

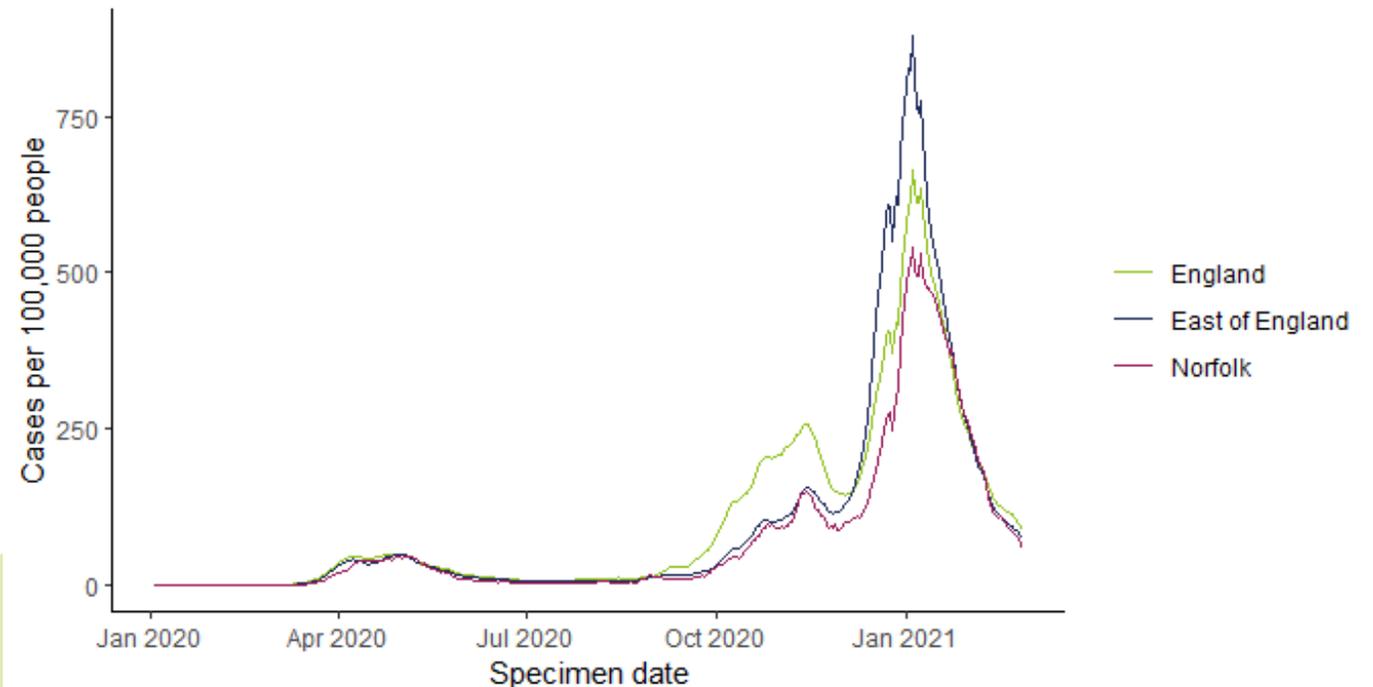
Covid-19 in Norfolk

March 2020 – February 2021

Lewis Spurgin - Senior Epidemiologist, NCC Public Health

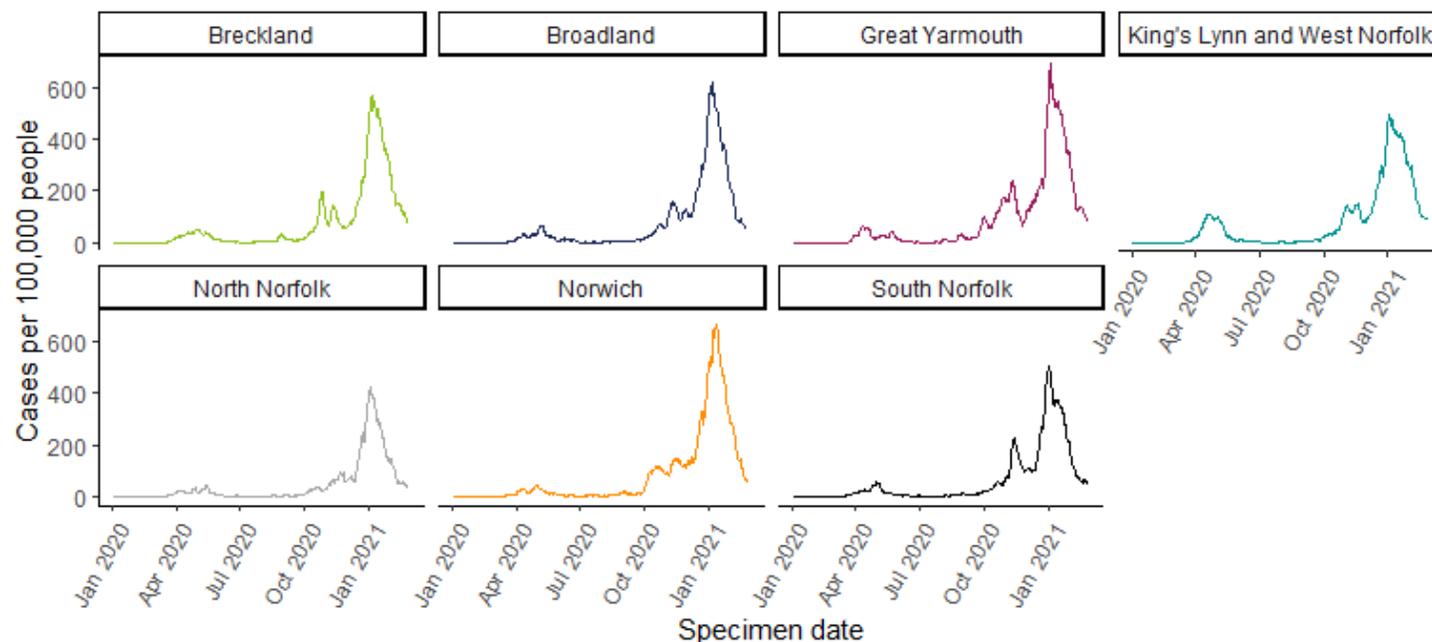
Norfolk's situation relative to the rest of the UK

