

Lockdown Metrics Dashboard

Description:

This dashboard is intended to:

- Summarise the current COVID-19 situation across public health and the economy.
- Provide a source of timely data for assessing changes in the situation.
- Analyse and make comparisons between places, time periods, and demographics.

Last updated:

6th March 2021

Key Dashboard Metrics

Re Indicator	Theme	Source	Frequency	Notes
1 Rt Rate	Core Demand			
2 Infection rate (cases per 100,000 over last 7 day	Core Demand	https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=Itla&metric=cumCasesB	Updated daily	
3 Infection rate (cases per 100,000 over last 7 day	Core Demand	https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/downloads/demographic/cases/specimenDate	Updated daily	
4 Doubling rate	Core Demand			
5 Positivity rate	Core Demand	PHE Situational Awareness Explorer (Power BI)	Published daily, lagged around five days	
6 Hospital capacity - % Total beds with COVID po:	Core Demand	https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=nhsTrust&metric=covid	Updated daily, lagged	
7 Hospital Capacity - % Workforce Sickness Absence.	Core Demand			
8 Care Home Capacity - % Workforce Sickness Absence	Core Demand			
9 Ambulance Service - Waiting Times	Core Demand			
10 Daily hospital deaths	Core Demand	https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=Itla&metric=cumDeaths2		
11 Transport mode patronage	Behaviour Change			Original data via TfWM, monthly estimates of bus/rail/metro patronage and city centre
12 Social mobility data	Behaviour Change			
13 GMP COVID Call Outs	Behaviour Change			
14 Track and trace contacts	Behaviour Change			
15 Self-Harm presentations at A&E	Wider HSC	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/self-harm#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E1200	Annual data, lagged 2-3 years	
16 Cancer 2 week waits	Wider HSC	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/cancerservices/data#page/3/gid/1938133085	Five year averages, lagged	
17 Social Care - Number of active cases in care setting.	Wider HSC			Possibly only possible by asking each social care team individually
18 Measures of mutual aid	Wider HSC			Need clarification about what this is measuring
19 Delayed presentation of potentially reversible blindness.	Wider HSC			No data
20 Presentation and subsequent investigation of s	Wider HSC	https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/stroke#page/3/gid/1/pat/44/par/E40000008/		
21 Urinary sepsis admissions to ICU/HDU.	Wider HSC			No data
22 Number of Section 136.	Wider HSC			Ask CCG?
23 Self-referrals to IAPT services.	Inequalities and harms			

Key Dashboard Metrics

24	Education: number of new COVID-19 cases.	Inequalities and harms			
25	Education: children self-isolating.	Inequalities and harms			
26	Education: staff self-isolating.	Inequalities and harms			
27	Domestic Abuse Incidents	Inequalities and harms			
28	Claimant count (JSA and UC)	Economic Impact	https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/api/v01/dataset/NM_162_1/data.csv?geography=181	Monthly	ONS (Nomis)
29	Job postings/vacancies	Economic Impact	https://www.economicmodelling.co.uk/	Three weeks in arrears, provided monthly	Available from Emsi labour market analytics, could be disaggregated for Department for Education. Raw data cannot be shared, only aggregation.
30	Number of redundancy notifications	Economic Impact	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/self-employment-income-support- https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/data	Monthly, two weeks in arrears (e.g. claims up to 14th January were	
31	Furlough and self-employment income support I	Economic Impact			
32	Levels of business debt	Economic Impact			
33	Commercial property measures	Economic Impact			
34	Sectoral impacts	Economic Impact	https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/economicoutputandproductivity/output/data		Sectoral jobs figures from Adzuna
35	Levels of confidence	Economic Impact			
36	Survey measures of cash flow and sales	Economic Impact			
37	Mobility in the region	Economic Impact			

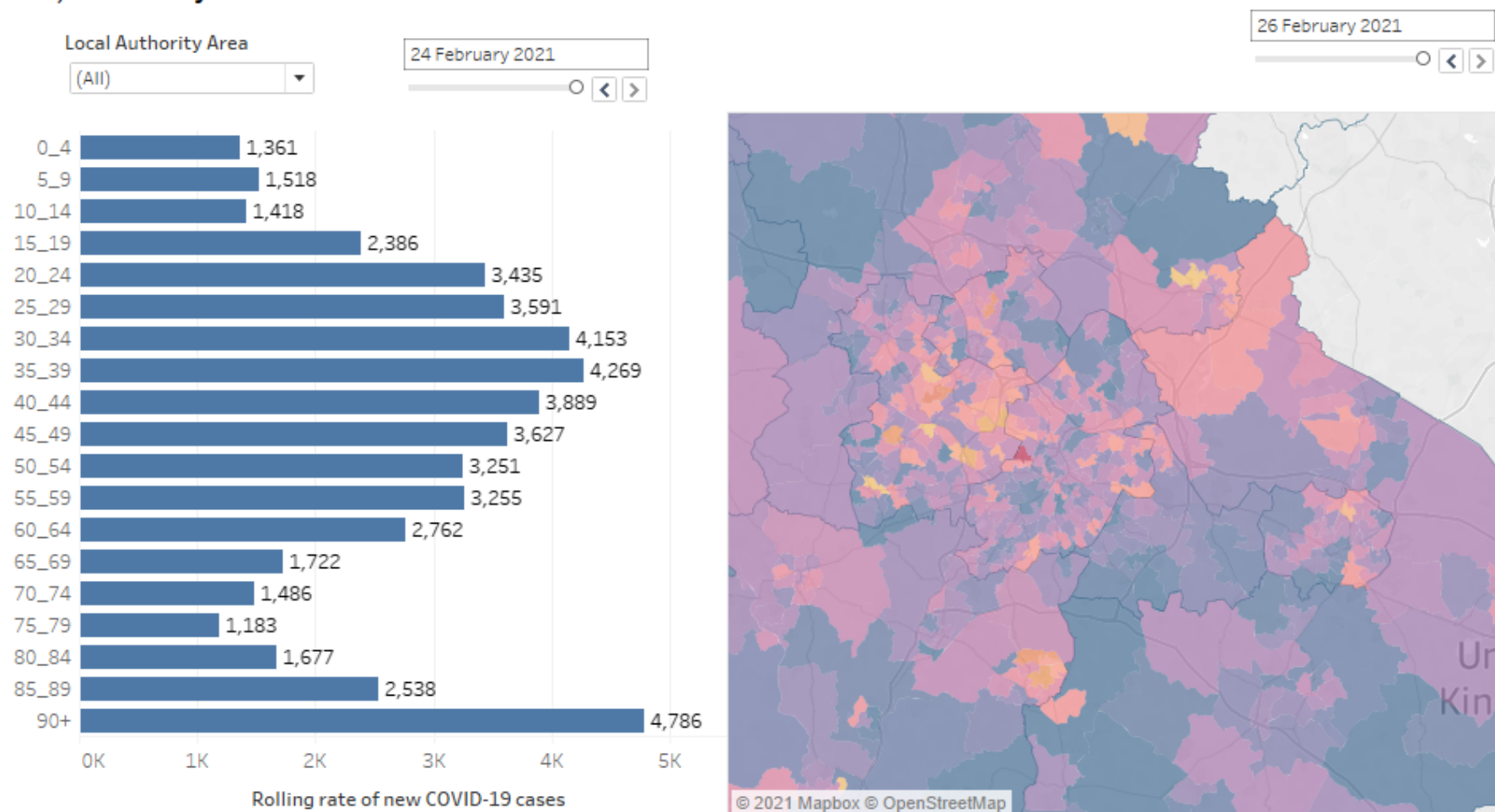
‘Live’ Metrics

Rolling COVID-19 cases by age

When viewing rolling COVID-19 cases by time and place, we can see how the prevalence of COVID-19 by age group has changed over time. For instance, the first wave had a more disproportionate effect on the elderly than does the current wave.

