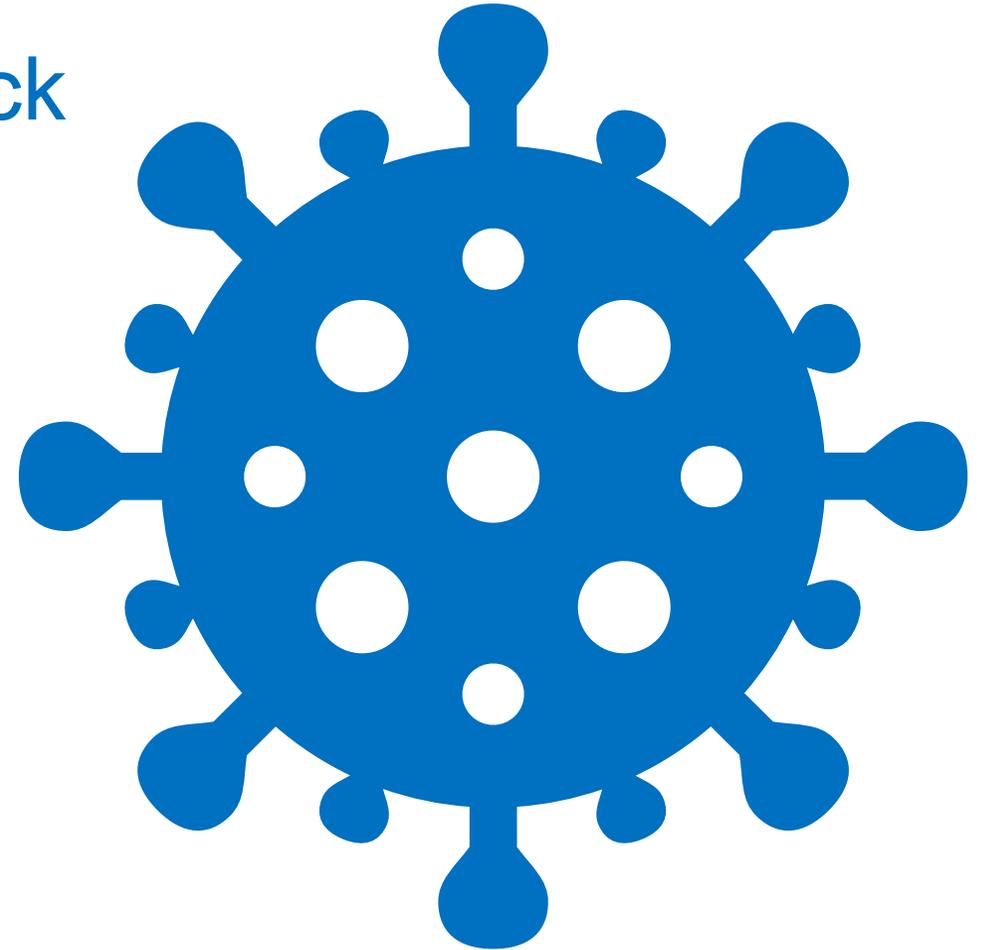


Hampshire COVID-19 weekly datapack

16 December 2020

Data correct as of 15th December 2020 but subject to revision



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



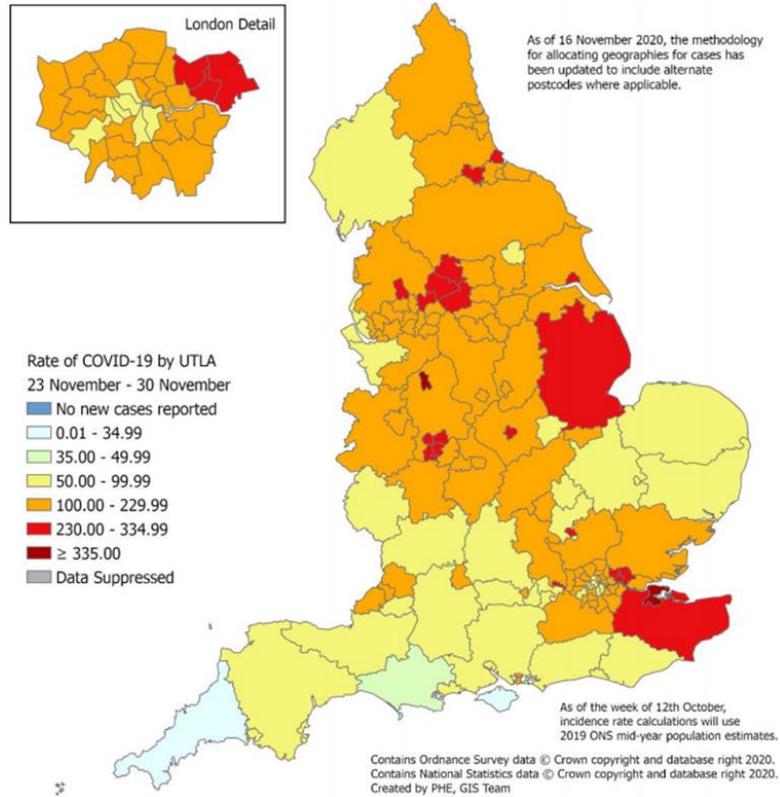
Hampshire
County Council

Headlines for Hampshire

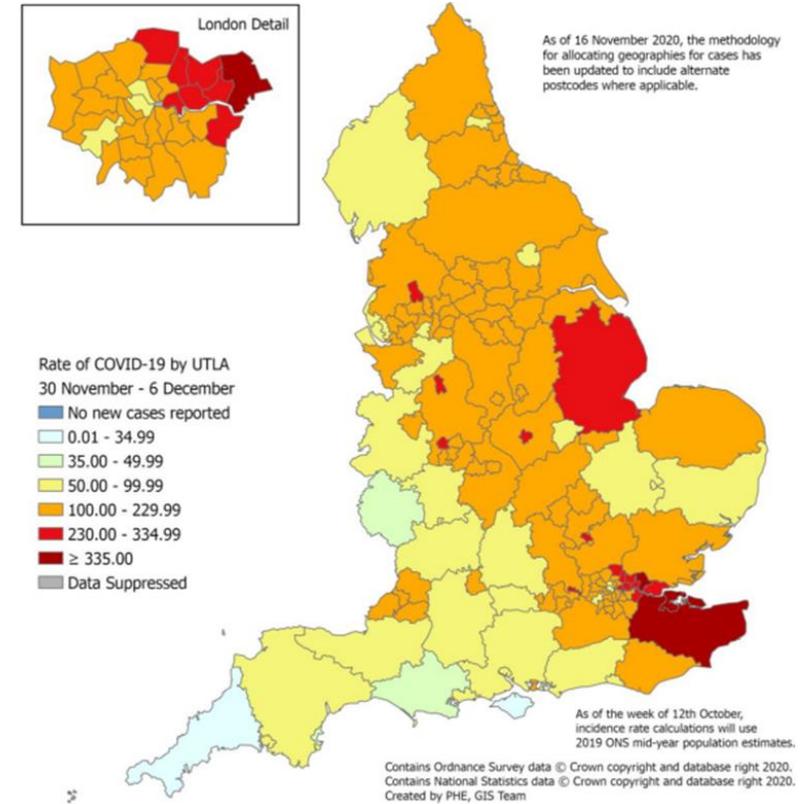
- The number of new confirmed COVID-19 infections continues to rise across the County.
- Weekly case rates per 100,000 for the 4th to 10th December vary at a District level with some remaining high. All areas but Basingstoke & Deane and Winchester have experienced an increase in the all-age weekly case rate. All areas but Basingstoke & Deane, Eastleigh and Winchester have seen an increase in the over 60s weekly case rate.
- Cases remain high and overall positive changes represent increasing trends in infections. The largest percentage change in weekly cases was in Rushmoor (up 109.2% on the previous week).
- Hospital occupancy remains high with a slightly increasing trend in new admissions overall, although this varies by NHS Trust. Winter is the most difficult time of year for the NHS, and with admissions already high, hospitals are at risk of rapidly becoming overwhelmed.
- Excess (extra) deaths continue to be below the five-year weekly average number for the 7th consecutive week. Sadly, 1,228 people have died of COVID-19 in Hampshire, with 16 deaths over the latest week.
- Data show that a number of districts reported excess deaths. These were; Basingstoke & Deane, Gosport, Havant and Winchester. It should be noted that not all the excess deaths observed had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate
