

Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report, 2011



**Cook County Department
of Public Health**

Promoting health. Preventing disease.
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COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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Cook County Department of Public Health

Protecting the Health and Environment of Suburban Cook County

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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 2011 chlamydia rate was 370.4 per 100,000 population.
- In 2011, two-thirds of reported chlamydia cases were minorities: 50.4% of cases were non-Hispanic Black and 17.1% were Hispanic.
- The chlamydia rate for non-Hispanic Blacks (1,143.3 per 100,000 population) in 2011 was 16 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (70.7 per 100,000 population) and 3.5 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (327.9 per 100,000 population).
- Chlamydia rates among females were 2,272.7 and 1,845.4 per 100,000 population among those aged 20-24 years and 15-19 years, respectively.

GONORRHEA

- In suburban Cook County, the 2011 gonorrhea rate was 91.2 per 100,000 population.
- The average gonorrhea rate in females aged 15-44 years was 246.5 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 (609.3 per 100,000 population) and in females aged 15-19 years (571.5 per 100,000 population).
- The average gonorrhea rate in males aged 15-44 years was 205.5 per 100,000 population, slightly 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 (458.5 per 100,000 population) and in males aged 15-19 (287.8 per 100,000 population).
- The 2011 gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Blacks (394.7 per 100,000 population) was 43 times higher than the gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Whites (9.1 per 100,000 population) and nearly 15 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (26.8 per 100,000 population).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

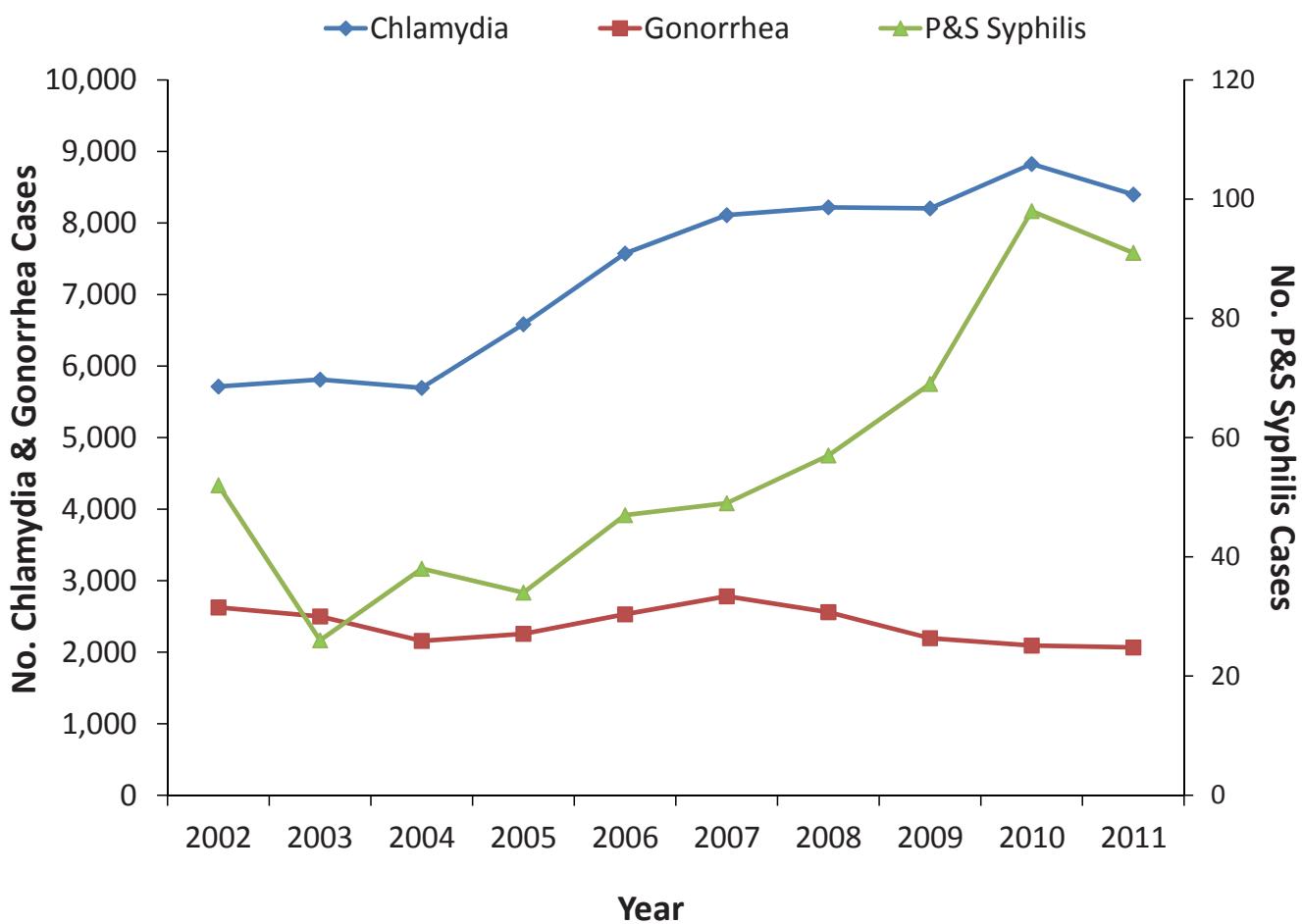
- In suburban Cook County, the 2011 P&S syphilis rate was 4.0 per 100,000 population.
- In 2011, 91.2% of P&S syphilis cases were male, corresponding to a rate of 7.6 per 100,000 population, higher than the HP2020 goal of 6.8 per 100,000 population; the P&S syphilis rate in females was 0.7 per 100,000 population, below the HP2020 goal of 1.5 per 100,000 population.
- In 2011, 70% of reported P&S syphilis cases were non-Hispanic Black; 14.3% were non-Hispanic White and 13.2% were Hispanic.

Table 1. Number and Rate (per 100,000 population) of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis Cases by Year, Suburban Cook County, 2007-2011

Disease	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		5-Year Median	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*								
Chlamydia	8,110	357.7	8,219	362.5	8,204	361.9	8,825	389.2	8,398	370.4	8,219	362.5
Gonorrhea	2,782	122.7	2,560	112.9	2,196	96.9	2,093	92.3	2,067	91.2	2,196	96.9
P&S Syphilis	49	2.2	57	2.5	69	3.0	98	4.3	91	4.0	69	3.0

