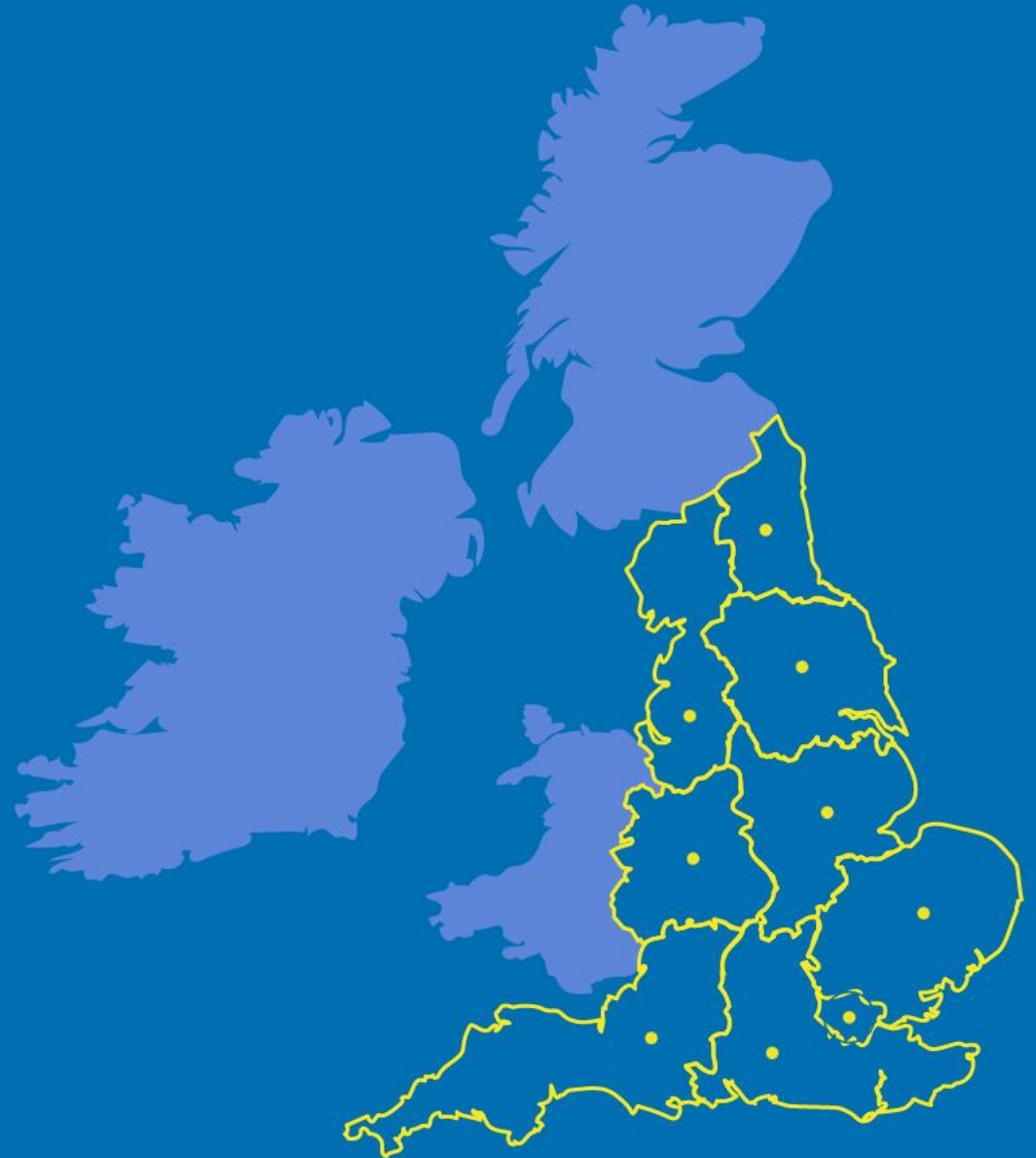


# **CORONAVIRUS** **SITUATIONAL** **AWARENESS** Summary

date: 2 December 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:

**13/10/2020** - denominator data for case and testing rates have been updated to 2019 mid-year population estimates.

**20/10/2020** - 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.

**16/11/20**-PHE has updated the way it records the location of people who test positive or negative for COVID-19. It now prioritises addresses given at the point of testing over the details registered on a patient's record in the NHS Digital Patient Demographic Service. This better reflects the distribution of cases and testing. However, it may give rise to differences in previously reported numbers of cases and rates in some areas. The change has been retrospectively applied to tests carried out from 1 September 2020, and data reports were updated to reflect this change on 16 November 2020.

- [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 26 November 2020 Week 48 Report)

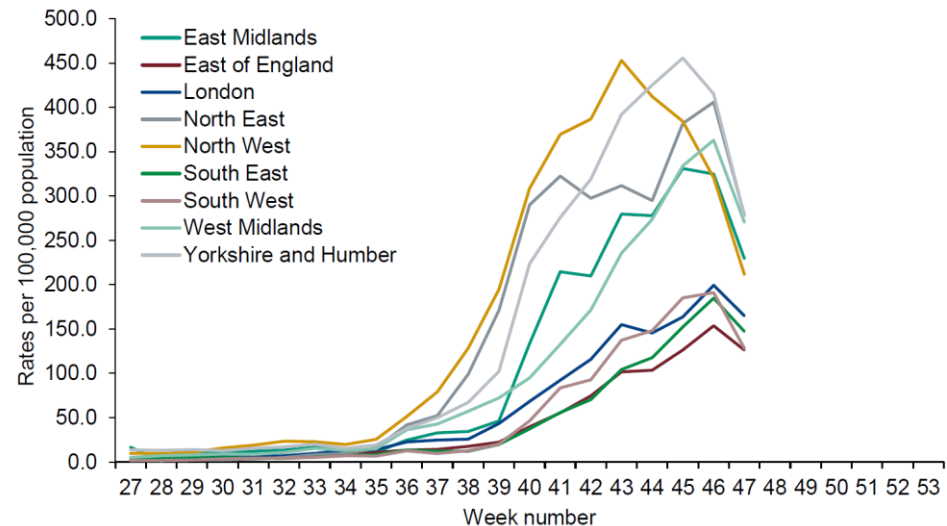
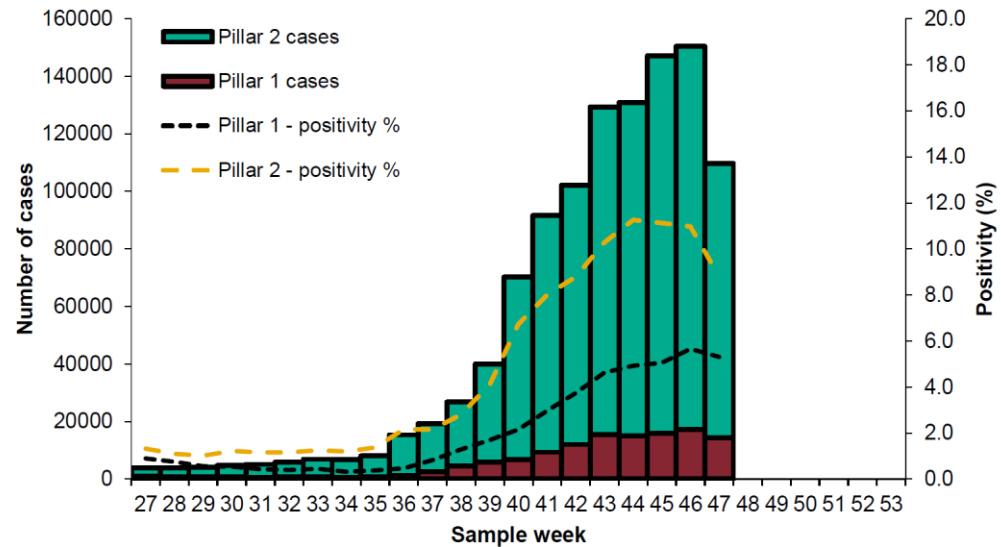
Detections of COVID-19 cases in England decreased in week 47. Overall positivity rates also decreased in both Pillar 1 and 2. Case and Pillar 2 positivity rates were highest in Yorkshire and Humber, whilst Pillar 1 positivity was highest in the North East. By age group, cases rates were highest in the 40 to 49 year olds. Positivity rates were highest in the 80+ year olds tested through Pillar 1 (NHS and PHE testing) and in the 10 to 19 year olds tested through Pillar 2 (community testing).

As of 09:00 on 24 November 2020, a total of 1,324,742 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillars 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

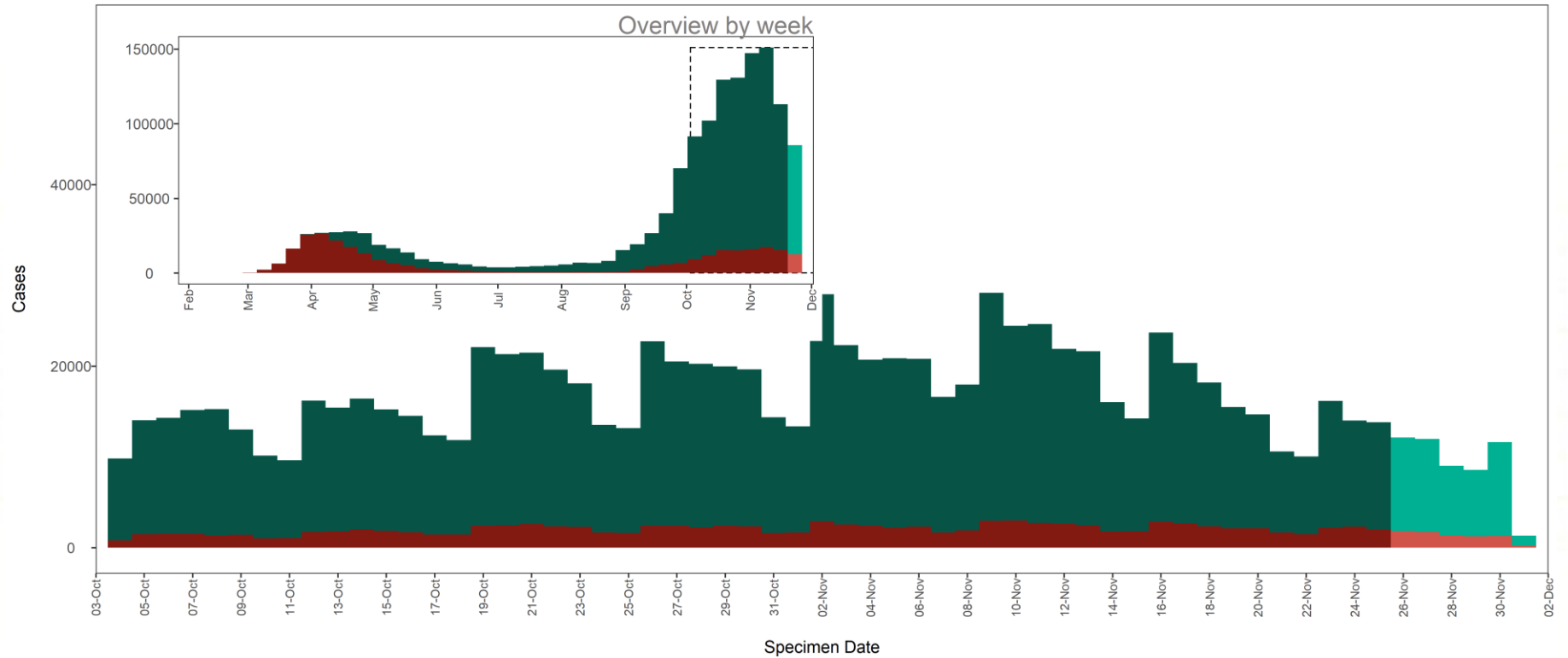
Case rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates



# National context

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve\*

Previous two months by day



\*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 (21 November 2020 to 27 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	402.3	↓	7.3%	↓	14	25	1	181.0	↓	5	18	17	156.8	↓	171.9	↓	8,751
East of England	394.7	↑	4.8%	↓	7	19	20	116.1	↓	2	8	33	80.1	↓	153.2	↓	7,550
London	327.6	↓	7.7%	↓	14	19	0	153.9	↓	3	12	18	109.3	↓	207.8	↓	13,794
North East	399.7	↓	8.0%	↓	8	4	0	197.3	↓	3	8	1	165.4	↓	181.2	↓	5,267
North West	498.1	↓	5.5%	↓	15	16	8	158.2	↓	6	12	21	128.1	↓	155.1	↓	11,613
South East	426.0	↓	5.3%	↓	10	24	32	140.1	↓	7	7	47	93.9	↓	165.6	↓	12,485
South West	402.2	↓	4.0%	↓	1	10	19	95.6	↓	0	4	20	69.6	↓	113.4	↓	5,376
West Midlands	438.4	↓	8.0%	↓	12	13	5	209.6	↓	6	15	9	157.9	↓	227.8	↓	12,438
Yorkshire and Humber	387.6	↓	8.4%	↓	12	8	1	196.3	↓	1	12	8	161.6	↓	185.0	↓	10,800
<b>England</b>	<b>418.9</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>88,698</b>

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between  
**21 November and 27 November 2020**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **20 November 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  
**21 November and 27 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure  
as of **20 November 2020**.

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated  
methodology from 20<sup>th</sup> 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 restriction tiers reflect those announced on 26  
November 2020**

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 restriction tiers
Swale	580.5 ↑	15.5% ↑		556.4 ↑	385.7 ↑	596.1 ↑		Tier 3
Medway	507.1 ↑	16.1% ↑		519.8 ↑	392.1 ↑	551.4 ↑		Tier 3
Boston	524.6 ↑	14.8% ↑		501.6 ↑	522.1 ↑	277.8 ↓		Tier 3
Thanet	648.9 ↓	10.9% ↓		451.0 ↓	298.8 ↓	469.0 ↑		Tier 3
Gravesham	430.8 ↑	14.1% →		380.6 ↓	358.1 ↑	410.9 ↓		Tier 3
Lincoln	539.1 ↑	10.5% ↓		371.6 ↑	413.4 ↑	221.6 ↓		Tier 3
Stoke-on-Trent	570.5 ↓	10.0% ↓		363.5 ↓	328.8 ↓	405.0 ↓		Tier 3
Maidstone	497.4 ↑	10.6% ↑		345.7 ↓	237.4 ↑	333.4 ↓		Tier 3
Oadby and Wigston	598.8 ↓	8.6% ↓		328.0 ↓	255.9 ↑	126.0 ↓		Tier 3
Dover	582.0 ↑	8.6% ↑		323.4 ↑	210.9 ↑	381.6 ↑		Tier 3
Dudley	460.3 ↓	11.3% ↓		318.4 ↓	262.4 ↓	387.3 ↓		Tier 3
Slough	456.9 ↑	11.5% ↓		304.9 ↓	223.4 ↑	486.3 ↑		Tier 3
Redbridge	374.4 ↑	13.2% ↓		302.4 ↑	200.9 ↓	380.6 ↑		Tier 2
Leicester	472.6 ↓	10.4% ↓		296.1 ↓	213.5 ↓	278.3 ↓		Tier 3
Blackburn with Darwen	431.4 ↓	11.3% ↓		295.3 ↓	292.5 ↓	218.5 ↓		Tier 3
Basildon	432.3 ↑	10.5% ↓		294.3 ↑	149.3 ↓	369.1 ↓		Tier 2
Burnley	457.7 ↑	10.2% ↓		289.0 ↓	169.1 ↓	354.4 ↓		Tier 3
Pendle	428.8 ↓	10.7% ↓		287.7 ↓	163.6 ↓	235.3 ↑		Tier 3
Sandwell	424.7 ↓	11.7% ↓		281.6 ↓	245.0 ↓	344.8 ↓		Tier 3
Kingston upon Hull, City of	487.0 ↓	9.3% ↓		280.6 ↓	242.3 ↓	183.3 ↓		Tier 3
East Lindsey	482.1 ↓	9.3% ↓		279.4 ↓	284.4 ↓	229.1 ↓		Tier 3
Rossendale	441.1 ↓	9.7% ↓		275.6 ↓	152.7 ↓	350.5 →		Tier 3
Rochdale	411.7 ↓	11.0% ↓		274.7 ↓	330.0 ↓	271.5 ↓		Tier 3
Havering	400.0 ↓	11.3% ↓		273.9 ↓	208.1 ↓	416.8 ↓		Tier 2
Hartlepool	403.4 ↓	11.5% ↓		270.1 ↓	194.8 ↓	365.3 ↓		Tier 3
Wolverhampton	481.2 ↓	9.3% ↓		270.0 ↓	185.6 ↓	296.3 ↓		Tier 3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	501.5 ↓	9.0% ↓		265.0 ↓	224.5 ↓	312.3 ↓		Tier 3
Hyndburn	489.0 ↓	8.7% ↓		264.1 ↓	164.6 ↓	387.2 ↓		Tier 3
Barking and Dagenham	383.5 ↑	11.0% ↓		258.8 ↑	201.9 ↓	307.2 →		Tier 2
South Tyneside	387.6 ↓	10.4% ↓		258.3 ↓	220.7 ↓	214.4 ↓		Tier 3
<b>England</b>	<b>418.9</b> ↓	<b>6.3%</b> ↓		<b>157.6</b> ↓	<b>119.2</b> ↓	<b>175.0</b> ↓		

# 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 **21 November and 27 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **20 November 2020**.

