

COVID19 in Gloucestershire – weekly data summary Week 46 (reported week 47)

The report is based on week 46 (data between 9th – 15th November 2020) and where available daily data up to 18th November 2020.

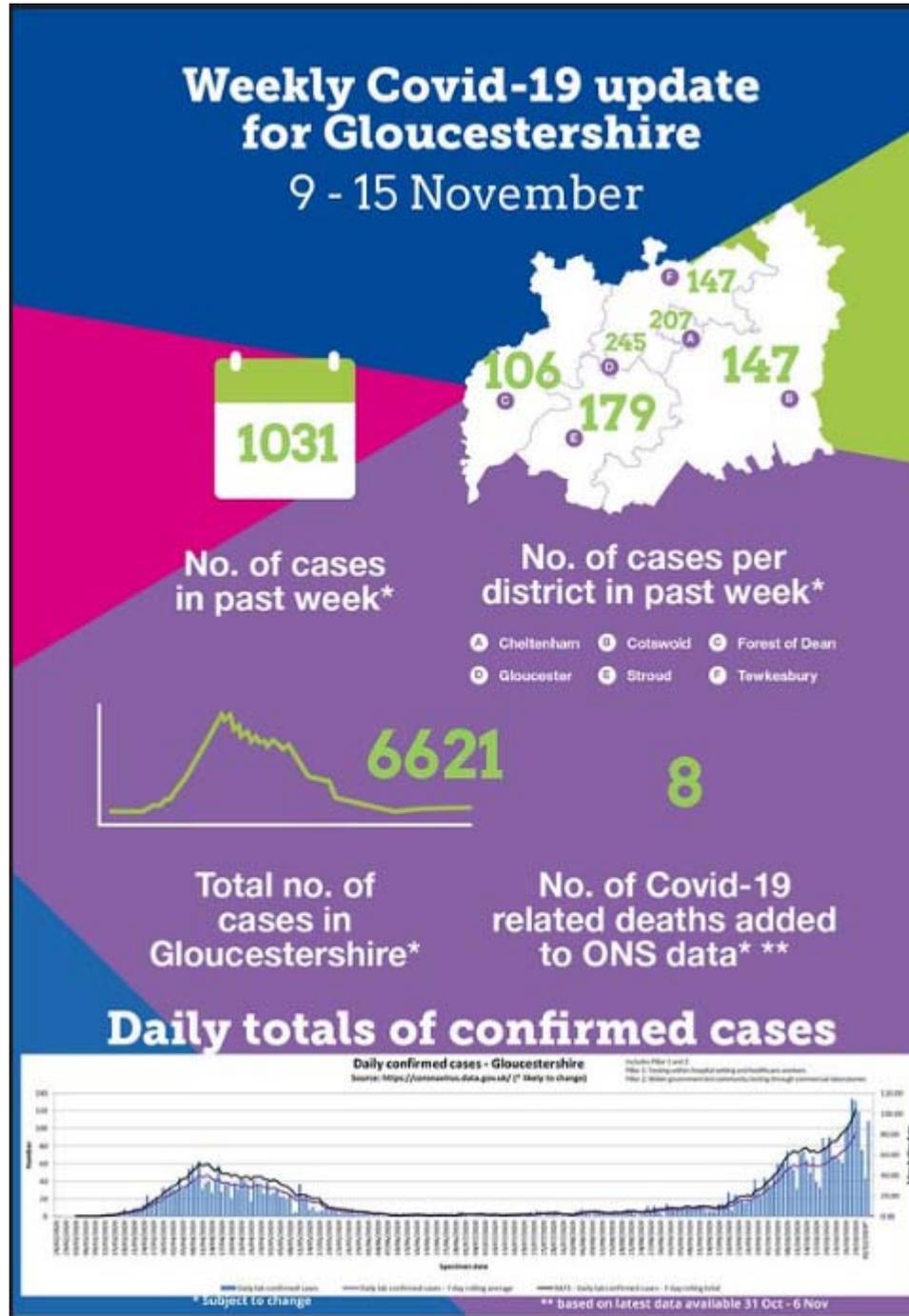
Gloucestershire Local Outbreak Management
PREVENT-CONTAIN-RESPOND-**MONITOR**



