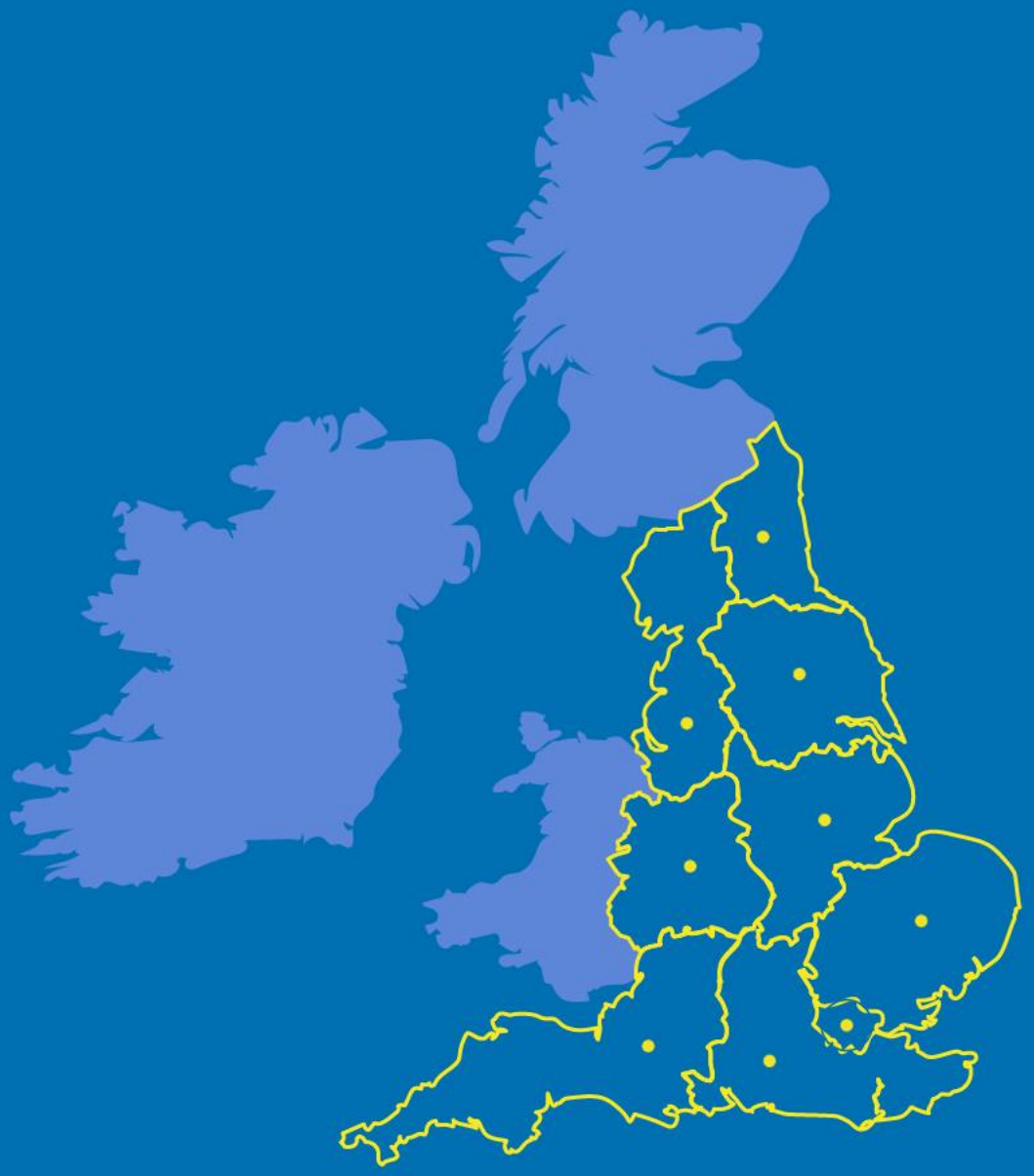
Public Health England

Joint Biosecurity Centre

CORONAVIRUS SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Summary

date: 11 November 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, [redacted], 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
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - [redacted]

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

Throughout the SAR:
Lower tier local authorities is used to represent local authority districts, unitary authorities, metropolitan district and London boroughs,
Upper tier local authorities is used to represent counties, metropolitan counties, London boroughs and unitary authorities

National context
(From 5 November 2020 Week 45 Report)

Overall case numbers and positivity remained high in both Pillar 1 and 2, in week 44, with the majority of cases reported from Pillar 2. The highest case rates were seen in the 20 to 29 year olds in Pillar 1 and 2. A continuing decline in case rates is noted in the 10 to 19 year olds. The highest positivity rates were noted in the 80+ year olds in Pillar 1 and in the 10 to 19 year olds in Pillar 2. Cases rates and positivity continue to be highest in the North of England.

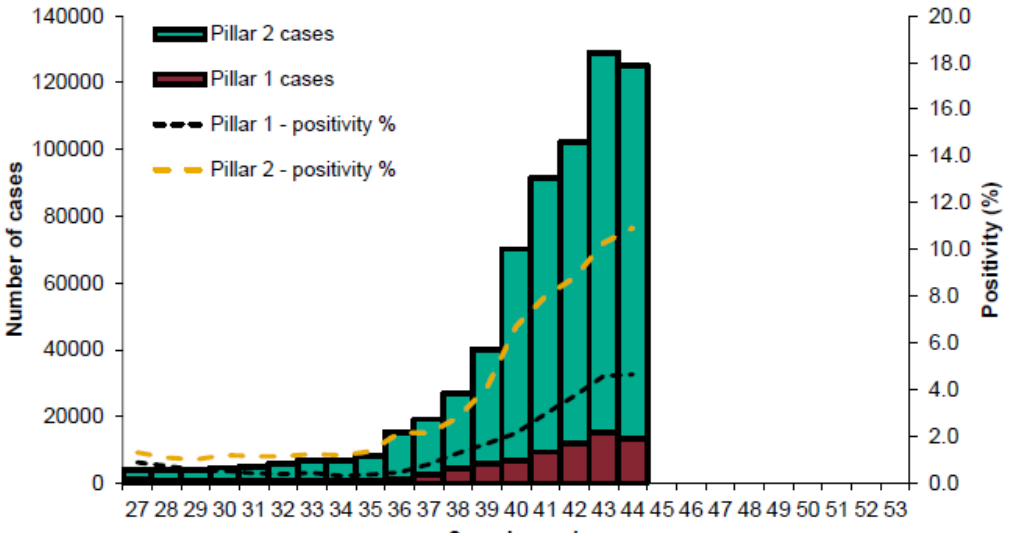
As of 09:00 on 03 November 2020, a total of 912,236 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillar 1 and 2.

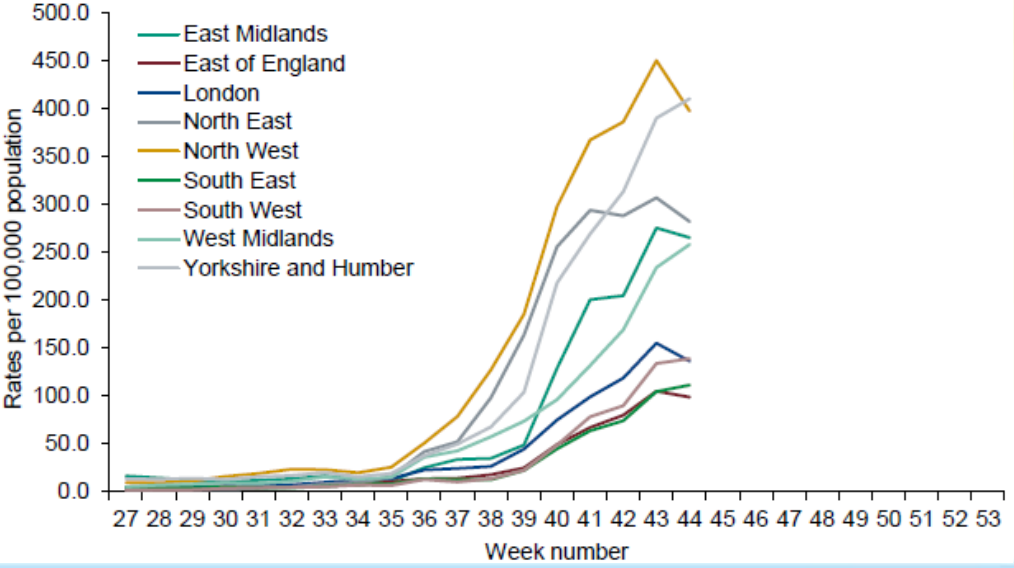
- The data are shown by the week the specimen was taken from the person being tested. This gives the most accurate analysis of this time progression, however, for the most recent week results for more samples are expected therefore this should be interpreted with caution.

- 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

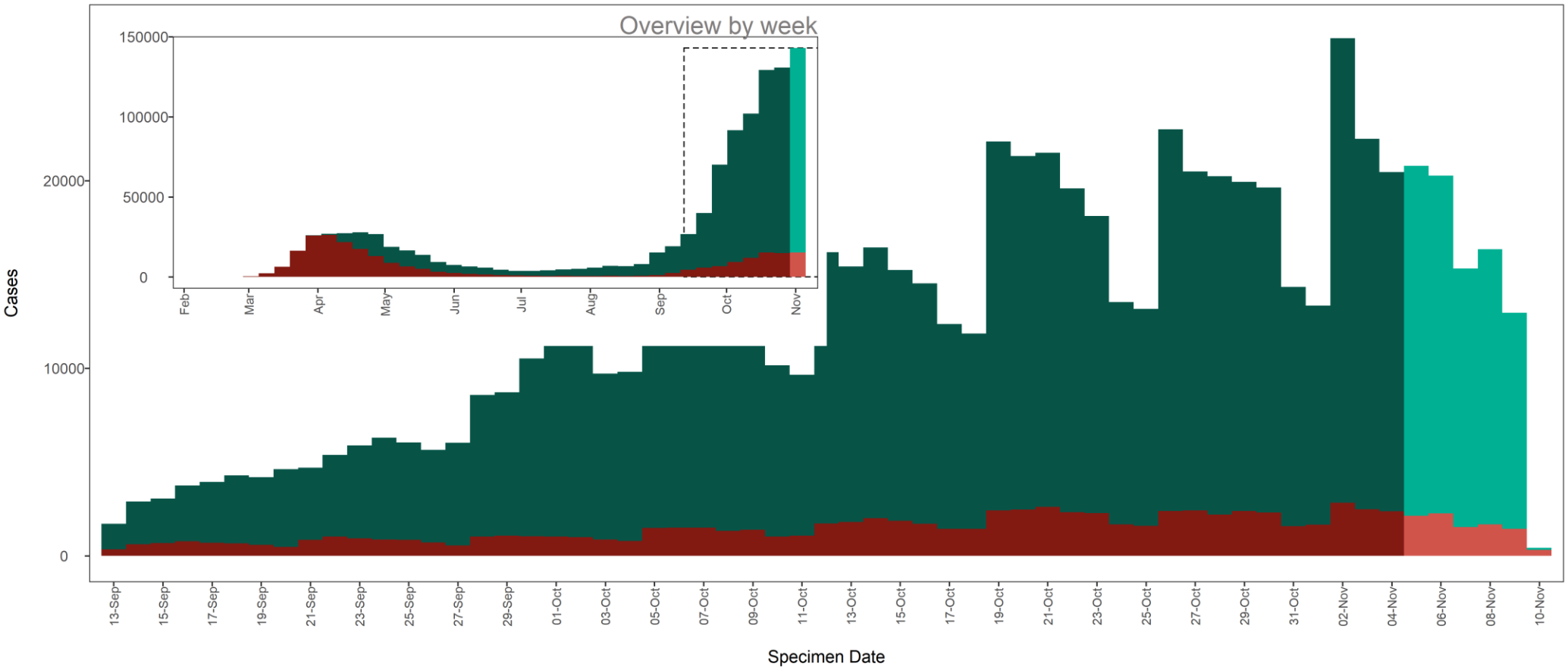
Case rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates





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 (31 October 2020 to 6 November 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			Purple	Dark Red	Red				
East Midlands	410.8 ↑	11.5% ↑	34	6	0		306.9 ↑	25	12	3	235.6 ↑	413.2 ↓		14843
East of England	347.9 ↑	5.2% ↑	6	29	11		115.3 ↑	1	7	37	82.9 ↑	214.3 ↓		7499
London	304.7 ↑	8.0% ↑	15	18	0		154.9 ↑	1	13	19	117.3 ↑	233.3 ↓		13878
North East	419.8 ↑	12.6% ↑	12	0	0		349.6 ↑	11	1	0	269.5 ↑	431.5 ↑		9334
North West	447.2 ↓	13.1% ↓	36	3	0		375.6 ↓	31	7	1	297.5 ↓	431.7 ↓		27572
South East	383.4 ↑	5.4% ↑	8	44	14		135.8 ↑	2	17	46	95.8 ↑	263.5 ↓		12104
South West	403.8 ↑	6.2% →	4	16	10		166.0 ↑	2	7	20	97.8 ↑	392.8 ↓		9335
West Midlands	418.5 ↑	11.4% ↑	25	4	1		312.3 ↑	20	8	2	240.1 ↑	379.9 ↑		18533
Yorkshire and Humber	446.4 ↑	15.3% ↑	20	1	0		448.2 ↑	17	3	1	351.3 ↑	534.0 ↑		24667
England	**402.1** ↑	**9.5%** ↑	**160**	**121**	**36**		**246.9** ↑	**110**	**75**	**129**	**187.3** ↑	**360.2** ↓		**138990**

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **31 October and 6 November 2020**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **30 October 2020**

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

All Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, 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 **31 October and 6 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **30 October 2020**.