Given the indications we have had that the vaccine affects infectivity, we may expect this profile to change over time as the most vulnerable are fully vaccinated.

We should also note that different age groups may be more likely to be tested and present serious symptoms than others, which may skew our distribution.



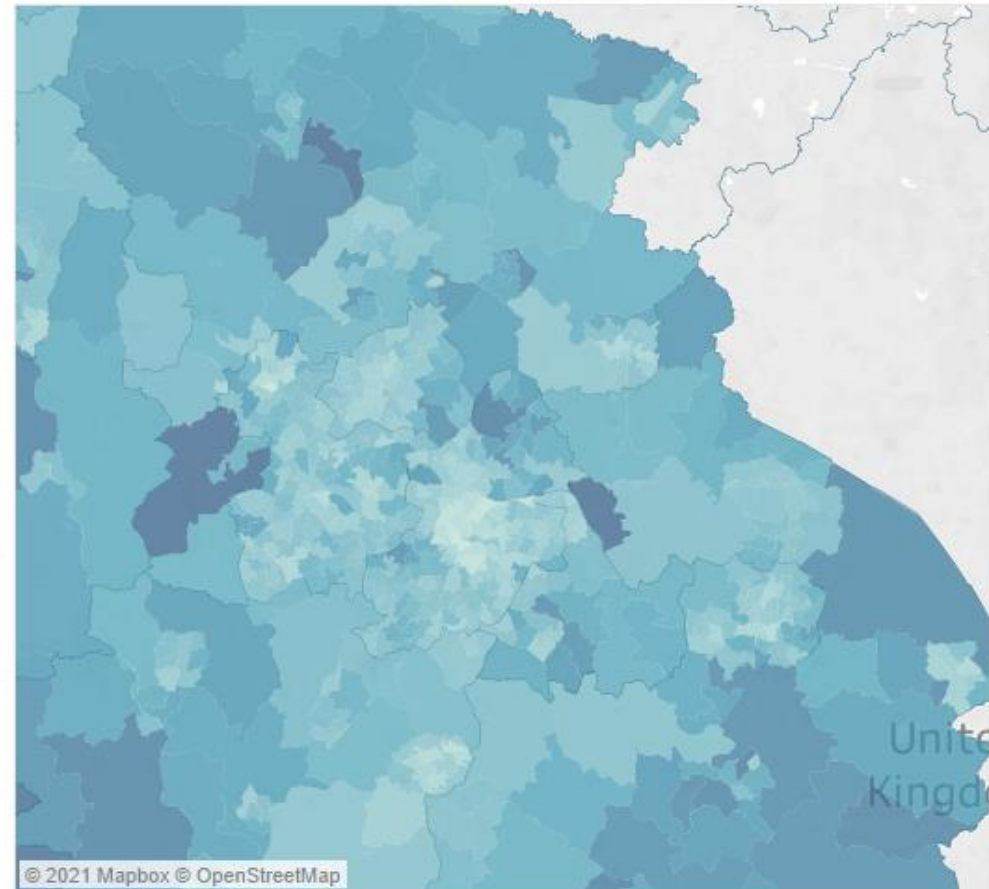
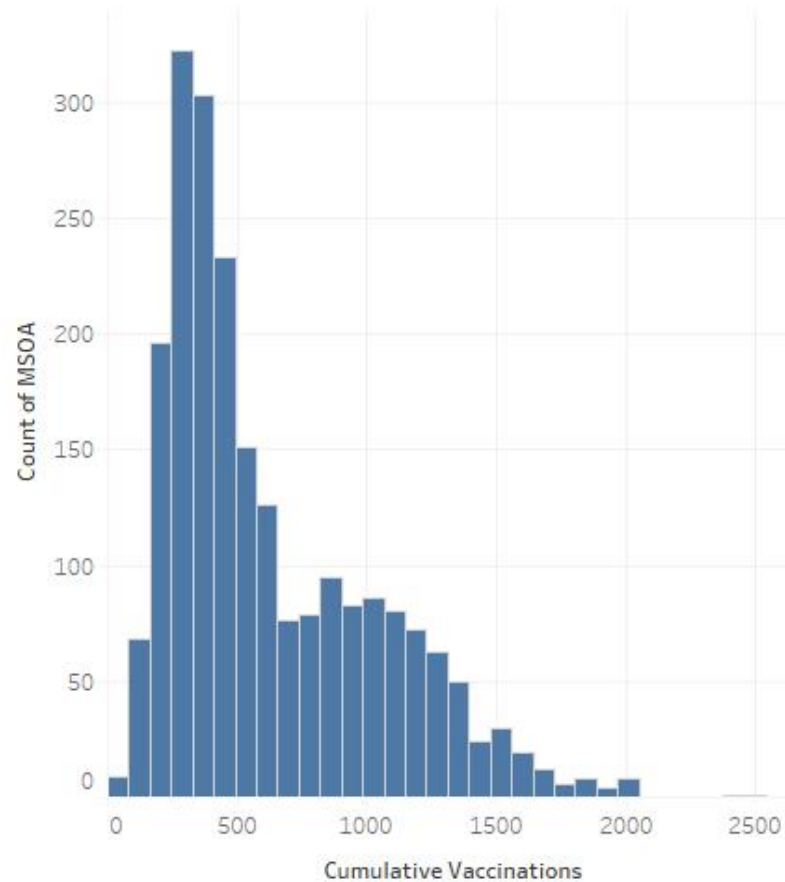
Progress in COVID-19 Vaccination - Up to 28th February 2021

Below Left:

Histogram showing distribution of vaccinations across Census MSOA areas (Y axis: number of MSOAs, X axis: number of first vaccinations). We can see that there is a great deal of variation in how many first vaccinations have been administered in different areas. Differences in the proportion of residents in the higher age brackets likely explains some, but not all of this difference.

Below Right:

Geographical distribution of first vaccinations (darker blue means more vaccinations.)