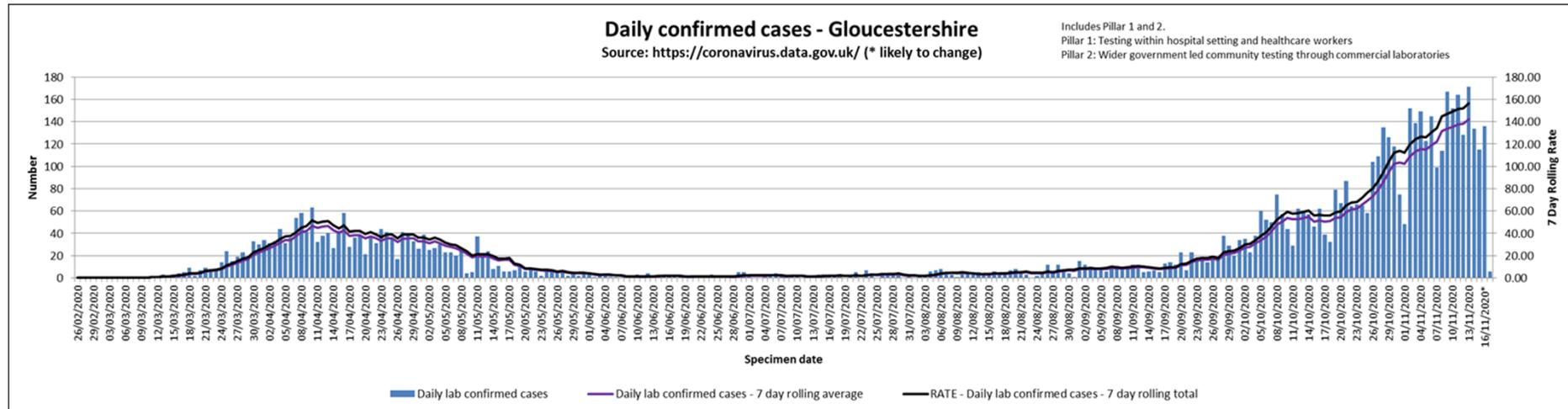
Weekly Covid-19 roundup

COVID19 related deaths' are all deaths where COVID19 features on the death certificate. It is not known to what extent it contributed to an individuals death

Lab-confirmed positive cases are attributed to the day the first specimen was taken from the person being tested (the specimen date). Each day new cases are reported, but the dates they originate from cover the previous few days. Because of this, there are few cases reported for the most recent dates. Data from around 5 days ago can usually be considered complete. Data for recent days are constantly being revised as more information becomes available.



Infections



Specimen day	<u>Week 47</u> (Monday 16th November-Sun 22nd November)	<u>Week 46</u> (Monday 9th November-Sun 15th November)	<u>Week 45</u> (Monday 2nd November-Sun 8th November)	<u>Week 44</u> (Monday 26th October-Sun 1st November)
Monday	136*	167	152	104
Tuesday	6*	152	139	109
Wednesday	Awaiting publication from gov.uk	164	149	135
Thursday	N/A	128	123	126
Friday	N/A	171*	145	118
Saturday	N/A	134*	99	75
Sunday	N/A	115*	114	48
Weekly running total	142*	1031*	921	715

Source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/> Includes Pillar 1 and 2:

Pillar 1: Testing within hospital setting and healthcare workers

Pillar 2: Wider government led community testing through commercial laboratories

***subject to change**

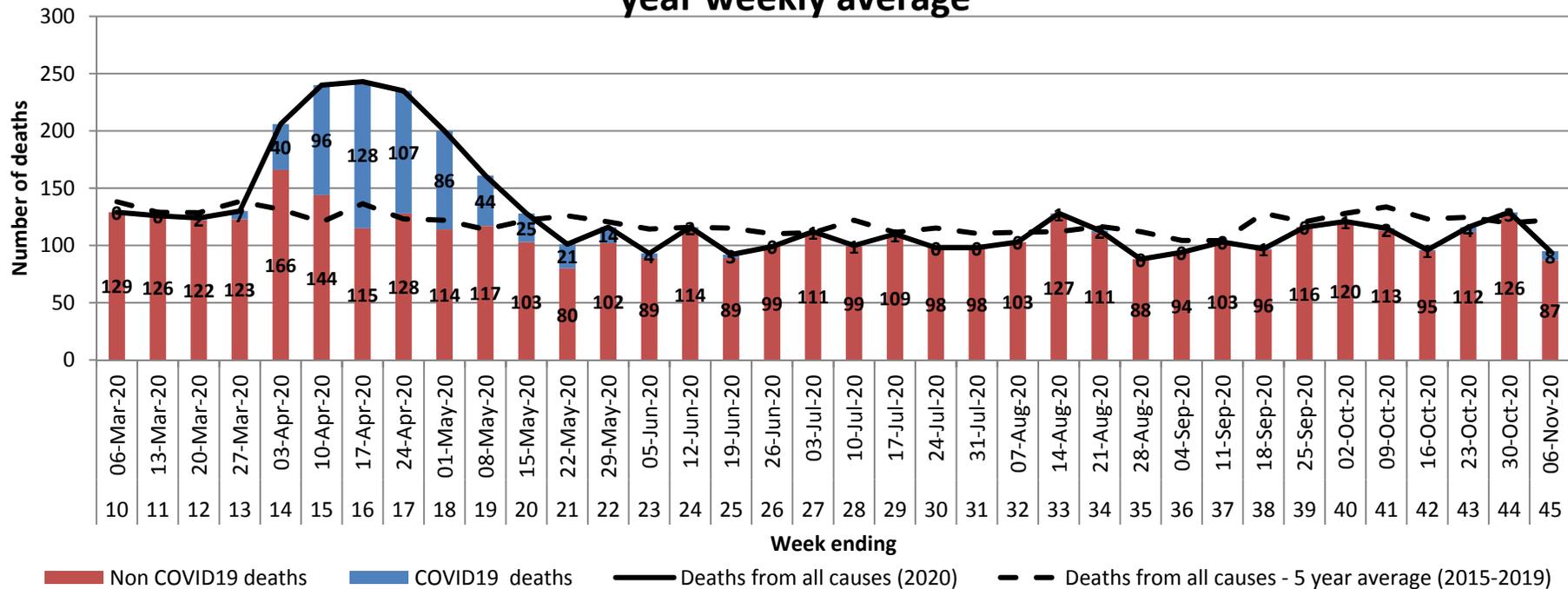


How are test numbers measured?

Lab-confirmed positive cases are attributed to the day the first specimen was taken from the person being tested (the specimen date). Each day new cases are reported, but the dates they originate from cover the previous few days. Because of this, there are few cases reported for the most recent dates. Data from around 5 days ago can usually be considered complete. Data for recent days are constantly being revised as more information becomes available.

Mortality

Weekly deaths occurring up to 6th November, compared with the five-year weekly average



Source: ONS and PCMD

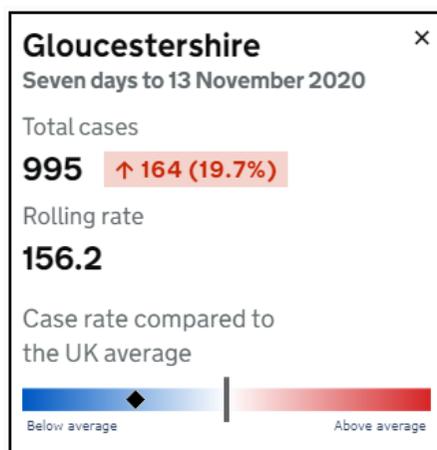
COVID19 deaths are all deaths where COVID19 features on the death certificate. It is not known to what extent it contributed to an individual's death.

Weekly death figures provide provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales for which data are available. From 31 March 2020 these figures also show the number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19), based on **any** mention of COVID-19 on the death certificate. The tables include deaths that occurred up to 25th September.

