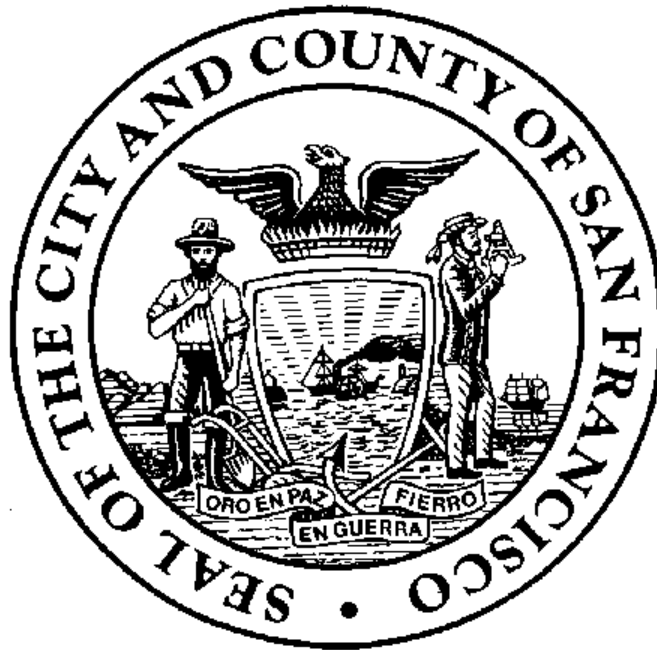


**San Francisco  
Sexually Transmitted Disease  
Annual Summary, 1998  
Reported Morbidity**



**San Francisco Department of Public Health**  
Population Health and Prevention Division  
Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention and Control Services  
San Francisco, California USA

September, 1999

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Inquiries and requests for additional copies and future updates should be addressed to:

Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention and Control Services  
1360 Mission Street, Suite 401  
San Francisco, CA 94103

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### Note on totals for previous years

Numbers in this document listed for past years may not match totals in previous reports. Totals may increase due to late reports, and may decrease when duplicate reports are eliminated or cases are subsequently identified as out of our jurisdiction.

### Technical Note

Analyses in this report were all completed using SAS for Windows version 6.12. Graphs were created using *Microsoft Excel*, and maps were created using *Epi Map*. The document itself was created with *Microsoft Word for Windows*.

### Note on other data

This report only includes data on reported morbidity. Data on screening programs, City Clinic, and community outreach activities will be published as a supplement available later in 1999.

## I. Reported Morbidity

### Sources of data

Title 17 of the California Administrative Code requires all clinicians treating or knowing of a patient with a suspected or documented reportable sexually transmitted disease (STD) and all laboratories with a test result or isolate suggesting infection by a reportable STD agent to report their findings to the patient's local health department. In 1998 the list of reportable STDs included syphilis of any stage, gonorrhea, chlamydia, chancroid, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU). (This list was revised during 1995, when lymphogranuloma venereum and granuloma inguinale were removed.) Reports of morbidity must include the patient's name and address as well as demographic information (gender, age, and race or ethnicity).

In practice, many STD diagnoses go unreported, especially from private health care providers; furthermore, many men and women with STDs are never diagnosed, either because they do not seek health care, or because they do not recognize their symptoms as an STD or do not develop symptoms at all. This is particularly true for chlamydia, since disease is often asymptomatic and routine screening is not widespread. Furthermore, demographic data is often missing from reports; in 1998, twenty percent of all STDs reported lacked race or ethnicity of patient. For these reasons, reported totals should be considered minimal estimates of the true number of STDs in the community.

### Disease rates

Rates have been listed in most tables along with reporting totals. Rates are equal to the number of STD cases within the specified population per 100,000 San Francisco residents in that population per year. Population figures for rates are from the 1990 US Census, except for congenital syphilis, where annual live birth totals are used instead.

Rates should be used when comparing STD levels among different populations, as differences in disease totals are affected by the size of the population as well as incidence.

Comparison rates for California, the United States, New York and Los Angeles are from *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1997*, by the Division of STD Prevention of the US Department of Health and Human Services (September, 1998). Objectives for the year 2000 are from *Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, September 1990*, pp. 19.1-19.15, and *Healthy People 2000 Midcourse Review and 1995 Revisions*, pp.256-257.

### Summary

Reported totals for gonorrhea and chlamydia increased over 1997 levels (see Table 2). Gonorrhea cases increased by 24 percent over 1997, and chlamydia cases increased by 16 percent, but this may be due to adoption of LCR urine testing technology, which is more sensitive than previous tests we have used for screening and allows us to test patients without symptoms in non-clinical settings.

Early syphilis cases decreased to the levels seen in 1996: the increase seen last year did not continue into 1998 (Figure 1). Syphilis totals are at their lowest levels since 1955.

Table 1. 1998 San Francisco STD rates compared with Healthy People for the Year 2000 STD Objectives (cases per 100,000 per year).

Disease	Year 2000 Objective		1998 SF rate
	original	revised	
19.1 Gonorrhea	225	100	255.8
a. blacks	1300	650	791.2
b. adolescents	750	375	492.7
c. women 15-44	290	175	198.5
19.2 Chlamydia	170	N/A	360.7
19.3 P&S Syphilis	10	4	3.6
a. blacks	65	30	9.2
19.4 Congenital syphilis	50	40	12.3
a. blacks	N/A	175	121.5
b. Hispanics	N/A	135	0
19.7 Repeat gonorrhea	N/A	15%	8.7%
a. blacks	N/A	17%	7.1%

Rectal gonorrhea cases among male residents increased by over 20 percent from 1997. These cases are still identified only through cultures, as the LCR is not approved for testing on these specimens, so this increase is not an artifact of improved technology. The number of reported cases has more than doubled since 1994.

Rates for gonorrhea and chlamydia were once again above both the original and revised objectives in *Healthy People for the Year 2000*. These objectives will be more difficult to attain given the improvements in testing technology. All syphilis objectives were attained, however.

No culture-confirmed chancroid cases were reported in 1997, though three presumptive cases were reported.

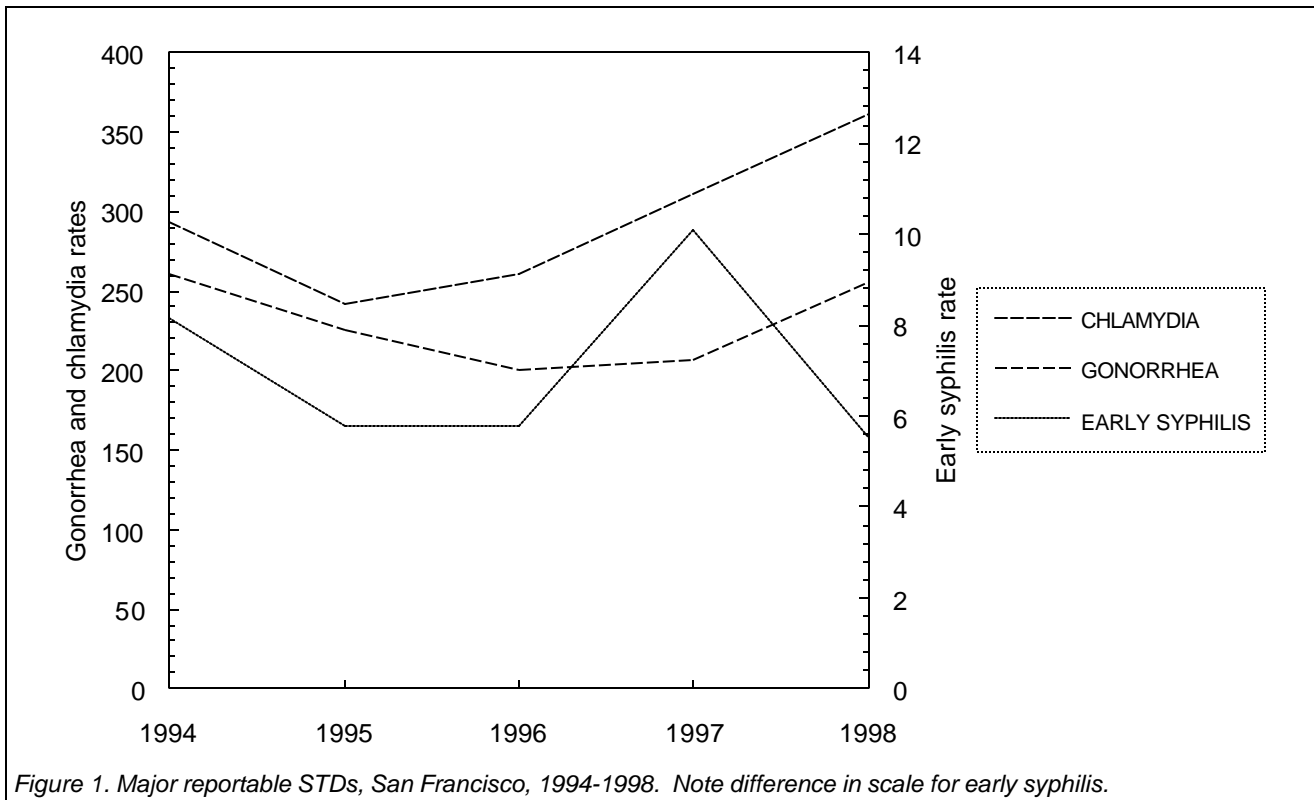


Figure 1. Major reportable STDs, San Francisco, 1994-1998. Note difference in scale for early syphilis.

Table 2. Reportable STD cases and rates, San Francisco, 1994-1998. Rates equal cases per 100,000 1990 residents per year, except for NGU (rates equal cases per 100,000 men), PID (cases per 100,000 women), and congenital syphilis (cases per 100,000 live births). Note: no cases of Granuloma inguinale or late symptomatic syphilis have been reported since 1992.

Diagnosis is	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GONORRHEA	1,885	1,633	1,449	1,497	1,852	260.4	225.6	200.1	206.8	255.8
---MALE RECTAL GONORRHEA	72	97	134	129	158	19.9	26.8	37.0	35.6	43.6
CHLAMYDIA	2,122	1,747	1,890	2,253	2,611	293.1	241.3	261.1	311.2	360.7
SYPHILIS (TOTAL)	229	184	154	187	132	31.6	25.4	21.3	25.8	18.2
---PRIMARY	19	7	11	22	11	2.6	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.5
---SECONDARY	22	24	22	35	15	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.8	2.1
---(TOTAL P&S)	41	31	33	57	26	5.7	4.3	4.6	7.9	3.6
---EARLY LATENT	18	11	9	16	14	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.9
---(TOTAL EARLY)	59	42	42	73	40	8.1	5.8	5.8	10.1	5.5
---UNKNOWN LATENT[1]	15	20	14	17	9	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.2
---LATE LATENT	150	119	97	96	80	20.7	16.4	13.4	13.3	11.1
---NEUROSYPHILIS	5	3	1	1	3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS (TOTAL)	6	2	3	2	1	66.4	23.3	35.9	24.4	12.3
---CONGENITAL	6	2	3	2	1	66.4	23.3	35.9	24.4	12.3
---STILLBIRTHS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PID (ALL)	196	109	96	73	77	54.2	30.2	26.6	20.2	21.3
---SUSPECT PID	73	28	28	34	20	20.2	7.7	7.7	9.4	5.5
---PROBABLE PID[2]	123	81	68	39	57	34.0	22.4	18.8	10.8	15.8
NGU	950	958	885	851	721	262.1	264.3	244.1	234.8	198.9
CHANCROID (ALL)	3	3	1	3	4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6
---CONFIRMED	2	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
---PRESUMPTIVE	1	3	1	3	3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	2	2	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

<sup>1</sup> cases not known to be less than one year's duration where the patient is 40 years old or less and the initial titer is 1:32 or higher.

<sup>2</sup> PID cases meeting CDC case definition.

## A. Gonorrhea

- The number of gonorrhea cases increased for the second consecutive year. A total of 1852 cases were reported in 1998, which gives San Francisco a rate of 255.8 reported gonorrhea cases per 100,000 residents per year. This was a 23.7 percent increase over the 1497 cases in 1997, but is still below the 1885 cases reported in 1994.
- The 1998 gonorrhea rate is once again above the original *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objective of 225 gonorrhea cases per 100,000 residents per year as well as the revised goal of 100 cases per 100,000 residents.
- Approximately 38 percent of all gonorrhea cases in 1998 were diagnosed at City Clinic. Another 15 percent were detected through our screening programs at jails and family planning clinics. The number of cases detected in the jails increased from 24 cases in 1996 to 73 cases in 1997 and 108 cases in 1998; this reflects the increased screening we have done in this setting.
- The gonorrhea rate for San Francisco has remained higher than the total rates for the United States and for California through 1997. Though this may be partially due to the inclusion of many rural areas in the overall rates, the San Francisco rate is also higher than the rate for Los Angeles County and only slightly less than the rate for New York City. Decreases seen in San Francisco over the past five years have paralleled decreases seen in these other areas and for the United States as a whole.
- Rectal gonorrhea cases among males—a marker of unprotected sexual activity among men having sex with men—increased from 129 cases in 1997 to 158 cases in 1998. This increase is similar to the increases seen in 1995 and 1996. These cases are still identified only through cultures, since the LCR is not approved for testing on these specimens, so this increase is not an artifact of improved technology.

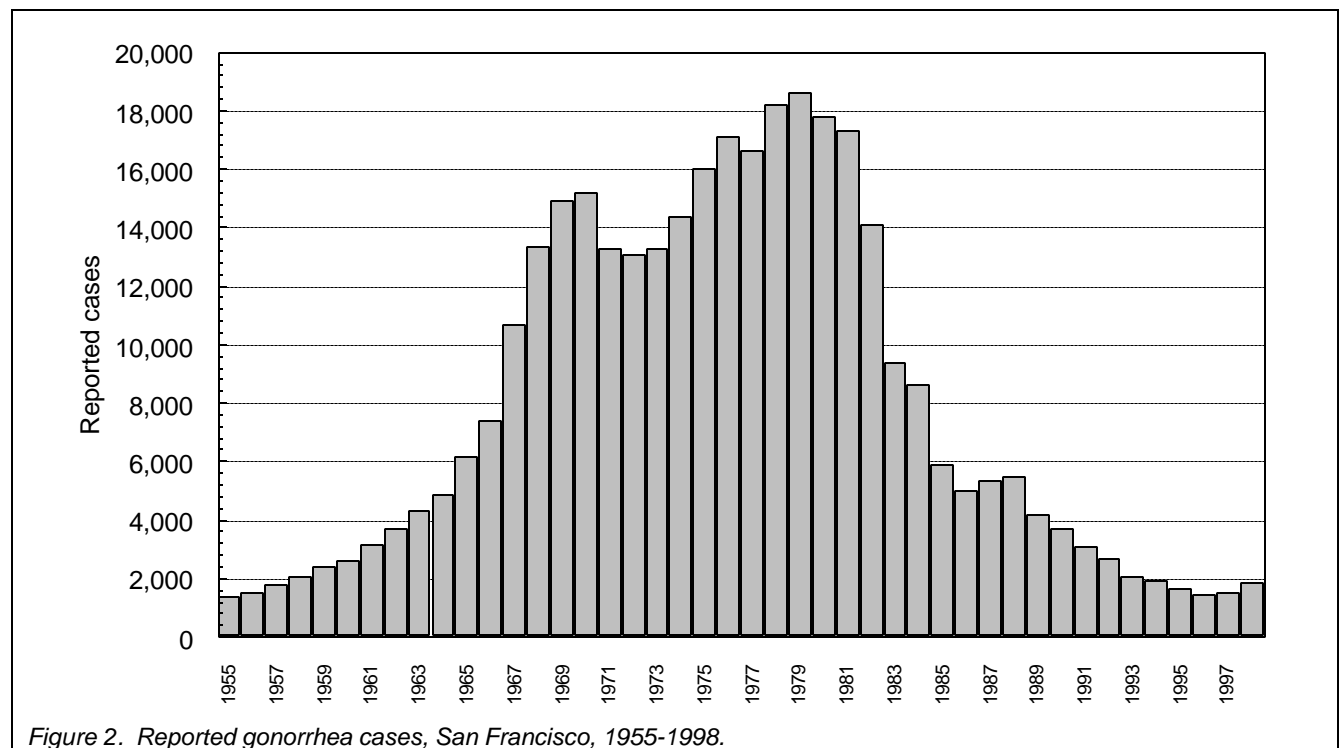


Figure 2. Reported gonorrhea cases, San Francisco, 1955-1998.

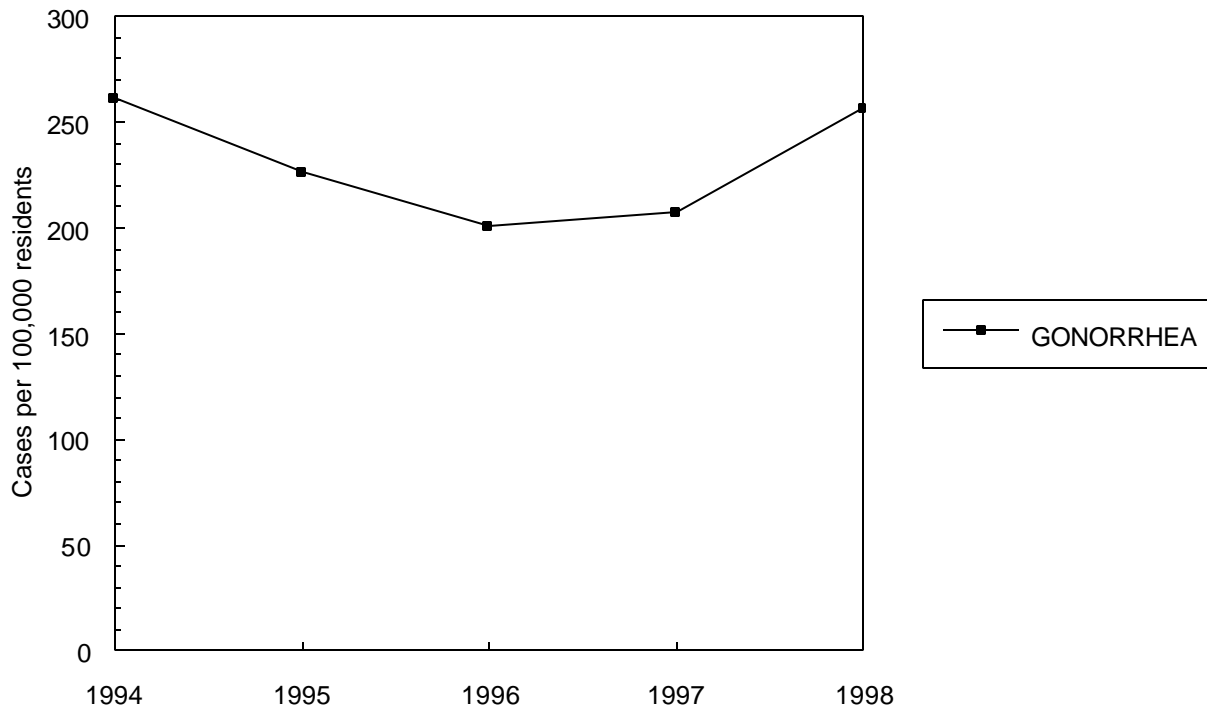


Figure 3. Gonorrhea rate, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

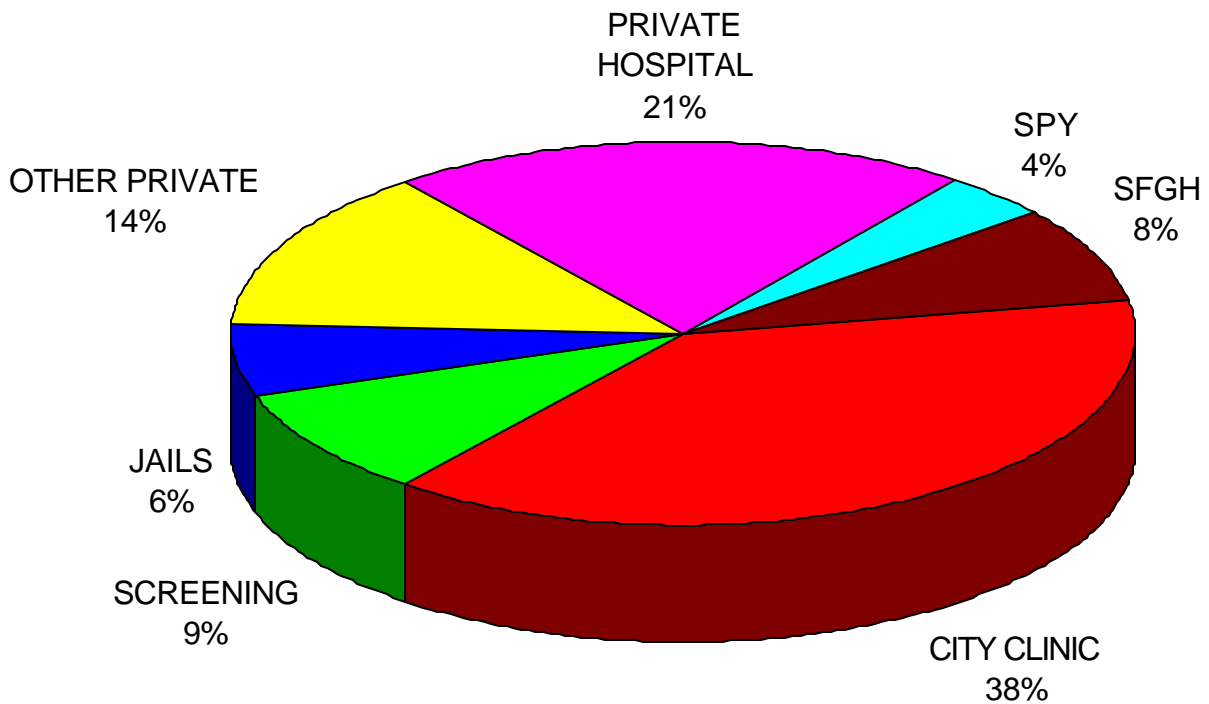


Figure 4. Gonorrhea cases by health care provider for 1998. "SPY" includes cases identified through Special Programs for Youth (Youth Guidance Center, Larkin Street Youth Center, and Cole Street Clinic). "Screening" includes clinics listed in section on screening activities. Not included: 35 cases reported by providers outside San Francisco jurisdiction.

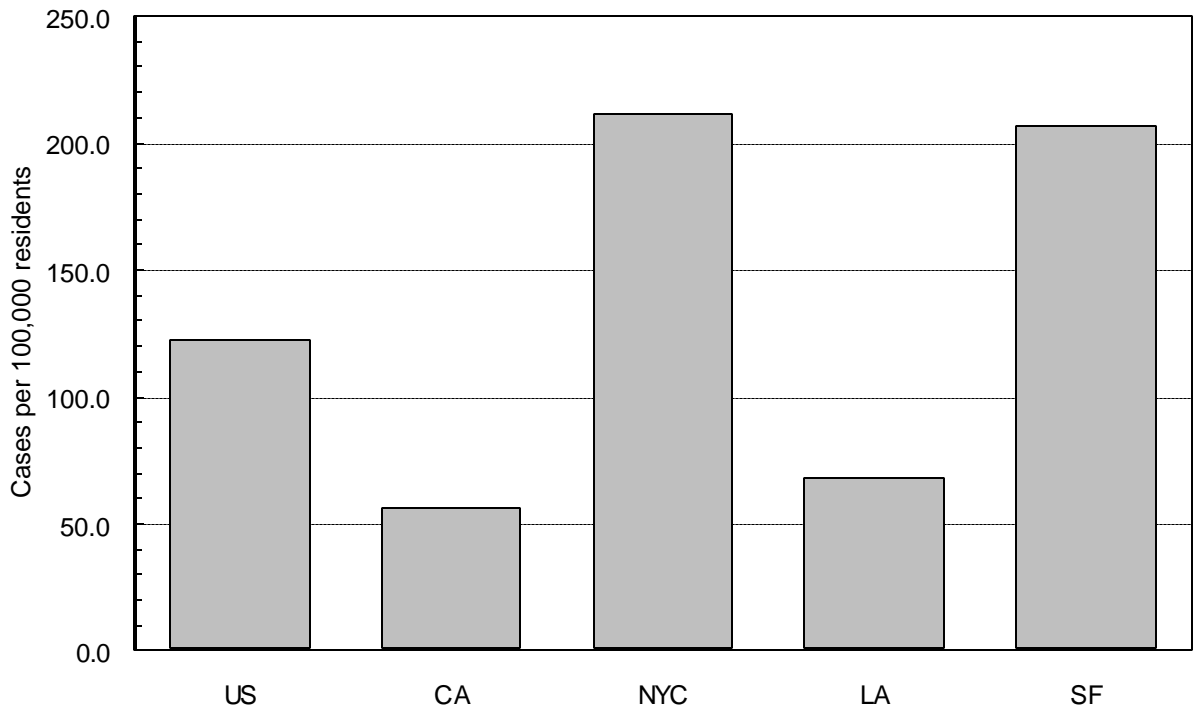


Figure 5. Regional gonorrhea rates compared for 1997, San Francisco vs. Los Angeles, New York City, Total California and Total US. (Data for 1998 not yet available for other areas.)

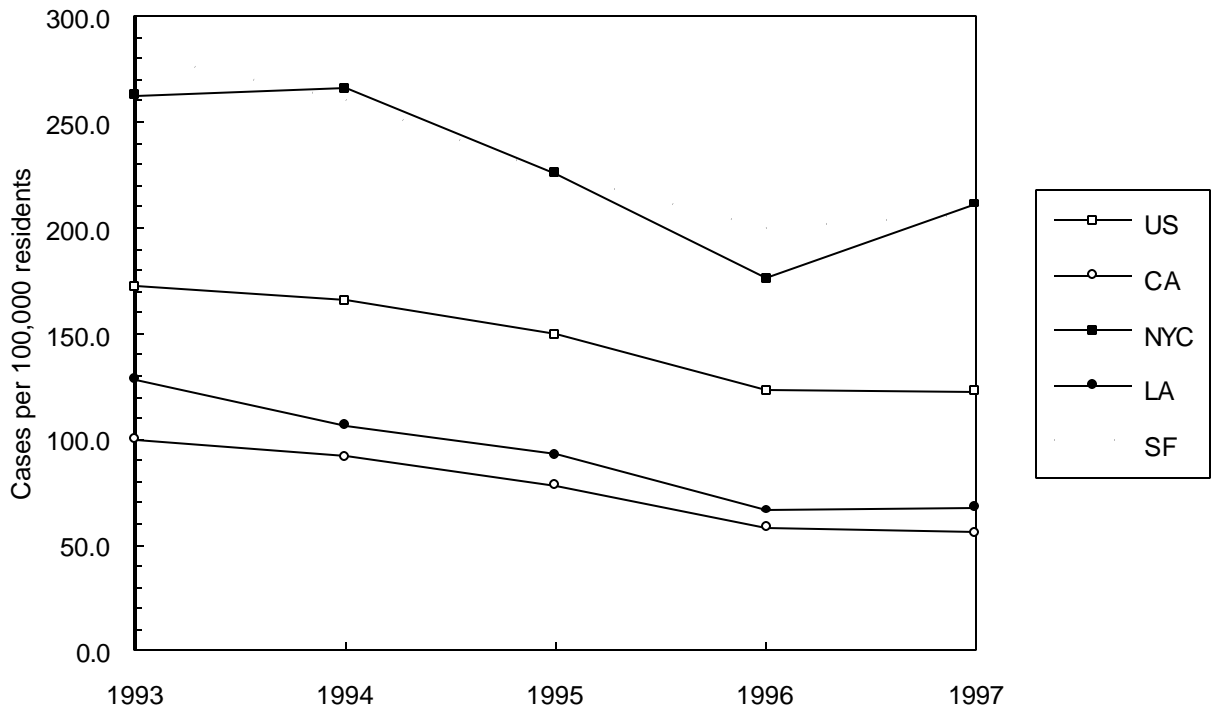


Figure 6. Trends in regional gonorrhea rates compared for 1993-1997, Los Angeles, New York City, Total California and Total US. (Data for 1998 not yet available for other areas.)

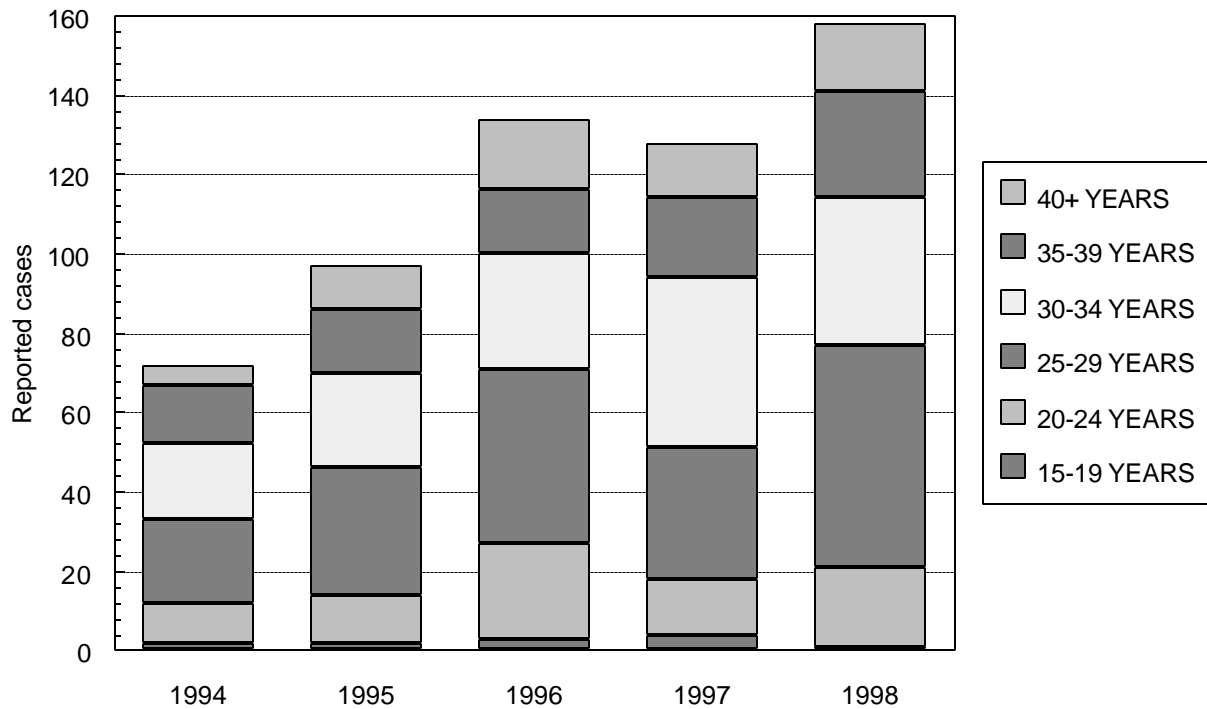


Figure 7. Rectal gonorrhea cases among males by age group, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Table 3. Gonorrhea cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Reporting source	Reported cases					Percent of reports				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
OOJ PROVIDERS	30	20	29	29	35	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
CITY CLINIC	778	745	629	617	698	41.2%	45.6%	43.4%	41.2%	37.6%
SCREENING	258	163	129	131	169	13.6%	9.9%	8.9%	8.7%	9.1%
JAILS	54	34	24	73	108	2.8%	2.0%	1.6%	4.8%	5.8%
OTHER PRIVATE	99	152	153	139	247	5.2%	9.3%	10.5%	9.2%	13.3%
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	454	361	330	345	382	24.0%	22.1%	22.7%	23.0%	20.6%
SPEC PROG YOUTH	51	27	43	35	71	2.7%	1.6%	2.9%	2.3%	3.8%
SFGH	161	131	112	128	142	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%	8.5%	7.6%
(ALL PROVIDERS)	1,885	1,633	1,449	1,497	1,852	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4. Rectal gonorrhea cases among males, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Race/ethnicity	Reported cases				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
ASIAN OR OTHER	1	5	14	16	26
NATIVE AMERICAN	0	0	1	1	2
AFRICAN AMERICAN	4	7	3	5	7
HISPANIC	18	12	22	16	25
WHITE	48	65	91	91	96
Age group					
15-19 YEARS	2	2	3	4	1
20-24 YEARS	10	12	24	14	20
25-29 YEARS	21	32	44	33	56
30-34 YEARS	19	24	29	43	37
35-39 YEARS	15	16	16	20	27
40+ YEARS	5	11	18	14	17
(TOTAL)	72	97	134	129	158



## B. Syphilis

- Early syphilis cases decreased from 73 cases in 1997 to 40 cases in 1998, a 45 percent decrease. It is also a decrease from the 42 cases reported for 1996: the decrease this year was greater than the increase in cases seen last year.
- The 40 cases reported for 1998 represent a rate of 5.5 cases per 100,000 residents per year. This is the lowest rate and lowest annual number of early syphilis reported for San Francisco since 1955.
- The rate for primary and secondary syphilis (i.e., symptomatic disease) is 3.6, which is below the *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objective of 4 cases per 100,000 residents per year.
- Of the 132 total syphilis cases reported in 1997, 80 were late latent cases, and probably infected before 1997 (60 percent of total). The proportion of primary and secondary syphilis (i.e., symptomatic cases) among cases less than one year in duration decreased from 78 percent in 1997 to 65 percent in 1998. Fourteen (14) cases were classified as early latent disease, but another 9 latent cases were classified as unknown duration; these were likely to be early cases due to the patient's age (under 30 years old) and initial titer (1:32 or higher).
- Sixteen (16) early cases were diagnosed at City Clinic in 1998 (40 percent). The proportion of cases from City Clinic has not changed significantly over the past five years.
- The early syphilis rate for San Francisco was nearly twice the total rate for California in 1997 and higher than the overall rates for the United States and Los Angeles, but lower than New York City. Increases seen in San Francisco in 1997 were not seen elsewhere.

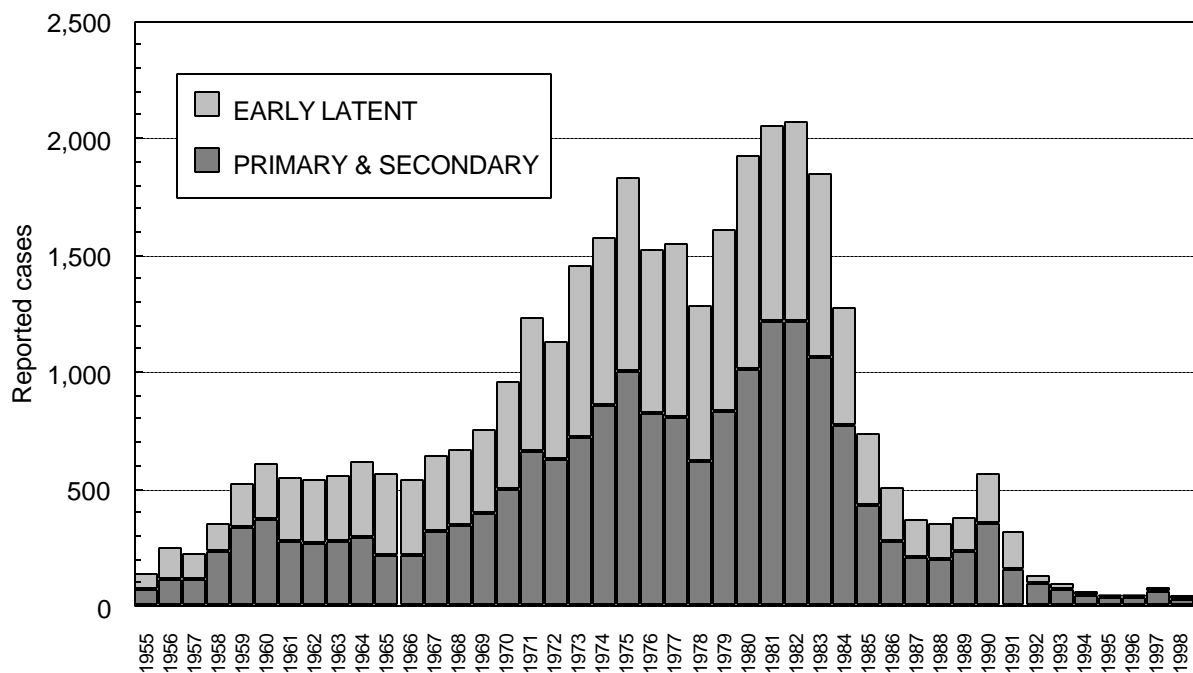


Figure 8. Reported early syphilis cases, San Francisco, 1955-1998.

