



Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report, 2020

BUREAU OF HEPATITIS, HIV, AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Envisioning a New York City without transmission or illness related to viral hepatitis, HIV, and sexually transmitted infections.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After several years of increases in sexually transmitted infections (STIs) reported to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYC Health Department), we observed large decreases in chlamydia and gonorrhea rates in 2020 compared to 2019. These decreases in selected STI rates are likely related to the COVID-19 public health emergency, with reduced detection of STIs due to a combination of reduced screening and testing and decreased transmission. However, among reported cases of gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis, notable inequities persist, underscoring the need to improve access to timely, high-quality sexual health services for all New Yorkers.

Key highlights from this report include:

- The primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis rate in NYC increased 12.9% from 2019 to 2020, with an 11.6% increase among people reported to the NYC Health Department as male (males) and a steeper 30.7% increase among people reported as female (females).
- After several years of relatively low numbers of reported congenital syphilis cases (2015-2017) in NYC, followed by higher but stable case numbers (20 cases in 2018, 17 cases in 2019, and 17 cases in 2020), preliminary 2021 data suggest a substantial rise in congenital syphilis. This increase corresponds to a surge in reported P&S syphilis cases among females over the same time period.
- From 2019 to 2020 in NYC, the citywide chlamydia rate decreased 25.9% and the gonorrhea rate among males decreased 18.9%; however, the gonorrhea rate among females increased 5.8%.
- Females in NYC, particularly female adolescents and young adult women, continue to be disproportionately affected by chlamydia. The chlamydia rate among females aged 15-to 24 years was significantly higher than that for the overall female population. In 2020, approximately one-quarter (26%) of all female chlamydia cases were among adolescent females.
- In 2020, STI case rates among residents of Chelsea-Clinton were the highest (gonorrhea and early syphilis) or among the highest (chlamydia) of all United Hospital Fund (UHF) neighborhoods in NYC. Other UHF neighborhoods with high STI case rates were Hunts Point-Mott Haven and Crotona-Tremont (chlamydia), Central Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant-Crown Heights (gonorrhea), and Central Harlem and Crotona-Tremont (P&S syphilis).
- In NYC, gonorrhea and chlamydia disproportionately affect people living in very high poverty neighborhoods (30-100% below the federal poverty level), with case rates approximately three times higher than rates among people living in low poverty neighborhoods (<10% below federal poverty level).
- Racial and ethnic inequities in P&S syphilis persist in NYC. By 2020, the rate of reported P&S syphilis cases among Black New Yorkers was 2.5 times the rate among White New Yorkers (79.1 versus 31.6 cases per 100,000 population, respectively).