- The national tiers are due to be reviewed this week. It is understood that despite which tier areas are in after this national decision, the Christmas bubble period is likely to still be allowed to continue and up to three households will be able to mix indoors. We are now approaching the time of year when other respiratory infections and conditions impacted by cold weather are expected to peak. Pre-Christmas activity, relaxation of restrictions between 23 and 27 December 2020 – with potentially the most significant intergenerational contact since the pandemic began, will almost certainly result in increased numbers of cases and NHS admissions.

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

Weekly rate: Week 48, 3rd December 2020



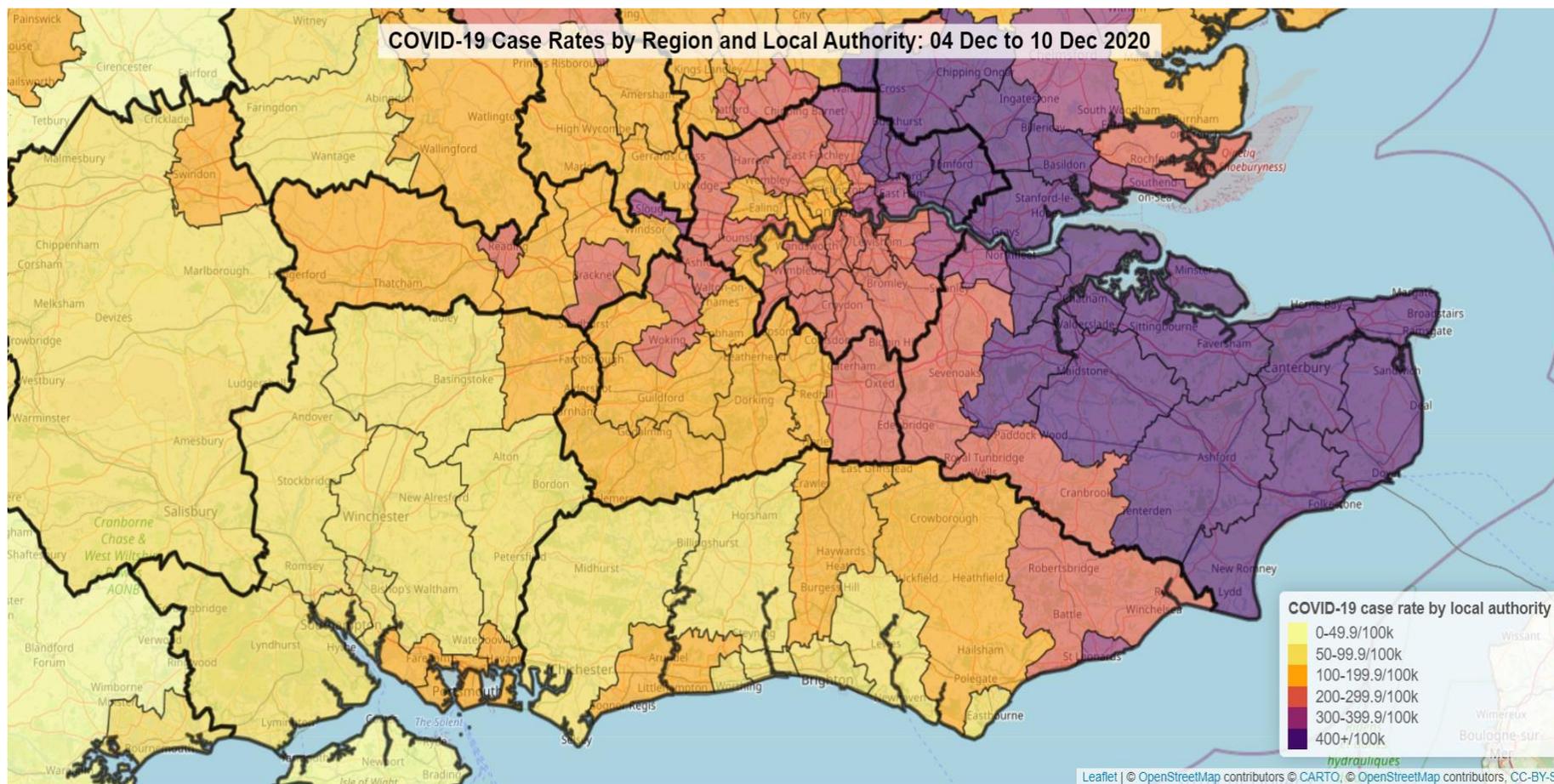
Weekly rate: Week 49, 10th December 2020



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

This past week, case incidence in COVID-19 activity across England may have plateaued but emerging figures show a rise. Case rates vary across the country with highest figures reported in Kent, London and the East England region

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, 11th December

Region	R	Growth rate % per day
England	0.8-1.0	-2 to 0
East of England	0.9-1.1	-1 to +2
London	0.9-1.1	-1 to +1
Midlands	0.8-1.0	-3 to -1
North East and Yorkshire	0.7-0.9	-4 to -2
North West	0.7-0.9	-4 to -2
South East	0.9-1.1	-1 to +1
South West	0.8-1.0	-4 to 0

