

COVID19 in Gloucestershire – weekly data summary Week 40 (reported week 41)

The report is based on week 40 (data between 28th September – 4th October 2020) and where available daily data up to 5th October 2020.

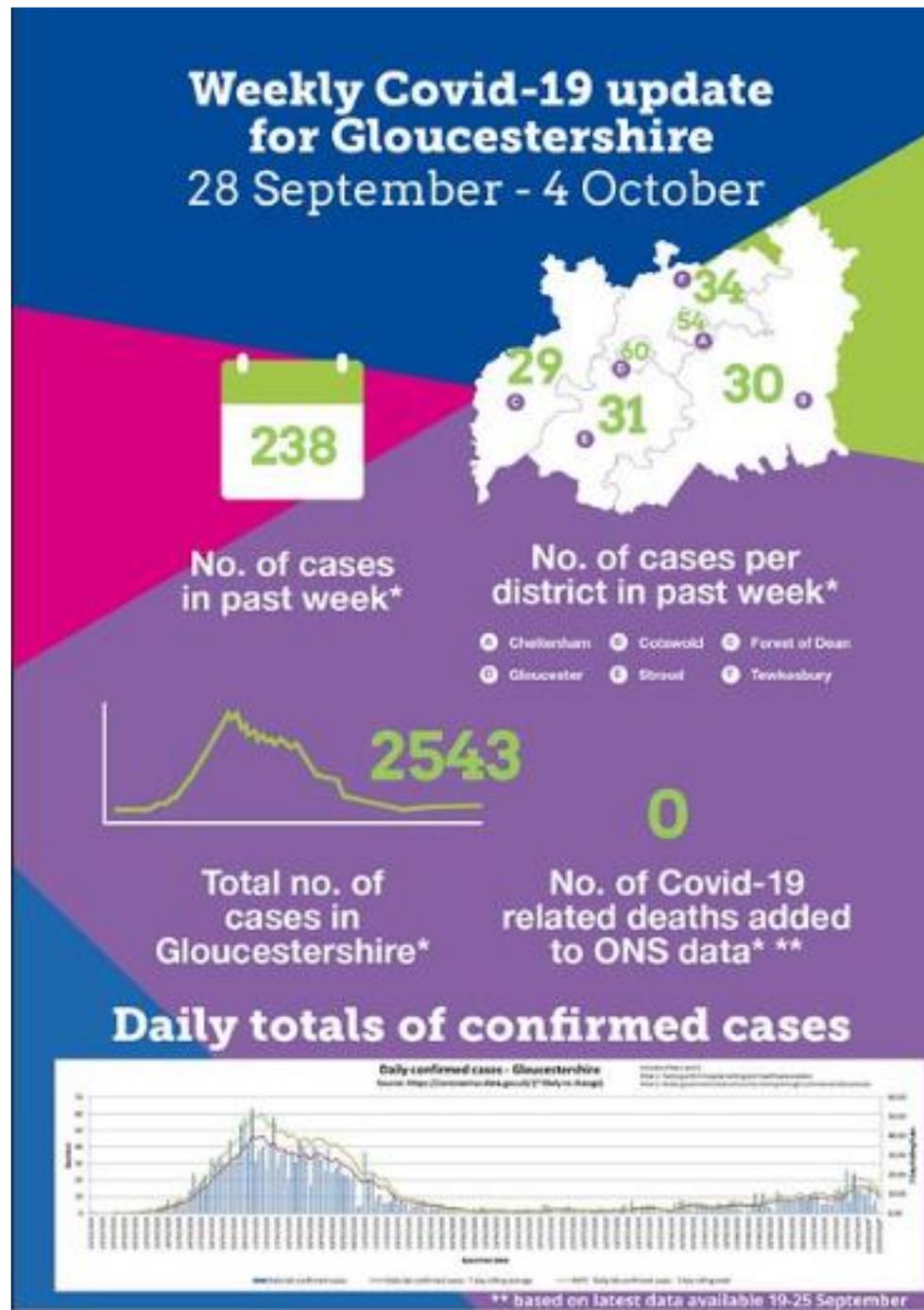
Gloucestershire Local Outbreak Management
PREVENT-CONTAIN-RESPOND-**MONITOR**