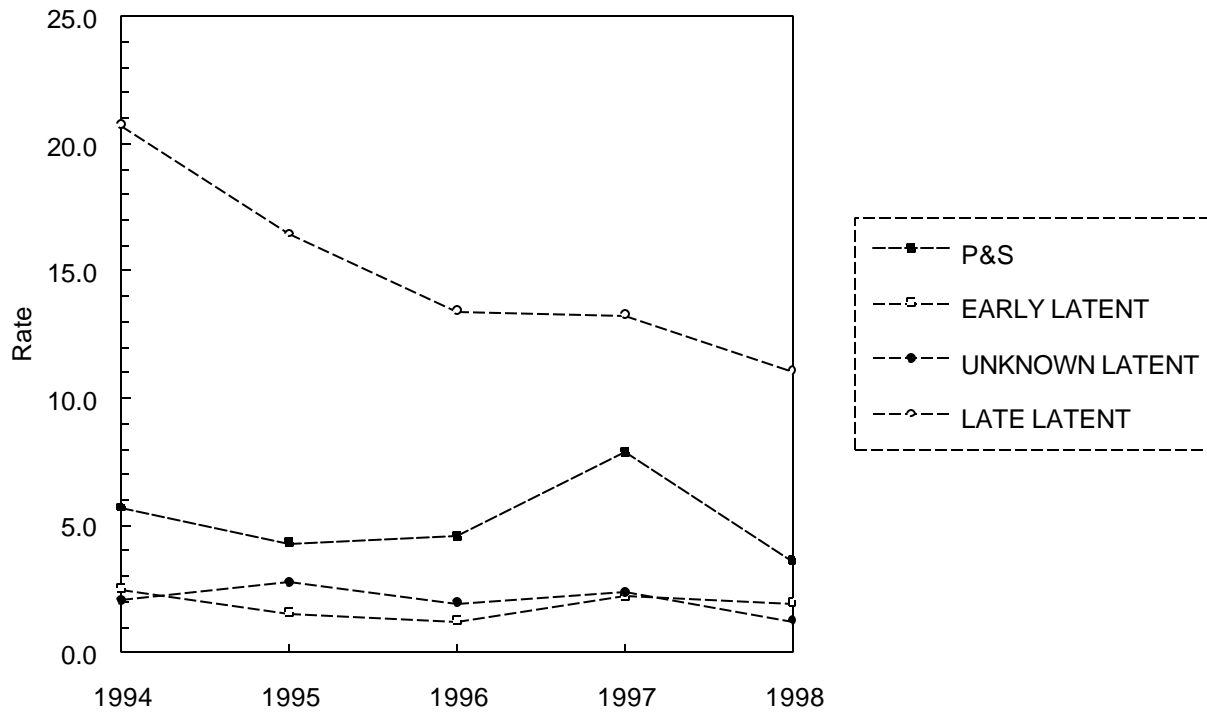


Figure 9. Syphilis rates, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

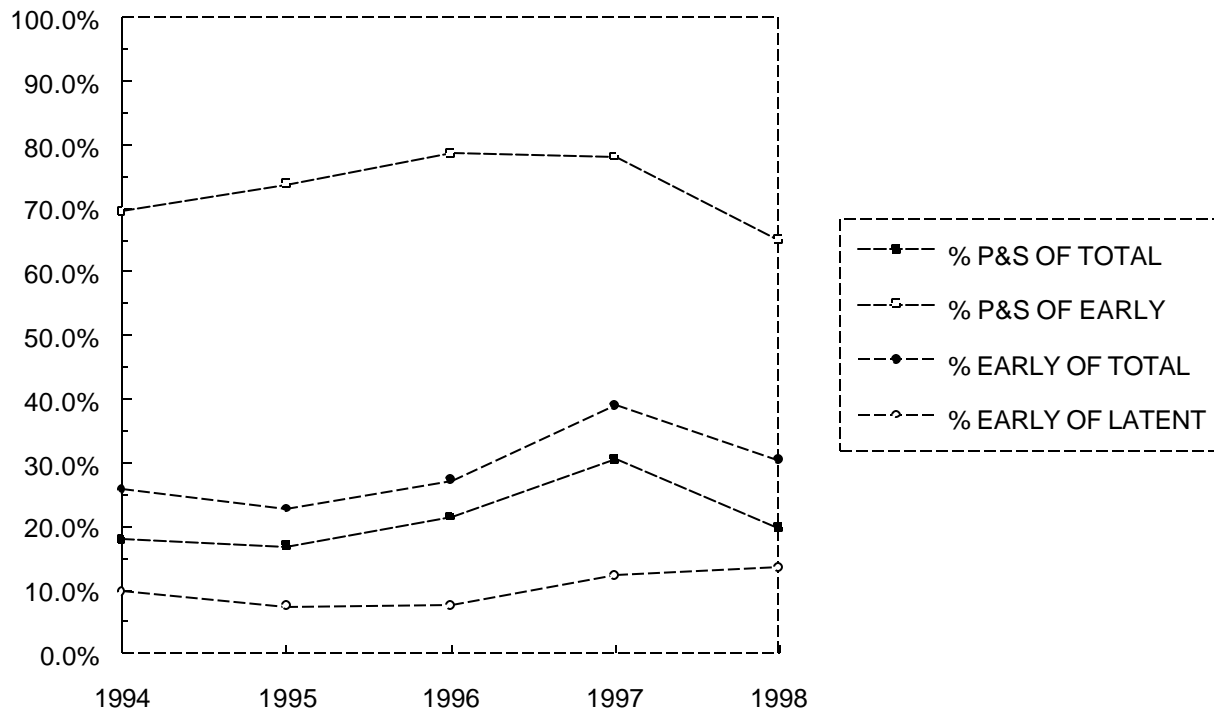
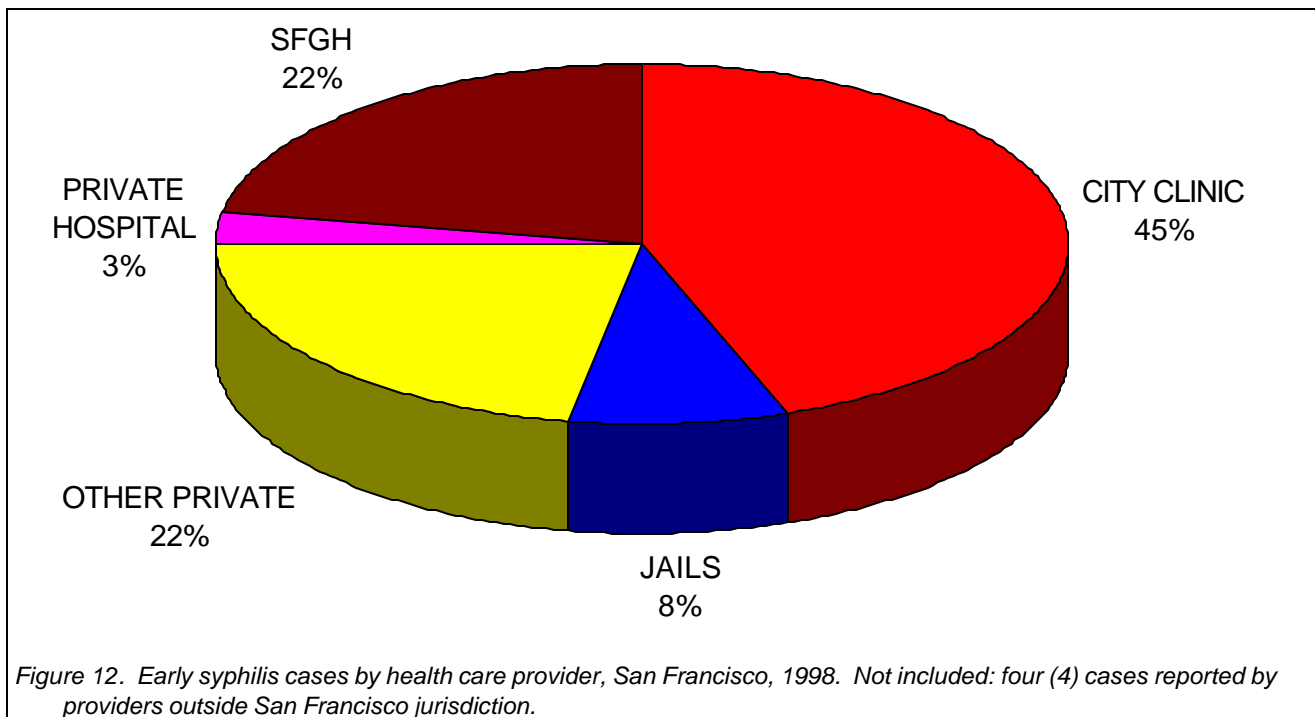
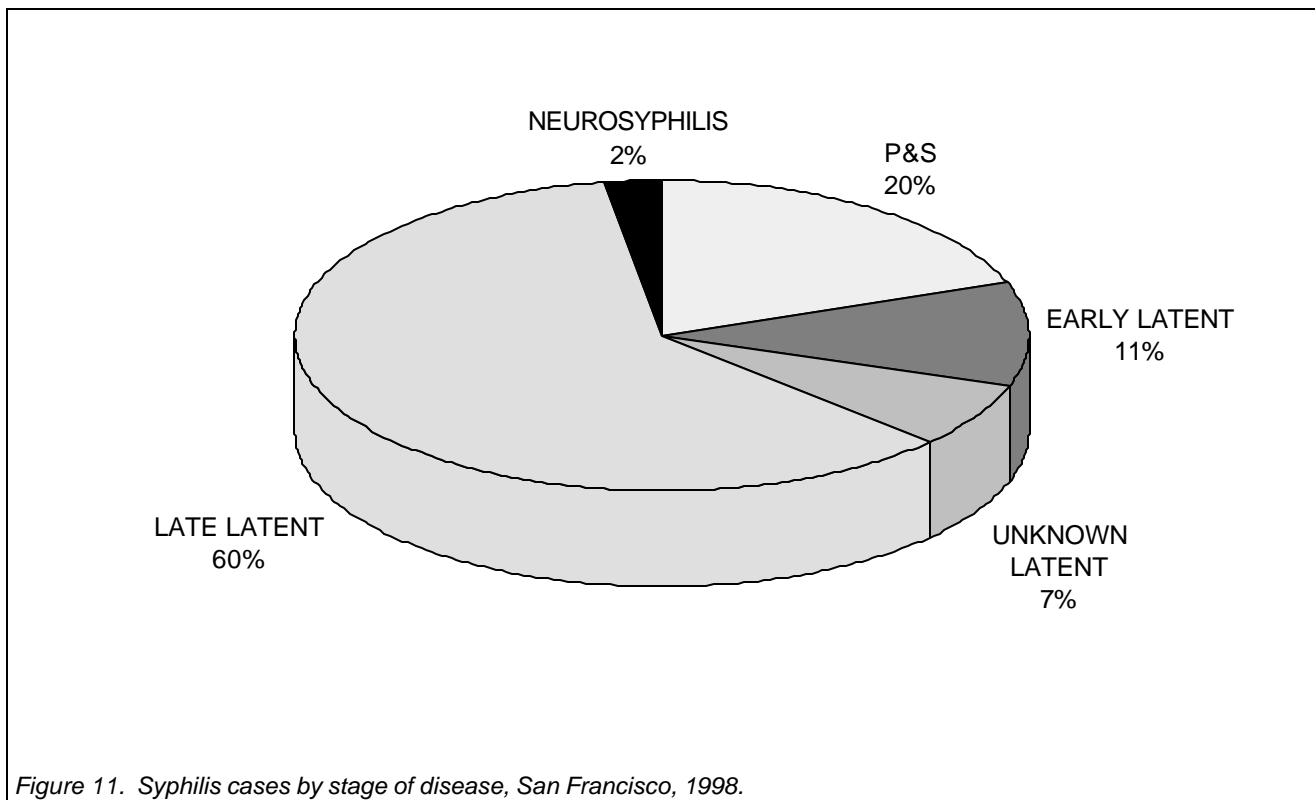


Figure 10. Trends in P&S and early syphilis, San Francisco, 1994-1998.



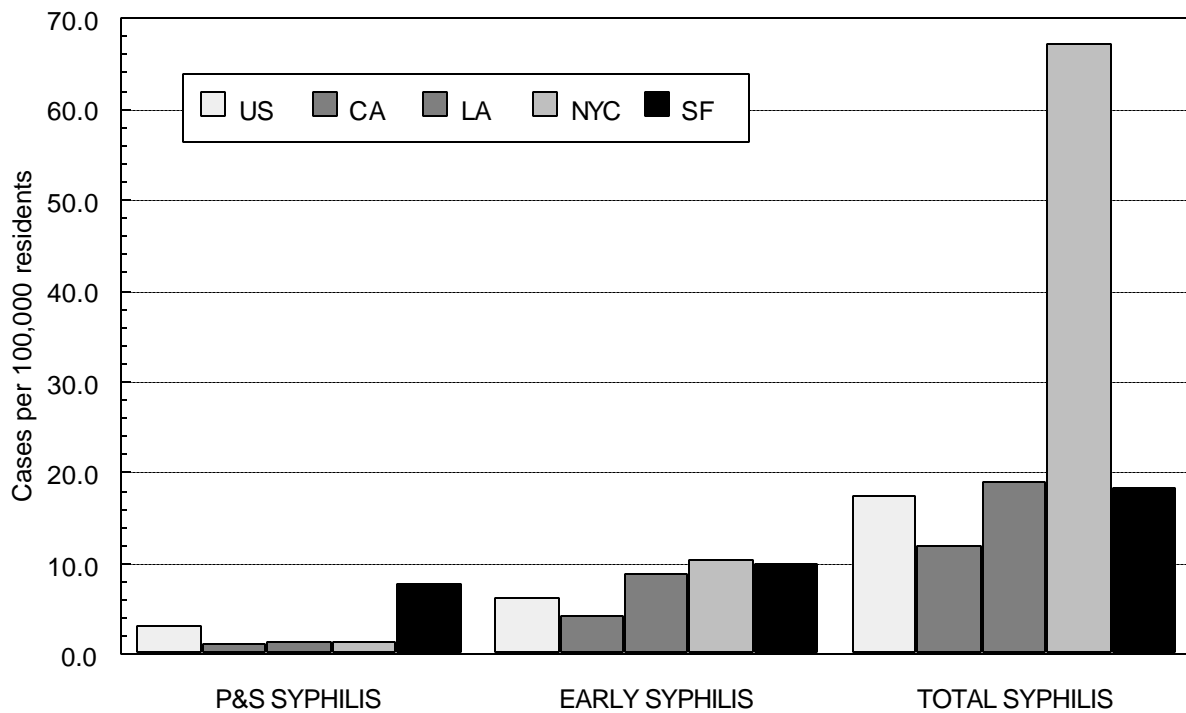


Figure 13. Regional syphilis rates compared for 1997, San Francisco vs. Los Angeles, New York City, Total California and Total US. (Data for 1998 not yet available for other areas.)

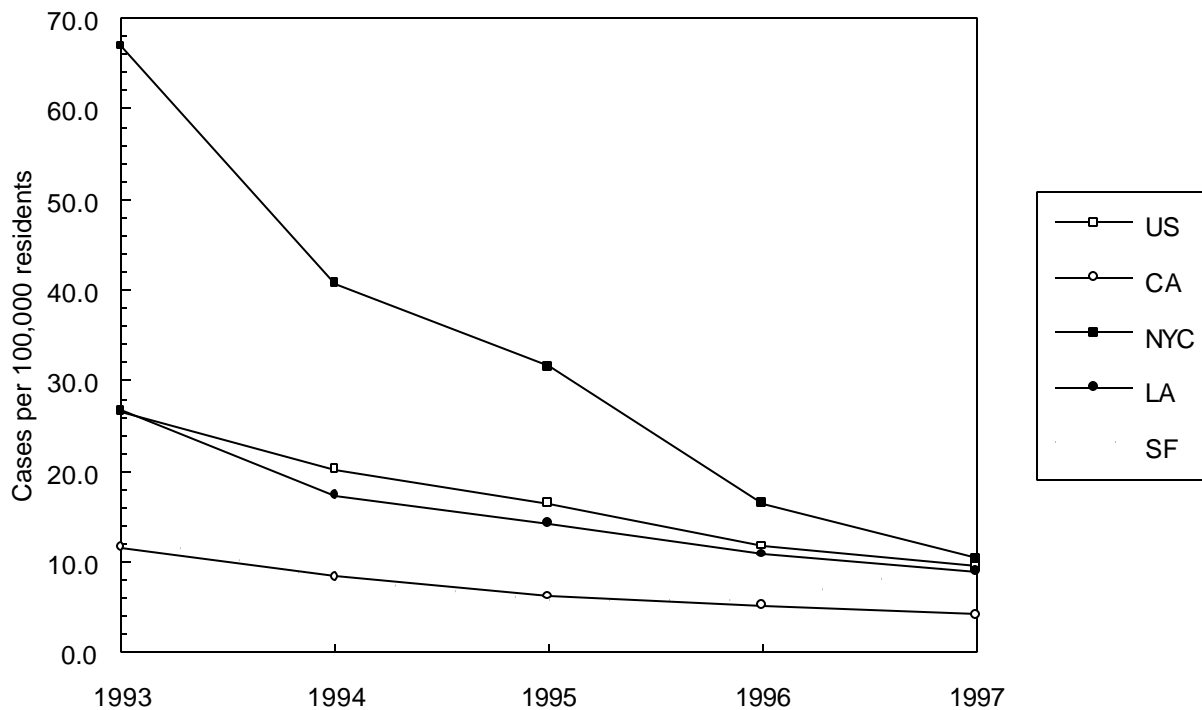


Figure 14. Trends in regional early syphilis rates compared for 1994-1997, San Francisco vs. Los Angeles, New York City, Total California and Total US. (Data for 1998 not yet available for other areas.)

Table 5. Syphilis cases and rates by stage of disease, San Francisco, 1994-1998. Note: no late syphilis reported since 1991.

Stage	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
P&S SYPHILIS	41	31	33	57	26	5.7	4.3	4.6	7.9	3.6
EARLY LATENT (TOTAL EARLY)	18	11	9	16	14	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.9
UNKNOWN LATENT	59	42	42	73	40	8.1	5.8	5.8	10.1	5.5
LATE LATENT	15	20	14	17	9	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.2
NEUROSYPHILIS	150	119	97	96	80	20.7	16.4	13.4	13.3	11.1
	5	3	1	1	3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4

Table 6. Early syphilis cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

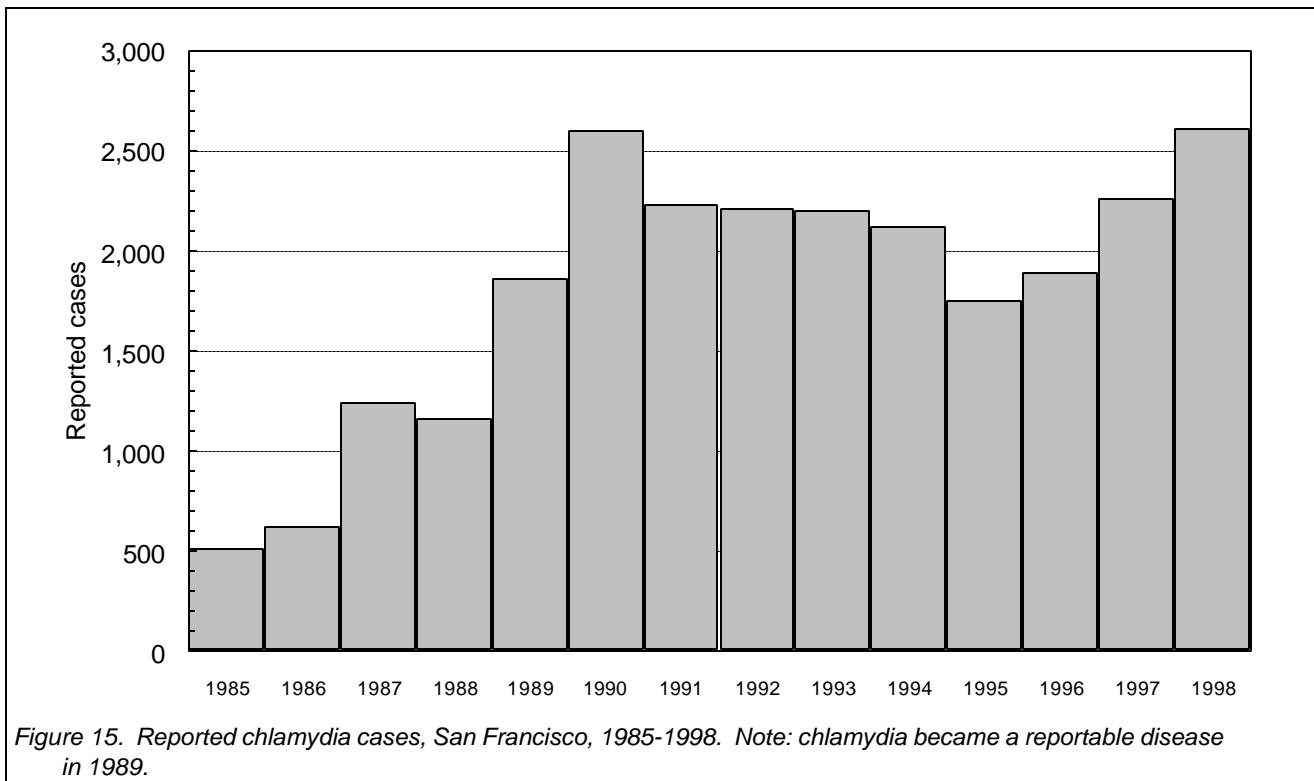
Reporting source	Reported cases					Percent of reports				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
OOJ PROVIDERS	3	0	0	2	4	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	10.0%
CITY CLINIC	28	19	23	31	16	47.4%	45.2%	54.7%	42.4%	40.0%
SCREENING	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
JAILS	2	5	0	8	3	3.3%	11.9%	0.0%	10.9%	7.5%
OTHER PRIVATE	10	7	9	14	8	16.9%	16.6%	21.4%	19.1%	20.0%
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	7	9	8	11	1	11.8%	21.4%	19.0%	15.0%	2.5%
SPEC PROG YOUTH	1	0	0	0	0	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SFGH	8	2	2	7	8	13.5%	4.7%	4.7%	9.5%	20.0%
(ALL PROVIDERS)	59	42	42	73	40	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 7. Syphilis cases by stage of disease, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percentages					
P&S OF TOTAL	17.9%	16.8%	21.4%	30.5%	19.7%
P&S OF EARLY	69.5%	73.8%	78.6%	78.1%	65.0%
EARLY OF TOTAL	25.8%	22.8%	27.3%	39.0%	30.3%
EARLY OF LATENT	9.8%	7.3%	7.5%	12.4%	13.6%

### C. Chlamydia

- Chlamydia cases increased for the third consecutive year. Chlamydia reports peaked at 2670 cases (368.8 per 100,000) in 1990, one year after chlamydia became reportable in California; in 1998, 2611 cases were reported (360.7 per 100,000), which is the highest yearly total since then, and a 16 percent increase over 1997. This rate is above the original *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objective of 170 cases per 100,000 residents per year.
- Increases over the past three years are most likely due to adoption of LCR testing technology by our Public Health Lab. This test is more sensitive than EIA tests we had used previously and allows us to test urine specimens, permitting us to screen more patients without symptoms and those in non-clinical settings.
- Cases detected among jail inmates increased from 236 cases in 1997 to 277 cases in 1998. This is most likely due to expanded screening efforts.
- The chlamydia rate for San Francisco has remained higher than the rate for Los Angeles as well as the overall rates for the United States and for California through 1997; the rate remains less than the rate for New York City, however. Aside from a sharp increase in chlamydia cases in New York between 1993 and 1994, the changes in the chlamydia rate for San Francisco have mirrored those seen in other jurisdictions.



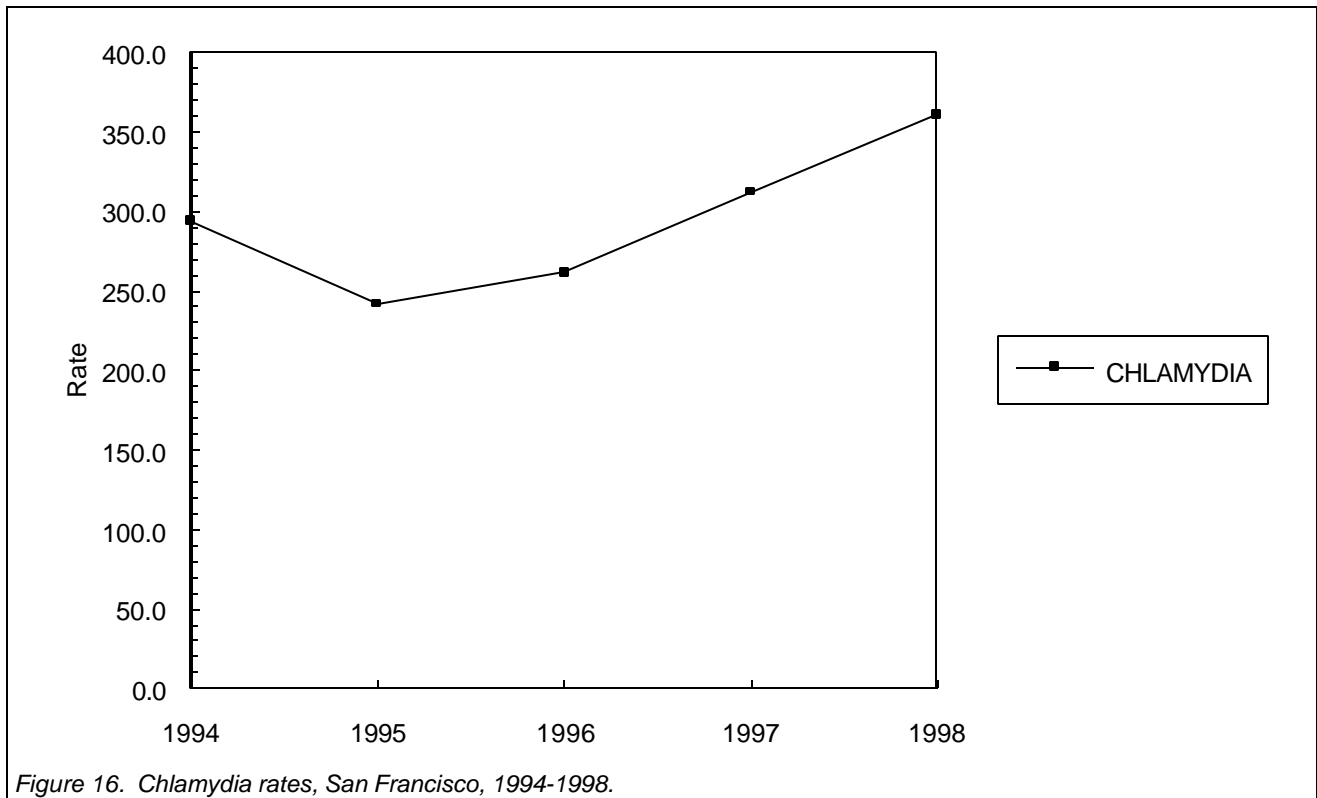


Figure 16. Chlamydia rates, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

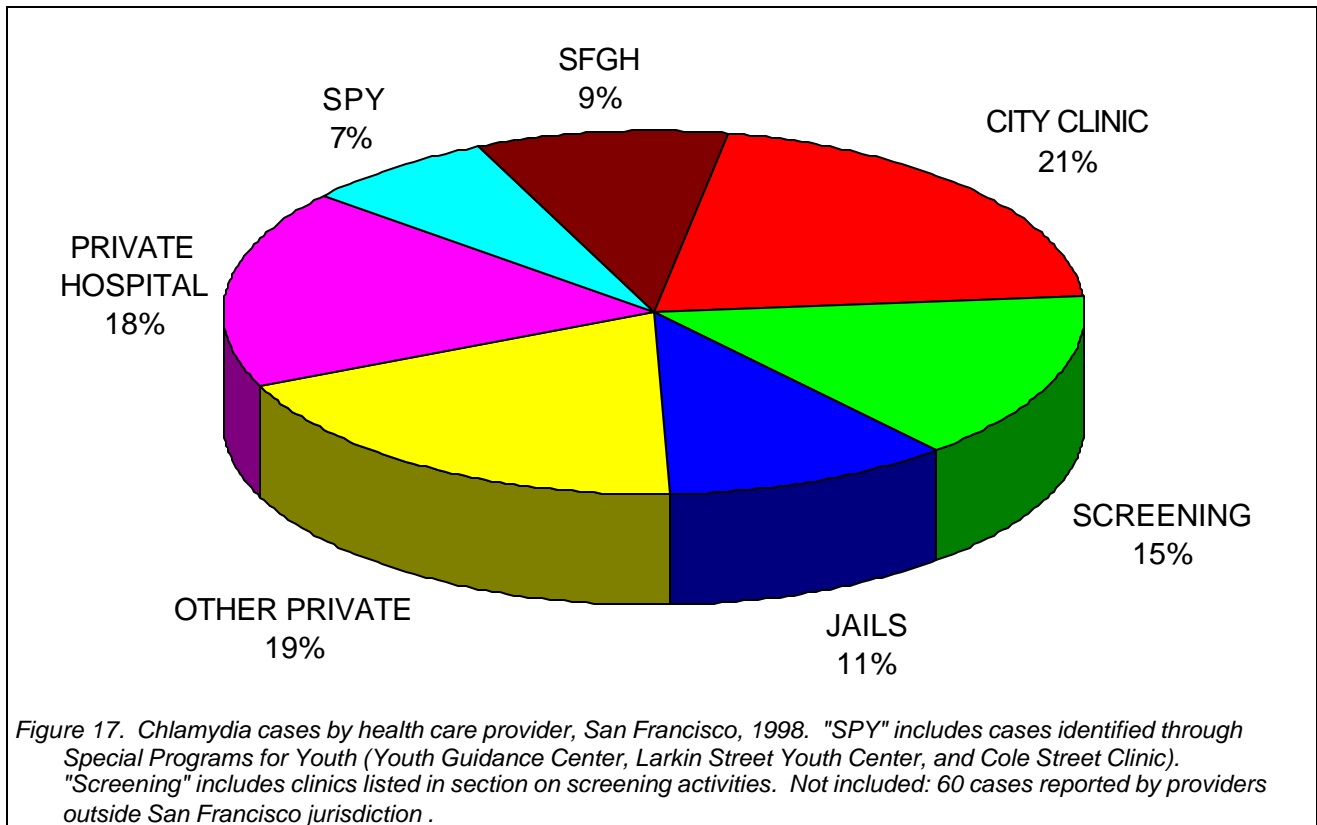


Figure 17. Chlamydia cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1998. "SPY" includes cases identified through Special Programs for Youth (Youth Guidance Center, Larkin Street Youth Center, and Cole Street Clinic). "Screening" includes clinics listed in section on screening activities. Not included: 60 cases reported by providers outside San Francisco jurisdiction .

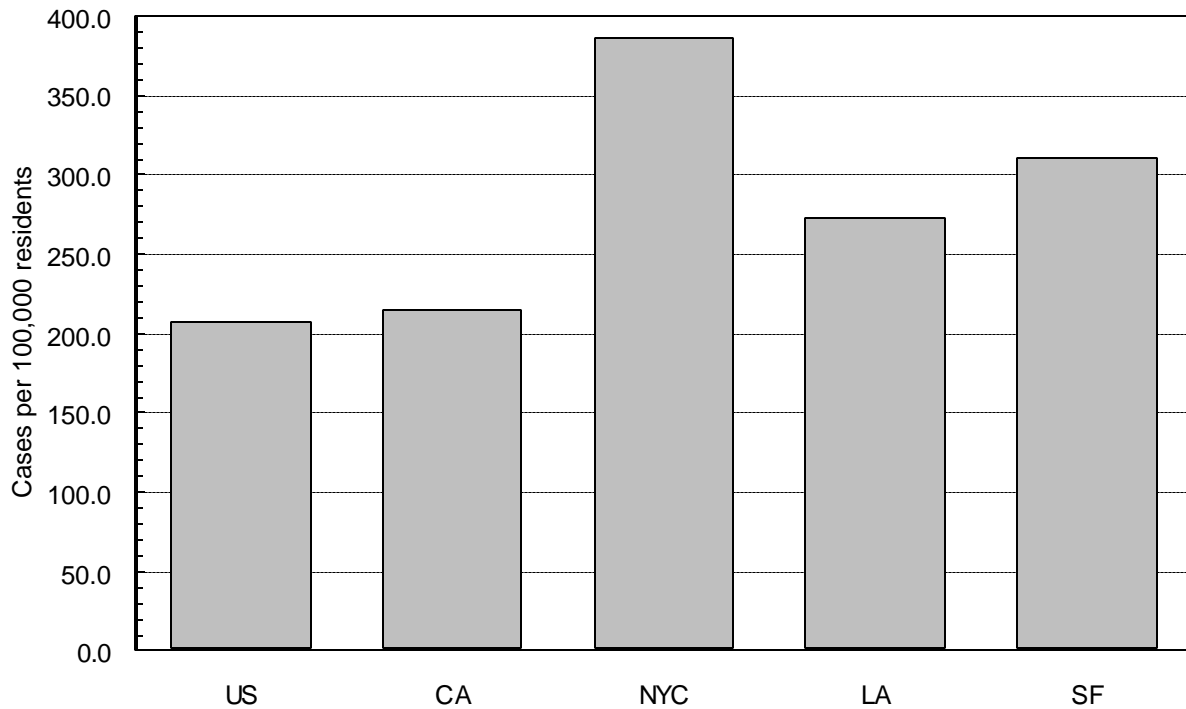


Figure 18. Regional chlamydia rates compared for 1997, San Francisco vs. Los Angeles, New York City, Total California and Total US. (Data for 1998 not yet available for other areas.)

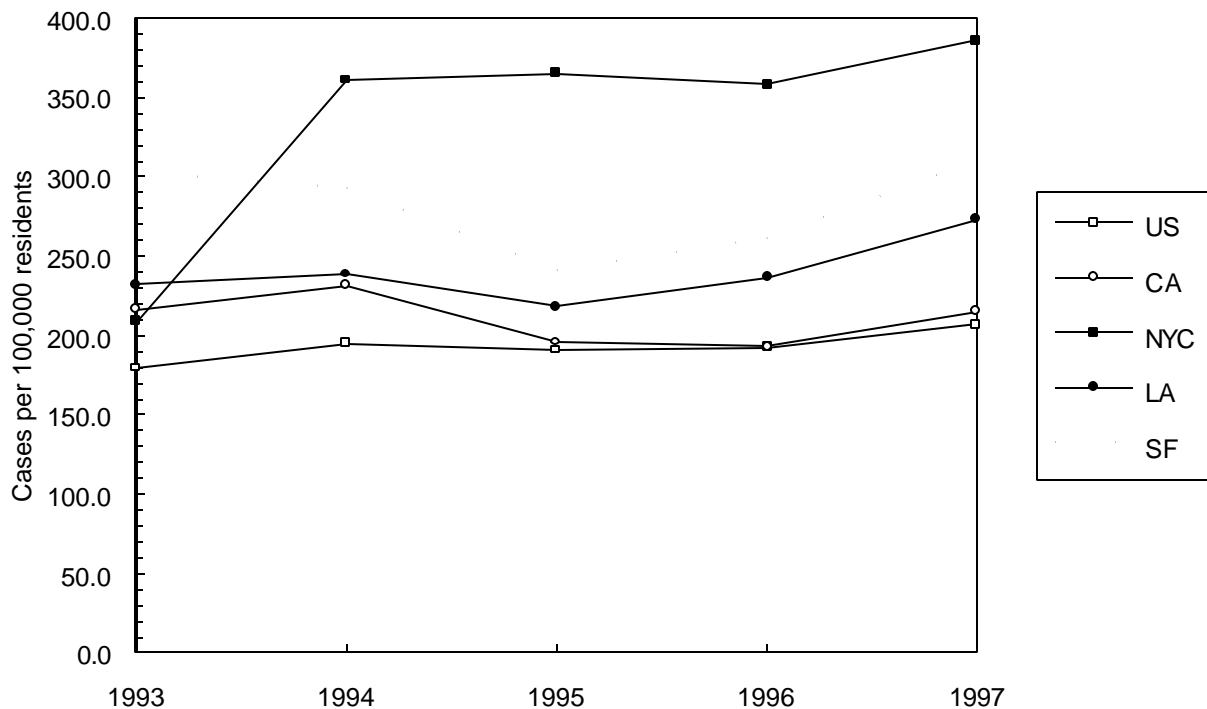


Figure 19. Trends in chlamydia rates for San Francisco compared for 1993-1997, San Francisco vs. Los Angeles, New York City, Total California and Total US. (Data for 1998 not yet available for other areas.)

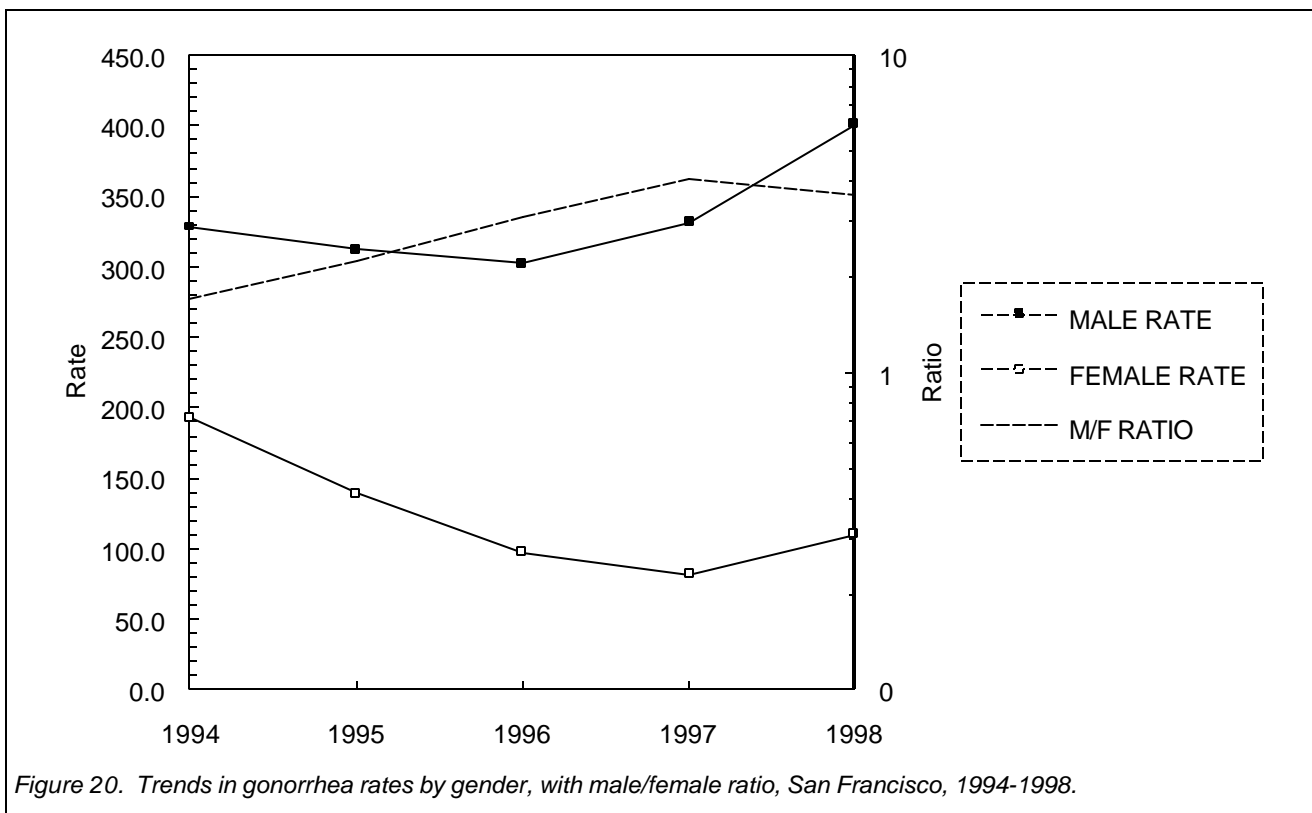


Table 8. Chlamydia cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Reporting source	Reported cases					Percent of reports				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
OOJ PROVIDERS	77	62	58	73	60	3.6%	3.5%	3.0%	3.2%	2.2%
CITY CLINIC	355	349	327	362	532	16.7%	19.9%	17.3%	16.0%	20.3%
SCREENING	413	268	342	392	384	19.4%	15.3%	18.0%	17.3%	14.7%
JAILS	13	14	66	236	277	0.6%	0.8%	3.4%	10.4%	10.6%
OTHER PRIVATE	303	288	374	387	482	14.2%	16.4%	19.7%	17.1%	18.4%
PRIVATE HOSPITAL	681	523	477	485	454	32.0%	29.9%	25.2%	21.5%	17.3%
SPEC PROG YOUTH	97	71	90	149	184	4.5%	4.0%	4.7%	6.6%	7.0%
SFGH	183	172	156	169	238	8.6%	9.8%	8.2%	7.5%	9.1%
(ALL PROVIDERS)	2,122	1,747	1,890	2,253	2,611	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

D. Gender

- Rates of gonorrhea and early syphilis are higher for men, while chlamydia rates are higher for women. Part of this difference is likely to be an artifact of testing: screening programs have targeted women because of adverse reproductive outcomes of untreated infection such as pelvic inflammatory disease, chronic pelvic pain, and infertility. Some of the difference is due to biologic differences that make women more susceptible to chlamydia infection.
- Before urine-based LCR testing technology was available, there was been no convenient test to screen asymptomatic men for chlamydia; adoption of this test in 1997 is probably responsible for the increasing male-to-female ratio for chlamydia.
- The rate of gonorrhea for women increased for the first time since 1994. This resulted in a decrease in the proportion of male cases for 1998. Adoption of LCR technology for gonorrhea testing has allowed us to test women outside of clinical settings, including the jails, which has greatly expanded our screening activities.
- The proportion of male chlamydia cases has increased over the past four years. The majority of chlamydia cases are still being reported among women, however.



