

Gonorrhoea study, 1969

BRITISH COOPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP

This is the fifteenth study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group* concerning gonorrhoea and the twelfth giving an analysis of the country of origin of patients in England and Wales and in Scotland. The years 1952, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968 have been covered in previous publications.†

Source of data

203 clinics in 159 towns or cities participated in 1969, a record number for this series of studies; 181 clinics were situated in 145 towns and cities in England and Wales and 22 in fourteen towns and cities in Scotland.

The national total for England and Wales showed a further substantial increase for both sexes, of 3,784 cases in males and 2,514 in females. This total rise of 6,298 cases in 1969, is greater than the rise of 3,133 cases in 1968. An increase in the national figures was also noted in Scotland; there were 185 more male and 138 more female cases in 1969 than in 1968.

The 34,884 male and 14,561 female patients included in the 1969 study in England and Wales comprised 95.9 per cent. of the male and 97.9 per cent. of the female national totals respectively. The coverage of the Scottish national figures represented by the 2,359 male and 1,051 female patients included in the study was 98.8 per cent. and 91.8 per cent. respectively (Table I).

Geographical situation of clinics and cases treated

The clinics are grouped in Table II according to the population of the town or city in which each is

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†*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956) **32**, 21
Ibid. (1960) **36**, 233
Ibid. (1962) **38**, 1
Ibid. (1963) **39**, 1; 149
Ibid. (1965) **41**, 24; 30; 237
Ibid. (1967) **43**, 25
Ibid. (1968) **44**, 55
Ibid. (1968) **44**, 299
Ibid. (1970) **46**, 62

TABLE I *Percentage of national coverage, by sex*

Area		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	Cases of gonorrhoea included in survey	34,884	14,561	49,445
	Total for England and Wales	36,379	14,881	51,260
	Percentage covered by survey	95.9	97.9	96.5
Scotland	Cases of gonorrhoea included in survey	2,359	1,051	3,410
	Total for Scotland	2,388	1,145	3,533
	Percentage covered by survey	98.8	91.8	96.5
Total covered by survey		37,243	15,612	52,855

situated. As in former years, there was in 1969 a higher concentration of patients with gonorrhoea in London and the larger cities although more cases per clinic than formerly were being treated in all areas, except Scotland.

The higher concentration in the larger towns and cities is further illustrated in Table III. In 1969 only 11.5 per cent. of infections in males and 13.7 per cent. of those in females were treated in 101 clinics situated in towns or cities with a population below 100,000.

Male : female ratio by clinics (Table IV)

The overall male : female ratio for cases in England and Wales was 2.4 : 1 compared with 2.7 : 1 in 1968, 2.8 : 1 in 1967, 3.0 : 1 in 1966, and 3.4 : 1 in 1965. The ratio was lowest outside the greater cities, and in the 146 clinics situated in towns and cities with a population of less than 500,000 the cumulative male : female ratio was slightly less than 2.0 : 1.

In Scotland the ratio was 2.2 : 1, the same as in 1968, but this is to be compared with 2.5 : 1 in 1967, 2.6 : 1 in 1966, and 3.1 : 1 in 1965.

This relative increase in known infections in females is a significant epidemiological phenomenon of recent years.

TABLE II *Situation of clinics and number of gonorrhoea cases treated, 1969 compared with 1968*

Area	No. of towns or cities	No. of clinics	Total cases	Cases per clinic (to nearest unit)		
				1969	1968	
England and Wales	London	1	28	21,189	757	620
	Over 500,000	4	7	8,334	1,191	1,143
	100,000-500,000	39	45	13,902	309	286
	50,000-100,000	53	53	4,424	84	63
	Under 50,000	48	48	1,596	33	28
Total	145	181	49,445	273	244	
Scotland	14	22	3,410	155	195	
Total	159	203	52,855	260	240	

TABLE III *Percentage of cases treated in clinics in different areas, by sex, 1969 (England and Wales only)*

Area	No. of clinics	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
London	28	15,708	45.0	5,481	37.6
Over 500,000	7	5,912	16.9	2,422	16.6
100,000-500,000	45	9,249	26.5	4,653	32.0
50,000-100,000	53	2,955	8.5	1,469	10.1
Under 50,000	48	1,060	3.0	536	3.6
Total	181	34,884	100.0	14,561	100.0

