

Children and Young Person's Scrutiny Panel 15th March 2022

Dr Dagmar Zeuner, Director of Public Health

Merton Public Health Intelligence

3rd March 2022

Enquiries: Raqeebah.Agberemi@merton.gov.uk

Please note: Due to the living with COVID plan released by government, many data sources will become unreliable or stop. This is the final Situational Awareness Report which will be produced by the Public Health team. We will continue internal monitoring especially of deaths, vaccination and hospitalisations, and have processes in place to resume the SAR should it be required

Summary of COVID cases, PCR testing, deaths, vaccinations and inpatient statistics

Domain	Indicator	Merton (previous 7 days)	Merton change	London (previous 7 days)	London Change
Regional marker	R value (25 th February)	-	-	0.7 to 1.0 (0.8 to 1.1)	↓
Cases over last week (19 th – 25 th Feb)	New cases (week ending 25 th Feb)	673 (983)	↓	23,405 (33,711)	↓
	7 day rate (per 100,000)	406.9 (499.9)	↓	327.6 (391.5)	↓
	7 day rate in young people (0-29 years) per 100,000 (21 st Feb – 27 th Feb)	328.1 (431.3)	↓	287.2 (372.0)	↓
Pillar 1 & 2 PCR tests over 7 days (10 th – 16 th Feb)	Number of people tested	6,113 (7,441)	↓	264,548 (336,551)	↓
	Test positivity %*	11.6% (13.6%)	↓	9.6% (11.1%)	↓
	Testing rates are highest in 25-29 years (21 st Feb – 27 th Feb)	2970.8 (1278.1)	↑	N/A	---
	Testing rates are lowest in 0-4 years (21 st Feb – 27 th Feb)	704.3 (594.2)	↑	N/A	---
Deaths (12 th Feb – 18 th Feb)	Number of COVID-19 registered deaths	2 (1)	↑	71 (100)	↓
Vaccinations (as of 2 nd March)**	Vaccine uptake in 50+ year olds (% who have had 3 doses)	72.3% (72.1%)	↑	70.2% (70.0%)	↑
	Vaccine uptake in 12-15 year olds (% who have had at least 1 dose)	49.0% (48.7%)	↑	43.1% (42.8%)	↑
	Vaccine uptake in 16-17 year olds (% who have had at least 2 doses)	45.6% (45.5%)	↑	37.5% (37.4%)	↑
	Vaccine uptake in 18-24 year olds (% who have had 3 doses)	31.7% (31.3%)	↑	25.9% (25.5%)	↑
Current inpatients in SWL hospitals (as of 22 nd Feb)	COVID inpatients	458 (485)	↓	1,809 (2,031)	↓
	COVID patients in mechanical ventilator beds	11 (13)	↓	101 (119)	↓

Please note: reporting periods are based on the latest data available from different sources.

*Test positivity refers to the percent of people that tested positive, therefore if someone had multiple tests or tested positive multiple times in a reporting week they are only counted once.

**Denominator based on NIMS population.

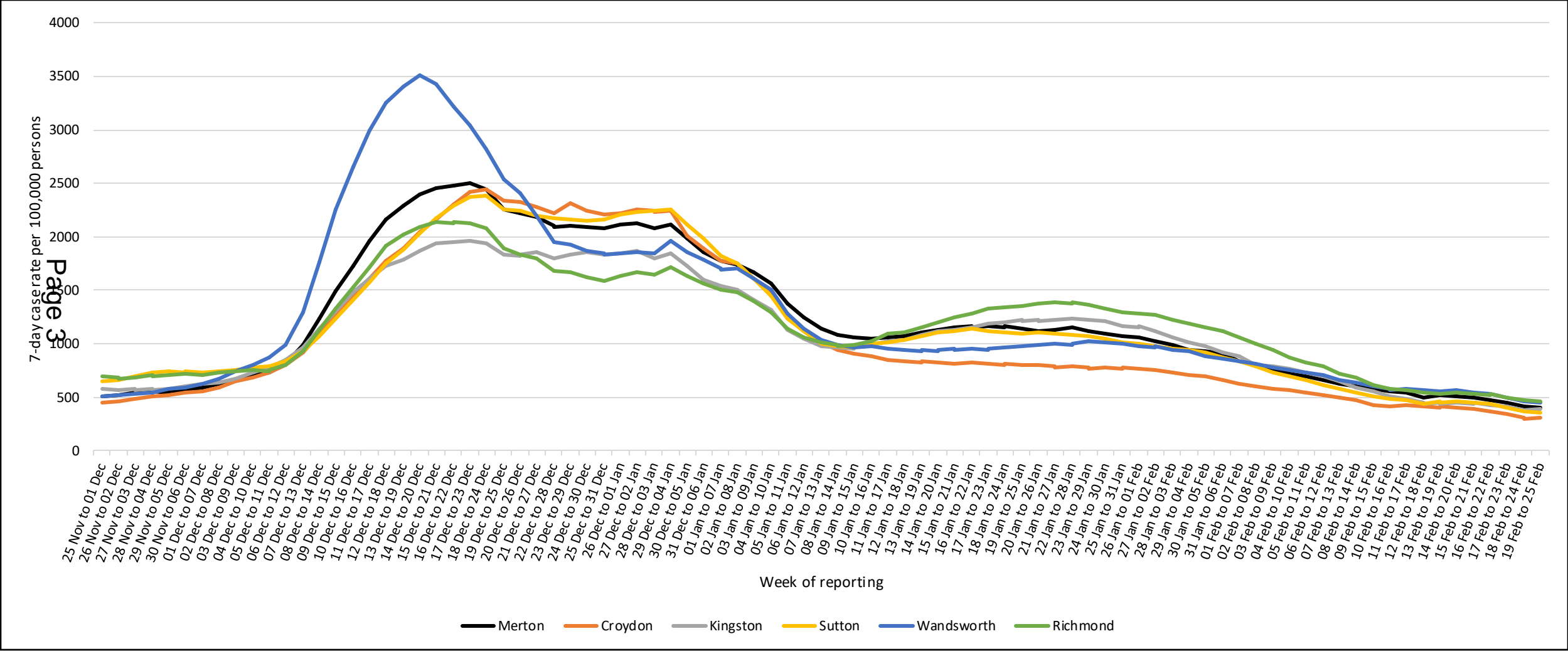
Data as of 2nd March; contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Rolling 7-day case rate per 100,000 people in Merton compared to SW London boroughs

Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>)

Reporting frequency: Daily

Key message: Merton ranks 4 out of 6 for lowest case rate per 100,000 among SW London boroughs



Due to the recent change in reporting (as of 31st January 2022) there are an additional 8% of cases identified in Merton for the duration of the pandemic. The data now includes possible re-infections (people who test positive again after 90 days).

