Public Health England

NHS Test and Trace

COVID-19 SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

SUMMARY

MAIN REPORT
09 March 2021

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
- Case Rate and Case rate change maps
- High level summary
- Case rates, [redacted], positivity and testing

  Please note:

  13/10/20 - denominator data for case and testing rates have been updated to 2019 mid-year population estimates.

  20/10/20 - 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.

  20/12/20 - due to the increasing use of asymptomatic mass testing with lateral flow devices (LFD), positivity and testing rates reported in the national situational awareness reports are now only presented for PCR tests. This change has been made retrospectively, and rates reported here for earlier time periods will differ from those reported previously. Case rates are unaffected, and will include cases confirmed by PCR and/or LFD test. Data flows are being developed to enable reporting of testing and positivity by test type in early 2021.

- [redacted]
- Prevalence
- Hospitalisation
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - [redacted]
- Mortality
- [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 4 March 2021 Week 9 report)

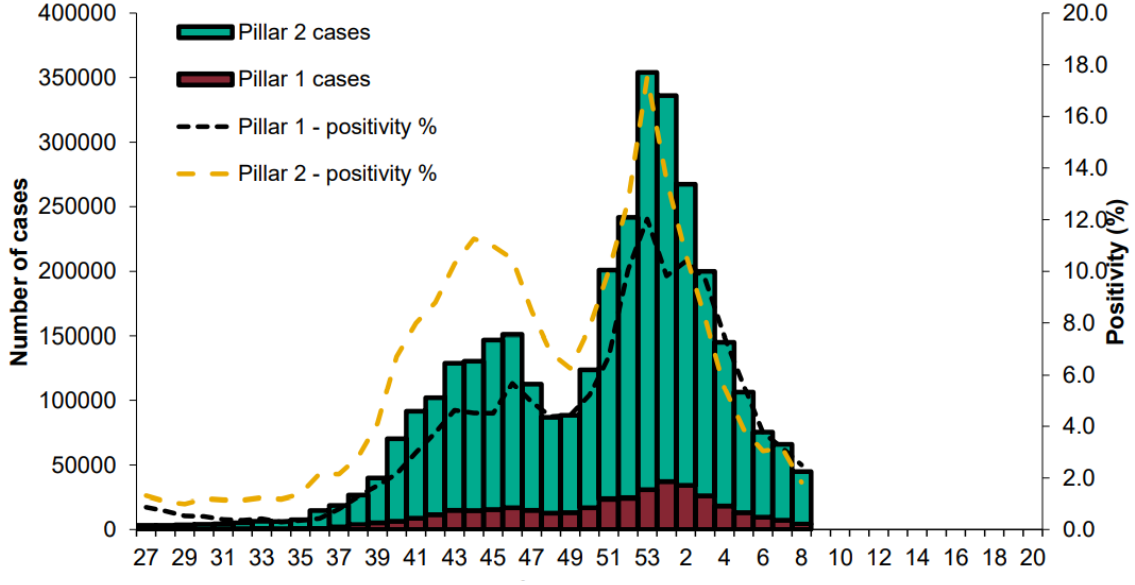
Overall case numbers and Pillar 1 and 2 positivity continued to decrease in week 8. Decreases were seen in all age groups for case rates in week 8. Decreases were noted in case rates in all PHE Centres.

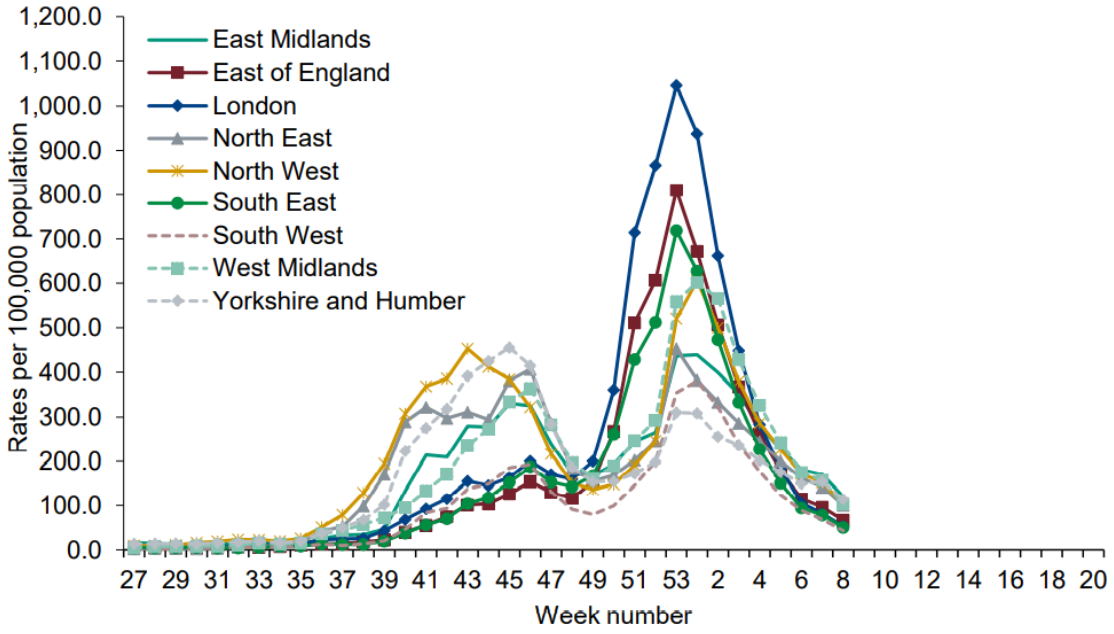
As of 09:00 on 2 March 2021, a total of 3,668,620 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillars 1 and 2.

- 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 is calculated as the number of individuals testing positive during the week divided by the number of individuals tested during the week based on PCR testing.
- As of 16 November 2020, the methodology for allocating geographies for cases has been updated to include alternate postcodes where applicable. This change has been applied for cases reported since 1 September 2020. Cases reported prior to 1 September 2020 will not be allocated alternate postcode geographies.

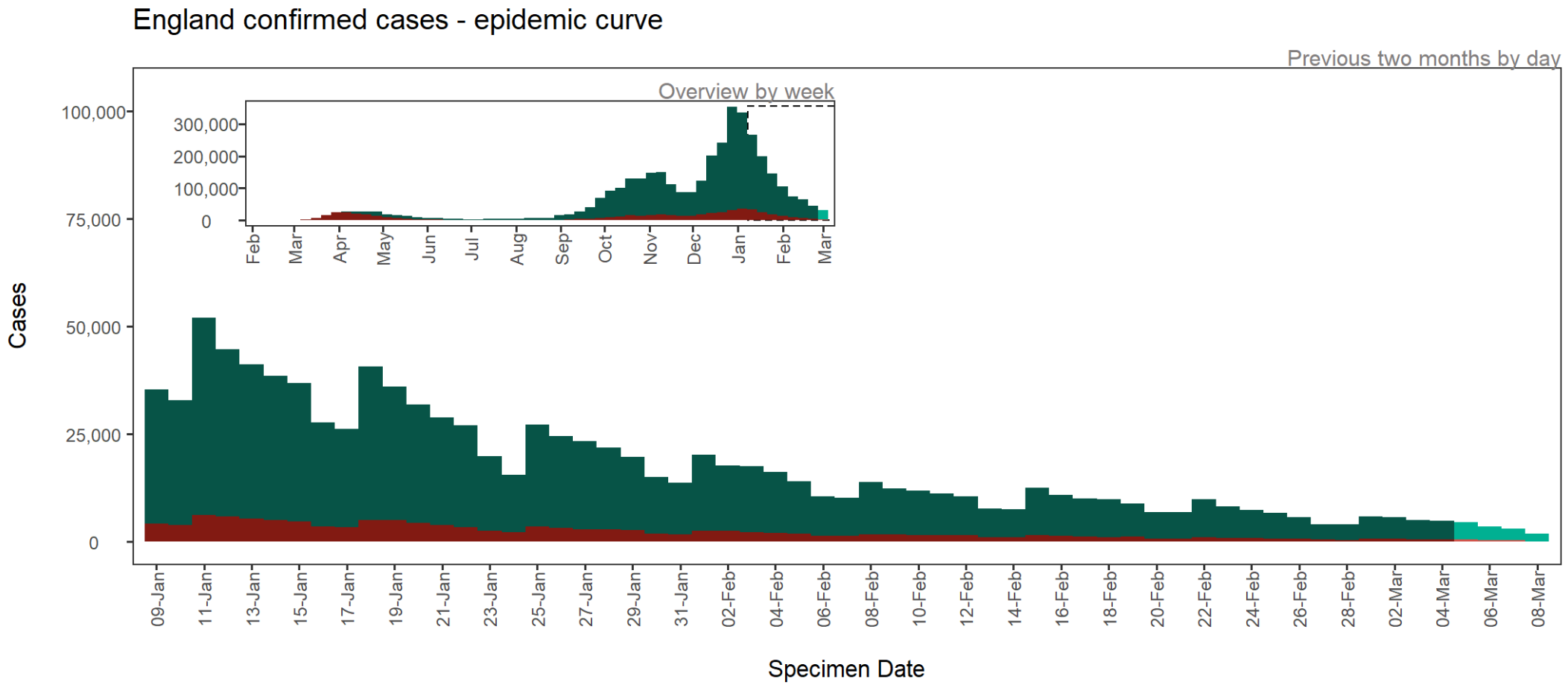
Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by PHE Centres and sample week

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





National context

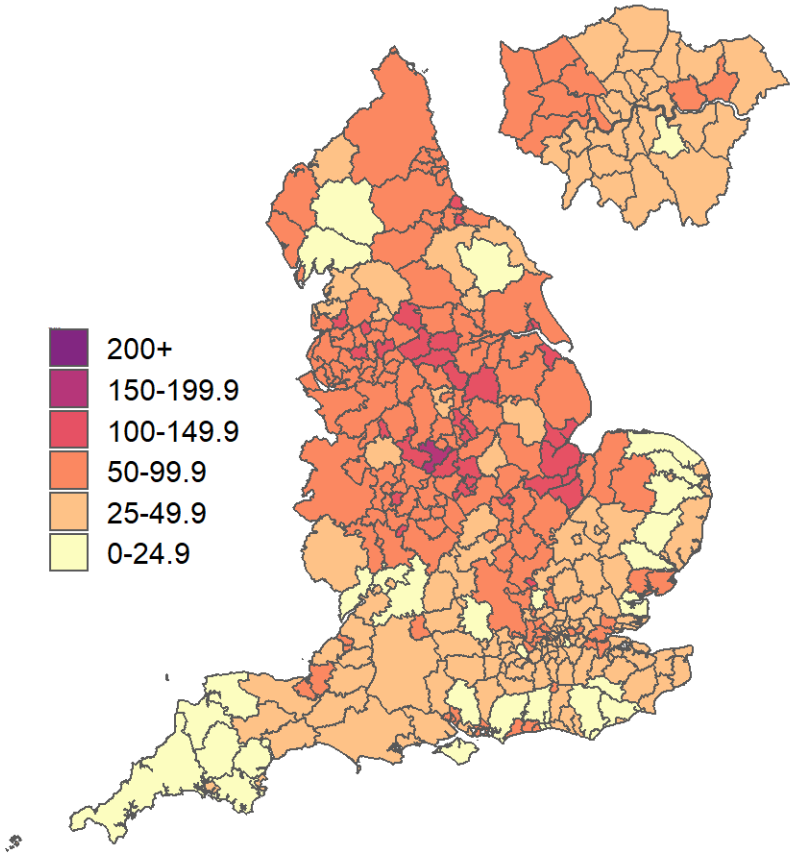


Bars shaded in **light red** and **light green** are provisional. Figures are expected to rise as results are received for additional samples tested during this period.
Inset epi curve is based on weekly reports from date of first case diagnosed. Main epi curve shows daily cases truncated to show the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

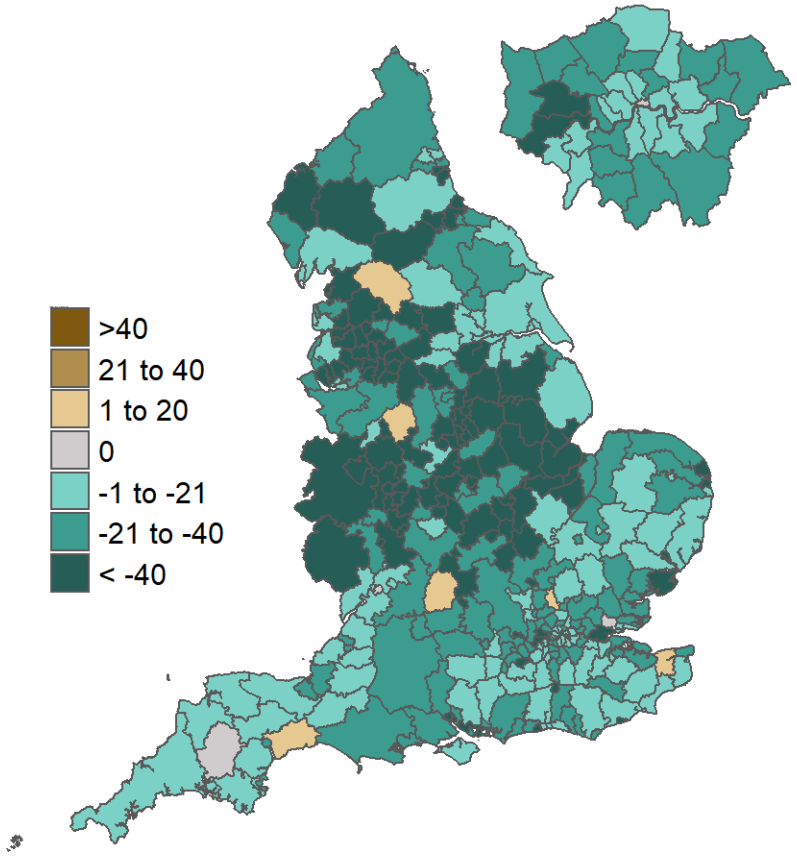
Produced by the Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England

Weekly case rates per 100,000 population
by local authority
26 Feb to 04 Mar 2021



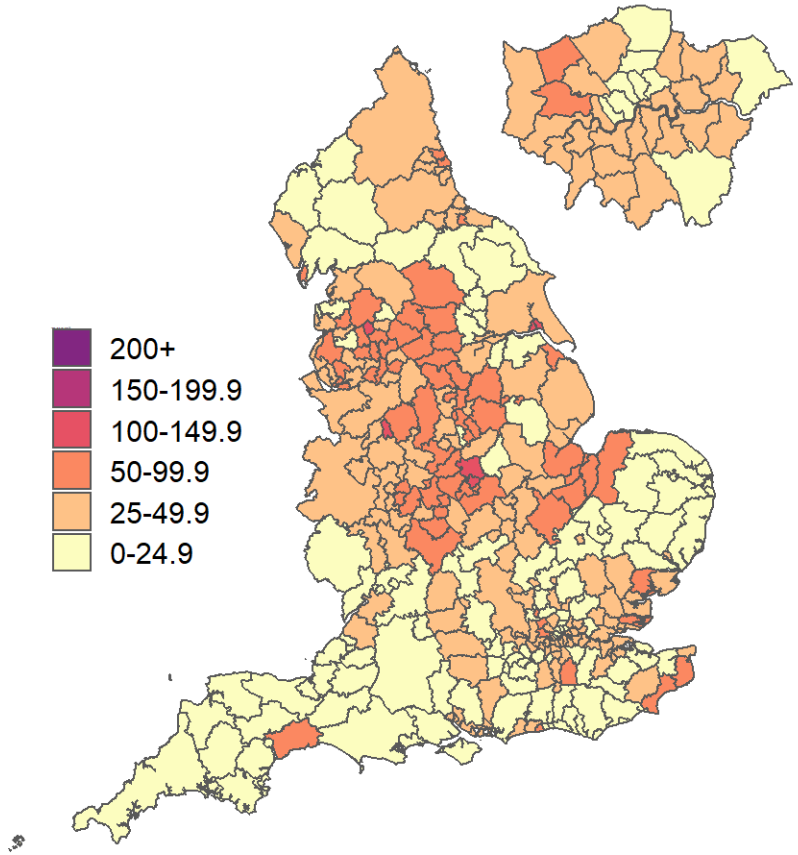
Absolute case rate change per 100,000 population
by local authority
19 Feb to 25 Feb 2021 and 26 Feb to 04 Mar 2021



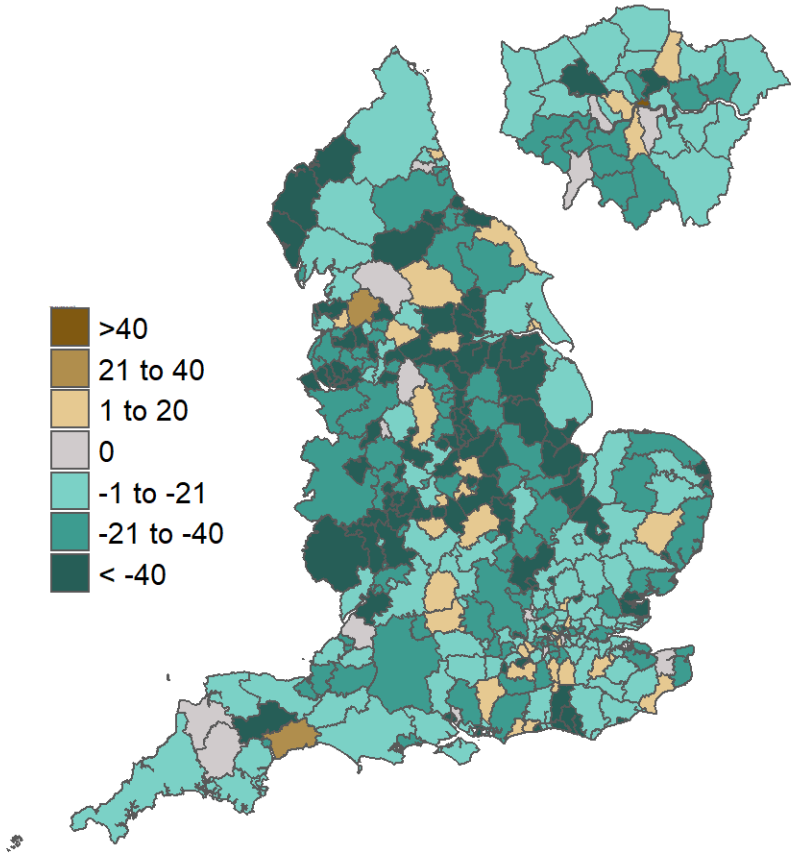
Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England (aged 60+ years)

Weekly case rates per 100,000 population
by local authority
26 Feb to 04 Mar 2021



Absolute case rate change per 100,000 population
by local authority
19 Feb to 25 Feb 2021 and 26 Feb to 04 Mar 2021



Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

High level summary 1 - PHE Centres

All indicators for the last 7 days (26 February 2021 to 04 March 2021)

Region	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Number of LTLAs by percentage individuals test positive RAG status			Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages		Number of LTLAs by case rate per 100,000 RAG status			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Newly confirmed cases	Specimens tested with TaqPath assay	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Red	Amber	Green	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Maroon	Dark red	Red	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
East Midlands	331.9	-6.7%	4.1%	-35.9%	0	20	20	[redacted]		89.5	-38.4%	0	1	34	54.4	-41.9%	97.1	-38.6%	[redacted]		34.9%	98.1%
East of England	352.7	-9.8%	2.3%	-30.3%	0	3	43			51.9	-35.7%	0	0	18	30.0	-44.1%	68.6	-32.7%			16.7%	98.2%
London	338.6	+10.4%	2.2%	-38.9%	0	0	33			43.5	-33.9%	0	0	8	33.3	-32.6%	50.5	-32.4%			19.3%	96.0%
North East	348.9	-5.2%	3.7%	-22.9%	0	5	7			84.0	-26.3%	0	0	12	45.5	-32.4%	93.7	-22.4%			66.8%	99.4%
North West	345.0	-5.1%	3.6%	-36.8%	0	15	24			77.9	-39.4%	0	0	33	48.9	-42.7%	82.8	-38.7%			39.5%	98.7%
South East	348.2	-5.0%	1.8%	-35.7%	0	2	61			38.2	-40.0%	0	0	12	26.4	-40.9%	43.7	-39.5%			25.0%	98.1%
South West	405.9	+ 0.4%	1.4%	-33.3%	0	0	30			34.4	-36.2%	0	0	3	16.6	-48.6%	43.8	-29.9%			40.7%	99.2%
West Midlands	339.5	-4.5%	3.7%	-36.2%	0	8	22			78.6	-39.0%	0	0	27	49.9	-45.6%	95.3	-31.0%			28.7%	97.9%
Yorkshire and Humber	343.6	-4.3%	4.5%	-23.7%	0	10	11			100.3	-25.6%	0	0	16	57.8	-33.6%	112.7	-23.2%			54.6%	98.8%
England	**360.4**	**-2.7%**	**2.8%**	**-33.3%**	**0**	**63**	**251**			**62.8**	**-35.5%**	**0**	**1**	**163**	**38.8**	**-40.7%**	**73.7**	**-32.6%**			**32.4%**	**98.4%**

