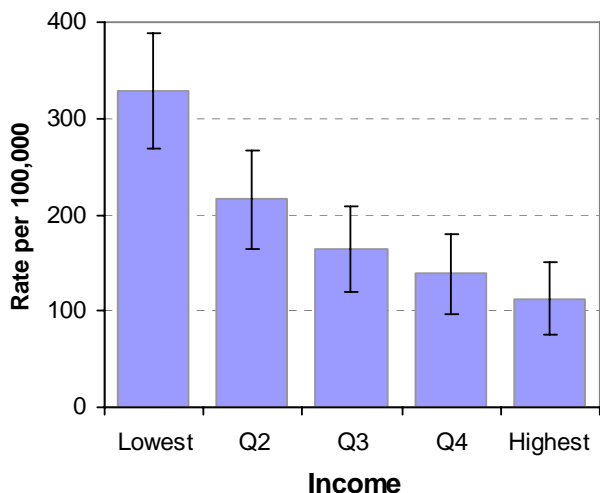
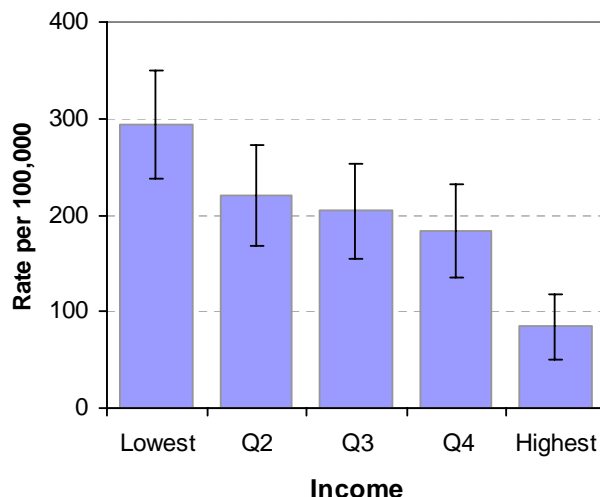


# Gonorrhoea Infection in Youth

**Figure 14a: Gonorrhoea Infection Rate<sup>1</sup>, by Income<sup>2</sup>, Males Aged 15-24 Years, Toronto, 2004-2006 Combined**



**Figure 14b: Gonorrhoea Infection Rate<sup>1</sup>, by Income<sup>2</sup>, Females Aged 15-24 Years, Toronto, 2004-2006 Combined**



<sup>1</sup> Rate is per 100,000 population per year.

<sup>2</sup> Income is the population quintile by proportion of the population below the LICO in census tracts.

Error bars (I) denote 95% confidence intervals.

Source: Integrated Public Health Information System, Toronto Public Health and the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care.

The gonorrhoea infection rate among Toronto youth aged 15 to 24 years was 197 per 100,000 per year for males and 201 per 100,000 per year for females.

There was a gradient in gonorrhoea rates for both males and females aged 15-24 years across income quintiles in Toronto. Males in the lowest income quintile (Q1) had a rate significantly higher from those in quintiles 3 to 5. The gradient for males was steep with the highest gonorrhoea rate (329 per 100,000) in the lowest income quintile and a step-wise decrease in rates to 112 per 100,000. The female rates follow a similar step pattern where the rate in the lowest income quintile (293 per 100,000) was the highest and significantly different from quintile 5 (84 per 100,000).

The absolute difference in gonorrhoea rates was 216 per 100,000 for males in the lowest income quintile compared to the highest income quintile. The difference for females was 209 per 100,000. In relative terms, the gonorrhoea rate in quintile 1 compared to quintile 5 was 2.9 times higher for males and 3.5 times higher for females.

If everyone aged 15-24 years had the rates of the highest income quintile (Q5) there would be 317 or 51% fewer cases of gonorrhoea among youth per year in Toronto.

Toronto male rates for gonorrhoea across all income quintiles were higher compared to the rate for the rest of Ontario. The rate in quintile 1 was more than 3.5 times higher. Except for quintile 5, the female rates for gonorrhoea were also higher than the rate for the rest of Ontario. The female rate in quintile 1 was almost 2 times higher.