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Data as of 3rd March (rates are presented up to and including 25th February). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

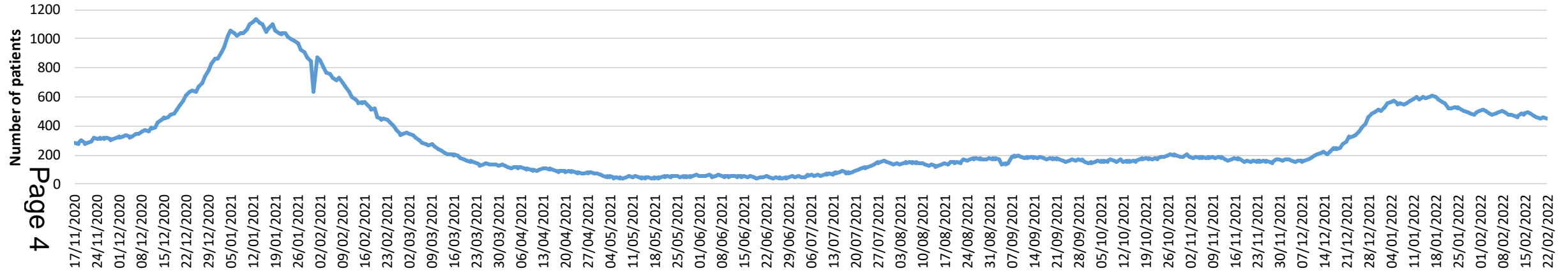
COVID-19 hospital indicators for South West London

Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>)

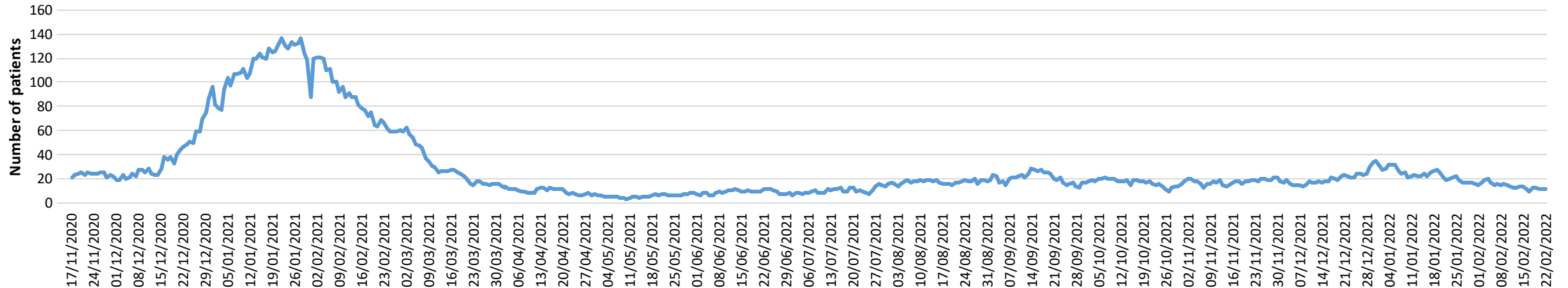
Reporting frequency: daily but inconsistent updates

Key message: The number of confirmed COVID-19 inpatients and the number of ventilated patients remains steady

Confirmed COVID-19 inpatients in Southwest London NHS trust hospitals
(Daily count of confirmed COVID-19 patients in hospital at 8am)



Confirmed number of COVID-19 inpatients in mechanical ventilator beds in Southwest London NHS trusts

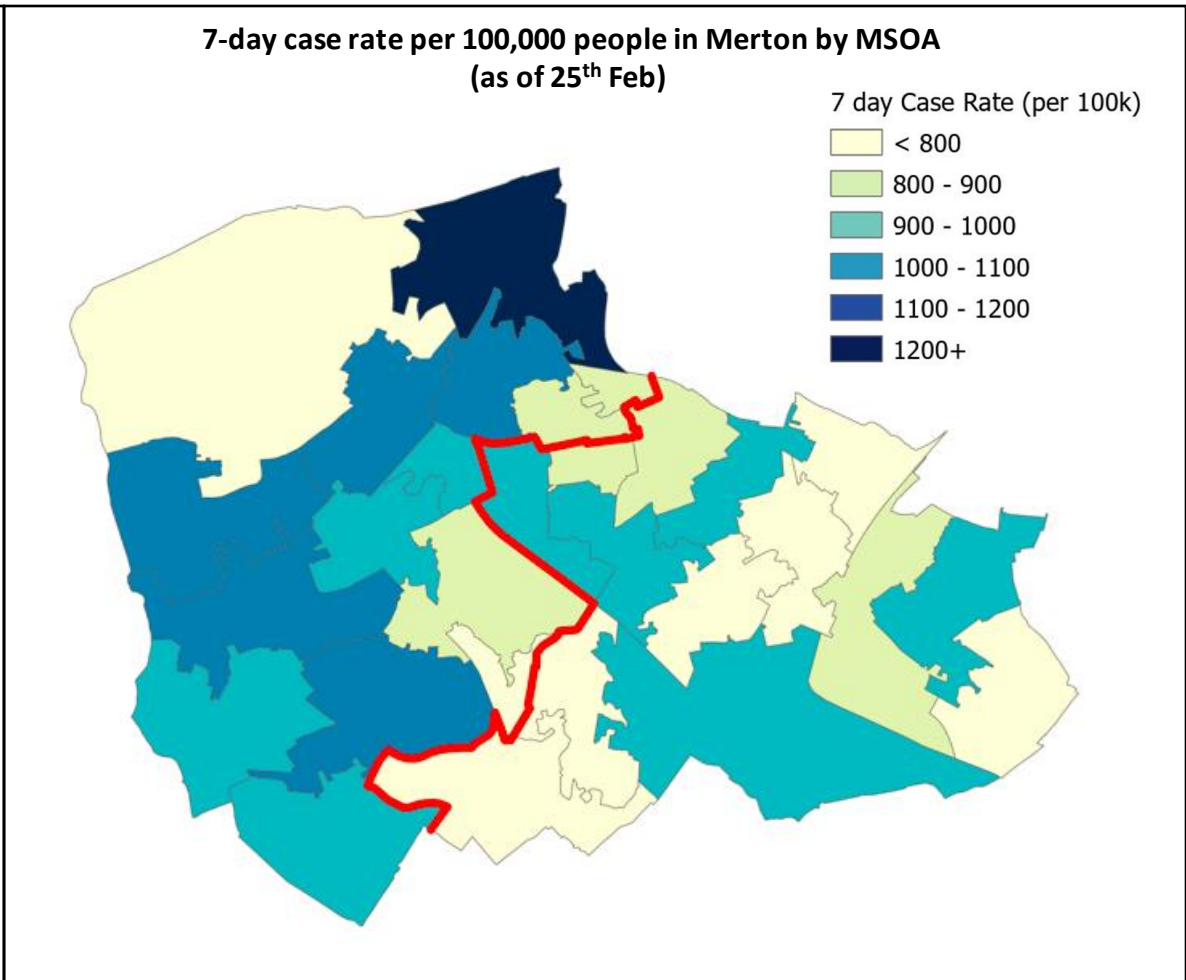
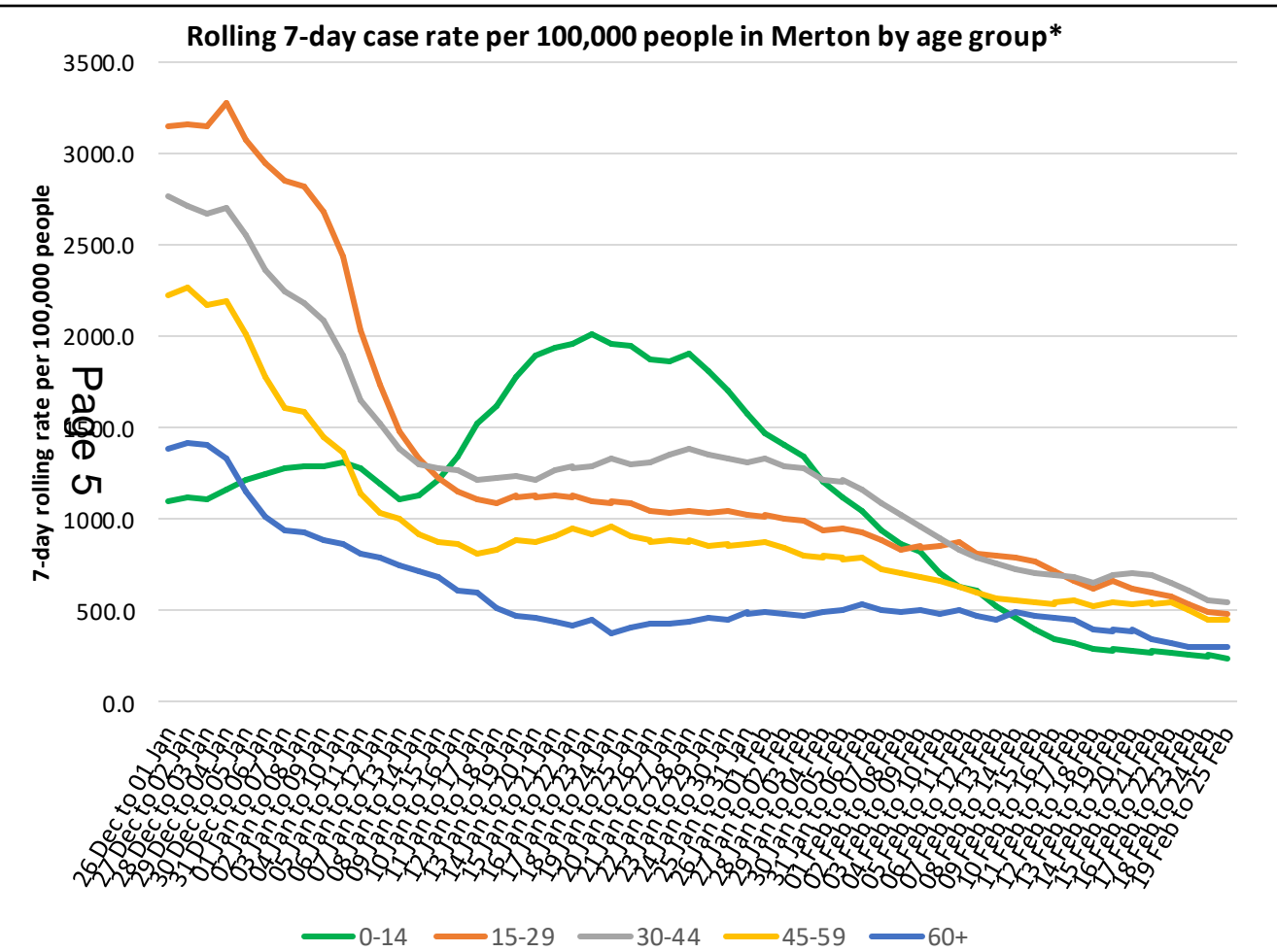


