

	<u>Agenda Item:10</u>
Report to:	Local COVID Outbreak Engagement Board
Date:	26/5/2021
TITLE:	PUBLIC QUESTIONS SUBMITTED IN ADVANCE
Written Question Recipient Details	Received via the BCC HWB public questions portal 21/5/2021 and referred to LCOEB.

Report Type:	Written Question
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1. Purpose:	
1.1	To consider a response to a Public Written Question (details included within section 3 of this report).

2. Recommendation	
2.1	The Board is asked to consider the Public Written Question and respond accordingly.

3. Written Question Details	
3.1	The question sits under the theme of Vaccination and sub theme of Vaccination Roll Out and Priority. It relates to the vaccination of all occupants living in multi-generational homes. Including any related delay in the impact on the scheduling of other groups, <u>in particular Group 4</u> and the decision to implement this initiative.
3.2	<p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Clinically Extremely Vulnerable Group is in priority group 4 and this group were offered their first dose of vaccination on schedule. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation made the national decision on prioritisation based on the risk of death and hospitalisation from Covid and un vaccinated people were, and still are, being invited for vaccination in the order of this national priority. You can find out more about the national priority groups at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups. The decision to vaccinate all occupants in multigenerational homes at the same time was taken by the Vaccine Inequalities Board and approved by NHS England.

[This new research](#) shows that those who do become infected 3 weeks after receiving one dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or AstraZeneca vaccine were between 38% and 49% less likely to pass the virus on to their household contacts than those who were unvaccinated.

Protection was seen from around 14 days after vaccination, with similar levels of protection regardless of age of cases or contacts.

This protection is on top of the reduced risk of a vaccinated person developing symptomatic infection in the first place, which is around 60 to 65% – 4 weeks after one dose of either vaccine.

Households are high-risk settings for transmission and provide early evidence on the impact of vaccines in preventing onward transmission. Similar results could be expected in other settings with similar transmission risks, such as shared accommodations and prisons.

Appendices

The following people have been involved in the preparation of this Written Question:

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