

Birmingham Local Outbreak Engagement Board Covid-19 Update

20/10/2020



Key Points

- Case rate is rising, the testing rate remains high but the percentage of positive cases is rising.
- Rise in cases across most age groups, about a third of cases are within the 18-21 year age groups, but significant increase in case rate in over 80yr olds.
- Clusters of cases in care homes are increasing, ongoing outbreaks in workplaces.
- Concern about short and long term impacts of restrictions on unemployment and child poverty.
- Unlikely to see vaccine rolled out before the end of the year.

Data position (latest data is 19/10/2020)

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| ■ 7 Day Pillar 2 testing rate at 16 th October | 1,884/100K |  |
| • Rate of testing on 9th October | 2,170/100K | |
| • Ranked 2nd in the region behind Stoke (1,888/100K) | | |
| ■ % of positive tests in Pillar 2 at 16 th Oct. | 11.1% |  |
| • Less than the rate on 9th October | 9.2% | |
| • WM Regional average at 16 th Oct. | 8.1% | |
| ■ 7 Day Rolling Rate at 16 th October (pillar 1 & 2) | 179.1/100K |  |
| • Increase compared to rate on 9 th August | 144.4/100K | |
| • Ranked 43 th highest nationally, and ranked 1st in WM region, ahead of Solihull (161.8/100K), highest nationally is Knowsley (572.0/100K). | | |

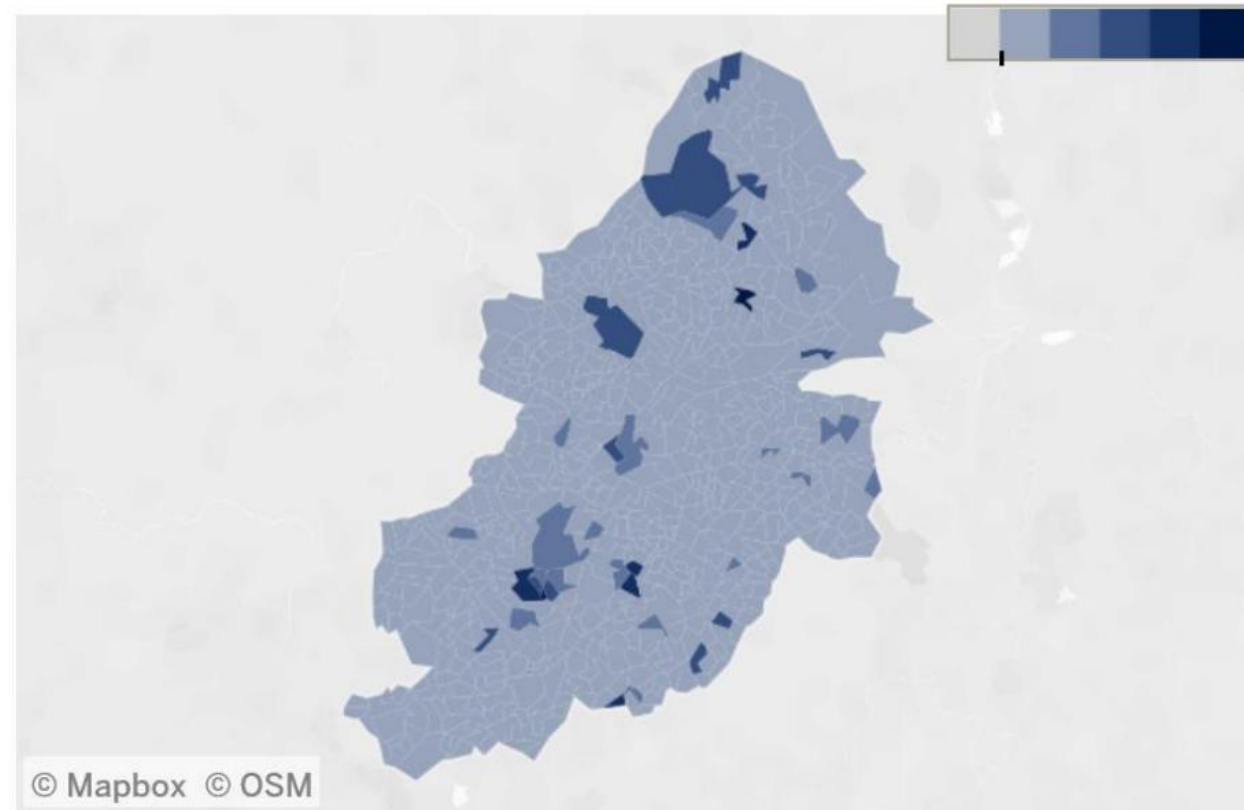
DATA PICTURE



Testing

- There are two main pillars for testing:
 - Pillar 1 – NHS based testing in hospitals for patients and NHS staff
 - Pillar 2 – Community based testing through postal kits, drive-through and walk-through testing sites
- The majority of new cases are now identified through pillar 2 testing but the number of cases in pillar 1 has increased.
- Drop in testing uptake across the breadth of city, range dropped from 0.4-15.9K last week to 0.1-18.1K this week.

7-day rate of total Pillar 2 tests LSOA
(per 100K population) Range 0.1K to 18.1K



Testing Update

Drive-through facilities

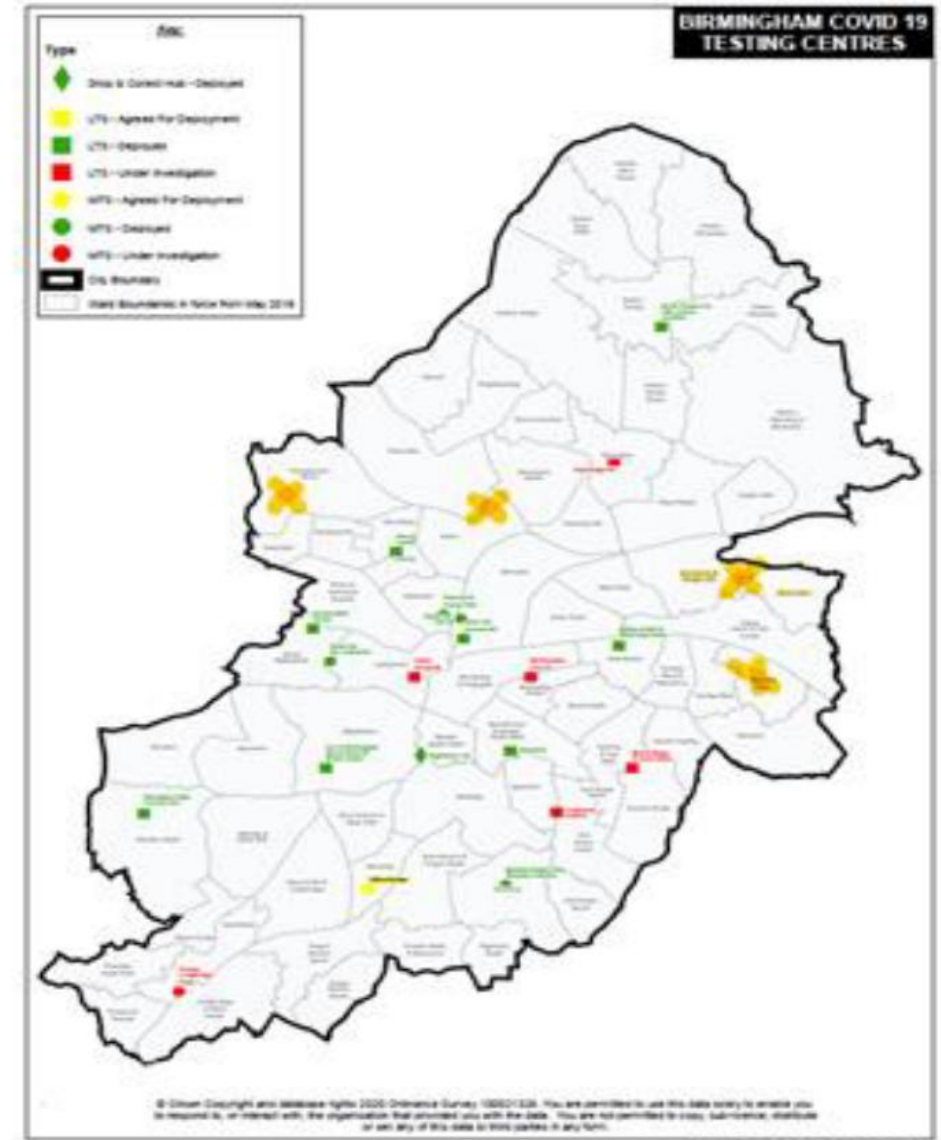
2 Mobile testing units operational in the city rotating between testing sites. The Regional testing site is at Birmingham Airport

