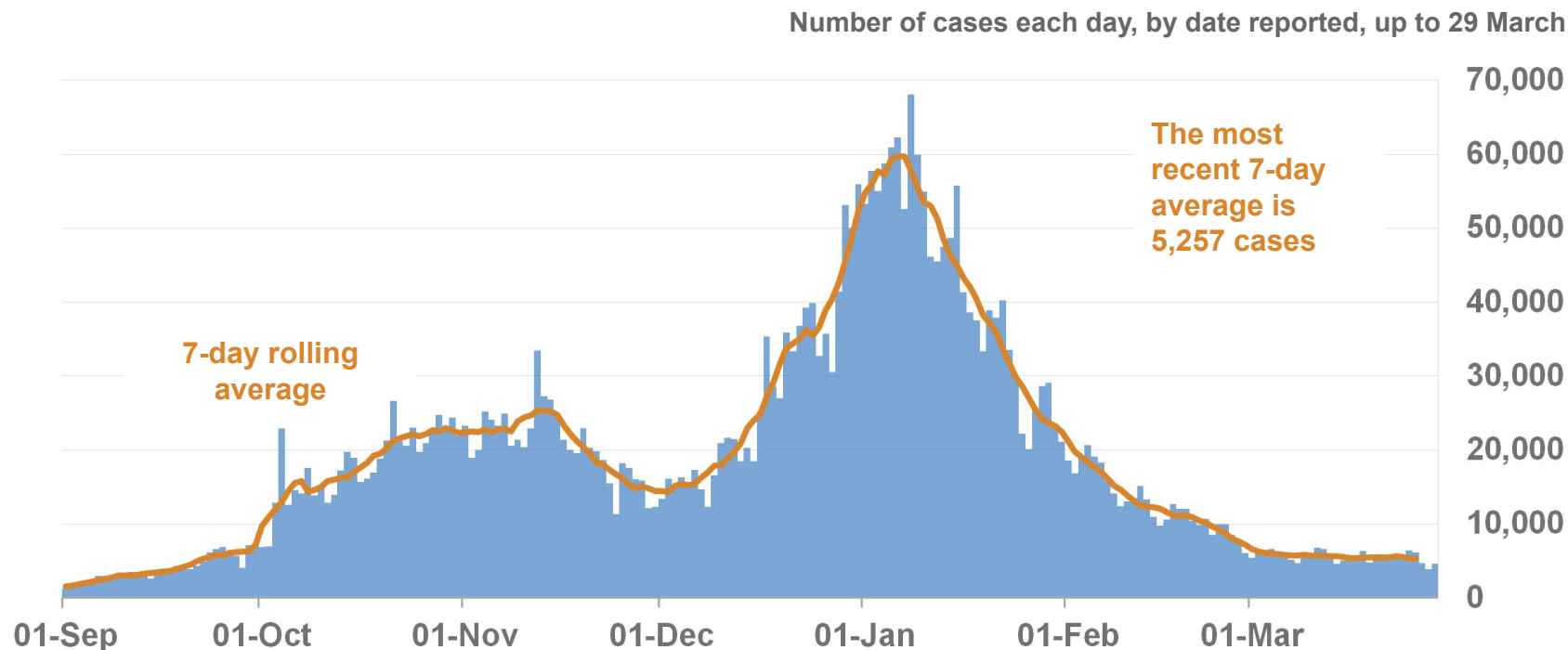
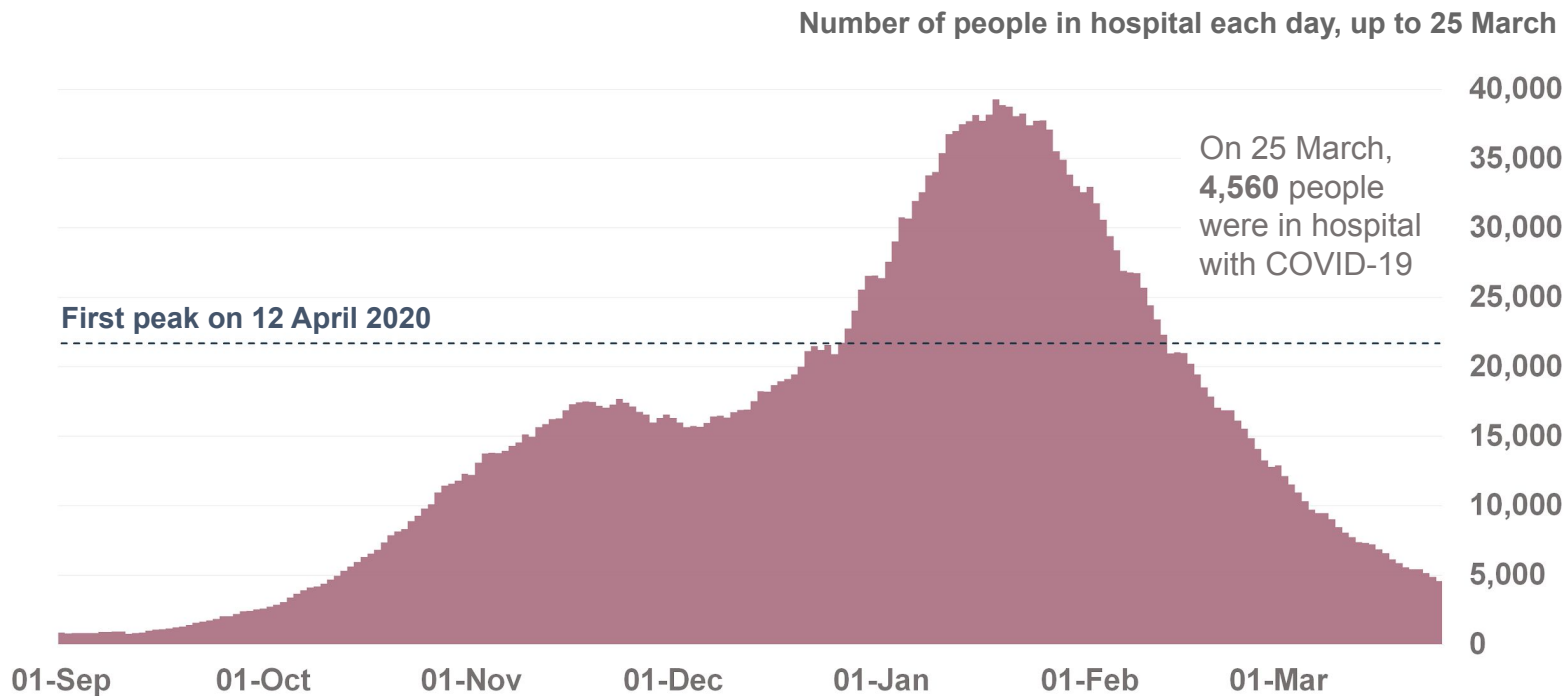