COVID-19 cases in Merton by age and geography

Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>)

Reporting frequency: daily

Key message: case rates are highest among 15-29 years and 30-44 years and are higher in west versus east Merton

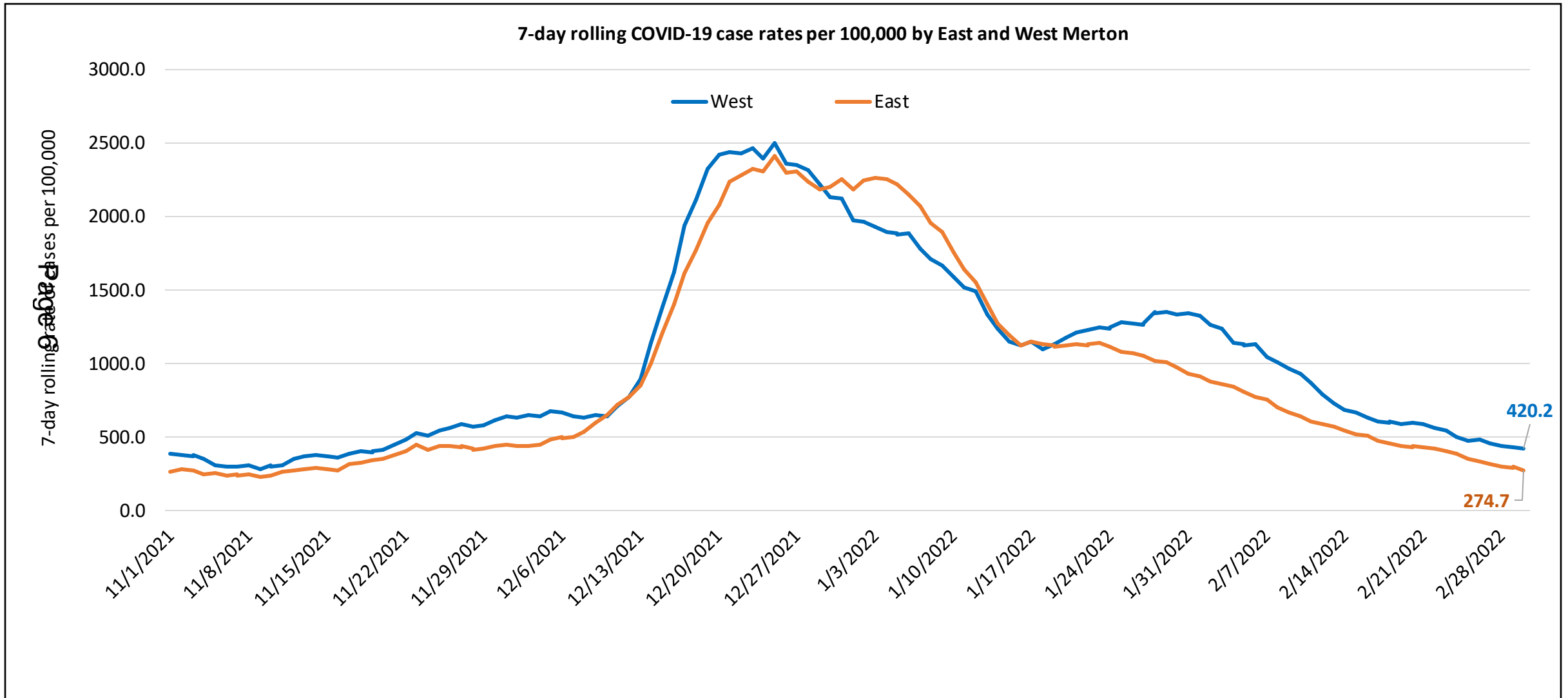


*Rolling 7-day case rate per 100,000 is calculated using the number of people testing positive (source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK; <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>) and Merton population estimates (source: GLA Housing-led identified capacity model estimates for 2021).

