

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000

**Division of STD Prevention
September 2001**

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This report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/>

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

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

Preface

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000 presents statistics and trends for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States through 2000. 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 Programs, STD project areas, the National Job Training Program (formerly the Job Corps), the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Projects, the Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Project, the U.S. Army, and the Indian Health Service; (3) sentinel surveillance of gonococcal antimicrobial resistance from the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP); and (4) national sample surveys implemented by federal and private organizations.

The STD surveillance systems operated by state and local STD control programs, which provide the case report data, are the sources of many of the figures and all of the statistical tables in this publication. These systems are an integral part of program management at all levels of STD prevention and control in the United States. Because of incomplete reporting, the number of STD cases reported to CDC is less than the actual number of cases occurring among the United States population.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000 consists of four parts. The **National Profile** contains figures that provide an overview of STD morbidity in the United States. The accompanying text identifies major findings and trends for selected STDs. The **Special Focus Profiles** contain figures and text describing STDs in selected subgroups and populations that are a focus of national and state prevention efforts. The **Detailed Tables** provide statistical information about STDs at the state, county, city, and national levels. The **Appendix** includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. Included in this section, are Figures A1-A3 that show progress made by states in converting from hardcopy aggregate reporting to electronic line-listed data.

Selected figures and tables in this document identify goals that reflect progress towards some of the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national health status objectives for STDs.¹ **Appendix** Table A1 displays progress made towards the HP2010 Priority Area 25, for STDs. These objectives are used as reference points throughout this edition of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000*.

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.

¹U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

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Production of this and previous reports would not have been possible without the valuable input of Judith R. Wasserheit and William Levine.

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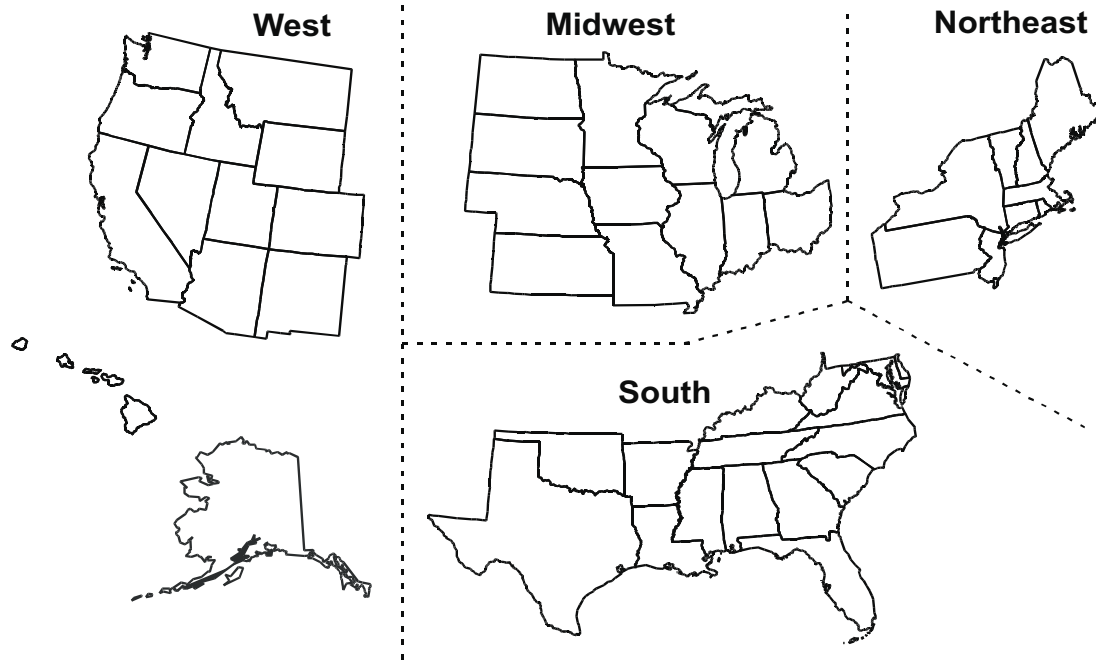
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Geographic Divisions of the United States



West

Alaska
 Arizona
 California
 Colorado
 Hawaii
 Idaho
 Montana
 Nevada
 New Mexico
 Oregon
 Utah
 Washington
 Wyoming

Midwest

Illinois
 Indiana
 Iowa
 Kansas
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Missouri
 Nebraska
 North Dakota
 Ohio
 South Dakota
 Wisconsin

South

Alabama
 Arkansas
 Delaware
 District of Columbia
 Florida
 Georgia
 Kentucky
 Louisiana
 Maryland
 Mississippi
 North Carolina
 Oklahoma
 South Carolina
 Tennessee
 Texas
 Virginia
 West Virginia

Northeast

Connecticut
 Maine
 Massachusetts
 New Hampshire
 New Jersey
 New York
 Pennsylvania
 Rhode Island
 Vermont

National Overview of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2000

The logo on the cover of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2000* 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 health among women and infants and in promoting HIV prevention. Organized collaboration among interested, committed public and private organizations is the key to reducing STDs and their related health burdens in our population. As noted in the report of the Institute of Medicine, *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*,¹ surveillance is a key component of our efforts to prevent and control these diseases.

This overview summarizes national surveillance data on the three diseases for which we have federally-funded control programs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Several observations for 2000 are worthy of note.

Chlamydia

In 2000, 702,093 cases of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection were reported to CDC (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 257.5 cases per 100,000 persons, an increase of 2.3% compared with the rate of 251.6 in 1999. Rates of reported chlamydial infection among women have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when public programs for screening and treatment of women were first established to avert pelvic inflammatory disease and related complications. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to expand further in response to the recently implemented Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women 15 to 25 years of age who are provided medical care through managed care organizations.² The increase in chlamydia case reports in 2000 most likely represents a continued increase in screening for this infection and also increased use of more sensitive chlamydia screening tests than used in prior years.

In 2000, the overall reported rate of chlamydial infection in the U.S. among women (404.0 cases per 100,000 females) was approximately four times the reported rate among men (102.8 cases per 100,000 males), reflecting the large number of women screened for this disease. However, with the increased availability of urine testing, men are increasingly being tested for chlamydial infection. From 1996 to 2000, the reported chlamydial infection rate in men increased by 71.9% (from 59.8 to 102.8 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 26.4% increase in women over this period (from 319.5 to 404.0 cases per 100,000 females), reflecting increased screening among men (Tables 5 and 6).

Data from multiple sources on prevalence of chlamydial infection in defined populations have been useful in monitoring disease burden and guiding chlamydia screening programs. In 2000, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among women 15 to 24 years who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 5.2% (range, 2.3% to 15.8%) (Figure 7), and at selected prenatal clinics in 23 states and

Puerto Rico, 5.9% (range, 2.2% to 14.5%) (Figure F). For economically-disadvantaged women 16 to 24 years who entered the National Job Training Program in 2000, from 30 states and Puerto Rico, the median state-specific prevalence was 11.9% (range, 6.8% to 19.8%) (Figure L). For women 15 to 30 years screened at Indian Health Service (IHS) clinics in four IHS regions, the prevalence ranged from 3.9% to 9.9% (Figure V). For adolescent women entering juvenile detention centers in 24 U.S. counties, the median chlamydia positivity was 15.0% (range, 1.5% to 28.9%) (Figure GG). For male entrants to the U.S. Army who were screened in 1999 and 2000, the overall chlamydia prevalence was 4.7% (range, 1.0% to 11.1% by state of residence) (Figure N). For adolescent men entering juvenile detention centers in 30 counties, the median chlamydia positivity was 6.6% (range, 0.9% to 13.0%) (Figure HH). Although these data on prevalence are not entirely comparable because of differences in the populations screened, in the performance characteristics of the screening tests, and variations in screening criteria, they provide important information on the continuing high burden of disease in the United States.

In parts of the United States where large scale chlamydia screening programs have been instituted, prevalence of disease has declined substantially. During 1988-2000, 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 59.2% (from 13.0% to 5.3%) (Figure 8). After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity, chlamydia test positivity decreased in four of 10 HHS regions from 1999 to 2000, and increased in six regions. Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions, most likely due to the effectiveness of screening and treating women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to the increases in positivity seen in other regions. See the **Appendix** for the composition of the HHS regions.

Gonorrhea

Following a 73.9% decline in the reported rate of gonorrhea from 1975 (467.7) to 1997 (122.0), overall rates increased in 1998 (131.6) and have since remained essentially unchanged at the 1998 rate (Table 1). The gonorrhea rate for 2000 (131.6 cases per 100,000 persons) remained essentially unchanged from 1999 (132.0 cases per 100,000 persons) and 1998 (131.6 per 100,000 persons) (Table 1). The 2000 rate for gonorrhea exceeds the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons.

The gonorrhea rate in the U.S. among females in 2000 was similar to the rate in 1999 (128.3 and 128.7 cases per 100,000 females, respectively) (Table 14). Gender differences in gonorrhea rates in 2000 (female rate 128.3 per 100,000, male rate 134.6 per 100,000) were similar to the gender difference in rates observed in 1999 (Tables 14 and 15). In contrast to the 20 years prior to 1998, which generally exhibited decreasing age-specific rates for gonorrhea, for most 5-year age categories there was little change in the reported rates between 1999 and 2000. As with chlamydia, rates of gonorrhea in women are particularly high in 15- to 19-year-olds, and in men, are highest in the 20- to 24-year age group.

In 2000, new data on gonorrhea prevalence in defined populations were available from several sources. These new data showed continuing high burden of disease in adolescents and young adults in some parts of the United States. Among 15- to 24-year-old women attending selected family planning clinics in 34 states and the Virgin Islands, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 0.9 (range, 0.0 % to 4.5%) (Figure 15). For women in this age group attending selected

prenatal clinics in 15 states, the median prevalence was 0.9% (range, 0.0% to 3.7%) (Figure G). For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 21 states and Puerto Rico in 2000, the median gonorrhea prevalence was 3.5% (range, 0.9% to 8.5%) (Figure O). For adolescent women entering juvenile detention facilities, the median positivity for gonorrhea was 4.9% (range, 0.5% to 13.0%) (Figure II); the median positivity in adolescent men entering juvenile detention facilities was 2.4% (range, 0.6% to 4.2%) (Figure JJ).

Antimicrobial resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* remains a continuing concern; the most recent threat has been the increase in fluoroquinolone resistance reported from several Asian countries. Ciprofloxacin is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic that has been recommended for treatment of gonorrhea by CDC; this oral medication is inexpensive and effectively treats gonorrhea with a single dose. Although only 0.4% of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates tested through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) in 2000 demonstrated resistance to ciprofloxacin, this is a substantial increase from 1998, when only 0.1% of isolates were reported to be resistant. Of note, the proportion of GISP isolates from Honolulu that were resistant to ciprofloxacin remains high and was 14.3% in 2000. This trend reinforces the recommendation made by CDC in 2000 that fluoroquinolones not be used to treat gonorrhea acquired in Hawaii³. In 2000, there was also a high proportion of GISP isolate resistant to ciprofloxacin (5.6%) in Orange County, California. See **Appendix** for a further description of GISP.

Data on characteristics of patients in the GISP sample have been used to obtain information on the sexual orientation of male STD clinic patients with gonorrhea. In 2000, there was a continuing increase in the proportion of GISP isolates from men who have sex with men (MSM). In 2000, the proportion of GISP isolates from MSM increased to 13.9% compared to 13.1% in 1999. In 1988 only 4.0% of isolates were from MSM. The proportional increase in MSM in GISP has corresponded to an absolute increase in gonorrhea cases among MSM at STD clinics in several large cities that participate in GISP.

Syphilis

The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States was developed and announced by the Surgeon General in October 1999⁴ in response to several factors, including the important role of syphilis in facilitating the transmission of HIV infection, the differential impact of syphilis on racial and ethnic minorities, and the recent decline in this disease. The 5,979 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in 2000 were the fewest cases ever reported in the United States. However, the P&S syphilis rate of 2.2 per 100,000 persons (the lowest since national reporting began in 1941) remains substantially above the goal for syphilis elimination of 0.4 case per 100,000 persons (about 1,000 cases per year)⁴ (Table 1), and the HP2010 goal of 0.2 per 100,000 persons.

The number of P&S syphilis cases reported in 2000 was 9.6% lower than the 6,617 cases reported in 1999. However, this decline was substantially less than the reductions of approximately 20% per year since the last major syphilis epidemic peaked in 1990. Although this smaller decline may partially reflect improved case finding and reporting, it also reflects the persistence of this disease in some populations and recent outbreaks in several geographic areas, including outbreaks among MSM.

One factor that greatly facilitates syphilis elimination efforts is that this disease continues to be primarily reported only in specific areas of the country. In 2000, 2,520 (80.2%) of the 3,139 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis (see **Appendix** for details on county coding).

Half of all the P&S syphilis cases were reported from only 21 counties and one city (0.7% of total number of U.S. counties) (Table 24). However, the 2000 P&S syphilis rates were greater than the HP2010 objective in 595 counties (18.9% of the total number of U.S. counties). These 595 counties accounted for more than 99.5% of all reported P&S syphilis cases (5,952 out of 5,979 cases). Sixty-nine percent (412 out of 595) of these counties are located in the southern part of the United States. These data suggest that comprehensive syphilis prevention efforts focused in the South could markedly reduce the number of syphilis cases occurring in the United States.

Between 1999 and 2000, the national rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 7.6%, from 14.5 to 13.4 cases per 100,000 live births (Table 39). The continuing reduction in congenital syphilis rates, occurring since the early 1990s, reflects the substantial reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women over the same period. In 2000, approximately one half of the states and outlying areas had a reported rate of congenital syphilis that was greater than the HP2010 objective of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Table 38).

Although wide disparities exist in the reported rates of STDs among racial and ethnic groups, there has been a reduction in these differences for some diseases over the past five years. For example, the P&S syphilis rate reported for 2000 among African-Americans was 21 times the rate reported among whites, reflecting a substantial decline from 1996, when the rate among African-Americans was 50 times greater than that among whites (Table 32B). Although reporting biases likely magnify differences in reported rates by race and ethnicity, these factors continue to be risk markers among the U.S. population that correlate with other, more fundamental determinants of health status such as socioeconomic status and access to quality medical care.

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

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

³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fluoroquinolone-resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, Hawaii, 1999, and decreased susceptibility to azithromycin in *N. Gonorrhoeae*, Missouri, 1999. *MMWR* 2000;49:833-837.

⁴Division of STD Prevention. *The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States*. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999.

National Profile

The **National Profile** section contains figures showing trends and the distribution of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) by age, gender, race/ethnicity, and location for the United States. Where relevant, the figures illustrate progress towards specific objectives for the nation published in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

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

Chlamydia

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

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

- In 2000, for the first time, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases to CDC (Figure 1, Table 4). Prior to 2000, the state of New York only reported cases identified in New York City.
- In 2000, 702,093 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 257.5 cases per 100,000 persons, an increase of 2.3% compared with the rate of 251.6 in 1999. The reported number of chlamydial infections was approximately twice the number of reported cases of gonorrhea (358,995 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2000) (Table 1).
- From 1987 through 2000, the reported rates of chlamydial infection increased from 50.8 to 257.5 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 2, Table 1). The continuing increase in reported cases likely represents the further expansion of screening for this infection and also the development and use of more sensitive screening tests.
- For the years 1996-2000, the chlamydia case rates in the Southern region of the United States (203.9, 230.1, 268.4, 286.0, 296.6 cases per 100,000 persons,

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

- In 2000, the overall reported rate of chlamydial infection among women in the U.S. (404.0 cases per 100,000 females) was four times higher than the reported rate among men (102.8 cases per 100,000 males), likely reflecting a greater number of women screened for this disease (Figure 5, Tables 5 and 6). The lower rates among men suggest that many of the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not diagnosed or reported. However, with the advent of the new, highly sensitive nucleic acid amplification tests that can be performed on urine, symptomatic and asymptomatic men are increasingly being diagnosed with chlamydial infection. From 1996 to 2000, the reported chlamydial infection rate in males increased by 71.9% (from 59.8 to 102.8 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 26.4% increase in women over this period (from 319.5 to 404.0 cases per 100,000 females) (Tables 5 and 6).
- For women, the highest age-specific reported rates of chlamydia in 2000 occurred among 15- to 19- year-olds (2,406.0 per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2,250.6 per 100,000 females). Age-specific reported rates among men, while substantially lower than the rates in women, were also highest in these same age groups (Figure 6).
- In 2000, the reported rate of chlamydia among African-American females in the U.S. was nine times higher than the rate among white U.S. females (1,539.8 and 174.3 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 11B). The chlamydia rate among U.S. African-American males was 13 times larger than that among white males (477.9 and 36.0 per 100,000 respectively).
- 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 expanded to three additional HHS regions (III, VII, and VIII) and, in 1995, to 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 2000, the median chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened during visits to selected family planning clinics in all states and outlying areas was 5.2% (range, 2.3% to 15.8%) (Figure 7). In nearly all states chlamydia positivity was greater than the HP2010 objective of 3.0%.⁴
- The effectiveness of large-scale screening programs in reducing chlamydia prevalence in women has been well documented in areas where this intervention has been in place for several years. For example, from 1988 to 2000, the screening programs in Health and Human Services Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) family planning clinics demonstrated a 59.2% decline in chlamydia positivity from 13.0% to 5.3% among 15- to 44-year-old women (Figure 8); chlamydia positivity was adjusted for changes in laboratory test methods and associated test sensitivity (see **Appendix**).⁵

- After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (see **Appendix**), chlamydia test positivity decreased in four of 10 HHS regions from 1999 to 2000 and increased in six regions (Figure 8). Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions due to the effectiveness of screening and treatment of women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to increases in positivity in other regions.
- Additional information on chlamydia screening programs for women of reproductive age and chlamydia among adolescents and minority populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles** section.

¹Scholes 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.

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

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

⁴U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

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

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–2000

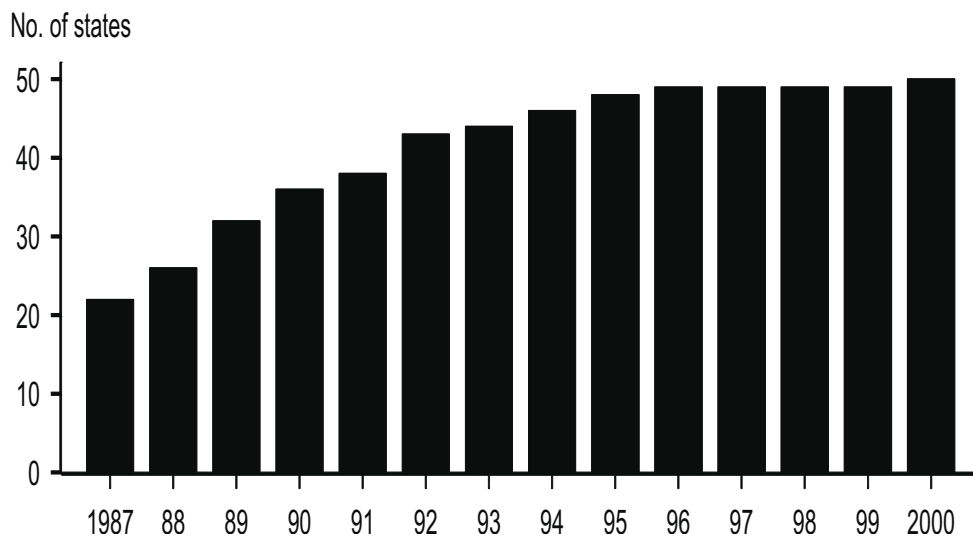


Figure 2. Chlamydia — Reported rates: United States, 1984–2000

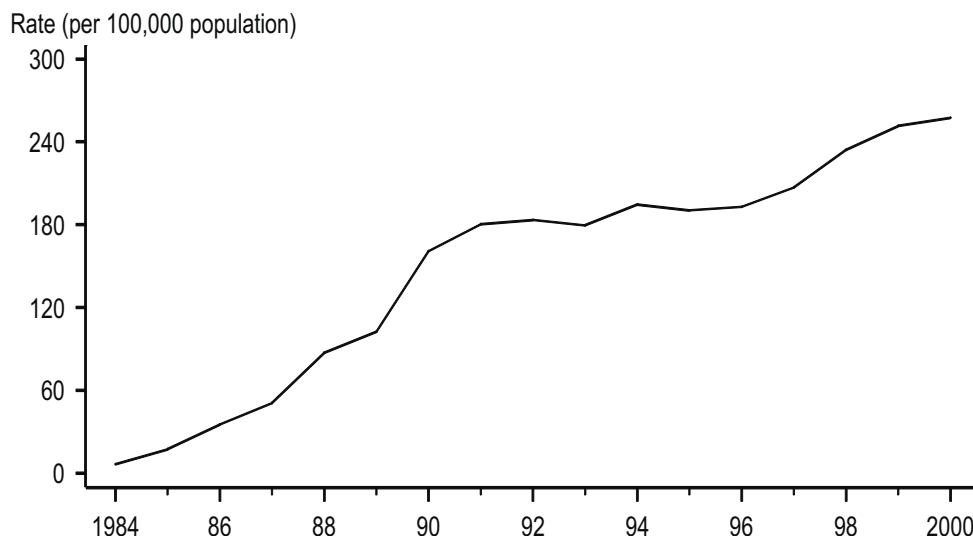
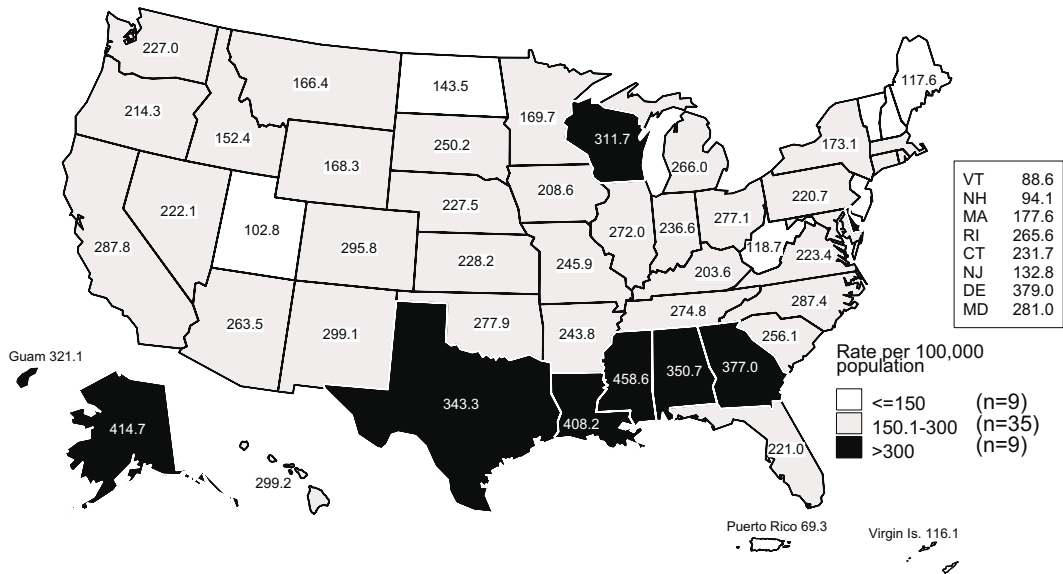


Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 254.8 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting, see the Appendix.

Figure 4. Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2000

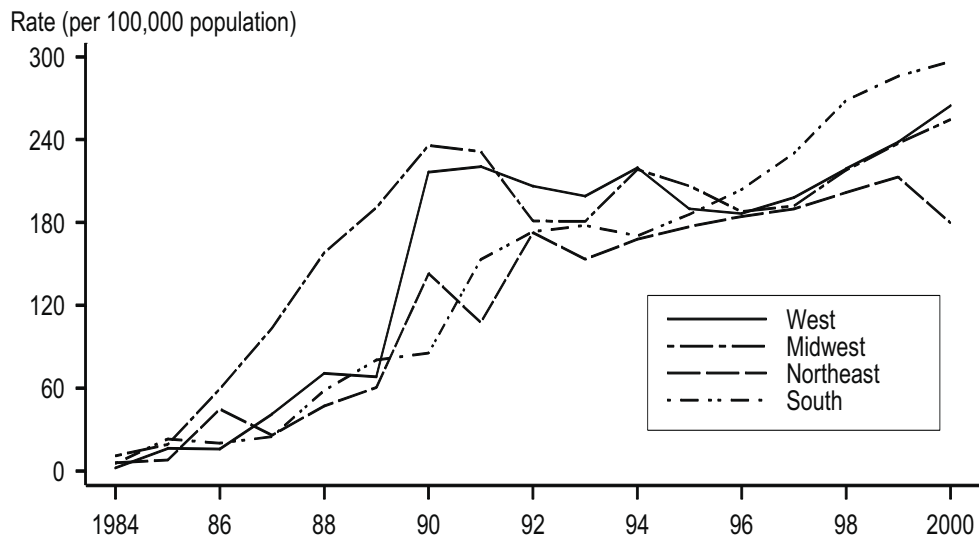


Figure 5. Chlamydia — Rates by gender: United States, 1984–2000

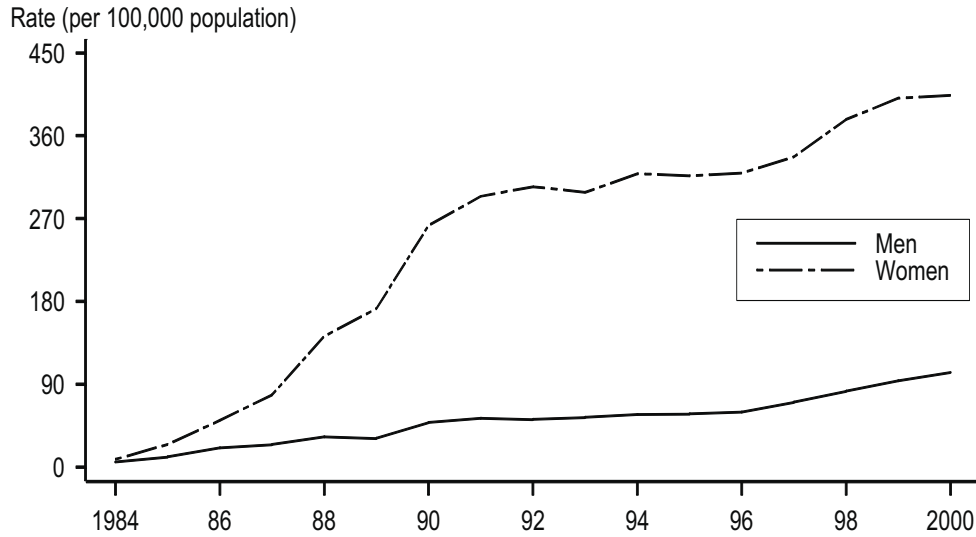
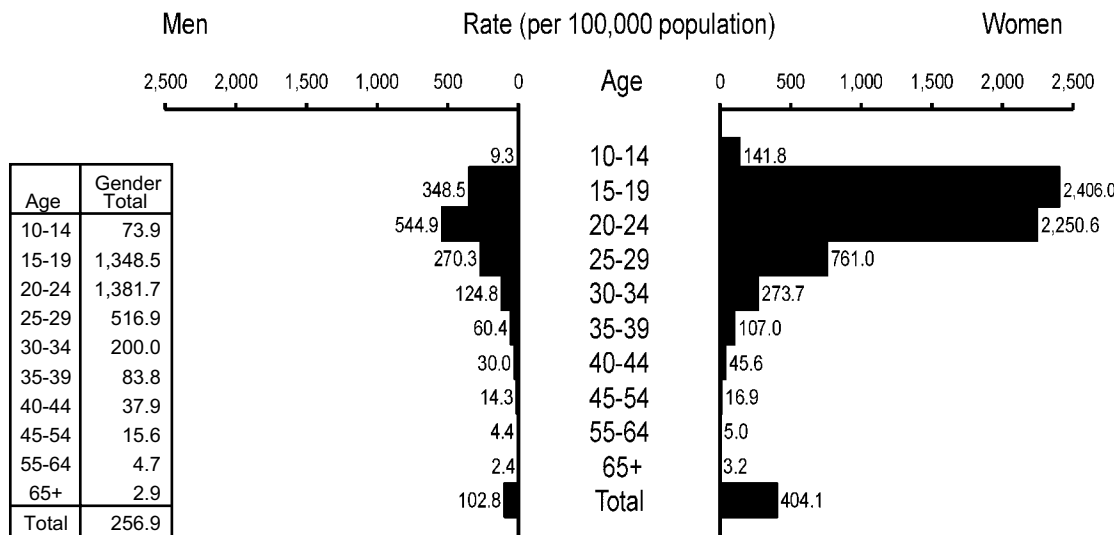
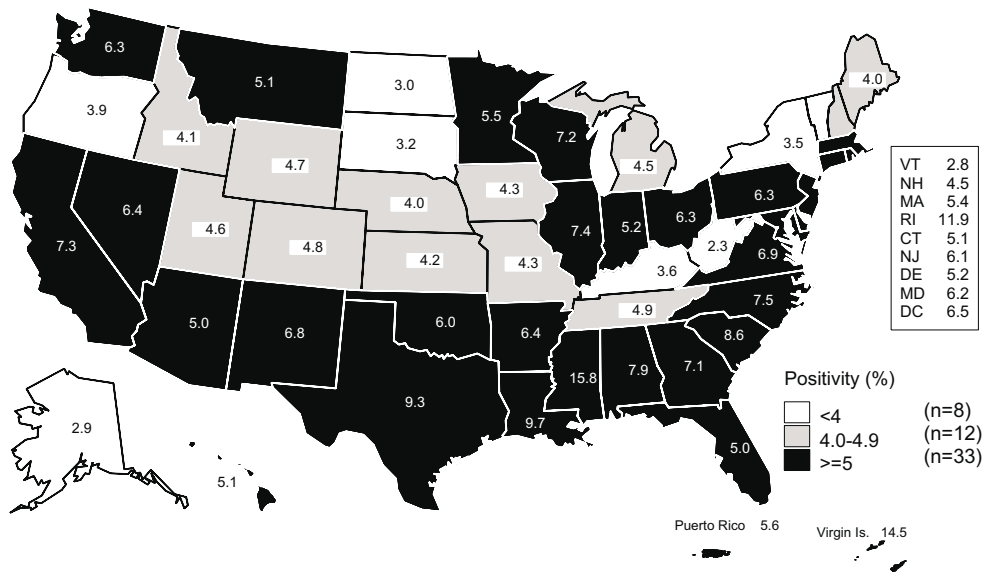


Figure 6. Chlamydia — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 2000



Note: Due to the methods used to impute missing age and sex data, numbers in this graph may not necessarily match those in Table 11B. See Appendix.

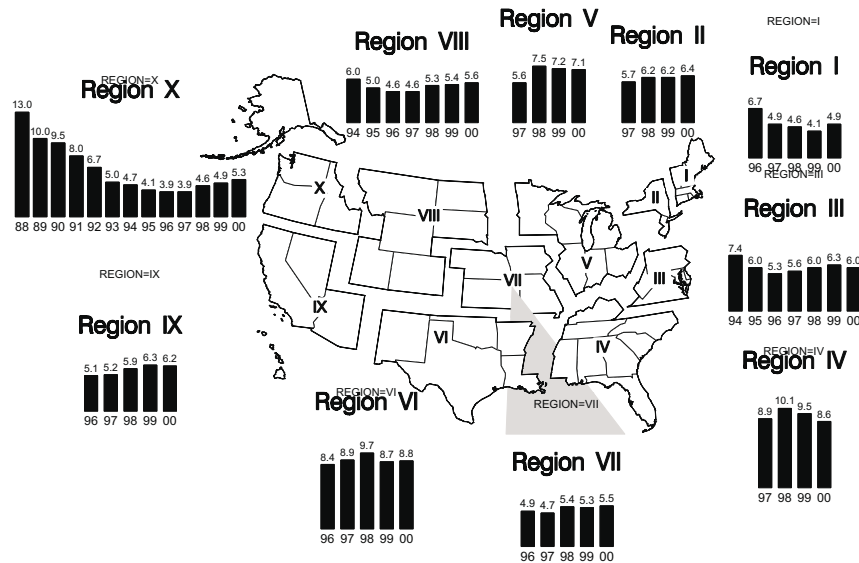
Figure 7. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 2000



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2000 except for Minnesota and Rhode Island.

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

Figure 8. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2000



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

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

Gonorrhea

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

Following a 73.9% decline in the reported rate of gonorrhea from 1975 to 1997, in 1998 the gonorrhea rate increased and has remained essentially unchanged through 2000 (Table 1). Although increased screening (usually associated with simultaneous testing for chlamydial infection), use of more sensitive diagnostic tests, and improved reporting may account for a portion of the recent increase, true increases in disease in some populations and geographic areas also appear to have occurred.²

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

- In 2000, 358,995 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States (Table 1).
- Rates of reported gonococcal infections in the United States have been steady since 1998 at about 132 cases per 100,000 population (131.6 in 2000, 132.0 in 1999, and 131.6 in 1998) (Table 13). In the period from 1975 to 1997, the national gonorrhea rate had been generally declining following the implementation of the national gonorrhea control program in the mid-1970s (Table 1).
- In 2000, eight states and one outlying area reported gonorrhea rates below the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons⁴ (Figure 10 and Table 12).
- The gonorrhea rates in three of the four Census regions of the United States (Northeast, West, Midwest) increased between 1999 and 2000. However, the South had a 4.4% decrease in rates from 200.6 in 1999 to 191.8 in 2000. As in previous reporting years, the South had the highest reported gonorrhea rate in 2000 among the four regions of the country (Figure 11, Table 13).
- There was no meaningful change in the reported gonorrhea rate among women between 1999 and 2000 (128.7 and 128.3 cases per 100,000 females respectively). The gonorrhea rate in men remained the same with 134.7 and 134.6 cases per 100,000 males in 1999 and 2000, respectively. State-specific reported gonorrhea rates for both men and women were higher than the HP2010

objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons in 42 states (Figure 12, Tables 14 and 15).

- The overall gonorrhea rate reported from selected large cities with populations over 200,000 persons was 234.9 cases per 100,000 persons in 2000. This rate is slightly higher than that reported for these cities in 1999 (232.5 cases per 100,000 persons) (Table 17). All of these 64 cities had reported rates higher than the HP2010 objective of 19 cases per 100,000 persons (Table 16).
- Changes in the reported 2000 gonorrhea rates, relative to those reported in 1999, differed depending on racial/ethnic group. For example, the rates among Hispanics (78.1 in 2000 and 69.9 in 1999) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (30.0 in 2000 and 20.9 in 1999) increased by 11.7% and 43.5% respectively between 1999 and 2000. The 2000 rate among American Indians/Alaska Natives (114.4 per 100,000) was 4.1% higher than the rate reported in 1999 (109.9 per 100,000). Rates among non-Hispanic whites had a similar increase between 1999 (26.9 per 100,000) and 2000 (28.0 per 100,000) while the rate among African-Americans decreased from 848.2 in 1999 to 827.0 in 2000 (Figure 13 and Table 20B). The 2000 gonorrhea rates for all racial/ethnic groups were above the HP2010 objective of 19 per 100,000 population. In 2000, the reported gonorrhea rate among African-Americans was about 30 times greater than the rate for non-Hispanic whites.
- Among women in 2000, 15- to 19-year-olds had the highest reported rate of gonorrhea (715.6 per 100,000), while among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate (589.7 per 100,000) (Figure 14).
- In 2000, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15 to 24-year old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 34 states and the Virgin Islands was 0.9% (range, 0.0% to 4.5%) (Figure 15).
- Antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in the treatment of gonorrhea.^{5,6} Overall, 24.7% of isolates collected in 2000 by the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, or both (Figure 17).
- The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin, one of the currently recommended treatments for gonorrhea, decreased from a high of 1.3% in 1994 to 0.5% in 1996 and 1997, but since 1998 has been increasing annually and was 1.6% in 2000 (Figure 18).
- Resistance to ciprofloxacin was first identified in GISP in 1991. From 1991 to 1998, fewer than 9 ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates were identified each year and such isolates were identified in only a few GISP clinics. In 2000, similar to 1999, 19 (0.4%) ciprofloxacin-resistant GISP isolates were identified in 7 of the 25 GISP clinics. Notably, in Honolulu, the proportion of GISP isolates that were resistant to ciprofloxacin remained high and was 14.3% in 2000. This trend reinforces the recommendation made by CDC in 2000 that fluoroquinolones not be used to treat gonorrhea acquired in Hawaii.⁵ In 2000, there was also a high proportion of GISP isolates resistant to ciprofloxacin (5.6%) in Orange County, California.
- In 2000, all GISP isolates were susceptible to ceftriaxone and to cefixime. The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone or cefixime has remained very low over time. To date, no cephalosporin resistance has been identified in GISP.

- The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating elevated minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to azithromycin has been increasing since GISP began monitoring azithromycin susceptibility in 1992. In 1992, 0.9% of GISP isolates had azithromycin MIC ≥ 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ compared with 2.4% in 2000. In 1992, there were no isolates with azithromycin MIC ≥ 1.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ but in 2000, there were 19 such isolates.
- The percentage of men with gonorrhea who were reported to have had a gonorrhea infection in the previous year, as measured by the GISP, decreased from 21.5% in 1992 to 17.2% in 1999 but then rose to 23.6% in 2000 (Figure 19).
- Additional information about gonorrhea in racial and ethnic minority populations, adolescents, and other at risk populations can be found in the Special Focus Profiles section.

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

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea – United States, 1998. *MMWR* 2000;49:538-42.

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

⁴U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

⁵Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fluoroquinolone-resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, Hawaii, 1999, and decreased susceptibility to azithromycin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, Missouri, 1999. *MMWR* 2000;49:833-837.

⁶Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2000. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001 (in press).

Figure 9. Gonorrhea — Reported rates: United States, 1970–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 10. Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000

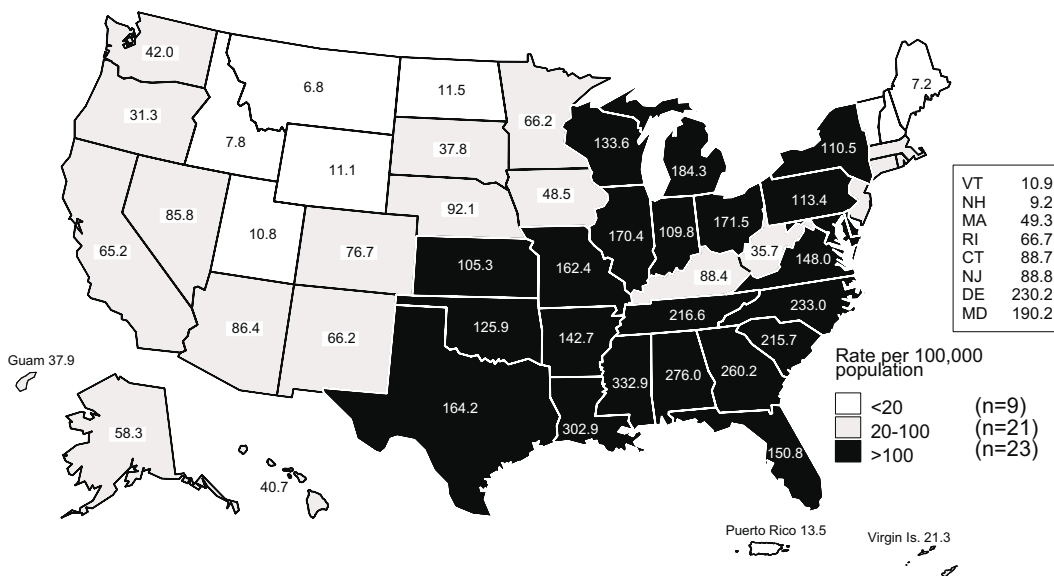


Figure 11. Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

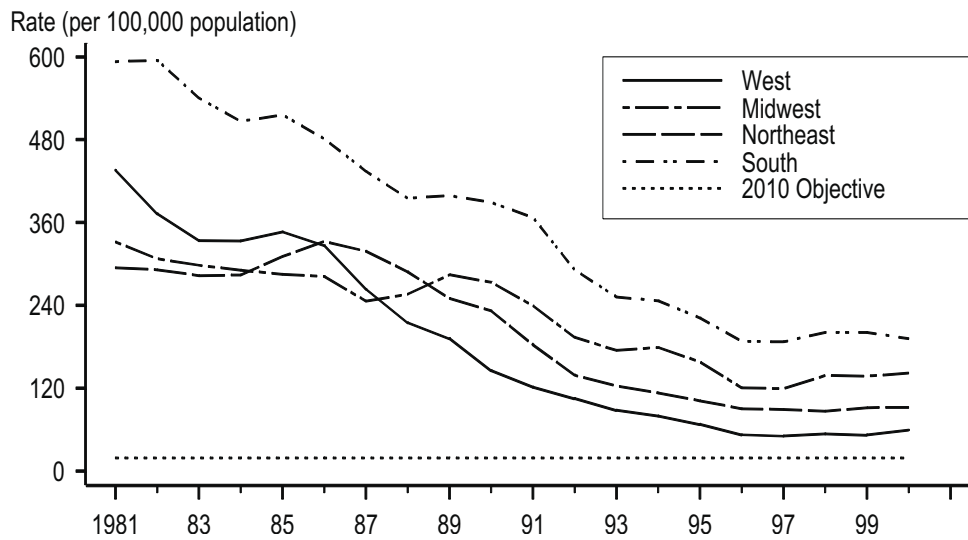


Figure 12. Gonorrhea — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

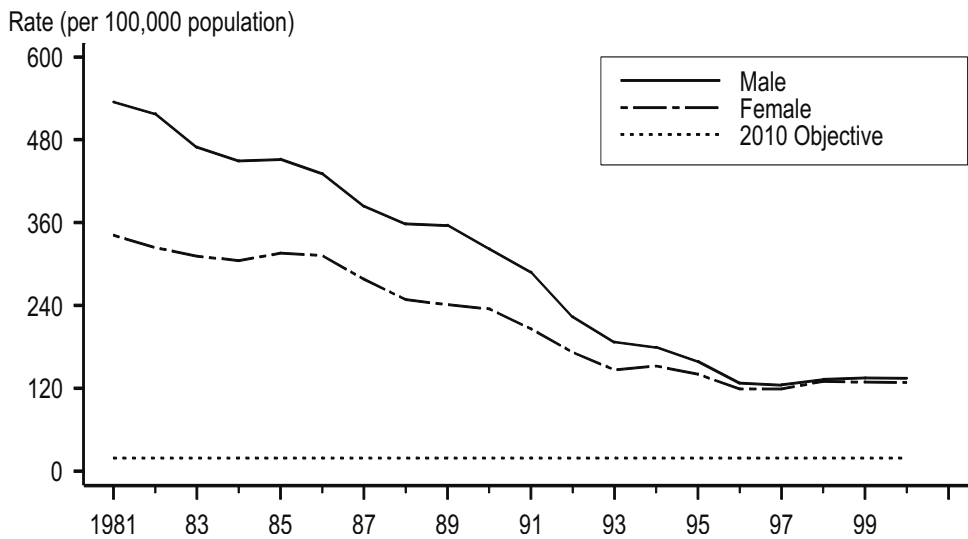


Figure 13. Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

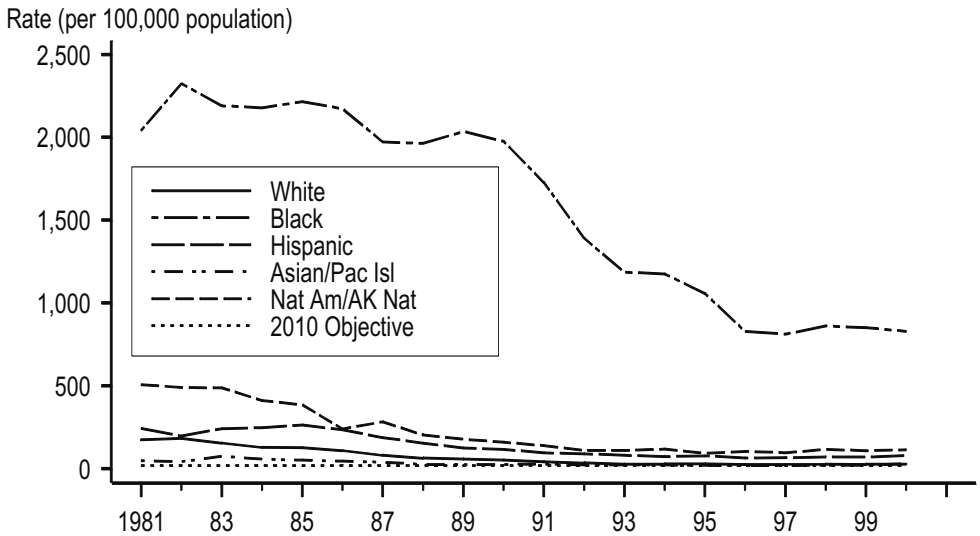
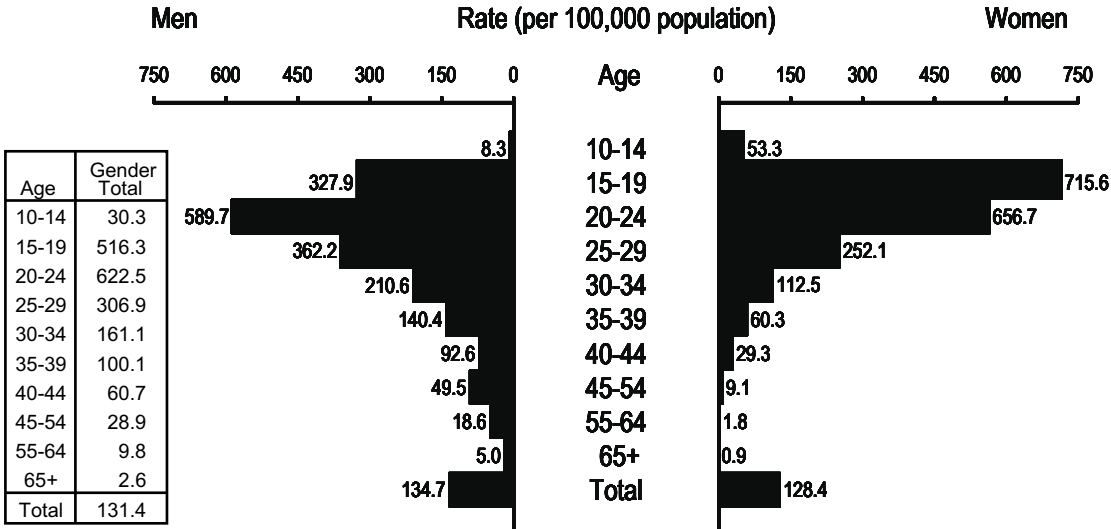
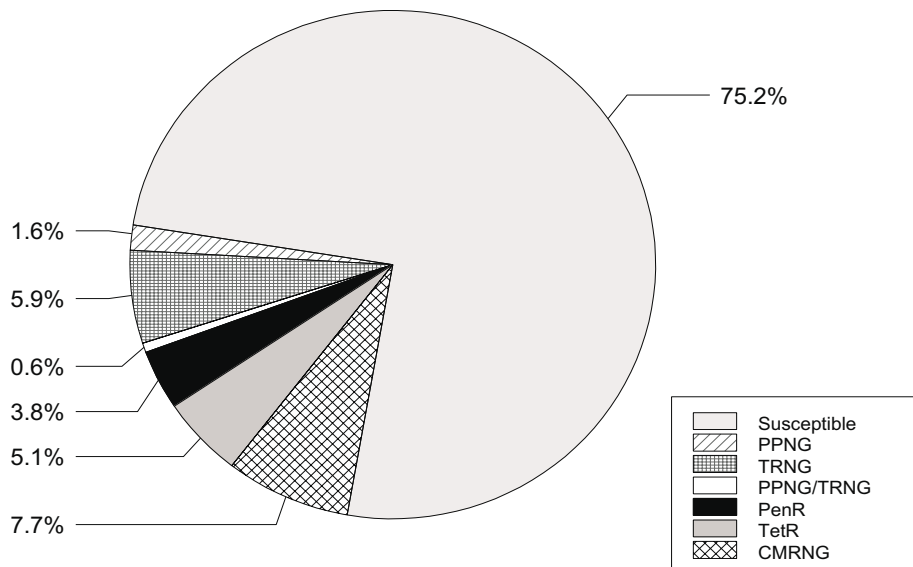


Figure 14. Gonorrhea — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 2000



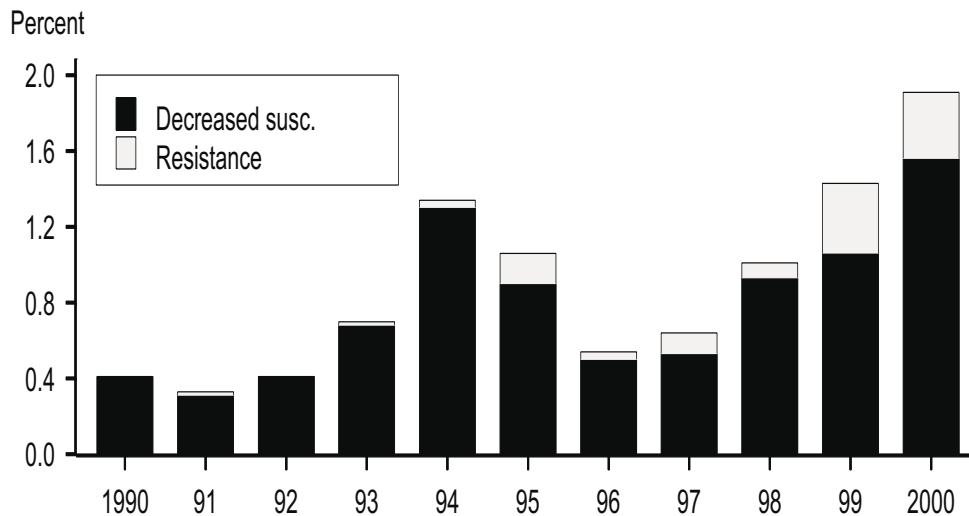
Note: Due to methods used to impute missing age and sex data, numbers in this graph may not necessarily match those in Table 20B. See Appendix.