Walk-through facilities

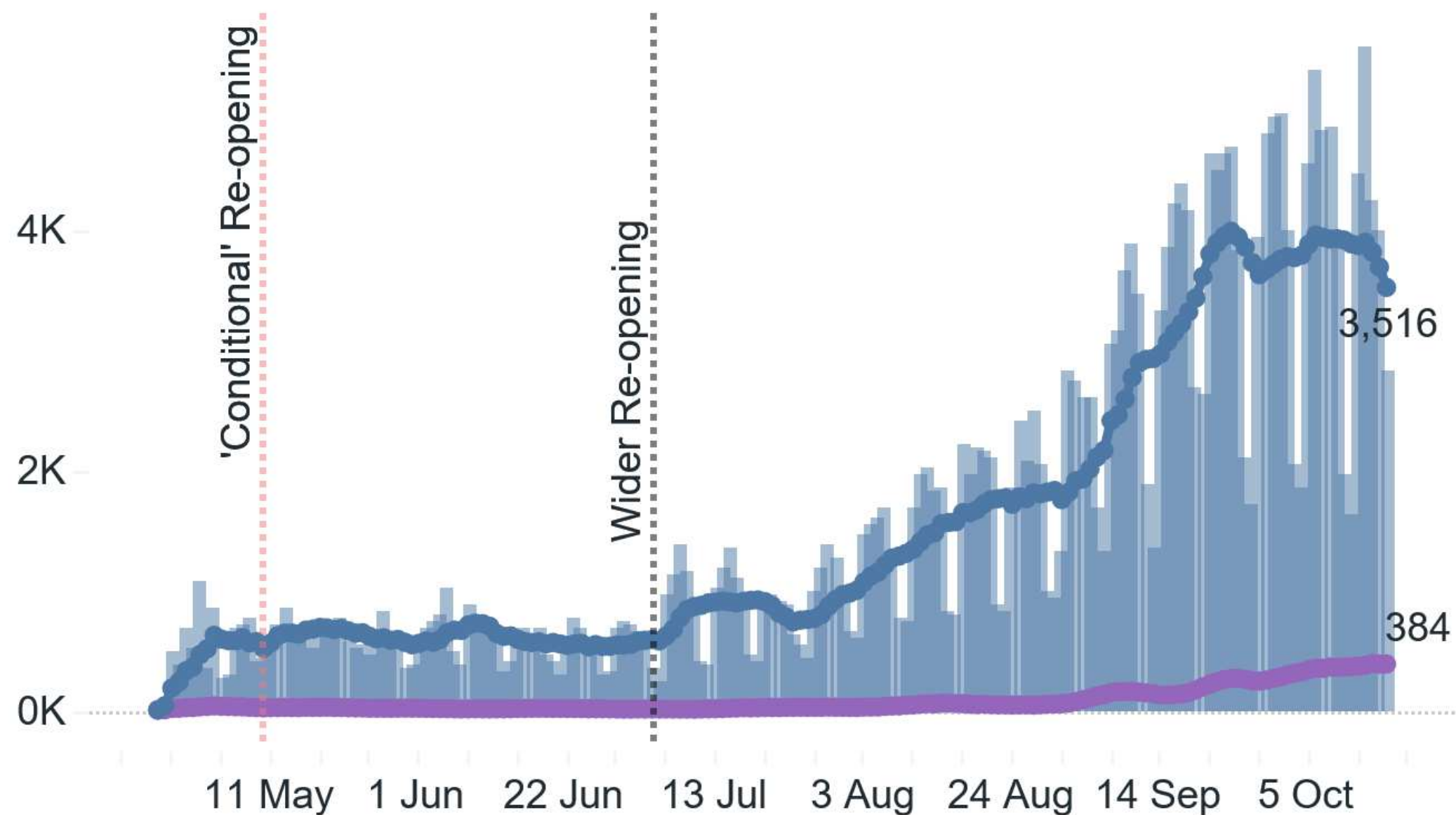
- Southwest, Woodgate Valley Park. Fully operational.
- Sutton Coldfield, South Parade Car Park, Fully operational
- UoB, South Gate Car Park, Fully operational
- East, Saltley wellbeing Centre, Fully operational
- West, Summerfield Community Sports Centre, Fully operational.
- Alfred Street Carpark, LTS, Fully operational
- Aston Uni Car Park LTS, Fully operational
- Stirchley Lifford House LTS, launch w/c 19/10

Drop & Collect

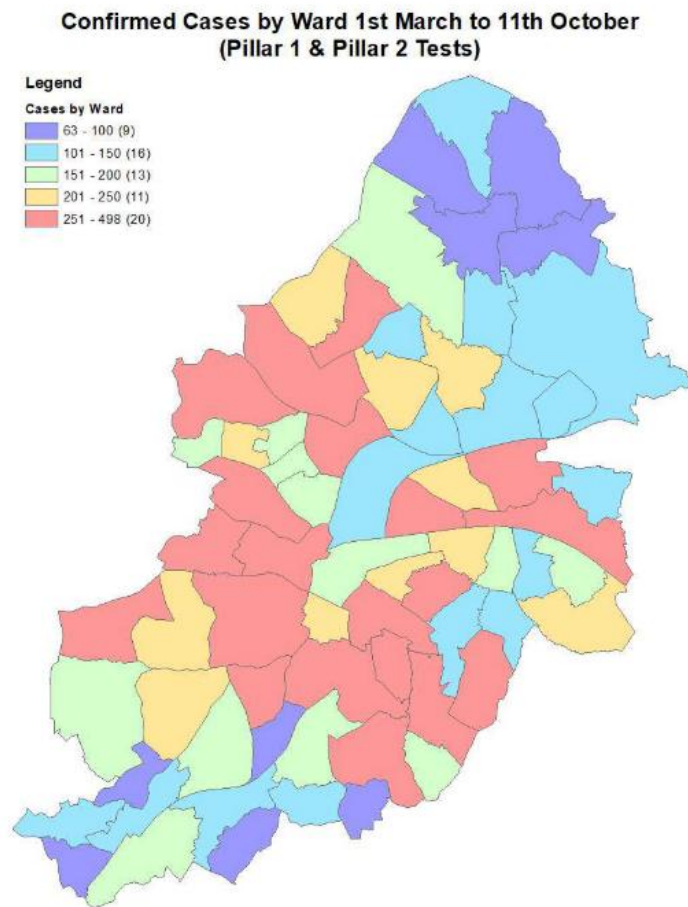
- Just under 7,000 households visited, over 11,000 kits delivered and collected and identified cases in about a third of areas visited.
- Service paused for investigation of incident on 13th October. PHE providing support to individuals involved.



