4,140	2,869	3,331	3,651	644.7	873.1	611.6	715.5	784.3
New York City, NY	26,686	26,455	28,468	26,218	26,766	365.0	360.7	387.7	353.3	360.7
Newark, NJ	1,077	1,944	1,669	1,725	1,881	374.6	680.5	586.5	606.6	661.5
Norfolk, VA	832	801	899	954	920	350.2	344.3	391.9	443.3	427.5
Oakland, CA	3,461	3,375	3,419	3,651	4,111	286.1	272.7	272.8	285.3	321.2
Oklahoma City, OK	1,232	2,154	1,013	2,008	1,768	281.8	490.9	229.9	492.6	433.7
Omaha, NE	1,335	819	1,349	1,410	1,808	307.5	187.0	305.9	317.7	407.4
Philadelphia, PA	8,079	8,118	10,480	11,763	12,660	539.0	551.0	722.1	819.0	881.4
Phoenix, AZ	5,896	6,342	6,580	7,549	7,660	242.4	242.7	244.0	271.1	275.1
Pittsburgh, PA	2,865	2,494	2,879	2,980	2,879	218.7	193.0	224.8	234.9	227.0
Portland, OR	1,945	1,937	1,844	2,128	2,018	401.4	395.2	374.2	427.4	405.3
Richmond, VA	2,150	2,036	2,175	1,619	1,972	1,084.3	1,066.2	1,130.5	833.8	1,015.6
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento, CA	3,760	3,584	3,499	4,005	4,469	340.7	321.5	310.8	350.0	390.6
San Antonio, TX	4,348	4,338	4,838	5,909	5,731	335.3	330.1	363.1	436.7	423.6
San Diego, CA	5,250	5,642	6,397	7,044	7,591	198.6	210.7	235.0	253.3	273.0
San Francisco, CA	2,008	1,819	2,243	2,616	2,718	274.9	249.2	306.3	350.8	364.5
San Jose, CA	2,838	2,971	2,751	3,349	3,428	181.3	187.1	171.0	204.1	208.9
Seattle, WA	3,286	3,229	3,174	3,486	3,949	206.0	200.1	194.4	210.7	238.6
St Louis, MO	2,796	2,386	2,653	2,921	3,090	779.5	683.1	776.0	860.8	910.7
St Paul, MN	1,027	1,054	1,112	1,233	1,349	373.7	382.8	402.8	455.8	498.7
St Petersburg, FL	1,579	1,522	1,789	1,692	1,768	181.3	175.3	205.2	192.7	201.3
Tampa, FL	2,063	2,083	2,836	2,240	2,768	233.2	232.8	311.8	242.1	299.2
Toledo, OH	968	484	528	780	1,043	212.7	107.1	117.0	173.9	232.5
Tucson, AZ	1,915	2,201	1,888	1,610	1,908	254.5	286.7	242.0	203.6	241.3
Tulsa, OK	1,028	1,663	793	1,782	1,636	271.9	435.9	205.5	468.4	430.0
Washington, DC	1,665	1,998	3,069	3,182	2,720	300.4	370.5	580.2	608.3	520.0
Wichita, KS	1,324	1,086	1,159	861	1,532	315.7	250.9	264.2	192.2	341.9
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
U.S. CITY TOTAL[1]	211,806	217,005	229,867	252,487	266,575	313.2	316.7	333.5	361.8	382.0
San Juan, PR	742	916	739	615	501	85.1	105.0	84.7	58.8	47.9
TOTAL	212,548	217,921	230,606	253,102	267,076	310.3	314.0	330.4	357.3	377.1

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

[1]Rates exclude population of cities that did not report.

Table 10. Chlamydia — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	1,265	616	666	697	653	458.5	223.7	241.2	249.1	233.3
Albuquerque, NM	1,403	1,332	1,386	1,437	1,401	525.3	496.3	515.1	532.6	519.3
Atlanta, GA	4,084	3,190	3,596	4,217	4,287	1,115.0	855.2	954.0	1,090.7	1,108.8
Austin, TX	2,600	2,257	2,468	2,463	2,367	782.5	660.5	710.2	689.4	662.5
Baltimore, MD	5,197	4,442	5,607	5,066	4,700	1,408.7	1,237.5	1,595.4	1,470.5	1,364.3
Birmingham, AL	867	2,258	2,269	2,352	2,086	247.5	642.3	647.6	668.6	593.0
Boston, MA	1,696	1,584	1,842	1,920	2,107	588.0	548.6	638.8	665.9	730.8
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Charlotte, NC	926	702	576	1,395	1,373	308.1	227.5	181.5	426.3	419.6
Chicago, IL	9,720	11,428	6,362	9,480	11,415	635.2	756.6	422.1	612.7	737.8
Cincinnati, OH	2,176	1,538	2,349	4,122	3,211	478.5	341.9	524.9	923.7	719.6
Cleveland, OH	5,050	3,059	2,672	3,173	2,955	681.7	413.8	364.3	433.7	403.9
Columbus, OH	2,862	1,830	2,666	3,027	2,907	546.8	349.4	506.7	571.6	549.0
Corpus Christi, TX	978	888	802	1,031	999	611.9	553.7	495.9	634.1	614.4
Dallas, TX	3,950	4,123	6,159	6,699	7,143	397.5	407.3	600.1	642.4	685.0
Dayton, OH	787	471	756	729	834	265.0	160.2	259.1	250.2	286.2
Denver, CO	NG	1,907	2,076	2,146	2,468	.	747.3	809.8	837.9	963.6
Des Moines, IA	571	583	430	581	660	313.1	317.3	233.4	309.6	351.7
Detroit, MI	8,009	6,409	5,863	6,491	6,343	1,446.8	1,114.4	1,024.4	978.8	956.5
El Paso, TX	1,112	2,241	1,263	1,421	1,599	317.7	635.8	349.9	387.8	436.4
Fort Worth, TX	2,069	1,586	1,968	3,278	2,933	320.6	240.8	292.7	477.7	427.4
Honolulu, HI	1,502	1,244	1,236	1,850	2,102	346.3	288.5	285.5	423.8	481.6
Houston, TX	7,388	7,811	9,326	9,912	8,740	478.1	499.1	588.1	612.8	540.4
Indianapolis, IN	3,629	3,718	2,680	3,472	3,481	846.6	871.3	629.4	814.3	816.4
Jacksonville, FL	1,275	1,840	1,753	1,368	2,098	354.4	492.0	464.1	359.9	552.0
Jersey City, NJ	176	628	536	657	681	156.9	562.3	477.8	577.2	598.3
Kansas City, MO	1,848	2,890	2,779	2,785	2,413	804.8	1,242.3	1,190.7	1,175.9	1,018.8
Los Angeles, CA	15,119	15,813	17,911	18,930	21,564	351.5	371.2	417.6	435.2	495.8
Louisville, KY	1,343	1,345	1,248	985	1,136	378.0	381.0	353.7	277.8	320.4
Memphis, TN	3,090	3,427	3,325	3,786	4,020	682.4	757.7	734.0	830.3	881.6
Miami, FL	1,519	2,106	2,884	2,799	3,283	143.2	199.1	271.8	248.6	291.6
Milwaukee, WI	3,275	4,574	4,051	6,219	6,076	669.7	950.4	850.5	1,298.3	1,268.4
Minneapolis, MN	1,442	1,437	1,710	1,762	1,756	730.4	728.9	868.1	938.6	935.4
Nashville, TN	1,431	1,428	1,308	1,426	1,628	513.6	511.6	467.7	507.9	579.9
New Orleans, LA	2,438	3,593	2,266	2,574	2,794	943.0	1,413.7	901.0	1,029.3	1,117.3
New York City, NY	24,600	24,375	25,706	23,449	23,896	635.4	628.7	662.8	596.4	607.8
Newark, NJ	1,022	1,887	1,615	1,632	1,684	674.5	1,256.2	1,079.4	1,090.5	1,125.2
Norfolk, VA	768	705	801	826	795	681.0	624.1	719.3	754.7	726.4
Oakland, CA	2,939	2,793	2,715	2,942	3,212	477.0	446.0	427.1	452.9	494.5
Oklahoma City, OK	1,069	1,887	892	1,585	1,449	471.6	830.9	391.1	747.8	683.6
Omaha, NE	1,079	682	1,107	1,139	1,437	480.4	301.5	486.2	495.6	625.3
Philadelphia, PA	7,446	7,483	9,300	10,182	10,479	927.9	948.3	1,196.5	1,321.5	1,360.0
Phoenix, AZ	4,813	4,937	5,064	5,653	5,787	390.5	373.7	371.8	401.2	410.7
Pittsburgh, PA	2,353	2,064	2,416	2,415	2,380	338.6	301.0	355.5	358.2	353.0
Portland, OR	1,444	1,410	1,248	1,453	1,379	581.5	562.5	495.4	571.4	542.3
Richmond, VA	1,955	1,835	1,931	1,452	1,713	1,807.4	1,760.2	1,837.7	1,360.3	1,604.8
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento, CA	2,897	2,855	2,750	3,069	3,452	514.8	500.5	477.0	526.0	591.7
San Antonio, TX	3,785	3,775	4,093	4,854	4,697	566.3	557.7	596.5	692.0	669.7
San Diego, CA	4,034	4,143	4,733	5,394	5,839	309.5	312.3	350.8	388.1	420.2
San Francisco, CA	1,535	1,324	1,426	1,541	1,541	417.7	358.6	384.3	409.3	409.3
San Jose, CA	2,189	2,414	2,135	2,594	2,636	282.9	307.2	268.0	318.7	323.9
Seattle, WA	2,474	2,352	2,279	2,430	2,654	306.0	288.7	276.6	289.5	316.2
St Louis, MO	2,609	2,194	2,442	2,630	2,736	1,336.4	1,155.5	1,314.7	1,430.9	1,488.6
St Paul, MN	784	782	830	897	972	547.5	546.0	578.3	635.4	688.5
St Petersburg, FL	1,346	1,213	1,486	1,391	1,448	290.1	262.5	320.7	299.0	311.3
Tampa, FL	1,646	1,707	2,371	1,851	2,391	362.8	372.5	509.5	389.7	503.4
Toledo, OH	805	420	480	630	815	338.8	178.3	204.1	269.0	348.0
Tucson, AZ	1,545	1,796	1,510	1,299	1,531	401.9	459.5	380.5	321.3	378.7
Tulsa, OK	946	1,375	622	1,467	1,331	483.7	698.1	312.3	744.0	675.1
Washington, DC	1,449	1,764	2,658	2,722	2,391	490.0	615.2	946.7	978.9	859.8
Wichita, KS	1,036	878	915	665	1,218	485.0	398.4	409.6	290.5	532.0
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
U.S. CITY TOTAL[1]	179,365	183,348	188,314	206,412	214,076	514.8	520.0	531.2	573.1	594.3
San Juan, PR	560	681	580	445	385	116.7	142.0	120.9	81.8	70.8
TOTAL	179,925	184,029	188,894	206,857	214,461	509.4	515.0	525.7	565.7	586.5

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

[1]Rates exclude population of cities that did not report.

Table 11. Chlamydia — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	191	92	179	161	183	75.1	36.1	70.0	62.4	71.0
Albuquerque, NM	248	292	249	278	272	97.2	113.7	96.9	108.5	106.2
Atlanta, GA	327	899	597	1,038	1,262	97.8	263.2	172.7	294.3	357.8
Austin, TX	377	442	509	564	428	113.4	130.0	147.1	159.6	121.1
Baltimore, MD	441	370	459	566	565	136.9	118.3	150.1	188.0	187.7
Birmingham, AL	116	85	101	123	117	37.7	27.5	32.8	40.0	38.0
Boston, MA	483	401	608	668	573	180.6	149.0	226.0	249.2	213.8
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Charlotte, NC	137	101	174	300	296	49.1	35.1	58.8	98.8	97.5
Chicago, IL	1,967	928	3,013	1,529	3,443	138.7	65.9	214.2	106.8	240.5
Cincinnati, OH	656	155	247	688	552	160.3	38.2	61.1	171.5	137.6
Cleveland, OH	697	392	365	463	469	106.0	59.6	55.9	71.3	72.2
Columbus, OH	617	429	459	812	1,053	126.5	87.8	93.5	165.2	214.2
Corpus Christi, TX	189	182	184	188	158	123.6	117.9	118.1	122.3	102.8
Dallas, TX	1,165	1,186	1,831	2,156	2,156	120.6	120.8	183.7	213.9	213.9
Dayton, OH	79	36	54	198	415	28.9	13.3	20.0	74.1	155.4
Denver, CO	NG	655	645	676	898	.	271.5	265.9	278.3	369.6
Des Moines, IA	128	144	137	162	262	76.6	85.0	80.6	94.1	152.2
Detroit, MI	1,017	1,051	759	860	1,410	203.9	202.4	146.9	144.0	236.1
El Paso, TX	133	216	176	273	296	40.5	64.9	51.7	81.1	87.9
Fort Worth, TX	471	278	434	763	778	74.4	43.3	66.3	114.0	116.3
Honolulu, HI	236	229	252	355	515	53.2	52.3	57.7	81.4	118.1
Houston, TX	687	677	1,430	1,648	1,634	44.9	43.7	91.0	103.7	102.9
Indianapolis, IN	1,033	1,096	1,013	1,112	1,157	265.6	282.4	261.2	287.3	299.0
Jacksonville, FL	336	591	649	544	615	98.3	168.3	182.9	153.0	172.9
Jersey City, NJ	6	19	16	21	43	5.7	18.0	15.1	19.8	40.5
Kansas City, MO	149	275	307	320	325	71.3	129.3	143.7	148.8	151.1
Los Angeles, CA	3,540	4,383	5,373	5,230	6,020	83.2	103.3	125.8	122.4	140.8
Louisville, KY	275	416	349	260	307	86.6	130.9	109.8	81.9	96.7
Memphis, TN	638	1,047	919	1,005	1,005	154.8	253.7	222.5	243.4	243.4
Miami, FL	485	500	695	685	718	50.0	51.0	70.7	66.7	69.9
Milwaukee, WI	1,057	994	1,070	1,532	1,556	239.0	227.5	247.3	354.1	359.6
Minneapolis, MN	480	485	763	793	828	258.0	260.3	409.4	448.5	468.3
Nashville, TN	495	537	512	555	574	196.3	211.7	201.6	219.2	226.7
New Orleans, LA	669	547	603	757	857	299.5	248.6	277.1	351.3	397.7
New York City, NY	2,086	2,080	2,762	2,669	2,846	60.6	60.2	79.7	76.5	81.6
Newark, NJ	55	56	52	93	194	40.4	41.3	38.5	69.0	144.0
Norfolk, VA	59	96	84	128	125	47.3	80.2	71.2	121.0	118.2
Oakland, CA	522	582	704	698	759	88.0	95.2	114.0	110.7	120.4
Oklahoma City, OK	163	267	121	423	319	77.4	126.1	56.9	216.2	163.0
Omaha, NE	256	137	237	270	370	122.2	64.7	111.1	126.2	172.9
Philadelphia, PA	633	635	1,180	1,581	2,181	90.9	92.8	175.1	237.5	327.6
Phoenix, AZ	1,083	1,405	1,516	1,896	1,873	90.3	108.7	113.6	137.9	136.2
Pittsburgh, PA	512	430	463	565	499	83.3	70.9	77.0	95.1	84.0
Portland, OR	501	527	596	675	639	212.1	220.1	247.4	277.1	262.3
Richmond, VA	194	201	234	167	259	215.3	231.8	268.0	191.0	296.2
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento, CA	824	714	725	907	987	152.4	131.2	132.0	161.7	176.0
San Antonio, TX	563	563	745	1,048	1,032	89.6	88.4	115.3	160.8	158.4
San Diego, CA	1,141	1,304	1,477	1,583	1,704	85.1	96.5	107.5	113.8	122.5
San Francisco, CA	473	495	817	1,075	1,177	130.3	137.2	226.2	291.1	318.7
San Jose, CA	629	538	607	717	761	79.5	67.0	74.7	86.7	92.0
Seattle, WA	812	877	895	1,056	1,295	103.2	109.8	110.6	129.5	158.8
St Louis, MO	187	192	211	291	354	114.4	120.5	135.1	187.1	227.6
St Paul, MN	243	272	282	336	377	184.6	205.9	212.7	259.8	291.5
St Petersburg, FL	233	309	303	294	317	57.3	76.1	74.2	71.2	76.7
Tampa, FL	417	376	465	353	377	96.8	86.1	104.7	78.4	83.7
Toledo, OH	160	63	44	144	222	73.6	29.1	20.4	67.2	103.6
Tucson, AZ	370	405	378	311	377	100.5	107.5	98.6	80.5	97.5
Tulsa, OK	82	288	171	315	305	44.9	156.1	91.6	171.8	166.4
Washington, DC	216	234	411	460	316	83.5	92.7	165.6	187.7	129.0
Wichita, KS	288	208	244	196	314	140.0	97.9	113.3	89.5	143.3
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
U.S. CITY TOTAL[1]	32,227	33,384	40,855	45,534	51,719	98.3	100.4	122.1	134.8	153.2
San Juan, PR	182	235	159	170	116	46.4	59.9	40.5	33.8	23.1
TOTAL	32,409	33,619	41,014	45,704	51,835	97.7	99.9	121.1	133.4	151.3

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

[1]Rates exclude population of cities that did not report.

Table 12A. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1995–1999

	Age	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	10-14	6,965	1,072	5,893	1,033	71	962	5,445	928	4,517	415	62	353	35	2	33	37	9	28
	15-19	104,753	40,311	64,442	15,661	2,500	13,161	82,894	35,649	47,245	5,290	1,953	3,337	430	94	336	478	115	363
	20-24	100,107	52,577	47,530	13,213	4,071	9,142	80,385	45,171	35,214	5,600	2,978	2,622	430	183	247	479	174	305
	25-29	51,167	29,789	21,378	7,440	3,212	4,228	40,158	24,532	15,626	3,027	1,771	1,256	281	161	120	261	113	148
	30-34	33,761	21,411	12,350	5,638	3,008	2,630	25,865	17,015	8,850	1,887	1,204	683	160	96	64	211	88	123
	35-39	22,045	15,479	6,566	3,616	2,204	1,412	17,135	12,429	4,706	1,082	727	355	70	45	25	142	74	68
	40-44	11,528	9,164	2,364	1,707	1,197	510	9,205	7,551	1,654	510	351	159	46	28	18	60	37	23
	45-54	7,778	6,726	1,052	1,465	1,156	309	5,884	5,244	640	356	279	77	36	23	13	37	24	13
	55-64	1,990	1,810	180	358	311	47	1,511	1,396	115	108	90	18	9	9	0	4	4	0
	65+	920	754	166	160	129	31	712	597	115	31	17	14	11	7	4	6	4	2
	TOTAL	343,127	179,985	163,142	50,565	17,956	32,609	270,898	151,263	119,635	18,430	9,472	8,958	1,514	650	864	1,720	644	1,076
1996	10-14	5,725	807	4,918	884	62	822	4,433	696	3,737	346	40	306	20	4	16	42	5	37
	15-19	92,253	32,683	59,570	14,517	2,655	11,862	71,870	28,047	43,823	4,932	1,790	3,142	364	62	302	570	129	441
	20-24	85,731	43,556	42,175	11,801	3,677	8,124	68,108	37,077	31,031	4,866	2,452	2,414	407	169	238	549	181	368
	25-29	44,639	25,609	19,030	6,764	3,029	3,735	34,569	20,789	13,780	2,728	1,527	1,201	258	132	126	320	132	188
	30-34	28,257	17,777	10,480	4,930	2,704	2,226	21,402	13,900	7,502	1,553	988	565	158	92	66	214	93	121
	35-39	18,464	12,702	5,762	3,174	1,927	1,247	14,125	10,073	4,052	921	566	355	94	55	39	150	81	69
	40-44	10,289	7,953	2,336	1,689	1,172	517	8,003	6,397	1,606	468	305	163	52	31	21	77	48	29
	45-54	7,069	5,999	1,070	1,441	1,122	319	5,238	4,601	637	313	232	81	37	23	14	40	21	19
	55-64	1,717	1,552	165	333	282	51	1,295	1,200	95	74	63	11	11	5	6	4	2	2
	65+	930	701	229	187	133	54	675	532	143	60	32	28	6	4	2	2	0	2
	TOTAL	296,393	149,814	146,579	45,991	16,852	29,139	230,616	123,656	106,960	16,394	8,031	8,363	1,416	579	837	1,976	696	1,280
1997	10-14	5,283	746	4,537	842	61	781	4,038	627	3,411	335	51	284	22	3	19	46	4	42
	15-19	90,096	30,995	59,101	13,710	2,389	11,321	70,242	26,642	43,600	5,127	1,735	3,392	408	95	313	609	134	475
	20-24	86,853	43,644	43,209	12,068	3,760	8,308	68,778	36,978	31,800	5,038	2,522	2,516	459	215	244	510	169	341
	25-29	45,645	26,478	19,167	7,012	3,047	3,965	35,121	21,434	13,687	2,950	1,752	1,198	278	130	148	284	115	169
	30-34	27,570	17,441	10,129	4,871	2,664	2,207	20,561	13,446	7,115	1,735	1,111	624	198	127	71	205	93	112
	35-39	18,666	12,810	5,856	3,547	2,118	1,429	13,868	9,892	3,976	1,056	703	353	88	51	37	107	46	61
	40-44	10,556	8,225	2,331	1,830	1,282	548	8,088	6,517	1,571	509	356	153	63	39	24	66	31	35
	45-54	7,433	6,331	1,102	1,433	1,136	297	5,586	4,910	676	326	231	95	51	36	15	37	18	19
	55-64	1,820	1,617	203	370	286	84	1,349	1,247	102	83	70	13	9	7	2	9	7	2
	65+	1,251	866	385	228	150	78	939	658	281	79	55	24	3	1	2	2	2	0
	TOTAL	296,222	149,547	146,675	46,068	16,933	29,135	229,358	122,665	106,693	17,331	8,624	8,707	1,583	706	877	1,882	619	1,263
1998	10-14	6,019	803	5,216	838	57	781	4,765	684	4,081	342	55	287	24	3	21	50	4	46
	15-19	103,442	33,741	69,701	15,777	2,659	13,118	80,643	28,799	51,844	5,819	2,057	3,762	466	82	384	737	144	593
	20-24	103,566	50,207	53,359	14,271	4,394	9,877	81,613	42,139	39,474	6,452	3,261	3,191	589	206	383	641	207	434
	25-29	54,544	31,369	23,175	7,953	3,523	4,430	42,184	25,406	16,778	3,657	2,144	1,513	372	173	199	378	123	255
	30-34	31,574	19,800	11,774	5,563	3,093	2,470	23,487	15,133	8,354	2,111	1,377	734	210	106	104	203	91	112
	35-39	22,413	15,252	7,161	4,115	2,566	1,549	16,685	11,661	5,024	1,297	863	434	154	92	62	162	70	92
	40-44	12,807	9,652	3,155	2,217	1,478	739	9,768	7,619	2,149	652	449	203	87	57	30	83	49	34
	45-54	9,087	7,596	1,491	1,635	1,256	379	6,884	5,945	939	461	329	132	48	25	23	59	41	18
	55-64	2,128	1,894	234	412	358	54	1,581	1,435	146	112	87	25	10	6	4	13	8	5
	65+	1,193	857	336	241	168	73	843	622	221	83	63	20	9	3	6	17	1	16
	TOTAL	347,882	171,553	176,329	53,195	19,602	33,593	269,287	139,738	129,549	21,068	10,709	10,359	1,978	757	1,221	2,354	747	1,607
1999	10-14	5,952	824	5,128	850	56	794	4,649	701	3,948	379	62	317	35	2	33	39	3	36
	15-19	104,336	34,266	70,070	15,132	2,593	12,539	81,376	29,147	52,229	6,565	2,264	4,301	566	139	427	697	123	574
	20-24	108,639	52,677	55,962	14,800	4,587	10,213	85,570	44,163	41,407	6,924	3,426	3,498	685	302	383	660	199	461
	25-29	56,082	32,574	23,508	8,202	3,673	4,529	43,337	26,376	16,961	3,921	2,238	1,683	323	181	142	299	106	193
	30-34	32,340	20,685	11,655	5,673	3,124	2,549	23,940	15,903	8,037	2,261	1,415	846	255	146	109	211	97	114
	35-39	23,432	16,210	7,222	4,558	2,779	1,779	17,238	12,398	4,840	1,341	877	464	158	98	60	137	58	79
	40-44	14,004	10,648	3,356	2,527	1,786	741	10,648	8,336	2,312	682	443	239	73	38	35	74	45	29
	45-54	10,341	8,657	1,684	1,946	1,502	444	7,803	6,740	1,063	454	330	124	65	44	21	73	41	32
	55-64	2,355	2,122	233	536	464	72	1,676	1,548	128	116	90	26	16	12	4	11	8	3
	65+	907	725	182	197	158	39	621	505	116	72	57	15	7	2	5	10	3	7
	TOTAL	359,463	179,780	179,683	54,574	20,773	33,801	277,695	146,123	131,572	22,790	11,230	11,560	2,189	969	1,220	2,215	685	1,530

