



Public Health  
England



Joint Biosecurity Centre

# COVID-19 Situational Awareness Summary

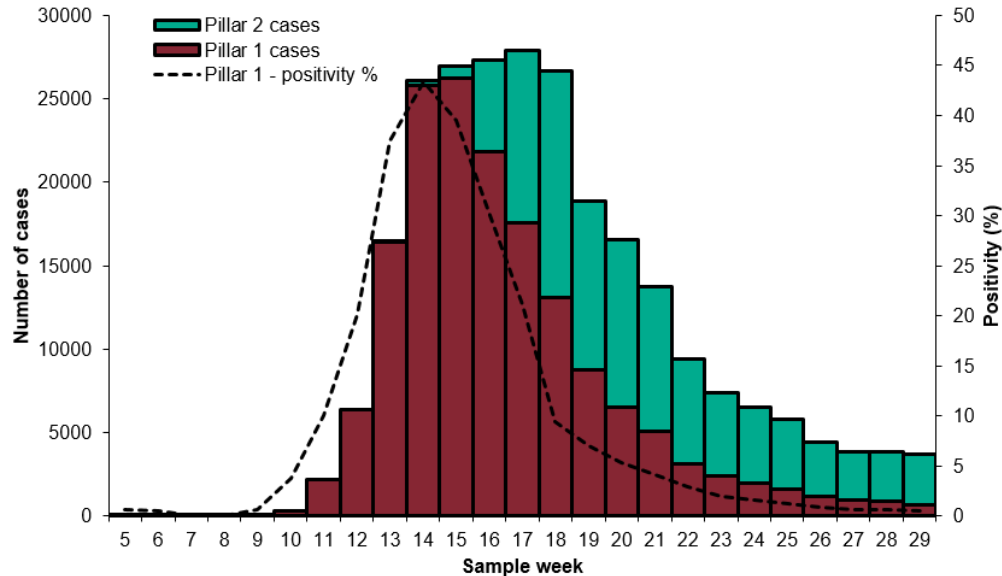
28/07/20

# 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.

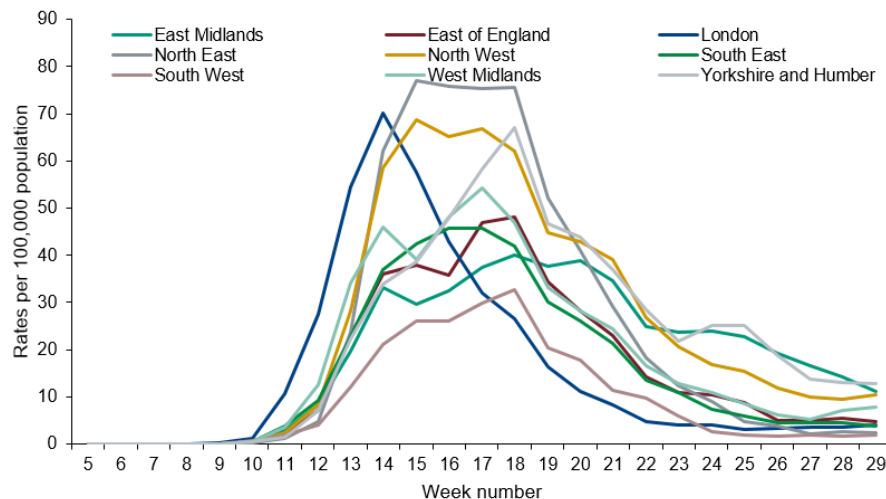
- National context and JBC alert level
- High level summary
- Local authority information
  - testing
  - Incidence
  - [REDACTED]
- Hospitalisation
- [REDACTED]
- Regional updates and outbreak reports
  - Overall by geography
  - [REDACTED]
  - [REDACTED]
  - [REDACTED]
  - Other settings
- [REDACTED]
- Nowcast and forecast - R

# National context

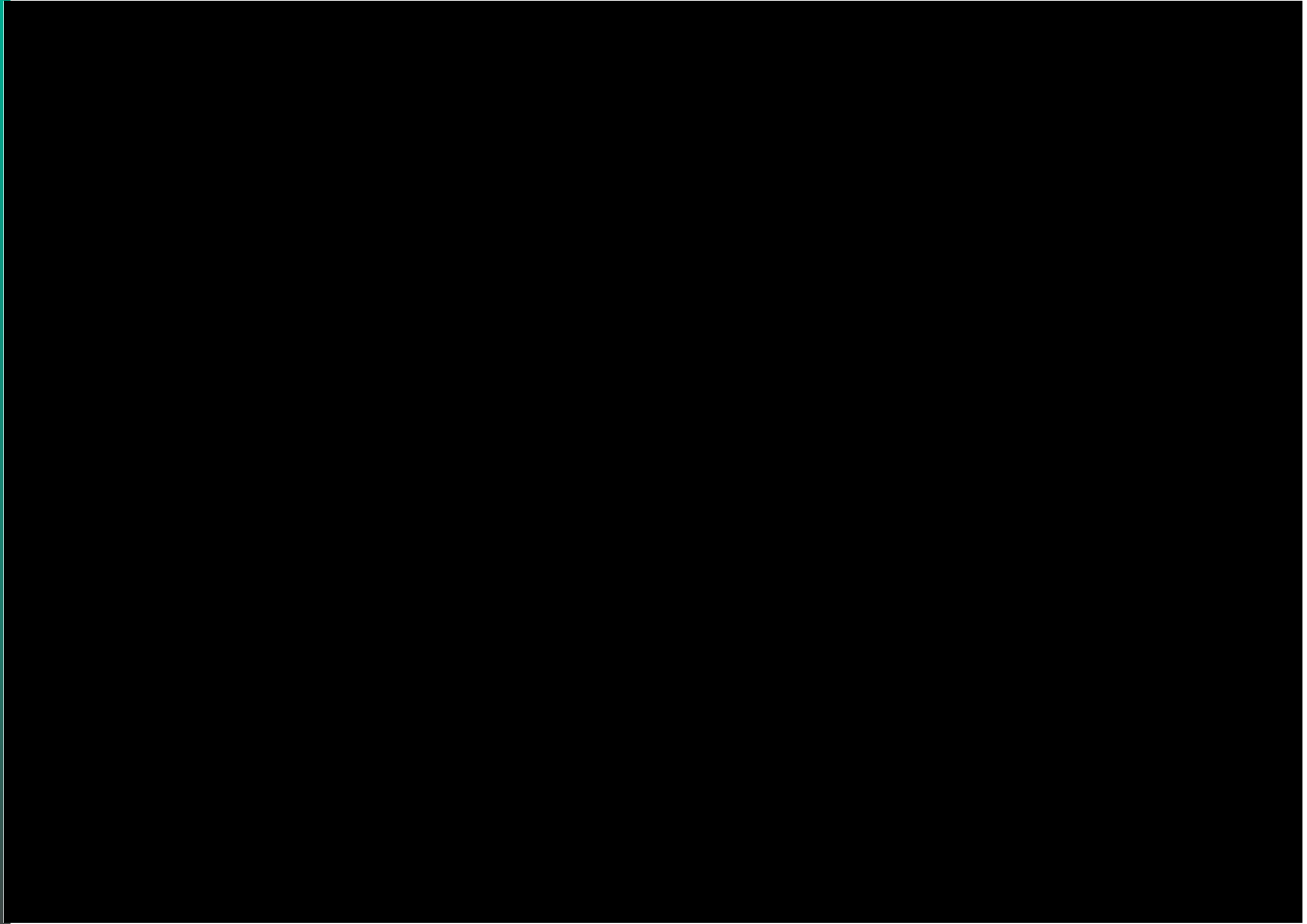


Overall case numbers and positivity continue to decrease in week 29. The highest number of cases continued to be seen in the older age groups, in particular in the 85+ age group. Rates and positivity of cases continue to be highest in the North and Central regions of England.

Laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases tested under Pillar 1 (n=163,286) and Pillar 2 (n=91,180), based on sample week with overall positivity for Pillar 1 only (%)



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



# High level summary

List of the Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLA) with highest incidence rates in 7 days 17 July - 23 July

	Weekly incidence rate from 10 July to 16 July	Weekly incidence rate from 17 July to 23 July	Difference in weekly incidence rate from previous week	Daily incidence rate from 10 July to 16 July (7 day moving average)	Daily incidence rate from 17 July to 23 July (7 day moving average)	Difference in daily incidence rate from previous week
Blackburn with Darwen	81.2	75.9	-5.3 ↓	11.6	10.8	-0.8 ↓
Leicester	91.5	64.2	-27.3 ↓	13.1	9.2	-3.9 ↓
Bradford	40	46	6 ↑	5.7	6.6	0.9 ↑
Rochdale	41.8	41.4	-0.4 ↓	6	5.9	-0.1 ↓
Oldham	11.9	40.3	28.4 ↑	1.7	5.8	4.1 ↑
Trafford	8.5	30.5	22 ↑	1.2	4.4	3.2 ↑
Sandwell	17.4	27.8	10.4 ↑	2.5	4	1.5 ↑
Kirklees	28.7	24.2	-4.5 ↓	4.1	3.5	-0.6 ↓
Calderdale	24.8	23.3	-1.5 ↓	3.5	3.3	-0.2 ↓
Luton	38.3	19.1	-19.2 ↓	5.5	2.7	-2.8 ↓
<b>England</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.3</b> ↑	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b> ↑

The colours on the arrows are there to emphasise the direction of travel only.

\* Indicates Local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **10 and 23 July 2020**

**Data definitions** (see next slide for additional data):

*Weekly incidence rate* = total confirmed cases in the most recent 7 day period per 100,000 population

*Daily incidence rate, 7 day moving average (7-DMA)* = average number of confirmed cases per day for the 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 seven day period who have been positive for SARS-CoV2

*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

Local authority areas of interest – this table contains the areas flagged in a set of key indicators which should be looked at together.

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (fortnightly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	National Response Level
Blackburn with Darwen	381.2 ↓	2.8% ↓	75.9 ↓	157.1	G		Intervention
Leicester	409.6 ↓	2.2% ↓	64.2 ↓	155.7	G		Intervention
Bradford	113.9 ↑	5.8% ↑	46.0 ↑	86.0	A		Concern
Hyndburn	174.5 ↑	3.5% ↑	43.3 ↑	66.8	R		
Pendle	166.6 ↑	3.7% ↓	42.7 ↑	79.9	G		Enhanced Support
Oadby and Wigston	901.4 ↓	0.7% ↑	42.1 ↓	110.4	G		Intervention
Rochdale	167.2 ↑	3.5% ↓	41.4 ↓	83.2	A		Concern
Oldham	121.3 ↑	4.8% ↑	40.3 ↑	52.2	R		
Eden	268.0 ↑	1.8% ↓	34.0 ↑	58.6	R		
Trafford	131.2 ↑	3.3% ↑	30.5 ↑	38.9	R		
Sandwell	75.2 →	5.3% ↑	27.8 ↑	45.2	R		
Kirklees	102.7 ↓	3.4% ↓	24.2 ↓	52.9	G		Concern
Calderdale	96.1 ↓	3.5% ↓	23.3 ↓	48.1	R		Concern
Oxford	111.8 ↓	2.5% ↑	19.4 ↑	24.0	R		
Ashford	321.4 ↑	0.9% ↓	19.3 ↑	35.6	G		
Luton	98.7 ↓	2.8% ↓	19.1 ↓	57.4	G		Intervention
Northampton	105.1 ↑	2.5% ↓	18.2 ↓	44.9	A		Concern
Burnley	112.8 ↑	2.3% ↑	18.1 ↑	31.6	R		
Gravesham	137.0 ↑	1.9% ↓	17.9 ↓	36.7	R		
Melton	93.1 ↓	2.7% ↑	17.6 ↑	21.5	R		
<b>England</b>	<b>95.1</b> ↓	<b>1.1%</b> →	<b>7.4</b> ↑	<b>14.5</b>			

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **17 and 23 July** (7 day) and **10 and 23 July** (14 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **16 July**.

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

Daily incidence rate: Red >7.1 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >3.5 per 100,000 per week

Exceedances RAG: refer to slide 29

\* Indicates Local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

These areas are currently under investigation by local public health protection teams and DsPH. Testing access is being increased in ar including Bradford. These areas are also associated with workplace outbreaks which have contributed to the increase in infection rates.

# High level summary

Local authority areas with the highest daily 7 day incidence that have risen from the previous week

	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (fortnightly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	National Response Level
Bradford	113.9 ↑	5.8% ↑	46.0 ↑	86.0	A		Concern
Hyndburn	174.5 ↑	3.5% ↑	43.3 ↑	66.8	R		Enhanced Support
Pendle	166.6 ↑	3.7% ↓	42.7 ↑	79.9	G		
Oldham	121.3 ↑	4.8% ↑	40.3 ↑	52.2	R		Enhanced Support
Eden	268.0 ↑	1.8% ↓	34.0 ↑	58.6	R		
Trafford	131.2 ↑	3.3% ↑	30.5 ↑	38.9	R		Enhanced Support
Sandwell	75.2 →	5.3% ↑	27.8 ↑	45.2	R		
Oxford	111.8 ↓	2.5% ↑	19.4 ↑	24.0	R		Enhanced Support
Ashford	321.4 ↑	0.9% ↓	19.3 ↑	35.6	G		
Burnley	112.8 ↑	2.3% ↑	18.1 ↑	31.6	R		Enhanced Support
Melton	93.1 ↓	2.7% ↑	17.6 ↑	21.5	R		
Bolton	86.0 ↑	2.9% ↑	17.5 ↑	31.5	A		Enhanced Support
Manchester	95.3 ↑	2.6% ↑	17.2 ↑	32.1	R		
Sheffield	98.0 ↑	2.5% ↑	17.0 ↑	28.3	A		Enhanced Support
Salford	110.7 ↑	2.2% ↑	16.9 ↑	25.5	R		
Swindon	87.9 ↑	2.6% ↑	16.2 ↑	21.6	R		Enhanced Support
Bedford	110.5 ↑	2.0% →	15.7 ↑	29.1	A		
Dartford	204.8 ↑	1.0% ↓	14.6 ↑	28.3	G		Enhanced Support
Crawley	157.4 ↑	1.3% ↑	14.2 ↑	17.8	A		
Wolverhampton	73.7 ↓	2.6% ↑	13.4 ↑	17.6	R		Enhanced Support
<b>England</b>	<b>95.1</b> ↓	<b>1.1%</b> →	<b>7.4</b> ↑	<b>14.5</b>			

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **17 and 23 July** (7 day) and **10 and 23 July** (14 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **16 July**.

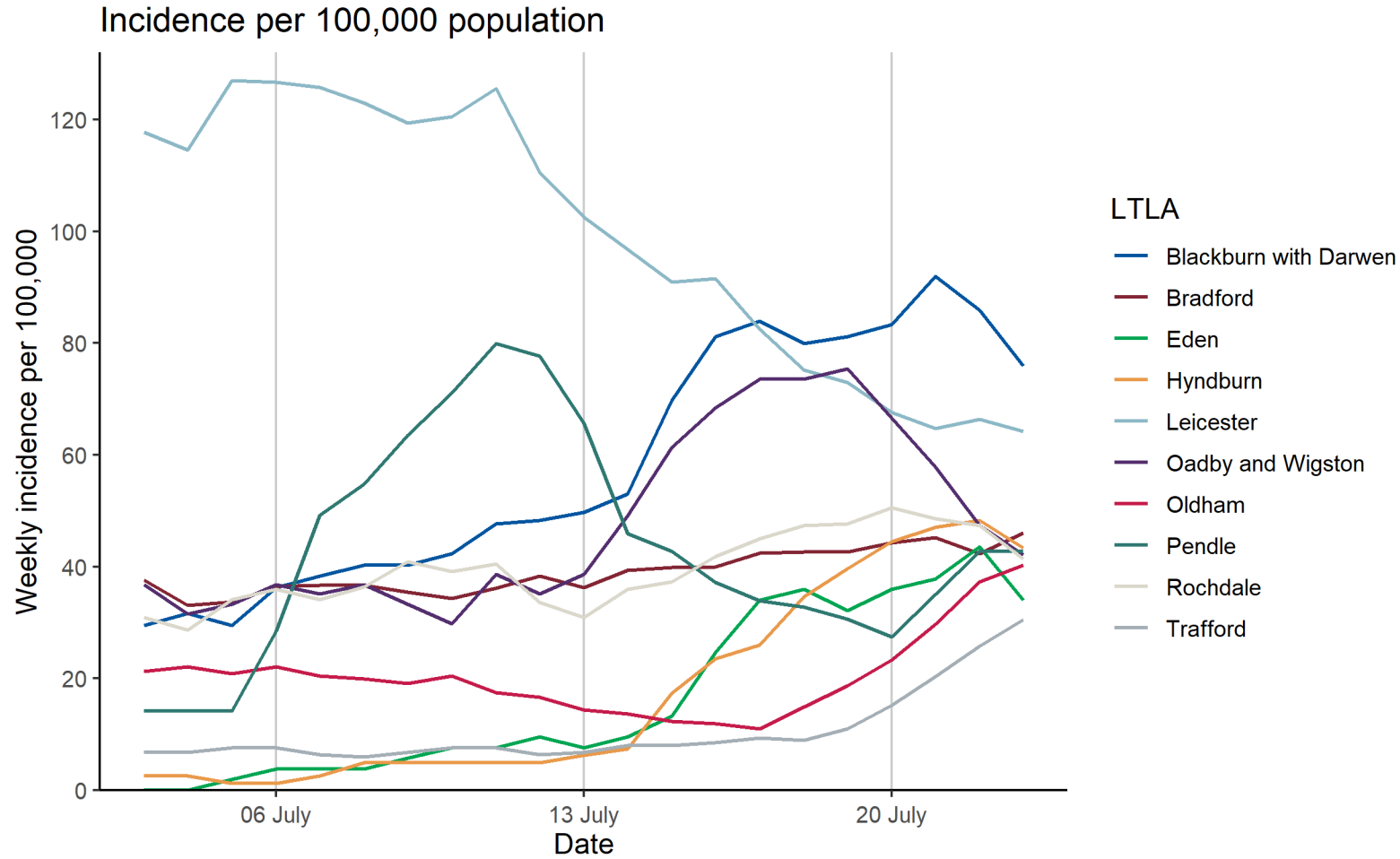
Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

