

# **COVID-19 TaskForce:**

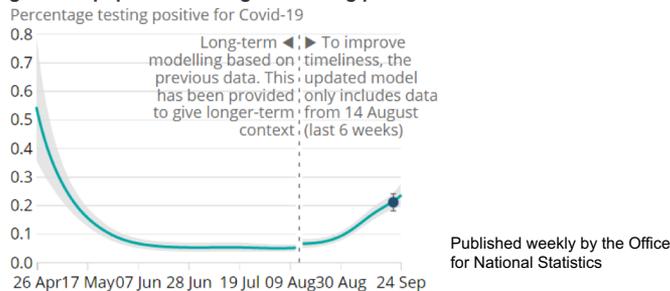
## Data briefing

8 October 2020

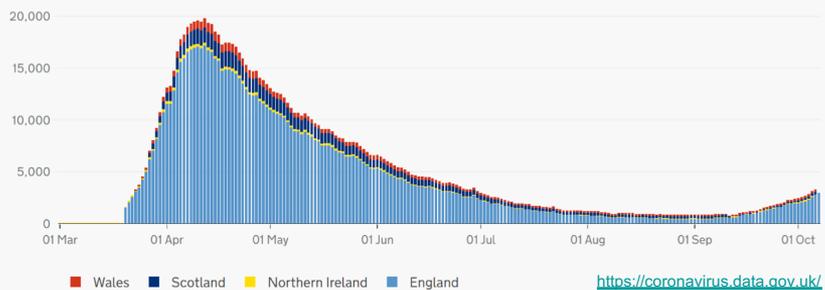
**National picture:** The number of identified cases has risen sharply since the start of September. Survey data shows the virus is spreading more quickly. The number of Covid patients in hospital and intensive care is rising and deaths have begun to rise too.

**The ONS survey** has estimated that the number of people with Covid-19 in the community in England fell to a low of 24,600 in the week to 13 August, but has since risen to 116,000 in the week to 24 September. This estimate has almost doubled in the last two weeks. The survey is not affected by increased testing.

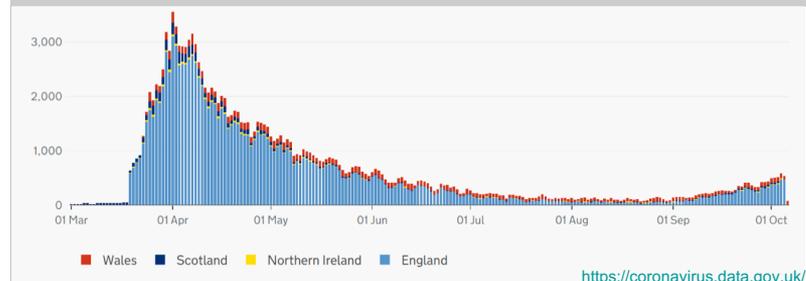
**Estimated percentage of the population in England testing positive for COVID-19**



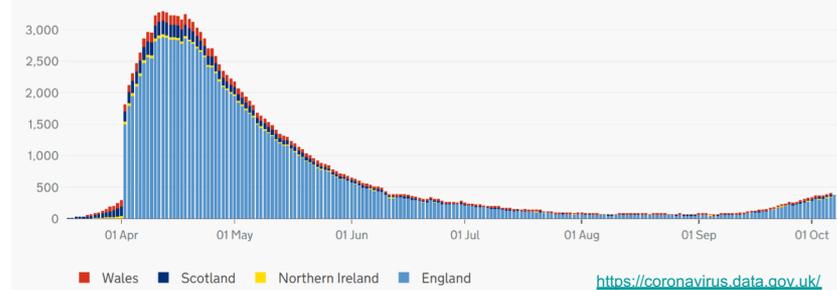
**UK: patients in hospital with Covid-19.** The number of patients in hospital in England fell to a low of 425 on 2 September, but have since risen to 2,944 on 7 October. The weekly average of patients in hospital has increased by 20% in the most recent week.



**UK: hospital admissions with Covid-19.** 7-day average hospital admissions in England and Wales fell to a low of 94 on 22 August but have since risen to 444 on 30 September. The weekly average of hospital admissions has increased by 25 % in the most recent week.



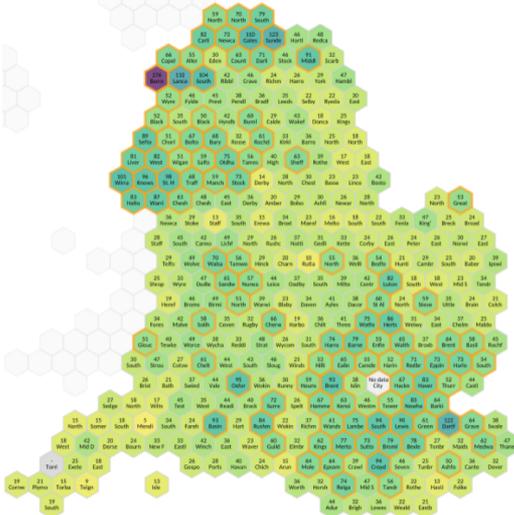
**UK: patients in ventilation beds (V beds) with Covid-19.** The number of patients in V beds in England fell to a low of 50 on 5 September, but have since risen to 376 on 7 October. The weekly average of patients in V beds has increased by 38% in the most recent week.