COVID-19 7-day case rates in East and West Merton

Source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer

Reporting frequency: daily

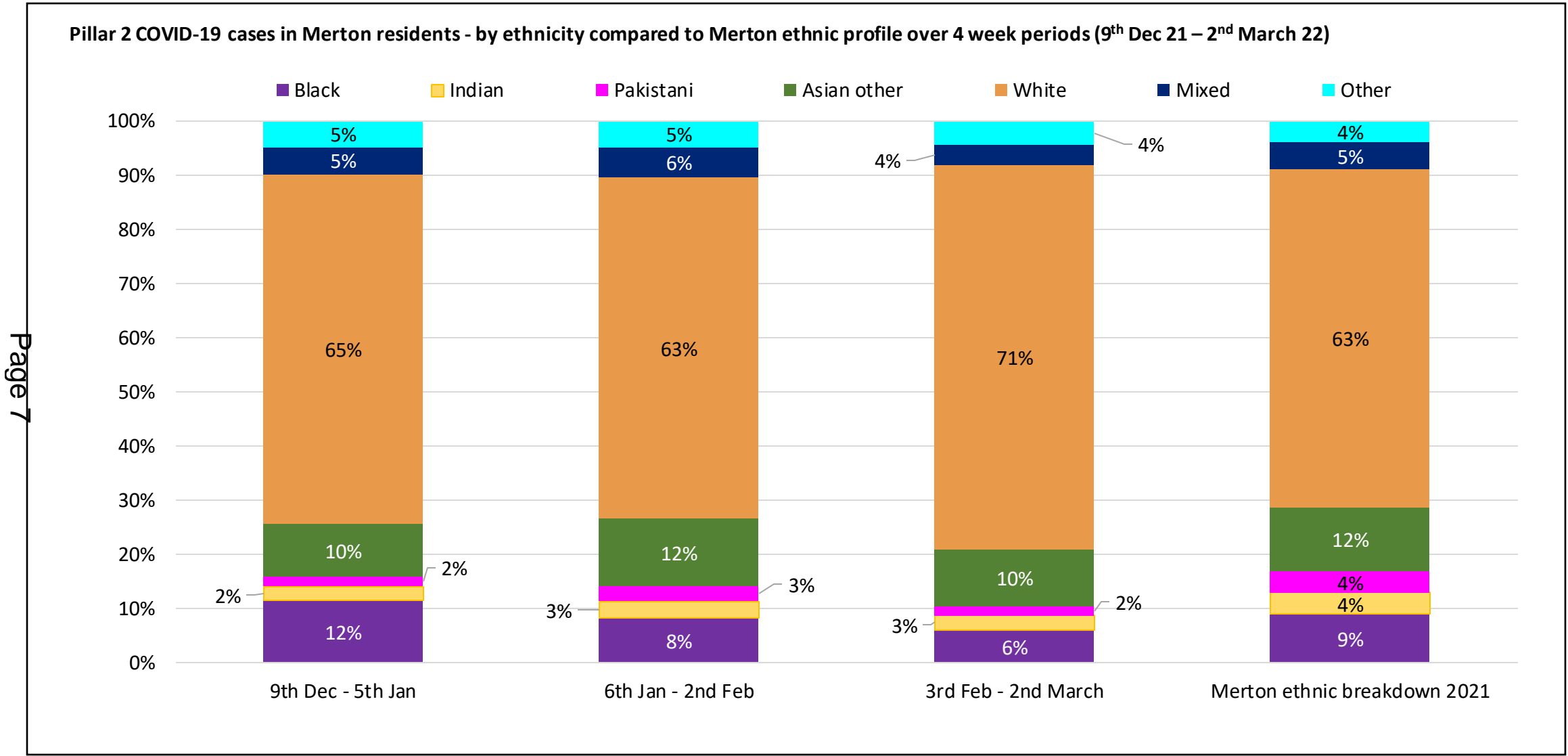


Due to the recent change in reporting (as of 31st January 2022) there are an additional 8% of cases identified in Merton for the duration of the pandemic. The data now includes possible re-infections (people who test positive again after 90 days).

Data as of 3rd March (rates are presented up to and including 2nd March)

COVID-19 cases in Merton by ethnicity

Source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer
Reporting frequency: daily



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Due to the recent change in reporting (as of 31st January 2022) there are an additional 8% of cases identified in Merton for the duration of the pandemic. The data now includes possible re-infections (people who test positive again after 90 days).

COVID case rates by age group in Children and Young People in Merton (residents)

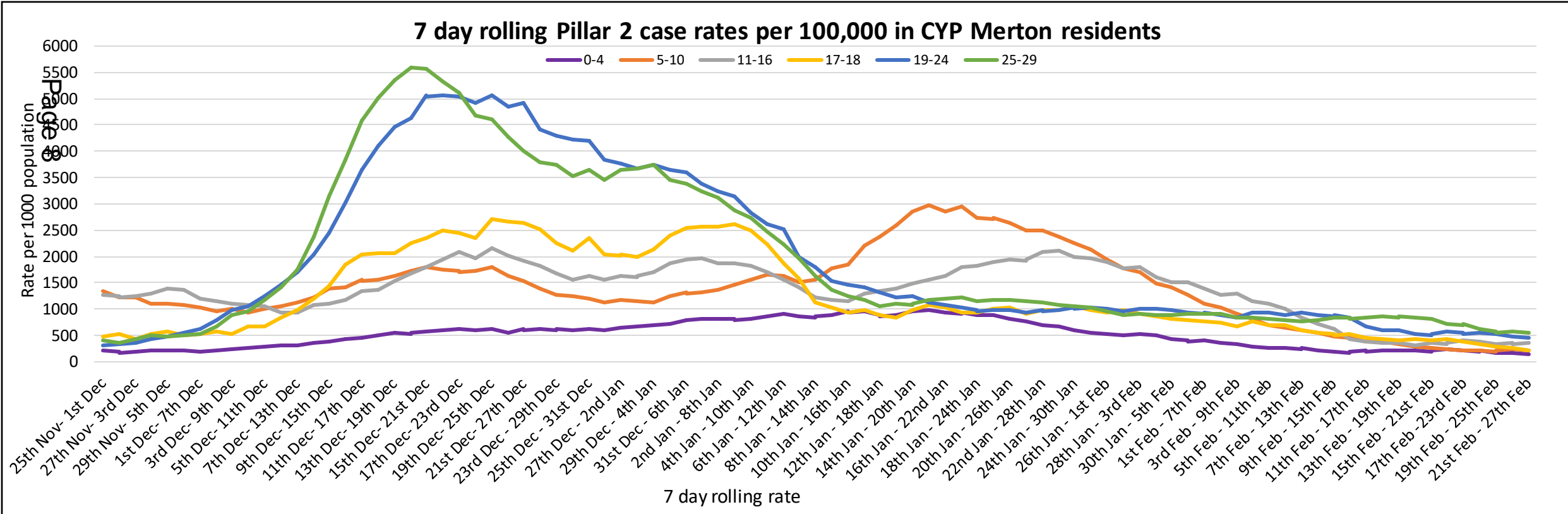
Source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer and GLA population estimates

Key Messages

- In recent weeks rates have decreased in all CYP age groups.
- Recently, the highest rates can be seen in 19-24 and 25-29 year olds compared to other CYP age groups.