TABLE IV *Male : female ratio in different areas, 1969*

Area	Sex		Male:female ratio	
	Male	Female		
England and Wales	London	15,708	5,481	2.9:1
	Over 500,000	5,912	2,422	2.4:1
	100,000-500,000	9,249	4,653	2.0:1
	50,000-100,000	2,955	1,469	2.0:1
	Under 50,000	1,060	536	2.0:1
Total	34,884	14,561	2.4:1	
Scotland	2,359	1,051	2.2:1	
Total	37,243	15,612	2.4:1	

Note: In the 146 clinics in towns and cities in England and Wales of under 100,000 population the ratio was slightly less than 2.0:1

Racial distribution

Males

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (Table V)

In Scotland 89.7 per cent. of patients were born in the United Kingdom (86.9 per cent. in 1968). In England and Wales the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom rose yet again for the seventh consecutive year to 58.3 per cent. in 1969 from 44.0 per cent. in 1962. The West Indians with 18.5 per cent. were still by far the next most significant group and, although this proportion is much less than the

TABLE V *Racial distribution of male patients with gonorrhoea, 1969*

Country of origin	Area			
	Scotland		England and Wales	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	26	1.1	6,440	18.5
Africa (Negro)	31	1.3	762	2.2
Other Negro	1	—	324	0.9
Asia	44	1.9	1,796	5.1
Mediterranean	52	2.2	1,407	4.0
United Kingdom	2,115	89.7	20,335	58.3
Eire	20	0.8	1,662	4.8
Europe	65	2.8	1,459	4.2
Other non-Negro	5	0.2	699	2.0
Total	2,359	100.0	34,884	100.0

28.3 per cent. in 1962, there was in fact a rise from the 17.2 per cent. in 1968. Asians with 5.1 per cent. were the next most prominent group, but this proportion had diminished from 6.7 per cent. in the previous year. The Irish with 4.8 per cent. occupied fourth place.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS (Table VI)

The distribution of West Indians, other immigrants, and patients born in the United Kingdom is shown in Table VI in relation to the population of the towns

TABLE VI *Racial distribution of male patients, by population of towns and cities, 1969*

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other Immigrants		UK-born	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	3,501	22.3	4,507	28.7	7,700	49.0
	Over 500,000	1,297	21.9	1,469	24.8	3,146	53.2
	100,000-500,000	1,428	15.4	1,507	16.3	6,314	68.3
	50,000-100,000	184	6.2	487	16.5	2,284	77.2
	Under 50,000	30	2.8	139	13.1	891	84.1
	Total	6,440	18.5	8,109	23.2	20,335	58.3
Scotland		26	1.1	218	9.2	2,115	89.7

and cities in which the clinics are situated. Immigrants continue to constitute a greater proportion of patients with gonorrhoea in London (51 per cent.) and the larger towns and cities. In the smaller towns and cities of under 50,000 population, for example, immigrants constituted only 15.9 per cent. and in Scotland only 10.3 per cent.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES

The decreasing proportion of patients born in the United Kingdom seen between 1952 and 1962 and the increasing proportion from 1963 onwards is illustrated in Table VII, in which the results of all the previous studies are compared.

More precise comparisons between the 1969 and 1968 studies are made in Table VIII. The differences are not simple to interpret as the evident increases between the two years are due not only to the increase in the national totals but also to the better coverage in the 1969 study. Of the increase of 7,038 cases between the two studies, 4,239 (51.2 per cent.) were

TABLE VIII *Racial distribution of male patients, showing increase or decrease between 1968 and 1969*

Country of origin	Year		Difference
	1968	1969	
West Indies (Negro)	4,794	6,440	+ 1,646
Africa (Negro)	704	762	+ 58
Other Negro	286	324	+ 38
Asia	1,856	1,796	- 60
Mediterranean	1,066	1,407	+ 341
United Kingdom	16,096	20,335	+ 4,239
Eire	1,370	1,662	+ 352
Europe	1,195	1,459	+ 264
Other non-Negro	539	699	+ 160
Total cases in study	27,846	34,884	+ 7,038
National total	32,595	36,379	+ 3,784

accounted for by persons born in the United Kingdom, 1,646 (23.4 per cent.) by West Indians, and the remainder by other immigrants.