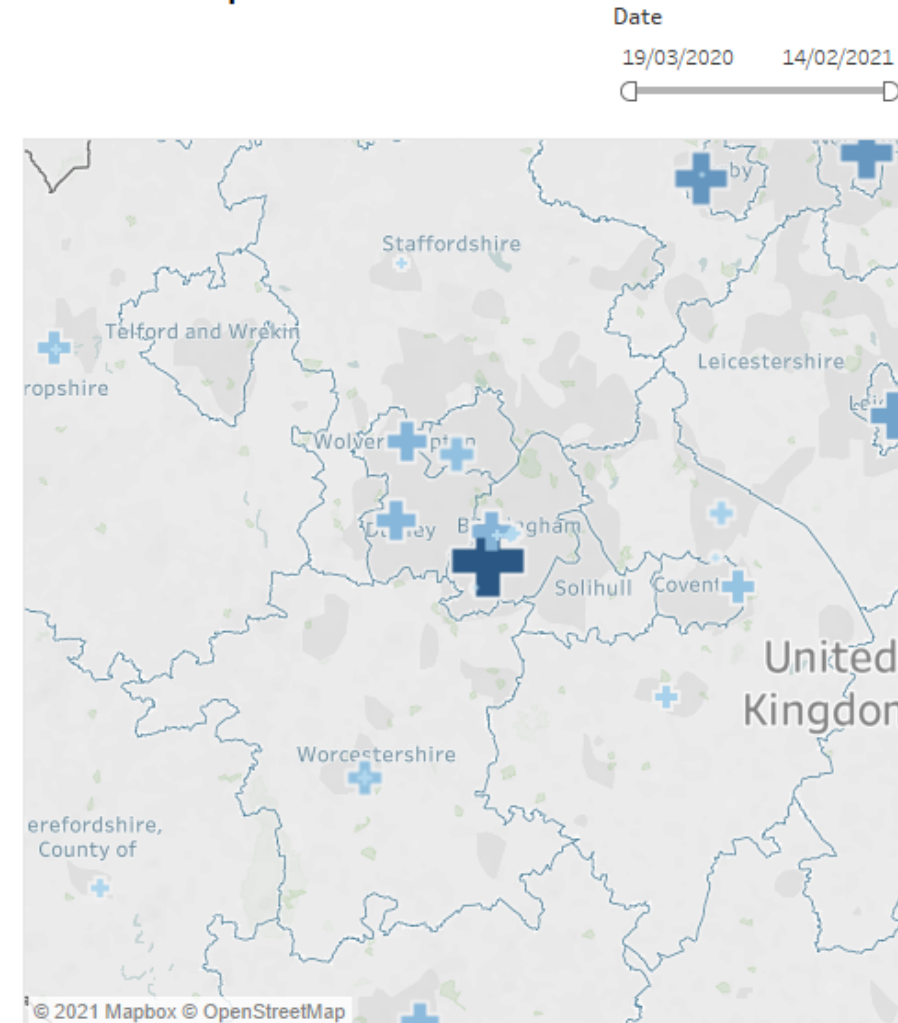
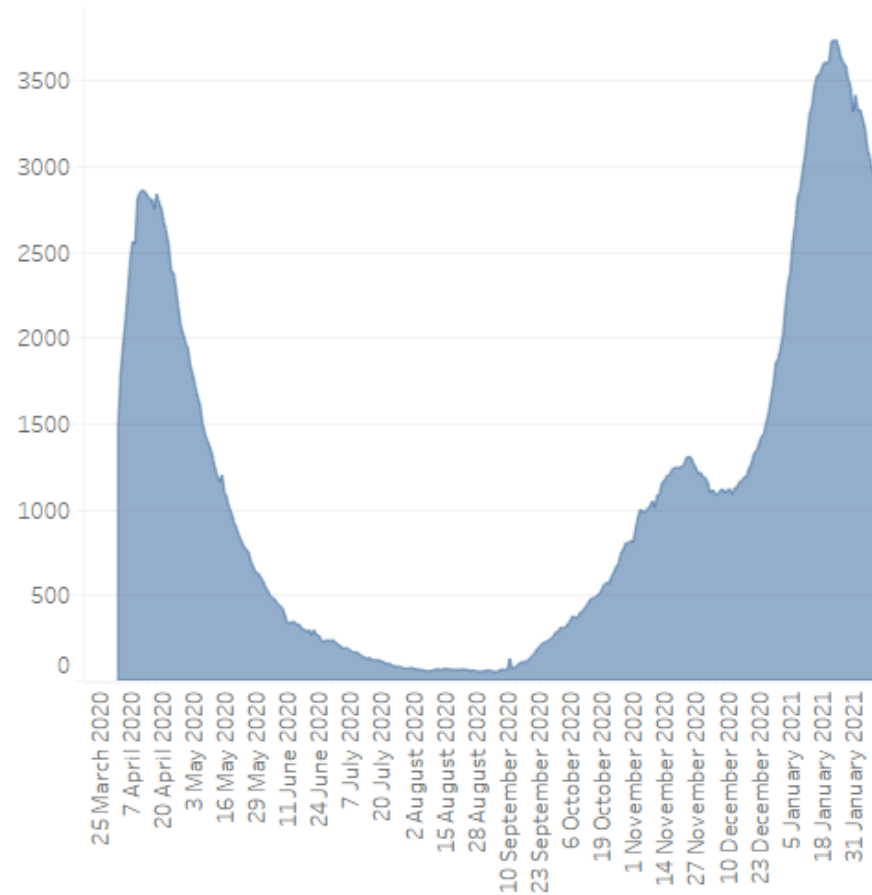
COVID-19 Hospital Admissions and Capacity

Below Left:

Long-term trend in COVID-19-occupied mechanical ventilation beds, since the beginning of the pandemic. Click on one or more hospital locations on the map to filter this trend for areas of interest.

