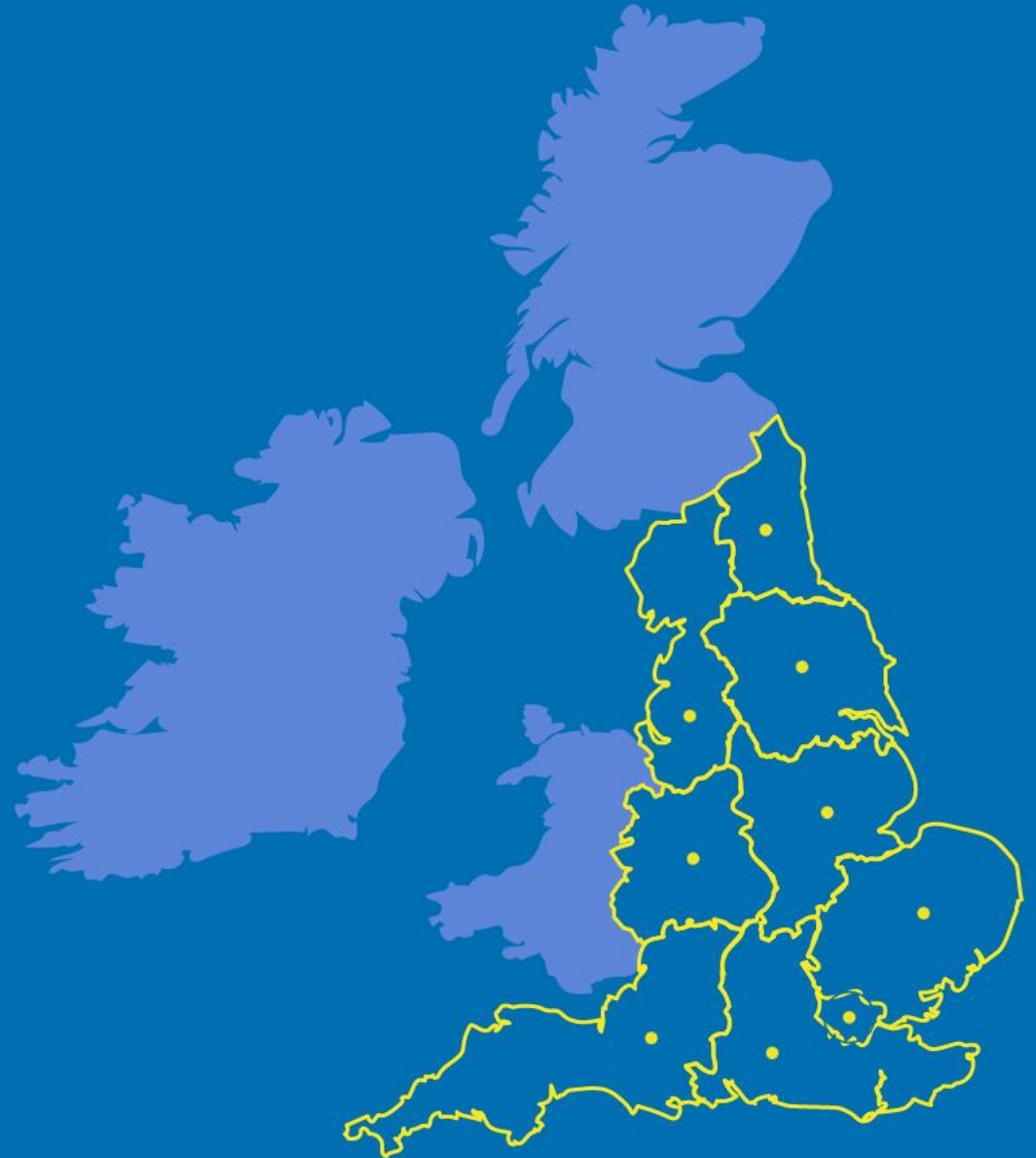


# **CORONAVIRUS** **SITUATIONAL** **AWARENESS** Summary

date: 08 September 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
- Local authority information
  - Testing
  - Incidence
  - [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- Hospitalisation
- [REDACTED]
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Regional updates and outbreak reports
  - Overall by geography
  - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

# National context

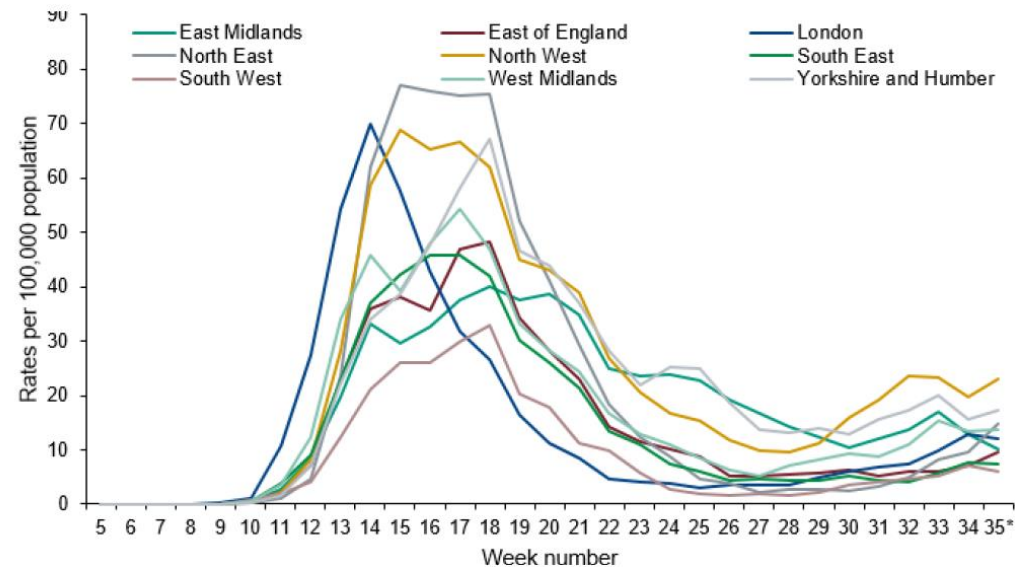
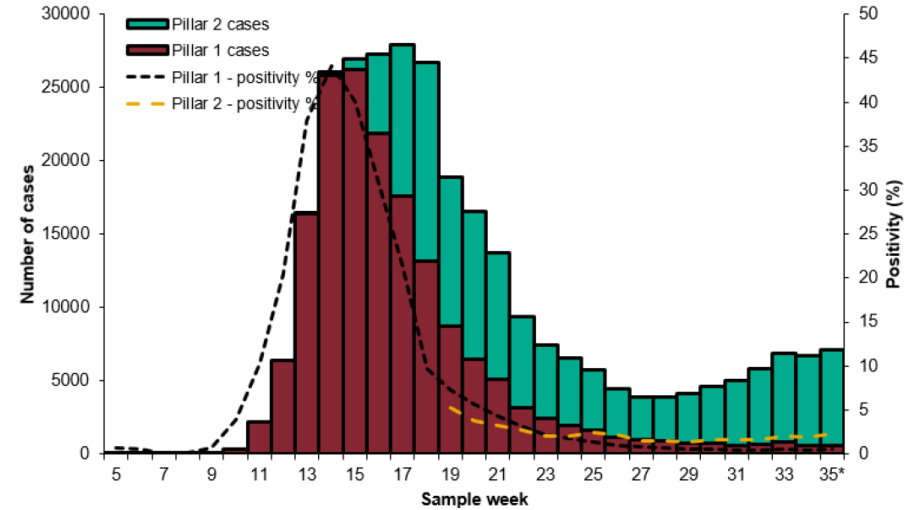
(From 4 September 2020 Week 36 Report)

Overall case numbers and positivity increased in week 35, with the majority of cases reported from Pillar 2. The highest case rates continued to be seen in the 15-44 year olds followed by 45-64 year olds. Positivity was highest amongst males aged 15-44 and amongst females aged 85+. Cases rates and positivity continue to be highest in the North and Central regions of England.

Laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases tested under Pillar 1 (n=167,294) and Pillar 2 (n=123,881), based on sample week with overall positivity for Pillar 1 and 2 (%)

\* For the most recent week, more samples are expected therefore the decrease seen in this graph should be interpreted with caution. 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, but it does mean that the latest days' figures may be incomplete.

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

### Upper Tier Local Authorities with highest incidence rates in 7 days (28 August 2020 to 3 September 2020)

	Weekly incidence rate from 21 August to 27 August	Weekly incidence rate from 28 August to 03 September	Difference in weekly incidence rate from previous week	Daily incidence rate from 21 August to 27 August (7 day moving average)	Daily incidence rate from 28 August to 03 September (7 day moving average)	Difference in daily incidence rate from previous week
Bolton	36.8	121.9	85.1 ↑	5.3	17.4	12.1 ↑
Bradford	44.5	72.2	27.7 ↑	6.4	10.3	3.9 ↑
Oldham	56	66.6	10.6 ↑	8	9.5	1.5 ↑
Salford	28.3	62.9	34.6 ↑	4	9	5 ↑
Blackburn with Darwen	48.3	61.8	13.5 ↑	6.9	8.8	1.9 ↑
Rochdale	40.5	57.7	17.2 ↑	5.8	8.2	2.4 ↑
Tameside	35.1	56.8	21.7 ↑	5	8.1	3.1 ↑
Manchester	40.2	53.9	13.7 ↑	5.7	7.7	2 ↑
Birmingham	25.8	50.8	25 ↑	3.7	7.3	3.6 ↑
South Tyneside	26.6	50.6	24 ↑	3.8	7.2	3.4 ↑
<b>England</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>7.2 ↑</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>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 **21 August and 3 September 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 1

## Local authority areas of interest

This table contains the areas with the highest weekly incidence rates

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **28 August 2020 and 3 September 2020** (7 day) and **21 August and 3 September 2020** (14 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **27 August 2020**.

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

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

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

	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)	Incidence per 100,000 population (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (fortnightly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	National Response Level
Bolton *	168.0	↑	106.0	10.4%	↑	121.9	R		Intervention
Rossendale	222.5	↑	123.5	5.2%	↑	80.4	R		Enhanced Support
Bradford *‡	127.0	↑	119.9	8.1%	↑	72.2	R		Intervention
Oldham *	161.1	↓	200.8	5.9%	↑	66.6	G		Intervention
Salford *	132.1	↑	130.3	6.8%	↑	62.9	R		Intervention
Blackburn with Darwen *‡	197.3	↑	153.3	4.5%	→	61.8	G		Intervention
Preston	160.1	↓	195.1	5.3%	↑	59.9	A		Intervention
Pendle *	191.0	↓	295.7	4.3%	↑	58.0	A		Intervention
Rochdale *	165.0	↑	155.6	5.0%	↑	57.7	R		Intervention
Burnley *	187.8	↓	233.0	4.4%	↑	57.6	R		Enhanced Support
Tameside *	154.5	↑	118.5	5.3%	↑	56.8	G		Intervention
Manchester *	133.1	↓	148.7	5.8%	↑	53.9	A		Intervention
Hertsmere	160.5	↑	146.8	4.8%	↑	53.7	R		
Birmingham	114.1	↑	108.3	6.4%	↑	50.8	R		Enhanced Support
South Tyneside	170.5	↑	149.1	4.2%	↑	50.6	R		Concern
Leeds	136.8	↑	125.4	4.9%	↑	47.3	R		Concern
Bury *	137.2	↑	135.7	4.9%	↑	46.8	G		Intervention
Wirral	141.4	↑	113.7	4.4%	↑	43.6	R		
Leicester	121.0	↓	176.6	5.1%	↑	43.1	R		Intervention
Hyndburn *	203.1	↓	210.7	3.0%	↑	42.1	R		Enhanced Support
<b>England</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>↑</b>	<b>19.7</b>			

\* local authority is part of an area in which overall infection rates are high, with household transmission a key infection pathway

‡ Within these local authorities the interventions have been restricted to some wards

§ These local authorities are within Norfolk and relate almost solely to a workplace outbreak at Banham Poultry Farm.

+ local authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another local authority area

## High level summary 2

### Local authority areas of interest

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

Data for specimens taken/outbreaks reported between **28 August 2020 and 3 September 2020** (7 day) and **21 August and 3 September 2020** (14 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **27 August 2020**.

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

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

	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)	Incidence per 100,000 population (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (fortnightly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	National Response Level
Middlesbrough	144.6	↑	4.1%	↑		42.0	69.0	A		Concern
Gateshead	123.3	↑	4.7%	↑		40.5	53.3	R		
Hartlepool	96.8	↑	5.7%	↑		38.6	47.2	R		
Kirklees *‡	101.0	↓	5.2%	↑		36.9	63.4	R		Intervention
Solihull	113.9	↑	4.4%	↑		34.9	43.7	R		
Calderdale *‡	118.6	↓	4.1%	↑		34.3	58.1	G		Intervention
Lincoln	112.5	↑	4.4%	↑		34.3	38.4	R		
Sunderland	120.3	↑	3.9%	↑		32.4	38.2	R		
Blaby	153.6	↑	3.0%	↑		31.9	53.8	A		
Broxtowe	96.6	↓	4.7%	↑		31.8	43.3	R		
East Staffordshire	102.8	↓	4.3%	↑		31.2	40.5	R		
Liverpool	109.5	↑	4.1%	↑		31.1	45.1	R		
Sefton	135.7	↑	3.2%	↑		30.9	40.7	R		
Knowsley	129.7	↑	3.3%	↑		30.1	37.4	R		
Warrington	113.0	↑	3.7%	↑		29.1	38.2	R		
Sheffield	114.9	↑	3.5%	↑		28.5	41.4	R		
Kensington and Chelsea	126.3	↓	3.2%	↑		28.2	53.1	A		
Newcastle upon Tyne	116.3	↓	3.4%	↑		28.0	39.0	R		
Peterborough	99.1	↓	4.0%	↑		27.9	49.2	R		Concern
Northampton †	161.8	↓	2.3%	↑		25.8	51.1	G		Enhanced Support
<b>England</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>↓</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>↑</b>		<b>19.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>			

\* local authority is part of an area in which overall infection rates are high, with household transmission a key infection pathway

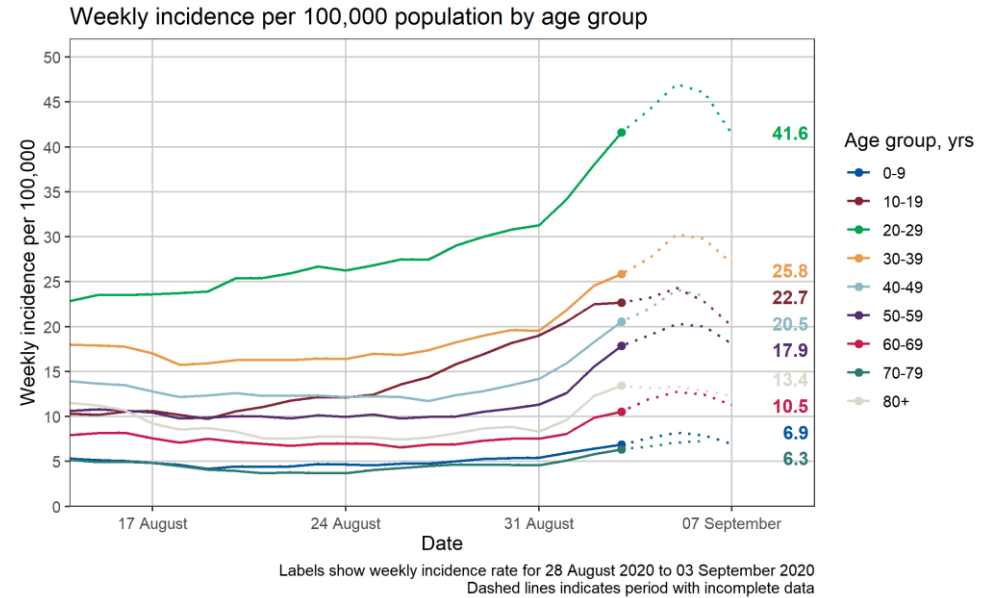
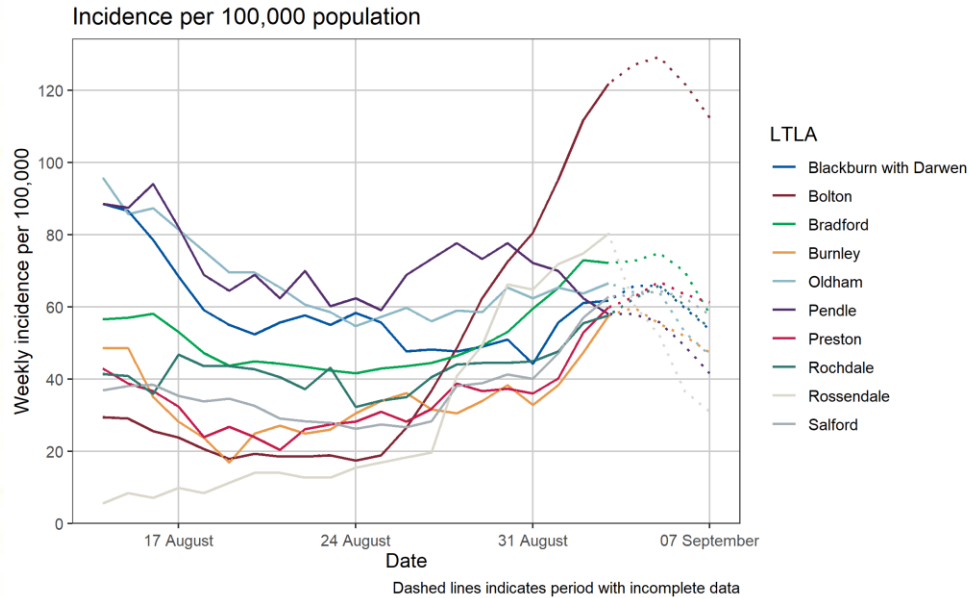
‡ Within these local authorities the interventions have been restricted to some wards

§ These local authorities are within Norfolk and relate almost solely to a workplace outbreak at Banham Poultry Farm.