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity and age comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years, the states listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1995 (Georgia, New Jersey, and New York); 1996 (New Jersey, and New York); 1997 (Idaho, New Jersey, and New York); 1998 (Idaho and New Jersey). Cases and population denominators have been excluded for these states/areas. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 12B. Gonorrhea — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1995–1999

Age	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
10-14	41.3	12.4	71.7	8.9	1.2	17.1	237.0	79.7	398.9	19.3	5.7	33.6	5.6	0.6	10.7	19.0	9.2	29.1	
15-19	671.0	503.2	847.8	145.1	45.0	251.6	3,815.3	3,234.6	4,413.1	270.3	195.3	348.6	81.0	35.0	128.0	296.2	141.1	454.4	
20-24	633.1	653.8	611.6	121.0	73.4	170.2	3,841.8	4,376.7	3,321.1	275.3	276.2	274.3	70.2	59.9	80.5	309.5	220.3	402.4	
25-29	316.1	366.6	265.2	65.9	56.9	75.0	2,044.9	2,623.9	1,518.7	139.6	151.2	126.0	44.4	52.6	36.7	186.7	159.4	214.8	
30-34	175.7	223.1	128.4	40.3	42.9	37.7	1,184.0	1,665.3	761.1	86.0	103.9	66.0	23.0	28.6	17.7	138.9	117.4	159.8	1995
35-39	112.9	159.0	67.0	24.7	30.0	19.3	778.5	1,205.2	402.3	58.4	75.8	39.7	10.5	14.2	7.1	97.8	104.6	91.4	
40-44	66.0	105.9	26.8	12.7	17.9	7.6	491.4	866.9	165.1	34.9	47.4	22.0	7.7	10.1	5.5	46.6	59.9	34.3	
45-54	28.7	50.6	7.6	6.7	10.8	2.8	236.7	462.8	47.3	18.7	29.9	8.0	4.3	6.0	2.9	20.0	26.9	13.5	
55-64	10.9	20.8	1.9	2.4	4.3	0.6	91.7	194.0	12.4	9.3	16.5	2.9	1.8	4.0	0.0	3.6	7.6	0.0	
65+	3.1	6.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	32.4	69.3	8.6	2.4	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.2	1.3	4.9	7.8	2.8	
TOTAL	149.5	160.4	139.1	29.6	21.5	37.3	1,045.9	1,230.2	879.4	79.2	80.0	78.3	20.3	18.1	22.3	92.9	70.7	114.3	
10-14	33.2	9.1	58.6	7.5	1.0	14.4	179.8	55.6	307.8	15.8	3.6	28.8	3.3	1.3	5.3	21.7	5.1	38.6	
15-19	543.6	373.6	724.5	125.8	44.7	211.8	2,904.8	2,235.0	3,594.2	222.7	152.1	302.9	64.1	21.5	107.8	329.0	147.7	513.3	
20-24	537.3	532.4	542.6	109.8	67.1	154.3	3,096.2	3,418.2	2,783.0	218.2	200.4	239.9	64.8	53.5	76.2	364.9	238.1	494.4	
25-29	260.6	297.6	223.3	57.0	51.1	62.9	1,594.2	2,015.2	1,212.1	121.7	124.0	118.9	36.6	39.1	34.3	215.6	174.0	258.9	
30-34	147.6	186.0	109.3	36.1	39.6	32.5	916.4	1,273.3	603.2	67.9	80.5	53.2	22.6	27.5	18.1	143.9	126.0	161.6	1996
35-39	91.0	125.4	56.7	21.1	25.5	16.6	591.8	902.3	319.0	45.6	53.1	37.2	13.8	16.9	10.9	101.3	111.8	91.2	
40-44	54.8	85.3	24.7	11.8	16.4	7.2	380.1	652.5	142.7	28.8	36.4	20.7	8.2	10.5	6.2	57.5	74.6	41.7	
45-54	24.3	42.1	7.2	6.3	9.8	2.7	183.8	354.7	41.0	14.9	22.1	7.7	4.0	5.4	2.8	20.5	22.4	18.8	
55-64	9.0	17.0	1.6	2.2	3.8	0.6	72.2	153.9	9.4	6.0	10.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.7	3.3	
65+	3.1	5.6	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	28.5	57.4	9.9	4.4	5.5	3.5	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	2.7	
TOTAL	124.0	127.9	120.2	26.1	19.6	32.4	816.8	923.4	720.7	66.0	62.6	69.6	18.0	15.3	20.5	104.8	75.1	133.7	
10-14	30.7	8.5	54.1	7.2	1.0	13.8	162.2	49.6	278.3	15.0	4.4	26.1	3.5	0.9	6.2	23.7	4.1	43.8	
15-19	521.6	348.1	706.2	117.4	39.7	199.7	2,780.0	2,077.3	3,504.3	223.5	142.3	315.6	68.6	31.5	106.5	342.9	150.3	537.2	
20-24	548.4	537.1	560.4	114.0	69.6	160.5	3,124.8	3,404.5	2,852.4	220.2	201.6	242.7	74.5	69.7	79.4	342.6	225.5	461.4	
25-29	268.8	310.5	226.8	60.2	52.3	68.0	1,606.8	2,059.4	1,195.3	130.4	141.0	117.5	38.1	37.4	38.8	189.8	150.0	231.5	
30-34	148.7	188.5	109.0	37.3	40.9	33.7	897.0	1,255.2	582.7	74.4	88.6	57.9	27.9	37.6	19.0	141.7	129.1	154.2	1997
35-39	92.1	126.5	57.7	23.8	28.3	19.2	577.4	880.4	311.1	50.1	63.2	35.5	12.6	15.3	10.2	72.3	63.4	81.0	
40-44	55.0	86.2	24.1	12.6	17.7	7.6	368.9	636.7	134.4	29.6	40.0	18.4	9.5	12.6	6.8	48.6	47.3	49.7	
45-54	24.7	42.9	7.2	6.0	9.7	2.5	186.3	359.7	41.4	14.6	20.7	8.5	5.2	8.0	2.9	18.5	18.6	18.3	
55-64	9.3	17.4	2.0	2.4	3.8	1.0	73.4	156.1	9.8	6.5	11.6	1.9	1.6	2.7	0.7	7.6	12.6	3.2	
65+	4.1	6.9	2.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	39.2	70.1	19.3	5.5	9.0	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	3.6	0.0	
TOTAL	123.3	127.0	119.8	26.2	19.7	32.4	802.4	904.5	710.2	67.4	64.9	70.0	19.5	18.1	20.8	99.4	66.4	131.3	
10-14	32.4	8.4	57.5	6.8	0.9	13.0	173.2	49.0	301.1	13.4	4.2	23.1	3.4	0.8	6.1	24.9	3.9	46.5	
15-19	547.0	347.0	758.7	125.1	40.9	214.4	2,892.2	2,034.2	3,777.2	222.6	151.1	300.3	66.0	22.9	110.0	390.7	152.3	630.5	
20-24	605.2	576.4	635.1	125.8	75.7	178.1	3,371.6	3,529.5	3,218.0	257.3	250.9	264.2	86.6	61.2	111.4	414.5	266.5	563.8	
25-29	302.9	350.2	256.1	65.3	57.9	72.7	1,754.4	2,217.8	1,332.7	149.3	168.7	128.3	45.6	45.8	45.4	241.0	153.3	332.8	
30-34	162.1	205.1	119.9	41.3	46.0	36.6	946.0	1,306.1	630.9	83.2	104.6	60.2	25.3	27.4	23.4	138.0	123.7	152.2	1998
35-39	102.8	140.6	65.4	26.1	32.4	19.7	632.2	945.8	357.3	54.4	70.3	37.5	18.5	23.1	14.2	105.6	92.4	118.6	
40-44	60.7	92.3	29.6	14.1	18.8	9.4	396.0	663.0	163.1	32.9	44.9	20.7	11.1	15.4	7.2	58.0	70.8	46.0	
45-54	27.2	46.6	8.7	6.3	9.8	2.9	199.2	380.3	49.6	17.5	25.6	9.8	4.1	4.6	3.7	27.7	40.0	16.2	
55-64	9.7	18.2	2.0	2.4	4.2	0.6	75.2	157.8	12.2	7.3	12.3	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	10.3	13.5	7.4	
65+	3.6	6.3	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.4	31.5	59.5	13.6	4.9	8.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	12.1	1.7	19.6	
TOTAL	133.3	134.5	132.1	28.2	21.2	34.8	851.2	933.2	777.5	72.3	72.9	71.6	20.9	16.7	24.8	119.4	77.0	160.3	
10-14	30.9	8.4	54.6	6.6	0.9	12.7	163.7	48.6	282.4	14.4	4.6	24.6	4.7	0.5	9.1	19.2	2.9	36.0	
15-19	534.0	341.1	738.1	116.1	38.6	198.3	2,830.6	1,996.5	3,691.0	242.8	160.9	331.8	76.6	37.2	117.0	365.0	128.5	602.6	
20-24	614.7	585.6	644.9	126.3	76.6	178.4	3,425.8	3,582.4	3,273.1	266.9	255.0	279.6	96.6	86.1	106.8	420.8	252.7	590.3	
25-29	301.7	352.3	251.7	65.3	58.6	72.1	1,743.8	2,225.7	1,304.6	154.5	170.3	137.6	38.0	46.1	31.1	187.8	130.2	248.1	
30-34	160.2	206.7	114.5	40.7	44.9	36.4	930.1	1,323.8	585.5	85.7	103.5	66.6	29.1	35.9	23.3	141.2	129.7	152.6	1999
35-39	103.6	144.0	63.5	27.8	33.9	21.8	630.2	970.0	332.2	53.9	68.6	38.4	18.0	23.4	13.1	88.0	75.4	100.3	
40-44	64.0	98.2	30.4	15.5	21.9	9.1	417.5	701.8	169.6	33.1	42.6	23.4	8.8	9.7	8.0	50.9	64.1	38.7	
45-54	29.9	51.2	9.5	7.3	11.3	3.3	217.9	416.6	54.1	16.5	24.6	8.8	5.3	7.7	3.2	33.7	39.4	28.4	
55-64	10.4	19.6	2.0	3.0	5.3	0.8	76.7	163.8	10.3	7.3	12.1	3.0	2.3	3.7	1.1	8.6	13.3	4.4	
65+	2.6	5.1	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.2	22.5	46.7	6.9	4.1	7.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	7.0	5.0	8.4	
TOTAL	133.0	136.1	130.0	27.9	21.7	33.9	848.8	943.7	763.5	75.3	73.7	77.0	22.1	20.4	23.7	110.7	69.7	150.4	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity and age comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years, the states listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1995 (Georgia, New Jersey, and New York); 1996 (New Jersey, and New York); 1997 (Idaho, New Jersey, and New York); 1998 (Idaho and New Jersey). Cases and population denominators have been excluded for these states/areas. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 13. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	South Carolina	15,037	392.0
2	Mississippi	10,411	378.3
3	Louisiana	13,189	301.9
4	Georgia	21,244	278.0
5	North Carolina	19,428	257.4
6	Alabama	10,888	250.2
7	Delaware	1,662	223.5
8	Tennessee	11,366	209.3
9	Maryland	10,430	203.1
10	Illinois	23,254	193.1
11	Texas	32,910	166.6
12	Michigan	15,907	162.0
13	Ohio	18,141	161.8
14	Florida	22,939	153.8
15	Missouri	8,187	150.5
16	Virginia	9,402	138.4
	U.S. TOTAL[1]	**360,076**	**133.2**
17	Wisconsin	6,662	127.5
18	Arkansas	3,226	127.1
19	Oklahoma	4,021	120.1
20	Pennsylvania	13,295	110.8
21	New York	19,826	109.1
22	Indiana	6,092	103.3
23	Connecticut	3,321	101.4
24	Kansas	2,665	101.4
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**100.0**
25	New Jersey	7,852	96.8
26	Arizona	4,293	92.0
27	Nebraska	1,471	88.5
28	Kentucky	3,349	85.1
29	Nevada	1,303	74.6
30	Colorado	2,526	63.6
31	Rhode Island	601	60.8
32	Minnesota	2,830	59.9
33	California	18,672	57.2
34	New Mexico	974	56.1
35	Alaska	302	49.2
36	Iowa	1,365	47.7
37	Virgin Islands	51	46.5
38	Massachusetts	2,453	39.9
39	Hawaii	463	38.8
40	Washington	2,132	37.5
41	Guam	59	36.9
42	West Virginia	584	32.2
43	Oregon	903	27.5
44	South Dakota	192	26.0
45	North Dakota	83	13.0
46	Utah	254	12.1
47	New Hampshire	115	9.7
48	Wyoming	43	8.9
49	Vermont	52	8.8
50	Puerto Rico	321	8.3
51	Idaho	89	7.2
52	Maine	83	6.7
53	Montana	53	6.0

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands).

Table 14. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	14,683	13,169	12,031	12,737	10,888	345.2	307.2	278.5	292.7	250.2
Alaska	660	466	391	331	302	109.3	77.0	64.2	53.9	49.2
Arizona	3,844	3,709	3,802	4,213	4,293	91.1	83.6	83.5	90.2	92.0
Arkansas	5,630	5,056	4,382	3,953	3,226	226.7	201.7	173.7	155.7	127.1
California	24,606	18,674	17,979	19,590	18,672	77.9	58.6	55.7	60.0	57.2
Colorado	2,803	2,021	2,315	2,033	2,526	74.8	53.0	59.5	51.2	63.6
Connecticut	4,055	3,388	3,154	3,177	3,321	123.8	103.7	96.5	97.0	101.4
Delaware	2,201	1,456	1,273	1,556	1,662	306.9	201.3	174.0	209.3	223.5
Florida	20,874	19,181	19,079	19,080	22,939	147.4	133.0	130.2	127.9	153.8
Georgia	21,025	19,806	18,471	20,666	21,244	292.0	270.0	246.7	270.4	278.0
Hawaii	563	497	510	506	463	47.4	42.0	43.0	42.4	38.8
Idaho	149	98	158	182	89	12.8	8.3	13.1	14.8	7.2
Illinois	21,747	17,964	18,423	21,735	23,254	183.8	151.7	154.9	180.4	193.1
Indiana	8,880	6,638	6,155	6,307	6,092	153.0	113.9	105.0	106.9	103.3
Iowa	1,723	1,145	1,311	1,616	1,365	60.6	40.2	46.0	56.5	47.7
Kansas	2,797	2,044	2,075	2,622	2,665	109.0	79.3	80.0	99.7	101.4
Kentucky	4,751	4,229	4,027	3,813	3,349	123.1	108.9	103.0	96.9	85.1
Louisiana	9,292	9,315	10,782	12,499	13,189	214.0	214.6	247.8	286.1	301.9
Maine	94	55	66	67	83	7.6	4.4	5.3	5.4	6.7
Maryland	12,984	11,592	11,568	11,254	10,430	257.5	229.1	227.1	219.2	203.1
Massachusetts	2,658	2,189	2,225	2,258	2,453	43.8	36.0	36.4	36.7	39.9
Michigan	18,220	15,130	15,736	16,359	15,907	190.8	155.5	161.0	166.6	162.0
Minnesota	2,852	2,697	2,417	2,708	2,830	61.9	58.0	51.6	57.3	59.9
Mississippi	9,511	6,988	9,367	10,689	10,411	352.6	257.8	343.1	388.4	378.3
Missouri	11,326	8,421	7,658	9,463	8,187	212.8	157.0	141.8	174.0	150.5
Montana	65	38	66	55	53	7.5	4.3	7.5	6.2	6.0
Nebraska	1,133	1,164	1,210	1,204	1,471	69.2	70.6	73.0	72.4	88.5
Nevada	1,237	1,025	829	1,445	1,303	80.8	64.0	49.4	82.7	74.6
New Hampshire	118	153	96	91	115	10.3	13.2	8.2	7.7	9.7
New Jersey	5,783	8,721	7,566	7,858	7,852	72.8	109.0	94.0	96.8	96.8
New Mexico	1,054	890	857	957	974	62.5	52.0	49.5	55.1	56.1
New York	25,992	20,604	22,393	19,062	19,826	143.3	113.6	123.5	104.9	109.1
North Carolina	23,961	18,229	16,888	19,230	19,428	333.0	249.4	227.4	254.8	257.4
North Dakota	38	37	68	80	83	5.9	5.8	10.6	12.5	13.0
Ohio	23,176	14,946	14,961	18,275	18,141	207.8	133.9	133.7	163.0	161.8
Oklahoma	5,077	4,897	4,760	5,243	4,021	154.9	148.6	143.5	156.7	120.1
Oregon	854	887	773	880	903	27.2	27.8	23.8	26.8	27.5
Pennsylvania	13,038	10,803	9,967	11,719	13,295	108.0	89.7	82.9	97.6	110.8
Rhode Island	545	486	422	430	601	55.1	49.2	42.7	43.5	60.8
South Carolina	12,120	11,661	11,487	11,575	15,037	330.0	313.8	305.5	301.7	392.0
South Dakota	237	176	172	221	192	32.5	23.9	23.3	29.9	26.0
Tennessee	13,892	11,709	11,023	11,840	11,366	264.3	220.6	205.3	218.0	209.3
Texas	30,801	23,124	26,612	32,833	32,910	164.5	121.1	136.9	166.2	166.6
Utah	306	277	278	236	254	15.7	13.7	13.5	11.2	12.1
Vermont	69	47	53	38	52	11.8	8.0	9.0	6.4	8.8
Virginia	10,340	9,293	8,888	9,265	9,402	156.2	139.4	132.0	136.4	138.4
Washington	2,765	2,020	1,956	1,948	2,132	50.9	36.6	34.9	34.2	37.5
West Virginia	860	736	957	920	584	47.0	40.4	52.7	50.8	32.2
Wisconsin	5,524	4,481	4,316	6,365	6,662	107.8	87.1	83.5	121.9	127.5
Wyoming	51	41	54	36	43	10.6	8.5	11.3	7.5	8.9
U.S. TOTAL[1]	392,651	326,805	326,564	355,728	360,076	149.4	123.2	122.0	131.6	133.2
Northeast	52,352	46,446	45,942	44,700	47,598	101.7	90.2	89.1	86.4	92.0
Midwest	97,653	74,843	74,502	86,955	86,849	158.0	120.4	119.3	138.3	138.1
South	203,689	174,873	176,152	191,661	193,622	221.7	188.0	187.0	200.8	202.9
West	38,957	30,643	29,968	32,412	32,007	67.6	52.4	50.5	53.8	53.1
Guam	90	56	47	72	59	60.3	36.7	30.1	45.0	36.9
Puerto Rico	618	648	526	400	321	16.7	17.4	13.7	10.4	8.3
Virgin Islands	31	12	40	39	51	28.3	10.9	36.5	35.6	46.5
OUTLYING AREAS	739	716	613	511	431	18.7	18.0	15.0	12.4	10.4
TOTAL	393,390	327,521	327,177	356,239	360,507	147.5	121.7	120.4	129.8	131.4

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 15. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	6,938	6,730	5,984	6,313	5,460	313.6	302.3	266.9	278.8	241.2
Alaska	318	242	230	181	153	111.4	84.4	79.6	62.0	52.4
Arizona	1,700	1,690	1,625	1,730	1,760	79.7	75.5	70.8	73.3	74.6
Arkansas	2,592	2,506	2,071	1,919	1,576	201.7	193.7	159.2	146.2	120.1
California	11,349	8,847	8,462	9,345	8,903	71.9	55.6	52.5	57.2	54.5
Colorado	1,401	1,028	1,224	1,055	1,271	74.1	53.4	62.4	52.7	63.5
Connecticut	2,075	1,815	1,642	1,714	1,796	122.9	108.1	97.7	101.7	106.6
Delaware	1,171	799	705	855	912	318.1	215.4	188.0	223.8	238.8
Florida	9,439	9,409	9,513	8,923	11,040	129.2	126.9	126.3	116.2	143.8
Georgia	9,995	9,806	9,532	10,056	10,092	270.2	260.7	248.5	256.3	257.2
Hawaii	290	244	264	278	251	49.4	41.6	44.8	46.7	42.2
Idaho	68	53	83	74	42	11.7	8.9	13.7	12.0	6.8
Illinois	11,027	9,112	6,765	11,250	11,698	181.6	150.3	111.2	182.3	189.5
Indiana	4,143	3,305	3,141	3,308	3,254	138.9	110.6	104.5	109.2	107.4
Iowa	950	666	762	895	759	65.1	45.6	52.2	60.9	51.7
Kansas	1,528	1,084	1,133	1,454	1,573	117.2	82.8	86.0	108.8	117.7
Kentucky	2,259	2,013	1,882	1,866	1,626	113.6	100.9	93.7	92.1	80.2
Louisiana	4,003	3,923	5,202	6,143	6,697	177.6	174.4	230.7	270.8	295.3
Maine	56	27	31	31	40	8.8	4.3	4.9	4.9	6.3
Maryland	6,323	5,692	5,767	5,391	4,749	243.9	219.2	220.6	204.2	179.9
Massachusetts	1,231	1,146	1,151	1,155	1,207	39.1	36.4	36.4	36.3	37.9
Michigan	8,117	7,780	7,969	8,265	7,771	165.5	155.9	159.1	164.0	154.2
Minnesota	1,488	1,383	1,307	1,443	1,495	63.6	58.7	55.1	60.2	62.4
Mississippi	5,218	3,681	5,188	5,973	6,137	371.5	261.3	365.7	416.8	428.2
Missouri	5,315	4,193	4,113	4,924	4,459	193.2	151.7	147.9	175.5	159.0
Montana	27	19	31	33	35	6.2	4.3	7.0	7.5	7.9
Nebraska	600	604	670	683	814	71.7	71.8	79.3	80.4	95.8
Nevada	448	362	317	591	480	59.6	46.1	38.6	68.9	56.0
New Hampshire	70	95	57	47	61	12.0	16.1	9.6	7.8	10.1
New Jersey	2,706	3,743	3,564	3,763	3,824	66.0	90.8	86.0	89.9	91.4
New Mexico	583	459	509	530	528	68.2	52.9	58.0	60.1	59.8
New York	13,999	10,952	12,833	10,586	10,639	148.7	116.5	136.6	112.2	112.8
North Carolina	11,101	8,482	7,844	9,129	9,089	299.7	225.8	205.6	234.9	233.9
North Dakota	15	18	42	56	46	4.7	5.6	13.1	17.5	14.3
Ohio	11,978	8,161	8,349	10,117	9,707	207.8	141.7	144.8	174.7	167.6
Oklahoma	2,764	2,610	2,418	2,932	2,240	164.7	155.1	142.8	171.2	130.8
Oregon	387	418	348	430	433	24.3	25.9	21.2	25.9	26.1
Pennsylvania	6,805	5,730	5,396	6,472	7,356	108.5	91.8	86.6	103.9	118.0
Rhode Island	274	245	263	258	371	53.3	47.8	51.4	50.3	72.3
South Carolina	4,597	4,807	5,128	5,730	5,874	241.9	250.2	263.9	288.3	295.6
South Dakota	117	94	87	124	117	31.6	25.1	23.3	33.1	31.2
Tennessee	6,197	5,106	4,940	5,263	4,965	227.7	186.3	178.2	187.3	176.7
Texas	15,008	11,933	13,797	16,704	16,819	158.2	123.6	140.4	166.8	168.0
Utah	121	95	84	70	100	12.3	9.4	8.1	6.6	9.5
Vermont	43	23	32	22	22	14.5	7.7	10.7	7.3	7.3
Virginia	4,886	4,495	4,290	4,543	4,566	144.6	132.2	124.9	130.7	131.4
Washington	1,301	929	965	863	1,009	47.6	33.5	34.3	30.2	35.3
West Virginia	459	363	512	549	357	48.4	38.5	54.5	58.5	38.0
Wisconsin	2,713	2,343	2,344	3,754	3,826	104.0	89.6	89.3	141.3	144.0
Wyoming	30	25	30	23	26	12.6	10.5	12.6	9.6	10.9
U.S. TOTAL[1]	188,460	161,126	162,515	179,717	179,534	140.2	119.0	119.0	130.0	129.9
Guam	49	30	12	25	28	69.9	41.8	16.3	33.3	37.3
Puerto Rico	205	219	212	163	132	10.7	11.4	10.7	8.1	6.6
Virgin Islands	14	4	19	16	38	24.5	7.0	33.3	27.8	66.0
OUTLYING AREAS	268	253	243	204	198	13.2	12.3	11.5	9.5	9.3
TOTAL	188,728	161,379	162,758	179,921	179,732	138.3	117.4	117.3	128.2	128.0

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

NOTE: Cases and rates underestimated in some areas because of under-reporting or non-reporting by gender.

