Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 1997

Division of STD Prevention

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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, D.C., 1997, p.43.

Preface

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1997 presents statistics and trends of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States through 1997. 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, and Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Projects; (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 most of the information 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, 1997 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; Table A1 displaying progress made toward Healthy People 2000 Priority Area 19 on Sexually Transmitted Diseases; and Figures A1-A3 showing progress made by states in converting from hardcopy aggregate reporting to electronic line-listed data submissions.

Selected figures and tables in this document include a reference point that is used to monitor progress toward 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. The revisions are used as reference points in this edition of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1997.*

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]Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions.* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1995.

Acknowledgments

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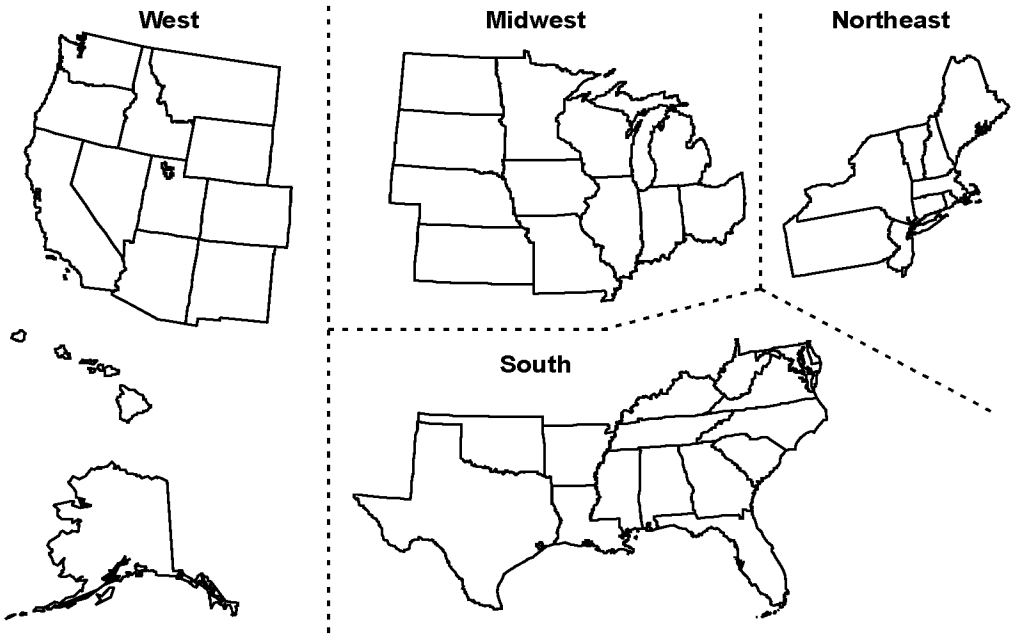

West	Midwest	South	Northeast
Alaska	Illinois	Alabama	Connecticut
Arizona	Indiana	Arkansas	Maine
California	Iowa	Delaware	Massachusetts
Colorado	Kansas	District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Hawaii	Michigan	Florida	New Jersey
Idaho	Minnesota	Georgia	New York
Montana	Missouri	Kentucky	Pennsylvania
Nevada	Nebraska	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, 1997

The logo on the cover of Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1997 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 recent 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 1997 are worthy of note.

In 1997, the reported number of cases of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections was 526,653, a rate of 207.0 per 100,000 persons. This rate exceeds that of all other notifiable infectious diseases in the United States. In 1997, the overall reported rate for women (335.8 per 100,000) was nearly five times that in men (70.4). This difference in reported cases is attributable to screening strategies that focus on women because the severe sequelae of chlamydia infections accrue principally to women, and because these infections are asymptomatic in the majority of cases among women.

Using local, state, and federal resources, chlamydia prevention programs for screening of asymptomatic women have been established throughout the country. In 1997, state-specific chlamydia test positivity among women aged 15-24 years who were screened at family planning clinics ranged from 2.0% to 11.2%. These screening programs have consistently shown that the highest positivity of chlamydial infection in women is in adolescents. In addition, examination of chlamydial screening results for rural and urban disadvantaged women aged 16-24 years entering the U.S. Job Corps shows that chlamydia is highly prevalent in these economically disadvantaged young women, with state-specific prevalence in 1997 ranging from 4.0% to 18.1%.

In parts of the United States where large-scale chlamydia programs have been instituted, prevalence of disease has steadily declined. During 1988-1997, 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 67% (from 9.3% to 3.1%). During 1994-1997, among women under 45 years of age in Region III, positivity declined 15% (from 4.7% to 4.0%), and in Region VIII, positivity declined 23% (from 3.9% to 3.0%). For definition of HHS regions, see the Appendix.

Data on gonorrhea for 1997 show that the annual decreases that have generally been evident since the national gonorrhea control program began in the mid-1970s may be lessening. The gonorrhea rates for 1996 and 1997 are similar (123.1 and 122.5 per 100,000 persons, respectively). Although

the 1997 gonorrhea rate is the lowest rate since national reporting began, it remains above the revised Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) objective of 100.

With respect to gender, the 1997 gonorrhea rate decreased slightly from the 1996 rate of 127.3 to 125.4 in males, and increased slightly in females, from 118.8 in 1996 to 119.3 in 1997. In contrast to earlier years, which generally exhibited decreasing age-specific rates, most age-specific categories showed little variation in rates between 1996 and 1997. The exceptions occurred among 15- to 19-year-olds whose rates decreased from 571.8 in 1996 to 530.3 in 1997, and among 20- to 24-year-olds whose rates increased from 523.8 in 1996 to 543.7 in 1997. Because men with gonorrhea are usually symptomatic and seek medical care, trends in males are probably a good measure of trends in disease incidence. Trends in women are determined more by screening practices. As for chlamydia, rates of gonorrhea in women are particularly high in adolescents, with the highest rates in 15- to 19-year-olds.

With regard to antimicrobial resistance, a small proportion of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates tested through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (0.5% in 1997) demonstrated decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin, one of the currently recommended treatments for gonorrhea. However, resistance to ciprofloxacin continued to be rare in 1997 (0.1%).

The 8,550 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in 1997 were the fewest cases reported in the United States since 1959. The P&S syphilis rate of 3.2 per 100,000 persons (the lowest since reporting began in 1941) is now below the HP2000 objective of 4 per 100,000. Syphilis continues to be reported only in specific areas of the country. In 1997, approximately 75% of U.S. counties reported no cases of P&S syphilis. However, P&S syphilis rates exceeded 4 per 100,000 in 413 counties (13% of total counties). These 413 counties accounted for 82% of all reported P&S syphilis cases. Most notably, 91% (376 of 413) of these counties were in the South. In addition, 9 of the 10 states or outlying areas with P&S syphilis rates greater than 4 per 100,000 were located in the South. These data suggest that comprehensive syphilis prevention efforts focused in the South could markedly reduce the number of U.S. syphilis cases.

When STD statistics were examined by race or ethnicity, wide discrepancies in reported STD rates persisted between racial or ethnic groups. For example, the gonorrhea rate in blacks is approximately 31 times greater than the rate in whites. The rate of P&S syphilis in blacks is about 44 times that in whites; P&S syphilis in Hispanics is about 3 times that in whites. However, in 1997, of the 1,034 reported congenital syphilis cases with known race or ethnicity of the mother, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 88% of these reported cases, while accounting for only 23% of the female population, and 33% of all births. Race and ethnicity in the United States serve as risk markers that correlate with other, more fundamental determinants of health status such as socioeconomic status, access to good quality medical care, and efforts to receive good quality medical care. Reporting biases also undoubtedly play a role in race differentials, while not explaining them completely.

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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, D.C., 1997.

National Profile

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

*See Appendix for Healthy People Year 2000 Revisions.

Chlamydia

Infections due to *Chlamydia trachomatis* are among the most prevalent of all sexually transmitted diseases. In women these infections often result in pelvic inflammatory disease, which can cause 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 reduce the incidence of PID by as much as 60%[1]. In addition, pregnant women infected with chlamydia can infect their babies during delivery.

While case reporting of chlamydial infections is improving, it remains incomplete in many areas of the country. A combination of factors limit the documentation of the incidence and prevalence of genital chlamydial infection: variable compliance with public health laws and regulations that require health care providers and laboratories to report cases to local health authorities; large numbers of asymptomatic persons who can be identified only through screening; limited resources to support screening activities; and incomplete information management systems for collecting, maintaining, and analyzing case reporting and prevalence data. Thus, for most areas, the number of chlamydia cases reported to CDC by state health departments reflects many factors, only one of which is number of infections in the population. For defined populations of sexually active women, data on prevalence obtained through routine screening can provide a more accurate measure of the true burden of disease.

- In 1997, 49 states and the District of Columbia required reporting of chlamydia and reported cases to CDC. Only cases from New York City were reported for the state of New York (Figure 1, Table 5).
- In 1997, 526,653 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 49 states, the District of Columbia and New York City (Table 1). Reported cases of chlamydia far exceed reported cases of gonorrhea (324,901 gonorrhea cases in 1997, Table 1).
- From 1987 through 1997 reported rates of chlamydia increased from 47.8 cases per 100,000 persons to 207.0 (Figure 2). This trend reflects increased screening, recognition of asymptomatic infection (mainly in women), and improved reporting, as well as the continuing high burden of disease.
- In 1996 and 1997, the chlamydia case rate (203.2 and 229.9, respectively) was highest in the South, reflecting a recent expansion of screening activity 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 (e.g., in family planning clinics) (Table 5, Figures 3 and 4).
- Between 1996 and 1997, rates of chlamydia reported from selected large cities (over 200,000 population) increased 8% from 316.0 cases per 100,000 persons to 340.2 (Figure 5, Table 9).
- In 1997, reported rates of chlamydia for women (335.8 per 100,000 persons) exceeded those for men (70.4) (Figure 6, Tables 6, 7, 10, and 11). This is mainly due to detection

of asymptomatic infection in women through screening. The low rates in men suggest that many of the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not diagnosed or reported. In addition, men diagnosed as having non-gonococcal urethritis are treated but frequently not tested. A large proportion of these men are infected with chlamydia, but they are not detected by surveillance systems based on laboratory reporting of positive chlamydia tests.

- Rates of chlamydia for women were highest in the 15- to 19- year-olds (2,044.3 per 100,000) and in 20- to 24-year-olds (1,633.5). For men, age-specific rates 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 1997, state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened varied from 2.0% to 11.2% among those attending family planning clinics (Figure 9).
- 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, the screening programs in Health and Human Services Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) family planning clinics have demonstrated a decline in chlamydia positivity of 67% since 1988 among 15- to 44-year-old women (Figure 10).
- 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.

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–1997

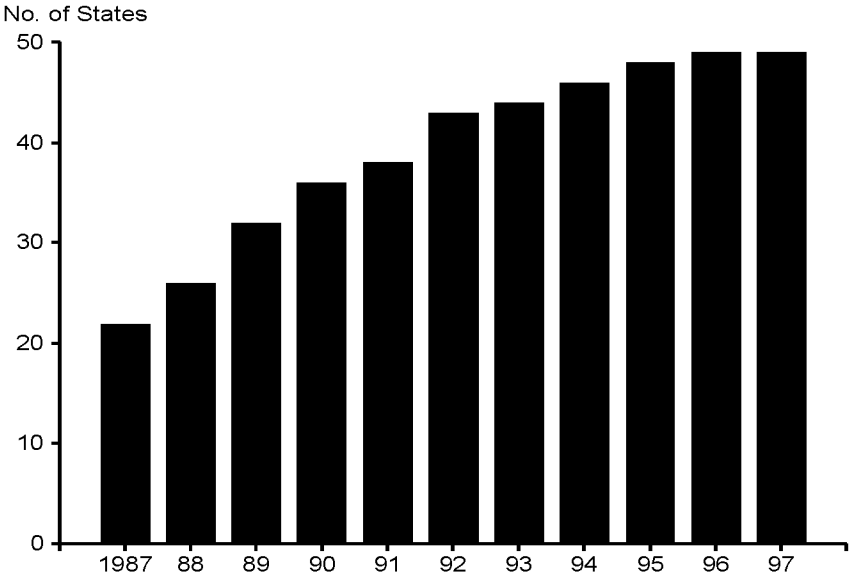
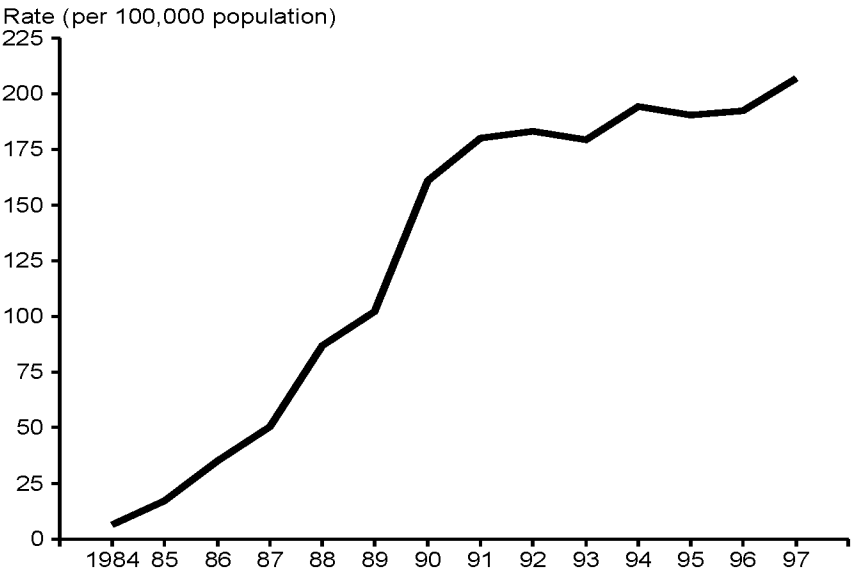
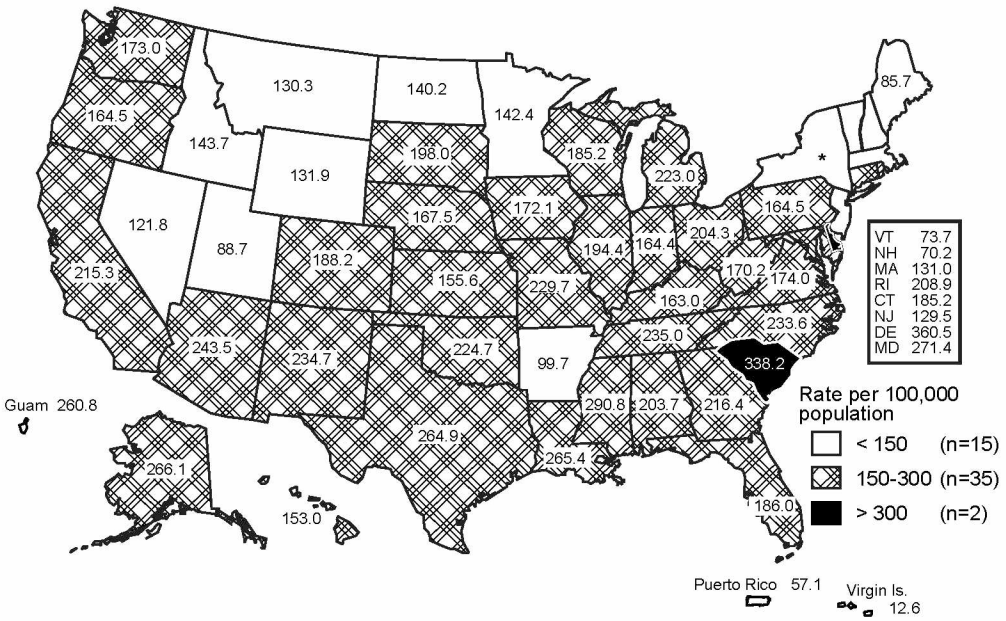


Figure 2. Chlamydia — Reported rates: United States, 1984–1997



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

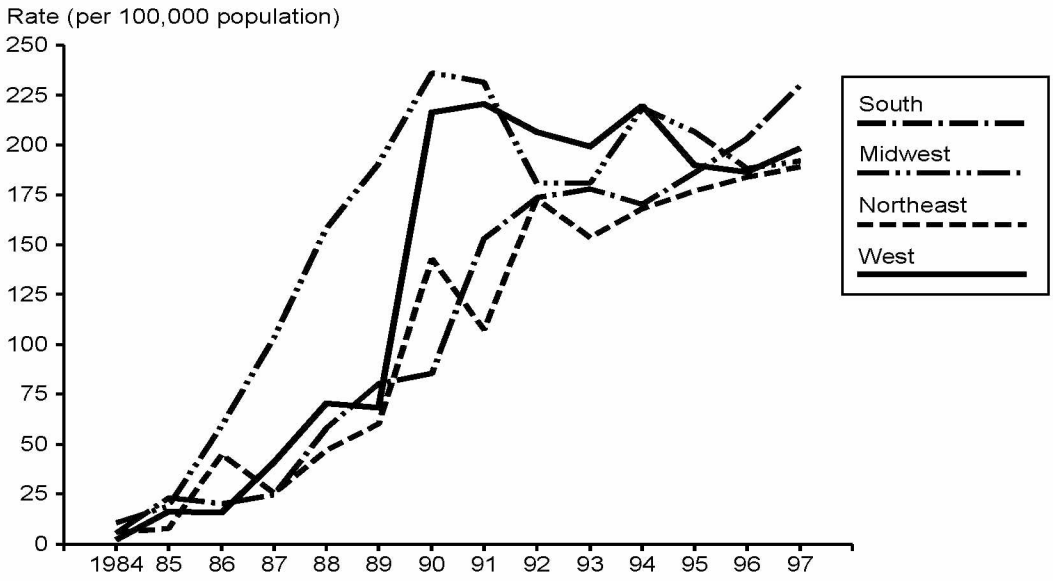
Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



*The New York City rate was 385.7 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

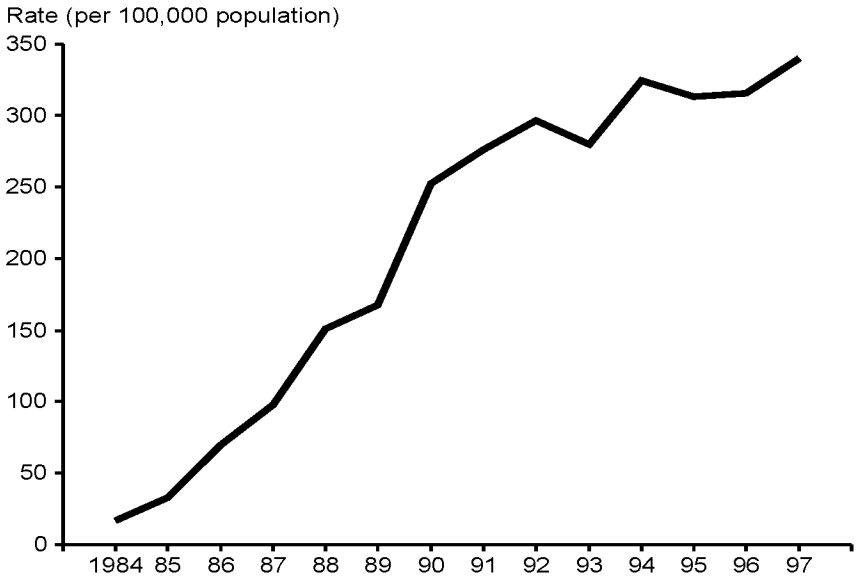
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 204.7 per 100, 000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 4. Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–1997



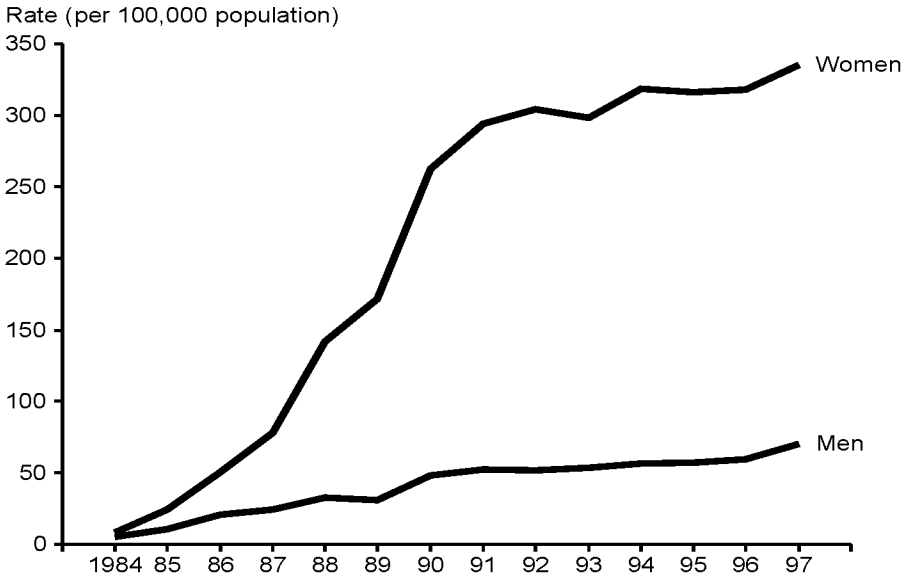
Note: For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 5. Chlamydia — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1984–1997



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

Figure 6. Chlamydia — Rates by gender: United States, 1984–1997



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

Figure 7. Chlamydia — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1997

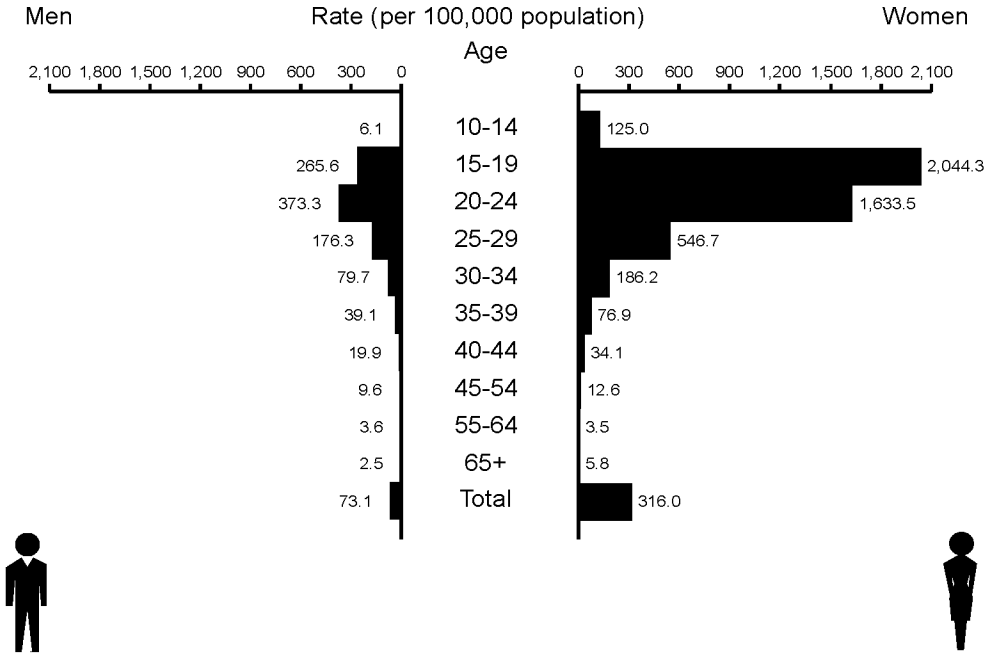
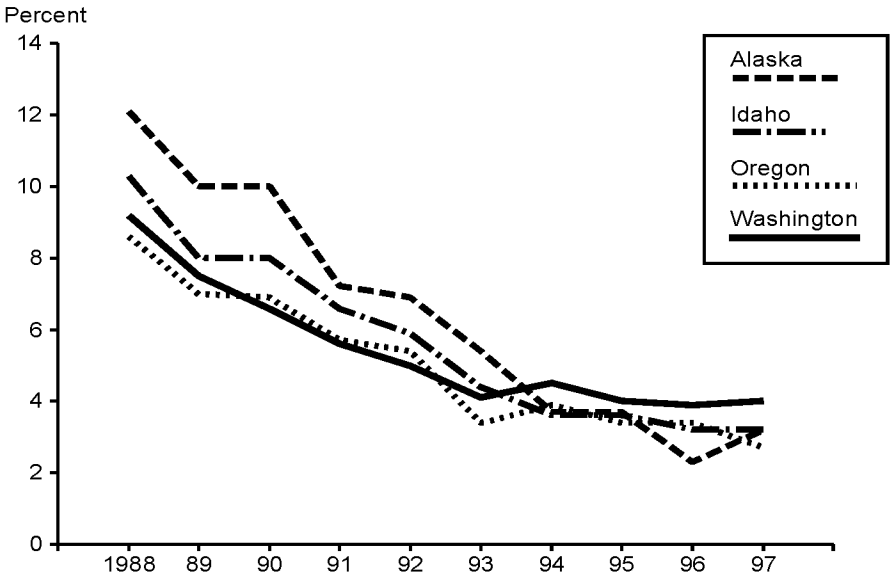


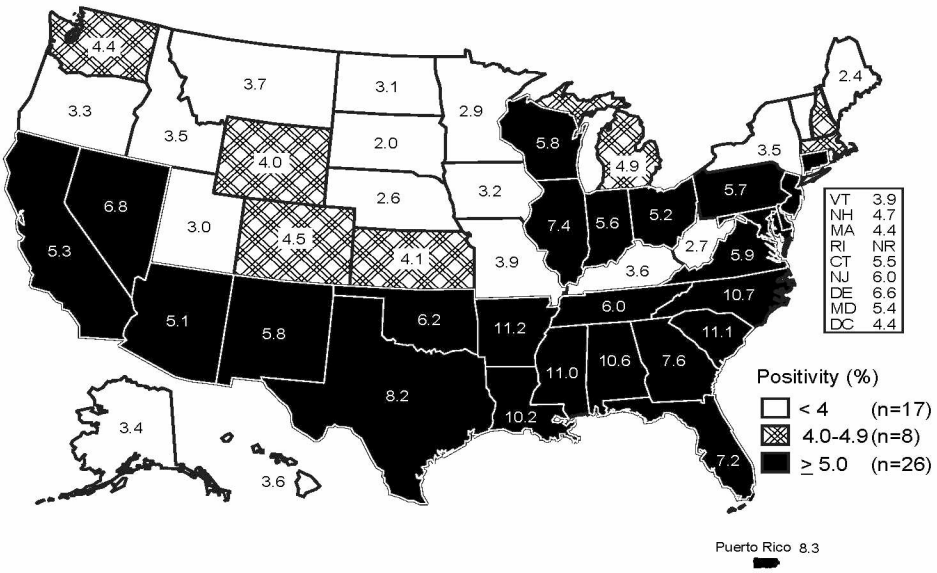
Figure 8. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by state: Region X, 1988–1997



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested.

SOURCE: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

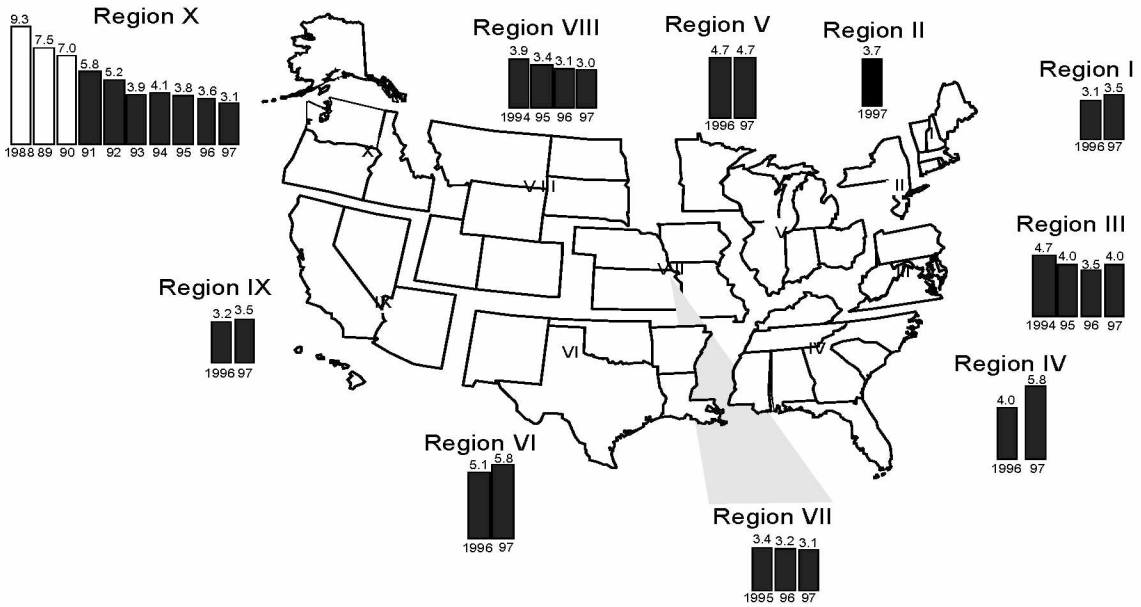
Figure 9. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 1997



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened from January-December 1997 except for: Rhode Island - no chlamydia positivity data reported (NR); Puerto Rico - chlamydia positivity data reported for August-December only; and North Carolina - chlamydia positivity data reported for January-April only.

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

Figure 10. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 1,000 women aged 15-44 years during 1997. See Appendix for definition of Health and Human Services (HHS) regions.

Gonorrhea

Infections due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, like those due to *Chlamydia trachomatis*, remain a major cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain in the United States. Epidemiologic studies provide strong evidence that gonococcal infections facilitate HIV transmission, and biological studies have begun to clarify the specific mechanisms through which this facilitation occurs[1]. Reporting of gonococcal infections has likely been biased towards reporting of infections in persons of minority race or ethnicity who attend public STD clinics.[2]

In 1997, there were several indications that annual decreases observed in preceding years may be leveling off.

- In 1997, 324,901 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States. Following the introduction of a national control program in the mid 1970s, the overall rate of gonorrhea has declined 74% since 1975. However, between 1996 and 1997 the rate decreased only slightly from 123.1 cases per 100,000 persons to 122.5 (Table 1 and Figure 11).
- In 1997, 32 states or outlying areas reported gonorrhea rates below the Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) national objective of 100 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 12 and Table 13). However, gonorrhea rates decreased between 1996 and 1997 in only 22 of 34 states reporting more than 1,000 cases in 1997, whereas rates in the previous year decreased in 32 of 35 states with more than 1,000 cases (Table 14).
- Three of the four regions (West, Midwest, and Northeast) exhibited much smaller decreases in their gonorrhea rates between 1996 and 1997 than in preceding years, and the 1997 gonorrhea rate in the South (187.9 per 100,000 persons) was slightly higher than the 1996 rate (187.6). The South continued to have a higher rate than other regions (Figure 13).
- In contrast to preceding years when consistent decreases occurred, the overall gonorrhea rate (229.1 per 100,000) for selected large cities (over 200,000 population) increased in 1997 (Figure 14). Fifty-one (80%) of the 64 cities had rates exceeding the HP2000 objective (Table 17).
- In 1997, the gonorrhea rate in women increased slightly, and the gonorrhea rate in men decreased slightly. Rates in men and women were above the HP2000 objective in 22 and 20 states, respectively (Figure 15, Tables 15 and 16).
- Relative to 1996, gonorrhea rates in 1997 decreased for non-Hispanic blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives, increased for Asian and Pacific Islanders, and were stable for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics (Figure 16 and Table 12B). The gonorrhea rate for non-Hispanic blacks was above the HP2000 objective (Figure 16, Table 12B), and decreased by only 2%, from 826.5 cases per 100,000 persons in 1996 to 807.9 in 1997 (Table 12B), but was about 31 times greater than the rate for non-Hispanic whites.

- Between 1996 and 1997, the gonorrhea rates for 15- to 19-year-olds decreased from 571.8 per 100,000 to 530.3 and for 20- to 24-year-old young adults increased from 523.8 to 543.7. The rates for the other age groups showed little change between 1995 and 1996. These results contrasted with decreases observed in earlier years. Among women, 15- to 19-year-olds had the highest rate, while among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate (Table 12B).
- Antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in the treatment of gonorrhea.[3] Overall, 33.4% of isolates collected in 1997 by the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, or both (Table 21). The percentage of GISP isolates that were penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (PPNG) declined from a peak of 11.0% in 1991 to 3.9% in 1997 (Figure 19). In contrast, the percentage of isolates with chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin increased from 1.8% in 1991 to 4.0% in 1997 (Figure 20). The prevalence of chromosomally mediated tetracycline resistance, 8.3% in 1997, has been relatively stable since 1989, except for a transient increase in 1995. However, the prevalence of isolates with chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline (CMRNG) increased from 3.0% in 1989 to 8.7% in 1997 (Figure 20).
- The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin, one of the currently recommended treatments for gonorrhea, has decreased from a high of 1.3% in 1994 to 0.5% in 1997. Resistance to ciprofloxacin was first identified in GISP in 1991 but remains rare (0.1%) in 1997 (Figure 21). Reduced susceptibility and resistance to ciprofloxacin correlate with reduced susceptibility and resistance to other fluoroquinolone antibiotics.
- The percentage of men with gonorrhea who have repeat infection within a one-year period, as measured by the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), decreased from 21.5% in 1992 to 17.1% in 1997 (Figure 22), approaching the HP2000 objective of 15%.
- The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) also reports the percentage of men with gonorrhea who have sex with men (MSM).[4] This proportion increased from 4.0% in 1988 to 10.7% in 1997 for the 27 clinics. Among the nine GISP clinics reporting most MSM cases, the percentage of cases that were in MSM in 1997 ranged from 10.6% to 64.0%, with an overall average of 25.0% (Figure 23).
- 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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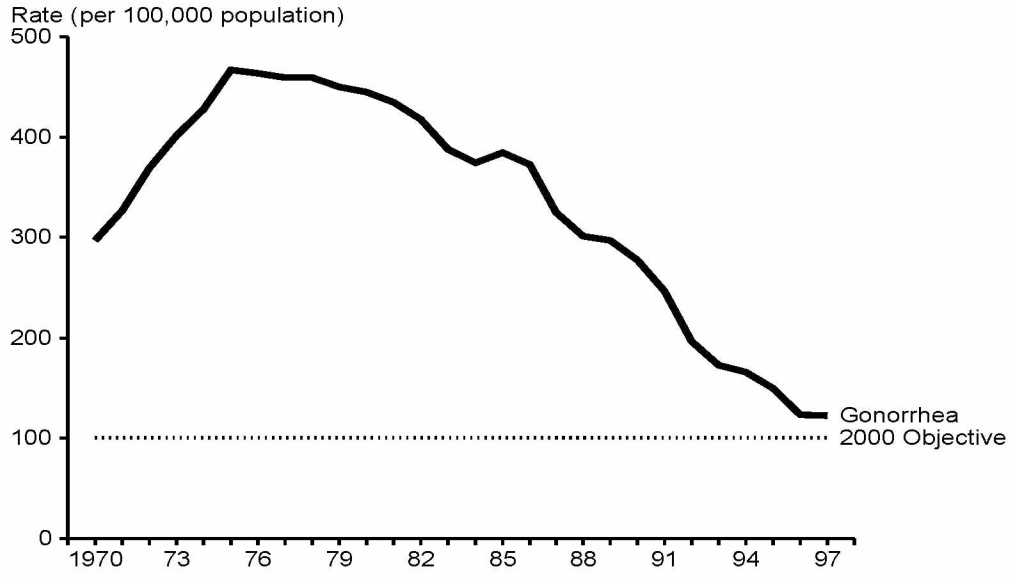
[1]Cohen MS, Hoffman IF, Royce RA, et al. Reduction of concentration of HIV-1 in semen after treatment of urethritis: implications for prevention of sexual transmission of HIV-1. *Lancet* 1997;349:1868-1873.

[2]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):386-393.

[3]Fox KK, Knapp JS, Holmes KK, Hook III EW, Judson FN, Thompson SE, Washington JA, Whitting WL. 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.*

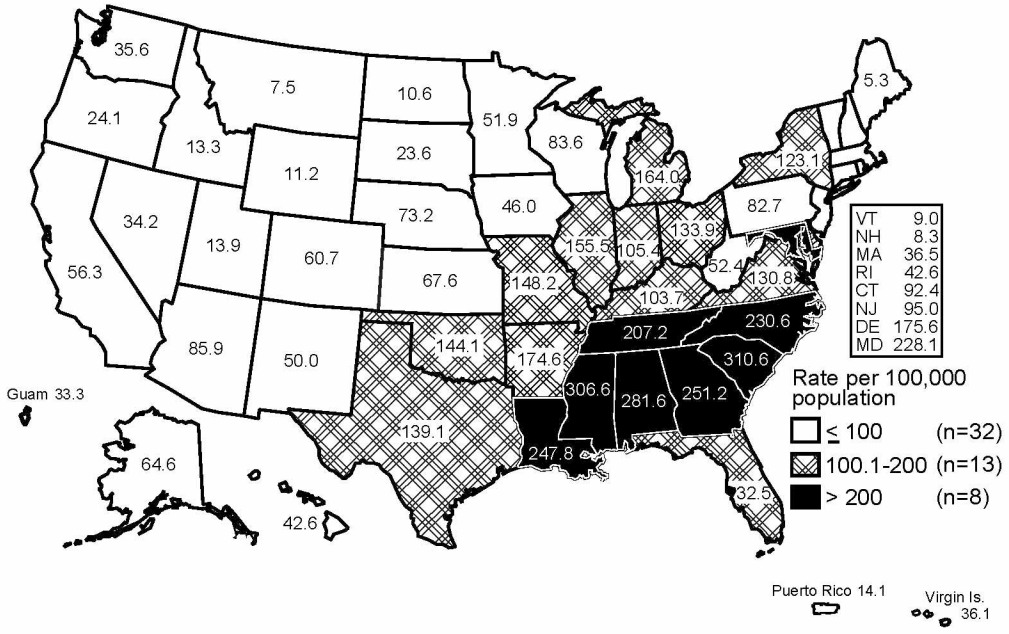
[4]CDC. Gonorrhea among men who have sex with men - selected sexually transmitted disease clinics, 1993-1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:889-92.

Figure 11. Gonorrhea — Reported rates: United States, 1970–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



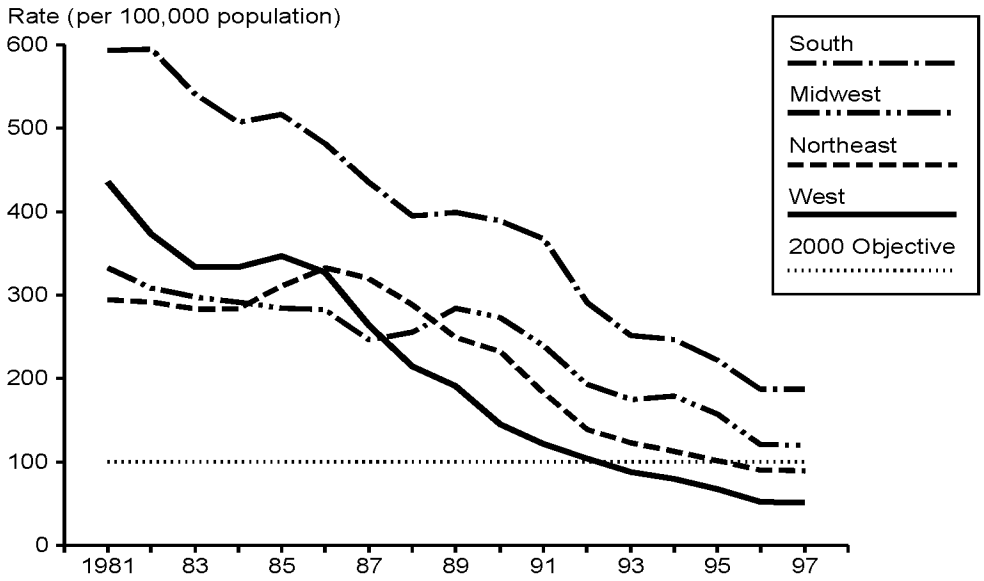
Note: Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994 (see Appendix).

Figure 12. Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



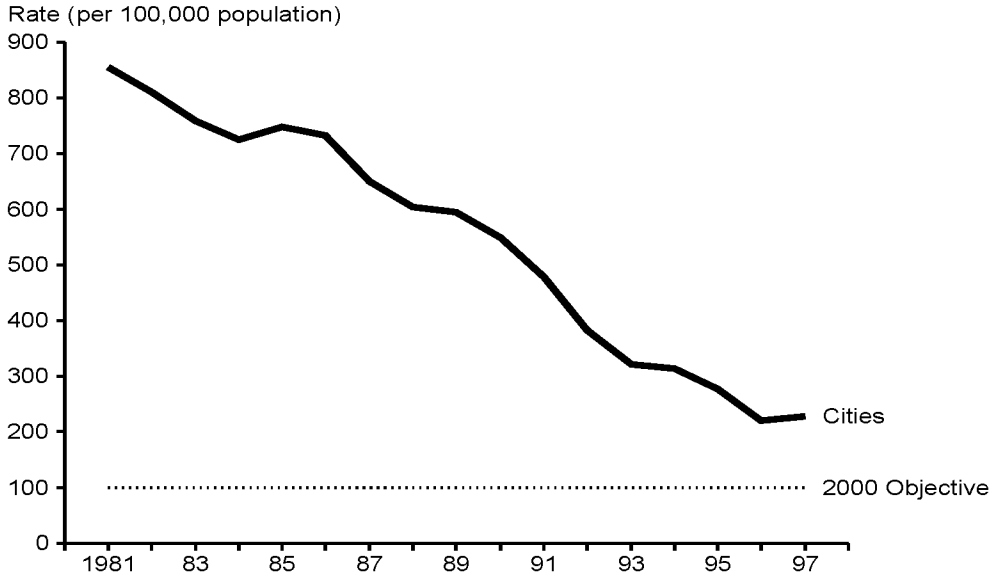
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 120.9 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 100 per 100,000 population.

Figure 13. Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



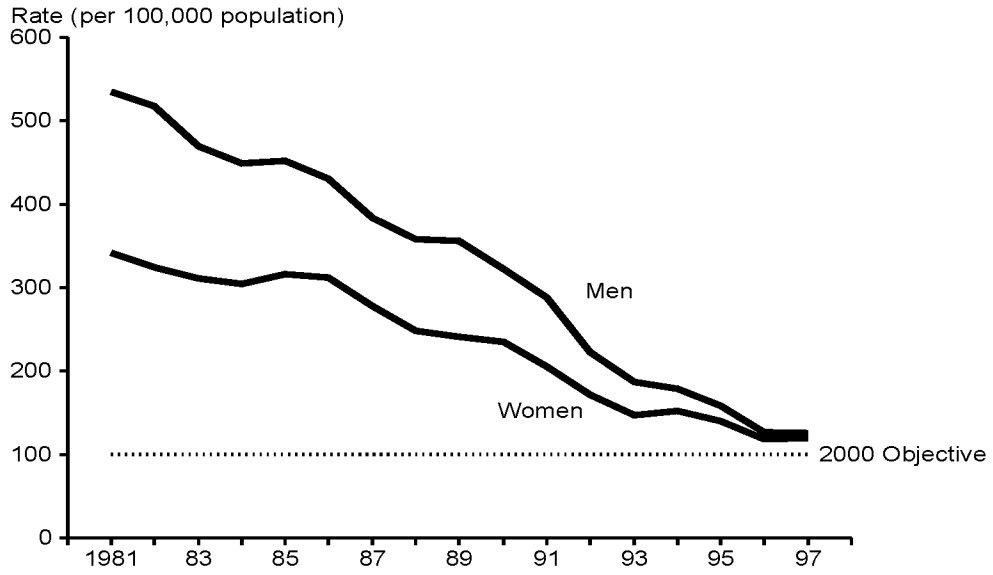
Note: Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994 (see Appendix).

Figure 14. Gonorrhea — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



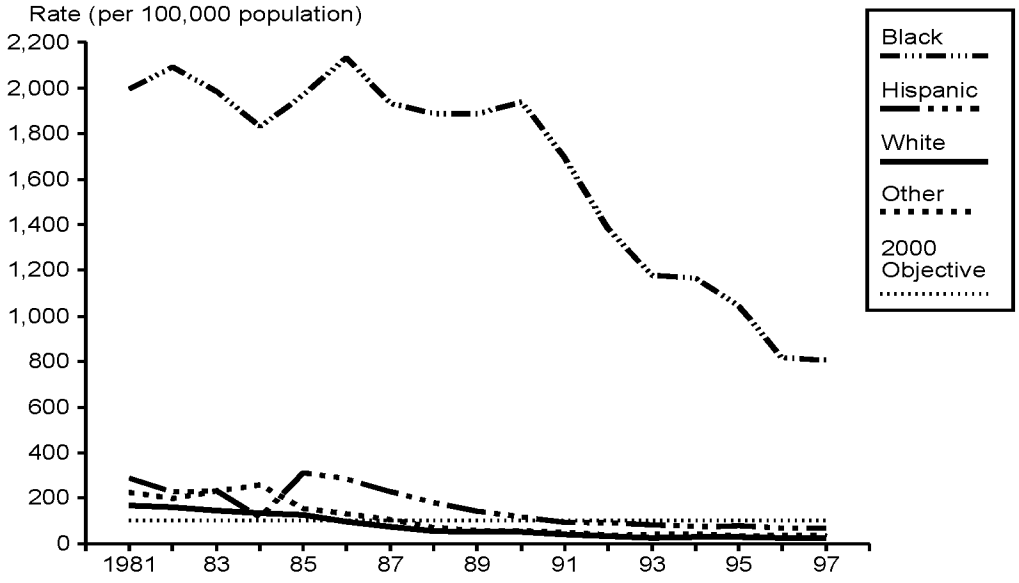
Note: Atlanta, GA did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994 (see Appendix).

Figure 15. Gonorrhea — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994 (see Appendix).

Figure 16. Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics in 1994 (see Appendix).

