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Indian Health  
Surveillance Report

## **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

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## Additional Information

Additional American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) health status information can be obtained from the IHS Division of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention ([www.ihs.gov/epi](http://www.ihs.gov/epi)) or IHS Division of Program Statistics ([www.ihs.gov/dps](http://www.ihs.gov/dps)).

Additional STD data can be obtained from the CDC Division of STD Prevention ([www.cdc.gov/std/stats](http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats)).



## Preface

The *Indian Health Surveillance Report — Sexually Transmitted Diseases 2015* presents statistics and trends for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) in the United States. This report represents a unique collaboration and partnership between the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The initial *Indian Health Surveillance Report — Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, containing data through 2004, was published in November 2006. Additional editions of the report were produced in 2009, 2012, and 2014.

The 2015 Indian Health Surveillance Report — Sexually Transmitted Diseases consists of two main components presenting 2011–2015 data: The National STD Profile, which contains text and figures that provide an overview of STD morbidity among AI/ANs in the United States; and the IHS Area STD Profiles representing rates and trends for the 12 IHS Administrative Areas.

The surveillance methodology used in this report can serve as a model framework for analyzing AI/AN specific data for other nationally notifiable diseases (e.g., hepatitis, tuberculosis) and for other priority health conditions (e.g., cancer, diabetes, mental health). Reports on these analyses are essential for increasing the accessibility and quality of AI/AN health data and play an essential role in monitoring disease trends, identifying populations at increased risk for disease, and guiding the use of interventions and resources.

Any comments and suggestions that might improve the usefulness of future publications are welcome and can be sent to the IHS Division of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention at [epidemiology@ihs.gov](mailto:epidemiology@ihs.gov).

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# INTRODUCTION

Background  
Methods  
Limitations

## Rationale for this Report

The high incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) remains a significant public health challenge in the United States. While substantial progress has been made in preventing, diagnosing, and treating certain STDs in recent years, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that 20 million new infections occur in the United States each year, with half of them occurring among adolescents and young adults ages 15–24.<sup>1</sup> Many STDs, like chlamydia and gonorrhea, can be asymptomatic. Untreated STDs can lead to infertility and increase the risk of acquiring other STDs; for pregnant women, there are additional risks of ectopic pregnancy, miscarriage, stillbirth, and early infant death.

In addition to the physical consequences of STDs, these diseases also exert a tremendous economic toll. Direct medical costs associated with STDs in the United States are estimated at \$16 billion annually.<sup>2</sup> Although widespread across the country, the STD epidemic disproportionately affects specific racial and ethnic groups including Blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/ANs). Self-identified as a single race, AI/ANs constitute about 0.7 percent of the U.S. population but have higher rates of STDs compared to most races/ethnicities. Such disparities in STD rates are complex to understand, but may be rooted in numerous social factors, such as poverty, inadequate access to health care, lack of education, social inequality, and cultural influences.<sup>3</sup>

Access to timely and reliable data is vital to inform programmatic decision making and the development of policy to stem the STD burden. However, AI/AN health data specific to STDs and other nationally notifiable diseases are limited and are subject to misclassification bias.<sup>4,5</sup> These diseases represent a significant burden on AI/AN people and the Indian Health Service (IHS) health care system. The IHS, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is responsible for providing health services to 2.3 million AI/AN people. The mission of IHS, in partnership with AI/AN people, is to raise their physical, mental, social, and spiritual health to the highest level.<sup>6</sup>

In an effort to improve access to STD data for AI/ANs, IHS and the CDC have collaborated to produce the Indian Health Surveillance Report on STDs since 2004. This current report summarizes 2011–2015 national and IHS Area-level data and trends for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis among AI/AN people, and serves as a reference document for those working in Indian Country and others concerned with the public health implications of STDs for AI/AN populations. Improved awareness of these health disparities, through the publication and dissemination of AI/AN-specific STD data and trends, helps inform activities aimed at reducing STD rates in AI/AN communities.

## Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most common nationally notifiable disease in the United States and disproportionately affects young women.<sup>7</sup> Chlamydia infections are mainly asymptomatic in most women but if untreated can result in serious complications, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.<sup>8</sup> A pregnant woman infected with chlamydia can transmit the infection to her child during delivery, potentially leading to neonatal conjunctivitis or pneumonia. Despite these potential complications, chlamydia is easily treated and cured with antibiotics. In 2000, for the first time, statutes or laws in all 50 states and the District of Columbia required the reporting of chlamydia cases.

## Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is the second most common nationally notifiable disease in the United States<sup>7</sup> and is also a primary cause of PID, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy. Gonococcal infections may be transmitted from a pregnant woman to her child during delivery, potentially causing ophthalmic disease.<sup>9</sup> Gonorrhea may also facilitate the transmission of HIV.<sup>8</sup> While gonorrhea is currently curable with antibiotics, emerging antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in its treatment.<sup>7</sup>

## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

Syphilis, in its primary and secondary stages, is highly infectious but easily curable. However, if left untreated, it can lead to serious long-term complications, including stroke and heart disease, and even to early death. Syphilis can be transmitted from untreated mothers to their fetuses, potentially leading to stillbirths and congenital deformities.<sup>10</sup> Also, syphilis has been shown to increase the rate of HIV transmission by two- to five-fold.<sup>11</sup> For these reasons, syphilis prevention and control is an urgent public health threat.

The national rate of P&S syphilis decreased during the 1990s and reached an all-time low in 2000 and 2001 of 2.1 cases per 100,000 population.<sup>7</sup> The low rate of infectious syphilis and the concentration of the majority of syphilis in a small number of geographic areas in the United States led to the development of the CDC's National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis in October 1999.<sup>12</sup> However, U.S. P&S syphilis rates have increased since 2001, with increases primarily occurring among men who have sex with men (MSM).<sup>7</sup>

## Data Sources and Population

### *Numerators: STD Cases Reported to CDC*

All STD data in this report are based on cases of nationally notifiable STDs electronically reported to CDC's National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) each week from U.S. state and territorial health departments via CDC's National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). Individual STD cases reported to NNDSS represent persons who were tested for and diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or P&S syphilis, and categorized based on specific surveillance case definitions.<sup>13</sup> STD data from U.S. dependencies and territories are not included in this report.

The STD data presented in **Section 1 — National STD Profile** are from NNDSS and are based on NETSS electronic data. Data presented by IHS Administrative Area in **Section 2 — IHS National and Area STD Profiles** also come from NETSS-STD datasets and use both race and county variables to determine cases among AI/ANs, and to geographically assign AI/AN cases to the appropriate IHS administrative Area based on the patient's county of residence.

The 2015 case reports and corrections sent to CDC through June 8, 2016 have been included in this report. Data and corrections received after this date will appear in subsequent updates.

### *Denominators*

#### *Section 1 — National STD Profile*

Annual denominators, based on Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) year, were obtained using county-level population estimates based on counts from the decennial census. These counts were aggregated by state, county, sex, race, and age. This report uses population estimates produced in 2014. The MMWR year is defined based on MMWR weeks. The MMWR week is the week of the epidemiologic year for which the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) disease report is assigned by the reporting local or state health department for the purposes of MMWR disease incidence reporting and publishing.<sup>14</sup>

#### *Section 2 — IHS National and Area STD Profiles*

Population denominators used for the IHS Area STD profiles were based on estimates of the number of AI/ANs eligible for IHS services within a given IHS Administrative Area (i.e. the IHS eligible population). The IHS eligible population is estimated by using county-level counts from the decennial census for those self-identifying AI/ANs who reside in counties where IHS provides services. The numbers of births, deaths, and in-and-out migration for each year are used to adjust the denominator. The counties where IHS provides services are commonly referred to as Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs, or "service counties"). In 2015, there were 641 service counties in 35 states.\* The list of service counties can be obtained by accessing the Federal Register of August 24, 2015.<sup>15</sup> Based on the geographical span of existing service counties, the estimated overall 2015 IHS eligible population was 2,114,553 persons. Not all individuals within the eligible population choose to or have the ability to access IHS care.

IHS eligible population estimates presented in this report are similar, but not identical, to IHS service population estimates. IHS service population estimates are IHS population counts referenced in other IHS publications reflecting analyses of IHS-sourced data.<sup>16</sup> These service population estimates are used by IHS when calculating AI/AN natality rates, mortality rates, and other health statistics. In contrast to IHS eligible population estimates presented here, IHS service population estimates are further adjusted using an intercensal smoothing process based on the most current 10 years of AI/AN natality and mortality data. This adjustment results in differences between the IHS eligible and IHS service population estimates (**Appendix A**). Overall, in 2015, IHS service population estimates were 2.2% higher than IHS eligible population estimates (2,161,310 vs. 2,114,553, respectively). For individual IHS Areas, IHS eligible population estimates (when compared to IHS service population estimates) ranged between 31.2% lower in the Alaska Area and 35% higher in the California Area.

### *Race/Ethnicity Classification*

The governmental collection of self-reported information on race and ethnicity was standardized in the United States in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).<sup>17</sup> States adopted the new standards and became OMB-compliant at different times. Following the revision to the NETSS implementation guidance in April 2008, jurisdictions were requested to include race according to newly defined OMB standard categories when reporting STD data. The OMB standard categories for race are: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and White. Ethnicity, reported as Hispanic/Latino or not Hispanic/Latino, is also captured. While 49 states currently collect and report all STD data in formats compliant with these OMB standards as of 2015, some jurisdictions have only recently adopted these standards for some or all reported STD data. As a result, complete OMB-compliant data for all years encompassed by this report are lacking for some jurisdictions. Although such jurisdictions might have reported data using previous race and ethnicity categories for all of these years, data reported under earlier conventions are not directly comparable to data collected under the current OMB categorization approach and are consequently omitted from this report.

For this report, jurisdictions are considered OMB-compliant for reported data on an STD condition if  $\geq 97\%$  of cases for that condition are reported using current OMB standards. As of reporting year 2015, only two jurisdictions remained noncompliant for any condition: the District of Columbia (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and P&S syphilis) and Utah (P&S syphilis). Six additional jurisdictions (Alaska, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia) inconsistently reported compliant data during 2011–2015. Because of the lack of data comparability between compliant and non-compliant jurisdictions, data from non-compliant jurisdictions are not presented in figures demonstrating trends analyses for any STD condition presented in this report.

\* In 2018 (the year this report was published) there were 645 service counties in 37 states.

### ***Management of Unknown, Missing, or Invalid Data for Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex***

The percentage of unknown, missing, or invalid data for each age group, race or ethnicity, and sex varied from year to year, jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and by disease for reported STDs. The counts presented in this report are summations of all valid data reported in reporting years 2011–2015. As a result, rate data that are stratified by one or more of these variables reflect rates based on reported data only.

## **Analysis**

Crude incidence rates (i.e., new cases/population) were estimated per 100,000 population on an annual basis for 2011–2015. For each year during 2011–2014, rates were calculated by dividing the number of annual cases by the appropriate corresponding annual population estimate (e.g., 2011 cases divided by 2011 population estimates). For 2015, however, rates were computed using 2014 population estimates. Additional details on rate calculations for each section of the report are outlined below.

### ***Section 1 — National STD Profile***

U.S. rates were calculated using STD cases reported from all jurisdictions (numerator) and the total U.S. population estimate (denominator) from U.S. Census data. Rates for all races, including AI/AN, were calculated using the total number of STD cases among persons of a given race divided by the total population estimate for that race residing in all U.S. jurisdictions. Rates for STDs among AI/ANs in the National STD Profile section are limited to case reports and population estimates only for individuals reported as single race AI/AN non-Hispanics (i.e., individuals self-identifying as AI/AN without any other race and not Hispanic/Latino). STD cases among AI/AN Hispanics are included in the Hispanic rates and not in the AI/AN rates. Rates presented by race or ethnicity only include data from jurisdictions that consistently reported OMB-compliant STD data throughout 2011–2015. Data from non-compliant or inconsistently compliant jurisdictions are excluded.

### ***Section 2 — IHS National and Area STD Profiles***

IHS-specific rates shown in the IHS Area Profiles section of this report are based on case reports and population estimates for all individuals identified as single-race AI/AN, regardless of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. IHS rates include only STD cases that occurred among AI/ANs residing in counties where IHS provides services or resources (i.e., service counties). However, these STD cases may or may not have been diagnosed in IHS, Tribal, or Urban Indian health care facilities.

Within the IHS, the United States (excluding Hawaii and U.S. territories) is divided into 12 regional administrative units called “Area Offices” or “IHS Areas.”<sup>18</sup> In 2015, IHS Areas included all or parts of 35 states. Within each IHS Area, health care and related services may be provided directly by IHS or may be operated by individual contracted or compacted Tribes, either directly or indirectly, as authorized in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Titles I & V). Based on 2015 IHS service population estimates, the most populous IHS Area is the Oklahoma City Area, which is home to 40-plus Tribes with a combined population of 419,083. The smallest IHS Area is the Tucson Area, which is home to two Tribes and a population of 40,933.<sup>17</sup> Five of the IHS Areas (Albuquerque, California, Navajo, Phoenix, and Tucson) contain service counties that are shared between IHS Areas or are only partially contained within an IHS Area. Among the 13 service counties with such status (split counties; Appendix B), each county’s AI/AN population is proportionally allocated to bordering IHS Area(s) based on geographic boundaries, Tribal population counts, and health care utilization data. Chlamydia and gonorrhea rates presented in this report use this split county methodology. Due to the relatively small numbers of P&S syphilis cases, however, proportionally attributing cases that occurred in partial service counties based on the split county methodology could lead to substantial and erroneous variation in rates within a given IHS Area. For the P&S syphilis cases that occurred in split counties during 2011–2015, cases were assigned to a single IHS Area based on the patient’s actual address. Addresses were obtained by consulting with state STD database managers. Such adjustments to P&S syphilis case counts and rates were performed for five IHS Areas (Albuquerque, California, Navajo, Phoenix, and Tucson Areas) where P&S syphilis cases occurred in split counties.

Populations and population rankings shown in the individual Area IHS profiles are based on the official IHS service population. A population rank of 1 has the largest population whereas a rank of 12 has the smallest. Rates in the Area IHS profile graphs and tables use IHS eligible populations in order to compute rates by sex and age for each area. This methodology departs from previous Indian Health Surveillance reports on STDs<sup>19, 20, 21, 22</sup> that used the 2000 bridged-race file created by the Census Bureau and the CDC’s National Center for Health Statistics. The bridged-race data remain the basis for determining the IHS service population.<sup>17</sup>

This report was created using county level information. Thus, IHS Area maps shown in this report are approximate and may not accurately represent the official IHS Area boundaries displayed in other IHS reports.<sup>23</sup> Consequently, for this report “split counties” shared by two IHS Areas are depicted in both Areas.

## Reporting Practices

Differences in the policies and systems for collecting and reporting surveillance data may impact the quality of data reported to CDC. In many IHS Areas, the reporting from publicly supported institutions (e.g. state/county STD clinics and IHS, Tribal, or Urban Indian health organizations) has been more complete than from other sources (e.g., private practitioners). Thus, trends may not be representative for all segments of the population. However, all reporting jurisdictions adhered to the standardized CSTE STD case definitions for 2011–2015,<sup>14</sup> and surveillance activities within a given jurisdiction were assumed to remain relatively stable over time. Trends should therefore be minimally affected by variability in reporting among jurisdictions.

## Interpretation of Case Rates When Case Counts Are Small

Calculation of some of the STD case rates in this report are based only on a small number of cases (e.g.,  $\leq 20$  cases). As a result, such rates may be volatile and trends should be interpreted with caution. Small case counts occur in analyses by sex and age, as well as P&S analyses and analyses involving IHS Areas with small populations (e.g. Tucson and Billings). Case counts corresponding to all rates shown in this report are provided in the tables section beginning on [page 63](#).

## Misreporting of AI/AN Race

Previous studies have documented misreporting of AI/AN race on death certificates and in state STD surveillance databases,<sup>4,5</sup> resulting in the underestimation of disease burden among AI/AN people. Misreporting of AI/AN race is more pronounced in regions distant from traditional AI/AN reservations.<sup>4</sup> AI/AN rates presented in this report have not been adjusted for misreporting of race.

## Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Trends in chlamydia case reporting from many states and IHS Areas are more reflective of increased screening, testing, diagnosis, and case reporting rather than actual increasing trends in true disease incidence.<sup>24</sup> Because of this limitation, the CDC primarily monitors chlamydia trends not by rates (number of positive cases/population), but by positivity or estimated prevalence (number of positive cases/number tested).<sup>1</sup> In areas where chlamydia positivity data are limited or not available, it is essential to publish data on chlamydia rates (as provided in this report) in order to emphasize the large numbers of chlamydia cases being detected.

## Transition to Reporting OMB-Compliant Data

To permit comparability of surveillance data, only those jurisdictions reporting OMB-compliant data were used in analyses and presented in results. As a result, jurisdictions not compliant with the OMB standards for race and ethnicity for the entire 2011–2015 period were not included in figures and tables that display race information. For example, the state of Alaska began reporting OMB-compliant data in 2015. Therefore, in the IHS Area profiles section of the report, only data for 2015 are presented for the IHS Alaska Area, and data for 2011–2014 were excluded from the analyses.

## Single vs. Multiracial AI/AN

This report included surveillance data for only those individuals self-identifying as single-race AI/ANs (i.e., the individual identifies as only AI/AN not combined with any other race). It is possible that multi-race AI/ANs (i.e., those individuals self-identifying as AI/AN combined with one or more other races) living outside the IHS service counties might have different STD rates than single-race AI/ANs residing in IHS service counties. Future reports might examine STD rates among multi-race AI/AN, as well as AI/AN living in non-IHS service counties.



# NATIONAL STD PROFILE

Chlamydia

Gonorrhea

Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

In 2015, 1,526,658 chlamydia cases were reported in the U.S. (Tables 1, 3). From 2011–2015, the U.S. total chlamydia rate increased by 6%, from 453.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 478.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Figure 1, Table 2). During the same time period, male chlamydia rates increased annually from 254.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 305.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2015. Female chlamydia rates decreased for females from 2011 to 2013 from 643.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 619.0 cases per 100,000 population in 2013. Female chlamydia rates increased to 621.6 and 645.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

In 2015, compared to all other races, AI/ANs had the second-highest chlamydia rate (Table 6). The 2015 AI/AN chlamydia rate at 709.1 cases per population was 3.8 times larger than the white chlamydia rate at 187.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 2, Table 6). AI/AN chlamydia rates were consistently higher through the 2011–2015 period compared to the U.S. total rate (Figure 3, Table 4). In 2015, the chlamydia rate for AI/AN females in the United States was 1,081.2 cases per 100,000, 3.3 times higher than the rate for AI/AN males (325.8 cases per 100,000). The higher rate for AI/AN females was likely a reflection of more females being screened for the infection (Figure 4, Table 6). This rate ratio was higher than the total U.S. female to male rate ratio of 2.1, with chlamydia rates of 645.5 cases per 100,000 for females and 305.2 cases per 100,000 for males.

Among AI/AN females, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2015 were among 20–24 year olds (4,646.5 per 100,000 females) and 15–19 year olds (3,758.4 per 100,000 females) (Figure 5, Table 6). These two age groups also represented the highest age-specific rates among all U.S. females (3,730.3 per 100,000 and 2,994.4 per 100,000, respectively). Age-specific rates among AI/AN males, while substantially lower than the rates for AI/AN females in 2015, were highest among 20–24 year olds (1,213.8 cases per 100,000) followed by 25–29 year olds (1033.3 per 100,000). These age groups had higher rates than those for all U.S. males in those age groups (1,467.8 cases per 100,000 and 937.9 per 100,000).





## United States

Figure 1. Chlamydia Rates, U.S., 2011-2015

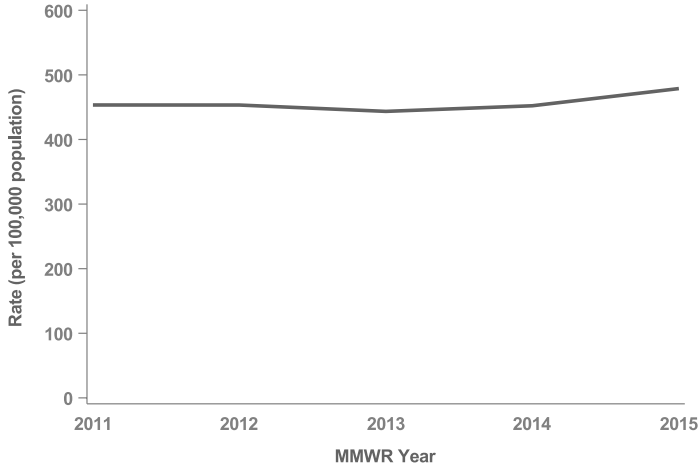
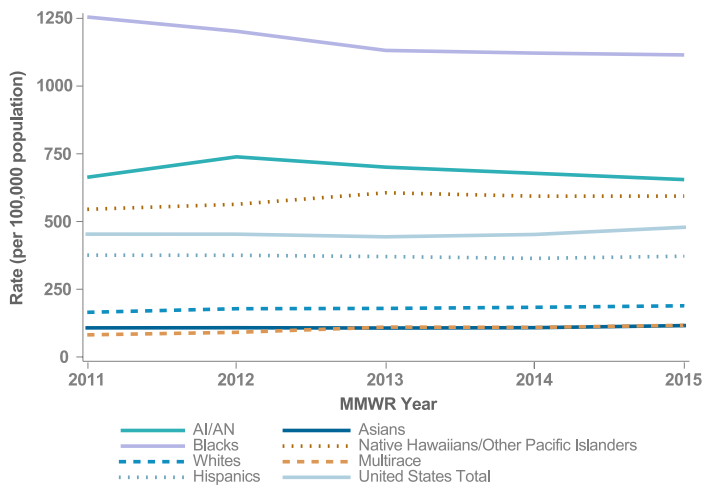


Figure 2. Chlamydia Rates by Race & Ethnicity, U.S., 2011-2015



## American Indians / Alaska Natives

Figure 3. Chlamydia Rates, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2011-2015

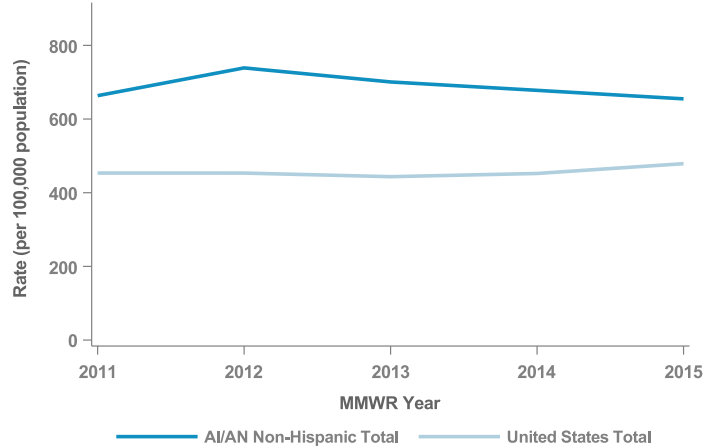


Figure 4. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2011-2015

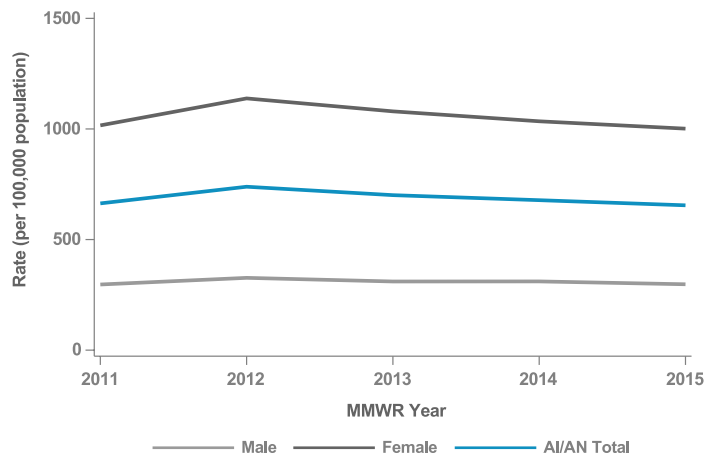
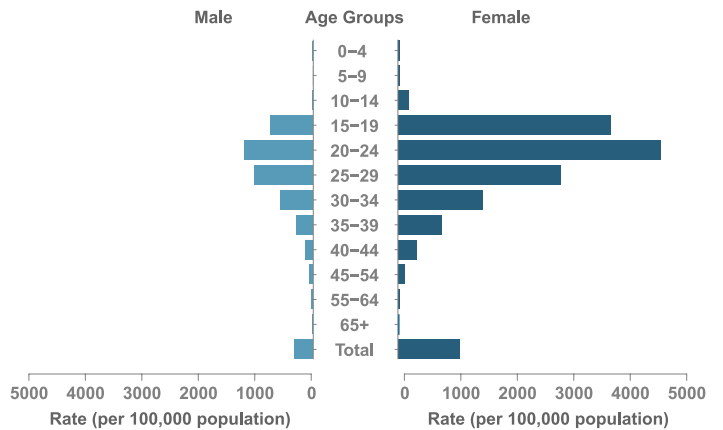


Figure 5. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2015



In 2015, there were 395,216 gonorrhea cases reported in the U.S., (Tables 1, 7). From 2011–2015, the U.S. total gonorrhea rate increased 20%, going from 103.3 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 123.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Figure 6, Table 2). Each year from 2011–2015, U.S. total male gonorrhea rates increased, from 97.7 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 140.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Table 2). In contrast, the U.S. total female gonorrhea rates decreased from 108.0 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 100.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2014, but then increased to 107.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Table 2).

In 2015, compared to all other races, AI/ANs had the second-highest gonorrhea rate (Table 10). The 2015 AI/AN gonorrhea rate at 192.8 cases per 100,000 population was 4.4 times larger than the gonorrhea rate among whites at 44.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 7, Table 10). AI/AN gonorrhea rates were consistently higher through the 2011–2015 period compared to the U.S. total rate (Figures 7, 8, Table 8). In 2015, the U.S. total male gonorrhea rate at 140.9 cases per 100,000 population was 1.3 times larger than the U.S. total female gonorrhea rate at 107.2 cases per 100,000 population (Table 10). In contrast, the 2015 AI/AN male gonorrhea rate at 151.2 cases per 100,000 population was 0.7 times smaller than the single race AI/AN female gonorrhea rate at 233.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 9, Table 10).

Among AI/AN females, the highest age-specific rates of reported gonorrhea in 2015 were among 20–24 year olds (857.8 per 100,000 females) and 25–29 year olds at 736.8 per 100,000 females (Figure 10, Table 10). For all U.S. females, the two age groups that represented the highest age-specific rates were the 15–19 year olds: (442.2 per 100,000) and the 20–24 year olds (546.9 per 100,000). Age-specific rates among AI/AN males, while lower than the rates in AI/AN females in 2015, were highest among 25–29 year olds at 521.7 cases per 100,000 males. For all U.S. males, the highest rates were among 20–24 year olds at 539.1 cases per 100,000 males.



## United States

Figure 6. Gonorrhea Rates, U.S., 2011-2015

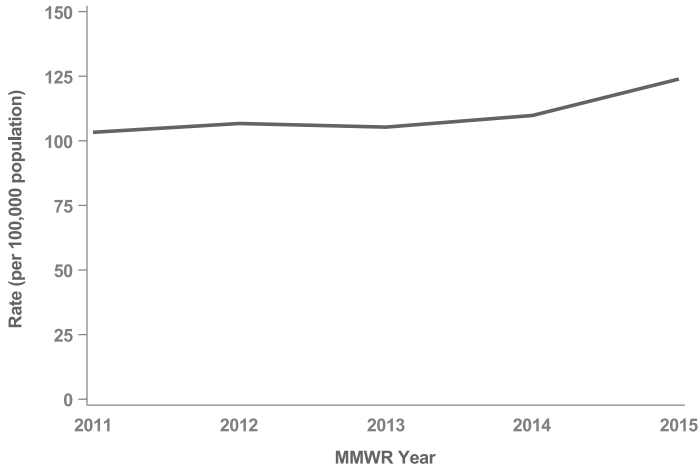
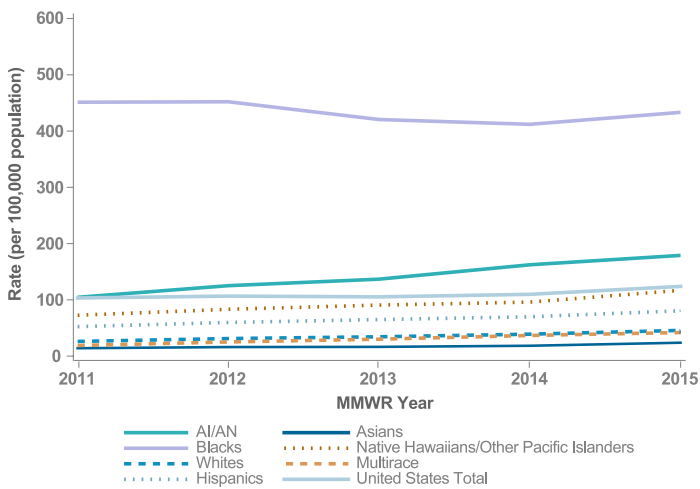


Figure 7. Gonorrhea Rates by Race & Ethnicity, U.S., 2011-2015



## American Indians / Alaska Natives

Figure 8. Gonorrhea Rates, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2011-2015

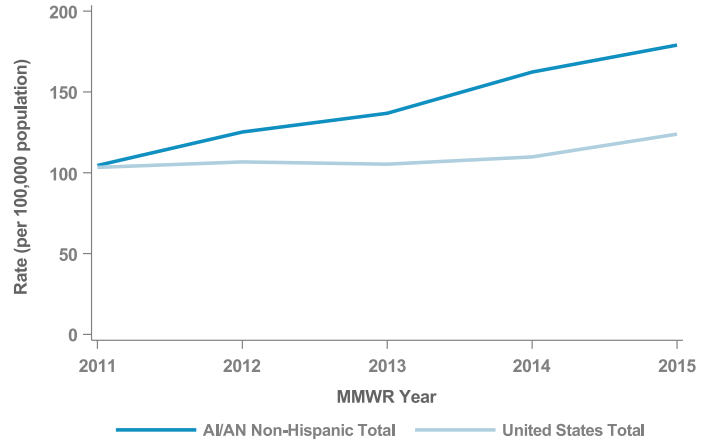


Figure 9. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2011-2015

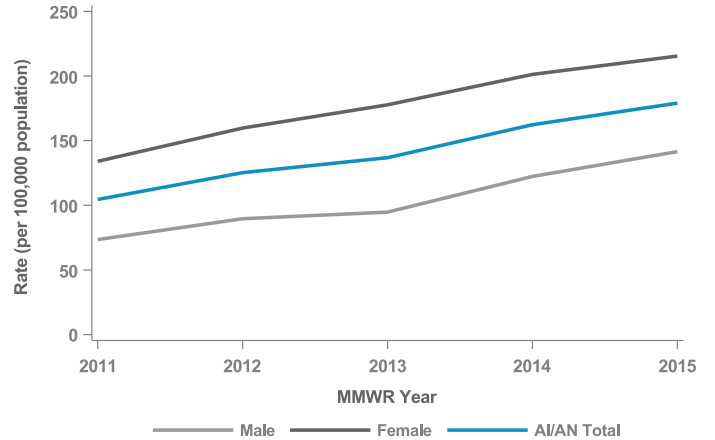
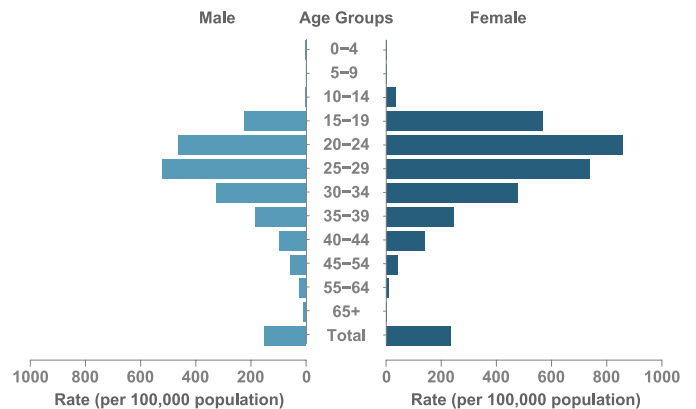


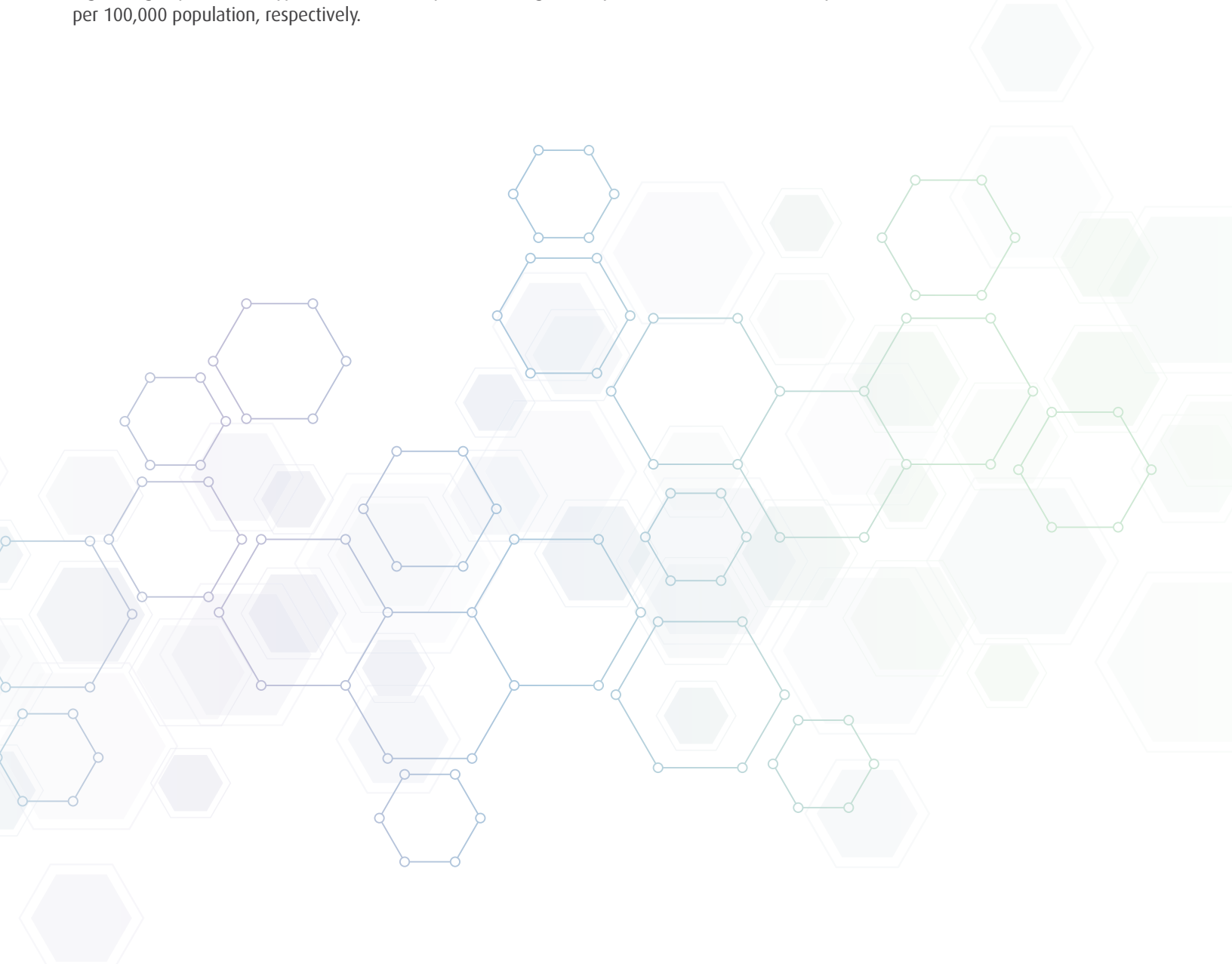
Figure 10. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2015



In 2015, there were 23,872 P&S syphilis cases reported in the U.S., (Tables 1, 11). From 2011–2015, the U.S. total P&S syphilis rate increased 67%, going from 4.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 7.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Figure 11, Table 2). Each year from 2011–2015, U.S. total male P&S syphilis rates increased, going from 8.1 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 13.7 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Table 2). From 2011–2015, U.S. total female P&S syphilis rates increased from 0.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 1.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Table 2).

In 2015, compared to all other races, AI/ANs had the fourth-highest P&S syphilis rate (Table 14). The 2015 AI/AN P&S syphilis rate at 5.6 cases per 100,000 population was 1.4 times larger than the P&S syphilis rate among whites at 4.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 12, Table 14). During 2011–2015, the AI/AN P&S syphilis rate was consistently lower than the U.S. total rate, with the exception of 2014 when the AI/AN rate surpassed the U.S. total rate (Figures 12, 13, Table 8). In 2015, the U.S. total male P&S syphilis rate at 13.7 cases per 100,000 population was 9.8 times larger than the U.S. total female P&S syphilis rate at 1.4 cases per 100,000 population (Table 14). Similarly, the AI/AN male P&S syphilis rate at 9.1 cases per 100,000 population was 4.3 times larger than the AI/AN female P&S syphilis rate at 2.1 cases per 100,000 population (Table 14). P&S syphilis rates increased for both AI/AN males and females between 2011 and 2014 and decreased in 2015 (Figure 14).

In 2015, among AI/ANs, the age-specific P&S syphilis rates were highest among females aged 35–39 years at 8.4 cases per 100,000 population and among males aged 25–29 years at 26.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 15, Table 14). For the United States, the highest age-specific P&S syphilis rates were reported among 20–24 year old females and 25–29 year old males at 5.1 and 41.8 cases per 100,000 population, respectively.



