



Weekly Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance graphs

PHE publishes a weekly national influenza and COVID-19 surveillance report which summarises the information from the surveillance systems which are used to monitor influenza, COVID-19 and other seasonal respiratory viruses in England.

Additional figures based on these surveillance systems are included in this slide set.

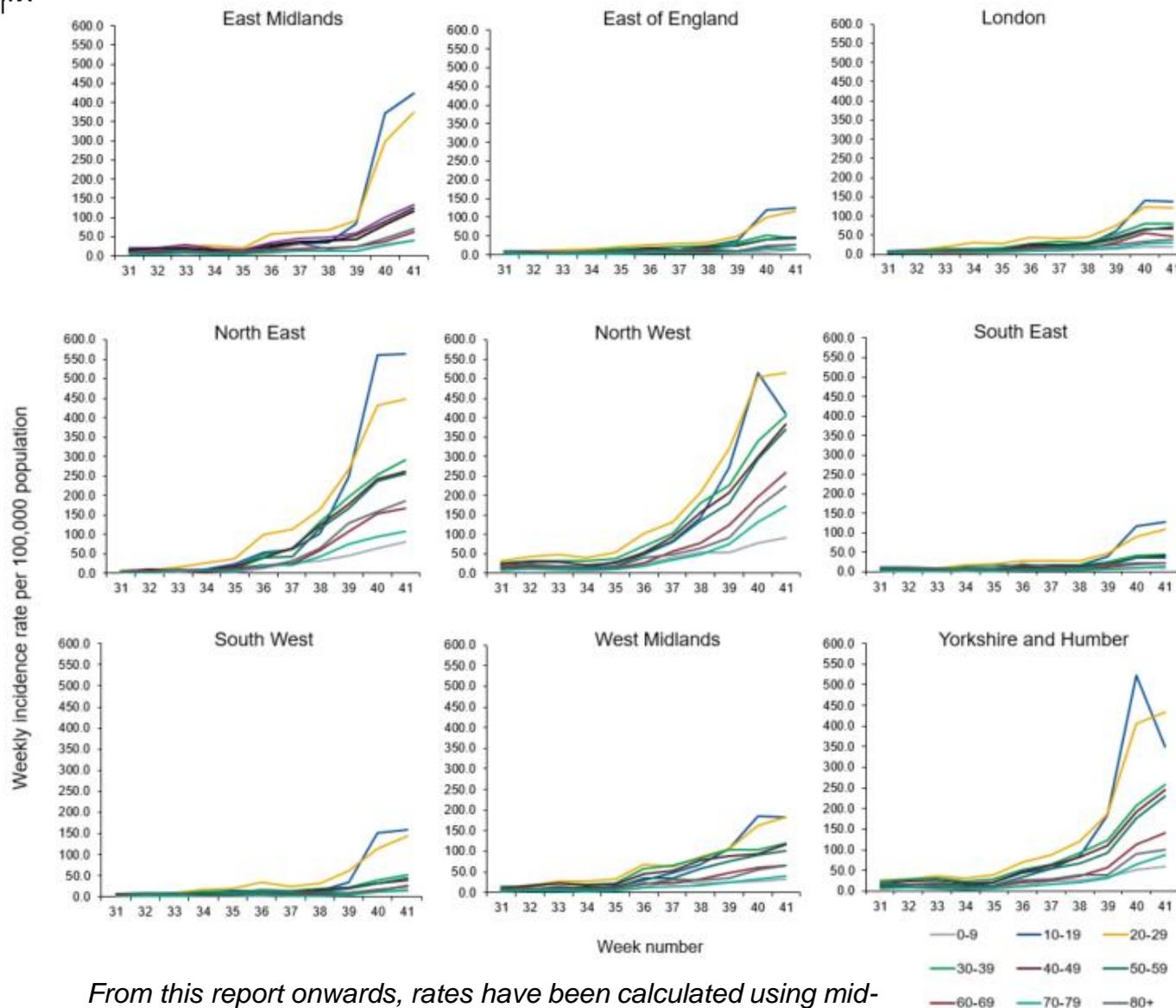
The figures presented in this slide set are based on data from week 41 (between 5 and 11 October 2020).



Confirmed COVID-19 cases in England



Weekly COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by age group and region, weeks 31-41

