

Montana Quick Facts

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis. Chlamydia infections are usually asymptomatic and may go unnoticed. In women, it can result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), a major cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Chlamydia infection can also facilitate the transmission of HIV.

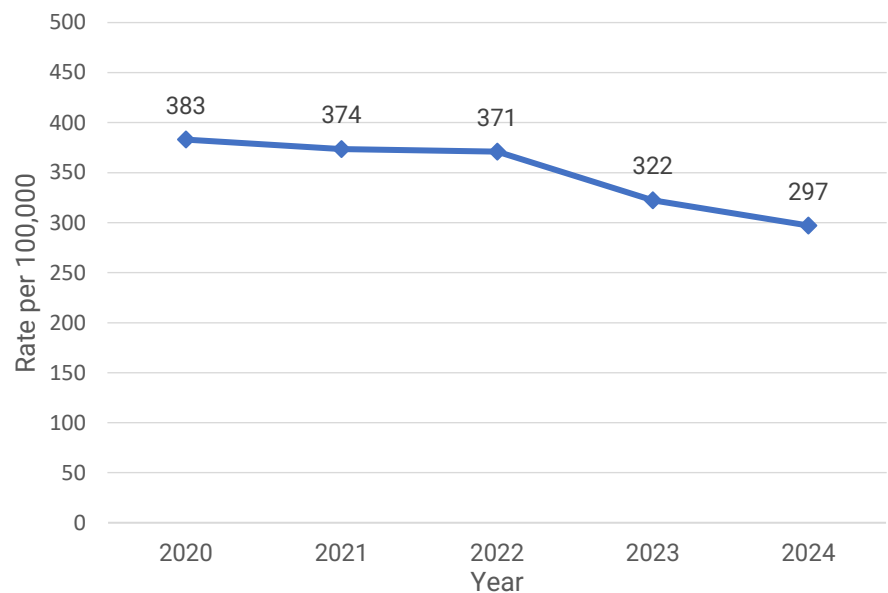
In 2024:

- ✓ There were 3,365 cases of chlamydia.
- ✓ The number of chlamydia cases decreased 22% from 2020 and 2024.
- ✓ The majority of cases were diagnosed in females (65%).
- ✓ About two-thirds of diagnoses (65%) were in persons 15-24 years old.
- ✓ Women of reproductive age (15 to 45 years old) made up over 98% of females with chlamydia in Montana in 2024.

Summary

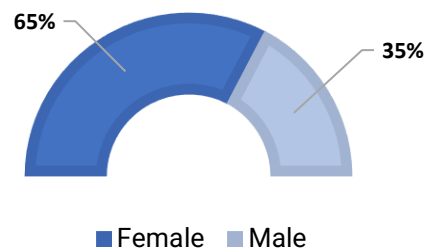
In Montana, chlamydia was the second most common reported disease in 2024, following COVID-19. In 2024, 3,365 cases of chlamydia were reported, representing a rate of 297 cases per 100,000 population, compared to 446 cases per 100,000 for the United States (U.S.) in 2024.

Figure 1. Chlamydia cases per 100,000 population, Montana, 2020-2024



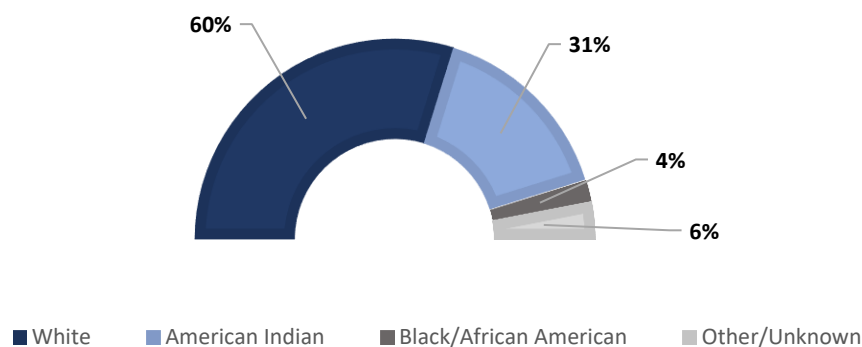
In 2024, 2,388 chlamydia cases (65%) were reported among females (Figure 2). There are screening recommendations for all women of reproductive age, while there are only recommendations for select male populations (MSM). Therefore more women get screened than men.