## United States

Figure 11. P&S Syphilis Rates, U.S., 2011-2015

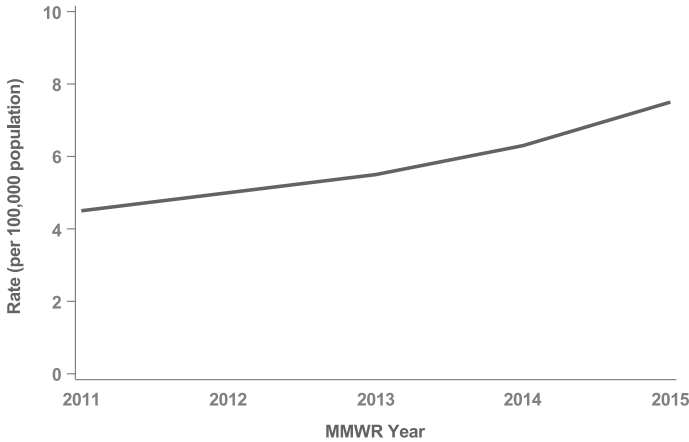
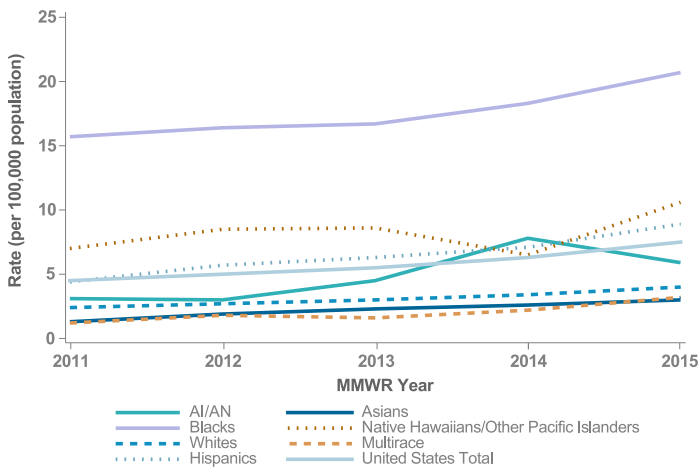


Figure 12. P&S Syphilis Rates by Race & Ethnicity, U.S., 2011-2015



## American Indians / Alaska Natives

Figure 13. P&S Syphilis Rates, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2011-2015

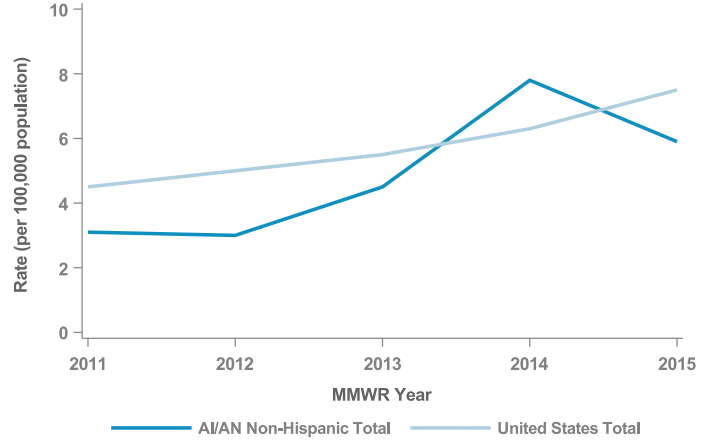


Figure 14. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2011-2015

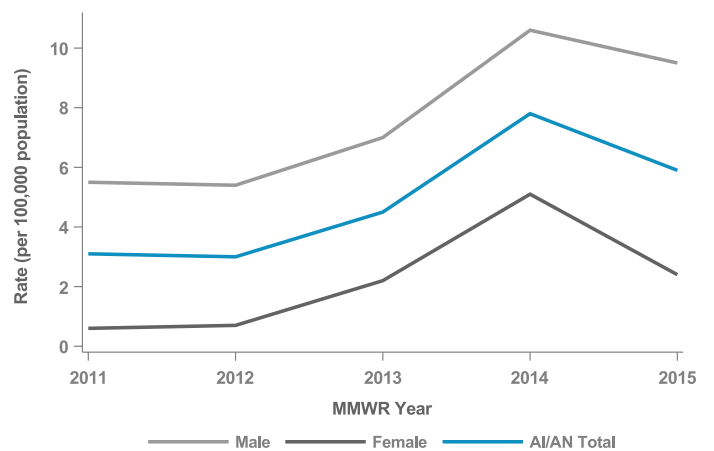
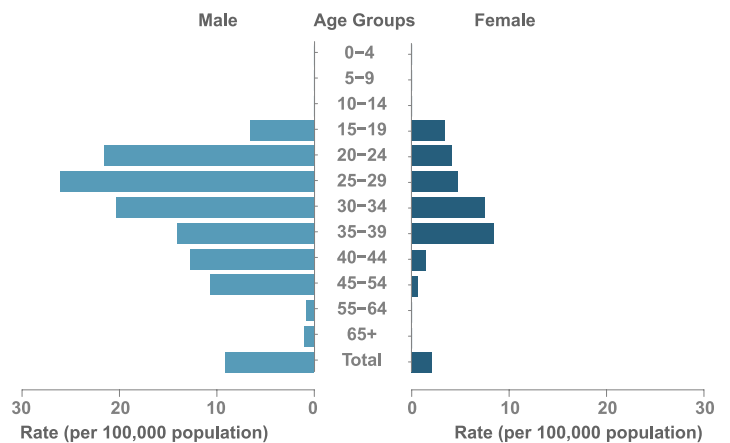
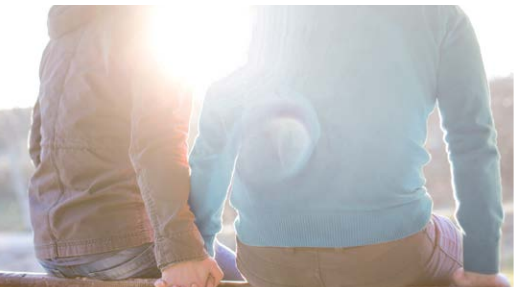


Figure 15. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, AI/AN Non-Hispanic, U.S., 2015





# IHS NATIONAL AND AREA STD PROFILES

## IHS Overview

Alaska

Albuquerque

Bemidji

Billings

California

Great Plains

Nashville

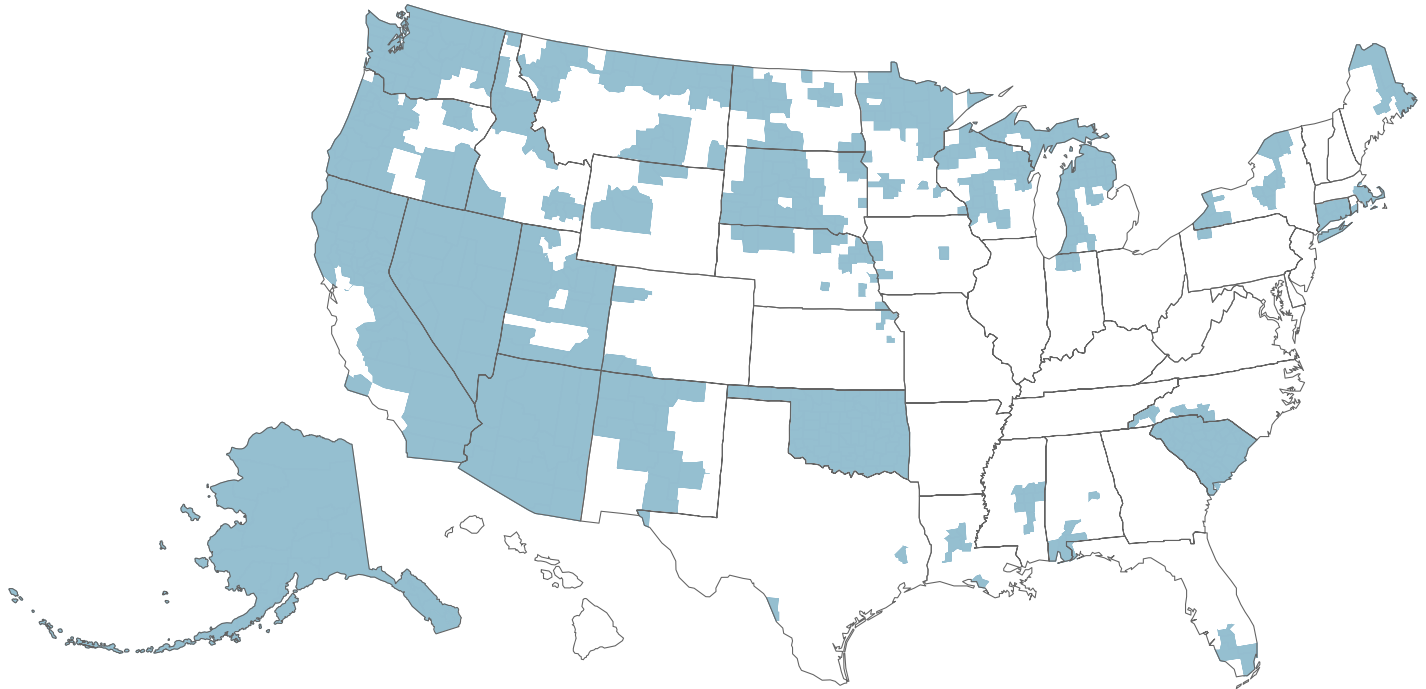
Navajo

Oklahoma City

Phoenix

Portland

Tucson



Counties highlighted represent IHS Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs or service counties).

## IHS Geography & Population

### (Data collection ending 2015)

States: 35 (AK, AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, FL, ID, IN, IA, KS, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, MS, MT, NE, NV, NM, NY, NC, ND, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, UT, WA, WI, WY)

Counties: 641

IHS Areas: 12

IHS Service Population (est.):  
2,161,310

In 2015, IHS provided health care in 641 service counties in 35 states. The next sections present rates for AI/ANs only living in these states and counties (henceforth called IHS Areas). Unlike the national section of this report, the IHS Area Section includes data on all AI/ANs regardless of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. Tables and figures presenting trend data for the 2011–2015 period only include states that were OMB-compliant during the entire period. Tables and figures representing 2015 data alone include only states that were compliant in 2015. Because of this distinction the number of cases and rates may vary when displaying 2015 data as part of the 2011–2015 period versus as part of 2015 alone.

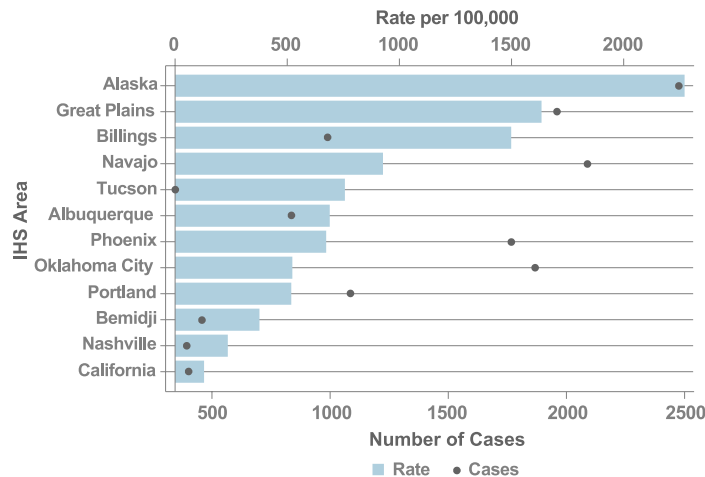
Alaska data are presented only for 2015 and not as part of 2011–2015 because OMB-compliant race and ethnicity data were not available prior to 2015. In subsequent reports, additional years' data beyond 2015 will be included for Alaska.

This report is based on county-level information and the IHS Area maps shown in this section of the report are approximate and may not accurately represent the official IHS Area boundaries displayed in other IHS reports.\* Counties shared by two IHS Areas are depicted in both Areas.

\* Indian Health Service Locations <https://www.ihs.gov/locations>. Accessed on July 11, 2018.

## Chlamydia

Figure 16. Chlamydia Rates by IHS Area, 2015



### Trends for 2011–2015

Between 2011–2015 a total of 61,345 chlamydia cases were reported for AI/AN persons residing in service counties within IHS Areas (Table 15). The majority of cases (78.4%) were among females. In 2011, the chlamydia rate for all IHS Areas (excluding Alaska) was 648.3 cases per 100,000 population (Table 16). In 2012, there was an increase in the chlamydia rate to 722.8 per 100,000 population followed by a decline starting in 2013. This decline continued into 2015 with a rate of 621.1 cases per 100,000. During the same time period of 2011–2015, the U.S. chlamydia rate increased from 453.4 to 478.8 cases per 100,000 population. Nine out of the 11 IHS Areas experienced declines in their overall chlamydia rates from 2014 and 2015 except Albuquerque, Navajo, and Phoenix (Table 16).

### Data for 2015

In 2015, the total rate of chlamydia infections for all IHS Areas was 1.4 times higher than the overall U.S. rate (IHS rate 693.6 per 100,000 population; U.S. rate 478.8 cases per 100,000 population, Table 18). Among the 12 IHS Areas, Alaska had the highest chlamydia rate at 2,271.6 cases per 100,000 population while California had the lowest rate at 129.2 cases per 100,000 (Figure 16, Table 18). In addition to Alaska, four other IHS Areas had chlamydia rates higher than the overall IHS rate (Billings, Great Plains, Navajo, and Tucson). Nine of the 12 IHS Areas had higher 2015 chlamydia rates compared to the U.S. rate, ranging from 1.1 (Portland) to 4.7 (Alaska) times higher than the overall U.S. rate. Three IHS Areas had lower rates than the overall U.S. rate (Bemidji, California, and Nashville).

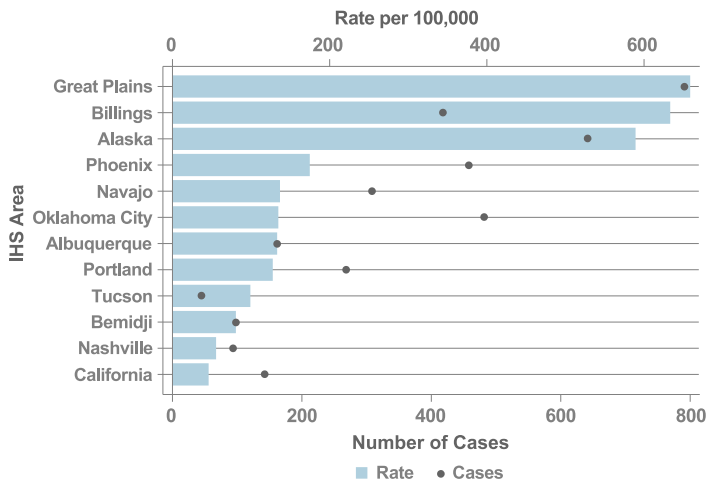
There was a larger disparity between AI/AN female and AI/AN male rates in IHS Areas compared to female and male U.S. rates. The chlamydia rate for females within all IHS Areas was 1.7 times higher than the overall U.S. female rate at 1,075.7 and 645.5 cases per 100,000 populations, respectively, while the male IHS rate was 1.01 times higher than the U.S. male rate (IHS rate 308.4; U.S. rate 305.2, Table 18). Females had higher chlamydia rates than males in all IHS Areas. In 2015, the rate ranged from a low of 181.7 per 100,000 population (California) to a high of 3,454.2 per 100,000 population (Alaska) for females and from 77.6 per 100,000 (California) to 1,122.1 per 100,000 (Alaska) for males. The female-to-male rate ratio for cases within IHS areas in 2015 was 3.5, ranging from 2.3 (California) to 4.1 (Tucson) times higher rates among females than male.

Among females in IHS Areas, three age groups (ages 15–19, 20–24, and 25–29) exhibited the highest chlamydia rates, with 20–24 year olds showing the highest rate ranging from 876.6 per 100,000 in the California Area to 14,169.1 per 100,000 in the Alaska Area (overall IHS Area chlamydia rate in females was 4,437.5 cases per 100,000). Unlike females, the male chlamydia rate in IHS Areas did not follow a uniform pattern across age groups. The three age groups with the highest chlamydia rates among males were 15–19, 20–24, and 25–29, with the exception of Alaska, Albuquerque, Phoenix, and Tucson. These rate variations will be discussed within each Area's section of this report.



## Gonorrhea

Figure 17. Gonorrhea Rates by IHS Area, 2015



### Trends for 2011–2015

Between 2011–2015, a total of 12,243 gonorrhea cases were reported for AI/AN persons residing in IHS Areas (Table 19). The majority of cases (64.3%) were among females (Table 19). In 2011 the overall IHS gonorrhea rate was 95.8 cases per 100,000 and increased every year between 2011–2015, reaching 167.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Table 20). Also during 2011–2015, the U.S. gonorrhea rate increased from 103.3 to 123.9 cases per 100,000 population. Only the Nashville Area had a lower rate in 2015 at 31.0 cases per 100,000 population compared to 2011 which had 57.9 cases per 100,000 population.

### Data for 2015

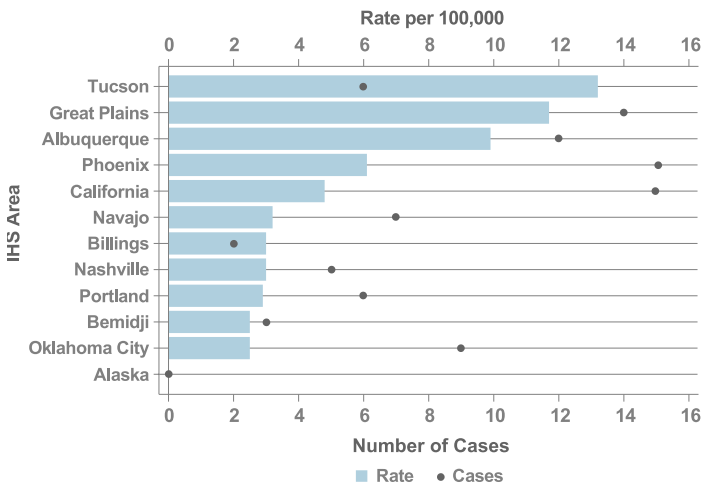
In 2015, the overall IHS gonorrhea rate was 1.5 times higher than U.S. rates (IHS rate: 184.7; U.S. rate: 123.9 cases per 100,000 population, Table 22). Among the 12 IHS Areas, Great Plains had the highest gonorrhea rate at 658.7 cases per 100,000 population while California had the lowest rate of 46.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Table 22). Three IHS areas — Alaska, Billings and Great Plains — had rates higher than the 2015 IHS total gonorrhea rate. Eight IHS Areas (Alaska, Albuquerque, Billings, Great Plains, Navajo, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Portland) had gonorrhea rates higher than the U.S. rate, ranging from 1.03 (Portland) to 5.3 (Great Plains) times greater.

The gonorrhea rate for females within all IHS Areas was 2.1 times higher than the overall U.S. female rate at 229.3 and 107.2 cases per 100,000 populations, respectively, while the male IHS rate was similar to the U.S. male rate at 139.8 and 140.9, respectively (Table 22). Females had higher gonorrhea rates than males in all IHS Areas except Albuquerque and California (males 140.7 and females 126.1 per 100,000 population in Albuquerque; males 49.3 and females 42.5 per 100,000 population in California). The IHS female-to-male gonorrhea rate ratio was 1.6 for 2015 ranging from 0.9 (California and Albuquerque) to 2.0 (Oklahoma and Bemidji).

Among females in IHS Areas, overall, three age groups (15–19, 20–24, and 25–29) exhibited the highest gonorrhea rates. Similar to chlamydia, the highest gonorrhea rate was found in females in the 20–24 age group at 802.6 cases per 100,000 population, ranging from 161.8 in the California Area to a high of 3,277.0 per 100,000 population in the Great Plains Area (Table 22). However, the second-highest rate was found in females ages 25–29 at 694.0 cases per 100,000 population, suggesting that gonorrhea more commonly affects slightly older females compared with chlamydia. For males, the highest rate was in the 25–29 age group at 460.8 cases per 100,000 population ranging from 147.4 cases per 100,000 population in the Nashville Area to 1,953.1 cases per 100,000 population in the Billings Area; the second- and third-highest rates for males occurred in the 20–24 age group at 422.9 per 100,000 population and 30–34 age group at 275.4 cases per 100,000 population.

## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

Figure 18. P&S Syphilis Rates by IHS Area, 2015



### Trends for 2011–2015

Between 2011–2015, a total of 390 P&S syphilis cases were reported for persons residing in IHS Areas (Table 23). The majority of cases (76.0%) were among males, and the greatest number of cases occurred in 2014 (141 cases). Overall, the P&S syphilis rates for all IHS Areas were lower than the U.S. total rate every year during this time period, except 2014. In 2011, the overall IHS P&S syphilis rate was 2.3 cases per 100,000 population. With the exception of 2012 when the rate was 2.2 cases per 100,000 population, the P&S syphilis rate increased every year, reaching a high of 7.3 cases per 100,000 population in 2014. In 2015, the syphilis rate decreased to 4.7 cases per 100,000 population (Table 24). In addition, during 2011–2015, the U.S. P&S syphilis rate increased from 4.5 to 7.5 cases per 100,000 population.

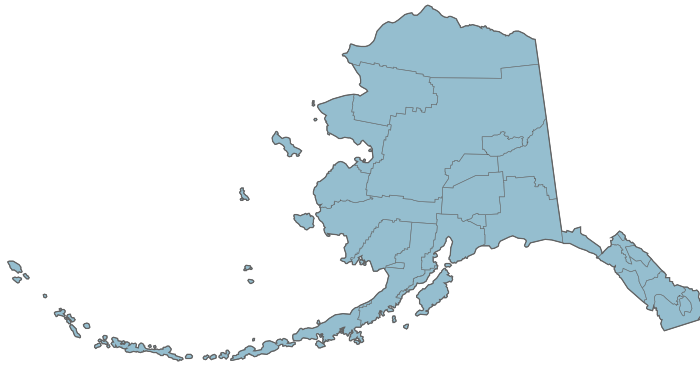
### Data for 2015

In 2015, the overall IHS P&S syphilis rate was 40% lower than the overall U.S. rate at 4.5 cases per 100,000 population, compared to 7.5 cases per 100,000 population (Table 26). The Tucson Area had the highest rate of syphilis at 13.2 cases per 100,000 (Figure 18, Table 26). The Alaska Area had no syphilis cases in 2015. Five IHS areas — Albuquerque, California, Great Plains, Phoenix, Tucson — had rates higher than the 2015 IHS total P&S syphilis rate. Albuquerque, Great Plains, and Tucson also had rates higher than the U.S. rate.

Unlike chlamydia and gonorrhea, male rates for P&S syphilis were higher than the female rates. In 2015, 76 out of 94 cases (80.9%) were in males (Table 25). The overall U.S. male P&S syphilis rate was 9.8 times the female rate compared to a male to female ratio of 4.3 (Table 26) in IHS Areas. In 2015, Bemidji, Billings, Portland, and Tucson had no female cases, and Alaska had no male or female cases. The P&S syphilis rate for females within all IHS Areas was 1.2 times higher than the overall U.S. female rate (IHS Areas: 1.7; U.S. 1.4 cases per 100,000) while the male IHS rate was 0.5 times higher than the U.S. male rate of 7.3 and 13.7 respectively (Table 26). Males had higher P&S syphilis rates than females in all IHS Areas.

Another difference among P&S syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea were the age groups with the highest rates. Males in IHS Areas ages 30–34 had the highest rate of P&S syphilis at 20.6 cases per 100,000 population with the second-highest rate in the 25–29 age group at 20.0 cases per 100,000 population. The top age group in males was different across the IHS Areas; those differences will be discussed in each Area's individual section of this report. For females living in IHS Areas in 2015, the highest rate was in the 30–34 year old age group at 6.7 cases per 100,000 population (Table 26).

The following sections represent information for each of the IHS Areas for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and P&S syphilis.



Counties highlighted represent IHS Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs or service counties).

## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 1 (AK)

County Equivalents: AK (29/29)

IHS Service Population (est.): 142,897

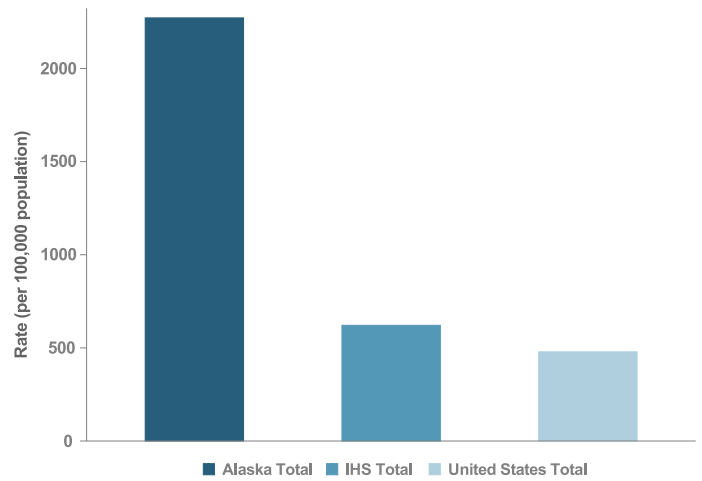
Population Size Rank: 6 of 12 Areas

*The state of Alaska began submitting race and ethnicity data that complied with OMB standards in 2015; therefore, trend data for the Alaska Area cannot be presented in this report. In future reports, additional years' data beyond 2015 will be incorporated for Alaska.*

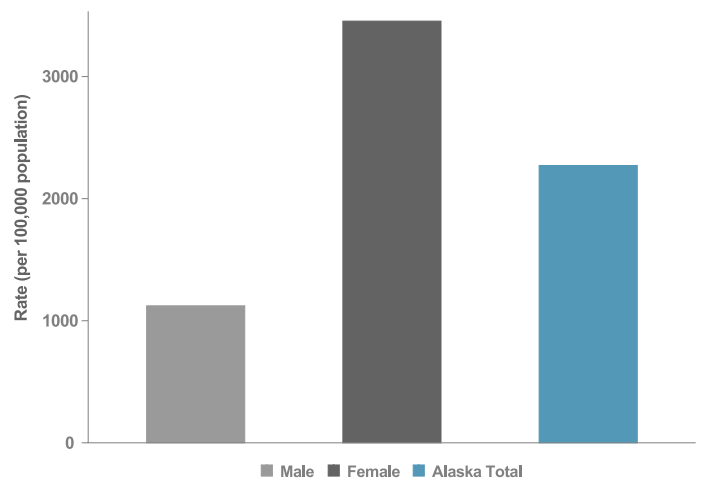
## Chlamydia

The Alaska Area had the highest chlamydia rate in 2015 at 2,271.6 cases per 100,000 population (Figures 16, 19, Table 18). Females had a rate 3.1 times the male rate at 3,454.2 versus 1,122.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 20, Table 18). Females ages 20–24 years were most affected with 14,169.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 21, Table 18). For males, the highest rate was in 25–29 year olds at 3,834.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 21, Table 18).

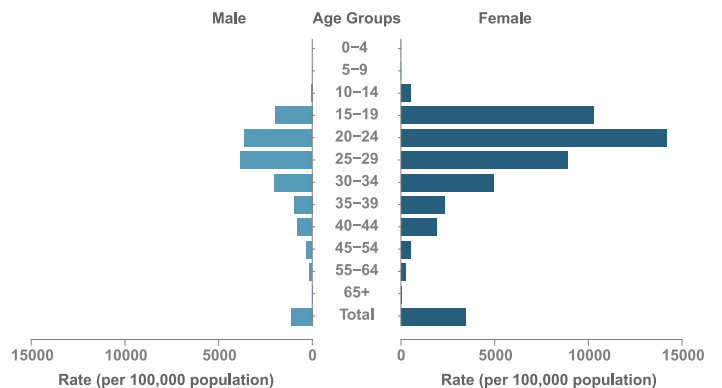
**Figure 19. Chlamydia Rates, Alaska, 2015**



**Figure 20. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Alaska, 2015**



**Figure 21. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Alaska, 2015**



## Gonorrhea

The Alaska Area had the third-highest rate of gonorrhea among the 12 IHS Areas (Figure 22) with an overall rate of 589.2 per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Table 22). Similar to chlamydia, gonorrhea rates were higher in females than males (Figure 23, Table 22). Females had a rate of 750.4 cases per 100,000 population with 20–24 year olds having the highest rate of 2,802.9 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 24, Table 22). Males had a rate of 432.6 cases per 100,000 population with the highest rate within the 25–29 age group at 1,278.2 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 22. Gonorrhea Rates, Alaska, 2015

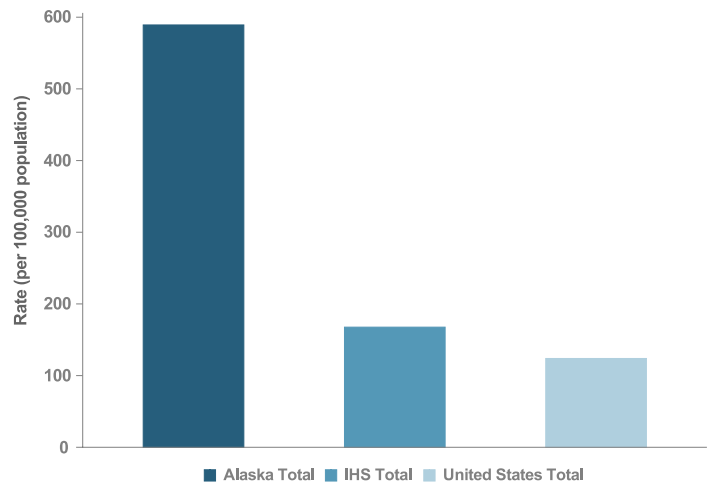


Figure 23. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Alaska, 2015

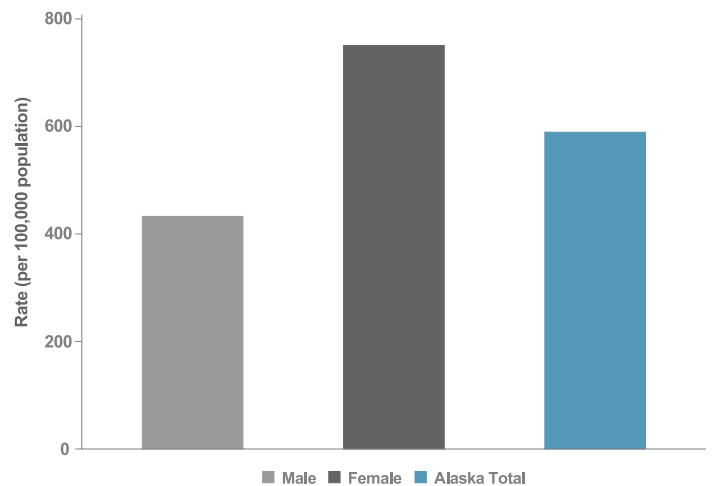
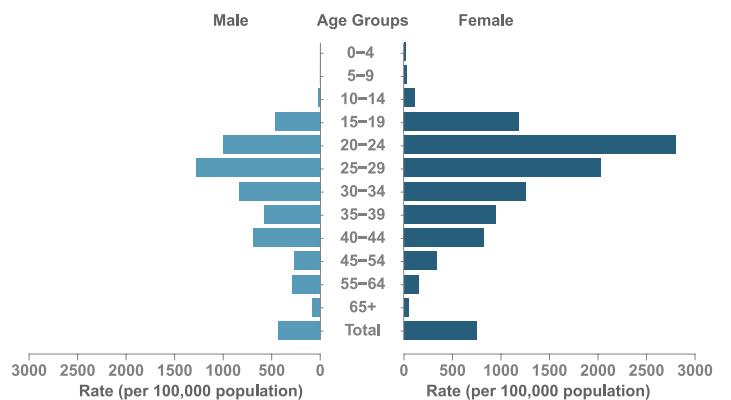


Figure 24. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Alaska, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Alaska Area did not report any P&S syphilis cases in 2015.

Figure 25. P&S Syphilis Rates, Alaska, 2015

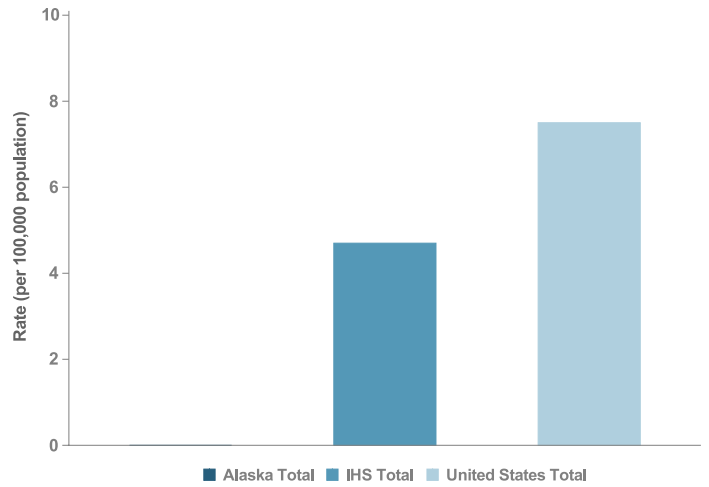
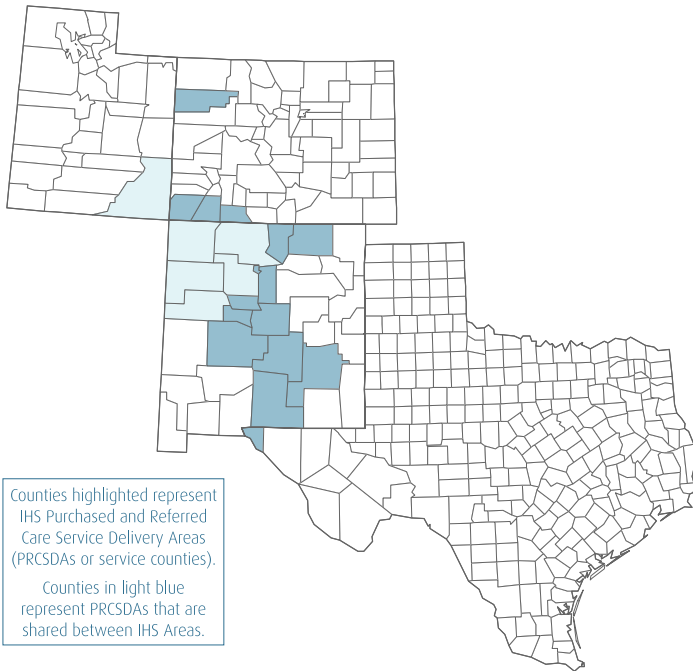


Figure 26. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Alaska, 2015

No P&S syphilis cases reported in 2015

Figure 27. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Alaska, 2015

No P&S syphilis cases reported in 2015



## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 4 (CO, NM, TX, UT)

Counties: CO (4/64) NM (16/33) TX (1/254) UT (1/29)

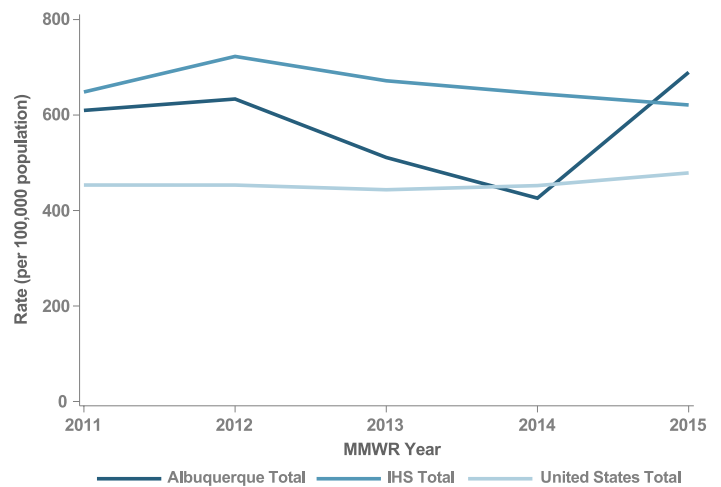
IHS Service Population (est.): 120,723

Population Size Rank: 10 of 12 Areas

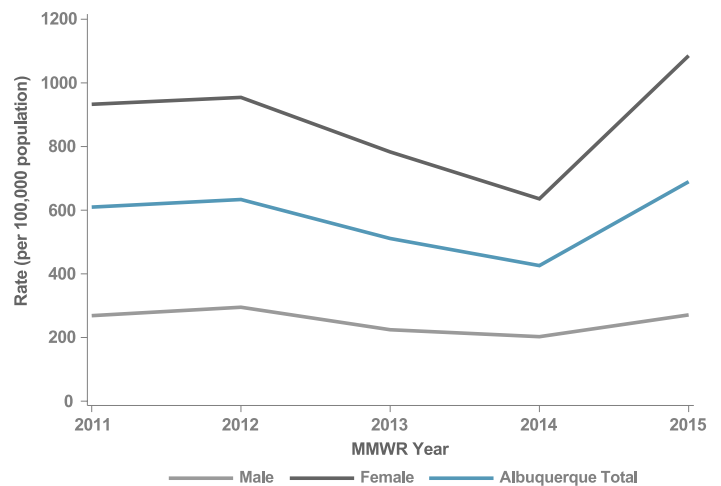
## Chlamydia

In 2015, the Albuquerque Area had the sixth-highest chlamydia rate among the 12 IHS Areas with an overall rate of 689.5 per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Table 18). Chlamydia rates in the Albuquerque Area were on the decline from 2012 to 2014 before increasing in 2015 (Figure 28). The same pattern was observed in both males and females (Figure 29). The 2015 chlamydia rate for Albuquerque increased by 61.9% from the 2014 rate of 425.9 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 28, Table 16). The increase was more pronounced in females with a 70.1 percent increase versus 33.8 percent in males. The female-male rate ratio was 4.0 in 2015 (Table 18). Females had a chlamydia rate of 1,085.5 cases per 100,000 population while males had a rate of 271.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 29, Table 18). Keeping with the overall IHS trend, in 2015, females in the 20-24 age group had the highest rates at 4,596.9 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 30, Table 18). Males in the 20-24 group had the highest rates with 1,120.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 30, Table 18).

