



Cook County DEPT.
of
Public Health

Promoting health. Preventing disease. *Protecting you.*

Sexually Transmitted Infections
Annual Surveillance Report
2014

COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Terry Mason MD, FACS

Chief Operating Officer, Cook County Department of Public Health

Theodore Bonau, MPH

*STI/HIV Program Manager,
Communicable Disease Control Unit*

Demian Christiansen, DSc, MPH

*Unit Director,
Communicable Disease Control Unit*

Copyright Information

All materials contained in this report are in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without special permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Suggested Citation

Cook County Department of Public Health. *Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report, 2014*. Park Forest, IL: 2015.

Cook County Department of Public Health
Protecting the Health and Environment of Suburban Cook County
Affiliate, Cook County Health and Hospitals System

John Jay Shannon, MD
CEO, Cook County Health and Hospitals System

Honorable Toni Preckwinkle
President, Cook County Board of Commissioners
President, Cook County Board of Health

Communicable Disease Control Unit
Cook County Department of Public Health
7556 W. Jackson Blvd.
Forest Park, IL 60130

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS	5
---	---

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS	6
-------------------------	---

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Number and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis Cases by Year, Suburban Cook County, 2010-2014	7
---	---

Table 2. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Chlamydia Cases by Selected Characteristics, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014	9
---	---

Table 3. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Selected Characteristics, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014	14
---	----

Table 4. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Syphilis and Selected Characteristics of P&S Syphilis Cases, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014	19
--	----

Table 5. Map Key - Suburban Cook County Municipalities and Chicago Community Areas	21
--	----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Trends in the Number of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis Cases Suburban Cook County, 2005-2014	7
--	---

Figure 2. Trends in Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2005-2014	8
---	---

Figure 3. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Sex and Age Groups (Years), Suburban Cook County, 2014	10
--	----

Figure 4. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014	10
--	----

Figure 5. Proportion of Chlamydia Cases Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014	11
--	----

Figure 6. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) or Community Area (Chicago), 2014	12
---	----

Figure 7. Trends in Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2005-2014	13
---	----

Figure 8. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Sex and Age Groups (Years), Suburban Cook County, 201415

Figure 9. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 201415

Figure 10. Proportion of Gonorrhea Cases Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014.....16

Figure 11. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) or Community Area (Chicago), 2012-2014.....17

Figure 12. P&S Syphilis Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2005-201418

Figure 13. Proportion of P&S Syphilis Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014.....20

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

CCDPH: Cook County Department of Public Health. Jurisdiction includes all areas in Cook County, Illinois excluding Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Skokie, and Stickney Township.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

HP2020: Healthy People 2020. A U.S. Health and Human Services-sponsored statement of national health objectives aimed at identifying the most significant preventable threats to health and establishing national goals to reduce these threats.

MSM: Male-to-male sexual contact.

P&S SYPHILIS: Primary and secondary stages of syphilis, highly infectious stages.

STI: Sexually Transmitted Infection. Generally, this refers to chlamydia (*Chlamydia trachomatis*), gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoea*) or syphilis (*Treponema pallidum*) infection.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

CHLAMYDIA

- In suburban Cook County, the 2014 chlamydia rate was 413.9 per 100,000 population.
- In 2014, the majority of reported chlamydia cases were diagnosed in persons of color: 44% of cases were non-Hispanic Black and 17% were Hispanic.
- The chlamydia rate for non-Hispanic Blacks (1,114.9 per 100,000 population) in 2014 was 10 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (113.0 per 100,000 population) and 3 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (364.1 per 100,000 population).
- Chlamydia rates were highest among females aged 20-24 years and 15-19 years, with 4,306.8 and 2,655.3 cases diagnosed per 100,000 population, respectively.

GONORRHEA

- In suburban Cook County, the 2014 gonorrhea rate was 85.0 per 100,000 population.
- The average gonorrhea rate in females aged 15-44 years was 213.0 per 100,000 population, lower, overall, than the HP2020 goal of 257.0 per 100,000 population for this age group; however, rates were not uniform and were highest in females aged 20-24 years (554.9 per 100,000 population) and in females aged 15-19 years (395.3 per 100,000 population).
- The average gonorrhea rate in males aged 15-44 years was 225.0 per 100,000 population, higher than the HP2020 goal of 198.0 per 100,000 population for this age group; like females, however, rates were not uniform and were highest in males aged 20-24 years (521.8 per 100,000 population) and unlike females, in males aged 25-29 (311.2 per 100,000 population).
- The 2014 gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Blacks (348.7 per 100,000 population) was 25 times higher than the gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Whites (14.1 per 100,000 population) and nearly 10 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (36.2 per 100,000 population).

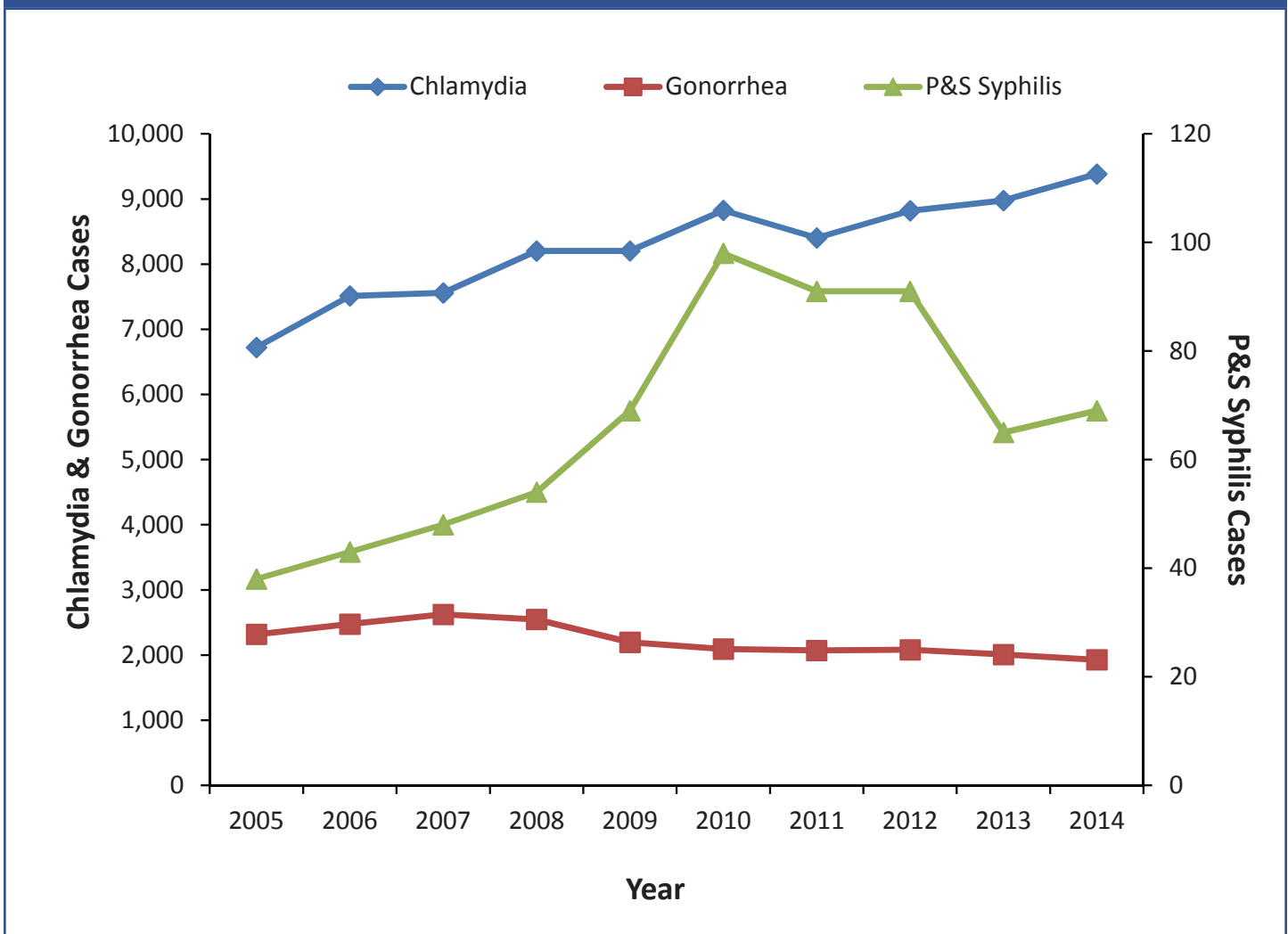
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

- In suburban Cook County, the 2014 P&S syphilis rate was 3.0 per 100,000 population.
- In 2014, 88% of P&S syphilis cases were male, corresponding to a rate of 5.6 per 100,000 population, lower than the HP2020 goal of 6.8 per 100,000 population; the P&S syphilis rate in females was 0.7 per 100,000 population, below the HP2020 goal of 1.5 per 100,000 population.
- In 2014, 58% of reported P&S syphilis cases were non-Hispanic Black; 22% were non-Hispanic White and 17% were Hispanic.