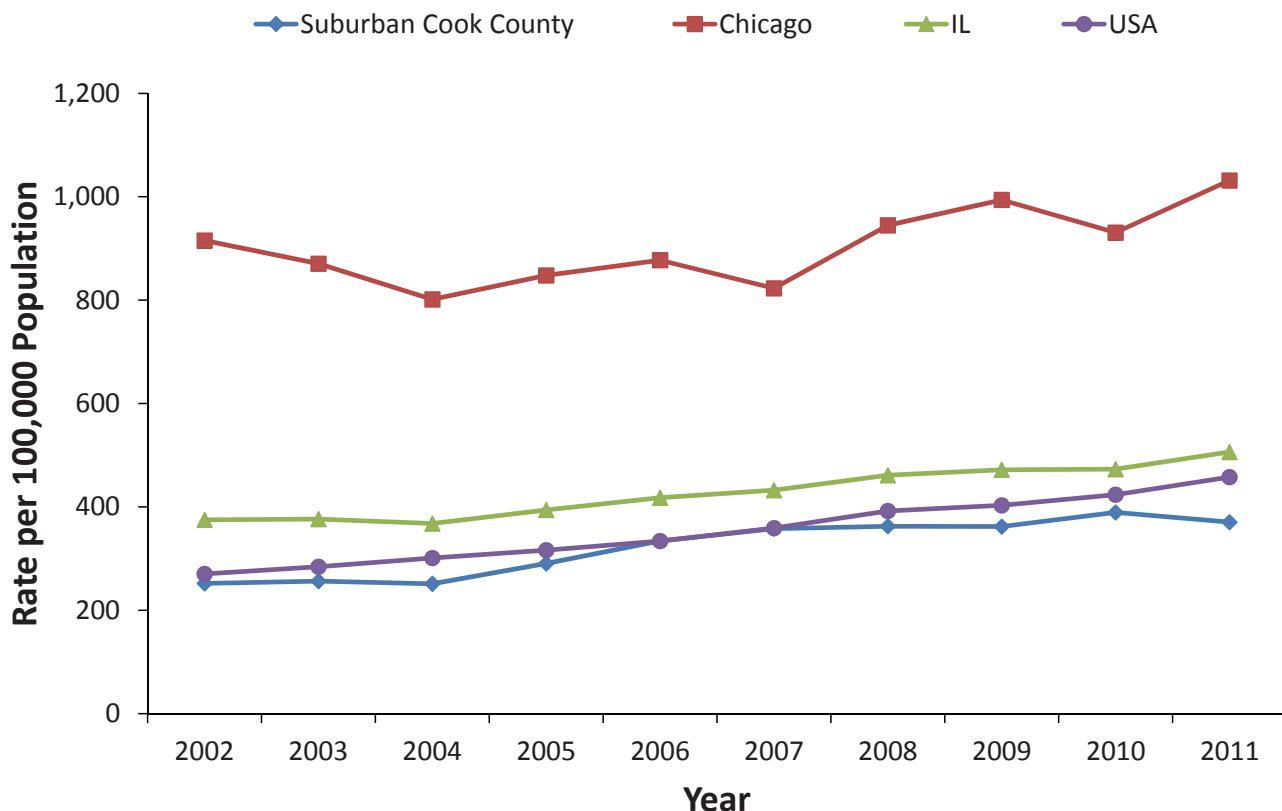
* Incidence rates calculated per 100,000 population based on the 2010 estimate of the population (U.S. Census Bureau).

Figure 1. Trends in the Number of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and P&S Syphilis Cases, Suburban Cook County, 2002-2011



▲ **Figure 1.** Between 2002-2011, the number of chlamydia cases increased 55%, from 5,695 cases in 2004 to 8,825 cases in 2010. In 2011, 8,398 cases were reported, a 5% decline since the peak in 2010. P&S syphilis cases increased dramatically between 2003 (n=26) and 2010 (n=98), an increase of 277%. P&S syphilis cases declined from 98 in 2010 to 91 in 2011, a 7% decline. Relative to chlamydia and P&S syphilis cases, gonorrhea case reports have been relatively stable between 2002 and 2011. In 2011, 2,067 cases were reported.

Figure 2. Trends in Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2002-2011



▲ **Figure 2.** Rates of chlamydia in suburban Cook County, in Illinois, and in the United States have increased between 2002 and 2011. In 2011, Suburban Cook County had the lowest chlamydia rate, 370.4 per 100,000 population, compared to 457.6 per 100,000 population in the US overall, 506.1 per 100,000 population in Illinois and 1,031.5 per 100,000 population in Chicago.

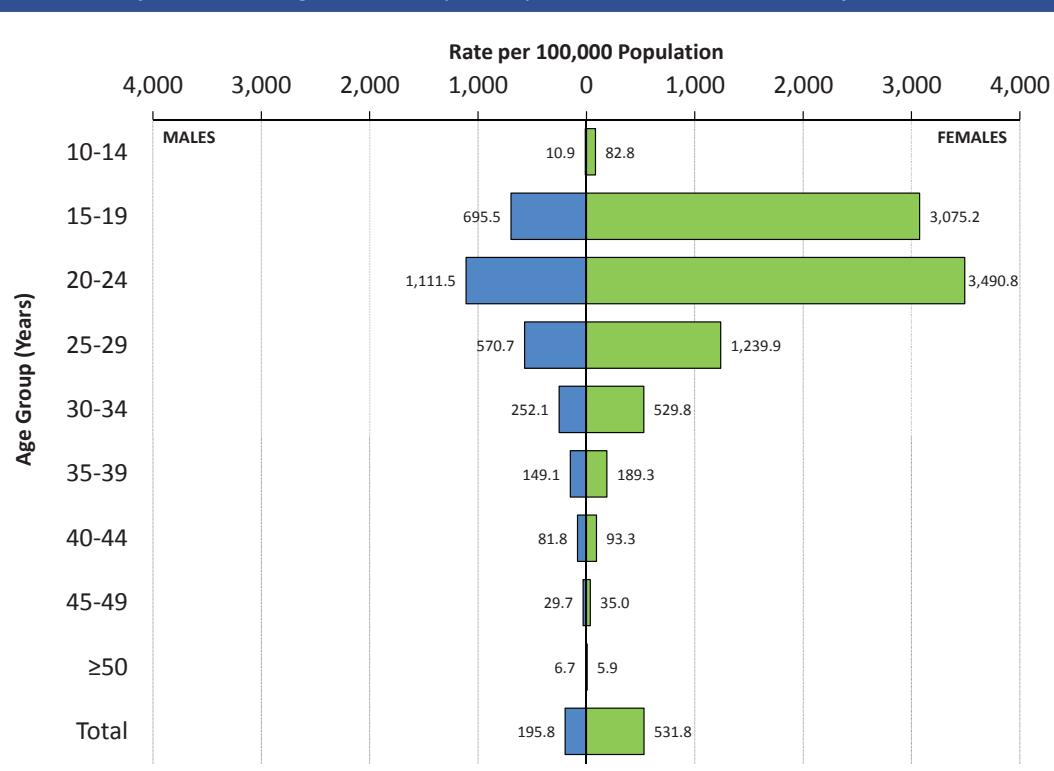
Table 2. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Reported Chlamydia Cases by Selected Characteristics, Suburban Cook County, 2009-2011

Characteristic	2009			Year 2010			2011		
	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*
Gender									
Male	1,967	(24.0)	179.5	2,140	(24.2)	195.3	2,145	(25.5)	195.8
Female	6,237	(76.0)	532.4	6,651	(75.4)	532.4	6,230	(74.2)	531.8
Unknown	0	0.0	n/a	34	(0.4)	n/a	23	(0.3)	n/a
Race/Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	864	(10.5)	67.3	867	(9.8)	67.5	908	(10.8)	70.7
Non-Hispanic Black	3,714	(45.3)	1,004.0	4,236	(48.0)	1,145.2	4,229	(50.4)	1,143.3
Hispanic	1,111	(13.5)	254.4	1,279	(14.5)	292.9	1,432	(17.1)	327.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	45	(0.5)	30.0	47	(0.5)	31.4	72	(0.9)	48.1
Other/Unknown	2,470	(30.1)	n/a	2,396	(27.2)	n/a	1,757	(20.9)	n/a
Age Group (Years)									
<10	5	(1.0)	29.2	6	(0.1)	2.0	8	(0.1)	2.7
10-14	86	(34.7)	1,769.8	104	(1.2)	64.6	76	(0.9)	47.2
15-19	2,847	(35.3)	1,805.5	3,150	(35.7)	1,961.8	2,963	(35.3)	1,845.4
20-24	2,899	(15.3)	948.7	3,145	(35.6)	2,379.4	3,004	(35.8)	2,272.7
25-29	1,254	(6.9)	397.6	1,301	(14.7)	907.5	1,305	(15.5)	910.3
30-34	570	(3.1)	178.7	587	(6.7)	414.7	555	(6.6)	392.1
35-39	253	(1.7)	95.4	290	(3.3)	197.6	249	(3.0)	169.7
40-44	140	(1.0)	52.0	107	(1.2)	69.5	135	(1.6)	87.7
45-49	80	(0.9)	41.3	69	(0.8)	40.7	55	(0.7)	32.4
>50	70	(0.9)	9.2	66	(0.7)	8.6	48	(0.6)	6.3
District									
North	1,326	(16.2)	143.0	1,317	(14.9)	142.0	1,342	(16.0)	144.7
West	2,045	(24.9)	405.8	2,085	(23.6)	413.7	2,176	(25.9)	431.8
Southwest	900	(11.0)	247.3	1,064	(12.1)	292.4	814	(9.7)	223.7
South	3,891	(47.4)	824.7	4,339	(49.2)	919.7	4,037	(48.1)	855.7
Unknown	42	(0.5)	n/a	20	(0.2)	n/a	29	(0.3)	n/a
Total	8,204	(100.0)	361.9	8,825	(100.0)	389.2	8,398	(100.0)	370.4