# National picture: As testing capacity has increased, we can better identify regional hotspots and respond accordingly

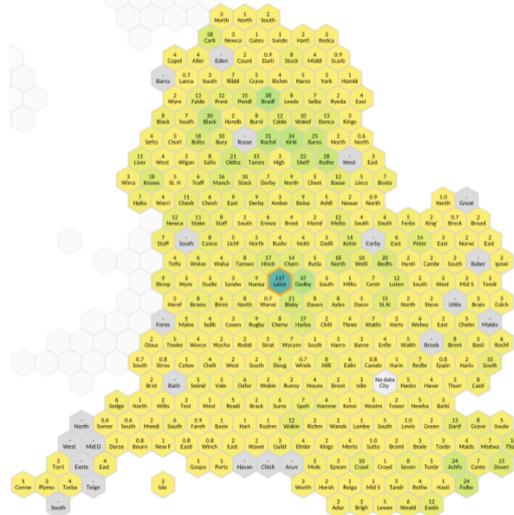
## April peak

- No positive tests since 02 Apr 20 (1 week)
- Total positive tests per 100,000 people in 7 days to 09 Apr 20
- Cases above 50 / 100k



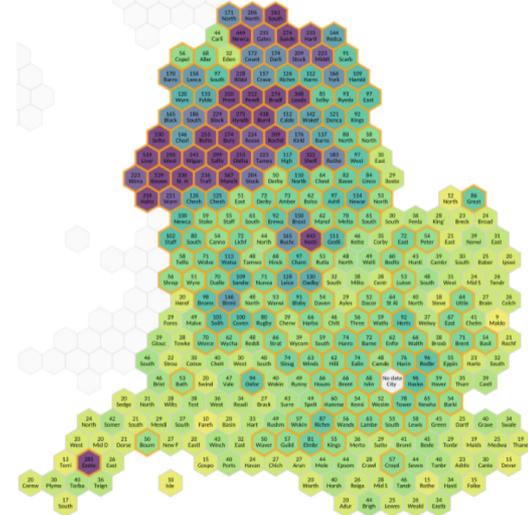
## July minima

- No positive tests since 27 Jun 20 (1 week)
- Total positive tests per 100,000 people in 7 days to 04 Jul 20
- Cases above 50 / 100k



## Latest: 03 October 2020

- No positive tests since 26 Sep 20 (1 week)
- Total positive tests per 100,000 people in 7 days to 03 Oct 20
- Cases above 50 / 100k



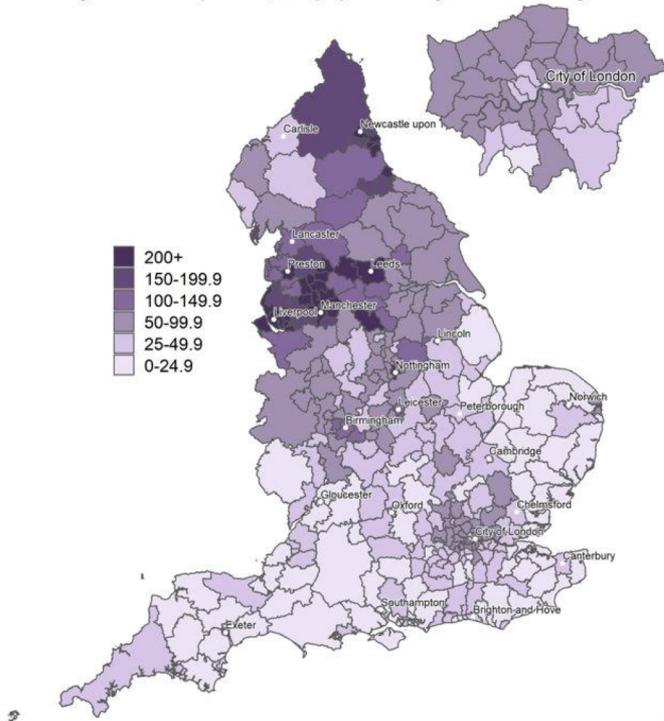
Positive tests from the City of London and the Isles of Scilly are combined with test data from Hackney and Cornwall respectively. The colour scale has been capped at 250 positive tests per 100,000 people per week.