Table 16. Gonorrhea — Men – Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	7,698	6,409	6,022	6,411	5,399	377.2	311.0	290.0	307.1	258.6
Alaska	342	224	161	150	149	107.5	70.4	50.3	46.6	46.2
Arizona	2,144	2,019	2,177	2,483	2,533	102.8	91.9	96.4	107.5	109.7
Arkansas	3,031	2,536	2,295	2,029	1,650	252.9	209.1	187.9	165.5	134.6
California	13,121	9,729	9,452	10,192	9,618	83.1	61.0	58.5	62.4	58.9
Colorado	1,402	992	1,091	978	1,255	75.5	52.4	56.5	49.7	63.8
Connecticut	1,980	1,573	1,512	1,463	1,525	124.8	99.1	95.1	92.1	96.0
Delaware	1,030	657	568	701	750	295.1	186.4	159.3	193.9	207.4
Florida	11,435	9,772	9,566	10,054	11,851	166.6	139.5	134.3	138.9	163.7
Georgia	11,030	10,000	8,916	10,525	11,039	315.0	279.8	244.2	283.1	296.9
Hawaii	273	253	246	228	211	45.5	42.4	41.2	38.1	35.3
Idaho	81	45	75	108	46	14.0	7.6	12.4	17.6	7.5
Illinois	10,720	8,852	11,658	10,485	11,545	186.2	153.1	200.6	178.5	196.6
Indiana	4,737	3,331	3,006	2,991	2,836	168.0	117.3	105.1	104.2	98.8
Iowa	773	479	549	721	606	55.9	34.5	39.4	51.7	43.5
Kansas	1,269	960	942	1,168	1,092	100.6	75.6	73.7	90.4	84.5
Kentucky	2,492	2,216	2,137	1,887	1,669	133.2	117.5	112.5	98.8	87.4
Louisiana	5,289	5,392	5,580	6,356	6,492	253.3	257.8	266.1	302.6	309.0
Maine	38	28	35	36	43	6.3	4.6	5.8	5.9	7.1
Maryland	6,661	5,897	5,801	5,846	5,669	271.9	239.4	233.9	234.3	227.2
Massachusetts	1,427	1,043	1,074	1,103	1,246	48.8	35.5	36.4	37.2	42.0
Michigan	10,103	7,350	7,767	8,094	8,136	217.5	155.0	163.0	169.5	170.3
Minnesota	1,364	1,314	1,110	1,265	1,335	60.1	57.3	48.0	54.3	57.3
Mississippi	4,284	3,266	4,049	4,653	4,184	331.4	250.9	308.6	352.8	317.2
Missouri	6,011	4,228	3,545	4,539	3,728	233.6	162.6	135.2	172.4	141.6
Montana	38	19	35	22	18	8.8	4.3	8.0	5.0	4.1
Nebraska	532	551	537	520	657	66.5	68.2	66.1	63.9	80.8
Nevada	789	663	512	854	822	101.3	81.2	59.9	96.1	92.5
New Hampshire	48	58	39	44	54	8.5	10.2	6.7	7.5	9.3
New Jersey	3,077	4,972	3,999	4,094	4,019	80.0	128.1	102.3	104.2	102.2
New Mexico	471	431	348	427	445	56.7	51.1	40.8	50.0	52.1
New York	11,993	9,652	9,560	8,476	9,176	137.5	110.5	109.3	96.9	105.0
North Carolina	12,860	9,747	9,044	10,101	10,339	368.5	274.4	250.5	276.0	282.5
North Dakota	23	19	26	24	37	7.2	5.9	8.1	7.6	11.6
Ohio	10,940	6,672	6,506	8,023	8,245	203.1	123.5	120.1	148.1	152.2
Oklahoma	2,313	2,287	2,342	2,311	1,781	144.6	141.9	144.3	141.4	109.0
Oregon	467	469	425	450	470	30.2	29.7	26.5	27.8	29.0
Pennsylvania	6,233	5,073	4,571	5,247	5,939	107.5	87.5	79.0	90.9	102.9
Rhode Island	271	241	159	172	230	57.0	50.7	33.4	36.2	48.4
South Carolina	7,388	6,828	6,340	5,769	9,052	416.7	380.2	349.0	312.1	489.7
South Dakota	120	82	85	97	75	33.4	22.6	23.4	26.7	20.7
Tennessee	7,695	6,603	6,083	6,577	6,401	303.6	257.3	234.4	251.0	244.3
Texas	15,793	11,191	12,815	15,995	15,973	171.0	118.6	133.3	164.1	163.9
Utah	185	182	194	166	154	19.1	18.1	18.9	15.9	14.8
Vermont	26	24	21	16	30	9.0	8.3	7.2	5.5	10.3
Virginia	5,414	4,783	4,590	4,720	4,832	167.1	146.4	139.2	142.3	145.7
Washington	1,464	1,091	991	1,085	1,123	54.3	39.7	35.4	38.4	39.7
West Virginia	401	373	445	369	227	45.5	42.5	50.8	42.3	26.0
Wisconsin	2,811	2,138	1,972	2,611	2,827	111.8	84.5	77.5	101.7	110.1
Wyoming	21	16	24	13	17	8.7	6.6	9.9	5.4	7.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	203,557	165,321	163,634	175,253	179,564	158.7	127.4	124.9	132.7	136.0
Guam	41	26	35	47	31	51.8	32.1	42.3	55.5	36.6
Puerto Rico	413	429	314	237	189	23.2	23.9	17.1	12.8	10.2
Virgin Islands	17	8	21	23	13	32.3	15.2	39.9	43.2	24.4
OUTLYING AREAS	471	463	370	307	233	24.6	24.0	18.8	15.4	11.7
TOTAL	204,028	165,784	164,004	175,560	179,797	156.7	125.9	123.3	131.0	134.1

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

NOTE: Cases and rates underestimated in some areas because of under-reporting or non-reporting by gender.

Table 17. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Baltimore, MD	6,124	948.6
2	Richmond, VA	1,827	940.9
3	St Louis, MO	2,876	847.6
4	Rochester, NY	2,037	846.6
5	Atlanta, GA	5,631	761.6
6	Washington, DC	3,536	675.9
7	Detroit, MI	7,900	626.8
8	Newark, NJ	1,741	612.3
9	Norfolk, VA	1,291	599.9
10	Memphis, TN	5,038	579.9
11	New Orleans, LA	2,687	577.2
12	Philadelphia, PA	7,775	541.3
13	Milwaukee, WI	4,884	535.7
14	Chicago, IL	14,488	486.4
15	Kansas City, MO	1,956	432.8
16	Minneapolis, MN	1,558	427.4
17	Jacksonville, FL	2,981	405.2
18	Buffalo, NY	1,233	389.2
19	Birmingham, AL	2,492	377.8
20	Indianapolis, IN	3,045	374.4
21	Dallas, TX	7,476	364.5
22	Nashville, TN	1,785	334.3
23	Cincinnati, OH	2,814	332.1
24	Oklahoma City, OK	1,351	331.4
25	Columbus, OH	3,120	305.5
26	Charlotte, NC	1,908	302.5
27	Tulsa, OK	964	253.4
28	Cleveland, OH	3,391	245.6
29	Denver, CO	1,157	231.8
30	Omaha, NE	1,000	225.3
31	Jersey City, NJ	490	222.6
32	Austin, TX	1,562	219.8
33	San Francisco, CA	1,606	215.3
34	Fort Worth, TX	2,847	210.1
35	St Petersburg, FL	1,835	208.9
36	St Paul, MN	545	201.5
37	Tampa, FL	1,787	193.1
38	Houston, TX	5,939	185.2
39	Louisville, KY	1,195	177.8
40	Wichita, KS	771	172.1
41	Dayton, OH	932	166.9
42	Corpus Christi, TX	524	165.6
43	New York City, NY	12,210	164.6
44	Boston, MA	900	161.8
45	Akron, OH	848	157.7
46	San Antonio, TX	2,087	154.2
47	Toledo, OH	624	139.1
48	Oakland, CA	1,700	132.8
49	Miami, FL	2,775	128.9
50	Phoenix, AZ	3,586	128.8
51	Pittsburgh, PA	1,573	124.0
52	Portland, OR	540	108.5
53	Sacramento, CA	1,236	108.0
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**100.0**
54	Des Moines, IA	333	92.5
55	Albuquerque, NM	472	89.7
56	Los Angeles, CA	6,054	70.2
57	San Diego, CA	1,561	56.1
58	Seattle, WA	922	55.7
59	Yonkers, NY	102	52.8
60	Tucson, AZ	415	52.5
61	Honolulu, HI	430	49.3
62	San Jose, CA	418	25.5
63	El Paso, TX	156	22.2
64	San Juan, PR	179	17.1

Table 18. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	1,043	646	669	823	848	196.7	121.9	125.8	153.1	157.7
Albuquerque, NM	625	560	544	570	472	119.7	106.6	103.4	108.4	89.7
Atlanta, GA	7,330	5,211	5,468	5,599	5,631	1,046.1	729.2	756.8	757.3	761.6
Austin, TX	1,600	1,363	1,531	1,803	1,562	240.7	199.9	220.7	253.7	219.8
Baltimore, MD	6,928	6,495	6,693	6,989	6,124	1,002.4	966.9	1,018.3	1,082.6	948.6
Birmingham, AL	4,321	3,239	3,104	3,172	2,492	656.9	490.0	471.3	481.0	377.8
Boston, MA	917	821	939	982	900	165.0	147.2	168.5	176.5	161.8
Buffalo, NY	1,691	1,284	1,172	1,108	1,233	518.5	397.7	366.0	349.8	389.2
Charlotte, NC	2,146	1,823	1,703	1,911	1,908	370.3	305.8	277.7	302.9	302.5
Chicago, IL	12,586	11,383	11,498	13,959	14,488	426.9	389.9	394.6	468.6	486.4
Cincinnati, OH	2,590	1,442	2,552	3,583	2,814	299.8	168.5	299.7	422.8	332.1
Cleveland, OH	5,746	3,362	2,743	3,030	3,391	411.0	240.6	197.8	219.5	245.6
Columbus, OH	2,887	1,480	2,218	3,082	3,120	285.6	146.2	218.0	301.8	305.5
Corpus Christi, TX	373	367	351	449	524	119.3	116.6	110.6	141.9	165.6
Dallas, TX	8,027	5,795	6,645	7,421	7,476	409.7	290.6	328.4	361.8	364.5
Dayton, OH	1,603	954	1,070	1,092	932	281.0	168.7	190.6	195.5	166.9
Denver, CO	1,375	992	1,140	973	1,157	278.1	199.8	228.5	195.0	231.8
Des Moines, IA	362	310	330	371	333	103.6	87.8	93.2	103.1	92.5
Detroit, MI	8,553	7,048	7,518	8,459	7,900	812.7	644.1	690.3	671.2	626.8
El Paso, TX	159	157	155	252	156	23.4	22.9	22.1	35.8	22.2
Fort Worth, TX	2,442	1,331	1,759	3,310	2,847	191.0	102.4	132.5	244.2	210.1
Honolulu, HI	543	457	484	481	430	61.9	52.6	55.6	55.1	49.3
Houston, TX	6,984	5,999	6,606	7,226	5,939	227.0	192.6	209.2	225.4	185.2
Indianapolis, IN	4,709	3,178	2,912	3,071	3,045	575.9	390.0	357.9	377.5	374.4
Jacksonville, FL	2,476	2,352	2,089	2,463	2,981	352.9	324.4	285.1	334.8	405.2
Jersey City, NJ	223	371	373	491	490	102.6	171.0	171.2	223.1	222.6
Kansas City, MO	3,186	2,401	1,872	2,538	1,956	726.4	539.2	418.7	561.6	432.8
Los Angeles, CA	7,935	5,716	5,810	5,986	6,054	92.8	67.2	67.9	69.4	70.2
Louisville, KY	2,441	2,059	1,817	1,462	1,195	362.7	307.0	270.9	217.5	177.8
Memphis, TN	6,108	5,242	4,876	5,235	5,038	706.1	606.0	563.1	602.5	579.9
Miami, FL	2,338	2,317	2,168	2,573	2,775	115.1	113.7	106.0	119.5	128.9
Milwaukee, WI	4,160	3,528	3,303	4,856	4,884	446.7	384.2	363.4	532.6	535.7
Minneapolis, MN	1,689	1,548	1,430	1,562	1,558	440.5	403.7	373.0	428.5	427.4
Nashville, TN	2,622	2,033	2,050	1,777	1,785	494.0	381.6	384.1	332.8	334.3
New Orleans, LA	3,353	3,013	2,743	2,691	2,687	695.8	635.4	584.8	578.0	577.2
New York City, NY	16,499	12,998	15,592	12,097	12,210	225.6	177.2	212.3	163.0	164.6
Newark, NJ	2,222	2,710	1,967	1,781	1,741	772.8	948.7	691.2	626.3	612.3
Norfolk, VA	1,679	1,451	1,466	1,415	1,291	706.7	623.7	639.1	657.5	599.9
Oakland, CA	2,195	1,714	1,559	1,742	1,700	181.5	138.5	124.4	136.1	132.8
Oklahoma City, OK	2,028	1,986	982	1,571	1,351	464.0	452.6	222.9	385.4	331.4
Omaha, NE	880	612	813	871	1,000	202.7	139.7	184.4	196.3	225.3
Philadelphia, PA	6,565	6,415	6,504	7,271	7,775	438.0	435.4	448.1	506.2	541.3
Phoenix, AZ	3,149	2,906	3,007	3,543	3,586	129.5	111.2	111.5	127.3	128.8
Pittsburgh, PA	1,598	1,058	1,026	1,351	1,573	122.0	81.9	80.1	106.5	124.0
Portland, OR	543	564	478	527	540	112.1	115.1	97.0	105.8	108.5
Richmond, VA	2,371	1,737	1,465	1,527	1,827	1,195.8	909.6	761.5	786.4	940.9
Rochester, NY	2,210	2,126	1,867	1,992	2,037	909.5	879.2	774.1	827.9	846.6
Sacramento, CA	1,828	1,393	1,380	1,546	1,236	165.7	125.0	122.6	135.1	108.0
San Antonio, TX	1,914	1,349	1,751	1,862	2,087	147.6	102.7	131.4	137.6	154.2
San Diego, CA	2,176	1,815	1,509	1,595	1,561	82.3	67.8	55.4	57.4	56.1
San Francisco, CA	1,853	1,626	1,510	1,858	1,606	253.6	222.8	206.2	249.1	215.3
San Jose, CA	492	481	471	453	418	31.4	30.3	29.3	27.6	25.5
Seattle, WA	1,295	925	918	975	922	81.2	57.3	56.2	58.9	55.7
St Louis, MO	4,425	2,890	2,806	3,652	2,876	1,233.6	827.4	820.8	1,076.3	847.6
St Paul, MN	560	597	383	519	545	203.8	216.8	138.7	191.9	201.5
St Petersburg, FL	1,545	1,165	1,201	1,468	1,835	177.4	134.2	137.8	167.2	208.9
Tampa, FL	1,833	1,574	2,246	1,696	1,787	207.2	175.9	247.0	183.3	193.1
Toledo, OH	944	419	346	655	624	207.5	92.7	76.7	146.0	139.1
Tucson, AZ	359	518	575	403	415	47.7	67.5	73.7	51.0	52.5
Tulsa, OK	1,452	1,284	618	1,308	964	384.0	336.6	160.2	343.8	253.4
Washington, DC	5,687	4,432	4,557	4,508	3,536	1,026.1	821.8	861.5	861.7	675.9
Wichita, KS	713	585	614	466	771	170.0	135.2	140.0	104.0	172.1
Yonkers, NY	121	98	79	105	102	63.2	51.1	41.0	54.4	52.8
U.S. CITY TOTAL	191,207	153,705	156,025	170,107	165,041	277.6	221.9	223.9	241.2	234.0
San Juan, PR	349	343	233	227	179	40.0	39.3	26.7	21.7	17.1
TOTAL	191,556	154,048	156,258	170,334	165,220	274.6	219.6	221.5	238.0	230.8

Table 19. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	600	366	356	435	413	217.5	132.9	128.9	155.4	147.6
Albuquerque, NM	324	261	306	308	234	121.3	97.2	113.7	114.2	86.7
Atlanta, GA	3,426	2,437	2,544	2,462	2,443	935.4	653.3	674.9	636.8	631.8
Austin, TX	815	714	860	894	768	245.3	209.0	247.5	250.2	214.9
Baltimore, MD	3,065	3,054	3,279	3,258	2,702	830.8	850.8	933.0	945.7	784.3
Birmingham, AL	2,145	1,668	1,567	1,555	1,229	612.3	474.4	447.3	442.0	349.4
Boston, MA	432	405	445	477	410	149.8	140.3	154.3	165.4	142.2
Buffalo, NY	984	772	720	682	725	577.7	458.5	431.4	412.8	438.8
Charlotte, NC	823	737	644	830	754	273.9	238.8	203.0	253.7	230.4
Chicago, IL	6,507	5,710	3,087	7,022	7,041	425.2	378.1	204.8	453.8	455.1
Cincinnati, OH	1,268	1,007	1,515	2,044	1,600	278.8	223.9	338.6	458.0	358.6
Cleveland, OH	2,856	1,881	1,573	1,672	1,779	385.5	254.4	214.4	228.6	243.2
Columbus, OH	1,498	797	1,214	1,584	1,575	286.2	152.2	230.7	299.1	297.4
Corpus Christi, TX	192	192	163	181	224	120.1	119.7	100.8	111.3	137.8
Dallas, TX	3,758	3,121	3,319	3,591	3,616	378.2	308.3	323.4	344.4	346.8
Dayton, OH	876	458	502	490	393	295.0	155.8	172.0	168.2	134.9
Denver, CO	646	474	577	463	515	254.3	185.8	225.1	180.8	201.1
Des Moines, IA	181	169	160	189	161	99.2	92.0	86.9	100.7	85.8
Detroit, MI	3,080	3,312	3,583	4,147	3,706	556.4	575.9	626.0	625.4	558.9
El Paso, TX	72	75	76	123	78	20.6	21.3	21.1	33.6	21.3
Fort Worth, TX	1,239	748	1,014	1,743	1,405	192.0	113.6	150.8	254.0	204.7
Honolulu, HI	284	223	252	262	231	65.5	51.7	58.2	60.0	52.9
Houston, TX	2,976	2,636	3,082	3,285	2,699	192.6	168.4	194.3	203.1	166.9
Indianapolis, IN	2,186	1,550	1,401	1,532	1,601	509.9	363.3	329.0	359.3	375.5
Jacksonville, FL	1,025	1,129	1,009	898	1,242	284.9	301.9	267.1	236.3	326.8
Jersey City, NJ	100	175	204	231	228	89.2	156.7	181.8	202.9	200.3
Kansas City, MO	1,556	1,212	1,072	1,382	1,045	677.6	521.0	459.3	583.5	441.2
Los Angeles, CA	3,361	2,612	2,645	2,792	2,835	78.1	61.3	61.7	64.2	65.2
Louisville, KY	1,039	889	745	624	494	292.4	251.8	211.1	176.0	139.3
Memphis, TN	2,711	2,303	2,175	2,259	2,163	598.7	509.2	480.2	495.4	474.4
Miami, FL	767	1,048	987	1,053	1,152	72.3	99.1	93.0	93.5	102.3
Milwaukee, WI	1,954	1,832	1,707	2,862	2,783	399.6	380.7	358.4	597.5	581.0
Minneapolis, MN	808	740	737	806	781	409.2	375.4	374.1	429.4	416.0
Nashville, TN	1,035	779	845	718	736	371.5	279.1	302.1	255.8	262.2
New Orleans, LA	1,088	1,216	1,226	1,158	1,198	420.8	478.4	487.5	463.1	479.1
New York City, NY	8,792	6,788	9,101	6,791	6,402	227.1	175.1	234.6	172.7	162.8
Newark, NJ	994	998	848	794	806	656.0	664.4	566.7	530.5	538.5
Norfolk, VA	722	614	636	593	542	640.2	543.6	571.1	541.8	495.2
Oakland, CA	1,316	1,004	901	987	950	213.6	160.3	141.7	151.9	146.2
Oklahoma City, OK	1,115	1,010	503	839	721	491.9	444.7	220.6	395.8	340.2
Omaha, NE	462	314	456	494	546	205.7	138.8	200.3	215.0	237.6
Philadelphia, PA	3,330	3,387	3,507	3,938	4,179	415.0	429.2	451.2	511.1	542.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,325	1,243	1,209	1,415	1,434	107.5	94.1	88.8	100.4	101.8
Pittsburgh, PA	875	574	543	788	920	125.9	83.7	79.9	116.9	136.5
Portland, OR	243	272	203	246	250	97.9	108.5	80.6	96.7	98.3
Richmond, VA	1,067	817	650	752	956	986.4	783.7	618.6	704.5	895.6
Rochester, NY	1,219	1,107	959	1,031	1,047	967.4	884.1	768.4	827.4	840.2
Sacramento, CA	1,013	736	765	869	692	180.0	129.0	132.7	148.9	118.6
San Antonio, TX	998	708	955	1,012	1,113	149.3	104.6	139.2	144.3	158.7
San Diego, CA	834	883	660	688	653	64.0	66.6	48.9	49.5	47.0
San Francisco, CA	598	390	298	402	381	162.7	105.6	80.3	106.8	101.2
San Jose, CA	285	254	205	224	190	36.8	32.3	25.7	27.5	23.3
Seattle, WA	533	349	403	324	331	65.9	42.8	48.9	38.6	39.4
St Louis, MO	1,897	1,302	1,409	1,685	1,510	971.7	685.7	758.6	916.7	821.5
St Paul, MN	298	314	203	278	276	208.1	219.2	141.4	196.9	195.5
St Petersburg, FL	706	619	648	738	939	152.2	133.9	139.8	158.7	201.9
Tampa, FL	830	752	1,214	886	945	182.9	164.1	260.9	186.5	199.0
Toledo, OH	466	221	162	350	388	196.1	93.8	68.9	149.5	165.7
Tucson, AZ	194	283	285	175	179	50.5	72.4	71.8	43.3	44.3
Tulsa, OK	715	670	299	728	527	365.6	340.2	150.1	369.2	267.3
Washington, DC	2,237	1,841	1,919	1,904	1,509	756.4	642.0	683.5	684.7	542.7
Wichita, KS	394	301	321	243	452	184.4	136.6	143.7	106.1	197.4
Yonkers, NY	62	54	35	55	73	61.8	53.8	34.8	54.3	72.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	89,197	74,507	74,888	83,241	79,870	251.3	209.0	208.9	228.6	219.4
San Juan, PR	102	102	83	85	73	21.3	21.3	17.3	15.6	13.4
TOTAL	89,299	74,609	74,971	83,326	79,943	248.3	206.5	206.4	225.5	216.3