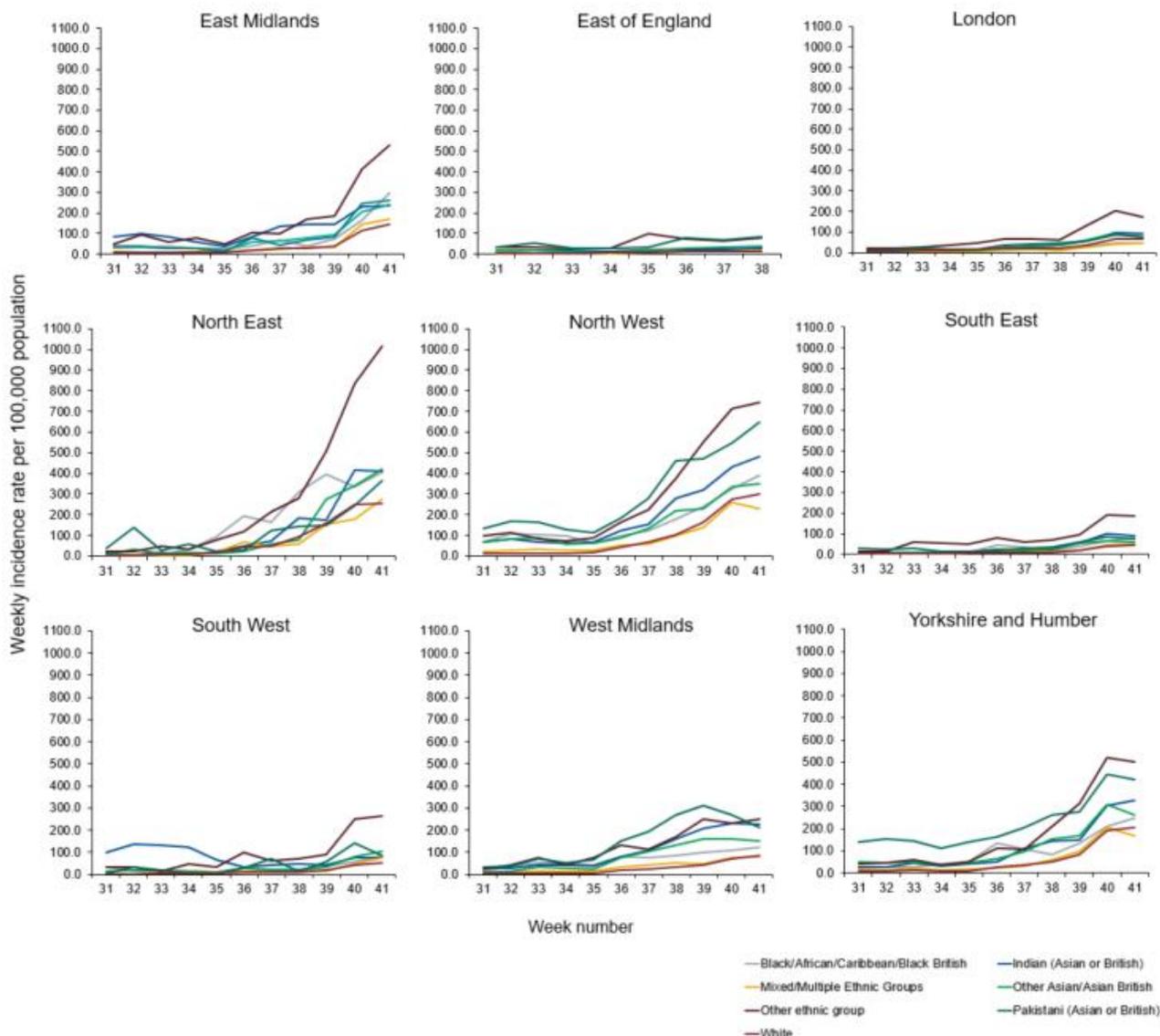


From this report onwards, rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates

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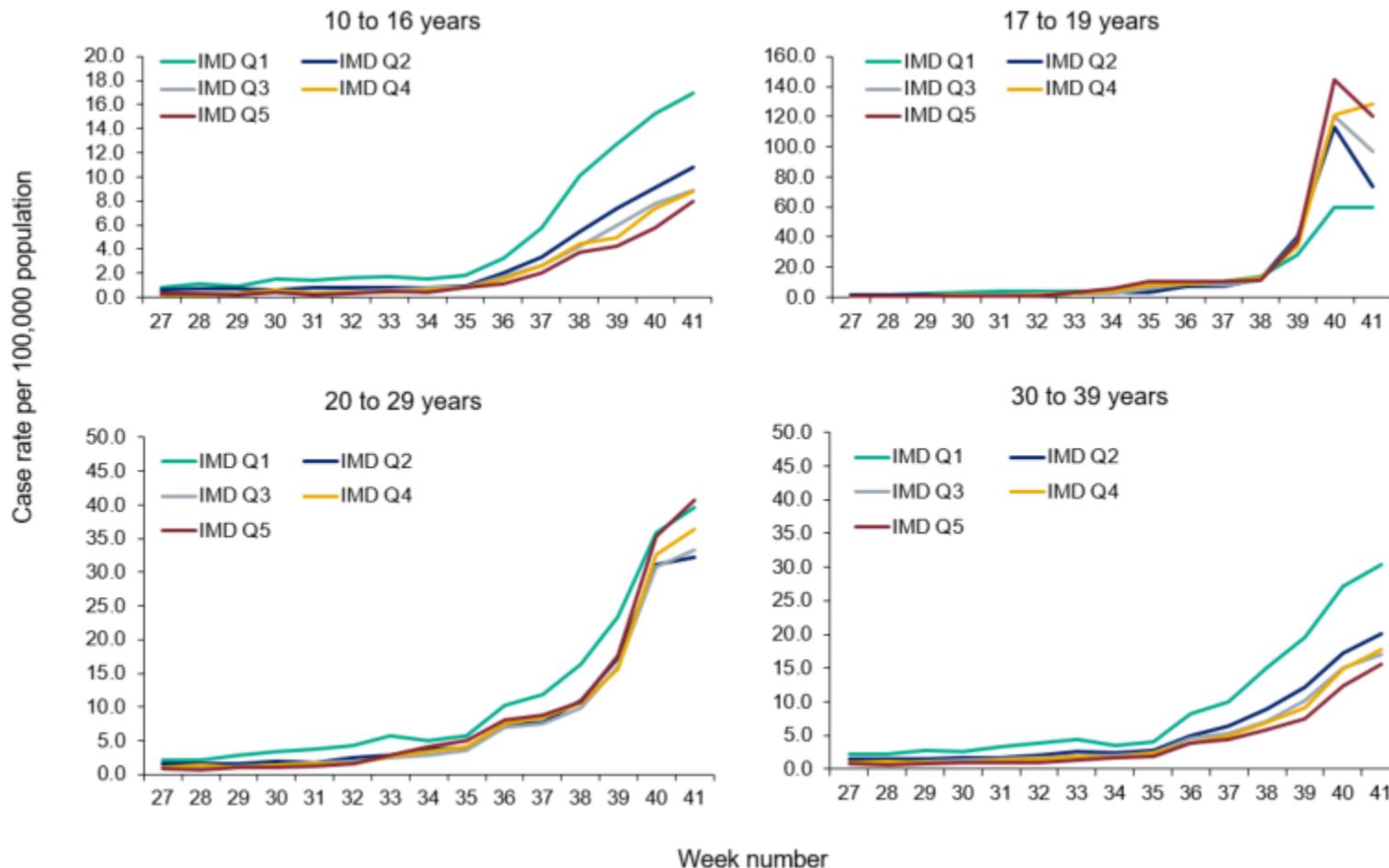
Weekly COVID-19 incidence per 100,000 population by ethnicity and region, weeks 31-41