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

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

All Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, 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
Oldham	543.3 ↓	21.0% ↑	[redacted]	732.6 ↓	599.5 ↓	928.7 ↑	[redacted]	Very High
Kingston upon Hull, City of	606.8 ↑	17.7% ↑		718.7 ↑	707.9 ↑	922.2 ↑		High
Blackburn with Darwen	512.9 ↓	20.7% ↓		678.7 ↓	472.7 ↓	775.8 ↓		Very High
North East Lincolnshire	551.1 ↑	17.0% ↑		632.4 ↑	663.6 ↑	738.7 ↑		High
Bradford	486.1 ↑	18.9% ↑		586.4 ↑	417.7 ↑	770.7 ↑		Very High
Rochdale	465.7 ↓	19.1% ↑		581.8 ↓	614.8 ↑	641.7 ↑		Very High
Wigan	488.8 ↓	18.2% ↓		579.9 ↓	480.4 ↓	796.7 ↓		Very High
Kirklees	457.0 ↑	18.8% ↑		570.7 ↑	379.5 ↑	874.1 ↑		Very High
Bury	454.3 ↓	19.2% ↑		567.6 ↑	423.0 ↓	741.2 ↑		Very High
Salford	448.2 ↓	18.4% ↑		534.7 ↓	496.5 ↓	556.3 ↓		Very High
Bolton	401.7 ↓	19.5% ↑		530.7 ↓	375.0 ↓	701.1 ↑		Very High
Wakefield	442.2 ↑	16.6% ↓		499.0 ↑	335.2 ↑	624.0 ↓		Very High
Barnsley	471.6 ↓	15.9% ↓		480.4 ↓	468.5 ↓	653.9 ↑		Very High
South Staffordshire	529.8 ↑	13.4% ↓		480.3 ↑	334.8 ↑	645.3 ↑		High
Doncaster	456.4 ↑	16.2% ↓		472.6 ↓	400.7 ↓	504.0 ↓		Very High
Bolsover	501.8 ↑	14.2% ↑		470.4 ↑	504.1 ↑	515.7 ↑		High
Rossendale	445.9 ↑	16.0% ↑		470.0 ↑	480.8 ↑	292.1 ↓		Very High
Bassetlaw	461.4 ↑	15.1% ↑		462.3 ↑	359.0 ↑	706.6 ↑		Very High
Pendle	424.9 ↓	16.9% ↑		459.2 ↑	353.8 ↑	770.1 ↑		Very High
Tameside	473.4 ↓	15.1% ↓		454.8 ↓	356.4 ↓	505.4 ↓		Very High
Derby	460.5 ↑	15.1% ↑		452.4 ↑	349.6 ↑	563.8 ↑		High
Dudley	459.3 ↑	14.6% ↑		446.8 ↑	348.6 ↑	520.4 ↑		High
Gateshead	480.4 ↑	13.8% ↑		442.0 ↑	393.2 ↑	528.6 ↑		High
Rotherham	473.8 ↓	14.5% ↓		439.3 ↓	375.1 ↓	607.5 ↑		Very High
Calderdale	428.2 ↑	15.5% ↑		434.1 ↑	355.8 ↑	452.5 ↓		Very High
Leeds	418.2 ↑	15.9% ↓		432.5 ↑	398.8 ↓	381.0 ↓		Very High
Hyndburn	456.9 ↓	14.2% ↓		431.9 ↓	355.0 ↑	546.7 ↑		Very High
Bristol, City of	513.0 ↑	12.8% →		431.8 ↑	285.0 ↑	747.7 ↓		Medium
South Derbyshire	467.5 ↑	14.2% ↑		428.9 ↑	339.9 ↑	521.6 ↓		High
Preston	492.4 ↓	13.5% ↑		428.3 ↓	379.9 ↑	398.5 ↓		Very High
England	402.1 ↑	**9.5%** ↑		**246.9** ↑	**187.3** ↑	**360.2** ↓		

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 **31 October and 6 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **30 October 2020**.

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

All Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, 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.
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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
Stoke-on-Trent	538.0 ↑	12.1% ↑	[redacted]	427.5 ↑	371.8 ↑	386.0 ↑	[redacted]	High
Sandwell	434.5 ↑	15.5% ↑		423.8 ↑	411.9 ↑	459.8 ↑		High
Amber Valley	443.5 ↑	14.4% ↑		423.7 ↑	339.8 ↑	526.2 ↑		High
Leicester	462.6 ↑	14.6% ↑		422.6 ↑	327.1 ↑	428.9 ↓		High
Newcastle-under-Lyme	511.1 ↑	12.1% ↓		421.8 ↑	341.1 ↑	447.6 ↓		High
Scarborough	465.8 ↑	13.1% ↑		419.3 ↑	376.1 ↑	721.5 ↑		Medium
East Riding of Yorkshire	487.6 ↑	12.5% ↑		414.5 ↑	270.1 ↑	614.5 ↑		High
Burnley	407.1 ↓	15.1% ↑		401.5 ↑	420.4 ↑	420.8 ↓		Very High
Trafford	421.6 ↓	14.9% ↑		399.4 ↑	363.2 ↑	579.5 ↑		Very High
Redcar and Cleveland	464.8 ↑	13.0% ↑		393.7 ↑	309.5 ↑	490.6 ↑		High
Staffordshire Moorlands	474.3 ↑	12.3% ↓		392.1 ↑	314.3 ↑	586.8 ↑		High
Hartlepool	410.3 ↑	13.9% ↑		391.8 ↑	310.8 ↑	527.7 ↑		High
Stockton-on-Tees	364.0 ↑	15.9% ↓		391.7 ↑	241.8 ↓	491.2 ↑		High
Tamworth	403.1 ↑	15.0% ↑		387.2 ↑	319.3 ↑	583.3 ↑		High
Mansfield	446.4 ↑	12.9% ↓		385.1 ↑	292.4 ↓	380.0 ↓		Very High
East Staffordshire	542.7 ↑	10.8% ↑		383.3 ↑	311.3 ↑	570.0 ↓		High
Stafford	444.9 ↑	12.7% ↑		382.4 ↑	297.8 ↑	523.3 ↑		High
Middlesbrough	494.8 ↑	12.0% ↑		381.6 ↑	256.4 ↑	444.6 ↑		High
Sunderland	413.2 ↑	13.6% ↑		363.3 ↑	347.5 ↑	460.7 ↑		High
Newcastle upon Tyne	419.5 ↑	13.1% ↑		361.6 ↑	290.2 ↑	355.3 ↓		High
Oadby and Wigston	550.0 ↑	10.3% ↓		361.3 ↑	223.9 →	604.8 ↑		High
East Lindsey	485.7 ↑	11.4% ↑		355.6 ↑	284.4 ↑	493.5 ↑		Medium
Lichfield	451.8 ↑	11.9% ↑		354.2 ↑	253.0 ↑	447.0 ↑		High
Walsall	416.4 ↑	13.3% ↓		352.0 ↑	299.9 ↑	465.8 ↑		High
County Durham	405.8 ↑	12.8% ↑		347.5 ↑	279.6 ↑	418.0 ↓		High
North Lincolnshire	425.3 ↑	11.9% ↑		335.5 ↑	219.0 ↑	358.0 ↓		High
Wolverhampton	432.3 ↑	11.6% ↑		333.0 ↑	243.4 ↑	437.5 ↑		High
North Tyneside	414.2 ↑	12.1% ↑		331.9 ↑	229.4 ↑	340.2 ↑		High
Birmingham	382.6 ↑	13.5% ↑		328.4 ↑	275.9 ↑	347.5 ↑		High
South Tyneside	416.6 ↑	11.9% ↑		326.5 ↑	240.3 ↑	375.2 ↑		High
England	**402.1** ↑	**9.5%** ↑		**246.9** ↑	**187.3** ↑	**360.2** ↓		

High level summary 4 – lower tier local authorities, highest weekly case rates for individuals aged 60 years and over. Local authority areas of interest

This table contains the areas with the highest weekly case rates for individuals aged 60 years and over