Figure 17. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2000



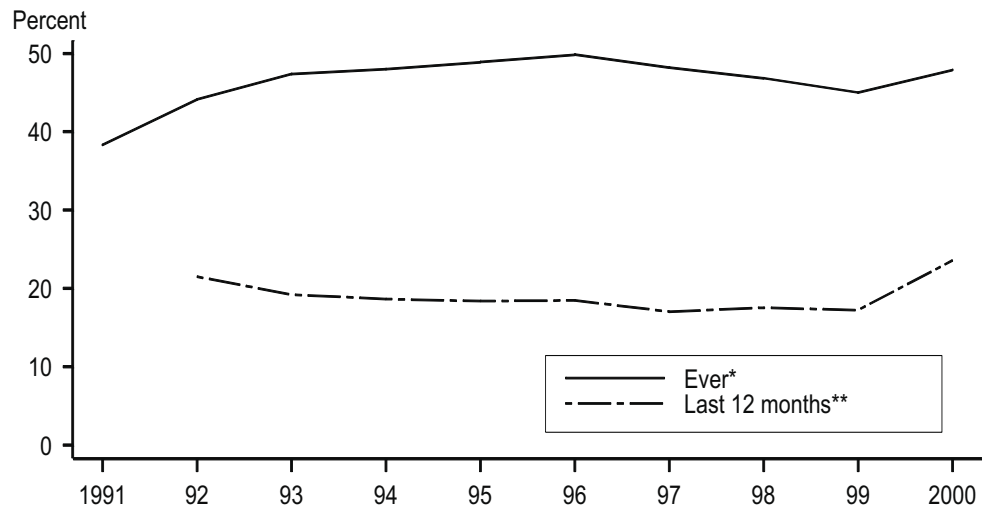
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae*; TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; TetR=chromosomally mediated tetracycline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

Figure 18. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with decreased susceptibility or resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2000



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs $\geq 1 \mu\text{g/mL}$. Isolates with decreased susceptibility have ciprofloxacin MICs of $0.125 - 0.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$. There were sixty-one (61) resistant isolates: one in 1991, one in 1993, two in 1994, eight in 1995, two in 1996, five in 1997, four in 1998, nineteen in 1999, and nineteen in 2000. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Figure 19. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of men with gonorrhea who had a previous gonorrhea infection, 1991–2000



*Data first collected in 1991.

**Data first collected in 1992.

Syphilis

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

The rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in the United States is the lowest since reporting began in 1941. This unprecedented low rate and the concentration of the majority of syphilis cases in a small number of geographic areas have led to the development of the National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States, which was announced by Surgeon General David Satcher in October 1999.² Collaboration with diverse organizations, public health professionals, the private medical community, and other partners working in STD and HIV is essential for the success of this effort.³

The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States declined by 89.2% from 1990 through 2000. Nevertheless, syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in some urban areas in other regions of the country. Recently, outbreaks of syphilis among men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported, possibly reflecting an increase in risky behavior in this population associated with the availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy for HIV infection.^{4,5}

- In 2000, P&S syphilis cases reported to CDC declined to 5,979 from 6,617 in 1999, a decline of 9.6%. The number of P&S syphilis cases reported in 2000 is the lowest yearly number of cases ever reported (Table 1). The reported rate of P&S syphilis in the United States in 2000 (2.2 cases per 100,000 persons) was slightly below the rate reported in 1999 (2.4 cases per 100,000), although it is greater than the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons (Figure 21, Table 1).⁶
- Since 1990, the rate of early latent syphilis has exceeded the rate of P&S syphilis. There were approximately 0.9 case per 100,000 persons of early latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in the five years preceding 1990 and 1.6 reported cases of early latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in 2000 (Table 1).
- Since 1993, the rate of late and late latent syphilis has exceeded the rate of P&S syphilis. There were approximately 0.6 case per 100,000 persons of late and late latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in the five years preceding 1993 and 2.6 reported cases of late and late latent syphilis for every reported case of P&S syphilis in 2000 (Table 1).
- In 2000, P&S syphilis rates in 14 states were less than or equal to the HP2010 national objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons (Figure 22, Table 23). Fifteen states and two outlying areas reported five or fewer cases of P&S syphilis in 2000 (Table 25).

- In 2000, 2,520 (80.3%) of 3,139 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis compared with 2,473 (78.8%) counties reporting no cases in 1999. Of 619 counties reporting at least one case of P&S syphilis in 2000, 24 (3.9%) reported rates at or below the HP2010 objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons. Rates of P&S syphilis were above the HP2010 objective for 595 counties in 2000 (Figure 23). These 595 counties (18.9% of the total number of counties in the U.S.) accounted for more than 99.5% of the total P&S syphilis cases reported in 2000.
- In 2000, 2,544 (81.0%) of the 3,139 United States counties reported P&S syphilis rates equal to or less than the HP2010 objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons.
- In 2000, the largest numbers of cases of P&S syphilis were reported from 21 counties and the city of Baltimore, MD (Table 24). These 22 areas account for half of the total number of P&S syphilis cases that were reported in the United States in 2000.
- In 2000, the reported rate of P&S syphilis among men (2.7 cases per 100,000 males) was 1.5 times greater than the rate among women (1.8 cases per 100,000 females). The overall male to female rate ratio has risen steadily since 1994 when it was 1.1 (Figure 26).
- The P&S syphilis rate for 2000 in the South (3.8 cases per 100,000 persons) was higher than the rate reported in any other region of the country. The 2000 reported rates in all regions were greater than the HP2010 objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons (Figure 24, Table 25).
- Reported rates and case counts for P&S syphilis were calculated within each of the four geographic regions of the United States (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West) and for each of four categories representing the level of urbanization (urban, peri-urban, peri-rural, rural) (see Figure 25 and the **Appendix** for definitions of the categories). Reported P&S syphilis rates in the South were higher than the other regions of the country for all urbanization categories. Of the 5,979 cases of P&S syphilis reported at the county level in 2000, 62.0% occurred in the South.
- The overall rate of P&S syphilis reported in 2000 for selected large U.S. cities with populations of 200,000 persons or more (4.6 per 100,000 persons) was slightly less than the rate reported for these cities in 1999 (5.0 per 100,000 persons) (Table 29). However, rates exceeded the HP2010 objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons in 57 (89.0%) of 64 large cities in the United States and outlying areas for which data were available (Table 28).
- In 2000, the rate of P&S syphilis reported in African-Americans (12.8 cases per 100,000 persons) was 21 times greater than the rate reported in whites (0.6 case per 100,000 persons). However, this differential was substantially less than that in 1996, when the rate of P&S syphilis among African-Americans was 50 times greater than the rate reported among whites (Table 32B).
- Between 1996 and 1999, the rates of P&S syphilis within racial and ethnic groups generally declined. Group-specific rates remained relatively constant between 1999 and 2000, with the exception of the rate among African-Americans, which decreased from 15.0 to 12.8 cases per 100,000 persons during this period (Figure 27, Table 32B).

- Between 1999 and 2000, the overall rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 7.6% in the United States, from 14.5 to 13.4 cases per 100,000 live births (Figure 29, Table 37). In addition, among the 21 states and outlying areas with five or more reported cases of congenital syphilis in 2000, 10 had rates that decreased since 1999. Three of these states and Puerto Rico had rate decreases of 30% or more between 1999 and 2000 (Table 39).
- The continuing decrease in the rate of congenital syphilis (Figure 30) likely reflects the substantial reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women that has occurred in the last decade (Figure 29).⁷ During the period from 1991 through 2000, the average yearly percentage decrease in the congenital syphilis rate was 22% (Table 37). The average yearly percentage decrease in the rate of P&S syphilis reported among women for the years 1991 through 2000 was 21.0%.
- In 2000, 27 states and one outlying area had reported rates of congenital syphilis that exceeded the HP2010 objective of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Table 38).
- Thirty-three (51.6%) of the 64 selected cities with populations of 200,000 persons or more had congenital syphilis rates greater than the HP2010 objective of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Table 40). All of these cities had reported rates that were more than six times the HP2010 objective.⁷
- Additional information on syphilis and congenital syphilis can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles** section.

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

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

³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis – United States, 1999. *MMWR* 2000;50:113-117.

⁴Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men – King County, Washington, 1997-1999. *MMWR* 1999; 48:773-777.

⁵Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men - Southern California, 2000. *MMWR* 2001; 50(7): 117-20.

⁶U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

⁷Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Congenital Syphilis - United States, 2000. *MMWR* 2001;50(27):573-77.

Figure 20. Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of illness: United States, 1941–2000

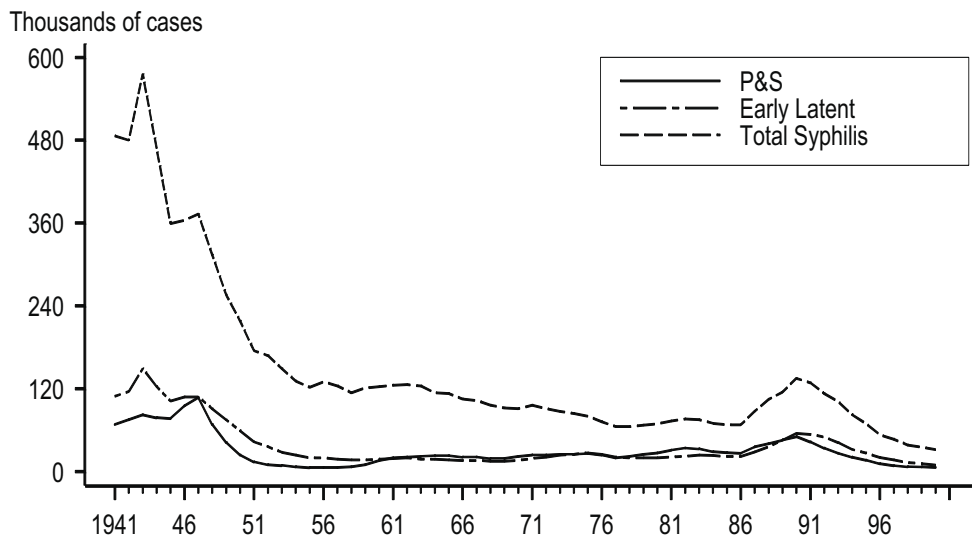
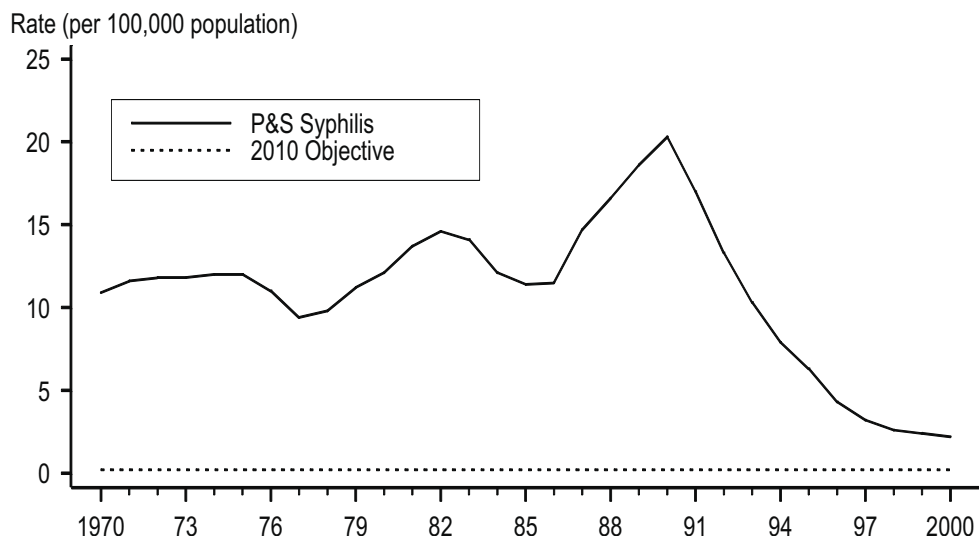
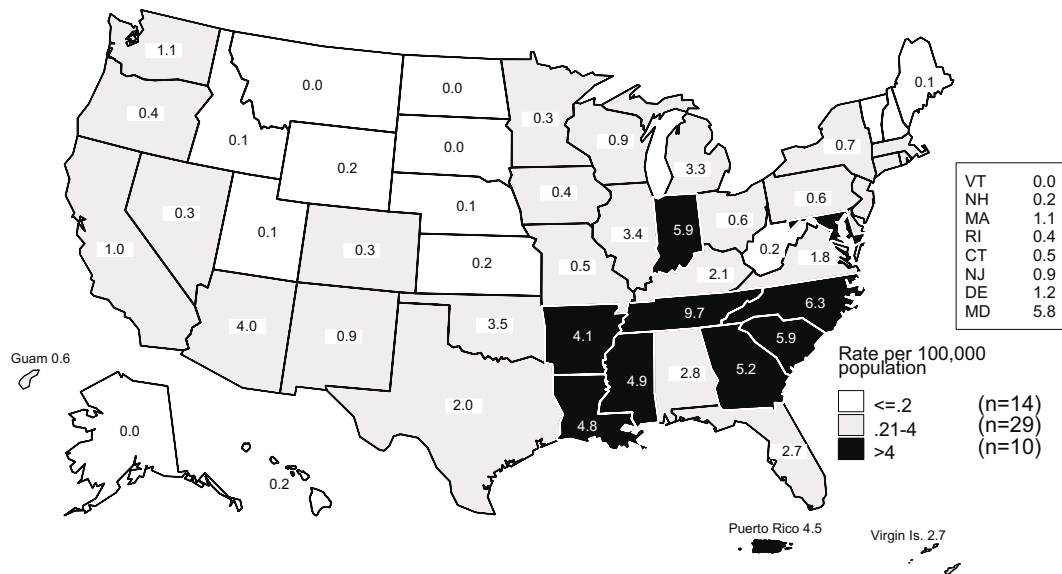


Figure 21. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates: United States, 1970–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 22. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000



Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (including Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.2 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 0.2 per 100,000 population.

Figure 23. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties with rates above and counties with rates below the Healthy People year 2010 objective: United States, 2000

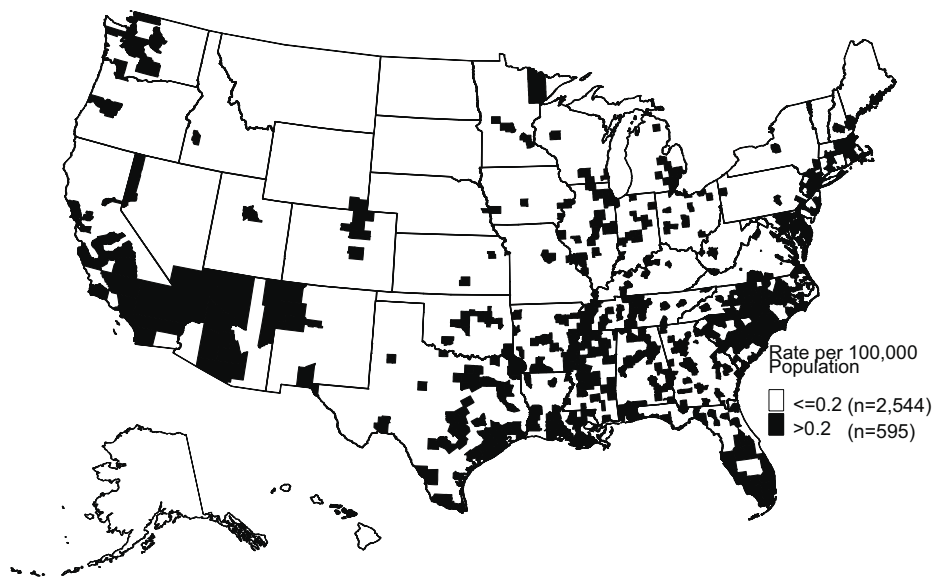


Figure 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

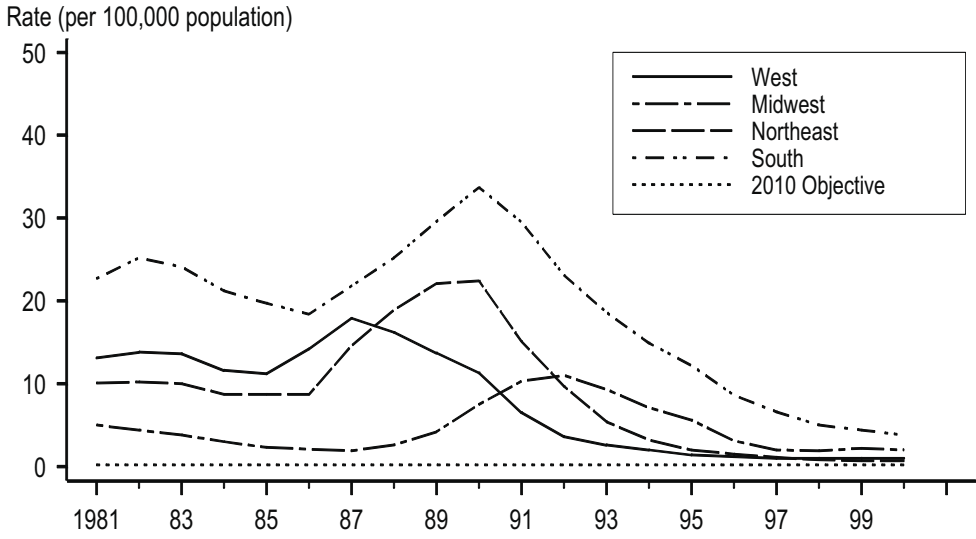
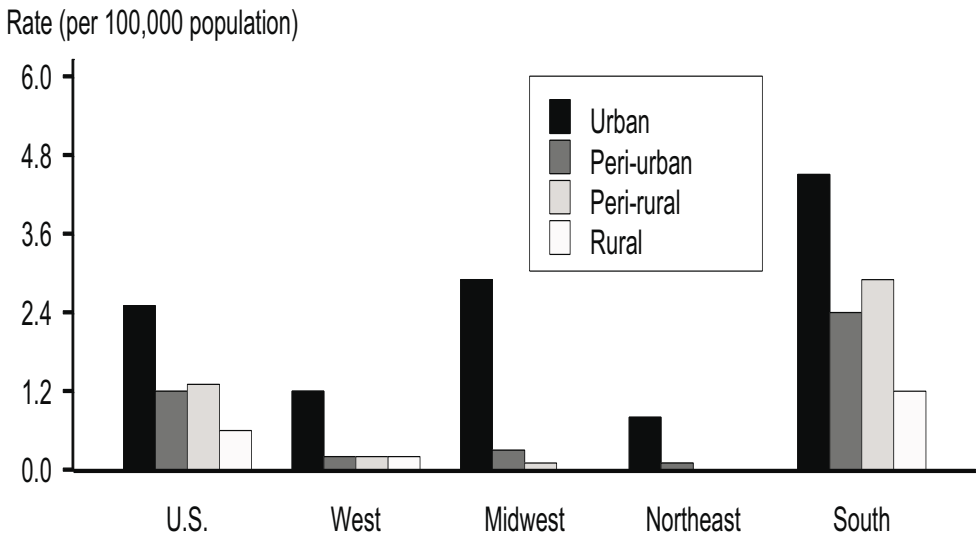


Figure 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by urban-rural category and geographic region, 2000



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

Figure 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by gender: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

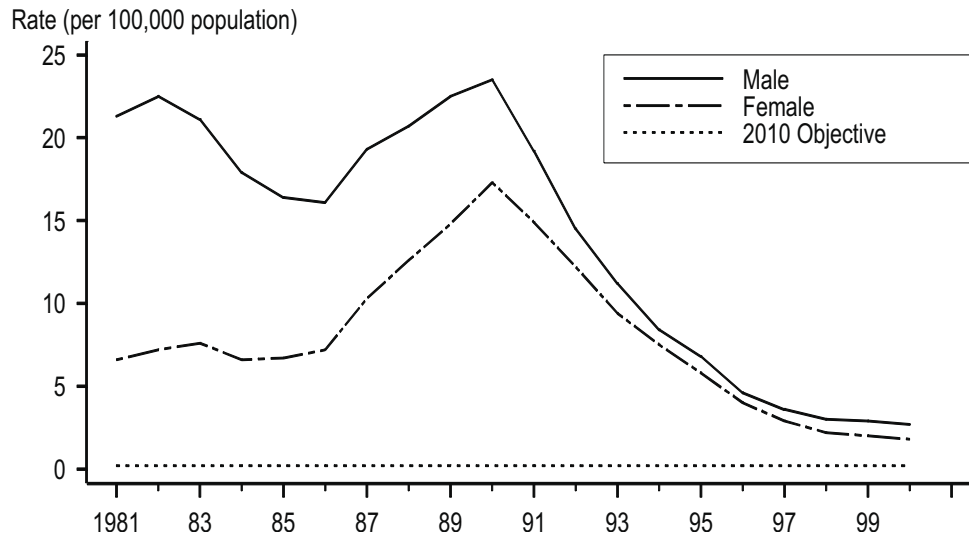


Figure 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective

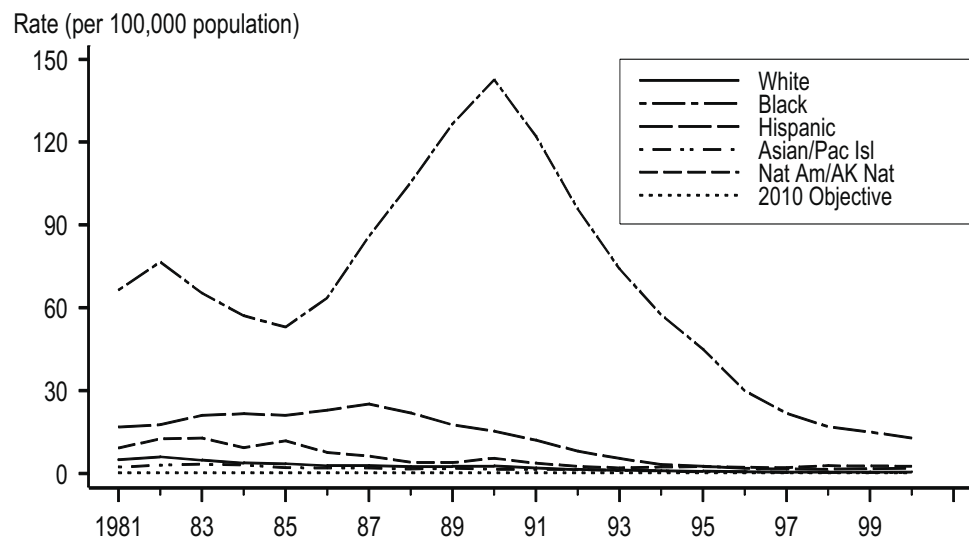


Figure 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and gender-specific rates: United States, 2000

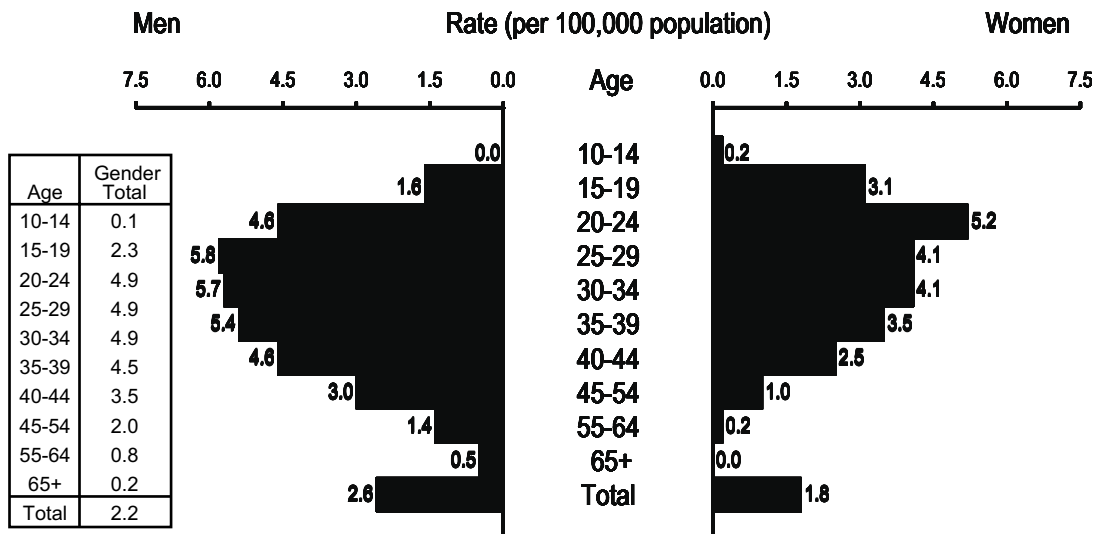
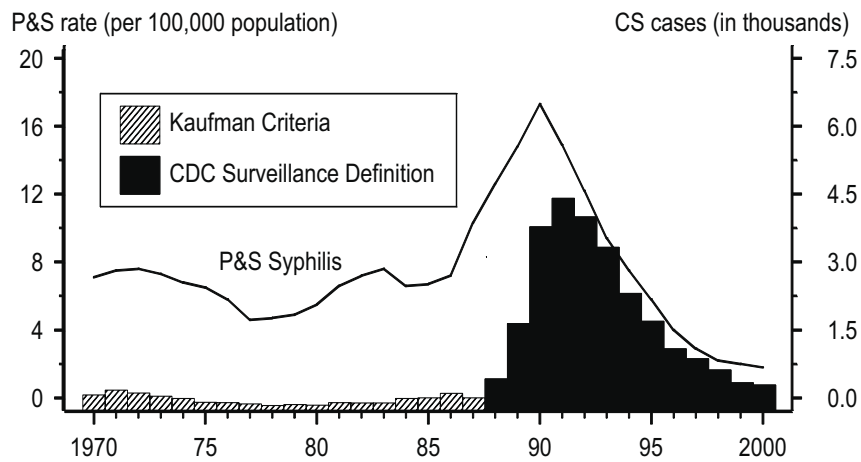
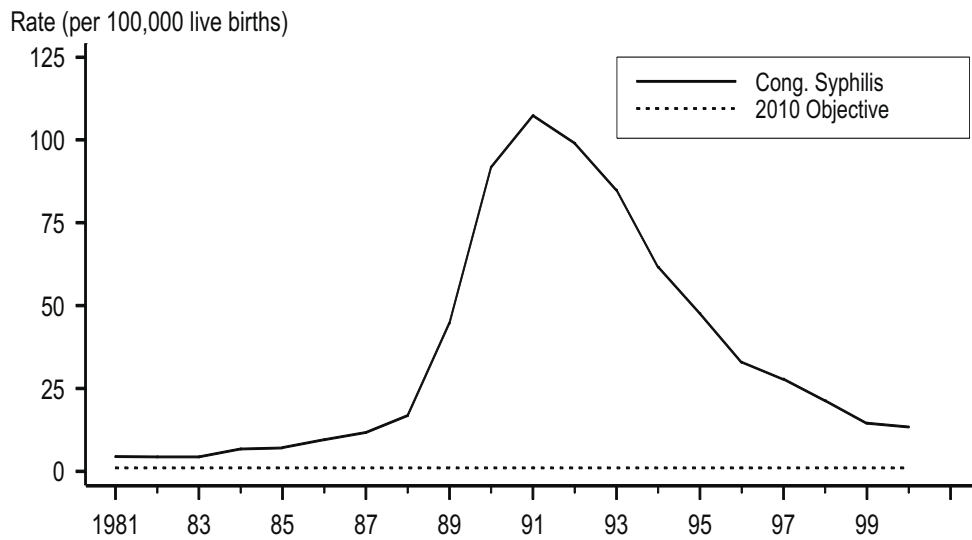


Figure 29. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2000



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

Figure 30. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



Note: The Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective for primary and secondary syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. 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 42, Figure 31). In 2000, a total of 78 cases of chancroid were reported in the United States. Only twelve states and two outlying areas reported one or more cases of chancroid in 2000 and three of these states (New York, South Carolina and Texas) accounted for nearly 70.5% of the 78 reported cases in the U.S. Although the decline in reported chancroid cases most likely reflects a decline in the incidence of this disease, these data should be interpreted with caution in view of the fact that *Haemophilus ducreyi*, the causative organism of chancroid, is difficult to culture and, as a result, this condition may be substantially underdiagnosed.^{1,2}

Comprehensive surveillance data for genital herpes simplex virus (HSV), genital warts, human papillomavirus, non-gonococcal urethritis, and trichomoniasis are not available. Ongoing trend data are limited to estimates of the office visits in physicians' office practices provided by the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (Figures 32 and 34-36).

Serious consequences of genital herpes simplex virus infection include lifelong recurrent episodes of painful genital lesions, increased likelihood of HIV transmission and acquisition, and, for women who acquire genital herpes in pregnancy, potentially fatal neonatal infection.³ Data on genital herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) seroprevalence among the non-institutionalized U.S. population are available from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). In NHANES III (1988-1994), HSV-2 seroprevalence among persons at least 12 years of age was 21.9%, a prevalence which was 30% higher than the age-adjusted HSV-2 seroprevalence from NHANES II (1976-1980). Statistically significant increases in seroprevalence were concentrated in three of the youngest age groups which include persons aged 12 to 39 years (Figure 33).⁴

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

¹Schulte 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.

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

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

⁴Fleming DT, McQuillan GM, Johnson RE, et al. Herpes simplex virus type 2 in the United States, 1976 to 1994. *N Engl J Med* 1997;337:1105-11.

Figure 31. Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2000

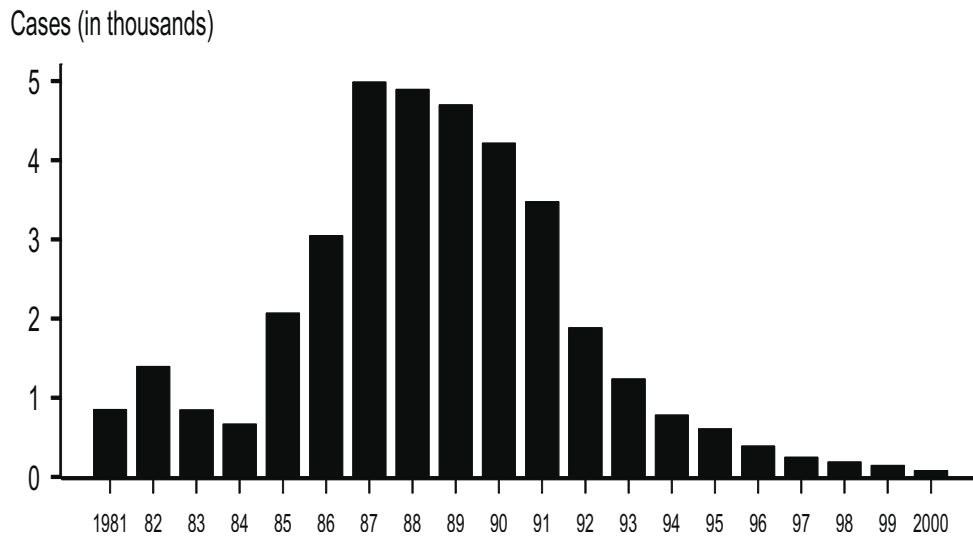
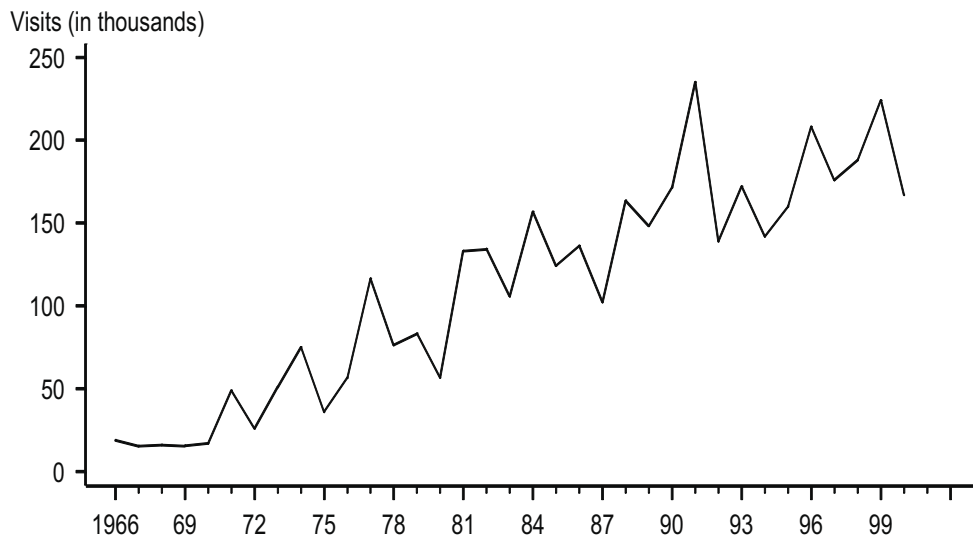


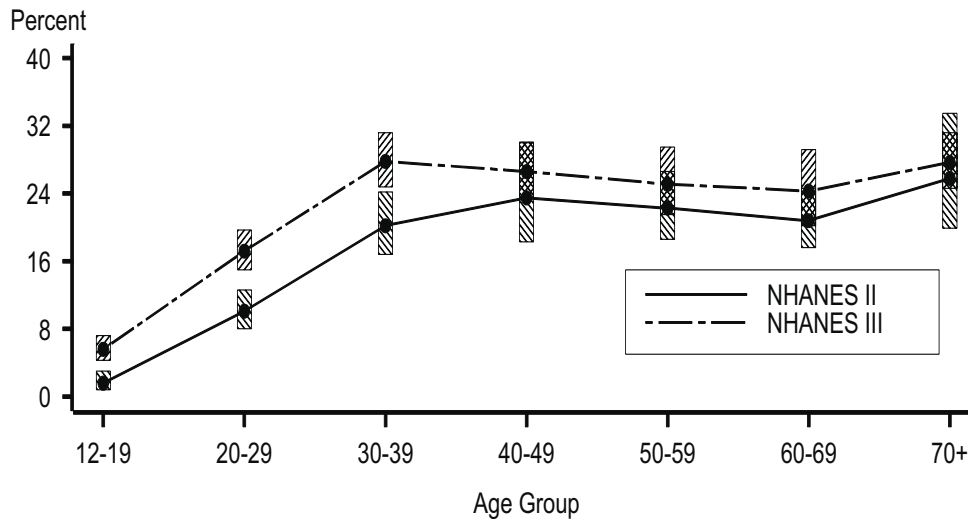
Figure 32. Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2000



Note: See Appendix.

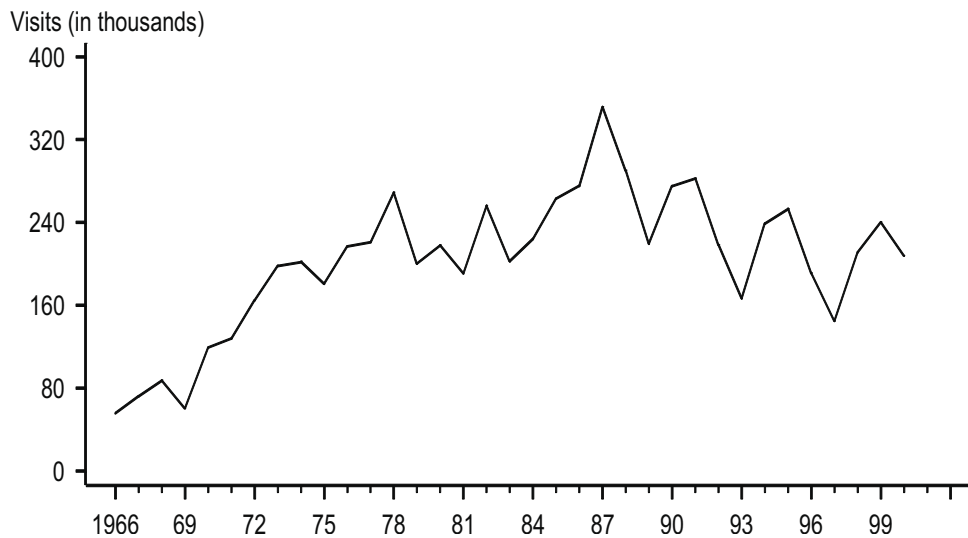
SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS America, Ltd.)

Figure 33. Genital herpes simplex virus type 2 infections — Percent seroprevalence according to age in NHANES* II (1976-1980) and NHANES III (1988-1994)



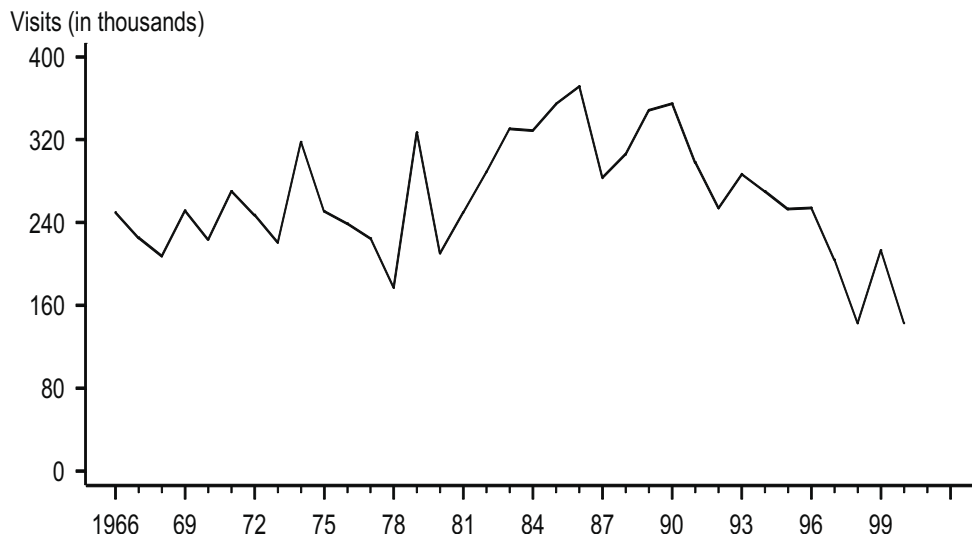
Note: Bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.
 *National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Figure 34. Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2000



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

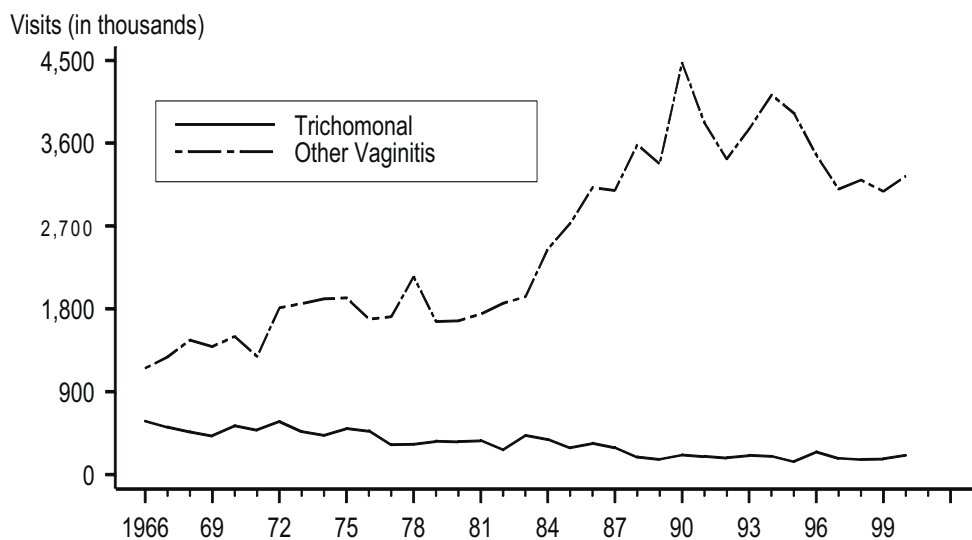
Figure 35. Nonspecific urethritis — Initial visits to physicians' offices by men: United States, 1966–2000



Note: See Appendix.

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

Figure 36. Trichomonal and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2000



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; men who have sex with men (MSM); 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-NN) that highlight specific points made in the text.

STDs in Women and Infants

Public Health Impact

Women and infants disproportionately bear the long term consequences of STDs. Women infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* can develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which, in turn, may lead to adverse effects on the reproductive system such as ectopic pregnancy and tubal factor infertility. If not adequately treated, 20% to 40% of women infected with chlamydia¹ and 10% to 40% of women infected with gonorrhea² may develop PID. Among women with PID, scarring sequelae will cause involuntary infertility in 20%, ectopic pregnancy in 9%, and chronic pelvic pain in 18%.³ Approximately 70% of chlamydial infections and 50% of gonococcal infections in women are asymptomatic.⁴⁻⁶ These infections are detected primarily through screening programs. The vague symptoms associated with chlamydial and gonococcal PID cause 85% of women to delay seeking medical care, thereby increasing the risk of infertility and ectopic pregnancy.⁷ Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggest that such screening programs can reduce the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.⁸

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

Genital infections with human papillomavirus (HPV) in women are a major concern because persistent infection with specific types (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, and 45), are causally related to cervical cancer; these types also cause Pap smear abnormalities. Other types (e.g., types 6 and 11) cause genital warts, Pap smear abnormalities and, rarely, recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in infants born to infected mothers.⁹

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

Observations

- Between 1999 and 2000, the reported case rate of chlamydial infections in women increased slightly from 400.8 to 404.0 per 100,000 females (Figure 5, Table 5). Chlamydia rates exceed gonorrhea rates among women in all states (Figures A and B, Tables 5 and 14).
- In 2000, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 23 states and Puerto Rico was 5.9% (range, 2.2% to 14.5%) (Figure F).

- Gonorrhea rates among women were higher than the overall HP 2010 objective of 19.0 cases per 100,000 persons¹¹ in 42 states and two outlying areas in 2000 (Figure B, Table 14). As in previous years, the highest rates of gonorrhea among women in 2000 occurred in the South (Figure B).
- Like chlamydia, gonorrhea is often asymptomatic in women and can only be identified through screening. Large-scale screening programs for gonorrhea in women began in the late 1970s. After an initial increase in cases detected through screening, gonorrhea rates for both women and men declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s (Figure 12, Tables 14 and 15). The gonorrhea rate for women in 2000 (128.3 per 100,000 females) was similar to the 1999 rate of 128.7 cases per 100,000 females. The gonorrhea rate among men in 2000 (134.6 cases per 100,000 males) was also similar to the 1999 rate of 134.7 cases per 100,000 males (Table 15). Men with gonorrhea are usually symptomatic and may seek care; therefore, trends in men may be a relatively good indicator of trends in incidence of disease. As with chlamydia, trends in reported gonorrhea rates among women are more likely to reflect screening practices as well as the actual burden of disease.
- In 2000, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 15 states was 0.9% (range, 0.0% to 3.7%) (Figure G).
- The HP2010 objective for primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 persons. Primary and secondary syphilis rates for women exceeded the HP2010 objective in 32 states and two outlying areas (Table 26). For congenital syphilis, the HP2010 objective is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. Twenty-seven states and one outlying area had reported rates higher than this objective in 2000 (Figure D, Table 38).
- The rate of congenital syphilis closely follows the trend of P&S syphilis in women (Figure 29). Peaks in congenital syphilis usually occur one year after peaks in P&S syphilis in women. The congenital syphilis rate peaked in 1991 at 107.3 cases per 100,000 live births and has declined by 87.5% to 13.4 cases per 100,000 live births in 2000 (Figure 30, Table 37). The rate of P&S syphilis in women peaked at 17.3 cases per 100,000 females in 1990 and declined 89.6% to 1.8 cases per 100,000 females in 2000 (Figure 29). During 1991-2000, the average yearly percentage decrease in the rate of congenital syphilis was 22.0% (Table 37), while the average yearly decline in the rate of P&S syphilis reported among women during this period was 21.0%.
- The 2000 reported rate of congenital syphilis for the United States is now well above the HP2010 objective of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. This objective is many times greater than the rate of congenital syphilis of most industrialized countries where syphilis and congenital syphilis have nearly been eliminated.¹²
- While most cases of congenital syphilis occur in infants whose mothers have had some prenatal care (Figure E), late or limited prenatal care has been associated with congenital syphilis. Lack of health care provider adherence to congenital syphilis screening recommendations also may result in congenital syphilis.¹³
- Accurate estimates of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and tubal factor infertility from gonococcal and chlamydial infections are difficult to obtain. Definitive diagnosis of these conditions can be complex, requiring for example, laparoscopy

or laparotomy, while tubal patency studies may be needed to accurately document these conditions. Most cases of PID are treated on the basis of interpretations of clinical findings, which vary between individual practitioners. In addition, the settings in which care is provided can vary considerably over time. For example, women with PID who would have been hospitalized in the 1980s may be treated in outpatient facilities during the 1990s. Trends in hospitalized PID have declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s but have remained relatively constant from 1995 through 1999 (Figure I). These trends may be more reflective of changes in the etiologic spectrum (with increasing proportions of more indolent chlamydial infection) and clinical management of PID (from inpatient to outpatient) rather than true trends in disease.¹⁴

- The reported number of initial visits to physicians' offices for PID through the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) has generally declined from 1993 through 2000. The reported number of visits in 2000 was slightly lower than the number of initial visits reported in 1999 (Figure J). In 1999, an estimated 268,018 cases of PID were diagnosed in emergency departments among women 15 to 44 years of age (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, NCHS). This estimated number has an approximate relative standard error of 17.5%.
- Evidence suggests that health care practices associated with ectopic pregnancy also changed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Before that time, treatment of ectopic pregnancy usually required admission to a hospital. Hospitalization statistics were therefore useful for monitoring trends in ectopic pregnancy. Beginning in 1989, hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy began to decline. The number of reported hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy decreased in 1999 relative to the number reported in 1998 (Figure H). Data from outpatient care surveys suggest that nearly half of all ectopic pregnancies are treated on an outpatient basis.¹⁵

¹Stamm 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.