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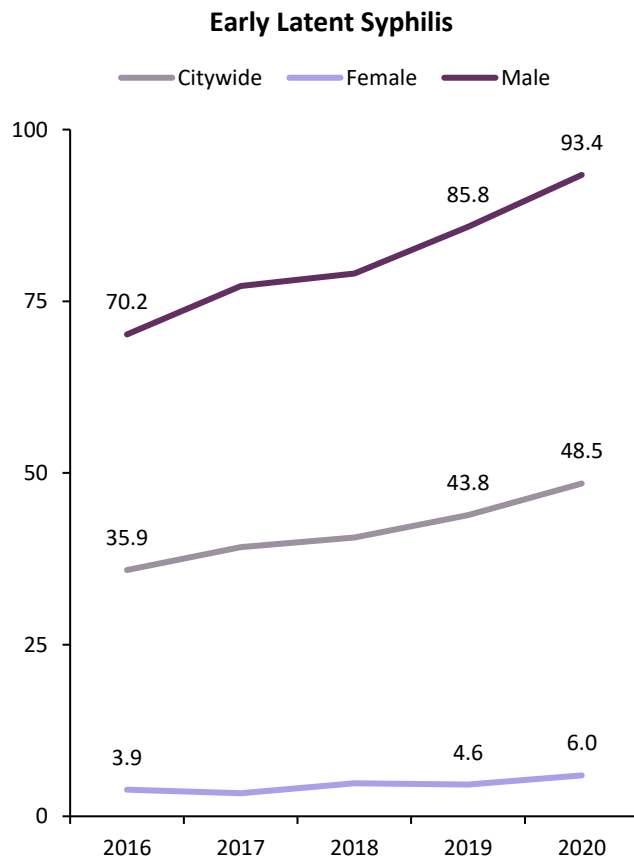
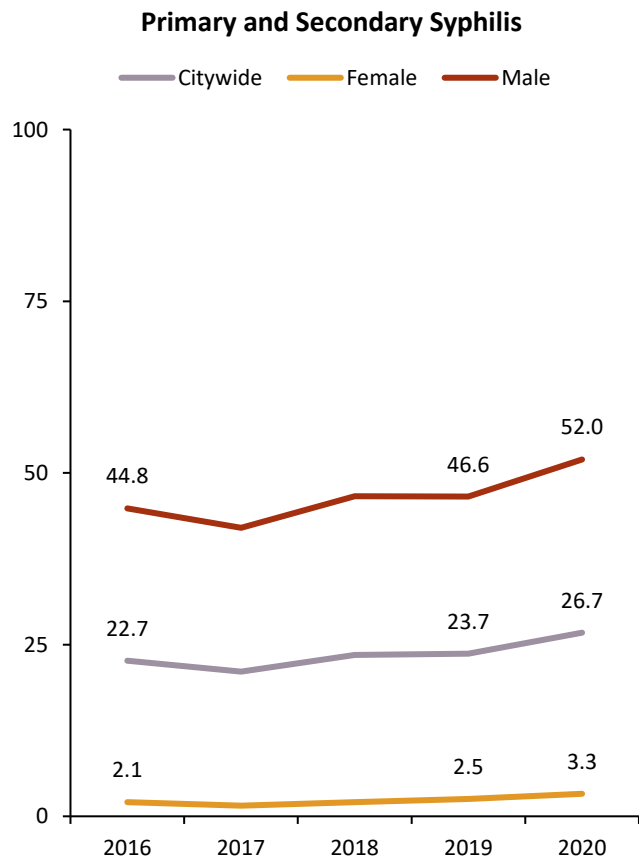
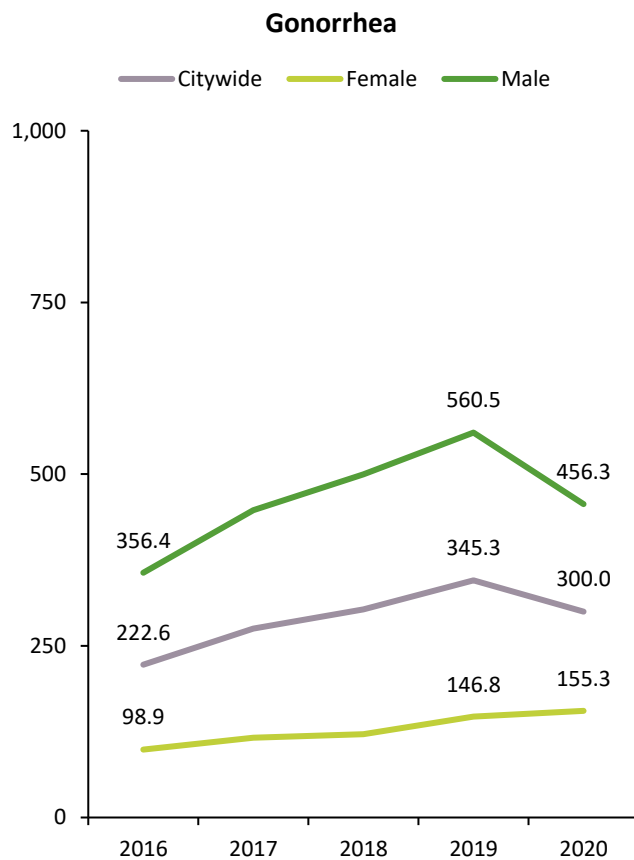
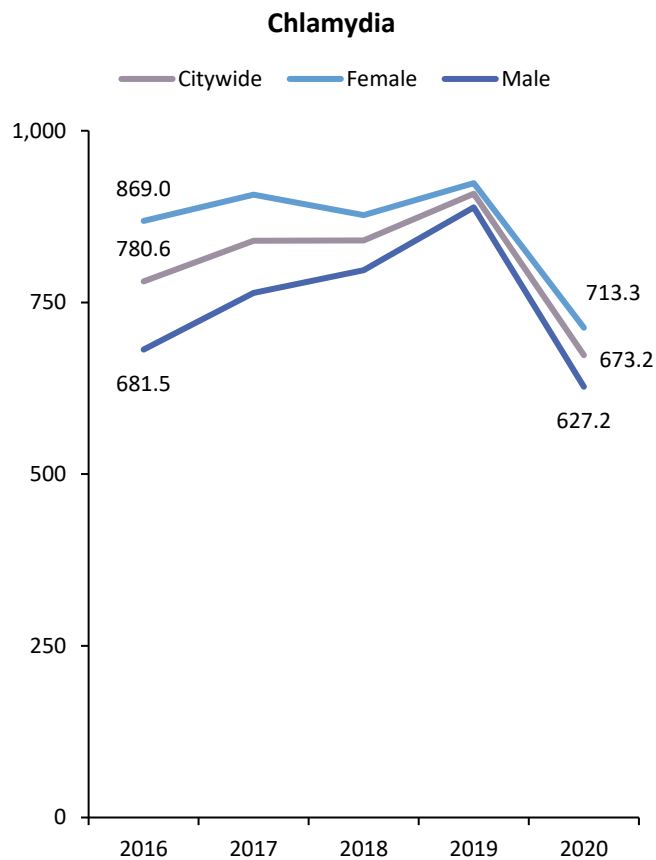
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TABLE 1. Reported STI case numbers and rates (per 100,000 population), NYC, 2019 to 2021 (half year; preliminary)

Infection	2019 (final)		2020 (final)		2021 (half year; preliminary) ¹
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
Chlamydia					
Citywide	76,206	908.29	56,167	673.23	31,186
Female	40,521	923.74	31,105	713.25	16,776
Male	35,568	888.44	24,975	627.22	14,366
Gonorrhea					
Citywide	28,973	345.32	25,027	299.98	13,518
Female	6,439	146.79	6,772	155.28	3,853
Male	22,438	560.47	18,168	456.27	9,623
Primary and Secondary Syphilis					
Citywide	1,987	23.68	2,231	26.74	1,140
Female	110	2.51	143	3.28	82
Male	1,864	46.56	2,069	51.96	1,053
Early Latent Syphilis					
Citywide	3,678	43.84	4,043	48.46	2,240
Female	203	4.63	260	5.96	186
Male	3,436	85.83	3,719	93.40	2,036
Unknown Duration or Late Syphilis					
Citywide	2,675	31.88	2,303	27.60	1,551
Female	478	10.9	405	9.29	291
Male	2,176	54.35	1,866	46.86	1,248
Congenital Syphilis					
Citywide	17	16.60	17	17.18	14
Lymphogranuloma Venereum					
Citywide	8	0.10	8	0.10	5
Female	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
Male	8	0.20	8	0.20	3
Neonatal Herpes					
Citywide	14	13.67	8	8.09	4
Female	6	11.99	1	2.06	2
Male	8	15.28	7	13.86	2

¹ Includes cases diagnosed between January 2021 and June 2021 and reported to the New York City DOHMH as of November 21, 2021. All data are preliminary and subject to change.

PANEL 1. Reported STI case rates (per 100,000 population), by sex, NYC, 2016-2020²



² Graphs show case rates (rounded to one decimal) for the first, second-to-last, and last observation to enable calculation of percent change over full five-year period and from previous year to most recent full year.

