## Minority Health Disparities in Pennsylvania Sexually Transmitted/Infectious Diseases (2010 Incidence Rates):

## Black residents had significantly higher morbidity rates than Whites for:

- AIDS (Ages 13+)
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea (females, ages 15-44)
- Gonorrhea (males, ages 15-44)
- Salmonella
- Syphilis (females)
- Syphilis (males)
- Tuberculosis

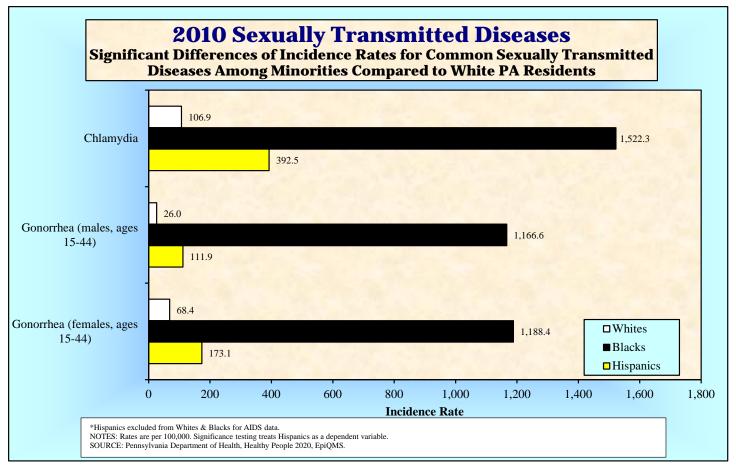
## Hispanic residents had significantly higher morbidity rates than Whites for:

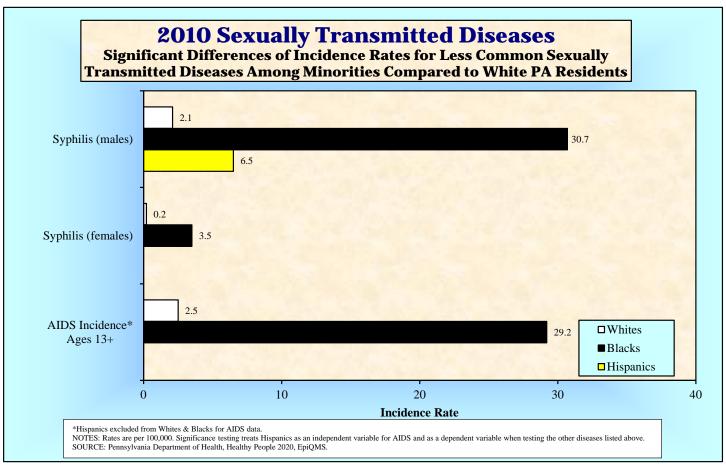
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea (females, ages 15-44)
- Gonorrhea (males, ages 15-44)
- Syphilis (males)
- Tuberculosis

## **Data Highlights**

**Blacks:** The 2010 morbidity rate for Chlamydia among Black residents (1,522.3 per 100,000) was more than 14 times higher than the rate for Whites (106.9). The gonorrhea rate among Black male residents aged 15-44 (1,166.6) was more than 44 times higher than the rate among White male residents aged 15-44 (26.0). The rate of gonorrhea among Black female residents aged 15-44 (1,188.4) was more than 17 times higher than the rate among White female residents aged 15-44 (68.4). The AIDS incidence rate for ages 13+ was over 11 times higher among non-Hispanic Black residents (29.2) compared to non-Hispanic White residents (2.5). Syphilis was another significant problem with a rate of 30.7 for Black male residents, which was over 14 times higher than the rate among White males (2.1). The syphilis rate was 3.5 for Black female residents, which was over 17 times higher than the rate among White females (0.2). The rate of tuberculosis for Black residents (6.5) was over ten times higher than the rate for Whites (0.6).

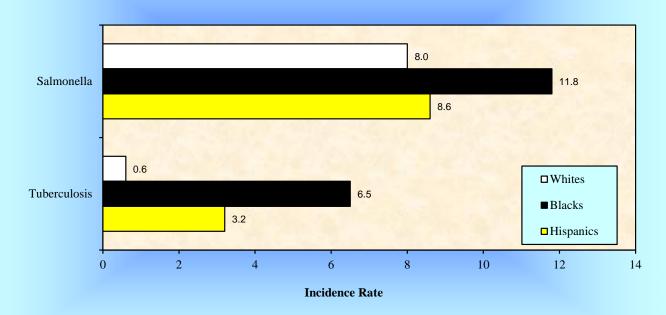
**Hispanics:** In 2010, Hispanic residents experienced a rate for Chlamydia of 392.5 compared to a rate for Whites of 106.9. The Chlamydia rate for Hispanics was over three times as high as the rate for Whites. The gonorrhea rate among Hispanic male residents aged 15-44 (111.9) was more than four times higher than the rate among White male residents aged 15-44 (26.0). The gonorrhea rate among Hispanic female residents aged 15-44 (173.1) was more than two and half times the rate among White female residents aged 15-44 (68.4). Syphilis was another problem with a rate of 6.5 for Hispanic male residents, which was over three times as high as the rate among Whites males (2.1). The rate of tuberculosis for Hispanic residents (3.2) was over five times higher than the rate for Whites (0.6).







Significant Differences of Incidence Rates Among Minorities Compared to White PA Residents



NOTES: Rates are per 100,000. Significance testing treats Hispanics as a dependent variable. SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Healthy People 2020.