²Platt 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.

³Westrom 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;9:185-92.

⁴Hook 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.

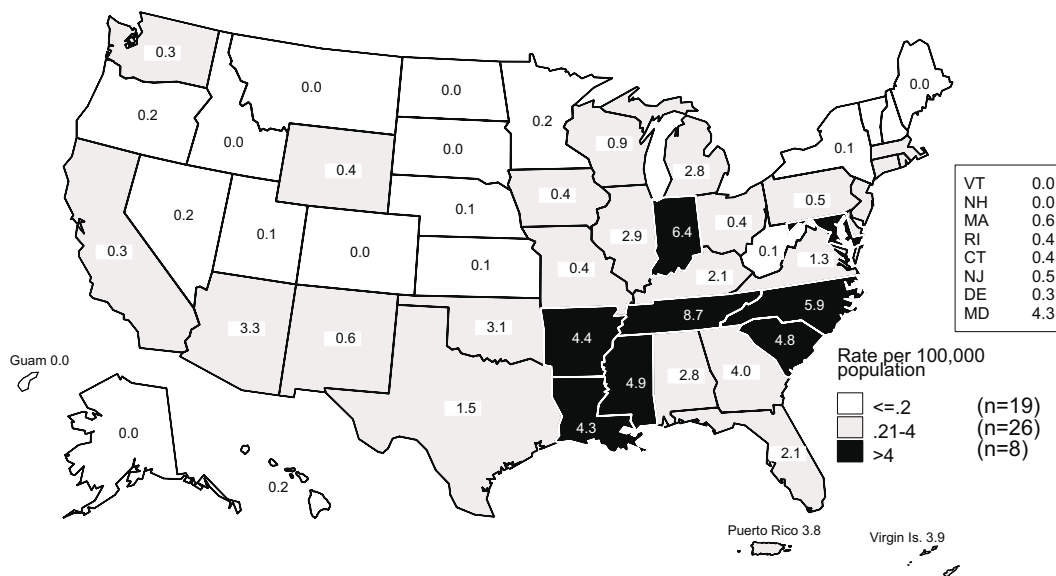
⁵Stamm WE, Holmes KK. *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in the adult. In: Holmes KK, Mardh PA, Sparling PF, et al, eds. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 2nd edition. New York City: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1990:181-93.

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

⁷Hillis 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.

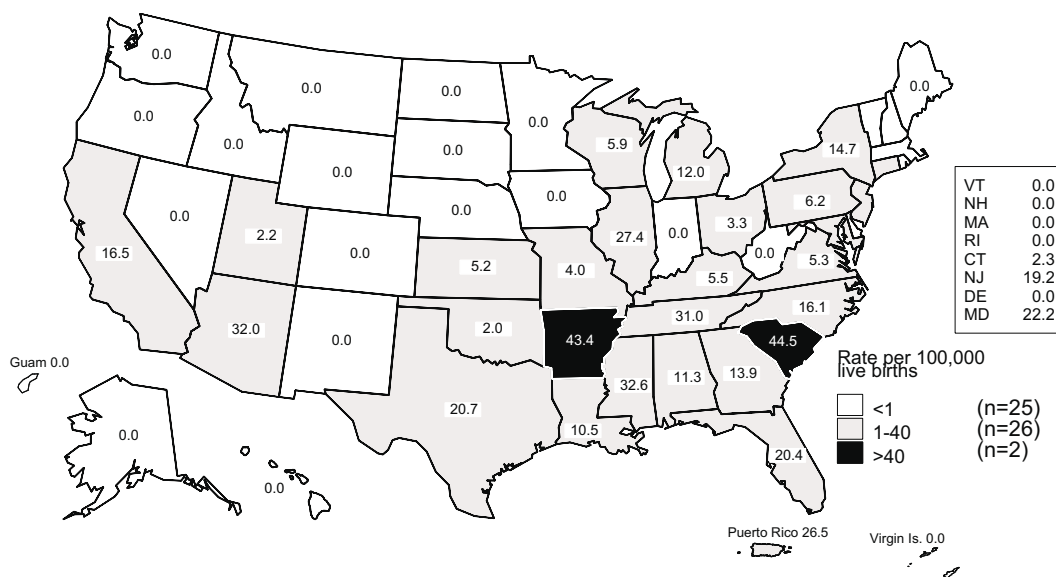
- ⁸Scholes D, Stergachis A, Heidrich FE, Andrilla H, Holmes KK, Stamm WE. Prevention of pelvic inflammatory disease by screening for cervical chlamydial infection. *N Engl J Med* 1996;34(21):1362-6.
- ⁹Division of STD Prevention. *Prevention of Genital HPV Infection and Sequelae: Report of an External Consultants' Meeting*. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, December 1999.
- ¹⁰Centers for Disease Control. Guidelines for prevention and control of congenital syphilis. *MMWR* 1988;37(No.S-1).
- ¹¹U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.
- ¹²Division of STD/HIV Prevention. *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Objectives. Progress Review: Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, October 26, 1994.
- ¹³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Congenital syphilis - United States, 2000. *MMWR* 2001;50:573-77.
- ¹⁴Rolfs 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.
- ¹⁵Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Ectopic pregnancy in the United States, 1990-1992. *MMWR* 1995;44:46-8.

Figure C. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000



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 1.8 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 0.2 per 100,000 population.

Figure D. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2000



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 13.6 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People year 2010 objective is 1.0 per 100,000 live births.

Figure E. Congenital syphilis — Cases by prenatal care utilization: United States, 1995-2000

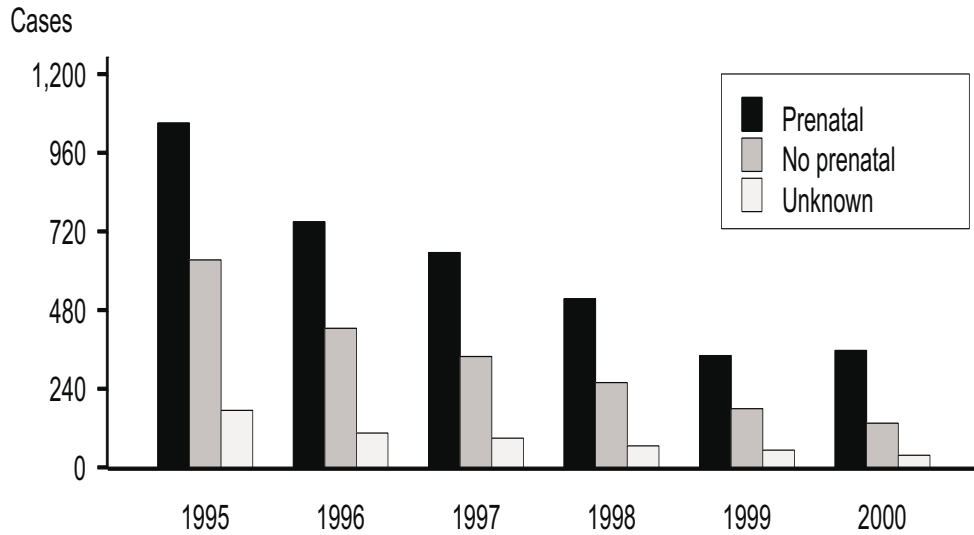
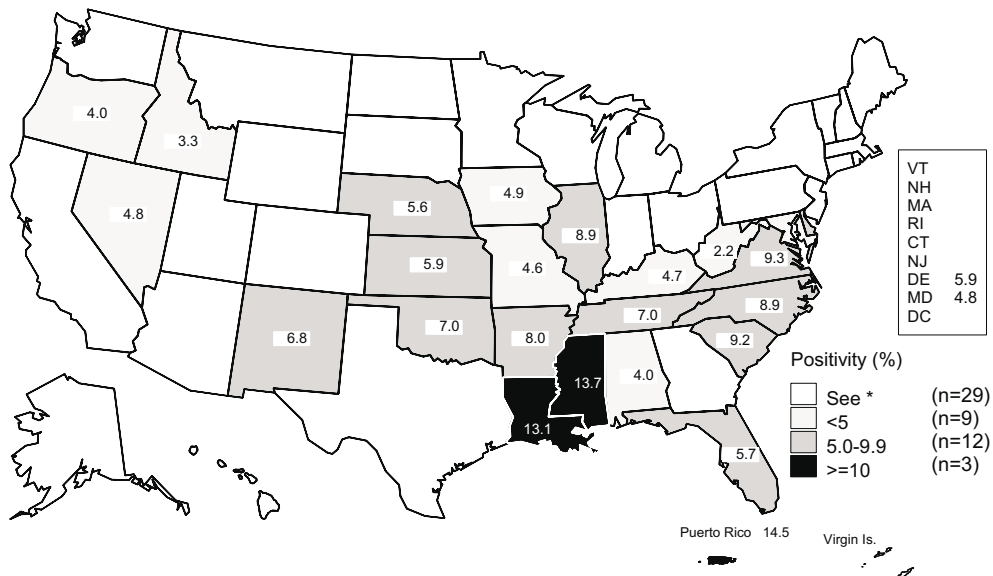


Figure F. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 2000

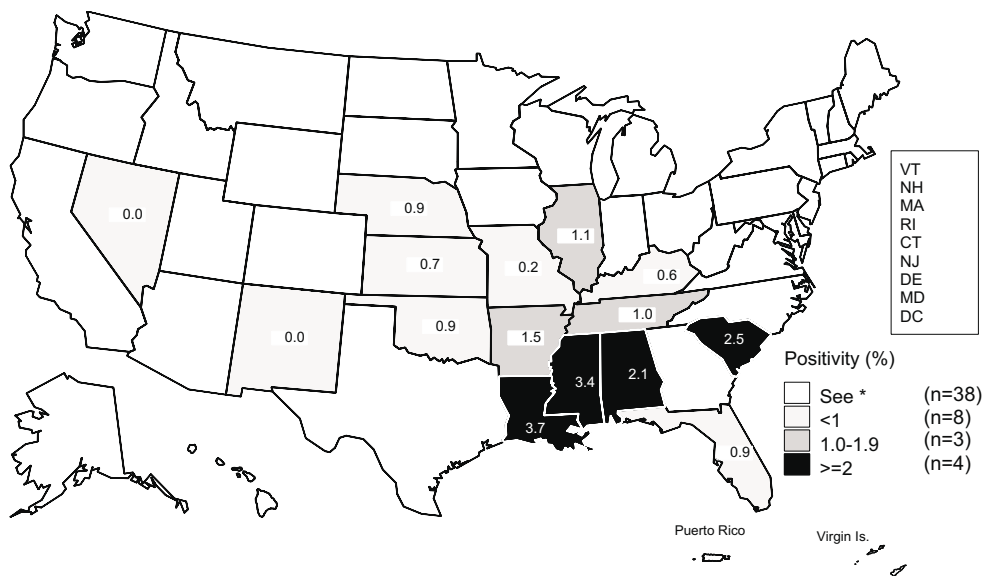


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2000.

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

Figure G. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 2000

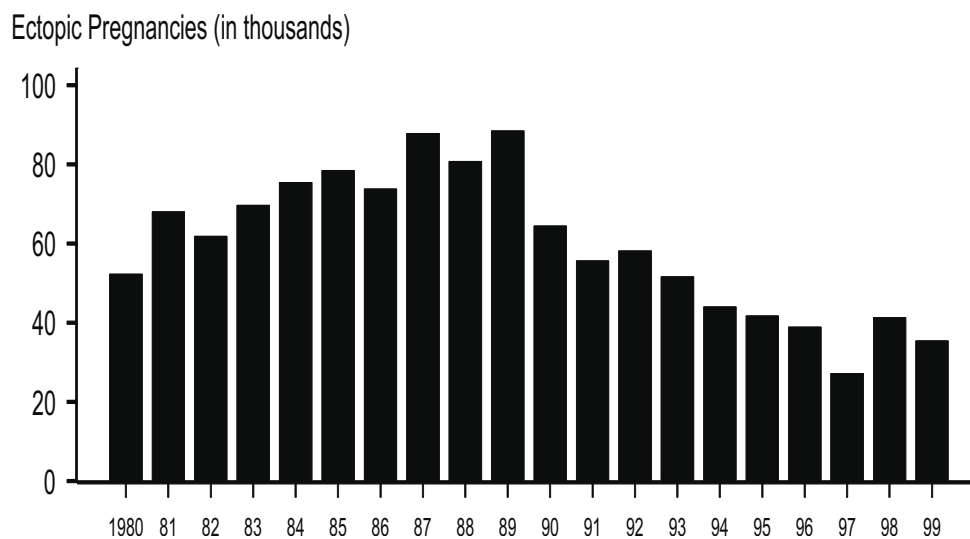


*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2000.

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

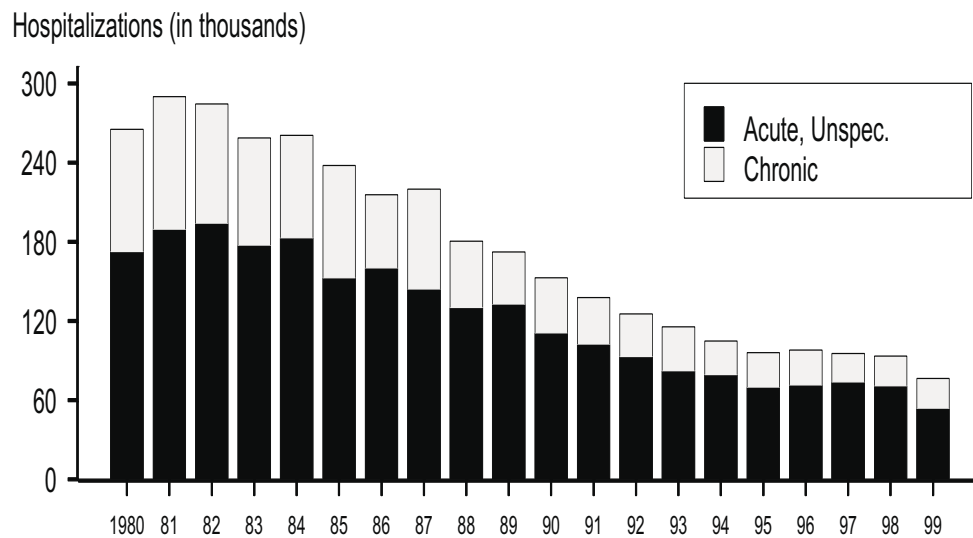
Figure H. Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980-1999



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

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

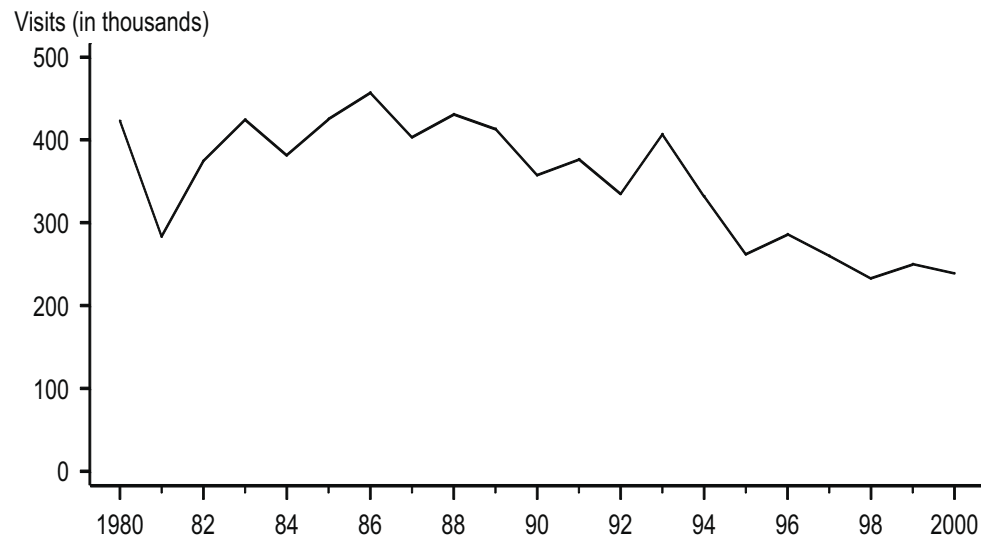
Figure I. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–1999



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 J. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15-44 years of age: United States, 1980–2000



Note: See Appendix.

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

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Public Health Impact

Compared to older adults, adolescents (10- to 19-year-olds) and young adults (20- to 24-year-olds) are at higher risk for acquiring STDs for a number of reasons: they may be more likely to have multiple (sequential or concurrent) sexual partners rather than a single, long-term relationship; they may be more likely to engage in unprotected intercourse; and they may select partners at higher risk. In addition, for some STDs, for example *Chlamydia trachomatis*, adolescent women may have a physiologically increased susceptibility to infection due to increased cervical ectopy.

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.¹⁴ The Regional Infertility Prevention Programs that perform large scale screening for detecting chlamydial infections among women attending family planning clinics demonstrate that younger women consistently have higher positivity rates of chlamydia than older women, even as prevalence declines. An example is the Region X Chlamydia Project, which has screened women in family planning clinics since 1988 (Figure K).
- Among women, 15- to 19-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea in 2000 compared to all other age categories (Figure Q). In addition, 20- to 29-year-old women had the highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis in 2000 (Figure S). Among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea and fourth highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis (Figures R and T).
- Rates of gonorrhea among male adolescents generally decreased between the years 1996 and 2000 (Figure R). In the 10- to 14-year-old group, the rate for young men remained stable at about 8 cases per 100,000 males between 1999 and 2000 (Table 20B). In the 15- to 19-year-old group, the rate declined from 373.6 cases per 100,000 males in 1996 to 327.9 cases per 100,000 males in 2000, a 12.2% decrease. Among young adult men in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea increased between 1999 and 2000 (574.5 and 589.8 cases per 100,000 males respectively). The rate in this age group in 2000 is 10.7% higher than the rate of 532.7 cases per 100,000 males reported in 1996 (Table 20B).
- Gonorrhea among female adolescents and young adults aged 10- to 19-years also decreased between 1996 and 2000. In the 10- to 14-year-old group, the rate for females decreased 9.0% during this period from 58.6 cases per 100,000

females in 1996 to 53.3 cases per 100,000 females in 2000 (Table 20B). In the 15- to 19-year-old group, the rate declined slightly by 1.3% from 724.7 to 715.6 cases per 100,000 females between 1996 and 2000. In addition, the rates for female adolescents in these age groups decreased between the years 1999 and 2000. Among young adult women in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea increased by 3.7% from 633.4 to 656.6 cases per 100,000 females between 1999 and 2000. The 2000 rate for women in this age group was 21.0% greater than the age-group specific rate of 542.7 cases per 100,000 females reported in 1996 (Table 20B).

- In 2000, the highest age-specific gonorrhea rates among women and the third highest rates among men were in the 15- to 19-year-old group (Figure 14).
- Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia. This program, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor at more than 100 sites throughout the country, is a job training program for economically disadvantaged youth aged 16 through 24 years. Among women entering the program from 30 states and Puerto Rico in 2000, based on their place of residence before program entry, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 11.9% (range, 6.8% to 19.8%) (Figure L). Chlamydial infection is widespread geographically and highly prevalent among these economically disadvantaged young women.³
- Since 1996, approximately 25,000 female recruits have been screened at entry in the U.S. Army at basic training in Fort Jackson, South Carolina.⁴ All tests are performed at the Johns Hopkins University Chlamydia Research Laboratory on urine specimens. Among women aged 17 to 37 years entering the Army in 1999, based on their state of residence before entry, the overall state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 9.9%. State-specific prevalence ranged from 4.1% to 19.6% (Figure M). Data for female recruits in 2000 were unavailable.
- Among men aged 17 to 37 years entering the Army in 1999 and 2000, based on their state of residence before entry, the overall chlamydia prevalence was 4.7%. State-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 1.0% to 11.1% (Figure N).
- Data from National Job Training Program centers submitting gonorrhea specimens to the national contract laboratory from female students aged 16 to 24 years indicate a high prevalence of gonococcal infection in this population. Specimens from at least 100 students from each of 21 states and Puerto Rico, were tested by the contract laboratory; the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 3.5% (range, 0.9% to 8.5%) in 2000 (Figure O).
- Among men aged 17 to 37 years entering the Army in 1999 and 2000, based on their state of residence before entry, the overall gonorrhea prevalence was 0.4%. State-specific gonorrhea prevalence ranged from 0.0% to 1.4% (Figure P).

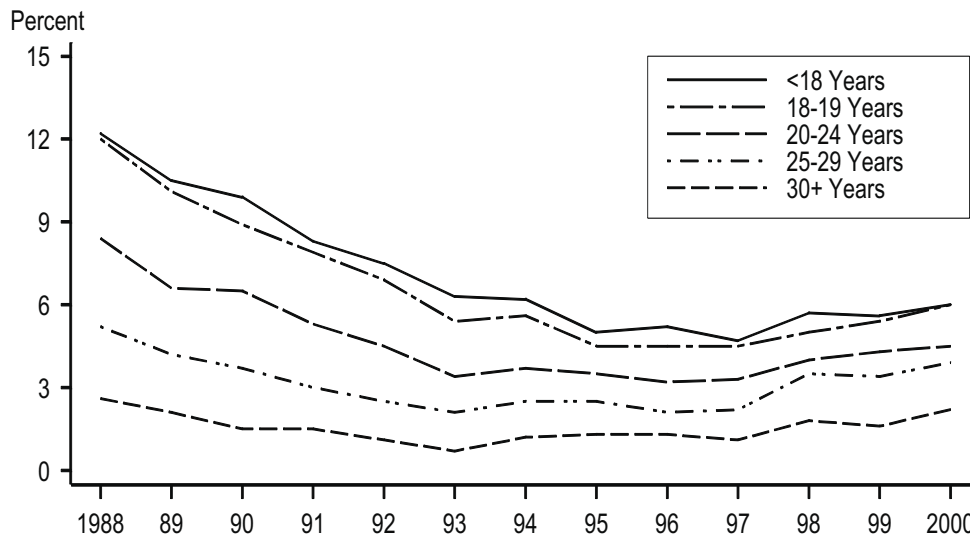
¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for the prevention and management of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections, 1993. *MMWR* 1993;42(No. RR-12).

²Lossick 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.

³Mertz, KJ; Ransom RL; St. Louis ME, Groseclose SL; Hadgu A; Levine WC; Hayman C. Decline in the Prevalence of Genital Chlamydia Infection in Young Women Entering a National Job Training Program, 1990-1997. *Am J Pub Health* 2001;91(8):1287-1290.

⁴Gaydos CA, Howel MR, Pare B, et al. *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection in female military recruits. *N Engl J Med* 1998;339:739-44.

Figure K. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2000



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1994, 1999, and 2000 and associated increases in test sensitivity.

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

Figure L. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence, 2000

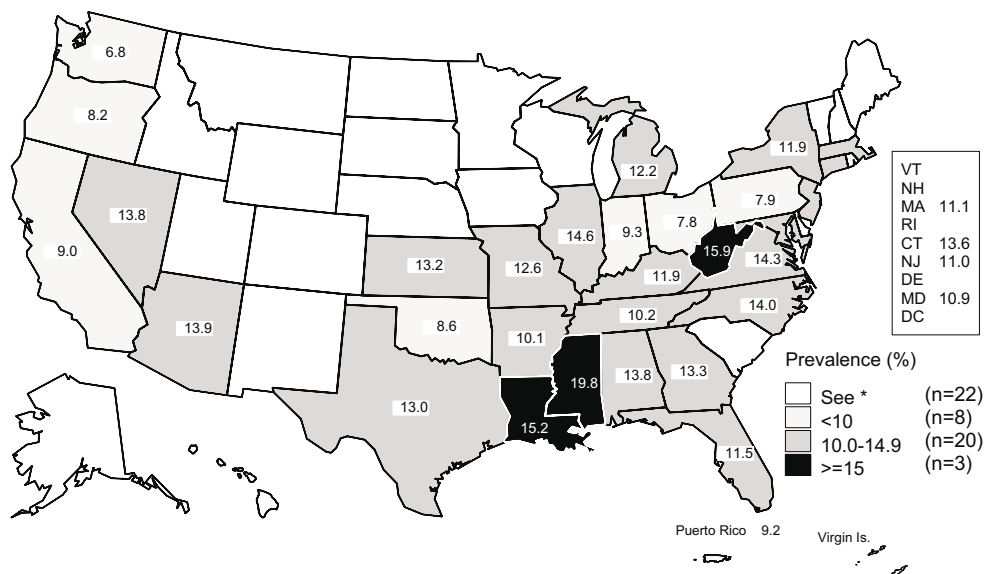
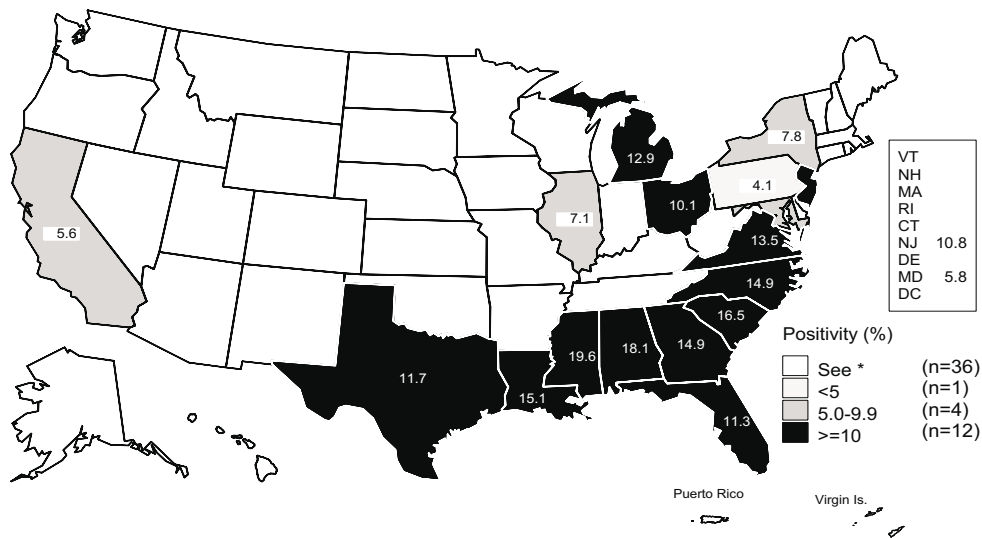


Figure M. Chlamydia — Positivity among 17-37 year-old women entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999

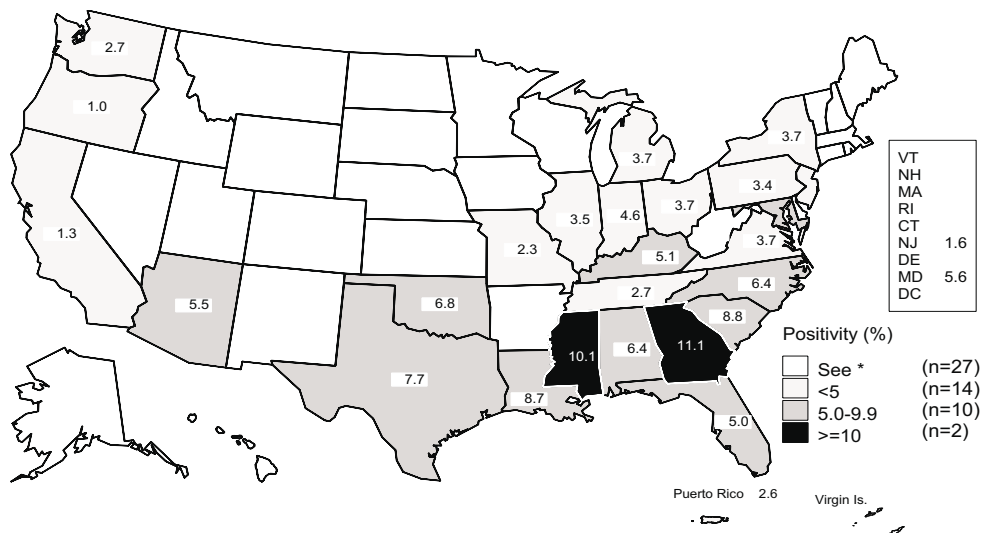


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened for chlamydia in 1999.

Note: Screening female recruits from January - July, 1999. Overall chlamydia positivity was 9.9%.

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

Figure N. Chlamydia — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999-2000

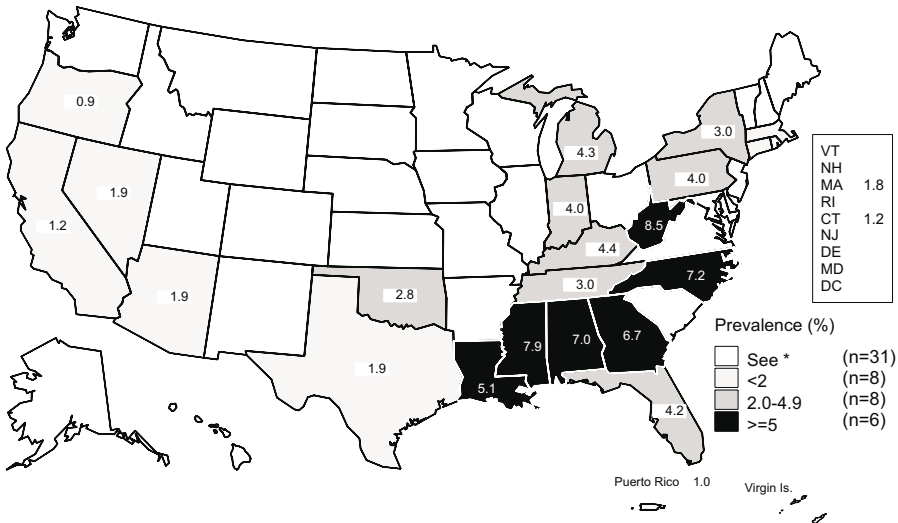


*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the U.S. Army were screened.

Note: Screening male recruits from January - February 1999 and August 1999 - June 2000. Overall chlamydia positivity was 4.7%.

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

Figure O. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence, 2000

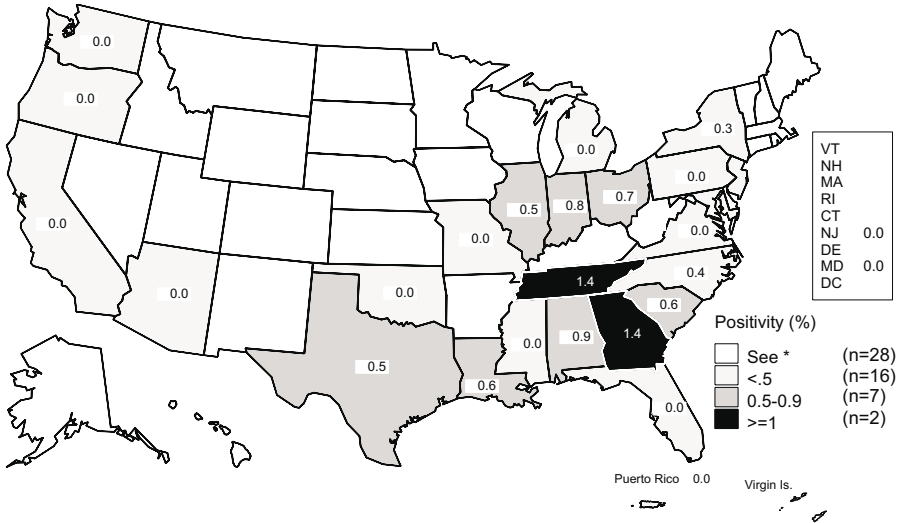


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2000.

Note: Many training centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted. The overall gonorrhea prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2000 was 3.3%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure P. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 17-37 year-old men entering the U.S. Army by state of residence, 1999-2000



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

Note: Screening male recruits from January - February 1999 and August 1999 - June 2000. Overall gonorrhea positivity was 0.4%.

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

Figure Q. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000



Figure R. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000

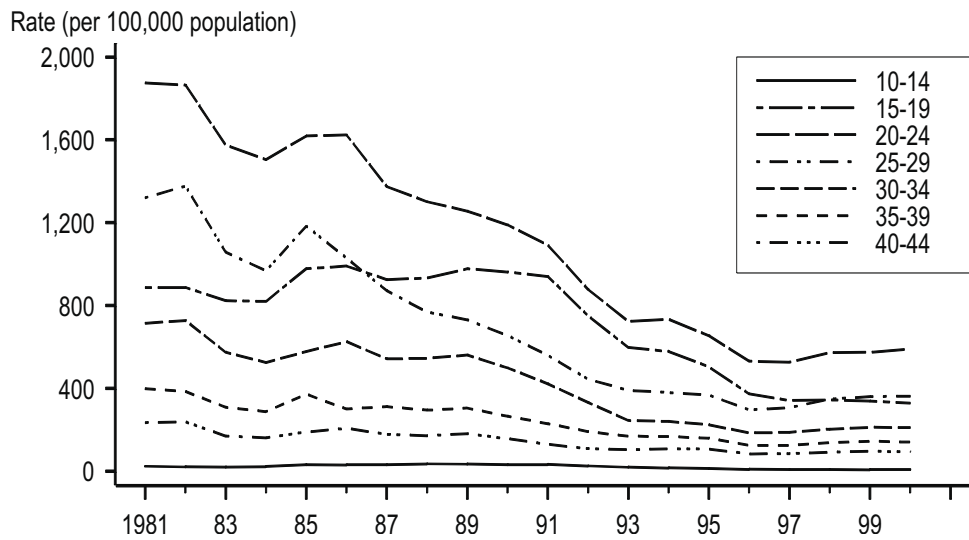


Figure S. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000

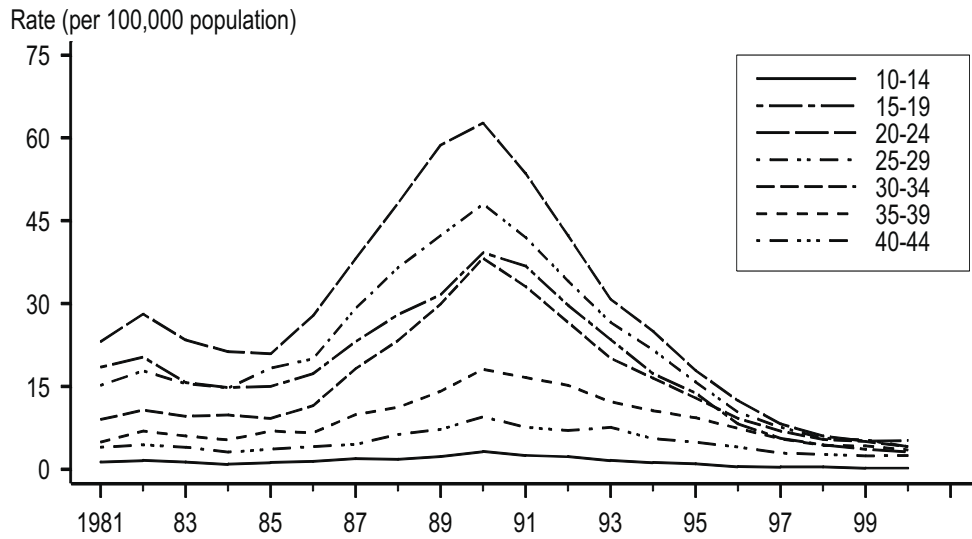
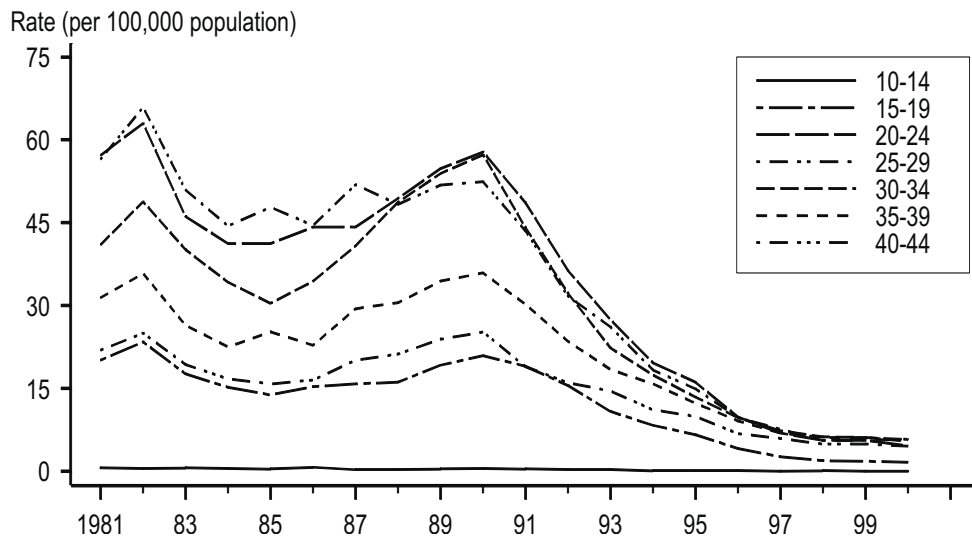


Figure T. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10-44 years of age: United States, 1981–2000



STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Public Health Impact

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

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

Observations

- Although chlamydia is a widely distributed STD among all racial and ethnic groups, trends in positivity in women screened in HHS Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) show consistently higher chlamydia positivity among minorities (Figure U).
- In 2000, chlamydia positivity among sexually active 15- to 30-year old women screened at clinics of the Indian Health Service (IHS) in four IHS regions ranged from 3.9% to 9.9% (Figure V).
- In 2000, 76.4% of the total number of cases of gonorrhea reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans (Table 20A). The reported rate of gonorrhea among African-Americans in 2000 was 827.0 cases per 100,000 persons. Among Hispanics, the 2000 reported gonorrhea rate was 78.1 cases per 100,000 persons. These rates are 30 and 3 times higher than the rate reported among non-Hispanic whites in 2000 of 28.0 cases per 100,000 persons (Figure 13, Table 20B).
- Gonorrhea rates in 2000 were highest for African-Americans aged 15 to 24 among all racial, ethnic, and age categories. In 2000, African-American women aged 15 to 19 years had a gonorrhea rate of 3,594.3 cases per 100,000 females. This rate is 19 times greater than the 2000 rate among non-Hispanic white females of similar age (188.9). African-American men in the 15- to 19-year old age category had a 2000 gonorrhea rate of 1,911.6 cases per 100,000 males, which was 50 times higher than the rate among 15- to 19-year old white males of 38.1 (Table 20B). Among 20- to 24-year-olds in 2000, the gonorrhea rate among

African-Americans was 26 times greater than that among non-Hispanic whites (3,418.2 and 130.9 cases per 100,000 persons respectively) (Table 20B).

- Despite declines in gonorrhea rates for most age and race/ethnic groups during the 1980s, African-American adolescent females aged 15 to 19 years did not show a decline in rates until 1991 (Figure W). Similarly, declines among African-American adolescent males did not begin until 1992 (Figure X). From 1999 to 2000 gonorrhea rates among African-Americans declined slightly by 2.5% (848.2 and 827.0 cases per 100,000 persons respectively). During the same period, gonorrhea rates increased by 11.7% among Hispanics, 43.5% among Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 4.1% among American Indians/Alaska Natives (Table 20B).
- The epidemic of syphilis in the late 1980s was largely an epidemic in heterosexual, minority populations.¹ From 1990 to 1996, rates of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis declined among all racial and ethnic groups (Table 32B). Since 1996, rates of P&S syphilis have generally been stable among all racial and ethnic groups except African-Americans, among whom rates have steadily declined. Rates for African-Americans and Hispanics continue to be higher than for non-Hispanic whites. In 2000, 70.8% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans (Table 32A). Although the rate for African-Americans declined from 15.0 to 12.8 cases per 100,000 persons between 1999 and 2000, the 2000 rate was 21 times greater than the rate of 0.6 per 100,000 persons among non-Hispanic whites. Between 1999 and 2000, P&S syphilis rates for African-American females aged 15 to 19 years declined by 16.1%, and for African-American males in this age group by 6.4% (Figures Y and Z, Table 32B). Similarly, the P&S syphilis rate declined by 8.6% between 1999 and 2000 among young African-American adults aged 20 to 24 years. The 2000 rate of P&S syphilis among Hispanics was 1.8 cases per 100,000 persons, which is 3 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (Table 32B).
- In 2000, the rate of congenital syphilis was 49.3 cases per 100,000 live births among African-Americans and 22.6 cases per 100,000 live births among Hispanics. These rates are 33 and 15 times greater than the 2000 rate of 1.5 cases per 100,000 live births among non-Hispanic whites respectively (Figure AA). Compared with 1999, the 2000 rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 15.9% among African-Americans but increased 12.4% among Hispanics.

¹Nakashima 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.

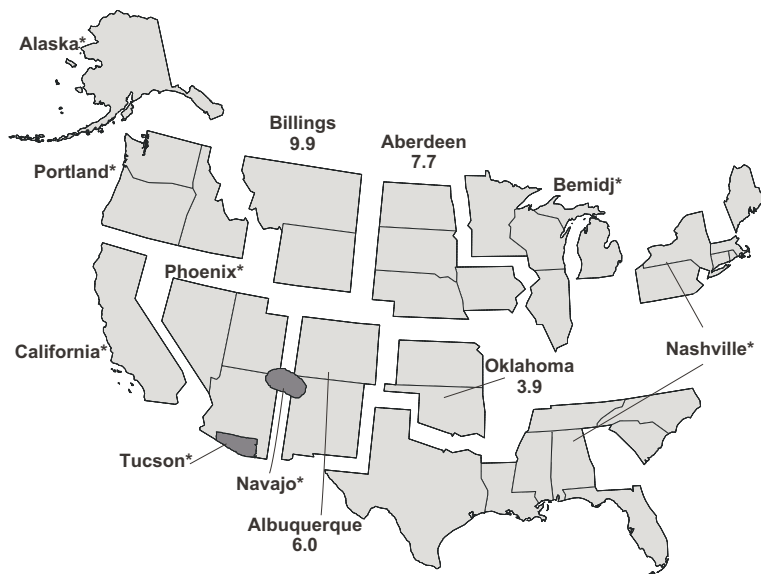
Figure U. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2000



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity in 1994, 1999, and 2000.