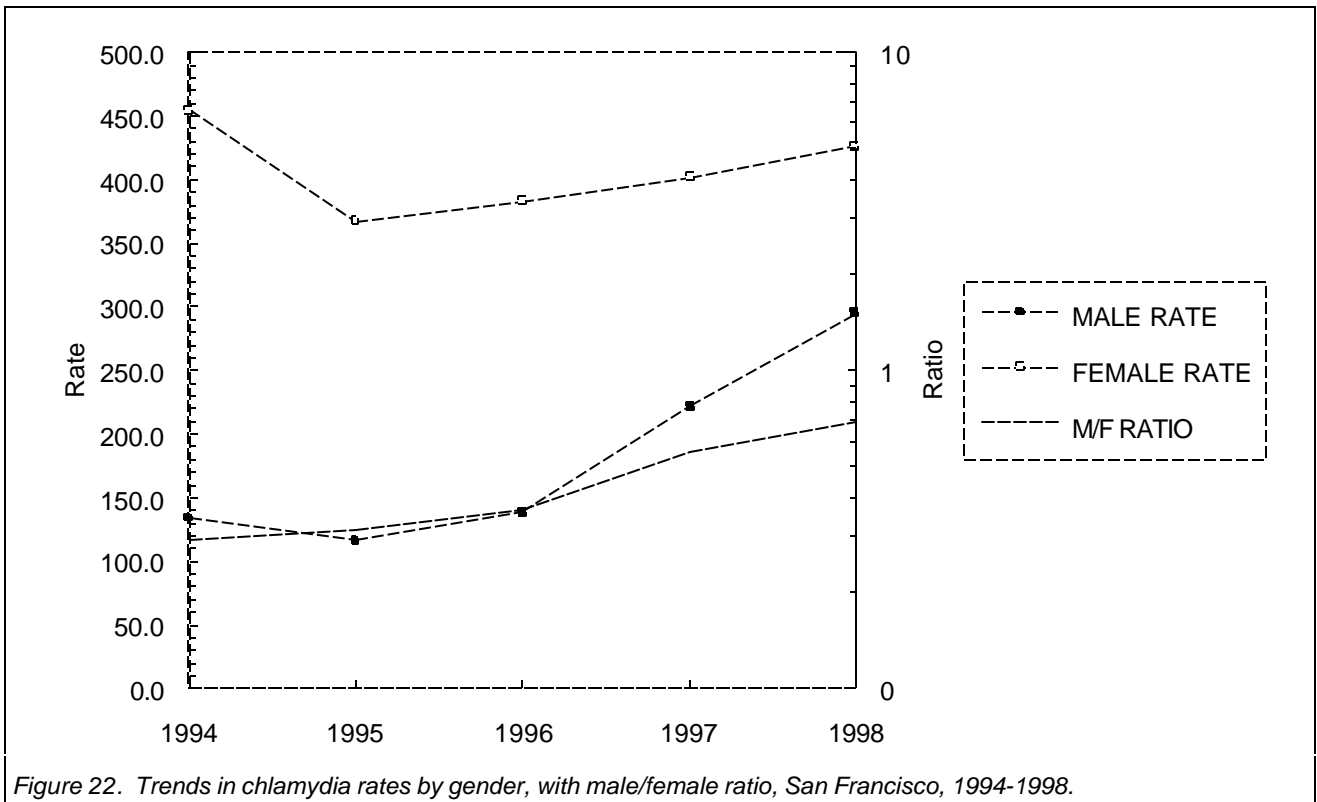
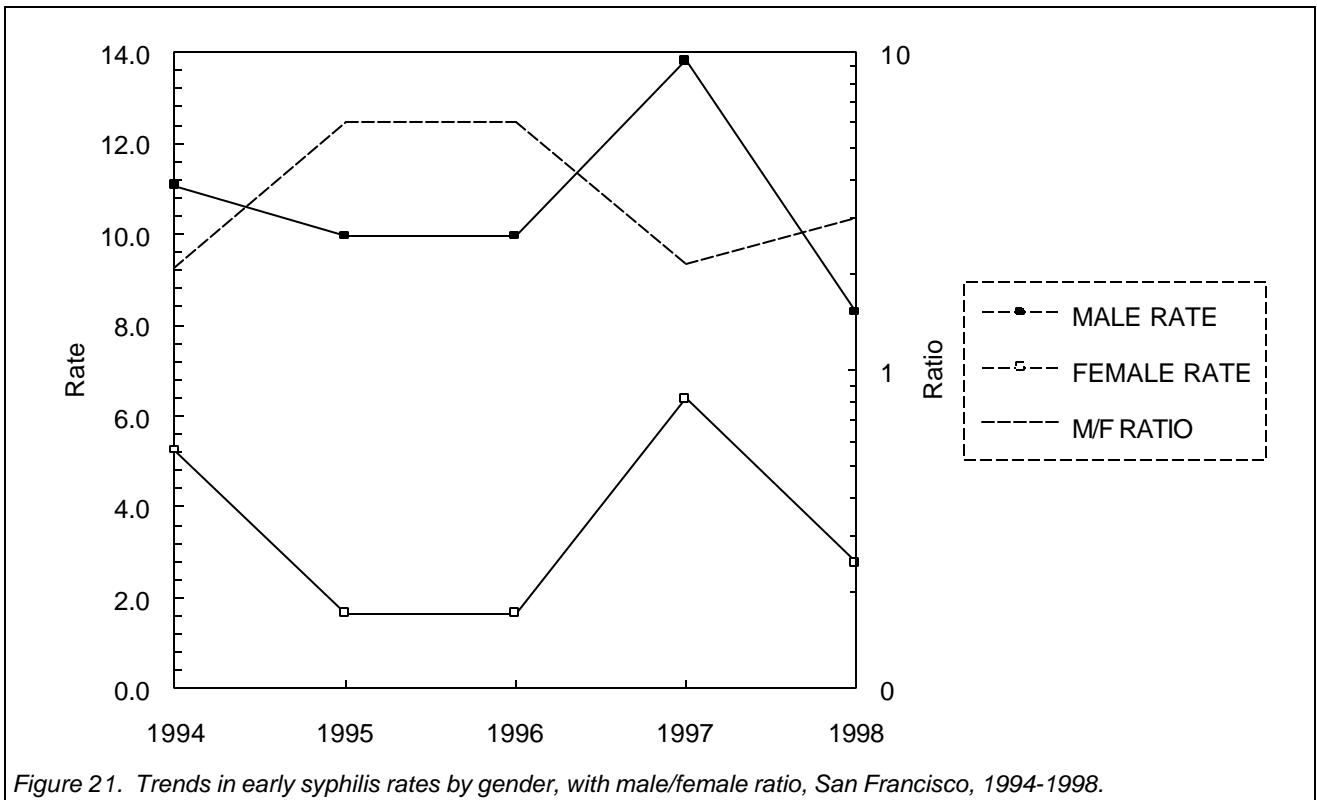


Table 9. STD cases and rates by disease and gender, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Cases of CHLAMYDIA

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gender (BOTH SEXES)	2,122	1,747	1,890	2,253	2,611	293.1	241.3	261.1	311.2	360.7
FEMALE	1,638	1,325	1,381	1,447	1,538	453.2	366.6	382.1	400.3	425.5
MALE	483	420	500	802	1,065	133.2	115.9	137.9	221.2	293.8

Cases of GONORRHEA

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gender (BOTH SEXES)	1,885	1,633	1,449	1,497	1,852	260.4	225.6	200.1	206.8	255.8
FEMALE	698	503	352	296	399	193.1	139.2	97.4	81.9	110.4
MALE	1,187	1,130	1,094	1,199	1,451	327.5	311.7	301.8	330.8	400.3

Cases of EARLY SYPHILIS

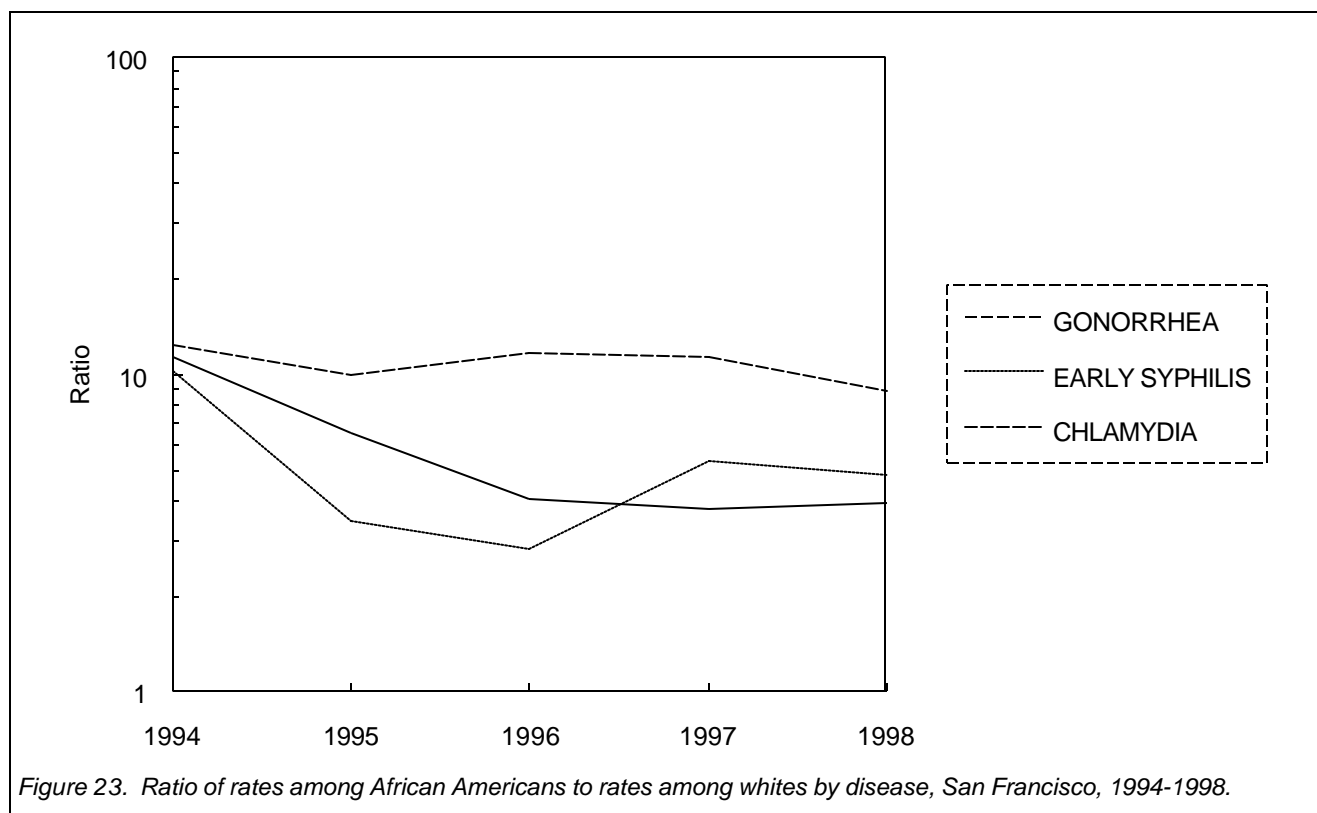
	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gender (BOTH SEXES)	59	42	42	73	40	8.1	5.8	5.8	10.1	5.5
FEMALE	19	6	6	23	10	5.3	1.7	1.7	6.4	2.8
MALE	40	36	36	50	30	11.0	9.9	9.9	13.8	8.3

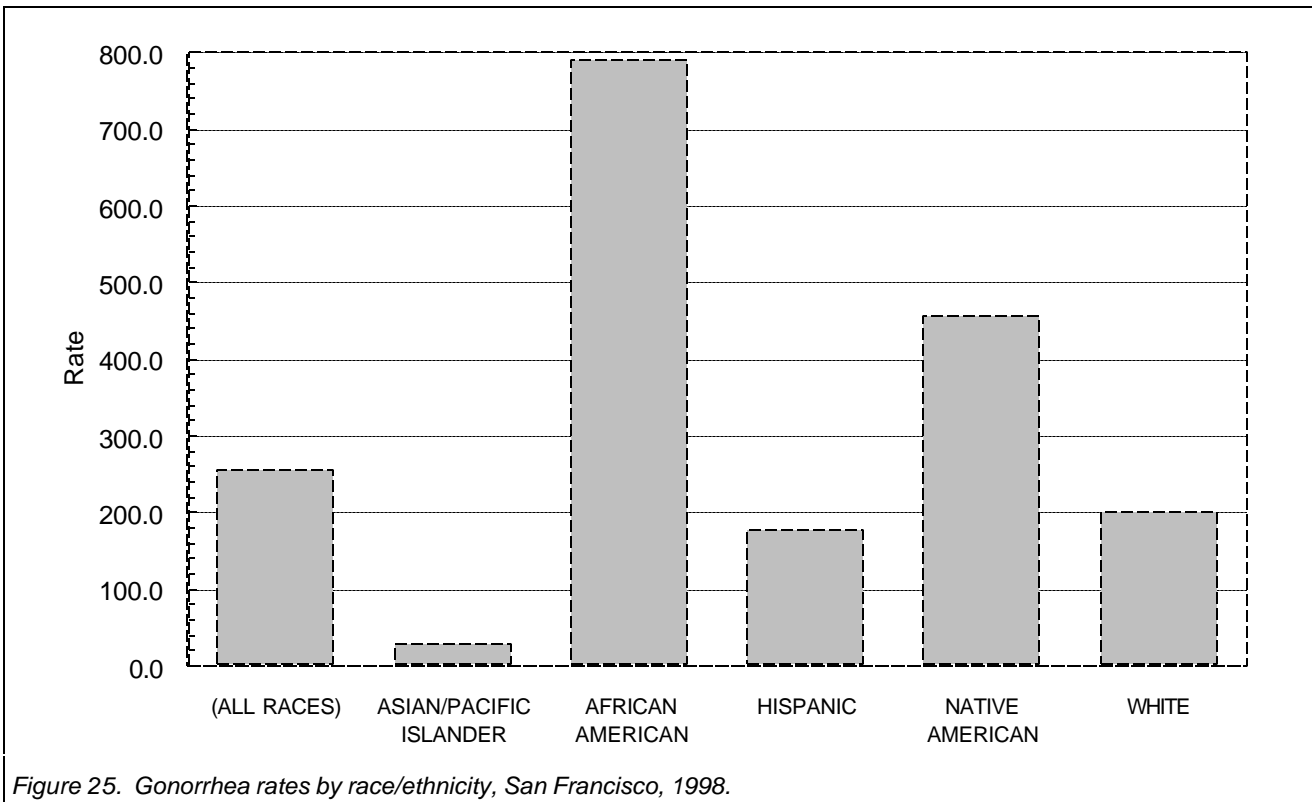
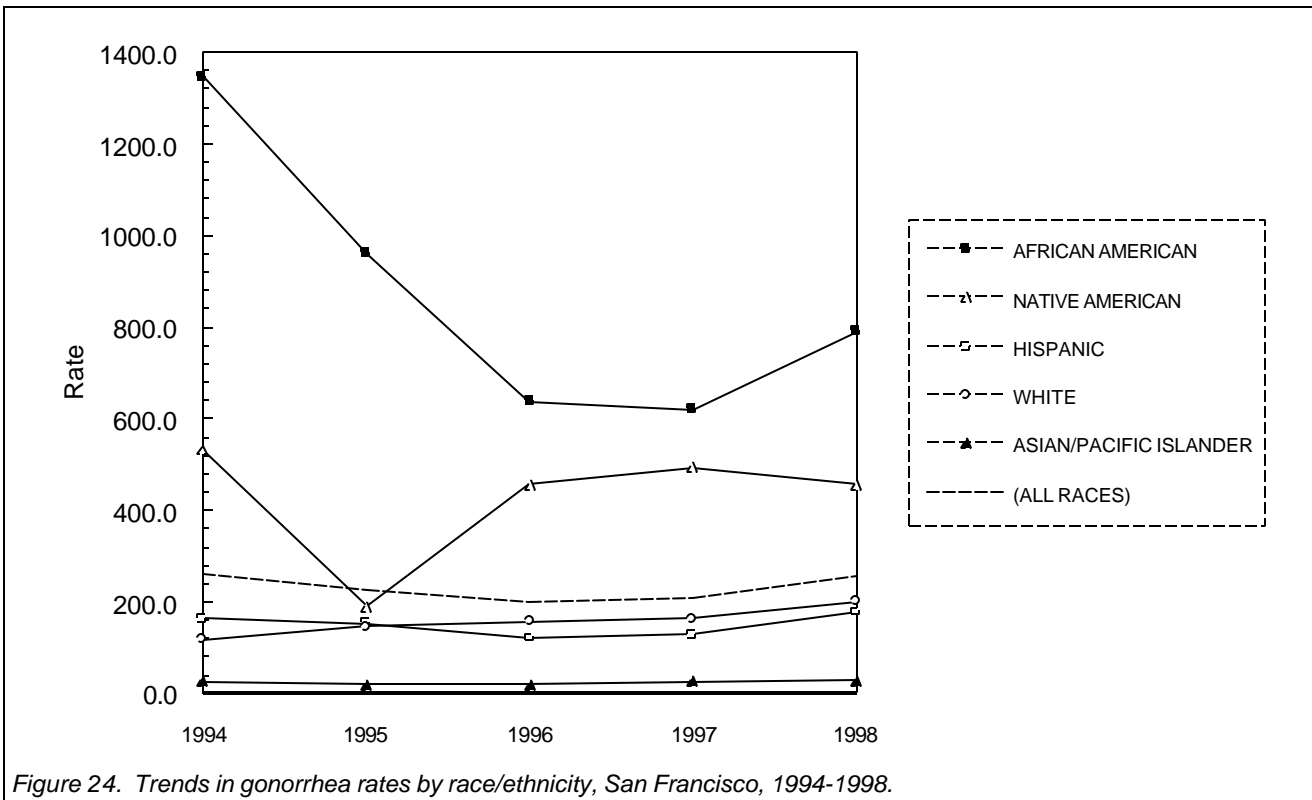
Table 10. Male/female ratios by disease, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

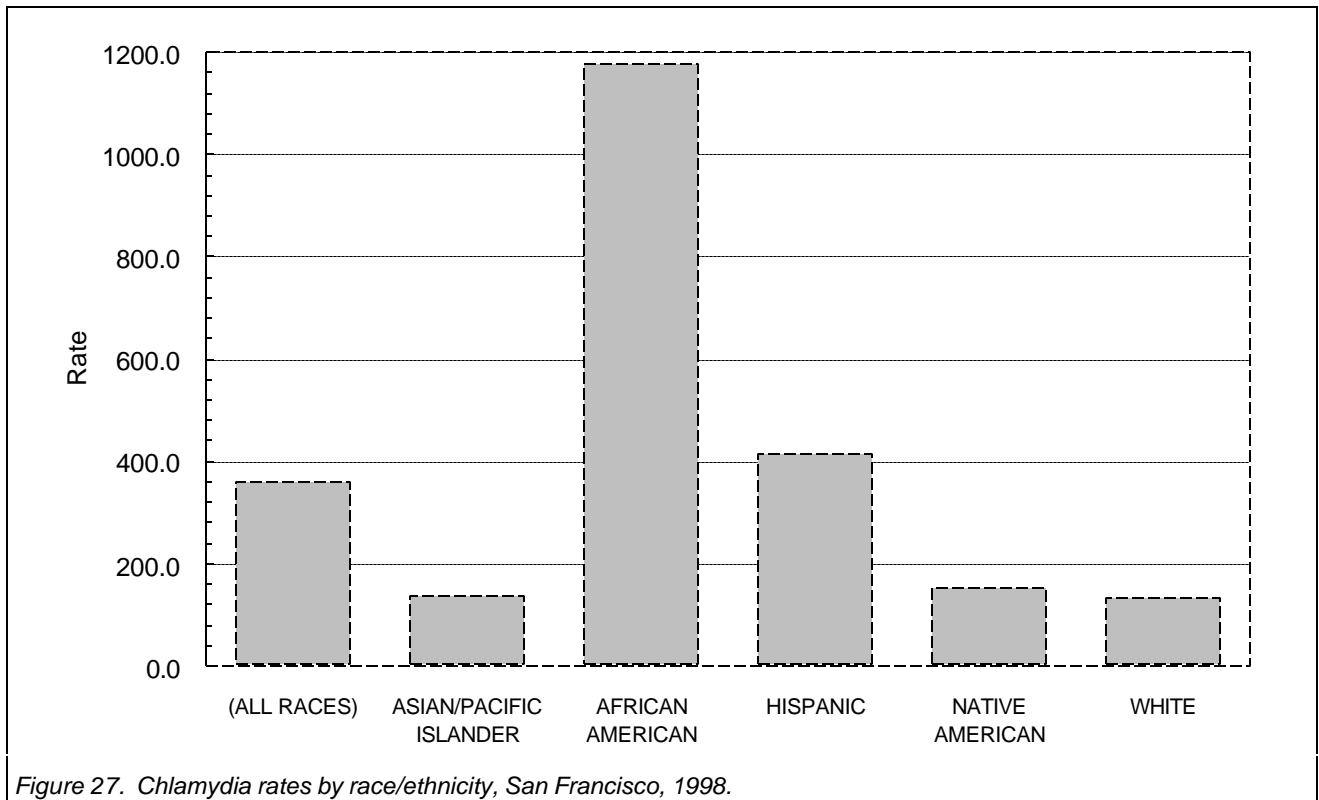
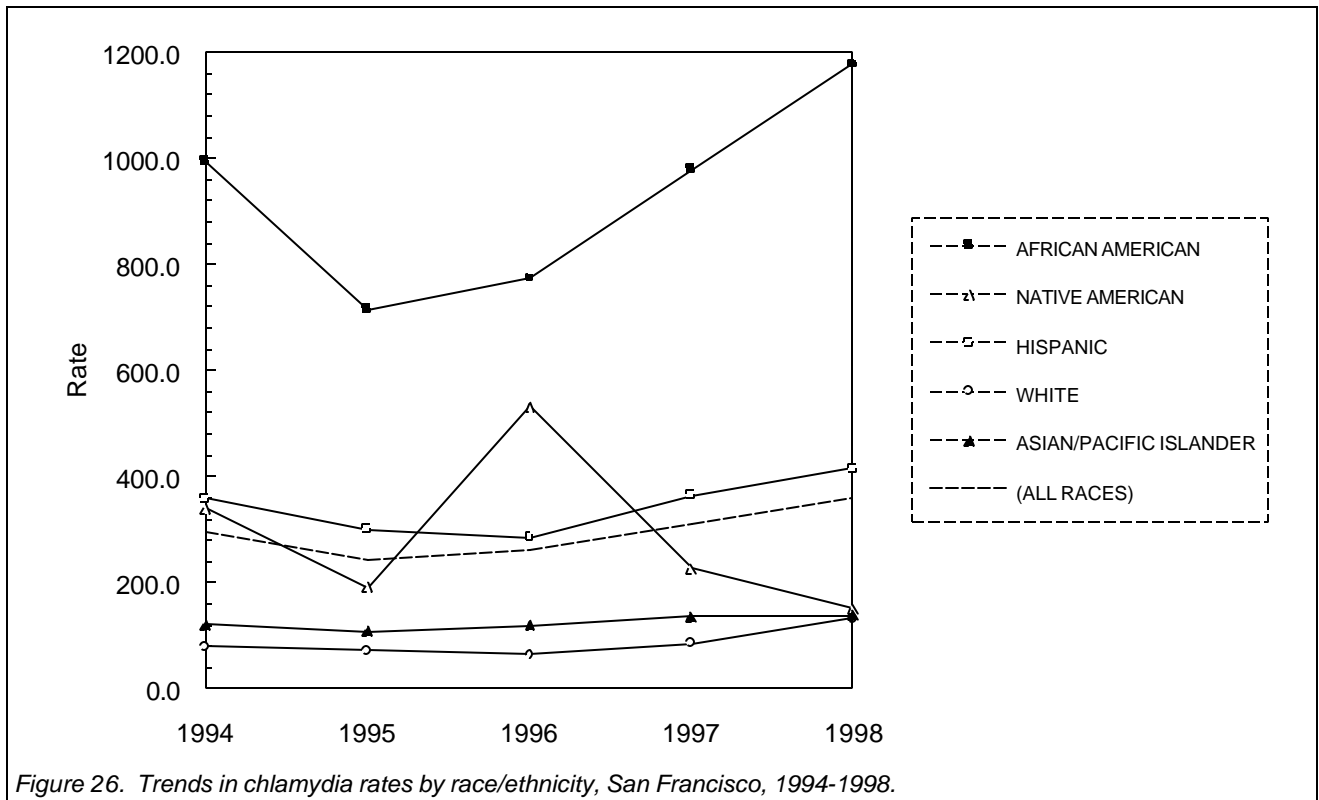
	Male/female ratio				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of CHLAMYDIA	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.55	0.69
GONORRHEA	1.70	2.25	3.11	4.05	3.64
EARLY SYPHILIS	2.11	6.00	6.00	2.17	3.00

### E. Race and Ethnicity

- The relative order of race-specific rates is the same for gonorrhea, early syphilis, and chlamydia: rates for African Americans are highest, four to ten times the rates for whites; rates for whites and Asians and Pacific Islanders are lowest, while rates for Native Americans and Hispanics are between whites and blacks. Aside from changes in the position of rates for Native Americans due to the number of cases in this small population, this order has remained the same for each disease over the past five years.
- Differences in race-specific rates are greatest for chlamydia, where rates for African Americans are nearly twelve times the rates for whites. Increases were seen for each race/ethnicity in 1998, however, except for Native Americans.
- The gonorrhea rate for African Americans in San Francisco (791.2) in 1998 was still below the original *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objectives for gonorrhea of 1300, but once again above the revised objective of 650. The P&S syphilis rate (9.1) was also below the original objective of 65 and revised objective of 30.
- Gonorrhea increases were seen in all races except for Native Americans. The ratio of cases among blacks to cases among whites did not change from 1997, though 1998 was the first time in five years that this ratio did not decrease.







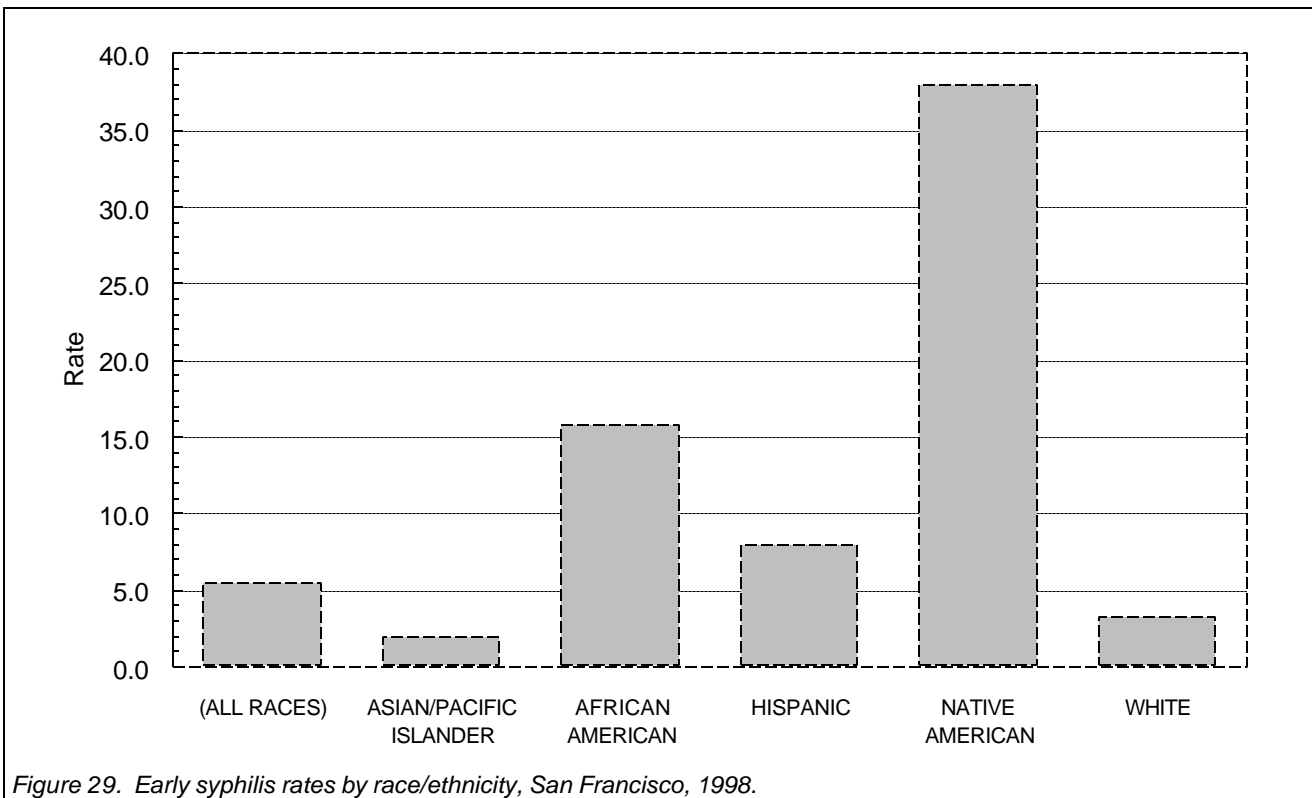
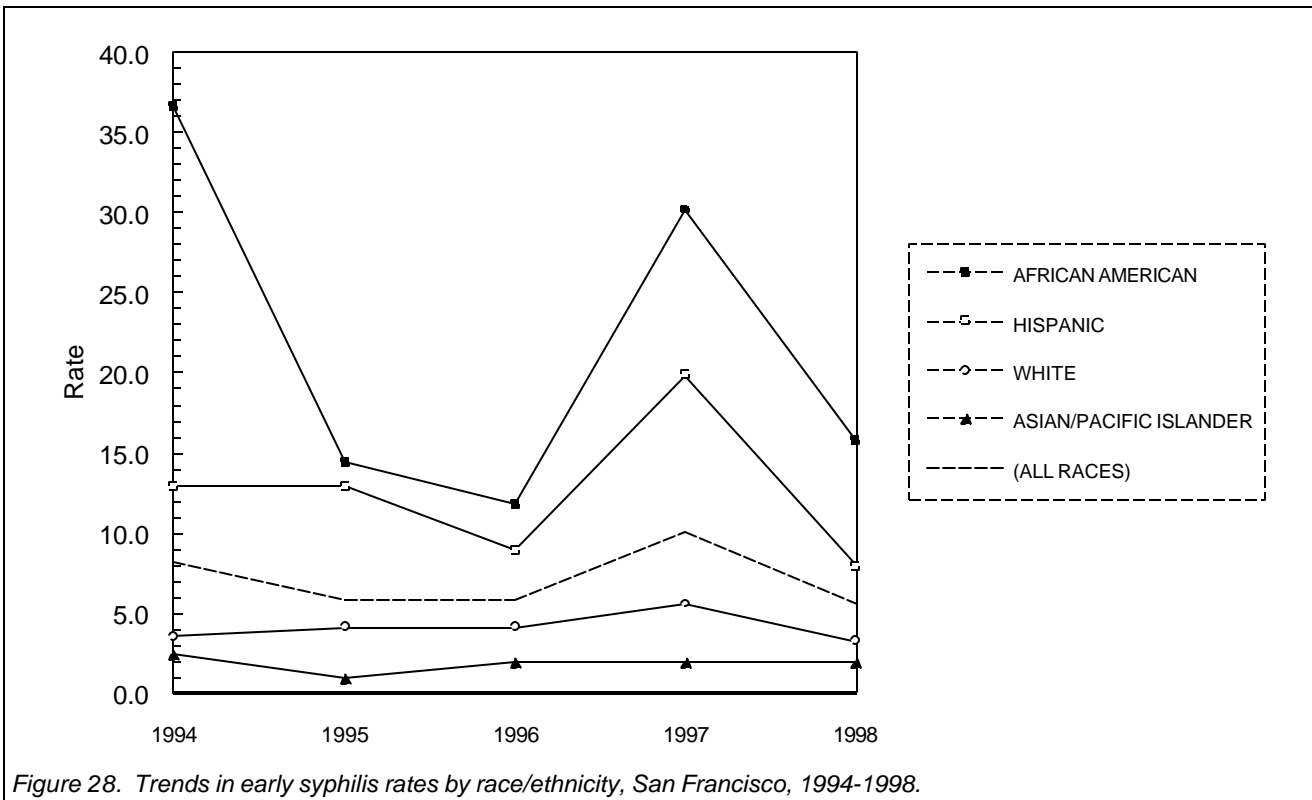




Table 11. STD cases and rates by disease and race/ethnicity, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

## Cases of CHLAMYDIA

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Race/ethnicity (ALL RACES)	2,122	1,747	1,890	2,253	2,611	293.1	241.3	261.1	311.2	360.7
ASIAN	249	221	244	281	282	121.1	107.4	118.6	136.6	137.1
BLACK	759	546	592	748	899	994.2	715.2	775.4	979.8	1177.6
HISPANIC	362	303	288	366	418	359.4	300.8	285.9	363.4	415.0
NATIVE AMERICAN	9	5	14	6	4	341.6	189.8	531.3	227.7	151.8
WHITE	272	240	222	289	446	80.7	71.2	65.9	85.7	132.3

## Cases of GONORRHEA

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Race/ethnicity (ALL RACES)	1,885	1,633	1,449	1,497	1,852	260.4	225.6	200.1	206.8	255.8
ASIAN	54	41	40	53	60	26.3	19.9	19.4	25.8	29.2
BLACK	1,029	734	486	473	604	1347.9	961.5	636.6	619.6	791.2
HISPANIC	166	155	123	129	179	164.8	153.9	122.1	128.1	177.7
NATIVE AMERICAN	14	5	12	13	12	531.3	189.8	455.4	493.4	455.4
WHITE	398	496	529	556	679	118.1	147.1	156.9	164.9	201.4

## Cases of EARLY SYPHILIS

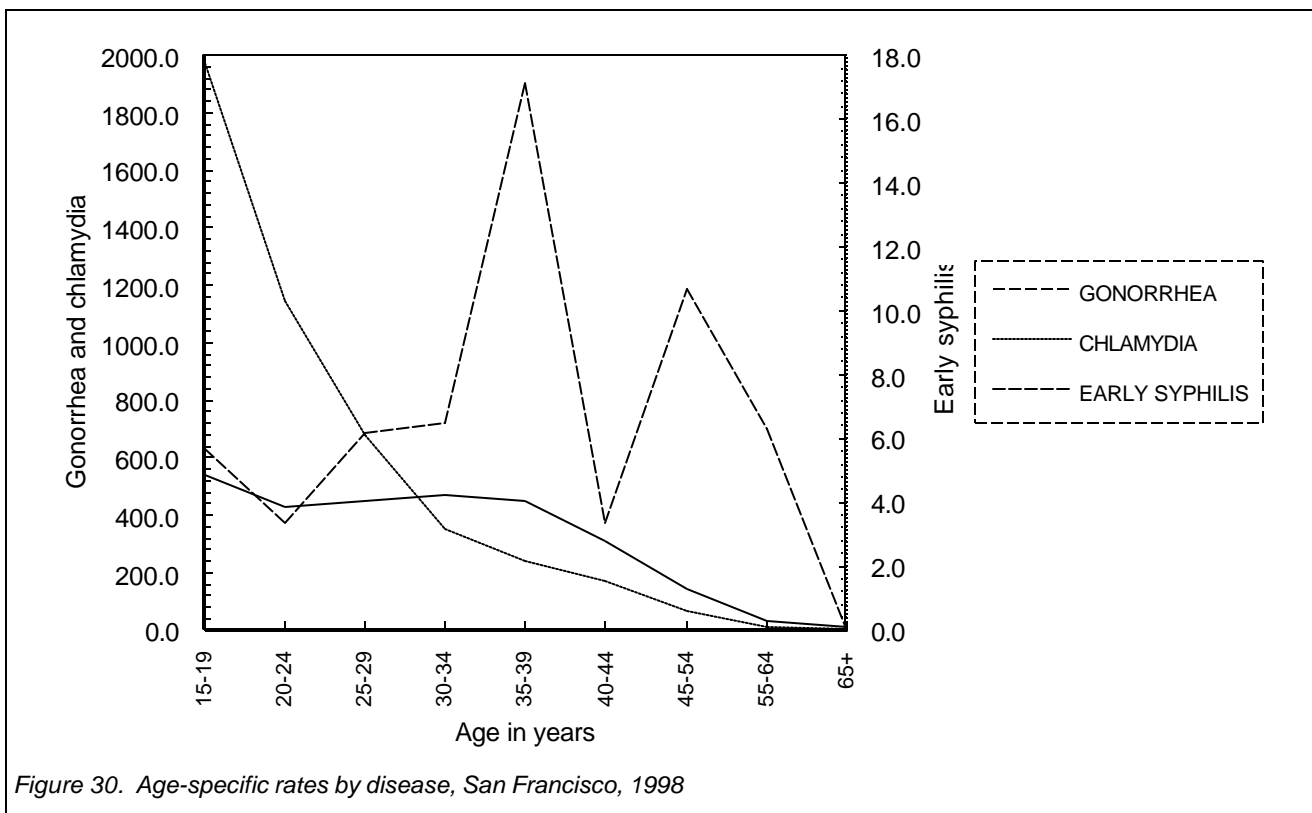
	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Race/ethnicity (ALL RACES)	59	42	42	73	40	8.1	5.8	5.8	10.1	5.5
ASIAN	5	2	4	4	4	2.4	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
BLACK	28	11	9	23	12	36.7	14.4	11.8	30.1	15.7
HISPANIC	13	13	9	20	8	12.9	12.9	8.9	19.9	7.9
NATIVE AMERICAN	1	0	2	1	1	38.0	0.0	75.9	38.0	38.0
WHITE	12	14	14	19	11	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.6	3.3

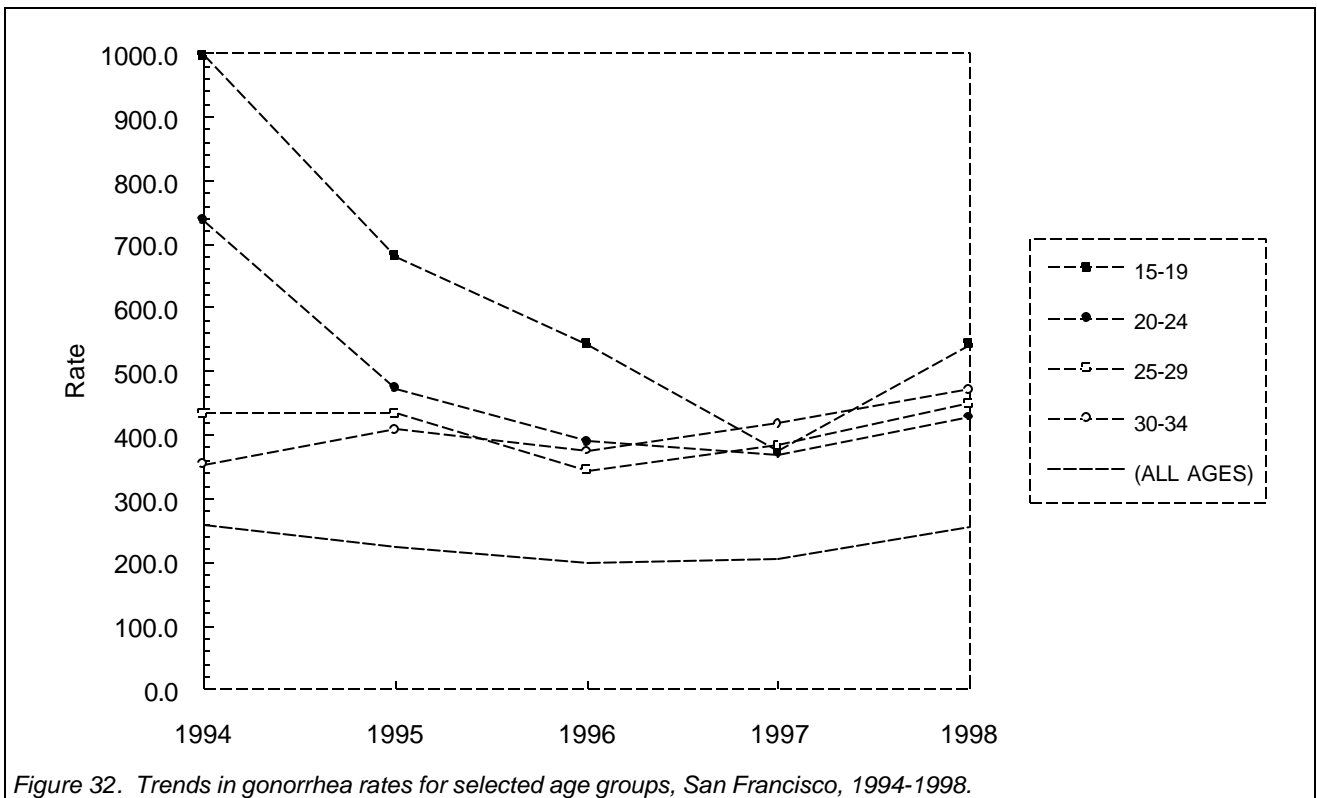
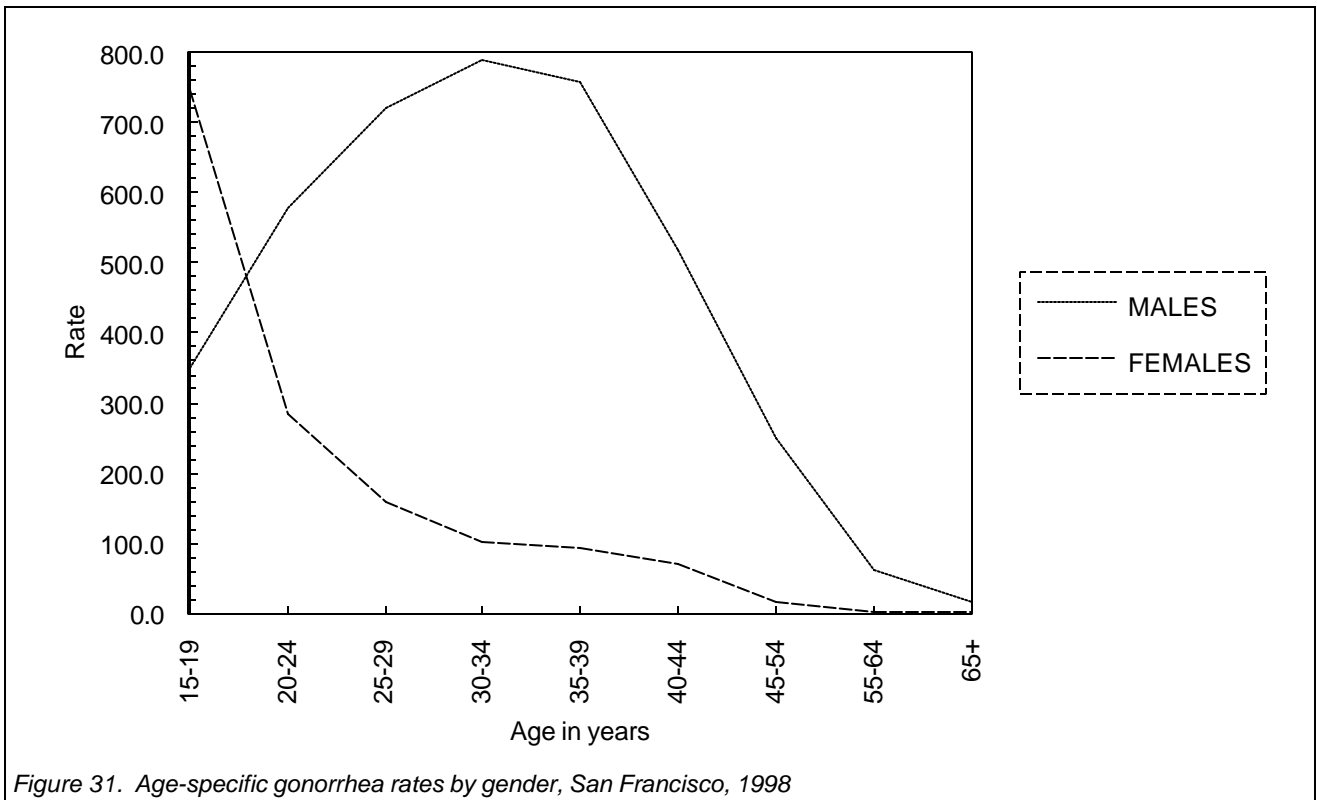
Table 12. Ratio of STD rates among African Americans to rates among whites, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

