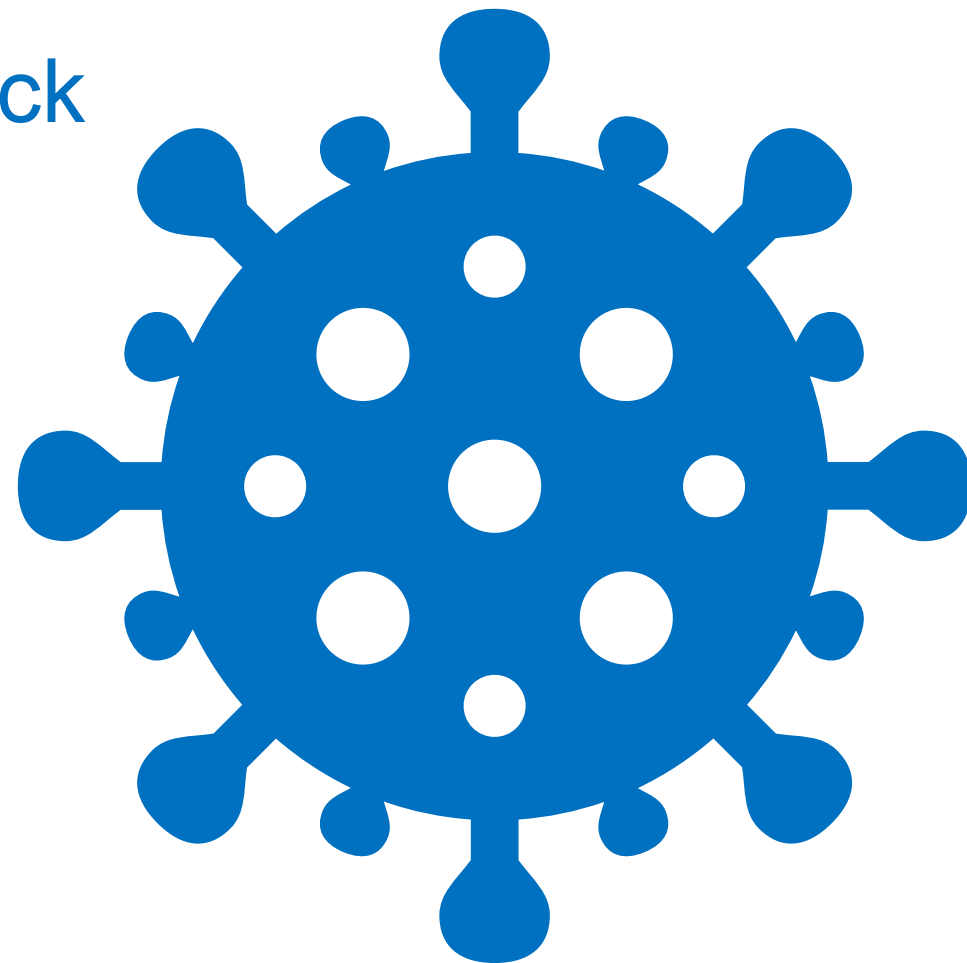


Hampshire COVID-19 weekly datapack

8 December 2021

Data correct as of 7 December 2021 but subject to revision

Page 1



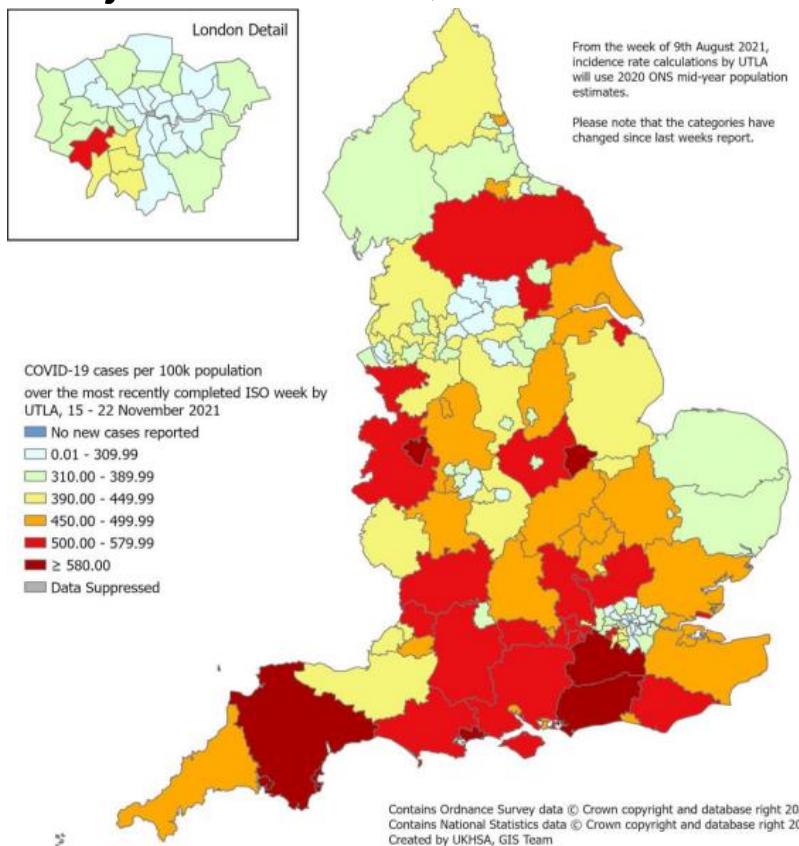
Agenda Item 6

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

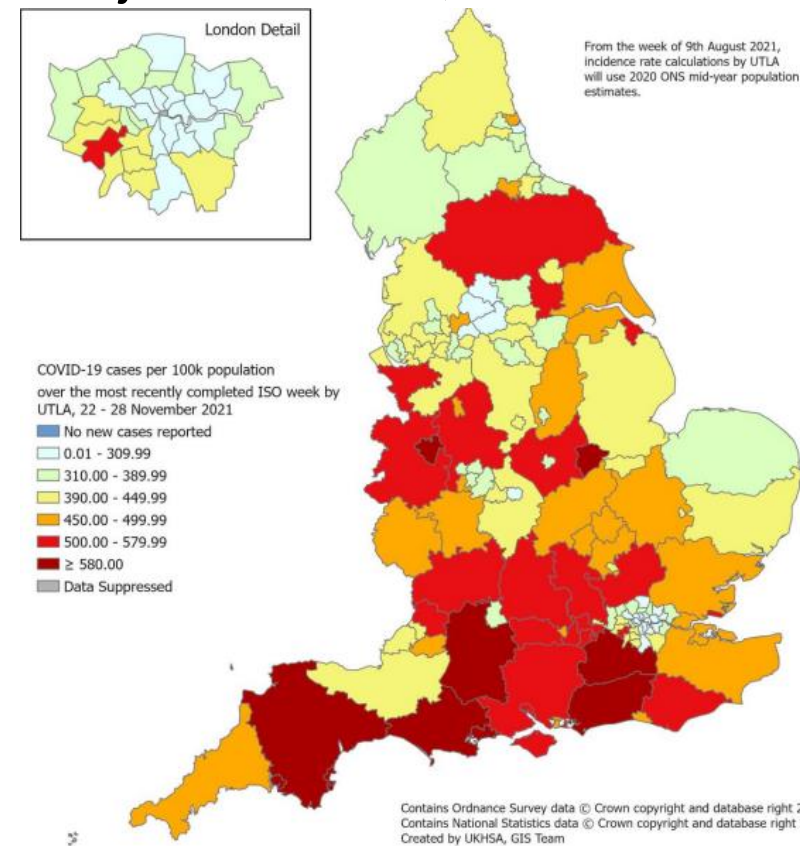


What do weekly case rates per 100,000 population tell us about COVID-19 activity in England?

