

COVID19 in Gloucestershire – weekly data summary Week 52 (reported week 53)

The report is based on week 52 (data between 28th – 3rd January 2021) and where available daily data up to 6th January 2021.

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 individual's 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.



Weekly Covid-19 update for Gloucestershire

28 December - 3 January



No. of cases in past week*



No. of cases per district in past week*

- A Cheltenham
- B Cotswold
- C Forest of Dean
- D Gloucester
- E Stroud
- F Tewkesbury



Total no. of cases in Gloucestershire*

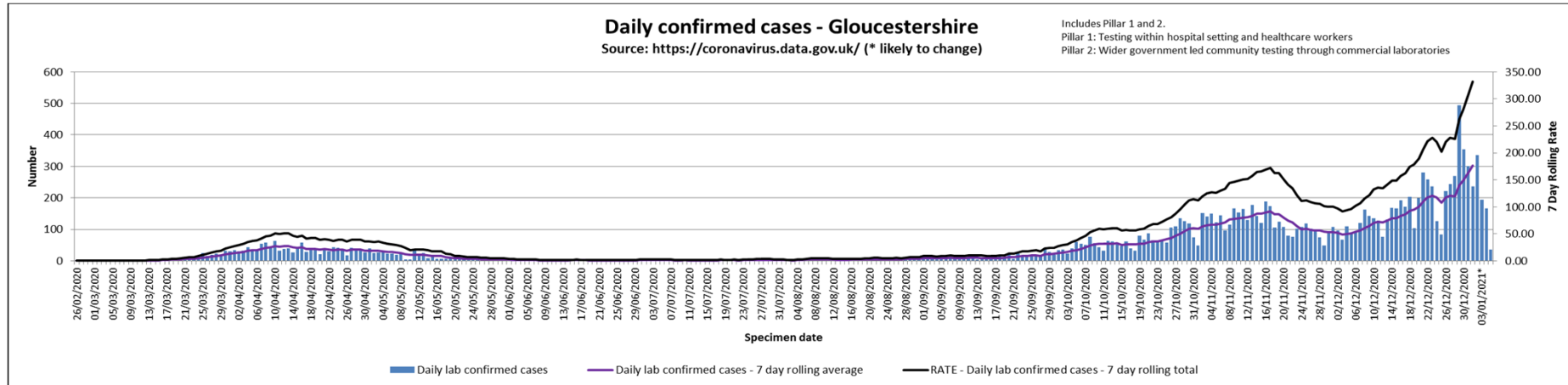
24

No. of Covid-19 related deaths added to ONS data* **

* Subject to change

** based on latest data available 19 - 25 Dec

Infections



Specimen day	<u>Week 1</u> (Monday 4th January - Sun 10th January)	<u>Week 53</u> (Monday 28th December - Sun 3rd January)	<u>Week 52</u> (Monday 21st December - Sun 27th December)	<u>Week 51</u> (Monday 14th December - Sun 20th December)
Monday	166	269	281	168
Tuesday	36	494	258	167
Wednesday	Awaiting Publication	354	237	192
Thursday	N/A	300	125	172
Friday	N/A	236*	84	203
Saturday	N/A	335*	222	103
Sunday	N/A	194*	243	200
Weekly running total	202	2182	1450	1205