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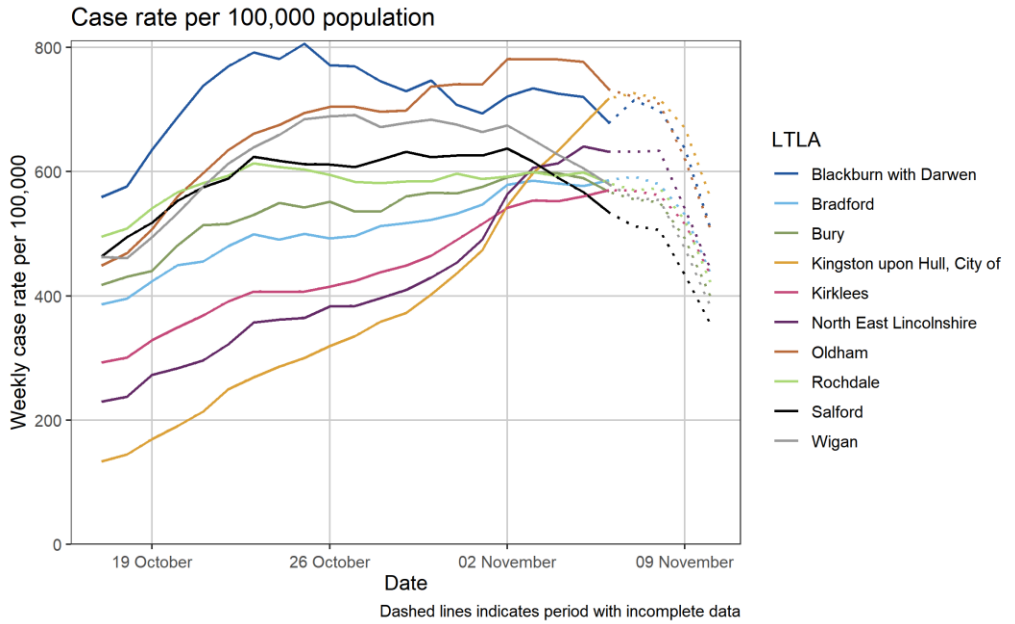
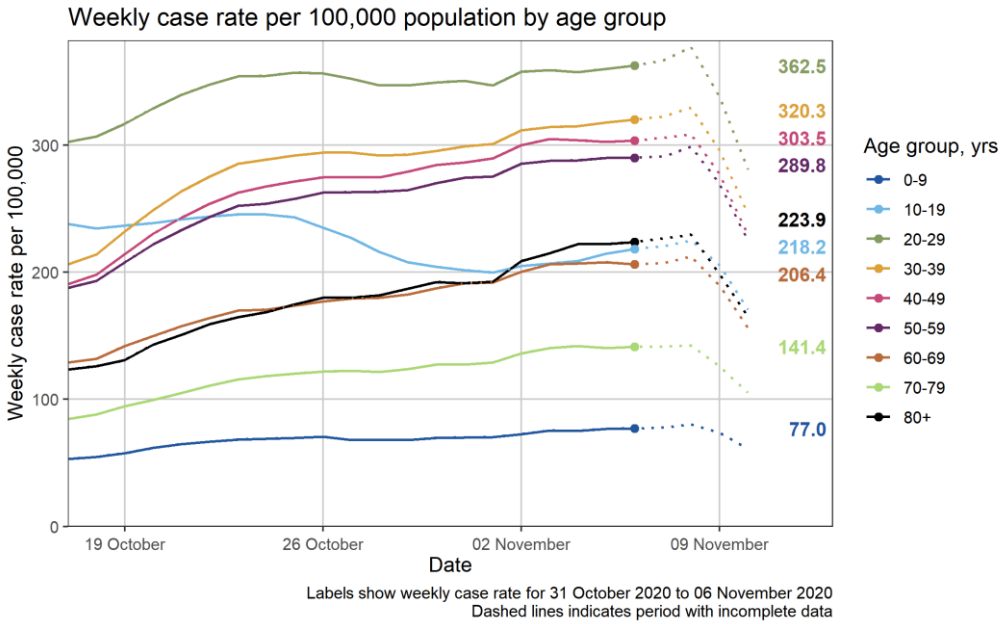
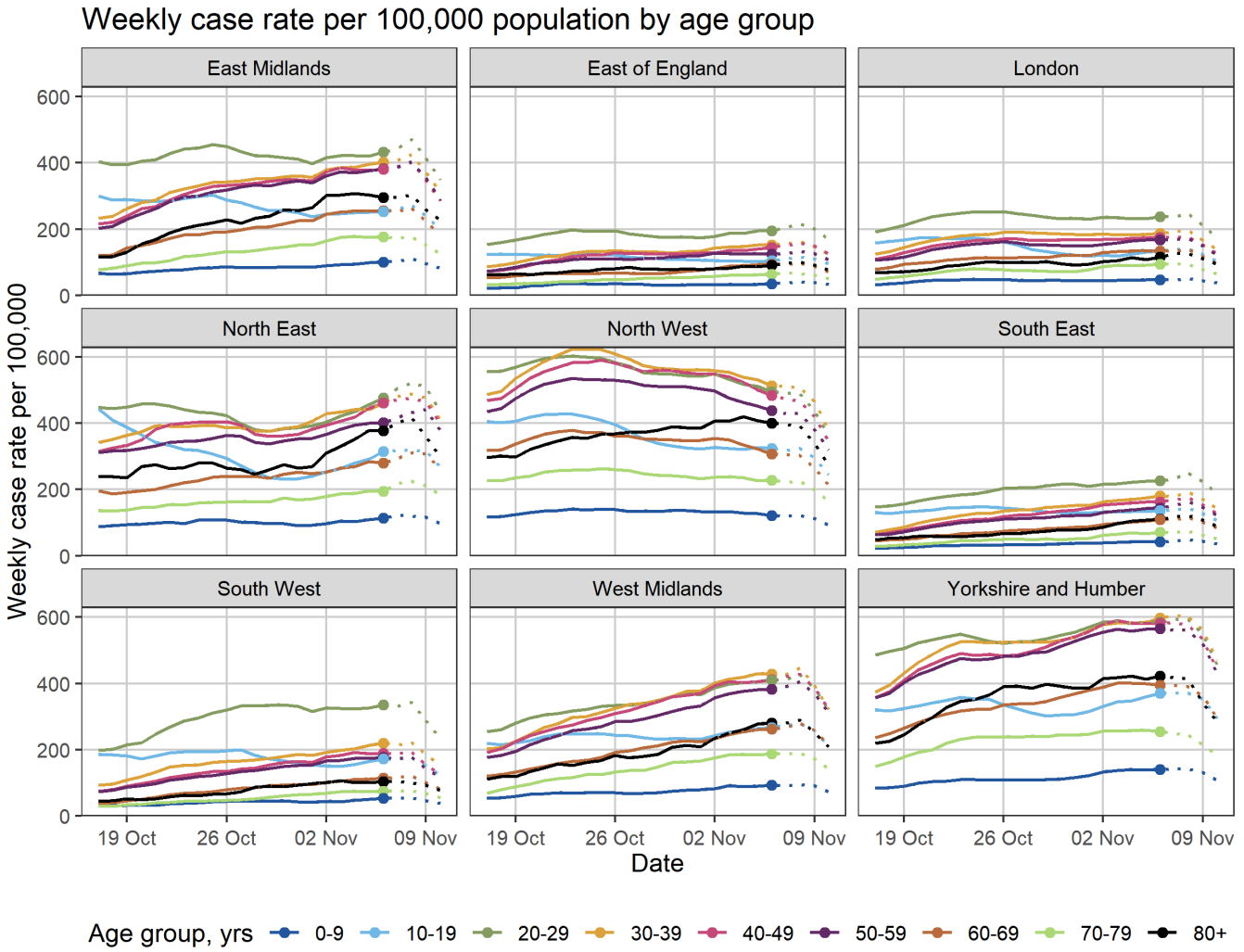
Kingston upon Hull, City of	606.8 ↑	17.7% ↑	[redacted]	718.7 ↑	707.9 ↑	922.2 ↑	[redacted]	High
North East Lincolnshire	551.1 ↑	17.0% ↑		632.4 ↑	663.6 ↑	738.7 ↑		High
Rochdale	465.7 ↓	19.1% ↑		581.8 ↓	614.8 ↑	641.7 ↑		Very High
Oldham	543.3 ↓	21.0% ↑		732.6 ↓	599.5 ↓	928.7 ↑		Very High
Bolsover	501.8 ↑	14.2% ↑		470.4 ↑	504.1 ↑	515.7 ↑		High
Salford	448.2 ↓	18.4% ↑		534.7 ↓	496.5 ↓	556.3 ↓		Very High
Rossendale	445.9 ↑	16.0% ↑		470.0 ↑	480.8 ↑	292.1 ↓		Very High
Wigan	488.8 ↓	18.2% ↓		579.9 ↓	480.4 ↓	796.7 ↓		Very High
Blackburn with Darwen	512.9 ↓	20.7% ↓		678.7 ↓	472.7 ↓	775.8 ↓		Very High
Barnsley	471.6 ↓	15.9% ↓		480.4 ↓	468.5 ↓	653.9 ↑		Very High
Bury	454.3 ↓	19.2% ↑		567.6 ↑	423.0 ↓	741.2 ↑		Very High
Burnley	407.1 ↓	15.1% ↑		401.5 ↑	420.4 ↑	420.8 ↓		Very High
Bradford	486.1 ↑	18.9% ↑		586.4 ↑	417.7 ↑	770.7 ↑		Very High
Sandwell	434.5 ↑	15.5% ↑		423.8 ↑	411.9 ↑	459.8 ↑		High
Doncaster	456.4 ↑	16.2% ↓		472.6 ↓	400.7 ↓	504.0 ↓		Very High
Nottingham	360.8 ↓	15.0% ↓		348.2 ↓	400.4 ↓	328.4 ↓		Very High
Leeds	418.2 ↑	15.9% ↓		432.5 ↑	398.8 ↓	381.0 ↓		Very High
Gateshead	480.4 ↑	13.8% ↑		442.0 ↑	393.2 ↑	528.6 ↑		High
Preston	492.4 ↓	13.5% ↑		428.3 ↓	379.9 ↑	398.5 ↓		Very High
Kirklees	457.0 ↑	18.8% ↑		570.7 ↑	379.5 ↑	874.1 ↑		Very High
Scarborough	465.8 ↑	13.1% ↑		419.3 ↑	376.1 ↑	721.5 ↑		Medium
Rotherham	473.8 ↓	14.5% ↓		439.3 ↓	375.1 ↓	607.5 ↑		Very High
Bolton	401.7 ↓	19.5% ↑		530.7 ↓	375.0 ↓	701.1 ↑		Very High
Stoke-on-Trent	538.0 ↑	12.1% ↑		427.5 ↑	371.8 ↑	386.0 ↑		High
Manchester	422.8 ↓	15.7% ↑		421.3 ↓	370.9 ↓	433.8 ↑		Very High
Trafford	421.6 ↓	14.9% ↑		399.4 ↑	363.2 ↑	579.5 ↑		Very High
Bassetlaw	461.4 ↑	15.1% ↑		462.3 ↑	359.0 ↑	706.6 ↑		Very High
Tameside	473.4 ↓	15.1% ↓		454.8 ↓	356.4 ↓	505.4 ↓		Very High
Calderdale	428.2 ↑	15.5% ↑		434.1 ↑	355.8 ↑	452.5 ↓		Very High
Hyndburn	456.9 ↓	14.2% ↓		431.9 ↓	355.0 ↑	546.7 ↑		Very High
England	402.1 ↑	**9.5%** ↑		**246.9** ↑	**187.3** ↑	**360.2** ↓		

Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 6 November 2020

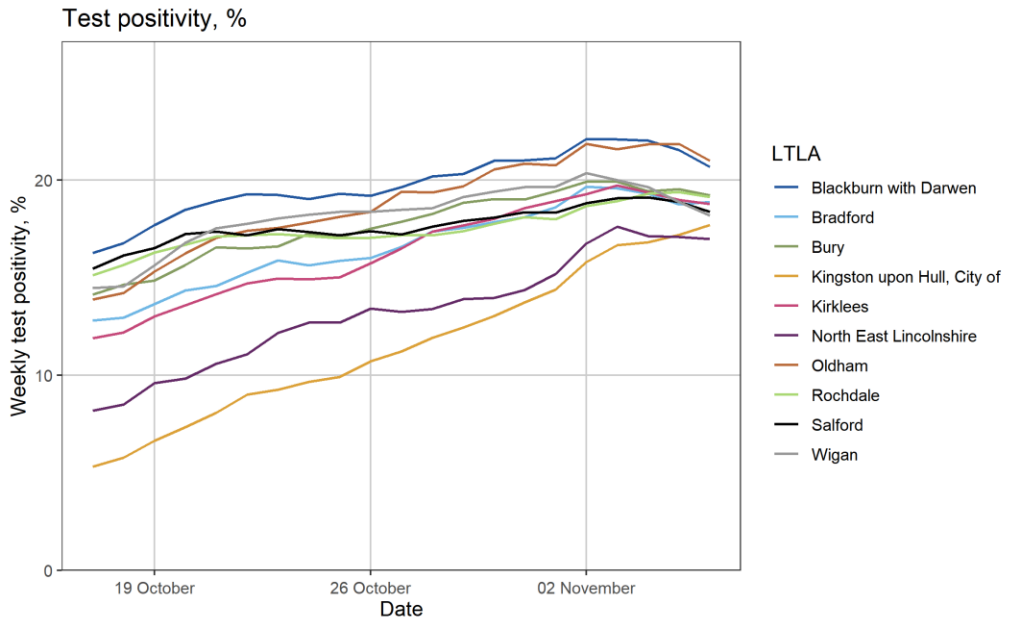


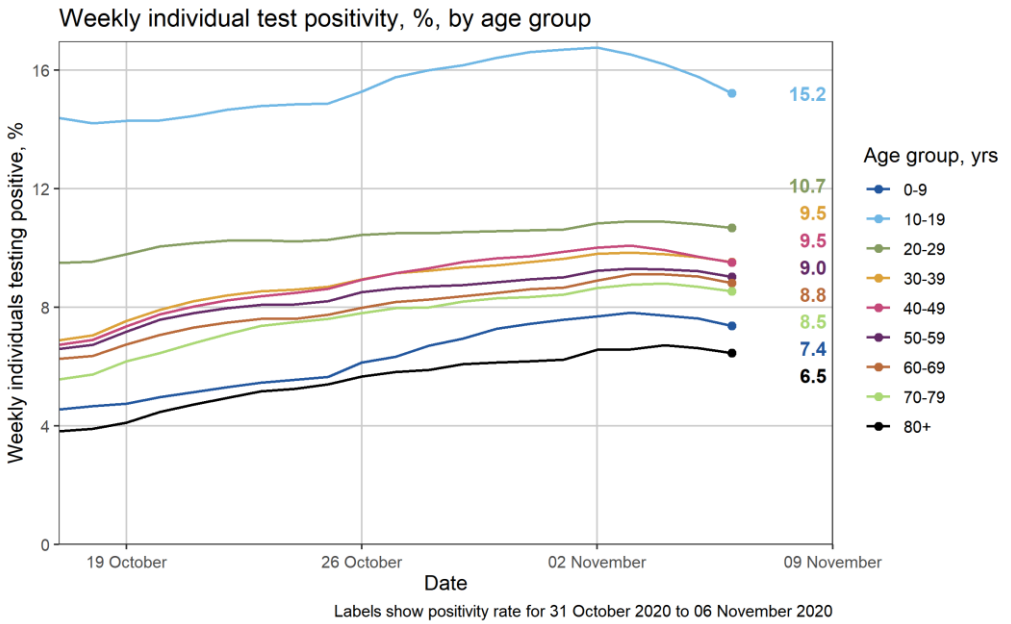


Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 6 November 2020

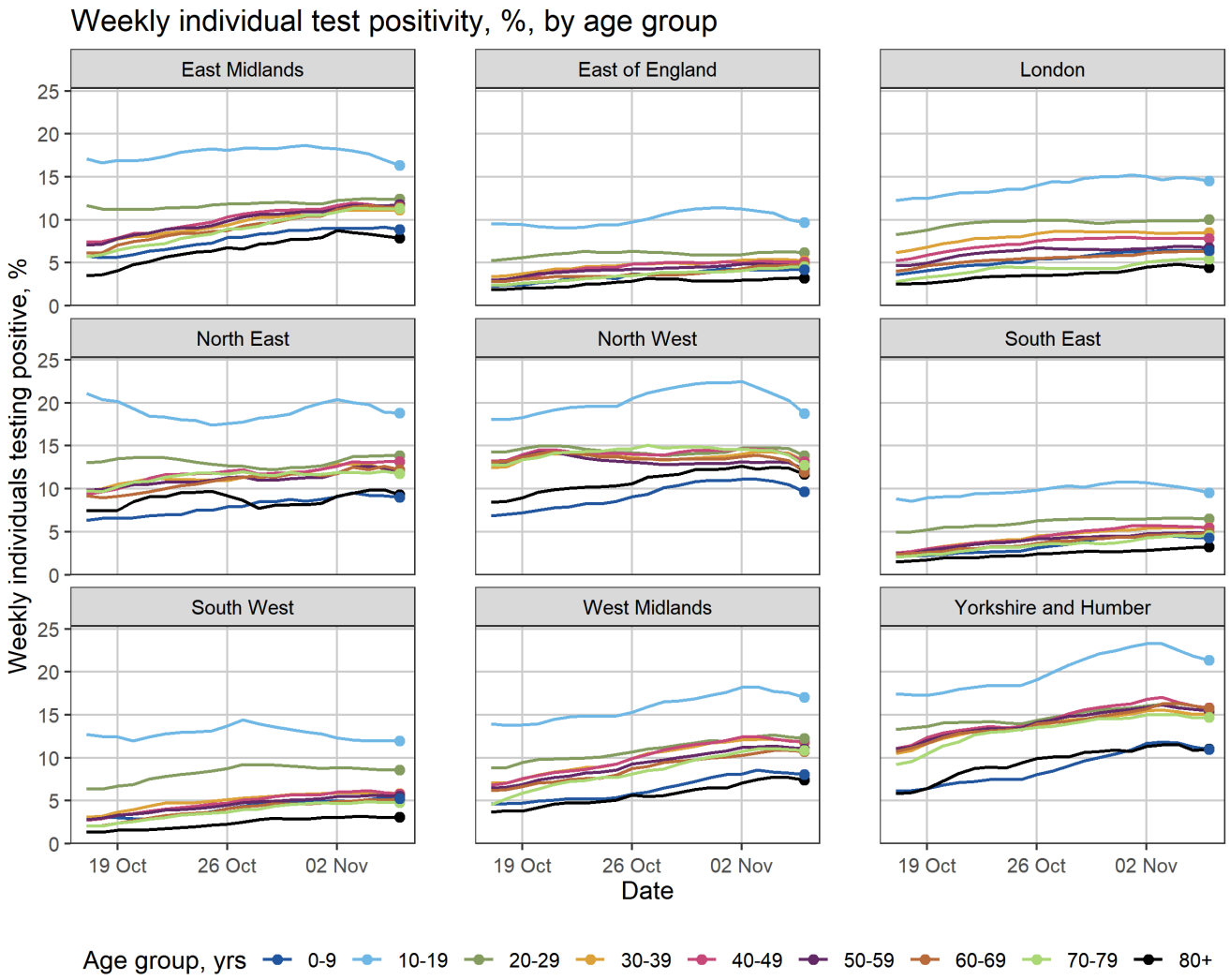


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 6 November 2020

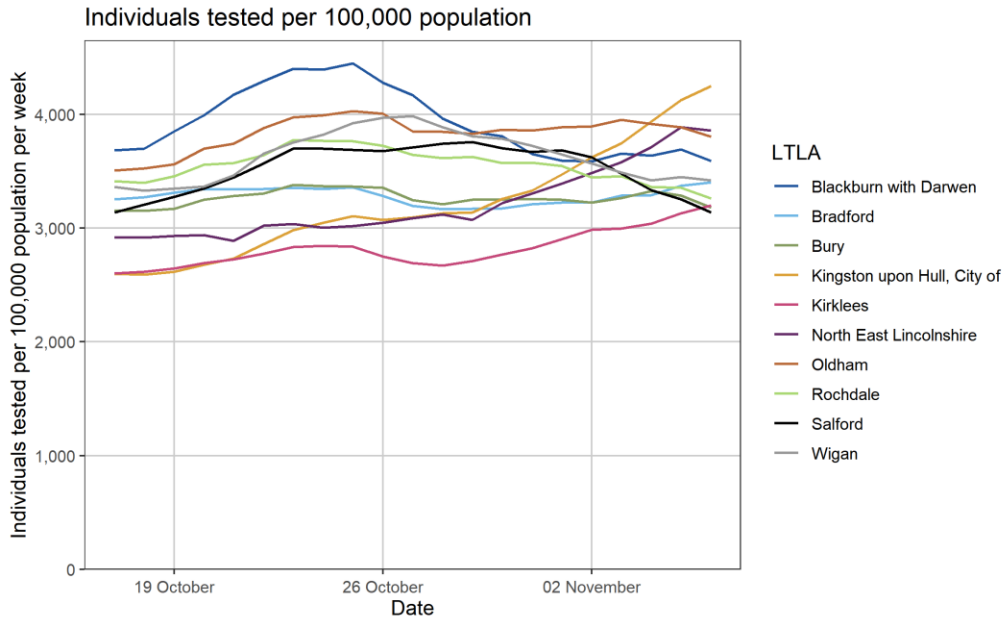


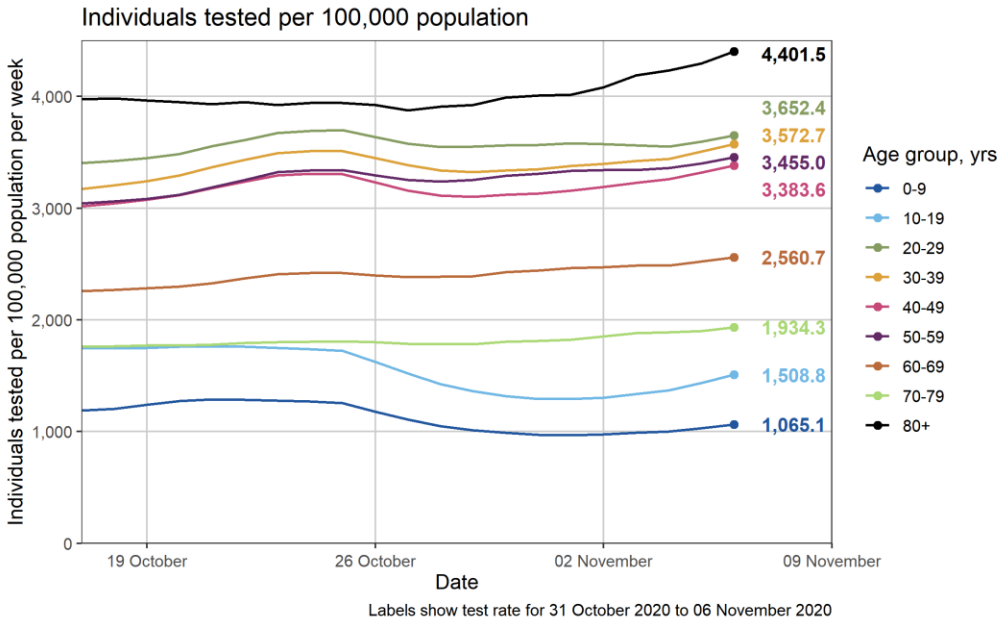


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 6 November 2020

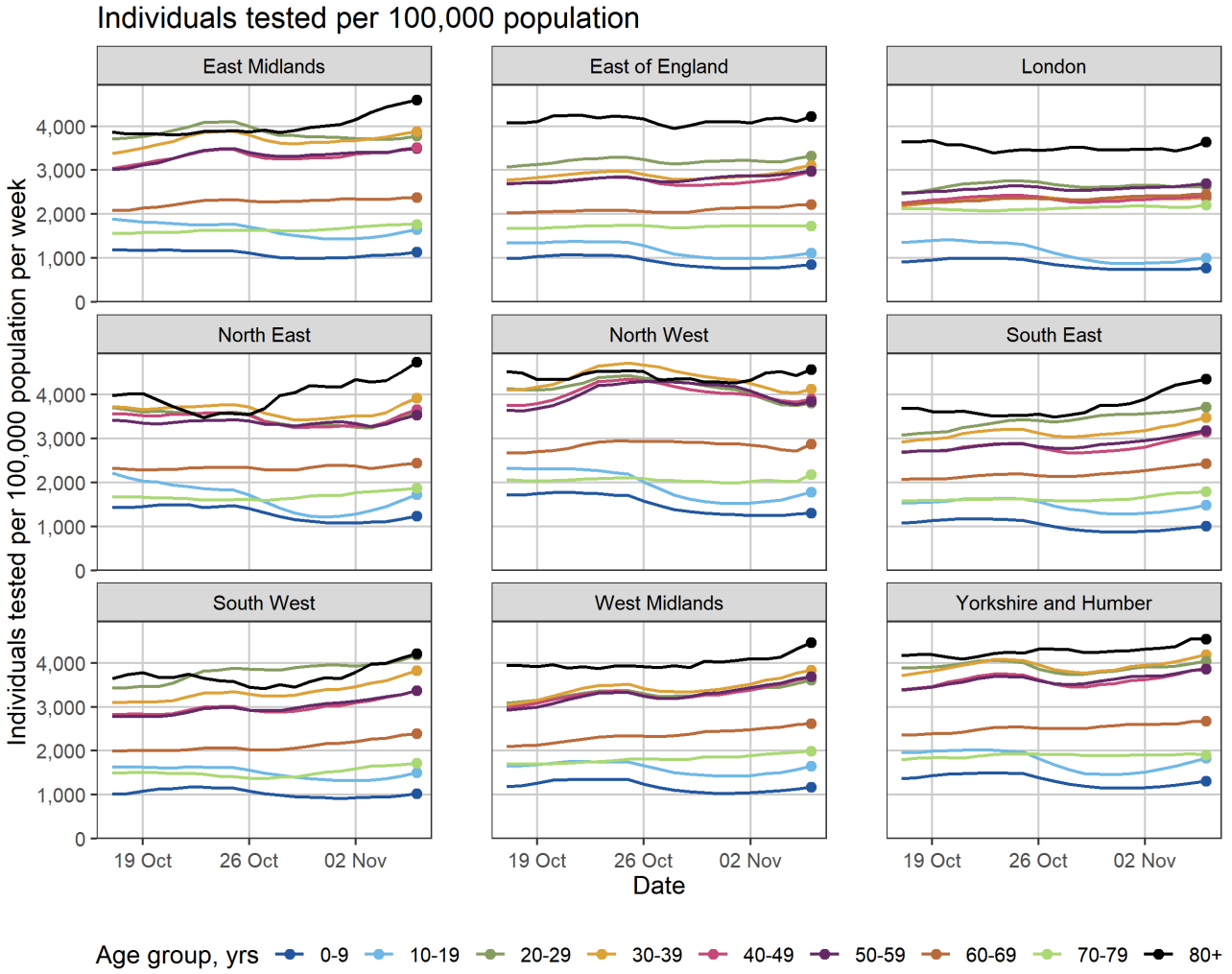


Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 6 November 2020





Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 6 November 2020



Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and Government Office regions - table

Data generated 6 November 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 **30 October 2020**, using data up to **24 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.

Please note that these estimates to not take into account the national restrictions that came into force on 05/11/2020. As such, the estimates for 13/11/2020 are subject to revision, but at present there are no data to reasonably inform the adjustments that should be made.

	30/10/2020	06/11/2020	13/11/2020
England	0.983 (0.753, 1.298)	1.377 (1.01, 1.894)	1.925 (1.351, 2.742)
North East	0.732 (0.378, 1.319)	0.728 (0.309, 1.527)	0.717 (0.252, 1.754)
Yorkshire and The Humber	1.713 (1.022, 2.751)	2.296 (1.183, 4.122)	2.962 (1.344, 5.761)
North West	1.787 (1.15, 2.674)	1.975 (1.131, 3.244)	2.118 (1.091, 3.754)
East Midlands	1.99 (1.146, 3.286)	3.418 (1.684, 6.302)	5.478 (2.398, 10.636)
West Midlands	0.792 (0.407, 1.411)	1.017 (0.43, 2.126)	1.292 (0.453, 3.107)
East of England	0.616 (0.305, 1.168)	0.945 (0.381, 2.161)	1.433 (0.474, 3.873)
London	0.642 (0.303, 1.244)	0.81 (0.307, 1.9)	1.005 (0.307, 2.805)
South East	0.294 (0.139, 0.581)	0.42 (0.16, 1.018)	0.601 (0.181, 1.77)
South West	0.438 (0.2, 0.918)	0.761 (0.275, 1.985)	1.312 (0.376, 4.169)

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 Government Office regions - charts

Data generated 6 November 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

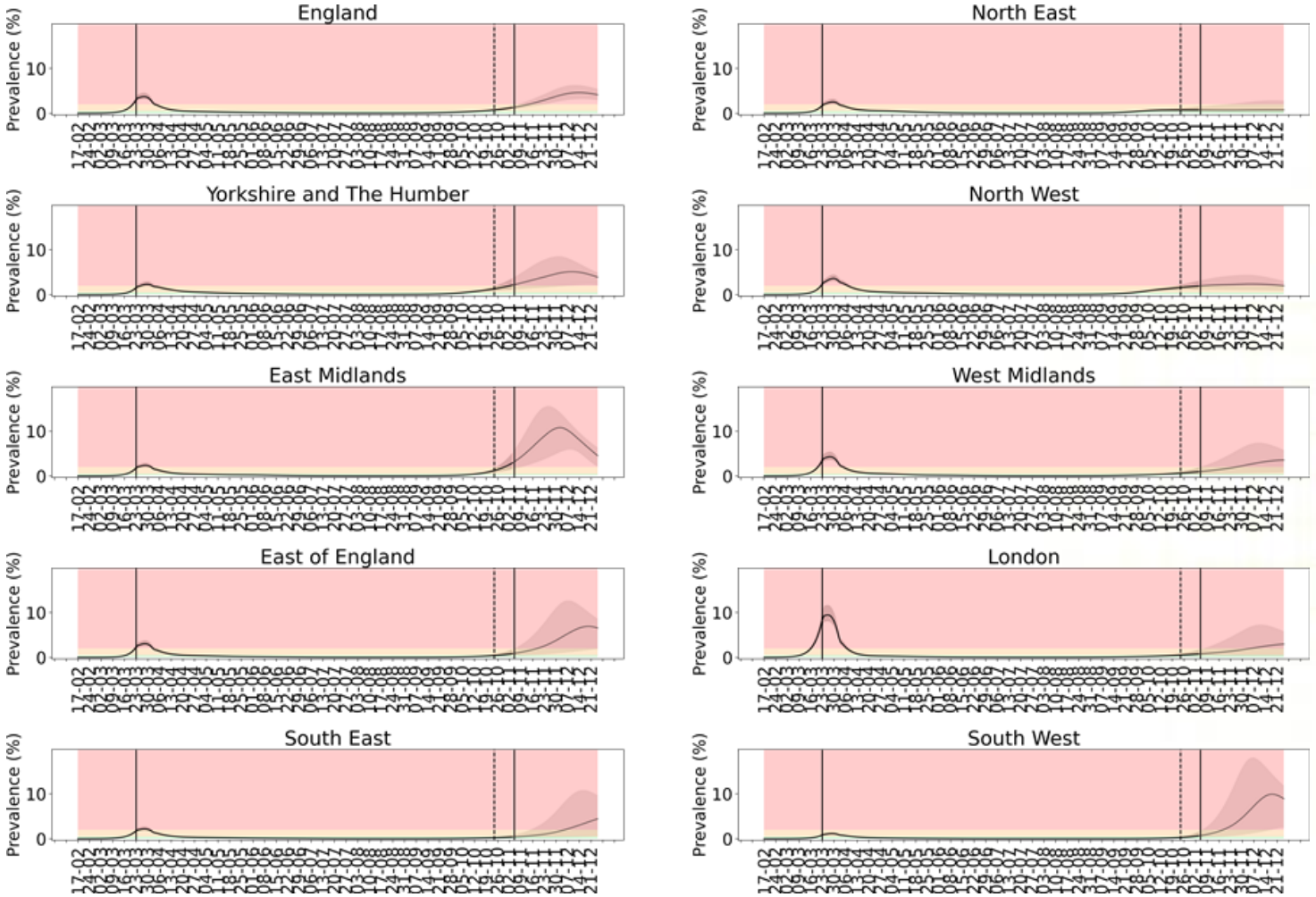
Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **30 October 2020**, using data up to **24 October 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

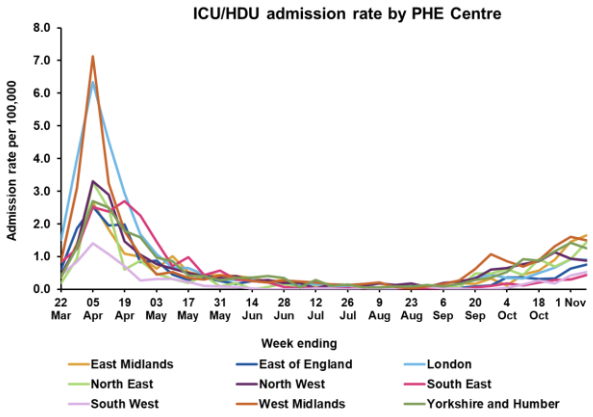
Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5th to 95th centile range.

