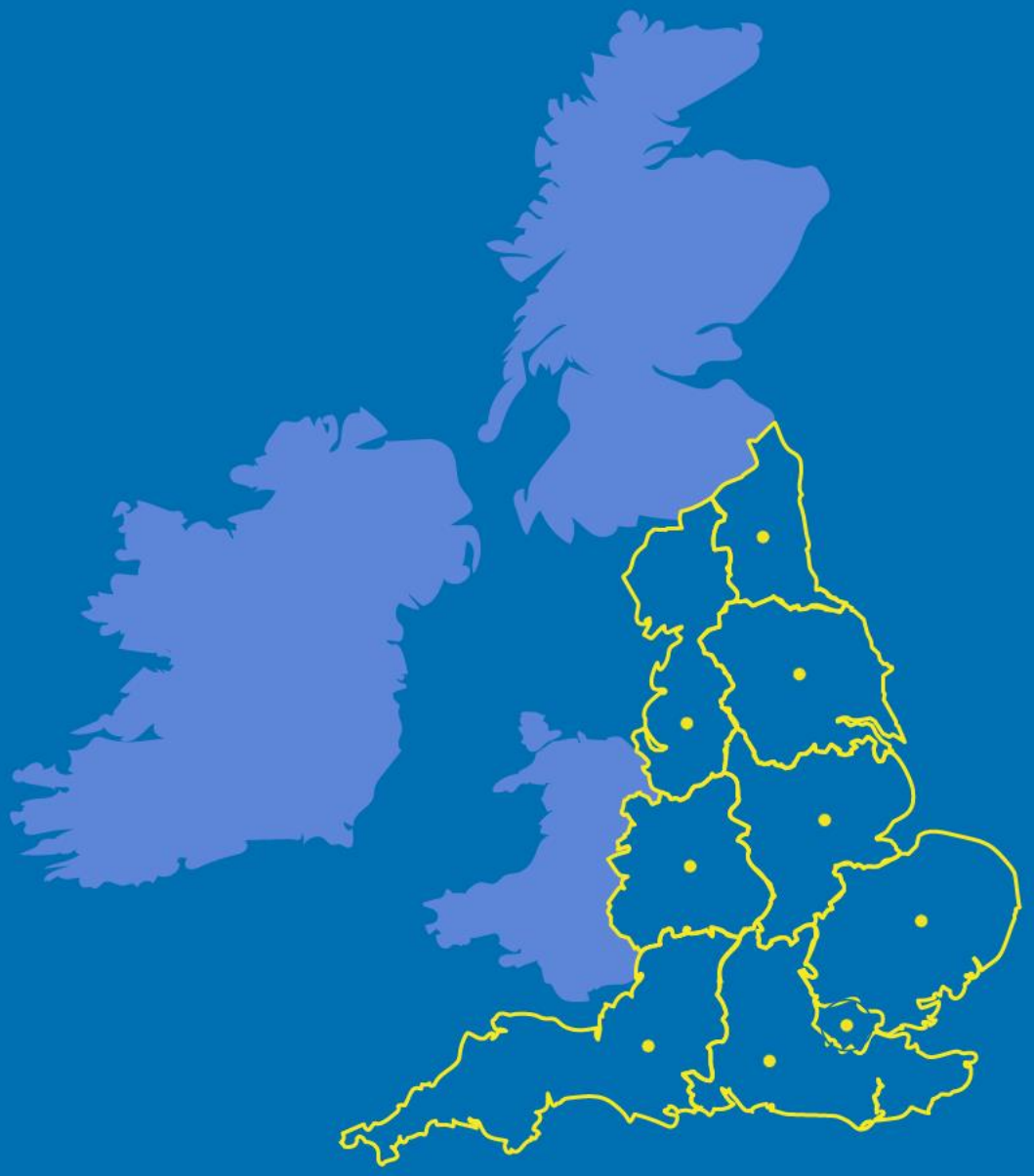
Public Health England

Joint Biosecurity Centre

CORONAVIRUS SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Summary

date: 21 October 2020



Contents

This situational awareness summary report collates information and intelligence from various sources. The summary will be provided daily and the content will continue to be developed.

- National context
- High level summary
- Case rates, symptomatic cases, positivity and testing

Please note: PHE has adjusted its approach to test positivity and testing rate metrics. Previously, any repeat tests for individuals since pandemic onset had been deduplicated. As the likelihood of individuals being tested multiple times has increased over time, test positivity and testing rate data are now deduplicated within each 7-day window. This change has been made in all OST outputs as of **20/10/2020** and applied retrospectively.

Please note: As of 13/10/2020, denominator data for case and testing rates have been updated to 2019 mid-year population estimates.

- [redacted]
- Prevalence
- Hospitalisation
- [redacted]
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - Overall by geography
  - Care homes
  - Education
  - [redacted]
  - Other settings
- Contact tracing
- Enhanced contact tracing
- Weekly positivity for other respiratory viruses

A separate Appendix contains Local Authority maps for case rates, positivity, testing, mortality and contact tracing.

National context
(From 15 October 2020 Week 42 Report)

Overall case numbers and positivity continued to increase in both Pillar 1 and 2, in week 41, with the majority of cases reported from Pillar 2. The highest case rates and positivity were seen in the 10 to 19 and 20 to 29 year olds in both Pillar 1 and 2. Cases rates and positivity continue to be highest in the North of England.

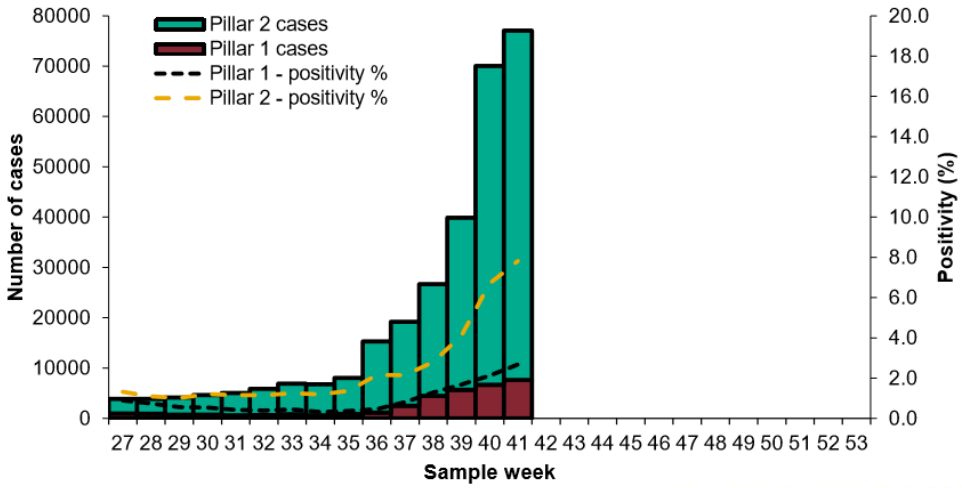
As of 09:00 on 13 October 2020, a total of 540,396 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillar 1 and 2.

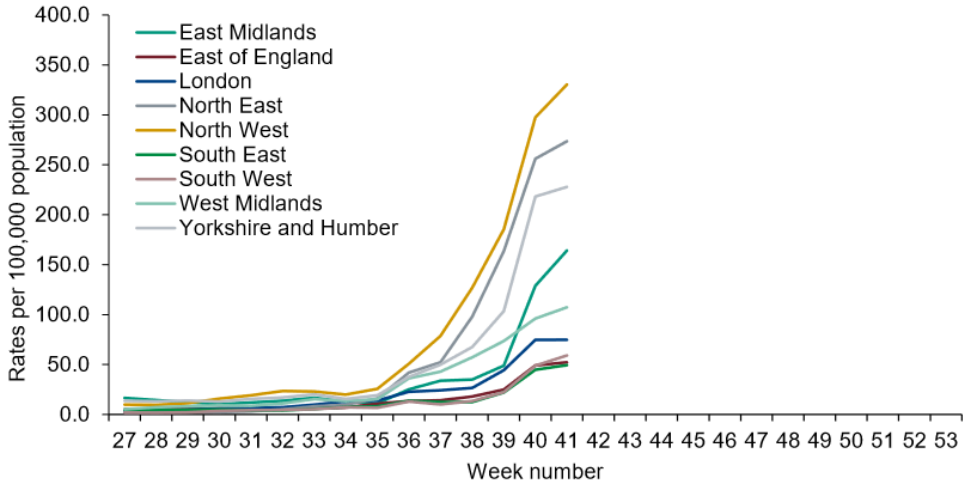
- The data are shown by the week the specimen was taken from the person being tested. This gives the most accurate analysis of this time progression, however, for the most recent week results for more samples are expected therefore this should be interpreted with caution.

- Positivity data was previously deduplicated across the course of the pandemic to prevent persistent infections being counted as new cases. Since week 40, positivity is calculated as the number of individuals testing positive during the week divided by the number of individuals tested during the week. This approach accounts for the increasing number of individuals who will have been tested multiple times as the pandemic progresses.

Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by PHE Centres and sample week

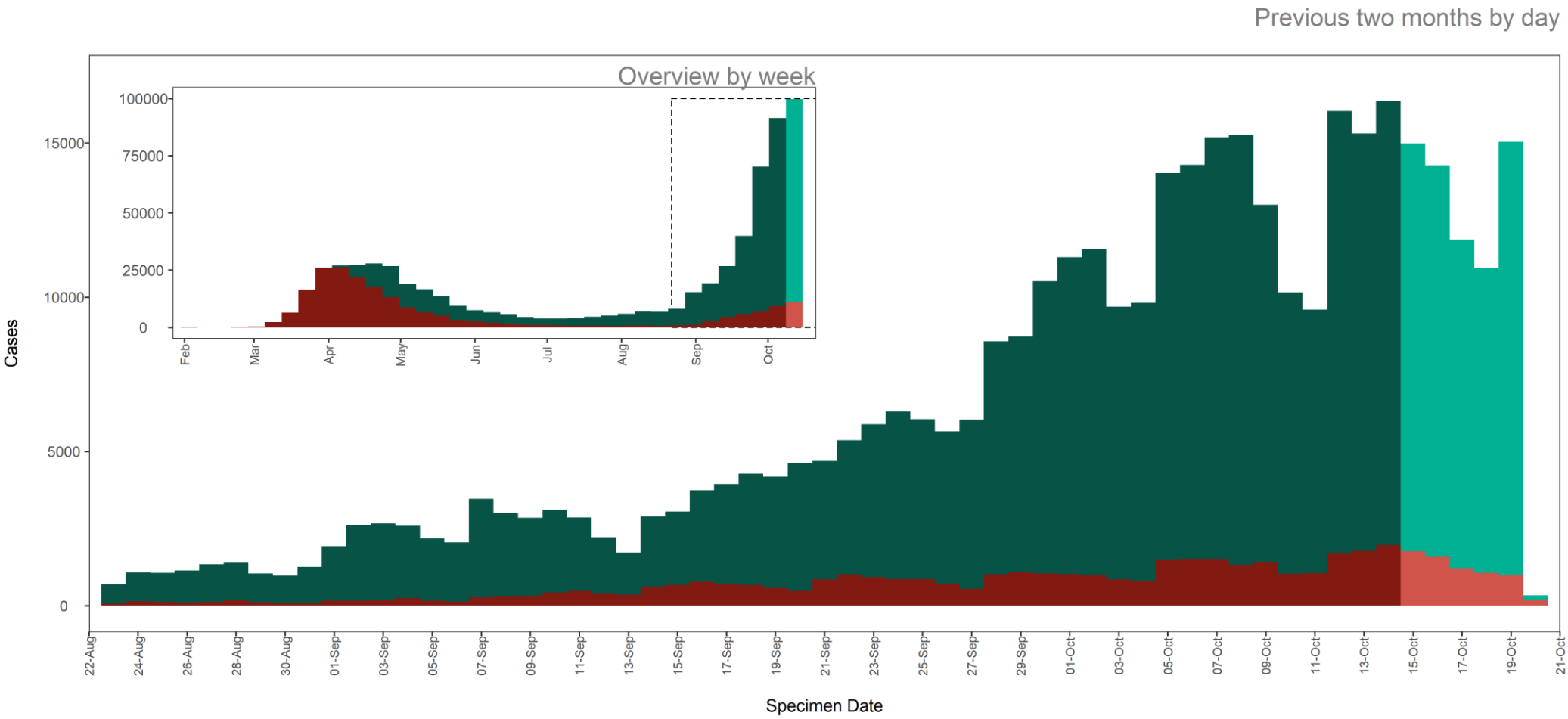
Case rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates





National context

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve*



*Bars shaded in light red and light green are provisional.
Figures are expected to rise as results are received for additional samples tested during this period.
Inset epi curve is based on weekly reports from date of first case diagnosed.
Main epi curve shows daily cases truncated to show the previous two months.
Value labels are for combined **pillar 1** and **pillar 2** cases.

Produced by the Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

High level summary 1 – PHE Centres

PHE Centres with highest case rates in 7 days (10 October 2020 to 16 October 2020)

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Number of LTLAs by RAG status of percentage of individuals test positive (weekly)			Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Number of LTLAs by RAG status of case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21 year olds (weekly)	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Confirmed cases in previous 7 days
			Red	Amber	Green			Red	Amber	Green				
East Midlands	370.2 ↑	8.3% ↑	12	21	7	[redacted]	201.3 ↑	40	0	0	97.4 ↑	788.6 ↓	[redacted]	9736
East of England	322.0 ↓	3.5% ↑	0	16	30		74.6 ↑	38	8	0	44.0 ↑	341.3 ↓		4855
London	293.8 ↓	5.7% ↑	3	26	4		109.6 ↑	32	0	1	64.4 ↑	346.8 ↓		9825
North East	414.8 ↓	10.8% ↑	10	2	0		288.2 ↓	12	0	0	183.3 ↑	947.5 ↓		7696
North West	449.9 ↓	12.7% ↑	32	6	1		372.4 ↑	39	0	0	269.7 ↑	743.6 ↓		27339
South East	324.9 ↓	3.1% ↑	0	12	54		67.4 ↑	43	21	2	35.6 ↑	343.7 ↓		6010
South West	330.8 ↓	3.8% ↑	2	4	24		81.4 ↑	21	9	0	33.2 ↑	473.8 ↓		4579
West Midlands	345.7 ↓	7.0% ↑	6	19	5		158.0 ↑	29	1	0	94.5 ↑	455.6 ↓		9373
Yorkshire and Humber	408.4 ↑	10.9% ↑	12	8	1		292.9 ↑	21	0	0	192.0 ↑	664.6 ↓		16118
England	**365.6** ↓	**7.2%** ↑	**77**	**114**	**126**		**171.8** ↑	**275**	**39**	**3**	**106.5** ↑	**542.4** ↓		**96675**

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **10 October and 16 October 2020**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **9 October 2020**

Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

Weekly case rate: Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated methodology from 20th October

Data definitions (see next slide for additional data)	
Weekly case rate	Total number of confirmed cases in the most recent 7 day period per 100,000 population
Individuals tested per day per 100,000 (7-DMA)	Number of individuals tested per 100,000 population
Percentage individuals test positive (7-DMA)	Percentage of individuals tested with specimen dates in the most recent 7-days period who were positive for SARS-CoV-2
Community outbreaks	Number of outbreaks reported to PHE during the 7 day period, excluding those reported from secondary healthcare and care home settings.

High level summary 2 – lower tier local authorities
Local authority areas of interest

This table contains the areas with the highest weekly case rates

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **10 October 2020 and 16 October 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **9 October 2020**.

Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

Weekly case rate: Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Local COVID Alert Level
Medium - areas where national restrictions continue to be in place.
High - areas with a higher level of infections where some additional restrictions are in place.
Very High - areas with a very high level of infections and where tighter restrictions are in place.

The restrictions placed on areas can vary, and are based on discussions between central and local government.

Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.
+ local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Case rate per 100,000 population (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over (weekly)	Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17 - 21 years olds (weekly)	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	Local COVID Alert Level
Nottingham	505.6 ↓	20.8% ↓	[redacted]	674.7 ↓	264.4 ↑	2013.6 ↓	[redacted]	High
Knowsley	611.2 ↓	16.7% ↑		666.8 ↓	530.2 ↓	913.5 ↓		Very High
Liverpool	501.1 ↓	18.7% ↑		603.2 ↓	526.6 ↓	1370.8 ↓		Very High
Burnley	540.0 ↓	15.1% ↑		531.9 ↓	493.5 ↓	885.9 ↓		Very High
Blackburn with Darwen	510.7 ↑	15.8% ↑		526.4 ↑	380.9 ↑	764.9 ↓		Very High
Rochdale	477.6 ↓	15.1% ↑		479.7 ↑	391.4 ↑	724.0 ↑		High
Rossendale	479.2 ↑	14.5% ↑		474.2 ↑	311.1 ↑	1080.6 ↑		Very High
Wigan	472.2 ↑	14.5% ↑		457.9 ↑	435.0 ↑	814.9 ↑		High
West Lancashire	518.7 ↓	13.8% ↑		450.5 ↓	276.9 ↑	921.5 ↓		Very High
Pendle	535.2 ↓	12.7% ↑		439.7 ↑	349.4 ↑	470.6 ↓		Very High
Salford	437.2 ↓	14.9% ↑		435.4 ↑	332.4 ↑	616.7 ↓		High
Sefton	539.5 ↓	12.5% ↑		432.7 ↓	350.9 ↑	736.5 ↓		Very High
Oldham	493.0 ↓	13.5% ↑		426.8 ↑	307.7 ↓	680.6 ↑		High
Manchester	457.4 ↓	14.7% ↓		425.2 ↓	330.2 ↓	640.0 ↓		High
St. Helens	492.8 ↓	13.1% ↑		419.2 ↓	349.7 ↑	566.8 ↓		Very High
Bolton	406.9 ↑	15.3% ↑		417.7 ↑	256.6 ↑	682.3 ↑		High
Sheffield	452.7 ↓	13.8% ↓		414.0 ↓	296.6 ↑	848.9 ↓		High
Bury	449.2 ↑	13.9% ↑		408.9 ↑	374.5 ↑	626.4 ↓		High
Blackpool	489.4 ↑	12.5% ↑		400.9 ↑	402.4 ↑	512.5 ↑		Very High
Preston	483.2 ↓	12.5% ↑		397.5 ↑	291.1 ↓	389.2 ↓		Very High
Barnsley	468.4 ↑	12.6% ↑		393.3 ↑	353.8 ↑	772.8 ↑		High
Leeds	427.6 ↓	13.7% →		381.8 ↓	246.6 ↑	829.5 ↓		High
Bradford	459.1 ↑	12.6% ↑		373.9 ↑	271.4 ↑	580.3 ↓		High
Gedling	409.0 ↑	13.6% ↑		371.5 ↑	263.3 ↑	1065.6 ↓		High
Ribble Valley	408.9 ↑	13.4% ↑		371.2 ↑	165.7 ↓	1279.9 ↑		Very High
Lancaster	444.7 ↑	12.6% ↑		365.7 ↑	191.9 ↑	1425.7 ↓		Very High
Stockton-on-Tees	374.0 ↓	14.9% ↑		359.8 ↑	320.3 ↑	672.8 ↓		High
Rushcliffe	431.4 ↑	12.7% ↑		358.3 ↑	214.7 ↑	1488.0 ↓		High
Tameside	451.2 ↓	12.3% ↑		355.4 ↑	235.1 ↑	505.4 ↓		High
Hartlepool	369.3 ↓	14.7% ↑		354.5 ↑	314.9 ↑	710.4 ↑		High
England	365.6 ↓	**7.2%** ↑		**171.8** ↑	**106.5** ↑	**542.4** ↓		

High level summary 3 – lower tier local authorities
Local authority areas of interest

Local authority areas not included in the High level summary 1 where the weekly case rate has risen from the previous week

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **10 October 2020 and 16 October 2020** (7 day).

