

Over the past 10 years, chlamydia cases increased 11.5% from 6,892 in 2005 to 7,684 in 2014. The incidence rate increased 5.2%. Compared to the State of California, the County had much higher chlamydia incidence rates across all listed years. In 2011, Sacramento had a 44.9% higher incidence rate than that of the State. In 2014, the incidence rate ranked the sixth highest among the California counties, which dropped from the fourth highest in 2013.

Gonorrhea cases decreased 2.0% from 2005 to 2014, and the incidence rate decreased 7.5%. Sacramento County had incidence rates over 30% higher than the State across all the listed years. In 2009, Sacramento had almost double the gonorrhea incidence rate than that of the State. Gonorrhea incidence also ranked fifth highest among all California counties, which dropped from fourth highest in 2013.

Primary and secondary syphilis cases increased 892.9% from 14 in 2005 to 139 in 2014, and the incident rates increased 850.0% from 2005 to 2014. Compared to the State, Sacramento County's syphilis incidence rates were lower for most years, except for years 2008, 2011 and 2012.

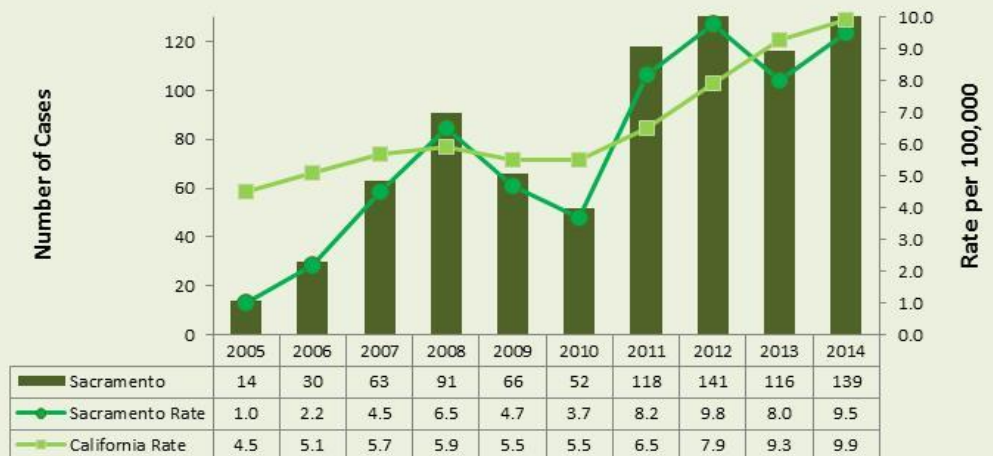
Chlamydia Cases and Rates, Sacramento County, 2005-2014



Gonorrhea Cases and Rates, Sacramento County, 2005-2014



P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates, Sacramento County, 2005-2014



STDs FACT SHEET SACRAMENTO COUNTY 2014

In 2014, 69.2% of chlamydia cases were female with an incidence rate of 714.2 per 100,000 population. 40.4% of female chlamydia cases were distributed in the age group 20-24 and 27.7% were in the age group 15-19. 33.0% of male cases were distributed in the age group 20-24 and 22.8% of cases were in the age group 25-29.

Blacks had the highest incidence rate among all race/ethnicity groups for both females and males. Black females had a 103.0% higher incidence rate than that of the all-female incidence rate of 714.2 in 2014. Black males had a 119.2% higher incidence rate than that of the all-male rate of 329.3 in 2014.

In 2014, 48.1% of gonorrhea cases were female with an incidence rate of 143.8 per 100,000 population. 32.4% of female gonorrhea cases were distributed in the age group 20-24 and 24.5% were in the age group 15-19, 18.2% of male cases were distributed in the age group 25-29.

Blacks had the highest gonorrhea incidence rate among all race/ethnicity groups for both females and males. Black females had a 195.1% higher incidence rate than that of the all-female incidence rate of 143.8 in 2014. Black males had a 179.5% higher incidence rate than that of the all-male rate of 159.8 in 2014.

In 2014, there were a total of 139 primary and secondary syphilis cases in Sacramento County. 131 were males (94.2%) and 8 were females (5.8%). The age group of 25-29 had the highest incidence rate (62.1) for males. The highest rate (4.1) for females is in the age group of 15-19.

Blacks also had the highest incidence rate among males and females. Black females had a 27.3% higher rate than the all-female rate of 1.1 per 100,000 population. Black males had a 15.3% higher rate than the all-male rate of 18.3, and rates for American Indian/Alaska Natives are not reliable due to small population numbers.

Chlamydia Rates by Gender and Age Group , 2014



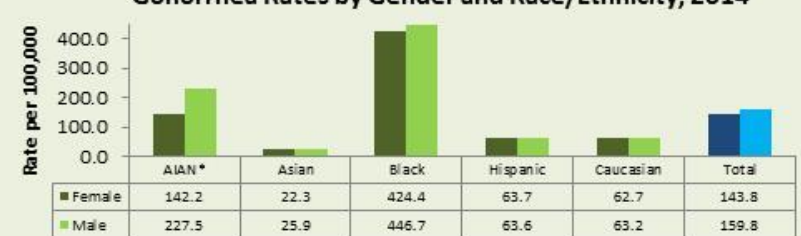
Chlamydia Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2014



Gonorrhea Rates by Gender and Age Group , 2014



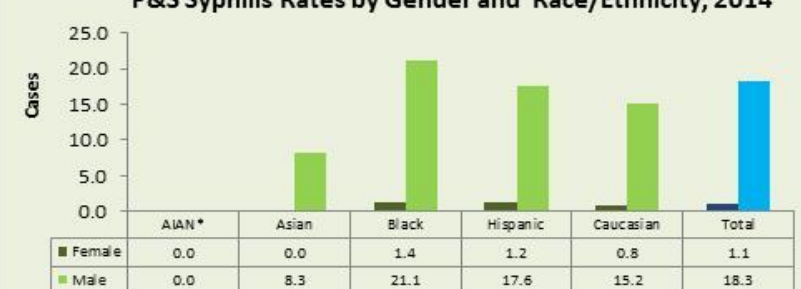
Gonorrhea Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2014



P&S Syphilis Rates by Gender and Age Group, 2014



P&S Syphilis Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, 2014



AIAN*: American Indian/Alaska Native