Daily incidence rate: Red >7.1 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >3.5 per 100,000 per week

Exceedances RAG: refer to slide 29

\* Indicates Local Authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another Local authority area

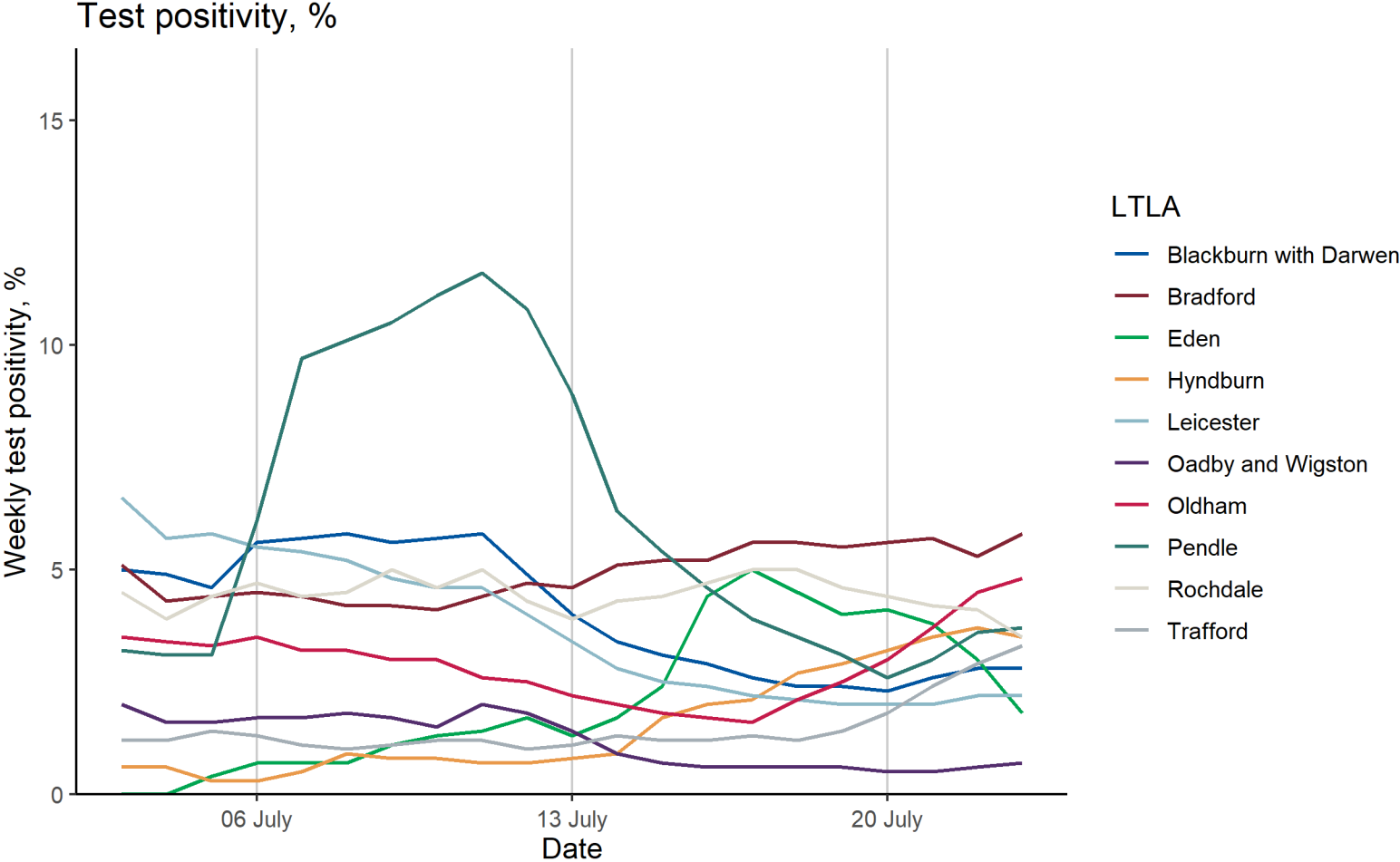
# Incidence rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)



Data up to the 23 July.



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

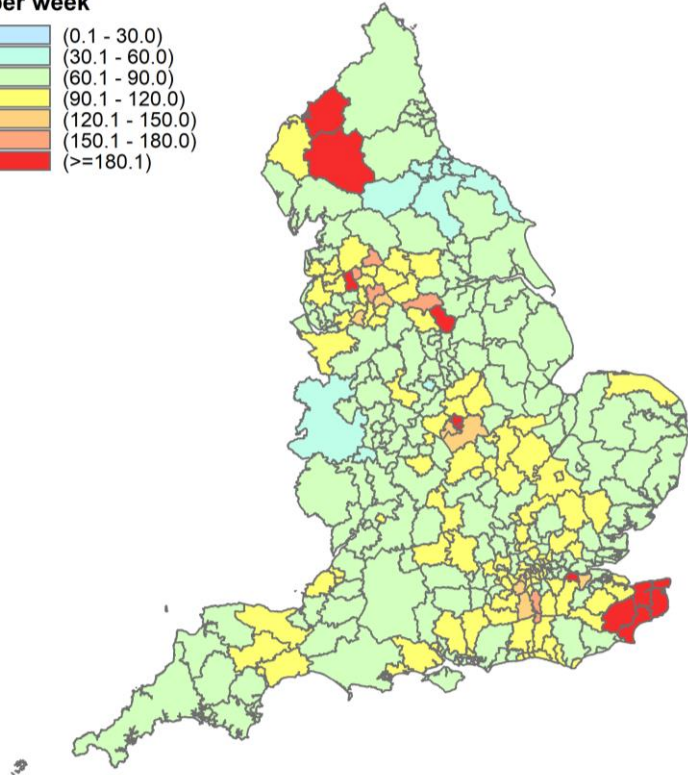
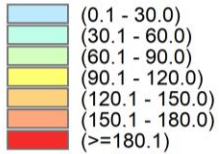


Data up to the 23 July

# Testing: Individuals tested per 100,000 population per day

Data for specimens taken between 17 and 23 July (7 day) and 10 and 23 July (14 day)

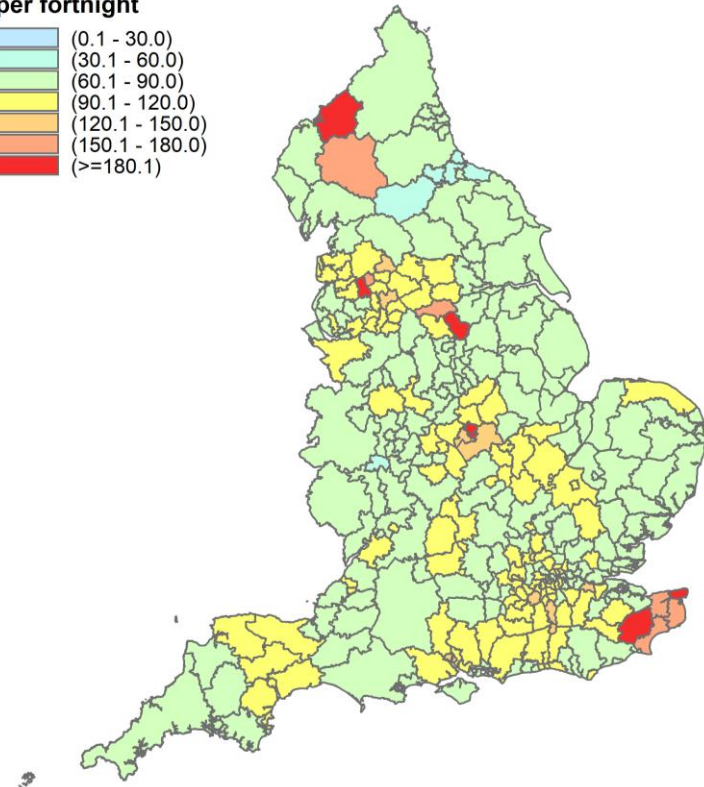
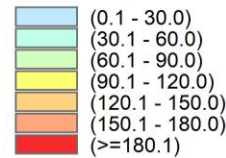
Average number of individuals tested per 100,000 per day per week



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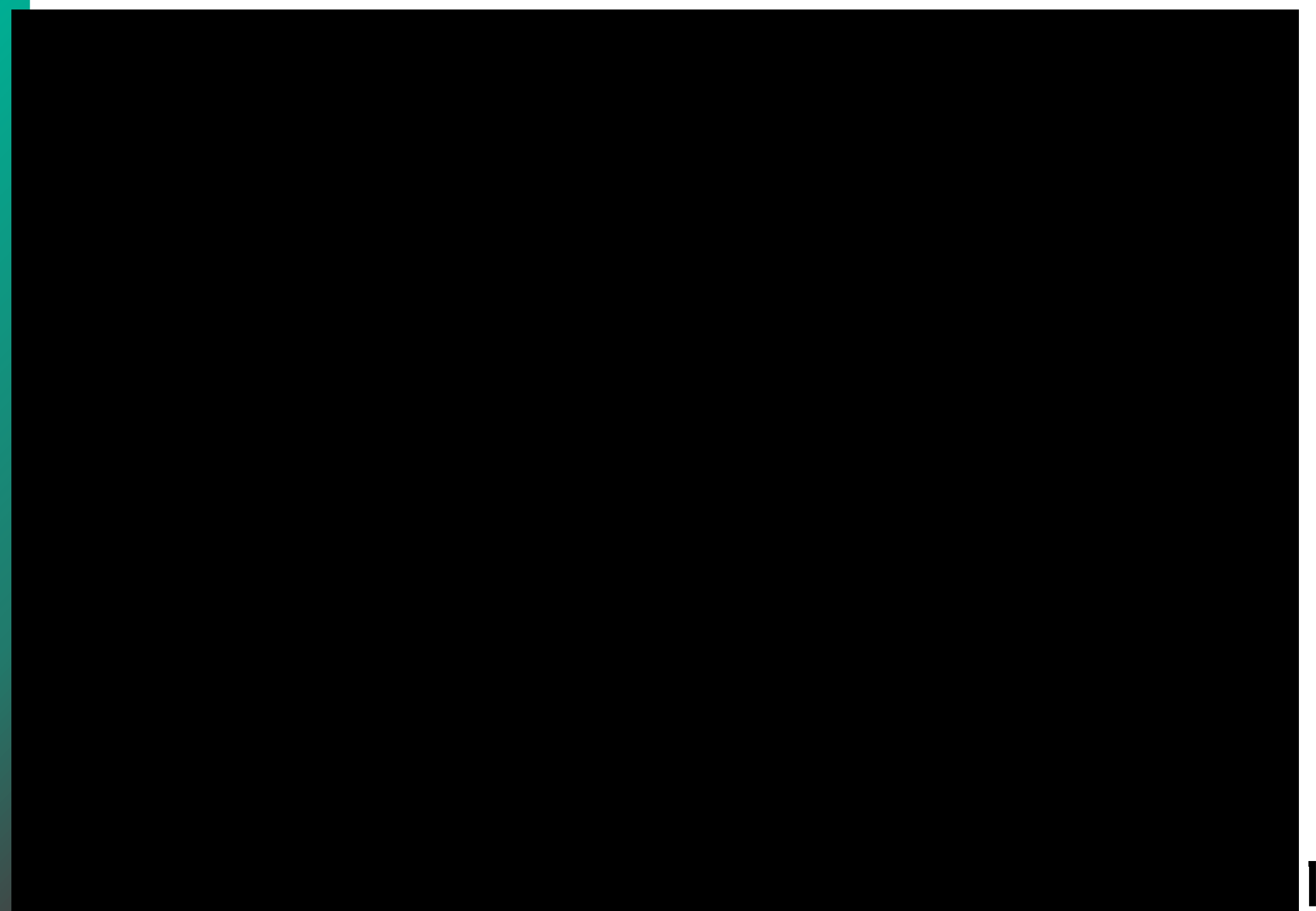
Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Oadby and Wigston	901.4	Thanet	314.9
Leicester	409.6	Carlisle	312
Blackburn with Darwen	381.2	Eden	268
Ashford	321.4	Canterbury	226.2
Rotherham	315.6	Dover	216.9

Average number of individuals tested per 100,000 per fortnight



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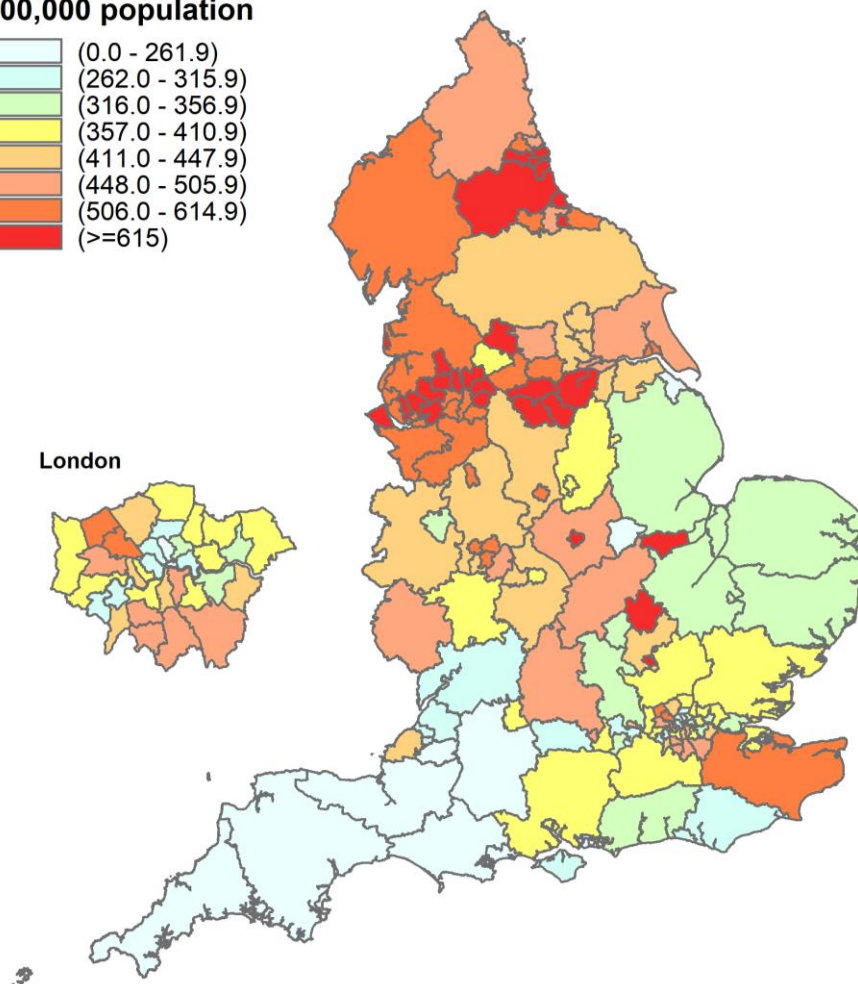
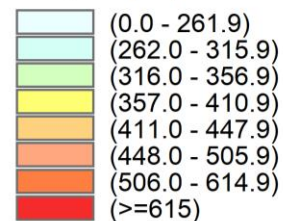
Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Oadby and Wigston	1205.5	Ashford	223.3
Leicester	471.6	Thanet	209.2
Rotherham	416.9	Eden	174
Blackburn with Darwen	392.9	Hyndburn	169.4
Carlisle	225.9	Folkestone and Hythe	



# Cumulative incidence rates (up to 23 July)

Local Authorities with the highest cumulative rate	
	Rate
Leicester	1347.6
Bradford	893.6
Blackburn with Darwen	867.5
Oldham	848.4
Rochdale	825.9
Barnsley	803.4
Bedford	769.1
Rotherham	759.4
Blackpool	748
Sheffield	720
Luton	715.1
Peterborough	702.3
Tameside	698.1
Bury	692.2
Middlesbrough	688.7

Cumulative incidence rate per 100,000 population



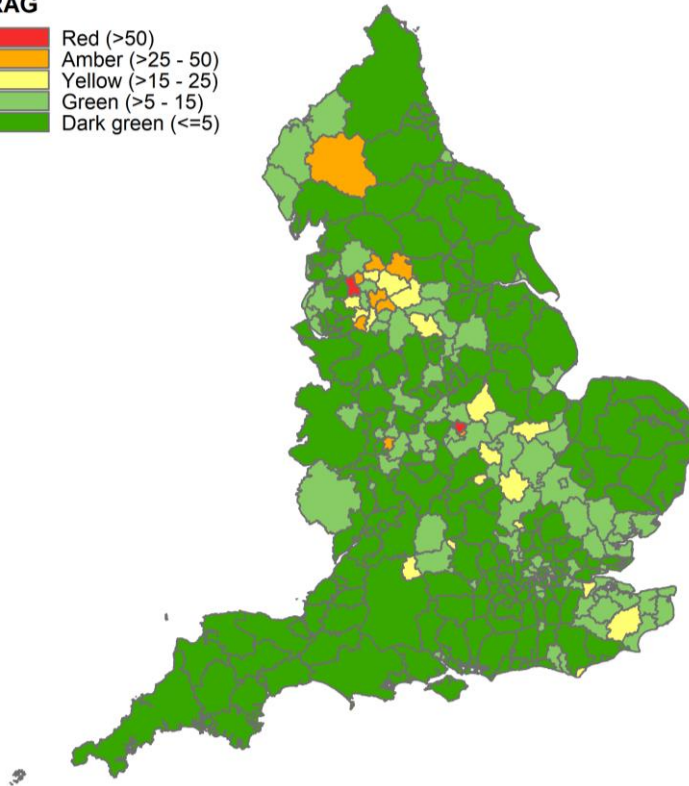
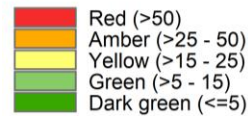
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**Cumulative rate of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases (per 100,000) by upper-tier local authority in England\* (n=249,169)**  
Excludes 8,466 COVID-19 cases for whom geographical information is to be confirmed.