Daily Pillar 2 Covid Testing Count in Birmingham up to 16th October

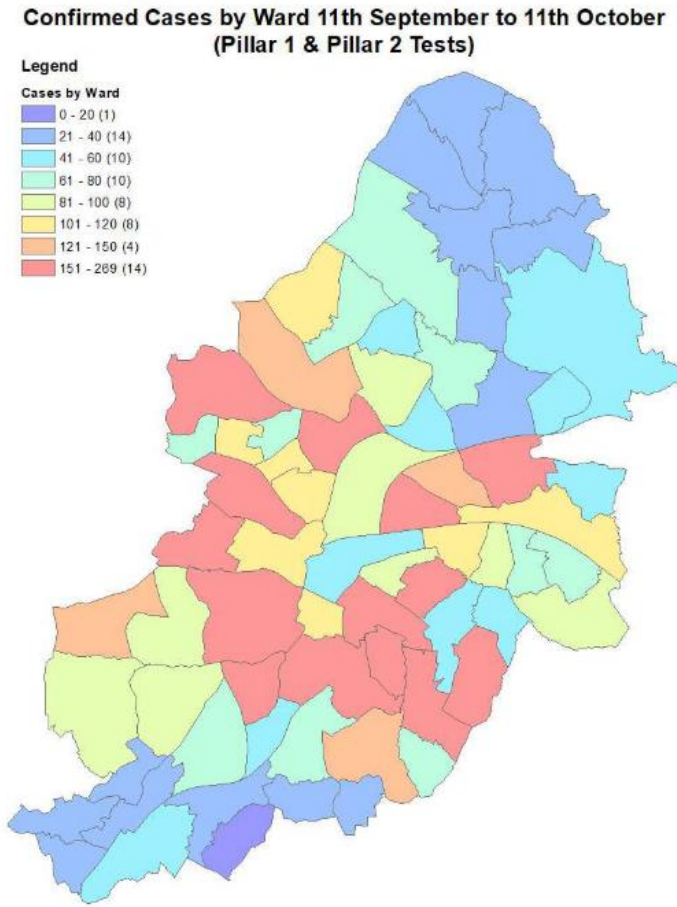


Cases by ward (total, last month & last week)



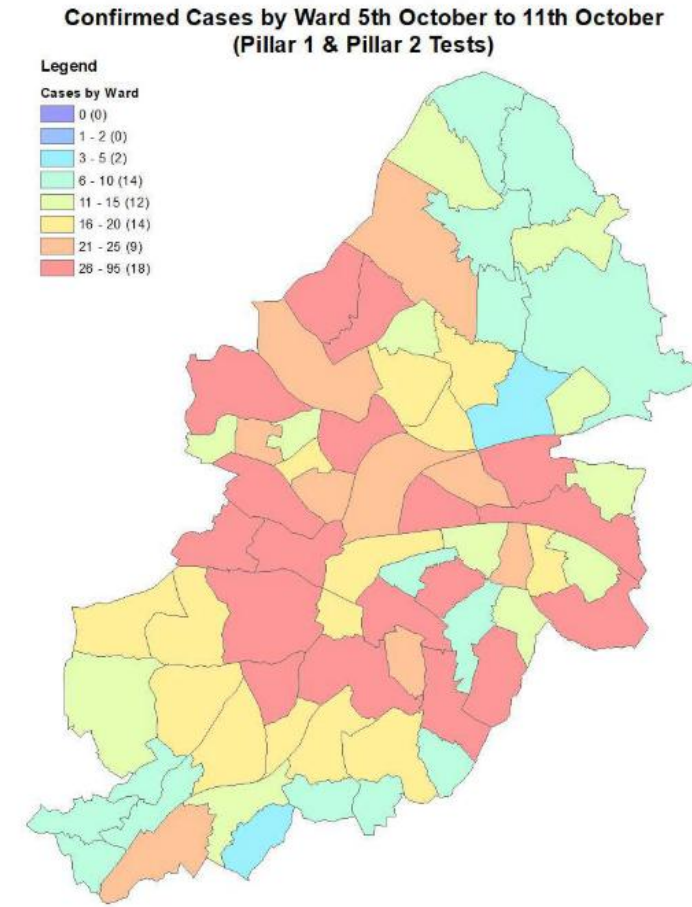
Source: PHE Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer (weekly line listing) produced 13th October 2020.
Produced by Birmingham Public Health Division (2020).
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All Cases



Source: PHE Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer (weekly line listing) produced 13th October 2020.
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Last Month



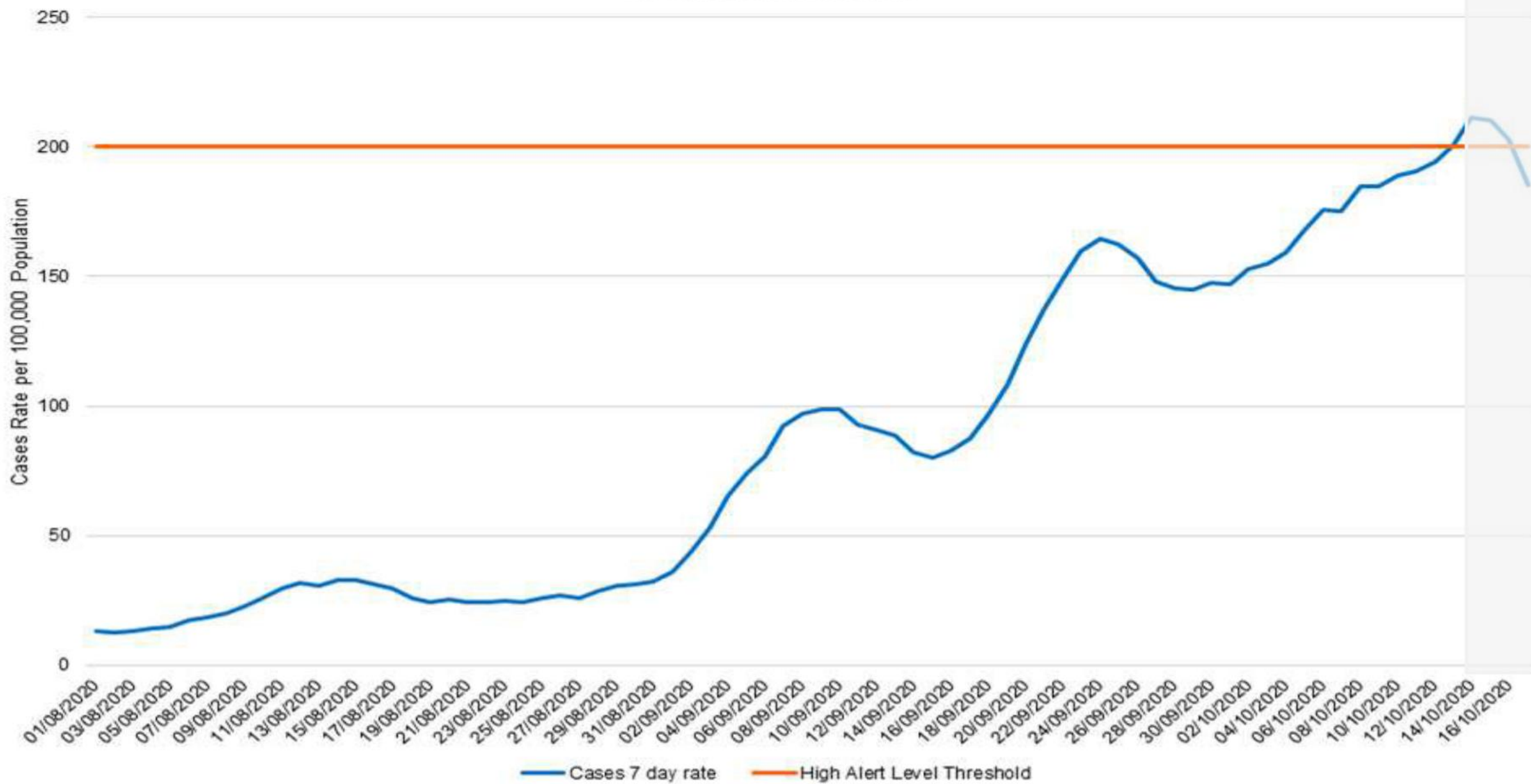
Source: PHE Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer (weekly line listing) produced 13th October 2020.
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Last Week

Note: Cases for the week 12th October to 18th October are likely to be an under-estimate due to time-lags in reporting.