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Weekly case rate:
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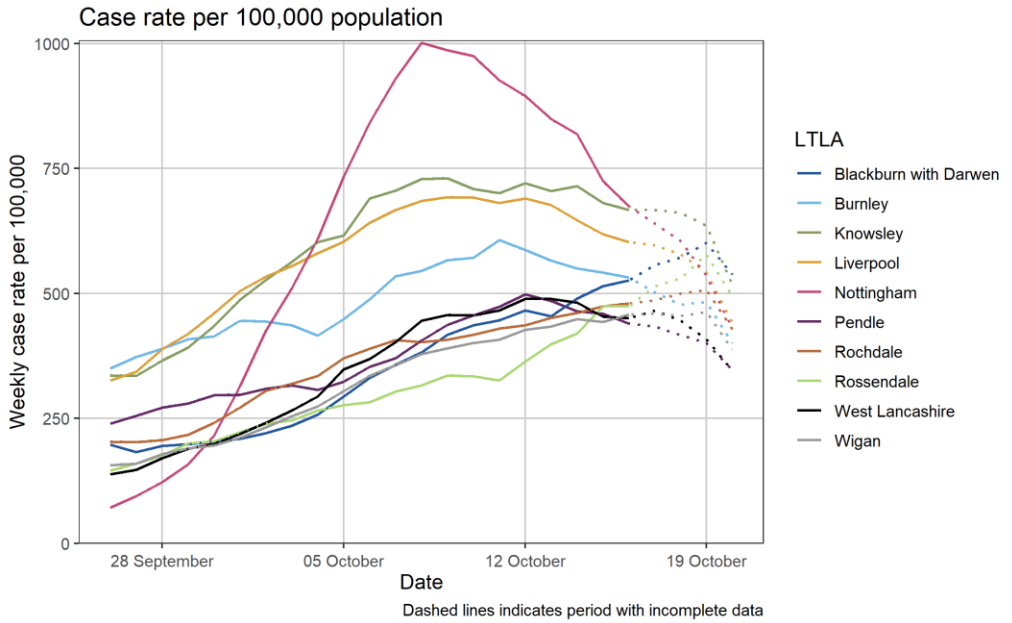
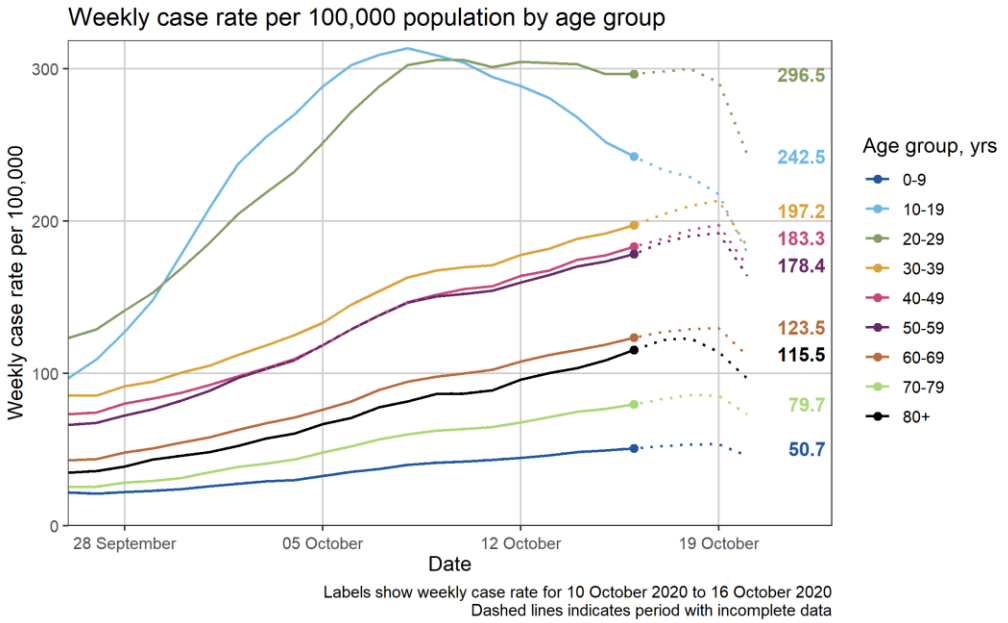
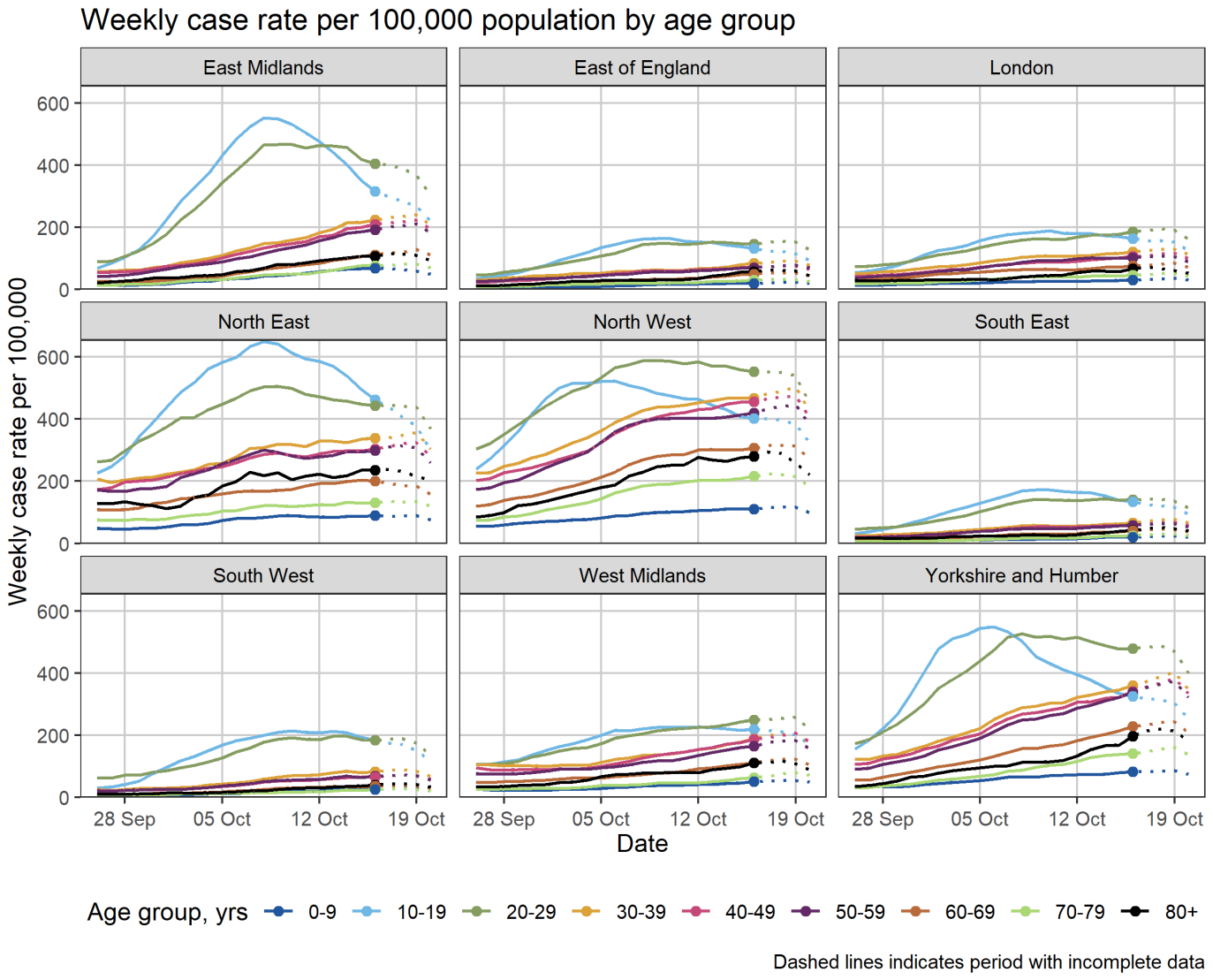
Rotherham	477.6 ↑	11.1% ↑	[redacted]	353.0 ↑	235.9 ↑	607.5 ↓	[redacted]	High
Hyndburn	472.9 ↓	11.4% ↑		352.9 ↑	262.4 ↑	615.0 ↓		Very High
County Durham	420.6 ↑	12.3% ↑		346.9 ↑	138.7 ↑	2210.4 ↑		High
Sunderland	412.6 ↓	12.3% ↑		328.4 ↑	257.2 ↑	426.9 ↓		High
South Ribble	417.4 ↓	11.7% ↑		324.0 ↑	160.2 ↓	851.3 ↑		Very High
Doncaster	418.3 ↑	11.4% ↑		314.5 ↑	280.3 ↑	543.8 ↓		High
Middlesbrough	496.1 ↑	10.3% ↑		312.1 ↑	217.9 ↓	328.1 ↓		High
Wyre	363.6 ↓	12.3% ↑		306.0 ↑	277.4 ↑	426.3 ↓		Very High
York	379.0 ↓	12.8% ↑		296.3 ↑	113.0 ↑	1122.1 ↑		High
Wakefield	374.5 ↑	11.2% ↑		283.9 ↑	199.7 ↑	549.9 ↓		High
Charnwood	384.6 ↑	11.4% ↑		283.6 ↑	100.7 ↑	1214.4 ↓		Medium
Kirklees	368.5 ↑	11.5% ↑		277.4 ↑	198.6 ↑	491.2 ↓		High
Calderdale	375.4 ↓	11.0% ↑		276.7 ↑	199.8 ↑	480.8 ↓		High
Fylde	400.2 ↑	10.6% ↑		274.8 ↑	235.3 ↑	569.7 ↓		Very High
Redcar and Cleveland	430.8 ↑	9.7% ↑		272.7 ↑	252.1 ↑	431.1 ↓		High
Darlington	375.3 ↓	10.8% ↑		270.6 ↑	185.7 ↑	629.2 ↓		High
Chorley	381.0 ↓	9.8% ↑		256.3 ↑	173.4 ↑	564.2 ↓		Very High
Oadby and Wigston	466.5 ↑	8.6% ↑		254.3 ↑	57.6 →	932.5 ↓		High
Birmingham	373.8 ↓	9.3% ↑		221.8 ↑	150.6 ↑	469.7 ↓		High
North East Lincolnshire	401.4 ↑	8.2% ↑		221.2 ↑	145.4 ↑	298.1 ↓		Medium
Leicester	393.4 ↓	9.2% ↑		220.8 ↑	115.2 ↑	499.9 ↑		High
Erewash	397.2 ↑	8.1% ↑		220.2 ↑	101.7 ↑	589.1 ↓		High
High Peak	385.1 ↑	8.1% ↑		214.7 ↑	214.7 ↑	595.9 ↓		High
Bristol, City of	384.1 ↑	8.7% ↑		214.7 ↑	55.5 ↑	1128.0 ↑		Medium
Ashfield	421.9 ↑	7.4% ↑		209.5 ↑	146.5 ↑	432.5 ↓		High
North East Derbyshire	361.1 ↑	8.3% ↑		207.0 ↑	127.6 ↑	542.5 ↓		High
Solihull	350.3 ↑	9.1% ↑		202.9 ↑	112.5 ↑	494.3 ↓		High
Mansfield	345.5 ↓	8.8% ↑		199.4 ↑	135.5 ↑	420.0 ↓		High
Walsall	347.6 ↓	8.6% ↑		195.1 ↑	126.8 ↑	316.8 ↓		High
Sandwell	349.1 ↑	8.7% ↑		192.4 ↑	111.8 ↑	284.6 ↑		High
England	**365.6** ↓	**7.2%** ↑		**171.8** ↑	**106.5** ↑	**542.4** ↓		

Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 16 October 2020

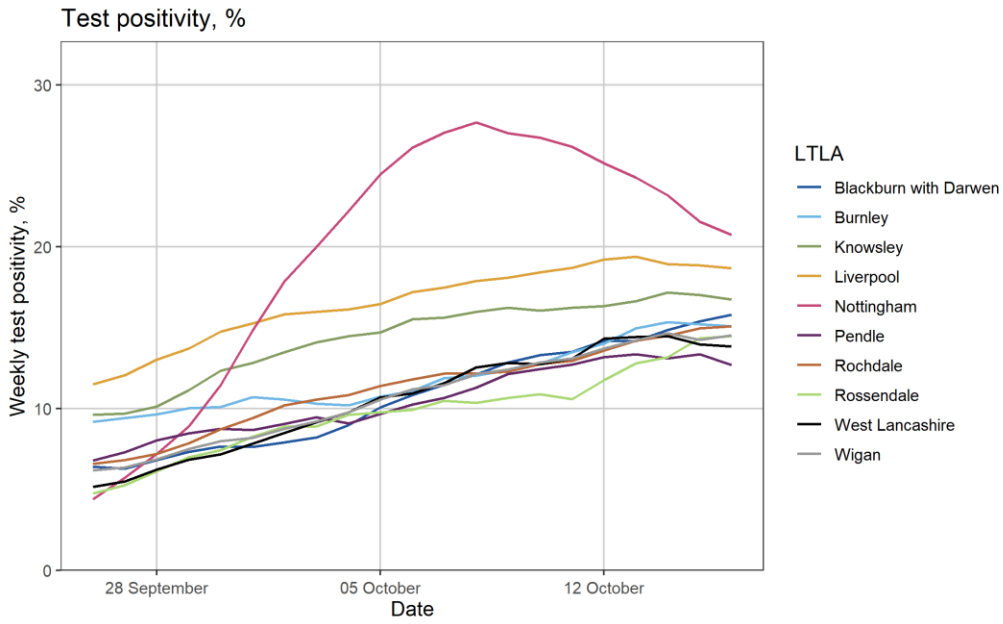


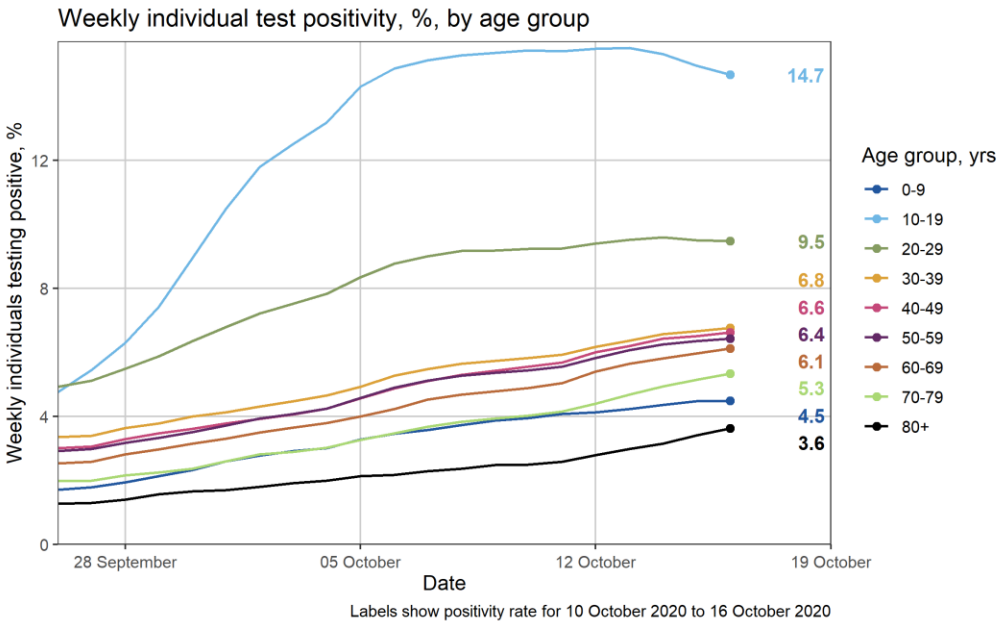


Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 16 October 2020

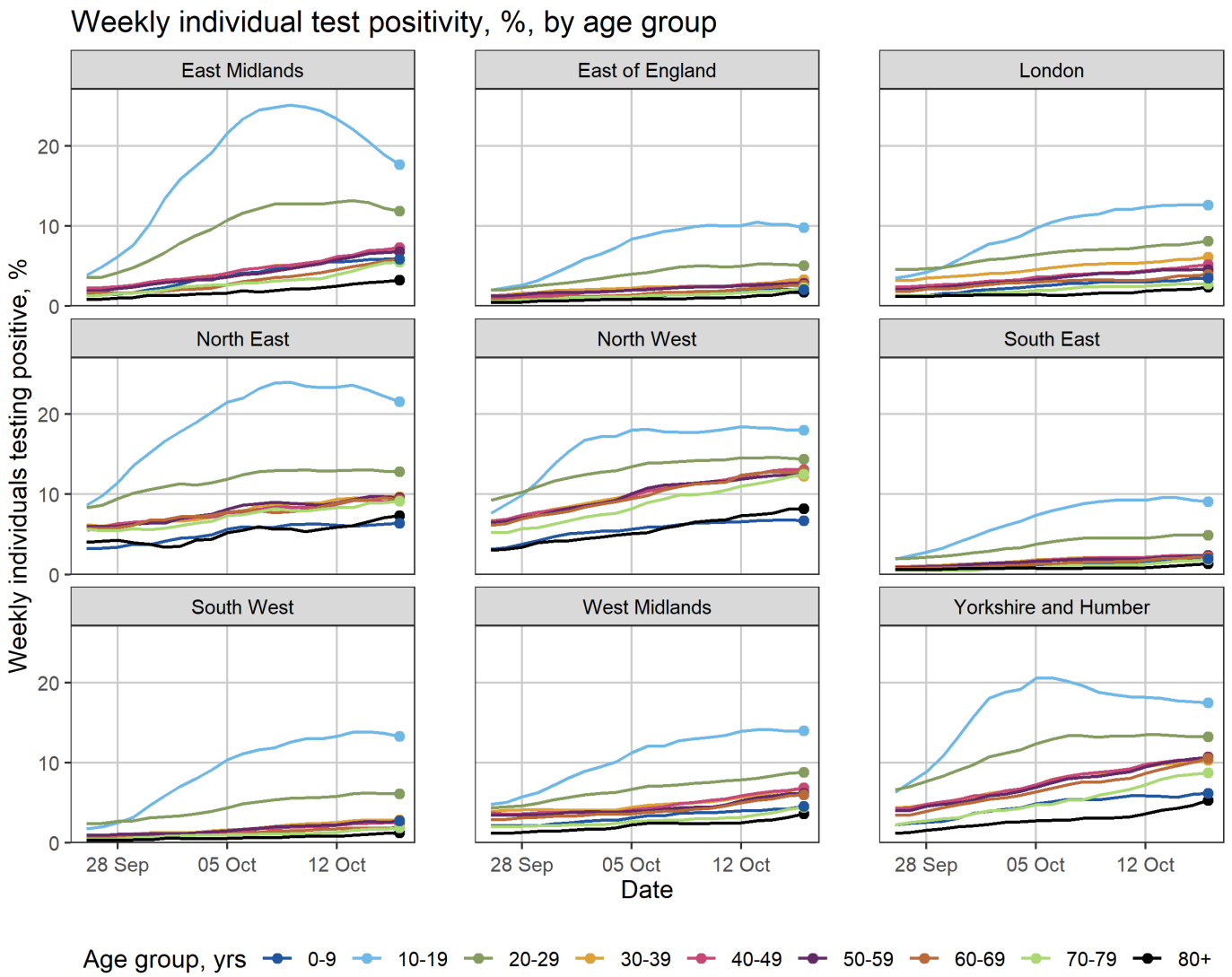


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 16 October 2020

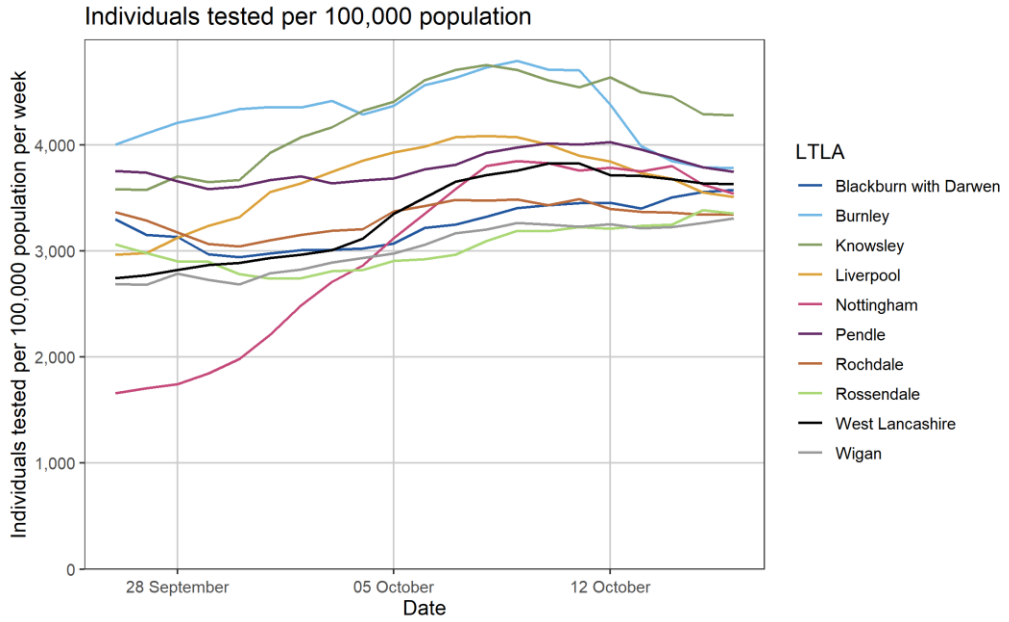


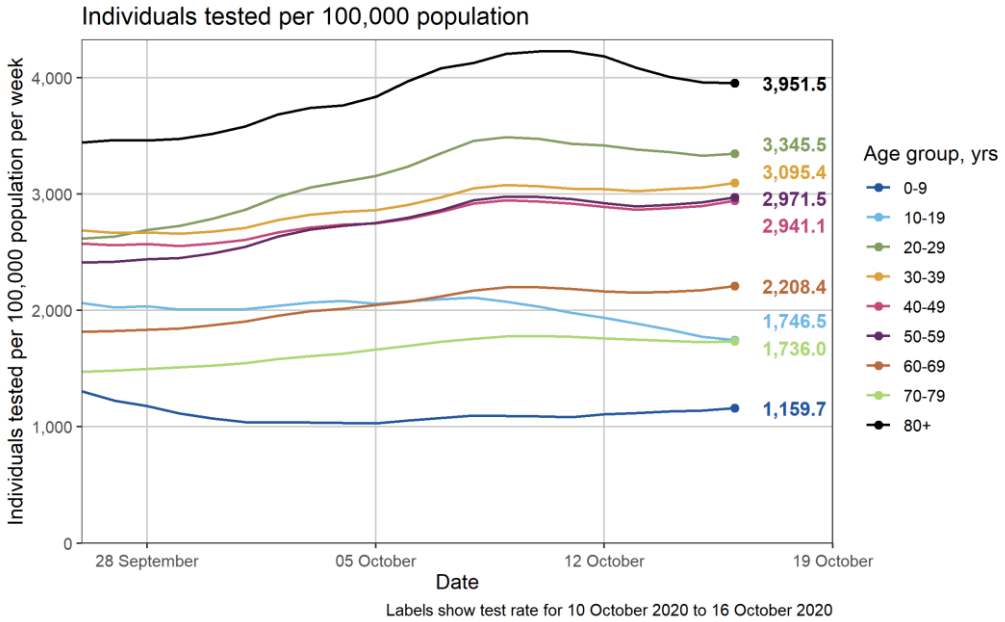


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 16 October 2020

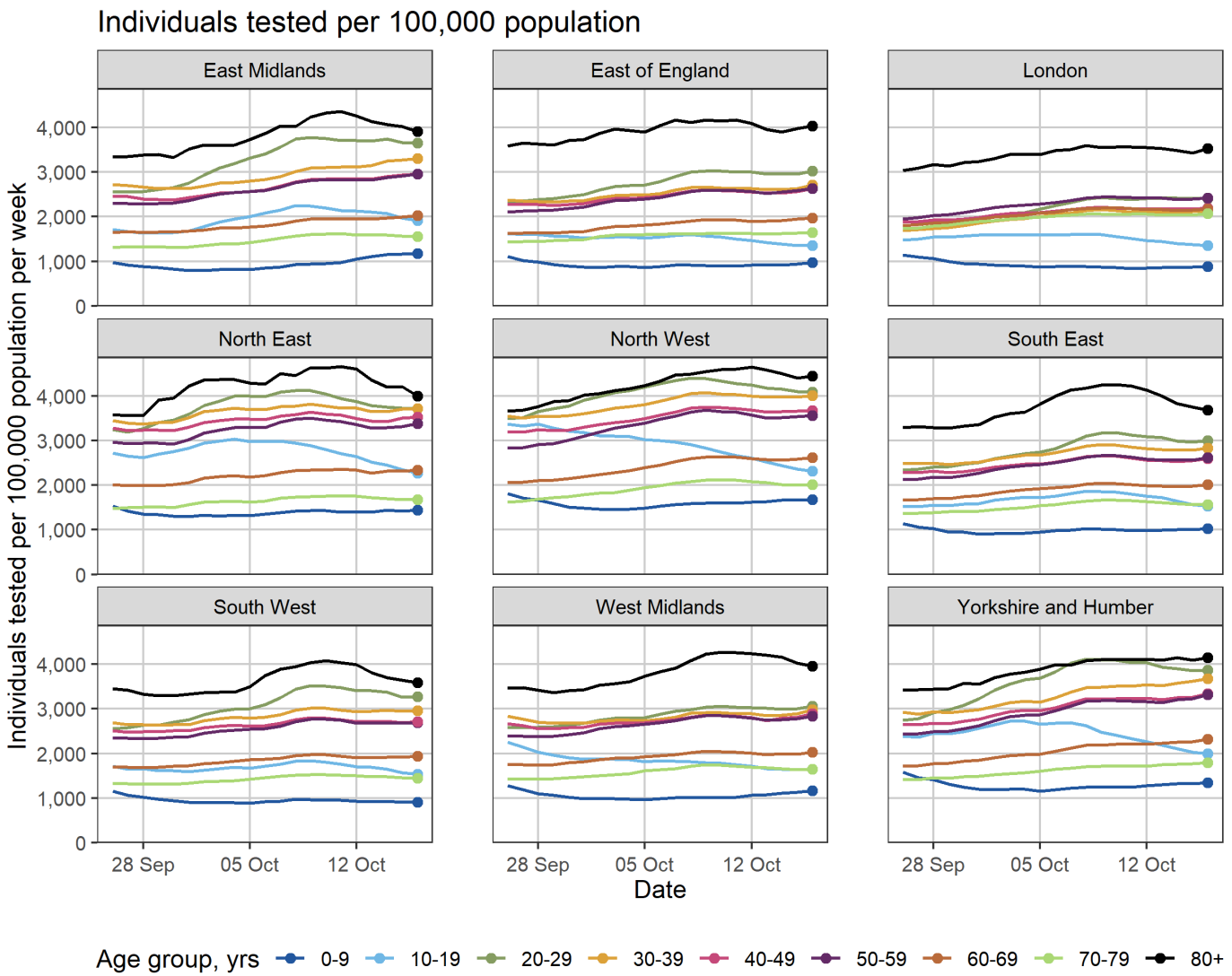


Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 16 October 2020

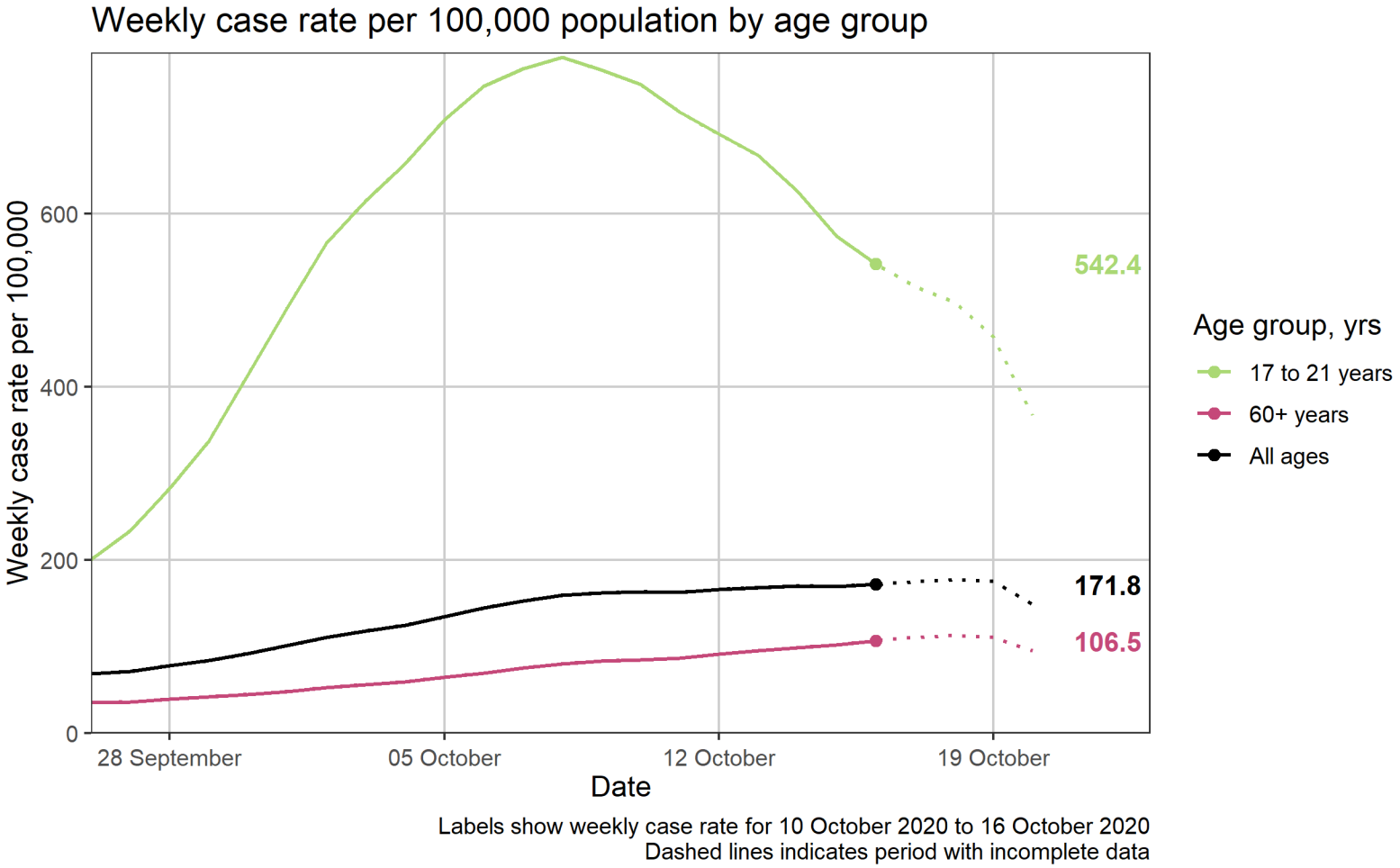




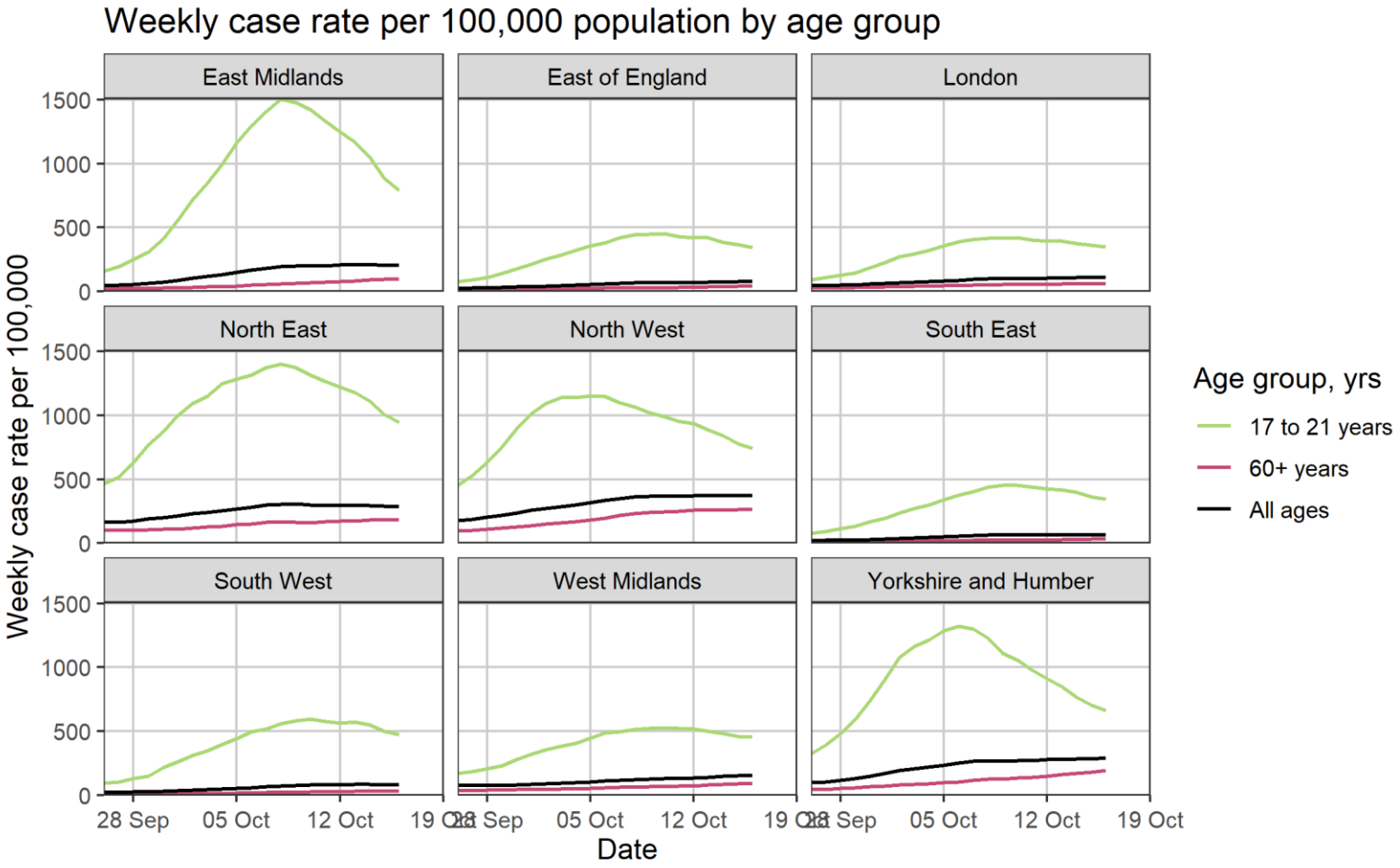
Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 16 October 2020



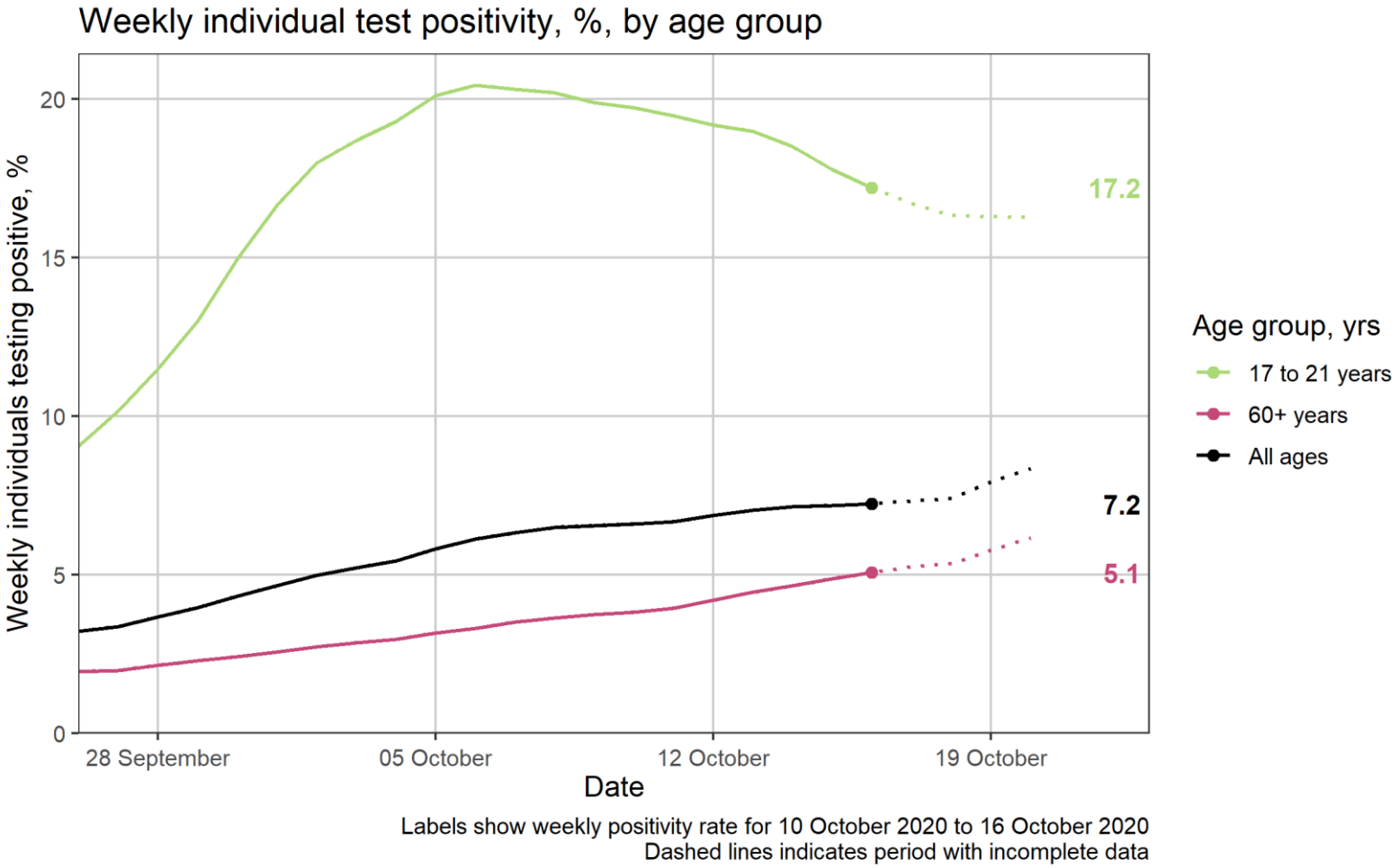
Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – selected ages
Data up to the 16 October 2020