It is certain, however, that - in spite of the general increase - there has been a fall in the numbers of

TABLE VII *Comparison with previous studies (Males in England and Wales only)*

Year of survey		1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ¹	1958 ¹	1960 ³	1961 ⁴	1962 ³	1963 ⁵	1964 ²	1965 ⁶	1966 ⁶	1967 ¹⁰	1968 ¹¹	1969 ¹²
England and Wales	No. of clinics	84	35	84	101	150	150	166	160	169	175	166	169	157	181
	Total cases in study	6,571	6,004	5,585	15,387	21,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838	26,687	27,979	27,846	34,884
	National total	15,510	13,962	14,079	22,398	22,618	29,519	28,329	27,895	29,050	27,886	27,921	30,645	32,595	36,379
	Percentage national coverage	42.4	43.0	39.7	68.7	81.0	82.6	87.2	93.0	90.4	96.2	95.6	91.3	85.4	95.2
	West Indians	No.	198	469	333	3,688	5,515	6,654	7,049	6,426	5,898	5,369	4,900	4,844	4,794
	Percent.	3.0	7.8	6.0	24.0	25.5	27.3	28.3	25.2	22.5	20.0	18.4	17.3	17.2	18.5
Other immigrants	Percent.	27.3	29.7	26.7	24.5	25.0	25.5	27.7	28.5	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.3	24.9	23.3
UK-born	Percent.	69.7	62.5	67.3	51.5	49.5	47.2	44.0	46.3	50.4	52.8	54.6	56.4	57.8	58.2
London only	Total in study	NR	2,001	NR	7,527	10,832	10,752	10,733	12,272	11,243	12,319	11,369	11,541	11,331	15,705
	West Indians	No.	NR	216	NR	1,956	3,097	3,211	3,088	3,259	3,135	2,855	2,552	2,491	2,308
	Percent.	NR	10.8	NR	27.0	28.6	29.9	28.7	26.6	27.9	23.2	22.4	21.6	20.4	22.2

1. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960) **36**, 2332. *Ibid.* (1956) **32**, 213. *Ibid.* (1962) **38**, 14. *Ibid.* (1963) **39**, 1

NR = Not recorded

5. *Ibid.* (1963) **39**, 1496. *Ibid.* (1965) **41**, 247. *Ibid.* (1965) **41**, 2378. *Ibid.* (1967) **43**, 259. *Ibid.* (1968) **44**, 5510. *Ibid.* (1968) **44**, 29911. *Ibid.* (1970) **46**, 62

12. Present study

TABLE IX Percentage of male Asians with gonorrhoea, 1952-69

Year	1952	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cases in study	6,571	5,585	15,387	27,663	24,371	24,896	25,942	26,248	26,838	26,687	29,878	29,878	34,884
Asians	No. 284 Percentage 4.3	585 4.0	831 5.4	1,184 5.5	1,659 6.8	1,641 6.6	2,029 7.8	2,219 8.4	2,267 8.4	2,282 8.5	1,856 6.7	1,856 6.7	1,796 5.1

Asians with gonorrhoea. This is further illustrated in Table IX, which shows that the proportion of infections in Asians, which rose during the period 1952-1966, has since fallen for the past 3 years in

TABLE X Male West Indian patients with gonorrhoea treated in 25 clinics, in order of percentage of total male cases, 1969