+ local authorities with small populations whose data are frequently combined with another local authority area

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

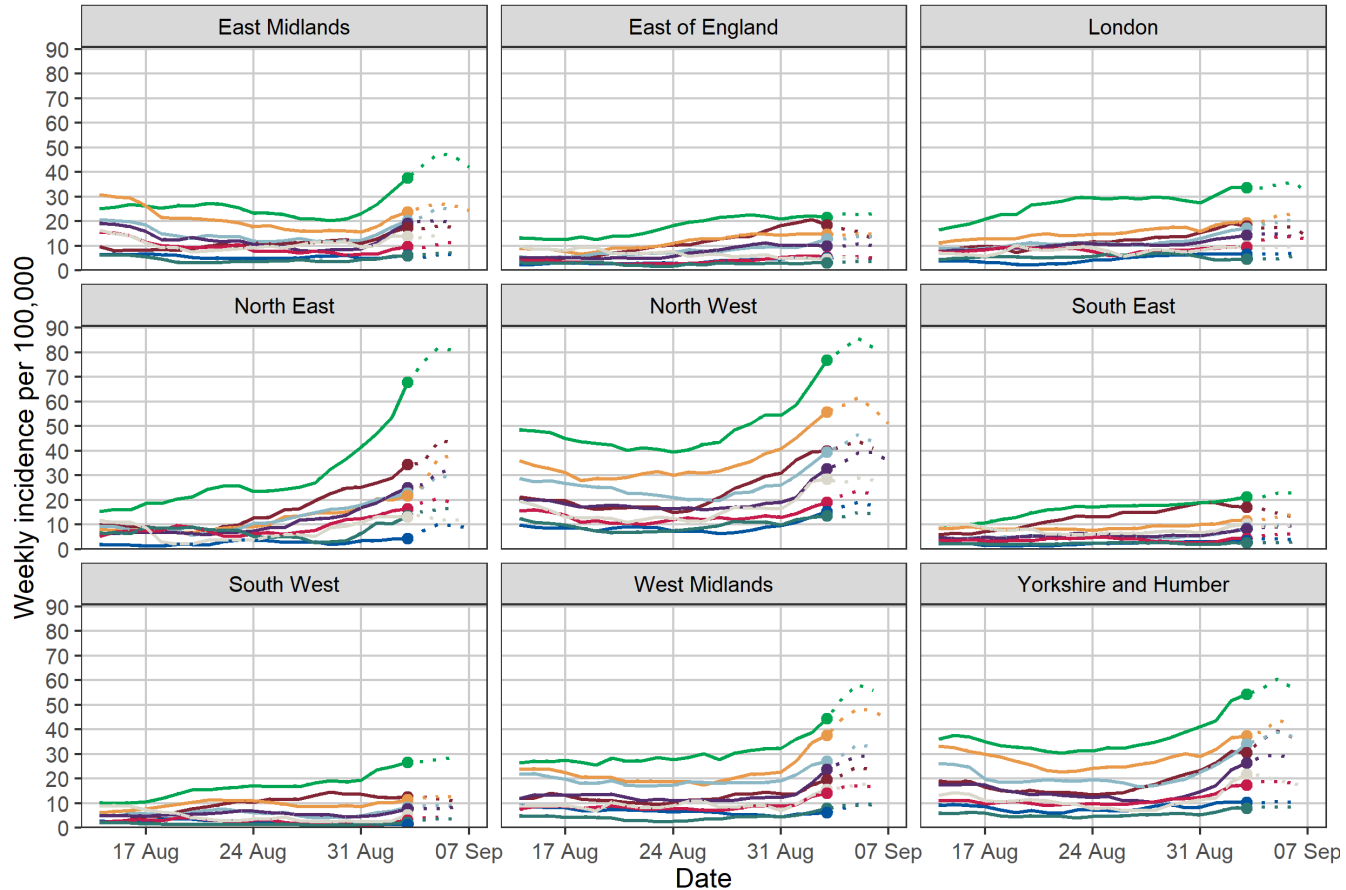
## Data up to the 3 September 2020



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

Data up to the 3 September 2020

### Weekly incidence per 100,000 population by age group



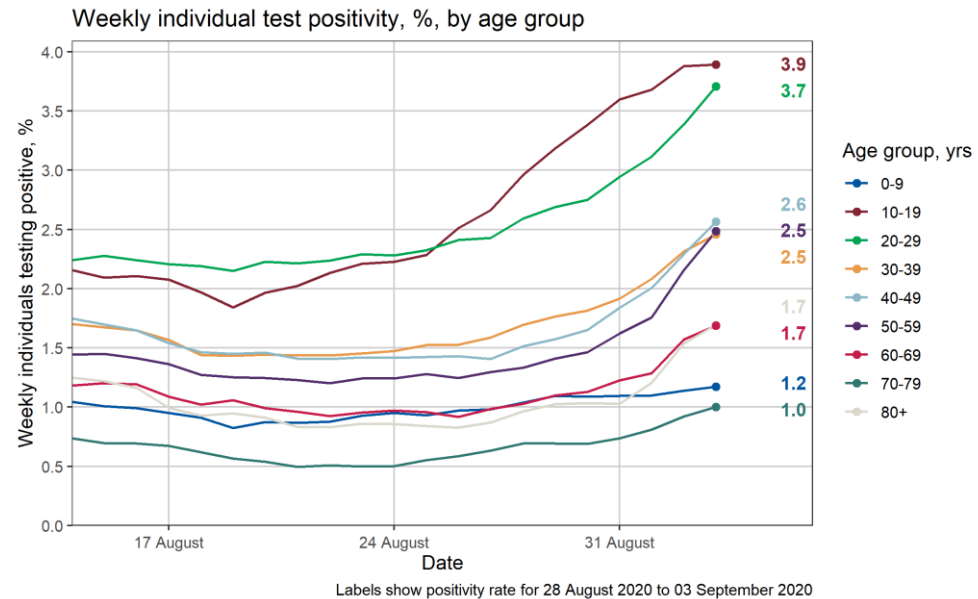
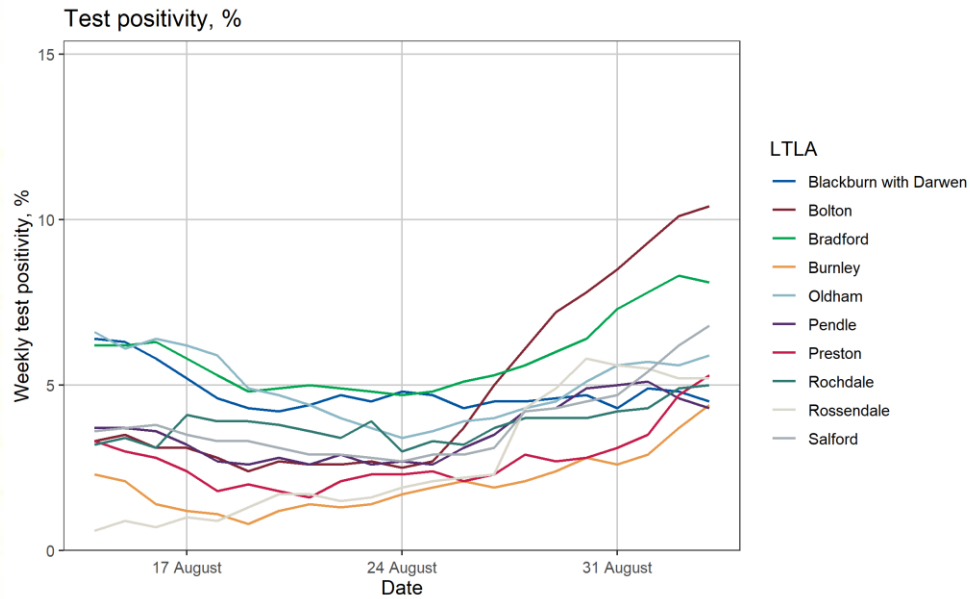
Age group, yrs 0-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79 80+

Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data



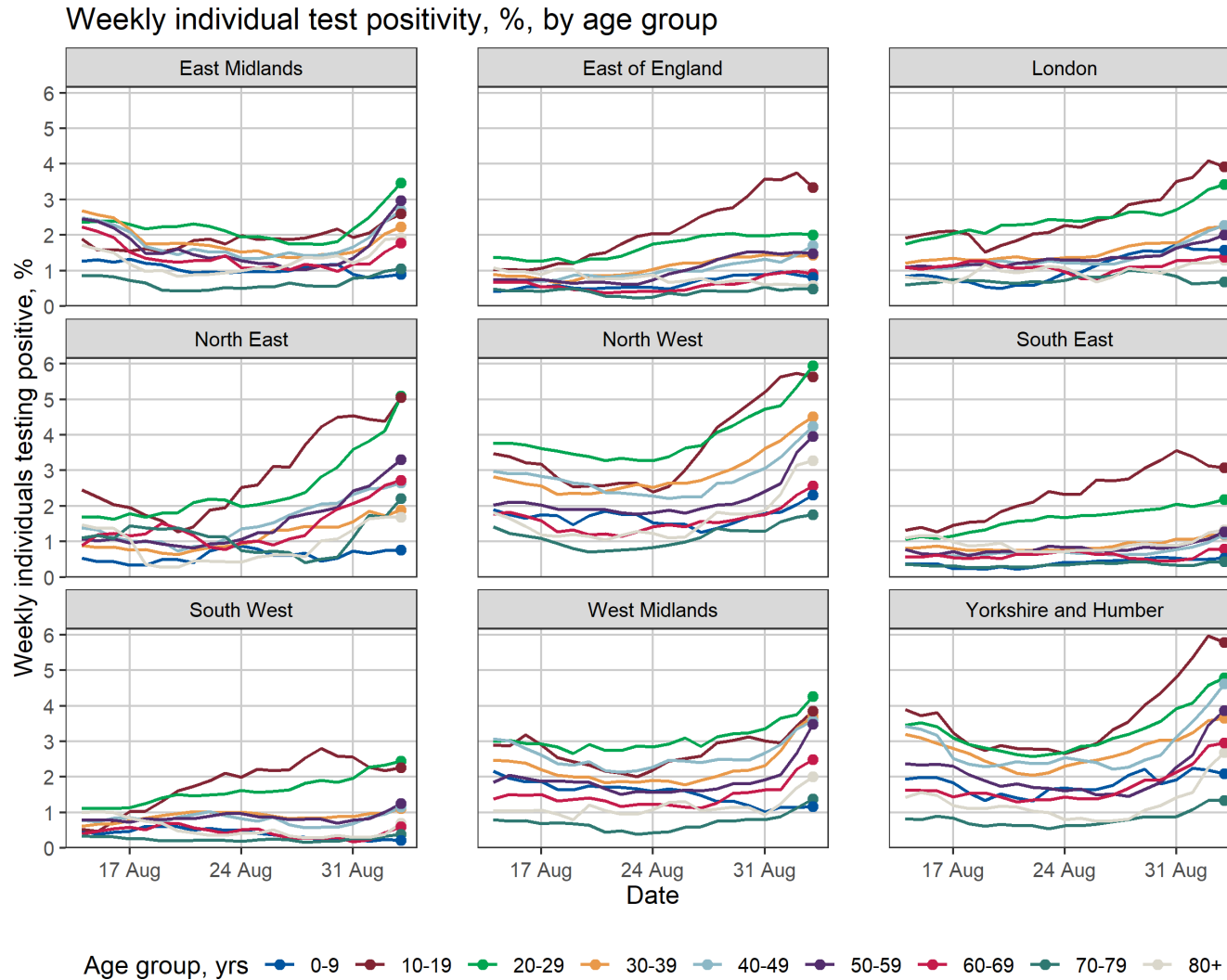
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

## Data up to the 3 September 2020



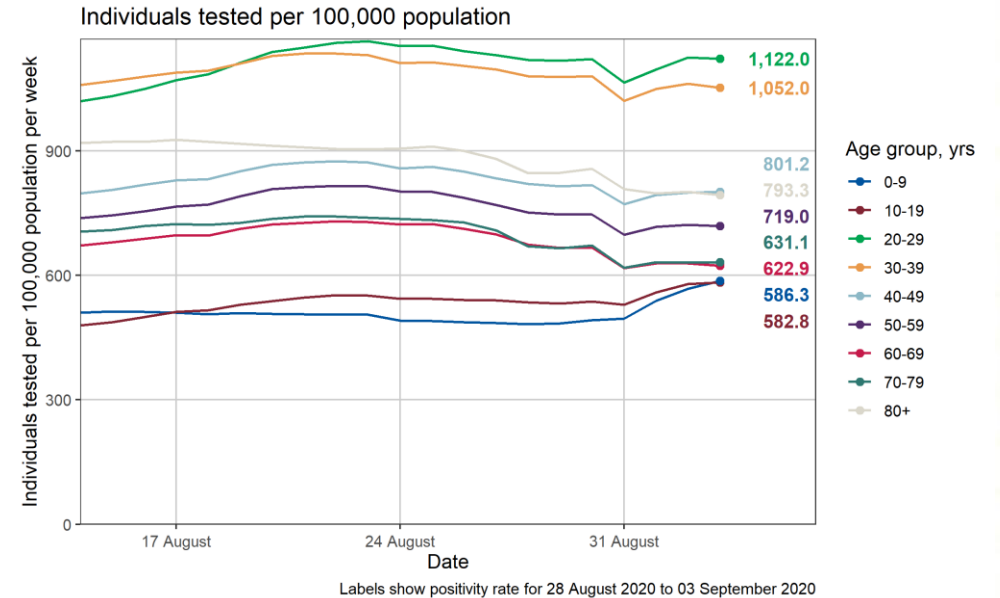
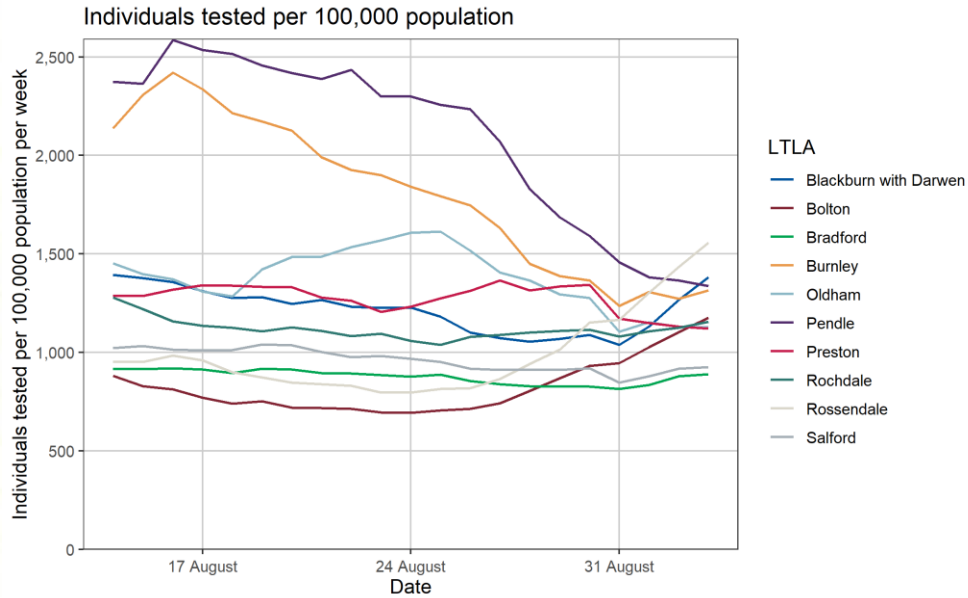
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 3 September 2020