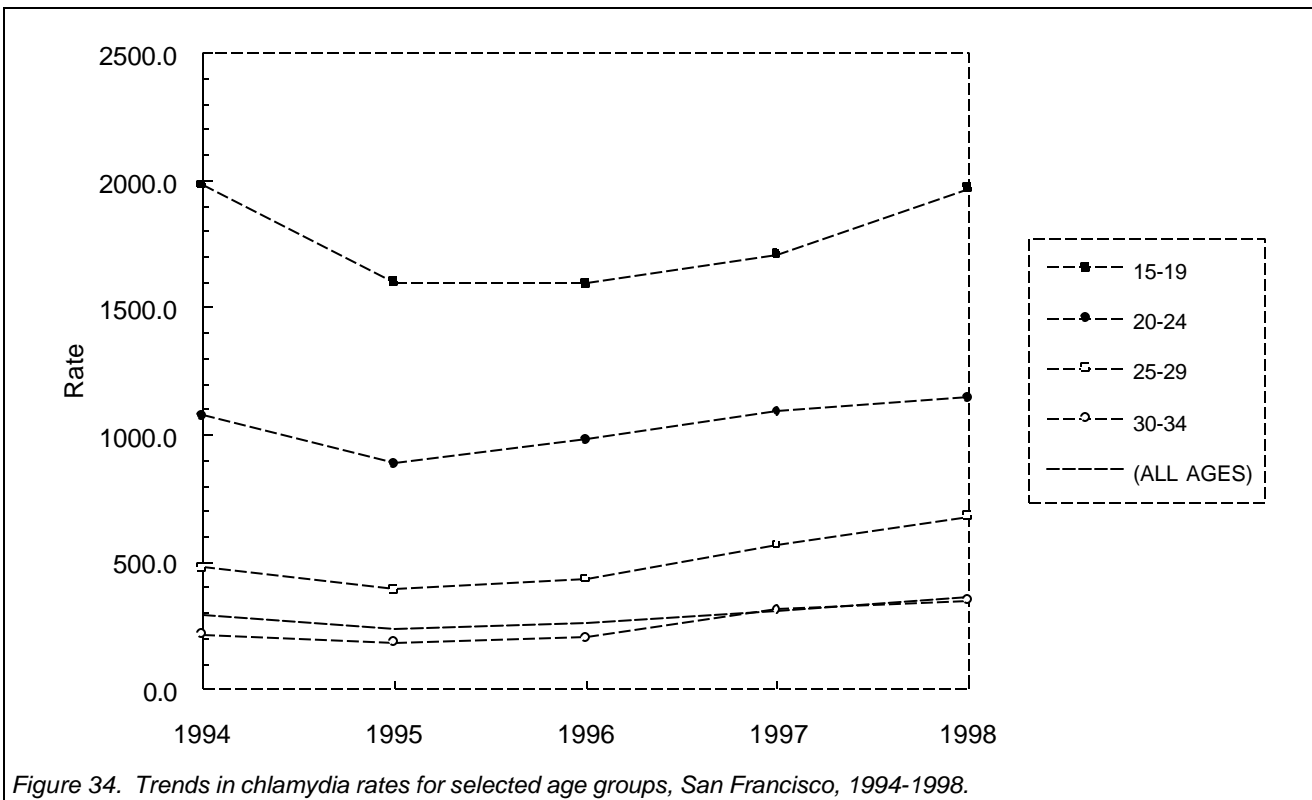
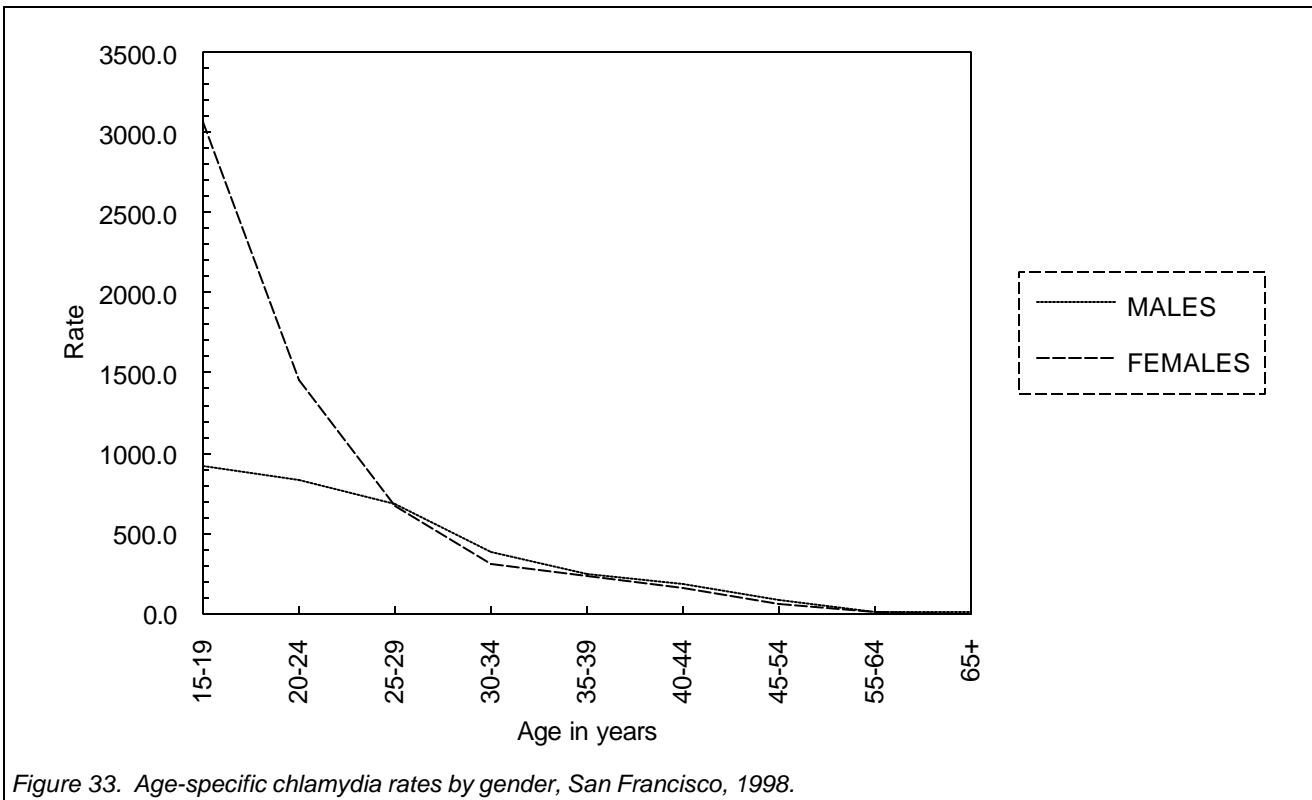
	Male/white ratio				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of CHLAMYDIA	12.32	10.05	11.78	11.43	8.90
GONORRHEA	11.42	6.53	4.06	3.76	3.93
EARLY SYPHILIS	10.30	3.47	2.84	5.35	4.82

F. Age

- STD rates are highly dependent on age. Rates of chlamydia are highest among 15-19 year-olds and decrease with age, while early syphilis rates peak among 35-39 year-olds. Gonorrhea rates remain fairly constant until ages 35-39, and then decrease sharply.
- All age groups saw increases in chlamydia and gonorrhea cases between 1997 and 1998. Gonorrhea cases among 15-19 year-olds increased more than other age groups, leaving this age group with the highest gonorrhea rate again.
- The gonorrhea rate for women 15-44 years old (198.5) increased from last year, but remained below the original *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objective of 290 cases per 100,000 women per year and the revised goal of 175.
- Significant differences in age-specific rates are seen between men and women for gonorrhea: male gonorrhea rates peak among 30-34 year-olds, while female rates peak among 15-19 year-olds. Chlamydia rates for women 15-19 years old are over three times the rates for men that age, but male and female rates are almost identical for age groups 25-29 years old and greater.
- Gender-specific rates by age are difficult to analyze for syphilis due to the small number of cases. Decreases were seen in all age groups.







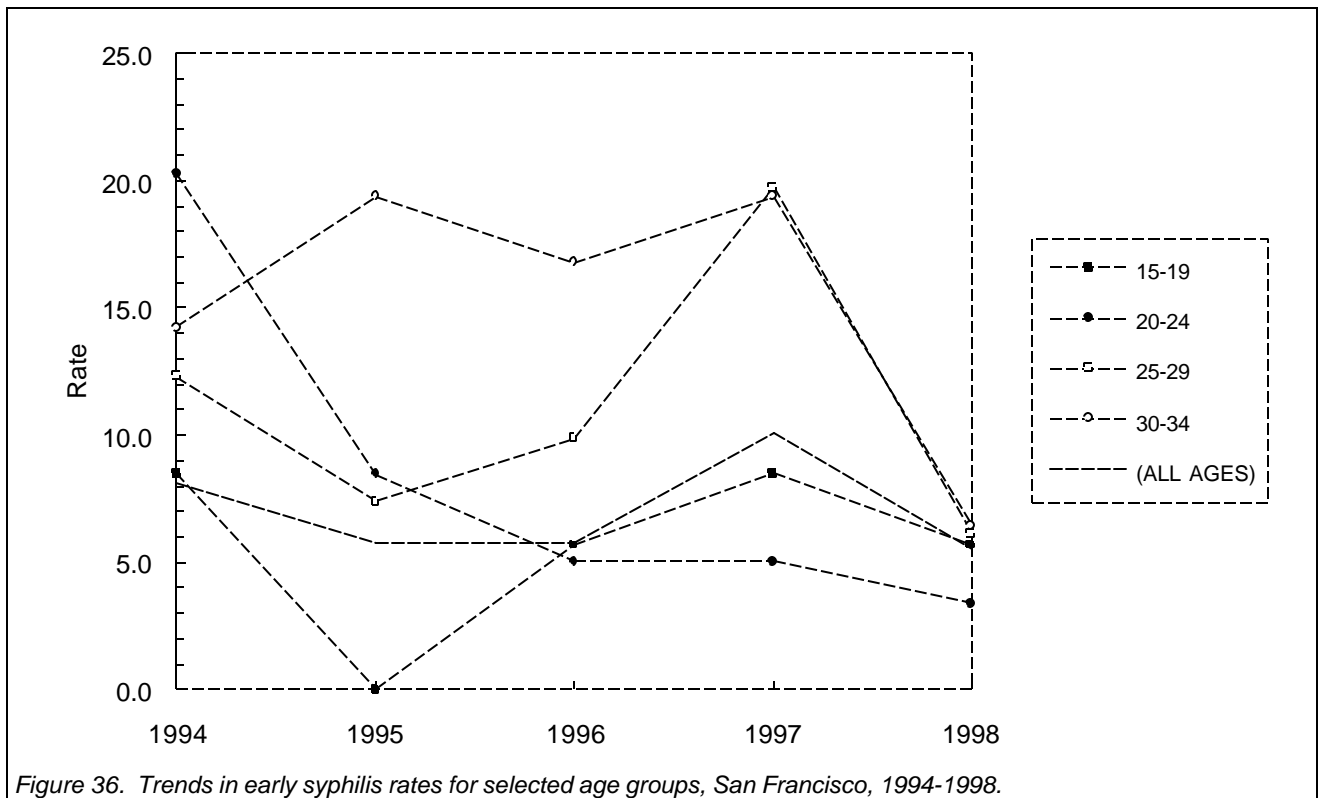
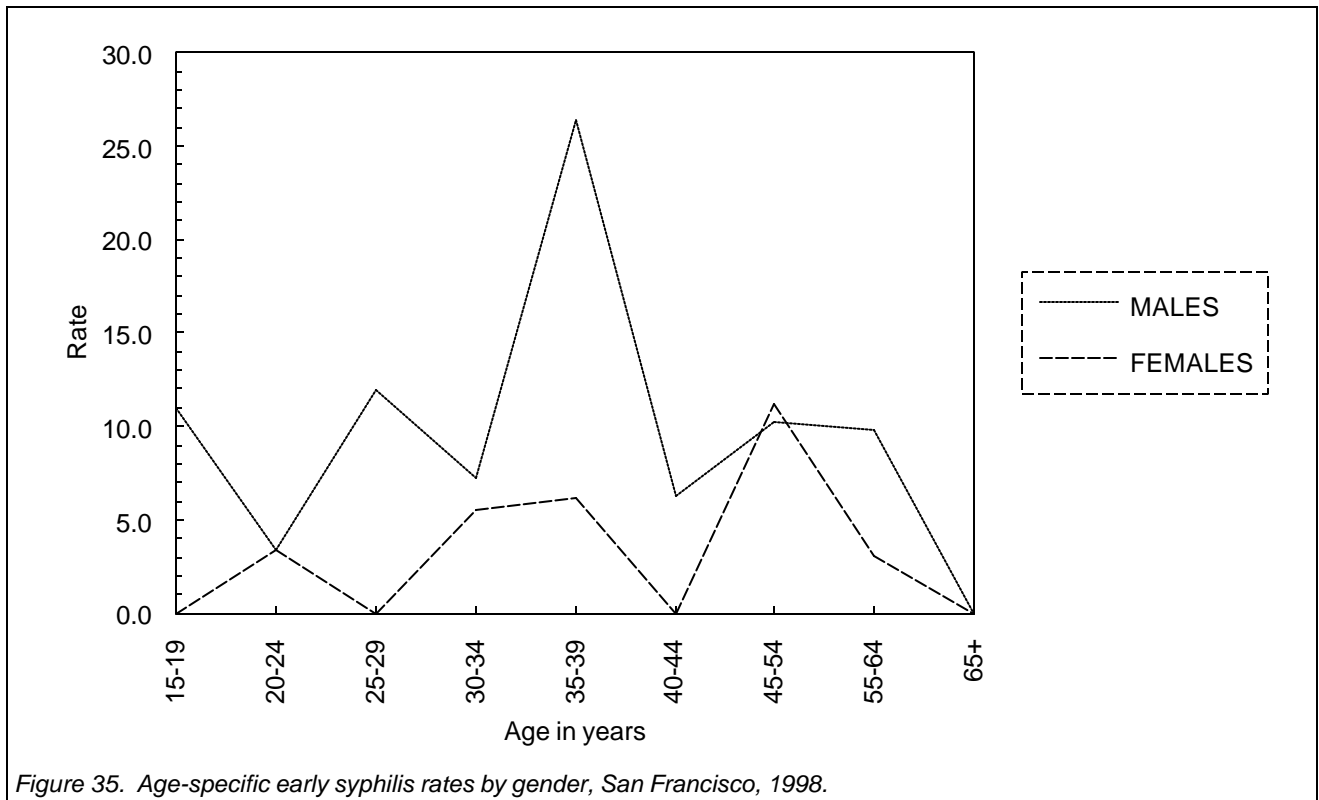


Table 13. STD cases and rates by disease, gender and age group, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Cases of CHLAMYDIA

		Reported cases					Incidence rate				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gender	Age group										
(BOTH)	(ALL)	2,122	1,747	1,890	2,253	2,611	293.1	241.3	261.1	311.2	360.7
	15-19 YRS	702	566	564	604	697	1985.2	1600.6	1594.9	1708.0	1971.0
	20-24 YRS	636	526	582	646	678	1076.1	890.0	984.7	1093.0	1147.1
	25-29 YRS	391	319	354	461	552	481.9	393.1	436.3	568.1	680.3
	30-34 YRS	169	143	160	245	271	218.4	184.8	206.7	316.6	350.2
	35-39 YRS	71	78	65	104	170	101.3	111.3	92.8	148.4	242.6
	40-44 YRS	37	34	39	53	104	61.9	56.9	65.2	88.7	174.0
	45-54 YRS	23	14	30	35	51	30.7	18.7	40.1	46.8	68.1
	55-64 YRS	6	4	3	9	5	9.4	6.3	4.7	14.2	7.9
	65+ YRS	3	2	4	11	6	2.8	1.9	3.8	10.4	5.7
FEMALE	(ALL)	1,638	1,325	1,381	1,447	1,538	453.2	366.6	382.1	400.3	425.5
	15-19 YRS	591	483	482	456	526	3447.5	2817.5	2811.6	2660.0	3068.3
	20-24 YRS	501	411	420	421	432	1689.4	1385.9	1416.3	1419.7	1456.8
	25-29 YRS	276	209	230	265	262	704.8	533.7	587.3	676.7	669.0
	30-34 YRS	113	94	98	136	109	315.1	262.1	273.3	379.3	304.0
	35-39 YRS	42	46	33	51	76	130.4	142.9	102.5	158.4	236.0
	40-44 YRS	22	19	24	27	44	79.1	68.3	86.3	97.1	158.2
	45-54 YRS	12	7	12	12	19	33.5	19.5	33.5	33.5	53.0
	55-64 YRS	5	3	3	4	2	15.2	9.1	9.1	12.2	6.1
	65+ YRS	1	1	4	7	1	1.6	1.6	6.3	11.1	1.6
MALE	(ALL)	483	420	500	802	1,065	133.2	115.9	137.9	221.2	293.8
	15-19 YRS	111	82	80	148	167	609.3	450.1	439.1	812.3	916.6
	20-24 YRS	135	115	161	225	245	458.4	390.5	546.7	764.1	832.0
	25-29 YRS	115	110	122	196	288	273.9	262.0	290.6	466.9	686.0
	30-34 YRS	56	49	61	108	161	134.8	118.0	146.9	260.0	387.7
	35-39 YRS	28	32	32	53	94	73.9	84.5	84.5	140.0	248.2
	40-44 YRS	15	15	15	26	60	46.9	46.9	46.9	81.3	187.7
	45-54 YRS	11	7	17	23	32	28.2	17.9	43.6	59.0	82.1
	55-64 YRS	1	1	0	5	3	3.3	3.3	0.0	16.3	9.8
	65+ YRS	2	1	0	4	5	4.7	2.4	0.0	9.5	11.9

Cases of GONORRHEA

		Reported cases					Incidence rate				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gender	Age group										
(BOTH)	(ALL)	1,885	1,633	1,449	1,497	1,852	260.4	225.6	200.1	206.8	255.8
	15-19 YRS	353	241	192	133	192	998.2	681.5	543.0	376.1	543.0
	20-24 YRS	435	280	231	218	254	736.0	473.7	390.8	368.8	429.8
	25-29 YRS	352	353	280	311	365	433.8	435.0	345.1	383.3	449.8
	30-34 YRS	274	316	291	324	365	354.1	408.3	376.0	418.7	471.6
	35-39 YRS	208	195	192	257	317	296.9	278.3	274.0	366.8	452.4
	40-44 YRS	111	125	121	114	186	185.7	209.1	202.4	190.7	311.1
	45-54 YRS	73	70	97	102	105	97.5	93.5	129.6	136.2	140.3
	55-64 YRS	10	14	14	16	20	15.7	22.0	22.0	25.2	31.5
	65+ YRS	6	5	1	4	8	5.7	4.7	0.9	3.8	7.6
FEMALE	(ALL)	698	503	352	296	399	193.1	139.2	97.4	81.9	110.4
	15-19 YRS	253	174	147	78	128	1475.8	1015.0	857.5	455.0	746.7
	20-24 YRS	183	132	82	73	84	617.1	445.1	276.5	246.2	283.3
	25-29 YRS	104	76	44	51	62	265.6	194.1	112.4	130.2	158.3
	30-34 YRS	45	44	28	30	37	125.5	122.7	78.1	83.7	103.2
	35-39 YRS	34	24	14	28	30	105.6	74.5	43.5	87.0	93.2
	40-44 YRS	14	20	8	10	20	50.3	71.9	28.8	36.0	71.9
	45-54 YRS	4	4	9	11	6	11.2	11.2	25.1	30.7	16.7
	55-64 YRS	1	0	1	0	1	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
	65+ YRS	1	0	1	1	1	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
MALE	(ALL)	1,187	1,130	1,094	1,199	1,451	327.5	311.7	301.8	330.8	400.3
	15-19 YRS	100	67	45	55	64	548.9	367.7	247.0	301.9	351.3
	20-24 YRS	252	148	148	144	170	855.7	502.6	502.6	489.0	577.3
	25-29 YRS	248	277	236	260	303	590.7	659.8	562.1	619.3	721.7
	30-34 YRS	229	272	263	293	328	551.4	654.9	633.3	705.5	789.8
	35-39 YRS	174	171	178	229	287	459.5	451.6	470.1	604.7	757.9
	40-44 YRS	97	105	112	104	166	303.4	328.4	350.3	325.3	519.2
	45-54 YRS	69	66	88	91	98	176.9	169.2	225.6	233.3	251.3
	55-64 YRS	9	14	13	16	19	29.3	45.6	42.4	52.2	61.9
	65+ YRS	5	5	0	3	7	11.9	11.9	0.0	7.1	16.6

(Table 13, continued)

## Cases of EARLY SYPHILIS

		Reported cases					Incidence rate				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gender	Age group										
(BOTH)	(ALL)	59	42	42	73	40	8.1	5.8	5.8	10.1	5.5
	15-19 YRS	3	0	2	3	2	8.5	0.0	5.7	8.5	5.7
	20-24 YRS	12	5	3	3	2	20.3	8.5	5.1	5.1	3.4
	25-29 YRS	10	6	8	16	5	12.3	7.4	9.9	19.7	6.2
	30-34 YRS	11	15	13	15	5	14.2	19.4	16.8	19.4	6.5
	35-39 YRS	7	11	7	16	12	10.0	15.7	10.0	22.8	17.1
	40-44 YRS	4	1	2	8	2	6.7	1.7	3.3	13.4	3.3
	45-54 YRS	7	3	6	9	8	9.4	4.0	8.0	12.0	10.7
	55-64 YRS	4	0	1	2	4	6.3	0.0	1.6	3.1	6.3
	65+ YRS	1	0	0	1	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
FEMALE	(ALL)	19	6	6	23	10	5.3	1.7	1.7	6.4	2.8
	15-19 YRS	2	0	2	2	0	11.7	0.0	11.7	11.7	0.0
	20-24 YRS	5	1	0	2	1	16.9	3.4	0.0	6.7	3.4
	25-29 YRS	3	1	1	5	0	7.7	2.6	2.6	12.8	0.0
	30-34 YRS	4	1	3	5	2	11.2	2.8	8.4	13.9	5.6
	35-39 YRS	3	2	0	4	2	9.3	6.2	0.0	12.4	6.2
	40-44 YRS	1	0	0	3	0	3.6	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
	45-54 YRS	1	0	0	2	4	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.2
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MALE	(ALL)	40	36	36	50	30	11.0	9.9	9.9	13.8	8.3
	15-19 YRS	1	0	0	1	2	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	11.0
	20-24 YRS	7	4	3	1	1	23.8	13.6	10.2	3.4	3.4
	25-29 YRS	7	5	7	11	5	16.7	11.9	16.7	26.2	11.9
	30-34 YRS	7	14	10	10	3	16.9	33.7	24.1	24.1	7.2
	35-39 YRS	4	9	7	12	10	10.6	23.8	18.5	31.7	26.4
	40-44 YRS	3	1	2	5	2	9.4	3.1	6.3	15.6	6.3
	45-54 YRS	6	3	6	7	4	15.4	7.7	15.4	17.9	10.3
	55-64 YRS	4	0	1	2	3	13.0	0.0	3.3	6.5	9.8
	65+ YRS	1	0	0	1	0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0

## G. Geography

To examine the Geographic distribution of STD cases and to compare disease trends in different neighborhoods, addresses are grouped into the fifteen planning districts defined by the Office of Analysis and Information Systems (OASIS) of the Department of City Planning (see Figure 37).

While the larger traditional neighborhoods are represented by the OASIS districts, some smaller ones have been grouped together for convenience: *Bayview*, *West Hunter's Point*, and part of *Visitacion Valley* are in the South Bayshore district, while the rest of Visitacion Valley is in South Central; the *Duboce Triangle* and *Haight-Ashbury* are in the Buena Vista district; the *Castro*, *Noe Valley*, and part of *Glen Park* are in the Central District, while the rest of Glen Park is in *Ingleside*; *Potrero Hill* and *China Basin* are in the South of Market District; the *Tenderloin* is in the Downtown District; and *Chinatown*, *North Beach*, and *Nob Hill* are all in the Northeast district.

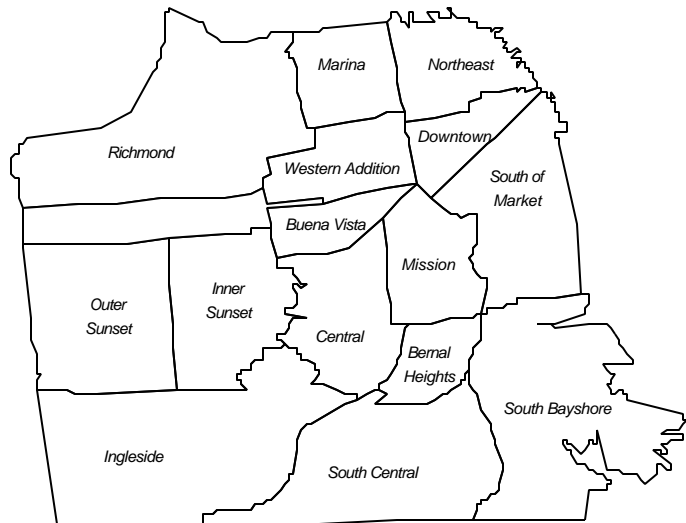


Figure 37. Planning districts for San Francisco Department of City Planning. From Office of Analysis and Information Systems.

Though the law requires that addresses are included when STDs are reported to the health department, they are often missing. In 1998, approximately 19 percent of all first-time gonorrhea and chlamydia reports we received on patients outside City Clinic were missing address. Information from City Clinic is more complete than private reports, however. Also, if a previous address for a patient is known, that address is used when address is missing from the new report. Overall, 12 percent of gonorrhea and chlamydia cases for the year had no locating information. (This is an improvement over 1997, when 16 percent of these cases lacked address.)

Many addresses could not be assigned to a neighborhood. Addresses were assigned to census tracts with a geocoding computer program, but some were vague or not recognized as valid San Francisco addresses.

Cases missing address or that were unable to be assigned to a neighborhood are not included in these geographic analyses, but are counted as San Francisco morbidity and included in all other city-wide analyses. Cases among homeless patients were also excluded. Note that the rate obtained from combining the rates for each district will therefore be lower than the actual overall rate for the city.

Chlamydia rates for South Bayshore are much higher than other districts, while early syphilis is concentrated in the Downtown District. Gonorrhea is less concentrated and is high in South Bayshore, Downtown, and Buena Vista, which includes the Castro District.

Gonorrhea cases increased the most in the South Bayshore and Buena Vista districts (48 percent and 36 percent increases, respectively). Increases were seen in most every neighborhood, however.

Cases reported among homeless patients increased from 1997. These cases only include patients that can be verified as homeless, most of whom are seen at City Clinic; this may greatly underestimate cases in this population. Since no reliable denominator data are available on the number of homeless persons in San Francisco, analysis is restricted to examining trends in reported cases over time.



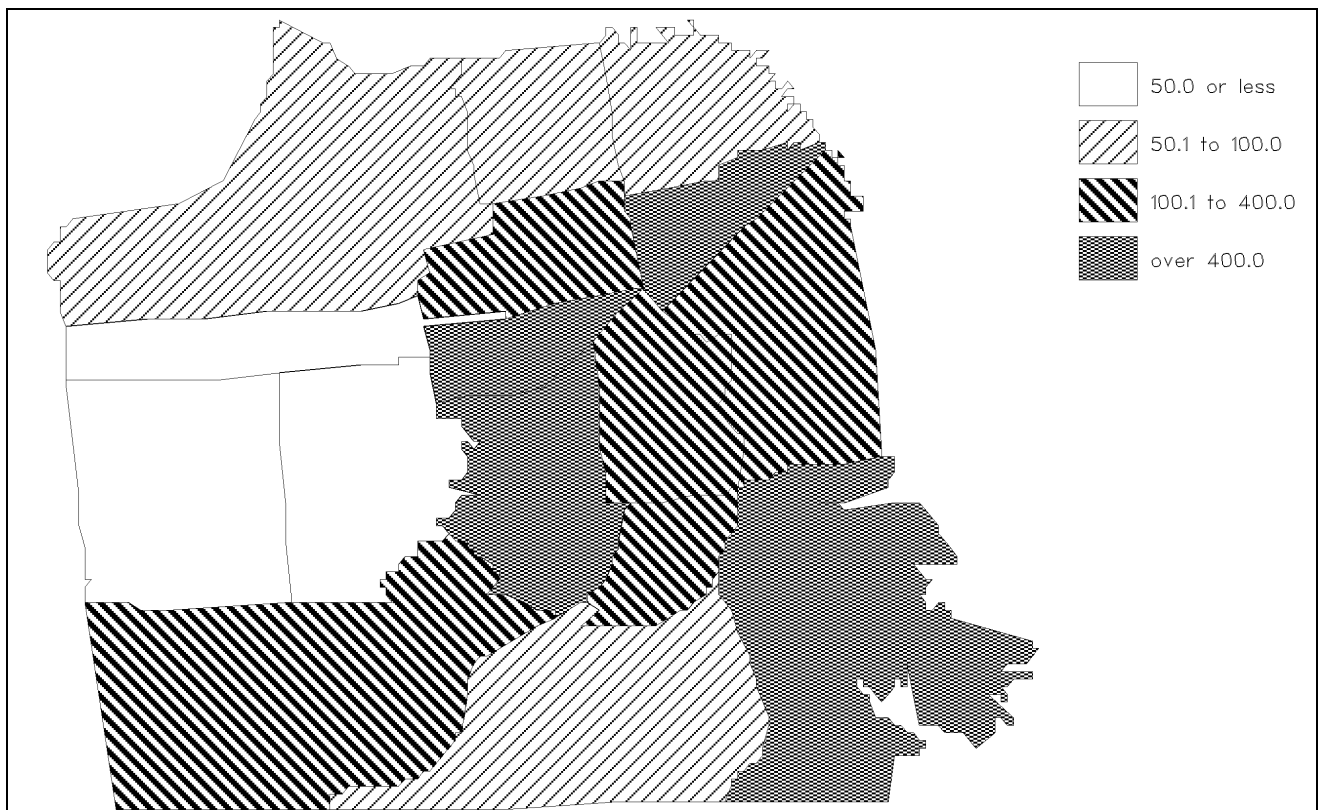


Figure 38. Geographic distribution of gonorrhea rates for San Francisco, 1998.

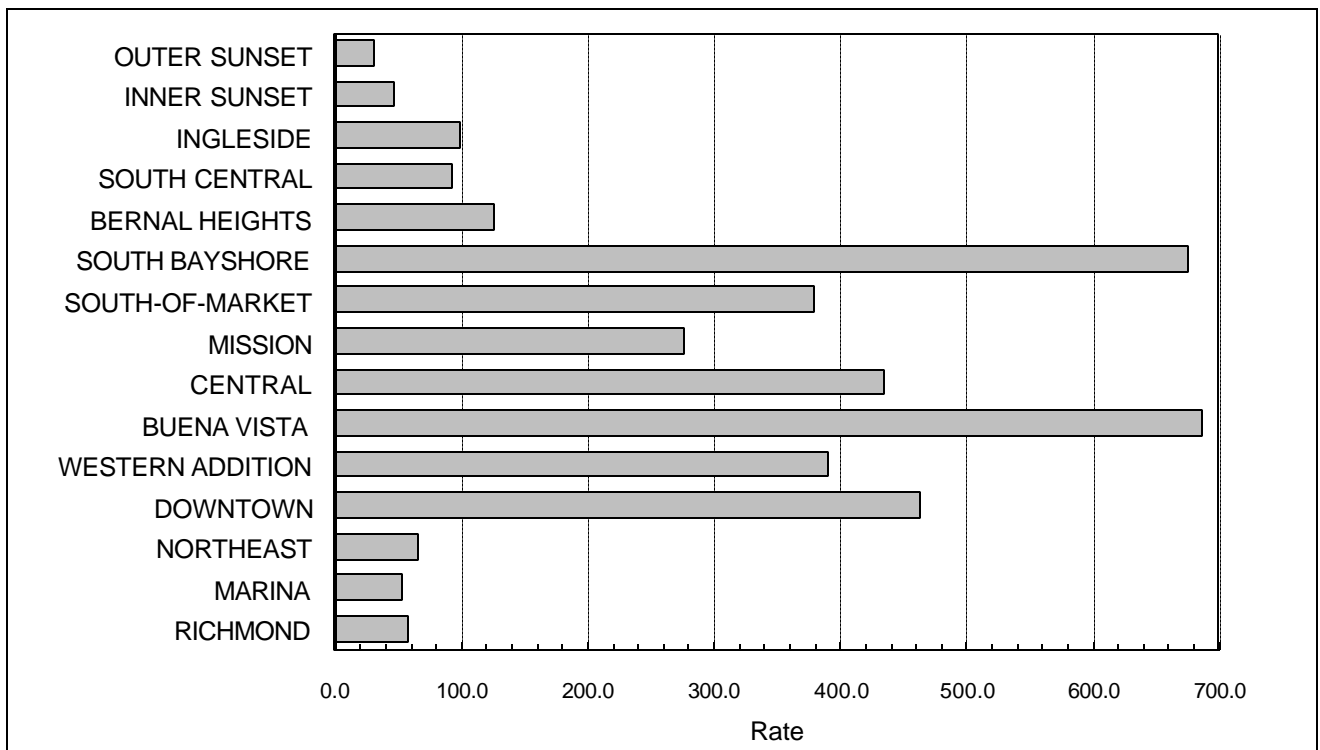


Figure 39. Gonorrhea rates for San Francisco by OASIS planning district, 1998.

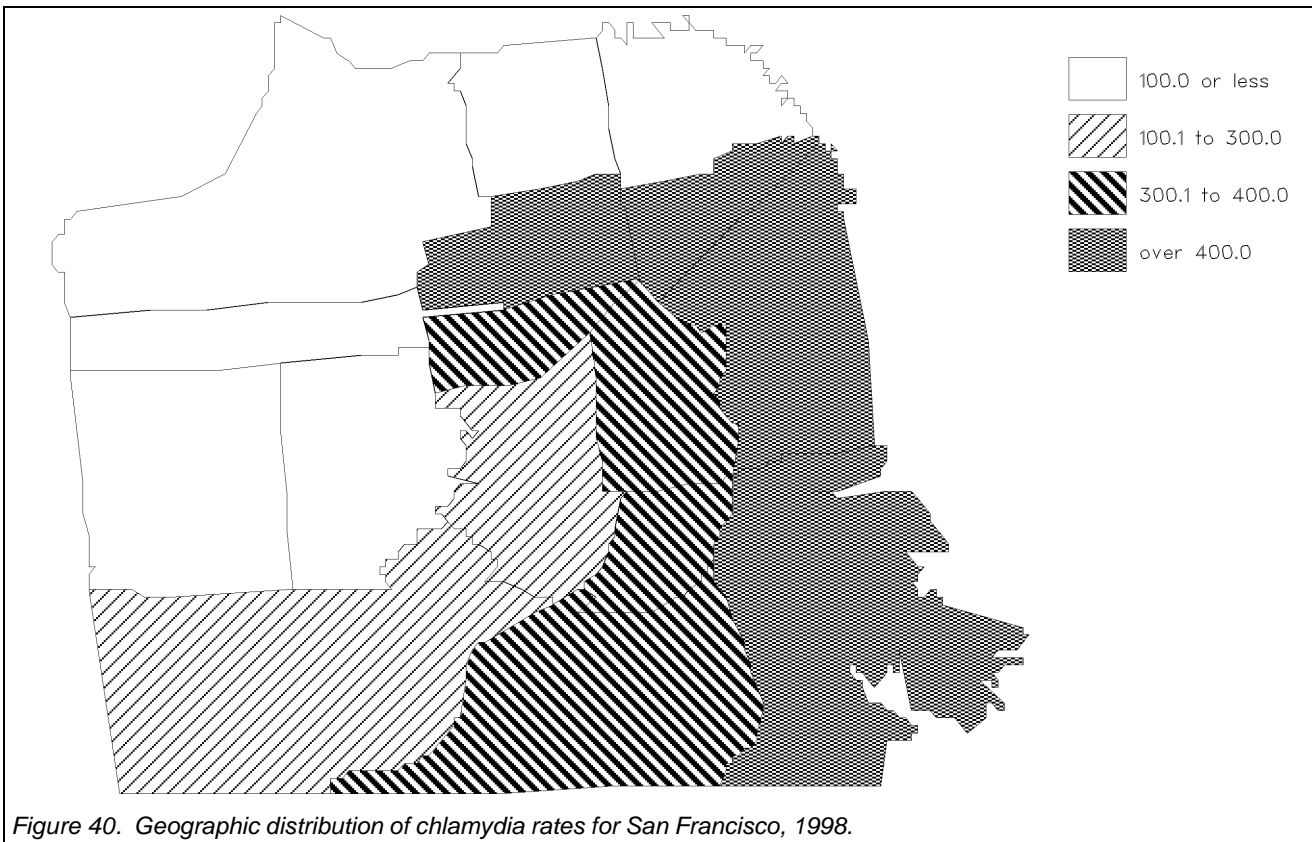


Figure 40. Geographic distribution of chlamydia rates for San Francisco, 1998.