Figure 17. Gonorrhea — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1997

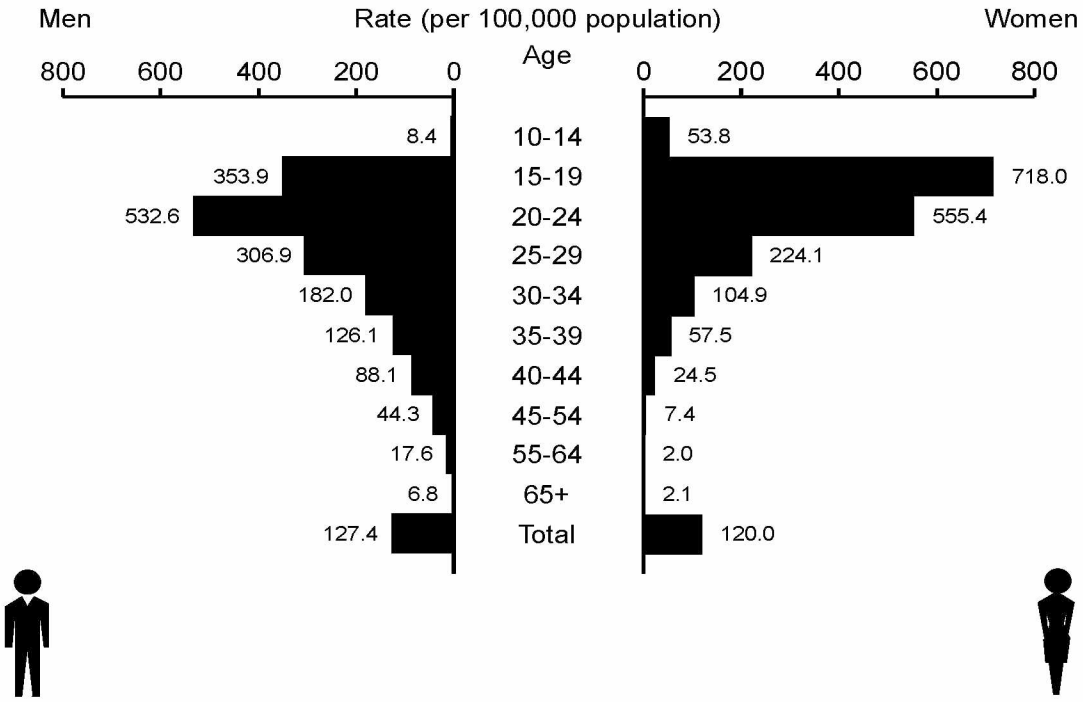


Figure 18. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 1997

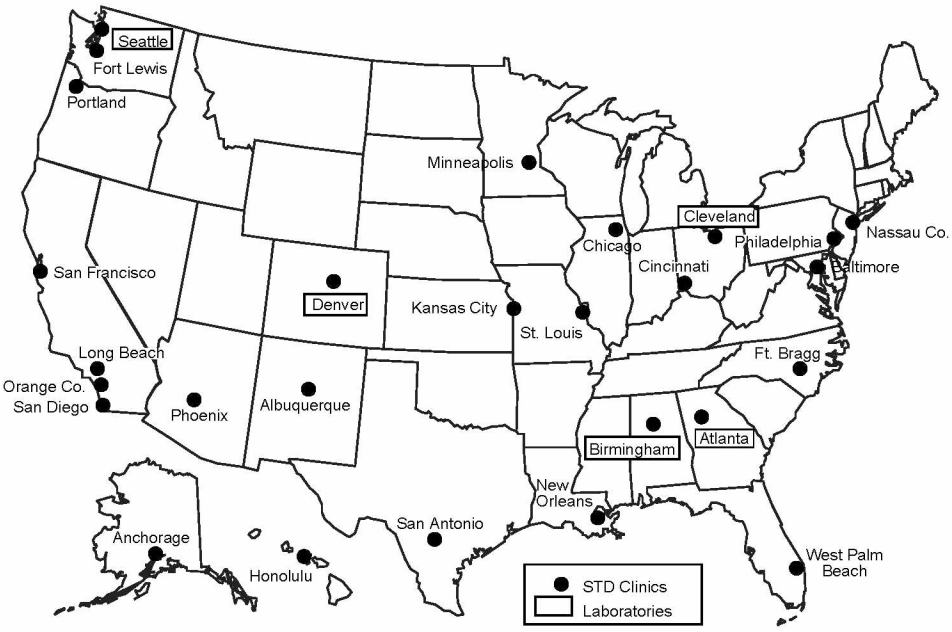
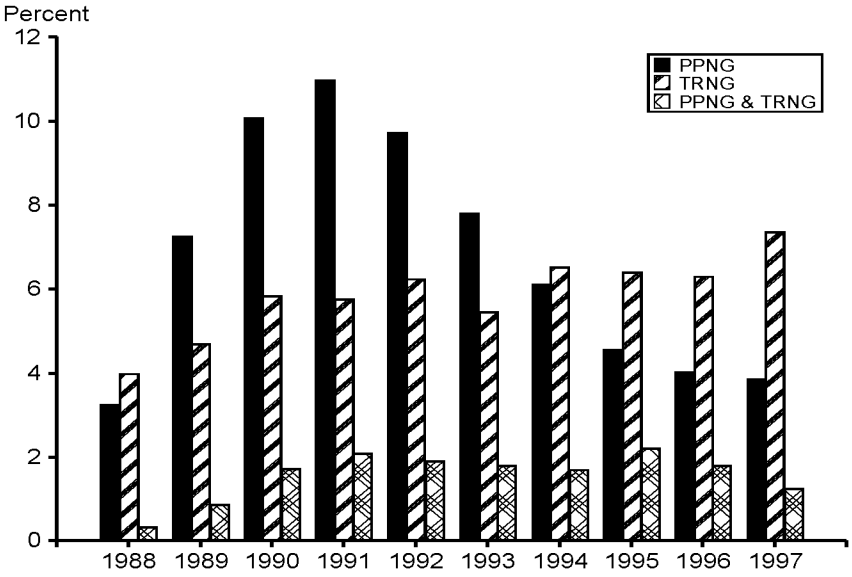
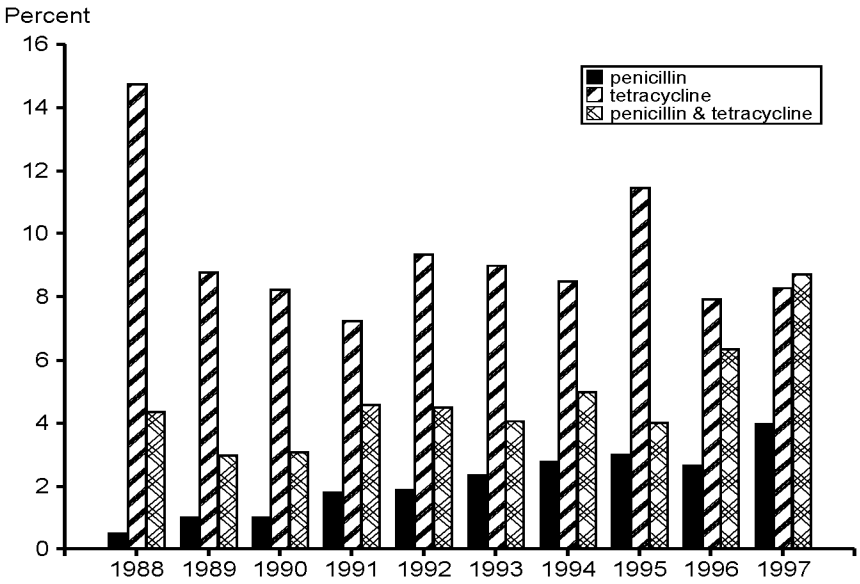


Figure 19. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Trends in plasmid-mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, 1988–1997



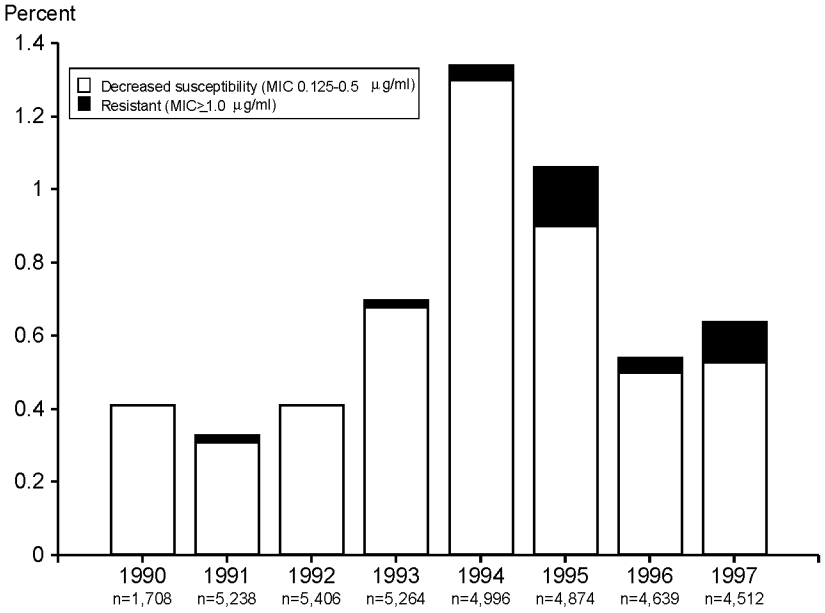
Note: "PPNG" (penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) and "TRNG" (tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*) refer to plasmid-mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, respectively.

Figure 20. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Trends in chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin and tetracycline, 1988–1997



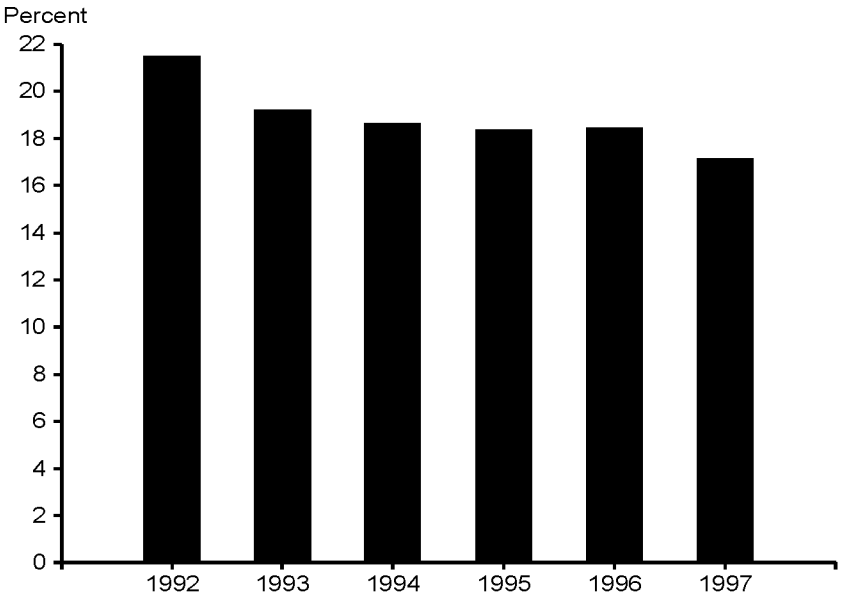
Note: Chromosomally mediated resistance to penicillin denotes a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of greater than or equal to 2 μg penicillin/mL and beta-lactamase negative; chromosomally mediated resistance to tetracycline corresponds to a MIC of greater than or equal to 2 μg tetracycline/mL without plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistance.

Figure 21. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Prevalence of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–1997



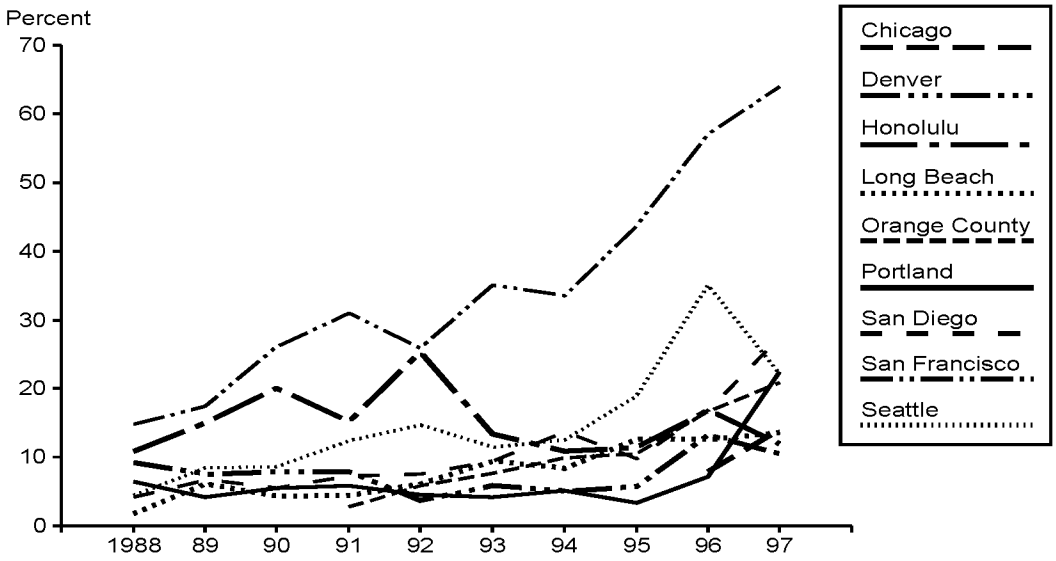
Note: Numbers of isolates with decreased susceptibility are given in the bars. There were nineteen (19) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996 and five in 1997. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Figure 22. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Proportion of men with gonorrhea who had a previous gonorrhea infection within the past year, 1992–1997



Note: GISP cases with no information on previous episodes of gonorrhea were excluded. Data on previous episodes of gonorrhea were first collected in 1992.

Figure 23. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men for STD clinics in nine cities, 1988–1997



Note: These nine clinics reported 89.5% (394/440) of GISP gonorrhea cases in men who have sex with men. Orange County first participated in GISP in 1991 and Chicago first participated in 1996.

Syphilis

From 1990 to 1997, the U.S. primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis rate declined 84 percent to its lowest level since reporting began in 1941. While the U.S. syphilis rate is low and the disease is geographically concentrated, a concerted effort could lead to its elimination in the United States. Collaboration with diverse organizations, public health professionals, the private medical community, and other partners working in STD and HIV will be essential in this effort.[1]

Despite the overall decline, syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in a small number of urban areas outside the South, particularly among African-Americans. 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 previous four years before pregnancy, may lead to infection of the fetus in over 70% of cases. For syphilis, as for other STDs, differential reporting of cases from public and private sectors may magnify the differences in reported rates by race and ethnicity.

- In 1997, 8,550 cases of P&S syphilis were reported to CDC. This is the lowest number of cases reported since 1959. Between 1996 and 1997, the incidence of P&S syphilis in the U.S. declined from 4.3 to 3.2 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 25, Table 1), which is now below the Healthy People 2000 (HP2000) national objective of 4.0 per 100,000 persons.
- Since 1990 the rate of early latent syphilis has exceeded the rate of P&S syphilis and has grown proportionately greater every year. There were approximately 0.8 reported cases of early latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in the five years preceding 1990 and 2 reported cases of early latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in 1997 (Table 1).
- Since the peak of late and late latent syphilis in 1993, the rate of late and late latent syphilis has exceeded the rate of P&S syphilis and has grown proportionately greater every year. 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 2.4 reported cases of late and late latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in 1997 (Table 1).
- In 1997, P&S syphilis rates in 41 states and 2 outlying areas were below the HP2000 national objective of 4 cases per 100,000 (Figure 26, Table 25). Fourteen states and 2 outlying areas reported 5 or fewer cases of P&S syphilis in 1997.
- In 1997, 2,324 (75%) of 3,115 counties in the U.S. reported no cases of P&S syphilis compared with 2,257 (72%) of counties in 1996. Of 791 counties reporting at least one case of P&S syphilis in 1997, 378 (48%) counties reported rates of 4 cases or fewer per 100,000 persons. Therefore, rates of P&S syphilis were above the HP2000 objective for 413 counties in 1997 (Figure 27). These counties (13% of the total number of counties in the U.S.) accounted for approximately 80% of the reported P&S syphilis cases.

- In 1997, the largest numbers of reported cases of P&S syphilis were found in 28 counties, and the three independent cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and the District of Columbia (Table 33). These 31 areas account for half of the total number of reported P&S syphilis cases.
- In 1997, the rates of P&S syphilis continued to decline for all regions of the U.S. However, the rate of 6.6 cases per 100,000 persons in the South remained above the HP2000 objective (Figure 28, Table 26). The P&S syphilis rates of the other 3 regions were below the HP2000 objective.
- The overall rate of P&S syphilis in selected large cities over 200,000 population declined from 7.6 cases per 100,000 persons in 1996 to 6.1 in 1997 (Figure 29, Table 30). However, rates exceeded the HP2000 objective in 31 (48%) of 64 large cities in the United States and outlying areas for which data were available (Table 29).
- During the period 1994 to 1997, the rates of P&S syphilis within racial and ethnic groups have generally declined (Figure 31, Table 24B). However, the 1997 rate for non-Hispanic blacks of 22.0 cases per 100,000 persons was 44 times greater than the rate for non-Hispanic whites (Figure 31, Table 24B).
- Between 1996 and 1997, the overall rate of congenital syphilis decreased from 32.9 to 26.9 cases per 100,000 live births (Figure 34, Table 38). However, compared with 1996, increases were observed in 1997 for 6 (Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, and Wisconsin) of 23 states reporting more than 5 cases (Table 40).
- In 1997, 7 states (Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Texas) had congenital syphilis rates that exceeded the HP2000 objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births (Table 39).
- The HP2000 congenital syphilis objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births was exceeded in 23 (36%) of the 64 selected cities with a population over 200,000 (Table 41). For 6 of these cities (Newark, Baltimore, Houston, Memphis, Birmingham, and Miami), the rate per 100,000 births was 5 to 15 times greater than the HP2000 objective.
- Additional information on syphilis and congenital syphilis can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles** section.

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[1]CDC. Primary and secondary syphilis--United States, 1997. *MMWR* 1998;24:493-497.

Figure 24. Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941–1997

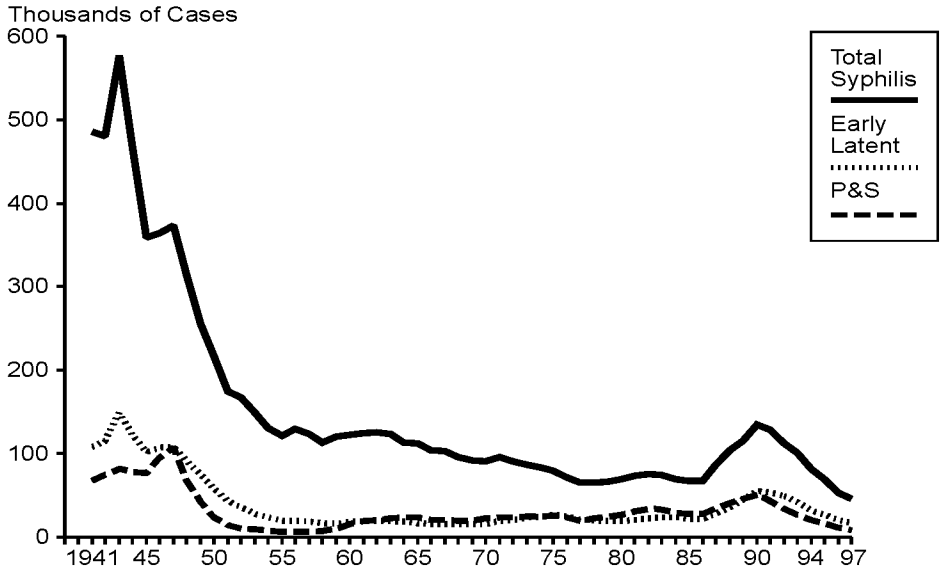


Figure 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates: United States, 1970–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

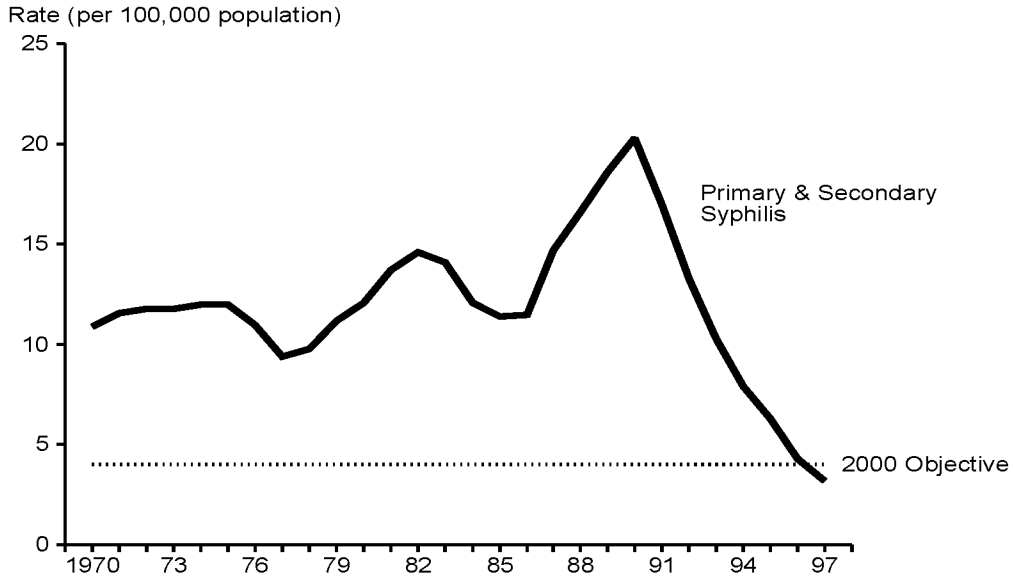
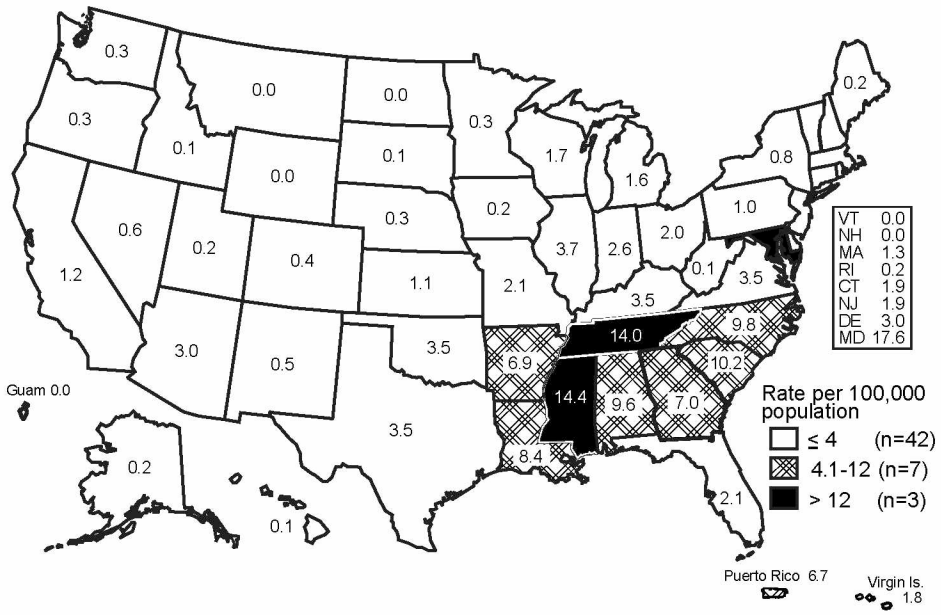


Figure 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 3.3 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population.

Figure 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2000 objective: United States, 1997

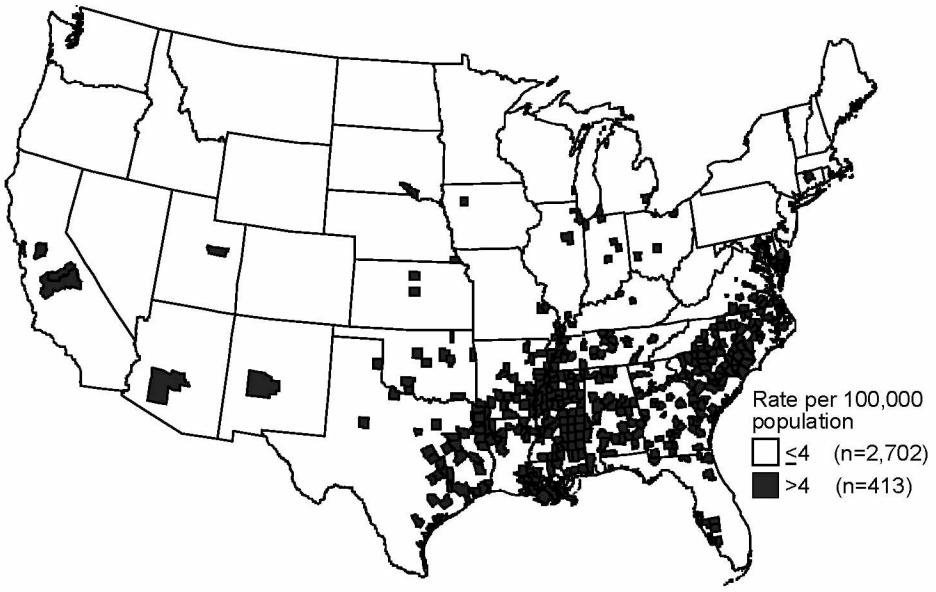


Figure 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

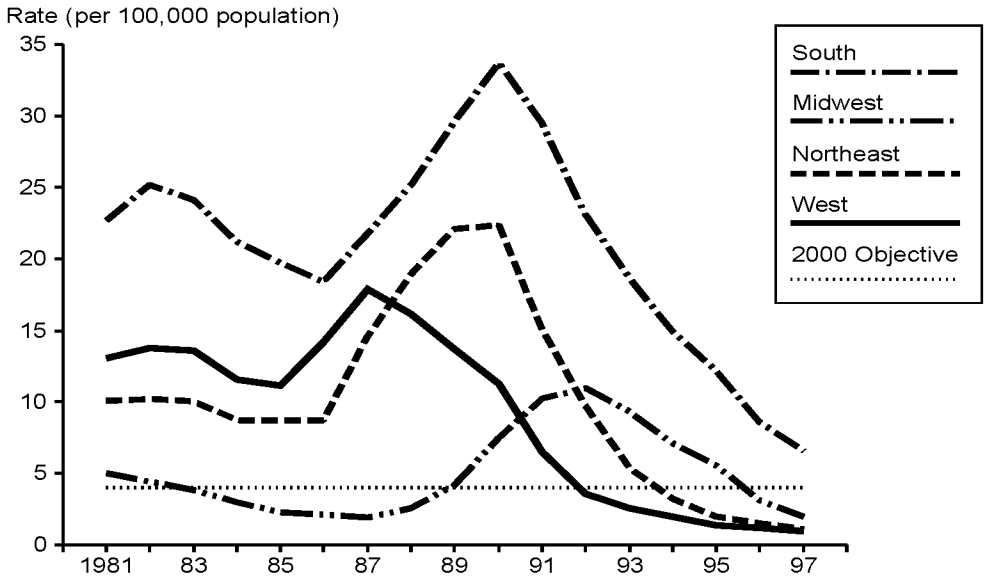


Figure 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates in selected U.S. cities of >200,000 population, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

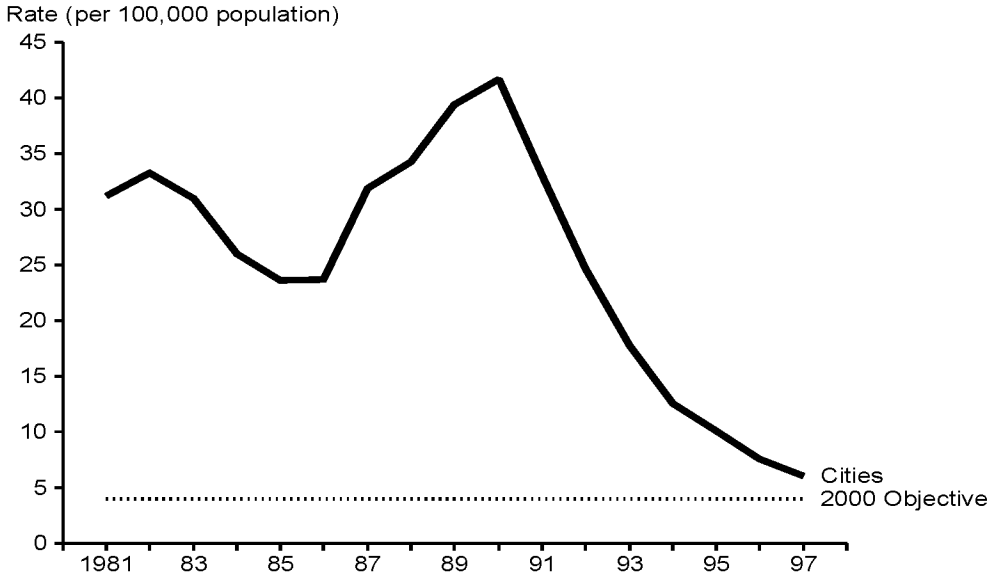


Figure 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective

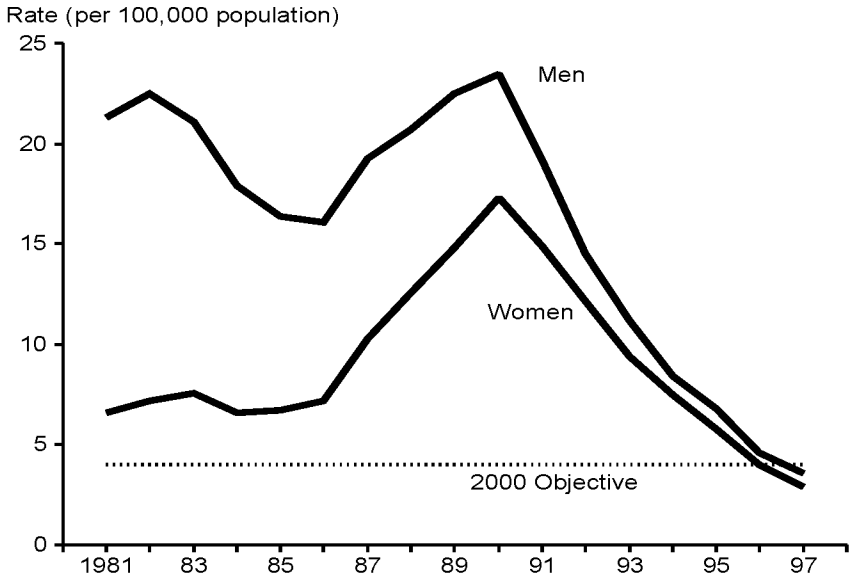
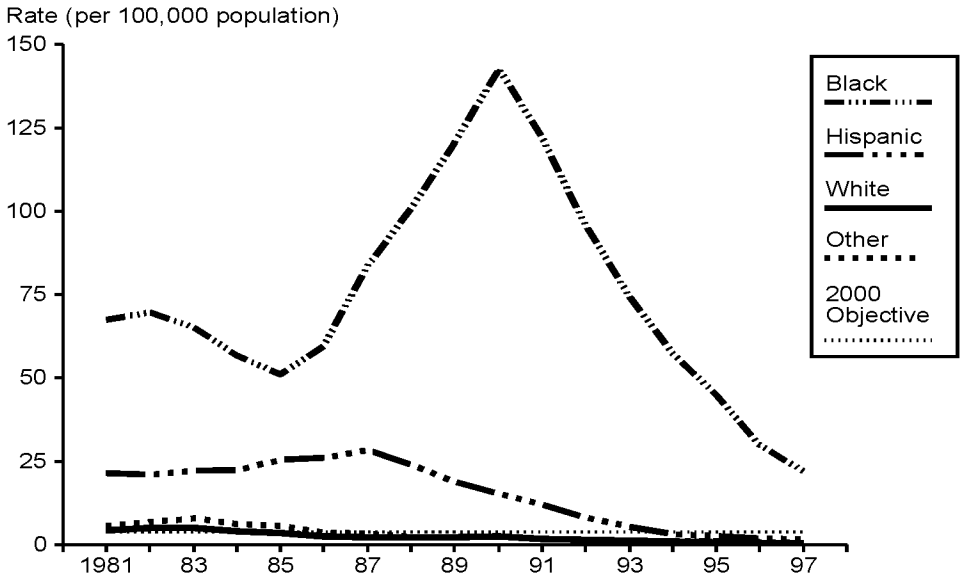


Figure 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaska Native populations.

Figure 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 1997

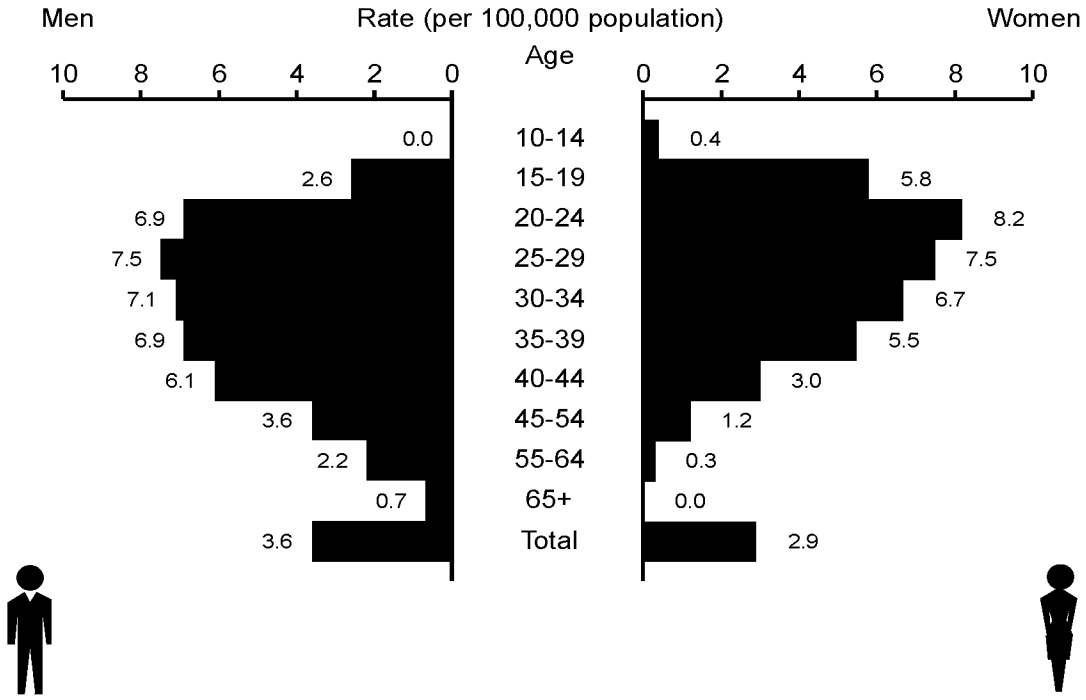
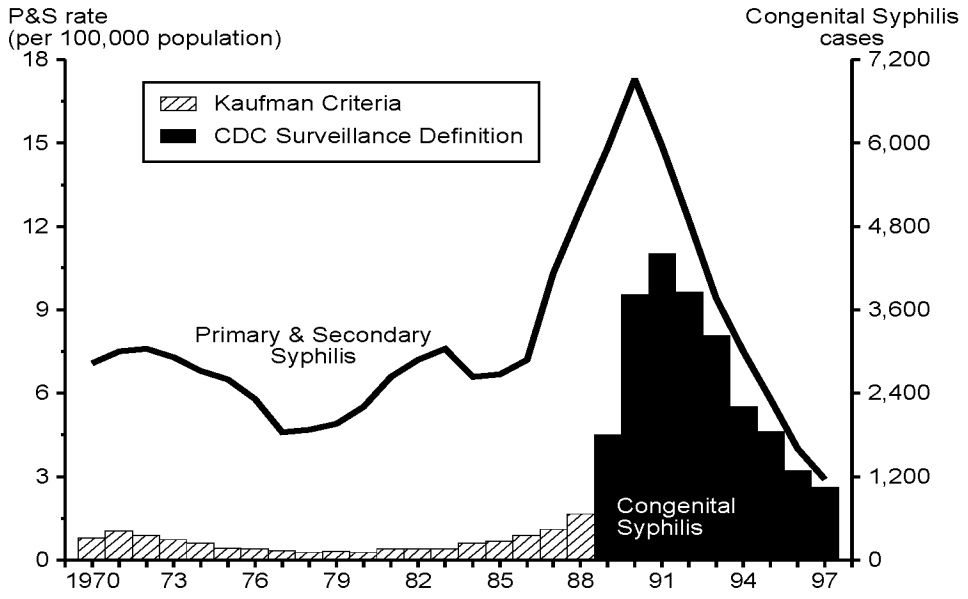
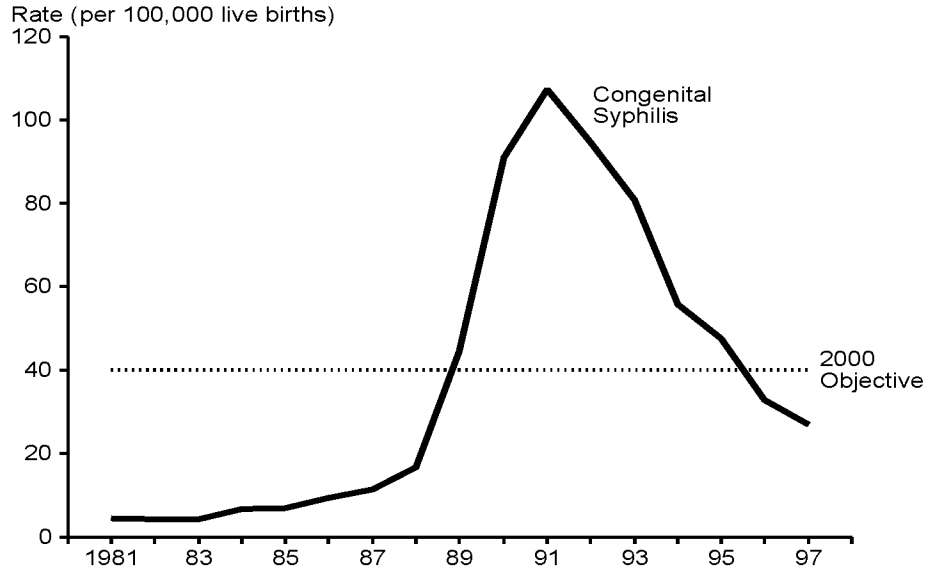


Figure 33. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–1997



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

Figure 34. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–1997 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 1997, a total of 243 cases of chancroid were reported from 19 states (Table 43). Four states (California, New York, South Carolina, and Texas) accounted for 85% of the 243 reported cases. Chancroid is difficult to culture and may be substantially underdiagnosed.[1]

Comprehensive surveillance data for non-gonococcal urethritis, genital herpes simplex virus (HSV), human papillomavirus, 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).

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, encompassing subjects from 12 to 39 years of age (Figure 37).[2]

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

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[1]Schulte JM, Martich FA, Schmid GP. Chancroid in the United States, 1981-1990: evidence for underreporting of cases. *MMWR* 1992;41(no. SS-3):57-61.

[2]Fleming DT, McQuillan GM, Johnson RE, Nahmias AJ, Aral SO, Lee FK, St. Louis ME. Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 in the United States, 1976 to 1994, *N Engl J Med* 1997; 337:1105-11.

Figure 35. Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–1997

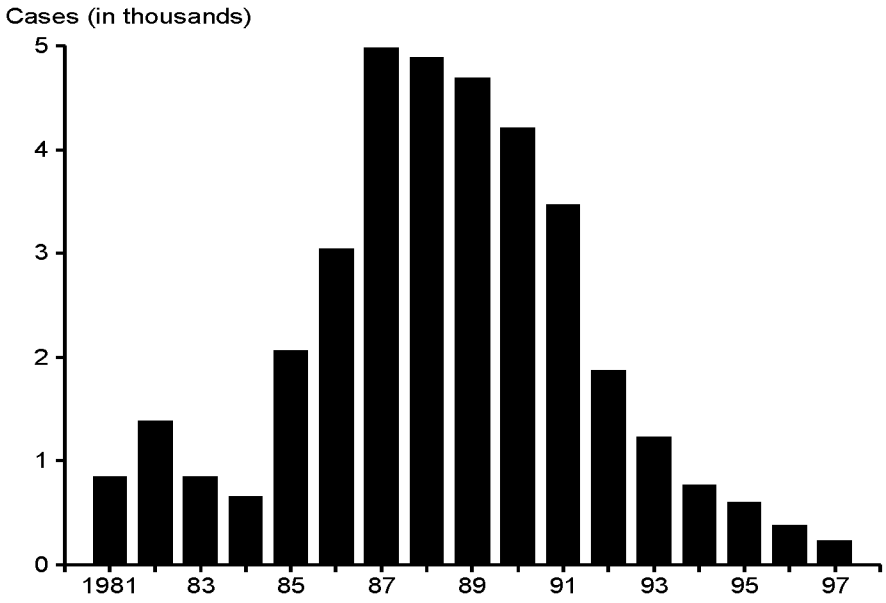
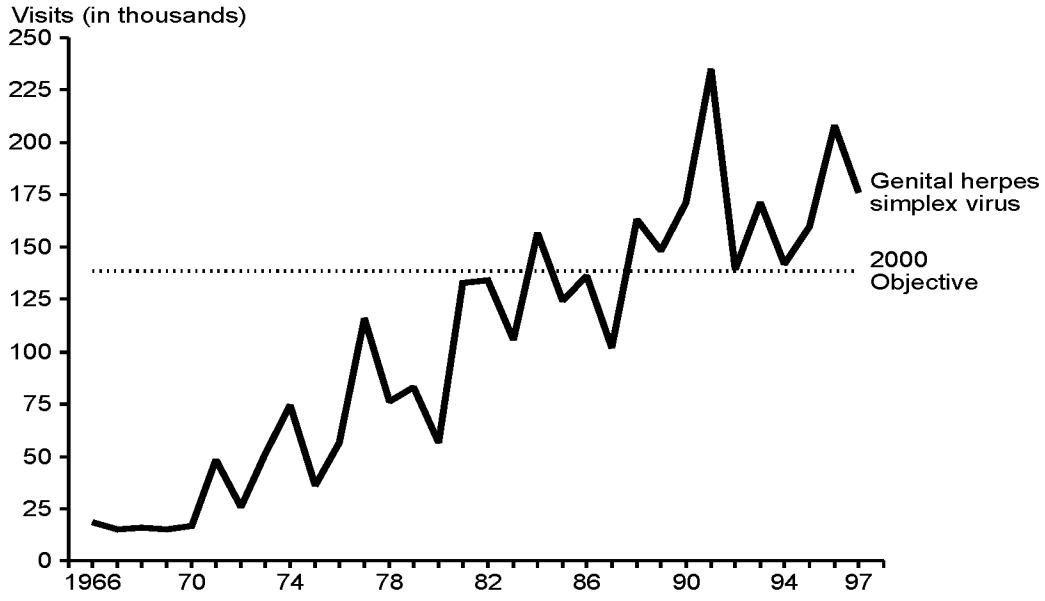


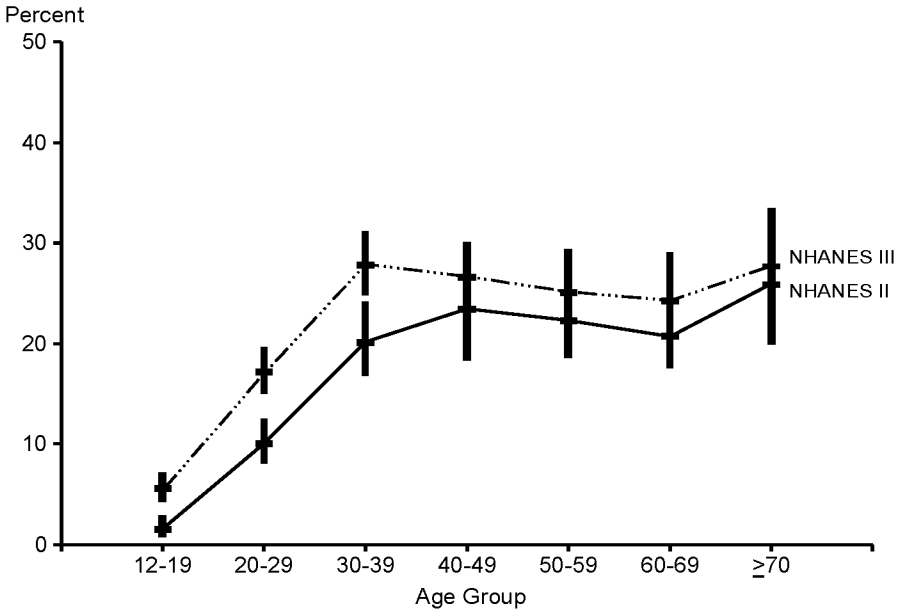
Figure 36. Genital herpes simplex virus infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: See Appendix.

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

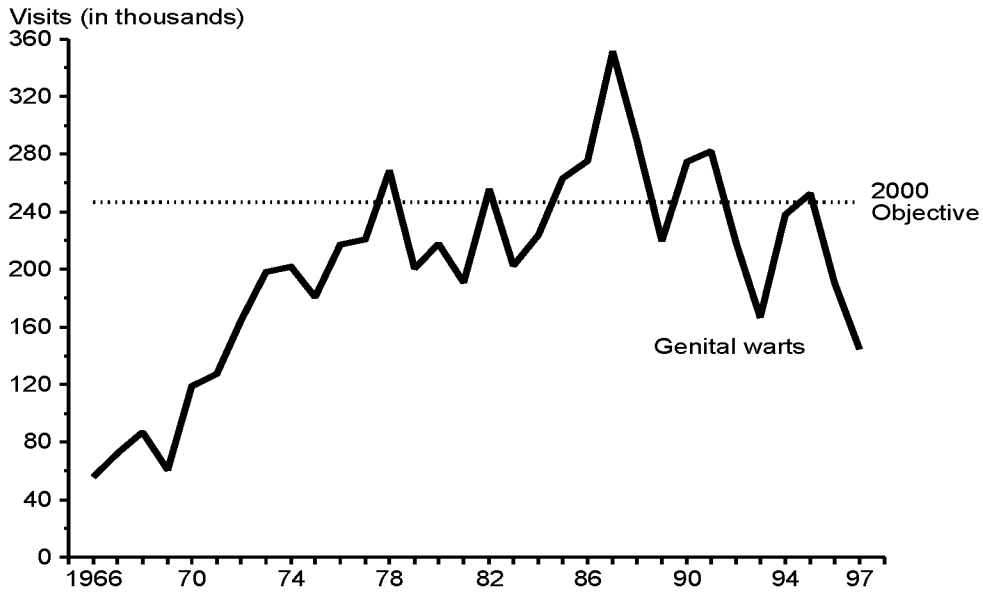
Figure 37. Genital herpes simplex virus type 2 — Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES* II (1976-1980) and NHANES III (1988-1994)



Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

*National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

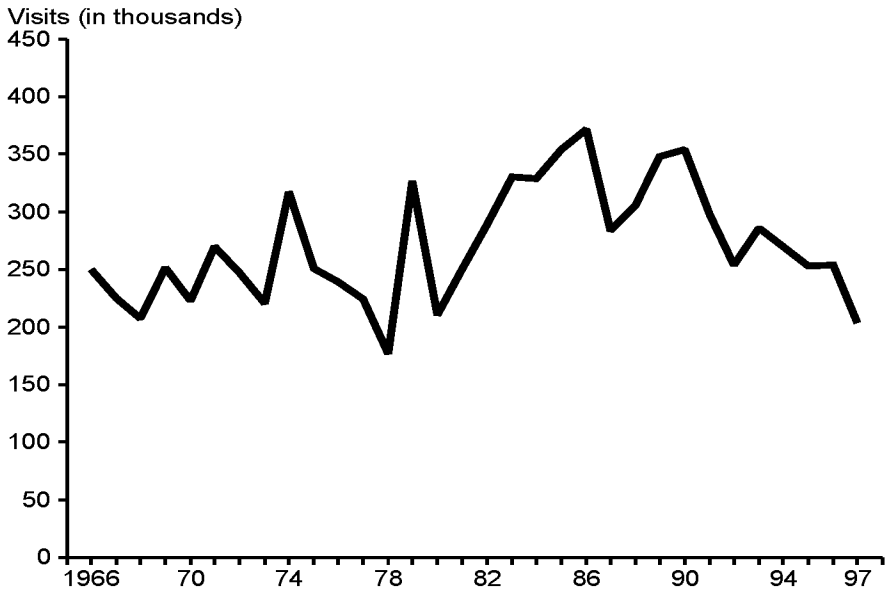
Figure 38. Human papillomavirus (genital warts) — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



Note: See Appendix.

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

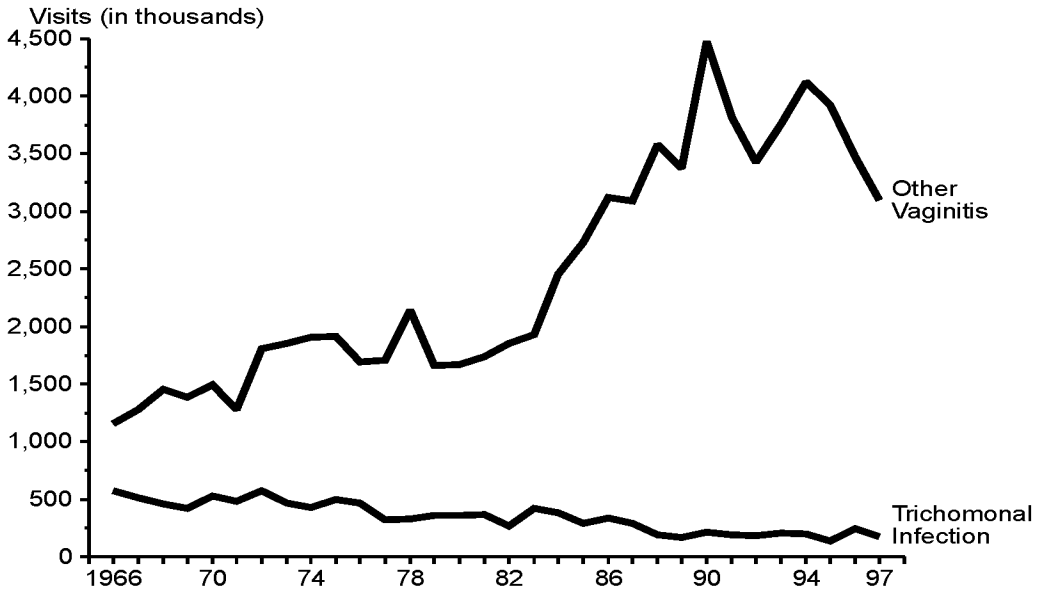
Figure 39. Nonspecific urethritis — Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966–1997



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, 1966–1997



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-AA) that highlight specific points made in the following 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, e.g., 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 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.

Infections with human papillomavirus (HPV) in women are a major concern because specific HPV subtypes (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, and 35) have been associated epidemiologically with cervical dysplasia and cervical cancer. HPV types 6 and 11 in child bearing women can cause laryngeal papillomatosis in infants.