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated methodology from 20<sup>th</sup> 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 restriction tiers reflect those announced on 26 November 2020**

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 restriction tiers	Regulation Status
West Lindsey	470.8 ↑	8.1% →		244.6 ↑	302.1 ↑	167.3 ↓		Tier 3	
Tonbridge and Malling	384.1 ↑	9.2% ↑		227.0 ↑	139.3 ↓	371.5 ↑		Tier 3	
Harlow	429.7 ↓	8.1% ↑		221.7 ↑	149.8 ↓	164.5 ↓		Tier 2	
Folkestone and Hythe	517.0 ↑	6.5% ↑		210.6 ↑	169.4 ↑	194.9 ↓		Tier 3	
Waltham Forest	330.9 ↑	10.2% ↓		209.0 ↑	171.1 ↑	228.1 ↓		Tier 2	
Woking	435.1 ↑	7.6% ↓		197.4 ↑	78.6 ↓	210.6 ↓		Tier 2	
Kingston upon Thames	357.5 ↑	7.9% →		166.2 ↑	118.6 ↓	381.2 ↑		Tier 2	
Ashford	434.4 ↑	5.8% ↑		160.7 ↑	89.5 ↑	78.8 ↓		Tier 3	
Ipswich	488.6 ↑	4.5% ↓		143.2 ↑	131.7 →	140.6 ↑		Tier 2	
Oxford	381.3 ↑	5.6% ↑		135.8 ↑	83.9 ↑	228.4 ↑		Tier 2	
Aylesbury Vale	352.3 ↑	5.8% ↓		132.9 ↑	90.1 ↑	102.2 ↓		Tier 2	
Lancaster	400.8 ↑	5.5% ↓		126.7 ↑	106.6 ↑	77.6 ↑		Tier 3	
Broadland	398.7 ↑	5.2% ↑		125.4 ↑	99.3 ↑	229.4 ↑		Tier 2	
Braintree	390.1 ↑	4.8% →		118.6 ↑	82.1 ↑	180.1 ↑		Tier 2	
Mole Valley	378.6 ↑	4.5% ↑		108.9 ↑	41.7 ↑	318.7 ↑		Tier 2	
Wokingham	318.3 ↑	5.4% ↓		108.7 ↑	58.3 ↓	82.2 ↓		Tier 2	
Torridge	497.6 ↑	3.1% ↑		101.1 ↑	94.5 ↑	71.1 ↓		Tier 2	
North Norfolk	399.3 ↑	3.2% ↑		84.9 ↑	102.1 ↑	202.6 ↑		Tier 2	
<b>England</b>	<b>418.9</b> ↓	<b>6.3%</b> ↓		<b>157.6</b> ↓	<b>119.2</b> ↓	<b>175.0</b> ↓			

# 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

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **21 November and 27 November 2020** (7 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **20 November 2020**.

Test positivity and testing rate metrics based on updated methodology from 20<sup>th</sup> 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

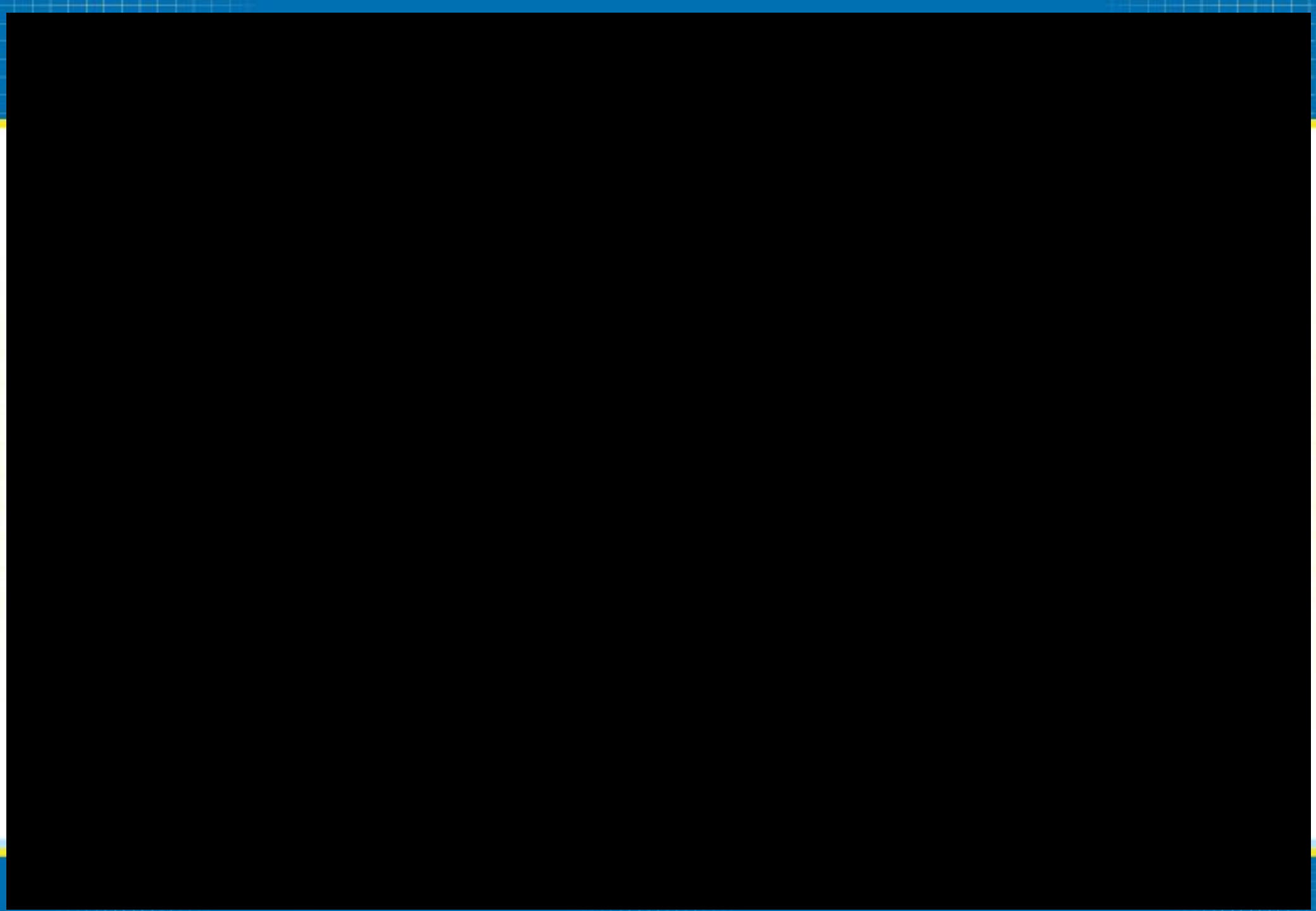
**Local restriction tiers reflect those announced on 26 November 2020**

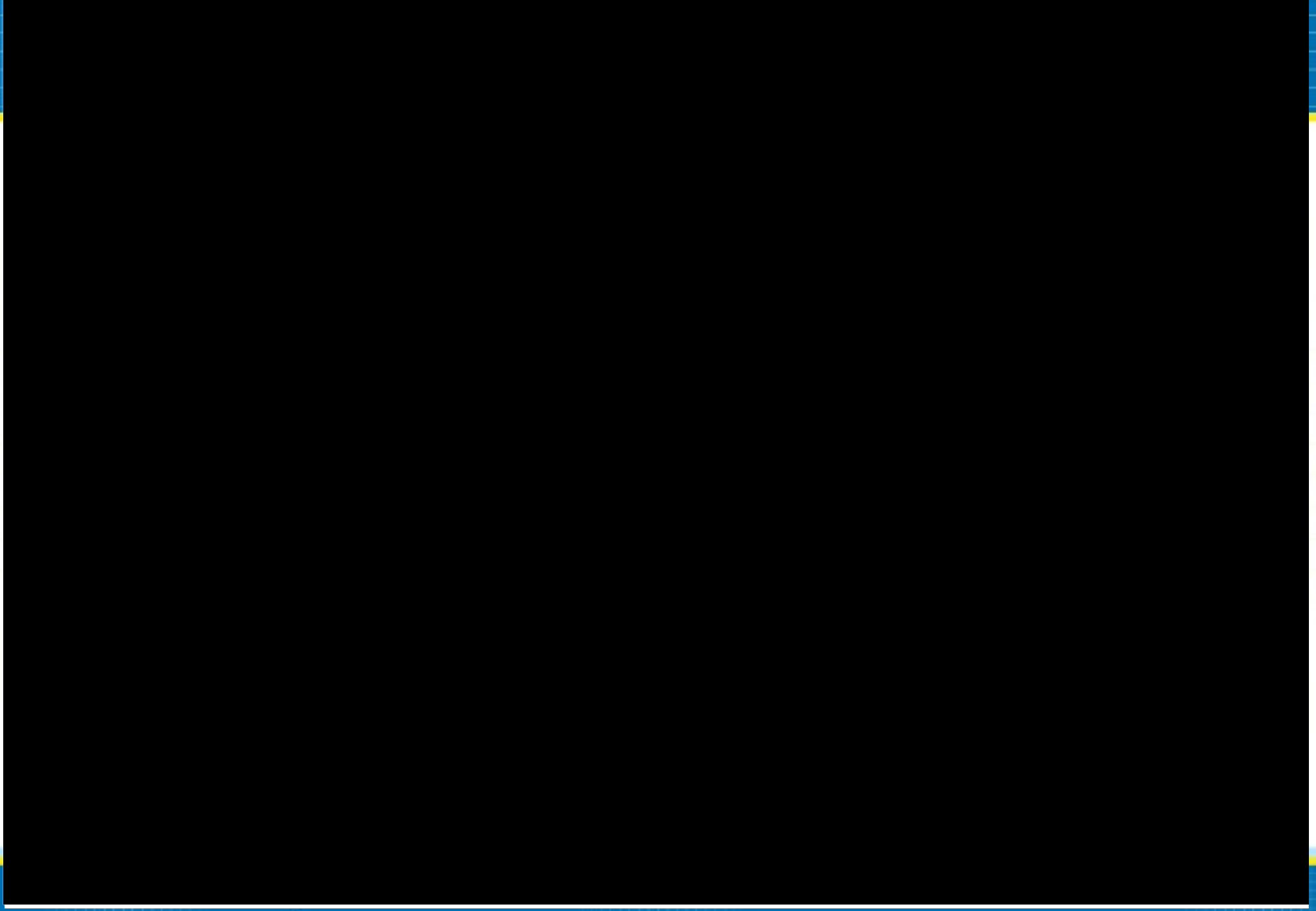
Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.

+ 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 restriction tiers
Boston	524.6 ↑	14.8% ↑		501.6 ↑	522.1 ↑	277.8 ↓		Tier 3
Lincoln	539.1 ↑	10.5% ↓		371.6 ↑	413.4 ↑	221.6 ↓		Tier 3
Medway	507.1 ↑	16.1% ↑		519.8 ↑	392.1 ↑	551.4 ↑		Tier 3
Swale	580.5 ↑	15.5% ↑		556.4 ↑	385.7 ↑	596.1 ↑		Tier 3
Gravesham	430.8 ↑	14.1% →		380.6 ↓	358.1 ↑	410.9 ↓		Tier 3
Rochdale	411.7 ↓	11.0% ↓		274.7 ↓	330.0 ↓	271.5 ↓		Tier 3
Stoke-on-Trent	570.5 ↓	10.0% ↓		363.5 ↓	328.8 ↓	405.0 ↓		Tier 3
West Lindsey	470.8 ↑	8.1% →		244.6 ↑	302.1 ↑	167.3 ↓		Tier 3
Thanet	648.9 ↓	10.9% ↓		451.0 ↓	298.8 ↓	469.0 ↑		Tier 3
Blackburn with Darwen	431.4 ↓	11.3% ↓		295.3 ↓	292.5 ↓	218.5 ↓		Tier 3
East Lindsey	482.1 ↓	9.3% ↓		279.4 ↓	284.4 ↓	229.1 ↓		Tier 3
Dudley	460.3 ↓	11.3% ↓		318.4 ↓	262.4 ↓	387.3 ↓		Tier 3
Newham	305.2 ↑	12.3% ↓		227.7 ↓	258.9 ↑	247.6 ↓		Tier 2
Oadby and Wigston	598.8 ↓	8.6% ↓		328.0 ↓	255.9 ↑	126.0 ↓		Tier 3
Darlington	410.9 ↓	9.8% ↓		252.8 ↓	252.3 ↓	216.3 ↓		Tier 3
Manchester	372.4 ↓	9.0% ↓		191.6 ↓	247.3 ↓	108.9 ↓		Tier 3
Sandwell	424.7 ↓	11.7% ↓		281.6 ↓	245.0 ↓	344.8 ↓		Tier 3
Kingston upon Hull, City of	487.0 ↓	9.3% ↓		280.6 ↓	242.3 ↓	183.3 ↓		Tier 3
Stafford	519.0 ↓	7.6% ↓		230.9 ↓	241.8 ↓	294.4 ↓		Tier 3
Maidstone	497.4 ↑	10.6% ↑		345.7 ↑	237.4 ↑	333.4 ↓		Tier 3
Rotherham	392.2 ↓	8.0% ↓		194.0 ↓	234.4 ↑	207.4 ↓		Tier 3
Bassetlaw	423.5 ↓	8.6% ↓		210.3 ↓	225.5 ↓	199.3 ↓		Tier 3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	501.5 ↓	9.0% ↓		265.0 ↓	224.5 ↓	312.3 ↓		Tier 3
Slough	456.9 ↑	11.5% ↓		304.9 ↓	223.4 ↑	486.3 ↑		Tier 3
Newark and Sherwood	386.7 ↓	7.9% ↑		189.5 ↓	222.4 ↑	101.9 ↓		Tier 3
Doncaster	356.8 ↓	9.2% ↓		203.0 ↓	221.9 ↑	205.6 ↓		Tier 3
South Tyneside	387.6 ↓	10.4% ↓		258.3 ↓	220.7 ↓	214.4 ↓		Tier 3
North East Lincolnshire	397.8 ↓	9.6% ↓		230.0 ↓	220.4 ↓	246.2 ↓		Tier 3
Leicester	472.6 ↓	10.4% ↓		296.1 ↓	213.5 ↓	278.3 ↓		Tier 3
North Tyneside	431.4 ↓	8.1% ↓		221.7 ↓	211.4 ↓	212.7 ↓		Tier 3
<b>England</b>	<b>418.9</b> ↓	<b>6.3%</b> ↓		<b>157.6</b> ↓	<b>119.2</b> ↓	<b>175.0</b> ↓		

