

Sexually transmitted infections in England, 2025

Between 2024 and 2025, diagnoses of infectious syphilis have decreased by 14%, from 9,553 to 8,262, while diagnoses of gonorrhoea have decreased by 11%, from 71,766 to 63,943.

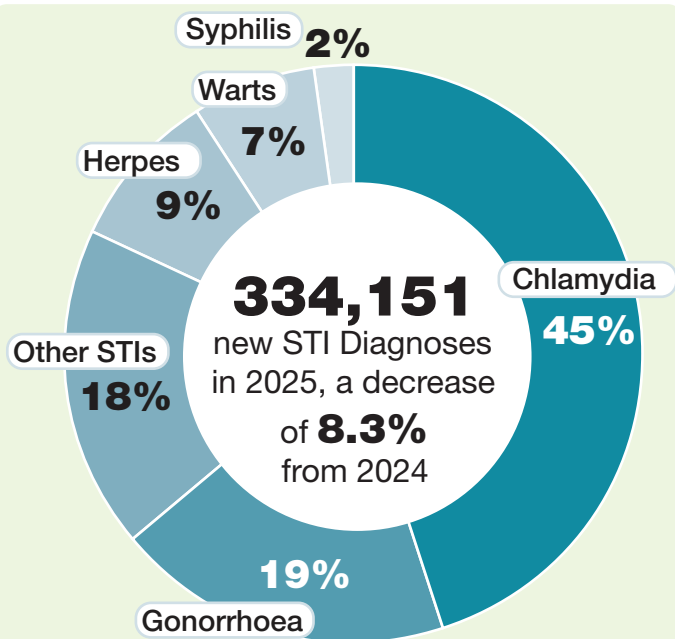
Infectious syphilis*

14%

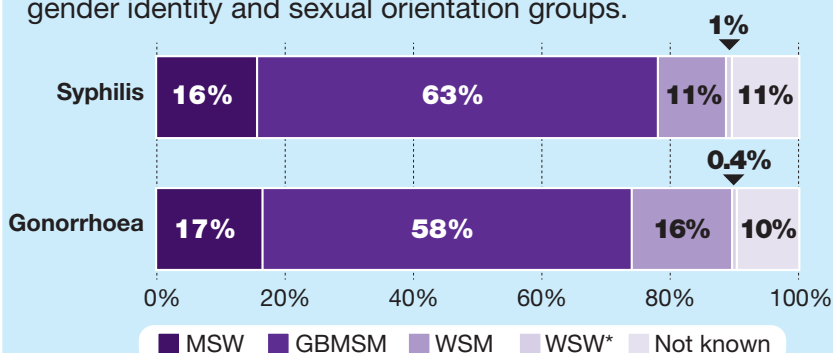
*(primary, secondary and early latent)

Gonorrhoea

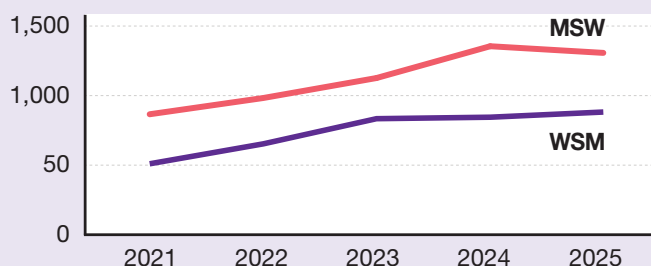
11%



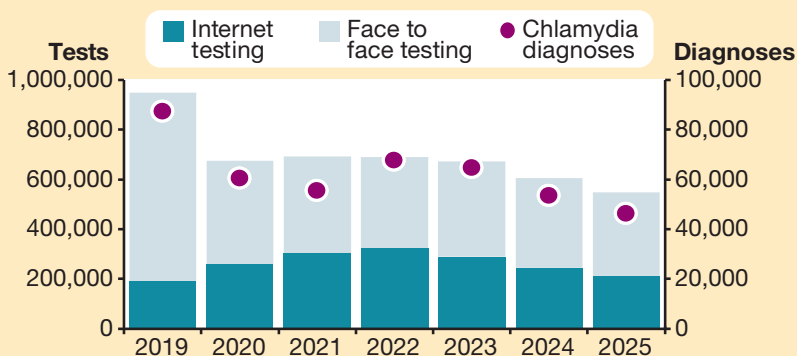
Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (GBMSM) constitute a **high proportion of infectious syphilis and gonorrhoea diagnoses** compared to other gender identity and sexual orientation groups.



Diagnoses of infectious syphilis have **increased** in women who have sex with men (WSM) by 40 diagnoses between 2024 and 2025.



Among **women aged 15 to 24**, in 2025 there was a **9% decrease** in chlamydia tests and a **14% decrease** in chlamydia diagnoses compared to 2024.



While more new STIs are diagnosed among people of White ethnicities, some ethnic minority groups have disproportionately higher rates.

White	Black	Asian	Mixed
British: 161,989	African: 21,606	Any other asian background: 6,755	White and Black Caribbean: 7,744
	Caribbean: 14,680	Indian: 6,447	Any other Mixed background: 7,321
	Any other Black background: 4,751	Pakistani: 4,933	White and Black African: 3,347
		Chinese: 3,155	White and Asian: 2,994
		Bangladeshi: 1,646	Other
			Any other Ethnic Group: 9,294
	Any other White background: 32,602		
	Irish: 2,902		