The number of people testing positive for COVID-19 in the UK

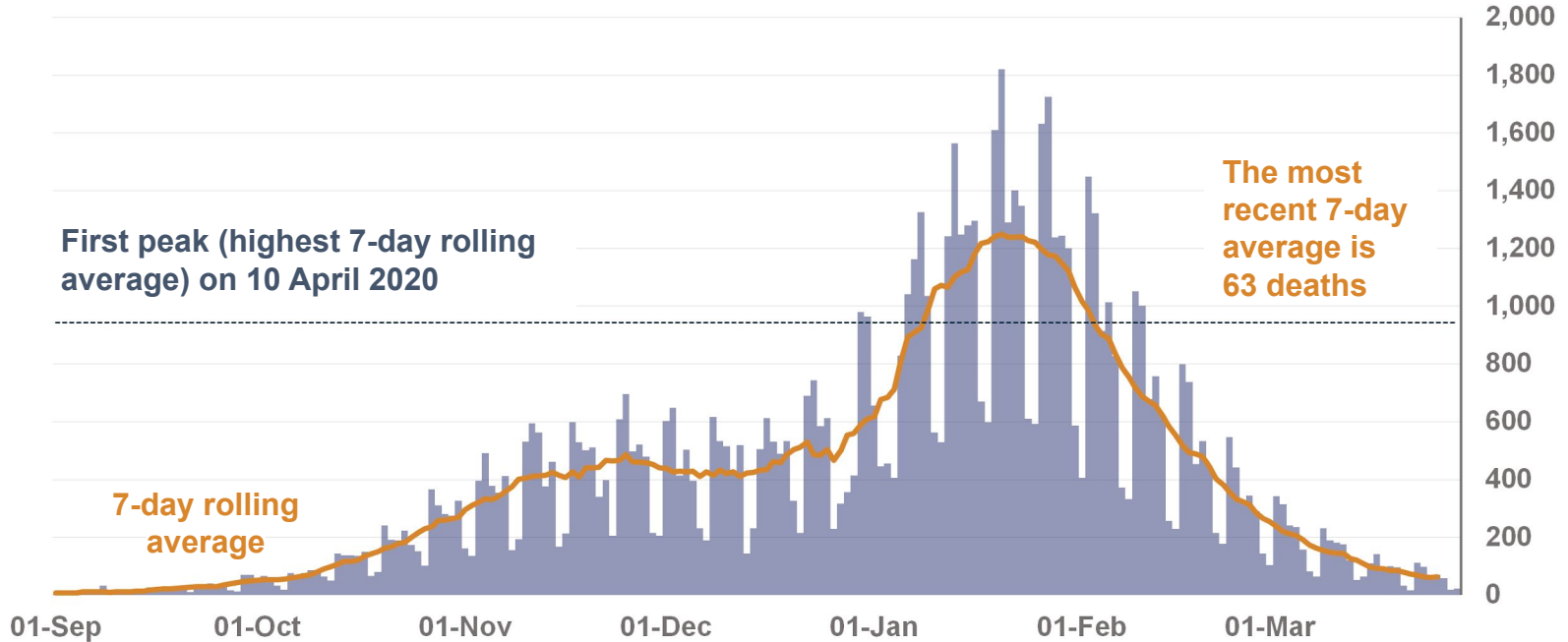


The number of people in hospital with COVID-19 in the UK



