COVID-19 COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS

Update and key advice

SOUTHAMPTON.GOV.UK/COMMUNITYCHAMPIONS

SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

COVID-19 confirmed cases

Data up to 03 February

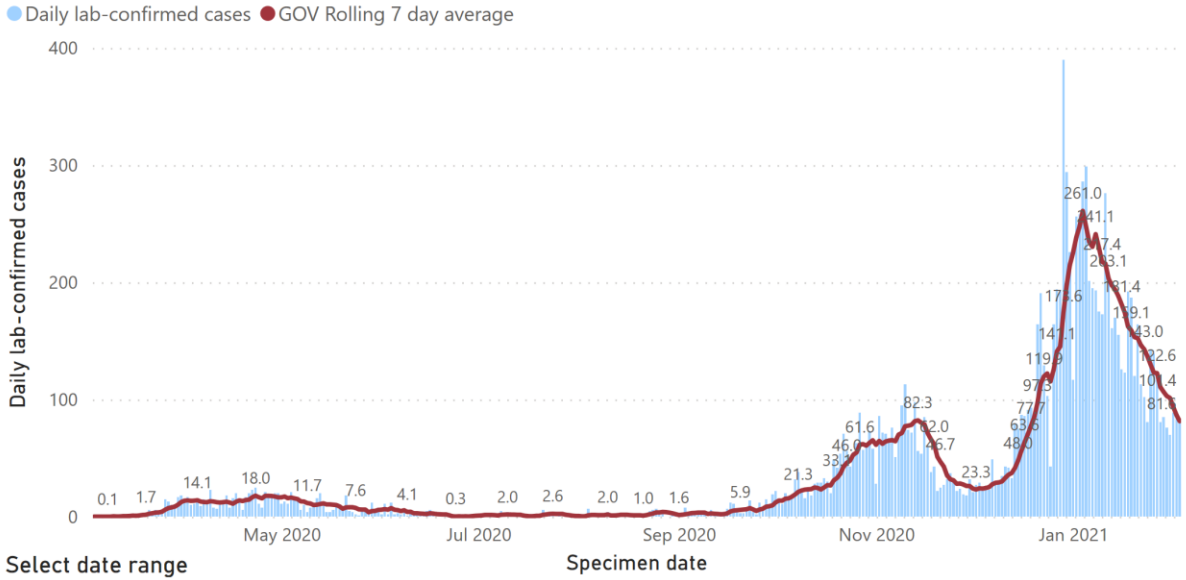
southampton dataobservatory

Southampton cases for selected dates	Southampton cases over last 7 days	Southampton cases over previous 7 days	Change in last 7 days	Southampton average cases per day (last 7 days)
12,373	571	858	-287	81.6

There have been **12,373** cases of COVID-19 in Southampton (including both Pillar 1 and 2 cases). There were **571** confirmed cases in the last 7 days which is **a decrease** of **-287** compared to the previous 7 days.
Data is correct at time of publication, but is subject to change due to reporting delays and corrections. Therefore, any changes in the number of infections should be **interpreted alongside overall trends**, as there will be daily fluctuations. It is more important to consider any sustained **increases** that may occur.

The chart to the right shows the **daily number of confirmed cases** and the **7 day moving average** (to smooth out fluctuations) in Southampton. Recent data suggests COVID-19 infections are continuing to reduce but infection rates are still very high.

Number of COVID-19 cases per day and 7-day rolling average in Southampton for selected dates



Select date range

30/01/2020 03/02/2021

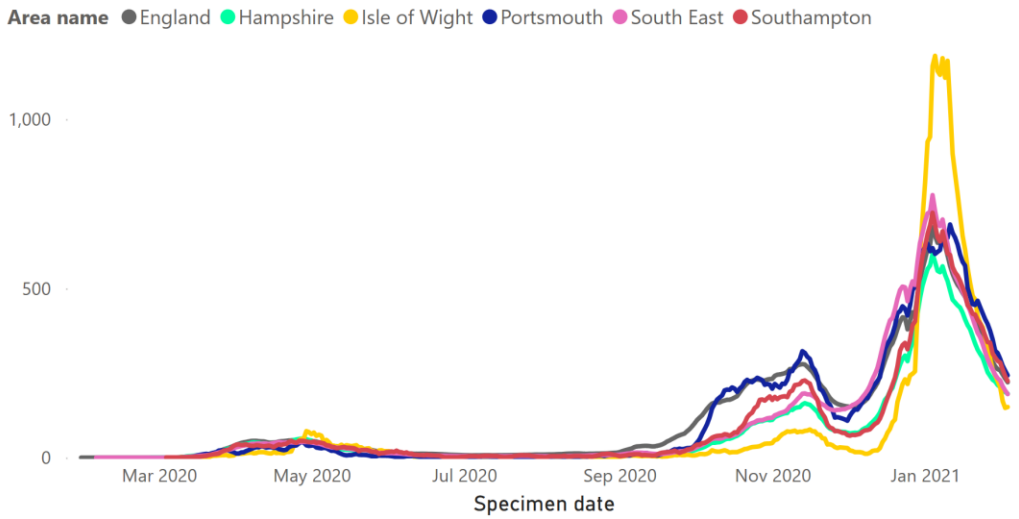
Please note: data correct at time of publication, but may be revised in future weeks due to reporting delays