**Rates have been calculated using mid-2018 ONS population estimates*



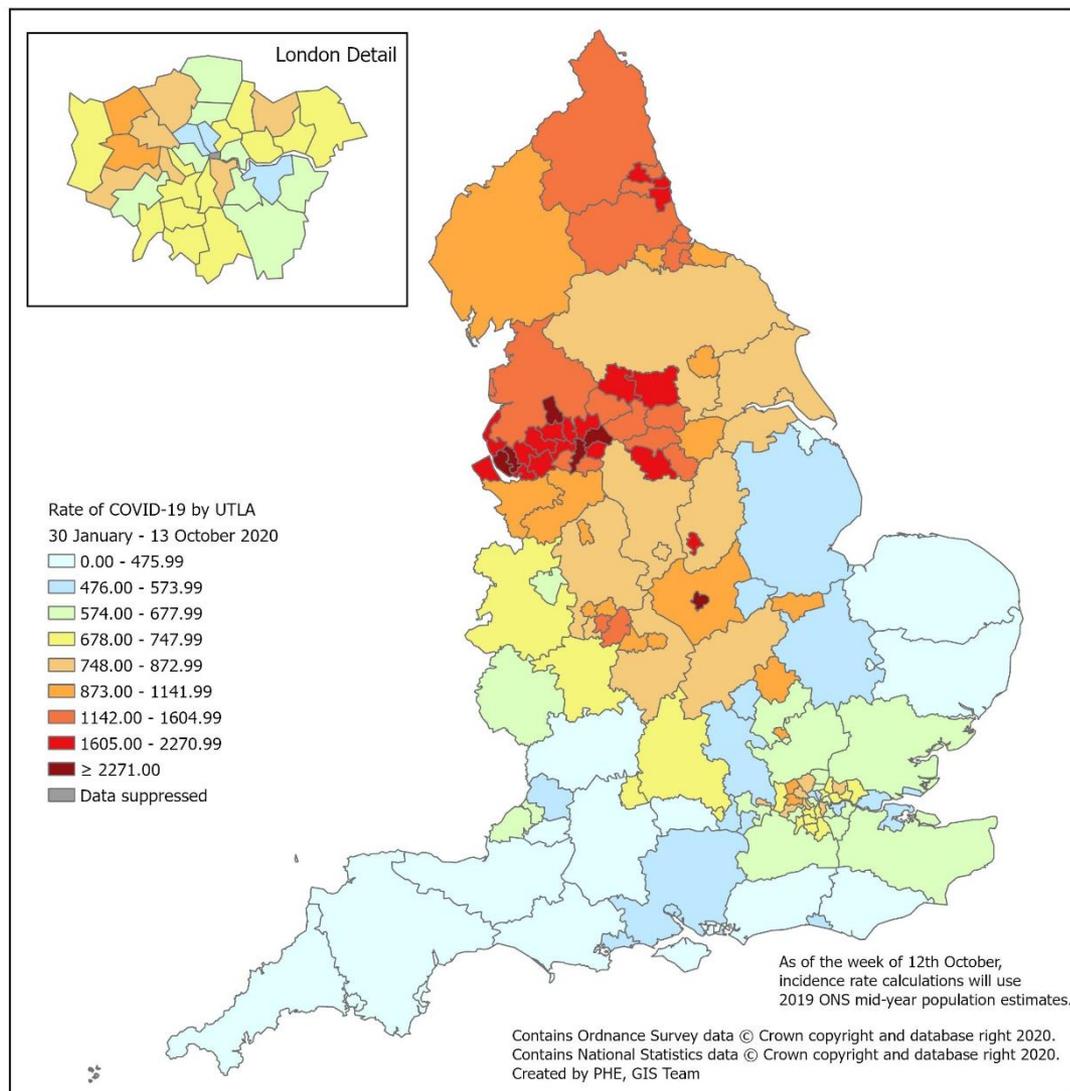
Weekly COVID-19 rate per 100,000 population by IMD quintile (1 being the most deprived and 5 being the least deprived), weeks 27-41



From this report onwards, rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates



Cumulative rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)

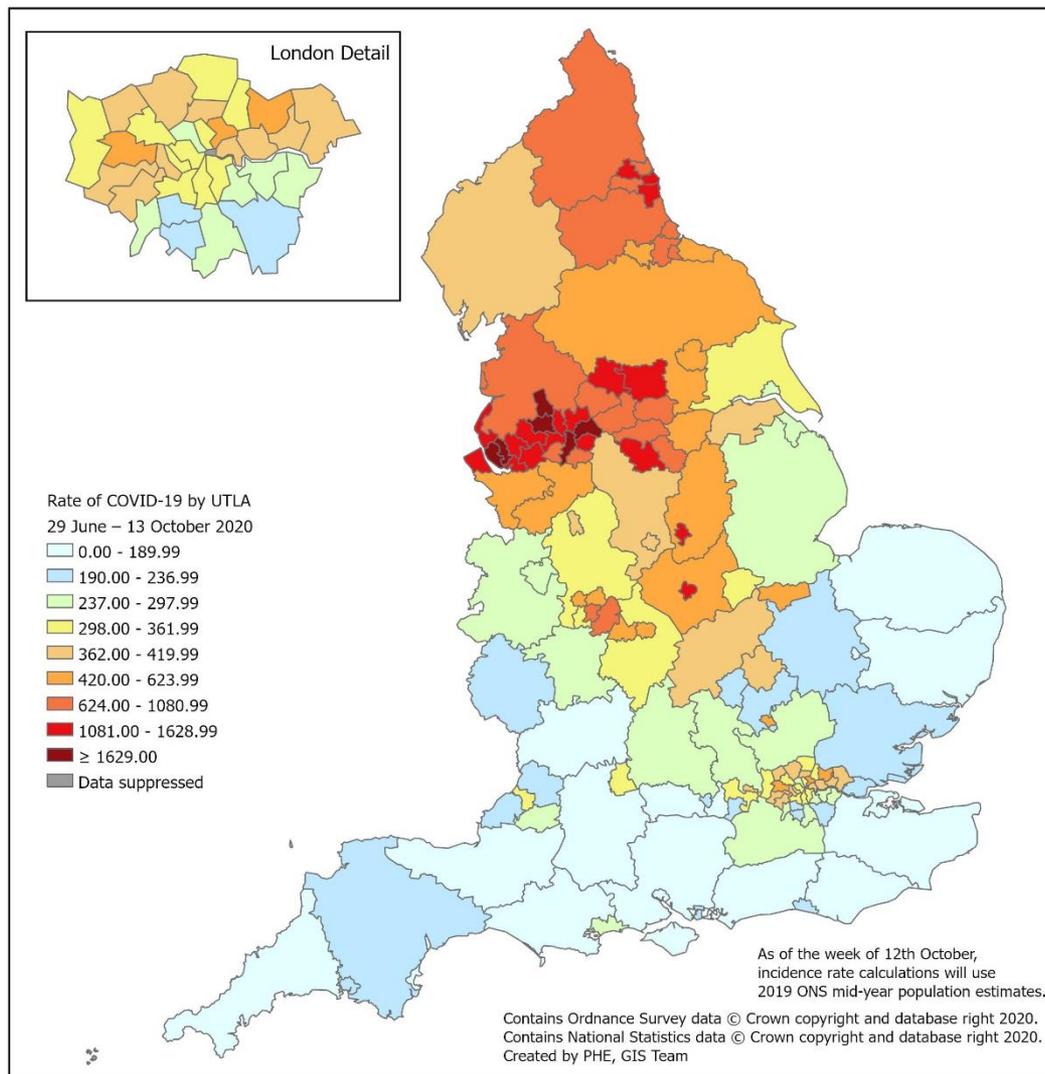


From this report onwards, rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates

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Cumulative rate (from week 27) of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2, by upper-tier local authority, England (box shows enlarged map of London area)



From this report onwards, rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates

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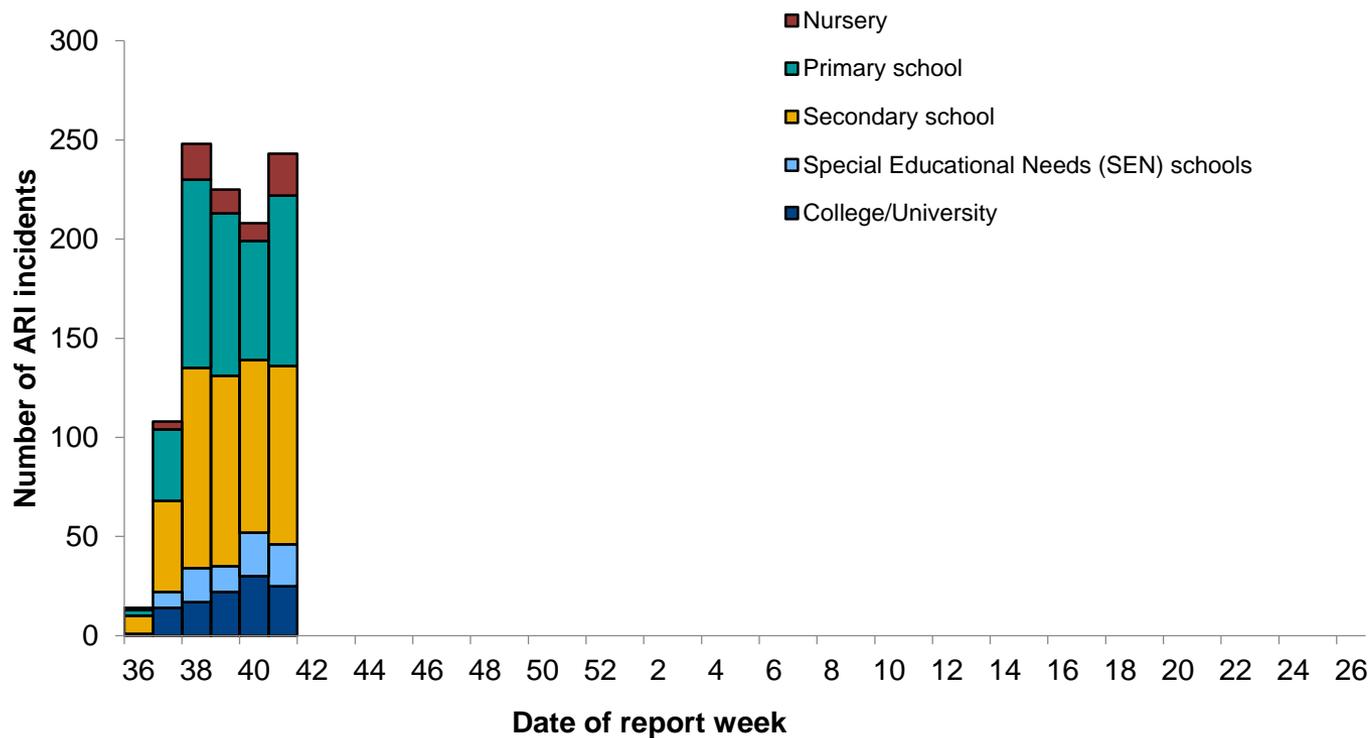


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Number of COVID-19 confirmed clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting, England





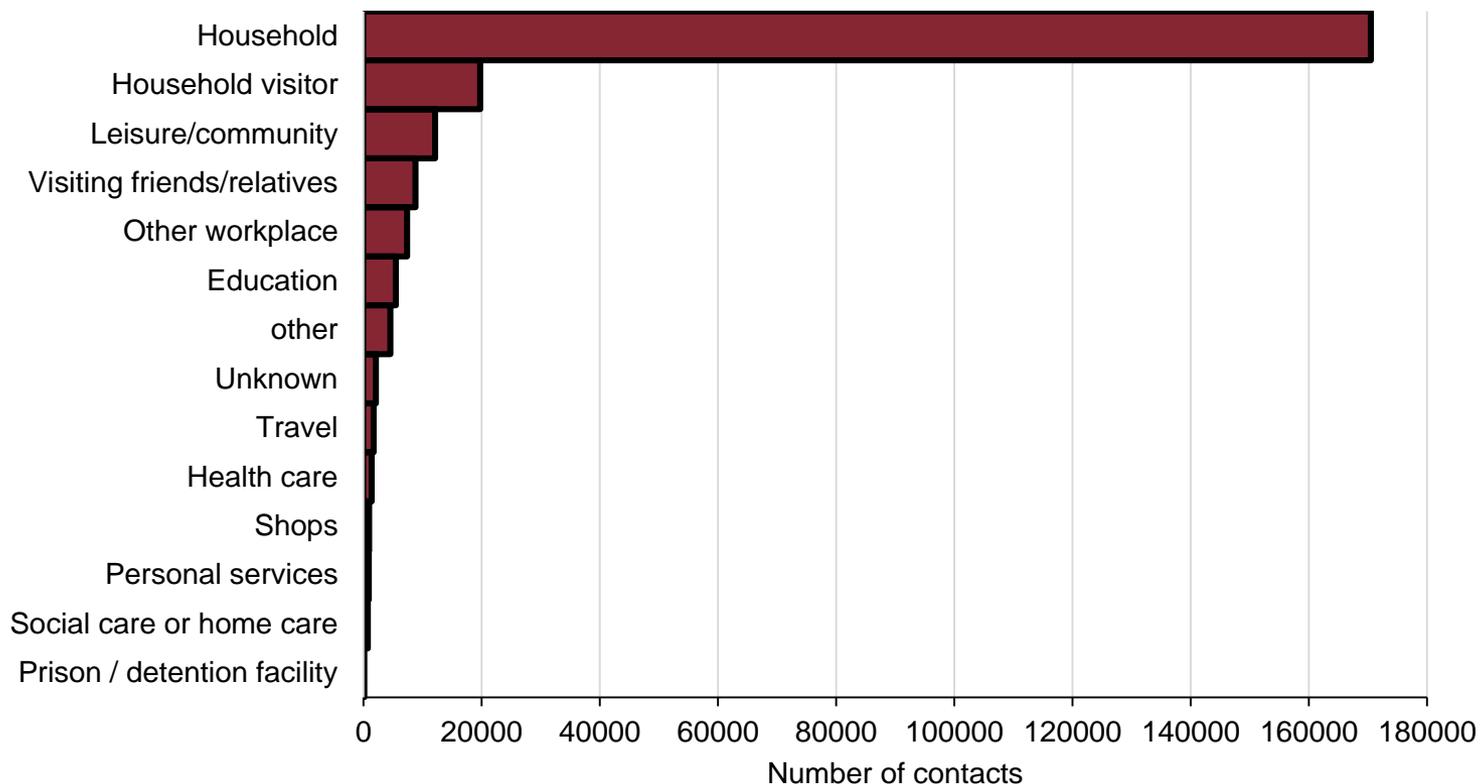
Cumulative number of confirmed COVID-19 clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting and PHE Centre since week 36, England