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[9].

Observations

- Between 1996 and 1997, the reported rate of chlamydial infections in women increased from 317.8 per 100,000 population to 335.8 (Figure 6, Table 6). This increase most likely reflects an increase in screening rather than an increase in number of cases in women; even as reported cases have increased, prevalence among women screened in the U.S. has declined (see section on Chlamydia). Despite considerable under-reporting, it is important to note that chlamydia rates exceed gonorrhea rates in women in many states (Figures A and B, Tables 6 and 15).

- For gonorrhea, the Healthy People year 2000 objective is 100 cases per 100,000 persons. Gonorrhea rates for women alone exceeded this HP2000 objective in 20 states (Figure B, Table 15). The highest rates of gonorrhea for women were concentrated in the South.
- 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 15, Tables 15 and 16). Gonorrhea rates increased slightly for women from 118.8 cases per 100,000 population in 1996 to 119.3 in 1997; rates in men declined from 127.3 to 125.4 from 1996 to 1997. 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. However, trends in women are determined more by screening practices, similar to chlamydia.
- The Healthy People year 2000 objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 4.0 per 100,000 persons. Primary and secondary syphilis rates for women exceeded the HP2000 objective in 9 states and 1 outlying area (Figure C, Table 27). Three southern states (Maryland, Mississippi, and Tennessee) had rates for women that were at least 3 times greater than the HP2000 objective for primary and secondary syphilis (Table 27). For congenital syphilis, the Healthy People year 2000 objective is 40 per 100,000 live births. Six (Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas) of 7 states that exceeded the HP2000 objective were in the South (Figure D, Table 39).
- 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 75% to 26.9 in 1997 (Figure 34, Table 38). The rate of P&S syphilis in women peaked at 17.3 per 100,000 persons in 1990 and declined 83% to 2.9 in 1997 (Figures 30 and 33, Table 27).
- Although the 1997 rate of congenital syphilis was below the Healthy People 2000 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[10].
- 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 out-patient facilities during the 1990s. Trends in hospitalized PID have declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s (Figure F). However, 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 in-patient to out-patient) rather than true trends in disease[11].
- 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 (Figure E). Beginning in 1990, hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy began to decline. Data from outpatient care surveys suggest that nearly half of all ectopic pregnancies are treated on an outpatient basis[12]. The total number of ectopic pregnancies in the U.S. in 1992 was estimated to be 108,800 (or 19.7 cases per 1,000 pregnancies), the highest level in more than two decades[12].

- Initial visits to physicians' offices for PID declined from 1993 to 1995, increased in 1996, and again decreased in 1997 (Figure G). Among women 15 to 44 years of age, the estimated number of PID cases diagnosed in emergency departments was 336,000 in 1995 and 208,000 in 1996 (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, NCHS). These estimates have relative standard errors of 15% and 18% respectively.

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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.

[3]Westrom L, Joesoef R, Reynolds G, et al. Pelvic inflammatory disease and fertility: a cohort study of 1,844 women with laparoscopically verified disease and 657 control women with normal laparoscopy. *Sex Transm Dis* 1992;19:185-92.

[4]Hook EW III, Handsfield HH. Gonococcal infections in the adult. In: Holmes KK, Mardh PA, Sparling PF, et al, eds. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 2nd edition. New York City: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1990:149-65.

[5]Stamm WE, Holmes KK. *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in the adult. In: Holmes KK, Mardh PA, Sparling PF, et al, eds. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 2nd edition. New York City: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1990:181-93.

[6]Zimmerman HL, Potterat JJ, Dukes RL, et al. Epidemiologic differences between chlamydia and gonorrhea. *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1338-42.

[7]Hillis SD, Joesoef R, Marchbanks PA, et al. Delayed care of pelvic inflammatory disease as a risk factor for impaired fertility. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1993;168:1503-9.

[8]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.

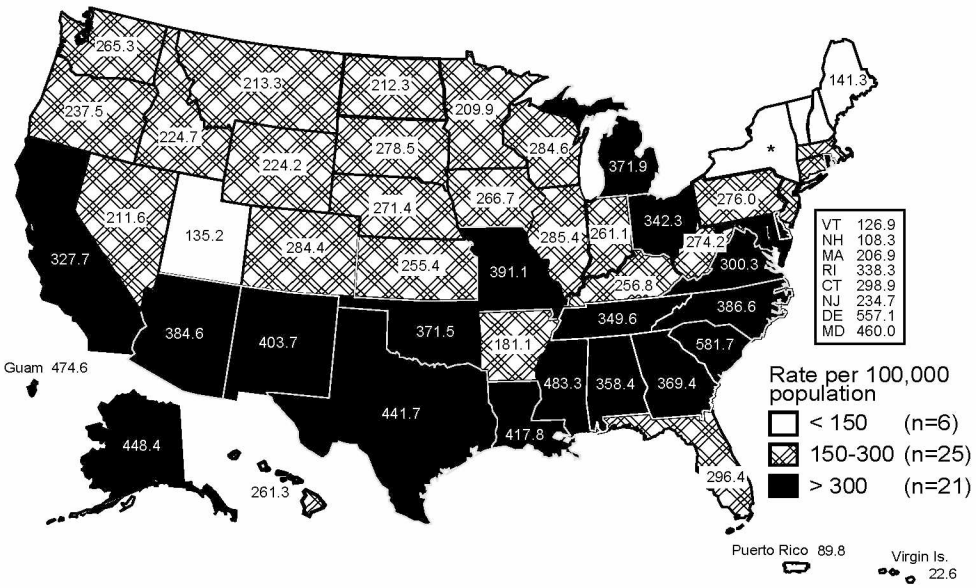
[9]CDC. Guidelines for prevention and control of congenital syphilis. *MMWR* 1988;37(No.S-1).

[10]Division of STD/HIV Prevention. Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Objectives. Progress Review: Sexually Transmitted Diseases, October 26, 1994.

[11]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.

[12]CDC. Ectopic pregnancy--United States, 1990-1992. *MMWR* 1995;44:46-8.

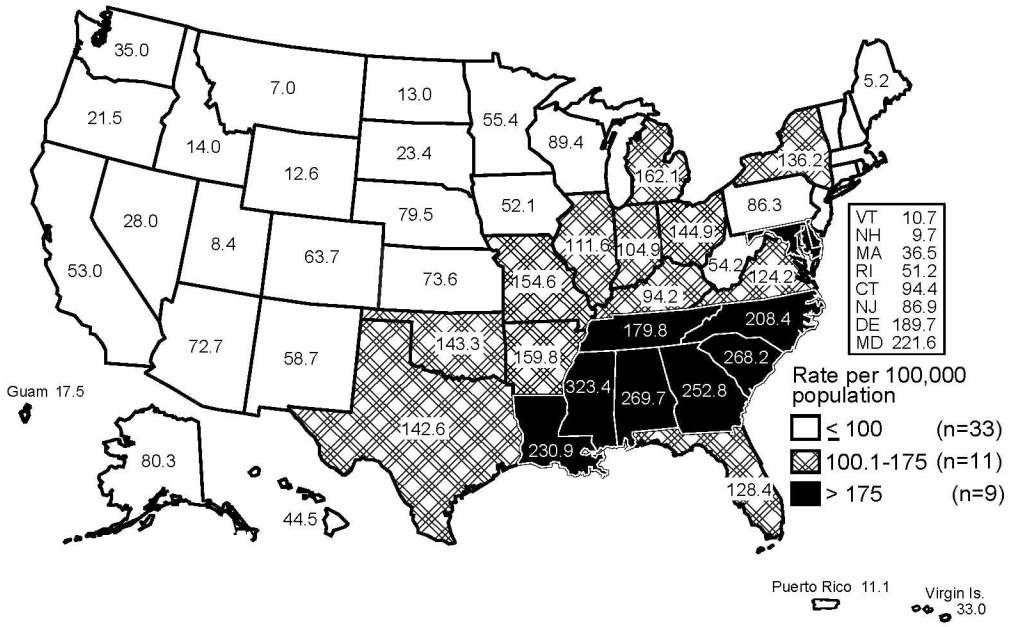
Figure A. Chlamydia — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



*The New York City rate was 659.1 per 100,000 population. No cases were reported outside of New York City.

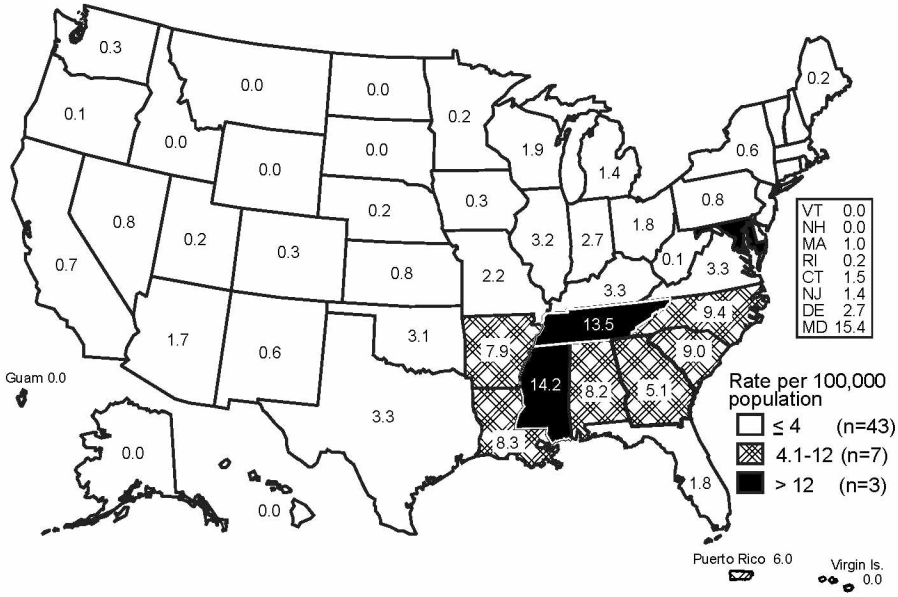
Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 332.1 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting see the Appendix.

Figure B. Gonorrhea — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



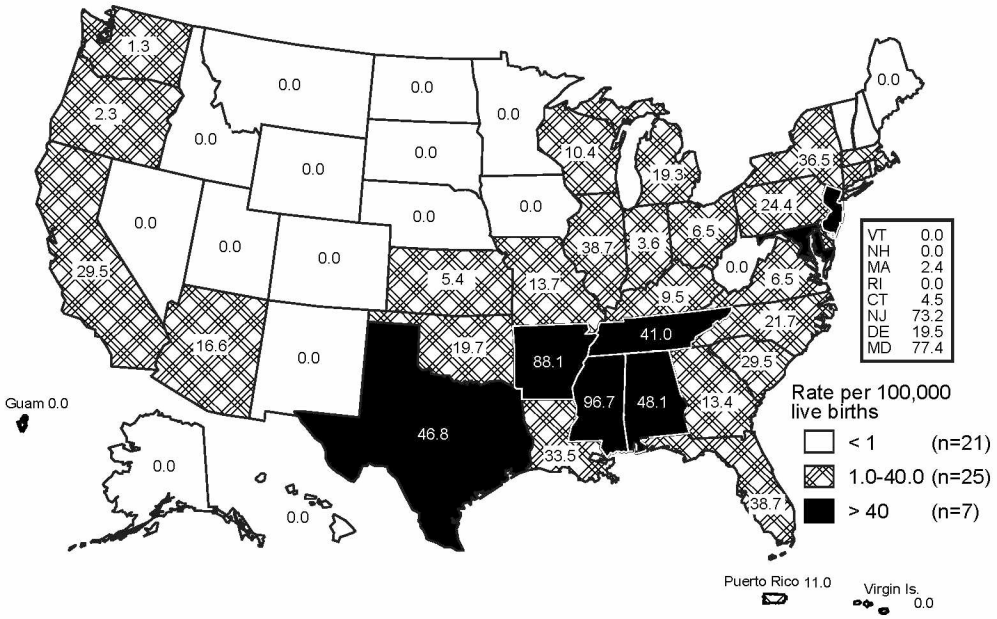
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 117.7 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 175 per 100,000 population for women aged 15-44.

Figure C. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



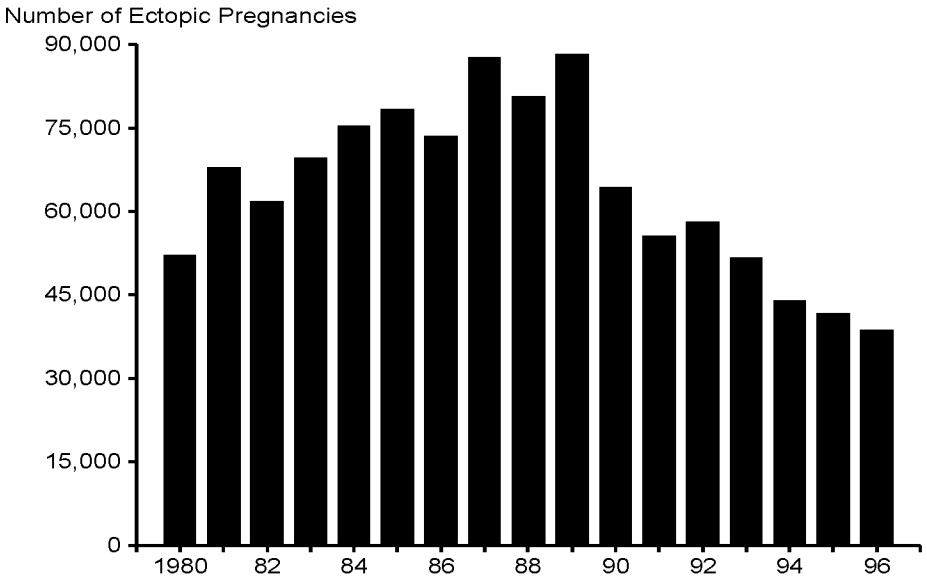
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for women in the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.9 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 4.0 per 100,000 population.

Figure D. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 1997



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 26.6 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People year 2000 objective is 40.0 per 100,000 live births.

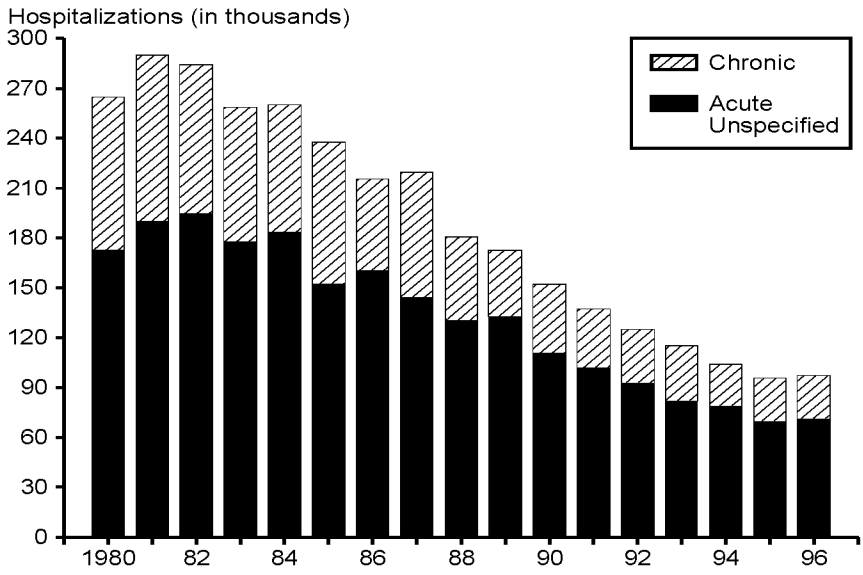
Figure E. Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1996



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 12%.

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

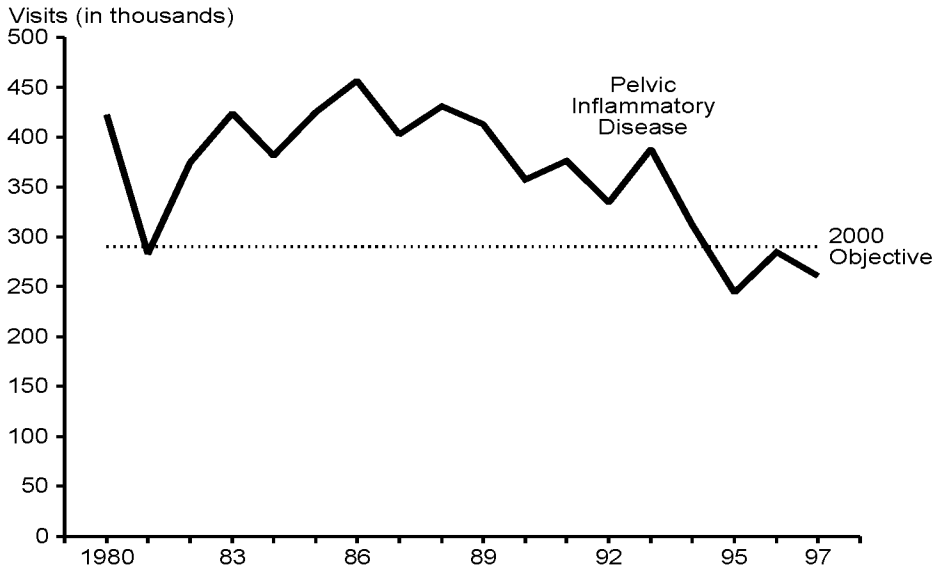
Figure F. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1996



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 G. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1997 and the Healthy People year 2000 objective



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, e.g., *Chlamydia trachomatis*, adolescent women may have a physiologically increased susceptibility to infection due to increased cervical ectopy and lack of immunity. 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[1,2,3]. 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]. The Chlamydia Regional Projects that perform large-scale screening 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[5] (Figure H).
- Among women, 15- to 19-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea in 1997 (Figure J, Table 12B), and 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis (Figure L, Table 24B). Among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea and third highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis (Figures K and M, Tables 12B and 24B).
- Rates of gonorrhea among male adolescents steadily decreased during the 4 year period 1994-97 (Table 12B). In the 10- to 14-year-old group, the rate for males decreased from 15.9 per 100,000 in 1994 to 8.4 in 1997, a decrease of 47%. In the 15- to 19-year-old group, the rate declined from 585.2 in 1994 to 353.9 in 1997, a 40% decrease. Among young adult men in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea increased slightly between 1996 and 1997 (523.7 and 532.6, respectively); however, relative to the 1994 rate of 739.1, the 1997 rate declined 28%.
- Rates of gonorrhea among female adolescents also decreased over the 4 year period 1994-97 (Table 12B). In the 10- to 14-year-old group, the rate for females decreased from 82.3 per 100,000 in 1994 to 53.8 in 1997, a decrease of 35%. In the 15- to 19-year-old group, the rate declined from 890.2 in 1994 to 718.0 in 1997, a 19% decrease. Among young adult women in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea increased from

524.0 in 1996 to 555.4 in 1997; however, relative to the 1994 rate of 650.4, the 1997 rate declined 15%.

- In 1997, the highest age-specific gonorrhea rates among women and the second highest rates among men were in the 15- to 19-year-old group (Figure 17).
- Except for American Indians/Alaska Natives and Hispanics, gonorrhea rates increased among young adults between 1996 and 1997, and for adolescents in Asian and Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives (Table 12B).
- 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 102 sites throughout the country, is a residential occupational training program for urban and rural disadvantaged youth aged 16-24 years. Among women entering the Job Corps in 1997, based on their place of residence just before program entry, state-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 4.0% to 18.1% (Figure I). Chlamydial infection is widespread geographically and highly prevalent among these economically disadvantaged young women.

---

[1]CDC. Premarital sexual experience among adolescent women--United States, 1970-1988. *MMWR* 1991;39:929-32.

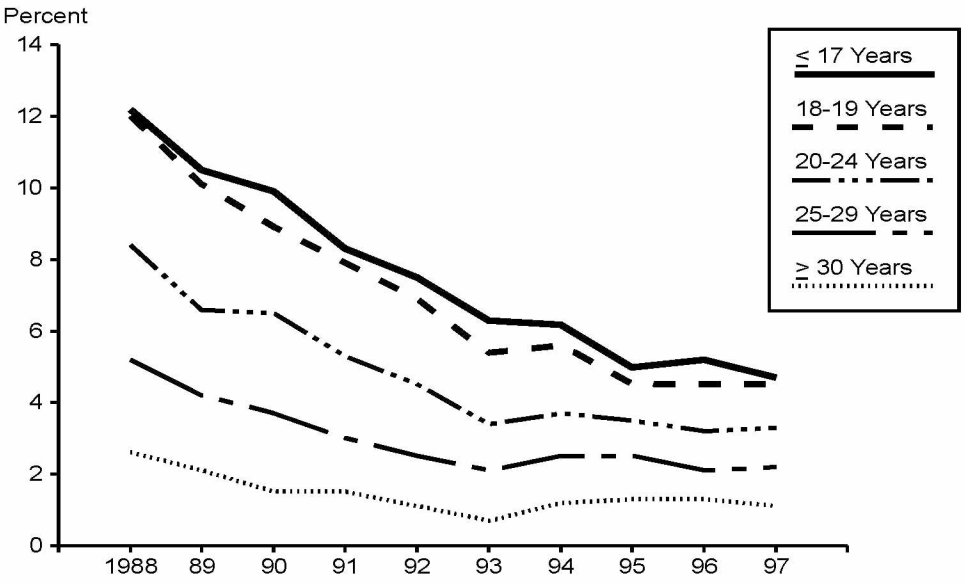
[2]CDC. Pregnancy, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Related Risk Behaviors Among U.S. Adolescents. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1994. Adolescent Health: State of the Nation monograph series, No. 2. CDC Publication No. 099-4630.

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

[4]CDC. 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.

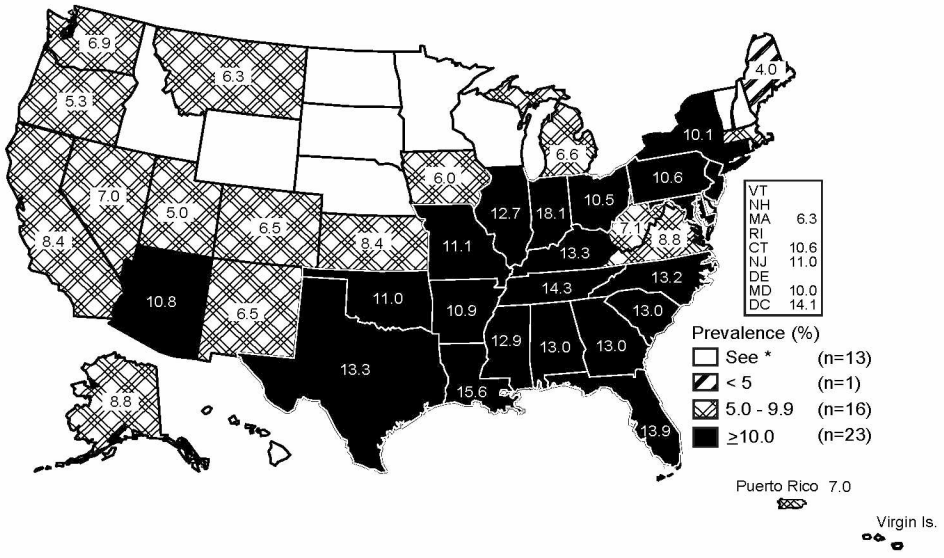
Figure H. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–1997



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested.

SOURCE: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington)

Figure I. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the U.S. Job Corps by state of residence, 1997



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Job Corps were screened for chlamydia in 1997.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the U.S. Job Corps was 10.4%. The Healthy People year 2000 objective for chlamydia prevalence among women under 25 years of age is 5.0%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure J. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1997

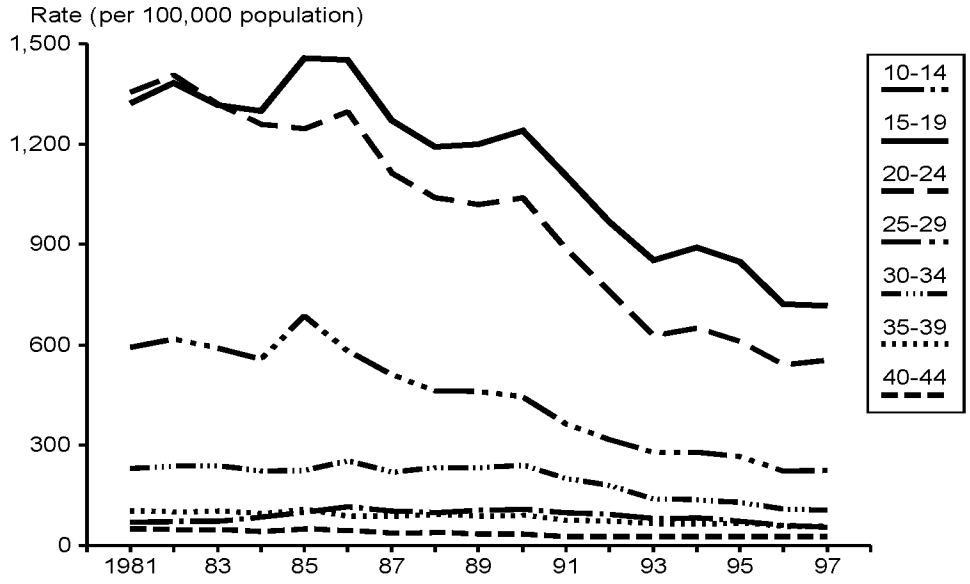


Figure K. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1997

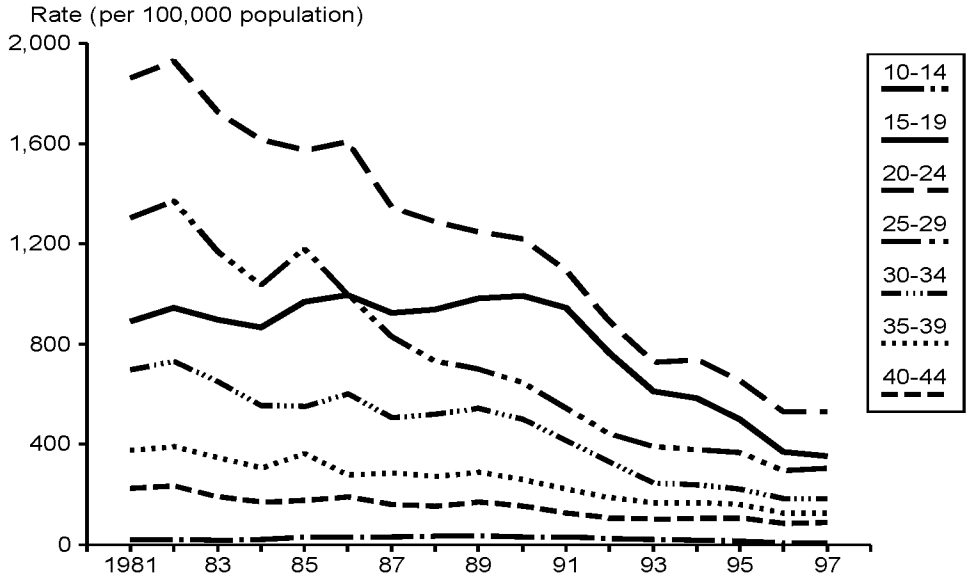


Figure L. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1997

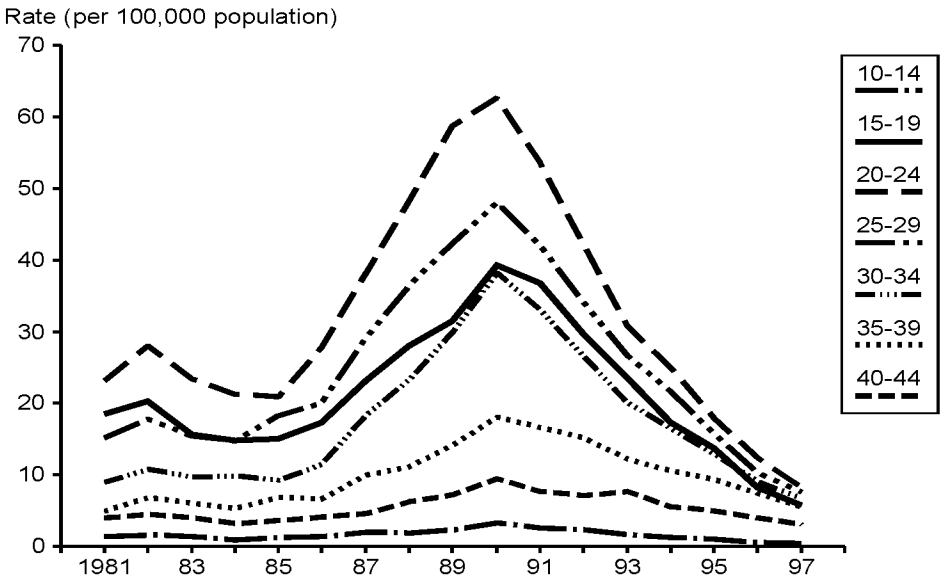
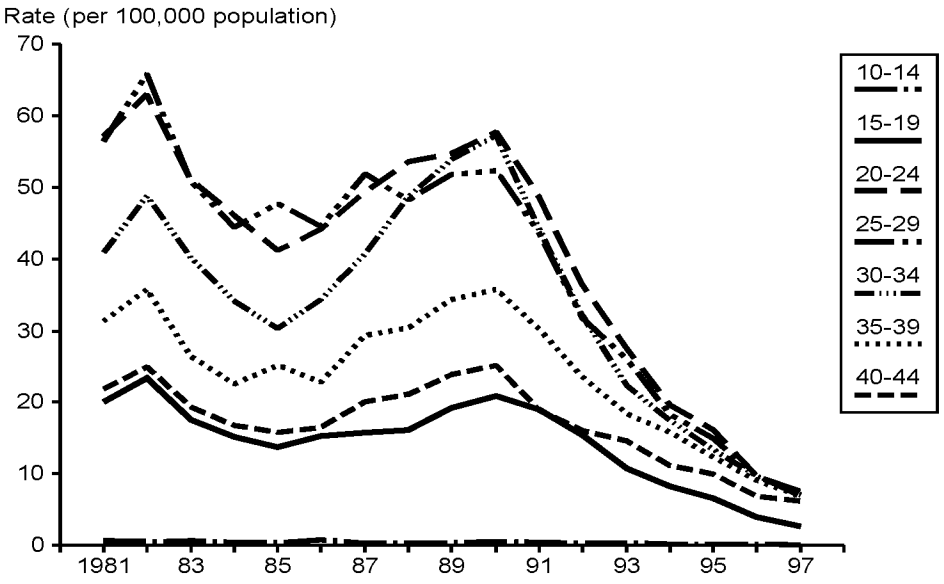


Figure M. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–1997



STDs in Minorities

Public Health Impact

Surveillance data show high rates of STDs for some minority racial or ethnic groups when compared with rates for 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 (e.g., 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 rates among minorities (Figure N).
- In 1997, African-Americans accounted for about 77% of total reported cases of gonorrhea (Table 12A). The overall gonorrhea rates in 1997 were 807.9 cases per 100,000 population for African-Americans and 69.4 for Hispanics compared with 26.0 for non-Hispanic whites (Figure 16, Table 12B). Compared with 1996, 1997 rates decreased for African-Americans and American Indians/Alaska Natives, increased for Asian/Pacific Islanders, and were similar for whites and Hispanics.
- Gonorrhea rates are high for African-American adolescents and young adults. In 1997, black females aged 15 to 19 years had a gonorrhea rate of 3,561.3 cases per 100,000 population. Black men in this age group had a gonorrhea rate of 2,115.4. These rates were on average about 24 times higher than those of 15- to 19-year-old white adolescents (Table 12B). Among 20- to 24-year-olds in 1997, the gonorrhea rate among blacks was almost 28 times greater than that of whites (3,110.8 vs. 112.2, respectively) (Table 12B).
- Despite declines in gonorrhea rates for most age and race/ethnic groups during the 1980s, African-American adolescents did not show declining trends in rates until 1991 (black women) and 1992 (black men). Between 1996 and 1997, gonorrhea rates declined 6.1% for black females aged 15 to 19 years and 10.3% for black males in this age group (Table 12B, Figures O and P).
- 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 1997, African-Americans accounted for about 82% of all reported cases of P&S syphilis (Table 24A). Although the rate for African-Americans declined from 30.2 cases per 100,000 population in 1996 to 22.0 in 1997, the latter rate was 44-fold greater than the non-Hispanic white rate of 0.5 per 100,000 population. Between 1996 and 1997, primary and secondary syphilis rates for black females aged 15 to 19 years declined by 34.4%, and for black males in this age group, by 40.4% (Figures Q and R, Table 24B). Similarly, the P&S rates declined about 30% between 1996 and 1997 among young black adults aged 20 to 24 years. The 1997 rate of P&S syphilis in Hispanics was 1.6 (Figure 31, Table 24B).

- In 1997, the rate of congenital syphilis in African-Americans was 113.5 per 100,000 live births and 34.6 in Hispanics compared with 3.3 in whites (Figure S). Compared with 1996, this represented a 20% decrease for blacks and a 14% decrease for Hispanics.

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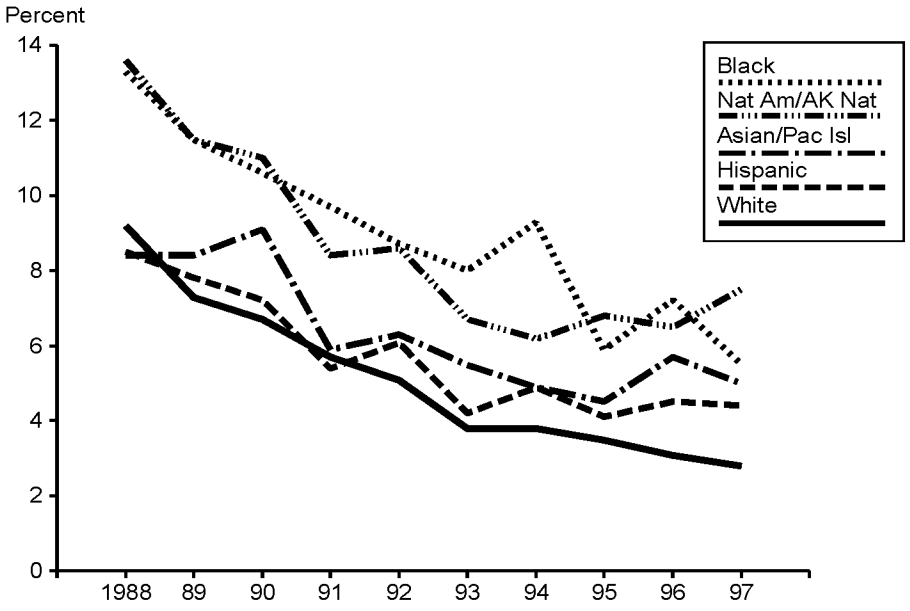
[1]Nakashima AK, Rolfs RT, Flock ML, Kilmarx P, Greenspan JR. Epidemiology of syphilis in the United States, 1941 through 1993, *Sex Transm Dis* 1996;23:16-23.

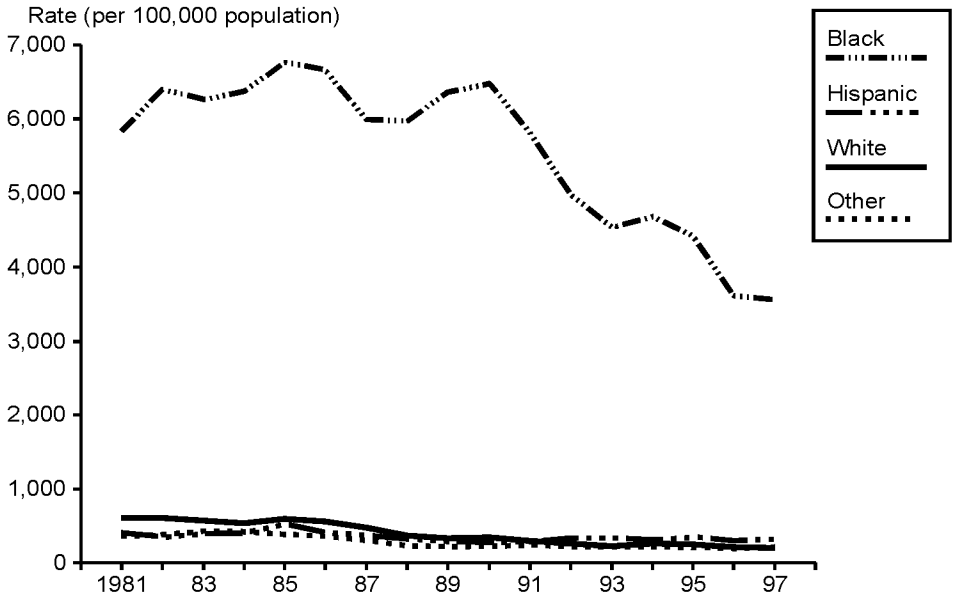
Figure N. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–1997



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested.

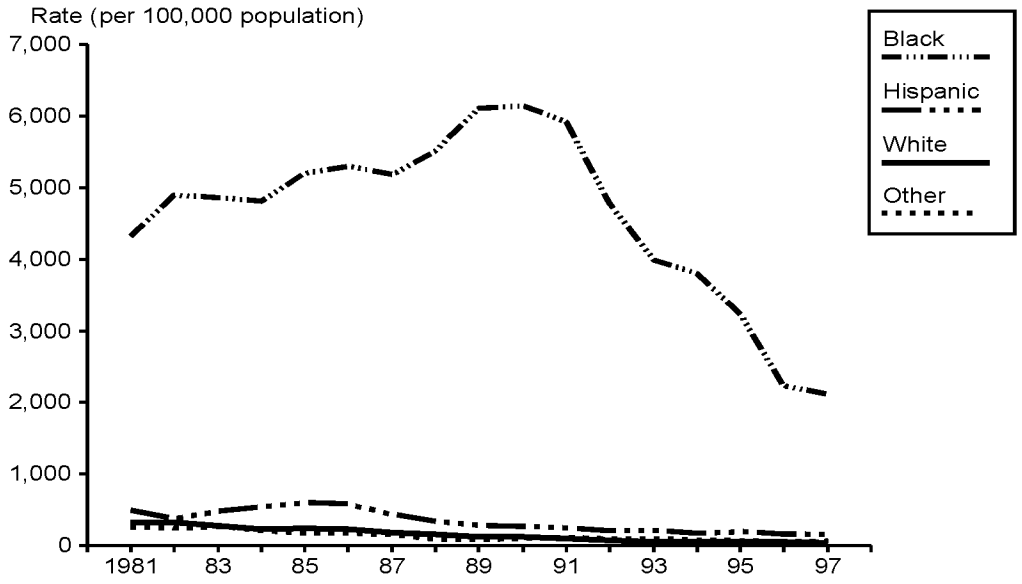
SOURCE: Region X Chlamydia Project (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

Figure O. Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1997



Note: See Appendix.

Figure P. Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1997



Note: See Appendix.

Figure Q. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1997

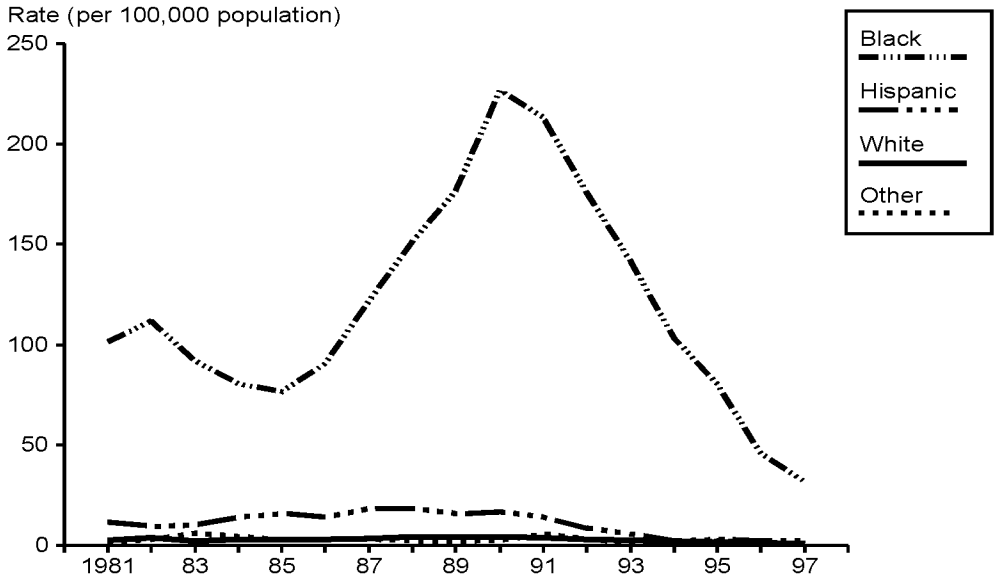


Figure R. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–1997

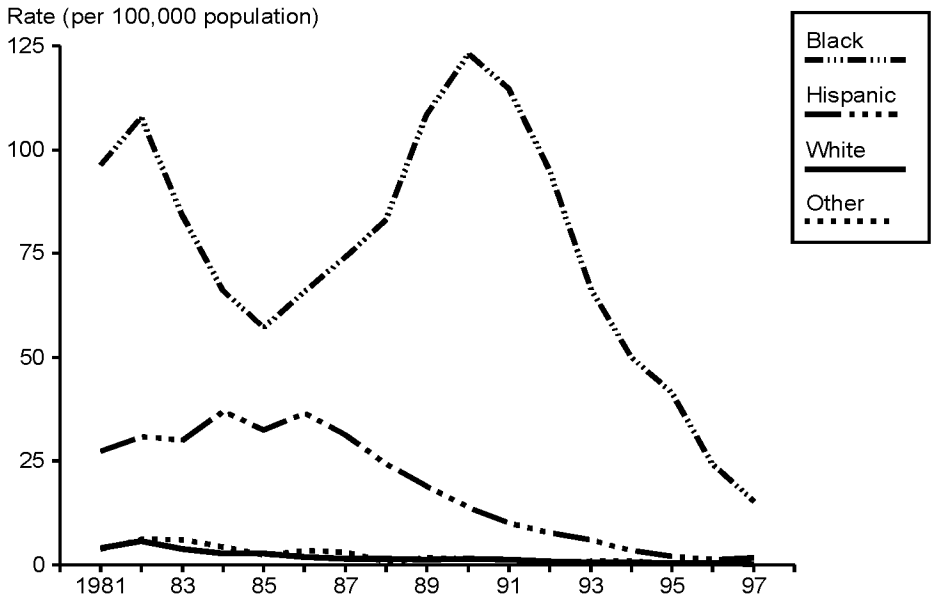
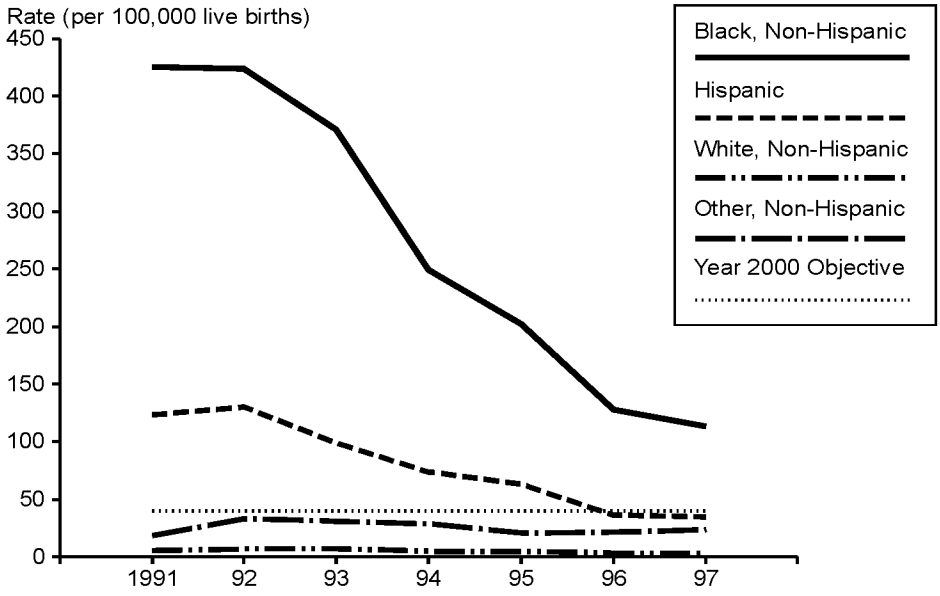


Figure S. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–1997



Note: Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded.

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. Routine screening, however, has been limited in these facilities.[1] 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 screening in jails occurs, a substantial percentage of all reported cases are identified in jails.[2] Compiling data and analyzing trends in STD prevalence in this population provides a method for monitoring trends in STD prevalence in the community.

In 1998, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists approved a resolution recommending that state and local health departments work with corrections officials to assess the feasibility of STD screening in corrections facilities, and if appropriate, to implement such screening. This resolution also recommended that CDC work with state and local health departments to develop a national picture of STD prevalence in these facilities. Because this is the first year we are presenting these data, data are lacking from many states.

Observations

- In 1997, 4 states reported chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis data to CDC as part of the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, 4 states reported syphilis data as part of the Innovations in Syphilis Prevention Project, and 11 states reported data (at least 100 test results) from routine STD testing for a one-month period for the STD Correctional Health Care Assessment.
- The maps shown below represent approximately 28,000 syphilis test results for men, and 13,000 syphilis test results, 11,000 chlamydia test results, and 10,000 gonorrhea test results for women.
- The positivity for chlamydia and gonorrhea was higher in women than in men and higher in juvenile facilities than in adult facilities. In adolescent women entering juvenile detention facilities, the positivity for chlamydia was greater than 10% in 5 (71%) of 7 facilities (Figure T) and the positivity for gonorrhea was at least 3% in 5 (83%) of 6 facilities (Figure U).
- The percentage of reactive syphilis tests was higher for women than for men in all 13 facilities reporting syphilis test results for both sexes (Figures V, W). Of women tested for syphilis, greater than 5% had reactive tests in 14 (88%) of 16 facilities reporting syphilis

test results for women (Figure V). The percentage of reactive syphilis tests representing new cases of syphilis varied from site to site.

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[1]CDC. Assessment of sexually transmitted diseases services in city and county jails -- United States, 1997. *MMWR* 1998;47:429-31.

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

Figure T. Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1997

†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

*Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

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

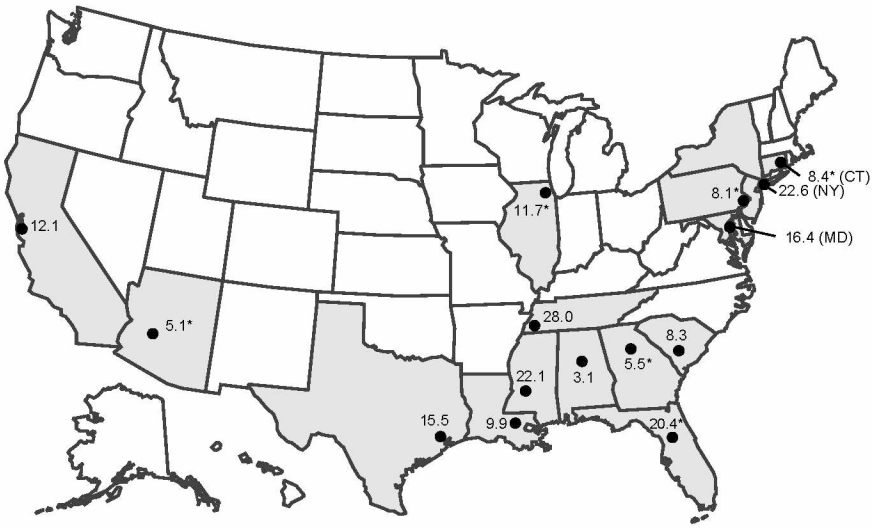
Figure U. Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities†, 1997

†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

*Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

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

Figure V. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering adult corrections facilities†, 1997

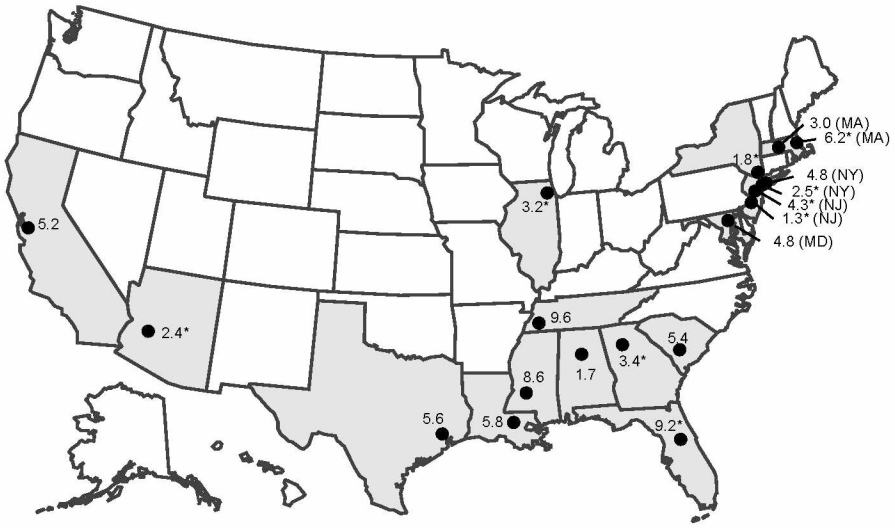


†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

*Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

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

Figure W. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering adult corrections facilities†, 1997



†From facilities reporting >100 test results.