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.

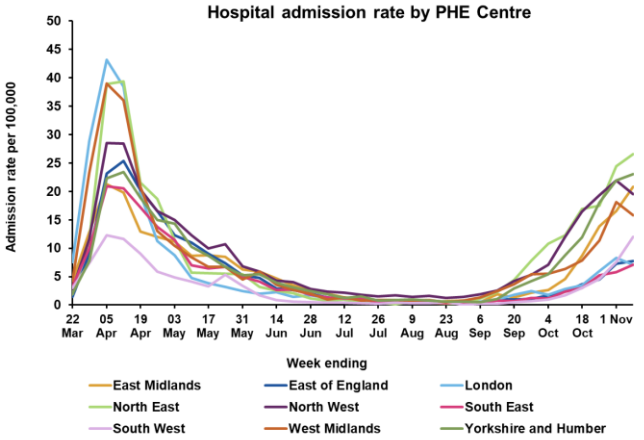


Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



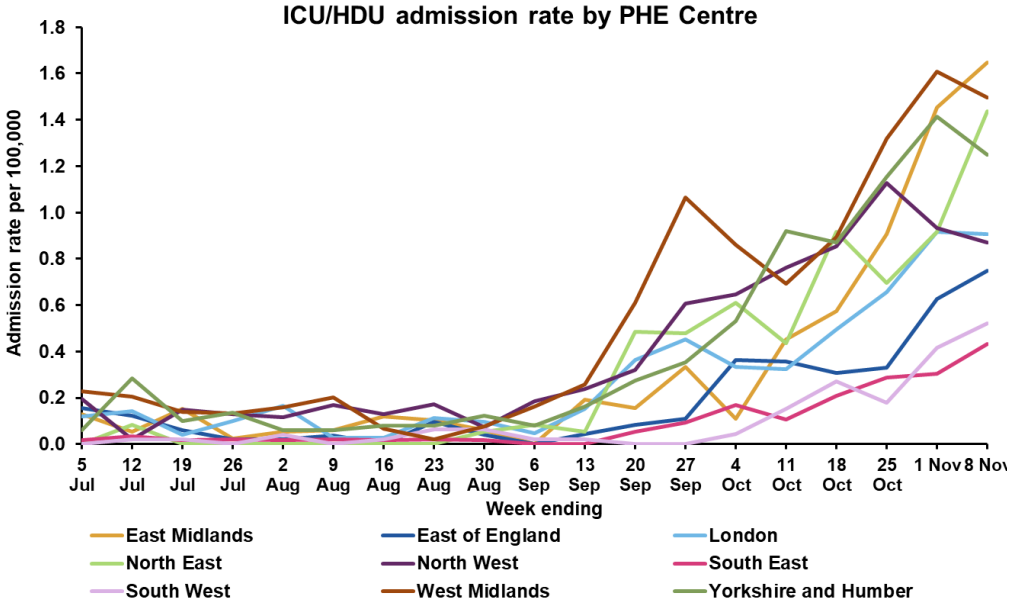
Weeks 12 to 45

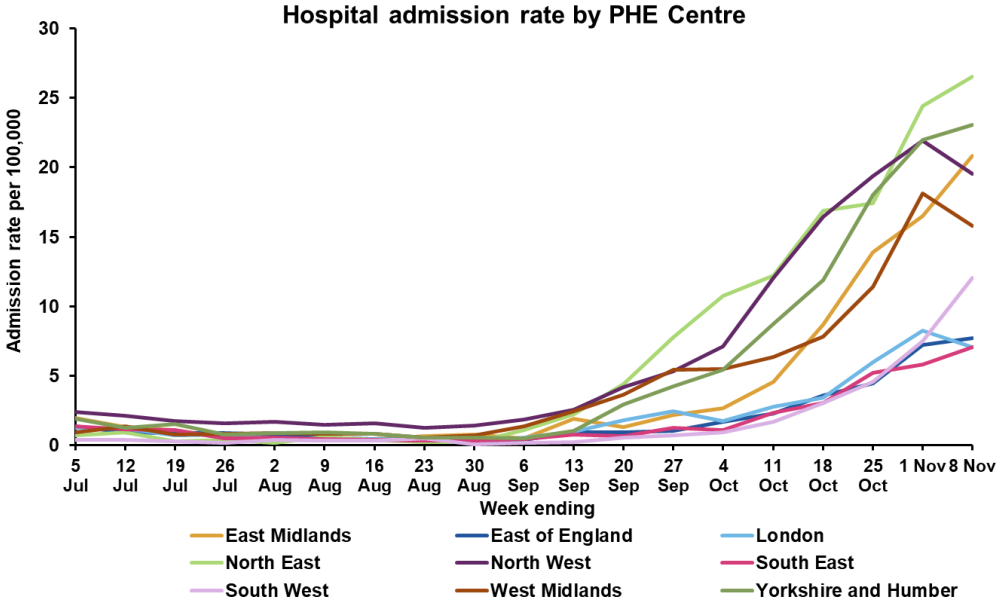
Weeks 27 to 45



Weeks 12 to 45

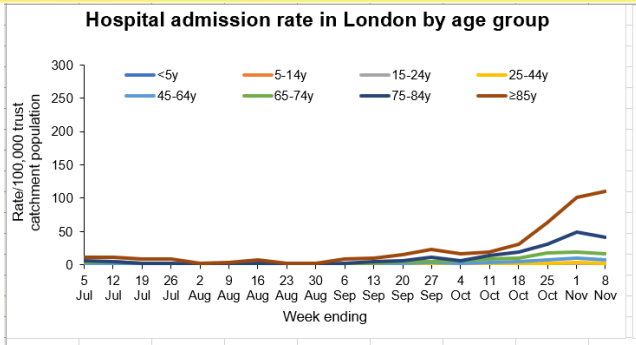
Weeks 27 to 45

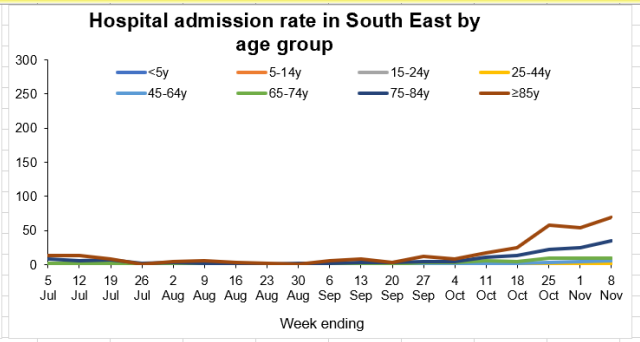


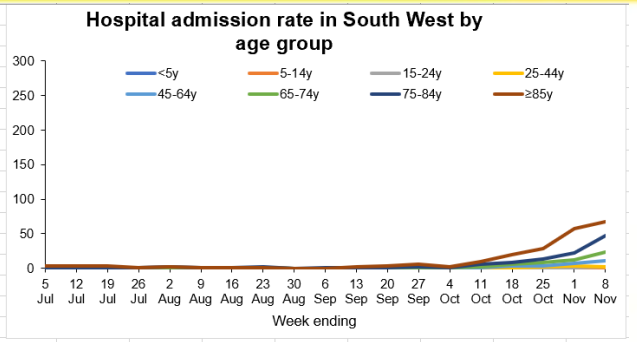


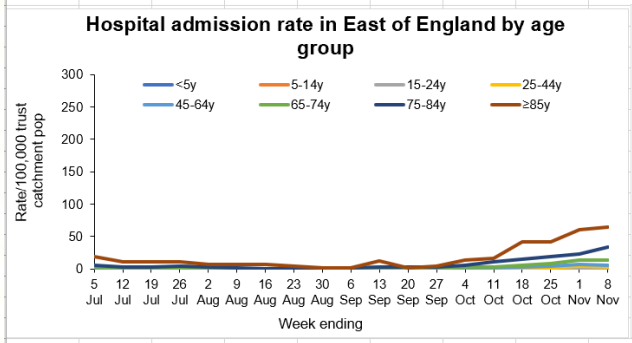
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

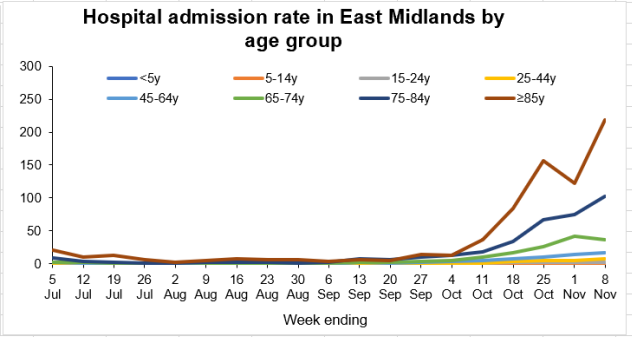
Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age