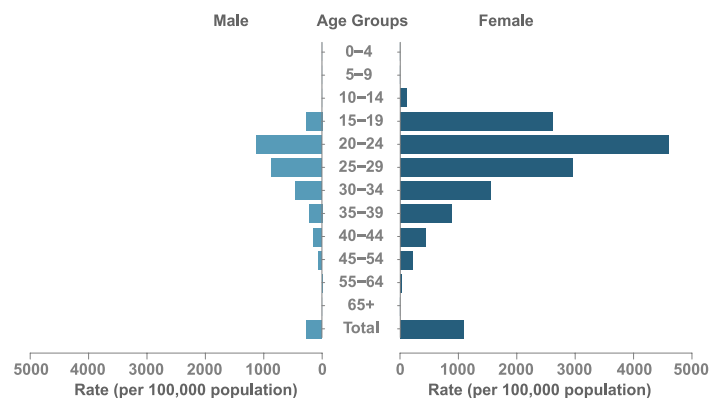
**Figure 28. Chlamydia Rates, Albuquerque, 2011-2015**



**Figure 29. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Albuquerque, 2011-2015**



**Figure 30. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Albuquerque, 2015**



## Gonorrhea

In 2015, The Albuquerque Area’s gonorrhea rate was the seventh highest among IHS Areas at 133.2 per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Table 22). Albuquerque’s rate remained lower than the IHS total rate for the 2011–2015 period (Figure 31). It was also lower than the U.S. overall rate until 2015. The Albuquerque Area’s total gonorrhea rate had its largest change from 2014 to 2015 with an increase of 61.8% (Table 20). The female-to-male rate ratio was 0.9 in 2015. Both sexes saw increases in gonorrhea rates from 2014 to 2015 (females: 62.7% increase and males: 61.2% increase; Figure 32, Table 20). Females in the 20–24 age group had the highest gonorrhea rate in the Albuquerque Area with 443.6 cases per 100,000 population. Males in the 25–29 age group had the second highest rate at 480.4 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 33, Table 22).

Figure 31. Gonorrhea Rates, Albuquerque, 2011–2015

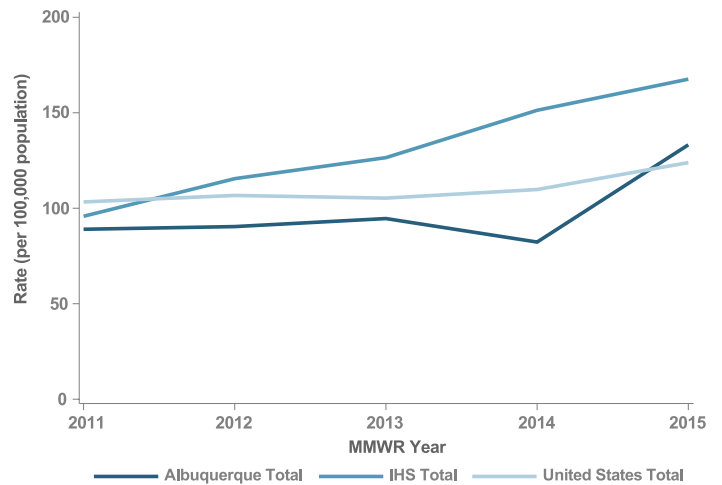


Figure 32. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Albuquerque, 2011–2015

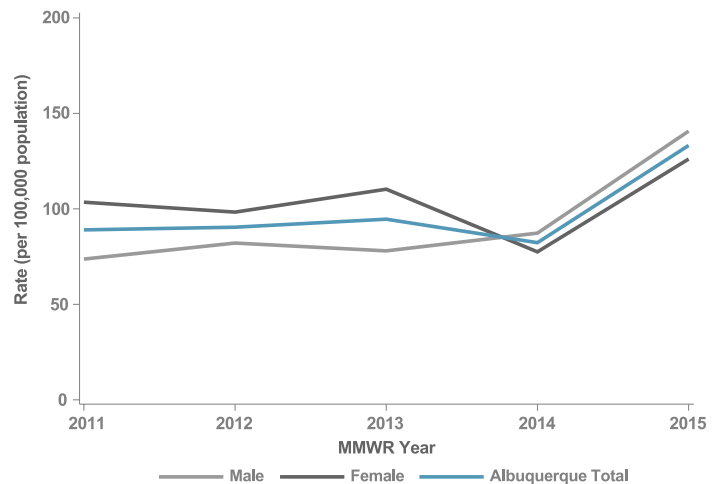
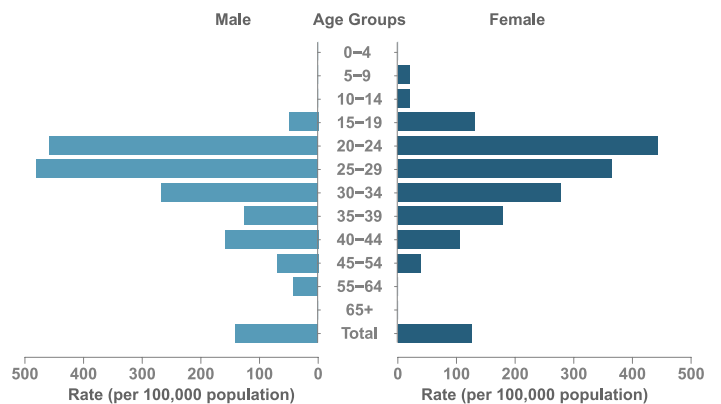


Figure 33. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Albuquerque, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

In 2015, the Albuquerque Area had the third-highest P&S syphilis rate among the 12 IHS Areas, with an overall rate of 9.9 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). Total cases decreased between 2011 and 2012 and then increased to the highest rate of 9.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2015 (Figure 34, Table 24). In 2015, P&S syphilis cases in Albuquerque Area were predominantly seen in males with a male-to-female ratio of 5.3 (Figure 35, Tables 24, 26). During 2011–2015, the male P&S syphilis rate decreased between 2011 and 2012, increased slightly in 2013, increased to its highest point in 2014 at 18.7 cases per 100,000 population and then fell in 2015 (Figure 35, Table 24). In 2011, for males, there were six cases of P&S syphilis; 2012 had three cases, 2013 had four cases, 2014 had 11 cases, and 2015 had 10 cases (Table 23). Females have had low and fluctuating rates of P&S syphilis from 2011–2015. In 2011, 2012 and 2014, there were zero cases of syphilis in females, one case in 2013, and two cases in 2015 (Table 23). The highest rate of syphilis in 2015 was found in males ages 25–29 at 55.9 cases per 100,000 population, with the second highest being males in the 30–34 age group at 43.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 36, Table 26). For females, the only age groups with any cases and rates were 15–19 at 21.4 cases per 100,000 population and 20–24 at 18.3 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 36, Table 26).

Figure 34. P&S Syphilis Rates, Albuquerque, 2011–2015

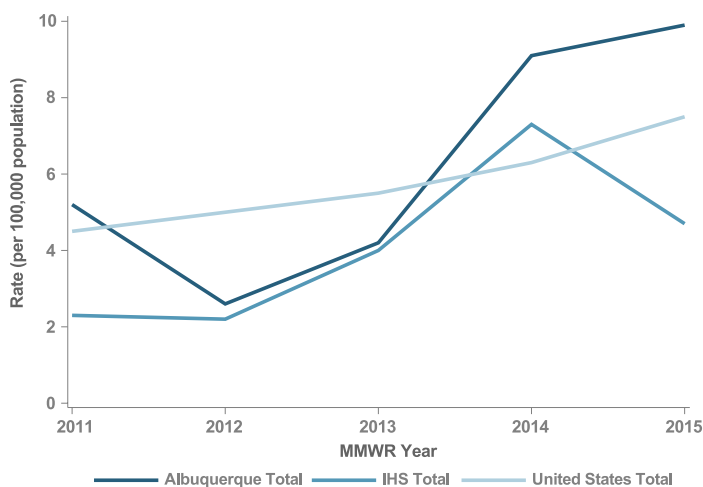


Figure 35. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Albuquerque, 2011–2015

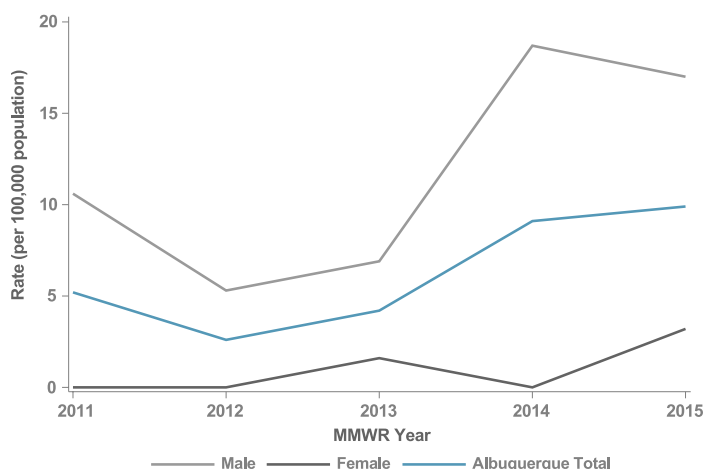
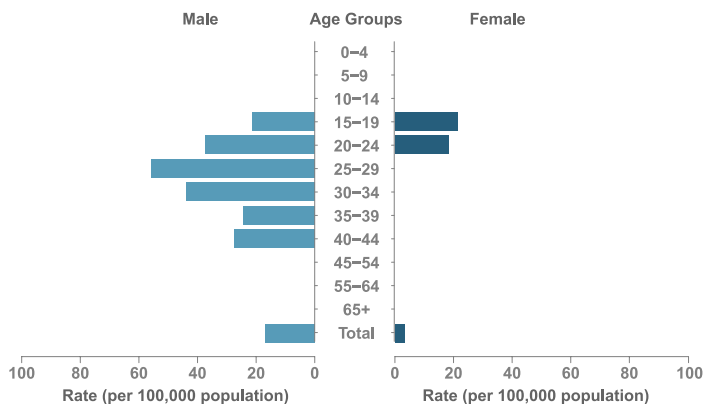
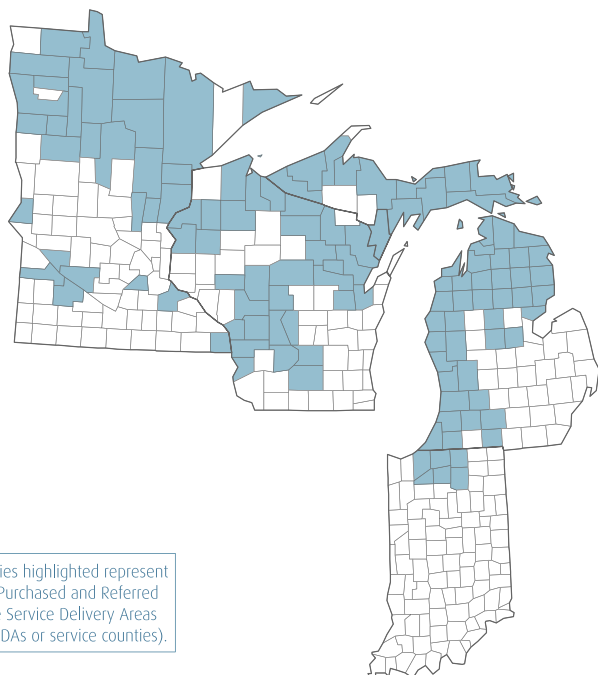


Figure 36. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Albuquerque, 2015







Counties highlighted represent IHS Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs or service counties).

## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 4 (IN, MI, MN, WI)

Counties: IN (6/92) MI (52/83) MN (29/87) WI (32/72)

IHS Service Population (est.): 138,376

Population Size Rank: 9 of 12 Areas

## Chlamydia

The Bemidji Area had the third-lowest chlamydia rate in 2015 with an overall rate of 376.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Table 18). From 2011 to 2014, Bemidji had a higher chlamydia rate than the overall IHS rate (Figure 37). In 2015, its rate decreased 43.9% to 387.0 cases per 100,000 while the IHS rate decreased to 621.1 cases per 100,000 population. This decrease in the Bemidji Area was driven mostly by a reduction in the female chlamydia rate, which saw a decline of 45.8%; males saw a decline of 35.5% (Figure 38, Table 16). The female-to-male rate ratio in 2015 was 3.5 (Figure 38, Table 18). Within females, the highest chlamydia rate was in the 20–24 age group at 2,587.6 cases per 100,000 (Figure 39, Table 18). Males in the 25–29 age group had a rate of 610.2 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 37. Chlamydia Rates, Bemidji, 2011–2015

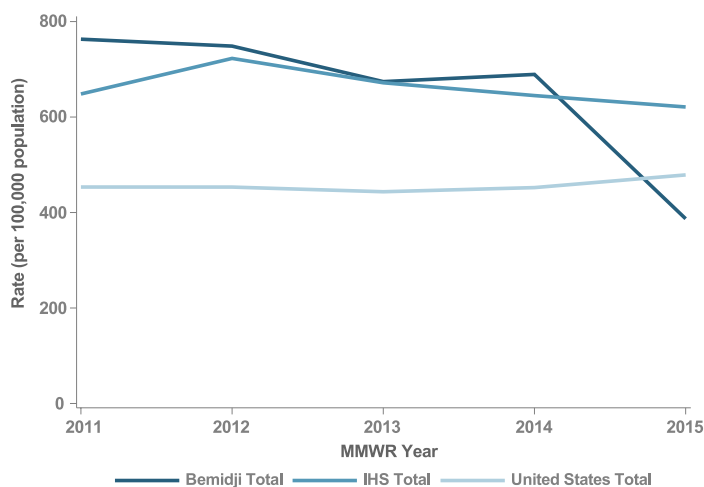


Figure 38. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Bemidji, 2011–2015

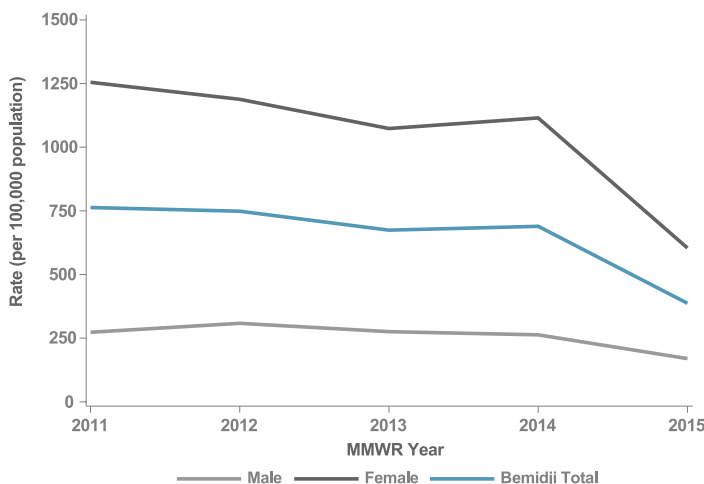
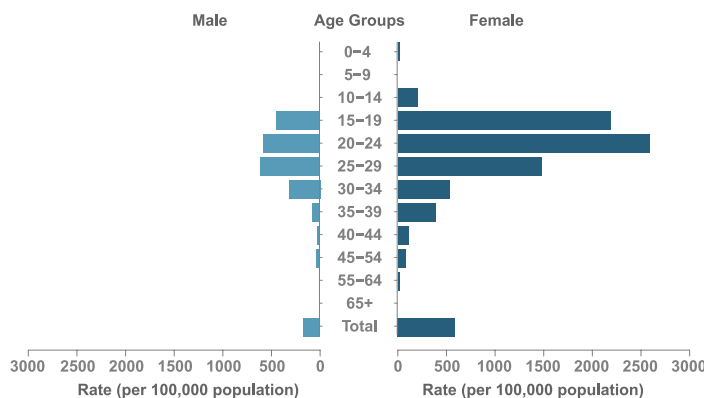


Figure 39. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Bemidji, 2015



## Gonorrhea

The gonorrhea rate in the Bemidji Area in 2015 was also the third-lowest among IHS Areas with an overall rate of 80.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Table 22). Gonorrhea rates fluctuated during the 2011–2015 time period, with Bemidji rates remaining lower than both the IHS total and the U.S. total within the entire period (Figure 40, Table 20). In 2015, the gonorrhea rate was 104.4 cases per 100,000, a 3.4% decrease from the 2014 rate of 108.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 40, Table 20). The 2015 female-to-male rate ratio for gonorrhea for the Bemidji Area was 2.0. The 2015 rates for females and males were 107.3 and 54.2 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 41, Table 22). Both females and males saw a small decrease in rates in 2015 compared to 2014. The most affected age group in females was the 20–24 age group at 448.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 42, Table 22). For males, the most affected group was in 25–29 year olds with a rate of 283.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 40. Gonorrhea Rates, Bemidji, 2011–2015

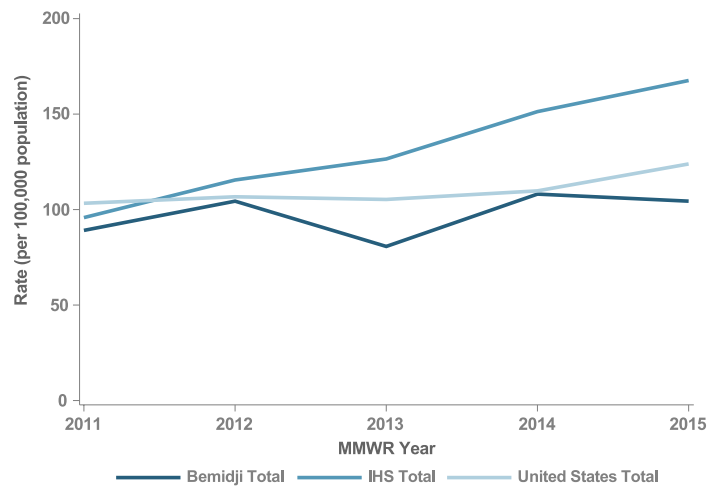


Figure 41. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Bemidji, 2011–2015

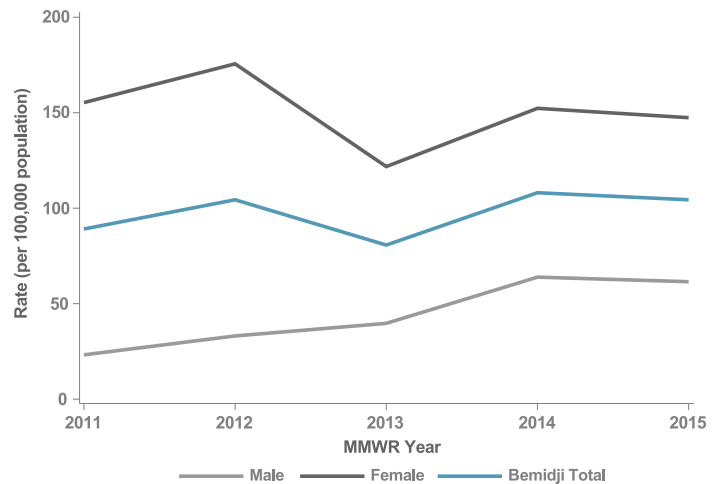
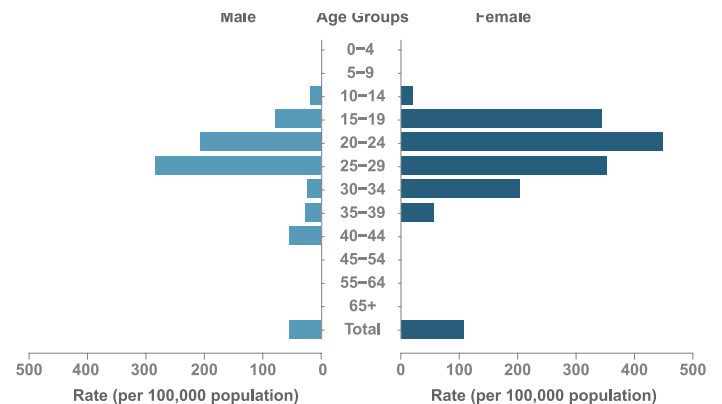


Figure 42. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Bemidji, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Bemidji Area also had the third-lowest P&S syphilis rate in 2015 with an overall rate of 2.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). Bemidji rates were lower than the IHS and U.S. total rates in 2011–2015 (Figure 43, Table 24, 26). There was, however, an increase in the rate from 2014 of 0 cases per 100,000 to 2015 of 2.5 cases per 100,000 (Figure 44, Table 24). There were only three P&S syphilis cases in the Bemidji Area during 2015, which is the highest number of cases observed in Bemidji Area during 2011–2015 (Table 23). All three cases were in males and each case was in a different age group (Figure 45, Table 25).

Figure 43. P&S Syphilis Rates, Bemidji, 2011–2015

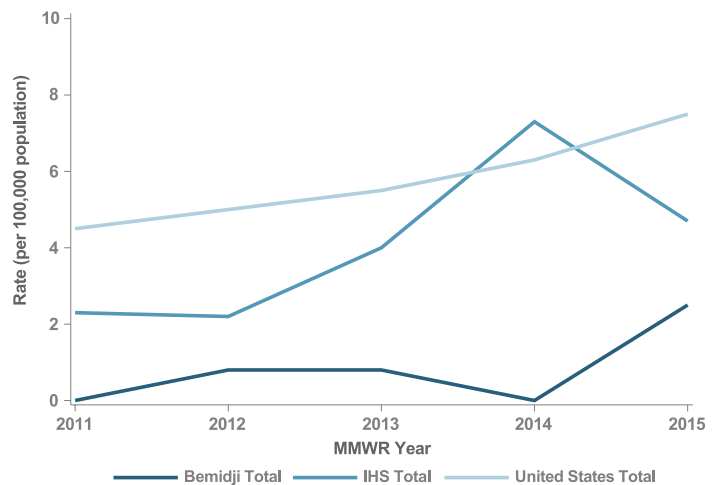


Figure 44. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Bemidji, 2011–2015

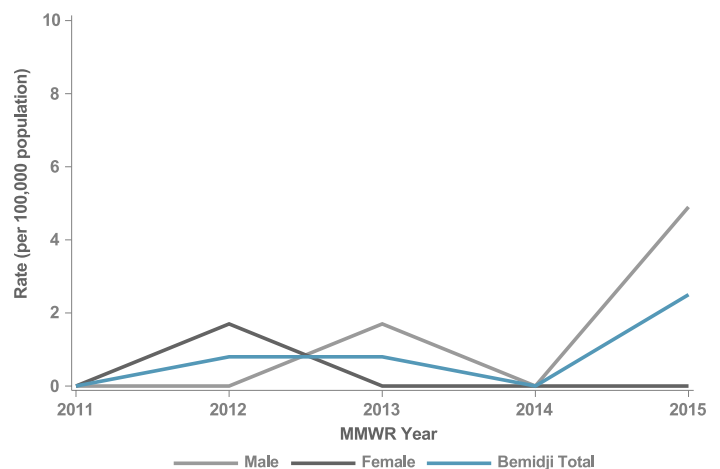
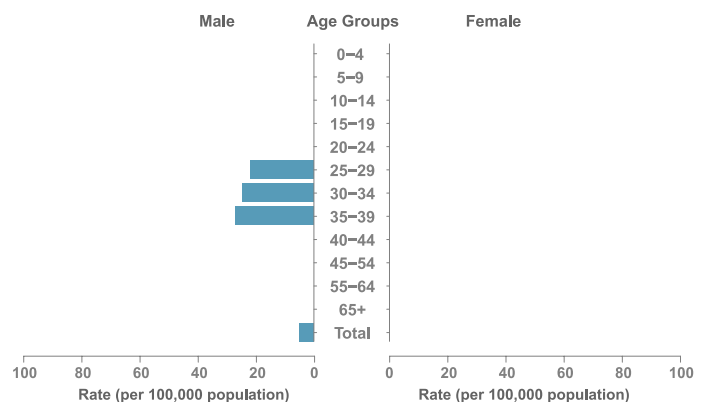
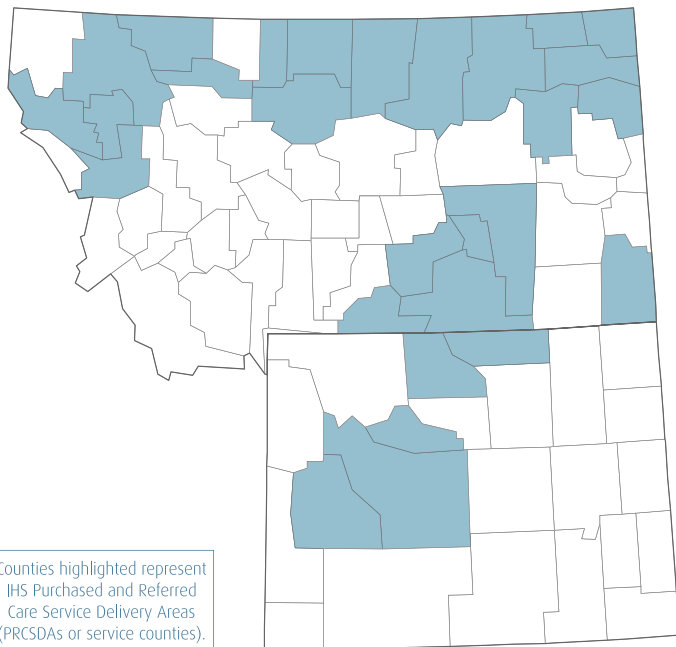


Figure 45. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Bemidji, 2015





## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 2 (MT, WY)

Counties: MT (23/56) WY (5/23)

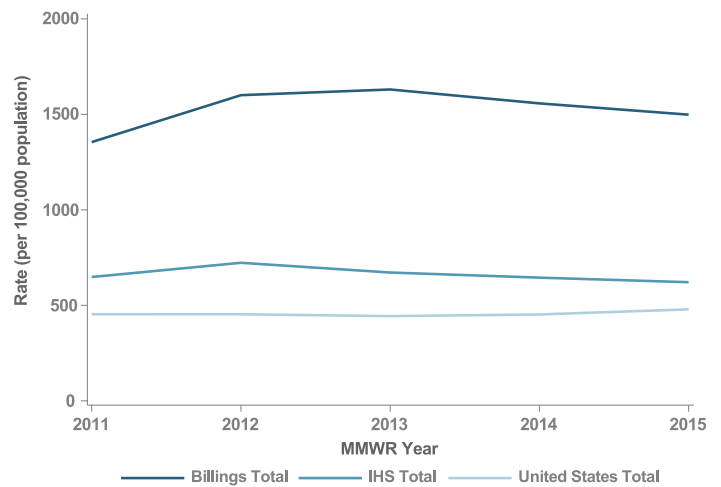
IHS Service Population (est.): 78,545

Population Size Rank: 11 of 12 Areas

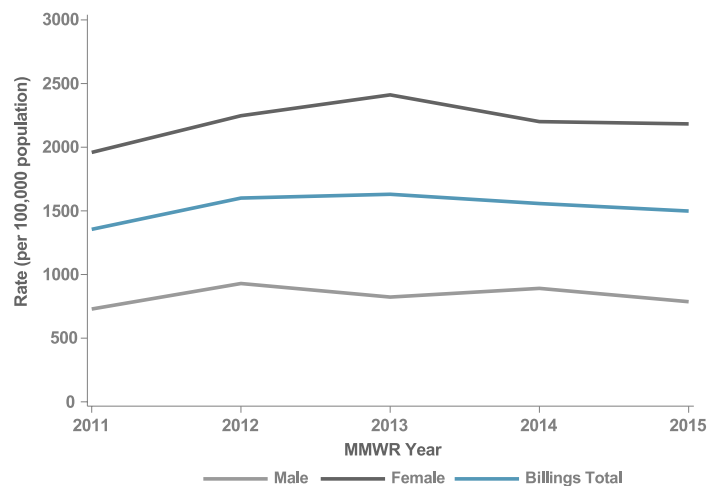
## Chlamydia

The Billings Area had the third-highest rate for chlamydia among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 1,498.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Table 18). During 2011–2015, the Billings Area had a consistently higher chlamydia rate than both the IHS and U.S. total rates. In 2015, the Billings rate was 2.4 and 3.1 times the IHS and the U.S. rate, respectively (Figure 46, Tables 16, 18). Its rate increased from 2011 to 2013 and then began slightly decreasing to its 2015 rate. While the 2015 rate is lower than the Billings Area’s peak of 1,630.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2013, it is a 10.6% increase from the 2011 rate. Females had higher rates during 2011–2015 than males (Figure 47, Tables 16, 18). In 2015, the Billings Area female-to-male rate ratio was 2.8 with females having an overall rate of 2,183.2 cases per 100,000 population compared to 786.4 per 100,000 population in males (Figure 47, Table 18). Females in the 20–24 age group had the highest rate of chlamydia at 9,146.8 cases per 100,000 population. The second-highest rate was in females in the 15–19 age group (8,288.1 cases per 100,000 population). In males, the age groups with the highest rates were 20–24 and 25–29, with rates at 2,950.0 and 2,500 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 48, Table 18).

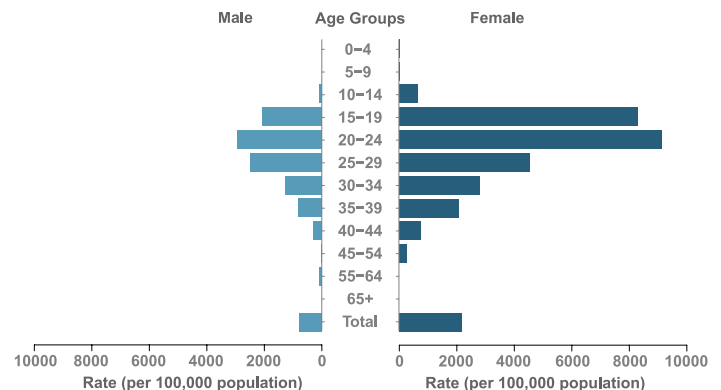
**Figure 46. Chlamydia Rates, Billings, 2011–2015**



**Figure 47. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Billings, 2011–2015**



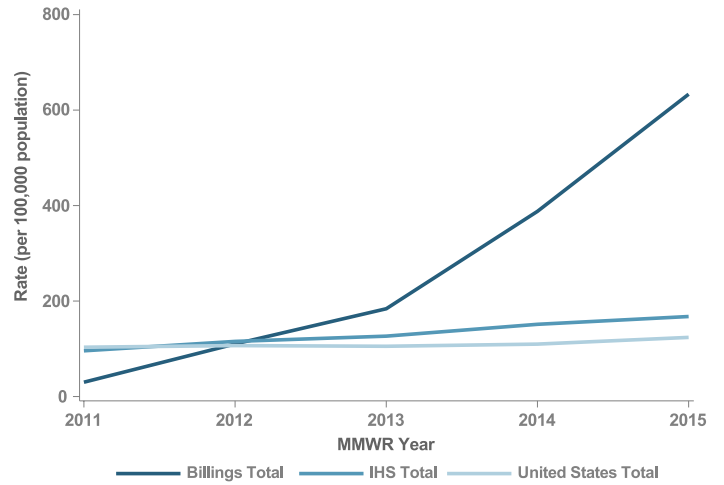
**Figure 48. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Billings, 2015**



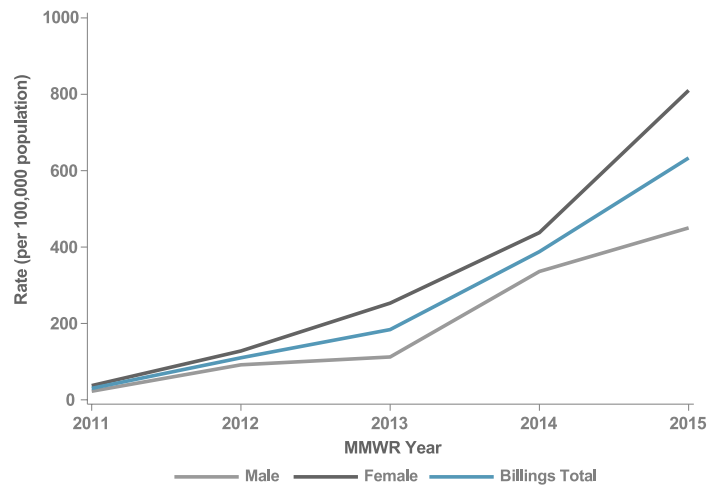
## Gonorrhea

The Billings Area had the second-highest rate for gonorrhea among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 633.3 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Tables 20, 22). The gonorrhea rate in the Billings Area had a large increase from 2011 to 2015 (Figure 49, Table 20). In 2011, the Billings gonorrhea rate was 30.0 cases per 100,000; in 2015, that rate increased to 633.3 cases per 100,000 population, a 2011% increase, with 19 cases reported in 2011 and 418 cases reported in 2015 (Tables 19, 20). In 2011 and 2012, the Billings Area rate was lower than the IHS total rate. Starting in 2013, the Billings Area rate was higher than both the IHS and U.S. total rates. In 2011, males and females had nearly the same rates of gonorrhea infection. However, beginning in 2012, the female rate began to increase faster than the male rate. By 2015, the female gonorrhea rate was 810.2 cases per 100,000 while the male rate was 450.2 cases per 100,000 population with a 1.8 female-to-male rate ratio (Figure 50, Table 22). During 2015, females in the 20–24 age group had the highest rate at 2,675.3 cases per 100,000. Males in the 25–29 age group had the highest rate with a rate of 1,953.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 51, Table 22).

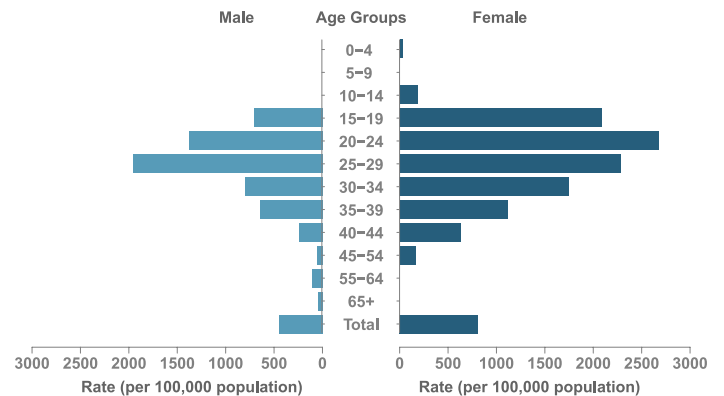
**Figure 49. Gonorrhea Rates, Billings, 2011-2015**



**Figure 50. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Billings, 2011-2015**



**Figure 51. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Billings, 2015**



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

Reported P&S syphilis was not very common in the Billings Area. The Billings Area had the seventh-highest rate for P&S syphilis among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 3.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). The Billings Area rate was lower than both the IHS total and the U.S. total in the entire 2011–2015 period (Figure 52, Tables 24, 26). In each year during 2011–2014, there was one case of P&S syphilis (Table 23, Figure 53). In 2015, there were two male cases reported, resulting in a rate of 3.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 54).

Figure 52. P&S Syphilis Rates, Billings, 2011–2015

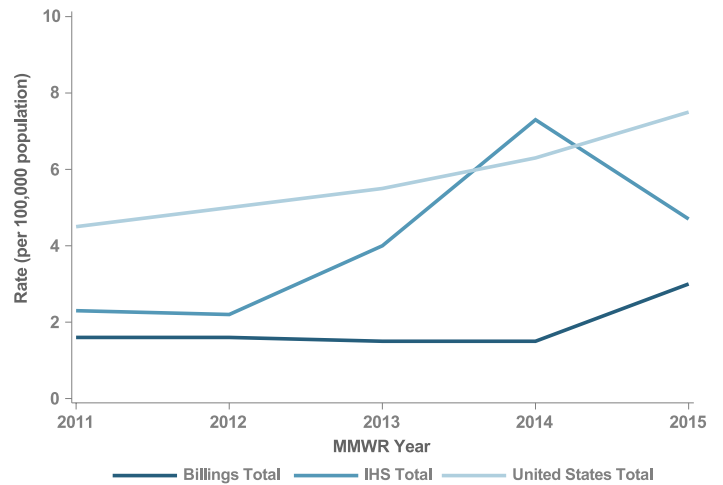


Figure 53. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Billings, 2011–2015

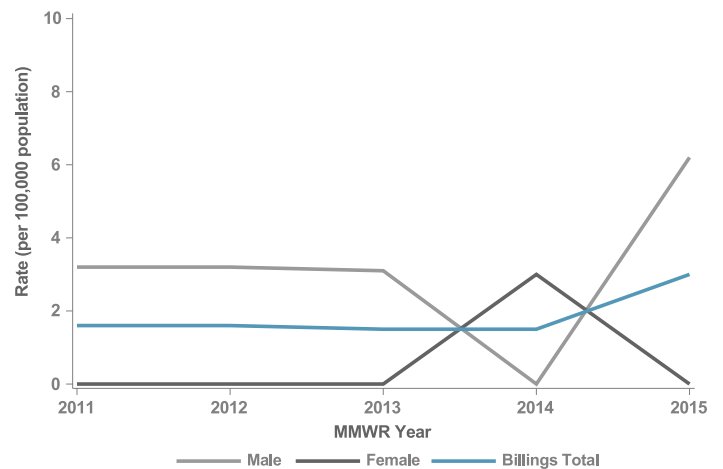
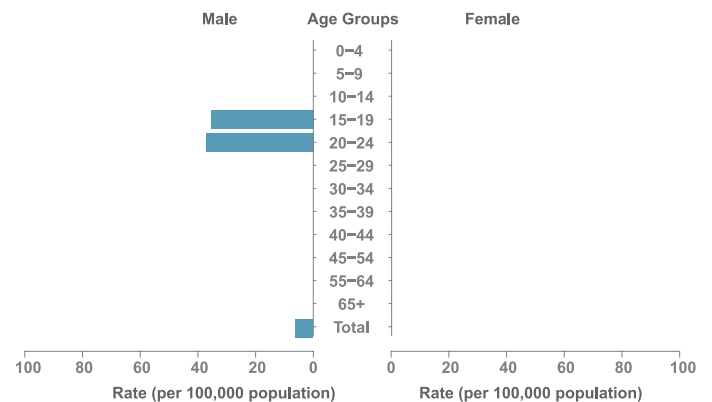
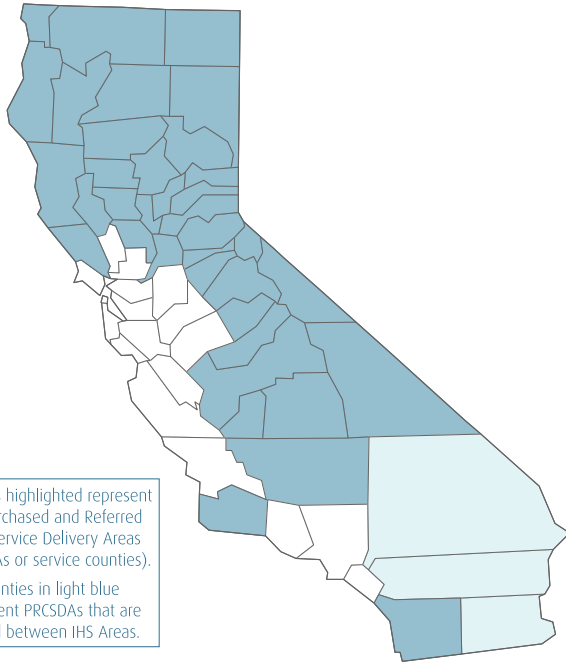


Figure 54. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Billings, 2015





## IHS Geography & Population

(Data collection ending 2015)

States: 1 (CA)

Counties: CA (40/58)

IHS Service Population (est.): 200,727

Population Size Rank: 5 of 12 Areas

## Chlamydia

The California Area had the lowest chlamydia rate of the IHS Areas in 2015 at 129.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Tables 16, 18). The chlamydia rate in the California Area has been lower than both the IHS overall rate and the U.S. total rate for 2011–2015 (Figure 55, Tables 16, 18). Although the female rate dropped and the male rate rose during 2011–2015, females still experienced a chlamydia rate 2.3 times the rate seen in males at the end of the period in 2015 (Figure 56, Table 18). The male rate in 2015 of 77.6 cases per 100,000 was up from its 2011 rate of 64.6 cases per 100,000 population (Table 16). The female rate in 2015 of 181.7 cases per 100,000 was down from its 2011 rate of 209.7 cases per 100,000 population. Females and males in the 20–24 age group had the highest chlamydia rate in 2015 at 876.6 and 293.9 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 57, Table 18).