COVID-19 confirmed cases per 100k population

southampton dataobservatory

Southampton 7 day infection rate per 100k	South East 7 day infection rate per 100k	England 7 day infection rate per 100k	Direction of travel to previous week	
226.1	187.6	222.7	Decrease	Data up to 03 February

COVID-19 7-day rolling case rate per 100,000 population



Select dates

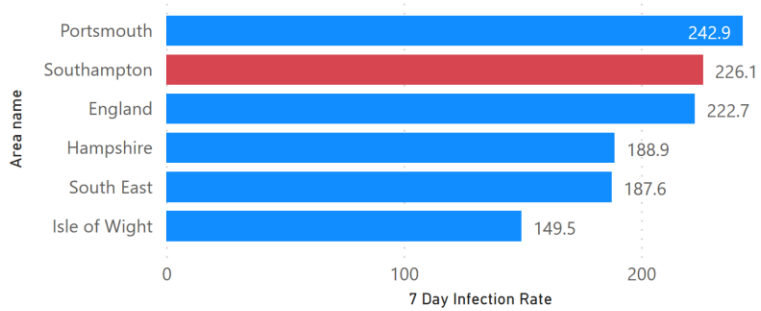
30/01/2020 03/02/2021

Select Area (hold Ctrl to select multiple)

All

Please note: data correct at time of publication, but may be revised in future weeks due to reporting delays

Infection rate per 100,000 population: HIOW Local Authorities



Southampton has a total of **4,899.8** cases per 100,00 population.

The trend in the 7 day rolling average number of cases per 100,000 population is shown in the chart to the left.

In the most recent 7 day period up to **03 February** there were **226.1** cases per 100,000 population, which is **a decrease** compared to the preceding 7 days(**339.8** cases per 100,000 population in 7 day period up to **27 January**).

Weekly infection rates have been calculated using official data published by data.gov. This is calculated on a daily basis using infections data for the last 7 days and 2019 Mid Year Population Estimates.

COVID-19 related deaths

Includes deaths up to 29 January, all deaths registered up to 6 February

southampton dataobservatory

Total COVID related deaths		Hospital	Community		COVID Deaths during the week to 29 January	Change in deaths from previous week
309	of which	198	111	(89 of which in care homes)	27	-18

COVID-19 deaths

There have been a total of **309** COVID-19 related resident deaths in Southampton. There was **27** COVID-19 related deaths in the most recent week, which is **a reduction** of **-18** when compared to the previous week.

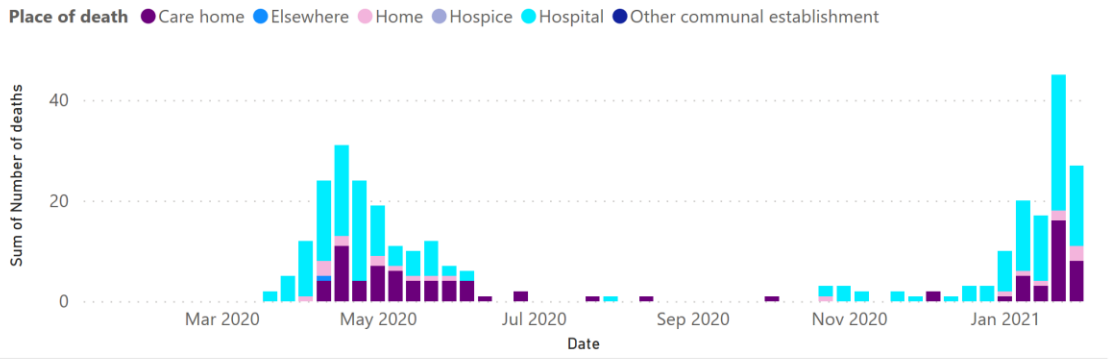
The chart to the rights shows the number of COVID-19 related deaths by week and setting.

Latest data shows that there was **24 COVID-19** related deaths in **University Hospital Southampton** (UHS) between the 1st February up to 7th February. This data is different from that published by ONS as it doesn't necessarily include Southampton residents, only those who have died at UHS.