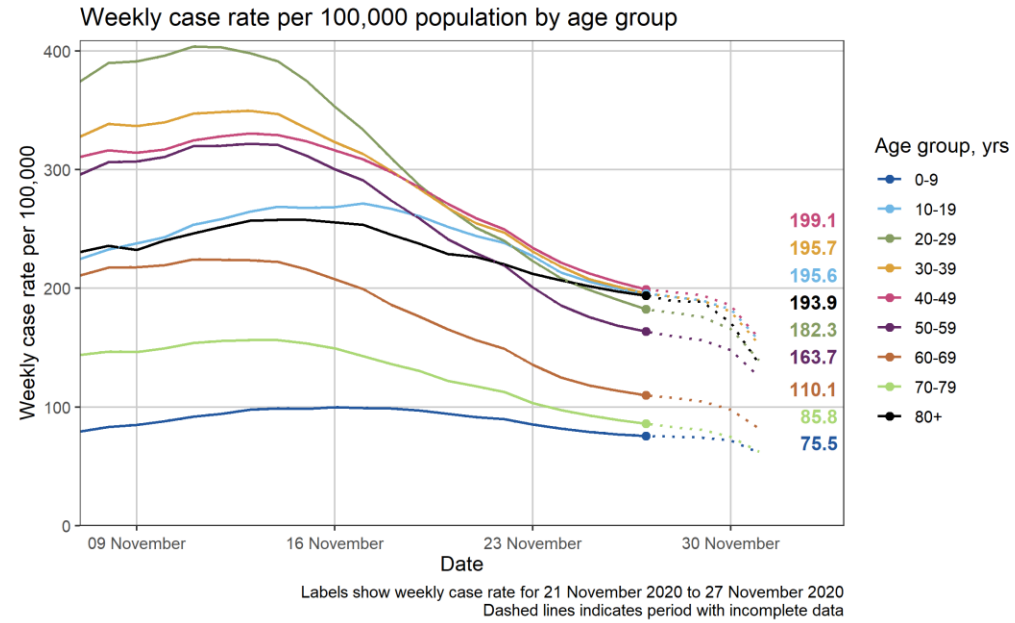
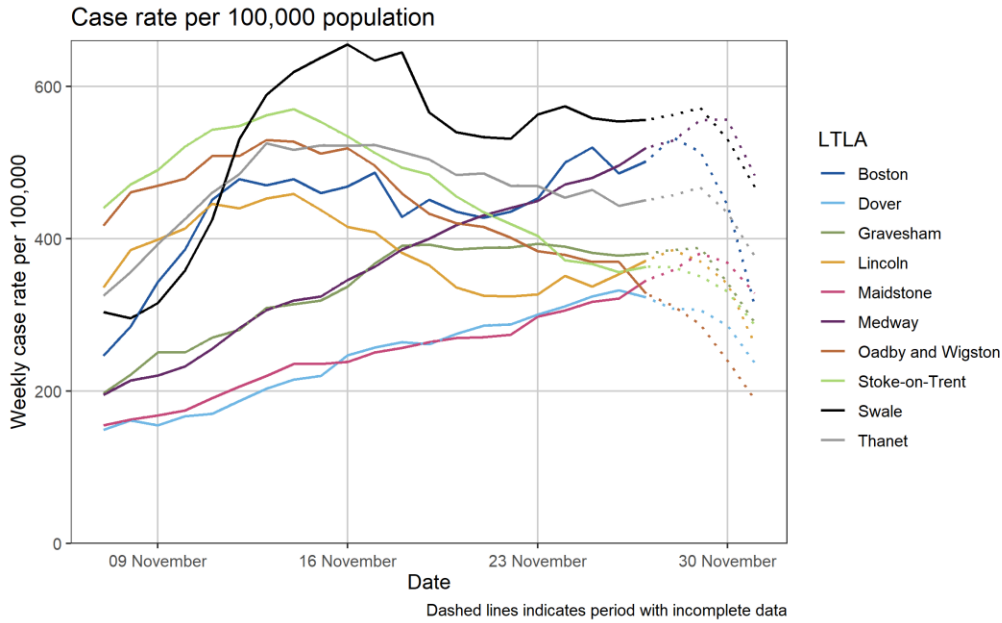






# Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

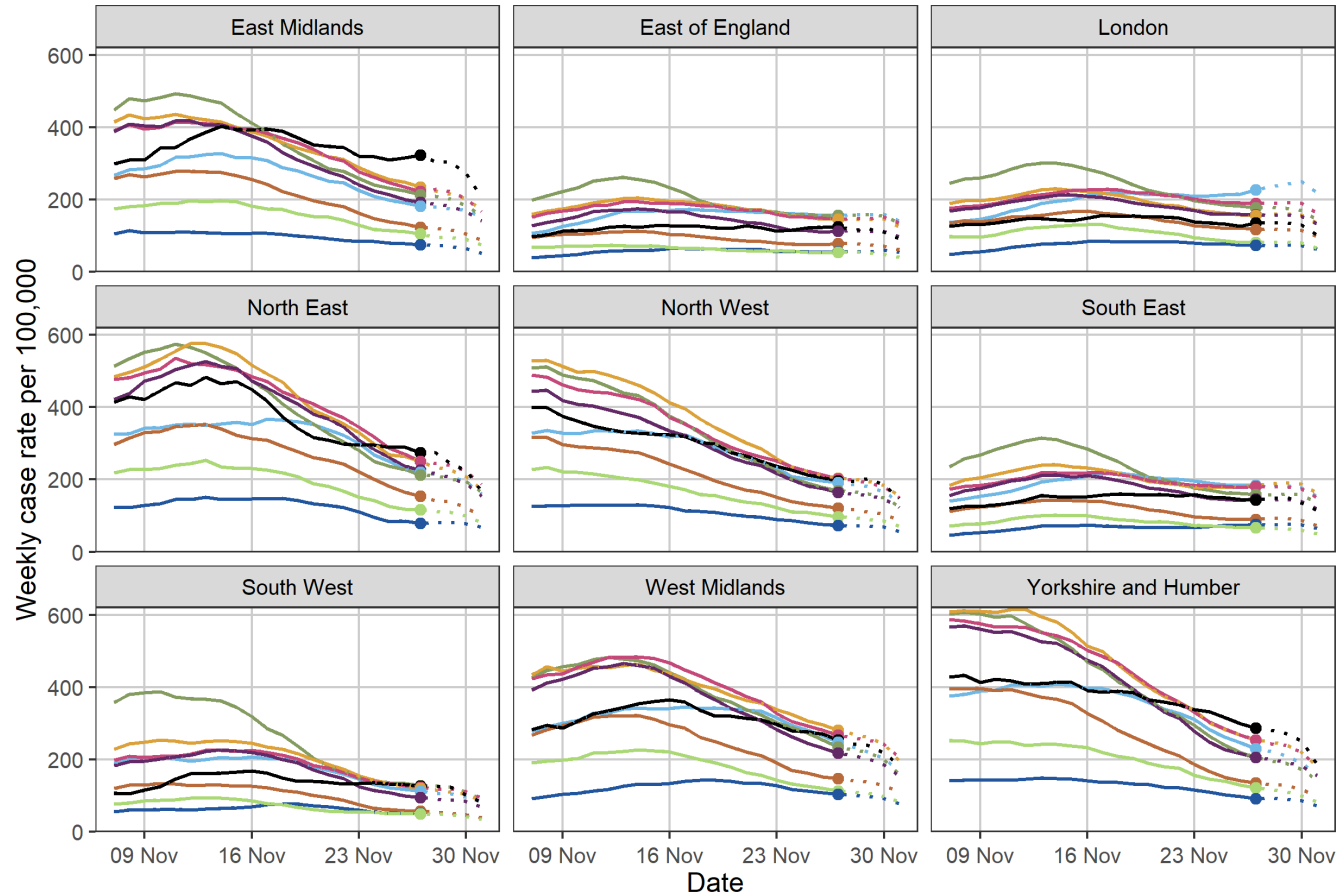
## Data up to the 27 November 2020



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

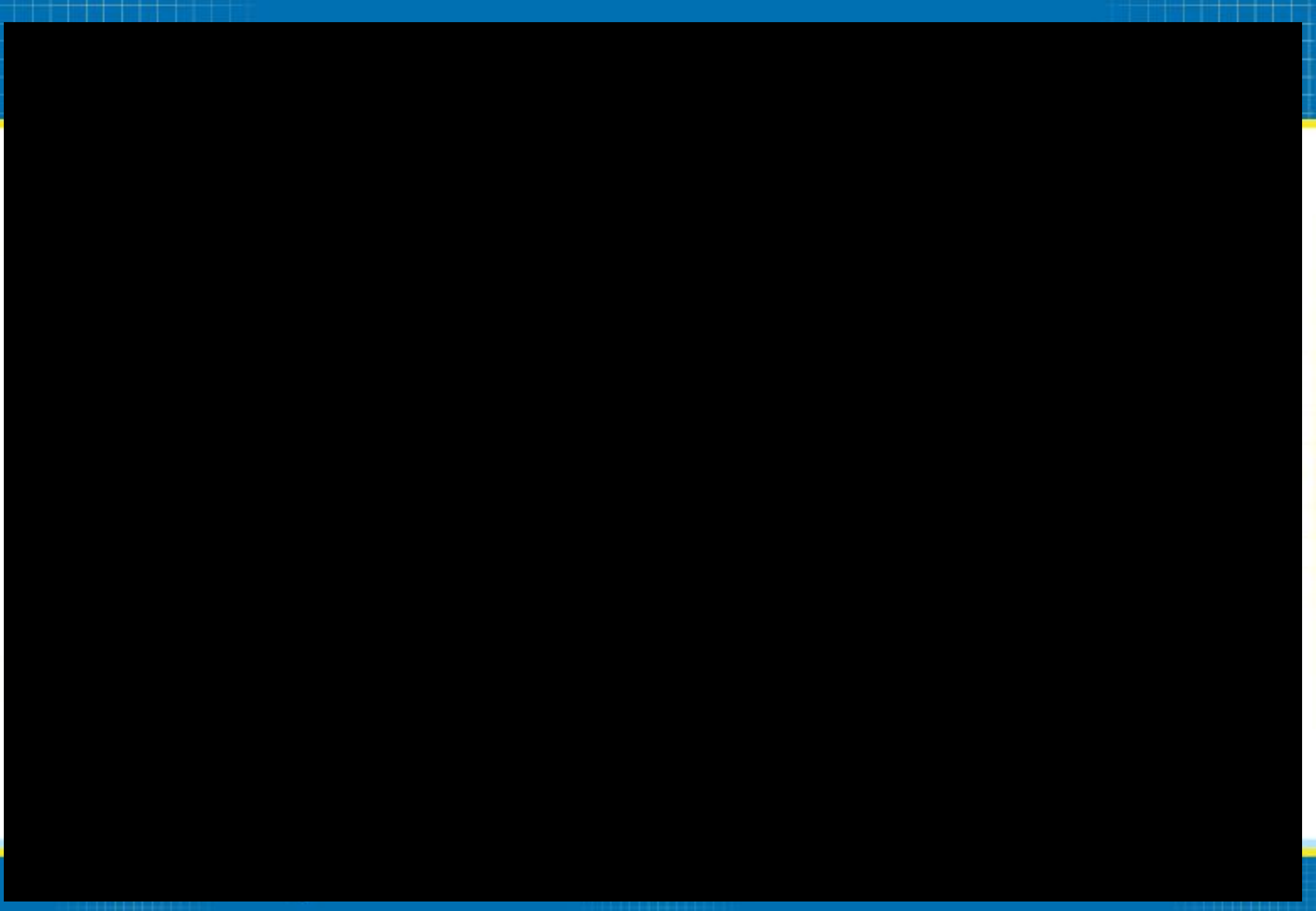
Data up to the 27 November 2020

### Weekly case rate per 100,000 population by age group



Age group, yrs — 0-9 — 10-19 — 20-29 — 30-39 — 40-49 — 50-59 — 60-69 — 70-79 — 80+

Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data



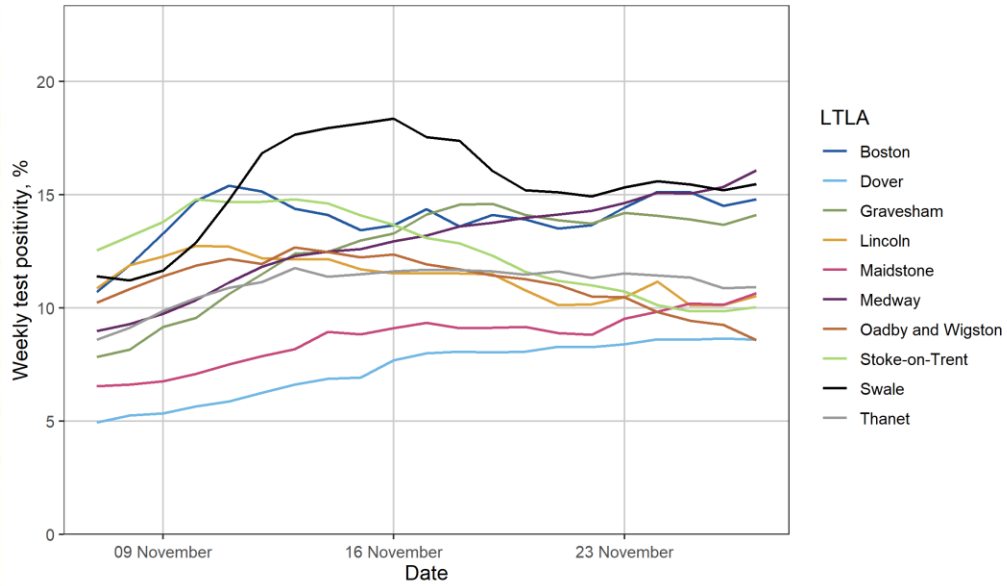




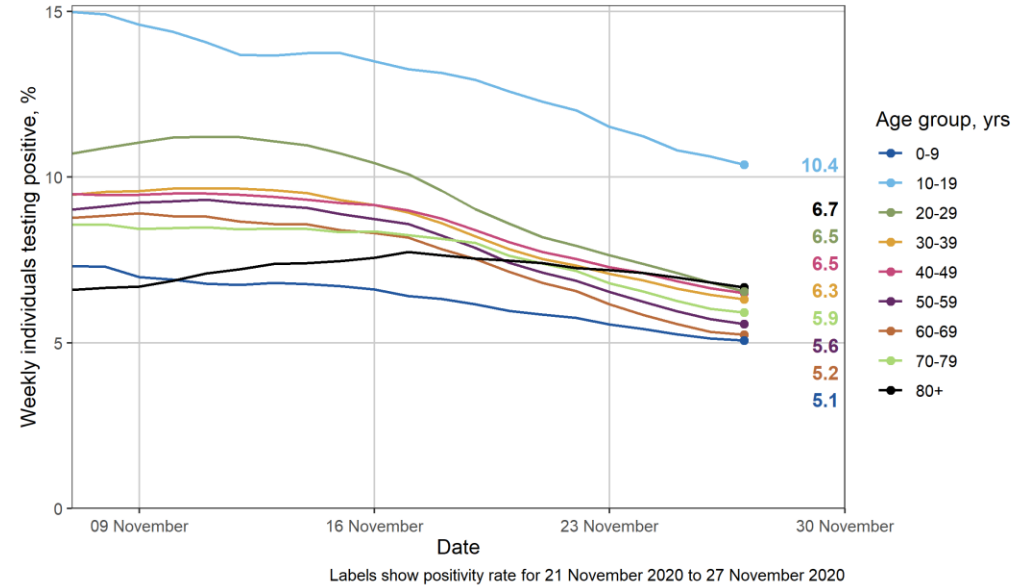
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