- Norfolk has had fewer cases per 100,000 people compared to the East of England and England
- The second wave peak in Norfolk was relatively low, but the rate of decline since December has been slower, and now Norfolk has a case rate that is similar to the regional and national average



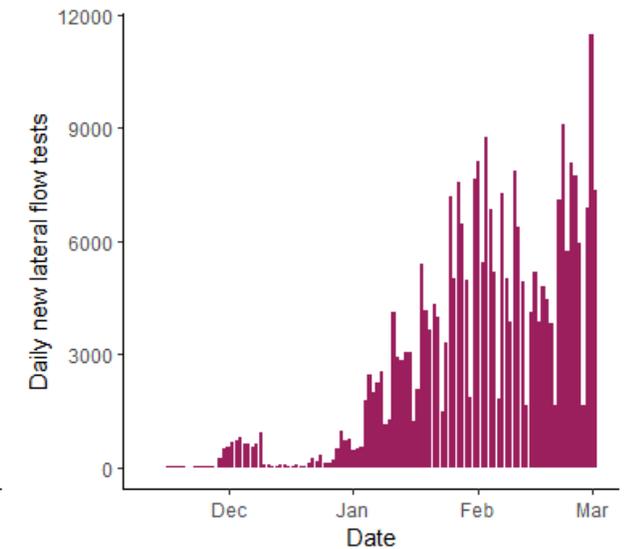
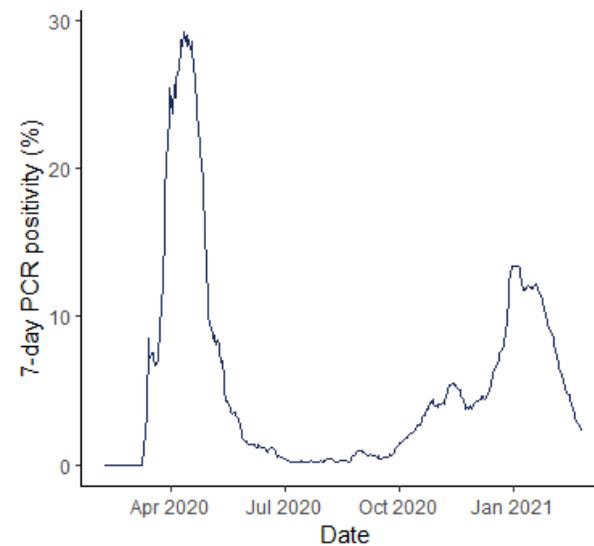
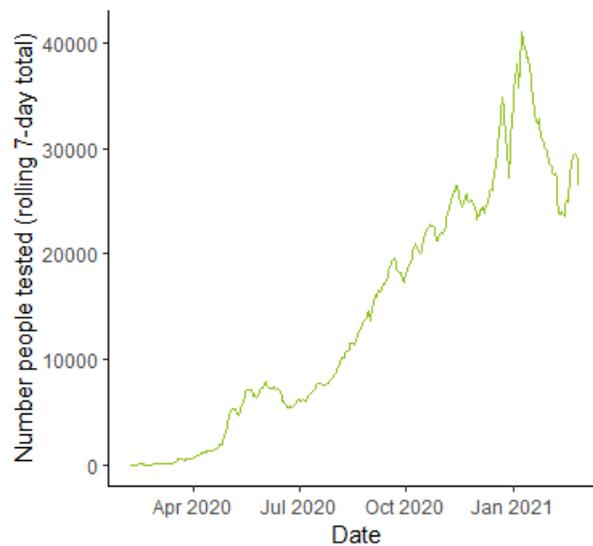
Cases and trends in Norfolk's districts