Table 20. Gonorrhea — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	440	277	310	380	429	173.1	108.8	121.3	147.4	166.4
Albuquerque, NM	301	299	238	262	237	117.9	116.5	92.6	102.3	92.5
Atlanta, GA	3,904	2,774	2,917	3,118	3,172	1,167.4	812.1	844.0	884.0	899.3
Austin, TX	785	649	671	905	792	236.1	190.8	193.9	256.1	224.2
Baltimore, MD	3,863	3,441	3,414	3,714	3,410	1,198.9	1,100.2	1,116.4	1,233.5	1,132.6
Birmingham, AL	2,146	1,569	1,531	1,614	1,258	697.9	507.1	496.6	524.5	408.8
Boston, MA	485	416	494	505	490	181.3	154.6	183.6	188.4	182.8
Buffalo, NY	707	512	452	426	508	453.7	331.5	294.9	281.1	335.2
Charlotte, NC	1,323	1,086	1,059	1,081	1,154	474.3	377.8	357.8	356.0	380.1
Chicago, IL	6,079	5,673	8,411	6,937	7,444	428.6	402.7	597.8	484.6	520.0
Cincinnati, OH	1,308	432	1,023	1,518	1,193	319.7	106.4	253.1	378.4	297.4
Cleveland, OH	2,855	1,462	1,153	1,347	1,589	434.3	222.2	176.5	207.5	244.8
Columbus, OH	1,371	675	997	1,488	1,523	281.2	138.1	203.0	302.6	309.8
Corpus Christi, TX	181	175	188	268	300	118.4	113.4	120.7	174.3	195.1
Dallas, TX	4,269	2,674	3,326	3,814	3,834	442.1	272.3	333.7	378.3	380.3
Dayton, OH	726	493	566	601	539	265.4	181.6	210.0	225.1	201.8
Denver, CO	729	517	563	510	642	303.3	214.3	232.1	209.9	264.3
Des Moines, IA	181	141	170	182	172	108.3	83.3	100.0	105.7	99.9
Detroit, MI	5,473	3,736	3,935	4,312	4,194	1,097.2	719.6	761.5	722.1	702.3
El Paso, TX	87	82	79	129	78	26.5	24.7	23.2	38.3	23.2
Fort Worth, TX	1,203	583	745	1,537	1,425	190.0	90.9	113.7	229.7	213.0
Honolulu, HI	259	234	232	219	199	58.4	53.4	53.1	50.2	45.6
Houston, TX	4,008	3,363	3,524	3,937	3,193	261.7	217.0	224.1	247.8	201.0
Indianapolis, IN	2,523	1,627	1,511	1,539	1,443	648.7	419.2	389.6	397.7	372.9
Jacksonville, FL	1,451	1,223	1,081	1,564	1,739	424.4	348.3	304.6	439.7	488.9
Jersey City, NJ	123	195	169	260	262	116.9	185.2	160.0	244.7	246.6
Kansas City, MO	1,630	1,189	800	1,156	911	780.1	559.1	374.3	537.4	423.5
Los Angeles, CA	4,574	3,104	3,165	3,194	3,218	107.6	73.2	74.1	74.7	75.3
Louisville, KY	1,402	1,170	1,071	831	699	441.4	368.2	337.0	261.7	220.1
Memphis, TN	3,397	2,939	2,701	2,976	2,875	824.0	712.2	654.0	720.8	696.4
Miami, FL	1,571	1,269	1,181	1,518	1,618	161.8	129.6	120.1	147.9	157.6
Milwaukee, WI	2,206	1,696	1,596	1,994	2,098	498.8	388.1	368.9	460.8	484.9
Minneapolis, MN	871	808	693	756	777	468.2	433.7	371.9	427.6	439.5
Nashville, TN	1,587	1,254	1,205	1,059	1,049	629.3	494.4	474.4	418.2	414.3
New Orleans, LA	2,265	1,797	1,517	1,533	1,489	1,014.0	816.8	697.2	711.5	691.0
New York City, NY	7,707	6,210	6,491	5,306	5,797	224.0	179.6	187.4	152.1	166.2
Newark, NJ	1,228	1,712	1,119	987	935	903.0	1,264.0	829.2	732.8	694.2
Norfolk, VA	945	834	828	822	749	757.2	696.9	701.5	777.2	708.1
Oakland, CA	879	710	658	749	667	148.1	116.1	106.6	118.8	105.8
Oklahoma City, OK	913	976	479	732	630	433.8	461.1	225.3	374.1	321.9
Omaha, NE	417	296	355	376	454	199.0	139.8	166.4	175.7	212.2
Philadelphia, PA	3,235	3,028	2,997	3,333	3,596	464.5	442.6	444.6	500.6	540.1
Phoenix, AZ	1,824	1,663	1,798	2,128	2,152	152.0	128.7	134.8	154.8	156.5
Pittsburgh, PA	723	484	483	563	653	117.6	79.8	80.4	94.7	109.9
Portland, OR	300	292	275	281	290	127.0	121.9	114.2	115.3	119.0
Richmond, VA	1,301	919	815	775	870	1,443.7	1,059.8	933.3	886.4	995.1
Rochester, NY	991	1,019	908	961	990	847.1	874.0	780.3	828.5	853.5
Sacramento, CA	805	655	606	673	534	148.9	120.3	110.3	120.0	95.2
San Antonio, TX	916	641	796	846	974	145.8	100.6	123.1	129.8	149.5
San Diego, CA	1,237	859	805	883	896	92.3	63.6	58.6	63.5	64.4
San Francisco, CA	1,255	1,236	1,212	1,456	1,225	345.7	342.7	335.5	394.3	331.7
San Jose, CA	204	220	264	227	224	25.8	27.4	32.5	27.4	27.1
Seattle, WA	762	576	515	651	591	96.9	72.1	63.7	79.8	72.5
St Louis, MO	2,528	1,588	1,397	1,967	1,366	1,546.3	996.2	894.8	1,264.8	878.4
St Paul, MN	262	283	180	241	269	199.0	214.2	135.8	186.4	208.0
St Petersburg, FL	839	546	553	728	893	206.2	134.4	135.4	176.2	216.2
Tampa, FL	1,003	822	1,032	800	842	232.8	188.2	232.4	177.7	187.0
Toledo, OH	478	196	184	305	235	219.9	90.6	85.1	142.3	109.6
Tucson, AZ	165	235	290	228	236	44.8	62.4	75.7	59.0	61.1
Tulsa, OK	737	614	319	580	437	403.8	332.8	170.9	316.4	238.4
Washington, DC	3,449	2,591	2,637	2,604	2,014	1,334.1	1,026.0	1,062.5	1,062.7	821.9
Wichita, KS	319	284	293	223	319	155.1	133.7	136.1	101.8	145.6
Yonkers, NY	59	44	44	50	29	64.7	48.1	47.8	54.4	31.6
U.S. CITY TOTAL	101,764	79,067	81,021	86,659	84,820	304.7	235.1	239.5	253.9	248.5
San Juan, PR	247	241	150	142	106	62.9	61.4	38.2	28.3	21.1
TOTAL	102,011	79,308	81,171	86,801	84,926	301.9	233.1	237.2	250.7	245.3

Table 21. All stages of syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
Alabama	1,640	1,889	1,486	1,139	1,018	38.6	44.1	34.4	26.2	23.4
Alaska	20	15	12	13	13	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.1
Arizona	417	468	600	697	833	9.9	10.6	13.2	14.9	17.8
Arkansas	1,270	843	572	506	364	51.1	33.6	22.7	19.9	14.3
California	5,771	4,420	3,827	2,869	2,859	18.3	13.9	11.9	8.8	8.8
Colorado	304	165	153	122	91	8.1	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.3
Connecticut	270	334	325	177	126	8.2	10.2	9.9	5.4	3.8
Delaware	129	124	113	114	72	18.0	17.1	15.4	15.3	9.7
Florida	3,468	2,912	2,746	2,539	2,957	24.5	20.2	18.7	17.0	19.8
Georgia	3,666	2,953	2,835	1,836	1,973	50.9	40.3	37.9	24.0	25.8
Hawaii	25	30	47	18	11	2.1	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.9
Idaho	12	24	24	15	13	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1
Illinois	3,712	2,071	1,954	2,028	1,967	31.4	17.5	16.4	16.8	16.3
Indiana	870	675	522	509	802	15.0	11.6	8.9	8.6	13.6
Iowa	170	86	72	48	37	6.0	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.3
Kansas	150	136	169	116	95	5.8	5.3	6.5	4.4	3.6
Kentucky	501	398	403	339	302	13.0	10.3	10.3	8.6	7.7
Louisiana	3,692	2,409	1,808	1,651	1,423	85.0	55.5	41.5	37.8	32.6
Maine	4	4	13	4	1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1
Maryland	1,679	2,234	2,455	2,156	1,385	33.3	44.1	48.2	42.0	27.0
Massachusetts	506	633	730	568	385	8.3	10.4	11.9	9.2	6.3
Michigan	1,203	851	794	692	778	12.6	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.9
Minnesota	187	116	124	75	71	4.1	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.5
Mississippi	4,532	2,365	1,441	1,161	906	168.0	87.2	52.8	42.2	32.9
Missouri	1,265	618	503	379	395	23.8	11.5	9.3	7.0	7.3
Montana	13	4	5	0	3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3
Nebraska	35	27	34	35	24	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.4
Nevada	193	142	120	139	92	12.6	8.9	7.2	8.0	5.3
New Hampshire	32	29	26	14	17	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.4
New Jersey	1,470	1,448	1,166	836	800	18.5	18.1	14.5	10.3	9.9
New Mexico	138	78	103	76	80	8.2	4.6	6.0	4.4	4.6
New York	8,880	6,529	5,645	5,147	4,094	49.0	36.0	31.1	28.3	22.5
North Carolina	3,066	2,670	2,202	2,133	1,713	42.6	36.5	29.7	28.3	22.7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1,938	1,324	761	474	364	17.4	11.9	6.8	4.2	3.2
Oklahoma	589	467	410	369	538	18.0	14.2	12.4	11.0	16.1
Oregon	67	70	48	32	37	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.1
Pennsylvania	1,948	1,440	1,182	910	932	16.1	12.0	9.8	7.6	7.8
Rhode Island	90	72	84	55	55	9.1	7.3	8.5	5.6	5.6
South Carolina	1,669	1,286	1,139	876	925	45.4	34.6	30.3	22.8	24.1
South Dakota	7	2	8	3	3	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4
Tennessee	2,604	2,322	2,368	1,754	1,734	49.5	43.8	44.1	32.3	31.9
Texas	7,926	5,897	5,382	3,967	3,699	42.3	30.9	27.7	20.1	18.7
Utah	50	49	56	58	49	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3
Vermont	0	1	1	6	3	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5
Virginia	1,590	1,265	1,118	719	722	24.0	19.0	16.6	10.6	10.6
Washington	211	134	137	143	204	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.6
West Virginia	65	59	20	11	15	3.6	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.8
Wisconsin	585	496	317	257	190	11.4	9.6	6.1	4.9	3.6
Wyoming	2	8	4	2	0	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	69,353	53,218	46,708	38,366	35,628	26.4	20.1	17.5	14.2	13.2
Guam	6	3	1	3	12	4.0	2.0	0.6	1.9	7.5
Puerto Rico	1,619	1,469	1,577	1,461	1,457	43.9	39.5	41.2	37.8	37.7
Virgin Islands	19	17	10	35	13	17.3	15.5	9.1	31.9	11.9
OUTLYING AREAS	1,644	1,489	1,588	1,499	1,482	41.6	37.4	38.8	36.3	35.9
TOTAL	70,997	54,707	48,296	39,865	37,110	26.6	20.3	17.8	14.5	13.5

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 22. All stages of syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	8	8	4	7	6	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.1
Albuquerque, NM	41	33	56	45	50	7.8	6.3	10.6	8.6	9.5
Atlanta, GA	1,074	835	872	591	580	153.3	116.9	120.7	79.9	78.4
Austin, TX	183	88	98	56	62	27.5	12.9	14.1	7.9	8.7
Baltimore, MD	1,089	1,552	1,781	1,472	941	157.6	231.0	271.0	228.0	145.8
Birmingham, AL	640	703	474	246	278	97.3	106.4	72.0	37.3	42.2
Boston, MA	193	257	305	240	164	34.7	46.1	54.7	43.1	29.5
Buffalo, NY	32	22	23	12	6	9.8	6.8	7.2	3.8	1.9
Charlotte, NC	347	312	153	211	194	59.9	52.3	24.9	33.4	30.8
Chicago, IL	2,244	1,254	1,314	1,457	1,324	76.1	43.0	45.1	48.9	44.4
Cincinnati, OH	399	166	93	32	12	46.2	19.4	10.9	3.8	1.4
Cleveland, OH	750	377	250	151	88	53.6	27.0	18.0	10.9	6.4
Columbus, OH	31	89	117	115	109	3.1	8.8	11.5	11.3	10.7
Corpus Christi, TX	62	29	22	27	20	19.8	9.2	6.9	8.5	6.3
Dallas, TX	1,022	790	717	736	695	52.2	39.6	35.4	35.9	33.9
Dayton, OH	399	367	126	39	16	69.9	64.9	22.4	7.0	2.9
Denver, CO	179	67	72	35	46	36.2	13.5	14.4	7.0	9.2
Des Moines, IA	92	34	26	20	7	26.3	9.6	7.3	5.6	1.9
Detroit, MI	707	522	548	477	567	67.2	47.7	50.3	37.8	45.0
El Paso, TX	142	118	112	81	79	20.9	17.2	16.0	11.5	11.2
Fort Worth, TX	489	379	299	175	177	38.2	29.2	22.5	12.9	13.1
Honolulu, HI	22	26	42	18	8	2.5	3.0	4.8	2.1	0.9
Houston, TX	2,691	2,047	1,937	1,401	1,111	87.5	65.7	61.3	43.7	34.7
Indianapolis, IN	168	186	125	239	553	20.5	22.8	15.4	29.4	68.0
Jacksonville, FL	192	228	206	154	79	27.4	31.4	28.1	20.9	10.7
Jersey City, NJ	136	96	85	34	42	62.6	44.2	39.0	15.4	19.1
Kansas City, MO	68	38	13	14	66	15.5	8.5	2.9	3.1	14.6
Los Angeles, CA	3,009	2,193	1,630	1,264	1,189	35.2	25.8	19.0	14.7	13.8
Louisville, KY	272	227	232	213	174	40.4	33.8	34.6	31.7	25.9
Memphis, TN	1,596	1,371	1,435	1,036	924	184.5	158.5	165.7	119.2	106.4
Miami, FL	1,008	876	874	773	888	49.6	43.0	42.7	35.9	41.3
Milwaukee, WI	464	397	275	233	166	49.8	43.2	30.3	25.6	18.2
Minneapolis, MN	86	52	53	34	28	22.4	13.6	13.8	9.3	7.7
Nashville, TN	202	293	412	416	505	38.1	55.0	77.2	77.9	94.6
New Orleans, LA	649	520	463	348	228	134.7	109.7	98.7	74.8	49.0
New York City, NY	7,881	5,801	4,961	4,652	3,737	107.8	79.1	67.6	62.7	50.4
Newark, NJ	392	363	241	191	171	136.3	127.1	84.7	67.2	60.1
Norfolk, VA	278	222	158	108	84	117.0	95.4	68.9	50.2	39.0
Oakland, CA	185	139	128	129	127	15.3	11.2	10.2	10.1	9.9
Oklahoma City, OK	291	227	110	181	300	66.6	51.7	25.0	44.4	73.6
Omaha, NE	21	1	17	26	10	4.8	0.2	3.9	5.9	2.3
Philadelphia, PA	1,696	1,293	1,093	804	825	113.1	87.8	75.3	56.0	57.4
Phoenix, AZ	270	342	473	572	722	11.1	13.1	17.5	20.5	25.9
Pittsburgh, PA	27	16	21	12	7	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.6
Portland, OR	42	45	23	17	19	8.7	9.2	4.7	3.4	3.8
Richmond, VA	122	171	137	81	64	61.5	89.5	71.2	41.7	33.0
Rochester, NY	104	68	32	39	16	42.8	28.1	13.3	16.2	6.7
Sacramento, CA	86	58	55	31	20	7.8	5.2	4.9	2.7	1.7
San Antonio, TX	394	378	309	237	228	30.4	28.8	23.2	17.5	16.9
San Diego, CA	371	227	259	187	251	14.0	8.5	9.5	6.7	9.0
San Francisco, CA	84	151	171	129	128	11.5	20.7	23.4	17.3	17.2
San Jose, CA	78	70	93	62	56	5.0	4.4	5.8	3.8	3.4
Seattle, WA	93	61	62	69	122	5.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	7.4
St Louis, MO	734	329	261	170	165	204.6	94.2	76.3	50.1	48.6
St Paul, MN	28	17	8	10	6	10.2	6.2	2.9	3.7	2.2
St Petersburg, FL	168	86	79	56	39	19.3	9.9	9.1	6.4	4.4
Tampa, FL	277	314	207	177	117	31.3	35.1	22.8	19.1	12.6
Toledo, OH	52	63	25	23	21	11.4	13.9	5.5	5.1	4.7
Tucson, AZ	78	61	52	36	42	10.4	7.9	6.7	4.6	5.3
Tulsa, OK	105	109	36	75	109	27.8	28.6	9.3	19.7	28.6
Washington, DC	722	626	644	579	458	130.3	116.1	121.7	110.7	87.6
Wichita, KS	42	58	85	21	34	10.0	13.4	19.4	4.7	7.6
Yonkers, NY	64	33	34	22	12	33.4	17.2	17.6	11.4	6.2
U.S. CITY TOTAL	35,371	27,881	25,018	21,098	19,272	51.3	40.2	35.9	29.9	27.3
San Juan, PR	692	722	719	673	681	79.3	82.8	82.4	64.3	65.1
TOTAL	36,063	28,603	25,737	21,771	19,953	51.7	40.8	36.5	30.4	27.9

Table 23A. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1995–1999

	Age	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1995	10-14	106	11	95	5	0	5	98	11	87	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	1,796	604	1,192	132	28	104	1,601	555	1,046	53	20	33	3	0	3	7	1	6
	20-24	3,067	1,476	1,591	242	99	143	2,683	1,303	1,380	126	70	56	12	1	11	4	3	1
	25-29	2,853	1,390	1,463	258	121	137	2,433	1,174	1,259	141	86	55	9	3	6	12	6	6
	30-34	2,919	1,482	1,437	255	130	125	2,506	1,260	1,246	134	81	53	15	6	9	9	5	4
	35-39	2,412	1,369	1,043	253	146	107	2,043	1,148	895	108	72	36	5	1	4	3	2	1
	40-44	1,472	980	492	153	100	53	1,265	840	425	46	36	10	4	2	2	4	2	2
	45-54	1,272	939	333	140	108	32	1,067	784	283	57	43	14	3	1	2	5	3	2
	55-64	385	311	74	51	45	6	317	254	63	16	11	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
	65+	186	149	37	29	23	6	139	111	28	14	11	3	2	2	0	2	2	0
	TOTAL	16,503	8,729	7,774	1,519	801	718	14,186	7,457	6,729	698	430	268	54	17	37	46	24	22
1996	10-14	49	6	43	3	0	3	43	6	37	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	1,125	388	737	107	28	79	968	340	628	43	18	25	5	1	4	2	1	1
	20-24	1,933	875	1,058	162	41	121	1,645	762	883	106	65	41	13	5	8	7	2	5
	25-29	1,889	919	970	211	99	112	1,562	738	824	100	72	28	10	6	4	6	4	2
	30-34	2,001	1,026	975	197	103	94	1,704	853	851	85	63	22	6	3	3	9	4	5
	35-39	1,854	1,022	832	203	107	96	1,563	854	709	78	55	23	6	4	2	4	2	2
	40-44	1,122	703	419	110	65	45	962	605	357	40	30	10	5	3	2	5	0	5
	45-54	967	714	253	130	97	33	795	585	210	32	22	10	3	3	0	7	7	0
	55-64	281	234	47	55	48	7	210	172	38	16	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65+	107	93	14	18	18	0	78	66	12	9	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	11,339	5,982	5,357	1,197	606	591	9,540	4,983	4,557	512	346	166	50	27	23	40	20	20
1997	10-14	43	4	39	4	0	4	36	3	33	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	775	253	522	69	16	53	648	213	435	54	23	31	3	1	2	1	0	1
	20-24	1,318	619	699	110	44	66	1,116	518	598	79	53	26	6	1	5	7	3	4
	25-29	1,434	720	714	143	67	76	1,179	568	611	101	76	25	4	4	0	7	5	2
	30-34	1,475	759	716	162	73	89	1,227	630	597	73	51	22	7	3	4	6	2	4
	35-39	1,405	779	626	197	101	96	1,151	637	514	49	37	12	3	2	1	5	2	3
	40-44	942	626	316	106	74	32	786	521	265	38	24	14	5	2	3	7	5	2
	45-54	770	565	205	108	82	26	621	456	165	30	20	10	4	2	2	7	5	2
	55-64	255	223	32	52	44	8	186	162	24	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65+	107	99	8	25	24	1	74	67	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	8,536	4,652	3,884	977	525	452	7,035	3,780	3,255	452	310	142	32	15	17	40	22	18
1998	10-14	39	5	34	4	0	4	34	5	29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	610	193	417	53	11	42	505	163	342	42	16	26	3	0	3	7	3	4
	20-24	1,027	508	519	104	30	74	835	418	417	72	51	21	5	3	2	11	6	5
	25-29	1,026	507	519	129	50	79	781	383	398	99	65	34	5	4	1	12	5	7
	30-34	1,177	625	552	146	77	69	949	484	465	64	53	11	9	7	2	9	4	5
	35-39	1,177	683	494	173	105	68	926	522	404	64	46	18	7	6	1	7	4	3
	40-44	830	533	297	129	95	34	653	403	250	40	30	10	3	2	1	5	3	2
	45-54	777	576	201	122	102	20	609	439	170	44	34	10	1	1	0	1	0	1
	55-64	231	194	37	50	47	3	161	129	32	16	14	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
	65+	102	86	16	21	18	3	71	60	11	9	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
	TOTAL	7,004	3,912	3,092	932	535	397	5,531	3,008	2,523	451	316	135	35	25	10	55	28	27
1999	10-14	25	2	23	3	1	2	21	1	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	524	182	342	48	16	32	424	139	285	43	24	19	1	1	0	8	2	6
	20-24	963	512	451	120	46	74	719	383	336	109	75	34	5	3	2	10	5	5
	25-29	994	509	485	139	69	70	744	364	380	93	67	26	7	7	0	11	2	9
	30-34	1,091	593	498	169	99	70	808	415	393	96	72	24	12	6	6	6	1	5
	35-39	1,158	679	479	192	115	77	885	501	384	70	57	13	3	3	0	8	3	5
	40-44	809	539	270	142	99	43	603	391	212	55	46	9	7	3	4	2	0	2
	45-54	756	573	183	140	97	43	562	431	131	42	36	6	5	5	0	7	4	3
	55-64	228	187	41	54	41	13	151	129	22	21	16	5	1	0	1	1	1	0
	65+	74	65	9	24	22	2	46	39	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	6,634	3,844	2,790	1,033	605	428	4,972	2,795	2,177	535	398	137	41	28	13	53	18	35