*Data from STD Correctional Health Care Assessment, 1997.

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 U.S. (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia) has higher rates of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis and gonorrhea than other regions of the country. The reasons for regional differences in rates 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. These racial and ethnic differentials in STD rates are particularly disturbing in light of the fact that STDs facilitate HIV transmission at least two to five fold. High HIV prevalence among childbearing women living in the South may be due, in part, to the high rates of these other STDs. Data from a randomized controlled trial of STD treatment to prevent HIV infection suggest that as much as a 40% reduction in HIV incidence might be achieved in areas with high STD rates[1].

Observations

- The South has consistently had higher rates of both gonorrhea and P&S syphilis compared with other regions throughout the 1980s and 1990s (Figures 12, 13, 26, 28, Tables 14 and 26). In 1997, the South also had the highest rate of chlamydia (Table 5) compared to the other regions.
- In 1997, 6 of the 10 areas with the highest chlamydia rates were in the South (Table 4). Similarly, the 10 states with the highest rates of gonorrhea were all located in the South (Figure 12, Table 13). Nine southern states and one outlying area had rates of P&S syphilis above the HP2000 objective of 4 per 100,000 (Figures 26 and 27, Table 25). The nine southern states had rates of P&S syphilis that were 1.7 to 4.4 greater than the HP2000 national objective (Figure 26, Table 25).
- In 1997, 376 (91%) of 413 counties with P&S syphilis rates above the HP2000 objective were located in the South (Figure 27 and Figure X).
- Of the 376 counties in the South that had a 1997 P&S syphilis rate above 4.0 per 100,000 population, 78 (21%) had an increase in the rate from 1996 to 1997 (Figures X and Y).
- County-specific rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia in 1997 were produced for those southern states submitting county level data (Figures Z and AA). These county level data were reported through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS), *and are provisional for all states shown except Alabama*, where

hardcopy reports have been discontinued based on the submission of consistent, quality, and timely submissions of NETSS data.

---

[1]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 X. South — Primary and secondary syphilis case rates by county, 1997

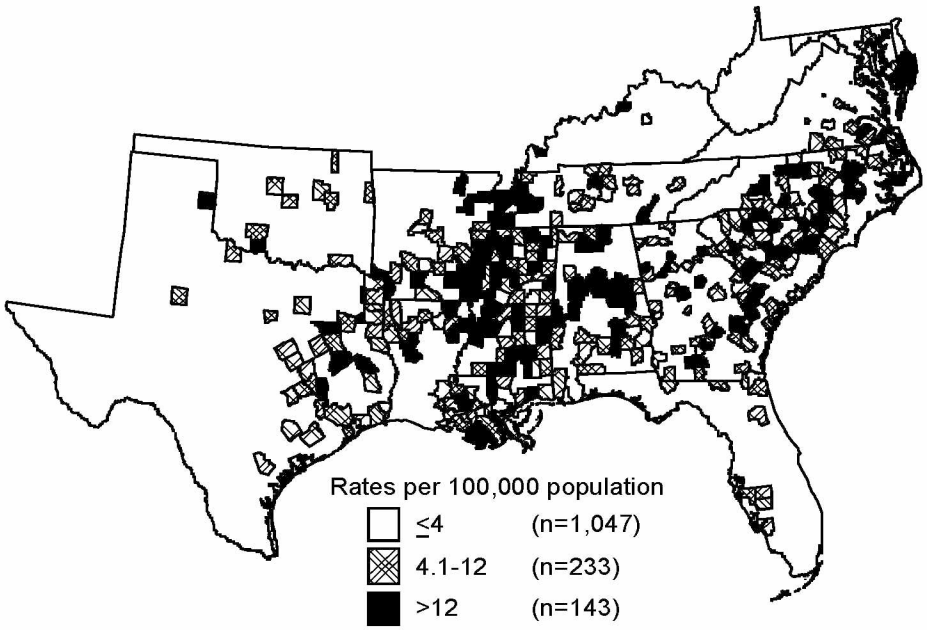
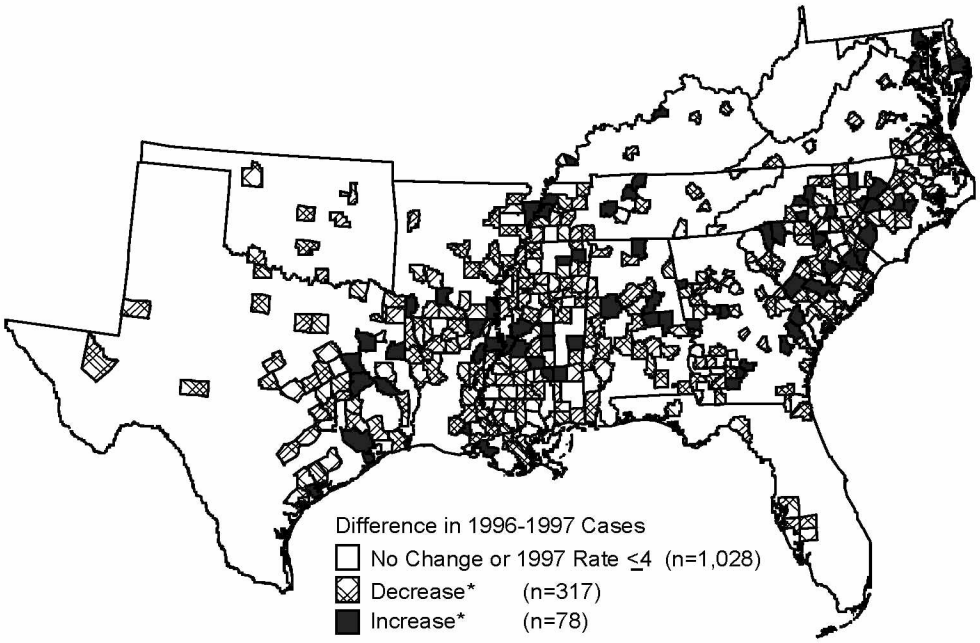
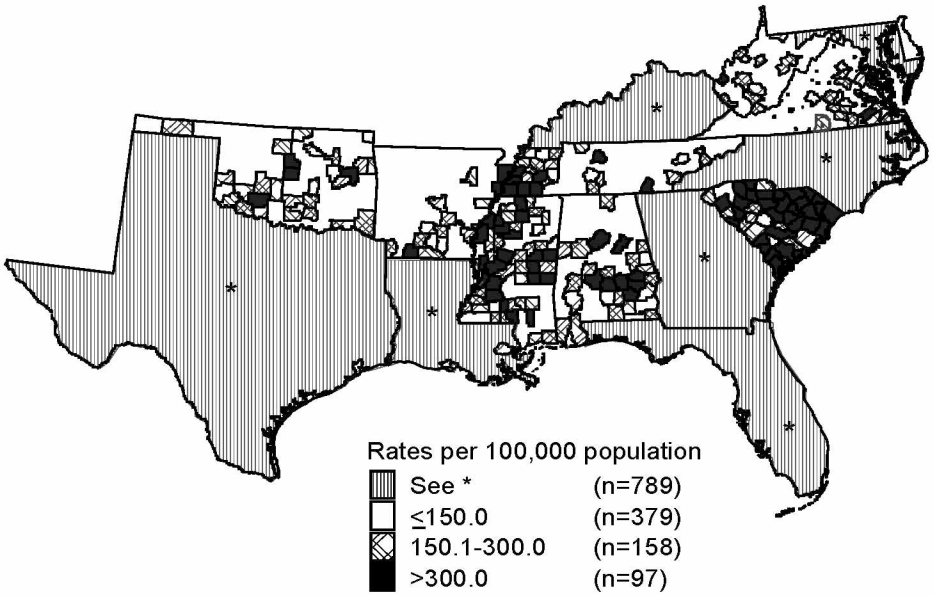


Figure Y. South — Increases and decreases in cases of primary and secondary syphilis in 1997 compared with 1996 cases, by county



*Decrease in cases in 1997 vs. 1996; 1997 rate >4.0/100,000 population.
**Increase in cases in 1997 vs. 1996; 1997 rate >4.0/100,000 population.

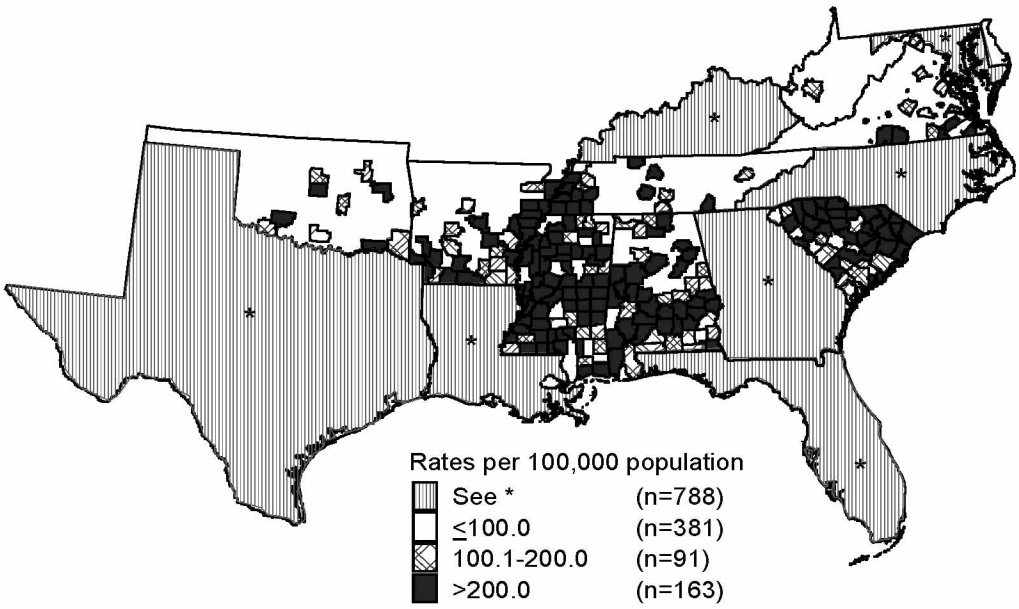
Figure Z. South — Chlamydia case rates by county, 1997



*States not submitting county level data.

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

Figure AA. South — Gonorrhea case rates by county, 1997



*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, 1941–1997*

	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	3.2	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	10.8	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, 1941–1997* (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	24.1	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	47.8	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	81.8	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	96.6	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	81,696	31.4	20,627	7.9	32,012	12.3	26,840	10.3	2,217	0.8	451,705	194.5	419,470	165.6	773	0.3	3	0.0	235	0.1
1995	69,329	26.4	16,542	6.3	26,655	10.1	24,272	9.2	1,860	0.7	478,533	190.4	392,622	149.4	607	0.2	0	0.0	188	0.1
1996	53,215	20.1	11,390	4.3	20,186	7.6	20,356	7.7	1,283	0.5	490,047	192.6	326,522	123.1	386	0.1	10	0.0	72	0.0
1997	46,537	17.5	8,550	3.2	16,617	6.3	20,321	7.7	1,049	0.4	526,653	207.0	324,901	122.5	243	0.1	8	0.0	113	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 38, 39 and 40**. As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis <1 year of age are obtained using case reporting form CDC 73.126.

Note: Adjustments to the number of cases reported from state health departments were accepted through June 15, 1998 (see Appendix). The number of cases and the rates shown here supersede those published in previous reports. Military cases are no longer categorized separately and are included with civilian cases. Georgia did not report gonorrhea statistics for 1994 (see Appendix). 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, 1997*

	Non-STD Clinic			STD Clinic			Total†		
Disease	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Total *Chlamydia trachomatis*	41,269	304,014	347,622	40,912	114,118	155,289	87,640	436,350	526,653
Chlamydial PID‡	NA	1,567	1,567	NA	438	439	NA	2,014	2,015
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	55	84	139	10	13	23	65	97	162
Total Gonorrhea	60,756	102,055	163,156	101,973	59,512	161,585	162,793	161,658	324,901
Gonococcal PID	NA	1,779	1,779	NA	1,640	1,648	NA	3,425	3,433
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	111	230	341	440	494	934	551	724	1,275
Total Syphilis§	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,103	22,340	46,537
Primary	537	221	758	1,642	480	2,123	2,181	701	2,883
Secondary	837	1,168	2,006	1,637	2,022	3,660	2,475	3,190	5,667
Early Latent	2,642	3,148	5,797	5,593	5,214	10,814	8,239	8,364	16,617
Late and Late Latent	4,364	4,378	8,752	6,343	5,195	11,544	10,721	9,584	20,321
Neurosyphilis	137	39	176	14	3	17	151	42	193
Congenital <1 year¥	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	487	501	1,049
Chancroid	13	15	28	144	54	198	157	69	243
Granuloma Inguinale	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	3	8
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	20	22	42	64	7	71	84	29	113
Genital Herpes¤	681	2,871	3,552	2,608	2,036	4,652	3,289	4,907	8,204
Other and Nonspecified PID	NA	2,050	2,052	NA	1,818	1,820	NA	4,211	4,215
Nonspecific Urethritis in Men	1,799	NA	1,799	30,887	NA	30,933	34,430	NA	34,476

*NA = Not applicable. NR = No report.

†Totals include unknown gender and reporting source.

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

‡PID = Pelvic inflammatory disease.

§Neurosyphilis cases are not included with Total Syphilis cases.

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

Table 3A. Chlamydia — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996-1997

1996

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	9,338	457	8,881	2,671	89	2,582	4,851	251	4,600
15-19	151,120	16,860	134,260	52,580	4,155	48,425	68,515	9,116	59,399
20-24	119,432	20,972	98,460	41,427	6,171	35,256	49,230	10,075	39,155
25-29	46,997	10,418	36,579	14,906	3,128	11,778	18,579	4,747	13,832
30-34	19,655	5,167	14,488	5,993	1,583	4,410	7,611	2,337	5,274
35-39	9,319	2,616	6,703	3,086	862	2,224	3,614	1,188	2,426
40-44	4,070	1,270	2,800	1,361	406	955	1,586	570	1,016
45-54	2,590	935	1,655	979	356	623	959	422	537
55-64	512	236	276	206	87	119	181	105	76
65+	475	114	361	205	62	143	143	29	114
TOTAL	366,080	59,658	306,422	124,335	17,096	107,239	156,209	29,080	127,129

1997

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	9,168	451	8,717	2,636	73	2,563	4,610	238	4,372
15-19	158,554	19,298	139,256	53,114	4,381	48,733	72,581	10,514	62,067
20-24	130,368	25,439	104,929	42,202	6,787	35,415	56,383	12,827	43,556
25-29	51,178	12,625	38,553	15,249	3,361	11,888	21,057	6,212	14,845
30-34	21,059	6,326	14,733	5,948	1,664	4,284	8,452	3,128	5,324
35-39	9,721	3,280	6,441	2,937	893	2,044	3,916	1,618	2,298
40-44	4,196	1,537	2,659	1,345	453	892	1,648	769	879
45-54	2,660	1,124	1,536	897	381	516	989	516	473
55-64	562	271	291	185	84	101	220	120	100
65+	1,142	266	876	354	67	287	453	122	331
TOTAL	390,482	71,181	319,301	125,406	18,288	107,118	171,164	36,323	134,841

NOTE: In most instances, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For 1996 and 1997 the following states/areas listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and South Carolina. 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. Cases and rates for the 0 to 9 year age group are not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 3A. Chlamydia — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996-1997 (continued)

1996

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	1,482	86	1,396	122	15	107	212	16	196
15-19	24,753	2,956	21,797	1,931	212	1,719	3,341	421	2,920
20-24	23,659	3,932	19,727	2,255	340	1,915	2,861	454	2,407
25-29	11,143	2,101	9,042	1,115	195	920	1,254	247	1,007
30-34	4,854	983	3,871	558	121	437	639	143	496
35-39	1,996	452	1,544	292	62	230	331	52	279
40-44	833	221	612	136	44	92	154	29	125
45-54	470	121	349	93	24	69	89	12	77
55-64	87	32	55	13	5	8	25	7	18
65+	106	15	91	10	5	5	11	3	8
TOTAL	69,951	11,057	58,894	6,593	1,028	5,565	8,992	1,397	7,595

1997

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	1,556	124	1,432	121	8	113	245	8	237
15-19	27,463	3,798	23,665	2,258	280	1,978	3,138	325	2,813
20-24	26,649	5,029	21,620	2,424	422	2,002	2,710	374	2,336
25-29	12,455	2,636	9,819	1,206	241	965	1,211	175	1,036
30-34	5,459	1,287	4,172	601	153	448	599	94	505
35-39	2,252	639	1,613	320	62	258	296	68	228
40-44	920	265	655	162	35	127	121	15	106
45-54	574	178	396	120	38	82	80	11	69
55-64	119	54	65	16	3	13	22	10	12
65+	214	54	160	86	19	67	35	4	31
TOTAL	78,064	14,206	63,858	7,353	1,272	6,081	8,495	1,092	7,403

Table 3B. Chlamydia — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996-1997

1996

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	64.8	6.2	126.3	27.4	1.8	54.4	261.6	26.7	503.6
15-19	1,131.6	245.8	2,067.0	578.1	88.6	1,099.3	3,911.4	1,024.9	6,889.3
20-24	881.7	303.5	1,483.9	450.0	131.7	780.0	2,924.5	1,208.1	4,609.7
25-29	338.3	149.0	530.4	156.6	65.6	247.7	1,178.0	629.0	1,681.7
30-34	119.5	62.7	176.4	50.7	26.7	74.8	435.4	284.1	569.9
35-39	56.0	31.5	80.5	25.0	13.9	36.1	205.9	143.6	261.6
40-44	27.4	17.2	37.4	12.0	7.2	16.9	106.8	82.0	128.5
45-54	11.2	8.3	14.1	5.3	3.9	6.7	49.0	47.3	50.5
55-64	3.3	3.2	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	13.8	18.4	10.3
65+	1.9	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	8.1	4.2	10.6
TOTAL	186.5	62.1	305.8	85.9	24.2	145.0	753.7	294.8	1,170.5

1997

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	64.1	6.1	125.0	27.3	1.5	54.6	249.2	25.3	480.1
15-19	1,126.3	265.6	2,044.3	561.4	89.9	1,061.8	3,933.7	1,122.7	6,830.9
20-24	984.8	373.3	1,633.5	480.6	151.5	823.7	3,458.0	1,588.6	5,292.1
25-29	360.0	176.3	546.7	157.4	69.5	245.2	1,301.9	800.0	1,765.2
30-34	132.9	79.7	186.2	53.2	29.8	76.5	492.2	386.5	586.6
35-39	58.0	39.1	76.9	23.8	14.4	33.3	222.4	194.8	247.1
40-44	27.1	19.9	34.1	11.5	7.7	15.2	106.4	105.9	106.9
45-54	11.1	9.6	12.6	4.8	4.1	5.4	47.4	54.2	41.8
55-64	3.5	3.6	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	16.4	20.6	13.2
65+	4.5	2.5	5.8	1.6	0.7	2.2	25.5	17.6	30.6
TOTAL	196.8	73.1	316.0	86.5	25.8	144.6	817.2	364.4	1,228.4

NOTE: For 1996 and 1997 the following the states/areas listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases: Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and South Carolina. Cases and population denominators have been excluded for these states/areas. Rates for the 0 to 9 year age group are 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, 1996-1997 (continued)

1996

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	72.6	8.2	139.7	21.0	5.1	37.3	115.5	17.3	215.6
15-19	1,330.2	310.6	2,397.4	390.6	84.5	705.5	2,196.2	547.8	3,878.9
20-24	1,219.7	381.8	2,168.6	395.0	119.0	671.1	1,977.8	614.4	3,401.6
25-29	537.1	187.0	950.3	189.8	68.7	302.9	966.1	376.3	1,569.5
30-34	232.1	88.8	393.0	86.4	38.9	130.6	452.4	205.6	691.9
35-39	113.3	49.5	181.8	47.0	21.0	70.6	245.8	79.4	403.2
40-44	60.0	31.5	89.3	24.3	17.1	30.4	129.3	50.8	201.5
45-54	26.1	13.7	38.0	12.1	6.8	16.6	52.0	14.6	86.6
55-64	7.9	6.2	9.4	2.8	2.4	3.2	24.0	14.4	32.5
65+	8.7	2.9	12.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	9.5	6.2	12.0
TOTAL	315.5	98.0	541.0	94.9	30.7	154.5	518.4	163.9	860.9

1997

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
10-14	75.5	11.7	142.6	21.4	2.8	40.7	134.7	8.7	263.8
15-19	1,317.5	342.4	2,426.4	430.3	105.0	766.0	1,937.0	397.6	3,504.4
20-24	1,264.6	432.8	2,286.8	418.4	144.1	698.6	1,933.5	527.1	3,375.6
25-29	585.6	225.0	1,027.7	185.9	78.0	283.8	886.1	251.6	1,543.9
30-34	251.9	110.6	415.7	93.2	49.8	132.8	436.7	138.4	729.1
35-39	118.1	63.6	179.0	50.8	20.6	78.3	217.0	102.2	326.5
40-44	60.2	33.6	88.5	27.7	12.9	40.6	98.7	25.5	166.3
45-54	29.1	18.1	40.0	14.3	9.8	18.2	44.9	12.9	74.5
55-64	10.3	9.9	10.7	3.3	1.3	4.8	20.6	20.0	21.1
65+	16.4	9.7	21.4	15.6	8.2	21.1	29.2	7.9	44.8
TOTAL	332.7	117.1	563.2	101.5	36.5	161.9	485.0	126.8	831.2

Table 4. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1997

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	New York[1]	28,468	385.7
2	Delaware	2,613	360.5
3	South Carolina	12,511	338.2
4	Mississippi	7,899	290.8
5	Maryland	13,763	271.4
6	Alaska	1,615	266.1
7	Louisiana	11,545	265.4
8	Texas	50,675	264.9
9	Guam	368	260.8
10	Arizona	10,783	243.5
11	Tennessee	12,502	235.0
12	New Mexico	4,021	234.7
13	North Carolina	17,108	233.6
14	Missouri	12,308	229.7
15	Oklahoma	7,416	224.7
16	Michigan	21,399	223.0
17	Georgia	15,911	216.4
18	California	68,647	215.3
19	Rhode Island	2,069	208.9
	U.S.TOTAL[2]	**526,653**	**207.0**
20	Ohio	22,827	204.3
21	Alabama	8,704	203.7
22	South Dakota	1,450	198.0
23	Illinois	23,024	194.4
24	Colorado	7,196	188.2
25	Florida	26,788	186.0
26	Connecticut	6,064	185.2
27	Wisconsin	9,554	185.2
28	Virginia	11,615	174.0
29	Washington	9,574	173.0
30	Iowa	4,907	172.1
31	West Virginia	3,108	170.2
32	Nebraska	2,767	167.5
33	Pennsylvania	19,838	164.5
34	Oregon	5,270	164.5
35	Indiana	9,600	164.4
36	Kentucky	6,332	163.0
37	Kansas	4,003	155.6
38	Hawaii	1,811	153.0
39	Idaho	1,709	143.7
40	Minnesota	6,631	142.4
41	North Dakota	902	140.2
42	Wyoming	635	131.9
43	Massachusetts	7,984	131.0
44	Montana	1,146	130.3
45	New Jersey	10,347	129.5
46	Nevada	1,952	121.8
47	Arkansas	2,503	99.7
48	Utah	1,774	88.7
49	Maine	1,066	85.7
50	Vermont	434	73.7
51	New Hampshire	816	70.2
52	Puerto Rico	2,123	57.1
53	Virgin Islands	14	12.6

[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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	NR	508	3,188	8,306	8,704	.	12.0	75.0	194.4	203.7
Alaska	NR	NR	NR	1,360	1,615	.	.	.	224.1	266.1
Arizona	10,313	9,211	10,061	10,692	10,783	261.4	226.0	238.5	241.5	243.5
Arkansas	668	788	680	2,111	2,503	27.5	32.1	27.4	84.1	99.7
California	67,408	72,713	61,758	61,522	68,647	215.9	231.3	195.5	193.0	215.3
Colorado	51	9,031	6,650	7,282	7,196	1.4	247.0		177.5	190.5
Connecticut	7,610	7,146	6,440	6,269	6,064	232.2	218.2	196.7	191.5	185.2
Delaware	1,610	2,478	2,701	2,271	2,613	230.2	349.4	376.6	313.3	360.5
Florida	NR	NR	22,294	24,763	26,788	.	.	157.4	172.0	186.0
Georgia	4,217	168	11,193	13,555	15,911	61.1	2.4	155.4	184.3	216.4
Hawaii	2,632	2,484	2,135	1,816	1,811	225.8	210.8	179.9	153.4	153.0
Idaho	1,893	1,752	1,739	1,524	1,709	172.0	154.6	149.5	128.1	143.7
Illinois	23,424	24,605	24,645	24,430	23,024	200.4	209.4	208.3	206.2	194.4
Indiana	10,034	10,346	9,102	10,334	9,600	175.9	179.9	156.8	176.9	164.4
Iowa	5,214	5,413	5,089	4,165	4,907	184.8	191.3	179.1	146.0	172.1
Kansas	5,815	6,391	5,314	4,449	4,003	229.4	250.2	207.1	173.0	155.6
Kentucky	5,479	5,630	6,904	6,805	6,332	144.4	147.1	178.9	175.2	163.0
Louisiana	12,207	10,650	9,111	11,020	11,545	284.5	246.8	209.8	253.3	265.4
Maine	1,580	1,195	1,144	967	1,066	127.4	96.3	92.2	77.8	85.7
Maryland	5,157	6,709	10,378	11,901	13,763	104.1	134.1	205.8	234.7	271.4
Massachusetts	8,339	8,066	7,402	6,837	7,984	138.6	133.5	121.9	112.2	131.0
Michigan	4,779	17,686	21,666	19,865	21,399	50.5	186.2	226.9	207.0	223.0
Minnesota	7,511	7,317	6,032	5,607	6,631	166.0	160.2	130.9	120.4	142.4
Mississippi	NR	NR	912	4,351	7,899	.	.	33.8	160.2	290.8
Missouri	11,624	12,249	12,110	11,959	12,308	222.0	232.1	227.5	223.2	229.7
Montana	1,594	1,403	1,198	1,124	1,146	189.5	163.9	137.7	127.8	130.3
Nebraska	1,733	3,336	2,873	2,478	2,767	107.4	205.5	175.5	150.0	167.5
Nevada	3,385	3,149	3,049	2,847	1,952	244.9	216.1	199.3	177.6	121.8
New Hampshire	1,164	967	898	732	816	103.5	85.1	78.2	63.0	70.2
New Jersey	2,742	1,831	4,056	12,273	10,347	34.9	23.2	51.0	153.6	129.5
New Mexico	4,747	5,037	4,285	4,007	4,021	293.8	304.6	254.2	233.9	234.7
New York[1]	15,320	26,472	26,686	26,455	28,468	209.1	361.0	365.0	358.4	385.7
North Carolina	15,456	17,796	15,780	15,078	17,108	222.3	251.8	219.3	205.9	233.6
North Dakota	933	1,079	1,324	1,016	902	146.5	169.0	206.4	157.9	140.2
Ohio	25,987	32,475	29,124	20,653	22,827	234.9	292.5	261.2	184.9	204.3
Oklahoma	4,737	3,729	5,065	7,379	7,416	146.5	114.5	154.5	223.5	224.7
Oregon	5,527	5,495	5,465	5,457	5,270	182.1	178.0	174.0	170.3	164.5
Pennsylvania	22,552	19,746	22,961	19,275	19,838	187.5	163.8	190.2	159.9	164.5
Rhode Island	2,214	2,095	1,902	1,833	2,069	221.5	210.2	192.2	185.1	208.9
South Carolina	8,063	8,153	8,591	9,391	12,511	222.1	222.5	233.9	253.9	338.2
South Dakota	1,645	1,427	1,313	1,538	1,450	229.5	197.2	180.1	210.0	198.0
Tennessee	5,684	6,787	13,154	13,125	12,502	111.6	131.1	250.3	246.7	235.0
Texas	43,874	46,046	44,627	43,003	50,675	243.4	250.5	238.3	224.8	264.9
Utah	1,589	1,801	1,676	1,598	1,774	85.4	94.4	85.9	79.9	88.7
Vermont	514	522	462	398	434	89.3	90.0	79.0	67.6	73.7
Virginia	12,582	12,976	12,285	11,756	11,615	194.4	198.1	185.6	176.1	174.0
Washington	10,331	10,577	9,462	9,236	9,574	196.5	198.0	174.2	166.9	173.0
West Virginia	1,935	2,602	2,326	2,325	3,108	106.4	142.8	127.2	127.3	170.2
Wisconsin	11,671	11,769	8,955	10,290	9,554	231.4	231.6	174.8	199.4	185.2
Wyoming	934	816	703	621	635	198.8	171.4	146.4	129.0	131.9
U.S. TOTAL[2]	405,275	451,705	478,533	490,047	526,653	179.5	194.5	190.4	192.6	207.0
Northeast	62,035	68,040	71,951	75,039	77,086	153.4	167.8	177.0	184.0	189.0
Midwest	110,370	134,093	127,547	116,784	119,372	180.8	218.4	206.4	188.1	192.3
South	122,466	126,103	170,854	189,138	214,062	177.8	170.3	185.9	203.2	229.9
West	110,404	123,469	108,181	109,086	116,133	199.1	219.5	189.8	186.4	198.4
Guam	38	275	461	304	368	26.9	194.9	326.7	215.4	260.8
Puerto Rico	601	2,443	2,305	2,481	2,123	16.6	66.3	62.0	66.7	57.1
Virgin Islands	14	50	17	11	14	12.6	45.1	15.3	9.9	12.6
OUTLYING AREAS	653	2,768	2,783	2,796	2,505	16.9	70.3	70.1	70.4	63.1
TOTAL	405,928	454,473	481,316	492,843	529,158	176.7	192.4	188.5	190.7	204.7

*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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	NR	425	2,888	7,623	7,953	.	19.4	130.5	343.6	358.4
Alaska	NR	NR	NR	1,071	1,290	.	.	.	372.3	448.4
Arizona	8,771	7,680	8,315	8,635	8,597	439.3	372.6	389.8	386.3	384.6
Arkansas	574	654	596	1,933	2,346	45.7	51.5	46.4	149.2	181.1
California	55,573	55,741	50,276	47,629	52,152	356.4	354.8	318.3	299.3	327.7
Colorado	50	NG	NG	5,692	5,478	2.8	.	.	295.5	284.4
Connecticut	6,783	6,288	5,624	5,321	5,030	401.4	372.5	333.2	316.2	298.9
Delaware	1,427	2,171	2,295	1,877	2,070	396.9	595.9	623.4	505.1	557.1
Florida	NR	NR	18,251	20,160	21,953	.	.	249.9	272.2	296.4
Georgia	3,460	148	10,263	11,744	13,927	97.5	4.1	277.4	311.5	369.4
Hawaii	2,221	2,127	1,878	1,568	1,532	386.3	365.6	320.2	267.4	261.3
Idaho	1,524	1,411	1,370	1,177	1,336	276.1	248.4	235.1	197.9	224.7
Illinois	20,655	21,660	20,443	21,111	17,302	344.1	358.9	336.6	348.3	285.4
Indiana	8,417	8,637	7,564	8,592	7,819	286.8	291.9	253.5	286.9	261.1
Iowa	4,317	4,405	4,210	3,443	3,900	297.4	302.9	288.4	235.5	266.7
Kansas	4,699	5,225	4,453	3,744	3,335	364.3	402.4	341.6	286.7	255.4
Kentucky	4,985	5,009	5,995	5,604	5,128	254.9	254.0	301.4	280.6	256.8
Louisiana	9,701	8,540	7,569	9,490	9,414	435.7	381.4	335.8	421.2	417.8
Maine	1,335	1,048	1,024	829	899	210.0	164.7	160.7	130.3	141.3
Maryland	4,545	6,036	9,150	10,249	11,969	178.3	234.6	352.9	393.9	460.0
Massachusetts	7,041	6,867	6,237	5,783	6,522	225.5	219.1	198.1	183.5	206.9
Michigan	3,876	14,938	18,750	16,851	18,289	79.7	306.1	382.3	342.7	371.9
Minnesota	5,908	5,689	4,681	4,328	4,953	256.7	245.1	199.9	183.4	209.9
Mississippi	NR	NR	849	3,677	6,823	.	.	60.5	260.5	483.3
Missouri	10,471	11,199	10,866	10,578	10,799	386.6	410.4	395.0	383.1	391.1
Montana	1,311	1,143	995	899	941	309.8	265.5	227.5	203.7	213.3
Nebraska	1,422	2,661	2,346	2,020	2,288	172.1	320.4	280.2	239.7	271.4
Nevada	2,860	2,668	2,649	2,463	1,663	421.2	372.9	352.6	313.5	211.6
New Hampshire	1,001	817	725	578	639	174.6	141.0	124.0	98.0	108.3
New Jersey	2,531	1,733	3,902	11,463	9,649	62.4	42.5	95.2	278.8	234.7
New Mexico	4,279	4,536	3,721	3,417	3,503	521.6	540.6	435.2	393.8	403.7
New York[1]	14,012	24,317	24,600	24,375	25,706	361.0	626.0	635.4	625.0	659.1
North Carolina	13,145	14,907	13,589	13,072	14,553	367.3	409.6	366.8	347.3	386.6
North Dakota	709	827	1,025	714	684	221.9	258.2	318.6	221.6	212.3
Ohio	22,311	27,881	24,883	18,050	19,727	389.8	485.5	431.6	313.2	342.3
Oklahoma	4,266	3,305	4,467	6,269	6,262	257.5	198.0	266.2	371.9	371.5
Oregon	4,325	4,023	4,145	4,095	3,848	280.8	257.0	260.4	252.7	237.5
Pennsylvania	19,850	17,418	20,290	17,227	17,257	317.3	278.0	323.5	275.6	276.0
Rhode Island	1,858	1,753	1,598	1,600	1,738	357.7	338.5	310.8	311.5	338.3
South Carolina	7,077	7,097	6,932	7,918	11,120	377.3	374.7	364.8	414.2	581.7
South Dakota	1,308	1,114	1,039	1,184	1,034	359.6	303.3	280.8	318.9	278.5
Tennessee	5,268	6,109	10,517	10,004	9,605	199.6	227.9	386.5	364.1	349.6
Texas	37,472	39,314	38,517	37,240	42,750	409.9	421.9	405.9	384.8	441.7
Utah	1,232	1,403	1,316	1,229	1,357	131.7	146.3	134.2	122.4	135.2
Vermont	470	457	408	336	379	160.3	154.8	137.2	112.5	126.9
Virginia	11,363	12,086	11,253	10,630	10,220	344.3	361.5	333.0	312.3	300.3
Washington	8,093	8,458	7,508	7,194	7,368	305.6	314.3	274.6	259.1	265.3
West Virginia	1,697	2,271	1,961	1,894	2,590	179.8	240.2	206.9	200.5	274.2
Wisconsin	9,137	9,086	6,860	8,170	7,459	355.3	350.9	262.9	311.7	284.6
Wyoming	758	681	560	521	536	324.1	287.6	234.7	218.0	224.2
U.S. TOTAL[2]	344,774	372,903	400,802	413,035	436,350	298.4	318.7	316.2	317.8	335.8
Guam	37	227	393	260	325	54.0	331.5	573.9	379.7	474.6
Puerto Rico	345	1,974	1,905	1,989	1,722	18.5	103.9	99.3	103.7	89.8
Virgin Islands	5	39	9	11	13	8.7	67.7	15.6	19.1	22.6
OUTLYING AREAS	387	2,240	2,307	2,260	2,060	19.4	110.5	112.8	110.5	100.8
TOTAL	345,161	375,143	403,109	415,295	438,410	293.7	315.2	313.0	314.6	332.1

*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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	NR	68	285	662	710	.	3.4	14.0	32.2	34.6
Alaska	NR	NR	NR	289	325	.	.	.	90.5	101.8
Arizona	1,542	1,531	1,746	2,057	2,186	79.1	76.0	83.7	93.8	99.7
Arkansas	94	134	79	178	143	8.0	11.3	6.6	14.7	11.8
California	11,189	11,223	11,241	11,859	14,564	71.6	71.4	71.2	74.3	91.2
Colorado	1	NG	NG	1,585	1,711	0.1	.	.	83.6	90.2
Connecticut	827	858	816	948	1,034	52.1	54.1	51.4	59.6	65.0
Delaware	183	307	406	394	543	53.8	89.0	116.3	111.5	153.7
Florida	NR	NR	4,043	4,603	4,835	.	.	58.9	65.8	69.1
Georgia	757	20	930	1,811	1,962	22.6	0.6	26.6	50.5	54.8
Hawaii	411	357	257	248	279	69.6	59.8	42.8	41.5	46.7
Idaho	369	341	369	347	373	67.3	60.4	63.6	58.4	62.7
Illinois	2,769	2,923	4,202	3,319	5,722	48.7	51.1	73.0	57.4	98.9
Indiana	1,617	1,709	1,537	1,742	1,773	58.4	61.2	54.5	61.2	62.3
Iowa	897	1,008	879	722	1,007	65.5	73.3	63.6	52.0	72.5
Kansas	1,116	1,166	860	705	668	89.6	92.9	68.2	55.7	52.8
Kentucky	494	621	909	1,201	1,182	26.9	33.5	48.6	63.7	62.6
Louisiana	2,506	2,110	1,542	1,530	2,131	121.4	101.6	73.8	72.9	101.6
Maine	245	147	120	138	167	40.5	24.3	19.9	22.7	27.5
Maryland	612	673	1,228	1,652	1,794	25.5	27.7	50.1	66.9	72.6
Massachusetts	1,298	1,199	1,165	1,054	1,462	44.8	41.2	39.8	35.8	49.7
Michigan	903	2,748	2,916	3,014	3,110	19.6	59.5	62.8	64.4	66.5
Minnesota	1,503	1,628	1,351	1,279	1,678	67.6	72.5	59.6	55.7	73.0
Mississippi	NR	NR	63	639	1,008	.	.	4.9	49.0	77.3
Missouri	1,152	1,050	1,244	1,381	1,506	45.6	41.2	48.4	53.2	58.0
Montana	283	260	203	180	198	67.7	61.1	46.9	41.1	45.2
Nebraska	310	647	526	452	474	39.4	81.6	65.8	55.9	58.6
Nevada	525	480	400	384	289	74.7	64.7	51.4	47.0	35.4
New Hampshire	163	149	173	154	177	29.6	26.7	30.7	26.9	30.9
New Jersey	211	98	154	801	689	5.6	2.6	4.0	20.7	17.8
New Mexico	468	501	564	590	518	58.8	61.5	67.9	69.8	61.3
New York[1]	1,308	2,155	2,086	2,080	2,762	38.0	62.5	60.6	59.8	79.3
North Carolina	2,311	2,889	2,191	2,006	2,555	68.5	84.2	62.8	56.4	71.8
North Dakota	224	252	299	302	218	70.6	79.2	93.5	94.0	67.8
Ohio	3,676	4,594	4,048	2,405	2,884	68.9	85.7	75.2	44.5	53.3
Oklahoma	424	418	598	1,110	1,154	26.9	26.3	37.4	68.7	71.4
Oregon	1,202	1,472	1,320	1,362	1,422	80.4	96.8	85.2	86.0	89.8
Pennsylvania	2,702	2,328	2,671	2,048	2,581	46.8	40.2	46.1	35.3	44.5
Rhode Island	356	342	304	233	331	74.1	71.4	63.9	48.9	69.5
South Carolina	887	836	813	881	1,215	50.6	47.2	45.9	49.3	68.0
South Dakota	337	313	274	354	415	95.4	87.8	76.3	98.0	114.9
Tennessee	416	678	2,637	3,121	2,897	16.9	27.2	104.0	121.3	112.6
Texas	6,402	6,732	6,110	5,763	7,925	72.1	74.3	66.2	61.0	83.9
Utah	357	398	360	368	417	38.6	41.9	37.1	36.9	41.8
Vermont	44	65	54	62	55	15.6	22.8	18.8	21.4	19.0
Virginia	1,219	834	989	1,109	1,265	38.4	26.0	30.5	33.9	38.7
Washington	2,238	2,119	1,954	2,042	2,206	85.7	79.9	72.5	74.1	80.0
West Virginia	238	323	359	429	515	27.2	36.8	40.8	48.7	58.4
Wisconsin	2,534	2,683	2,095	2,120	2,095	102.5	107.7	83.3	83.5	82.5
Wyoming	176	135	143	100	99	74.6	56.4	59.2	41.3	40.8
U.S. TOTAL[2]	59,607	63,665	69,729	74,047	87,640	54.0	57.0	57.7	59.5	70.4
Guam	1	48	68	44	43	1.4	66.1	93.6	60.6	59.2
Puerto Rico	256	469	400	492	401	14.6	26.3	22.2	27.3	22.3
Virgin Islands	9	11	8	NR	1	16.9	20.7	15.0	.	1.9
OUTLYING AREAS	266	528	476	536	445	14.2	27.6	24.7	28.6	23.1
TOTAL	59,873	64,193	70,205	74,583	88,085	53.4	56.5	57.2	59.0	69.7

*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, 1997*

Rank	*City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Richmond, VA	2,181	1,100.0
2	Baltimore, MD	6,066	898.1
3	St Louis, MO	2,655	755.2
4	Kansas City, MO	3,241	726.7
5	Philadelphia, PA	10,480	709.1
6	Detroit, MI	7,222	691.5
7	Minneapolis, MN	2,473	641.7
8	New Orleans, LA	2,869	601.9
9	Atlanta, GA	4,208	585.8
10	Newark, NJ	1,669	584.3
11	Washington, DC	3,069	565.0
12	Milwaukee, WI	5,121	555.3
13	Denver, CO	2,569	516.0
14	Oklahoma City, OK	2,261	513.0
15	Memphis, TN	4,244	489.3
16	Indianapolis, IN	3,693	451.7
17	Boston, MA	2,450	438.1
18	Austin, TX	2,977	435.3
19	St Paul, MN	1,112	402.7
20	Dallas, TX	7,990	399.5
21	Tulsa, OK	1,478	386.2
22	Norfolk, VA	901	386.0
23	New York City, NY	28,468	385.7
24	Portland, OR	1,844	374.0
25	San Antonio, TX	4,838	367.0
26	Birmingham, AL	2,373	358.5
27	Houston, TX	10,756	344.0
28	Nashville, TN	1,820	340.2
29	Jacksonville, FL	2,402	333.1
30	Chicago, IL	9,375	320.5
31	Tampa, FL	2,836	316.0
32	Sacramento, CA	3,499	313.2
33	Corpus Christi, TX	986	312.3
34	Omaha, NE	1,366	311.3
35	Albuquerque, NM	1,635	310.5
36	Columbus, OH	3,133	309.1
37	Cincinnati, OH	2,617	305.1
38	San Francisco, CA	2,243	305.0
39	Oakland, CA	3,419	281.6
40	Los Angeles, CA	23,346	273.3
41	Jersey City, NJ	553	254.9
42	Phoenix, AZ	6,580	252.0
43	Tucson, AZ	1,888	245.9
44	San Diego, CA	6,397	240.9
45	Louisville, KY	1,598	237.4
46	Wichita, KS	996	235.8
47	Pittsburgh, PA	2,879	222.1
48	Cleveland, OH	3,056	218.0
49	El Paso, TX	1,439	210.2
50	St Petersburg, FL	1,789	205.9
51	Seattle, WA	3,201	197.7
52	Fort Worth, TX	2,402	184.0
53	Charlotte, NC	1,049	175.5
54	Miami, FL	3,579	172.4
55	San Jose, CA	2,751	172.0
56	Honolulu, HI	1,471	168.7
57	Akron, OH	852	160.6
58	Des Moines, IA	567	160.1
59	Dayton, OH	813	143.6
60	Toledo, OH	528	116.6
61	San Juan, PR	739	84.7
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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	1,805	2,132	1,457	711	852	343.7	403.8	274.8	134.0	160.6
Albuquerque, NM	2,145	2,080	1,651	1,624	1,635	423.3	403.4	316.1	308.4	310.5
Atlanta, GA	1,308	NR	4,411	4,091	4,208	193.3	.	629.5	569.5	585.8
Austin, TX	2,060	2,572	2,977	2,699	2,977	326.7	397.9	447.8	394.6	435.3
Baltimore, MD	3,576	3,638	5,638	4,812	6,066	499.9	517.5	815.8	712.5	898.1
Birmingham, AL	NR	273	992	2,349	2,373	.	41.6	150.8	354.9	358.5
Boston, MA	2,668	2,452	2,179	1,985	2,450	482.9	446.6	392.0	354.9	438.1
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Charlotte, NC	NR	NR	1,063	803	1,049	.	.	183.4	134.4	175.5
Chicago, IL	11,171	11,984	11,687	12,356	9,375	378.6	406.1	396.4	422.4	320.5
Cincinnati, OH	2,614	2,885	2,846	1,699	2,617	300.1	332.5	329.4	198.1	305.1
Cleveland, OH	3,578	7,036	5,770	3,465	3,056	254.1	501.4	412.7	247.2	218.0
Columbus, OH	5,198	5,380	3,500	2,267	3,133	520.0	535.2	346.2	223.6	309.1
Corpus Christi, TX	538	567	1,167	1,070	986	176.1	182.4	373.2	338.9	312.3
Dallas, TX	4,528	3,909	5,115	5,309	7,990	235.0	201.3	261.1	265.4	399.5
Dayton, OH	1,344	1,372	869	509	813	233.4	239.8	152.3	89.9	143.6
Denver, CO	17	NR	NR	2,563	2,569	3.4	.	.	514.8	516.0
Des Moines, IA	627	692	699	727	567	183.0	200.1	200.0	205.3	160.1
Detroit, MI	193	4,496	9,026	7,460	7,222	18.1	425.3	857.7	714.3	691.5
El Paso, TX	2,123	2,238	1,245	2,457	1,439	328.2	336.6	183.5	359.0	210.2
Fort Worth, TX	1,464	2,437	2,540	1,864	2,402	118.7	193.8	198.7	142.8	184.0
Honolulu, HI	2,333	2,147	1,738	1,473	1,471	269.2	245.6	198.1	169.0	168.7
Houston, TX	9,174	9,377	8,075	8,488	10,756	305.2	307.9	262.4	271.4	344.0
Indianapolis, IN	5,092	5,049	4,662	4,814	3,693	624.8	617.2	570.2	588.9	451.7
Jacksonville, FL	NR	NR	1,611	2,431	2,402	.	.	229.6	337.1	333.1
Jersey City, NJ	37	83	182	647	553	16.9	38.0	83.7	297.4	254.9
Kansas City, MO	1,675	1,839	1,997	3,165	3,241	383.1	419.9	455.3	709.7	726.7
Los Angeles, CA	19,832	20,459	18,659	20,196	23,346	232.0	238.9	218.1	236.4	273.3
Louisville, KY	1,264	1,130	1,618	1,761	1,598	188.3	168.1	240.4	261.6	237.4
Memphis, TN	1,768	2,489	3,728	4,474	4,244	208.4	290.2	431.0	515.8	489.3
Miami, FL	NR	NR	2,004	2,606	3,579	.	.	98.7	125.5	172.4
Milwaukee, WI	2,940	5,452	4,332	5,568	5,121	310.5	581.2	465.2	603.7	555.3
Minneapolis, MN	2,378	2,394	1,922	1,922	2,473	624.8	626.1	501.2	498.7	641.7
Nashville, TN	1,223	1,190	1,926	1,965	1,820	234.4	225.7	362.8	367.3	340.2
New Orleans, LA	3,144	2,733	3,107	4,140	2,869	645.2	564.5	644.7	868.6	601.9
New York City, NY	15,320	26,472	26,686	26,455	28,468	209.1	361.0	365.0	358.4	385.7
Newark, NJ	545	292	1,077	1,944	1,669	186.7	100.7	374.6	679.3	584.3
Norfolk, VA	949	944	832	801	901	385.3	391.0	350.2	343.1	386.0
Oakland, CA	1,284	2,679	3,462	3,375	3,419	106.8	222.1	286.2	278.0	281.6
Oklahoma City, OK	1,855	1,528	1,232	2,154	2,261	429.6	350.5	281.8	488.7	513.0
Omaha, NE	892	1,808	1,335	819	1,366	208.3	420.2	307.5	186.6	311.3
Philadelphia, PA	10,053	9,957	8,079	8,118	10,480	653.2	653.2	539.0	549.3	709.1
Phoenix, AZ	5,732	5,218	5,896	6,342	6,580	252.6	222.4	242.4	242.9	252.0
Pittsburgh, PA	3,195	3,294	2,865	2,494	2,879	240.4	249.4	218.7	192.4	222.1
Portland, OR	2,105	2,072	1,945	1,937	1,844	438.2	429.3	401.4	392.9	374.0
Richmond, VA	1,033	994	2,150	2,036	2,181	511.3	493.3	1,084.3	1,026.9	1,100.0
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento, CA	1,631	2,443	3,762	3,584	3,499	148.7	222.5	340.9	320.8	313.2
San Antonio, TX	4,447	4,519	4,348	4,338	4,838	353.9	353.0	335.3	329.1	367.0
San Diego, CA	7,250	6,387	5,250	5,642	6,397	277.6	242.7	198.6	212.5	240.9
San Francisco, CA	2,196	2,120	2,008	1,819	2,243	299.7	288.6	274.9	247.4	305.0
San Jose, CA	2,645	3,900	2,838	2,971	2,751	171.3	250.4	181.3	185.7	172.0
Seattle, WA	3,351	3,578	3,286	3,229	3,201	212.3	225.4	206.0	199.4	197.7
St Louis, MO	2,850	3,013	2,796	2,386	2,655	757.4	818.3	779.5	678.7	755.2
St Paul, MN	1,133	1,119	1,027	1,054	1,112	410.0	406.1	373.7	381.7	402.7
St Petersburg, FL	NR	NR	1,579	1,522	1,789	.	.	181.3	175.2	205.9
Tampa, FL	NR	NR	2,063	2,083	2,836	.	.	233.2	232.1	316.0
Toledo, OH	1,767	2,181	968	484	528	385.2	476.6	212.7	106.9	116.6
Tucson, AZ	2,073	1,847	1,915	2,201	1,888	292.0	252.5	254.5	286.6	245.9
Tulsa, OK	1,191	831	1,028	1,663	1,478	316.7	220.0	271.9	434.5	386.2
Washington, DC	797	1,083	1,665	1,998	3,069	137.9	191.0	300.4	367.8	565.0
Wichita, KS	1,362	1,642	1,324	1,086	996	325.3	391.5	315.7	257.1	235.8
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
U.S. CITY TOTAL[1]	173,473	200,406	211,809	217,005	232,273	280.1	324.8	313.2	316.0	338.2
San Juan, PR	377	821	742	916	739	43.2	94.1	85.1	105.0	84.7
TOTAL	173,850	201,227	212,551	217,921	233,012	276.8	321.6	310.3	313.3	335.0