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

Figure V. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-30 year old women tested in Indian Health Service Clinics by IHS regions, 2000



*IHS regions not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2000.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

Figure W. Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

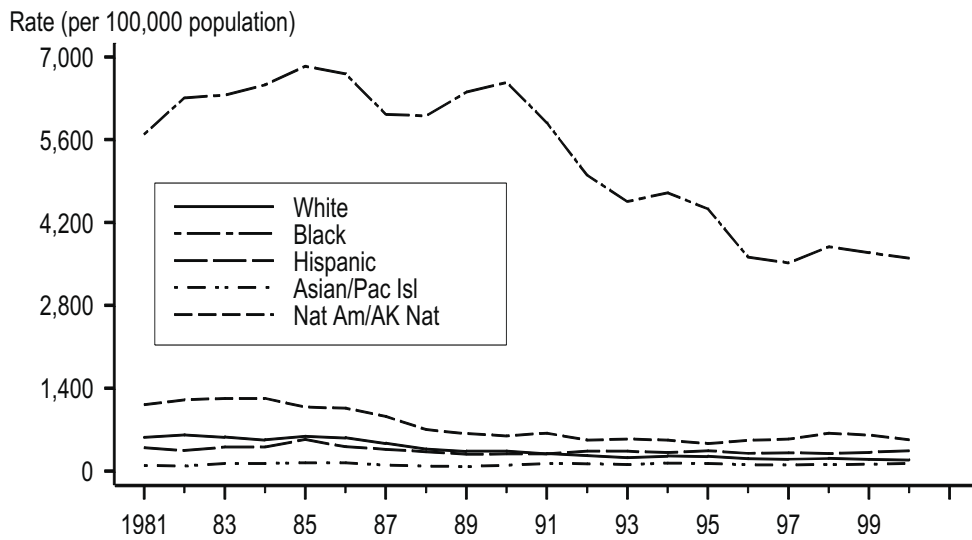


Figure X. Gonorrhea — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

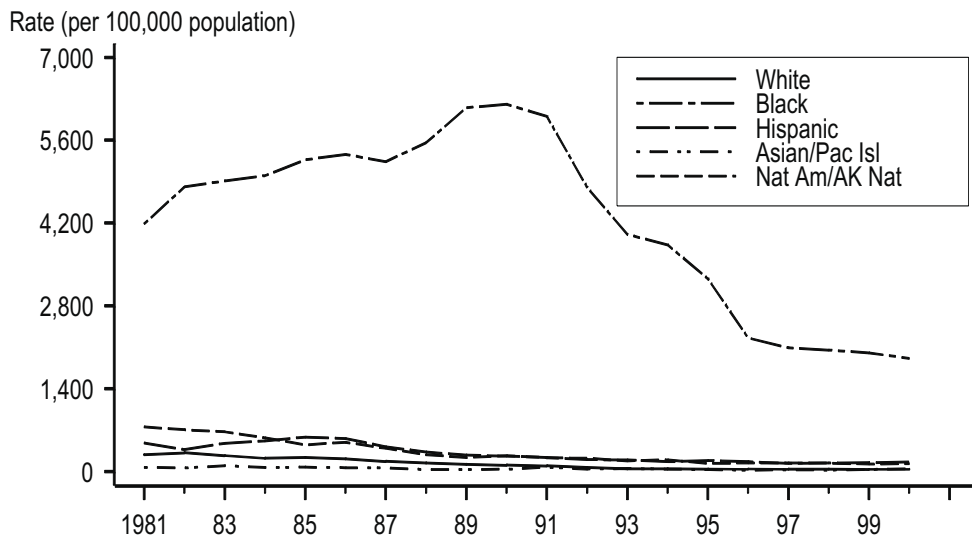


Figure Y. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

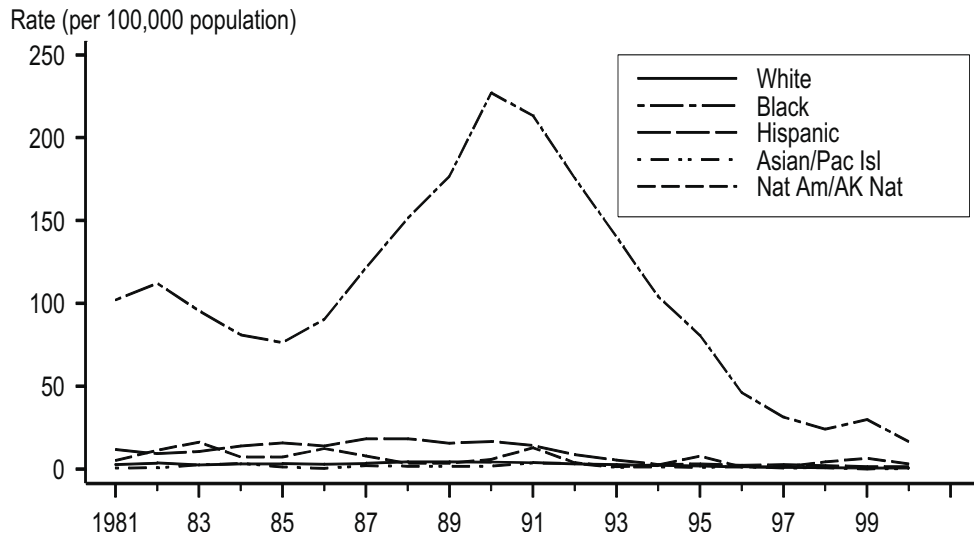


Figure Z. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates for 15-19 year old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2000

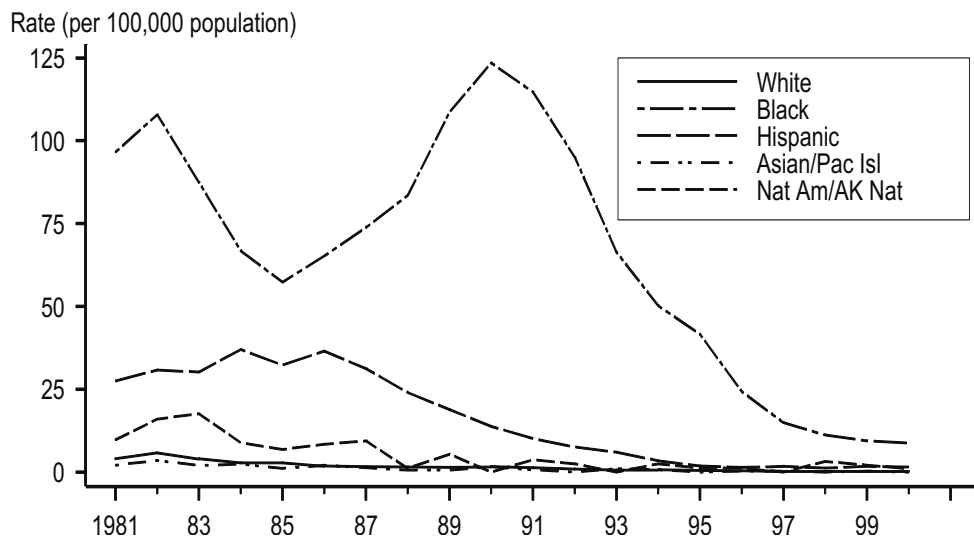
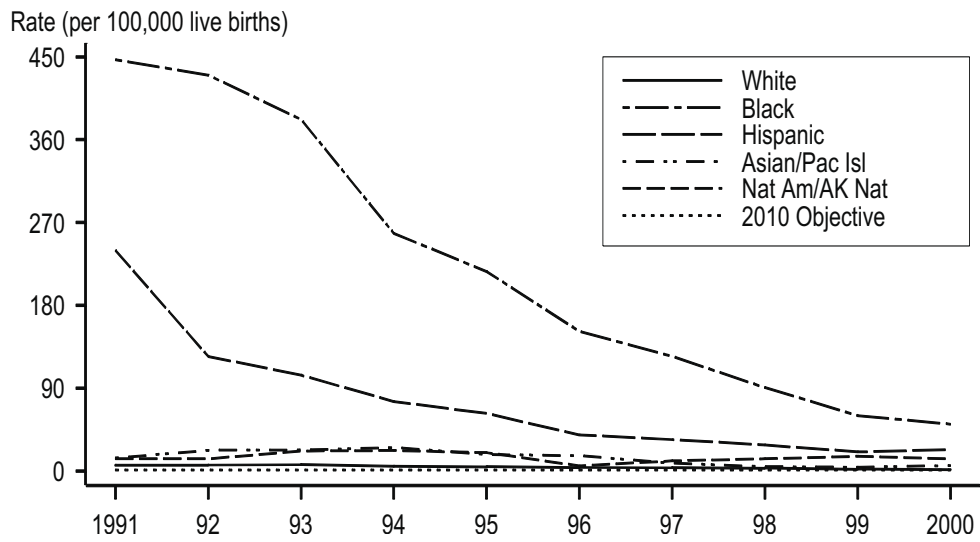


Figure AA. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2000 and the Healthy People year 2010 objective



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

STDs Among Men Who Have Sex with Men

Public Health Impact

In the early 1980s, rates of reportable STDs among men who have sex with men (MSM) declined as they did for the rest of the U.S. population. Reports from several U.S. cities and the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) indicate that since 1993, an increasing number of MSM are acquiring STDs.¹⁻⁴ These reports are consistent with analyses of available behavioral data that indicate an increase in the number of MSM participating in sexual behavior that places them at risk for STDs and HIV infection.⁵ Several factors may have contributed to this change, including the availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).⁶ Because STDs and the behaviors associated with them increase the likelihood of acquiring and transmitting HIV infection,⁷ the rise in STDs among MSM may signal an increase in the incidence of HIV infection among MSM.

Observations

- In 2000, six STD clinics in five U.S. cities (Seattle, Philadelphia, the District of Columbia, Long Beach, and Chicago) submitted chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and HIV data to CDC as part of the Monitoring Trends in Prevalence of STDs, Tuberculosis, and HIV Risk Behaviors Among Men Who Have Sex with Men Project (MSM Project). The MSM Project includes data collected as a part of routine care at participating clinic sites.
- Median STD clinic test positivity among MSM was 14% (range: 8-20%) for urethral gonorrhea; 7% (range: 5-13%) for rectal gonorrhea; 5% (range: 2-12%) for urethral chlamydia and 4% (0-12%) for HIV (Figure BB).
- Among MSM attending these STD clinics, the median STD clinic prevalence of syphilis was 2% (range: 0-4%) (Figure BB).
- STD and HIV positivity varied by race/ethnicity, but tended to be highest among African-American MSM (Figure BB).
- Positivity for urethral gonorrhea was higher for HIV-positive than HIV-negative MSM. Among HIV-positive MSM, median STD clinic positivity for urethral gonorrhea was 21% compared with 12% among HIV-negative MSM. Rectal and pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was the same for HIV-positive and HIV-negative MSM. Positivity for urethral chlamydia was 6% for HIV-negative and 2% for HIV-positive MSM (Figure CC).
- The prevalence of syphilis was higher for HIV-positive than HIV-negative MSM. Among HIV-positive MSM, 6% had syphilis, compared with 1% of HIV-negative MSM (Figure CC).
- GISP also reports the percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM. Overall, the proportion of isolates coming from MSM increased from 4% in 1988 to 14% in 2000 in GISP clinics, with most of the increase occurring after

1993. The number of GISP clinics having >5% of GISP isolates from MSM rose from seven clinics in 1990 to 14 clinics in 2000. Among the 14 GISP clinics with >5% of isolates coming from MSM in 2000, the percentage of patients who were MSM ranged from 7% to 70%, with a median of 19% (Figure DD). Additional information on GISP may be found in the Gonorrhea section.

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men- King County, Washington, 1997-1999. *MMWR* 1999;48:773-7.

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men – Southern California, 2000. *MMWR*;50:117-20.

³Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea among men who have sex with men – Selected sexually transmitted disease clinics, 1993-1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:889-92.

⁴Fox KK, del Rio C, Holmes K, et. al. Gonorrhea in the HIV era: A reversal in trends among men who have sex with men. *Am J Public Health*. 2001;91:959-964.

⁵Stall R, Hays R, Waldo C, Ekstrand M, McFarland W. The gay '90s: a review of research in the 1990s on sexual behavior and HIV risk among men who have sex with men. *AIDS* 2000;14:S1-S14.

⁶Scheer S, Chu PL, Klausner JD, Katz MH, Schwarcz SK. Effect of highly active antiretroviral therapy on diagnoses of sexually transmitted diseases in people with AIDS. *Lancet* 2001;357:432-5.

⁷Fleming DT, Wasserheit JN. From epidemiologic synergy to public health policy and practice: the contribution of other sexually transmitted diseases to sexual transmission of HIV infection. *Sex Transm Infect* 1999;48:773-7.

⁸Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001 (in press).

Figure BB. MSM Project — Median STD clinic test positivity for chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV and syphilis prevalence among MSM, by race/ethnicity, 2000

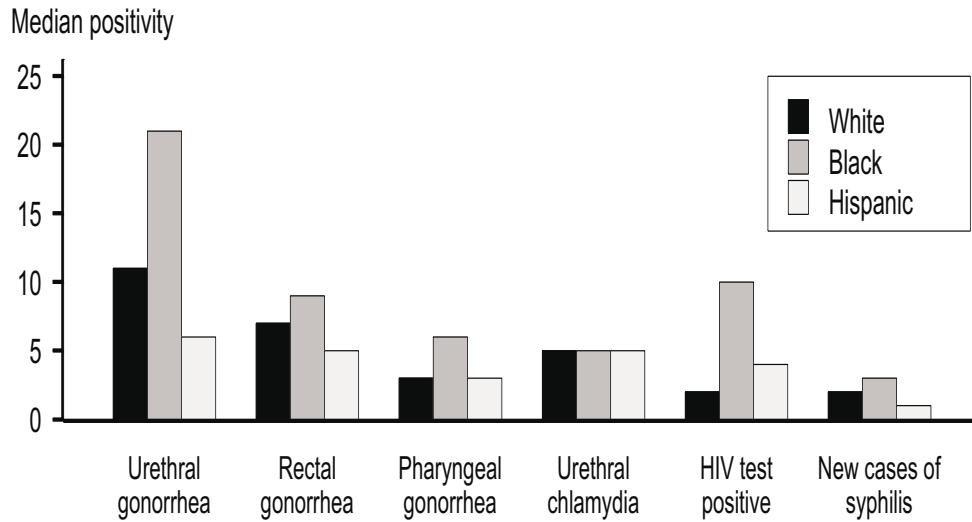


Figure CC. MSM Project — Median STD clinic test positivity for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis prevalence among MSM, by self-reported HIV status, 2000

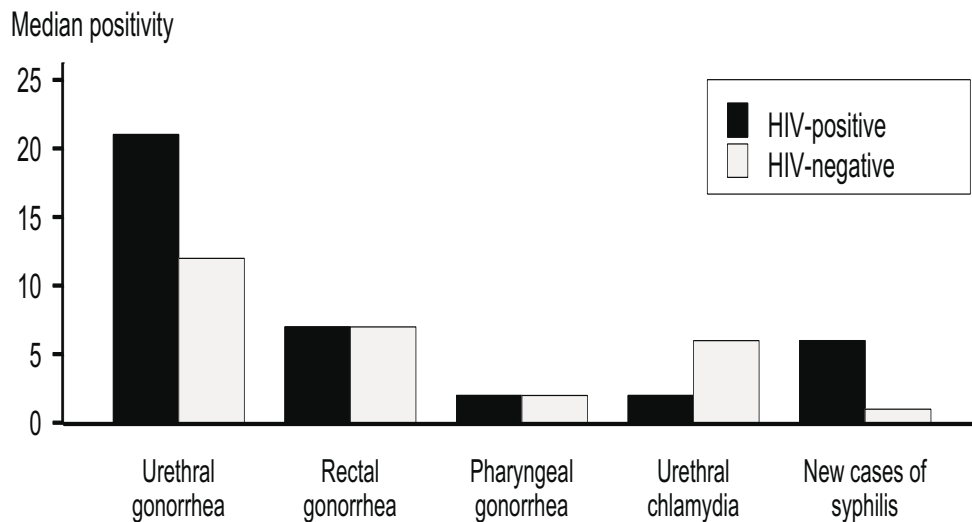
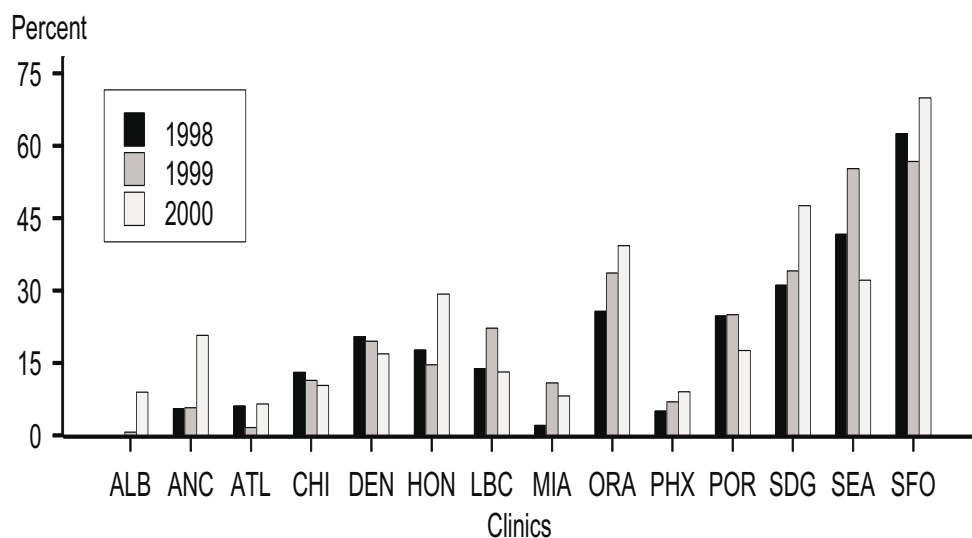


Figure DD. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM for STD clinics in 14 cities, 1998, 1999 and 2000



Note: In 2000, these 14 clinics reported 91.7% (633/690) of GISP gonorrhea cases in men who have sex with men (MSM). In 1998 ALB reported 0.0% MSM. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ANC=Anchorage, AK; ATL=Atlanta, GA; CHI=Chicago, IL; DEN=Denver, CO; HON=Honolulu, HI; LBC=Long Beach, CA; MIA=Miami, FL; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; and SFO=San Francisco, CA.

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.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 syphilis 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 can provide one method for monitoring trends in STD prevalence in the community.

Observations

- In 2000, 10 states reported chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis data to CDC as part of the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project. Five states reported syphilis data as part of the Syphilis Elimination Initiative. Two states reported syphilis data as part of the Innovations in Syphilis Prevention Project. Fourteen states reported data (at least 100 test results) from corrections facilities as part of the Regional Infertility Prevention Programs, and five additional states reported data in response to CDC's request for data.
- The maps shown in this section represent approximately 273,000 syphilis tests for men and 54,000 syphilis tests for women, 76,000 chlamydia tests for men and 46,000 chlamydia tests for women, and 112,000 gonorrhea tests for men and 33,000 gonorrhea tests for women.
- The median percentage of reactive syphilis tests was 6.4% (range, 0.8% to 30.0%) for women entering 29 adult jails and 0.5% (range, 0.0% to 0.7%) for adolescent women entering three juvenile detention centers (Figure EE). The median percentage of reactive tests was 2.5% (range, 1.1% to 7.2%) for men at 30 adult jails and 0.4% (range, 0.2% to 0.6%) at four juvenile facilities. The percentage of reactive syphilis tests was higher for women than for men in 29 (91%) of 32 adult and juvenile facilities reporting syphilis test results for both sexes (Figures EE, FF). The percentage of reactive syphilis tests representing cases of syphilis varied from site to site.
- The positivity for chlamydia and gonorrhea among women was higher in juvenile facilities than in adult facilities. Among adolescent women entering juvenile detention facilities, the median positivity for chlamydia was 15% (range, 1.5% to 28.9%); positivity was greater than 10% in 17 (71%) of 24 facilities reporting data (Figure GG).
- The median positivity for gonorrhea among women entering juvenile facilities was 4.9% (range, 0.5% to 13.0%); positivity was greater than 4% in 11 (73%) of 15 juvenile facilities (Figure II). The median positivity for chlamydial infection

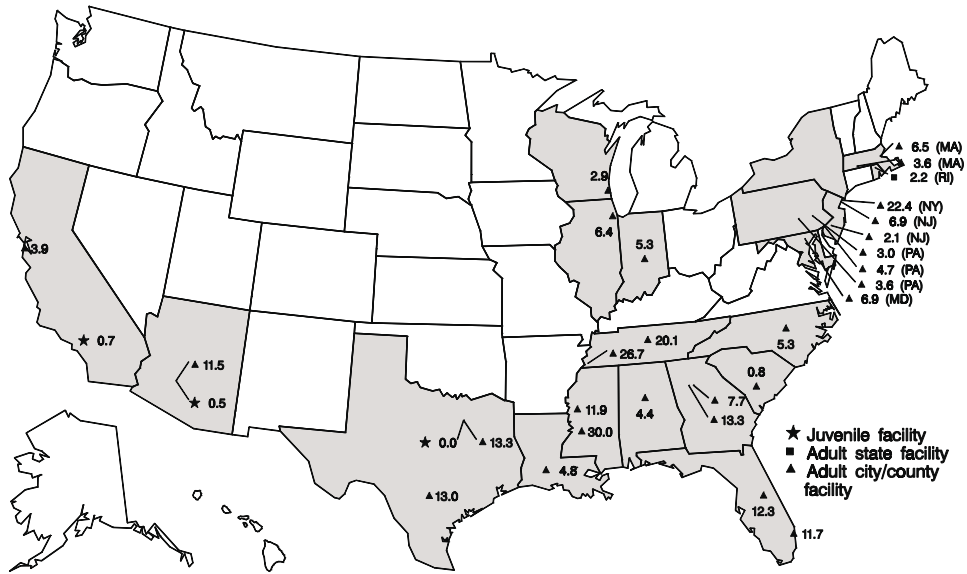
among men entering juvenile facilities in 30 counties was 6.6% (range, 0.9% to 13.0%) (Figure HH).

- The median positivity for gonorrhea among men entering juvenile facilities in 18 counties was 2.4% (range, 0.6% to 4.2%) (Figure JJ).

¹Mertz KJ, Voigt R, Hutchins K, Levine WC, and the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Group. High prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases in persons entering jails and juvenile detention centers in 13 United States counties. (Submitted 2001).

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

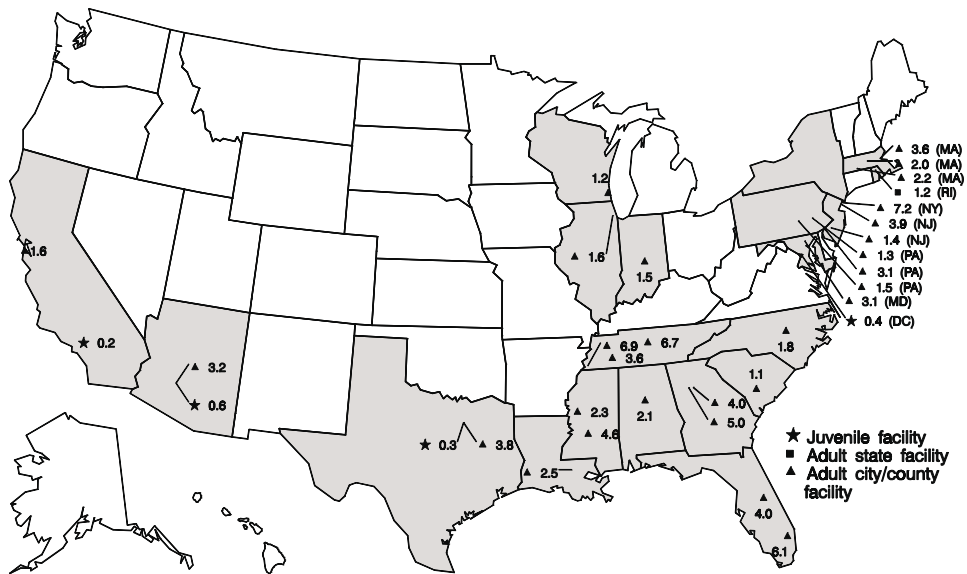
Figure EE. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 2000



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

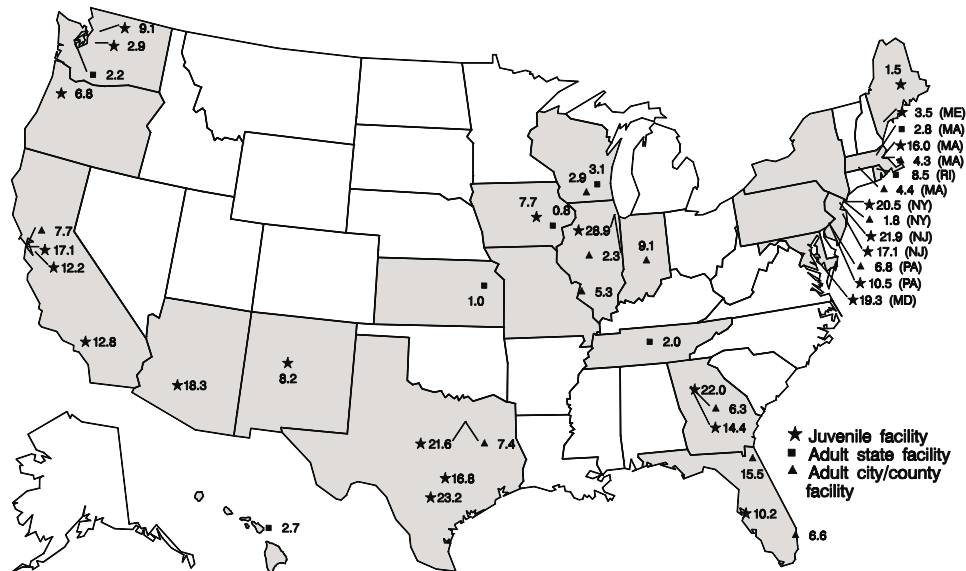
Figure FF. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 2000



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

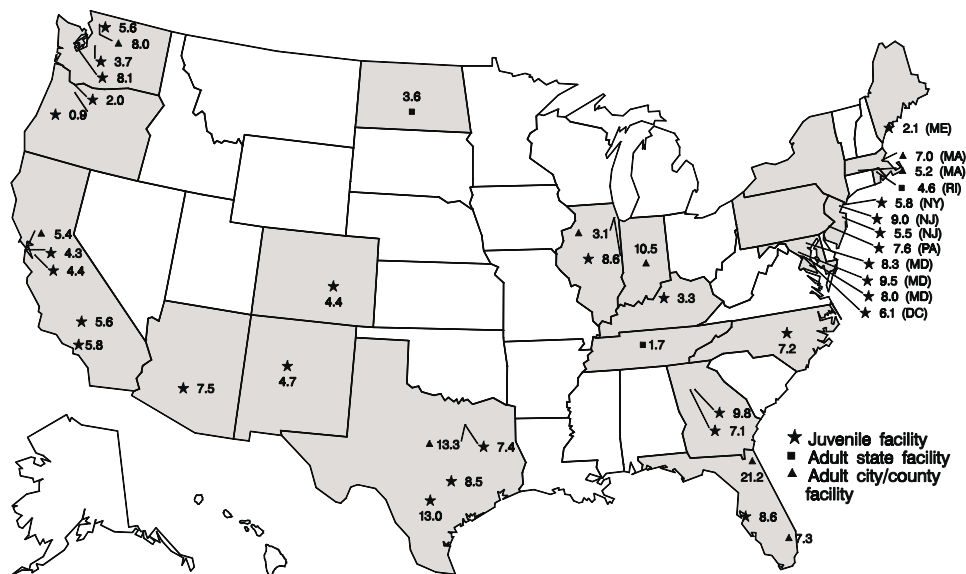
Figure GG. Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 2000



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

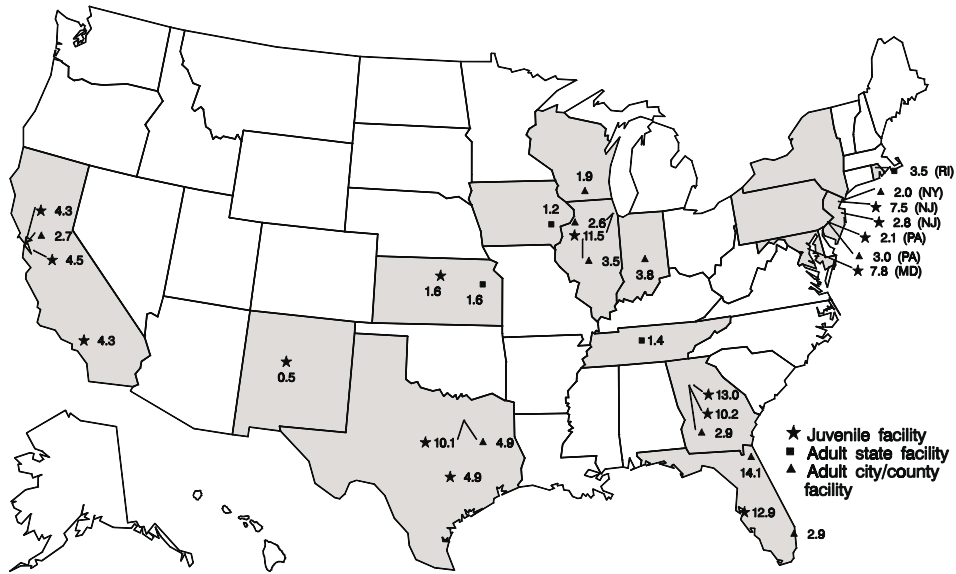
Figure HH. Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 2000



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

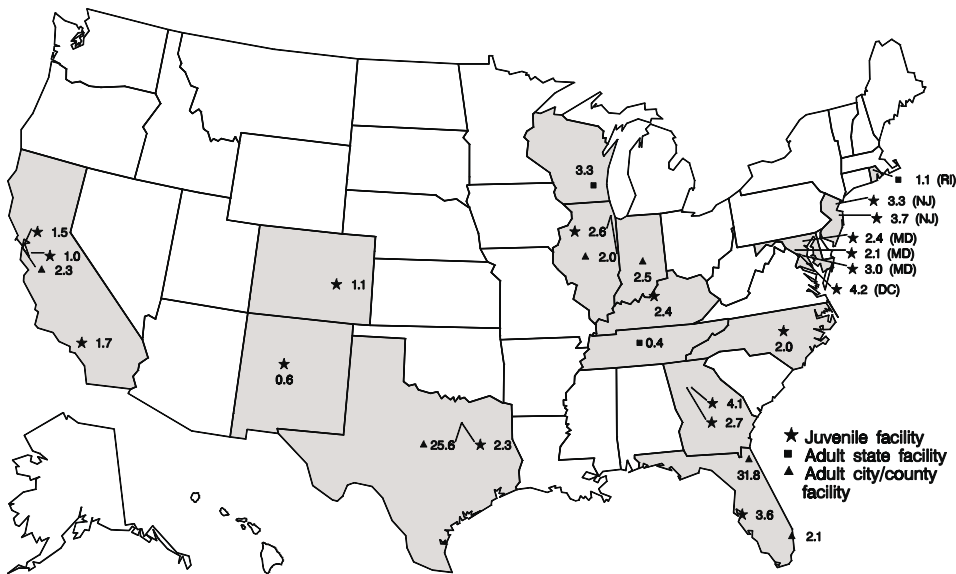
Figure II. Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 2000



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

Figure JJ. Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities[†], 2000



[†]From facilities reporting >100 test results.

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

STDs in the South

Public Health Impact

The southern region of the United States consists of the District of Columbia and 16 states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. This region has consistently had higher reported rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea and primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis than the other regions of the country (Northeast, Midwest, and West). The reasons for these higher rates in the South are not well understood, but may include differences in the racial and ethnic distribution of the population, poverty, and availability and quality of health care services. Regional differences in STD rates are particularly disturbing in light of the fact that STDs can increase the risk of HIV transmission. The high HIV prevalence among childbearing women living in the South is consistent with the high rates of these other STDs in the region.¹

Observations

- The South has consistently had higher rates of gonorrhea and P&S syphilis compared with other regions throughout the 1980s and 1990s (Figures 11 and 24, Tables 13 and 25). From 1996 through 2000, the South also had a higher reported rate of chlamydia than the other regions of the country (Figure 4, Table 4).
- In 2000, six of the 10 states with the highest chlamydia rates were in the South (Figure 3, Table 3). Similarly, nine of the 10 states with the highest rates of gonorrhea were located in the South (Figure 10, Table 12). Fifteen of the southern states had 2000 reported rates of P&S syphilis that were greater than the Healthy People Year 2010 (HP2010) objective of 0.2 case per 100,000 persons (Figure 22, Table 23). All of these southern states had reported P&S syphilis rates in 2000 that were at least six times greater than the HP2010 objective (Figure 22, Table 23).
- In 2000, 412 (69.2%) of 595 counties with P&S syphilis rates above the HP2010 objective were located in the South (Figures 23 and KK).
- Of the 412 counties in the South that had reported P&S syphilis rates in 2000 above the HP2010 objective, 226 (55.9%) had an increase in the rate from 1999 to 2000 (Figures KK and LL).
- County-specific rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea in 2000 were calculated for those southern states submitting county level data (Figures MM and NN). These county level data were reported through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS), and are provisional for all states shown except Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia where hardcopy

reports have been discontinued based on consistent, high quality, and timely submissions of NETSS data (Figures A1 and A2 in **Appendix**).

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

Figure KK. South — Primary and secondary syphilis case rates by county, 2000

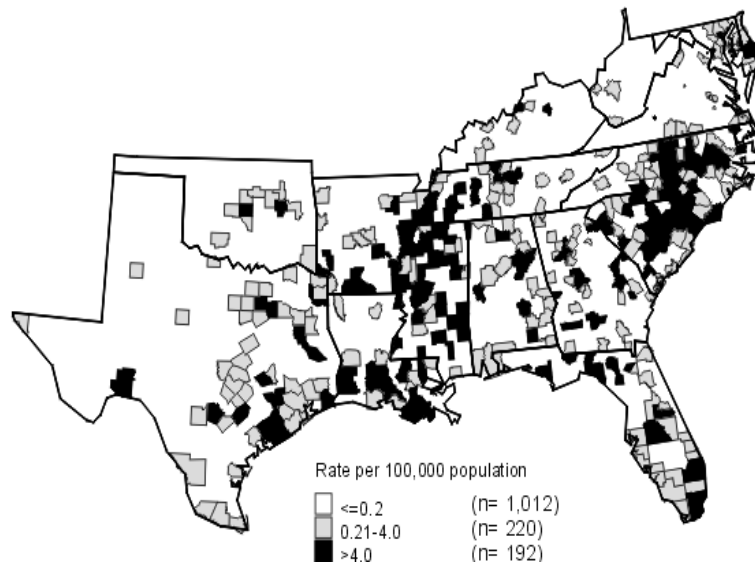
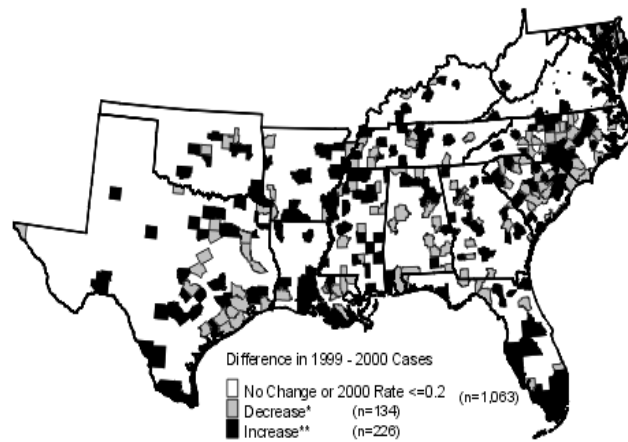


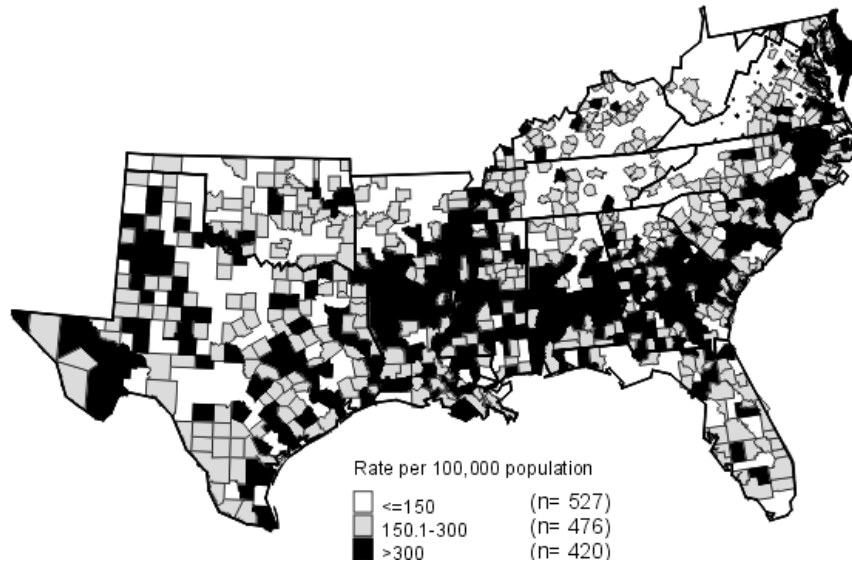
Figure LL. South — Increases and decreases in cases of primary and secondary syphilis in 2000 compared with 1999 cases, by county



*Decrease in cases in 2000 vs. 1999; 2000 rate >0.2/100,000 population.

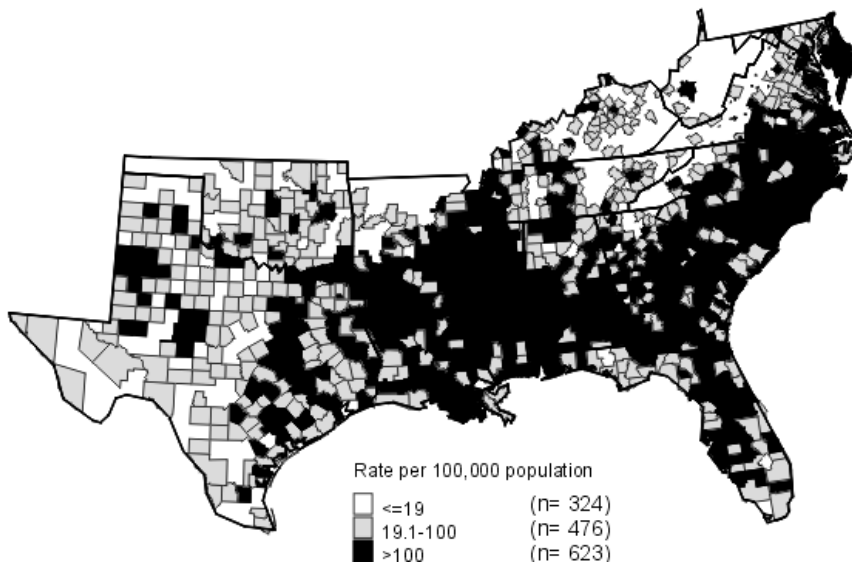
**Increase in cases in 2000 vs. 1999; 2000 rate >0.2/100,000 population.

Figure MM. South — Chlamydia case rates by county, 2000



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

Figure NN. South — Gonorrhea case rates by county, 2000



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, 1941–2000

Year ¹	Syphilis										Chlamydia*		Gonorrhea		Chancroid		Granuloma Inguinale		Lympho-granuloma Venereum	
	All Stages		Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent		Congenital											
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate ²	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1941	485,560	368.2	68,231	51.7	109,018	82.6	202,984	153.9	17,600	13.4	NR	.	193,468	146.7	3,384	2.5	639	0.4	1,381	1.0
1942	479,601	363.4	75,312	57.0	116,245	88.0	202,064	153.1	16,918	12.8	NR	.	212,403	160.9	5,477	4.1	1,278	0.9	1,888	1.4
1943	575,593	447.0	82,204	63.8	149,390	116.0	251,958	195.7	16,164	12.6	NR	.	275,070	213.6	8,354	6.4	1,748	1.3	2,593	2.0
1944	467,755	367.9	78,443	61.6	123,038	96.7	202,848	159.6	13,578	10.7	NR	.	300,676	236.5	7,878	6.1	1,759	1.3	2,858	2.2
1945	359,114	282.3	77,007	60.5	101,719	79.9	142,187	111.8	12,339	9.7	NR	.	287,181	225.8	5,515	4.3	1,857	1.4	2,631	2.0
1946	363,647	271.7	94,957	70.9	107,924	80.6	125,248	93.6	12,106	9.0	NR	.	368,020	275.0	7,091	5.2	2,232	1.6	2,603	1.9
1947	355,592	252.3	93,545	66.4	104,124	73.9	122,089	86.6	12,200	8.7	NR	.	380,666	270.0	9,515	6.7	2,330	1.7	2,526	1.8
1948	314,313	218.2	68,174	47.3	90,598	62.9	123,312	85.6	13,931	9.7	NR	.	345,501	239.8	7,661	5.3	2,469	1.7	2,429	1.7
1949	256,463	175.3	41,942	28.7	75,045	51.3	116,397	79.5	13,952	9.5	NR	.	317,950	217.3	6,707	4.6	2,402	1.6	1,925	1.3
1950	217,558	146.0	23,939	16.7	59,256	39.7	113,569	70.2	13,377	9.0	NR	.	286,746	192.5	4,977	3.3	1,783	1.2	1,427	1.0
1951	174,924	116.1	14,485	9.6	43,316	28.7	98,311	65.2	11,094	7.4	NR	.	254,470	168.9	4,233	2.8	1,352	0.9	1,300	0.9
1952	167,762	110.2	10,449	6.9	36,454	24.0	105,238	69.1	8,553	5.6	NR	.	244,957	160.8	3,738	2.5	951	0.6	1,200	0.8
1953	148,573	95.9	8,637	5.6	28,295	18.3	98,870	63.8	7,675	5.0	NR	.	238,340	153.9	3,338	2.2	667	0.4	983	0.6
1954	130,687	82.9	7,147	4.5	23,861	15.1	89,123	56.5	6,676	4.2	NR	.	242,050	153.5	3,003	1.9	618	0.4	875	0.6
1955	122,392	76.2	6,454	4.0	20,054	12.5	86,526	53.8	5,354	3.3	NR	.	236,197	147.0	2,649	1.7	490	0.3	762	0.5
1956	130,201	78.7	6,392	3.9	19,783	12.0	95,097	57.5	5,491	3.3	NR	.	224,346	135.7	2,135	1.3	357	0.2	500	0.3
1957	123,758	73.5	6,576	3.9	17,796	10.6	91,309	54.2	5,288	3.1	NR	.	214,496	127.4	1,637	1.0	348	0.2	448	0.3
1958	113,884	66.4	7,176	4.2	16,556	9.7	83,027	48.4	4,866	2.8	NR	.	232,386	135.6	1,595	0.9	314	0.2	434	0.3
1959	120,824	69.2	9,799	5.6	17,025	9.8	86,740	49.7	5,130	2.9	NR	.	240,254	137.6	1,537	0.9	265	0.2	604	0.3
1960	122,538	68.8	16,145	9.1	18,017	10.1	81,798	45.9	4,416	2.5	NR	.	258,933	145.4	1,680	0.9	296	0.2	835	0.5
1961	124,658	68.8	19,851	11.0	19,486	10.8	79,304	43.8	4,163	2.3	NR	.	264,158	145.8	1,438	0.8	241	0.1	787	0.4
1962	126,245	68.7	21,067	11.5	19,585	10.7	79,533	43.3	4,070	2.2	NR	.	263,714	143.6	1,344	0.7	207	0.1	590	0.3
1963	124,137	66.6	22,251	11.9	18,235	9.8	78,076	41.9	4,031	2.2	NR	.	278,289	149.2	1,220	0.7	173	0.1	586	0.3
1964	114,325	60.4	22,969	12.1	17,781	9.4	68,629	36.3	3,516	1.9	NR	.	300,666	159.0	1,247	0.7	135	0.1	732	0.4
1965	112,842	58.9	23,338	12.2	17,458	9.1	67,317	35.1	3,564	1.9	NR	.	324,925	169.6	982	0.5	155	0.1	878	0.5
1966	105,159	54.4	21,414	11.1	15,950	8.2	63,541	32.9	3,170	1.6	NR	.	351,738	181.9	838	0.4	148	0.1	308	0.2
1967	102,581	52.5	21,053	10.8	15,554	8.0	61,975	31.7	2,894	1.5	NR	.	404,836	207.3	784	0.4	154	0.1	371	0.2
1968	96,271	48.8	19,019	9.6	15,150	7.7	58,564	29.7	2,381	1.2	NR	.	464,543	235.7	845	0.4	156	0.1	485	0.2
1969	92,162	46.3	19,130	9.6	15,402	7.7	54,587	27.4	2,074	1.0	NR	.	534,872	268.6	1,104	0.6	154	0.1	520	0.3
1970	91,382	45.3	21,982	10.9	16,311	8.1	50,348	24.9	1,953	1.0	NR	.	600,072	297.2	1,416	0.7	124	0.1	612	0.3
1971	95,997	46.9	23,783	11.6	19,417	9.5	49,993	24.4	2,052	1.0	NR	.	670,268	327.2	1,320	0.6	89	0.0	692	0.3
1972	91,149	43.9	24,429	11.8	20,784	10.0	43,456	20.9	1,758	0.8	NR	.	767,215	369.7	1,414	0.7	81	0.0	756	0.4
1973	87,469	41.7	24,825	11.8	23,584	11.3	37,054	17.7	1,527	0.7	NR	.	842,621	402.0	1,165	0.6	62	0.0	408	0.2
1974	83,771	39.6	25,385	12.0	25,124	11.9	31,854	15.1	1,138	0.5	NR	.	906,121	428.2	945	0.4	47	0.0	394	0.2
1975	80,356	37.6	25,561	12.0	26,569	12.4	27,096	12.7	916	0.4	NR	.	999,937	467.7	700	0.3	60	0.0	353	0.2
1976	71,761	33.2	23,731	11.0	25,363	11.7	21,905	10.1	626	0.3	NR	.	1,001,994	464.1	628	0.3	71	0.0	365	0.2
1977	64,621	29.6	20,399	9.4	21,329	9.8	22,313	10.2	463	0.2	NR	.	1,002,219	459.5	455	0.2	75	0.0	348	0.2
1978	64,875	29.4	21,656	9.8	19,628	8.9	23,038	10.4	434	0.2	NR	.	1,013,436	459.7	521	0.2	72	0.0	284	0.1
1979	67,049	30.1	24,874	11.2	20,459	9.2	21,301	9.6	332	0.1	NR	.	1,004,058	450.3	840	0.4	76	0.0	250	0.1
1980	68,832	30.5	27,204	12.1	20,297	9.0	20,979	9.3	277	0.1	NR	.	1,004,029	445.1	788	0.3	51	0.0	199	0.1
1981	72,799	32.0	31,266	13.7	21,033	9.2	20,168	8.9	287	0.1	NR	.	990,864	435.2	850	0.4	66	0.0	263	0.1
1982	75,579	32.9	33,613	14.6	21,894	9.5	19,799	8.6	259	0.1	NR	.	960,633	417.9	1,392	0.6	17	0.0	235	0.1
1983	74,637	32.1	32,698	14.1	23,738	10.2	17,896	7.7	239	0.1	NR	.	900,435	387.6	847	0.4	24	0.0	335	0.1
1984	69,873	29.8	28,607	12.2	23,132	9.9	17,829	7.6	305	0.1	7,594	6.5	878,556	374.8	665	0.3	30	0.0	170	0.1
1985	67,563	28.5	27,131	11.5	21,689	9.2	18,414	7.8	329	0.1	25,848	17.4	911,419	384.3	2,067	0.9	44	0.0	226	0.1

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 civilian population: United States, 1941–2000 (continued)

Year ¹	Syphilis										Chlamydia*		Gonorrhea		Chancroid		Granuloma Inguinale		Lympho-granuloma Venereum	
	All Stages		Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent		Congenital											
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate ²	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1986	67,771	28.3	27,667	11.6	21,656	9.0	18,046	7.5	410	0.2	58,001	35.2	892,229	372.8	3,045	1.3	48	0.0	307	0.1
1987	87,278	35.9	35,585	14.6	28,233	11.6	22,988	9.4	480	0.2	91,913	50.8	787,532	323.6	4,986	2.0	22	0.0	302	0.1
1988	104,546	42.5	40,474	16.5	35,968	14.6	27,363	11.1	741	0.3	157,807	87.1	738,160	300.3	4,891	2.0	11	0.0	194	0.1
1989	115,067	46.6	45,826	18.6	45,394	18.4	22,032	8.9	1,837	0.7	200,904	102.5	733,294	297.1	4,697	1.9	7	0.0	182	0.1
1990	135,043	54.3	50,578	20.3	55,397	22.3	25,750	10.4	3,865	1.6	323,663	160.8	690,042	277.4	4,212	1.7	97	0.0	277	0.1
1991	128,637	51.0	42,950	17.0	53,855	21.4	27,490	10.9	4,424	1.8	381,228	180.3	621,918	246.7	3,476	1.4	29	0.0	471	0.2
1992	112,855	44.3	33,962	13.3	49,903	19.6	25,099	9.8	4,067	1.6	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	3,420	1.3	405,275	179.5	444,578	172.5	1,237	0.5	19	0.0	286	0.1
1994	82,334	31.6	20,645	7.9	32,020	12.3	27,452	10.5	2,452	0.9	451,758	194.5	419,577	165.7	779	0.3	3	0.0	237	0.1
1995	69,353	26.4	16,543	6.3	26,657	10.1	24,296	9.2	1,857	0.7	478,577	190.4	392,651	149.4	607	0.2	0	0.0	188	0.1
1996	53,218	20.1	11,388	4.3	20,187	7.6	20,364	7.7	1,279	0.5	490,681	192.9	326,809	123.2	386	0.1	10	0.0	72	0.0
1997	46,710	17.5	8,556	3.2	16,631	6.2	20,446	7.6	1,077	0.4	531,744	207.0	326,564	122.0	246	0.1	8	0.0	114	0.0
1998	38,367	14.2	7,035	2.6	12,741	4.7	17,752	6.6	839	0.3	607,752	234.2	355,728	131.6	189	0.1	3	0.0	86	0.0
1999	35,379	13.0	6,617	2.4	11,535	4.2	16,654	6.1	573	0.2	659,108	251.6	359,931	132.0	142	0.1	19	0.0	63	0.0
2000	31,575	11.6	5,979	2.2	9,470	3.5	15,597	5.7	529	0.2	702,093	257.5	358,995	131.6	78	0.0	4	0.0	42	0.0

*NR = No report

¹For 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.