- Norfolk's districts have followed similar paths throughout the pandemic, with Broadland, Great Yarmouth and Norwich experiencing the largest second wave peaks
- Case numbers are now declining in all districts as a result of the national lockdown



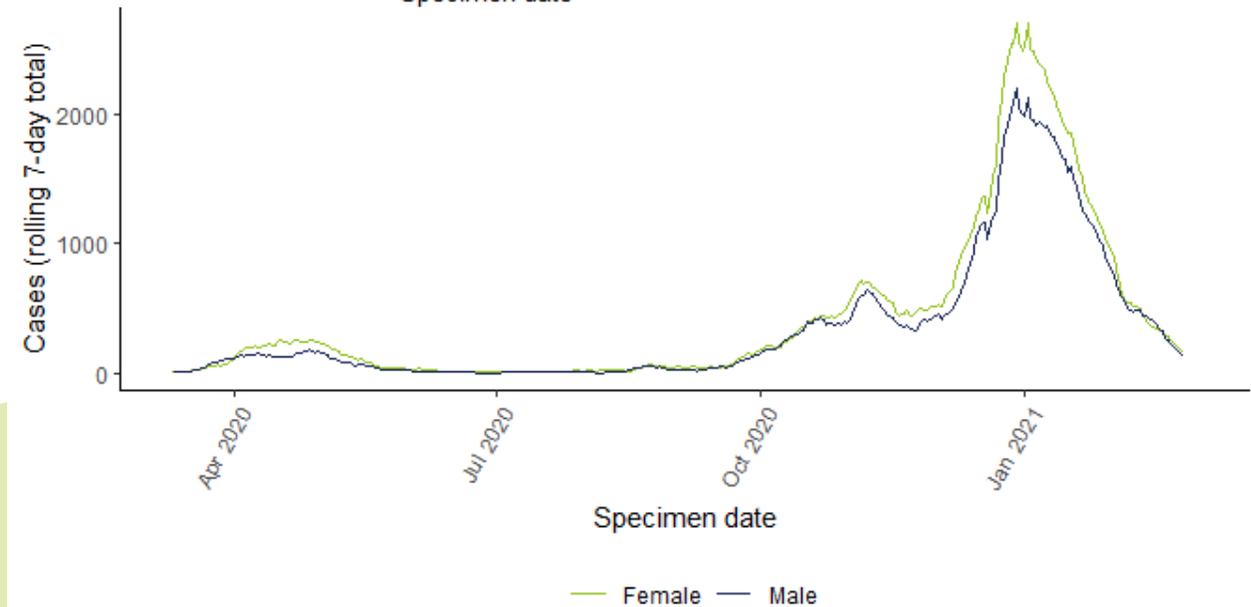
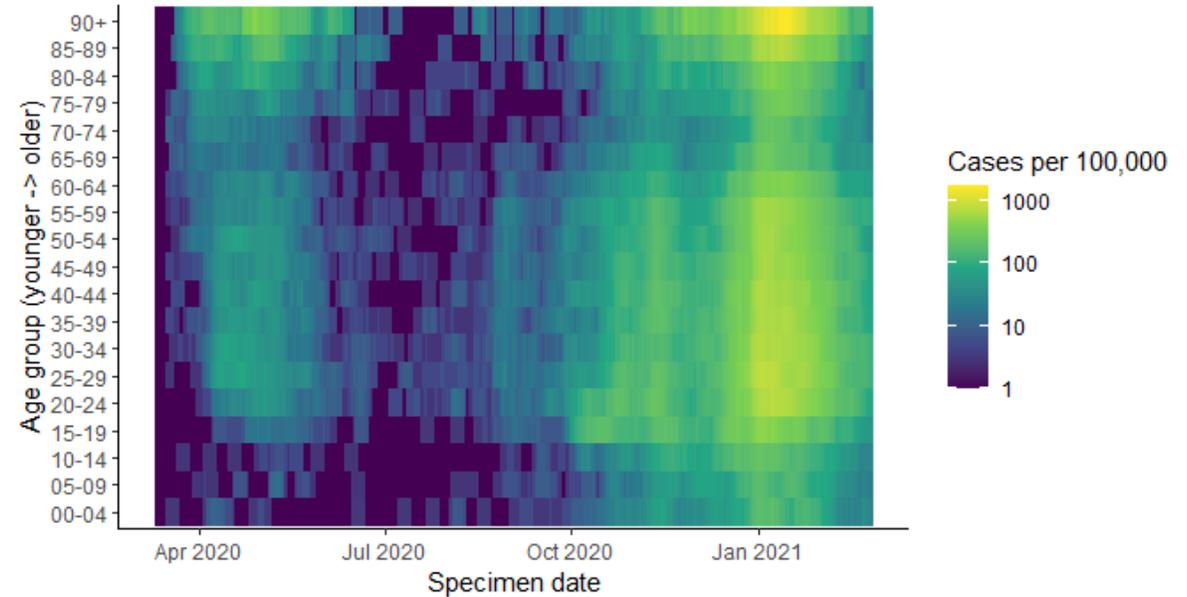
Testing and contact tracing