Figure 55. Chlamydia Rates, California, 2011–2015

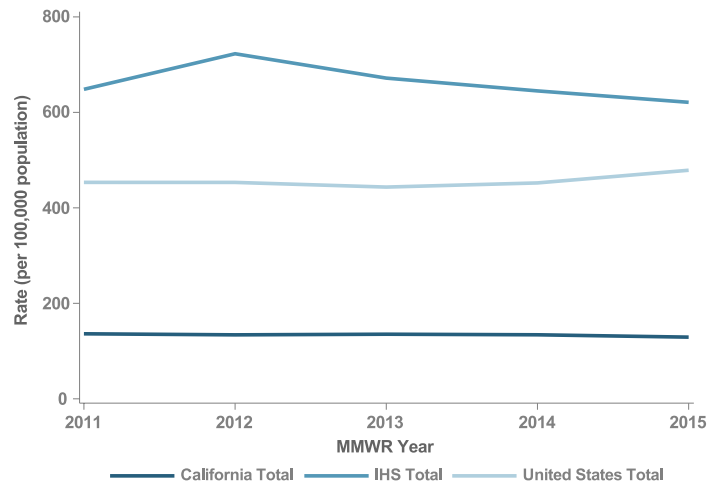


Figure 56. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, California, 2011–2015

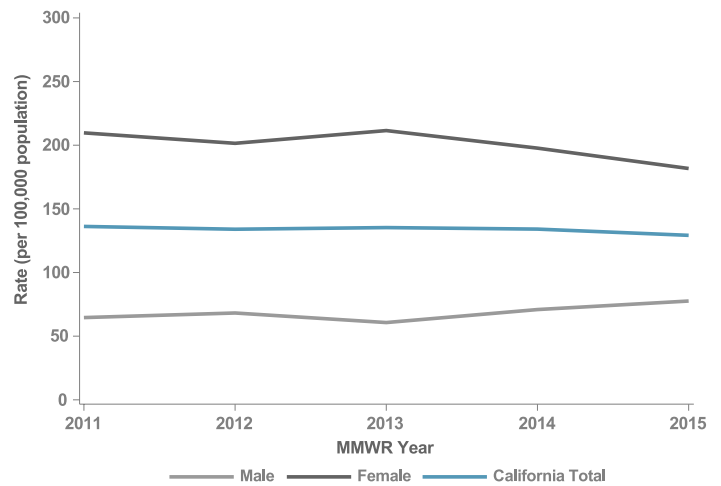
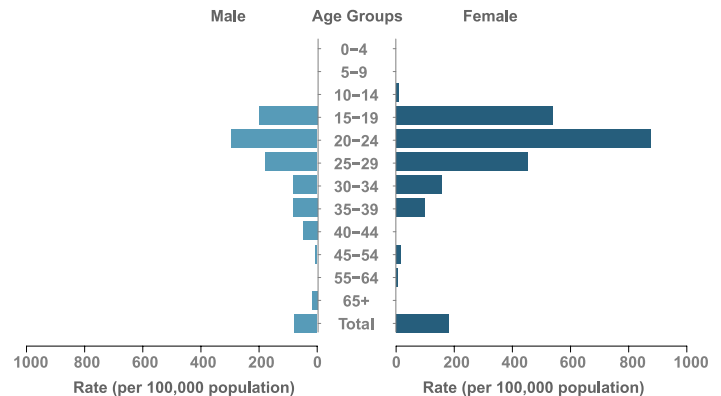


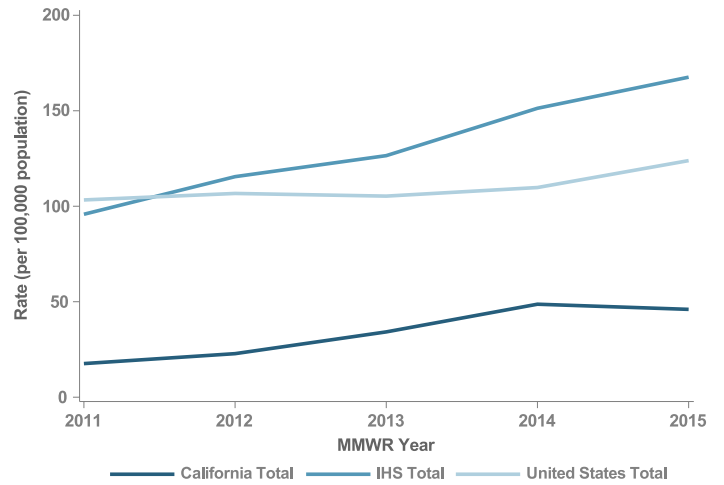
Figure 57. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, California, 2015



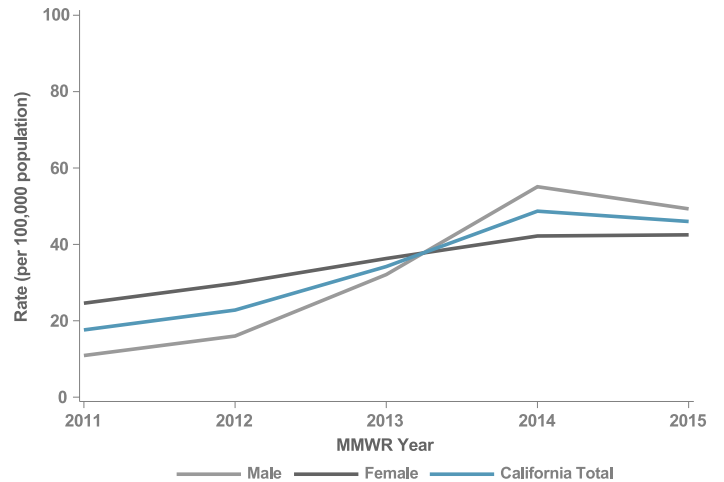
## Gonorrhea

The California Area had the lowest rate of gonorrhea among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 46.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Table 22). The gonorrhea rate for the California Area was also lower than those for IHS and the overall United States (Figure 58, Tables 20, 22). Gonorrhea rates in California Area increased by 161.4 percent between 2011 and 2015. From 2011 to 2013, the female rate was higher than the male rate (Figure 59, Table 20). Since 2014, males have had a higher gonorrhea rate than females at 49.3 compared to 42.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2015. Males in the 25–29 age group had the highest gonorrhea rate in 2015 at 162.6 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 60, Table 22). For females, the highest rate was in the 20–24 year old age group at 161.8 cases per 100,000 population.

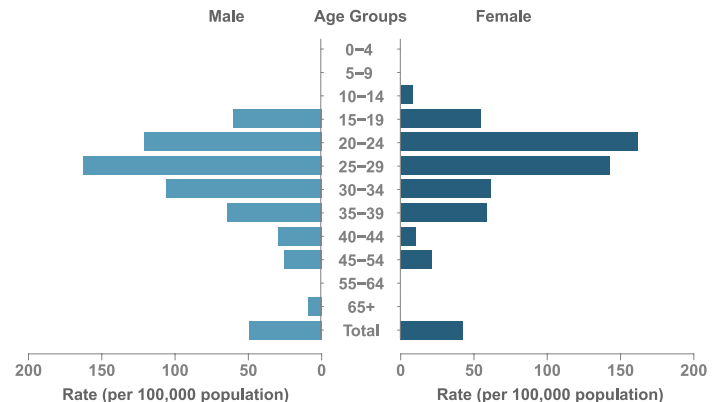
**Figure 58. Gonorrhea Rates, California, 2011–2015**



**Figure 59. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, California, 2011–2015**



**Figure 60. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, California, 2015**





## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

In 2015, the California Area had the fifth-highest P&S syphilis rate out of the 12 IHS Areas with an overall rate of 4.8 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). Rates increased annually and overall from 1.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2011 to 4.8 per 100,000 population in 2015. In 2015, the California Area rate was for the first time higher than the IHS total rate. The California Area rate remained lower than the U.S. overall rate during the entire 2011–2015 period (Figure 61, Table 24). Rates among males were consistently higher than rates among females between 2011–2015 (Figure 62). The rates in males were higher at 7.7 per 100,000 than the rates in females at 2.0 per 100,000 population in 2015 with 12 cases reported in males and 3 cases reported in females (Figure 63, Tables 23, 26). Rates for both males and females increased from 2014–2015 (Figure 62).

Figure 61. P&S Syphilis Rates, California, 2011–2015

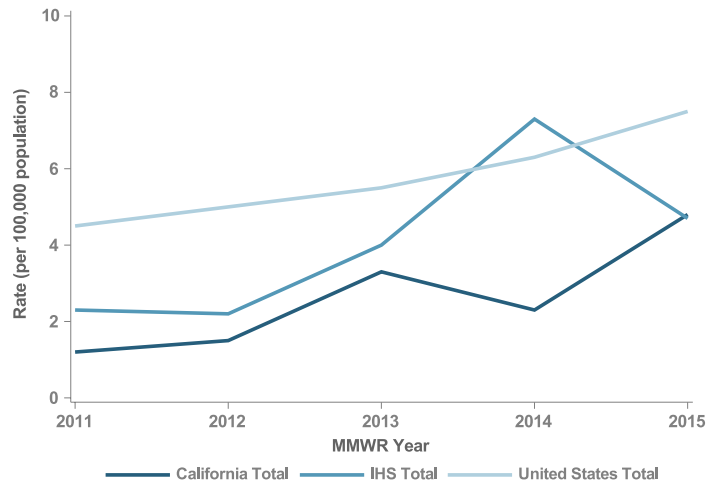


Figure 62. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, California, 2011–2015

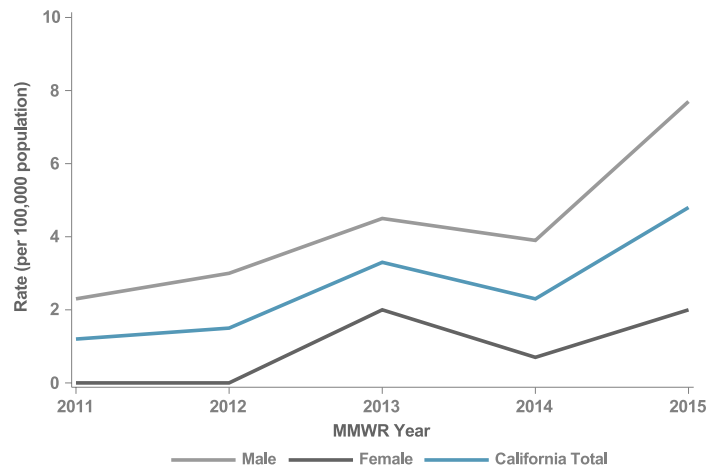
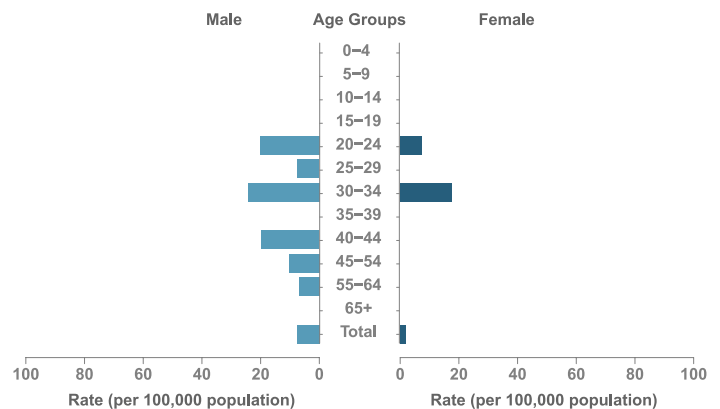
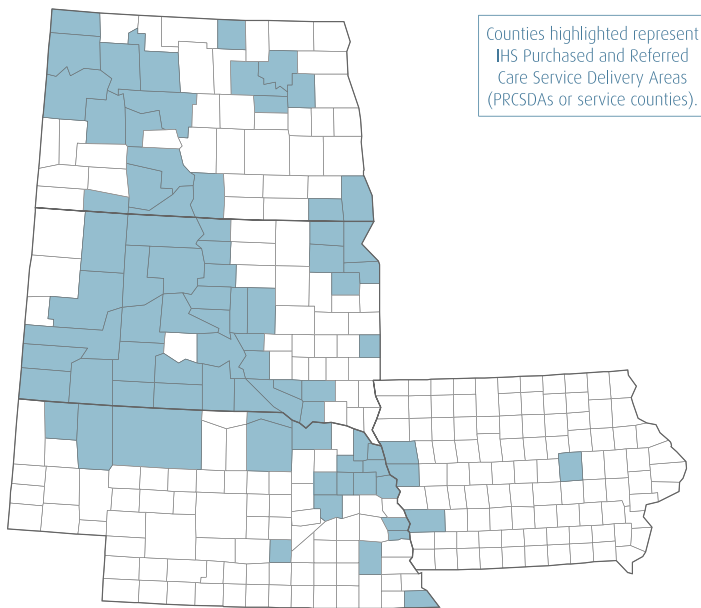


Figure 63. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, California, 2015





## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 4 (IA, ND, NE, SD)

Counties: IA (4/99), ND (20/53) NE (20/93) SD (37/66)

IHS Service Population (est.): 141,210

Population Size Rank: 8 of 12 Areas

## Chlamydia

The Great Plains Area had the second-highest chlamydia rate out of the 12 IHS Areas (Figure 16, Table 16). The 2015 rate was 1,633.8 cases per 100,000 population. While this was the second-highest chlamydia rate of the IHS Areas, the 2015 rate was an 11.9% decrease from the 2014 rate of 1,854.4 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 64, Table 16). Females had a higher rate than males from 2011–2015 (Figure 65, Table 16). The female-to-male rate ratio for chlamydia was 3.2 in 2015. Both sexes experienced their highest rate in 2014 and saw a decrease in their rates from 2014 to 2015. Females saw a reduction of 9.8% and males saw a decline of 18.1%. In 2015, the highest rate was seen in females in the 20–24 age group at 10,665.6 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 66, Table 18). For males, the highest rate was also seen in the 20–24 age group at 2,822.4 cases per 100,000.

Figure 64. Chlamydia Rates, Great Plains, 2011–2015

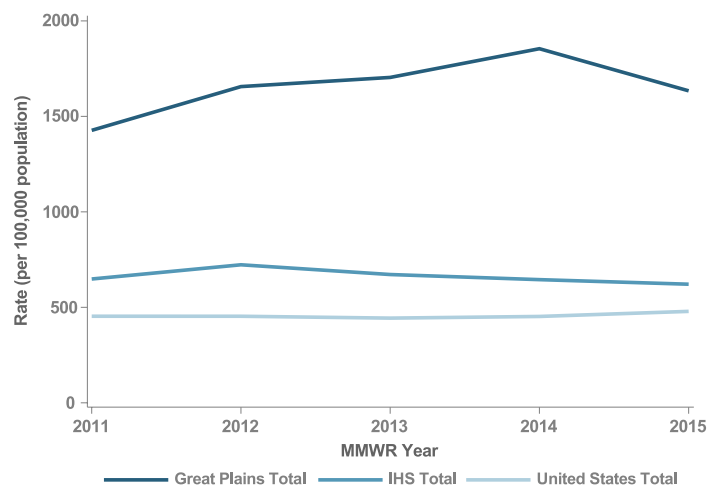


Figure 65. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Great Plains, 2011–2015

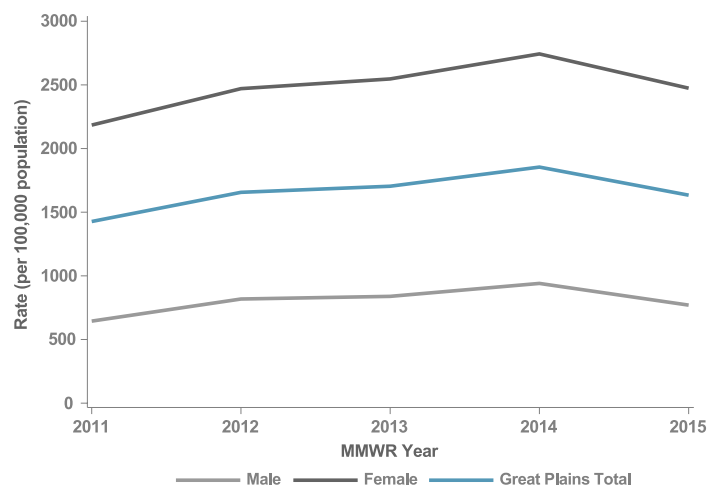
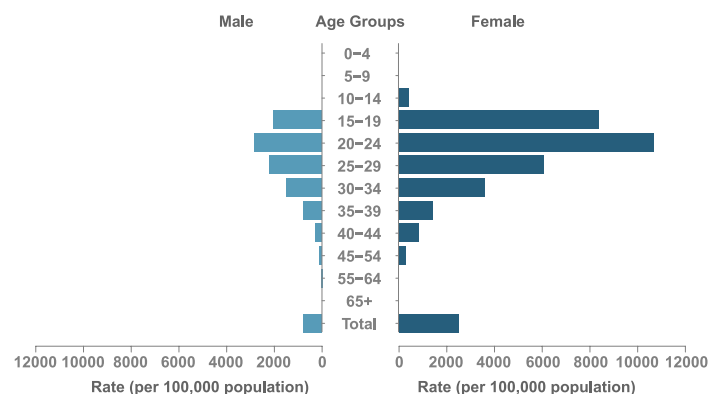


Figure 66. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Great Plains, 2015



## Gonorrhea

The Great Plains Area had the highest gonorrhea rate in 2015 out of the 12 IHS Areas, at 658.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Tables 20, 22). During 2011–2015, the Great Plains Area had a gonorrhea rate higher than the IHS and U.S. total rates. The 2015 rate was the highest during this 5-year span (Figure 67, Table 22). Overall between 2011 and 2015, there was a 60.5% increase in gonorrhea rates in Great Plains Area. The 2014 to 2015 increase was driven by the rise in the male gonorrhea rate. From 2014 to 2015, the male gonorrhea rate increased by 13.8%, going from 391.8 to 445.8 cases per 100,000; the female gonorrhea rate decreased by 2.8%, going from 890.4 cases per 100,000 to 865.7 cases per 100,000 (Figure 68, Table 20). The female-to-male ratio was 1.9. As with chlamydia, the sex and age group with the highest rate was females 20–24 with a rate of 3,277.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 69, Table 22). For males, the highest rate was in the 25–29 age group with 1,388.9 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 67. Gonorrhea Rates, Great Plains, 2011–2015

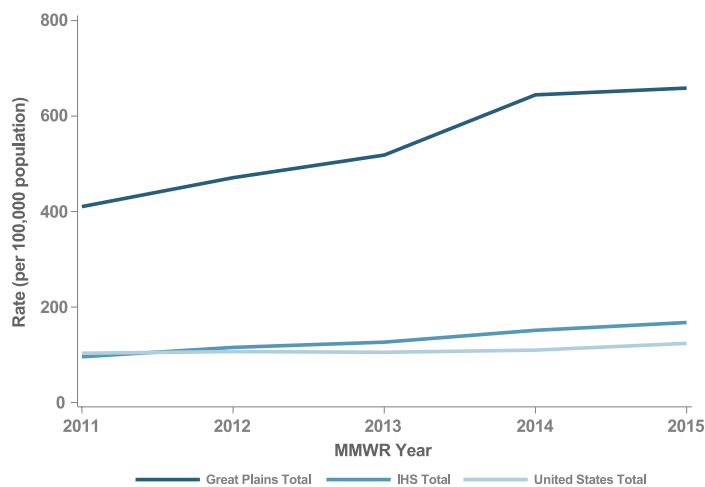


Figure 68. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Great Plains, 2011–2015

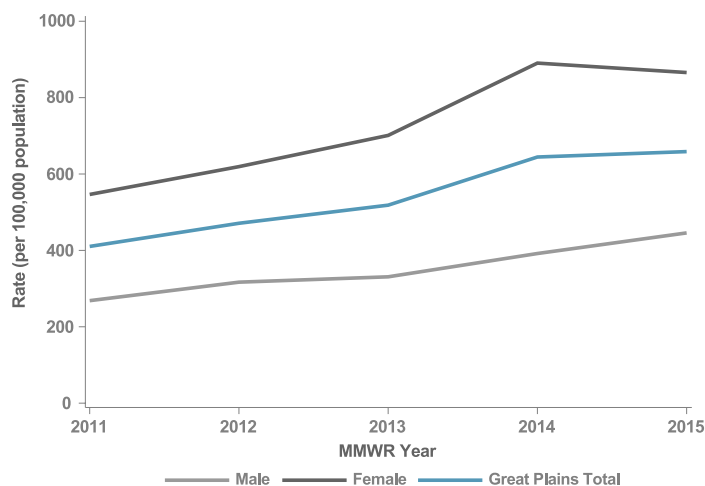
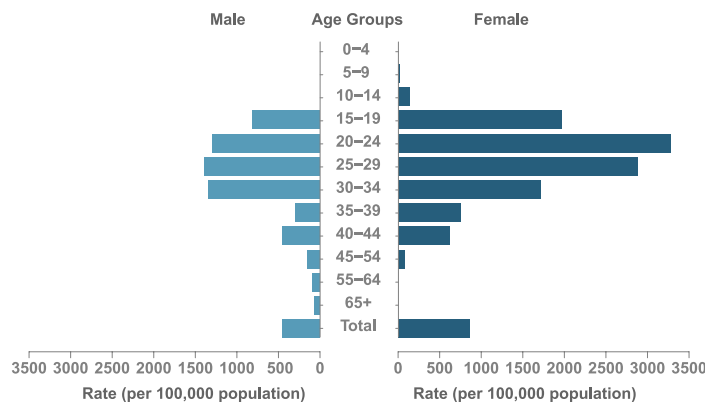


Figure 69. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Great Plains, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Great Plains Area had the second-highest rate of P&S syphilis among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 11.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). P&S syphilis was undetected in the Great Plains Area in 2011 and 2012 (Figure 70, Table 24). In 2013, 27 cases of P&S syphilis were reported at a rate of 22.7 cases per 100,000 population. In 2014, the number of cases more than doubled to 55 cases with a rate of 45.8 cases per 100,000. In 2015, the P&S syphilis cases decreased to 14 and the rate decreased to 11.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 70, Tables 23, 24). This rate was higher than the 2015 total IHS and total U.S. rates. Among the P&S syphilis cases, the male-to-female rate ratio was 1.9 in 2015, meaning that the male P&S syphilis rate was nearly twice the female P&S syphilis rate. However, in 2014, the female rate was higher than the male rate with a total rate of 59.1 cases per 100,000 population compared to 32.1 cases per 100,000 population in males (Figure 71, Table 24). By 2015, the male P&S syphilis rate decreased to 15.2 cases per 100,000 and the female rate decreased to 8.2 cases per 100,000. Males in the 30–34 age group had the highest rate at 101.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 72, Table 26).

Figure 70. P&S Syphilis Rates, Great Plains, 2011–2015

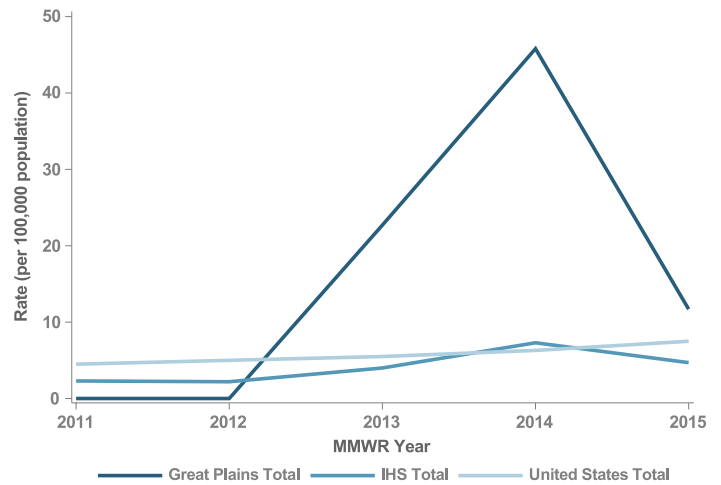


Figure 71. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Great Plains, 2011–2015

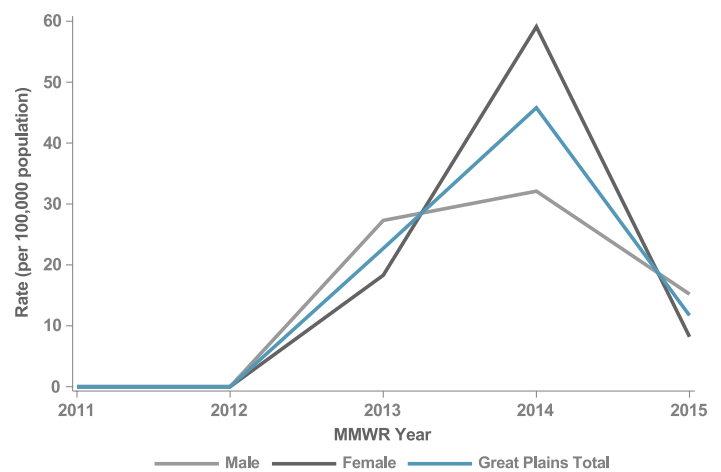
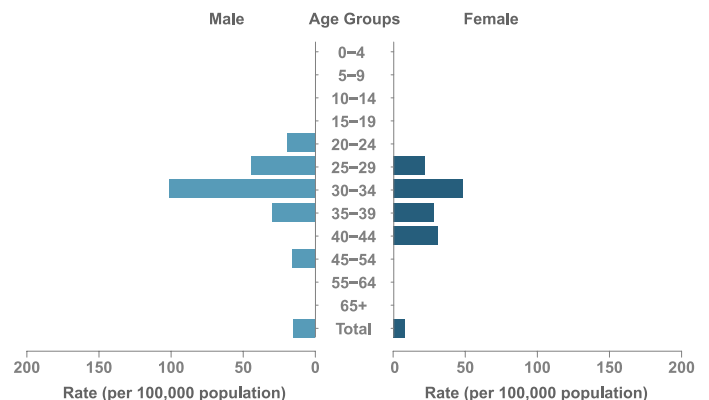
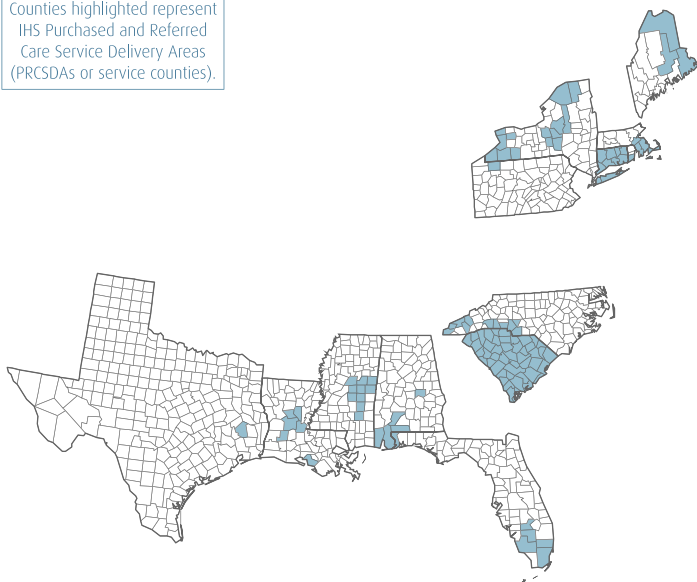


Figure 72. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Great Plains, 2015



Counties highlighted represent IHS Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs or service counties).



## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 13 (AL, CT, FL, LA, MA, ME, MS, NC, NY, PA, RI, SC, TX)

Counties: AL (5/67) CT (8/8) FL (6/67) LA (6/64) ME (3/16) MA (6/14) MS (10/82) NC (11/100), NY (16/62) PA (1/67) RI (1/5) SC (46/46) TX (1/254)

IHS Service Population (est.): 141,969

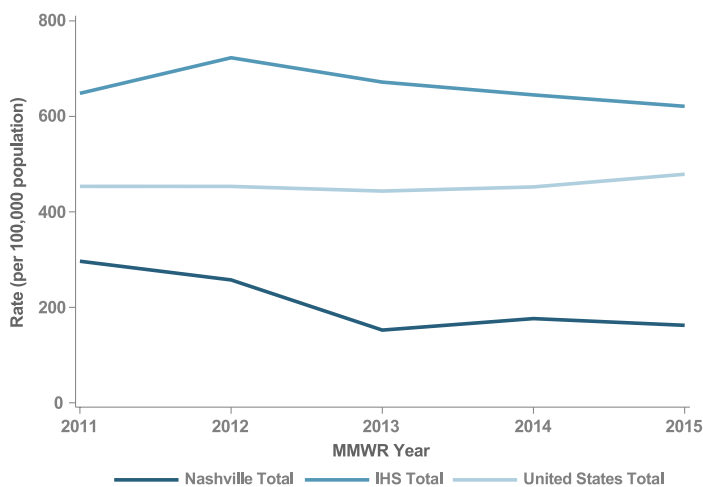
Population Size Rank: 7 of 12 Areas

Please note that for Nashville Area the 2015 estimates as part of the 2011-2015 trends (Figures 68, 69, 71, 72, 74, 75, Tables 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24) are different than the one-year data for 2015 (Figures 16, 17, 18, 70, 73, 76, Tables 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26) due to the differences in states reporting OMB-compliant data (Appendix C).

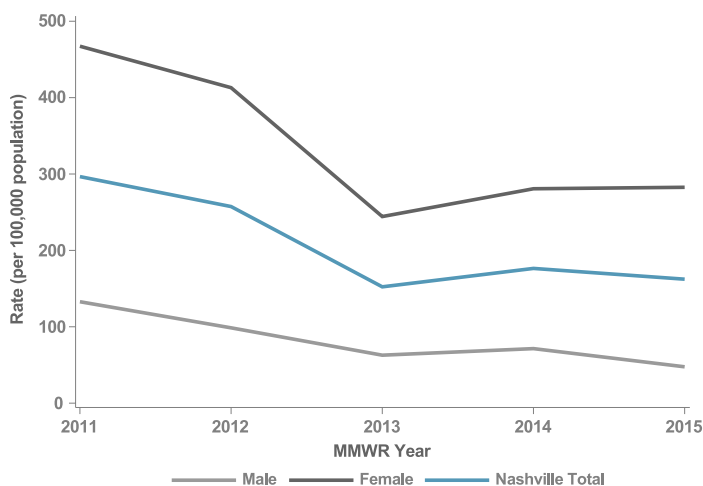
## Chlamydia

The Nashville Area had the second-lowest rate for chlamydia among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 235.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Table 18). In the Nashville Area, the chlamydia rate was lower than the IHS and U.S. total rates in the 2011-2015 period (Figure 73, Table 16). The female-to-male rate ratio in 2015 was 4.0. Both males and females saw decreases in their chlamydia rates from 2011 to 2013 and had their lowest rates in 2013 at 62.8 cases per 100,000 and 244.3 cases per 100,000 respectively. However, from 2013 to 2015, females saw an increase in their chlamydia rate while males saw an increase from 2013 to 2014 and then a decrease from 2014 to 2015 (Figure 74, Table 16). In 2015, the highest rate was seen in females in the 20-24 age group at 1,825.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 75, Table 18). For males, the highest rate was also seen in the 20-24 age group at 416.0 cases per 100,000 population.

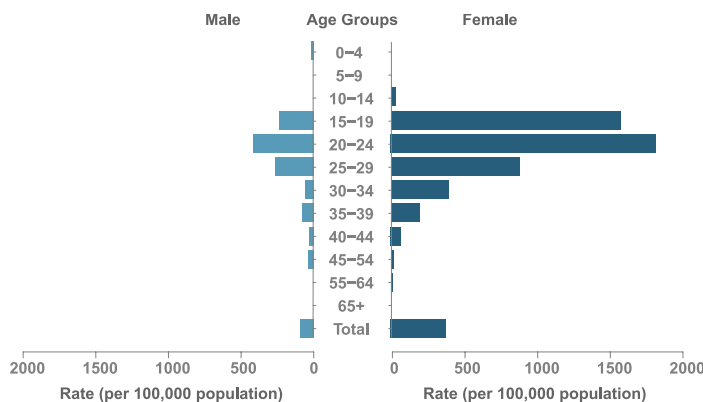
**Figure 73. Chlamydia Rates, Nashville, 2011-2015**



**Figure 74. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Nashville, 2011-2015**



**Figure 75. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Nashville, 2015**



Figures presenting trend data for the 2011-2015 period only include states that were OMB-compliant during the entire period. Figures representing 2015 data alone include only states that were compliant in 2015. For more information please see Limitations — Transition to Reporting OMB-Compliant Data (page 14) and Appendix C — OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State and Condition (pages 107-109).

## Gonorrhea

The Nashville Area had the second-lowest rate for gonorrhea among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 55.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 17, Table 22). The gonorrhea rate in the Nashville Area was lower than the IHS and U.S. total rates during 2011–2015 (Figure 76, Table 20). The rate was 57.9 cases per 100,000 in 2011, which was its highest rate in 2011–2015 (Table 20). The rate decreased from 2012 to 2014. In 2015, the rate increased 22.5% to 31.0 cases per 100,000 (Figure 76, Table 20). The female and male gonorrhea rates displayed different patterns during 2011–2015. For females in the Nashville Area, their gonorrhea rate increased from 2011 to 2012 and then decreased in 2013 and 2014. In 2015, that downward trend ended with a 64.3% increase to a rate of 44.2 cases per 100,000 (Figure 77, Table 20). In males, the gonorrhea rate has been steadily decreasing, with the lowest rate occurring in 2015 at 18.3 cases per 100,000. Females in the 15–19 age group had the highest gonorrhea rate in the Nashville Area in 2015, at 271.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 78, Table 22). This differs from the IHS total gonorrhea rates by sex and age group; for all IHS Areas, females in the 20–24 age group have the highest rate at 546.9 cases per 100,000. A younger distribution for females infected with gonorrhea is suggested by this data for the Nashville Area. For males, the highest rate was in the 25–29 age group with a rate of 147.4 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 76. Gonorrhea Rates, Nashville, 2011–2015

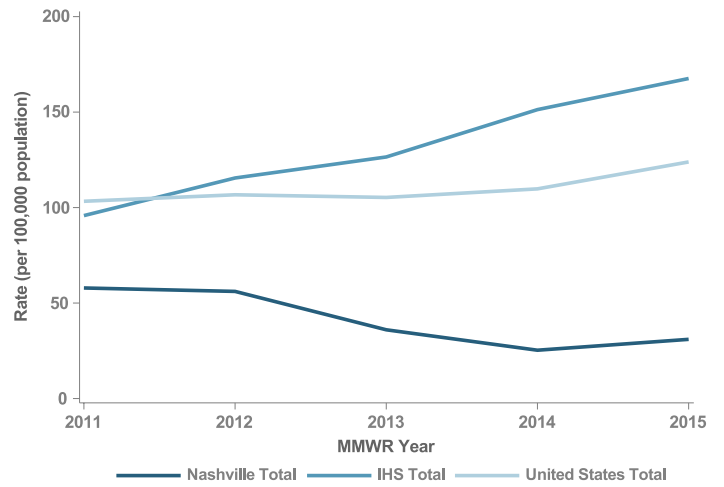


Figure 77. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Nashville, 2011–2015

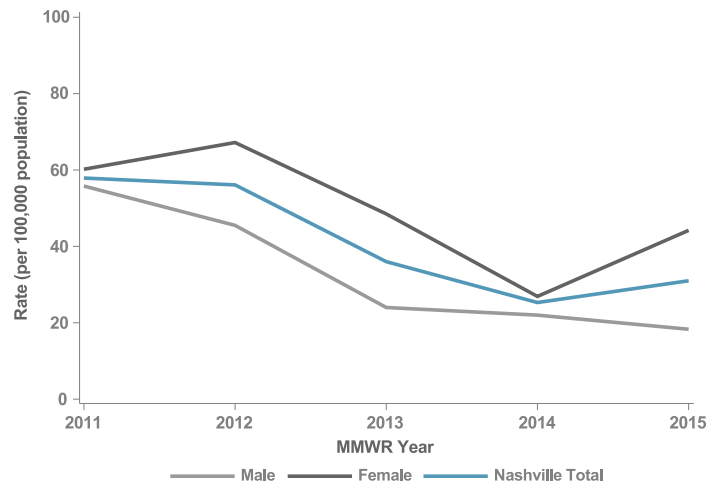
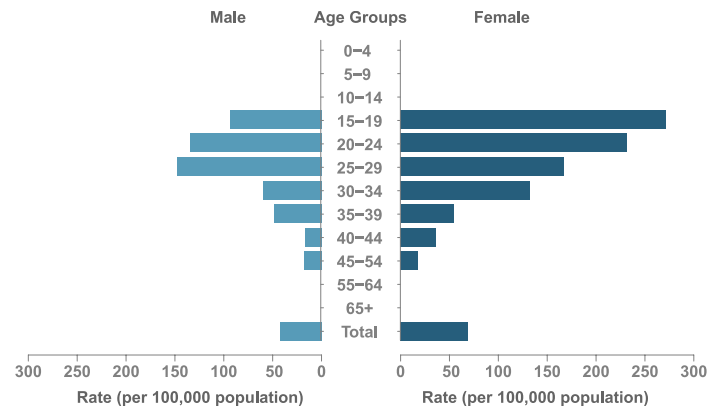


Figure 78. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Nashville, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Nashville Area had the eighth-highest rate for P&S syphilis among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 3.0 cases per 100,000 population. (Figure 18, Table 26). During 2011–2015 the Nashville Area rates were lower than both the IHS and U.S. total rates (Figure 79, Table 24). The majority of P&S syphilis cases were among males. In 2015, there were five total cases in the Nashville Area, four among males and one among females (Figures 80, 81, Table 25).