Weekly rate: Week 46, 22 November 2021



Weekly rate: Week 47, 28 November 2021

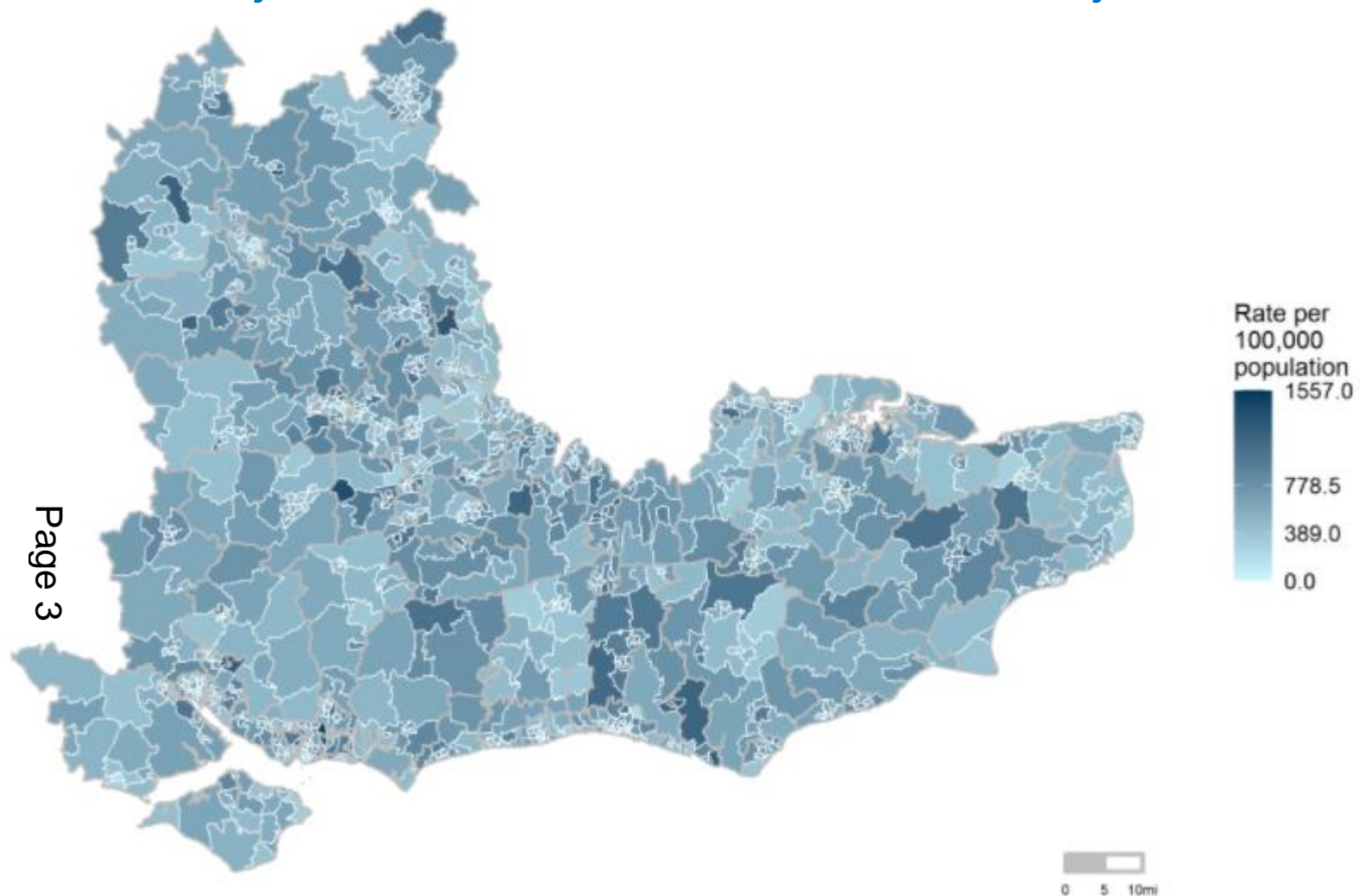


Page 2

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

Overall COVID-19 case rates decreased in week 47. Case rates decreased in all age groups and ethnic groups, and in most regions. Overall Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 positivity remained stable compared to the previous week.

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



Page 3

Reproduction number (R) and growth rate of COVID-19, 03 December 2021.

| Region | R | Growth rate % per day |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| England | 0.9 to 1.1 | -1 to +1 |
| East of England | 0.9 to 1.2 | -1 to +2 |
| London | 0.9 to 1.2 | -1 to +3 |
| Midlands | 0.9 to 1.1 | -2 to +1 |
| North East and Yorkshire | 0.9 to 1.1 | -2 to 0 |
| North West | 0.9 to 1.1 | -2 to +1 |
| South East | 1.0 to 1.2 | -1 to +3 |
| South West | 0.9 to 1.1 | -2 to +1 |

Estimates for the South West have been paused until we gain a full understanding of the impact of the reported incident of the incorrect negative PCR test results on estimates in this region. UKHSA is confident that R is above 1 in the South West and that the epidemic is growing in this region.

Source: The R number in the UK

Case rate trends across the South East's small areas are mixed. Variation in case rates exists within and between South East regional local authorities.

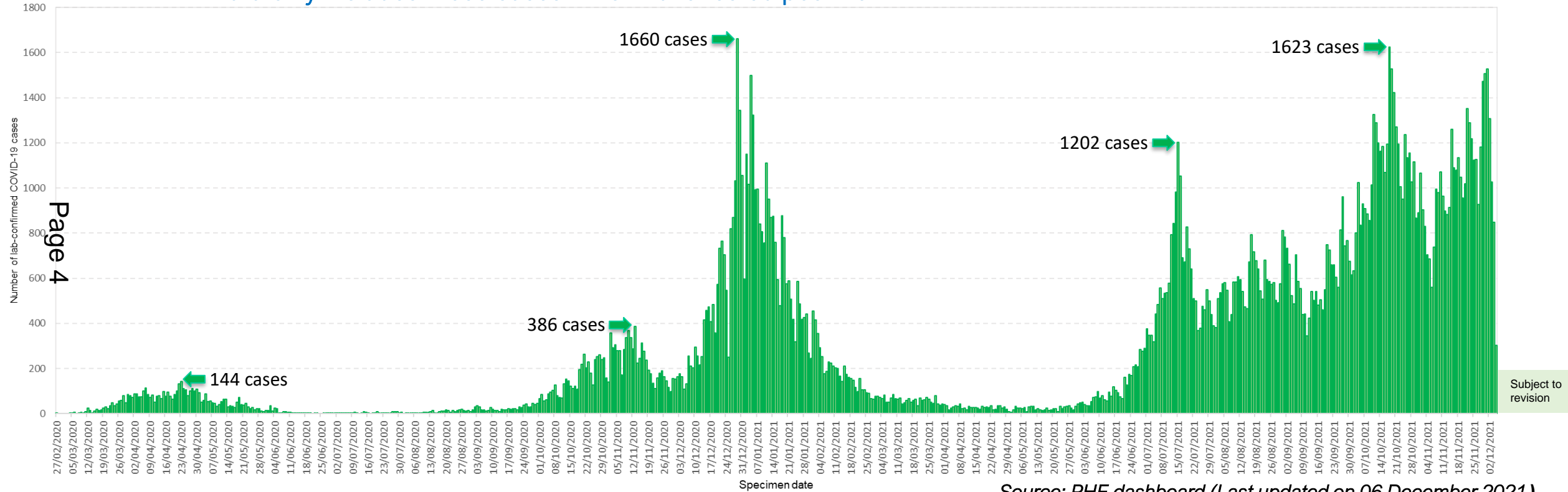
What do daily cases tell us about how the epidemic is progressing over time in Hampshire?

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 14 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
191,264

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 06 December 2021)

Over the epidemic, there have been 191,264 case detections in Hampshire (as of 05 December). Recent data show a continued increasing trend in the number of cases across Hampshire. Please note that the number of cases in the last 5 days is subject to revision.

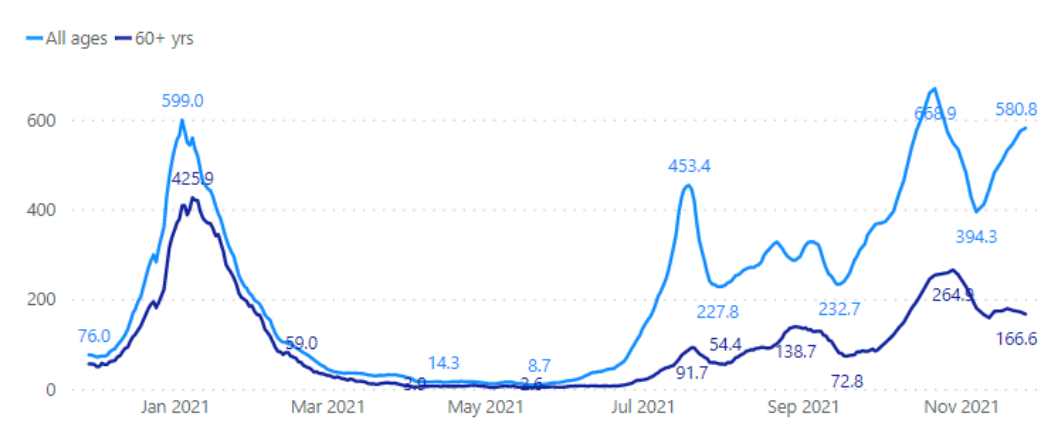
What do trends in the case numbers, rates and positivity tell us about COVID-19 activity in Hampshire?