Using data from <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>

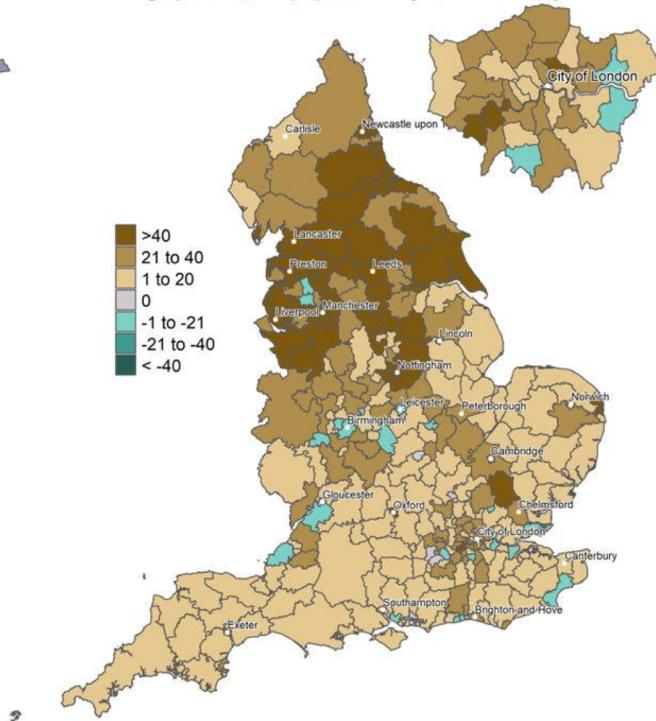


# National picture: Case rate and increase all ages

**England COVID-19 cases:  
24 Sep to 30 Sep 2020**  
Weekly case rates per 100,000 population by local authority



**Rate change between 17 Sep to 23 Sep 2020  
and 24 Sep to 30 Sep 2020**  
Rate change per 100,000 population by local authority

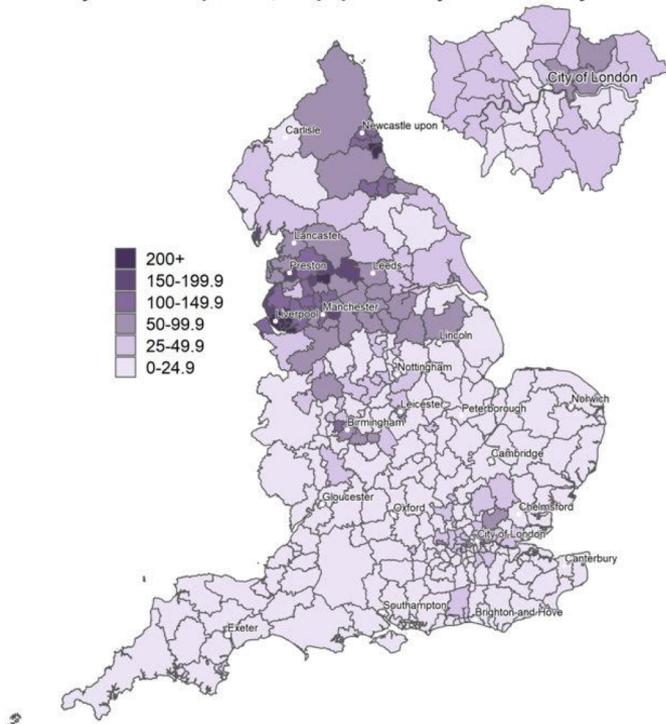


Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.  
Contains National Statistics data including 2018 population estimates © Crown copyright and database right 2020

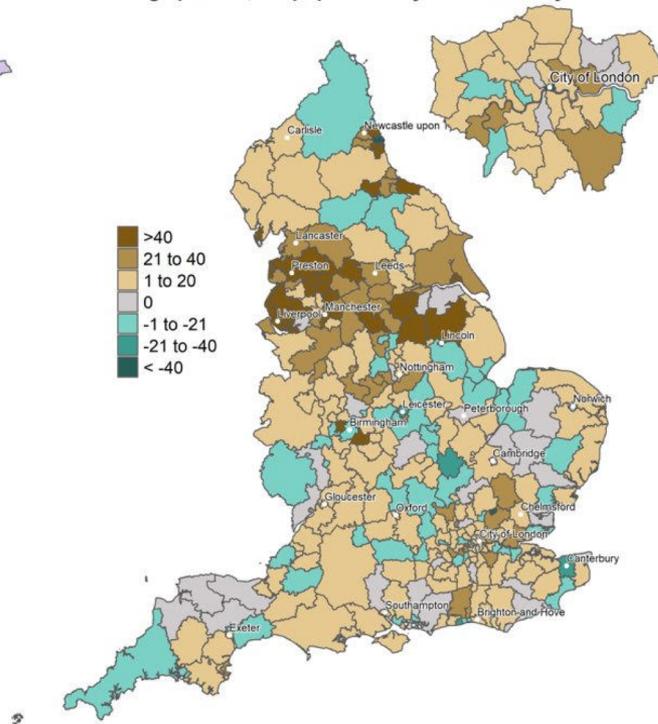


# National picture: Case rate and increase age over 60

**England COVID-19 cases (60+ years only):  
24 Sep to 30 Sep 2020**  
Weekly case rates per 100,000 population by local authority



**Rate change between 17 Sep to 23 Sep 2020  
and 24 Sep to 30 Sep 2020**  
Rate change per 100,000 population by local authority



Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.  
Contains National Statistics data including 2018 population estimates © Crown copyright and database right 2020

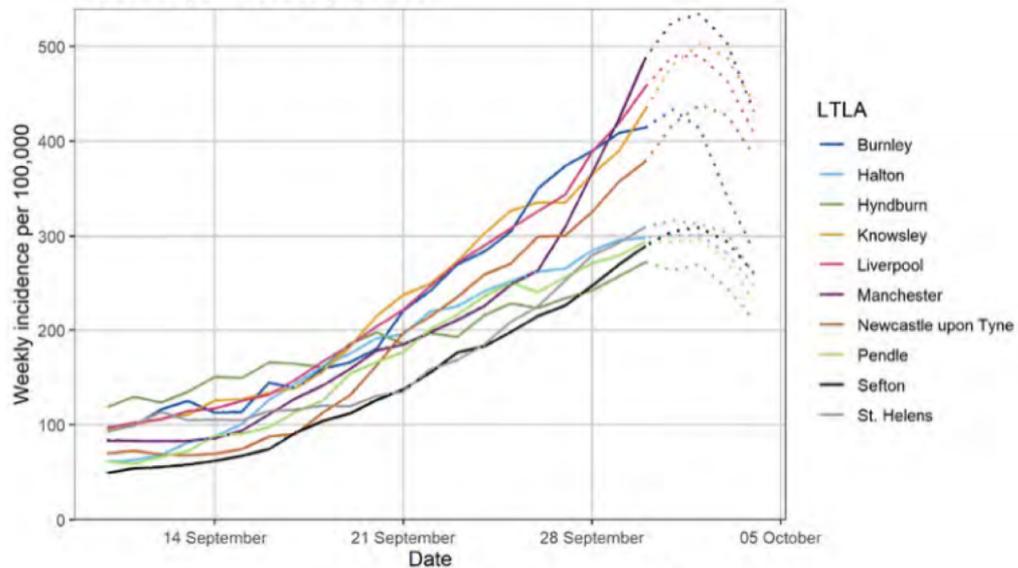


# Incidence rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 30 September 2020

## Incidence per 100,000 population

Dashed lines indicate period with incomplete data



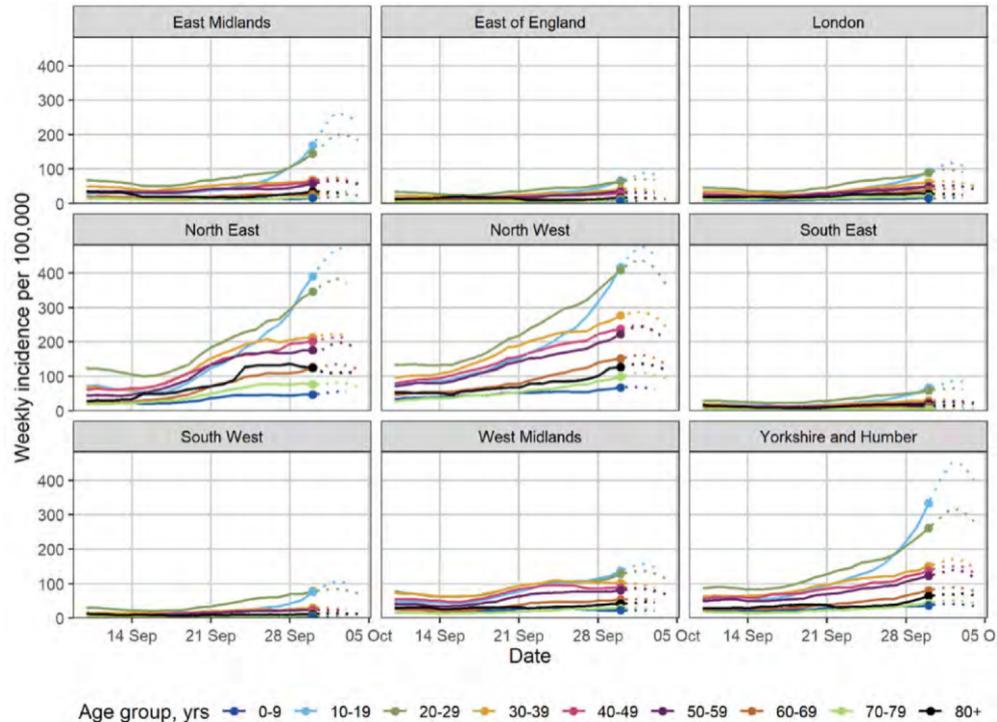
Source: unpublished data from the Joint Biosecurity Centre



# While incidence is highest in younger age groups, the rates across all age groups are higher in the North East and North West