TABLE 2A. Reported chlamydia case numbers, rates (per 100,000 population), and ranks, by UHF neighborhood, NYC, 2020³

UHF Neighborhood	All Ages			Teens and Young Adults (15-24 years)			
	All Reported Sexes			Males		Females	
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BRONX							
Kingsbridge - Riverdale (101)	392	424.77	29	51	1,032.56	151	2,909.72
Northeast Bronx (102)	1,826	899.18	13	348	2,916.76	728	5,929.73
Fordham - Bronx Park (103)	2,456	935.26	11	391	2,025.86	978	5,073.00
Pelham - Throgs Neck (104)	2,053	690.87	17	343	1,778.41	897	4,996.94
Crotona - Tremont (105)	2,714	1,270.27	3	437	2,794.10	1,125	7,040.37
High Bridge - Morrisania (106)	2,689	1,256.45	4	412	2,707.64	1,134	7,354.53
Hunts Point - Mott Haven (107)	1,876	1,351.47	1	291	2,733.71	822	8,127.68
BROOKLYN							
Greenpoint (201)	744	521.46	23	63	819.82	145	1,702.65
Downtown - Brooklyn Heights - Park Slope (202)	1,232	480.12	26	171	1,777.90	339	2,985.30
Bedford Stuyvesant - Crown Heights (203)	3,923	1,197.68	5	731	3,917.65	1,299	6,215.53
East New York (204)	2,161	1,150.09	7	382	3,026.48	853	6,368.54
Sunset Park (205)	554	465.11	28	55	752.83	197	2,937.46
Borough Park (206)	632	194.80	39	89	463.63	209	1,144.42
East Flatbush - Flatbush (207)	2,680	920.86	12	469	3,026.98	980	5,900.84
Canarsie - Flatlands (208)	1,531	752.86	15	303	2,733.18	590	5,032.96
Bensonhurst - Bay Ridge (209)	401	195.87	38	49	494.94	108	1,175.19
Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay (210)	758	262.87	36	116	792.15	299	2,099.62
Williamsburg - Bushwick (211)	2,217	1,023.62	9	311	2,084.57	665	4,359.86
MANHATTAN							
Washington Heights - Inwood (301)	2,213	837.50	14	268	1,597.11	663	4,147.98
Central Harlem - Morningside Heights (302)	2,113	1,174.22	6	336	2,865.56	660	4,810.48
East Harlem (303)	1,225	1,101.85	8	206	2,916.85	439	6,227.69
Upper West Side (304)	834	384.54	32	114	1,454.57	181	1,819.00
Upper East Side (305)	537	251.11	37	54	883.77	92	1,126.46
Chelsea - Clinton (306)	2,073	1,275.46	2	144	2,252.96	241	2,534.71
Gramercy Park - Murray Hill (307)	646	478.24	27	67	1,158.92	123	1,384.55
Greenwich Village - SoHo (308)	779	950.20	10	192	5,890.55	63	1,424.40
Union Square - Lower East Side (309)	1,251	674.73	18	165	1,445.43	337	2,391.74
Lower Manhattan (310)	267	417.46	30	36	1,043.41	63	1,389.63
QUEENS							
Long Island City - Astoria (401)	1,164	583.25	21	100	1,079.31	211	2,188.22
West Queens (402)	2,324	520.25	24	354	1,305.41	640	2,759.68
Flushing - Clearview (403)	751	302.44	33	83	748.67	220	1,992.20
Bayside - Little Neck (404)	148	169.50	40	15	385.51	56	1,525.84
Ridgewood - Forest Hills (405)	755	293.56	34	95	828.42	230	1,990.46
Fresh Meadows (406)	272	275.67	35	35	658.28	100	1,843.91
Southwest Queens (407)	1,105	398.82	31	133	807.70	397	2,428.80
Jamaica (408)	2,256	719.41	16	417	2,211.84	897	4,704.86
Southeast Queens (409)	1,223	578.23	22	248	2,160.89	471	3,960.94
Long Island City - Astoria (401)	820	641.37	19	159	2,176.37	343	4,608.58
STATEN ISLAND							
Rockaway (410)	428	613.56	20	67	1,329.03	180	3,730.57
Port Richmond (501)	601	487.73	25	89	1,135.26	247	3,171.31
Stapleton - St. George (502)	143	157.25	41	12	230.94	70	1,409.36
Willowbrook (503)	247	128.50	42	36	321.00	105	989.02

³The rank assigned to each UHF neighborhood (total 42 UHFs) is based on the overall case rate per 100,000 population.

TABLE 2B. Reported gonorrhea case numbers, rates (per 100,000 population), and ranks, by UHF neighborhood, NYC, 2020⁴