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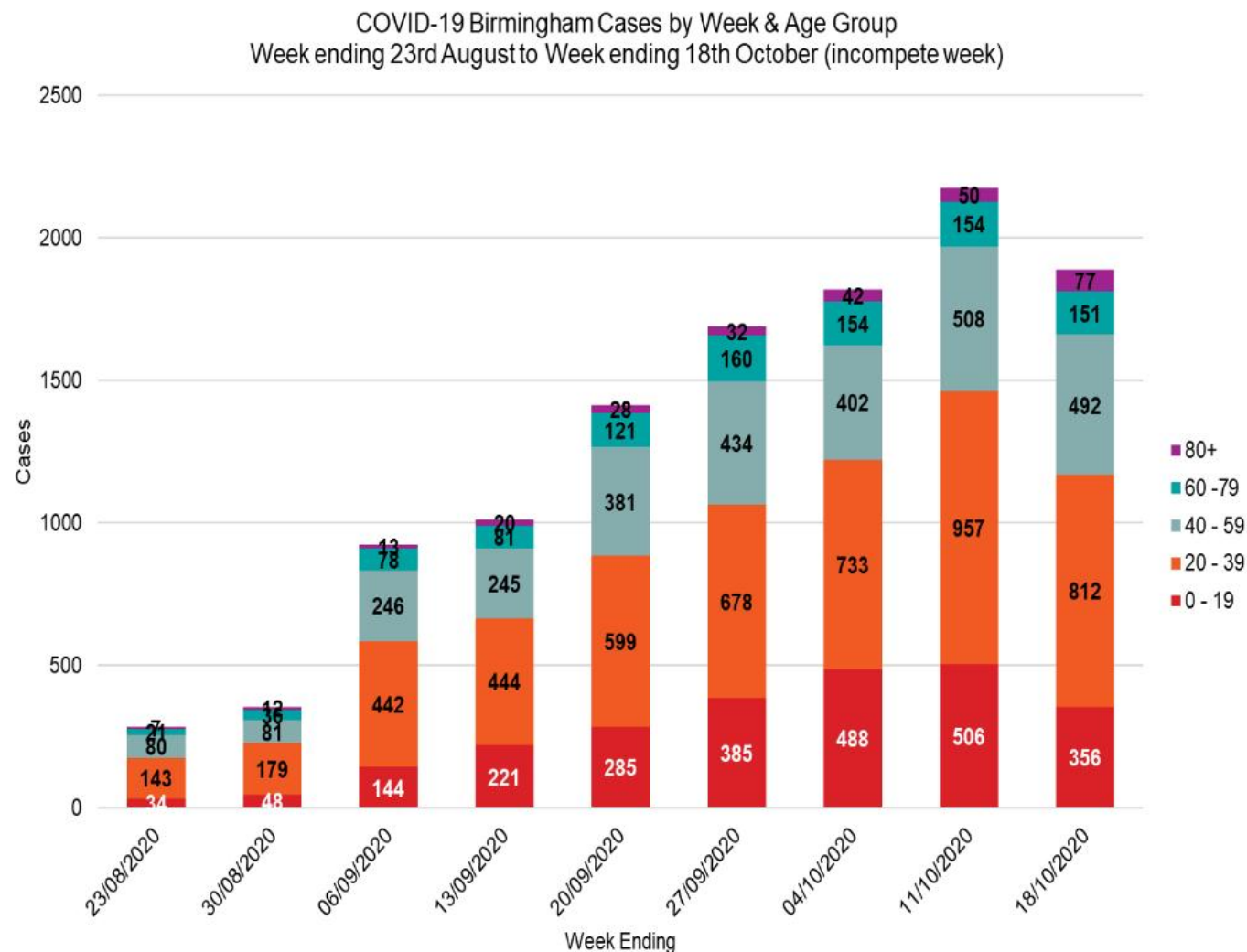
Birmingham Cases Rate per 100,000 Population: 7 day rolling rate benchmarked against alert level thresholds



COVID-19 Birmingham Cases by Week and Age Group

Key points to highlight

- This data also comes from the individual case line listings.
- There is an increasing proportion of positive cases in the 20 – 39 age bracket which represents students and some working adults, this is offset by a decrease in older adults
- This may reflect the increasing number of adults returning to work and increasing socialization or may also reflect the increase in access to postal/drive through testing.

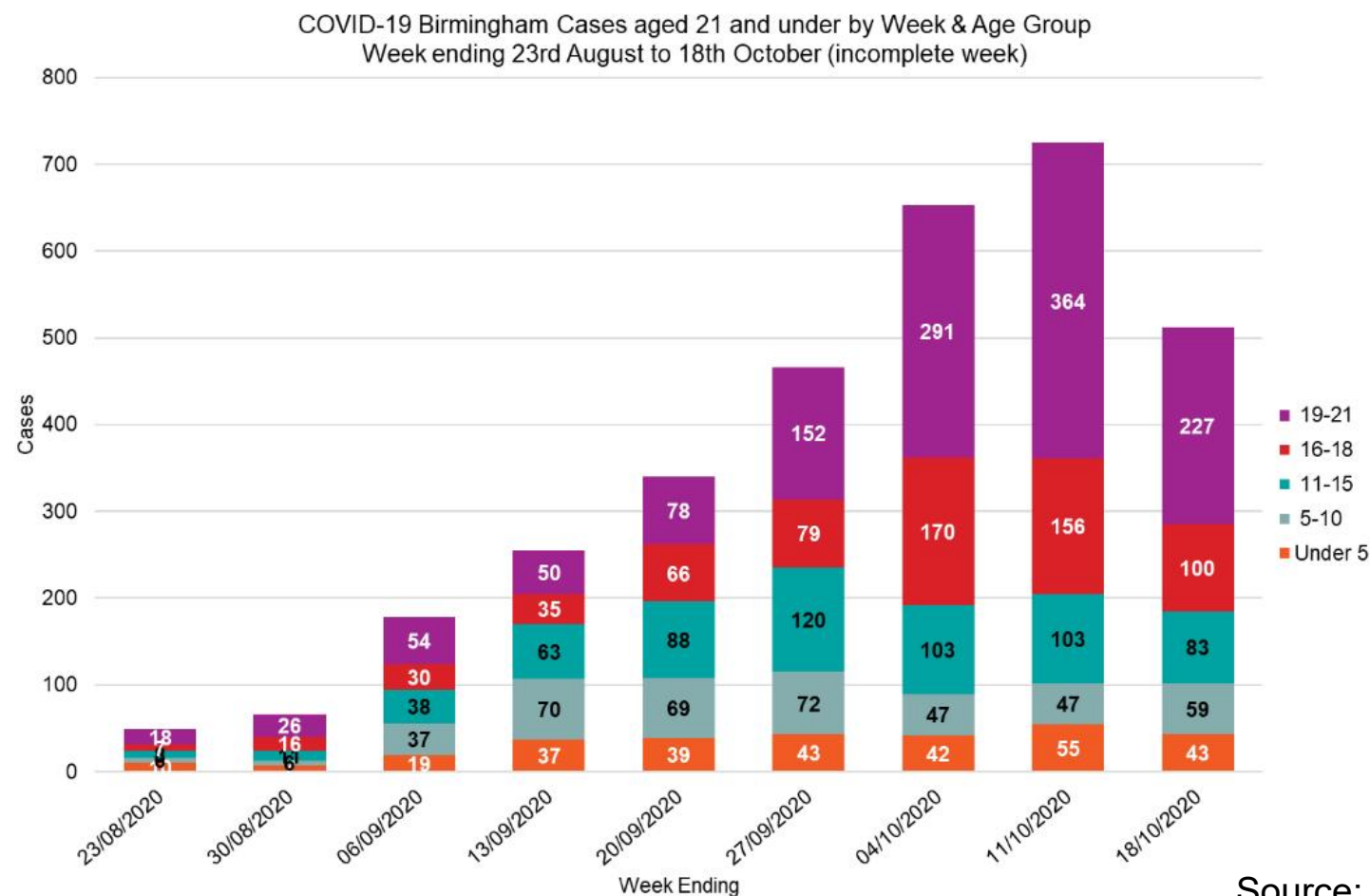


Data Source: PHE West Midlands Incident Co-ordination Centre
(NB: different data sources)

Note: Cases for the week 12th October to 18th October are likely to be an under-estimate due to time-lags in reporting.