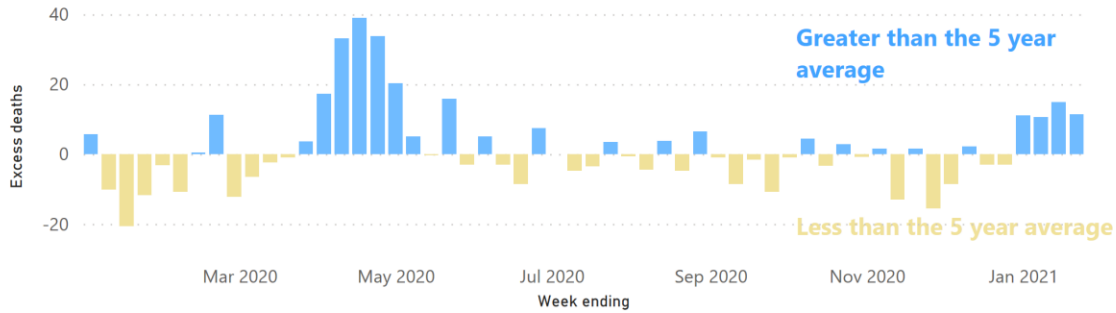
Excess deaths (COVID and non-COVID)

In Southampton, **resident deaths** are now at **higher levels** compared to previous years as shown in the graph to the right. This shows the death occurrence by week compared to the average deaths count, by week, for the years 2015 to 2019.

Deaths by week and place of occurrence



Excess deaths by week



Please note: data correct at time of publication, but may be revised in future weeks due to reporting delays

Southampton COVID-19 Data Dashboard

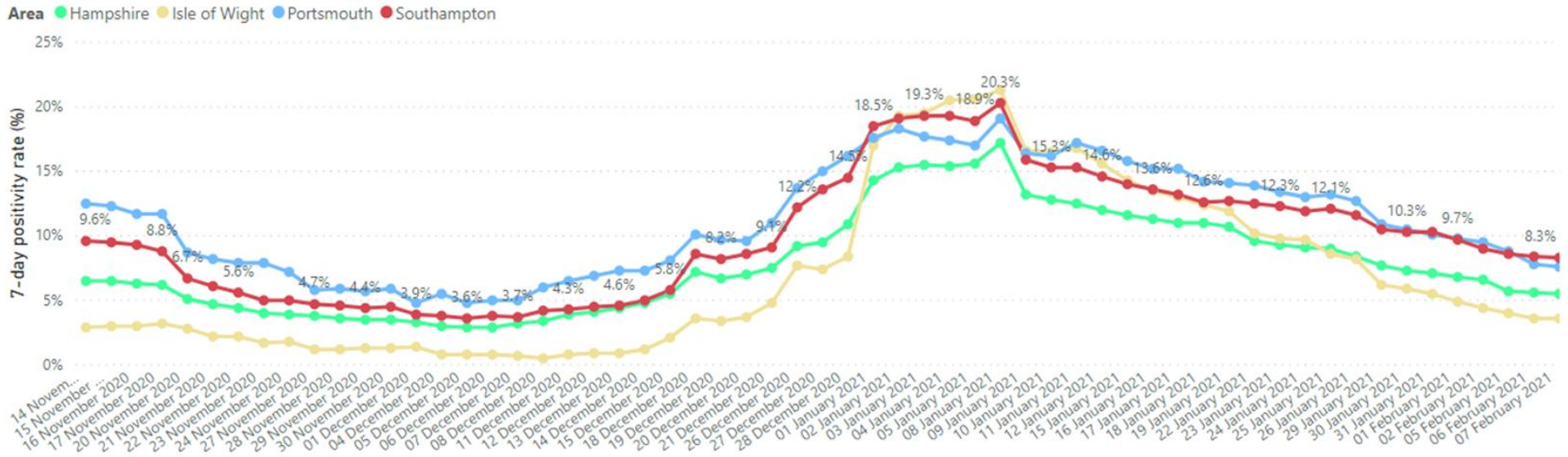
southampton dataobservatory

Select date range: 14/11/2020 – 07/02/2021

Select Local Authority: Multiple selections

Date of latest data	Southampton 7-day positivity rate	Previous week 7-day positivity rate
07/02/2021	8.3%	10.3%