Clinic	Total male cases	West Indians		Percentage more or less than in 1968
		No.	Per cent.	
King's College Hospital, London	433	252	58.2	More
Huddersfield	126	59	46.8	Less
Bedford	95	44	46.3	na
Central Middlesex Hospital	319	145	45.5	Less
Wolverhampton	341	153	44.9	More
Miller Hospital, Greenwich	169	74	43.8	More
Reading	171	70	40.9	More
Sheffield Royal Hospital	306	120	39.2	More
Prince of Wales, London	387	151	39.0	na
High Wycombe	70	26	37.1	na
Nottingham	659	231	35.1	More
St. John's, Lewisham	89	30	33.7	More
Birmingham	2,101	683	32.5	More
Whitechapel Clinic, London	1,111	326	29.3	More
Luton	185	54	28.1	na
Royal Northern, London	1,448	406	28.0	na
Maudlin Street, Bristol	828	227	27.4	More
Walsall	187	50	26.7	Less
St. Thomas', London	1,215	472	25.7	Less
St. Mary's, London	3,603	890	24.7	More
Uxbridge, Hillingdon	165	40	24.2	More
Manchester Royal Infirmary	293	69	23.5	Less
Preston	193	41	21.2	na
Aylesbury	19	4	21.1	na
Bradford	390	82	21.0	Less
Total in 25 clinics	14,903	4,699	31.5	—
Total in 156 other clinics	19,981	1,741	8.7	—
Total in all 181 clinics	34,884	6,440	18.5	—
Percentage in 25 clinics listed	42.7	73.0	—	—
Percentage in 156 other clinics	57.3	27.0	—	—

na = no comparison possible

succession so that the level is at present below that of 1958.

CONCENTRATION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS IN CERTAIN CLINICS

(a) West Indians

In England and Wales the West Indians, with 73 per cent. attending only 25 of the clinics were a little less concentrated than in 1968 when 81.5 per cent. attended 25 clinics, but more clinics participated in the 1969 study. The West Indians accounted for 31.5 per cent. of gonococcal infections treated at these 25 clinics, but for only 8.7 per cent. in the remaining 156 clinics (Table X).

TABLE XI Male Asian patients with gonorrhoea treated in twenty clinics, in order of percentage of total male cases, 1969

Clinic	Total male cases	Asians		Percentage increase more or less than 1968
		No.	Per cent.	
Oldham	204	86	42.2	Less
Bradford	390	101	25.9	Less
Halifax	80	19	23.8	Less
Dewsbury	42	10	23.8	Less
Rochdale	162	31	19.1	Less
Dudley	103	19	18.4	More
Ashton-under-Lyne	29	5	17.3	Less
Keighley	29	5	17.2	Less
Leamington	31	5	16.1	na
Exeter	64	10	15.6	na
Walsall	187	29	15.5	Less
Scunthorpe	41	6	14.6	More
Harrogate	21	3	14.3	na
Sheffield Royal Hospital	306	42	13.7	Less
Burnley	93	12	12.9	Less
Bedford	95	12	12.6	na
Birmingham	2,101	262	12.4	na
Uxbridge	129	20	12.2	Less
Bury	60	7	11.7	na
Gravesend	55	6	10.9	na
Total in 20 clinics	4,322	690	15.9	—
Total in 161 other clinics	30,562	1,106	3.6	—
Total in all 181 clinics	34,884	1,796	5.1	—
Percentage in 20 clinics	12.4	38.4	—	—
Percentage in 161 other clinics	87.6	61.6	—	—

na = no comparison possible

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(b) Asians

These showed less concentration in certain clinics in 1969 than in the previous year. In 1968 66.7 per cent. of Asians with gonorrhoea were treated in twenty clinics but in 1969 this proportion had declined to 38.4 per cent., and 61.6 per cent. were being treated in the remaining 161 clinics (Table XI, see previous page).

(c) Other immigrants

Of the 1,407 patients born in the Mediterranean region, 578 (41.1 per cent.) were treated in three London clinics (Middlesex, Royal Northern, and University College Hospitals) where they accounted for 14.4 per cent. of infections.

Females**COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (Table XII)**

In Scotland in 1969, 98.3 per cent. of infections arose in those born in the United Kingdom compared with 98.7 per cent. in 1968. In England and Wales 81.5 per cent. of infections (82.7 per cent. in 1968) occurred in those born in the United Kingdom. The West Indians with 7.6 per cent. formed the next most prominent group, their contribution having risen from 6.9 per cent. in 1968. All other immigrants accounted for 10.9 per cent. of cases, compared with 10.4 per cent. in 1968.