Figure 79. P&S Syphilis Rates, Nashville, 2011–2015

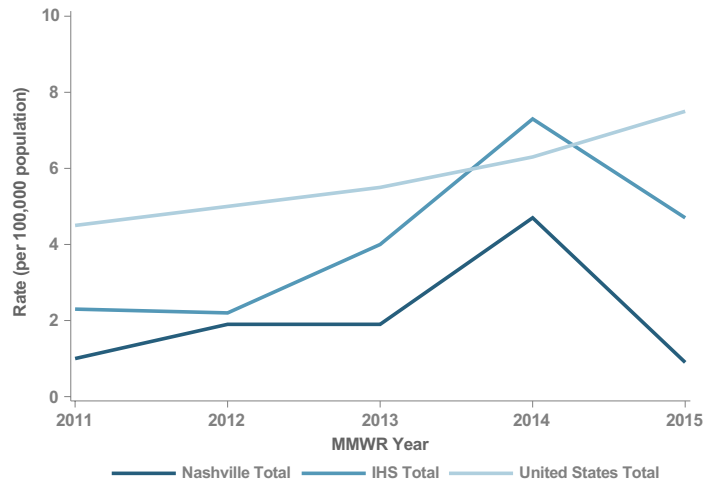


Figure 80. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Nashville, 2011–2015

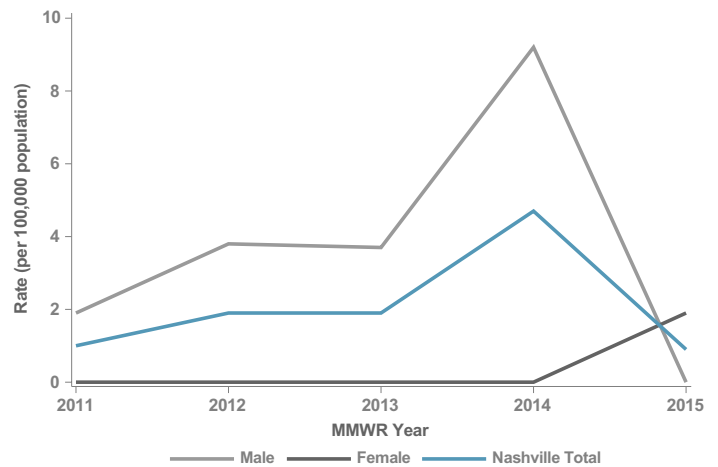
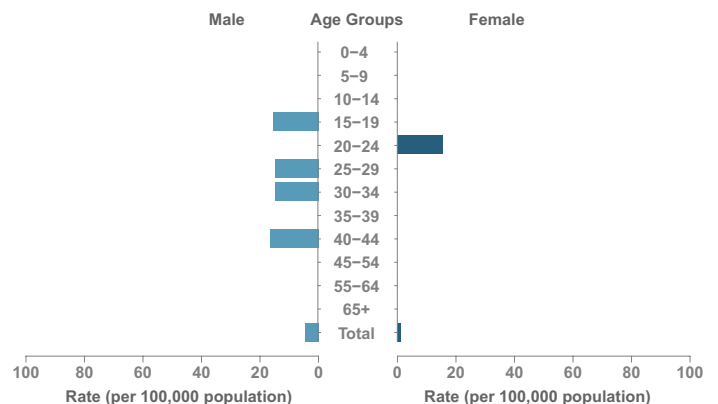
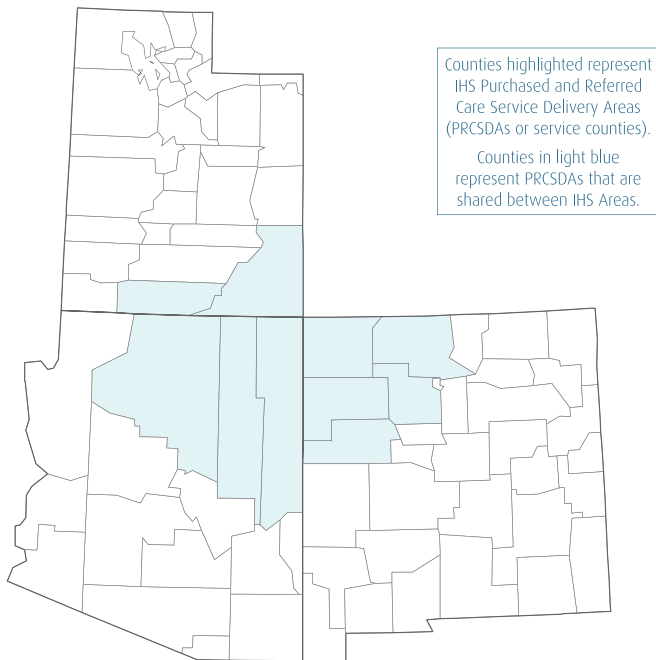


Figure 81. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Nashville, 2015





## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 3 (AZ, NM, UT)

Counties: AZ (3/15) NM (5/33) UT (2/29)

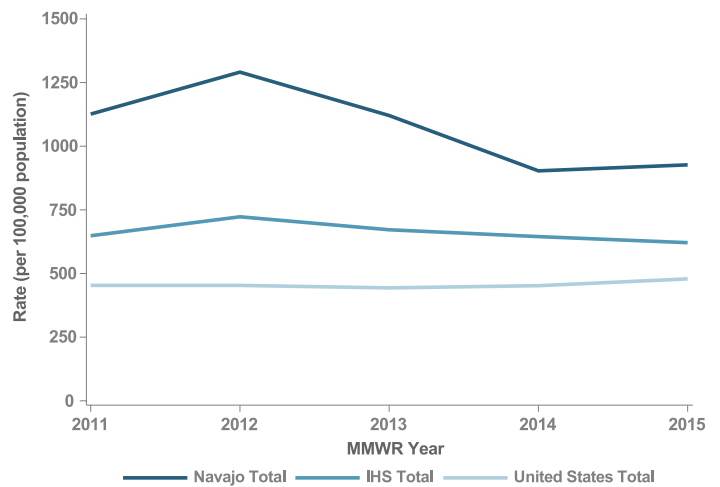
IHS Service Population (est.): 270,045

Population Size Rank: 2 of 12 Areas

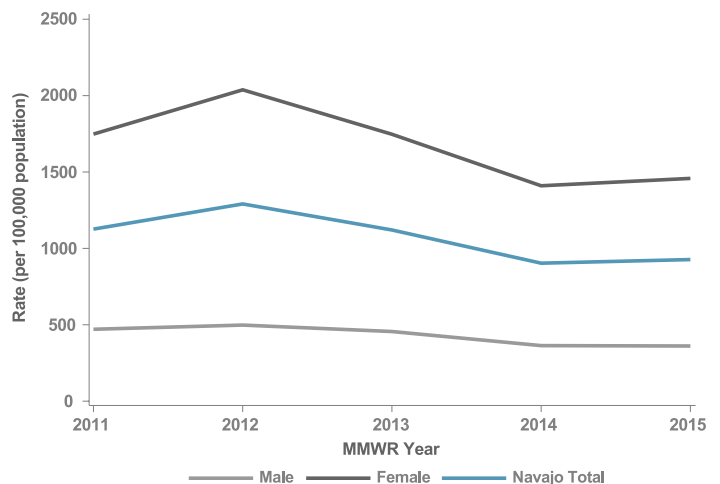
## Chlamydia

The Navajo Area had the fourth-highest chlamydia rate in 2015, at 926.8 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Tables 16, 18). The Navajo Area chlamydia rate was higher than the IHS and U.S. total rates during the 2011–2015 time period. The rate decreased since reaching its peak of 1,291.0 cases per 100,000 population in 2012 until 2014 when the rate was 903.2 per 100,000 population. In 2015, the rate increased again to 926.8 per 100,000 population (Figure 82, Table 16). Chlamydia rates were higher in females than in males for the entire 2011–2015 period (Figure 83, Table 16). In 2015, the female-to-male sex rate ratio was 4.0 (Table 18). From 2011–2015, the pattern of female and male chlamydia rates had different trends (Figure 83, Table 16). In 2015, the chlamydia rate among females was 1,458.0 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 3.4% from 2014 (Table 16). During the same period male rates decreased by 2.5% from 363.5 to 361.0 per 100,000 population. Females and males in the 20–24 age group had the highest chlamydia rate in 2015 at 5,356.9 and 1224.6 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 84, Table 18).

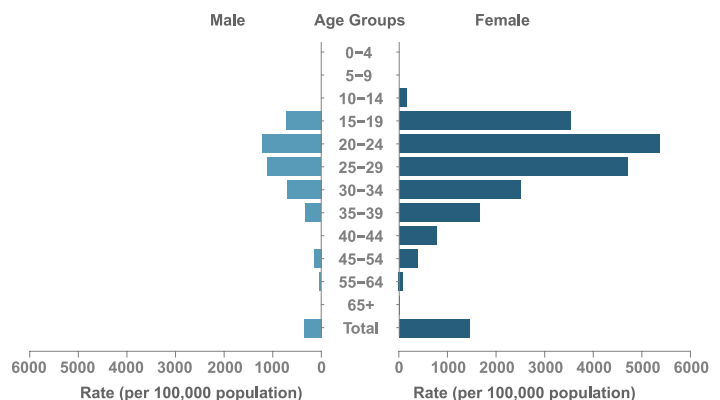
**Figure 82. Chlamydia Rates, Navajo, 2011–2015**



**Figure 83. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Navajo, 2011–2015**



**Figure 84. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Navajo, 2015**





## Gonorrhea

The Navajo Area had the fifth-highest rate for gonorrhea among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 136.8 cases per 100,000 (Figure 17, Tables 20, 22). The gonorrhea rate in the Navajo Area was higher than the IHS and U.S. total rates from 2011 to 2013. In 2014, the gonorrhea rate dipped below the IHS total rate but was still higher than the U.S. overall rate (Figure 85, Table 20). This change in pattern was due to an 18.7% decrease in female rates from 192.3 to 156.3 cases per 100,000 population between 2013 and 2015. The female-to-male rate ratio was 1.3 in 2015, and females had higher rates than males during the entire 2011–2015 period (Figure 86, Tables 20, 22). Females in the 25–29 age group and males in the 20–24 age group had the highest gonorrhea rates at 526.0 and 416.8 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 87, Table 22).

Figure 85. Gonorrhea Rates, Navajo, 2011–2015

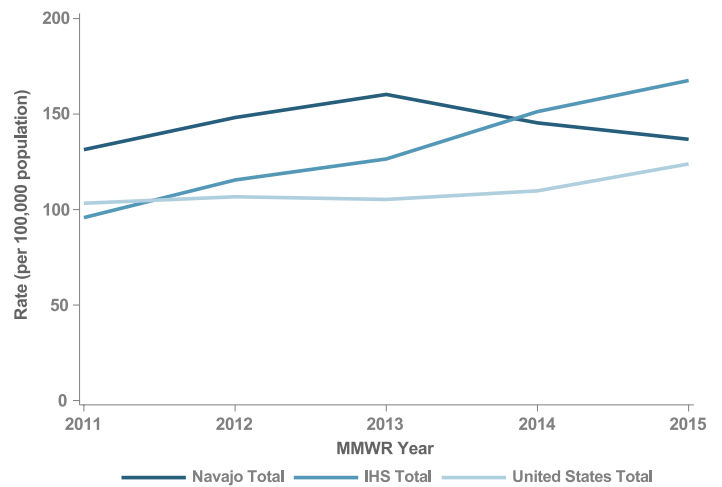


Figure 86. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Navajo, 2011–2015

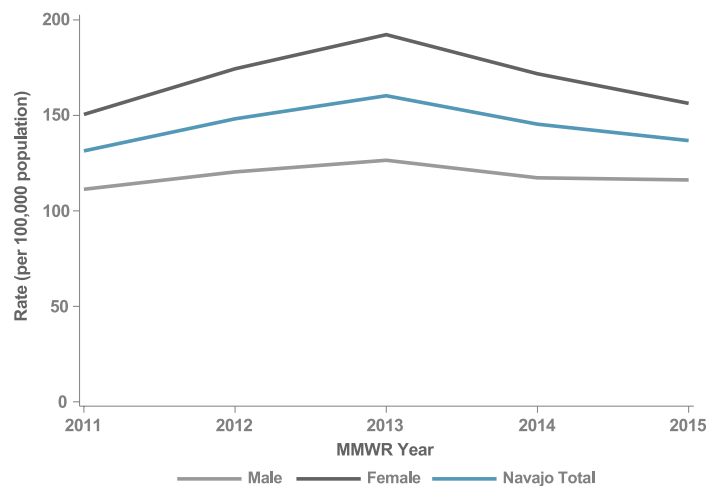
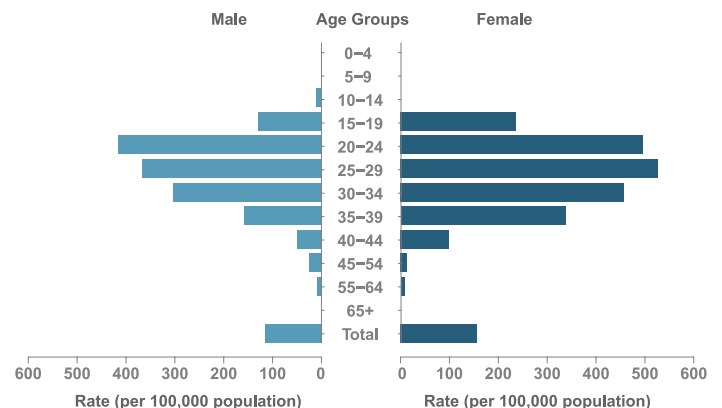


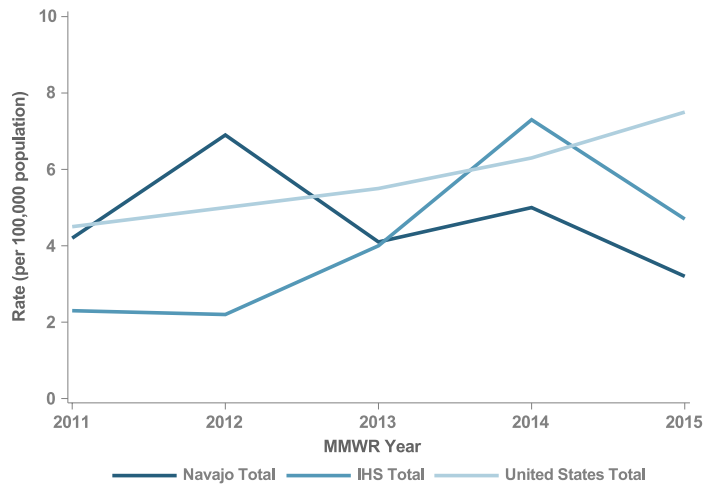
Figure 87. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Navajo, 2015



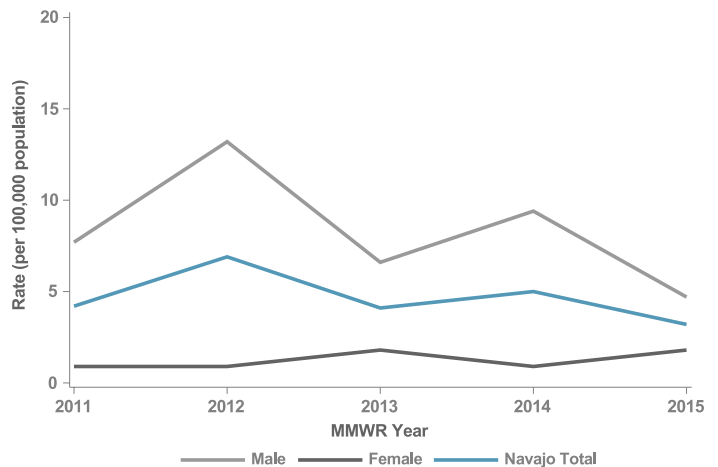
## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Navajo Area had the sixth-highest rate for P&S syphilis among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 with an overall rate of 3.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). In the Navajo Area, the P&S syphilis rate increased from 4.2 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 6.9 cases per 100,000 population to 2012. The P&S syphilis rate decreased from 2012 to 2013, increased again in 2014 and decreased in 2015. The lowest rate was in 2015 at 3.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 88, Table 24). From 2011–2015, there were 51 cases. The highest number of cases occurred in 2012 with 15 cases (Table 23). From 2011–2015, male rates were higher than female rates (Figure 89, Table 24). The male-to-female rate ratio in 2015 was 2.6 (Figure 89, Tables 24, 26). Males in the 25–29 age group had the highest rate of 23.7 cases per 100,000 population. The females having the highest rate were in the 35–39 age group at 15.3 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 90, Table 26).

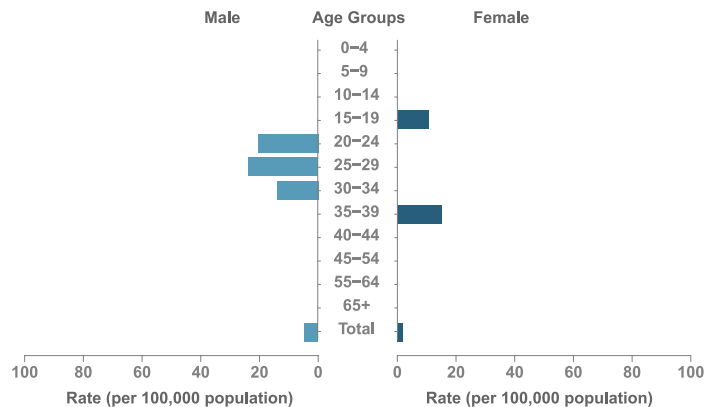
**Figure 88. P&S Syphilis Rates, Navajo, 2011–2015**

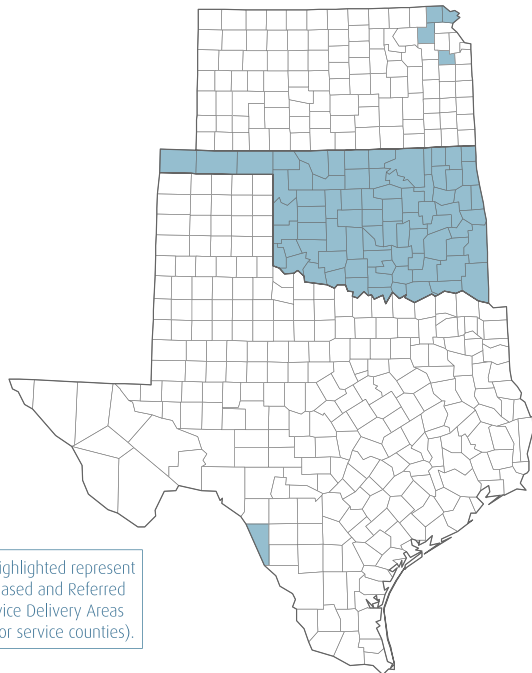


**Figure 89. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Navajo, 2011–2015**



**Figure 90. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Navajo, 2015**





Counties highlighted represent IHS Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs or service counties).

## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 3 (KS, OK, TX)

Counties: KS (4/105) OK (77/77) TX (1/254)

IHS Service Population (est.): 419,083

Population Size Rank: 1 of 12 Areas

## Chlamydia

The Oklahoma City Area had the eighth-highest chlamydia rate out of the 12 Areas at 522.8 cases per 100,000 in 2015 (Figure 16, Tables 16, 18). During 2011–2015, the Oklahoma City Area had a rate lower than the IHS total rate but higher than the U.S. total rate (Figure 91, Table 16). In this same time period, the chlamydia rate did not have a consistent upward or downward pattern. However, the chlamydia rate was up slightly (1.1%) in 2015 compared to 2011. The female chlamydia rate also did not have a consistent upward or downward pattern. The female chlamydia trend line looked similar to the Oklahoma City Area chlamydia trend line (Figure 92, Table 16), which suggests that females are driving the overall chlamydia rate in the Oklahoma City Area. At the end of the 2011–2015 period, the female chlamydia rate increased 2.9%, while the male rate was up 5.7% in the same time period. The female-to-male rate ratio in 2015 was 3.8 (Tables 16, 18). Females and males in the 20–24 age group had the highest chlamydia rate at 3,659.7 and 981.9 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 93, Table 18).

Figure 91. Chlamydia Rates, Oklahoma City, 2011–2015

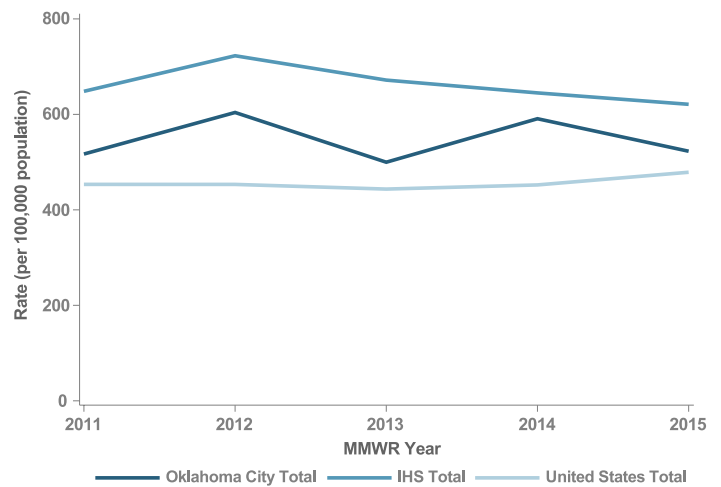


Figure 92. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Oklahoma City, 2011–2015

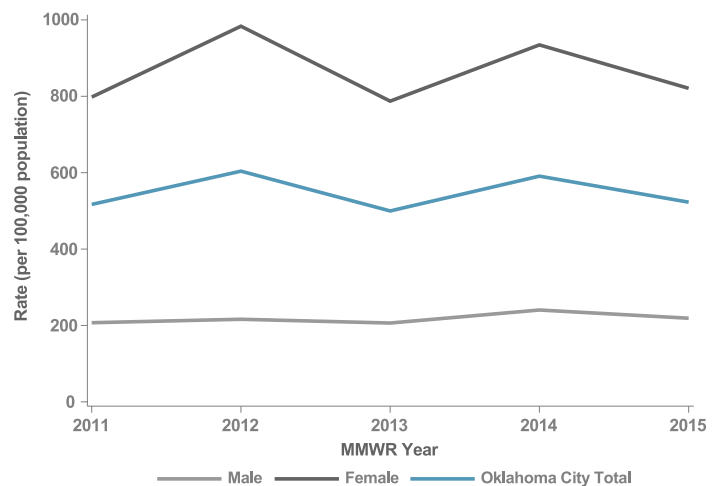
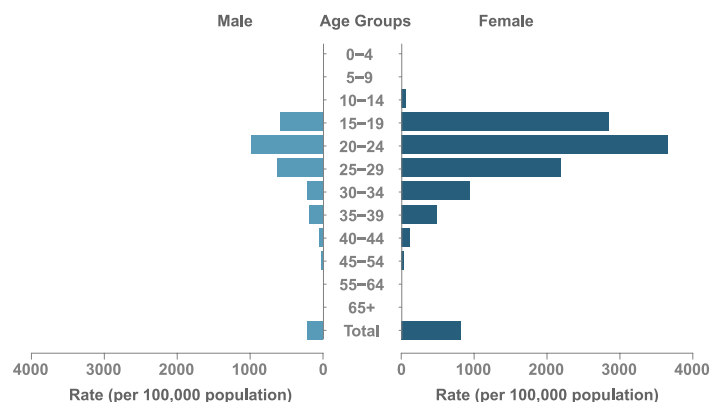


Figure 93. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Oklahoma City, 2015



## Gonorrhea

The Oklahoma City Area had the sixth-highest gonorrhea rate in 2015 (Figure 17, Table 20). The gonorrhea rate was at its lowest in 2011 at 92.2 cases per 100,000 population; the highest rate was in 2015 at 134.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 94, Table 20). This represented a 46.1% increase from 2011–2015 in the reported rate of gonorrhea. The Oklahoma City Area had higher rates than the U.S. total rate but lower rates than the IHS total rate. Females saw an increase of 44.8% and males saw an increase of 55.0% in 2015 when compared to 2011. The female-to-male rate ratio in 2015 was 2.0 (Figure 95, Table 22). Females and males in the 20–24 age group had the highest gonorrhea rates in this area at 649.7 and 357.1 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 96, Table 22).

Figure 94. Gonorrhea Rates, Oklahoma City, 2011–2015

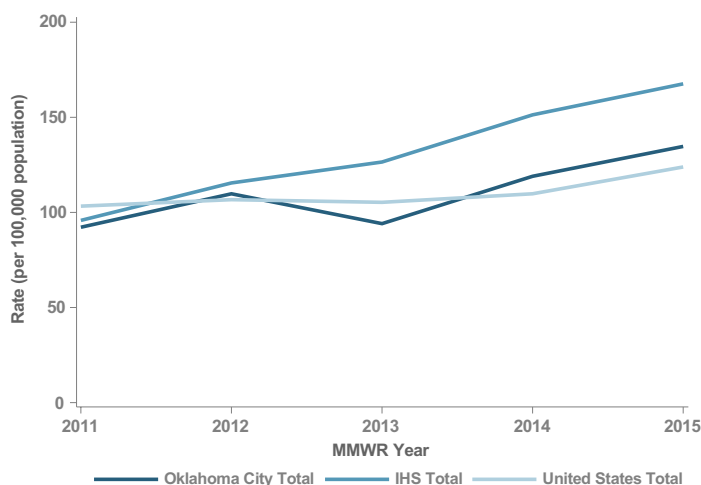


Figure 95. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Oklahoma City, 2011–2015

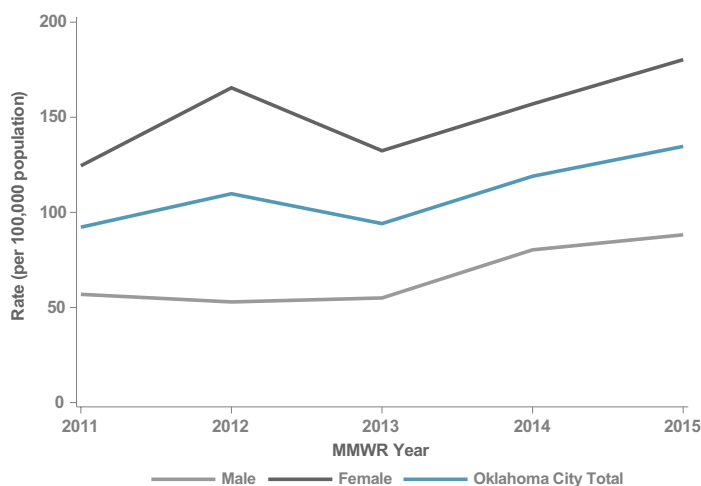
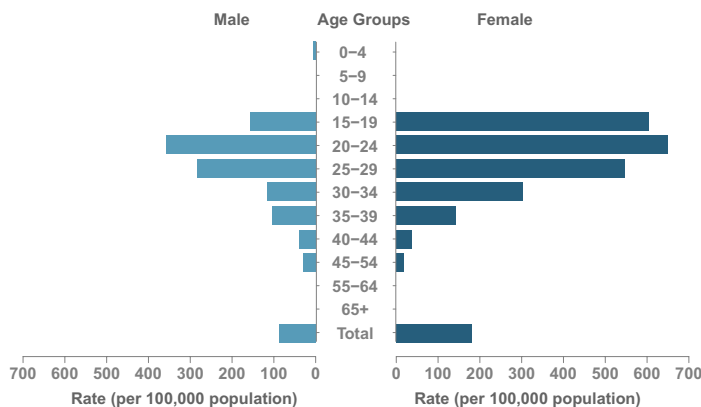


Figure 96. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Oklahoma City, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Oklahoma City Area had the second-lowest rate of P&S syphilis out of the 12 IHS Areas with an overall rate in 2015 of 2.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). In the Oklahoma City Area, there were 37 cases of P&S syphilis during the 2011–2015 time period; 30 of those were among males (Table 23). The highest annual number of cases was 15 representing 4.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2014 (Figure 97). Males had higher P&S syphilis rates the entire 2011–2015 time period than females, with a peak in cases in 2014 (Figure 98, Table 24). In 2015, the male-to-female rate ratio was 3.6. Males in the 25–29 age group had the highest rate in 2015 at 22.9 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 99, Table 26).

Figure 97. P&S Syphilis Rates, Oklahoma City, 2011–2015

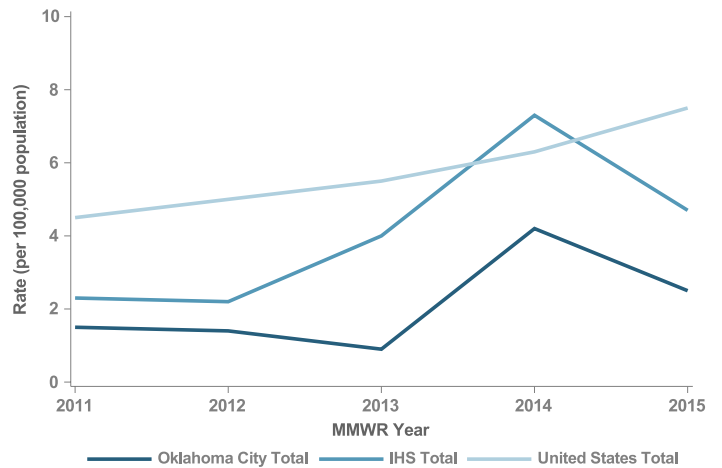


Figure 98. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Oklahoma City, 2011–2015

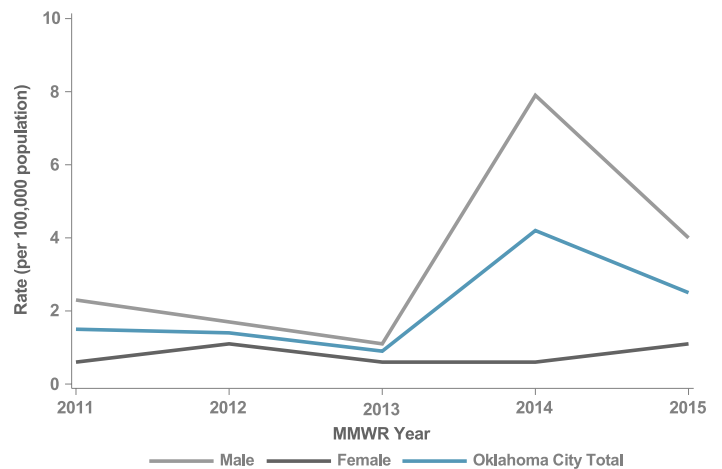
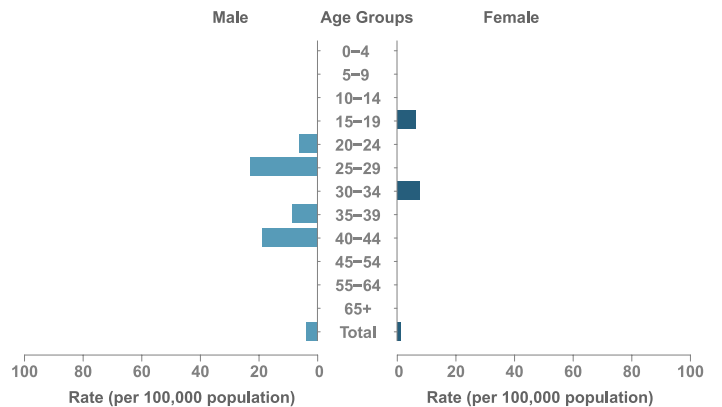
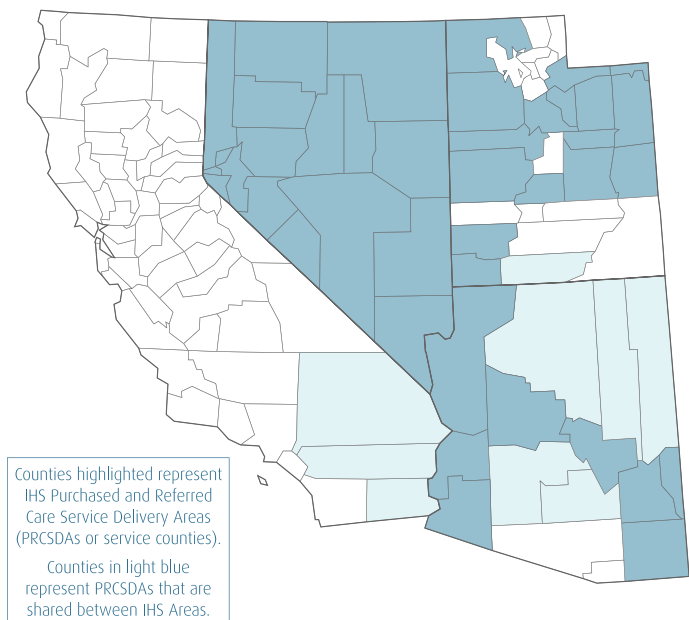


Figure 99. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Oklahoma City, 2015





## IHS Geography & Population

(Data collection ending 2015)

States: 4 (AZ, CA, NV, UT)

Counties: AZ (13/15) CA (3/58) NV (17/17) UT (17/29)

IHS Service Population (est.): 234,076

Rank: 3 of 12 Areas

## Chlamydia

In 2015, the Phoenix Area had the seventh-highest chlamydia rate out of the 12 IHS Areas with a rate of 673.6 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Tables 16, 18). The Phoenix Area chlamydia rate was higher than the IHS and U.S. total rates for 2011–2015 (Figure 100, Table 16). The Phoenix Area saw an increase in its chlamydia rate from 2011–2013 but then decreased in 2014. The 2015 rate of 673.6 cases per 100,000 was a 0.6% increase over the 2014 rate of 669.9 cases per 100,000 (Figure 100, Table 16). The female chlamydia rate was higher than the male chlamydia rate for the entire 2011–2015 period (Figure 101, Table 16). Similar to the overall Phoenix Area trend line, the female chlamydia rate increased from 2011 to 2013. Unlike the overall Phoenix Area rate, chlamydia among females has been decreasing from 2013–2015. The male chlamydia rate fluctuated throughout 2011–2015. It rose in 2011 to 2013, then decreased in 2014 and increased in 2015. In 2015, the female-to-male rate ratio was 3.7. Those in the 20–24 age group had the highest rate in 2015 at 4,304 and 958.8 cases per 100,000 population for females and males, respectively (Figure 102, Table 18).