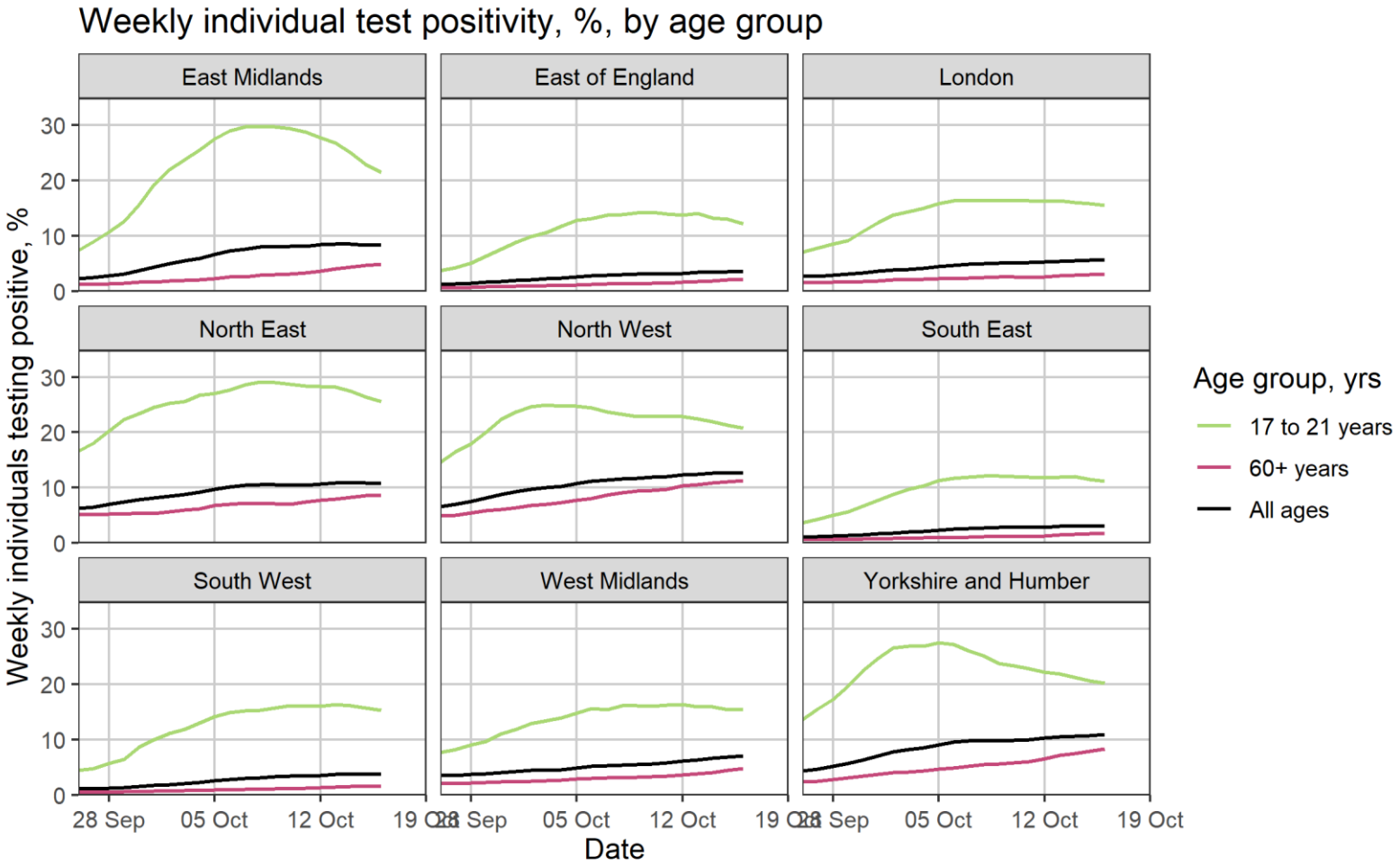
Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – selected ages
Data up to the 16 October 2020



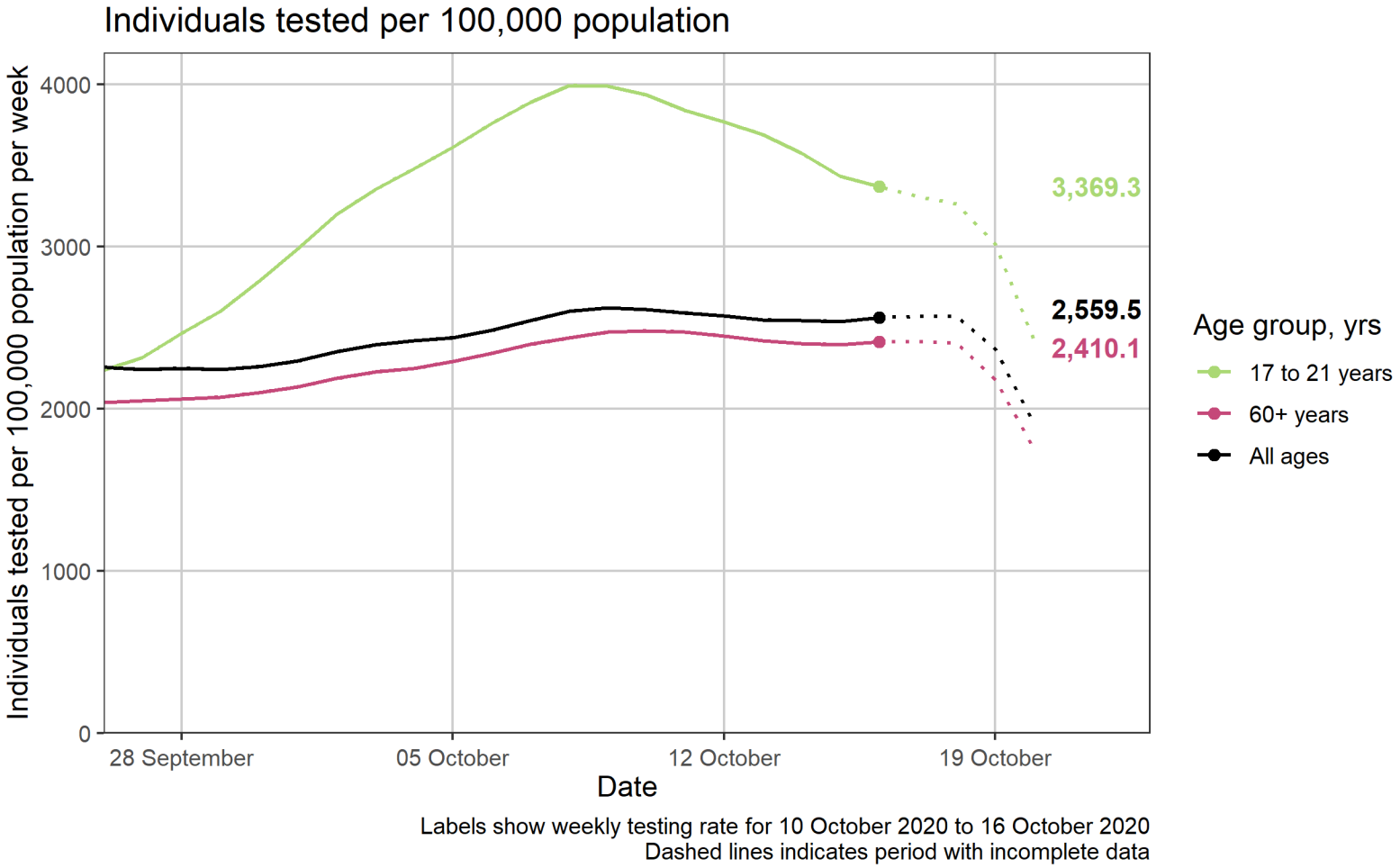
Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – selected ages
Data up to the 16 October 2020



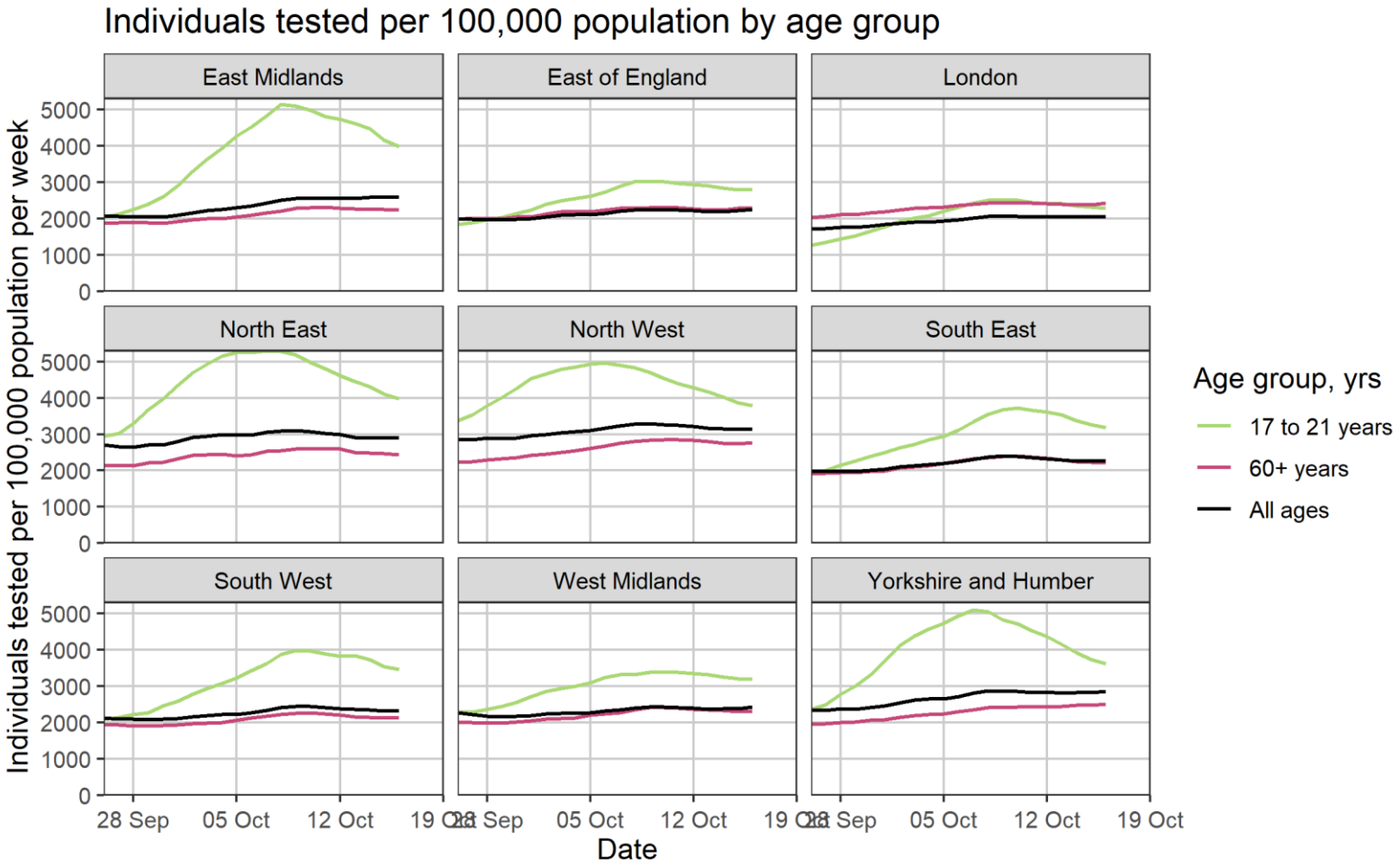
Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – selected ages
Data up to the 16 October 2020



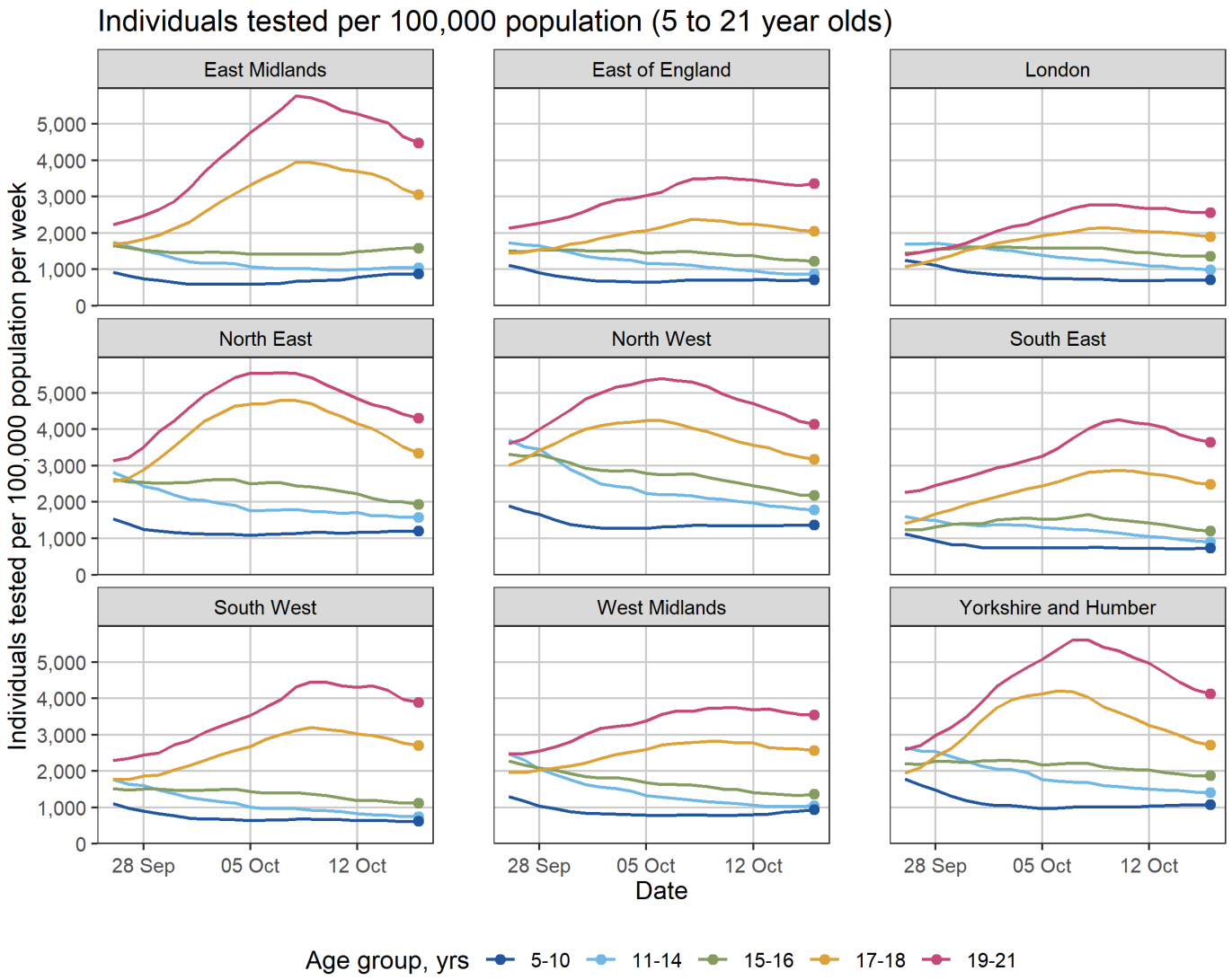
Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – selected ages
Data up to the 16 October 2020



Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – selected ages
Data up to the 16 October 2020



Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 16 October 2020



Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and NHS regions - table

Data generated 19 October 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Methodology

The percentage prevalence of COVID-19 infections in the regional populations are rated using the following scale:

- Low prevalence: less than 0.5%
- Medium prevalence: 0.5% to, but not including, 2%
- High prevalence: 2% and above.

Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **17 October 2020**, using data up to **11 October 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

All prevalence estimates are reported as percentages, the values in parentheses represent the 5th and 95th percentiles respectively.

	12/10/2020	19/10/2020	26/10/2020
England	0.516 (0.387, 0.7)	0.821 (0.581, 1.164)	1.289 (0.86, 1.898)
North East and Yorkshire	0.966 (0.635, 1.481)	1.657 (0.96, 2.805)	2.739 (1.411, 5.098)
North West	1.505 (1.004, 2.208)	2.277 (1.317, 3.645)	3.271 (1.674, 5.69)
Midlands	0.3 (0.165, 0.494)	0.405 (0.18, 0.783)	0.541 (0.195, 1.242)
East of England	0.257 (0.124, 0.498)	0.473 (0.177, 1.146)	0.861 (0.25, 2.605)
London	0.369 (0.175, 0.685)	0.489 (0.179, 1.124)	0.643 (0.18, 1.825)
South East	0.108 (0.047, 0.221)	0.156 (0.051, 0.409)	0.226 (0.056, 0.75)
South West	0.081 (0.028, 0.201)	0.135 (0.033, 0.461)	0.228 (0.039, 1.059)

Further details on the Cambridge real-time model can be found https://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/tackling-covid-19/nowcasting-and-forecasting-of-covid-19/

Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and NHS regions - charts

Data generated 19 October 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

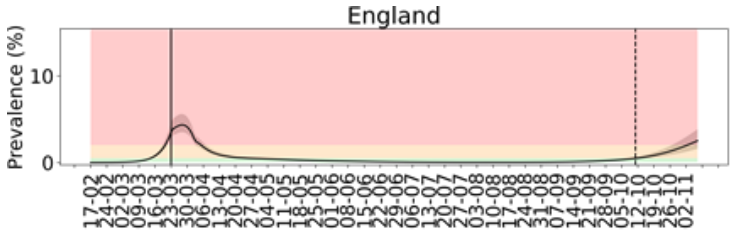
Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **17 October 2020**, using data up to **11 October 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

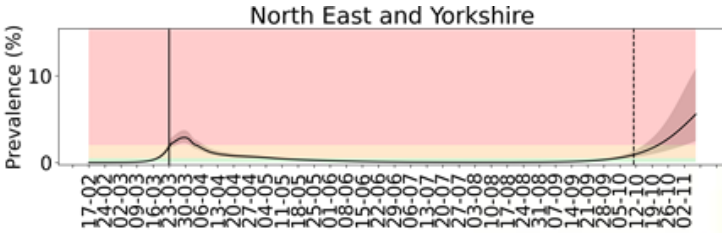
Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

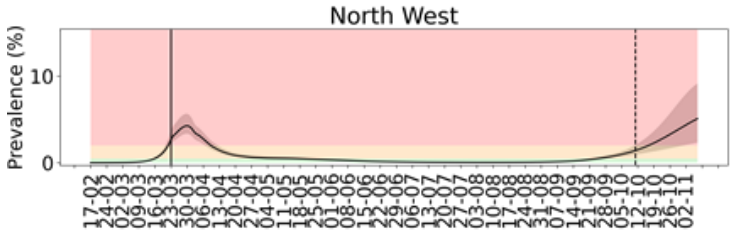
Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5th to 95th centile range.

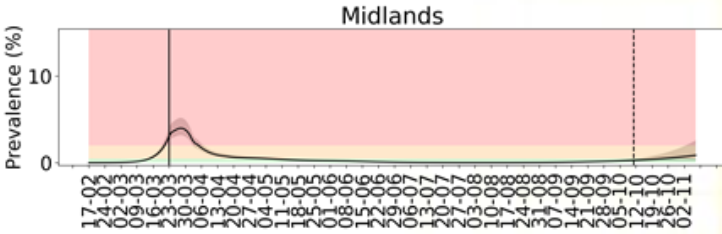
Solid vertical line shows the time of lockdown.