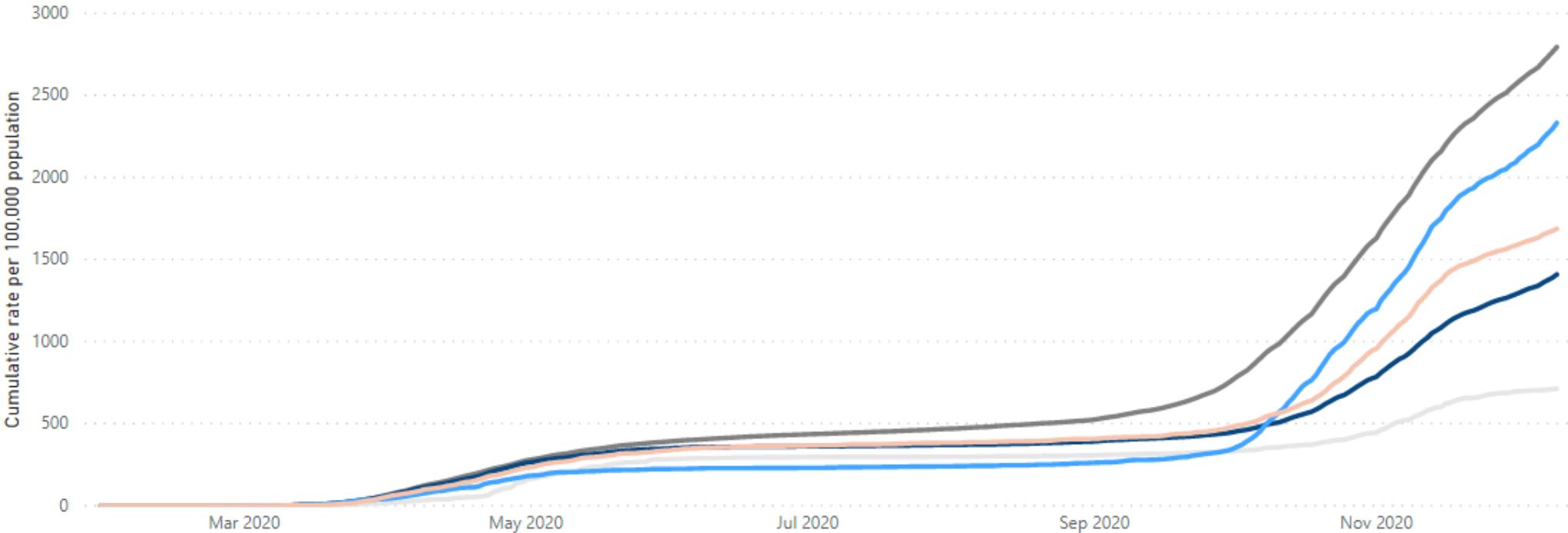
Source: The R number in the UK

Areas of Kent, South Essex, Surrey and some East London areas continue have the highest COVID-19 case rates

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 (10th December)

Area	Cumulative rate per 100,000
Southampton	1,686.60
South East	1,802.00
Portsmouth	2,331.73
Isle of Wight	712.42
Hampshire	1,408.13
England	2,793.63

Trends suggest that infection rates are beginning to rise across Hampshire. Portsmouth City Council authority area has the highest cumulative case rate as at the 10th of December, although it is lower than the England rate.

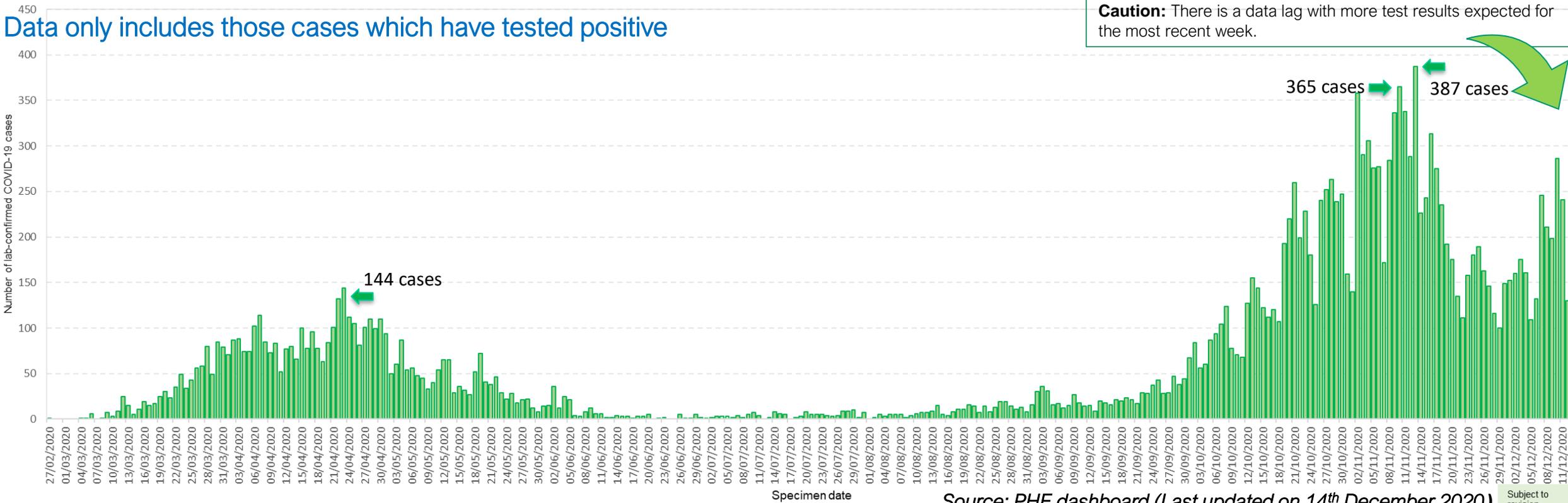
What do daily cases tell us about how the epidemic is progressing over time in Hampshire?

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.



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



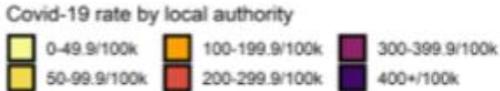
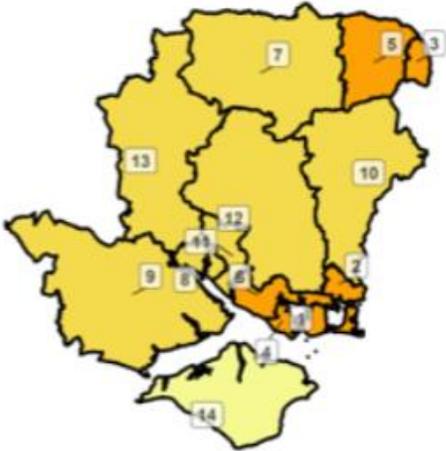
COVID-19 case detections are increasing in Hampshire, suggesting a rise in the spread of the disease. Over the epidemic, there have been 19,847 case detections in Hampshire.