*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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	1,523	1,804	1,265	616	666	556.8	656.4	458.5	223.4	241.6
Albuquerque, NM	1,895	1,876	1,403	1,332	1,386	730.9	711.5	525.3	495.3	515.3
Atlanta, GA	1,035	NR	4,084	3,190	3,596	292.5	.	1,115.0	850.8	959.1
Austin, TX	1,816	2,257	2,600	2,257	2,468	575.9	698.5	782.5	658.1	719.6
Baltimore, MD	3,250	3,327	5,197	4,442	5,607	851.8	886.9	1,408.7	1,231.7	1,554.7
Birmingham, AL	NR	231	867	2,258	2,270	.	66.0	247.5	641.7	645.1
Boston, MA	2,150	1,966	1,696	1,584	1,842	749.8	689.9	588.0	547.1	636.3
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Charlotte, NC	NR	NR	926	702	576	.	.	308.1	226.9	186.2
Chicago, IL	10,152	10,927	9,720	11,428	6,362	662.8	713.5	635.2	755.1	420.4
Cincinnati, OH	2,224	2,370	2,176	1,538	2,349	484.9	518.8	478.5	341.2	521.2
Cleveland, OH	3,186	6,163	5,050	3,059	2,672	426.9	828.8	681.7	412.6	360.4
Columbus, OH	4,144	4,239	2,862	1,830	2,666	800.8	814.5	546.8	349.1	508.6
Corpus Christi, TX	399	430	978	888	802	255.5	270.6	611.9	552.1	498.6
Dallas, TX	4,023	3,445	3,950	4,123	6,159	411.2	349.6	397.5	406.0	606.5
Dayton, OH	1,212	1,244	787	471	756	404.2	417.6	265.0	160.0	256.8
Denver, CO	17	NR	NR	1,907	1,928	6.7	.	.	745.8	754.0
Des Moines, IA	520	566	571	583	430	290.5	313.4	313.1	316.1	233.1
Detroit, MI	169	4,138	8,009	6,409	6,359	30.2	744.1	1,446.8	1,168.1	1,159.0
El Paso, TX	1,857	2,011	1,112	2,241	1,263	557.0	586.5	317.7	636.3	358.6
Fort Worth, TX	946	1,905	2,069	1,586	1,968	151.9	300.1	320.6	240.1	297.9
Honolulu, HI	1,936	1,830	1,502	1,244	1,222	453.1	424.0	346.3	287.9	282.8
Houston, TX	7,409	7,665	7,388	7,811	9,326	490.3	501.0	478.1	497.0	593.4
Indianapolis, IN	3,989	3,902	3,629	3,718	2,680	932.9	909.4	846.6	868.3	625.9
Jacksonville, FL	NR	NR	1,275	1,840	1,753	.	.	354.4	494.6	471.2
Jersey City, NJ	33	83	176	628	536	29.3	73.7	156.9	561.1	479.9
Kansas City, MO	1,524	1,705	1,848	2,890	2,915	665.4	743.3	804.8	1,240.3	1,251.0
Los Angeles, CA	16,627	17,112	15,119	15,813	17,911	387.4	397.6	351.5	370.0	419.1
Louisville, KY	1,172	1,022	1,343	1,345	1,248	330.6	287.9	378.0	379.3	352.0
Memphis, TN	1,671	2,256	3,090	3,427	3,325	376.1	502.4	682.4	755.7	733.2
Miami, FL	NR	NR	1,519	2,106	2,884	.	.	143.2	195.4	267.6
Milwaukee, WI	2,268	4,300	3,275	4,574	4,051	455.9	872.7	669.7	946.2	838.0
Minneapolis, MN	1,767	1,791	1,442	1,437	1,710	901.1	909.3	730.4	725.6	863.4
Nashville, TN	1,077	1,022	1,431	1,428	1,308	393.0	369.3	513.6	509.2	466.4
New Orleans, LA	1,962	1,840	2,438	3,593	2,266	751.2	708.8	943.0	1,406.5	887.0
New York City, NY	14,012	24,317	24,600	24,375	25,706	361.0	626.0	635.4	625.0	659.1
Newark, NJ	529	284	1,022	1,887	1,615	343.6	185.7	674.5	1,254.8	1,075.1
Norfolk, VA	882	895	768	705	802	760.5	783.7	681.0	624.7	710.6
Oakland, CA	NR	825	2,940	2,793	2,715	.	134.4	477.2	451.1	438.5
Oklahoma City, OK	1,677	1,350	1,069	1,887	1,984	748.5	596.8	471.6	827.6	870.1
Omaha, NE	726	1,435	1,079	682	1,120	327.3	644.3	480.4	300.9	494.2
Philadelphia, PA	9,376	9,095	7,446	7,483	9,300	1,138.3	1,114.9	927.9	945.8	1,175.5
Phoenix, AZ	4,845	4,247	4,813	4,937	5,064	421.0	357.1	390.5	373.7	383.3
Pittsburgh, PA	2,587	2,674	2,353	2,064	2,416	366.8	381.6	338.6	300.3	351.5
Portland, OR	1,569	1,460	1,444	1,410	1,248	636.9	590.0	581.5	558.9	494.7
Richmond, VA	926	913	1,955	1,835	1,936	842.2	831.3	1,807.4	1,697.0	1,790.4
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento, CA	NR	767	2,899	2,855	2,750	.	136.9	515.2	499.9	481.5
San Antonio, TX	3,956	3,895	3,785	3,775	4,093	610.9	590.4	566.3	555.7	602.5
San Diego, CA	NR	NR	4,034	4,143	4,733	.	.	309.5	312.3	356.8
San Francisco, CA	1,697	1,637	1,535	1,324	1,426	462.0	443.6	417.7	356.2	383.7
San Jose, CA	NR	NR	2,234	2,414	2,135	.	.	288.7	305.4	270.1
Seattle, WA	2,546	2,755	2,474	2,352	2,296	318.3	342.3	306.0	287.2	280.4
St Louis, MO	2,664	2,810	2,609	2,194	2,447	1,300.1	1,402.0	1,336.4	1,149.3	1,281.8
St Paul, MN	861	824	784	782	830	597.5	573.7	547.5	544.7	578.1
St Petersburg, FL	NR	NR	1,346	1,213	1,486	.	.	290.1	262.6	321.6
Tampa, FL	NR	NR	1,646	1,707	2,371	.	.	362.8	371.7	516.2
Toledo, OH	1,460	1,926	805	420	480	609.2	805.7	338.8	177.9	203.4
Tucson, AZ	1,726	1,533	1,545	1,796	1,510	475.6	410.2	401.9	459.2	386.1
Tulsa, OK	1,098	774	946	1,375	1,172	564.0	395.9	483.7	696.4	593.6
Washington, DC	686	940	1,449	1,764	2,658	222.7	310.8	490.0	610.7	920.3
Wichita, KS	1,081	1,253	1,036	878	800	506.5	586.4	485.0	408.1	371.8
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
U.S. CITY TOTAL[1]	136,857	160,036	179,413	183,348	190,353	477.7	539.1	515.0	518.8	538.6
San Juan, PR	196	606	560	681	580	40.9	126.3	116.7	142.0	120.9
TOTAL	137,053	160,642	179,973	184,029	190,933	470.5	532.5	509.5	513.7	533.0

*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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	282	328	191	92	179	112.0	129.6	75.1	36.1	70.2
Albuquerque, NM	250	204	248	292	249	101.0	81.0	97.2	113.3	96.6
Atlanta, GA	273	NR	327	899	597	84.6	.	97.8	261.8	173.8
Austin, TX	244	315	377	442	509	77.4	97.4	113.4	129.6	149.3
Baltimore, MD	326	311	441	370	459	97.7	94.9	136.9	117.6	145.8
Birmingham, AL	NR	33	116	85	101	.	10.8	37.7	27.4	32.6
Boston, MA	518	486	483	401	608	194.9	184.0	180.6	148.6	225.4
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Charlotte, NC	NR	NR	137	101	174	.	.	49.1	35.0	60.4
Chicago, IL	1,019	1,057	1,967	928	3,013	71.8	74.5	138.7	65.7	213.4
Cincinnati, OH	390	515	656	155	247	94.6	125.3	160.3	38.1	60.7
Cleveland, OH	392	873	697	392	365	59.2	132.4	106.0	59.4	55.3
Columbus, OH	1,054	1,141	617	429	459	218.6	235.4	126.5	87.6	93.8
Corpus Christi, TX	139	137	189	182	184	93.1	90.1	123.6	117.5	118.8
Dallas, TX	505	464	1,165	1,186	1,831	53.2	48.5	120.6	120.4	185.9
Dayton, OH	132	128	79	36	54	47.8	46.7	28.9	13.2	19.9
Denver, CO	NR	NR	NR	655	636	.	.	.	270.5	262.6
Des Moines, IA	107	126	128	144	137	65.4	76.2	76.6	84.8	80.7
Detroit, MI	24	358	1,017	1,051	863	4.8	71.4	203.9	212.0	174.1
El Paso, TX	266	227	133	216	176	84.9	70.5	40.5	65.0	53.0
Fort Worth, TX	518	532	471	278	434	84.9	85.5	74.4	43.1	67.3
Honolulu, HI	397	317	236	229	249	90.4	71.6	53.2	52.1	56.6
Houston, TX	1,765	1,712	687	677	1,430	118.1	113.0	44.9	43.5	91.9
Indianapolis, IN	1,103	1,147	1,033	1,096	1,013	284.7	294.9	265.6	281.5	260.2
Jacksonville, FL	NR	NR	336	591	649	.	.	98.3	169.3	185.9
Jersey City, NJ	4	NR	6	19	16	3.8	.	5.7	18.0	15.2
Kansas City, MO	151	134	149	275	325	72.5	64.2	71.3	129.1	152.6
Los Angeles, CA	3,205	3,347	3,540	4,383	5,373	75.3	78.6	83.2	102.6	125.8
Louisville, KY	92	108	275	416	349	29.0	34.0	86.6	130.6	109.6
Memphis, TN	97	233	638	1,047	919	24.0	57.0	154.8	253.0	222.0
Miami, FL	NR	NR	485	500	695	.	.	50.0	50.1	69.6
Milwaukee, WI	672	1,154	1,057	994	1,070	149.5	259.1	239.0	226.5	243.8
Minneapolis, MN	611	603	480	485	763	331.1	325.2	258.0	258.9	407.3
Nashville, TN	146	168	495	537	512	58.9	67.1	196.3	210.9	201.1
New Orleans, LA	1,182	893	669	547	603	522.8	397.7	299.5	247.3	272.6
New York City, NY	1,308	2,155	2,086	2,080	2,762	38.0	62.5	60.6	59.8	79.3
Newark, NJ	16	8	55	56	52	11.6	5.8	40.4	41.2	38.4
Norfolk, VA	67	42	59	96	84	51.4	33.0	47.3	79.6	69.7
Oakland, CA	NR	154	522	582	704	.	26.0	88.0	97.8	118.4
Oklahoma City, OK	172	176	163	267	277	82.8	83.9	77.4	125.5	130.2
Omaha, NE	166	349	256	137	241	80.4	168.1	122.2	64.6	113.6
Philadelphia, PA	677	862	633	635	1,180	94.6	121.7	90.9	92.5	171.8
Phoenix, AZ	887	971	1,083	1,405	1,516	79.3	83.9	90.3	108.9	117.5
Pittsburgh, PA	608	620	512	430	463	97.5	100.0	83.3	70.7	76.1
Portland, OR	536	612	501	527	596	229.1	260.2	212.1	218.9	247.5
Richmond, VA	107	79	194	201	234	116.2	86.2	215.3	223.0	259.6
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento, CA	NR	169	824	714	725	.	31.4	152.4	130.7	132.7
San Antonio, TX	491	624	563	563	745	80.6	100.6	89.6	88.1	116.6
San Diego, CA	NR	NR	1,141	1,304	1,477	.	.	85.1	98.1	111.2
San Francisco, CA	499	483	473	495	817	136.5	132.1	130.3	136.1	224.7
San Jose, CA	NR	NR	587	538	607	.	.	74.2	66.5	75.0
Seattle, WA	805	823	812	877	905	103.5	105.2	103.2	109.6	113.1
St Louis, MO	186	203	187	192	207	108.5	121.0	114.4	119.5	128.8
St Paul, MN	272	295	243	272	282	205.7	223.7	184.6	205.2	212.7
St Petersburg, FL	NR	NR	233	309	303	.	.	57.3	75.9	74.5
Tampa, FL	NR	NR	417	376	465	.	.	96.8	85.8	106.1
Toledo, OH	307	255	160	63	44	140.1	116.7	73.6	29.1	20.3
Tucson, AZ	347	314	370	405	378	100.0	87.8	100.5	107.5	100.3
Tulsa, OK	72	55	82	288	306	39.7	30.2	44.9	155.4	165.1
Washington, DC	111	143	216	234	411	41.1	54.0	83.5	92.0	161.6
Wichita, KS	281	389	288	208	196	136.9	189.1	140.0	100.3	94.6
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	.	.	.	.	.
U.S. CITY TOTAL[1]	23,779	26,832	32,185	33,384	41,218	89.4	96.8	98.2	100.1	123.6
San Juan, PR	181	215	182	235	159	46.1	54.8	46.4	59.9	40.5
TOTAL	23,960	27,047	32,367	33,619	41,377	88.8	96.2	97.5	99.7	122.7

*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, 1994–1997

1994

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	8,239	1,391	6,848	1,244	92	1,152	6,492	1,220	5,272
15-19	117,189	47,960	69,229	16,669	2,822	13,847	94,699	43,079	51,620
20-24	115,090	62,217	52,873	13,958	4,471	9,487	94,675	54,464	40,211
25-29	56,554	32,803	23,751	7,613	3,393	4,220	45,374	27,392	17,982
30-34	37,331	23,779	13,552	5,561	2,911	2,650	29,575	19,503	10,072
35-39	22,840	16,489	6,351	3,299	1,988	1,311	18,332	13,681	4,651
40-44	11,761	9,411	2,350	1,745	1,228	517	9,436	7,793	1,643
45-54	8,056	6,930	1,126	1,427	1,092	335	6,203	5,532	671
55-64	2,206	1,993	213	370	319	51	1,716	1,577	139
65+	1,552	1,079	473	260	159	101	1,116	826	290
TOTAL	382,899	204,920	177,979	52,332	18,550	33,782	309,404	175,832	133,572

1995

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	6,959	1,072	5,887	1,033	71	962	5,439	928	4,511
15-19	104,713	40,298	64,415	15,654	2,499	13,155	82,864	35,639	47,225
20-24	100,061	52,557	47,504	13,205	4,068	9,137	80,349	45,155	35,194
25-29	51,146	29,782	21,364	7,438	3,214	4,224	40,142	24,525	15,617
30-34	33,739	21,397	12,342	5,634	3,005	2,629	25,850	17,006	8,844
35-39	22,032	15,471	6,561	3,615	2,204	1,411	17,124	12,422	4,702
40-44	11,520	9,160	2,360	1,705	1,196	509	9,199	7,548	1,651
45-54	7,776	6,725	1,051	1,465	1,156	309	5,882	5,243	639
55-64	1,988	1,808	180	355	308	47	1,512	1,397	115
65+	923	754	169	161	129	32	714	597	117
TOTAL	342,967	179,914	163,053	50,539	17,947	32,592	270,776	151,209	119,567

1996

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	5,721	808	4,913	883	62	821	4,431	697	3,734
15-19	92,134	32,647	59,487	14,452	2,634	11,818	71,843	28,047	43,796
20-24	85,625	43,515	42,110	11,725	3,637	8,088	68,107	37,093	31,014
25-29	44,577	25,581	18,996	6,733	3,010	3,723	34,556	20,793	13,763
30-34	28,224	17,757	10,467	4,906	2,690	2,216	21,401	13,902	7,499
35-39	18,451	12,693	5,758	3,156	1,910	1,246	14,135	10,085	4,050
40-44	10,270	7,939	2,331	1,677	1,159	518	8,001	6,400	1,601
45-54	7,055	5,990	1,065	1,426	1,111	315	5,242	4,605	637
55-64	1,717	1,553	164	331	280	51	1,297	1,203	94
65+	927	700	227	185	132	53	675	532	143
TOTAL	296,010	149,655	146,355	45,737	16,709	29,028	230,588	123,705	106,883

1997

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	5,238	737	4,501	837	60	777	4,003	621	3,382
15-19	89,497	30,796	58,701	13,588	2,357	11,231	69,815	26,492	43,323
20-24	86,247	43,335	42,912	11,969	3,719	8,250	68,311	36,734	31,577
25-29	45,343	26,306	19,037	6,942	3,011	3,931	34,933	21,329	13,604
30-34	27,381	17,345	10,036	4,831	2,648	2,183	20,442	13,384	7,058
35-39	18,550	12,729	5,821	3,513	2,094	1,419	13,799	9,840	3,959
40-44	10,474	8,172	2,302	1,801	1,263	538	8,042	6,487	1,555
45-54	7,377	6,291	1,086	1,403	1,116	287	5,562	4,891	671
55-64	1,802	1,602	200	364	283	81	1,338	1,236	102
65+	1,216	841	375	223	148	75	907	636	271
TOTAL	294,151	148,546	145,605	45,622	16,734	28,888	227,926	121,969	105,957

NOTE: In most instances, 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/areas listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases and were excluded: 1994 (Georgia, New York City, and New York state); 1995 (Georgia, New Jersey, New York City, and New York state); 1996 (New Jersey, New York City and New York state) and 1997 (Idaho, New Jersey, New York City, and New York state). Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above listed exclusions. Cases aged 0 to 9 years are not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 12A. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997 (continued)

1994

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	408	71	337	39	6	33	56	2	54
15-19	4,784	1,775	3,009	466	115	351	571	169	402
20-24	5,268	2,800	2,468	497	168	329	692	314	378
25-29	2,970	1,749	1,221	264	128	136	333	141	192
30-34	1,801	1,151	650	156	98	58	238	116	122
35-39	972	666	306	120	77	43	117	77	40
40-44	472	325	147	55	36	19	53	29	24
45-54	340	245	95	43	28	15	43	33	10
55-64	100	81	19	9	7	2	11	9	2
65+	143	74	69	25	12	13	8	8	0
TOTAL	17,331	8,957	8,374	1,682	676	1,006	2,150	905	1,245

1995

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	415	62	353	35	2	33	37	9	28
15-19	5,287	1,951	3,336	430	94	336	478	115	363
20-24	5,598	2,977	2,621	430	183	247	479	174	305
25-29	3,024	1,769	1,255	281	161	120	261	113	148
30-34	1,886	1,203	683	158	95	63	211	88	123
35-39	1,081	726	355	70	45	25	142	74	68
40-44	510	351	159	46	28	18	60	37	23
45-54	356	279	77	36	23	13	37	24	13
55-64	108	90	18	9	9	0	4	4	0
65+	31	17	14	11	7	4	6	4	2
TOTAL	18,420	9,465	8,955	1,512	649	863	1,720	644	1,076

1996

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	345	40	305	20	4	16	42	5	37
15-19	4,907	1,775	3,132	363	62	301	569	129	440
20-24	4,833	2,431	2,402	409	173	236	551	181	370
25-29	2,715	1,516	1,199	255	132	123	318	130	188
30-34	1,547	983	564	156	89	67	214	93	121
35-39	915	562	353	95	55	40	150	81	69
40-44	463	301	162	52	31	21	77	48	29
45-54	310	230	80	37	23	14	40	21	19
55-64	74	63	11	11	5	6	4	2	2
65+	59	32	27	6	4	2	2	0	2
TOTAL	16,297	7,967	8,330	1,413	580	833	1,975	694	1,281

1997

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	330	49	281	22	3	19	46	4	42
15-19	5,080	1,716	3,364	403	93	310	611	138	473
20-24	5,005	2,500	2,505	454	212	242	508	170	338
25-29	2,917	1,728	1,189	269	124	145	282	114	168
30-34	1,716	1,099	617	197	126	71	195	88	107
35-39	1,045	698	347	88	51	37	105	46	59
40-44	502	352	150	63	39	24	66	31	35
45-54	324	230	94	51	36	15	37	18	19
55-64	82	69	13	9	7	2	9	7	2
65+	78	54	24	6	1	5	2	2	0
TOTAL	17,169	8,531	8,638	1,566	694	872	1,868	618	1,250

Table 12B. Gonorrhea — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997

1994

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	48.3	15.9	82.3	10.6	1.5	20.2	276.4	102.5	455.2
15-19	733.7	585.2	890.2	151.0	49.7	258.5	4,235.8	3,801.3	4,682.5
20-24	695.5	739.1	650.4	121.5	76.7	167.8	4,357.0	5,092.9	3,643.9
25-29	328.5	379.4	277.1	62.9	56.0	69.9	2,168.9	2,751.0	1,640.2
30-34	187.2	238.9	135.7	38.1	39.8	36.4	1,299.3	1,833.0	830.9
35-39	115.2	167.0	63.8	22.1	26.6	17.6	824.0	1,314.6	392.8
40-44	66.1	106.9	26.1	12.7	17.9	7.5	501.3	892.0	162.9
45-54	30.0	52.6	8.2	6.6	10.3	3.1	249.0	488.0	49.4
55-64	11.6	22.1	2.1	2.4	4.3	0.6	100.0	210.2	14.4
65+	5.2	8.8	2.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	49.5	93.8	21.1
TOTAL	162.9	178.3	148.1	29.8	21.6	37.6	1,163.0	1,393.3	955.2

1995

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	41.3	12.4	71.6	8.9	1.2	17.1	236.7	79.7	398.3
15-19	670.7	503.1	847.4	145.1	45.0	251.5	3,813.9	3,233.7	4,411.2
20-24	632.8	653.5	611.3	120.9	73.3	170.1	3,840.1	4,375.1	3,319.2
25-29	316.0	366.5	265.0	65.9	57.0	74.9	2,044.1	2,623.1	1,517.9
30-34	175.6	222.9	128.3	40.3	42.9	37.7	1,183.3	1,664.4	760.6
35-39	112.8	158.9	67.0	24.7	30.0	19.3	778.0	1,204.5	402.0
40-44	66.0	105.9	26.8	12.7	17.8	7.6	491.1	866.6	164.8
45-54	28.7	50.6	7.6	6.7	10.8	2.8	236.6	462.7	47.2
55-64	10.9	20.8	1.9	2.4	4.3	0.6	91.7	194.1	12.4
65+	3.1	6.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	32.5	69.3	8.7
TOTAL	149.5	160.3	139.1	29.6	21.5	37.3	1,045.5	1,229.8	878.9

1996

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	32.9	9.1	57.9	7.4	1.0	14.2	178.8	55.5	305.7
15-19	571.8	394.8	758.2	130.2	46.1	219.6	3,065.4	2,359.1	3,792.7
20-24	523.8	523.7	524.0	104.1	63.6	146.0	3,020.1	3,340.7	2,709.2
25-29	266.3	304.5	227.8	57.8	51.7	64.0	1,625.2	2,059.6	1,232.4
30-34	142.0	178.9	105.2	34.0	37.2	30.8	903.0	1,257.2	593.2
35-39	91.5	126.3	56.9	20.9	25.2	16.6	594.7	907.4	320.1
40-44	57.0	89.0	25.6	12.2	16.8	7.5	395.7	681.3	147.9
45-54	25.2	43.7	7.5	6.4	10.0	2.8	196.1	378.1	43.8
55-64	9.1	17.3	1.7	2.2	3.8	0.6	73.8	157.2	9.5
65+	3.1	5.7	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	28.8	58.3	10.0
TOTAL	125.1	129.3	121.0	26.0	19.4	32.3	826.5	935.0	728.7

1997

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	30.5	8.4	53.8	7.2	1.0	13.7	162.2	49.6	278.3
15-19	530.3	353.9	718.0	118.5	39.9	201.9	2,827.9	2,115.4	3,561.3
20-24	543.7	532.6	555.4	112.2	68.4	157.7	3,110.8	3,391.8	2,837.3
25-29	265.7	306.9	224.1	58.9	51.1	66.6	1,605.9	2,061.1	1,192.9
30-34	143.4	182.0	104.9	35.5	38.9	32.0	875.5	1,227.2	567.3
35-39	91.7	126.1	57.5	23.4	27.8	19.0	578.4	882.1	311.7
40-44	56.0	88.1	24.5	12.7	17.8	7.6	382.3	662.4	138.3
45-54	25.5	44.3	7.4	6.1	9.8	2.5	195.3	377.3	43.2
55-64	9.5	17.6	2.0	2.4	3.8	1.0	74.7	158.5	10.1
65+	4.0	6.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	38.3	68.8	18.8
TOTAL	123.6	127.4	120.0	26.0	19.5	32.3	807.9	911.6	714.3

NOTE: For the following years, the states/areas listed did not report race/ethnicity for most cases: 1994 (Georgia, New York City, and New York state); 1995 (Georgia, New Jersey, New York City and New York state); 1996 (New Jersey, New York City and New York state) and 1997 (Idaho, New Jersey, New York City and New York state). Cases and population denominators have been excluded for these states/areas. Rates for the 0 to 9 year age group are not shown; however, these cases are included in the calculation of total rates.

Table 12B. Gonorrhea — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997 (continued)

1994

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	19.0	6.5	32.1	6.3	1.9	10.7	29.5	2.1	57.6
15-19	240.3	173.5	310.9	84.9	41.3	129.8	355.0	207.6	506.1
20-24	249.4	248.2	250.8	79.5	53.6	105.5	448.9	398.8	501.2
25-29	133.1	145.4	118.8	40.7	40.7	40.7	231.8	194.3	270.0
30-34	81.6	99.0	62.3	21.9	28.6	15.7	155.6	154.2	156.8
35-39	52.7	69.9	34.3	17.6	23.8	12.0	81.2	110.1	54.0
40-44	32.4	44.2	20.4	9.0	12.8	5.8	41.7	47.4	36.3
45-54	18.0	26.5	9.9	5.2	7.3	3.4	23.8	38.0	10.7
55-64	8.4	14.5	3.0	1.8	3.1	0.7	9.9	17.2	3.4
65+	11.2	13.8	9.3	4.9	5.5	4.4	6.7	15.8	0.0
TOTAL	74.0	75.1	72.8	22.3	18.6	25.8	116.7	99.9	133.0

1995

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	19.3	5.7	33.6	5.6	0.6	10.7	19.0	9.2	29.1
15-19	270.1	195.1	348.5	81.0	35.0	128.0	296.2	141.1	454.4
20-24	275.2	276.1	274.2	70.2	59.9	80.5	309.5	220.3	402.4
25-29	139.5	151.0	125.9	44.4	52.6	36.7	186.7	159.4	214.8
30-34	85.9	103.8	66.0	22.7	28.3	17.5	138.9	117.4	159.8
35-39	58.3	75.7	39.7	10.5	14.2	7.1	97.8	104.6	91.4
40-44	34.9	47.4	22.0	7.7	10.1	5.5	46.6	59.9	34.3
45-54	18.7	29.9	8.0	4.3	6.0	2.9	20.0	26.9	13.5
55-64	9.3	16.5	2.9	1.8	4.0	0.0	3.6	7.6	0.0
65+	2.4	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.2	1.3	4.9	7.8	2.8
TOTAL	79.1	79.9	78.3	20.3	18.1	22.3	92.9	70.7	114.3

1996

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	16.0	3.6	28.8	3.2	1.2	5.1	21.5	5.1	38.2
15-19	249.4	176.6	325.5	67.3	22.7	113.0	350.5	157.3	547.7
20-24	235.8	223.6	249.7	65.7	55.8	75.7	353.2	227.2	484.9
25-29	124.1	128.1	119.4	39.7	42.5	37.0	225.2	181.4	270.4
30-34	70.0	84.1	54.1	22.0	26.1	18.3	139.6	122.9	155.9
35-39	49.0	58.1	39.2	14.0	17.0	11.2	102.3	113.3	91.8
40-44	31.4	40.4	22.3	8.5	11.1	6.4	59.1	76.8	42.8
45-54	16.2	24.5	8.2	4.4	5.9	3.1	21.4	23.3	19.6
55-64	6.3	11.5	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.8	3.3
65+	4.6	5.9	3.6	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	2.8
TOTAL	69.6	66.8	72.4	18.7	15.9	21.2	105.8	75.6	135.1

1997

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	15.2	4.4	26.6	3.6	1.0	6.3	23.8	4.1	44.1
15-19	231.3	147.0	327.0	70.3	32.0	109.9	354.6	158.7	554.0
20-24	226.1	205.2	251.6	71.8	66.5	77.1	339.6	224.6	457.4
25-29	130.4	140.4	118.1	37.8	36.5	39.0	191.3	151.5	232.9
30-34	75.2	89.8	58.3	27.8	37.2	19.2	132.0	120.0	143.7
35-39	51.9	65.8	36.4	12.7	15.5	10.3	71.3	63.9	78.4
40-44	31.1	42.3	19.2	9.9	13.1	7.0	49.7	48.5	50.7
45-54	15.5	22.1	9.0	5.5	8.4	3.0	19.1	19.4	18.9
55-64	6.7	11.9	2.0	1.7	2.9	0.7	7.8	12.9	3.3
65+	5.7	9.2	3.0	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.6	3.7	0.0
TOTAL	69.4	66.8	72.2	19.8	18.2	21.3	99.7	67.0	131.4

Table 13. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1997

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	South Carolina	11,487	310.6
2	Mississippi	8,327	306.6
3	Alabama	12,032	281.6
4	Georgia	18,471	251.2
5	Louisiana	10,782	247.8
6	North Carolina	16,888	230.6
7	Maryland	11,568	228.1
8	Tennessee	11,023	207.2
9	Delaware	1,273	175.6
10	Arkansas	4,382	174.6
11	Michigan	15,736	164.0
12	Illinois	18,423	155.5
13	Missouri	7,941	148.2
14	Oklahoma	4,756	144.1
15	Texas	26,612	139.1
16	Ohio	14,961	133.9
17	Florida	19,079	132.5
18	Virginia	8,731	130.8
19	New York	22,393	123.1
	U.S. TOTAL[1]	**324,901**	**122.5**
20	Indiana	6,155	105.4
21	Kentucky	4,027	103.7
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**100.0**
22	New Jersey	7,587	95.0
23	Connecticut	3,027	92.4
24	Arizona	3,802	85.9
25	Wisconsin	4,316	83.6
26	Pennsylvania	9,967	82.7
27	Nebraska	1,210	73.2
28	Kansas	1,740	67.6
29	Alaska	392	64.6
30	Colorado	2,320	60.7
31	California	17,941	56.3
32	West Virginia	957	52.4
33	Minnesota	2,417	51.9
34	New Mexico	857	50.0
35	Iowa	1,311	46.0
36	Rhode Island	422	42.6
37	Hawaii	504	42.6
38	Massachusetts	2,225	36.5
39	Virgin Islands	40	36.1
40	Washington	1,968	35.6
41	Nevada	549	34.2
42	Guam	47	33.3
43	Oregon	773	24.1
44	South Dakota	173	23.6
45	Puerto Rico	526	14.1
46	Utah	278	13.9
47	Idaho	158	13.3
48	Wyoming	54	11.2
49	North Dakota	68	10.6
50	Vermont	53	9.0
51	New Hampshire	96	8.3
52	Montana	66	7.5
53	Maine	66	5.3

[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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	15,793	15,881	14,683	13,169	12,032	377.8	376.4	345.2	308.2	281.6
Alaska	678	918	660	466	392	113.4	151.7	109.3	76.8	64.6
Arizona	4,176	3,603	3,844	3,709	3,802	105.9	88.4	91.1	83.8	85.9
Arkansas	7,590	6,892	5,630	5,056	4,382	312.9	281.0	226.7	201.5	174.6
California	31,270	28,995	24,577	18,637	17,941	100.2	92.2	77.8	58.5	56.3
Colorado	3,803	3,632	2,803	2,021	2,320	106.7	99.4	74.8	52.9	60.7
Connecticut	4,658	4,767	4,055	3,388	3,027	142.1	145.5	123.8	103.5	92.4
Delaware	1,586	2,038	2,201	1,456	1,273	226.7	287.3	306.9	200.9	175.6
Florida	23,899	24,367	20,874	19,181	19,079	174.1	174.7	147.4	133.2	132.5
Georgia	31,483	NR	21,025	19,806	18,471	456.1	.	292.0	269.4	251.2
Hawaii	864	700	563	497	504	74.1	59.4	47.4	42.0	42.6
Idaho	171	98	149	98	158	15.5	8.6	12.8	8.2	13.3
Illinois	28,412	26,571	21,747	17,964	18,423	243.1	226.1	183.8	151.6	155.5
Indiana	8,656	9,757	8,880	6,638	6,155	151.7	169.6	153.0	113.7	105.4
Iowa	1,915	1,645	1,723	1,145	1,311	67.9	58.1	60.6	40.2	46.0
Kansas	3,771	3,673	2,797	2,044	1,740	148.7	143.8	109.0	79.5	67.6
Kentucky	4,627	5,127	4,751	4,229	4,027	122.0	134.0	123.1	108.9	103.7
Louisiana	13,323	11,992	9,292	9,315	10,782	310.5	277.9	214.0	214.1	247.8
Maine	80	93	94	55	66	6.5	7.5	7.6	4.4	5.3
Maryland	13,548	15,137	12,984	11,592	11,568	273.5	302.6	257.5	228.6	228.1
Massachusetts	3,118	3,159	2,658	2,189	2,225	51.8	52.3	43.8	35.9	36.5
Michigan	18,014	18,215	18,220	15,130	15,736	190.4	191.8	190.8	157.7	164.0
Minnesota	2,543	3,346	2,852	2,697	2,417	56.2	73.3	61.9	57.9	51.9
Mississippi	10,468	11,455	9,511	6,742	8,327	396.5	429.1	352.6	248.2	306.6
Missouri	13,148	12,557	11,326	8,421	7,941	251.1	237.9	212.8	157.1	148.2
Montana	81	85	65	38	66	9.6	9.9	7.5	4.3	7.5
Nebraska	714	1,335	1,133	1,164	1,210	44.2	82.2	69.2	70.5	73.2
Nevada	1,869	1,736	1,237	1,025	549	135.2	119.1	80.8	63.9	34.2
New Hampshire	83	103	118	153	96	7.4	9.1	10.3	13.2	8.3
New Jersey	6,444	5,269	5,783	8,721	7,587	82.0	66.7	72.8	109.2	95.0
New Mexico	1,014	1,130	1,054	890	857	62.8	68.3	62.5	51.9	50.0
New York	30,127	30,997	25,992	20,604	22,393	165.9	170.6	143.3	113.3	123.1
North Carolina	24,187	28,936	23,961	18,229	16,888	347.9	409.3	333.0	248.9	230.6
North Dakota	54	35	38	37	68	8.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	10.6
Ohio	22,286	24,746	23,176	14,946	14,961	201.5	222.9	207.8	133.8	133.9
Oklahoma	4,759	4,888	5,077	4,897	4,756	147.2	150.0	154.9	148.4	144.1
Oregon	1,189	978	854	887	773	39.2	31.7	27.2	27.7	24.1
Pennsylvania	18,225	13,184	13,038	10,803	9,967	151.5	109.4	108.0	89.6	82.7
Rhode Island	427	478	545	486	422	42.7	48.0	55.1	49.1	42.6
South Carolina	10,953	13,067	12,120	11,661	11,487	301.7	356.6	330.0	315.3	310.6
South Dakota	270	243	237	176	173	37.7	33.6	32.5	24.0	23.6
Tennessee	14,285	15,745	13,892	11,709	11,023	280.4	304.2	264.3	220.1	207.2
Texas	30,123	29,757	30,801	23,124	26,612	167.1	161.9	164.5	120.9	139.1
Utah	350	303	306	277	278	18.8	15.9	15.7	13.8	13.9
Vermont	25	40	69	47	53	4.3	6.9	11.8	8.0	9.0
Virginia	12,022	13,414	10,340	9,293	8,731	185.7	204.8	156.2	139.2	130.8
Washington	3,740	2,893	2,765	2,020	1,968	71.1	54.1	50.9	36.5	35.6
West Virginia	635	805	860	736	957	34.9	44.2	47.0	40.3	52.4
Wisconsin	6,875	7,776	5,524	4,481	4,316	136.3	153.0	107.8	86.8	83.6
Wyoming	85	82	51	41	54	18.1	17.2	10.6	8.5	11.2
U.S. TOTAL[1]	444,578	419,470	392,622	326,522	324,901	172.5	165.6	149.4	123.1	122.5
Northeast	63,187	58,090	52,352	46,446	45,836	123.2	113.0	101.7	90.0	88.9
Midwest	106,658	109,899	97,653	74,843	74,451	174.7	179.0	158.0	120.6	119.9
South	225,443	206,328	203,689	174,627	174,952	252.1	246.7	221.7	187.6	187.9
West	49,290	45,153	38,928	30,606	29,662	87.9	79.4	67.6	52.3	50.7
Guam	83	110	90	56	47	58.8	77.9	63.8	39.7	33.3
Puerto Rico	527	500	618	648	526	14.6	13.6	16.6	17.4	14.1
Virgin Islands	84	60	31	12	40	75.8	54.2	28.0	10.8	36.1
OUTLYING AREAS	694	670	739	716	613	17.9	17.0	18.6	18.0	15.4
TOTAL	445,272	420,140	393,361	327,238	325,514	170.2	163.3	147.5	121.5	120.9

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

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

Table 15. Gonorrhea — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	6,679	6,816	6,938	6,730	5,985	307.0	310.5	313.6	303.3	269.7
Alaska	364	431	318	242	231	129.0	150.6	111.4	84.1	80.3
Arizona	1,885	1,601	1,700	1,690	1,625	94.4	77.7	79.7	75.6	72.7
Arkansas	3,550	3,316	2,592	2,506	2,071	282.6	261.2	201.7	193.4	159.8
California	14,106	13,328	11,334	8,827	8,439	90.5	84.8	71.8	55.5	53.0
Colorado	1,941	1,765	1,401	1,028	1,227	108.0	95.7	74.1	53.4	63.7
Connecticut	2,335	2,439	2,075	1,815	1,588	138.2	144.5	122.9	107.9	94.4
Delaware	770	1,074	1,171	799	705	214.2	294.8	318.1	215.0	189.7
Florida	10,086	11,144	9,439	9,409	9,513	142.5	154.9	129.2	127.0	128.4
Georgia	6,544	NR	9,995	9,806	9,532	184.4	.	270.2	260.1	252.8
Hawaii	356	369	290	244	261	61.9	63.4	49.4	41.6	44.5
Idaho	102	53	68	53	83	18.5	9.3	11.7	8.9	14.0
Illinois	11,159	13,199	11,027	9,112	6,765	185.9	218.7	181.6	150.3	111.6
Indiana	3,993	4,485	4,143	3,305	3,141	136.0	151.6	138.9	110.4	104.9
Iowa	1,027	864	950	666	762	70.8	59.4	65.1	45.6	52.1
Kansas	1,897	1,968	1,528	1,084	961	147.1	151.6	117.2	83.0	73.6
Kentucky	2,126	2,229	2,259	2,013	1,882	108.7	113.0	113.6	100.8	94.2
Louisiana	5,122	4,838	4,003	3,923	5,202	230.0	216.1	177.6	174.1	230.9
Maine	35	58	56	27	33	5.5	9.1	8.8	4.2	5.2
Maryland	5,725	7,644	6,323	5,692	5,767	224.6	297.1	243.9	218.8	221.6
Massachusetts	1,426	1,562	1,231	1,146	1,151	45.7	49.8	39.1	36.4	36.5
Michigan	8,987	8,319	8,117	7,780	7,969	184.8	170.5	165.5	158.2	162.1
Minnesota	1,271	1,683	1,488	1,383	1,307	55.2	72.5	63.6	58.6	55.4
Mississippi	5,548	6,003	5,218	3,537	4,566	403.4	431.7	371.5	250.6	323.4
Missouri	5,859	5,876	5,315	4,193	4,269	216.3	215.3	193.2	151.9	154.6
Montana	50	44	27	19	31	11.8	10.2	6.2	4.3	7.0
Nebraska	434	700	600	604	670	52.5	84.3	71.7	71.7	79.5
Nevada	652	630	448	362	220	96.0	88.1	59.6	46.1	28.0
New Hampshire	43	50	70	95	57	7.5	8.6	12.0	16.1	9.7
New Jersey	2,798	2,263	2,706	3,743	3,573	68.9	55.5	66.0	91.0	86.9
New Mexico	547	646	583	459	509	66.7	77.0	68.2	52.9	58.7
New York	15,051	16,470	13,999	10,952	12,833	159.6	174.5	148.7	116.2	136.2
North Carolina	10,749	13,039	11,101	8,482	7,844	300.3	358.3	299.7	225.3	208.4
North Dakota	32	13	15	18	42	10.0	4.1	4.7	5.6	13.0
Ohio	11,051	12,774	11,978	8,161	8,349	193.1	222.4	207.8	141.6	144.9
Oklahoma	2,356	2,512	2,764	2,610	2,416	142.2	150.5	164.7	154.8	143.3
Oregon	565	438	387	418	348	36.7	28.0	24.3	25.8	21.5
Pennsylvania	8,472	6,452	6,805	5,730	5,396	135.4	103.0	108.5	91.7	86.3
Rhode Island	194	241	274	245	263	37.3	46.5	53.3	47.7	51.2
South Carolina	3,935	4,486	4,597	4,807	5,128	209.8	236.9	241.9	251.4	268.2
South Dakota	148	116	117	94	87	40.7	31.6	31.6	25.3	23.4
Tennessee	6,442	6,780	6,197	5,106	4,940	244.1	252.9	227.7	185.9	179.8
Texas	13,889	13,670	15,008	11,933	13,797	151.9	146.7	158.2	123.3	142.6
Utah	165	127	121	95	84	17.6	13.2	12.3	9.5	8.4
Vermont	13	24	43	23	32	4.4	8.1	14.5	7.7	10.7
Virginia	5,089	6,025	4,886	4,495	4,227	154.2	180.2	144.6	132.1	124.2
Washington	1,755	1,370	1,301	929	972	66.3	50.9	47.6	33.5	35.0
West Virginia	354	429	459	363	512	37.5	45.4	48.4	38.4	54.2
Wisconsin	3,507	3,892	2,713	2,343	2,344	136.4	150.3	104.0	89.4	89.4
Wyoming	51	44	30	25	30	21.8	18.6	12.6	10.5	12.6
U.S. TOTAL[1]	193,544	197,117	188,445	160,962	161,658	146.6	152.1	140.2	118.8	119.3
Guam	40	58	49	30	12	58.4	84.7	71.6	43.8	17.5
Puerto Rico	160	138	205	219	212	8.6	7.3	10.7	11.4	11.1
Virgin Islands	36	27	14	4	19	62.5	46.9	24.3	6.9	33.0
OUTLYING AREAS	236	223	268	253	243	11.8	11.0	13.1	12.4	11.9
TOTAL	193,780	197,340	188,713	161,215	161,901	144.6	149.9	138.2	117.2	117.7