UHF Neighborhood	All Ages			Teens and Young Adults (15-24 years)			
	All Reported Sexes			Males		Females	
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BRONX							
Kingsbridge – Riverdale (101)	147	159.29	30	24	485.91	17	327.58
Northeast Bronx (102)	764	376.22	14	159	1,332.66	185	1,506.87
Fordham - Bronx Park (103)	1,004	382.33	12	195	1,010.34	154	798.82
Pelham - Throgs Neck (104)	778	261.81	20	169	876.24	184	1,025.01
Crotona - Tremont (105)	1,207	564.93	6	240	1,534.52	255	1,595.82
High Bridge - Morrisania (106)	1,185	553.70	8	238	1,564.12	273	1,770.53
Hunts Point - Mott Haven (107)	769	553.99	7	149	1,399.73	188	1,858.89
BROOKLYN							
Greenpoint (201)	381	267.04	18	33	429.43	25	293.56
Downtown - Heights - Park Slope (202)	639	249.02	22	77	800.57	71	625.24
Bedford Stuyvesant - Crown Heights (203)	2,062	629.52	3	424	2,272.34	373	1,784.75
East New York (204)	943	501.87	9	223	1,766.77	173	1,291.63
Sunset Park (205)	112	94.03	35	18	246.38	21	313.13
Borough Park (206)	201	61.95	38	37	192.74	19	104.04
East Flatbush - Flatbush (207)	1,150	395.15	11	234	1,510.26	205	1,234.36
Canarsie - Flatlands (208)	538	264.56	19	136	1,226.77	146	1,245.44
Bensonhurst - Bay Ridge (209)	114	55.69	39	15	151.51	14	152.34
Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay (210)	282	97.80	34	60	409.73	71	498.57
Williamsburg - Bushwick (211)	1,252	578.06	5	207	1,387.48	155	1,016.21
MANHATTAN							
Washington Heights - Inwood (301)	1,110	420.08	10	145	864.11	115	719.48
Central Harlem - Morningside Heights (302)	1,236	686.86	2	231	1,970.07	181	1,319.24
East Harlem (303)	662	595.45	4	120	1,699.14	127	1,801.63
Upper West Side (304)	460	212.09	26	59	752.80	30	301.49
Upper East Side (305)	278	130.00	31	32	523.72	20	244.88
Chelsea - Clinton (306)	1,627	1,001.05	1	117	1,830.53	62	652.08
Gramercy Park - Murray Hill (307)	302	223.57	24	26	449.73	29	326.44
Greenwich Village - SoHo (308)	310	378.13	13	56	1,718.08	6	135.66
Union Square - Lower East Side (309)	581	313.36	16	90	788.42	64	454.22
Lower Manhattan (310)	122	190.75	27	19	550.69	10	220.58
QUEENS							
Long Island City - Astoria (401)	689	345.24	15	68	733.93	40	414.83
West Queens (402)	753	168.56	29	112	413.01	54	232.85
Flushing - Clearview (403)	165	66.45	37	20	180.40	22	199.22
Bayside - Little Neck (404)	41	46.96	42	5	128.50	10	272.47
Ridgewood - Forest Hills (405)	282	109.65	33	42	366.25	24	207.70
Fresh Meadows (406)	86	87.16	36	24	451.39	15	276.59
Southwest Queens (407)	345	124.52	32	58	352.23	46	281.42
Jamaica (408)	810	258.30	21	189	1,002.49	187	980.83
Southeast Queens (409)	372	175.88	28	91	792.91	66	555.04
Long Island City - Astoria (401)	295	230.74	23	68	930.78	73	980.83
STATEN ISLAND							
Rockaway (410)	195	279.54	17	51	1,011.65	48	994.82
Port Richmond (501)	264	214.24	25	56	714.32	65	834.55
Stapleton - St. George (502)	44	48.39	41	7	134.72	8	161.07
Willowbrook (503)	94	48.90	40	12	107.00	17	160.13

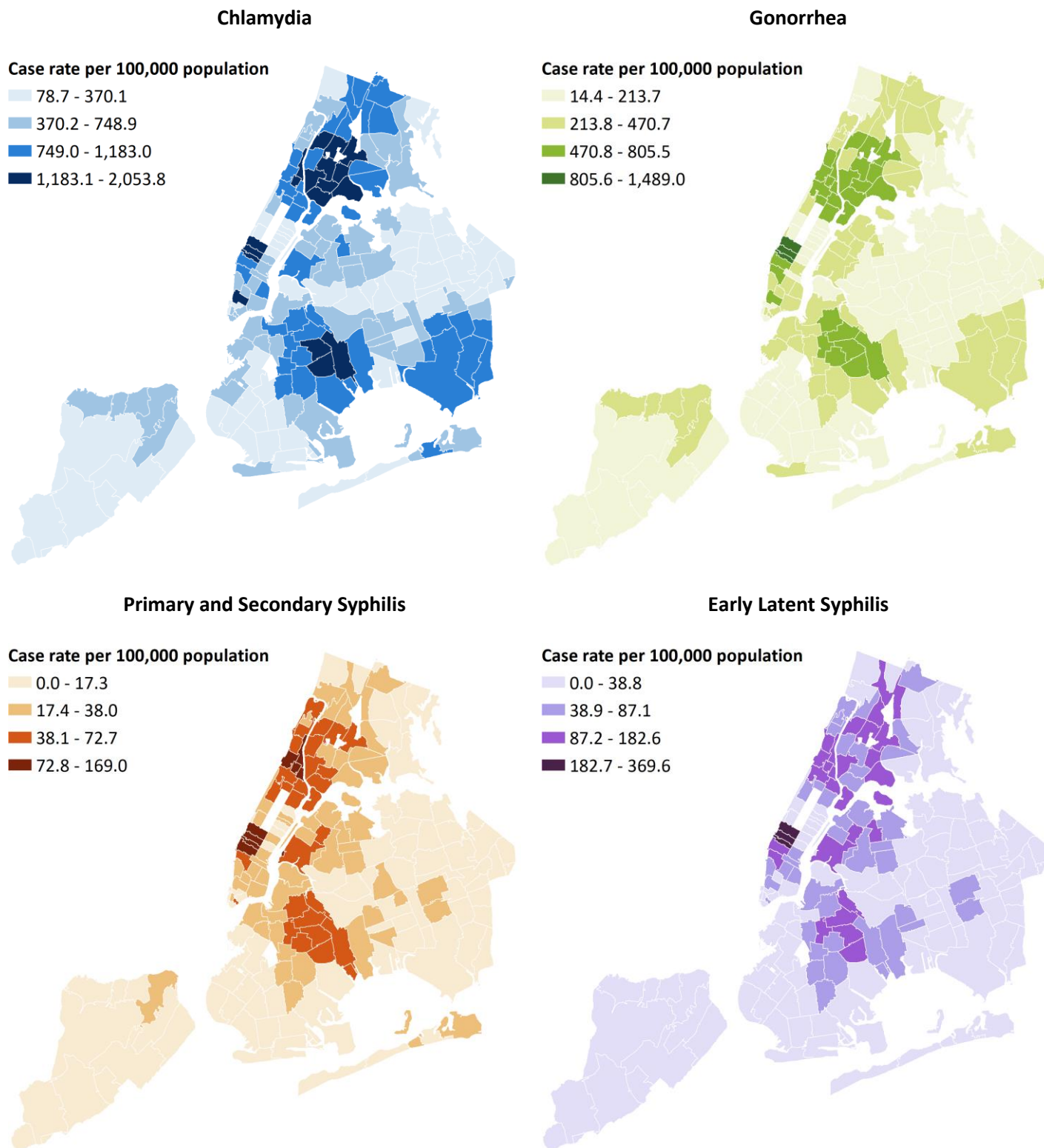
⁴The rank assigned to each UHF neighborhood (total 42 UHFs) is based on the overall case rate per 100,000 population.

