Sexually Transmitted Infections in Colorado

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

2011 Annual Report

Colorado 2011 Sexually Transmitted Infection Morbidity

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Sexually Transmitted Infections – 2011
The State of Colorado

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Executive Summary

The 2011 Sexually Transmitted Infection Surveillance Report presents statistics and trends for reportable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Colorado. These include chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis. STIs are the most commonly reported diseases in Colorado, and are among the world's most common diseases, with an annual incidence exceeded only be diarrheal diseases, malaria, and lower respiratory infections. In 2011, 24,307 persons in Colorado were reported as having chlamydia, gonorrhea or primary/secondary syphilis. This report describes trends in reportable STIs in Colorado by person, place and time.

STI surveillance data are used to detect outbreaks, prioritize resources, develop and target interventions, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Among the reasons for preventing and controlling STIs include high rates of complications and adverse health outcomes, STIs facilitate the transmission of HIV and STIs are closely related to other co-morbidities such as substance abuse and mental illness.

Data Sources, Methods and Limitations

Under Colorado law, health care providers and laboratories must report all diagnosed cases of chlamydia and gonorrhea to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) within seven days and all syphilis cases within 24 hours. These case reports are entered into the statewide STI reporting database. Case reports entered into this database are the primary data source for diagnosed cases of STIs in Colorado. Chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis cases most often require laboratory confirmation; all laboratories report and all major laboratories report STIs electronically via secure data networks.

Attributable to a change in strategy for obtaining demographic data in 2011, the unknown race/ethnicity category decreased from 55.7 percent to 36.6 percent for chlamydia cases and 37.7 percent to 18.2 percent for gonorrhea cases. Due to this change, race/ethnicity will be presented for these diseases.

Beginning in January 2009, Colorado began using a new STI reporting system. This system allows for electronic disease reporting and helps to reduce the reporting delays of the former paper-based case reporting processes. This has led to an improvement in the speed of partner management and treatment activities. Case information is updated as provider reports are received and interviews with patients are completed. Additionally, STI related reports are now geocoded, providing assurance that cases are attributed to the right jurisdiction for official reporting purposes and allowing for more accurate calculation of incidence rates at a geographic level.

Crude incidence rates in this report are calculated based on cases diagnosed in the calendar year per 100,000 persons. The 2011 disease incidence rates for all Colorado counties are calculated by dividing the number of cases diagnosed for that county in 2011 by the estimated 2011 census population for each county and multiplying by 100,000.

Rates based on a small number of cases are often statistically unreliable, especially for counties with small populations or where rates are calculated for age, gender or race with small cell sizes.

Crude age and gender-specific incidence rates are used for this report. The counts presented are summations of all valid data reported in the 2011 reporting year.

Guidelines to Prevent Misuse of Data

The following guidelines are provided to help prevent data misuse and misunderstanding and should always be considered when reviewing data from any source.

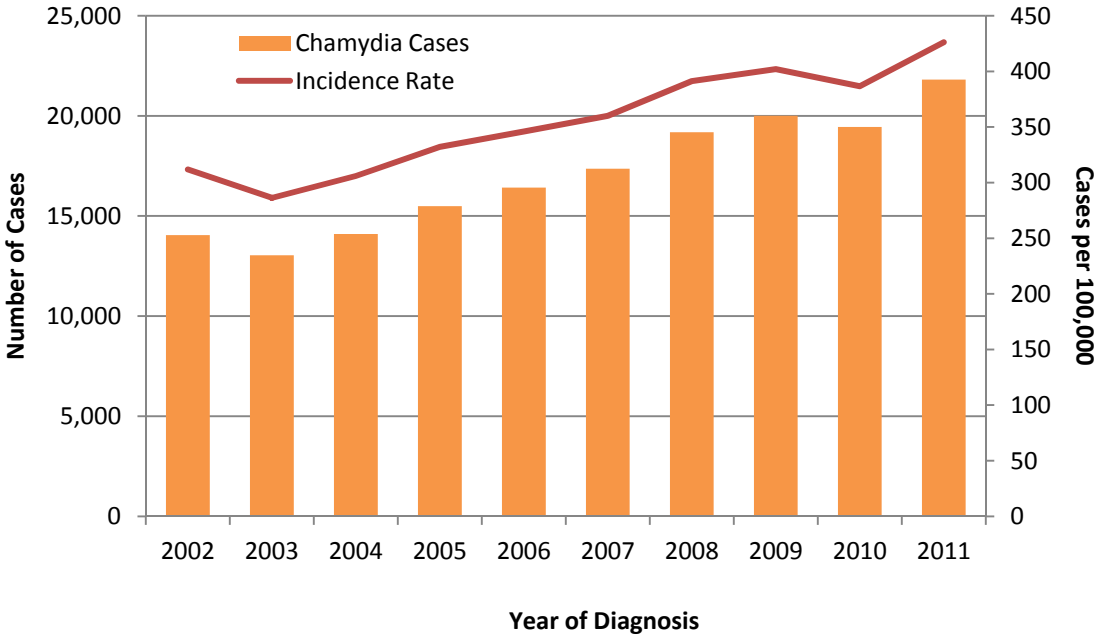
1. Data in this report are primarily reported for new cases of STIs diagnosed in 2011. They are not for unique persons diagnosed with disease, e.g. a person may have more than one infection in a single year.
2. Data in this report are based on cases reported to the STI/HIV Surveillance Program, Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division, CDPHE. These data represent infections among persons seeking and receiving care for STIs.
3. Small changes in numbers from year to year can appear dramatic if the actual number of cases is small. For example, if two cases of gonorrhea are counted in a county in one year and three cases are counted the next year, this is an increase of 50 percent. While this may sound significant, a change of one case does not represent a meaningful increase in the burden of disease. Although disease rates were calculated for counties reporting fewer than five cases, rates based on low case counts are considered statistically unreliable. Caution is recommended in interpreting trends or comparing across counties.
4. Factors that impact the completeness and accuracy of STI data include:
    - Level of STI screening by health care providers
    - Individual test-seeking behavior
    - Sensitivity of diagnostic tests
    - Compliance with case reporting
    - Completeness of case reporting
    - Timeliness of case reporting
5. Increases and decreases in STI rates can be due to actual changes in disease occurrence and/or changes in one or more of the above factors.
6. CDPHE does not maintain statistics for other, non-reportable STIs, e.g. herpes, HPV/genital warts.

Anyone with questions about how these data should be interpreted is encouraged to contact the STI/HIV Surveillance Program at (303) 692-2700.

Chlamydia Infections

Chlamydia remains the most commonly reported STI in Colorado. In 2011, there were 21,811 cases diagnosed for a statewide crude incidence rate of 426.3 per 100,000 persons. Figure 1 shows annual rates of chlamydia in Colorado from 2002 to 2011. Cases and rates have increased steadily from 2002 through 2011.

Figure 1: Chlamydia Cases and Incidence Rates, Colorado, 2002-2011

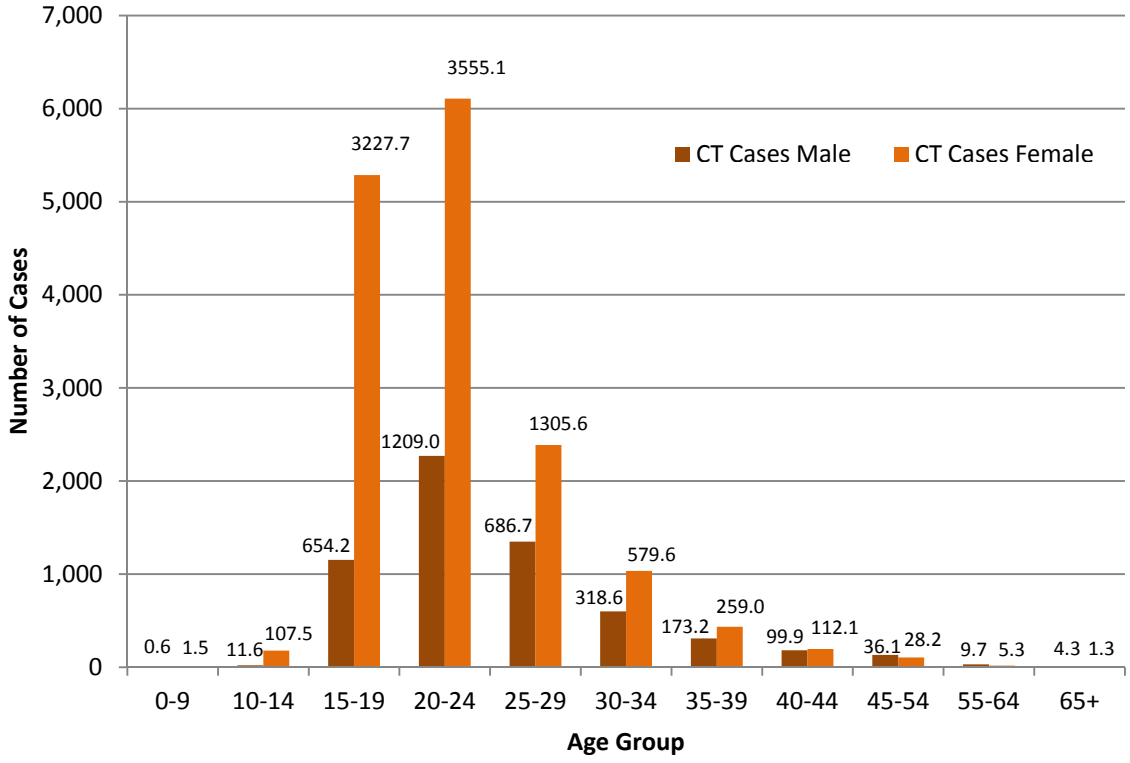


Case rates per 100,000 vary significantly by gender and age. The chlamydia incidence rate is more than two and a half times greater among females, 617.8 per 100,000, than males, 235.9 per 100,000 in 2011 (Table 2).