Data definitions (see next slide for additional data)

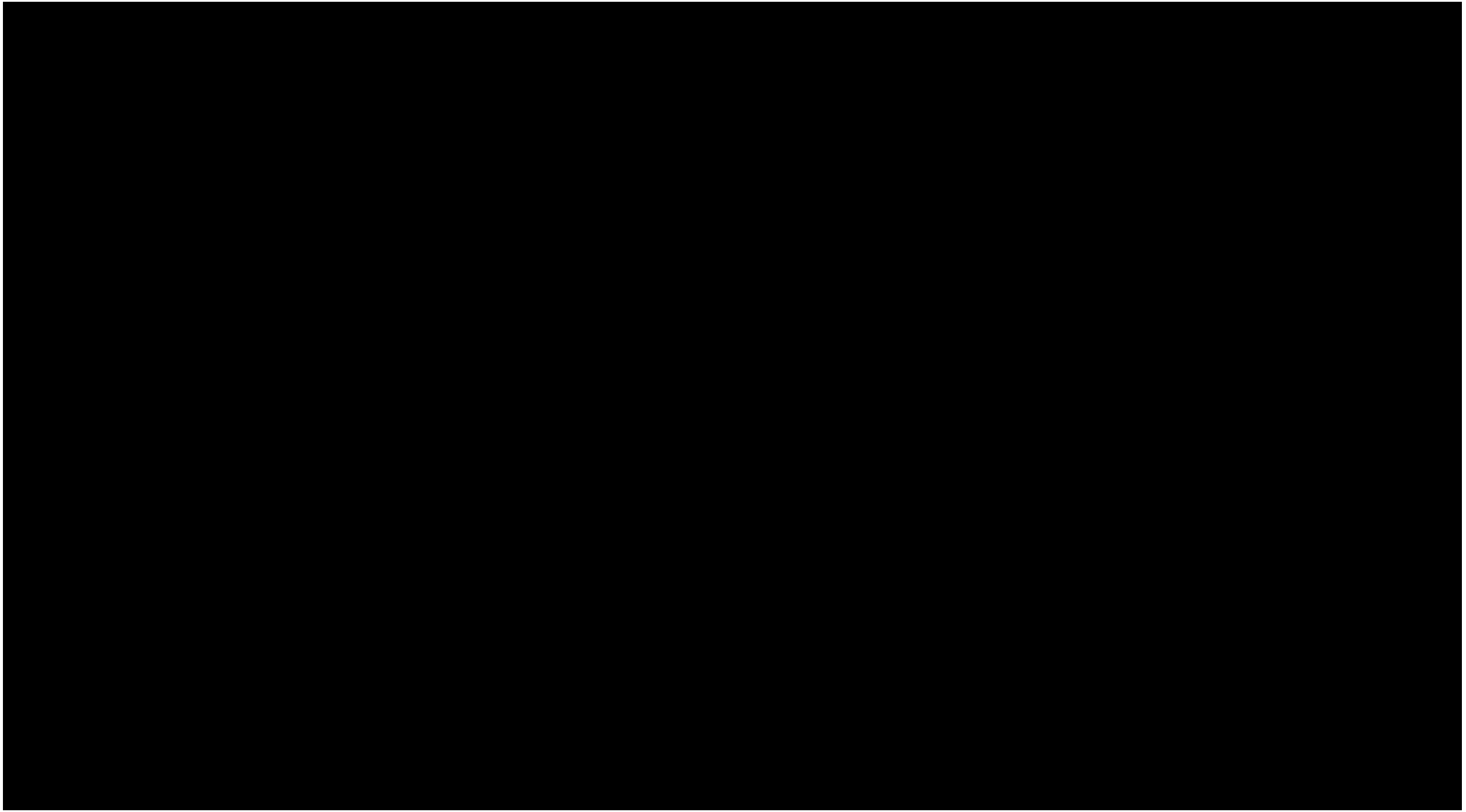
Weekly case rate	Total number of newly confirmed cases in the most recent 7 day period per 100,000 population
Individuals tested per day per 100,000 (7-dma)	7-day moving average number of individuals tested per 100,000 population per day
Weekly percentage individuals test positive	Percentage of all individuals tested with specimen dates in the most recent 7 day period test 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.

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between 26 February 2021 and 04 March 2021

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of 25 February 2021

RAG rating thresholds

Percentage positive	Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%
All cases / 17-21 year olds 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



High level summary 2 - 20 Highest LTLAs by case rate

All indicators for the last 7 days (26 February 2021 to 04 March 2021)

LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Newly confirmed cases	Specimens tested with TaqPath assay	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	3 week trend	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
South Derbyshire	308.5	-9.8%	6.4%	-1.5%	[redacted]		150.1		-2.4%	77.2	-9.2%	149.0	+14.3%	[redacted]		32.6%	100.0%
Barnsley	373.6	+4.7%	6.0%	-16.7%			148.7		-10.9%	81.8	-48.0%	229.3	+80.0%			64.4%	99.0%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	402.6	+0.8%	5.9%	-4.8%			148.6		-6.1%	111.7	+13.5%	97.4	-32.0%			67.4%	96.7%
Rotherham	365.3	-7.3%	6.2%	-12.7%			145.8		-17.3%	60.1	-51.7%	222.2	+ 3.4%			66.2%	100.0%
Leicester	350.5	-4.5%	6.3%	-33.7%			145.1		-33.4%	127.1	-27.2%	133.5	-4.1%			29.2%	95.7%
North West Leicestershire	291.2	-6.2%	7.3%	-20.7%			141.9		-26.1%	59.4	-46.6%	40.1	-77.8%			29.0%	100.0%
Redditch	347.5	+1.4%	5.8%	-33.3%			140.7		-24.6%	48.3	-41.2%	146.9	-40.0%			31.7%	100.0%
Bradford	349.7	-7.0%	6.3%	-20.3%			140.4		-24.5%	92.9	-3.8%	184.5	-31.1%			40.1%	99.7%
Peterborough	390.3	-8.8%	5.3%	-29.3%			139.4		-33.8%	45.3	-41.9%	298.2	-12.1%			4.1%	80.0%
South Holland	381.6	-2.8%	5.5%	-28.6%			138.9		-31.6%	89.4	-40.9%	216.2	-50.0%			6.7%	100.0%
Wakefield	339.8	-9.3%	6.1%	-4.7%			138.7		-8.9%	81.5	+10.9%	117.4	-40.6%			59.9%	99.5%
Preston	435.6	+1.5%	4.7%	-31.9%			136.2		-29.9%	99.4	+21.7%	148.3	-15.8%			33.5%	100.0%
Corby	335.9	-18.5%	6.5%	-32.3%			134.3		-49.5%	28.4	-81.8%	262.2	0.0%			36.7%	98.7%
Boston	369.3	-2.2%	4.7%	-27.7%			132.5		-28.5%	31.6	-66.7%	154.3	0.0%			5.0%	-
Middlesbrough	397.9	-14.4%	5.4%	-10.0%			124.1		-23.3%	67.3	-25.0%	95.3	-55.0%			60.0%	100.0%
Rochdale	310.7	-4.0%	5.8%	-27.5%			119.1		-29.9%	86.1	-8.7%	139.9	-26.1%			42.8%	100.0%
Hyndburn	376.2	-3.6%	5.0%	-28.6%			118.5		-27.8%	108.0	-12.6%	205.0	+50.0%			42.9%	97.1%
Fenland	415.3	-6.3%	4.3%	-37.7%			116.8		-45.4%	53.7	-48.4%	146.6	-58.8%			5.4%	-
Bassetlaw	390.7	-2.3%	4.5%	-28.6%			115.8		-29.9%	83.1	-24.3%	199.3	-31.3%			58.1%	98.7%
East Staffordshire	368.1	+5.4%	4.8%	-36.8%			115.2		-29.2%	43.1	-51.8%	190.0	+57.2%			26.4%	100.0%
England	**360.4**	**-2.7%**	**2.8%**	**-33.3%**			**62.8**		**-35.5%**	**38.8**	**-40.7%**	**73.7**	**-32.6%**			**32.4%**	**98.4%**

High level summary 3 - LTLAs not included in summary table 2 where the weekly case rate has risen >10% from the previous week

All indicators for the last 7 days (26 February 2021 to 04 March 2021)

LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Newly confirmed cases	Specimens tested with TaqPath assay	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	3 week trend	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
Staffordshire Moorlands	310.1	+0.4%	3.8%	+8.6%	[redacted]		76.2		+10.3%	54.0	-19.0%	152.1	+249.7%	[redacted]		34.7%	100.0%
England	**360.4**	**-2.7%**	**2.8%**	**-33.3%**			**62.8**		**-35.5%**	**38.8**	**-40.7%**	**73.7**	**-32.6%**			**32.4%**	**98.4%**

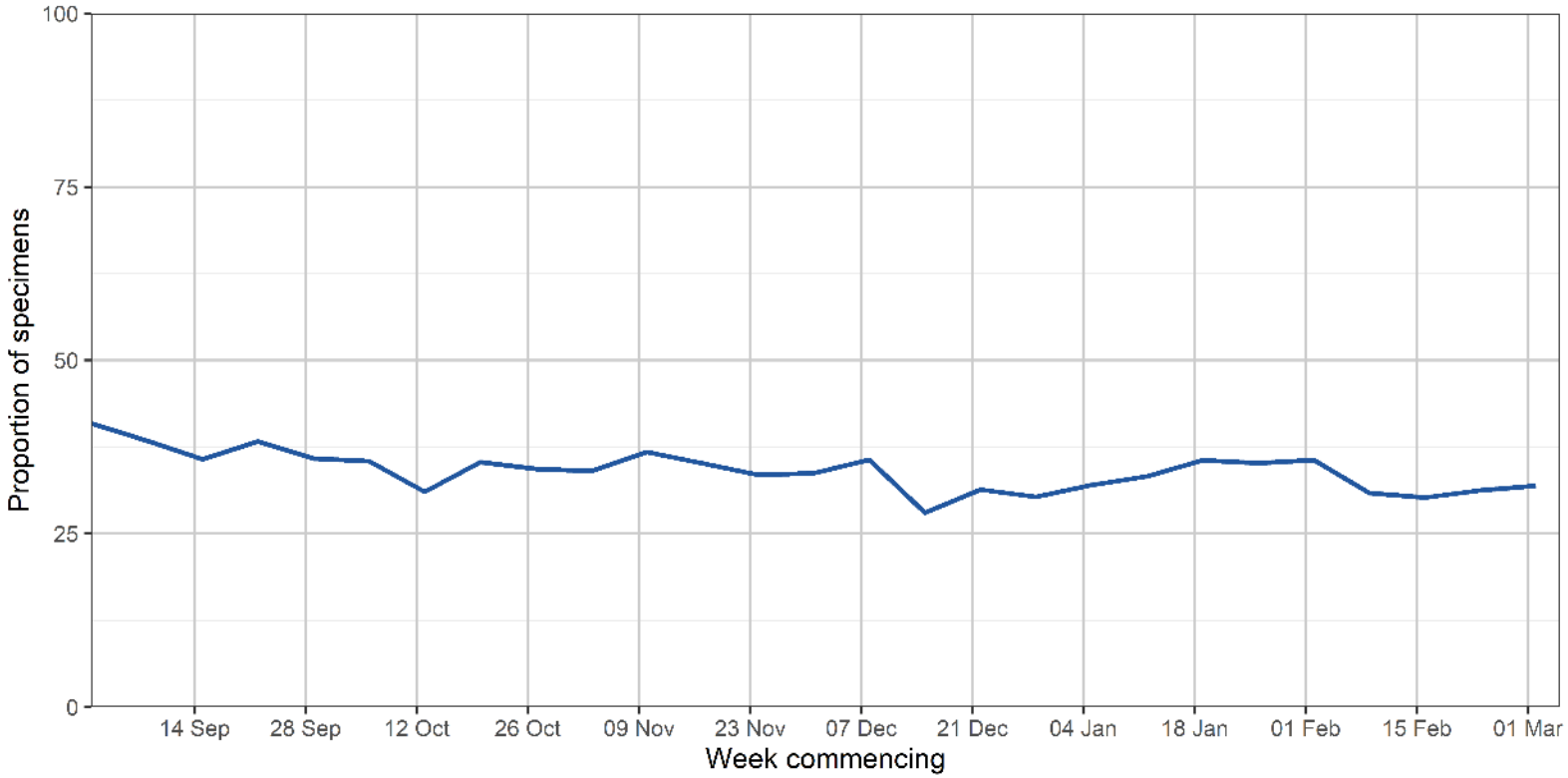
High level summary 4 - 20 Highest LTLAs by case rate in individuals aged 60 years and over

All indicators for the last 7 days (26 February 2021 to 04 March 2021)

LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Newly confirmed cases	Specimens tested with TaqPath assay	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	3 week trend	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
Leicester	350.5	-4.5%	6.3%	-33.7%	[redacted]		145.1		-33.4%	127.1	-27.2%	133.5	-4.1%	[redacted]	[redacted]	29.2%	95.7%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	402.6	+0.8%	5.9%	-4.8%			148.6		-6.1%	111.7	+13.5%	97.4	-32.0%			67.4%	96.7%
Hyndburn	376.2	-3.6%	5.0%	-28.6%			118.5		-27.8%	108.0	-12.6%	205.0	+50.0%			42.9%	97.1%
Charnwood	283.3	-6.3%	5.6%	-29.1%			105.5		-30.0%	105.3	+ 6.9%	92.1	-11.1%			30.3%	100.0%
Stoke-on-Trent	379.2	-0.8%	3.8%	-32.1%			101.0		-28.9%	101.6	0.0%	101.2	-15.8%			42.6%	98.6%
Preston	435.6	+1.5%	4.7%	-31.9%			136.2		-29.9%	99.4	+21.7%	148.3	-15.8%			33.5%	100.0%
Bradford	349.7	-7.0%	6.3%	-20.3%			140.4		-24.5%	92.9	-3.8%	184.5	-31.1%			40.1%	99.7%
Ribble Valley	278.3	-13.0%	4.1%	-25.5%			72.3		-37.1%	90.9	+54.6%	33.7	-85.7%			33.8%	100.0%
South Holland	381.6	-2.8%	5.5%	-28.6%			138.9		-31.6%	89.4	-40.9%	216.2	-50.0%			6.7%	100.0%
Manchester	346.6	-13.3%	4.2%	-31.1%			87.0		-39.2%	88.5	-18.2%	75.9	-40.0%			48.1%	98.5%
Rochdale	310.7	-4.0%	5.8%	-27.5%			119.1		-29.9%	86.1	-8.7%	139.9	-26.1%			42.8%	100.0%
Bury	319.9	-1.1%	4.5%	-51.1%			87.4		-54.4%	83.7	-46.5%	62.6	-66.7%			47.8%	99.1%
Bassetlaw	390.7	-2.3%	4.5%	-28.6%			115.8		-29.9%	83.1	-24.3%	199.3	-31.3%			58.1%	98.7%
Barnsley	373.6	+4.7%	6.0%	-16.7%			148.7		-10.9%	81.8	-48.0%	229.3	+80.0%			64.4%	99.0%
Wakefield	339.8	-9.3%	6.1%	-4.7%			138.7		-8.9%	81.5	+10.9%	117.4	-40.6%			59.9%	99.5%
North Tyneside	362.2	-2.3%	4.0%	-11.1%			95.2		-15.8%	81.3	+18.5%	95.7	-10.0%			62.5%	100.0%
Rossendale	338.5	-2.1%	3.2%	-40.7%			65.8		-42.6%	79.2	-33.3%	29.2	-75.0%			44.7%	100.0%
Blaby	248.5	-10.8%	6.9%	-10.4%			108.3		-21.5%	79.0	+ 5.1%	129.2	0.0%			24.2%	100.0%
North East Lincolnshire	346.8	+0.3%	4.2%	-27.6%			101.5		-23.2%	77.4	-13.1%	116.6	-47.1%			68.9%	100.0%
South Derbyshire	308.5	-9.8%	6.4%	-1.5%			150.1		-2.4%	77.2	-9.2%	149.0	+14.3%			32.6%	100.0%
England	**360.4**	**-2.7%**	**2.8%**	**-33.3%**			**62.8**		**-35.5%**	**38.8**	**-40.7%**	**73.7**	**-32.6%**			**32.4%**	**98.4%**

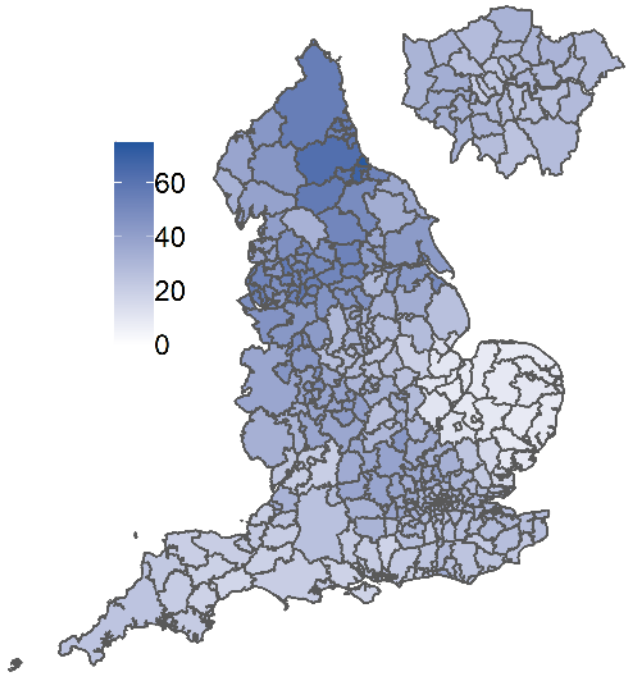
Tracking SARS-COV-2 S-Gene Target Failure – Taqpath lab coverage since 1/9/2020

Proportion of England specimens tested in TaqPath Labs
by week, 01 Sep 2020 to 08 Mar 2021



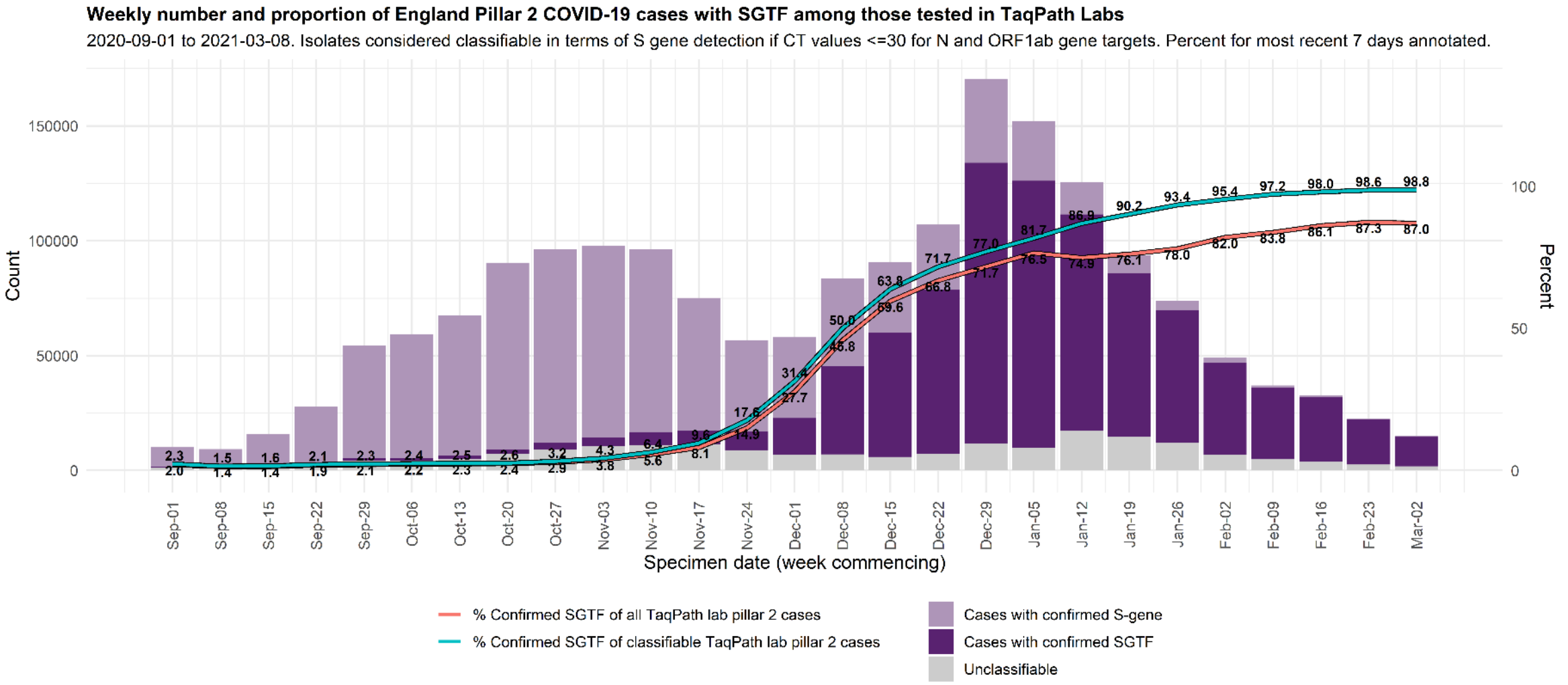
TaqPath Labs = Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs
Includes both positive and negative SARS-CoV specimens from Pillar 1 and 2.
Excludes lateral flow device tests. Data source: USD

Proportion of England specimens tested in
TaqPath Labs, by Local Authority
01 Sep to 08 Mar 2021



Note: LA coverage by TaqPath laboratories is relatively stable over time, although areas of EoE notably under-represented in recent data (see Appendix)

Tracking SARS-COV-2 S-Gene Target Failure – Weekly SGTF case numbers over time

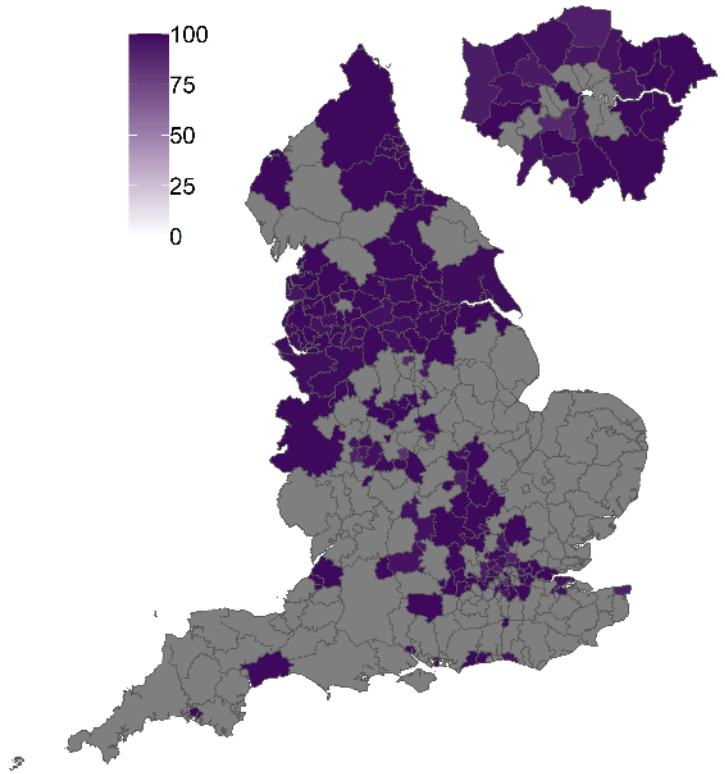


SGTF is a surveillance proxy for VOC-202012/01 and may include other variants.
Confirmed SGTF: Non-detectable S gene and <=30 CT values for N and ORF1ab genes. Confirmed S-gene: <=30 CT values for S, N, and ORF1ab genes.
TaqPath labs: Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs, which use TaqPath COVID-19 RT-PCR.
Data source: SGSS.Cases deduplicated to one positive test per person per week, prioritising SGTF tests.