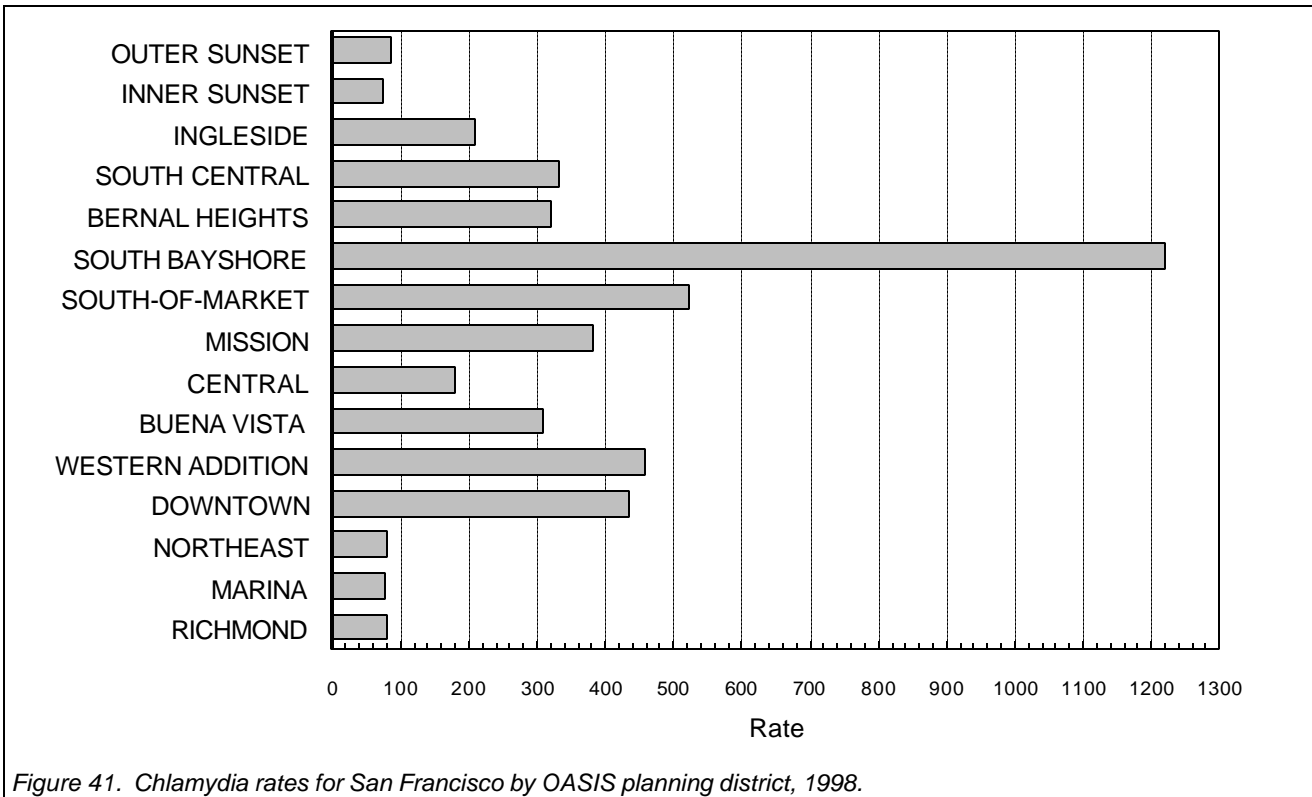
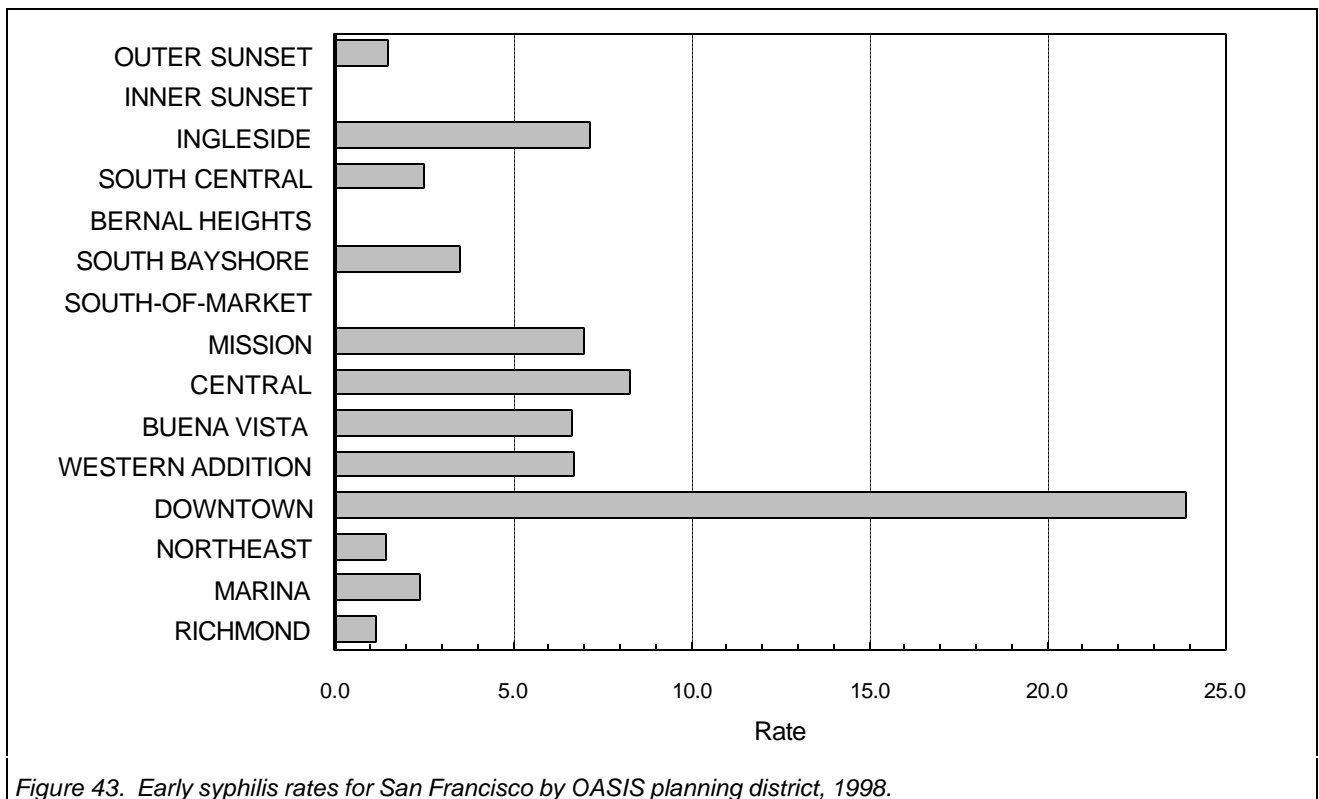


Figure 41. Chlamydia rates for San Francisco by OASIS planning district, 1998.



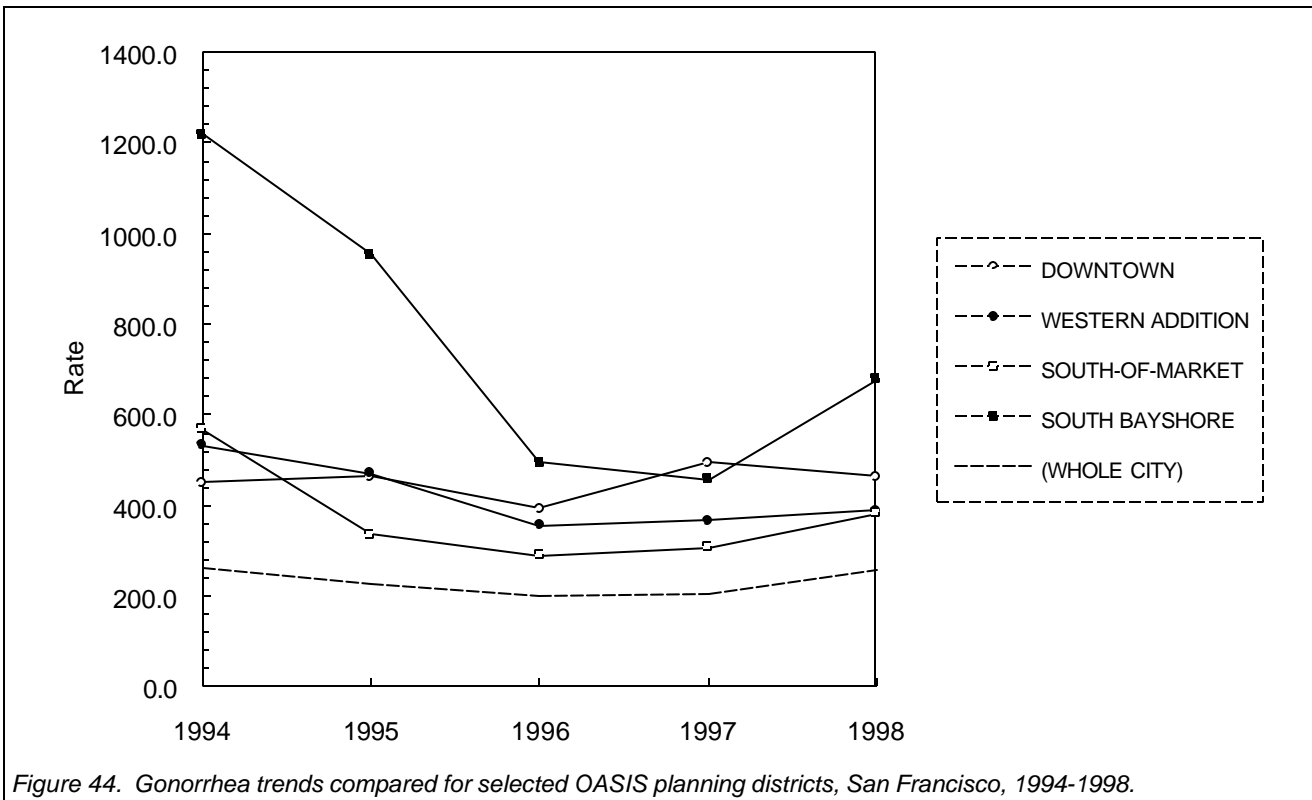


Figure 44. Gonorrhea trends compared for selected OASIS planning districts, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

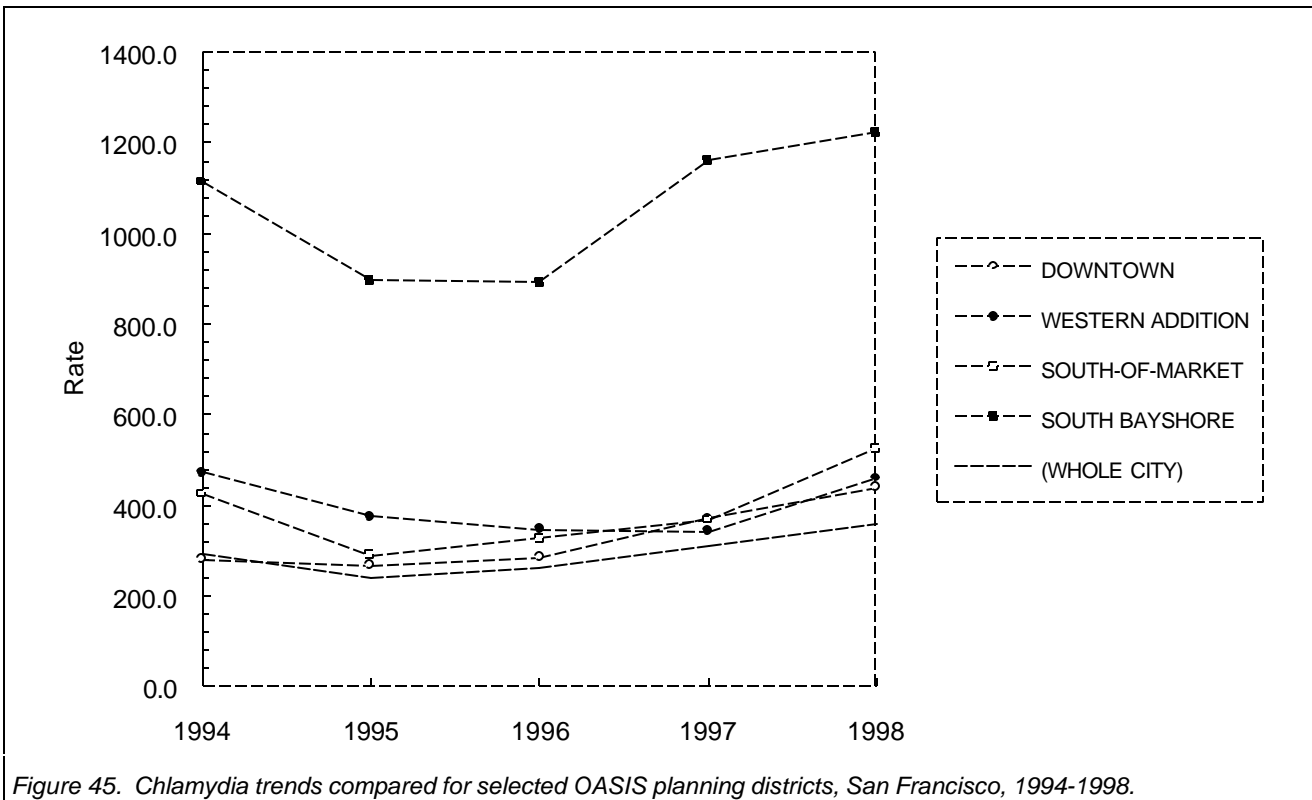


Figure 45. Chlamydia trends compared for selected OASIS planning districts, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

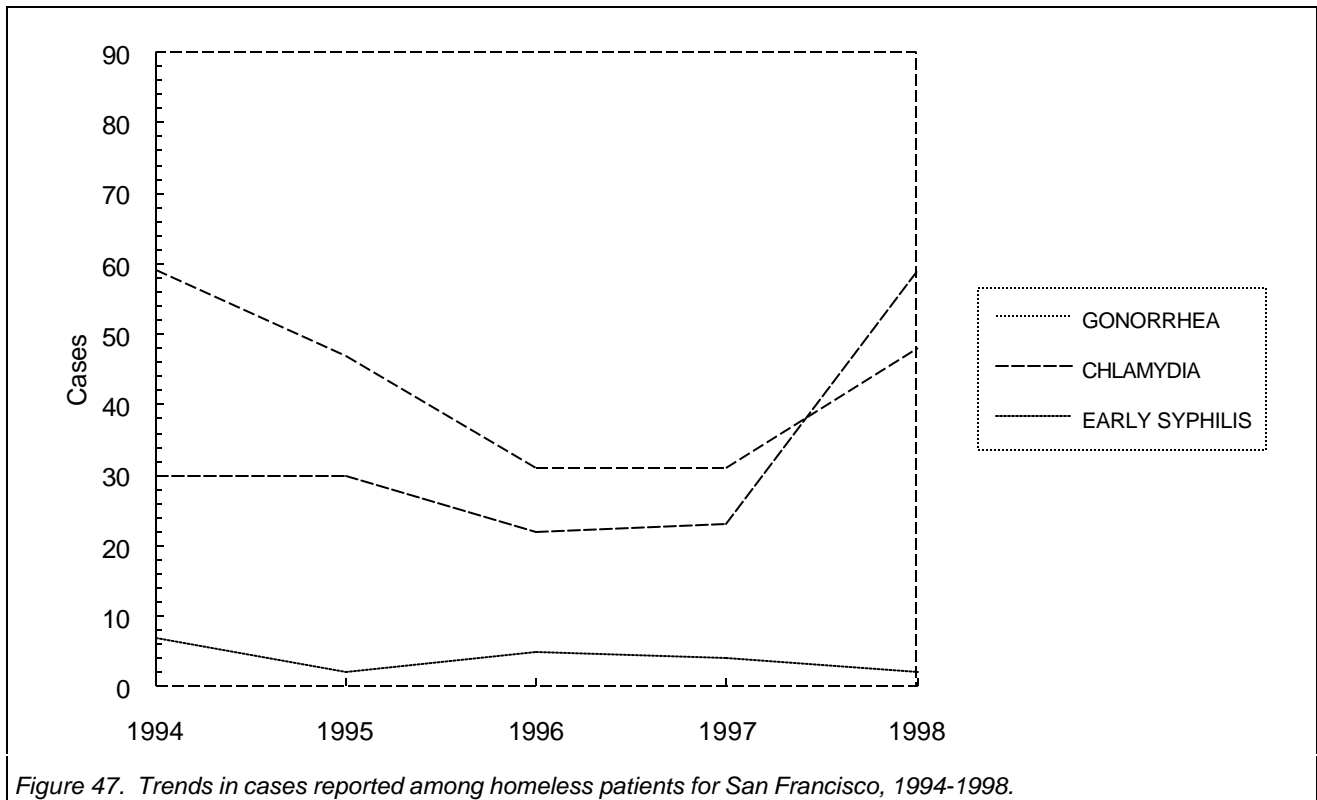
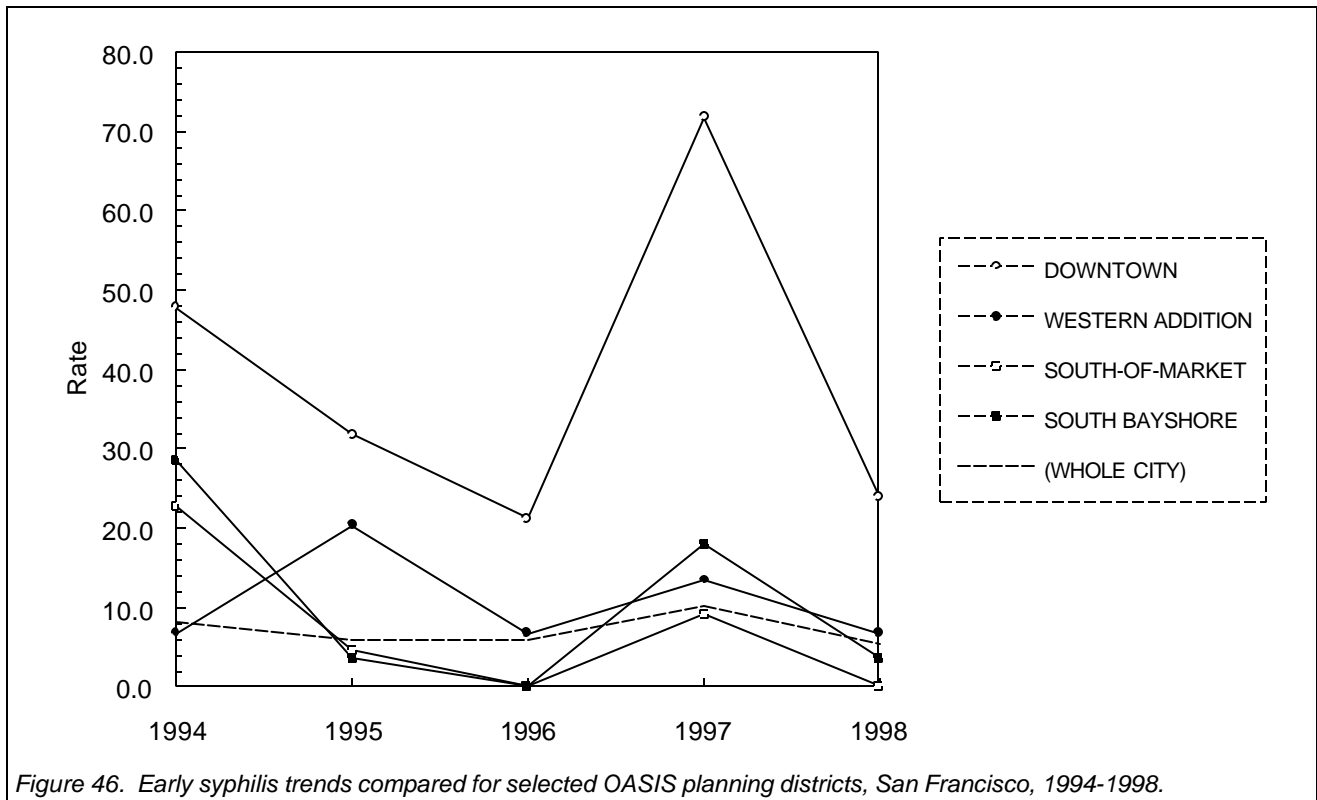


Table 14. STD cases and rates by neighborhood, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

## Cases of CHLAMYDIA

Neighborhood	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(WHOLE CITY)	2,122	1,747	1,890	2,253	2,611	293.4	241.5	261.3	311.5	361.0
RICHMOND	73	80	72	75	70	87.0	95.4	85.8	89.4	83.5
MARINA	33	35	37	40	33	81.1	86.0	91.0	98.3	81.1
NORTHEAST	84	57	73	78	55	125.8	85.4	109.3	116.8	82.4
DOWNTOWN	106	101	107	140	165	281.8	268.5	284.5	372.2	438.7
WESTERN ADDITION	209	166	154	152	204	472.3	375.1	348.0	343.5	461.0
BUENA VISTA	90	81	69	73	93	302.3	272.0	231.7	245.2	312.4
CENTRAL	68	53	63	79	88	141.7	110.5	131.3	164.7	183.4
MISSION	219	165	174	169	220	384.1	289.4	305.2	296.4	385.9
SOUTH OF MARKET	94	64	72	81	116	426.8	290.6	326.9	367.7	526.7
SOUTH BAYSHORE	311	250	249	324	341	1114.7	896.1	892.5	1161.3	1222.3
BERNAL HEIGHTS	76	74	80	67	76	324.2	315.6	341.2	285.8	324.2
SOUTH CENTRAL	273	216	227	283	267	344.1	272.2	286.1	356.7	336.5
INGLESIDE	158	125	113	124	117	284.7	225.2	203.6	223.4	210.8
INNER SUNSET	52	48	44	30	32	124.9	115.3	105.7	72.1	76.9
OUTER SUNSET	80	52	60	45	59	122.1	79.3	91.5	68.7	90.0
(HOMELESS)	26	29	21	20	59	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)

## Cases of GONORRHEA

Neighborhood	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(WHOLE CITY)	1,885	1,633	1,449	1,497	1,852	260.6	225.8	200.3	207.0	256.0
RICHMOND	28	28	35	36	49	33.4	33.4	41.7	42.9	58.4
MARINA	20	21	30	24	22	49.2	51.6	73.7	59.0	54.1
NORTHEAST	54	57	52	47	45	80.9	85.4	77.9	70.4	67.4
DOWNTOWN	170	175	148	186	175	452.0	465.3	393.5	494.5	465.3
WESTERN ADDITION	236	208	158	162	173	533.3	470.0	357.0	366.1	390.9
BUENA VISTA	168	142	148	151	205	564.3	476.9	497.1	507.2	688.5
CENTRAL	131	155	172	178	209	273.1	323.1	358.5	371.0	435.7
MISSION	134	134	108	122	158	235.0	235.0	189.4	214.0	277.1
SOUTH OF MARKET	125	74	64	68	84	567.5	336.0	290.6	308.7	381.4
SOUTH BAYSHORE	340	266	138	128	189	1218.7	953.4	494.6	458.8	677.4
BERNAL HEIGHTS	40	32	43	19	30	170.6	136.5	183.4	81.0	128.0
SOUTH CENTRAL	173	104	76	66	74	218.0	131.1	95.8	83.2	93.3
INGLESIDE	96	76	57	53	56	173.0	136.9	102.7	95.5	100.9
INNER SUNSET	18	20	21	18	20	43.2	48.0	50.5	43.2	48.0
OUTER SUNSET	18	26	17	20	21	27.5	39.7	25.9	30.5	32.0
(HOMELESS)	50	44	29	29	48	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)

## Cases of EARLY SYPHILIS

Neighborhood	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
(WHOLE CITY)	59	42	42	73	40	8.2	5.8	5.8	10.1	5.5
RICHMOND	1	1	0	0	1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
MARINA	1	1	0	1	1	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.5
NORTHEAST	2	1	0	2	1	3.0	1.5	0.0	3.0	1.5
DOWNTOWN	18	12	8	27	9	47.9	31.9	21.3	71.8	23.9
WESTERN ADDITION	3	9	3	6	3	6.8	20.3	6.8	13.6	6.8
BUENA VISTA	2	1	9	5	2	6.7	3.4	30.2	16.8	6.7
CENTRAL	1	4	3	5	4	2.1	8.3	6.3	10.4	8.3
MISSION	4	5	7	9	4	7.0	8.8	12.3	15.8	7.0
SOUTH OF MARKET	5	1	0	2	0	22.7	4.5	0.0	9.1	0.0
SOUTH BAYSHORE	8	1	0	5	1	28.7	3.6	0.0	17.9	3.6
BERNAL HEIGHTS	2	2	1	1	0	8.5	8.5	4.3	4.3	0.0
SOUTH CENTRAL	3	0	2	0	2	3.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
INGLESIDE	1	0	0	1	4	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.2
INNER SUNSET	1	1	1	0	0	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
OUTER SUNSET	1	1	2	0	1	1.5	1.5	3.1	0.0	1.5
(HOMELESS)	4	2	5	4	2	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)

## H. Adolescents

As discussed above, STD rates in San Francisco are highly dependent on age, with the highest STD rates seen in the youngest age groups. This section presents different demographic trends in STDs within adolescents 14 to 20 years old (inclusive) and compares them with adult trends.

Though more STDs are diagnosed among adults, rates for gonorrhea and chlamydia are higher for adolescents (492.7 gonorrhea cases per 100,000 adolescents per year vs. 271.8 per 100,000 adults; 1758.1 vs. 289.9 for chlamydia). Early syphilis rates are lower for adolescents than adults, however (3.9 vs. 6.5 for adults). The 1997 gonorrhea rate for adolescents is below the original *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objective of 750 cases per 100,000 adolescents per year, but is once again above the revised goal of 375.

Adolescent gonorrhea cases have increased for the first time in the past five years. In 1998, cases increased 38 percent over 1997, while adult cases increased by 21 percent. As discussed above, in 1998 we were able to expand our screening activities for gonorrhea, however, by using a urine test for gonorrhea; this test is also more sensitive than the cultures we had used in the past.

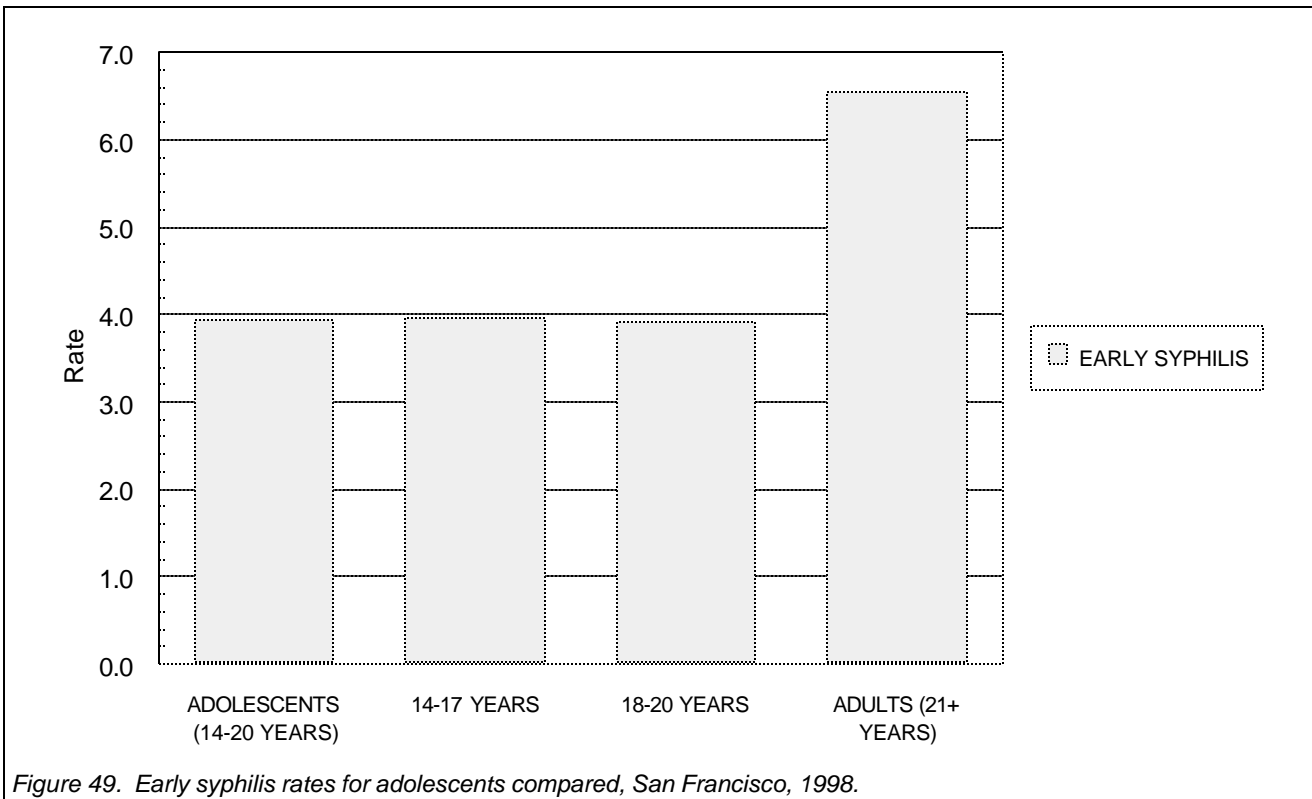
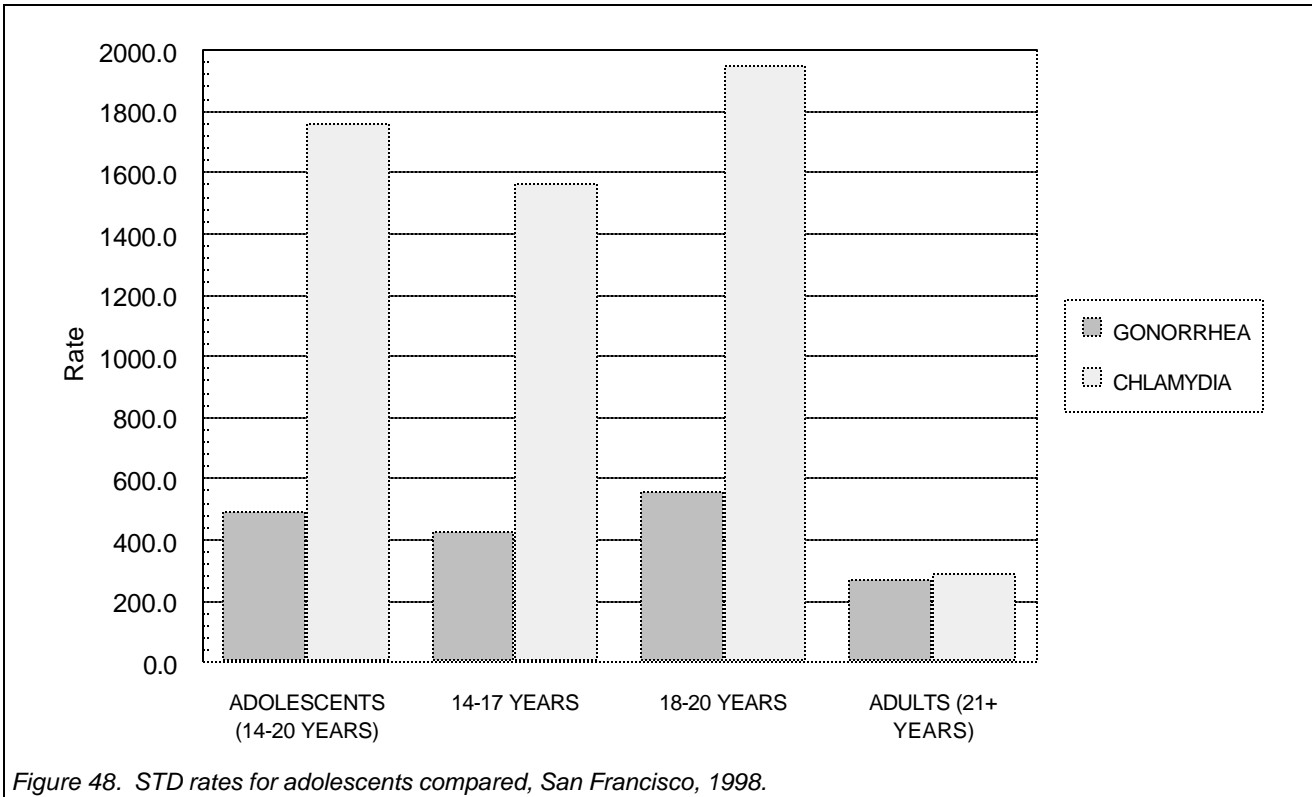
African-American adolescents have the highest rates for gonorrhea and chlamydia, followed by Native Americans; whites and Hispanics are next, with very little difference between rates; and Asians and Pacific Islanders have the lowest rates. This is the same relative order as seen for adult cases. Like adult cases, increases were seen for adolescents in each race category.

(With so few early syphilis cases among adolescents, analysis of race trends is problematic: one or two cases more or less each year translate into great swings in race-specific incidence rates, especially for minority populations. The relative order of disease rates for syphilis is not significantly different than that for gonorrhea, however.)

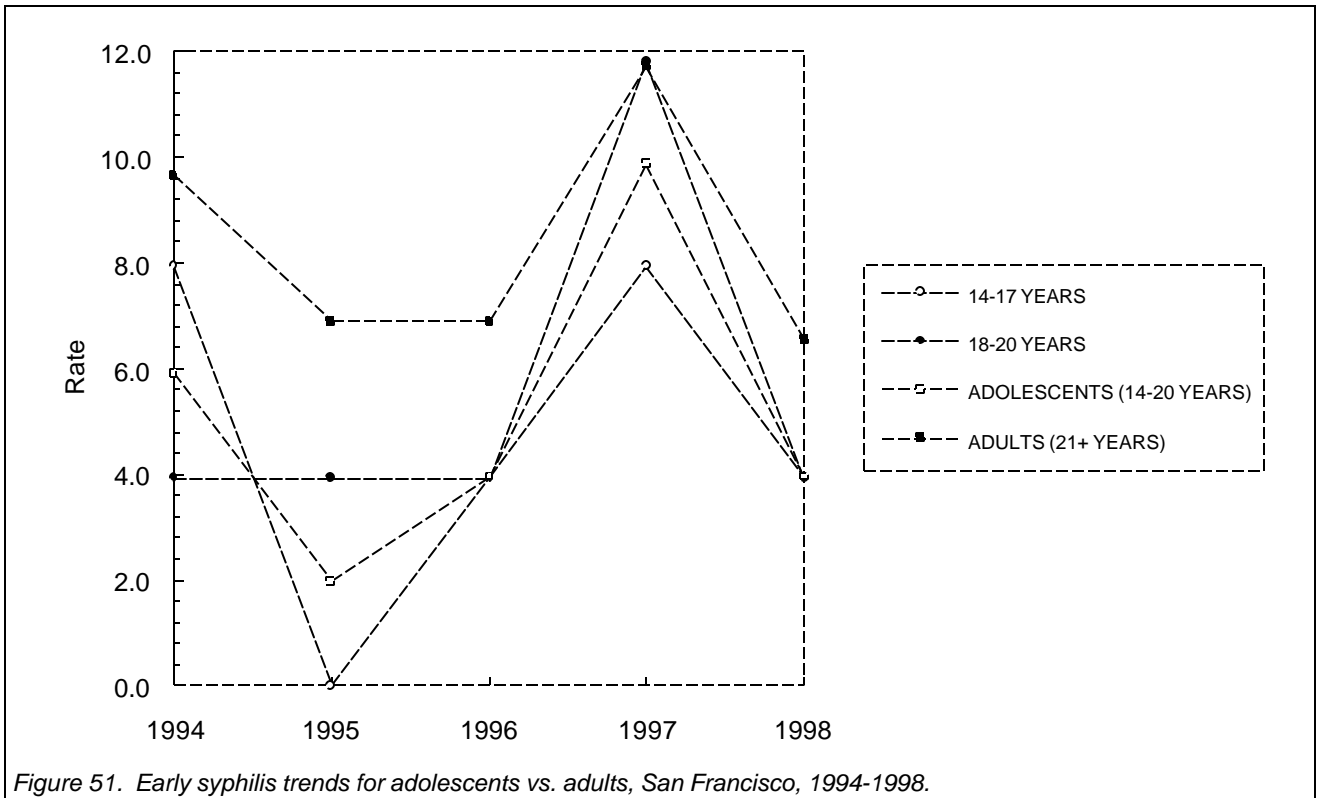
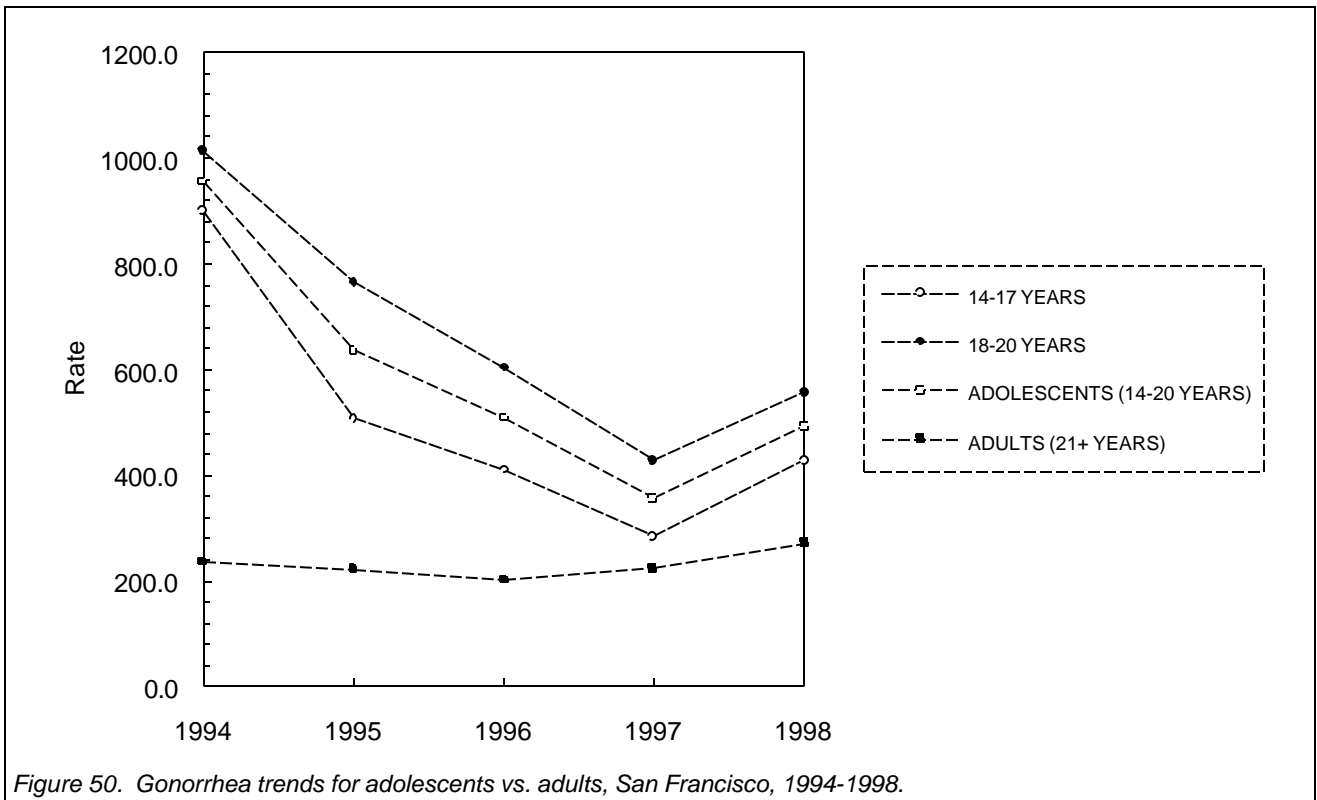
Rates for gonorrhea and chlamydia are higher for female adolescents than for males. Part of this difference may be due to screening efforts, which have traditionally focused on detecting infections among young women, especially for chlamydia. In contrast, adults rates for gonorrhea and syphilis are higher among men than women, though chlamydia rates remain much higher for adult women. The male/female ratio for gonorrhea among adolescents decreased in 1998 due to an increase in cases among females.