Figure 2 shows age and gender case counts for chlamydia diagnosed in 2011. Females account for nearly three-quarters (72.2%) of the chlamydia cases. Among 20-24 year olds, the chlamydia rate for females, 3555.1 per 100,000, is nearly three times greater than the rate for males, 1209.0 per 100,000.

The marked difference in case rates between males and females is primarily an artifact of screening efforts which target females in reproductive health settings. To a lesser degree, this difference may also reflect the natural history of chlamydia infections. Males may be less susceptible to infection, are generally asymptomatic, and are less likely to access health services and receive routine screening. The result of these factors is the burden of chlamydia infections among males remains largely undiagnosed, untreated and unreported. Rates of reported chlamydia infections among women have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when public programs for screening and treatment of women were first established to prevent pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and related complications.

Figure 2: Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Gender and Age Group, Colorado, 2011



*Rates per 100,000 population on the top of the bar.

Persons of color continue to be disproportionately affected by STIs. Non Hispanic Blacks represent less than four percent of Colorado's population, but represent 9.9 percent of reported chlamydia cases in 2011. Figure 3 shows chlamydia case numbers by race/ethnicity for 2011. In 2011, chlamydia rates were 6.9 times higher for Non Hispanic Blacks compared to Whites, 1099.6 cases per 100,000 and 159.2 cases per 100,000, respectively. Compared to Hispanic of all races, the rate for Non Hispanic Black is 2.2 times higher. Due to a change in strategy for obtaining demographic data in 2011 the unknown race/ethnicity category decreased from 55.7 percent to 36.6 percent for chlamydia cases.

Figure 3: Chlamydia Infections by Race/Ethnicity, Colorado 2011

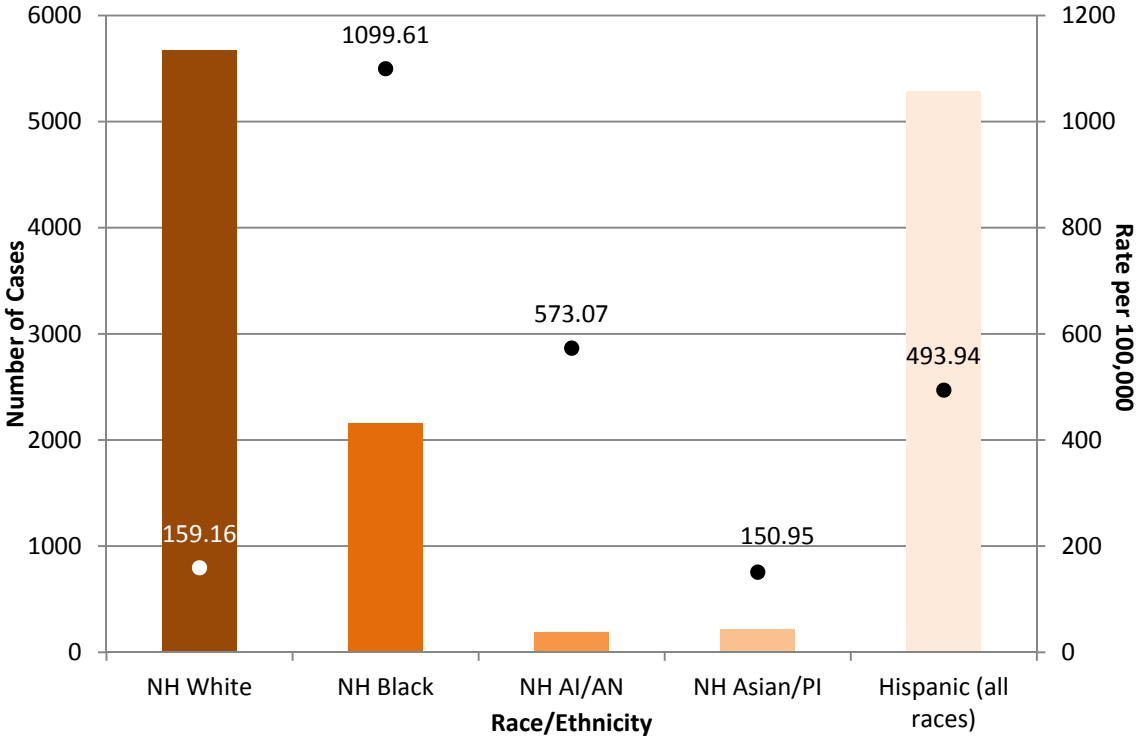


Figure 4 shows chlamydia infection rates by county for 2011. Denver, Arapahoe and Pueblo counties had the three highest rates of reported chlamydia infections and accounted for 44.3 percent of chlamydia diagnoses in 2011. Figure 5 shows the geographical distribution of chlamydia incidence rates for Colorado at the county level. As shown in both Figures 4 & 5 chlamydia infections are largely concentrated in Denver County. In 2011, only two rural counties had no reported chlamydia infections.