Table 1. Number and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis Cases by Year, Suburban Cook County, 2010-2014

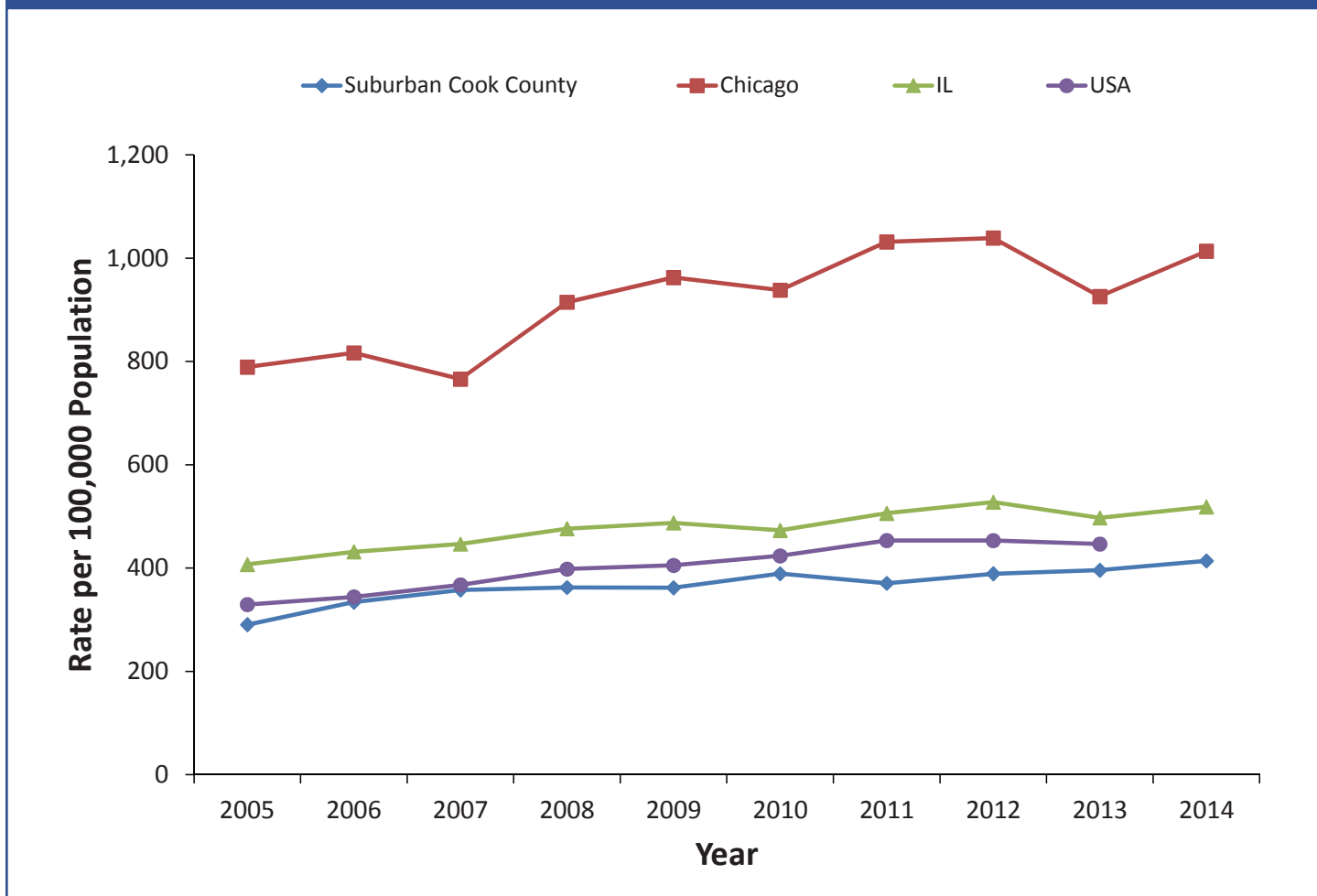
Disease	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		5-Year Median	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Chlamydia	8,825	389.2	8,403	370.6	8,820	389.0	8,977	395.9	9,384	413.9	8,825	389.2
Gonorrhea	2,093	92.3	2,071	91.3	2,081	91.8	2,009	88.6	1,928	85.0	2,071	91.3
P&S Syphilis	98	4.3	91	4.0	91	4.0	65	2.9	69	3.0	91	4.0

Figure 1. Trends in the Number of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis Cases, Suburban Cook County, 2005-2014



▲ **Figure 1.** Between 2005-2014, the number of chlamydia cases increased 40%, from 6,722 cases in 2005 to 9,384 cases in 2014. In 2014, 1,928 cases of gonorrhea were reported, a 27% decline since the peak in 2007. P&S syphilis cases increased dramatically between 2005 (n=38) and 2010 (n=98), an increase of 158%. P&S syphilis cases declined from 98 in 2010 to 69 in 2014, a 30% decline.

Figure 2. Trends in Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2005-2014



▲ **Figure 2.** Rates of chlamydia in suburban Cook County, in Illinois, and in the United States have increased between 2005 and 2014. In 2014, the rate of Chlamydia in Chicago (1,013.5 per 100,000 population) was more than 2 times higher than the rate in suburb Cook County (413.9 per 100,000 population). In 2014, the rate of chlamydia in suburban Cook County was also lower than the rates of the United States and Illinois, 446.6 and 518.6 per 100,000, population respectively.

Table 2. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Chlamydia Cases by Selected Characteristics, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014