Figure 100. Chlamydia Rates, Phoenix, 2011–2015

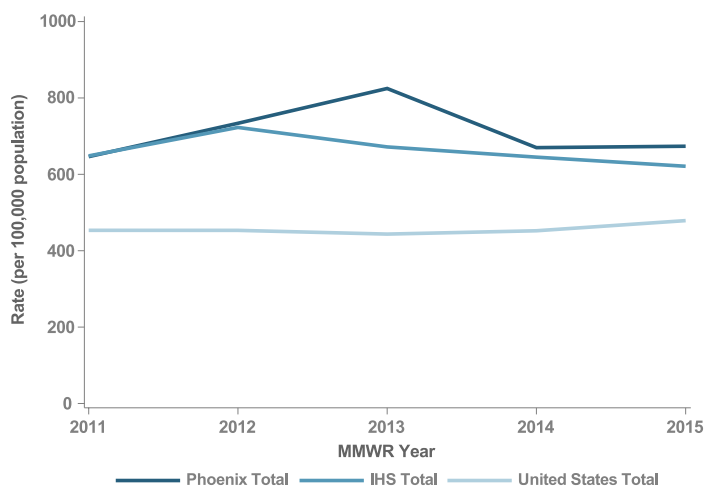


Figure 101. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Phoenix, 2011–2015

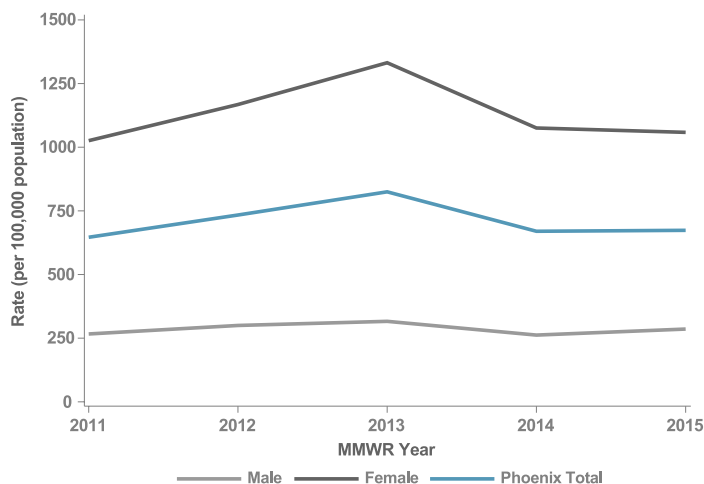
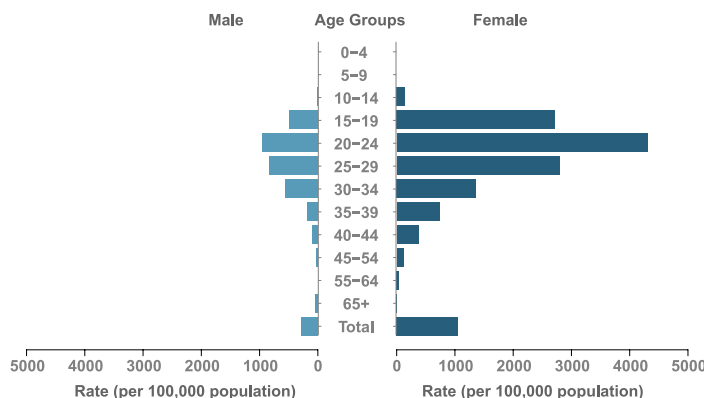


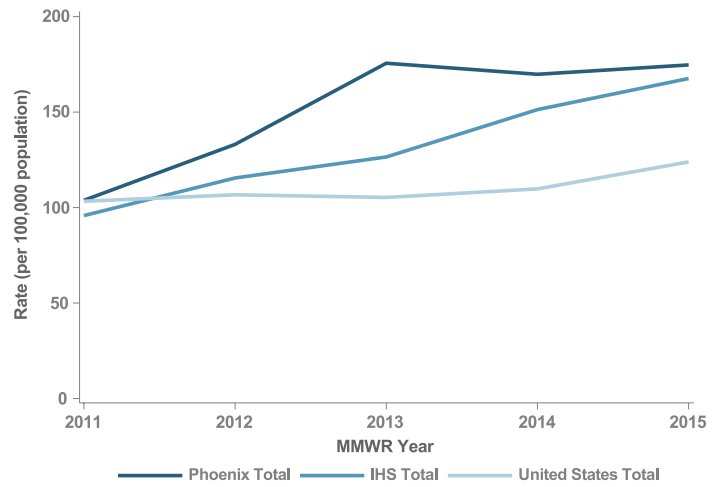
Figure 102. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Phoenix, 2015



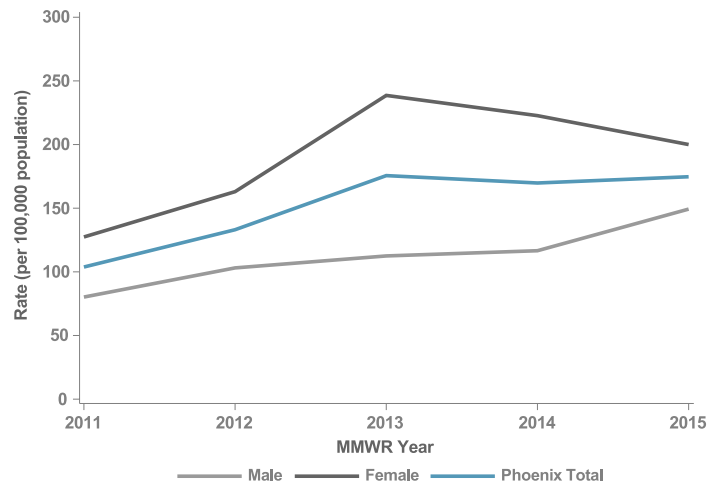
## Gonorrhea

The Phoenix Area had the fourth-highest gonorrhea rate out of the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 (Figure 17, Tables 20, 22). The 2015 Phoenix Area gonorrhea rate was 174.7 cases per 100,000. As with the chlamydia rate, the Phoenix Area gonorrhea rate was higher than the IHS and U.S. total rates for the entirety of 2011–2015 (Figure 103, Table 20). The gonorrhea rate increased each year except from 2013–2014. From 2011–2015, gonorrhea rates increased by 68.3%. Males saw an 86.2% increase, whereas females saw a 57.0% increase in rates (Figure 104, Table 20). The female gonorrhea rate was higher than the male gonorrhea rate throughout 2011–2015. The female gonorrhea rate increased from 2011–2013 and then fell from 2013–2015. In contrast, the male rate increased steadily throughout 2011–2015 (Figure 104, Table 20). The female-to-male rate ratio in 2015 was 1.3. Females in the 20–24 age group experienced the highest gonorrhea rate in 2015 of 708.1 cases per 100,000 (Figure 105, Table 22). Males in the 25–29 age group had the highest gonorrhea rate with 461.4 cases per 100,000 population.

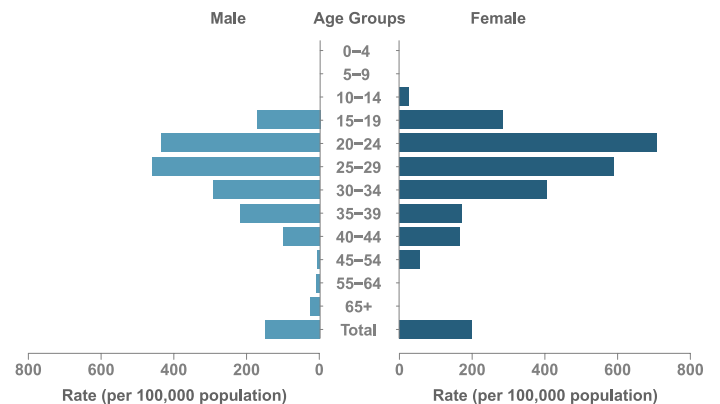
**Figure 103. Gonorrhea Rates, Phoenix, 2011–2015**



**Figure 104. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Phoenix, 2011–2015**



**Figure 105. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Phoenix, 2015**



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Phoenix Area had the fourth-highest P&S syphilis rate out of the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 at 6.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). Sixty-one cases were reported in the Phoenix Area from 2011 to 2015 (Table 23). During 2011–2013, the Phoenix Area P&S syphilis rate decreased. However, from 2013 to 2014, the rate increased to its highest point at 8.1 cases per 100,000 (Figure 106, Table 24). The rate decreased in 2015. Males had a higher P&S syphilis rate than females during 2011–2015 (Figure 107, Table 24). The male P&S syphilis rate dropped from 2011 to 2013 and then increased in 2014 followed by another decrease. The female P&S syphilis rate decreased from 2011 to 2012. In 2012, the female P&S syphilis rate in the Phoenix Area was zero. The female P&S syphilis rate increased after 2012. In 2015, the rate in females was 2.4 cases per 100,000. The male-to-female rate ratio was 4.1 in that same year. Males in the 20–24 age group had the highest rate in 2015 at 33.7 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 108, Table 26).

Figure 106. P&S Syphilis Rates, Phoenix, 2011–2015

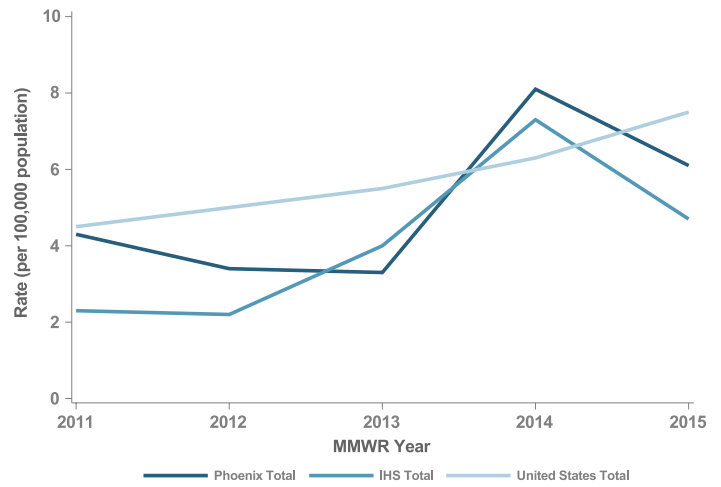


Figure 107. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Phoenix, 2011–2015

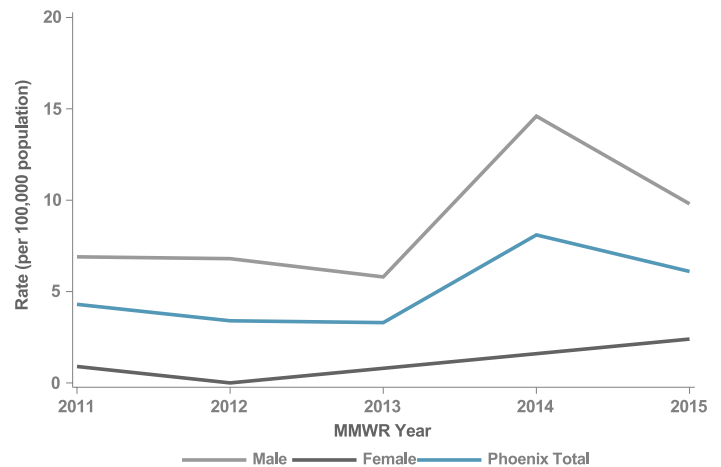
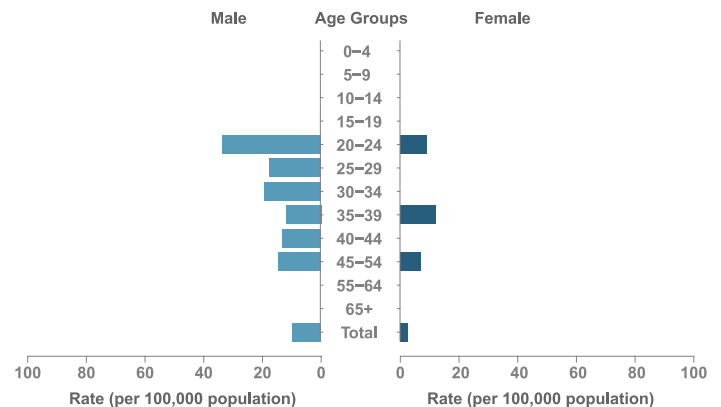
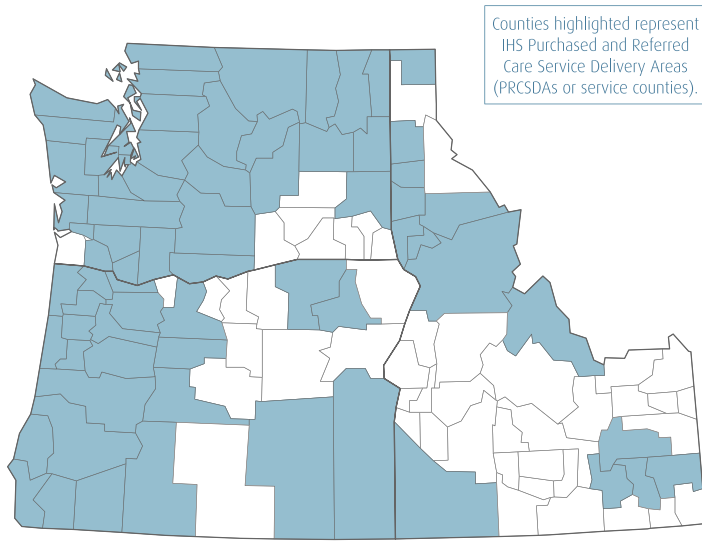


Figure 108. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Phoenix, 2015







## IHS Geography & Population

*(Data collection ending 2015)*

States: 3 (ID, OR, WA)

Counties: ID (14/44) OR (25/36) WA (32/39)

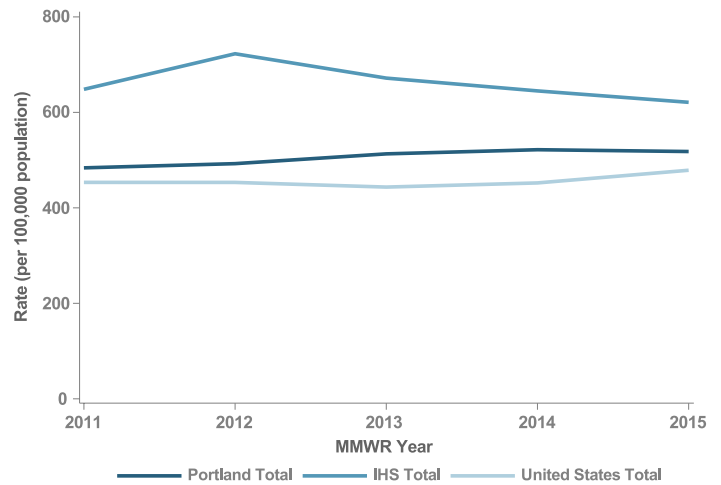
IHS Service Population (est.): 232,726

Rank: 4 of 12 Areas

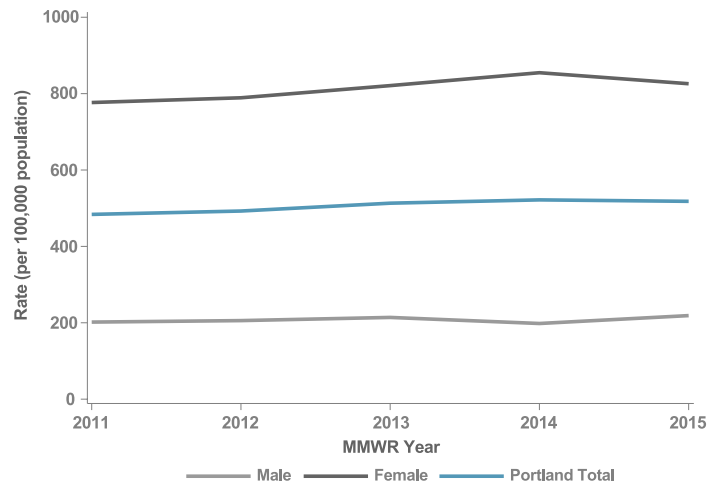
## Chlamydia

In 2015, the Portland Area chlamydia rate was 518.0 cases per 100,000 population, which was the ninth-highest rate out of the 12 IHS Areas (Figure 16, Tables 16, 18). The chlamydia rate in the Portland Area was higher than the U.S. total rate but lower than the IHS total rate from 2011–2015 (Figure 109, Table 16). The female rate was higher than the male chlamydia rate in 2011–2015 (Figure 110, Table 16). In 2015, the female-to-male rate ratio was 3.8 (Tables 16, 18). Females and males in the 20–24 age group had the highest chlamydia rate with a rate of 3,422.6 and 866.0 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 111, Table 18).

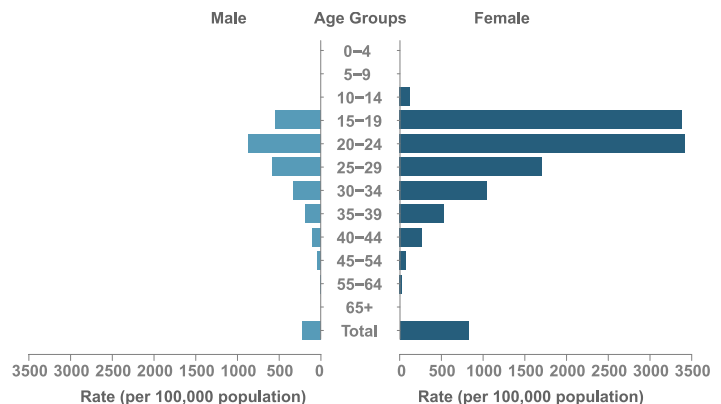
**Figure 109. Chlamydia Rates, Portland, 2011–2015**



**Figure 110. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Portland, 2011–2015**



**Figure 111. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Portland, 2015**



## Gonorrhea

The Portland Area had the eighth-highest gonorrhea rate out of the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 (Figure 17, Tables 20, 22). The gonorrhea rate in the Portland Area increased during the entire 2011–2015 time period (Figure 112, Table 20). The 2015 gonorrhea rate was 127.6 cases per 100,000, which was a 297.5% increase over the 2011 rate of 32.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 112, Table 20). Females experienced higher rates than males throughout 2011–2015 (Figure 113, Table 20). The gap between females and males increased from 2012 when the female-to-male rate ratio was 1.03 to a ratio of 1.8 in 2015. Females in the 25–29 age group had the highest gonorrhea rate of 465.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 114, Table 22). Males in the 20–24 age group had the highest gonorrhea rate at 306.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 112. Gonorrhea Rates, Portland, 2011–2015

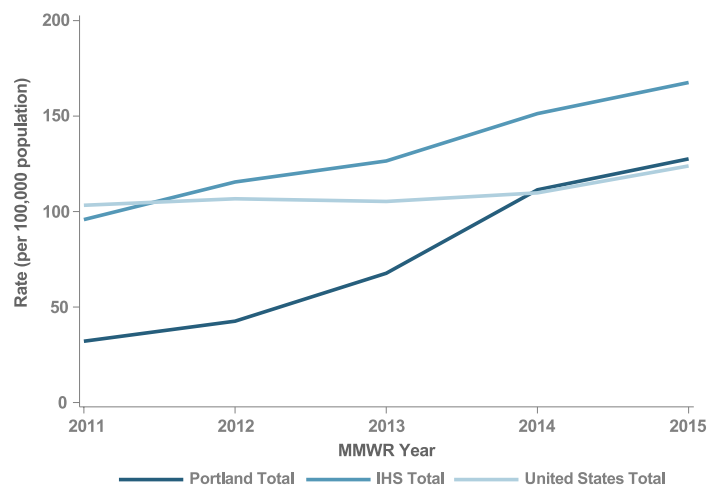


Figure 113. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Portland, 2011–2015

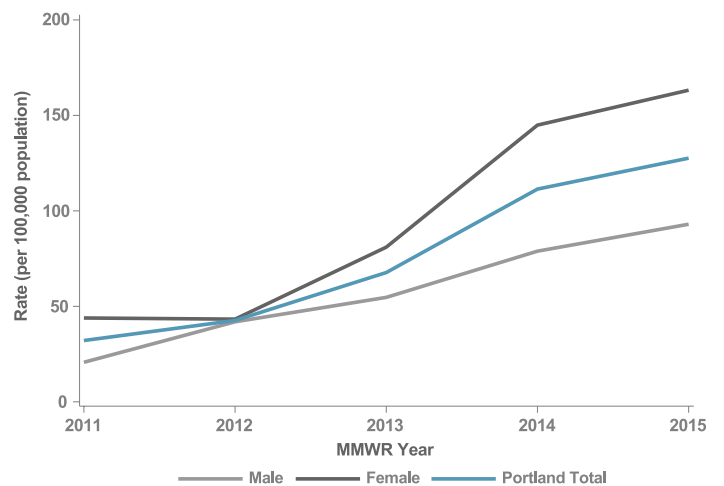
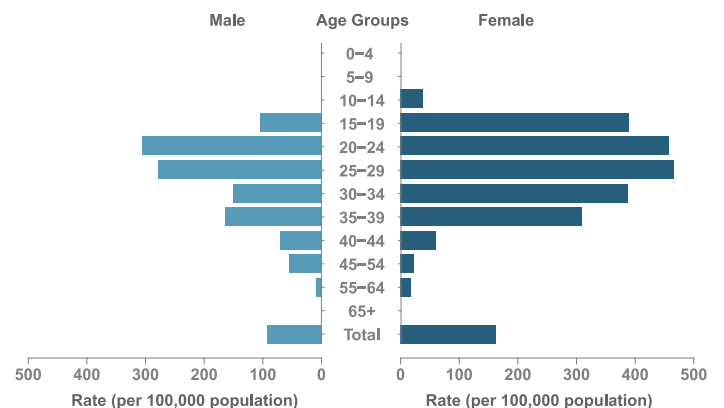


Figure 114. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Portland, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

The Portland Area had the ninth-highest rate of P&S syphilis among the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 (Figure 18, Tables 24, 26). During 2011–2015, there were 25 cases of P&S syphilis in the Portland Area; 20 of these were among males (Table 23). The 2015 P&S syphilis rate was 2.9 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 115, Tables 24, 26). The P&S syphilis rate in the Portland Area was lower than the IHS and U.S. total rates for 2011–2015 (Figure 115, Table 24). For males in the Portland Area, the rate declined from 2011 to 2012 and increased from 2012 to 2015 (Figure 116, Table 24). The female rate also declined in 2011–2012, doubled from 2012 to 2013, and then decreased from 2013 to 2015. The female P&S syphilis rate was zero twice during 2011–2015: first in 2012 and later in 2015. Males in the 30–34 age group experienced the highest rate at 25.1 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 117, Table 26).

Figure 115. P&S Syphilis Rates, Portland, 2011–2015

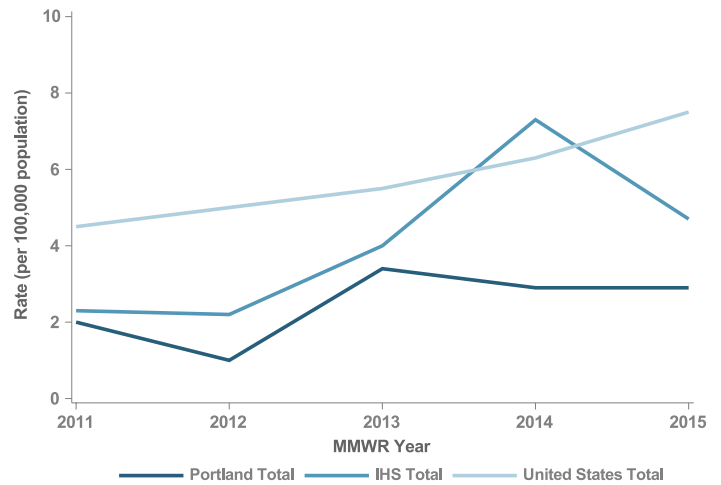


Figure 116. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Portland, 2011–2015

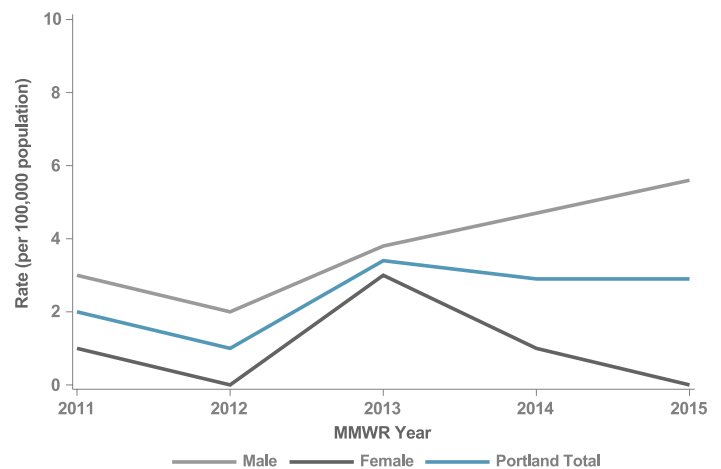
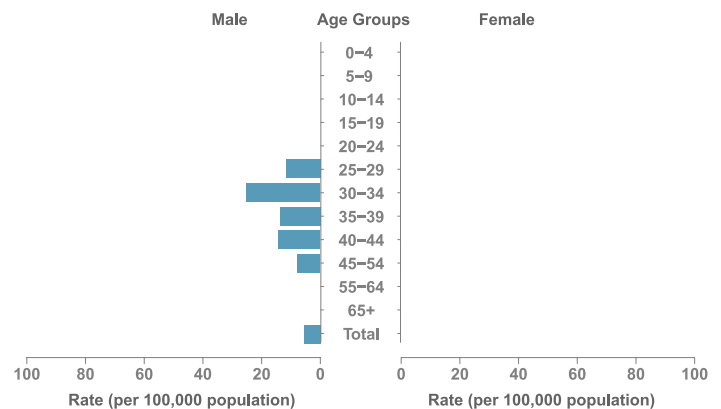
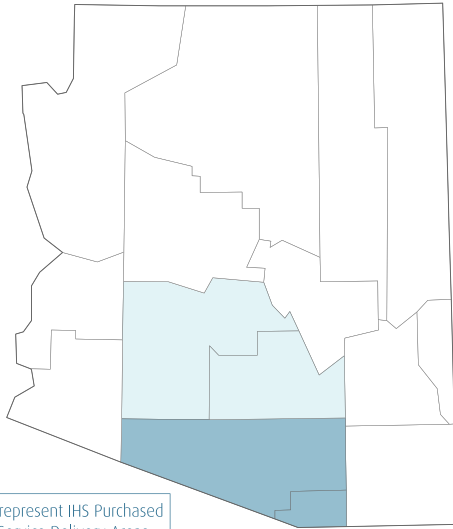


Figure 117. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Portland, 2015





Counties highlighted represent IHS Purchased and Referred Care Service Delivery Areas (PRCSDAs or service counties).  
Counties in light blue represent PRCSDAs that are shared between IHS Areas.

## IHS Geography & Population (Data collection ending 2015)

States: 1 (AZ)

Counties: AZ (4/15)

IHS Service Population (est.): 40,933

Rank: 12 of 12 Areas

## Chlamydia

The Tucson Area had a chlamydia rate of 757.1 cases per 100,000 population, which was the fifth-highest rate out of the 12 IHS Areas in 2015 (Figure 16, Tables 16, 18). The Tucson Area chlamydia rate was higher than the IHS and U.S. total rates during the entire 2011–2015 period (Figure 118, Table 16). The rate increased from 2011 to 2013 and then decreased from 2013 to 2015. Females saw their rates rise steadily except in 2013–2014 (Figure 119, Table 16). In contrast, males saw their rates decrease continuously except for 2012–2013. The ratio of female-to-male cases in 2015 was 4.1. Females in the 20–24 age group had the highest chlamydia rate in 2015 at 4,068.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 120, Table 18). Males in the 25–29 age group had the highest chlamydia rate in 2015 at 926.5 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 118. Chlamydia Rates, Tucson, 2011–2015

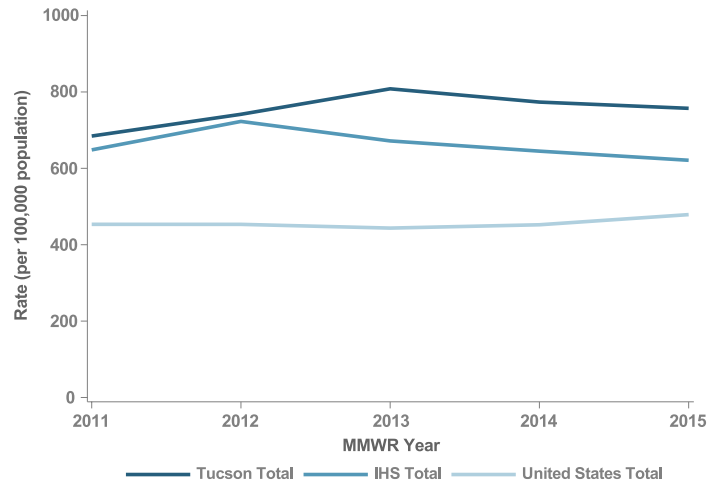


Figure 119. Chlamydia Rates by Sex, Tucson, 2011–2015

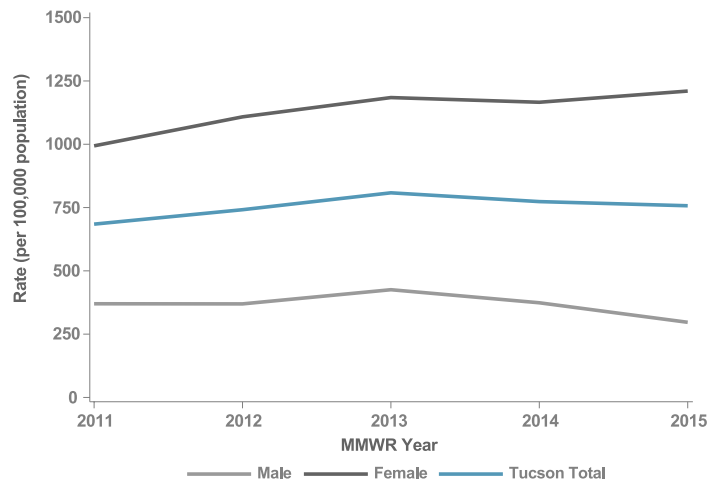
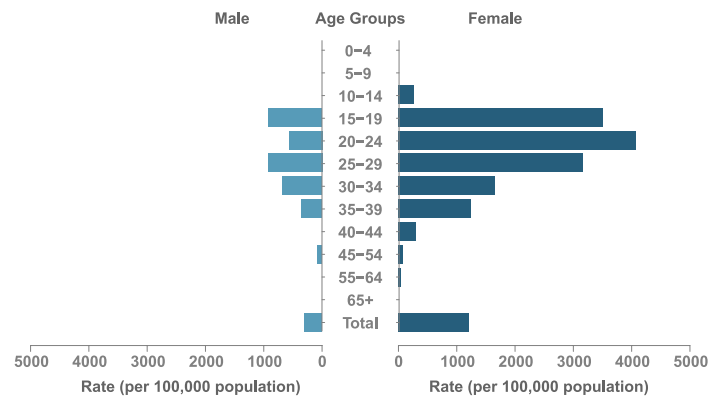


Figure 120. Chlamydia Rates by Sex & Age, Tucson, 2015



## Gonorrhea

The 2015 rate of gonorrhea in the Tucson Area was 99.1 cases per 100,000 population, which was the ninth-highest rate out of the 12 IHS Areas (Figure 17, Tables 20, 22). The Tucson Area gonorrhea rate increased from 2011 to 2014 and then declined from 2014–2015 (Figure 121, Table 20). The gonorrhea rate in the Tucson Area was less than the IHS total rate for the entire 2011–2015 period. Except in 2014, the Tucson Area was also below the U.S. total rate. The male and female rates followed a similar trend to the overall Tucson Area gonorrhea rate with increasing rates from 2011 to 2014 (Figure 122, Table 20). The 2011 to 2014 increase corresponded to a 468.5% increase in males and a 151% increase in females. From 2014–2015, the female rate decreased by 4.2% and the male rate decreased by 28.7%. During the entire 2011–2015 period, females had higher rates than males. The female-to-male rate ratio in 2015 was 1.4. For both females and males, the 20–24 age group experienced the highest gonorrhea rates at 475.2 and 300.5 cases per 100,000 population, respectively (Figure 123, Table 22).

Figure 121. Gonorrhea Rates, Tucson, 2011–2015

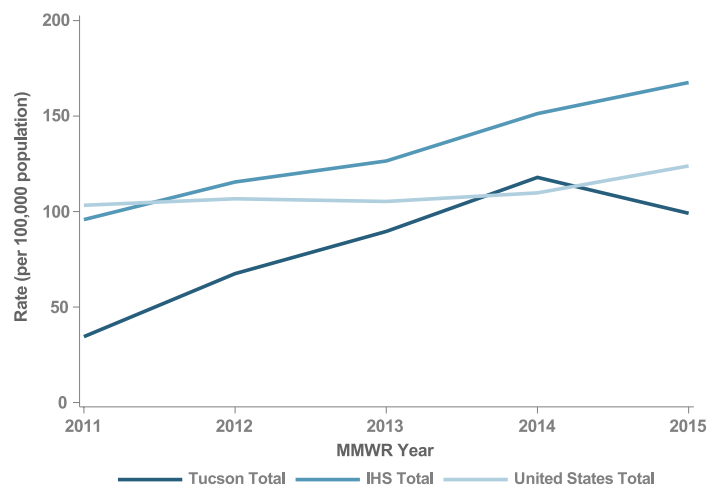


Figure 122. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex, Tucson, 2011–2015

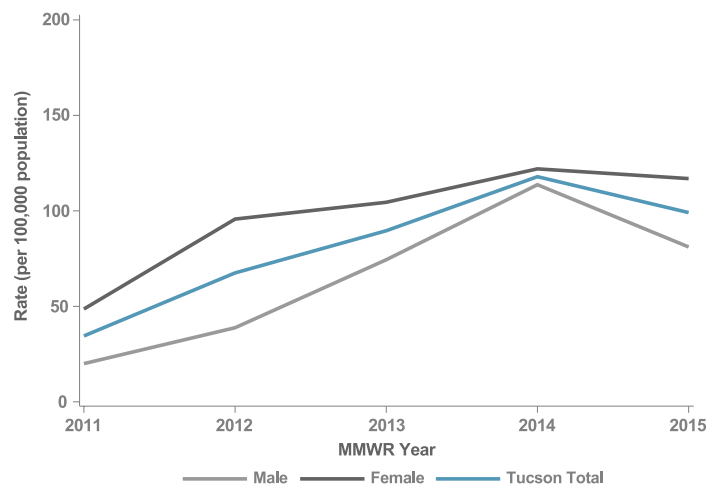
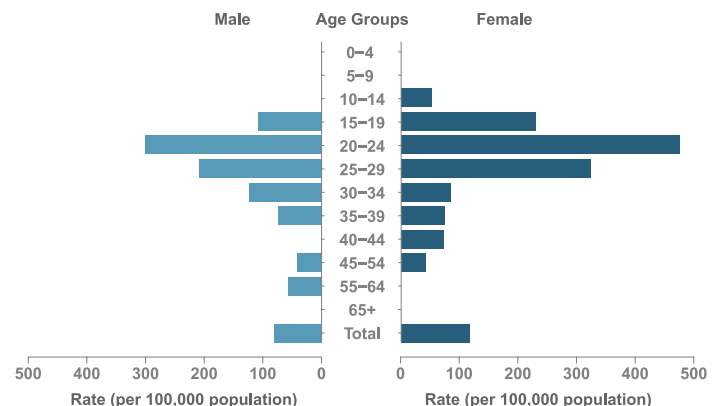


Figure 123. Gonorrhea Rates by Sex & Age, Tucson, 2015



## Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

In 2015, the Tucson Area had the highest P&S syphilis rate of all 12 IHS Areas with 13.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 18, Table 24). During 2011–2015, there were 22 P&S syphilis cases in the Tucson Area; 20 of these were in males (Table 23). In 2012, there were zero cases of P&S syphilis. The rate then increased until 2014. From 2014–2015, the rate decreased from 22.3 to 13.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 124, Table 22). There were zero cases of P&S syphilis in females in the Tucson Area in 2011–2013 and 2015 and in males in 2012 (Figure 125, Table 23). Males had a P&S syphilis rate of 26.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2015, with the most affected age group being 20–24, at a rate of 123.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 126, Table 26).