- PCR testing in Norfolk has increased all the way through to January 2021, and has remained high
- The percentage of positive results is decreasing, suggesting that declines in cases are not due to reductions in testing
- The use of lateral flow tests has rapidly increased since January and is likely to increase further



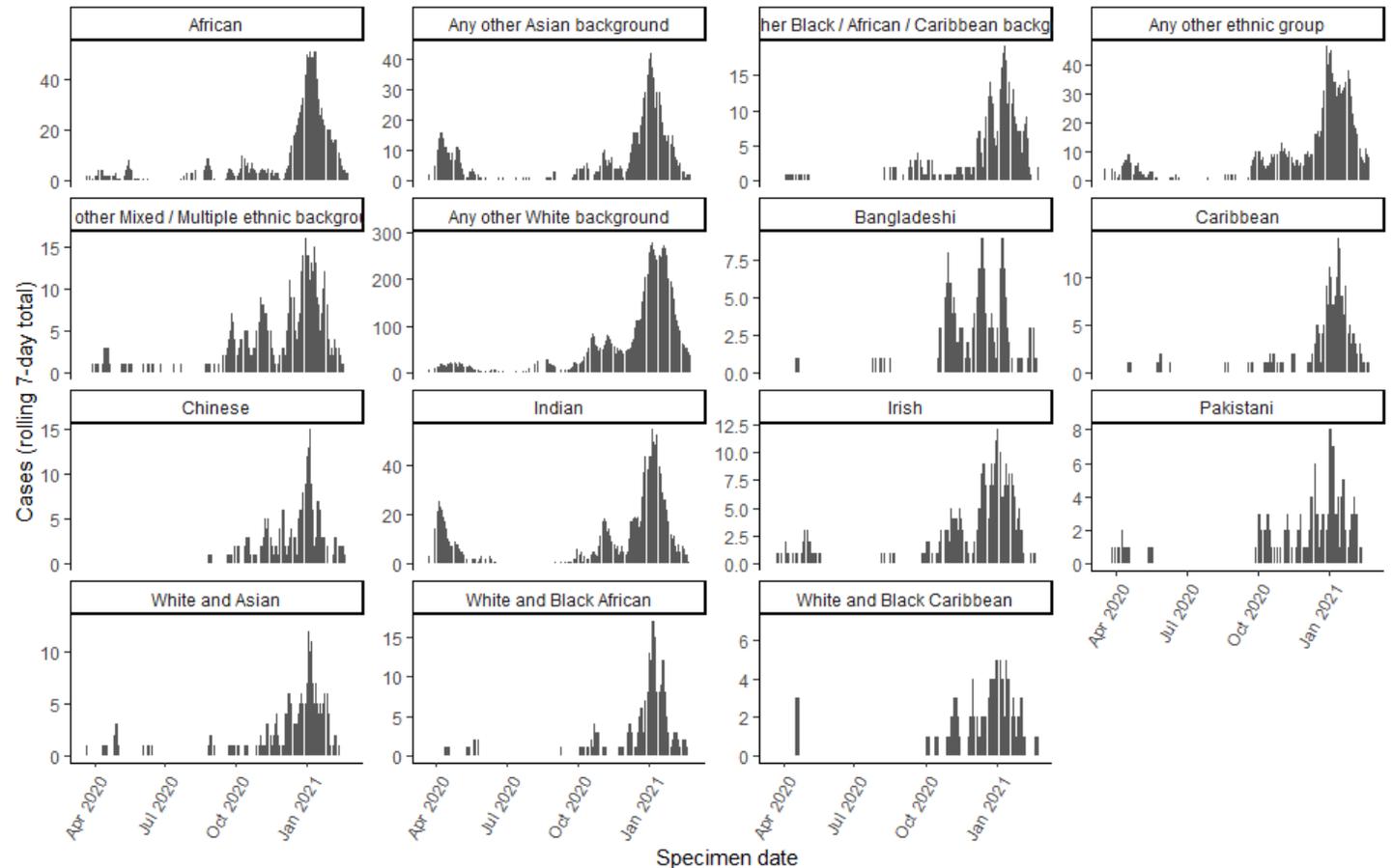
Norfolk cases by age and sex

- Case numbers have been highest in working age people, and in the oldest age groups
- More cases in children were observed in the second wave
- Case rates are now declining across all ages
- Norfolk has seen more cases in females than in males, especially in the second wave