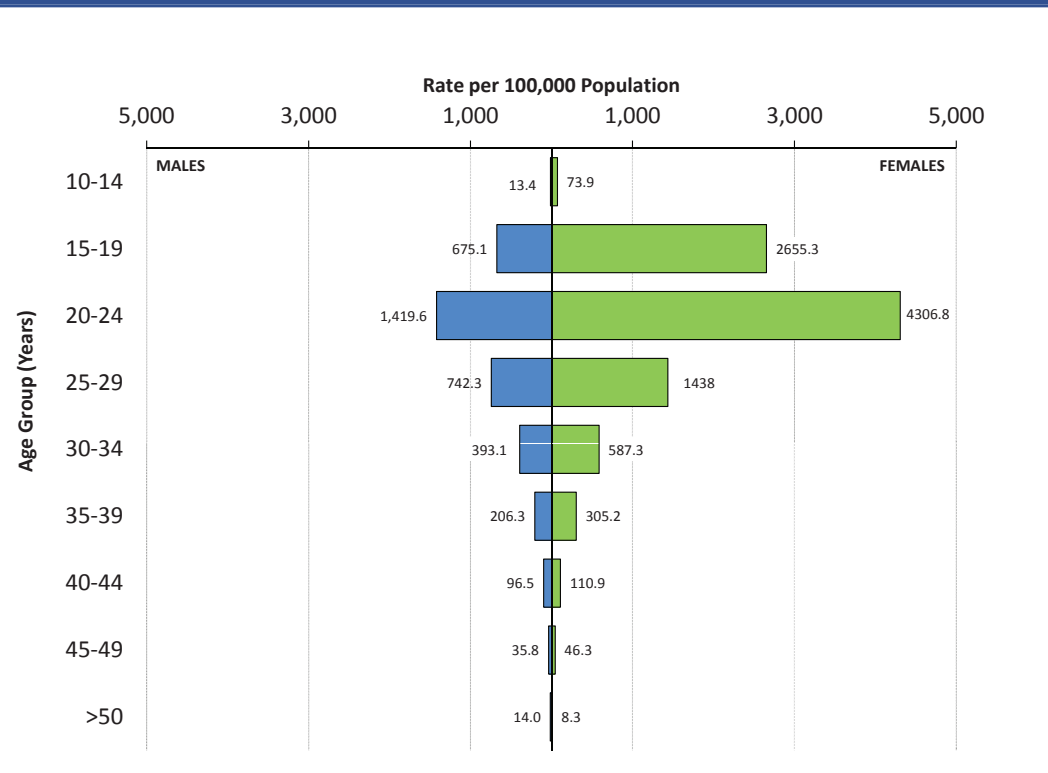
Characteristic	2012			Year 2013			2014		
	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*
Gender									
Male	2,461	(27.9)	224.6	2,459	(27.4)	224.4	2,642	(28.2)	241.1
Female	6,339	(71.9)	541.1	6,502	(72.4)	555.0	6,722	(71.6)	573.8
Unknown	20	(0.2)	n/a	16	(0.2)	n/a	20	(0.2)	n/a
Age Group (Years)									
<10	5	(0.1)	1.7	6	(0.1)	2.0	1	(0.0)	†
10-14	68	(0.8)	42.3	90	(1.0)	55.9	69	(0.7)	42.9
15-19	2,941	(33.3)	1,831.7	2,750	(30.6)	1,712.7	2,617	(27.9)	1,629.9
20-24	3,325	(37.7)	2,515.6	3,456	(38.5)	2,614.7	3,743	(39.9)	2,831.8
25-29	1,327	(15.0)	925.6	1,446	(16.1)	1,008.6	1,564	(16.7)	1,090.9
30-34	577	(6.5)	407.6	621	(6.9)	438.7	696	(7.4)	491.7
35-39	273	(3.1)	186.0	290	(3.2)	197.6	378	(4.0)	257.5
40-44	156	(1.8)	101.3	156	(1.7)	101.3	162	(1.7)	105.2
45-49	75	(0.9)	44.2	89	(1.0)	52.5	70	(0.7)	41.3
>50	73	(0.8)	9.6	73	(0.8)	9.6	84	(0.9)	11.0
Race/Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	1,292	(14.6)	98.9	1,190	(13.3)	91.1	1,476	(15.7)	113.0
Non-Hispanic Black	4,550	(51.6)	1,230.1	4,328	(48.2)	1,170.0	4,124	(43.9)	1,114.9
Hispanic	1,246	(14.1)	285.3	1,448	(16.1)	331.6	1,590	(16.9)	364.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	(0.8)	46.7	61	(0.7)	40.7	87	(0.9)	58.1
Other	1,662	(18.8)	n/a	1,950	(21.7)	n/a	2,107	(22.5)	n/a
District									
North	1,494	(16.9)	161.1	1,636	(18.2)	176.4	1,904	(20.3)	205.3
West	2,309	(26.2)	458.2	2,196	(24.5)	435.7	2,345	(25.0)	465.3
Southwest	978	(11.1)	268.8	1,075	(12.0)	295.4	1,112	(11.8)	305.6
South	4,038	(45.8)	855.9	3,983	(44.4)	844.2	4,012	(42.8)	850.4
Unknown	1	(0.0)	n/a	87	(1.0)	n/a	11	(0.1)	n/a
Total	8,820	(100.0)	389.0	8,977	(100.0)	395.9	9,384	(100.0)	413.9

*Incident rates calculated per 100,000 population based on 2010 estimates of the population (U.S. Census Bureau).

†Rates not calculated for n<5

▲ **Table 2. Sex:** Between 2012 and 2014, more than 70% of reported chlamydia cases were female. **Age Groups:** In 2014 68% of reported chlamydia cases were 15-24 years of age. **Race/Ethnicity:** In 2014, 44% of reported chlamydia cases were non-Hispanic Black. In 2014, the rate of chlamydia in non-Hispanic Blacks (1,114.9 per 100,000 population) was 3.0 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (364.1 per 100,000 population), 10 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (113.0 per 100,000 population), and 19 times higher than the rate in Asian/Pacific Islanders (58.1 per 100,000 population). **District:** Chlamydia rates were highest in the South District (850.4 per 100,000 population) followed by the West district (465.3 per 100,000 population).

Figure 3. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Sex and Age Groups (Years), Suburban Cook County, 2014



◀ **Figure 3.** The chlamydia rates for both males and females were highest in the 20-24 year old age group, though the rate in females was 3 times higher than the rates in males. Among those aged 15-19 years, the rate in females was almost 4 times greater than the rate in males.

▶ **Figure 4.** The 2014 chlamydia rate in non-Hispanic Blacks was 3 times higher than the rate in Hispanics, 10 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites, and nearly 19 times higher than the rate in Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Figure 4. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014

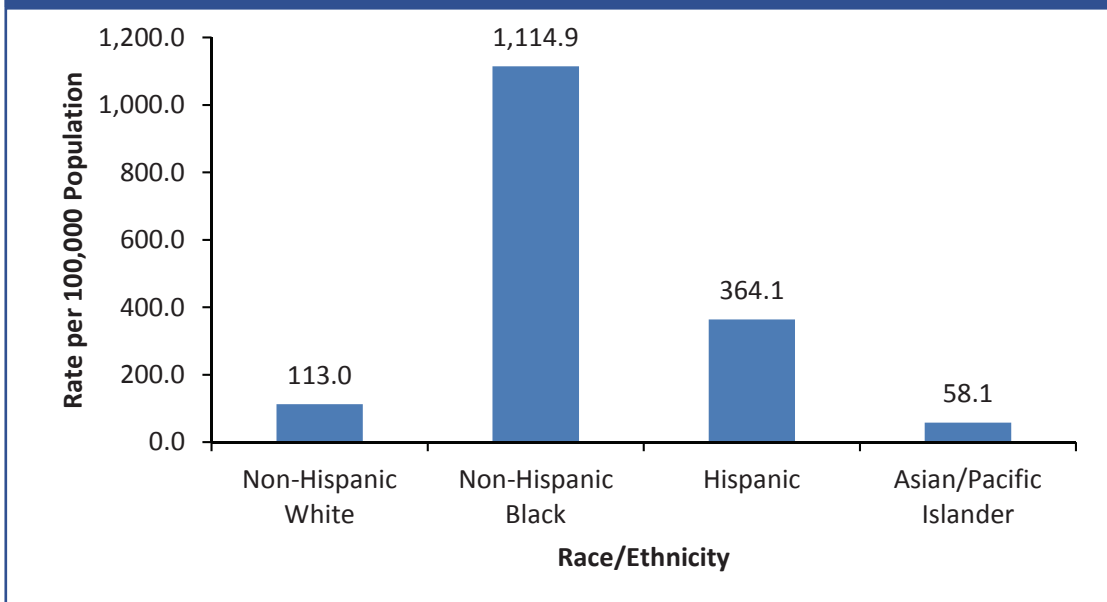
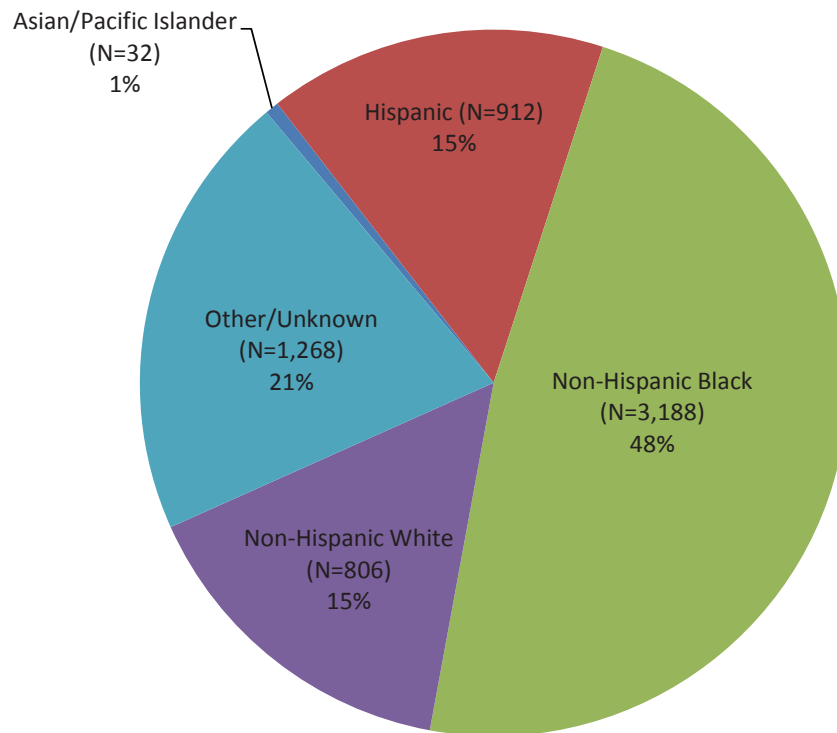
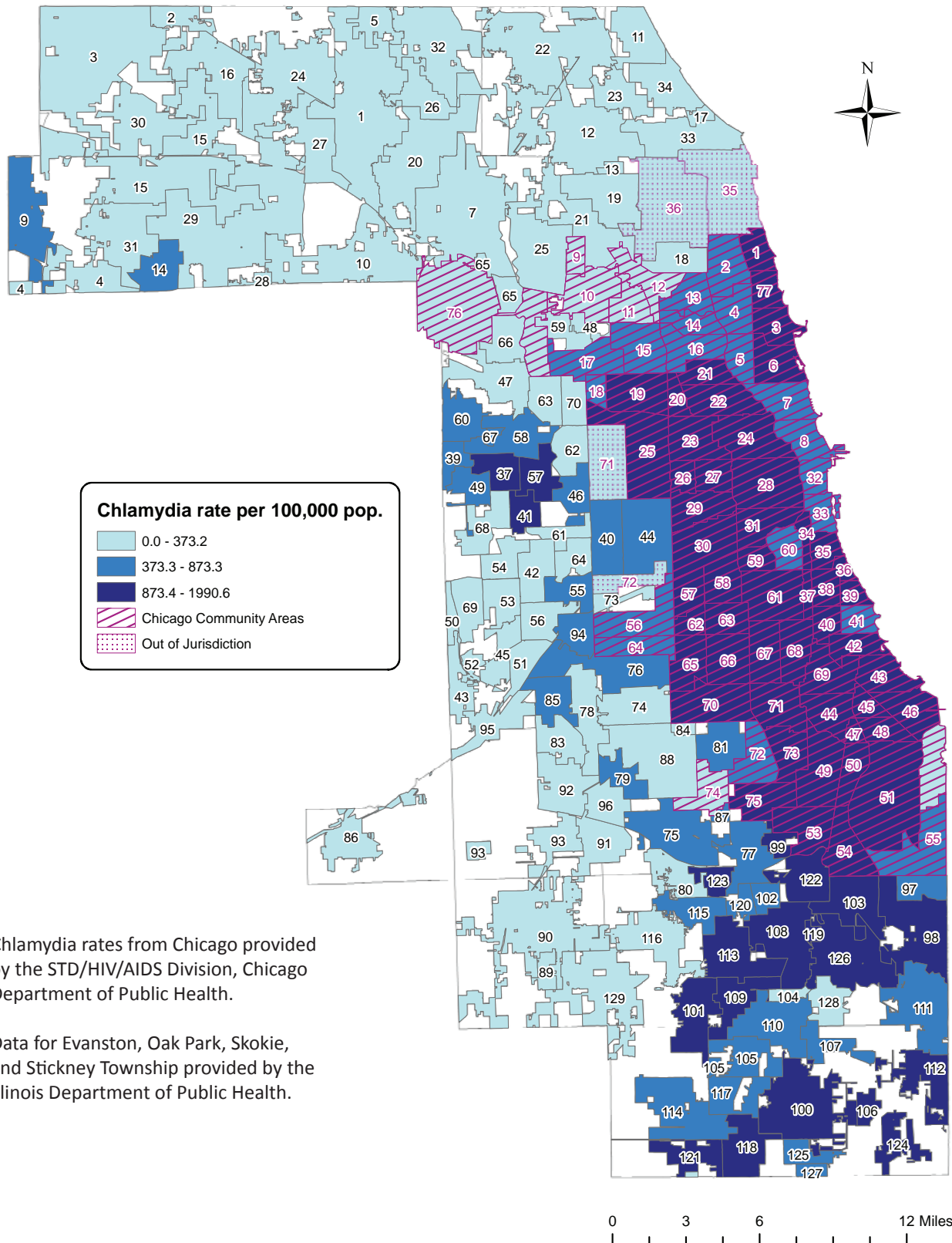