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

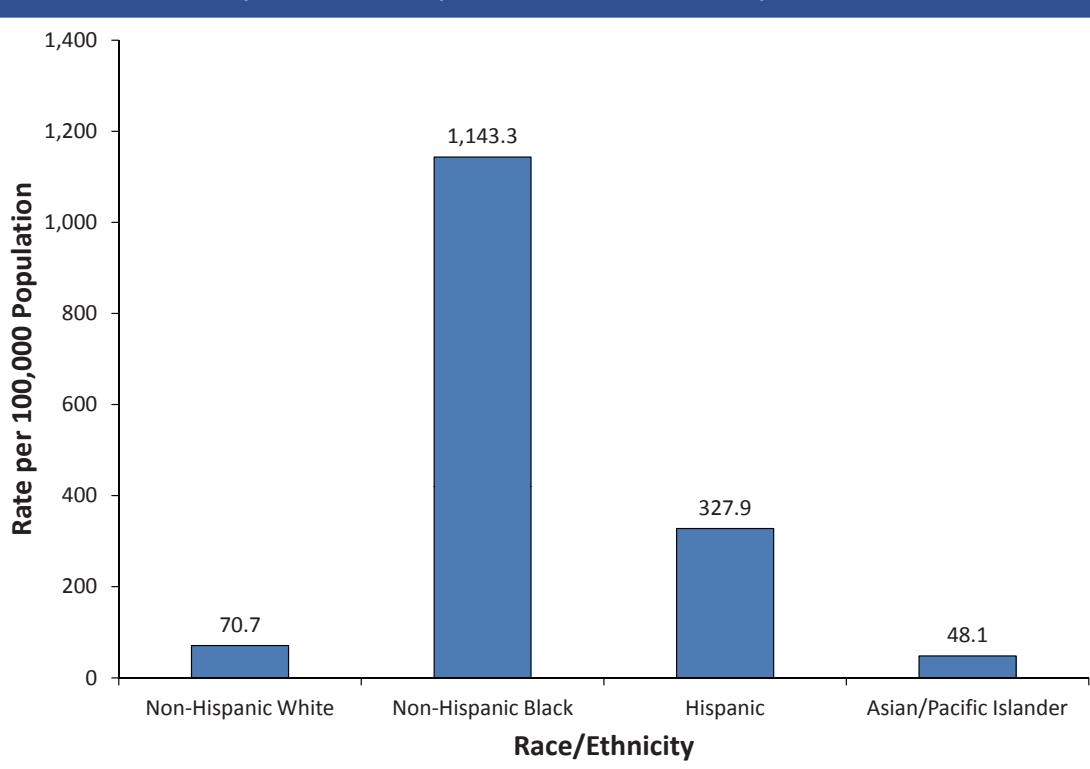
▲ Table 2. Sex: Between 2009 and 2011, 75% of reported chlamydia cases were female. **Age Groups:** In 2011 71% of reported chlamydia cases were 15-24 years of age. **Race/Ethnicity:** In 2011, 50.4% of reported chlamydia cases were non-Hispanic Black. In 2011, the rate of chlamydia in non-Hispanic Blacks (1,143.3 per 100,000 population) was 3.5 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (327.8 per 100,000 population) 16 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (70.7 per 100,000 population) and 24 times higher than the rate in Asian/Pacific Islanders (48.1 per 100,000 population). **District:** Chlamydia rates were highest in the South District (855.7 per 100,000 population) followed by the West district (431.8 per 100,000 population).

Figure 3. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Sex and Age Groups (Years), Suburban Cook County, 2011



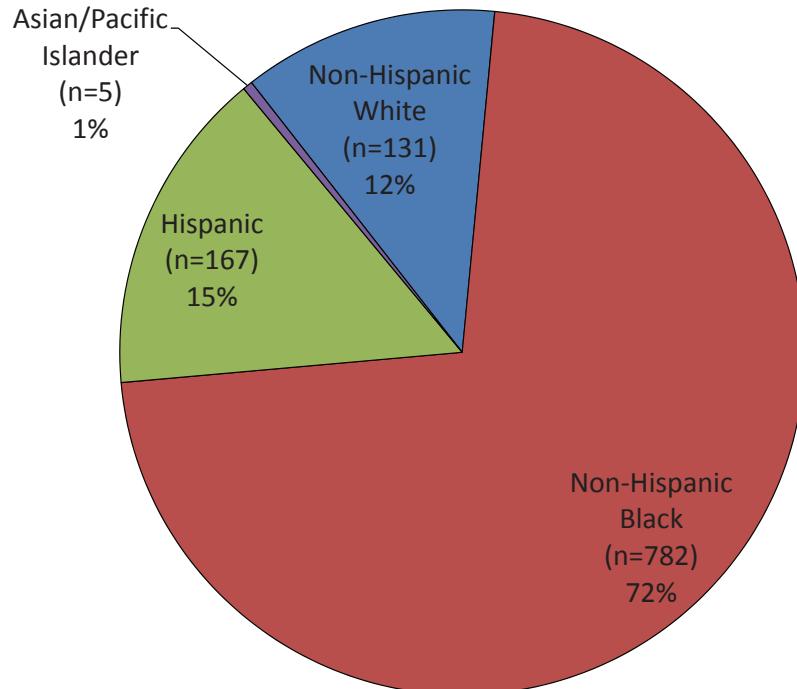
► **Figure 3.** The chlamydia rates for both males and females were highest in the 20-24 year old age group followed by those aged 15-19 years of age. However, among those aged 15-19 years of age, the rate in females was 4.4 times greater than the rate in males.

Figure 4. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2011



► **Figure 4.** The 2011 chlamydia rate in non-Hispanic Blacks was 3.5 times higher than the rate in Hispanics, 16 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites, and nearly 24 times higher than the rate in Asian Pacific Islanders.

