

Minority Health Disparities in Pennsylvania Sexually Transmitted/Infectious Diseases (2014 Incidence Rates):

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Please keep in mind that, as you digest the data provided, many factors influence health outcomes. Where one lives, works and plays impacts one's health and quality of life. Interrelationships among the social determinants of health (SDoH), such as income, education, housing and transportation, all contribute to a community's chances to thrive.

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 (males)
- Tuberculosis

Hispanic residents had significantly higher morbidity rates than whites for:

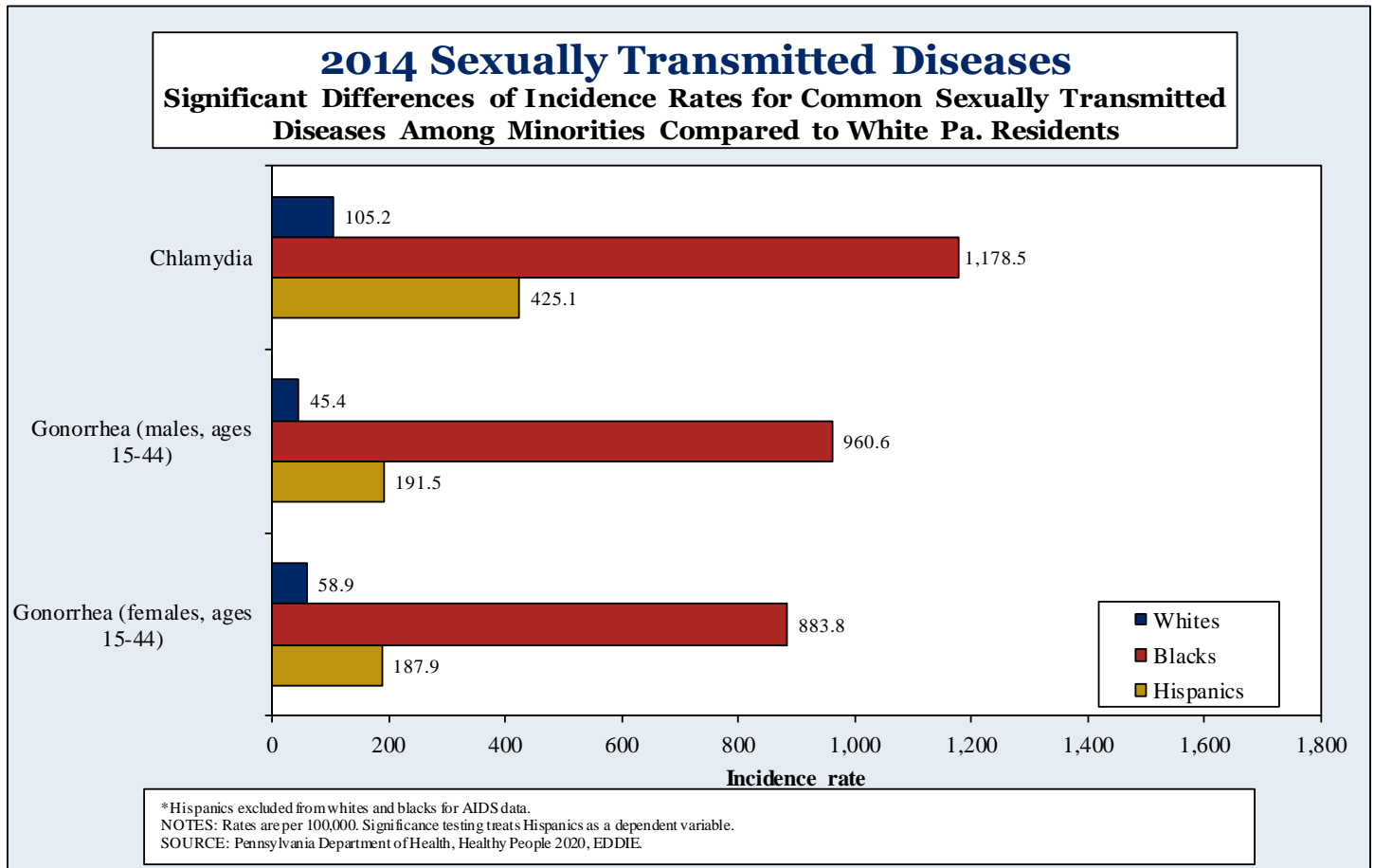
- AIDS (Ages 13+)
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea (females, ages 15-44)
- Gonorrhea (males, ages 15-44)
- Syphilis (males)
- Tuberculosis

