Sexually transmitted infections (STI) continue to increase in the US despite significant prevention efforts, suggesting the need for alternative approaches to halt these growing epidemics. Studying social determinants of STI risk using ecological study designs can provide insight into the contextual forces that may be perpetuating transmission at the community level. In this presentation, we will present the results from two studies that examined population mobility in the US as a risk factor for STI prevalence. In the first study, we investigate the relationship between shale gas activity (“fracking”), which involves the influx of specialized workers, and rates of three reportable STIs in host communities. In the second study we examine associations between county level eviction rates and STIs. Together, these studies highlight the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in public health and the importance of ecological studies for understanding social determinants of risk for infectious diseases.