1. After significant increases in the rate of diagnoses of gonorrhoea from 2009 across England until 2015, the latest data show a downward turn in all geographical areas.

2. Overall it is good that Oxfordshire’s rate is significantly lower than England. Districts in Oxfordshire are significantly lower than the England rate.

3. Oxford City has a significantly higher rate than Oxfordshire overall. Apart from Oxford City (which has been significantly higher than England), districts in Oxfordshire are significantly lower than the England rate.

4. Data available by patient residence - data represent STI diagnoses among people accessing services located in England who are resident in England. If patient residence is not known that data has been excluded.

5. The latest data show a downward turn in all geographical areas.

6. Since 2009 high quality sexually transmitted infection (STI) surveillance data have been available by area of residence from the Genitourinary Medicine Clinic Activity Dataset (GUMCAD) in England.

7. The large increase in gonorrhoea, particularly in Oxford City will be due, in part, to the improved test sensitivity and uptake, increased gonorrhoea transmission is likely playing a major role. Reversing this trend is a national priority given the spread of resistance to frontline antimicrobials used for treating gonorrhoea. In particular there has been a rise in syphilis and gonorrhoea among men who have sex with men (MSM).

8. The highest rates are found in London and predominantly urban areas. Gonorrhoea tends to be concentrated in core prevention groups (in the UK these include homosexual/bisexual men and black ethnic minority populations).

9. Gonorrhoea is used as a marker for the rate of unsafe sexual activity.

10. Because of the high rates in Oxford City a watching brief should be kept on this indicator. The RAG rating is therefore amber.