Figure 4: Chlamydia Infection Incidence Rates by County, Colorado, 2011

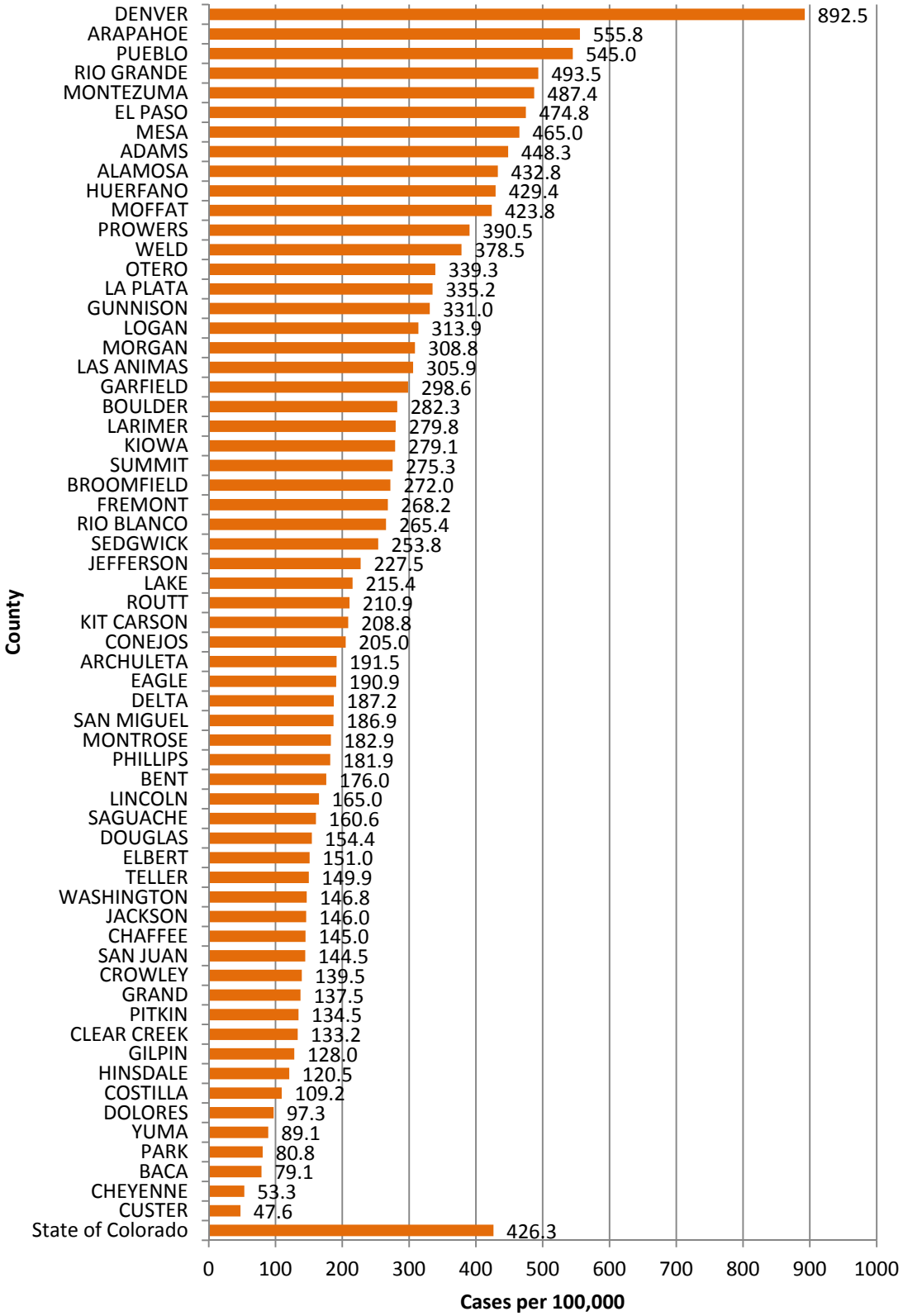
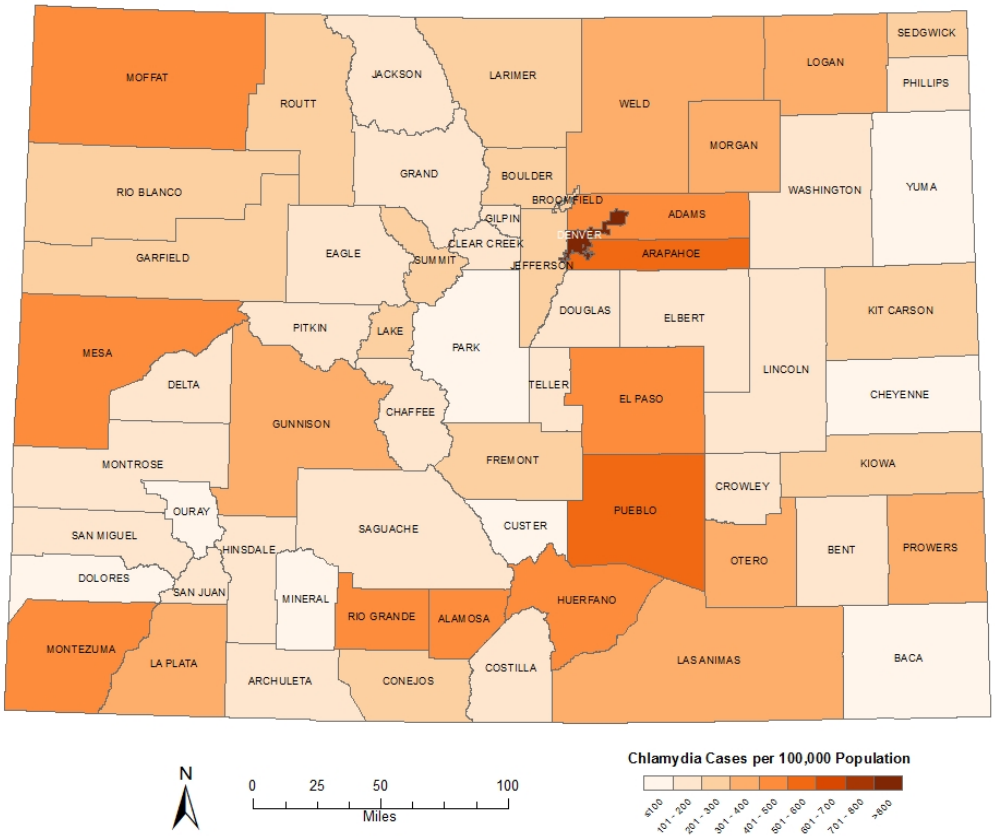


Figure 5: Chlamydia Incidence Rates by County, Colorado, 2011



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea remains the second most commonly reported STI in Colorado with 2,363 cases reported in 2011, yielding a rate of 46.2 per 100,000 population. There was a decrease in reported gonorrhea cases in 2011 compared to 2010 when 2,787 cases were reported for a rate of 55.4 per 100,000 population. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the US gonorrhea rate increased from 98.1 per 100,000 reported in 2009 to 100.8 per 100,000 in 2010.[1]

Figure 6: Gonorrhea Cases and Incidence Rates, Colorado, 2002-2011

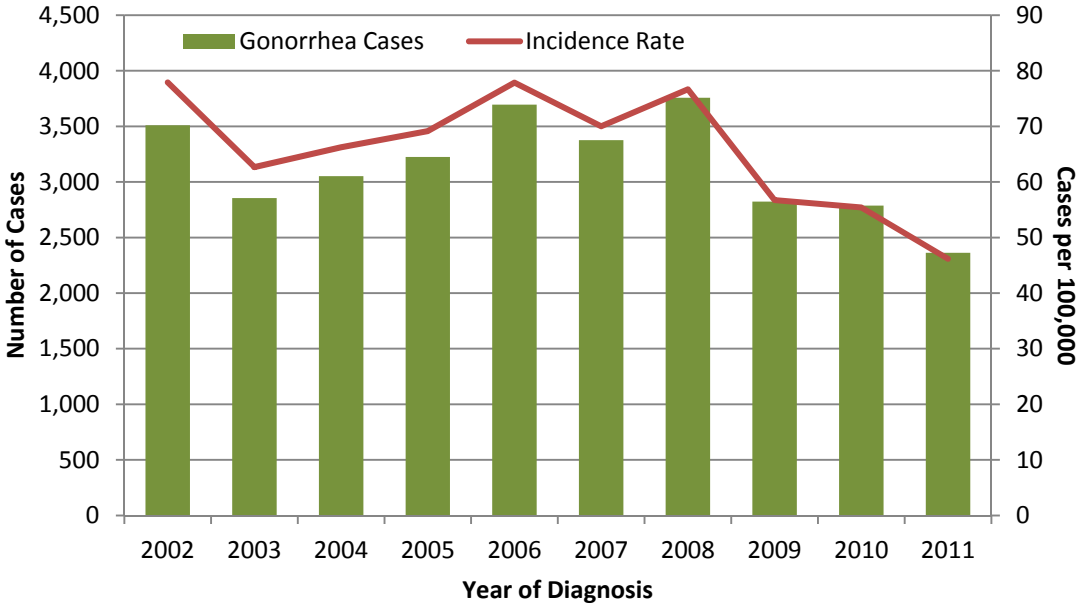


Figure 6 shows cases diagnosed each year and the incidence rate per 100,000 from 2002 to 2011. Over this ten year period, overall gonorrhea rates remained relatively consistent through 2008, with a noted decrease in 2009 which continued through 2011.

Once again Blacks are disproportionally affected by gonorrhea infections. They represent less than four percent of Colorado's population, but represent 29.8 percent of reported gonorrhea cases in 2011. Figure 7 shows gonorrhea case numbers by race/ethnicity for 2011. Racial disparities are seen between Blacks and other races. The gonorrhea rate for Blacks compared with Whites was 20.3 times higher. Compared to Hispanics of all races, the rate for Blacks is 5.8 times higher. Due to a change in strategy for obtaining demographic data in 2011 the unknown race/ethnicity category decreased from 37.7 percent to 18.2 percent for gonorrhea cases.