Figure 5. Proportion of Chlamydia Cases Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2011



▲ **Figure 5.** In 2011, a majority of chlamydia cases reported in youth (persons aged 15-24 years) were non-Hispanic Black (72%); 15% of cases were Hispanic, 12% of cases were non-Hispanic White, and less than 1% of cases diagnosed in 2011 were Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Figure 6. Chlamydia Rates (per 100,000 population) by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) or Community Area (Chicago), 2009-2011

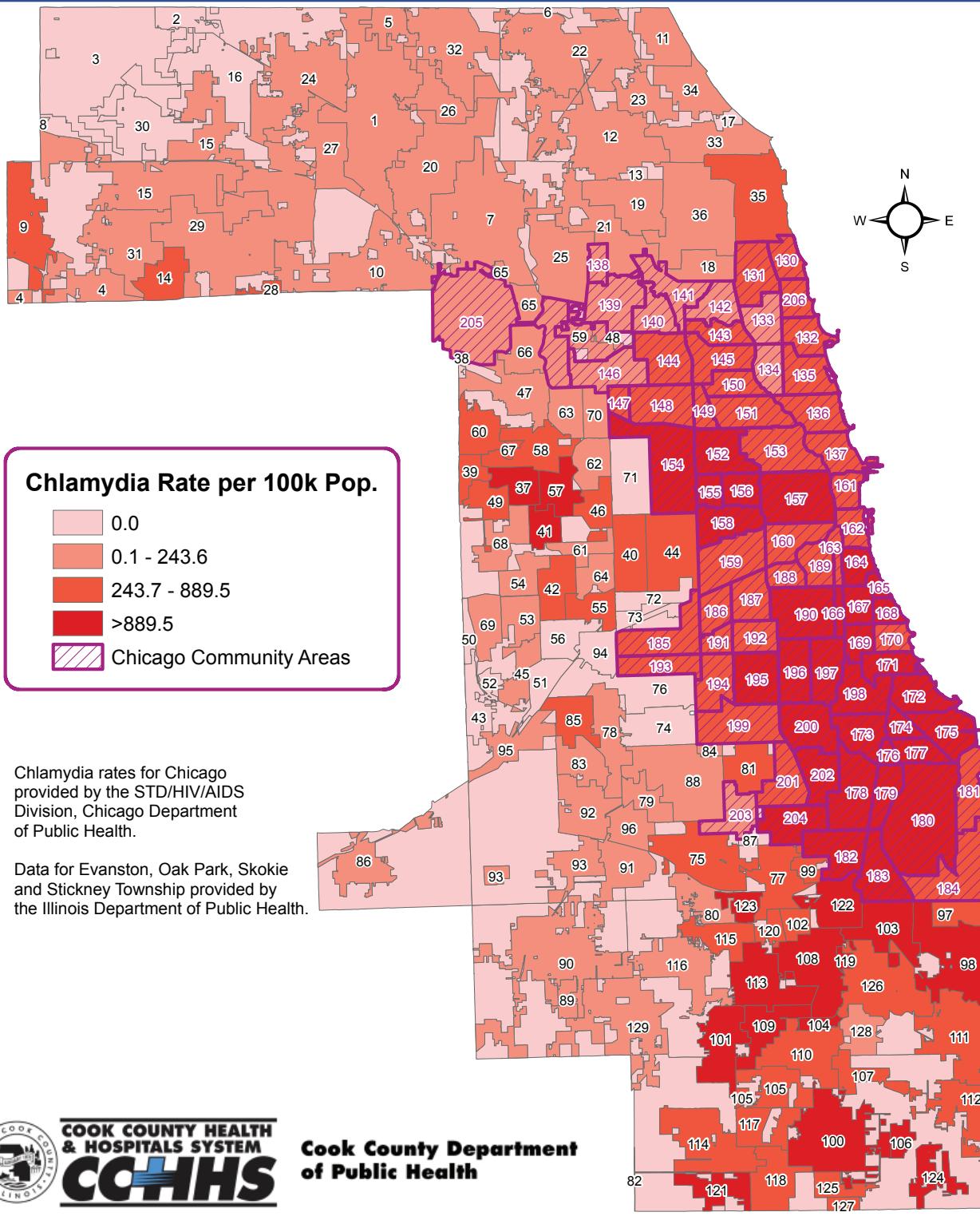
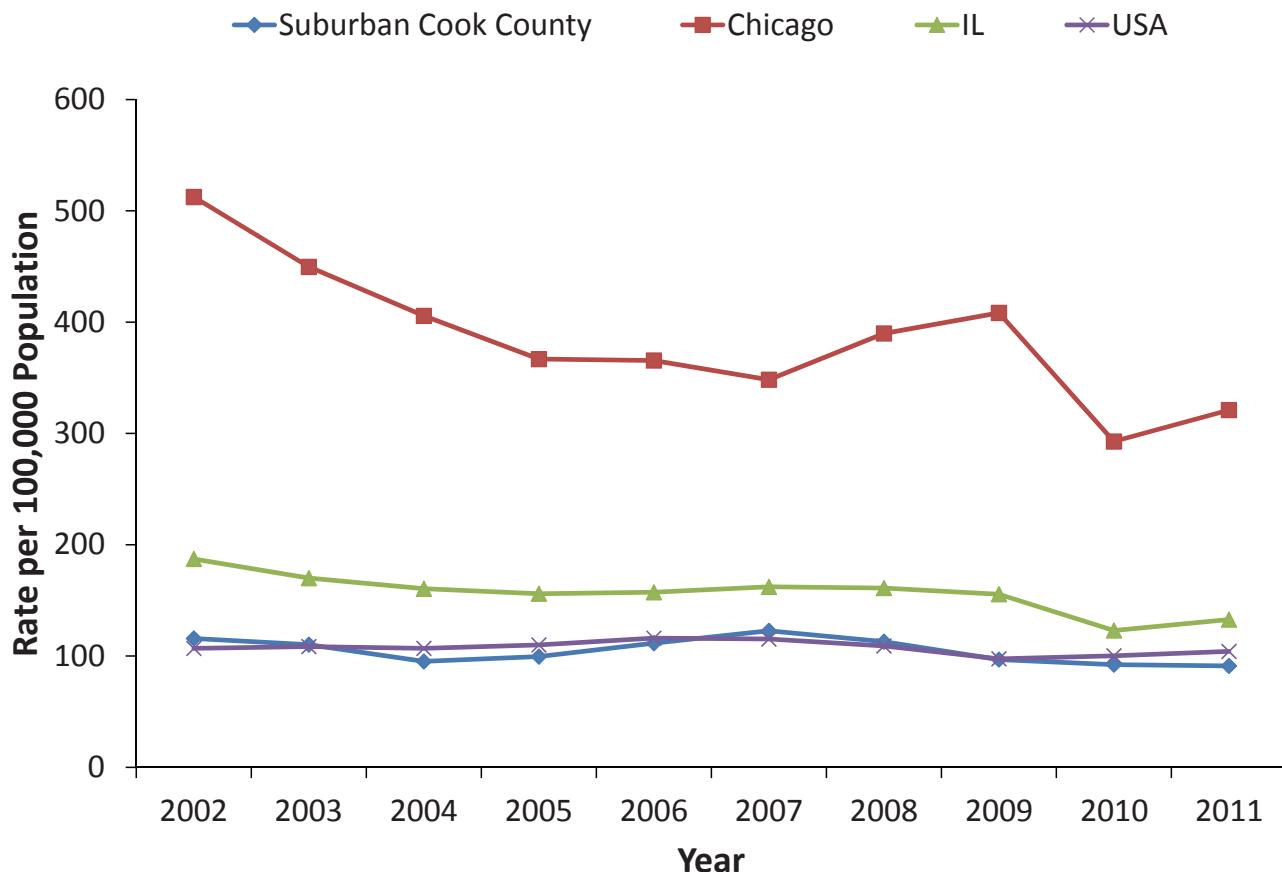


Figure 7. Trends in Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2002-2011



▲**Figure 7.** over the past 10 years, gonorrhea rates in suburban Cook County have been relatively constant and were similar to rates in the United States. In 2011, the gonorrhea rate in suburban Cook County was 91.2 per 100,000 population. The rate in the US overall was 104.2 per 100,000 population. The 2011 gonorrhea rates in Illinois and Chicago were 132.8 and 321.1 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, 2009-2011