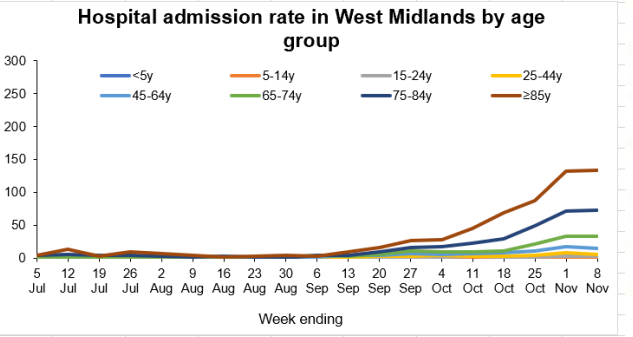


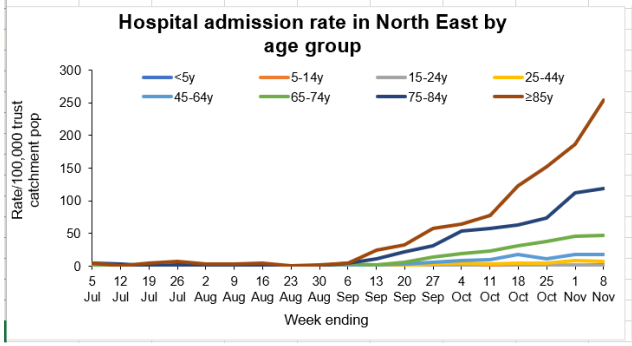


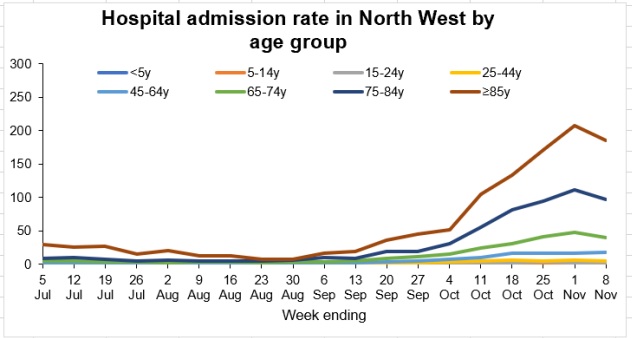


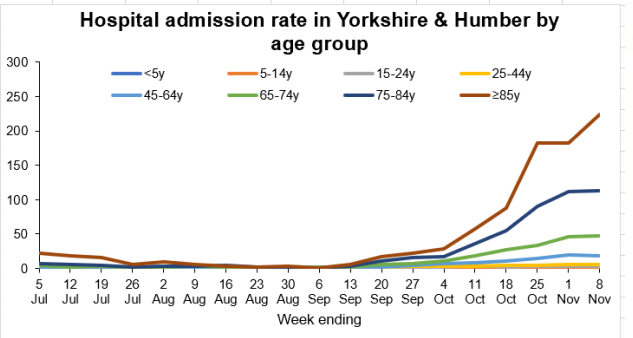






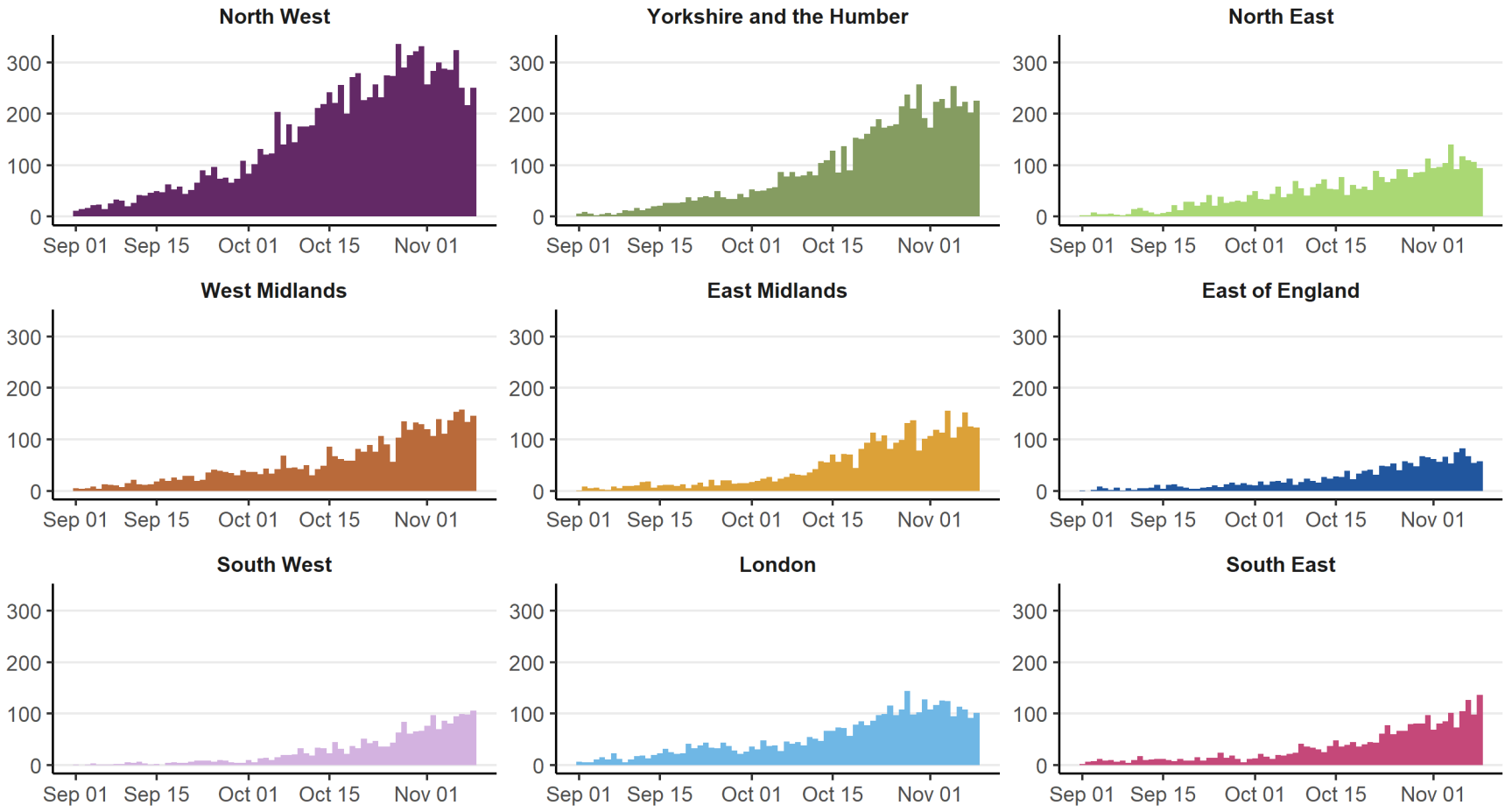






Hospital admissions by region

Daily numbers of COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital by region

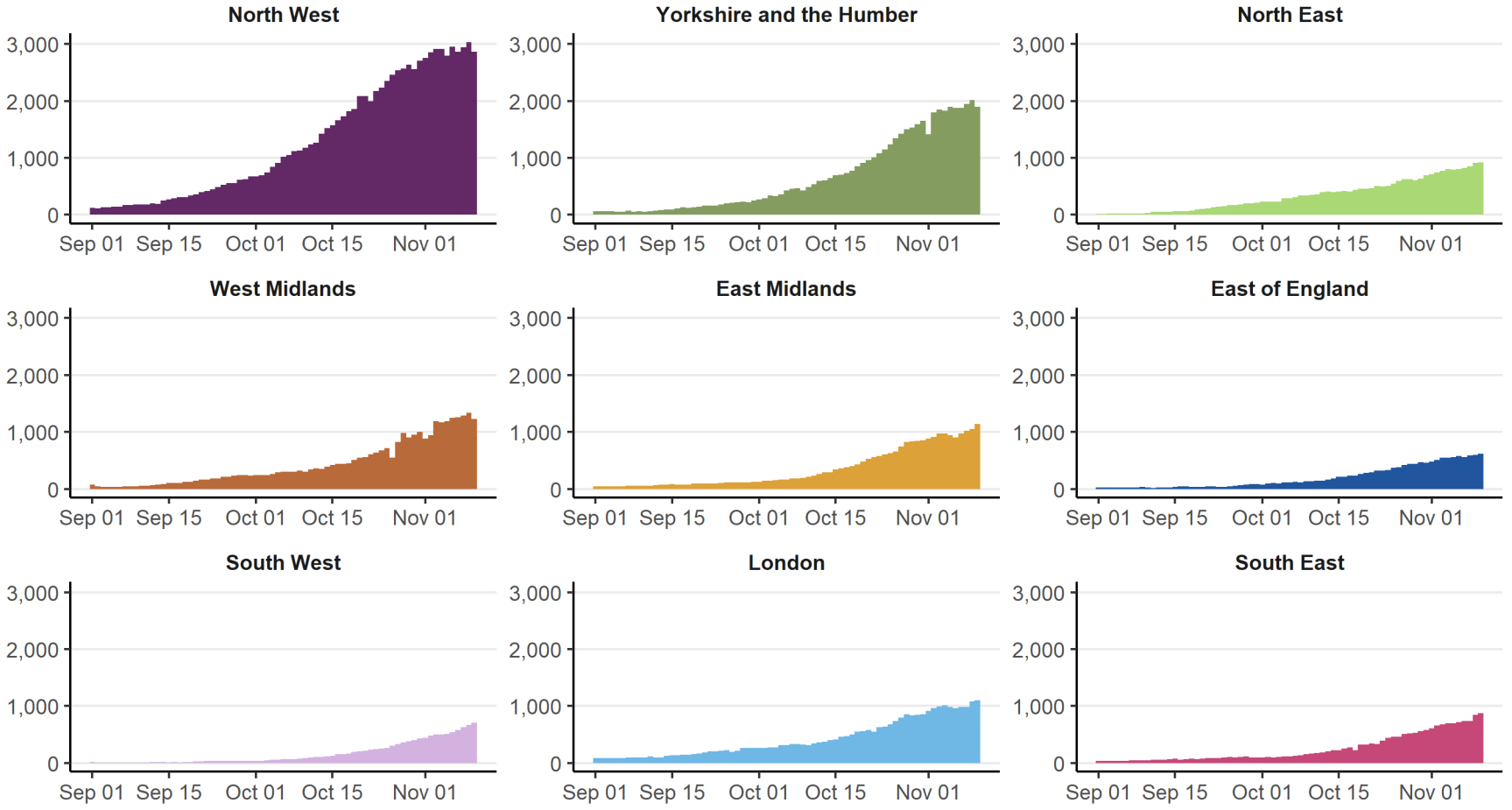


Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 09 November 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

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

Patients in hospital by region

Daily count of confirmed COVID-19 patients in hospital at 8am by region



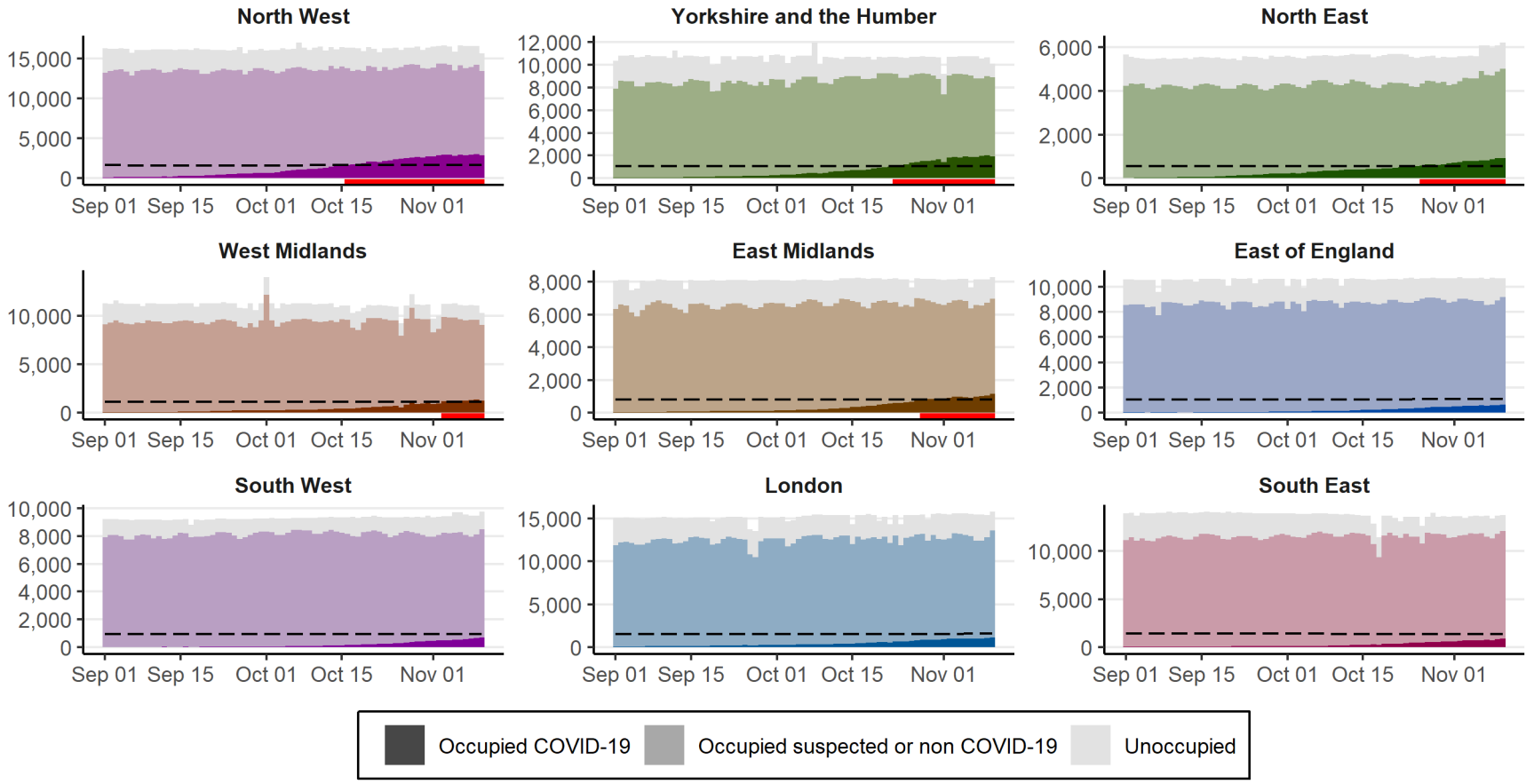
Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 10 November 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

NOTE: slide shows bed occupancy, not new admissions.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region – general and acute beds

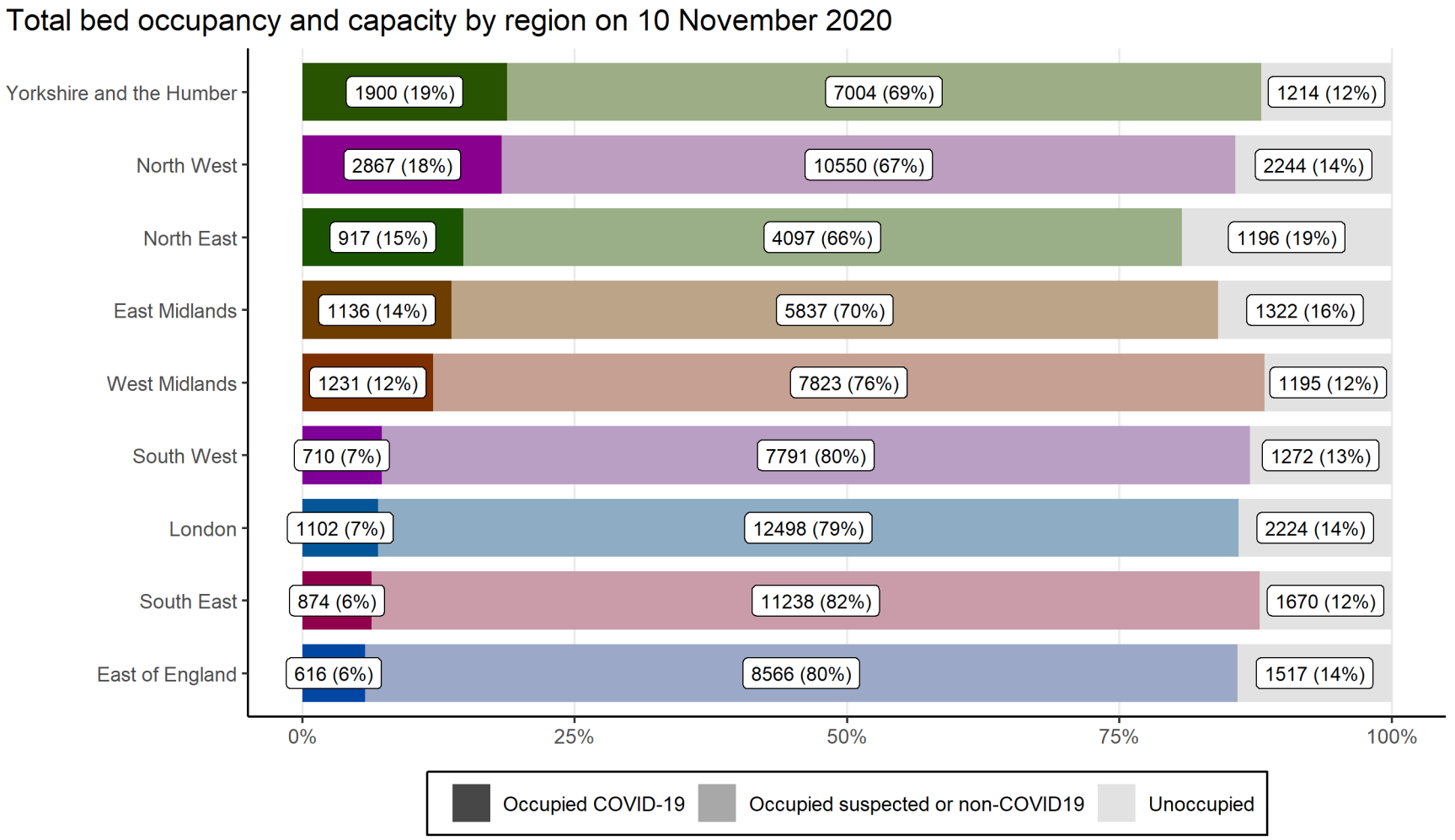
Total bed occupancy and capacity by region