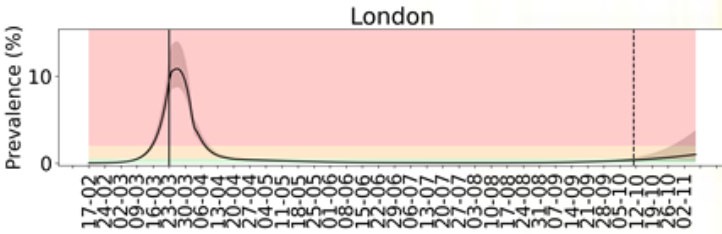
Dashed vertical line is the cutoff date for data that are used to generate the real-time model results.

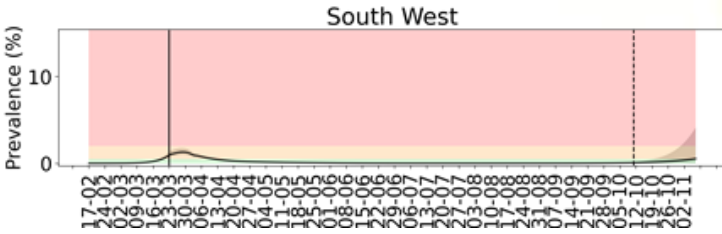








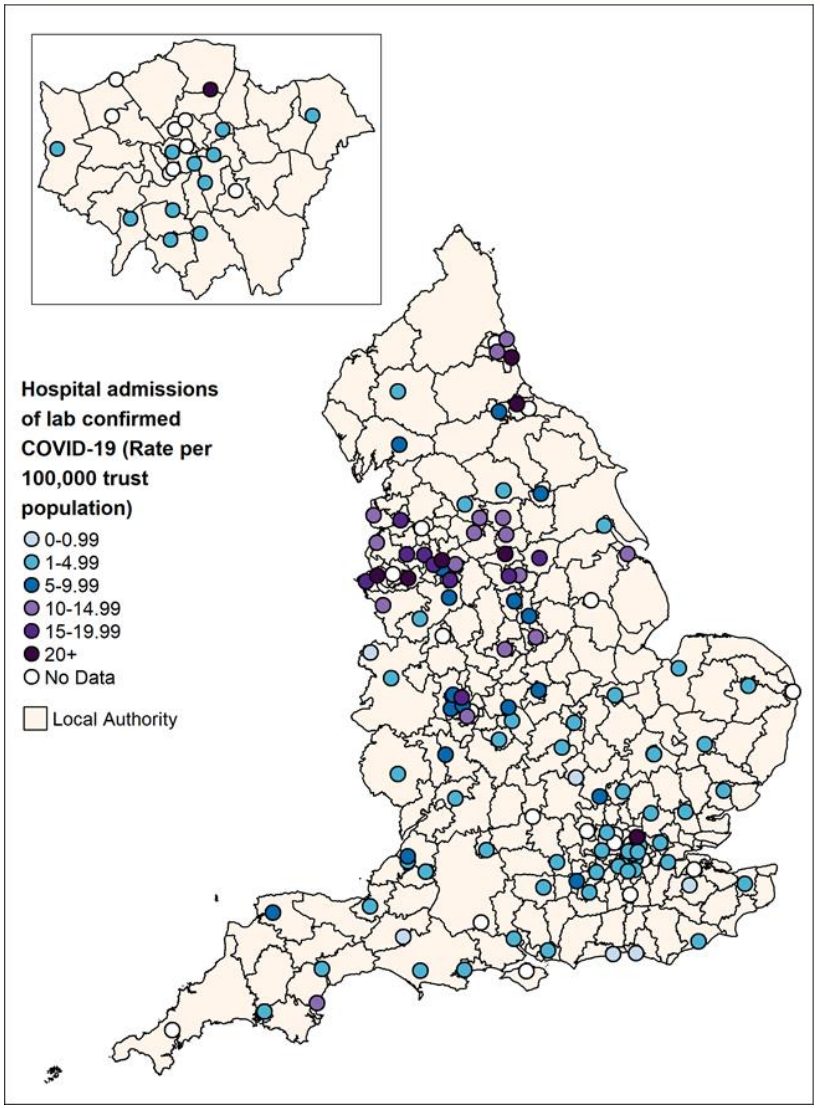


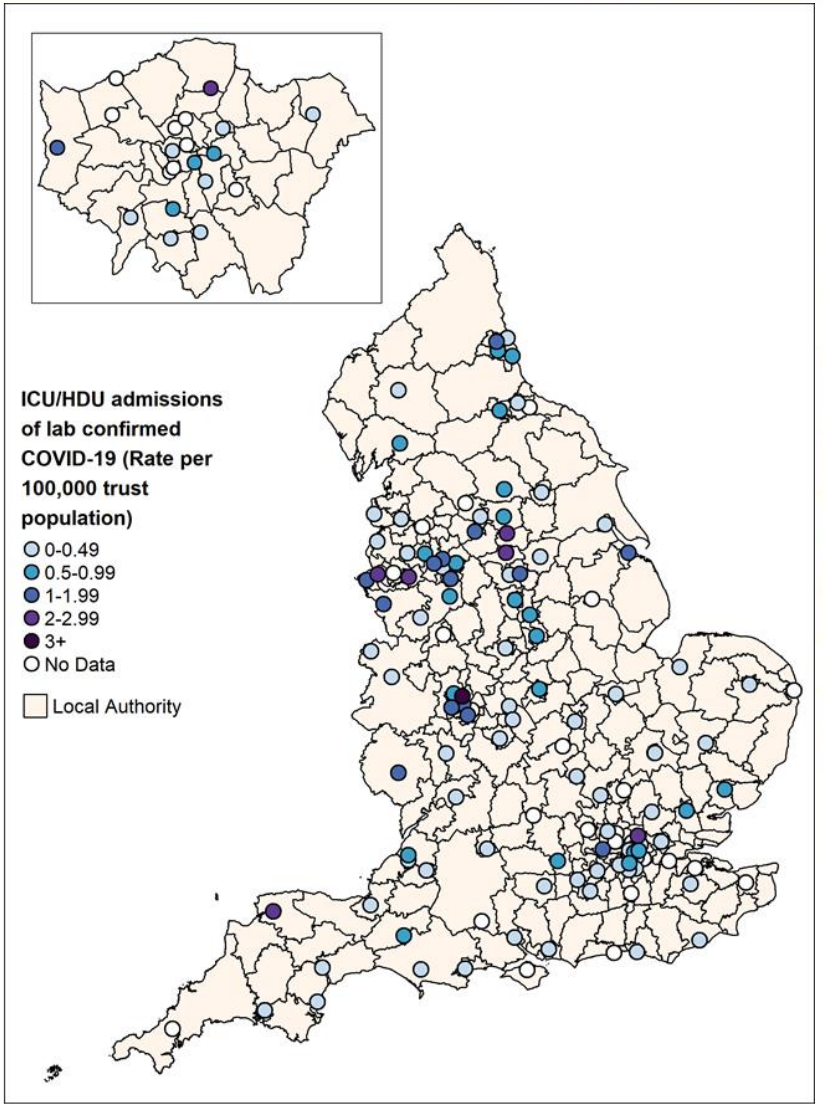


Hospitalisations (week 42)

Weekly hospitalisation rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases

Weekly ICU/HDU admission rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases

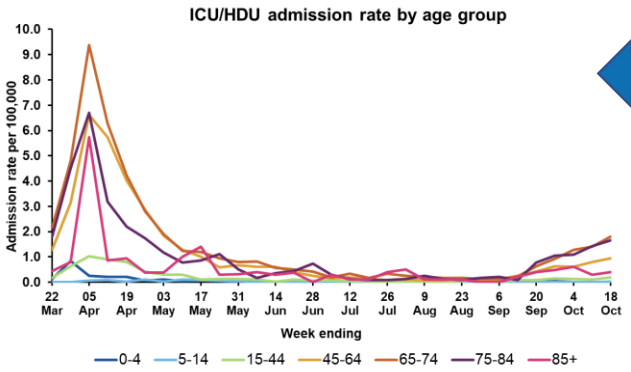




Source: PHE COVID-19 Hospitalisations in England Surveillance System (CHESS)

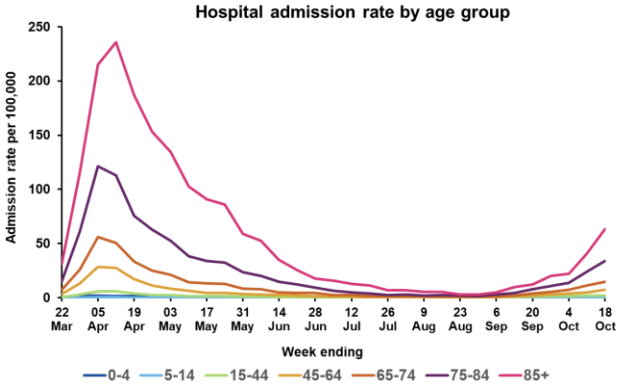
*Only NHS Acute trusts that have reported **≥1 days** in the past week ; excludes Specialist trusts

Hospitalisations by age



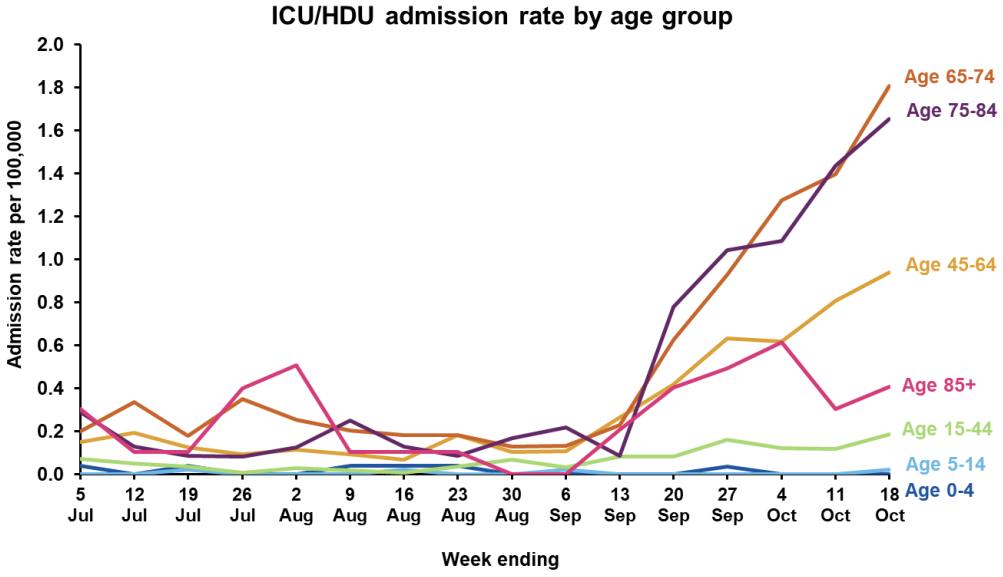
Weeks 12 to 42

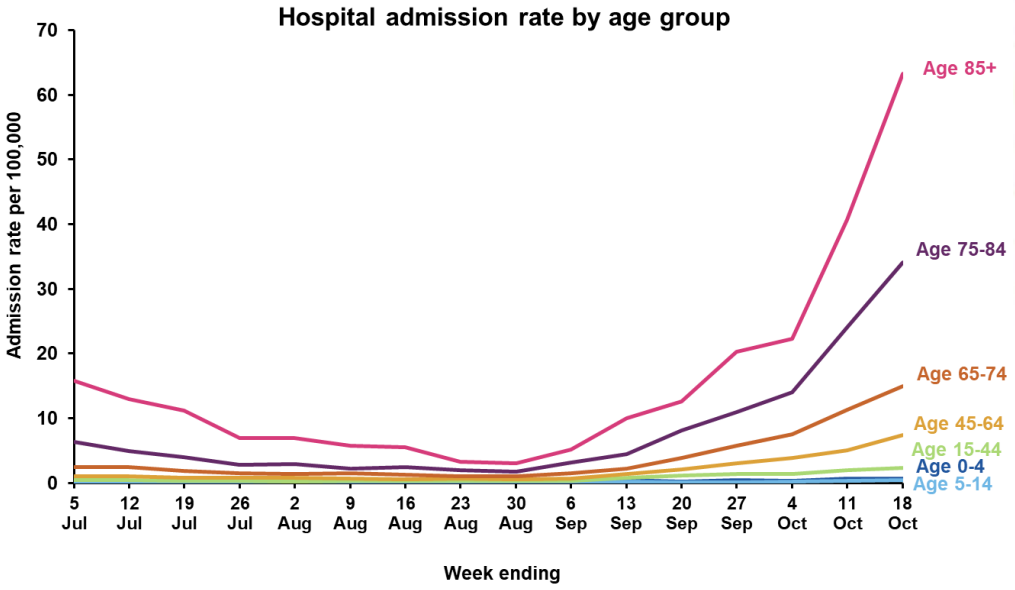
Weeks 27 to 42



Weeks 12 to 42

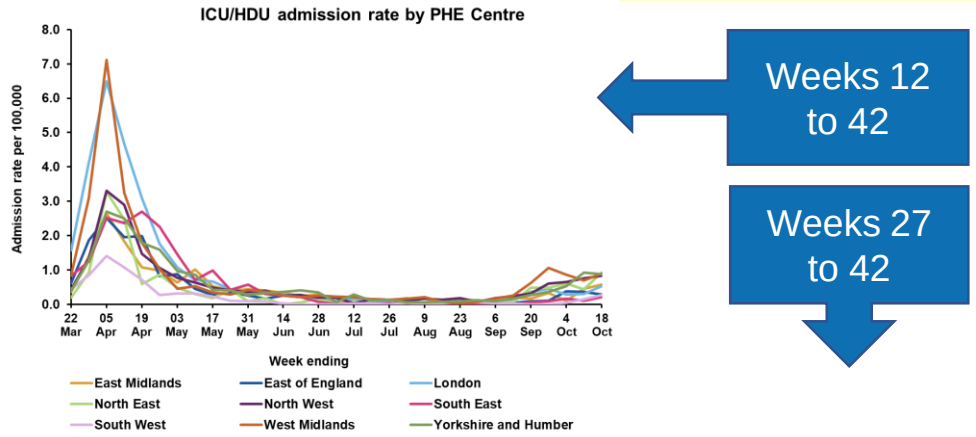
Weeks 27 to 42





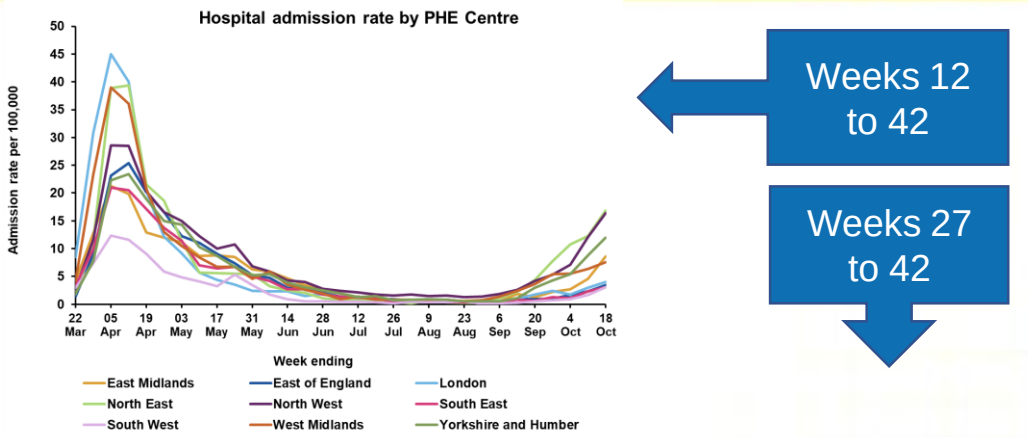
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