Characteristic	2009			Year 2010			2011		
	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*
Gender									
Male	971	(44.2)	88.6	914	(43.7)	83.4	944	(45.7)	86.2
Female	1,225	(55.8)	104.6	1,171	(55.9)	100.0	1,117	(54.0)	95.3
Unknown	0	0.0	n/a	8	(0.4)	n/a	6	(0.3)	n/a
Race/Ethnicity									
Non-Hispanic White	139	(6.3)	10.8	136	(6.5)	10.6	117	(6.5)	9.1
Non-Hispanic Black	1,373	(62.5)	371.2	1,346	(64.3)	363.9	1,460	(64.3)	394.7
Hispanic	106	(4.8)	24.3	106	(5.1)	24.3	117	(5.1)	26.8
Asian	4	(0.2)	§	8	(0.4)	5.3	4	(0.4)	§
Other/Unknown	574	(26.1)	n/a	497	(23.7)	n/a	369	(23.7)	n/a
Age Group (Years)									
<10	2	(0.1)	§	1	(0.0)	§	1	(0.0)	§
10-14	25	(1.1)	15.5	30	(1.4)	18.6	21	(1.0)	13.1
15-19	729	(33.2)	454.0	722	(34.5)	449.7	684	(33.1)	426.0
20-24	745	(33.9)	563.6	731	(34.9)	553.0	706	(34.2)	534.1
25-29	314	(14.3)	219.0	291	(13.9)	203.0	333	(16.1)	232.3
30-34	165	(7.5)	116.6	139	(6.6)	98.2	137	(6.6)	96.8
35-39	96	(4.4)	65.4	91	(4.3)	62.0	75	(3.6)	51.1
40-44	49	(2.2)	31.8	40	(1.9)	26.0	56	(2.7)	36.4
45-49	34	(1.5)	20.1	24	(1.1)	14.2	26	(1.3)	15.3
>50	37	(1.7)	4.8	24	(1.1)	3.1	28	(1.4)	3.7
District									
North	161	(7.3)	17.4	151	(7.2)	16.3	146	(7.1)	15.7
West	413	(18.8)	81.9	413	(19.7)	81.9	477	(23.1)	94.6
Southwest	266	(12.1)	73.1	240	(11.5)	66.0	172	(8.3)	47.3
South	1,338	(60.9)	283.6	1,282	(61.3)	271.7	1,261	(61.0)	267.3
Unknown	18	(0.8)	n/a	7	(0.3)	n/a	11	(0.5)	n/a
Total	2,196	(100.0)	96.9	2,093	(100.0)	92.3	2,067	(100.0)	91.2

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

§ Rate not calculated for n<5.

▲ Table 3. Sex: Between 2009 and 2011, 55% of reported gonorrhea cases were female. **Race/Ethnicity:** in 2011, 64% of gonorrhea cases were in non-Hispanic Blacks; 6.5% were non-Hispanic White and 5.1% were Hispanic. The 2011 gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Blacks was 394.7 per 100,000, 43 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (9.1 per 100,000 population) and nearly 15 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (26.8 per 100,000 population). **Age Groups:** As with chlamydia, the majority (83.4%) of cases were 15-29 years of age; of these, 80% were aged 14-24 years. **District:** In 2011, 51% of gonorrhea cases were diagnosed in the South District and 23.1% were diagnosed in the West District. The South and West districts also had the highest gonorrhea rates in 2011 (267.3 and 94.6 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 had the highest gonorrhea rate in 2011 (609.3 per 100,000 population), followed by females 15-19 years of age (571.5 per 100,000 population). The average rate in females aged 15-44 years of age was 246.5 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 (458.5 per 100,000 population), followed by males aged 15-19 years (287.8 per 100,000 population). The average rate in males aged 15-44 years was 205.5 per 100,000 population, higher, overall, than the HP2020 goal of 198.0 per 100,000 population in this age group.

Figure 8. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Sex and Age Groups (Years), Suburban Cook County, 2011

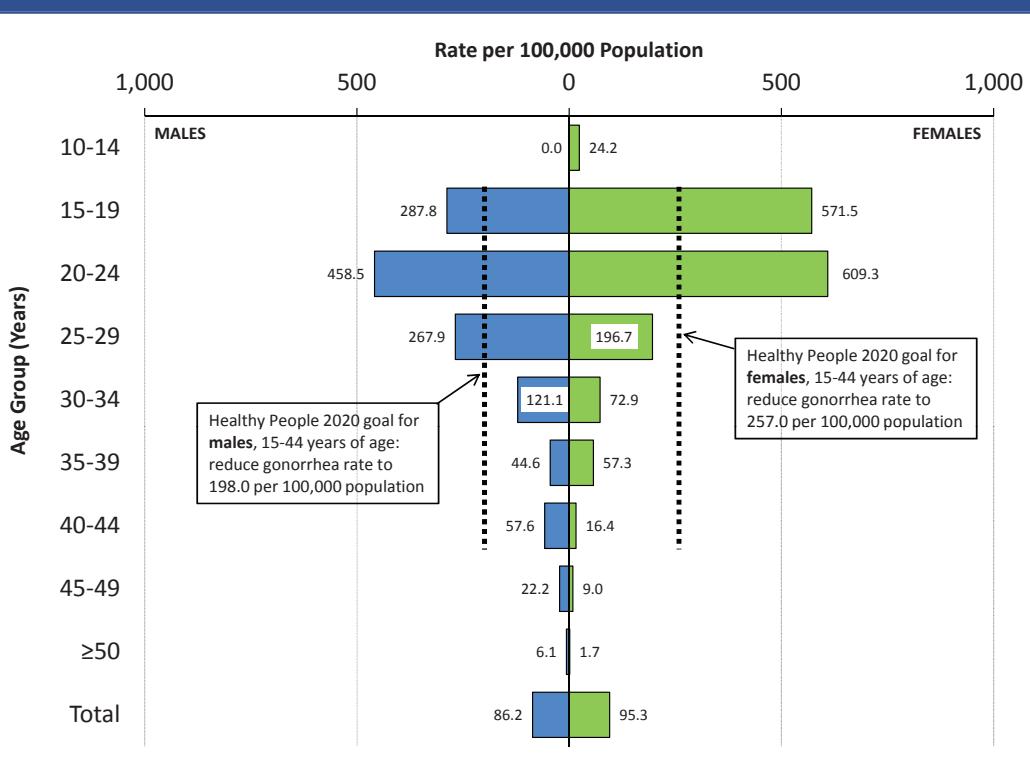
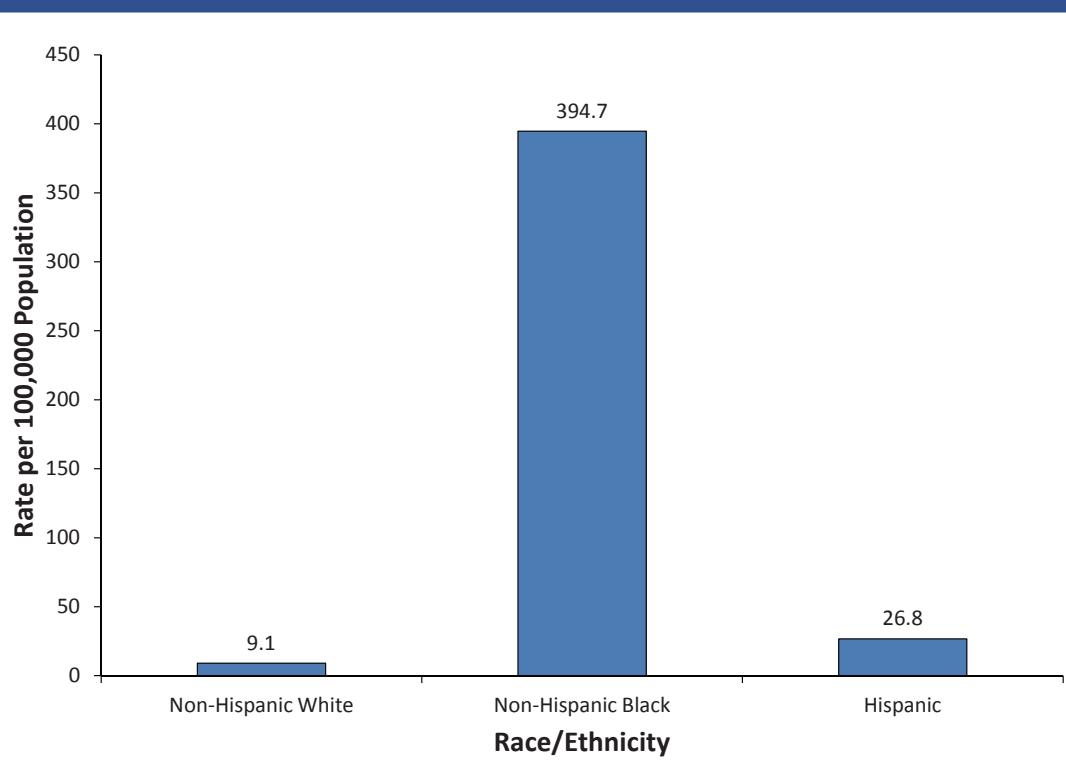
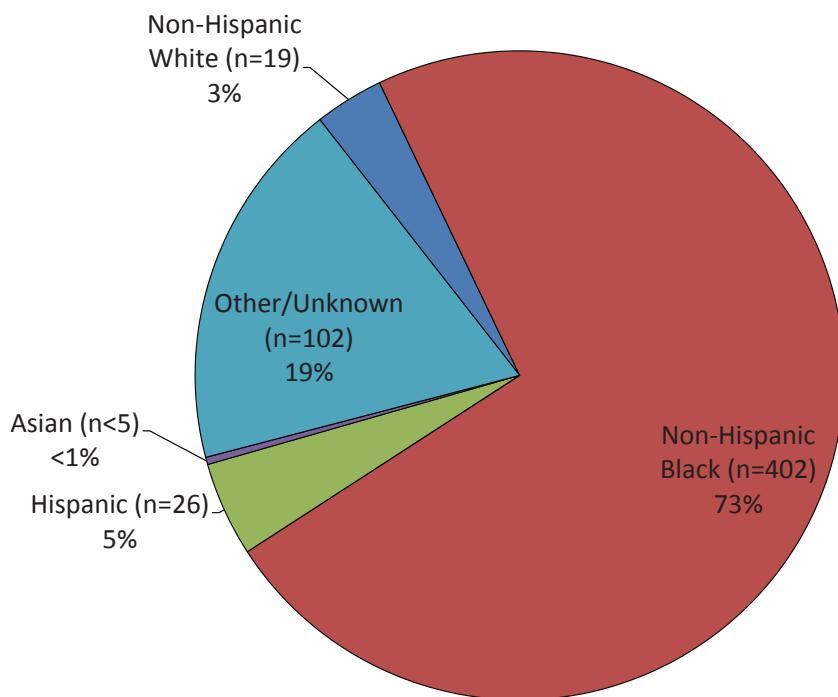