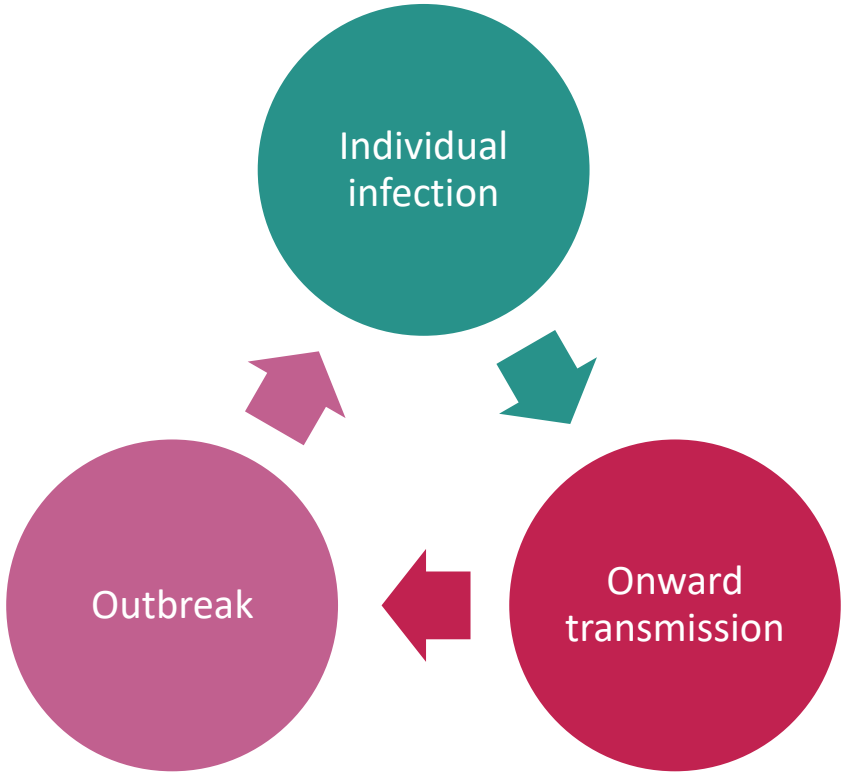
7-day positivity rate (PCR) by Date and Area

