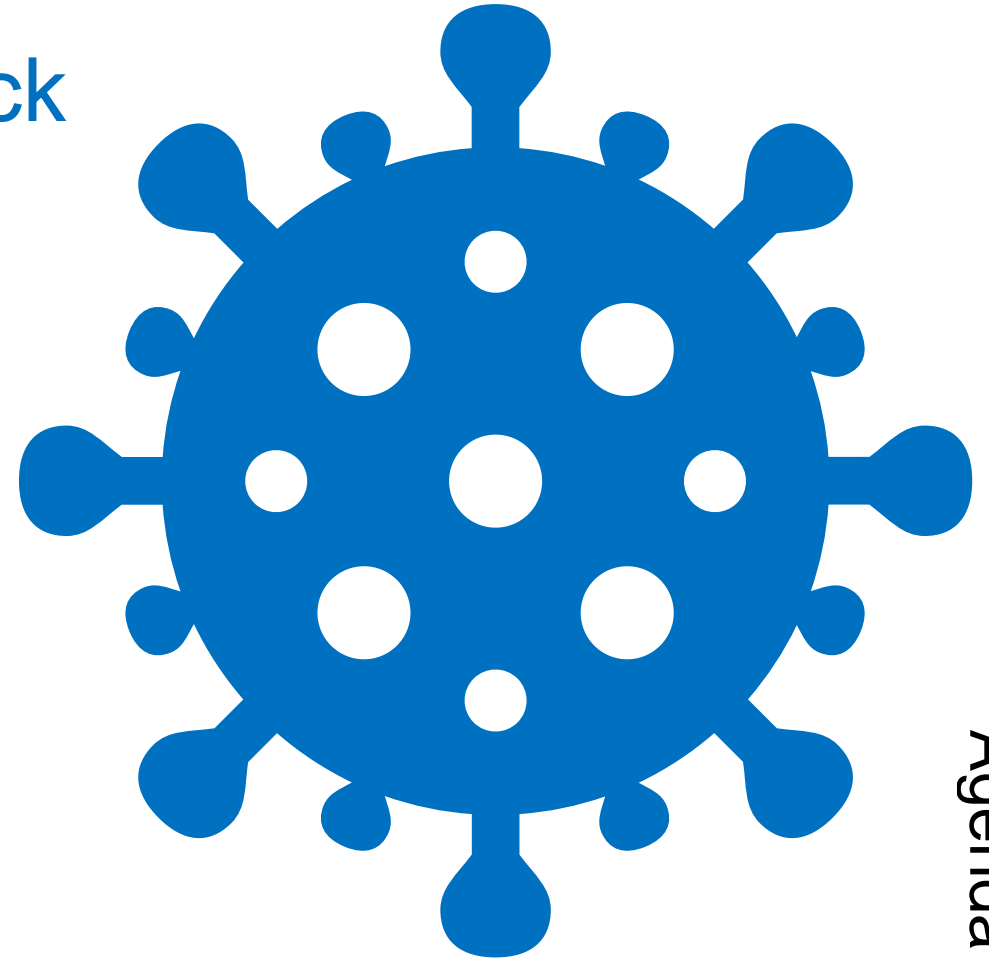


Hampshire COVID-19 weekly datapack

13th January 2021

Data correct as of 12th January 2021 but subject to revision

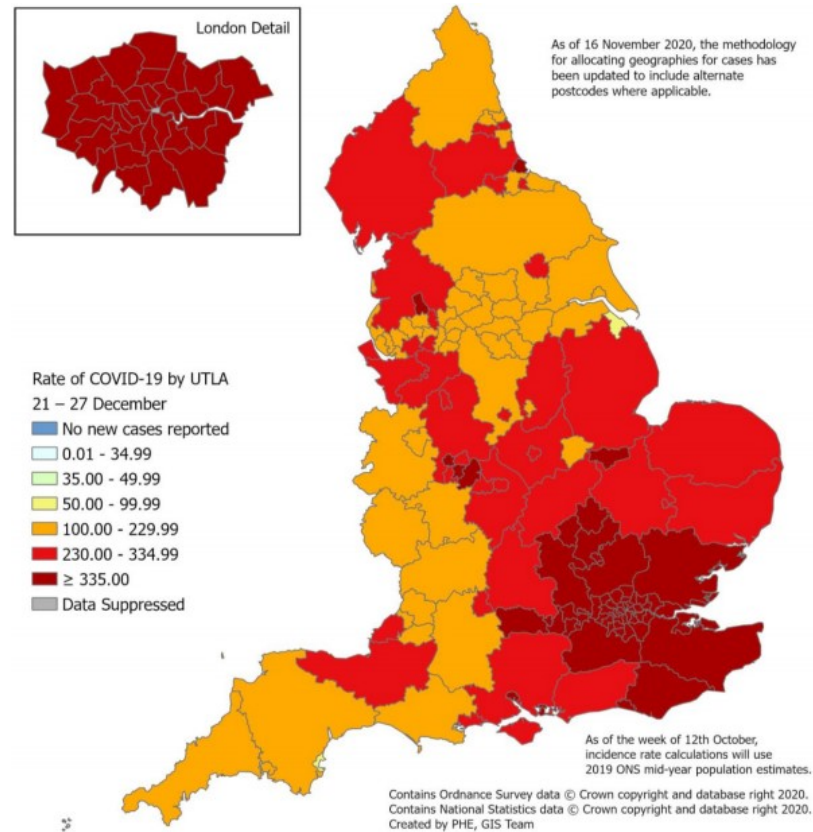
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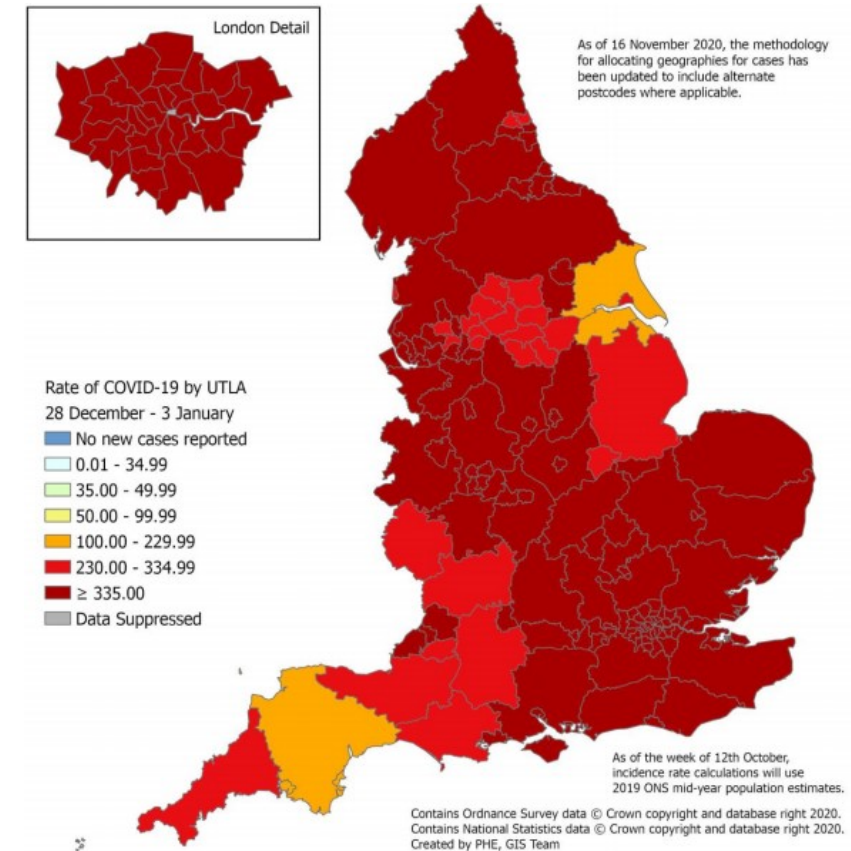
Produced by the Public Health Team and the Insight and Engagement Unit