Figure 9. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2011



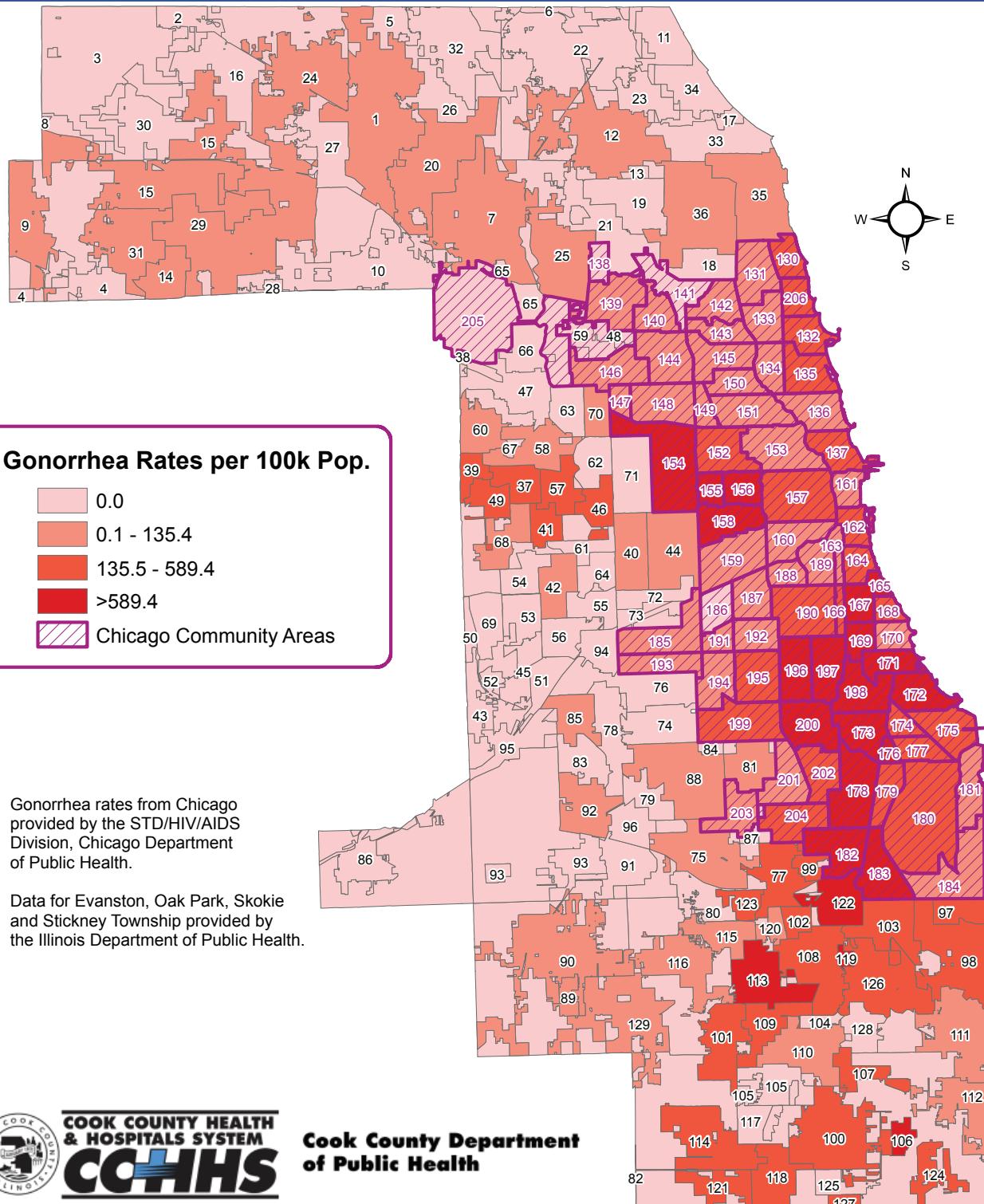
◀ **Figure 9.** The 2011 gonorrhea rate in non-Hispanic Blacks was 394.7 per 100,000, 43 times higher than the rate in non-Hispanic Whites (9.1 per 100,000 population) and nearly 15 times higher than the rate in Hispanics (26.8 per 100,000 population).

Figure 10. Proportion of Gonorrhea Cases Among Persons Aged 15-24 Years by Race/Ethnicity, Suburban Cook County, 2011



▲ **Figure 10.** Among gonorrhea cases reported in 2011 who were 15-24 years of age, 73% were non-Hispanic Black, 5% were Hispanic, 3% were non-Hispanic White and less than 1% were Asian/Pacific Islanders.