Figure 7: Gonorrhea Infections by Race/Ethnicity, Colorado 2011

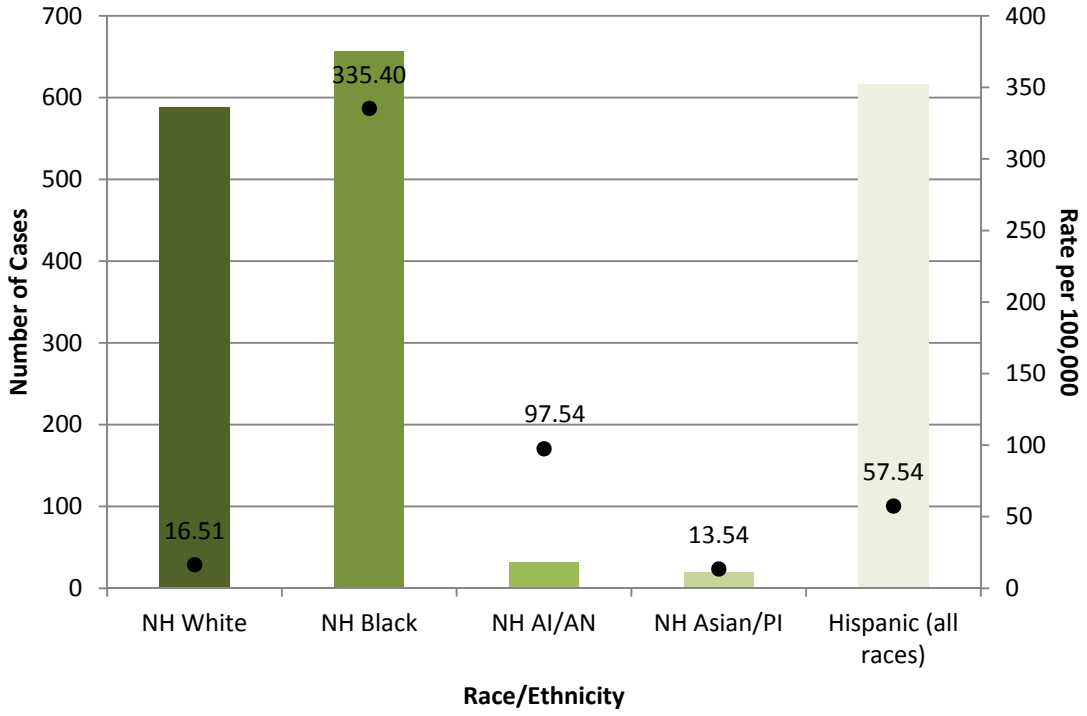


Figure 8 & 9 describes the geographical distribution of gonorrhea incidence rates for Colorado at the county level. The map shows gonorrhea infections are not as widespread as chlamydia. Twenty three (including Gilpin & Park) rural counties did not report any gonorrhea cases in 2011, 73.3 percent were reported in just three counties: Denver, Arapahoe and El Paso with Denver County accounting for 37.0 percent of reported cases.

Figure 8: Gonorrhea Infection Incidence Rates by County, Colorado, 2011

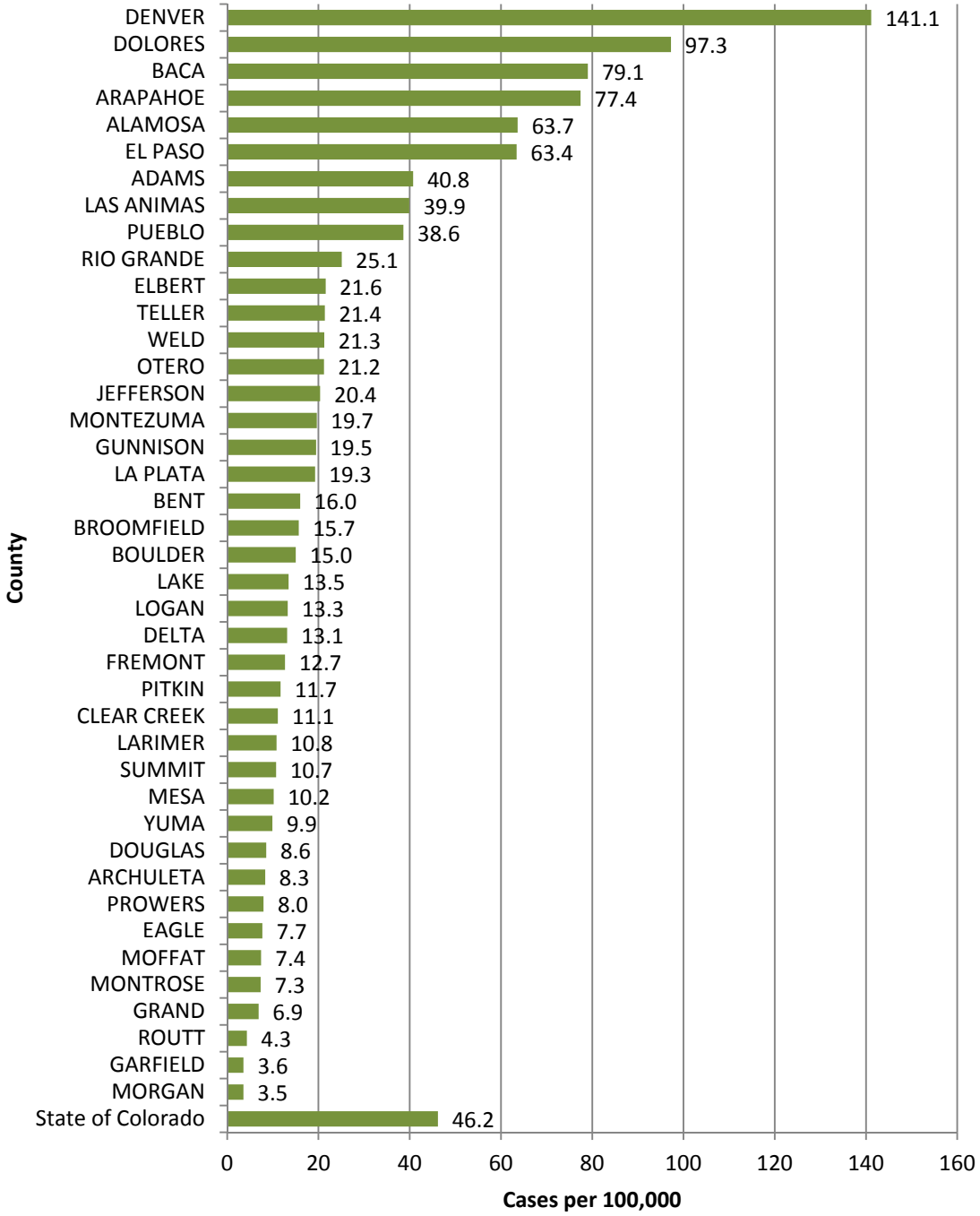


Figure 9: Gonorrhea Incidence Rates by County, Colorado, 2011

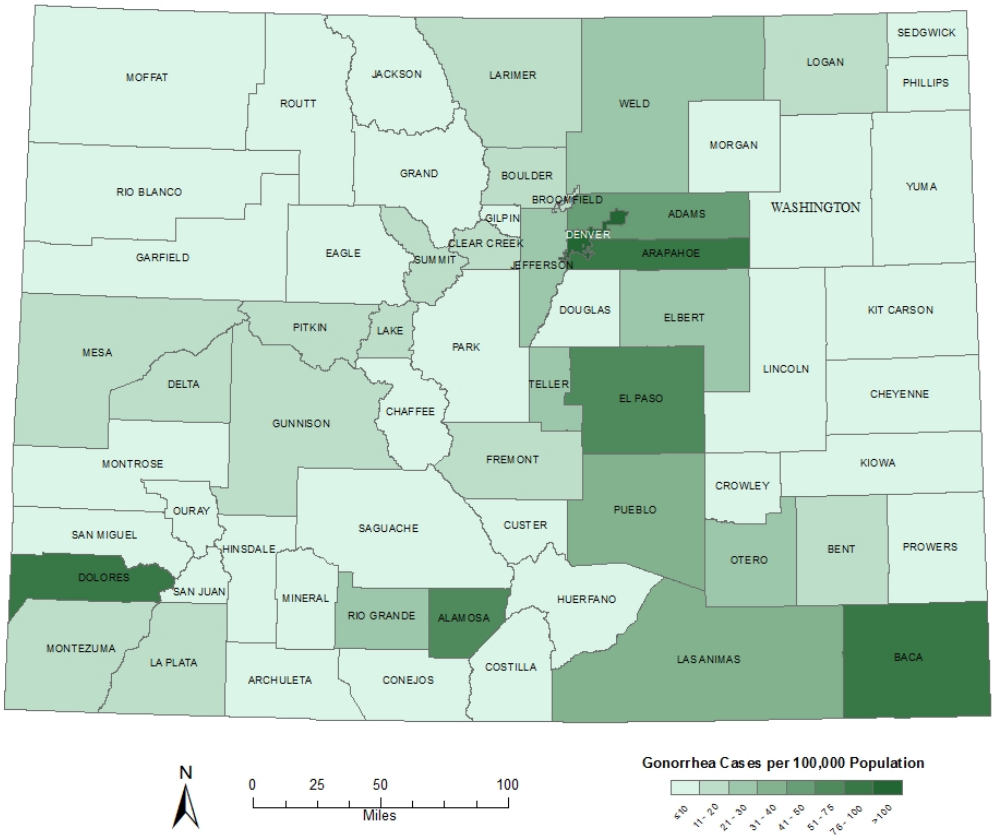
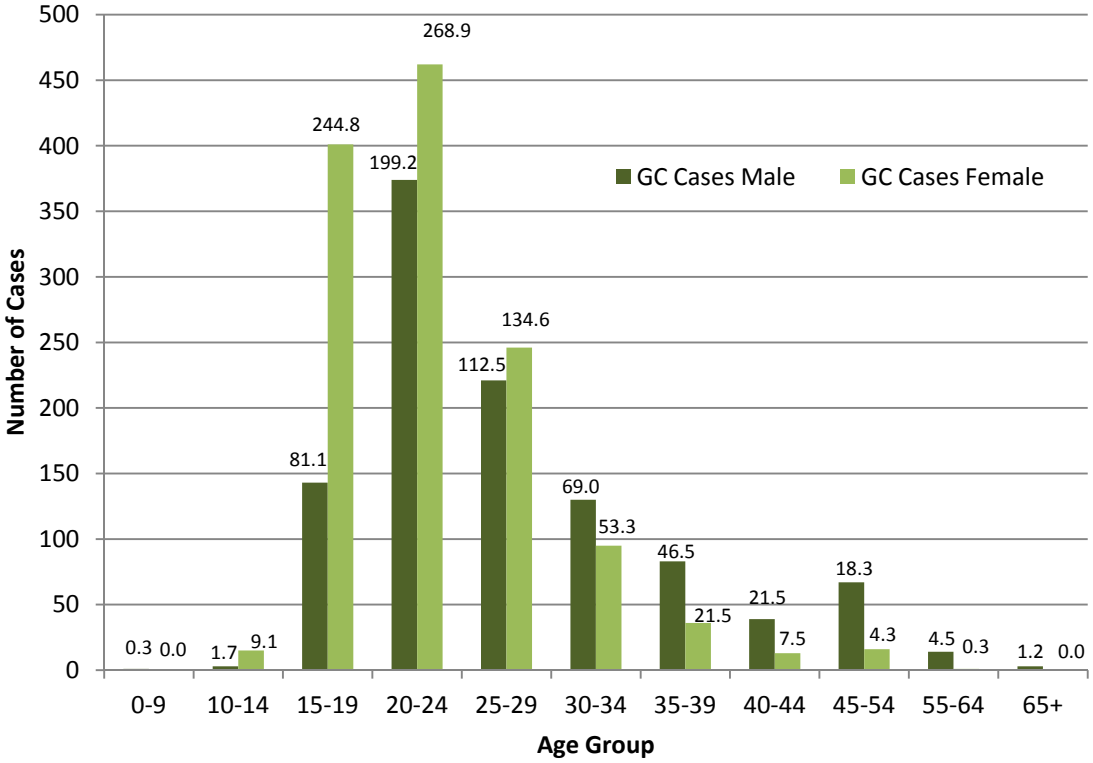