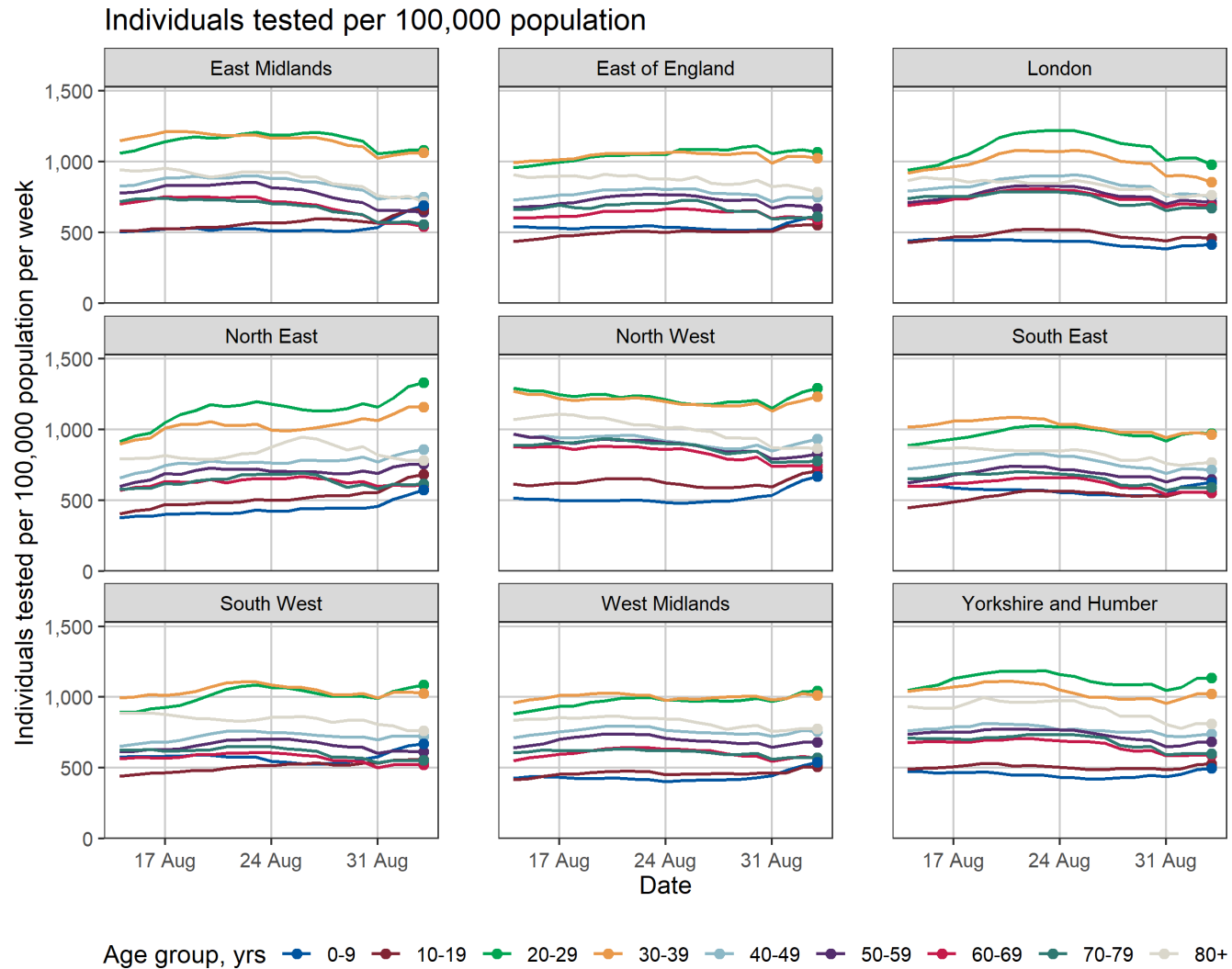
# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

## Data up to the 3 September 2020



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

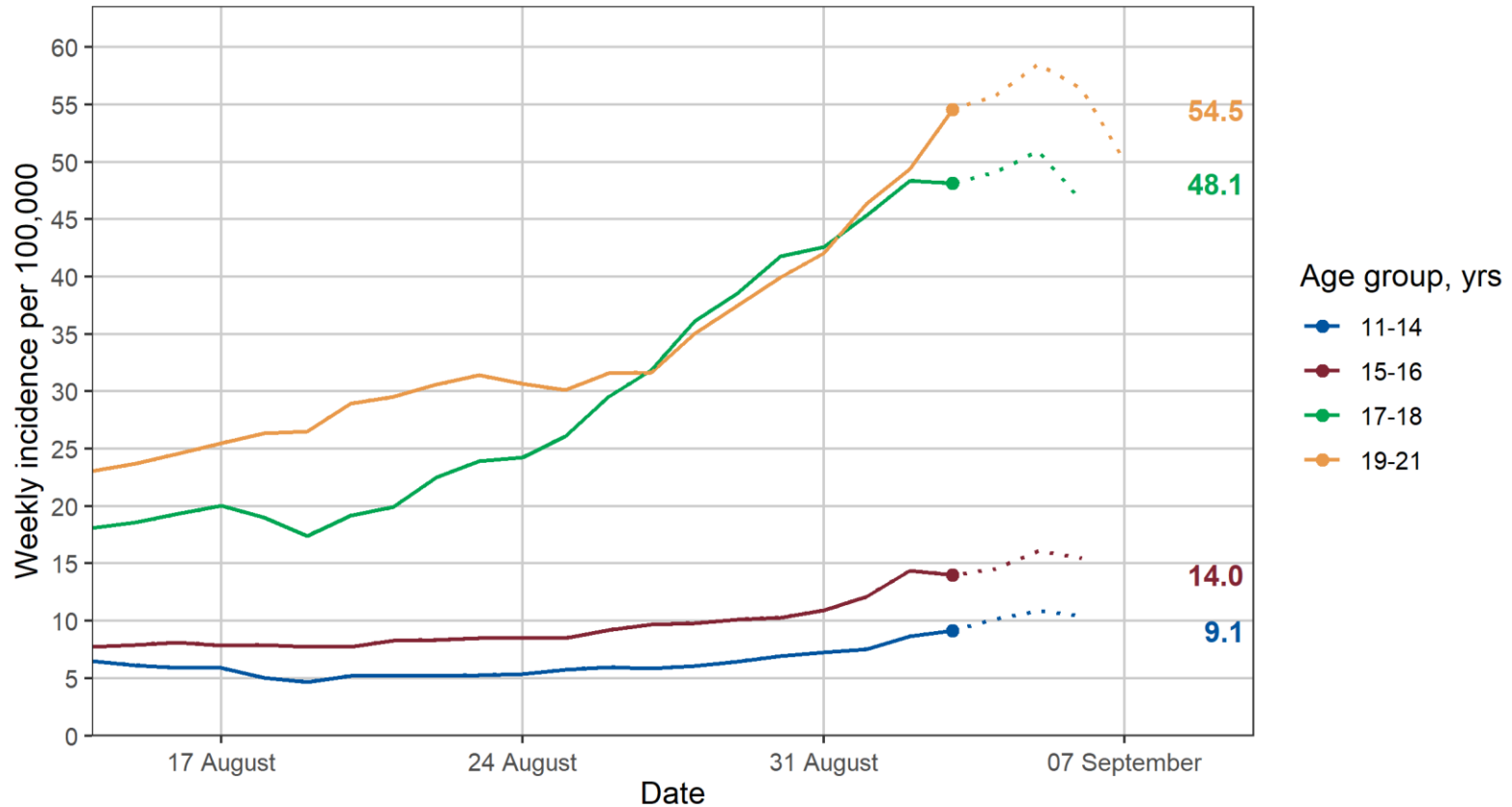
## Data up to the 3 September 2020



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

## Data up to the 3 September 2020

Weekly incidence per 100,000 population by age group (11 to 21 year olds)

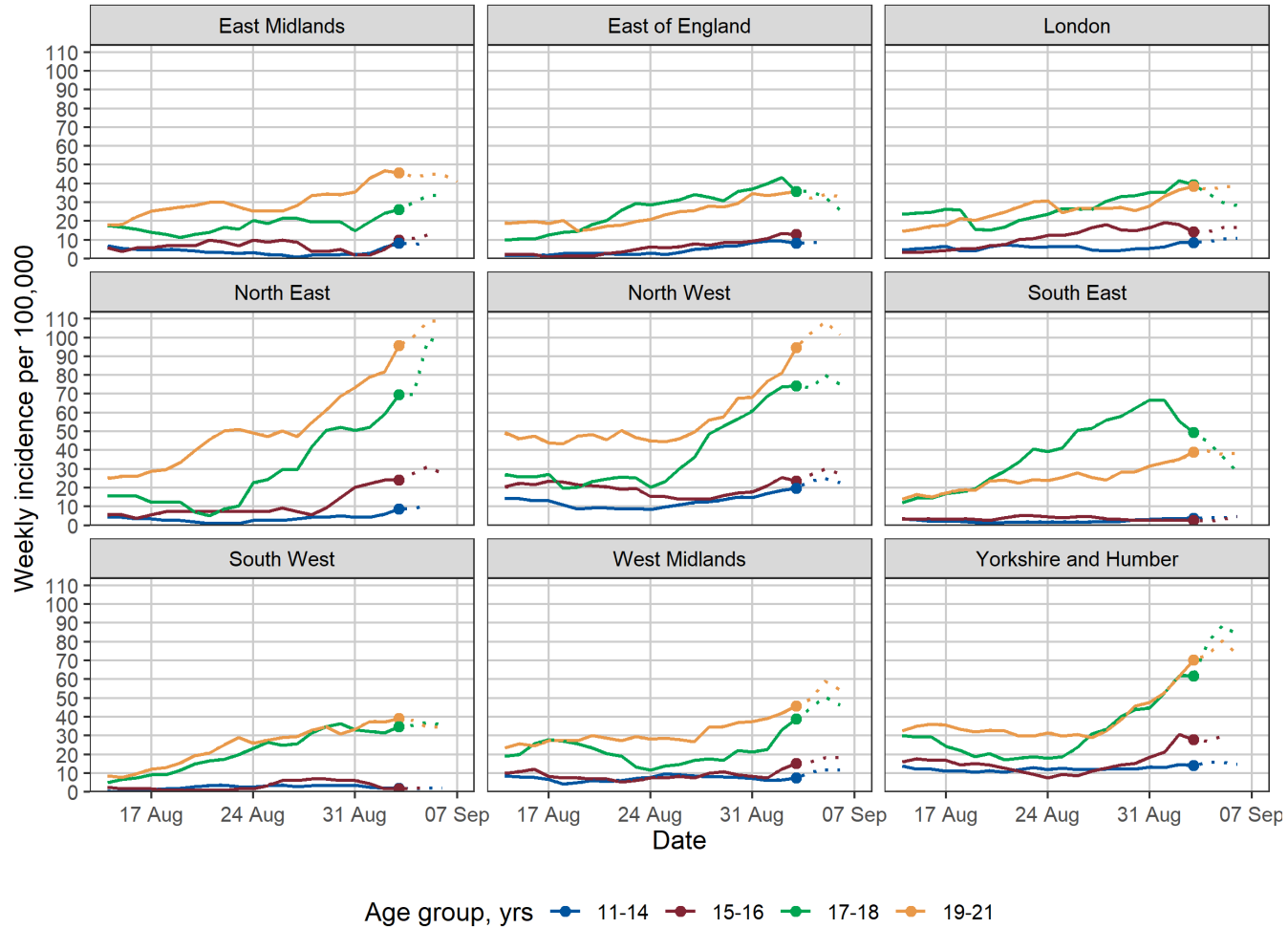


Labels show weekly incidence rate for 28 August 2020 to 03 September 2020  
Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data

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

## Data up to the 3 September 2020

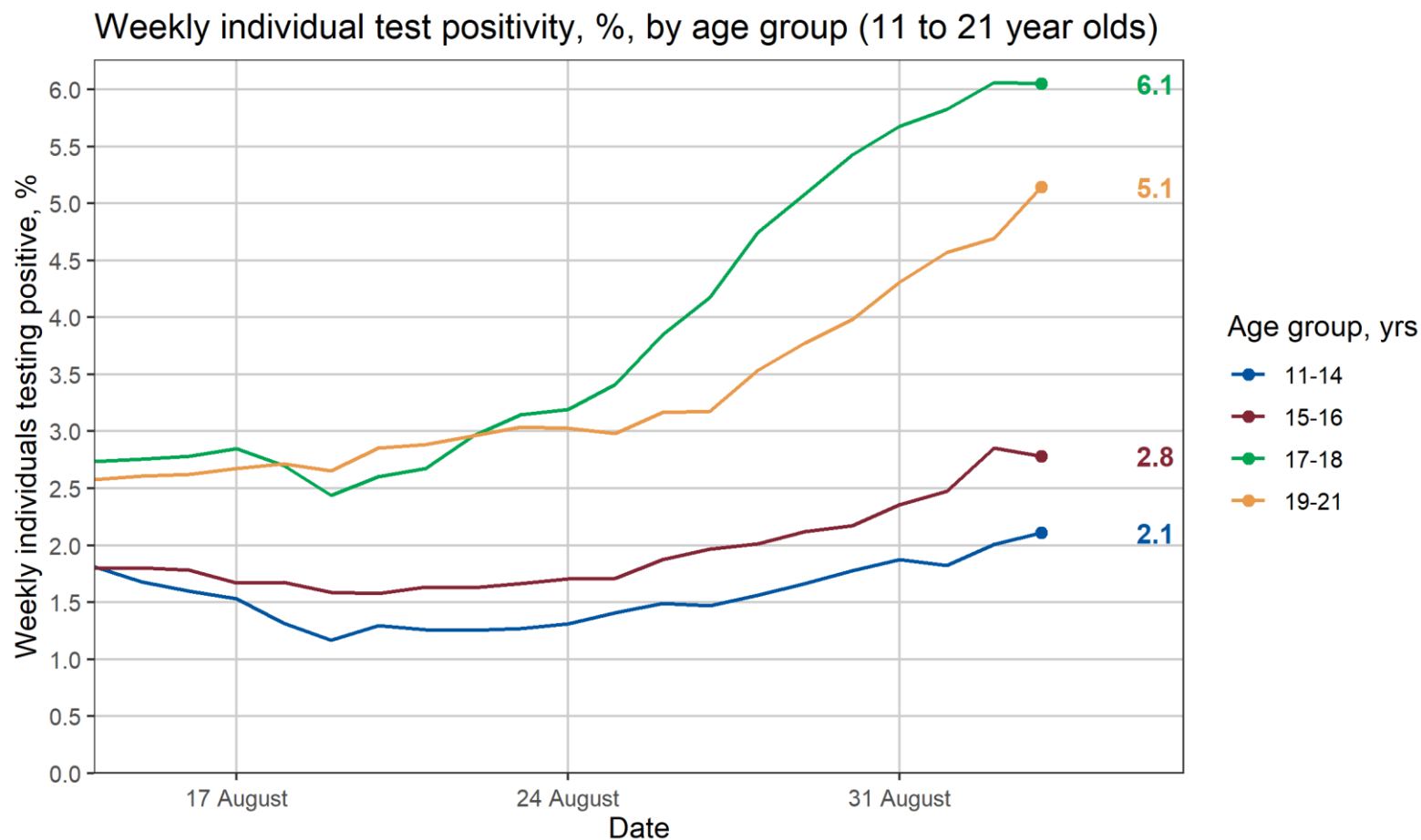
Weekly incidence per 100,000 population by age group (11 to 21 year olds)



Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data

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

Data up to the 3 September 2020

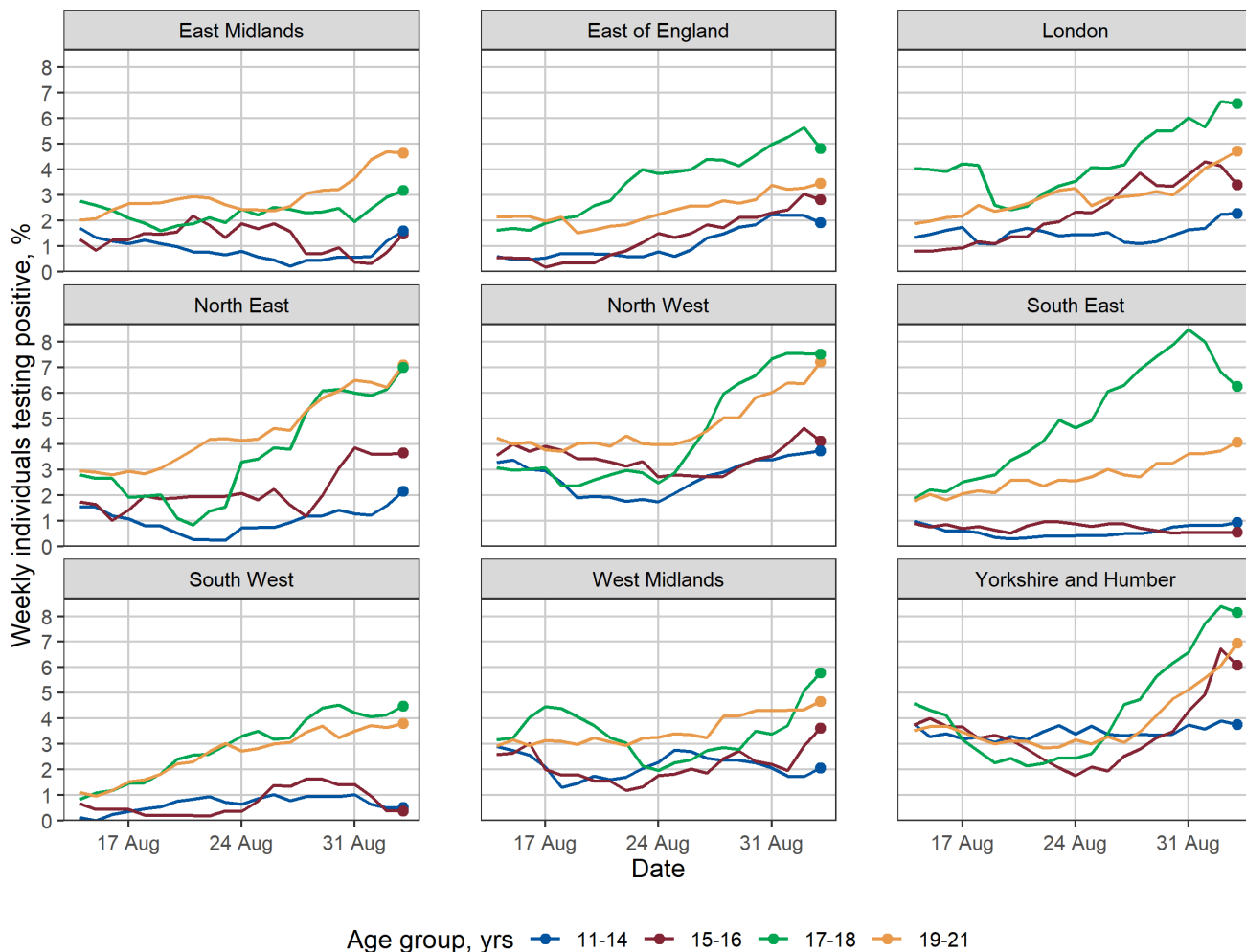


Labels show positivity rate for 28 August 2020 to 03 September 2020

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

Data up to the 3 September 2020

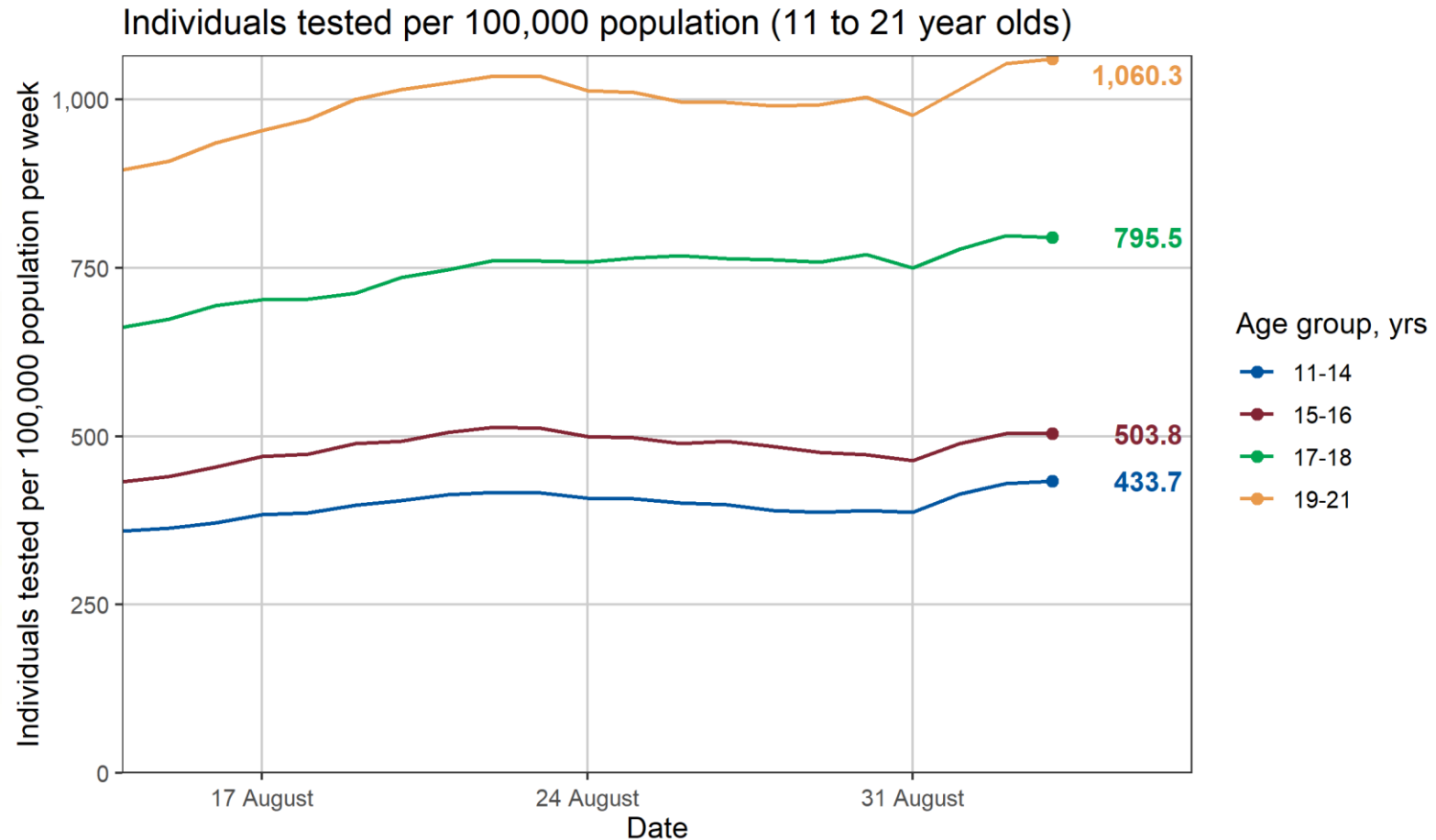
Weekly individual test positivity, %, by age group (11 to 21 year olds)





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

## Data up to the 3 September 2020

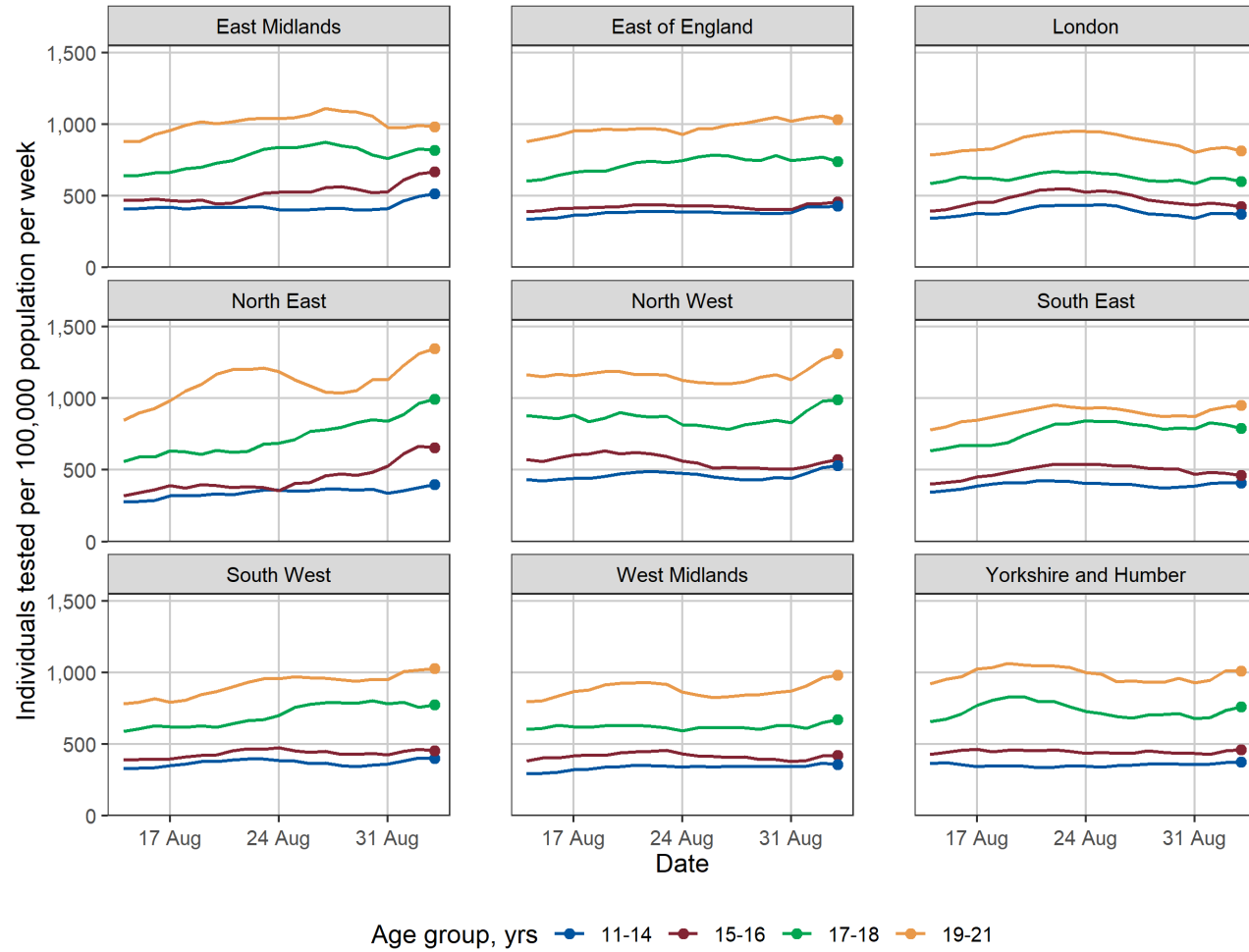


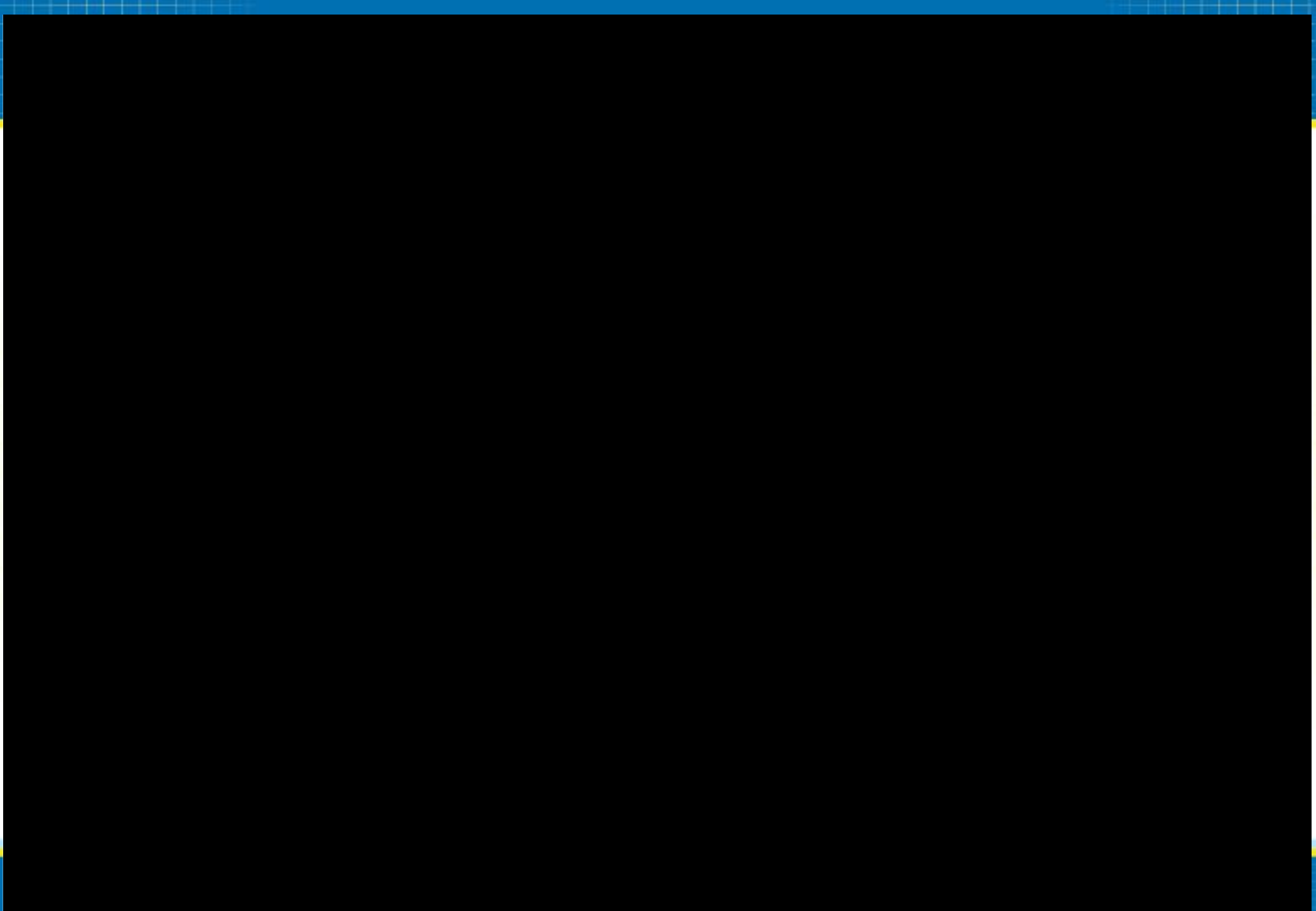
Labels show positivity rate for 28 August 2020 to 03 September 2020