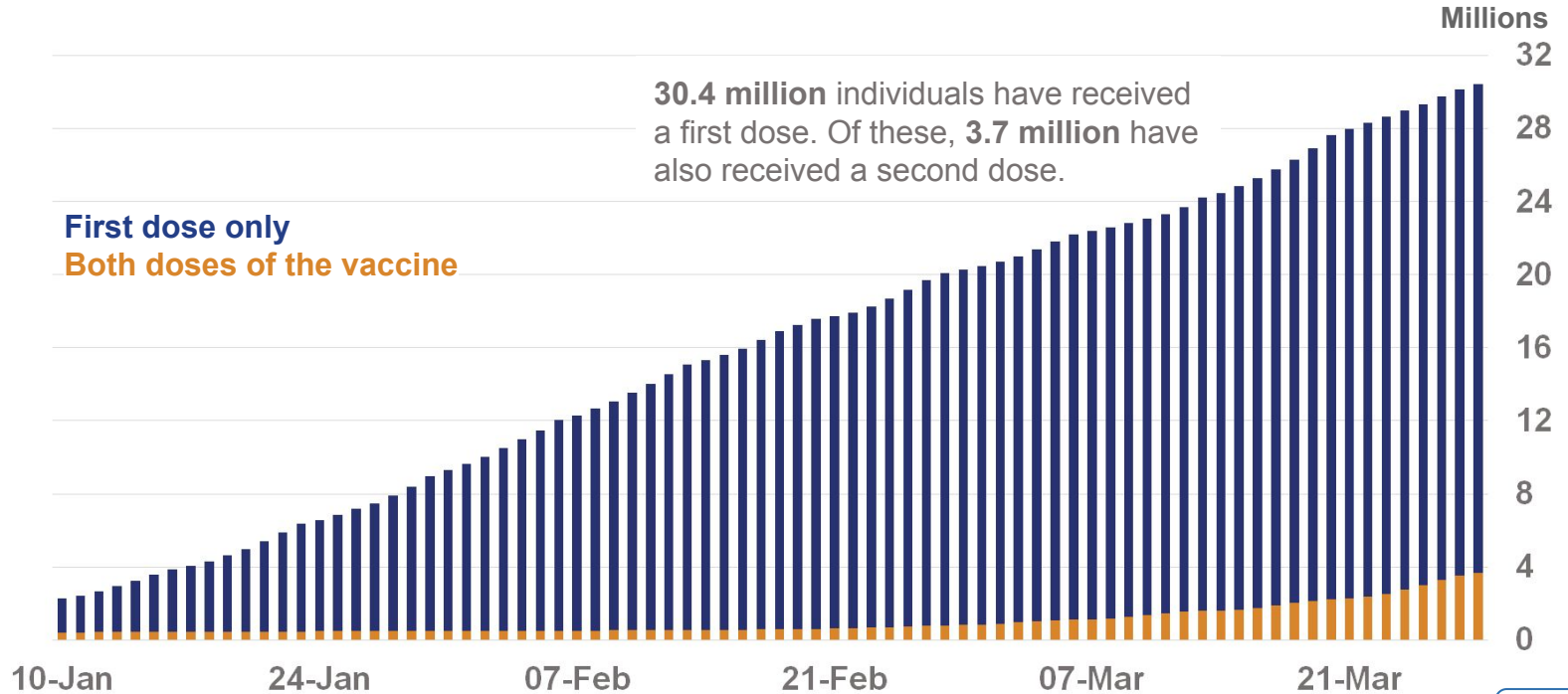
The number of deaths of people who had a positive test result for COVID-19 in the UK