TABLE XII *Racial distribution of female patients, 1969*

Country of origin	Area			
	Scotland		England and Wales	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	1	0.1	1,112	7.6
Africa (Negro)	—	—	85	0.6
Other Negro	—	—	60	0.4
Asia	—	—	123	0.8
Mediterranean	—	—	125	0.8
United Kingdom	1,033	98.3	11,864	81.5
Eire	7	0.7	535	3.7
Europe	9	0.8	440	3.0
Other non-Negro	1	0.1	217	1.5
Total	1,051	100.0	14,561	100.0

TABLE XIII *Racial distribution of female patients, by population of towns and cities, 1969*

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other immigrants		UK-born	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	771	14.1	1,169	21.3	3,541	64.6
	Over 500,000	138	5.7	211	8.7	2,073	85.6
	100,000–500,000	168	3.6	153	3.3	4,332	93.1
	50,000–100,000	32	2.2	37	2.5	1,400	95.2
	Under 50,000	3	0.6	15	2.8	518	96.6
	Total	1,112	7.6	1,585	10.9	11,864	81.5
Scotland		1	0.1	17	1.6	1,033	98.3

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS (Table XIII)

The distribution of female West Indians, other immigrants, and patients born in the United Kingdom is shown in Table XIII in relation to the population of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The concentration of immigrants in London and the larger towns persists, and in 1969 immigrants accounted for 35.4 per cent. of infections in London, but for only 3.4 per cent. of those in towns and cities of under 50,000 population.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES (Table XIV, opposite)

The proportion of cases in women born in the United Kingdom declined from 96.7 per cent. in 1952 to 77.9 per cent. in 1963. Since then, however, there has been a slight overall rise, and in 1969 the figure was 81.5 per cent. although this showed a slight decline from that for 1968.

This point is further illustrated in Table XV, which demonstrates that, while the total number of females included in the 1969 study showed an increase of 38.9 per cent. compared with 1968, the increase in immigrant females was above and that in United Kingdom-born females below this average.

Male : female ratio by race (Table XVI, opposite)

There has been a fall in the male : female ratio in all groups, the ratio remaining substantially higher for

TABLE XV *Racial distribution of female patients, showing increase or decrease between 1968 and 1969*

Race	Year		Increase	Percentage increase
	1968	1969		
West Indians	721	1,112	+ 391	54.2
Other immigrants	1,086	1,585	+ 499	45.9
UK-born	8,672	11,864	+ 3,192	36.8
Total cases in study	10,479	14,561	+ 4,082	38.9
National total	12,367	14,881	+ 2,514	20.3

TABLE XIV Comparison with previous studies
(Females in England and Wales only)

Year of survey	1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ¹	1958 ¹	1960 ³	1961 ⁴	1962 ³	1963 ⁴	1964 ⁷	1965 ⁸	1966 ⁹	1967 ¹⁰	1968 ¹¹	1969 ¹²	
No. of clinics	84	35	84	101	150	150	166	163	169	175	166	169	157	181	
Total cases in study	1,471	1,153	1,589	3,054	5,912	6,500	6,457	7,459	7,587	7,899	8,910	10,087	10,479	14,561	
National total	3,585	3,574	3,766	5,489	7,152	7,588	7,109	8,145	8,615	8,805	9,562	11,184	12,367	14,881	
Percentage national coverage	41.0	32.3	42.2	55.6	82.7	85.7	90.8	91.5	88.1	89.7	83.2	90.2	84.7	97.9	
West Indians	No. Percent.	7 0.5	14 1.2	17 1.1	181 5.9	466 7.9	637 9.8	757 11.7	781 10.5	651 8.6	615 7.8	671 7.5	699 6.9	721 6.9	1,112 7.6
Other immigrants UK-born	Percent. Percent.	4.8 96.7	7.6 91.2	6.4 92.5	5.4 88.7	9.1 83.0	8.2 82.0	9.6 78.7	11.6 77.9	8.8 82.6	9.4 82.8	10.0 82.7	10.9 82.1	10.4 82.3	10.9 81.5

1. *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), **36**, 2332. *Ibid.* (1956), **32**, 213. *Ibid.* (1962), **38**, 14. *Ibid.* (1963), **39**, 15. *Ibid.* (1963), **39**, 1496. *Ibid.* (1965), **41**, 247. *Ibid.* (1965), **41**, 2378. *Ibid.* (1967), **43**, 259. *Ibid.* (1968), **44**, 5510. *Ibid.* (1968), **44**, 29911. *Ibid.* (1970), **46**, 62