What do weekly case rates per 100,000 population tell us about COVID-19 activity in England?

Weekly rate: Week 52, 27th December 2020



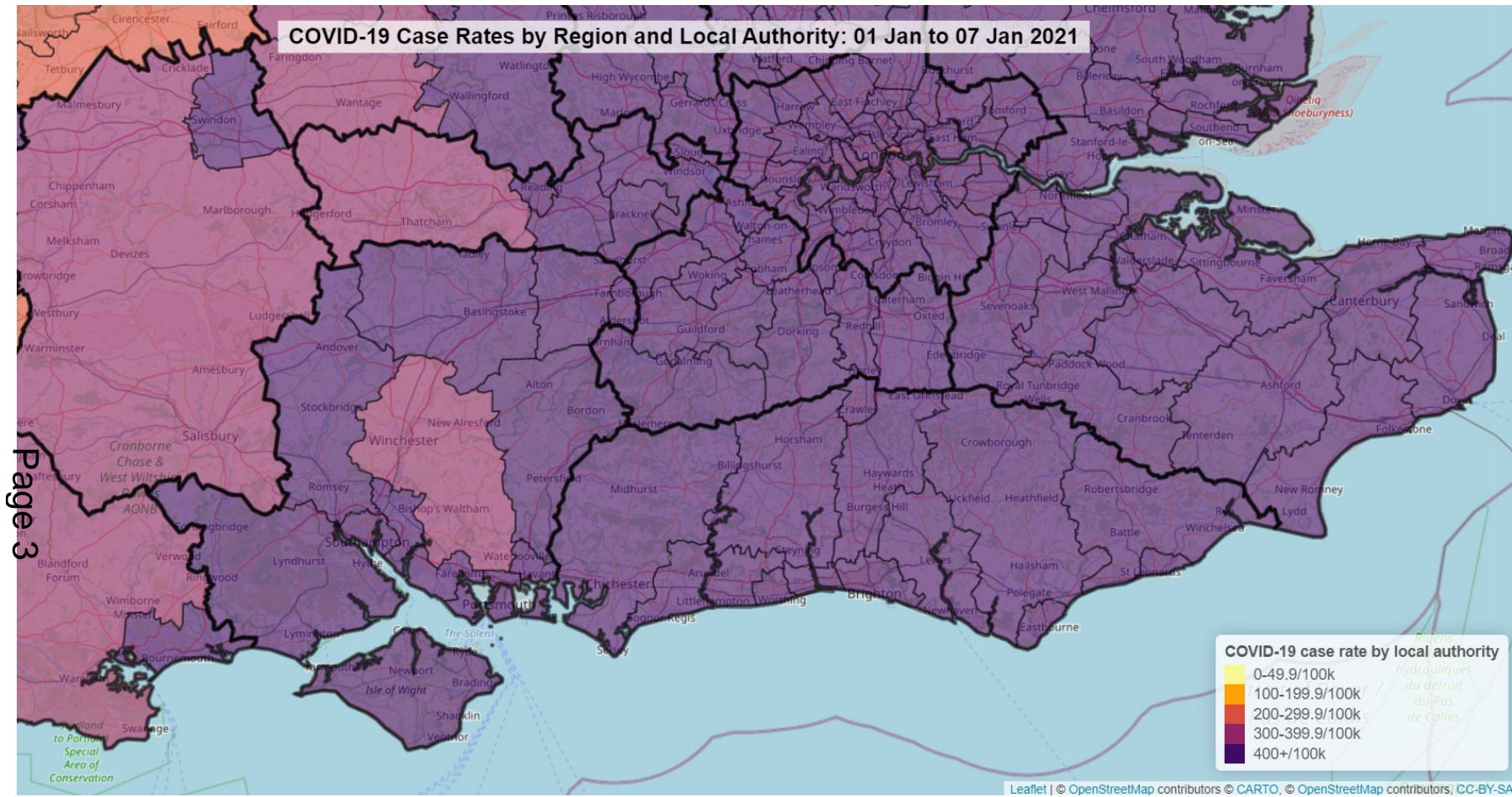
Weekly rate: Week 53, 3rd January 2021



Source: *Weekly Coronavirus Disease 2019 & Influenza (COVID-19) Surveillance Report*

Data in this week's report may be subject to delays due to the Christmas period and should be interpreted with caution. The highest case rates and positivity continued to be seen in London, East of England and South East in week 53, while increases were observed in all regions.

What do weekly case rates tell us about COVID-19 activity across South East regional local authorities?