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**

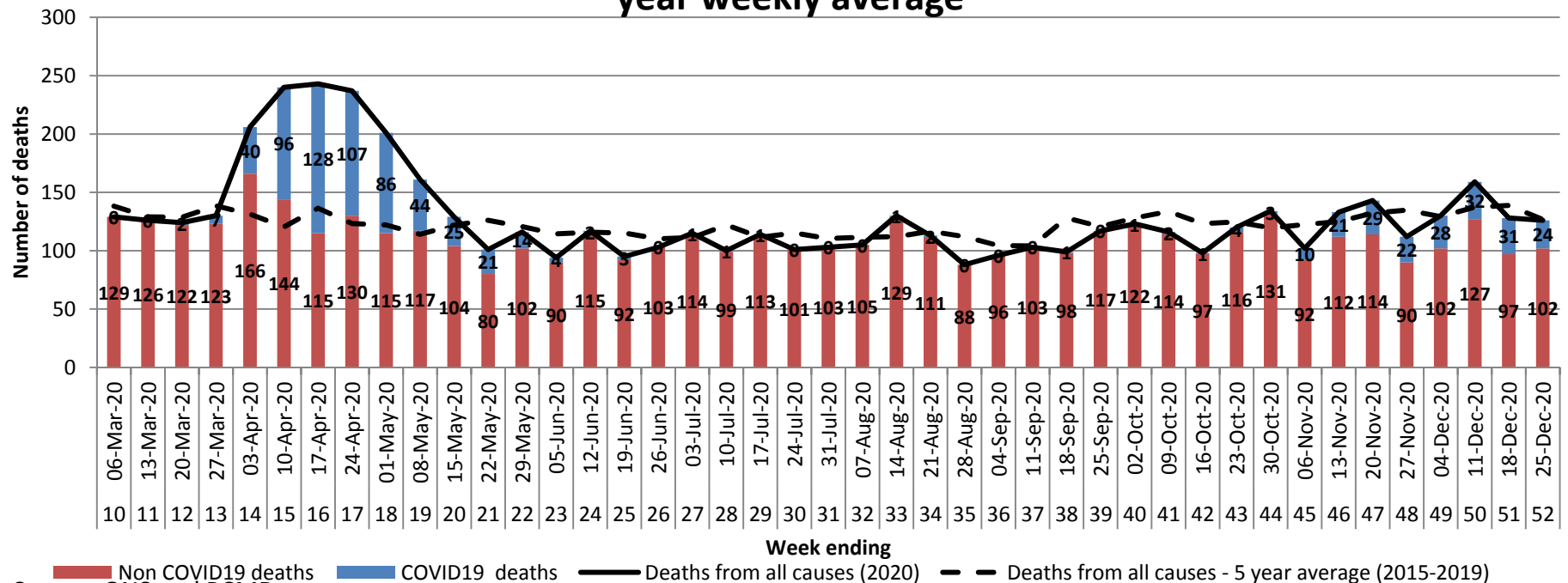


How are test numbers measured?

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 25th December, compared with the five-year weekly average



Source: ONS and PCMD

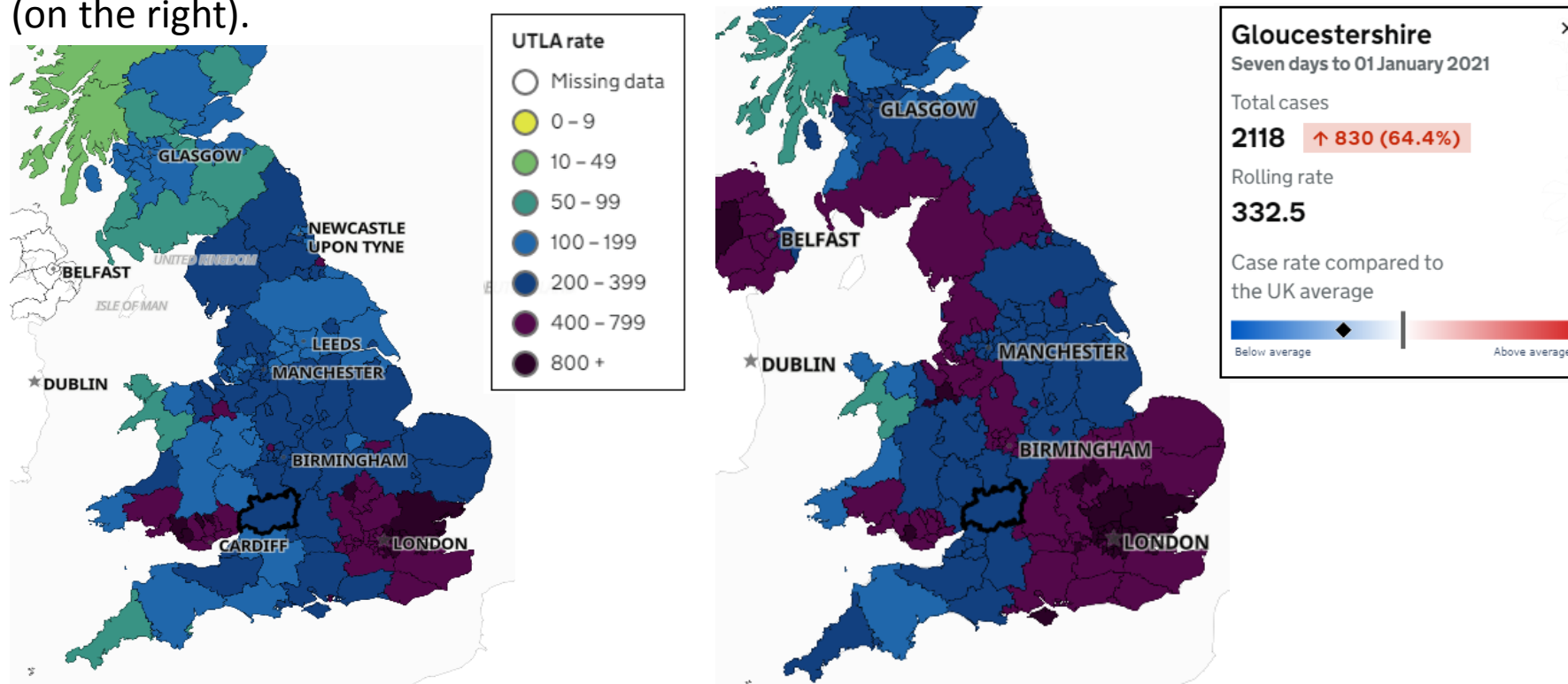
COVID19 deaths are all deaths where COVID19 features on the death certificate. It is not known to what extent it contributed to an individual's death.