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Analysis of new cases in under 21yr age group

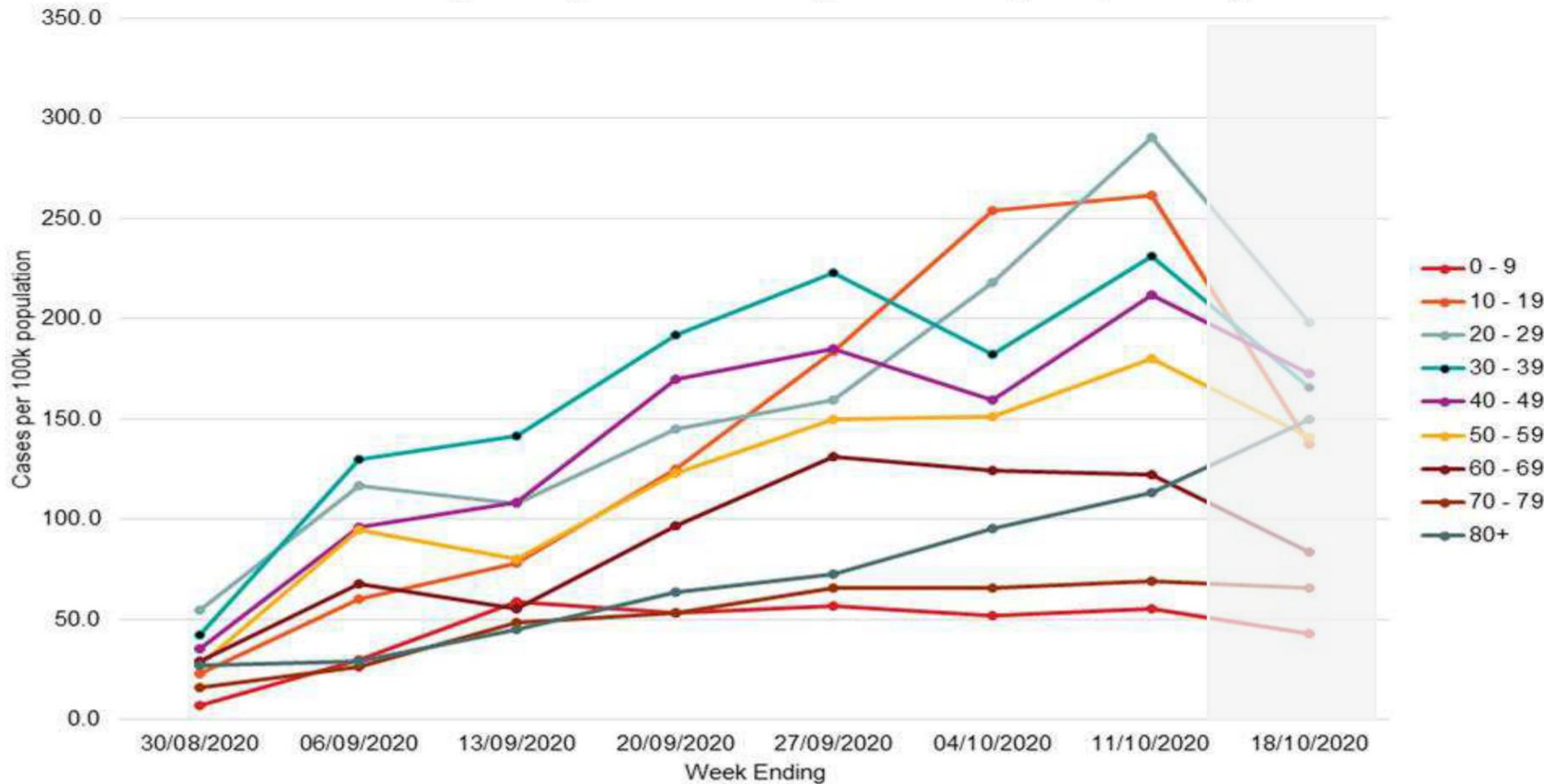


Key points to highlight

- This data also comes from the individual case line listings and there is a lag in reporting so the most recent week is subject to change.
- The largest number of new cases is being observed in the 19-21 age group.
- Where cases are linked to universities the link appears to be social mixing off-campus.

Source: PHE COVID-19 Positive Test Data (weekly line listing)

COVID-19 Birmingham Cases Rate per 100,000 Population by Week & Age Group
Week ending 30th August to Week ending 18th October (incomplete week)

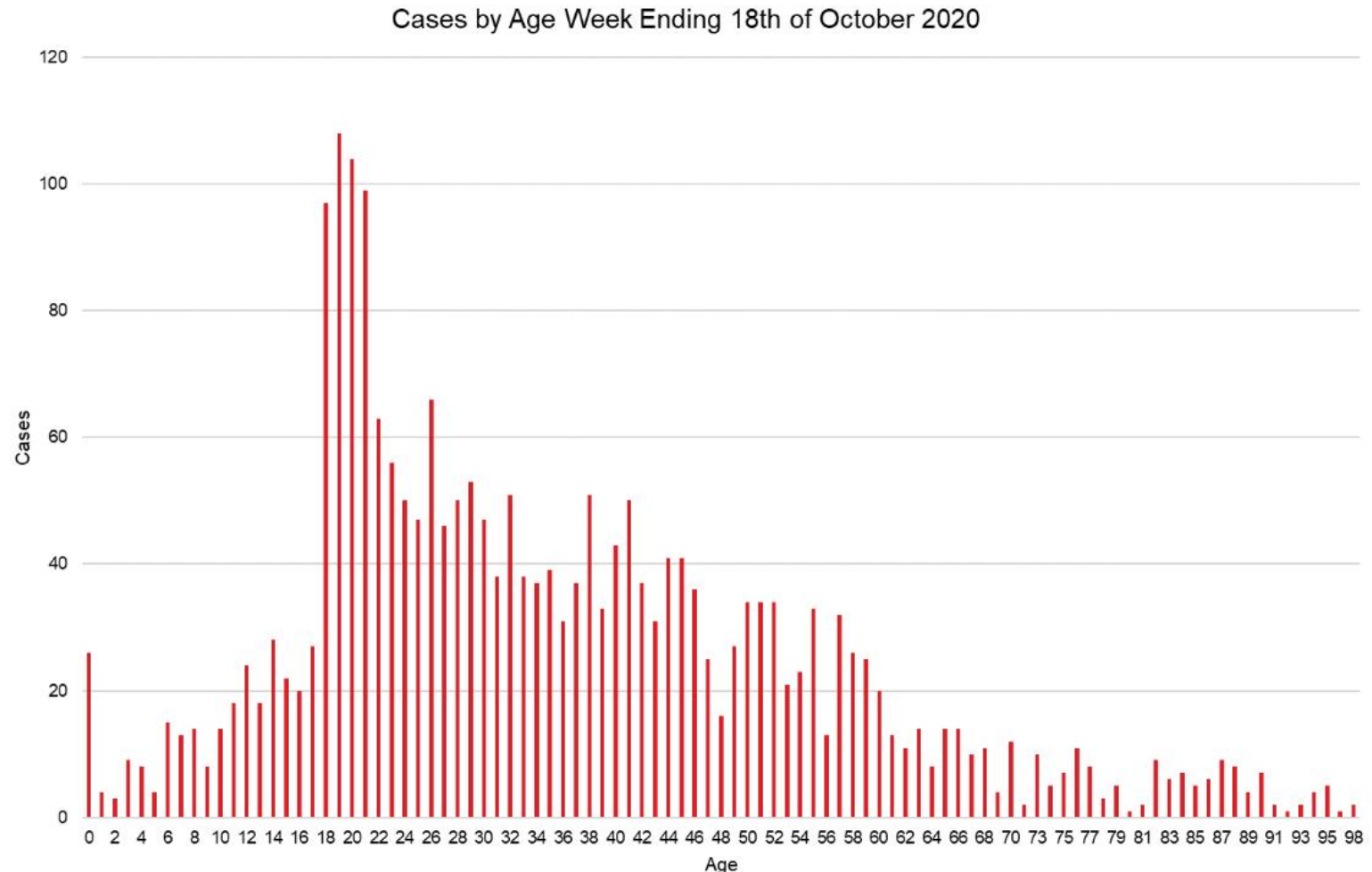


Cases by age in the last week

This chart shows the cases by age to the week ending 18th October. Please note that due to delays in reporting data this represents an incomplete week.