Age specific case rates up to 26 November 2021

RAG Status: See note below for rating guide

| Week ending | All ages | 60+ yrs |
|-------------|----------|---------|
| 03/11/21 | 481.0 | 227.9 |
| 05/11/21 | 427.0 | 204.4 |
| 07/11/21 | 394.3 | 180.1 |
| 10/11/21 | 411.8 | 165.0 |
| 12/11/21 | 445.1 | 158.4 |
| 14/11/21 | 482.1 | 172.9 |
| 17/11/21 | 509.0 | 173.7 |
| 19/11/21 | 531.6 | 178.8 |
| 21/11/21 | 545.3 | 175.0 |
| 24/11/21 | 574.5 | 171.4 |
| 26/11/21 | 580.8 | 166.6 |

Case detection rate: Positive cases per 100,000 population, all age and 60+yrs rates



Weekly test positivity rate(%): Note: a positive rate of less than 5% indicates that the epidemic is under control



Data on this page are from the PHE Regional Situational Awareness Report (SAR). Due to the reporting delays the most recent 4 days are excluded from the calculations of rates and moving averages. Data reported is for a 7 day rolling period with the end date of that period shown on the tables and charts.

Data source: PHE Line List data analysis

The number of confirmed cases in previous 7 days (PCR&LFT)

| Week ending | All ages | 60+ |
|-------------|----------|-----|
| 03/11/21 | 6,682 | 892 |
| 05/11/21 | 5,932 | 800 |
| 07/11/21 | 5,477 | 705 |
| 10/11/21 | 5,721 | 646 |
| 12/11/21 | 6,184 | 620 |
| 14/11/21 | 6,697 | 677 |
| 17/11/21 | 7,071 | 680 |
| 19/11/21 | 7,385 | 700 |
| 21/11/21 | 7,576 | 685 |
| 24/11/21 | 7,981 | 671 |
| 26/11/21 | 8,068 | 652 |

RATING GUIDE:

- Weekly % positive: >7.5%, 4% to 7.5%, <4%
- Weekly all age rate: >250 cases per 100,000 per week, 151 to 250, 51 to 150, 25 to 50, <25
- Weekly 60+ rate: >150 cases per 100,000 per week, 101 to 150, 51 to 100, 25 to 50, <25

Trends in case numbers, rates (in all ages and over 60s) and positivity suggest that COVID-19 all ages activity is increasing, rates remain the highest in school children aged 5-14 and 40-44 year olds. Positivity has slightly decreased to 10.3% in Hampshire.



Age specific case rates up to 26 November 2021

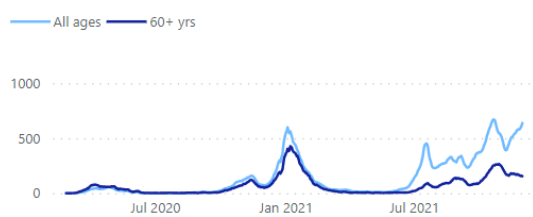
YOUR CHOICES STILL COUNT
Let's keep life moving together

SAFE

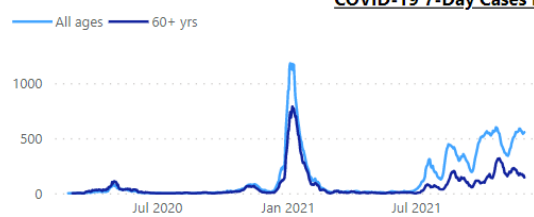
What do the trends in weekly all age case rates tell us about overall COVID-19 activity across Hampshire Districts?

Daily rates of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in districts up to 01 December 2021

Hampshire: 7 day rate per 100,000 population



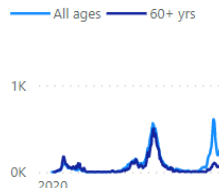
IOW: 7 day rate per 100,000 population



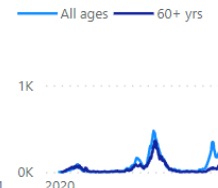
COVID-19 7-Day Cases Rates are updated up to and including the 1st December 2021.

| Area | 7 day rolling: Number of daily new cases | 7 day rolling: Rate per 100,000 pop'n |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Basingstoke and Deane | 885.0 | 497.9 |
| East Hampshire | 708.0 | 571.7 |
| Eastleigh | 1,071.0 | 790.3 |
| England | 267,748.0 | 473.5 |
| Fareham | 788.0 | 677.3 |
| Gosport | 518.0 | 611.7 |
| Hampshire | 8,861.0 | 637.8 |
| Hart | 703.0 | 720.2 |
| Havant | 828.0 | 655.4 |
| Isle of Wight | 789.0 | 554.5 |
| New Forest | 1,029.0 | 572.8 |
| Portsmouth | 1,528.0 | 711.7 |
| Rushmoor | 620.0 | 656.9 |
| South East | 58,385.0 | 633.4 |
| Southampton | 1,276.0 | 504.6 |
| Test Valley | 958.0 | 753.4 |
| Winchester | 753.0 | 598.0 |

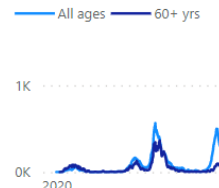
Basingstoke



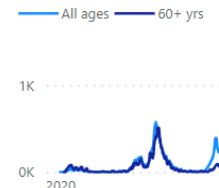
East Hampshire



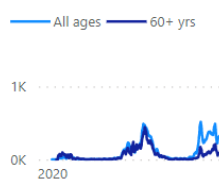
Eastleigh



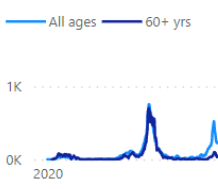
Fareham



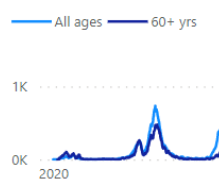
Gosport



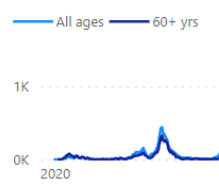
Hart



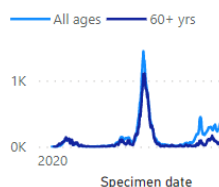
Havant



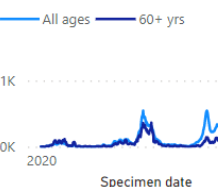
New Forest



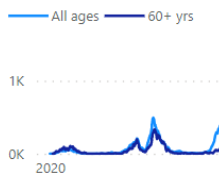
Rushmoor



Test Valley



Winchester



| Area | 7 day rolling: Number of 60yrs+ daily cases | 7 day rolling: 60 years+ rate per 100,000 pop'n |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Basingstoke & Deane | 58 | 139.7 |
| East Hampshire | 57 | 151.0 |
| Eastleigh | 66 | 189.5 |
| Fareham | 52 | 146.2 |
| Gosport | 37 | 161.9 |
| Hart | 22 | 87.9 |
| Havant | 62 | 161.0 |
| New Forest | 81 | 122.8 |
| Rushmoor | 35 | 183.4 |
| Test Valley | 79 | 220.8 |
| Winchester | 58 | 167.6 |
| Hampshire | 607 | 155.1 |
| IOW | 74 | 143.6 |

Data source: GOV.UK Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK

Data source: PHE Line List data analysis and PHE dashboard (Last updated on 06 December)

The COVID-19 all age case rates are increasing across the Hampshire districts. At 790.3 per 100,000 population, Eastleigh has the highest 7-day all age case rate, higher than the England case rate of 473.5 per 100,000 population. Test Valley has the highest over 60 year case rate of 220.8 per 100,000 population, on 01 December 2021.

Page 6

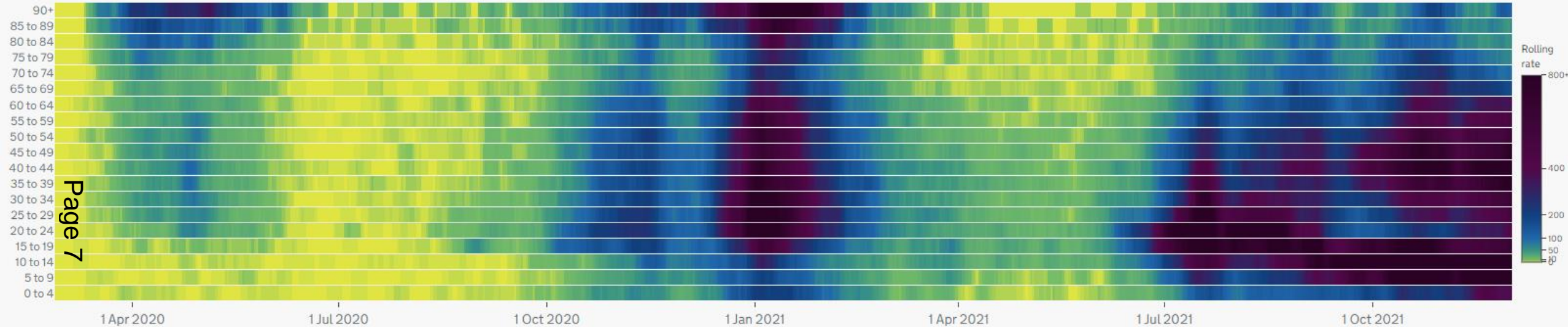
Please note that the charts on this page show rates of cases per 100,000. Also, district figures are subject to large statistical fluctuation due to the smaller populations



Which age group is most affected in Hampshire?