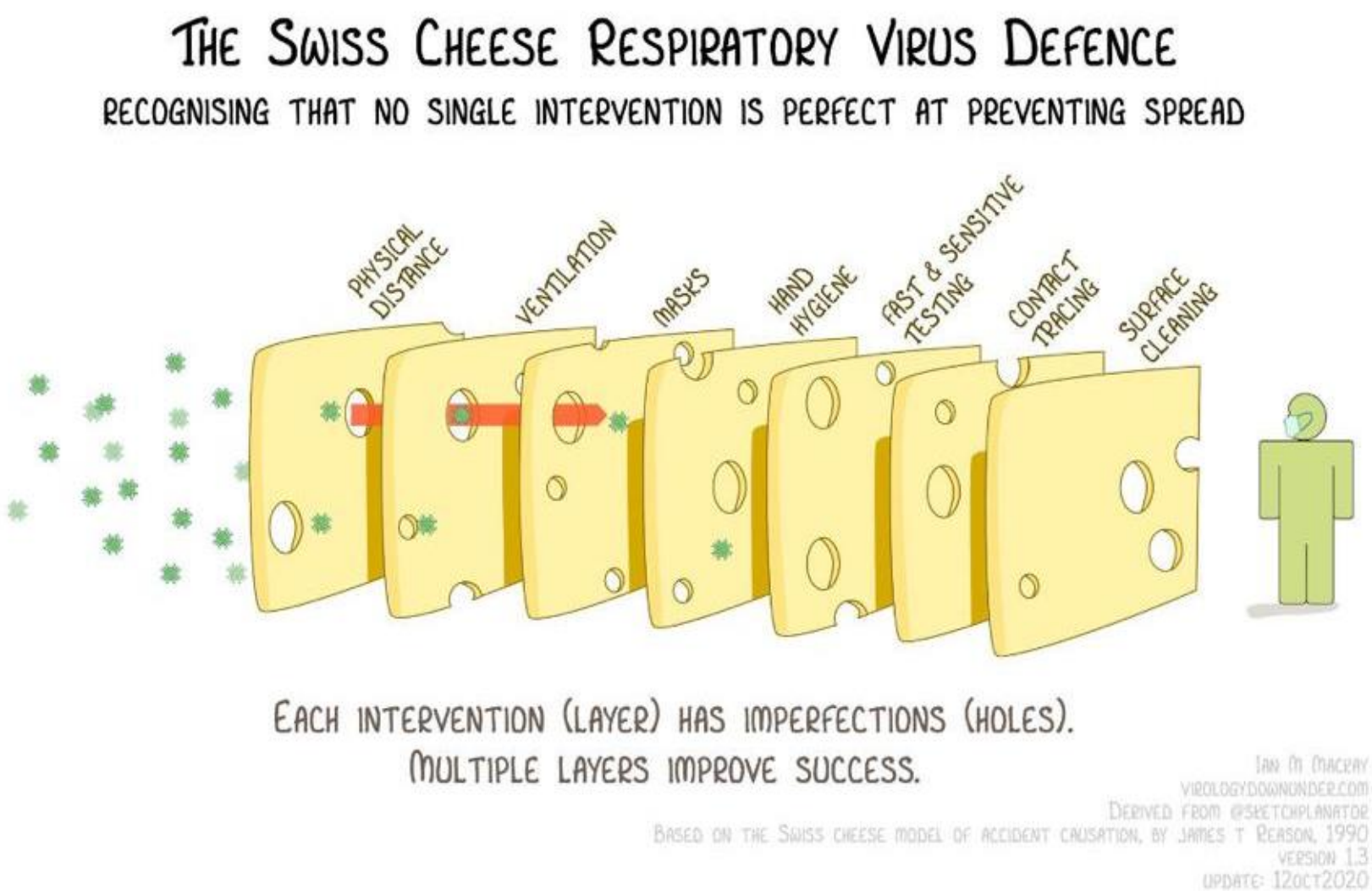


PLEASE NOTE: Testing positivity data is based on a 7 day rolling average. Historic data may have been refreshed. However, access to refreshed historic data is not currently available, so data is correct as at original publication date. Trend data is not complete as data is not able to be extracted on weekends and bank holidays.

The main points from the last few weeks

Preventing the spread of infection is the key to controlling the pandemic





How do all the measures work together?

HM Government

NHS

Act like you've got it.
Don't accidentally spread coronavirus.

Around 1 in 3 people with COVID-19 don't have any symptoms, but can still pass it on. **And now there is a new strain of the virus which spreads even faster.**