Figure 10 shows age and gender case counts for gonorrhea diagnosed in 2011. Females account for 54.4 percent of the gonorrhea cases. Among 15-19 year olds, the gonorrhea rate for females, 244.8 per 100,000, is three times greater than the rate for males, 81.1 per 100,000.

Figure 10: Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Gender and Age Group, Colorado, 2011



*Rates per 100,000 population on the top of the bar.

Syphilis

There were 133 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis diagnosed and reported in 2011. From 2002 to 2011, Colorado reported a 77.3 percent increase in P&S syphilis cases, as shown in Figure 11.

The syphilis epidemic is primarily occurring in non-Hispanic White males, representing 55.6 percent of reported cases. Additionally, 91.0 percent of cases were among men who have sex with men (MSM). In 2011, 66.1 percent of P&S syphilis diagnoses who reported MSM risk, were co-infected with HIV.

Figure 11: Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases and Incidence Rates, Colorado, 2002-2011

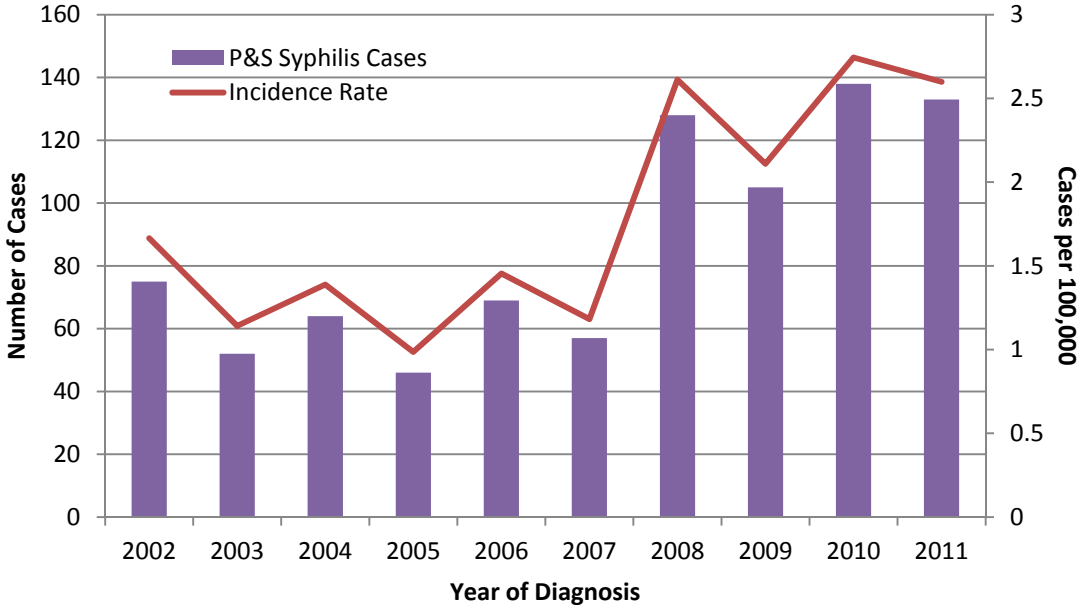


Figure 12 shows that the highest rate of P&S syphilis is seen among Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaskan Natives, 9.1 per 100,000 in 2011. However, this only includes a few cases with a small population. The next highest rate is among Non-Hispanic Blacks, 5.6 per 100,000. Although Non-Hispanic Whites account for the majority of the P&S syphilis cases, 58.6 percent, their infection rates per 100,000 are 2.6 times lower than Non-Hispanic Blacks, 2.2 per 100,000 and 5.6 per 100,000, in 2011.

Figure 12: Primary & Secondary Syphilis Infections by Race/Ethnicity, Colorado, 2011

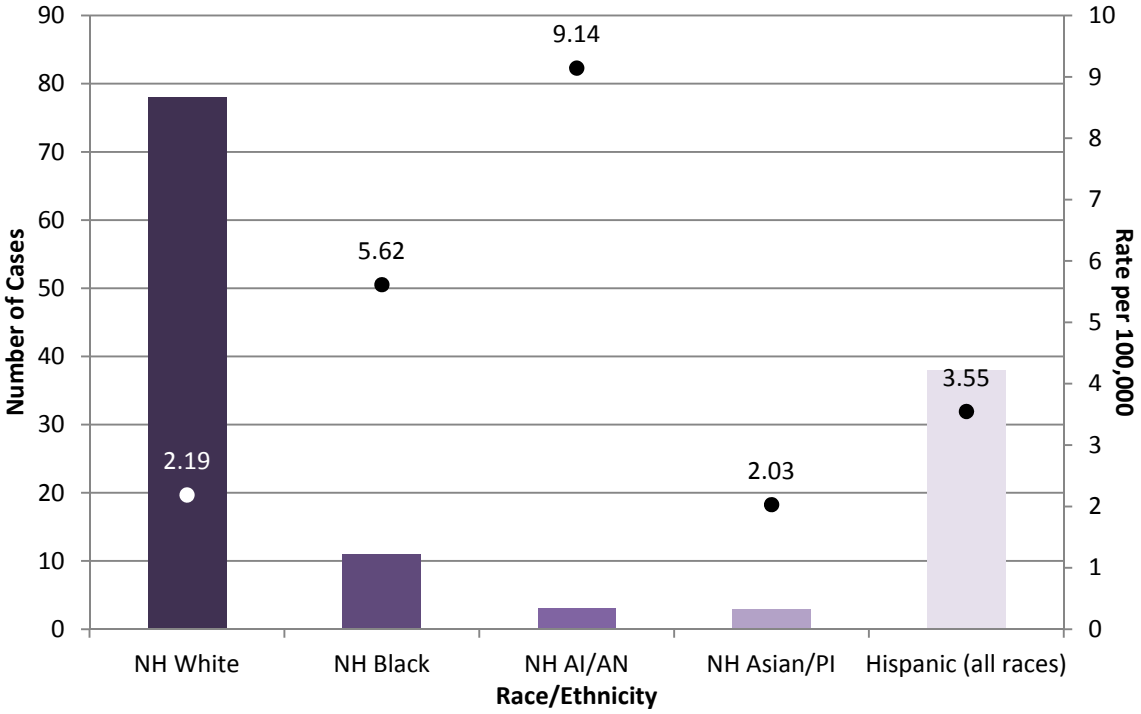


Figure 13 & 14 describes the geographical distribution of P&S syphilis incidence rates for Colorado at the county level. The map shows P&S syphilis infections have been diagnosed in 15 of 64 counties with Denver County reporting the highest proportion of cases, 54.9 percent in 2011. The county with the highest P&S syphilis incidence rate is Moffat County however it should be noted that there were only 3 cases resulting in a rate of 22.3 per 100,000. The next highest was Denver County with a rate of 11.8 followed by Las Animas, Fremont and Summit Counties (Table1). Use caution when interpreting some of these rates as the county may have a small population and small case numbers.