PHE Centres	Nursery	Primary school	Secondary school	Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools	College/University	Total
East of England	5 (3)	32 (12)	33 (10)	7 (3)	15 (3)	92 (31)
East Midlands	3 (0)	12 (0)	20 (2)	5 (1)	7 (3)	47 (6)
London	13 (6)	79 (23)	105 (30)	14 (5)	23 (4)	234 (68)
North East	0 (0)	12 (2)	18 (4)	5 (0)	5 (1)	40 (7)
North West	13 (2)	52 (6)	70 (11)	24 (4)	9 (0)	170 (23)
South East	7 (1)	13 (8)	35 (12)	4 (1)	9 (5)	66 (27)
South West	5 (3)	19 (9)	19 (7)	4 (2)	11 (7)	58 (28)
West Midlands	10 (4)	93 (12)	78 (8)	7 (3)	16 (1)	204 (28)
Yorkshire and Humber	9 (2)	50 (14)	51 (6)	12 (2)	13 (1)	135 (25)
Total	65 (21)	362 (86)	429 (90)	82 (21)	108 (25)	1046 (243)

*Number of outbreaks for Week 41 (5/10/2020 – 11/10/2020) in brackets



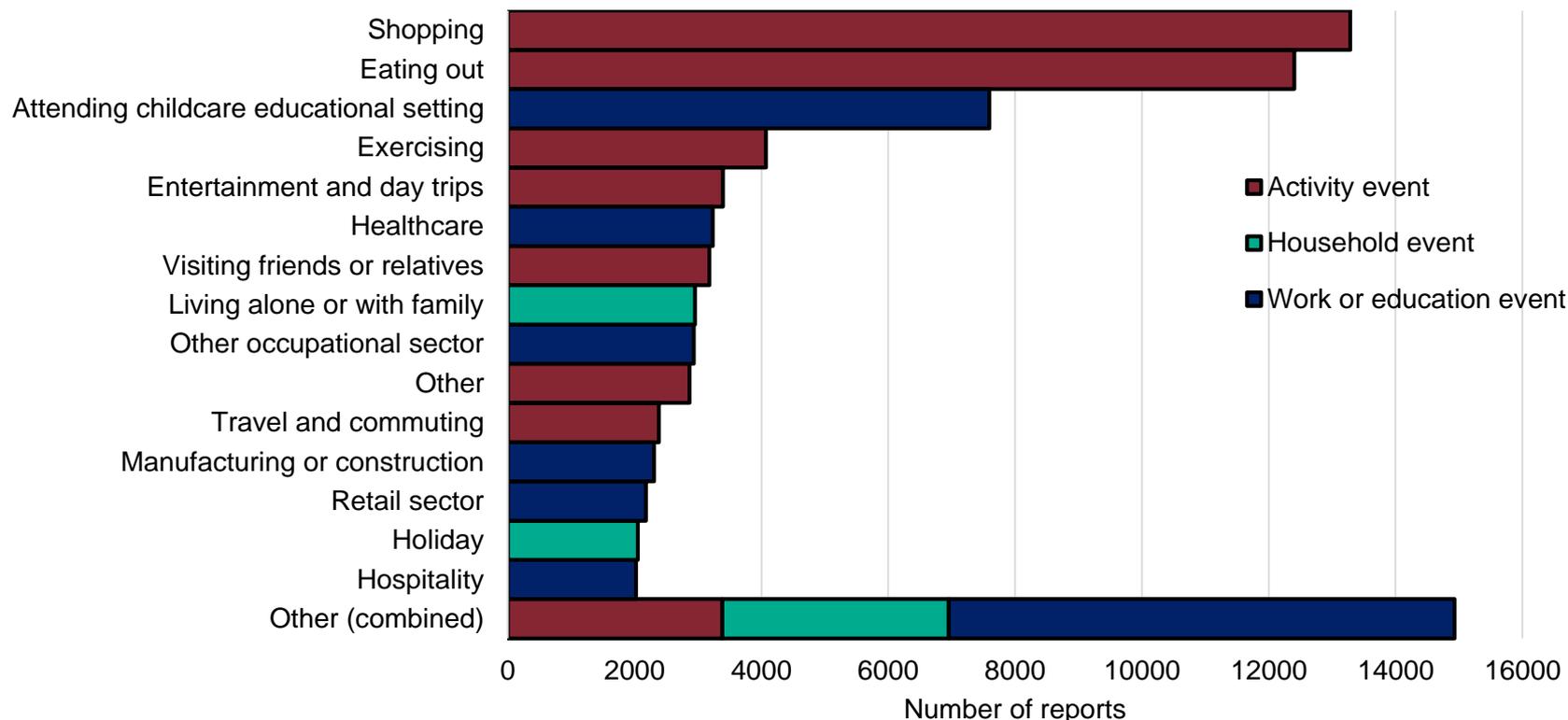
Contacts by exposure/activity setting in week 41, England (Data source: NHS Test and Trace)



Note: categories have been grouped as follows: leisure / community includes eating out, attending events and celebrations, exercising, worship, arts, entertainment or recreation, community activities and attending play groups or organised trips; other workplace includes: retail, manufacturing or construction, hospitality, transport, emergency services or border force, food production and agriculture, prison, financial services, civil service or local government, information and communication, military, critical national infrastructure. Personal services includes hairdressers, barbers, tattooists and nail bars.



Events and activities reported by people testing positive, prior to symptom onset in week 41, England (Data source: NHS Test and Trace)



Note: 'Other' includes a wide range of different activities and settings, each of which has small numbers of individuals, as well as activities which did not fit any specific category and were added as Other by the case. This includes:
 (all within 'activities': Arts entertainment or recreation; Civil service or government; Close contact services; Community and charity activities; Critical national infrastructure; Emergency services; Financial services;
 Food production; Hospitality; Immigration border services; Information and communication; Military; Personal care;
 Prison; Private events and celebrations; Public events and mass gathering; event within a shared household;
 Sport events; Supported living; Teaching and education; Transport;
 'Other (combined)' includes all exposure group types that have small counts such as "went to church", "went to the zoo" within that event type.



Common locations reported by people testing positive in week 41, England (Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Of the 73,561 cases in week 41 reported for contact tracing, 20,776 (28%) had a common exposure with at least 1 other case. 5,857 common locations/settings were reported in total (of which the table calculates % of the most frequent). Supermarkets were the most frequently reported common location, followed by pubs or bars, and then restaurants or cafes.