Reproduction number (R) and growth rate of COVID-19, 8th December

Region	R	Growth rate % per day
England	1.1 to 1.4	+1 to +6
East of England	1.1 to 1.3	+1 to +6
London	1.1 to 1.4	+1 to +6
Midlands	1.1 to 1.4	+1 to +7
North East and Yorkshire	1.1 to 1.4	+1 to +6
North West	1.0 to 1.4	0 to +6
South East	1.1 to 1.4	+1 to +6
South West	1.1 to 1.5	+2 to +8

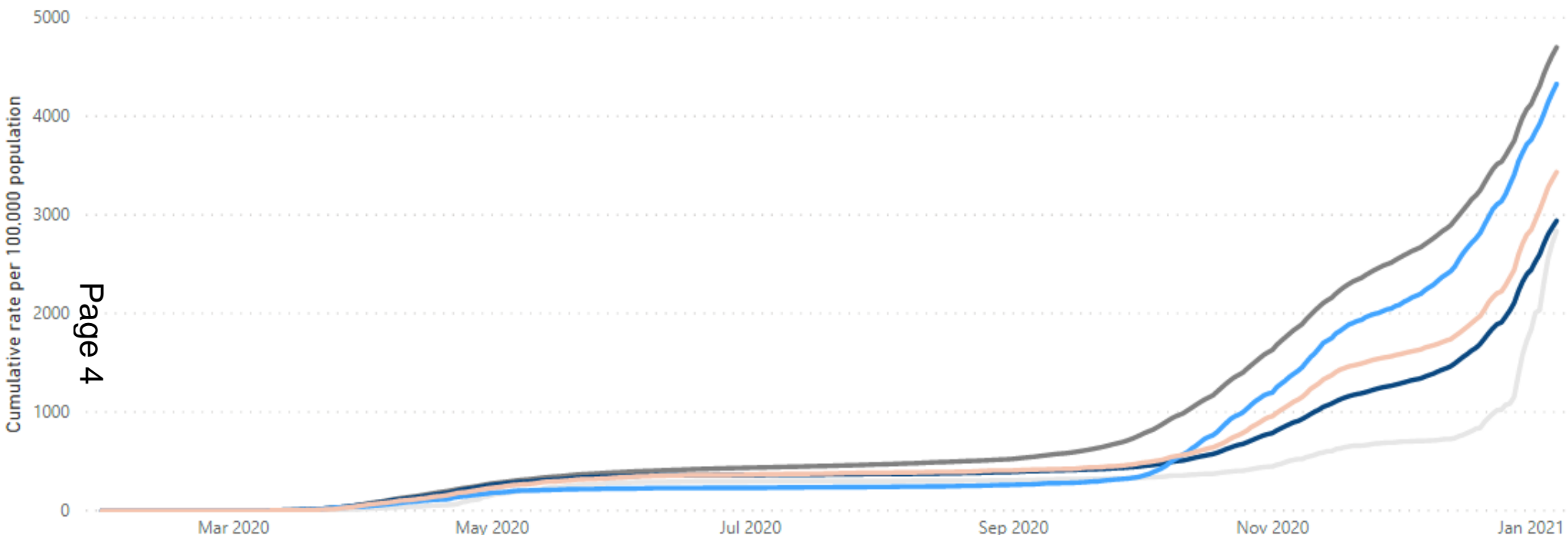
Source: The R number in the UK

Case rates areas across the South East continue to rise but growth is beginning to slow

What do weekly cumulative case rates tell us about COVID-19 activity across ceremonial Hampshire?

COVID-19 - Cumulative case rate per 100,000 population

Area ● England ● Hampshire ● Isle of Wight ● Portsmouth ● Southampton



Most Recent Rates (7th January 2021)

Area	Cumulative rate per 100,000
Southampton	3,432.60
South East	4,029.18
Portsmouth	4,326.56
Isle of Wight	2,834.15
Hampshire	2,938.57
England	4,698.04

Trends suggest **rapidly** rising infection rates across ceremonial Hampshire. Portsmouth City Council authority area has the highest cumulative case rate as of the 7th January 2021, although it is lower than the England rate.

What do daily cases tell us about how the epidemic is progressing over time in Hampshire?

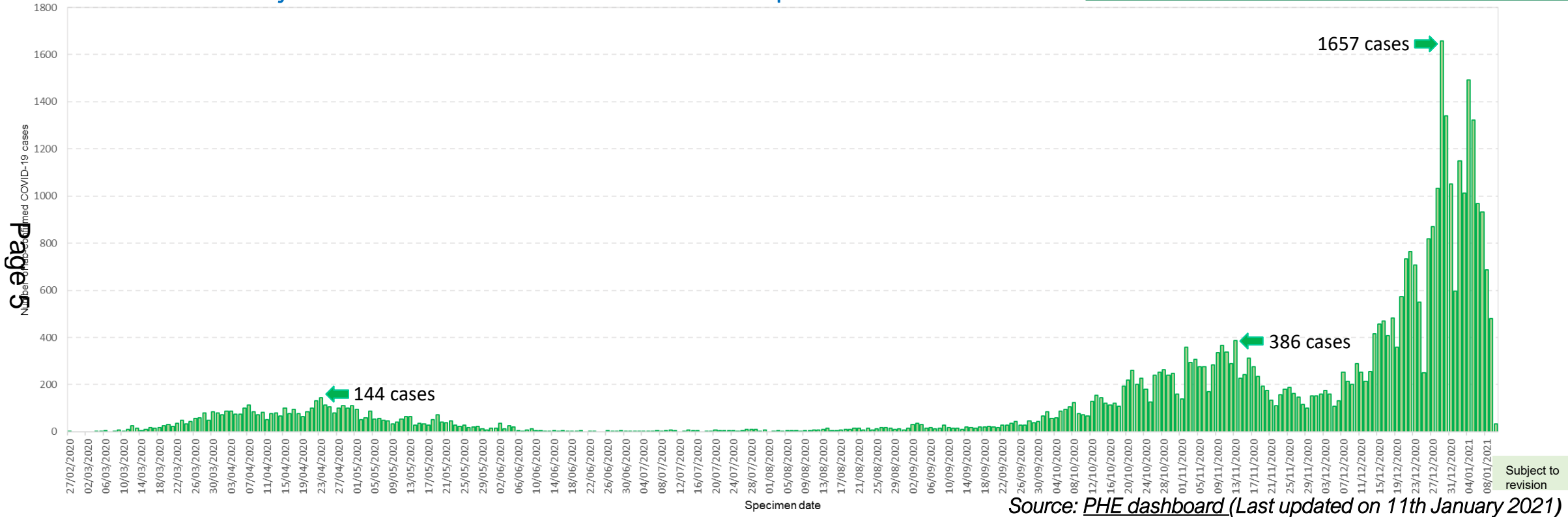
During wave 1 only Pillar 1 (NHS/PHE laboratories) testing was available, this included people admitted to hospital and later people living or working in a health or care environment. Widespread Pillar 2 community testing (Government's commercial testing partners) began on 14th July 2020 and since then the data includes both testing Pillars. Due to these different testing strategies, it is not possible to directly compare case numbers between wave 1 and wave 2.