Tracking SARS-COV-2 S-Gene Target Failure – Most recent 7 days by local authority

Proportion of England Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases with SGTF among those tested in TaqPath Labs and with S gene detection results, by Local Authority (02 Mar to 08 Mar 2021)

LAs with >=2% tests in TaqPath labs and >=20 cases with S gene detection results shown; others in gray



Only samples processed in TaqPath labs can be tested for SGTF.
As some (or in some areas, most) samples are processed in other labs, the proportion of cases from TaqPath labs with SGTF can only provide an estimate of the overall proportion.

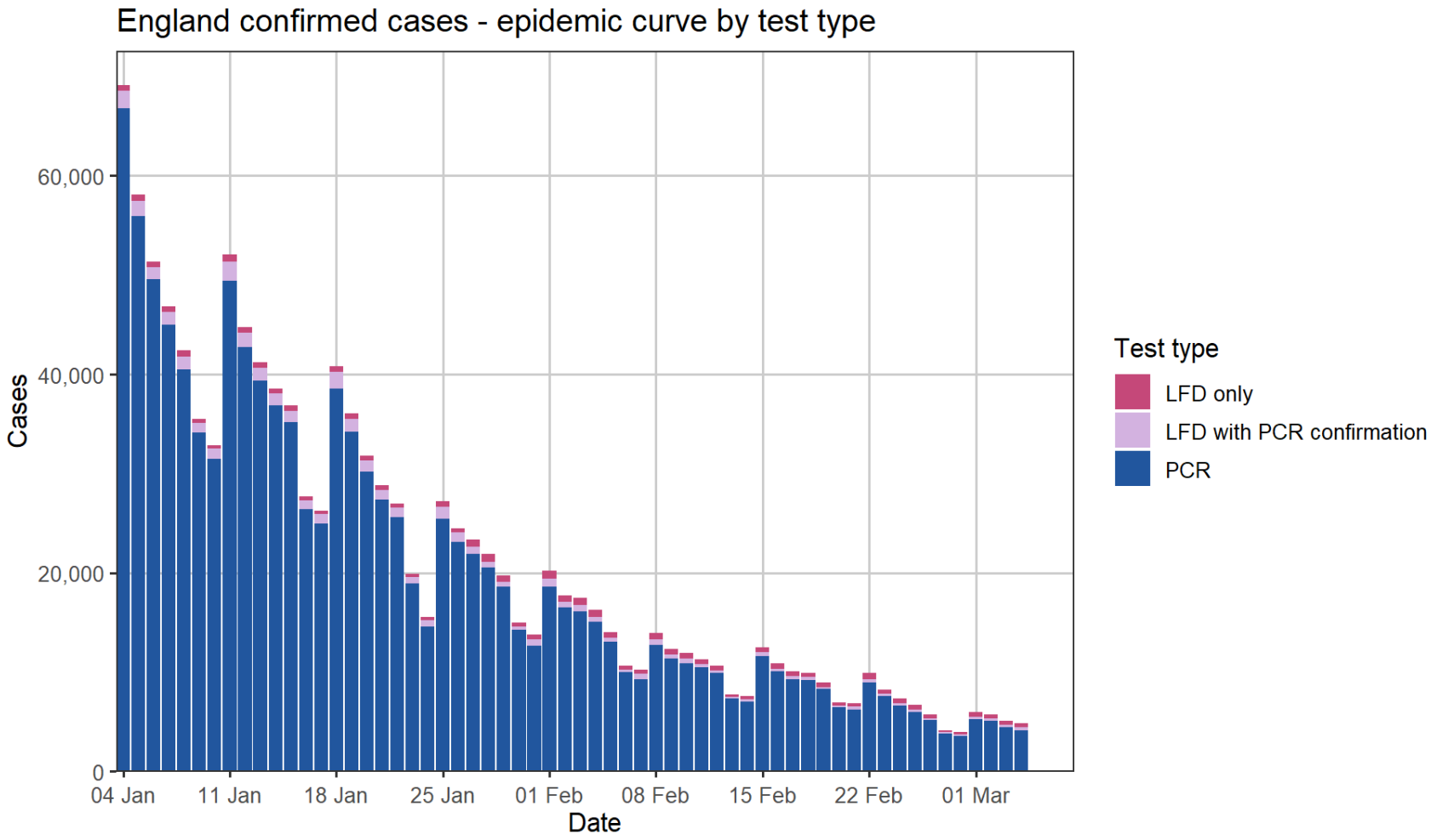
Denominator is restricted to TaqPath lab Pillar 2 positive tests with CT values <=30 for non S gene targets. This restriction to CT values removes potential confounders around variable target performance at lower viral loads

For LTLAs where TaqPath lab coverage is low (<2%) or total classifiable cases processed in a TaqPath lab is low (<20) in current reporting period, SGTF proportion is a less reliable indication of incidence and data are not shown. These LTLAs are greyed out.

SGTF is a surveillance proxy for VOC-202012/01 and may include other variants.
SGTF: Non-detectable S gene and <=30 CT values for N and ORF1ab genes. S-gene positive: <=30 CT values for S, N, and ORF1ab genes.
TaqPath labs: Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs, which use TaqPath COVID-19 RT-PCR.
Cases deduplicated to one positive test per person per week, prioritising SGTF tests.
Data source: SGSS. 25 persons with missing LA of residence excluded.

Case numbers by test type

Data reporting 08 January 2021 to 04 March 2021

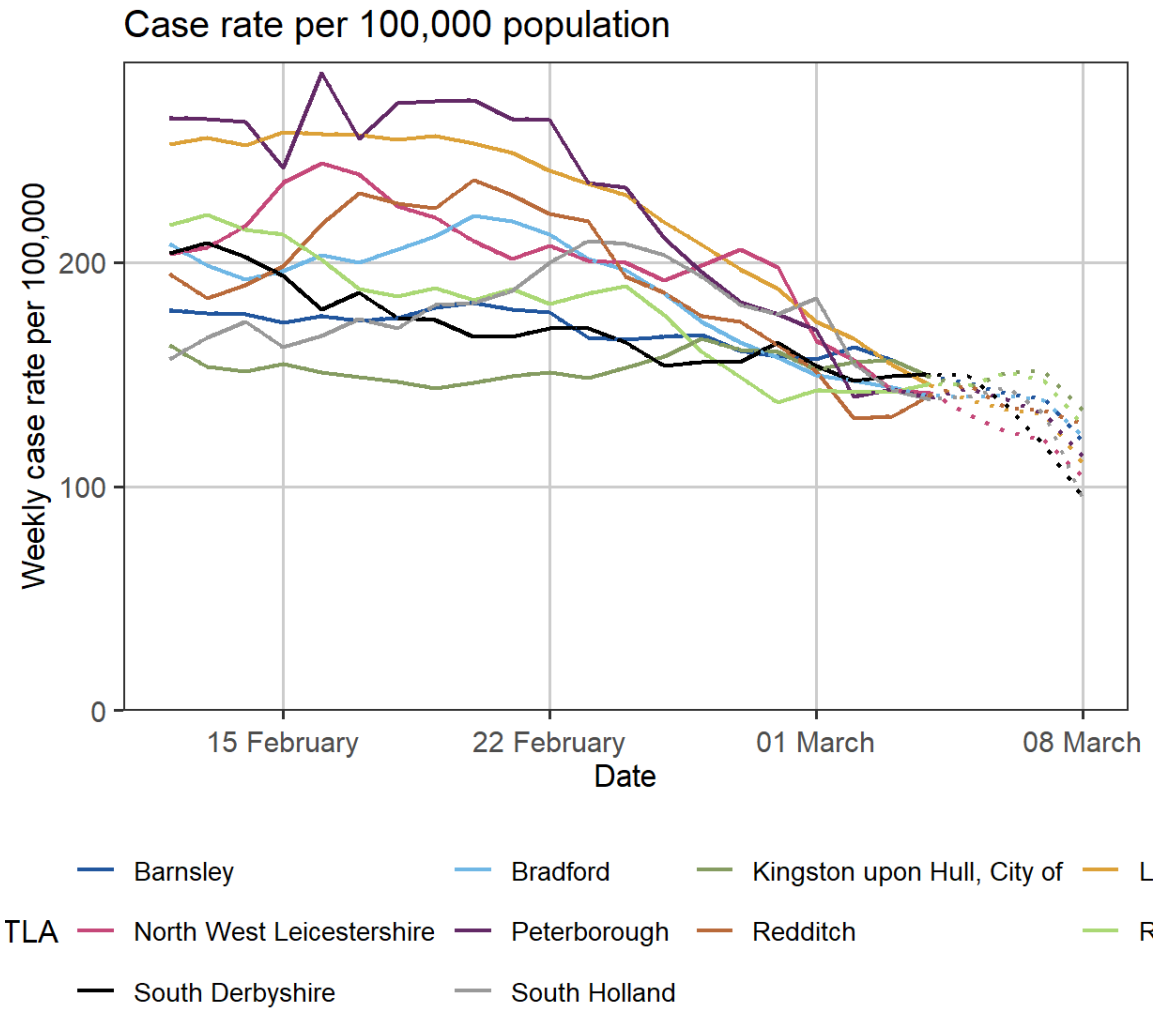


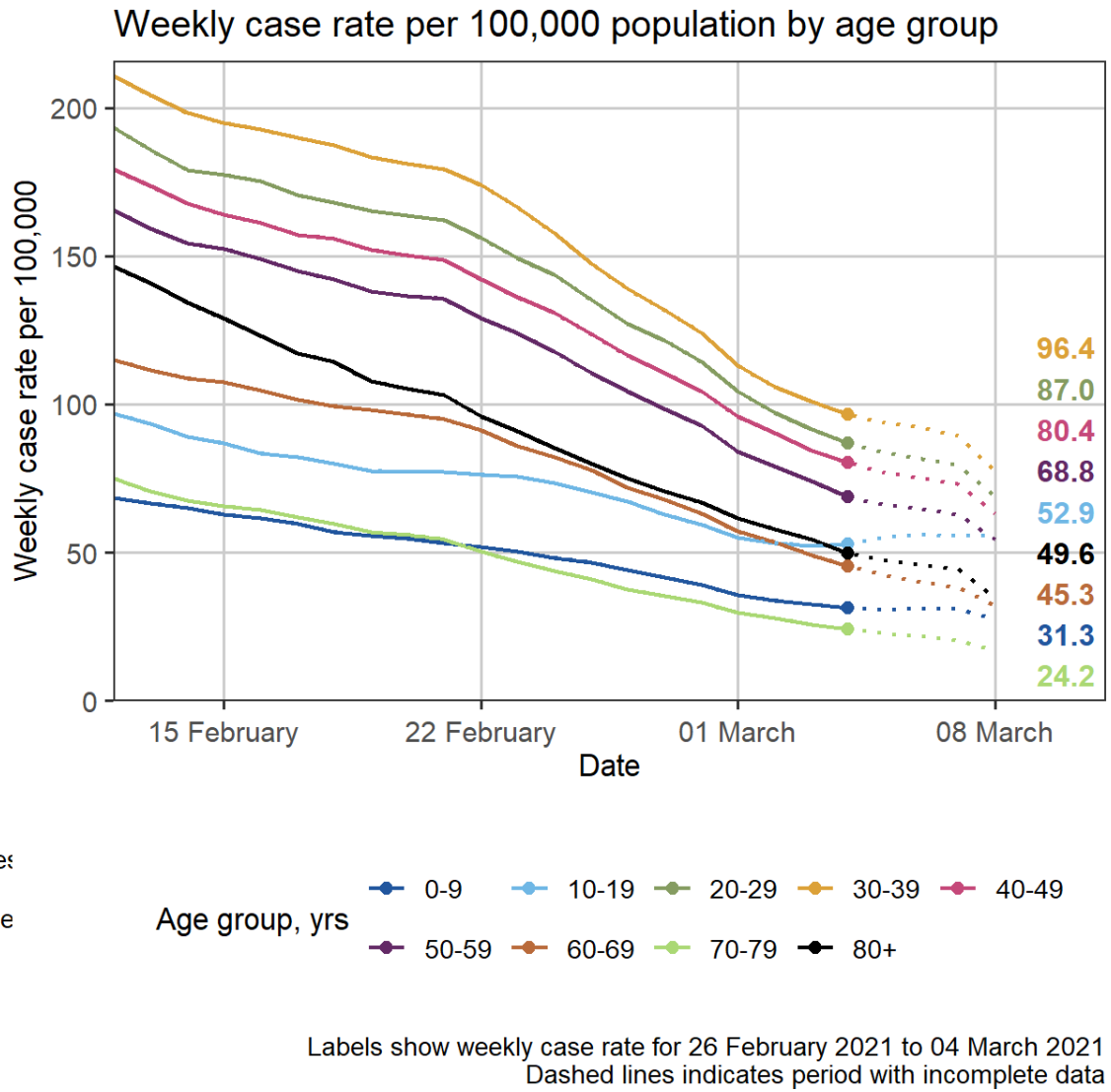
PCR = First positive specimen was a PCR test.
LFD with PCR confirmation = Positive LFD with a positive PCR result within 3 days.
LFD only = Positive LFD with no positive PCR result within 3 days.
Most recent 4 days excluded due to data delays.

Contribution of lateral flow device (LFD) test positives to overall case series

Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

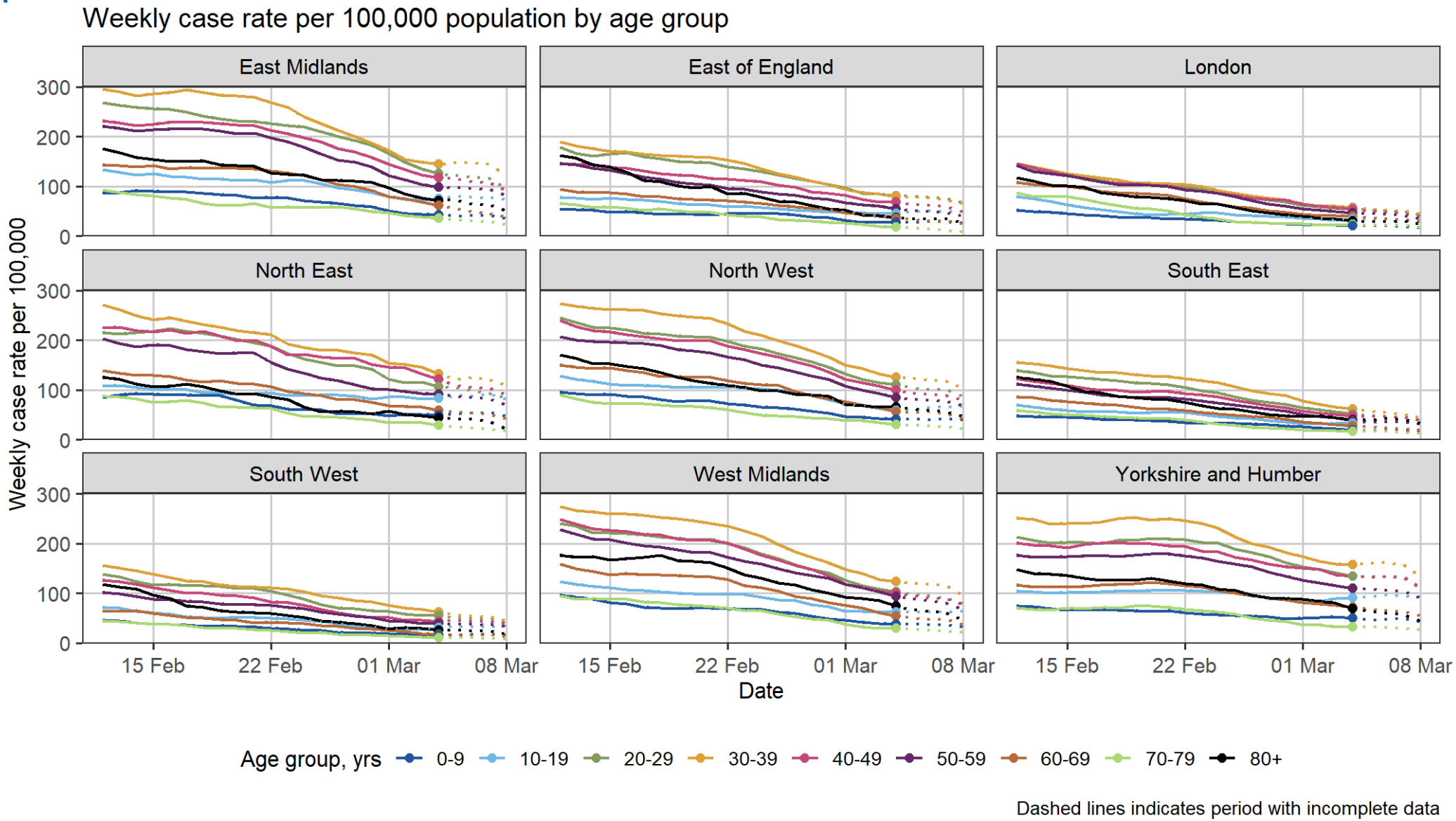
Data up to 04 March 2021





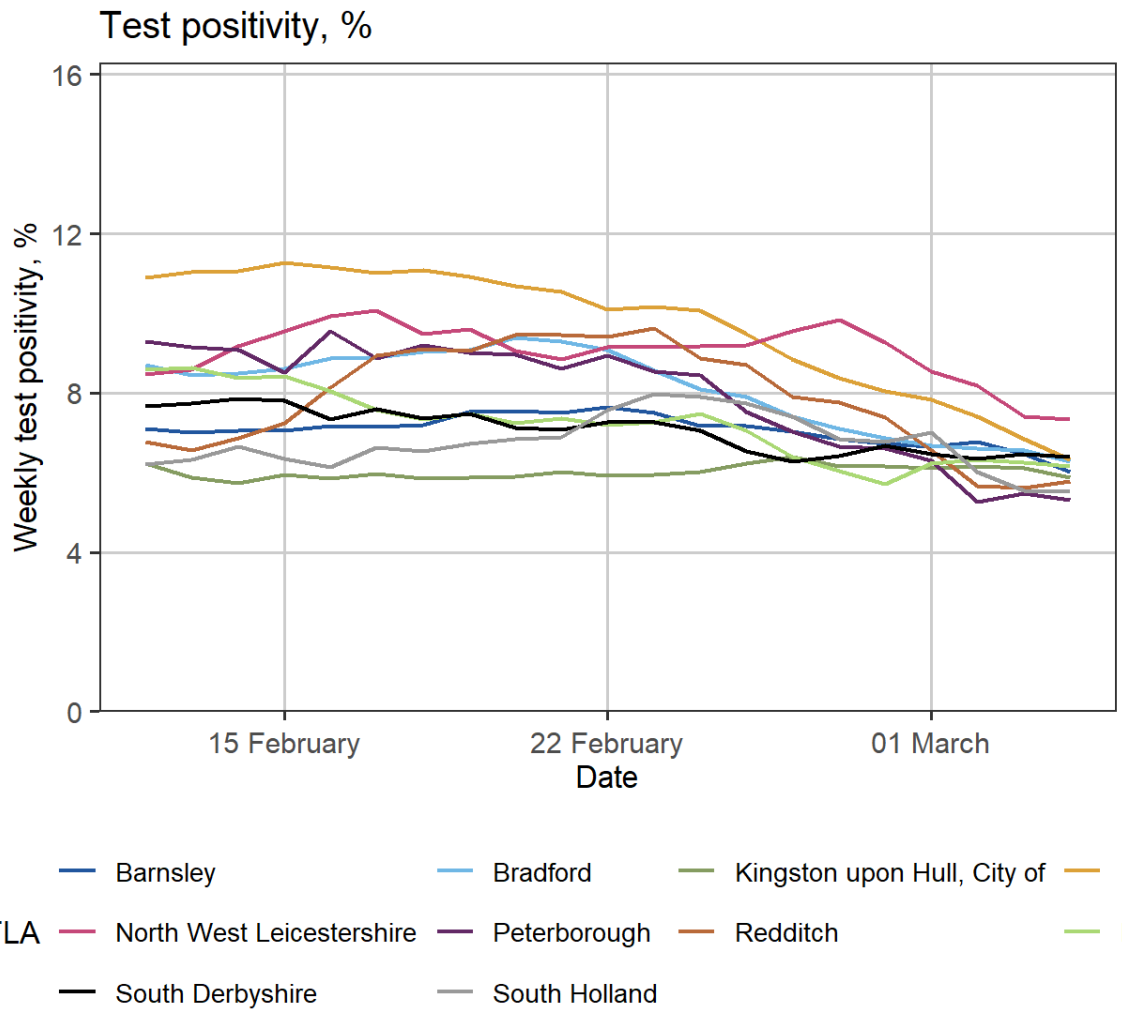
Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) by region