Cases by specimen date age demographics

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.



Case rates are prevalent in all age groups but 5-9 year olds are the most affected age group with a rate of 1,655.1 per 100,000, this is a increase compared to the previous week, case rates also remain very high in the 10-14 year olds. Case rates are continuing to increase and are high in the 40-49 year age band.

Source: [PHE dashboard](#) (Last updated on 06 December 2021)



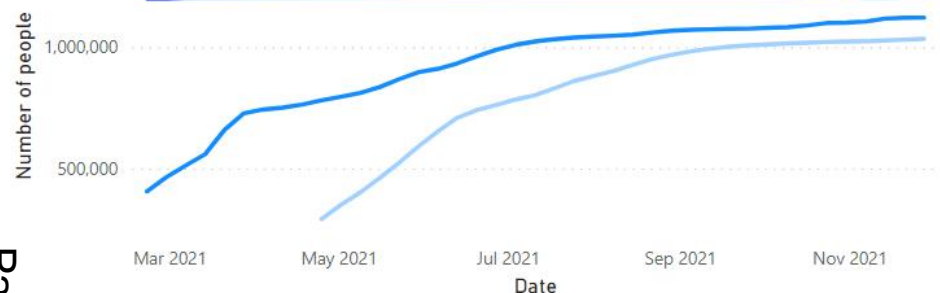
How is the vaccination programme progressing in Hampshire?

Cumulative vaccinations by week up to 28 November 2021

Vaccination data as of the: 28 November 2021

Cumulative number of people vaccinated by week and dose

● Total number of 1st dose vaccinations ● Total number of 2nd dose vaccinations ● Total Population (16 +)



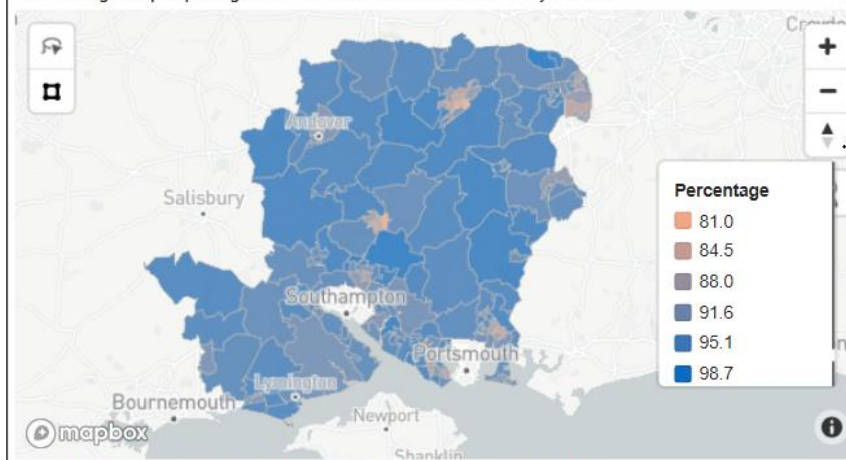
Page 8

Proportion of people vaccinated

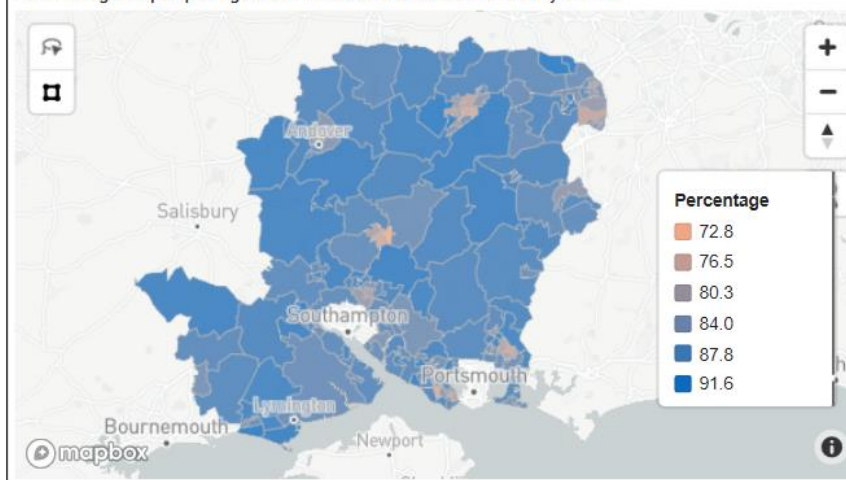
Select Dose: Second

| Area | 18-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80+ | All ages |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Basingstoke and Deane | 72.5% | 71.7% | 76.9% | 84.8% | 91.1% | 93.1% | 96.0% | 96.8% | 83.6% |
| East Hampshire | 77.3% | 75.0% | 81.0% | 89.1% | 92.6% | 95.0% | 97.0% | 97.8% | 87.6% |
| Eastleigh | 74.3% | 75.8% | 80.0% | 87.4% | 92.5% | 93.9% | 96.9% | 97.0% | 85.9% |
| Fareham | 76.6% | 75.9% | 80.7% | 88.5% | 93.0% | 95.0% | 97.3% | 97.6% | 87.5% |
| Gosport | 67.4% | 68.4% | 75.1% | 84.0% | 90.9% | 93.5% | 96.5% | 97.1% | 83.2% |
| Hampshire | 73.5% | 73.2% | 78.6% | 86.6% | 92.0% | 94.1% | 96.6% | 97.2% | 85.6% |
| Hart | 77.5% | 77.6% | 82.8% | 89.4% | 93.1% | 95.2% | 97.5% | 98.1% | 87.6% |
| Havant | 69.5% | 69.9% | 74.8% | 84.7% | 91.7% | 94.6% | 96.6% | 97.1% | 84.7% |
| New Forest | 74.9% | 73.4% | 78.9% | 86.5% | 92.3% | 94.5% | 96.8% | 97.1% | 87.6% |
| Rushmoor | 71.5% | 73.9% | 76.2% | 83.5% | 90.2% | 91.6% | 94.1% | 94.3% | 81.8% |
| Test Valley | 76.1% | 74.8% | 80.4% | 87.7% | 92.5% | 94.5% | 96.7% | 97.7% | 86.6% |
| Winchester | 71.2% | 69.7% | 78.6% | 86.9% | 91.7% | 93.7% | 96.5% | 97.3% | 84.2% |

Percentage of people aged 16+ vaccinated with 1 dose by MSOA

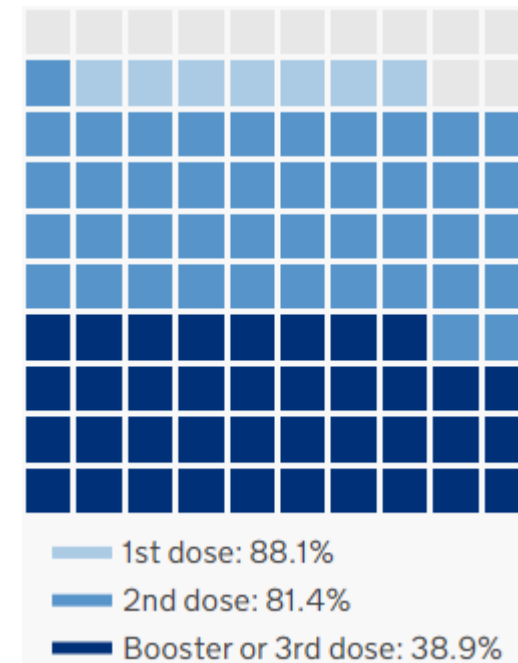


Percentage of people aged 16+ vaccinated with 2 doses by MSOA



Population for rates: NIMS (National Immunisation Management Service). Data Source: [Statistics » COVID-19 Vaccinations \(england.nhs.uk\)](#)