Setting	Number of common locations reported	Proportion of all common locations reported
Supermarket (visiting and working)	710	12.1%
Pub or bar (visiting)	582	9.9%
Restaurant or cafe (visiting)	500	8.5%
Secondary school (attending)	316	5.4%
Primary school (attending)	243	4.1%
Gym (visiting)	175	3.0%
Food and drink (working)	166	2.8%
Hospital (visiting)	159	2.7%
University (attending)	108	1.8%
Hotel (home/shared)	100	1.7%
Clothes shopping (visiting)	77	1.3%
Student halls (home/shared)	75	1.3%
Care home (working)	72	1.2%
Home (stayed in home different to main address)	72	1.2%
Warehouse (working)	70	1.2%
College (attending)	68	1.2%

Common Exposure Reports use NHS Test and Trace enhanced contact tracing data to identify locations or activities reported by 2 or more cases. Once a case enters the NHS Test and Trace system, enhanced contact tracing information is collected on household, workplace, education and activities in the 7-2 day period before symptom onset (or date of test if onset date is not provided). Data collected for this period is primarily used to identify where someone may have caught their infection.

Data presented are for common exposures within the enhanced contact tracing data with a known postcode only. Activities, household and workplace events reported by cases are grouped based on a shared postcode. Any event with ≥ 2 cases associated with it (≥ 2 persons declaring the same postcode with onsets (or date tested if unavailable) the last 7 days) is defined as a common exposure and is included in this report.

Locations with more visitors are more likely to be identified as common exposures. No adjustment has been made for how commonly a location is visited. The exposure category selected is the most commonly identified among all individuals with an event at that postcode. The exposure category can change retrospectively therefore, changing the most common exposure as reported here.

Common exposures identified in this way are not always indicative of epidemiological linkage between the cases and require further investigation. Some will be coincidental rather than relating to potential/actual transmission events.