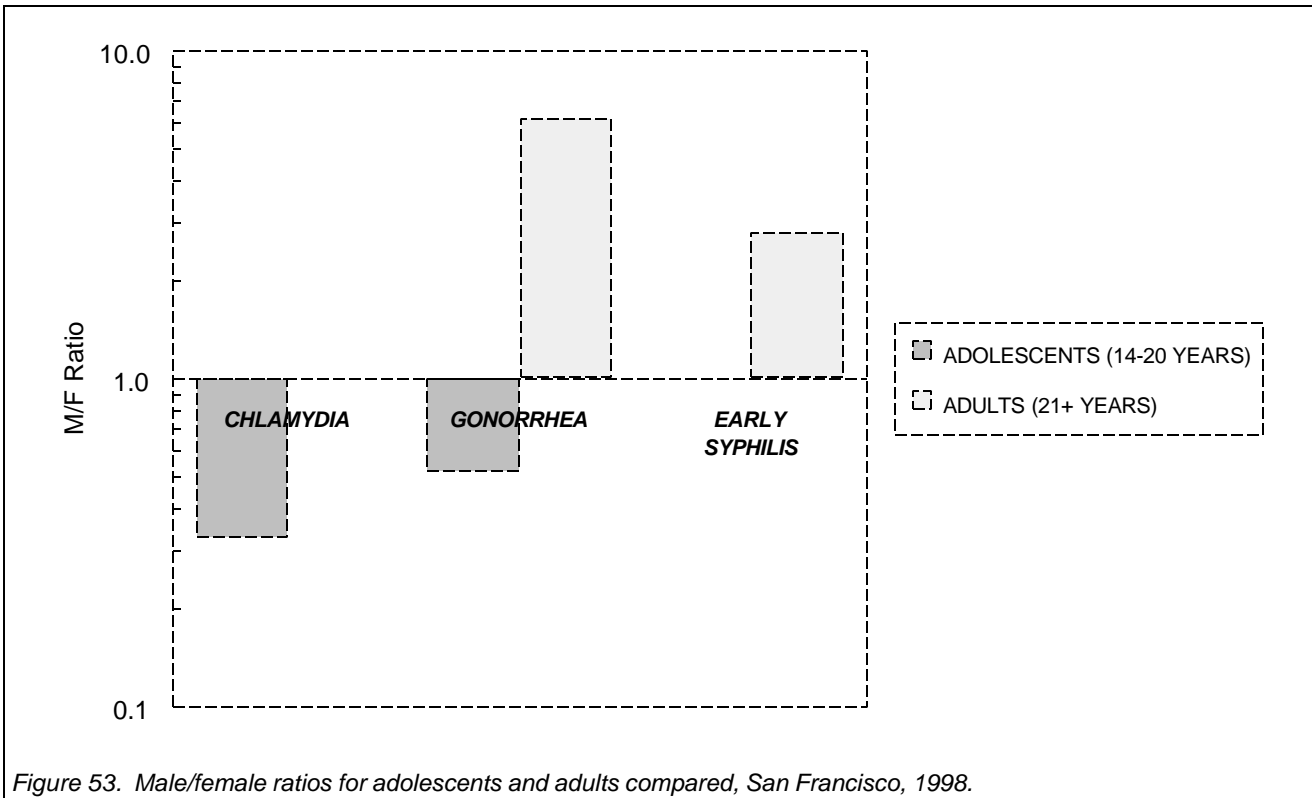
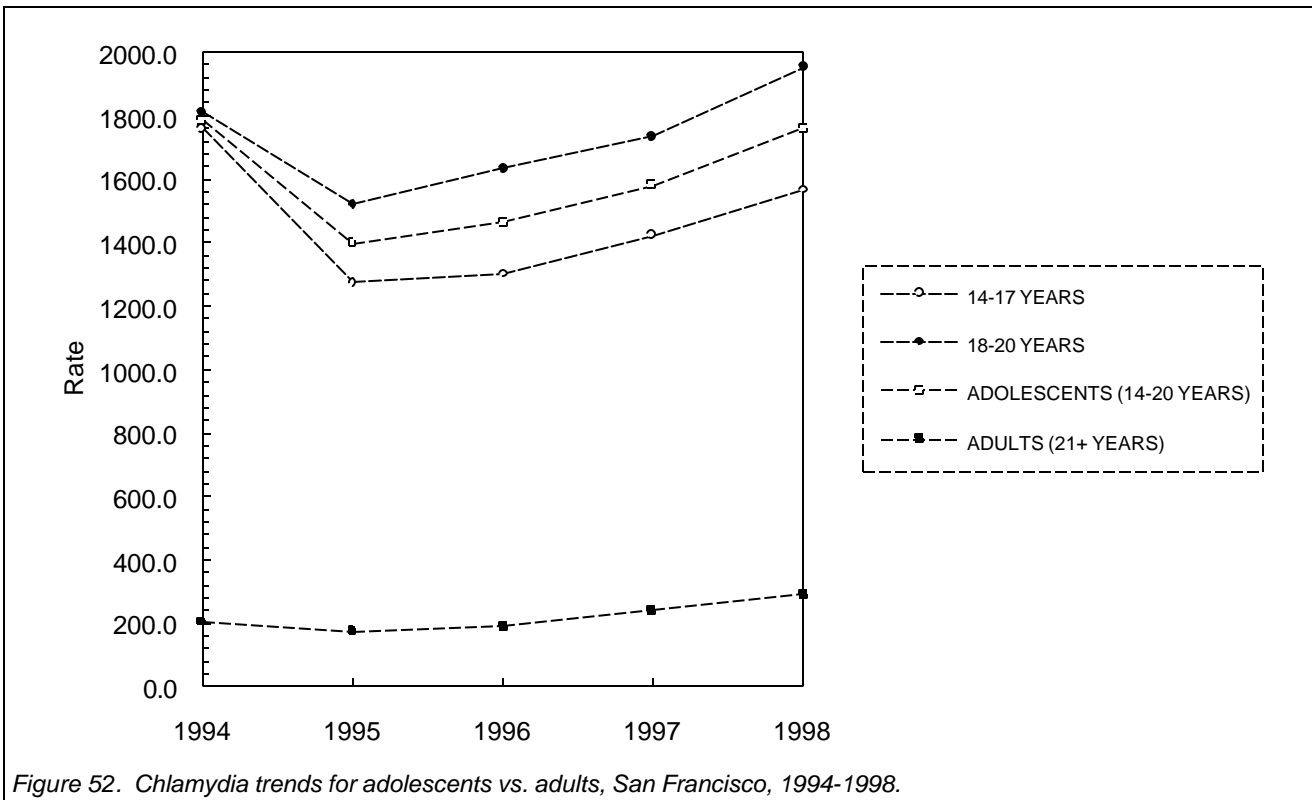
Adolescent STD rates are highest by far in the South Bayshore district (i.e., Bayview and West Hunter's Point), which saw the greatest increase in gonorrhea rates for adolescents. This is similar to the distribution of adult cases, except that the distribution of adolescents cases is much less even than for adults.

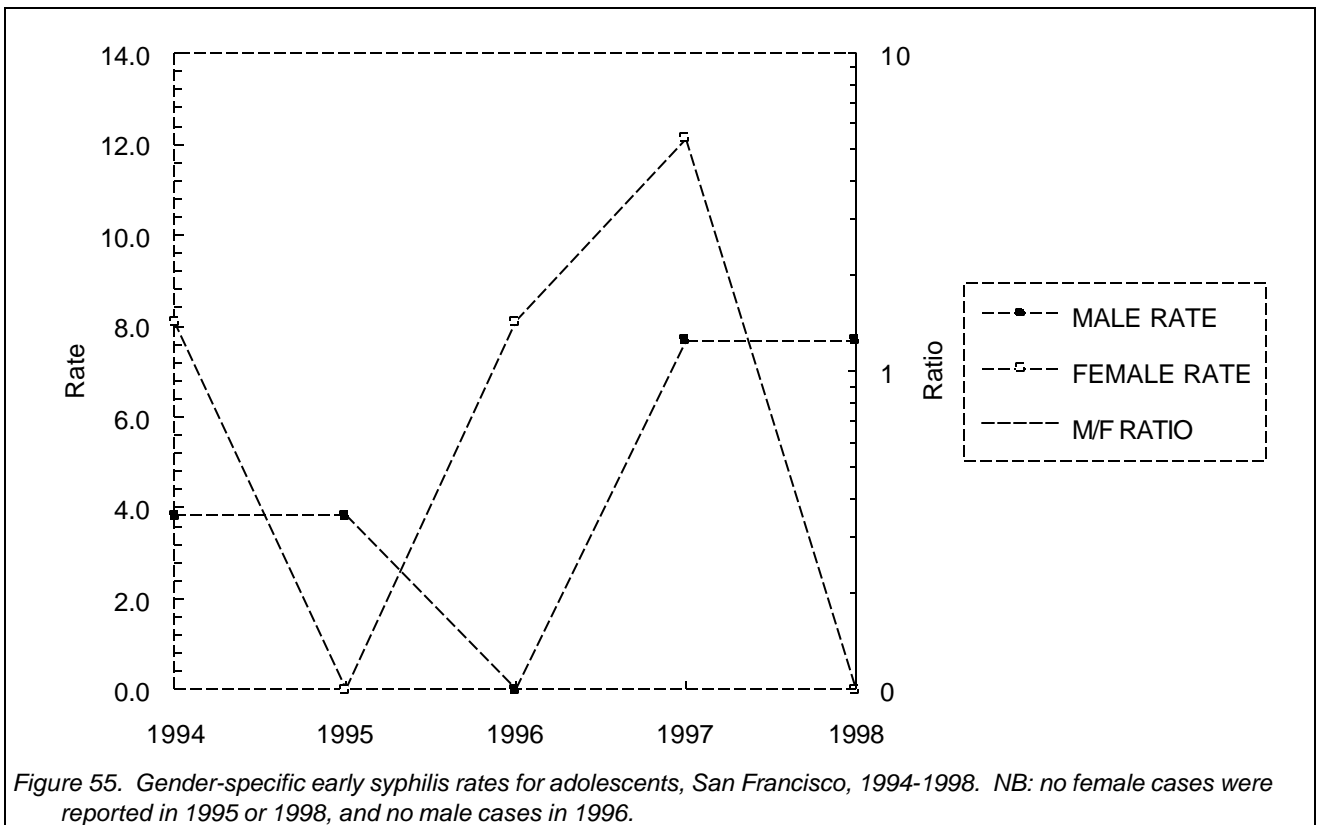
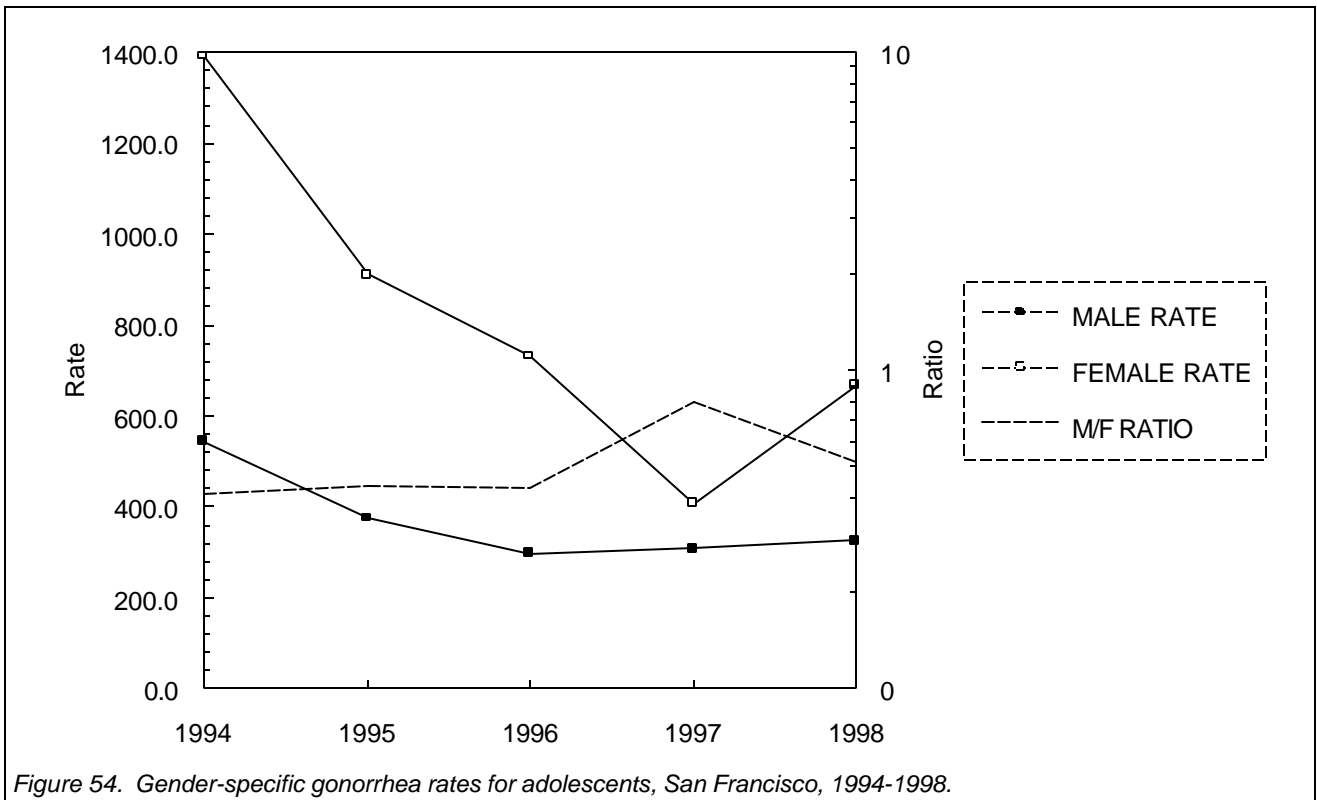
The proportion of adolescent gonorrhea cases diagnosed at City Clinic has fallen from 20 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 1998, while the proportion of chlamydia cases has fallen from 12 percent to 8 percent. The proportion of gonorrhea cases identified through Special Programs for Youth has increased from 9 percent to 25 percent, and the proportion identified in jail has increased from 1 percent to 8 percent.











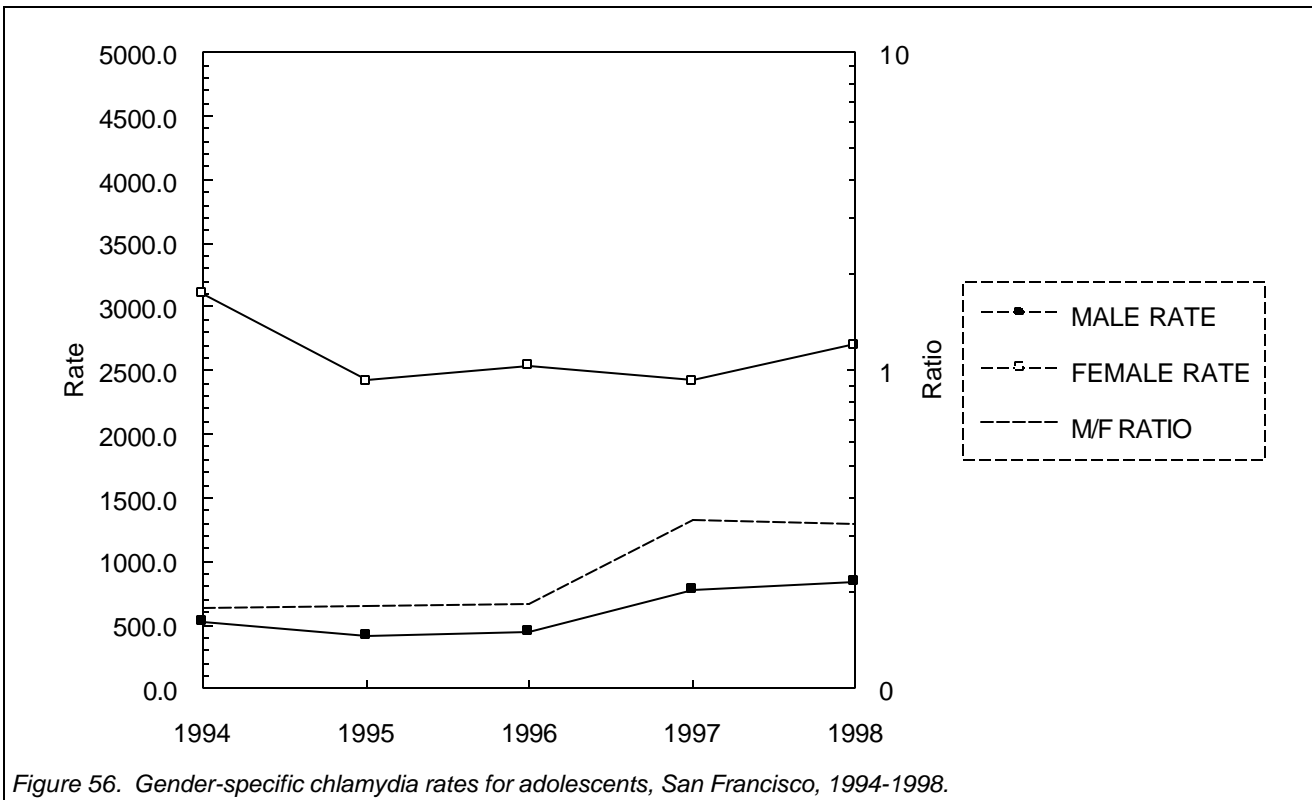


Figure 56. Gender-specific chlamydia rates for adolescents, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

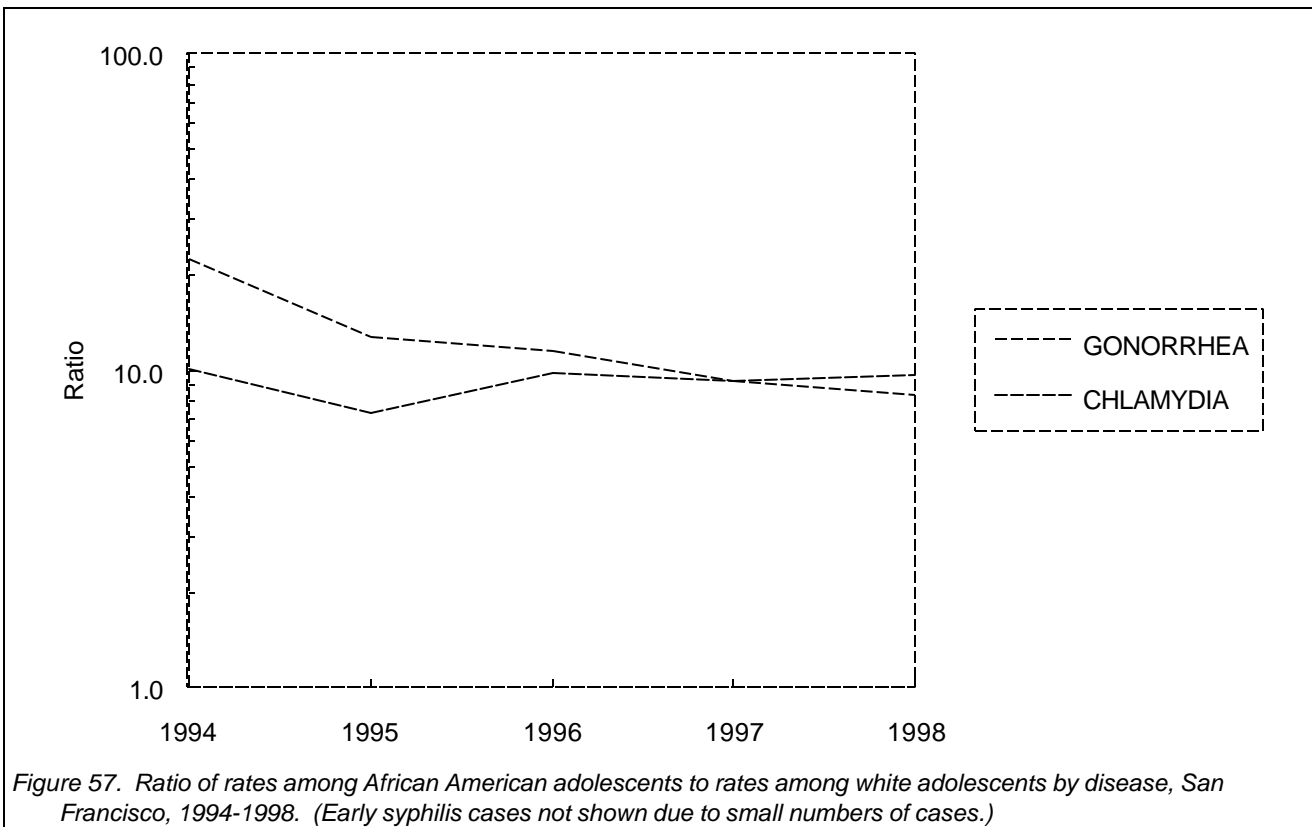
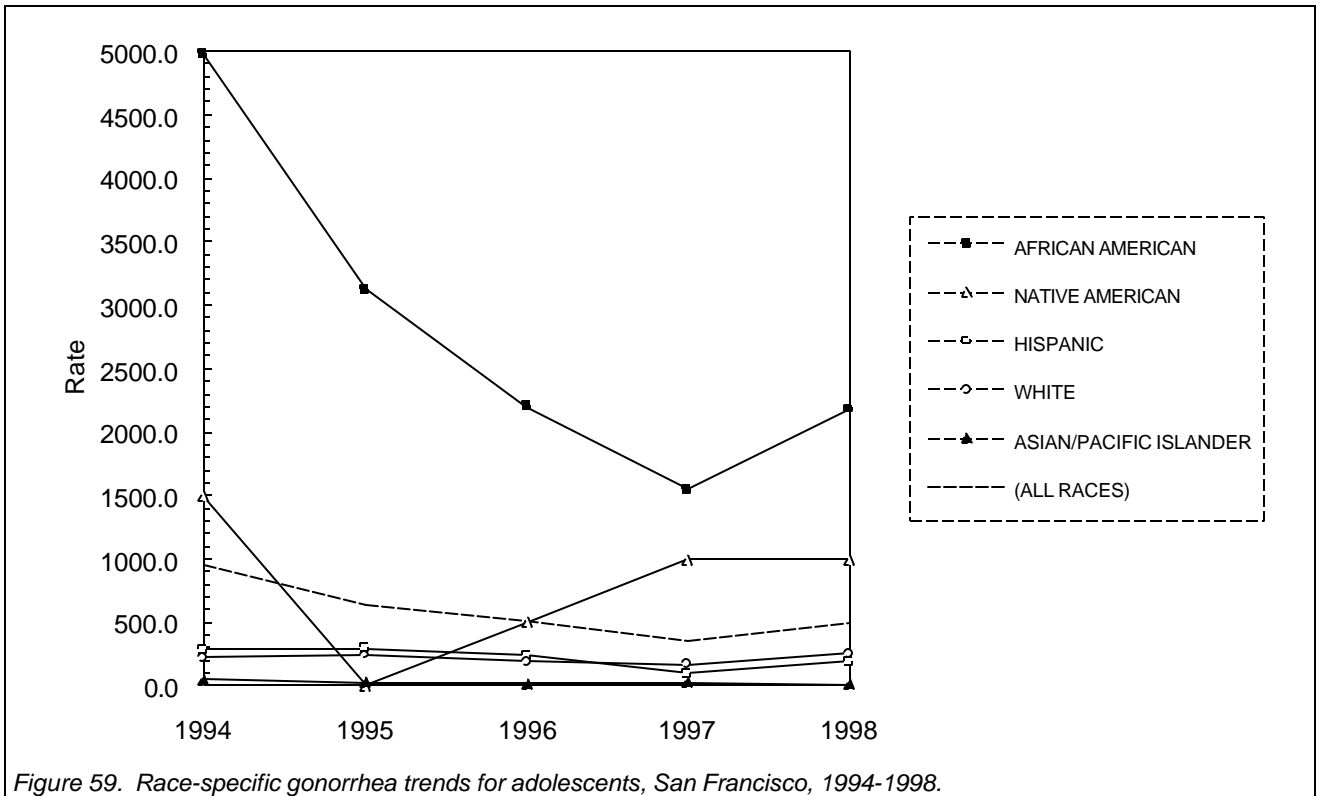
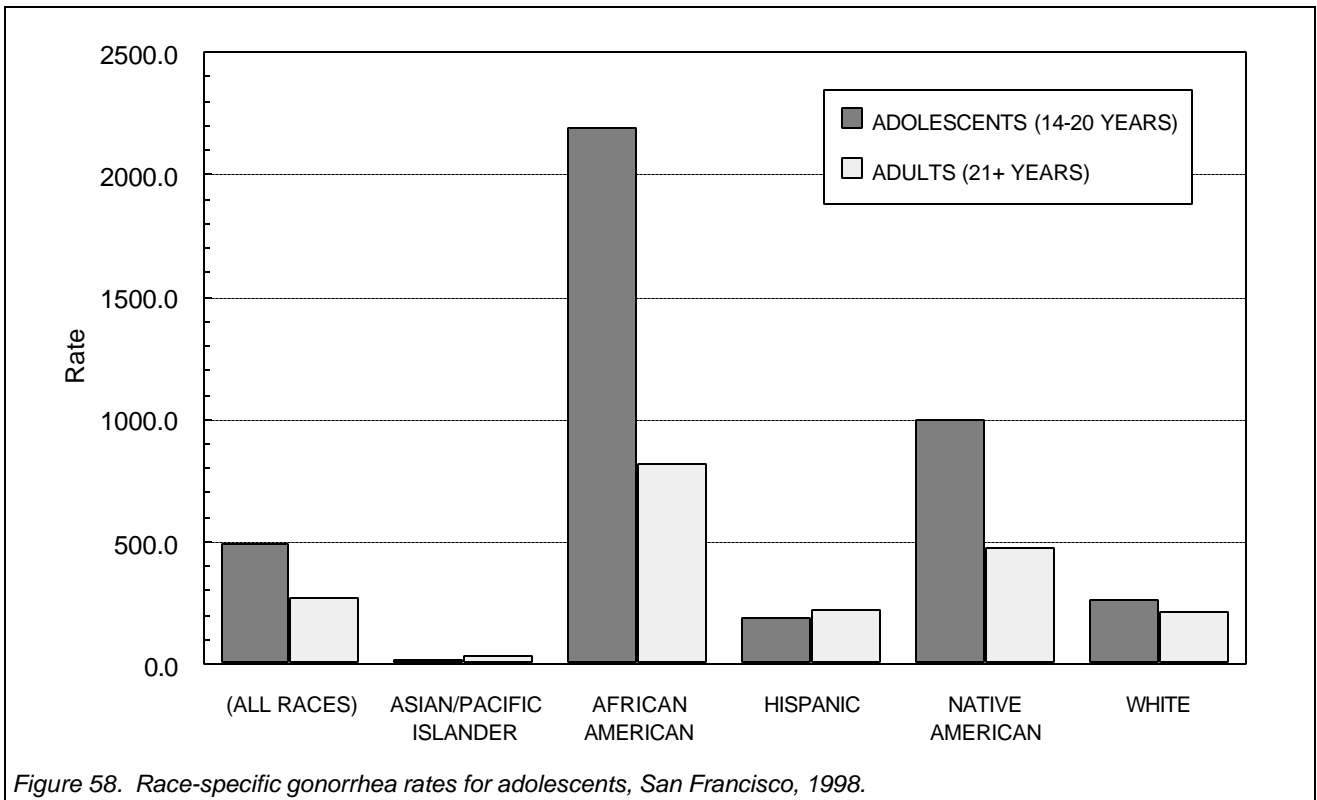


Figure 57. Ratio of rates among African American adolescents to rates among white adolescents by disease, San Francisco, 1994-1998. (Early syphilis cases not shown due to small numbers of cases.)



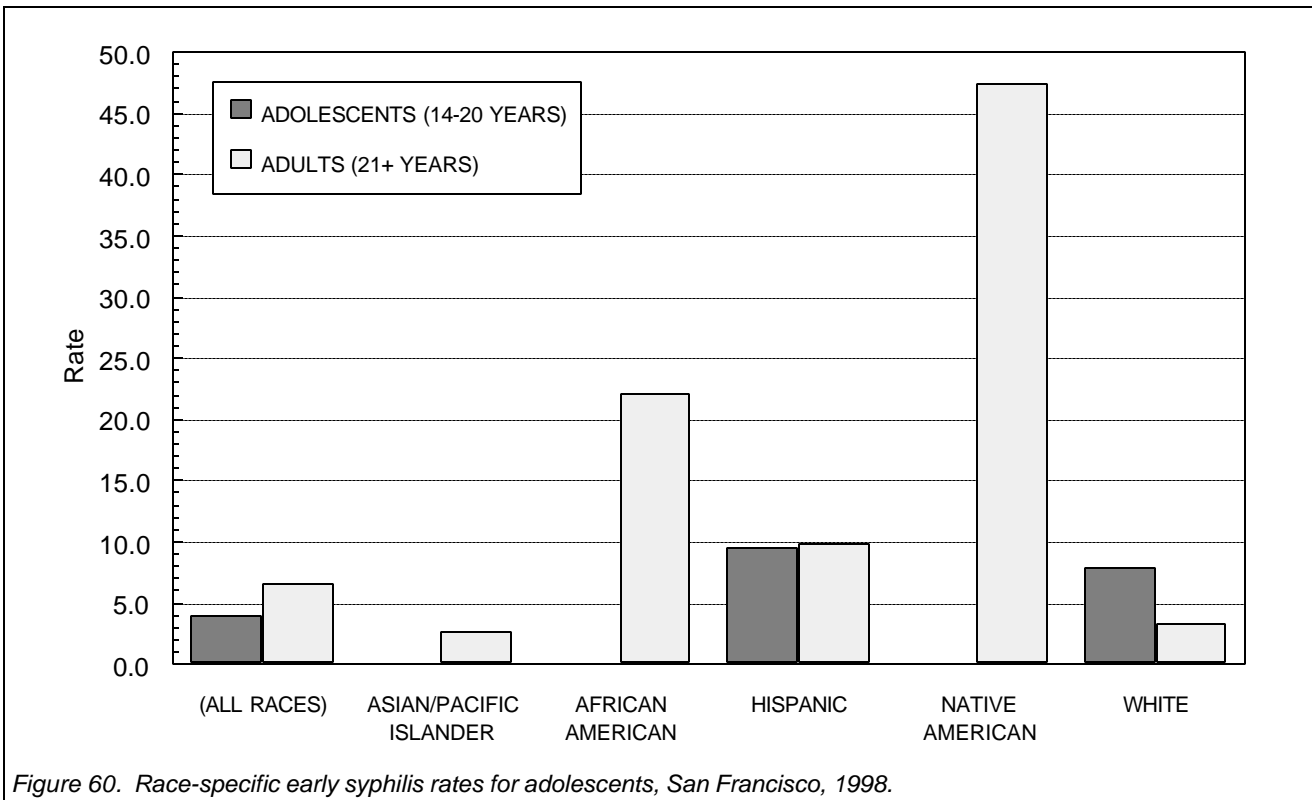


Figure 60. Race-specific early syphilis rates for adolescents, San Francisco, 1998.

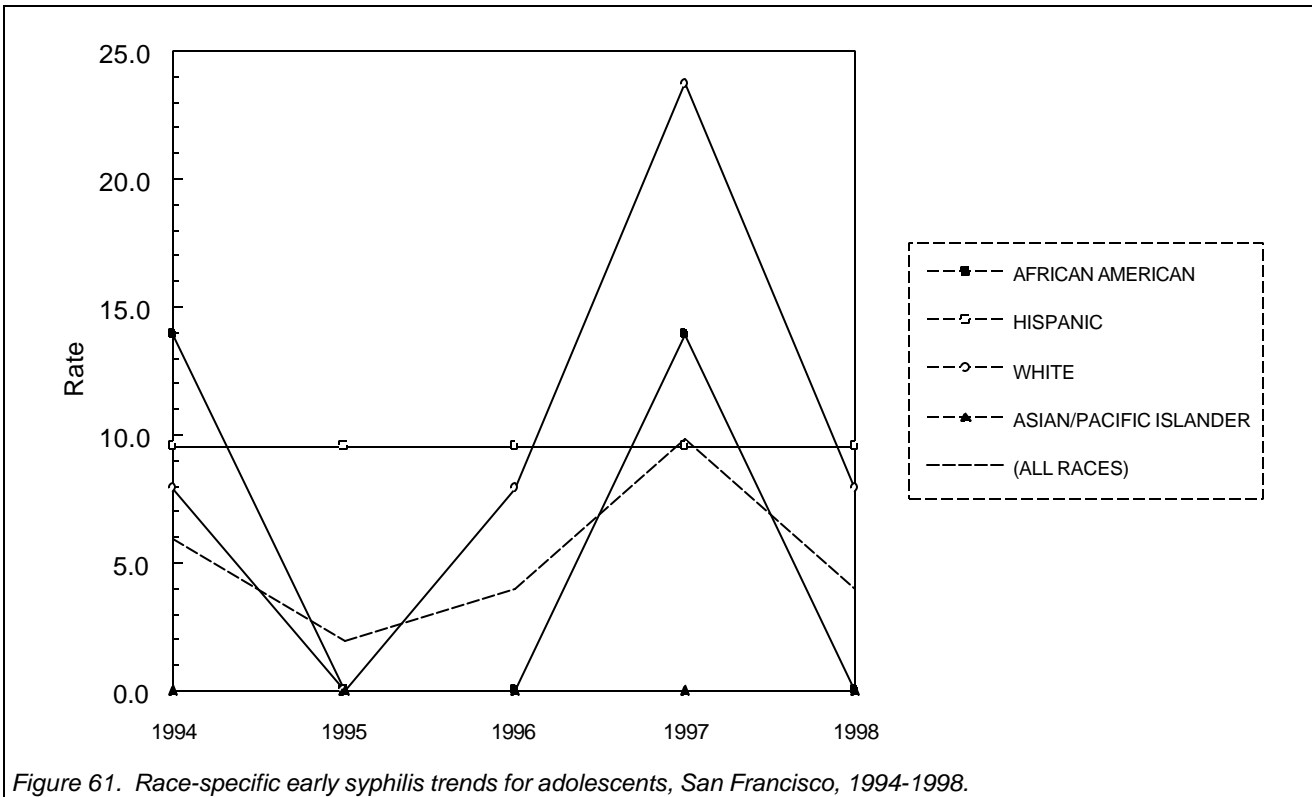
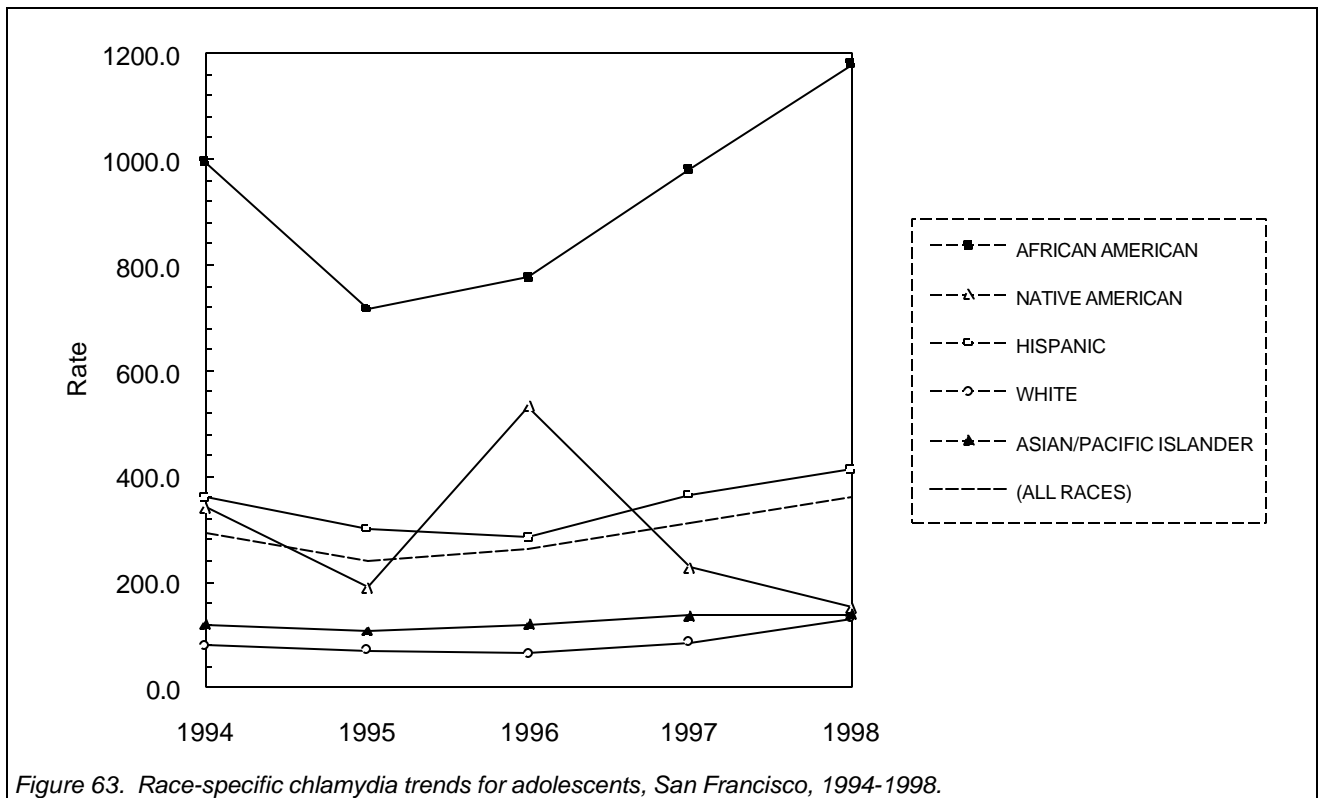
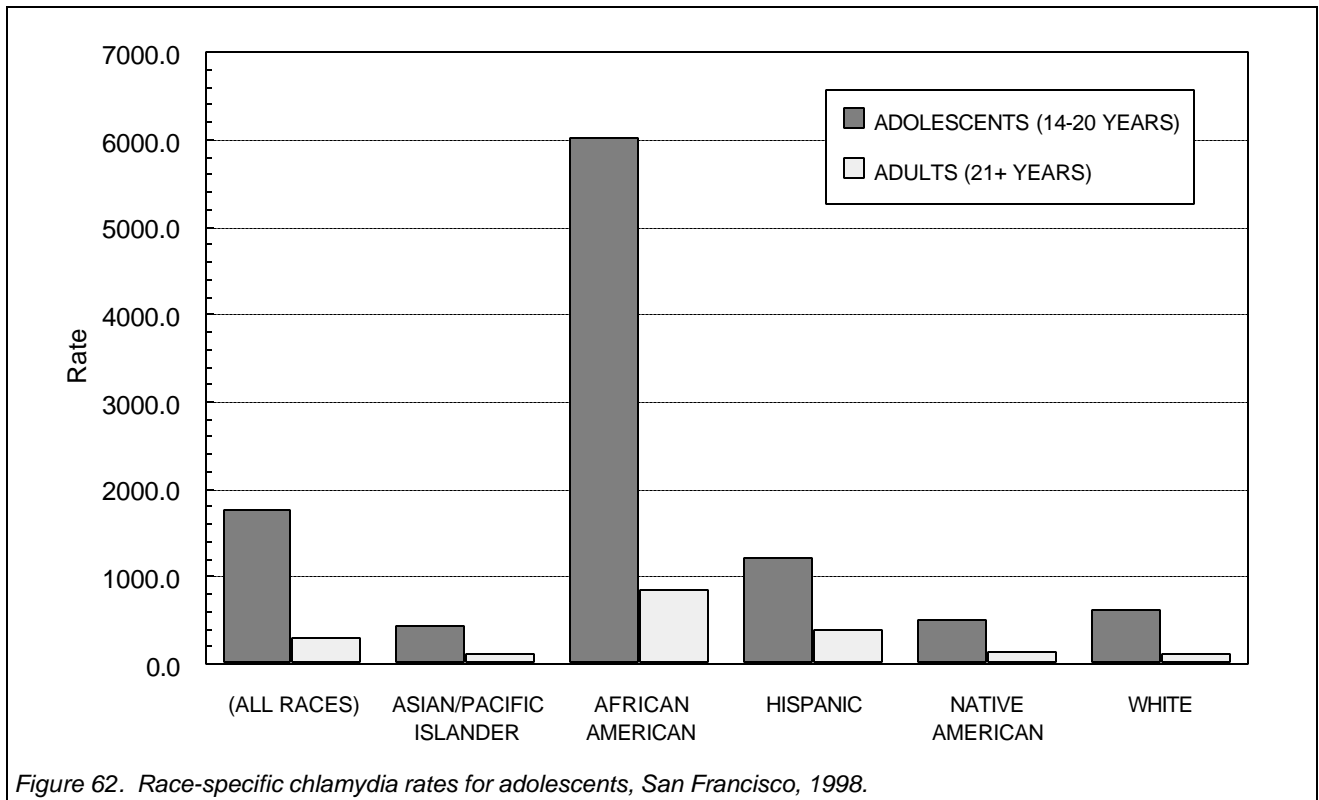


Figure 61. Race-specific early syphilis trends for adolescents, San Francisco, 1994-1998.



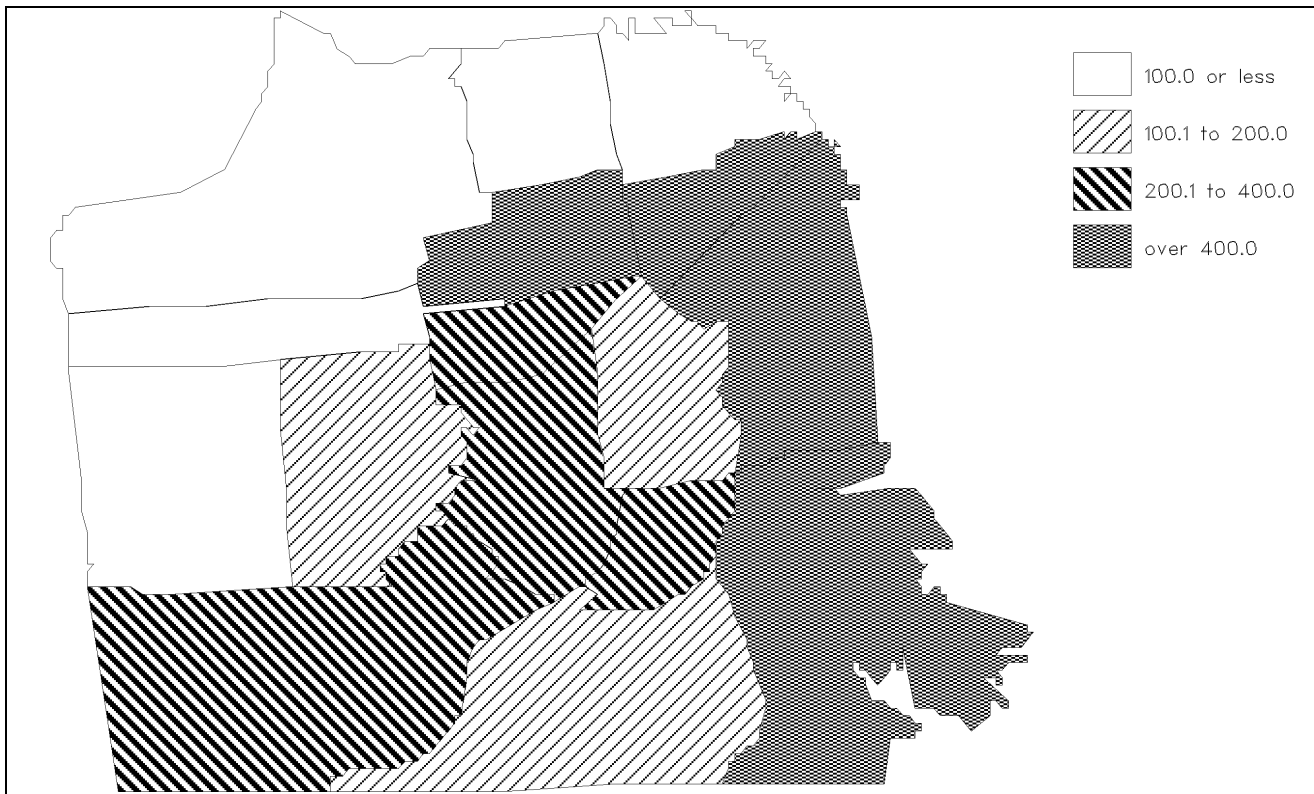


Figure 64. Geographic distribution of gonorrhea rates for adolescents, San Francisco, 1998.