Number of deaths each day, by date reported, up to 29 March



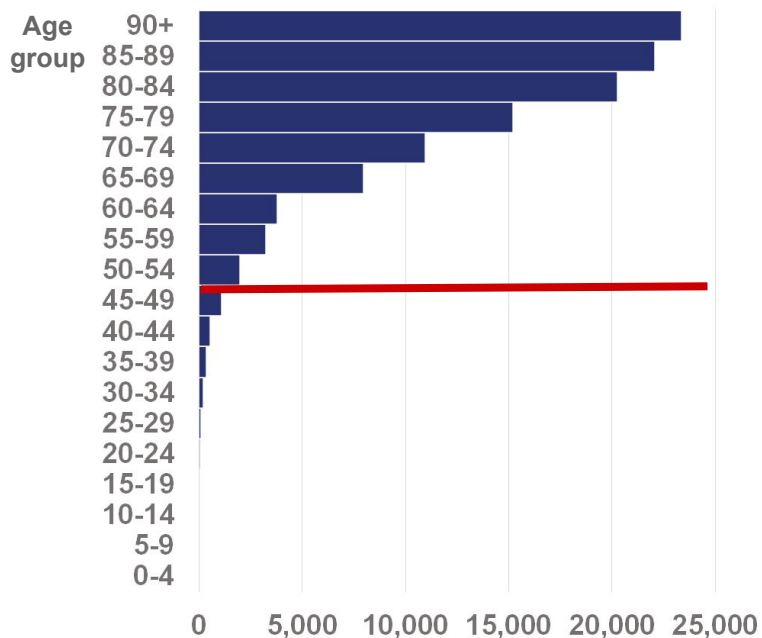
The number of people who have received a vaccination for COVID-19 in the UK

Cumulative number of people who have received a COVID-19 vaccination, by date reported, up to 28 March

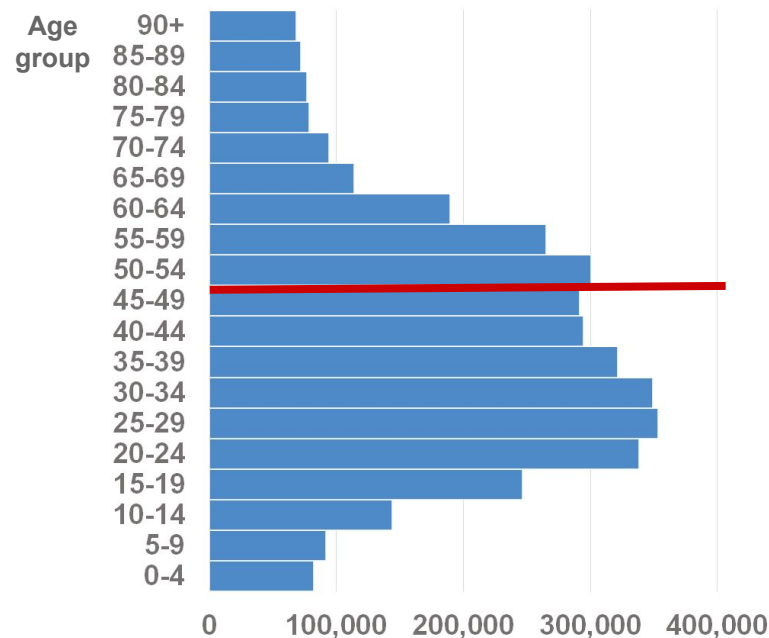


The age distribution of COVID-19 deaths and cases in England since the start of the pandemic