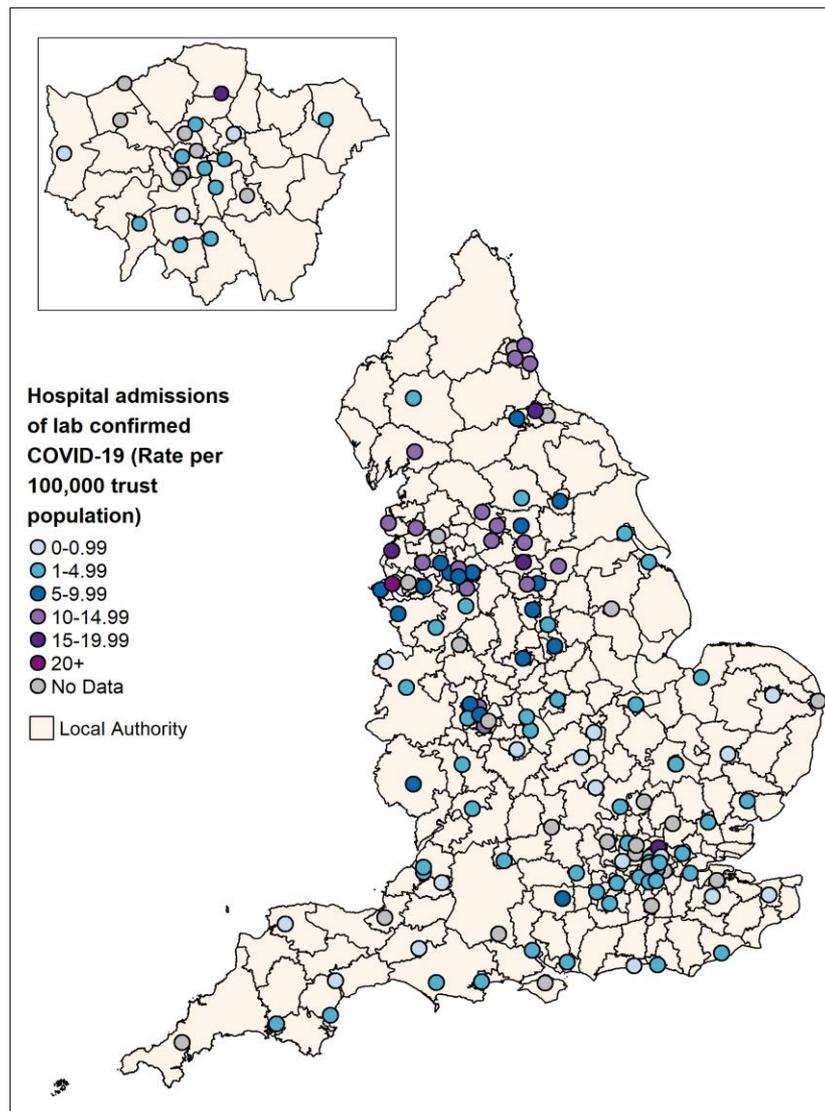


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Secondary Care surveillance

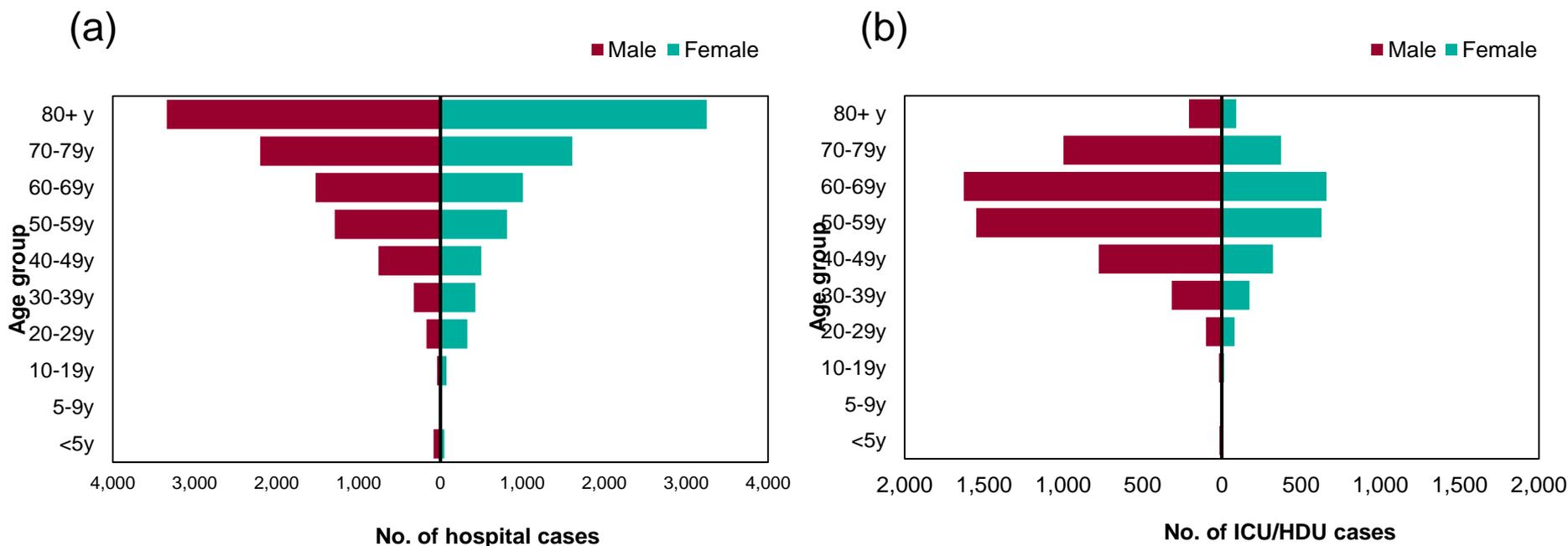


Weekly admission rates for hospital laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, week 41





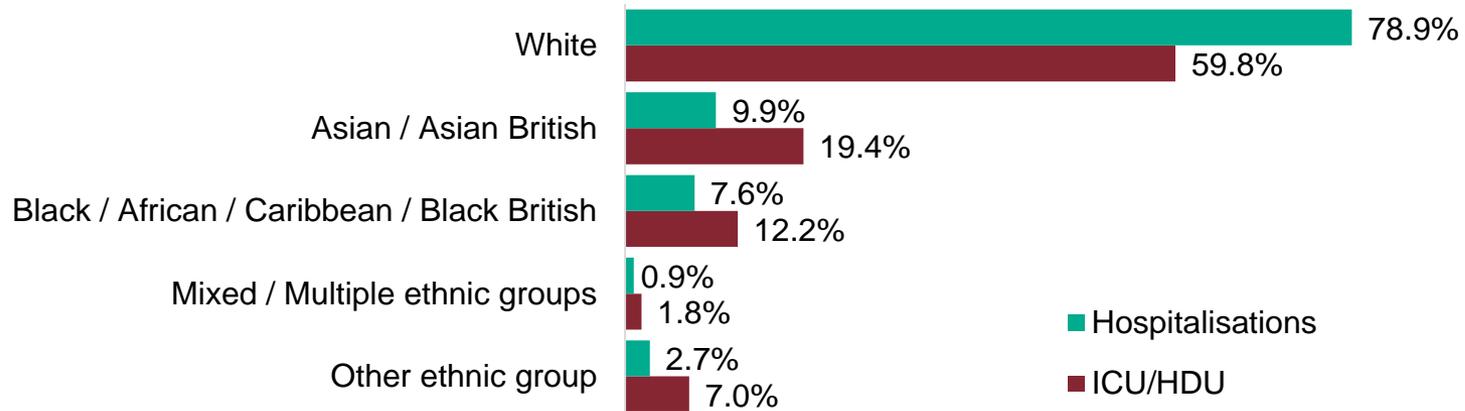
Age/sex pyramid of new (a) hospital (lower level of care) (n=17,824) and (b) ICU/HDU (n=7,959) COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, England



This figure is based on individual patient level data which are provided to SARI Watch from a subset of NHS Acute Trusts, therefore the data should be interpreted with caution as the distribution of age, sex and ethnic group may not be representative of all hospitalised patients.



Ethnic group of new hospitalisations (lower level of care) (n=17,164) and ICU/HDU (n=7,350) COVID-19 cases reported through SARI Watch, England



proportion of admitted cases (%)

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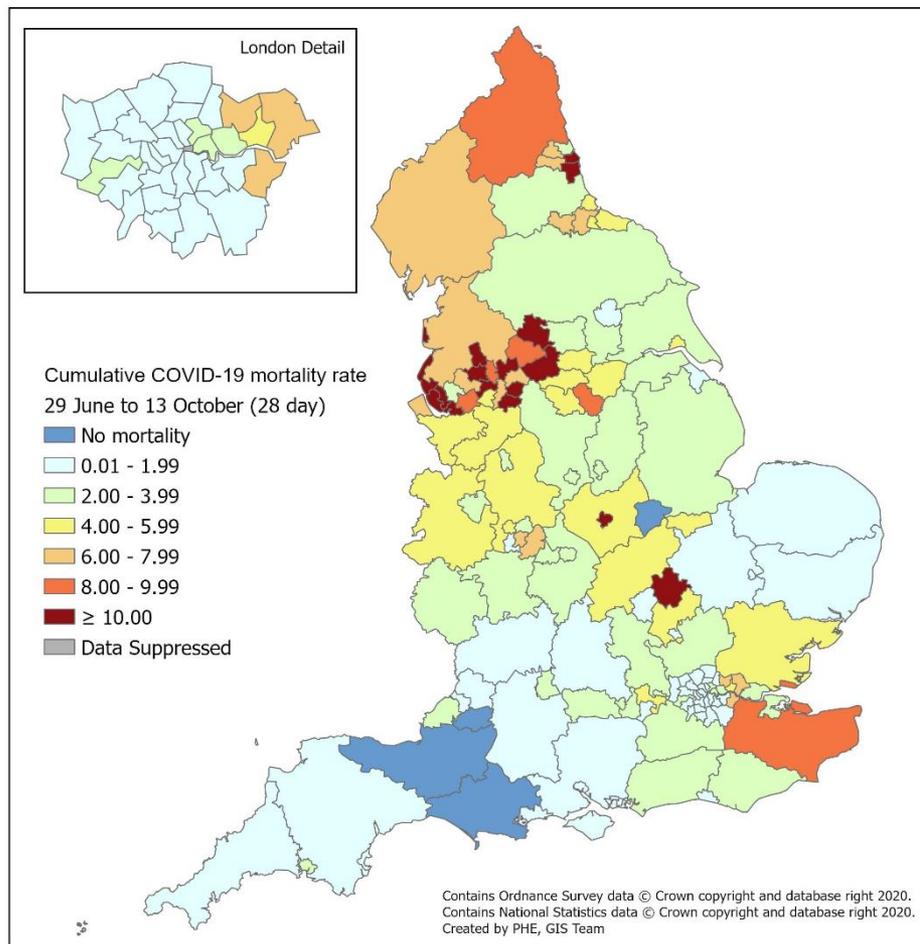
Public Health
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Mortality surveillance