# Average weekly incidence rates per 100,000 population by LA

Data for specimens taken between 17 and 23 July (7 day) and 10 and 23 July (14 day)

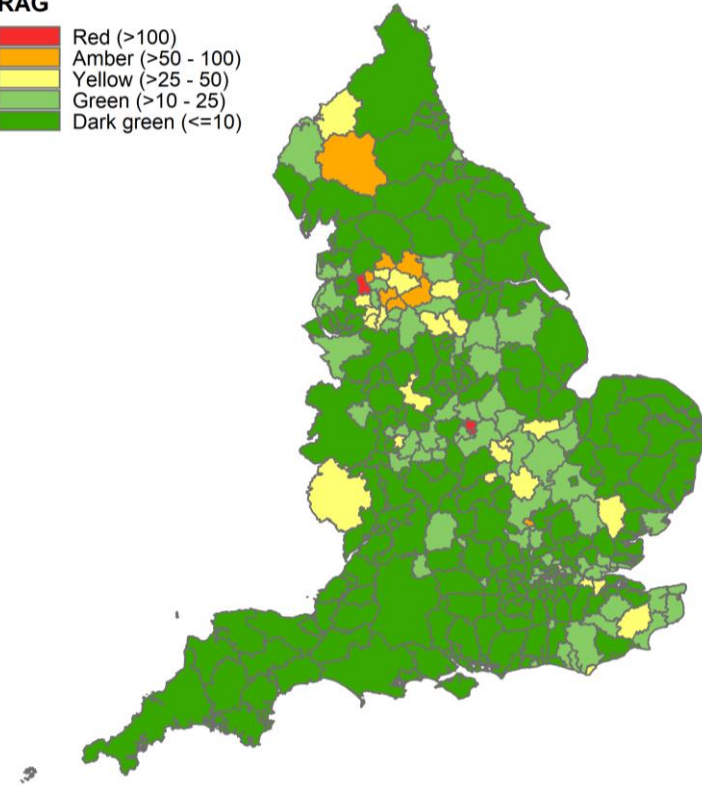
Average weekly incidence per 100,000 population  
RAG



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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Blackburn with Darwen	75.9	Oadby and Wigston	42.1
Leicester	64.2	Rochdale	41.4
Bradford	46	Oldham	40.3
Hyndburn	43.3	Eden	34
Pendle	42.7	Trafford	30.5

Average fortnightly incidence per 100,000 population  
RAG

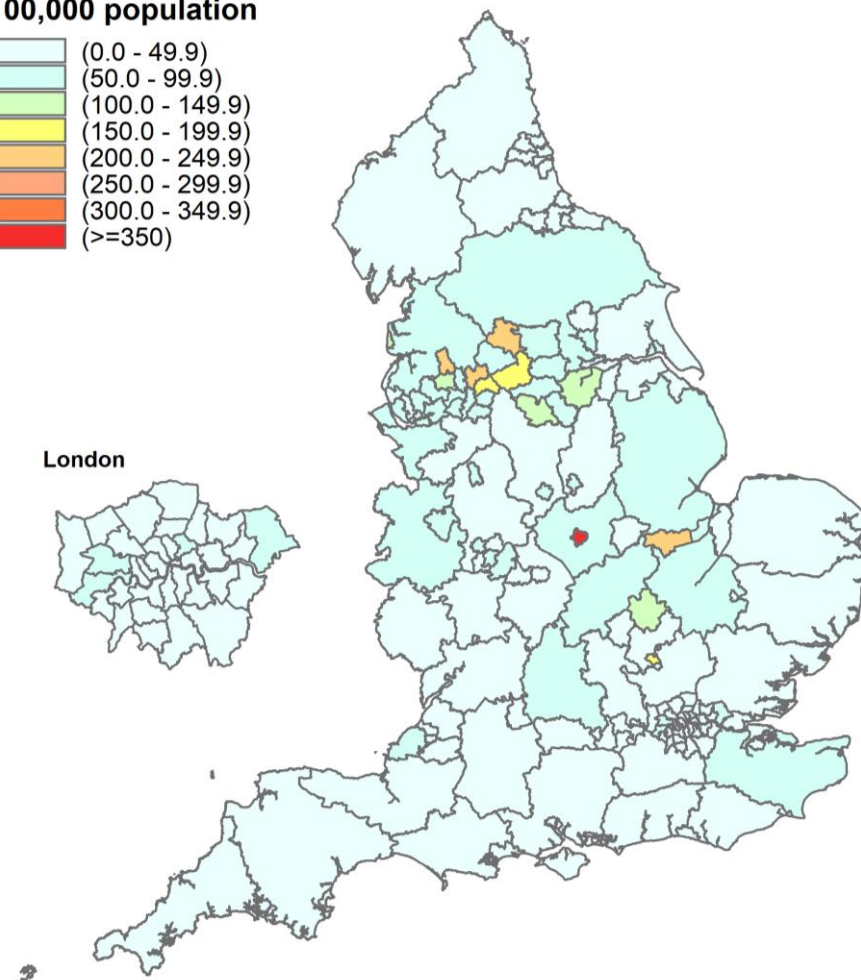
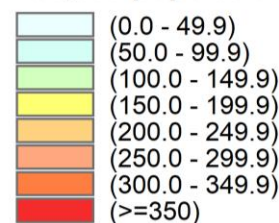


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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Blackburn with Darwen	157.1	Pendle	79.9
Leicester	155.7	Hyndburn	66.8
Oadby and Wigston	110.4	Eden	58.6
Bradford	86	Luton	
Rochdale	83.2	Kirklees	

# Cumulative incidence rates under 18s (up to 23 July)

Cumulative incidence rate U18s per 100,000 population



Local Authorities with the highest cumulative rate

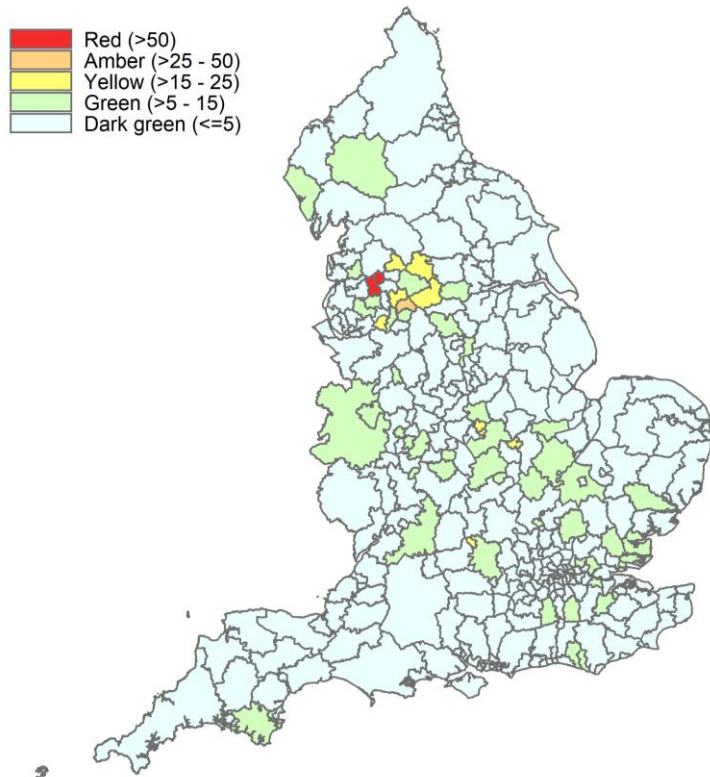
	Rate
Leicester	431
Bradford	244.4
Blackburn with Darwen	244.3
Peterborough	203.4
Rochdale	203.1
Luton	160.3
Oldham	154.8
Kirklees	151.7
Sheffield	131.9
Bedford	117.2
Blackpool	114.2
Bolton	113.8
Doncaster	103.8
Barnsley	98.6
Manchester	95.9

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**Cumulative rate of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases (per 100,000) by upper-tier local authority in England\* (n=6,725)**  
Excludes 253 COVID-19 cases for whom geographical information is to be confirmed.

# Average weekly incidence rates under 18s per 100,000 population by LA

Weekly Incidence Rate U18s, Per 100,000 population

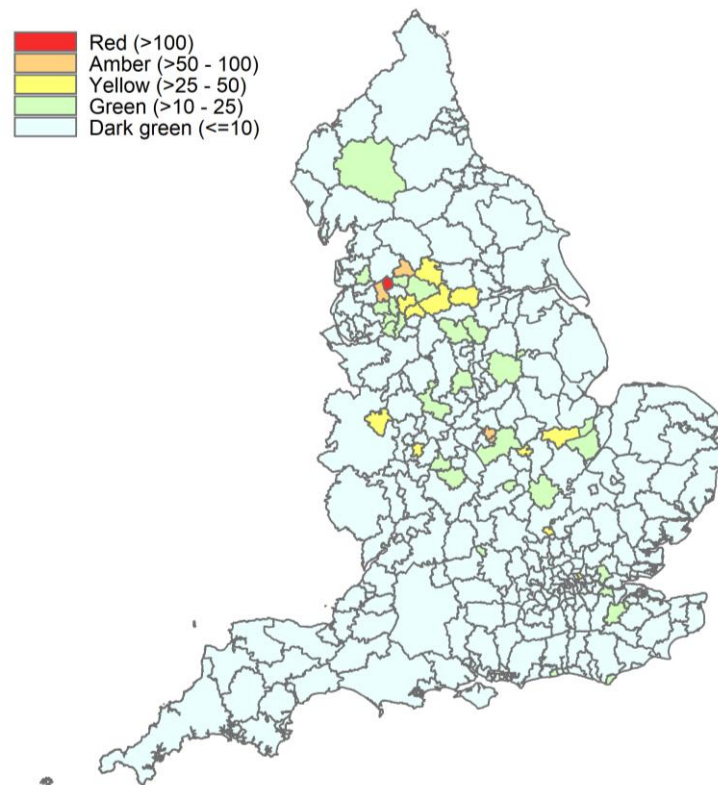


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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Hyndburn	74.9	Pendle	23.3
Blackburn with Darwen	52	Rochdale	20.9
Oldham	37	Trafford	17.8
Bradford	24.6	Corby	17.3
Leicester	23.8	Oadby and Wigston	17.3

Data for specimens taken between 17 and 23 July (7 day) and 10 and 23 July (14 day)

Fortnightly Incidence Rate U18s, Per 100,000 population



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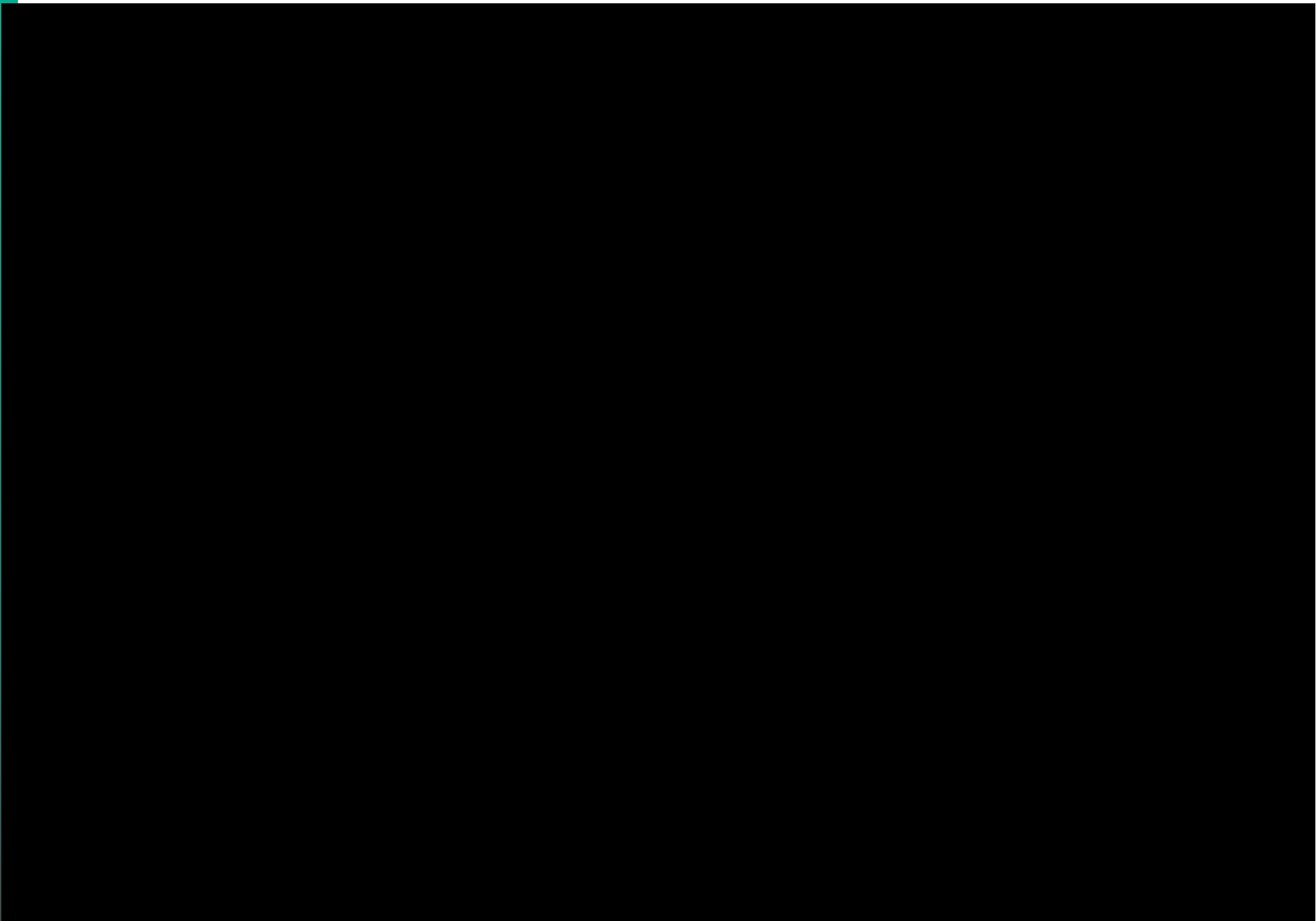
Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Hyndburn	101.6	Bradford	47.9
Blackburn with Darwen	93.6	Oldham	43.8
Oadby and Wigston	86.3	Rochdale	38
Pendle	74.4	Wakefield	37
Leicester	67.9	Kirklees	