## Weekly incidence per 100,000 per age group

Dashed lines indicate period with incomplete data



Source: unpublished data from the Joint Biosecurity Centre

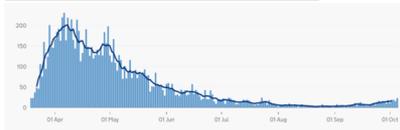


# Hospitalisation – Patients in hospital

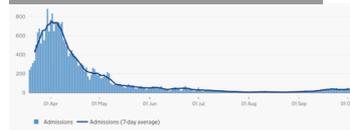
## Data from 1 August to 3 October

### Daily count of confirmed COVID-19 patients in hospital

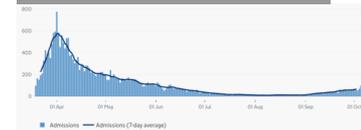
East of England



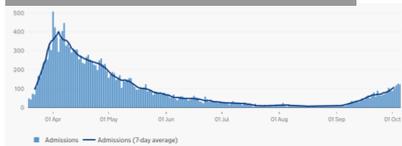
London



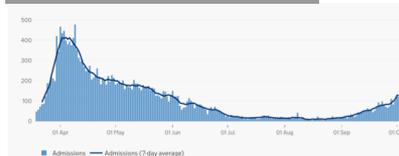
Midlands



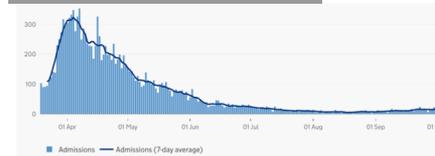
North East and Yorkshire



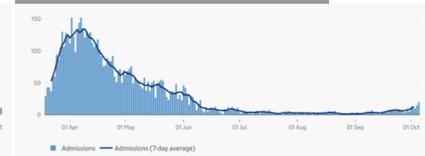
North West



South East



South West



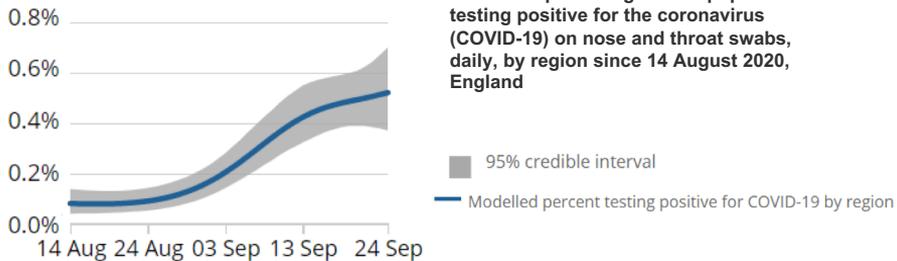
<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/>



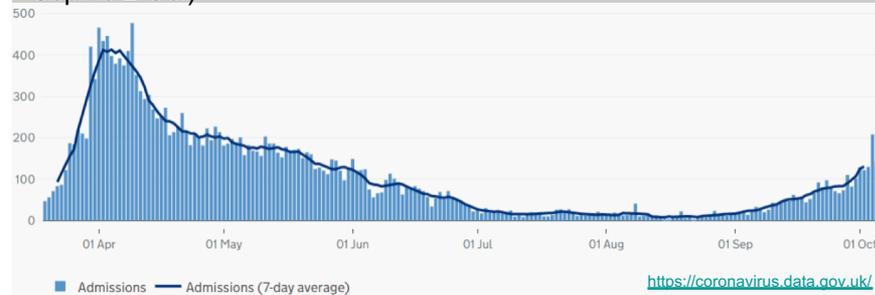
# North West - current picture: Hospital admissions, patients in hospital, and cases continue to rise in the North West

The ONS survey stated that during the most recent week of the study (18 to 24 September 2020), there was clear evidence of variation in COVID-19 infection rates across the regions of England with evidence that infection rates have increased sharply in the North West in recent weeks.

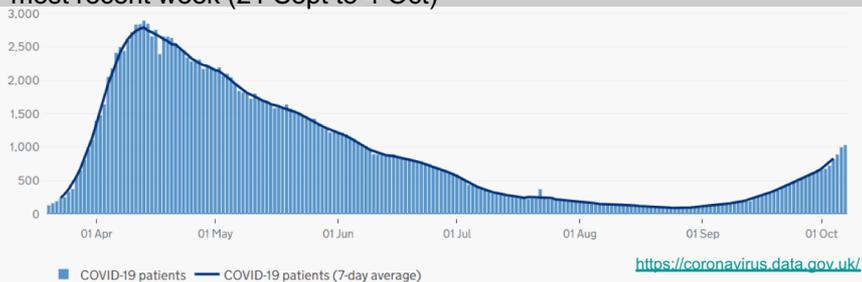
## North West



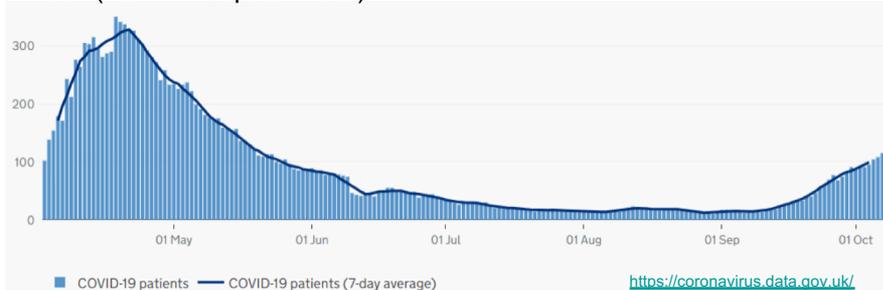
**NW:** the weekly average of hospital admissions fell to a low of 8 on 15 Aug but have since risen to 130 on 2 Oct. The weekly average of admissions have increased by 59% in the most recent week (from 19 Sept to 2 Oct)