Figure 5. Proportion of Chlamydia Cases Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014



▲ **Figure 5.** In 2014, a majority of chlamydia cases reported in youth (persons aged 15-24 years) were non-Hispanic Black (48%); 15% were Hispanic, 15% were non-Hispanic White, and 1% were Asian/Pacific Islanders.

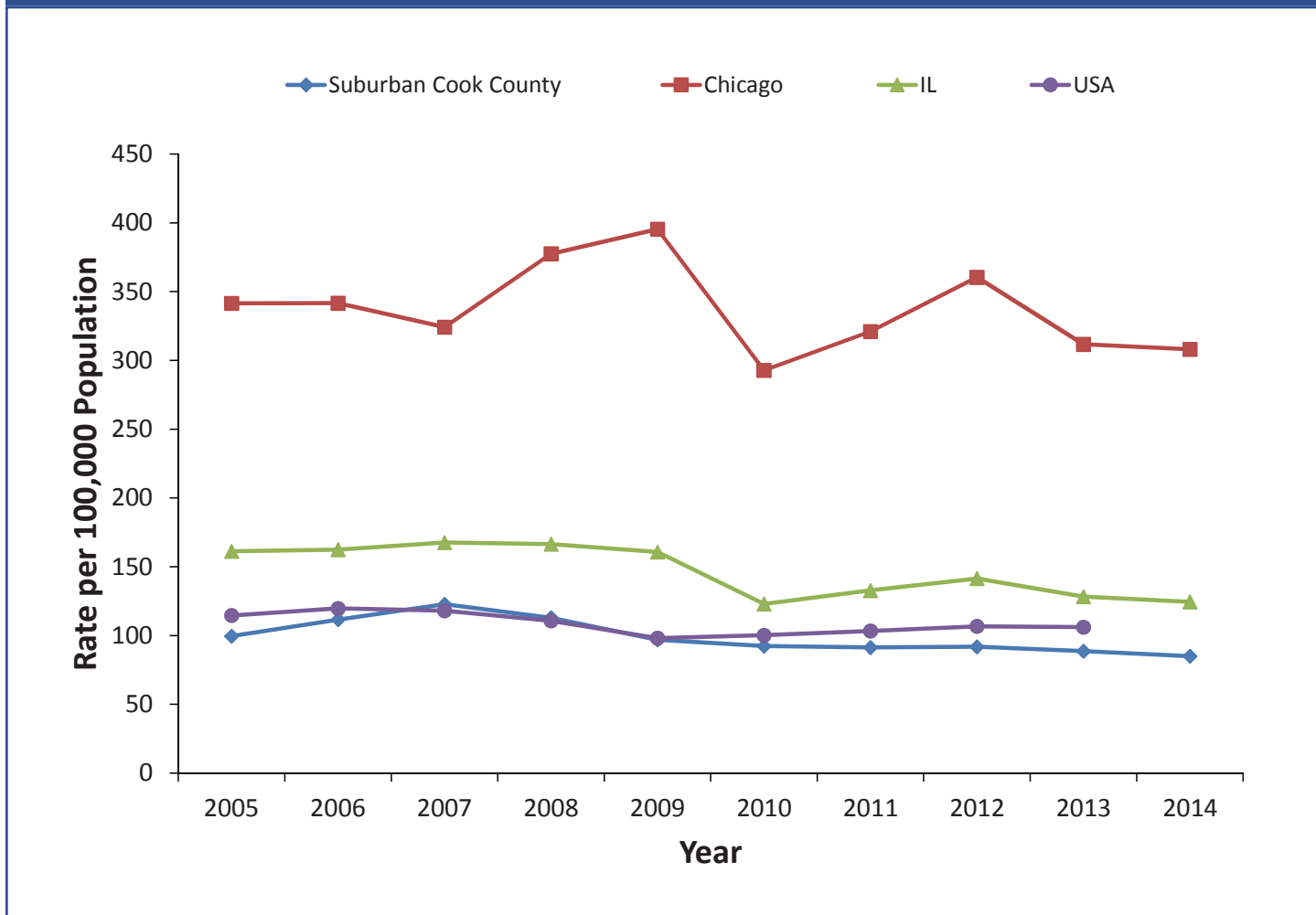
Figure 6. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) or Community Area (Chicago), 2014



Chlamydia rates from Chicago provided by the STD/HIV/AIDS Division, Chicago Department of Public Health.