Total number of COVID-19 cases
41,828

Caution: There is a data lag with more test results expected for the most recent week.

Data only includes those cases which have tested positive



Source: PHE dashboard (Last updated on 11th January 2021)

COVID-19 case detections show a slowing of the increase in daily cases. Over the epidemic, there have been 41,828 case detections in Hampshire.

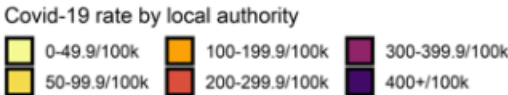
What do weekly COVID-19 case rates tell us about COVID-19 activity across Hampshire Districts?

7 day case rate per 100,000 for Districts and Unitary Authorities: 1st to 7th January 2021

Rank	Local Authority	Case Rate (per 100,000)	Number of cases (1 week)
1	Rushmoor	1298.1	1228
2	Isle of Wight	1119.4	1587
3	Havant	656.0	828
4	Hart	646.9	628
5	Southampton	634.8	1603
6	Portsmouth	608.6	1308
7	Basingstoke and Deane	518.7	916
8	Fareham	505.0	587
9	Eastleigh	468.6	626
10	East Hampshire	453.8	555
11	Test Valley	432.8	546
12	Gosport	429.1	364
13	New Forest	418.7	754
14	Winchester	381.2	476

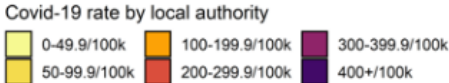
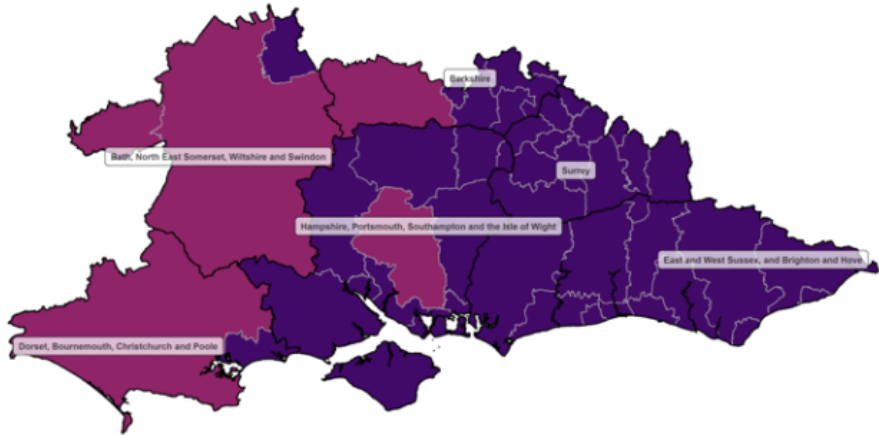
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Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight
COVID-19 cases: 01 Jan to 07 Jan 2021
Weekly case rates per 100,000 population by local authority



Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.
Contains National Statistics data including 2019 population estimates Â© Crown copyright and database right 2020

Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight and surrounding areas
COVID-19 cases: 01 Jan to 07 Jan 2021
Weekly case rates per 100,000 population by local authority



Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.
Contains National Statistics data including 2019 population estimates Â© Crown copyright and database right 2020

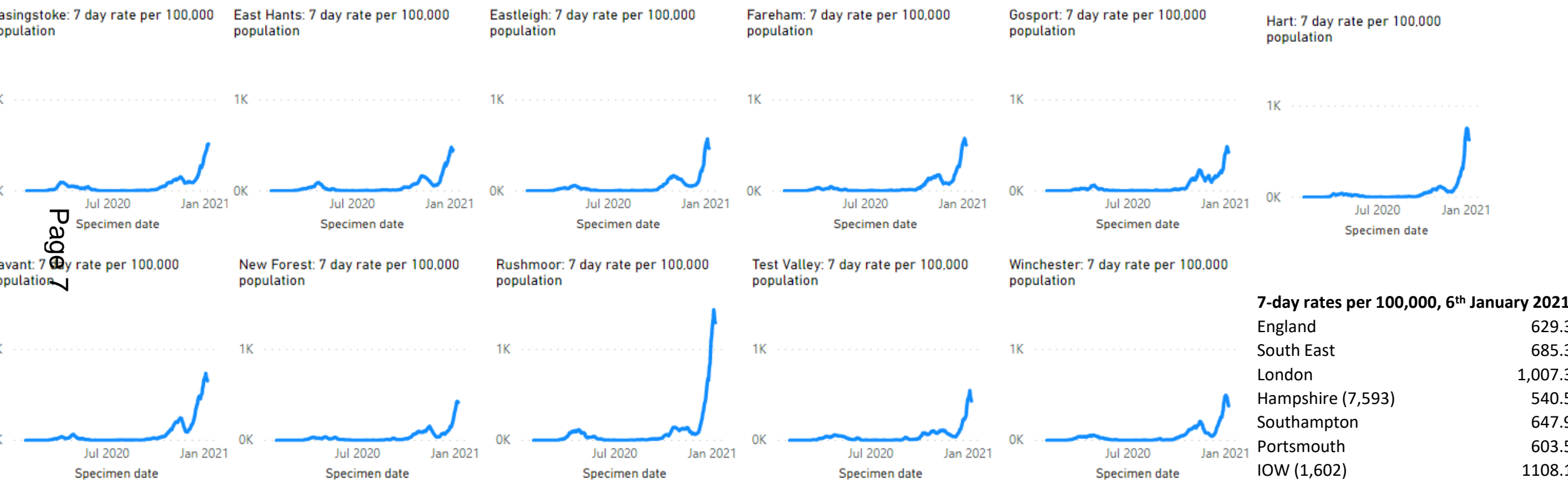
Further detailed county and district case numbers and rates can be accessed from the Public Health [Hampshire Districts COVID-19 Cases and Mortality Report](#)

This past week case rates have increased across most Hampshire Districts. Weekly case rates vary but are now high across the whole of the county. Case rates for other areas in the South East also suggest early signs of slowing.

Please note that these are **crude rates** and do not take account of the age/sex/socio-economic/casemix profile of the district populations. Also, district figures are subject to large statistical fluctuation due to the smaller populations

What do the trends in weekly all age case rates tell us about overall COVID-19 activity across Hampshire Districts?