Figure 124. P&S Syphilis Rates, Tucson, 2011–2015

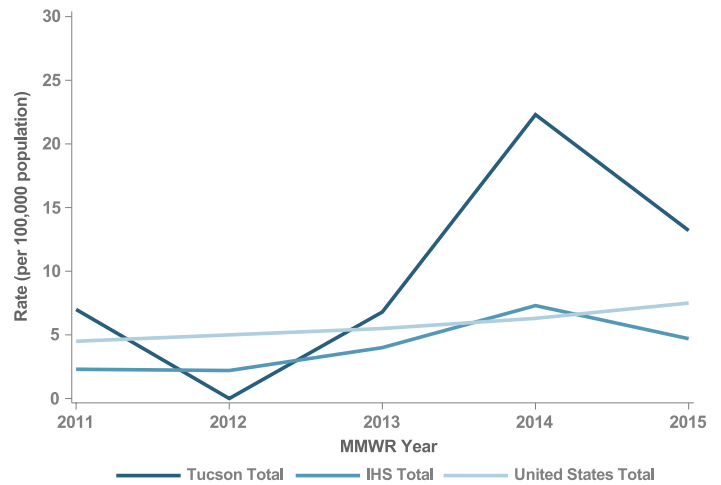


Figure 125. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex, Tucson, 2011–2015

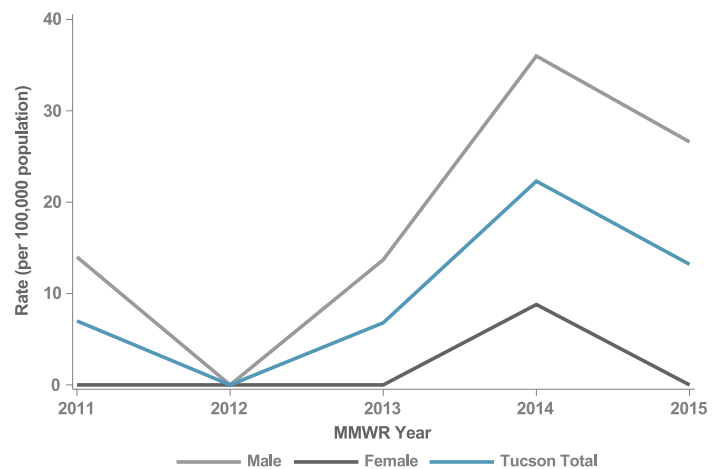
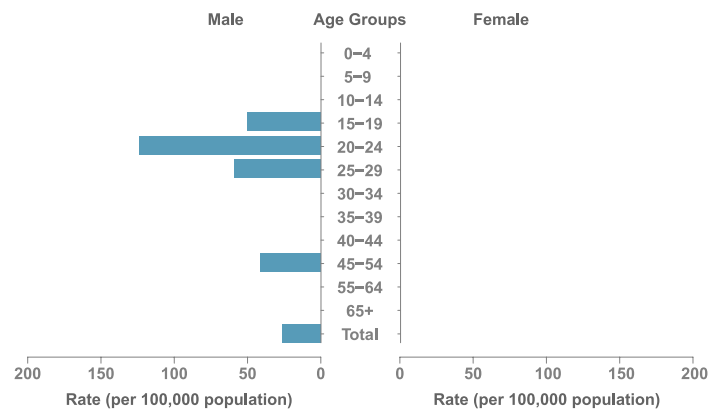


Figure 126. P&S Syphilis Rates by Sex & Age, Tucson, 2015





# TABLES

National Tables  
IHS Area Tables

Table 1. Reported STD Cases by Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	CHLAMYDIA			GONORRHEA			PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2011	389,970	1,018,552	1,412,791	149,835	171,005	321,849	12,453	1,501	13,970
2012	402,557	1,018,272	1,422,976	162,235	172,066	334,826	14,190	1,458	15,667
2013	405,652	993,348	1,401,906	169,130	163,208	333,004	15,861	1,500	17,375
2014	433,325	1,006,441	1,441,789	186,943	162,608	350,062	18,146	1,840	19,999
2015	478,981	1,045,143	1,526,658	221,070	173,514	395,216	21,547	2,298	23,872

Table 2. STD Rates per 100,000 Population by Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	CHLAMYDIA			GONORRHEA			PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2011	254.4	643.4	453.4	97.7	108.0	103.3	8.1	.9	4.5
2012	260.6	638.7	453.3	105.0	107.9	106.7	9.2	.9	5.0
2013	260.6	619.0	443.5	108.7	101.7	105.3	10.2	.9	5.5
2014	276.1	621.6	452.2	119.1	100.4	109.8	11.6	1.1	6.3
2015	305.2	645.5	478.8	140.9	107.2	123.9	13.7	1.4	7.5



Table 3. Chlamydia — Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	2,852	10,038	40	12,930	3,495	10,154	20	13,669	120,166	256,383	358	376,907	592	2,034	2	2,628
2012	3,165	11,340	12	14,517	3,745	10,459	26	14,230	117,433	247,441	220	365,094	625	2,153	0	2,778
2013	3,035	10,859	7	13,901	3,966	10,521	20	14,507	113,801	232,965	255	347,021	700	2,346	0	3,046
2014	3,067	10,507	3	13,577	4,407	10,882	19	15,308	115,835	232,254	209	348,298	704	2,356	1	3,061
2015	2,940	10,170	3	13,113	5,024	11,361	16	16,401	118,638	227,331	264	346,233	752	2,308	2	3,062

YEAR	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	71,497	205,843	455	277,795	964	3,129	0	4,093	44,582	130,624	229	175,435	77,656	222,360	2,632	302,648
2012	80,451	219,940	141	300,532	1,217	3,477	0	4,694	45,946	132,399	115	178,460	82,182	221,685	1,292	305,159
2013	83,108	219,376	235	302,719	1,578	4,292	1	5,871	47,477	131,957	226	179,660	84,848	220,436	1,932	307,216
2014	89,426	220,412	146	309,984	1,641	4,358	3	6,002	49,618	131,004	135	180,757	98,991	235,779	1,309	336,079
2015	97,571	221,417	237	319,225	1,903	4,518	0	6,421	51,967	132,664	137	184,768	117,871	262,577	1,506	381,954

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	389,970	1,018,552	4,269	1,412,791
2012	402,557	1,018,272	2,147	1,422,976
2013	405,652	993,348	2,906	1,401,906
2014	433,325	1,006,441	2,023	1,441,789
2015	478,981	1,045,143	2,534	1,526,658

\*Unknown

Table 4. Chlamydia — Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	296.7	1,016.1	0	663.4	57.9	152.0	0	107.4	834.0	1,641.1	0	1,255.0	243.3	851.7	0	545.0
2012	326.8	1,138.1	0	738.8	59.8	150.9	0	107.9	805.5	1,567.4	0	1,202.3	251.0	882.7	0	563.6
2013	310.3	1,079.6	0	700.7	61.5	147.4	0	106.8	772.7	1,461.7	0	1,131.6	276.0	942.5	0	606.1
2014	310.7	1,034.6	0	677.9	65.5	146.2	0	108.1	776.4	1,439.7	0	1,121.7	270.1	923.6	0	593.5
2015	297.8	1,001.4	0	654.8	74.7	152.7	0	115.8	795.1	1,409.2	0	1,115.0	288.5	904.7	0	593.7

YEAR	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	86.2	240.5	0	164.8	39.2	122.5	0	81.6	187.8	569.4	0	375.8	0	0	0	0
2012	96.8	256.9	0	178.1	48.0	132.4	0	90.9	190.1	566.2	0	375.3	0	0	0	0
2013	99.9	256.1	0	179.2	60.3	158.6	0	110.3	192.7	553.5	0	370.6	0	0	0	0
2014	107.3	257.3	0	183.4	60.6	156.2	0	109.2	197.4	534.1	0	363.9	0	0	0	0
2015	117.1	258.4	0	188.9	70.3	161.9	0	116.8	206.7	540.8	0	372.0	0	0	0	0

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	254.4	643.4	0	453.4
2012	260.6	638.7	0	453.3
2013	260.6	619.0	0	443.5
2014	276.1	621.6	0	452.2
2015	305.2	645.5	0	478.8

\*Unknown

Table 5. Chlamydia — Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex: United States, 2015

AGE	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1	3	0	4	2	2	0	4	40	83	0	123	0	1	0	1
5-9	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	41	0	46	0	0	0	0
10-14	8	160	0	168	3	39	0	42	575	3,636	4	4,215	3	16	0	19
15-19	701	3,362	2	4,065	404	2,248	4	2,656	32,090	93,081	101	125,272	109	598	2	709
20-24	1,256	4,577	0	5,833	1,662	5,097	7	6,766	54,126	114,437	108	168,671	315	1,010	0	1,325
25-29	925	2,510	0	3,435	1,562	2,779	3	4,344	30,211	44,854	46	75,111	211	492	0	703
30-34	457	1,206	0	1,663	920	1,418	3	2,341	13,857	15,877	29	29,763	107	252	0	359
35-39	205	563	1	769	556	741	1	1,298	7,109	6,358	5	13,472	53	99	0	152
40-44	90	248	0	338	351	405	0	756	3,665	2,483	8	6,156	21	32	0	53
45-54	97	195	0	292	329	342	1	672	3,625	1,993	2	5,620	19	30	0	49
55-64	21	40	0	61	81	102	0	183	1,007	549	3	1,559	8	6	0	14
65+	6	4	0	10	22	19	0	41	154	78	0	232	0	0	0	0
Unk*	4	8	0	12	2	14	0	16	70	102	3	175	3	5	1	9
Total	3,771	12,878	3	16,652	5,894	13,206	19	19,119	146,534	283,572	309	430,415	849	2,541	3	3,393

AGE	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	38	51	0	89	1	3	0	4	25	40	0	65	82	133	0	215
5-9	2	18	0	20	0	1	0	1	3	26	0	29	8	38	0	46
10-14	92	1,568	4	1,664	2	71	0	73	150	1,154	1	1,305	366	2,652	21	3,039
15-19	14,240	75,106	61	89,407	369	1,947	0	2,316	9,314	40,138	35	49,487	25,013	90,068	441	115,522
20-24	41,176	106,961	85	148,222	855	2,150	2	3,007	19,982	57,150	66	77,198	52,067	123,662	574	176,303
25-29	26,103	43,176	58	69,337	596	707	1	1,304	13,494	26,247	40	39,781	30,878	53,681	272	84,831
30-34	12,981	16,965	19	29,965	360	232	1	593	7,170	12,089	22	19,281	15,783	23,316	103	39,202
35-39	6,650	7,280	14	13,944	195	84	1	280	3,764	5,807	8	9,579	8,420	11,570	67	20,057
40-44	3,864	3,249	1	7,114	130	32	1	163	2,024	2,693	11	4,728	4,939	5,924	27	10,890
45-54	5,170	2,309	6	7,485	148	34	0	182	1,959	1,803	6	3,768	5,491	5,012	33	10,536
55-64	1,685	507	0	2,192	27	7	0	34	367	317	0	684	1,666	1,299	10	2,975
65+	342	105	1	448	7	1	0	8	63	47	1	111	442	288	5	735
Unk*	55	120	3	178	0	5	0	5	47	126	3	176	220	345	42	607
Total	112,398	257,415	252	370,065	2,690	5,274	6	7,970	58,362	147,637	193	206,192	145,375	317,988	1,595	464,958

Table 5 (Continued)

AGE	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	196	322	0	518
5-9	18	130	0	148
10-14	1,216	9,394	32	10,642
15-19	82,775	307,937	684	391,396
20-24	172,313	416,772	878	589,963
25-29	104,679	175,291	459	280,429
30-34	52,019	71,653	194	123,866
35-39	27,180	32,621	104	59,905
40-44	15,210	15,118	51	30,379
45-54	17,011	11,764	58	28,833
55-64	4,901	2,840	15	7,756
65+	1,043	546	7	1,596
Unk <sup>*</sup>	420	755	52	1,227
Total	478,981	1,045,143	2,534	1,526,658

\*Unknown



Table 6. Chlamydia — Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex: United States, 2015

AGE	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1.2	3.6	0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	2.9	6.2	0	4.5	0	5.1	0	2.5
5-9	0	2.3	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.4	3.0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0
10-14	8.8	183.6	0	94.6	0.6	7.9	0	4.2	40.1	260.6	0	148.9	14.8	82.9	0	48.1
15-19	754.8	3,758.4	0	2,229.6	80.6	458.9	0	267.9	2,119.6	6,340.3	0	4,200.8	526.6	3,092.0	0	1,770.9
20-24	1,213.8	4,646.5	0	2,887.9	267.2	844.6	0	552.1	3,128.8	6,782.5	0	4,936.0	1,277.4	4,325.3	0	2,759.8
25-29	1,033.3	2,880.7	0	1,944.5	228.5	385.0	0	309.1	2,079.7	2,995.5	0	2,546.1	812.6	2,023.9	0	1,398.3
30-34	570.5	1,489.0	0	1,032.3	135.6	185.6	0	162.3	1,057.5	1,115.3	0	1,088.7	437.3	1,095.0	0	756.1
35-39	285.2	773.9	0	531.7	87.3	101.8	0	95.1	597.7	479.8	0	535.7	255.6	504.3	0	376.5
40-44	125.6	335.1	0	232.1	54.6	55.2	0	54.9	302.7	182.1	0	239.1	113.7	175.9	0	144.5
45-54	63.9	120.5	0	93.1	30.6	27.8	0	29.2	146.1	71.2	0	106.4	56.0	87.9	0	72.0
55-64	16.6	28.2	0	22.7	9.7	10.0	0	9.9	49.7	22.7	0	35.1	31.8	22.9	0	27.2
65+	5.8	3.1	0	4.3	2.7	1.8	0	2.2	9.7	3.3	0	5.8	0	0	0	0
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	325.8	1,081.2	0	709.1	74.0	150.2	0	114.1	782.0	1,384.8	0	1,097.6	308.2	941.3	0	622.1

AGE	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0.7	1.1	0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0	0.4	1.0	1.6	0	1.3	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0.4	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0
10-14	1.6	29.2	0	15.1	0.5	19.2	0	9.7	6.1	48.5	0	26.9	0	0	0	0
15-19	240.3	1,339.1	0	775.2	109.9	594.9	0	349.4	391.9	1,775.2	0	1,067.0	0	0	0	0
20-24	637.2	1,737.8	0	1,174.8	301.0	744.9	0	525.1	803.7	2,500.9	0	1,617.9	0	0	0	0
25-29	412.9	704.0	0	556.7	289.0	312.2	0	301.3	575.4	1,253.3	0	896.1	0	0	0	0
30-34	209.6	279.0	0	244.1	205.3	117.9	0	159.4	310.1	572.2	0	435.7	0	0	0	0
35-39	116.1	129.1	0	122.6	134.7	51.4	0	90.9	177.4	289.5	0	232.1	0	0	0	0
40-44	62.6	53.1	0	57.9	99.8	21.9	0	59.0	103.6	141.8	0	122.7	0	0	0	0
45-54	36.3	16.1	0	26.2	64.9	13.4	0	37.8	61.4	57.5	0	59.6	0	0	0	0
55-64	11.9	3.4	0	7.6	15.2	3.6	0	9.1	18.8	15.1	0	16.9	0	0	0	0
65+	2.1	0.5	0	1.2	4.9	0.6	0	2.5	4.1	2.3	0	3.1	0	0	0	0
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	115.4	256.7	0	187.2	85.9	162.7	0	125.0	208.6	540.1	0	372.7	0	0	0	0

Table 6 (Continued)

AGE	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	1.9	3.3	0	2.6
5-9	0.2	1.3	0	0.7
10-14	11.5	92.8	0	51.5
15-19	767.6	2,994.4	0	1,857.8
20-24	1,467.8	3,730.3	0	2,574.9
25-29	937.9	1,619.1	0	1,275.4
30-34	481.3	668.4	0	575.4
35-39	273.4	326.8	0	300.7
40-44	148.8	145.8	0	147.5
45-54	79.4	53.4	0	66.3
55-64	25.4	13.7	0	19.4
65+	5.1	2.1	0	3.5
Unk <sup>*</sup>	0	0	0	0
Total	305.2	645.5	0	478.8

\*Unknown



Table 7. Gonorrhea — Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	706	1,324	7	2,037	1,006	774	6	1,786	64,801	70,561	157	135,519	148	202	0	350
2012	868	1,591	1	2,460	1,235	876	10	2,121	67,053	70,154	78	137,285	194	215	1	410
2013	926	1,787	2	2,715	1,419	797	8	2,224	64,821	64,054	86	128,961	239	217	0	456
2014	1,207	2,043	1	3,251	1,780	829	1	2,610	66,063	61,791	68	127,922	240	253	2	495
2015	1,397	2,187	1	3,585	2,417	952	4	3,373	72,979	61,477	96	134,552	342	261	0	603

YEAR	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	19,148	24,812	81	44,041	350	595	0	945	12,423	12,012	35	24,470	22,874	28,149	606	51,629
2012	24,396	28,168	29	52,593	561	740	0	1,301	14,925	13,475	26	28,426	24,389	27,270	284	51,943
2013	28,938	28,878	65	57,881	726	874	0	1,600	17,146	14,315	74	31,535	27,061	26,471	351	53,883
2014	34,990	30,822	33	65,845	956	1,061	0	2,017	19,927	14,773	24	34,724	31,962	26,755	288	59,005
2015	43,208	33,912	36	77,156	1,148	1,151	2	2,301	23,915	16,077	42	40,034	37,780	29,118	301	67,199

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	149,835	171,005	1,009	321,849
2012	162,235	172,066	525	334,826
2013	169,130	163,208	666	333,004
2014	186,943	162,608	511	350,062
2015	221,070	173,514	632	395,216

\*Unknown

Table 8. Gonorrhea — Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	73.5	134.0	0	104.5	16.7	11.6	0	14.0	449.7	451.7	0	451.3	60.8	84.6	0	72.6
2012	89.6	159.7	0	125.2	19.7	12.6	0	16.1	459.9	444.4	0	452.1	77.9	88.2	0	83.2
2013	94.7	177.7	0	136.8	22.0	11.2	0	16.4	440.1	401.9	0	420.5	94.2	87.2	0	90.7
2014	122.3	201.2	0	162.3	26.5	11.1	0	18.4	442.8	383.0	0	412.0	92.1	99.2	0	96.0
2015	141.5	215.4	0	179.0	35.9	12.8	0	23.8	489.1	381.1	0	433.3	131.2	102.3	0	116.9

YEAR	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	23.1	29.0	0	26.1	14.2	23.3	0	18.8	52.3	52.4	0	52.4	0	0	0	0
2012	29.4	32.9	0	31.2	22.1	28.2	0	25.2	61.8	57.6	0	59.8	0	0	0	0
2013	34.8	33.7	0	34.3	27.7	32.3	0	30.1	69.6	60.0	0	65.0	0	0	0	0
2014	42.0	36.0	0	39.0	35.3	38.0	0	36.7	79.3	60.2	0	69.9	0	0	0	0
2015	51.9	39.6	0	45.7	42.4	41.3	0	41.9	95.1	65.5	0	80.6	0	0	0	0

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	97.7	108.0	0	103.3
2012	105.0	107.9	0	106.7
2013	108.7	101.7	0	105.3
2014	119.1	100.4	0	109.8
2015	140.9	107.2	0	123.9

\*Unknown



Table 9. Gonorrhea — Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex: United States, 2015

AGE	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	8	34	0	42	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	23	0	0	0	0
10-14	3	30	0	33	1	6	0	7	230	996	0	1,226	1	5	0	6
15-19	209	508	1	718	172	201	0	373	13,593	22,716	29	36,338	38	76	0	114
20-24	481	845	0	1,326	667	346	1	1,014	29,089	29,704	47	58,840	103	99	0	202
25-29	467	642	0	1,109	699	203	1	903	20,555	13,226	21	33,802	106	46	0	152
30-34	261	387	0	648	478	146	0	624	10,739	5,183	10	15,932	61	36	0	97
35-39	132	177	0	309	282	81	2	365	6,158	2,292	6	8,456	34	15	0	49
40-44	70	102	0	172	200	47	0	247	3,501	982	5	4,488	16	6	1	23
45-54	84	66	0	150	195	37	0	232	4,538	772	1	5,311	14	3	0	17
55-64	31	12	0	43	37	19	0	56	1,648	176	1	1,825	5	1	0	6
65+	10	2	0	12	14	3	0	17	256	22	0	278	2	1	0	3
Unk*	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	38	30	1	69	2	0	0	2
Total	1,750	2,777	1	4,528	2,748	1,092	4	3,844	90,356	76,153	121	166,630	382	288	1	671

AGE	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	11	19	0	30	1	1	0	2	5	10	0	15	19	29	3	51
5-9	4	14	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	7	2	24	1	27
10-14	22	247	1	270	1	16	0	17	34	155	1	190	90	437	2	529
15-19	3,234	7,648	4	10,886	131	454	0	585	2,643	4,331	12	6,986	6,224	9,262	65	15,551
20-24	11,381	12,051	11	23,443	483	491	2	976	7,587	6,009	26	13,622	13,078	11,265	98	24,441
25-29	10,978	8,436	12	19,426	463	229	3	695	6,633	3,465	9	10,107	9,705	6,264	61	16,030
30-34	7,648	4,846	4	12,498	287	83	2	372	4,078	1,814	13	5,905	5,917	3,308	29	9,254
35-39	4,906	2,396	6	7,308	195	30	0	225	2,483	937	4	3,424	3,832	1,952	19	5,803
40-44	3,260	1,235	2	4,497	109	14	0	123	1,388	459	3	1,850	2,469	1,047	15	3,531
45-54	5,276	1,082	2	6,360	160	7	0	167	1,558	347	3	1,908	3,426	1,043	16	4,485
55-64	1,828	273	1	2,102	23	0	0	23	319	87	0	406	1,239	277	7	1,523
65+	390	55	0	445	5	0	0	5	38	14	0	52	308	61	1	370
Unk*	28	29	0	57	0	0	0	0	26	15	0	41	90	57	16	163
Total	48,966	38,331	43	87,340	1,858	1,325	7	3,190	26,794	17,648	71	44,513	46,399	35,026	333	81,758

Table 9 (Continued)

AGE	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	47	98	3	148
5-9	11	66	1	78
10-14	385	1,923	4	2,312
15-19	26,401	45,477	123	72,001
20-24	63,289	61,105	198	124,592
25-29	50,089	32,662	116	82,867
30-34	29,751	15,867	63	45,681
35-39	18,198	7,897	42	26,137
40-44	11,116	3,898	28	15,042
45-54	15,379	3,375	25	18,779
55-64	5,175	849	11	6,035
65+	1,032	158	1	1,191
Unk <sup>*</sup>	197	139	17	353
Total	221,070	173,514	632	395,216

\*Unknown



Table 10. Gonorrhea — Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex: United States, 2015

AGE	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1.2	2.4	0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.6	2.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	3.4	0	1.7	0	0	0	0	0.2	1.4	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
10-14	3.3	34.4	0	18.6	0.2	1.2	0	0.7	16.0	71.4	0	43.3	4.9	25.9	0	15.2
15-19	225.0	567.9	0	393.8	34.3	41.0	0	37.6	897.8	1,547.3	0	1,218.5	183.6	393.0	0	284.7
20-24	464.8	857.8	0	656.5	107.2	57.3	0	82.7	1,681.5	1,760.5	0	1,721.9	417.7	424.0	0	420.7
25-29	521.7	736.8	0	627.8	102.2	28.1	0	64.3	1,415.0	883.3	0	1,145.8	408.2	189.2	0	302.3
30-34	325.8	477.8	0	402.2	70.5	19.1	0	43.3	819.6	364.1	0	582.8	249.3	156.4	0	204.3
35-39	183.6	243.3	0	213.6	44.3	11.1	0	26.7	517.7	173.0	0	336.3	163.9	76.4	0	121.4
40-44	97.7	137.8	0	118.1	31.1	6.4	0	17.9	289.1	72.0	0	174.3	86.6	33.0	0	62.7
45-54	55.3	40.8	0	47.8	18.2	3.0	0	10.1	182.9	27.6	0	100.5	41.3	8.8	0	25.0
55-64	24.5	8.5	0	16.0	4.4	1.9	0	3.0	81.3	7.3	0	41.1	19.8	3.8	0	11.7
65+	9.6	1.6	0	5.2	1.7	0.3	0	0.9	16.1	0.9	0	7.0	10.1	4.4	0	7.1
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	151.2	233.2	0	192.8	34.5	12.4	0	22.9	482.2	371.9	0	424.9	138.7	106.7	0	123.0

AGE	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0	0.3	0	0	0	0
5-9	0.1	0.3	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
10-14	0.4	4.6	0	2.5	0.3	4.3	0	2.3	1.4	6.5	0	3.9	0	0	0	0
15-19	54.6	136.4	0	94.4	39.0	138.7	0	88.2	111.2	191.5	0	150.6	0	0	0	0
20-24	176.1	195.8	0	185.8	170.0	170.1	0	170.4	305.1	263.0	0	285.5	0	0	0	0
25-29	173.6	137.6	0	156.0	224.5	101.1	0	160.6	282.8	165.5	0	227.7	0	0	0	0
30-34	123.5	79.7	0	101.8	163.7	42.2	0	100.0	176.4	85.9	0	133.4	0	0	0	0
35-39	85.6	42.5	0	64.3	134.7	18.4	0	73.0	117.0	46.7	0	83.0	0	0	0	0
40-44	52.8	20.2	0	36.6	83.7	9.6	0	44.5	71.0	24.2	0	48.0	0	0	0	0
45-54	37.1	7.5	0	22.2	70.1	2.8	0	34.7	48.8	11.1	0	30.2	0	0	0	0
55-64	12.9	1.8	0	7.3	12.9	0	0	6.2	16.3	4.2	0	10.0	0	0	0	0
65+	2.4	0.3	0	1.2	3.5	0	0	1.5	2.5	0.7	0	1.5	0	0	0	0
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50.3	38.2	0	44.2	59.3	40.9	0	50.0	95.8	64.6	0	80.5	0	0	0	0

Table 10 (Continued)

AGE	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	.5	1.0	0	.7
5-9	.1	.7	0	.4
10-14	3.6	19.0	0	11.2
15-19	244.8	442.2	0	341.8
20-24	539.1	546.9	0	543.8
25-29	448.8	301.7	0	376.9
30-34	275.2	148.0	0	212.2
35-39	183.1	79.1	0	131.2
40-44	108.8	37.6	0	73.0
45-54	71.8	15.3	0	43.2
55-64	26.8	4.1	0	15.1
65+	5.1	.6	0	2.6
Unk <sup>*</sup>	0	0	0	0
Total	140.9	107.2	0	123.9

\*Unknown



Table 11. P&amp;S Syphilis — Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	54	6	1	61	163	8	0	171	3,980	954	2	4,936	31	1	0	32
2012	53	7	0	60	242	9	1	252	4,368	835	1	5,204	36	4	0	40
2013	69	22	0	91	309	15	0	324	4,593	759	4	5,356	38	3	0	41
2014	106	52	0	158	359	14	0	373	5,134	804	1	5,939	30	2	0	32
2015	95	25	0	120	410	25	0	435	5,743	950	3	6,696	48	4	0	52

YEAR	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	3,851	246	1	4,098	58	1	1	60	1,924	130	6	2,060	368	30	4	402
2012	4,395	260	2	4,657	91	6	0	97	2,522	176	6	2,704	401	27	5	433
2013	4,875	283	2	5,160	84	4	0	88	2,863	188	0	3,051	617	62	1	680
2014	5,469	419	1	5,889	113	12	0	125	3,251	284	2	3,537	778	80	1	859
2015	6,387	569	2	6,958	165	15	0	180	4,051	359	1	4,411	1,027	113	1	1,141

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	12,453	1,501	16	13,970
2012	14,190	1,458	19	15,667
2013	15,861	1,500	14	17,375
2014	18,146	1,840	13	19,999
2015	21,547	2,298	27	23,872

\*Unknown

Table 12. P&amp;S Syphilis — Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: United States, 2011–2015

YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	5.5	.6	0	3.1	2.7	.1	0	1.3	26.4	5.8	0	15.7	13.4	.4	0	7.0
2012	5.4	.7	0	3.0	3.8	.1	0	1.9	28.7	5.1	0	16.4	15.2	1.7	0	8.5
2013	7.0	2.2	0	4.5	4.7	.2	0	2.3	29.9	4.6	0	16.7	15.7	1.3	0	8.6
2014	10.6	5.1	0	7.8	5.3	.2	0	2.6	33.0	4.8	0	18.3	12.1	.8	0	6.5
2015	9.5	2.4	0	5.9	6.0	.3	0	3.0	36.9	5.6	0	20.7	19.4	1.6	0	10.6

YEAR	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	4.5	.3	0	2.4	2.3	0	0	1.2	8.1	.6	0	4.4	0	0	0	0
2012	5.1	.3	0	2.7	3.5	.2	0	1.8	10.4	.8	0	5.7	0	0	0	0
2013	5.7	.3	0	3.0	3.1	.1	0	1.6	11.6	.8	0	6.3	0	0	0	0
2014	6.4	.5	0	3.4	4.1	.4	0	2.2	12.9	1.2	0	7.1	0	0	0	0
2015	7.4	.6	0	4.0	5.9	.5	0	3.2	16.1	1.5	0	8.9	0	0	0	0

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	8.1	.9	0	4.5
2012	9.2	.9	0	5.0
2013	10.2	.9	0	5.5
2014	11.6	1.1	0	6.3
2015	13.7	1.4	0	7.5

\*Unknown

Table 13. P&amp;S Syphilis — Reported Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex: United States, 2015

AGE	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
15-19	6	3	0	9	18	3	0	21	386	182	0	568	0	0	0	0
20-24	22	4	0	26	80	5	0	85	1,903	330	2	2,235	14	3	0	17
25-29	23	4	0	27	107	8	0	115	1,933	219	1	2,153	10	0	0	10
30-34	16	6	0	22	72	2	0	74	1,082	124	1	1,207	9	0	0	9
35-39	10	6	0	16	45	4	1	50	665	85	1	751	6	1	0	7
40-44	9	1	0	10	56	1	0	57	459	58	0	517	2	0	0	2
45-54	16	1	0	17	75	4	0	79	659	62	1	722	8	0	0	8
55-64	1	0	0	1	12	0	0	12	189	25	0	214	1	0	0	1
65+	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	25	3	0	28	0	0	0	0
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	104	25	0	129	466	27	1	494	7,301	1,094	6	8,401	50	4	0	54

AGE	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1
15-19	152	41	0	193	8	5	0	13	231	32	0	263	57	15	0	72
20-24	926	116	0	1,042	58	3	0	61	919	86	2	1,007	242	24	1	267
25-29	1,208	137	0	1,345	79	5	0	84	1,026	88	3	1,117	251	29	0	280
30-34	1,027	110	0	1,137	74	1	0	75	740	47	2	789	192	19	0	211
35-39	782	81	0	863	38	2	0	40	574	36	1	611	115	14	1	130
40-44	709	56	1	766	18	0	0	18	370	28	0	398	109	8	0	117
45-54	1,686	68	1	1,755	40	3	0	43	584	39	2	625	207	13	0	220
55-64	676	15	0	691	12	0	0	12	127	10	0	137	68	3	0	71
65+	125	0	0	125	1	0	0	1	31	2	0	33	15	0	0	15
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	7,291	625	2	7,918	328	20	0	348	4,604	370	10	4,984	1,257	125	2	1,384

Table 13 (Continued)

AGE	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	0	1	1	2
5-9	0	1	0	1
10-14	1	8	0	9
15-19	865	283	0	1,148
20-24	4,186	573	7	4,766
25-29	4,671	491	6	5,168
30-34	3,234	311	4	3,549
35-39	2,249	229	4	2,482
40-44	1,744	152	1	1,897
45-54	3,294	190	4	3,488
55-64	1,099	54	0	1,153
65+	202	5	0	207
Unk <sup>*</sup>	2	0	0	2
Total	21,547	2,298	27	23,872

<sup>\*</sup>Unknown



Table 14. P&amp;S Syphilis — Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group, and Sex: United States, 2015

AGE	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKA NATIVE				ASIAN				BLACK				NATIVE HAWAIIAN/ OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.3	0	.1	0	0	0	0
15-19	6.6	3.4	0	5.0	3.6	.6	0	2.1	25.5	12.4	0	19.1	0	0	0	0
20-24	21.6	4.1	0	13.1	12.9	.8	0	7.0	110.1	19.6	0	65.5	60.3	13.6	0	37.6
25-29	26.1	4.7	0	15.5	15.7	1.1	0	8.2	133.2	14.6	0	73.1	40.5	0	0	20.9
30-34	20.3	7.5	0	13.9	10.7	.3	0	5.2	82.7	8.7	0	44.2	38.9	0	0	20.0
35-39	14.1	8.4	0	11.2	7.1	.6	0	3.7	56.0	6.4	0	29.9	30.4	5.3	0	18.2
40-44	12.7	1.4	0	6.9	8.7	.1	0	4.2	37.9	4.3	0	20.1	11.3	0	0	5.7
45-54	10.7	.6	0	5.5	7.0	.3	0	3.4	26.6	2.2	0	13.7	24.5	0	0	12.2
55-64	.8	0	0	.4	1.4	0	0	.6	9.3	1.0	0	4.8	4.1	0	0	2.0
65+	1.0	0	0	.4	.1	0	0	.1	1.6	.1	0	.7	0	0	0	0
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9.1	2.1	0	5.6	5.9	.3	0	3.0	39.0	5.3	0	21.4	19.1	1.6	0	10.4

AGE	WHITE				MULTIRACE				HISPANIC				OTHER/UNKNOWN			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	.3	0	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	2.6	.7	0	1.7	2.4	1.5	0	2.0	9.8	1.4	0	5.7	0	0	0	0
20-24	14.5	1.9	0	8.4	20.6	1.1	0	10.8	37.2	3.8	0	21.3	0	0	0	0
25-29	19.4	2.3	0	10.9	38.7	2.2	0	19.6	44.1	4.2	0	25.3	0	0	0	0
30-34	16.8	1.8	0	9.4	42.6	.5	0	20.3	32.2	2.2	0	18.0	0	0	0	0
35-39	13.9	1.5	0	7.7	26.5	1.2	0	13.1	27.3	1.8	0	14.9	0	0	0	0
40-44	11.6	.9	0	6.3	13.9	0	0	6.6	19.1	1.5	0	10.4	0	0	0	0
45-54	12.0	.5	0	6.2	17.6	1.2	0	9.0	18.4	1.3	0	9.9	0	0	0	0
55-64	4.8	.1	0	2.4	6.8	0	0	3.2	6.5	.5	0	3.4	0	0	0	0
65+	.8	0	0	.3	.7	0	0	.3	2.0	.1	0	.9	0	0	0	0
Unk*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7.6	.6	0	4.1	10.6	.6	0	5.5	16.6	1.4	0	9.1	0	0	0	0

Table 14 (Continued)

AGE	TOTAL U.S. (UNADJUSTED)			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	.1	0	0
15-19	8.0	2.8	0	5.4
20-24	35.7	5.1	0	20.8
25-29	41.8	4.5	0	23.5
30-34	29.9	2.9	0	16.5
35-39	22.6	2.3	0	12.5
40-44	17.1	1.5	0	9.2
45-54	15.4	.9	0	8.0
55-64	5.7	.3	0	2.9
65+	1.0	0	0	.4
Unk <sup>*</sup>	0	0	0	0
Total	13.7	1.4	0	7.5

\*Unknown



**Table 15. Chlamydia — Reported Cases by Sex — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2011–2015**

YEAR	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	152	558	0	711	106	485	0	591	227	632	0	859
2012	0	0	0	0	168	574	0	743	121	467	0	588	294	738	0	1,032
2013	0	0	0	0	130	480	0	610	111	432	0	543	264	800	0	1,064
2014	0	0	0	0	119	396	1	517	107	454	0	561	289	739	0	1,028
2015	0	0	0	0	160	676	0	836	69	246	0	315	255	733	1	989

YEAR	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	84	266	0	350	365	1,275	1	1,641	69	233	0	302	506	1,978	1	2,484
2012	89	258	0	347	470	1,460	0	1,930	52	209	5	266	545	2,363	1	2,909
2013	94	320	0	414	492	1,533	0	2,025	34	126	1	161	498	2,027	0	2,526
2014	110	303	1	414	557	1,670	0	2,227	39	146	3	188	397	1,639	0	2,035
2015	121	278	0	399	456	1,506	0	1,962	26	147	0	173	394	1,695	0	2,089

YEAR	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	353	1,385	40	1,778	326	1,257	0	1,583	205	760	0	965	79	216	0	295
2012	372	1,729	0	2,101	372	1,450	0	1,822	211	783	0	994	80	244	0	324
2013	360	1,403	0	1,763	403	1,703	0	2,106	223	831	0	1,054	93	264	0	357
2014	425	1,685	0	2,110	342	1,414	0	1,756	211	885	0	1,096	83	264	0	347
2015	387	1,480	0	1,867	373	1,391	1	1,766	233	855	0	1,088	67	277	0	344

YEAR	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	2,472	9,045	42	11,559	389,970	1,018,552	4,269	1,412,791
2012	2,775	10,275	6	13,056	402,557	1,018,272	2,147	1,422,976
2013	2,703	9,919	1	12,623	405,652	993,348	2,906	1,401,906
2014	2,680	9,594	5	12,279	433,325	1,006,441	2,023	1,441,789
2015	2,541	9,285	2	11,828	478,981	1,045,143	2,534	1,526,658

\*Unknown

**Table 16. Chlamydia — Reported Rates by Sex — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2011–2015**

YEAR	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	268.6	932.8	0	609.7	273.2	1,255.0	0	763.1	728.9	1,959.3	0	1,354.9
2012	0	0	0	0	295.1	954.4	0	633.6	308.3	1,188.1	0	748.6	929.3	2,247.4	0	1,600.6
2013	0	0	0	0	224.4	783.1	0	511.1	275.5	1,073.4	0	674.2	822.9	2,411.2	0	1,630.4
2014	0	0	0	0	202.6	635.7	0	425.9	263.1	1,115.0	0	689.3	891.2	2,201.1	0	1,557.6
2015	0	0	0	0	271.0	1,085.5	0	689.5	169.7	604.2	0	387.0	786.4	2,183.2	0	1,498.5

YEAR	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	64.6	209.7	0	136.2	644.5	2,184.5	0	1,426.9	132.8	467.3	0	296.6	470.5	1,748.2	0	1,126.2
2012	68.2	201.5	0	134.0	818.1	2,470.5	0	1,656.0	98.6	413.0	0	257.4	498.0	2,038.0	0	1,291.0
2013	60.7	211.5	0	135.3	838.9	2,546.9	0	1,704.0	62.8	244.3	0	152.3	455.8	1,747.1	0	1,120.5
2014	70.9	197.7	0	134.1	940.6	2,743.4	0	1,854.4	71.4	280.7	0	176.4	363.5	1,409.9	0	903.2
2015	77.6	181.7	0	129.2	770.1	2,474.0	0	1,633.8	47.6	282.6	0	162.3	361.0	1,458.1	0	926.8

YEAR	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	207.1	798.0	0	516.9	266.5	1,025.7	0	646.3	201.8	776.7	0	483.8	370.0	993.7	0	684.5
2012	216.2	983.5	0	604.0	299.9	1,167.7	0	733.7	205.7	789.1	0	492.6	369.5	1,108.3	0	741.5
2013	206.3	787.3	0	499.8	316.1	1,331.8	0	824.8	214.0	821.0	0	513.1	425.5	1,184.4	0	808.2
2014	240.4	934.6	0	590.9	262.1	1,075.5	0	669.9	198.1	854.8	0	521.8	373.9	1,165.9	0	773.5
2015	218.9	820.9	0	522.8	285.8	1,058.4	0	673.6	218.8	825.9	0	518.0	296.8	1,210.1	0	757.1

YEAR	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	278.3	1,011.1	0	648.3	254.4	643.4	0	453.4
2012	308.6	1,132.6	0	722.8	260.6	638.7	0	453.3
2013	288.9	1,051.3	0	671.8	260.6	619.0	0	443.5
2014	283.0	1,002.7	0	645.0	276.1	621.6	0	452.2
2015	268.2	970.1	0	621.1	305.2	645.5	0	478.8