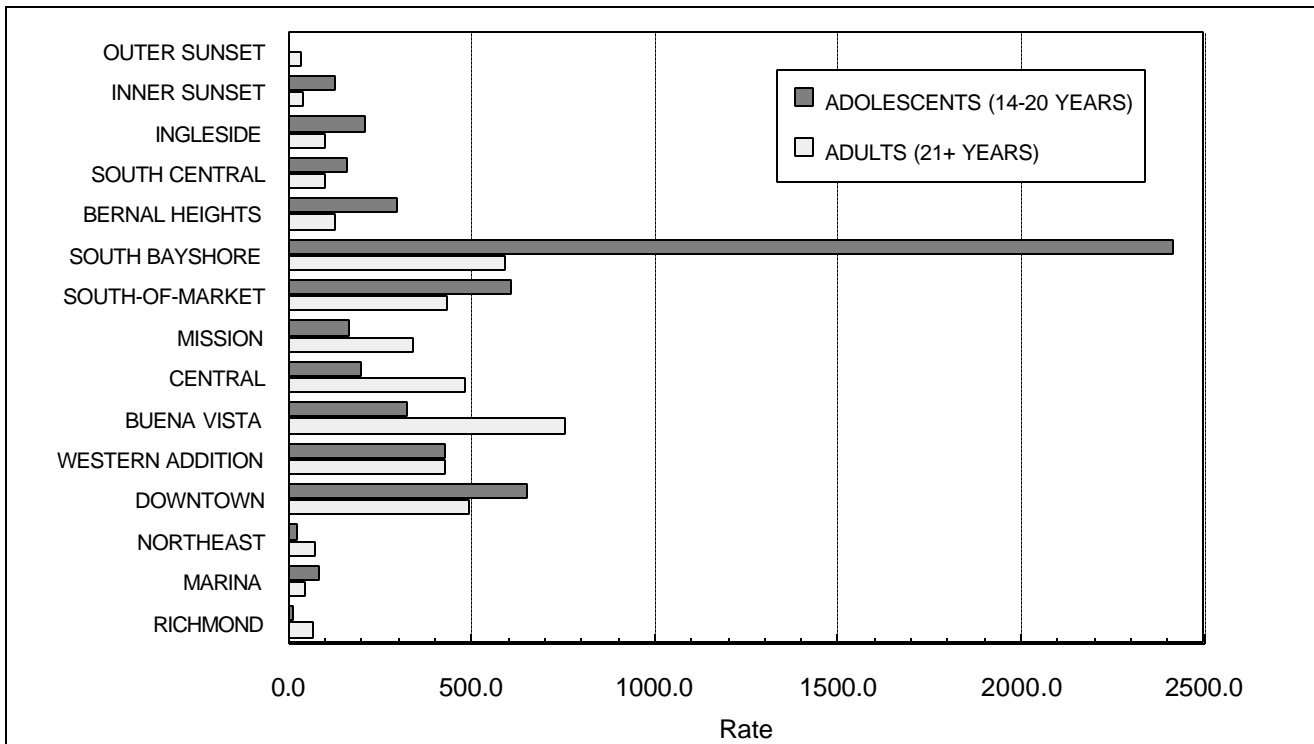


Figure 65. Geographic distribution of gonorrhea rates for adolescents vs. adults, San Francisco, 1998.



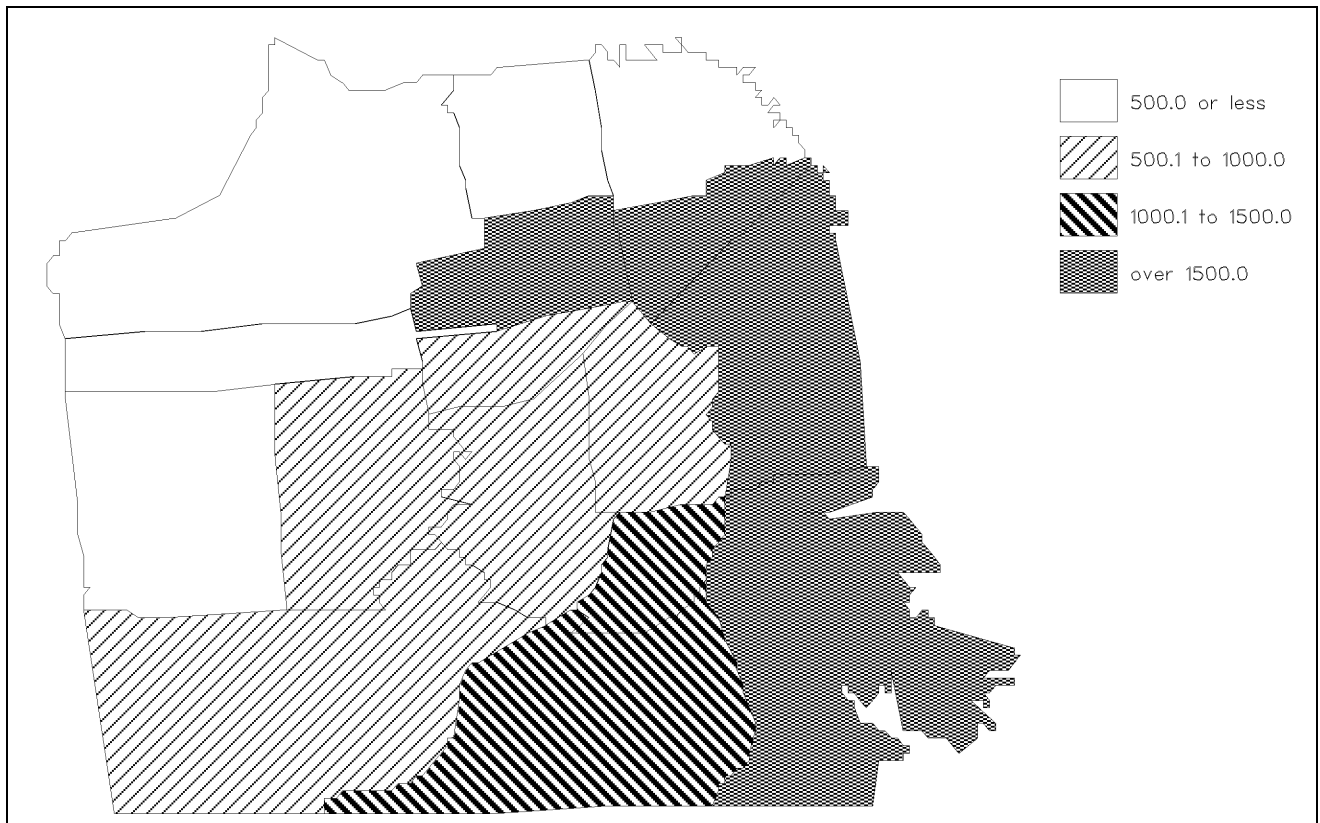


Figure 66. Geographic distribution of chlamydia rates for adolescents, San Francisco, 1998.

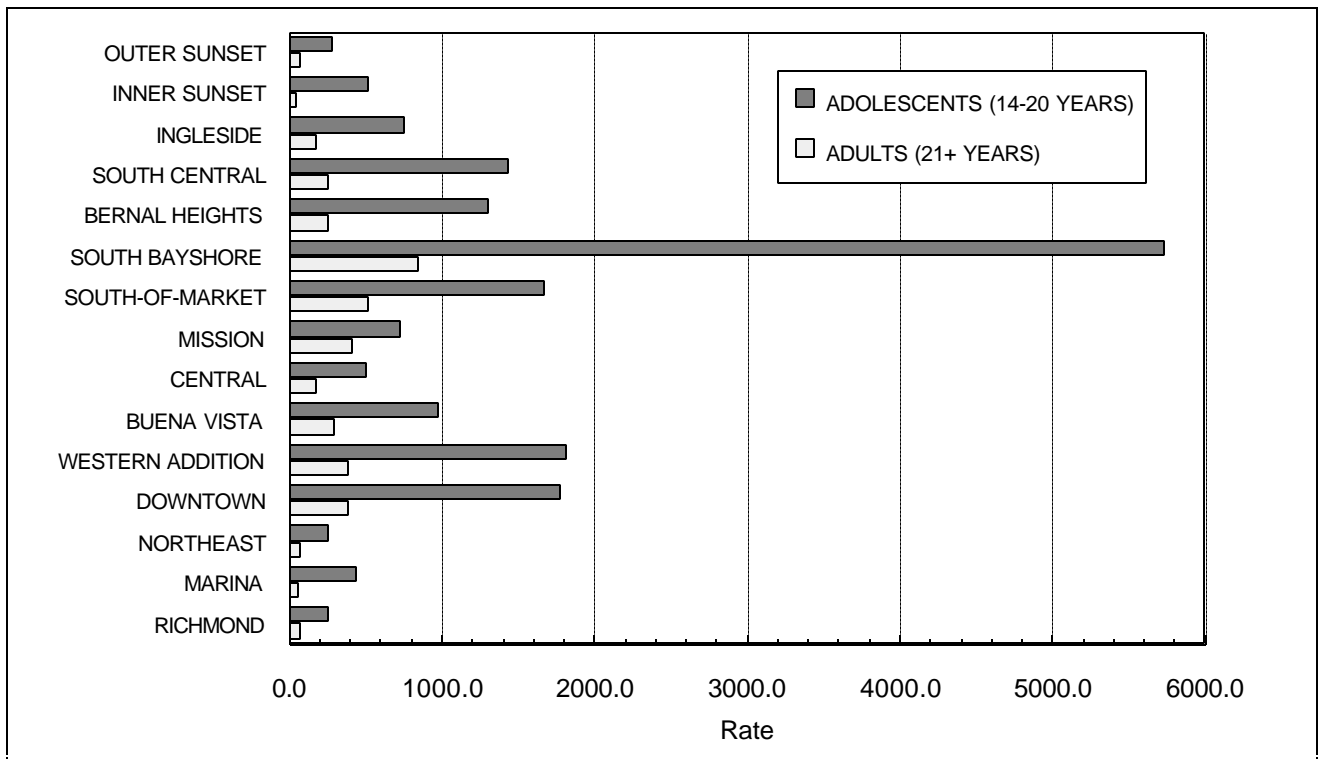


Figure 67. Geographic distribution of chlamydia rates for adolescents vs. adults, San Francisco, 1998.

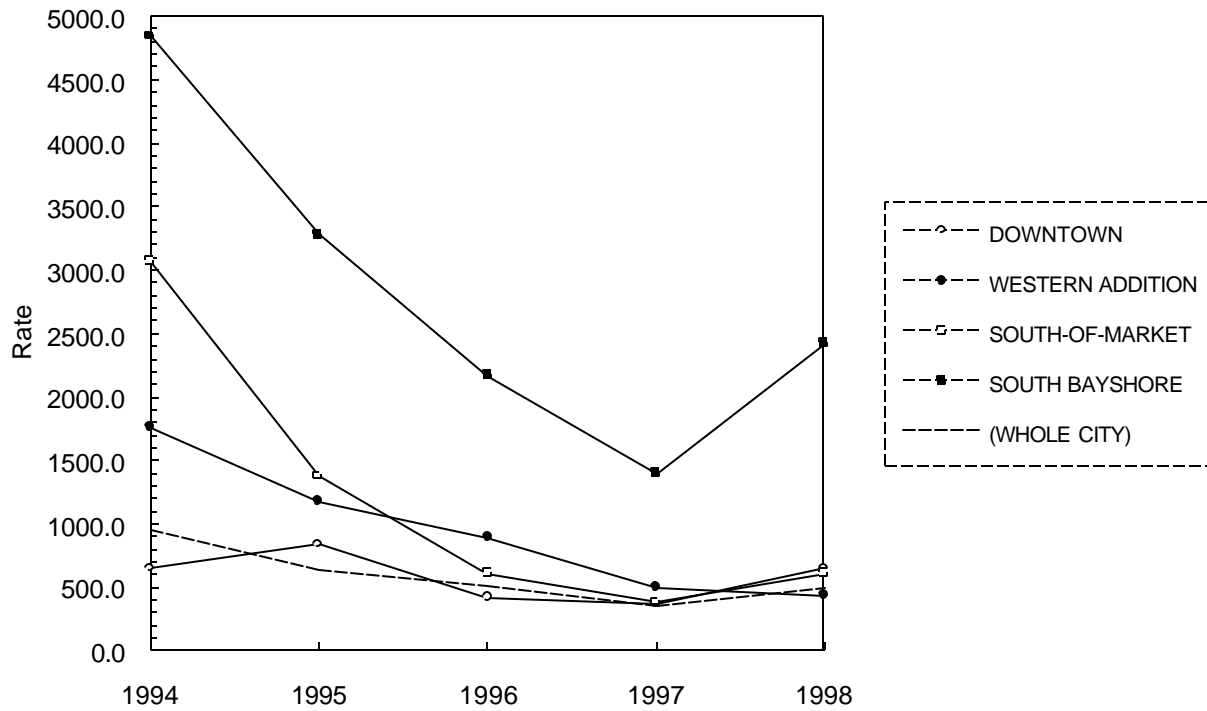


Figure 68. Gonorrhea trends among adolescents compared for selected OASIS planning districts, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

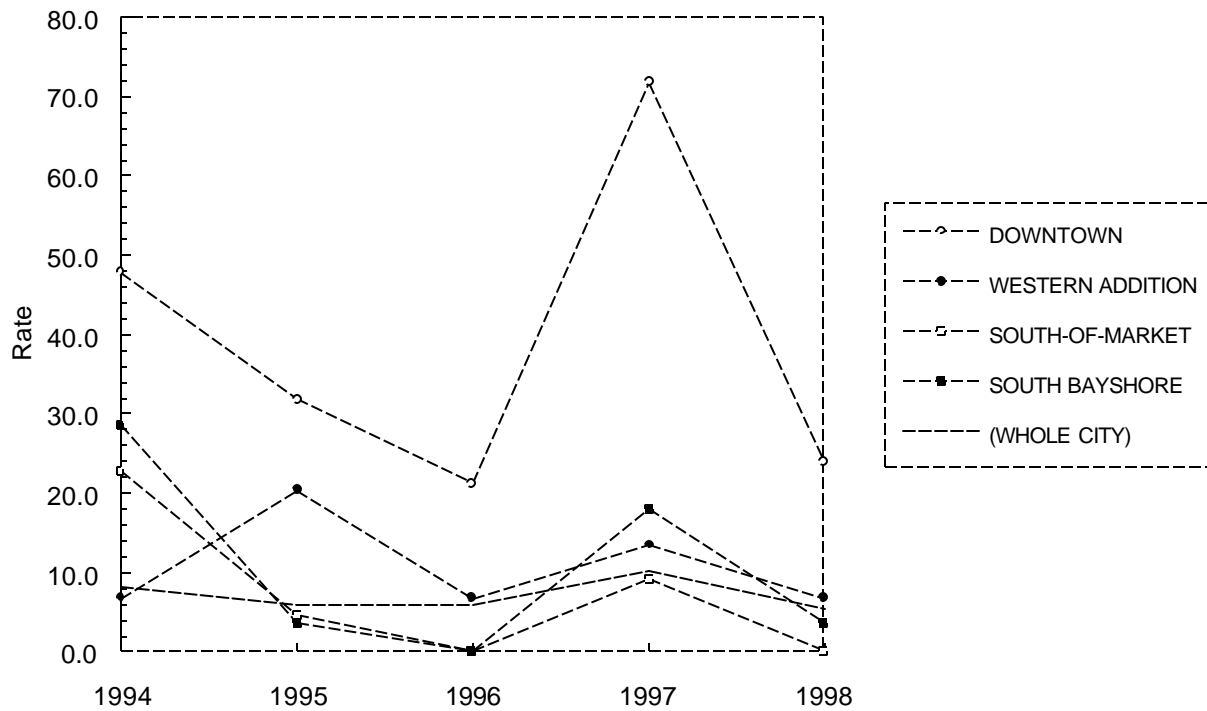


Figure 69. Early syphilis trends among adolescents compared for selected OASIS planning districts, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

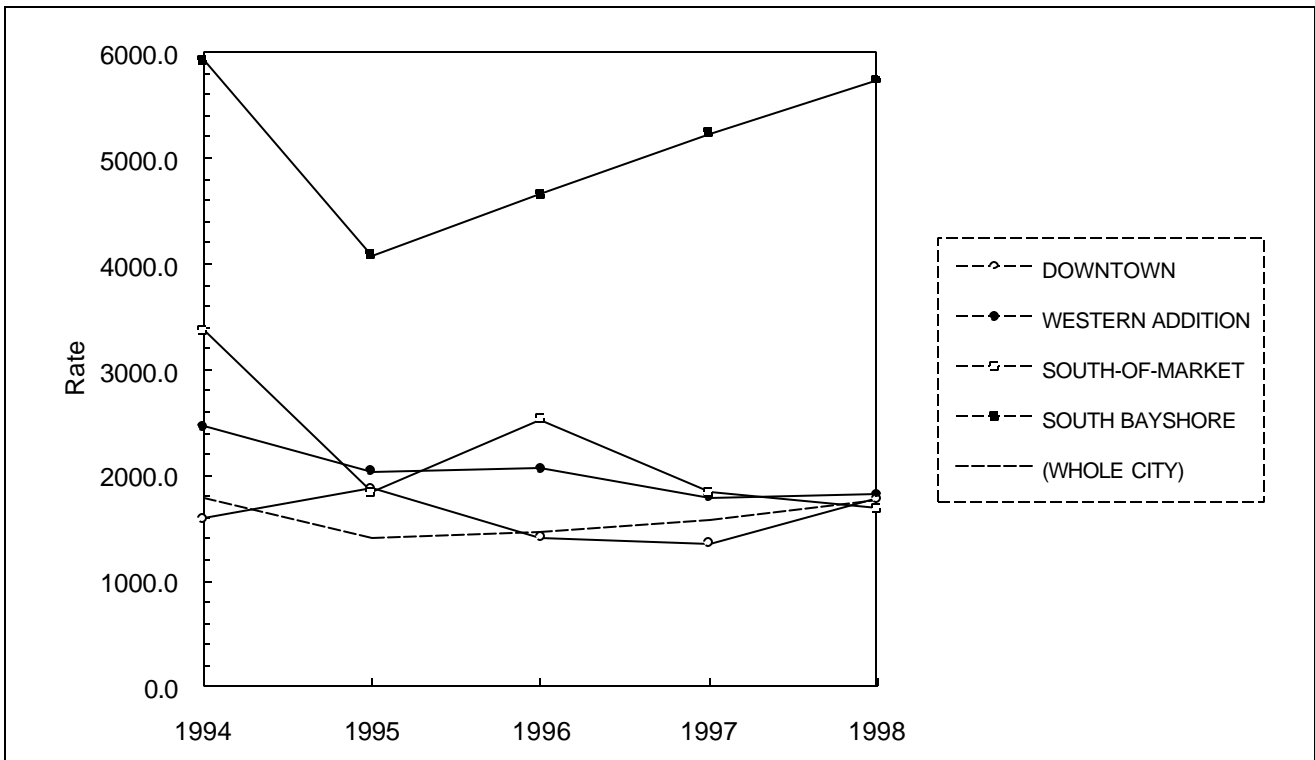


Figure 70. Chlamydia trends among adolescents compared for selected OASIS planning districts, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

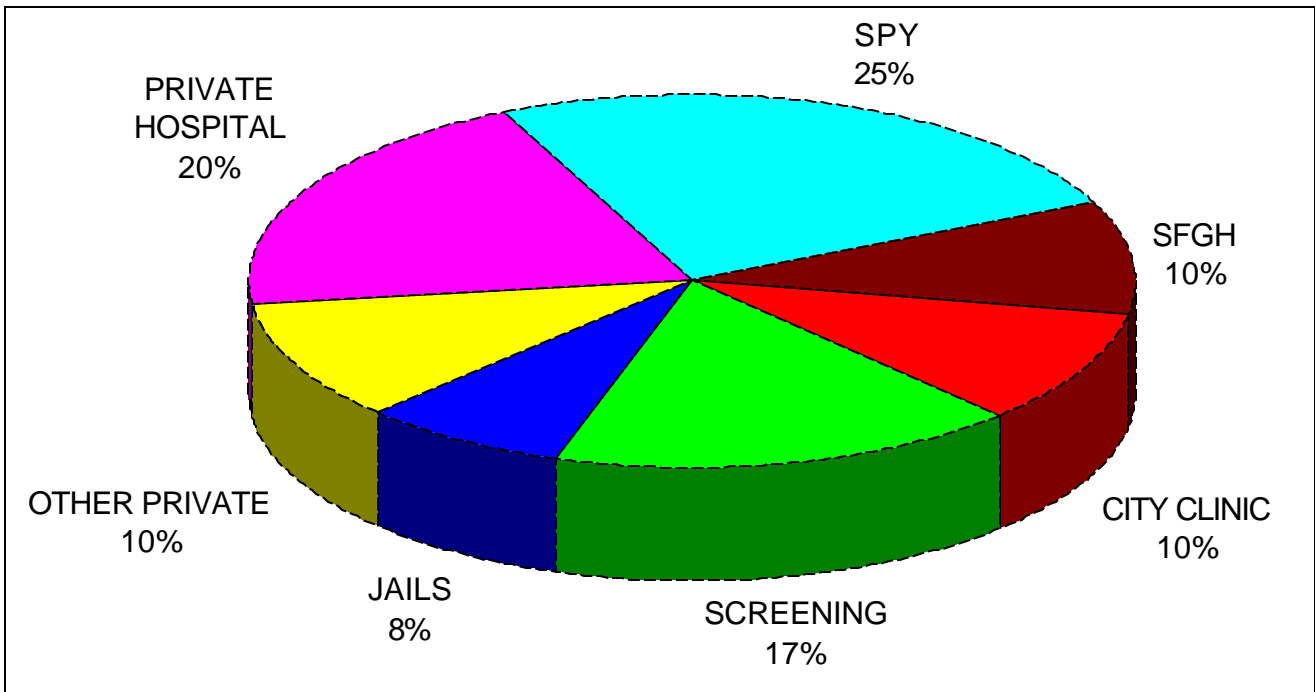


Figure 71. Adolescent gonorrhea cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1998. "SPY" includes cases identified through Special Programs for Youth (Youth Guidance Center, Larkin Street Youth Center, and Cole Street Clinic). "Screening" includes clinics listed in section on screening activities. Not included: one (1) cases reported by provider outside San Francisco jurisdiction.

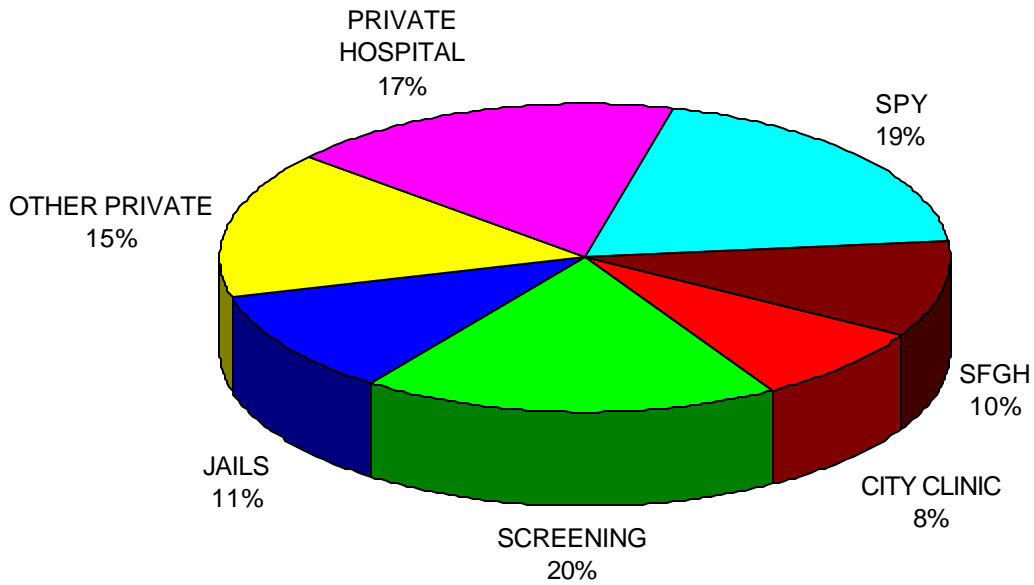


Figure 72. Adolescent chlamydia cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1998. "SPY" includes cases identified through Special Programs for Youth (Youth Guidance Center, Larkin Street Youth Center, and Cole Street Clinic). "Screening" includes clinics listed in section on screening activities. Not included: 23 cases reported by providers outside San Francisco jurisdiction.

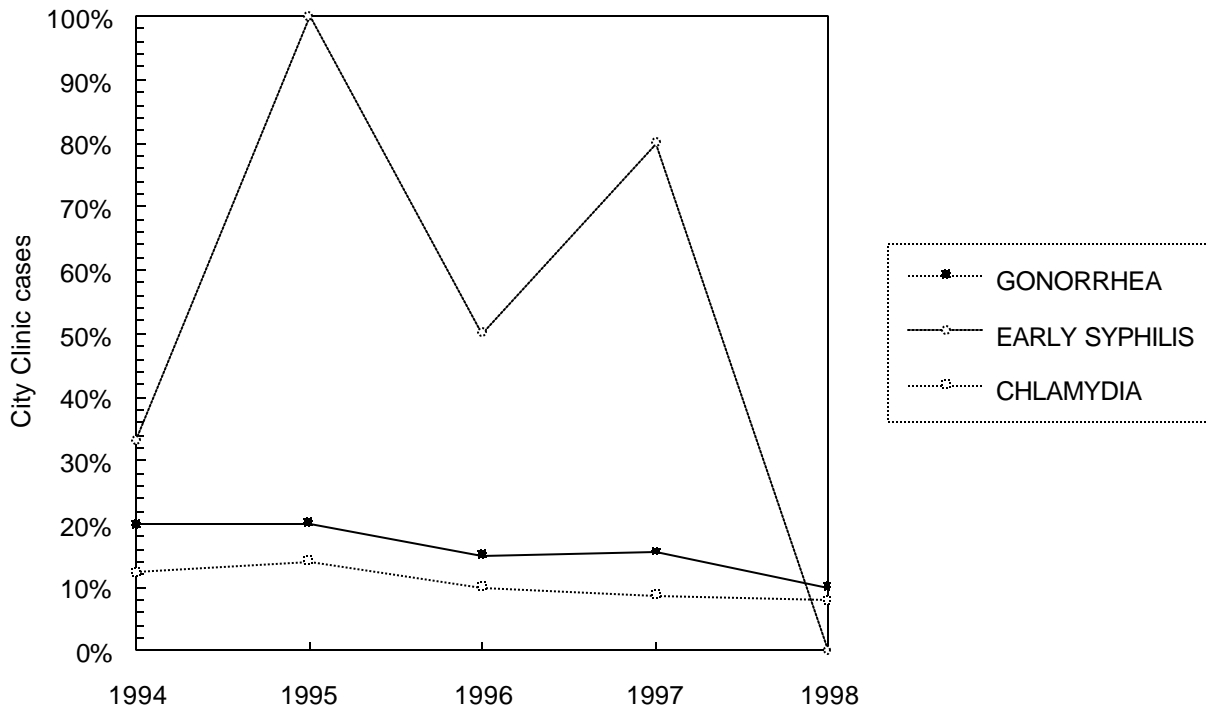


Figure 73. Trends in proportion of adolescent cases identified at public STD clinic, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Table 15. STD cases and rates for adolescents and adults compared, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

## Cases of CHLAMYDIA

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Age group										
ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)	906	709	744	801	892	1785.7	1397.4	1466.4	1578.8	1758.1
14-17 YRS	445	322	328	359	395	1761.6	1274.7	1298.4	1421.2	1563.7
18-20 YRS	461	387	416	442	497	1809.6	1519.1	1633.0	1735.0	1950.9
ADULT (21+ YRS)	1,186	1,014	1,101	1,410	1,683	204.3	174.6	189.6	242.8	289.9

## Cases of GONORRHEA

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Age group										
ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)	485	323	258	181	250	955.9	636.6	508.5	356.7	492.7
14-17 YRS	227	128	104	72	108	898.6	506.7	411.7	285.0	427.5
18-20 YRS	258	195	154	109	142	1012.8	765.5	604.5	427.9	557.4
ADULT (21+ YRS)	1,373	1,295	1,170	1,305	1,578	236.5	223.0	201.5	224.8	271.8

## Cases of EARLY SYPHILIS

	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Age group										
ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)	3	1	2	5	2	5.9	2.0	3.9	9.9	3.9
14-17 YRS	2	0	1	2	1	7.9	0.0	4.0	7.9	4.0
18-20 YRS	1	1	1	3	1	3.9	3.9	3.9	11.8	3.9
ADULT (21+ YRS)	56	40	40	68	38	9.6	6.9	6.9	11.7	6.5

Table 16. Adolescent cases by disease and health care provider, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

		Reported cases					Percent of reports				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of CHLAMYDIA	(ALL PROVIDERS)	906	709	744	801	892	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	OOJ PROVIDERS	32	29	22	20	23	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%
	CITY CLINIC	112	100	74	69	71	12.3%	14.1%	9.9%	8.6%	7.9%
	SCREENING	175	115	141	160	161	19.3%	16.2%	18.9%	19.9%	18.0%
	JAILS	3	2	23	84	96	0.3%	0.2%	3.0%	10.4%	10.7%
	OTHER PRIVATE	103	86	126	101	134	11.3%	12.1%	16.9%	12.6%	15.0%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	303	233	199	161	152	33.4%	32.8%	26.7%	20.0%	17.0%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	92	66	81	135	169	10.1%	9.3%	10.8%	16.8%	18.9%
	SFGH	86	78	78	71	86	9.4%	11.0%	10.4%	8.8%	9.6%
GONORRHEA	(ALL PROVIDERS)	485	323	258	181	250	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	OOJ PROVIDERS	7	1	5	2	1	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%	1.1%	0.4%
	CITY CLINIC	97	65	39	28	25	20.0%	20.1%	15.1%	15.4%	10.0%
	SCREENING	116	59	37	31	43	23.9%	18.2%	14.3%	17.1%	17.2%
	JAILS	7	6	5	20	19	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	11.0%	7.6%
	OTHER PRIVATE	17	25	21	11	26	3.5%	7.7%	8.1%	6.0%	10.4%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	136	92	79	42	50	28.0%	28.4%	30.6%	23.2%	20.0%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	43	24	40	28	62	8.8%	7.4%	15.5%	15.4%	24.8%
	SFGH	62	51	32	19	24	12.7%	15.7%	12.4%	10.4%	9.6%
EARLY SYPHILIS	(ALL PROVIDERS)	3	1	2	5	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	CITY CLINIC	1	1	1	4	0	33.3%	100%	50.0%	80.0%	0
	JAILS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20.0%	0
	OTHER PRIVATE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	50.0%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	1	0	0	0	0	33.3%	0	0	0	0
	SFGH	1	0	1	0	1	33.3%	0	50.0%	0	50.0%

### I. Congenital Syphilis

One (1) case of congenital syphilis were reported in 1998, for a rate of 12.3 cases per 100,000 live births per year. This was a decrease of one case from 1997, and is the fewest number of cases reported since 1988.

The current rate is below the original *Healthy People for the Year 2000* objective of 50 cases per 100,000 live births per year and the revised objective of 40 cases per 100,000 live births per year. The revised objective is 175 for African Americans and 135 for Hispanics; the one infant was born to an African-American mother, which gave us a rate of 121.5.

No stillbirths were reported, and the infant was still alive when the case was reported. The infant did not exhibit classic signs of congenital syphilis.

The increase in early syphilis among women of childbearing age (i.e., 15-44 years old) last year has not resulted in any increase in congenital syphilis cases (see Figure 75).

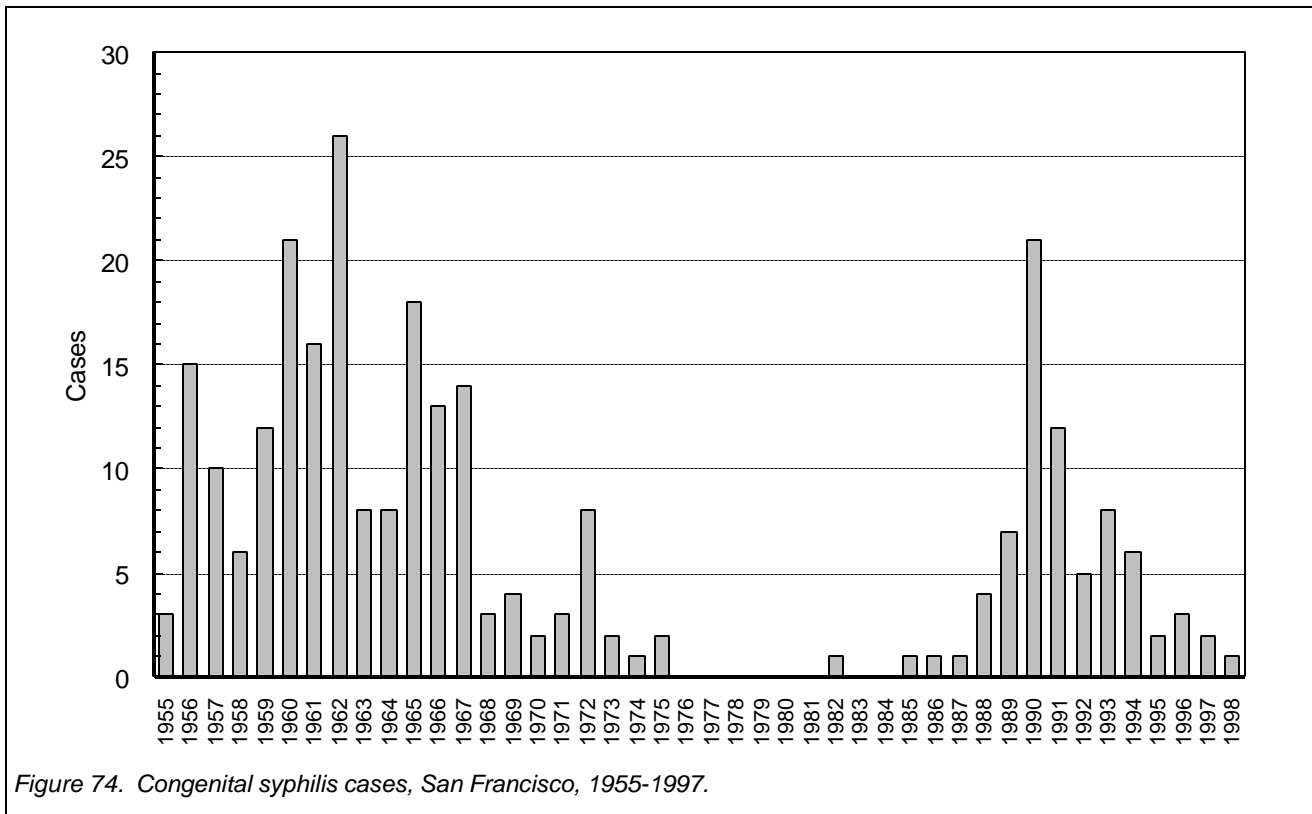


Figure 74. Congenital syphilis cases, San Francisco, 1955-1997.

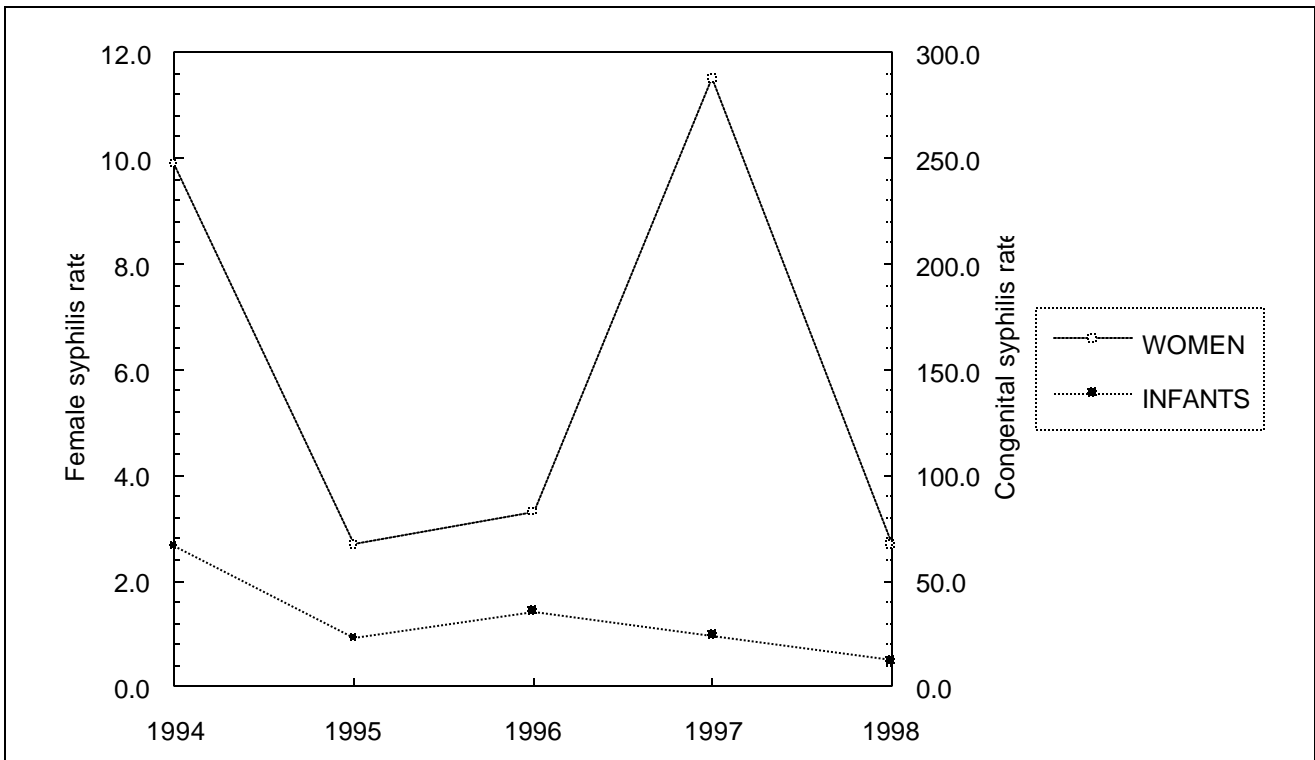


Figure 75. Trends in congenital syphilis rate vs. early syphilis among women of childbearing age, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

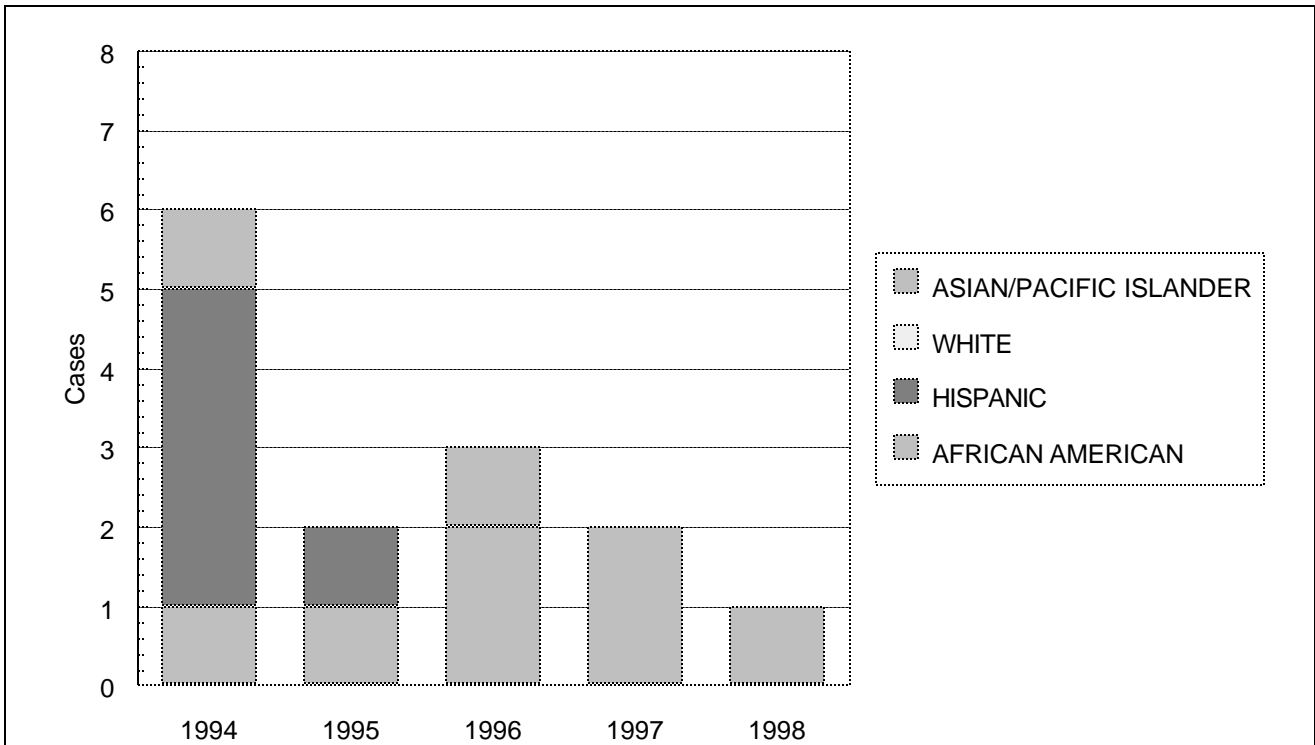


Figure 76. Congenital syphilis cases by race of mother, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Table 17. Congenital syphilis cases and rates by race of mother, San Francisco, 1994-1998. Rates equal cases per 100,000 live births per year. Birth data from Vital Statistics Office, San Francisco Department of Public Health.