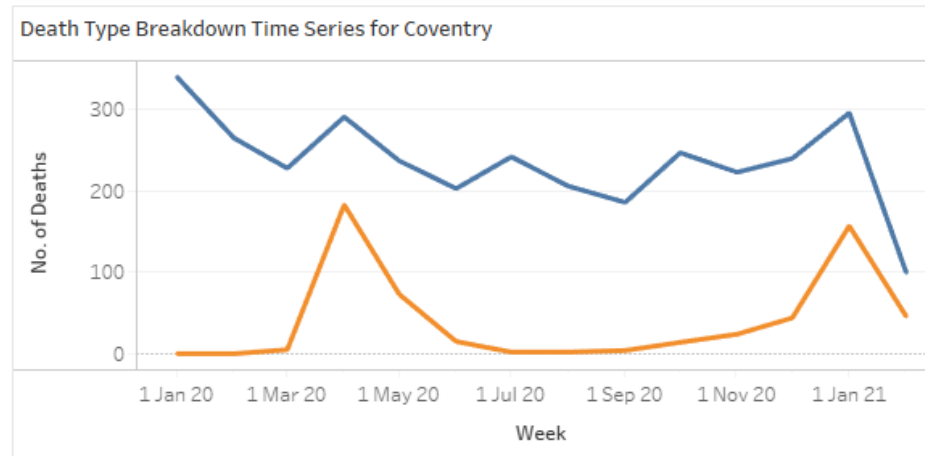
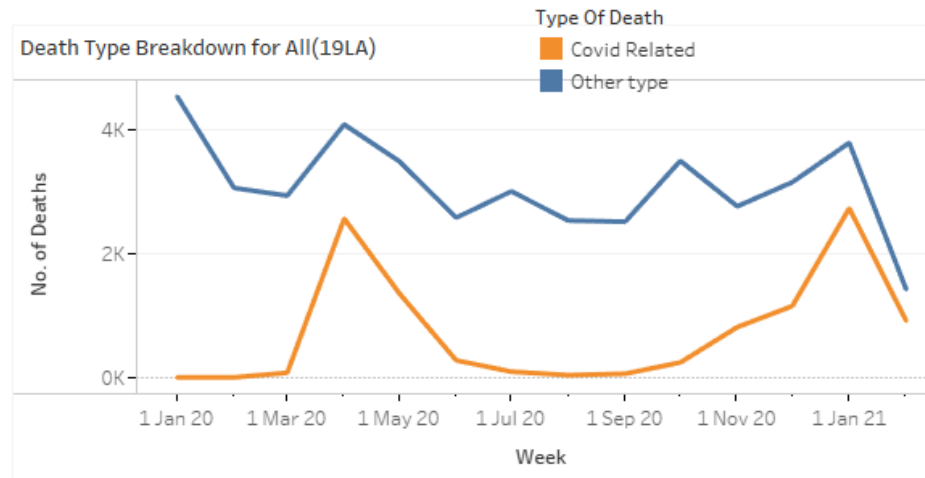
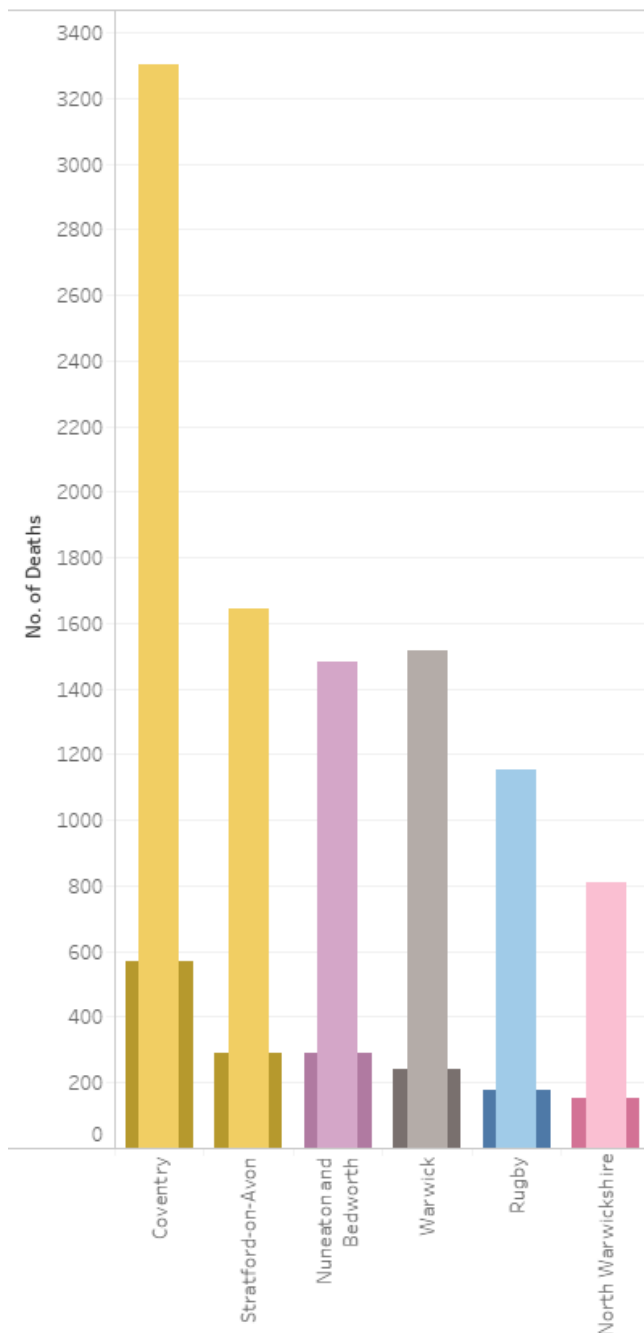
Below right:

Map of UK hospitals: larger, darker icons signify more COVID-related hospital admissions. Use the date slider to select different time periods of interest.



COVID Deaths Dashboard

Covid Deaths vs Non Covid Deaths



FILTERS

Use the Filter below to alter the views of the different visualisations.

Bar Graph Filters

Select a Group:

- ☐ 19 LA
- ☐ Black Country LEP
- ☒ Coventry and Warwickshire LEP
- ☐ Greater Birmingham and Solihull
- ☐ 7 Met