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

[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: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	9,114	8,943	7,698	6,409	6,018	454.6	442.0	377.2	312.0	292.9
Alaska	314	487	342	224	161	99.5	152.6	107.5	70.2	50.4
Arizona	2,291	2,002	2,144	2,019	2,177	117.6	99.4	102.8	92.1	99.3
Arkansas	4,040	3,576	3,031	2,536	2,295	345.4	302.3	252.9	208.9	189.0
California	17,149	15,440	13,107	9,712	9,437	109.8	98.2	83.0	60.8	59.1
Colorado	1,862	1,867	1,402	992	1,093	105.4	103.1	75.5	52.3	57.6
Connecticut	2,323	2,328	1,980	1,573	1,439	146.3	146.7	124.8	98.8	90.4
Delaware	816	964	1,030	657	568	240.0	279.4	295.1	186.0	160.8
Florida	13,813	13,223	11,435	9,772	9,566	207.8	195.7	166.6	139.7	136.8
Georgia	9,197	NR	11,030	10,000	8,916	274.3	.	315.0	279.1	248.8
Hawaii	508	331	273	253	243	86.0	55.5	45.5	42.4	40.7
Idaho	69	45	81	45	75	12.6	8.0	14.0	7.6	12.6
Illinois	17,253	13,371	10,720	8,852	11,658	303.6	233.9	186.2	153.0	201.5
Indiana	4,663	5,272	4,737	3,331	3,006	168.3	188.7	168.0	117.0	105.6
Iowa	888	781	773	479	549	64.8	56.8	55.9	34.5	39.5
Kansas	1,874	1,705	1,269	960	779	150.5	135.8	100.6	75.8	61.5
Kentucky	2,501	2,898	2,492	2,216	2,137	136.1	156.3	133.2	117.4	113.3
Louisiana	8,201	7,154	5,289	5,392	5,580	397.4	344.6	253.3	257.1	266.0
Maine	45	35	38	28	33	7.4	5.8	6.3	4.6	5.4
Maryland	7,823	7,493	6,661	5,897	5,801	325.3	308.5	271.9	238.8	234.9
Massachusetts	1,692	1,597	1,427	1,043	1,074	58.4	54.9	48.8	35.5	36.5
Michigan	9,027	9,896	10,103	7,350	7,767	196.3	214.3	217.5	157.2	166.1
Minnesota	1,272	1,663	1,364	1,314	1,110	57.2	74.0	60.1	57.2	48.3
Mississippi	4,920	5,452	4,284	3,158	3,700	388.9	426.3	331.4	242.1	283.6
Missouri	7,289	6,681	6,011	4,228	3,636	288.5	262.1	233.6	162.8	140.0
Montana	31	41	38	19	35	7.4	9.6	8.8	4.3	8.0
Nebraska	279	619	532	551	537	35.4	78.1	66.5	68.1	66.4
Nevada	1,217	1,106	789	663	329	173.1	149.1	101.3	81.1	40.2
New Hampshire	40	53	48	58	39	7.3	9.5	8.5	10.1	6.8
New Jersey	3,646	3,006	3,077	4,972	4,011	95.9	78.6	80.0	128.3	103.5
New Mexico	467	484	471	431	348	58.7	59.4	56.7	51.0	41.2
New York	15,076	14,527	11,993	9,652	9,560	172.8	166.3	137.5	110.2	109.1
North Carolina	13,438	15,897	12,860	9,747	9,044	398.4	463.6	368.5	273.9	254.2
North Dakota	22	22	23	19	26	6.9	6.9	7.2	5.9	8.1
Ohio	11,235	11,972	10,940	6,672	6,506	210.5	223.4	203.1	123.3	120.3
Oklahoma	2,389	2,366	2,313	2,287	2,340	151.6	148.9	144.6	141.6	144.9
Oregon	624	540	467	469	425	41.7	35.5	30.2	29.6	26.8
Pennsylvania	9,753	6,732	6,233	5,073	4,571	168.9	116.3	107.5	87.4	78.8
Rhode Island	233	237	271	241	159	48.5	49.5	57.0	50.6	33.4
South Carolina	6,918	8,382	7,388	6,828	6,340	394.3	473.5	416.7	382.1	354.8
South Dakota	122	127	120	82	86	34.5	35.6	33.4	22.7	23.8
Tennessee	7,843	8,965	7,695	6,603	6,083	319.5	359.4	303.6	256.7	236.5
Texas	16,234	16,087	15,793	11,191	12,815	182.8	177.6	171.0	118.4	135.6
Utah	185	176	185	182	194	20.0	18.5	19.1	18.3	19.5
Vermont	12	16	26	24	21	4.2	5.6	9.0	8.3	7.2
Virginia	6,933	7,349	5,414	4,783	4,432	218.5	229.1	167.1	146.2	135.5
Washington	1,985	1,523	1,464	1,091	996	76.0	57.4	54.3	39.6	36.1
West Virginia	281	376	401	373	445	32.1	42.9	45.5	42.3	50.5
Wisconsin	3,368	3,884	2,811	2,138	1,972	136.2	155.9	111.8	84.2	77.7
Wyoming	34	38	21	16	24	14.4	15.9	8.7	6.6	9.9
U.S. TOTAL[1]	235,162	221,738	203,543	165,196	162,793	186.9	179.3	158.7	127.3	125.4
Guam	43	52	41	26	35	59.2	71.6	56.4	35.8	48.2
Puerto Rico	367	362	413	429	314	20.9	20.3	22.9	23.8	17.4
Virgin Islands	48	33	17	8	21	90.2	62.0	32.0	15.0	39.5
OUTLYING AREAS	458	447	471	463	370	24.4	23.4	24.4	24.0	19.2
TOTAL	235,620	222,185	204,014	165,659	163,163	184.5	177.0	156.7	125.7	123.9

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

[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, 1997

Rank	*City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Baltimore, MD	6,693	991.0
2	Washington, DC	4,557	838.9
3	St Louis, MO	2,901	825.2
4	Rochester, NY	1,867	769.6
5	Atlanta, GA	5,468	761.2
6	Detroit, MI	7,887	755.2
7	Richmond, VA	1,466	739.4
8	Newark, NJ	1,967	688.6
9	Norfolk, VA	1,462	626.3
10	New Orleans, LA	2,743	575.5
11	Memphis, TN	4,876	562.1
12	Oklahoma City, OK	2,080	471.9
13	Birmingham, AL	3,104	468.9
14	Kansas City, MO	2,000	448.5
15	Philadelphia, PA	6,504	440.1
16	Chicago, IL	11,498	393.0
17	Nashville, TN	2,050	383.2
18	Minneapolis, MN	1,430	371.1
19	Buffalo, NY	1,172	362.4
20	Milwaukee, WI	3,303	358.1
21	Indianapolis, IN	2,912	356.2
22	Dallas, TX	6,645	332.2
23	Cincinnati, OH	2,552	297.6
24	Jacksonville, FL	2,089	289.7
25	Charlotte, NC	1,703	285.0
26	Tulsa, OK	1,048	273.8
27	Louisville, KY	1,817	270.0
28	Tampa, FL	2,246	250.2
29	Denver, CO	1,147	230.4
30	Austin, TX	1,531	223.8
31	Columbus, OH	2,218	218.8
32	Houston, TX	6,606	211.3
33	New York City, NY	15,592	211.2
34	San Francisco, CA	1,510	205.4
35	Cleveland, OH	2,743	195.7
36	Dayton, OH	1,070	188.9
37	Omaha, NE	819	186.6
38	Jersey City, NJ	373	171.9
39	Boston, MA	939	167.9
40	St Paul, MN	383	138.7
41	St Petersburg, FL	1,201	138.2
42	Fort Worth, TX	1,759	134.8
43	San Antonio, TX	1,751	132.8
44	Oakland, CA	1,559	128.4
45	Akron, OH	669	126.1
46	Wichita, KS	527	124.8
47	Sacramento, CA	1,380	123.5
48	Phoenix, AZ	3,007	115.2
49	Corpus Christi, TX	351	111.2
50	Miami, FL	2,168	104.4
51	Albuquerque, NM	544	103.3
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**100.0**
52	Portland, OR	478	96.9
53	Des Moines, IA	330	93.2
54	Pittsburgh, PA	1,026	79.2
55	Toledo, OH	346	76.4
56	Tucson, AZ	575	74.9
57	Los Angeles, CA	5,810	68.0
58	Seattle, WA	926	57.2
59	San Diego, CA	1,509	56.8
60	Honolulu, HI	478	54.8
61	Yonkers, NY	79	41.1
62	San Jose, CA	471	29.4
63	San Juan, PR	233	26.7
64	El Paso, TX	155	22.6

Table 18. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	1,410	1,285	1,043	646	669	268.4	243.4	196.7	121.8	126.1
Albuquerque, NM	560	759	625	560	544	110.5	147.2	119.7	106.3	103.3
Atlanta, GA	5,002	.	7,330	5,211	5,468	739.2	.	1,046.1	725.4	761.2
Austin, TX	1,271	1,349	1,600	1,363	1,531	201.5	208.7	240.7	199.3	223.8
Baltimore, MD	8,591	9,099	6,928	6,495	6,693	1,201.1	1,294.3	1,002.4	961.7	991.0
Birmingham, AL	5,433	5,309	4,321	3,239	3,104	827.7	808.5	656.9	489.3	468.9
Boston, MA	1,205	1,199	917	821	939	218.1	218.4	165.0	146.8	167.9
Buffalo, NY	1,945	1,768	1,691	1,284	1,172	591.1	539.0	518.5	397.0	362.4
Charlotte, NC	2,669	4,137	2,146	1,823	1,703	486.5	733.9	370.3	305.1	285.0
Chicago, IL	19,123	16,868	12,586	11,383	11,498	648.0	571.6	426.9	389.1	393.0
Cincinnati, OH	4,355	2,822	2,590	1,442	2,552	500.0	325.2	299.8	168.1	297.6
Cleveland, OH	5,226	6,580	5,746	3,362	2,743	371.1	468.9	411.0	239.9	195.7
Columbus, OH	3,119	4,009	2,887	1,480	2,218	312.0	398.8	285.6	146.0	218.8
Corpus Christi, TX	362	344	373	367	351	118.5	110.7	119.3	116.2	111.2
Dallas, TX	6,820	6,170	8,027	5,795	6,645	353.9	317.7	409.7	289.7	332.2
Dayton, OH	1,518	1,925	1,603	954	1,070	263.6	336.5	281.0	168.5	188.9
Denver, CO	2,031	1,735	1,375	992	1,147	412.0	351.5	278.1	199.3	230.4
Des Moines, IA	482	431	362	310	330	140.7	124.6	103.6	87.5	93.2
Detroit, MI	9,275	8,637	8,553	7,048	7,887	871.4	817.0	812.7	674.8	755.2
El Paso, TX	279	171	159	157	155	43.1	25.7	23.4	22.9	22.6
Fort Worth, TX	2,722	2,752	2,442	1,331	1,759	220.8	218.9	191.0	102.0	134.8
Honolulu, HI	834	675	543	457	478	96.2	77.2	61.9	52.4	54.8
Houston, TX	7,732	7,429	6,984	5,999	6,606	257.2	244.0	227.0	191.8	211.3
Indianapolis, IN	4,254	5,430	4,709	3,178	2,912	521.9	663.8	575.9	388.7	356.2
Jacksonville, FL	3,501	3,555	2,476	2,352	2,089	498.2	505.3	352.9	326.2	289.7
Jersey City, NJ	324	298	223	371	373	148.4	136.6	102.6	170.5	171.9
Kansas City, MO	3,160	2,997	3,186	2,401	2,000	722.8	684.3	726.4	538.4	448.5
Los Angeles, CA	10,984	9,143	7,935	5,716	5,810	128.5	106.8	92.8	66.9	68.0
Louisville, KY	2,420	2,637	2,441	2,059	1,817	360.5	392.2	362.7	305.9	270.0
Memphis, TN	6,997	6,973	6,108	5,242	4,876	824.7	813.1	706.1	604.3	562.1
Miami, FL	3,204	2,857	2,338	2,317	2,168	160.0	141.1	115.1	111.6	104.4
Milwaukee, WI	3,487	6,284	4,160	3,528	3,303	368.3	669.9	446.7	382.5	358.1
Minneapolis, MN	1,481	1,933	1,689	1,548	1,430	389.1	505.5	440.5	401.7	371.1
Nashville, TN	2,388	3,110	2,622	2,033	2,050	457.7	589.9	494.0	380.0	383.2
New Orleans, LA	5,003	4,056	3,353	3,013	2,743	1,026.7	837.8	695.8	632.2	575.5
New York City, NY	19,240	19,491	16,499	12,998	15,592	262.6	265.8	225.6	176.1	211.2
Newark, NJ	1,354	1,464	2,222	2,710	1,967	463.7	504.7	772.8	947.0	688.6
Norfolk, VA	2,503	2,519	1,679	1,451	1,462	1,016.3	1,043.4	706.7	621.6	626.3
Oakland, CA	1,177	1,185	2,195	1,714	1,559	97.9	98.3	181.5	141.2	128.4
Oklahoma City, OK	1,859	1,763	2,028	1,986	2,080	430.5	404.4	464.0	450.6	471.9
Omaha, NE	566	1,060	880	612	819	132.1	246.3	202.7	139.5	186.6
Philadelphia, PA	10,580	8,026	6,565	6,415	6,504	687.4	526.6	438.0	434.0	440.1
Phoenix, AZ	3,218	2,797	3,149	2,906	3,007	141.8	119.2	129.5	111.3	115.2
Pittsburgh, PA	3,730	2,602	1,598	1,058	1,026	280.6	197.0	122.0	81.6	79.2
Portland, OR	750	706	543	564	478	156.1	146.3	112.1	114.4	96.9
Richmond, VA	2,029	2,621	2,371	1,737	1,466	1,004.3	1,300.9	1,195.8	876.1	739.4
Rochester, NY	2,575	2,876	2,210	2,126	1,867	1,053.4	1,177.5	909.5	876.4	769.6
Sacramento, CA	1,435	1,570	1,828	1,393	1,380	130.8	143.0	165.7	124.7	123.5
San Antonio, TX	1,759	1,738	1,914	1,349	1,751	140.0	135.8	147.6	102.3	132.8
San Diego, CA	3,264	2,837	2,176	1,815	1,509	125.0	107.8	82.3	68.3	56.8
San Francisco, CA	2,048	1,885	1,853	1,626	1,510	279.5	256.6	253.6	221.1	205.4
San Jose, CA	763	735	492	481	471	49.4	47.2	31.4	30.1	29.4
Seattle, WA	1,562	1,213	1,295	925	926	99.0	76.4	81.2	57.1	57.2
St Louis, MO	5,726	5,228	4,425	2,890	2,901	1,521.7	1,419.8	1,233.6	822.0	825.2
St Paul, MN	493	656	560	597	383	178.4	238.1	203.8	216.2	138.7
St Petersburg, FL	1,280	1,787	1,545	1,165	1,201	148.0	206.1	177.4	134.1	138.2
Tampa, FL	2,395	2,181	1,833	1,574	2,246	276.4	249.5	207.2	175.4	250.2
Toledo, OH	1,556	2,262	944	419	346	339.2	494.3	207.5	92.6	76.4
Tucson, AZ	529	439	359	518	575	74.5	60.0	47.7	67.5	74.9
Tulsa, OK	1,359	1,444	1,452	1,284	1,048	361.4	382.3	384.0	335.5	273.8
Washington, DC	6,162	6,827	5,687	4,432	4,557	1,066.1	1,203.9	1,026.1	815.9	838.9
Wichita, KS	1,279	1,078	713	585	527	305.5	257.1	170.0	138.5	124.8
Yonkers, NY	107	131	121	98	79	56.2	68.5	63.2	51.0	41.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	220,465	213,847	191,207	153,705	158,070	322.6	314.5	277.6	221.4	227.6
San Juan, PR	292	256	349	343	233	33.5	29.4	40.0	39.3	26.7
TOTAL	220,757	214,103	191,556	154,048	158,303	319.0	310.9	274.6	219.1	225.2

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

Table 19. Gonorrhea — Women — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	739	761	600	366	356	270.2	276.9	217.5	132.8	129.1
Albuquerque, NM	307	418	324	261	306	118.4	158.5	121.3	97.0	113.8
Atlanta, GA	2,194	.	3,426	2,437	2,544	620.1	.	935.4	650.0	678.5
Austin, TX	599	705	815	714	860	190.0	218.2	245.3	208.2	250.8
Baltimore, MD	3,576	4,592	3,065	3,054	3,279	937.2	1,224.2	830.8	846.8	909.2
Birmingham, AL	2,387	2,423	2,145	1,668	1,566	682.5	692.7	612.3	474.0	445.0
Boston, MA	495	585	432	405	445	172.6	205.3	149.8	139.9	153.7
Buffalo, NY	990	1,029	984	772	720	575.4	600.3	577.7	457.5	426.7
Charlotte, NC	1,174	1,578	823	737	644	412.4	539.6	273.9	238.2	208.1
Chicago, IL	6,741	8,430	6,507	5,710	3,087	440.1	550.4	425.2	377.3	204.0
Cincinnati, OH	2,000	1,253	1,268	1,007	1,515	436.1	274.3	278.8	223.4	336.1
Cleveland, OH	2,407	3,323	2,856	1,881	1,573	322.5	446.9	385.5	253.7	212.2
Columbus, OH	1,511	2,085	1,498	797	1,214	292.0	400.6	286.2	152.0	231.6
Corpus Christi, TX	106	139	192	192	163	67.9	87.5	120.1	119.4	101.3
Dallas, TX	3,020	2,631	3,758	3,121	3,319	308.7	267.0	378.2	307.3	326.8
Dayton, OH	800	1,083	876	458	502	266.8	363.6	295.0	155.6	170.5
Denver, CO	1,009	827	646	474	582	398.6	326.1	254.3	185.4	227.6
Des Moines, IA	234	210	181	169	160	130.7	116.3	99.2	91.6	86.8
Detroit, MI	4,469	3,290	3,080	3,312	3,743	798.3	591.6	556.4	603.6	682.2
El Paso, TX	138	93	72	75	76	41.4	27.1	20.6	21.3	21.6
Fort Worth, TX	1,707	1,371	1,239	748	1,014	274.1	216.0	192.0	113.2	153.5
Honolulu, HI	347	353	284	223	249	81.2	81.8	65.5	51.6	57.6
Houston, TX	2,803	2,813	2,976	2,636	3,082	85.5	183.9	192.6	167.7	196.1
Indianapolis, IN	2,072	2,565	2,186	1,550	1,401	484.6	597.8	509.9	362.0	327.2
Jacksonville, FL	1,432	1,399	1,025	1,129	1,009	397.9	388.0	284.9	303.5	271.2
Jersey City, NJ	111	108	100	175	204	98.6	95.9	89.2	156.4	182.7
Kansas City, MO	1,548	1,465	1,556	1,212	1,164	675.9	638.7	677.6	520.2	499.6
Los Angeles, CA	5,062	3,987	3,361	2,612	2,645	118.0	92.6	78.1	61.1	61.9
Louisville, KY	1,071	1,057	1,039	889	745	302.1	297.7	292.4	250.7	210.1
Memphis, TN	3,189	2,904	2,711	2,303	2,175	717.7	646.7	598.7	507.8	479.6
Miami, FL	705	937	767	1,048	987	67.5	88.7	72.3	97.2	91.6
Milwaukee, WI	1,722	3,266	1,954	1,832	1,707	346.2	662.8	399.6	379.0	353.1
Minneapolis, MN	670	877	808	740	737	341.7	445.3	409.2	373.6	372.1
Nashville, TN	958	1,222	1,035	779	845	349.6	441.5	371.5	277.8	301.3
New Orleans, LA	1,410	1,262	1,088	1,216	1,226	539.8	486.1	420.8	476.0	479.9
New York City, NY	9,680	10,383	8,792	6,788	9,101	249.4	267.3	227.1	174.1	233.4
Newark, NJ	473	458	994	998	848	307.3	299.5	656.0	663.6	564.5
Norfolk, VA	996	1,004	722	614	632	858.8	879.2	640.2	544.0	560.0
Oakland, CA	612	494	1,316	1,004	901	100.1	80.5	213.6	162.2	145.5
Oklahoma City, OK	1,005	946	1,115	1,010	1,012	448.6	418.2	491.9	443.0	443.8
Omaha, NE	285	553	462	314	459	128.5	248.3	205.7	138.5	202.5
Philadelphia, PA	4,586	3,809	3,330	3,387	3,507	556.8	466.9	415.0	428.1	443.3
Phoenix, AZ	1,403	1,171	1,325	1,243	1,209	121.9	98.5	107.5	94.1	91.5
Pittsburgh, PA	1,848	1,335	875	574	543	262.0	190.5	125.9	83.5	79.0
Portland, OR	351	311	243	272	203	142.5	125.7	97.9	107.8	80.5
Richmond, VA	848	1,015	1,067	817	648	771.3	924.2	986.4	755.6	599.3
Rochester, NY	1,324	1,565	1,219	1,107	959	1,043.5	1,234.9	967.4	881.1	763.3
Sacramento, CA	1,009	975	1,013	736	765	180.4	174.1	180.0	128.9	133.9
San Antonio, TX	883	866	998	708	955	136.4	131.3	149.3	104.2	140.6
San Diego, CA	213	291	834	883	660	16.6	22.5	64.0	66.6	49.7
San Francisco, CA	617	697	598	390	298	168.0	188.9	162.7	104.9	80.2
San Jose, CA	400	351	270	254	205	52.5	45.6	34.9	32.1	25.9
Seattle, WA	673	541	533	349	409	84.1	67.2	65.9	42.6	49.9
St Louis, MO	2,253	2,206	1,897	1,302	1,449	1,099.5	1,100.6	971.7	682.0	759.0
St Paul, MN	264	354	298	314	203	183.2	246.4	208.1	218.7	141.4
St Petersburg, FL	585	875	706	619	648	127.0	189.4	152.2	134.0	140.3
Tampa, FL	1,048	986	830	752	1,214	235.9	219.9	182.9	163.7	264.3
Toledo, OH	784	1,071	466	221	162	327.1	448.0	196.1	93.6	68.6
Tucson, AZ	269	229	194	283	285	74.1	61.3	50.5	72.4	72.9
Tulsa, OK	593	668	715	670	509	304.6	341.7	365.6	339.3	257.8
Washington, DC	2,309	2,818	2,237	1,841	1,919	749.4	931.6	756.4	637.4	664.4
Wichita, KS	627	555	394	301	271	293.8	259.7	184.4	139.9	126.0
Yonkers, NY	46	69	62	54	35	46.0	68.9	61.8	53.7	34.8
U.S. CITY TOTAL	95,687	97,637	89,182	74,507	75,853	271.8	278.8	251.3	208.5	212.3
San Juan, PR	77	52	102	102	83	16.1	10.8	21.3	21.3	17.3
TOTAL	95,764	97,689	89,284	74,609	75,936	268.3	275.2	248.2	206.0	209.7

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

Table 20. Gonorrhea — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997*

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	671	524	440	277	310	266.6	207.1	173.1	108.7	121.6
Albuquerque, NM	253	341	301	299	238	102.3	135.4	117.9	116.0	92.4
Atlanta, GA	2,808	.	3,904	2,774	2,917	869.7	.	1,167.4	807.8	849.4
Austin, TX	672	644	785	649	671	213.1	199.2	236.1	190.3	196.8
Baltimore, MD	5,015	4,507	3,863	3,441	3,414	1,502.7	1,374.6	1,198.9	1,093.2	1,084.7
Birmingham, AL	3,046	2,801	2,146	1,569	1,531	993.2	912.9	697.9	506.1	493.8
Boston, MA	710	614	485	416	494	267.2	232.5	181.3	154.2	183.1
Buffalo, NY	955	739	707	512	452	608.2	471.9	453.7	331.0	292.2
Charlotte, NC	1,495	2,559	1,323	1,086	1,059	566.4	943.4	474.3	376.8	367.5
Chicago, IL	12,382	8,438	6,079	5,673	8,411	872.3	594.4	428.6	401.8	595.7
Cincinnati, OH	2,355	1,569	1,308	432	1,023	571.0	381.9	319.7	106.2	251.4
Cleveland, OH	2,819	3,257	2,855	1,462	1,153	425.9	493.8	434.3	221.5	174.7
Columbus, OH	1,608	1,924	1,371	675	997	333.5	396.9	281.2	137.9	203.7
Corpus Christi, TX	256	205	181	175	188	171.4	134.9	118.4	113.0	121.4
Dallas, TX	3,800	3,539	4,269	2,674	3,326	400.5	369.9	442.1	271.6	337.8
Dayton, OH	718	842	726	493	566	260.1	307.0	265.4	181.3	208.2
Denver, CO	1,022	908	729	517	565	426.2	378.3	303.3	213.5	233.3
Des Moines, IA	248	221	181	141	170	151.6	133.7	108.3	83.1	100.2
Detroit, MI	4,806	5,347	5,473	3,736	4,144	952.5	1,067.1	1,097.2	753.7	836.0
El Paso, TX	141	78	87	82	79	45.0	24.2	26.5	24.7	23.8
Fort Worth, TX	1,015	1,381	1,203	583	745	166.3	221.9	190.0	90.5	115.6
Honolulu, HI	487	322	259	234	229	110.9	72.7	58.4	53.2	52.1
Houston, TX	4,929	4,616	4,008	3,363	3,524	329.8	304.7	261.7	216.2	226.6
Indianapolis, IN	2,182	2,865	2,523	1,627	1,511	563.2	736.6	648.7	417.9	388.1
Jacksonville, FL	2,069	2,156	1,451	1,223	1,081	603.6	628.6	424.4	350.3	309.6
Jersey City, NJ	213	190	123	195	169	201.4	179.9	116.9	184.6	160.5
Kansas City, MO	1,612	1,532	1,630	1,189	834	774.3	734.4	780.1	558.3	391.6
Los Angeles, CA	5,922	5,156	4,574	3,104	3,165	139.1	121.0	107.6	72.7	74.1
Louisville, KY	1,349	1,580	1,402	1,170	1,071	425.9	498.0	441.4	367.4	336.3
Memphis, TN	3,808	4,069	3,397	2,939	2,701	942.4	995.8	824.0	710.1	652.6
Miami, FL	2,499	1,920	1,571	1,269	1,181	260.8	198.3	161.8	127.1	118.3
Milwaukee, WI	1,765	3,018	2,206	1,696	1,596	392.7	677.6	498.8	386.5	363.7
Minneapolis, MN	811	1,056	871	808	693	439.5	569.5	468.2	431.3	369.9
Nashville, TN	1,430	1,888	1,587	1,254	1,205	577.2	753.9	629.3	492.5	473.3
New Orleans, LA	3,593	2,794	2,265	1,797	1,517	1,589.1	1,244.3	1,014.0	812.5	685.9
New York City, NY	9,560	9,108	7,707	6,210	6,491	277.5	264.1	224.0	178.4	186.5
Newark, NJ	881	1,006	1,228	1,712	1,119	638.2	733.4	903.0	1,260.7	826.2
Norfolk, VA	1,507	1,501	945	834	815	1,156.5	1,179.8	757.2	691.7	676.0
Oakland, CA	565	640	879	710	658	95.6	108.1	148.1	119.4	110.6
Oklahoma City, OK	846	814	913	976	1,068	407.2	388.0	433.8	458.8	502.0
Omaha, NE	280	492	417	296	358	135.6	237.0	199.0	139.5	168.7
Philadelphia, PA	5,994	4,217	3,235	3,028	2,997	837.7	595.2	464.5	440.9	436.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,815	1,626	1,824	1,663	1,798	162.3	140.5	152.0	128.9	139.4
Pittsburgh, PA	1,882	1,267	723	484	483	301.7	204.4	117.6	79.5	79.4
Portland, OR	399	395	300	292	275	170.5	168.0	127.0	121.3	114.2
Richmond, VA	1,180	1,600	1,301	919	809	1,281.5	1,745.7	1,443.7	1,019.6	897.5
Rochester, NY	1,251	1,311	991	1,019	908	1,064.2	1,115.5	847.1	871.3	776.4
Sacramento, CA	426	594	805	655	606	79.3	110.4	148.9	119.9	111.0
San Antonio, TX	876	872	916	641	796	143.9	140.6	145.8	100.3	124.6
San Diego, CA	3,051	1,824	1,237	859	805	229.8	136.5	92.3	64.6	60.6
San Francisco, CA	1,431	1,188	1,255	1,236	1,212	391.6	324.9	345.7	339.9	333.3
San Jose, CA	363	384	219	220	264	46.4	48.7	27.7	27.2	32.6
Seattle, WA	889	672	762	576	517	114.3	85.9	96.9	72.0	64.6
St Louis, MO	3,473	3,022	2,528	1,588	1,439	2,026.4	1,801.1	1,546.3	988.4	895.6
St Paul, MN	229	302	262	283	180	173.2	229.0	199.0	213.5	135.8
St Petersburg, FL	695	912	839	546	553	172.1	225.1	206.2	134.2	135.9
Tampa, FL	1,347	1,195	1,003	822	1,032	319.1	280.6	232.8	187.6	235.5
Toledo, OH	772	1,191	478	196	184	352.4	544.8	219.9	90.5	84.9
Tucson, AZ	260	210	165	235	290	74.9	58.7	44.8	62.4	77.0
Tulsa, OK	764	776	737	614	539	421.2	425.8	403.8	331.4	290.9
Washington, DC	3,853	4,009	3,449	2,591	2,637	1,427.5	1,515.1	1,334.1	1,018.5	1,036.6
Wichita, KS	652	523	319	284	256	317.7	254.3	155.1	137.0	123.5
Yonkers, NY	61	62	59	44	44	67.3	68.2	64.7	48.1	48.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	124,766	115,313	101,779	79,067	82,063	376.6	349.8	304.8	234.6	243.5
San Juan, PR	215	204	247	241	150	54.8	52.0	62.9	61.4	38.2
TOTAL	124,981	115,517	102,026	79,308	82,213	372.8	346.3	302.0	232.6	241.1

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

Table 21. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Resistance of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from selected cities to penicillin and tetracycline, 1994–1997*

Clinic	1994 Total Isolates	1994 Penicillin Resistance No.	1994 Penicillin Resistance %	1994 Tetracycline Resistance No.	1994 Tetracycline Resistance %	1995 Total Isolates	1995 Penicillin Resistance No.	1995 Penicillin Resistance %	1995 Tetracycline Resistance No.	1995 Tetracycline Resistance %
Albuquerque, NM	158	19	12.0	34	21.5	167	5	3.0	25	15.0
Anchorage, AK	171	1	0.6	3	1.8	123	5	4.1	7	5.7
Atlanta, GA	229	46	20.1	86	37.6	227	51	22.5	124	54.6
Baltimore, MD	240	41	17.1	63	26.3	240	50	20.8	76	31.7
Birmingham, AL	240	37	15.4	110	45.8	239	53	22.2	60	25.1
Chicago, IL	NR	NR	NR	.NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Cincinnati, OH	218	39	17.9	136	62.4	173	23	13.3	98	56.6
Cleveland, OH	240	42	17.5	64	26.7	227	34	15.0	88	38.8
Denver, CO	240	32	13.3	33	13.8	240	14	5.8	21	8.8
Fort Bragg, NC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fort Lewis, WA	78	9	11.5	14	17.9	68	12	17.6	6	8.8
Honolulu, HI	74	23	31.1	22	29.7	61	18	29.5	14	23.0
Kansas City, MO	240	24	10.0	13	5.4	240	8	3.3	9	3.8
Long Beach, CA	214	44	20.6	34	15.9	217	44	20.3	46	21.2
Minneapolis, MN	240	22	9.2	25	10.4	240	14	5.8	13	5.4
Nassau County, NY	161	61	37.9	56	34.8	180	54	30.0	30	16.7
New Orleans, LA	210	37	17.6	79	37.6	190	25	13.2	142	74.7
Orange County, CA	201	51	25.4	18	9.0	144	24	16.7	36	25.0
Philadelphia, PA	228	58	25.4	67	29.4	232	52	22.4	32	13.8
Phoenix, AZ	228	18	7.9	18	7.9	240	16	6.7	24	10.0
Portland, OR	240	20	8.3	17	7.1	240	5	2.1	15	6.3
San Diego, CA	240	32	13.3	31	12.9	240	20	8.3	24	10.0
Seattle, WA	206	14	6.8	25	12.1	230	21	9.1	52	22.6
San Francisco, CA	240	26	10.8	36	15.0	240	13	5.4	45	18.8
St Louis, MO	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	93	16	17.2	29	31.2
San Antonio, TX	221	32	14.5	55	24.9	154	17	11.0	84	54.5
West Palm Beach, FL	239	68	28.5	86	36.0	229	105	45.9	135	59.0
TOTAL	4,996	796	15.9	1,125	22.5	4,874	699	14.3	1,235	25.3

Clinic	1996 Total Isolates	1996 Penicillin Resistance No.	1996 Penicillin Resistance %	1996 Tetracycline Resistance No.	1996 Tetracycline Resistance %	1997 Total Isolates	1997 Penicillin Resistance No.	1997 Penicillin Resistance %	1997 Tetracycline Resistance No.	1997 Tetracycline Resistance %
Albuquerque, NM	171	25	14.6	55	32.2	181	38	21.0	50	27.6
Anchorage, AK	49	0	0.0	1	2.0	16	4	25.0	1	6.3
Atlanta, GA	193	24	12.4	80	41.5	202	31	15.3	64	31.7
Baltimore, MD	240	51	21.3	95	39.6	237	52	21.9	61	25.7
Birmingham, AL	240	67	27.9	95	39.6	240	57	23.8	93	38.8
Chicago, IL	178	37	20.8	37	20.8	223	41	18.4	34	15.2
Cincinnati, OH	181	22	12.2	57	31.5	184	25	13.6	68	37.0
Cleveland, OH	240	45	18.8	78	32.5	215	29	13.5	67	31.2
Denver, CO	240	29	12.1	18	7.5	239	33	13.8	23	9.6
Fort Bragg, NC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	46	4	8.7	7	15.2
Fort Lewis, WA	44	5	11.4	8	18.2	32	6	18.8	7	21.9
Honolulu, HI	77	8	10.4	8	10.4	42	8	19.0	10	23.8
Kansas City, MO	240	10	4.2	17	7.1	240	15	6.3	22	9.2
Long Beach, CA	129	30	23.3	27	20.9	163	38	23.3	43	26.4
Minneapolis, MN	240	30	12.5	21	8.8	240	37	15.4	36	15.0
Nassau County, NY	63	11	17.5	11	17.5	40	4	10.0	6	15.0
New Orleans, LA	137	19	13.9	47	34.3	158	25	15.8	43	27.2
Orange County, CA	138	27	19.6	25	18.1	94	24	25.5	27	28.7
Philadelphia, PA	239	35	14.6	40	16.7	228	21	9.2	45	19.7
Phoenix, AZ	240	37	15.4	46	19.2	223	49	22.0	29	13.0
Portland, OR	235	28	11.9	18	7.7	214	75	35.0	73	34.1
San Diego, CA	220	34	15.5	25	11.4	212	33	15.6	66	31.1
Seattle, WA	173	36	20.8	46	26.6	162	53	32.7	62	38.3
San Francisco, CA	240	13	5.4	37	15.4	240	48	20.0	86	35.8
St Louis, MO	231	41	17.7	66	28.6	226	37	16.4	70	31.0
San Antonio, TX	87	9	10.3	35	40.2	39	5	12.8	7	17.9
West Palm Beach, FL	174	28	16.1	64	36.8	176	14	8.0	67	38.1
TOTAL	4,639	701	15.1	1,057	22.8	4,512	806	17.9	1,167	25.9

*NR = No report available

NOTE: Resistance categories include both plasmid-mediated and chromosomally mediated resistance. Penicillin and tetracycline resistance categories are not mutually exclusive; many isolates are resistant to both antibiotics.

Table 22. All stages of syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	2,334	1,933	1,640	1,889	1,481	55.8	45.8	38.6	44.2	34.7
Alaska	51	22	20	15	12	8.5	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.0
Arizona	557	419	417	468	600	14.1	10.3	9.9	10.6	13.5
Arkansas	1,600	1,328	1,271	843	562	66.0	54.1	51.2	33.6	22.4
California	9,488	7,321	5,747	4,420	3,823	30.4	23.3	18.2	13.9	12.0
Colorado	287	296	303	162	154	8.1	8.1	8.1	4.2	4.0
Connecticut	562	337	270	334	320	17.1	10.3	8.2	10.2	9.8
Delaware	274	138	129	124	113	39.2	19.5	18.0	17.1	15.6
Florida	7,417	5,048	3,470	2,911	2,746	54.0	36.2	24.5	20.2	19.1
Georgia	4,077	3,185	3,666	2,954	2,833	59.1	45.1	50.9	40.2	38.5
Hawaii	41	41	25	30	44	3.5	3.5	2.1	2.5	3.7
Idaho	15	10	12	24	24	1.4	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.0
Illinois	4,881	3,877	3,712	2,071	1,953	41.8	33.0	31.4	17.5	16.5
Indiana	1,019	844	870	674	522	17.9	14.7	15.0	11.5	8.9
Iowa	175	235	170	86	72	6.2	8.3	6.0	3.0	2.5
Kansas	293	187	150	136	145	11.6	7.3	5.8	5.3	5.6
Kentucky	651	534	503	399	403	17.2	14.0	13.0	10.3	10.4
Louisiana	6,854	5,422	3,692	2,409	1,808	159.8	125.7	85.0	55.4	41.6
Maine	29	9	4	4	13	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.0
Maryland	1,865	1,538	1,680	2,232	2,453	37.6	30.7	33.3	44.0	48.4
Massachusetts	935	622	506	633	731	15.5	10.3	8.3	10.4	12.0
Michigan	1,952	1,234	1,202	851	785	20.6	13.0	12.6	8.9	8.2
Minnesota	261	201	187	116	124	5.8	4.4	4.1	2.5	2.7
Mississippi	4,269	4,547	4,532	2,366	1,439	161.7	170.3	168.0	87.1	53.0
Missouri	2,500	1,985	1,265	618	494	47.8	37.6	23.8	11.5	9.2
Montana	4	9	13	4	5	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6
Nebraska	35	46	35	27	32	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.9
Nevada	139	171	193	142	102	10.1	11.7	12.6	8.9	6.4
New Hampshire	50	18	32	29	23	4.4	1.6	2.8	2.5	2.0
New Jersey	2,556	2,188	1,469	1,458	1,129	32.5	27.7	18.5	18.3	14.1
New Mexico	172	178	138	78	103	10.6	10.8	8.2	4.6	6.0
New York	12,493	9,376	8,881	6,530	5,639	68.8	51.6	49.0	35.9	31.0
North Carolina	4,448	4,023	3,066	2,670	2,206	64.0	56.9	42.6	36.5	30.1
North Dakota	4	1	0	0	0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	2,889	2,740	1,938	1,324	761	26.1	24.7	17.4	11.9	6.8
Oklahoma	721	497	589	467	405	22.3	15.3	18.0	14.1	12.3
Oregon	179	100	67	70	48	5.9	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.5
Pennsylvania	4,257	2,738	1,946	1,440	1,182	35.4	22.7	16.1	11.9	9.8
Rhode Island	146	141	90	72	84	14.6	14.1	9.1	7.3	8.5
South Carolina	2,339	1,945	1,666	1,282	1,135	64.4	53.1	45.4	34.7	30.7
South Dakota	3	8	7	2	7	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.0
Tennessee	3,241	2,978	2,604	2,321	2,366	63.6	57.5	49.5	43.6	44.5
Texas	9,904	9,028	7,926	5,897	5,384	55.0	49.1	42.3	30.8	28.1
Utah	68	51	50	49	56	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.8
Vermont	1	1	0	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Virginia	1,970	1,919	1,590	1,265	1,103	30.4	29.3	24.0	19.0	16.5
Washington	360	281	212	129	132	6.8	5.3	3.9	2.3	2.4
West Virginia	195	179	65	59	19	10.7	9.8	3.6	3.2	1.0
Wisconsin	1,113	797	585	496	315	22.1	15.7	11.4	9.6	6.1
Wyoming	9	3	2	8	1	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.2
U.S. TOTAL[1]	101,335	81,696	69,329	53,215	46,537	39.3	31.4	26.4	20.1	17.5
Guam	5	7	6	3	1	3.5	5.0	4.3	2.1	0.7
Puerto Rico	2,482	2,018	1,619	1,470	1,575	68.5	54.8	43.5	39.5	42.3
Virgin Islands	39	30	19	17	10	35.2	27.1	17.1	15.3	9.0
OUTLYING AREAS	2,526	2,055	1,644	1,490	1,586	65.2	52.2	41.4	37.5	39.9
TOTAL	103,861	83,751	70,973	54,705	48,123	39.7	31.7	26.6	20.3	17.9

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

Table 23. All stages of syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	13	13	8	8	4	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.8
Albuquerque, NM	84	87	41	33	56	16.6	16.9	7.8	6.3	10.6
Atlanta, GA	1,226	917	1,079	835	870	181.2	132.8	154.0	116.2	121.1
Austin, TX	292	260	183	88	98	46.3	40.2	27.5	12.9	14.3
Baltimore, MD	507	673	1,089	1,552	1,780	70.9	95.7	157.6	229.8	263.5
Birmingham, AL	765	664	640	703	477	116.5	101.1	97.3	106.2	72.1
Boston, MA	338	219	193	257	305	61.2	39.9	34.7	46.0	54.5
Buffalo, NY	117	52	32	22	23	35.6	15.9	9.8	6.8	7.1
Charlotte, NC	535	506	347	312	153	97.5	89.8	59.9	52.2	25.6
Chicago, IL	3,368	2,335	2,244	1,254	1,314	114.1	79.1	76.1	42.9	44.9
Cincinnati, OH	668	839	399	166	93	76.7	96.7	46.2	19.4	10.8
Cleveland, OH	1,525	1,160	752	378	250	108.3	82.7	53.8	27.0	17.8
Columbus, OH	70	71	31	89	117	7.0	7.1	3.1	8.8	11.5
Corpus Christi, TX	49	83	62	29	22	16.0	26.7	19.8	9.2	7.0
Dallas, TX	1,322	1,130	1,025	790	717	68.6	58.2	52.3	39.5	35.8
Dayton, OH	129	236	400	367	126	22.4	41.2	70.1	64.8	22.2
Denver, CO	146	177	179	67	70	29.6	35.9	36.2	13.5	14.1
Des Moines, IA	77	110	92	34	26	22.5	31.8	26.3	9.6	7.3
Detroit, MI	1,190	775	709	525	586	111.8	73.3	67.4	50.3	56.1
El Paso, TX	222	183	141	118	114	34.3	27.5	20.8	17.2	16.7
Fort Worth, TX	834	592	491	378	299	67.6	47.1	38.4	29.0	22.9
Honolulu, HI	40	41	22	26	39	4.6	4.7	2.5	3.0	4.5
Houston, TX	3,450	2,909	2,691	2,054	1,944	114.8	95.5	87.5	65.7	62.2
Indianapolis, IN	283	176	168	186	125	34.7	21.5	20.5	22.8	15.3
Jacksonville, FL	217	289	192	228	206	30.9	41.1	27.4	31.6	28.6
Jersey City, NJ	208	171	138	96	120	95.3	78.4	63.5	44.1	55.2
Kansas City, MO	287	168	68	39	16	65.6	38.4	15.5	8.7	3.6
Los Angeles, CA	9,367	8,139	2,987	2,186	1,627	109.6	95.0	34.9	25.6	19.0
Louisville, KY	434	325	272	228	232	64.7	48.3	40.4	33.9	34.5
Memphis, TN	1,899	1,738	1,596	1,370	1,433	223.8	202.7	184.5	157.9	165.2
Miami, FL	2,041	1,453	1,007	876	875	101.9	71.8	49.6	42.2	42.1
Milwaukee, WI	943	688	464	397	273	99.6	73.3	49.8	43.0	29.6
Minneapolis, MN	132	122	86	52	53	34.7	31.9	22.4	13.5	13.8
Nashville, TN	381	234	202	293	412	73.0	44.4	38.1	54.8	77.0
New Orleans, LA	1,120	845	649	520	462	229.8	174.5	134.7	109.1	96.9
New York City, NY	10,513	8,001	7,883	5,802	4,957	143.5	109.1	107.8	78.6	67.2
Newark, NJ	563	518	396	368	356	192.8	178.6	137.7	128.6	124.4
Norfolk, VA	234	247	279	224	155	95.0	102.3	117.4	96.0	66.4
Oakland, CA	431	336	162	131	126	35.8	27.9	13.4	10.8	10.4
Oklahoma City, OK	391	299	291	231	211	90.6	68.6	66.6	52.4	47.9
Omaha, NE	24	28	21	1	15	5.6	6.5	4.8	0.2	3.4
Philadelphia, PA	3,752	2,394	1,694	1,293	1,093	243.8	157.1	113.0	87.5	74.0
Phoenix, AZ	325	237	270	343	474	14.3	10.1	11.1	13.1	18.2
Pittsburgh, PA	58	39	27	16	21	4.4	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.6
Portland, OR	107	63	42	45	23	22.3	13.1	8.7	9.1	4.7
Richmond, VA	203	128	122	171	136	100.5	63.5	61.5	86.2	68.6
Rochester, NY	239	200	104	68	32	97.8	81.9	42.8	28.0	13.2
Sacramento, CA	123	128	79	55	50	11.2	11.7	7.2	4.9	4.5
San Antonio, TX	518	491	394	378	309	41.2	38.4	30.4	28.7	23.4
San Diego, CA	535	492	365	222	243	20.5	18.7	13.8	8.4	9.2
San Francisco, CA	160	89	84	150	171	21.8	12.1	11.5	20.4	23.3
San Jose, CA	131	72	74	68	92	8.5	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.8
Seattle, WA	180	126	93	59	58	11.4	7.9	5.8	3.6	3.6
St Louis, MO	1,525	1,212	738	333	256	405.3	329.2	205.7	94.7	72.8
St Paul, MN	37	27	28	17	8	13.4	9.8	10.2	6.2	2.9
St Petersburg, FL	419	317	168	86	79	48.5	36.6	19.3	9.9	9.1
Tampa, FL	524	355	277	314	207	60.5	40.6	31.3	35.0	23.1
Toledo, OH	208	79	52	63	25	45.3	17.3	11.4	13.9	5.5
Tucson, AZ	152	104	78	61	52	21.4	14.2	10.4	7.9	6.8
Tulsa, OK	151	52	106	106	66	40.2	13.8	28.0	27.7	17.2
Washington, DC	1,652	967	721	626	645	285.8	170.5	130.1	115.2	118.7
Wichita, KS	37	27	42	58	69	8.8	6.4	10.0	13.7	16.3
Yonkers, NY	80	74	64	33	34	42.0	38.7	33.4	17.2	17.7
U.S. CITY TOTAL	57,551	45,482	35,333	27,878	25,280	84.2	66.2	51.3	40.1	36.4
San Juan, PR	1,298	1,015	692	721	718	148.8	116.4	79.3	82.7	82.3
TOTAL	58,849	46,497	36,025	28,599	25,998	85.0	66.9	51.6	40.7	37.0

Table 24A. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997

1994

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	118	9	109	10	1	9	105	8	97
15-19	2,234	747	1,487	167	44	123	1,996	662	1,334
20-24	4,071	1,821	2,250	291	102	189	3,603	1,619	1,984
25-29	3,819	1,759	2,060	304	134	170	3,321	1,507	1,814
30-34	3,755	1,922	1,833	382	189	193	3,198	1,609	1,589
35-39	2,893	1,722	1,171	272	162	110	2,492	1,474	1,018
40-44	1,632	1,079	553	168	121	47	1,396	912	484
45-54	1,364	1,013	351	164	119	45	1,150	862	288
55-64	504	409	95	74	64	10	392	312	80
65+	195	168	27	23	21	2	159	137	22
TOTAL	20,618	10,666	9,952	1,856	957	899	17,843	9,119	8,724

1995

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	106	11	95	5	0	5	98	11	87
15-19	1,796	604	1,192	132	28	104	1,601	555	1,046
20-24	3,067	1,476	1,591	242	99	143	2,683	1,303	1,380
25-29	2,853	1,390	1,463	258	121	137	2,433	1,174	1,259
30-34	2,919	1,482	1,437	255	130	125	2,506	1,260	1,246
35-39	2,412	1,369	1,043	253	146	107	2,043	1,148	895
40-44	1,471	979	492	153	100	53	1,264	839	425
45-54	1,272	939	333	140	108	32	1,067	784	283
55-64	385	311	74	51	45	6	317	254	63
65+	186	149	37	29	23	6	139	111	28
TOTAL	16,502	8,728	7,774	1,519	801	718	14,185	7,456	6,729

1996

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	49	6	43	3	0	3	43	6	37
15-19	1,125	388	737	107	28	79	968	340	628
20-24	1,933	875	1,058	162	41	121	1,645	762	883
25-29	1,889	919	970	211	99	112	1,562	738	824
30-34	2,001	1,026	975	197	103	94	1,704	853	851
35-39	1,854	1,022	832	203	107	96	1,563	854	709
40-44	1,122	703	419	110	65	45	962	605	357
45-54	967	714	253	130	97	33	795	585	210
55-64	281	234	47	55	48	7	210	172	38
65+	107	93	14	18	18	0	78	66	12
TOTAL	11,339	5,982	5,357	1,197	606	591	9,540	4,983	4,557

1997

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	43	4	39	4	0	4	36	3	33
15-19	775	253	522	70	16	54	647	213	434
20-24	1,317	618	699	110	44	66	1,115	517	598
25-29	1,434	720	714	143	67	76	1,179	568	611
30-34	1,469	756	713	161	72	89	1,221	627	594
35-39	1,405	779	626	197	101	96	1,151	637	514
40-44	941	625	316	106	74	32	785	520	265
45-54	770	565	205	108	82	26	620	456	164
55-64	255	223	32	52	44	8	186	162	24
65+	108	100	8	26	25	1	74	67	7
TOTAL	8,529	4,648	3,881	978	525	453	7,025	3,775	3,250

NOTE: In most instances, if age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. In 1996, cases from Rhode Island were excluded because race was not reported for most cases. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting forms and above exclusions. Cases aged 0 to 9 years are not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 24A. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997 (continued)

1994

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	62	38	24	5	1	4	4	2	2
20-24	160	90	70	12	8	4	5	2	3
25-29	160	99	61	22	15	7	12	4	8
30-34	153	109	44	13	11	2	9	4	5
35-39	108	74	34	12	8	4	9	4	5
40-44	64	43	21	1	1	0	3	2	1
45-54	47	31	16	3	1	2	0	0	0
55-64	35	31	4	3	2	1	0	0	0
65+	11	9	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	804	524	280	73	48	25	42	18	24

1995

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	53	20	33	3	0	3	7	1	6
20-24	126	70	56	12	1	11	4	3	1
25-29	141	86	55	9	3	6	12	6	6
30-34	134	81	53	15	6	9	9	5	4
35-39	108	72	36	5	1	4	3	2	1
40-44	46	36	10	4	2	2	4	2	2
45-54	57	43	14	3	1	2	5	3	2
55-64	16	11	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
65+	14	11	3	2	2	0	2	2	0
TOTAL	698	430	268	54	17	37	46	24	22

1996

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	43	18	25	5	1	4	2	1	1
20-24	106	65	41	13	5	8	7	2	5
25-29	100	72	28	10	6	4	6	4	2
30-34	85	63	22	6	3	3	9	4	5
35-39	78	55	23	6	4	2	4	2	2
40-44	40	30	10	5	3	2	5	0	5
45-54	32	22	10	3	3	0	7	7	0
55-64	16	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	9	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	512	346	166	50	27	23	40	20	20

1997

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	54	23	31	3	1	2	1	0	1
20-24	79	53	26	6	1	5	7	3	4
25-29	101	76	25	4	4	0	7	5	2
30-34	74	52	22	7	3	4	6	2	4
35-39	49	37	12	3	2	1	5	2	3
40-44	38	24	14	5	2	3	7	5	2
45-54	31	20	11	4	2	2	7	5	2
55-64	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	454	311	143	32	15	17	40	22	18

Table 24B. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997

1994

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Goup	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.8	0.6	7.2
15-19	12.7	8.3	17.3	1.4	0.7	2.1	76.5	50.1	103.5
20-24	22.2	19.6	25.0	2.3	1.6	3.0	141.9	129.9	153.4
25-29	19.9	18.3	21.6	2.3	2.0	2.6	134.2	128.3	139.5
30-34	16.9	17.4	16.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	118.8	128.2	110.5
35-39	13.2	15.8	10.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	95.5	121.3	73.1
40-44	8.3	11.1	5.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	63.2	89.4	40.7
45-54	4.6	6.9	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	38.9	64.5	17.8
55-64	2.4	4.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	19.4	35.6	7.0
65+	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.1	13.6	1.4
TOTAL	7.9	8.4	7.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	57.2	61.8	53.1

1995

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	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
15-19	10.1	6.6	13.8	1.1	0.4	1.8	60.9	41.6	80.6
20-24	17.0	16.1	17.9	2.0	1.6	2.4	105.9	104.5	107.2
25-29	15.3	14.9	15.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	100.5	102.1	99.1
30-34	13.2	13.4	12.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	92.7	99.9	86.4
35-39	10.8	12.3	9.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	76.1	91.6	62.5
40-44	7.4	9.9	4.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	55.4	79.6	34.6
45-54	4.1	6.2	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	34.6	56.3	16.8
55-64	1.8	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	15.6	28.8	5.5
65+	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.3	10.8	1.7
TOTAL	6.3	6.8	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	44.9	49.9	40.4

1996

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	2.7
15-19	6.4	4.3	8.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	36.9	25.5	48.5
20-24	10.8	9.6	12.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	65.0	61.2	68.7
25-29	10.2	9.9	10.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	64.6	64.3	64.9
30-34	9.1	9.3	8.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	63.1	67.7	59.1
35-39	8.3	9.2	7.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	58.3	68.2	49.6
40-44	5.6	7.1	4.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	42.2	57.5	29.1
45-54	3.1	4.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	25.8	42.0	12.5
55-64	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	10.3	19.5	3.3
65+	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.0	6.5	0.7
TOTAL	4.3	4.7	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	30.2	33.4	27.4

1997

	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.4
15-19	4.2	2.6	5.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	23.4	15.2	31.8
20-24	7.5	6.9	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	45.2	42.5	47.9
25-29	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	47.9	48.5	47.3
30-34	6.9	7.1	6.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	45.9	50.5	41.9
35-39	6.2	6.9	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	42.7	50.6	35.8
40-44	4.5	6.1	3.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	33.1	47.4	20.8
45-54	2.4	3.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	19.0	30.9	9.1
55-64	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	9.0	18.0	2.0
65+	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.8	6.4	0.4
TOTAL	3.2	3.6	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	22.0	25.0	19.3

NOTE: In 1996, cases from Rhode Island were excluded because race was not reported for most cases. Rates for the 0-9 year age group are not shown; however, these cases are included in the calculation of total rates.