## Data up to the 27 November 2020

Test positivity, %

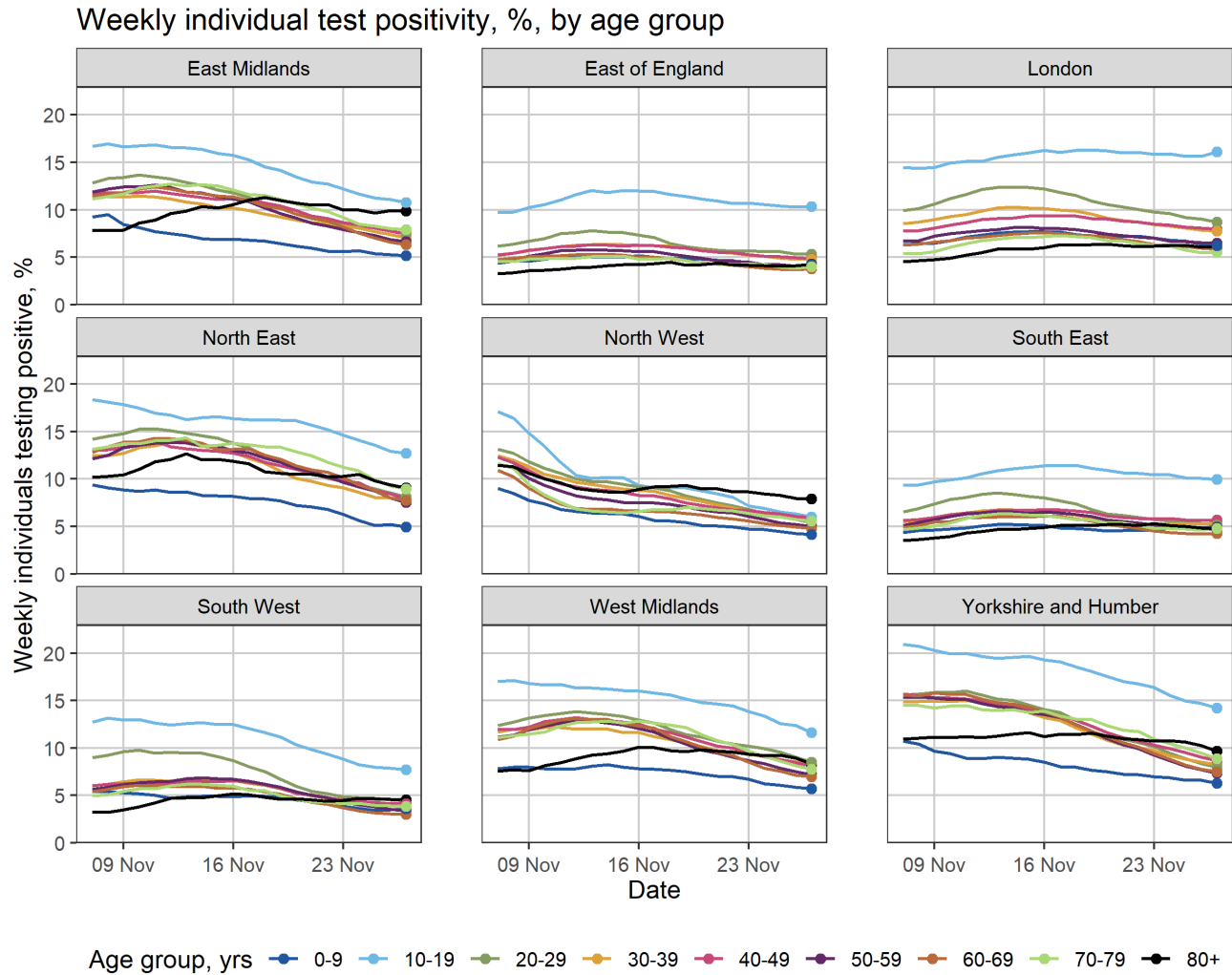


Weekly individual test positivity, %, by age group



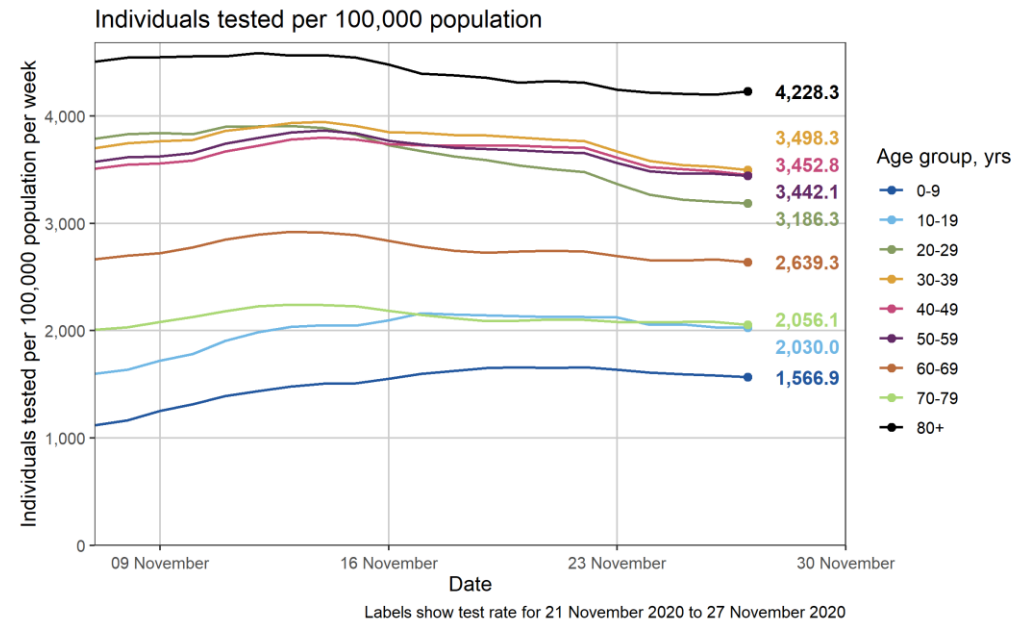
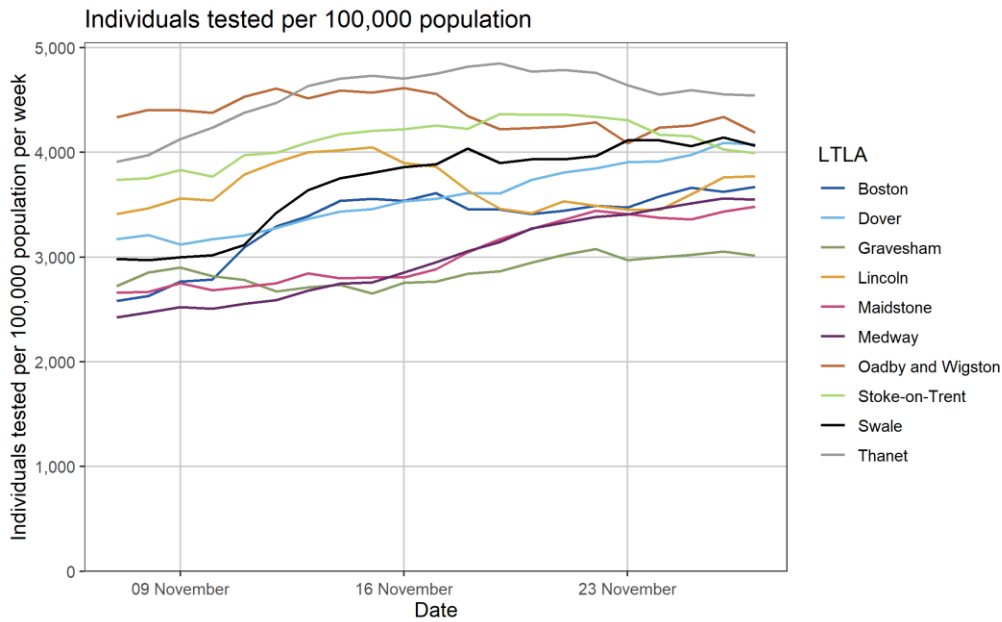
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 27 November 2020



# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

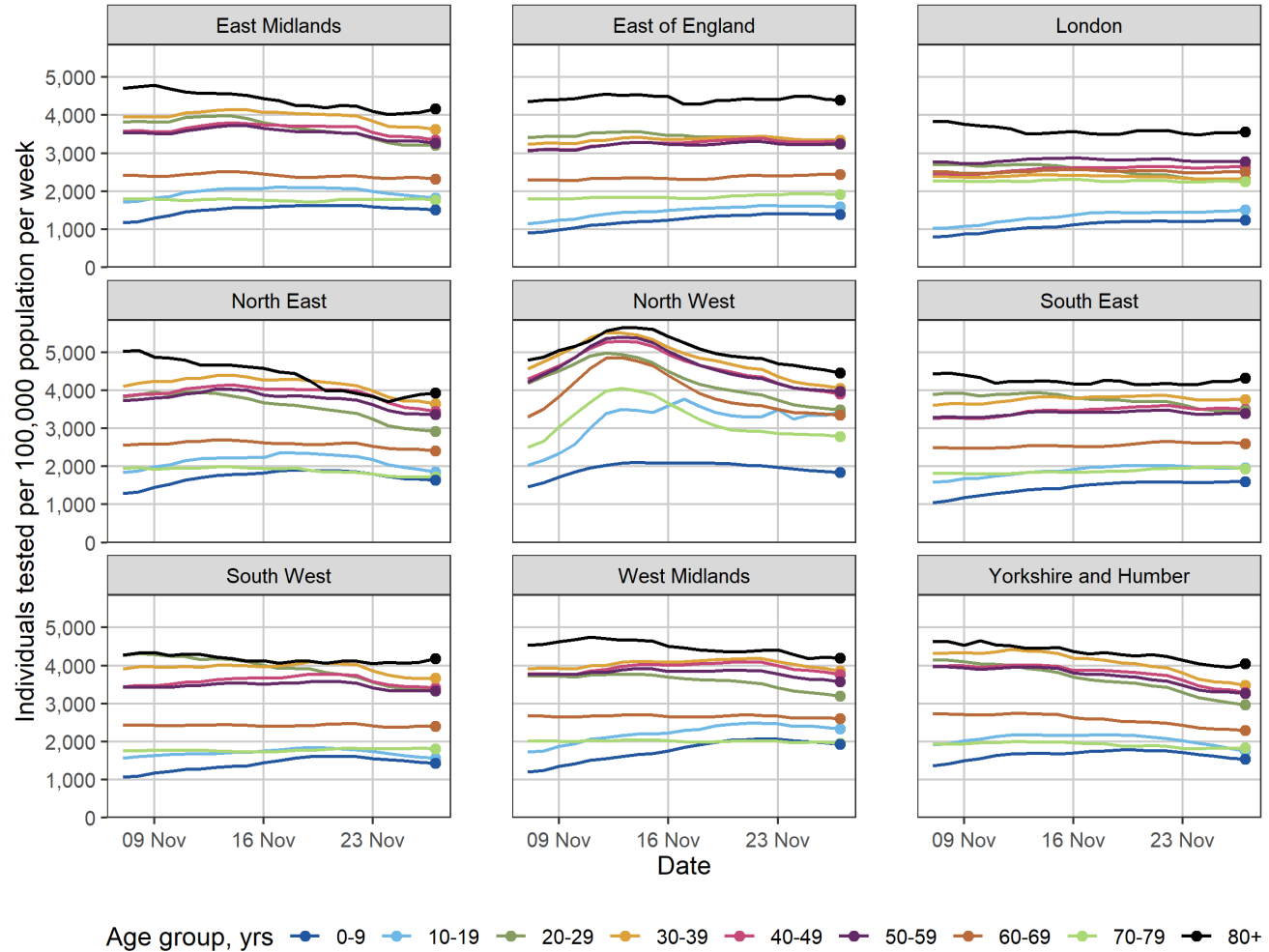
## Data up to the 27 November 2020



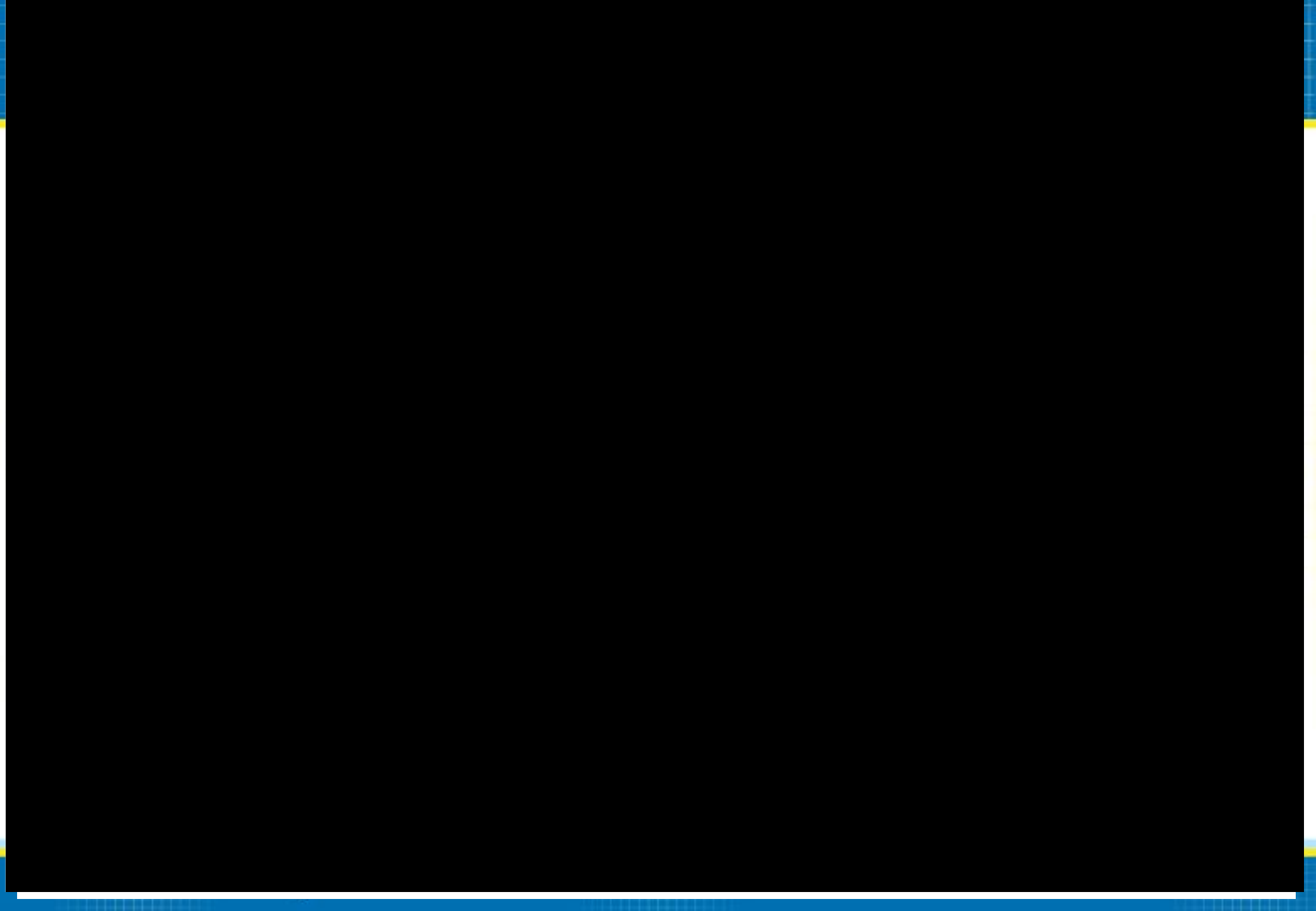
# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 27 November 2020