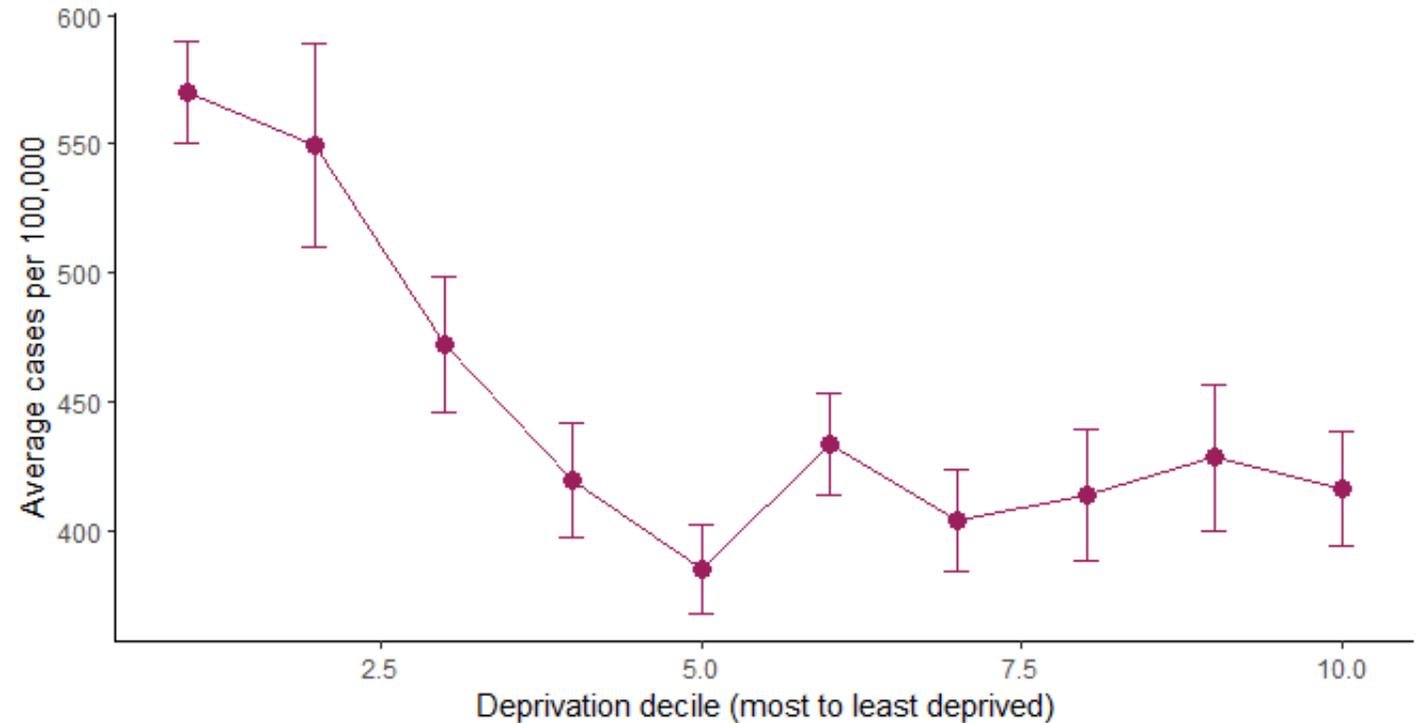
Norfolk cases by ethnicity

- The vast majority of cases in Norfolk have been in white British individuals
- Among other ethnicities, cases have been highest in non-British white backgrounds, and in people from African, Indian and other Asian backgrounds