**NW:** the weekly average of the number of patients in hospital fell to a low of 92 on 26 Aug but have since risen to 828 on 4 Oct. The weekly average of patients in hospital have increased by 46% in the most recent week (21 Sept to 4 Oct)

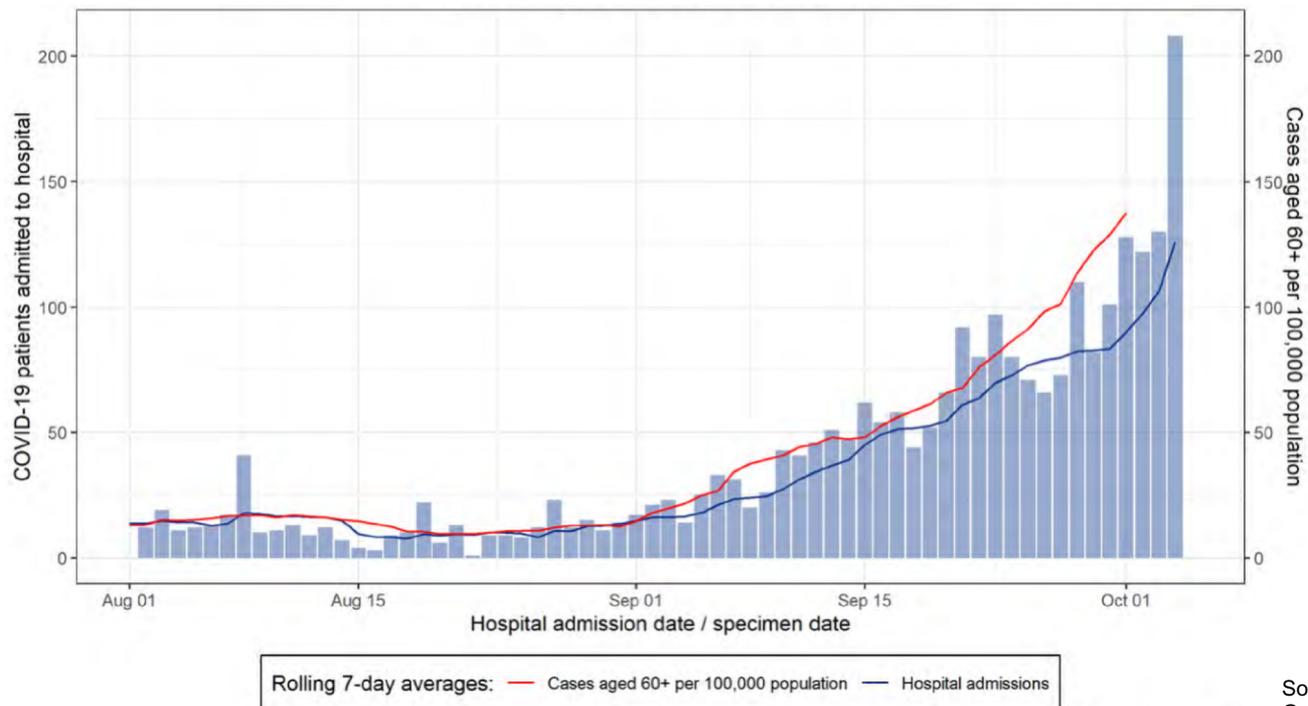


**NW:** the weekly average of the number of patients in V beds fell to a low of 12 on 28 Aug but have since risen to 99 on 4 Oct. The weekly average of V bed occupation has increased by 37% in the most recent week (from 22 Sept to 4 Oct).



# North West: Hospital admissions (all ages) and weekly case rate in those 60 years and over

**Daily number of COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital and weekly case rate in those 60 years and over in North West**  
Data from 20 July 2020 to 4 October 2020