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity and age comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years, the states listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1996 (Rhode Island); 1999 (New Hampshire). Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 23B. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1995–1999

Age	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
10-14	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.8	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1995
15-19	10.1	6.6	13.8	1.1	0.4	1.8	60.9	41.6	80.6	2.4	1.8	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	4.2	1.2	7.3	
20-24	17.0	16.1	17.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	105.9	104.5	107.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	1.7	0.3	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.3	
25-29	15.3	14.9	15.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	100.5	102.1	99.1	5.6	6.4	4.8	1.2	0.8	1.6	8.2	8.1	8.3	
30-34	13.2	13.4	12.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	92.7	99.9	86.4	5.3	6.0	4.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	5.6	6.3	5.0	
35-39	10.8	12.3	9.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	76.1	91.6	62.5	5.0	6.5	3.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	
40-44	7.4	9.9	4.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	55.4	79.7	34.6	2.7	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	
45-54	4.1	6.2	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	34.6	56.3	16.8	2.5	3.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.6	3.2	2.0	
55-64	1.8	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	15.6	28.8	5.5	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
65+	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.3	10.8	1.7	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	3.7	0.0	
TOTAL	6.3	6.8	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	44.9	49.9	40.4	2.6	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	
10-14	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1996
15-19	6.1	4.1	8.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	35.1	24.3	46.1	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	
20-24	11.0	9.8	12.4	1.4	0.7	2.1	66.8	62.8	70.7	4.2	4.8	3.6	1.8	1.4	2.2	4.5	2.5	6.5	
25-29	10.0	9.7	10.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	63.5	63.1	63.9	3.9	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.9	5.1	2.7	
30-34	9.4	9.7	9.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	64.2	68.8	60.1	3.3	4.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.8	5.2	6.4	
35-39	8.3	9.1	7.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	58.0	67.9	49.4	3.4	4.5	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	
40-44	5.4	6.8	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	40.6	55.2	28.1	2.1	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	3.6	0.0	6.9	
45-54	3.0	4.5	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	24.3	39.6	11.7	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.5	7.2	0.0	
55-64	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	10.1	19.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
65+	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.9	6.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL	4.3	4.6	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	29.9	33.0	27.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	
10-14	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1997
15-19	4.1	2.6	5.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	23.0	14.9	31.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	
20-24	7.5	6.9	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	45.3	42.6	47.9	3.1	3.8	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	4.5	3.8	5.2	
25-29	7.6	7.6	7.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	47.6	48.1	47.1	3.9	5.4	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.5	6.2	2.6	
30-34	7.1	7.3	6.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	47.0	51.7	42.9	2.7	3.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.0	2.6	5.3	
35-39	6.2	6.9	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	42.4	50.2	35.5	2.0	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.2	2.6	3.8	
40-44	4.4	5.9	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	31.9	45.5	20.1	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.9	7.3	2.7	
45-54	2.3	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	18.1	29.4	8.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.3	4.9	1.8	
55-64	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	8.7	17.6	2.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
65+	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	6.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL	3.2	3.6	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	21.8	24.7	19.1	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	
10-14	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1998
15-19	3.1	1.9	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	17.6	11.2	24.2	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	3.7	3.1	4.2	
20-24	5.8	5.6	6.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	33.4	33.9	33.0	2.8	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	7.0	7.6	6.4	
25-29	5.5	5.5	5.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	31.4	32.3	30.6	3.9	4.9	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	7.5	6.1	9.0	
30-34	5.8	6.2	5.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	36.9	40.3	33.9	2.4	3.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.4	6.0	5.4	6.7	
35-39	5.2	6.1	4.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	33.9	40.8	27.7	2.6	3.6	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	4.5	5.2	3.8	
40-44	3.8	4.9	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	25.6	33.9	18.3	1.9	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.4	4.3	2.7	
45-54	2.2	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	17.0	27.1	8.7	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	
55-64	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	7.4	13.6	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	3.3	0.0	
65+	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	5.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	
TOTAL	2.6	3.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	16.9	19.4	14.6	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1999
15-19	2.7	1.8	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	14.8	9.5	20.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.2	2.1	6.3	
20-24	5.5	5.7	5.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	28.8	31.1	26.6	4.2	5.6	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	
25-29	5.4	5.5	5.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	29.9	30.7	29.2	3.7	5.1	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.0	6.9	2.5	11.6	
30-34	5.4	6.0	4.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	31.4	34.6	28.6	3.6	5.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	4.0	1.3	6.7	
35-39	5.1	6.1	4.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	32.4	39.2	26.4	2.8	4.5	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	5.1	3.9	6.4	
40-44	3.7	5.0	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	23.6	32.9	15.6	2.7	4.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.0	2.7	
45-54	2.2	3.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	15.7	26.6	6.7	1.5	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.2	3.9	2.7	
55-64	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	6.9	13.6	1.8	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.0	
65+	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL	2.5	2.9	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	15.2	18.1	12.6	1.8	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.8	3.4	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity and age comparisons, not for overall totals or gender totals. This is because, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years, the states listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1996 (Rhode Island); 1999 (New Hampshire). Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Tennessee	641	11.8
2	Indiana	450	7.6
3	Louisiana	306	7.0
4	Mississippi	194	7.0
5	South Carolina	269	7.0
6	Maryland	343	6.7
7	North Carolina	464	6.1
8	Georgia	430	5.6
9	Oklahoma	187	5.6
10	Alabama	202	4.6
11	Arizona	212	4.5
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**4.0**
12	Puerto Rico	146	3.8
13	Illinois	422	3.5
14	Arkansas	87	3.4
15	Florida	383	2.6
16	Kentucky	101	2.6
17	Michigan	249	2.5
	U.S. TOTAL[1]	**6,657**	**2.5**
18	Texas	473	2.4
19	Virginia	153	2.3
20	Missouri	96	1.8
21	Washington	77	1.4
22	Delaware	10	1.3
23	Guam	2	1.3
24	California	283	0.9
25	Virgin Islands	1	0.9
26	New Jersey	68	0.8
27	New York	150	0.8
28	Ohio	92	0.8
29	Wisconsin	41	0.8
30	New Mexico	12	0.7
31	Pennsylvania	84	0.7
32	Massachusetts	37	0.6
33	Connecticut	16	0.5
34	Kansas	14	0.5
35	Vermont	3	0.5
36	Nebraska	6	0.4
37	Hawaii	3	0.3
38	Iowa	9	0.3
39	Nevada	5	0.3
40	Rhode Island	3	0.3
41	West Virginia	5	0.3
42	Alaska	1	0.2
43	Colorado	8	0.2
44	Minnesota	10	0.2
45	Oregon	8	0.2
46	Idaho	1	0.1
47	Montana	1	0.1
48	New Hampshire	1	0.1
49	Utah	2	0.1
50	Maine	0	0.0
51	North Dakota	0	0.0
52	South Dakota	0	0.0
53	Wyoming	0	0.0

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands).

Table 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	612	528	410	274	202	14.4	12.3	9.5	6.3	4.6
Alaska	2	0	1	1	1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arizona	46	102	132	185	212	1.1	2.3	2.9	4.0	4.5
Arkansas	495	262	173	108	87	19.9	10.5	6.9	4.3	3.4
California	584	509	386	327	283	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9
Colorado	100	26	15	10	8	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Connecticut	86	103	62	26	16	2.6	3.2	1.9	0.8	0.5
Delaware	19	35	22	21	10	2.6	4.8	3.0	2.8	1.3
Florida	383	368	296	294	383	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6
Georgia	901	689	515	333	430	12.5	9.4	6.9	4.4	5.6
Hawaii	0	3	1	4	3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Idaho	0	4	1	2	1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Illinois	1,026	501	435	424	422	8.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5
Indiana	321	207	151	215	450	5.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	7.6
Iowa	48	23	7	5	9	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kansas	47	28	32	14	14	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5
Kentucky	185	154	135	106	101	4.8	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.6
Louisiana	1,024	533	364	430	306	23.6	12.3	8.4	9.8	7.0
Maine	2	1	2	1	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Maryland	554	729	891	648	343	11.0	14.4	17.5	12.6	6.7
Massachusetts	69	85	78	46	37	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Michigan	304	183	153	211	249	3.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5
Minnesota	45	16	16	9	10	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	1,952	817	390	261	194	72.4	30.1	14.3	9.5	7.0
Missouri	584	221	118	109	96	11.0	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.8
Montana	4	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nebraska	14	6	3	8	6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Nevada	36	20	11	15	5	2.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3
New Hampshire	0	1	0	2	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
New Jersey	188	177	150	107	68	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.8
New Mexico	13	3	9	14	12	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7
New York	449	214	138	119	150	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
North Carolina	1,132	1,052	721	723	464	15.7	14.4	9.7	9.6	6.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	896	584	218	134	92	8.0	5.2	1.9	1.2	0.8
Oklahoma	197	179	117	98	187	6.0	5.4	3.5	2.9	5.6
Oregon	5	9	10	6	8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pennsylvania	248	164	123	98	84	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
Rhode Island	4	4	2	1	3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
South Carolina	570	402	378	271	269	15.5	10.8	10.1	7.1	7.0
South Dakota	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Tennessee	906	850	747	567	641	17.2	16.0	13.9	10.4	11.8
Texas	1,557	890	676	443	473	8.3	4.7	3.5	2.2	2.4
Utah	4	3	5	4	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Vermont	0	0	0	4	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
Virginia	600	393	237	149	153	9.1	5.9	3.5	2.2	2.3
Washington	17	9	17	44	77	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4
West Virginia	16	7	1	3	5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
Wisconsin	185	176	89	78	41	3.6	3.4	1.7	1.5	0.8
Wyoming	1	2	0	1	0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	16,543	11,388	8,556	7,035	6,657	6.3	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.5
Northeast	1,046	749	555	404	362	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7
Midwest	3,470	1,945	1,223	1,208	1,389	5.6	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.2
South	11,215	8,004	6,190	4,810	4,293	12.2	8.6	6.6	5.0	4.5
West	812	690	588	613	613	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Guam	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Puerto Rico	285	208	249	177	146	7.7	5.6	6.5	4.6	3.8
Virgin Islands	2	11	2	7	1	1.8	10.0	1.8	6.4	0.9
OUTLYING AREAS	287	219	251	184	149	7.3	5.5	6.1	4.5	3.6
TOTAL	16,830	11,607	8,807	7,219	6,806	6.3	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.5

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	257	244	183	133	102	11.6	11.0	8.2	5.9	4.5
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	14	43	37	67	65	0.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.8
Arkansas	267	144	103	59	44	20.8	11.1	7.9	4.5	3.4
California	219	187	116	132	76	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5
Colorado	42	10	5	3	6	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
Connecticut	34	58	25	16	6	2.0	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.4
Delaware	7	14	10	11	1	1.9	3.8	2.7	2.9	0.3
Florida	189	172	131	116	162	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.1
Georgia	360	284	194	130	160	9.7	7.6	5.1	3.3	4.1
Hawaii	0	1	0	0	2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Idaho	0	3	0	0	0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	500	246	194	171	180	8.2	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.9
Indiana	151	115	82	113	225	5.1	3.8	2.7	3.7	7.4
Iowa	31	16	4	0	6	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4
Kansas	22	10	12	6	8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6
Kentucky	83	81	66	49	45	4.2	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.2
Louisiana	505	271	187	196	153	22.4	12.0	8.3	8.6	6.7
Maine	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Maryland	233	329	400	302	164	9.0	12.7	15.3	11.4	6.2
Massachusetts	27	30	33	15	15	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Michigan	132	82	68	86	95	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9
Minnesota	25	8	4	4	5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	1,000	427	201	128	93	71.2	30.3	14.2	8.9	6.5
Missouri	283	103	63	50	49	10.3	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.7
Montana	2	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	4	4	0	3	3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Nevada	12	10	6	3	3	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
New Jersey	72	81	59	37	32	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.8
New Mexico	3	1	5	8	3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3
New York	218	92	56	28	34	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
North Carolina	536	484	353	347	202	14.5	12.9	9.3	8.9	5.2
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	417	287	101	72	43	7.2	5.0	1.8	1.2	0.7
Oklahoma	90	80	53	45	77	5.4	4.8	3.1	2.6	4.5
Oregon	2	3	2	2	5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Pennsylvania	92	62	52	31	27	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
Rhode Island	2	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South Carolina	285	182	173	131	117	15.0	9.5	8.9	6.6	5.9
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Tennessee	432	422	370	284	283	15.9	15.4	13.3	10.1	10.1
Texas	770	437	315	183	182	8.1	4.5	3.2	1.8	1.8
Utah	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Virginia	299	204	112	61	71	8.8	6.0	3.3	1.8	2.0
Washington	6	2	8	7	3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
West Virginia	11	6	1	2	3	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Wisconsin	93	85	49	40	18	3.6	3.3	1.9	1.5	0.7
Wyoming	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	7,776	5,379	3,895	3,109	2,796	5.8	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	141	100	116	81	73	7.4	5.2	5.8	4.0	3.6
Virgin Islands	0	5	0	1	1	0.0	8.8	0.0	1.7	1.7
OUTLYING AREAS	141	105	116	82	74	6.9	5.1	5.5	3.8	3.5
TOTAL	7,917	5,484	4,011	3,191	2,870	5.8	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.0

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

NOTE: Cases and rates underestimated in some areas because of under-reporting or non-reporting by gender.

Table 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men – Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	355	284	227	141	100	17.4	13.8	10.9	6.8	4.8
Alaska	1	0	1	1	1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arizona	32	59	95	118	147	1.5	2.7	4.2	5.1	6.4
Arkansas	228	118	70	49	43	19.0	9.7	5.7	4.0	3.5
California	363	322	270	195	206	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3
Colorado	58	16	10	7	2	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1
Connecticut	52	45	37	10	10	3.3	2.8	2.3	0.6	0.6
Delaware	12	21	12	10	9	3.4	6.0	3.4	2.8	2.5
Florida	194	196	165	178	220	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.0
Georgia	541	405	321	203	269	15.5	11.3	8.8	5.5	7.2
Hawaii	0	2	1	4	1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2
Idaho	0	1	1	2	1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Illinois	526	255	241	253	242	9.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1
Indiana	169	92	69	102	225	6.0	3.2	2.4	3.6	7.8
Iowa	17	7	3	5	3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Kansas	25	18	20	8	6	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.5
Kentucky	102	73	69	57	56	5.5	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.9
Louisiana	519	262	177	234	153	24.9	12.5	8.4	11.1	7.3
Maine	2	1	1	1	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Maryland	321	400	490	346	179	13.1	16.2	19.8	13.9	7.2
Massachusetts	42	55	45	31	22	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.7
Michigan	172	101	85	125	154	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.6	3.2
Minnesota	20	8	12	5	5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	952	390	189	131	101	73.6	30.0	14.4	9.9	7.7
Missouri	301	118	55	59	47	11.7	4.5	2.1	2.2	1.8
Montana	2	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nebraska	10	2	3	5	3	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Nevada	24	10	5	12	2	3.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.2
New Hampshire	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	116	96	91	70	36	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.8	0.9
New Mexico	10	2	4	6	9	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1
New York	231	122	82	91	116	2.6	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3
North Carolina	596	568	368	376	262	17.1	16.0	10.2	10.3	7.2
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	479	297	117	62	49	8.9	5.5	2.2	1.1	0.9
Oklahoma	107	99	64	53	110	6.7	6.1	3.9	3.2	6.7
Oregon	3	6	8	4	3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Pennsylvania	156	102	71	67	57	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.0
Rhode Island	2	3	1	0	2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4
South Carolina	285	220	205	140	152	16.1	12.3	11.3	7.6	8.2
South Dakota	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	474	428	377	283	358	18.7	16.7	14.5	10.8	13.7
Texas	787	453	361	260	289	8.5	4.8	3.8	2.7	3.0
Utah	4	3	3	4	2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Vermont	0	0	0	3	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3
Virginia	301	189	125	88	82	9.3	5.8	3.8	2.7	2.5
Washington	11	7	9	37	74	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.6
West Virginia	5	1	0	1	2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	92	91	40	38	23	3.7	3.6	1.6	1.5	0.9
Wyoming	1	1	0	1	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	8,764	6,009	4,660	3,924	3,856	6.8	4.6	3.6	3.0	2.9
Guam	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Puerto Rico	144	108	133	96	73	8.1	6.0	7.2	5.2	3.9
Virgin Islands	2	6	2	6	0	3.8	11.4	3.8	11.3	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	146	114	135	102	75	7.6	5.9	6.8	5.1	3.8
TOTAL	8,910	6,123	4,795	4,026	3,931	6.8	4.7	3.6	3.0	2.9

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

NOTE: Cases and rates underestimated in some areas because of under-reporting or non-reporting by gender.

Table 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Indianapolis, IN	407	50.0
2	Nashville, TN	250	46.8
3	Baltimore, MD	246	38.1
4	Memphis, TN	258	29.7
5	Atlanta, GA	213	28.8
6	Oklahoma City, OK	114	28.0
7	Detroit, MI	189	15.0
8	St Louis, MO	51	15.0
9	Tulsa, OK	45	11.8
10	New Orleans, LA	51	11.0
11	Louisville, KY	67	10.0
12	Chicago, IL	282	9.5
13	Norfolk, VA	20	9.3
14	Washington, DC	45	8.6
15	Charlotte, NC	53	8.4
16	Newark, NJ	22	7.7
17	Dallas, TX	151	7.4
18	Phoenix, AZ	195	7.0
19	Richmond, VA	13	6.7
20	San Juan, PR	61	5.8
21	Philadelphia, PA	69	4.8
22	Milwaukee, WI	39	4.3
23	Miami, FL	91	4.2
24	Columbus, OH	43	4.2
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**4.0**
25	San Francisco, CA	29	3.9
26	Seattle, WA	65	3.9
27	Birmingham, AL	24	3.6
28	Boston, MA	16	2.9
29	Austin, TX	19	2.7
30	Houston, TX	77	2.4
31	San Antonio, TX	31	2.3
32	Albuquerque, NM	11	2.1
33	Kansas City, MO	8	1.8
34	New York City, NY	130	1.8
35	Tampa, FL	15	1.6
36	Wichita, KS	7	1.6
37	Minneapolis, MN	6	1.6
38	Fort Worth, TX	22	1.6
39	Jersey City, NJ	3	1.4
40	Toledo, OH	6	1.3
41	El Paso, TX	9	1.3
42	Omaha, NE	5	1.1
43	Tucson, AZ	8	1.0
44	Los Angeles, CA	83	1.0
45	Jacksonville, FL	7	1.0
46	Portland, OR	5	1.0
47	San Diego, CA	25	0.9
48	Cleveland, OH	12	0.9
49	Oakland, CA	10	0.8
50	Denver, CO	4	0.8
51	St Paul, MN	2	0.7
52	St Petersburg, FL	4	0.5
53	Yonkers, NY	1	0.5
54	Dayton, OH	2	0.4
55	Honolulu, HI	3	0.3
56	Buffalo, NY	1	0.3
57	Corpus Christi, TX	1	0.3
58	Sacramento, CA	2	0.2
59	San Jose, CA	3	0.2
60	Pittsburgh, PA	2	0.2
61	Cincinnati, OH	1	0.1
62	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
63	Rochester, NY	0	0.0
64	Akron, OH	0	0.0

Table 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	1	0	4	3	0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	6	2	9	11	11	1.1	0.4	1.7	2.1	2.1
Atlanta, GA	320	247	204	163	213	45.7	34.6	28.2	22.0	28.8
Austin, TX	17	9	8	15	19	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.7
Baltimore, MD	417	553	669	466	246	60.3	82.3	101.8	72.2	38.1
Birmingham, AL	264	202	107	36	24	40.1	30.6	16.2	5.5	3.6
Boston, MA	40	42	52	23	16	7.2	7.5	9.3	4.1	2.9
Buffalo, NY	2	6	2	4	1	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3
Charlotte, NC	125	135	48	69	53	21.6	22.6	7.8	10.9	8.4
Chicago, IL	582	343	346	338	282	19.7	11.7	11.9	11.3	9.5
Cincinnati, OH	252	76	34	12	1	29.2	8.9	4.0	1.4	0.1
Cleveland, OH	263	130	61	30	12	18.8	9.3	4.4	2.2	0.9
Columbus, OH	7	54	54	55	43	0.7	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.2
Corpus Christi, TX	8	0	2	0	1	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Dallas, TX	268	236	148	126	151	13.7	11.8	7.3	6.1	7.4
Dayton, OH	244	201	28	6	2	42.8	35.5	5.0	1.1	0.4
Denver, CO	68	11	8	3	4	13.8	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.8
Des Moines, IA	27	6	0	3	0	7.7	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0
Detroit, MI	130	92	94	152	189	12.4	8.4	8.6	12.1	15.0
El Paso, TX	2	10	3	2	9	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.3
Fort Worth, TX	140	95	39	26	22	10.9	7.3	2.9	1.9	1.6
Honolulu, HI	0	3	1	4	3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Houston, TX	417	151	180	99	77	13.6	4.8	5.7	3.1	2.4
Indianapolis, IN	74	85	71	165	407	9.1	10.4	8.7	20.3	50.0
Jacksonville, FL	50	75	36	16	7	7.1	10.3	4.9	2.2	1.0
Jersey City, NJ	27	10	9	1	3	12.4	4.6	4.1	0.5	1.4
Kansas City, MO	24	7	2	6	8	5.5	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.8
Los Angeles, CA	273	213	108	120	83	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
Louisville, KY	128	104	107	91	67	19.0	15.5	16.0	13.5	10.0
Memphis, TN	477	397	343	260	258	55.1	45.9	39.6	29.9	29.7
Miami, FL	51	38	49	31	91	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.4	4.2
Milwaukee, WI	150	158	84	71	39	16.1	17.2	9.2	7.8	4.3
Minneapolis, MN	24	4	12	4	6	6.3	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.6
Nashville, TN	97	193	203	210	250	18.3	36.2	38.0	39.3	46.8
New Orleans, LA	221	169	132	105	51	45.9	35.6	28.1	22.6	11.0
New York City, NY	364	138	97	81	130	5.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.8
Newark, NJ	43	25	26	27	22	15.0	8.8	9.1	9.5	7.7
Norfolk, VA	130	92	44	33	20	54.7	39.5	19.2	15.3	9.3
Oakland, CA	16	10	7	11	10	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
Oklahoma City, OK	106	114	39	61	114	24.3	26.0	8.9	15.0	28.0
Omaha, NE	7	0	1	4	5	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1
Philadelphia, PA	199	141	108	89	69	13.3	9.6	7.4	6.2	4.8
Phoenix, AZ	43	89	118	173	195	1.8	3.4	4.4	6.2	7.0
Pittsburgh, PA	4	2	5	0	2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Portland, OR	4	7	3	4	5	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Richmond, VA	37	66	49	22	13	18.7	34.6	25.5	11.3	6.7
Rochester, NY	18	13	2	7	0	7.4	5.4	0.8	2.9	0.0
Sacramento, CA	5	6	4	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
San Antonio, TX	50	25	27	26	31	3.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3
San Diego, CA	53	36	23	24	25	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
San Francisco, CA	32	33	52	25	29	4.4	4.5	7.1	3.4	3.9
San Jose, CA	2	3	5	3	3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Seattle, WA	5	1	11	33	65	0.3	0.1	0.7	2.0	3.9
St Louis, MO	361	142	64	58	51	100.6	40.7	18.7	17.1	15.0
St Paul, MN	7	3	0	3	2	2.5	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	20	8	11	8	4	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.5
Tampa, FL	33	44	34	32	15	3.7	4.9	3.7	3.5	1.6
Toledo, OH	22	30	6	8	6	4.8	6.6	1.3	1.8	1.3
Tucson, AZ	1	10	12	7	8	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0
Tulsa, OK	48	40	8	14	45	12.7	10.5	2.1	3.7	11.8
Washington, DC	112	116	117	81	45	20.2	21.5	22.1	15.5	8.6
Wichita, KS	16	15	16	3	7	3.8	3.5	3.6	0.7	1.6
Yonkers, NY	2	0	2	1	1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL	6,936	5,266	4,148	3,565	3,573	10.1	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.1
San Juan, PR	70	74	99	79	61	8.0	8.5	11.4	7.5	5.8
TOTAL	7,006	5,340	4,247	3,644	3,634	10.0	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.1