Vaccination uptake

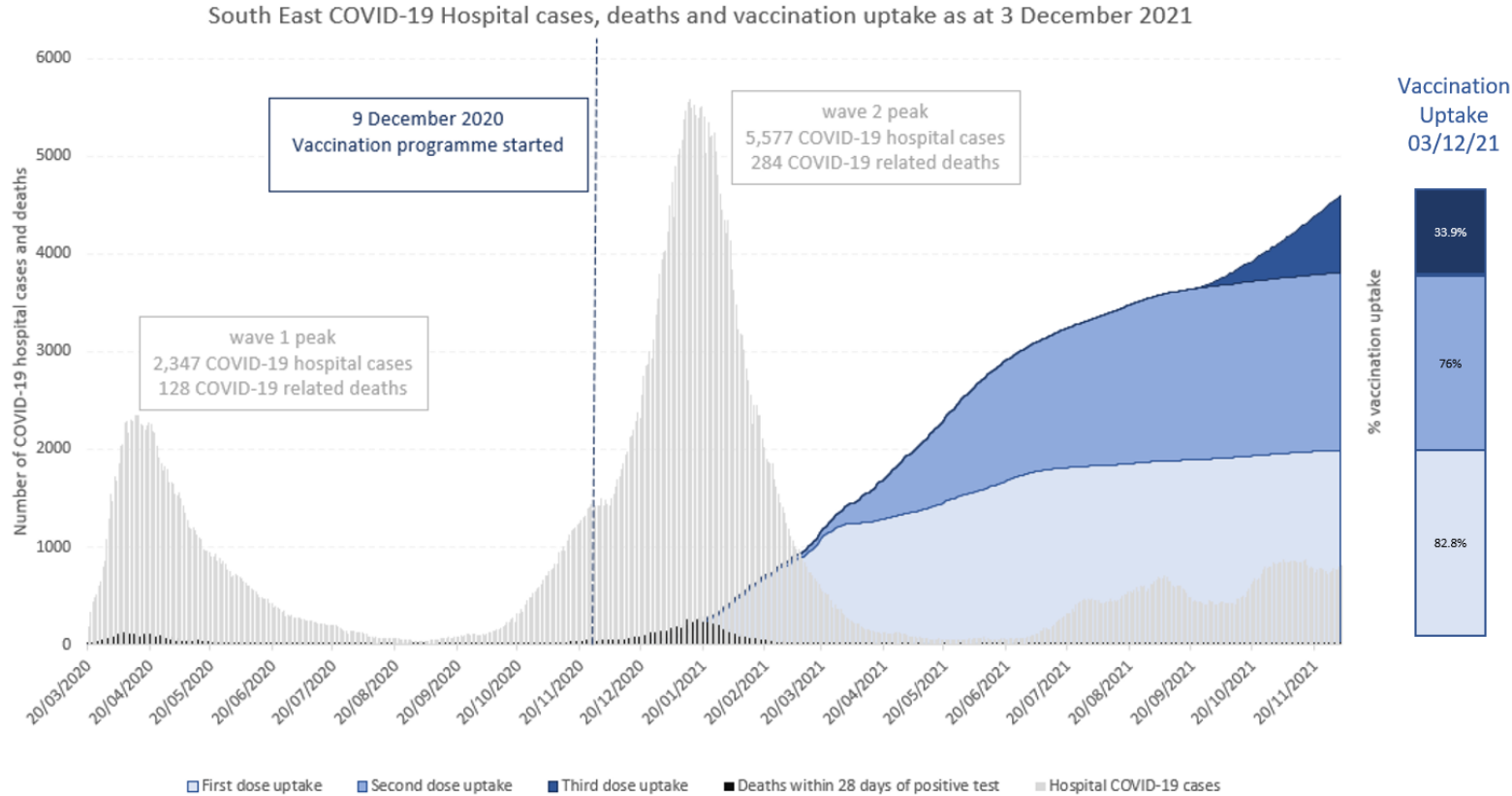


Source: [PHE dashboard](#) (Last updated on 06 December 2021)

Over 80% of Hampshire residents aged 12+ are fully vaccinated. National evidence shows that the vaccination programme has led to clear reduction in serious illness, hospitalisation and death.

There is a clear correlation between vaccine uptake and the prevention of severe health outcomes from COVID-19.

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[COVID-19 vaccine surveillance report - week 48 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1011007/covid-19-vaccine-surveillance-report-week-48.pdf)

Vaccine effectiveness indicate that 2 doses of vaccine are between 65 and 95% effective at preventing symptomatic disease with COVID-19.

Effectiveness against hospitalisation of over 90% is also observed with the Delta variant with all 3 vaccines

High levels of protection (over 90%) are also seen against mortality with all 3 vaccines and against both the Alpha and Delta variants

The rate of hospitalisation within 28 days of a positive COVID-19 test increases with age and is substantially greater in unvaccinated individuals compared to vaccinated individuals.

The rate of death within 28 days or within 60 days of a positive COVID-19 test increases with age, and again is substantially greater in unvaccinated individuals compared to fully vaccinated individuals.

Dominant variant

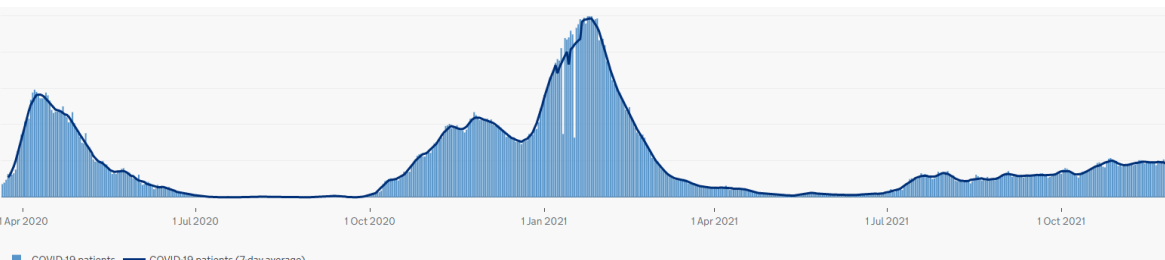
| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Original Wuhan Strain | ALPHA | DELTA |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|

Alpha variant was first detected in the UK in September 2020 and was 70% more transmissible than the original strain. Delta was first detected in the UK in April 2021 and is 60% more transmissible than the Alpha variant. Despite this increased transmissibility severe illness from COVID-19 requiring hospitalisations and deaths reduced demonstrating the effectiveness of the vaccine preventing these severe outcomes.

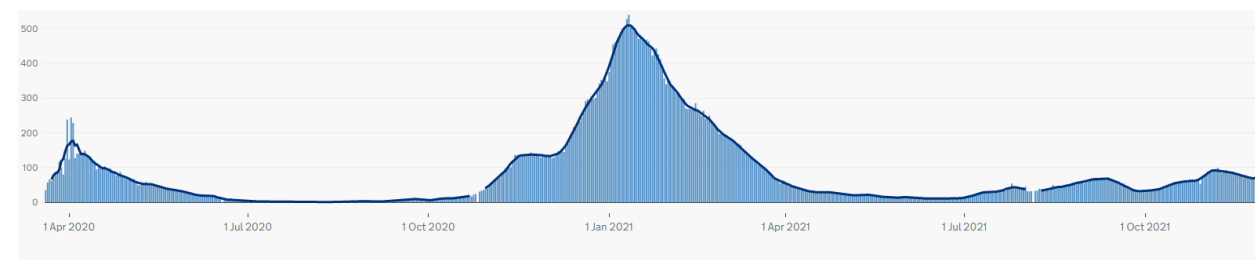
Chart data source [Vaccinations in South East](#) | [Coronavirus in the UK \(data.gov.uk\)](#)

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

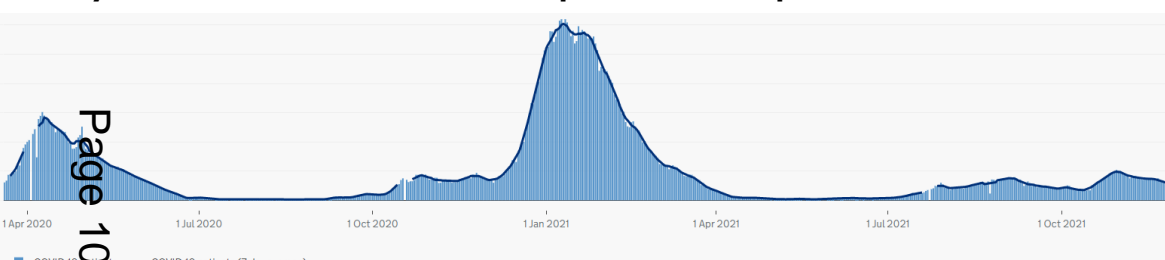
Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – 41 patients in hospital



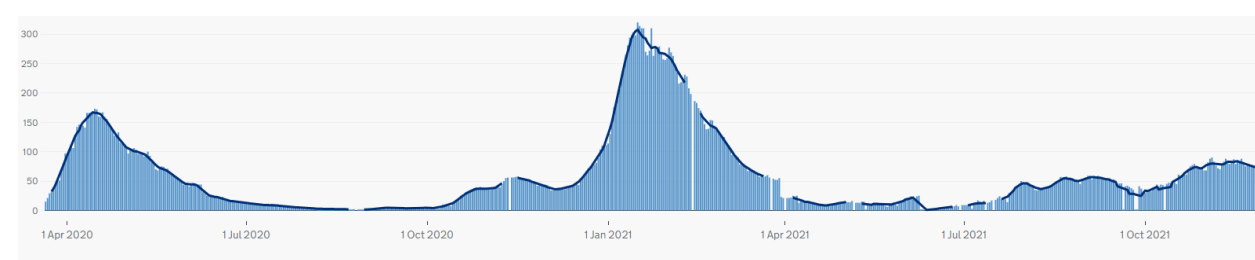
Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust – 82 patients in hospital