Data up to 04 March 2021

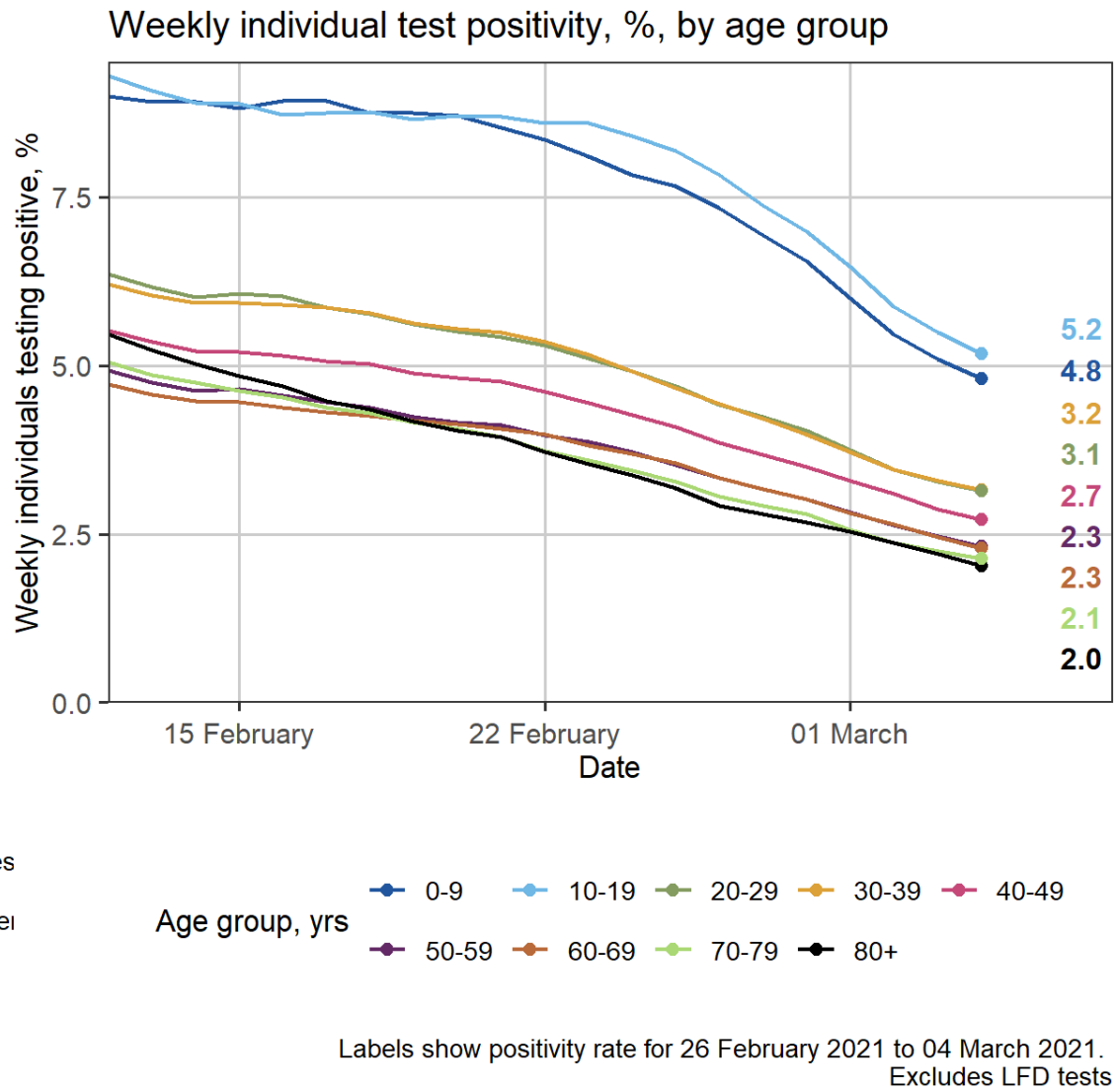


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to 04 March 2021



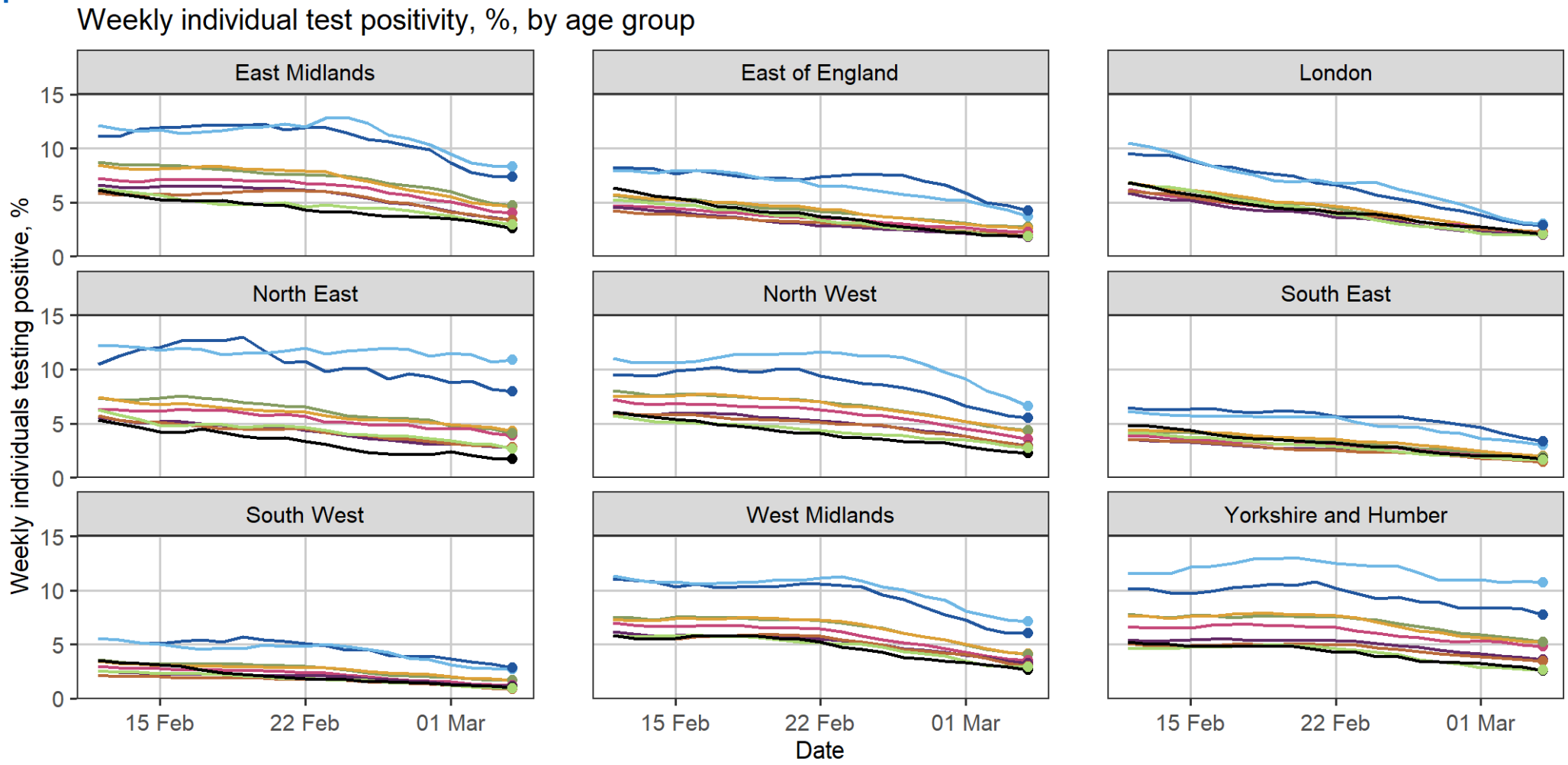
Excludes LFD tests



Labels show positivity rate for 26 February 2021 to 04 March 2021.
Excludes LFD tests

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

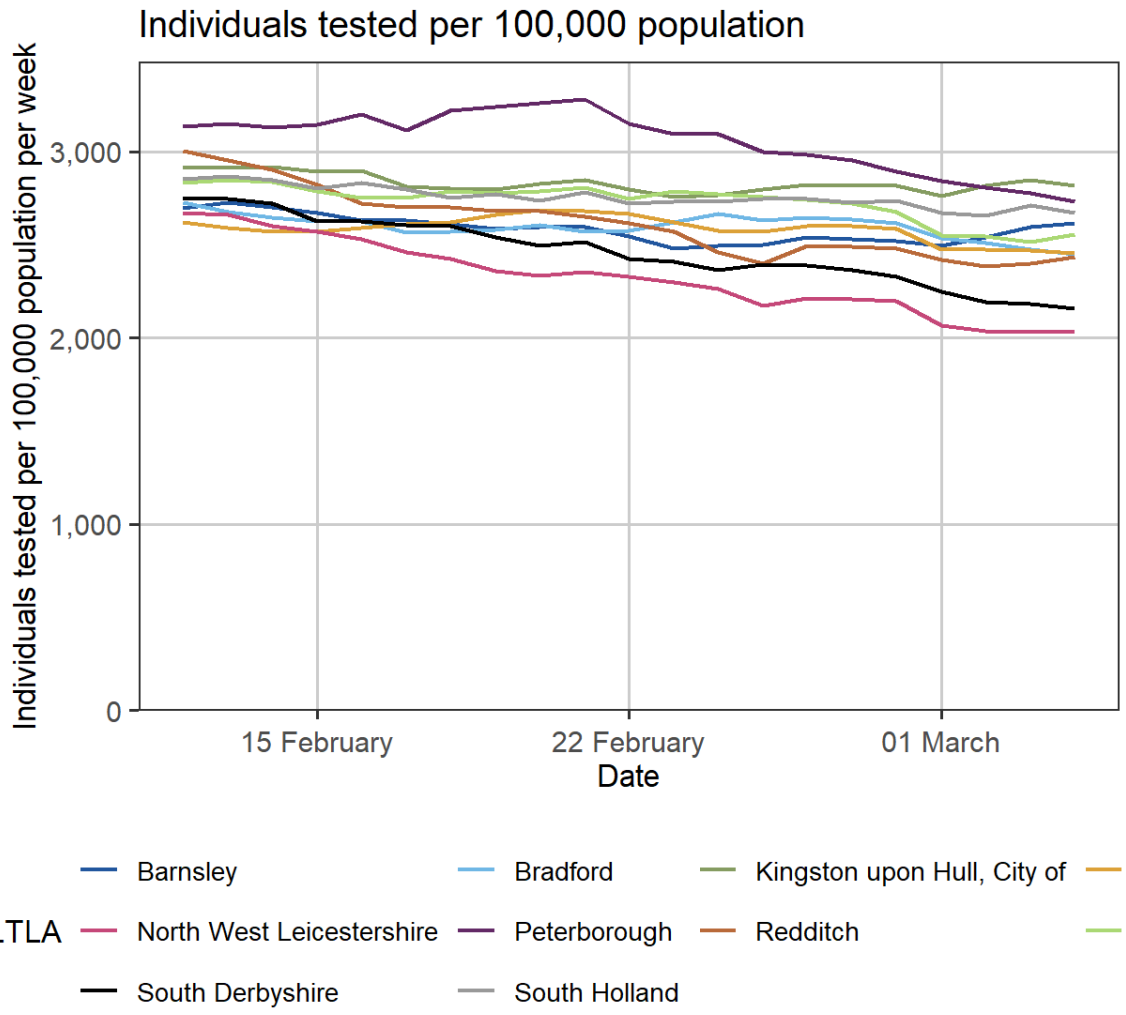
Data up to 04 March 2021



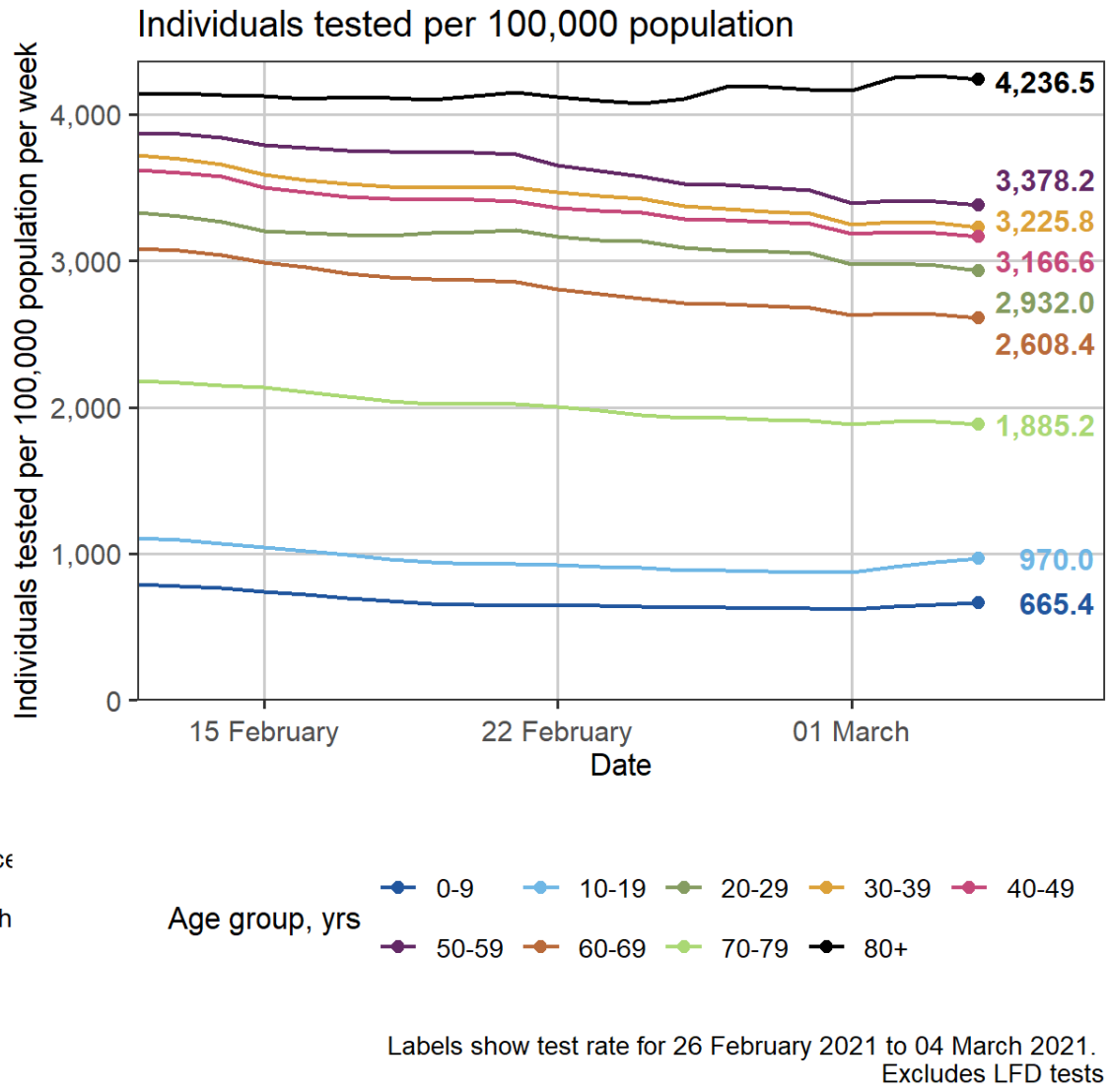
Excludes LFD tests

Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to 04 March 2021



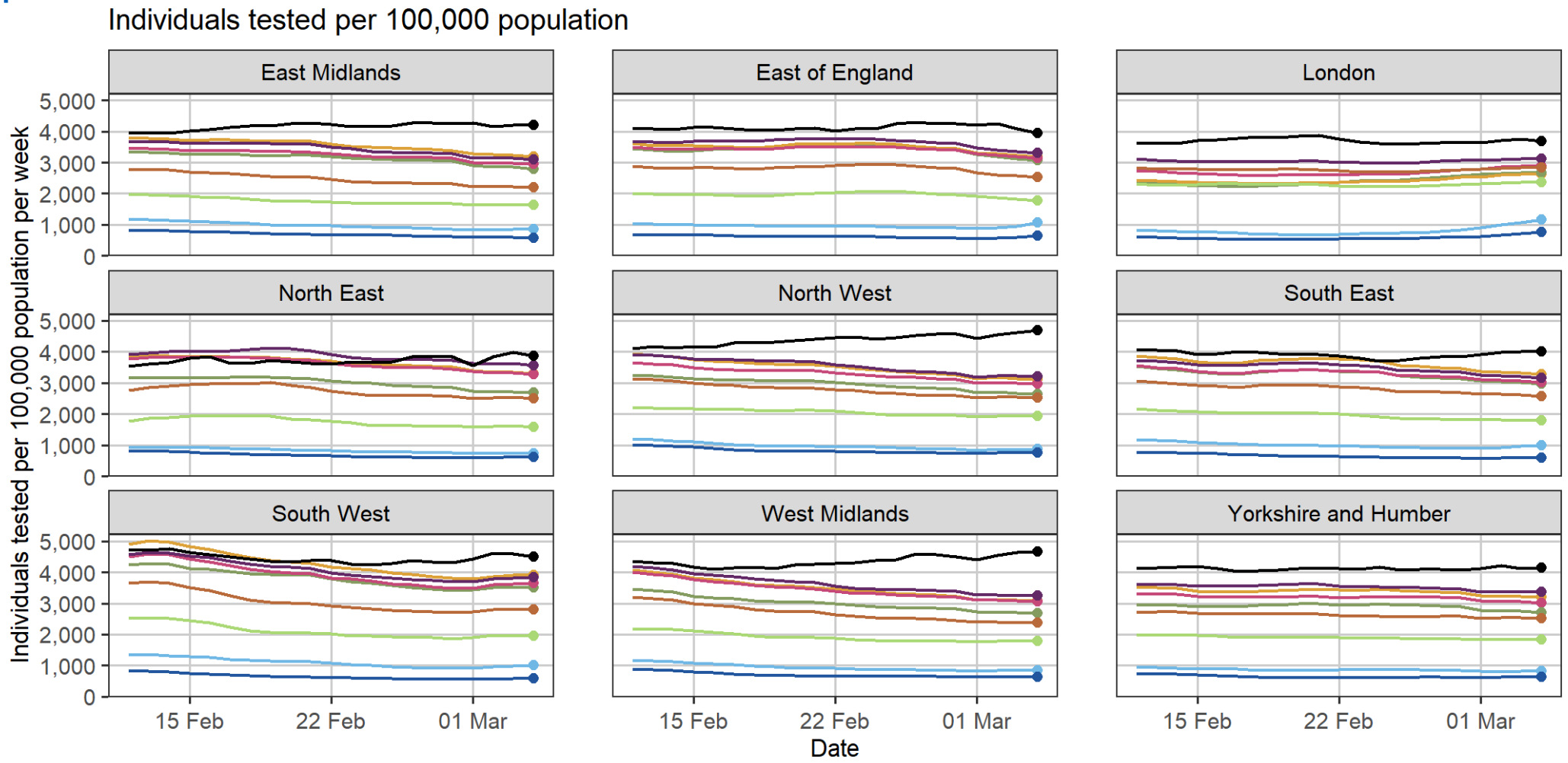
Excludes LFD tests



Labels show test rate for 26 February 2021 to 04 March 2021.
Excludes LFD tests

Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) by region

Data up to 04 March 2021



Excludes LFD tests

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

Data generated 05 March 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Methodology

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **26 February 2021** using data up to **20 February 2021**.