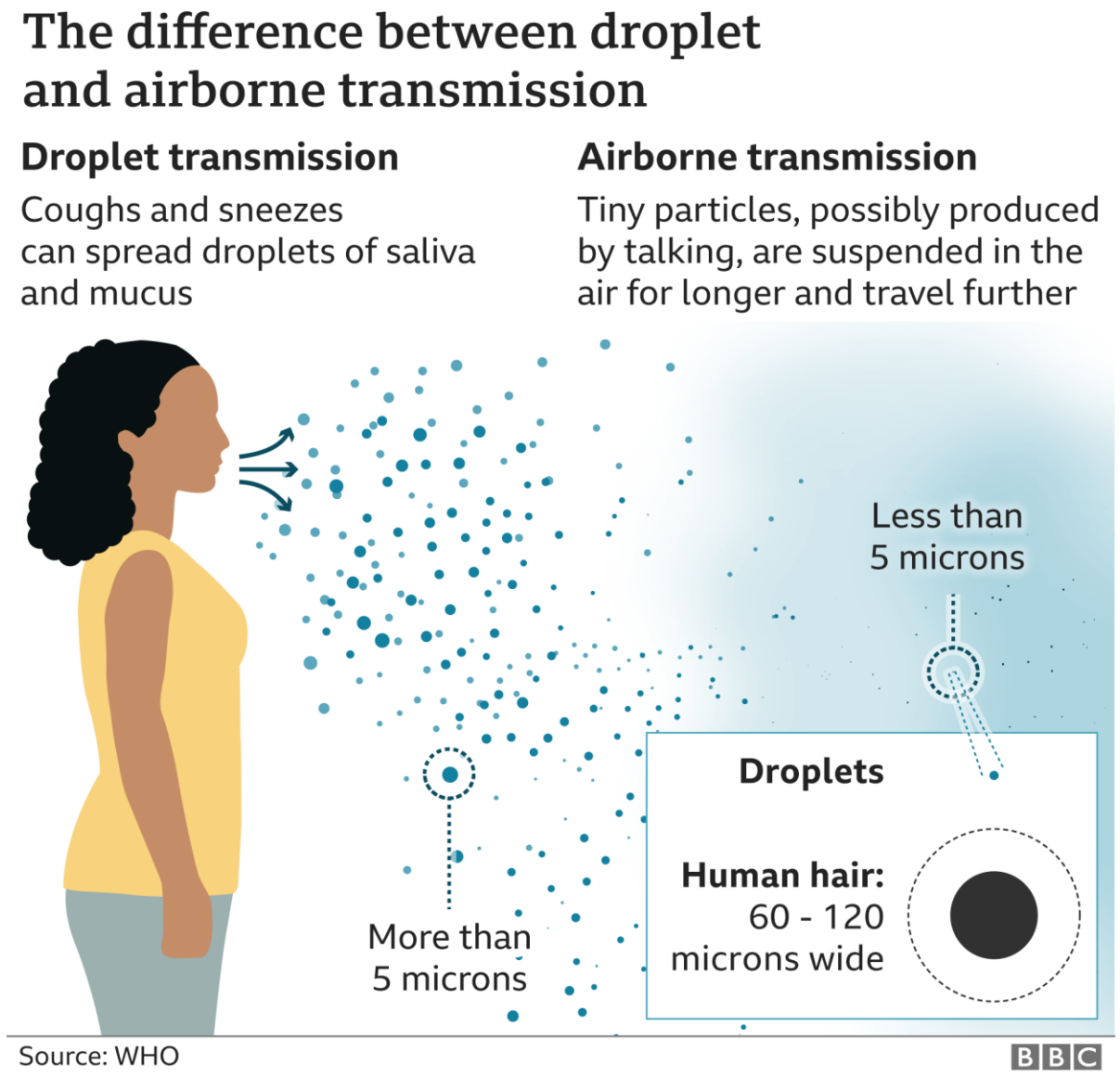
HANDS FACE SPACE

Airborne transmission

Droplet transmission occurs when a person is in in close contact (within 1 m) with someone who has symptoms and is therefore at risk of having his/her mucosae (mouth and nose) or conjunctiva (eyes) exposed to potentially infective respiratory droplets.

It can also occur through direct contact with infected people and indirect contact with surfaces in the immediate environment or with objects used on the infected person.

Airborne transmission is different from droplet transmission as it refers to the presence of microbes within droplet nuclei, which are generally considered to be particles <5µm in diameter, can remain in the air for long periods of time and be transmitted to others over distances greater than 1 m.



Ventilation

- Good ventilation reduces the concentration of the virus in the air and therefore reduces the risks from airborne transmission. This happens when people breathe in small particles (aerosols) in the air after someone with the virus has occupied an enclosed area.
- However, ventilation will have little or no impact on droplet or contact transmission routes.
- According to HSE guidance, the important point is that ventilation is used to refresh the air, in the sense that it 'changes' the air in a room with fresh air. This can be done through 'natural ventilation' (opening windows) or mechanical ventilation, such as air con.

Further info and guidance is available here: https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/equipment-and-machinery/air-conditioning-and-ventilation.htm as well as from this SAGE Environment and Modelling report: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/945754/S0973_Ventilation_Actions_Summary_16122020_V2.pdf

Types of ventilation

- Mechanical ventilation brings fresh air into a building and can include air conditioning and/or heating.
- Mechanical systems supplying individual rooms where recirculation modes allow higher rates of supply of fresh air to be provided to an area, should be allowed to operate.
- If you use a centralised ventilation system that circulates air to different rooms, it is recommended that you turn off recirculation and use a fresh air supply.
- Recirculation units (including air conditioning) can mask poor ventilation as they just make an area more comfortable.
- In terms of natural ventilation, lower temperatures and likely windy weather conditions in the winter months will increase the natural ventilation through openings. This means you don’t need to open windows and doors as wide, so partially opening them can still provide adequate ventilation while maintaining a comfortable workplace temperature. Opening higher-level windows is likely to generate fewer draughts.
- Airing rooms as frequently as you can will help improve ventilation. This involves opening all doors and windows wide to maximise the ventilation in the room. It may be easier to do this when the room is unoccupied or between uses.

National ‘Lockdown’

1

Stay at home (except for specific exemptions)

2

Minimise time spent outside your home and when around other people ensure that you are two metres apart from anyone not in your household or support bubble.

3

You can exercise with the people you live with, your support bubble, or 1 person from another household.

4

Certain venues will close, including non-essential services and schools and colleges.

Update about Vaccines

https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-vaccination/coronavirus-vaccine/

You can book your vaccination appointments online if any of the following apply:

- you are aged 70 or over
- you have previously received a letter saying you are at high risk from coronavirus (clinically extremely vulnerable)

You can book appointments at a larger vaccination centre or a pharmacy that provides COVID-19 vaccinations.

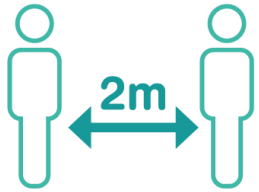
You do not need to wait to be contacted by the NHS.

You can do this online, by calling 119 or by getting in touch with your GP.