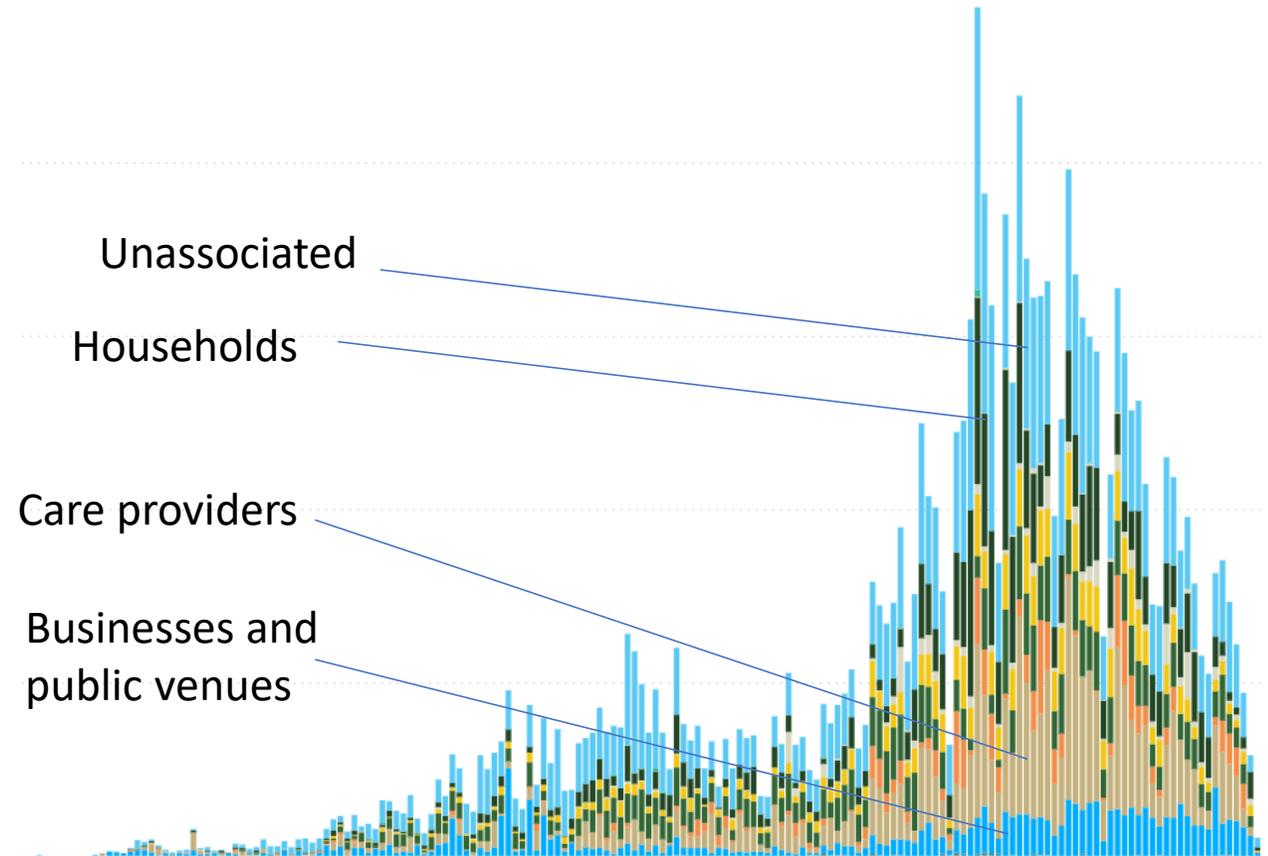
Norfolk case rates and deprivation

- Across the entire pandemic, case numbers have been highest in the 30% of our most deprived local areas (24% of the population)
- There is little difference in case numbers among the 70% least deprived local areas



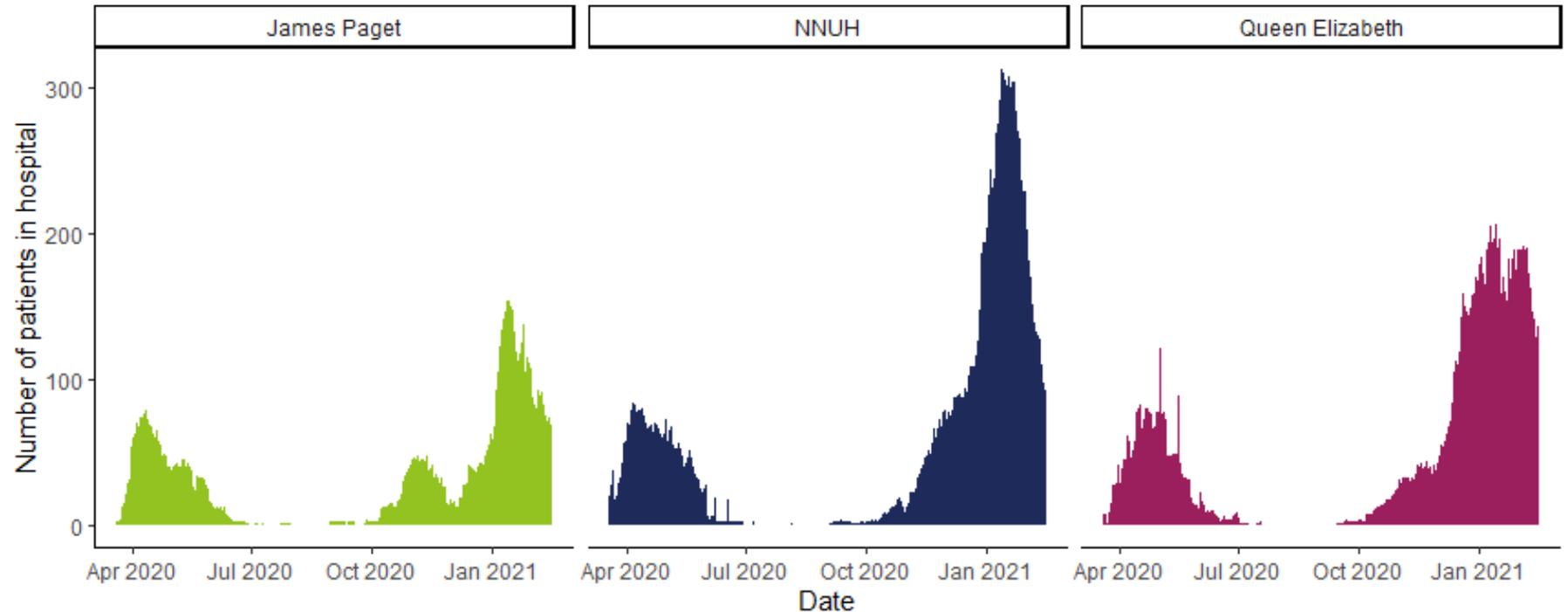
Norfolk cases by setting

- Our Outbreak Management Centre performs daily analysis associating individual cases to settings
- We have seen the largest number of cases associated with households, care providers and businesses/public venues
- We have seen small numbers of cases across multiple education settings. After an initial outbreak associated with students at UEA in September, case numbers have remained low