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

Note: Adjustments to the number of cases reported from state health departments were made for hardcopy forms and for electronic data submissions through May 4, 2001 (see Appendix). The number of cases and the rates shown here supersede those published in previous reports. Cases and rates shown in this table exclude the outlying areas of Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

Table 2. Reported cases of sexually transmitted disease by gender and reporting source: United States, 2000

Disease*	Non-STD Clinic			STD Clinic			Total [†]		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Chlamydia Trachomatis	78,767	458,614	538,970	58,278	104,563	163,100	137,049	563,206	702,093
Chlamydial PID [‡]	NA	2,719	2,725	NA	435	445	NA	3,154	3,170
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	106	123	233	4	7	11	110	130	244
Total Gonorrhea	86,517	132,193	219,348	92,854	46,657	139,639	179,375	178,854	358,995
Gonococcal PID	NA	2,803	2,808	NA	475	482	NA	3,278	3,290
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	13	37	5	4	9	29	17	46
Total Syphilis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,020	14,478	31,575
Primary	567	168	735	986	249	1,236	1,553	417	1,971
Secondary	998	1,025	2,023	981	1,003	1,985	1,979	2,028	4,008
Early Latent	2,393	2,496	4,892	2,496	2,079	4,578	4,889	4,575	9,470
Late and Late Latent [‡]	4,583	4,312	8,911	3,767	2,907	6,686	8,350	7,219	15,597
Neurosyphilis [§]	236	87	324	5	5	10	241	92	334
Congenital <1year [¶]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	249	239	529
Chancroid	7	12	19	39	20	59	46	32	78
Granuloma Inguinale	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	8	7	15	18	9	27	26	16	42
Genital Herpes [¶]	674	2,793	3,470	1,567	1,048	2,616	2,241	3,841	6,086
Other and Nonspecified PID [¶]	NA	936	940	NA	1,156	1,158	NA	2,092	2,098

*NA = Not applicable. NR = No report.

†Totals include unknown gender and reporting source.

‡PID = Pelvic inflammatory disease.

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

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

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

¶Not nationally notifiable, and only reported by a few states on hardcopy reporting forms.

Table 3. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

Rank	State/Area	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	Mississippi	12,697	458.6
2	Alaska	2,569	414.7
3	Louisiana	17,846	408.2
4	Delaware	2,856	379.0
5	Georgia	29,359	377.0
6	Alabama	15,323	350.7
7	Texas	68,814	343.3
8	Guam	525	321.1
9	Wisconsin	16,365	311.7
10	Hawaii	3,547	299.2
11	New Mexico	5,204	299.1
12	Colorado	12,000	295.8
13	California	95,392	287.8
14	North Carolina	21,985	287.4
15	Maryland	14,533	281.0
16	Oklahoma	9,331	277.9
17	Ohio	31,190	277.1
18	Tennessee	15,069	274.8
19	Illinois	32,991	272.0
20	Michigan	26,237	266.0
21	Rhode Island	2,632	265.6
22	Arizona	12,591	263.5
	U.S. TOTAL ¹	702,093	257.5
23	South Carolina	9,950	256.1
24	South Dakota	1,834	250.2
25	Missouri	13,448	245.9
26	Arkansas	6,219	243.8
27	Indiana	14,063	236.6
28	Connecticut	7,604	231.7
29	Kansas	6,056	228.2
30	Nebraska	3,791	227.5
31	Washington	13,066	227.0
32	Virginia	15,352	223.4
33	Nevada	4,019	222.1
34	Florida	33,390	221.0
35	Pennsylvania	26,475	220.7
36	Oregon	7,107	214.3
37	Iowa	5,987	208.6
38	Kentucky	8,063	203.6
39	Massachusetts	10,967	177.6
40	New York †	31,494	173.1
41	Minnesota	8,102	169.7
42	Wyoming	807	168.3
43	Montana	1,469	166.4
44	Idaho	1,907	152.4
45	North Dakota	909	143.5
46	New Jersey	10,814	132.8
47	West Virginia	2,144	118.7
48	Maine	1,474	117.6
49	Virgin Islands	131	116.1
50	Utah	2,190	102.8
51	New Hampshire	1,130	94.1
52	Vermont	526	88.6
53	Puerto Rico	2,695	69.3

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

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

Table 4. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	8,306	8,704	10,065	12,375	15,323	193.7	201.5	231.3	283.2	350.7
Alaska	1,360	1,616	1,907	1,886	2,569	224.8	265.2	310.6	304.4	414.7
Arizona	10,692	10,783	11,489	12,111	12,591	241.1	236.7	246.1	253.5	263.5
Arkansas	2,111	2,503	4,123	5,865	6,219	84.2	99.2	162.4	229.9	243.8
California	61,593	68,737	76,519	85,156	95,392	193.3	213.0	234.2	256.9	287.8
Colorado†	7,282	7,749	9,113	10,848	12,000	190.8	199.1	229.5	267.4	295.8
Connecticut	6,269	6,377	6,977	7,422	7,604	191.9	195.0	213.1	226.1	231.7
Delaware	2,271	2,613	2,608	2,761	2,856	313.9	357.2	350.7	366.4	379.0
Florida	24,763	26,788	24,949	31,410	33,390	171.7	182.8	167.3	207.9	221.0
Georgia	13,555	15,911	25,250	30,368	29,359	184.8	212.5	330.4	389.9	377.0
Hawaii	1,816	1,829	2,604	3,165	3,547	153.5	154.1	218.3	267.0	299.2
Idaho	1,524	1,709	2,035	1,778	1,907	128.3	141.2	165.6	142.0	152.4
Illinois	24,430	23,024	26,363	32,870	32,991	206.2	193.5	218.9	271.0	272.0
Indiana	10,334	9,600	10,801	11,734	14,063	177.3	163.7	183.1	197.4	236.6
Iowa	4,165	4,907	5,174	5,511	5,987	146.2	172.0	180.8	192.1	208.6
Kansas	4,449	4,627	5,587	6,093	6,056	172.5	178.3	212.5	229.6	228.2
Kentucky	6,805	6,332	6,441	7,378	8,063	175.3	162.0	163.6	186.3	203.6
Louisiana	11,020	11,545	15,188	16,635	17,846	253.9	265.3	347.6	380.5	408.2
Maine	967	1,066	1,073	1,220	1,474	78.1	85.8	86.2	97.4	117.6
Maryland	11,901	13,978	13,097	13,568	14,533	235.2	274.4	255.1	262.4	281.0
Massachusetts	6,837	7,984	8,363	8,776	10,967	112.4	130.5	136.0	142.1	177.6
Michigan	19,865	21,399	22,156	23,107	26,237	204.1	218.9	225.7	234.3	266.0
Minnesota	5,607	6,631	6,970	7,450	8,102	120.6	141.5	147.5	156.0	169.7
Mississippi	4,848	10,020	10,614	11,545	12,697	178.8	367.0	385.7	417.0	458.6
Missouri	11,959	12,257	12,670	13,355	13,448	223.0	226.9	233.0	244.2	245.9
Montana	1,124	1,146	1,412	1,584	1,469	128.2	130.4	160.4	179.4	166.4
Nebraska	2,544	2,766	2,911	3,616	3,791	154.3	166.9	175.1	217.0	227.5
Nevada	2,847	2,887	3,320	3,086	4,019	177.8	172.2	190.1	170.6	222.1
New Hampshire	732	816	960	976	1,130	63.1	69.6	81.0	81.3	94.1
New Jersey	12,273	10,339	11,686	12,424	10,814	153.4	128.4	144.0	152.6	132.8
New Mexico	4,007	4,021	3,793	5,017	5,204	234.2	232.5	218.4	288.4	299.1
New York†	26,455	28,468	26,218	26,766	31,494	360.7	387.7	353.3	360.3	173.1
North Carolina	15,078	17,108	22,197	21,812	21,985	206.3	230.4	294.1	285.1	287.4
North Dakota	1,016	902	1,036	947	909	158.1	140.7	162.3	149.4	143.5
Ohio	20,653	22,827	27,786	29,398	31,190	185.0	204.1	247.9	261.2	277.1
Oklahoma	7,379	7,419	9,393	8,195	9,331	223.9	223.7	280.7	244.0	277.9
Oregon	5,457	5,270	5,855	6,127	7,107	170.7	162.5	178.4	184.8	214.3
Pennsylvania	19,275	19,838	24,629	27,019	26,475	160.1	165.0	205.2	225.3	220.7
Rhode Island	1,833	2,069	2,307	2,345	2,632	185.5	209.5	233.4	236.7	265.6
South Carolina	9,391	12,511	18,510	18,499	9,950	252.7	332.7	482.5	476.1	256.1
South Dakota	1,538	1,439	1,572	1,544	1,834	208.5	195.0	213.0	210.6	250.2
Tennessee	13,125	12,502	13,717	14,216	15,069	247.3	232.9	252.6	259.2	274.8
Texas	43,003	50,675	60,436	62,958	68,814	225.3	260.7	305.9	314.1	343.3
Utah	1,598	1,774	2,209	2,219	2,190	79.2	86.2	105.2	104.2	102.8
Vermont	398	434	413	485	526	67.9	73.7	69.9	81.7	88.6
Virginia	11,756	11,955	13,561	13,735	15,352	176.4	177.5	199.7	199.8	223.4
Washington	9,236	9,523	10,998	11,964	13,066	167.3	169.7	193.3	207.8	227.0
West Virginia	2,325	3,108	2,791	1,820	2,144	127.7	171.2	154.1	100.7	118.7
Wisconsin	10,290	9,554	13,999	14,462	16,365	200.0	184.8	268.0	275.4	311.7
Wyoming	621	635	725	787	807	129.4	132.4	150.8	164.1	168.3
U.S. TOTAL ¹	490,681	531,744	607,752	659,108	702,093	192.9	207.0	234.2	251.6	257.5
Northeast	75,039	77,391	82,626	87,433	93,116	184.4	189.7	201.7	212.9	179.7
Midwest	116,850	119,933	137,025	150,087	160,973	187.9	192.0	217.9	237.3	254.5
South	189,635	216,741	256,122	275,860	286,136	203.9	230.1	268.4	286.0	296.6
West	109,157	117,679	131,979	145,728	161,868	186.6	198.1	219.0	238.3	264.7
Guam	304	368	410	497	525	199.1	235.6	256.5	303.9	321.1
Puerto Rico	2,481	2,123	1,685	1,445	2,695	66.7	55.5	43.7	37.2	69.3
Virgin Islands	11	14	10	136	131	10.0	12.8	9.1	120.5	116.1
OUTLYING AREAS	2,796	2,505	2,105	2,078	3,351	70.2	61.2	51.0	49.9	80.4
TOTAL	493,477	534,249	609,857	661,186	705,444	191.0	204.7	231.3	248.5	254.8

†The number of chlamydia cases occurring in the fourth quarter of 2000 for the State of Colorado was projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report.

Table 5. Chlamydia — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	7,623	7,957	9,197	11,524	13,746	342.4	354.9	406.2	507.1	604.9
Alaska	1,071	1,291	1,479	1,456	1,863	373.4	446.6	506.9	494.5	632.8
Arizona	8,635	8,597	9,015	9,497	10,008	385.9	374.3	382.0	393.4	414.6
Arkansas	1,933	2,346	3,850	4,618	5,015	149.4	180.3	293.4	350.3	380.4
California	49,158	53,536	59,747	66,334	72,178	309.1	332.4	365.6	400.4	435.7
Colorado	5,692	5,958	6,979	8,172	8,748	295.9	303.8	348.5	399.5	427.7
Connecticut	5,321	5,282	5,828	6,053	6,238	316.8	314.4	345.8	358.3	369.3
Delaware	1,877	2,070	2,117	2,268	2,271	506.0	551.9	554.2	585.6	586.4
Florida	20,160	21,953	20,171	25,957	27,562	271.8	291.5	262.7	333.6	354.2
Georgia	11,744	13,927	21,156	24,685	24,067	312.3	363.1	539.2	617.6	602.1
Hawaii	1,568	1,548	2,209	2,557	2,757	267.5	262.4	371.4	430.9	464.6
Idaho	1,177	1,336	1,553	1,308	1,435	198.1	220.8	252.3	208.5	228.8
Illinois	21,111	17,302	21,845	25,593	25,319	348.2	284.4	353.9	412.0	407.6
Indiana	8,592	7,819	8,823	9,410	10,935	287.5	260.2	291.3	308.4	358.4
Iowa	3,443	3,900	4,077	4,208	4,480	235.9	267.0	277.6	285.8	304.3
Kansas	3,744	3,840	4,649	5,034	4,973	285.8	291.5	347.8	373.3	368.7
Kentucky	5,604	5,128	5,126	5,891	6,466	280.8	255.3	253.0	289.2	317.4
Louisiana	9,490	9,414	12,169	13,247	14,099	422.0	417.6	536.5	584.0	621.6
Maine	829	898	899	991	1,143	130.8	141.4	141.0	154.5	178.1
Maryland	10,249	12,180	11,093	11,351	12,099	394.6	466.0	420.2	427.0	455.1
Massachusetts	5,783	6,522	6,812	6,959	8,452	183.7	206.2	214.0	217.7	264.4
Michigan	16,851	18,289	18,769	18,869	20,905	337.7	365.1	372.4	372.6	412.8
Minnesota	4,328	4,953	5,119	5,469	5,856	183.7	208.7	213.5	225.8	241.7
Mississippi	4,100	8,590	9,185	9,953	11,005	291.0	605.6	640.9	690.3	763.2
Missouri	10,578	10,749	11,063	11,515	11,525	382.7	386.5	394.4	408.5	408.9
Montana	899	941	1,131	1,192	1,097	204.4	213.5	255.4	268.5	247.1
Nebraska	2,084	2,288	2,390	2,903	3,018	247.8	270.9	281.4	341.0	354.5
Nevada	2,463	2,484	2,820	2,500	3,124	313.9	302.3	328.8	281.5	351.7
New Hampshire	578	639	726	769	889	98.1	107.4	120.6	126.0	145.7
New Jersey	11,463	9,641	10,735	11,123	9,486	278.2	232.6	256.6	265.0	226.0
New Mexico	3,417	3,503	3,204	4,177	4,171	394.1	399.5	363.1	472.6	471.9
New York†	24,375	25,706	23,449	23,896	26,928	628.7	662.8	596.4	607.9	285.7
North Carolina	13,072	14,553	18,646	18,416	18,625	347.9	381.5	479.8	467.3	472.6
North Dakota	714	684	755	680	663	221.9	212.9	235.5	213.5	208.2
Ohio	18,050	19,727	23,248	23,380	25,105	313.4	342.0	401.4	402.0	431.7
Oklahoma	6,269	6,269	7,696	6,737	7,715	372.4	370.1	449.4	392.0	448.9
Oregon	4,095	3,848	4,307	4,462	5,192	253.3	234.8	259.3	265.8	309.3
Pennsylvania	17,227	17,257	20,878	22,470	21,389	275.9	277.0	335.0	360.8	343.4
Rhode Island	1,600	1,738	1,779	1,769	1,969	312.0	339.4	346.5	343.8	382.7
South Carolina	7,918	11,120	16,489	16,669	8,721	412.2	572.2	829.7	829.0	433.7
South Dakota	1,184	1,021	1,171	1,194	1,308	316.6	272.9	312.2	320.4	351.0
Tennessee	10,004	9,605	10,552	11,084	11,648	365.0	346.4	375.5	390.7	410.6
Texas	37,240	42,750	49,940	52,071	56,817	385.6	435.0	498.7	512.7	559.4
Utah	1,229	1,357	1,616	1,618	1,610	121.4	131.3	153.0	151.0	150.3
Vermont	336	379	357	414	432	112.9	126.9	118.9	137.3	143.2
Virginia	10,630	10,452	11,567	11,556	12,976	312.7	304.2	332.9	328.8	369.2
Washington	7,194	7,331	8,377	8,880	9,583	259.7	260.5	292.8	306.8	331.1
West Virginia	1,894	2,590	2,340	1,585	1,790	201.1	275.8	249.3	169.2	191.1
Wisconsin	8,170	7,459	10,846	11,225	12,352	312.5	284.2	408.2	420.4	462.6
Wyoming	521	536	595	649	667	218.6	225.1	248.8	271.9	279.5
U.S. TOTAL ¹	415,051	441,921	501,266	536,729	563,206	319.5	337.1	377.6	400.8	404.0
Guam	260	325	351	432	430	362.3	442.6	467.3	562.1	559.5
Puerto Rico	1,989	1,722	1,327	1,147	2,226	103.4	86.5	66.1	56.7	110.1
Virgin Islands	11	13	10	113	108	19.3	22.8	17.4	219.1	209.4
OUTLYING AREAS	2,260	2,060	1,688	1,692	2,764	110.1	97.1	78.9	78.7	128.5
TOTAL	417,311	443,981	502,954	538,421	565,970	316.2	333.3	372.9	395.7	399.8

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

¹Includes 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 6. Chlamydia — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	662	708	844	795	1,432	32.1	34.1	40.4	37.9	68.3
Alaska	289	325	428	430	706	90.8	101.5	132.8	132.3	217.2
Arizona	2,057	2,186	2,474	2,614	2,583	93.6	96.8	107.1	110.6	109.2
Arkansas	178	143	267	1,247	1,204	14.7	11.7	21.8	101.1	97.7
California	12,157	14,875	16,525	18,236	22,759	76.2	92.0	101.2	110.0	137.3
Colorado	1,585	1,784	2,115	2,666	3,251	83.7	92.4	107.5	132.6	161.7
Connecticut	948	1,095	1,149	1,369	1,366	59.7	68.9	72.3	85.9	85.8
Delaware	394	543	491	493	585	111.8	152.3	135.8	134.6	159.7
Florida	4,603	4,835	4,363	5,341	5,828	65.7	67.9	60.3	72.9	79.5
Georgia	1,811	1,962	3,932	5,462	5,102	50.7	53.7	105.7	144.1	134.6
Hawaii	248	281	395	583	777	41.6	47.1	66.0	98.5	131.2
Idaho	347	373	482	446	462	58.5	61.6	78.6	71.4	74.0
Illinois	3,319	5,722	4,518	7,263	7,670	57.4	98.5	76.9	122.8	129.6
Indiana	1,742	1,773	1,968	2,313	3,093	61.3	62.0	68.6	80.0	107.0
Iowa	722	1,007	1,096	1,302	1,505	52.0	72.4	78.6	93.2	107.7
Kansas	705	787	938	1,059	1,083	55.5	61.6	72.6	81.1	83.0
Kentucky	1,201	1,182	1,093	1,328	1,513	63.7	62.2	57.2	69.0	78.7
Louisiana	1,530	2,131	3,019	3,388	3,747	73.1	101.6	143.7	161.0	178.1
Maine	138	168	174	229	331	22.8	27.7	28.7	37.5	54.1
Maryland	1,652	1,798	1,973	2,196	2,379	67.1	72.5	79.1	87.4	94.7
Massachusetts	1,054	1,462	1,551	1,817	2,515	35.9	49.5	52.3	61.0	84.5
Michigan	3,014	3,110	3,387	4,237	5,331	63.6	65.3	70.9	88.3	111.1
Minnesota	1,279	1,678	1,851	1,981	2,246	55.8	72.6	79.5	84.2	95.5
Mississippi	703	1,200	1,355	1,450	1,647	54.0	91.5	102.7	109.3	124.1
Missouri	1,381	1,508	1,607	1,840	1,923	53.1	57.5	61.0	69.4	72.6
Montana	180	198	281	392	371	41.2	45.2	64.2	89.3	84.6
Nebraska	454	473	520	712	769	56.2	58.2	63.9	87.4	94.4
Nevada	384	403	498	586	893	47.0	47.1	56.0	63.6	97.0
New Hampshire	154	177	234	207	241	27.0	30.6	40.1	35.0	40.8
New Jersey	801	689	944	1,281	1,279	20.6	17.6	24.0	32.5	32.4
New Mexico	590	518	589	839	1,001	69.9	60.7	68.9	98.0	116.9
New York†	2,080	2,762	2,669	2,846	4,436	60.2	79.7	76.5	81.4	50.6
North Carolina	2,006	2,555	3,551	3,396	3,359	56.5	70.8	97.0	91.5	90.5
North Dakota	302	218	281	267	246	94.1	68.2	88.5	84.7	78.1
Ohio	2,405	2,884	4,211	5,604	5,819	44.5	53.2	77.7	103.0	106.9
Oklahoma	1,110	1,150	1,697	1,458	1,616	68.9	70.8	103.8	88.9	98.6
Oregon	1,362	1,422	1,548	1,665	1,915	86.2	88.6	95.5	101.7	116.9
Pennsylvania	2,048	2,581	3,751	4,549	5,086	35.3	44.6	65.0	78.9	88.2
Rhode Island	233	331	528	576	663	49.0	69.6	111.1	120.9	139.2
South Carolina	881	1,215	1,837	1,679	1,127	49.1	66.9	99.4	89.5	60.1
South Dakota	354	417	400	348	523	97.4	114.6	110.2	96.5	145.1
Tennessee	3,121	2,897	3,165	3,132	3,421	121.6	111.6	120.8	118.3	129.3
Texas	5,763	7,925	10,301	10,597	11,829	61.1	82.5	105.7	107.2	119.6
Utah	368	417	593	601	580	36.6	40.7	56.8	56.8	54.8
Vermont	62	55	56	71	94	21.5	19.0	19.3	24.3	32.2
Virginia	1,109	1,379	1,988	2,177	2,359	33.9	41.8	59.9	64.8	70.2
Washington	2,042	2,192	2,621	3,084	3,483	74.3	78.4	92.7	107.8	121.7
West Virginia	429	515	448	233	350	48.8	58.7	51.3	26.8	40.2
Wisconsin	2,120	2,095	3,144	3,212	4,006	83.7	82.3	122.5	124.5	155.3
Wyoming	100	99	130	138	140	41.4	41.0	53.8	57.3	58.1
U.S. TOTAL ¹	74,411	88,614	104,440	120,051	137,049	59.8	70.5	82.4	93.8	102.8
Guam	44	43	59	65	95	54.4	51.9	69.7	75.0	109.6
Puerto Rico	492	401	358	298	469	27.4	21.8	19.3	16.0	25.1
Virgin Islands	NR	1	NR	23	23	.	1.9	.	37.5	37.5
OUTLYING AREAS	536	445	417	386	587	28.6	22.6	21.5	19.2	29.1
TOTAL	74,947	89,059	104,857	120,437	137,636	59.3	69.7	81.5	92.6	101.7

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

*NR = No report (see Appendix).

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report.

Table 7. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

Rank	City	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	Richmond, VA	2,230	1,175.5
2	Milwaukee, WI	9,018	995.1
3	Philadelphia, PA	13,584	958.2
4	Baltimore, MD	5,433	858.7
5	New Orleans, LA	3,817	828.1
6	St Louis, MO	2,711	811.8
7	Detroit, MI	9,989	797.0
8	Atlanta, GA	5,558	746.2
9	Minneapolis, MN	2,652	724.3
10	Kansas City, MO	3,128	692.7
11	Indianapolis, IN	5,506	679.0
12	Denver, CO	3,164	633.1
13	Washington, DC	3,205	617.5
14	St Paul, MN	1,639	605.1
15	Boston, MA	3,229	580.4
16	Memphis, TN	4,967	569.0
17	Cincinnati, OH	4,715	561.0
18	Newark, NJ	1,567	553.2
19	Birmingham, AL	3,601	547.7
20	Oklahoma City, OK	2,060	502.5
21	Norfolk, VA	1,093	483.9
22	Dallas, TX	9,976	483.8
23	Corpus Christi, TX	1,525	483.4
24	Jacksonville, FL	3,501	474.1
25	Portland, OR	2,306	461.6
26	Tulsa, OK	1,770	461.2
27	Nashville, TN	2,403	453.4
28	Albuquerque, NM	2,368	452.4
29	Omaha, NE	1,935	433.6
30	Austin, TX	3,113	428.2
31	San Antonio, TX	5,871	427.6
32	Chicago, IL	12,693	425.9
33	Columbus, OH	4,298	418.2
34	San Francisco, CA	3,093	414.2
35	Sacramento, CA	4,599	388.2
36	Oakland, CA	4,975	384.5
37	Houston, TX	12,213	375.7
38	Toledo, OH	1,646	368.7
39	Los Angeles, CA	31,074	355.8
40	New York City, NY†	26,170	352.3
41	Honolulu, HI	2,932	339.1
42	Wichita, KS	1,457	322.6
43	El Paso, TX	2,225	317.0
44	Fort Worth, TX	4,214	304.8
45	San Diego, CA	8,591	304.6
46	Des Moines, IA	1,075	294.8
47	Charlotte, NC	1,873	288.9
48	Cleveland, OH	3,961	288.8
49	Tampa, FL	2,714	288.6
50	Jersey City, NJ	624	285.8
51	Phoenix, AZ	7,987	279.1
52	Seattle, WA	4,495	270.0
53	Louisville, KY	1,656	246.1
54	San Jose, CA	3,908	237.2
55	Buffalo, NY†	722	230.0
56	Pittsburgh, PA	2,885	229.6
57	Tucson, AZ	1,786	222.2
58	St Petersburg, FL	1,834	208.8
59	Dayton, OH	1,176	207.8
60	Yonkers, NY†	379	194.7
61	Akron, OH	990	184.1
62	Miami, FL	3,032	139.4
63	San Juan, PR	966	91.8
64	Rochester, NY†	115	48.0

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

Table 8. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	711	852	859	841	990	134.2	160.3	159.7	156.4	184.1
Albuquerque, NM	1,624	1,635	1,715	1,674	2,368	309.3	310.8	326.1	319.8	452.4
Atlanta, GA	4,091	4,208	5,276	5,572	5,558	572.5	582.4	713.6	748.1	746.2
Austin, TX	2,699	2,977	3,030	2,795	3,113	395.9	429.2	426.4	384.4	428.2
Baltimore, MD	4,812	6,066	5,663	5,286	5,433	716.4	922.9	877.2	835.5	858.7
Birmingham, AL	2,349	2,372	2,476	2,209	3,601	355.4	360.1	375.4	336.0	547.7
Boston, MA	1,985	2,450	2,588	2,680	3,229	355.8	439.5	465.2	481.7	580.4
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	722	.	.	.	.	230.0†
Charlotte, NC	803	1,049	1,695	1,669	1,873	134.7	171.0	268.7	257.4	288.9
Chicago, IL	12,356	9,375	11,009	14,863	12,693	423.3	321.7	369.6	498.7	425.9
Cincinnati, OH	1,699	2,617	4,840	3,801	4,715	198.5	307.3	571.2	452.3	561.0
Cleveland, OH	3,465	3,056	3,650	3,446	3,961	248.0	220.4	264.4	251.2	288.8
Columbus, OH	2,267	3,133	3,854	3,997	4,298	223.9	308.0	377.4	388.9	418.2
Corpus Christi, TX	1,070	986	1,220	1,158	1,525	340.0	310.6	385.7	367.1	483.4
Dallas, TX	5,309	7,990	8,893	9,355	9,976	266.2	394.9	433.6	453.7	483.8
Dayton, OH	509	813	929	1,256	1,176	90.0	144.8	166.4	222.0	207.8
Denver, CO	2,563	2,726	2,834	3,371	3,164	516.3	546.3	567.9	674.5	633.1
Des Moines, IA	727	567	743	922	1,075	205.9	160.1	206.5	252.8	294.8
Detroit, MI	7,460	6,622	7,351	7,753	9,989	681.7	608.0	583.3	618.6	797.0
El Paso, TX	2,457	1,439	1,697	1,898	2,225	358.7	205.1	241.4	270.4	317.0
Fort Worth, TX	1,864	2,402	4,089	3,752	4,214	143.4	181.0	301.7	271.4	304.8
Honolulu, HI	1,473	1,488	2,205	2,631	2,932	169.4	171.1	252.7	304.3	339.1
Houston, TX	8,488	10,756	11,561	10,511	12,213	272.5	340.6	360.6	323.4	375.7
Indianapolis, IN	4,814	3,693	4,584	4,641	5,506	590.8	453.9	563.6	572.3	679.0
Jacksonville, FL	2,431	2,402	1,913	2,703	3,501	335.3	327.9	260.0	366.0	474.1
Jersey City, NJ	647	553	678	724	624	298.2	253.9	308.1	331.6	285.8
Kansas City, MO	3,165	3,086	3,105	2,738	3,128	710.7	690.2	687.0	606.3	692.7
Los Angeles, CA	20,196	23,346	24,160	27,614	31,074	237.5	272.7	280.2	316.2	355.8
Louisville, KY	1,761	1,598	1,253	1,447	1,656	262.6	238.3	186.4	215.0	246.1
Memphis, TN	4,474	4,244	4,791	5,025	4,967	517.3	490.1	551.4	575.6	569.0
Miami, FL	2,606	3,579	3,486	4,010	3,032	127.9	175.0	162.0	184.3	139.4
Milwaukee, WI	5,568	5,121	7,758	7,641	9,018	606.4	563.4	850.9	843.1	995.1
Minneapolis, MN	1,922	2,473	2,555	2,584	2,652	501.2	645.1	700.9	705.7	724.3
Nashville, TN	1,965	1,820	1,981	2,202	2,403	368.8	341.0	371.0	415.4	453.4
New Orleans, LA	4,140	2,869	3,331	3,651	3,817	873.1	611.6	715.5	792.1	828.1
New York City, NY	26,455	28,468	26,218	26,766	26,170	360.7	387.7	353.3	360.3	352.3†
Newark, NJ	1,944	1,669	1,725	1,881	1,567	680.5	586.5	606.6	664.1	553.2
Norfolk, VA	801	899	954	920	1,093	344.3	391.9	443.3	407.3	483.9
Oakland, CA	3,375	3,419	3,651	4,111	4,975	272.7	272.8	285.3	317.7	384.5
Oklahoma City, OK	2,154	1,013	2,008	1,768	2,060	490.9	229.9	492.6	431.3	502.5
Omaha, NE	1,213	1,349	1,410	1,808	1,935	277.0	305.9	317.7	405.1	433.6
Philadelphia, PA	8,118	10,480	11,763	12,660	13,584	551.0	722.1	819.0	893.1	958.2
Phoenix, AZ	6,342	6,580	7,549	7,660	7,987	242.7	244.0	271.1	267.7	279.1
Pittsburgh, PA	2,494	2,879	2,980	2,879	2,885	193.0	224.8	234.9	229.1	229.6
Portland, OR	1,937	1,844	2,128	2,018	2,306	395.2	374.2	427.4	403.9	461.6
Richmond, VA	2,036	2,175	1,619	1,972	2,230	1,066.2	1,130.5	833.8	1,039.5	1,175.5
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	115	.	.	.	.	48.0†
Sacramento, CA	3,584	3,499	4,005	4,469	4,599	321.5	310.8	350.0	377.3	388.2
San Antonio, TX	4,338	4,838	5,909	5,731	5,871	330.1	363.1	436.7	417.4	427.6
San Diego, CA	5,642	6,397	7,044	7,591	8,591	210.7	235.0	253.3	269.1	304.6
San Francisco, CA	1,819	2,243	2,616	2,718	3,093	249.2	306.3	350.8	364.0	414.2
San Jose, CA	2,971	2,751	3,349	3,428	3,908	187.1	171.0	204.1	208.1	237.2
Seattle, WA	3,229	3,174	3,486	3,949	4,495	200.1	194.4	210.7	237.2	270.0
St Louis, MO	2,386	2,653	2,921	3,090	2,711	683.1	776.0	860.8	925.3	811.8
St Paul, MN	1,054	1,112	1,233	1,349	1,639	382.8	402.8	455.8	498.1	605.1
St Petersburg, FL	1,522	1,789	1,692	1,760	1,834	175.3	205.2	192.7	200.3	208.8
Tampa, FL	2,083	2,836	2,240	2,757	2,714	232.8	311.8	242.1	293.1	288.6
Toledo, OH	484	528	780	1,043	1,646	107.1	117.0	173.9	233.6	368.7
Tucson, AZ	2,201	1,888	1,610	1,908	1,786	286.7	242.0	203.6	237.4	222.2
Tulsa, OK	1,663	793	1,782	1,636	1,770	435.9	205.5	468.4	426.3	461.2
Washington, DC	1,998	3,069	3,182	2,720	3,205	370.5	580.2	608.3	524.1	617.5
Wichita, KS	1,086	1,159	861	1,532	1,457	250.9	264.2	192.2	339.2	322.6
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	379	.	.	.	.	194.7†
U.S. CITY TOTAL ¹	217,399	229,867	252,487	266,544	289,026	317.3	333.5	361.8	379.6	407.2
San Juan, PR	916	739	615	501	966	105.0	84.7	58.8	47.6	91.8
TOTAL	218,315	230,606	253,102	267,045	289,992	314.6	330.4	357.3	374.7	402.6

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

*NR = No report (see Appendix). ¹Rates exclude population of cities that did not report.

Table 9. Chlamydia — Women — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	616	666	697	653	769	223.7	241.2	249.1	233.1	274.6
Albuquerque, NM	1,332	1,386	1,437	1,401	1,815	496.3	515.1	532.6	521.4	675.5
Atlanta, GA	3,190	3,596	4,217	4,287	4,468	855.2	954.0	1,090.7	1,101.3	1,147.8
Austin, TX	2,257	2,468	2,463	2,367	2,432	660.5	710.2	689.4	647.6	665.4
Baltimore, MD	4,442	5,607	5,066	4,700	4,828	1,237.5	1,595.4	1,470.5	1,393.0	1,430.9
Birmingham, AL	2,258	2,269	2,352	2,086	2,792	642.3	647.6	668.6	595.2	796.6
Boston, MA	1,584	1,842	1,920	2,107	2,360	548.6	638.8	665.9	731.6	819.5
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	528	.	.	.	.	323.3†
Charlotte, NC	702	576	1,395	1,373	1,498	227.5	181.5	426.3	408.0	445.1
Chicago, IL	11,428	6,362	9,480	11,415	9,378	756.6	422.1	612.7	737.0	605.5
Cincinnati, OH	1,538	2,349	4,122	3,211	3,938	341.9	524.9	923.7	724.9	889.0
Cleveland, OH	3,059	2,672	3,173	2,955	3,183	413.8	364.3	433.7	406.3	437.6
Columbus, OH	1,830	2,666	3,027	2,907	3,185	349.4	506.7	571.6	545.0	597.1
Corpus Christi, TX	888	802	1,031	999	1,292	553.7	495.9	634.1	615.9	796.5
Dallas, TX	4,123	6,159	6,699	7,143	7,726	407.3	600.1	642.4	681.6	737.2
Dayton, OH	471	756	729	834	863	160.2	259.1	250.2	282.2	292.0
Denver, CO	1,907	2,076	2,146	2,468	2,190	747.3	809.8	837.9	962.3	853.9
Des Moines, IA	583	430	581	660	789	317.3	233.4	309.6	347.1	414.9
Detroit, MI	6,409	5,863	6,491	6,343	7,716	1,114.4	1,024.4	978.8	961.0	1,169.0
El Paso, TX	2,241	1,263	1,421	1,599	1,881	635.8	349.9	387.8	435.6	512.4
Fort Worth, TX	1,586	1,968	3,278	2,933	3,317	240.8	292.7	477.7	419.6	474.6
Honolulu, HI	1,244	1,236	1,850	2,102	2,239	288.5	285.5	423.8	484.8	516.4
Houston, TX	7,811	9,326	9,912	8,740	10,222	499.1	588.1	612.8	533.4	623.9
Indianapolis, IN	3,718	2,680	3,472	3,481	3,896	871.3	629.4	814.3	818.2	915.8
Jacksonville, FL	1,840	1,753	1,368	2,091	2,809	492.0	464.1	359.9	546.9	734.8
Jersey City, NJ	628	536	657	681	605	562.3	477.8	577.2	603.0	535.7
Kansas City, MO	2,890	2,779	2,785	2,413	2,763	1,242.3	1,190.7	1,175.9	1,020.1	1,168.1
Los Angeles, CA	15,813	17,911	18,930	21,564	23,056	371.2	417.6	435.2	489.4	523.3
Louisville, KY	1,345	1,248	985	1,136	1,301	381.0	353.7	277.8	319.8	366.3
Memphis, TN	3,427	3,325	3,786	4,020	3,943	757.7	734.0	830.3	877.4	860.6
Miami, FL	2,106	2,884	2,799	3,282	2,449	199.1	271.8	248.6	288.0	214.9
Milwaukee, WI	4,574	4,051	6,219	6,076	7,077	950.4	850.5	1,298.3	1,271.8	1,481.3
Minneapolis, MN	1,437	1,710	1,762	1,756	1,759	728.9	868.1	938.6	931.3	932.9
Nashville, TN	1,428	1,308	1,426	1,628	1,758	511.6	467.7	507.9	584.4	631.0
New Orleans, LA	3,593	2,266	2,574	2,794	2,772	1,413.7	901.0	1,029.3	1,129.3	1,120.4
New York City, NY	24,375	25,706	23,449	23,896	22,663	628.7	662.8	596.4	607.9	576.6†
Newark, NJ	1,887	1,615	1,632	1,684	1,330	1,256.2	1,079.4	1,090.5	1,130.3	892.7
Norfolk, VA	705	801	826	795	964	624.1	719.3	754.7	727.4	882.0
Oakland, CA	2,793	2,715	2,942	3,212	3,851	446.0	427.1	452.9	490.0	587.4
Oklahoma City, OK	1,887	892	1,585	1,449	1,686	830.9	391.1	747.8	680.5	791.8
Omaha, NE	994	1,107	1,139	1,437	1,516	439.5	486.2	495.6	622.2	656.4
Philadelphia, PA	7,483	9,300	10,182	10,479	10,724	948.3	1,196.5	1,321.5	1,377.2	1,409.4
Phoenix, AZ	4,937	5,064	5,653	5,787	6,195	373.7	371.8	401.2	399.9	428.1
Pittsburgh, PA	2,064	2,416	2,415	2,380	2,398	301.0	355.5	358.2	356.2	358.9
Portland, OR	1,410	1,248	1,453	1,379	1,597	562.5	495.4	571.4	540.5	625.9
Richmond, VA	1,835	1,931	1,452	1,713	1,900	1,760.2	1,837.7	1,360.3	1,643.0	1,822.3
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	86	.	.	.	.	69.5†
Sacramento, CA	2,855	2,750	3,069	3,452	3,391	500.5	477.0	526.0	571.9	561.8
San Antonio, TX	3,775	4,093	4,854	4,697	4,767	557.7	596.5	692.0	661.0	670.8
San Diego, CA	4,143	4,733	5,394	5,839	6,371	312.3	350.8	388.1	417.0	455.0
San Francisco, CA	1,324	1,426	1,541	1,541	1,819	358.6	384.3	409.3	408.9	482.6
San Jose, CA	2,414	2,135	2,594	2,636	2,948	307.2	268.0	318.7	322.6	360.8
Seattle, WA	2,352	2,279	2,430	2,654	3,006	288.7	276.6	289.5	314.5	356.2
St Louis, MO	2,194	2,442	2,630	2,736	2,362	1,155.5	1,314.7	1,430.9	1,512.5	1,305.8
St Paul, MN	782	830	897	972	1,154	546.0	578.3	635.4	687.3	816.0
St Petersburg, FL	1,213	1,486	1,391	1,446	1,511	262.5	320.7	299.0	310.9	324.8
Tampa, FL	1,707	2,371	1,851	2,380	2,319	372.5	509.5	389.7	492.8	480.2
Toledo, OH	420	480	630	815	1,348	178.3	204.1	269.0	349.4	577.9
Tucson, AZ	1,796	1,510	1,299	1,531	1,411	459.5	380.5	321.3	372.6	343.4
Tulsa, OK	1,375	622	1,467	1,331	1,485	698.1	312.3	744.0	670.1	747.7
Washington, DC	1,764	2,658	2,722	2,391	2,786	615.2	946.7	978.9	866.4	1,009.5
Wichita, KS	878	915	665	1,218	1,134	398.4	409.6	290.5	528.1	491.6
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	327	.	.	.	.	321.0†
U.S. CITY TOTAL ¹	183,660	188,314	206,412	214,055	226,646	520.9	531.2	573.1	590.9	619.0
San Juan, PR	681	580	445	385	761	142.0	120.9	81.8	70.4	139.1
TOTAL	184,341	188,894	206,857	214,440	227,407	515.8	525.7	565.7	583.2	612.0

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

*NR = No report (see Appendix). ¹Rates exclude population of cities that did not report.

Table 10. Chlamydia — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases*					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	92	179	161	183	216	36.1	70.0	62.4	71.0	83.8
Albuquerque, NM	292	249	278	272	521	113.7	96.9	108.5	106.8	204.5
Atlanta, GA	899	597	1,038	1,262	1,079	263.2	172.7	294.3	354.9	303.5
Austin, TX	442	509	564	428	676	130.0	147.1	159.6	118.4	187.0
Baltimore, MD	370	459	566	565	550	118.3	150.1	188.0	191.3	186.3
Birmingham, AL	85	101	123	117	700	27.5	32.8	40.0	38.1	228.1
Boston, MA	401	608	668	573	869	149.0	226.0	249.2	213.5	323.8
Buffalo, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	194	.	.	.	.	128.8†
Charlotte, NC	101	174	300	296	375	35.1	58.8	98.8	94.9	120.2
Chicago, IL	928	3,013	1,529	3,443	3,314	65.9	214.2	106.8	240.5	231.5
Cincinnati, OH	155	247	688	552	748	38.2	61.1	171.5	138.9	188.2
Cleveland, OH	392	365	463	469	748	59.6	55.9	71.3	72.8	116.1
Columbus, OH	429	459	812	1,053	1,071	87.8	93.5	165.2	213.0	216.6
Corpus Christi, TX	182	184	188	158	233	117.9	118.1	122.3	103.1	152.0
Dallas, TX	1,186	1,831	2,156	2,156	2,151	120.8	183.7	213.9	212.6	212.1
Dayton, OH	36	54	198	415	302	13.3	20.0	74.1	153.5	111.7
Denver, CO	655	645	676	898	974	271.5	265.9	278.3	369.1	400.3
Des Moines, IA	144	137	162	262	286	85.0	80.6	94.1	150.1	163.9
Detroit, MI	1,051	759	860	1,410	2,273	202.4	146.9	144.0	237.6	383.1
El Paso, TX	216	176	273	296	343	64.9	51.7	81.1	88.4	102.4
Fort Worth, TX	278	434	763	778	888	43.3	66.3	114.0	113.8	129.9
Honolulu, HI	229	252	355	515	683	52.3	57.7	81.4	119.5	158.5
Houston, TX	677	1,430	1,648	1,634	1,971	43.7	91.0	103.7	101.4	122.3
Indianapolis, IN	1,096	1,013	1,112	1,157	1,604	282.4	261.2	287.3	300.1	416.1
Jacksonville, FL	591	649	544	612	692	168.3	182.9	153.0	171.8	194.3
Jersey City, NJ	19	16	21	43	19	18.0	15.1	19.8	40.8	18.0
Kansas City, MO	275	307	320	325	365	129.3	143.7	148.8	151.1	169.7
Los Angeles, CA	4,383	5,373	5,230	6,020	8,000	103.3	125.8	122.4	139.1	184.9
Louisville, KY	416	349	260	307	352	130.9	109.8	81.9	96.6	110.8
Memphis, TN	1,047	919	1,005	1,005	1,024	253.7	222.5	243.4	242.3	246.8
Miami, FL	500	695	685	717	583	51.0	70.7	66.7	69.2	56.3
Milwaukee, WI	994	1,070	1,532	1,556	1,935	227.5	247.3	354.1	363.1	451.6
Minneapolis, MN	485	763	793	828	893	260.3	409.4	448.5	466.2	502.8
Nashville, TN	537	512	555	574	645	211.7	201.6	219.2	228.3	256.5
New Orleans, LA	547	603	757	857	1,045	248.6	277.1	351.3	401.4	489.5
New York City, NY	2,080	2,762	2,669	2,846	3,377	60.2	79.7	76.5	81.4	96.6†
Newark, NJ	56	52	93	194	234	41.3	38.5	69.0	144.5	174.3
Norfolk, VA	96	84	128	125	129	80.2	71.2	121.0	107.2	110.7
Oakland, CA	582	704	698	759	1,075	95.2	114.0	110.7	118.9	168.4
Oklahoma City, OK	267	121	423	319	374	126.1	56.9	216.2	161.9	189.9
Omaha, NE	213	237	270	370	416	100.6	111.1	126.2	171.8	193.2
Philadelphia, PA	635	1,180	1,581	2,181	2,860	92.8	175.1	237.5	332.1	435.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,405	1,516	1,896	1,873	1,792	108.7	113.6	137.9	132.4	126.7
Pittsburgh, PA	430	463	565	499	487	70.9	77.0	95.1	84.8	82.7
Portland, OR	527	596	675	639	709	220.1	247.4	277.1	261.4	290.0
Richmond, VA	201	234	167	259	329	231.8	268.0	191.0	303.1	385.1
Rochester, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	29	.	.	.	.	25.1†
Sacramento, CA	714	725	907	987	1,171	131.2	132.0	161.7	169.9	201.5
San Antonio, TX	563	745	1,048	1,032	1,096	88.4	115.3	160.8	155.8	165.5
San Diego, CA	1,304	1,477	1,583	1,704	2,072	96.5	107.5	113.8	119.9	145.8
San Francisco, CA	495	817	1,075	1,177	1,274	137.2	226.2	291.1	318.2	344.4
San Jose, CA	538	607	717	761	937	67.0	74.7	86.7	91.6	112.8
Seattle, WA	877	895	1,056	1,295	1,489	109.8	110.6	129.5	157.7	181.4
St Louis, MO	192	211	291	354	349	120.5	135.1	187.1	231.3	228.0
St Paul, MN	272	282	336	377	485	205.9	212.7	259.8	291.3	374.7
St Petersburg, FL	309	303	294	314	323	76.1	74.2	71.2	76.0	78.1
Tampa, FL	376	465	353	377	395	86.1	104.7	78.4	82.4	86.3
Toledo, OH	63	44	144	222	288	29.1	20.4	67.2	104.1	135.1
Tucson, AZ	405	378	311	377	375	107.5	98.6	80.5	96.0	95.5
Tulsa, OK	288	171	315	305	285	156.1	91.6	171.8	164.7	153.9
Washington, DC	234	411	460	316	405	92.7	165.6	187.7	130.0	166.7
Wichita, KS	208	244	196	314	323	97.9	113.3	89.5	142.1	146.1
Yonkers, NY	NR	NR	NR	NR	52	.	.	.	.	56.0†
U.S. CITY TOTAL¹	33,460	40,855	45,534	51,712	61,452	100.6	122.1	134.8	152.1	178.8
San Juan, PR	235	159	170	116	205	59.9	40.5	33.8	23.0	40.6
TOTAL	33,695	41,014	45,704	51,828	61,657	100.1	121.1	133.4	150.2	176.8

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix.

*NR = No report (see Appendix). ¹Rates exclude population of cities that did not report.