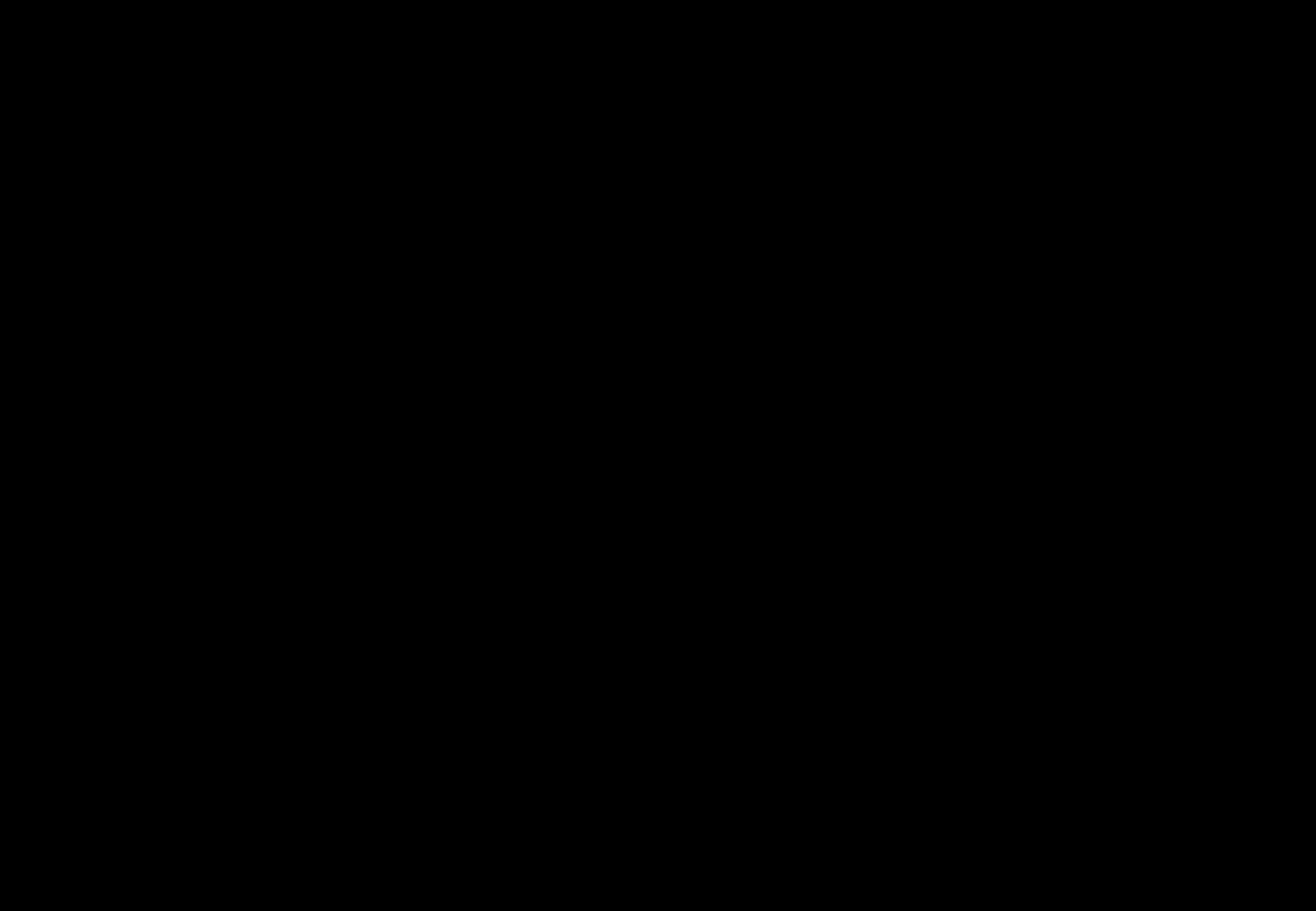
## Individuals tested per 100,000 population

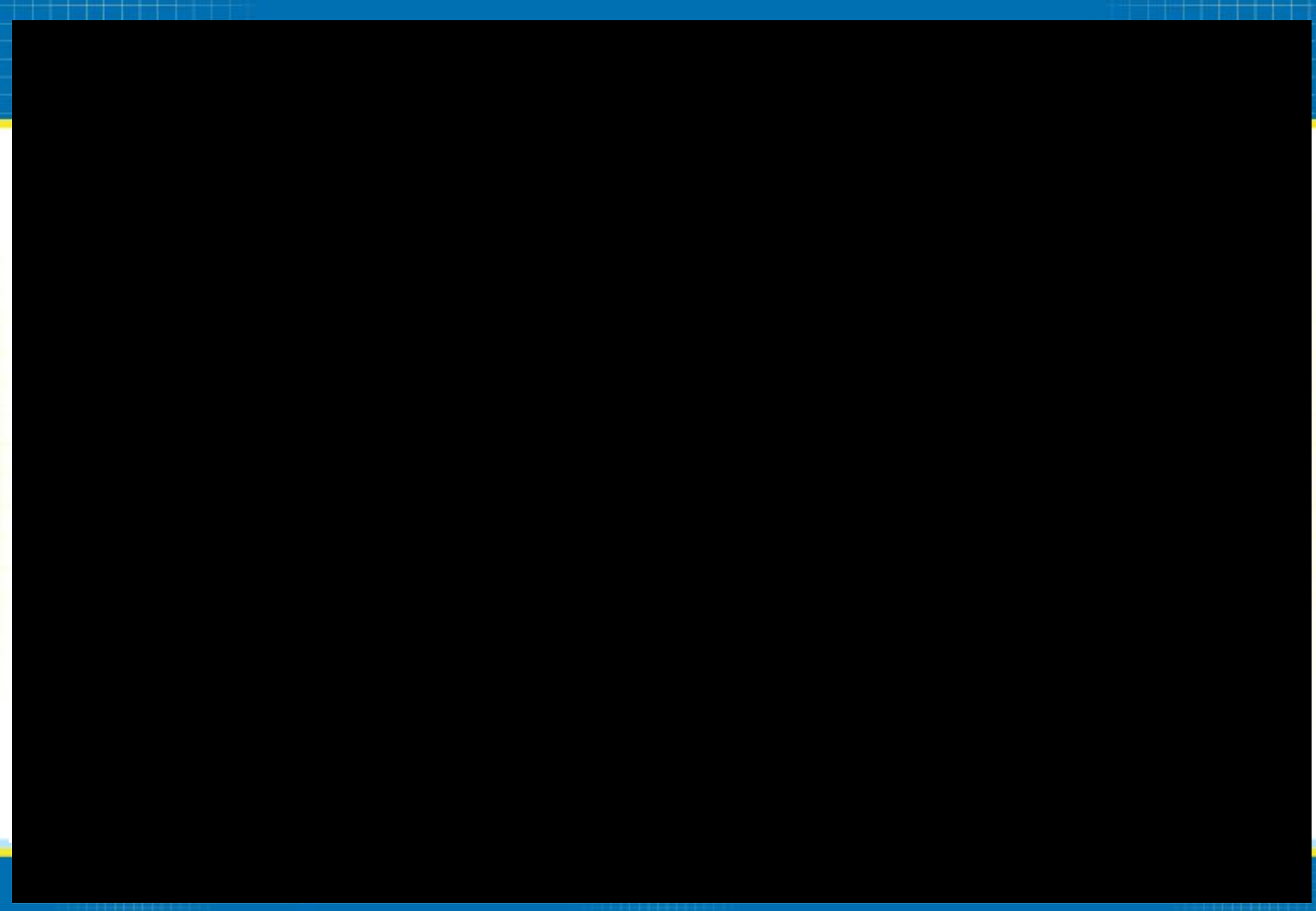












# Percentage prevalence of COVID-19 across England and Government Office regions - table

Data generated 27 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 **20 November 2020**, using data up to **14 November 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 5<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles respectively.

Please note that it is as yet too early to detect the impacts of the national restrictions that came into force on 05/11/2020. As such, the projected prevalence after 05/11/2020 will be subject to significant revision over the coming weeks.

	20/11/2020	27/11/2020	04/12/2020
<b>England</b>	0.64 (0.483, 0.853)	0.627 (0.453, 0.869)	0.629 (0.428, 0.921)
<b>North East</b>	0.816 (0.409, 1.519)	0.779 (0.32, 1.712)	0.745 (0.251, 1.906)
<b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	0.913 (0.54, 1.487)	0.767 (0.392, 1.406)	0.642 (0.285, 1.328)
<b>North West</b>	0.739 (0.444, 1.191)	0.555 (0.289, 1.012)	0.418 (0.188, 0.859)
<b>East Midlands</b>	0.8 (0.445, 1.377)	0.737 (0.351, 1.471)	0.682 (0.278, 1.558)
<b>West Midlands</b>	1.057 (0.617, 1.746)	1.057 (0.528, 1.969)	1.047 (0.448, 2.166)
<b>East of England</b>	0.302 (0.149, 0.581)	0.287 (0.114, 0.668)	0.276 (0.089, 0.774)
<b>London</b>	0.426 (0.206, 0.824)	0.4 (0.155, 0.939)	0.374 (0.117, 1.055)
<b>South East</b>	0.519 (0.286, 0.925)	0.636 (0.295, 1.332)	0.779 (0.303, 1.899)
<b>South West</b>	0.25 (0.119, 0.503)	0.251 (0.096, 0.618)	0.256 (0.078, 0.767)



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

Data generated 27 November 2020 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

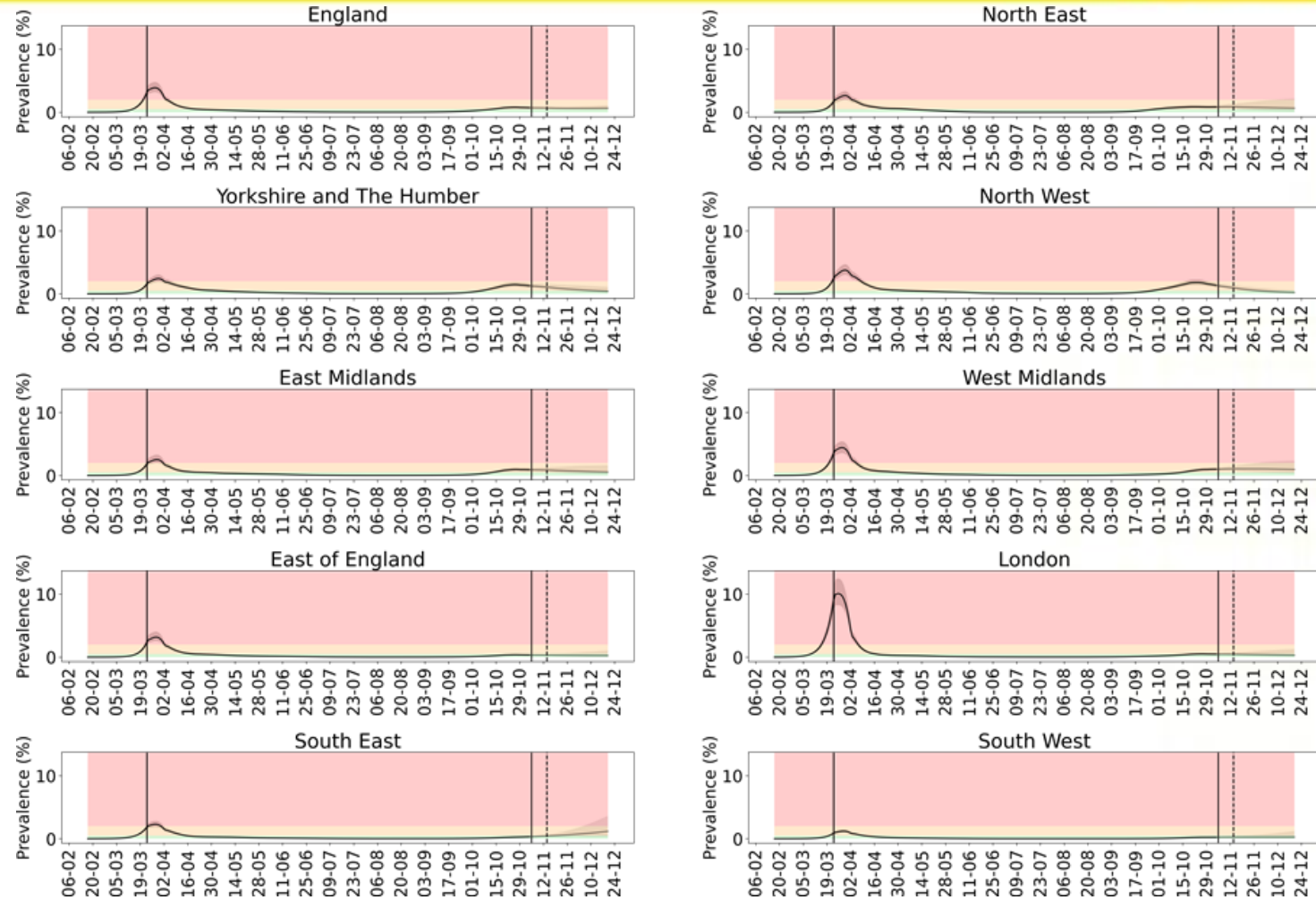
Case rate estimates have been generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **20 November 2020**, using data up to **14 November 2020**. The previous 10 days of case rates have been summed to provide an estimate for prevalence.

Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> 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.



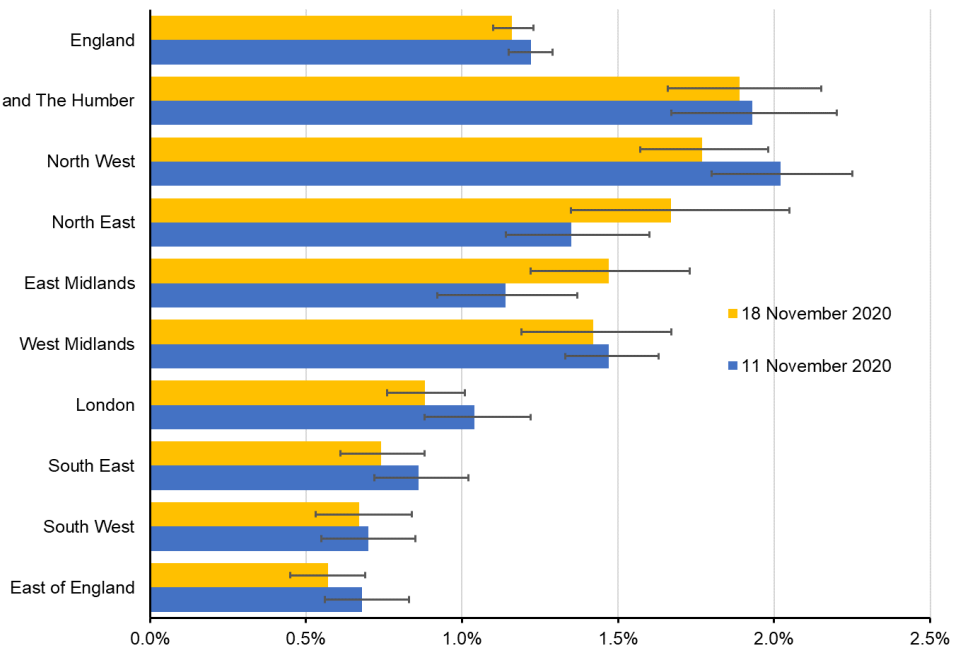
Please note, The prevalence estimates have been faded after 05/11/2020 to indicate that these estimates are subject to significant revision due to the national measures.

# Estimated Prevalence by Region

## ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (26 November)

Over the last week, positivity rates have continued to increase in London, the East of England and the South East, however rates now appear to be decreasing in the North West and the East Midlands; the highest COVID-19 positivity rates remain in the North West and Yorkshire and The Humber.