Data Highlights

Blacks: The 2014 morbidity rate for chlamydia among black residents (1,178.5 per 100,000) was about 11 times higher than the rate for Whites (105.2). The gonorrhea rate among black male residents aged 15-44 (960.6) was more than 21 times higher than the rate among white male residents aged 15-44 (45.4). The rate of gonorrhea among black female residents aged 15-44 (883.8) was more than 15 times higher than the rate among white female residents aged 15-44 (58.9). The AIDS incidence rate for ages 13+ was over 14 times higher among non-Hispanic black residents (28.2) compared to non-Hispanic white residents (1.9). Syphilis was another significant problem with a rate of 37.8 for black male residents, which was over 11 times higher than the rate among white males (3.2). The rate of tuberculosis for black residents (3.6) was six times higher than the rate for whites (0.6).

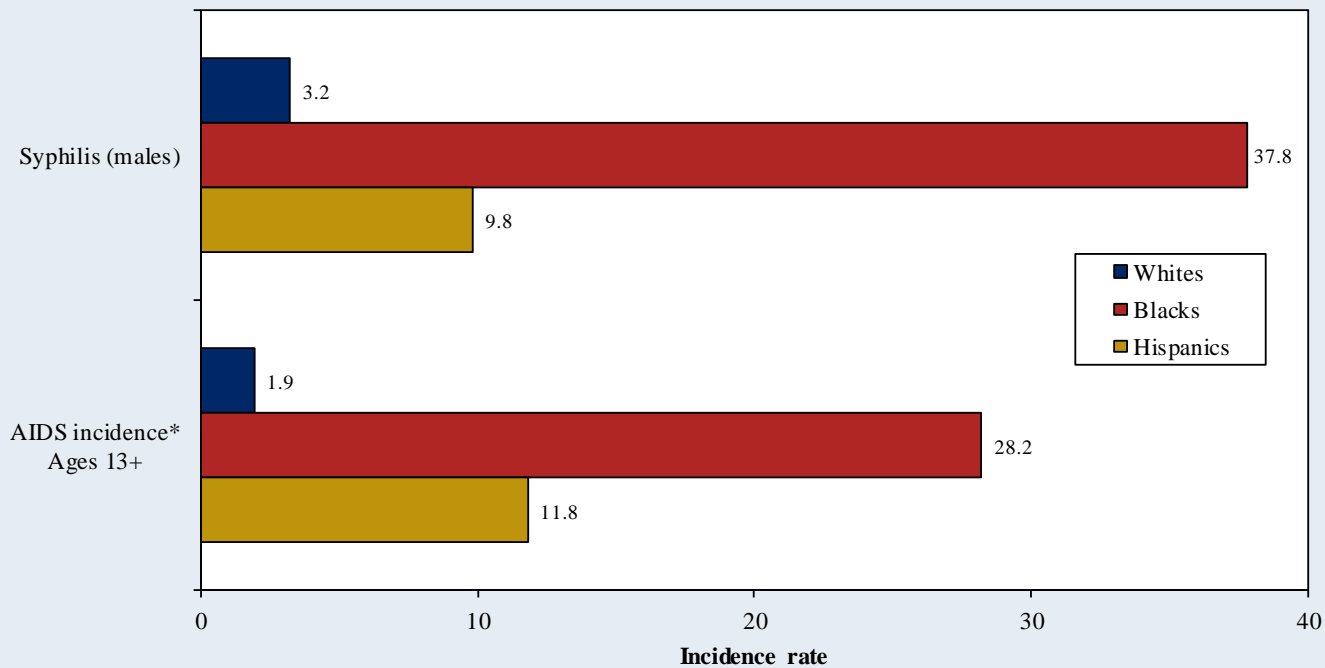
Hispanics: In 2014, Hispanic residents experienced a rate for chlamydia of 425.1 compared to a rate for whites of 105.2. The chlamydia rate for Hispanics was over four times as high as the rate for whites. The gonorrhea rate among Hispanic male residents aged 15-44 (191.5) was more than four times higher than the rate among white male residents aged 15-44 (45.4). The gonorrhea rate among Hispanic female residents aged 15-44 (187.9) was more than three times the rate among white female residents aged 15-44 (58.9). Syphilis was another problem with a rate of 9.8 for Hispanic male residents, which was over three times as high as the rate among white males (3.2). The AIDS incidence rate for ages 13+ was over six times higher among Hispanic residents (11.8) compared to non-Hispanic white residents (1.9). The rate of tuberculosis for Hispanic residents (3.2) was over five times higher than the rate for whites (0.6).