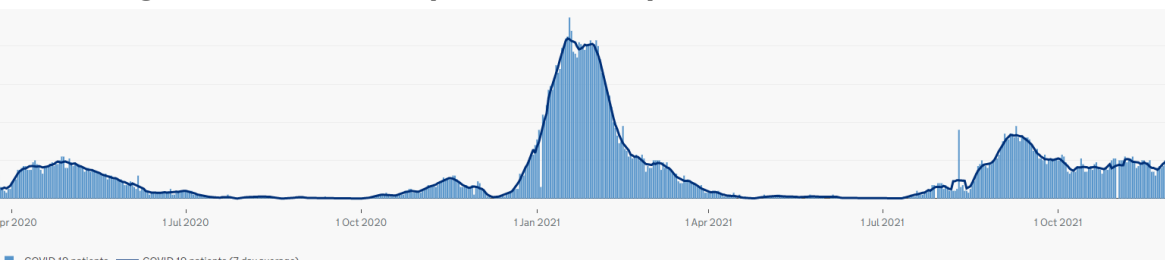
Frimley Health Foundation Trust – 65 patients in hospital



University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – 68 patients in hospital



Isle of Wight NHS Trust – 18 patients in hospital



Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare> reported on 06 December 2021

The number of new COVID-19 admissions across HIOW trusts has begun to slow and hospital occupancy is decreasing slowly.

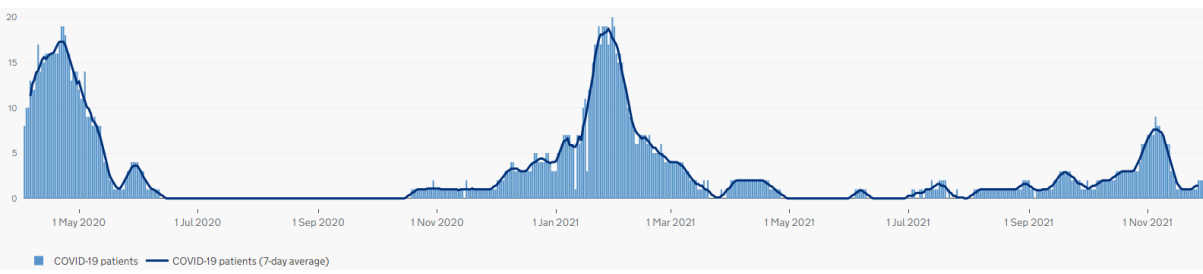


Please note that the charts on this page show **actual numbers** of hospitalised cases

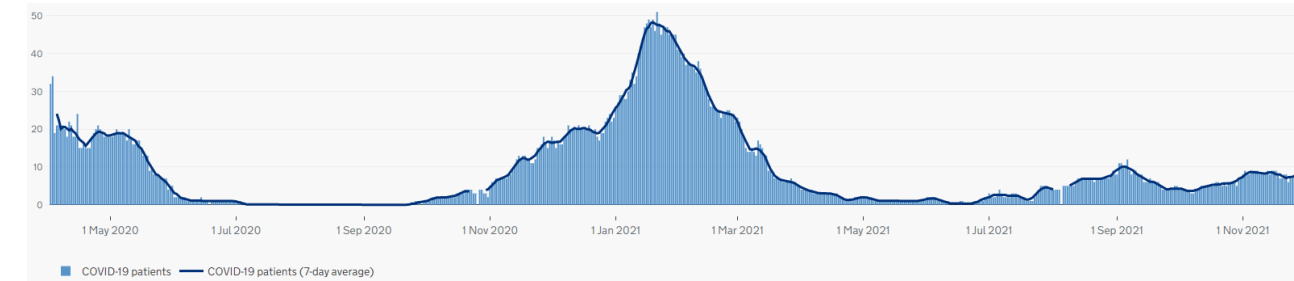


What do trends in COVID-19 patients in mechanical ventilation beds tell us about healthcare activity across Hampshire?

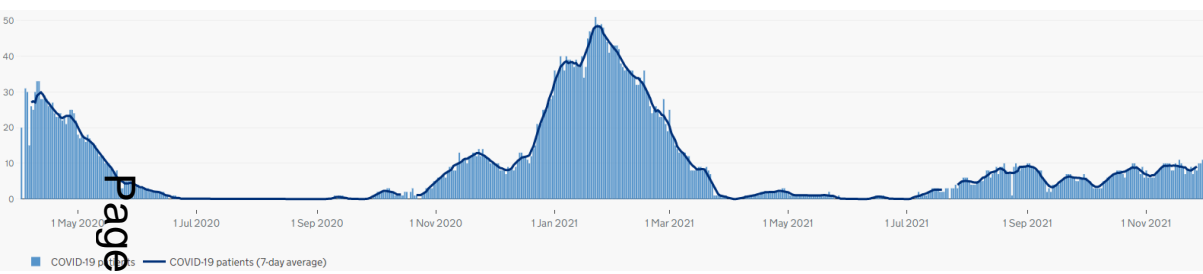
Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – 1 patient on ventilation



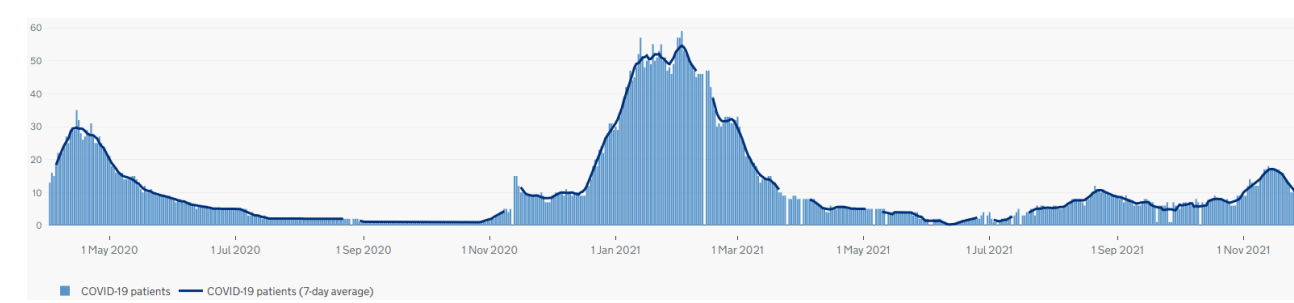
Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust – 9 patients on ventilation



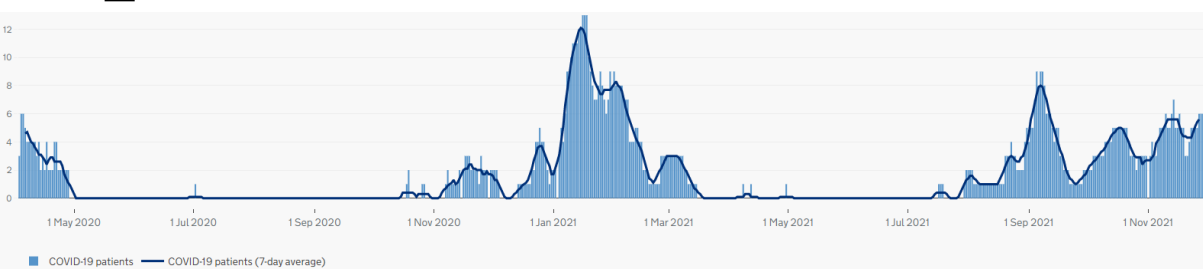
Frimley Health Foundation Trust – 11 patients on ventilation



University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – 8 patients on ventilation