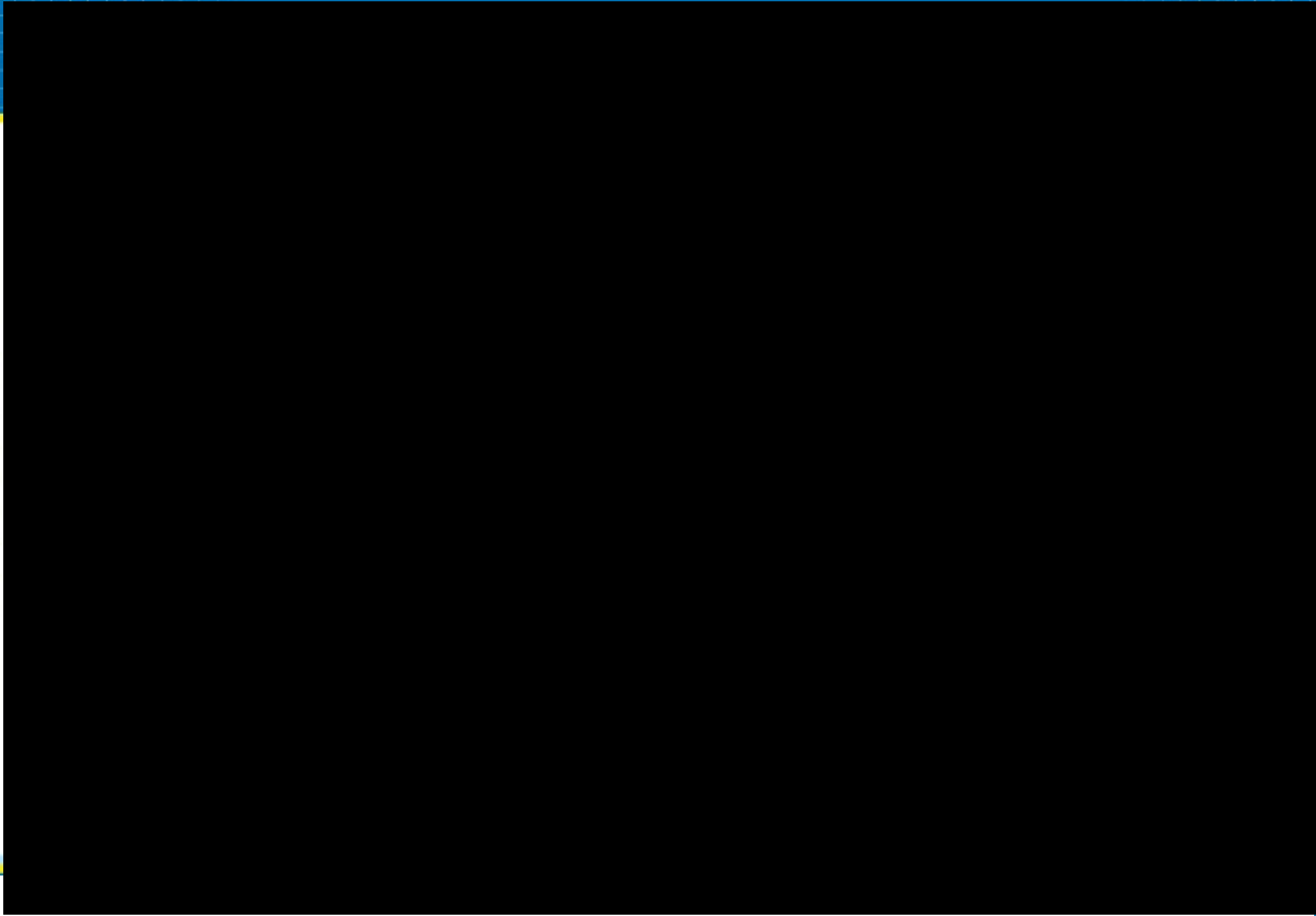
# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people

## Data up to the 3 September 2020

Individuals tested per 100,000 population (11 to 21 year olds)



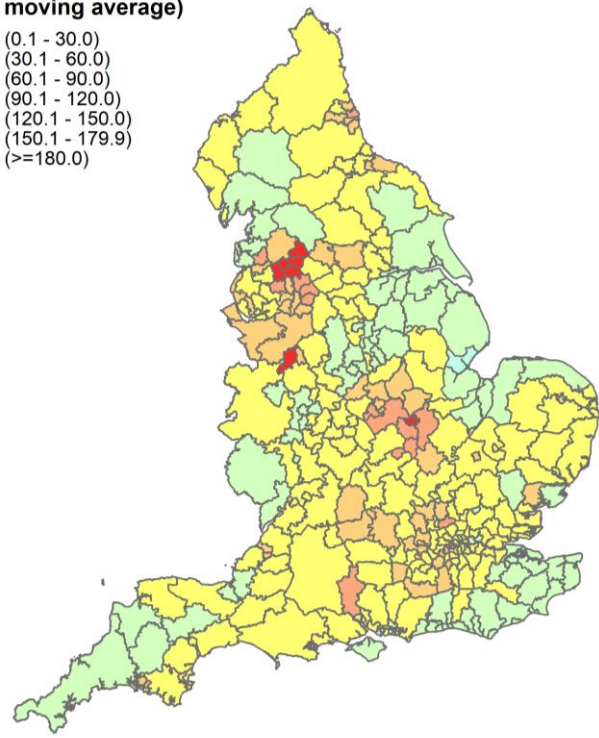
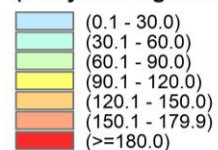




# Testing: Individuals tested per 100,000 population per day

Data for specimens taken between 28 August and 3 September (7 day) and 21 August and 3 September (14 day)

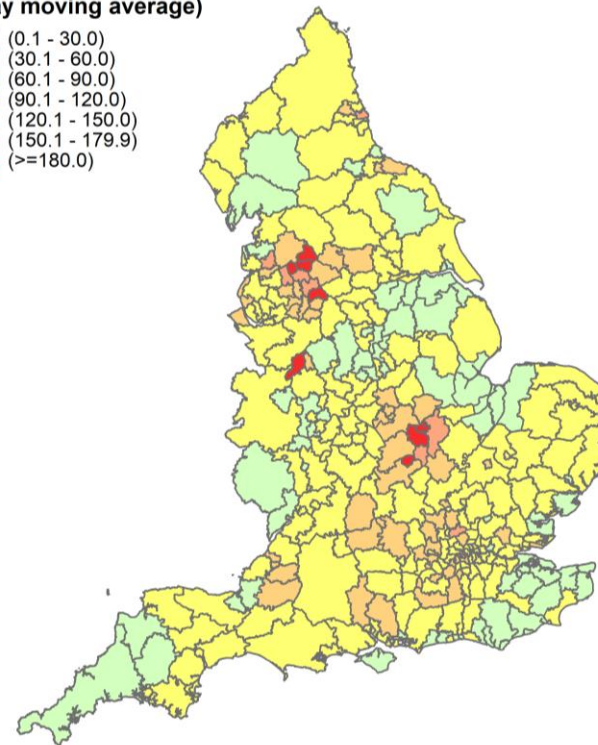
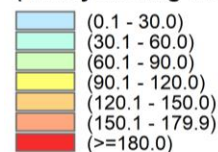
Average number of individuals tested per 100,000 per day  
(7 day moving average)



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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Newcastle-under-Lyme	243.2	Blackburn with Darwen	197.3
Corby	242.2	Pendle	191
Rossendale	222.5	Burnley	187.8
Hyndburn	203.1	Test Valley	179
City of London	198.5	Kettering	177.5

Average number of individuals tested per 100,000 per day  
(14 day moving average)



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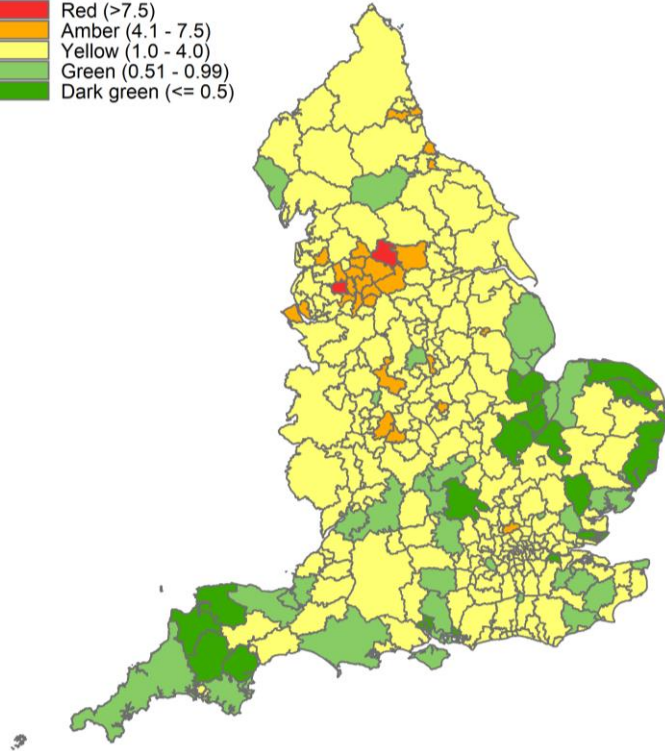
Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Corby	288.5	Northampton	212.5
Pendle	243.3	Burnley	210.4
City of London	222.3	Hyndburn	206.9
Kettering	221.5	Oldham	180.9
Newcastle-under-Lyme	215.4	Preston	177.6

# Testing: Individuals testing positive per 100 tests

Data for specimens taken between 28 August and 3 September (7 day) and 210 August and 3 September (14 day)

Percentage of individuals testing positive (weekly) RAG

- Red (>7.5)
- Amber (4.1 - 7.5)
- Yellow (1.0 - 4.0)
- Green (0.51 - 0.99)
- Dark green (<= 0.5)

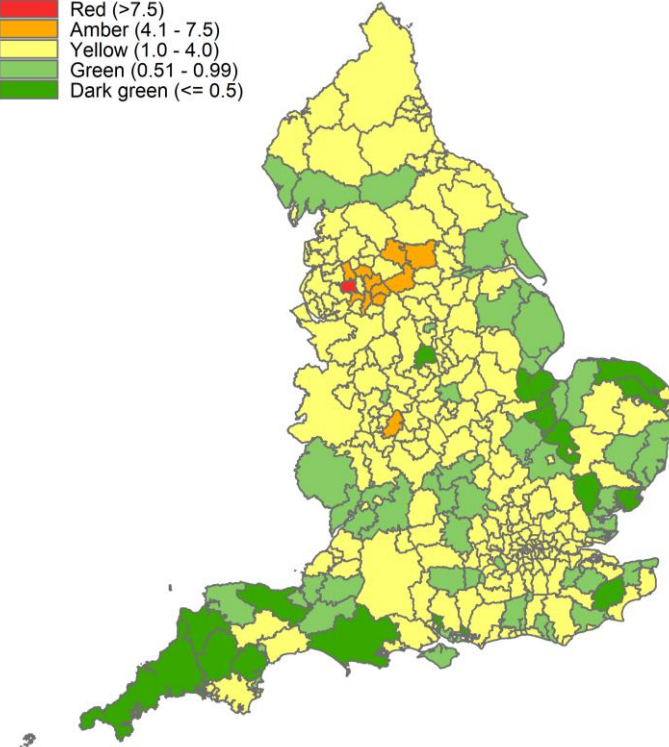


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Local Authorities with the highest percentages			
	%		%
Bolton	10.4	Manchester	5.8
Bradford	8.1	Hartlepool	5.7
Salford	6.8	Tameside	5.3
Birmingham	6.4	Preston	5.3
Oldham	5.9	Kirklees	5.2

Percentage of individuals testing positive (Fortnightly) RAG

- Red (>7.5)
- Amber (4.1 - 7.5)
- Yellow (1.0 - 4.0)
- Green (0.51 - 0.99)
- Dark green (<= 0.5)



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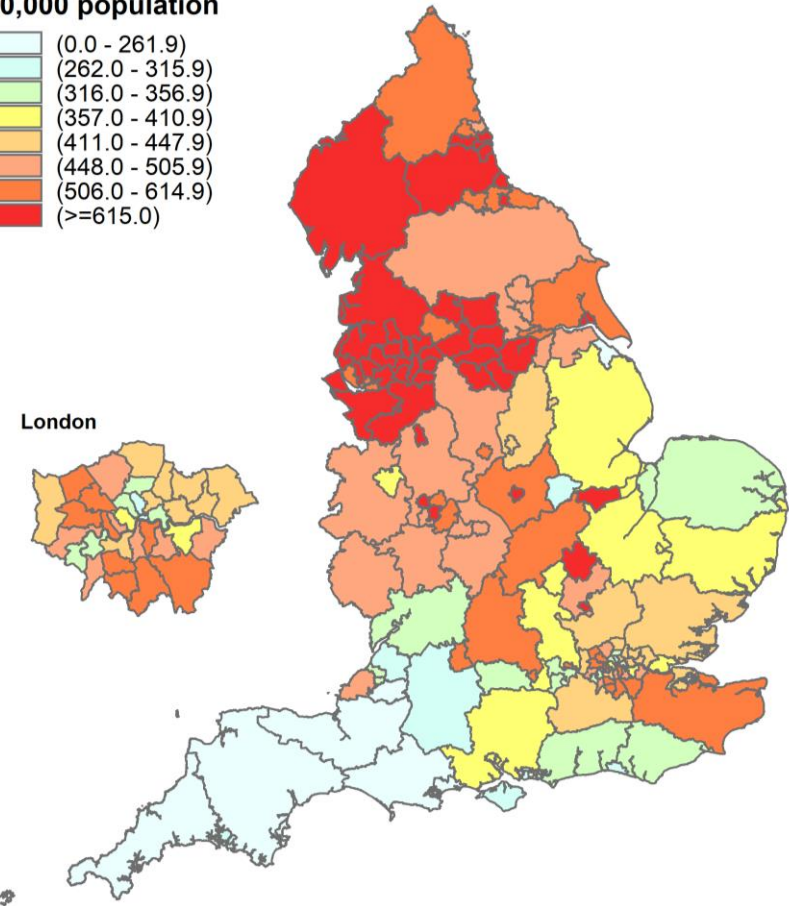
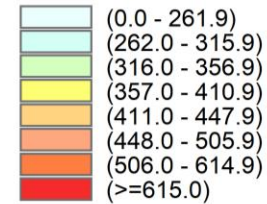
Local Authorities with the highest percentages			
	%		%
Bolton	8.3	Tameside	4.8
Bradford	6.8	Oldham	4.8
Salford	5	Blackburn with Darwen	4.5
Birmingham	4.9	Kirklees	4.4
Manchester	4.8	Rochdale	4.4

# Cumulative incidence rates (up to 3 September 2020)

Cumulative rate of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases (per 100,000) by upper-tier local authority in England\* (n=290,695)

Excludes 9,041 COVID-19 cases for whom geographical information is to be confirmed.