Data for Evanston, Oak Park, Skokie, and Stickney Township provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Figure 7. Trends in Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2005-2014



▲ **Figure 7.** Since 2007, gonorrhea rates in suburban Cook County have been on the steady decline and were slightly lower compared to rates in the United States. In 2014, the gonorrhea rate in suburban Cook County was 85.0 per 100,000 population. The 2014 gonorrhea rates in Illinois and Chicago were 124.5 and 308.1 per 100,000 population, respectively.

Table 3. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Selected Characteristics, Suburban Cook County, 2012-14

Characteristic	2012			Year 2013			2014		
	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*
Gender									
Male	969	(46.6)	88.4	1,009	(50.0)	92.1	989	(51.3)	90.3
Female	1,108	(53.2)	94.6	998	(50.0)	85.2	935	(48.5)	79.8
Unknown	20	(1.0)	n/a	16	(0.2)	n/a	4	(0.2)	n/a
Age Group (Years)									
<10	2	(0.1)	†	1	(0.0)	†	2	(0.1)	†
10-14	13	(0.6)	8.1	23	(1.0)	14.3	16	(0.8)	9.9
15-19	613	(29.5)	381.8	534	(27.0)	332.6	462	(24.0)	287.7
20-24	732	(35.2)	553.8	726	(36.0)	549.3	713	(37.0)	539.4
25-29	342	(16.4)	238.6	324	(16.0)	226.0	367	(19.0)	256.0
30-34	162	(7.8)	114.4	168	(8.0)	118.7	163	(8.5)	115.1
35-39	70	(3.4)	47.7	83	(4.0)	56.6	89	(4.6)	60.6
40-44	57	(2.7)	37.0	56	(3.0)	36.4	43	(2.2)	27.9
45-49	33	(1.6)	19.5	42	(2.0)	24.8	31	(1.6)	18.3
>50	57	(2.7)	7.5	52	(3.0)	6.8	42	(2.2)	5.5
Race/Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	155	(7.4)	11.9	177	(9.0)	13.6	184	(9.5)	14.1
Non-Hispanic Black	1,505	(72.3)	406.9	1,354	(67.0)	366.0	1,290	(66.9)	348.7
Hispanic	124	(6.0)	28.4	148	(7.0)	33.9	158	(8.2)	36.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	(0.4)	5.3	9	(0.0)	6.0	7	(0.4)	4.7
Other	289	(13.9)	n/a	321	(16.0)	n/a	289	(15.0)	n/a
District									
North	187	(9.0)	20.2	213	(11.0)	23.0	241	(12.5)	26.0
West	461	(22.2)	91.5	454	(23.0)	90.1	417	(21.6)	82.7
Southwest	193	(9.3)	53.0	242	(12.0)	66.5	166	(8.6)	45.6
South	1,239	(59.5)	262.6	1,078	(54.0)	228.5	1,103	(57.2)	233.8
Unknown	1	(0.0)	n/a	22	(1.0)	n/a	1	(0.1)	n/a
Total	2,081	(100.0)	91.8	2,009	(22.4)	88.6	1,928	(100.0)	85.0

*Incident rates calculated per 100,000 population based on 2010 estimates of the population (U.S. Census Bureau).
†Rates not calculated for n<5

▲ **Table 3. Sex:** Between 2012 and 2014, 51% of reported gonorrhea cases were female. **Race/Ethnicity:** in 2014, 67% of gonorrhea cases were in non-Hispanic Blacks; 10% were non-Hispanic White and 8% were Hispanic. The 2014 gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Blacks was 348.7 per 100,000, 25 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (14.1 per 100,000 population) and nearly 10 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (36.2 per 100,000 population). **Age Groups:** As with chlamydia, the majority (61%) of cases were 15-24 years of age. **District:** In 2014, 57.2% of gonorrhea cases were diagnosed in the South District and 21.6% were diagnosed in the West District. The South and West districts also had the highest gonorrhea rates in 2014 (233.8 and 82.7 per 100,000 population, respectively).

► **Figure 8.** As was the case with chlamydia rates, gonorrhea rates were highest in persons aged 15-24 years of age. Females aged 20-24 years of age had the highest gonorrhea rate in 2014 (554.9 per 100,000 population), followed by females 15-19 years of age (395.3 per 100,000 population). The average rate in females aged 15-44 years of age was 213.0 per 100,000 population, lower, overall, than the HP2020 goal of 257.0 per 100,000 population in this age group. Among males, those aged 20-24 years had the highest gonorrhea rate (521.8 per 100,000 population), followed by males aged 25-29 years (311.2 per 100,000 population). The average rate in males aged 15-44 years was 225.0 per 100,000 population, higher, overall, than the HP2020 goal of 198.0 per 100,000 population in this age group.

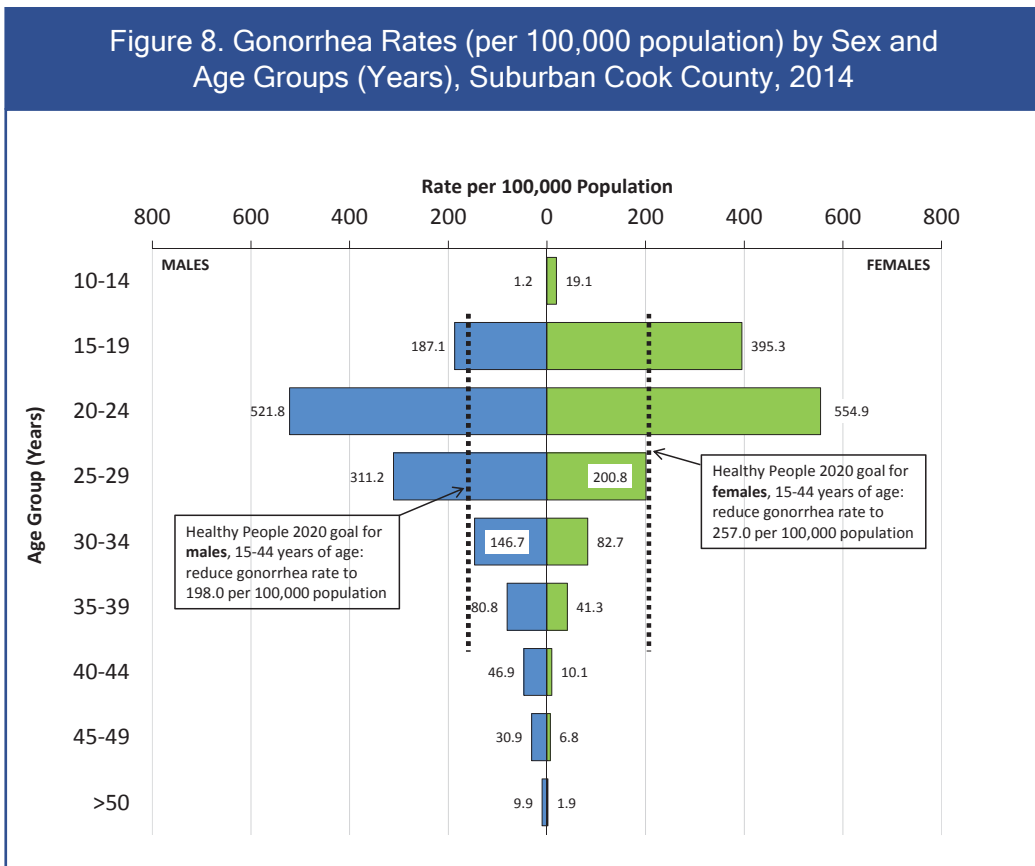
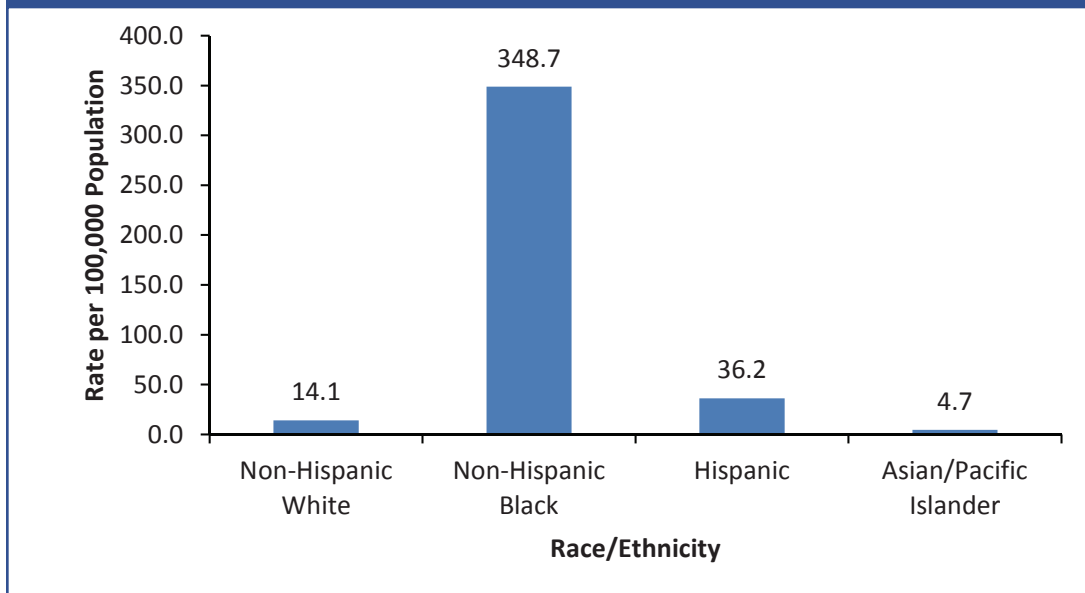
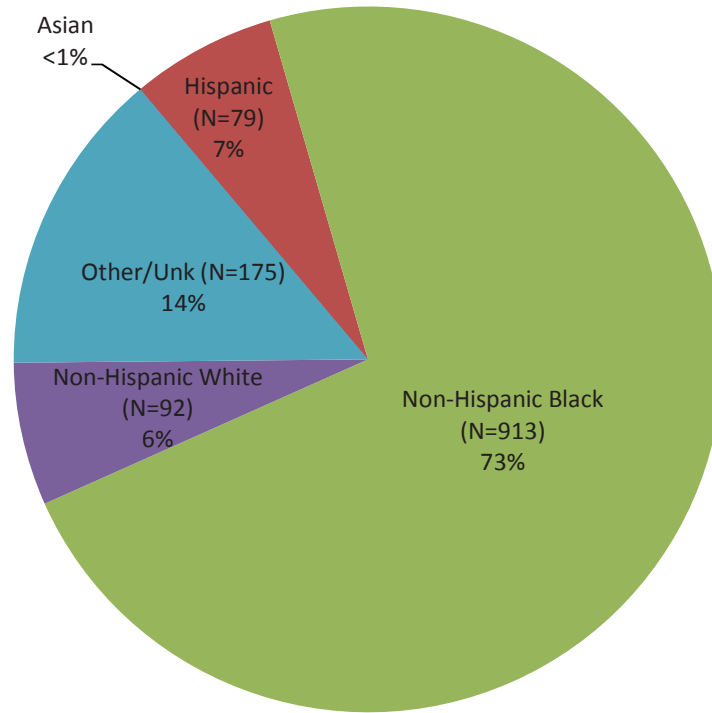