Table 12. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State/Area</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i>
1	Mississippi	9,217	332.9
2	Louisiana	13,245	302.9
3	Alabama	12,063	276.0
4	Georgia	20,265	260.2
5	North Carolina	17,823	233.0
6	Delaware	1,735	230.2
7	Tennessee	11,876	216.6
8	South Carolina	8,383	215.7
9	Maryland	9,837	190.2
10	Michigan	18,182	184.3
11	Ohio	19,303	171.5
12	Illinois	20,671	170.4
13	Texas	32,919	164.2
14	Missouri	8,883	162.4
15	Florida	22,781	150.8
16	Virginia	10,175	148.0
17	Arkansas	3,642	142.7
18	Wisconsin	7,013	133.6
	U.S. TOTAL¹	358,995	131.6
19	Oklahoma	4,229	125.9
20	Pennsylvania	13,607	113.4
21	New York	20,114	110.5
22	Indiana	6,525	109.8
23	Kansas	2,795	105.3
24	Nebraska	1,534	92.1
25	New Jersey	7,232	88.8
26	Connecticut	2,912	88.7
27	Kentucky	3,502	88.4
28	Arizona	4,130	86.4
29	Nevada	1,553	85.8
30	Colorado	3,112	76.7
31	Rhode Island	661	66.7
32	Minnesota	3,160	66.2
33	New Mexico	1,152	66.2
34	California	21,619	65.2
35	Alaska	361	58.3
36	Massachusetts	3,045	49.3
37	Iowa	1,392	48.5
38	Washington	2,418	42.0
39	Hawaii	483	40.7
40	Guam	62	37.9
41	South Dakota	277	37.8
42	West Virginia	645	35.7
43	Oregon	1,038	31.3
44	Virgin Islands	24	21.3
	YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVE		19.0
45	Puerto Rico	527	13.5
46	North Dakota	73	11.5
47	Wyoming	53	11.1
48	Vermont	65	10.9
49	Utah	231	10.8
50	New Hampshire	110	9.2
51	Idaho	98	7.8
52	Maine	90	7.2
53	Montana	60	6.8

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

Table 13. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	13,169	12,031	12,737	10,888	12,063	307.2	278.5	292.7	249.2	276.0
Alaska	466	391	331	302	361	77.0	64.2	53.9	48.7	58.3
Arizona	3,709	3,802	4,213	4,293	4,130	83.6	83.5	90.2	89.8	86.4
Arkansas	5,056	4,382	3,953	3,226	3,642	201.7	173.7	155.7	126.4	142.7
California	18,674	17,979	19,590	18,672	21,619	58.6	55.7	60.0	56.3	65.2
Colorado	2,021	2,315	2,033	2,526	3,112	53.0	59.5	51.2	62.3	76.7
Connecticut	3,388	3,154	3,177	3,321	2,912	103.7	96.5	97.0	101.2	88.7
Delaware	1,456	1,273	1,556	1,662	1,735	201.3	174.0	209.3	220.6	230.2
Florida	19,181	19,079	19,080	22,794	22,781	133.0	130.2	127.9	150.8	150.8
Georgia	19,806	18,471	20,666	21,244	20,265	270.0	246.7	270.4	272.8	260.2
Hawaii	497	510	506	463	483	42.0	43.0	42.4	39.1	40.7
Idaho	98	158	182	89	98	8.3	13.1	14.8	7.1	7.8
Illinois	17,964	18,423	21,735	23,254	20,671	151.7	154.9	180.4	191.7	170.4
Indiana	6,638	6,155	6,307	6,092	6,525	113.9	105.0	106.9	102.5	109.8
Iowa	1,145	1,311	1,616	1,365	1,392	40.2	46.0	56.5	47.6	48.5
Kansas	2,044	2,075	2,622	2,665	2,795	79.3	80.0	99.7	100.4	105.3
Kentucky	4,229	4,027	3,813	3,349	3,502	108.9	103.0	96.9	84.6	88.4
Louisiana	9,315	10,782	12,499	13,189	13,245	214.6	247.8	286.1	301.7	302.9
Maine	55	66	67	83	90	4.4	5.3	5.4	6.6	7.2
Maryland	11,592	11,568	11,254	10,430	9,837	229.1	227.1	219.2	201.7	190.2
Massachusetts	2,189	2,225	2,258	2,453	3,045	36.0	36.4	36.7	39.7	49.3
Michigan	15,130	15,736	16,359	15,907	18,182	155.5	161.0	166.6	161.3	184.3
Minnesota	2,697	2,417	2,708	2,830	3,160	58.0	51.6	57.3	59.3	66.2
Mississippi	6,988	9,367	10,689	10,411	9,217	257.8	343.1	388.4	376.0	332.9
Missouri	8,421	7,658	9,463	8,187	8,883	157.0	141.8	174.0	149.7	162.4
Montana	38	66	55	53	60	4.3	7.5	6.2	6.0	6.8
Nebraska	1,168	1,210	1,204	1,471	1,534	70.8	73.0	72.4	88.3	92.1
Nevada	1,025	829	1,445	1,303	1,553	64.0	49.4	82.7	72.0	85.8
New Hampshire	153	96	91	115	110	13.2	8.2	7.7	9.6	9.2
New Jersey	8,721	7,566	7,858	7,852	7,232	109.0	94.0	96.8	96.4	88.8
New Mexico	890	857	957	974	1,152	52.0	49.5	55.1	56.0	66.2
New York	20,604	22,393	19,062	19,826	20,114	113.6	123.5	104.9	109.0	110.5
North Carolina	18,229	16,888	19,230	19,428	17,823	249.4	227.4	254.8	253.9	233.0
North Dakota	37	68	80	83	73	5.8	10.6	12.5	13.1	11.5
Ohio	14,946	14,961	18,275	18,141	19,303	133.9	133.7	163.0	161.2	171.5
Oklahoma	4,897	4,760	5,243	4,021	4,229	148.6	143.5	156.7	119.7	125.9
Oregon	887	773	880	903	1,038	27.8	23.8	26.8	27.2	31.3
Pennsylvania	10,803	9,967	11,719	13,295	13,607	89.7	82.9	97.6	110.8	113.4
Rhode Island	486	422	430	601	661	49.2	42.7	43.5	60.7	66.7
South Carolina	11,661	11,487	11,575	15,037	8,383	313.8	305.5	301.7	387.0	215.7
South Dakota	176	172	221	192	277	23.9	23.3	29.9	26.2	37.8
Tennessee	11,709	11,023	11,840	11,366	11,876	220.6	205.3	218.0	207.3	216.6
Texas	23,124	26,612	32,833	32,910	32,919	121.1	136.9	166.2	164.2	164.2
Utah	277	278	236	254	231	13.7	13.5	11.2	11.9	10.8
Vermont	47	53	38	52	65	8.0	9.0	6.4	8.8	10.9
Virginia	9,293	8,888	9,265	9,402	10,175	139.4	132.0	136.4	136.8	148.0
Washington	2,020	1,956	1,948	2,132	2,418	36.6	34.9	34.2	37.0	42.0
West Virginia	736	957	920	584	645	40.4	52.7	50.8	32.3	35.7
Wisconsin	4,481	4,316	6,365	6,662	7,013	87.1	83.5	121.9	126.9	133.6
Wyoming	41	54	36	43	53	8.5	11.3	7.5	9.0	11.1
U.S. TOTAL¹	326,809	326,564	355,728	359,931	358,995	123.2	122.0	131.6	132.0	131.6
Northeast	46,446	45,942	44,700	47,598	47,836	90.2	89.1	86.4	91.8	92.3
Midwest	74,847	74,502	86,955	86,849	89,808	120.4	119.3	138.3	137.3	142.0
South	174,873	176,152	191,661	193,477	185,043	188.0	187.0	200.8	200.6	191.8
West	30,643	29,968	32,412	32,007	36,308	52.4	50.5	53.8	52.3	59.4
Guam	56	47	72	59	62	36.7	30.1	45.0	36.1	37.9
Puerto Rico	648	526	400	321	527	17.4	13.7	10.4	8.3	13.5
Virgin Islands	12	40	39	51	24	10.9	36.5	35.6	45.2	21.3
OUTLYING AREAS	716	613	511	431	613	18.0	15.0	12.4	10.3	14.7
TOTAL	327,525	327,177	356,239	360,362	359,608	121.7	120.4	129.8	130.2	129.9

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 14. Gonorrhea — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	6,730	5,984	6,313	5,460	5,984	302.3	266.9	278.8	240.3	263.3
Alaska	242	230	181	153	198	84.4	79.6	62.0	52.0	67.3
Arizona	1,690	1,625	1,730	1,760	1,754	75.5	70.8	73.3	72.9	72.7
Arkansas	2,506	2,071	1,919	1,576	1,807	193.7	159.2	146.2	119.5	137.1
California	8,847	8,462	9,345	8,903	9,624	55.6	52.5	57.2	53.7	58.1
Colorado	1,028	1,224	1,055	1,271	1,544	53.4	62.4	52.7	62.1	75.5
Connecticut	1,815	1,642	1,714	1,796	1,621	108.1	97.7	101.7	106.3	96.0
Delaware	799	705	855	912	987	215.4	188.0	223.8	235.5	254.9
Florida	9,409	9,513	8,923	10,960	10,862	126.9	126.3	116.2	140.9	139.6
Georgia	9,806	9,532	10,056	10,092	9,844	260.7	248.5	256.3	252.5	246.3
Hawaii	244	264	278	251	240	41.6	44.8	46.7	42.3	40.4
Idaho	53	83	74	42	51	8.9	13.7	12.0	6.7	8.1
Illinois	9,112	6,765	11,250	11,698	9,015	150.3	111.2	182.3	188.3	145.1
Indiana	3,305	3,141	3,308	3,254	3,446	110.6	104.5	109.2	106.6	112.9
Iowa	666	762	895	759	740	45.6	52.2	60.9	51.6	50.3
Kansas	1,084	1,133	1,454	1,573	1,496	82.8	86.0	108.8	116.6	110.9
Kentucky	2,013	1,882	1,866	1,626	1,725	100.9	93.7	92.1	79.8	84.7
Louisiana	3,923	5,202	6,143	6,697	6,471	174.4	230.7	270.8	295.3	285.3
Maine	27	31	31	40	29	4.3	4.9	4.9	6.2	4.5
Maryland	5,692	5,767	5,391	4,749	4,577	219.2	220.6	204.2	178.6	172.2
Massachusetts	1,146	1,151	1,155	1,207	1,568	36.4	36.4	36.3	37.8	49.0
Michigan	7,780	7,969	8,265	7,771	9,190	155.9	159.1	164.0	153.5	181.5
Minnesota	1,383	1,307	1,443	1,495	1,681	58.7	55.1	60.2	61.7	69.4
Mississippi	3,681	5,188	5,973	6,137	5,603	261.3	365.7	416.8	425.6	388.6
Missouri	4,193	4,113	4,924	4,459	4,489	151.7	147.9	175.5	158.2	159.2
Montana	19	31	33	35	38	4.3	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.6
Nebraska	606	670	683	814	849	72.0	79.3	80.4	95.6	99.7
Nevada	362	317	591	480	618	46.1	38.6	68.9	54.0	69.6
New Hampshire	95	57	47	61	53	16.1	9.6	7.8	10.0	8.7
New Jersey	3,743	3,564	3,763	3,824	3,571	90.8	86.0	89.9	91.1	85.1
New Mexico	459	509	530	528	573	52.9	58.0	60.1	59.7	64.8
New York	10,952	12,833	10,586	10,639	10,691	116.5	136.6	112.2	112.9	113.4
North Carolina	8,482	7,844	9,129	9,089	8,468	225.8	205.6	234.9	230.6	214.9
North Dakota	18	42	56	46	36	5.6	13.1	17.5	14.4	11.3
Ohio	8,161	8,349	10,117	9,707	10,311	141.7	144.8	174.7	166.9	177.3
Oklahoma	2,610	2,418	2,932	2,240	2,433	155.1	142.8	171.2	130.3	141.6
Oregon	418	348	430	433	486	25.9	21.2	25.9	25.8	29.0
Pennsylvania	5,730	5,396	6,472	7,356	7,371	91.8	86.6	103.9	118.1	118.3
Rhode Island	245	263	258	371	381	47.8	51.4	50.3	72.1	74.1
South Carolina	4,807	5,128	5,730	5,874	4,057	250.2	263.9	288.3	292.1	201.8
South Dakota	94	87	124	117	165	25.1	23.3	33.1	31.4	44.3
Tennessee	5,106	4,940	5,263	4,965	5,343	186.3	178.2	187.3	175.0	188.3
Texas	11,933	13,797	16,704	16,819	16,932	123.6	140.4	166.8	165.6	166.7
Utah	95	84	70	100	99	9.4	8.1	6.6	9.3	9.2
Vermont	23	32	22	22	33	7.7	10.7	7.3	7.3	10.9
Virginia	4,495	4,290	4,543	4,566	4,856	132.2	124.9	130.7	129.9	138.2
Washington	929	965	863	1,009	1,078	33.5	34.3	30.2	34.9	37.2
West Virginia	363	512	549	357	375	38.5	54.5	58.5	38.1	40.0
Wisconsin	2,343	2,344	3,754	3,826	4,189	89.6	89.3	141.3	143.3	156.9
Wyoming	25	30	23	26	31	10.5	12.6	9.6	10.9	13.0
U.S. TOTAL ¹	161,128	162,515	179,717	179,454	178,854	119.0	119.0	130.0	128.7	128.3
Guam	30	12	25	28	23	41.8	16.3	33.3	36.4	29.9
Puerto Rico	219	212	163	132	238	11.4	10.7	8.1	6.5	11.8
Virgin Islands	4	19	16	38	14	7.0	33.3	27.8	73.7	27.1
OUTLYING AREAS	253	243	204	198	275	12.3	11.5	9.5	9.2	12.8
TOTAL	161,381	162,758	179,921	179,652	179,129	117.4	117.3	128.2	126.9	126.5

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 15. Gonorrhea — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	6,409	6,022	6,411	5,399	6,039	311.0	290.0	307.1	257.4	287.9
Alaska	224	161	150	149	163	70.4	50.3	46.6	45.8	50.1
Arizona	2,019	2,177	2,483	2,533	2,376	91.9	96.4	107.5	107.1	100.5
Arkansas	2,536	2,295	2,029	1,650	1,832	209.1	187.9	165.5	133.8	148.6
California	9,729	9,452	10,192	9,618	11,896	61.0	58.5	62.4	58.0	71.8
Colorado	992	1,091	978	1,255	1,568	52.4	56.5	49.7	62.4	78.0
Connecticut	1,573	1,512	1,463	1,525	1,291	99.1	95.1	92.1	95.7	81.1
Delaware	657	568	701	750	748	186.4	159.3	193.9	204.8	204.2
Florida	9,772	9,566	10,054	11,797	11,919	139.5	134.3	138.9	160.9	162.6
Georgia	10,000	8,916	10,525	11,039	10,309	279.8	244.2	283.1	291.2	271.9
Hawaii	253	246	228	211	243	42.4	41.2	38.1	35.6	41.0
Idaho	45	75	108	46	47	7.6	12.4	17.6	7.4	7.5
Illinois	8,852	11,658	10,485	11,545	11,655	153.1	200.6	178.5	195.1	197.0
Indiana	3,331	3,006	2,991	2,836	3,069	117.3	105.1	104.2	98.1	106.1
Iowa	479	549	721	606	652	34.5	39.4	51.7	43.4	46.7
Kansas	960	942	1,168	1,092	1,299	75.6	73.7	90.4	83.7	99.5
Kentucky	2,216	2,137	1,887	1,669	1,751	117.5	112.5	98.8	86.8	91.0
Louisiana	5,392	5,580	6,356	6,492	6,774	257.8	266.1	302.6	308.6	322.0
Maine	28	35	36	43	61	4.6	5.8	5.9	7.0	10.0
Maryland	5,897	5,801	5,846	5,669	5,196	239.4	233.9	234.3	225.6	206.8
Massachusetts	1,043	1,074	1,103	1,246	1,477	35.5	36.4	37.2	41.8	49.6
Michigan	7,350	7,767	8,094	8,136	8,992	155.0	163.0	169.5	169.5	187.3
Minnesota	1,314	1,110	1,265	1,335	1,479	57.3	48.0	54.3	56.7	62.9
Mississippi	3,266	4,049	4,653	4,184	3,586	250.9	308.6	352.8	315.4	270.3
Missouri	4,228	3,545	4,539	3,728	4,394	162.6	135.2	172.4	140.7	165.8
Montana	19	35	22	18	22	4.3	8.0	5.0	4.1	5.0
Nebraska	553	537	520	657	681	68.5	66.1	63.9	80.6	83.6
Nevada	663	512	854	822	935	81.2	59.9	96.1	89.2	101.5
New Hampshire	58	39	44	54	57	10.2	6.7	7.5	9.1	9.6
New Jersey	4,972	3,999	4,094	4,019	3,654	128.1	102.3	104.2	101.8	92.6
New Mexico	431	348	427	445	572	51.1	40.8	50.0	52.0	66.8
New York	9,652	9,560	8,476	9,176	9,378	110.5	109.3	96.9	104.6	106.9
North Carolina	9,747	9,044	10,101	10,339	9,354	274.4	250.5	276.0	278.7	252.1
North Dakota	19	26	24	37	37	5.9	8.1	7.6	11.7	11.7
Ohio	6,672	6,506	8,023	8,245	8,837	123.5	120.1	148.1	151.5	162.4
Oklahoma	2,287	2,342	2,311	1,781	1,796	141.9	144.3	141.4	108.6	109.5
Oregon	469	425	450	470	552	29.7	26.5	27.8	28.7	33.7
Pennsylvania	5,073	4,571	5,247	5,939	6,236	87.5	79.0	90.9	103.0	108.2
Rhode Island	241	159	172	230	280	50.7	33.4	36.2	48.3	58.8
South Carolina	6,828	6,340	5,769	9,052	4,256	380.2	349.0	312.1	482.8	227.0
South Dakota	82	85	97	75	111	22.6	23.4	26.7	20.8	30.8
Tennessee	6,603	6,083	6,577	6,401	6,533	257.3	234.4	251.0	241.8	246.8
Texas	11,191	12,815	15,995	15,973	15,919	118.6	133.3	164.1	161.5	161.0
Utah	182	194	166	154	132	18.1	18.9	15.9	14.5	12.5
Vermont	24	21	16	30	32	8.3	7.2	5.5	10.3	11.0
Virginia	4,783	4,590	4,720	4,832	5,307	146.4	139.2	142.3	143.9	158.0
Washington	1,091	991	1,085	1,123	1,340	39.7	35.4	38.4	39.2	46.8
West Virginia	373	445	369	227	269	42.5	50.8	42.3	26.1	30.9
Wisconsin	2,138	1,972	2,611	2,827	2,817	84.5	77.5	101.7	109.6	109.2
Wyoming	16	24	13	17	22	6.6	9.9	5.4	7.1	9.1
U.S. TOTAL ¹	165,323	163,634	175,253	179,510	179,375	127.4	124.9	132.7	134.7	134.6
Guam	26	35	47	31	39	32.1	42.3	55.5	35.8	45.0
Puerto Rico	429	314	237	189	289	23.9	17.1	12.8	10.1	15.5
Virgin Islands	8	21	23	13	10	15.2	39.9	43.2	21.2	16.3
OUTLYING AREAS	463	370	307	233	338	24.0	18.8	15.4	11.6	16.8
TOTAL	165,786	164,004	175,560	179,743	179,713	125.9	123.3	131.0	132.9	132.8

¹Includes 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 — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

<i>Rank</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i>
1	Richmond, VA	1,752	923.6
2	Rochester, NY	2,142	894.8
3	Baltimore, MD	5,603	885.6
4	St Louis, MO	2,879	862.1
5	Detroit, MI	9,610	766.7
6	Norfolk, VA	1,490	659.7
7	New Orleans, LA	3,015	654.1
8	Kansas City, MO	2,688	595.2
9	Philadelphia, PA	8,198	578.3
10	Milwaukee, WI	5,146	567.8
11	Memphis, TN	4,941	566.0
12	Newark, NJ	1,558	550.0
13	Washington, DC	2,706	521.4
14	Buffalo, NY	1,572	500.8
15	Jacksonville, FL	3,640	492.9
16	Atlanta, GA	3,456	464.0
17	Birmingham, AL	3,018	459.1
18	Nashville, TN	2,404	453.5
19	Minneapolis, MN	1,577	430.7
20	Indianapolis, IN	3,206	395.3
21	Cincinnati, OH	3,227	384.0
22	Chicago, IL	10,841	363.7
23	Dallas, TX	7,315	354.7
24	Oklahoma City, OK	1,434	349.8
25	Columbus, OH	3,386	329.4
26	Denver, CO	1,594	318.9
27	San Francisco, CA	2,161	289.4
28	Charlotte, NC	1,758	271.1
29	Omaha, NE	1,161	260.2
30	St Paul, MN	703	259.6
31	Cleveland, OH	3,497	254.9
32	Corpus Christi, TX	775	245.7
33	Tulsa, OK	893	232.7
34	Boston, MA	1,229	220.9
35	Jersey City, NJ	465	212.9
36	Austin, TX	1,518	208.8
37	Fort Worth, TX	2,787	201.6
38	Toledo, OH	864	193.5
39	Houston, TX	5,918	182.1
40	Dayton, OH	1,015	179.4
41	Louisville, KY	1,200	178.3
42	Tampa, FL	1,653	175.8
43	St Petersburg, FL	1,542	175.5
44	Akron, OH	913	169.7
45	San Antonio, TX	2,298	167.4
46	New York City, NY	11,669	157.1
47	Wichita, KS	675	149.4
48	Oakland, CA	1,793	138.6
49	Portland, OR	681	136.3
50	Albuquerque, NM	697	133.1
51	Pittsburgh, PA	1,494	118.9
52	Phoenix, AZ	3,195	111.7
53	Sacramento, CA	1,295	109.3
54	Des Moines, IA	380	104.2
55	Miami, FL	1,995	91.7
56	Los Angeles, CA	7,307	83.7
57	Tucson, AZ	591	73.5
58	Seattle, WA	1,221	73.3
59	San Diego, CA	1,798	63.7
60	Yonkers, NY	109	56.0
61	Honolulu, HI	433	50.1
62	El Paso, TX	209	29.8
63	San Jose, CA	446	27.1
64	San Juan, PR	270	25.7
	YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVE		19.0

Table 17. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	646	669	823	848	913	121.9	125.8	153.1	157.7	169.7
Albuquerque, NM	560	544	570	472	697	106.6	103.4	108.4	90.2	133.1
Atlanta, GA	5,211	5,468	5,599	5,631	3,456	729.2	756.8	757.3	756.0	464.0
Austin, TX	1,363	1,531	1,803	1,562	1,518	199.9	220.7	253.7	214.8	208.8
Baltimore, MD	6,495	6,693	6,989	6,124	5,603	966.9	1,018.3	1,082.6	967.9	885.6
Birmingham, AL	3,239	3,104	3,172	2,492	3,018	490.0	471.3	481.0	379.1	459.1
Boston, MA	821	939	982	900	1,229	147.2	168.5	176.5	161.8	220.9
Buffalo, NY	1,284	1,172	1,108	1,233	1,572	397.7	366.0	349.8	392.8	500.8
Charlotte, NC	1,823	1,703	1,911	1,908	1,758	305.8	277.7	302.9	294.3	271.1
Chicago, IL	11,383	11,498	13,959	14,488	10,841	389.9	394.6	468.6	486.1	363.7
Cincinnati, OH	1,442	2,552	3,583	2,814	3,227	168.5	299.7	422.8	334.8	384.0
Cleveland, OH	3,362	2,743	3,030	3,391	3,497	240.6	197.8	219.5	247.2	254.9
Columbus, OH	1,480	2,218	3,082	3,120	3,386	146.2	218.0	301.8	303.6	329.4
Corpus Christi, TX	367	351	449	524	775	116.6	110.6	141.9	166.1	245.7
Dallas, TX	5,795	6,645	7,421	7,476	7,315	290.6	328.4	361.8	362.5	354.7
Dayton, OH	954	1,070	1,092	932	1,015	168.7	190.6	195.5	164.7	179.4
Denver, CO	992	1,140	973	1,157	1,594	199.8	228.5	195.0	231.5	318.9
Des Moines, IA	310	330	371	333	380	87.8	93.2	103.1	91.3	104.2
Detroit, MI	7,048	7,518	8,459	7,900	9,610	644.1	690.3	671.2	630.3	766.7
El Paso, TX	157	155	252	156	209	22.9	22.1	35.8	22.2	29.8
Fort Worth, TX	1,331	1,759	3,310	2,847	2,787	102.4	132.5	244.2	205.9	201.6
Honolulu, HI	457	484	481	430	433	52.6	55.6	55.1	49.7	50.1
Houston, TX	5,999	6,606	7,226	5,939	5,918	192.6	209.2	225.4	182.7	182.1
Indianapolis, IN	3,178	2,912	3,071	3,045	3,206	390.0	357.9	377.5	375.5	395.3
Jacksonville, FL	2,352	2,089	2,463	2,972	3,640	324.4	285.1	334.8	402.4	492.9
Jersey City, NJ	371	373	491	490	465	171.0	171.2	223.1	224.4	212.9
Kansas City, MO	2,401	1,872	2,538	1,956	2,688	539.2	418.7	561.6	433.1	595.2
Los Angeles, CA	5,716	5,810	5,986	6,054	7,307	67.2	67.9	69.4	69.3	83.7
Louisville, KY	2,059	1,817	1,462	1,195	1,200	307.0	270.9	217.5	177.6	178.3
Memphis, TN	5,242	4,876	5,235	5,038	4,941	606.0	563.1	602.5	577.1	566.0
Miami, FL	2,317	2,168	2,573	2,775	1,995	113.7	106.0	119.5	127.5	91.7
Milwaukee, WI	3,528	3,303	4,856	4,884	5,146	384.2	363.4	532.6	538.9	567.8
Minneapolis, MN	1,548	1,430	1,562	1,558	1,577	403.7	373.0	428.5	425.5	430.7
Nashville, TN	2,033	2,050	1,777	1,785	2,404	381.6	384.1	332.8	336.8	453.5
New Orleans, LA	3,013	2,743	2,691	2,687	3,015	635.4	584.8	578.0	583.0	654.1
New York City, NY	12,998	15,592	12,097	12,210	11,669	177.2	212.3	163.0	164.4	157.1
Newark, NJ	2,710	1,967	1,781	1,741	1,558	948.7	691.2	626.3	614.7	550.0
Norfolk, VA	1,451	1,466	1,415	1,291	1,490	623.7	639.1	657.5	571.6	659.7
Oakland, CA	1,714	1,559	1,742	1,700	1,793	138.5	124.4	136.1	131.4	138.6
Oklahoma City, OK	1,986	982	1,571	1,351	1,434	452.6	222.9	385.4	329.6	349.8
Omaha, NE	877	813	871	1,000	1,161	200.3	184.4	196.3	224.1	260.2
Philadelphia, PA	6,415	6,504	7,271	7,775	8,198	435.4	448.1	506.2	548.5	578.3
Phoenix, AZ	2,906	3,007	3,543	3,586	3,195	111.2	111.5	127.3	125.3	111.7
Pittsburgh, PA	1,058	1,026	1,351	1,573	1,494	81.9	80.1	106.5	125.2	118.9
Portland, OR	564	478	527	540	681	115.1	97.0	105.8	108.1	136.3
Richmond, VA	1,737	1,465	1,527	1,827	1,752	909.6	761.5	786.4	963.1	923.6
Rochester, NY	2,126	1,867	1,992	2,037	2,142	879.2	774.1	827.9	851.0	894.8
Sacramento, CA	1,393	1,380	1,546	1,236	1,295	125.0	122.6	135.1	104.3	109.3
San Antonio, TX	1,349	1,751	1,862	2,087	2,298	102.7	131.4	137.6	152.0	167.4
San Diego, CA	1,815	1,509	1,595	1,561	1,798	67.8	55.4	57.4	55.3	63.7
San Francisco, CA	1,626	1,510	1,858	1,606	2,161	222.8	206.2	249.1	215.1	289.4
San Jose, CA	481	471	453	418	446	30.3	29.3	27.6	25.4	27.1
Seattle, WA	925	918	975	922	1,221	57.3	56.2	58.9	55.4	73.3
St Louis, MO	2,890	2,806	3,652	2,876	2,879	827.4	820.8	1,076.3	861.2	862.1
St Paul, MN	597	383	519	545	703	216.8	138.7	191.9	201.2	259.6
St Petersburg, FL	1,165	1,201	1,468	1,835	1,542	134.2	137.8	167.2	208.9	175.5
Tampa, FL	1,574	2,246	1,696	1,783	1,653	175.9	247.0	183.3	189.6	175.8
Toledo, OH	419	346	655	624	864	92.7	76.7	146.0	139.8	193.5
Tucson, AZ	518	575	403	415	591	67.5	73.7	51.0	51.6	73.5
Tulsa, OK	1,284	618	1,308	964	893	336.6	160.2	343.8	251.2	232.7
Washington, DC	4,432	4,557	4,508	3,536	2,706	821.8	861.5	861.7	681.3	521.4
Wichita, KS	585	614	466	771	675	135.2	140.0	104.0	170.7	149.4
Yonkers, NY	98	79	105	102	109	51.1	41.0	54.4	52.4	56.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	153,970	156,025	170,107	165,028	166,736	222.2	223.9	241.2	232.5	234.9
San Juan, PR	343	233	227	179	270	39.3	26.7	21.7	17.0	25.7
TOTAL	154,313	156,258	170,334	165,207	167,006	220.0	221.5	238.0	229.4	231.9

Table 18. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	366	356	435	413	463	132.9	128.9	155.4	147.5	165.3
Albuquerque, NM	261	306	308	234	323	97.2	113.7	114.2	87.1	120.2
Atlanta, GA	2,437	2,544	2,462	2,443	1,543	653.3	674.9	636.8	627.6	396.4
Austin, TX	714	860	894	768	712	209.0	247.5	250.2	210.1	194.8
Baltimore, MD	3,054	3,279	3,258	2,702	2,578	850.8	933.0	945.7	800.8	764.1
Birmingham, AL	1,668	1,567	1,555	1,229	1,552	474.4	447.3	442.0	350.6	442.8
Boston, MA	405	445	477	410	618	140.3	154.3	165.4	142.4	214.6
Buffalo, NY	772	720	682	725	914	458.5	431.4	412.8	443.9	559.6
Charlotte, NC	737	644	830	754	748	238.8	203.0	253.7	224.0	222.3
Chicago, IL	5,710	3,087	7,022	7,041	3,775	378.1	204.8	453.8	454.6	243.7
Cincinnati, OH	1,007	1,515	2,044	1,600	1,868	223.9	338.6	458.0	361.2	421.7
Cleveland, OH	1,881	1,573	1,672	1,779	1,697	254.4	214.4	228.6	244.6	233.3
Columbus, OH	797	1,214	1,584	1,575	1,798	152.2	230.7	299.1	295.3	337.1
Corpus Christi, TX	192	163	181	224	355	119.7	100.8	111.3	138.1	218.9
Dallas, TX	3,121	3,319	3,591	3,616	3,494	308.3	323.4	344.4	345.1	333.4
Dayton, OH	458	502	490	393	430	155.8	172.0	168.2	133.0	145.5
Denver, CO	474	577	463	515	714	185.8	225.1	180.8	200.8	278.4
Des Moines, IA	169	160	189	161	200	92.0	86.9	100.7	84.7	105.2
Detroit, MI	3,312	3,583	4,147	3,706	4,737	575.9	626.0	625.4	561.5	717.7
El Paso, TX	75	76	123	78	96	21.3	21.1	33.6	21.2	26.2
Fort Worth, TX	748	1,014	1,743	1,405	1,346	113.6	150.8	254.0	201.0	192.6
Honolulu, HI	223	252	262	231	217	51.7	58.2	60.0	53.3	50.0
Houston, TX	2,636	3,082	3,285	2,699	2,986	168.4	194.3	203.1	164.7	182.2
Indianapolis, IN	1,550	1,401	1,532	1,601	1,516	363.3	329.0	359.3	376.3	356.3
Jacksonville, FL	1,129	1,009	898	1,238	1,599	301.9	267.1	236.3	323.8	418.3
Jersey City, NJ	175	204	231	228	211	156.7	181.8	202.9	201.9	186.8
Kansas City, MO	1,212	1,072	1,382	1,045	1,242	521.0	459.3	583.5	441.8	525.1
Los Angeles, CA	2,612	2,645	2,792	2,835	3,072	61.3	61.7	64.2	64.3	69.7
Louisville, KY	889	745	624	494	510	251.8	211.1	176.0	139.1	143.6
Memphis, TN	2,303	2,175	2,259	2,163	2,225	509.2	480.2	495.4	472.1	485.7
Miami, FL	1,048	987	1,053	1,152	750	99.1	93.0	93.5	101.1	65.8
Milwaukee, WI	1,832	1,707	2,862	2,783	3,057	380.7	358.4	597.5	582.5	639.9
Minneapolis, MN	740	737	806	781	725	375.4	374.1	429.4	414.2	384.5
Nashville, TN	779	845	718	736	1,016	279.1	302.1	255.8	264.2	364.7
New Orleans, LA	1,216	1,226	1,158	1,198	1,325	478.4	487.5	463.1	484.2	535.5
New York City, NY	6,788	9,101	6,791	6,402	6,051	175.1	234.6	172.7	162.9	153.9
Newark, NJ	998	848	794	806	692	664.4	566.7	530.5	541.0	464.5
Norfolk, VA	614	636	593	542	646	543.6	571.1	541.8	495.9	591.0
Oakland, CA	1,004	901	987	950	992	160.3	141.7	151.9	144.9	151.3
Oklahoma City, OK	1,010	503	839	721	839	444.7	220.6	395.8	338.6	394.0
Omaha, NE	462	456	494	546	626	204.3	200.3	215.0	236.4	271.1
Philadelphia, PA	3,387	3,507	3,938	4,179	4,288	429.2	451.2	511.1	549.2	563.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,243	1,209	1,415	1,434	1,325	94.1	88.8	100.4	99.1	91.6
Pittsburgh, PA	574	543	788	920	826	83.7	79.9	116.9	137.7	123.6
Portland, OR	272	203	246	250	303	108.5	80.6	96.7	98.0	118.8
Richmond, VA	817	650	752	956	783	783.7	618.6	704.5	916.9	751.0
Rochester, NY	1,107	959	1,031	1,047	1,102	884.1	768.4	827.4	845.9	890.4
Sacramento, CA	736	765	869	692	702	129.0	132.7	148.9	114.6	116.3
San Antonio, TX	708	955	1,012	1,113	1,187	104.6	139.2	144.3	156.6	167.0
San Diego, CA	883	660	688	653	702	66.6	48.9	49.5	46.6	50.1
San Francisco, CA	390	298	402	381	412	105.6	80.3	106.8	101.1	109.3
San Jose, CA	254	205	224	190	174	32.3	25.7	27.5	23.3	21.3
Seattle, WA	349	403	324	331	448	42.8	48.9	38.6	39.2	53.1
St Louis, MO	1,302	1,409	1,685	1,510	1,426	685.7	758.6	916.7	834.8	788.3
St Paul, MN	314	203	278	276	411	219.2	141.4	196.9	195.2	290.6
St Petersburg, FL	619	648	738	942	739	133.9	139.8	158.7	202.5	158.9
Tampa, FL	752	1,214	886	942	823	164.1	260.9	186.5	195.1	170.4
Toledo, OH	221	162	350	388	487	93.8	68.9	149.5	166.3	208.8
Tucson, AZ	283	285	175	179	257	72.4	71.8	43.3	43.6	62.6
Tulsa, OK	670	299	728	527	495	340.2	150.1	369.2	265.3	249.2
Washington, DC	1,841	1,919	1,904	1,509	1,271	642.0	683.5	684.7	546.8	460.5
Wichita, KS	301	321	243	452	358	136.6	143.7	106.1	196.0	155.2
Yonkers, NY	54	35	55	73	64	53.8	34.8	54.3	71.7	62.8
U.S. CITY TOTAL	74,655	74,888	83,241	79,866	78,841	209.4	208.9	228.6	218.1	215.3
San Juan, PR	102	83	85	73	105	21.3	17.3	15.6	13.3	19.2
TOTAL	74,757	74,971	83,326	79,939	78,946	206.9	206.4	225.5	215.1	212.5

Table 19. Gonorrhea — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	277	310	380	429	446	108.8	121.3	147.4	166.4	173.0
Albuquerque, NM	299	238	262	237	367	116.5	92.6	102.3	93.0	144.0
Atlanta, GA	2,774	2,917	3,118	3,172	1,910	812.1	844.0	884.0	892.2	537.2
Austin, TX	649	671	905	792	804	190.8	193.9	256.1	219.1	222.4
Baltimore, MD	3,441	3,414	3,714	3,410	2,961	1,100.2	1,116.4	1,233.5	1,154.8	1,002.8
Birmingham, AL	1,569	1,531	1,614	1,258	1,439	507.1	496.6	524.5	409.9	468.8
Boston, MA	416	494	505	490	611	154.6	183.6	188.4	182.6	227.7
Buffalo, NY	512	452	426	508	658	331.5	294.9	281.1	337.4	437.0
Charlotte, NC	1,086	1,059	1,081	1,154	1,010	377.8	357.8	356.0	370.0	323.9
Chicago, IL	5,673	8,411	6,937	7,444	7,066	402.7	597.8	484.6	520.0	493.6
Cincinnati, OH	432	1,023	1,518	1,193	1,343	106.4	253.1	378.4	300.1	337.9
Cleveland, OH	1,462	1,153	1,347	1,589	1,777	222.2	176.5	207.5	246.6	275.8
Columbus, OH	675	997	1,488	1,523	1,561	138.1	203.0	302.6	308.1	315.7
Corpus Christi, TX	175	188	268	300	420	113.4	120.7	174.3	195.7	274.0
Dallas, TX	2,674	3,326	3,814	3,834	3,775	272.3	333.7	378.3	378.1	372.2
Dayton, OH	493	566	601	539	578	181.6	210.0	225.1	199.4	213.8
Denver, CO	517	563	510	642	880	214.3	232.1	209.9	263.9	361.7
Des Moines, IA	141	170	182	172	180	83.3	100.0	105.7	98.6	103.1
Detroit, MI	3,736	3,935	4,312	4,194	4,873	719.6	761.5	722.1	706.8	821.3
El Paso, TX	82	79	129	78	113	24.7	23.2	38.3	23.3	33.7
Fort Worth, TX	583	745	1,537	1,425	1,433	90.9	113.7	229.7	208.5	209.7
Honolulu, HI	234	232	219	199	216	53.4	53.1	50.2	46.2	50.1
Houston, TX	3,363	3,524	3,937	3,193	2,928	217.0	224.1	247.8	198.1	181.6
Indianapolis, IN	1,627	1,511	1,539	1,443	1,687	419.2	389.6	397.7	374.3	437.6
Jacksonville, FL	1,223	1,080	1,564	1,734	2,041	348.3	304.3	439.7	486.8	573.0
Jersey City, NJ	195	169	260	262	254	185.2	160.0	244.7	248.5	240.9
Kansas City, MO	1,189	800	1,156	911	1,446	559.1	374.3	537.4	423.6	672.4
Los Angeles, CA	3,104	3,165	3,194	3,218	4,228	73.2	74.1	74.7	74.4	97.7
Louisville, KY	1,170	1,071	831	699	688	368.2	337.0	261.7	220.0	216.6
Memphis, TN	2,939	2,701	2,976	2,875	2,716	712.2	654.0	720.8	693.0	654.7
Miami, FL	1,269	1,181	1,518	1,618	1,245	129.6	120.1	147.9	156.2	120.2
Milwaukee, WI	1,696	1,596	1,994	2,098	2,084	388.1	368.9	460.8	489.6	486.4
Minneapolis, MN	808	693	756	777	852	433.7	371.9	427.6	437.5	479.7
Nashville, TN	1,254	1,205	1,059	1,049	1,388	494.4	474.4	418.2	417.2	552.0
New Orleans, LA	1,797	1,517	1,533	1,489	1,690	816.8	697.2	711.5	697.4	791.6
New York City, NY	6,210	6,491	5,306	5,797	5,573	179.6	187.4	152.1	165.8	159.3
Newark, NJ	1,712	1,119	987	935	866	1,264.0	829.2	732.8	696.4	645.0
Norfolk, VA	834	828	822	749	841	696.9	701.5	777.2	642.5	721.4
Oakland, CA	710	658	749	667	783	116.1	106.6	118.8	104.5	122.7
Oklahoma City, OK	976	479	732	630	595	461.1	225.3	374.1	319.8	302.1
Omaha, NE	406	355	376	454	531	191.7	166.4	175.7	210.8	246.6
Philadelphia, PA	3,028	2,997	3,333	3,596	3,910	442.6	444.6	500.6	547.6	595.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,663	1,798	2,128	2,152	1,870	128.7	134.8	154.8	152.2	132.2
Pittsburgh, PA	484	483	563	653	668	79.8	80.4	94.7	110.9	113.5
Portland, OR	292	275	281	290	378	121.9	114.2	115.3	118.6	154.6
Richmond, VA	919	815	775	870	968	1,059.8	933.3	886.4	1,018.3	1,133.0
Rochester, NY	1,019	908	961	990	1,040	874.0	780.3	828.5	856.4	899.6
Sacramento, CA	655	606	673	534	581	120.3	110.3	120.0	91.9	100.0
San Antonio, TX	641	796	846	974	1,110	100.6	123.1	129.8	147.1	167.6
San Diego, CA	859	805	883	896	1,066	63.6	58.6	63.5	63.1	75.0
San Francisco, CA	1,236	1,212	1,456	1,225	1,749	342.7	335.5	394.3	331.2	472.8
San Jose, CA	220	264	227	224	270	27.4	32.5	27.4	27.0	32.5
Seattle, WA	576	515	651	591	773	72.1	63.7	79.8	72.0	94.2
St Louis, MO	1,588	1,397	1,967	1,366	1,453	996.2	894.8	1,264.8	892.4	949.2
St Paul, MN	283	180	241	269	292	214.2	135.8	186.4	207.8	225.6
St Petersburg, FL	546	553	728	893	803	134.4	135.4	176.2	216.0	194.3
Tampa, FL	822	1,032	800	841	830	188.2	232.4	177.7	183.8	181.4
Toledo, OH	196	184	305	235	370	90.6	85.1	142.3	110.2	173.5
Tucson, AZ	235	290	228	236	334	62.4	75.7	59.0	60.1	85.0
Tulsa, OK	614	319	580	437	398	332.8	170.9	316.4	236.0	214.9
Washington, DC	2,591	2,637	2,604	2,014	1,430	1,026.0	1,062.5	1,062.7	828.7	588.4
Wichita, KS	284	293	223	319	317	133.7	136.1	101.8	144.3	143.4
Yonkers, NY	44	44	50	29	45	48.1	47.8	54.4	31.2	48.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL	79,177	81,020	86,659	84,814	87,512	235.4	239.5	253.9	246.8	254.7
San Juan, PR	241	150	142	106	165	61.4	38.2	28.3	21.0	32.7
TOTAL	79,418	81,170	86,801	84,920	87,677	233.4	237.1	250.7	243.6	251.5

Table 21. All stages of syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	1,889	1,486	1,139	1,019	752	44.1	34.4	26.2	23.3	17.2
Alaska	15	12	13	13	6	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.0
Arizona	468	600	697	833	847	10.6	13.2	14.9	17.4	17.7
Arkansas	843	572	506	364	367	33.6	22.7	19.9	14.3	14.4
California	4,420	3,828	2,869	2,859	3,354	13.9	11.9	8.8	8.6	10.1
Colorado	165	153	122	91	63	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.2	1.6
Connecticut	334	325	177	126	151	10.2	9.9	5.4	3.8	4.6
Delaware	124	113	114	72	45	17.1	15.4	15.3	9.6	6.0
Florida	2,912	2,746	2,539	2,690	2,768	20.2	18.7	17.0	17.8	18.3
Georgia	2,953	2,835	1,836	1,973	1,635	40.3	37.9	24.0	25.3	21.0
Hawaii	30	47	18	11	22	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.9	1.9
Idaho	24	24	15	13	11	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
Illinois	2,071	1,955	2,028	1,968	1,646	17.5	16.4	16.8	16.2	13.6
Indiana	675	522	509	802	747	11.6	8.9	8.6	13.5	12.6
Iowa	86	72	48	37	55	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.9
Kansas	136	169	116	95	67	5.3	6.5	4.4	3.6	2.5
Kentucky	398	403	339	302	253	10.3	10.3	8.6	7.6	6.4
Louisiana	2,409	1,808	1,651	1,423	973	55.5	41.5	37.8	32.5	22.3
Maine	4	13	4	1	7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Maryland	2,234	2,455	2,156	1,385	1,172	44.1	48.2	42.0	26.8	22.7
Massachusetts	633	730	568	385	447	10.4	11.9	9.2	6.2	7.2
Michigan	851	794	692	780	984	8.7	8.1	7.0	7.9	10.0
Minnesota	116	124	75	71	77	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Mississippi	2,365	1,441	1,161	906	685	87.2	52.8	42.2	32.7	24.7
Missouri	618	503	379	396	299	11.5	9.3	7.0	7.2	5.5
Montana	4	5	0	3	0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nebraska	27	34	35	24	7	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.4
Nevada	142	120	139	92	52	8.9	7.2	8.0	5.1	2.9
New Hampshire	29	26	14	17	19	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.6
New Jersey	1,448	1,166	836	803	801	18.1	14.5	10.3	9.9	9.8
New Mexico	78	103	76	80	98	4.6	6.0	4.4	4.6	5.6
New York	6,529	5,645	5,148	4,094	2,945	36.0	31.1	28.3	22.5	16.2
North Carolina	2,670	2,202	2,133	1,713	1,494	36.5	29.7	28.3	22.4	19.5
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Ohio	1,324	761	474	364	282	11.9	6.8	4.2	3.2	2.5
Oklahoma	467	410	369	539	327	14.2	12.4	11.0	16.1	9.7
Oregon	70	48	32	37	49	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.5
Pennsylvania	1,440	1,182	910	932	685	12.0	9.8	7.6	7.8	5.7
Rhode Island	72	84	55	55	38	7.3	8.5	5.6	5.6	3.8
South Carolina	1,286	1,139	876	929	853	34.6	30.3	22.8	23.9	22.0
South Dakota	2	8	3	3	1	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Tennessee	2,322	2,368	1,754	1,737	1,708	43.8	44.1	32.3	31.7	31.1
Texas	5,897	5,382	3,967	3,699	3,297	30.9	27.7	20.1	18.5	16.4
Utah	49	56	58	49	59	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.8
Vermont	1	1	6	3	0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.0
Virginia	1,265	1,118	719	722	537	19.0	16.6	10.6	10.5	7.8
Washington	134	137	143	205	171	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.0
West Virginia	59	20	11	15	13	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7
Wisconsin	496	317	257	191	184	9.6	6.1	4.9	3.6	3.5
Wyoming	8	4	2	0	5	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.0
U.S. TOTAL¹	53,218	46,710	38,367	35,379	31,575	20.1	17.5	14.2	13.0	11.6
Guam	3	1	3	12	9	2.0	0.6	1.9	7.3	5.5
Puerto Rico	1,469	1,577	1,461	1,463	1,339	39.5	41.2	37.8	37.6	34.4
Virgin Islands	17	10	35	13	11	15.5	9.1	31.9	11.5	9.7
OUTLYING AREAS	1,489	1,588	1,499	1,488	1,359	37.4	38.8	36.3	35.7	32.6
TOTAL	54,707	48,298	39,866	36,867	32,934	20.3	17.8	14.5	13.3	11.9