Line Graph Filters

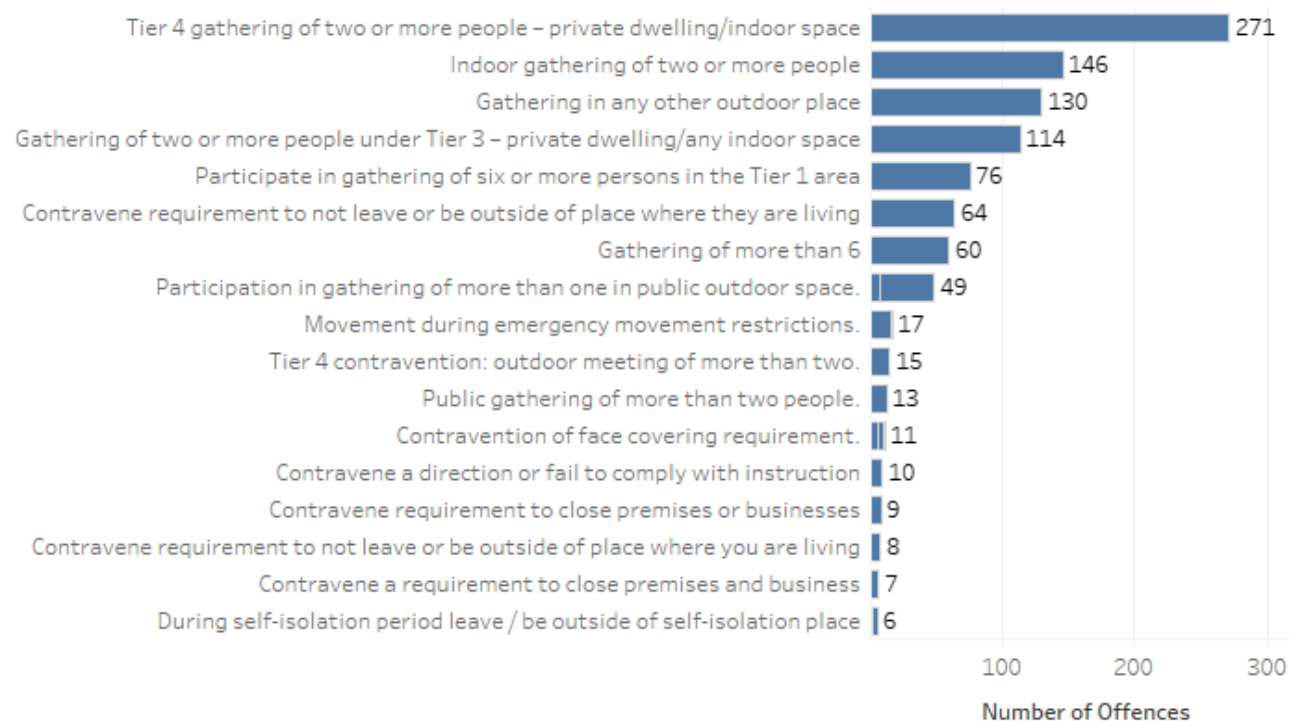
Select Local Authority

Coventry

Weekly and Monthly Metrics

COVID-19 Fixed Penalty Notices

Currently available only for Warwickshire, data on fixed penalty notices indicates that the most common infractions have been small indoor gatherings.

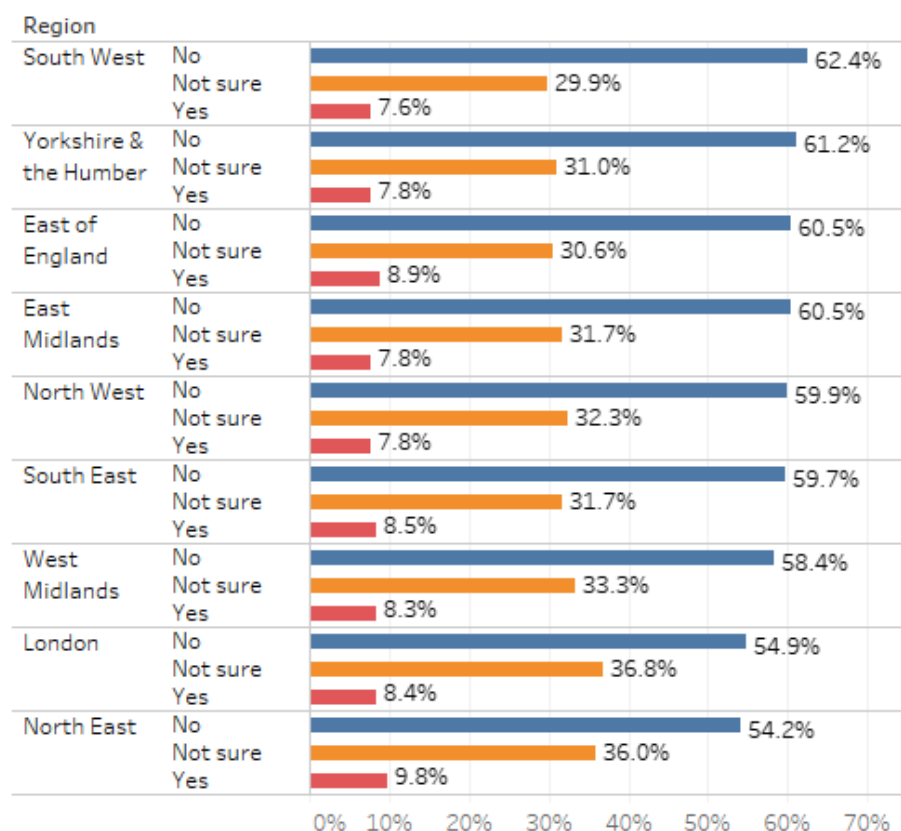


Rolling Business Coronavirus Survey

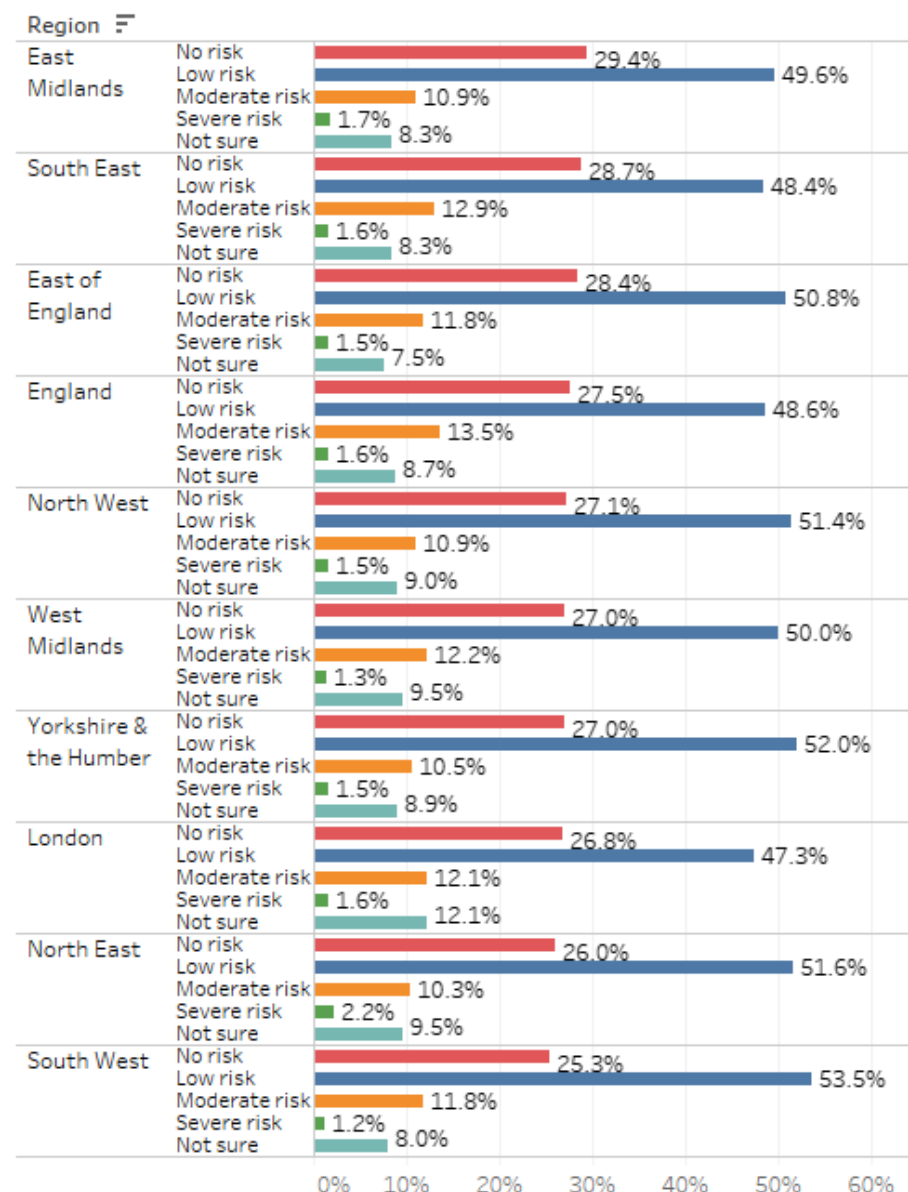
The biweekly BICS survey asks businesses across the UK how they have been impacted by the pandemic.

