**MCH Block Grant**

**Needs Assessment Information**

**Key Data Summary – Ohio**

- In 2006, the rate of chlamydia in adolescents aged 15 to 19 years was 19.4 per 1,000, as shown in the first graph.
- In 2005, the rate of chlamydia in female adolescents aged 15 to 19 years was 34.7 per 1,000, compared with the male rate of 5.8 per 1,000, as shown in the second graph.
- In 2007, black female adolescents aged 15 to 19 years had much higher rates of chlamydia (93.5 per 1,000), compared with white females aged 15 to 19 years (9.6 per 1,000) and Hispanics (18.6 per 1,000), as shown in the third graph.

**Healthy People 2010 Objective 25-1**

- Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults (15 to 24 years) with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections to 3 percent. (No Healthy People objective has been set for 15- to 19-year-olds.)
- The overall chlamydia rate in adolescents aged 15 to 19 years translates to 1.9 percent (2006).
- The rate in black female adolescents aged 15 to 19 years translates to 9.4 percent, compared with 1 percent in white female adolescents aged 15 to 19 years (2007).

**U.S./Ohio Comparison**

- In 2006, the U.S. rate of chlamydia among adolescents aged 15 to 19 was 16.7 per 1,000, compared with 19.4 per 1,000 in Ohio.

**Additional Information**

- Chlamydia is the most commonly reported disease in the United States. The health impact of chlamydia is largely related to its role as a major cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, which frequently leads to infertility or ectopic pregnancy.
  
  *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

- The reported chlamydia case rate for females in 2007 was almost three times higher than for males (543.6 vs. 190.0 per 100,000 population).
  
  *Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*