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 22. All stages of syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	8	4	7	6	2	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4
Albuquerque, NM	33	56	45	50	63	6.3	10.6	8.6	9.6	12.0
Atlanta, GA	835	872	591	580	384	116.9	120.7	79.9	77.9	51.6
Austin, TX	88	98	56	62	59	12.9	14.1	7.9	8.5	8.1
Baltimore, MD	1,552	1,781	1,472	941	728	231.0	271.0	228.0	148.7	115.1
Birmingham, AL	703	474	246	278	212	106.4	72.0	37.3	42.3	32.2
Boston, MA	257	305	240	164	160	46.1	54.7	43.1	29.5	28.8
Buffalo, NY	22	23	12	6	10	6.8	7.2	3.8	1.9	3.2
Charlotte, NC	312	153	211	194	151	52.3	24.9	33.4	29.9	23.3
Chicago, IL	1,254	1,314	1,457	1,324	1,100	43.0	45.1	48.9	44.4	36.9
Cincinnati, OH	166	93	32	12	14	19.4	10.9	3.8	1.4	1.7
Cleveland, OH	377	250	151	88	42	27.0	18.0	10.9	6.4	3.1
Columbus, OH	89	117	115	109	90	8.8	11.5	11.3	10.6	8.8
Corpus Christi, TX	29	22	27	20	10	9.2	6.9	8.5	6.3	3.2
Dallas, TX	790	717	736	695	587	39.6	35.4	35.9	33.7	28.5
Dayton, OH	367	126	39	16	17	64.9	22.4	7.0	2.8	3.0
Denver, CO	67	72	35	46	23	13.5	14.4	7.0	9.2	4.6
Des Moines, IA	34	26	20	7	18	9.6	7.3	5.6	1.9	4.9
Detroit, MI	522	548	477	569	756	47.7	50.3	37.8	45.4	60.3
El Paso, TX	118	112	81	79	92	17.2	16.0	11.5	11.3	13.1
Fort Worth, TX	379	299	175	177	191	29.2	22.5	12.9	12.8	13.8
Honolulu, HI	26	42	18	8	15	3.0	4.8	2.1	0.9	1.7
Houston, TX	2,047	1,937	1,401	1,111	849	65.7	61.3	43.7	34.2	26.1
Indianapolis, IN	186	125	239	553	518	22.8	15.4	29.4	68.2	63.9
Jacksonville, FL	228	206	154	74	125	31.4	28.1	20.9	10.0	16.9
Jersey City, NJ	96	85	34	42	27	44.2	39.0	15.4	19.2	12.4
Kansas City, MO	38	13	14	66	46	8.5	2.9	3.1	14.6	10.2
Los Angeles, CA	2,193	1,630	1,264	1,189	1,857	25.8	19.0	14.7	13.6	21.3
Louisville, KY	227	232	213	174	149	33.8	34.6	31.7	25.9	22.1
Memphis, TN	1,371	1,435	1,036	927	881	158.5	165.7	119.2	106.2	100.9
Miami, FL	876	874	773	795	829	43.0	42.7	35.9	36.5	38.1
Milwaukee, WI	397	275	233	166	151	43.2	30.3	25.6	18.3	16.7
Minneapolis, MN	52	53	34	28	34	13.6	13.8	9.3	7.6	9.3
Nashville, TN	293	412	416	505	523	55.0	77.2	77.9	95.3	98.7
New Orleans, LA	520	463	348	228	124	109.7	98.7	74.8	49.5	26.9
New York City, NY	5,801	4,961	4,652	3,736	2,711	79.1	67.6	62.7	50.3	36.5
Newark, NJ	363	241	191	172	264	127.1	84.7	67.2	60.7	93.2
Norfolk, VA	222	158	108	84	84	95.4	68.9	50.2	37.2	37.2
Oakland, CA	139	128	129	127	91	11.2	10.2	10.1	9.8	7.0
Oklahoma City, OK	227	110	181	300	193	51.7	25.0	44.4	73.2	47.1
Omaha, NE	7	17	26	10	6	1.6	3.9	5.9	2.2	1.3
Philadelphia, PA	1,293	1,093	804	825	618	87.8	75.3	56.0	58.2	43.6
Phoenix, AZ	342	473	572	722	736	13.1	17.5	20.5	25.2	25.7
Pittsburgh, PA	16	21	12	7	7	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.6
Portland, OR	45	23	17	19	30	9.2	4.7	3.4	3.8	6.0
Richmond, VA	171	137	81	64	40	89.5	71.2	41.7	33.7	21.1
Rochester, NY	68	32	39	16	7	28.1	13.3	16.2	6.7	2.9
Sacramento, CA	58	55	31	20	25	5.2	4.9	2.7	1.7	2.1
San Antonio, TX	378	309	237	228	287	28.8	23.2	17.5	16.6	20.9
San Diego, CA	227	259	187	251	232	8.5	9.5	6.7	8.9	8.2
San Francisco, CA	151	171	129	128	163	20.7	23.4	17.3	17.1	21.8
San Jose, CA	70	93	62	56	43	4.4	5.8	3.8	3.4	2.6
Seattle, WA	61	62	69	123	116	3.8	3.8	4.2	7.4	7.0
St Louis, MO	329	261	170	165	115	94.2	76.3	50.1	49.4	34.4
St Paul, MN	17	8	10	6	9	6.2	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.3
St Petersburg, FL	86	79	56	38	64	9.9	9.1	6.4	4.3	7.3
Tampa, FL	314	207	177	111	131	35.1	22.8	19.1	11.8	13.9
Toledo, OH	63	25	23	21	18	13.9	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.0
Tucson, AZ	61	52	36	42	36	7.9	6.7	4.6	5.2	4.5
Tulsa, OK	109	36	75	109	32	28.6	9.3	19.7	28.4	8.3
Washington, DC	626	644	579	458	516	116.1	121.7	110.7	88.2	99.4
Wichita, KS	58	85	21	34	10	13.4	19.4	4.7	7.5	2.2
Yonkers, NY	33	34	22	12	10	17.2	17.6	11.4	6.2	5.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	27,887	25,018	21,098	19,173	17,431	40.3	35.9	29.9	27.0	24.6
San Juan, PR	722	719	673	682	545	82.8	82.4	64.3	64.8	51.8
TOTAL	28,609	25,737	21,771	19,855	17,976	40.8	36.5	30.4	27.6	25.0

Table 23. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State/Area</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i>
1	Tennessee	532	9.7
2	North Carolina	483	6.3
3	Indiana	351	5.9
4	South Carolina	229	5.9
5	Maryland	300	5.8
6	Georgia	402	5.2
7	Mississippi	137	4.9
8	Louisiana	209	4.8
9	Puerto Rico	175	4.5
10	Arkansas	104	4.1
11	Arizona	189	4.0
12	Oklahoma	116	3.5
13	Illinois	412	3.4
14	Michigan	330	3.3
15	Alabama	123	2.8
16	Florida	413	2.7
17	Virgin Islands	3	2.7
	U.S. TOTAL¹	5,979	2.2
18	Kentucky	85	2.1
19	Texas	396	2.0
20	Virginia	126	1.8
21	Delaware	9	1.2
22	Massachusetts	68	1.1
23	Washington	66	1.1
24	California	325	1.0
25	New Jersey	71	0.9
26	Wisconsin	48	0.9
27	New Mexico	16	0.9
28	New York	132	0.7
29	Pennsylvania	77	0.6
30	Ohio	69	0.6
31	Guam	1	0.6
32	Missouri	29	0.5
33	Connecticut	16	0.5
34	Oregon	12	0.4
35	Iowa	11	0.4
36	Rhode Island	4	0.4
37	Minnesota	16	0.3
38	Colorado	11	0.3
39	Nevada	5	0.3
	YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVE		0.2
40	Kansas	6	0.2
41	West Virginia	3	0.2
42	Hawaii	2	0.2
43	New Hampshire	2	0.2
44	Wyoming	1	0.2
45	Nebraska	2	0.1
46	Utah	2	0.1
47	Idaho	1	0.1
48	Maine	1	0.1
49	Alaska	0	0.0
50	Montana	0	0.0
51	North Dakota	0	0.0
52	South Dakota	0	0.0
53	Vermont	0	0.0

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

Table 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 2000**

<i>Rank</i>	<i>County/Independent City</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
1	Cook County, IL	326	6.3	5
2	Marion County, IN	301	37.1	10
3	Wayne County, MI	288	13.7	15
4	Shelby County, TN	246	28.2	19
5	Baltimore (City), MD	218	34.5	23
6	Fulton County, GA	203	27.3	26
7	Davidson County, TN	200	37.7	29
8	Maricopa County, AZ	172	6.0	32
9	Los Angeles County, CA	152	1.6	35
10	Dade County, FL	126	5.8	37
11	Dallas County, TX	100	4.8	39
12	Oklahoma County, OK	90	14.1	40
13	Guilford County, NC	70	17.9	41
14	Harris County, TX	70	2.2	42
15	Bexar County, TX	67	4.9	43
16	Philadelphia County, PA	67	4.7	45
17	New York County, NY	62	4.0	46
18	Robeson County, NC	58	49.7	47
19	Jefferson County, KY	57	8.5	48
20	Palm Beach County, FL	54	5.1	48
21	San Francisco County, CA	51	6.8	49
22	King County, WA	50	3.0	50

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

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

Table 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	528	410	274	202	123	12.3	9.5	6.3	4.6	2.8
Alaska	0	1	1	1	0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Arizona	102	132	185	212	189	2.3	2.9	4.0	4.4	4.0
Arkansas	262	173	108	87	104	10.5	6.9	4.3	3.4	4.1
California	509	386	327	283	325	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0
Colorado	26	15	10	8	11	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Connecticut	103	62	26	16	16	3.2	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Delaware	35	22	21	10	9	4.8	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.2
Florida	368	296	294	343	413	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7
Georgia	689	515	333	430	402	9.4	6.9	4.4	5.5	5.2
Hawaii	3	1	4	3	2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Idaho	4	1	2	1	1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Illinois	501	435	424	422	412	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4
Indiana	207	151	215	450	351	3.6	2.6	3.6	7.6	5.9
Iowa	23	7	5	9	11	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Kansas	28	32	14	14	6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2
Kentucky	154	135	106	101	85	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.1
Louisiana	533	364	430	306	209	12.3	8.4	9.8	7.0	4.8
Maine	1	2	1	0	1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Maryland	729	891	648	343	300	14.4	17.5	12.6	6.6	5.8
Massachusetts	85	78	46	37	68	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.1
Michigan	183	153	211	249	330	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.3
Minnesota	16	16	9	10	16	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mississippi	817	390	261	194	137	30.1	14.3	9.5	7.0	4.9
Missouri	221	118	109	96	29	4.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.5
Montana	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nebraska	6	3	8	6	2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1
Nevada	20	11	15	5	5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3
New Hampshire	1	0	2	1	2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
New Jersey	177	150	107	68	71	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.9
New Mexico	3	9	14	12	16	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
New York	214	138	119	150	132	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
North Carolina	1,052	721	723	464	483	14.4	9.7	9.6	6.1	6.3
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	584	218	134	92	69	5.2	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
Oklahoma	179	117	98	187	116	5.4	3.5	2.9	5.6	3.5
Oregon	9	10	6	8	12	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Pennsylvania	164	123	98	84	77	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Rhode Island	4	2	1	3	4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
South Carolina	402	378	271	269	229	10.8	10.1	7.1	6.9	5.9
South Dakota	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	850	747	567	641	532	16.0	13.9	10.4	11.7	9.7
Texas	890	676	443	473	396	4.7	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.0
Utah	3	5	4	2	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0	0	4	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0
Virginia	393	237	149	153	126	5.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.8
Washington	9	17	44	77	66	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.1
West Virginia	7	1	3	5	3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wisconsin	176	89	78	41	48	3.4	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.9
Wyoming	2	0	1	0	1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
U.S. TOTAL¹	11,388	8,556	7,035	6,617	5,979	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.2
Northeast	749	555	404	362	371	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Midwest	1,945	1,223	1,208	1,389	1,274	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0
South	8,004	6,190	4,810	4,253	3,704	8.6	6.6	5.0	4.4	3.8
West	690	588	613	613	630	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Guam	0	0	0	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6
Puerto Rico	208	249	177	146	175	5.6	6.5	4.6	3.8	4.5
Virgin Islands	11	2	7	1	3	10.0	1.8	6.4	0.9	2.7
OUTLYING AREAS	219	251	184	149	179	5.5	6.1	4.5	3.6	4.3
TOTAL	11,607	8,807	7,219	6,766	6,158	4.3	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.2

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	244	183	133	102	63	11.0	8.2	5.9	4.5	2.8
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	43	37	67	65	80	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.7	3.3
Arkansas	144	103	59	44	58	11.1	7.9	4.5	3.3	4.4
California	187	116	132	76	51	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Colorado	10	5	3	6	1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Connecticut	58	25	16	6	7	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4
Delaware	14	10	11	1	1	3.8	2.7	2.9	0.3	0.3
Florida	172	131	116	143	163	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1
Georgia	284	194	130	160	159	7.6	5.1	3.3	4.0	4.0
Hawaii	1	0	0	2	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	246	194	171	180	181	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9
Indiana	115	82	113	225	196	3.8	2.7	3.7	7.4	6.4
Iowa	16	4	0	6	6	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
Kansas	10	12	6	8	1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1
Kentucky	81	66	49	45	42	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1
Louisiana	271	187	196	153	97	12.0	8.3	8.6	6.7	4.3
Maine	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	329	400	302	164	115	12.7	15.3	11.4	6.2	4.3
Massachusetts	30	33	15	15	19	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Michigan	82	68	86	95	141	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.8
Minnesota	8	4	4	5	5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	427	201	128	93	70	30.3	14.2	8.9	6.4	4.9
Missouri	103	63	50	49	11	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.4
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	4	0	3	3	1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
Nevada	10	6	3	3	2	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
New Hampshire	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	81	59	37	32	23	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
New Mexico	1	5	8	3	5	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6
New York	92	56	28	34	12	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
North Carolina	484	353	347	202	234	12.9	9.3	8.9	5.1	5.9
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	287	101	72	43	26	5.0	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.4
Oklahoma	80	53	45	77	54	4.8	3.1	2.6	4.5	3.1
Oregon	3	2	2	5	4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Pennsylvania	62	52	31	27	30	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
South Carolina	182	173	131	117	96	9.5	8.9	6.6	5.8	4.8
South Dakota	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	422	370	284	283	247	15.4	13.3	10.1	10.0	8.7
Texas	437	315	183	182	152	4.5	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.5
Utah	0	2	0	0	1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vermont	0	0	1	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0
Virginia	204	112	61	71	44	6.0	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.3
Washington	2	8	7	3	8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
West Virginia	6	1	2	3	1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Wisconsin	85	49	40	18	24	3.3	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.9
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
U.S. TOTAL¹	5,379	3,895	3,109	2,777	2,445	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.8
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	100	116	81	73	76	5.2	5.8	4.0	3.6	3.8
Virgin Islands	5	0	1	1	2	8.8	0.0	1.7	1.9	3.9
OUTLYING AREAS	105	116	82	74	78	5.1	5.5	3.8	3.4	3.6
TOTAL	5,484	4,011	3,191	2,851	2,523	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.8

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	284	227	141	100	60	13.8	10.9	6.8	4.8	2.9
Alaska	0	1	1	1	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Arizona	59	95	118	147	109	2.7	4.2	5.1	6.2	4.6
Arkansas	118	70	49	43	46	9.7	5.7	4.0	3.5	3.7
California	322	270	195	206	272	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.6
Colorado	16	10	7	2	10	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Connecticut	45	37	10	10	9	2.8	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Delaware	21	12	10	9	8	6.0	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.2
Florida	196	165	178	199	250	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.4
Georgia	405	321	203	269	243	11.3	8.8	5.5	7.1	6.4
Hawaii	2	1	4	1	1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2
Idaho	1	1	2	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Illinois	255	241	253	242	231	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9
Indiana	92	69	102	225	155	3.2	2.4	3.6	7.8	5.4
Iowa	7	3	5	3	5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Kansas	18	20	8	6	5	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Kentucky	73	69	57	56	43	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.2
Louisiana	262	177	234	153	112	12.5	8.4	11.1	7.3	5.3
Maine	1	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Maryland	400	490	346	179	185	16.2	19.8	13.9	7.1	7.4
Massachusetts	55	45	31	22	49	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.6
Michigan	101	85	125	154	189	2.1	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.9
Minnesota	8	12	5	5	11	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Mississippi	390	189	131	101	67	30.0	14.4	9.9	7.6	5.1
Missouri	118	55	59	47	18	4.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	0.7
Montana	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nebraska	2	3	5	3	1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1
Nevada	10	5	12	2	3	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.3
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
New Jersey	96	91	70	36	48	2.5	2.3	1.8	0.9	1.2
New Mexico	2	4	6	9	11	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3
New York	122	82	91	116	120	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4
North Carolina	568	368	376	262	249	16.0	10.2	10.3	7.1	6.7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	297	117	62	49	43	5.5	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Oklahoma	99	64	53	110	62	6.1	3.9	3.2	6.7	3.8
Oregon	6	8	4	3	8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Pennsylvania	102	71	67	57	47	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8
Rhode Island	3	1	0	2	2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4
South Carolina	220	205	140	152	133	12.3	11.3	7.6	8.1	7.1
South Dakota	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	428	377	283	358	285	16.7	14.5	10.8	13.5	10.8
Texas	453	361	260	289	244	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.9	2.5
Utah	3	3	4	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Vermont	0	0	3	1	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
Virginia	189	125	88	82	82	5.8	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.4
Washington	7	9	37	74	58	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.6	2.0
West Virginia	1	0	1	2	2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wisconsin	91	40	38	23	24	3.6	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9
Wyoming	1	0	1	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL ¹	6,009	4,660	3,924	3,835	3,532	4.6	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.7
Guam	0	0	0	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.2
Puerto Rico	108	133	96	73	99	6.0	7.2	5.2	3.9	5.3
Virgin Islands	6	2	6	0	1	11.4	3.8	11.3	0.0	1.6
OUTLYING AREAS	114	135	102	75	101	5.9	6.8	5.1	3.7	5.0
TOTAL	6,123	4,795	4,026	3,910	3,633	4.7	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.7

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

<i>Rank</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i>
1	Nashville, TN	200	37.7
2	Indianapolis, IN	301	37.1
3	Baltimore, MD	218	34.5
4	Memphis, TN	246	28.2
5	Detroit, MI	274	21.9
6	Oklahoma City, OK	82	20.0
7	Norfolk, VA	37	16.4
8	Atlanta, GA	116	15.6
9	Newark, NJ	28	9.9
10	Chicago, IL	292	9.8
11	Louisville, KY	57	8.5
12	San Francisco, CA	53	7.1
13	Washington, DC	37	7.1
14	Charlotte, NC	45	6.9
15	San Juan, PR	68	6.5
16	Phoenix, AZ	172	6.0
17	Miami, FL	126	5.8
18	San Antonio, TX	67	4.9
19	Dallas, TX	100	4.8
20	New Orleans, LA	22	4.8
21	Philadelphia, PA	67	4.7
22	Milwaukee, WI	43	4.7
23	Boston, MA	25	4.5
24	Columbus, OH	40	3.9
25	Birmingham, AL	24	3.7
26	St Louis, MO	11	3.3
27	Jacksonville, FL	24	3.2
28	Seattle, WA	50	3.0
29	Richmond, VA	5	2.6
30	Minneapolis, MN	9	2.5
31	Houston, TX	70	2.2
32	Portland, OR	11	2.2
33	Tampa, FL	20	2.1
34	Albuquerque, NM	11	2.1
35	Tulsa, OK	8	2.1
36	New York City, NY	117	1.6
37	Fort Worth, TX	22	1.6
38	Los Angeles, CA	133	1.5
39	Austin, TX	8	1.1
40	San Diego, CA	27	1.0
41	Tucson, AZ	8	1.0
42	Oakland, CA	11	0.9
43	El Paso, TX	6	0.9
44	Dayton, OH	5	0.9
45	St Petersburg, FL	7	0.8
46	Denver, CO	4	0.8
47	St Paul, MN	2	0.7
48	Jersey City, NJ	1	0.5
49	Yonkers, NY	1	0.5
50	Wichita, KS	2	0.4
51	Omaha, NE	2	0.4
52	Toledo, OH	2	0.4
53	Rochester, NY	1	0.4
54	Cleveland, OH	4	0.3
55	Des Moines, IA	1	0.3
56	Buffalo, NY	1	0.3
57	Corpus Christi, TX	1	0.3
	YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVE		0.2
58	Pittsburgh, PA	3	0.2
59	Kansas City, MO	1	0.2
60	San Jose, CA	2	0.1
61	Sacramento, CA	1	0.1
62	Honolulu, HI	1	0.1
63	Akron, OH	0	0.0
64	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.0

Table 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	0	4	3	0	0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	2	9	11	11	11	0.4	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Atlanta, GA	247	204	163	213	116	34.6	28.2	22.0	28.6	15.6
Austin, TX	9	8	15	19	8	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.6	1.1
Baltimore, MD	553	669	466	246	218	82.3	101.8	72.2	38.9	34.5
Birmingham, AL	202	107	36	24	24	30.6	16.2	5.5	3.7	3.7
Boston, MA	42	52	23	16	25	7.5	9.3	4.1	2.9	4.5
Buffalo, NY	6	2	4	1	1	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3
Charlotte, NC	135	48	69	53	45	22.6	7.8	10.9	8.2	6.9
Chicago, IL	343	346	338	282	292	11.7	11.9	11.3	9.5	9.8
Cincinnati, OH	76	34	12	1	0	8.9	4.0	1.4	0.1	0.0
Cleveland, OH	130	61	30	12	4	9.3	4.4	2.2	0.9	0.3
Columbus, OH	54	54	55	43	40	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.2	3.9
Corpus Christi, TX	0	2	0	1	1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Dallas, TX	236	148	126	151	100	11.8	7.3	6.1	7.3	4.8
Dayton, OH	201	28	6	2	5	35.5	5.0	1.1	0.4	0.9
Denver, CO	11	8	3	4	4	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Des Moines, IA	6	0	3	0	1	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
Detroit, MI	92	94	152	189	274	8.4	8.6	12.1	15.1	21.9
El Paso, TX	10	3	2	9	6	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.9
Fort Worth, TX	95	39	26	22	22	7.3	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
Honolulu, HI	3	1	4	3	1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
Houston, TX	151	180	99	77	70	4.8	5.7	3.1	2.4	2.2
Indianapolis, IN	85	71	165	407	301	10.4	8.7	20.3	50.2	37.1
Jacksonville, FL	75	36	16	7	24	10.3	4.9	2.2	0.9	3.2
Jersey City, NJ	10	9	1	3	1	4.6	4.1	0.5	1.4	0.5
Kansas City, MO	7	2	6	8	1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.8	0.2
Los Angeles, CA	213	108	120	83	133	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5
Louisville, KY	104	107	91	67	57	15.5	16.0	13.5	10.0	8.5
Memphis, TN	397	343	260	258	246	45.9	39.6	29.9	29.6	28.2
Miami, FL	38	49	31	82	126	1.9	2.4	1.4	3.8	5.8
Milwaukee, WI	158	84	71	39	43	17.2	9.2	7.8	4.3	4.7
Minneapolis, MN	4	12	4	6	9	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.6	2.5
Nashville, TN	193	203	210	250	200	36.2	38.0	39.3	47.2	37.7
New Orleans, LA	169	132	105	51	22	35.6	28.1	22.6	11.1	4.8
New York City, NY	138	97	81	130	117	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6
Newark, NJ	25	26	27	22	28	8.8	9.1	9.5	7.8	9.9
Norfolk, VA	92	44	33	20	37	39.5	19.2	15.3	8.9	16.4
Oakland, CA	10	7	11	10	11	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Oklahoma City, OK	114	39	61	114	82	26.0	8.9	15.0	27.8	20.0
Omaha, NE	2	1	4	5	2	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.4
Philadelphia, PA	141	108	89	69	67	9.6	7.4	6.2	4.9	4.7
Phoenix, AZ	89	118	173	195	172	3.4	4.4	6.2	6.8	6.0
Pittsburgh, PA	2	5	0	2	3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Portland, OR	7	3	4	5	11	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.2
Richmond, VA	66	49	22	13	5	34.6	25.5	11.3	6.9	2.6
Rochester, NY	13	2	7	0	1	5.4	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.4
Sacramento, CA	6	4	1	2	1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
San Antonio, TX	25	27	26	31	67	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	4.9
San Diego, CA	36	23	24	25	27	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
San Francisco, CA	33	52	25	29	53	4.5	7.1	3.4	3.9	7.1
San Jose, CA	3	5	3	3	2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Seattle, WA	1	11	33	65	50	0.1	0.7	2.0	3.9	3.0
St Louis, MO	142	64	58	51	11	40.7	18.7	17.1	15.3	3.3
St Paul, MN	3	0	3	2	2	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	8	11	8	4	7	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8
Tampa, FL	44	34	32	15	20	4.9	3.7	3.5	1.6	2.1
Toledo, OH	30	6	8	6	2	6.6	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.4
Tucson, AZ	10	12	7	8	8	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0
Tulsa, OK	40	8	14	45	8	10.5	2.1	3.7	11.7	2.1
Washington, DC	116	117	81	45	37	21.5	22.1	15.5	8.7	7.1
Wichita, KS	15	16	3	7	2	3.5	3.6	0.7	1.5	0.4
Yonkers, NY	0	2	1	1	1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL	5,268	4,148	3,565	3,564	3,265	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.6
San Juan, PR	74	99	79	61	68	8.5	11.4	7.5	5.8	6.5
TOTAL	5,342	4,247	3,644	3,625	3,333	7.6	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.6

Table 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	0	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	1	5	6	3	3	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.1
Atlanta, GA	86	67	62	85	37	23.1	17.8	16.0	21.8	9.5
Austin, TX	6	3	6	2	2	1.8	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.5
Baltimore, MD	240	309	222	112	92	66.9	87.9	64.4	33.2	27.3
Birmingham, AL	81	43	15	10	15	23.0	12.3	4.3	2.9	4.3
Boston, MA	14	19	5	5	5	4.8	6.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Buffalo, NY	1	1	1	0	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
Charlotte, NC	64	18	36	18	24	20.7	5.7	11.0	5.3	7.1
Chicago, IL	169	145	132	116	129	11.2	9.6	8.5	7.5	8.3
Cincinnati, OH	39	13	8	0	0	8.7	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	61	27	15	3	2	8.3	3.7	2.1	0.4	0.3
Columbus, OH	27	30	32	21	14	5.2	5.7	6.0	3.9	2.6
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Dallas, TX	113	66	46	57	36	11.2	6.4	4.4	5.4	3.4
Dayton, OH	96	15	3	0	1	32.6	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.3
Denver, CO	6	3	2	3	0	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.0
Des Moines, IA	5	0	0	0	1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Detroit, MI	40	45	67	74	121	7.0	7.9	10.1	11.2	18.3
El Paso, TX	3	0	0	2	1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Fort Worth, TX	41	12	9	4	7	6.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.0
Honolulu, HI	1	0	0	2	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Houston, TX	84	84	44	30	27	5.4	5.3	2.7	1.8	1.6
Indianapolis, IN	48	36	87	204	170	11.2	8.5	20.4	48.0	40.0
Jacksonville, FL	38	12	8	3	11	10.2	3.2	2.1	0.8	2.9
Jersey City, NJ	3	5	0	0	1	2.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Kansas City, MO	2	1	2	5	0	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	86	32	50	25	19	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.4
Louisville, KY	57	51	45	30	26	16.1	14.5	12.7	8.4	7.3
Memphis, TN	199	165	134	126	123	44.0	36.4	29.4	27.5	26.8
Miami, FL	14	16	11	24	40	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.1	3.5
Milwaukee, WI	76	46	35	17	21	15.8	9.7	7.3	3.6	4.4
Minneapolis, MN	2	3	2	3	3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6
Nashville, TN	97	97	93	102	83	34.8	34.7	33.1	36.6	29.8
New Orleans, LA	70	57	41	24	8	27.5	22.7	16.4	9.7	3.2
New York City, NY	61	37	18	28	10	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
Newark, NJ	14	12	14	10	9	9.3	8.0	9.4	6.7	6.0
Norfolk, VA	51	25	13	7	14	45.1	22.5	11.9	6.4	12.8
Oakland, CA	3	0	5	2	3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
Oklahoma City, OK	51	15	26	42	39	22.5	6.6	12.3	19.7	18.3
Omaha, NE	1	0	1	2	1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4
Philadelphia, PA	51	43	30	21	25	6.5	5.5	3.9	2.8	3.3
Phoenix, AZ	35	31	64	62	75	2.6	2.3	4.5	4.3	5.2
Pittsburgh, PA	0	4	0	0	2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Portland, OR	3	1	1	3	4	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.6
Richmond, VA	31	21	8	7	2	29.7	20.0	7.5	6.7	1.9
Rochester, NY	6	1	4	0	0	4.8	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.0
Sacramento, CA	2	2	0	1	1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
San Antonio, TX	16	12	8	10	23	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	3.2
San Diego, CA	11	5	7	6	6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
San Francisco, CA	3	8	4	1	5	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.3	1.3
San Jose, CA	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	0	6	1	2	4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5
St Louis, MO	66	36	25	28	3	34.8	19.4	13.6	15.5	1.7
St Paul, MN	0	0	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	2	7	4	2	3	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6
Tampa, FL	22	21	20	7	10	4.8	4.5	4.2	1.4	2.1
Toledo, OH	17	3	4	5	0	7.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	0.0
Tucson, AZ	5	5	1	1	2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Tulsa, OK	14	4	6	22	4	7.1	2.0	3.0	11.1	2.0
Washington, DC	57	58	34	24	10	19.9	20.7	12.2	8.7	3.6
Wichita, KS	6	4	1	4	1	2.7	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.4
Yonkers, NY	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	2,398	1,789	1,523	1,409	1,281	6.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.5
San Juan, PR	38	41	38	34	32	7.9	8.5	7.0	6.2	5.9
TOTAL	2,436	1,830	1,561	1,443	1,313	6.7	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.5

Table 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	0	2	2	0	0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	1	4	5	8	8	0.4	1.6	2.0	3.1	3.1
Atlanta, GA	161	137	101	128	79	47.1	39.6	28.6	36.0	22.2
Austin, TX	3	5	9	16	6	0.9	1.4	2.5	4.4	1.7
Baltimore, MD	313	359	244	134	126	100.1	117.4	81.0	45.4	42.7
Birmingham, AL	121	64	21	14	9	39.1	20.8	6.8	4.6	2.9
Boston, MA	28	33	18	11	20	10.4	12.3	6.7	4.1	7.5
Buffalo, NY	5	1	3	1	0	3.2	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.0
Charlotte, NC	71	30	33	35	21	24.7	10.1	10.9	11.2	6.7
Chicago, IL	174	201	206	166	163	12.4	14.3	14.4	11.6	11.4
Cincinnati, OH	37	21	4	1	0	9.1	5.2	1.0	0.3	0.0
Cleveland, OH	69	34	15	9	2	10.5	5.2	2.3	1.4	0.3
Columbus, OH	27	24	23	22	26	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.3
Corpus Christi, TX	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	123	82	80	94	64	12.5	8.2	7.9	9.3	6.3
Dayton, OH	105	13	3	2	4	38.7	4.8	1.1	0.7	1.5
Denver, CO	5	5	1	1	4	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.6
Des Moines, IA	1	0	3	0	0	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	52	49	85	115	153	10.0	9.5	14.2	19.4	25.8
El Paso, TX	7	3	2	7	5	2.1	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.5
Fort Worth, TX	54	27	17	18	15	8.4	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.2
Honolulu, HI	2	1	4	1	1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Houston, TX	67	96	55	47	43	4.3	6.1	3.5	2.9	2.7
Indianapolis, IN	37	35	78	203	131	9.5	9.0	20.2	52.7	34.0
Jacksonville, FL	37	24	8	4	13	10.5	6.8	2.2	1.1	3.6
Jersey City, NJ	7	4	1	3	0	6.6	3.8	0.9	2.8	0.0
Kansas City, MO	5	1	4	3	1	2.4	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.5
Los Angeles, CA	127	76	70	57	112	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.6
Louisville, KY	47	56	46	37	31	14.8	17.6	14.5	11.6	9.8
Memphis, TN	198	178	126	132	123	48.0	43.1	30.5	31.8	29.6
Miami, FL	24	33	20	58	86	2.5	3.4	1.9	5.6	8.3
Milwaukee, WI	82	38	36	22	22	18.8	8.8	8.3	5.1	5.1
Minneapolis, MN	2	9	2	3	6	1.1	4.8	1.1	1.7	3.4
Nashville, TN	96	106	117	148	117	37.8	41.7	46.2	58.9	46.5
New Orleans, LA	99	75	64	27	14	45.0	34.5	29.7	12.6	6.6
New York City, NY	77	60	63	102	107	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.1
Newark, NJ	11	14	13	12	19	8.1	10.4	9.7	8.9	14.2
Norfolk, VA	41	19	20	13	23	34.3	16.1	18.9	11.2	19.7
Oakland, CA	7	7	6	8	8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3
Oklahoma City, OK	63	24	35	72	43	29.8	11.3	17.9	36.6	21.8
Omaha, NE	1	1	3	3	1	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.5
Philadelphia, PA	90	65	59	48	42	13.2	9.6	8.9	7.3	6.4
Phoenix, AZ	54	87	109	133	97	4.2	6.5	7.9	9.4	6.9
Pittsburgh, PA	2	1	0	2	1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Portland, OR	4	2	3	2	7	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.9
Richmond, VA	35	28	14	6	3	40.4	32.1	16.0	7.0	3.5
Rochester, NY	7	1	3	0	1	6.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.9
Sacramento, CA	4	2	1	1	0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
San Antonio, TX	9	15	18	20	44	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	6.6
San Diego, CA	25	18	17	19	21	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
San Francisco, CA	30	44	21	28	48	8.3	12.2	5.7	7.6	13.0
San Jose, CA	3	5	2	3	2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2
Seattle, WA	1	5	32	63	46	0.1	0.6	3.9	7.7	5.6
St Louis, MO	76	28	33	23	8	47.7	17.9	21.2	15.0	5.2
St Paul, MN	3	0	1	1	1	2.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
St Petersburg, FL	6	4	4	2	4	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
Tampa, FL	22	13	12	8	10	5.0	2.9	2.7	1.7	2.2
Toledo, OH	13	3	4	1	2	6.0	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.9
Tucson, AZ	5	7	6	7	6	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Tulsa, OK	26	4	8	23	4	14.1	2.1	4.4	12.4	2.2
Washington, DC	59	59	47	21	27	23.4	23.8	19.2	8.6	11.1
Wichita, KS	9	12	2	3	1	4.2	5.6	0.9	1.4	0.5
Yonkers, NY	0	2	0	1	1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.1
U.S. CITY TOTAL	2,870	2,358	2,042	2,152	1,982	8.5	7.0	6.0	6.3	5.8
San Juan, PR	36	58	41	27	36	9.2	14.8	8.2	5.3	7.1
TOTAL	2,906	2,416	2,083	2,179	2,018	8.5	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.8

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Table 32A. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996–2000

Age Group	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1996	10-14	49	6	43	3	0	3	43	6	37	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	1,127	388	739	108	28	80	967	340	628	44	18	26	5	1	4	2	1	1
	20-24	1,936	877	1,059	162	41	121	1,647	764	884	106	65	41	13	5	8	7	2	5
	25-29	1,893	921	972	211	99	112	1,565	740	825	101	72	29	10	6	4	6	4	2
	30-34	2,005	1,028	977	198	104	95	1,705	854	851	86	63	23	6	3	3	9	4	5
	35-39	1,856	1,022	834	202	106	96	1,564	854	710	79	55	24	6	4	2	4	2	2
	40-44	1,124	704	420	110	64	45	963	606	357	40	30	10	5	3	2	5	0	5
	45-54	972	717	255	131	97	34	797	586	210	33	23	11	3	3	0	8	8	0
	55-64	282	235	47	56	49	7	210	172	37	17	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65+	108	94	14	18	18	0	78	66	12	9	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11,365	5,997	5,368	1,201	607	594	9,550	4,992	4,558	519	348	172	52	29	24	42	22	21	
1997	10-14	43	4	39	4	0	4	36	3	33	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	778	255	523	70	16	54	649	214	435	55	24	31	3	1	2	1	0	1
	20-24	1,319	620	699	110	44	66	1,116	518	598	80	54	27	6	1	5	7	3	4
	25-29	1,435	721	714	142	66	76	1,180	569	611	102	77	26	4	4	0	7	5	2
	30-34	1,477	761	716	161	73	88	1,229	632	597	74	52	23	7	3	4	6	2	4
	35-39	1,407	780	627	196	100	97	1,153	639	514	50	38	12	3	2	1	5	2	3
	40-44	944	628	317	107	75	32	787	522	265	38	24	14	5	2	3	7	5	2
	45-54	771	565	205	107	82	26	622	456	166	30	20	10	4	2	2	7	5	2
	55-64	256	224	32	52	44	8	186	162	24	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	65+	107	99	8	25	24	1	74	67	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8,549	4,661	3,888	975	523	453	7,041	3,786	3,255	459	315	145	33	15	17	41	23	18	
1998	10-14	39	5	34	4	0	4	34	5	29	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	612	193	418	54	11	43	504	163	342	43	16	27	3	0	3	7	3	4
	20-24	1,029	509	521	105	30	75	835	418	417	73	52	21	5	3	2	11	6	5
	25-29	1,028	508	520	130	50	79	782	383	398	100	65	35	5	4	1	12	5	7
	30-34	1,179	626	553	146	77	69	949	484	465	65	54	11	9	7	2	9	4	5
	35-39	1,178	683	494	172	104	68	927	523	404	65	46	18	7	6	1	7	4	3
	40-44	831	533	298	129	95	35	653	404	250	40	30	10	3	2	1	5	3	2
	45-54	780	577	203	123	102	20	610	439	171	45	35	10	1	1	0	1	0	1
	55-64	232	194	37	51	48	3	161	129	32	16	14	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
	65+	102	86	16	21	18	3	71	60	11	9	7	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	7,018	3,918	3,100	936	536	400	5,534	3,009	2,524	457	319	138	36	26	10	56	29	28	
1999	10-14	25	2	23	3	1	2	21	1	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	522	182	340	49	16	32	421	139	282	44	24	19	1	1	0	8	2	6
	20-24	963	510	452	120	46	74	717	381	336	110	75	35	5	3	2	10	5	5
	25-29	991	508	482	137	67	70	741	364	376	94	67	26	7	7	0	11	2	9
	30-34	1,084	589	496	168	98	70	801	411	390	97	73	24	12	6	6	6	1	5
	35-39	1,153	677	476	189	112	77	883	501	382	69	56	12	4	4	0	8	3	5
	40-44	808	538	271	142	98	44	601	390	211	56	46	9	8	3	4	2	0	2
	45-54	753	572	181	139	96	43	561	430	130	42	36	6	5	5	0	6	4	2
	55-64	228	188	40	53	41	12	151	129	22	22	16	5	1	0	1	1	1	0
	65+	74	65	9	24	22	2	46	39	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,612	3,833	2,779	1,026	598	428	4,950	2,788	2,163	538	399	139	43	30	13	54	18	36	
2000	10-14	23	4	19	2	0	2	20	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	15-19	457	162	295	47	11	35	365	129	236	41	21	19	1	0	1	4	1	3
	20-24	881	419	462	110	40	70	653	310	344	101	66	35	4	1	3	13	3	10
	25-29	900	525	375	145	92	53	630	337	292	108	81	26	8	7	1	9	7	2
	30-34	957	553	404	182	119	62	665	350	314	94	72	22	12	10	2	5	2	3
	35-39	1,006	606	400	216	143	72	664	374	291	113	81	32	5	4	1	7	3	4
	40-44	782	502	280	173	118	55	550	341	209	51	38	13	2	2	0	5	3	2
	45-54	706	528	178	145	114	31	511	375	136	43	32	11	4	4	0	4	4	0
	55-64	179	157	22	42	40	2	124	106	18	11	10	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
	65+	76	68	8	21	19	2	50	44	6	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	5,970	3,526	2,444	1,083	698	385	4,231	2,368	1,863	566	405	162	37	29	8	52	26	26	

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

Table 32B. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported rates per 100,000 population by age, gender, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1996–2000

Age Group	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	6.1	4.1	8.2	0.9	0.4	1.3	35.0	24.3	46.1	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
20-24	11.1	9.8	12.4	1.4	0.7	2.1	66.9	62.9	70.8	4.3	4.8	3.7	1.9	1.5	2.3	4.7	2.7	6.7
25-29	10.0	9.7	10.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	63.6	63.2	64.0	4.0	5.2	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.0	4.1	5.5	2.7
30-34	9.4	9.7	9.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	64.2	68.9	60.1	3.3	4.5	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	6.1	5.7	6.6
35-39	8.3	9.1	7.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	58.1	67.9	49.5	3.4	4.6	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	2.7	2.8	2.6
40-44	5.4	6.9	4.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	40.7	55.3	28.1	2.2	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	3.7	0.0	7.1
45-54	3.0	4.5	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	24.4	39.7	11.7	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.7	7.7	0.0
55-64	1.3	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	10.1	19.2	3.2	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.9	6.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	4.3	4.6	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	29.9	33.1	27.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
10-14	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	4.1	2.6	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	23.0	14.9	31.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1
20-24	7.5	6.9	8.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	45.2	42.6	47.9	3.1	3.8	2.3	0.9	0.3	1.4	4.6	3.9	5.3
25-29	7.6	7.6	7.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	47.6	48.2	47.1	4.0	5.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.6	6.4	2.7
30-34	7.1	7.4	6.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	47.1	51.8	42.9	2.8	3.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.1	2.7	5.4
35-39	6.2	6.9	5.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	42.4	50.3	35.5	2.1	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.3	2.7	3.9
40-44	4.4	5.9	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	31.9	45.5	20.1	1.9	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.0	7.4	2.7
45-54	2.3	3.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	18.1	29.5	8.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	5.1	1.9
55-64	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	8.7	17.6	2.0	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	6.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	3.2	3.6	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	21.8	24.8	19.1	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.3	1.8
10-14	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	3.1	1.9	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	17.5	11.2	24.1	1.6	1.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	3.7	3.2	4.3
20-24	5.8	5.7	6.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	33.4	33.9	33.0	2.8	3.8	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	7.1	7.7	6.5
25-29	5.5	5.5	5.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	31.4	32.3	30.6	3.9	5.0	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	7.7	6.3	9.1
30-34	5.8	6.3	5.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	36.9	40.3	33.9	2.5	3.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.4	6.2	5.5	6.9
35-39	5.2	6.1	4.3	1.1	1.3	0.8	33.9	40.9	27.7	2.6	3.6	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.2	4.6	5.3	3.9
40-44	3.8	4.9	2.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	25.6	34.0	18.3	1.9	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.5	4.4	2.7
45-54	2.3	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	17.0	27.2	8.7	1.6	2.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9
55-64	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	7.3	13.6	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	3.3	0.0
65+	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	5.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0
TOTAL	2.6	3.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	16.9	19.4	14.6	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.9	2.7
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.7	1.8	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	14.6	9.4	19.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.2	2.1	6.4
20-24	5.4	5.6	5.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	28.0	30.2	26.0	4.1	5.4	2.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	6.5	6.4	6.6
25-29	5.5	5.6	5.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	29.9	30.9	29.1	3.6	5.1	2.1	0.9	1.9	0.0	7.2	2.5	12.0
30-34	5.5	6.1	5.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	31.8	34.9	29.1	3.6	5.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	4.3	1.4	7.1
35-39	5.1	6.1	4.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	32.2	39.0	26.1	2.7	4.2	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	5.3	4.0	6.7
40-44	3.6	4.9	2.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	23.0	31.9	15.1	2.6	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.8
45-54	2.1	3.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	14.9	25.3	6.3	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.8	3.8	1.8
55-64	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	6.7	13.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.0
65+	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	2.4	2.9	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	15.0	17.8	12.4	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.7	1.9	3.5
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0
15-19	2.3	1.6	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	12.6	8.8	16.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.1	1.0	3.1
20-24	4.9	4.6	5.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	25.6	24.5	26.6	3.8	4.7	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	8.2	3.8	12.6
25-29	4.9	5.8	4.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	25.4	28.5	22.6	4.2	6.2	2.1	1.0	1.8	0.2	5.8	8.9	2.6
30-34	4.9	5.7	4.1	1.3	1.8	0.9	26.4	29.7	23.4	3.6	5.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4	3.5	2.8	4.1
35-39	4.5	5.4	3.5	1.3	1.8	0.9	24.2	29.0	19.9	4.4	6.1	2.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	4.6	4.0	5.2
40-44	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	21.0	27.9	15.0	2.4	3.5	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.5	4.3	2.7
45-54	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	13.6	22.1	6.6	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	3.8	0.0
55-64	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.5	10.9	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.4
65+	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0
TOTAL	2.2	2.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	12.8	15.1	10.7	1.8	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.6	2.6	2.6

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

Table 33. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	801	623	440	367	219	18.7	14.4	10.1	8.4	5.0
Alaska	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Arizona	129	201	206	290	248	2.9	4.4	4.4	6.1	5.2
Arkansas	446	237	185	123	117	17.8	9.4	7.3	4.8	4.6
California	1,148	961	783	591	353	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.1
Colorado	21	13	10	6	7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Connecticut	104	86	37	12	9	3.2	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.3
Delaware	40	37	44	16	10	5.5	5.1	5.9	2.1	1.3
Florida	1,323	1,179	1,092	1,085	1,165	9.2	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.7
Georgia	1,304	1,085	740	729	521	17.8	14.5	9.7	9.4	6.7
Hawaii	2	0	0	1	3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Idaho	5	5	0	1	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Illinois	917	1,032	641	640	387	7.7	8.7	5.3	5.3	3.2
Indiana	265	169	121	172	184	4.5	2.9	2.1	2.9	3.1
Iowa	38	27	20	4	8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3
Kansas	46	58	39	19	9	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.3
Kentucky	126	122	101	81	62	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.6
Louisiana	959	550	446	404	231	22.1	12.6	10.2	9.2	5.3
Maine	2	2	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	1,152	1,218	848	610	518	22.8	23.9	16.5	11.8	10.0
Massachusetts	178	127	104	65	83	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.3
Michigan	413	354	261	302	406	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.1	4.1
Minnesota	29	21	8	9	18	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Mississippi	1,484	962	650	553	409	54.7	35.2	23.6	20.0	14.8
Missouri	259	202	165	99	52	4.8	3.7	3.0	1.8	1.0
Montana	4	4	0	2	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nebraska	5	5	3	6	1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Nevada	32	24	38	28	9	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.5
New Hampshire	3	0	1	1	0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
New Jersey	303	236	231	99	109	3.8	2.9	2.8	1.2	1.3
New Mexico	5	8	8	2	25	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.4
New York	1,203	763	679	700	467	6.6	4.2	3.7	3.8	2.6
North Carolina	1,071	879	846	740	618	14.7	11.8	11.2	9.7	8.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Ohio	508	331	227	168	119	4.6	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.1
Oklahoma	216	179	158	249	128	6.6	5.4	4.7	7.4	3.8
Oregon	9	14	7	6	19	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Pennsylvania	883	668	424	414	278	7.3	5.6	3.5	3.5	2.3
Rhode Island	8	7	0	1	1	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	581	481	383	407	394	15.6	12.8	10.0	10.5	10.1
South Dakota	0	2	0	1	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tennessee	957	984	659	647	627	18.0	18.3	12.1	11.8	11.4
Texas	2,167	1,863	1,480	1,273	1,171	11.4	9.6	7.5	6.4	5.8
Utah	8	2	3	5	10	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Vermont	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Virginia	406	379	230	212	140	6.1	5.6	3.4	3.1	2.0
Washington	5	13	16	17	20	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Virginia	8	1	2	3	3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wisconsin	243	169	115	90	72	4.7	3.3	2.2	1.7	1.4
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL¹	20,187	16,631	12,741	11,535	9,470	7.6	6.2	4.7	4.2	3.5
Guam	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Puerto Rico	631	679	659	680	663	17.0	17.7	17.1	17.5	17.0
Virgin Islands	6	8	28	12	5	5.5	7.3	25.5	10.6	4.4
OUTLYING AREAS	637	687	687	692	669	16.0	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.1
TOTAL	20,824	17,318	13,428	12,227	10,139	7.7	6.4	4.9	4.4	3.7