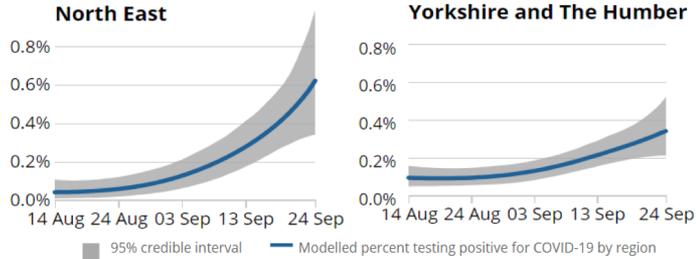


Source: PHE Sit Rep Silver and Gold, w/c 5 October

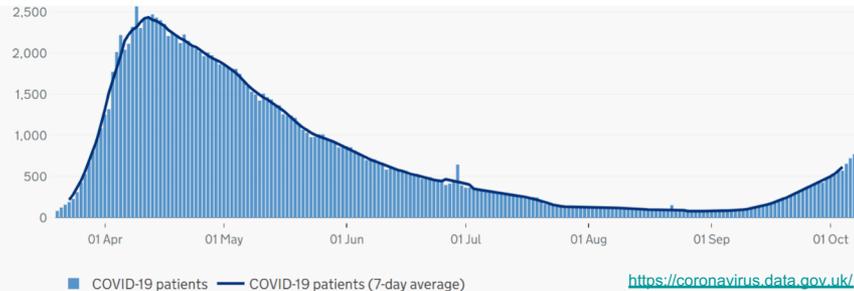
# North East & Yorkshire - current picture: Hospital admissions, patients in hospital, and cases continue to rise in the North East and Yorkshire

The ONS survey stated that there was evidence that infection rates have increased sharply in recent week in the North East and also to a lesser extent in Yorkshire and the Humber.

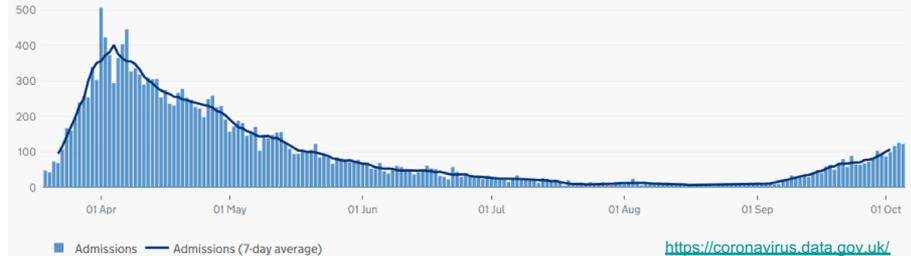
Estimated percentage of the population testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) on nose and throat swabs, daily, by region since 14 August 2020, England



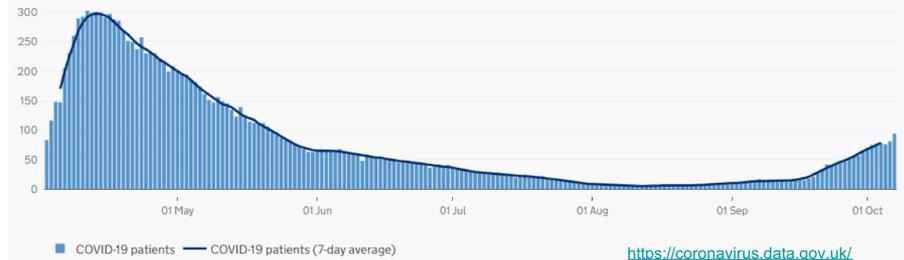
**NE & Yorkshire: the weekly average of the number of patients in hospital fell to a low of 80 on 29 Aug but have since risen to 618 on 4 Oct. The weekly average of patients in hospital increased by 53% in the most recent week (from 27 Sept to 4 Oct).**



**NE & Yorkshire: the weekly average of hospital admissions fell to a low of 7 on 16 Aug but have since risen to 107 on 2 Oct. The weekly average of admissions increased by 51% in the most recent week (from 25 Sept to 2 Oct).**