TABLE 2C. Reported early syphilis (primary, secondary, early latent) case numbers, rates (per 100,000 population), and ranks, by UHF neighborhood, NYC, 2020⁵

UHF Neighborhood	All			Males		Females	
	Number	Rate	Rank	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
BRONX							
Kingsbridge – Riverdale (101)	38	41.18	24	35	83.67	3	5.95
Northeast Bronx (102)	103	50.72	21	89	96.49	14	12.63
Fordham - Bronx Park (103)	321	122.24	10	282	225.00	25	18.21
Pelham - Throgs Neck (104)	176	59.23	20	153	108.83	21	13.41
Crotona - Tremont (105)	352	164.75	3	293	291.57	44	38.88
High Bridge - Morrisania (106)	267	124.76	9	242	240.51	19	16.76
Hunts Point - Mott Haven (107)	183	131.83	7	161	242.59	19	26.23
BROOKLYN							
Greenpoint (201)	105	73.59	16	103	146.03	2	2.77
Downtown - Brooklyn Heights - Park Slope (202)	118	45.99	22	111	92.10	6	4.41
Bedford Stuyvesant - Crown Heights (203)	490	149.60	5	455	304.76	31	17.39
East New York (204)	220	117.09	11	204	235.39	16	15.81
Sunset Park (205)	26	21.83	33	23	37.81	2	3.43
Borough Park (206)	60	18.49	37	55	34.27	5	3.05
East Flatbush - Flatbush (207)	246	84.53	14	234	176.73	9	5.67
Canarsie - Flatlands (208)	76	37.37	25	67	73.77	8	7.11
Bensonhurst - Bay Ridge (209)	32	15.63	39	30	30.10	2	1.90
Coney Island - Sheepshead Bay (210)	54	18.73	35	48	35.13	5	3.30
Williamsburg - Bushwick (211)	285	131.59	8	268	253.25	15	13.54
MANHATTAN							
Washington Heights - Inwood (301)	414	156.68	4	389	304.06	22	16.14
Central Harlem - Morningside Heights (302)	347	192.83	2	330	396.03	13	13.45
East Harlem (303)	154	138.52	6	140	265.02	14	23.99
Upper West Side (304)	162	74.69	15	156	156.92	4	3.41
Upper East Side (305)	76	35.54	27	72	75.68	3	2.53
Chelsea - Clinton (306)	538	331.02	1	527	630.17	8	10.14
Gramercy Park - Murray Hill (307)	88	65.15	19	84	133.62	3	4.15
Greenwich Village - SoHo (308)	74	90.26	13	71	173.61	3	7.30
Union Square - Lower East Side (309)	134	72.27	17	123	139.83	9	9.24
Lower Manhattan (310)	18	28.14	32	17	54.21	1	3.07
QUEENS							
Long Island City - Astoria (401)	216	108.23	12	206	208.14	5	4.97
West Queens (402)	312	69.84	18	289	125.63	22	10.15
Flushing - Clearview (403)	46	18.53	36	37	31.33	9	6.91
Bayside - Little Neck (404)	10	11.45	40	9	21.67	0	0.00
Ridgewood - Forest Hills (405)	88	34.22	29	83	67.27	5	3.74
Fresh Meadows (406)	18	18.24	38	16	34.08	1	1.93
Southwest Queens (407)	102	36.81	26	96	70.23	5	3.56
Jamaica (408)	136	43.37	23	122	82.31	11	6.65
Southeast Queens (409)	46	21.75	34	43	43.28	2	1.78
Long Island City - Astoria (401)	45	35.20	28	40	65.79	5	7.46
STATEN ISLAND							
Rockaway (410)	23	32.97	31	19	55.85	3	8.39
Port Richmond (501)	41	33.27	30	35	58.64	6	9.44
Stapleton - St. George (502)	5	5.50	42	4	9.10	1	2.13
Willowbrook (503)	15	7.80	41	13	13.88	2	2.03

⁵ The rank assigned to each UHF neighborhood (total 42 UHFs) is based on the overall case rate per 100,000 population.

PANEL 2. Reported STI case rates (per 100,000 population), by ZIP code of residence, NYC, 2020⁶⁻⁷



⁶ Maps cannot be compared directly because the classification of case rates per 100,000 population was determined by natural jens (breakpoints) in the data, and therefore, vary by pathogen.

⁷ Maps display STI case rates (per 100,000 population) by Modified ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (MODZCTA). Please see the “Notes” section for a description of the different geographies used to present STI data in NYC.