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TABLE XVI Male : female ratio, by race

Race	Sex		Male : female ratio
	Male	Female	
West Indians	6,440	1,112	5.8:1
Other immigrants UK-born	8,109	1,585	5.1:1
	20,335	11,864	1.7:1
Total	34,884	14,561	2.2:1

immigrant groups than for those born in the United Kingdom; this is because girls born in the United Kingdom consort with men in all groups.

Summary and conclusions

- (1) This fifteenth study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group concerning gonorrhoea, shows the country of origin of 50,445 patients with gonorrhoea attending 203 clinics in England and Wales and in Scotland. The figures for England and Wales and for Scotland both represent 96.5 per cent. of the notified national totals.
- (2) All the national totals in 1969 showed a very substantial rise since 1968; the rise was most marked in females, and the male : female ratio in England and Wales fell sharply to 2.2 : 1 in 1969 from 2.7 : 1 in 1968.
- (3) Of the male patients with gonorrhoea in England and Wales, 58.3 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 18.5 per cent. were West Indians, and 23.2 per cent. were other immigrants. In 1968 these percentages were 57.8, 17.2, and 24.9 respectively. In Scotland 89.7 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom (86.9 per cent. in 1968).
- (4) During the period 1952-1962, the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom decreased and there was a corresponding increase in the proportion of immigrants. In the period 1962-1969, however, this trend has been reversed and the proportion of those born in the United

Kingdom has increased. The contribution of 5.1 per cent. by Asians in 1969 was lower than that in 1958.

- (5) Of female patients in Scotland, 98.3 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom (98.7 per cent. in 1968). In England and Wales 81.5 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 7.6 per cent. were West Indians, and 10.9 per cent. were other immigrants. The percentages for 1968 were 82.7, 6.9, and 10.4 respectively.
- (6) The current trend with gonorrhoea, therefore, as with primary and secondary syphilis, is for the proportion of male patients born in the United Kingdom to increase while the proportion of females born in the United Kingdom decreases.

Étude de la gonococcie, 1969

SOMMAIRE ET CONCLUSIONS

- (1) La présente étude est la quinzième du British Cooperative Clinical Group pour la gonococcie. Elle indique le pays d'origine de 50.445 gonococciques s'étant présentés dans 203 cliniques en Angleterre, au Pays de Galles et en Écosse. Les chiffres pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles et ceux pour l'Écosse représentent, ensemble, 96,5 pour cent des totaux nationaux des cas déclarés.
- (2) Tous les totaux nationaux en 1969 montrent une augmentation très substantielle par rapport à 1968; l'augmentation est plus marquée chez les femmes et le rapport homme/femme en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles tombe brutalement à 2,2/1 en 1969, alors qu'il était de 2,7/1 en 1968.
- (3) Parmi les hommes atteints de gonococcie en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, 58,3 pour cent étaient nés au Royaume-Uni, 18,5 pour cent étaient des Antillais et 23,2 pour cent d'autres immigrants. En 1968, les pourcentages avaient été, respectivement, de 57,8, 17,2, et 24,9. En Écosse, 89,7 pour cent étaient nés au Royaume-Uni (86,9 pour cent en 1968).
- (4) Pendant la période 1952-1962, la proportion des malades nés au Royaume-Uni a montré une diminution,

avec une augmentation correspondante de la proportion des immigrants. Dans la période 1962-1969, quoi qu'il en soit, cette tendance s'est renversée et la proportion des malades nés au Royaume-Uni a augmenté. La part des Asiatiques, 5,1 pour cent en 1969, fut plus basse qu'en 1958.

(5) Parmi les femmes gonococciques, en Écosse, 98,3 pour cent étaient nées au Royaume-Uni (98,7 pour cent en 1968). Pour l'Angleterre et le Pays de Galles, 81,5 pour cent étaient nées au Royaume-Uni, 7,6 pour cent étaient des Antillaises et 10,9 pour cent d'autres immigrantes. Les pourcentages respectifs en 1968 étaient de 82,7, 6,9, et 10,4.