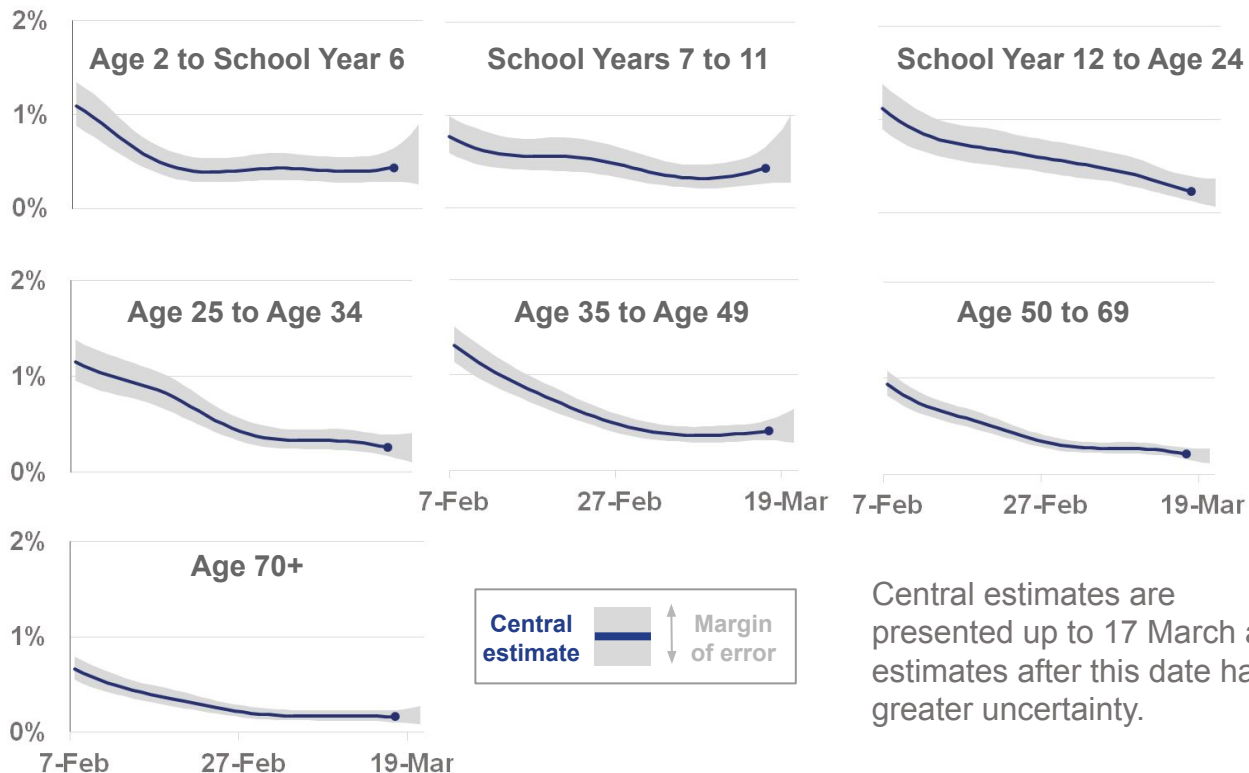
Total number of COVID-19 deaths, to 23 March 2021



Total number of COVID-19 cases, to 23 March 2021



The estimated percentage of the population testing positive for COVID-19 in England by age