Figure 13: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Incidence Rates by County, Colorado, 2011

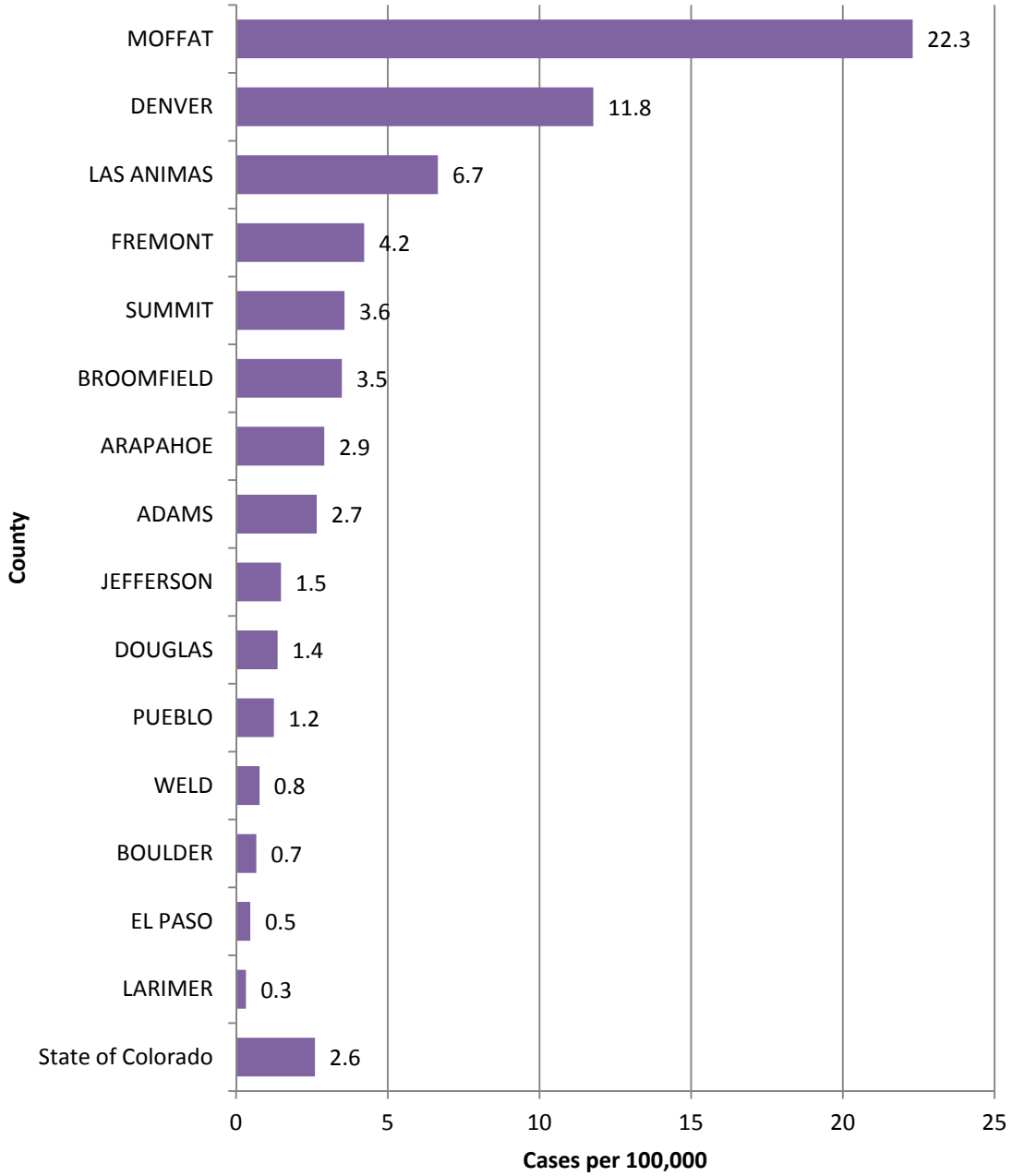


Figure 14: Primary & Secondary Syphilis Incidence Rate by County, Colorado, 2011

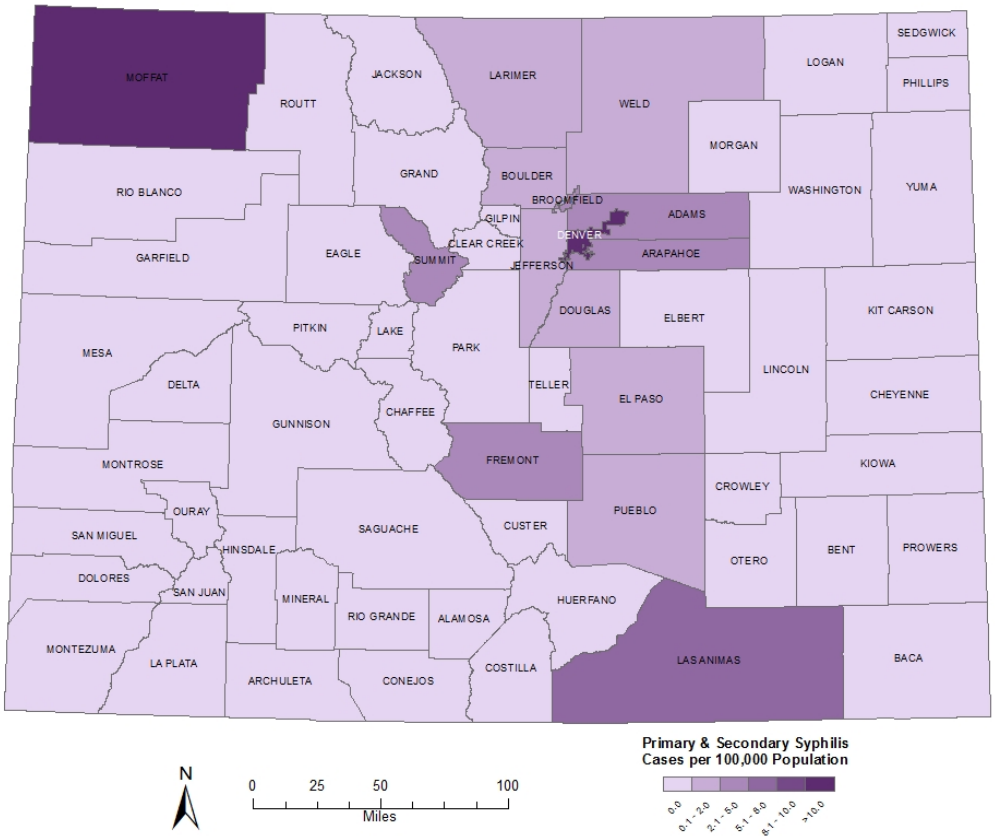


Figure 15 shows the rate of P&S syphilis and HIV co-infections for 2007-2011. The co-infection rate has ranged from 42 percent to 64 percent throughout this time period. The five-year average for P&S syphilis and HVI co-infections is 57 percent.

Figure 15: P&S Syphilis Cases and Percent HIV+ by Year of Diagnosis, Colorado, 2007-2011