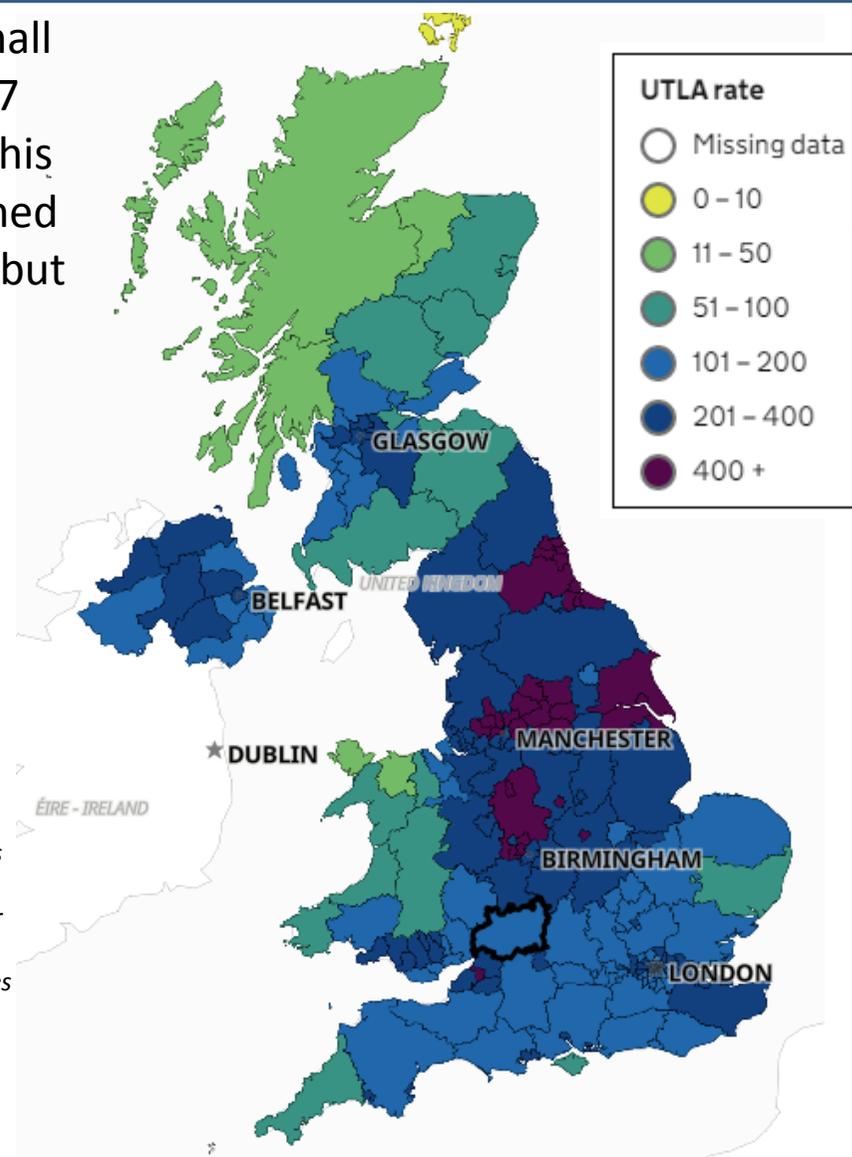


UK Medium Super Output Area (MSOA)

- Medium Super Output Areas (MSOA*) are a small area statistical geography with an average 8,447 population and average of 3,395 households. This map of UK MSOA shows Gloucestershire (outlined in black) rate has increased, but is similar to neighbouring areas (up to the 13th November).



Source: Public Health England Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS). Data includes lab confirmed pillar 1 & 2 positive cases of Coronavirus (COVID-19). <https://coronavirus-staging.data.gov.uk/details/interactive-map> Please note: Seven day rates are expressed per 100,000 population and are calculated by dividing the seven day count by the area population and multiplying by 100,000. Small area analysis can uncover issues or disparities in health service access or outcomes, which you might not see at a larger geography. However, because areas contain relatively small numbers of individuals, and events, the observed rates may differ from the expected due to chance alone. Also, there may be differences in the characteristics of the populations between small areas that are the cause of the difference.



Cases by Medium Super Output Area (MSOA)

- This map shows the 7-day rolling rate of new specimen date ending on 13th November 2020 by MSOA. There are cases spread all over Gloucestershire with highest rates in: Barton MSOA (7 day rolling rate 377.0; cases 31); and Central Gloucester & Hempsted (7 day rolling rate 376.7; cases 38).



Source: Public Health England Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS). Data includes lab confirmed pillar 1 & 2 positive cases of Coronavirus (COVID-19).

<https://coronavirus-staging.data.gov.uk/details/interactive-map> Please note: Seven day rates are expressed per 100,000 population and are calculated by dividing the seven day count by the area population and multiplying by 100,000. Small area analysis can uncover issues or disparities in health service access or outcomes, which you might not see at a larger geography. However, because areas contain relatively small numbers of individuals, and events, the observed rates may differ from the expected due to chance alone. Also, there may be differences in the characteristics of the populations between small areas that are the cause of the difference.

R-Value

- Calculations of the **reproduction number, R value*** have been updated by the government on the 13th November
- R value - the South West R value range is estimated to be between 1.2 and 1.4 (compared to 1.2 and 1.4 last week); true value is somewhere towards the middle of this range.

Region	R
England	1.1-1.2
East of England	1.1-1.4
London	1.0-1.2
Midlands	1.1-1.3
North East and Yorkshire	1.0-1.2
North West	0.9-1.1
South East	1.2-1.4
South West	1.2-1.4

**The uncertainty around R values increase when there are small numbers of cases, either due to lower infection rates or smaller geographical areas. Because of this R-Values are not produced at Local Authority level. Locally we monitor a range of indicators to monitor the threat and impact of COVID19.*

***Low case numbers and/ or a high degree of variability in transmission across the region means these estimates are insufficiently robust to inform policy decisions.*