ONS (COVID-19) Infection Survey- Prevalence by region

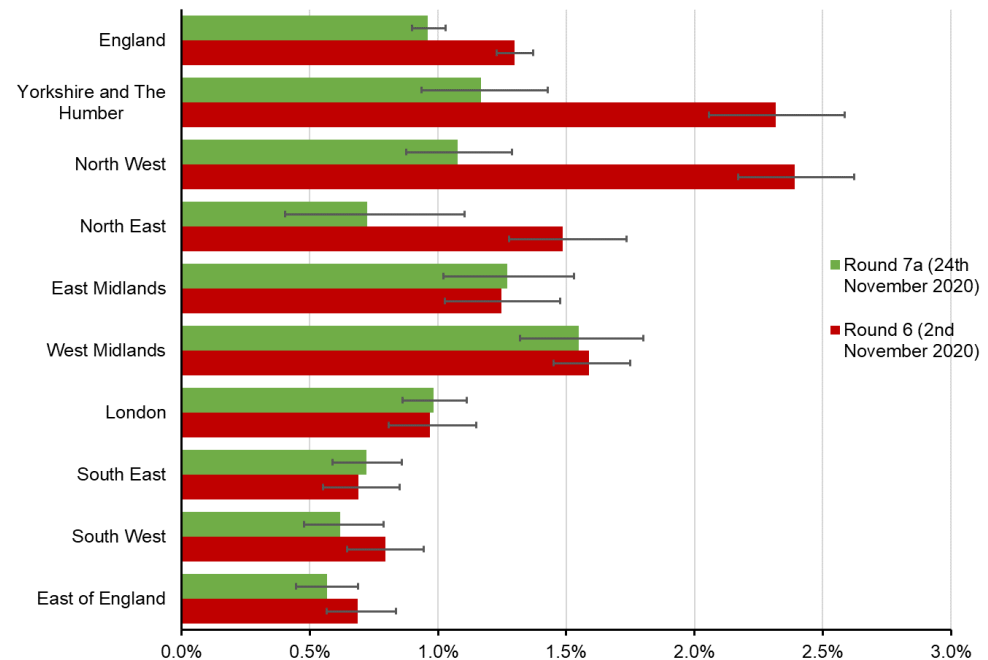


Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 20 November 2020

## REACT-1 round 7 interim report (30 November)

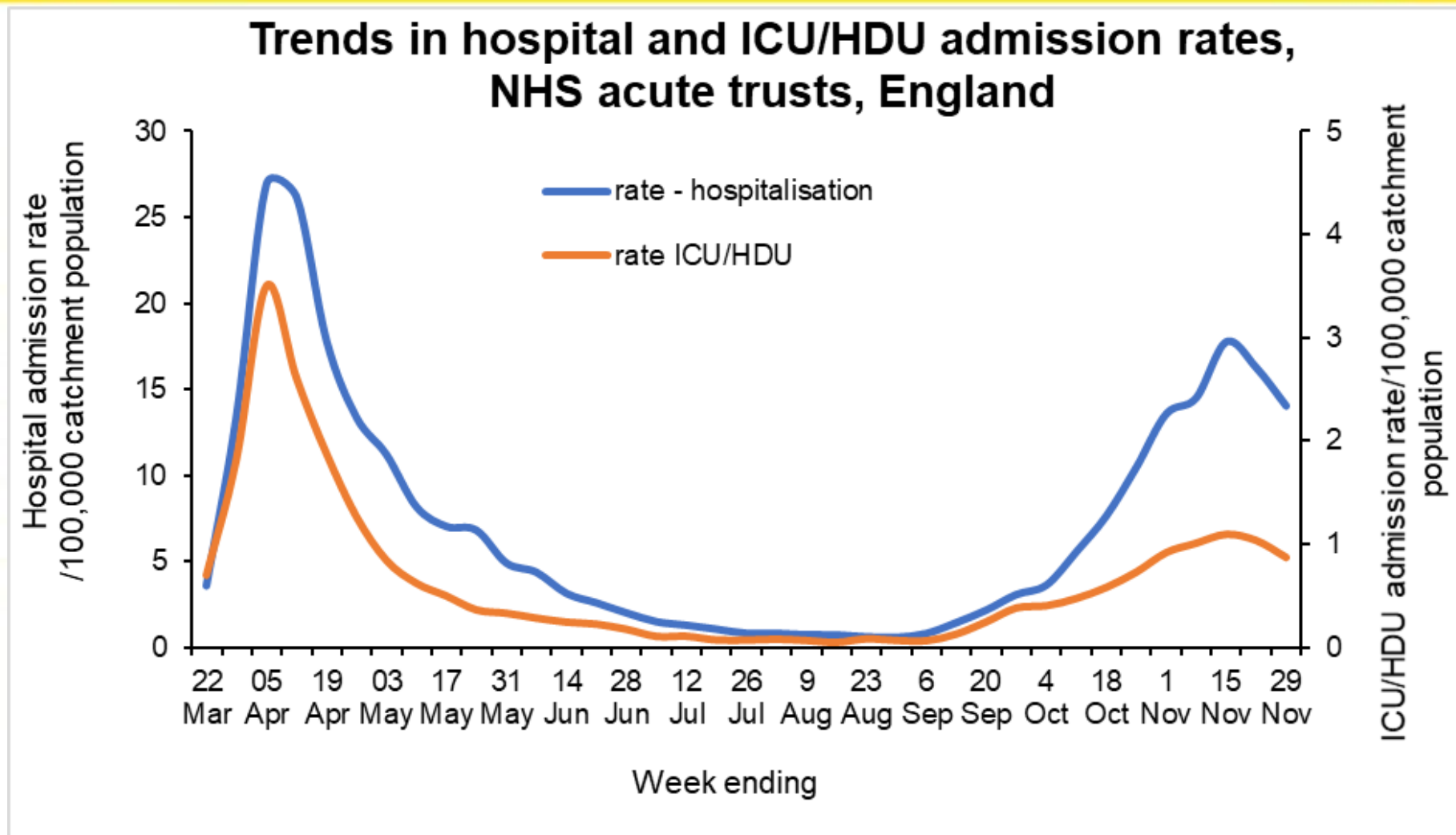
The national trends were driven mainly by reductions in higher-prevalence northern regions, with prevalence approximately unchanged in the Midlands and London, and smaller reductions in southern lower-prevalence regions.

REACT-1 study - Prevalence by region



REACT-1 round 7 interim report: fall in prevalence of swab-positivity in England during national lockdown 30 November 2020

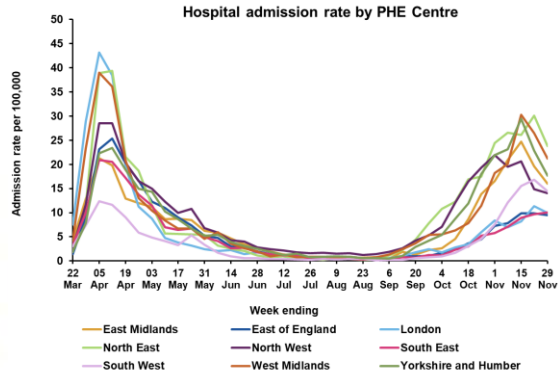
## Hospitalisations national trends



Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions

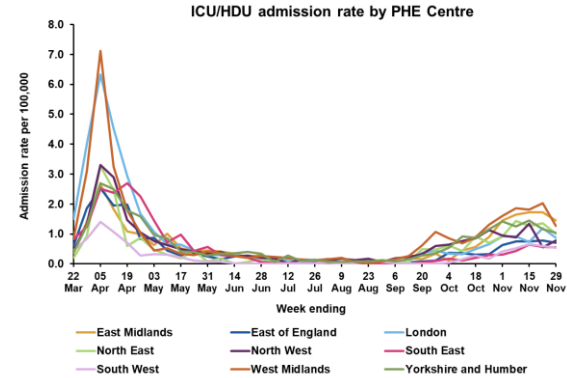
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

# Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



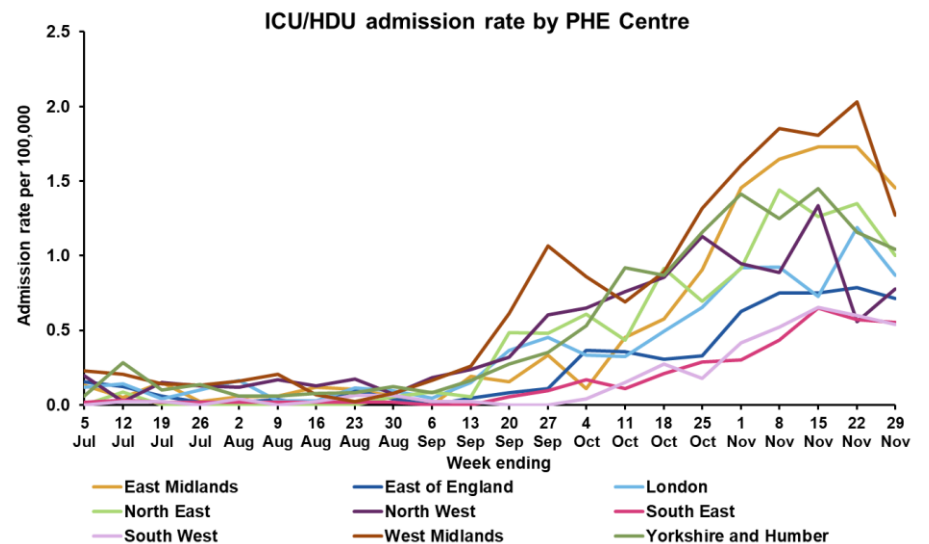
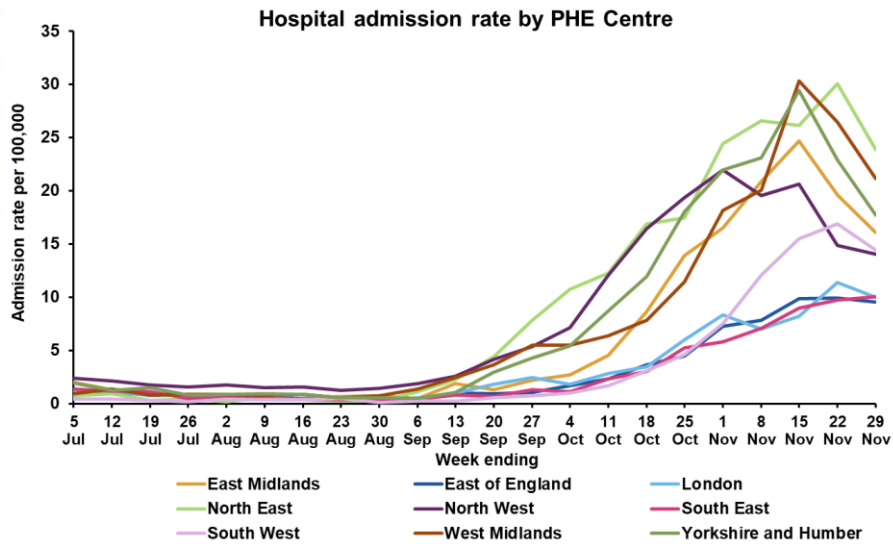
← Weeks 12 to 48

↓ Weeks 27 to 48



← Weeks 12 to 48

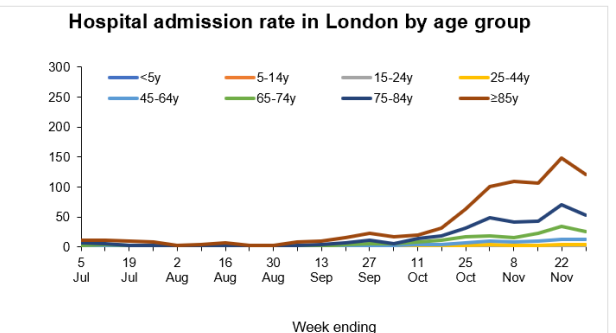
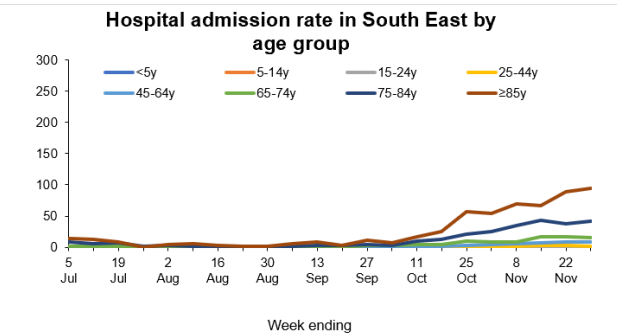
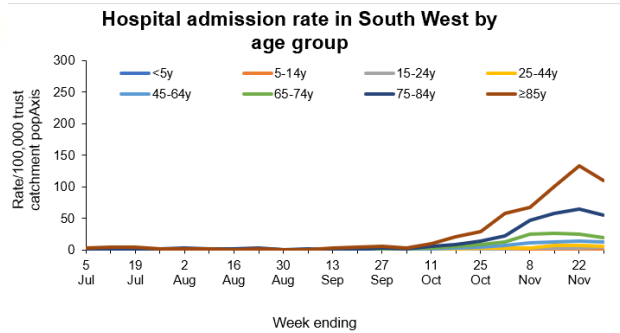
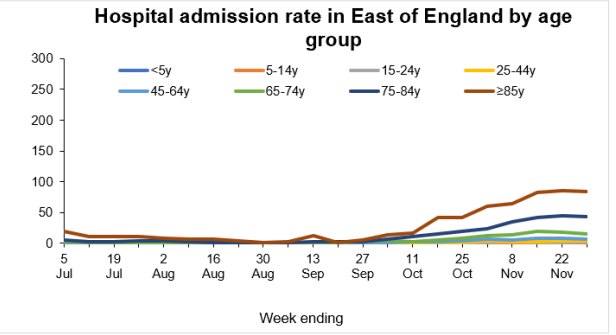
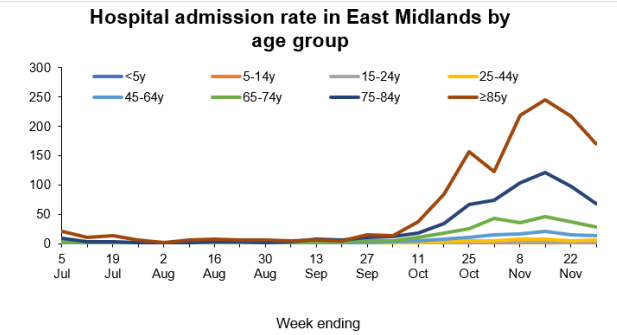
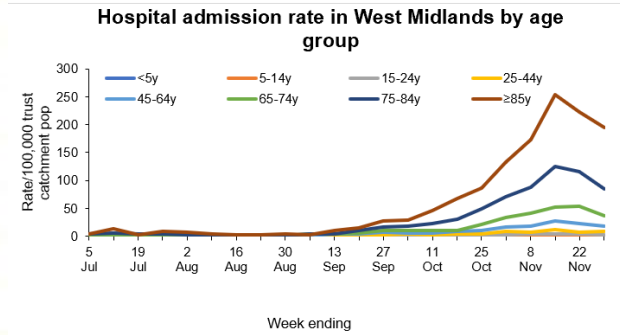
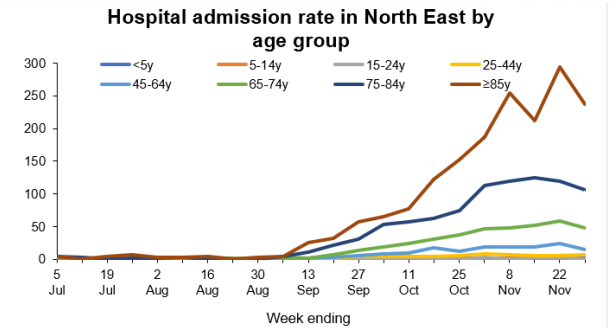
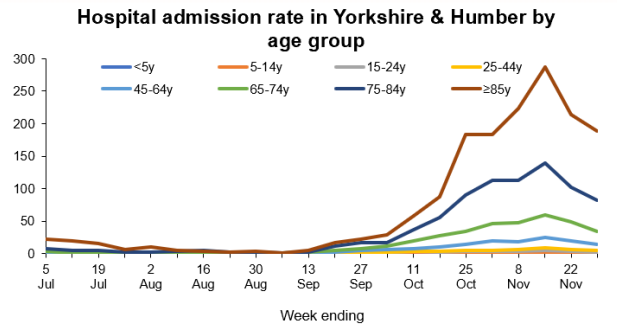
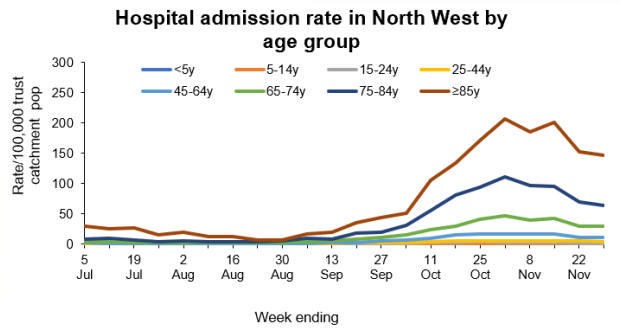
↓ Weeks 27 to 48