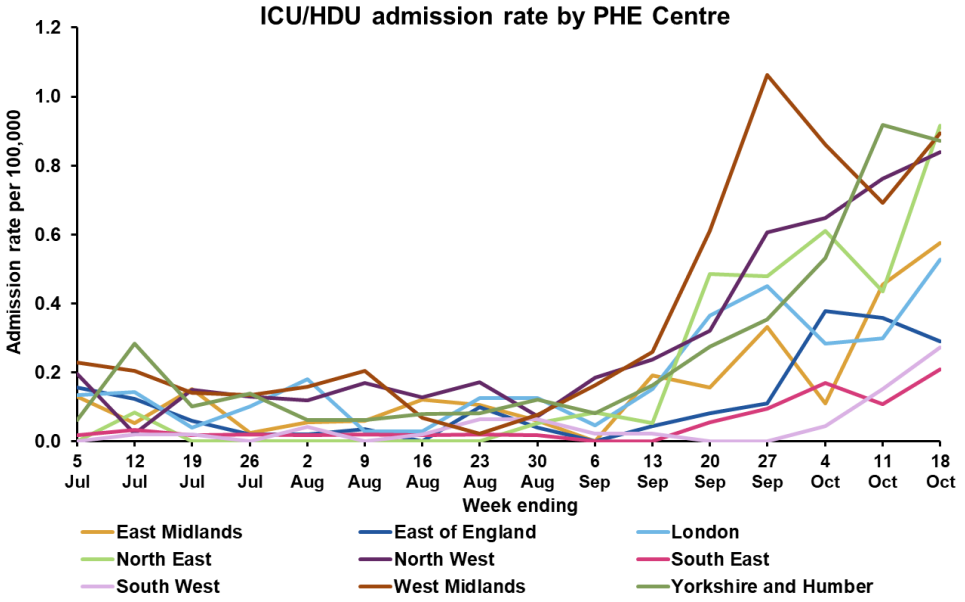
Weeks 12 to 42

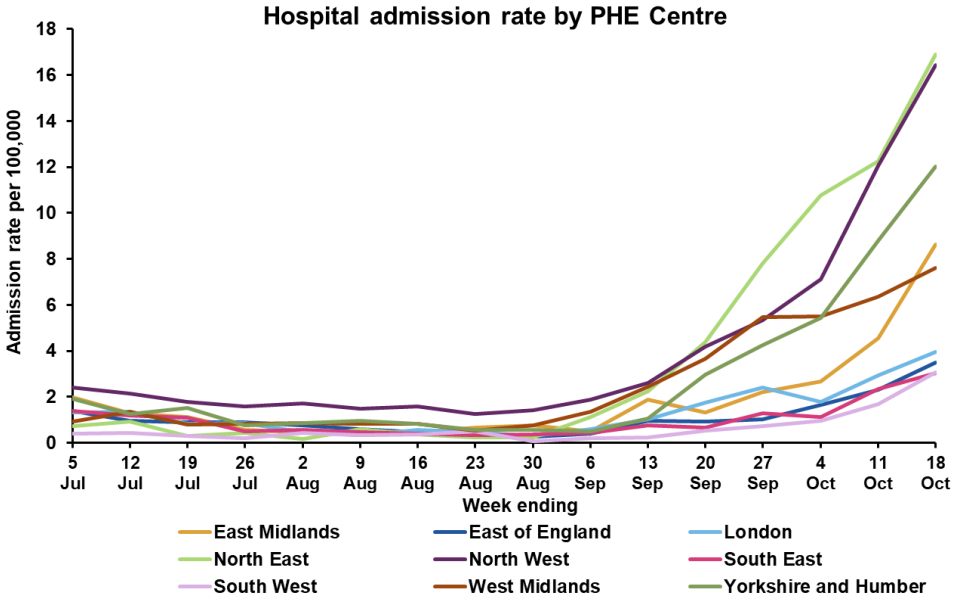
Weeks 27 to 42



Weeks 12 to 42

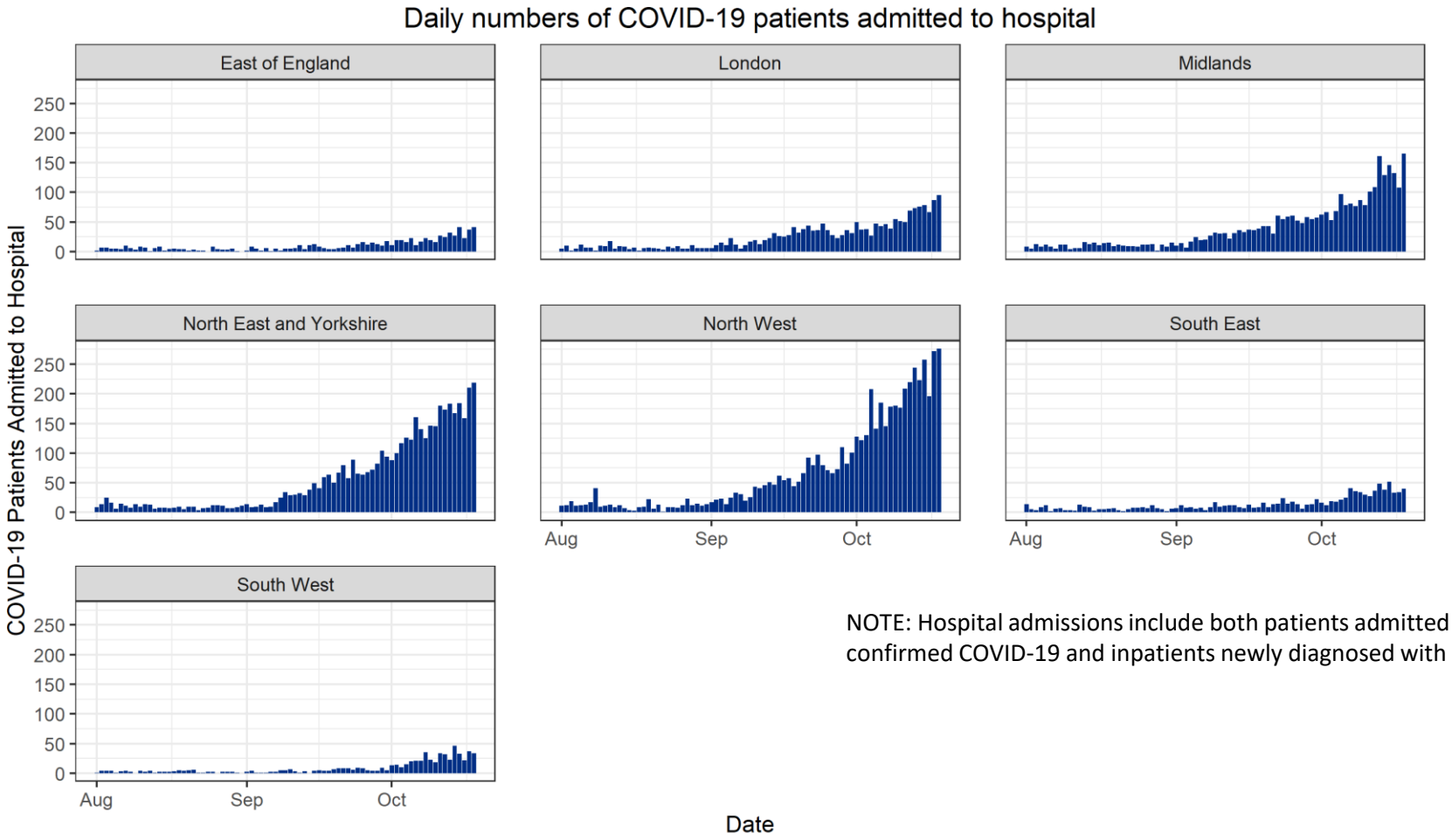
Weeks 27 to 42





Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

Hospital admissions by NHS Region



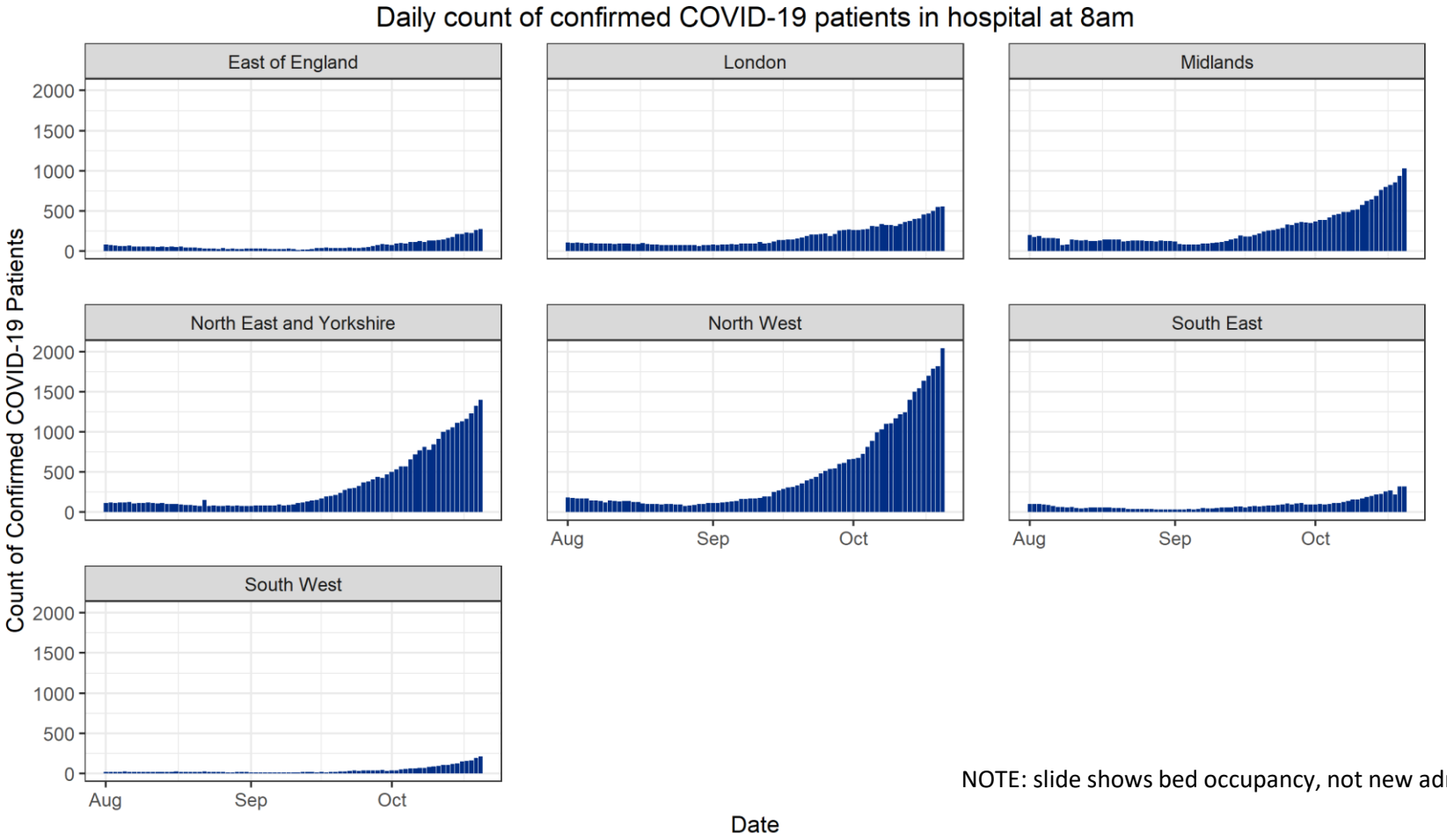
NOTE: Hospital admissions include both patients admitted with confirmed COVID-19 and inpatients newly diagnosed with COVID-19.

Data from 01 August 2020 to 18 October 2020

Data only include NHS Hospital Acute Trusts with a type 1 A&E department and are reported daily by trusts to NHS England and NHS Improvement.

Source: https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/ – 21/10/2020

Patients in hospital by NHS Region



NOTE: slide shows bed occupancy, not new admissions.

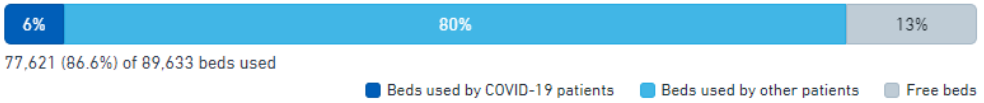
Data from 01 August 2020 to 20 October 2020

Bed occupancy and capacity by NHS region - general and acute beds

GENERAL AND ACUTE BED CAPACITY

5,509 Beds used by COVID-19 patients

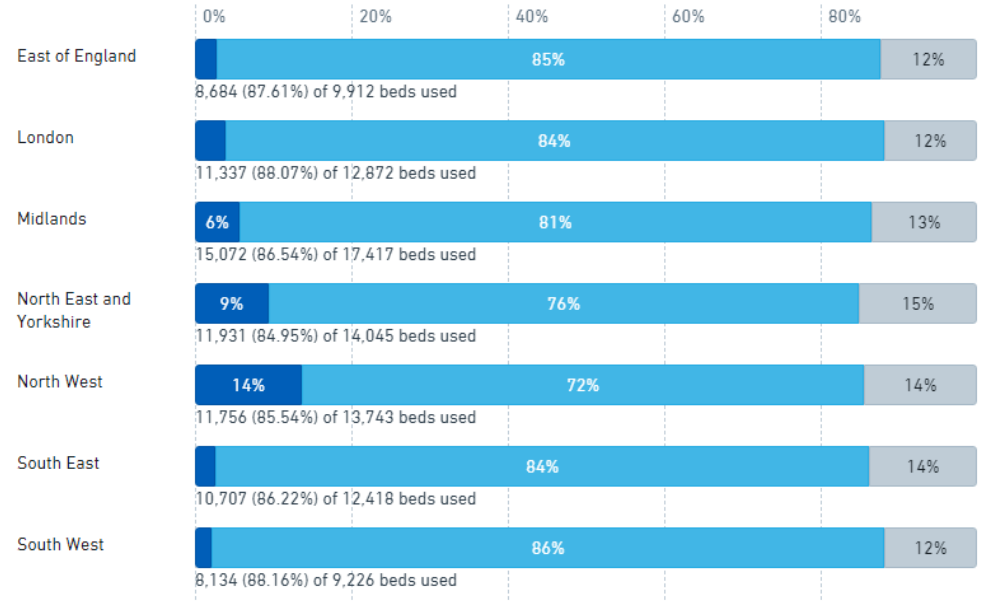
Data valid as of 21 Oct 2020 at 8am



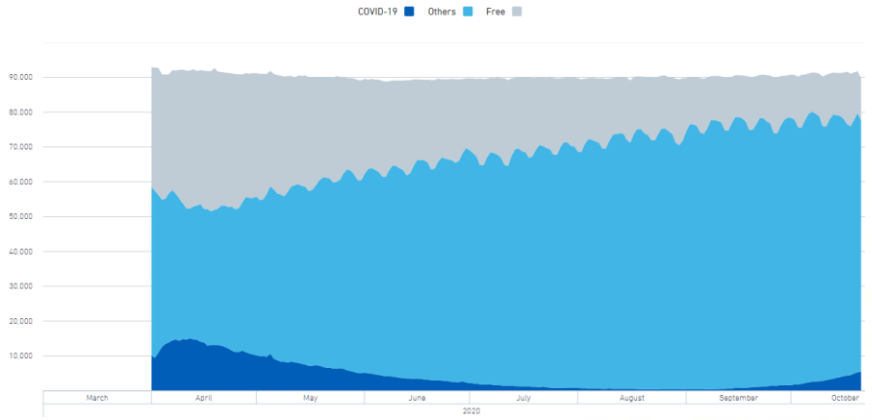
77,621 (86.6%) of 89,633 beds used

Beds used by COVID-19 patients | Beds used by other patients | Free beds

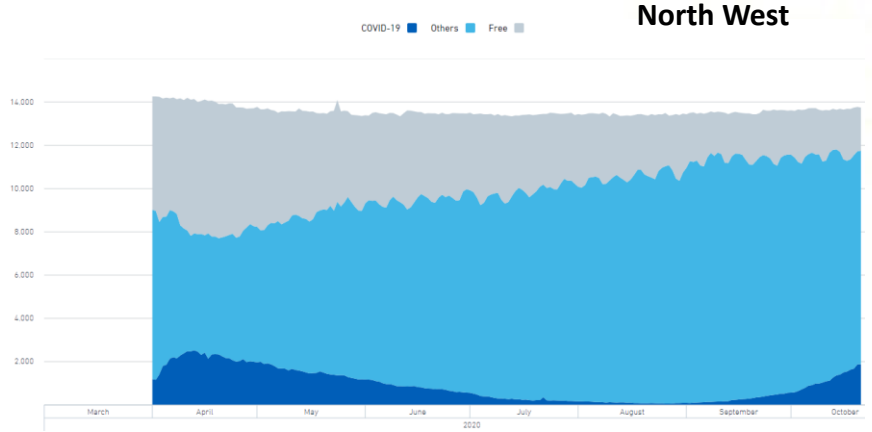
BY REGION



England



North West



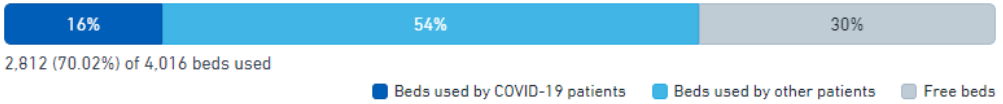
Source: NHS Foundry – 21/10/2020

Bed occupancy and capacity by NHS region - HDU/ITU beds

PATIENTS AND CAPACITY FOR HDU/ITU

642 Beds used by COVID-19 patients

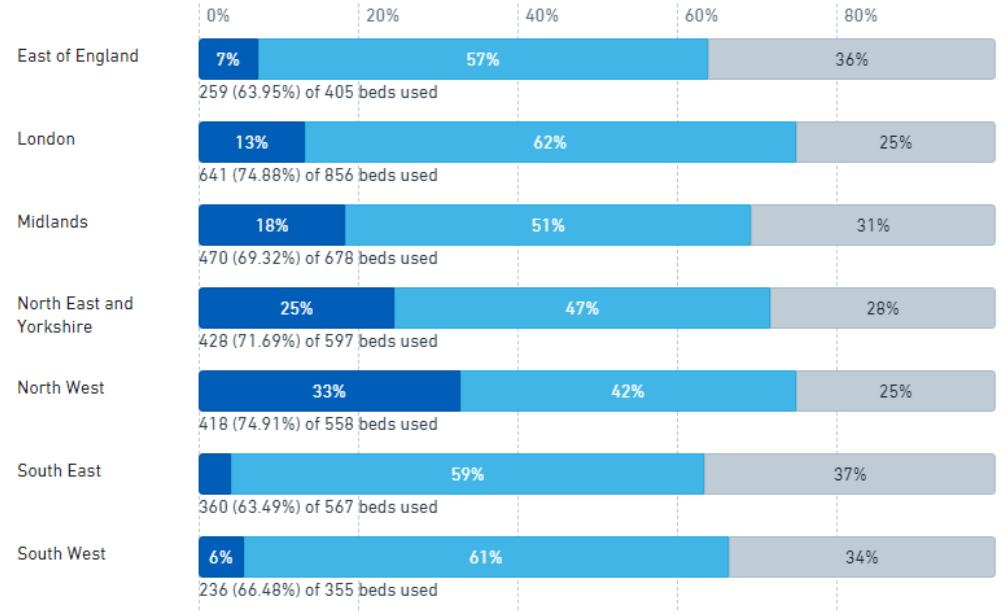
Data valid as of 21 Oct 2020 at 8am



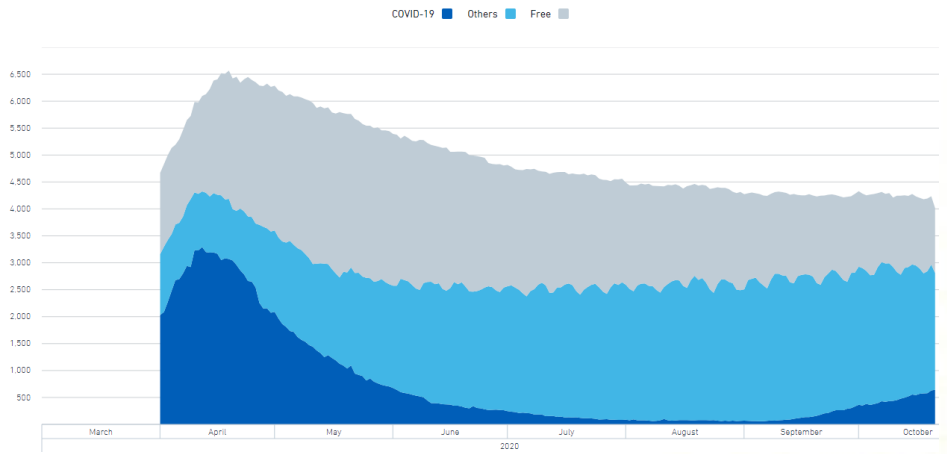
2,812 (70.02%) of 4,016 beds used

Beds used by COVID-19 patients | Beds used by other patients | Free beds

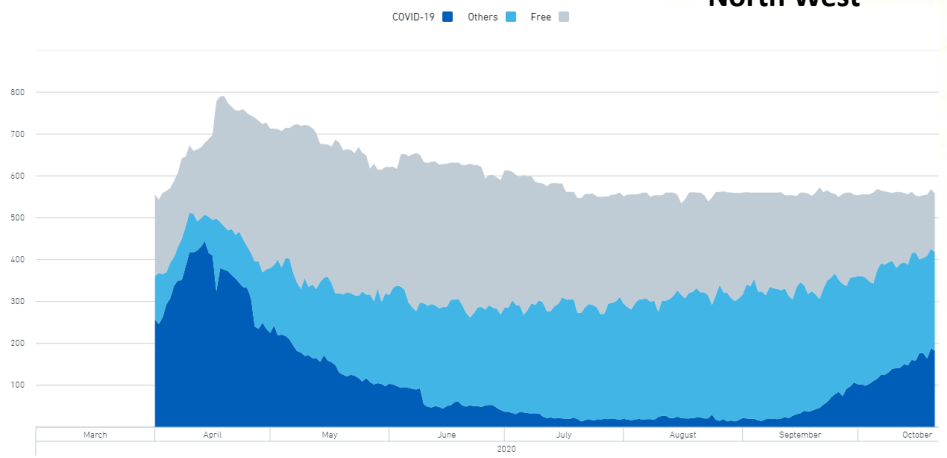
BY REGION



England

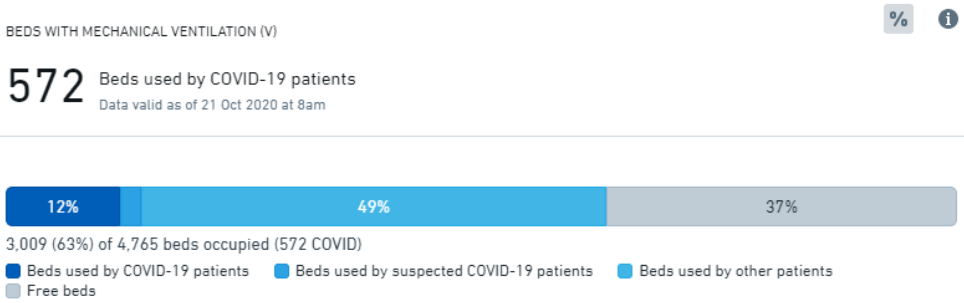


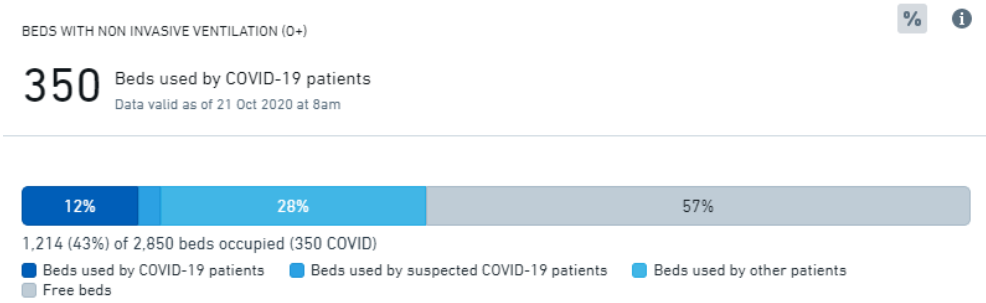
North West

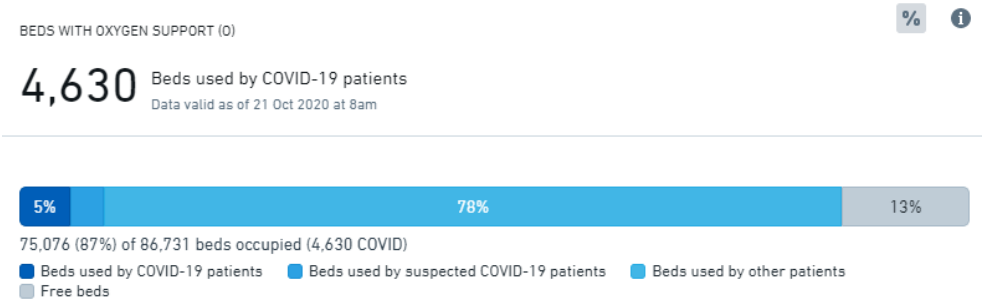


Source: NHS Foundry – 21/10/2020

Bed occupancy and capacity - number and proportion of beds with mechanical ventilation, non-invasive ventilation and oxygen support, England