(6) Comme pour la syphilis primaire et secondaire, la tendance actuelle pour la gonococcie est donc que la proportion des malades hommes nés au Royaume-Uni augmente, alors que décroît la proportion des femmes qui y sont nées.

ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPATING CLINICS

GREATER LONDON (*Population* 8,186,830) – 28 CLINICS
 Albert Dock; Central Middlesex; Croydon; Dreadnought (Seamen's) Hospital; Guy's; Hillingdon (Uxbridge); Holloway Prison; King's College Hospital; Middlesex Hospital; Miller Hospital; Mother's Hospital (Clapton); Oldchurch Hospital (Romford); Prince of Wales; Queen Mary's (Stratford); Royal Eye; Royal Free; Royal Northern; South London Hospital for Women; St. Bartholomew's; St. Helier (Carshalton); St. John's (Lewisham); St. Mary's; St. Thomas'; University College Hospital; West London; West Middlesex; Westminster; Whitechapel Clinic (London Hospital).

4 CITIES WITH POPULATION 500,000 AND ABOVE (*Population* 2,947,860) – 7 CLINICS
 Birmingham; Leeds; Liverpool (3 clinics); Manchester (2 clinics)

39 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATION 100,000-500,000 (*Population* 7,519,210) – 45 CLINICS
 Birkenhead; Blackburn; Blackpool; Bolton; Bournemouth; Bradford; Brighton; Bristol (5 clinics); Cardiff;

Coventry; Derby; Huddersfield; Hull; Ipswich; Leicester; Luton; Middlesbrough; Newcastle; Newport (Mon.); Norwich; Nottingham; Oldham; Oxford; Plymouth; Portsmouth; Preston; Reading; Sheffield* (3 clinics); Southampton; Southend; South Shields; St. Helens; Stockport; Stoke-on-Trent; Sunderland; Swansea; Walsall; Wolverhampton; York.
 *Now exceeds 500,000

53 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATION 50,000-100,000 (*Population* 3,628,180) – 53 CLINICS
 Barnsley; Barrow; Bath; Bedford; Burnley; Burton-on-Trent; Bury; Cambridge; Carlisle; Chelmsford; Cheltenham; Chester; Chesterfield; Colchester; Crewe; Darlington; Dewsbury; Doncaster; Dudley; Exeter; Gloucester; Gravesend; Great Yarmouth; Grimsby; Guildford; Halifax; Harrogate; High Wycombe; Keighley; Lincoln; Maidstone; Mansfield; Merthyr Tydfil; North Shields; Nuneaton; Poole; Port Talbot; Rochdale; Rochester; Rotherham; Rugby; St. Albans; Scunthorpe; Southport; Stockton-upon-Tees; Stafford; Swindon; Wakefield; Warrington; Watford; West Hartlepool; Woking; Worthing.

48 TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATION BELOW 50,000 (*Population* 1,411,683) – 48 CLINICS
 Aberystwyth; Aldershot; Ashford (Kent); Ashton-under-Lyne; Aylesbury; Bangor; Barnstaple; Barry; Bishop's Stortford; Boston; Bridgwater; Bury St. Edmunds; Canterbury; Carmarthen; Chichester; Dartford; Dorchester; Dover; Ffestiniog; Grantham; Harwich; Hitchin; Kendal; Kettering; King's Lynn; Lancaster; Leamington; Llandudno; Loughborough; Lowestoft; Macclesfield; Margate; Newport (I. of W.); Pontypridd; Redhill; St. Asaph; Salisbury; Taunton; Tilbury; Tunbridge Wells; Weston-super-Mare; Weymouth; Whitehaven; Winchester; Windsor; Workington; Worksop; Yeovil.

SCOTLAND

14 TOWNS AND CITIES (*Population* 2,248,286) – 22 CLINICS
 Aberdeen; Ayr; Dumfries; Dundee; Dunfermline; Edinburgh (4 clinics); Falkirk; Glasgow (4 clinics); Greenock (3 clinics); Hamilton; Inverness; Kirkcaldy; Perth; Stirling.