Hands-Face-Space

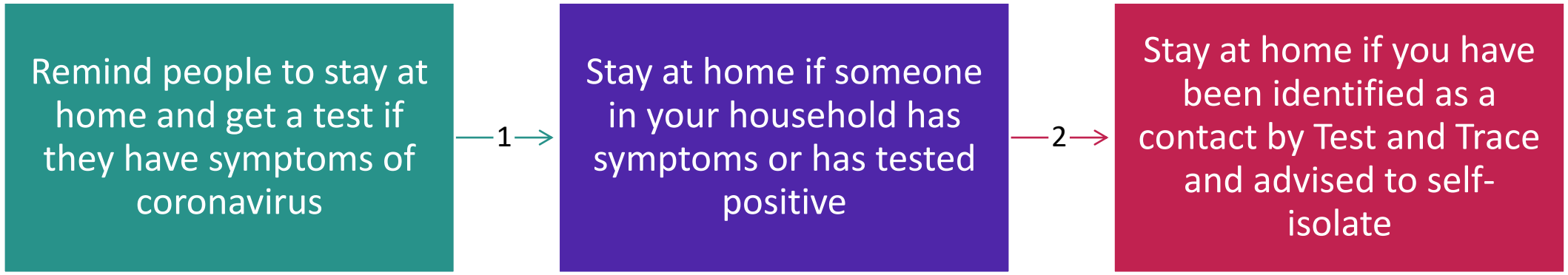
Hands – wash your hands regularly and for 20 seconds

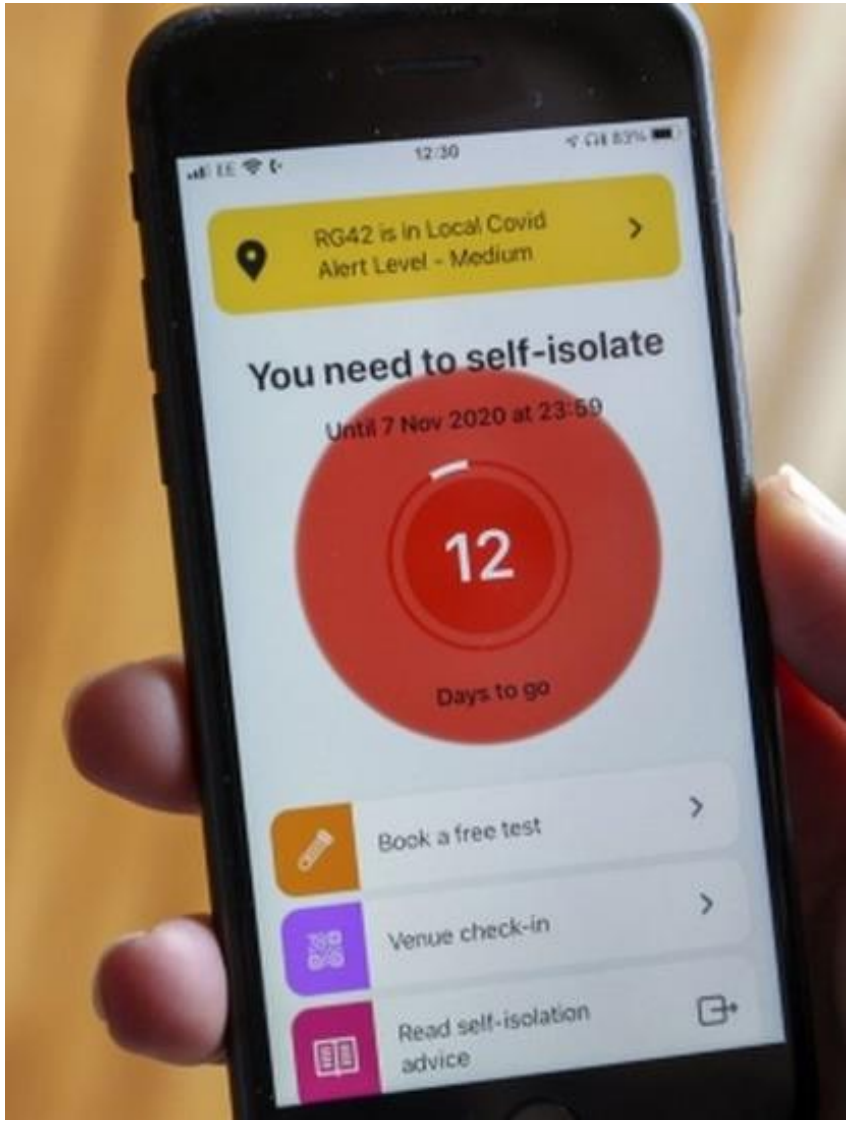
Face – wear a face covering in indoor settings where social distancing may be difficult, and where you will come into contact with people you do not normally meet



Space – stay 2 metres apart from people you do not live with where possible, or 1 metre with extra precautions in place (such as wearing face coverings or increasing ventilation indoors)

Crucial to controlling the pandemic is preventing the spread of infection





Other updates - NHS COVID-19 App

Over 1.7 million app users across England and Wales have been advised to isolate by the NHS COVID-19 app following a close contact with someone who goes on to test positive, new data published today shows.