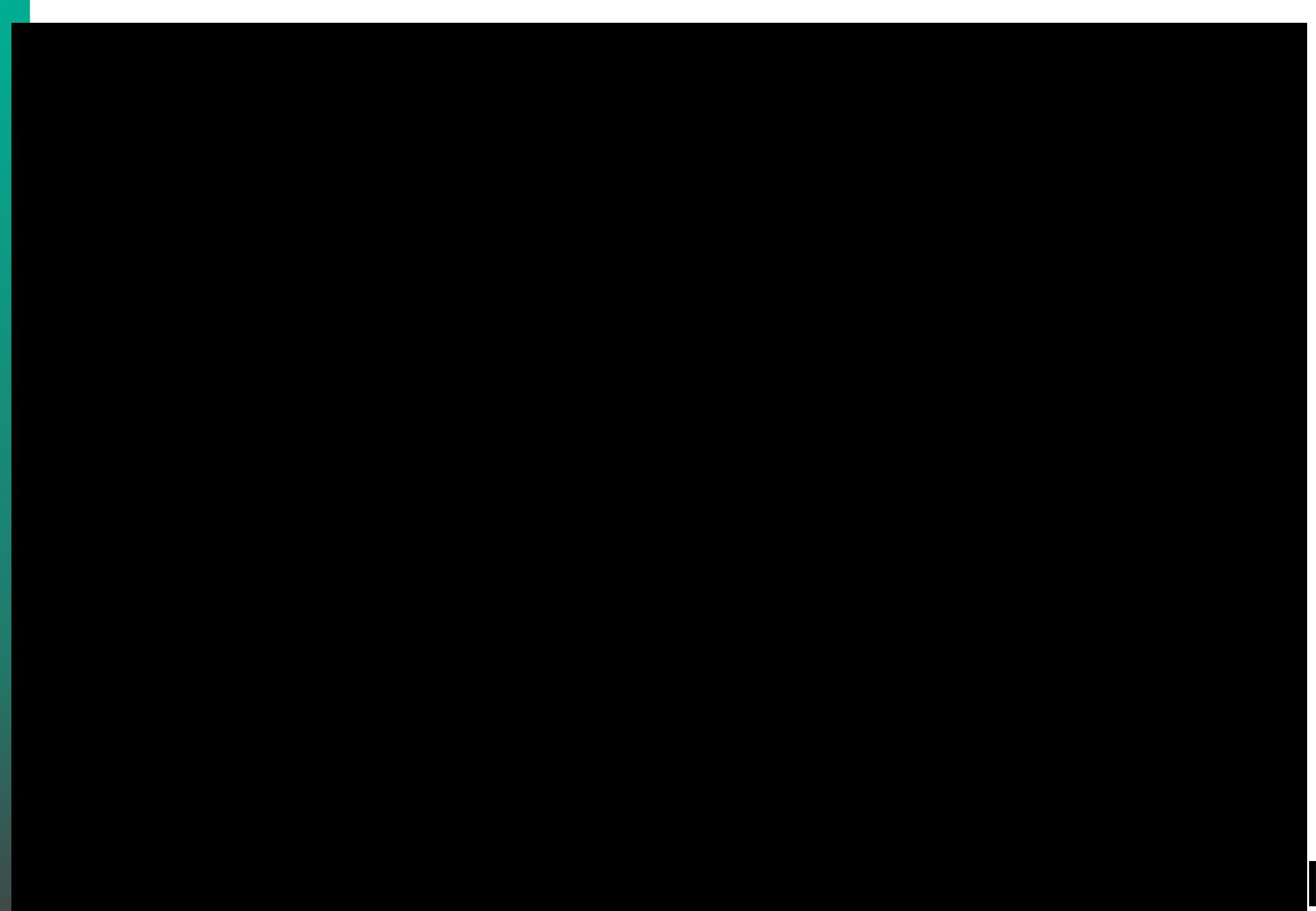


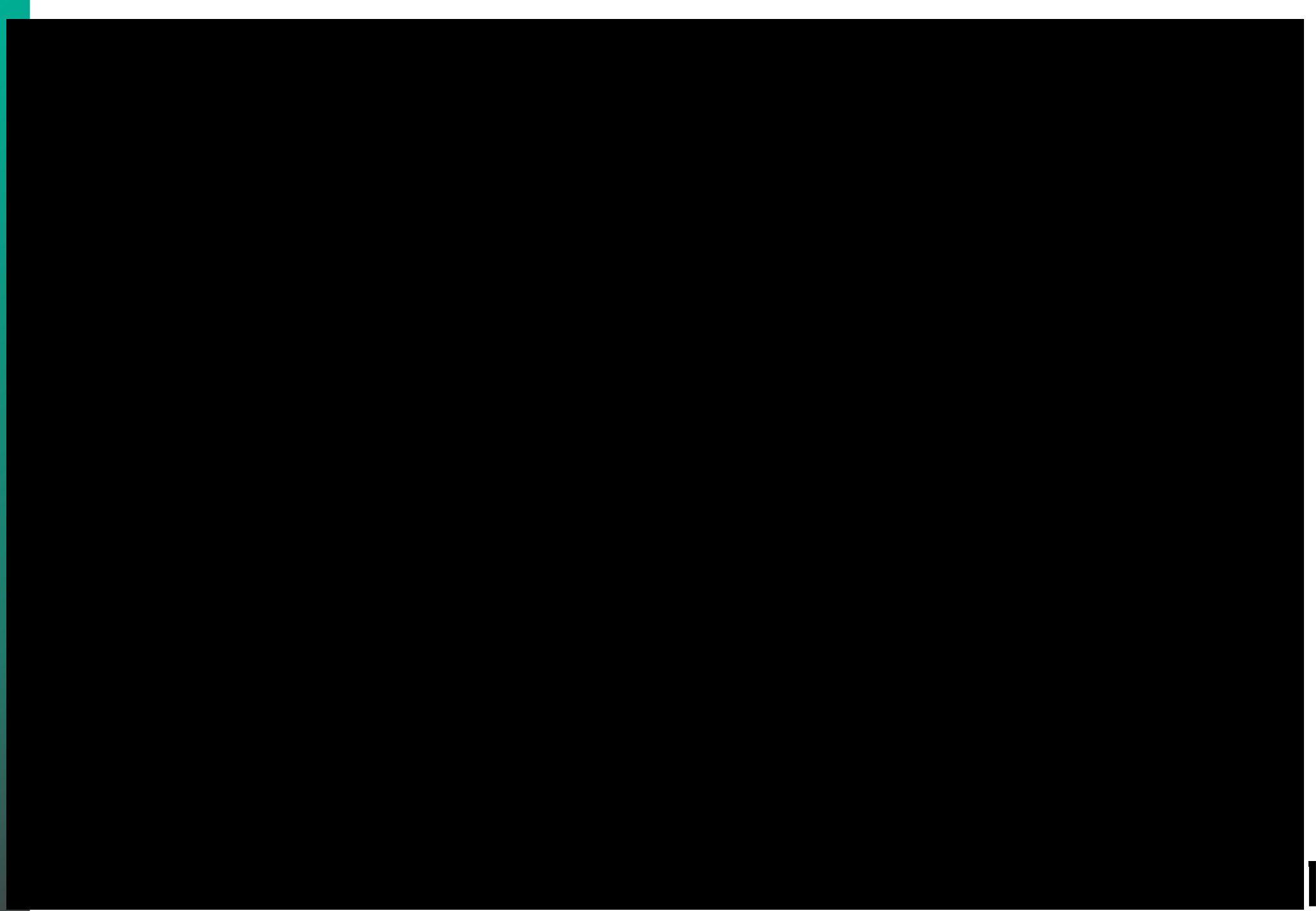














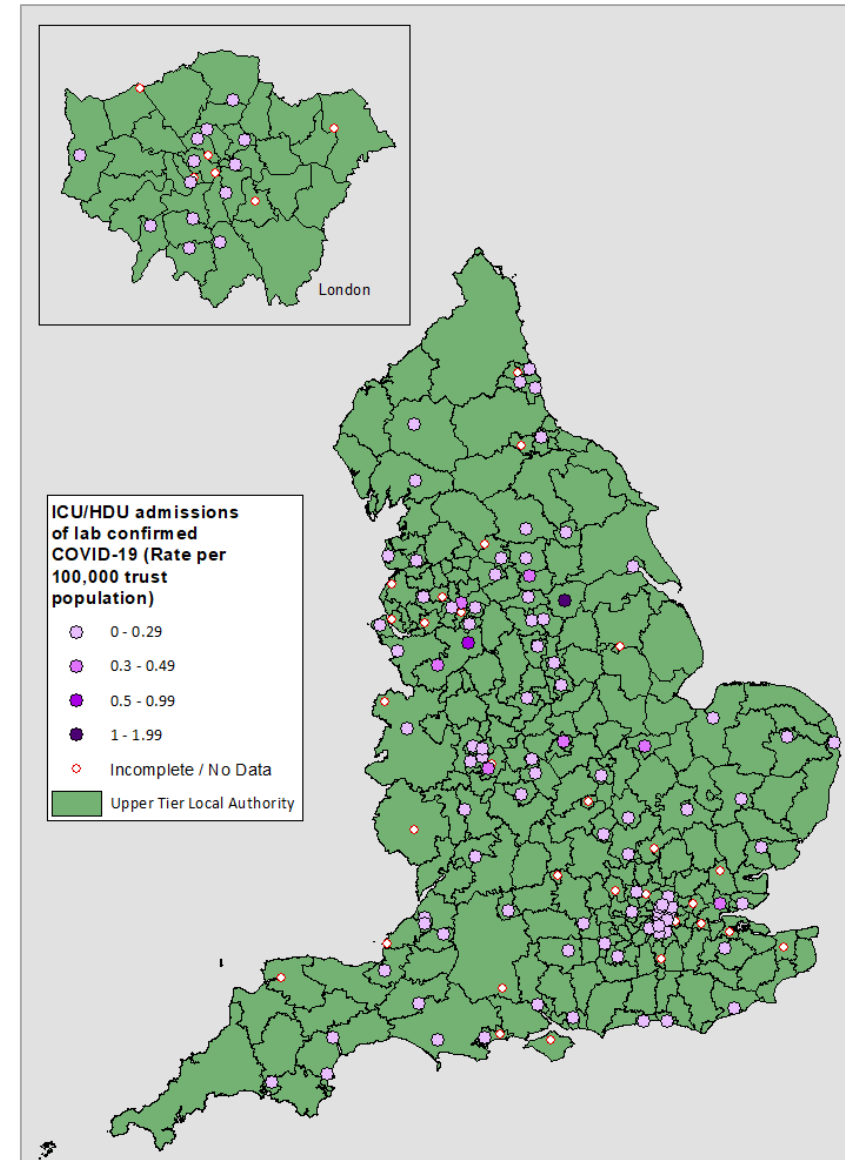
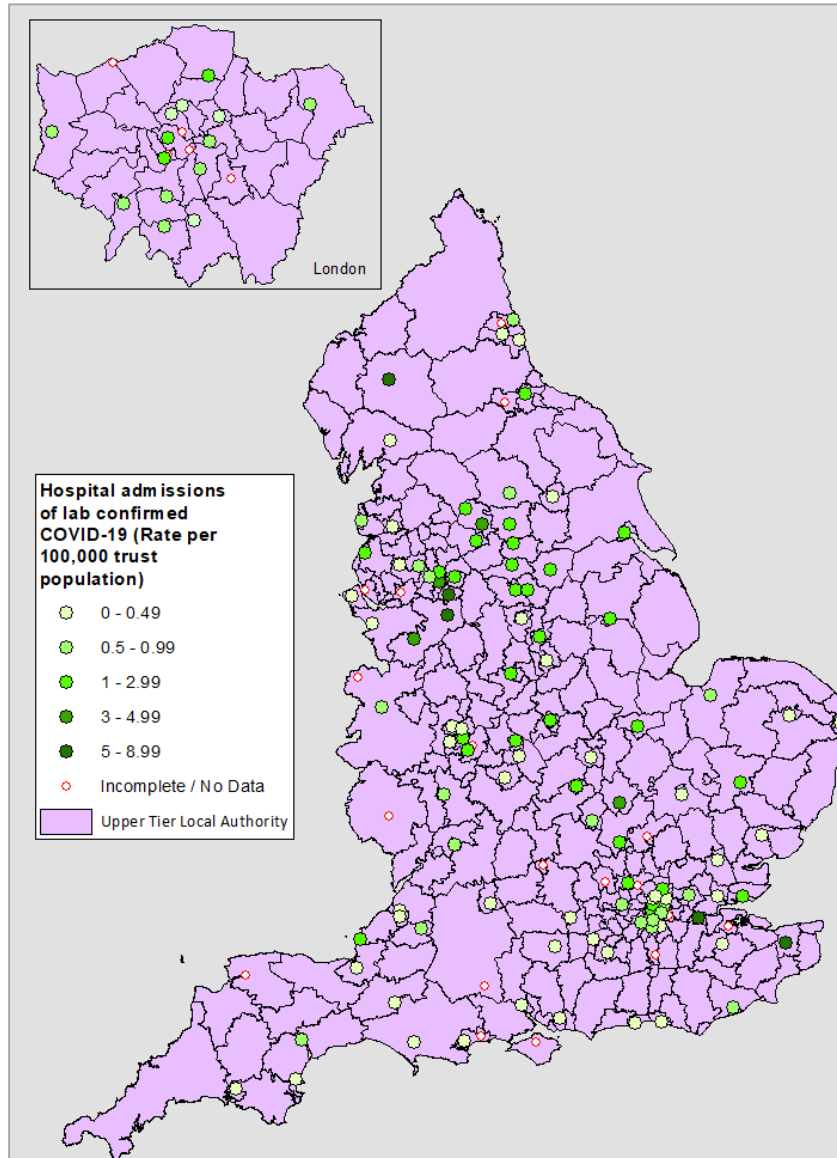




# Hospitalisations

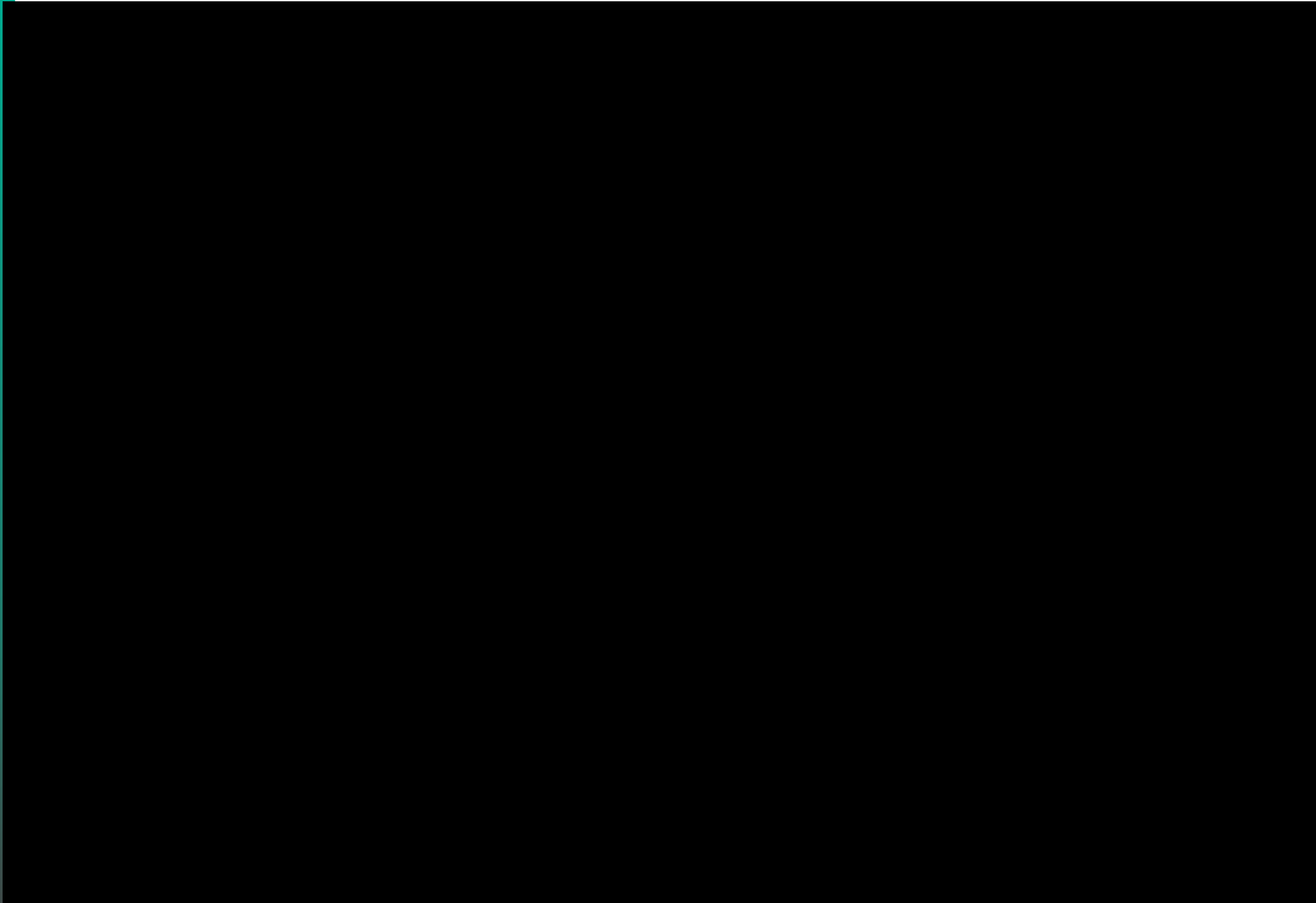
(week 29)

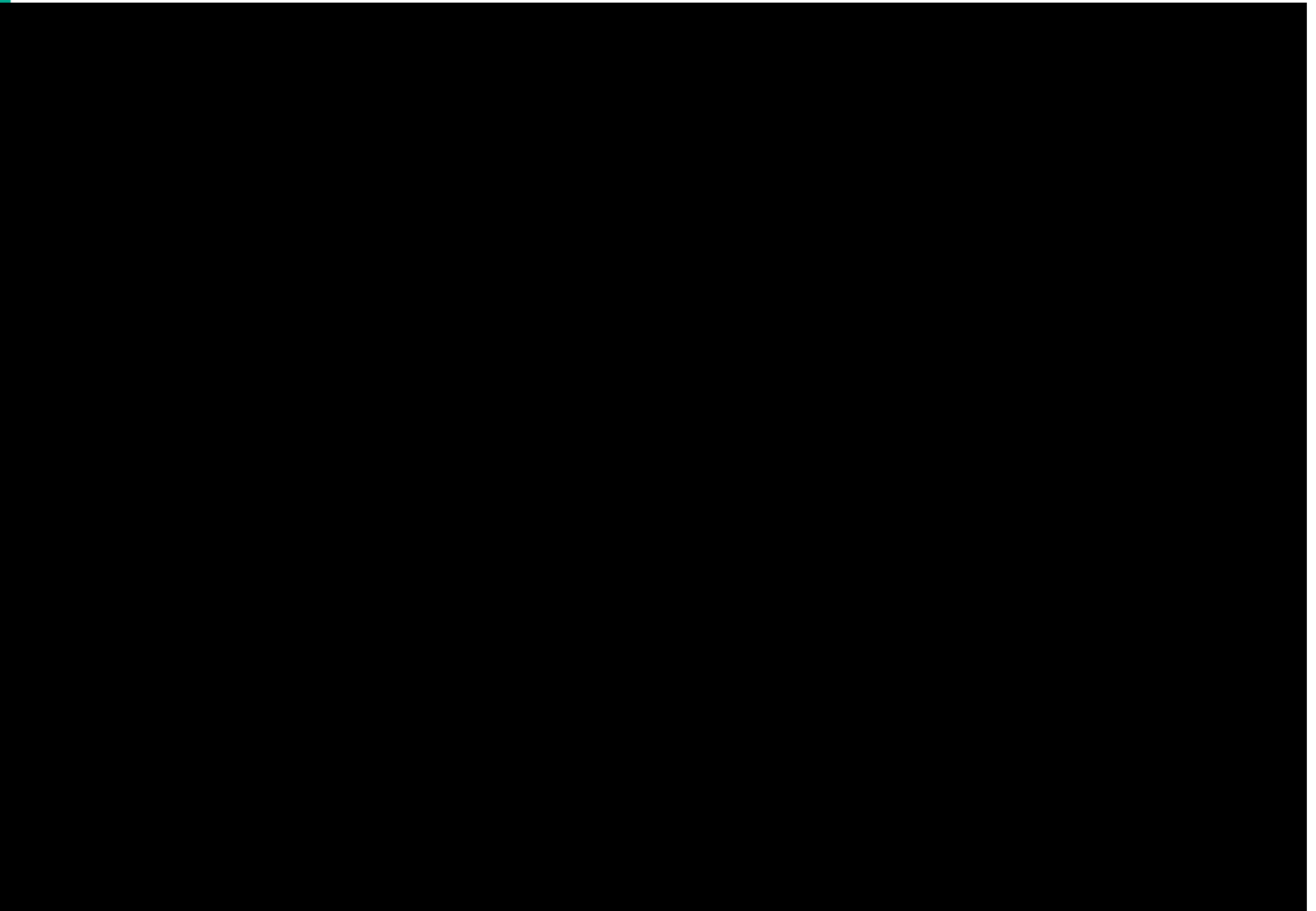
- Weekly hospitalisation rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases
- Weekly ICU/HDU admission rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases



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

\*Only NHS Acute trusts that have reported  $\geq 2$  days in the past week ; excludes Specialist trusts 25







# NHS admission indicators

## Top 10 NHS Trusts with highest number of active COVID-19 cases

Trusts

Trust	Active COVID-19 Cases	Total Deaths	V Beds Used (%)	O+ Beds Used (%)	O Beds Used (%)
Uni Hosps Birmingham FT	79	-	56.6%	23.0%	83.8%
Salford Royal FT	38	-	100.0%	?	?
Manchester Uni FT	32	-	40.2%	96.4%	91.7%
Uni Hosps of Derby & Burton FT	28	-	35.6%	21.4%	71.9%
King's College Hosp FT	26	-	74.7%	100.0%	93.9%
East Kent Hosps Uni FT	25	-	63.6%	9.9%	34.6%
Imperial College HC	24	-	?	?	?
North Cumbria Integrated Care	23	-	48.0%	?	89.0%
Stockport FT	23	-	31.8%	14.3%	83.4%
Uni Hosps of Leicester	21	-	53.2%	16.3%	84.8%

Key:

0 to <50%

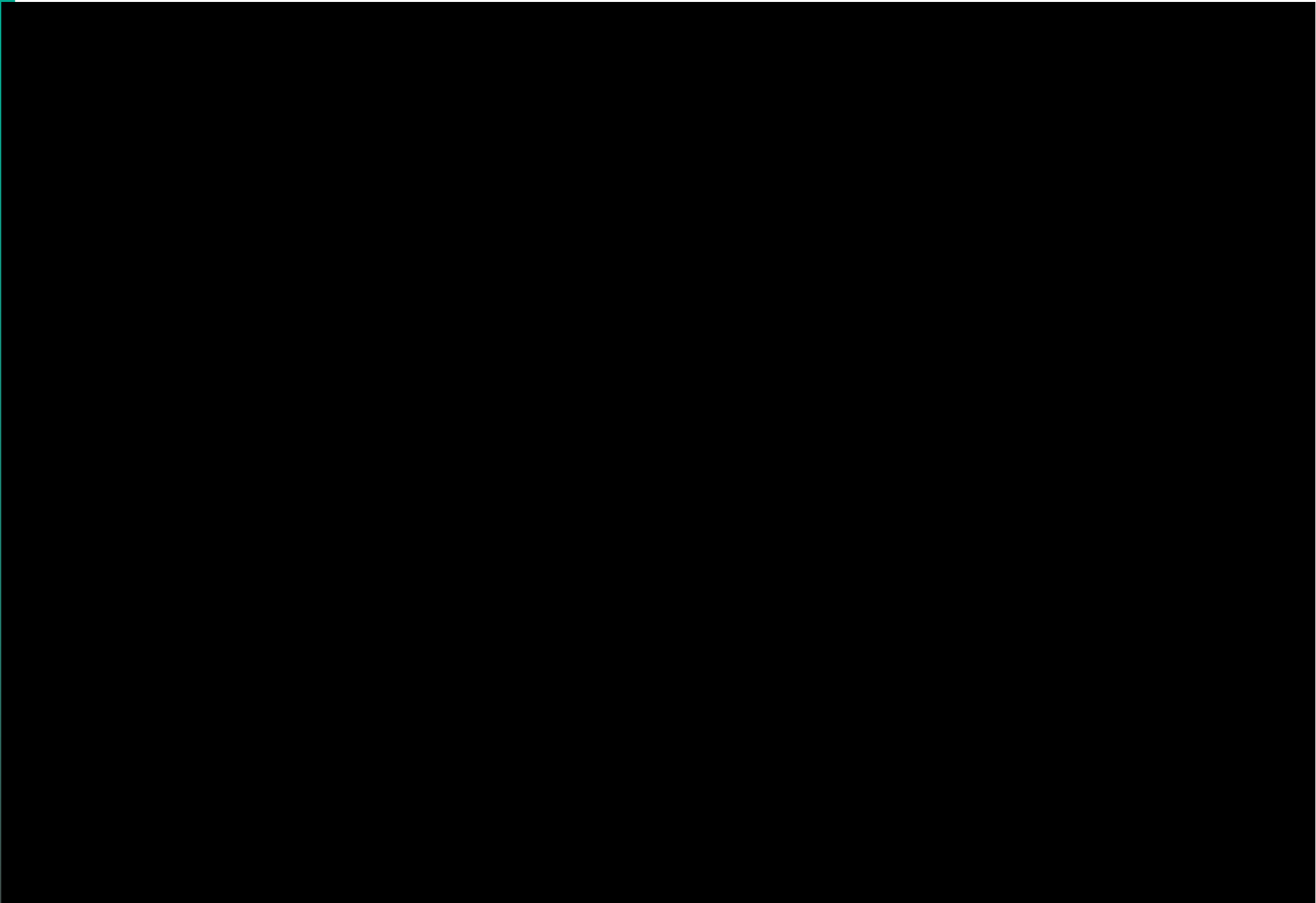
50% to <70%

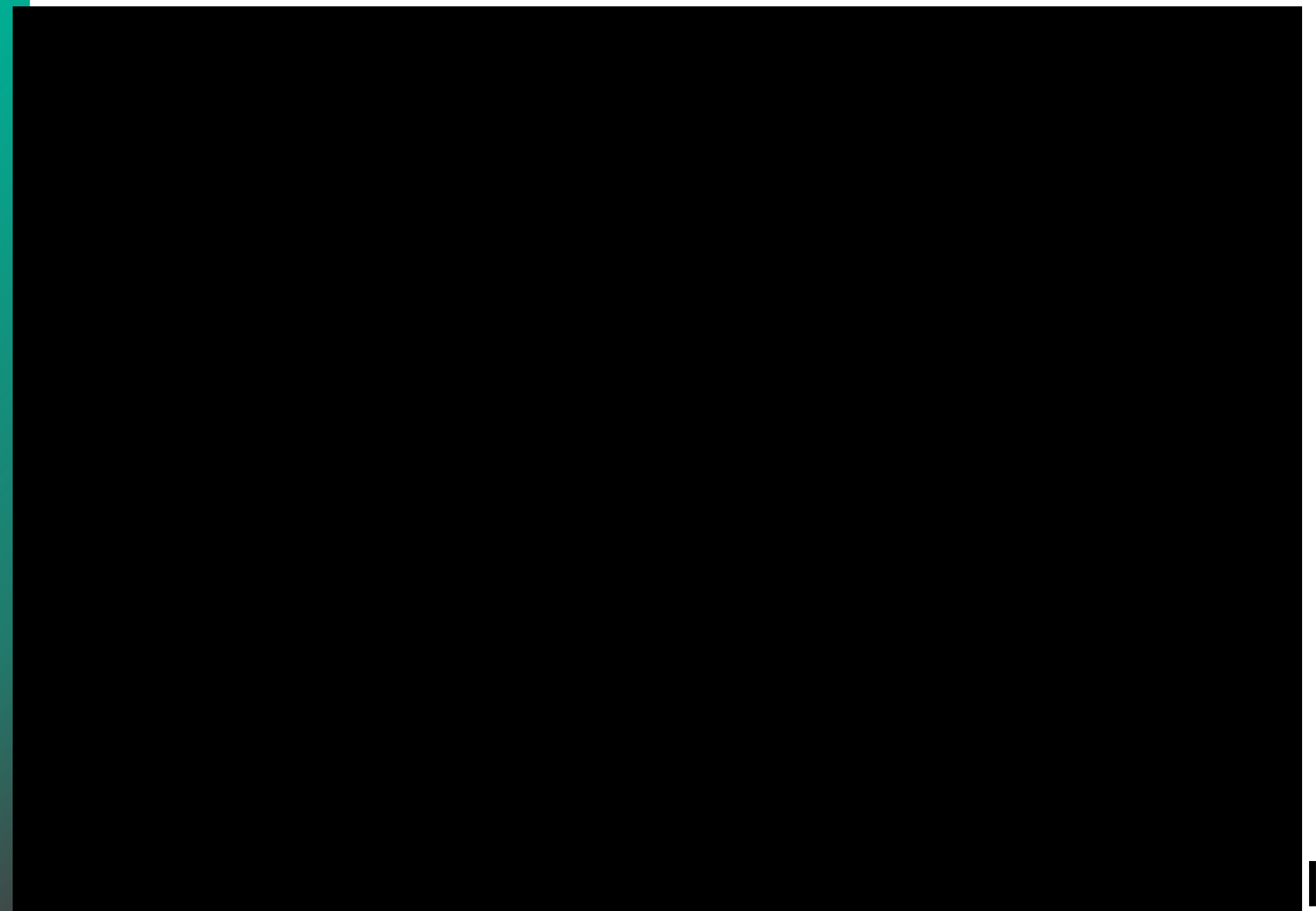
70% to <100%

100%

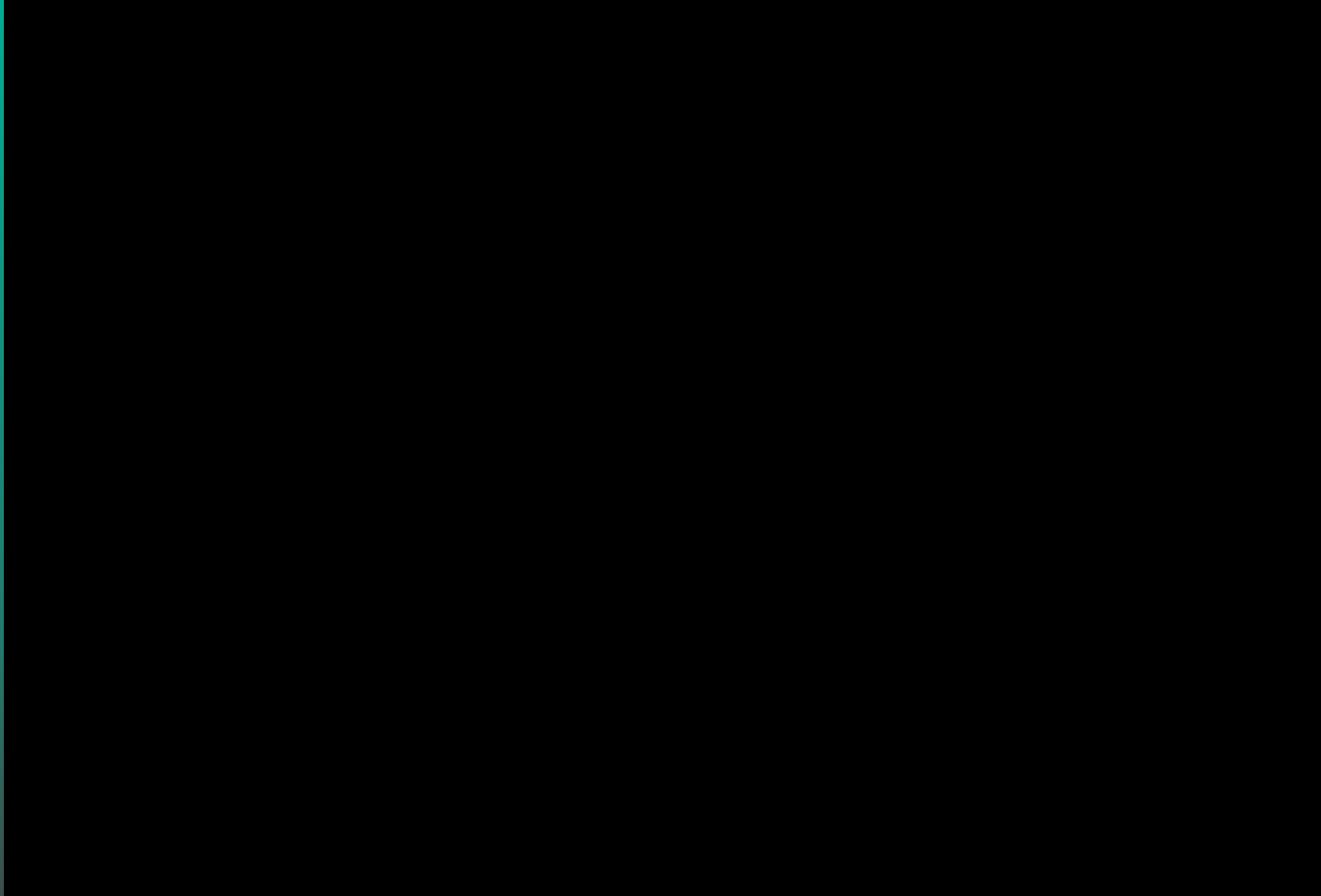
Sources: NHS Foundry – 28/07/2020





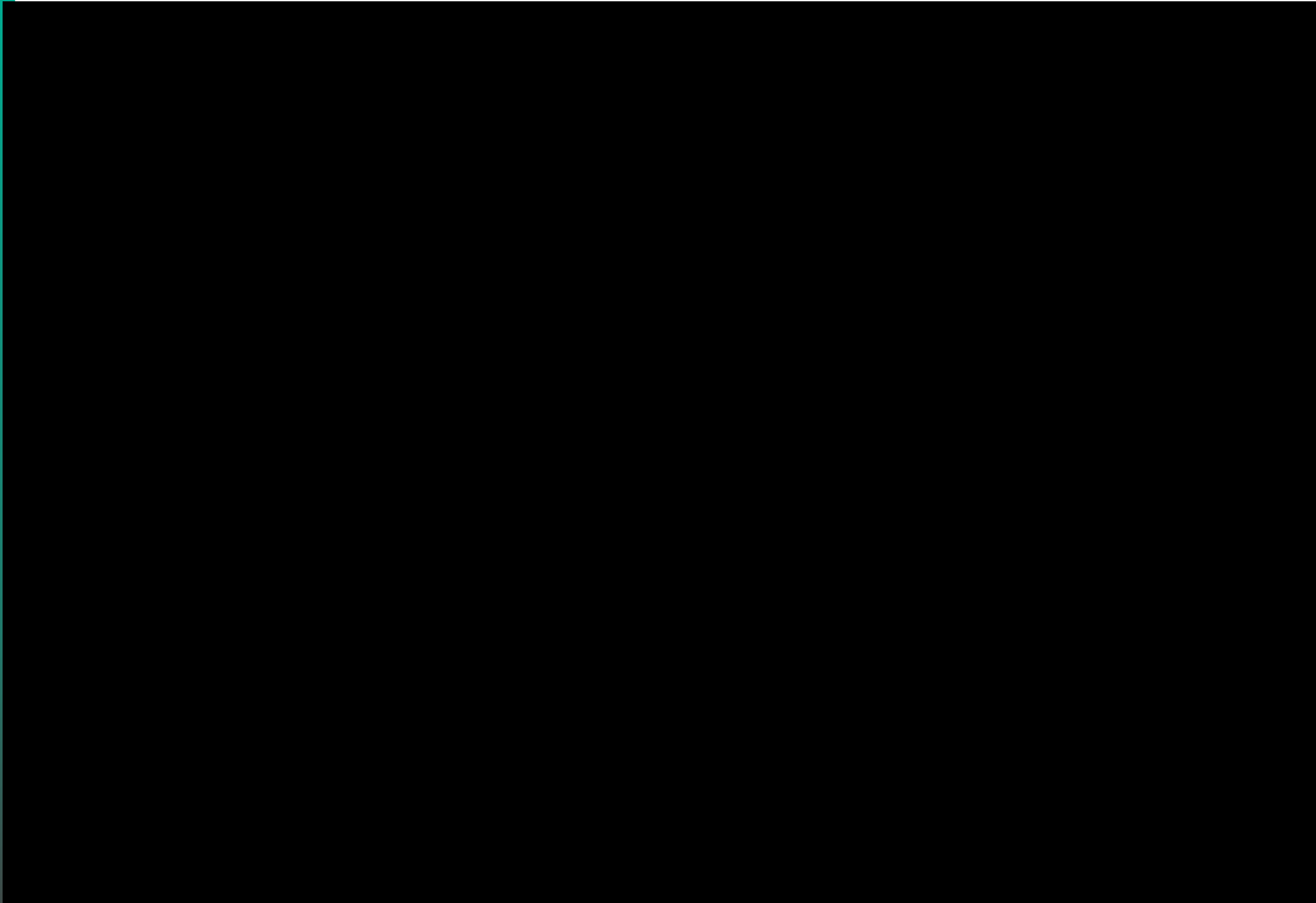












# Outbreak reports

**Notes:** Information on outbreaks is collated from the health protection team case management system and from their reports to the PHE IMT.

## **Definitions:**

**Situation:** a generic term for linking cases on the HPT case management platform (HPZone)

## **Outbreak:**

‘Two or more confirmed cases of COVID-19 among individuals associated with a workplace/care home/educational setting with onset dates within 14 days.’ In certain settings ‘an overall increase in sickness absence reporting where e.g. parents report illness with suspected COVID-19 is classified as an outbreak.

## **Incident:**

Used by GIS / Dashboard are **Outbreaks** reported in the last 24 hours.