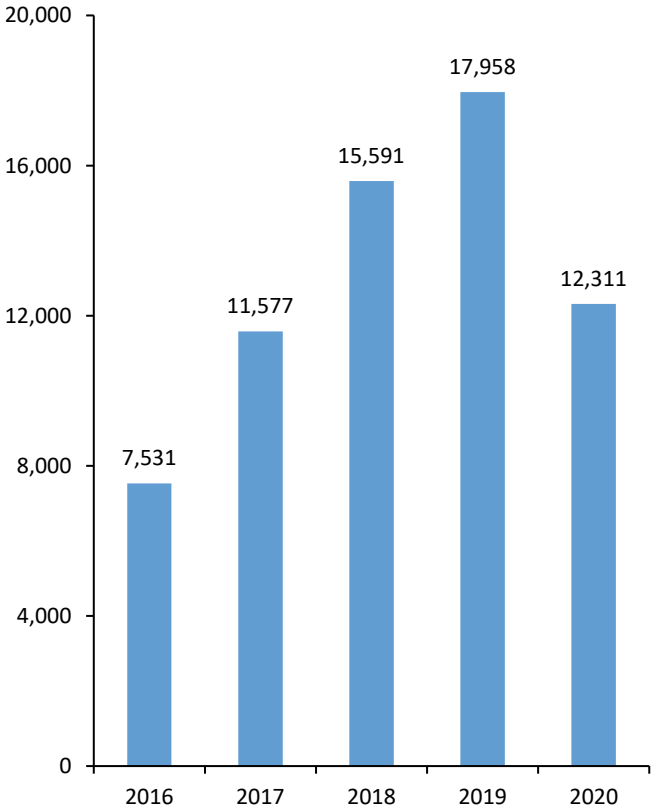
TABLE 3. Reported chlamydia case numbers and rates (per 100,000 population), by sex and age, NYC, 2020

Age	Females		Males	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-9 years	8	1.62	1	0.19
10-14 years	316	145.41	41	18.13
15-19 years	8,174	3,753.93	2,843	1,284.42
20-24 years	10,787	4,019.20	5,811	2,342.25
25-29 years	6,028	1,548.00	5,956	1,619.57
30-34 years	2,795	759.81	4,539	1,260.92
35-39 years	1,314	422.60	2,482	831.31
40-44 years	630	230.51	1,326	520.63
45-49 years	396	147.62	803	325.65
50-54 years	305	113.65	571	233.02
55-59 years	213	77.40	390	159.08
60-64 years	89	34.46	138	62.37
65+ years	46	6.11	68	12.81

TABLE 4. Reported gonorrhea case numbers and rates (per 100,000 population), by sex and age, NYC, 2020

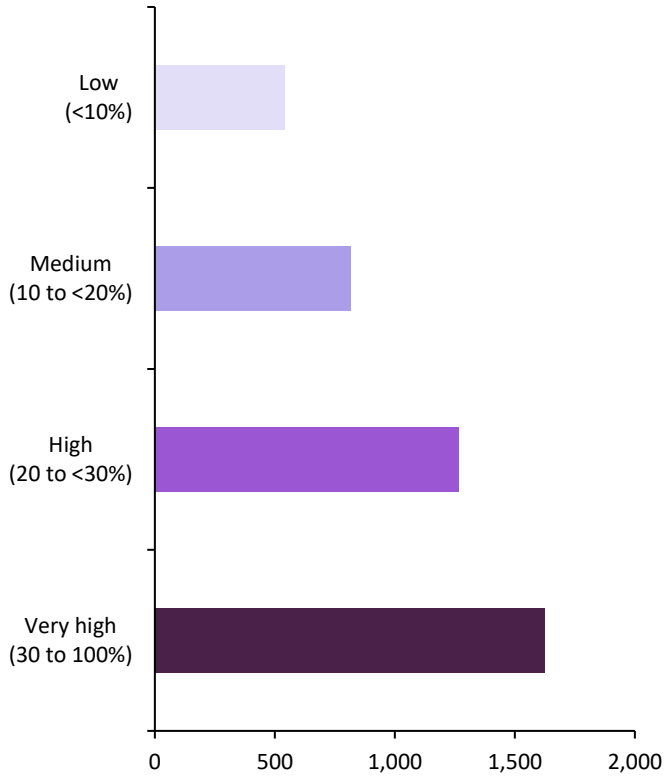
Age	Females		Males	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
0-9 years	3	0.61	0	0.00
10-14 years	101	46.48	21	9.28
15-19 years	1,859	853.75	1,219	550.72
20-24 years	2,073	772.39	3,195	1,287.81
25-29 years	1,252	321.52	4,340	1,180.14
30-34 years	681	185.13	3,931	1,092.02
35-39 years	321	103.24	2,287	766.00
40-44 years	203	74.27	1,227	481.76
45-49 years	109	40.63	762	309.02
50-54 years	77	28.69	588	239.96
55-59 years	57	20.71	384	156.64
60-64 years	23	8.91	138	62.37
65+ years	12	1.59	73	13.75

FIGURE 1. Reported rectal gonorrhea and chlamydia case numbers among males, NYC, 2016-2020⁸



⁸ Defined as gonorrhea and chlamydia cases reported with at least one positive test from a rectal specimen

FIGURE 2. Reported chlamydia and gonorrhea case rates (per 100,000 population), by area-based poverty level, NYC, 2020⁹