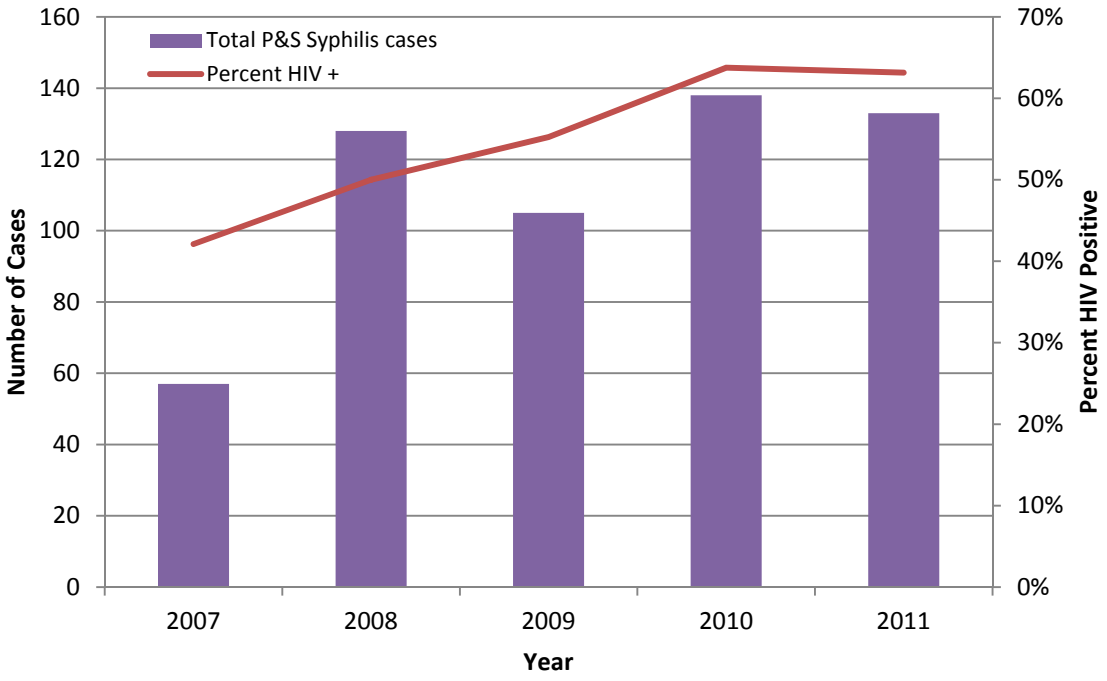
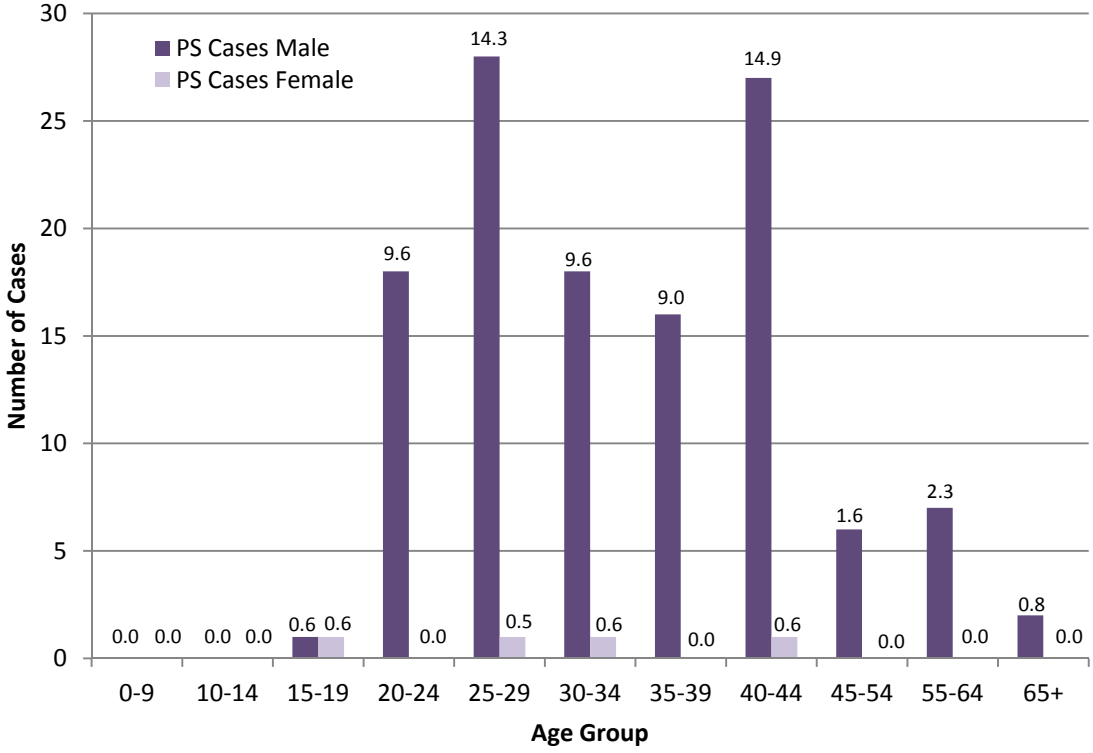


Figure 16: P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Gender and Age Group, Colorado, 2011

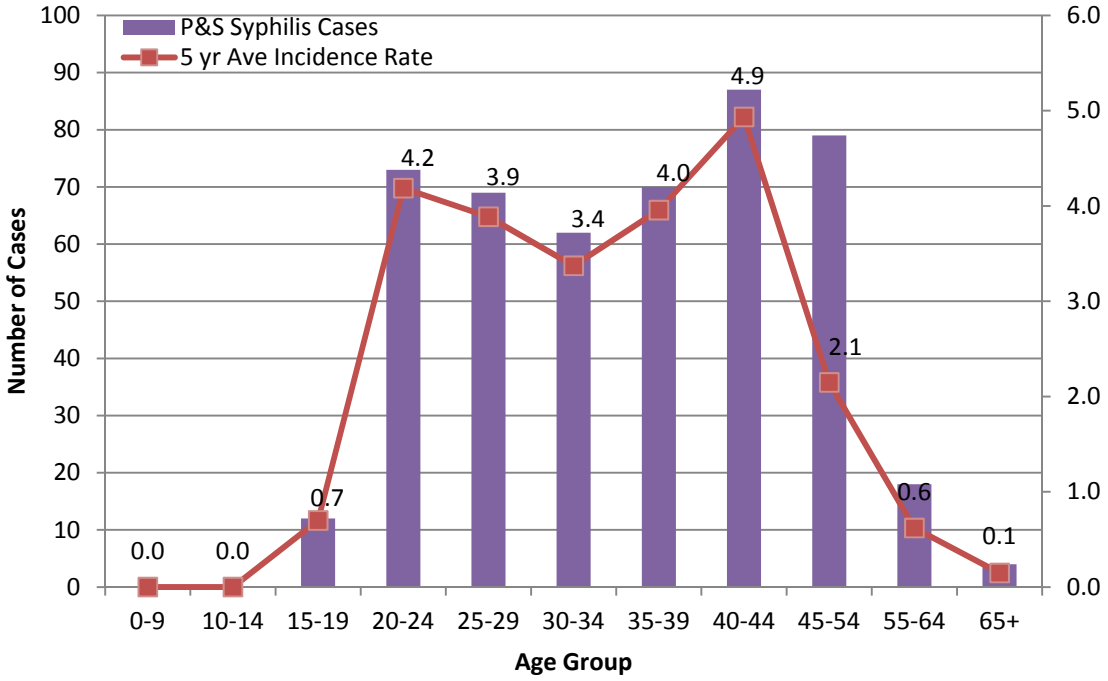


*Rates per 100,000 population on the top of the bar. Caution these rates use small numbers and thus are unstable

Figure 16 shows age and gender case counts for P&S syphilis diagnosed in 2011. The mean age at diagnosis is 36.8 with a range of 19 to 68 years of age. The highest rates were reported among 40-44 year old males whose infection rates of 14.9 cases per 100,000, is 1 ½ times the rate for 20-24 year old males, at 9.6 per 100,000. In 2011, 34.6 percent of the cases occurred among 25-34 year old males followed by 35-44 year olds accounting for 32.3 percent of cases.

Figure 17 below depicts age group case counts and rates for P&S syphilis diagnosed in 2007-11. This five-year average rate helps to stabilize the rate and thus produces a more accurate representation of the disease.

Figure 17: P&S Syphilis Cases and incidence Rates by Age Group, Colorado, 2007-2011



*More stable than the 1-year incidence rate from figure 16

Table 1: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases Diagnosed and Incidence Rate with Ranking by County & Health Statistics Region (HSR), 2011

		Chlamydia				Gonorrhea				Syphilis			
	2011 Population†	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^
Region 1:	**72,427**	**188**	**259.6**	---	**14**	**5**	**6.9**	---	**20**	**0**	**0.0**	---	**15**
Logan	22,619	71	**313.9**	**17**	---	3	**13.3**	**23**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Morgan	28,175	87	**308.8**	**18**	---	1	**3.5**	**41**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Phillips	4,399	8	**181.9**	**39**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Sedgwick	2,364	6	**253.8**	**28**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Washington	4,770	7	**146.8**	**46**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Yuma	10,100	9	**89.1**	**58**	---	1	**9.9**	**31**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 2: Larimer	**305,525**	**855**	**279.8**	**22**	**13**	**33**	**10.8**	**28**	**14**	**1**	**0.3**	**15**	**14**
Region 3: Douglas	**292,167**	**451**	**154.4**	**43**	**20**	**25**	**8.6**	**32**	**18**	**4**	**1.4**	**10**	**7**
Region 4: El Paso	**636,963**	**3024**	**474.8**	**6**	**4**	**404**	**63.4**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**0.5**	**14**	**13**
Region 5:	**38,646**	**62**	**160.4**	---	**19**	**5**	**12.9**	---	**12**	**0**	**0.0**	---	**15**
Cheyenne	1,876	1	**53.3**	**61**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Elbert	23,174	35	**151.0**	**44**	---	5	**21.6**	**11**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Lincoln	5,454	9	**165.0**	**41**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Kit Carson	8,142	17	**208.8**	**32**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 6:	**70,185**	**213**	**303.5**	---	**10**	**15**	**21.4**	---	**7**	**1**	**1.4**	---	**7**
Baca	3,795	3	**79.1**	**60**	---	3	**79.1**	**3**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Bent	6,250	11	**176.0**	**40**	---	1	**16.0**	**19**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Crowley	5,736	8	**139.5**	**50**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Huerfano	6,520	28	**429.4**	**10**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Kiowa	1,433	4	**279.1**	**23**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Las Animas	15,037	46	**305.9**	**19**	---	6	**39.9**	**8**	---	1	**6.7**	**3**	---
Otero	18,865	64	**339.3**	**14**	---	4	**21.2**	**14**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Prowers	12,549	49	**390.5**	**12**	---	1	**8.0**	**34**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 7: Pueblo	**160,545**	**875**	**545.0**	**3**	**3**	**62**	**38.6**	**9**	**5**	**2**	**1.2**	**11**	**9**
Region 8:	**46,555**	**158**	**339.4**	---	**9**	**13**	**27.9**	---	**6**	**0**	**0.0**	---	**15**
Alamosa	15,710	68	**432.8**	**9**	---	10	**63.7**	**5**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Conejos	8,291	17	**205.0**	**33**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---