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: 04th to 10th December

Rank	Local Authority	Case Rate (per 100,000)	Number of cases (1 week)
1	Portsmouth	192.6	414
2	Havant	187.0	236
3	Rushmoor	173.4	164
4	Gosport	127.3	108
5	Hart	106.1	103
6	Fareham	100.7	117
7	Basingstoke and Deane	97.4	172
8	Southampton	80.8	204
9	New Forest	79.4	143
10	East Hampshire	76.0	93
11	Eastleigh	60.6	81
12	Winchester	53.7	67
13	Test Valley	51.5	65
14	Isle of Wight	14.1	20

Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton
 COVID-19 cases: 04 Dec to 10 Dec 2020
 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

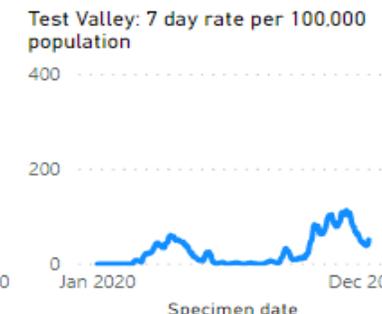
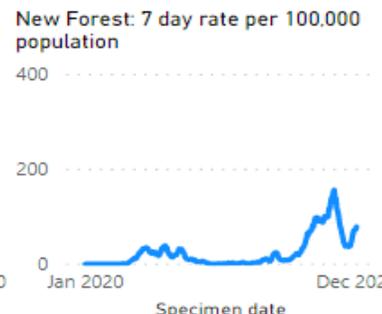
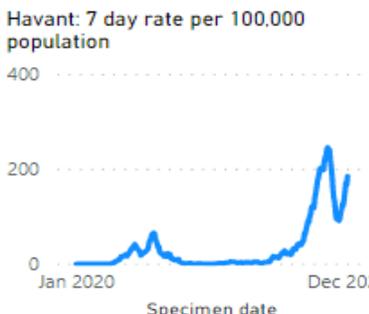
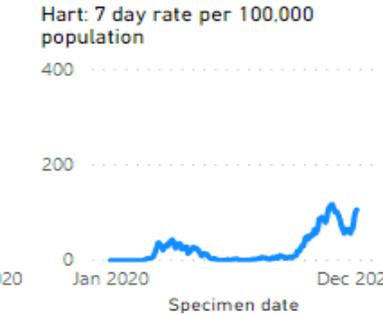
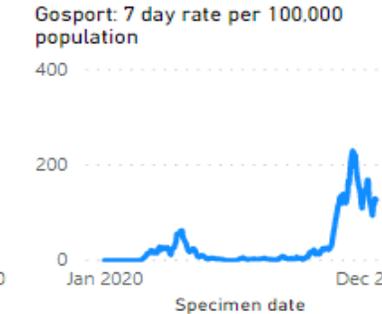
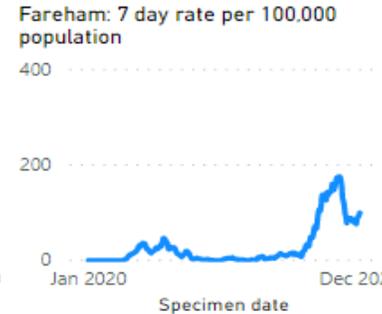
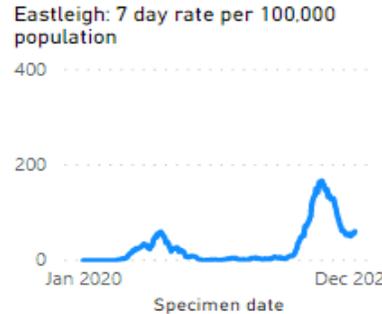
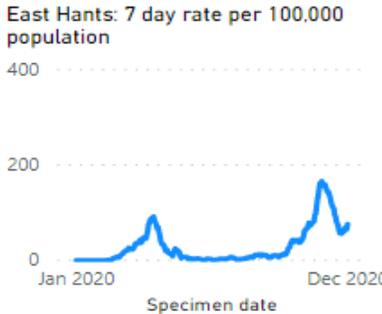
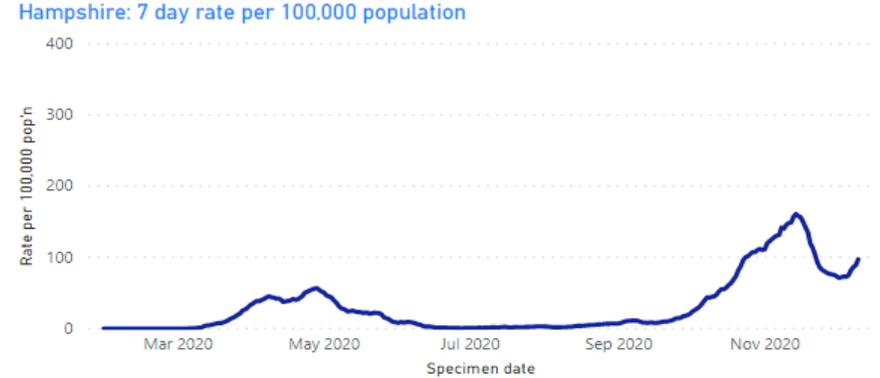
Further detailed county and district case numbers and rates can be accessed from the Public Health [Hampshire Districts COVID-19 Cases and Mortality Report](#)

Weekly case rates vary across Hampshire with higher rates observed in Districts in the South East and North East of the County.

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 14th Dec 2020



7-day rates per 100,000, 12th December

England	184
South East	211.5
London	270.5
West Midlands	174.5
Hampshire	97.6
Southampton	80.4
Portsmouth	192.6
IOW	14.1