The latest survey indicates that the West Midlands is middle of the pack in terms of insolvency risk, but with a somewhat higher than average proportion of firms which either anticipate laying off staff or are uncertain of whether they will.

Expect Redundancies



Expect Insolvencies



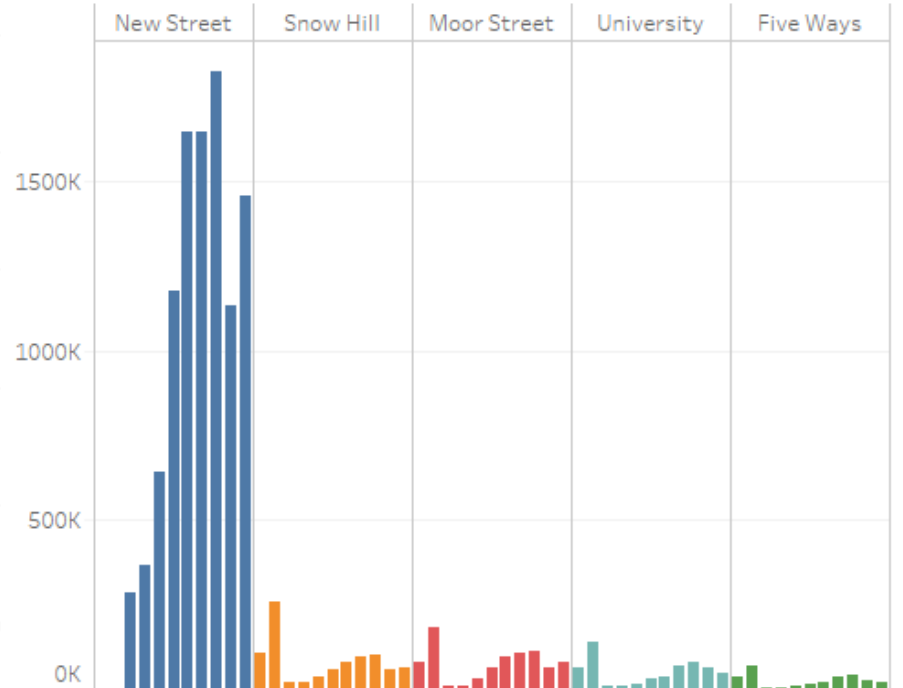
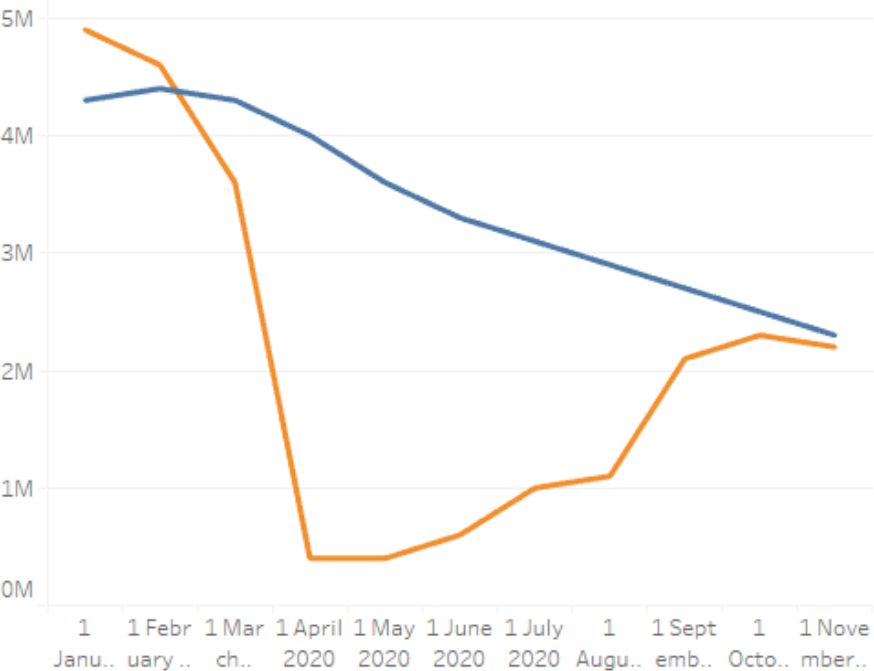
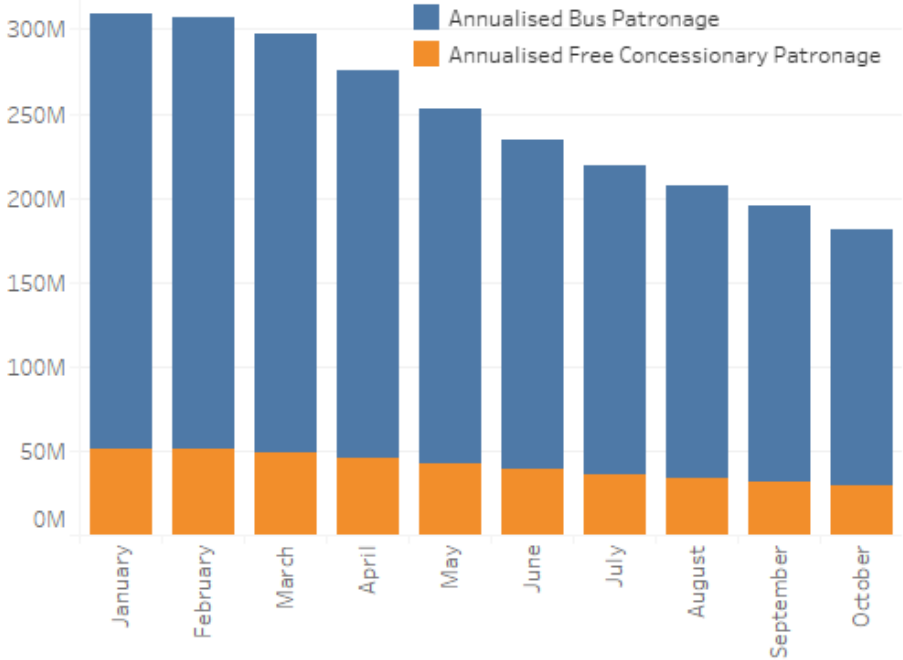
Background and Long-term trends

Transport Patronage by Mode

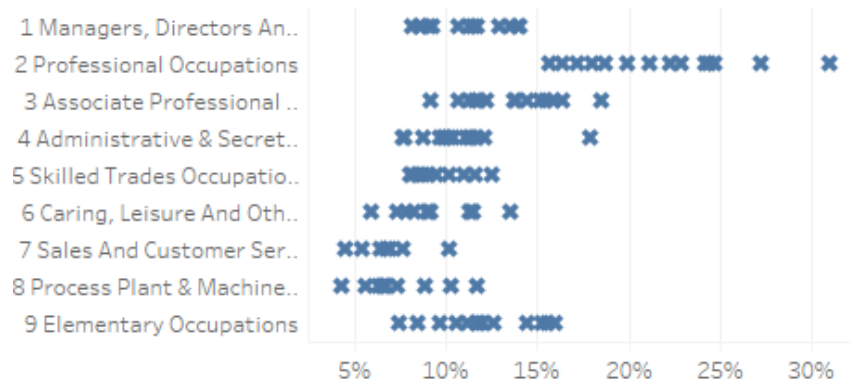
Top right-hand-side:
Decline in annualised bus patronage through last year, January - October 2020.