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) (publicly available)

- 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 cases have increased from the 23rd December (on the left) to 1st January (on the right).



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 (publicly available)

The Latest R Value in England

1.1-1.4

The Latest R Value in South West

1.0-1.2

Growth Rate % Per Day in South West

+1 to +4

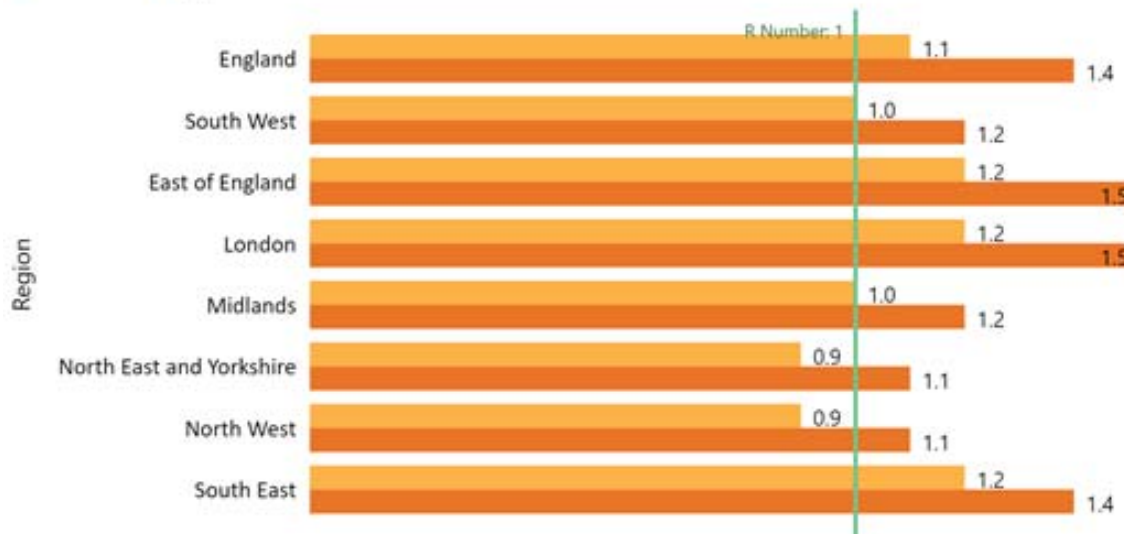
An R number between 1.3 and 1.5 means that on average every 10 people infected will infect between 13 and 15 other people. The UK estimates of R and growth rate are averages over very different epidemiological situations and should be regarded as a guide to the general trend rather than a description of the epidemic state. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-r-number-in-the-uk>



This visual does not support exporting.

Latest R Number by Region - Shown as a Range with Upper and Lower Estimates

● Lower R Value ● Upper R Value



Trend in R Number over time - England only

● Lower R ● Upper R