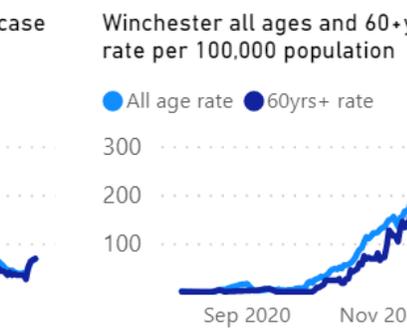
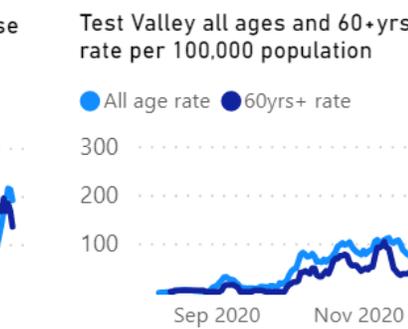
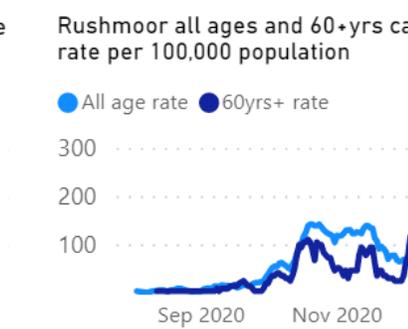
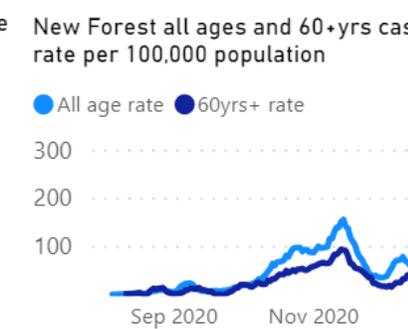
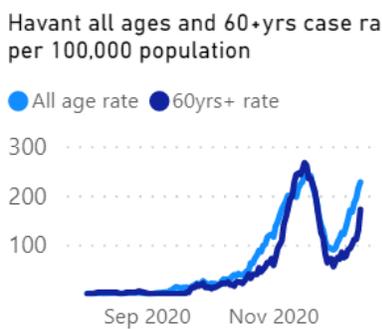
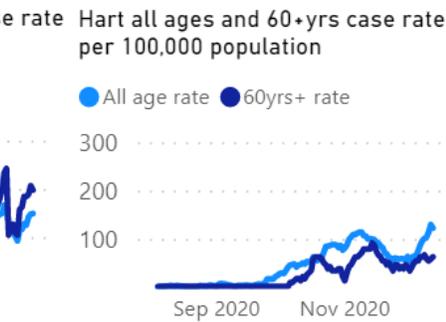
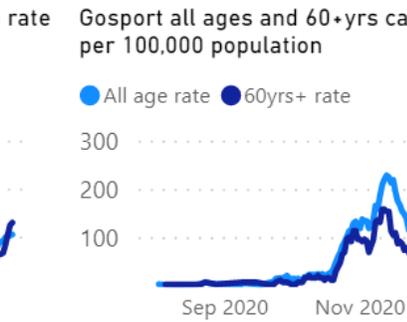
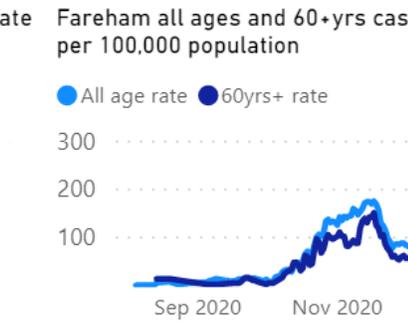
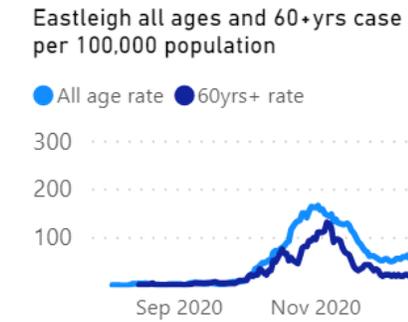
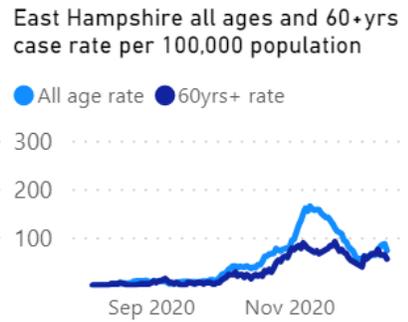
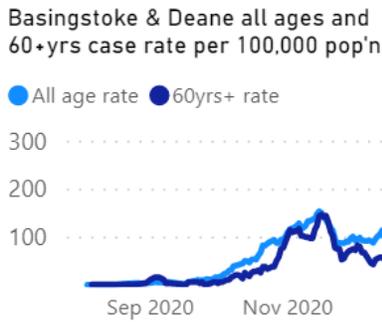
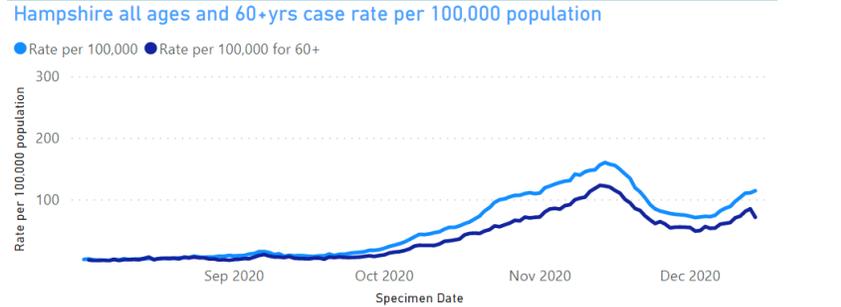
Data source: PHE Line List data analysis and PHE dashboard (Last updated on 15th Dec)

Trends suggest an increase in all age COVID-19 case rate activity across many Hampshire districts. At 228.97 per 100,000 population, Havant Borough had the highest 7 day rolling case rate as of the 14th December 2020.

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 per 100,000 population in districts up to 14th December 2020



Data source: PHE Line List data analysis

Trends suggest an increase in COVID-19 activity in the over 60s across most Hampshire districts, apart from Basingstoke & Deane and Eastleigh. At 199.57 per 100,000 population, Gosport borough had the highest over 60s weekly case rate as of the 14th December 2020.

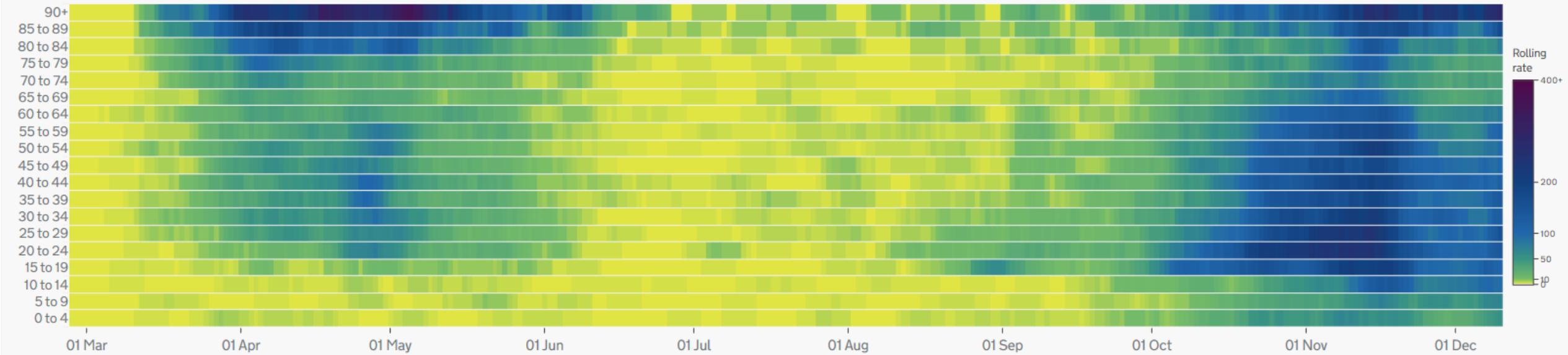


Please note that the charts on this page show **rates** of cases per 100,000 and that data carries a five-day lag for data quality purposes. Also, district figures are subject to large statistical fluctuation due to the smaller populations

Which age group is most affected in Hampshire?