Case rates per 100,000 population in CYP specific age groups in Merton (numbers in brackets)

Week ending	0-4 yrs	5-10 yrs	11-16 yrs	17-18 yrs	19-24 yrs	25-29 yrs
27/02/2022	154.1 (21)	225.0 (37)	349.3 (56)	200.4 (*)	446.7 (47)	538.9 (78)
20/02/2022	205.4 (28)	218.9 (36)	280.6 (45)	356.3 (16)	456.2 (48)	704.7 (102)
13/02/2022	256.8 (35)	602.1 (99)	841.9 (135)	601.2 (27)	921.8 (97)	773.8 (112)



Rolling 7-day case rate per 100,000 is calculated using the number of people testing positive (source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer and Merton population estimates (source: GLA Housing-led identified capacity model estimates for 2021).

*This value has been suppressed due to small numbers.

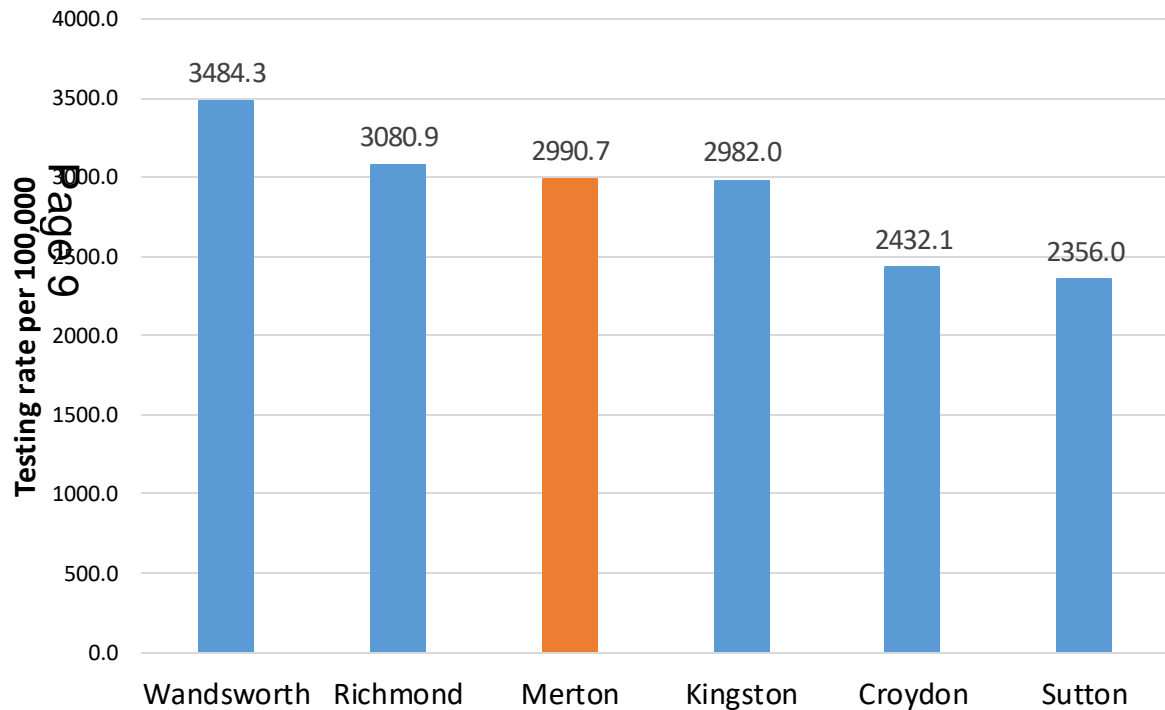
COVID-19 testing & positivity in Merton compared to SW London boroughs

Source: UKHSA Weekly statistics for NHS Test and Trace (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/nhs-test-and-trace-statistics-england-weekly-reports>)

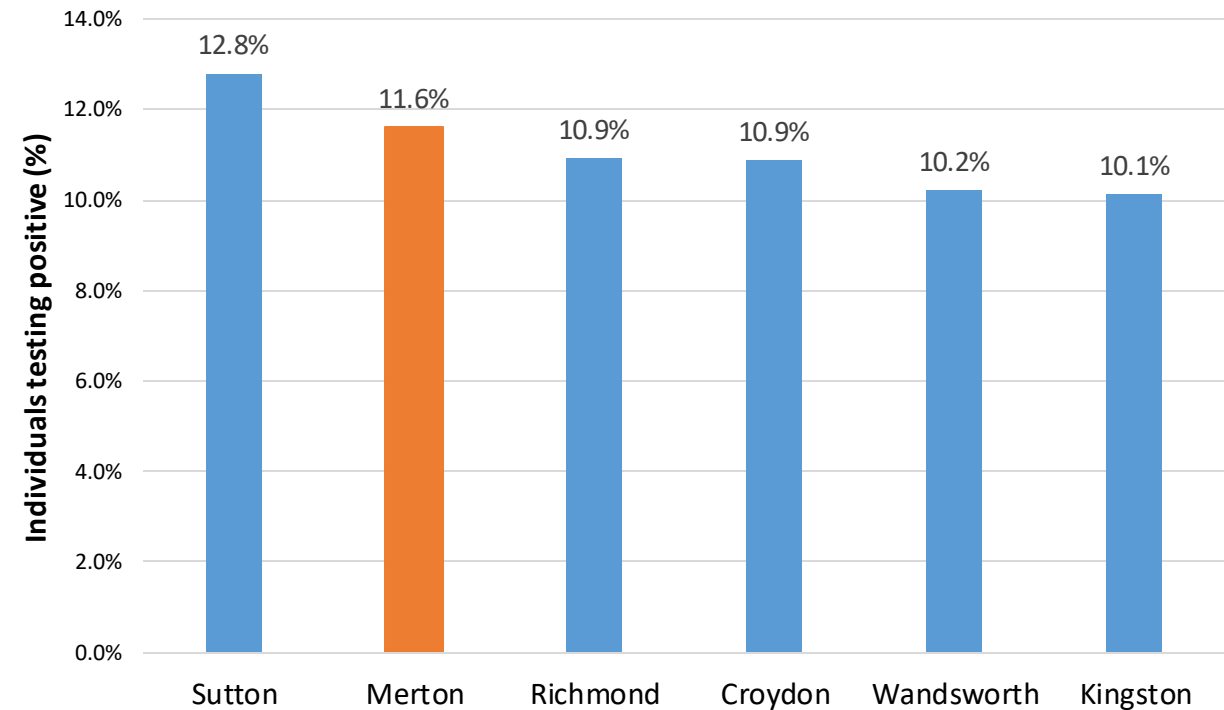
Reporting frequency: weekly

Key message: Merton ranks 3 out of 6 for testing rate per 100,000 people and 2 out of 6 for highest test positivity compared to SWL boroughs

Weekly testing rate* per 100,000 people in SWL for week ending 16th February (Pillar 1 & 2, PCR in all ages)



Weekly test positivity in SWL for week ending 16th February (Pillar 1 & 2, PCR in all ages)



*Testing rate per 100,000 is calculated using the number of people tested (source: UKHSA weekly statistics for NHS Test and Trace report) and SWL borough population estimates (source: GLA Housing-led identified capacity model estimates for 2021).