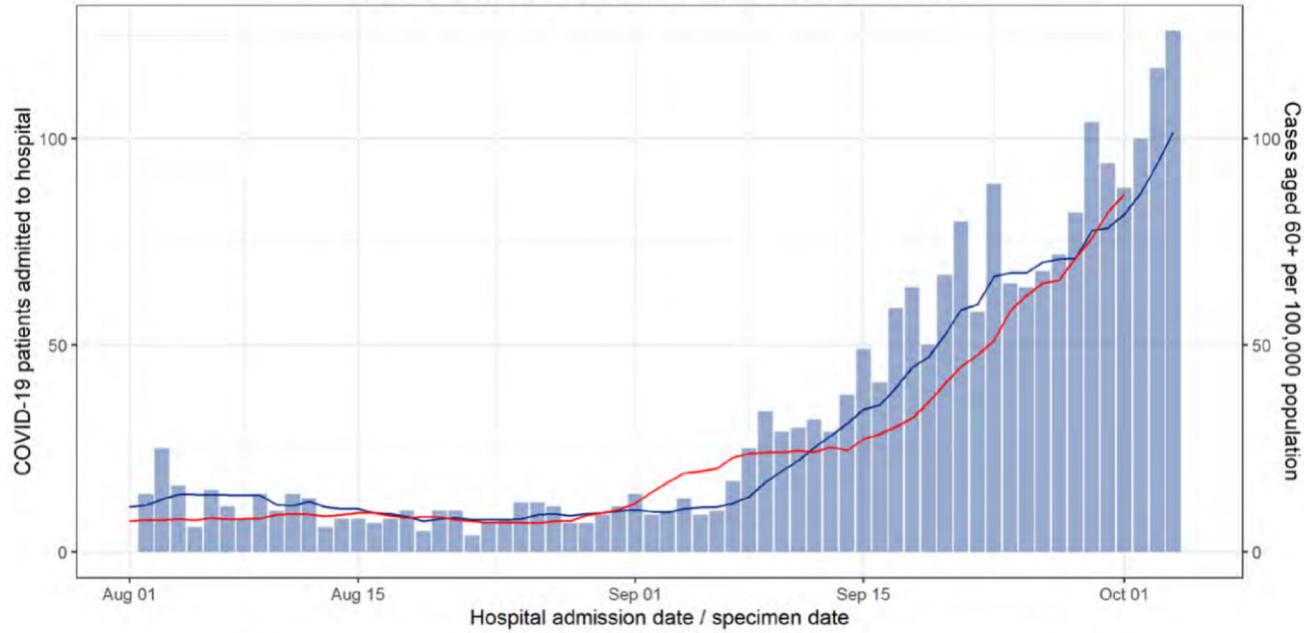


**NE & Yorkshire: the weekly average of the number of patients in V beds fell to a low of 5 on 13 Aug but have since risen to 79 on 4 Oct. The weekly average of patients in hospital increased by 51% in the most recent week (from 27 Sept to 4 Oct).**



# North East and Yorkshire: Hospital admissions (all ages) and weekly case rate in those 60 years and over

Daily number of COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital and weekly case rate in those 60 years and over in North East and Yorkshire



Rolling 7-day averages: — Cases aged 60+ per 100,000 population — Hospital admissions

Source: PHE Sit Rep Silver and Gold, w/c 5 October

**Common exposures by setting, reported for at least 1% of events with exposure group aggregated\*. This represents early analysis of initial indications of backward contact tracing data in which 698 possible clusters were identified.**

Row Labels	All ages	%	Under 30	%
Pub or bar (eating out, and entertainment and day trips)	98	14.0%	66	21.6%
Restaurant or café (any, eating out)	67	9.6%	34	11.1%
Supermarket (any named, shopping)	44	6.3%	13	4.2%
Food and drink (working in hospitality)	43	6.2%	26	8.5%
Hospital (working or visiting)	29	4.2%	6	2.0%
Holidays (hotel and private)	26	3.7%	15	4.9%
Care home (working in)	26	3.7%	6	2.0%
Shopping (clothes and department store)	24	3.4%	10	3.3%
Home (visiting friends or relatives, retail sector)	18	2.6%	9	2.9%
Household, fewer than 5 people	13	1.9%	8	2.6%
Gym	12	1.7%	7	2.3%
Supermarket (working in)	8	1.1%	2	0.7%

Exposure groups for eating out, supermarkets, other shopping and holidays have been aggregated. Only the 3rd level exposure groups in the top1% of third level categories have been included.

This is data from enhanced contact tracing. Contact tracing identifies people who may have been infected and advises them to self-isolate and to get tested if they have symptoms. It also involves collecting detailed information of the case's movements and activities in the 7 days before the onset of symptoms with the aim of identifying where a case may have acquired the infection. DHSC does this to help identify outbreaks and chains of transmission and target our public health action to where transmission is occurring.

The table summarises all of the settings and events reported in common by two or more confirmed cases. These are possible transmission events, not confirmed transmission events. DHSC provides information to local authorities and health protection teams daily on common exposures in their area so that they can use this information to assess if they are true outbreaks. They also use this information at national level to help understand what activities are most frequently associated with common exposures between cases. This information is supplemented (as well as by local investigations) by comparison with a group of healthy population controls to help us estimate risk associated with activities / settings. This is a case control study which DHSC repeat every 4 weeks and that has not been published yet.

- **We know a lot of social mixing outside the home takes place in hospitality venues.** Early analysis from Public Health England suggests that hospitality counts for 30% of common exposure settings (aggregated for customers and staff in pubs, bars, restaurants and cafes). For those under-30, among whom the virus is spreading more quickly and who may spread the virus to older generations, the figure is 41%. This is very early analysis and is not yet published.
- **A Centres for Disease Control investigation shows risk in hospitality.** A study of symptomatic outpatients from 11 US health care facilities in July 2020 found 'close contact with persons with known COVID-19 or going to locations that offer on-site eating and drinking options were associated with COVID-19 positivity.' Adults with confirmed Covid-19 were approximately twice as likely as control-participants to have reported dining at a restaurant in the 14 days before becoming ill.
- **Other countries are closing hospitality or reducing opening hours.** In high-alert zones in France, bars and restaurants now have to close at 10pm in 11 cities, while bars in Paris have been closed altogether for 2 weeks. In Spain, around half of regions have a 10pm closing times. The Netherlands and Denmark have introduced a national closing time of 10pm for food and beverage outlets. In Berlin from Saturday 10 October, bars, restaurants and off-licences will have to close their doors between 11pm and 6am