Cases by specimen date age demographics 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 15th December 2020)

Age demographics of cases data suggest the highest transmission rates (300+ per 100,000 population) are in the oldest old, aged 90yrs and over. There are also high transmission rates in the 15 to 54 years population.

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

Weekly percentage change, comparing to the previous non-overlapping 7-day period

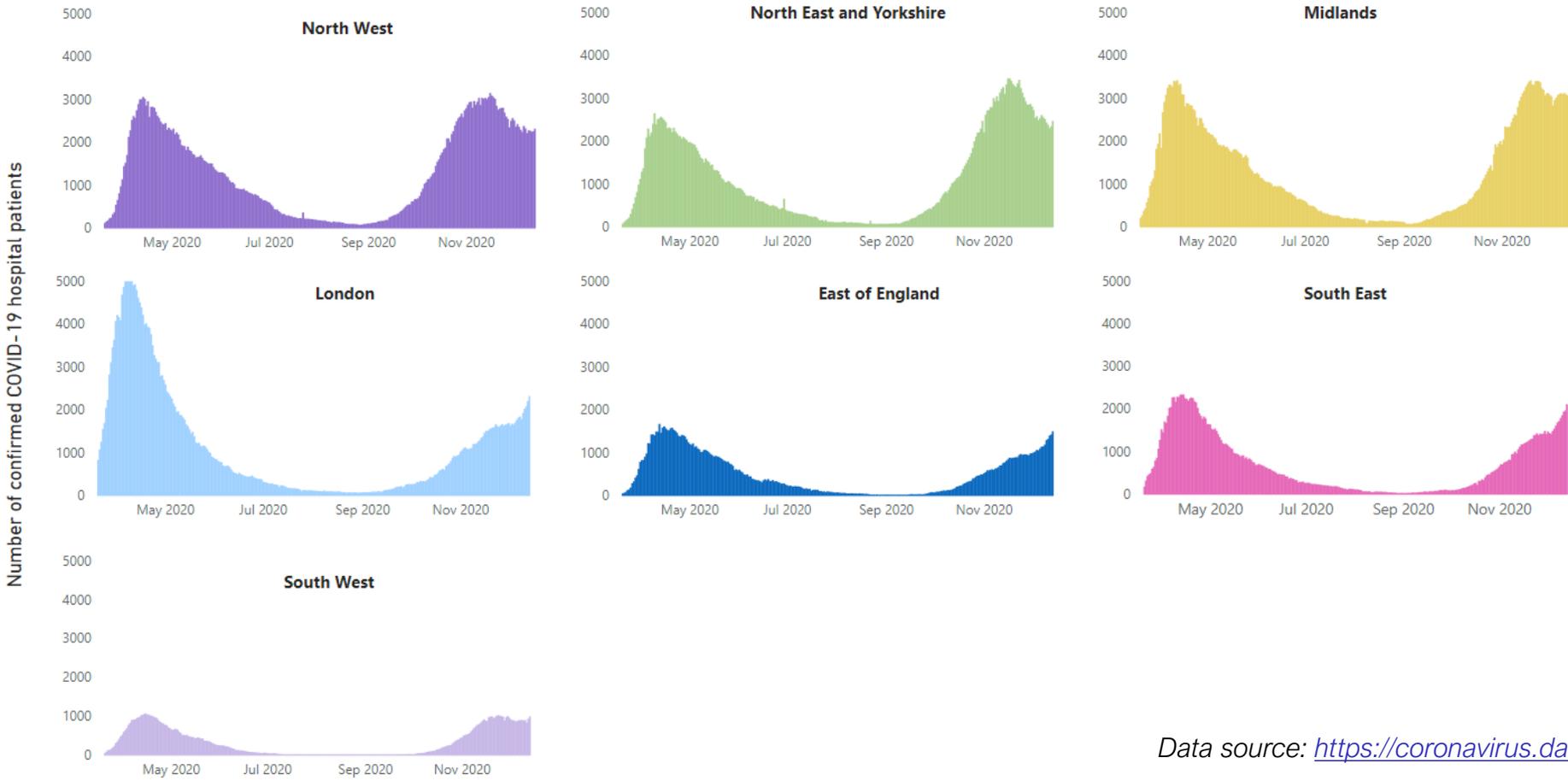
	09 December 2020	08 December 2020	07 December 2020	06 December 2020	05 December 2020	04 December 2020	03 December 2020
England	15.4	10.2	5.9	1.8	-1.7	-4.4	-7.5
Hampshire	24.9	17.6	8.8	-1.3	-5.4	-6.4	-10.2
Basingstoke and Deane	-7.1	-1.8	-7.8	-5.7	2.5	2.5	12.8
East Hampshire	12.7	14.3	7.8	-17.8	-22.1	-23.8	-38.9
Eastleigh	0	7	7	-6.7	-13.9	-16.9	-10.7
Fareham	13.5	8.2	-1	-13.6	0	-6.9	-6.1
Gosport	0.9	-30.1	-30.1	-37.5	-30.7	-21.1	-14
Hart	81.8	50	45	24.6	4.8	4.8	-1.6
Havant	55.9	78.5	67.2	47.5	27.9	32.2	5.8
New Forest	94.1	97	92.5	71	36.5	27.9	-7.8
Rushmoor	109.2	70.1	46.9	30.2	16.7	0	-9.2
Test Valley	-10.3	-13.1	-23.4	-29.2	-32.5	-34.9	-25.3
Winchester	-18.1	-31.8	-43.9	-39.4	-40	-33	-29.5

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

Cases remain high, overall positive changes represent increasing trends in infection. The largest percentage change in weekly cases was in Rushmoor (up 109.2% on the previous week).

What do the trends in hospitalisations tell us about COVID-19 healthcare activity across NHS regions in England?