Table 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	0	0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	2	1	5	6	3	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.1
Atlanta, GA	110	86	67	62	85	30.0	23.1	17.8	16.0	22.0
Austin, TX	7	6	3	6	2	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.7	0.6
Baltimore, MD	166	240	309	222	112	45.0	66.9	87.9	64.4	32.5
Birmingham, AL	109	81	43	15	10	31.1	23.0	12.3	4.3	2.8
Boston, MA	15	14	19	5	5	5.2	4.8	6.6	1.7	1.7
Buffalo, NY	1	1	1	1	0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
Charlotte, NC	61	64	18	36	18	20.3	20.7	5.7	11.0	5.5
Chicago, IL	254	169	145	132	116	16.6	11.2	9.6	8.5	7.5
Cincinnati, OH	121	39	13	8	0	26.6	8.7	2.9	1.8	0.0
Cleveland, OH	128	61	27	15	3	17.3	8.3	3.7	2.1	0.4
Columbus, OH	5	27	30	32	21	1.0	5.2	5.7	6.0	4.0
Corpus Christi, TX	6	0	0	0	1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Dallas, TX	135	113	66	46	57	13.6	11.2	6.4	4.4	5.5
Dayton, OH	100	96	15	3	0	33.7	32.6	5.1	1.0	0.0
Denver, CO	25	6	3	2	3	9.8	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.2
Des Moines, IA	19	5	0	0	0	10.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	54	40	45	67	74	9.8	7.0	7.9	10.1	11.2
El Paso, TX	0	3	0	0	2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Fort Worth, TX	73	41	12	9	4	11.3	6.2	1.8	1.3	0.6
Honolulu, HI	0	1	0	0	2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Houston, TX	215	84	84	44	30	13.9	5.4	5.3	2.7	1.9
Indianapolis, IN	34	48	36	87	204	7.9	11.2	8.5	20.4	47.8
Jacksonville, FL	22	38	12	8	3	6.1	10.2	3.2	2.1	0.8
Jersey City, NJ	8	3	5	0	0	7.1	2.7	4.5	0.0	0.0
Kansas City, MO	15	2	1	2	5	6.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.1
Los Angeles, CA	95	86	32	50	25	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.6
Louisville, KY	60	57	51	45	30	16.9	16.1	14.5	12.7	8.5
Memphis, TN	238	199	165	134	126	52.6	44.0	36.4	29.4	27.6
Miami, FL	19	14	16	11	27	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.4
Milwaukee, WI	75	76	46	35	17	15.3	15.8	9.7	7.3	3.5
Minneapolis, MN	14	2	3	2	3	7.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.6
Nashville, TN	43	97	97	93	102	15.4	34.8	34.7	33.1	36.3
New Orleans, LA	88	70	57	41	24	34.0	27.5	22.7	16.4	9.6
New York City, NY	180	61	37	18	28	4.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.7
Newark, NJ	14	14	12	14	10	9.2	9.3	8.0	9.4	6.7
Norfolk, VA	62	51	25	13	7	55.0	45.1	22.5	11.9	6.4
Oakland, CA	8	3	0	5	2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3
Oklahoma City, OK	49	51	15	26	42	21.6	22.5	6.6	12.3	19.8
Omaha, NE	2	0	0	1	2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9
Philadelphia, PA	72	51	43	30	21	9.0	6.5	5.5	3.9	2.7
Phoenix, AZ	13	35	31	64	62	1.1	2.6	2.3	4.5	4.4
Pittsburgh, PA	2	0	4	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	1	3	1	1	3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.2
Richmond, VA	19	31	21	8	7	17.6	29.7	20.0	7.5	6.6
Rochester, NY	10	6	1	4	0	7.9	4.8	0.8	3.2	0.0
Sacramento, CA	2	2	2	0	1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
San Antonio, TX	27	16	12	8	10	4.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.4
San Diego, CA	20	11	5	7	6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
San Francisco, CA	5	3	8	4	1	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.3
San Jose, CA	1	0	0	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Seattle, WA	1	0	6	1	2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
St Louis, MO	165	66	36	25	28	84.5	34.8	19.4	13.6	15.2
St Paul, MN	4	0	0	2	1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	9	2	7	4	2	1.9	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.4
Tampa, FL	19	22	21	20	7	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.2	1.5
Toledo, OH	9	17	3	4	5	3.8	7.2	1.3	1.7	2.1
Tucson, AZ	0	5	5	1	1	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2
Tulsa, OK	23	14	4	6	22	11.8	7.1	2.0	3.0	11.2
Washington, DC	48	57	58	34	24	16.2	19.9	20.7	12.2	8.6
Wichita, KS	8	6	4	1	4	3.7	2.7	1.8	0.4	1.7
Yonkers, NY	1	0	0	1	0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	3,091	2,397	1,789	1,523	1,412	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.2	3.9
San Juan, PR	40	38	41	38	34	8.3	7.9	8.5	7.0	6.2
TOTAL	3,131	2,435	1,830	1,561	1,446	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.2	3.9

Table 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	1	0	2	2	0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	4	1	4	5	8	1.6	0.4	1.6	2.0	3.1
Atlanta, GA	210	161	137	101	128	62.8	47.1	39.6	28.6	36.3
Austin, TX	10	3	5	9	16	3.0	0.9	1.4	2.5	4.5
Baltimore, MD	251	313	359	244	134	77.9	100.1	117.4	81.0	44.5
Birmingham, AL	155	121	64	21	14	50.4	39.1	20.8	6.8	4.5
Boston, MA	25	28	33	18	11	9.3	10.4	12.3	6.7	4.1
Buffalo, NY	1	5	1	3	1	0.6	3.2	0.7	2.0	0.7
Charlotte, NC	64	71	30	33	35	22.9	24.7	10.1	10.9	11.5
Chicago, IL	328	174	201	206	166	23.1	12.4	14.3	14.4	11.6
Cincinnati, OH	131	37	21	4	1	32.0	9.1	5.2	1.0	0.2
Cleveland, OH	135	69	34	15	9	20.5	10.5	5.2	2.3	1.4
Columbus, OH	2	27	24	23	22	0.4	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.5
Corpus Christi, TX	2	0	2	0	0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	133	123	82	80	94	13.8	12.5	8.2	7.9	9.3
Dayton, OH	144	105	13	3	2	52.6	38.7	4.8	1.1	0.7
Denver, CO	43	5	5	1	1	17.9	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.4
Des Moines, IA	8	1	0	3	0	4.8	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0
Detroit, MI	76	52	49	85	115	15.2	10.0	9.5	14.2	19.3
El Paso, TX	2	7	3	2	7	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	2.1
Fort Worth, TX	67	54	27	17	18	10.6	8.4	4.1	2.5	2.7
Honolulu, HI	0	2	1	4	1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2
Houston, TX	202	67	96	55	47	13.2	4.3	6.1	3.5	3.0
Indianapolis, IN	40	37	35	78	203	10.3	9.5	9.0	20.2	52.5
Jacksonville, FL	28	37	24	8	4	8.2	10.5	6.8	2.2	1.1
Jersey City, NJ	19	7	4	1	3	18.1	6.6	3.8	0.9	2.8
Kansas City, MO	9	5	1	4	3	4.3	2.4	0.5	1.9	1.4
Los Angeles, CA	176	127	76	70	57	4.1	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
Louisville, KY	68	47	56	46	37	21.4	14.8	17.6	14.5	11.7
Memphis, TN	239	198	178	126	132	58.0	48.0	43.1	30.5	32.0
Miami, FL	32	24	33	20	64	3.3	2.5	3.4	1.9	6.2
Milwaukee, WI	75	82	38	36	22	17.0	18.8	8.8	8.3	5.1
Minneapolis, MN	10	2	9	2	3	5.4	1.1	4.8	1.1	1.7
Nashville, TN	54	96	106	117	148	21.4	37.8	41.7	46.2	58.4
New Orleans, LA	133	99	75	64	27	59.5	45.0	34.5	29.7	12.5
New York City, NY	184	77	60	63	102	5.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.9
Newark, NJ	29	11	14	13	12	21.3	8.1	10.4	9.7	8.9
Norfolk, VA	68	41	19	20	13	54.5	34.3	16.1	18.9	12.3
Oakland, CA	8	7	7	6	8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Oklahoma City, OK	57	63	24	35	72	27.1	29.8	11.3	17.9	36.8
Omaha, NE	5	0	1	3	3	2.4	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.4
Philadelphia, PA	127	90	65	59	48	18.2	13.2	9.6	8.9	7.2
Phoenix, AZ	30	54	87	109	133	2.5	4.2	6.5	7.9	9.7
Pittsburgh, PA	2	2	1	0	2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Portland, OR	3	4	2	3	2	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.8
Richmond, VA	18	35	28	14	6	20.0	40.4	32.1	16.0	6.9
Rochester, NY	8	7	1	3	0	6.8	6.0	0.9	2.6	0.0
Sacramento, CA	3	4	2	1	1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
San Antonio, TX	23	9	15	18	20	3.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.1
San Diego, CA	33	25	18	17	19	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4
San Francisco, CA	27	30	44	21	28	7.4	8.3	12.2	5.7	7.6
San Jose, CA	1	3	5	2	3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Seattle, WA	4	1	5	32	63	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.9	7.7
St Louis, MO	196	76	28	33	23	119.9	47.7	17.9	21.2	14.8
St Paul, MN	3	3	0	1	1	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.8
St Petersburg, FL	11	6	4	4	2	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
Tampa, FL	14	22	13	12	8	3.2	5.0	2.9	2.7	1.8
Toledo, OH	13	13	3	4	1	6.0	6.0	1.4	1.9	0.5
Tucson, AZ	1	5	7	6	7	0.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.8
Tulsa, OK	25	26	4	8	23	13.7	14.1	2.1	4.4	12.5
Washington, DC	64	59	59	47	21	24.8	23.4	23.8	19.2	8.6
Wichita, KS	8	9	12	2	3	3.9	4.2	5.6	0.9	1.4
Yonkers, NY	1	0	2	0	1	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	3,843	2,869	2,358	2,042	2,158	11.5	8.5	7.0	6.0	6.3
San Juan, PR	30	36	58	41	27	7.6	9.2	14.8	8.2	5.4
TOTAL	3,873	2,905	2,416	2,083	2,185	11.5	8.5	7.1	6.0	6.3

Table 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 1999**

Rank	*County/Independent City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*	*Cumulative Percent*
1	Marion County, IN	407	50.0	6
2	Cook County, IL (includes Chicago)	324	6.2	11
3	Shelby County, TN	258	29.7	15
4	Davidson County, TN	250	46.8	19
5	Baltimore (City), MD	246	38.1	22
6	Fulton County, GA	221	29.9	26
7	Wayne County, MI	202	9.5	29
8	Maricopa County, AZ	195	7.0	32
9	Dallas County, TX	151	7.4	34
10	Oklahoma County, OK	122	19.3	36
11	Los Angeles County, CA	96	1.0	37
12	Dade County, FL	91	4.2	39
13	Harris County, TX	77	2.4	40
14	Philadelphia County, PA	69	4.8	41
15	Jefferson County, KY	67	10.0	42
16	King County, WA	65	3.9	43
17	Mecklenburg County, NC	55	8.7	44
18	Hinds County, MS	54	21.8	44
19	Danville (City), VA	53	104.2	45
20	Guilford County, NC	53	13.7	46
21	Orleans County, LA	52	11.2	47
22	Orange County, FL	52	6.5	48
23	St Louis (City), MO	51	15.0	48
24	Richmond County, GA	50	26.1	49
25	Madison County, TN	46	53.5	50

*Accounting for 50% of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases.

**Corrections to the reported number of cases in the future could alter the ranking and/or inclusion of the counties and independent cities in this table.

Table 33. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	676	801	623	440	367	15.9	18.7	14.4	10.1	8.4
Alaska	3	0	0	0	1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Arizona	113	129	201	206	290	2.7	2.9	4.4	4.4	6.2
Arkansas	529	446	237	185	123	21.3	17.8	9.4	7.3	4.8
California	1,426	1,148	961	783	591	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.8
Colorado	68	21	13	10	6	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Connecticut	92	104	86	37	12	2.8	3.2	2.6	1.1	0.4
Delaware	57	40	37	44	16	7.9	5.5	5.1	5.9	2.2
Florida	1,484	1,323	1,179	1,092	1,227	10.5	9.2	8.0	7.3	8.2
Georgia	1,616	1,304	1,085	740	729	22.4	17.8	14.5	9.7	9.5
Hawaii	0	2	0	0	1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Idaho	1	5	5	0	1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Illinois	1,774	917	1,032	641	640	15.0	7.7	8.7	5.3	5.3
Indiana	377	265	169	121	172	6.5	4.5	2.9	2.1	2.9
Iowa	77	38	27	20	4	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.1
Kansas	40	46	58	39	19	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.7
Kentucky	166	126	122	101	81	4.3	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.1
Louisiana	1,598	959	550	446	404	36.8	22.1	12.6	10.2	9.2
Maine	0	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Maryland	703	1,152	1,218	848	610	13.9	22.8	23.9	16.5	11.9
Massachusetts	154	178	127	104	65	2.5	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.1
Michigan	567	413	354	261	302	5.9	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.1
Minnesota	55	29	21	8	9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	2,389	1,484	962	650	553	88.6	54.7	35.2	23.6	20.1
Missouri	506	259	202	165	99	9.5	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8
Montana	9	4	4	0	2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Nebraska	3	5	5	3	6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Nevada	68	32	24	38	28	4.4	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.6
New Hampshire	3	3	0	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	294	303	236	231	99	3.7	3.8	2.9	2.8	1.2
New Mexico	25	5	8	8	2	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
New York	2,100	1,203	763	679	700	11.6	6.6	4.2	3.7	3.9
North Carolina	1,231	1,071	879	846	740	17.1	14.7	11.8	11.2	9.8
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	723	508	331	227	168	6.5	4.6	3.0	2.0	1.5
Oklahoma	280	216	179	158	249	8.5	6.6	5.4	4.7	7.4
Oregon	17	9	14	7	6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Pennsylvania	1,212	883	668	424	414	10.0	7.3	5.6	3.5	3.4
Rhode Island	14	8	7	0	1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
South Carolina	791	581	481	383	407	21.5	15.6	12.8	10.0	10.6
South Dakota	1	0	2	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Tennessee	1,129	957	984	659	647	21.5	18.0	18.3	12.1	11.9
Texas	3,015	2,167	1,863	1,480	1,273	16.1	11.4	9.6	7.5	6.4
Utah	7	8	2	3	5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Vermont	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Virginia	546	406	379	230	212	8.2	6.1	5.6	3.4	3.1
Washington	12	5	13	16	17	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
West Virginia	11	8	1	2	3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	299	243	169	115	90	5.8	4.7	3.3	2.2	1.7
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	26,657	20,187	16,631	12,741	11,677	10.1	7.6	6.2	4.7	4.3
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	738	631	679	659	680	20.0	17.0	17.7	17.1	17.6
Virgin Islands	17	6	8	28	12	15.5	5.5	7.3	25.5	10.9
OUTLYING AREAS	755	637	687	687	692	19.1	16.0	16.8	16.6	16.8
TOTAL	27,412	20,824	17,318	13,428	12,369	10.3	7.7	6.4	4.9	4.5

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 34. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	6	4	0	4	6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.1
Albuquerque, NM	9	0	6	5	2	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.4
Atlanta, GA	531	383	367	303	241	75.8	53.6	50.8	41.0	32.6
Austin, TX	79	49	33	19	23	11.9	7.2	4.8	2.7	3.2
Baltimore, MD	466	896	975	646	472	67.4	133.4	148.3	100.1	73.1
Birmingham, AL	289	341	225	95	103	43.9	51.6	34.2	14.4	15.6
Boston, MA	65	83	62	60	41	11.7	14.9	11.1	10.8	7.4
Buffalo, NY	6	6	5	2	1	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.3
Charlotte, NC	180	144	86	97	99	31.1	24.2	14.0	15.4	15.7
Chicago, IL	1,400	745	918	563	522	47.5	25.5	31.5	18.9	17.5
Cincinnati, OH	115	43	26	11	5	13.3	5.0	3.1	1.3	0.6
Cleveland, OH	361	202	164	98	63	25.8	14.5	11.8	7.1	4.6
Columbus, OH	11	32	34	42	34	1.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.3
Corpus Christi, TX	29	10	6	13	9	9.3	3.2	1.9	4.1	2.8
Dallas, TX	410	335	306	405	384	20.9	16.8	15.1	19.7	18.7
Dayton, OH	98	93	28	5	5	17.2	16.4	5.0	0.9	0.9
Denver, CO	46	7	7	7	4	9.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8
Des Moines, IA	54	23	19	11	2	15.4	6.5	5.4	3.1	0.6
Detroit, MI	364	271	254	180	223	34.6	24.8	23.3	14.3	17.7
El Paso, TX	21	44	34	14	9	3.1	6.4	4.8	2.0	1.3
Fort Worth, TX	280	216	192	121	66	21.9	16.6	14.5	8.9	4.9
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Houston, TX	892	703	528	367	248	29.0	22.6	16.7	11.4	7.7
Indianapolis, IN	55	56	33	44	102	6.7	6.9	4.1	5.4	12.5
Jacksonville, FL	111	104	81	69	42	15.8	14.3	11.1	9.4	5.7
Jersey City, NJ	30	17	10	2	1	13.8	7.8	4.6	0.9	0.5
Kansas City, MO	29	13	6	6	16	6.6	2.9	1.3	1.3	3.5
Los Angeles, CA	952	718	649	525	330	11.1	8.4	7.6	6.1	3.8
Louisville, KY	81	71	66	64	38	12.0	10.6	9.8	9.5	5.7
Memphis, TN	652	548	591	382	338	75.4	63.4	68.2	44.0	38.9
Miami, FL	499	437	427	242	331	24.6	21.4	20.9	11.2	15.4
Milwaukee, WI	229	183	140	94	84	24.6	19.9	15.4	10.3	9.2
Minneapolis, MN	24	16	14	5	7	6.3	4.2	3.7	1.4	1.9
Nashville, TN	97	99	173	148	201	18.3	18.6	32.4	27.7	37.6
New Orleans, LA	215	153	119	84	65	44.6	32.3	25.4	18.0	14.0
New York City, NY	1,945	1,077	670	645	659	26.6	14.7	9.1	8.7	8.9
Newark, NJ	77	55	30	56	23	26.8	19.3	10.5	19.7	8.1
Norfolk, VA	110	101	87	50	34	46.3	43.4	37.9	23.2	15.8
Oakland, CA	55	25	33	25	22	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.7
Oklahoma City, OK	140	89	50	70	147	32.0	20.3	11.3	17.2	36.1
Omaha, NE	3	0	2	3	2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5
Philadelphia, PA	1,100	839	648	407	394	73.4	56.9	44.6	28.3	27.4
Phoenix, AZ	79	108	189	193	266	3.2	4.1	7.0	6.9	9.6
Pittsburgh, PA	13	3	2	1	1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Portland, OR	11	6	8	5	5	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0
Richmond, VA	70	78	58	36	34	35.3	40.8	30.1	18.5	17.5
Rochester, NY	23	23	9	9	2	9.5	9.5	3.7	3.7	0.8
Sacramento, CA	21	15	10	12	3	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3
San Antonio, TX	161	115	96	63	72	12.4	8.8	7.2	4.7	5.3
San Diego, CA	60	43	17	21	23	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
San Francisco, CA	14	11	16	15	14	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.9
San Jose, CA	4	6	4	5	11	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7
Seattle, WA	1	0	5	8	6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
St Louis, MO	289	136	83	63	40	80.6	38.9	24.3	18.6	11.8
St Paul, MN	9	2	1	1	1	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
St Petersburg, FL	83	35	28	19	16	9.5	4.0	3.2	2.2	1.8
Tampa, FL	79	139	83	76	57	8.9	15.5	9.1	8.2	6.2
Toledo, OH	27	23	6	5	5	5.9	5.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Tucson, AZ	29	14	6	6	14	3.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.8
Tulsa, OK	44	48	16	44	40	11.6	12.6	4.1	11.6	10.5
Washington, DC	396	371	348	288	284	71.4	68.8	65.8	55.1	54.3
Wichita, KS	12	30	45	13	11	2.9	6.9	10.3	2.9	2.5
Yonkers, NY	16	12	5	2	2	8.4	6.3	2.6	1.0	1.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	13,557	10,449	9,139	6,874	6,306	19.7	15.1	13.1	9.7	8.9
San Juan, PR	313	308	305	300	296	35.9	35.3	35.0	28.7	28.3
TOTAL	13,870	10,757	9,444	7,174	6,602	19.9	15.3	13.4	10.0	9.2

Table 35. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	334	538	422	413	443	7.9	12.5	9.8	9.5	10.2
Alaska	15	15	11	12	11	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.8
Arizona	248	231	255	281	307	5.9	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.6
Arkansas	217	103	121	183	140	8.7	4.1	4.8	7.2	5.5
California	3,417	2,567	2,319	1,637	1,897	10.8	8.1	7.2	5.0	5.8
Colorado	135	115	125	100	76	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	1.9
Connecticut	86	125	175	114	97	2.6	3.8	5.4	3.5	3.0
Delaware	52	49	52	49	46	7.3	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.2
Florida	1,489	1,128	1,198	1,082	1,315	10.5	7.8	8.2	7.3	8.8
Georgia	1,104	931	1,218	749	799	15.3	12.7	16.3	9.8	10.5
Hawaii	25	25	46	14	7	2.1	2.1	3.9	1.2	0.6
Idaho	11	14	18	13	11	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9
Illinois	728	549	414	892	852	6.2	4.6	3.5	7.4	7.1
Indiana	172	197	199	173	173	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Iowa	45	25	38	23	24	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8
Kansas	62	62	77	63	62	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4
Kentucky	143	113	141	127	120	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.0
Louisiana	1,034	902	872	767	701	23.8	20.8	20.0	17.6	16.0
Maine	2	1	9	3	1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
Maryland	394	317	288	616	405	7.8	6.3	5.7	12.0	7.9
Massachusetts	283	364	524	416	283	4.7	6.0	8.6	6.8	4.6
Michigan	304	233	258	202	207	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1
Minnesota	85	69	87	58	52	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.1
Mississippi	126	10	48	235	147	4.7	0.4	1.8	8.5	5.3
Missouri	135	123	173	90	191	2.5	2.3	3.2	1.7	3.5
Montana	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	18	16	26	24	12	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7
Nevada	89	89	85	86	59	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.9	3.4
New Hampshire	29	25	26	11	14	2.5	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2
New Jersey	893	888	696	411	587	11.2	11.1	8.6	5.1	7.2
New Mexico	100	70	86	54	66	5.9	4.1	5.0	3.1	3.8
New York	6,005	4,957	4,639	4,291	3,201	33.1	27.3	25.6	23.6	17.6
North Carolina	670	516	584	540	490	9.3	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.5
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	281	217	202	109	98	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.9
Oklahoma	95	62	105	97	94	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.8
Oregon	45	52	23	19	23	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Pennsylvania	420	335	354	367	427	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.6
Rhode Island	72	60	75	54	51	7.3	6.1	7.6	5.5	5.2
South Carolina	266	259	261	198	230	7.2	7.0	6.9	5.2	6.0
South Dakota	6	2	5	1	1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	540	480	605	515	439	10.3	9.0	11.3	9.5	8.1
Texas	3,152	2,674	2,694	1,930	1,885	16.8	14.0	13.9	9.8	9.5
Utah	39	38	49	50	42	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.0
Vermont	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Virginia	419	450	495	334	354	6.3	6.8	7.4	4.9	5.2
Washington	181	119	107	82	110	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.9
West Virginia	38	44	17	6	7	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.4
Wisconsin	90	74	50	58	52	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Wyoming	1	6	4	1	0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	24,296	20,364	20,446	17,752	16,738	9.2	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.2
Guam	6	3	1	3	10	4.0	2.0	0.6	1.9	6.3
Puerto Rico	582	620	640	597	614	15.8	16.7	16.7	15.5	15.9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	588	623	641	600	624	14.9	15.6	15.7	14.5	15.1
TOTAL	24,884	20,987	21,087	18,352	17,362	9.3	7.8	7.8	6.7	6.3