WARNING: Race and Hispanic data on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and other communicable diseases may contain large percentages for unknown and other categories. To view the number and percentage of race and Hispanic data for the unknown and other categories [Click Here](#).



2014 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

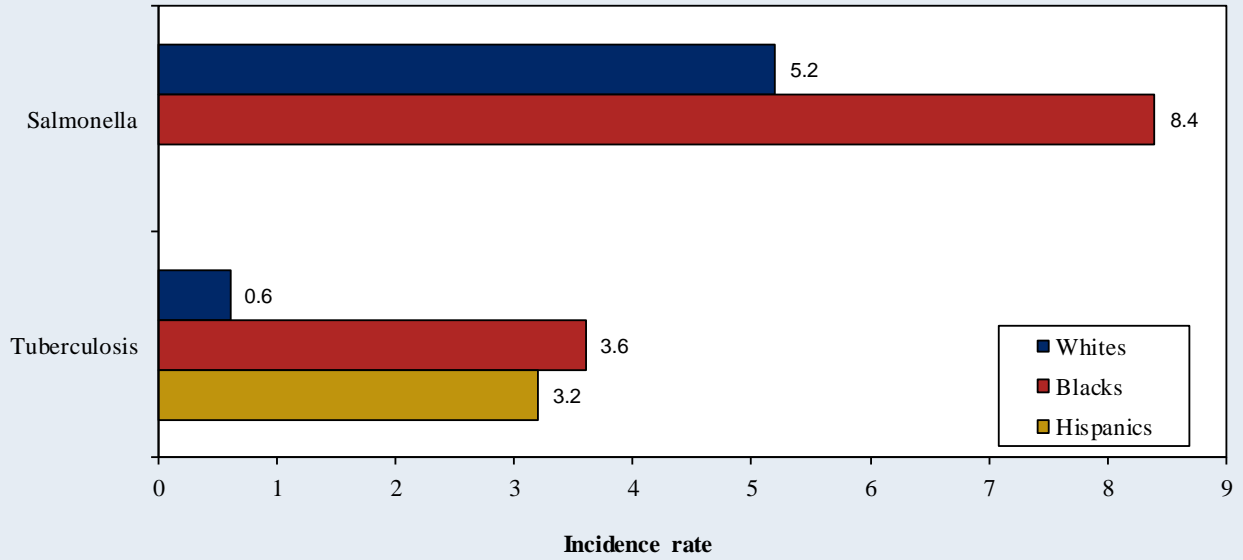
Significant Differences of Incidence Rates for Less Common Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Minorities Compared to White Pa. Residents



*Hispanics excluded from whites and blacks for AIDS data.
 NOTES: Rates are per 100,000. Significance testing treats Hispanics as an independent variable for AIDS and as a dependent variable when testing the other diseases listed above.
 SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Healthy People 2020.

2014 Infectious Diseases

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.