Figure 2. Percentage of chlamydia cases by sex, Montana, 2024



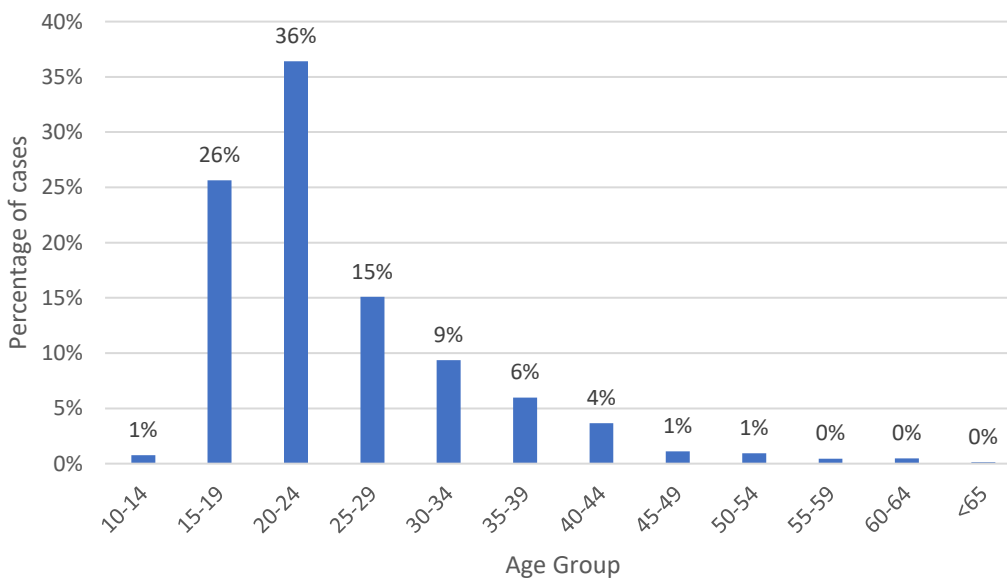
Despite accounting for about 6% of the Montana population, American Indians made up 31% the chlamydia cases in the state in 2024 (Figure 3). Broad screening efforts among persons seeking services at Indian Health Service and tribal clinics may contribute to the higher reported chlamydia incidence in this population.

Figure 3. Percentage of chlamydia cases by race, Montana, 2024



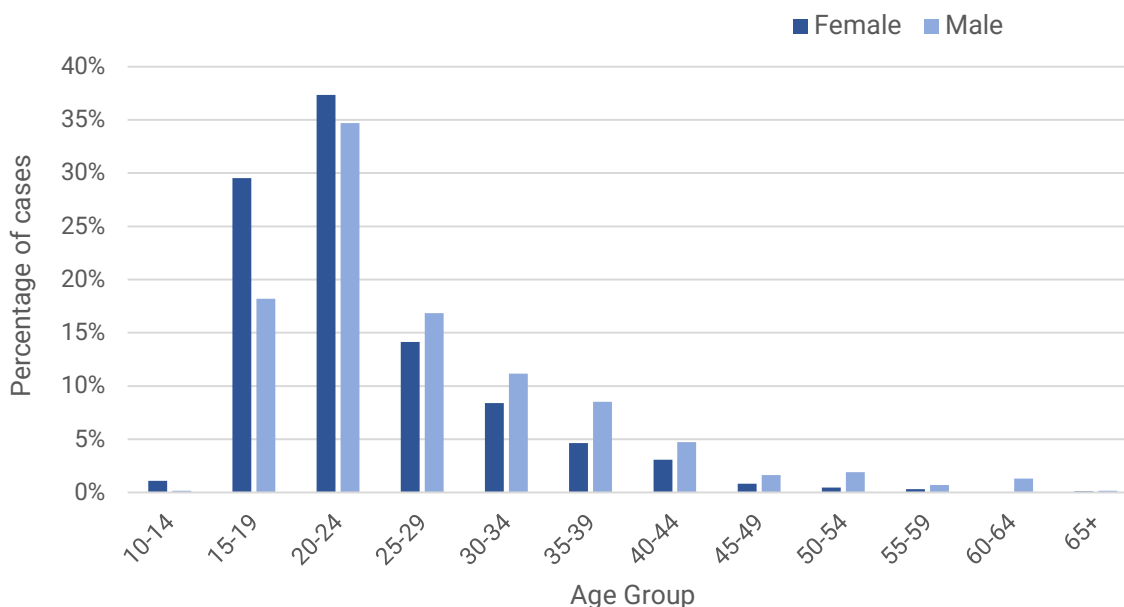
Incidence of chlamydia was highest among persons aged 20–24 years, which accounted for 36% of the cases reported in 2024 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percentage of chlamydia cases by age group, Montana, 2024



In 2024, females in Montana diagnosed with chlamydia were younger compared with to males (Figure 5). While over 60% of female cases were diagnosed in the 15-24 year age group, 53% of male cases were in the same age group. The average age of all chlamydia cases in 2024 was 25 years old. The average age for females with chlamydia was younger (24 years old) than males (27 years old). Women of reproductive age (15 to 45 years old) made up over 98% of females with chlamydia in Montana in 2024.