⁹ See “Notes” for a description of area-based poverty levels

FIGURE 3. Reported P&S syphilis case numbers among females, NYC, 2014-2020

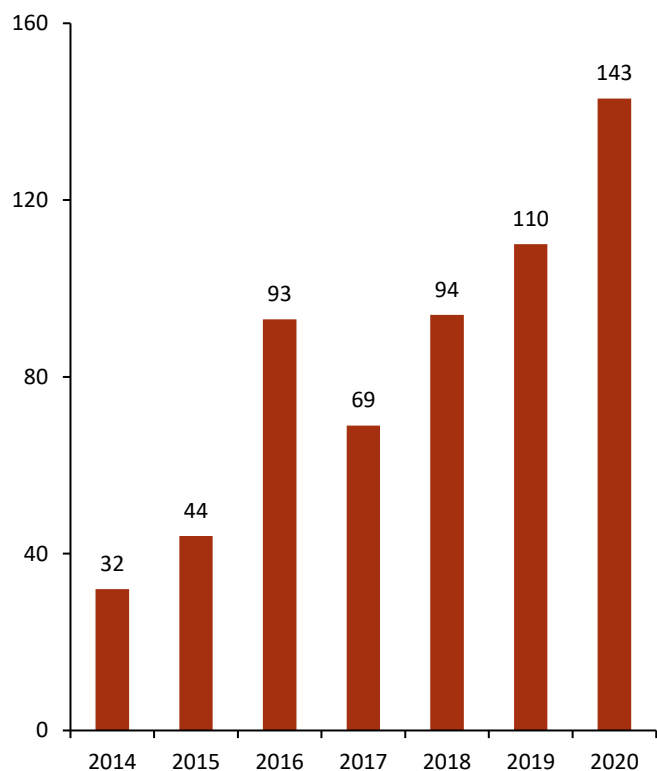


FIGURE 4. Reported congenital syphilis case numbers, by vital status, NYC, 2014-2020

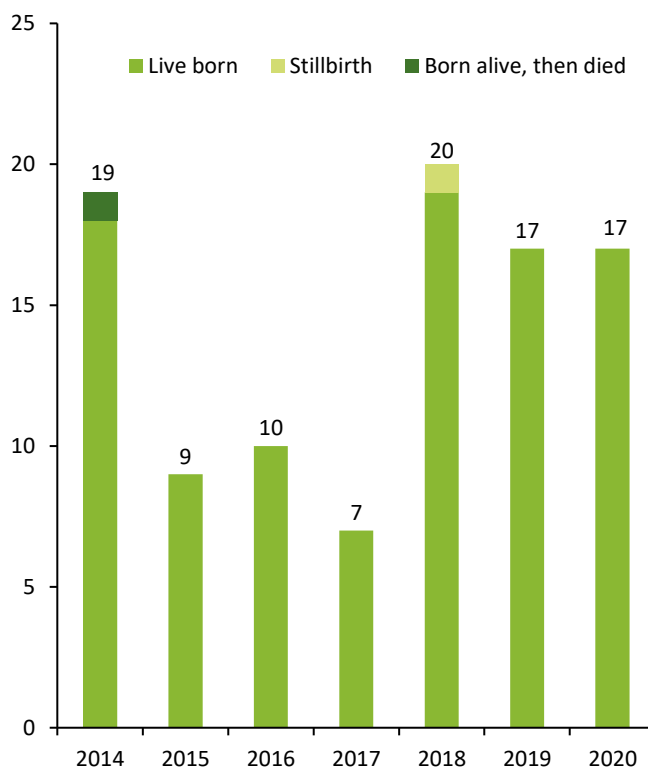


FIGURE 5. Reported P&S syphilis case numbers among males, and proportion with diagnosed HIV, NYC, 2016-2020

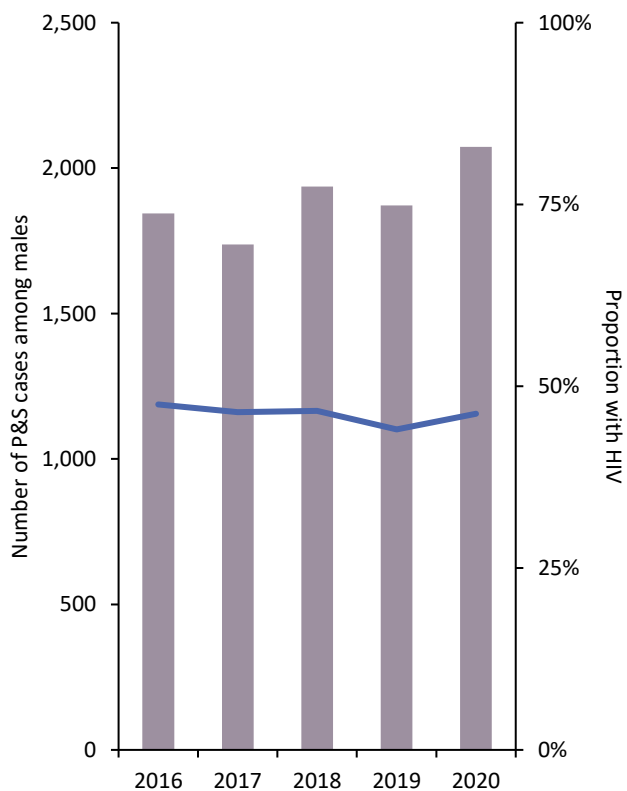
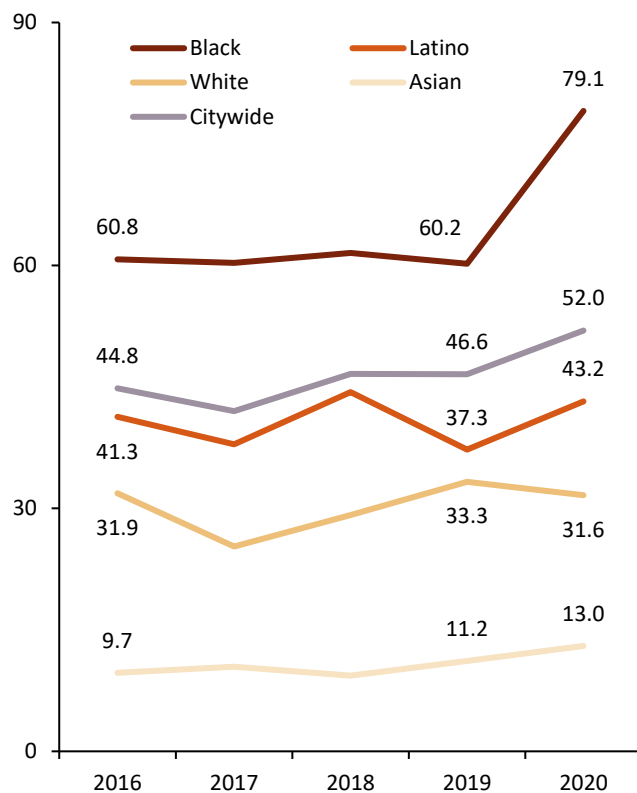