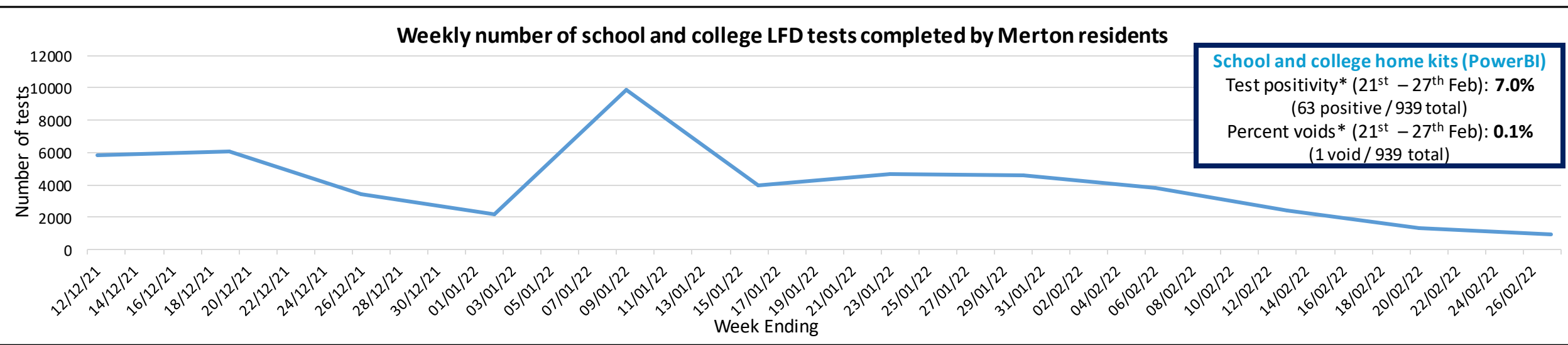
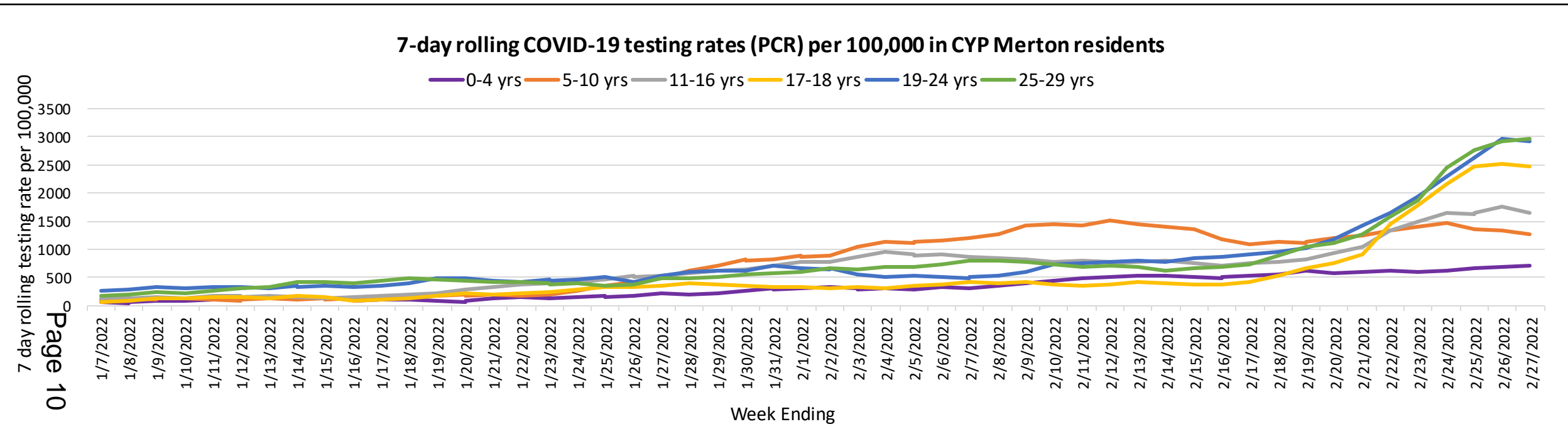
Please note both the test rates and positivity presented on this slide are person-based, not test-based (if someone had multiple tests or tested positive multiple times in a reporting week they are only counted once).

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Data as of 2nd March (date of latest available UKHSA report published on 24th Feb). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

COVID testing rates and LFD tests in Children and Young People in Merton (residents)

Source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer and GLA population estimates



Testing rate per 100,000 is calculated using the number of tests (source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer) and Merton population estimates (source: GLA Housing-led identified capacity model estimates for 2021). Individuals may have multiple tests.

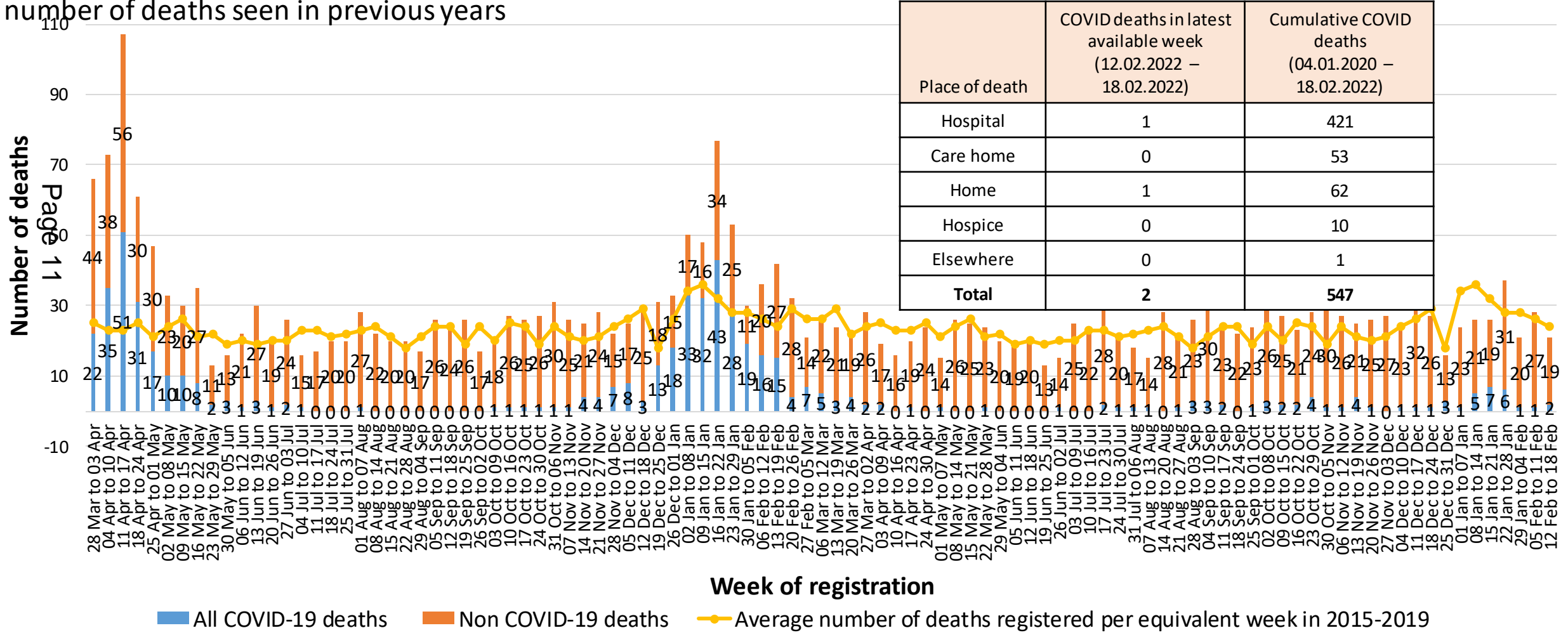
Number of deaths of Merton residents by week of registration