‘**Situations of Interest**’ are outbreaks that are reported by local HPTs to the daily national ROC T/C due to aspects that may be of interest, including but not limited to:

- Scale: large numbers.
- Sensitivity: either because of local political interest, or national political interest.
- Situations where control measures are particularly challenging or are not being immediately effective.
- Settings of interest, care homes, NHS establishments, educational settings, food businesses etc.

All Situations of Interest (SOI) are outbreaks. Not all outbreaks are SOI.

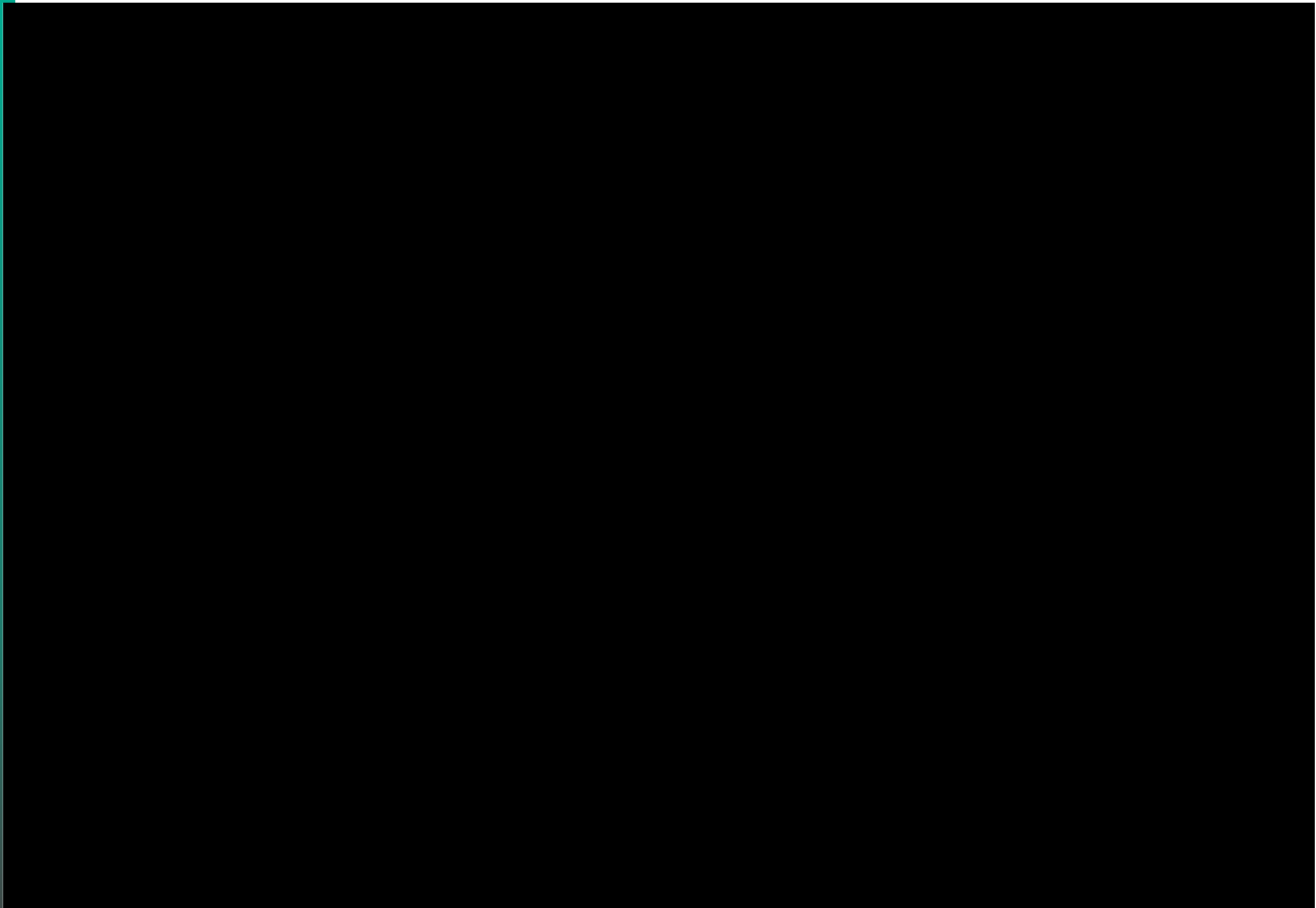




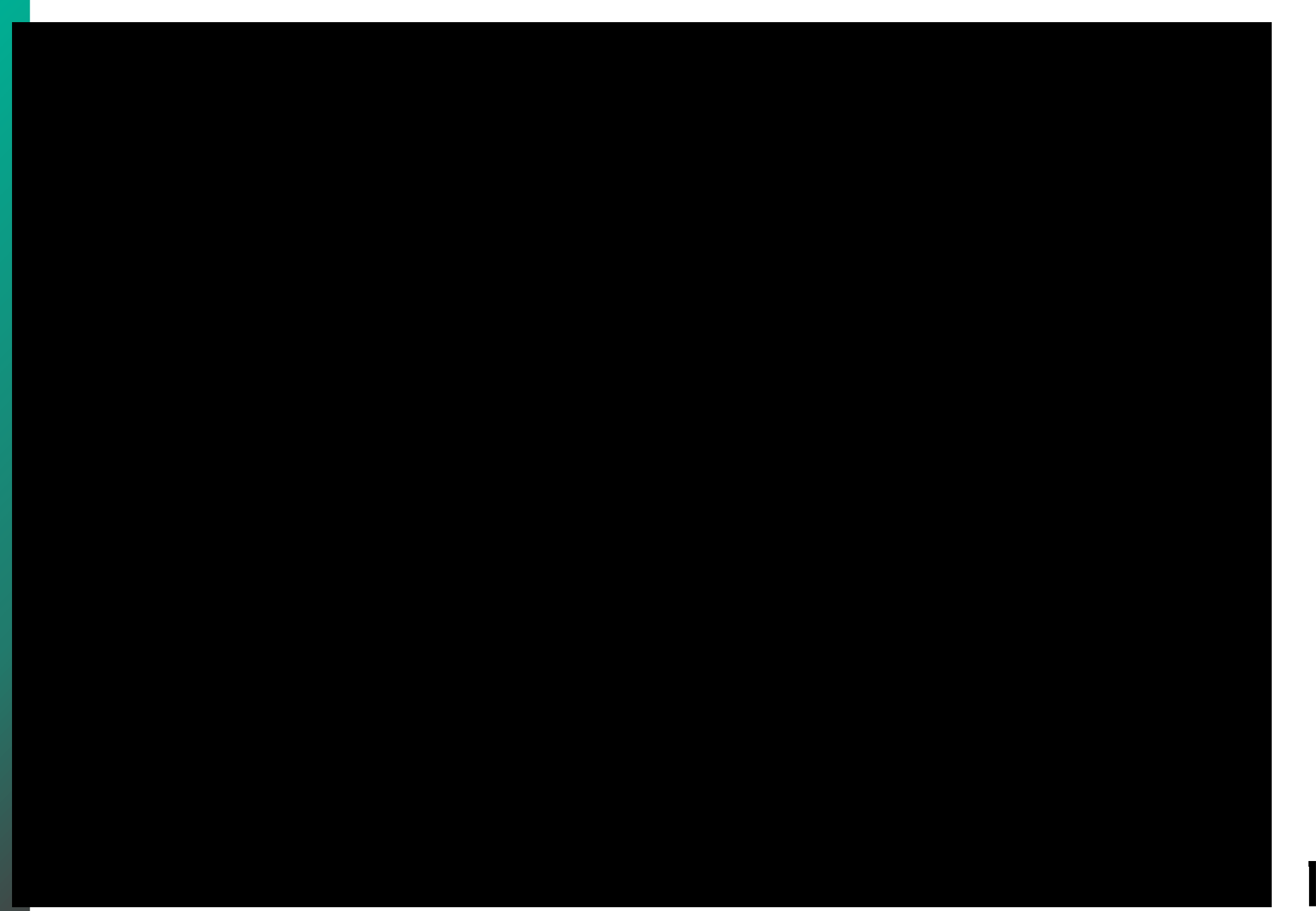
# Care homes – report changes from 20 July

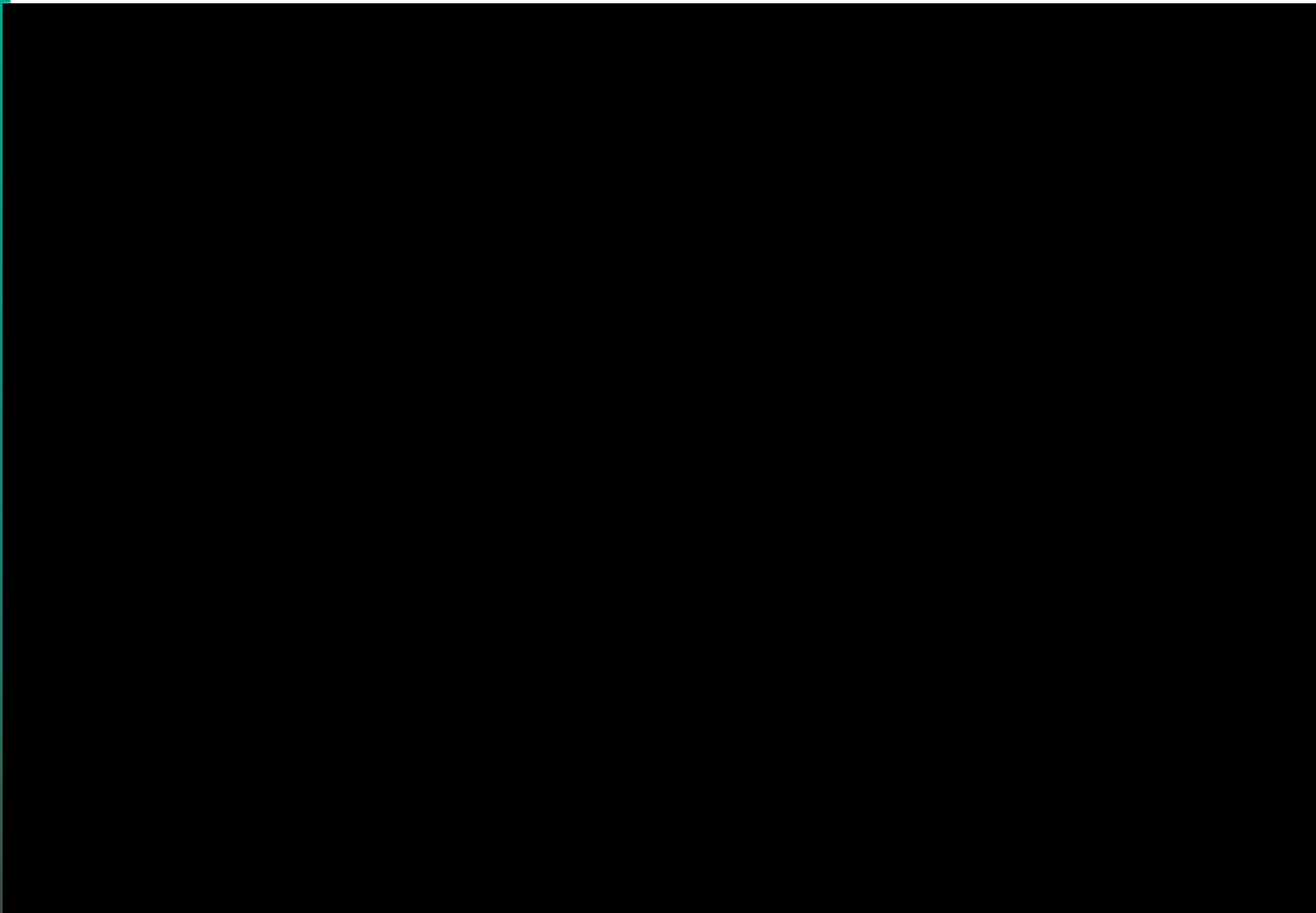
- **From 20 July 2020, this report uses a revised dataset which includes all reports recorded as outbreaks or clusters and is not deduplicated;** a second outbreak in the same care home will be shown (previously these were removed). It is no longer appropriate to deduplicate care home outbreaks because 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

