

**Tazewell  
County  
Sexually  
Transmitted  
Infection  
Report**

**2019**



## Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Key Findings .....	3
Chlamydia Infection .....	4
Table 1: Chlamydia – Number of Reported Cases and Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019 .....	4
Demographics .....	4
Table 2: Chlamydia – Number of Reported Cases and Percentage of Cases in Females and Males, by Age, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019.....	4
Table 3: Chlamydia Incidence per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity in Tazewell County.....	5
Figure 1: Chlamydia Incidence per 100,000 among Total Population, 2000-2019: Tazewell County, Illinois, and United States .....	5
Table 4: Chlamydia – 5 Year Trend – Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2015-2019....	5
Gonorrhea Infection.....	6
Table 5: Gonorrhea – Number of Reported Cases and Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019 .....	6
Demographics .....	6
Table 6: Gonorrhea – Number of Reported Cases and Percentage of Cases in Females and Males, by Age, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019.....	6
Table 7: Gonorrhea Incidence per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity in Tazewell County .....	7
Figure 2: Gonorrhea Incidence per 100,000 among Total Population, 2000-2019: Tazewell County, Illinois, and United States .....	7
Table 8: Gonorrhea – 5-year Trend – Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2015-2019 ...	7
Data Sources .....	8
State and National Data .....	8
Tazewell County Data .....	8
Population Data .....	8
Data Limitations .....	8
Contact Information.....	8

## Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to examine trends of chlamydia and gonorrhea infections in Tazewell County, Illinois. This report focuses on age, sex at onset of infection, and community. Tazewell County in comparison to Illinois and the United States has low infection rates for chlamydia and gonorrhea. This report shows that there is an upward trend in gonorrhea infections in Tazewell County and will help identify areas where interventions are needed.

## Key Findings

- Chlamydia infections have decreased by 3.7% in Tazewell County since 2015.
- The age groups 15-19 and 20-24 are 67% of all chlamydia infections.
- Black individuals have the highest incidence per 100,000 of chlamydia cases, but only account for 4% of cases. White individuals account for 78% of cases, with an incidence of 225.0 per 100,000.
- Chlamydia and gonorrhea infections are occurring at a higher rate in women compared to men.
- Gonorrhea infections have increased by 93.5% in Tazewell County since 2015.
- The age groups 20-24 and 25-29 are 53% of all gonorrhea infections.
- Black individuals have the highest incidence per 100,000 of chlamydia cases, but only account for 10% of cases. White individuals account for 73% of cases, with an incidence of 55.1 per 100,000.

## Chlamydia Infection

In 2019, there were 363 confirmed cases of chlamydia in Tazewell County, with the overall incidence at 268.1 per 100,000 individuals. Overall, Tazewell County incidence of chlamydia remains below that of Illinois and the United States with there being a 3.7% decrease in cases since 2015.

Table 1: Chlamydia – Number of Reported Cases and Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019

	Cases	Incidence
<b>Total</b>	363	268.1
<i>Females</i>	253	367.8
<i>Males</i>	109	163.6
<i>Unknown</i>	1	N/A

## Demographics

The incidence of chlamydia is highest in Pekin with 36% of cases. Other areas that are found to have a higher percentage of cases include East Peoria (19%), Washington (13%) and Morton (10%). All other areas of Tazewell County have  $\leq 6\%$  of chlamydia infection. The age group of 15-19 accounted for 29% of all cases while the age group of 20-24 accounted for 41% of all cases. Females accounted for 70% of cases, with the overall incidence for females at 368 per 100,000 females and males at 164 per 100,000 males. When looking at race/ethnicity and cases of chlamydia Black individuals have the highest incidence rate per 100,000 at 852.3 per 100,000. The lowest incidence occurred in those who are Hispanic or Latino at 32.1 per 100,000.