Cumulative incidence rate per 100,000 population



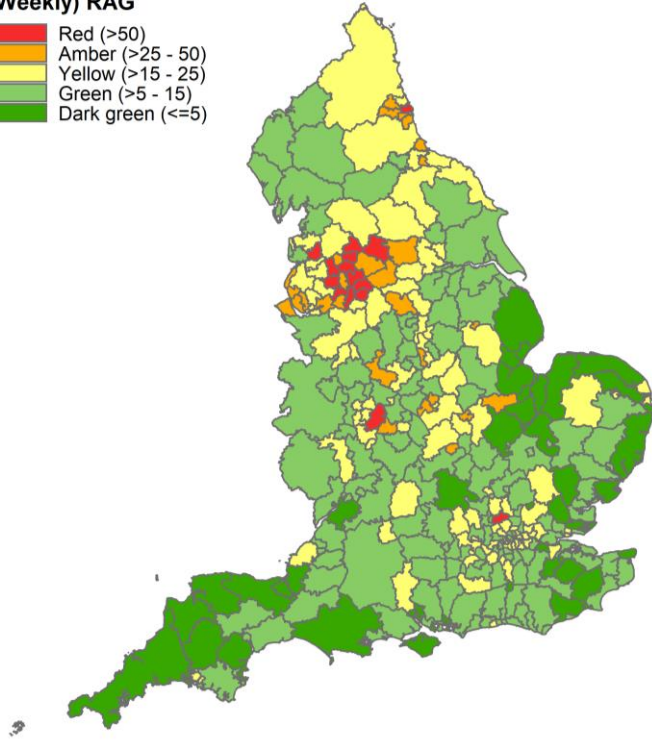
London

Local Authorities with the highest cumulative rate	
	Rate
Leicester	1648.3
Oldham	1295.3
Blackburn with Darwen	1289.1
Bradford	1223.4
Rochdale	1078.6
Bolton	935.6
Tameside	909.9
Barnsley	892.7
Bury	879.5
Bedford	853
Rotherham	839.2
Manchester	829.4
Luton	826.2
Sheffield	826.1
Peterborough	825.2

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

Data for specimens taken between 28 August and 3 September (7 day) and 21 August and 3 September (14 day)

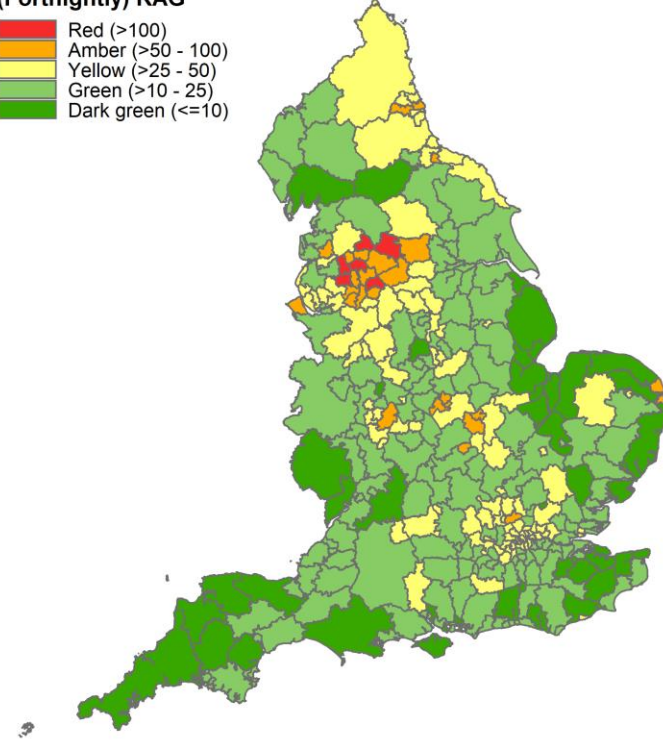
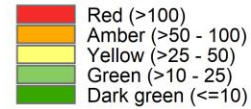
**Incidence per 100,000 population  
(Weekly) RAG**



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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Bolton	121.9	Blackburn with Darwen	61.8
Rossendale	80.4	Preston	59.9
Bradford	72.2	Pendle	58
Oldham	66.6	Rochdale	57.7
Salford	62.9	Burnley	57.6

**Incidence per 100,000 population  
(Fortnightly) RAG**



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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Bolton	158.7	Rossendale	100.1
Pendle	131.3	Rochdale	98.2
Oldham	122.7	Manchester	94
Bradford	116.7	Corby	93.2
Blackburn with Darwen	110.1	Tameside	91.9



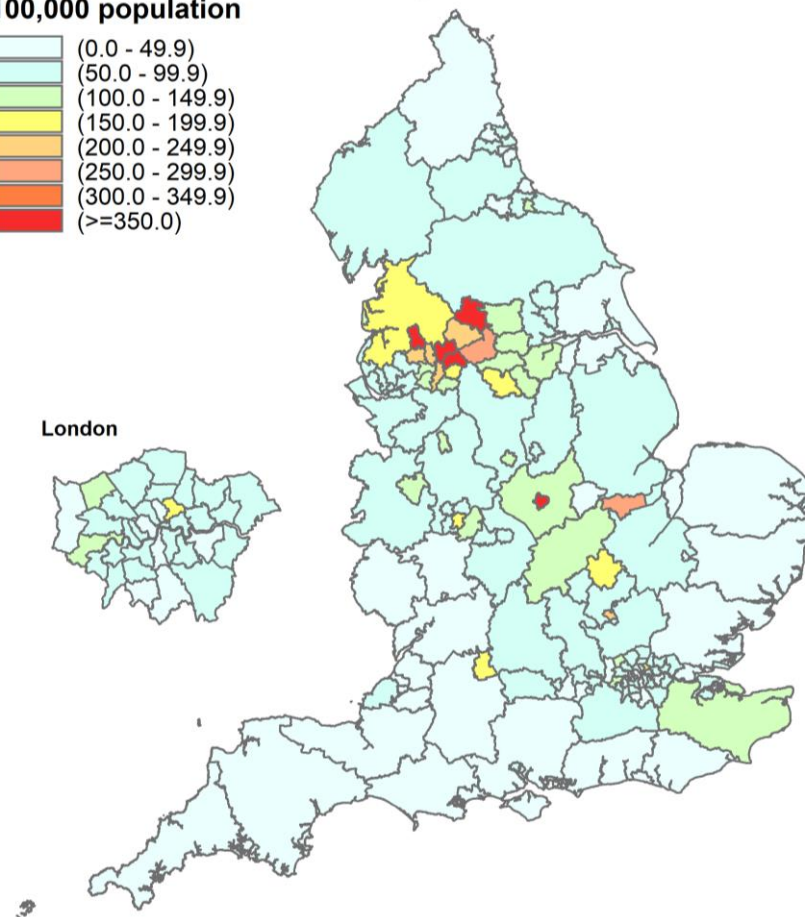
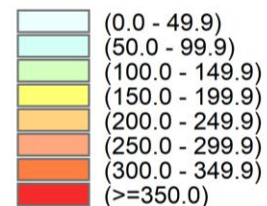
# Cumulative incidence rates under 18s (up to 3 September 2020)

Cumulative rate of Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases (per 100,000) by upper-tier local authority in England\* (**n=11,050**)

Excludes 297 COVID-19 cases for whom geographical information is to be confirmed.

Local Authorities with the highest cumulative rate	
	Rate
Leicester	591.7
Bradford	445.8
Blackburn with Darwen	439.2
Oldham	405.6
Rochdale	351.1
Peterborough	273.8
Kirklees	250.6
Manchester	232.9
Bolton	230.5
Luton	219.6
Bury	215.6
Calderdale	204.3
Sheffield	183.8
Swindon	175.2
Bedford	167.1

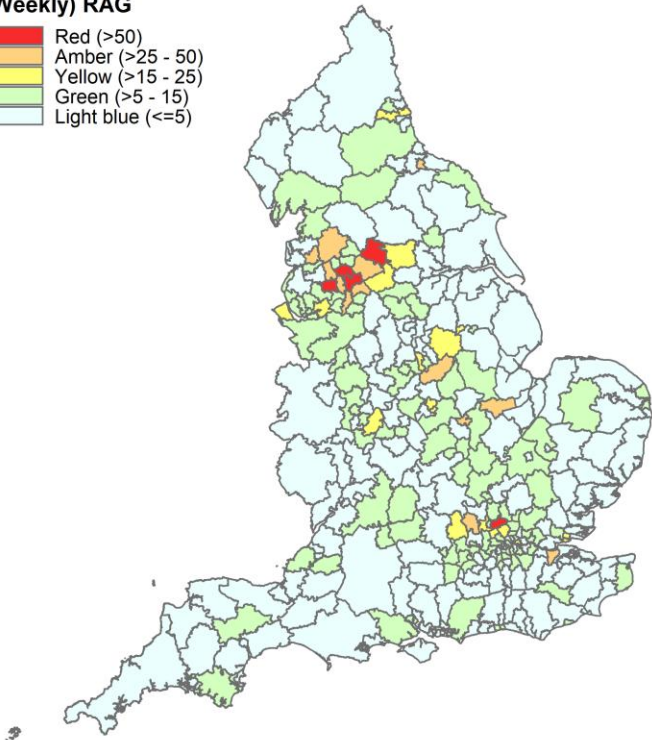
Cumulative incidence rate U18s per 100,000 population



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

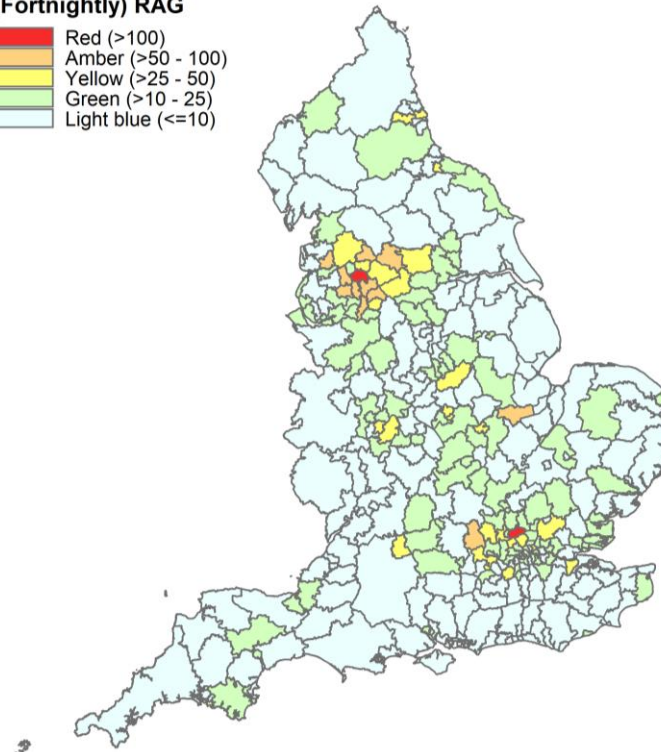
Data for specimens taken between 28 August and 3 September (7 day) and 21 August and 3 September (14 day)

**Incidence per 100,000 population U18s  
(Weekly) RAG**



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**Incidence per 100,000 population U18s  
(Fortnightly) RAG**

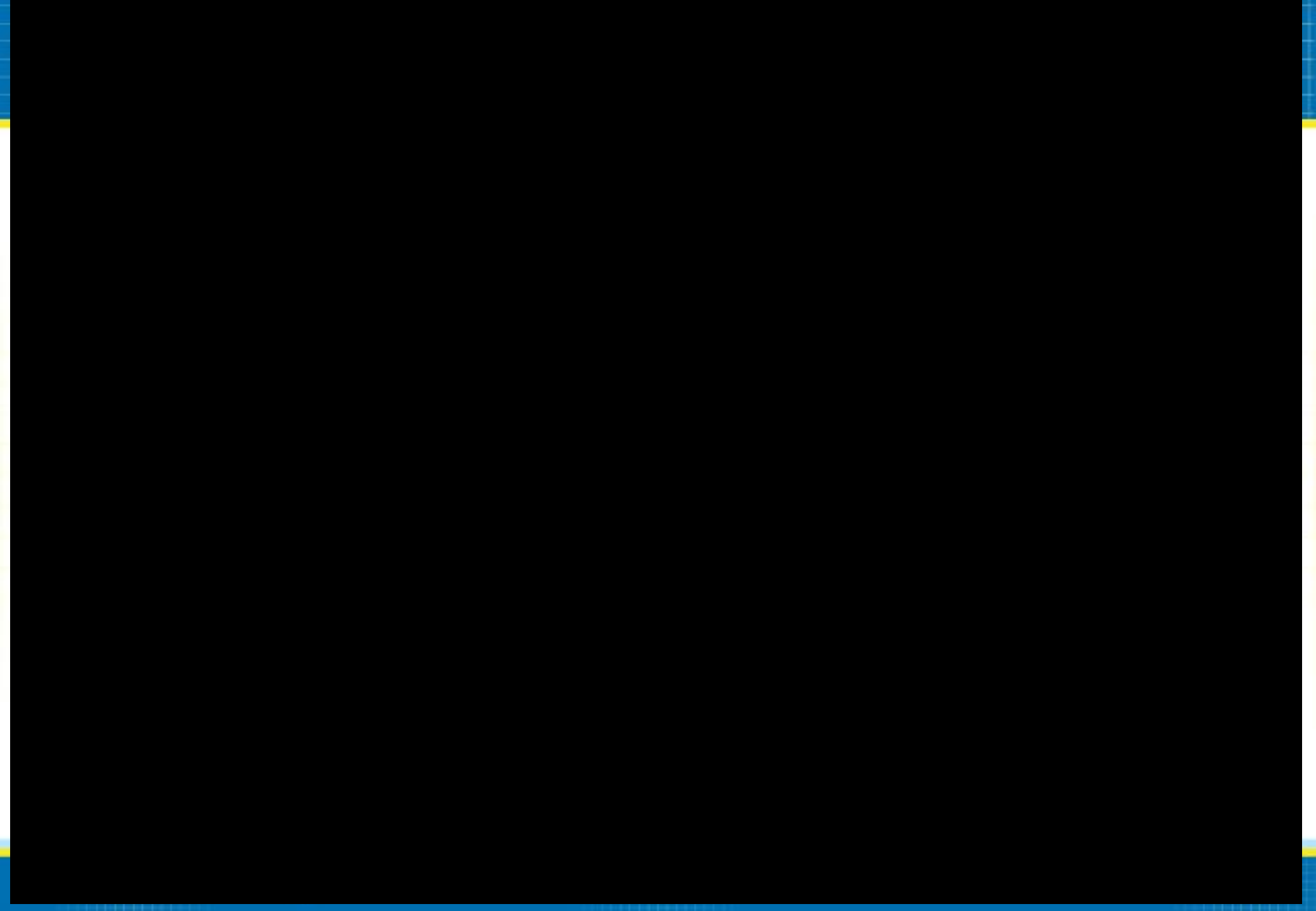


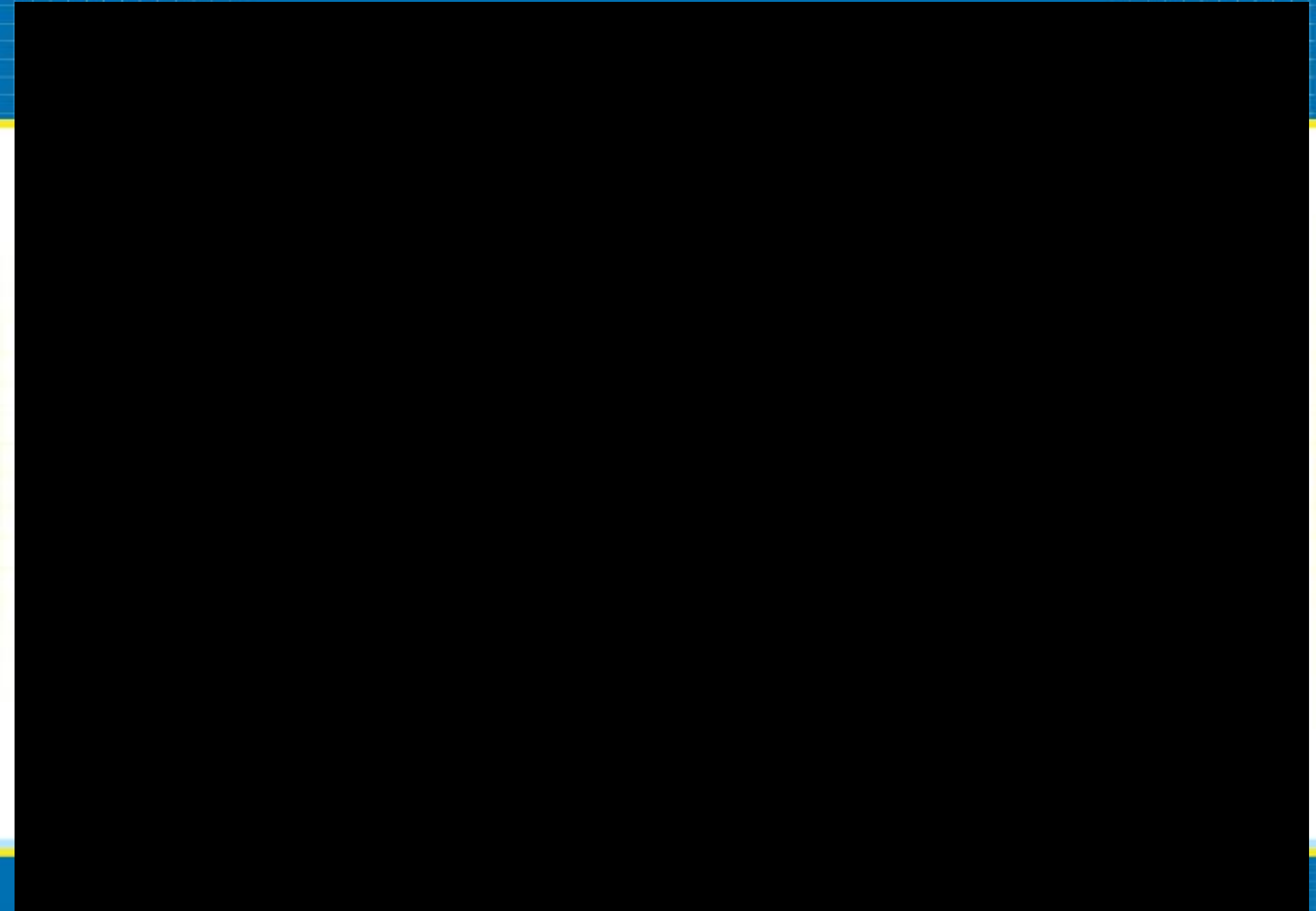
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Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Rossendale	129	Chiltern	35.9
Hertsmere	101	Gravesham	35.8
Bolton	54.7	Manchester	35.3
Rochdale	53.1	Bury	34.8
Bradford	50.7	Middlesbrough	33.8