Figure 9. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014



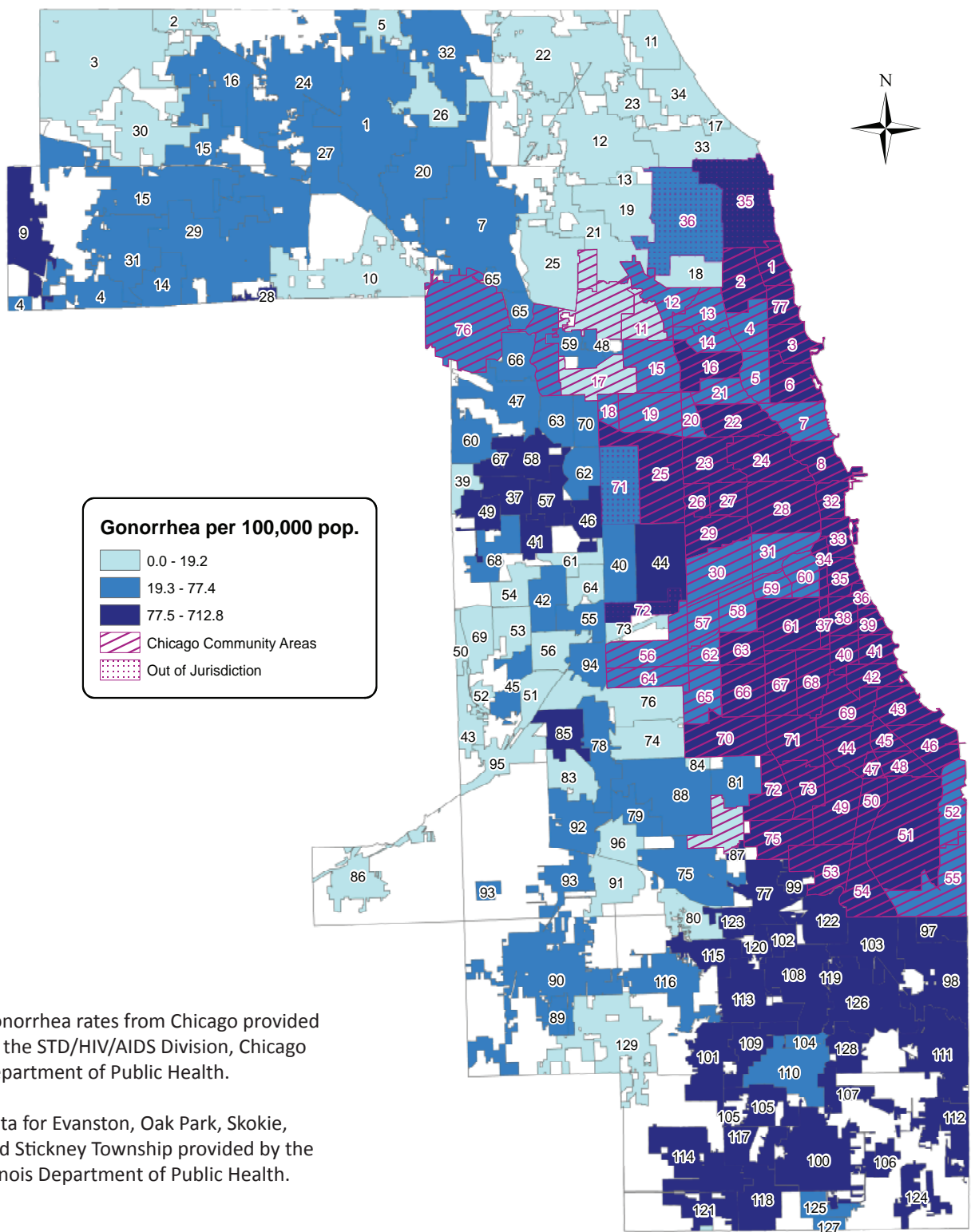
◀ **Figure 9.** The 2014 gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Blacks was 348.7 per 100,000, 25 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (14.1 per 100,000 population) and nearly 10 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (36.2 per 100,000 population).

Figure 10. Proportion of Gonorrhea Cases Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2014



▲ **Figure 10.** Among gonorrhea cases reported in 2014 who were 15-24 years of age, 73% were non-Hispanic Black, 7% were Hispanic, 6% were non-Hispanic White and less than 1% were Asian/Pacific Islanders.