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 36. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	1	4	0	0	0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	26	31	41	29	37	5.0	5.9	7.8	5.5	7.0
Atlanta, GA	207	190	289	120	119	29.5	26.6	40.0	16.2	16.1
Austin, TX	87	30	57	22	20	13.1	4.4	8.2	3.1	2.8
Baltimore, MD	191	73	81	331	202	27.6	10.9	12.3	51.3	31.3
Birmingham, AL	78	149	136	110	149	11.9	22.5	20.6	16.7	22.6
Boston, MA	88	130	191	155	107	15.8	23.3	34.3	27.9	19.2
Buffalo, NY	23	8	13	6	4	7.1	2.5	4.1	1.9	1.3
Charlotte, NC	41	31	19	44	39	7.1	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.2
Chicago, IL	141	100	0	507	476	4.8	3.4	0.0	17.0	16.0
Cincinnati, OH	26	46	33	9	6	3.0	5.4	3.9	1.1	0.7
Cleveland, OH	108	40	19	20	11	7.7	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.8
Columbus, OH	13	3	28	17	30	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.7	2.9
Corpus Christi, TX	24	19	14	13	10	7.7	6.0	4.4	4.1	3.2
Dallas, TX	334	217	260	187	156	17.0	10.9	12.9	9.1	7.6
Dayton, OH	50	66	70	28	9	8.8	11.7	12.5	5.0	1.6
Denver, CO	65	48	57	24	37	13.1	9.7	11.4	4.8	7.4
Des Moines, IA	11	5	7	6	5	3.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.4
Detroit, MI	192	144	175	131	136	18.2	13.2	16.1	10.4	10.8
El Paso, TX	115	60	73	65	60	17.0	8.8	10.4	9.2	8.5
Fort Worth, TX	60	63	62	27	87	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.0	6.4
Honolulu, HI	22	23	41	14	4	2.5	2.6	4.7	1.6	0.5
Houston, TX	1,283	1,095	1,128	879	755	41.7	35.2	35.7	27.4	23.5
Indianapolis, IN	39	45	21	30	38	4.8	5.5	2.6	3.7	4.7
Jacksonville, FL	30	48	89	69	30	4.3	6.6	12.1	9.4	4.1
Jersey City, NJ	70	68	62	28	38	32.2	31.3	28.5	12.7	17.3
Kansas City, MO	13	18	4	2	41	3.0	4.0	0.9	0.4	9.1
Los Angeles, CA	1,605	1,165	806	557	740	18.8	13.7	9.4	6.5	8.6
Louisville, KY	59	49	56	54	69	8.8	7.3	8.4	8.0	10.3
Memphis, TN	442	399	473	383	321	51.1	46.1	54.6	44.1	36.9
Miami, FL	409	364	367	463	456	20.1	17.9	17.9	21.5	21.2
Milwaukee, WI	74	53	42	62	36	7.9	5.8	4.6	6.8	3.9
Minneapolis, MN	36	31	27	25	15	9.4	8.1	7.0	6.9	4.1
Nashville, TN	7	0	36	58	54	1.3	0.0	6.7	10.9	10.1
New Orleans, LA	213	198	208	157	108	44.2	41.8	44.3	33.7	23.2
New York City, NY	5,291	4,455	4,110	3,881	2,907	72.4	60.7	56.0	52.3	39.2
Newark, NJ	232	256	159	82	115	80.7	89.6	55.9	28.8	40.4
Norfolk, VA	31	24	26	25	30	13.0	10.3	11.3	11.6	13.9
Oakland, CA	91	96	86	91	92	7.5	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.2
Oklahoma City, OK	32	20	16	39	34	7.3	4.6	3.6	9.6	8.3
Omaha, NE	11	1	14	19	3	2.5	0.2	3.2	4.3	0.7
Philadelphia, PA	329	255	300	287	355	21.9	17.3	20.7	20.0	24.7
Phoenix, AZ	142	143	156	187	245	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.7	8.8
Pittsburgh, PA	10	11	14	11	4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3
Portland, OR	27	32	11	8	9	5.6	6.5	2.2	1.6	1.8
Richmond, VA	14	27	29	20	17	7.1	14.1	15.1	10.3	8.8
Rochester, NY	59	31	21	21	13	24.3	12.8	8.7	8.7	5.4
Sacramento, CA	54	34	36	16	13	4.9	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.1
San Antonio, TX	174	231	182	143	121	13.4	17.6	13.7	10.6	8.9
San Diego, CA	252	143	206	135	196	9.5	5.3	7.6	4.9	7.0
San Francisco, CA	37	105	101	88	84	5.1	14.4	13.8	11.8	11.3
San Jose, CA	68	59	83	54	40	4.3	3.7	5.2	3.3	2.4
Seattle, WA	87	60	46	28	51	5.5	3.7	2.8	1.7	3.1
St Louis, MO	60	43	109	46	69	16.7	12.3	31.9	13.6	20.3
St Paul, MN	12	12	7	6	3	4.4	4.4	2.5	2.2	1.1
St Petersburg, FL	63	42	40	29	18	7.2	4.8	4.6	3.3	2.0
Tampa, FL	156	115	83	65	41	17.6	12.9	9.1	7.0	4.4
Toledo, OH	3	10	13	10	10	0.7	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.2
Tucson, AZ	47	35	34	23	20	6.2	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.5
Tulsa, OK	13	18	11	14	23	3.4	4.7	2.9	3.7	6.0
Washington, DC	201	125	168	202	129	36.3	23.2	31.8	38.6	24.7
Wichita, KS	14	13	22	5	16	3.3	3.0	5.0	1.1	3.6
Yonkers, NY	43	21	27	17	9	22.4	10.9	14.0	8.8	4.7
U.S. CITY TOTAL	13,736	11,430	11,095	10,184	9,072	19.9	16.5	15.9	14.4	12.9
San Juan, PR	309	339	312	293	322	35.4	38.9	35.8	28.0	30.8
TOTAL	14,045	11,769	11,407	10,477	9,394	20.1	16.8	16.2	14.6	13.1

Table 37. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age: United States (excluding outlying areas), 1963–1999

Year	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1963	367	9.2
1964	336	8.7
1965	335	8.9
1966	333	8.8
1967	156	4.1
1968	274	7.3
1969	264	7.0
1970	323	8.6
1971	422	11.9
1972	360	11.0
1973	295	9.4
1974	250	7.9
1975	169	5.3
1976	160	5.1
1977	134	4.0
1978	104	3.0
1979	123	3.5
1980	107	3.0
1981	160	4.4
1982	159	4.3
1983	158	4.3
1984	247	6.7
1985	266	7.0
1986	357	9.5
1987	444	11.6
1988	658	16.8
1989	1,807	44.7
1990	3,816	91.0
1991	4,410	107.3
1992	3,851	94.7
1993	3,237	80.9
1994	2,204	55.8
1995	1,857	47.6
1996	1,279	32.9
1997	1,075	27.7
1998	838	21.6
1999	556	14.3

Years 1963-1966 are fiscal years.

NOTE: The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988 (see Appendix). As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis <1 year of age are obtained using case reporting form CDC 73.126. Yearly case counts in this table correspond to confirmed diagnoses of congenital syphilis among those known to be less than one year of age. As a result, the case counts in this table are a subset of those listed in Table 1 for the years prior to 1995.

Table 38. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*State/Area**	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1	New Jersey	46	40.6
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**40.0**
2	Maryland	27	38.5
3	Arkansas	14	38.4
4	South Carolina	19	36.4
5	Arizona	24	31.7
6	Illinois	53	29.3
7	Mississippi	12	28.9
8	Puerto Rico	17	26.5
9	Texas	68	20.4
10	Louisiana	12	18.2
11	North Carolina	19	17.8
12	California	88	16.8
13	New York	43	16.7
14	Florida	32	16.6
15	Oklahoma	8	16.6
16	Michigan	20	15.0
	U.S. TOTAL[1]	**556**	**14.3**
17	Georgia	15	12.7
18	Missouri	9	12.2
19	Wisconsin	7	10.5
20	Alabama	6	9.8
21	South Dakota	1	9.8
22	Tennessee	7	9.4
23	Indiana	7	8.4
24	New Hampshire	1	7.0
25	Pennsylvania	7	4.9
26	Ohio	6	3.9
27	Virginia	3	3.3
28	Connecticut	1	2.3
29	Colorado	1	1.8
30	Alaska	0	0.0
31	Delaware	0	0.0
32	Hawaii	0	0.0
33	Idaho	0	0.0
34	Iowa	0	0.0
35	Kansas	0	0.0
36	Kentucky	0	0.0
37	Maine	0	0.0
38	Massachusetts	0	0.0
39	Minnesota	0	0.0
40	Montana	0	0.0
41	Nebraska	0	0.0
42	Nevada	0	0.0
43	New Mexico	0	0.0
44	North Dakota	0	0.0
45	Oregon	0	0.0
46	Rhode Island	0	0.0
47	Utah	0	0.0
48	Vermont	0	0.0
49	Washington	0	0.0
50	West Virginia	0	0.0
51	Wyoming	0	0.0
52	Guam	0	0.0
53	Virgin Islands	0	0.0

*Mother's state of residence used to assign case.
[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C. but excludes outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands).

Table 39. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
*State/Area**	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
Alabama	18	22	31	12	6	29.8	36.4	50.9	19.7	9.8
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	10	6	12	25	24	13.8	8.0	15.9	33.0	31.7
Arkansas	29	32	41	30	14	82.4	88.0	112.4	82.2	38.4
California	344	196	161	122	88	62.3	36.3	30.7	23.2	16.8
Colorado	1	3	0	2	1	1.8	5.4	0.0	3.5	1.8
Connecticut	6	2	2	0	1	13.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	2.3
Delaware	1	0	2	0	0	9.7	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0
Florida	112	93	73	71	32	59.3	49.1	37.9	36.9	16.6
Georgia	45	29	17	14	15	40.1	25.4	14.4	11.8	12.7
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	184	104	73	71	53	99.0	56.8	40.4	39.3	29.3
Indiana	0	6	3	0	7	0.0	7.2	3.6	0.0	8.4
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	1	0	2	0	0	2.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	7	5	5	5	0	13.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	0.0
Louisiana	36	15	22	8	12	54.8	23.0	33.3	12.1	18.2
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	28	36	58	44	27	38.7	50.3	82.6	62.7	38.5
Massachusetts	0	6	1	2	0	0.0	7.5	1.2	2.5	0.0
Michigan	28	22	29	18	20	20.8	16.5	21.7	13.5	15.0
Minnesota	2	2	0	0	0	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	65	54	41	15	12	157.2	131.7	98.7	36.1	28.9
Missouri	40	15	10	15	9	54.8	20.3	13.5	20.3	12.2
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
New Jersey	95	80	84	87	46	82.7	70.0	74.2	76.8	40.6
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	326	155	105	58	43	120.1	58.7	40.8	22.5	16.7
North Carolina	33	31	18	24	19	32.5	29.7	16.8	22.4	17.8
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	38	15	10	4	6	24.7	9.9	6.6	2.6	3.9
Oklahoma	17	10	9	16	8	37.2	21.6	18.6	33.1	16.6
Oregon	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	68	58	37	21	7	44.8	39.1	25.7	14.6	4.9
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	42	44	19	24	19	82.5	86.1	36.4	46.0	36.4
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.8
Tennessee	29	35	32	13	7	39.6	47.5	43.0	17.5	9.4
Texas	202	166	149	114	68	62.6	50.2	44.6	34.1	20.4
Utah	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Vermont	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	25	16	7	6	3	27.0	17.3	7.6	6.5	3.3
Washington	1	1	0	1	0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	11	3	9	6	7	16.3	4.5	13.5	9.0	10.5
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	1,857	1,279	1,075	838	556	47.6	32.9	27.7	21.6	14.3
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	14	10	9	28	17	22.1	15.8	14.0	43.7	26.5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	14	10	9	28	17	20.1	14.4	12.8	39.8	24.1
TOTAL	1,871	1,289	1,084	866	573	47.1	32.5	27.4	21.9	14.5

*Mother's state of residence used to assign case.

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

NOTE: As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis <1 year of age are obtained using case reporting form CDC 73.126.

Table 40. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1999

Rank	*City**	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1	Newark, NJ	11	215.5
2	Baltimore, MD	21	215.0
3	Detroit, MI	19	113.6
4	St Louis, MO	5	86.7
5	Chicago, IL	44	86.0
6	Atlanta, GA	7	83.3
7	Houston, TX	31	74.5
8	Phoenix, AZ	16	70.7
9	Miami, FL	10	70.4
10	Oklahoma City, OK	5	65.6
11	Milwaukee, WI	7	65.2
12	Memphis, TN	7	62.1
13	Tampa, FL	4	57.5
14	Los Angeles, CA	36	53.0
15	New Orleans, LA	4	51.7
16	Oakland, CA	3	46.8
17	Birmingham, AL	2	46.4
18	Indianapolis, IN	6	44.6
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**40.0**
19	San Diego, CA	7	37.5
20	New York City, NY	41	34.5
21	Charlotte, NC	3	34.4
22	Philadelphia, PA	7	31.7
23	St Petersburg, FL	1	29.8
24	San Juan, PR	2	28.8
25	Rochester, NY	1	23.9
26	Cleveland, OH	2	21.1
27	Fort Worth, TX	2	21.1
28	Sacramento, CA	2	19.1
29	San Antonio, TX	4	18.6
30	Columbus, OH	2	18.2
31	Dallas, TX	4	17.7
32	Tulsa, OK	1	15.7
33	Kansas City, MO	1	13.1
34	San Jose, CA	2	12.4
35	San Francisco, CA	1	12.2
36	Denver, CO	1	10.7
37	El Paso, TX	1	7.6
38	Tucson, AZ	0	0.0
39	Washington, DC	0	0.0
40	Jacksonville, FL	0	0.0
41	Honolulu, HI	0	0.0
42	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
43	Wichita, KS	0	0.0
44	Louisville, KY	0	0.0
45	Boston, MA	0	0.0
46	Minneapolis, MN	0	0.0
47	St Paul, MN	0	0.0
48	Omaha, NE	0	0.0
49	Jersey City, NJ	0	0.0
50	Albuquerque, NM	0	0.0
51	Buffalo, NY	0	0.0
52	Yonkers, NY	0	0.0
53	Akron, OH	0	0.0
54	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.0
55	Dayton, OH	0	0.0
56	Toledo, OH	0	0.0
57	Portland, OR	0	0.0
58	Pittsburgh, PA	0	0.0
59	Nashville, TN	0	0.0
60	Austin, TX	0	0.0
61	Corpus Christi, TX	0	0.0
62	Norfolk, VA	0	0.0
63	Richmond, VA	0	0.0
64	Seattle, WA	0	0.0

*Mother's residence used to assign case.

Table 41. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
City*	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanta, GA	16	15	12	5	7	196.4	184.7	142.7	59.5	83.3
Austin, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	15	30	56	29	21	140.9	289.3	573.4	296.9	215.0
Birmingham, AL	9	11	6	5	2	219.0	265.3	139.2	116.0	46.4
Boston, MA	0	2	0	2	0	0.0	25.8	0.0	25.5	0.0
Buffalo, NY	1	2	3	0	0	19.4	41.6	62.7	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	1	2	0	1	3	12.5	23.7	0.0	11.5	34.4
Chicago, IL	121	66	50	49	44	221.9	124.9	97.7	95.8	86.0
Cincinnati, OH	6	1	0	0	0	105.4	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	18	5	6	3	2	189.6	53.8	63.2	31.6	21.1
Columbus, OH	0	0	1	1	2	0.0	0.0	9.1	9.1	18.2
Corpus Christi, TX	1	0	0	1	0	21.2	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0
Dallas, TX	10	2	3	18	4	46.2	9.0	13.3	79.6	17.7
Dayton, OH	7	7	0	0	0	239.0	246.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	0	1	0	1	1	0.0	10.9	0.0	10.7	10.7
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	21	15	25	14	19	119.4	90.4	149.4	83.7	113.6
El Paso, TX	4	4	2	0	1	28.8	29.7	15.2	0.0	7.6
Fort Worth, TX	9	5	6	1	2	98.8	53.3	63.2	10.5	21.1
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	99	98	101	56	31	244.5	235.2	242.8	134.6	74.5
Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6
Jacksonville, FL	1	1	0	0	0	9.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jersey City, NJ	9	1	4	3	0	225.2	24.8	101.9	76.5	0.0
Kansas City, MO	2	0	1	0	1	29.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	13.1
Los Angeles, CA	179	97	67	62	36	251.3	137.2	98.6	91.3	53.0
Louisville, KY	4	3	3	4	0	62.2	44.2	46.0	61.3	0.0
Memphis, TN	25	27	28	11	7	225.8	243.1	248.5	97.6	62.1
Miami, FL	49	37	31	37	10	315.6	246.5	218.4	260.6	70.4
Milwaukee, WI	11	3	9	6	7	98.4	26.7	83.8	55.9	65.2
Minneapolis, MN	2	1	0	0	0	34.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nashville, TN	1	1	0	0	0	12.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Orleans, LA	0	0	4	2	4	0.0	0.0	51.7	25.8	51.7
New York City, NY	281	131	84	45	41	222.9	106.5	70.6	37.8	34.5
Newark, NJ	40	27	26	26	11	740.3	530.1	509.4	509.4	215.5
Norfolk, VA	7	5	1	0	0	160.1	122.2	25.5	0.0	0.0
Oakland, CA	23	8	2	2	3	357.2	124.7	31.2	31.2	46.8
Oklahoma City, OK	13	4	5	11	5	183.2	54.6	65.6	144.4	65.6
Omaha, NE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	68	58	37	21	7	281.0	254.4	167.6	95.1	31.7
Phoenix, AZ	6	2	10	19	16	27.0	8.5	44.2	83.9	70.7
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond, VA	1	0	1	3	0	34.7	0.0	30.5	91.5	0.0
Rochester, NY	4	1	0	2	1	89.9	24.5	0.0	47.8	23.9
Sacramento, CA	6	3	5	2	2	52.8	27.7	47.6	19.1	19.1
San Antonio, TX	9	7	4	5	4	42.9	32.6	18.6	23.3	18.6
San Diego, CA	6	5	13	7	7	30.0	25.5	69.6	37.5	37.5
San Francisco, CA	1	2	2	1	1	11.6	23.9	24.4	12.2	12.2
San Jose, CA	4	2	1	0	2	25.3	12.3	6.2	0.0	12.4
Seattle, WA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	24	8	5	3	5	398.1	136.7	86.7	52.0	86.7
St Paul, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	2	1	0	0	1	59.6	29.2	0.0	0.0	29.8
Tampa, FL	9	16	7	4	4	123.5	232.2	100.6	57.5	57.5
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tucson, AZ	1	2	0	0	0	11.8	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tulsa, OK	0	3	1	3	1	0.0	50.5	15.7	47.1	15.7
Washington, DC	13	14	11	8	0	144.2	166.9	138.8	100.9	0.0
Wichita, KS	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0
Yonkers,	3	0	0	2	0	110.8	0.0	0.0	75.2	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	1,142	736	636	475	321	141.3	91.7	80.3	60.0	40.5
San Juan, PR	0	1	3	1	2	0.0	14.3	43.2	14.4	28.8
TOTAL	1,142	737	639	476	323	139.8	91.1	80.0	59.6	40.4

*Mother's residence used to assign case.

NOTE: As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis <1 year of age are obtained using case reporting form CDC 73.126.

Table 42. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alabama	7	0	1	1	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	2	2	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	1	1	1	7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
California	8	8	19	7	7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	24	3	3	3	3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	2	0	1	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	21	20	5	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	2	2	0	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	129	58	3	1	9	3.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	7	2	4	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0	1	1	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	2	0	2	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	4	4	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	336	182	119	82	39	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2
North Carolina	18	14	9	9	7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	5	6	3	3	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
South Carolina	0	8	15	19	48	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.3
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	2	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	26	65	53	34	16	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	2	1	1	7	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Washington	5	1	2	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	3	2	0	3	4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wyoming	0	0	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
U.S. TOTAL[1]	607	386	246	189	143	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1	2	1	2	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Virgin Islands	2	0	0	0	0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	3	2	1	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	610	388	247	191	144	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

[1]Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 43. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1995–1999

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanta, GA	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Austin, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Birmingham, AL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boston, MA	2	0	3	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	3	4	1	0	1	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
Chicago, IL	21	20	5	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Cincinnati, OH	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Columbus, OH	0	0	3	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Corpus Christi, TX	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dallas, TX	12	13	13	6	4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2
Dayton, OH	1	1	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Paso, TX	0	1	2	4	0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	0	0	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	0	25	23	20	7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2
Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jersey City, NJ	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City, MO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	4	2	12	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Louisville, KY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memphis, TN	2	2	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miami, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	0	1	0	2	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Minneapolis, MN	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Nashville, TN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Orleans, LA	125	52	3	0	4	25.9	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.9
New York City, NY	334	181	119	82	39	4.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.5
Newark, NJ	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk, VA	1	0	0	0	1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oakland, CA	2	0	1	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Oklahoma City, OK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omaha, NE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phoenix, AZ	0	1	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond, VA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rochester, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Antonio, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Diego, CA	2	2	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Francisco, CA	0	1	3	4	0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0
San Jose, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	4	0	1	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Paul, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tampa, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tucson, AZ	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tulsa, OK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wichita, KS	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	516	309	191	124	64	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
San Juan, PR	0	1	0	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	516	310	191	125	65	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

Sources and Limitations of Data

CDC Surveillance Data

Much of the information in this document is based on cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) reported to the Division of STD Prevention (DSTD), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), by the STD control programs and health departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, selected cities, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These entities are identified as "outlying areas" of the United States in selected tables and figures.