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

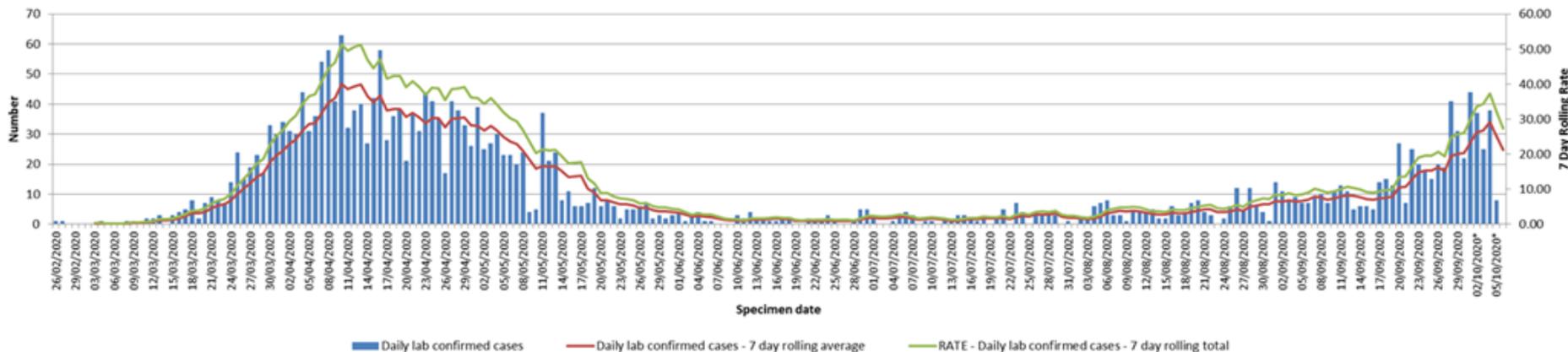
Daily confirmed cases - Gloucestershire

Source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/> (* likely to change)

Includes Pillar 1 and 2.

Pillar 1: Testing within hospital setting and healthcare workers

Pillar 2: Wider government led community testing through commercial laboratories



Specimen day	Week 41 (Monday 5th-Sun 11th October)	Week 40 (Monday 28th-Sun 4th October)	Week 39 (Monday 21st-Sun 27th September)	Week 38 (Monday 14th-Sun 20th September)
Monday	8*	41	7	6
Tuesday	0*	31**	25**	6
Wednesday	Awaiting publication from gov.uk	22**	20**	5
Thursday	N/A	44	18**	14
Friday	N/A	37*	15**	15
Saturday	N/A	25*	20**	13
Sunday	N/A	38*	19**	27**
Weekly running total	8*	238*	124**	86**
Total reported as of Monday after each week #	N/A	162	70	48

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**

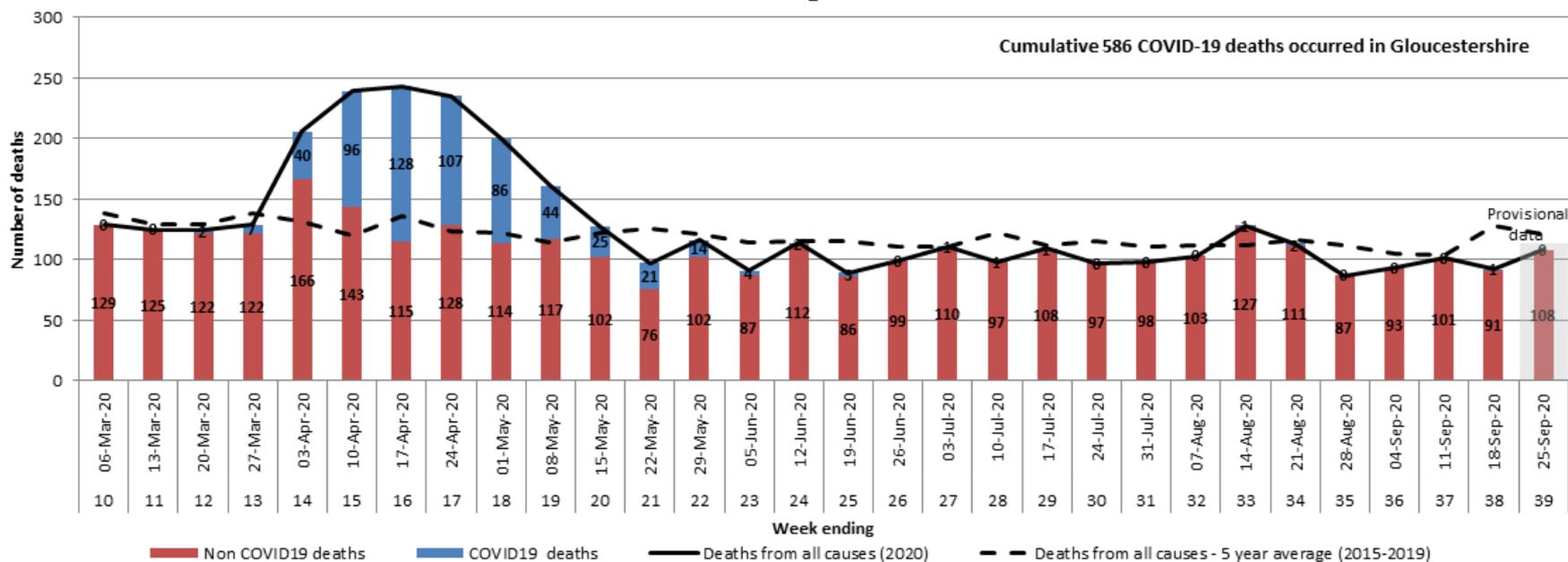


How are test numbers measured?