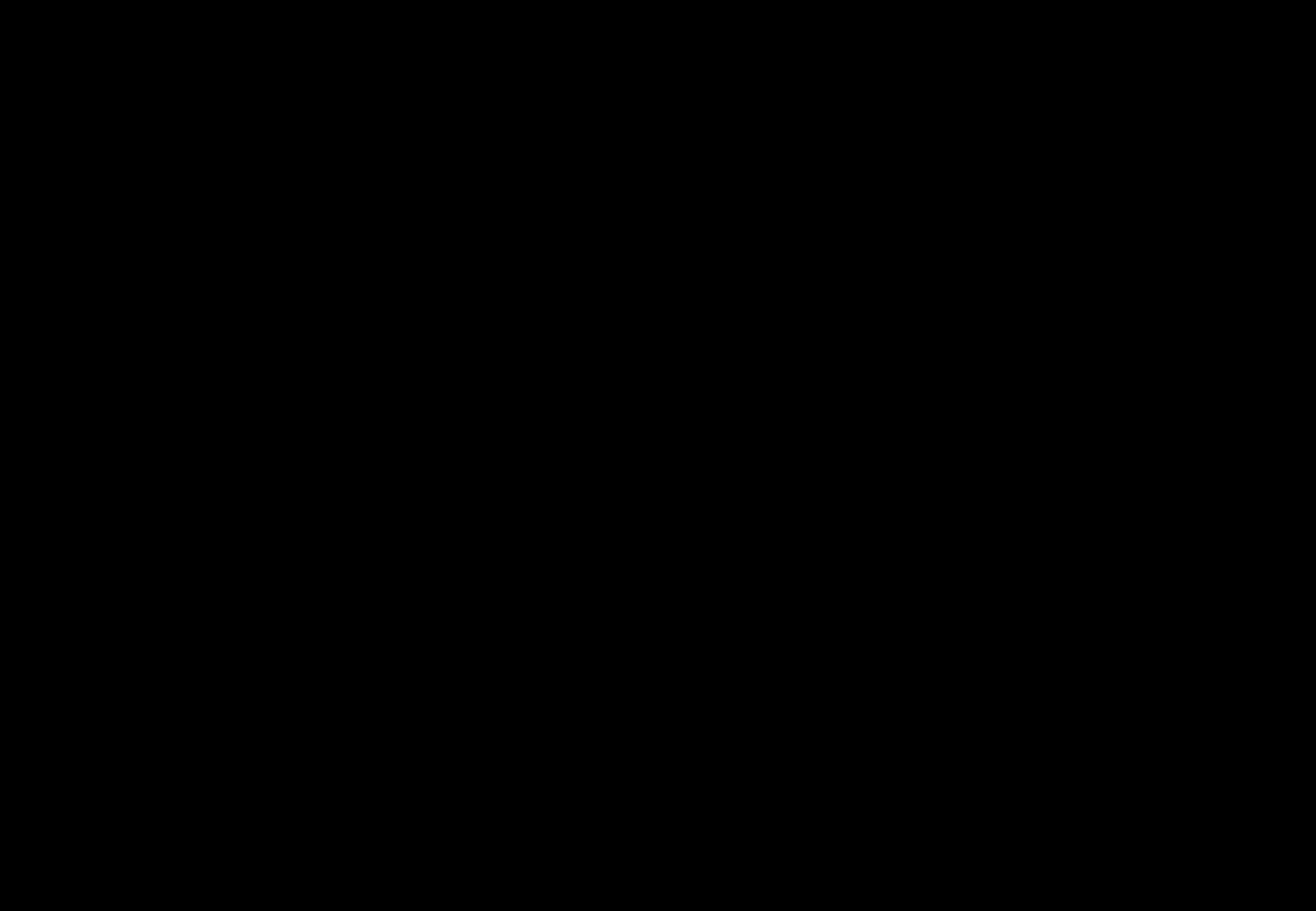






# Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age





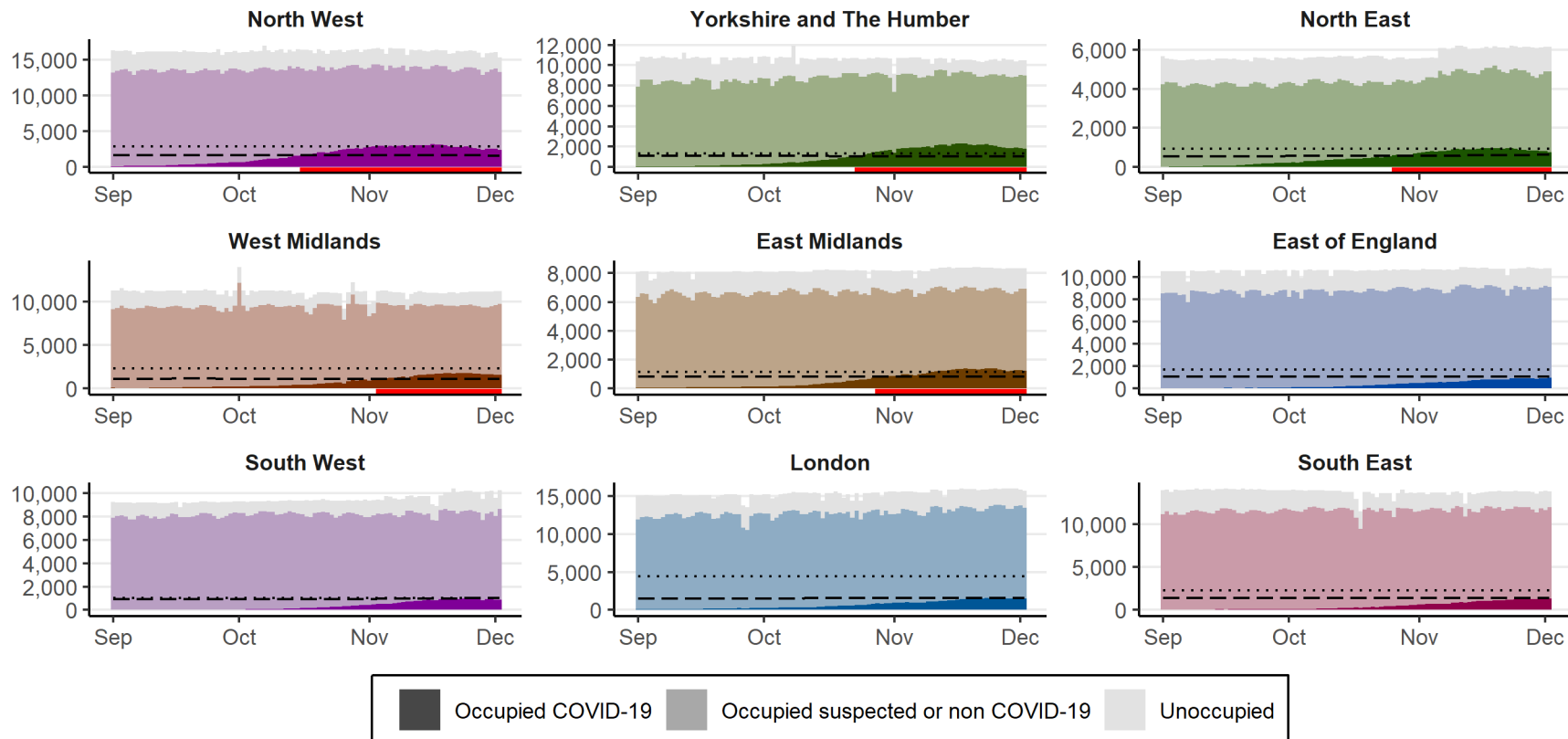




# Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

## Total bed occupancy and capacity by region

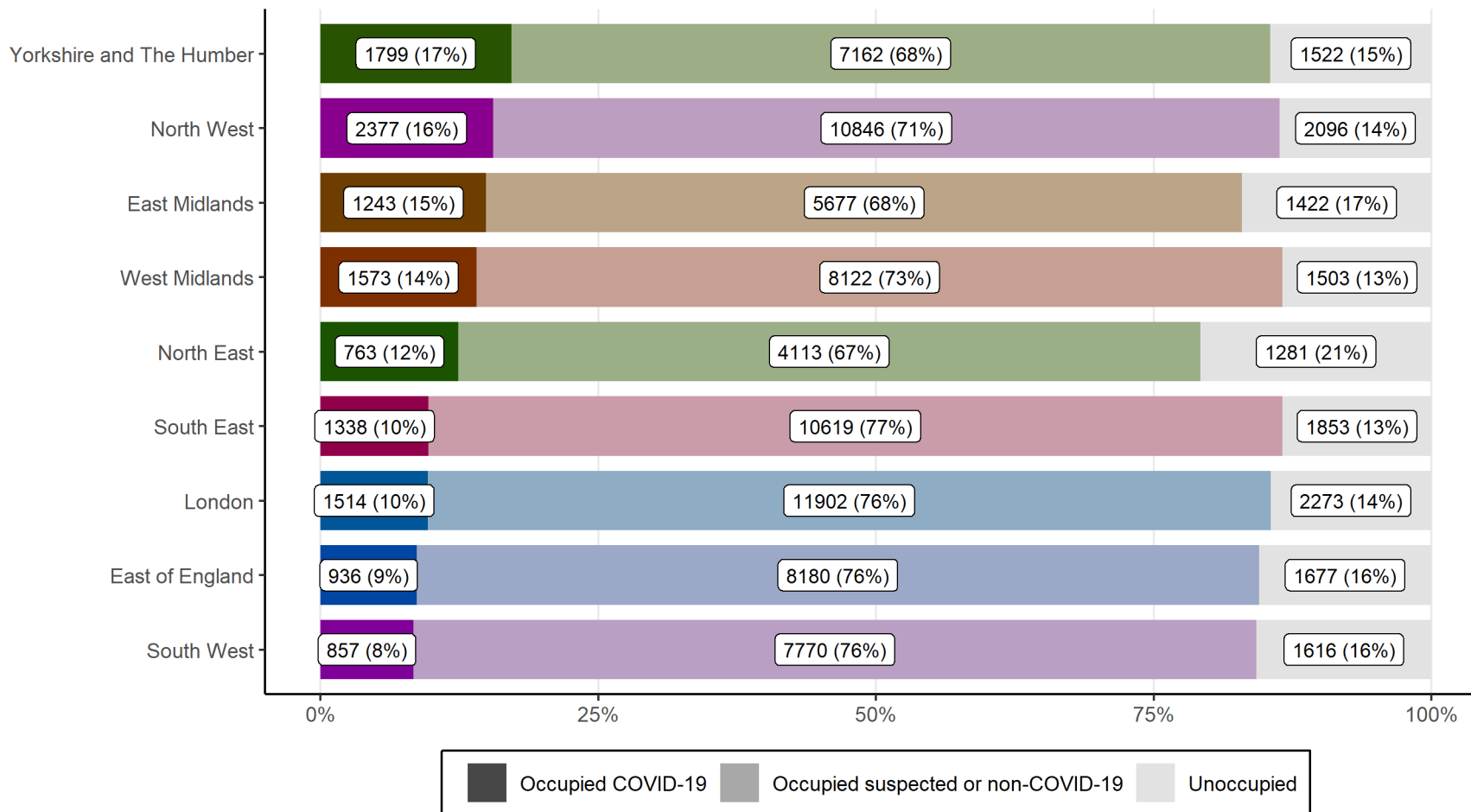
Dotted line shows 'spring peak value', i.e. highest daily COVID-19 bed occupancy recorded between 02 April 2020 and 01 June 2020. Solid bar above axis indicates when daily recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of daily available capacity, which is approximately shown by the dashed line.



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 02 April 2020 to 02 December 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