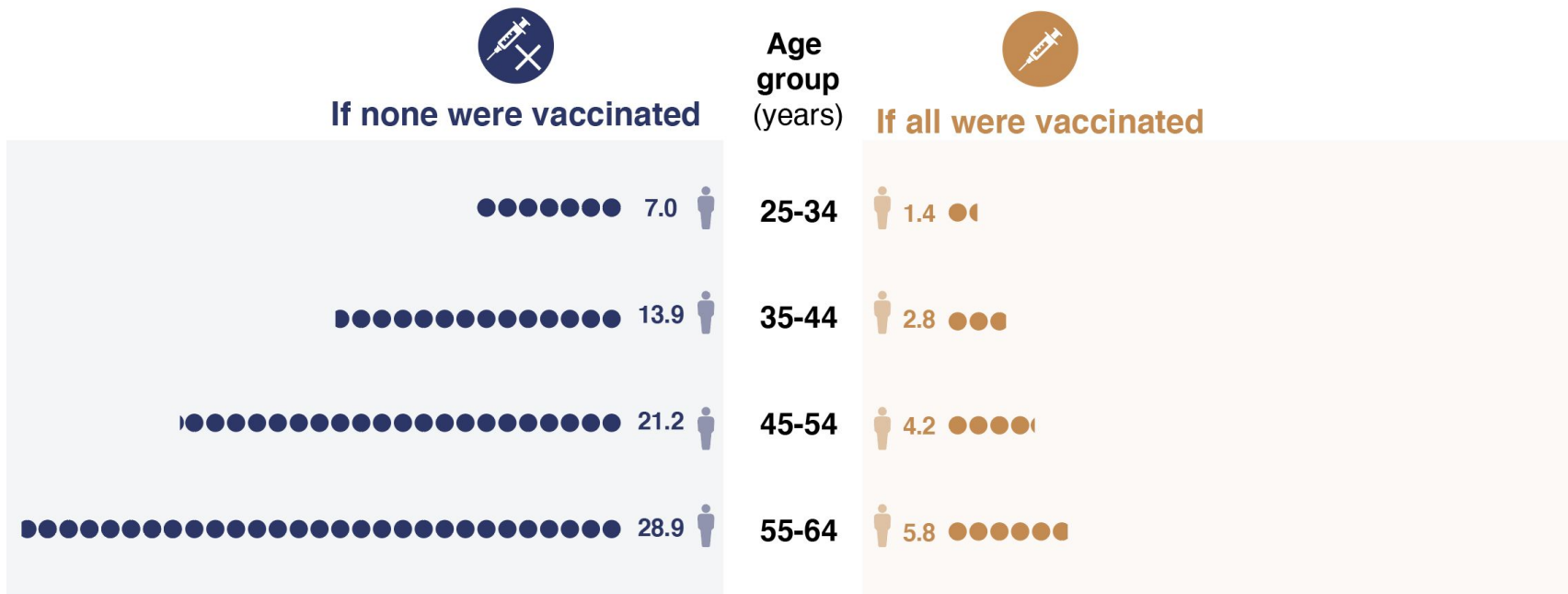
Central estimates are presented up to 17 March as estimates after this date have greater uncertainty.

Source: Office for National Statistics - Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey

These statistics refer to infections reported in the community, by which we mean private households. These figures exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings. Further details on data sources can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/slides-and-datasets-to-accompany-coronavirus-press-conferences>

Out of every 100,000 people in the UK, how many would we expect to be hospitalised with COVID-19 in 4 weeks?



Statistical notes

Number of daily cases, UK:

Number of individuals who have had at least one positive COVID-19 test result (either lab-reported or lateral flow device), by date reported (the date the case was first included in the published totals). COVID-19 cases are identified by taking specimens from people and testing them for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. If the test is positive, this is referred to as a case. If a person has had more than one positive test they are only counted as one case. Cases data includes all positive virus test results, even if they are not confirmed by a lab. For example, positive test results from swab tests performed using a lateral flow device, which do not need to go to a lab, contribute towards the cases total.

People in hospital with COVID-19, UK:

Total number of people in hospital with COVID-19 in the UK. Definitions are not always consistent between the four nations. England data now covers all Acute Trusts, Mental Health Trusts and the Independent Sector and are reported daily by trusts to NHS England and NHS Improvement. Welsh data include confirmed COVID-19 patients in acute hospitals only, including those recovering.

COVID-19 daily deaths within 28 days of a positive test, UK:

Number of deaths of people who had a positive test result for COVID-19 and died within 28 days of the first positive test. Data from the four nations are not directly comparable as methodologies and inclusion criteria vary. The 7-day rolling mean average of daily deaths is plotted on the chart on the middle day of each seven day period. Data presented is by date reported rather than date of death or registered.