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.

Geography	26/02/2021	05/03/2021	12/03/2021
England	0.61 (0.41, 0.88)	0.50 (0.31, 0.80)	0.42 (0.23, 0.80)
North East	0.68 (0.32, 1.45)	0.53 (0.18, 1.63)	0.42 (0.10, 1.88)
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.76 (0.39, 1.47)	0.62 (0.24, 1.64)	0.50 (0.14, 1.86)
North West	0.57 (0.32, 1.02)	0.37 (0.16, 0.85)	0.23 (0.08, 0.75)
East Midlands	0.72 (0.39, 1.36)	0.53 (0.22, 1.35)	0.39 (0.12, 1.41)
West Midlands	0.82 (0.44, 1.53)	0.61 (0.24, 1.57)	0.46 (0.13, 1.66)
East of England	0.47 (0.24, 0.91)	0.31 (0.12, 0.84)	0.21 (0.06, 0.84)
London	0.70 (0.34, 1.44)	0.56 (0.20, 1.67)	0.46 (0.12, 2.03)
South East	0.40 (0.19, 0.86)	0.30 (0.10, 0.98)	0.23 (0.06, 1.13)
South West	0.16 (0.08, 0.35)	0.09 (0.04, 0.29)	0.05 (0.02, 0.25)

These estimates are subject to, sometime significant, revision on a weekly basis. The underpinning model relies on death data which is subject to a reporting lag. In the weeks surrounding the implementation and relaxation of restrictions, it often takes a while for the system to settle, to account for the data lag and changes in mobility patterns. All prevalence estimates are reported as percentages, the values in parentheses represent the 5th and 95th percentiles respectively.

Further details on the Cambridge real-time model can be found here

Revisions of note

The revisions that are listed are due to the use of a different model for this week's outputs. We have two population disease models; the first does not include prevalence data as an input, and the second does. Usually we would use the latter model to provide outputs for this report, but when we are not confident with those results, we revert to the earlier version, which has happened this week. The list below contains GO regions where the revised prevalence has led to a change in categorisation, or where the revised values fall outside of the 95% credible interval from last week's report.

- England: revised up
- North East: revised up
- East Midlands: revised up
- West Midlands: revised up
- East of England: revised up
- London: revised up
- South East: revised down
- South West: revised down

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

Data generated 05 March 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **26 February 2021** using data up to **20 February 2021**.

These estimates are subject to, sometime significant, revision on a weekly basis. The underpinning model relies on death data which is subject to a reporting lag. In the weeks surrounding the implementation and relaxation of restrictions, it often takes a while for the system to settle, to account for the data lag and changes in mobility patterns. Further details on the real-time model can be found here.

Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

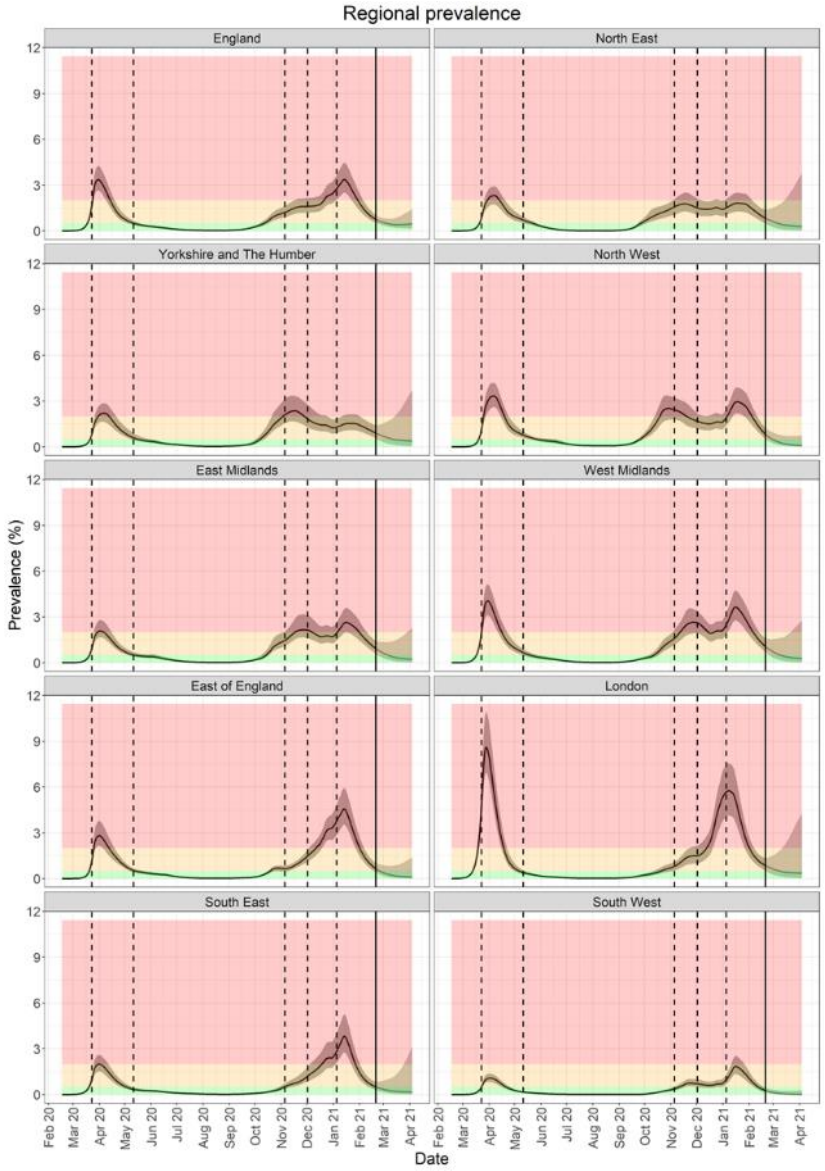
Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5th to 95th centile range.

The solid vertical line indicates the cut off date for data that are used in the real-time model.

The point prevalence and range are faded after this date, indicating that the results are then projections.

The dashed vertical lines indicate the time at which national measures were implemented.

Please note that weekly estimates are subject to revision.

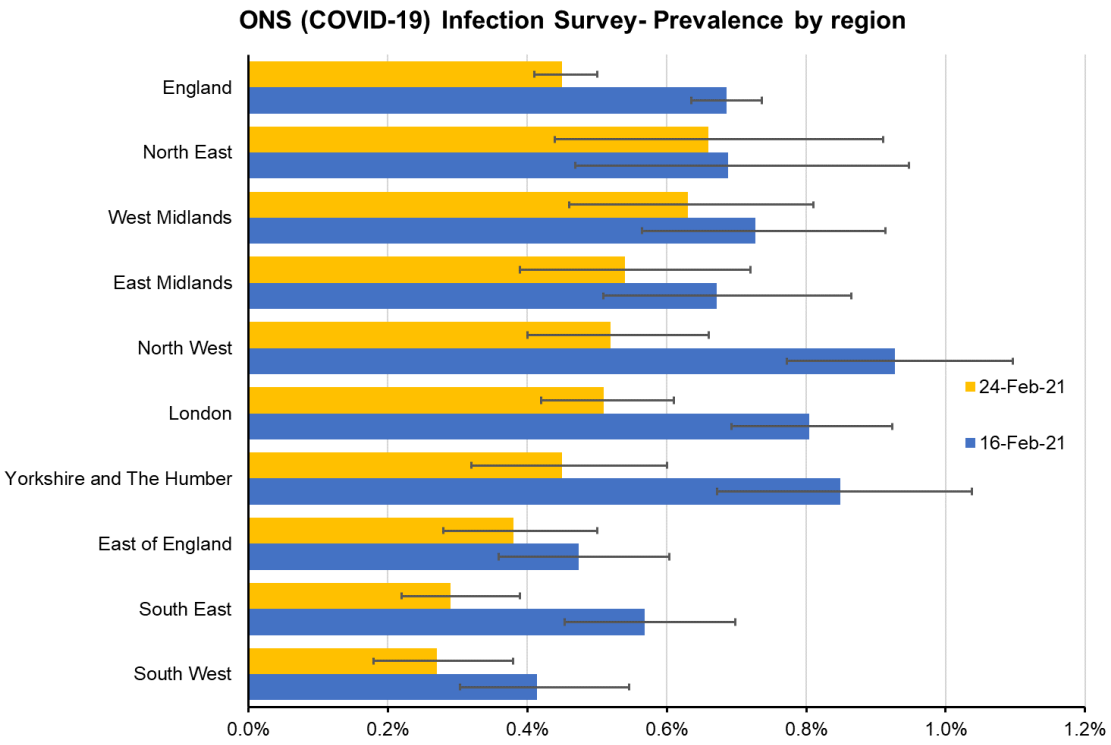


Estimated Prevalence by Region

ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (5 March)

In England, the percentage of people testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) has continued to decrease in the week ending 27 February 2021; we estimate that 248,100 people within the community population in England had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 224,900 to 271,700), equating to around 1 in 220 people.

The percentage of people testing positive has decreased in all regions except for the North East, East Midlands and East of England where the trend is uncertain in the week ending 27 February 2021

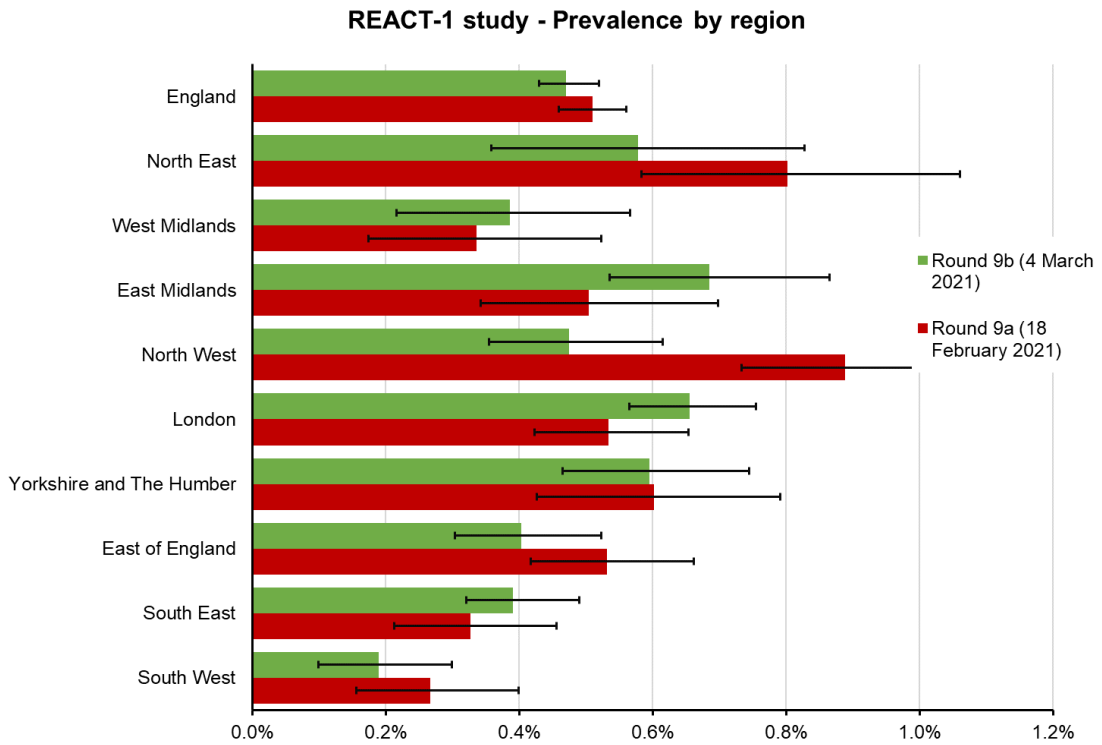


Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 5 March 2021

REACT-1 round 9 final report (4 March)

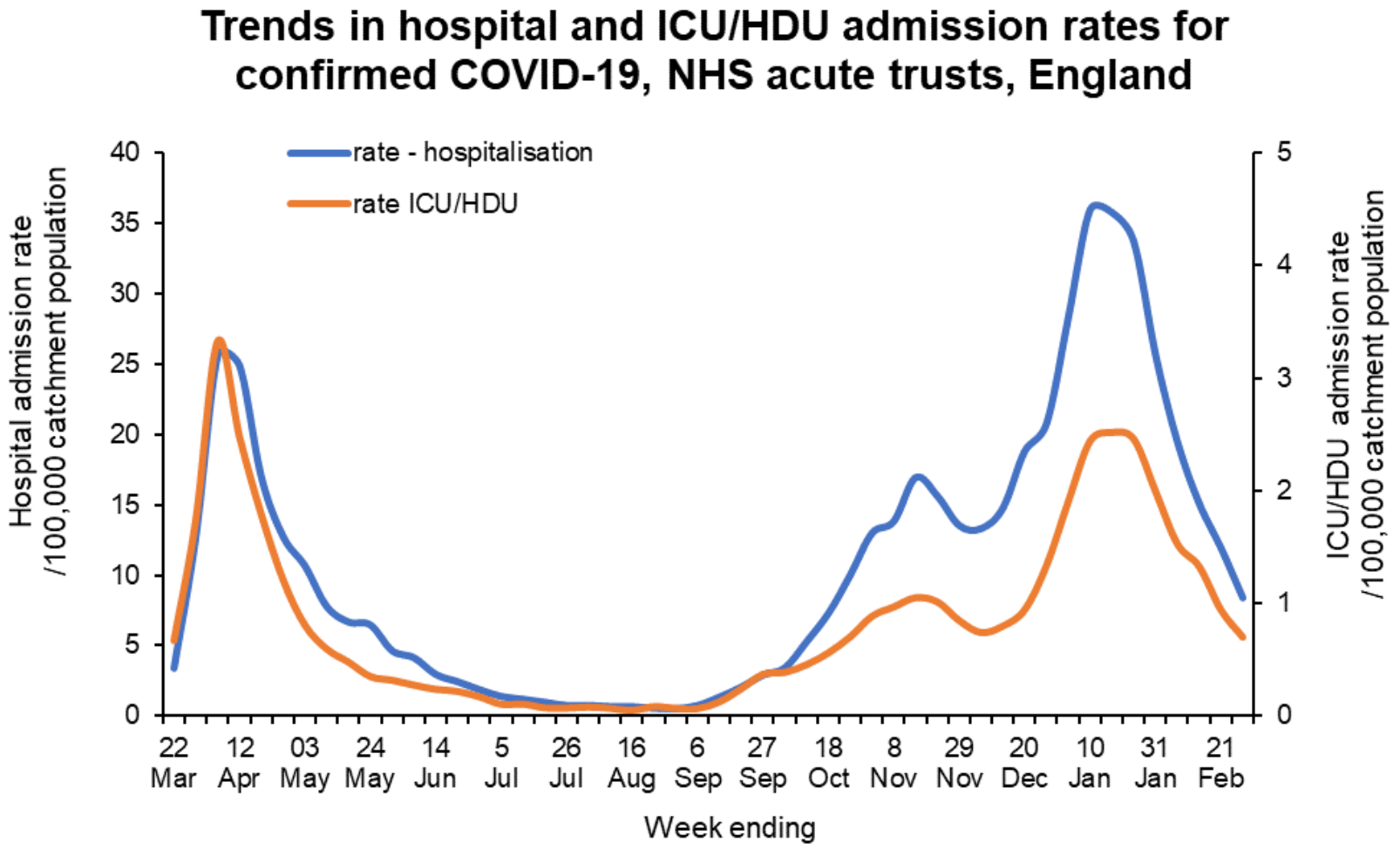
Out of 165,456 results for round 9 overall, 689 were positive. Overall weighted prevalence of infection in the community in England was 0.49% (0.44%, 0.55%), representing a fall of over two thirds from round 8. However the rate of decline of the epidemic has slowed from 15 (13, 17) days, estimated for the period from the end of round 8 to the start of round 9, to 31 days estimated using data from round 9 alone (lower confidence limit 17 days).

When comparing round 9a to 9b there were apparent falls in four regions, no apparent change in one region and apparent rises in four regions, including London where there was a suggestion of sub-regional heterogeneity in growth and decline.



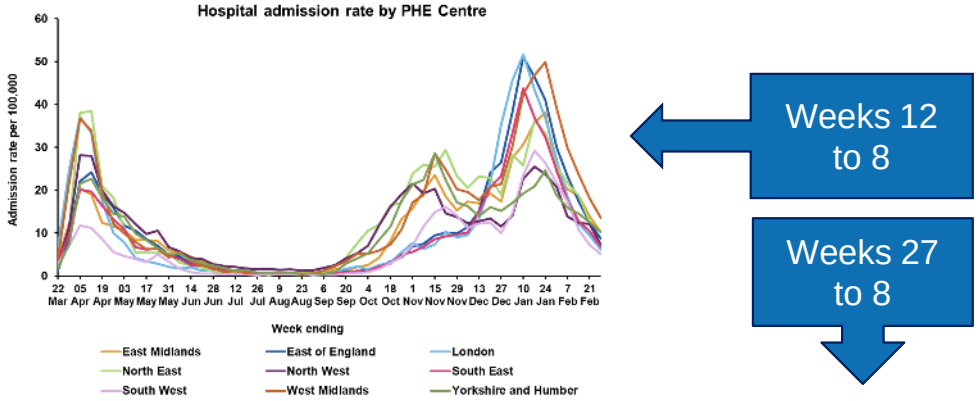
REACT-1 round 9 final report from 04/03/21.The report includes swabs collected between 04/02/21 and 23/02/21

Hospitalisations national trends



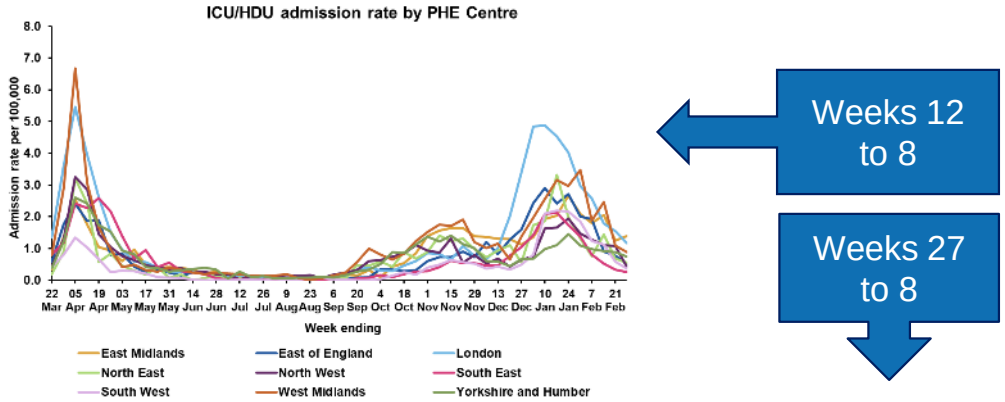
Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