The highest number of cases are seen in the 18-21 year groups.

N.B. cases in the 0 year age group are being investigated to see if this is due to reporting error.



Note: Cases for the week 12th October to 18th October are likely to be an under-estimate due to time-lags in reporting.

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Young Adult Cases

- Majority of the new cases in 18-21yr olds are students.
- Student transmission is primarily household based, no evidence to date of linkages in classroom settings, i.e. students from different courses or not attended classrooms in same time period, but clear evidence of house sharing and social mixing.

Age Group	Cases 09-15/10/2020	Population	Rate per 100,000
Student 18-21	391	79,964	489.0
All Ages exc 18-21	1,905	1,061,852	179.4
Grand Total	2,296	1,141,816	201.1

Birmingham Universities

Period of data reporting: 8th October to 14th October 2020 inclusive

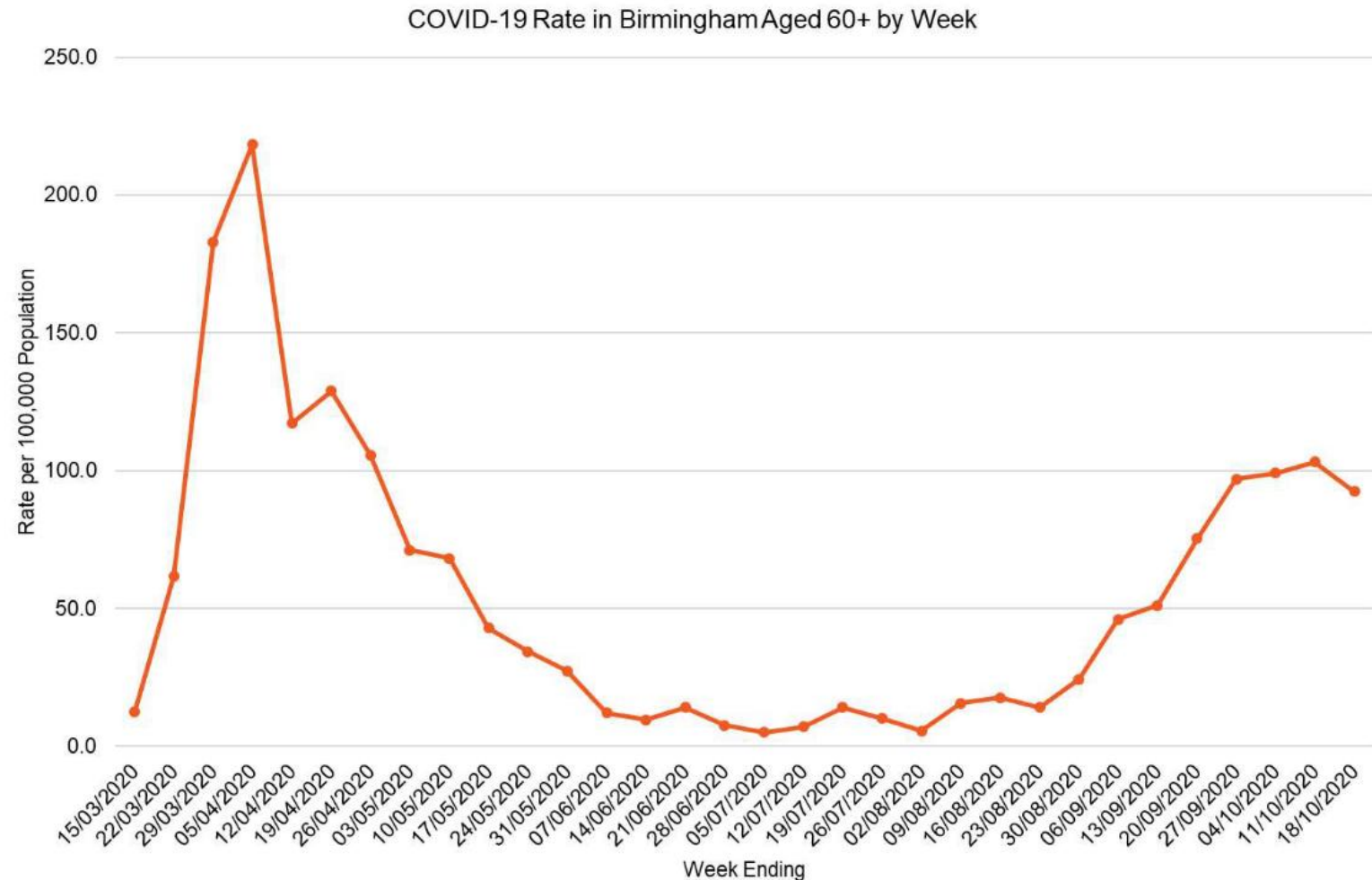
Total Staff Population	Circa: 14,500	Total number of Staff who have tested Positive in the last 7 days	12	Sub-total of these Staff who had been on campus prior to symptoms/ positive test	4*
Total Student Population	Circa: 76,000	Total number of Students who have tested positive in last 7 days	463 =583/100K or 0.6%	Sub-total of these Students who had been on campus two days prior to symptoms/ positive test	134* =169/100K or 0.2%

*Missing data from one of the 4 universities, which accounts for approx. 20% of the student population.
N.B. Data released on Wednesdays

Case rate in 60+ population

This chart shows how the case rate within the 60+ years population has changed since the start of the outbreak. The rate has risen since August, but is currently less than 50% of the rate it was during the peak in early April.

The last week is an incomplete week so the final week downturn is therefore artificially low.



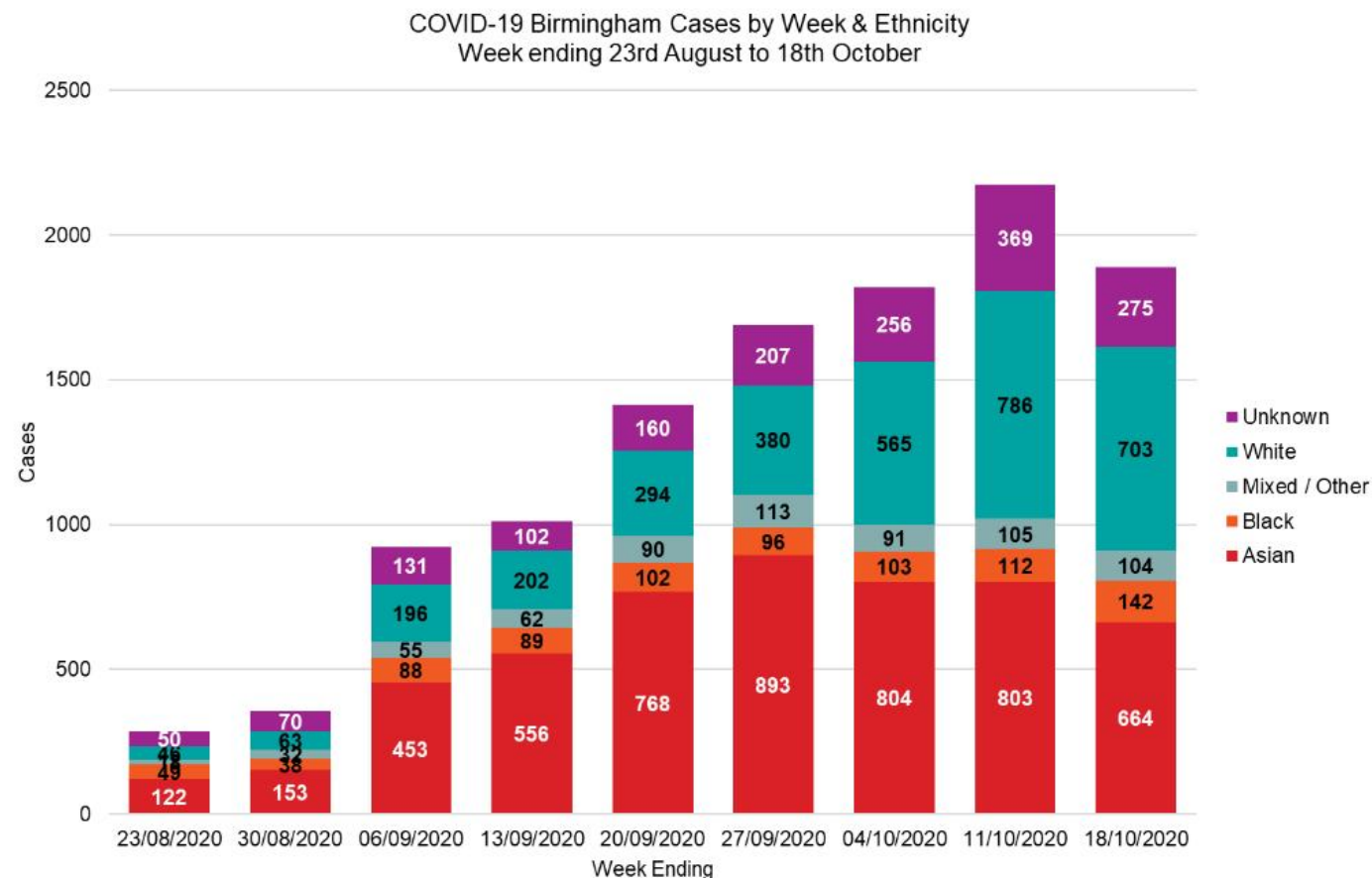
Note: Cases for the week 12th October to 18th October are likely to be an under-estimate due to time-lags in reporting.