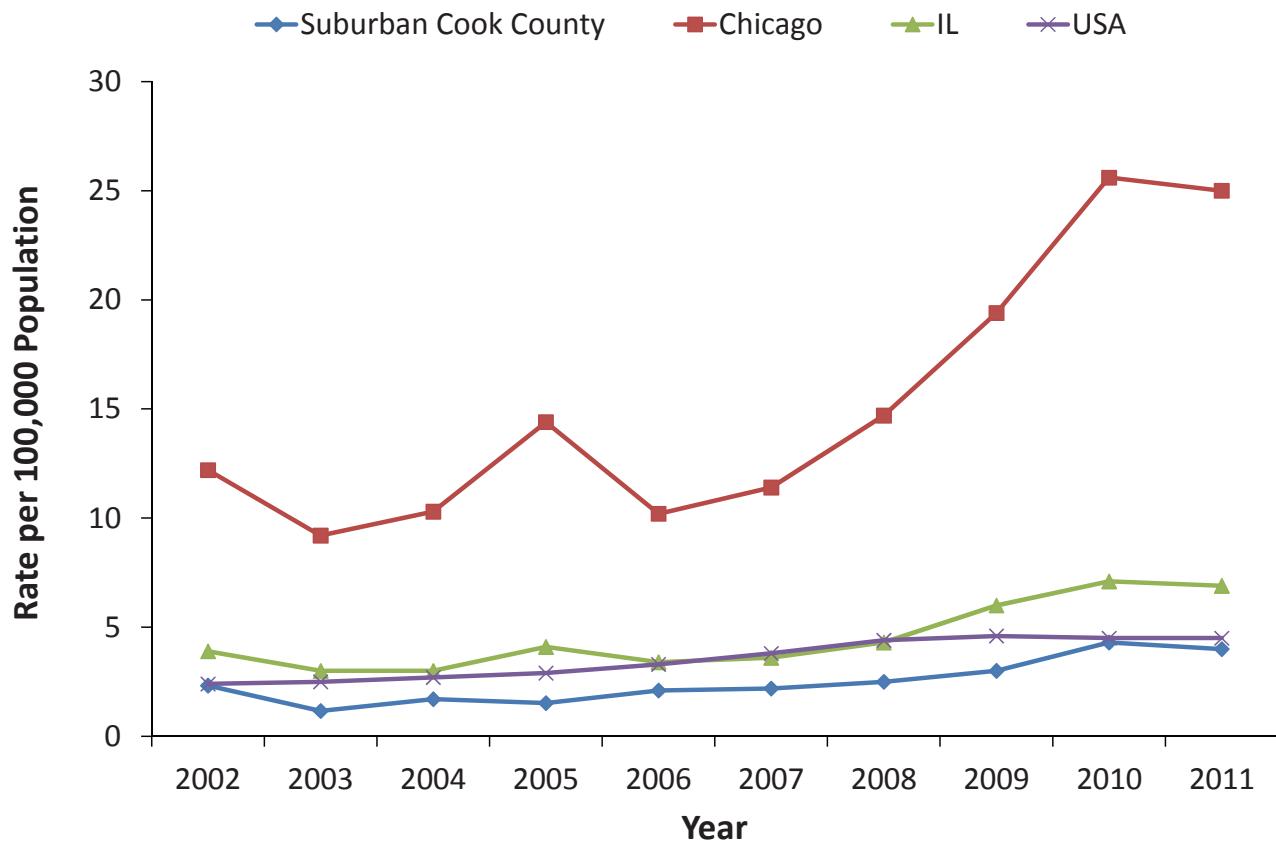
Figure 11. Gonorrhea Rates (per 100,000 population) by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) or Community Area, Chicago, 2011



**COOK COUNTY HEALTH
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CCHHS

**Cook County Department
of Public Health**

Figure 12. Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates (per 100,000 population)
by Selected Public Health Jurisdictions, 2002-2011



▲ **Figure 11.** Between 2002-2011, 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 2011, the rate of P&S syphilis in suburban Cook County was 4.0 per 100,000 population. In the US overall, the rate was 4.5 per 100,000 population. The P&S syphilis rate in Illinois was 6.9 per 100,000 population. Chicago had the highest P&S syphilis rate at 25.0 per 100,000 population, 6 times higher than the rate in suburban Cook County. In suburban Cook County and in Chicago, P&S syphilis rates decreased somewhat from 2010 to 2011.

Table 4. Number, Proportion and Rates (per 100,000 population) of Syphilis Cases and Selected Characteristics of P&S Syphilis Cases, Suburban Cook County, 2009-2011

Characteristic	Year					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No.	(%)	Rate*	No.	(%)	Rate*
Syphilis Stage						
Primary and Secondary	69	(31.5)	3.0	98	(41.4)	4.3
Early Latent	64	(29.2)	2.8	53	(22.4)	2.3
Late Latent	83	(37.9)	3.7	80	(33.8)	3.5
Congenital¶	3	(1.4)	§	6	(2.5)	0.3
Total	219	(100.0)	9.7	237	(100.0)	10.5
Primary and Secondary Cases						
Sex						
Male	62	(89.9)	5.7	90	(91.8)	8.2
Female	7	(10.1)	0.6	8	(8.2)	0.7
Race/Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic White	8	(11.6)	0.6	26	(26.5)	2.0
Non-Hispanic Black	47	(68.1)	3.7	61	(62.2)	4.8
Hispanic	11	(15.9)	0.9	9	(9.2)	0.7
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	2	(2.0)	§
Other/Unknown	3	(4.3)	§	0	0.0	0.0
Age Group (in years)						
<20	6	(8.7)	1.0	10	(10.2)	1.6
20-24	15	(21.7)	2.4	24	(24.5)	3.9
25-29	15	(21.7)	2.4	16	(16.3)	2.6
30-34	8	(11.6)	1.3	7	(7.1)	1.1
35-39	4	(5.8)	0.6	13	(13.3)	2.1
40-44	7	(10.1)	1.1	7	(7.1)	1.1
45-49	8	(11.6)	1.3	15	(15.3)	2.4
>50	6	(8.7)	1.0	6	(6.1)	1.0
District						
North	14	(20.3)	1.5	17	(17.3)	1.8
West	17	(24.6)	3.4	28	(28.6)	5.6
Southwest	6	(8.7)	1.6	8	(8.2)	2.2
South	32	(46.4)	6.8	45	(45.9)	9.5
Total P&S Syphilis Cases	69	(100.0)	3.0	98	(100.0)	4.3
Total P&S Syphilis Cases	91	(100.0)	4.0			