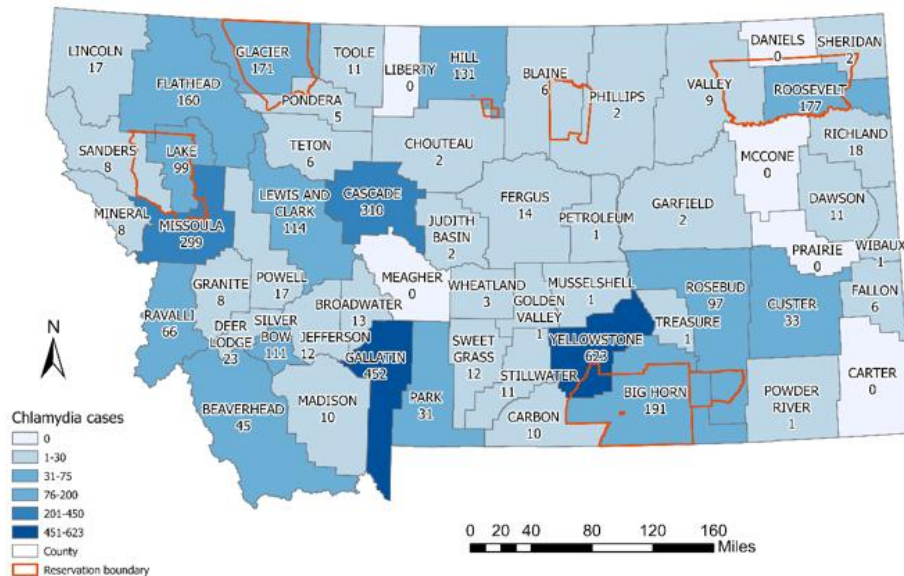
Figure 5. Percentage of chlamydia cases by sex and age group, Montana, 2024



Geography

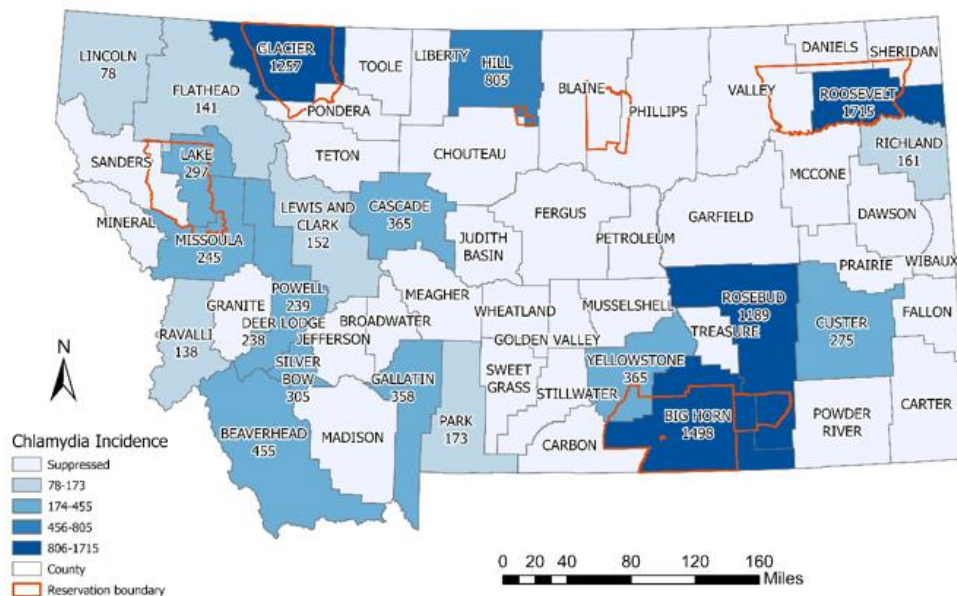
In 2024, the number of chlamydia diagnoses generally followed the population distribution of Montana with Yellowstone County having the highest percentage of cases (19%) followed by Gallatin County (13%), Missoula County (9%), and Cascade County (9%) (Figure 6). Because chlamydia disproportionately impacts American Indian communities in Montana, many counties with tribal jurisdictions also saw a high number of cases. Visualizing the number of cases by county provides insight into public health staffing needs for disease follow-up, case investigations and partner services.

Figure 6. Number of chlamydia cases by county, Montana, 2024



While Yellowstone and Gallatin counties had the largest number of cases, Roosevelt, Big Horn and Rosebud counties had the highest incidence (cases per population) of chlamydia in 2024 (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Number of chlamydia cases per 100,000 population, by county, Montana, 2024



*Rates per 100,000 are not calculated if the number of cases in a county is ≤ 15

For more information or any questions, please contact: Montana STI/HIV/Viral Hepatitis Section, 1400 E. Broadway, Helena, MT 59620 Phone: 406-444-3565 | Fax: 406-444-6842 | Website: <https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/hivstd>

Data Source: Montana Infectious Disease Information System