Source: ONS death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/datasets/deathregistrationsandoccurrencesbylocalauthorityandhealthboard>

Reporting frequency: Weekly

Key message: There was a slight increase in COVID-19 deaths registered during January though this did not exceed the average number of deaths seen in previous years

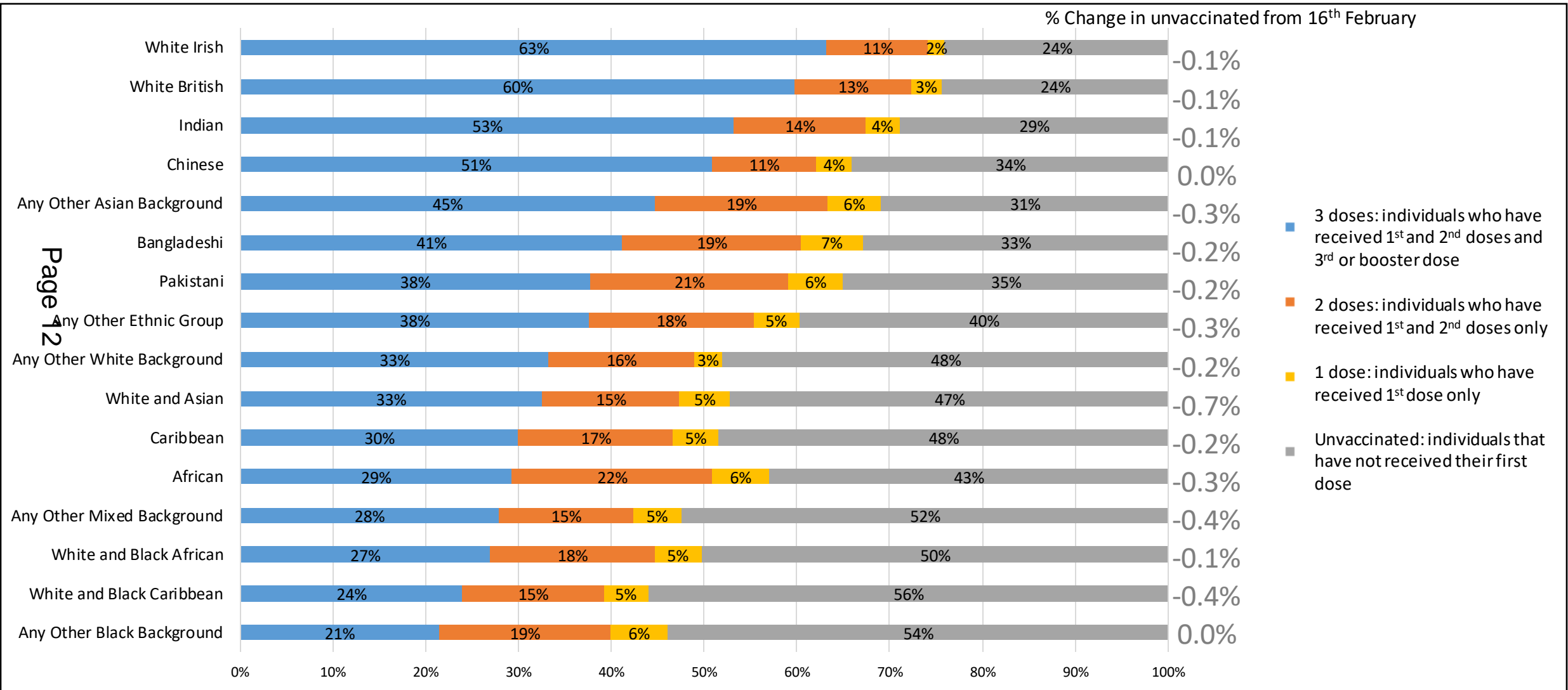


COVID-19 vaccination uptake by ethnicity

Source: UKHSA Covid-19 Situational Awareness Explorer

Reporting frequency: Daily

Key message: The unvaccinated population has continued to decrease across all ethnic groups



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Data using NIMS population for 12+ year olds as the denominator.

Data as of 2nd March

COVID-19 vaccination uptake by age group and geography

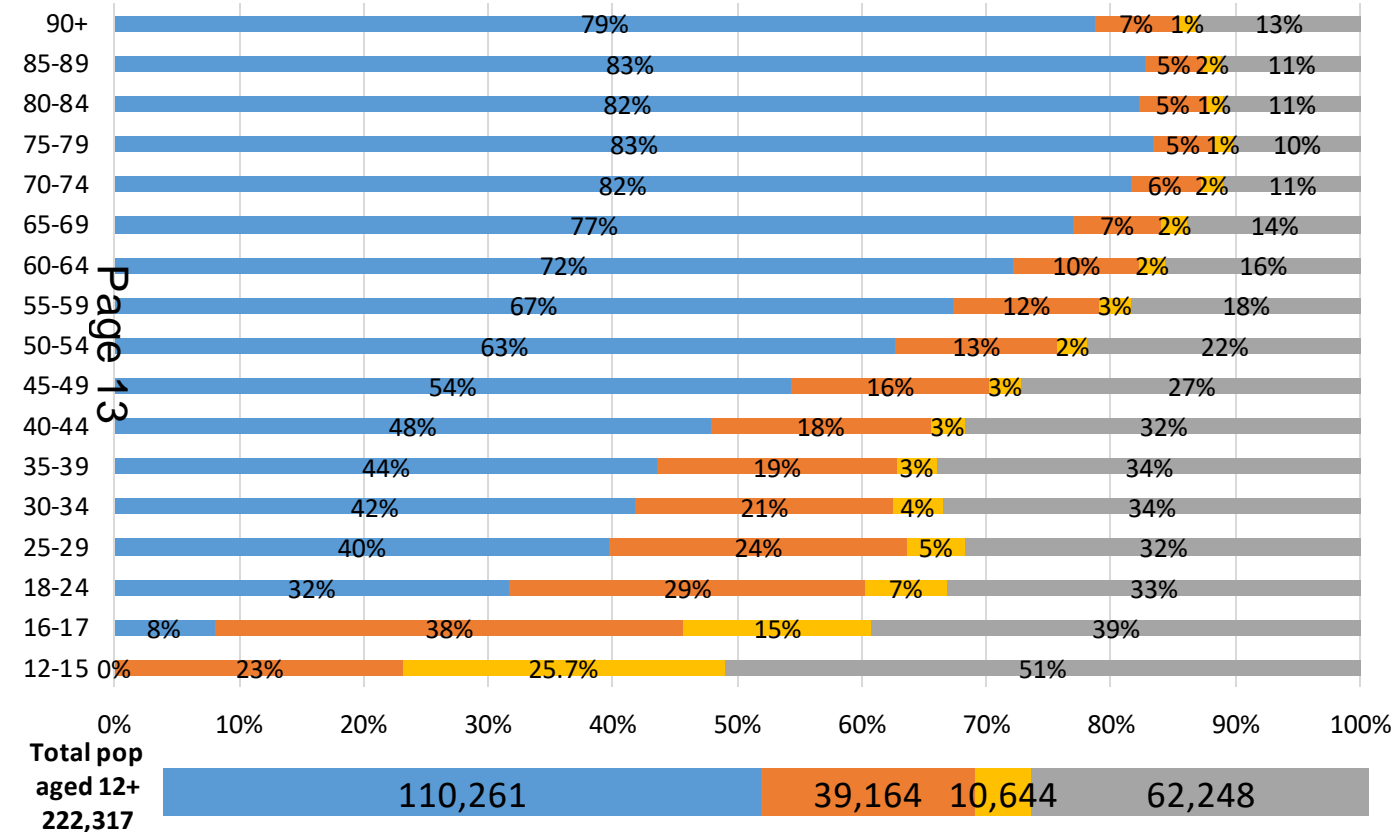
Source: Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>) and NHS England COVID-19 vaccinations report (<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-vaccinations/>)