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

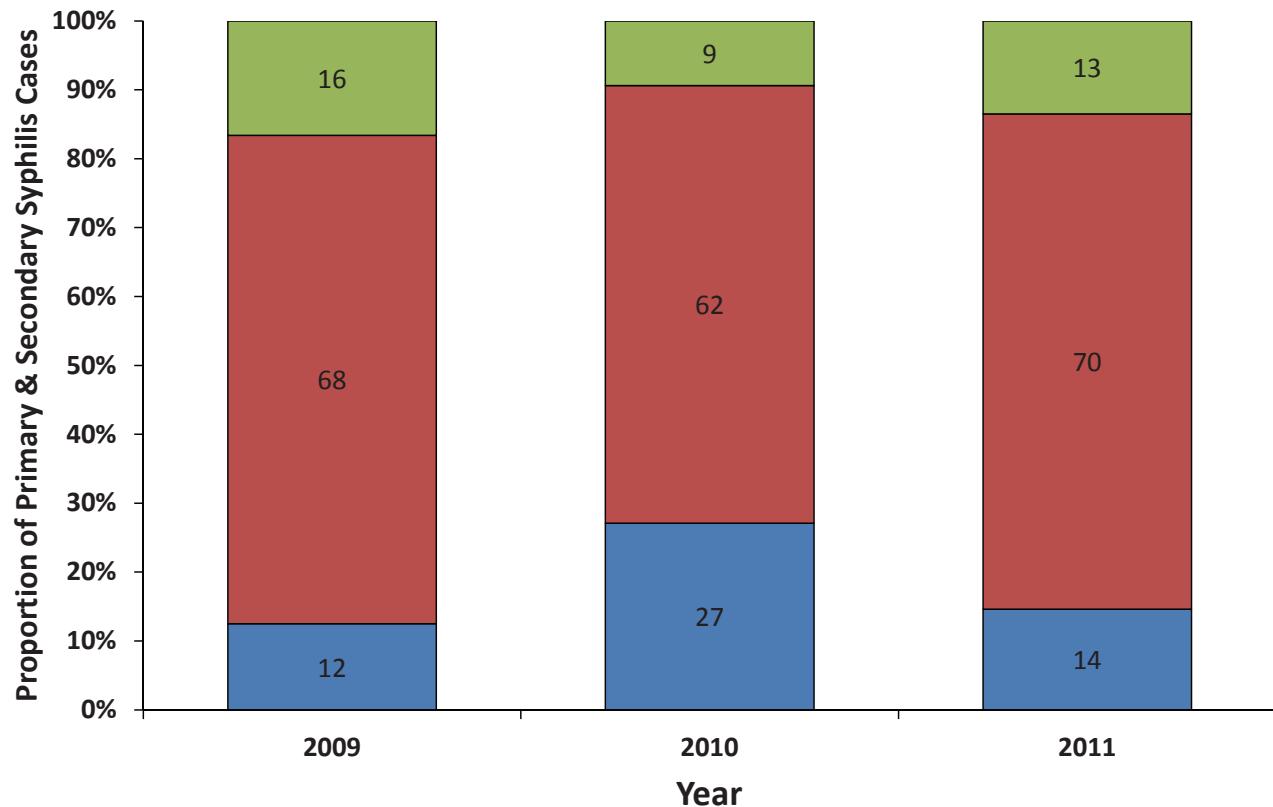
¶ Congenital syphilis rates calculated per 100,000 live births (taken from Community Profiles 2003-2005).

§ Rates not calculated for n<5.

► **Table 4. Syphilis Stage:** Between 2009 and 2011, approximately a third of cases were classified as P&S syphilis. **Sex:** Among P&S syphilis cases in 2011, the overwhelming majority of cases were males (91.2%). The P&S syphilis rate in males in 2011 was 7.6 per 100,000 population, greater than the HP2020 goal for males (6.8 per 100,000 population). The P&S syphilis rate in females in 2011 was 0.7, lower than the HP2020 goal of 1.5 per 100,000 population. **Race/Ethnicity:** In 2011, 70.3% of reported P&S syphilis cases were non-Hispanic Black. **District:** Forty-four percent (44%) of all P&S syphilis cases reported living in the South District and 27.5% reported living in the West District. The rate of P&S syphilis in the South District was 8.5 per 100,000, more than double the 2011 average rate in suburban Cook County of 4.0 per 100,000 population.

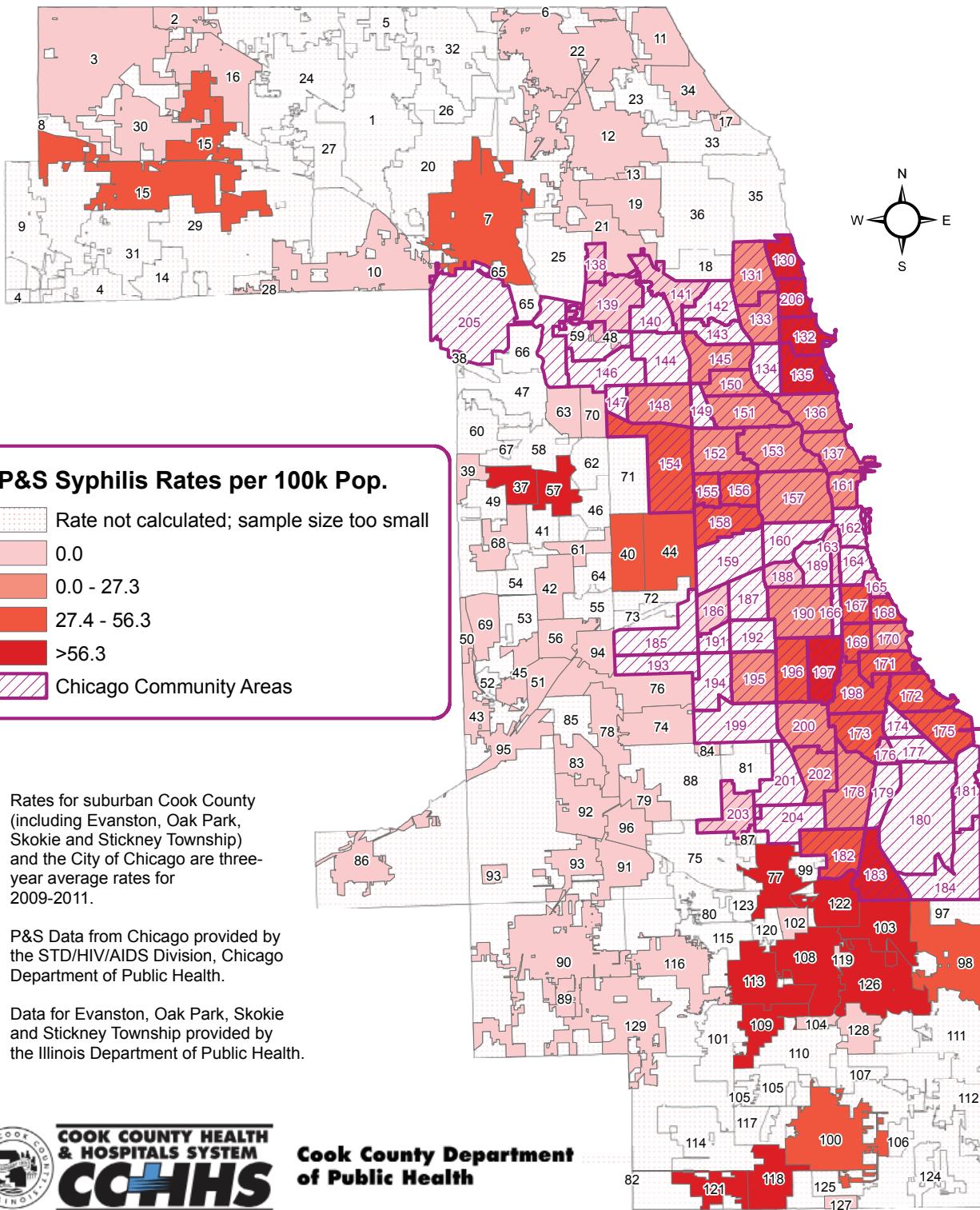
Figure 13. Proportion of P&S Syphilis Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report,
Suburban Cook County, 2009-2011

■ Non-Hispanic White ■ Non-Hispanic Black ■ Hispanic



▲ **Figure 13.** Among P&S syphilis cases reported in suburban Cook County in 2011, 70% were non-Hispanic Black, 14% were non-Hispanic White and 13% were Hispanic.

Figure 14. Average P&S Syphilis Rates (per 100,000 population by Municipality (Suburban Cook County) and Community Area (Chicago), 2009-2011



COOK COUNTY HEALTH & HOSPITALS SYSTEM
CCHHS

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

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.