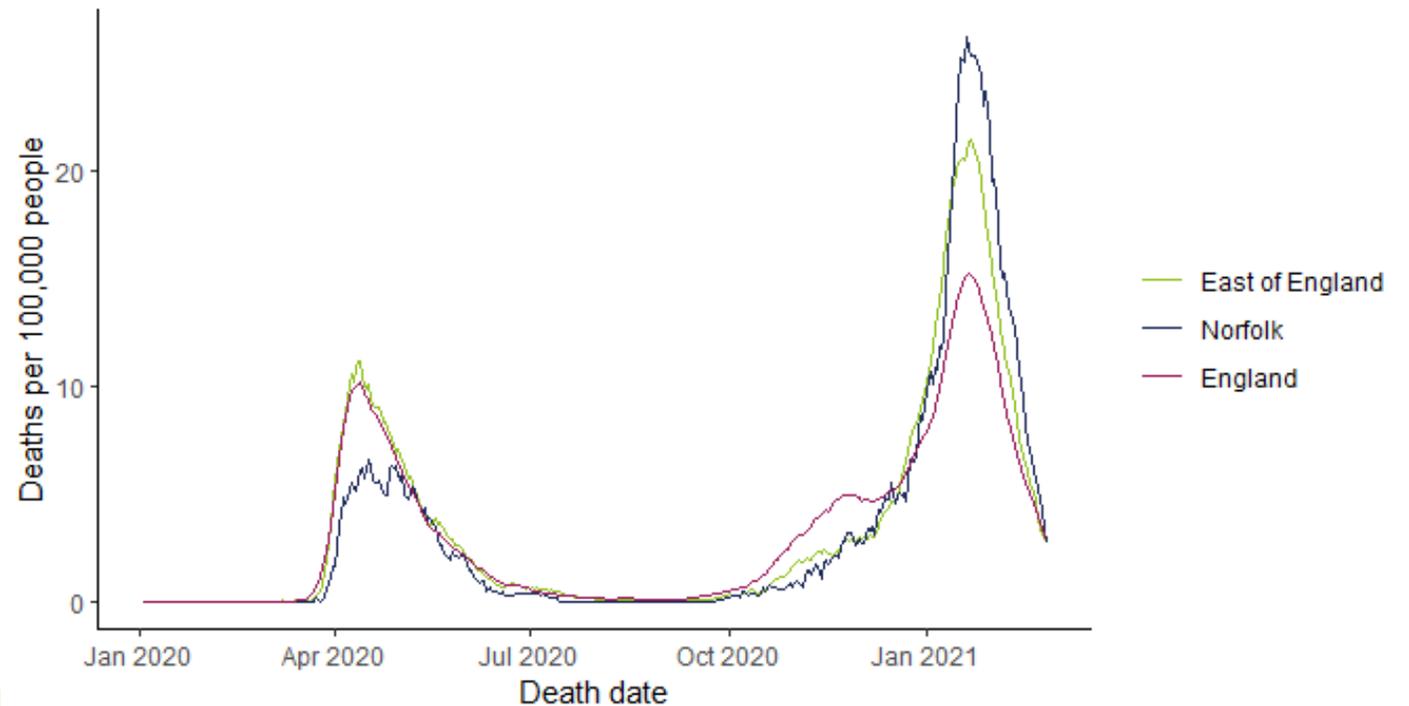
Healthcare

- The second wave has seen large numbers of people in hospital in each of our three major hospitals, with largest numbers in NNUH
- The number of people in hospital is now declining, although less rapidly in QEH than in NNUH or James Paget

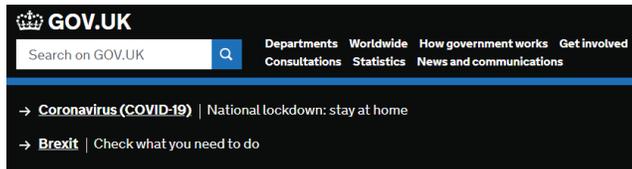


Norfolk deaths

- Over 1500 people have now died with Covid-19 in Norfolk
- Norfolk had relatively low number of deaths in Spring and Summer 2020, with most occurring in the December-January 2020/21



Look forward



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Research and analysis

Imperial College London: Potential profile of the COVID-19 epidemic in the UK under different vaccination roll out strategies, 13 January 2021

Paper prepared by Imperial College London on different potential vaccine roll out strategies at SAGE 76.

Published 5 February 2021
From: [Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies](#)

Research and analysis

SPI-M-O: Summary of modelling on scenario for easing restrictions, 6 February 2021

Summary by the Scientific Pandemic Influenza Group on Modelling, Operational sub-group (SPI-M-O).