Reporting frequency: Weekly

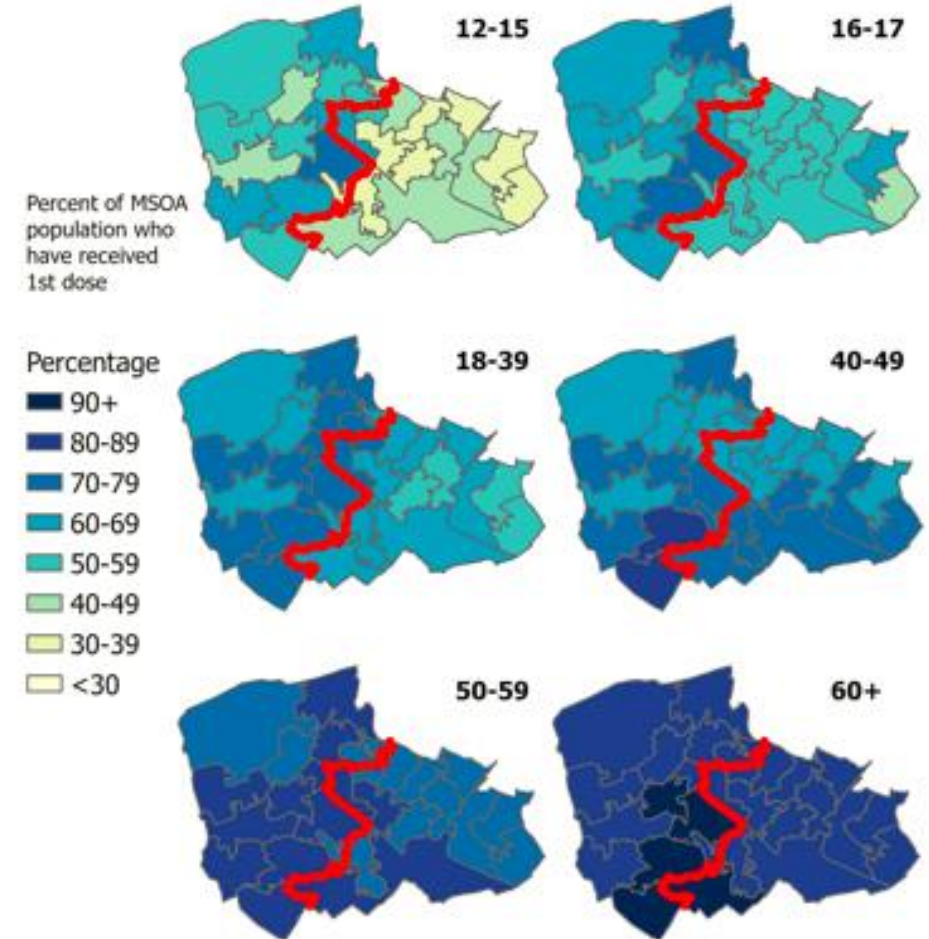
Key message: Vaccination uptake is lowest among younger age groups

Vaccine uptake by age band among Merton residents* (as of 1st March)

■ 3 doses ■ 2 doses ■ 1 dose ■ Unvaccinated



Percentage of Merton residents by age group and MSOA that have received at least 1 dose of Covid-19 vaccination



*Data using NIMS population as denominator. 3 doses: individuals who have received 1st and 2nd doses and 3rd or booster dose. 2 doses: individuals who have received 1st and 2nd doses only. 1 dose: individuals who have received 1st dose only. Unvaccinated: individuals that have not received their first dose. Fewer than 1% of 12-15 year olds have received a booster dose.

Schools overview in Merton

Schools Spring term:

- As of 22nd February, staff in educational settings and pupils in year 7 and above are no longer required to do twice weekly (asymptomatic) lateral flow device (LFD) testing. However, regular testing will continue in special educational needs (SEN) settings.
- As with the wider population, children and young people (CYP) are: 1) advised to follow public health advice - self-isolate and get a PCR test if symptomatic until 31st March; after this date, it is envisaged that people will treat and manage COVID like other respiratory infections such as flu, so CYP are advised to stay at home if unwell with any symptoms 2) no longer required to isolate if they are a close contact.
- Merton Public Health team have built excellent partnership with schools over the pandemic; we will continue to support early years and educational settings through this transition period through our routine channels and our COVID Resilience Programme. We will continue to support settings with outbreak management.

Outbreaks

- In the New Year, we saw a significant increase in outbreaks in schools, thankfully this has not been the case since returning from February half term holiday – cases/outbreaks reported have been low in comparison. Schools have developed skills in outbreak management and are more confident in managing these. We will continue supporting schools especially SEN settings.

Vaccination

- Community engagement has been our main vehicle in increasing vaccination uptake. Going forward, our newly funded, COVID vaccination champion programme consisting of 1) network of community champions 2) on-street engagement 3) better access to clinical staff for answering to any queries on vaccination, will strengthen engagement for all age groups including CYP.
- Vaccinations for 5-11 year olds at high risk has commenced. However, from April 2022 all healthy 5-11 year olds will be eligible for their first COVID jab. This will be available at mass sites, pharmacy sites and the Wilson Hospital. There are also plans for a school hub service.
- Healthy 12-17 year olds are recommended to have 2 doses of Covid-19 vaccination – roll out of the second dose for 12-15 year olds started in January. Second doses will be offered 12 weeks after the first dose or 12 weeks from testing positive for Covid-19.
- Booster vaccination for 16-17 year olds are now available and will be offered 12 weeks after 2nd dose.
- Healthy 12-15 year olds living with a severely immunosuppressed household contact: Recommended to have first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine 8 weeks apart. They are also recommended to have boosters.
- 12+ year old at high risk: Recommended to have first, second and third dose and the booster vaccine. Booster vaccination can be offered 3 months after third dose.