Number of people who have received a vaccination for COVID-19, UK:

Number of people who have received a first dose or both a first and a second dose of a vaccination for COVID-19, by day on which the vaccine was reported. Data are reported daily, and include all vaccination events that are entered on the relevant system at the time of extract. This includes reported vaccines that were administered up to and including the date shown. England data includes vaccinations reported in the National Immunisation Management Service which is the system of record for the vaccination programme in England, including both hospital hubs and local vaccination services. Data are extracted at midnight on the date of report. Welsh data includes vaccinations reported in the Welsh Immunisation System. Data is extracted at 10pm on the date of report. No data was reported for 15 and 16 January 2021. The newly reported number for 17 January 2021 includes vaccinations reported on 15 to 17 January 2021. Scottish data includes vaccinations reported in the Vaccination Management Tool. Data is extracted at 8:30am on the day following the date of report. No data was reported for 15 and 16 January 2021. The newly reported number for 17 January 2021 includes vaccinations reported on 15 to 17 January 2021. Northern Ireland data are extracted at the end of day of the date of report.

Statistical notes

Age distribution of COVID-19 deaths and cases, England:

Deaths - Total number of deaths of people who had had a positive test result for COVID-19 and died within 28 days of the first positive test reported on or up to the date of death. People who died more than 28 days after their first positive test are not included, whether or not COVID-19 was the cause of death.

Cases - Number of people with at least one positive COVID-19 test result, either lab-reported or lateral flow device, by specimen date (the date when the sample was taken from the person being tested). People tested positive more than once are only counted once, on the date of their first positive test.

Number of people testing positive for COVID-19 in the community by age group in England:

We provide 95% credible intervals because the figures are based on a model from a sample of people. A credible interval is calculated so that there is a 95% probability of the true value lying in the interval. The estimates by age group have a higher degree of uncertainty than the estimate for the whole of England, because the sample size is smaller. The estimates refer to infections reported in the community in private households. These estimates exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings. After 17 March, estimates have more uncertainty as we are expecting further swab test results for these dates.

For further information, contact infection.survey.analysis@ons.gov.uk.

Risk of hospitalisation from COVID-19 over 4 weeks:

This analysis and data visualisation were developed by the [Winton Centre for Risk & Evidence Communication](#) at the University of Cambridge. See next slide for further details on data sources and methodology.

Further information and data:

UK - [COVID-19 in the UK](#); for further information contact coronavirus-tracker@phe.gov.uk

Welsh Government - [NHS activity and capacity during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Scottish Government - [COVID-19 daily data for Scotland](#)

Northern Ireland - [COVID-19 statistics](#)

Statistical notes

Data and methodology used to determine risk of hospitalisation from COVID-19 over 4 weeks:

This analysis was carried out by the [Winton Centre for Risk & Evidence Communication](#) at the University of Cambridge.

As prioritisation of the vaccine rollout has primarily been determined by age, the Winton Centre looked at 4 different age cohorts: 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64. Given that a very large percentage of those over 65 have now received at least one dose of vaccine, there is no meaningful baseline control comparison of unvaccinated individuals in age groups above those chosen, so these were not included.

The number of hospitalisations per 100,000 individuals was calculated from the expected chance of hospitalisation in each age cohort over 4 weeks. This was calculated using [ONS COVID-19 Infection Survey](#) estimates of incidence adjusted for age and the approximate proportion of infected people who are hospitalised in a given age cohort.

The proportion of hospitalisations in a cohort was calculated using the estimates of COVID-19 hospitalisation rates associated with the 10-year age cohorts studied. These estimates were taken from Table 1 of the [29 July 2020 report](#) (PDF, 638KB) of the Scientific Pandemic Influenza Group on Modelling, Operational sub-group (SPI-M-O). In the vaccinated group, this rate was modified by a constant (non-age-dependent) vaccine efficacy at reduction in hospitalisation taken from the [Public Health England vaccine effectiveness report of March 2021](#) (PDF, 733KB).

To calculate approximate *age adjusted* incidence from the ONS incidence estimates for each 10-year age group, the Winton Centre used:

- 25-34: (ratio of daily overall prevalence to daily Age 25-34 prevalence estimate) x overall daily incidence rate
- 35-44: (ratio of daily overall prevalence to daily Age 35-49 prevalence estimate) x overall daily incidence rate
- 45-54: (ratio of daily overall prevalence to average daily prevalence estimate of Age 35-49 and Age 50-69) x overall daily incidence rate
- 55-64: (ratio of daily overall prevalence to daily Age 50-69 prevalence estimate) x overall daily incidence rate

4-week numbers were based on daily incidence rates from 14 February to 13 March 2021.