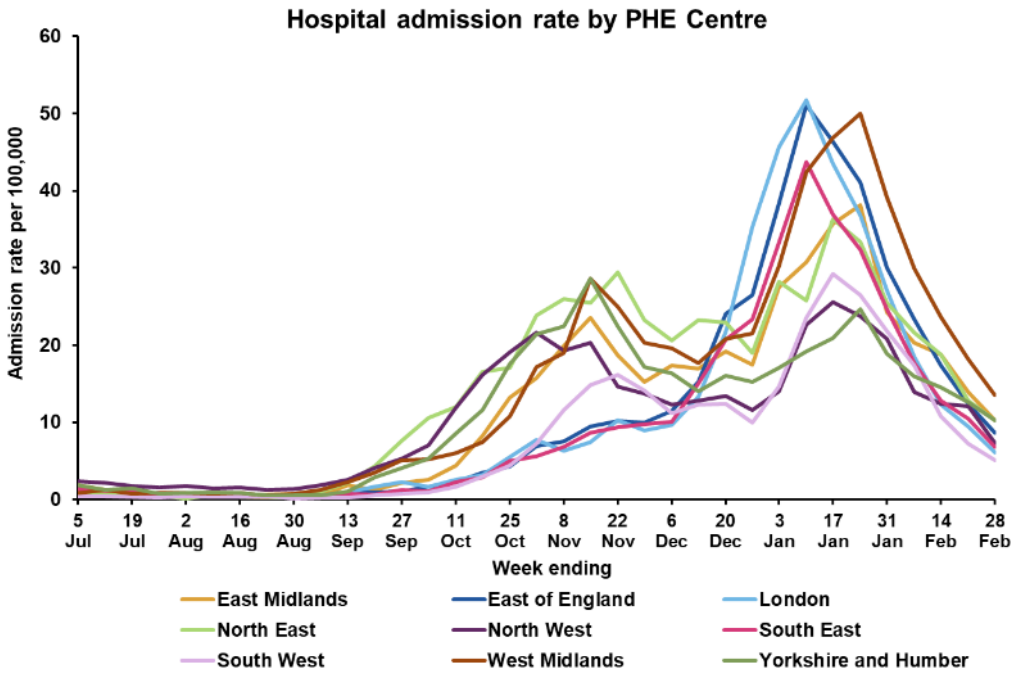
Weeks 12 to 8

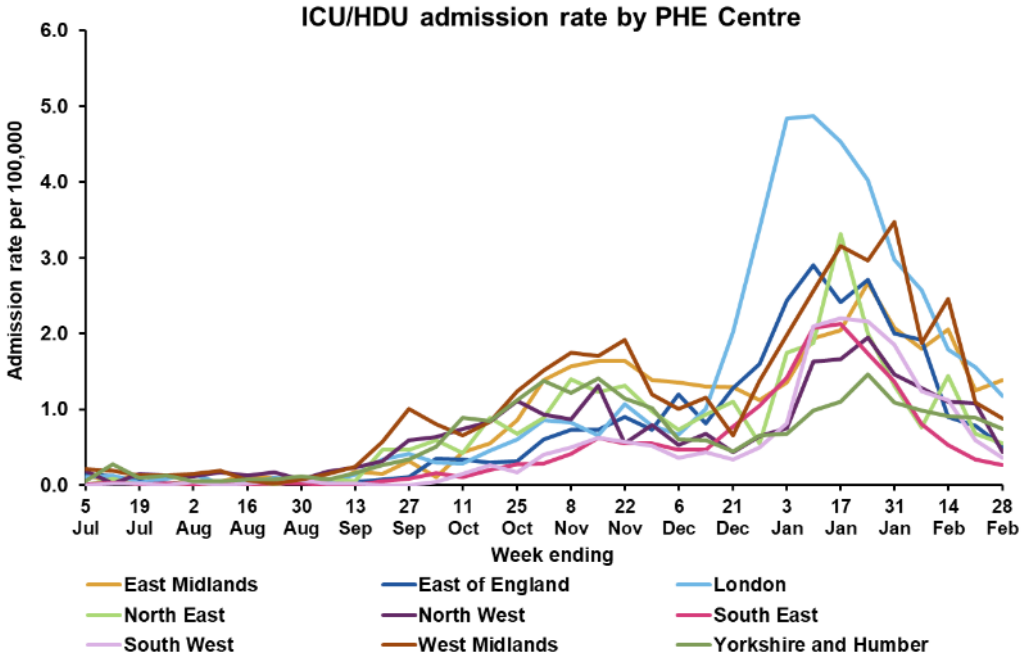
Weeks 27 to 8



Weeks 12 to 8

Weeks 27 to 8

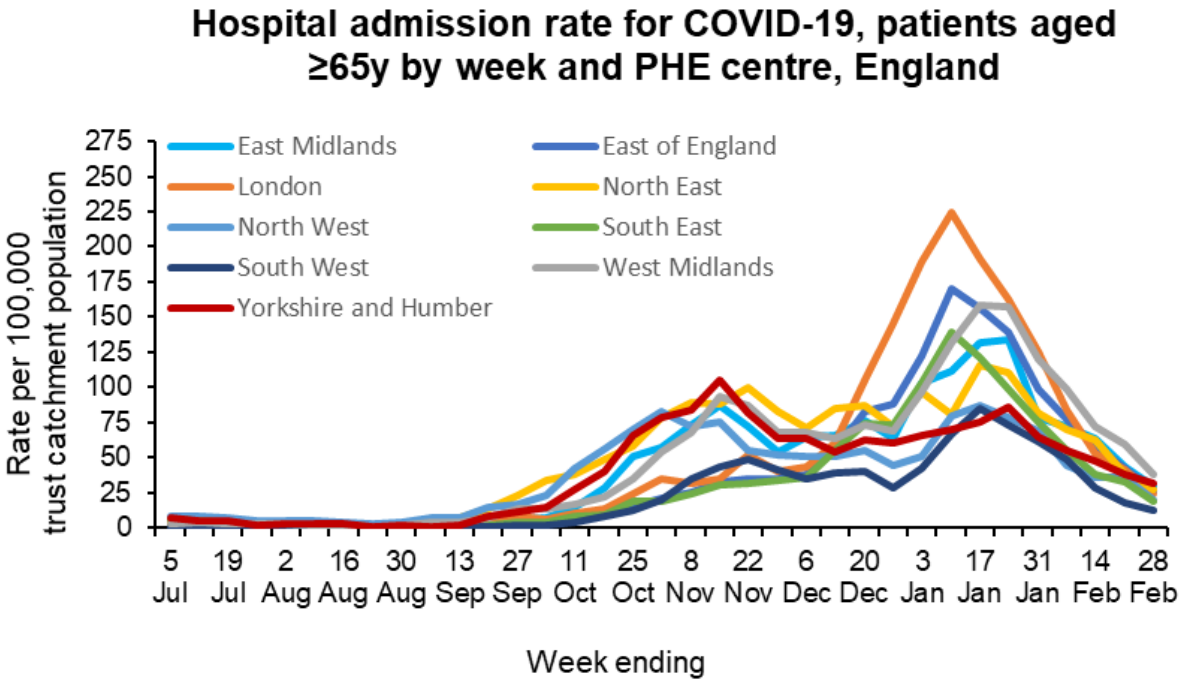


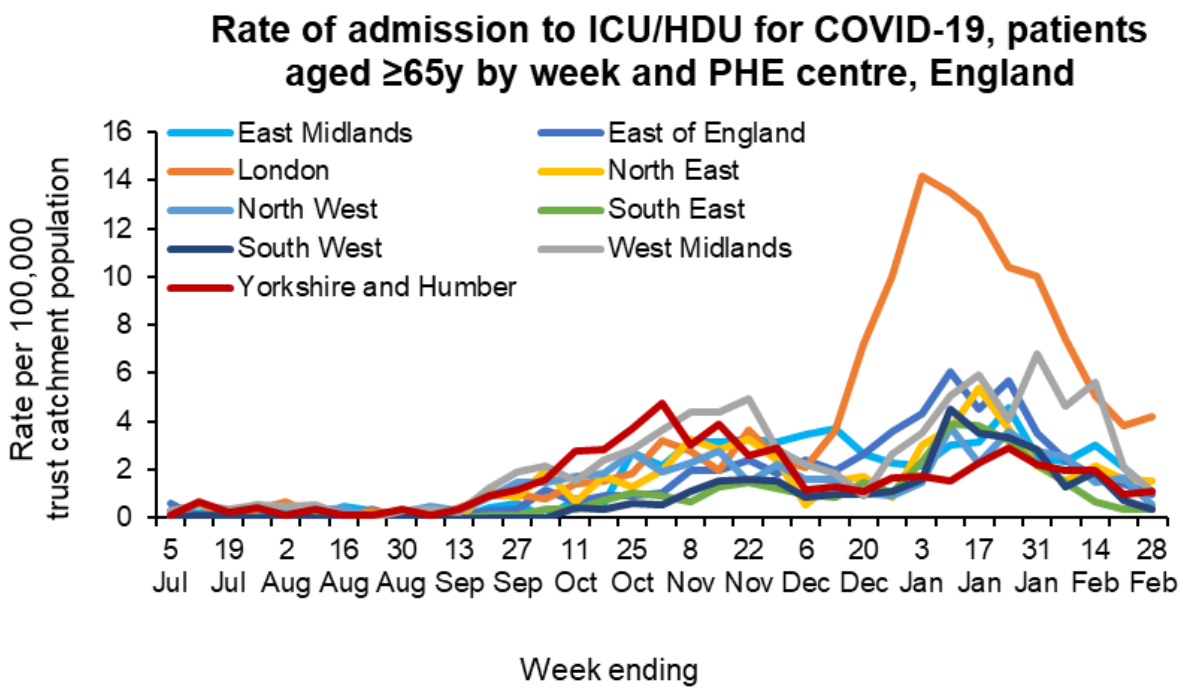


Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions

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

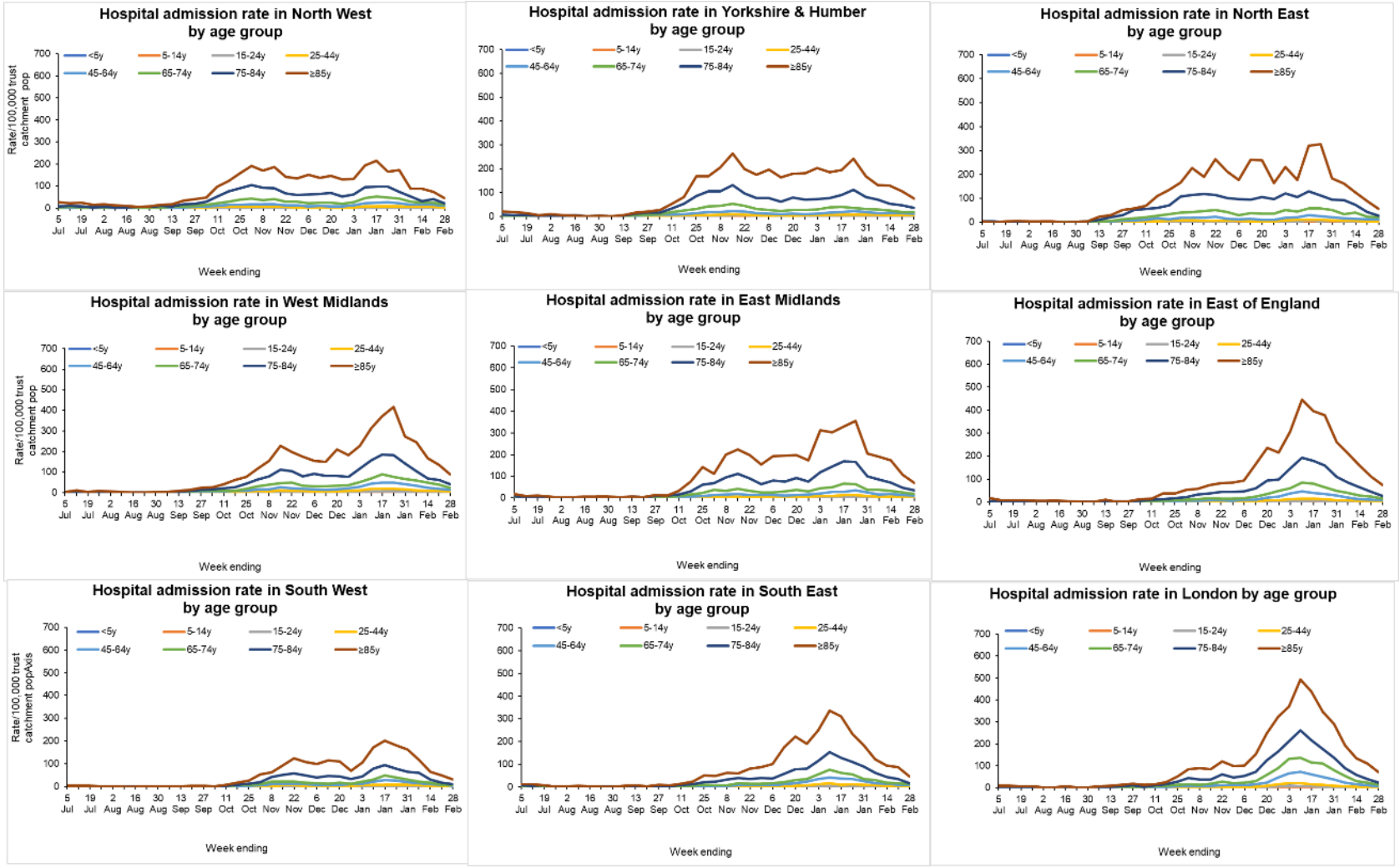
Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age 65 years and over





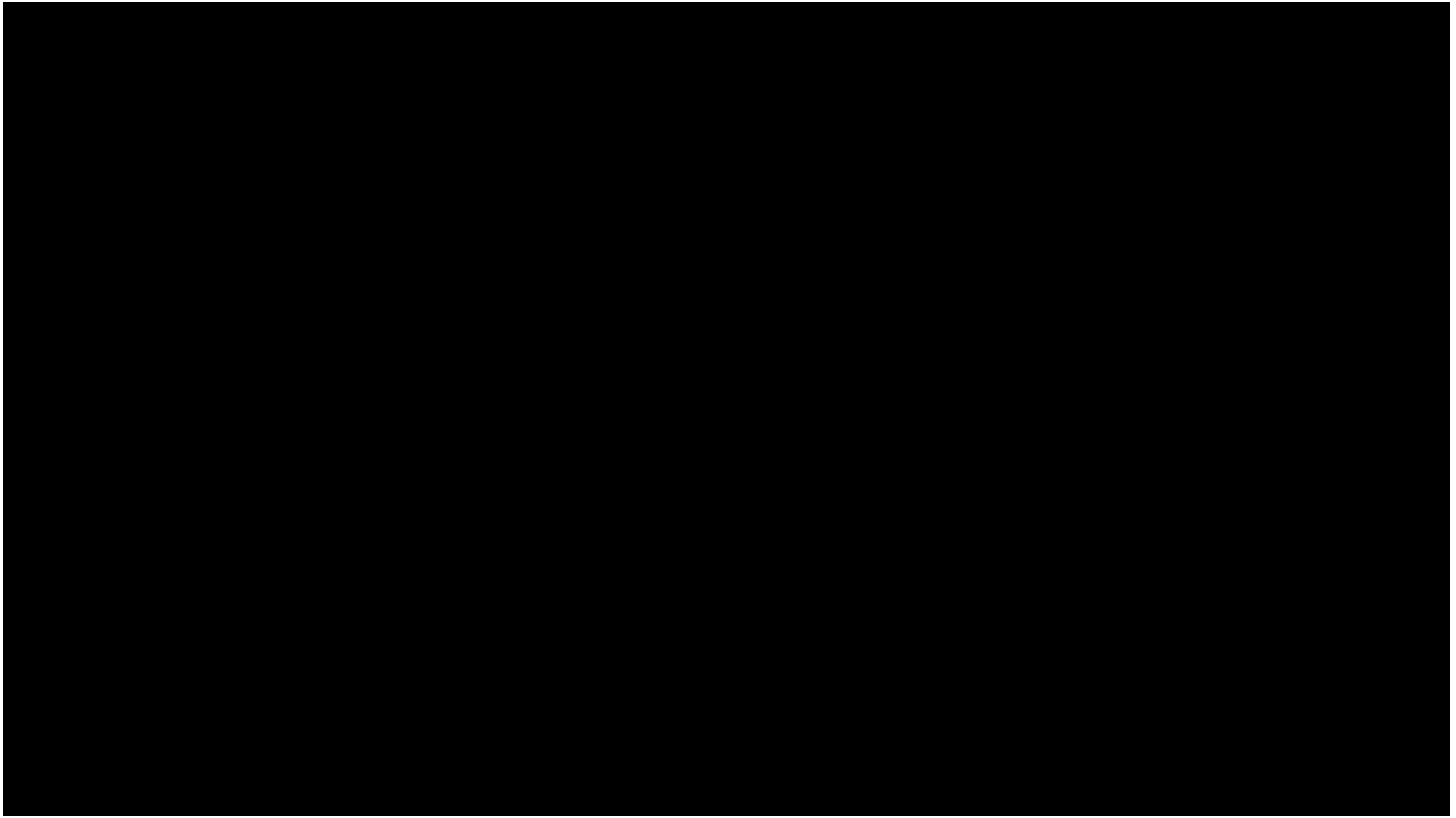
Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age

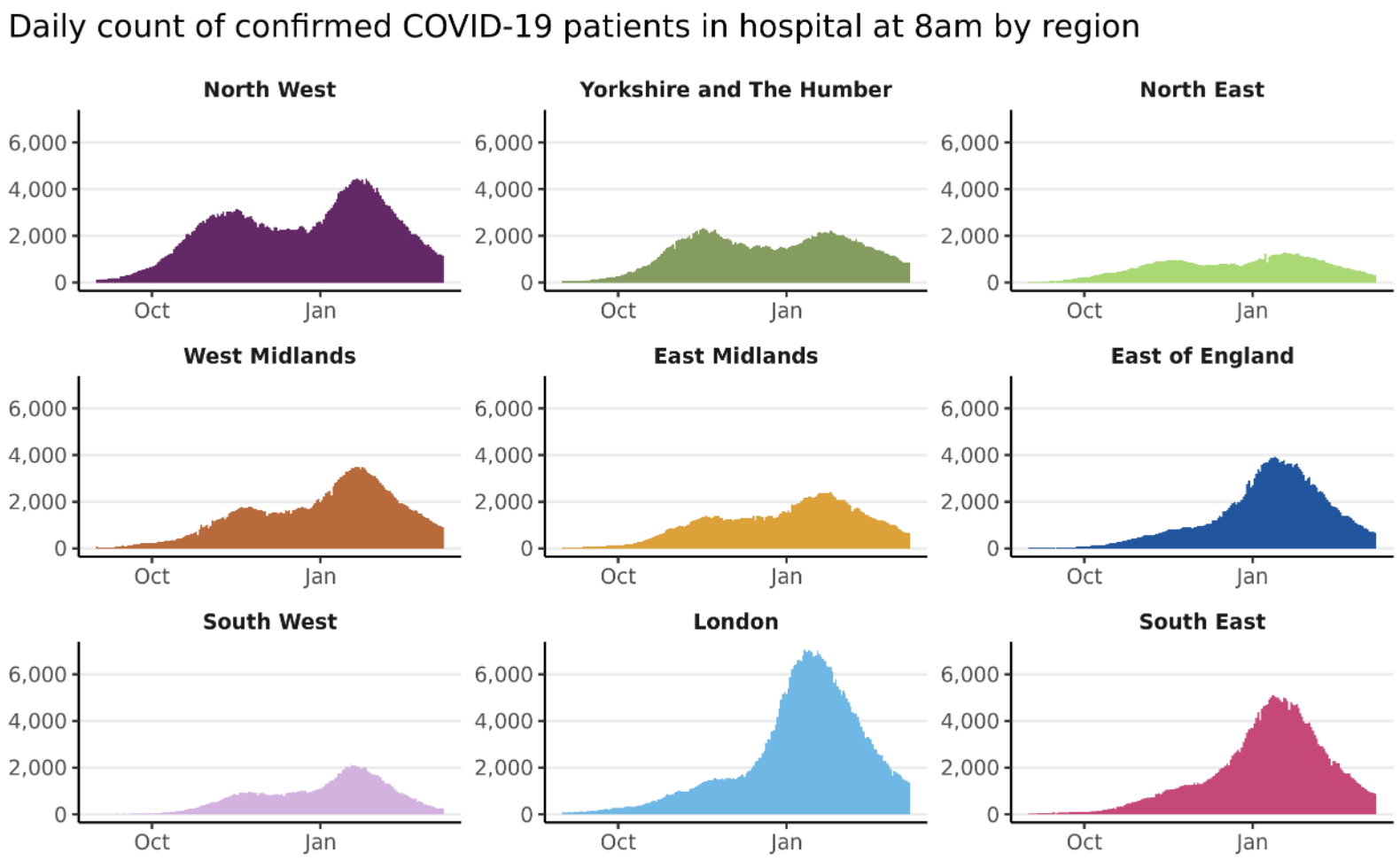


Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions

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



Patients in hospital by region



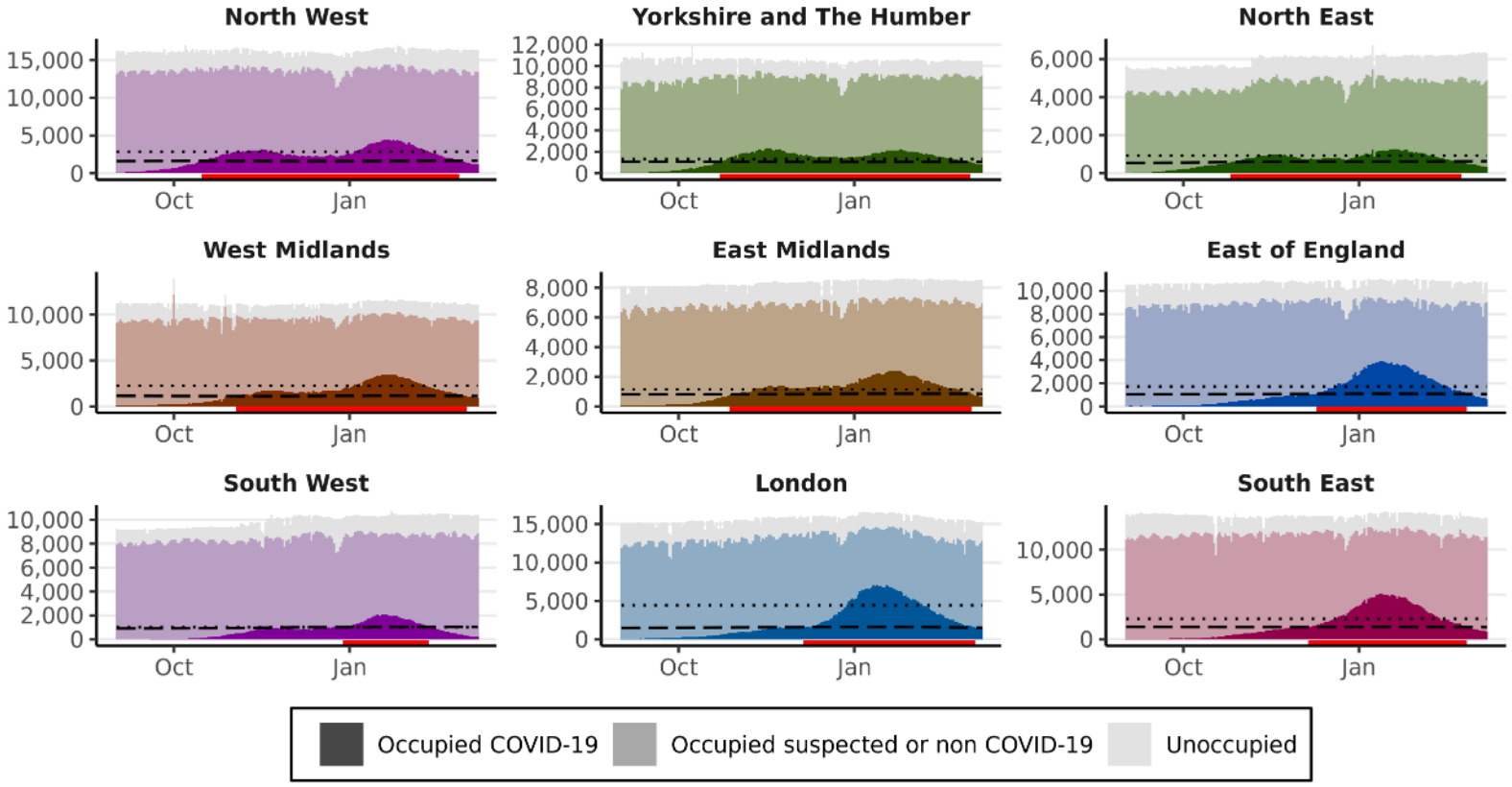
Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 09 March 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

NOTE: slide shows bed occupancy, not new admissions.

