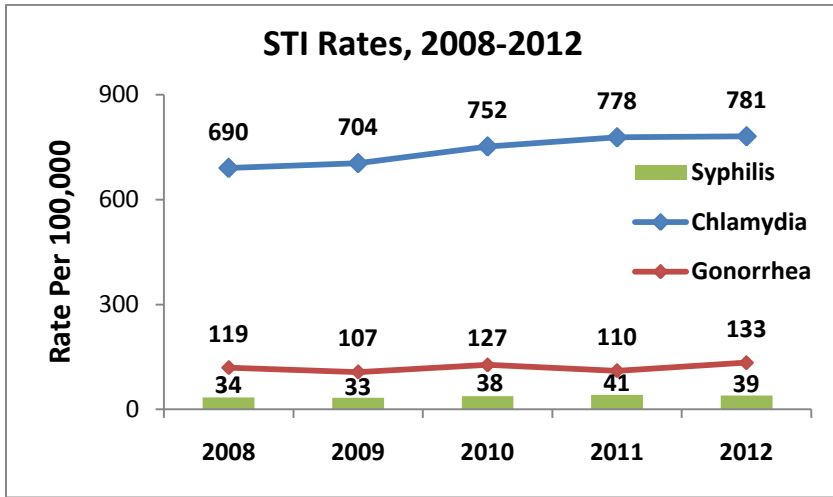


# Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs): Boston, 2012



Data source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health  
 Note: STI surveillance data were collected by MDPH and cannot be validated by BPHC

*In Boston, rates for both Chlamydia and gonorrhea increased from 2011 to 2012, while syphilis rates decreased slightly.*  
*Of the three, Chlamydia has increased the most since 2008, consistently rising every year.*  
*While disease rates are related to incidence of disease, they are also influenced by testing and reporting practices.*

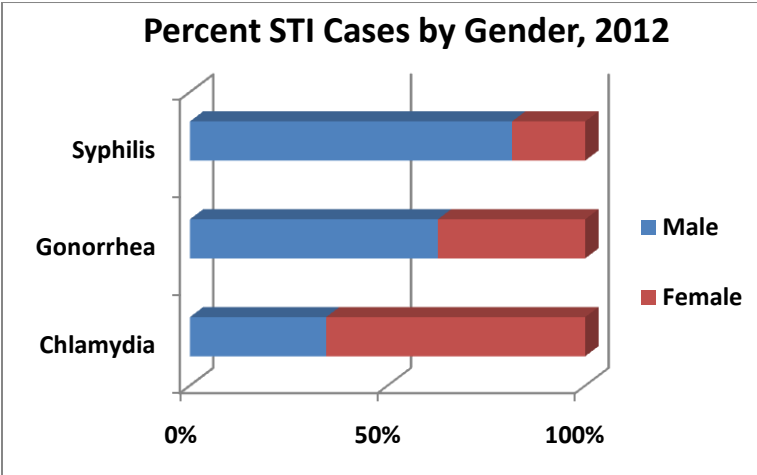
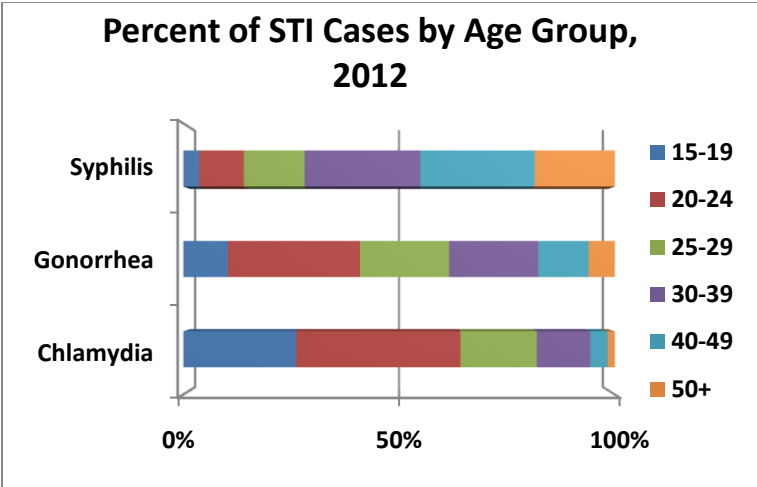
*A larger percentage of Chlamydia cases are among females ages 15-24 where as a larger percentage of syphilis cases are among males ages 40+.*

*Although Chlamydia rates overall continue to rise, the age-specific rate among 15-24 year olds decreased by five percent from 2011 to 2012.*

*In 2012, 63% of syphilis cases were reported among men who have sex with men (MSM).*

*Gonorrhea rates increased 20% from 2011 to 2012.*

*Preliminary race/ethnicity data suggest that over half of Chlamydia and gonorrhea cases are among communities of color.*