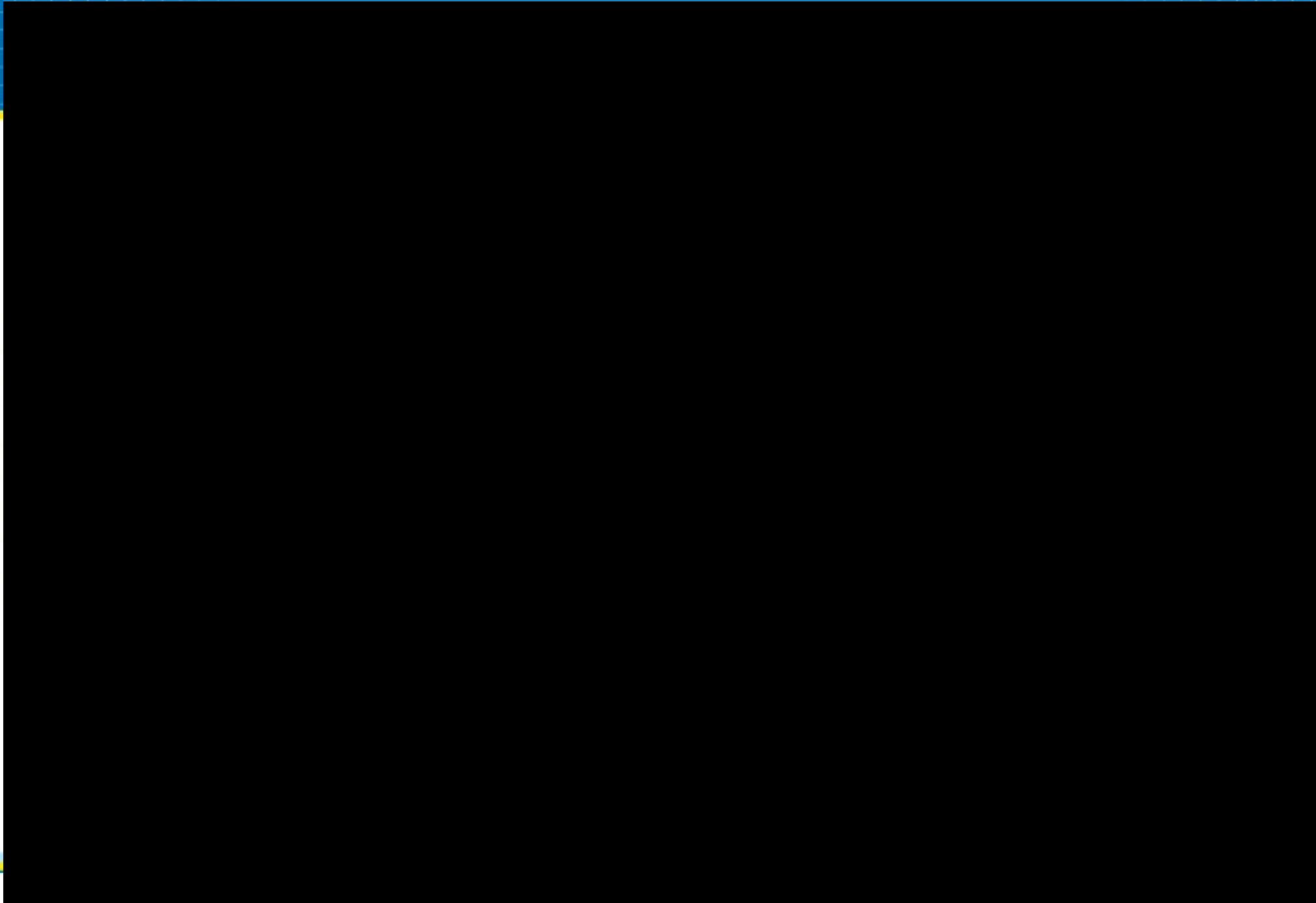
Local Authorities with the highest rate			
	Rate		Rate
Rossendale	141.9	Pendle	65.1
Hertsmere	109.1	Blackburn with Darwen	65
Bradford	79.6	Preston	62.9
Rochdale	70.2	Bury	55.6
Bolton	66.5	Oldham	55.5