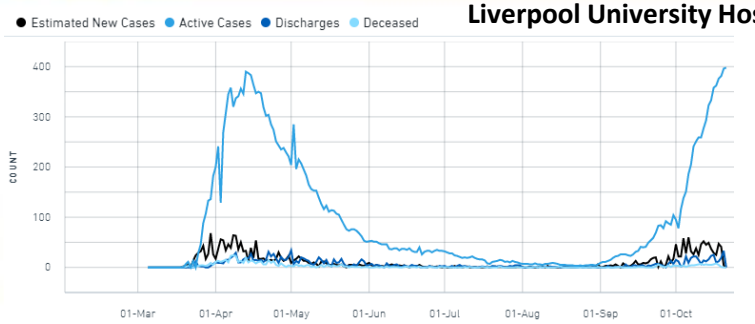




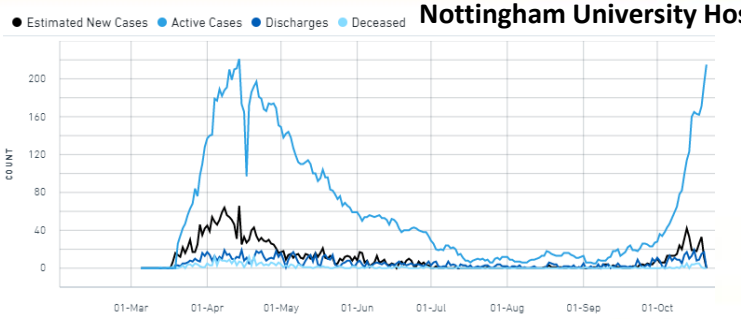
Source: NHS Foundry – 21/10/2020

Bed occupancy - top 6 NHS Trusts with highest number of active COVID-19 cases

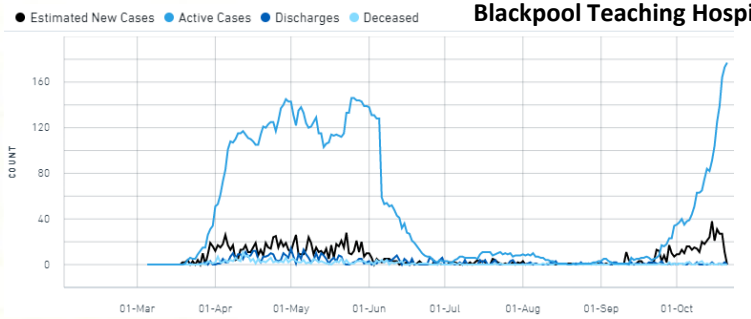
Liverpool University Hospitals FT



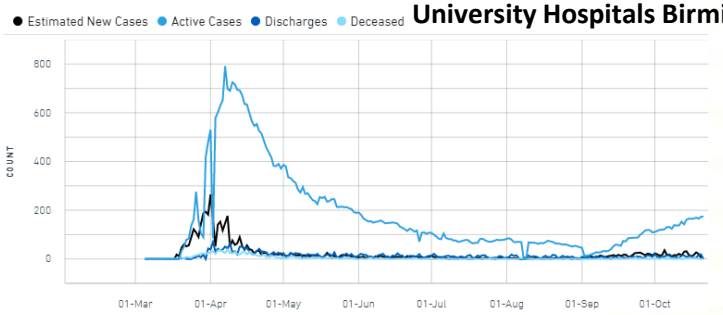
Nottingham University Hospitals



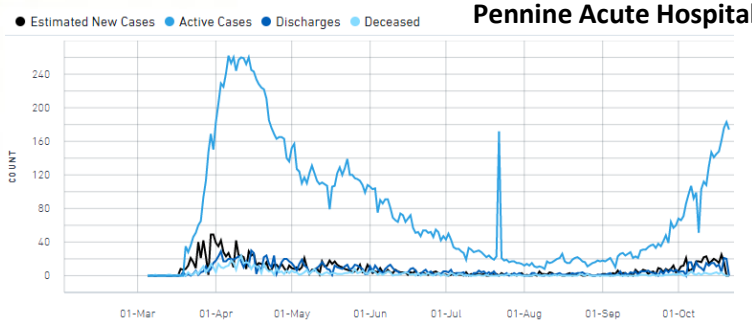
Blackpool Teaching Hospitals FT



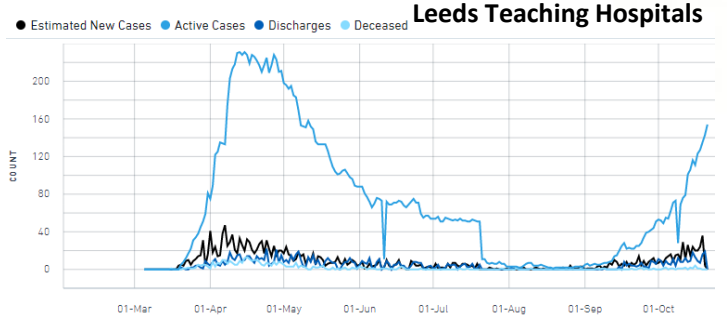
University Hospitals Birmingham FT



Pennine Acute Hospitals



Leeds Teaching Hospitals

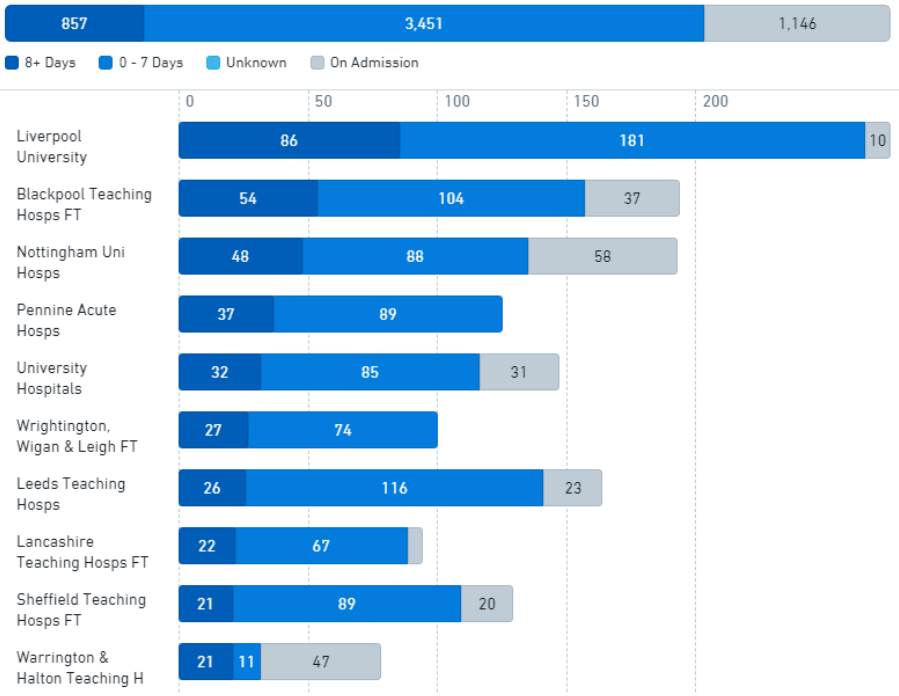


Source: NHS Foundry – 21/10/2020

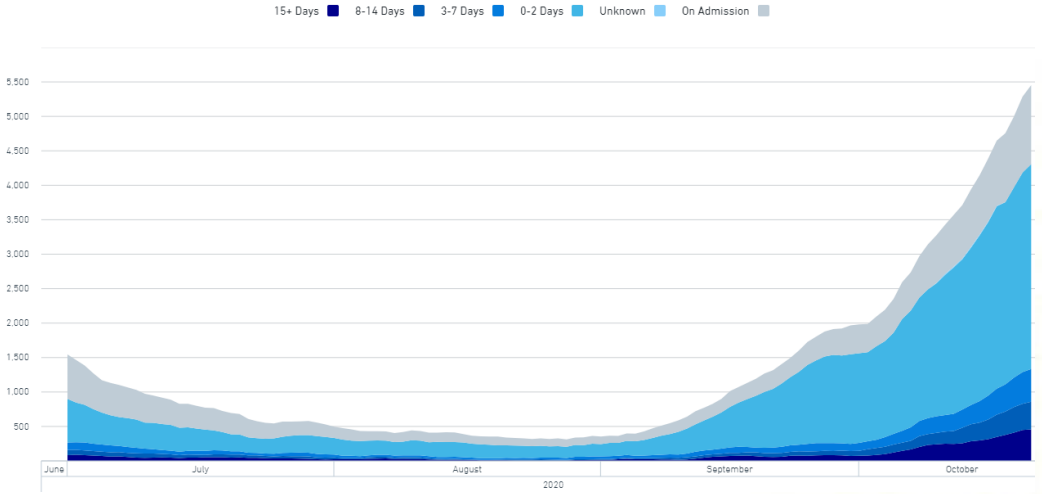
COVID-19 Diagnoses in hospitals

PROBABLE NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS (WEEKLY)

857 COVID Infections likely acquired in hospital in the past week



Total COVID-19 diagnoses in hospitals over time (England)



Patient grouping	Infection category	Criteria
On Admission	Community-Onset	Admitted following a positive test
0-2 days	Community-Onset	Positive specimen date <= 2 days after admission to Trust
3-7 days	Hospital-Onset Indeterminate Healthcare Associated	Positive specimen date 3-7 days after admission to Trust
8-14 days	Hospital-Onset Probable Healthcare Associated	Positive specimen date 8-14 days after admission to Trust
15+ days	Hospital-Onset	Positive specimen date 15 or more days after admission to Trusts
Unknown	Unknown	Unclear how many days between admission and positive specimen

Source: NHS Foundry – 21/10/2020

NHS Staff absence (COVID related and total absence)

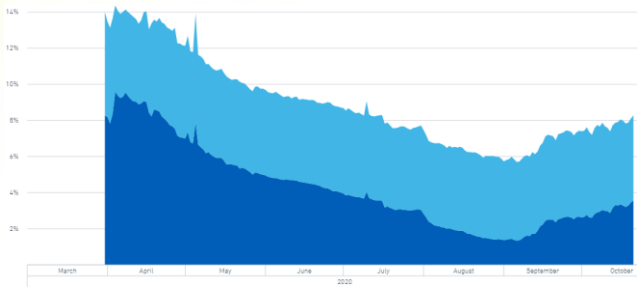
Absence by region

Covid related absence includes absence due to both sickness and self isolation

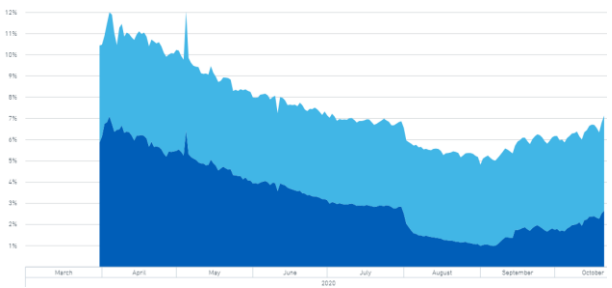
Region	Covid related absence	% Covid related absence	Total absence	% Total absence	Headcount
North West	6,826	3.57%	15,821	8.28%	191,158
North East and Yorkshire	5,694	2.65%	15,347	7.15%	214,764
Midlands	5,084	2.21%	14,794	6.44%	229,810
East of England	1,483	1.26%	5,323	4.52%	117,644
South West	1,411	1.18%	5,637	4.71%	119,648
London	2,071	1.04%	7,605	3.83%	198,429
South East	1,750	1.02%	6,757	3.94%	171,605

Staff absence over time (all staff)

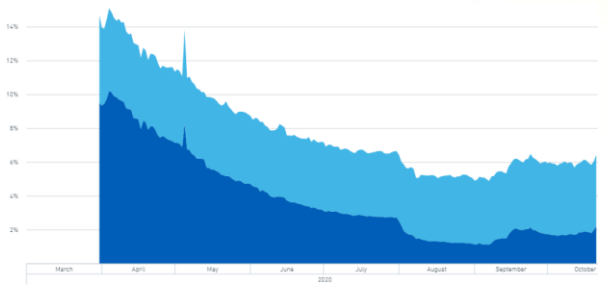
North West



North East and Yorkshire



Midlands



Source: NHS Foundry – 21/10/2020

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, alarms over the past 7 days (14 Oct 2020 to 20 Oct 2020)

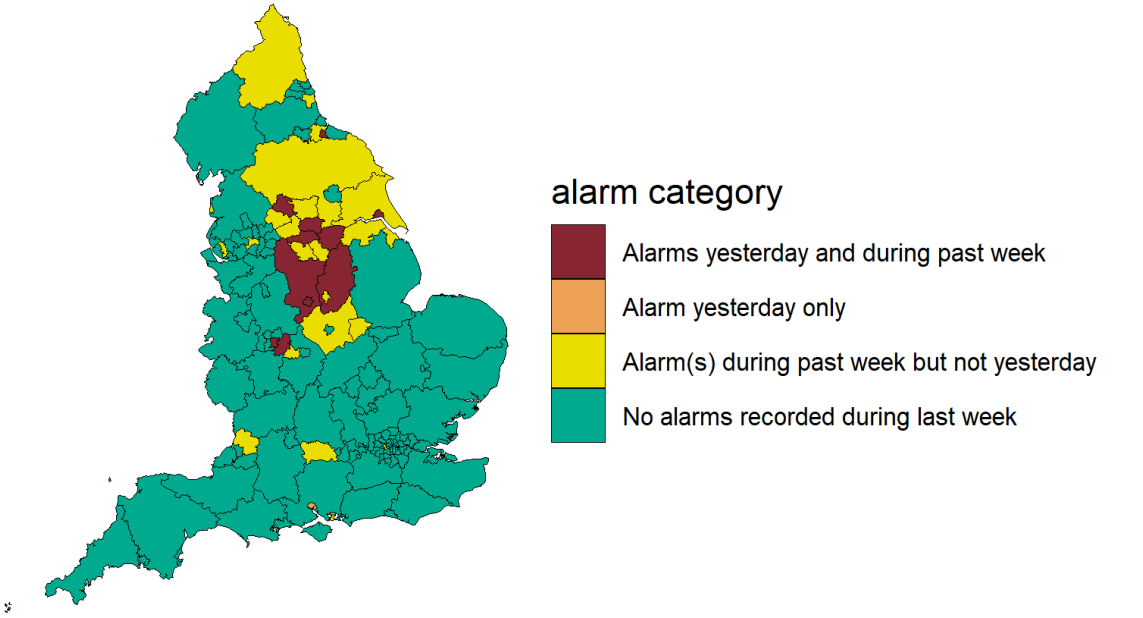
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently of the underlying incidence of COVID-19.

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Barnsley	[redacted]	Alarms yesterday and during past week
Nottinghamshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Bradford		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Derbyshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Derby		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sandwell		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Wakefield		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Birmingham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Doncaster		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Middlesbrough		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Southampton		Alarm yesterday only
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sheffield		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Leeds		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Rotherham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Calderdale		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North Yorkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Portsmouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Blackpool		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
East Riding of Yorkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Hammersmith and Fulham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kirklees		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Knowsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North East Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Northumberland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Nottingham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Salford		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Solihull		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
South Gloucestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Stockton-on-Tees		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sunderland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
West Berkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

The NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ syndromic indicator should be used to monitor trends in calls rather than numbers. These data are based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported by callers and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus.

NHS 111 potential COVID-19 calls, alarms over past 7 days (14/10/20 - 20/10/20)



Alarm methodology

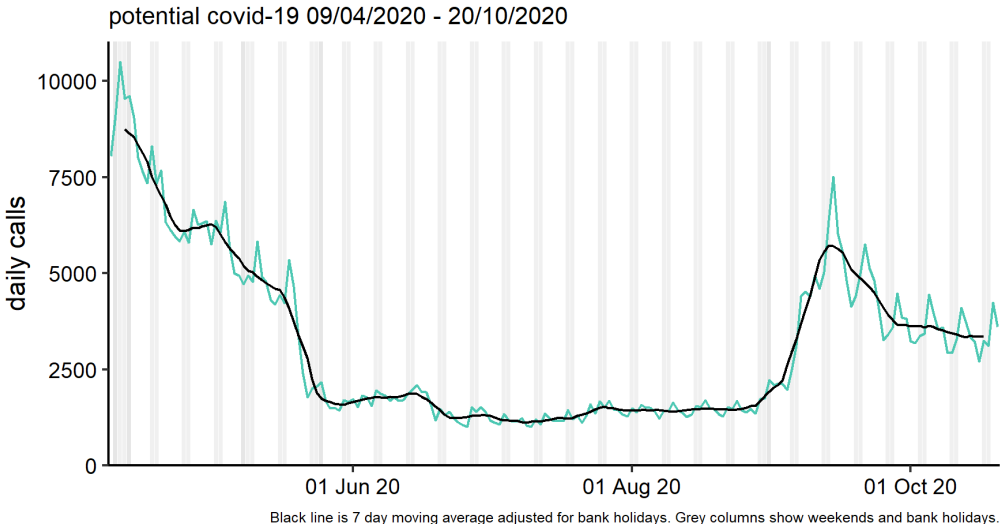
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

The 'expected' number of calls in a local authority is based on the average rate across England each day. The threshold is calculated as expected calls + 3 * sqrt(expected calls) i.e. assuming data follows a Poisson distribution.

An alarm is generated if call numbers are above the threshold.