Isle of Wight NHS Trust – 6 patients on ventilation



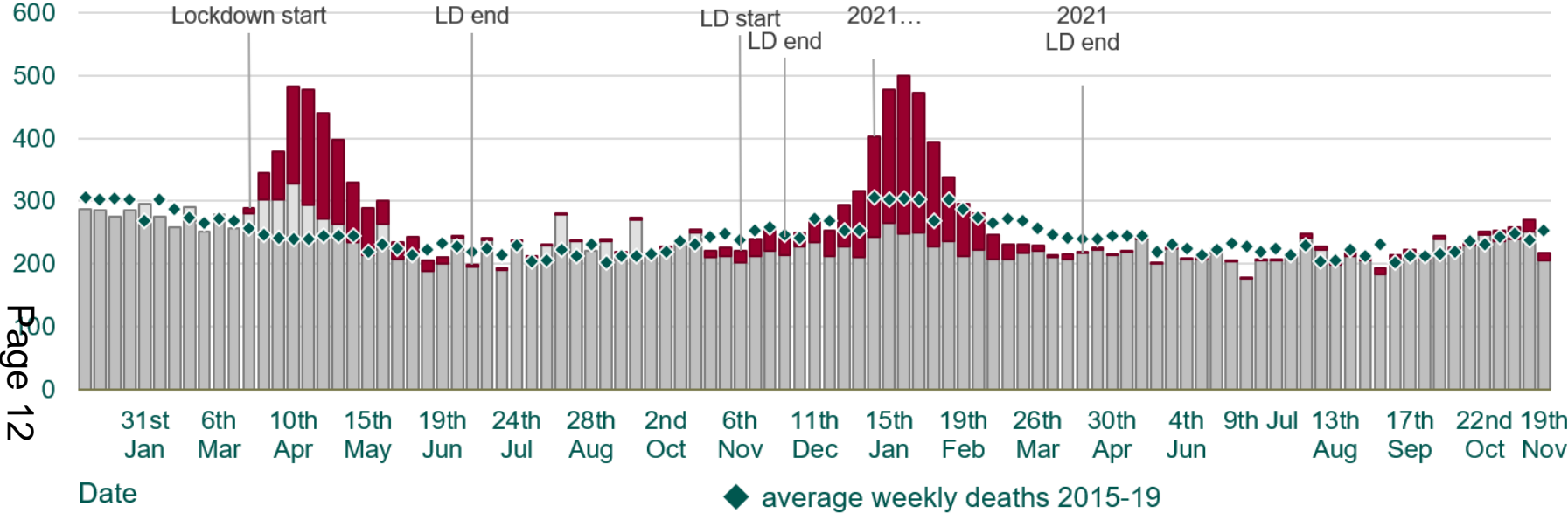
Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare> reported on 06 December 2021

The number of COVID-19 patients in mechanical ventilation beds in critical care units (CCU) across Hampshire has increased slightly across some trusts. The need to avoid CCUs being overwhelmed is a key factor in significant policy decisions, including regional and national lockdowns and service recovery.

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

Hampshire deaths per week over 2020 to 19 November 2021 compared with 2015-2019 five-year average

All deaths in 2020 and 2021 by week, with proportion where COVID-19 is mentioned



COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate

Values for 2021 are still compared to the average for the years 2015-19 due to the impact of COVID-19 in 2020.

Registered deaths for week 1 should be treated with caution because of potential registration delays from the Christmas period.

COVID-19 not mentioned

Data source: ONS Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board. Produced by LKIS, Public Health England

Office for National Statistics, licensed under the Open Government Licence.

Source: Data source: ONS Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board. Produced by LKIS, Public Health England

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 mostly occurred during wave one and wave two of the pandemic however, not all excess deaths throughout the time had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate. Since March the number of deaths overall has been below or comparable to what we would expect for this time of year. Sadly 3,050 people have so far died of COVID-19. Twelve deaths were reported as at the latest week ending the 19 November.



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.



Our focus needs to be on:

- [Being vigilant about variants](#) – emergence of the new, more transmissible Delta variant leading to increased community transmission, serves as a reminder that we need to continue to ease carefully out of lockdown, especially as population mobility increases
- [Promoting vaccination](#) – there's been a clear reduction in severe illness and hospitalisation due to a successful vaccination programme. Vaccine-effectiveness after 2 doses against the delta variant is high. We need to get more people vaccinated, especially numbers receiving their booster or third vaccination.
- [Aiming on containing transmission](#) – need to continue measures to reduce transmission rates of confirmed cases through NHS Test and Trace – take up of PCR testing to enable swifter case finding among contacts, step-up contact tracing and support self-isolation.
- [Continuing strong public messaging](#) – require to reiterate the importance of following COVID-19 appropriate behaviours, safe distancing, hand washing, wearing a face covering when in public places, ensuring good ventilation, regular testing and compliance with Government restrictions. These public health control measures used with previous variants are still applicable to the Delta variant.
- [Protecting younger age groups](#) – Infection rates are highest in younger groups and we need to lay emphasis on making activities safe rather than stopping them outright and ensuring public health control measures are followed by younger age groups.



Confirmed Omicron cases in the UK

New daily total **90**

Total cases **336**

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

More info: coronavirus.data.gov.uk

| Indicator | Red, amber or green status* | Confidence level | Assessment and rationale |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Transmissibility between humans | Amber | Low | At least as transmissible as currently circulating variants Omicron is transmitting rapidly and successfully. Increased transmissibility compared to Delta is biologically plausible with the presence of furin cleavage site and nucleocapsid changes associated in vitro with advantages for replication, as well as extensive changes to the RBD. Structural modelling suggests that the mutations present may increase human ACE2 binding affinity to a much greater extent than that seen for any other variant. Phylogeny suggests a recent emergence. Data from South Africa suggests that Omicron has a pronounced growth advantage there. However, this may be due to transmissibility or immune escape related, or both. |
| Infection severity | | | Insufficient data |
| Naturally acquired immunity Page 15 | Red | Low | Mutations suggestive of reduced protection from natural immunity and limited supporting epidemiological evidence Based on experience with other variants, laboratory data on individual mutations, and structural modelling, the mutations present are very likely to reduce antibody binding and include changes in all 4 neutralising antibody binding sites in the RBD and also in antigenic sites in the S NTD. T cell epitope data is awaited. Analysis from South Africa suggests a reduction in protection from previous infection, including from recent Delta infection. There is no convalescent sera neutralisation data and no relative risk of reinfection analyses as yet. |
| Vaccine-derived immunity | Red | Low | Mutations suggestive of reduced protection from vaccine derived immunity, no supporting evidence The mutations present are likely to reduce antibody binding and include changes in all 4 RBD neutralising antibody binding sites. T cell epitope data is awaited. There is no vaccinee sera neutralisation data and no epidemiological data on vaccine effectiveness. |
| Therapeutics | Red | Low | Mutations suggestive of reduced effectiveness of a treatment in UK clinical use The mutations present are likely to reduce the binding of most available therapeutic monoclonal antibodies, based on structural modelling. On the same basis, they are unlikely to affect current small molecule antivirals. However, there is no laboratory or clinical data to support these predictions at present. |

* Refer to scale and confidence grading slide.

Have been a number of separate introductions into England

Logistic growth rate of SGTF has increased suggesting SGTF is growing faster

Mutations highly likely to affect the binding of natural and therapeutic antibodies

Social media and campaign highlights

Key themes covered

- COVID booster and flu vaccine
- New Government restrictions
- COVID safety during Diwali
- Funding for food and activity support schemes during school holidays

735,439

Video views/impressions

320,657

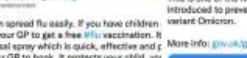
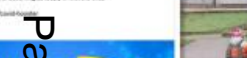
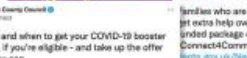
People reached

46

Social media posts

Bespoke animations and digital assets

- Redesigned weekly COVID data dashboards
- 'Be COVID savvy' campaign
- COVID booster and flu jab eligibility
- Vaccination in pregnancy
- New variant (Omicron)



Most successful social media creative – Vaccination in pregnancy 'Get the facts' (Google)

92,763

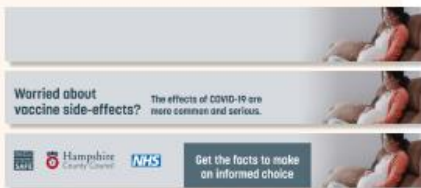
Impressions

32,330

People reached

764

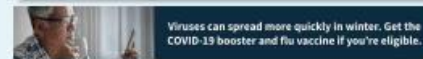
Clicks



'Be COVID savvy' campaign

A large-scale multimedia campaign delivered across the county promoting the importance of continuing safe behaviours. Approaches included:

- Social media messaging across multiple platforms
- Large outdoor poster sites
- Indoor and shopping centre digital poster sites and large screens



Vaccination in pregnancy

Targeted social media campaign, aimed at pregnant women 18-40 (using postcode data where possible) running across Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat and Google.

The ads promoted three desired actions: 'find a walk-in clinic', 'book online' and 'get the facts'.



New variant (Omicron) response

During week commencing 29 November communications were issued regarding the new Government guidance and advice for Hampshire residents. These included:

- Social media posts with bespoke animation
- Animated TV screen messaging in HCC headquarters buildings
- Press release
- Your Hampshire email newsletter
- Tailored communications to schools and care home visitors regarding COVID-safe events and safe visiting guidelines including advice relating to the new variant



Media/promotional activity

100%
Positive/neutral coverage

20
News items

10
Media enquiries handled

Key areas of enquiry

- COVID recommendations for schools beyond Government guidelines
- Current COVID case rates in Gosport
- The new COVID safety measures

Upcoming priorities

- Winter safe behaviours, including preparation for seasonal events such as Christmas markets
- Vaccinations –
 - Ongoing promotion of booster uptake
 - Mobile vaccination offer
- Testing –
 - Ongoing promotion of importance of testing before socialising
 - Post-Christmas messaging to parents and carers ahead of return to school etc.
 - University students returning home for Christmas
- Self-isolation – promotion of support available in the run up to, and over, the Christmas holidays
- Businesses – targeted messaging to shops and retailers with separate messaging aimed at hospitality and other settings where face coverings are not compulsory
- Contingency planning for 'Plan B'

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>)

Page 18

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!