\*Unknown

**Table 17. Chlamydia — Reported Cases by Sex and Age Group — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2015**

AGE	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10-14	4	22	0	26	0	5	0	5	0	10	0	10	3	21	0	24
15-19	93	450	0	543	13	122	0	135	23	108	0	131	58	214	1	273
20-24	181	642	0	823	61	252	0	312	31	127	0	158	79	253	0	332
25-29	180	386	0	566	47	153	0	199	28	63	0	91	64	117	0	181
30-34	78	182	0	260	21	74	0	94	13	21	0	34	27	64	0	91
35-39	31	69	0	100	9	36	0	45	3	14	0	17	15	39	0	54
40-44	23	53	0	76	6	17	0	22	1	4	0	5	5	13	0	18
45-54	20	34	0	54	4	16	0	20	3	6	0	9	1	9	0	10
55-64	8	13	0	21	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2
65+	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Total	620	1,855	0	2,475	160	676	0	836	102	355	0	457	255	733	1	989

AGE	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	1	0	1	0	24	0	24	0	2	0	2	0	15	0	15
15-19	27	69	0	96	110	442	0	552	15	99	0	114	68	336	0	404
20-24	44	120	0	163	144	524	0	668	31	118	0	149	123	531	0	654
25-29	23	54	0	76	99	273	0	372	18	53	0	71	96	401	0	497
30-34	10	18	0	28	59	148	0	207	4	24	0	28	52	182	0	234
35-39	9	10	0	19	26	50	0	76	5	11	0	16	21	111	0	132
40-44	5	0	0	5	9	26	0	35	2	4	0	6	10	52	0	62
45-54	1	3	0	4	7	17	0	24	4	2	0	6	20	54	0	74
55-64	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	10	0	14
65+	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	121	278	0	399	456	1,506	0	1,962	80	314	0	394	394	1,695	0	2,089

\*Unknown

Table 17 (Continued)

AGE	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	10	0	10	1	16	0	17	0	10	0	10	0	5	0	5
15-19	93	448	0	541	55	286	0	341	47	269	0	316	18	68	0	86
20-24	154	552	0	706	121	514	0	635	82	299	0	381	14	94	0	107
25-29	81	276	0	357	103	316	0	419	50	132	0	182	16	56	0	71
30-34	27	121	0	148	61	139	0	200	26	78	0	104	12	29	0	40
35-39	22	54	0	76	17	64	1	82	14	36	0	50	5	19	0	24
40-44	5	12	0	17	8	30	0	38	7	18	0	25	0	4	0	4
45-54	4	7	0	11	5	18	0	23	6	10	0	16	2	2	0	4
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	1	0	1
65+	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	387	1,480	0	1,867	373	1,391	1	1,766	233	855	0	1,088	67	277	0	344

AGE	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	2	3	0	5	196	322	0	518
5-9	0	2	0	2	18	130	0	148
10-14	8	142	0	150	1,216	9,394	32	10,642
15-19	620	2,911	1	3,532	82,775	307,937	684	391,396
20-24	1,064	4,025	0	5,089	172,313	416,772	878	589,963
25-29	804	2,279	0	3,083	104,679	175,291	459	280,429
30-34	389	1,079	0	1,468	52,019	71,653	194	123,866
35-39	177	513	1	691	27,180	32,621	104	59,905
40-44	80	233	0	313	15,210	15,118	51	30,379
45-54	77	179	0	256	17,011	11,764	58	28,833
55-64	17	37	0	54	4,901	2,840	15	7,756
65+	6	4	0	10	1,043	546	7	1,596
Unknown	4	9	0	13	420	755	52	1,227
Total	3,248	11,416	2	14,666	478,981	1,045,143	2,534	1,526,658

\*Unknown

**Table 18. Chlamydia — Reported Rates by Sex and Age Group — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2015**

AGE	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.5	0	9.1
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	84.5	486.9	0	281.1	0	109.5	0	54.8	0	199.7	0	97.5
15-19	1,975.4	10,255.2	0	5,969.7	277.1	2,615.3	0	1,445.7	450.5	2,184.5	0	1,303.5
20-24	3,620.7	14,169.1	0	8,635.9	1,120.7	4,596.9	0	2,871.1	585.3	2,587.6	0	1,548.4
25-29	3,834.7	8,908.4	0	6,270.1	865.4	2,957.7	0	1,890.3	610.2	1,478.9	0	1,028.4
30-34	2,042.4	4,938.9	0	3,464.8	453.5	1,552.6	0	1,012.4	319.7	534.4	0	425.2
35-39	985.1	2,329.5	0	1,636.9	225.9	888.8	0	556.9	80.9	388.8	0	232.6
40-44	797.0	1,899.6	0	1,339.0	151.9	444.2	0	300.0	27.2	110.8	0	68.6
45-54	301.3	520.7	0	410.1	59.9	215.1	0	142.4	39.4	78.9	0	59.1
55-64	153.4	237.7	0	196.6	3.2	25.4	0	15.2	0	15.4	0	8.1
65+	26.5	43.2	0	35.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,122.1	3,454.2	0	2,271.6	271.0	1,085.5	0	689.5	167.4	586.2	0	376.2

AGE	BILLINGS				CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	28.4	0	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	28.2	0	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	7.5
10-14	91.6	645.2	0	367.5	0	8.0	0	4.0	0	402.3	0	195.6
15-19	2,060.4	8,288.1	0	5,058.4	200.5	539.1	0	365.7	2,022.4	8,355.4	0	5,144.9
20-24	2,950.0	9,146.8	0	6,098.5	293.9	876.6	0	573.5	2,822.4	10,665.6	0	6,670.0
25-29	2,500.0	4,526.1	0	3,518.0	177.3	450.9	0	308.8	2,217.7	6,039.8	0	4,140.7
30-34	1,273.0	2,804.6	0	2,066.8	80.7	158.0	0	117.9	1,489.9	3,573.2	0	2,554.9
35-39	808.6	2,069.0	0	1,443.9	82.8	97.4	0	89.9	774.0	1,397.0	0	1,095.4
40-44	299.6	741.2	0	525.9	48.8	0	0	24.7	289.2	808.0	0	552.9
45-54	29.4	244.0	0	141.0	5.2	15.6	0	10.4	114.2	259.8	0	189.4
55-64	71.1	0	0	33.4	0	6.5	0	3.4	48.0	20.5	0	33.1
65+	0	0	0	0	18.6	0	0	8.6	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	786.4	2,183.2	0	1,498.5	77.6	181.7	0	129.2	770.1	2,474.0	0	1,633.8

\*Unknown

Table 18 (Continued)

AGE	NASHVILLE				NAVAJO				OKLAHOMA CITY			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	15.2	0	0	7.6	0	0	0	0	6.6	0	0	3.3
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	31.6	0	15.6	0	161.3	0	80.6	0	63.7	0	30.9
15-19	234.5	1,581.0	0	900.5	720.3	3,532.8	0	2,129.7	585.2	2,847.5	0	1,710.7
20-24	416.0	1,825.2	0	1,070.6	1,224.6	5,356.9	0	3,276.7	981.9	3,659.7	0	2,294.7
25-29	265.3	887.5	0	556.5	1,107.4	4,706.9	0	2,891.9	619.0	2,183.7	0	1,387.8
30-34	59.6	397.6	0	219.6	710.7	2,508.1	0	1,604.7	210.1	938.1	0	574.8
35-39	80.5	198.2	0	136.1	326.0	1,658.0	0	1,003.3	191.8	483.5	0	335.7
40-44	33.3	72.5	0	52.0	156.3	777.7	0	479.1	47.9	111.6	0	80.2
45-54	35.7	18.0	0	26.9	154.8	376.5	0	270.8	20.1	33.2	0	26.9
55-64	0	11.8	0	6.0	37.9	84.8	0	63.5	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	0	4.6	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	94.0	380.1	0	235.0	361.0	1,458.1	0	926.8	218.9	820.9	0	522.8

AGE	PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	8.5	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	9.1	147.0	0	78.2	0	125.4	0	60.8	0.1	269.8	0	128.5
15-19	496.9	2,714.6	0	1,583.2	544.3	3,384.5	0	1,905.6	925.9	3,499.3	0	2,194.0
20-24	958.8	4,304.0	0	2,584.1	866.0	3,422.6	0	2,092.8	567.4	4,068.5	0	2,271.0
25-29	835.9	2,793.8	0	1,773.1	579.7	1,706.7	0	1,112.5	926.5	3,157.7	0	2,062.4
30-34	549.5	1,366.9	0	941.2	326.1	1,042.9	0	673.1	677.8	1,652.5	0	1,169.4
35-39	186.7	732.6	0	463.8	191.5	530.7	0	354.8	349.8	1,247.9	0	798.5
40-44	97.1	375.1	0	236.0	99.5	269.3	0	182.3	1.2	292.2	0	148.1
45-54	32.5	120.1	0	77.5	46.8	77.5	0	62.2	83.2	83.3	0	83.3
55-64	0.4	37.3	0	20.2	10.1	27.5	0	19.2	0	46.7	0	25.6
65+	41.1	10.3	0	23.8	0	0	0	0	0.2	4.0	0	2.3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	285.8	1,058.4	0	673.6	218.8	825.9	0	518.0	296.8	1,210.1	0	757.1

\*Unknown



Table 18 (Continued)

AGE	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	2.1	3.3	0	2.7	1.9	3.3	0	2.6
5-9	0	2.2	0	1.1	0.2	1.3	0	0.7
10-14	8.8	160.4	0	83.4	11.5	92.8	0	51.5
15-19	692.8	3,362.8	0	2,006.2	767.6	2,994.4	0	1,857.8
20-24	1,108.3	4,437.5	0	2,725.6	1,467.8	3,730.3	0	2,574.9
25-29	937.9	2,824.2	0	1,852.6	937.9	1,619.1	0	1,275.4
30-34	495.9	1,424.8	0	952.2	481.3	668.4	0	575.4
35-39	257.5	767.7	0	509.8	273.4	326.8	0	300.7
40-44	124.4	363.5	0	243.8	148.8	145.8	0	147.5
45-54	62.2	139.2	0	101.4	79.4	53.4	0	66.3
55-64	18.3	35.4	0	27.3	25.4	13.7	0	19.4
65+	8.3	4.4	0	6.1	5.1	2.1	0	3.5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	308.4	1,075.7	0	693.6	305.2	645.5	0	478.8

\*Unknown



**Table 19. Gonorrhea — Reported Cases by Sex — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2011–2015**

YEAR	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	42	62	0	104	9	60	0	69	7	12	0	19
2012	0	0	0	0	47	59	0	106	13	69	0	82	29	42	0	71
2013	0	0	0	0	45	68	0	113	16	49	0	65	36	84	0	120
2014	0	0	0	0	51	48	0	100	26	62	0	88	109	147	0	256
2015	0	0	0	0	83	79	0	162	25	60	0	85	146	272	0	418

YEAR	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	14	31	0	45	152	319	1	472	29	30	0	59	120	170	0	290
2012	21	38	0	59	182	366	1	549	24	34	0	58	132	202	0	334
2013	50	55	0	105	194	422	0	616	13	25	0	38	138	223	0	361
2014	86	65	0	151	232	542	0	774	12	14	1	27	128	200	0	328
2015	77	65	0	142	264	527	0	791	10	23	0	33	127	182	0	308

YEAR	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	97	216	4	317	98	156	0	254	21	43	0	64	4	11	0	15
2012	91	291	0	382	128	202	0	330	43	43	0	86	8	21	0	29
2013	96	236	0	332	143	305	0	448	57	82	0	139	16	23	0	40
2014	142	283	0	425	152	293	0	445	84	150	0	234	25	28	0	53
2015	156	325	0	481	195	263	0	458	99	169	0	268	18	27	0	45

YEAR	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	593	1,110	5	1,708	149,835	171,005	1,009	321,849
2012	718	1,368	1	2,087	162,235	172,066	525	334,826
2013	805	1,572	0	2,377	169,130	163,208	666	333,004
2014	1,048	1,831	1	2,880	186,943	162,608	511	350,062
2015	1,200	1,991	0	3,191	221,070	173,514	632	395,216

\*Unknown

**Table 20. Gonorrhea — Reported Rates by Sex — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2011–2015**

YEAR	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	73.7	103.5	0	89.0	23.2	155.3	0	89.1	22.5	37.2	0	30.0
2012	0	0	0	0	82.1	98.3	0	90.4	33.1	175.6	0	104.4	91.7	127.9	0	110.1
2013	0	0	0	0	78.0	110.3	0	94.6	39.7	121.8	0	80.7	112.2	253.2	0	183.9
2014	0	0	0	0	87.3	77.5	0	82.3	63.9	152.3	0	108.1	336.1	437.8	0	387.9
2015	0	0	0	0	140.7	126.1	0	133.2	61.5	147.4	0	104.4	450.2	810.2	0	633.3

YEAR	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	10.9	24.6	0	17.6	268.4	546.5	0	410.4	55.8	60.2	0	57.9	111.3	150.5	0	131.4
2012	16.0	29.8	0	22.8	316.8	619.3	0	471.0	45.5	67.2	0	56.1	120.4	174.4	0	148.2
2013	32.1	36.3	0	34.2	330.8	701.1	0	518.4	24.0	48.5	0	36.0	126.5	192.3	0	160.3
2014	55.1	42.2	0	48.7	391.8	890.4	0	644.5	22.0	26.9	0	25.3	117.3	171.8	0	145.4
2015	49.3	42.5	0	46.0	445.8	865.7	0	658.7	18.3	44.2	0	31.0	116.2	156.3	0	136.8

YEAR	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	56.9	124.5	0	92.2	80.2	127.4	0	103.8	20.7	43.9	0	32.1	20.0	48.6	0	34.5
2012	52.9	165.5	0	109.8	103.1	163.0	0	133.1	41.9	43.3	0	42.6	38.8	95.7	0	67.5
2013	55.0	132.4	0	94.1	112.5	238.6	0	175.6	54.7	81.0	0	67.7	74.4	104.5	0	89.6
2014	80.3	157.0	0	119.0	116.6	222.7	0	169.8	78.9	144.9	0	111.4	113.7	122.0	0	117.9
2015	88.2	180.3	0	134.7	149.3	200.0	0	174.7	93.0	163.2	0	127.6	81.1	116.9	0	99.1

YEAR	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	66.7	124.1	0	95.8	97.7	108.0	0	103.3
2012	79.8	150.8	0	115.5	105.0	107.9	0	106.7
2013	86.0	166.6	0	126.5	108.7	101.7	0	105.3
2014	110.7	191.4	0	151.3	119.1	100.4	0	109.8
2015	126.7	208.0	0	167.6	140.9	107.2	0	123.9

\*Unknown

**Table 21. Gonorrhea — Reported Cases by Sex and Age Group — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2015**

AGE	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5-9	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	1	5	0	6	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	6	0	6
15-19	22	52	0	74	2	6	0	8	4	17	0	21	20	54	0	74
20-24	50	127	0	177	25	24	0	49	11	22	0	33	37	74	0	111
25-29	60	88	0	148	26	19	0	45	13	15	0	28	50	59	0	109
30-34	32	46	0	78	12	13	0	25	1	8	0	9	17	40	0	57
35-39	18	28	0	46	5	7	0	12	1	2	0	3	12	21	0	33
40-44	20	23	0	43	6	4	0	10	2	0	0	2	4	11	0	15
45-54	18	22	0	40	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	8
55-64	15	8	0	23	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
65+	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	239	403	0	642	83	79	0	162	33	65	0	98	146	272	0	418

AGE	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
15-19	8	7	0	15	44	104	0	148	6	17	0	23	12	22	0	35
20-24	18	22	0	40	66	161	0	227	10	15	0	25	42	49	0	91
25-29	21	17	0	38	62	130	0	192	10	10	0	20	32	45	0	77
30-34	13	7	0	20	53	71	0	124	4	8	0	12	22	33	0	55
35-39	7	6	0	13	10	27	0	37	3	3	0	6	10	23	0	33
40-44	3	1	0	4	14	20	0	34	1	2	0	3	3	7	0	10
45-54	5	4	0	9	9	5	0	14	2	2	0	4	3	2	0	5
55-64	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
65+	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77	65	0	142	264	527	0	791	36	57	0	93	127	182	0	308

\*Unknown

Table 21 (Continued)

AGE	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
15-19	25	95	0	120	19	30	0	49	9	31	0	40	2	4	0	7
20-24	56	98	0	154	55	85	0	140	29	40	0	69	7	11	0	18
25-29	37	69	0	106	57	67	0	124	24	36	0	60	4	6	0	9
30-34	15	39	0	54	32	41	0	74	12	29	0	41	2	1	0	4
35-39	12	16	0	28	20	15	0	35	12	21	0	33	1	1	0	2
40-44	4	4	0	8	8	13	0	21	5	4	0	9	0	1	0	1
45-54	6	4	0	10	1	9	0	10	7	3	0	10	1	1	0	2
55-64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	1
65+	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	156	325	0	481	195	263	0	458	99	169	0	268	18	27	0	45

AGE	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	1	2	0	3	47	98	3	148
5-9	0	3	0	3	11	66	1	78
10-14	3	29	0	32	385	1,923	4	2,312
15-19	174	440	0	614	26,401	45,477	123	72,001
20-24	406	728	0	1,134	63,289	61,105	198	124,592
25-29	395	560	0	955	50,089	32,662	116	82,867
30-34	216	337	0	553	29,751	15,867	63	45,681
35-39	111	170	0	281	18,198	7,897	42	26,137
40-44	70	90	0	160	11,116	3,898	28	15,042
45-54	59	61	0	120	15,379	3,375	25	18,779
55-64	28	11	0	39	5,175	849	11	6,035
65+	9	2	0	11	1,032	158	1	1,191
Unknown	1	0	0	1	197	139	17	353
Total	1,473	2,433	0	3,906	221,070	173,514	632	395,216

\*Unknown

**Table 22. Gonorrhea — Reported Rates by Sex and Age Group — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2015**

AGE	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	19.0	0	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	21.7	0	10.3	0	20.2	0	10.0	0	0	0	0
10-14	21.1	110.7	0	64.9	0	20.8	0	10.4	19.1	20.0	0	19.5
15-19	467.3	1,185.1	0	813.5	49.9	130.7	0	90.3	78.3	343.9	0	209.0
20-24	1,000.2	2,802.9	0	1,857.3	458.1	443.6	0	450.8	207.7	448.2	0	323.4
25-29	1,278.2	2,030.9	0	1,639.5	480.4	363.9	0	423.4	283.3	352.1	0	316.4
30-34	837.9	1,248.3	0	1,039.4	267.4	276.8	0	272.2	24.6	203.6	0	112.6
35-39	572.0	945.3	0	753.0	125.3	178.9	0	152.1	27.0	55.5	0	41.0
40-44	693.0	824.4	0	757.6	158.9	106.1	0	132.1	54.4	0	0	27.4
45-54	271.2	336.9	0	303.8	70.1	39.4	0	53.8	0	0	0	0
55-64	287.7	146.3	0	215.3	42.4	0	0	19.4	0	0	0	0
65+	79.4	43.2	0	59.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	432.6	750.4	0	589.2	140.7	126.1	0	133.2	54.2	107.3	0	80.7

AGE	BILLINGS				CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	28.4	0	14.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.0	0	7.5
10-14	0	184.3	0	91.9	0	8.0	0	4.0	0	134.1	0	65.2
15-19	710.5	2,091.4	0	1,371.1	60.2	54.9	0	57.6	809.0	1,966.0	0	1,379.4
20-24	1,381.6	2,675.3	0	2,038.9	121.4	161.8	0	140.8	1,293.6	3,277.0	0	2,266.6
25-29	1,953.1	2,282.4	0	2,118.6	162.6	142.4	0	152.9	1,388.9	2,876.1	0	2,137.1
30-34	801.5	1,752.8	0	1,294.6	105.8	61.4	0	84.4	1,338.4	1,714.1	0	1,530.5
35-39	646.9	1,114.1	0	882.4	64.7	58.5	0	61.7	297.7	754.4	0	533.3
40-44	239.7	627.1	0	438.2	29.6	10.2	0	20.0	449.9	621.5	0	537.1
45-54	58.8	162.6	0	112.8	25.8	21.2	0	23.5	146.8	76.4	0	110.5
55-64	106.7	0	0	50.1	0	0	0	0	96.0	0	0	44.2
65+	49.9	0	0	22.0	9.4	0	0	4.3	66.5	0	0	28.4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	450.2	810.2	0	633.3	49.3	42.5	0	46.0	445.8	865.7	0	658.7

\*Unknown

Table 22 (Continued)

AGE	NASHVILLE				NAVAJO				OKLAHOMA CITY			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6	0	0	3.3
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	10.2	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	0
15-19	93.8	271.5	0	181.7	130.5	236.0	0	183.4	157.3	603.8	0	379.4
20-24	134.2	232.0	0	179.6	416.8	495.6	0	455.9	357.1	649.7	0	500.5
25-29	147.4	167.4	0	156.8	367.9	526.0	0	446.3	282.8	545.9	0	412.1
30-34	59.6	132.5	0	94.1	303.9	457.0	0	380.1	116.7	302.4	0	209.7
35-39	48.3	54.1	0	51.0	159.1	337.6	0	249.9	104.6	143.3	0	123.7
40-44	16.6	36.2	0	26.0	49.9	99.3	0	75.6	38.3	37.2	0	37.7
45-54	17.8	18.0	0	17.9	24.8	13.8	0	19.1	30.2	19.0	0	24.4
55-64	0	0	0	0	8.3	8.1	0	8.2	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42.3	69.0	0	55.5	116.2	156.3	0	136.8	88.2	180.3	0	134.7

AGE	PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0.2	27.1	0	13.7	0	37.6	0	18.2	0	52.6	0	25.0
15-19	173.8	284.6	0	228.1	104.2	390.0	0	241.2	108.6	229.1	0	167.9
20-24	436.3	708.1	0	568.3	306.3	457.9	0	379.0	300.5	475.2	0	385.5
25-29	461.4	590.3	0	523.1	278.3	465.5	0	366.8	208.9	323.8	0	267.4
30-34	293.2	406.4	0	347.5	150.5	387.8	0	265.3	124.0	84.4	0	104.0
35-39	219.9	171.3	0	195.7	164.2	309.6	0	234.2	74.0	73.6	0	73.8
40-44	100.3	165.4	0	132.8	71.1	59.8	0	65.6	1.2	72.1	0	37.0
45-54	7.2	57.7	0	33.1	54.6	23.2	0	38.9	41.6	41.6	0	41.6
55-64	10.2	0.2	0	4.9	10.1	18.3	0	14.4	56.4	0	0	25.6
65+	27.3	0	0	12.0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	149.3	200.0	0	174.7	93.0	163.2	0	127.6	81.1	116.9	0	99.1

\*Unknown

Table 22 (Continued)

AGE	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	1.1	2.2	0	1.6	0.5	1.0	0	0.7
5-9	0	3.3	0	1.6	0.1	0.7	0	0.4
10-14	3.3	32.8	0	17.8	3.6	19.0	0	11.2
15-19	194.4	508.3	0	348.7	244.8	442.2	0	341.8
20-24	422.9	802.6	0	607.4	539.1	546.9	0	543.8
25-29	460.8	694.0	0	573.9	448.8	301.7	0	376.9
30-34	275.4	445.0	0	358.7	275.2	148.0	0	212.2
35-39	161.5	254.4	0	207.3	183.1	79.1	0	131.2
40-44	108.9	140.4	0	124.6	108.8	37.6	0	73.0
45-54	47.6	47.4	0	47.5	71.8	15.3	0	43.2
55-64	30.1	10.5	0	19.7	26.8	4.1	0	15.1
65+	12.4	2.2	0	6.7	5.1	0.6	0	2.6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	139.8	229.3	0	184.7	140.9	107.2	0	123.9

\*Unknown





**Table 23. P&S Syphilis — Reported Cases by Sex — Indian Health Service Areas  
(American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2011–2015**

YEAR	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2012	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
2013	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
2014	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2015	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	12	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2

YEAR	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	1	0	9
2012	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	14	1	0	15
2013	7	3	0	10	16	11	0	27	2	0	0	2	7	2	0	9
2014	6	1	0	7	19	36	0	55	5	0	0	5	10	1	0	11
2015	12	3	0	15	9	5	0	14	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	7

YEAR	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	4	1	0	5	8	1	1	10	3	1	0	4	3	0	0	3
2012	3	2	0	5	8	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2013	2	1	0	3	7	1	0	8	4	3	0	7	3	0	0	3
2014	14	1	0	15	18	2	0	20	5	1	0	6	8	2	0	10
2015	7	2	0	9	12	3	0	15	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6

YEAR	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	37	4	1	42	12,453	1,501	16	13,970
2012	37	4	0	41	14,190	1,458	19	15,667
2013	54	22	0	76	15,861	1,500	14	17,375
2014	96	45	0	141	18,146	1,840	13	19,999
2015	72	18	0	90	21,547	2,298	27	23,872

\*Unknown

**Table 24. P&S Syphilis — Reported Rates by Sex — Indian Health Service Areas  
(American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2011–2015**

YEAR	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	0	0	0	0	10.6	0	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	1.6
2012	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	2.6	0	1.7	0	.8	3.2	0	0	1.6
2013	0	0	0	0	6.9	1.6	0	4.2	1.7	0	0	.8	3.1	0	0	1.5
2014	0	0	0	0	18.7	0	0	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1.5
2015	0	0	0	0	17.0	3.2	0	9.9	4.9	0	0	2.5	6.2	0	0	3.0

YEAR	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	2.3	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0	1.0	7.7	.9	0	4.2
2012	3.0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	1.9	13.2	.9	0	6.9
2013	4.5	2.0	0	3.3	27.3	18.3	0	22.7	3.7	0	0	1.9	6.6	1.8	0	4.1
2014	3.9	.7	0	2.3	32.1	59.1	0	45.8	9.2	0	0	4.7	9.4	.9	0	5.0
2015	7.7	2.0	0	4.8	15.2	8.2	0	11.7	0	1.9	0	.9	4.7	1.8	0	3.2

YEAR	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	2.3	.6	0	1.5	6.9	.9	0	4.3	3.0	1	0	2.0	14.0	0	0	7.0
2012	1.7	1.1	0	1.4	6.8	0	0	3.4	2.0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0
2013	1.1	.6	0	.9	5.8	.8	0	3.3	3.8	3	0	3.4	13.7	0	0	6.8
2014	7.9	.6	0	4.2	14.6	1.6	0	8.1	4.7	1	0	2.9	36.0	8.8	0	22.3
2015	4.0	1.1	0	2.5	9.8	2.4	0	6.1	5.6	0	0	2.9	26.6	0	0	13.2

YEAR	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
2011	4.1	.4	0	2.3	8.1	.9	0	4.5
2012	4.1	.4	0	2.2	9.2	.9	0	5.0
2013	5.7	2.3	0	4.0	10.2	.9	0	5.5
2014	10.0	4.7	0	7.3	11.6	1.1	0	6.3
2015	7.5	1.9	0	4.7	13.7	1.4	0	7.5

\*Unknown

**Table 25. P&S Syphilis — Reported Cases by Sex and Age Group — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2015**

AGE	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI				BILLINGS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20-24	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
25-29	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
30-34	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
35-39	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
40-44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	12	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2

AGE	CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS				NASHVILLE				NAVAJO			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
20-24	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2
25-29	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
30-34	3	2	0	5	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
35-39	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
40-44	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45-54	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-64	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	3	0	15	9	5	0	14	4	1	0	5	5	2	0	7

\*Unknown

Table 25 (Continued)

AGE	OKLAHOMA CITY				PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20-24	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
25-29	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
30-34	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
35-39	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
40-44	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
45-54	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	0	9	12	3	0	15	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	6

AGE	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10-14	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	9
15-19	4	3	0	7	865	283	0	1,148
20-24	17	4	0	21	4,186	573	7	4,766
25-29	17	1	0	18	4,671	491	6	5,168
30-34	16	5	0	21	3,234	311	4	3,549
35-39	6	3	0	9	2,249	229	4	2,482
40-44	8	1	0	9	1,744	152	1	1,897
45-54	7	1	0	8	3,294	190	4	3,488
55-64	1	0	0	1	1,099	54	0	1,153
65+	0	0	0	0	202	5	0	207
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	76	18	0	94	21,547	2,298	27	23,872

\*Unknown

**Table 26. P&S Syphilis — Reported Rates by Sex and Age Group — Indian Health Service Areas (American Indians and Alaska Natives) and the United States (All Races), 2015**

AGE	ALASKA				ALBUQUERQUE				BEMIDJI			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	21.4	21.4	0	21.4	0	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0	0	37.2	18.3	0	27.7	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0	55.9	0	0	28.5	21.8	0	0	11.3
30-34	0	0	0	0	43.7	0	0	21.5	24.6	0	0	12.5
35-39	0	0	0	0	24.5	0	0	12.3	27.0	0	0	13.7
40-44	0	0	0	0	27.5	0	0	13.6	0	0	0	0
45-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	17.0	3.2	0	9.9	4.9	0	0	2.5

AGE	BILLINGS				CALIFORNIA				GREAT PLAINS			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	35.5	0	0	18.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	37.3	0	0	18.4	20.2	7.3	0	14.0	19.6	0	0	10.0
25-29	0	0	0	0	7.4	0	0	3.9	44.8	22.1	0	33.4
30-34	0	0	0	0	24.4	17.6	0	21.1	101.0	48.3	0	74.1
35-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.8	27.9	0	28.8
40-44	0	0	0	0	19.7	0	0	10.0	0	31.1	0	15.8
45-54	0	0	0	0	10.3	0	0	5.2	16.3	0	0	7.9
55-64	0	0	0	0	7.0	0	0	3.4	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6.2	0	0	3.0	7.7	2.0	0	4.8	15.2	8.2	0	11.7

\*Unknown

Table 26 (Continued)

AGE	NASHVILLE				NAVAJO				OKLAHOMA CITY			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	15.6	0	0	7.9	0	10.9	0	5.5	0	6.4	0	3.2
20-24	0	15.5	0	7.2	20.5	0	0	10.3	6.4	0	0	3.3
25-29	14.7	0	0	7.8	23.7	0	0	12.0	22.9	0	0	11.7
30-34	14.9	0	0	7.8	14.0	0	0	7.0	0	7.8	0	3.9
35-39	0	0	0	0	0	15.3	0	7.8	8.7	0	0	4.4
40-44	16.6	0	0	8.7	0	0	0	0	19.1	0	0	9.4
45-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4.7	1.2	0	3.0	4.7	1.8	0	3.2	4.0	1.1	0	2.5

AGE	PHOENIX				PORTLAND				TUCSON			
	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total	Male	Female	Unk*	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.1	0	0	25.4
20-24	33.7	8.9	0	21.7	0	0	0	0	123.5	0	0	63.4
25-29	17.6	0	0	9.2	11.6	0	0	6.1	58.8	0	0	28.9
30-34	19.3	0	0	10.0	25.1	0	0	12.9	0	0	0	0
35-39	12.0	12.1	0	12.0	13.7	0	0	7.1	0	0	0	0
40-44	13.1	0	0	6.5	14.2	0	0	7.3	0	0	0	0
45-54	14.5	6.9	0	10.6	7.8	0	0	3.9	41.5	0	0	20.0
55-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9.8	2.4	0	6.1	5.6	0	0	2.9	26.6	0	0	13.2

\*Unknown

Table 26 (Continued)

AGE	IHS AREAS TOTAL				U.S. TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total	Male	Female	Unk <sup>*</sup>	Total
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	.1	0	0
15-19	4.5	3.5	0	4.0	8.0	2.8	0	5.4
20-24	17.9	4.5	0	11.4	35.7	5.1	0	20.8
25-29	20.0	1.3	0	10.9	41.8	4.5	0	23.5
30-34	20.6	6.7	0	13.8	29.9	2.9	0	16.5
35-39	8.8	4.5	0	6.7	22.6	2.3	0	12.5
40-44	12.6	1.6	0	7.1	17.1	1.5	0	9.2
45-54	5.7	.8	0	3.2	15.4	.9	0	8.0
55-64	1.1	0	0	.5	5.7	.3	0	2.9
65+	0	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	.4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7.3	1.7	0	4.5	13.7	1.4	0	7.5

\*Unknown





# APPENDICES

Appendix A:  
Comparison of Estimates of the IHS Service  
Population and the IHS Eligible Population, 2015

Appendix B:  
Counties Shared Between IHS Areas or Partially  
Contained Within an IHS Area, 2015 Percentage Splits

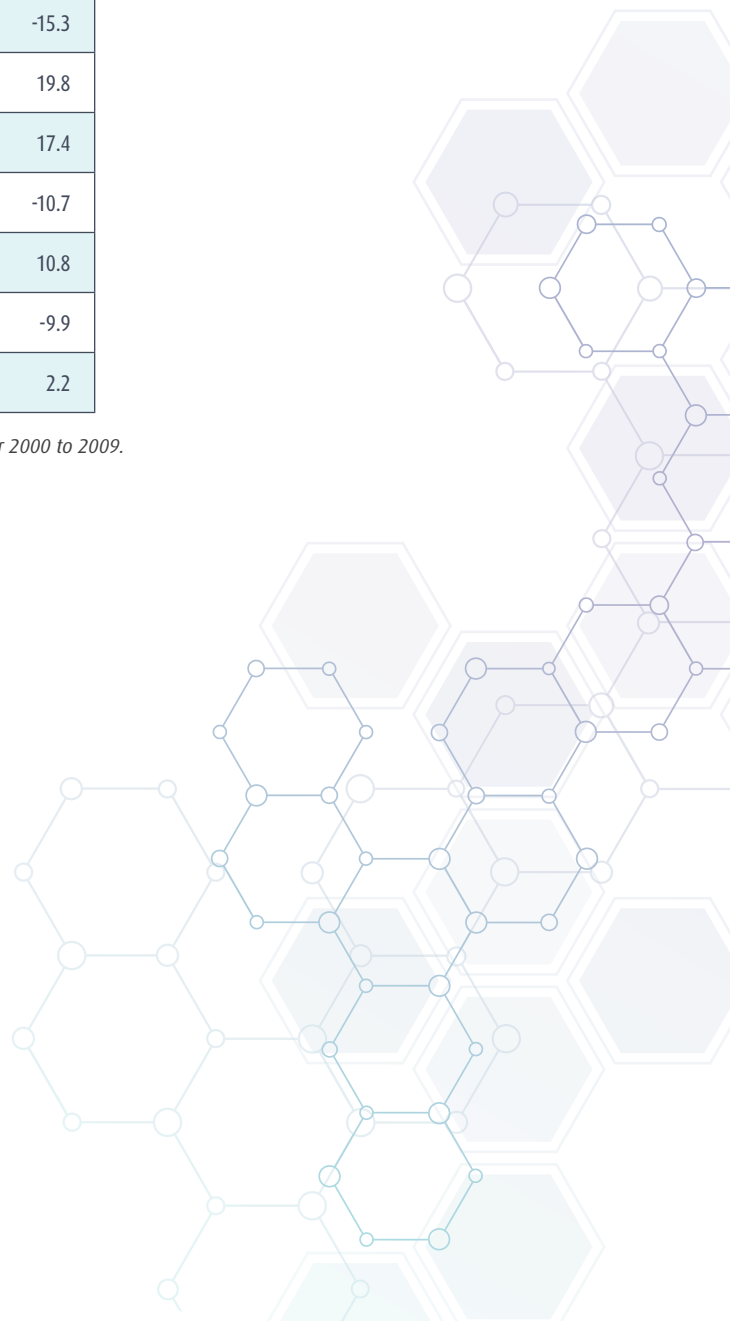
Appendix C:  
OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State  
and Condition — Chlamydia  
OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State  
and Condition — Gonorrhea  
OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State  
and Condition — Primary & Secondary (P&S) Syphilis



### Comparison of Estimates of the IHS Service Population and the IHS Eligible Population, 2015

IHS AREA	IHS SERVICE POPULATION (OFFICIAL)	IHS ELIGIBLE POPULATION (STD REPORT)	POPULATION DIFFERENCE	DIFFERENCE (%)
Alaska	142,897	108,956	33,941	31.2
Albuquerque	120,723	121,265	-542	-0.4
Bemidji	138,376	121,486	16,890	13.9
Billings	78,545	66,001	12,544	19.0
California	200,727	309,013	-108,286	-35.0
Great Plains	141,210	120,090	21,120	17.6
Nashville	141,969	167,674	-25,705	-15.3
Navajo	270,045	225,358	44,687	19.8
Oklahoma City	419,083	357,109	61,974	17.4
Phoenix	234,076	262,139	-28,063	-10.7
Portland	232,726	210,029	22,697	10.8
Tucson	40,933	45,433	-4,500	-9.9
IHS Total	2,161,310	2,114,553	46,757	2.2

*IHS Service Population projections are based on bridged 2000 Census data and vital event data for 2000 to 2009.  
IHS Eligible Population estimates are based on official county estimates from the 2015 Census file.*



## Counties Shared Between IHS Areas or Partially Contained Within an IHS Area, 2015 Percentage Splits

STATE	COUNTY	IHS AREA	PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY IN IHS AREA
Arizona	Apache County	Navajo	98.7
		Phoenix	1.3
	Coconino County	Navajo	97.4
		Phoenix	2.6
	Maricopa County	Phoenix	99.7
		Tucson	0.3
	Navajo County	Navajo	62.0
		Phoenix	38.0
Pinal County	Phoenix	93.4	
	Tucson	6.6	
California	Imperial County	California	7.4
		Phoenix	92.6
	Riverside County	California	99.2
		Phoenix	0.8
	San Bernardino County	California	95.7
		Phoenix	4.3
New Mexico	Cibola County	Albuquerque	98.7
		Navajo	1.3
	McKinley County	Albuquerque	16.4
		Navajo	83.6
	Rio Arriba County	Albuquerque	99.4
		Navajo	0.6
	San Juan County	Albuquerque	0.7
		Navajo	99.3
Sandoval County	Albuquerque	77.6	
	Navajo	22.4	
Utah	Kane County	Navajo	37.7
		Phoenix	62.3
	San Juan County	Albuquerque	3.6
		Navajo	96.4



## OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State and Condition — Chlamydia

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

## OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State and Condition — Gonorrhea

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

## OMB Compliance for STD Reporting, by State and Condition — Primary &amp; Secondary (P&amp;S) Syphilis

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

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