Solid bar above axis indicates when recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of available capacity



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 10 November 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region – general and acute beds

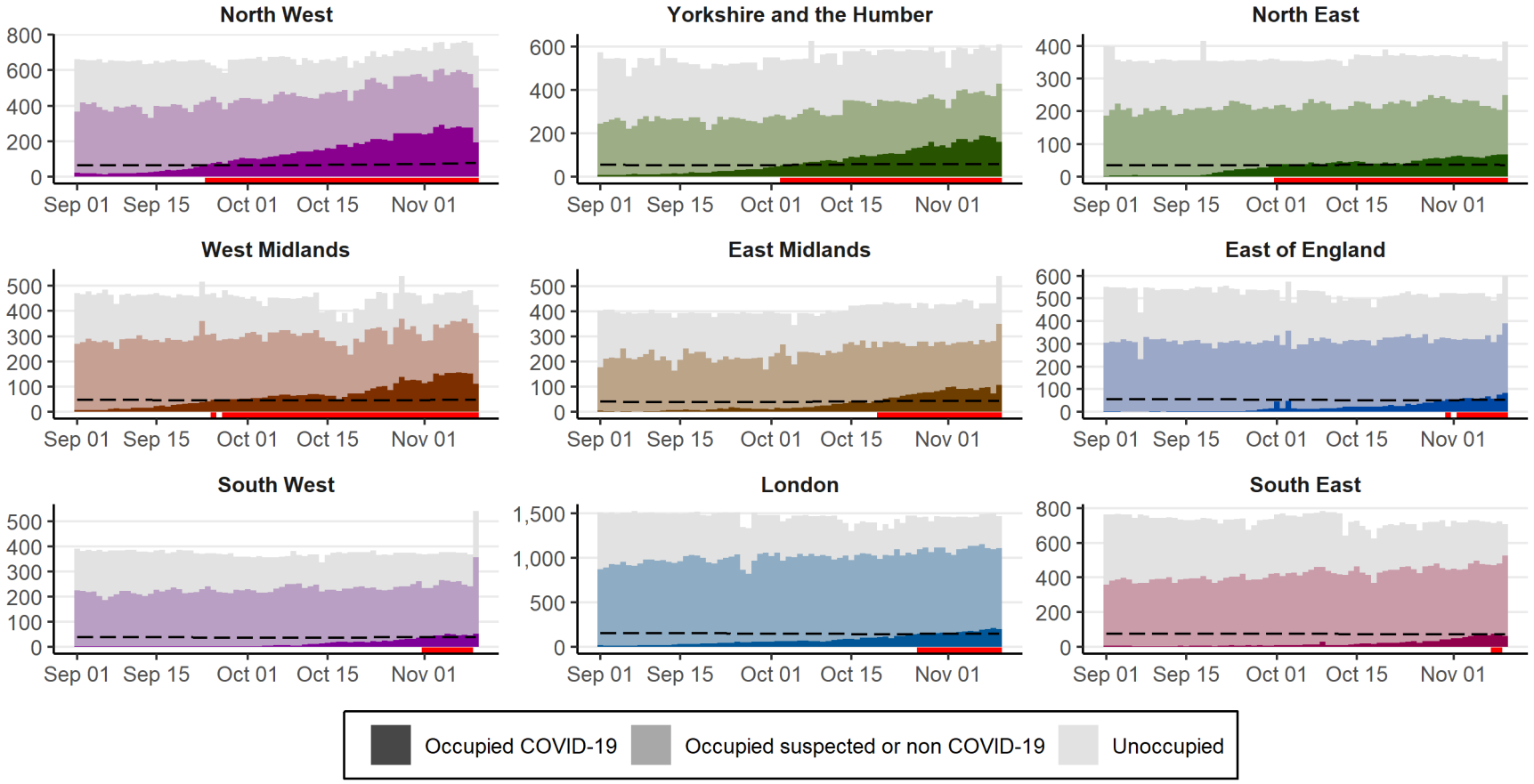


Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region – HDU/ITU beds

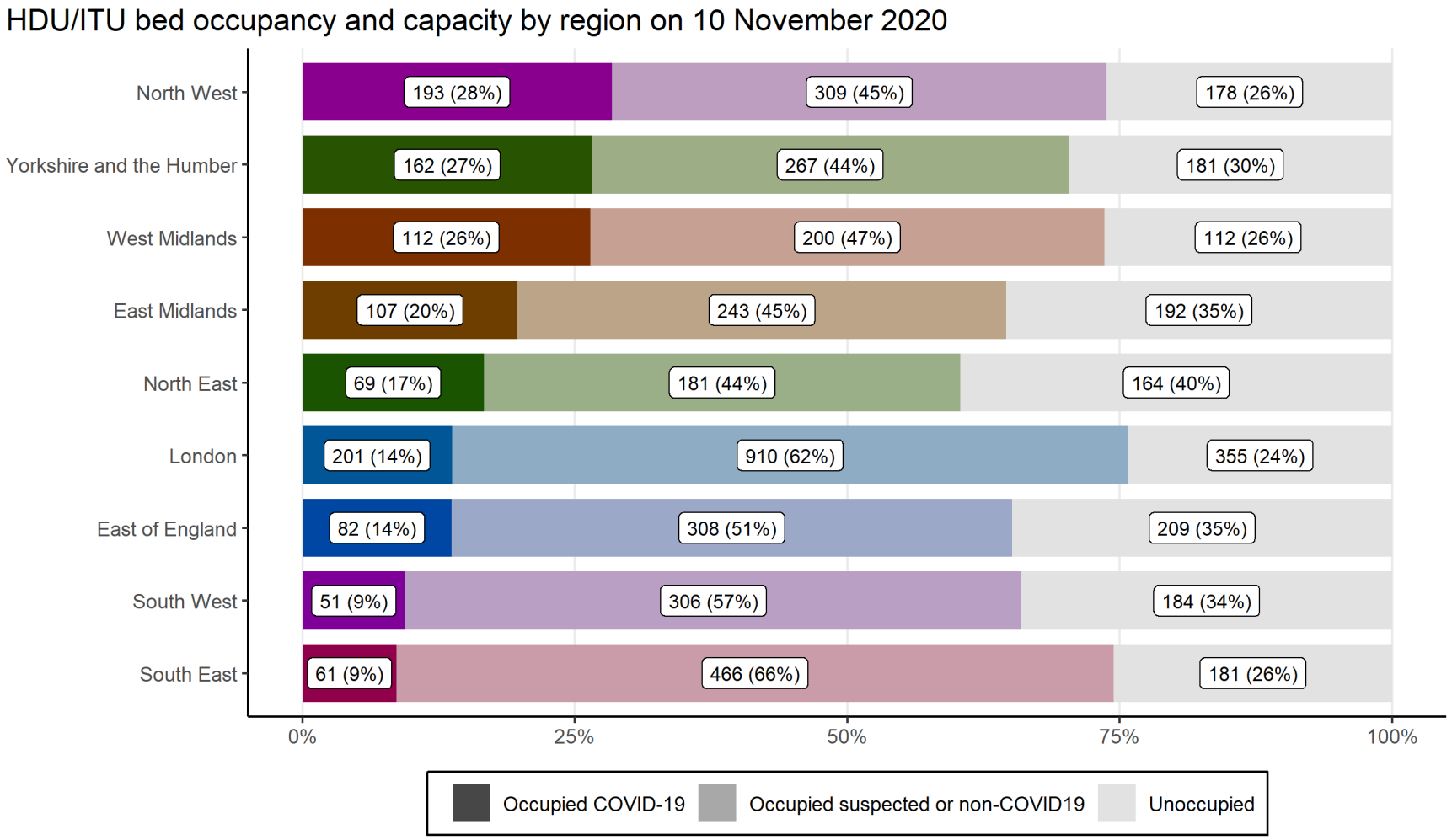
HDU/ITU bed occupancy and capacity by region

Solid bar above axis indicates when recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of available capacity



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 10 November 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region – HDU/ITU beds



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, alarms over the past 7 days (4 Nov 2020 to 10 Nov 2020)

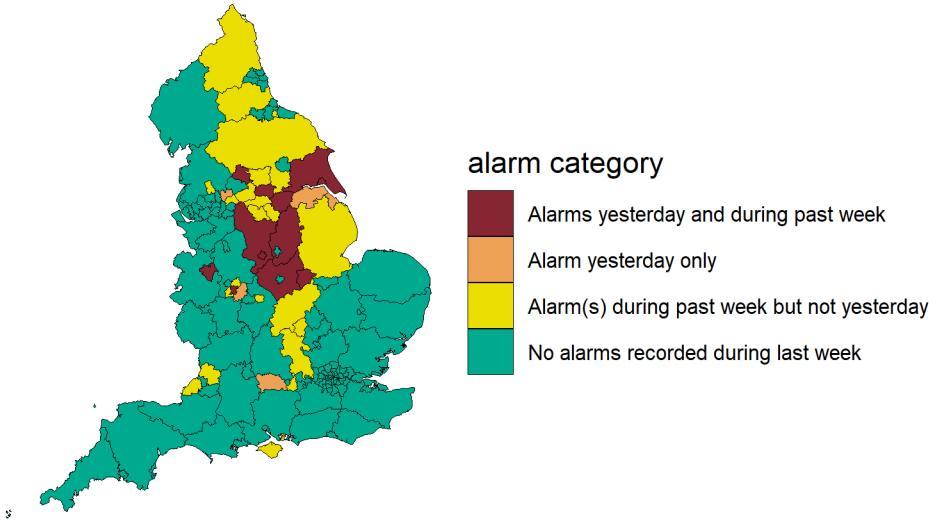
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently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

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Bradford	[redacted]	Alarms yesterday and during past week
Derbyshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Derby		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Nottinghamshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Doncaster		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sandwell		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Telford and Wrekin		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Wakefield		Alarms yesterday and during past week
East Riding of Yorkshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Birmingham		Alarm yesterday only
North East Lincolnshire		Alarm yesterday only
North Lincolnshire		Alarm yesterday only
Rochdale		Alarm yesterday only
West Berkshire		Alarm yesterday only
Kirklees		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Rotherham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Leeds		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Northamptonshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Oldham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Portsmouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sheffield		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
South Gloucestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Blackburn with Darwen		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Buckinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
County Durham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Coventry		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Dudley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Isle of Wight		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Milton Keynes		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North Somerset		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North Yorkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Northumberland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Wokingham		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 (04/11/20 - 10/11/20)



Alarm methodology

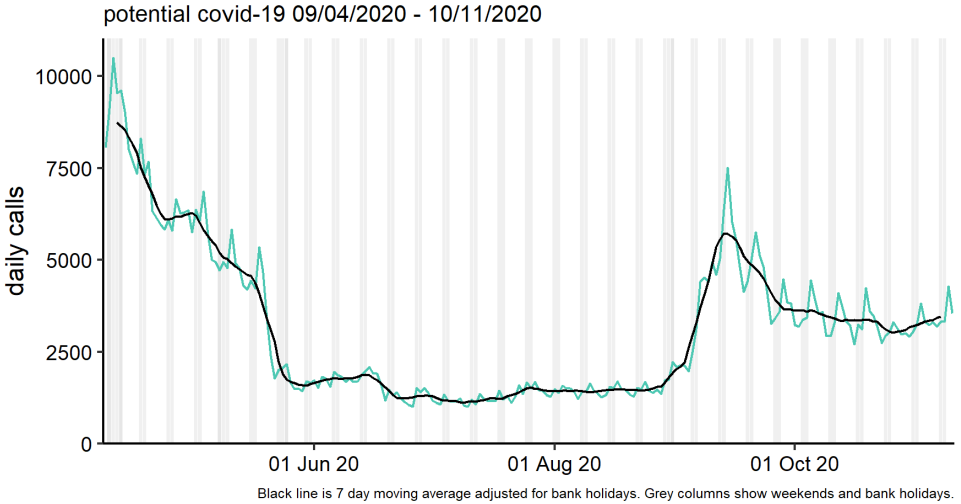
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

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.