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

Total bed occupancy and capacity by region on 02 December 2020

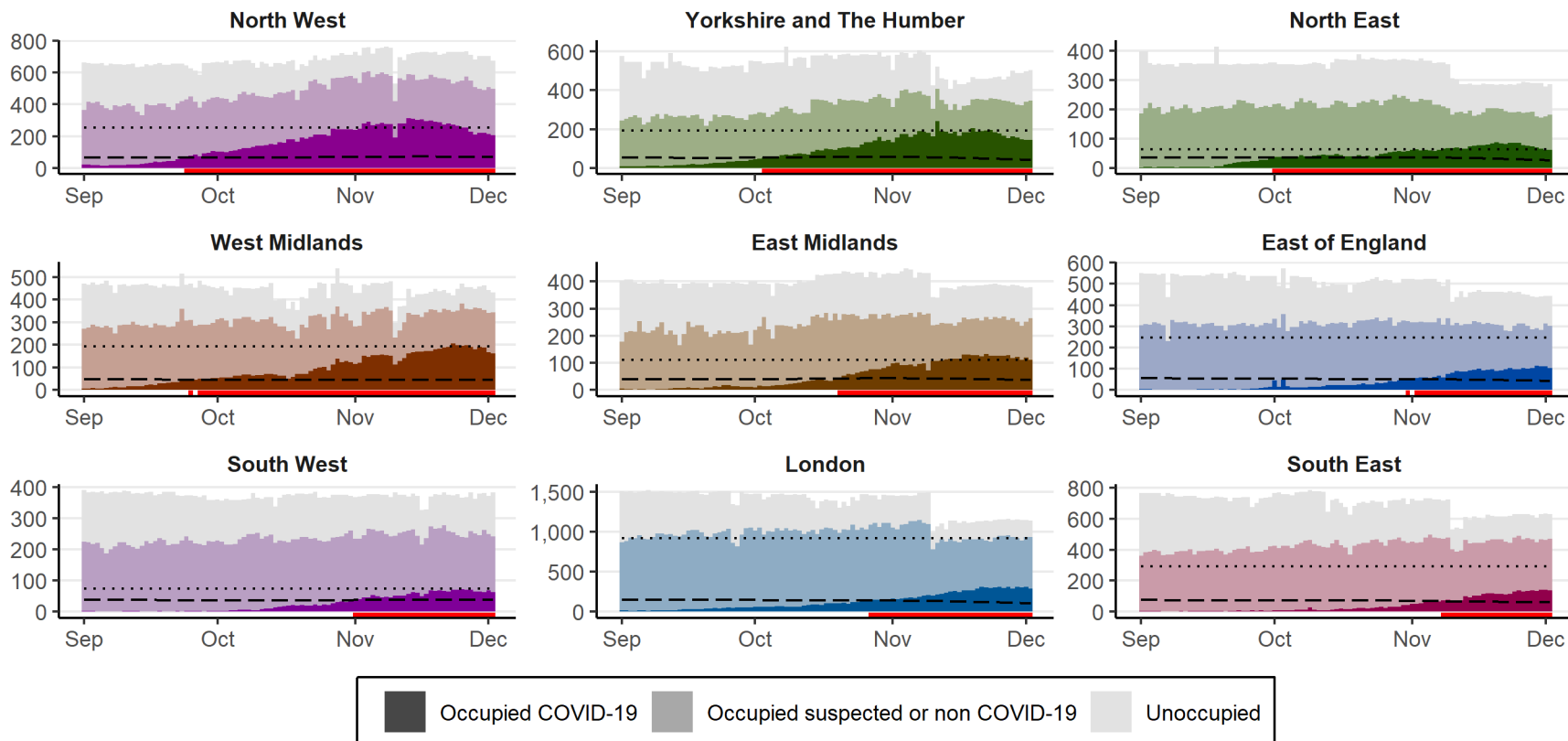


Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

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

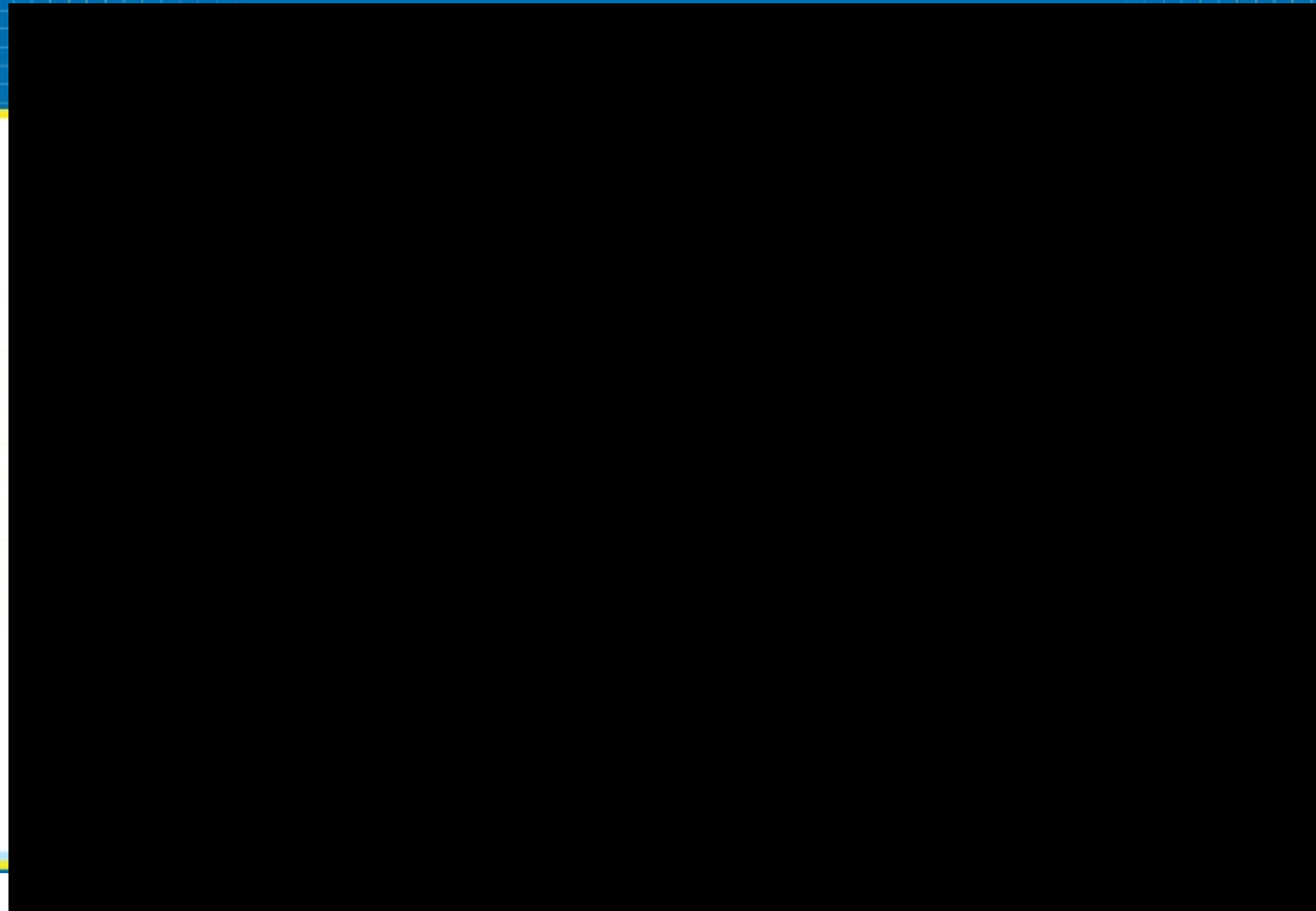
## HDU/ITU bed occupancy and capacity by region

Dotted line shows 'spring peak value', i.e. highest daily COVID-19 bed occupancy recorded between 27 April 2020 and 01 June 2020. Solid bar above axis indicates when daily recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of daily available capacity, which is approximately shown by the dashed line.



**Source:** NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 27 April 2020 to 02 December 2020. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Data show adult-only occupancy to reflect the fact that adults account for most COVID-19 cases in hospitals and that adult and child HDU/ITU beds are not fungible.



# NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

## NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, alarms over the past 7 days (25 Nov 2020 to 1 Dec 2020)

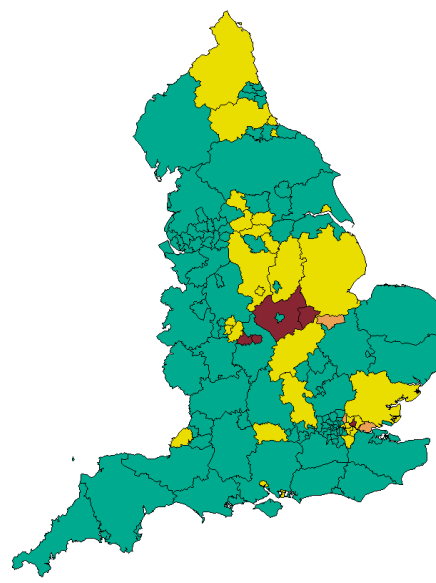
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently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

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Barking and Dagenham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Coventry		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Solihull		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Peterborough		Alarm yesterday only
Thurrock		Alarm yesterday only
Waltham Forest		Alarm yesterday only
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Birmingham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bradford		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sandwell		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bexley		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
Derby		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kirklees		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Newham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Northamptonshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Redbridge		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Wakefield		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bromley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derbyshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Essex		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Greenwich		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Hartlepool		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Havering		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North Somerset		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Northumberland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Nottinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Portsmouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Rotherham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Southampton		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Tower Hamlets		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
West Berkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday

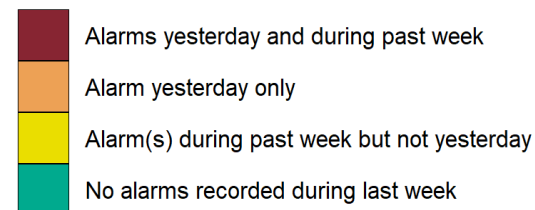
### NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

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 ( 25/11/20 - 01/12/20 )



### alarm category



### Alarm methodology

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

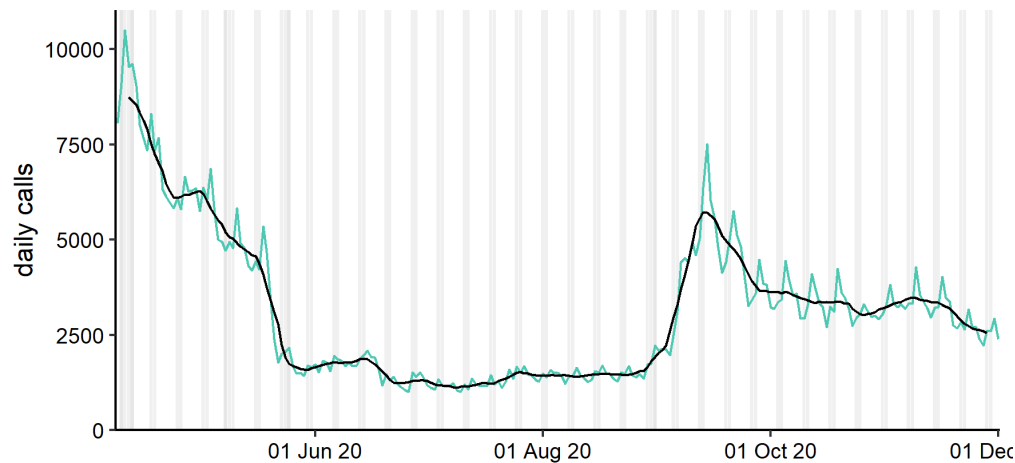
The 'expected' number of calls in a local authority is based on the average rate across England each day. The threshold is calculated as expected calls + 3 \* sqrt(expected calls) i.e. assuming data follows a Poisson distribution.

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 1 Dec)

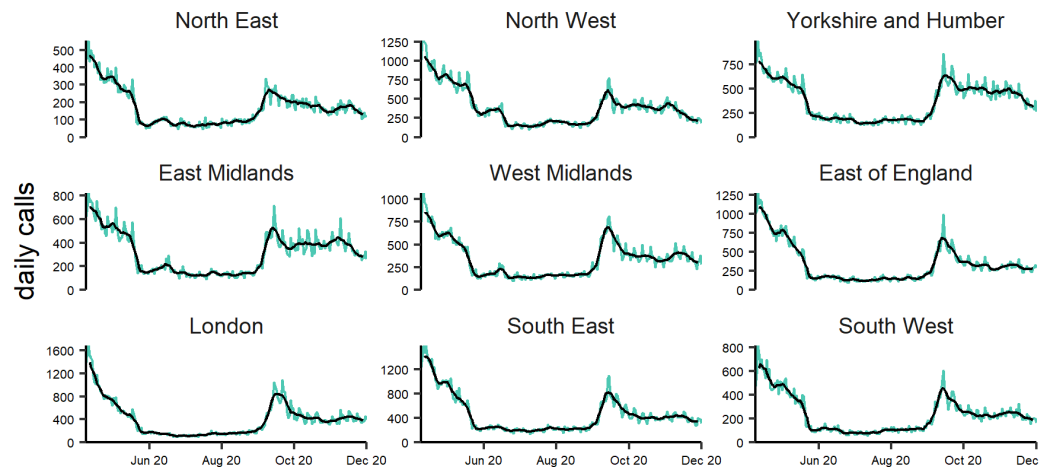
potential covid-19 09/04/2020 - 01/12/2020



### NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

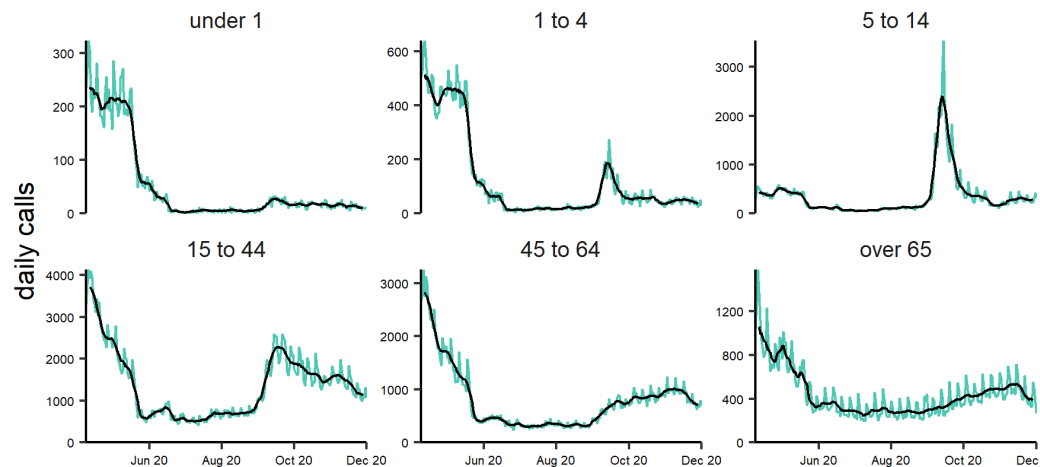
- These data are based on 'potential COVID-19' symptoms reported by callers
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts should be used to monitor trends (not the actual number of people symptomatic in the community)
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts
- 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.

potential covid-19 by PHE Centre 09/04/2020 - 01/12/2020



NOTE: SCALES MAY VARY BY CENTRE TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

potential covid-19 by age group (years) 09/04/2020 - 01/12/2020



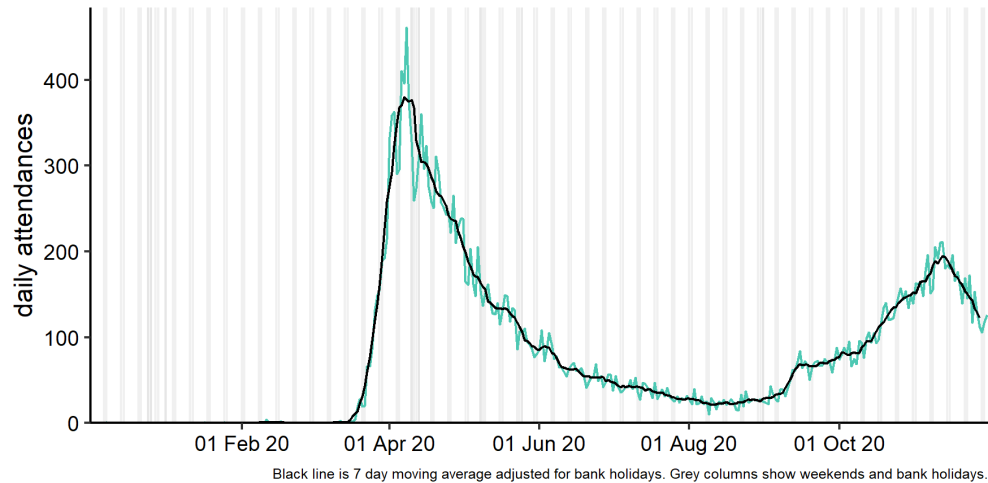
NOTE: SCALES VARY BY AGE GROUP TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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 30 Nov)

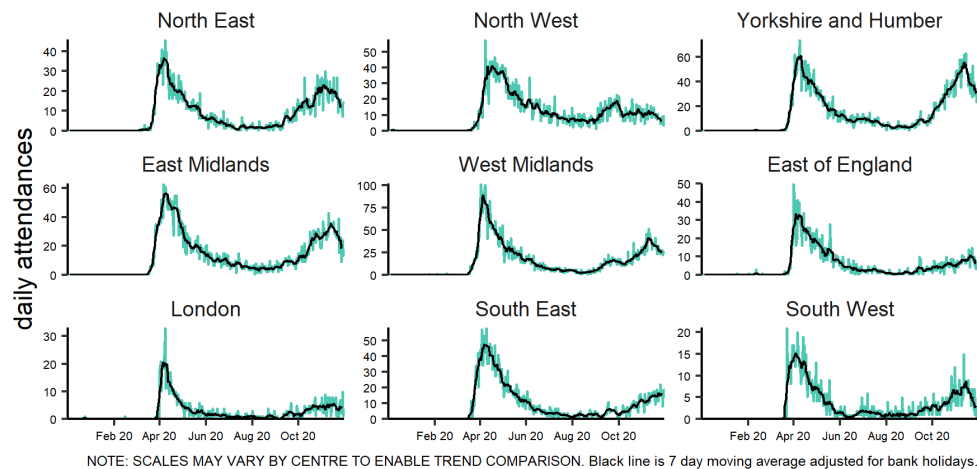
covid-19-like 02/12/2019 - 30/11/2020



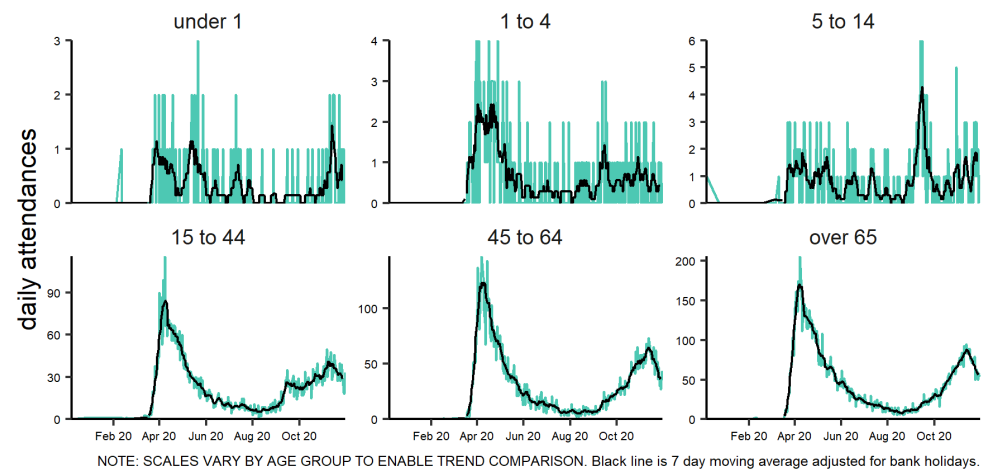
### Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System (EDSSS) COVID-19-like attendances.

- 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

covid-19-like by PHE Centre 02/12/2019 - 30/11/2020



covid-19-like by age group (years) 08/12/2019 - 30/11/2020





## Care homes

### report changes from 17 November 2020

- **From the 17 November 2020, this report now includes all incidents** (HPZone situation types exposure and issue in addition to 'outbreak' and 'cluster') in care homes reported to PHE local teams. This is necessitated by a change in recording practice by PHE local teams. In addition the analysis now matches reported incidents to positive laboratory test results in order to show the number of incidents with confirmed COVID-19 in residents.
- 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**; this is now possible due to changes in data entry at a local level