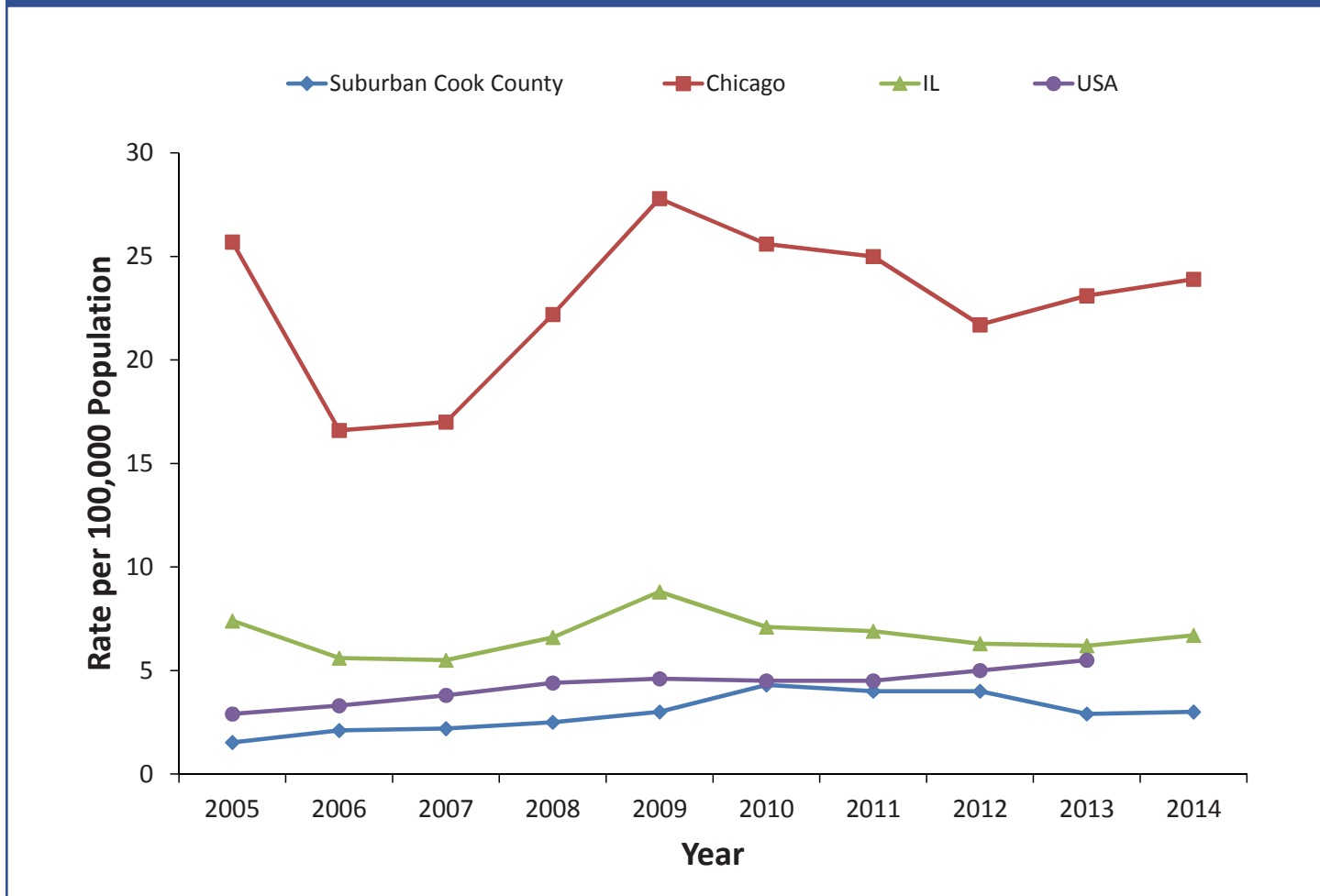
Figure 11. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) or Community Area, Chicago, 2014



Gonorrhea rates from Chicago provided by the STD/HIV/AIDS Division, Chicago Department of Public Health.

Data for Evanston, Oak Park, Skokie, and Stickney Township provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Figure 12. Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2005-2014



▲ **Figure 11.** Between 2005-2014, rates of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis in suburban Cook County were typically lower than the rates in the US overall, lower than the rates in Illinois and lower than the rates in Chicago. In 2014, the rate of P&S syphilis in suburban Cook County was 3.0 per 100,000 population. The P&S syphilis rate in Illinois was 6.7 per 100,000 population. Chicago had the highest P&S syphilis rate at 23.9 per 100,000 population, 8 times higher than the rate in suburban Cook County. In suburban Cook County and in Chicago, P&S syphilis rates remained relatively the same from 2013 to 2014.

Table 4. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Syphilis and Selected Characteristics of P&S Syphilis Cases, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014

Characteristic	2012			Year 2013			2014		
	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*
Syphilis Stage									
Primary and Secondary	91	(38.7)	4.0	65	(26.1)	2.9	69	(24.1)	3.0
Early Latent	62	(26.4)	2.7	83	(33.3)	3.7	108	(37.8)	4.8
Late Latent	81	(34.5)	3.6	94	(37.8)	4.1	103	(36.0)	4.5
Congenital‡	1	(0.4)	†	7	(2.8)	23.2	6	(2.1)	19.9
Total	235	(100.0)	10.4	249	(100.0)	11.0	286	(100.0)	12.6
Primary and Secondary Cases									
Gender									
Male	86	(94.5)	7.8	62	(95.4)	5.7	61	(88.4)	5.6
Female	5	(5.5)	0.4	3	(4.6)	0.3	8	(11.6)	0.7
Age Group (Years)									
<20	8	(8.8)	5.0	4	(6.2)	†	1	(1.4)	†
20-24	19	(20.9)	14.4	16	(24.6)	12.1	14	(20.3)	10.6
25-29	18	(19.8)	12.6	17	(26.2)	11.9	16	(23.2)	11.2
30-34	15	(16.5)	10.6	6	(9.2)	4.2	5	(7.2)	3.5
35-39	4	(4.4)	†	4	(6.2)	†	5	(7.2)	3.4
40-44	11	(12.1)	7.1	3	(4.6)	†	9	(13.0)	5.8
45-49	9	(9.9)	5.3	9	(13.8)	5.3	10	(14.5)	5.9
>50	7	(7.7)	0.9	6	(9.2)	0.8	9	(13.0)	1.2
Race/Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	15	(16.5)	1.1	14	(21.5)	1.1	15	(21.7)	1.1
Non-Hispanic Black	61	(67.0)	16.5	40	(61.5)	10.8	40	(58.0)	10.8
Hispanic	13	(14.3)	3.0	8	(12.3)	1.8	12	(17.4)	2.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	(2.2)	†	1	(1.5)	†	2	(2.9)	†
Other	0	(0.0)	n/a	2	(3.1)	n/a	0	(0.0)	n/a
District									
North	12	(13.2)	1.3	9	(13.8)	1.0	14	(20.3)	1.5
West	31	(34.1)	6.2	13	(20.0)	2.6	19	(27.5)	3.8
Southwest	7	(7.7)	1.9	7	(10.8)	1.9	6	(8.7)	1.6
South	41	(45.1)	8.7	36	(55.4)	7.6	30	(43.5)	6.4
Total	91.0	(100.0)	4.0	65	(100.0)	2.9	69	(100.0)	3.0

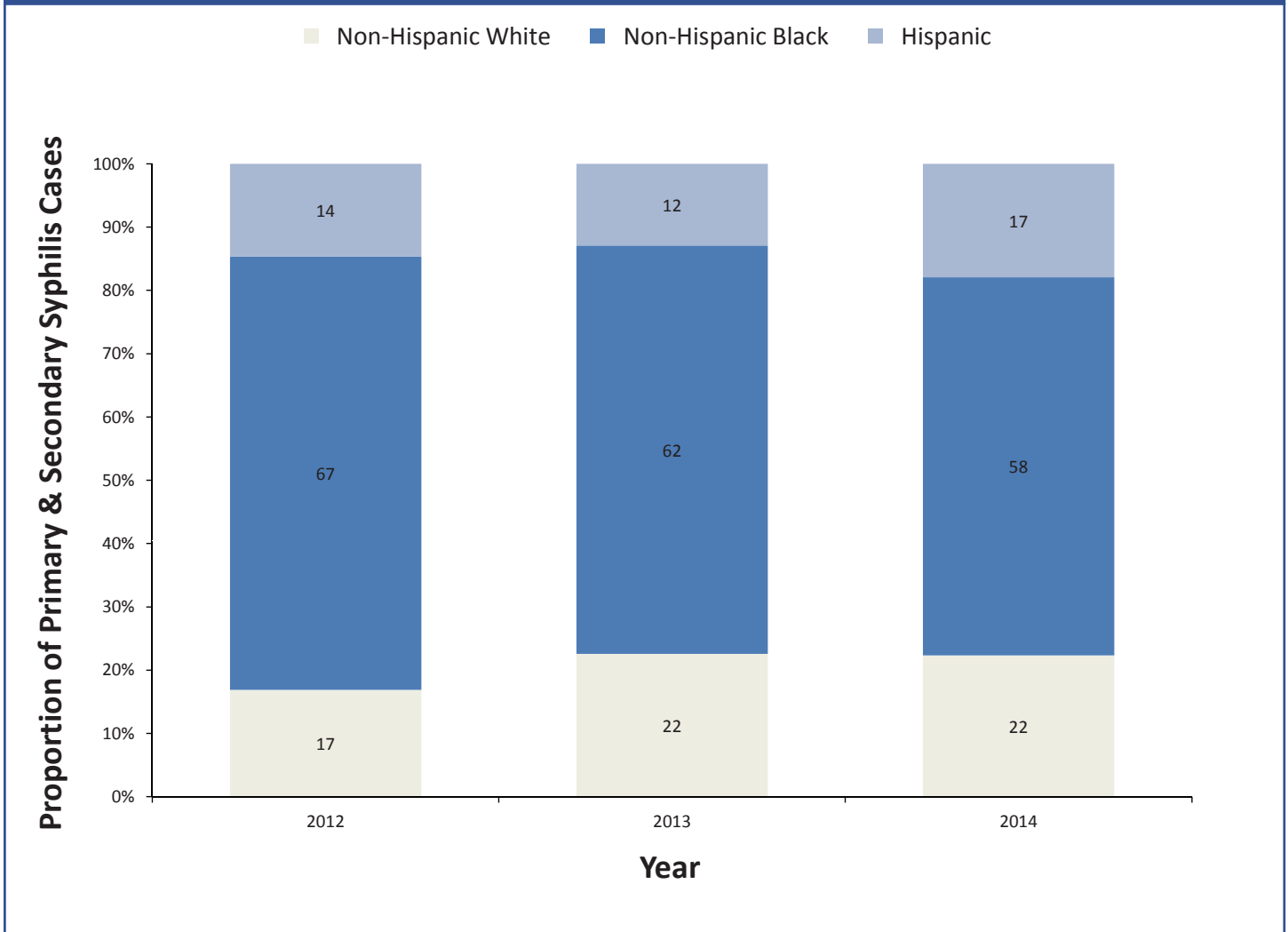
*Incident rates calculated per 100,000 population based on 2010 estimates of the population (U.S. Census Bureau).