Table 24B. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender and race/ethnicity: United States, 1994–1997 (continued)

1994

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Goup	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.8	3.4	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
20-24	6.8	7.2	6.4	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.1	2.5	3.8
25-29	6.4	7.4	5.3	3.0	4.2	1.9	8.0	5.3	10.8
30-34	6.2	8.4	3.8	1.6	2.8	0.5	5.7	5.1	6.2
35-39	5.2	7.0	3.4	1.6	2.2	1.0	6.0	5.5	6.5
40-44	3.9	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.3	3.1	1.5
45-54	2.2	3.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	2.6	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	3.1	4.0	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.9	2.5

1995

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.4	1.8	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	4.2	1.2	7.3
20-24	5.4	5.7	5.1	1.7	0.3	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.3
25-29	5.6	6.4	4.8	1.2	0.8	1.6	8.2	8.1	8.3
30-34	5.3	6.0	4.4	1.8	1.5	2.1	5.6	6.3	5.0
35-39	5.0	6.5	3.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.7	1.3
40-44	2.7	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.0	3.1	2.8
45-54	2.5	3.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.6	3.2	2.0
55-64	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	3.7	0.0
TOTAL	2.6	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.4	2.5	2.2

1996

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	1.9	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
20-24	4.6	5.3	3.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	4.4	2.4	6.4
25-29	4.0	5.4	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.0	4.1	5.4	2.8
30-34	3.3	4.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.7	5.1	6.2
35-39	3.6	5.0	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
40-44	2.4	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	3.7	0.0	7.1
45-54	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	3.6	7.5	0.0
55-64	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1.9	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.0

1997

	Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/Alaska Native		
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.2	1.7	2.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1
20-24	3.2	3.9	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.4	4.5	3.8	5.2
25-29	4.0	5.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.5	6.3	2.6
30-34	2.8	3.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	3.9	2.6	5.1
35-39	2.1	3.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.2	2.7	3.8
40-44	2.0	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	5.0	7.5	2.8
45-54	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.5	5.1	1.9
55-64	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	1.8

Table 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1997

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Maryland	891	17.6
2	Mississippi	390	14.4
3	Tennessee	747	14.0
4	South Carolina	378	10.2
5	North Carolina	721	9.8
6	Alabama	410	9.6
7	Louisiana	364	8.4
8	Georgia	515	7.0
9	Arkansas	173	6.9
10	Puerto Rico	249	6.7
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**4.0**
11	Illinois	435	3.7
12	Kentucky	135	3.5
13	Oklahoma	117	3.5
14	Texas	676	3.5
15	Virginia	236	3.5
	U.S.TOTAL[1]	**8,550**	**3.2**
16	Arizona	132	3.0
17	Delaware	22	3.0
18	Indiana	151	2.6
19	Florida	296	2.1
20	Missouri	114	2.1
21	Ohio	218	2.0
22	Connecticut	62	1.9
23	New Jersey	151	1.9
24	Virgin Islands	2	1.8
25	Wisconsin	89	1.7
26	Michigan	153	1.6
27	Massachusetts	78	1.3
28	California	386	1.2
29	Kansas	29	1.1
30	Pennsylvania	123	1.0
31	New York	138	0.8
32	Nevada	10	0.6
33	New Mexico	9	0.5
34	Colorado	15	0.4
35	Minnesota	16	0.3
36	Nebraska	5	0.3
37	Oregon	10	0.3
38	Washington	17	0.3
39	Alaska	1	0.2
40	Iowa	7	0.2
41	Maine	2	0.2
42	Rhode Island	2	0.2
43	Utah	5	0.2
44	Hawaii	1	0.1
45	Idaho	1	0.1
46	South Dakota	1	0.1
47	West Virginia	1	0.1
48	Montana	0	0.0
49	New Hampshire	0	0.0
50	North Dakota	0	0.0
51	Vermont	0	0.0
52	Wyoming	0	0.0
53	Guam	0	0.0

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

Table 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	869	661	612	528	410	20.8	15.7	14.4	12.4	9.6
Alaska	11	3	2	0	1	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Arizona	95	50	46	102	132	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3	3.0
Arkansas	559	446	495	262	173	23.0	18.2	19.9	10.4	6.9
California	1,073	807	583	509	386	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.2
Colorado	90	126	100	26	15	2.5	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.4
Connecticut	158	105	86	103	62	4.8	3.2	2.6	3.1	1.9
Delaware	94	27	19	35	22	13.4	3.8	2.6	4.8	3.0
Florida	1,191	745	383	368	296	8.7	5.3	2.7	2.6	2.1
Georgia	1,052	820	901	689	515	15.2	11.6	12.5	9.4	7.0
Hawaii	7	4	0	3	1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
Idaho	2	2	0	4	1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Illinois	1,489	1,099	1,026	501	435	12.7	9.4	8.7	4.2	3.7
Indiana	362	286	321	207	151	6.3	5.0	5.5	3.5	2.6
Iowa	64	75	48	23	7	2.3	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.2
Kansas	130	73	47	28	29	5.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.1
Kentucky	331	208	185	154	135	8.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.5
Louisiana	2,598	1,608	1,024	533	364	60.6	37.3	23.6	12.3	8.4
Maine	8	4	2	1	2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Maryland	359	325	554	729	891	7.2	6.5	11.0	14.4	17.6
Massachusetts	122	90	69	85	78	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3
Michigan	543	292	304	183	153	5.7	3.1	3.2	1.9	1.6
Minnesota	66	56	45	16	16	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.3
Mississippi	1,761	2,084	1,952	819	390	66.7	78.1	72.4	30.2	14.4
Missouri	1,354	987	584	221	114	25.9	18.7	11.0	4.1	2.1
Montana	1	3	4	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	14	10	14	6	5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3
Nevada	20	31	36	20	10	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.2	0.6
New Hampshire	26	4	0	1	0	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
New Jersey	328	240	188	177	151	4.2	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9
New Mexico	34	18	13	3	9	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5
New York	1,390	802	449	214	138	7.7	4.4	2.5	1.2	0.8
North Carolina	1,937	1,672	1,132	1,052	721	27.9	23.7	15.7	14.4	9.8
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1,180	1,187	896	584	218	10.7	10.7	8.0	5.2	2.0
Oklahoma	282	157	197	179	117	8.7	4.8	6.0	5.4	3.5
Oregon	39	22	5	9	10	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Pennsylvania	697	404	248	164	123	5.8	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.0
Rhode Island	16	16	4	4	2	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
South Carolina	921	799	570	402	378	25.4	21.8	15.5	10.9	10.2
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tennessee	1,156	1,044	906	850	747	22.7	20.2	17.2	16.0	14.0
Texas	2,530	1,913	1,557	890	676	14.0	10.4	8.3	4.7	3.5
Utah	10	12	4	3	5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	660	796	600	393	236	10.2	12.2	9.1	5.9	3.5
Washington	67	36	17	9	17	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
West Virginia	8	8	16	7	1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1
Wisconsin	494	298	185	176	89	9.8	5.9	3.6	3.4	1.7
Wyoming	4	0	1	2	0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	26,497	20,627	16,542	11,390	8,550	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.3	3.2
Northeast	2,746	1,665	1,046	749	556	5.4	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.1
Midwest	5,699	4,365	3,470	1,945	1,218	9.3	7.1	5.6	3.1	2.0
South	16,599	13,483	11,215	8,006	6,189,	18.6	14.9	12.2	8.6	6.6
West	1,453	1,114	811	690	587	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
Guam	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	470	311	285	208	249	13.0	8.4	7.7	5.6	6.7
Virgin Islands	12	7	2	11	2	10.8	6.3	1.8	9.9	1.8
OUTLYING AREAS	482	320	287	219	251	12.4	8.1	7.2	5.5	6.3
TOTAL	26,979	20,947	16,829	11,609	8,801	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.3	3.3

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

Table 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

State/Area	Cases					Rates Per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	389	289	257	244	183	17.9	13.2	11.6	11.0	8.2
Alaska	3	1	1	0	0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Arizona	34	13	14	43	37	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.7
Arkansas	300	229	267	144	103	23.9	18.0	20.8	11.1	7.9
California	369	308	219	187	116	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.7
Colorado	37	48	42	10	5	2.1	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.3
Connecticut	79	54	34	58	25	4.7	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.5
Delaware	57	12	7	14	10	15.9	3.3	1.9	3.8	2.7
Florida	500	337	189	172	131	7.1	4.7	2.6	2.3	1.8
Georgia	447	350	360	284	194	12.6	9.7	9.7	7.5	5.1
Hawaii	1	0	0	1	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Idaho	0	2	0	3	0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Illinois	702	536	500	246	194	11.7	8.9	8.2	4.1	3.2
Indiana	168	147	151	115	82	5.7	5.0	5.1	3.8	2.7
Iowa	30	41	31	16	4	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.3
Kansas	60	46	22	10	11	4.7	3.5	1.7	0.8	0.8
Kentucky	147	108	83	81	66	7.5	5.5	4.2	4.1	3.3
Louisiana	1,357	853	505	271	187	60.9	38.1	22.4	12.0	8.3
Maine	3	3	0	0	1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Maryland	142	129	233	329	400	5.6	5.0	9.0	12.6	15.4
Massachusetts	56	39	27	30	33	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
Michigan	269	138	132	82	68	5.5	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.4
Minnesota	28	23	25	8	4	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.2
Mississippi	943	1,058	1,000	430	200	68.6	76.1	71.2	30.5	14.2
Missouri	638	450	283	103	60	23.6	16.5	10.3	3.7	2.2
Montana	1	3	2	0	0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	7	3	4	4	2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Nevada	9	9	12	10	6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.8
New Hampshire	8	0	0	0	0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	147	113	72	81	59	3.6	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.4
New Mexico	11	10	3	1	5	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.6
New York	580	322	218	92	56	6.1	3.4	2.3	1.0	0.6
North Carolina	931	838	536	484	353	26.0	23.0	14.5	12.9	9.4
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	601	601	417	287	101	10.5	10.5	7.2	5.0	1.8
Oklahoma	133	70	90	80	53	8.0	4.2	5.4	4.7	3.1
Oregon	10	11	2	3	2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pennsylvania	280	164	92	62	52	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8
Rhode Island	6	7	2	1	1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
South Carolina	472	403	285	182	173	25.2	21.3	15.0	9.5	9.0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	525	510	432	422	370	19.9	19.0	15.9	15.4	13.5
Texas	1,188	993	770	437	315	13.0	10.7	8.1	4.5	3.3
Utah	4	4	0	0	2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	319	400	299	204	111	9.7	12.0	8.8	6.0	3.3
Washington	29	11	6	2	8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
West Virginia	2	1	11	6	1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.1
Wisconsin	276	170	93	85	49	10.7	6.6	3.6	3.2	1.9
Wyoming	2	0	0	1	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	12,423	9,929	7,776	5,382	3,891	9.4	7.5	5.8	4.0	2.9
Guam	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	216	152	141	100	116	11.6	8.0	7.3	5.2	6.0
Virgin Islands	7	4	0	5	0	12.2	6.9	0.0	8.7	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	223	157	141	105	116	11.2	7.7	6.9	5.1	5.7
TOTAL	12,646	10,086	7,917	5,487	4,007	9.4	7.5	5.8	4.0	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 — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

State/Area	Cases					Rates Per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	480	372	355	284	227	23.9	18.4	17.4	13.8	11.1
Alaska	8	2	1	0	1	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
Arizona	61	37	32	59	95	3.1	1.8	1.5	2.7	4.3
Arkansas	259	217	228	118	70	22.1	18.3	19.0	9.7	5.8
California	704	499	362	322	270	4.5	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.7
Colorado	53	78	58	16	10	3.0	4.3	3.1	0.8	0.5
Connecticut	79	51	52	45	37	5.0	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.3
Delaware	37	15	12	21	12	10.9	4.3	3.4	5.9	3.4
Florida	691	408	194	196	165	10.4	6.0	2.8	2.8	2.4
Georgia	605	470	541	405	321	18.0	13.7	15.5	11.3	9.0
Hawaii	6	4	0	2	1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.2
Idaho	2	0	0	1	1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Illinois	787	563	526	255	241	13.8	9.8	9.1	4.4	4.2
Indiana	194	139	169	92	69	7.0	5.0	6.0	3.2	2.4
Iowa	34	34	17	7	3	2.5	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.2
Kansas	70	27	25	18	18	5.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4
Kentucky	184	100	102	73	69	10.0	5.4	5.5	3.9	3.7
Louisiana	1,241	755	519	262	177	60.1	36.4	24.9	12.5	8.4
Maine	5	1	2	1	1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Maryland	217	163	321	400	490	9.0	6.7	13.1	16.2	19.8
Massachusetts	66	51	42	55	45	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5
Michigan	274	154	172	101	85	6.0	3.3	3.7	2.2	1.8
Minnesota	38	33	20	8	12	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
Mississippi	818	1,026	952	388	189	64.7	80.2	73.6	29.7	14.5
Missouri	716	537	301	118	54	28.3	21.1	11.7	4.5	2.1
Montana	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	7	7	10	2	3	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.4
Nevada	11	22	24	10	4	1.6	3.0	3.1	1.2	0.5
New Hampshire	18	4	0	1	0	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	181	127	116	96	92	4.8	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.4
New Mexico	23	8	10	2	4	2.9	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.5
New York	810	480	231	122	82	9.3	5.5	2.6	1.4	0.9
North Carolina	1,006	834	596	568	368	29.8	24.3	17.1	16.0	10.3
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	579	586	479	297	117	10.8	10.9	8.9	5.5	2.2
Oklahoma	149	87	107	99	64	9.5	5.5	6.7	6.1	4.0
Oregon	29	11	3	6	8	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Pennsylvania	417	240	156	102	71	7.2	4.1	2.7	1.8	1.2
Rhode Island	10	9	2	3	1	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
South Carolina	449	396	285	220	205	25.6	22.4	16.1	12.3	11.5
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tennessee	631	534	474	428	377	25.7	21.4	18.7	16.6	14.7
Texas	1,342	920	787	453	361	15.1	10.2	8.5	4.8	3.8
Utah	6	8	4	3	3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	341	396	301	189	124	10.7	12.3	9.3	5.8	3.8
Washington	38	25	11	7	9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
West Virginia	6	7	5	1	0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0
Wisconsin	218	128	92	91	40	8.8	5.1	3.7	3.6	1.6
Wyoming	2	0	1	1	0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	14,074	10,665	8,763	6,007	4,656	11.2	8.4	6.8	4.6	3.6
Guam	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	254	159	144	108	133	14.5	8.9	8.0	6.0	7.4
Virgin Islands	5	3	2	6	2	9.4	5.6	3.8	11.3	3.8
OUTLYING AREAS	259	163	146	114	135	13.8	8.5	7.6	5.9	7.0
TOTAL	14,333	10,828	8,909	6,121	4,791	11.2	8.4	6.8	4.6	3.6

[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 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1997

Rank	*City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Baltimore, MD	669	99.1
2	Memphis, TN	343	39.5
3	Nashville, TN	203	37.9
4	Atlanta, GA	204	28.4
5	New Orleans, LA	132	27.7
6	Richmond, VA	49	24.7
7	Washington, DC	117	21.5
8	Norfolk, VA	44	18.8
9	St Louis, MO	60	17.1
10	Oklahoma City, OK	73	16.6
11	Birmingham, AL	107	16.2
12	Louisville, KY	107	15.9
13	Chicago, IL	346	11.8
14	San Juan, PR	99	11.4
15	Detroit, MI	101	9.7
16	Boston, MA	52	9.3
17	Milwaukee, WI	84	9.1
18	Newark, NJ	26	9.1
19	Indianapolis, IN	71	8.7
20	Charlotte, NC	48	8.0
21	Dallas, TX	148	7.4
22	Philadelphia, PA	108	7.3
23	San Francisco, CA	52	7.1
24	Houston, TX	180	5.8
25	Tulsa, OK	21	5.5
26	Columbus, OH	54	5.3
27	Jacksonville, FL	36	5.0
28	Dayton, OH	28	4.9
29	Phoenix, AZ	118	4.5
30	Cleveland, OH	61	4.4
31	Jersey City, NJ	9	4.1
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**4.0**
32	Cincinnati, OH	34	4.0
33	Tampa, FL	34	3.8
34	Wichita, KS	14	3.3
35	Minneapolis, MN	12	3.1
36	Fort Worth, TX	39	3.0
37	Miami, FL	49	2.4
38	San Antonio, TX	27	2.0
39	Albuquerque, NM	9	1.7
40	Denver, CO	8	1.6
41	Tucson, AZ	12	1.6
42	Toledo, OH	6	1.3
43	New York City, NY	97	1.3
44	St Petersburg, FL	11	1.3
45	Los Angeles, CA	108	1.3
46	Austin, TX	8	1.2
47	Yonkers, NY	2	1.0
48	San Diego, CA	23	0.9
49	Rochester, NY	2	0.8
50	Akron, OH	4	0.8
51	Seattle, WA	11	0.7
52	Corpus Christi, TX	2	0.6
53	Buffalo, NY	2	0.6
54	Portland, OR	3	0.6
55	Oakland, CA	7	0.6
56	Kansas City, MO	2	0.4
57	El Paso, TX	3	0.4
58	Pittsburgh, PA	5	0.4
59	Sacramento, CA	4	0.4
60	San Jose, CA	5	0.3
61	Omaha, NE	1	0.2
62	Honolulu, HI	1	0.1
63	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
64	St Paul, MN	0	0.0

Table 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	6	2	1	0	4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
Albuquerque, NM	14	13	6	2	9	2.8	2.5	1.1	0.4	1.7
Atlanta, GA	335	261	320	247	204	49.5	37.8	45.7	34.4	28.4
Austin, TX	100	60	17	9	8	15.9	9.3	2.6	1.3	1.2
Baltimore, MD	144	192	417	553	669	20.1	27.3	60.3	81.9	99.1
Birmingham, AL	295	260	264	202	107	44.9	39.6	40.1	30.5	16.2
Boston, MA	34	24	40	42	52	6.2	4.4	7.2	7.5	9.3
Buffalo, NY	33	8	2	6	2	10.0	2.4	0.6	1.9	0.6
Charlotte, NC	209	214	125	135	48	38.1	38.0	21.6	22.6	8.0
Chicago, IL	1,016	648	582	343	346	34.4	22.0	19.7	11.7	11.8
Cincinnati, OH	395	473	252	76	34	45.3	54.5	29.2	8.9	4.0
Cleveland, OH	517	411	263	130	61	36.7	29.3	18.8	9.3	4.4
Columbus, OH	8	8	7	54	54	0.8	0.8	0.7	5.3	5.3
Corpus Christi, TX	17	20	8	0	2	5.6	6.4	2.6	0.0	0.6
Dallas, TX	410	292	268	236	148	21.3	15.0	13.7	11.8	7.4
Dayton, OH	76	127	244	201	28	13.2	22.2	42.8	35.5	4.9
Denver, CO	44	83	68	11	8	8.9	16.8	13.8	2.2	1.6
Des Moines, IA	33	37	27	6	0	9.6	10.7	7.7	1.7	0.0
Detroit, MI	277	153	130	92	101	26.0	14.5	12.4	8.8	9.7
El Paso, TX	17	5	2	10	3	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.4
Fort Worth, TX	351	190	140	95	39	28.5	15.1	10.9	7.3	3.0
Honolulu, HI	6	4	0	3	1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Houston, TX	571	443	417	151	180	19.0	14.5	13.6	4.8	5.8
Indianapolis, IN	120	62	74	85	71	14.7	7.6	9.1	10.4	8.7
Jacksonville, FL	73	108	50	75	36	10.4	15.4	7.1	10.4	5.0
Jersey City, NJ	22	14	27	10	9	10.1	6.4	12.4	4.6	4.1
Kansas City, MO	162	73	24	7	2	37.1	16.7	5.5	1.6	0.4
Los Angeles, CA	531	346	273	213	108	6.2	4.0	3.2	2.5	1.3
Louisville, KY	275	147	128	104	107	41.0	21.9	19.0	15.5	15.9
Memphis, TN	549	533	477	397	343	64.7	62.1	55.1	45.8	39.5
Miami, FL	266	175	51	38	49	13.3	8.6	2.5	1.8	2.4
Milwaukee, WI	460	279	150	158	84	48.6	29.7	16.1	17.1	9.1
Minneapolis, MN	43	38	24	4	12	11.3	9.9	6.3	1.0	3.1
Nashville, TN	149	100	97	193	203	28.6	19.0	18.3	36.1	37.9
New Orleans, LA	397	203	221	169	132	81.5	41.9	45.9	35.5	27.7
New York City, NY	1,132	629	364	138	97	15.5	8.6	5.0	1.9	1.3
Newark, NJ	100	60	43	25	26	34.2	20.7	15.0	8.7	9.1
Norfolk, VA	89	122	130	92	44	36.1	50.5	54.7	39.4	18.8
Oakland, CA	76	51	16	10	7	6.3	4.2	1.3	0.8	0.6
Oklahoma City, OK	177	115	106	114	73	41.0	26.4	24.3	25.9	16.6
Omaha, NE	8	5	7	0	1	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.2
Philadelphia, PA	515	298	199	141	108	33.5	19.6	13.3	9.5	7.3
Phoenix, AZ	55	28	43	89	118	2.4	1.2	1.8	3.4	4.5
Pittsburgh, PA	11	9	4	2	5	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Portland, OR	24	18	4	7	3	5.0	3.7	0.8	1.4	0.6
Richmond, VA	55	39	37	66	49	27.2	19.4	18.7	33.3	24.7
Rochester, NY	71	59	18	13	2	29.0	24.2	7.4	5.4	0.8
Sacramento, CA	8	9	5	6	4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
San Antonio, TX	81	62	50	25	27	6.4	4.8	3.9	1.9	2.0
San Diego, CA	106	98	53	36	23	4.1	3.7	2.0	1.4	0.9
San Francisco, CA	69	45	32	33	52	9.4	6.1	4.4	4.5	7.1
San Jose, CA	27	4	2	3	5	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Seattle, WA	22	11	5	1	11	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7
St Louis, MO	908	651	361	142	60	241.3	176.8	100.6	40.4	17.1
St Paul, MN	10	7	7	3	0	3.6	2.5	2.5	1.1	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	154	74	20	8	11	17.8	8.5	2.3	0.9	1.3
Tampa, FL	25	31	33	44	34	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.9	3.8
Toledo, OH	97	35	22	30	6	21.1	7.6	4.8	6.6	1.3
Tucson, AZ	32	12	1	10	12	4.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	1.6
Tulsa, OK	61	9	48	40	21	16.2	2.4	12.7	10.5	5.5
Washington, DC	291	170	112	116	117	50.3	30.0	20.2	21.4	21.5
Wichita, KS	6	10	16	15	14	1.4	2.4	3.8	3.6	3.3
Yonkers, NY	11	5	2	0	2	5.8	2.6	1.0	0.0	1.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	12,176	8,672	6,936	5,266	4,196	17.8	12.6	10.1	7.6	6.0
San Juan, PR	189	131	70	74	99	21.7	15.0	8.0	8.5	11.4
TOTAL	12,365	8,803	7,006	5,340	4,295	17.9	12.7	10.0	7.6	6.1

Table 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	3	0	0	0	2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Albuquerque, NM	4	8	2	1	5	1.5	3.0	0.7	0.4	1.9
Atlanta, GA	114	87	110	86	67	32.2	24.1	30.0	22.9	17.9
Austin, TX	45	29	7	6	3	14.3	9.0	2.1	1.7	0.9
Baltimore, MD	47	72	166	240	309	12.3	19.2	45.0	66.5	85.7
Birmingham, AL	133	106	109	81	43	38.0	30.3	31.1	23.0	12.2
Boston, MA	14	8	15	14	19	4.9	2.8	5.2	4.8	6.6
Buffalo, NY	16	4	1	1	1	9.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Charlotte, NC	93	102	61	64	18	32.7	34.9	20.3	20.7	5.8
Chicago, IL	469	287	254	169	145	30.6	18.7	16.6	11.2	9.6
Cincinnati, OH	189	250	121	39	13	41.2	54.7	26.6	8.7	2.9
Cleveland, OH	282	215	128	61	27	37.8	28.9	17.3	8.2	3.6
Columbus, OH	3	2	5	27	30	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.2	5.7
Corpus Christi, TX	6	10	6	0	0	3.8	6.3	3.8	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	198	130	135	113	66	20.2	13.2	13.6	11.1	6.5
Dayton, OH	36	53	100	96	15	12.0	17.8	33.7	32.6	5.1
Denver, CO	15	31	25	6	3	5.9	12.2	9.8	2.3	1.2
Des Moines, IA	15	19	19	5	0	8.4	10.5	10.4	2.7	0.0
Detroit, MI	140	72	54	40	46	25.0	12.9	9.8	7.3	8.4
El Paso, TX	8	0	0	3	0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	167	97	73	41	12	26.8	15.3	11.3	6.2	1.8
Honolulu, HI	1	0	0	1	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Houston, TX	244	231	215	84	84	16.1	15.1	13.9	5.3	5.3
Indianapolis, IN	57	30	34	48	36	13.3	7.0	7.9	11.2	8.4
Jacksonville, FL	37	52	22	38	12	10.3	14.4	6.1	10.2	3.2
Jersey City, NJ	12	6	8	3	5	10.7	5.3	7.1	2.7	4.5
Kansas City, MO	66	36	15	2	1	28.8	15.7	6.5	0.9	0.4
Los Angeles, CA	171	140	95	86	32	4.0	3.3	2.2	2.0	0.7
Louisville, KY	121	78	60	57	51	34.1	22.0	16.9	16.1	14.4
Memphis, TN	255	279	238	199	165	57.4	62.1	52.6	43.9	36.4
Miami, FL	88	69	19	14	16	8.4	6.5	1.8	1.3	1.5
Milwaukee, WI	263	158	75	76	46	52.9	32.1	15.3	15.7	9.5
Minneapolis, MN	18	14	14	2	3	9.2	7.1	7.1	1.0	1.5
Nashville, TN	64	49	43	97	97	23.4	17.7	15.4	34.6	34.6
New Orleans, LA	161	98	88	70	57	61.6	37.8	34.0	27.4	22.3
New York City, NY	466	247	180	61	37	12.0	6.4	4.6	1.6	0.9
Newark, NJ	44	25	14	14	12	28.6	16.4	9.2	9.3	8.0
Norfolk, VA	42	61	62	51	25	36.2	53.4	55.0	45.2	22.2
Oakland, CA	35	24	8	3	0	5.7	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	88	51	49	51	31	39.3	22.5	21.6	22.4	13.6
Omaha, NE	3	3	2	0	0	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	202	110	72	51	43	24.5	13.5	9.0	6.4	5.4
Phoenix, AZ	21	7	13	35	31	1.8	0.6	1.1	2.6	2.3
Pittsburgh, PA	3	1	2	0	4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6
Portland, OR	6	9	1	3	1	2.4	3.6	0.4	1.2	0.4
Richmond, VA	25	18	19	31	21	22.7	16.4	17.6	28.7	19.4
Rochester, NY	35	25	10	6	1	27.6	19.7	7.9	4.8	0.8
Sacramento, CA	2	3	2	2	2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
San Antonio, TX	42	37	27	16	12	6.5	5.6	4.0	2.4	1.8
San Diego, CA	43	32	20	11	5	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.8	0.4
San Francisco, CA	18	13	5	3	8	4.9	3.5	1.4	0.8	2.2
San Jose, CA	9	3	1	0	0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	11	3	1	0	6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.7
St Louis, MO	431	304	165	66	33	210.3	151.7	84.5	34.6	17.3
St Paul, MN	5	3	4	0	0	3.5	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	66	31	9	2	7	14.3	6.7	1.9	0.4	1.5
Tampa, FL	9	15	19	22	21	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.6
Toledo, OH	50	19	9	17	3	20.9	7.9	3.8	7.2	1.3
Tucson, AZ	12	3	0	5	5	3.3	0.8	0.0	1.3	1.3
Tulsa, OK	25	2	23	14	11	12.8	1.0	11.8	7.1	5.6
Washington, DC	123	72	48	57	58	39.9	23.8	16.2	19.7	20.1
Wichita, KS	4	6	8	6	3	1.9	2.8	3.7	2.8	1.4
Yonkers, NY	4	2	1	0	0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	5,379	3,951	3,091	2,397	1,809	15.3	11.2	8.7	6.7	5.1
San Juan, PR	94	65	40	38	41	19.6	13.6	8.3	7.9	8.5
TOTAL	5,473	4,016	3,131	2,435	1,850	15.3	11.2	8.7	6.7	5.1

Table 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	3	2	1	0	2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8
Albuquerque, NM	10	5	4	1	4	4.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	1.6
Atlanta, GA	221	174	210	161	137	68.4	52.8	62.8	46.9	39.9
Austin, TX	55	31	10	3	5	17.4	9.6	3.0	0.9	1.5
Baltimore, MD	97	87	251	313	359	29.1	26.5	77.9	99.4	114.1
Birmingham, AL	162	154	155	121	64	52.8	50.2	50.4	39.0	20.6
Boston, MA	20	16	25	28	33	7.5	6.1	9.3	10.4	12.2
Buffalo, NY	17	4	1	5	1	10.8	2.6	0.6	3.2	0.6
Charlotte, NC	116	112	64	71	30	43.9	41.3	22.9	24.6	10.4
Chicago, IL	547	361	328	174	201	38.5	25.4	23.1	12.3	14.2
Cincinnati, OH	206	223	131	37	21	49.9	54.3	32.0	9.1	5.2
Cleveland, OH	235	196	135	69	34	35.5	29.7	20.5	10.5	5.2
Columbus, OH	5	6	2	27	24	1.0	1.2	0.4	5.5	4.9
Corpus Christi, TX	11	10	2	0	2	7.4	6.6	1.3	0.0	1.3
Dallas, TX	212	162	133	123	82	22.3	16.9	13.8	12.5	8.3
Dayton, OH	40	74	144	105	13	14.5	27.0	52.6	38.6	4.8
Denver, CO	29	52	43	5	5	12.1	21.7	17.9	2.1	2.1
Des Moines, IA	18	18	8	1	0	11.0	10.9	4.8	0.6	0.0
Detroit, MI	137	81	76	52	55	27.2	16.2	15.2	10.5	11.1
El Paso, TX	9	5	2	7	3	2.9	1.6	0.6	2.1	0.9
Fort Worth, TX	184	93	67	54	27	30.2	14.9	10.6	8.4	4.2
Honolulu, HI	5	4	0	2	1	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.2
Houston, TX	327	212	202	67	96	21.9	14.0	13.2	4.3	6.2
Indianapolis, IN	63	32	40	37	35	16.3	8.2	10.3	9.5	9.0
Jacksonville, FL	36	56	28	37	24	10.5	16.3	8.2	10.6	6.9
Jersey City, NJ	10	8	19	7	4	9.5	7.6	18.1	6.6	3.8
Kansas City, MO	96	37	9	5	1	46.1	17.7	4.3	2.3	0.5
Los Angeles, CA	360	206	176	127	76	8.5	4.8	4.1	3.0	1.8
Louisville, KY	154	69	68	47	56	48.6	21.7	21.4	14.8	17.6
Memphis, TN	294	254	239	198	178	72.8	62.2	58.0	47.8	43.0
Miami, FL	178	106	32	24	33	18.6	10.9	3.3	2.4	3.3
Milwaukee, WI	197	121	75	82	38	43.8	27.2	17.0	18.7	8.7
Minneapolis, MN	25	24	10	2	9	13.5	12.9	5.4	1.1	4.8
Nashville, TN	85	51	54	96	106	34.3	20.4	21.4	37.7	41.6
New Orleans, LA	236	105	133	99	75	104.4	46.8	59.5	44.8	33.9
New York City, NY	666	382	184	77	60	19.3	11.1	5.3	2.2	1.7
Newark, NJ	56	35	29	11	14	40.6	25.5	21.3	8.1	10.3
Norfolk, VA	47	61	68	41	19	36.1	47.9	54.5	34.0	15.8
Oakland, CA	41	27	8	7	7	6.9	4.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Oklahoma City, OK	89	64	57	63	42	42.8	30.5	27.1	29.6	19.7
Omaha, NE	5	2	5	0	1	2.4	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.5
Philadelphia, PA	313	188	127	90	65	43.7	26.5	18.2	13.1	9.5
Phoenix, AZ	34	21	30	54	87	3.0	1.8	2.5	4.2	6.7
Pittsburgh, PA	8	8	2	2	1	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Portland, OR	18	9	3	4	2	7.7	3.8	1.3	1.7	0.8
Richmond, VA	30	21	18	35	28	32.6	22.9	20.0	38.8	31.1
Rochester, NY	36	34	8	7	1	30.6	28.9	6.8	6.0	0.9
Sacramento, CA	6	6	3	4	2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
San Antonio, TX	39	25	23	9	15	6.4	4.0	3.7	1.4	2.3
San Diego, CA	63	66	33	25	18	4.7	4.9	2.5	1.9	1.4
San Francisco, CA	51	32	27	30	44	14.0	8.8	7.4	8.2	12.1
San Jose, CA	18	1	1	3	5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
Seattle, WA	11	8	4	1	5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6
St Louis, MO	477	347	196	76	27	278.3	206.8	119.9	47.3	16.8
St Paul, MN	5	4	3	3	0	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.3	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	88	43	11	6	4	21.8	10.6	2.7	1.5	1.0
Tampa, FL	16	16	14	22	13	3.8	3.8	3.2	5.0	3.0
Toledo, OH	47	16	13	13	3	21.5	7.3	6.0	6.0	1.4
Tucson, AZ	20	9	1	5	7	5.8	2.5	0.3	1.3	1.9
Tulsa, OK	36	7	25	26	10	19.8	3.8	13.7	14.0	5.4
Washington, DC	168	98	64	59	59	62.2	37.0	24.8	23.2	23.2
Wichita, KS	2	4	8	9	11	1.0	1.9	3.9	4.3	5.3
Yonkers, NY	7	3	1	0	2	7.7	3.3	1.1	0.0	2.2
U.S. CITY TOTAL	6,797	4,688	3,843	2,869	2,386	20.5	14.1	11.5	8.5	7.1
San Juan, PR	95	66	30	36	58	24.2	16.8	7.6	9.2	14.8
TOTAL	6,892	4,754	3,873	2,905	2,444	20.6	14.1	11.5	8.5	7.2

Table 33. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 1997

Rank	*County/Independent City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*	*Cumulative Percent*
1	Baltimore (city), MD	665	98.5	8
2	Cook Co, IL (includes Chicago)	379	7.4	12
3	Shelby County, TN	343	39.5	17
4	Davidson County, TN	203	37.9	19
5	Fulton County, GA	190	26.5	21
6	Harris County, TX	180	5.8	23
7	Guilford County, NC	149	39.3	25
8	Dallas County, TX	148	7.4	27
9	Los Angeles County, CA	134	1.5	28
10	Orleans County, LA	132	27.7	30
11	Maricopa County, AZ	118	4.5	31
12	Washington, DC	117	21.5	33
13	Philadelphia County, PA	109	7.4	34
14	Jefferson County, AL	107	16.2	35
15	Jefferson County, KY	107	15.9	37
16	Wayne County, MI	101	5.0	38
17	Milwaukee County, WI	92	10.0	39
18	Prince Georges County, MD	86	11.1	40
19	Forsyth County, NC	79	27.8	41
20	Oklahoma County, OK	73	11.6	42
21	Cuyahoga County, OH	71	5.1	43
22	Baltimore County, MD	65	9.1	43
23	Fresno County, CA	64	8.5	44
24	Marion County, IN	64	7.8	45
25	Tuscaloosa County, AL	63	39.7	46
26	Hinds County, MS	61	24.4	46
27	St. Louis (city), MO	60	17.1	47
28	Franklin County, OH	54	5.3	48
29	DeKalb County, GA	52	8.8	48
30	Cumberland County, NC	52	18.3	49
31	Dade County, FL	50	2.4	50

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

Table 34. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	978	799	676	801	623	23.4	18.9	15.9	18.7	14.6
Alaska	1	1	3	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Arizona	116	97	113	129	201	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	4.5
Arkansas	879	656	529	446	237	36.2	26.7	21.3	17.8	9.4
California	2,571	1,825	1,424	1,148	960	8.2	5.8	4.5	3.6	3.0
Colorado	70	51	68	21	13	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.3
Connecticut	188	104	92	104	87	5.7	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7
Delaware	115	59	57	40	37	16.4	8.3	7.9	5.5	5.1
Florida	3,544	2,320	1,484	1,323	1,179	25.8	16.6	10.5	9.2	8.2
Georgia	2,208	1,639	1,616	1,304	1,085	32.0	23.2	22.4	17.7	14.8
Hawaii	7	5	0	2	0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Idaho	1	0	1	5	5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
Illinois	2,316	1,685	1,774	917	1,032	19.8	14.3	15.0	7.7	8.7
Indiana	464	338	377	265	169	8.1	5.9	6.5	4.5	2.9
Iowa	82	90	77	38	27	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.3	0.9
Kansas	75	48	40	46	50	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9
Kentucky	156	179	166	126	122	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.2	3.1
Louisiana	2,787	2,314	1,598	959	550	65.0	53.6	36.8	22.0	12.6
Maine	3	5	0	2	2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Maryland	634	651	703	1,152	1,218	12.8	13.0	13.9	22.7	24.0
Massachusetts	329	200	154	178	127	5.5	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.1
Michigan	977	589	567	413	354	10.3	6.2	5.9	4.3	3.7
Minnesota	96	81	55	29	21	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.5
Mississippi	2,058	2,160	2,389	1,483	962	77.9	80.9	88.6	54.6	35.4
Missouri	791	707	506	259	202	15.1	13.4	9.5	4.8	3.8
Montana	3	5	9	4	4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5
Nebraska	8	13	3	5	3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nevada	64	75	68	32	21	4.6	5.1	4.4	2.0	1.3
New Hampshire	17	4	3	3	0	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
New Jersey	579	357	294	303	237	7.4	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.0
New Mexico	32	17	25	5	8	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.5
New York	4,278	2,682	2,100	1,203	763	23.6	14.8	11.6	6.6	4.2
North Carolina	1,678	1,488	1,231	1,071	879	24.1	21.1	17.1	14.6	12.0
North Dakota	3	1	0	0	0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1,462	1,105	723	508	331	13.2	10.0	6.5	4.5	3.0
Oklahoma	343	230	280	216	179	10.6	7.1	8.5	6.5	5.4
Oregon	32	21	17	9	14	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Pennsylvania	3,072	1,897	1,212	883	668	25.5	15.7	10.0	7.3	5.5
Rhode Island	16	11	14	8	7	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7
South Carolina	1,019	793	791	581	481	28.1	21.6	21.5	15.7	13.0
South Dakota	1	0	1	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Tennessee	1,416	1,289	1,129	957	984	27.8	24.9	21.5	18.0	18.5
Texas	4,388	3,869	3,015	2,167	1,863	24.3	21.1	16.1	11.3	9.7
Utah	10	3	7	8	2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	625	613	546	406	377	9.7	9.4	8.2	6.1	5.6
Washington	46	35	12	5	13	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
West Virginia	17	17	11	8	1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1
Wisconsin	509	382	299	243	169	10.1	7.5	5.8	4.7	3.3
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	41,902	32,012	26,655	20,186	16,617	16.3	12.3	10.1	7.6	6.3
Guam	2	1	0	0	0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	1,174	934	738	631	679	32.4	25.3	19.8	17.0	18.3
Virgin Islands	26	23	17	6	8	23.5	20.8	15.3	5.4	7.2
OUTLYING AREAS	1,202	958	755	637	687	31.0	24.3	19.0	16.0	17.3
TOTAL	43,104	32,970	27,410	20,823	17,304	16.5	12.5	10.3	7.7	6.4

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

Table 35. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	5	5	6	4	0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	10	5	9	0	6	2.0	1.0	1.7	0.0	1.1
Atlanta, GA	714	515	531	383	367	105.5	74.6	75.8	53.3	51.1
Austin, TX	119	149	79	49	33	18.9	23.0	11.9	7.2	4.8
Baltimore, MD	204	371	466	896	975	28.5	52.8	67.4	132.7	144.4
Birmingham, AL	337	264	289	341	225	51.3	40.2	43.9	51.5	34.0
Boston, MA	111	94	65	83	62	20.1	17.1	11.7	14.8	11.1
Buffalo, NY	38	19	6	6	5	11.5	5.8	1.8	1.9	1.5
Charlotte, NC	245	243	180	144	86	44.7	43.1	31.1	24.1	14.4
Chicago, IL	1,888	1,307	1,400	745	918	64.0	44.3	47.5	25.5	31.4
Cincinnati, OH	216	260	115	43	26	24.8	30.0	13.3	5.0	3.0
Cleveland, OH	922	599	361	202	164	65.5	42.7	25.8	14.4	11.7
Columbus, OH	34	18	11	32	34	3.4	1.8	1.1	3.2	3.4
Corpus Christi, TX	24	45	29	10	6	7.9	14.5	9.3	3.2	1.9
Dallas, TX	545	520	410	335	306	28.3	26.8	20.9	16.7	15.3
Dayton, OH	43	42	98	93	28	7.5	7.3	17.2	16.4	4.9
Denver, CO	36	34	46	7	7	7.3	6.9	9.3	1.4	1.4
Des Moines, IA	39	60	54	23	19	11.4	17.3	15.4	6.5	5.4
Detroit, MI	608	388	364	271	274	57.1	36.7	34.6	25.9	26.2
El Paso, TX	37	42	21	44	34	5.7	6.3	3.1	6.4	5.0
Fort Worth, TX	302	283	280	216	192	24.5	22.5	21.9	16.5	14.7
Honolulu, HI	7	5	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	1,622	1,157	892	703	528	54.0	38.0	29.0	22.5	16.9
Indianapolis, IN	128	69	55	56	33	15.7	8.4	6.7	6.8	4.0
Jacksonville, FL	117	128	111	104	81	16.7	18.2	15.8	14.4	11.2
Jersey City, NJ	53	36	30	17	11	24.3	16.5	13.8	7.8	5.1
Kansas City, MO	93	78	29	13	9	21.3	17.8	6.6	2.9	2.0
Los Angeles, CA	1,755	1,139	952	718	649	20.5	13.3	11.1	8.4	7.6
Louisville, KY	98	109	81	71	66	14.6	16.2	12.0	10.5	9.8
Memphis, TN	852	717	652	548	591	100.4	83.6	75.4	63.2	68.1
Miami, FL	1,022	686	499	437	427	51.0	33.9	24.6	21.0	20.6
Milwaukee, WI	446	310	229	183	140	47.1	33.0	24.6	19.8	15.2
Minneapolis, MN	56	49	24	16	14	14.7	12.8	6.3	4.2	3.6
Nashville, TN	153	79	97	99	173	29.3	15.0	18.3	18.5	32.3
New Orleans, LA	354	311	215	153	119	72.6	64.2	44.6	32.1	25.0
New York City, NY	3,769	2,364	1,945	1,077	670	51.4	32.2	26.6	14.6	9.1
Newark, NJ	170	56	77	55	42	58.2	19.3	26.8	19.2	14.7
Norfolk, VA	98	82	110	101	85	39.8	34.0	46.3	43.3	36.4
Oakland, CA	129	115	55	25	33	10.7	9.5	4.5	2.1	2.7
Oklahoma City, OK	177	142	140	89	100	41.0	32.6	32.0	20.2	22.7
Omaha, NE	4	9	3	0	2	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.5
Philadelphia, PA	2,829	1,708	1,100	839	648	183.8	112.1	73.4	56.8	43.8
Phoenix, AZ	81	63	79	108	189	3.6	2.7	3.2	4.1	7.2
Pittsburgh, PA	20	10	13	3	2	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2
Portland, OR	15	11	11	6	8	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.6
Richmond, VA	87	60	70	78	59	43.1	29.8	35.3	39.3	29.8
Rochester, NY	75	59	23	23	9	30.7	24.2	9.5	9.5	3.7
Sacramento, CA	55	33	21	15	10	5.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9
San Antonio, TX	245	240	161	115	96	19.5	18.7	12.4	8.7	7.3
San Diego, CA	94	98	60	43	17	3.6	3.7	2.3	1.6	0.6
San Francisco, CA	29	21	14	11	16	4.0	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.2
San Jose, CA	29	5	4	6	4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Seattle, WA	15	7	1	0	5	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
St Louis, MO	424	391	289	136	82	112.7	106.2	80.6	38.7	23.3
St Paul, MN	13	14	9	2	1	4.7	5.1	3.3	0.7	0.4
St Petersburg, FL	161	140	83	35	28	18.6	16.1	9.5	4.0	3.2
Tampa, FL	201	100	79	139	83	23.2	11.4	8.9	15.5	9.2
Toledo, OH	97	28	27	23	6	21.1	6.1	5.9	5.1	1.3
Tucson, AZ	16	22	29	14	6	2.3	3.0	3.9	1.8	0.8
Tulsa, OK	77	27	44	48	23	20.5	7.1	11.6	12.5	6.0
Washington, DC	837	502	396	371	348	144.8	88.5	71.4	68.3	64.1
Wichita, KS	15	8	12	30	38	3.6	1.9	2.9	7.1	9.0
Yonkers, NY	31	26	16	12	5	16.3	13.6	8.4	6.2	2.6
U.S. CITY TOTAL	23,026	16,477	13,557	10,449	9,223	33.7	24.0	19.7	15.0	13.3
San Juan, PR	558	406	313	308	305	64.0	46.6	35.9	35.3	35.0
TOTAL	23,584	16,883	13,870	10,757	9,528	34.1	24.3	19.9	15.3	13.6