Daily rates of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in districts up to 7th January 2020



Data source: PHE Line List data analysis and PHE dashboard (Last updated on 11th Jan)

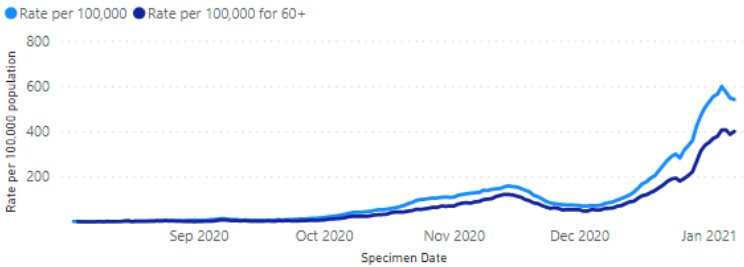
Trends suggest an increase in all age COVID-19 case rate activity across most Hampshire Districts. At 1,294.94 per 100,000 population, Rushmoor had the highest 7-day case rate and Havant the 2nd highest rate (655.2 per 100,000 population) as of the 7th January 2021.

Please note that the charts on this page show rates of cases per 100,000. Also, district figures are subject to large statistical fluctuation due to the smaller populations

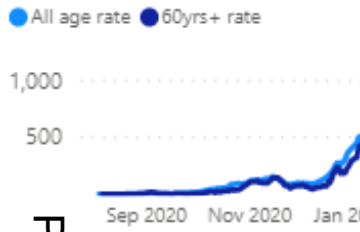
What do trends in the over 60s weekly case rates tell us about COVID-19 activity across Hampshire Districts?

Daily rates of COVID-19 cases in the over 60s per 100,000 population in districts up to 7th January 2021

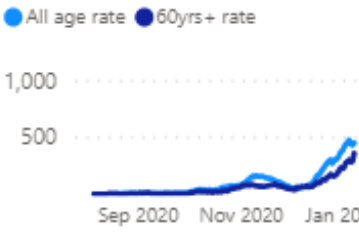
Hampshire all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



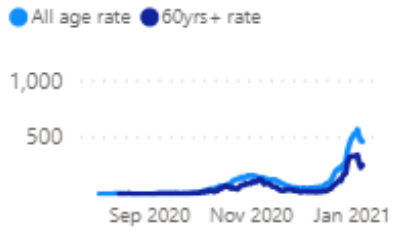
Basingstoke & Deane all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 pop'n



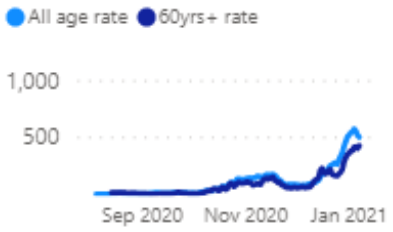
East Hampshire all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



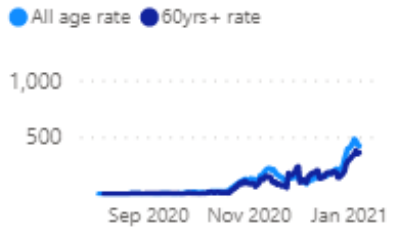
Eastleigh all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



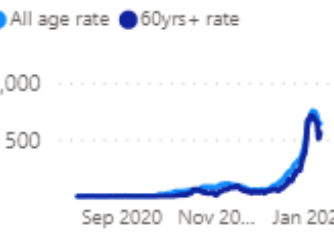
Fareham all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



Gosport all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



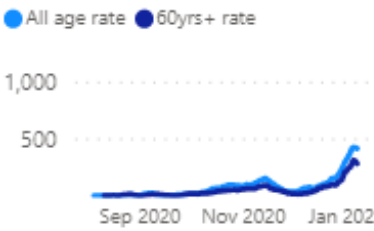
Hart all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



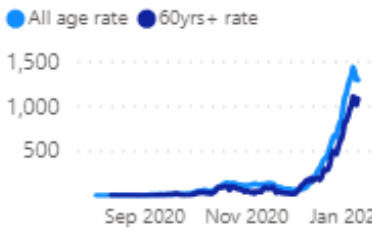
Havant all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



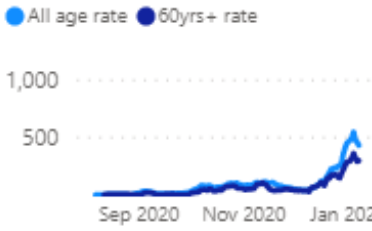
New Forest all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



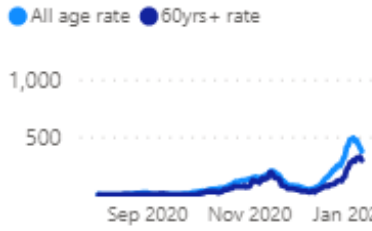
Rushmoor all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



Test Valley all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



Winchester all ages and 60+ yrs case rate per 100,000 population



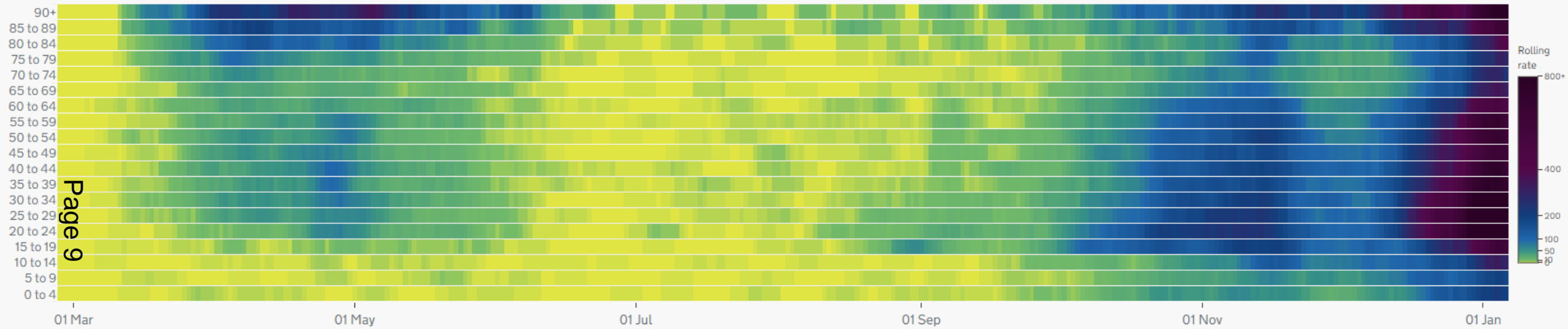
Data source: PHE Line List data analysis

Trends suggest an increase in COVID-19 activity in the over 60s across all Hampshire districts. At 1083.01 per 100,000 population, Rushmoor borough had the highest over 60s weekly case rate as of the 7th January 2021.