At present, STD data are submitted to CDC on a variety of hardcopy summary reports (monthly, quarterly, and annually) and electronically either in summary or individual case-listed format via the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) - the system that provides notifiable disease information that is published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, or *MMWR*. DSTD is currently working with project areas on converting from hardcopy reporting of summary data to electronic submission of line-listed (i.e., case-specific) data through NETSS. As of December 31, 1999, 30 states have been notified to discontinue hardcopy reporting and are sending primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhea as line-listed extended electronic data. See Figures A1-A3 in this **Appendix** for type of reporting by state and disease. "Summary" refers to aggregate electronic data. "Case" refers to case-specific, 60-byte core records. "Extended case" refers to case-specific, 60-byte core records plus STD-specific information beyond the core 60-byte record. "Discontinue hardcopy" refers to those states that consistently submitted high quality case-extended data and were, therefore, notified by CDC to discontinue hardcopy reporting.

The data used in this report are based on a combination of aggregated NETSS data and summary hardcopy reports. Monthly reports included summary data for syphilis by county and state. Quarterly reports included summary data for syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other STDs by gender and source of report (STD clinic or non-STD clinic) for the 50 states, 64 large cities (most with a population of 200,000 or more persons in 1980), and outlying areas of the United States. Annual reports included summary data for P&S syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia by age, race, and gender for the 50 states and six large cities. In addition, data on antimicrobial susceptibility in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* were collected through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a sentinel system of 26 STD clinics and five regional laboratories located throughout the United States. Provisional data on syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia reported to CDC weekly by states for inclusion in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* were not included in this document.

Areas differ in their ability to resolve differences in total cases derived from hardcopy monthly, quarterly, and annual reports (as well as electronically submitted case-listed data). Thus, depending on the database used, there may be discrepancies in the total number of cases among the tables and figures. In most instances, these discrepancies are less than 5% of total reported cases and have

minimal impact on national case totals and rates. However, for a specific area, the discrepancies may be larger.

Reports and corrections sent to CDC on hardcopy forms and for NETSS electronic data through August 4, 2000 have been included in this report. Hardcopy data received after these dates will appear in subsequent issues. The data in the tables and figures in this document supersede those in all earlier publications.

Population Denominators and Rate Calculations

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 persons. In this report, the 1999 rates for all states, cities and outlying areas were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 1999 by the estimated area-specific 1998 population. For the United States, rates were calculated using Bureau of the Census population estimates for 1981 through 1989 (Bureau of the Census; *United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race: 1980-1989* [Series P-25, No. 1045]; Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1990; and *United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race: 1989* [Series P-25, No. 1057]; Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1990). Rates for states and counties were calculated using published intercensal estimates based on Bureau of the Census population estimates for 1980-1989 (Irwin R; 1980-1989 *Intercensal Population Estimates by Race, Sex, and Age*; Alexandria, [VA]: Demo-Detail, 1992; machine-readable data file). Rates for 1990 were calculated using population data from the 1990 census (*Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1 (All States)* [machine-readable file]; Washington: Bureau of the Census, 1991), which included information on area (county, state), age (5-year age groups), race (White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native) and ethnicity (Hispanic). Rates for 1991-1999 were updated from previous issues of this report using postcensal population estimates based on the Bureau of the Census data (*U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1991-1998 Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1998*; machine-readable data files). Rates for 1999 use population estimates for 1998.

Many cities do not have a separate health jurisdiction that collects and reports cases of STDs. For these cities, case numbers and crude incidence rates are equal to those of the county or counties in which the city is located. For the remaining cities, incidence rates were calculated by using population estimates based on the Bureau of the Census (Irwin R, see above) and a marketing survey (Market Statistics, Inc; *Sales and Marketing Management*; New York: Bill Communications, Inc, August 1989).

1980-1988 population estimates for areas outside the United States were obtained from the Bureau of the Census (Bureau of the Census; population estimates for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas: 1980 to 1988; *Current Population Reports* [Series P-25, No. 1049]; Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1989). After 1988, population estimates for outlying areas were obtained from the health departments located in these areas. Population estimates for the Virgin Islands were updated through 1995 and were used to calculate the rates for 1995 through 1999. Population estimates for Guam were projected for each year through 1998 based on the 1990 census. Puerto Rico's population estimates from 1997 to 1998 were obtained from the Bureau of the Census. Rates for 1999 were based on the 1998 population estimates.

The percentage of cases for which race/ethnicity and age were unknown or unspecified differed considerably by year and area. States were excluded from analysis if race/ethnicity and age were not

reported for the majority of cases. Otherwise, if race/ethnicity or age was unknown or unspecified, cases were distributed according to the distribution of cases for which these data were available. In this edition, 1981 through 1999 age- and race-specific rates for chlamydia (1996-99 only), gonorrhea, and syphilis in the **National Profile, Special Focus Profiles** and **Detailed Tables** sections were calculated from estimates based on this redistribution.

Rates of congenital syphilis for 1989-1999 were calculated using live births from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (Vital Statistics: Natality Tapes 1989-1997 or Vital Statistics Reports, United States 1999, Vol. 48 No.10-Natality). Race-specific rates for 1996-1999 were calculated using live births for 1997. Rates before 1989 were calculated using published live birth data (NCHS; Vital Statistics Report, United States, 1988 [Vol.1—Natality]).

Case Definitions and Reporting Practices

Although most areas generally adhere to the case definitions for STDs found in *Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance* (*MMWR* 1997;46(RR-10):1-56), there are differences between individual areas in case definitions as well as in the policies and systems for collecting surveillance data. Thus, comparisons of case numbers and rates between areas should be interpreted with caution. However, since case definitions and surveillance activities within a given area remain relatively stable, trends should be minimally affected. In many areas, the reporting from publicly supported institutions (e.g., STD clinics) was more complete than from other sources (e.g., private practitioners). Thus, the trends may not be representative of all segments of the population. Military cases are not reported as a separate category.

Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

In 1999, New York was the only state that did not yet have laws or policies for uniform reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* cases. Chlamydia cases for New York were exclusively based on cases reported by New York City (i.e., no cases were reported outside of New York City). When calculating U.S. total rates, the population denominators were adjusted to include only the New York City population. Trends in many areas were more representative of increases in reporting of cases rather than actual trends in disease. Cases and rates of chlamydia reported in gender-specific tables are underestimated due to some reported cases with unknown gender. Despite problems with under-reporting, it is important to publish the data to emphasize the large numbers of cases of chlamydia being detected in the United States. As areas develop chlamydia prevention and control programs, including improved surveillance systems to monitor trends, the data should improve and become more representative of true trends in disease.

Reporting of Gonorrhea Cases

In 1994, Georgia reported gonorrhea cases to CDC for only part of a year. Therefore, Georgia cases and population were excluded from gonorrhea figures and tables for 1994. The city of Atlanta was also excluded from city gonorrhea figures and tables for 1994.

For more details on GISP gonorrhea cases, refer to the following annual publication: Division of STD Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 1999*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (in press).

Reporting of Syphilis Cases

Cases of unknown duration, neurosyphilis, and late syphilis with clinical manifestations have been counted with late and late latent syphilis.

Reporting of Congenital Syphilis Cases

In 1988, a new surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis was introduced. The new case definition has greater sensitivity than the former definition.[1] In addition, many areas greatly enhanced active case finding for congenital syphilis during this time. For these reasons, the number of reported cases increased dramatically during 1989-1991. As is true of any change, a period of transition during which trends cannot be clearly interpreted has resulted; however, all reporting areas had implemented the new case definition for reporting all cases of congenital syphilis after January 1, 1992. Therefore, the reliability of trends is expected to have stabilized after this date.

In addition to changing the case definition, CDC introduced a new data collection form (CDC 73.126) in 1990. Beginning with 1995, the data collected on this form are used for reporting congenital syphilis reported cases and associated rates. This form is used to collect individual case information which allows more thorough analysis of cases. For the purposes of these analyses if either the race or ethnicity question was answered, the case was included. For example, if "white" race was marked, but ethnicity was left blank, the individual was counted as "non-Hispanic white."

Congenital syphilis cases have been reported by state and city of residence of the mother for 1995 through 1999.

Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis prevalence monitoring

Chlamydia and gonorrhea test positivity for women attending family planning clinics, prenatal clinics, Indian Health Service clinics, the U.S. Job Corps, the U.S. Army, and men and women entering jail and juvenile detention facilities was calculated by dividing the number of persons testing positive for chlamydia or gonorrhea (numerator) by the total number of persons screened for each disease (denominator) and was expressed as a percentage. Except for the Job Corps and Army screening data, the denominator for these data sources may contain more than one test from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during a year. Various test methods were used for all of these data sources except the Job Corps and U.S. Army, and for most of the figures shown no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. However, for Figure 9, the chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.[2] The weights used in this adjustment are the reciprocals of the sensitivities of the laboratory test methods used. These test-specific sensitivities were defined as the midpoints of the range of published values for the sensitivities for each technology type (e.g., non-amplified, nucleic acid amplification, and culture) based on expert consultation regarding test evaluation studies.[3,4] Limitations of this adjustment include: unknown dates that laboratories changed tests, missing information on the test method, variation of test sensitivity within a technology type, and no adjustment for confirmation testing such as negative grey zone testing.

For more details on chlamydia prevalence, refer to the following annual publication: Division of STD Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999 Supplement: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 1999*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (in press).

Syphilis seroreactivity data on men and women entering jails and juvenile detention facilities were calculated by dividing the number of persons with a reactive syphilis serologic test (numerator) by the total number of persons screened for syphilis (denominator) and expressed as a percentage. These seroreactivity data in most instances do not reflect confirmatory testing and thus biologic false positive test results were not systematically excluded. The extent to which these data reflect prevalence of active syphilis infection varies by site. Further details from each site, including prevalence of high titer infections ($\geq$ 1:8) which may be more indicative of active infection, are provided in *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1999 Supplement: Syphilis Surveillance Annual Report - 1999*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (in press).

Prevalence data for region- and state-specific figures were published with permission from the HHS Regional Infertility Prevention Programs, selected state STD prevention programs, the Job Corps, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Army, and the Indian Health Service.

Definition of HHS Regions

Health and Human Services (HHS) regions referred to in the text are as follows: Region I = Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region II = New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands; Region III = Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Region IV = Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Region V = Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Region VI = Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Region VII = Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; Region VIII = Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Region IX = Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, and Nevada; and Region X = Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Other Data Sources

The information on the number of initial visits to private physicians' offices for sexually transmitted diseases was based on analysis of data from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (machine-readable files or summary statistics for years 1966-1999). For more information on this database, contact IMS America, Ltd., 660 West Germantown Pike, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462; Telephone: (610) 834-5000.

The information on patients hospitalized for pelvic inflammatory disease or ectopic pregnancy was based on analysis of data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (machine-readable files for years 1980-1998), an ongoing nationwide sample survey of short-stay hospitals in the United States, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. For more information, see Graves EJ; 1988 Summary: National Hospital Discharge Survey; Advance data No. 185; Hyattsville (MD): National Center for Health Statistics, 1990. The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS-ER) (machine-readable files for 1995-1998) was used to obtain estimates of the number of emergency room visits for pelvic inflammatory disease among women ages 15 to 44. Data on HSV-2 seroprevalence among the non-institutionalized U.S. population were obtained from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). The estimates generated using these data sources (NHDS, NHAMCS, and NHANES) are based on statistical surveys and therefore have sampling variability associated with the estimates.

Healthy People Year 2000 Revisions

In 1995, the Healthy People 2000 objectives were revised.[5] The year 2000 objectives for the diseases in this report were revised as follows: primary and secondary syphilis — 10 cases per 100,000 persons to 4 cases per 100,000 persons; congenital syphilis — 50 cases per 100,000 live births to 40 cases per 100,000 live births; and gonorrhea — 225 cases per 100,000 persons to 100 cases per 100,000 persons.

Healthy People Year 2010 Objectives

In January 2000, CDC released provisional objectives for Healthy People 2010 (HP2010).[6] The provisional year 2010 rate objectives for the diseases addressed in this report are: primary and secondary syphilis — 0.2 cases per 100,000 persons; congenital syphilis — 1 case per 100,000 live births; and gonorrhea — 19 cases per 100,000 persons. An additional provisional target established in the HP2010 objectives is to reduce the *Chlamydia trachomatis* test positivity to 3% among females aged 15 to 24 years who attend family planning and STD clinics and among males aged 15 to 24 who attend STD clinics.

Urban Rural Categorization Method

Aggregate county-specific case report data on P&S syphilis are submitted monthly by state health departments (via Form CDC-73.998) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These P&S syphilis case report data were summarized using urban-to-rural continuum codes for metro and nonmetro counties that were developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)[7] and incorporated the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) official metro status based on the results of the 1990 Population Census.[8] The 1993 urban-rural continuum codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by size, and nonmetropolitan counties by degree of urbanization and proximity to metro areas. The standard Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into four metro and six nonmetro categories.[7] The county-specific USDA codes used to place counties into urban-to-rural categories are as follows:

U.S. Department of Agriculture Urban-to-Rural Continuum Codes for Metro and Nonmetro Counties (as of June 1993)

Code	Metro Counties:
0	Central counties of metro areas of 1 million population or more
1	Fringe counties of metro areas of 1 million population or more
2	Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population
3	Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population
	Nonmetro Counties:
4	Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area
5	Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area
6	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area
7	Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area
8	Completely rural or fewer than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area
9	Completely rural or fewer than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area

An aggregate urban category (codes 0, 2, and 3) was defined to include central counties with at least one million or more persons (code 0) and non-fringe counties in metro areas (codes 2 and 3). Fringe metro counties (code 1) were combined with the non-metro counties adjacent to a metro area and with an urban population of at least 2,500 population (codes 4 and 6) to form an aggregate category designated as peri-urban (codes 1, 4, and 6). An aggregate peri-rural category was defined to include nonmetro counties not adjacent to a metro area and with an urban population of at least 2,500 population (codes 5 and 7), and an aggregate rural (codes 8 and 9) category was defined to include nonmetro counties that were completely rural or had fewer than 2,500 urban population.

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[1]Kaufman RE, Jones, OG, Blount, JH, Wiesner PJ. Questionnaire survey of reported early congenital syphilis: problems in diagnosis, prevention, and treatment. *Sex Transm Dis* 1977;4:135-9.

[2]Webster Dicker L, Mosure DJ, Levine WC, Black CM, Berman SM. The impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. Am J Epidemiol 2000;151:430-435.

[3]Newhall WJ, DeLisle, S, Fine D, et al. Head-to-head evaluation of five different non-culture chlamydia tests relative to a quality-assured culture standard. *Sex Trans Dis* 1994;21:S165-6.

[4]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2001 Guidelines for the Laboratory Detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) and *Neisseria gonorrhea* (GC) Infections. (In preparation).

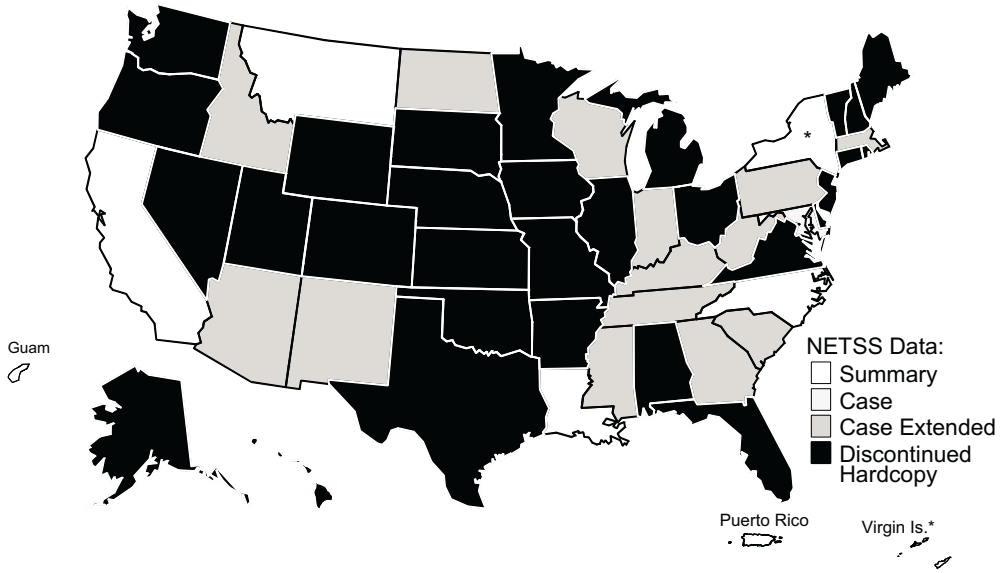
[5]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1995.

[6]U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition, in Two Volumes)*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2000.

[7]Rural-Urban Continuum Codes for Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1993. Butler MA, Beal CL, Agriculture and Rural Economy Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Staff Report No. AGES 9425, September 1994.

[8]Federal Register, Part IV, Office of Management and Budget, Revised Standards for Defining Metropolitan Areas in the 1990's. Vol .55 No.62, Friday March 30, 1990.

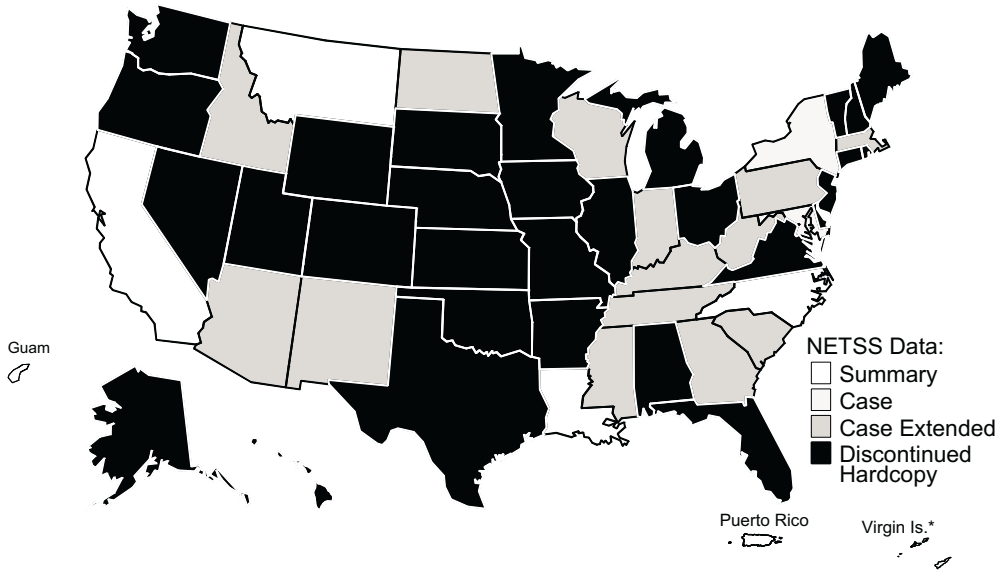
Figure A1. Chlamydia — National electronic telecommunications system for surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1999



*Upstate New York (New York City reports case extended chlamydia records to NETSS) and Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. San Francisco and Los Angeles, CA projects report case extended chlamydia records to NETSS.

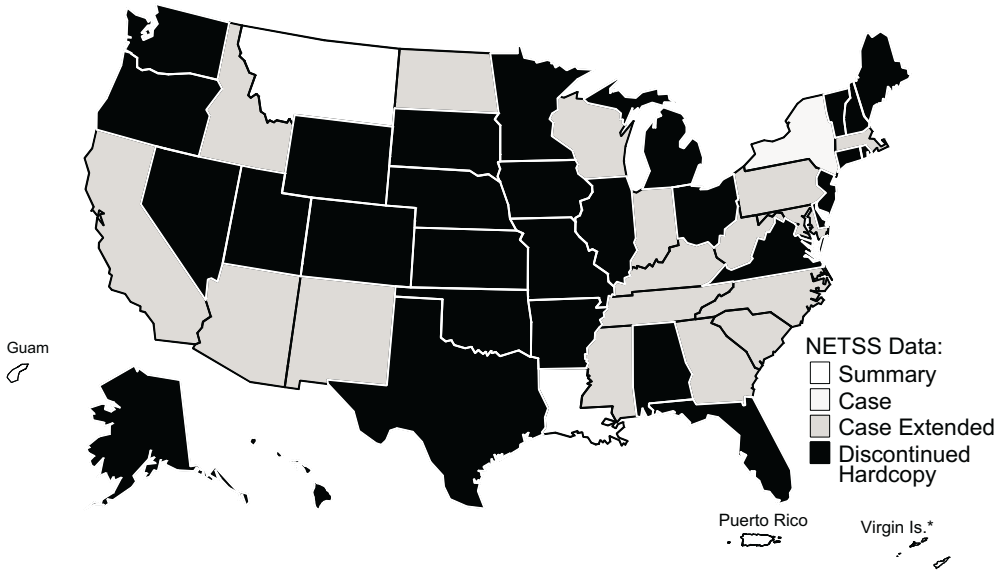
Figure A2. Gonorrhea — National electronic telecommunications system for surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1999



*Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York City and Washington, DC projects report case extended gonorrhea records to NETSS.

Figure A3. Primary and secondary syphilis — National electronic telecommunications system for surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1999



*Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. New York City reports case extended syphilis records to NETSS.

Table A1. Healthy People 2000 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective 19.1–19.8 Status

	Objective	Baseline Year	Baseline	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
19.1	**Gonorrhea (per 100,000 persons)**	1989	300	149	124	123	133	133	100
	a. Black (non-Hispanic)	1989	1,990	1,046	817	802	851	849	650
	b. Adolescents 15-19 years	1989	1,123	671	544	522	547	534	375
	c. Female 15-44 years	1989	501	299	259	252	282	283	175
19.2	**Chlamydia prevalence among females 15-24 years**								
	Female 15-19 years	1988	12.2%	6.7%	5.4%	—-	6.9%*	6.6%*	5%
	Female 20-24 years	1988	8.5%	4.2%	3.4%	—-	4.4%*	4.5%*	5%
19.3	**Primary and secondary syphilis (per 100,000 persons)**	1989	18.1	6.3	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	4
	a. Black	1989	118	45	30	22	17	15	30
19.4	**Congenital syphilis (per 100,000 live births)**	1990	91.0	47.4	33.3	27.7	21.6	14.3	40
	a. Black	1992	[a]417.8	213.2	150.5	122.4	90.3	57.9	175
	b. Hispanic	1992	[a]134.6	61.2	38.9	33.4	28.7	20.4	50
19.5	**Annual number of first time consultations**[1]								
	Genital herpes	1988	163,000	160,000	208,000	176,000	188,000	224,000	138,500
	Genital warts	1988	290,000	253,000	191,000	145,000	211,000	240,000	246,500
19.6	**Pelvic inflammatory disease**								
	Hospitalizations per 100,000 females 15-44 years	1988	311	162	164	157	155	—-	100
	Initial visits to physicians (number of visits)[1]	1988	430,800	262,000	286,000	261,000	234,000	251,000	290,000
	Hospitalizations per 100,000 females								
	a. Black 15-44 years	1988	655	296	320	281	291	—-	150
	b. Adolescents 15-19 years	1988	342	141	168	186	162	—-	110
19.7**	**Sexually transmitted Hepatitis B (number of cases)**	1987	47,593	[2]29,446	—-	—-	—-	—-	30,500
19.8	**Repeat gonorrhea infection in last 12 months**	1987	20%	18.4%	18.5%	17.0%	17.5%	17.2%	15%
	a. Black	1992	21.3%	20.1%	19.8%	18.3%	18.6%	19.2%	17%

—-Data not available.
[a]Baseline has been revised.
[1]As measured by first-time visits to physicians' offices.
[2]Data are provisional.

NOTE: Data include revisions and, therefore, may differ from data previously published in these reports and other publications.

Data Sources

Objective number	Data Source
19.1,19a-c	Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
19.2	Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
19.3, 19.3a	Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
19.4	Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
19.5	National Disease and Therapeutic Index, IMS America, Ltd.
19.6, 19.6a-b	For hospitalizations, National Hospital Discharge Survey, CDC, NCHS. For number of visits, National Disease and Therapeutic Index, IMS America, Ltd.
19.7**	Viral Hepatitis Surveillance System, CDC, NCID.
19.8	Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project, CDC, NCHSTP.

*Positivity not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1998-1999 and associated increases in test sensitivity.
**Duplicate Objective.

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