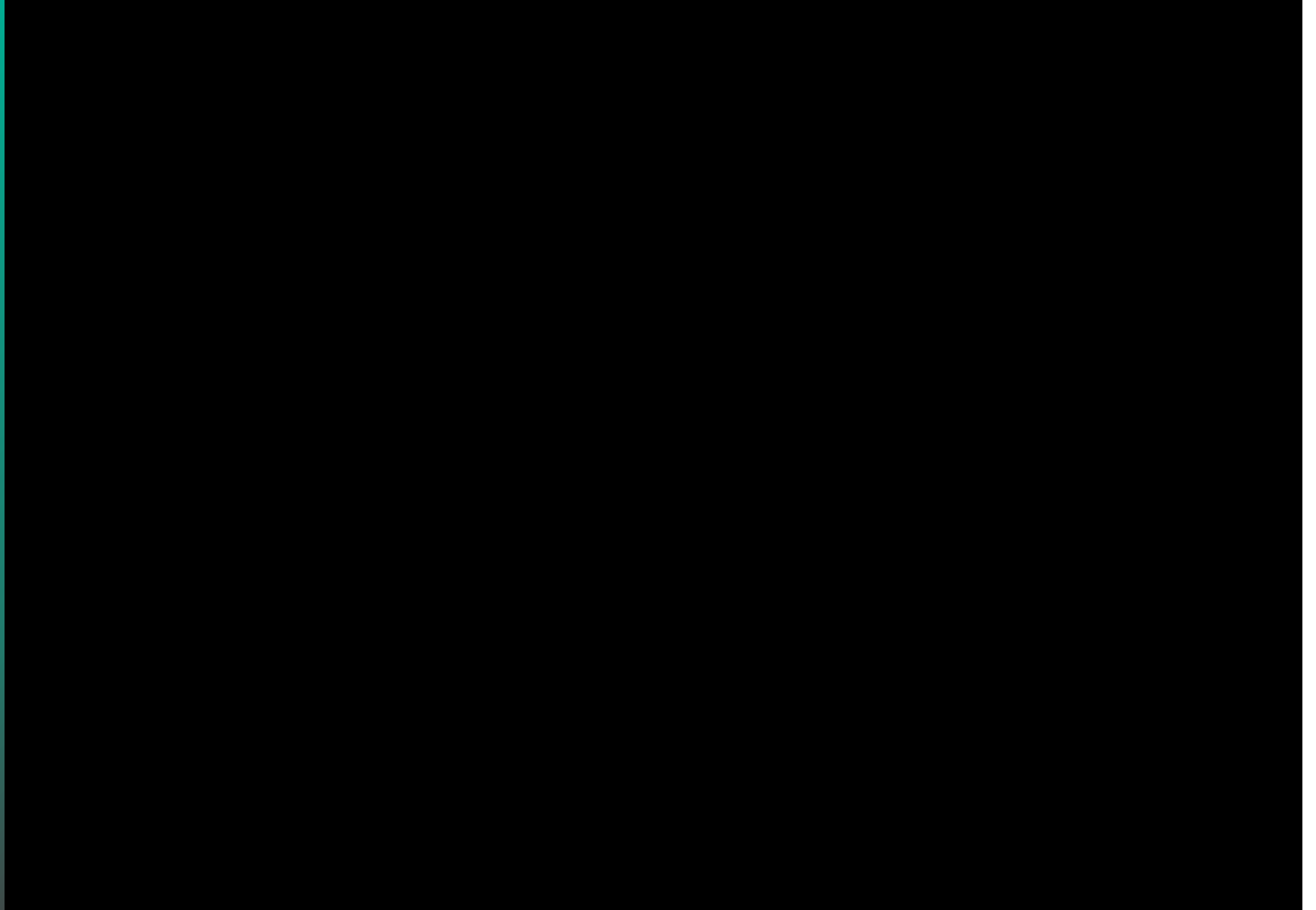


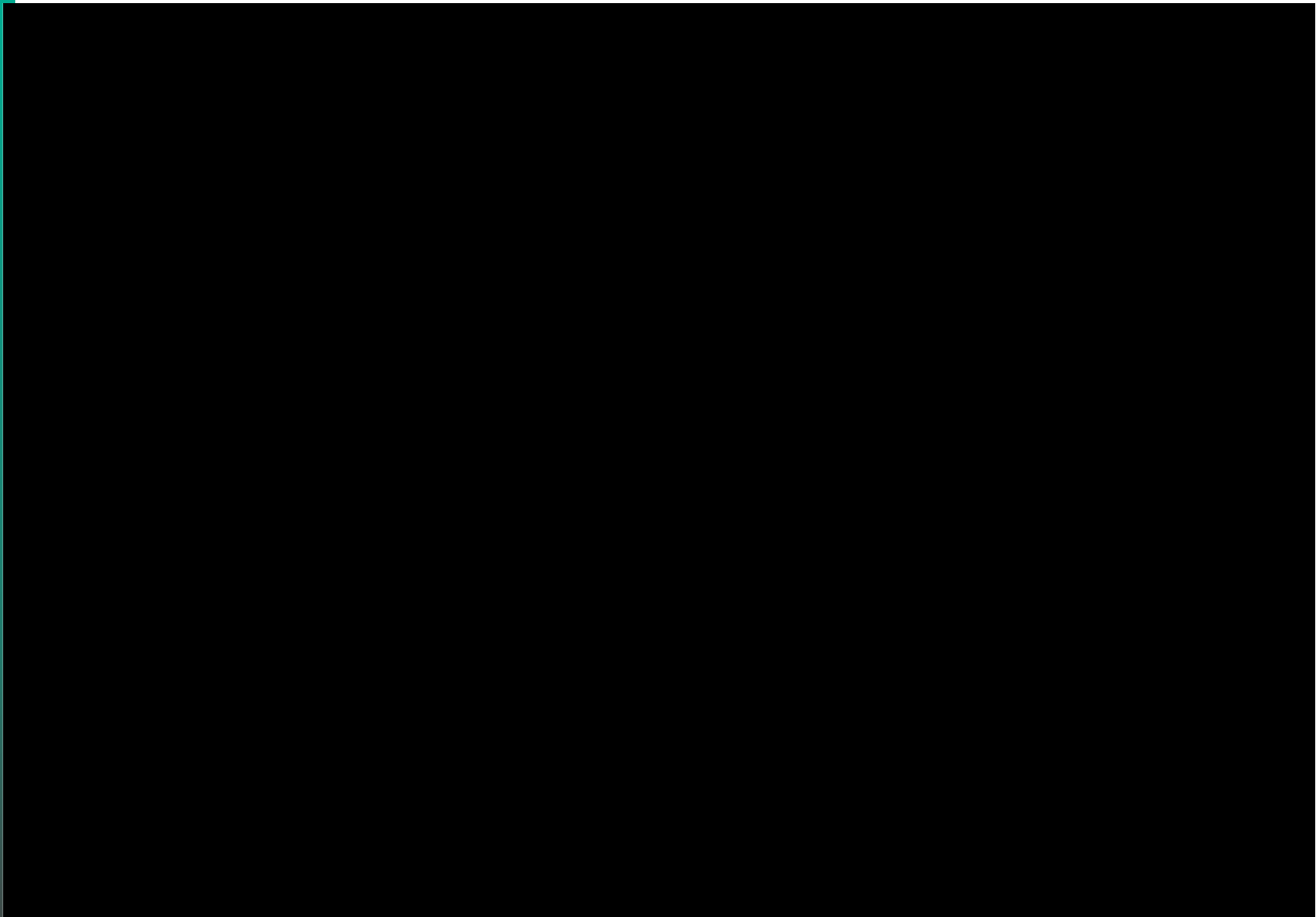




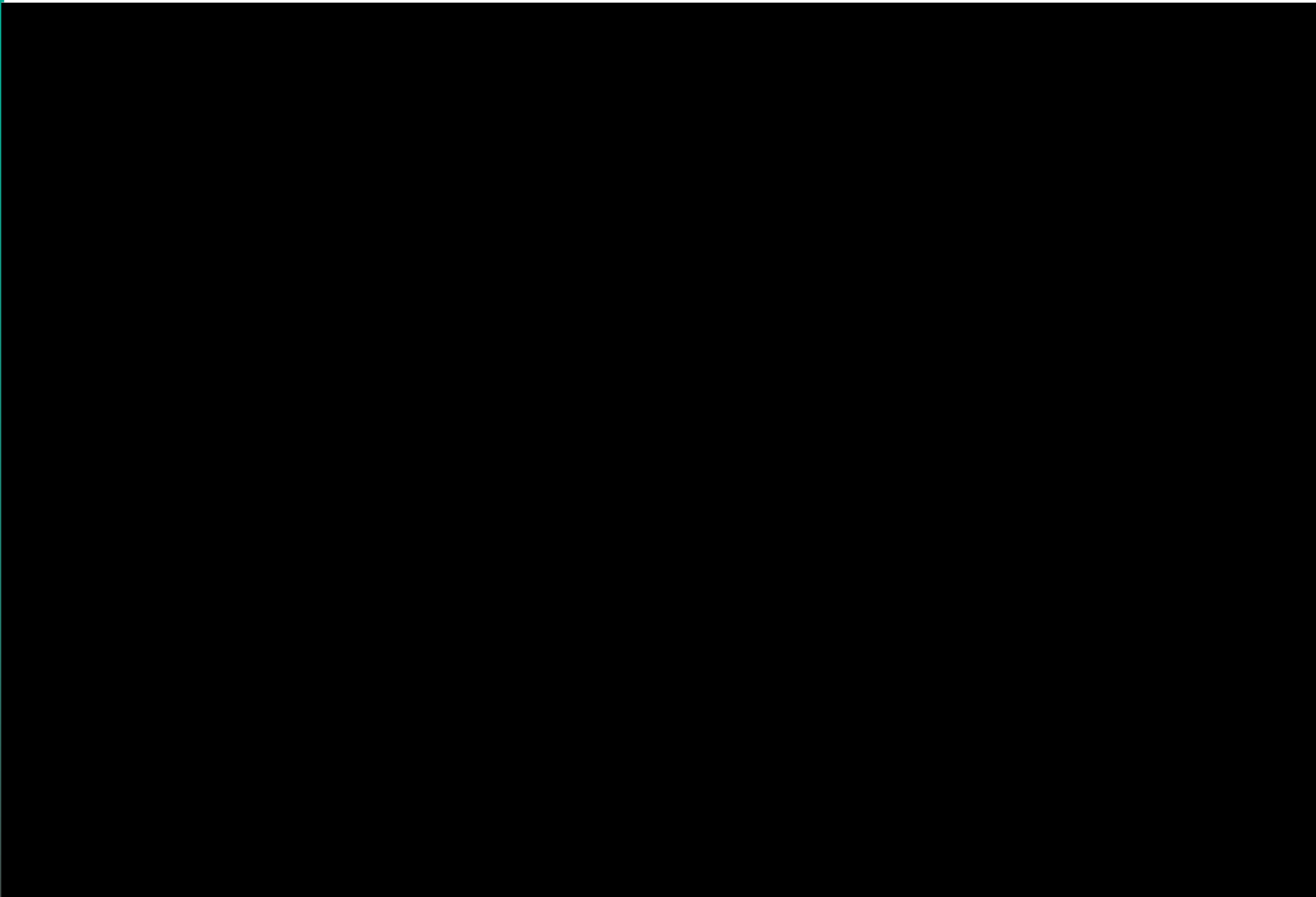




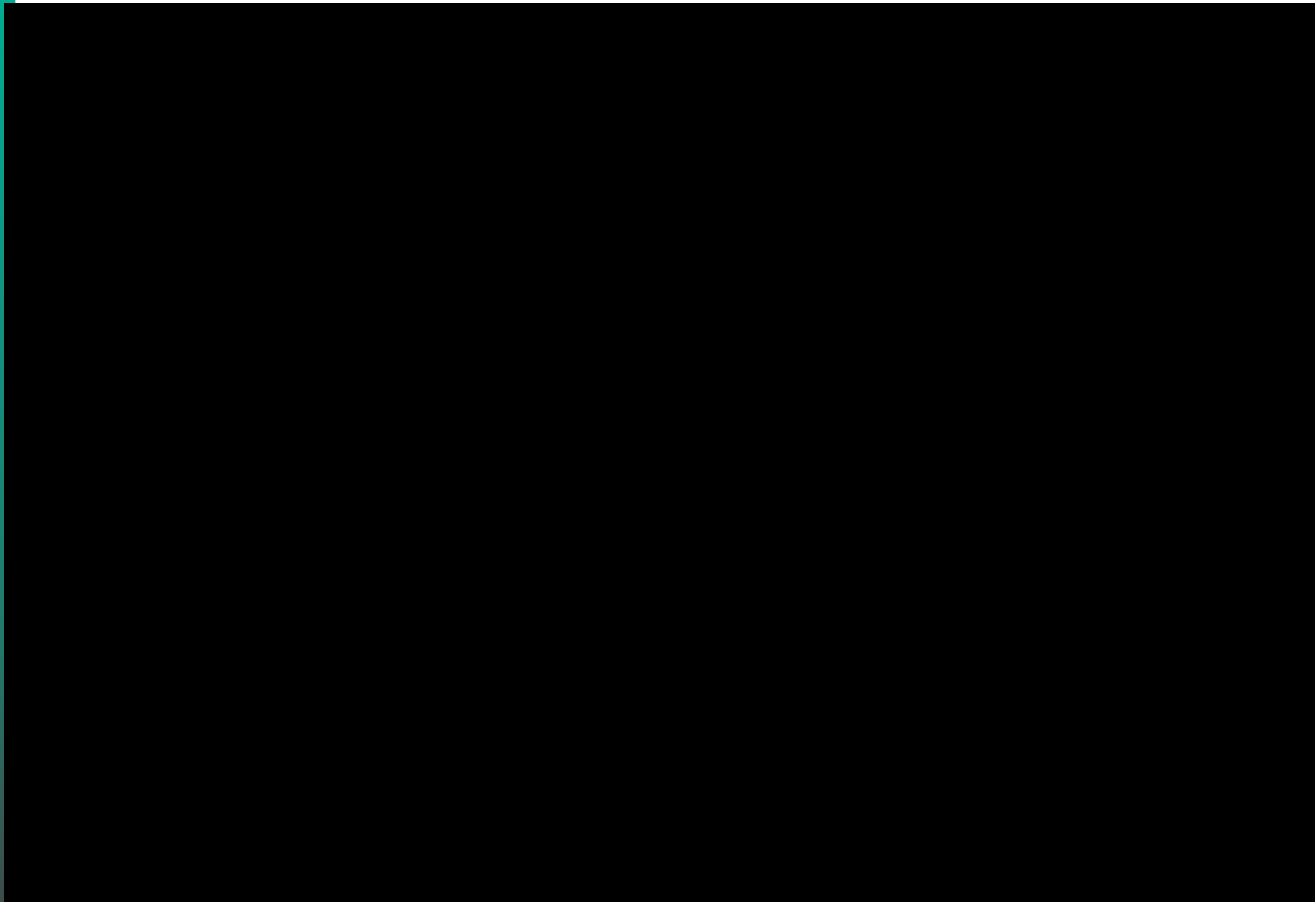








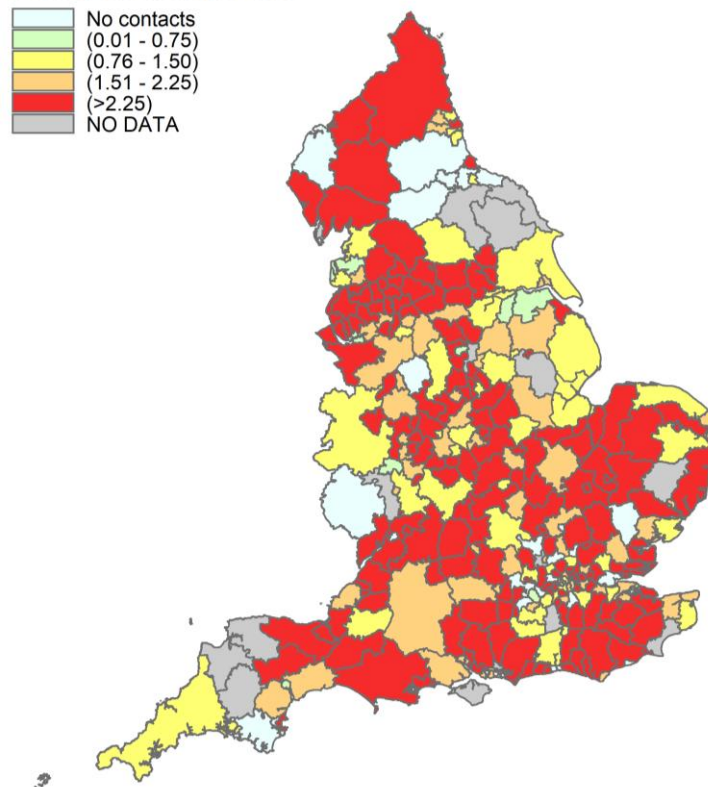




# Contact tracing – 7 day

Median number of individual contacts per case by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from 16 to 22 Jul 2020 (NHS Test and Trace).

Median contacts per case



Note this excludes contacts identified as part of complex situations managed by Level 1.

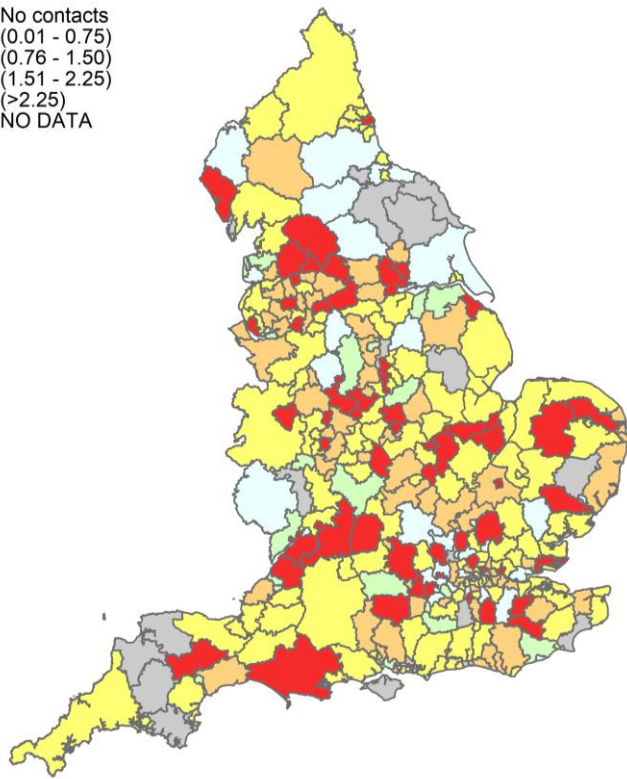
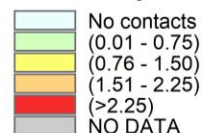
All data as at 27 July 2020

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# Contact tracing – 7 day

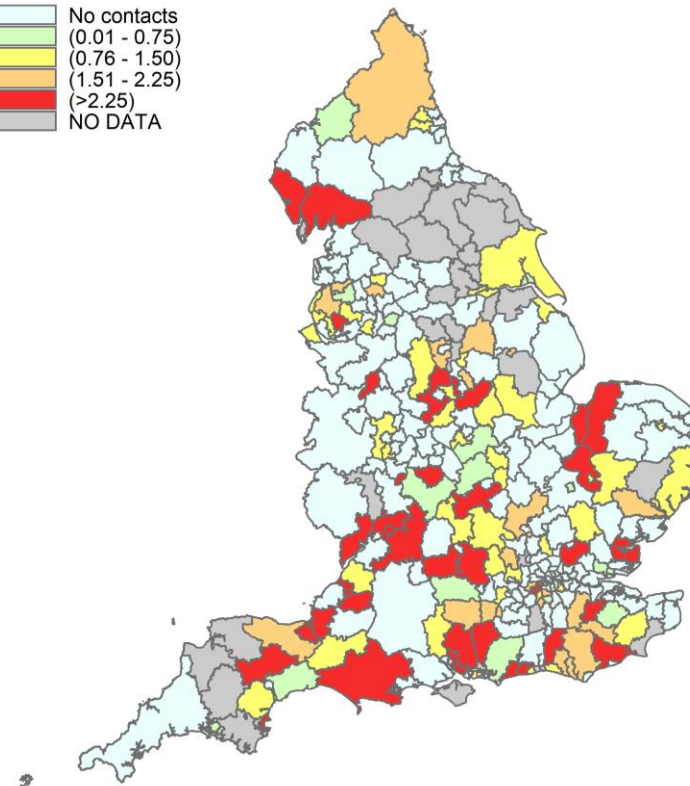
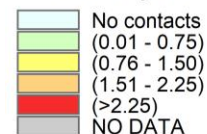
Median number of contacts per case by setting (household or other) by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from 16 to 22 Jul 2020 (NHS Test and Trace).

**Contacts by household**



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**Contacts by other setting**



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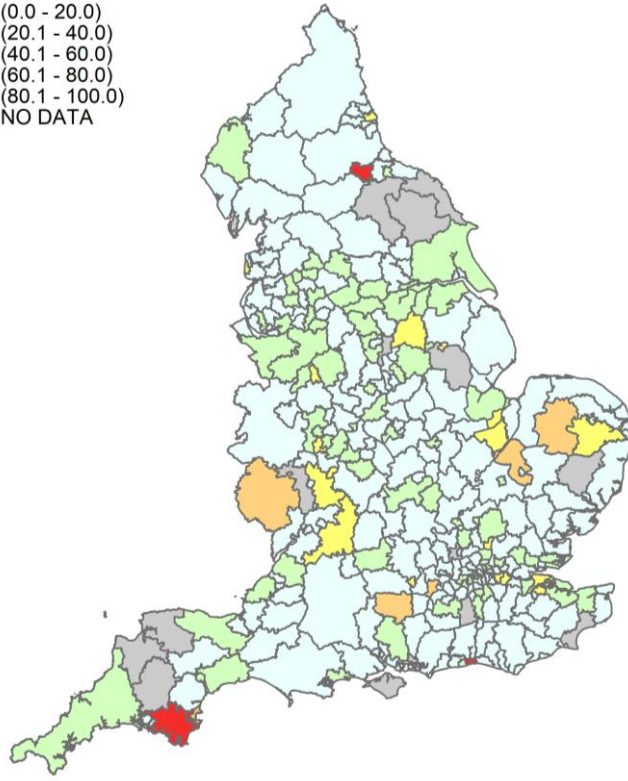
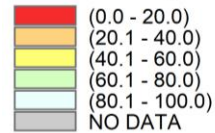
Note that contacts with unknown geography are assigned to the lower-tier local authority of the case that identified them.