Lower left-hand-side:
Trend in public usage of the Swift card for travel, January - November 2020.

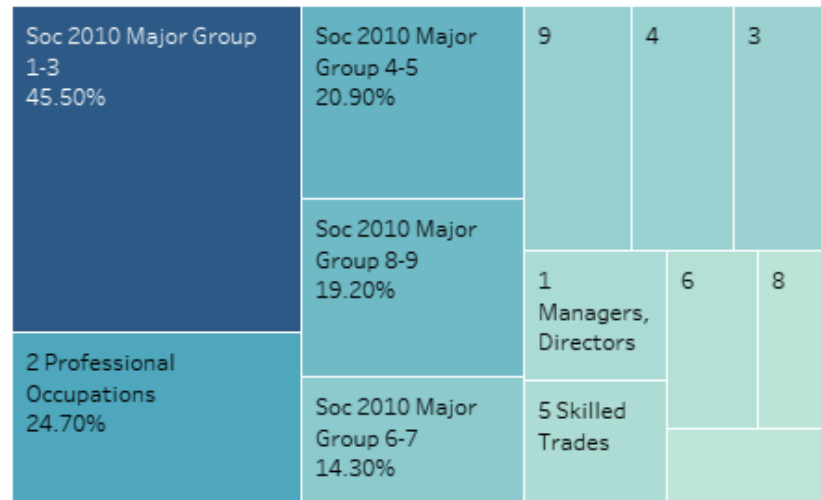
Lower right-hand-side:
Rail patronage by month (January - December 2020) by major railway station.



28 - Claimant Count Trends



LA



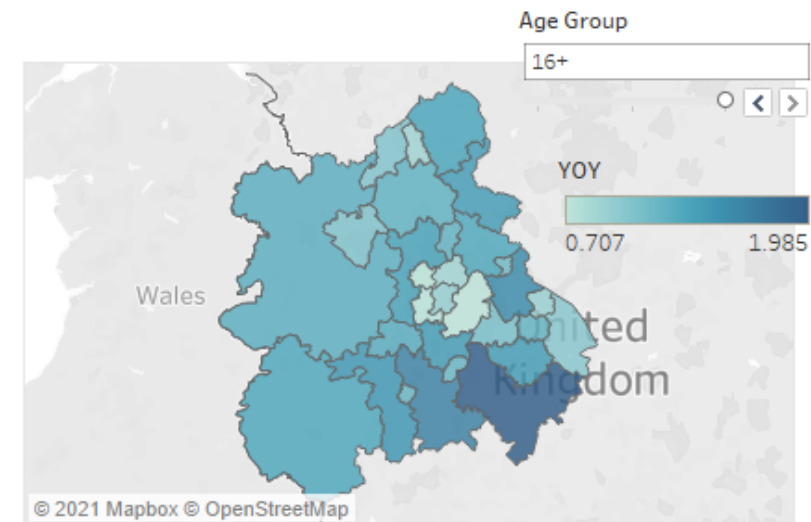
The map below shows how the claimant count has increased in the last year (December 2020 versus December 2019.) West Midlands has seen a steep increase in the Claimant Count since the advent of the pandemic, though not as steep as the UK average.

Proportionally, the greatest increase in the claimant count, particularly in the youth claimant count, as been in areas which normally do not see a very large number of claimants.

On the other hand, the largest absolute increases have unsurprisingly been in the most urban areas.

On the left-hand-side, we can see how much variation between Local Authorities there is in how large a proportion of the workforce are employed in different occupational categories, some at greater risk of job loss than others. Mouse over to read the names of specific Local Authorities.

On the bottom left-hand-side, we can see the breakdown of employment in each of these SOC groups for individual Local Authorities, by adjusting the slider.



Trends in Job Postings Data

Data from Adzuna (via the ONS) presented on the left hand side compares job postings throughout the pandemic with the average of 2019.

We see a significant variation between regions in terms of recovery after the spring lockdown, as well as a hint at declining job postings following the re-imposition of the lockdown.

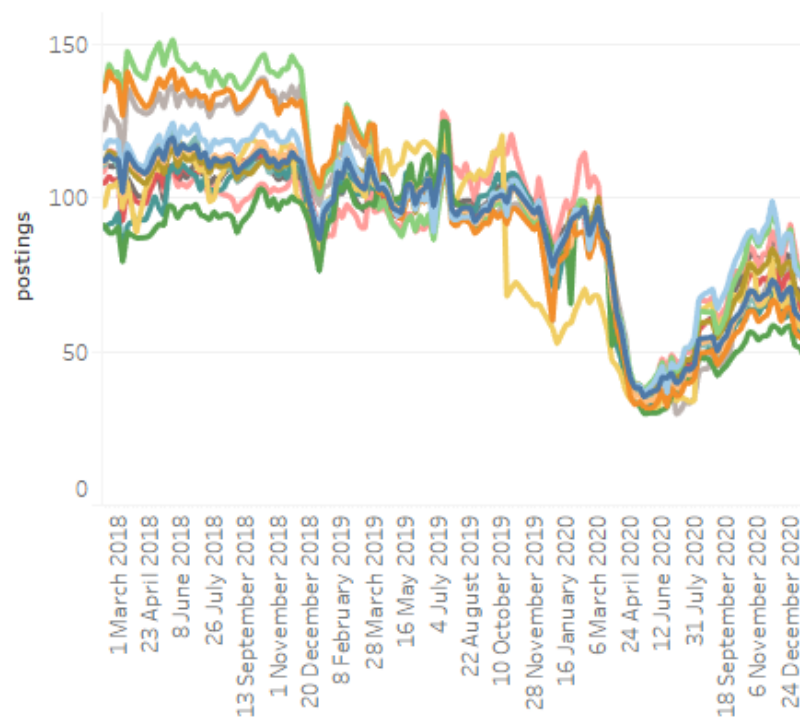
This data refers to the full (NUTS1) West Midlands Region.

Alternative figures collected by Emsi, refer to the WMCA metropolitan area + Coventry, and give an absolute number of unique jobs posted in the region.