Table 36. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	460	453	334	538	419	11.0	10.7	7.9	12.6	9.8
Alaska	39	18	15	15	11	6.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.8
Arizona	330	256	248	231	255	8.4	6.3	5.9	5.2	5.8
Arkansas	154	197	217	103	121	6.3	8.0	8.7	4.1	4.8
California	5,544	4,493	3,394	2,567	2,314	17.8	14.3	10.7	8.1	7.3
Colorado	119	115	134	112	126	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.3
Connecticut	206	122	86	125	169	6.3	3.7	2.6	3.8	5.2
Delaware	62	47	52	49	52	8.9	6.6	7.3	6.8	7.2
Florida	2,447	1,909	1,489	1,128	1,198	17.8	13.7	10.5	7.8	8.3
Georgia	738	683	1,104	931	1,218	10.7	9.7	15.3	12.7	16.6
Hawaii	27	32	25	25	43	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.6
Idaho	12	8	11	14	18	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5
Illinois	708	835	728	549	414	6.1	7.1	6.2	4.6	3.5
Indiana	192	209	172	197	199	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4
Iowa	28	64	45	25	38	1.0	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.3
Kansas	85	64	62	62	64	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Kentucky	155	134	143	113	141	4.1	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.6
Louisiana	1,311	1,409	1,034	902	872	30.6	32.7	23.8	20.7	20.0
Maine	18	0	2	1	9	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7
Maryland	842	553	394	317	288	17.0	11.1	7.8	6.3	5.7
Massachusetts	478	326	283	364	524	7.9	5.4	4.7	6.0	8.6
Michigan	348	325	304	233	252	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.6
Minnesota	90	62	85	69	87	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9
Mississippi	380	247	126	10	47	14.4	9.3	4.7	0.4	1.7
Missouri	258	219	135	123	168	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.3	3.1
Montana	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nebraska	12	23	18	16	24	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5
Nevada	52	62	89	89	71	3.8	4.3	5.8	5.6	4.4
New Hampshire	7	10	29	25	23	0.6	0.9	2.5	2.2	2.0
New Jersey	1,482	1,411	893	888	657	18.9	17.9	11.2	11.1	8.2
New Mexico	106	143	100	70	86	6.6	8.6	5.9	4.1	5.0
New York	6,077	5,503	6,005	4,957	4,639	33.5	30.3	33.1	27.3	25.5
North Carolina	779	819	670	516	584	11.2	11.6	9.3	7.0	8.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	176	377	281	217	202	1.6	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.8
Oklahoma	85	95	95	62	100	2.6	2.9	2.9	1.9	3.0
Oregon	104	57	45	52	23	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.7
Pennsylvania	326	322	420	335	354	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.9
Rhode Island	113	112	72	60	75	11.3	11.2	7.3	6.1	7.6
South Carolina	316	252	266	259	261	8.7	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.1
South Dakota	0	6	6	2	4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.5
Tennessee	617	588	540	480	605	12.1	11.4	10.3	9.0	11.4
Texas	2,740	3,022	3,152	2,674	2,694	15.2	16.4	16.8	14.0	14.1
Utah	48	36	39	38	49	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.4
Vermont	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Virginia	662	492	419	450	484	10.2	7.5	6.3	6.7	7.3
Washington	243	207	181	114	101	4.6	3.9	3.3	2.1	1.8
West Virginia	164	152	38	44	17	9.0	8.3	2.1	2.4	0.9
Wisconsin	81	99	90	74	50	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.0
Wyoming	4	3	1	6	1	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.2
U.S. TOTAL[1]	29,675	26,840	24,272	20,356	20,321	11.5	10.3	9.2	7.7	7.7
Guam	3	4	6	3	1	2.1	2.8	4.3	2.1	0.7
Puerto Rico	820	753	582	620	640	22.6	20.4	15.6	16.7	17.2
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	823	757	588	623	641	21.2	19.2	14.8	15.7	16.1
TOTAL	30,498	27,597	24,860	20,979	20,962	11.7	10.4	9.3	7.8	7.8

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

Table 37. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	1	6	1	4	0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	60	69	26	31	41	11.8	13.4	5.0	5.9	7.8
Atlanta, GA	141	130	207	190	289	20.8	18.8	29.5	26.5	40.2
Austin, TX	64	48	87	30	57	10.1	7.4	13.1	4.4	8.3
Baltimore, MD	154	109	191	73	81	21.5	15.5	27.6	10.8	12.0
Birmingham, AL	126	132	78	149	136	19.2	20.1	11.9	22.5	20.5
Boston, MA	190	97	88	130	191	34.4	17.7	15.8	23.2	34.2
Buffalo, NY	40	24	23	8	13	12.2	7.3	7.1	2.5	4.0
Charlotte, NC	71	46	41	31	19	12.9	8.2	7.1	5.2	3.2
Chicago, IL	189	203	141	100	0	6.4	6.9	4.8	3.4	0.0
Cincinnati, OH	45	91	26	46	33	5.2	10.5	3.0	5.4	3.8
Cleveland, OH	39	106	108	40	19	2.8	7.6	7.7	2.9	1.4
Columbus, OH	27	44	13	3	28	2.7	4.4	1.3	0.3	2.8
Corpus Christi, TX	8	18	24	19	14	2.6	5.8	7.7	6.0	4.4
Dallas, TX	345	308	334	217	260	17.9	15.9	17.0	10.8	13.0
Dayton, OH	5	62	50	66	70	0.9	10.8	8.8	11.7	12.4
Denver, CO	63	57	65	48	55	12.8	11.5	13.1	9.6	11.0
Des Moines, IA	5	10	11	5	7	1.5	2.9	3.1	1.4	2.0
Detroit, MI	233	211	192	144	188	21.9	20.0	18.2	13.8	18.0
El Paso, TX	150	126	115	60	73	23.2	19.0	17.0	8.8	10.7
Fort Worth, TX	168	112	60	63	62	13.6	8.9	4.7	4.8	4.8
Honolulu, HI	27	32	22	23	38	3.1	3.7	2.5	2.6	4.4
Houston, TX	1,138	1,223	1,283	1,095	1,128	37.9	40.2	41.7	35.0	36.1
Indianapolis, IN	35	42	39	45	21	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.5	2.6
Jacksonville, FL	19	51	30	48	89	2.7	7.2	4.3	6.7	12.3
Jersey City, NJ	126	112	70	68	93	57.7	51.3	32.2	31.3	42.7
Kansas City, MO	21	10	13	18	4	4.8	2.3	3.0	4.0	0.9
Los Angeles, CA	3,075	2,254	1,605	1,165	806	36.0	26.3	18.8	13.6	9.4
Louisville, KY	54	59	59	49	56	8.0	8.8	8.8	7.3	8.3
Memphis, TN	463	453	442	399	473	54.6	52.8	51.1	46.0	54.5
Miami, FL	640	573	409	364	367	32.0	28.3	20.1	17.5	17.7
Milwaukee, WI	32	81	74	53	42	3.4	8.6	7.9	5.7	4.6
Minneapolis, MN	28	34	36	31	27	7.4	8.9	9.4	8.0	7.0
Nashville, TN	76	54	7	0	36	14.6	10.2	1.3	0.0	6.7
New Orleans, LA	314	307	213	198	208	64.4	63.4	44.2	41.5	43.6
New York City, NY	4,958	4,678	5,291	4,455	4,110	67.7	63.8	72.4	60.4	55.7
Newark, NJ	219	346	232	256	235	75.0	119.3	80.7	89.5	82.1
Norfolk, VA	37	41	31	24	25	15.0	17.0	13.0	10.3	10.7
Oakland, CA	219	170	91	96	86	18.2	14.1	7.5	7.9	7.1
Oklahoma City, OK	31	30	32	20	31	7.2	6.9	7.3	4.5	7.0
Omaha, NE	11	14	11	1	12	2.6	3.3	2.5	0.2	2.7
Philadelphia, PA	255	282	329	255	300	16.6	18.5	21.9	17.3	20.3
Phoenix, AZ	178	133	142	143	156	7.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.0
Pittsburgh, PA	25	19	10	11	14	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.1
Portland, OR	66	34	27	32	11	13.7	7.0	5.6	6.5	2.2
Richmond, VA	61	29	14	27	27	30.2	14.4	7.1	13.6	13.6
Rochester, NY	86	78	59	31	21	35.2	31.9	24.3	12.8	8.7
Sacramento, CA	60	86	53	34	36	5.5	7.8	4.8	3.0	3.2
San Antonio, TX	183	179	174	231	182	14.6	14.0	13.4	17.5	13.8
San Diego, CA	326	296	252	143	203	12.5	11.2	9.5	5.4	7.6
San Francisco, CA	55	19	37	105	101	7.5	2.6	5.1	14.3	13.7
San Jose, CA	74	63	68	59	83	4.8	4.0	4.3	3.7	5.2
Seattle, WA	141	106	87	58	42	8.9	6.7	5.5	3.6	2.6
St Louis, MO	127	121	60	43	105	33.7	32.9	16.7	12.2	29.9
St Paul, MN	12	6	12	12	7	4.3	2.2	4.4	4.3	2.5
St Petersburg, FL	93	103	63	42	40	10.8	11.9	7.2	4.8	4.6
Tampa, FL	286	218	156	115	83	33.0	24.9	17.6	12.8	9.2
Toledo, OH	11	16	3	10	13	2.4	3.5	0.7	2.2	2.9
Tucson, AZ	102	67	47	35	34	14.4	9.2	6.2	4.6	4.4
Tulsa, OK	9	15	13	18	21	2.4	4.0	3.4	4.7	5.5
Washington, DC	450	267	201	125	168	77.9	47.1	36.3	23.0	30.9
Wichita, KS	16	9	14	13	15	3.8	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.6
Yonkers, NY	31	35	43	21	27	16.3	18.3	22.4	10.9	14.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	16,294	14,754	13,735	11,428	11,212	23.8	21.5	19.9	16.5	16.1
San Juan, PR	540	468	309	339	312	61.9	53.7	35.4	38.9	35.8
TOTAL	16,834	15,222	14,044	11,767	11,524	24.3	21.9	20.1	16.7	16.4

Table 38. Congenital Syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age: United States (excluding outlying areas), 1963–1997

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	1,860	47.7
1996	1,283	32.9
1997	1,049	26.9

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.

Table 39. Congenital Syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by state/area, ranked according to rates: United States and outlying areas, 1997

Rank	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1	Mississippi	40	96.7
2	Arkansas	31	88.1
3	Maryland	56	77.4
4	New Jersey	84	73.2
5	Alabama	29	48.1
6	Texas	151	46.8
7	Tennessee	30	41.0
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**40.0**
8	Florida	73	38.7
9	Illinois	72	38.7
10	New York	99	36.5
11	Louisiana	22	33.5
12	California	163	29.5
13	South Carolina	15	29.5
	U.S.TOTAL[1]	**1,049**	**26.9**
14	Pennsylvania	37	24.4
15	North Carolina	22	21.7
16	Oklahoma	9	19.7
17	Delaware	2	19.5
18	Michigan	26	19.3
19	Arizona	12	16.6
20	Missouri	10	13.7
21	Georgia	15	13.4
22	Puerto Rico	7	11.0
23	Wisconsin	7	10.4
24	Kentucky	5	9.5
25	Ohio	10	6.5
26	Virginia	6	6.5
27	Kansas	2	5.4
28	Connecticut	2	4.5
29	Indiana	3	3.6
30	Massachusetts	2	2.4
31	Oregon	1	2.3
32	Washington	1	1.3
33	Alaska	0	0.0
34	Colorado	0	0.0
35	Hawaii	0	0.0
36	Idaho	0	0.0
37	Iowa	0	0.0
38	Maine	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 Hampshire	0	0.0
44	New Mexico	0	0.0
45	North Dakota	0	0.0
46	Rhode Island	0	0.0
47	South Dakota	0	0.0
48	Utah	0	0.0
49	Vermont	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

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

Table 40. Congenital Syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	27	18	18	22	29	43.8	29.5	29.8	36.5	48.1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	16	16	10	6	12	23.2	22.6	13.8	8.3	16.6
Arkansas	8	29	30	32	31	23.3	83.5	85.3	91.0	88.1
California	298	194	346	196	163	50.9	34.2	62.7	35.5	29.5
Colorado	8	4	1	3	0	14.8	7.4	1.8	5.5	0.0
Connecticut	10	6	6	2	2	21.4	13.1	13.5	4.5	4.5
Delaware	3	5	1	0	2	28.4	48.0	9.7	0.0	19.5
Florida	235	74	114	92	73	122.1	38.8	60.4	48.7	38.7
Georgia	79	42	45	30	15	71.4	37.8	40.1	26.7	13.4
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
Illinois	368	258	184	104	72	192.9	136.3	99.0	56.0	38.7
Indiana	1	11	0	5	3	1.2	13.3	0.0	6.0	3.6
Iowa	1	6	0	0	0	2.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	3	2	1	0	2	8.0	5.4	2.7	0.0	5.4
Kentucky	9	13	9	6	5	17.0	24.5	17.2	11.5	9.5
Louisiana	144	87	36	15	22	207.5	128.3	54.8	22.9	33.5
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	30	9	29	34	56	40.0	12.2	40.1	47.0	77.4
Massachusetts	6	6	0	6	2	7.1	7.2	0.0	7.3	2.4
Michigan	84	28	27	22	26	60.1	20.3	20.1	16.3	19.3
Minnesota	9	2	2	2	0	13.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.0
Mississippi	70	56	65	54	40	166.1	133.5	157.2	130.6	96.7
Missouri	97	72	40	15	10	128.9	97.9	54.8	20.5	13.7
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	3	3	0	1	0	13.4	12.5	0.0	4.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	161	178	94	90	84	136.8	151.5	81.9	78.4	73.2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	748	388	327	156	99	264.9	139.4	120.5	57.5	36.5
North Carolina	54	44	33	31	22	53.3	43.4	32.5	30.5	21.7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	71	71	38	15	10	44.7	45.5	24.7	9.7	6.5
Oklahoma	11	15	17	10	9	23.8	32.8	37.2	21.9	19.7
Oregon	4	0	0	0	1	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Pennsylvania	161	115	66	58	37	100.1	73.2	43.5	38.2	24.4
Rhode Island	1	2	0	0	0	7.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	82	100	39	40	15	152.3	192.1	76.6	78.5	29.5
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	52	57	29	34	30	71.2	77.9	39.6	46.5	41.0
Texas	246	224	202	166	151	76.4	69.8	62.6	51.4	46.8
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0
Virginia	23	18	25	16	6	24.2	18.9	27.0	17.3	6.5
Washington	4	3	2	1	1	5.1	3.9	2.6	1.3	1.3
West Virginia	6	2	0	0	0	27.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	29	18	11	3	7	41.6	26.4	16.3	4.4	10.4
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL[1]	3,237	2,204	1,860	1,283	1,049	80.9	55.8	47.7	32.9	26.9
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	18	20	14	11	7	28.1	31.1	22.1	17.3	11.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	45.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	19	20	14	11	7	27.3	28.2	20.1	15.8	10.0
TOTAL	3,256	2,224	1,874	1,294	1,056	80.0	55.3	47.2	32.6	26.6

[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 41. 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, 1997

Rank	*City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1	Newark, NJ	32	592.3
2	Baltimore, MD	55	516.5
3	Houston, TX	108	266.7
4	Memphis, TN	26	234.8
5	Birmingham, AL	9	219.0
6	Miami, FL	32	206.1
7	Philadelphia, PA	37	152.9
8	St Louis, MO	9	149.3
9	Atlanta, GA	12	147.3
10	Washington, DC	12	133.1
11	Detroit, MI	23	130.7
12	Jersey City, NJ	4	100.1
13	Oklahoma City, OK	7	98.7
14	Tampa, FL	7	96.0
15	Chicago, IL	50	91.7
16	Los Angeles, CA	65	91.3
17	Fort Worth, TX	6	65.9
18	New York City, NY	80	63.5
19	Cleveland, OH	6	63.2
20	Milwaukee, WI	7	62.6
21	Buffalo, NY	3	58.2
22	Phoenix, AZ	11	49.6
23	Louisville, KY	3	46.7
	YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVE		**40.0**
24	New Orleans, LA	3	37.1
25	Wichita, KS	2	34.9
26	Richmond, VA	1	34.7
27	El Paso, TX	4	28.8
28	San Francisco, CA	2	23.3
29	Norfolk, VA	1	22.9
30	San Juan, PR	2	22.8
31	San Antonio, TX	4	19.1
32	Tulsa, OK	1	16.8
33	Kansas City, MO	1	14.6
34	Portland, OR	1	13.9
35	Dallas, TX	3	13.9
36	Columbus, OH	1	9.8
37	Tucson, AZ	0	0.0
38	Oakland, CA	0	0.0
39	Sacramento, CA	0	0.0
40	San Diego, CA	0	0.0
41	San Jose, CA	0	0.0
42	Denver, CO	0	0.0
43	Jacksonville, FL	0	0.0
44	St Petersburg, FL	0	0.0
45	Honolulu, HI	0	0.0
46	Indianapolis, IN	0	0.0
47	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
48	Boston, MA	0	0.0
49	Minneapolis, MN	0	0.0
50	St Paul, MN	0	0.0
51	Omaha, NE	0	0.0
52	Albuquerque, NM	0	0.0
53	Rochester, NY	0	0.0
54	Yonkers, NY	0	0.0
55	Charlotte, NC	0	0.0
56	Akron, OH	0	0.0
57	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.0
58	Dayton, OH	0	0.0
59	Toledo, OH	0	0.0
60	Pittsburgh, PA	0	0.0
61	Nashville, TN	0	0.0
62	Austin, TX	0	0.0
63	Corpus Christi, TX	0	0.0
64	Seattle, WA	0	0.0

Table 42. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Akron, OH	1	0	0	0	0	27.2	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	36	11	21	15	10	421.6	129.3	257.8	184.1	122.7
Austin, TX	9	3	0	0	0	96.4	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	5	1	15	30	55	40.7	8.6	140.9	281.7	516.5
Birmingham, AL	7	7	9	11	9	159.2	164.6	219.0	267.7	219.0
Boston, MA	3	4	0	2	0	34.0	47.2	0.0	24.8	0.0
Buffalo, NY	6	1	1	2	3	100.1	17.7	19.4	38.8	58.2
Charlotte, NC	10	3	1	2	0	139.4	42.4	12.5	25.0	0.0
Chicago, IL	275	177	121	66	50	465.8	308.7	221.9	121.0	91.7
Cincinnati, OH	12	15	6	1	0	181.5	249.0	105.4	17.6	0.0
Cleveland, OH	47	44	20	6	6	446.2	446.6	210.6	63.2	63.2
Columbus, OH	1	1	0	0	1	9.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.8
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	22	10	13	2	3	102.6	47.0	60.1	9.2	13.9
Dayton, OH	5	5	8	7	0	149.4	164.4	273.1	239.0	0.0
Denver, CO	3	3	0	1	0	34.3	34.8	0.0	11.5	0.0
Des Moines, IA	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	72	19	23	18	23	353.9	98.0	130.7	102.3	130.7
El Paso, TX	18	10	3	4	4	125.1	71.0	21.6	28.8	28.8
Fort Worth, TX	13	7	11	4	6	144.4	79.8	120.8	43.9	65.9
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	119	86	99	105	108	290.7	214.8	244.5	259.3	266.7
Indianapolis, IN	0	3	0	0	0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	8	1	1	1	0	70.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	0.0
Jersey City, NJ	7	9	11	1	4	166.3	213.5	275.2	25.0	100.1
Kansas City, MO	11	7	2	1	1	149.8	107.3	29.3	14.6	14.6
Los Angeles, CA	256	190	157	90	64	310.7	258.5	220.5	126.4	89.9
Louisville, KY	7	10	4	4	3	116.1	160.5	62.2	62.2	46.7
Memphis, TN	35	35	25	26	26	288.9	302.1	225.8	234.8	234.8
Miami, FL	113	14	48	37	32	659.1	86.4	309.1	238.3	206.1
Milwaukee, WI	5	15	11	3	7	41.0	127.7	98.4	26.8	62.6
Minneapolis, MN	5	1	2	1	0	82.8	16.9	34.9	17.4	0.0
Nashville, TN	3	1	1	1	0	36.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	0.0
New Orleans, LA	54	23	0	0	3	592.4	264.6	0.0	0.0	37.1
New York City, NY	654	329	283	132	80	504.7	257.7	224.5	104.7	63.5
Newark, NJ	73	55	44	32	32	1,383.4	985.8	814.4	592.3	592.3
Norfolk, VA	10	2	8	7	1	194.5	43.7	183.0	160.1	22.9
Oakland, CA	7	0	0	0	0	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	6	12	13	8	7	83.5	167.9	183.2	112.8	98.7
Omaha, NE	1	0	0	0	0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	152	106	66	58	37	563.8	406.8	272.7	239.6	152.9
Phoenix, AZ	11	13	6	3	11	53.6	60.8	27.0	13.5	49.6
Pittsburgh, PA	2	1	0	0	0	39.6	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	2	0	0	0	1	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9
Richmond, VA	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	34.7
Rochester, NY	7	4	4	1	0	125.5	81.1	89.9	22.5	0.0
Sacramento, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Antonio, TX	9	10	9	7	4	43.4	47.2	42.9	33.4	19.1
San Diego, CA	9	0	0	0	0	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Francisco, CA	7	4	1	1	2	77.5	44.1	11.6	11.6	23.3
San Jose, CA	1	0	0	0	0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	2	2	0	0	0	27.9	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	66	49	28	12	9	880.9	729.1	464.5	199.1	149.3
St Paul, MN	2	0	0	0	0	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	11	0	2	1	0	315.1	0.0	59.6	29.8	0.0
Tampa, FL	12	4	9	16	7	162.2	53.5	123.5	219.5	96.0
Toledo, OH	3	0	0	0	0	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tucson, AZ	2	3	1	2	0	22.6	33.7	11.8	23.6	0.0
Tulsa, OK	4	1	1	0	1	62.3	16.3	16.8	0.0	16.8
Washington, DC	74	28	12	14	12	696.2	282.0	133.1	155.3	133.1
Wichita, KS	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.9
Yonkers, NY	7	8	3	0	0	247.6	279.8	110.8	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	2,302	1,349	1,105	735	625	268.7	162.7	136.7	90.9	77.3
San Juan, PR	11	10	0	0	2	121.0	110.8	0.0	0.0	22.8
TOTAL	2,313	1,359	1,105	735	627	267.1	162.1	135.3	90.0	76.8

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

Table 43. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates by state/area: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Alabama	23	24	7	0	1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	3	3	2	2	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	12	25	8	8	19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	46	20	24	3	3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Georgia	29	0	2	0	1	0.4	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	91	38	21	20	5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Indiana	3	0	0	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	1	5	2	2	0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kentucky	4	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	310	209	129	58	3	7.2	4.8	3.0	1.3	0.1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	0	0	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	2	1	7	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	1	2	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	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	3	0	0	1	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
New Jersey	0	0	4	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	618	365	336	182	119	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.7
North Carolina	13	10	18	14	9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	21	8	5	6	3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	5	0	0	1	0.0	0.2	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	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0	0	0	8	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	8	3	2	2	1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	37	51	26	65	53	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Utah	4	0	0	0	0	0.2	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	3	0	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	1	5	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	1	0	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0	2	3	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
U.S. TOTAL[1]	1,237	773	607	386	243	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	25	32	1	2	1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
Virgin Islands	5	1	2	0	0	4.5	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	30	33	3	2	1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
TOTAL	1,267	806	610	388	244	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

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

Table 44. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population: United States and outlying areas, 1993–1997

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
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	10	0	0	0	1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Austin, TX	2	5	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Birmingham, AL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boston, MA	0	0	2	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
Buffalo, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	10	0	3	4	1	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2
Chicago, IL	81	36	21	20	5	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.2
Cincinnati, OH	2	3	1	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbus, OH	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	0	0	12	13	13	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Dayton, OH	19	3	1	1	0	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Denver, CO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Des Moines, IA	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	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	0	1	2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Fort Worth, TX	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	34	38	0	25	23	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.7
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	12	20	4	2	12	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Louisville, KY	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memphis, TN	8	3	2	2	0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Miami, FL	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Minneapolis, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nashville, TN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Orleans, LA	281	201	125	52	3	57.7	41.5	25.9	10.9	0.6
New York City, NY	613	357	334	181	119	8.4	4.9	4.6	2.5	1.6
Newark, NJ	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Norfolk, VA	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Oakland, CA	0	0	2	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	2	3	0	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.4	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	0	2	2	2	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
San Francisco, CA	0	2	0	1	3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
San Jose, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	0	0	4	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
St Louis, MO	1	1	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	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	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tulsa, OK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington, DC	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wichita, KS	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	1,078	680	516	309	191	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3
San Juan, PR	7	10	0	1	0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
TOTAL	1,085	690	516	310	191	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3

Sources and Limitations of Data

CDC Surveillance Data

Much of the information in this document was based on cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) reported to the Division of STD Prevention (DSTDP), 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 U.S." 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*. DSTDP 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 1997, 20 states have been notified to discontinue hardcopy reporting and are sending primary and secondary 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 sent consistent, quality case-extended data and were notified to discontinue hardcopy reporting.

The data used in this report are predominantly based on the 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 over 200,000 in 1980), and outlying areas of the United States. Annual reports included summary data for 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 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 total cases in the tables and figures. In most instances, these discrepancies are less than 5% of total reported cases and

have minimal impact on national total cases and rates. However, for a specific area, the discrepancies may be larger.

Reports and corrections sent to CDC through June 15, 1998 have been included. Those received after this date 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 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 1991-1996 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; *1991-1996 Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996*; machine-readable data files). Rates for 1997 use population estimates for 1996.

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 directly from the health departments in these areas. For Puerto Rico, population estimates for 1996 and 1997 were based on 1995 population estimates. For the Virgin Islands, rates for 1993-1997 were based on 1992 population estimates, and for Guam, rates for 1991-1997 were based on 1990 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 1997 age- and race-specific rates (for

chlamydia (1996-97 only), gonorrhea, and syphilis in the **National Profile**, **Special Focus Profiles** and **Detailed Tables**) are calculated from estimates based on this redistribution.

Rates of congenital syphilis for 1989-1997 were calculated using live births from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (Vital Statistics: Natality Tapes 1989-1995 or Vital Statistics Reports, United States 1997, Vol. 45 No.6--Natality). Race-specific rates for 1996-1997 were calculated using live births for 1995. 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, 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 Congenital Syphilis Cases

In 1989, a new surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis was introduced. The new case definition has greater sensitivity than the former definition. 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 collects 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".

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.

Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

In 1997, 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.

Chlamydia test positivity was calculated by dividing the number of women testing positive for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of women tested for chlamydia (denominator) and was expressed as a percentage. While not common, the denominator may contain multiple tests from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during a year. Various chlamydia test methods were used and no adjustments of test positivity were made based on test type. Chlamydia testing data for region- and state-specific figures were published with permission from the HHS Regional Infertility Prevention Programs, selected state STD prevention programs, and the Job Corps, U.S. Department of Labor. Health and Human Services (HHS) regions 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 1966-1997). 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 1980-1995), 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 1995-1996) 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 year 2000 objectives were revised[1]. The year 2000 objectives for the diseases in this report were revised as follows: primary and secondary syphilis--10 per 100,000 population to 4; congenital syphilis--50 per 100,000 livebirths to 40; and gonorrhea --225 per 100,000 population to 100.

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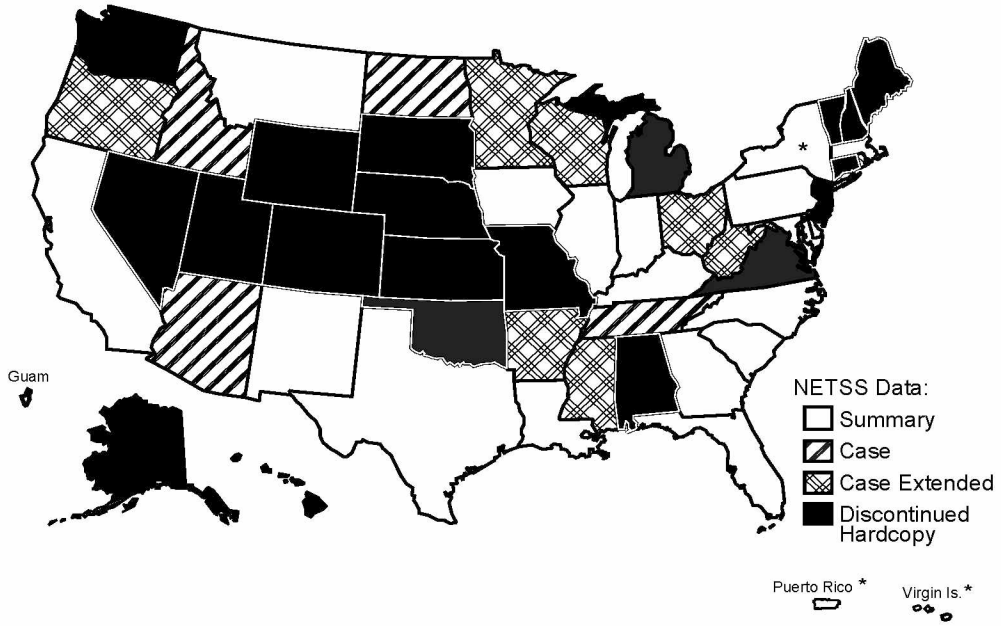
[1]Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2000: Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1995.

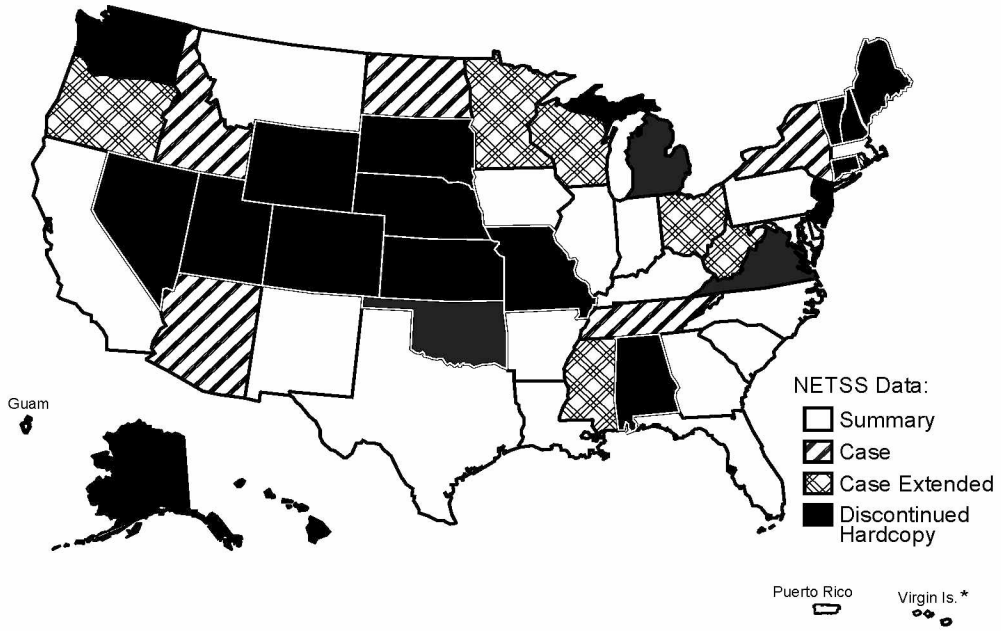
Figure A1. Chlamydia — National electronic telecommunications surveillance system (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1997



*Upstate New York (New York City reports summary chlamydia records to NETSS), Washington, DC, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands did not report.

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

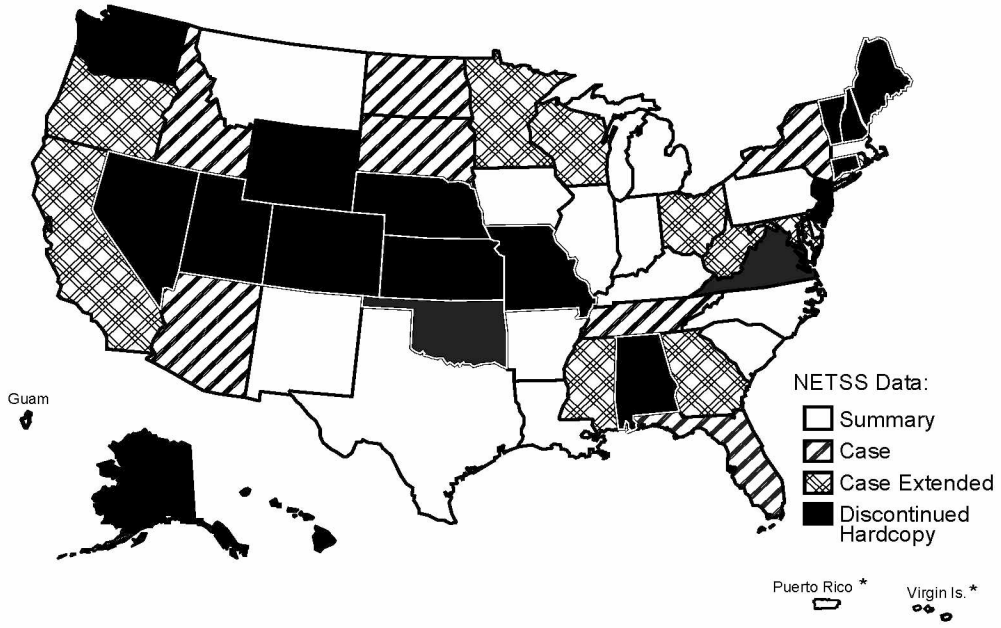
Figure A2. Gonorrhea — National electronic telecommunications surveillance system (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1997



* Virgin Islands did not report.

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

Figure A3. Primary and secondary syphilis — National electronic telecommunications surveillance system (NETSS) transmission status by state, 1997



*Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states. Los Angeles, CA project reports summary syphilis records to NETSS.

Table A1. Healthy People 2000 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status

	Healthy People 2000 Objective	*Baseline Year*	*Baseline*	*1990*	*1991*	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*Target 2000*
19.1	**Gonorrhea (per 100,000)**	1989	300	278	247	197	172	163	149	123	123	100
	a. Blacks (non-Hispanic)	1989	1,990	1,941	1,714	1,408	1,175	1,163	1,046	827	812	650
	b. Adolescents 15-19 years	1989	1,123	1,114	1,031	869	728	734	671	572	532	375
	c. Females 15-44 years	1989	501	495	417	364	309	316	300	261	260	175
19.2	**Chlamydia prevalence among females 15-24 years**											
	Females 15-19 years	1988	12.2%	---	---	---	---	---	6.7%	5.4%	---	5%
	Females 20-24 years	1988	8.5%	---	---	---	---	---	4.2%	3.4%	---	5%
19.3	**Primary and secondary syphilis (per 100,000)**	1989	18.1	20.3	17.0	13.3	10.3	7.9	6.3	4.3	3.2	4
	a. Blacks	1989	118	143	122	97	75	57	45	30	22	30
19.4	**Congenital syphilis (per 100,000 live births)**	1990	91.0	. . .	107.3	94.7	80.7	55.6	47.4	32.3	24.6	40
	a. Blacks	1992	[a]417.8	. . .	. . .	. . .	357.3	230.6	173.2	134.7	99.3	175
	b. Hispanics	1992	[a]134.6	. . .	. . .	. . .	103.8	78.6	55.2	40.8	32.0	50
19.5	**Annual number of first time consultations** [1]											
	Genital herpes	1988	163,000	[2]172,000	235,000	139,000	172,000	142,000	160,000	208,000	176,000	138,500
	Genital warts	1988	290,000	[2]275,000	282,000	218,000	167,000	238,000	253,000	191,000	145,000	246,500
19.6	**Pelvic inflammatory disease**											
	Hospitalizations per 100,000 females 15-44 years	1988	311	261	233	212	196	177	162	164	---	100
	Initial visits to physicians (number of visits)[1]	1988	430,800	357,522	376,540	334,793	386,860	312,000	245,000	285,000	---	290,000
	Hospitalizations per 100,000 females											
	a. Blacks 15-44 years	1988	655	567	523	539	399	378	296	318	---	150
	b. Adolescents 15-19 years	1988	342	279	239	205	159	184	141	168	---	110
19.7*	**Sexually transmitted Hepatitis B (number of cases)**	1987	47,593	47,881	58,393	52,882	35,849	35,077	[3]29,446	---	---	30,500
19.8	**Repeat gonorrhea infection**	1987	20%	---	---	16.7%	16.1%	13.8%	14.9%	15.8%	14.4%	15%
	a. Blacks	1992	21.3%	. . .	. . .	. . .	19.9%	15.6%	16.8%	17.7%	16.2%	17%
19.9*	**Adolescents engaging in sexual intercourse**											
	Adolescents 15 years											
	All females	1988	27%	---	---	---	---	---	22%	---	---	15%
	In-school females	. . .	---	35%	36%	---	37%	---	38%	---	---	. . .
	All males	1988	33%	---	---	---	---	---	27%	---	---	15%
	In-school males	. . .	---	48%	44%	---	45%	---	42%	---	---	. . .
	a. All black males	1988	69%	---	---	---	---	---	60%	---	---	15%
	In-school non-Hispanic black males	. . .	---	---	79%	---	82%	---	77%	---	---	. . .
	Adolescents 17 years											
	All females	1988	50%	---	---	---	---	---	51%	---	---	40%
	In-school females	. . .	---	62%	66%	---	66%	---	67%	---	---	. . .
	All males	1988	66%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40%

Table A1. Healthy People 2000 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status (continued)

Healthy People 2000 Objective	Baseline Year	Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Target 2000
In-school males	. . .	---	73%	68%	---	68%	---	65%	---	---	. . .
b. All black males	1988	90%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40%
In-school non-Hispanic black males	. . .	---	---	90%	---	92%	---	88%	---	---	. . .
c. All black females (15-17 years)	1988	66%	---	---	---	---	---	[4]48%	---	---	40%
In-school non-Hispanic black females	. . .	---	---	84%	---	80%	---	75%	---	---	. . .
19.10* Condom use at last sexual intercourse											
Sexually active unmarried females 15-44 years (by their partners)	1988	19%	---	---	---	---	---	25%	---	---	50%
a. Sexually active females 15-19 years (by their partners)	1988	26%	---	---	---	---	---	37%	---	---	60%
Sexually active females 15-19 years in grades 9-12 (by their partners)	. . .	---	40%	38%	---	46%	---	49%	---	---	. . .
b. Sexually active males 15-19 years	1988	57%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75%
Sexually active males 15-19 years in grades 9-12	. . .	---	49%	54%	---	59%	---	61%	---	---	. . .
c. Injecting drug users	1992	[5]34%	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	75%
d. Black females 15-44 years (by their partners)	1988	12.4%	---	---	---	---	---	[4]25%	---	---	75%
19.11* Clinic services for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50%
Family planning clinics	1989	40%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Title X funded family planning clinics											
STD testing (excluding HIV)	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	95.1%	---	---	---	. . .
STD counseling (excluding HIV)	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	97.8%	---	---	---	. . .
STD treatment (excluding HIV)	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	92.7%	---	---	---	. . .
Gonorrhea											
Client testing[6]	. . .	---	97%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Client treatment	. . .	---	82%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner notification[7]	. . .	---	23%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner testing	. . .	---	60%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner treatment	. . .	---	62%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Syphilis											
Client testing[6]	. . .	---	86%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Client treatment	. . .	---	48%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner notification[7]	. . .	---	29%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner testing	. . .	---	57%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner treatment	. . .	---	40%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Chlamydia											
Client testing[6]	. . .	---	66%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Client treatment	. . .	---	73%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner notification[7]	. . .	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner testing	. . .	---	29%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
Partner treatment	. . .	---	50%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	. . .
HIV											
Client pretest counseling	. . .	---	66%	---	---	---	81.8%	---	---	---	. . .
Client testing	. . .	---	60%	---	---	---	73.5%	---	---	---	. . .

Table A1. Healthy People 2000 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status (continued)

Healthy People 2000 Objective	Baseline Year	Baseline	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Target 2000
19.12* HIV and other STD education curricula in schools	1988	95%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95%
Proportion of middle and senior high schools											
HIV prevention included in required courses	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	86%	---	---	---	. . .
STD prevention included in required courses	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	84%	---	---	---	. . .
19.13 Correct management of sexually transmitted disease cases by primary care providers	1988	70%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90%
19.14* Clinician counseling to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases[8]	1987	10%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75%
Percent of clinicians routinely providing service to 81-100% of patients											
a. Providers practicing in high incidence areas	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90%
b. Family physicians	1992	27%	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	75%
c. Internists	1992	30%	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	75%
d. Nurse practitioners	1992	50%	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	75%
e. Obstetricians/gynecologists	1992	46%	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	75%
f. Pediatricians	1992	46%	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	75%
g. Mental health care providers	. . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75%
19.15 Partner notification of exposure to sexually transmitted diseases											
Patients with bacterial sexually transmitted diseases	1988	20%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50%
19.16* Adolescent abstinence from sexual intercourse for previous 3 months											
All sexually active females 15-17 years	1988	23.6%	---	---	---	---	---	27%	---	---	40%
In-school sexually active females 15-17 years	. . .	---	24%	25%	---	25%	---	23%	---	---	. . .
All sexually active males 15-17 years	1988	33%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40%
In-school sexually active males 15-17 years	. . .	---	30%	36%	---	33%	---	34%	---	---	. . .
19.17* HIV and STD education for students at colleges and universities											
Students given:											
AIDS or HIV infection prevention information	1995	49.1%	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	90%
STD prevention information	1995	43.4%	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	90%
Students taught about AIDS or HIV in a college class	1995	41.4%	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	---	---	90%

---Data not available.
. . .Category not applicable.
[a]Baseline has been revised.
[1]As measured by first-time visits to physicians' offices.
[2]1989 data.
[3]Data are provisional.
[4]Data are for non-Hispanic black females.

Table A1. Healthy People 2000 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status (continued)

[5]Data are for male and female injecting drug users (married and unmarried) who report having vaginal sex within the last six months and reported using a condom "always" or "sometimes."
[6]Includes testing at initial visit, at annual visit, or if symptomatic.
[7]By family planning clinic staff via telephone or mail.
[8]Data are for new patients.

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.
19.9*	Baseline and update for all females and all black females: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS. Baseline and update for all males and all black males: National Survey of Adolescent Males (NSAM), NIH, NICHD. 1990 Data for in-school females and males: National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP. 1991-95 Data for in-school females and males: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), CDC, NCCDPHP.
19.10*, 19.10d	National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS.
19.10a	Baseline: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS. 1990 Update: National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP. 1991-95 Updates: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP.
19.10b	Baseline: National Survey of Adolescent Males, NIH, NICHD. 1990 Update: National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey,CDC, NCCDPHP. 1991-95 Updates: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP.
19.10c	National AIDS Demonstration Research Program, NIH, NIDA.
19.11*	Baseline: State Family Planning Directors. 1990 Updates: National Questionnaire on Provision of STD and HIV Services by Family Planning Clinics, PHS, OPA. 1994 Updates: The Urban Institute. Family planning clinics: Current status and recent changes in services, clients, staffing, and income sources. March 1994.
19.12*	1988 Data: AIDS education: Public school programs require more student information and teacher training, GAO, 1990. 1994 Baseline: School Health Policies and Programs Study, CDC, NCCDPHP.
19.13	National Disease and Therapeutic Index, IMS America, Ltd.
19.14*	1987 Baseline: Sexual history-taking and counseling practices of primary care physicians, Lewis CE and Freeman HE. Western Journal of Medicine, 147: 165-7. 1987. 1992 Baselines: Primary Care Provider Surveys, OASH, ODPHP.
19.15	Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCPS.
19.16*	Baseline and update for all females: National Survey of Family Growth, CDC, NCHS; Baseline for all males: National Survey of Adolescent Males, NIH, NICHD. Data for in-school males and females for 1990: National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP. 1991-95 Updates: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP.
19.17*	College Youth Risk Behavior Survey, CDC, NCCDPHP.

*Duplicate objective.

STD Project Directors, STD Program Managers, and State and Territorial Epidemiologists

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of state STD project directors, STD program managers, and state and territorial epidemiologists to this report. The persons listed were in the positions shown as of August 27, 1998.

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North Dakota	Pamela Vukelic	Kirby Kruger	Larry Shireley, M.S., M.P.H.
Ohio	Juliet C. Dorris-Mason, M.S.W.	Juliet C. Dorris-Mason, M.S.W.	Thomas J. Halpin, M.D., M.P.H.
Oklahoma	William R. Pierson, M.B.A.	Mark Turner, M.P.H.	Michael Crutcher, M.D., M.P.H.
Oregon	Dave Fleming, M.D.	Doug Harger	David W. Fleming, M.D.
Pennsylvania	George Schelzel (acting)	Susan Arrowsmith (acting)	James T. Rankin, Jr., D.V.M., Ph.D., M.P.H.
Philadelphia	Robert Levenson	Martin Goldberg	James T. Rankin, Jr., D.V.M., Ph.D., M.P.H.
Rhode Island	Paul Loberti, Jr., M.P.H.	Janet O'Connell, R.N., M.P.H.	Utpala Bandy, M.D., M.P.H.
South Carolina	Lynda Kettinger, M.P.H.	Tim Lindman	James Jerome Gibson, M.D., M.P.H.
South Dakota	Rex Van Den Berg	David Morgan	Susan E. Lance, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Tennessee	William L. Moore, Jr., M.D.	Chris Freeman	William L. Moore, Jr., M.D.
Texas	Sharilyn K. Stanley, M.D.	Casey S. Blass	Diane M. Simpson, M.D., Ph.D.
Utah	Craig R. Nichols, M.P.A.	Cristie Chesler	Craig R. Nichols, M.P.A.
Vermont	Peter D. Galbraith, D.M.D., M.P.H.	Marilyn Richards	Peter D. Galbraith, D.M.D., M.P.H.
Virginia	Vacant	Casey Riley	Suzanne R. Jenkins, V.M.D., M.P.H.
Washington	Larry Klopfenstein	Larry Klopfenstein	Paul Stehr-Green, Dr.P.H., M.P.H.
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy, M.S., M.A.	Robert Johnson	Loretta E. Haddy, M.S.
Wisconsin	Jerald L. Young, M.P.H.	Anthony Wade	Jeffrey P. Davis, M.D.
Wyoming	Jimm Murray	Roger Burr	Gayle L. Miller, D.V.M., M.P.H.
American Samoa	Joseph Tufa, M.D.	Tai Ripley, R.N.	Edgar C. Reid, D.S.M., M.P.H.
Federated States of Micronesia	Eliuel K. Pretrick, M.O., M.P.H.	Kidsen K. Iohp, M.P.H.	Jean Paul Chaine
Government of the Marshall Islands	Donald F. Copelle	Peter Bien	Tom D. Kijiner
Guam	Dennis Rodriguez	Josie O'Mallen	Robert L. Haddock, D.V.M., M.P.H.
Puerto Rico	Janice Ferrer, M.D.	Nelson Colon-Cartagena	Carmen Deseda, M.D.
Republic of Palau	Anthony Pollai, M.D.	Caleb T. Otto, M.D.	Jill McCready, M.S., M.P.H.
Virgin Islands	Jose Poblete, M.D.	Stanley Phillips	Jose Poblete, M.D.