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 September, compared with the five-year weekly average



Source: ONS and PCMD

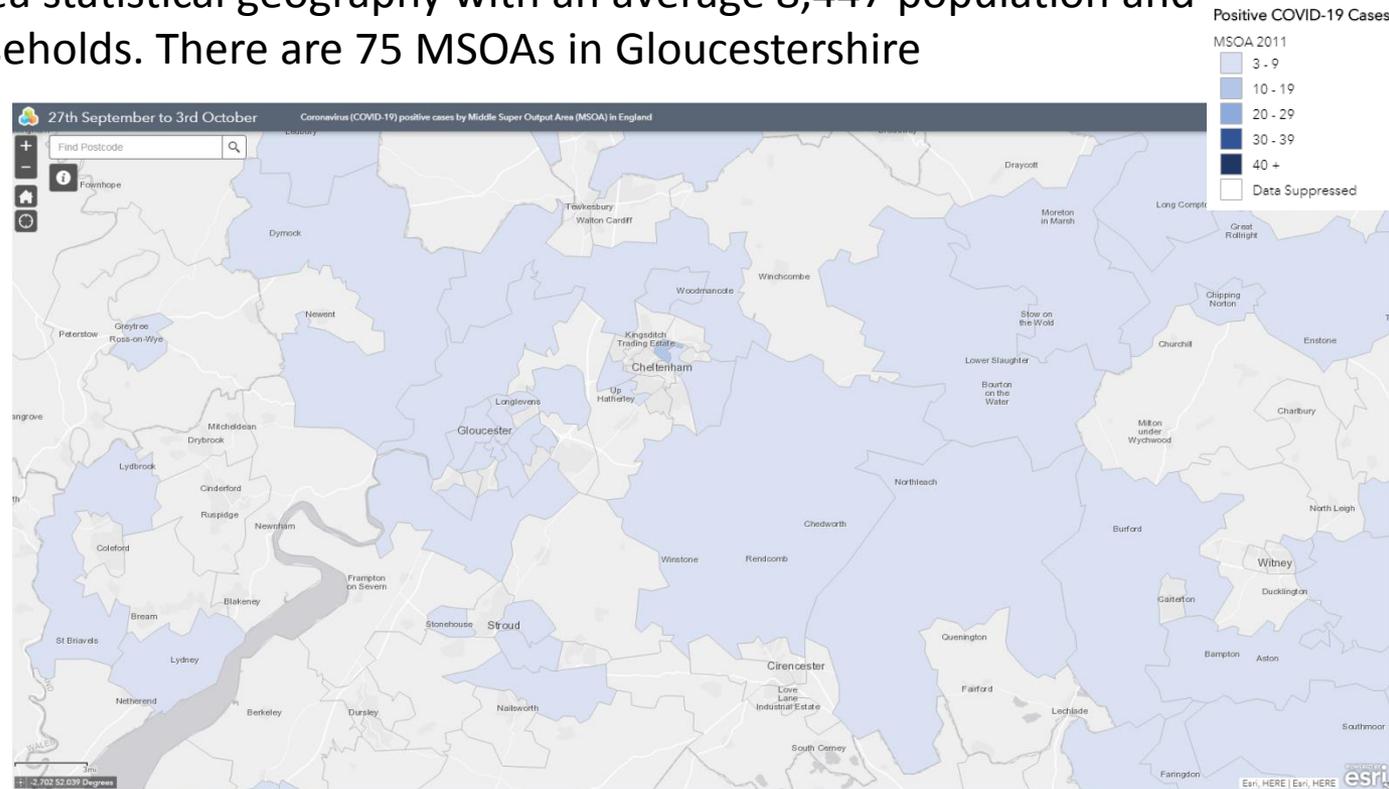
COVID19 deaths are all deaths where COVID19 features on the death certificate. It is not known to what extent it contributed to an individuals death.

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.

Cases by Lower Tier LA & Medium Super Output Area (MSOA)

- Individual cases are distributed across Gloucestershire.
- MSOAs are a small area statistical geography with an average 8,447 population and average of 3,395 households. There are 75 MSOAs in Gloucestershire
- Between 26th September – 3rd October there are Medium Super Output Areas (MSOA*) spread all over Gloucestershire that have had more than three cases, ranging up to 15 cases in St Paul's MSOA



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

<https://arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=47574f7a6e454dc6a42c5f6912ed7076>

Please note :MSOA reporting less than 3 cases are suppressed, so only MSOA with more than 3 cases are shown (0 to 2 (inclusive) are suppressed). 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 the 2nd October.
- R value - the South West R value range is estimated to be between 1.1 and 1.4 (compared to 1.1 and 1.4 last week); true value is somewhere towards the middle of this range.

Region	R
England	1.2-1.6
East of England	1.0-1.3
London	1.2-1.6
Midlands	1.2-1.5
North East and Yorkshire	1.2-1.6
North West	1.2-1.5
South East	1.1-1.4
South West	1.1-1.4

**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.*