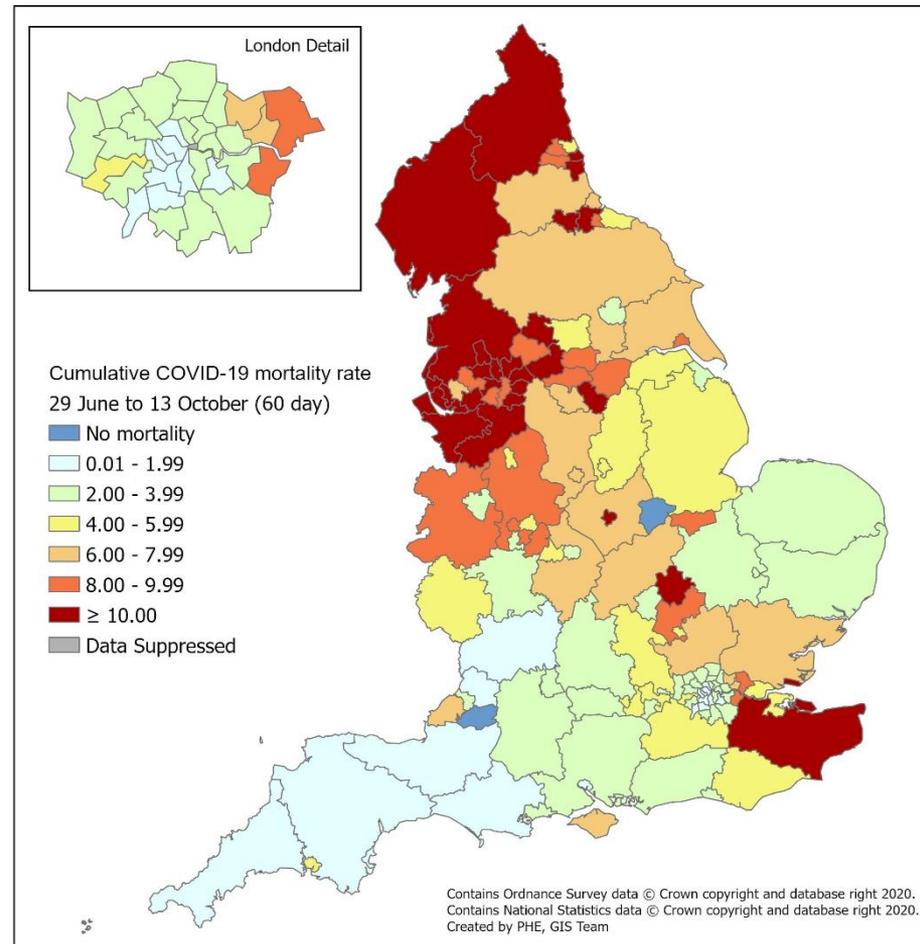


Cumulative mortality rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and 2 since week 27 by (a) 28 day definition and (b) 60 day definition

(a)



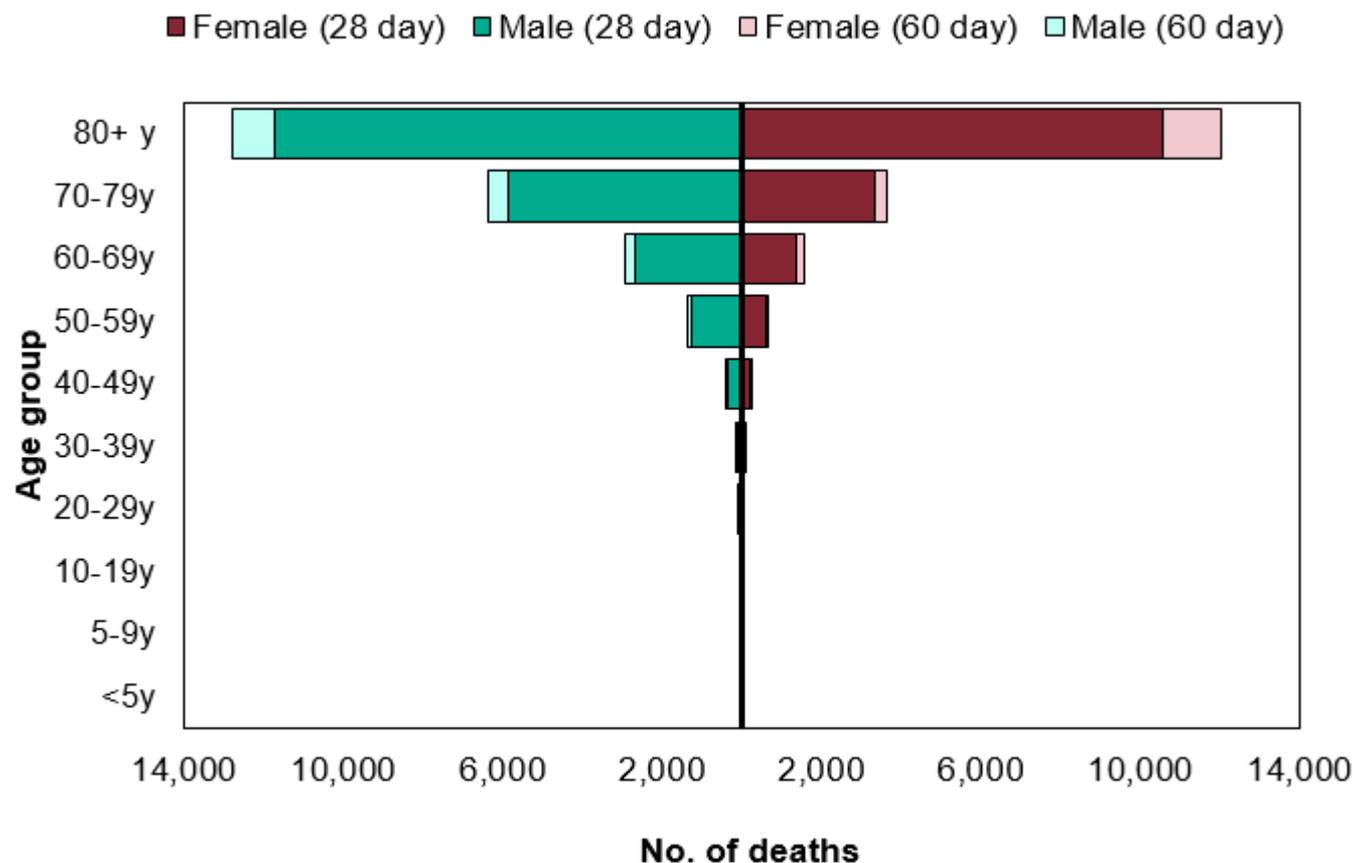
(b)



From this report onwards, rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates



Age/sex pyramid of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases, cumulative data up to 13th October 2020



Median age at death (28 day): 82 years
Median age at death (60 days) 82 years