The app has now been downloaded 21.63 million times, representing 56% of the eligible population aged 16+ with a smartphone and was the second most downloaded free iPhone app on the Apple App Store in 2020.

https://www.gov.uk/government/news/nhs-covid-19-app-alerts-17-million-contacts-to-stop-spread-of-covid-19

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-55985562

Thinking about how to talk to others…

https://sharechecklist.gov.uk/

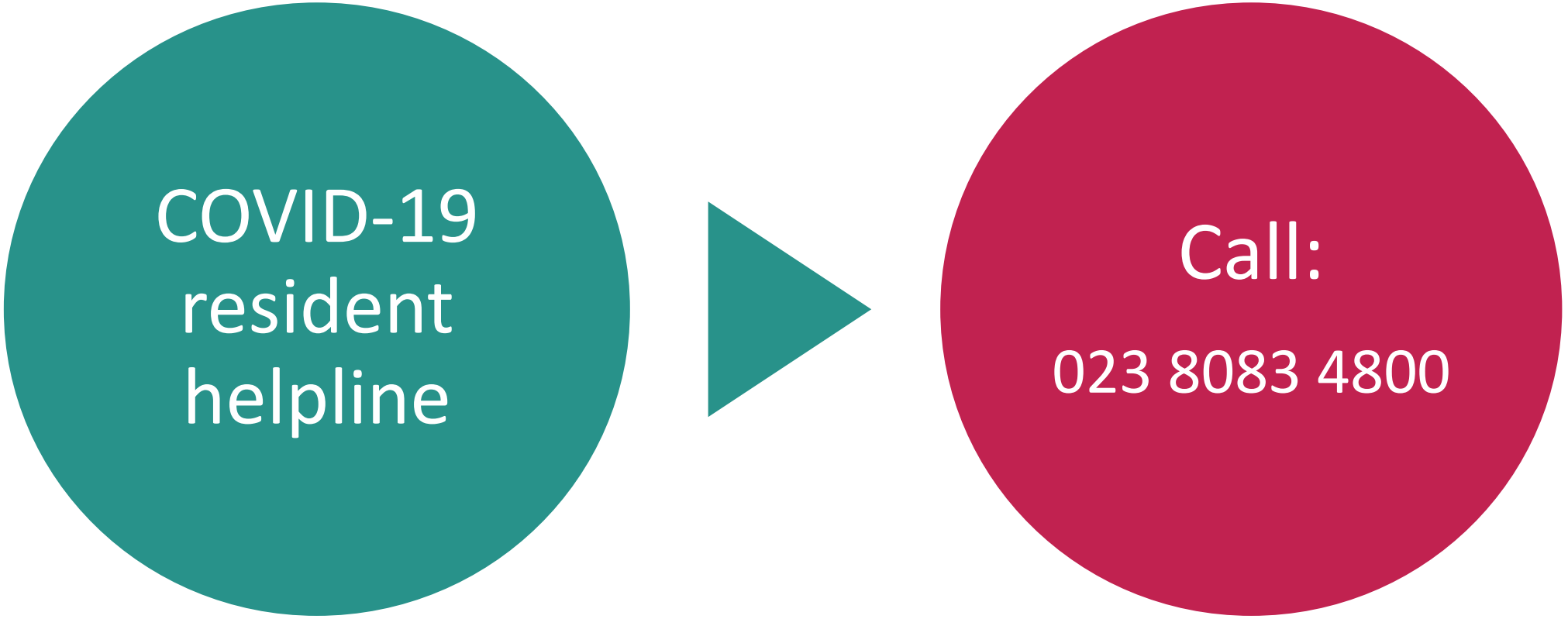
About misinformation?

How do we recommend trustworthy sources?

It’s now more important than ever to look after our wellbeing, and after the wellbeing of those around us…

SOUTHAMPTON TEST AND TRACE
LOCAL CONTACT TRACING TEAM
023 8212 8701
NHS
Test and Trace
Southampton Primary Care Ltd.
KEEP
SOUTHAMPTON
SAFE
SOUTHAMPTON
CITY COUNCIL

Additional support



How to get medical help

Use the NHS 111 online coronavirus service if:

you're worried about your symptoms

you're not sure what to do

Call 111 if you cannot get help online.

Do not go to places like a GP surgery, hospital or pharmacy

Babies and children

Call 111 if you're worried about a baby or child under 5

If your child seems very unwell, is getting worse or you think there's something seriously wrong, call 999

Do not delay getting help if you're worried. Trust your instincts