Patients in hospital with COVID-19 in England by NHS Region

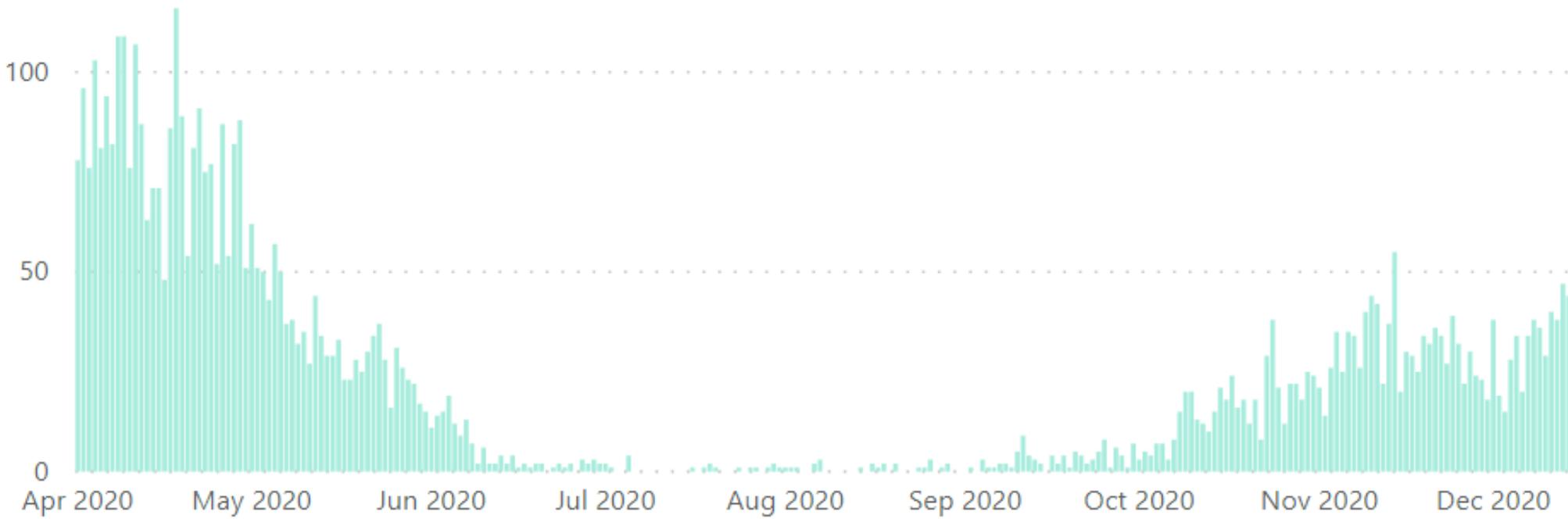


Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare>

COVID-19 hospitalisations are increasing across all regions of England. There are currently 2,118 patients in South East NHS Region hospitals with confirmed COVID-19, as of 14th December 2020

What does the trend in daily new admissions tell us about COVID-19 healthcare activity across HloW NHS Trusts?

Total number of new inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 for the HIOW LRF – Daily Count, 14th December



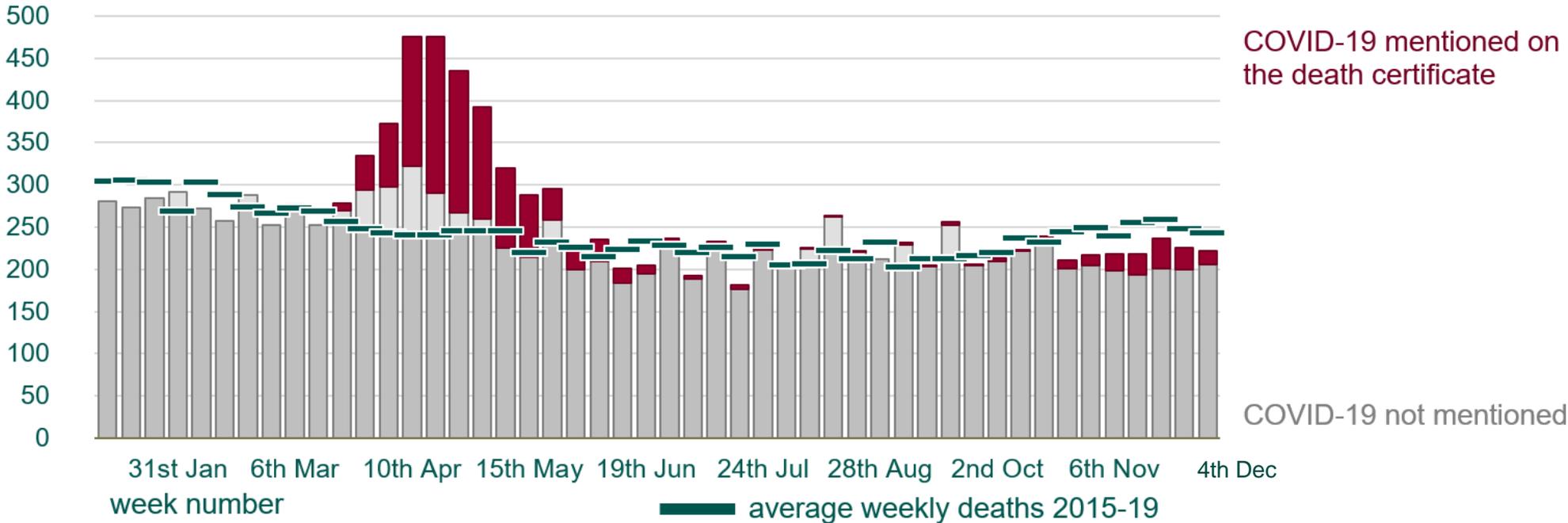
Hospital occupancy remains high with a slightly increasing trend in new admissions overall, although this varies by NHS Trust. Winter is the most difficult time of year for the NHS, and with hospital admissions already high, hospitals are at risk of rapidly becoming overwhelmed.

Please note that the chart on this page shows **actual numbers** of hospitalised cases, sourced from the South East Acute COVID-19 SitREp HIOW data presented as combined totals for; Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust, Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, IOW NHS Trust, Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust and University Hospitals Southampton NHS Foundation Trust.

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

Hampshire deaths per week over 2020 to 4th December 2020 compared with 2015-2019 five-year average