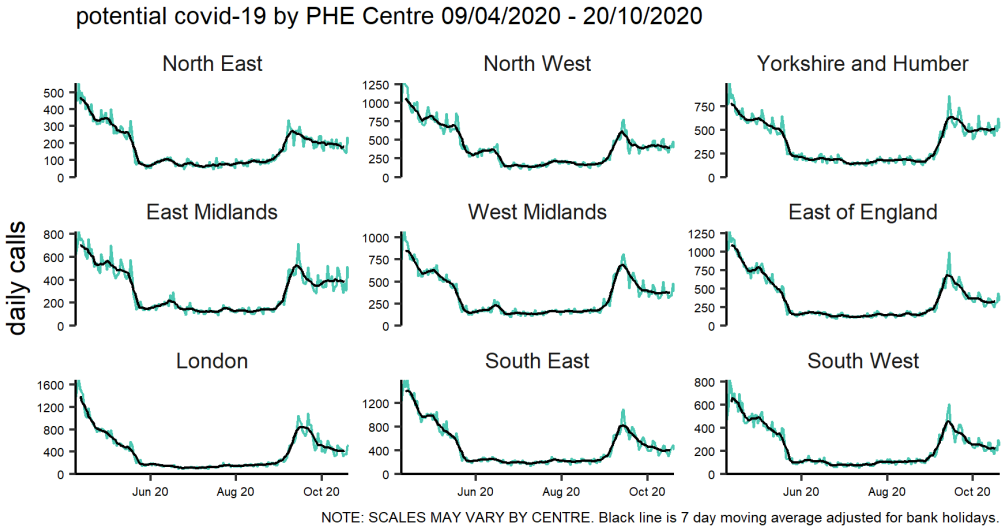
NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

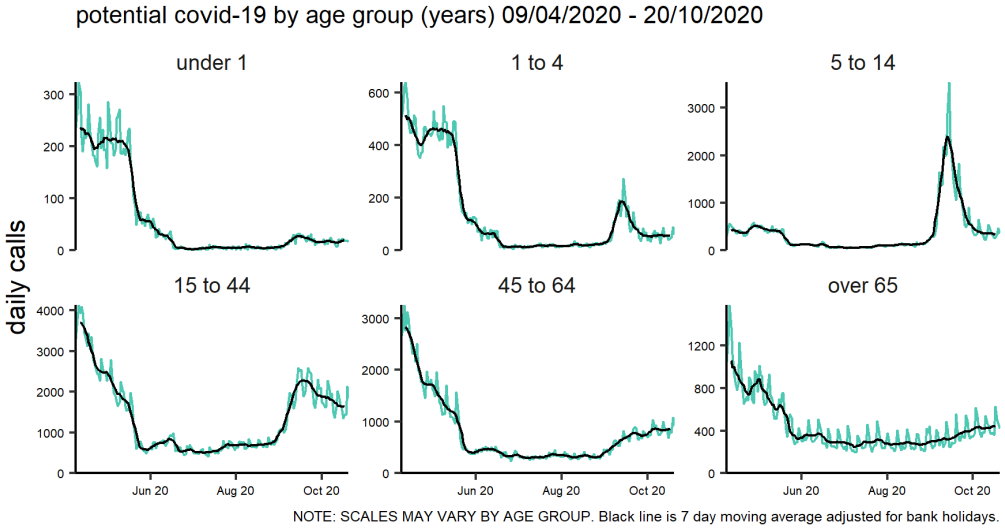
Trends in daily NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 20 October)



NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

- These data are based on ‘potential COVID-19’ symptoms reported by callers
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts should be used to monitor trends (not the actual number of people symptomatic in the community)
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of calls (PHE Centre population size varies). Please note the different scales on these charts.

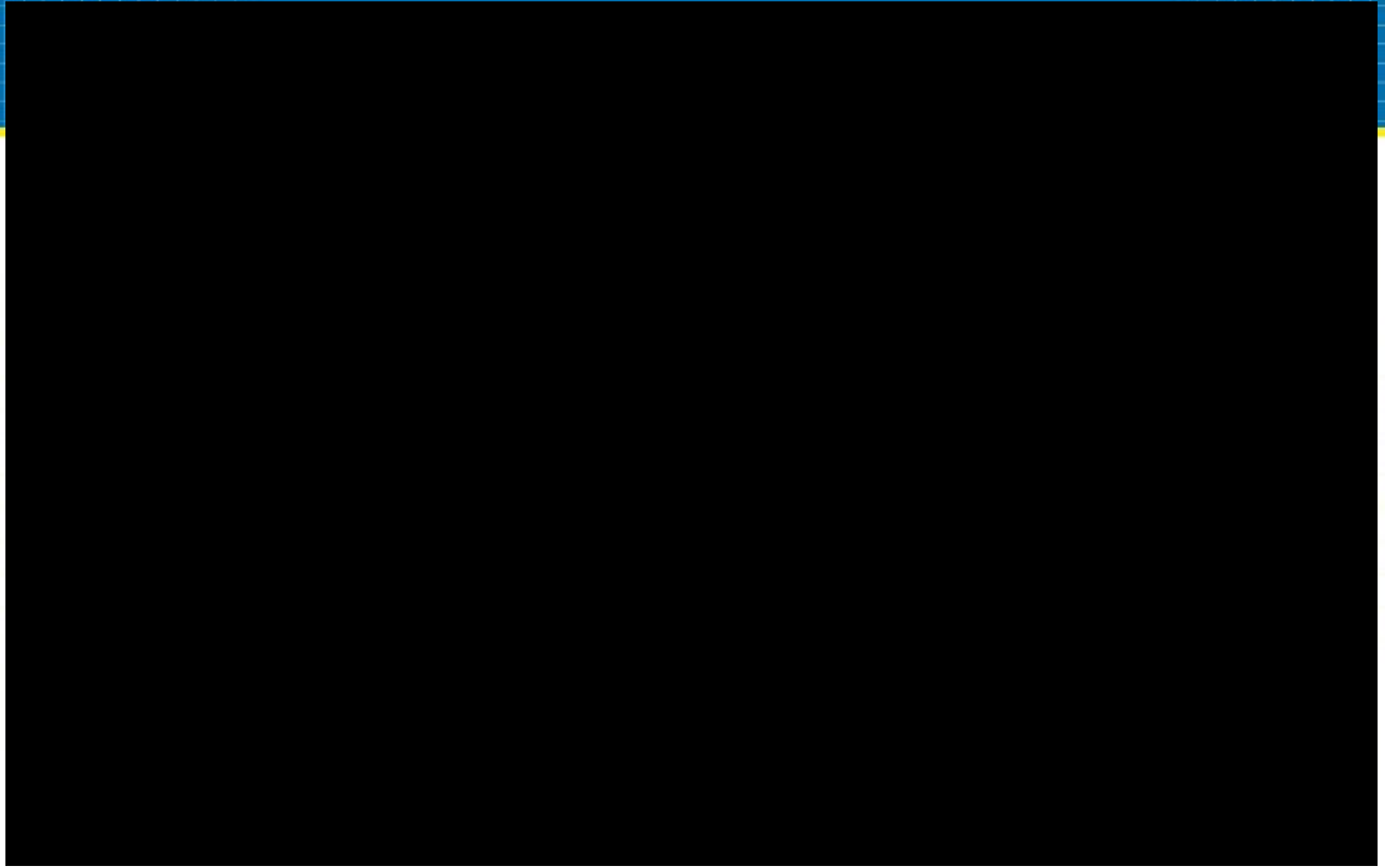




Further information and weekly NHS 111 reports containing potential COVID-19 call and online assessment surveillance data is available from the PHE Remote Health Advice bulletin.

Care homes
report changes from 20 July 2020

- **From 20 July 2020**, **this report uses a revised dataset which includes all reports recorded as outbreaks or clusters and is not deduplicated**; a second outbreak in the same care home will be shown (previously these were removed). It is no longer appropriate to deduplicate care home outbreaks because this risks not showing recent repeat outbreaks in care homes
- Some outbreaks are recorded in HPZone as being in care homes when in fact they are in another similar institution. The report **now only includes those we recognise are in CQC-registered care homes** now possible due to changes in data entry at a local level
- All reports to PHE are shown because this is the earliest signal that there may be a ‘true’ outbreak, but also shown are those with at least 2 symptomatic individuals (at the time of first report) to give an indication of those more likely to be ‘true’ outbreaks. Other work is underway linking test results to outbreaks which will supplement this analysis
- There are a small number of reports of outbreaks where the number of symptomatic individuals is recorded as unknown (shown by PHE centre) – work continues to improve the data



Weekly report on Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) Situations reported to PHE
Methodology, data sources and limitations

- We report on new acute respiratory infection (ARI) situations reported to Health Protection Teams (HPTs) and entered on HPZone in the previous reporting week by setting and locality.
- Daily and weekly aggregated surveillance reports are extracted from HPZone to generate the line listing.
- The weekly extracts include situations reported in the previous epidemiological week (Monday to Sunday) by locality and context (setting e.g. school)
- Situations associated with Educational settings and Workplaces undergo further investigation. Individual case notes are reviewed by an epidemiologist and an assessment made about whether the criteria for a confirmed COVID-19 cluster or outbreak are met. See definitions.
- Situations associated with Educational settings, Workplaces, Other settings and Food Outlets/ Restaurants are also further classified into sub-categories by review of individual records.
- It is important to note that many of these situations remain live and so the description presented here may not necessarily be final.
- Due to the increasing volume of situations and the different methodologies in place in PHE regions, the situations captured by HPT represent a subset of all ongoing clusters and outbreaks in England rather than an exhaustive listing.
- Of note a national school helpline started operating on 17 September 2020 and a Universities helpline started operating on 7 October. This is likely to have had an impact on the number of situations/outbreaks being reported to HPTs in these settings.
- The denominator (the overall number of settings in each category) will differ by the setting category, for example there are fewer hospitals than workplaces, as will the propensity to report incidents to PHE. Therefore these data are more useful for monitoring trends over time than making comparisons across setting categories.

Methodology, data sources and limitations

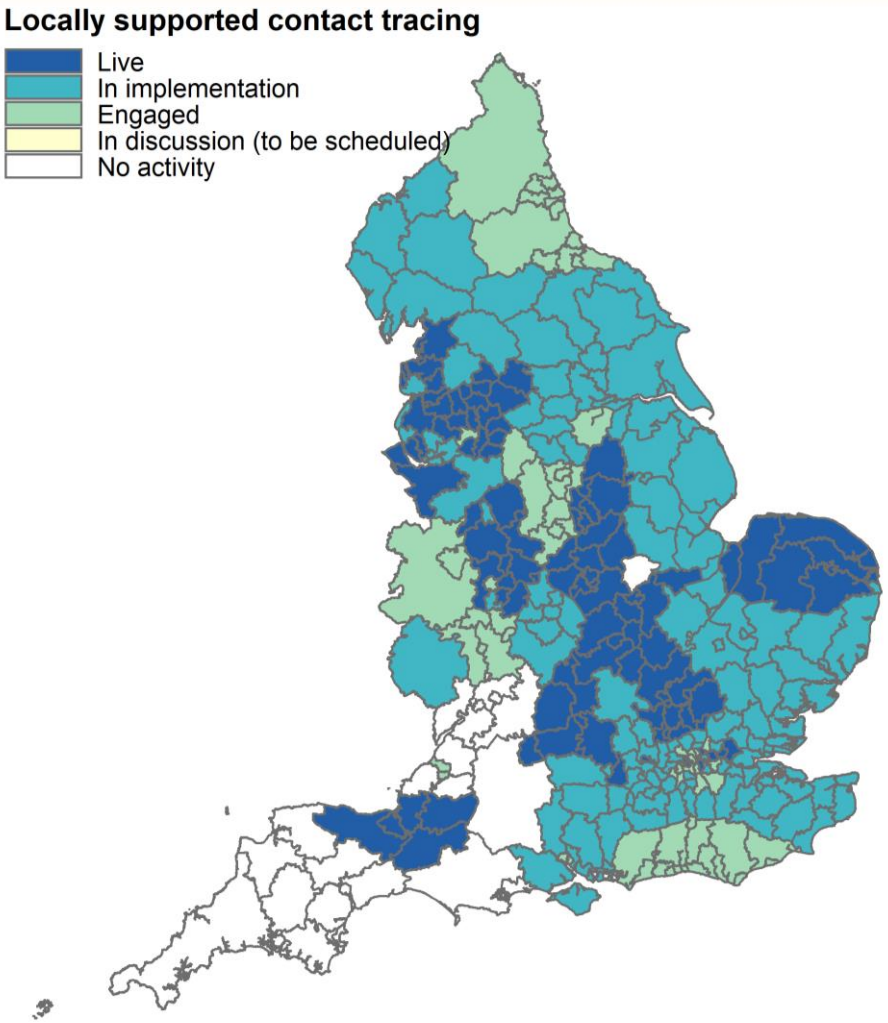
Definitions

Cluster: two or more test-confirmed cases of COVID-19 among individuals associated with a specific non-residential setting with illness onset dates within a 14-day period (in the absence of detailed information about the type of contact between the cases).

Outbreak: two or more test-confirmed cases of COVID-19 among individuals associated with a specific non-residential setting with illness onset dates within 14 days, and one of:

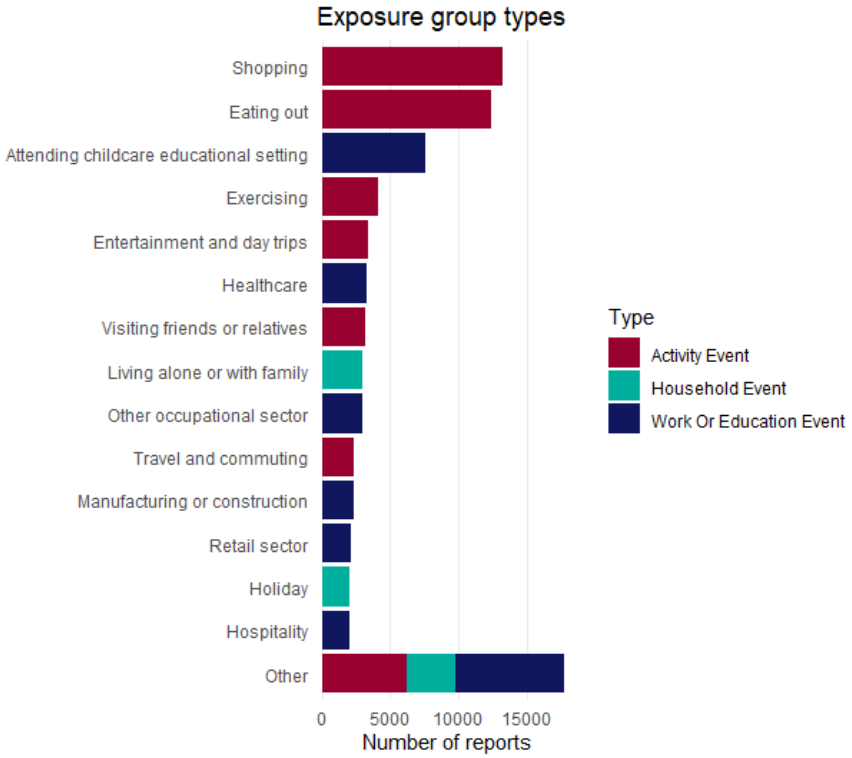
- Identified direct exposure between at least 2 of the test-confirmed cases in that setting (for example under one metre face to face, or spending more than 15 minutes within 2 metres) during the infectious period of one of the cases
- When there is no sustained local community transmission - absence of an alternative source of infection outside the setting for the initially identified cases

Locally supported contact tracing
Data extracted 20 October 2020



Enhanced contact tracing
Exposure setting for all reported contacts
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

Data from the **5 October** to **11 October 2020**
42,519 individuals
81,772 events



type	exposure_group_type	n
Activity Event	Shopping	13284
Activity Event	Eating Out	12401
Work Or Education Event	Attending childcare educational setting	7596
Activity Event	Exercising	4071
Activity Event	Entertainment and day trips	3392
Work Or Education Event	Healthcare	3230
Activity Event	Visiting friends or relatives	3178
Household Event	Living alone or with family	2950
Work Or Education Event	Other occupational sector	2934
Activity Event	Other	2864
Activity Event	Travel and commuting	2382
Work Or Education Event	Manufacturing or construction	2308
Work Or Education Event	Retail sector	2177
Household Event	Holiday	2051
Work Or Education Event	Hospitality	2022
Activity Event	Other (combined)	3384
Household Event	Other (combined)	3569
Work Or Education Event	Other (combined)	7979

*'Other (combined)' categories are defined on the next slide

Data extracted 15 October 2020

Enhanced contact tracing
Exposure setting for all reported contacts
(Data source: NHS Test and Trace)

“Other (combined)” categories include

type	exposure_group_type
Activity Event	Community and charity activities
Activity Event	Personal care
Activity Event	Private events and celebrations
Activity Event	Public events and mass gathering
Activity Event	Sport events
Activity Event	Visiting a health or social care setting for non covid 19 reasons
Activity Event	Visiting a military setting
Activity Event	Visiting a prison or detention facility
Activity Event	Worship and prayer
Household Event	Other
Household Event	Shared
Household Event	Supported living
Work Or Education Event	Arts entertainment or recreation
Work Or Education Event	Civil service or government
Work Or Education Event	Close contact services
Work Or Education Event	Critical national infrastructure
Work Or Education Event	Emergency services
Work Or Education Event	Financial services
Work Or Education Event	Food production
Work Or Education Event	Immigration border services
Work Or Education Event	Information and communication
Work Or Education Event	Military
Work Or Education Event	Prison
Work Or Education Event	Social care
Work Or Education Event	Teaching and education
Work Or Education Event	Transport
Work Or Education Event	Warehouse or distribution
Work Or Education Event	Work travel or activity outside workplace

International flights reported through enhanced contact tracing
Data extracted 28 August 2020

1,0851 cases completed enhanced contact tracing, [redacted]

Please note that these reflect travel reported and not confirmed sources of infection

[redacted]

Enhanced contract tracing is undertaken to identify potential sources of infection, as well as individuals whom a case may have infected. This involves asking cases about their exposures/contacts from day 3-7 prior to onset of symptoms (or test date if the case is asymptomatic).

Data extracted from NHS Test and Trace at 04:30, 28/08/2020.

Sources of data and signposting

Internal reports/updates

- Weekly COVID19_Epidemiological Internal Update report
- COVID-19 Exceedance Daily Review
- All regions PHE Situations of Interest daily update
- PHE NHS Test and Trace: Weekly Contact Tracing Report
- PHE Daily Care Home Report
- PHE Educational settings weekly report for NERVTAG
- COVID-19: nowcast and forecast

Published reports

- Weekly Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Surveillance Report
- COVID-19: number of outbreaks in care homes – management information

Data sources

Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS)

Data as of 20 October 2020 00:00hrs

Laboratory-confirmed cases reported to PHE. SGSS data is further de-duplicated and cleaned by the PHE ICC Epidemiology Cell. The dataset includes all positive COVID-19 cases reported through both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 testing. Numbers in most recent days may rise due to potential delays to data reporting and validation. The number of confirmed cases reflects both the case rate of infection and testing rates.

PHE Unified Sample Dataset (USD)

Data as of 21 October 2020 00:00hrs

Data on individuals testing negative for SARS-CoV2 in both Pillar 1 and 2. This data is deduplicated to only include one record for any individual who has had only negative samples

HPZone case and incident management system

Data as of 21 October 2020 08:00hrs

Only outbreaks reported to PHE are included. Absolute numbers should be interpreted with caution. Reporting practice is known to vary with time and geography. Community outbreaks exclude outbreaks reported from secondary care and care home settings.