Diagnosis is (CASES AND STILLBIRTHS)

Race/ethnicity	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	(ALL)	6	2	3	2	1	66.4	23.3	35.9	24.4
ASIAN/PI	1	0	1	0	0	31.8	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0
BLACK	1	1	2	2	1	89.3	98.2	226.5	255.4	121.5
HISPANIC	4	1	0	0	0	194.6	52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Diagnosis is CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

Race/ethnicity	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	(ALL)	6	2	3	2	1	66.4	23.3	35.9	24.4
ASIAN/PI	1	0	1	0	0	31.8	0.0	34.6	0.0	0.0
BLACK	1	1	2	2	1	89.3	98.2	226.5	255.4	121.5
HISPANIC	4	1	0	0	0	194.6	52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

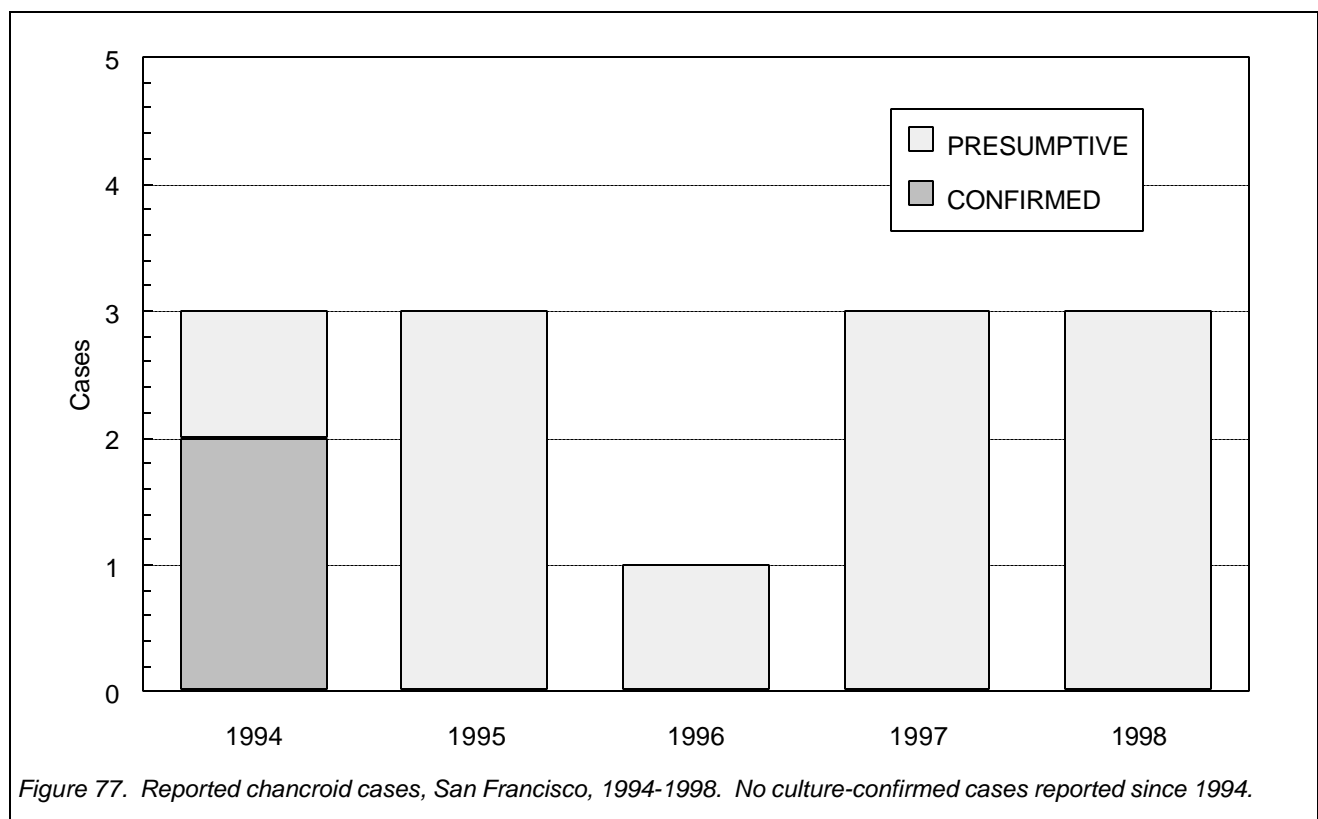
Table 18. Congenital syphilis cases by health care provider, San Francisco, 1994-1998.

Diagnosis is	Reported by	Reported cases					
		Year					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
ALL	PMD		1	0	1	0	0
	SFGH		4	0	2	2	1
	OTHER HOSPITAL		1	2	0	0	0
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS	PMD		1	0	1	0	0
	SFGH		4	0	2	2	1
	OTHER HOSPITAL		1	2	0	0	0



### J. Other STDs

- No culture-confirmed chancroid cases have been reported since 1994, though three presumptive cases were reported from City Clinic in 1998.
- Reports of PID increased 6 percent over 1997. Cases meeting the case definition of PID decreased by 46 percent, while "suspect" cases decreased 41 percent. Nearly all these cases were reported from City Clinic; reporting is incomplete because STD surveillance in San Francisco has focused on laboratory reporting, and PID is a clinical diagnosis without a confirmatory laboratory test.
- Non-gonococcal urethritis (NGU) cases decreased by 15 percent between 1997 and 1998. This was the third consecutive year cases have decreased. Like PID, NGU is a clinical diagnosis, and cases are frequently not reported by providers outside of City Clinic; in 1997 only 9 NGU cases were reported by other clinics and providers.



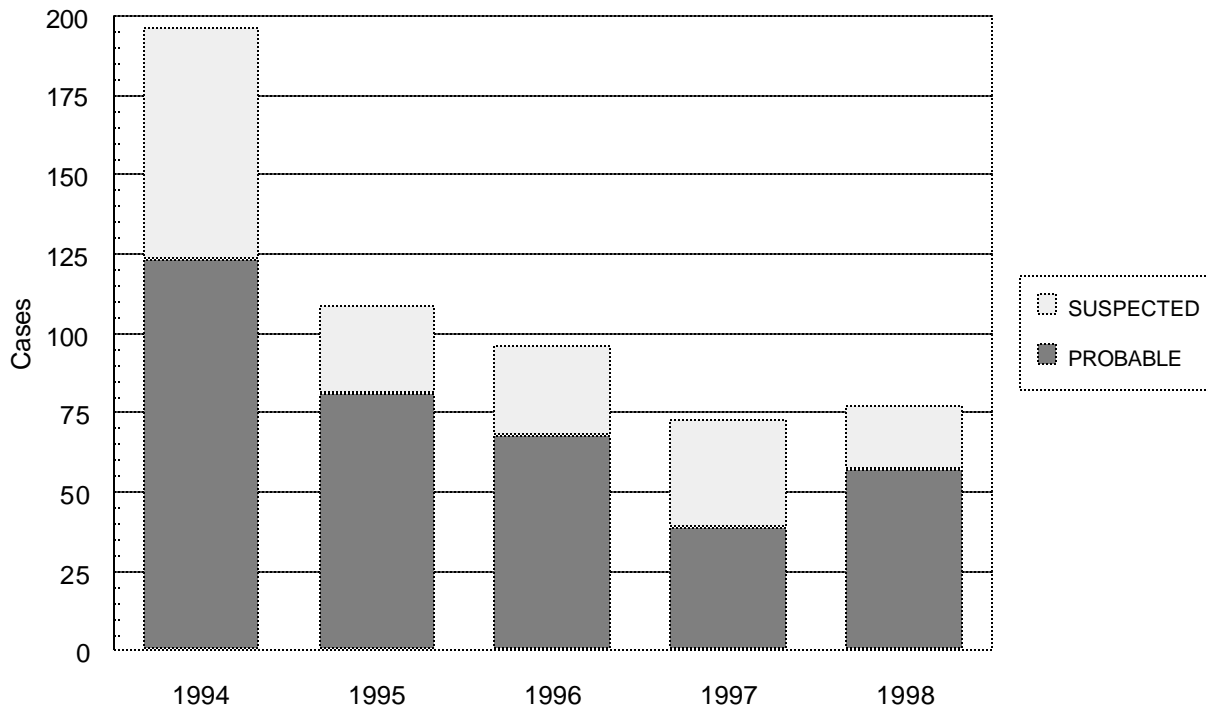


Figure 78. Reported pelvic inflammatory disease cases, San Francisco, 1994-1998. "Probable" cases meet CDC case definition for PID.

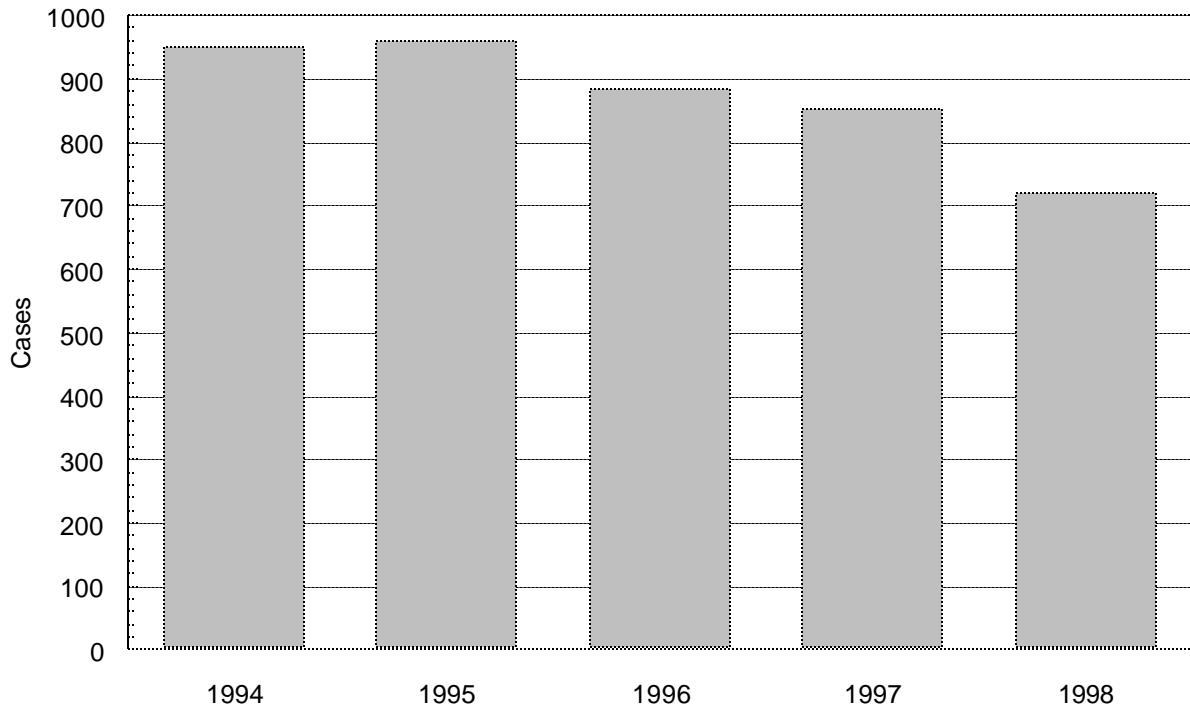


Figure 79. Reported non-gonococcal urethritis cases, San Francisco, 1994-1998.



(Table 19, cont.)

			Reported cases					Incidence rate				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
CHLAMYDIA (BOTH)	WHITE	15-19 YRS	18	22	14	15	19	218.9	267.6	170.3	182.4	231.1
		20-24 YRS	49	52	59	55	68	191.5	203.2	230.6	215.0	265.8
		25-29 YRS	99	117	120	113	143	231.8	273.9	281.0	264.6	334.8
		30-34 YRS	100	139	144	165	168	246.0	341.9	354.2	405.9	413.2
		35-39 YRS	67	81	86	127	159	179.1	216.6	230.0	339.6	425.1
		40-44 YRS	35	48	57	38	71	108.6	149.0	176.9	117.9	220.3
	ASIAN/PI	45-54 YRS	24	29	42	34	42	64.0	77.3	112.0	90.7	112.0
		55-64 YRS	5	5	*	5	*	18.0	18.0	*	18.0	*
		65+ YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		15-19 YRS	80	57	63	72	76	551.7	393.1	434.5	496.6	524.1
		20-24 YRS	60	58	73	80	66	355.3	343.5	432.3	473.8	390.9
		25-29 YRS	46	51	50	55	61	238.0	263.9	258.7	284.6	315.6
		30-34 YRS	34	28	27	41	36	184.6	152.0	146.6	222.6	195.4
		35-39 YRS	12	14	9	13	22	69.9	81.6	52.5	75.8	128.2
		40-44 YRS	8	6	12	11	10	52.2	39.1	78.3	71.7	65.2
BLACK	45-54 YRS	*	*	5	*	5	*	*	24.4	*	24.4	
	55-64 YRS	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
	15-19 YRS	328	224	239	268	349	6444.0	4400.8	4695.5	5265.2	6856.6	
	20-24 YRS	240	156	177	208	225	4199.5	2729.7	3097.1	3639.5	3937.0	
	25-29 YRS	91	82	93	127	161	1345.4	1212.3	1374.9	1877.6	2380.2	
	30-34 YRS	39	29	29	65	58	545.7	405.8	405.8	909.5	811.5	
	35-39 YRS	8	20	14	23	34	121.2	302.9	212.0	348.3	514.9	
	40-44 YRS	6	8	*	9	30	110.4	147.2	*	165.6	552.0	
HISPANIC	45-54 YRS	5	*	*	9	12	65.7	*	*	118.3	157.7	
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
	15-19 YRS	116	94	71	90	100	1579.7	1280.1	966.9	1225.7	1361.8	
	20-24 YRS	117	115	109	113	137	1113.8	1094.7	1037.6	1075.7	1304.1	
	25-29 YRS	74	51	72	93	91	626.4	431.7	609.4	787.2	770.3	
	30-34 YRS	21	22	24	35	40	196.4	205.7	224.4	327.3	374.1	
	35-39 YRS	11	9	*	13	20	129.3	105.8	*	152.8	235.1	
	40-44 YRS	8	5	*	5	18	124.5	77.8	*	77.8	280.2	
EARLY SYPHILIS (BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	45-54 YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		55-64 YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
		65+ YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
		15-19 YRS	*	*	5	*	0	*	*	3759.4	*	0.0
		20-24 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		25-29 YRS	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	*
	BLACK	30-34 YRS	0	0	*	0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		35-39 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		40-44 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
		45-54 YRS	0	0	*	0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		15-19 YRS	56	59	36	50	55	681.1	717.6	437.8	608.1	668.9
		20-24 YRS	86	67	68	85	93	336.1	261.9	265.8	332.2	363.5
		25-29 YRS	75	53	48	73	113	175.6	124.1	112.4	170.9	264.6
30-34 YRS	24	31	30	37	85	59.0	76.3	73.8	91.0	209.1		
35-39 YRS	15	14	16	22	47	40.1	37.4	42.8	58.8	125.7		
40-44 YRS	7	7	10	11	25	21.7	21.7	31.0	34.1	77.6		
45-54 YRS	*	*	7	5	14	*	*	18.7	13.3	37.3		
55-64 YRS	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*		
65+ YRS	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*		
WHITE	ASIAN/PI	15-19 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		20-24 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
		25-29 YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
		30-34 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		35-39 YRS	*	0	*	0	0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
		40-44 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	BLACK	45-54 YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		15-19 YRS	6	0	0	*	0	105.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		20-24 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		25-29 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		30-34 YRS	7	6	*	*	*	97.9	84.0	*	*	*
		35-39 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		40-44 YRS	*	0	*	5	*	*	0.0	*	92.0	*
45-54 YRS	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	78.8	*		
55-64 YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0		
65+ YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
HISPANIC	15-19 YRS	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	
	20-24 YRS	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	
	25-29 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	30-34 YRS	0	*	*	8	0	0.0	*	*	74.8	0.0	
	35-39 YRS	0	*	*	5	0	0.0	*	*	58.8	*	
	40-44 YRS	0	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	
	45-54 YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
NATV AMER	15-19 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	20-24 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	25-29 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	30-34 YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	35-39 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	40-44 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	45-54 YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
WHITE	15-19 YRS	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	
	20-24 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	25-29 YRS	*	0	*	6	*	*	0.0	*	14.0	*	
	30-34 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	35-39 YRS	*	7	*	*	*	*	18.7	*	*	*	
	40-44 YRS	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	
	45-54 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	





(Table 19, cont.)

		Reported cases					Incidence rate					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
BLACK	15-19 YRS	268	190	197	183	255	10767.4	7633.6	7914.8	7352.4	10245.1	
	20-24 YRS	173	117	111	109	116	5961.4	4031.7	3824.9	3756.0	3997.2	
	25-29 YRS	62	46	55	61	73	1853.5	1375.2	1644.2	1823.6	2182.4	
	30-34 YRS	25	17	13	27	16	712.0	484.2	370.3	769.0	455.7	
	35-39 YRS	*	8	7	8	12	*	254.0	222.2	254.0	381.0	
	40-44 YRS	*	5	*	0	8	*	190.3	*	0.0	304.4	
	45-54 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	*	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	
	HISPANIC	15-19 YRS	94	78	60	63	69	2766.3	2295.5	1765.7	1854.0	2030.6
		20-24 YRS	91	79	78	71	85	1978.3	1717.4	1695.7	1543.5	1847.8
		25-29 YRS	50	30	41	49	40	955.5	573.3	783.5	936.4	764.4
		30-34 YRS	16	14	20	24	13	330.1	288.8	412.6	495.2	268.2
		35-39 YRS	10	*	*	*	7	257.3	*	*	*	180.1
		40-44 YRS	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	*	*	396.7
		45-54 YRS	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
55-64 YRS		*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
65+ YRS		0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	
NATV AMER		15-19 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		20-24 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		25-29 YRS	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
		30-34 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		35-39 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		40-44 YRS	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
		45-54 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	WHITE	15-19 YRS	52	52	30	44	40	1236.6	1236.6	713.4	1046.4	951.2
		20-24 YRS	71	53	46	54	63	529.2	395.0	342.8	402.5	469.6
		25-29 YRS	41	23	20	32	34	202.5	113.6	98.8	158.1	168.0
		30-34 YRS	15	12	13	13	15	84.1	67.3	72.9	72.9	84.1
		35-39 YRS	7	7	*	7	10	43.6	43.6	*	43.6	62.3
		40-44 YRS	5	*	5	*	*	35.9	*	35.9	*	*
		45-54 YRS	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
55-64 YRS		*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	
65+ YRS		*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
MALE ASIAN/PI		15-19 YRS	13	12	6	18	17	172.2	159.0	79.5	238.5	225.2
		20-24 YRS	10	14	20	26	18	119.9	167.9	239.8	311.8	215.9
		25-29 YRS	8	9	7	16	28	86.6	97.5	75.8	173.3	303.2
		30-34 YRS	10	*	7	11	5	111.4	*	78.0	122.5	55.7
		35-39 YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		40-44 YRS	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*
		45-54 YRS	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
	55-64 YRS	0	*	0	0	0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	BLACK	15-19 YRS	60	34	42	85	93	2306.8	1307.2	1614.8	3268.0	3575.5
		20-24 YRS	67	39	66	99	109	2381.8	1386.4	2346.2	3519.4	3874.9
		25-29 YRS	29	36	38	66	88	848.2	1052.9	1111.4	1930.4	2573.9
		30-34 YRS	14	12	16	38	42	385.0	330.0	440.0	1045.1	1155.1
		35-39 YRS	5	12	7	15	22	144.8	347.5	202.7	434.4	637.1
		40-44 YRS	*	*	*	9	22	*	*	*	320.6	783.8
		45-54 YRS	*	*	*	7	8	*	*	*	183.4	209.6
55-64 YRS		0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
65+ YRS		0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
HISPANIC		15-19 YRS	22	16	11	27	30	557.7	405.6	278.8	684.4	760.5
		20-24 YRS	26	36	31	42	51	440.3	609.7	525.0	711.3	863.7
		25-29 YRS	24	21	31	44	51	364.7	319.1	471.1	668.6	775.0
		30-34 YRS	5	8	*	11	27	85.5	136.8	*	188.2	461.9
		35-39 YRS	*	5	0	9	13	*	108.2	0.0	194.8	281.3
		40-44 YRS	0	*	0	*	6	*	*	0.0	*	176.5
		45-54 YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	NATV AMER	15-19 YRS	0	0	*	0	0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		20-24 YRS	0	0	*	0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		25-29 YRS	0	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		30-34 YRS	0	0	*	0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		35-39 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		40-44 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		45-54 YRS	0	0	*	0	0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
55-64 YRS		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
65+ YRS		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
WHITE		15-19 YRS	*	7	6	6	15	*	174.3	149.4	149.4	373.4
		20-24 YRS	15	14	22	31	30	123.3	115.0	180.8	254.7	246.5
		25-29 YRS	34	30	28	41	79	151.3	133.5	124.6	182.5	351.6
		30-34 YRS	9	19	17	24	70	39.4	83.3	74.5	105.2	306.8
		35-39 YRS	8	7	12	15	37	37.5	32.8	56.2	70.3	173.4
		40-44 YRS	*	6	5	7	24	*	32.8	27.3	38.2	131.1
		45-54 YRS	*	*	7	*	13	*	*	33.0	*	61.3
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
	65+ YRS	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	
	EARLY SYPHILIS FEMALE ASIAN/PI	15-19 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		20-24 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		25-29 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		30-34 YRS	*	0	*	0	0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		35-39 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		40-44 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		45-54 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64 YRS		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
65+ YRS		0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
BLACK		15-19 YRS	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		20-24 YRS	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		25-29 YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
		30-34 YRS	*	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
		35-39 YRS	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
		40-44 YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		45-54 YRS	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
	55-64 YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	65+ YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

\* less than five cases; exact figure suppressed for confidentiality.

(Table 19, cont.)

			Reported cases					Incidence rate				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
HISPANIC	15-19	YRS	0	0	*	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
	20-24	YRS	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
	25-29	YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
	30-34	YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
	35-39	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	40-44	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	45-54	YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*
	55-64	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	65+	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	NATV AMER	15-19	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-34		YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-39		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHITE		15-19	YRS	*	0	*	0	0	*	0.0	*	0.0
	20-24	YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
	25-29	YRS	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
	30-34	YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
	35-39	YRS	0	*	0	*	0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
	40-44	YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	45-54	YRS	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*
	55-64	YRS	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
	65+	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	MALE ASIAN/PI	15-19	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-29		YRS	0	0	*	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
30-34		YRS	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
35-39		YRS	*	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
40-44		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54		YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-64		YRS	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
65+		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BLACK		15-19	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20-24	YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	25-29	YRS	0	*	*	*	0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
	30-34	YRS	5	6	*	*	*	137.5	165.0	*	*	*
	35-39	YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	40-44	YRS	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*
	45-54	YRS	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	157.2	*
	55-64	YRS	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
	65+	YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	HISPANIC	15-19	YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24		YRS	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0
25-29		YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
30-34		YRS	0	*	*	6	0	0.0	*	*	102.6	0.0
35-39		YRS	0	*	*	5	*	0.0	*	*	108.2	*
40-44		YRS	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0
45-54		YRS	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
55-64		YRS	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATV AMER		15-19	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	20-24	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	25-29	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	30-34	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	35-39	YRS	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
	40-44	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	45-54	YRS	0	0	*	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
	55-64	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	65+	YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	WHITE	15-19	YRS	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
20-24		YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-29		YRS	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*
30-34		YRS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
35-39		YRS	*	5	*	*	*	*	23.4	*	*	*
40-44		YRS	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
45-54		YRS	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*
55-64		YRS	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*
65+		YRS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Table 20. Adolescent vs. adult major STD cases and rates by all demographic combinations, 1994-1998.

Age group is ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)

	Gender	Race	Reported cases					Incidence rate				
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of GONORRHEA	(BOTH)	(ALL)	485	323	258	181	250	955.9	636.6	508.5	356.7	492.7
CHLAMYDIA	(BOTH)	(ALL)	906	709	744	801	892	1785.7	1397.4	1466.4	1578.8	1758.1
EARLY SYPHILIS	(BOTH)	(ALL)	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	9.9	*

Age group is ADULT (21+ YRS)

	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of GONORRHEA	(BOTH)	(ALL)	1,373	1,295	1,170	1,305	1,578	236.5	223.0	201.5	224.8	271.8
CHLAMYDIA	(BOTH)	(ALL)	1,186	1,014	1,101	1,410	1,683	204.3	174.6	189.6	242.8	289.9
EARLY SYPHILIS	(BOTH)	(ALL)	56	40	40	68	38	9.6	6.9	6.9	11.7	6.5

Breakdown by RACE

Age group is ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)

Cases of	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GONORRHEA	(BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	12	5	*	6	*	59.3	24.7	*	29.7	*
		BLACK	357	224	158	111	157	4973.5	3120.6	2201.2	1546.4	2187.2
		HISPANIC	30	31	25	10	20	286.0	295.5	238.3	95.3	190.7
		NATV AMER	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*
		WHITE	28	31	24	21	33	221.6	245.4	190.0	166.2	261.2
CHLAMYDIA	(BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	96	72	83	89	89	474.5	355.9	410.2	439.9	439.9
		BLACK	424	279	309	344	432	5906.9	3886.9	4304.8	4792.4	6018.4
		HISPANIC	150	130	94	128	127	1429.9	1239.3	896.1	1220.2	1210.7
		NATV AMER	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	3482.6	*	*
		WHITE	74	67	55	65	79	585.7	530.3	435.3	514.5	625.3
EARLY SYPHILIS	(BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		BLACK	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		HISPANIC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		NATV AMER	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		WHITE	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*

Age group is ADULT (21+ YRS)

Cases of	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GONORRHEA	(BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	42	36	36	47	56	27.5	23.6	23.6	30.8	36.6
		BLACK	654	505	321	354	443	1203.4	929.2	590.6	651.4	815.1
		HISPANIC	136	124	98	119	157	191.1	174.2	137.7	167.2	220.6
		NATV AMER	11	5	11	11	10	521.8	237.2	521.8	521.8	474.4
		WHITE	370	464	503	535	643	123.3	154.6	167.6	178.2	214.2
CHLAMYDIA	(BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	152	148	158	190	190	99.4	96.8	103.4	124.3	124.3
		BLACK	323	266	275	389	462	594.3	489.4	506.0	715.8	850.1
		HISPANIC	208	170	193	233	285	292.3	238.9	271.2	327.4	400.5
		NATV AMER	5	*	6	*	*	237.2	*	284.6	*	*
		WHITE	198	169	164	222	361	66.0	56.3	54.6	74.0	120.3
EARLY SYPHILIS	(BOTH)	ASIAN/PI	5	*	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	*
		BLACK	27	11	9	22	12	49.7	20.2	16.6	40.5	22.1
		HISPANIC	12	11	8	19	7	16.9	15.5	11.2	26.7	9.8
		NATV AMER	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*
		WHITE	11	14	13	16	10	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.3	3.3

Breakdown by SEX

Age group is ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)

Cases of	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GONORRHEA	FEMALE	(ALL)	344	225	181	101	165	1391.8	910.3	732.3	408.6	667.6
	MALE	(ALL)	141	98	77	80	85	541.9	376.6	295.9	307.5	326.7
CHLAMYDIA	FEMALE	(ALL)	768	599	626	598	669	3107.2	2423.4	2532.7	2419.4	2706.6
	MALE	(ALL)	138	109	116	203	219	530.4	418.9	445.8	780.2	841.7
EARLY SYPHILIS	FEMALE	(ALL)	*	0	*	*	0	*	0.0	*	*	0.0
	MALE	(ALL)	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*

Age group is ADULT (21+ YRS)

Cases of	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GONORRHEA	FEMALE	(ALL)	331	268	162	186	219	113.6	91.9	55.6	63.8	75.1
	MALE	(ALL)	1,042	1,027	1,006	1,117	1,358	360.3	355.2	347.9	386.3	469.6
CHLAMYDIA	FEMALE	(ALL)	846	710	722	820	842	290.3	243.6	247.7	281.3	288.9
	MALE	(ALL)	339	304	374	589	837	117.2	105.1	129.3	203.7	289.5
EARLY SYPHILIS	FEMALE	(ALL)	17	5	*	20	10	5.8	1.7	*	6.9	3.4
	MALE	(ALL)	39	35	36	48	28	13.5	12.1	12.4	16.6	9.7

Breakdown by RACE AND SEX

Age group is ADOLESCENT (14-20 YRS)

Cases of	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
GONORRHEA	FEMALE	ASIAN/PI	8	*	*	*	*	81.7	*	*	*	*
		BLACK	259	165	119	62	106	7273.2	4633.5	3341.8	1741.1	2976.7
		HISPANIC	15	19	12	*	9	310.7	393.5	248.6	*	186.4
		NATV AMER	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*
		WHITE	18	17	9	11	19	279.6	264.1	139.8	170.9	295.2
	MALE	ASIAN/PI	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		BLACK	98	59	39	49	51	2709.4	1631.2	1078.2	1354.7	1410.0
		HISPANIC	15	12	13	6	11	264.9	211.9	229.6	106.0	194.3
		NATV AMER	0	0	0	*	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
		WHITE	10	14	15	10	14	161.4	225.9	242.1	161.4	225.9
CHLAMYDIA	FEMALE	ASIAN/PI	81	57	72	64	68	827.1	582.0	735.2	653.5	694.4
		BLACK	347	232	249	232	307	9744.5	6515.0	6992.4	6515.0	8621.2
		HISPANIC	125	105	79	89	87	2589.1	2174.8	1636.3	1843.4	1802.0
		NATV AMER	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	6122.4	*	*
		WHITE	68	58	43	55	62	1056.4	901.0	668.0	854.4	963.2
	MALE	ASIAN/PI	15	15	11	25	20	143.7	143.7	105.4	239.5	191.6
		BLACK	77	47	60	112	124	2128.8	1299.4	1658.8	3096.5	3428.3
		HISPANIC	25	25	15	39	39	441.5	441.5	264.9	688.8	688.8
		NATV AMER	*	0	*	0	0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0
		WHITE	6	9	12	10	17	96.8	145.2	193.6	161.4	274.3

\* Less than five cases: exact figures suppressed for confidentiality.

(Table 20, cont.)

			Reported cases					Incidence rate					
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
EARLY SYPHILIS	FEMALE	ASIAN/PI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		BLACK	*	0	0	*	0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	
		HISPANIC	0	0	*	*	0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	
		NATV AMER	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		WHITE	*	0	*	*	0	*	0.0	*	*	0.0	
	MALE	ASIAN/PI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		HISPANIC	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	
		NATV AMER	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		WHITE	0	0	0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	
Age group is ADULT (21+ YRS)													
Cases of GONORRHEA	Gender	Race	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
	FEMALE	ASIAN/PI	16	9	13	9	10	19.7	11.1	16.0	11.1	12.3	
		BLACK	208	162	78	98	103	739.7	576.1	277.4	348.5	366.3	
		HISPANIC	29	16	16	10	13	82.5	45.5	45.5	28.5	37.0	
		NATV AMER	*	0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	
		WHITE	25	39	26	30	46	17.1	26.7	17.8	20.6	31.5	
	MALE	ASIAN/PI	26	27	23	38	46	36.4	37.8	32.2	53.2	64.4	
		BLACK	446	343	243	256	340	1700.5	1307.8	926.5	976.1	1296.4	
		HISPANIC	107	108	82	109	144	297.1	299.9	227.7	302.6	399.8	
		NATV AMER	8	5	8	8	8	722.7	451.7	722.7	722.7	722.7	
		WHITE	345	425	477	505	597	223.5	275.3	309.0	327.1	386.7	
CHLAMYDIA	FEMALE	ASIAN/PI	119	120	124	139	132	146.2	147.4	152.3	170.8	162.2	
		BLACK	220	174	160	177	198	782.4	618.8	569.0	629.4	704.1	
		HISPANIC	149	108	129	134	145	423.9	307.3	367.0	381.3	412.6	
		NATV AMER	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		WHITE	128	93	79	103	107	87.8	63.8	54.2	70.6	73.4	
	MALE	ASIAN/PI	33	28	34	51	56	46.2	39.2	47.6	71.4	78.4	
		BLACK	103	92	115	212	264	392.7	350.8	438.5	808.3	1006.6	
		HISPANIC	59	62	64	99	139	163.8	172.1	177.7	274.9	385.9	
		NATV AMER	*	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	
		WHITE	70	76	85	119	254	45.3	49.2	55.1	77.1	164.5	
EARLY SYPHILIS	FEMALE	ASIAN/PI	*	0	*	0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	
		BLACK	11	*	*	6	*	39.1	*	*	21.3	*	
		HISPANIC	*	*	0	5	*	*	*	0.0	14.2	*	
		NATV AMER	*	0	0	0	0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		WHITE	*	*	0	7	*	*	*	0.0	4.8	*	
	MALE	ASIAN/PI	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
		BLACK	16	10	7	16	9	61.0	38.1	26.7	61.0	34.3	
		HISPANIC	11	10	8	14	6	30.5	27.8	22.2	38.9	16.7	
		NATV AMER	0	0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	
		WHITE	8	12	13	9	8	5.2	7.8	8.4	5.8	5.2	

Table 21. Adolescent cases and rates by reporting source, 1994-1998, versus adult cases and rates. Unknown and out-of-jurisdiction providers included in percentages but not listed..

		Reported cases					Percent of reports				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of CHLAMYDIA	Reported by (ALL PROVIDERS)	906	709	744	801	892	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	OOJ PROVIDERS	32	29	22	20	23	3.5%	4.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%
	CITY CLINIC	112	100	74	69	71	12.3%	14.1%	9.9%	8.6%	7.9%
	SCREENING	175	115	141	160	161	19.3%	16.2%	18.9%	19.9%	18.0%
	JAILS	3	2	23	84	96	0.3%	0.2%	3.0%	10.4%	10.7%
	OTHER PRIVATE	103	86	126	101	134	11.3%	12.1%	16.9%	12.6%	15.0%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	303	233	199	161	152	33.4%	32.8%	26.7%	20.0%	17.0%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	92	66	81	135	169	10.1%	9.3%	10.8%	16.8%	18.9%
	SFGH	86	78	78	71	86	9.4%	11.0%	10.4%	8.8%	9.6%
GONORRHEA	(ALL PROVIDERS)	485	323	258	181	250	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	OOJ PROVIDERS	7	1	5	2	1	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%	1.1%	0.4%
	CITY CLINIC	97	65	39	28	25	20.0%	20.1%	15.1%	15.4%	10.0%
	SCREENING	116	59	37	31	43	23.9%	18.2%	14.3%	17.1%	17.2%
	JAILS	7	6	5	20	19	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	11.0%	7.6%
	OTHER PRIVATE	17	25	21	11	26	3.5%	7.7%	8.1%	6.0%	10.4%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	136	92	79	42	50	28.0%	28.4%	30.6%	23.2%	20.0%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	43	24	40	28	62	8.8%	7.4%	15.5%	15.4%	24.8%
	SFGH	62	51	32	19	24	12.7%	15.7%	12.4%	10.4%	9.6%
EARLY SYPHILIS	(ALL PROVIDERS)	3	1	2	5	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	CITY CLINIC	1	1	1	4	0	33.3%	100%	50.0%	80.0%	0
	JAILS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20.0%	0
	OTHER PRIVATE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	50.0%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	1	0	0	0	0	33.3%	0	0	0	0
	SFGH	1	0	1	0	1	33.3%	0	50.0%	0	50.0%

(Table 21, cont.)

Age is ADULT (21+ YRS)

		Reported cases					Percent of reports				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cases of	Reported by										
CHLAMYDIA	(ALL PROVIDERS)	1,186	1,014	1,101	1,410	1,683	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	OOJ PROVIDERS	43	33	33	50	34	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	3.5%	2.0%
	CITY CLINIC	242	249	252	293	461	20.4%	24.5%	22.8%	20.7%	27.3%
	SCREENING	237	152	195	225	220	19.9%	14.9%	17.7%	15.9%	13.0%
	JAILS	10	12	43	152	181	0.8%	1.1%	3.9%	10.7%	10.7%
	OTHER PRIVATE	192	189	238	274	344	16.1%	18.6%	21.6%	19.4%	20.4%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	366	282	260	316	285	30.8%	27.8%	23.6%	22.4%	16.9%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	2	4	4	7	9	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
	SFGH	94	93	76	93	149	7.9%	9.1%	6.9%	6.5%	8.8%
GONORRHEA	(ALL PROVIDERS)	1,373	1,295	1,170	1,305	1,578	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	OOJ PROVIDERS	22	18	24	27	33	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	CITY CLINIC	680	680	589	589	673	49.5%	52.5%	50.3%	45.1%	42.6%
	SCREENING	138	103	90	99	124	10.0%	7.9%	7.6%	7.5%	7.8%
	JAILS	47	28	18	53	89	3.4%	2.1%	1.5%	4.0%	5.6%
	OTHER PRIVATE	78	124	127	128	220	5.6%	9.5%	10.8%	9.8%	13.9%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	308	262	241	299	318	22.4%	20.2%	20.5%	22.9%	20.1%
	SPEC PROG YOUTH	2	2	3	3	6	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	SFGH	98	78	78	107	115	7.1%	6.0%	6.6%	8.1%	7.2%
EARLY SYPHILIS	(ALL PROVIDERS)	56	40	40	68	38	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Reported by										
	OOJ PROVIDERS	3	0	0	2	4	5.3%	0	0	2.9%	10.5%
	CITY CLINIC	27	18	22	27	16	48.2%	45.0%	55.0%	39.7%	42.1%
	JAILS	2	5	0	7	3	3.5%	12.5%	0	10.2%	7.8%
	OTHER PRIVATE	10	7	9	14	7	17.8%	17.5%	22.5%	20.5%	18.4%
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL	7	8	8	11	1	12.5%	20.0%	20.0%	16.1%	2.6%
	SFGH	7	2	1	7	7	12.5%	5.0%	2.5%	10.2%	18.4%