Which age group is most affected in Hampshire?

Cases by specimen date age demographics EXPERIMENTAL

Rate of people with at least one positive COVID-19 test result (either lab-reported or lateral flow device) per 100,000 population in the rolling 7-day period ending on the dates shown, by age. Individuals tested positive more than once are only counted once, on the date of their first positive test.



Source: [PHE dashboard](#) (Last updated on 11th January 2021)

Cases rates have increased in the majority of age groups. Age demographics of case data suggest highest transmission rates (400+ per 100,000 population) in people aged 15-64 years and 80 years and over, with high rates (200-300+ per 100,000 population) in all other age bands.

How have weekly COVID-19 cases changed across Hampshire Districts?

Weekly percentage change, comparing to the previous non-overlapping 7-day period							
	06 January 2021	05 January 2021	04 January 2021	03 January 2021	02 January 2021	01 January 2021	31 December 2020
England	19.8	35.7	59.9	46.3	51.9	54.3	34.9
Isle of Wight	87.8	171.2	352.2	284	286	274.3	206.7
Hampshire	16.5	35.3	66.2	67.1	75.1	87.2	68.3
Basingstoke and Deane	32	43.8	49.3	54.8	53.9	61.4	42.2
East Hampshire	16.6	31.1	52.6	44.2	52	51.9	25.6
Eastleigh	8.8	35.6	97.7	97.2	107.6	129.4	107.1
Fareham	11.8	31.9	58.2	64.4	79.3	96.8	81.2
Gosport	24.3	55.8	99	94.9	91	103.5	80.4
Hart	-2.5	29.1	63.3	85.1	105.9	134.8	106.3
Havant	13.8	18	41.6	37.3	39.6	47.7	34.3
New Forest	57.6	80.4	99.2	100.9	109.2	117.8	94.7
Rushmoor	17.8	40.8	70.3	64.1	72.4	86.8	68.5
Test Valley	13.3	33.5	98.6	95.7	88.4	101	89
Winchester	-4.5	6.4	41	49.2	79.7	92.4	85.2

Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>

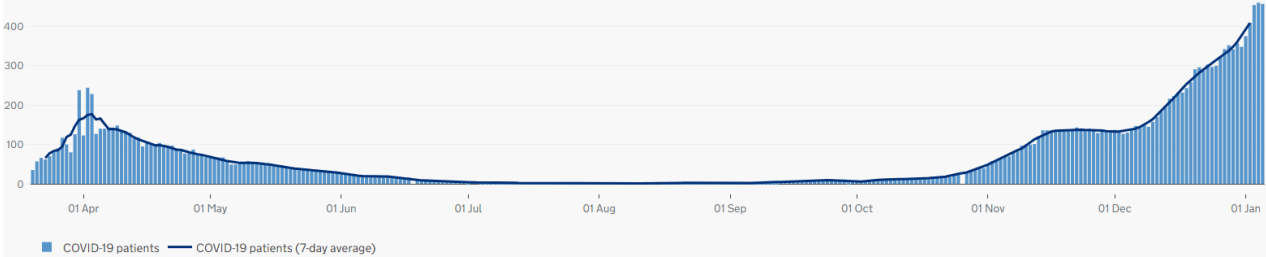
Cases are increasing across most Hampshire Districts representing increasing trends in infection. Hart and Winchester have slightly decreased infection rates. The largest percentage change in Hampshire weekly cases was in the New Forest (up 57.6% on the previous week).

What do trends in COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital tell us about healthcare activity across Hampshire?

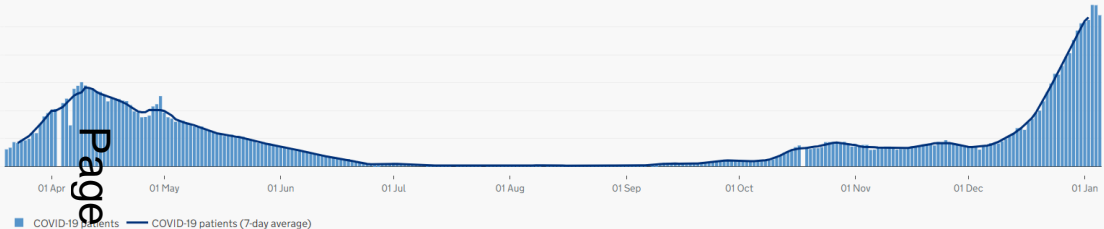
Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – 165 patients in hospital



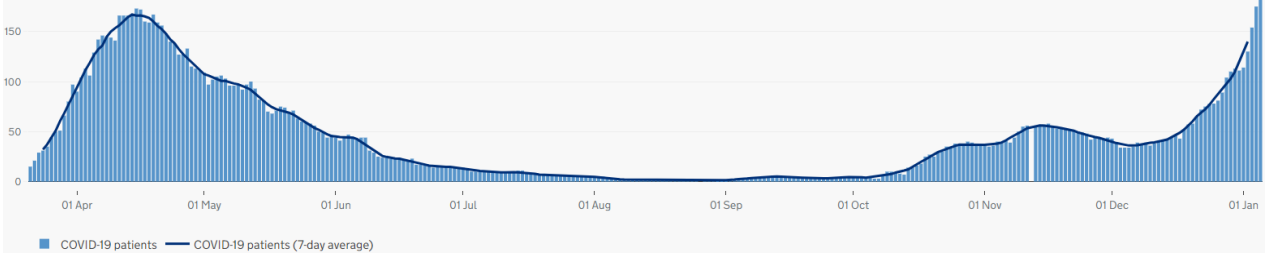
Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust – 457 patients in hospital



Frimley Health Foundation Trust – 542 patients in hospital



University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – 183 patients in hospital



Isle of Wight NHS Trust – 40 patients in hospital



Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare> as of 11th Jan 2021

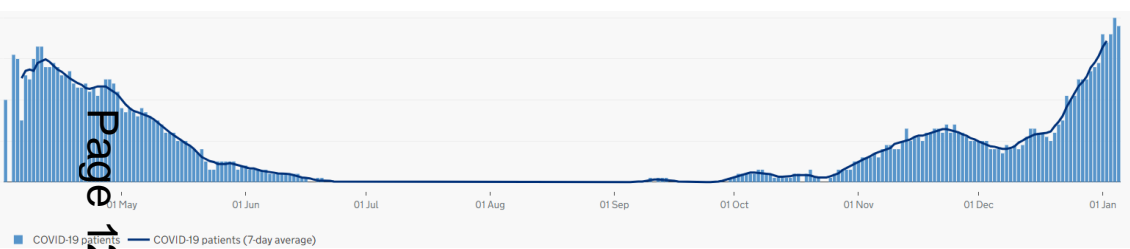
Hospital occupancy is high with an increasing trend in new COVID-19 admissions overall in all trusts. Winter is the most difficult time of year for the NHS, and with hospital admissions already high, hospitals are at risk of rapidly becoming overwhelmed.