Published 22 February 2021
From: [Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies](#)

Documents



[SPI-M-O: Summary of modelling on scenario for easing restrictions, 6 February 2021](#)

PDF, 880KB, 12 pages

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Research and analysis

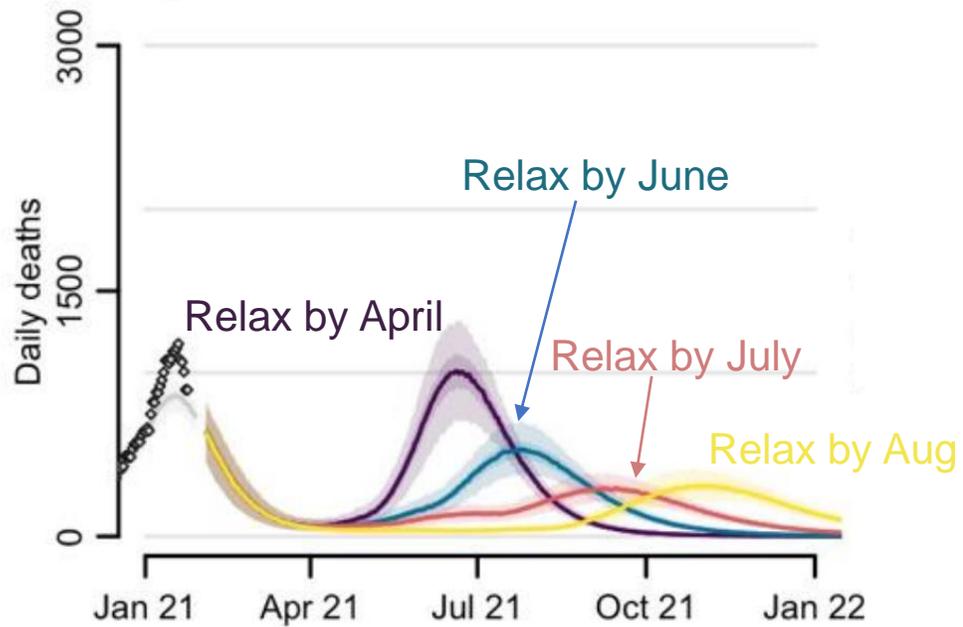
University of Warwick: COVID-19 vaccine impact forecast, 13 January 2021

Forecast paper prepared by the University of Warwick on the impact of vaccinations at SAGE 76.

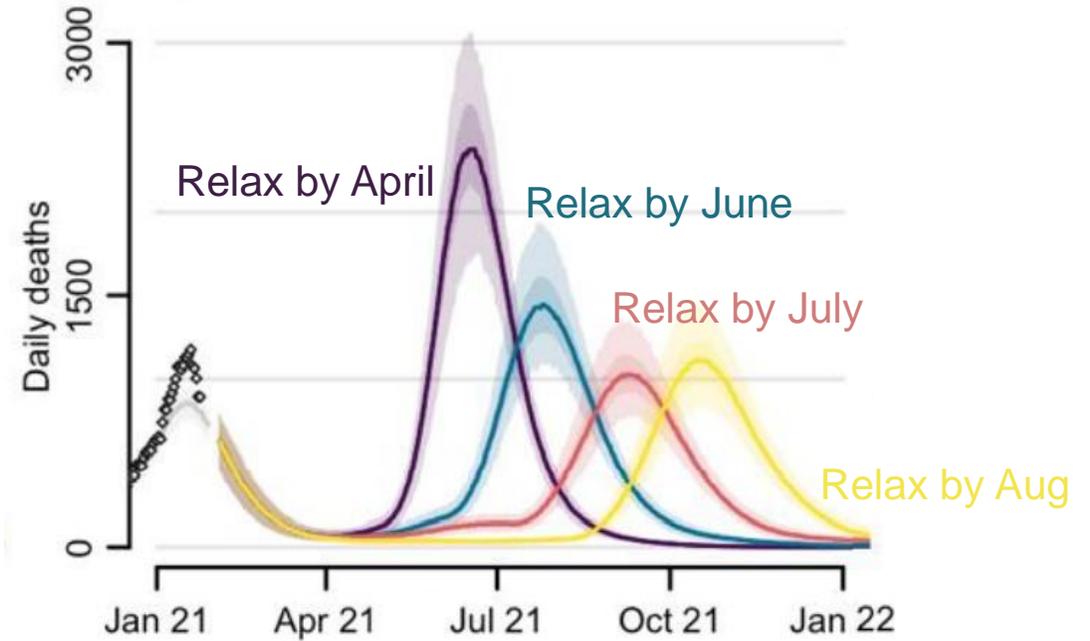
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Look forward

'Most optimistic' scenarios (4m doses per week, high adherence, baseline measures retained)



Optimistic scenarios but low adherence to baseline measures



Conclusions

1. Covid-19 has affected the whole of Norfolk
2. Rates of Covid-19 cases differ according to age, sex, ethnicity and deprivation
3. Vaccines are already having a positive impact nationally and locally, but there is still potential for future outbreaks and healthcare burden
4. Detailed work will enable a full understanding of the impacts of Covid-19 across Norfolk

Data sources

- <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>
- PHE daily line lists
- ONS (excess deaths)