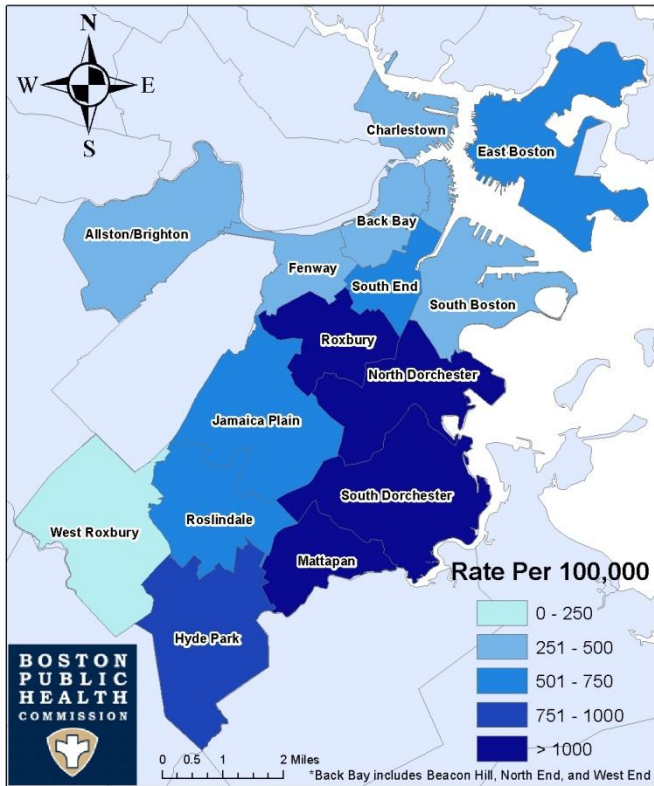


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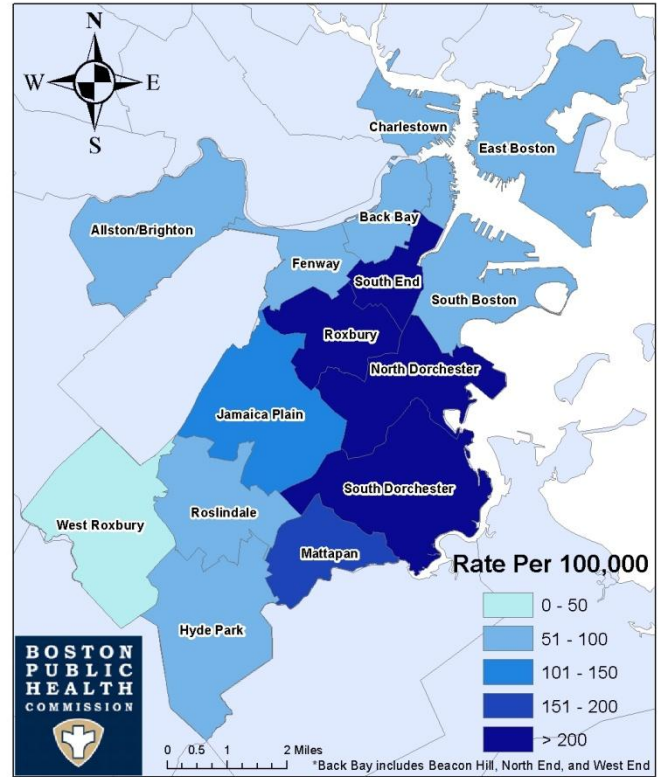


# STI Rates by Boston Neighborhood, 2012

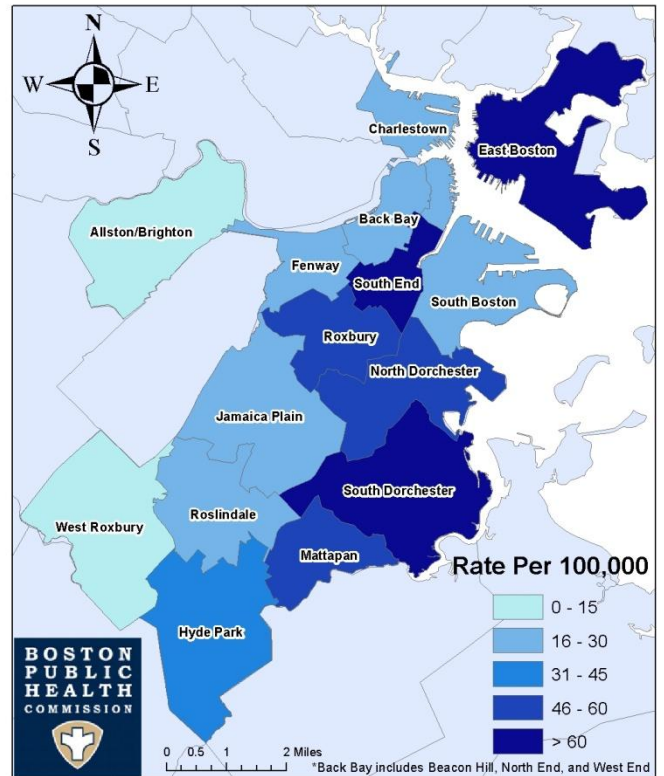
## 2012 Chlamydia Rates by Boston Neighborhood



## 2012 Gonorrhea Rates by Boston Neighborhood



## 2012 Syphilis Rates by Boston Neighborhood



*Mattapan, North Dorchester, Roxbury, and South Dorchester had the highest incidence rates of Chlamydia in 2012.*

*North Dorchester, the South End, South Dorchester, and Roxbury had the highest incidence rates of gonorrhea in 2012.*

*The highest syphilis rates (>60 cases per 100,000) occurred in the South End, South Dorchester, and East Boston.*

*Neighborhoods with the highest STI rates mirror other disparities in health status.*

\*Data Source for 2012 Sexually Transmitted Infections: Massachusetts Department of Public Health  
Note: STI Surveillance Data were collected by MDPH and cannot be validated by BPHC