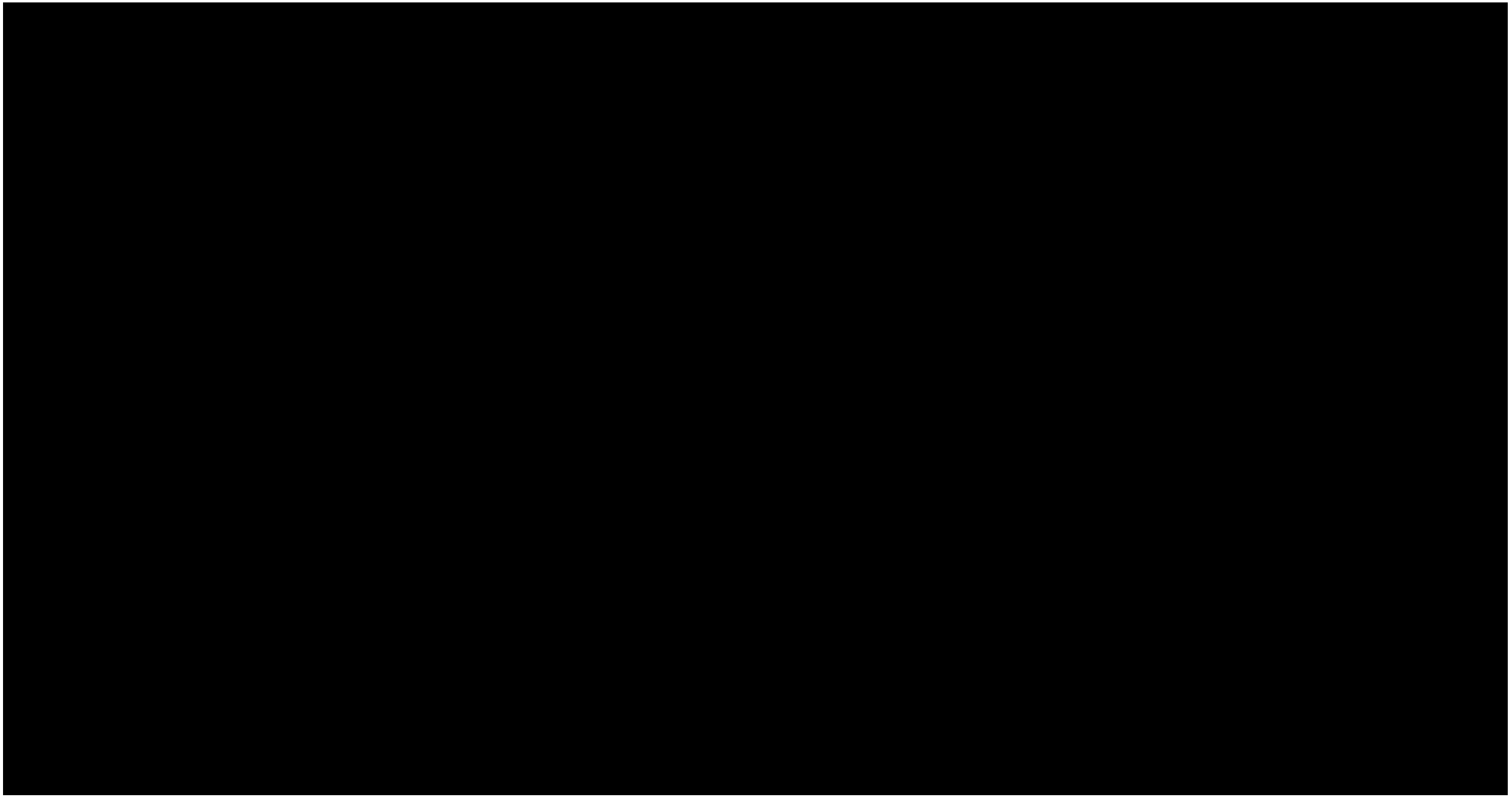
Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

Total bed occupancy and capacity by region

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 09 March 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.



NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

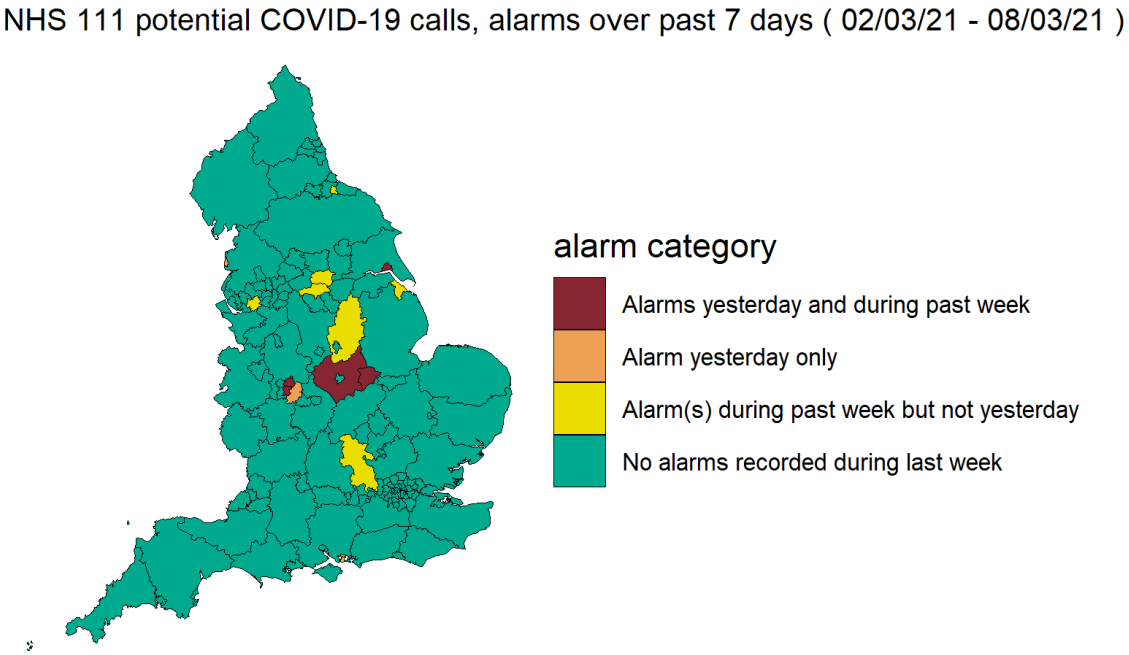
NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, alarms over the past 7 days (2 Mar 2021 to 8 Mar 2021)

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.

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.

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Kingston upon Hull, City of	[redacted]	Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sandwell		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Walsall		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Birmingham		Alarm yesterday only
Blackpool		Alarm yesterday only
Nottinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Warrington		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Buckinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
North East Lincolnshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Portsmouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Wakefield		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday



Alarm methodology

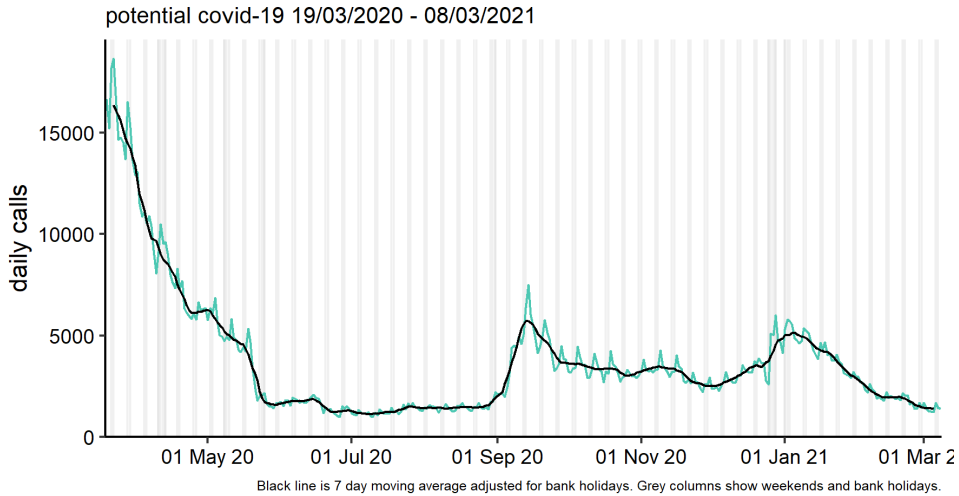
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

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.

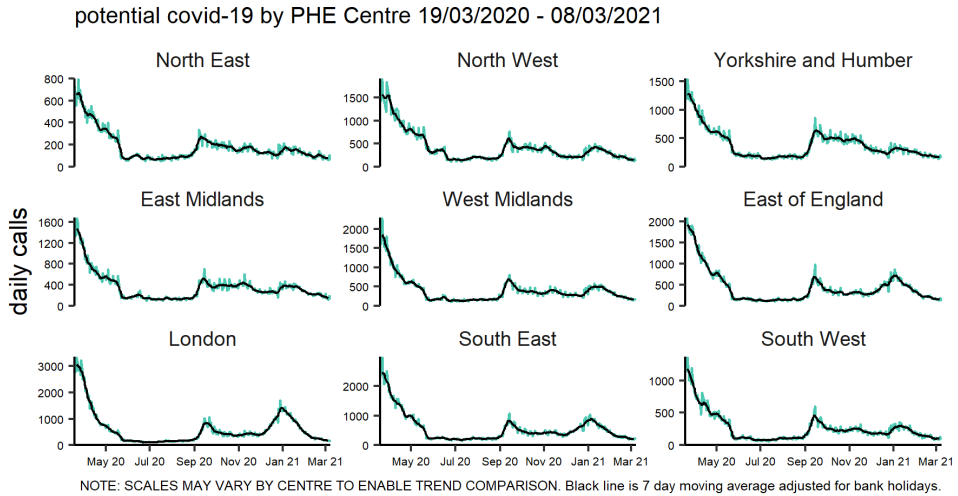
NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

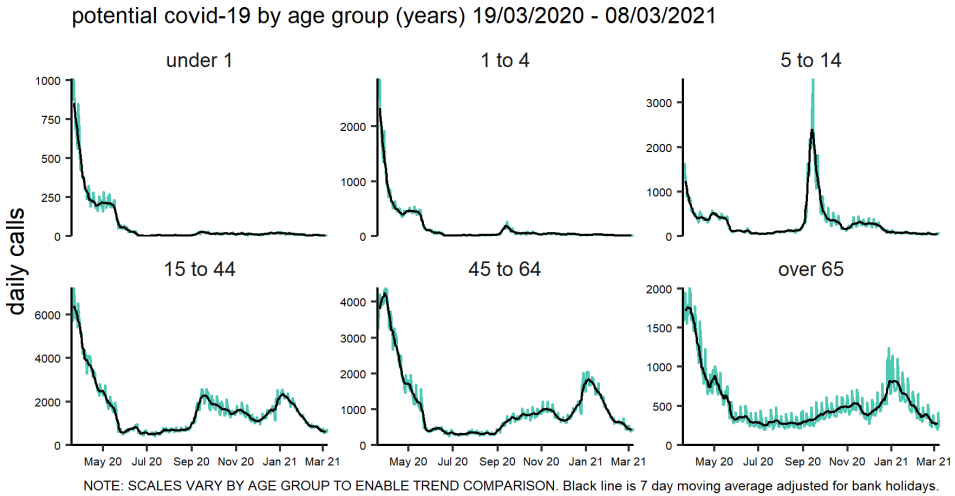
Trends in daily NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 8 Mar)



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.

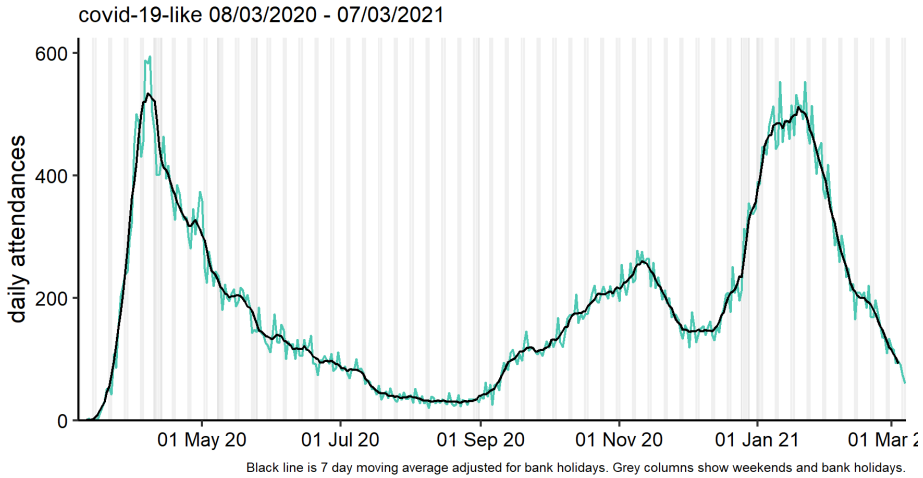




Further information and weekly NHS 111 reports containing potential COVID-19 call and online assessment surveillance data is available from the PHE Remote Health Advice bulletin.

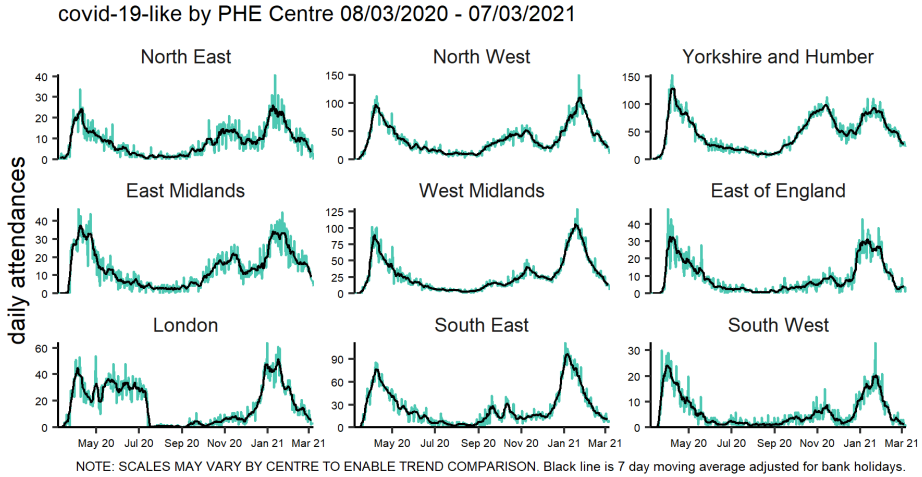
Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System COVID-19-like attendances

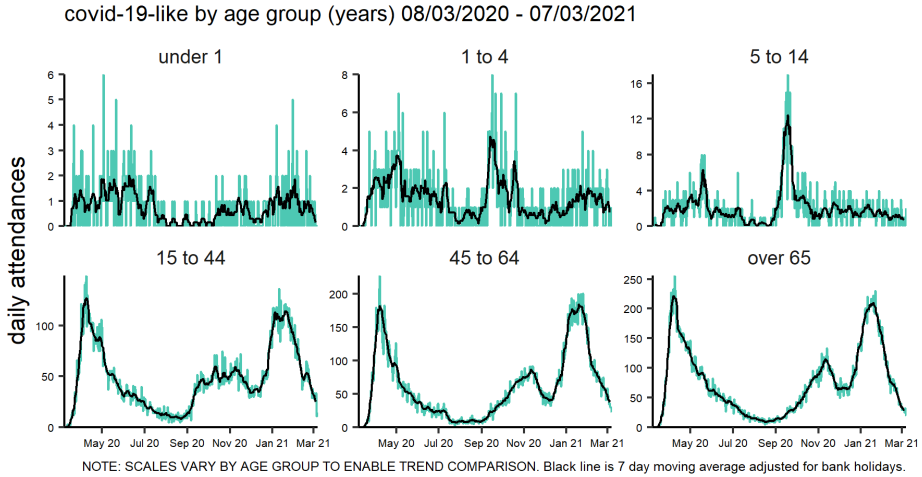
Trends in daily ED COVID-19-like attendances, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 7 Mar)



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

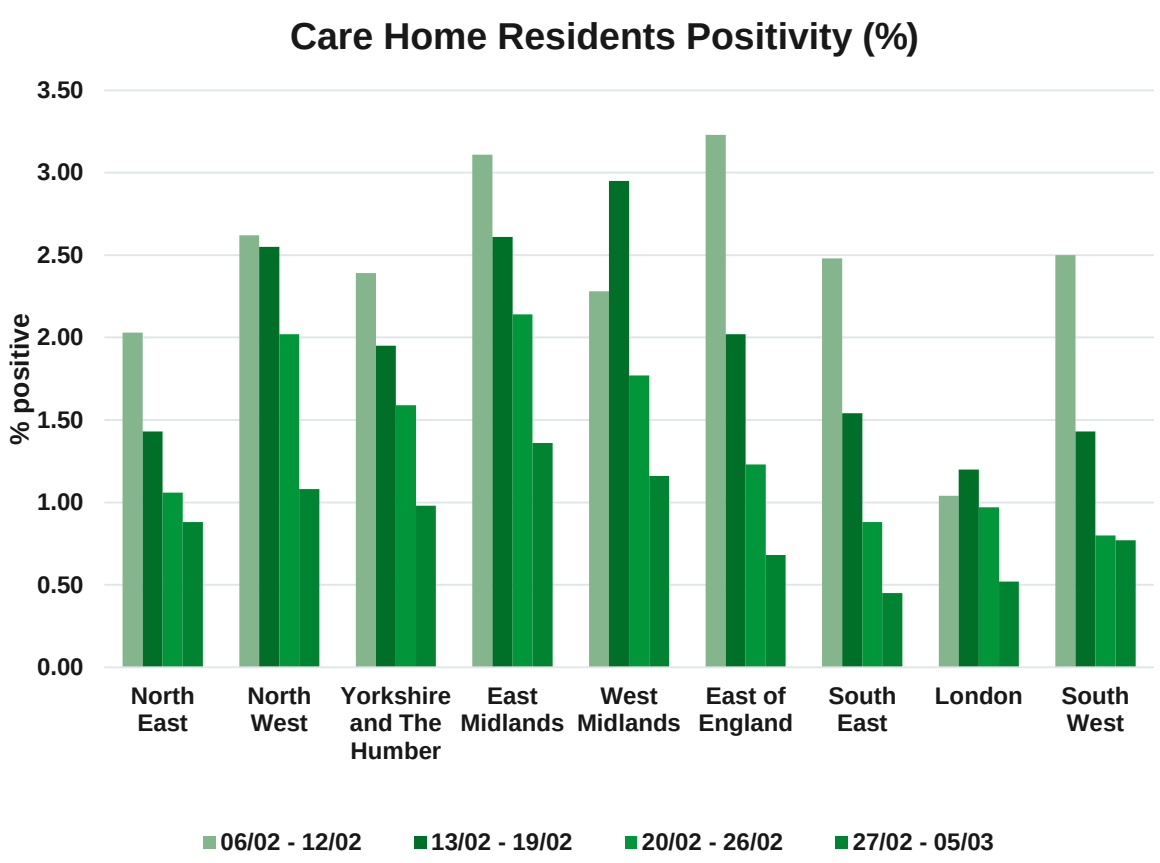
- EDs are included in surveillance based on the speed and frequency of reporting in the most recent 7 days
- EDs included can change on a day by day basis
- These data are based on COVID-19-like primary diagnoses (patients may have multiple diagnoses listed)
- These data are not based on outcomes of 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