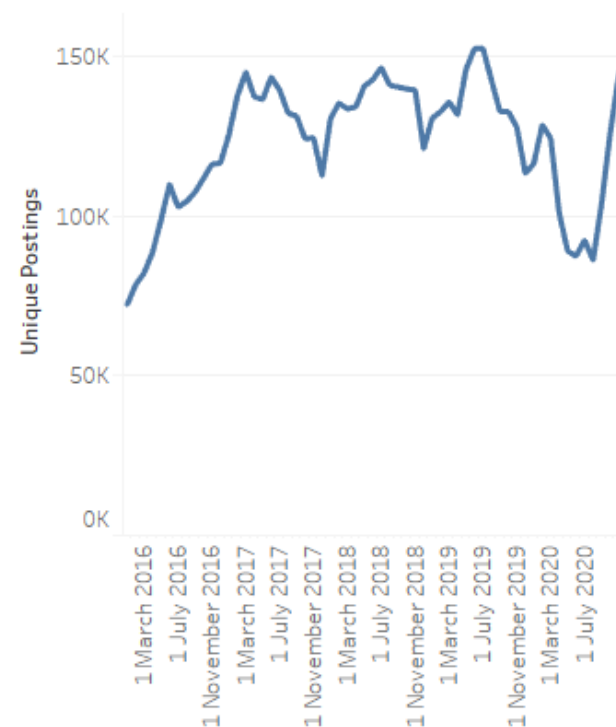
We see a similar sharp dip and recovery as was observed in the Adzuna data.

There is the potential to interrogate this data for further insight, for instance by looking at specific occupational categories.

29.1



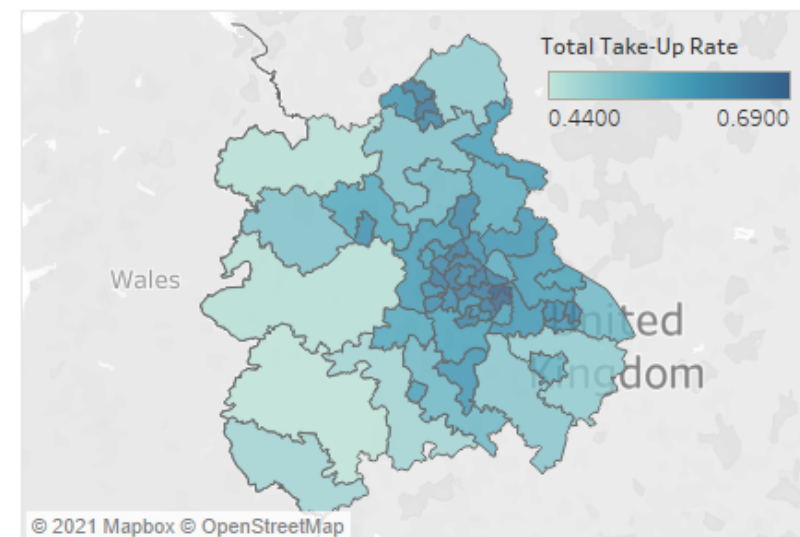
29.2



31 Part 1 - Self-Employed Income Support Scheme

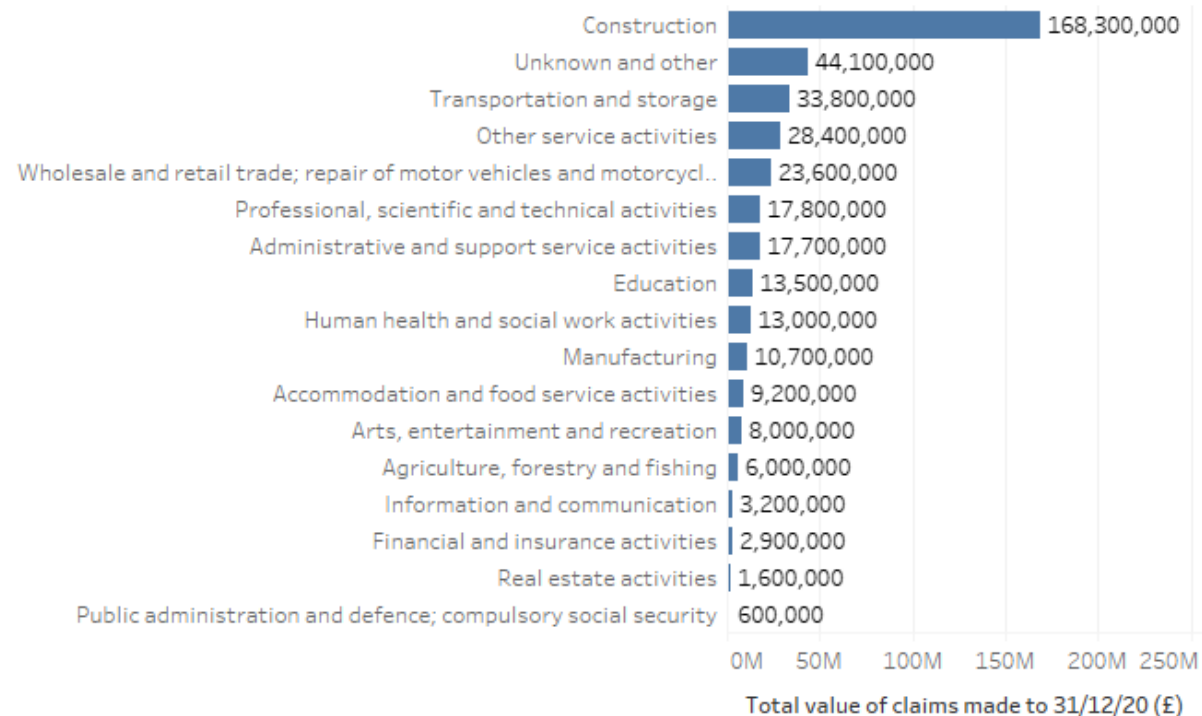
The latest figures on the SEISS indicate a wide variation in take-up of the scheme, with a much larger proportion of self-employed people in the WMCA conurbation making use of the scheme than outside this area.

Gender	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All
All	54%	62%	62%	59%	53%	38%	58%
Female	49%	57%	54%	54%	50%	32%	52%
Male	56%	64%	66%	61%	55%	41%	60%



A greater proportion of self-employed men than women appear to have taken up the scheme, at 60% versus 52%.

The Construction sector has been the biggest recipient of the scheme.



31 Part 2 - Furlough Takeup

The latest data on the Job Retention Scheme indicate the following:

- High take-up of the scheme was not restricted to more urban areas but has been quick dispersed through the region.
- Compared the number who originally joined the furlough scheme in the first lockdown, the West Midlands region has seen less people join during November and December, versus the England average.
- The chart at the bottom right-hand-side gives a sense of how dominant particular sectors in the region (accommodation, wholesale and retail, manufacturing) are in up-take of the scheme.