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Cases by Ethnicity & Week

Key points to highlight

- This data also comes from the individual case line listings and there is a lag in reporting so the most recent week may be updated.
- It is important to highlight that without the demographic of individuals testing it is difficult to know if this reflects differences in uptake of testing in different communities.
- In the last three weeks there has been an increase in the number of cases within the white population.



Source: PHE COVID-19 Positive Test Data (weekly line listing)

Note: Cases for the week 17th August to 23rd to August are likely to be an under-estimate due to time-lags in reporting.

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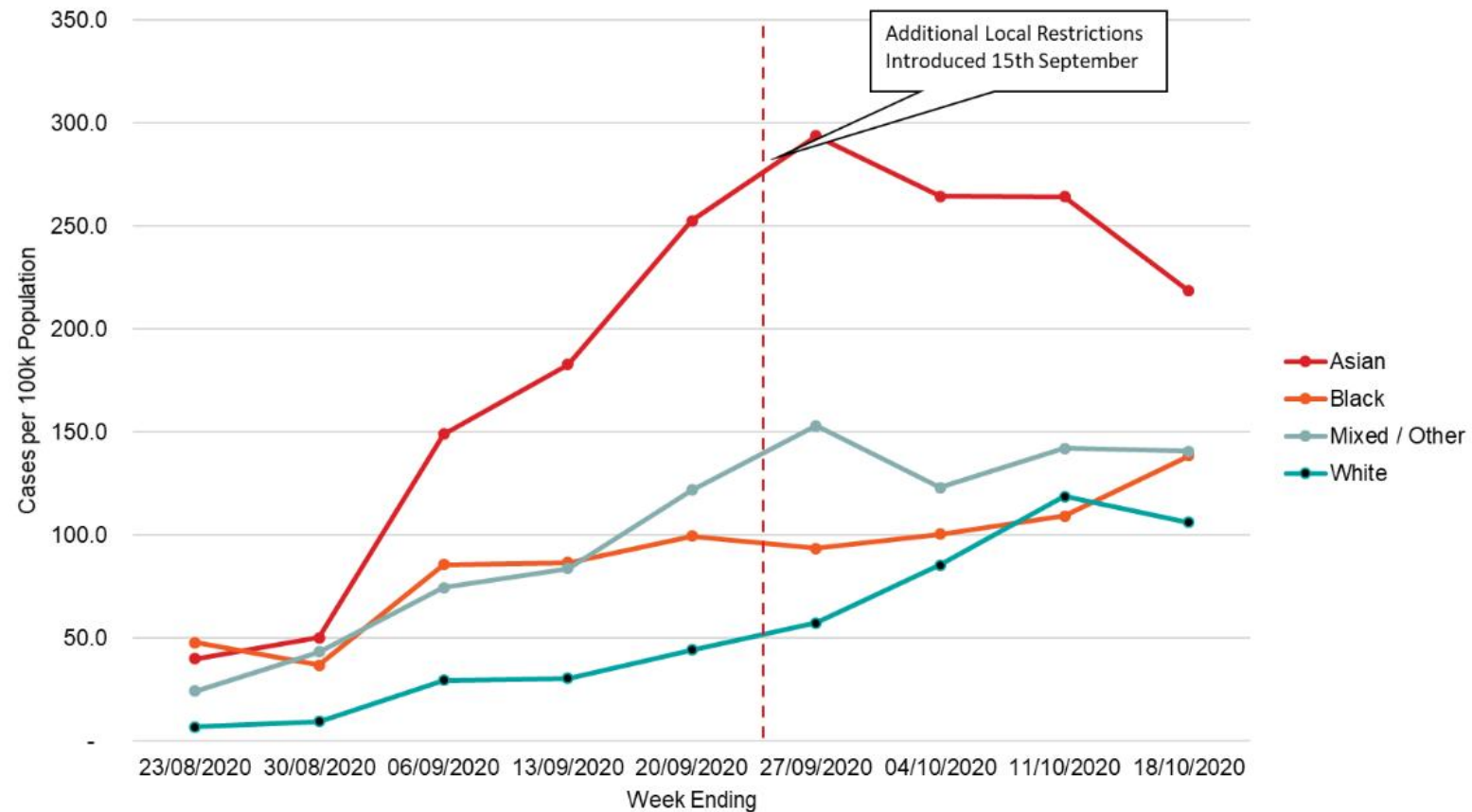
Case rate by ethnicity

This chart shows the change in case rates by ethnicity from the week ending 23 August to the week ending 18th October.

In the last week we have seen a reduction in the rates of cases in the Asian population and an increase in the number of cases observed in the Black and White populations.

Week ending 18th October is an incomplete week therefore the rates shown at the end of the graph are artificially low.

COVID-19 Birmingham Cases Rate per 100,000 Population by Week & Ethnic Group. Week ending 23rd August to Week ending 18th October



Note: Cases for the week 12th October to 18th October are likely to be an under-estimate due to time-lags in reporting.

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Situation Summary

Public Health England define situations as:

- Cluster: A number of cases with possible but unconfirmed epidemiological link
- Outbreak: A number of cases with highly probable or confirmed epidemiological link
- Exposure: Where a person or a number of people have been exposed
- Issue: Where there is a local situation that requires monitoring
- Threat: A wider situation which required long term monitoring and planning

Situational issues

Week ending	New situations count	Issues	Exposures	Outbreaks	Enquiry	Clusters
18/10/2020	330	2	207	114	0	7
11/10/2020	456		296	144	1	15
04/10/2020	282	1	225	51	0	5
27/09/2020	183	10	98	56	3	16
20/09/2020	193	4	127	35	6	21
13/09/2020	130	2	84	26	3	15
06/09/2020	61	8	39	11	2	1
30/08/2020	39	4	26	7	2	0
23/08/2020	33	2	22	6	3	0
16/08/2020	47	4	22	12	8	1
09/08/2020	28	5	11	7	1	4
02/08/2020	24	1	13	10	0	0
26/07/2020	25	4	17	4	0	0
19/07/2020	16	3	9	4	0	0
12/07/2020	19	3	12	4	0	0
05/07/2020	11	5	2	4	0	0
28/06/2020	14	4	6	4	0	0
21/06/2020	17	7	9	1	0	0
14/06/2020	10	3	4	3	0	0
07/06/2020	6	3	1	2	0	0
26/05/2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1925	75	1230	505	29	86