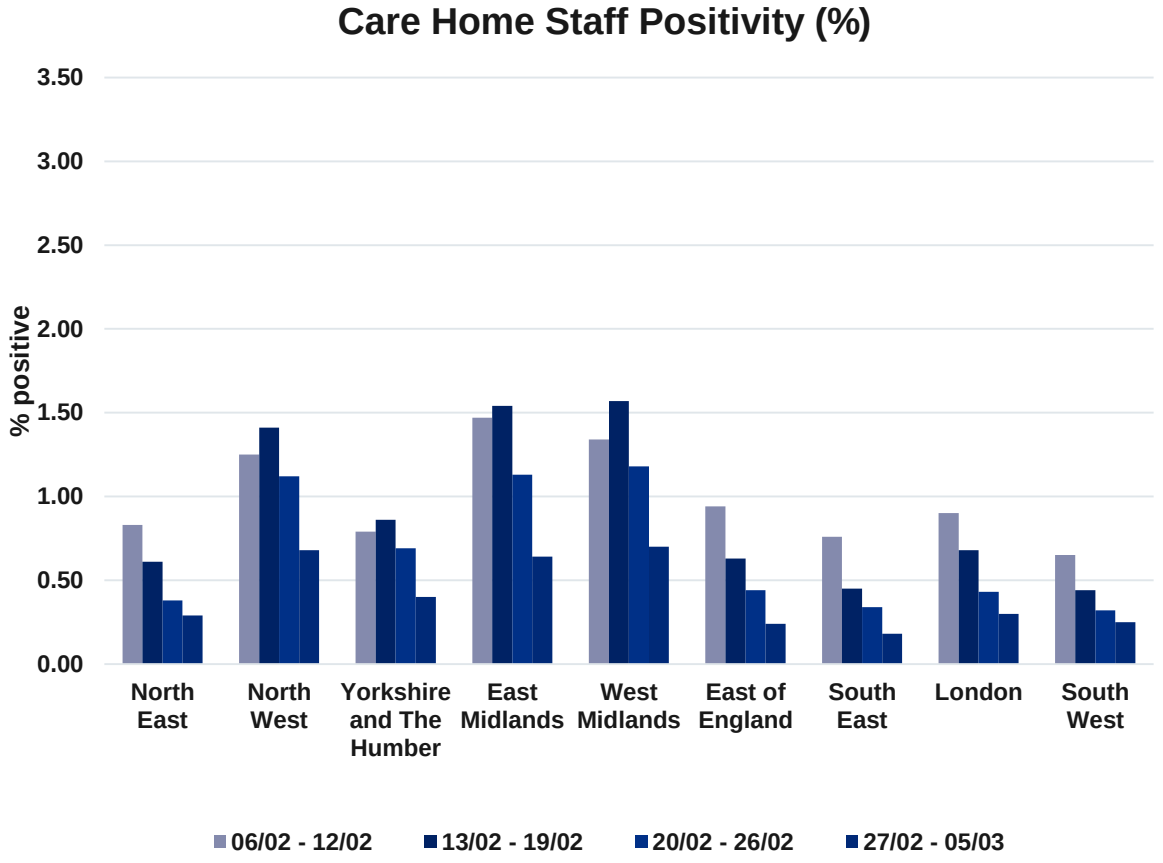




Further information and weekly EDSSS reports containing COVID-19-like attendance surveillance data is available from the PHE EDSSS bulletin.

Care home resident and staff test positivity

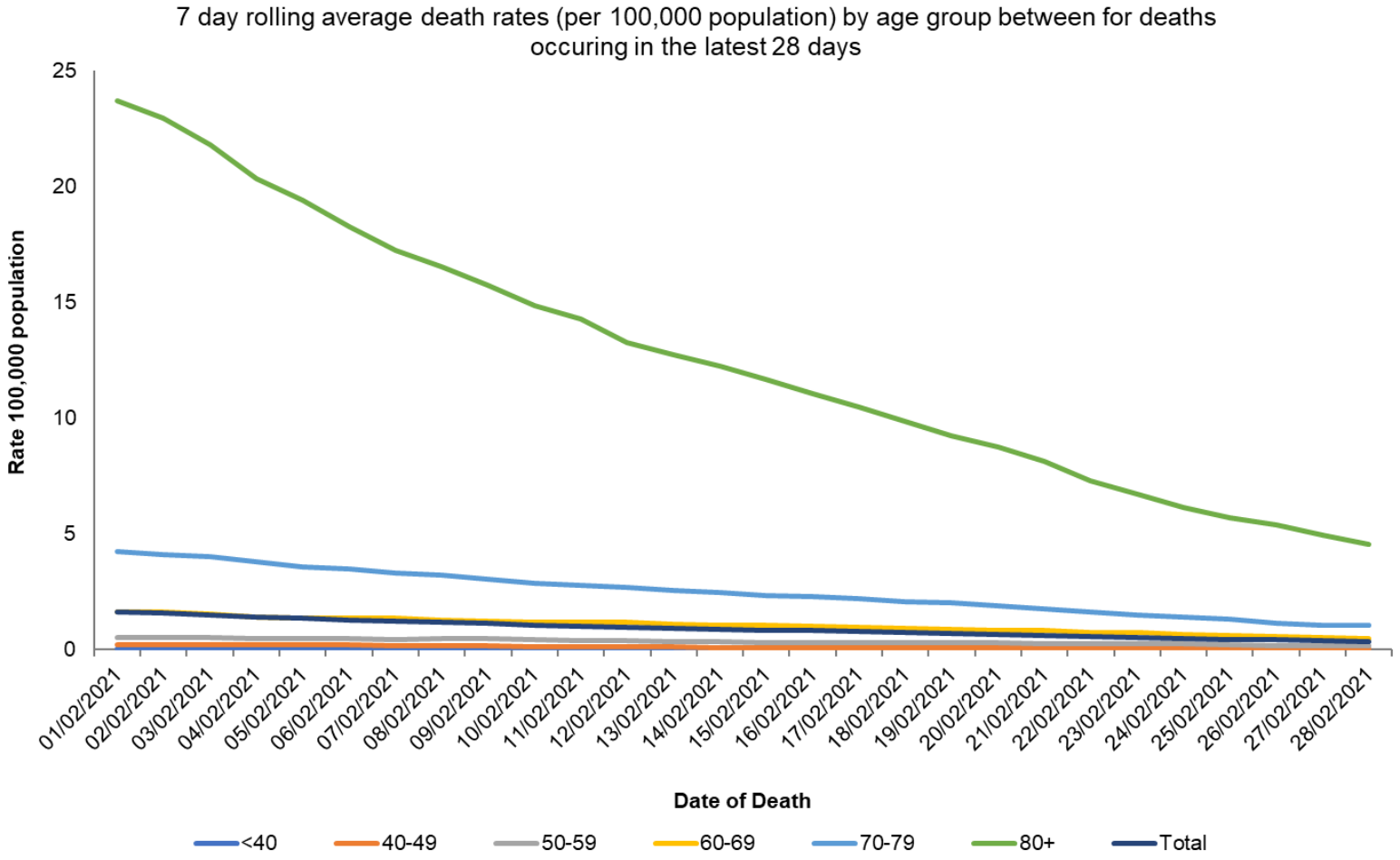




Source: Foundry DHSC ASC Covid-19 Dashboard. Extracted 13:30 08/03/2021
Data presented by test date with a 3-day time lag applied to the most recent data.
Data from PCR tests conducted through the Whole Care Home Testing Programme. Care home residents are PCR-tested once every month and staff once every week under pillar 2. Only when a positive PCR result comes back do they test the whole care home under pillar 1.
Care home staff are identified as those where the patient has explicitly listed their occupation as one of: Care worker or home carer; Residential, day or domiciliary care manager or proprietor; or Senior care worker.
No deduplication has been applied. Staff undergo mid-week LFD testing in-between PCR tests and further enhanced tested may be carried out following identification of a positive case in a care home.

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group (seven day rolling average)

for deaths within 28 days of first positive specimen



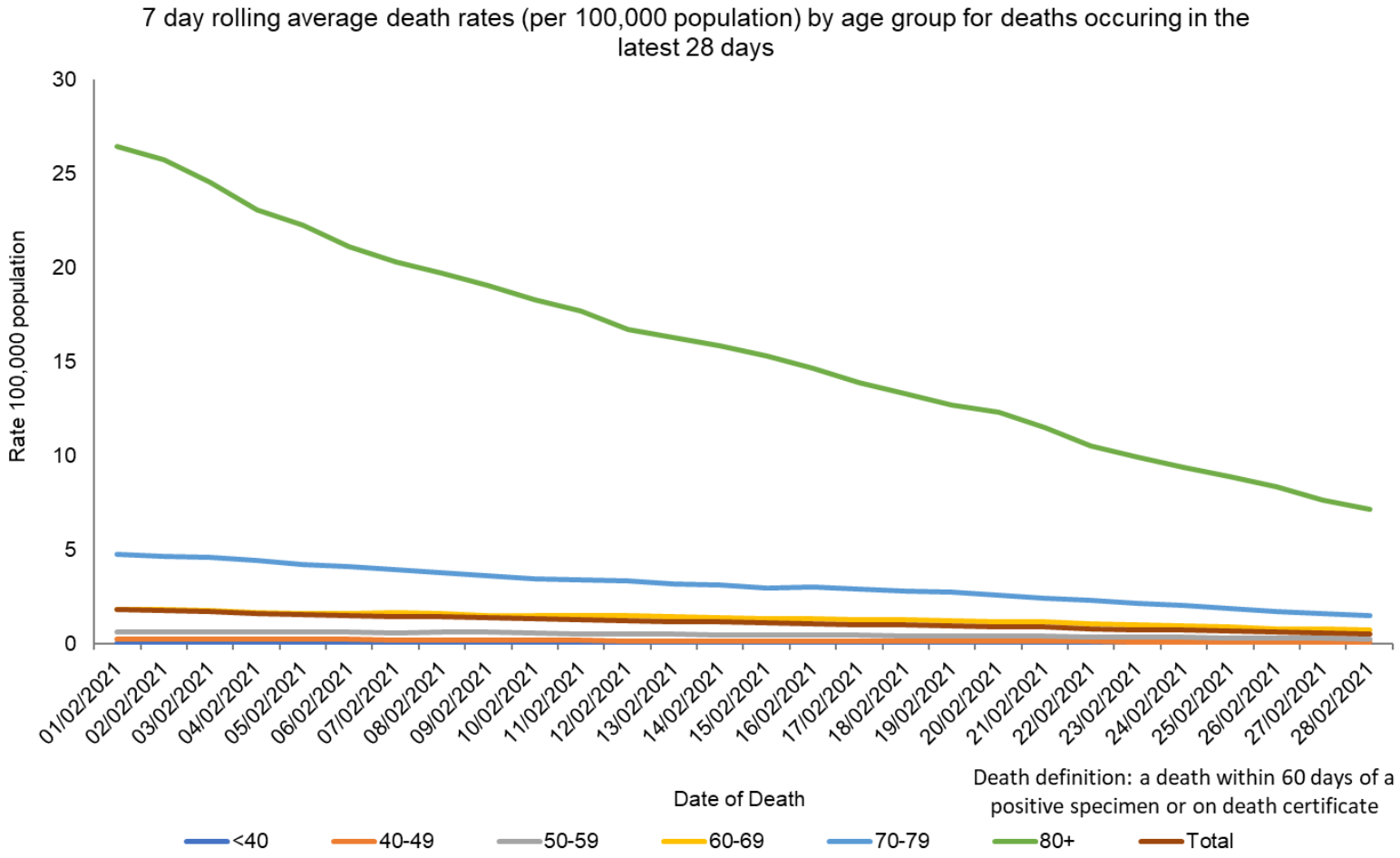
*These data contains a 4 day delay from the day it was produced to allow time for reporting delay

Death definition: a death within 28 days of a positive specimen

Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group (seven day rolling average)

for deaths within 60 days of first positive specimen or died more than 60 days after first positive specimen and COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate



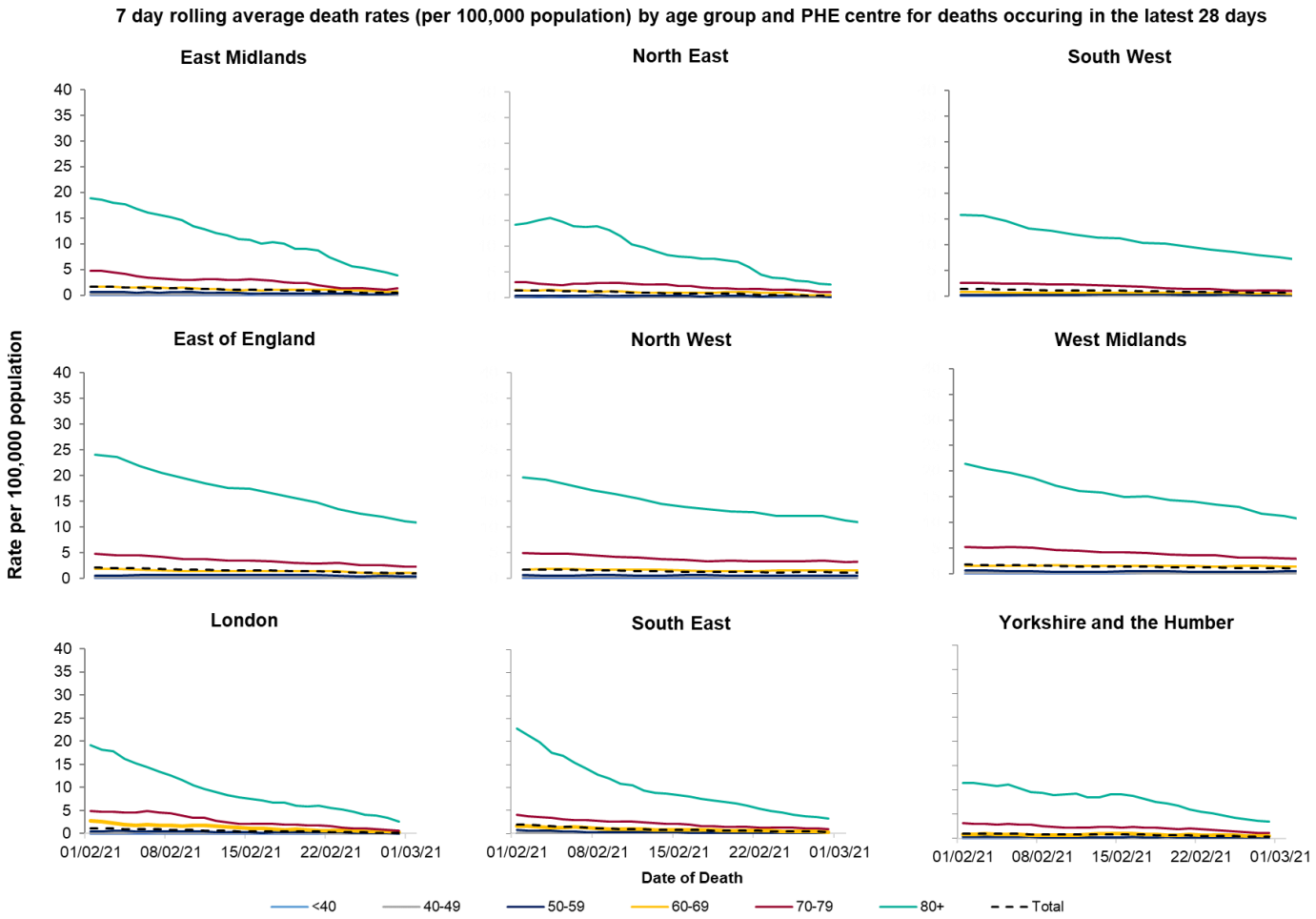
*These data contains a 4 day delay from the day it was produced to allow time for reporting delay

Death definition: a death within 60 days of a positive specimen or on death certificate

Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group and region (seven day rolling average)

for deaths within 28 days of first positive specimen



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Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group and region (seven day rolling average)

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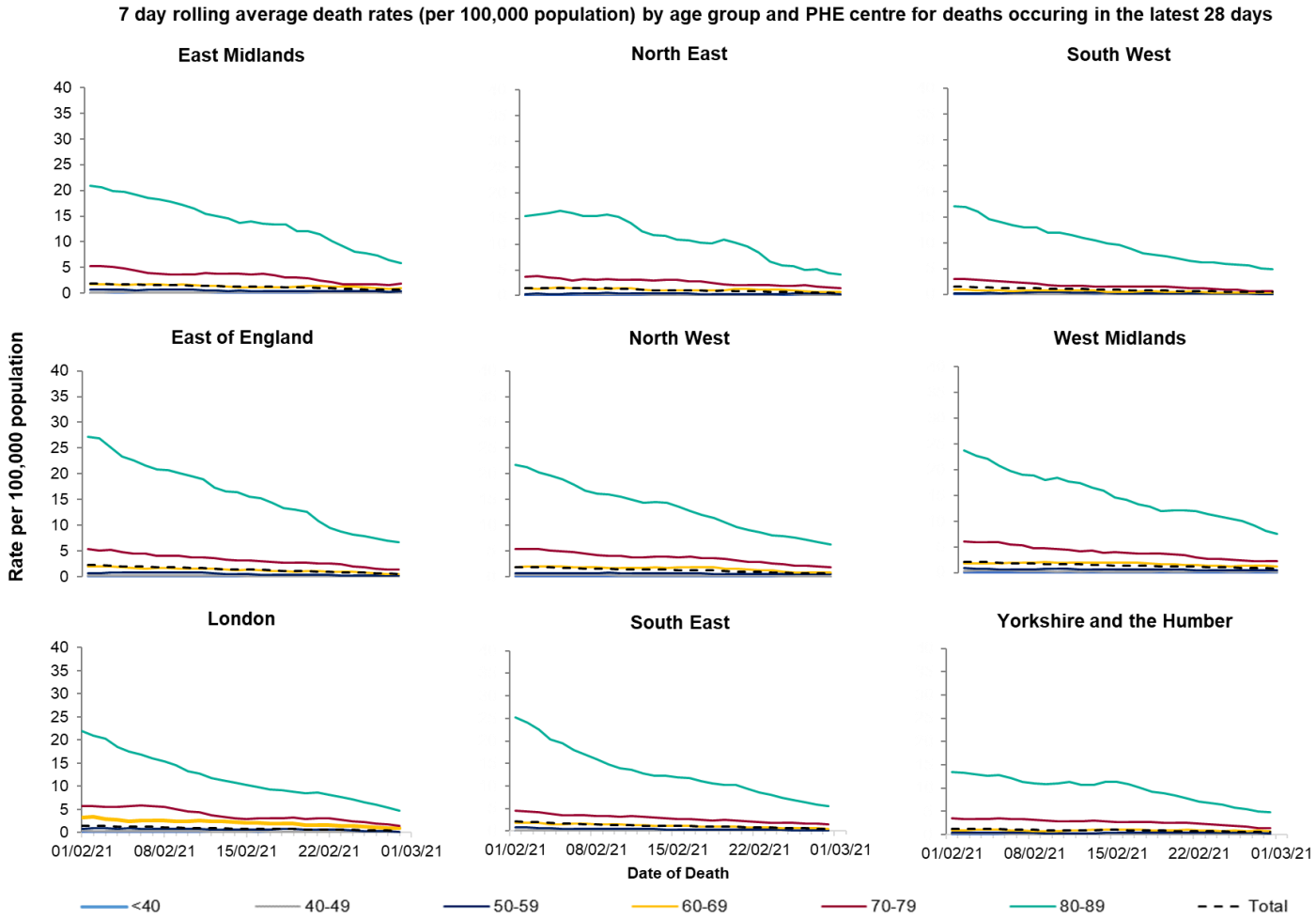

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