What do trends in COVID-19 patients in mechanical ventilation beds tell us about healthcare activity across Hampshire?

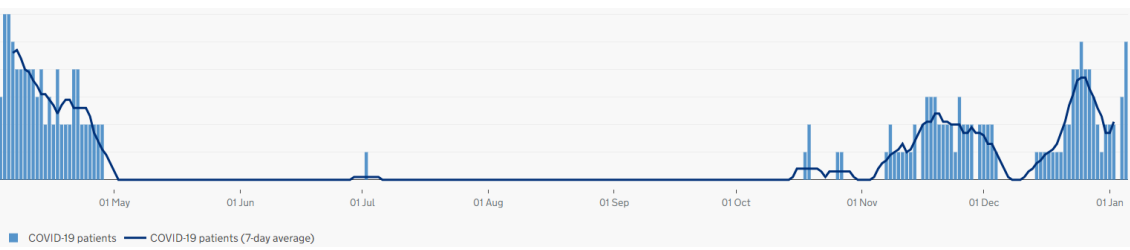
Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – 7 patients on ventilation



Frimley Health Foundation Trust – 38 patients on ventilation



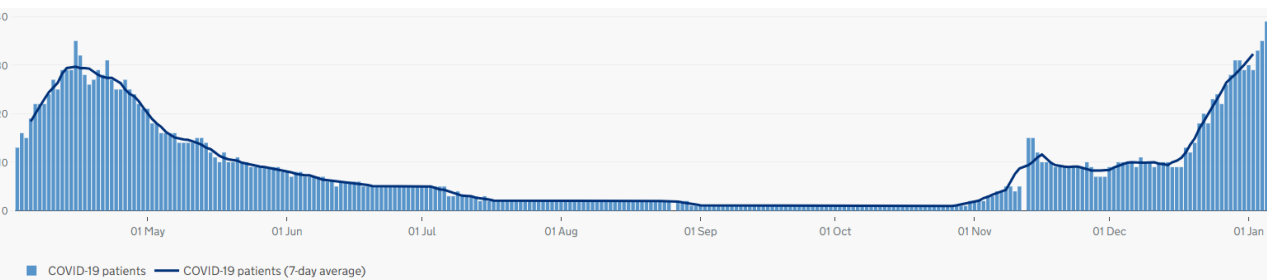
Isle of Wight NHS Trust – 5 patient on ventilation



Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust– 28 patients on ventilation



University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – 39 on ventilation

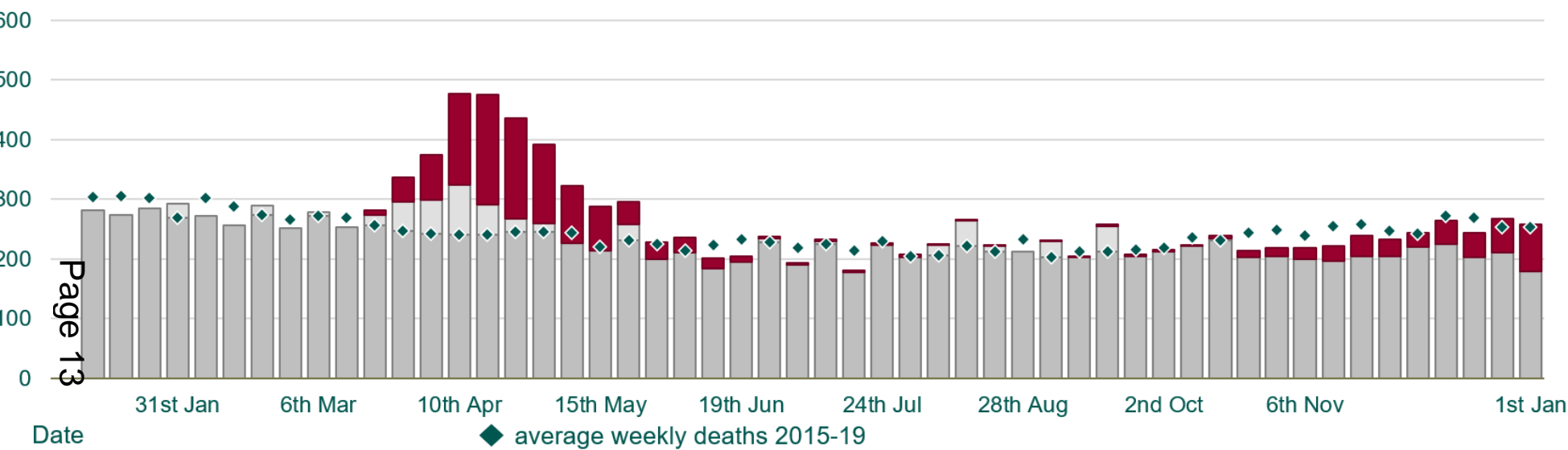


Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare> as of 11th January 2021

Trends suggest increasing numbers of COVID-19 patients in mechanical ventilation beds in critical care units (CCU) across Hampshire. The need to avoid CCUs being overwhelmed is a key factor in significant policy decisions, including regional and national ‘lockdowns’.

What do trends in excess deaths tell us about the COVID-19 mortality experience across Hampshire?

Hampshire deaths per week over 2020 to 1st January 2021 compared with 2015-2019 five-year average



Note – week 53 includes the Christmas/New Year holiday period. Also, there were two bank holidays in week 53 2020 compared to one bank holiday in that corresponding week in previous years.
Note - in line with the ONS method, deaths for week 53 have been compared to the average for week 52.

Source: PHE ONS- Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional

Further detailed county and district mortality data can be accessed from the Public Health [Hampshire Districts COVID-19 Cases and Mortality Report](#)

In Hampshire excess (extra) deaths has now risen above the five-year weekly average we would usually see at this time of year for the second consecutive week. Sadly, 1,455 people have so far died of COVID-19, with 79 deaths over the latest week.