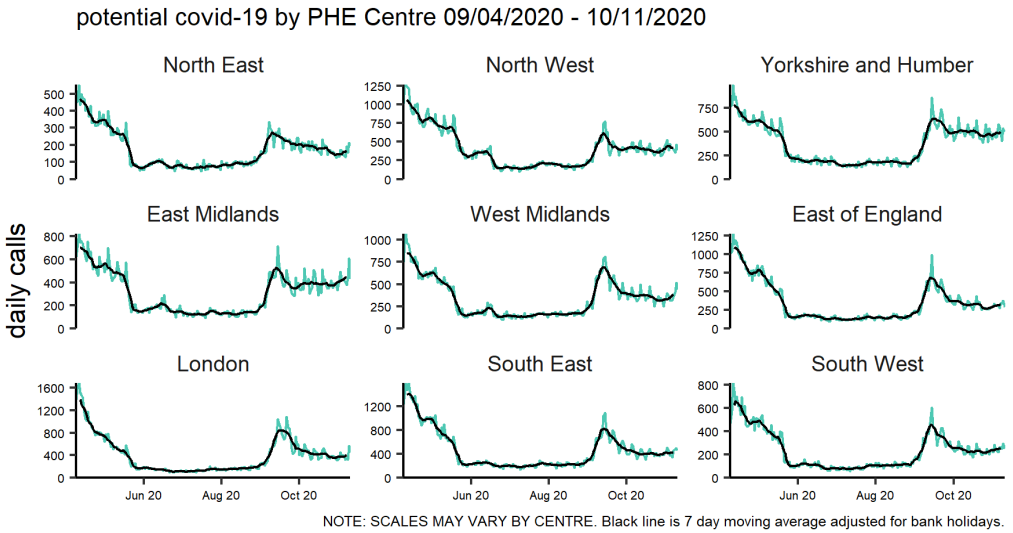
NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

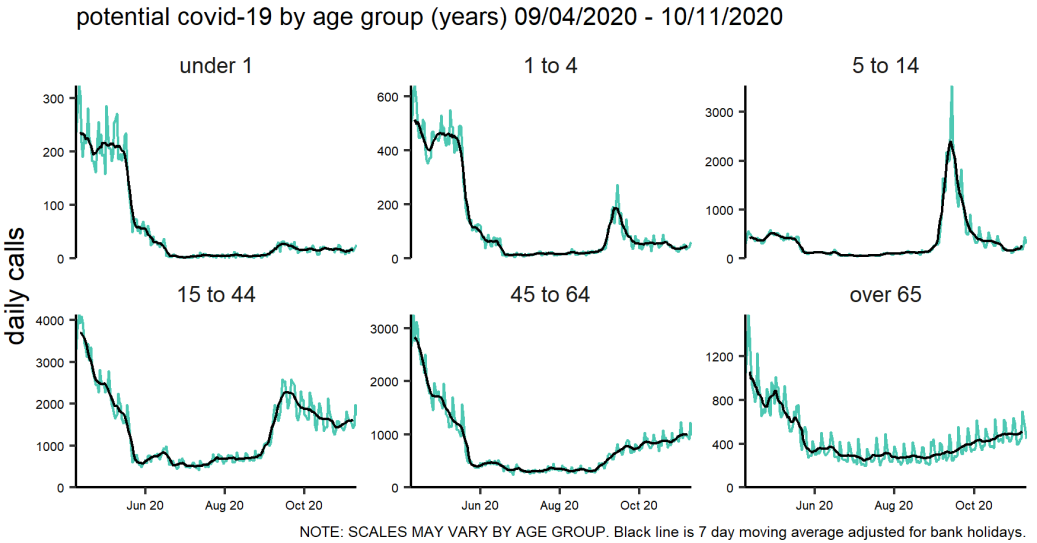
Trends in daily NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 10 Nov)



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.

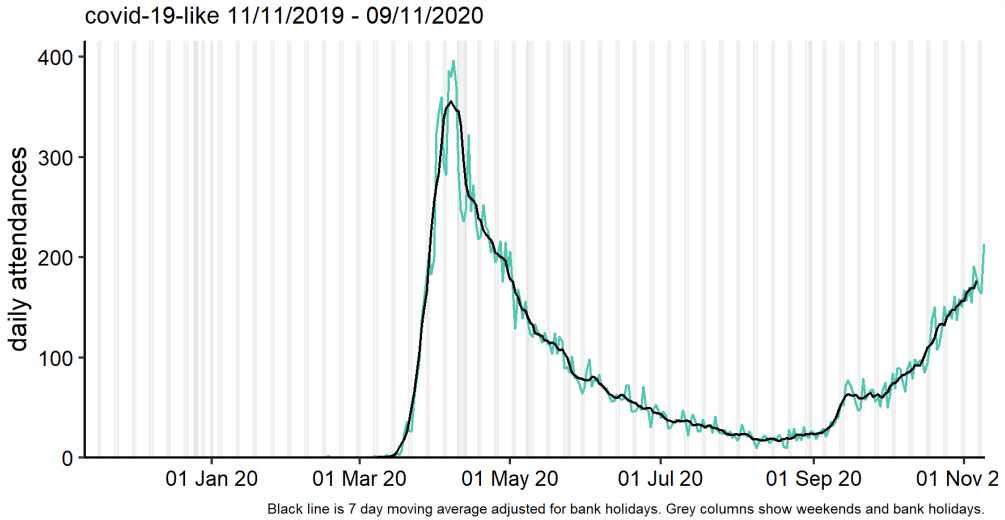


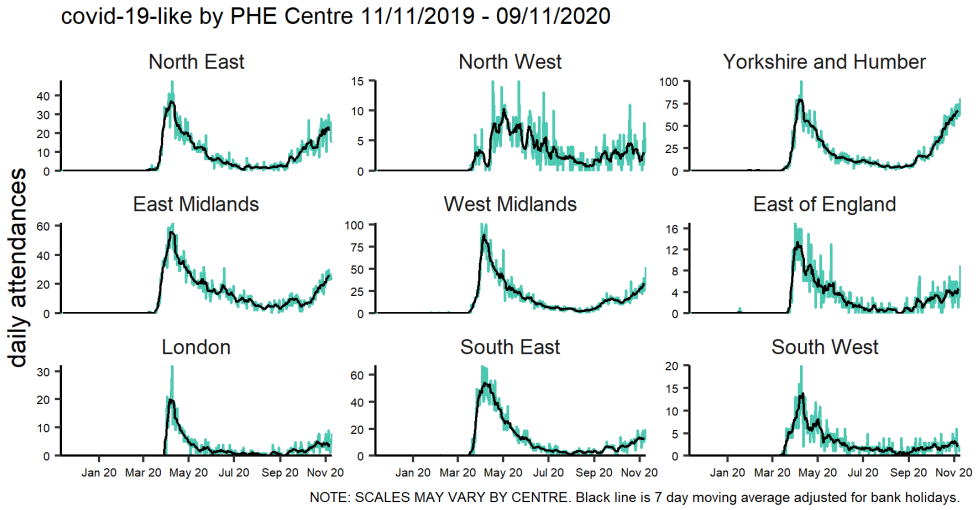


Further information and weekly NHS 111 reports containing potential COVID-19 call and online assessment surveillance data is available from the PHE Remote Health Advice bulletin.

Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System COVID-19-like attendances

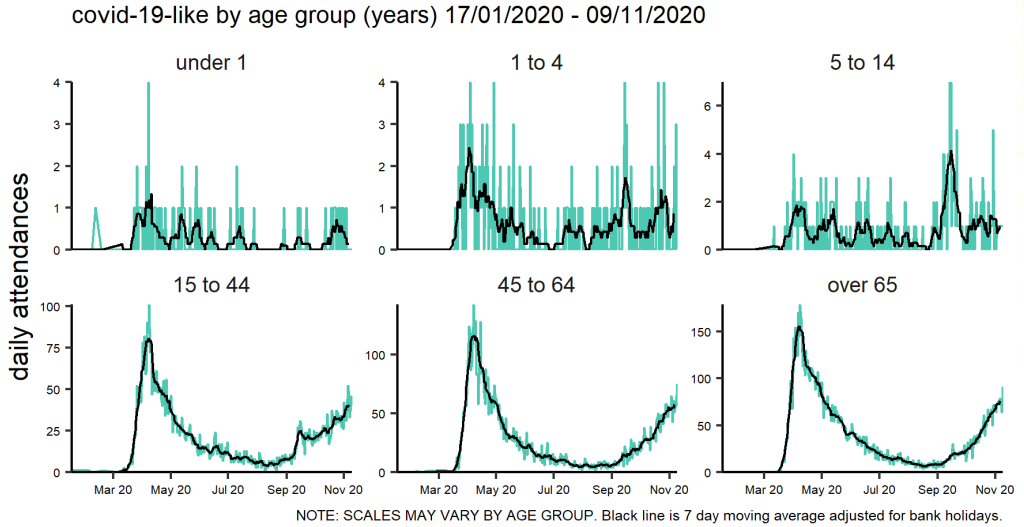
Trends in daily ED COVID-19-like attendances, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 9 November)



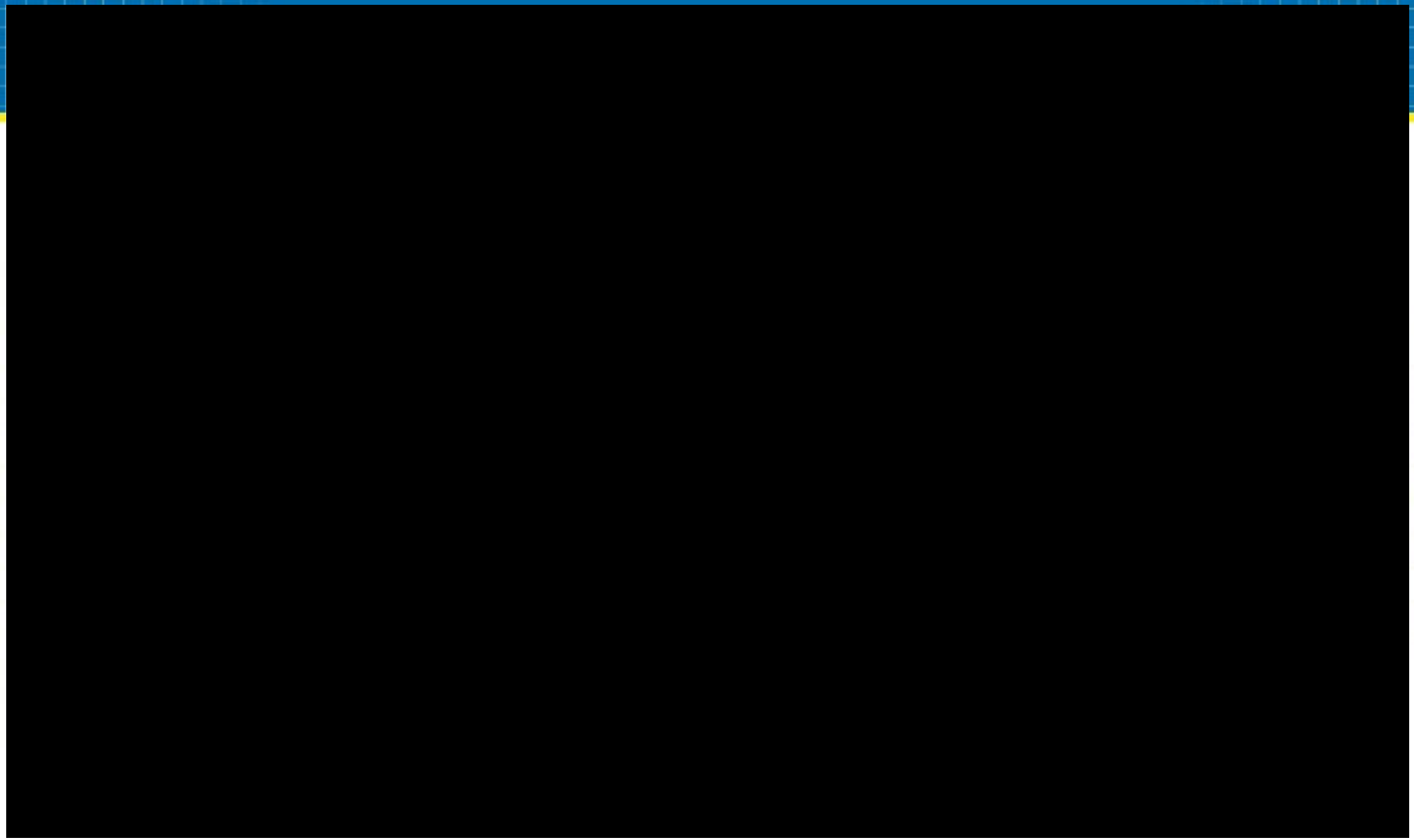


Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS) COVID-19-like attendances.

- EDs are included in surveillance based on the speed and frequency of reporting in the most recent 7 days
  - EDs included can change on a day by day basis
- These data are based on COVID-19-like primary diagnoses (patients may have multiple diagnoses listed)
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts are an underestimation of the actual number of COVID-19-like attendances (as alternative diagnoses may have been entered)
- Charts should be used to monitor trends
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of attendances (PHE Centre population size and number of EDs included varies)
  - Please note the different scales on the charts.
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts



Further information and weekly EDSSS reports containing COVID-19-like attendance surveillance data is available from the PHE EDSSS 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