Situation Awareness

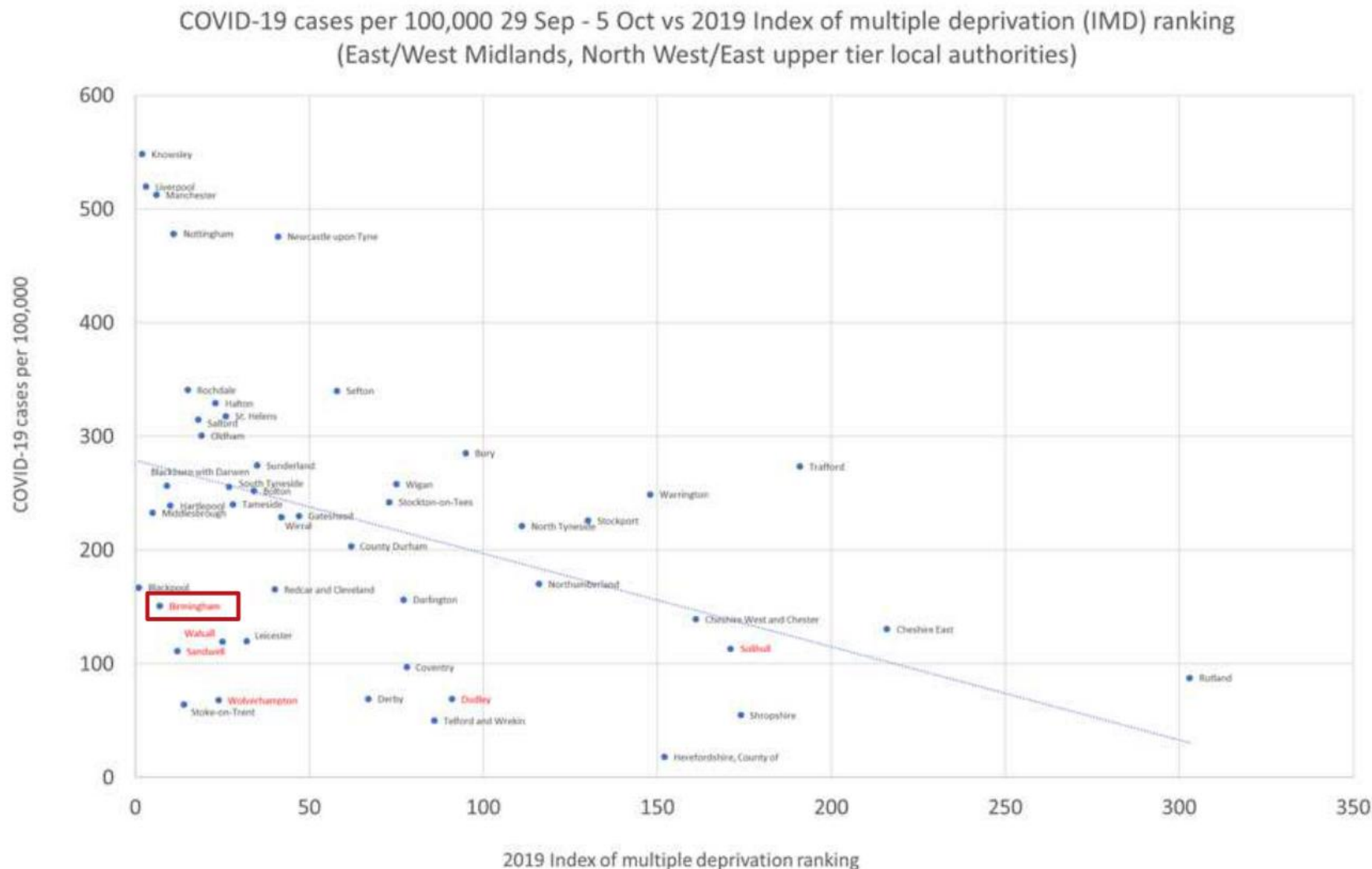
- Up to the 4th October 2020, there have been 220 situations in residential care settings, 1,290 situations in education and early year settings, 199 situations in workplace settings, 2 situations in households and 214 situations in other settings.
- Increasing number of complex workplaces emerging through contact tracing and identified as points of 'common exposure'.
- Ongoing number outbreaks/clusters in NHS in-patient and primary care settings.
- Increasing numbers of outbreaks in Care Homes (<10 cases) but a couple of larger outbreak (circa 15-25 cases).

Deprivation and case rates

Evidence has emerged around the role of deprivation in increasing infection rates.

This scatter plot shows the current case rates in the Midlands and North LAs against their deprivation ratings (IMD). The lower the IMD ranking, the more deprived an area is.

West Midland Met Authorities are shown in red. Our infection rates are significantly lower than other areas with similar levels of deprivation.



ESCALATION REGULATION



LA led Regulation Intervention

- Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (England) (No.3) Regulations
 - Regulation 4: restrict access to, or close, individual premises on basis of inadequate risk assessment or risk management
 - Regulation 5: prohibit certain types of event taking place on the basis of a maximum event size, including life events
 - Regulation 6: restrict access to, or close, public outdoor places (or types of outdoor public places)

National Level Regulation Intervention – Local alert levels

What local COVID alert levels mean

- Local COVID alert levels set out information for local authorities, residents and workers about what to do and how to manage the outbreak in their area. Local COVID alert levels are sometimes called ‘tiers’ or known as a ‘local lockdown’.
- Birmingham is currently in the High alert level (Tier 2) along with Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton

National escalation tiers: Tier 1 'Medium'

Tier One:

- you must not socialise in groups larger than 6, indoors or outdoors (other than where a legal exemption applies)
- businesses and venues can continue to operate, in a COVID-secure manner, other than those that remain closed in law
- certain businesses are required to ensure customers only consume food and drink while seated, and must close between 10pm and 5am
- businesses and venues selling food for consumption off the premises can continue to do so after 10pm as long as this is through delivery service, click-and-collect or drive-through
- schools and universities remain open
- places of worship remain open, subject to the rule of 6
- weddings and funerals can go ahead with restrictions on numbers of attendees
- exercise classes and organised sport can continue to take place outdoors, or indoors if the rule of 6 is followed

National escalation tiers: Tier 2 'High'

Tier Two

- you must not socialise with anybody outside of your household or support bubble in any indoor setting, whether at home or in a public place
- you must not socialise in a group of more than 6 outside, including in a garden or other spaces like beaches or parks (other than where specific exemptions apply in law)
- businesses and venues can continue to operate, in a COVID-secure manner, other than those that remain closed in law
- certain businesses are required to ensure customers only consume food and drink while seated, and must close between 10pm and 5am
- businesses and venues selling food for consumption off the premises can continue to do so after 10pm as long as this is through delivery service, click-and-collect or drive-through
- schools, universities and places of worship remain open
- weddings and funerals can go ahead with restrictions on the number of attendees
- exercise classes and organised sport can continue to take place outdoors; these will only be permitted indoors if it is possible for people to avoid mixing with people they do not live with or share a support bubble with, or for youth or disability sport
- you can continue to travel to venues or amenities that are open, for work or to access education, but should look to reduce the number of journeys you make where possible

National escalation tiers: Tier 3 'Very High'

Tier Three

- you must not socialise with anybody you do not live with or have formed a support bubble with, in any indoor setting or in any private garden or at most outdoor hospitality venues and ticketed events
- you must not socialise in a group of more than 6 in an outdoor public space such as a park or beach, the countryside, a public garden or a sports venue
- pubs and bars must close; they can only remain open where they operate as if they were a restaurant, which means serving substantial meals, like a main lunchtime or evening meal, and they may only serve alcohol as part of such a meal
- schools and universities remain open
- places of worship remain open, but household mixing is not permitted
- weddings and funerals can go ahead with restrictions on the number of attendees; however, wedding receptions are not allowed
- exercise classes and organised sport can continue to take place outdoors; these will only be permitted indoors if it is possible for people to avoid mixing with people they do not live with (or share a support bubble with), or for youth or disability sport
- you should try to avoid travelling outside the very high alert level area you are in or entering a very high alert level area, other than for things like work, education or youth services, to meet caring responsibilities or if you are travelling through as part of a longer journey
- you should avoid staying overnight in another part of the UK if you are resident in a very high alert level area, or avoid staying overnight in a very high alert level area if you are resident elsewhere

Plus locally negotiated additional restrictions

[birmingham.gov.uk/futurecouncil](https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/futurecouncil)



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