All data as at 27 July 2020

# Contact tracing – 7 day

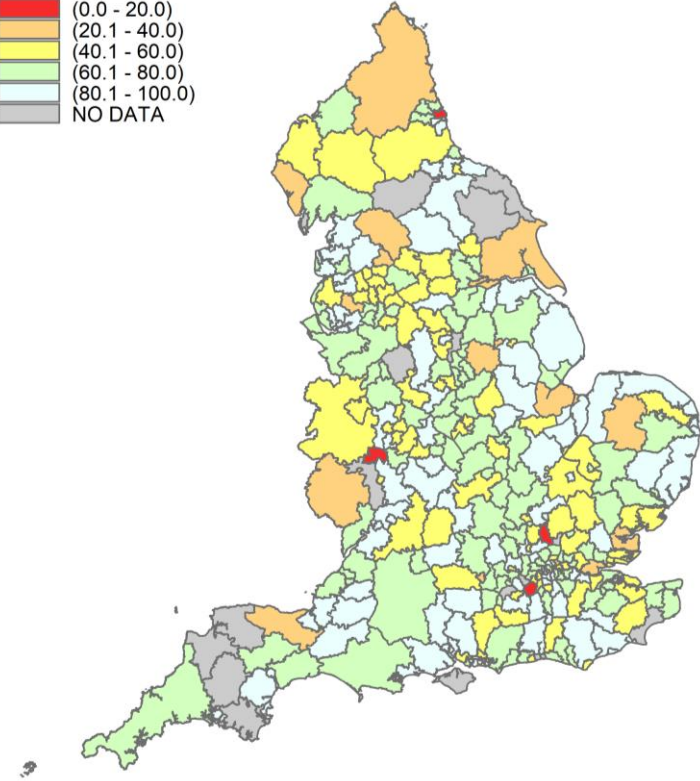
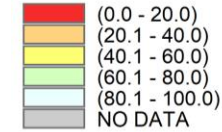
Proportion of cases and contacts completing contact tracing by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from 16 to 22 Jul 2020 (NHS Test and Trace).

Completion by case



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Completion by contact



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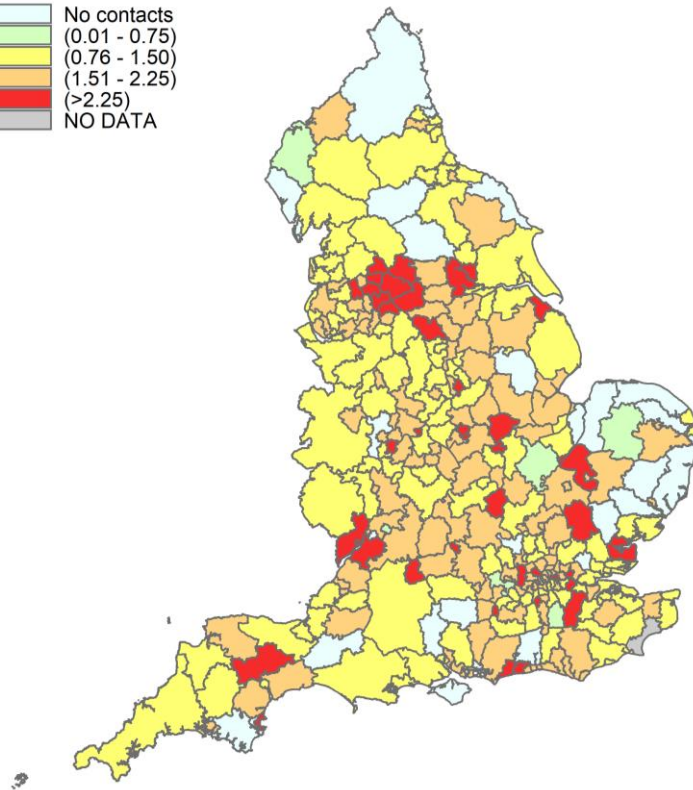
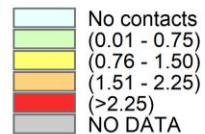
Note that contacts with unknown geography are assigned to the lower-tier local authority of the case that identified them.

All data as at 27 July 2020

# Contact tracing – cumulative

Median number of individual contacts per case by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from 28 May 2020 to 22 Jul 2020 (NHS Test and Trace).

Median contacts per case



Note this excludes contacts identified as part of complex situations managed by Level 1.

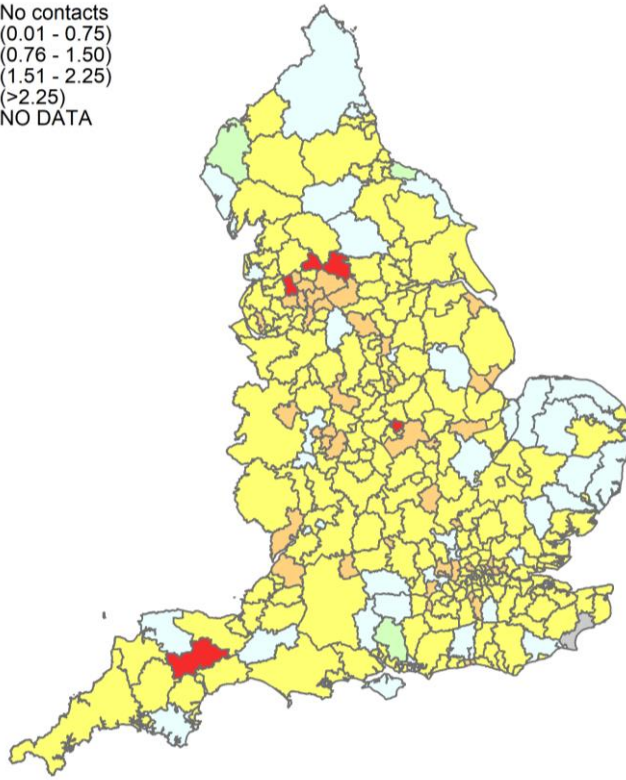
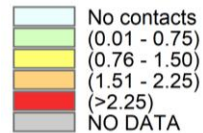
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# Contact tracing - cumulative

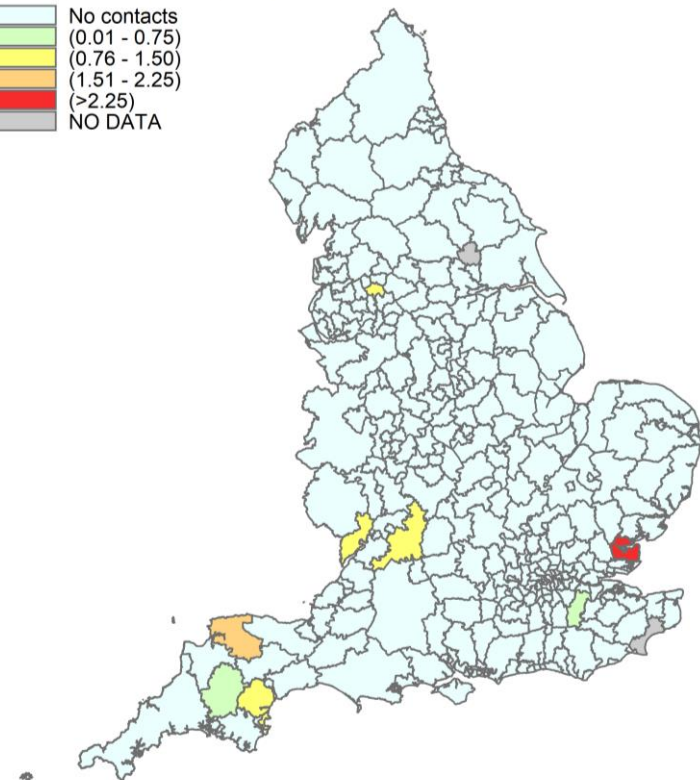
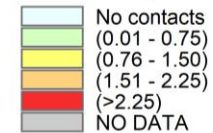
Median number of contacts per case by setting (household or other) by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from 28 May 2020 to 22 Jul 2020 (NHS Test and Trace).

Contacts by household



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Contacts by other setting



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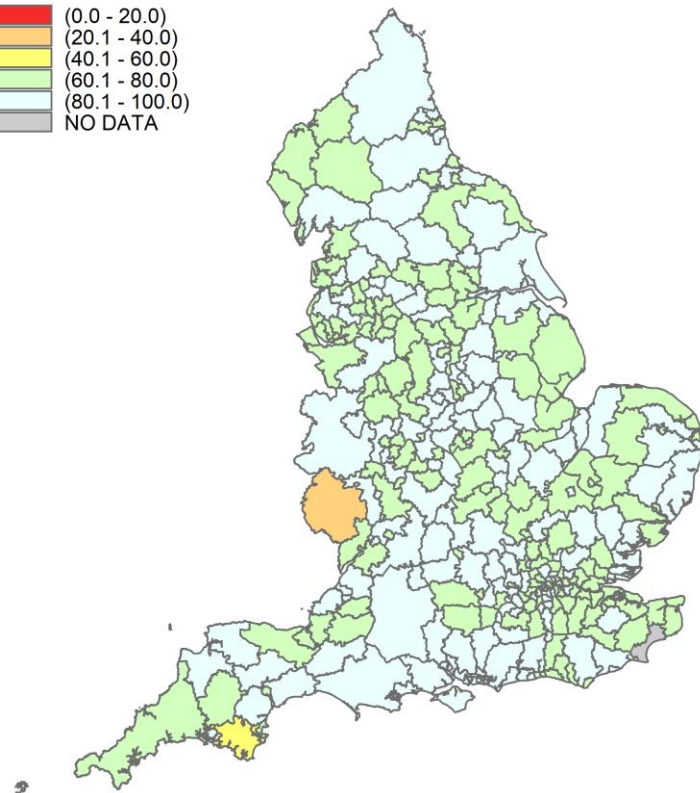
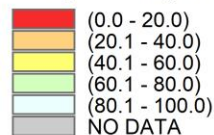
Note that contacts with unknown geography are assigned to the lower-tier local authority of the case that identified them.

All data as at 27 July 2020

# Contact tracing - cumulative

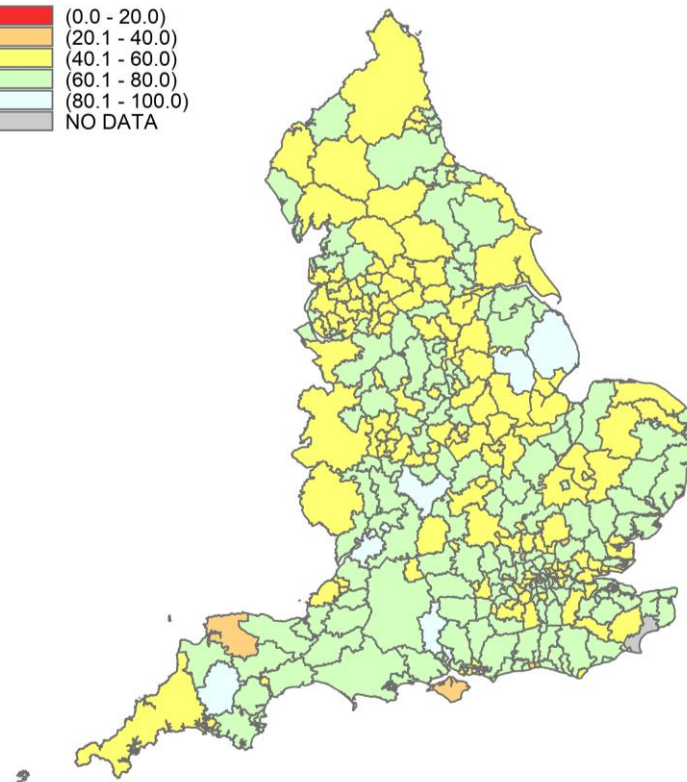
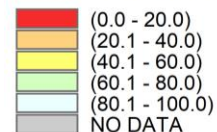
Proportion of cases and contacts completing contact tracing by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from 28 May 2020 to 22 Jul 2020 (NHS Test and Trace).

Completion by case



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Completion by contact



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Note that contacts with unknown geography are assigned to the lower-tier local authority of the case that identified them.

All data as at 27 July 2020







# COVID-19: nowcast and forecast

## Updated findings 13/07/2020

- We have revised last week's estimate of the number of infections arising each day across England from 5,300 (3,000–9,000, 95% credible interval) to 3,600 (2,400–5,400, 95% credible interval). Over the last week there is no evidence of any further change in the number of daily new infections with the current estimate being 3,300 (1,900–5,700, 95% credible interval).
- We predict that the number of deaths each day is likely to be between 45 and 85 by the end of July.
- We estimate it is very likely that  $R_t$  is below 1 in all regions of England.
- The East of England and the North East & Yorkshire have the highest probabilities (33% and 32% respectively) that  $R_t$  is above 1. This probability is  $\leq 5\%$  for the North West and the Midlands.
- The data used are only weakly informative on  $R_t$  over the last two weeks. Therefore, the now-cast for current incidence and the forecast of deaths are quite uncertain.

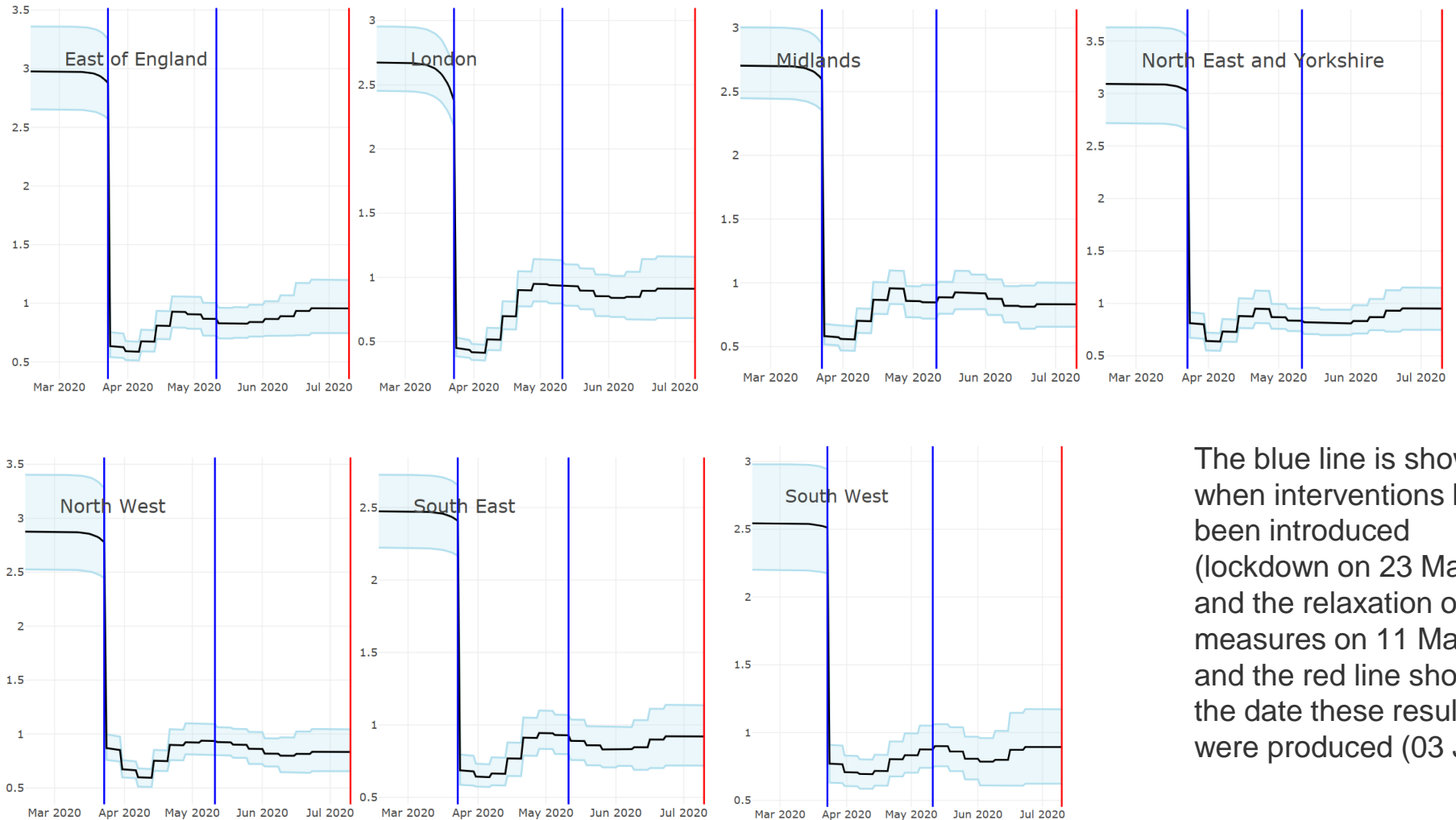
Source: <https://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/now-casting/>

# Current Rt

- Updated findings 13/07/2020
- Value of Rt, the average number of secondary infections due to a typical infection today.

Region	Median	95% CrI (lower)	95% CrI (upper)
East of England	0.96	0.75	1.20
London	0.91	0.68	1.16
Midlands	0.83	0.66	1.00
North East and Yorkshire	0.95	0.75	1.15
North West	0.83	0.65	1.04
South East	0.92	0.72	1.14
South West	0.89	0.62	1.17

# Rt over time



The blue line is show when interventions have been introduced (lockdown on 23 Mar and the relaxation of measures on 11 May), and the red line shows the date these results were produced (03 Jul).

# Change in infections incidence

- Updated findings 13/07/2020
- negative growth rates are rates of decline. Values are daily changes.

Region	Median	95% CrI (lower)	95% CrI (upper)
England	-0.01	-0.03	0.02
East of England	-0.01	-0.06	0.04
London	-0.02	-0.08	0.03
Midlands	-0.04	-0.09	0.01
North East and Yorkshire	-0.01	-0.06	0.03
North West	-0.04	-0.09	0.01
South East	-0.02	-0.07	0.03
South West	-0.02	-0.10	0.04

# Sources of data and signposting

## Internal reports/updates

- Weekly COVID19\_Epidemiological Internal Update report
- COVID-19 Exceedance Daily Review
- All regions PHE Situations of Interest daily update
- PHE NHS Test and Trace: Weekly Contact Tracing Report
- PHE Daily Care Home Report
- PHE Educational settings weekly report for NERVTAG
- [COVID-19: nowcast and forecast](#)

## Published reports

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

# Data sources

## Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS)

Data as of 27/07/2020 00:00hrs

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

## PHE Unified Sample Dataset (USD)

Data as of 28/07/2020 00:00hrs

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

## HPZone case and incident management system

Data as of 28/07/2020 08:00hrs

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