Table 2: Chlamydia – Number of Reported Cases and Percentage of Cases in Females and Males, by Age, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019

Age	Females		Males		Totals	
	Cases	% of Cases	Cases	% of Cases	Cases	% of Cases
15-19	86	24%	17	5%	103	28%
20-24	103	28%	40	11%	143	39%
25-29	36	10%	20	6%	56	15%
30-34	15	4%	14	4%	29	8%
35-39	9	2%	9	2%	18	5%
40-44	3	1%	4	1%	7	2%
$\geq 45$	1	0%	5	1%	6	2%

Table 3: Chlamydia Incidence per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity in Tazewell County

	Incidence per 100,000
Asian	164.1
Black	852.3
Hispanic/Latino	32.1
White	225.0

Figure 1: Chlamydia Incidence per 100,000 among Total Population, 2000-2019: Tazewell County, Illinois, and United States

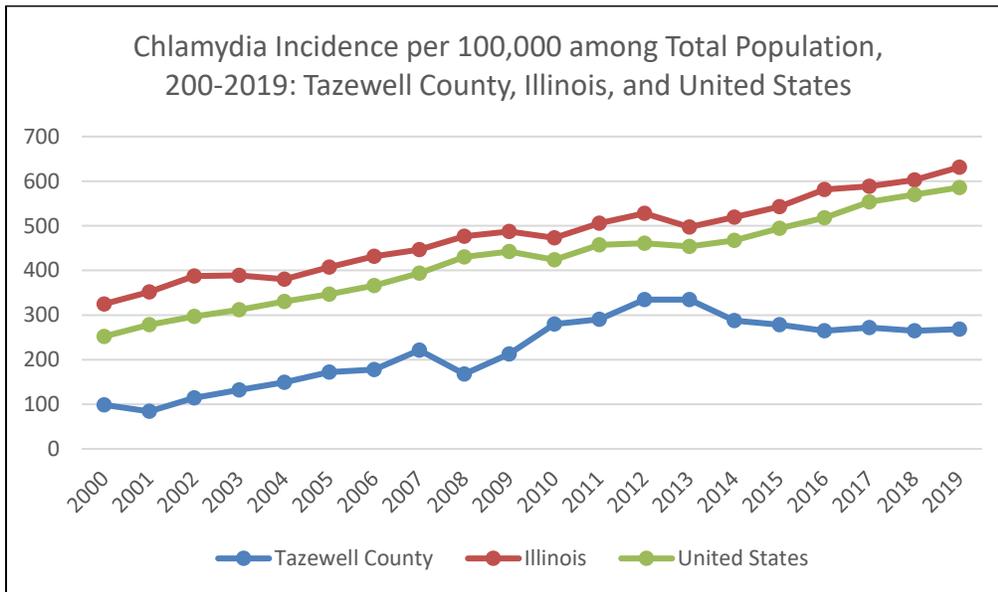


Table 4: Chlamydia – 5 Year Trend – Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2015-2019

Year	Incidence per 100,000
2015	278.4
2016	264.4
2017	271.8
2018	264.4
2019	268.1

## Gonorrhea Infection

In 2019, there were 93 confirmed cases of gonorrhea in Tazewell County, with the overall incidence at 68.7 per 100,000 individuals. Overall, Tazewell County incidence of gonorrhea remains below that of Illinois and the United States with there being an 93.5% increase in cases since 2015.

Table 5: Gonorrhea – Number of Reported Cases and Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019

	Cases	Incidence
<b>Total</b>	93	68.7
<i>Females</i>	53	77.1
<i>Males</i>	40	60.0

## Demographics

The incidence of gonorrhea is highest in Pekin with 32% of cases. Other areas that are found to have a higher percentage of cases include East Peoria (27%) and Washington (18%). All other areas of Tazewell County have  $\leq 8\%$  of gonorrhea infection. The age group of 20-24 accounted for 29% of all cases while the age group of 25-29 accounted for 23% of all cases. Females accounted for 57% of all cases, with the overall incidence for females at 77.1 per 100,000 individuals and males at 60.0 per 100,000 individuals. When looking at race/ethnicity and cases of gonorrhea Black individuals have the highest incidence rate per 100,000 at 511.4 per 100,000. The lowest incidence occurred in those who are Hispanic or Latino at 32.1 per 100,000.