Please note that whilst District data tends to mirror the Hampshire trend, data at this level is subject to large statistical fluctuation due to the smaller populations.

The COVID-19 alert level and Tiering indicators – Hampshire summary 1st to 7th January 2021

COVID Alert Levels

The Joint Biosecurity Centre’s COVID-19 alert level - On the 5th of January 2021 England was moved into alert level 5. The top alert level means “transmission is high or rising exponentially” and health services are at risk of being overwhelmed. National lockdown has been imposed including the closing of all schools until at least mid-February the tier system is therefore suspended.

The Joint Biosecurity Centre Tier allocation indicators - The JBC’s Tiering allocation is separate and independent of its alert level system. As we are now in national lockdown an update on these indicators for Hampshire is provided below for reference as they provide a picture of what is happening with the virus in local areas:

Level	Description	Action
5	As level 4 and there is a material risk of healthcare services being overwhelmed	Social distancing measures increase from today's level
4	A COVID-19 epidemic is in general circulation; transmission is high or rising exponentially	Current social distancing measures and restrictions
3	A COVID-19 epidemic is in general circulation	Gradual relaxing of restrictions and social distancing measures
2	COVID-19 is present in the UK, but the number of cases and transmission is low	No or minimal social distancing measures; enhanced testing, tracing, monitoring and screening
1	COVID-19 is not known to be present in the UK	Routine international monitoring

- Case detection rates in all age groups** - The overall Hampshire and all lower tier local authority COVID-19 all age case detection rates are rising in most districts. **All areas have a case rate of over 400 per 100,000. Rushmoor has the highest rate of 1298.1 per 100,000, followed by Havant, 656 per 100,000 and Hart, 646.9 per 100,000. Rushmoor has the 6th highest local authority case rate in the country and the rates are continuing to increase.**
- Case detection rates in the over 60s** - The overall Hampshire and lower tier local authority COVID-19 case detection rates in the 60+ have increased in all districts. **Rushmoor has the highest over 60s rate of 1083.0 per 100,000 followed by Hart, 565.8 per 100,000.**
- The rate at which cases are rising or falling** –Hampshire is experiencing a rise in cases in most districts, the biggest weekly case rate percentage change is evident in New Forest. Winchester and Hart saw a small decrease in the weekly case rate.
- Positivity rate (the number of positive cases detected as a percentage of tests taken)** –Weekly positivity rates have decreased in all districts except Basingstoke & Deane and New Forest. **Rushmoor has the highest positivity (22%), followed by Hart (18.6%).** All districts have a positivity of above 10% except New Forest which is just under. Note that a positive rate of less than 5% indicates that the epidemic is under control
- Pressure on the NHS, including current and projected occupancy** - All health services across HIOW continue to be stretched. Significant staffing challenges due to an increase in COVID-19 related illness amongst staff and unavailability means the NHS continues to be under greater operational pressure. Critical care capacity across HIOW is at “surge” levels. It is likely that the surge in capacity will require staff redeployment, cancellation of elective activity where appropriate and mutual aid through inter-regional transfers stepping up to support patients.

Key messages and factors to consider.....

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- The number of new confirmed COVID-19 infections continues to increase across all areas of Hampshire and Isle of Wight (HIOW). There are early signs that the rate of growth of new infections is slowing in many parts of HIOW. The latest case rate data, reporting the 7-day period up to 7th January show a decrease in positivity in all districts except Basingstoke & Deane and New Forest. The all-age weekly rates vary across Hampshire, New Forest reported the largest increase, other districts have increased but at a slower rate and some have seen a small decrease. The over 60s rate has increased in all districts. Rushmoor, Hart and Havant have the highest rates.
- The R for the South East region is estimated to be between 1.1 and 1.4 and the growth rate between +1 and +6. These revised estimates suggest case rates in the region continue to decrease but there may be very early indications of a slowing. We need to ensure that growth is reversed, and R is kept below 1 so that the prevalence and spread of disease falls to improve COVID-19 trajectory metrics so that, ultimately, fewer restrictions are required, and we are able to get beyond the devastating health and economic impacts of COVID-19.
- In the most recent few weeks the number of COVID-19 patients has significantly increased, all trusts are seeing an increase. For the last two weeks the number of COVID-19 patients in both Portsmouth and Frimley hospitals has exceeded those recorded in the peak of wave one.
- The new variant is dominant across all districts. Recent estimates of the proportion of positive new variant cases varies across districts from 67% of cases in Eastleigh to 94% in Hart. Evidence suggests the new variant may be up to 70% more transmissible but there is no evidence to date that the new variant is associated with higher disease severity. However, without strengthened controls, there is a clear risk that future epidemic waves may be larger, and hence associated with greater burden and workforce impacts, than previous waves.
- On the 5th January 2021 England was moved into alert level 5. The top alert level means “transmission is high or rising exponentially” and health services are at risk of being overwhelmed. National lockdown was imposed including the closing of all schools until at least mid-February. National research suggested that only stringent interventions comparable to the March 2020 lockdown including school closures and mass vaccination would reduce the effective reproduction number R_t to less than 1 and reduce NHS burden.
- Unlike the first lockdown, policies have been in place for some time to restrict population movement and reduce social contacts, so trends may not follow those seen in wave one, the new variant is another potentially confounding factor, as is winter related illness. However, it is evident that we will see a continued increase in case rates, admission and deaths for several weeks before we see the epidemiological impact of the lockdown on the data and trends.
- It is hoped that national lockdown will be successful in suppressing the R to less than 1 which will mean the epidemic is shrinking and the mass vaccination programme will successfully vaccinate priority groups. The cumulative benefit of these should be marked for the trusts, however community transmission will still occur. Therefore, post national lockdown people and organisations across Hampshire will need to continue to adapt their processes and behaviours, complying with the interventions and policies, to reduce the risk of individual infection.

Notes on the methodology

- Data is drawn from a range of sources, including:
 - The official UK Government website for data and insights on Coronavirus (COVID-19) (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>)
 - The Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk>)
 - Hampshire County Council's public health data resources (<https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/covid19-data-and-intelligence>)

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Due to time lags relating to testing times, data is generally shown excluding the previous five days, for the purposes of data quality

Where rates are used, these are shown per 100,000 population

- Locally calculated rates are slightly ahead of the national data but do align
- Importantly, at lower tier local authority levels data tends to be unstable and need to be interpreted with caution!