		Chlamydia				Gonorrhea				Syphilis			
	2011 Population†	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^
Costilla	3,662	4	**109.2**	**56**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Mineral	708	0	**0.0**	**63**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Rio Grande	11,956	59	**493.5**	**4**	---	3	**25.1**	**10**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Saguache	6,228	10	**160.6**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 9:	**92,120**	**324**	**351.7**	---	**8**	**18**	**19.5**	---	**10**	**0**	**0.0**	---	**15**
Archuleta	12,013	23	**191.5**	**34**	---	1	**8.3**	**33**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Dolores	2,056	2	**97.3**	**57**	---	2	**97.3**	**2**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
La Plata	51,917	174	**335.2**	**15**	---	10	**19.3**	**18**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Montezuma	25,442	124	**487.4**	**5**	---	5	**19.7**	**16**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
San Juan	692	1	**144.5**	**49**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 10:	**99,546**	**198**	**198.9**	---	**18**	**10**	**10.0**	---	**16**	**0**	**0.0**	---	**15**
Delta	30,451	57	**187.2**	**36**	---	4	**13.1**	**24**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Gunnison	15,408	51	**331.0**	**16**	---	3	**19.5**	**17**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Hinsdale	830	1	**120.5**	**55**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Montrose	41,011	75	**182.9**	**38**	---	3	**7.3**	**37**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Ouray	4,356	0	**0.0**	**63**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
San Miguel	7,490	14	**186.9**	**37**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 11:	**44,842**	**126**	**281.0**	---	**11**	**2**	**4.5**	---	**21**	**3**	**6.7**	---	**2**
Jackson	1,370	2	**146.0**	**47**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Moffat	13,451	57	**423.8**	**11**	---	1	**7.4**	**36**	---	3	**22.3**	**1**	---
Rio Blanco	6,782	18	**265.4**	**27**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Routt	23,239	49	**210.9**	**31**	---	1	**4.3**	**39**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 12:	**167,746**	**387**	**230.7**	---	**15**	**12**	**7.2**	---	**19**	**1**	**0.6**	---	**12**
Eagle	51,854	99	**190.9**	**35**	---	4	**7.7**	**35**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Garfield	56,270	168	**298.6**	**20**	---	2	**3.6**	**40**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Grand	14,548	20	**137.5**	**51**	---	1	**6.9**	**38**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Pitkin	17,102	23	**134.5**	**52**	---	2	**11.7**	**26**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Summit	27,972	77	**275.3**	**24**	---	3	**10.7**	**29**	---	1	**3.6**	**5**	---
Region 13:	**76,911**	**171**	**222.3**	---	**17**	**7**	**9.1**	---	**17**	**2**	**2.6**	---	**5**
Chaffee	17,932	26	**145.0**	**48**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---

		Chlamydia				Gonorrhea				Syphilis			
	2011 Population†	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^	Cases	Rate	County Rank*	HSR Rank^
Custer	4,205	2	**47.6**	**62**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Fremont	47,347	127	**268.2**	**26**	---	6	**12.7**	**25**	---	2	**4.2**	**4**	---
Lake	7,427	16	**215.4**	**30**	---	1	**13.5**	**22**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 14: Adams	**451,443**	**2024**	**448.3**	**8**	**6**	**184**	**40.8**	**7**	**4**	**12**	**2.7**	**8**	**4**
Region 15: Arapahoe	**584,948**	**3251**	**555.8**	**2**	**2**	**453**	**77.4**	**4**	**2**	**17**	**2.9**	**7**	**3**
Region 16:	**356,730**	**1001**	**280.6**	---	**12**	**54**	**15.1**	---	**11**	**4**	**1.1**	---	**10**
Boulder	299,378	845	**282.3**	**21**	---	45	**15.0**	**21**	---	2	**0.7**	**13**	---
Broomfield	57,352	156	**272.0**	**25**	---	9	**15.7**	**20**	---	2	**3.5**	**6**	---
Region 17:	**53,924**	**67**	**124.2**	---	**21**	**6**	**11.1**	---	**13**	**0**	**0.0**	---	**15**
Clear Creek	9,012	12	**133.2**	**53**	---	1	**11.1**	**27**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Gilpin	5,467	7	**128.0**	**54**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Park	16,089	13	**80.8**	**59**	---	0	**0.0**	**42**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Teller	23,356	35	**149.9**	**45**	---	5	**21.4**	**12**	---	0	**0.0**	**16**	---
Region 18: Weld	**258,638**	**979**	**378.5**	**13**	**7**	**55**	**21.3**	**13**	**8**	**2**	**0.8**	**12**	**11**
Region 19: Mesa	**147,083**	**684**	**465.0**	**7**	**5**	**15**	**10.2**	**30**	**15**	**0**	**0.0**	**16**	**15**
Region 20: Denver	**619,968**	**5533**	**892.5**	**1**	**1**	**875**	**141.1**	**1**	**1**	**73**	**11.8**	**2**	**1**
Region 21: Jefferson	**539,884**	**1228**	**227.5**	**29**	**16**	**110**	**20.4**	**15**	**9**	**8**	**1.5**	**9**	**6**
Unknown		**12**	**---**			**0**	**---**			**0**	**---**		
STATEWIDE TOTAL	**5,116,796**	**21811**	**426.3**	---	---	**2363**	**46.2**	---	---	**133**	**2.6**	---	---

*Counties ranked by STI incidence rate per 100,000 population

^Health Statistics Regions ranked by STI incidence rate per 100,000 population

†2011 population estimate from the US Census Bureau

All STI surveillance data reported to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for the year of 2011.

Table 2: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases Diagnosed by Demographic Characteristics, 2011

		Chlamydia			Gonorrhea			Syphilis*		
	2011 Population^	Cases	%	Rate†	Cases	%	Rate†	Cases	%	Rate†
Total	5,116,796	21,811	100.0	426.3	2,363	100.0	46.2	133	100.0	2.6
Gender										
Male	2,567,195	6,057	27.8	235.9	1,078	45.6	42.0	129	97.0	5.0
Female	2,549,601	15,751	72.2	617.8	1,285	54.4	50.4	4	3.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity										
Hispanic (all races)	1,070,566	5,288	24.2	493.9	616	26.1	57.5	38	28.6	3.5
NH White	3,567,583	5,678	26.0	159.2	589	24.9	16.5	78	58.6	2.2
NH Black	195,887	2,154	9.9	1099.6	657	27.8	335.4	11	8.3	5.6
NH AI/AN	32,806	188	0.9	573.1	32	1.4	97.5	3	2.3	9.1
NH Asian/PI	147,728	223	1.0	151.0	20	0.8	13.5	3	2.3	2.0
NH Other	102,226	295	1.4	288.6	20	0.8	19.6	0	0.0	0.0
Unknown		7,985	36.6	-	429	18.2	-	0	0.0	-
Age Group										
0 to 9	693,253	7	0.0	1.0	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0
10 to 14	337,983	198	0.9	58.6	18	0.8	5.3	0	0.0	0.0
15 to 19	340,042	6,441	29.5	1894.2	544	23.0	160.0	2	1.5	0.6
20 to 24	359,574	8,379	38.4	2330.3	836	35.4	232.5	18	13.5	5.0
25 to 29	379,274	3,727	17.1	982.7	467	19.8	123.1	29	21.8	7.6
30 to 34	366,733	1,634	7.5	445.6	225	9.5	61.4	19	14.3	5.2
35 to 39	345,968	743	3.4	214.8	119	5.0	34.4	16	12.0	4.6
40 to 44	355,147	376	1.7	105.9	52	2.2	14.6	14	10.5	3.9
45+	1,938,822	299	1.4	15.4	101	4.3	5.2	35	26.3	1.8
Unknown		7	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0	0.0	-

*Primary and Secondary Syphilis ^2011 Census Population Estimate †Rate per 100,000

References

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division, Colorado Revised Statutes § 6 CCR 1009-1, Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Epidemic and Communicable Disease Control (Promulgated by The State Board of Health). http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/regulations/diseasecontrol/100901epidemiccommunicablediseasecontrol.pdf . Amended November 17, 2010.

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