Table 6: Gonorrhea – Number of Reported Cases and Percentage of Cases in Females and Males, by Age, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2019

Age	Females		Males		Totals	
	Cases	% of Cases	Cases	% of Cases	Cases	% of Cases
15-19	7	8%	5	5%	12	13%
20-24	16	17%	12	13%	28	30%
25-29	13	14%	8	9%	21	23%
30-34	5	5%	4	4%	9	10%
35-39	7	8%	4	4%	11	12%
40-44	2	2%	4	4%	6	6%
$\geq 45$	3	3%	3	3%	6	6%

Table 7: Gonorrhea Incidence per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity in Tazewell County

	Incidence per 100,000
Asian	82
Black	511.4
Hispanic/Latino	32.1
White	55.1

Figure 2: Gonorrhea Incidence per 100,000 among Total Population, 2000-2019: Tazewell County, Illinois, and United States

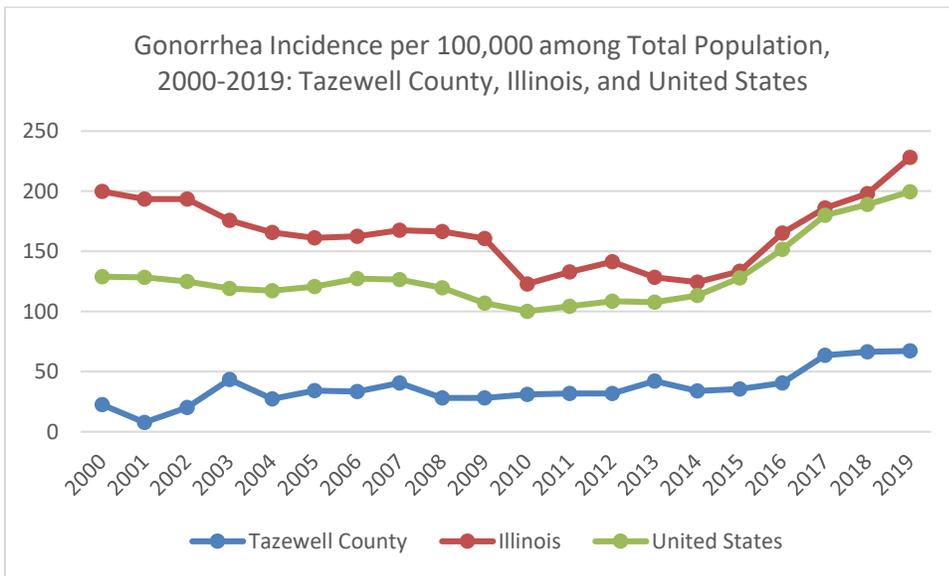


Table 8: Gonorrhea – 5-year Trend – Incidence per 100,000, Tazewell County, Illinois, 2015-2019

Year	Incidence per 100,000
2015	35.5
2016	40.6
2017	63.5
2018	66.5
2019	68.7

## Data Sources

### State and National Data

Data from the state and national level was obtained through the Illinois Department of Public Health's IQuery database and national data was obtained through the CDC WONDER database and the CDC Report, *STD Surveillance 2019*.

### Tazewell County Data

This report focuses on the cases and incidence of confirmed chlamydia and gonorrhea infections in Tazewell County, Illinois. The infections are reportable in Illinois under the Illinois Sexually Transmissible Disease Control Act. Tazewell County Health Department is responsible for investigating confirmed cases of both infections. It is also their responsibility to submit these investigations to the Illinois Department of Public Health. The data for Tazewell County is for the year 2019.

### Population Data

All incidence rates were calculated using the United States Census Bureau – Population, Census, April 1, 2010 counts and percentages. Information used includes: Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin.

### Data Limitations

The current data is only for positive tests. Depending on a physician's screening and testing practices a person may not be tested, creating an under-reporting in numbers. Screening and testing practices differ depending on a person's sex assigned at birth. CDC screenings recommendations and considerations can be found [here](#).

### Contact Information

Amanda Marcanio, MPH, CHES  
Epidemiologist (309) 929-0281