‡Congenital syphilis rates calculated per 100,000 live births (taken from IDPH 2010 vital statistics).

†Rates not calculated for n<5

► **Table 4. Syphilis Stage:** Between 2013 and 2014, approximately a fourth of cases were classified as P&S syphilis, **Sex:** Among P&S syphilis cases in 2014, the overwhelming majority of cases were males (88%). The P&S syphilis rate in males in 2014 was 5.6 per 100,000 population, lower than the HP2020 goal for males (6.8 per 100,000 population). The P&S syphilis rate in females in 2014 was 0.7, lower than the HP2020 goal of 1.5 per 100,000 population. **Race/Ethnicity:** In 2014, 58% of reported P&S syphilis cases were non-Hispanic Black. **District:** Nearly 44% of all P&S syphilis cases reported living in the South District and 20% reported living in the West District. The rate of P&S syphilis in the South District was 6.4 per 100,000, more than double the 2014 average rate in suburban Cook County (3.0 per 100,000 population).

Figure 13. Proportion of P&S Syphilis Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, Suburban Cook County, 2012-2014



▲ **Figure 13.** Among P&S syphilis cases reported in suburban Cook County in 2014, 58% were non-Hispanic Black, 22% were non-Hispanic White and 17% were Hispanic.

Table 5. Map Key - Suburban Cook County Municipalities and Chicago Community Areas

Ref #	City/Town/Com. Area	Ref #	City/Town/Com. Area	Ref #	City/Town/Com. Area	Ref #	City/Town/Com. Area
1	Arlington Heights	56	McCook	111	Lansing	37	Fuller Park
2	Barrington	57	Maywood	112	Lynwood	38	Grand Boulevard
3	Barrington Hills	58	Melrose Park	113	Markham	39	Kenwood
4	Bartlett	59	Norridge	114	Matteson	40	Washington Park
5	Buffalo Grove	60	Northlake	115	Midlothian	41	Hyde Park
6	Deerfield	61	North Riverside	116	Oak Forest	42	Woodlawn
7	Des Plaines	62	River Forest	117	Olympia Fields	43	South Shore
8	East Dundee	63	River Grove	118	Park Forest	44	Chatham
9	Elgin	64	Riverside	119	Phoenix	45	Avalon Park
10	Elk Grove Village	65	Rosemont	120	Posen	46	South Chicago
11	Glencoe	66	Schiller Park	121	Richton Park	47	Burnside
12	Glenview	67	Stone Park	122	Riverdale	48	Calumet Heights
13	Golf	68	Westchester	123	Robbins	49	Roseland
14	Hanover Park	69	Western Springs	124	Sauk Village	50	Pullman
15	Hoffman Estates	70	Elmwood Park	125	South Chicago Heights	51	South Deering
16	Inverness	71	Oak Park	126	South Holland	52	East side
17	Kenilworth	72	Stickney	127	Steger	53	West Pullman
18	Lincolnwood	73	Forest View	128	Thornton	54	Riverdale
19	Morton Grove	74	Burbank	129	Tinley Park	55	Hegewisch
20	Mount Prospect	75	Alsip	1	Rogers Park	56	Garfield Ridge
21	Niles	76	Bedford Park	2	West Ridge	57	Archer Heights
22	Northbrook	77	Blue Island	3	Uptown	58	Brighton Park
23	Northfield	78	Bridgeview	4	Lincoln Square	59	Mckinley Park
24	Palatine	79	Chicago Ridge	5	North Center	60	Bridgeport
25	Park Ridge	80	Crestwood	6	Lake View	61	New City
26	Prospect Heights	81	Evergreen Park	7	Lincoln Park	62	West Elsdon
27	Rolling Meadows	82	Frankfort	8	Near North Side	63	Gage Park
28	Roselle	83	Hickory Hills	9	Edison Park	64	Clearing
29	Schaumburg	84	Hometown	10	Norwood Park	65	West Lawn
30	South Barrington	85	Justice	11	Jefferson Park	66	Chicago Lawn
31	Streamwood	86	Lemont	12	Forest glen	67	West Englewood
32	Wheeling	87	Merrionette Park	13	North Park	68	Englewood
33	Wilmette	88	Oak Lawn	14	Albany Park	69	Greater Grand Crossing
34	Winnetka	89	Orland Hills	15	Portage Park	70	Ashburn
35	Evanston	90	Orland Park	16	Irving Park	71	Auburn Gresham
36	Skokie	91	Palos Heights	17	Dunning	72	Beverly
37	Bellwood	92	Palos Hills	18	Montclare	73	Washington Heights
38	Bensenville	93	Palos Park	19	Belmont Cragin	74	Mount Greenwood
39	Berkeley	94	Summit	20	Hermosa	75	Morgan Park
40	Berwyn	95	Willow Springs	21	Avondale	76	O'hare
41	Broadview	96	Worth	22	Logan Square	77	Edgewater
42	Brookfield	97	Burnham	23	Humboldt Park		
43	Burr Ridge	98	Calumet City	24	West Town		
44	Cicero	99	Calumet Park	25	Austin		
45	Countryside	100	Chicago Heights	26	West Garfield Park		
46	Forest Park	101	Country Club Hills	27	East Garfield Park		
47	Franklin Park	102	Dixmoor	28	Near West Side		
48	Harwood Heights	103	Dolton	29	North Lawndale		
49	Hillside	104	East Hazel Crest	30	South Lawndale		
50	Hinsdale	105	Flossmoor	31	Lower West Side		
51	Hodgkins	106	Ford Heights	32	Loop		
52	Indian Head Park	107	Glenwood	33	Near South Side		
53	La Grange	108	Harvey	34	Armour Square		
54	La Grange Park	109	Hazel Crest	35	Douglas		
55	Lyons	110	Homewood	36	Oakland		

TECHNICAL NOTES

Cook County Department of Public Health Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Cook County Department of Public Health includes all municipalities and portions within Cook County, except for Chicago, Evanston, Oak Park, Skokie and Stickney Township, each of which has its own state-certified local health department. Throughout this report, the term, “suburban Cook County” refers to CCDPH’s jurisdiction with the exceptions noted above.

Data Methodology

Medical providers and laboratories within suburban Cook County are required by law to report positive cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis to the Cook County Department of Public Health within 7 days of diagnosis. These case reports are then entered into a secure database and forwarded to the Illinois Department of Public Health, providing the basis for the information presented in this report. Incidence rates were calculated using population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010 Census).

Data Limitations

This report includes all reported cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis, but does not represent the entire population of persons infected because not all infected persons have been tested or reported. Frequently, there is a considerable lag between the time a person is diagnosed with an STI and the time the local health department receives the report. Additionally, persons with asymptomatic STIs, such as chlamydia, may be underrepresented in surveillance reports because many such individuals may not seek care, may remain undiagnosed, and, consequently, unreported.