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



ONS - Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional

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

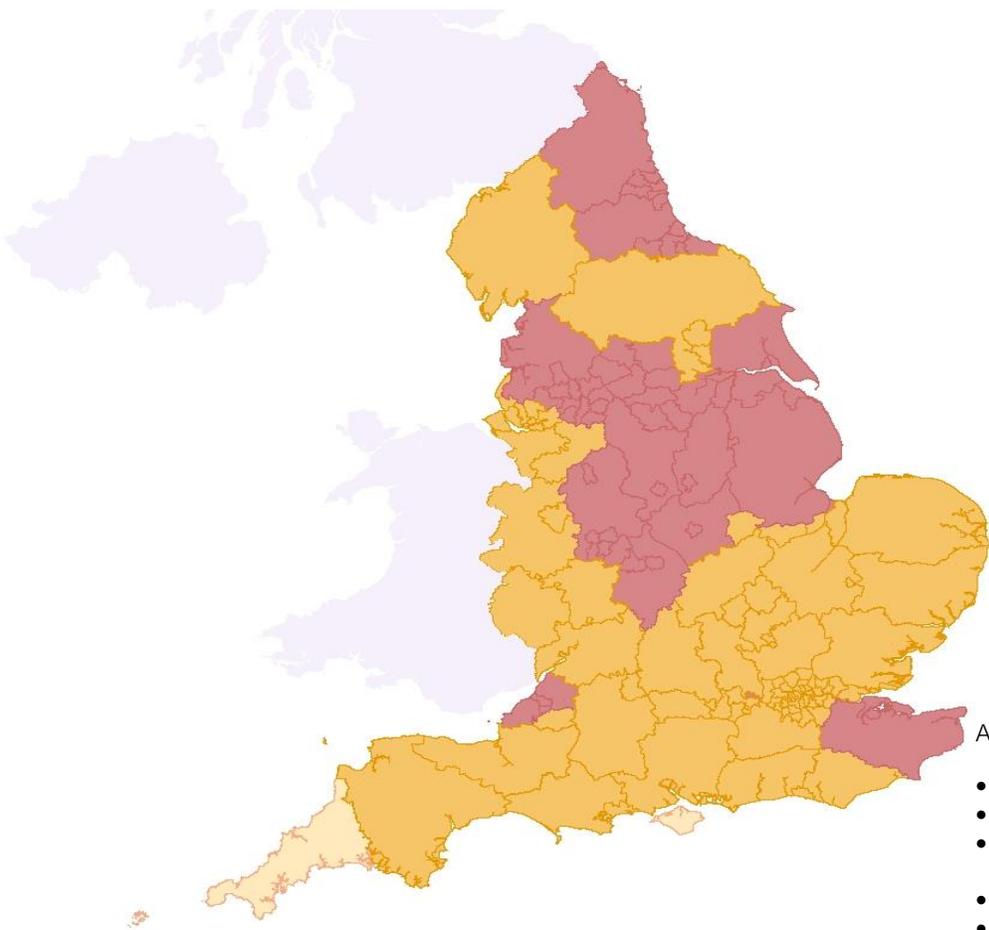
Further detailed county and district mortality data can be accessed from the Public Health Hampshire Districts COVID-19 Cases and Mortality Report

In Hampshire excess (extra) deaths continue to be below the five-year weekly average we would usually see at this time of year for the 7th consecutive week. Sadly, 1,228 people have so far died of COVID-19, with 16 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.

Tier allocation of County and Unitary Authorities in England, as of 2nd December 2020

 Tier 1 - Medium  Tier 2 - High  Tier 3 – Very High



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Decisions on Tier allocation are based on the Joint Biosecurity Centre's (JBC) analysis of the following five key indicators (presented in this briefing where these data are publicly available):

1. Case detection rates in all age groups
2. Case detection rates in the over 60s
3. The rate at which cases are rising or falling
4. Positivity rate (the number of positive cases detected as a percentage of tests taken)
5. Pressure on the NHS

No rigid thresholds have been set because the key indicators need to be viewed in the context of how they interact with each-other as well as the wider context. Tier area allocation includes not just the underlying prevalence (burden of COVID-19 disease) but also how the spread of disease is changing in areas.

Across all tiers, everyone:

- must [wear a face covering](#) in most indoor public settings, unless they have an exemption
- should follow the [rules on meeting others safely](#)
- should attend school or college as normal, unless they are self-isolating. Schools, universities, colleges and early years settings remain open in all tiers
- should walk or cycle where possible, plan ahead and avoid busy times and routes when travelling
- must follow the gathering limits at their tier except for in specific settings and circumstances

Further information on what you can and cannot do in each tier can be found on the [Local restriction tiers: what you need to know government website](#)

These tiers are due to be reviewed nationally this week

National Tiers – Hampshire summary 4th December to 10th December 2020

Decisions on which tier areas will move into as we move through the pandemic will primarily be based on five key indicators. These have been designed to provide a picture of what is happening with the virus in local areas. Current update on these indicators for Hampshire is provided below:

1. **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, apart from Basingstoke and Deane and Winchester. **Fareham, Gosport, Hart, Havant and Rushmoor** have high rates over 100 per 100,000.
2. **Case detection rates in the over 60s** - The overall Hampshire and lower tier local authority COVID-19 case detection rates in the 60+ are below 100 per 100,000, except for **Gosport, Havant and Rushmoor** where rates are over 100 per 100,000.
3. **The rate at which cases are rising or falling** – Whilst Hampshire is experiencing a steady and gradual rise in cases, rapid and sharper rises are evident in Gosport, Havant and Rushmoor.
4. **Positivity rate (the number of positive cases detected as a percentage of tests taken)** – Weekly positivity rates are less than 5%, except for in **Havant** (6.6%) and **Rushmoor** (5.2%). Positivity has increased in all districts except Gosport and Winchester. Basingstoke & Deane, Fareham, Gosport and Hart have rates above 4%. Note that a positive rate of less than 5% indicates that the epidemic is under control
5. **Pressure on the NHS, including current and projected occupancy** - NHS admissions have increased and remain a concern. It is important to monitor other areas in the South East as increasing and continuing pressures elsewhere in the region may impact on the H10W system. At present, South East case rates vary and figures report that areas in Maidstone, Swale, Canterbury, Dover, Thanet, Medway, Gravesham and some London areas have some of the highest rates in the country of over 400 cases per 100,000 population and have increased from the previous week. Also, emergency department COVID-19 like attendances and COVID-19 admissions continue to rise in the region, with admissions almost exclusively in the older population. It is important to be cognisant that we are now approaching the time of year when other respiratory infections and conditions impacted by cold weather are expected to peak. Pre-Christmas activity, relaxation of restrictions between 23 and 27 December 2020 – with potentially the most significant intergenerational contact since the pandemic began, will almost certainly result in increased numbers of cases and NHS admissions. So current and anticipated future pressures on the NHS continue to be concerning and need to be strongly considered.

Key messages and factors to consider.....

- Data suggest an increase in COVID-19 activity with some districts experiencing much sharper rises. Hospitalisations continue to rise although more slowly. Mortality data suggest some districts have seen excess deaths although not all mention COVID-19 on the death certificate.
- The impacts of COVID-19 to date have been significant on health, the economy and society, and there is the need for continued action whilst vaccine roll-out continues.
- A tiered approach is designed to deliver health benefits against an alternative of allowing the NHS to be overwhelmed. However the Christmas bubble policy enables up to three households in any tier to come together over the four day period. This may have a significant effect on the transmission of COVID-19 across the population especially impacting on the more vulnerable older population
- Moving into the next phase of interventions and policy, people across Hampshire will need to continue to adapt their behaviours to reduce the risk of individual infection, taking responsibility to adhere to the 'Hands, Face and Space' policy messages.
- We need to ensure that growth is reversed and R is kept below 1 so that the prevalence and spread of disease falls across Hampshire and its Districts to improve COVID-19 trajectory metrics so that, ultimately, fewer restrictions are required.
- The nuances of how to tackle the virus are not straightforward and the interventions themselves do not have straightforward effects, yet we have an extremely powerful role in influencing people to comply with social distancing, including test, trace and isolate guidelines.

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>)
- 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!