***Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences***

**Summary for Suffolk County, Massachusetts, 2022**

Suffolk County is a county in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 2020, the population was 797,936 making it the third most populous county in terms of population in Massachusetts. Boston, the state capital and most populous city in New England, is located in this county (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020\*).

**Chlamydia**

Chlamydia is the most frequently reported sexually transmitted infection (STI) both in the Commonwealth and nationally.

**Since 2012, there has been an overall increase in reported chlamydia cases statewide except for 2020 due to COVID-19†, ranging from 23,930 cases in 2012 to 28,384 cases in 2022.** Suffolk County also experienced an overall increase in reported chlamydia cases, ranging from 6,066 in 2012 to 6,769 in 2022.Among all counties in the Commonwealth, Suffolk County had the highest incidence rate of chlamydia infection in 2022 at 848.3 per 100,000, while the statewide rate was 403.8 per 100,000. These can be compared to the national rate of 495.0 per 100,000.‡



Data are current as of 12/15/2023 and are subject to change.

Population denominators: Strate S, et al. Small Area Population Estimates for 2012 through 2020 report, Oct 2016.

Data source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health/Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences/Division of STD Prevention.

**The county incidence rate among females remained higher** compared to males. In 2022, the incidence rate of chlamydia among females in Suffolk County was 891.4 per 100,000 and 798.0 per 100,000 for males.

**The chlamydia statewide and county incidence rate is highest among young adults.** In 2022, the incidence rate of chlamydia was highest among 20 to 24-year-olds in Suffolk County (2,733.1 per 100,000).

**Gonorrhea**

Gonorrhea is the second most frequently reported STI both in the Commonwealth and nationally.

**Since 2012, there has been an overall increase of reported gonorrhea cases, ranging from 2,665 cases in 2012 to 9,129 cases in 2022**.Suffolk County also experienced an overall increase in reported gonorrhea cases, ranging from 1,054 in 2012 to 2,738 in 2022. In 2022, the county incidence rate of gonorrhea infection was 343.1 per 100,000, while the overall state rate was 129.9 per 100,000. These can be compared to the national rate of 194.4 per 100,000.‡

**The county incidence rate among males remained higher** than females and the overall state rate. In Suffolk County, males accounted for 74.8% of all gonorrhea cases in 2022 (528.1 per 100,000) while females had a rate of 166.5 per 100,000.

In 2022, the overall Suffolk County incidence rate, as well as both the male and female specific rates of gonorrhea, surpassed the statewide rate.



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Data source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health/Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences/Division of STD Prevention.

**In 2022, among females in Suffolk County, the incidence rate of gonorrhea was highest among 15-to-19-year-olds** (537.7 per 100,000). Among males in Suffolk County, the incidence rate of gonorrhea was highest among 20-to-24-year-olds (1,066.2 per 100,000).



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Population denominators: Strate S, et al. Small Area Population Estimates for 2012 through 2020 report, Oct 2016.

Data source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health/Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences/Division of STD Prevention.

**Early Syphilis¶**

Early syphilis has been on the rise in the Commonwealth and nationally since the early 2000s.‡

**Since 2012, there has been an overall increase of reported early syphilis cases, ranging from 561 cases in 2012 to 1,593 cases in 2022.** Suffolk County also experienced an overall increase in reported early syphilis cases, ranging from 194 in 2012 to 456 in 2022.

**Since 2012, the statewide and county rates of reported early syphilis have increased.** In 2022, the county incidence rate of early syphilis infection was 57.1 per 100,000, The statewide rate was 22.7 per 100,000. These can be compared to the national rate of 41.2 per100,000.‡

**In 2022, the reported early syphilis rate among males was much higher** compared to the rate among females in Suffolk County. Males accounted for 89.9% of all early syphilis cases (106.1 per 100,000) while females had a rate of 11.1 per 100,000.



Data are current as of 12/15/2023 and are subject to change.

Population denominators: Strate S, et al. Small Area Population Estimates for 2012 through 2020 report, Oct 2016.

Data source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health/Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences/Division of STD Prevention.

**In 2022, the highest incidence of early syphilis in Suffolk County was reported among 40-to-44 year-olds** (119.1 per 100,000).



Data are current as of 12/15/2023 and are subject to change.

Population denominators: Strate S, et al. Small Area Population Estimates for 2012 through 2020 report, Oct 2016.

Data source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health/Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences/Division of STD Prevention.

**2022 Statewide Massachusetts**

Chlamydia cases have increased by 32% from 2012 to 2019 and decreased by 22% in 2020. From 2020 to 2022, there was a 15% increase in cases. This is possibly due to factors such as increased service utilization after health care clinics reopened following the end of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Gonorrhea cases have increased 243% from 2012 to 2022 and was reported primarily among males.

Early syphilis cases have increased 184% from 2012 to 2022. From 2017 to 2022, a range of 25% (in 2022) to 37% (in 2017) of early syphilis cases were co-infected with HIV. In 2020, 2021, and 2022 congenital syphilis cases numbered 10, 9, and 11, respectively, after remaining between 0 and 4 from 2011 to 2018.

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\*2020 population estimates were used to calculate 2022 disease rates throughout this report because 2022 population estimates had not been released at the time this report was published.

†Please note the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on infectious disease screening, treatment, and surveillance in the interpretation of 2020 and 2022 data.

‡Source: CDC: Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2022.

¶Early syphilis is defined as primary, secondary and early syphilis not diagnosed in the primary or secondary stages within one year of infection.