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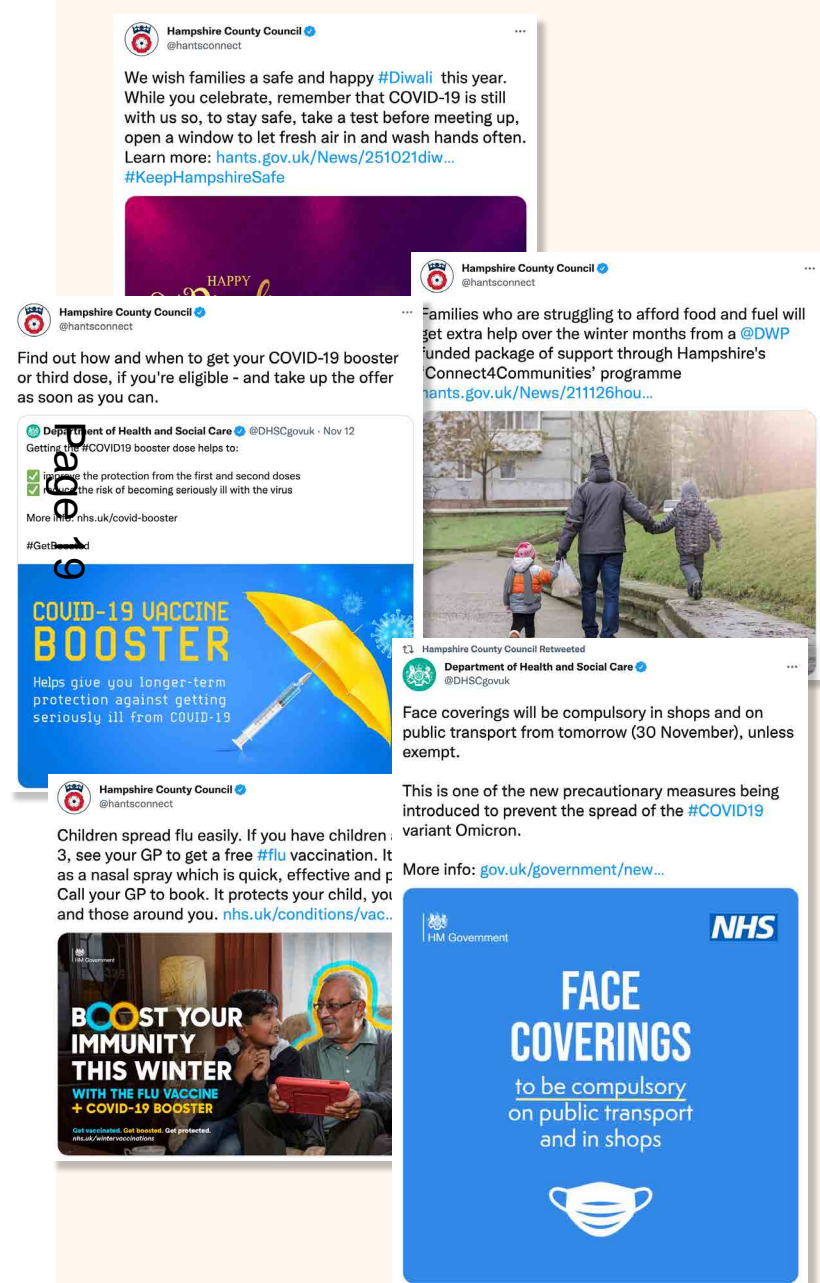
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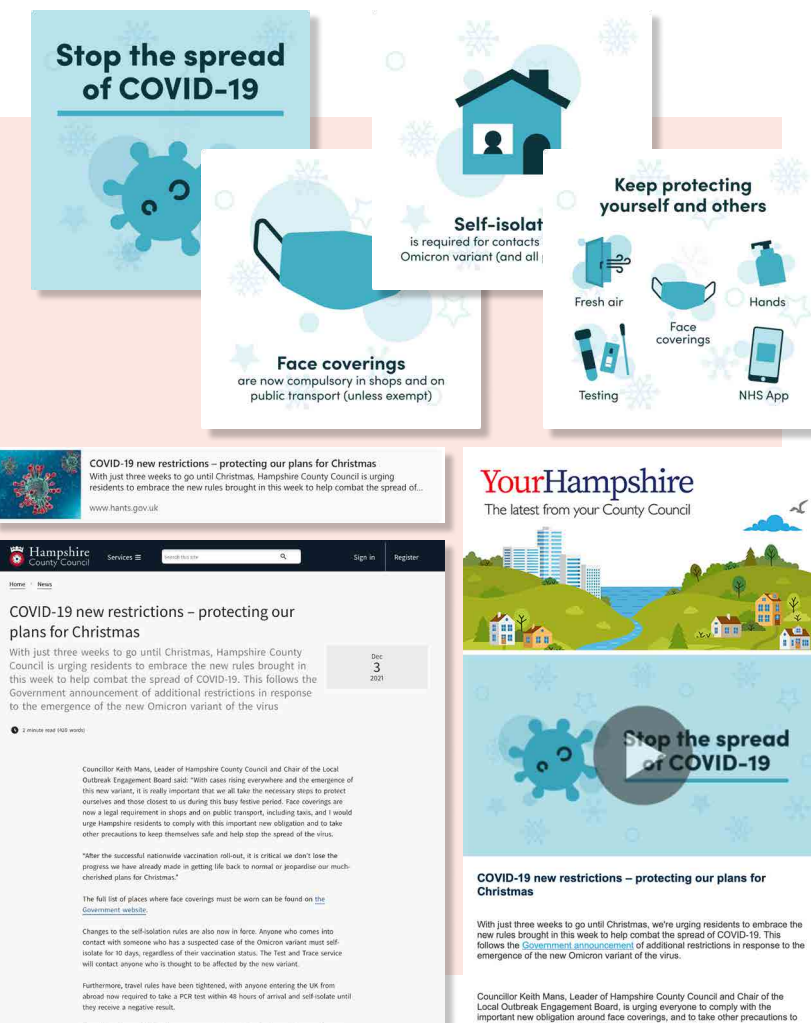
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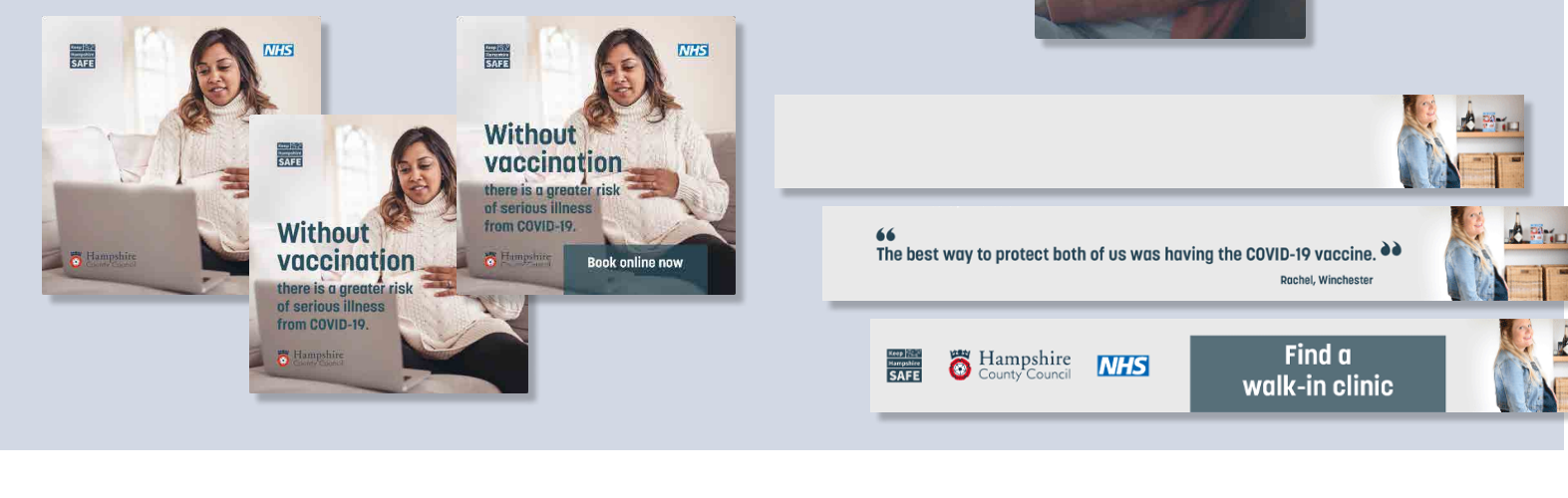
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