FIGURE 6. Reported P&S syphilis case rates (per 100,000) among males, by race/ethnicity, NYC, 2016-2020



Technical Notes

Public health reporting

The NYC Health Department receives reports from providers and laboratories for a number of infectious diseases, including STIs, as required by the [NYC Health Code](#). Basic demographic information on the person being tested is reported to the NYC Health Department, including name, address, and date of birth. The following STIs are reportable to the NYC Health Department within 24 hours of diagnosis:

- Chlamydia
- Chancroid
- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale (donovanosis)
- Herpes, neonatal (infants \leq 60 days)
- Lymphogranuloma venereum
- Syphilis (all stages, including congenital)

Annual summary data are limited to NYC residents at time of STI diagnosis.

Case counts vs. rates

NYC Health Department reports both counts and case rates. We report rates to allow comparison between different groups — such as by sex — with differently sized populations. For example, we may report that the rate of gonorrhea cases is 100 per 100,000 males in NYC. That means for every 100,000 males living in NYC, there are 100 males reported with a gonorrhea infection.

Calculation of rates per 100,000 people

Rates were calculated using interpolated intercensal population estimates, updated in 2021 by NYC Health Department's Bureau of Epidemiology Services. The NYC Health Department produced these population estimates based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau and NYC Department of City Planning. Because of the schedule for releasing updated population estimates, 2019 and 2020 rates per 100,000 were calculated with 2018 and 2019 population estimates, respectively.

For congenital syphilis and neonatal herpes, rates were calculated using the number of live births among NYC residents. Because of the schedule for releasing updated vital statistics data, 2019 and 2020 rates per 100,000 were calculated with 2018 and 2019 live birth counts, respectively.

Reported sex

Information on the sex of people reported with an STI is based primarily on provider- and laboratory-reports received by the STI Program in the NYC Health Department's Bureau of Hepatitis, HIV, and STIs. The following options are included on the report form: male, female, and transgender. There is not an option for reporting sex assigned at birth or gender identity via routine reporting; therefore, the providers and facilities who order the STI testing are responsible for classifying transgender, gender non-conforming, and non-binary people into the "reported sex" categories. Due to the relatively small number of STI cases reported among transgender people, data on these cases are not included in annual summary data at this time. Information on sex assigned at birth and gender identity are collected from case investigation or partner services interviews for specific infections (e.g., syphilis), but this information is missing for the majority of people reported with an STI.

Reported race and ethnicity

Race and ethnicity information is often missing in reportable disease surveillance, particularly when laboratory reporting is the predominant reporting mechanism as it is for STI surveillance. Information for race and ethnicity also comes from provider reports, and, for people with specific infections (e.g., syphilis), from interviews conducted as part of case investigation or partner services.

Starting in 2019, in alignment with federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Standards, information on race/ethnicity was aggregated into the following mutually-exclusive categories:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black
- Latino/a
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Other
- Unknown
- White

The Latino/a category includes people of any race, and all other categories exclude those who identified as Latino/a. Population denominators are not calculated for people who identified as “Other” and “Unknown,” and consequently, rates per 100,000 cannot be calculated; annual summary data include counts (but not rates) for these groups.

Racial inequities in STI rates can be attributed to long-term structural racism, not biological or personal traits. The disproportionate burden of STIs among people of color in NYC reflects the impact of structural racism, which prevents communities of color from accessing vital resources and opportunities, and negatively affects overall health and well-being. Read more about what the Health Department is doing to address health equity on the [our website](#).

Reported geography: ZIP codes, Modified Zip Code Tabulation Areas, and United Hospital Fund neighborhoods

The NYC Health Department uses multiple levels of geography to report STI data. Each person reported with an STI is classified based on their ZIP code of residence at the time of report. People with a missing or inaccurate ZIP code are excluded from tables with geographic information.

It can be challenging to map data by ZIP code because a ZIP code does not refer to an area, but rather a collection of points that make up a mail delivery route. Therefore, the NYC Health Department uses ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) which were created by the U.S. Census Bureau and are representative of geographic locations of populated areas. The ZCTA geography was developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The modified ZCTA (MODZCTA) geography combines census blocks with smaller populations to allow more stable estimates of population size for rate calculation.

To present data at the neighborhood level, people reported with an STI are assigned to a United Hospital Fund (UHF) neighborhood based on their ZIP code of residence. This level of geography includes groups of contiguous ZIP codes and was created by the NYC Health Department, the United Hospital Fund, and other City agencies in the 1980s. More information about the different levels of geography is available on the [NYC Health Department's website](#).

Poverty groups

Area-based poverty groups were classified in a manner consistent with NYC Health Department practices to [describe and monitor inequities in NYC](#). Neighborhood poverty measures are defined as the percentage of people earning below the Federal Poverty Threshold (FPT) within a ZCTA, per the American Community Survey 2015-2019. The standard cut-points for defining categories of neighborhood-level poverty in NYC are:

- Low: <10% of residents in ZCTA living below the FPT
- Medium: 10% to <20% living below the FPT
- High: 20% to <30% living below the FPT
- Very high: ≥30% residents living below the FPT

Additional Resources

NYC Sexual Health Clinics:	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/services/sexual-health-clinics.page
Provider reporting of STIs, including HIV:	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/reporting-and-services/reporting-central.page https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/hiv-aids-how-to-report-a-diagnosis.page
NYC Syphilis Registry:	https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/std/hcp-syphilis-registry-check.pdf
Provider resources on STIs:	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/health-topics/stds.page
Email address to request STI training and education for organizations and medical providers:	STItraining@health.nyc.gov

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