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 34. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	4	0	4	6	1	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.2
Albuquerque, NM	0	6	5	2	19	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	3.6
Atlanta, GA	383	367	303	241	173	53.6	50.8	41.0	32.4	23.2
Austin, TX	49	33	19	23	27	7.2	4.8	2.7	3.2	3.7
Baltimore, MD	896	975	646	472	384	133.4	148.3	100.1	74.6	60.7
Birmingham, AL	341	225	95	103	62	51.6	34.2	14.4	15.7	9.4
Boston, MA	83	62	60	41	29	14.9	11.1	10.8	7.4	5.2
Buffalo, NY	6	5	2	1	1	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
Charlotte, NC	144	86	97	99	63	24.2	14.0	15.4	15.3	9.7
Chicago, IL	745	918	563	522	297	25.5	31.5	18.9	17.5	10.0
Cincinnati, OH	43	26	11	5	2	5.0	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.2
Cleveland, OH	202	164	98	63	29	14.5	11.8	7.1	4.6	2.1
Columbus, OH	32	34	42	34	32	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.1
Corpus Christi, TX	10	6	13	9	3	3.2	1.9	4.1	2.9	1.0
Dallas, TX	335	306	405	384	361	16.8	15.1	19.7	18.6	17.5
Dayton, OH	93	28	5	5	2	16.4	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.4
Denver, CO	7	7	7	4	1	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.2
Des Moines, IA	23	19	11	2	6	6.5	5.4	3.1	0.5	1.6
Detroit, MI	271	254	180	223	328	24.8	23.3	14.3	17.8	26.2
El Paso, TX	44	34	14	9	11	6.4	4.8	2.0	1.3	1.6
Fort Worth, TX	216	192	121	66	80	16.6	14.5	8.9	4.8	5.8
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Houston, TX	703	528	367	248	134	22.6	16.7	11.4	7.6	4.1
Indianapolis, IN	56	33	44	102	125	6.9	4.1	5.4	12.6	15.4
Jacksonville, FL	104	81	69	37	46	14.3	11.1	9.4	5.0	6.2
Jersey City, NJ	17	10	2	1	1	7.8	4.6	0.9	0.5	0.5
Kansas City, MO	13	6	6	16	4	2.9	1.3	1.3	3.5	0.9
Los Angeles, CA	718	649	525	330	187	8.4	7.6	6.1	3.8	2.1
Louisville, KY	71	66	64	38	40	10.6	9.8	9.5	5.6	5.9
Memphis, TN	548	591	382	338	325	63.4	68.2	44.0	38.7	37.2
Miami, FL	437	427	242	294	329	21.4	20.9	11.2	13.5	15.1
Milwaukee, WI	183	140	94	84	55	19.9	15.4	10.3	9.3	6.1
Minneapolis, MN	16	14	5	7	11	4.2	3.7	1.4	1.9	3.0
Nashville, TN	99	173	148	201	173	18.6	32.4	27.7	37.9	32.6
New Orleans, LA	153	119	84	65	32	32.3	25.4	18.0	14.1	6.9
New York City, NY	1,077	670	645	659	447	14.7	9.1	8.7	8.9	6.0
Newark, NJ	55	30	56	23	58	19.3	10.5	19.7	8.1	20.5
Norfolk, VA	101	87	50	34	23	43.4	37.9	23.2	15.1	10.2
Oakland, CA	25	33	25	22	4	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.3
Oklahoma City, OK	89	50	70	147	86	20.3	11.3	17.2	35.9	21.0
Omaha, NE	0	2	3	2	1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2
Philadelphia, PA	839	648	407	394	261	56.9	44.6	28.3	27.8	18.4
Phoenix, AZ	108	189	193	266	220	4.1	7.0	6.9	9.3	7.7
Pittsburgh, PA	3	2	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portland, OR	6	8	5	5	12	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	2.4
Richmond, VA	78	58	36	34	18	40.8	30.1	18.5	17.9	9.5
Rochester, NY	23	9	9	2	0	9.5	3.7	3.7	0.8	0.0
Sacramento, CA	15	10	12	3	2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2
San Antonio, TX	115	96	63	72	102	8.8	7.2	4.7	5.2	7.4
San Diego, CA	43	17	21	23	10	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4
San Francisco, CA	11	16	15	14	18	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4
San Jose, CA	6	4	5	11	4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2
Seattle, WA	0	5	8	6	16	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0
St Louis, MO	136	83	63	40	21	38.9	24.3	18.6	12.0	6.3
St Paul, MN	2	1	1	1	1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
St Petersburg, FL	35	28	19	15	23	4.0	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.6
Tampa, FL	139	83	76	51	56	15.5	9.1	8.2	5.4	6.0
Toledo, OH	23	6	5	5	3	5.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7
Tucson, AZ	14	6	6	14	14	1.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7
Tulsa, OK	48	16	44	40	8	12.6	4.1	11.6	10.4	2.1
Washington, DC	371	348	288	284	238	68.8	65.8	55.1	54.7	45.9
Wichita, KS	30	45	13	11	1	6.9	10.3	2.9	2.4	0.2
Yonkers, NY	12	5	2	2	0	6.3	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	10,449	9,139	6,874	6,257	5,022	15.1	13.1	9.7	8.8	7.1
San Juan, PR	308	305	300	296	250	35.3	35.0	28.7	28.1	23.8
TOTAL	10,757	9,444	7,174	6,553	5,272	15.3	13.4	10.0	9.1	7.3

Table 35. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	538	422	413	443	403	12.5	9.8	9.5	10.1	9.2
Alaska	15	11	12	11	5	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.8
Arizona	231	255	281	307	385	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	8.1
Arkansas	103	121	183	140	130	4.1	4.8	7.2	5.5	5.1
California	2,567	2,319	1,637	1,897	2,590	8.1	7.2	5.0	5.7	7.8
Colorado	115	125	100	76	45	3.0	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.1
Connecticut	125	175	114	97	125	3.8	5.4	3.5	3.0	3.8
Delaware	49	52	49	46	26	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.1	3.5
Florida	1,128	1,198	1,082	1,231	1,150	7.8	8.2	7.3	8.1	7.6
Georgia	931	1,218	749	799	695	12.7	16.3	9.8	10.3	8.9
Hawaii	25	46	14	7	17	2.1	3.9	1.2	0.6	1.4
Idaho	14	18	13	11	10	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8
Illinois	549	414	892	852	797	4.6	3.5	7.4	7.0	6.6
Indiana	197	199	173	173	212	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.6
Iowa	25	38	23	24	36	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.3
Kansas	62	77	63	62	50	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.9
Kentucky	113	141	127	120	103	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.6
Louisiana	902	872	767	701	526	20.8	20.0	17.6	16.0	12.0
Maine	1	9	3	1	6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5
Maryland	317	288	616	405	338	6.3	5.7	12.0	7.8	6.5
Massachusetts	364	524	416	283	296	6.0	8.6	6.8	4.6	4.8
Michigan	233	258	202	207	232	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4
Minnesota	69	87	58	52	43	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
Mississippi	10	48	235	147	125	0.4	1.8	8.5	5.3	4.5
Missouri	123	173	90	191	215	2.3	3.2	1.7	3.5	3.9
Montana	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	16	26	24	12	4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.2
Nevada	89	85	86	59	38	5.6	5.1	4.9	3.3	2.1
New Hampshire	25	26	11	14	17	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.4
New Jersey	888	696	411	587	599	11.1	8.6	5.1	7.2	7.4
New Mexico	70	86	54	66	57	4.1	5.0	3.1	3.8	3.3
New York	4,957	4,639	4,291	3,201	2,308	27.3	25.6	23.6	17.6	12.7
North Carolina	516	584	540	490	375	7.1	7.9	7.2	6.4	4.9
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	217	202	109	98	89	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
Oklahoma	62	105	97	94	82	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.4
Oregon	52	23	19	23	18	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Pennsylvania	335	354	367	427	321	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.6	2.7
Rhode Island	60	75	54	51	33	6.1	7.6	5.5	5.1	3.3
South Carolina	259	261	198	230	206	7.0	6.9	5.2	5.9	5.3
South Dakota	2	5	1	1	1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	480	605	515	439	525	9.0	11.3	9.5	8.0	9.6
Texas	2,674	2,694	1,930	1,885	1,659	14.0	13.9	9.8	9.4	8.3
Utah	38	49	50	42	46	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2
Vermont	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	450	495	334	354	266	6.8	7.4	4.9	5.2	3.9
Washington	119	107	82	110	85	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5
West Virginia	44	17	6	7	7	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wisconsin	74	50	58	52	60	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Wyoming	6	4	1	0	4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.8
U.S. TOTAL ¹	20,364	20,446	17,752	16,654	15,597	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.1	5.7
Guam	3	1	3	10	7	2.0	0.6	1.9	6.1	4.3
Puerto Rico	620	640	597	614	485	16.7	16.7	15.5	15.8	12.5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
OUTLYING AREAS	623	641	600	624	495	15.6	15.7	14.5	15.0	11.9
TOTAL	20,987	21,087	18,352	17,278	16,092	7.8	7.8	6.7	6.2	5.8

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 36. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	4	0	0	0	1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Albuquerque, NM	31	41	29	37	33	5.9	7.8	5.5	7.1	6.3
Atlanta, GA	190	289	120	119	88	26.6	40.0	16.2	16.0	11.8
Austin, TX	30	57	22	20	24	4.4	8.2	3.1	2.8	3.3
Baltimore, MD	73	81	331	202	111	10.9	12.3	51.3	31.9	17.5
Birmingham, AL	149	136	110	149	124	22.5	20.6	16.7	22.7	18.9
Boston, MA	130	191	155	107	106	23.3	34.3	27.9	19.2	19.1
Buffalo, NY	8	13	6	4	8	2.5	4.1	1.9	1.3	2.5
Charlotte, NC	31	19	44	39	40	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.0	6.2
Chicago, IL	100	0	507	476	473	3.4	0.0	17.0	16.0	15.9
Cincinnati, OH	46	33	9	6	12	5.4	3.9	1.1	0.7	1.4
Cleveland, OH	40	19	20	11	7	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.5
Columbus, OH	3	28	17	30	18	0.3	2.8	1.7	2.9	1.8
Corpus Christi, TX	19	14	13	10	6	6.0	4.4	4.1	3.2	1.9
Dallas, TX	217	260	187	156	120	10.9	12.9	9.1	7.6	5.8
Dayton, OH	66	70	28	9	10	11.7	12.5	5.0	1.6	1.8
Denver, CO	48	57	24	37	18	9.7	11.4	4.8	7.4	3.6
Des Moines, IA	5	7	6	5	11	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	3.0
Detroit, MI	144	175	131	136	145	13.2	16.1	10.4	10.9	11.6
El Paso, TX	60	73	65	60	73	8.8	10.4	9.2	8.5	10.4
Fort Worth, TX	63	62	27	87	85	4.8	4.7	2.0	6.3	6.1
Honolulu, HI	23	41	14	4	13	2.6	4.7	1.6	0.5	1.5
Houston, TX	1,095	1,128	879	755	614	35.2	35.7	27.4	23.2	18.9
Indianapolis, IN	45	21	30	38	92	5.5	2.6	3.7	4.7	11.3
Jacksonville, FL	48	89	69	30	53	6.6	12.1	9.4	4.1	7.2
Jersey City, NJ	68	62	28	38	22	31.3	28.5	12.7	17.4	10.1
Kansas City, MO	18	4	2	41	39	4.0	0.9	0.4	9.1	8.6
Los Angeles, CA	1,165	806	557	740	1,496	13.7	9.4	6.5	8.5	17.1
Louisville, KY	49	56	54	69	51	7.3	8.4	8.0	10.3	7.6
Memphis, TN	399	473	383	321	297	46.1	54.6	44.1	36.8	34.0
Miami, FL	364	367	463	409	356	17.9	17.9	21.5	18.8	16.4
Milwaukee, WI	53	42	62	36	49	5.8	4.6	6.8	4.0	5.4
Minneapolis, MN	31	27	25	15	14	8.1	7.0	6.9	4.1	3.8
Nashville, TN	0	36	58	54	145	0.0	6.7	10.9	10.2	27.4
New Orleans, LA	198	208	157	108	70	41.8	44.3	33.7	23.4	15.2
New York City, NY	4,455	4,110	3,881	2,907	2,115	60.7	56.0	52.3	39.1	28.5
Newark, NJ	256	159	82	115	170	89.6	55.9	28.8	40.6	60.0
Norfolk, VA	24	26	25	30	22	10.3	11.3	11.6	13.3	9.7
Oakland, CA	96	86	91	92	75	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	5.8
Oklahoma City, OK	20	16	39	34	25	4.6	3.6	9.6	8.3	6.1
Omaha, NE	5	14	19	3	3	1.1	3.2	4.3	0.7	0.7
Philadelphia, PA	255	300	287	355	281	17.3	20.7	20.0	25.0	19.8
Phoenix, AZ	143	156	187	245	324	5.5	5.8	6.7	8.6	11.3
Pittsburgh, PA	11	14	11	4	3	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.2
Portland, OR	32	11	8	9	7	6.5	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.4
Richmond, VA	27	29	20	17	17	14.1	15.1	10.3	9.0	9.0
Rochester, NY	31	21	21	13	6	12.8	8.7	8.7	5.4	2.5
Sacramento, CA	34	36	16	13	20	3.0	3.2	1.4	1.1	1.7
San Antonio, TX	231	182	143	121	113	17.6	13.7	10.6	8.8	8.2
San Diego, CA	143	206	135	196	195	5.3	7.6	4.9	6.9	6.9
San Francisco, CA	105	101	88	84	91	14.4	13.8	11.8	11.2	12.2
San Jose, CA	59	83	54	40	36	3.7	5.2	3.3	2.4	2.2
Seattle, WA	60	46	28	51	50	3.7	2.8	1.7	3.1	3.0
St Louis, MO	43	109	46	69	82	12.3	31.9	13.6	20.7	24.6
St Paul, MN	12	7	6	3	6	4.4	2.5	2.2	1.1	2.2
St Petersburg, FL	42	40	29	18	34	4.8	4.6	3.3	2.0	3.9
Tampa, FL	115	83	65	41	55	12.9	9.1	7.0	4.4	5.8
Toledo, OH	10	13	10	10	13	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.9
Tucson, AZ	35	34	23	20	14	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.5	1.7
Tulsa, OK	18	11	14	23	16	4.7	2.9	3.7	6.0	4.2
Washington, DC	125	168	202	129	237	23.2	31.8	38.6	24.9	45.7
Wichita, KS	13	22	5	16	7	3.0	5.0	1.1	3.5	1.5
Yonkers, NY	21	27	17	9	9	10.9	14.0	8.8	4.6	4.6
U.S. CITY TOTAL	11,434	11,095	10,184	9,025	8,850	16.5	15.9	14.4	12.7	12.5
San Juan, PR	339	312	293	322	222	38.9	35.8	28.0	30.6	21.1
TOTAL	11,773	11,407	10,477	9,347	9,072	16.8	16.2	14.6	13.0	12.6

Table 37. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age: United States (excluding outlying areas), 1963–2000

<i>Year*</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Live Births</i>
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	7.1
1986	357	9.5
1987	444	11.7
1988	658	16.8
1989	1,807	44.7
1990	3,816	91.8
1991	4,410	107.3
1992	4,024	99.0
1993	3,395	84.9
1994	2,435	61.6
1995	1,857	47.6
1996	1,279	32.9
1997	1,077	27.8
1998	839	21.3
1999	573	14.5
2000	529	13.4

*Years 1963-1966 are fiscal years.

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

Table 38. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by state/area, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

<i>Rank</i>	<i>State/Area*</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Live Births</i>
1	South Carolina	24	44.5
2	Arkansas	16	43.4
3	Mississippi	14	32.6
4	Arizona	25	32.0
5	Tennessee	24	31.0
6	Illinois	50	27.4
7	Puerto Rico	16	26.5
8	Maryland	16	22.2
9	Texas	71	20.7
10	Florida	40	20.4
11	New Jersey	22	19.2
12	California	86	16.5
13	North Carolina	18	16.1
14	New York	38	14.7
15	Georgia	17	13.9
	U.S. TOTAL¹	529	13.4
16	Michigan	16	12.0
17	Alabama	7	11.3
18	Louisiana	7	10.5
19	Pennsylvania	9	6.2
20	Wisconsin	4	5.9
21	Kentucky	3	5.5
22	Virginia	5	5.3
23	Kansas	2	5.2
24	Missouri	3	4.0
25	Ohio	5	3.3
26	Connecticut	1	2.3
27	Utah	1	2.2
28	Oklahoma	1	2.0
	YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVE		1.0
29	Alaska	0	0.0
30	Colorado	0	0.0
31	Delaware	0	0.0
32	Hawaii	0	0.0
33	Idaho	0	0.0
34	Indiana	0	0.0
35	Iowa	0	0.0
36	Maine	0	0.0
37	Massachusetts	0	0.0
38	Minnesota	0	0.0
39	Montana	0	0.0
40	Nebraska	0	0.0
41	Nevada	0	0.0
42	New Hampshire	0	0.0
43	New Mexico	0	0.0
44	North Dakota	0	0.0
45	Oregon	0	0.0
46	Rhode Island	0	0.0
47	South Dakota	0	0.0
48	Vermont	0	0.0
49	Washington	0	0.0
50	West Virginia	0	0.0
51	Wyoming	0	0.0
52	Guam	0	0.0
53	Virgin Islands	0	0.0

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

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

Table 39. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area*	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	22	31	12	7	7	36.4	50.9	19.3	11.3	11.3
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	6	12	25	24	25	8.0	15.9	32.0	30.7	32.0
Arkansas	32	41	30	14	16	88.0	112.4	81.4	38.0	43.4
California	196	162	122	88	86	36.3	30.9	23.4	16.9	16.5
Colorado	3	0	2	1	0	5.4	0.0	3.4	1.7	0.0
Connecticut	2	2	0	1	1	4.5	4.6	0.0	2.3	2.3
Delaware	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	93	73	71	31	40	49.1	37.9	36.3	15.8	20.4
Georgia	29	17	14	15	17	25.4	14.4	11.4	12.3	13.9
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	104	74	71	54	50	56.8	40.9	38.9	29.6	27.4
Indiana	6	3	0	7	0	7.2	3.6	0.0	8.2	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	5.2
Kentucky	5	5	5	0	3	9.5	9.4	9.2	0.0	5.5
Louisiana	15	22	8	12	7	23.0	33.3	12.0	17.9	10.5
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	36	58	44	27	16	50.3	82.6	61.1	37.5	22.2
Massachusetts	6	1	2	0	0	7.5	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0
Michigan	22	29	18	22	16	16.5	21.7	13.5	16.5	12.0
Minnesota	2	0	0	0	0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	54	41	15	12	14	131.7	98.7	34.9	27.9	32.6
Missouri	15	10	15	10	3	20.3	13.5	19.9	13.3	4.0
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	1	0	0	0	0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
New Jersey	80	84	87	49	22	70.0	74.2	75.9	42.8	19.2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	155	105	59	43	38	58.7	40.8	22.8	16.7	14.7
North Carolina	31	18	24	19	18	29.7	16.8	21.5	17.0	16.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	15	10	4	6	5	9.9	6.6	2.6	3.9	3.3
Oklahoma	10	9	16	9	1	21.6	18.6	32.3	18.2	2.0
Oregon	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	58	37	21	7	9	39.1	25.7	14.4	4.8	6.2
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	44	19	24	23	24	86.1	36.4	44.5	42.7	44.5
South Dakota	0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Tennessee	35	32	13	10	24	47.5	43.0	16.8	12.9	31.0
Texas	166	149	114	68	71	50.2	44.6	33.3	19.9	20.7
Utah	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	16	7	6	3	5	17.3	7.6	6.4	3.2	5.3
Washington	1	0	1	1	0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
West Virginia	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	3	9	6	8	4	4.5	13.5	8.9	11.9	5.9
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL¹	1,279	1,077	839	573	529	32.9	27.8	21.3	14.5	13.4
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	10	9	28	23	16	15.8	14.0	46.3	38.1	26.5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	10	9	28	23	16	14.4	12.8	42.1	34.6	24.0
TOTAL	1,289	1,086	867	596	545	32.5	27.5	21.6	14.9	13.6

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

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 40. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age in selected cities of >200,000 population, ranked by rates: United States and outlying areas, 2000

<i>Rank</i>	<i>City*</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 Live Births</i>
1	Newark, NJ	8	165.2
2	Baltimore, MD	15	152.9
3	Miami, FL	18	135.6
4	Memphis, TN	13	114.2
5	Phoenix, AZ	20	86.3
6	Atlanta, GA	7	80.1
7	San Juan, PR	5	76.5
8	Jersey City, NJ	3	76.4
9	Chicago, IL	38	73.8
10	Houston, TX	31	73.7
11	Los Angeles, CA	41	62.3
12	Nashville, TN	5	60.1
13	Detroit, MI	9	54.8
14	Washington, DC	4	52.0
15	Norfolk, VA	2	49.6
16	Birmingham, AL	2	45.0
17	Philadelphia, PA	9	40.7
18	Fort Worth, TX	4	40.5
19	Milwaukee, WI	4	36.4
20	Charlotte, NC	3	32.3
21	Kansas City, MO	2	27.8
22	New York City, NY	32	26.7
23	Dallas, TX	6	25.8
24	San Antonio, TX	5	22.9
25	Cleveland, OH	2	22.3
26	Sacramento, CA	2	18.8
27	St Louis, MO	1	17.8
28	Jacksonville, FL	2	17.6
29	Oakland, CA	1	15.7
30	El Paso, TX	2	15.2
31	Louisville, KY	1	14.6
32	San Francisco, CA	1	12.3
33	San Jose, CA	1	6.1
	YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVE		1.0
34	Tucson, AZ	0	0.0
35	San Diego, CA	0	0.0
36	Denver, CO	0	0.0
37	St Petersburg, FL	0	0.0
38	Tampa, FL	0	0.0
39	Honolulu, HI	0	0.0
40	Indianapolis, IN	0	0.0
41	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
42	Wichita, KS	0	0.0
43	New Orleans, LA	0	0.0
44	Boston, MA	0	0.0
45	Minneapolis, MN	0	0.0
46	St Paul, MN	0	0.0
47	Omaha, NE	0	0.0
48	Albuquerque, NM	0	0.0
49	Buffalo, NY	0	0.0
50	Rochester, NY	0	0.0
51	Yonkers, NY	0	0.0
52	Akron, OH	0	0.0
53	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.0
54	Columbus, OH	0	0.0
55	Dayton, OH	0	0.0
56	Toledo, OH	0	0.0
57	Oklahoma City, OK	0	0.0
58	Tulsa, OK	0	0.0
59	Portland, OR	0	0.0
60	Pittsburgh, PA	0	0.0
61	Austin, TX	0	0.0
62	Corpus Christi, TX	0	0.0
63	Richmond, VA	0	0.0
64	Seattle, WA	0	0.0

*Mother's residence used to assign case.

Table 41. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City*	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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	15	12	5	7	7	184.7	142.7	57.2	80.1	80.1
Austin, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	30	56	29	21	15	289.3	573.4	295.6	214.0	152.9
Birmingham, AL	11	6	5	2	2	265.3	139.2	112.6	45.0	45.0
Boston, MA	2	0	2	0	0	25.8	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	2	3	0	0	0	41.6	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	2	0	1	3	3	23.7	0.0	10.8	32.3	32.3
Chicago, IL	66	50	49	44	38	124.9	97.7	95.2	85.4	73.8
Cincinnati, OH	1	0	0	0	0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	5	6	3	2	2	53.8	63.2	33.5	22.3	22.3
Columbus, OH	0	1	1	2	0	0.0	9.1	8.9	17.7	0.0
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	2	3	18	4	6	9.0	13.3	77.4	17.2	25.8
Dayton, OH	7	0	0	0	0	246.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	1	0	1	1	0	10.9	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	15	25	14	21	9	90.4	149.4	85.2	127.8	54.8
El Paso, TX	4	2	0	1	2	29.7	15.2	0.0	7.6	15.2
Fort Worth, TX	5	6	1	2	4	53.3	63.2	10.1	20.2	40.5
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	98	101	56	31	31	235.2	242.8	133.2	73.7	73.7
Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	1	0	0	0	2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
Jersey City, NJ	1	4	3	0	3	24.8	101.9	76.4	0.0	76.4
Kansas City, MO	0	1	0	1	2	0.0	13.1	0.0	13.9	27.8
Los Angeles, CA	97	67	62	36	41	137.2	98.6	94.2	54.7	62.3
Louisville, KY	3	3	4	0	1	44.2	46.0	58.5	0.0	14.6
Memphis, TN	27	28	11	10	13	243.1	248.5	96.6	87.8	114.2
Miami, FL	37	31	37	10	18	246.5	218.4	278.7	75.3	135.6
Milwaukee, WI	3	9	6	7	4	26.7	83.8	54.5	63.6	36.4
Minneapolis, MN	1	0	0	0	0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nashville, TN	1	0	0	0	5	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1
New Orleans, LA	0	4	2	4	0	0.0	51.7	26.4	52.8	0.0
New York City, NY	131	84	45	40	32	106.5	70.6	37.5	33.4	26.7
Newark, NJ	27	26	26	12	8	530.1	509.4	536.7	247.7	165.2
Norfolk, VA	5	1	0	0	2	122.2	25.5	0.0	0.0	49.6
Oakland, CA	8	2	2	3	1	124.7	31.2	31.4	47.0	15.7
Oklahoma City, OK	4	5	11	5	0	54.6	65.6	142.8	64.9	0.0
Omaha, NE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	58	37	21	7	9	254.4	167.6	95.0	31.7	40.7
Phoenix, AZ	2	10	19	16	20	8.5	44.2	82.0	69.1	86.3
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond, VA	0	1	3	0	0	0.0	30.5	105.2	0.0	0.0
Rochester, NY	1	0	2	1	0	24.5	0.0	46.3	23.1	0.0
Sacramento, CA	3	5	2	2	2	27.7	47.6	18.8	18.8	18.8
San Antonio, TX	7	4	5	4	5	32.6	18.6	22.9	18.4	22.9
San Diego, CA	5	13	7	7	0	25.5	69.6	37.8	37.8	0.0
San Francisco, CA	2	2	1	1	1	23.9	24.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
San Jose, CA	2	1	0	2	1	12.3	6.2	0.0	12.3	6.1
Seattle, WA	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0
St Louis, MO	8	5	3	5	1	136.7	86.7	53.4	89.0	17.8
St Paul, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	1	0	0	1	0	29.2	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0
Tampa, FL	16	7	4	4	0	232.2	100.6	50.8	50.8	0.0
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tucson, AZ	2	0	0	0	0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tulsa, OK	3	1	3	1	0	50.5	15.7	45.1	15.0	0.0
Washington, DC	14	11	8	0	4	166.9	138.8	104.1	0.0	52.0
Wichita, KS	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	736	636	475	327	294	91.7	80.3	59.4	40.9	36.8
San Juan, PR	1	3	1	3	5	14.3	43.2	15.3	45.9	76.5
TOTAL	737	639	476	330	299	91.1	80.0	59.1	40.9	37.1

*Mother's residence used to assign case.

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

Table 42. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alabama	0	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	2	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	1	1	7	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
California	8	19	7	7	3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	3	3	3	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0	1	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	20	5	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	1	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	2	0	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	58	3	1	9	6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	2	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	2	4	0	1	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	1	1	3	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	4	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	182	119	82	39	26	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
North Carolina	14	9	9	7	5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	6	3	3	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
South Carolina	8	15	19	48	10	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	2	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	65	53	34	16	19	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	1	1	7	3	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Washington	1	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	2	0	3	4	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Wyoming	0	1	1	1	0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
U.S. TOTAL¹	386	246	189	142	78	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	2	1	2	1	3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
OUTLYING AREAS	2	1	2	1	4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	388	247	191	143	82	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

¹Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 43. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates in selected cities of >200,000 population listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1996–2000

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanta, GA	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Austin, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Birmingham, AL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boston, MA	0	3	0	0	0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	4	1	0	1	0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Chicago, IL	20	5	0	0	0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cincinnati, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Columbus, OH	0	3	1	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Dallas, TX	13	13	6	4	6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Dayton, OH	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Paso, TX	1	2	4	0	1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
Fort Worth, TX	0	1	0	2	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	25	23	20	7	3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1
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	2	12	0	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisville, KY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memphis, TN	2	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miami, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	1	0	2	2	0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Minneapolis, MN	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Nashville, TN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Orleans, LA	52	3	0	4	6	11.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.3
New York City, NY	181	119	82	39	26	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.4
Newark, NJ	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk, VA	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Oakland, CA	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
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	1	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond, VA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rochester, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Antonio, TX	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
San Diego, CA	2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Francisco, CA	1	3	4	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
San Jose, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Paul, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tampa, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tucson, AZ	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tulsa, OK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wichita, KS	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	309	191	124	64	46	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
San Juan, PR	1	0	1	1	2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOTAL	310	191	125	65	48	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

Sources and Limitations of Data

CDC Surveillance Data

Much of the information in this document is based on cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) reported to the Division of STD Prevention (DSTD), National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), 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, counties, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These entities are identified as “outlying areas” of the United States in selected tables and figures.

At present, STD data are submitted to CDC on a variety of hardcopy summary reporting forms (monthly, quarterly, and annually) and electronically either in summary or individual case-listed format via the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS), that provides notifiable disease information that is published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*. DSTD is currently working with project areas on converting from hardcopy reporting of summary data to electronic submission of line-listed (i.e., case-specific) data through NETSS. As of December 31, 2000, 36 states have been reporting primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis, chlamydia and gonorrhea as line-listed extended electronic data. See Figures A1-A3 in this **Appendix** for type of electronic reporting by state and disease. “Summary” refers to aggregate electronic data. “Case” refers to limited case-specific electronic data in conjunction with hardcopy reporting. “Extended case” refers to expanded case-specific electronic data in conjunction with hardcopy reporting. “Discontinued hardcopy” refers to those states that consistently submitted high quality case-extended electronic data and were, therefore, notified by CDC to discontinue hardcopy reporting.

The data used in this report are based on a combination of aggregated NETSS electronic data and summary hardcopy reporting forms. Monthly hardcopy reporting forms included summary data for syphilis by county and state. Quarterly hardcopy reporting forms included summary data for syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other STDs by gender and source of report (STD clinic or non-STD clinic) for the 50 states, 64 large cities (most with a population of 200,000 or more persons in 1980), and outlying areas of the United States. Annual hardcopy reporting forms included summary data for P&S syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia by age, race, and gender for the 50 states and six large cities. Provisional data on syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia reported to CDC weekly by states for inclusion in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* were not included in this document.

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

Reports and corrections sent to CDC on hardcopy forms and for NETSS electronic data through May 4, 2001 have been included in this report. Data 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 persons. In this report, the 2000 rates for all states, cities and outlying areas were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2000 by the estimated area-specific 1999 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 1991-2000 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; 1991-1999 Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1999*; machine-readable data files).

The total number of U.S. counties in this report, 3,139, differs from earlier versions of this report which used 3,115 as the total number of U.S. counties. Individual county-level line-listed NETSS electronic data are now available for Alaska. Previously, Alaska syphilis data were collected on the hardcopy reporting forms for only three regions within the state (Southeast, South Central and North).

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).

Population estimates for 1980-1988 for areas outside the United States were obtained from the Bureau of the Census (Bureau of the Census; population estimates for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas: 1980 to 1988; *Current Population Reports* [Series P-25, No. 1049]; Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1989). After 1988, population estimates for outlying areas were obtained from the health departments located in these areas. Population estimates for the Virgin Islands were updated through 1997 and were used to calculate the rates for 1997 through 2000. Population estimates for Guam were projected for each year through 2000 based on the 1990 census. Puerto Rico's population estimates from 1997 to 1999 were obtained from the Bureau of the Census.

The percentage of reported cases for which race/ethnicity and age information were missing differed substantially by year and area. States were excluded from comparison across race/ethnicity categories if race/ethnicity data were missing from 50% or more of the state's reported cases. Similarly, states in which age information was missing from the majority of reported cases were excluded from comparison across age categories. Missing values for race/ethnicity and age were imputed for records missing these data for states in which more than half of the reported cases contained race/ethnicity and age information. In previous years, missing age and race/ethnicity information was not imputed if

a record was missing either of these pieces of information. Beginning in 2000, we altered the imputation method so that missing data were not imputed only for records missing both age and sex information. As a result, some age- and/or race/ethnicity-specific case counts and rates presented in this report may differ from earlier publications. Values cited in this report supercede those presented earlier.

Rates of congenital syphilis for 1989-2000 were calculated using live births from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (Vital Statistics: Natality Tapes 1989-1998 or Vital Statistics Reports, United States 1999, Vol. 48 No.10-Natality). Race-specific rates for 1996-2000 were calculated using live births for 1998. Rates before 1989 were calculated using published live birth data (NCHS; Vital Statistics Report, United States, 1988 [Vol.1—Natality]).

Case Definitions and Reporting Practices

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

Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. To be consistent with the practice used in earlier years, we included the incomplete New York State chlamydia reporting data in the calculation of overall national chlamydia rates. The number of chlamydia cases occurring in the fourth quarter of 2000 for the State of Colorado was projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

Trends in many areas were more reflective of changes 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 available data to emphasize the large numbers of cases of chlamydia being detected in the United States. As areas develop chlamydia prevention and control programs, including improved surveillance systems to monitor trends, the data should improve and become more representative of true trends in disease.

Reporting of Gonorrhea Cases

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

Reporting of Syphilis Cases

“Total syphilis” or “all stages of syphilis” includes primary, secondary, early latent, late (including neurosyphilis, late latent, late with clinical manifestations, and unknown latent), and congenital syphilis. Cases of unknown duration, neurosyphilis, and late syphilis with clinical manifestations have been counted as late and late latent syphilis.

Reporting of Congenital Syphilis Cases

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

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

Congenital syphilis cases were reported by state and city of residence of the mother for 1995 through 2000.

Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis prevalence monitoring

Chlamydia and gonorrhea test positivity for women attending family planning clinics, prenatal clinics, Indian Health Service clinics, the National Job Training Program, the U.S. Army, and men and women entering jail and juvenile detention facilities was calculated by dividing the number of persons testing positive for chlamydia or gonorrhea (numerator) by the total number of persons screened for each disease (denominator) and was expressed as a percentage. Except for the National Job Training Program and Army screening data, the denominators for these data sources may include more than one test from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during a year. Various laboratory test methods were used for all of these data sources except the National Job Training Program and U.S. Army and, for most of the figures shown, no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. However, for Figure 8, the chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.² The weights used in this adjustment are the reciprocals of the sensitivities of the laboratory test methods used. These test-specific sensitivities were defined as the midpoints of the range of published values for the sensitivities for each technology type (e.g., non-amplified, nucleic acid amplification, and culture) based on expert consultation regarding test evaluation studies.^{3,4} Limitations of this adjustment include: unknown dates when laboratories changed tests, missing information on the test method, variation of test sensitivity within a technology type, and no adjustment for supplemental testing such as negative grey zone testing.

For more details on chlamydia prevalence, refer to the following annual publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000 Supplement*:

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2000. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001 (in press).

Data on antimicrobial susceptibility in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* were collected through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a sentinel system of 25 STD clinics and five regional laboratories located throughout the United States. For more details on GISP gonorrhea cases, refer to the following annual publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001(in press).

Syphilis seroreactivity data on men and women entering jails and juvenile detention facilities were calculated by dividing the number of persons with a reactive syphilis serologic test (numerator) by the total number of persons screened for syphilis (denominator) and expressed as a percentage. These seroreactivity data in most instances do not reflect confirmatory testing and thus biologic false positive test results were not systematically excluded. The extent to which these data reflect prevalence of active syphilis infection varies by site. Further details from each site, including prevalence of high titer infections (> 1:8) which may be more indicative of active infection, are provided in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2000 Supplement: Syphilis Surveillance Annual Report 2000*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001(in press).

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

Definition of HHS Regions

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

Other Data Sources

The information on the number of initial visits to private physicians' offices for sexually transmitted diseases was based on analysis of data from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (machine-readable files or summary statistics for years 1966-2000). For more information on this database, contact IMS America, Ltd., 1725 Newton Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20010; Telephone: (703) 356-1269.

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 1980-1999), 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 1995-1999) 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 2010 Objectives

In January 2000, CDC released objectives for Healthy People 2010 (HP2010).⁵ The year 2010 rate objectives for the diseases addressed in this report are: primary and secondary syphilis—0.2 case per 100,000 persons; congenital syphilis—1.0 case per 100,000 live births; and gonorrhea—19.0 cases per 100,000 persons. An additional target established in the HP2010 objectives is to reduce the *Chlamydia trachomatis* test positivity to 3.0% among females aged 15 to 24 years who attend family planning and STD clinics and among males aged 15 to 24 who attend STD clinics (Table A1).

Urban-Rural Categorization Method

Aggregate county-specific case report data on P&S syphilis are submitted monthly by state health departments (via Form CDC-73.998) to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These P&S syphilis case report data were summarized using urban-to-rural continuum codes for metro and nonmetro counties that were developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)⁶ and incorporated the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) official metro status based on the results of the 1990 Population Census.⁷ The 1993 urban-rural continuum codes form a classification scheme that distinguishes metropolitan counties by size, and nonmetropolitan counties by degree of urbanization and proximity to metro areas. The standard Office of Management and Budget (OMB) metro and nonmetro categories have been subdivided into four metro and six nonmetro categories.⁶ The county-specific USDA codes used to place counties into urban-to-rural categories are as follows:

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

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

An aggregate urban category (codes 0, 2, and 3) was defined to include central counties with at least one million or more persons (code 0) and non-fringe counties in metro areas (codes 2 and 3).

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

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

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

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

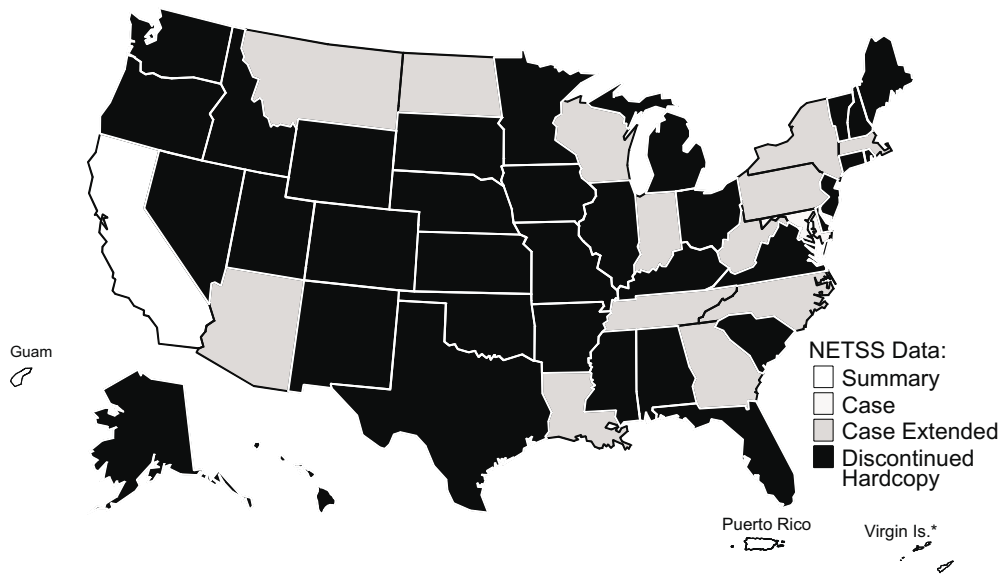
⁴Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2001 Guidelines for the Laboratory Detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) and *Neisseria gonorrhoea* (GC) Infections. (In preparation).

⁵U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

⁶Rural-Urban Continuum Codes for Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1993. Butler MA, Beal CL, Agriculture and Rural Economy Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Staff Report No. AGES 9425, September 1994.

⁷Federal Register, Part IV, Office of Management and Budget, Revised Standards for Defining Metropolitan Areas in the 1990's. Vol .55 No.62, Friday March 30, 1990.

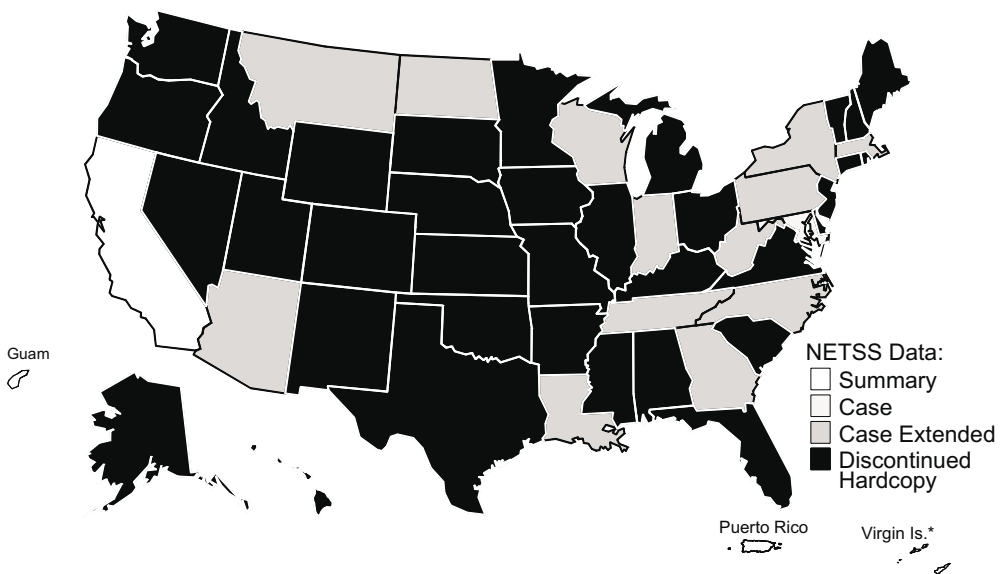
Figure A1. Chlamydia — National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 2000



*Virgin Islands did not report.

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

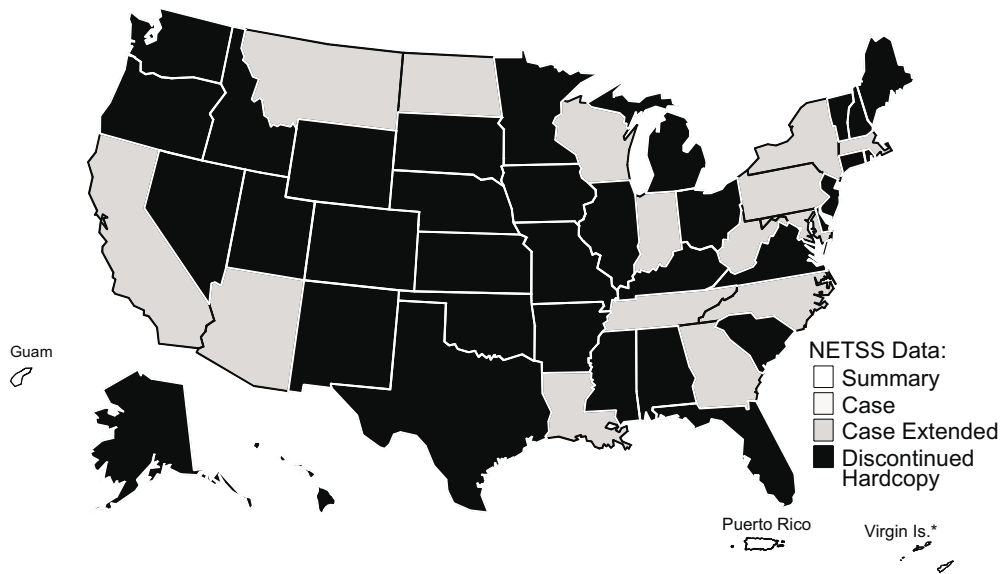
Figure A2. Gonorrhea — National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 2000



*Virgin Islands did not report.

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

Figure A3. Primary and secondary syphilis — National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) transmission status by state, 2000



*Virgin Islands did not report.

Note: Unless noted, large city projects transmit records in the same format as states.

Table A1. Healthy People 2010 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status

Objective	Baseline Year	Baseline	1997	1998	1999	2000	2010 Objective
25-1 Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections							
a. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending family planning clinics	1997	5.0%	5.0%	6.1%*	5.6%*	5.9%*	3.0%
b. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics	1997	12.2%	12.2%	13.5%*	13.7%*	13.5%*	3.0%
c. Males aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics	1997	15.7%	15.7%	16.9%*	17.0%*	16.4%*	3.0%
25-2 Reduce gonorrhea (cases per 100,000 population)	1997	123.0	122.0	131.6	132.0	131.6	19.0
25-3 Eliminate sustained domestic transmission of primary and secondary syphilis (cases per 100,000 population)	1997	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.2
25-4 Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 to 29 years with genital herpes infection	1988-94	17.0%	—	—	—	—	14.0%
25-6 Reduce the proportion of females aged 15 to 44 years who have ever required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	1995	8.0%	—	—	—	—	5.0%
25-7 Reduce the proportion of childless females with fertility problems who have had a sexually transmitted disease or who have required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	1995	27.0%	—	—	—	—	15.0%
25-9 Reduce congenital syphilis (cases per 100,000 live births)	1997	27.0	27.8	21.3	14.5	13.4	1.0

—Data not available.

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

Data Sources

Objective number Data Source

- 25-1 Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
- 25-2 Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
- 25-3 Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
- 25-4 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.
- 25-6 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS.
- 25-7 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS.
- 25-9 Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.

*Positivity not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method in 1998-2000 and associated increases in test sensitivity.

NOTE: Healthy People 2010 developmental objectives are not addressed in this report.

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 24, 2001.

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Chicago	Christine Kosmos	Janice M. Johnson	Mark Dworkin
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Kansas	Ganfranco Pezzino	R. Allen Mayer	Gianfranco Pezzino
Kentucky	Barry Wainscott	David Raines	Rice Leach (acting)
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Baltimore	Ricardo Branich	Glen Oltoff	Jeffrey Roche
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Nevada	Yvonne Sylva	Vener DeFriez	Randall Todd
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Washington	Larry Klopfenstein	Larry Klopfenstein	John Kobayashi
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy	Margaret Taylor	Loretta E. Haddy
Wisconsin	Herb Bostrom	Anthony Wade	Jeffrey P. Davis
Wyoming	Jimm Murray	Roger Burr	Karl Musgrave
American Samoa	Joseph Tufa	Tai Ripley	Joseph Tufa
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Guam	Dennis Rodriguez	Josie O'Mallen	Robert L. Haddock
Puerto Rico	Angeles Rodriguez	Trinidad Garcia	Carmen Deseda
Republic of Palau	Uedo Masao	Caleb T. Otto	Jill McCready
Virgin Islands	Mavis Matthews	Lois Sanders	Vacant