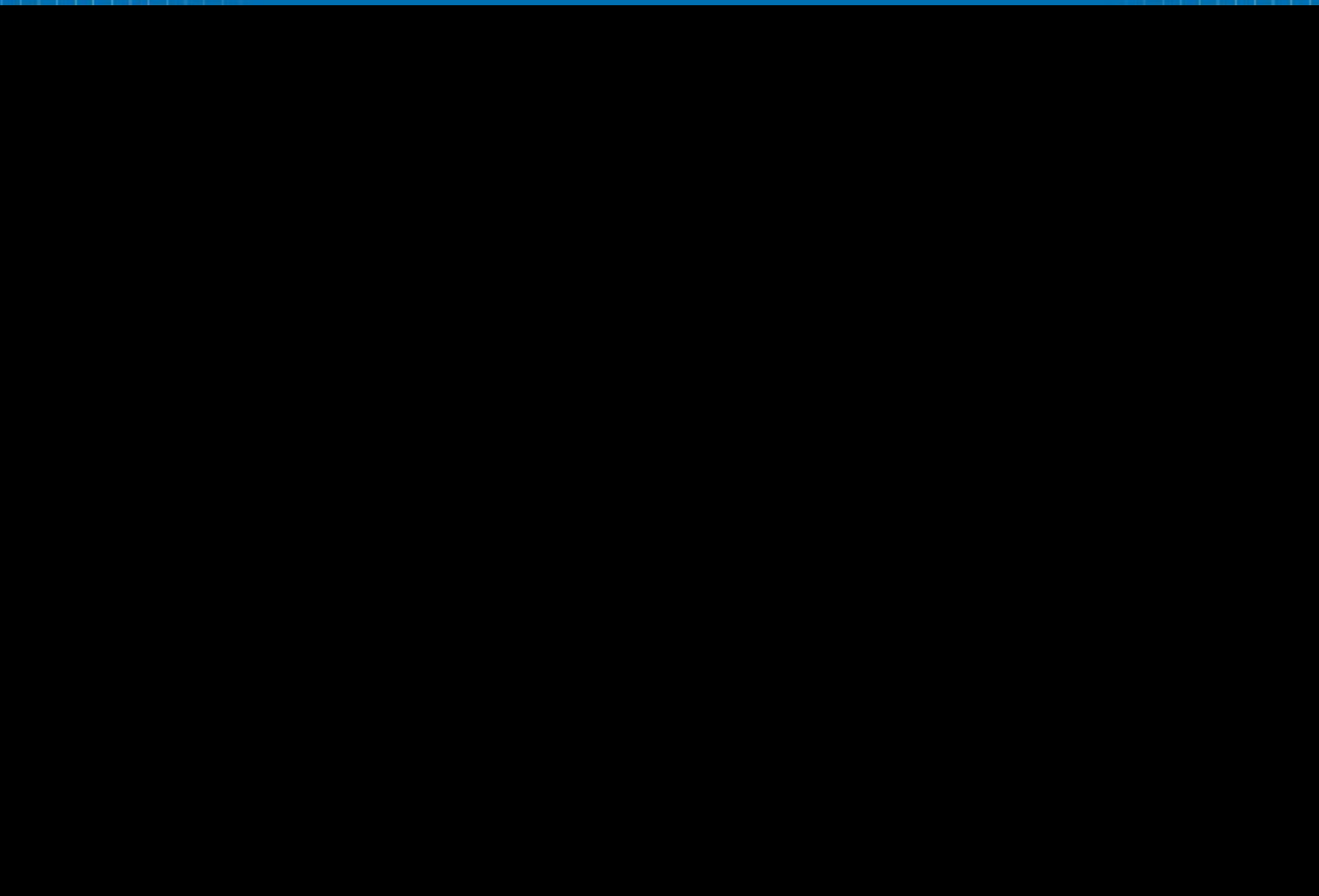










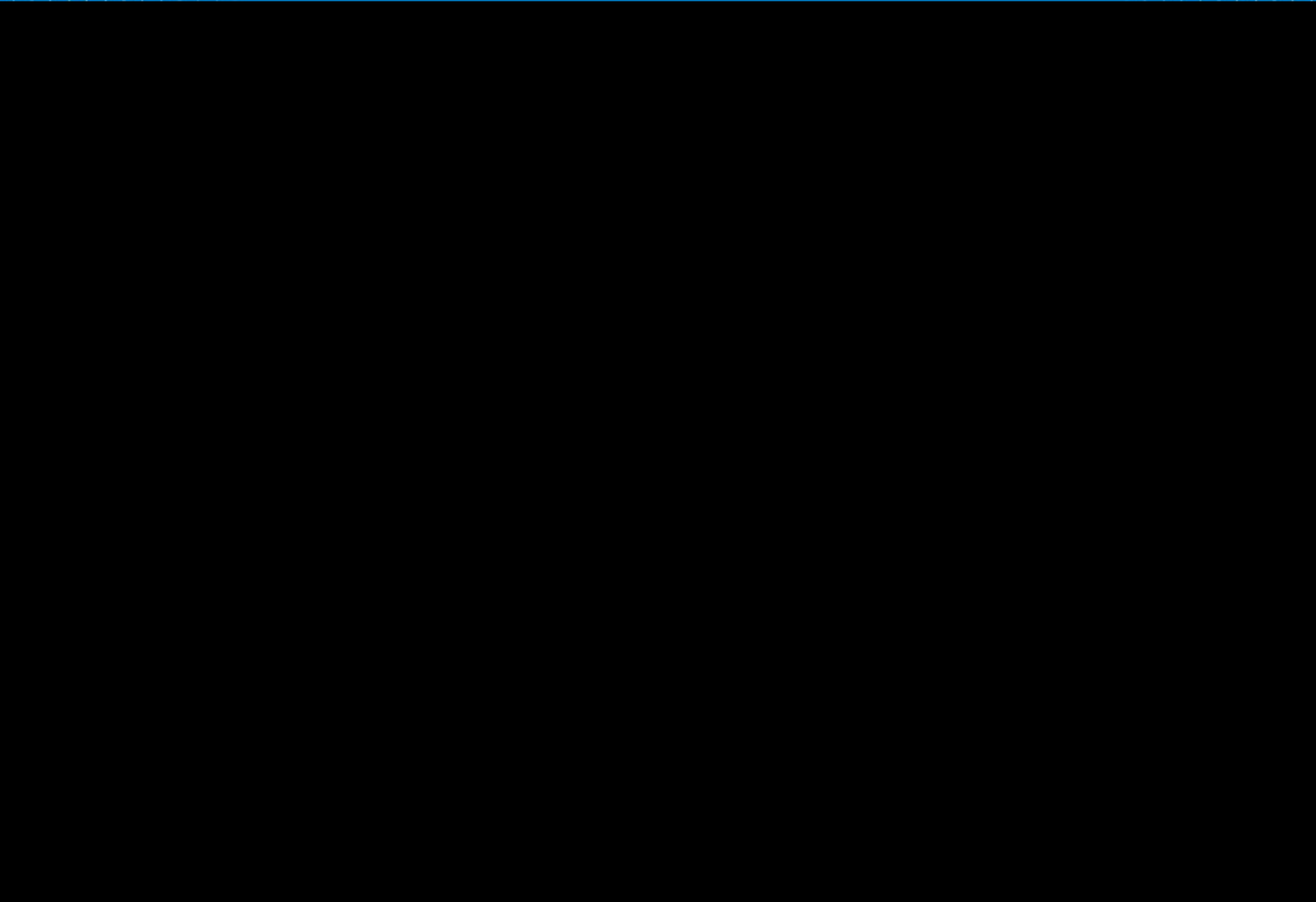




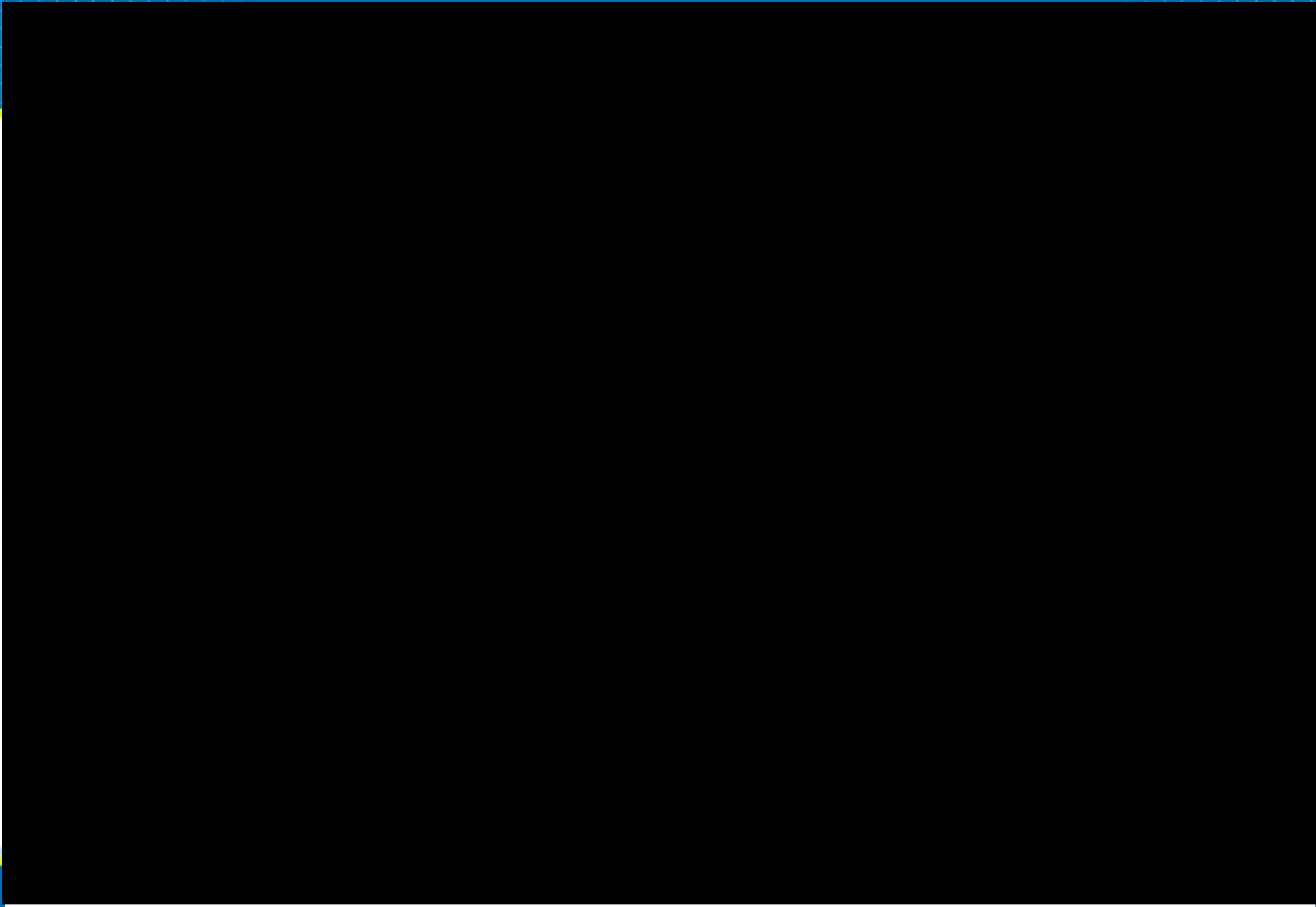




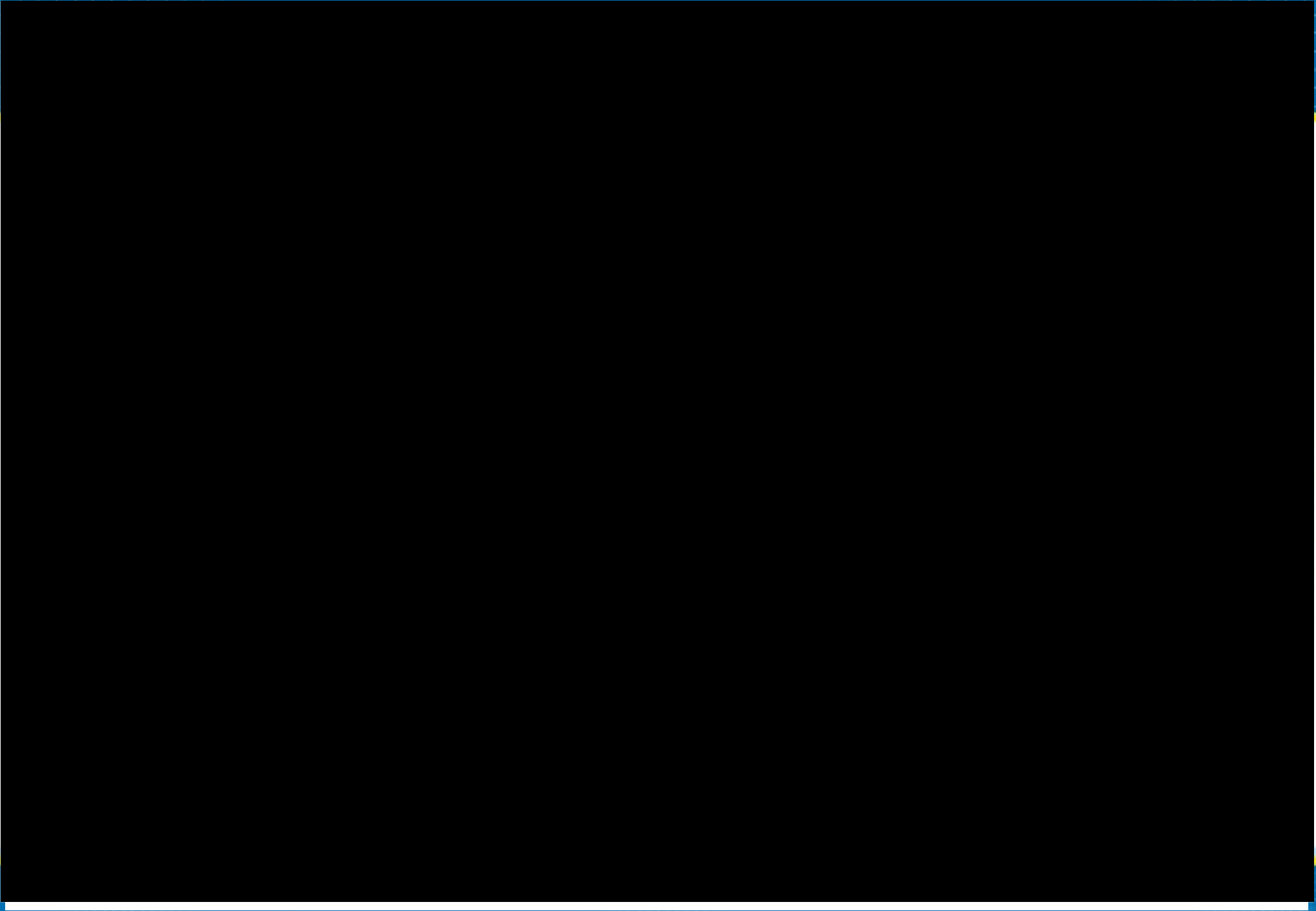
Proportion of cases

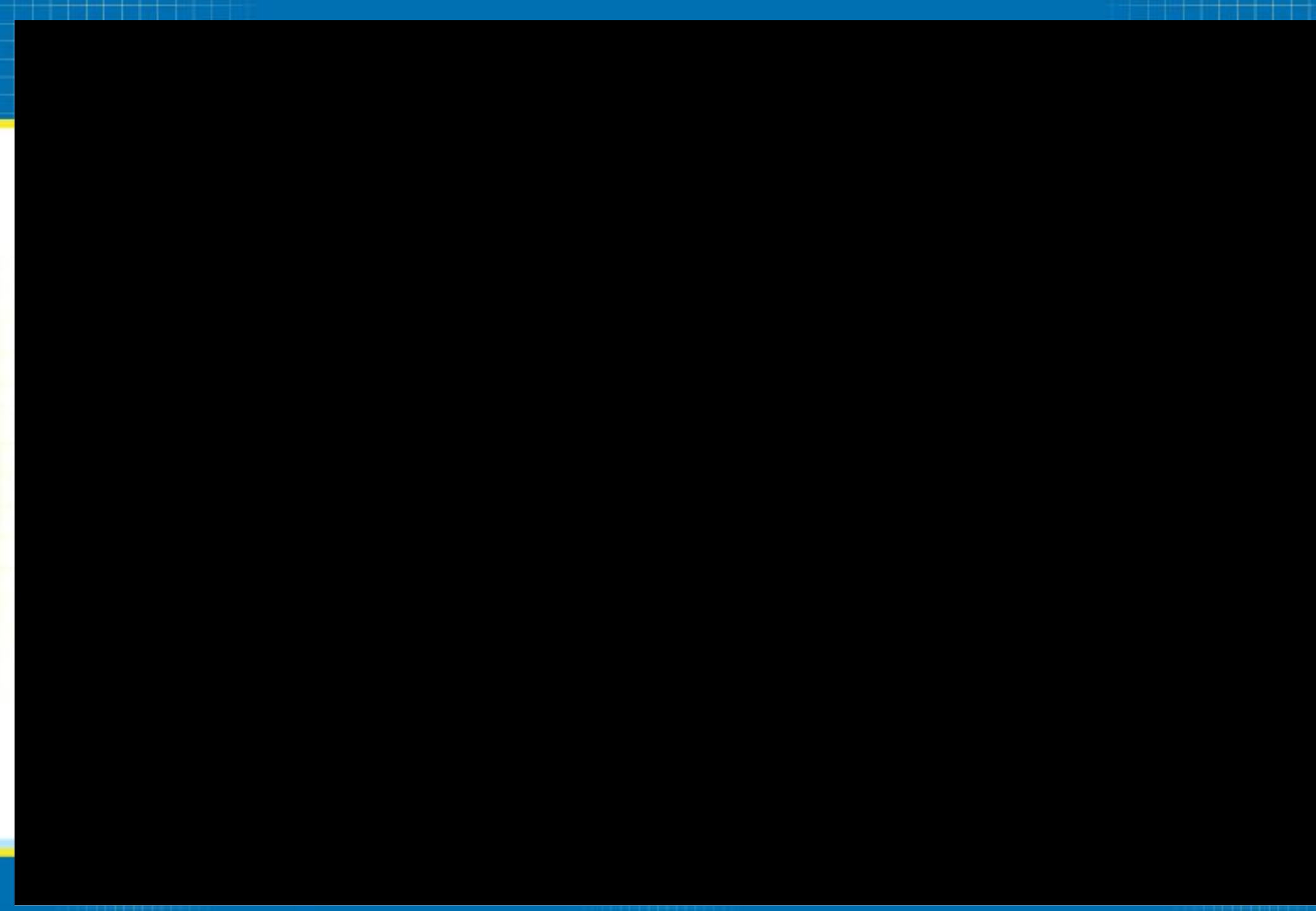






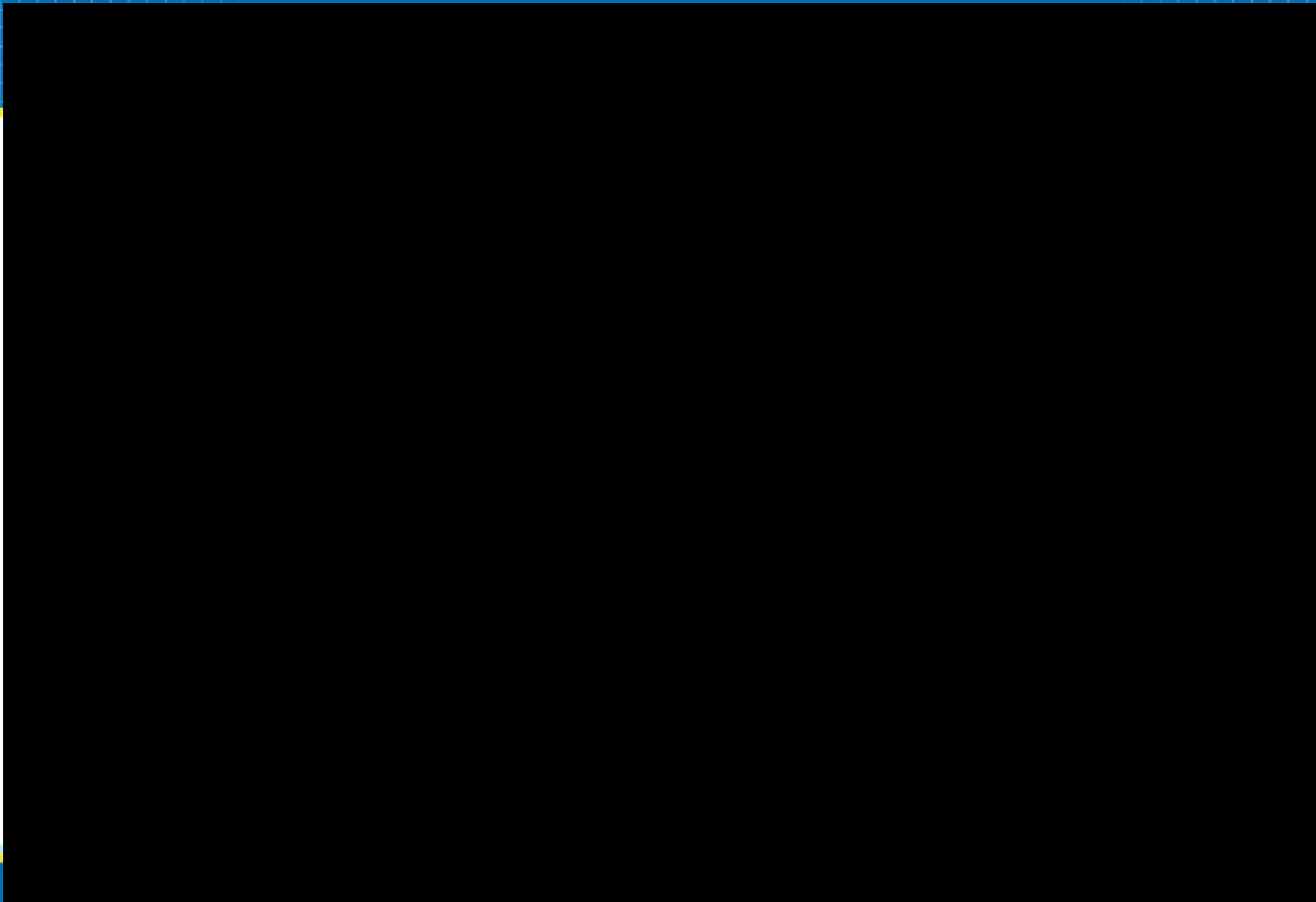








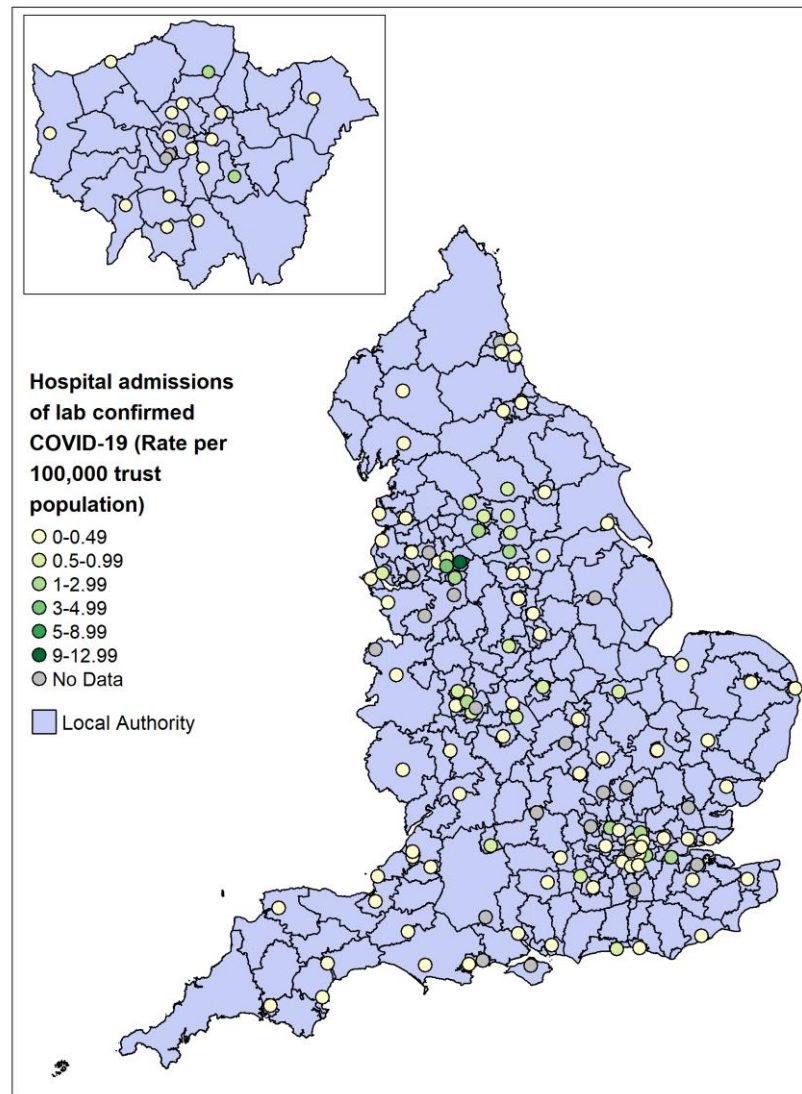
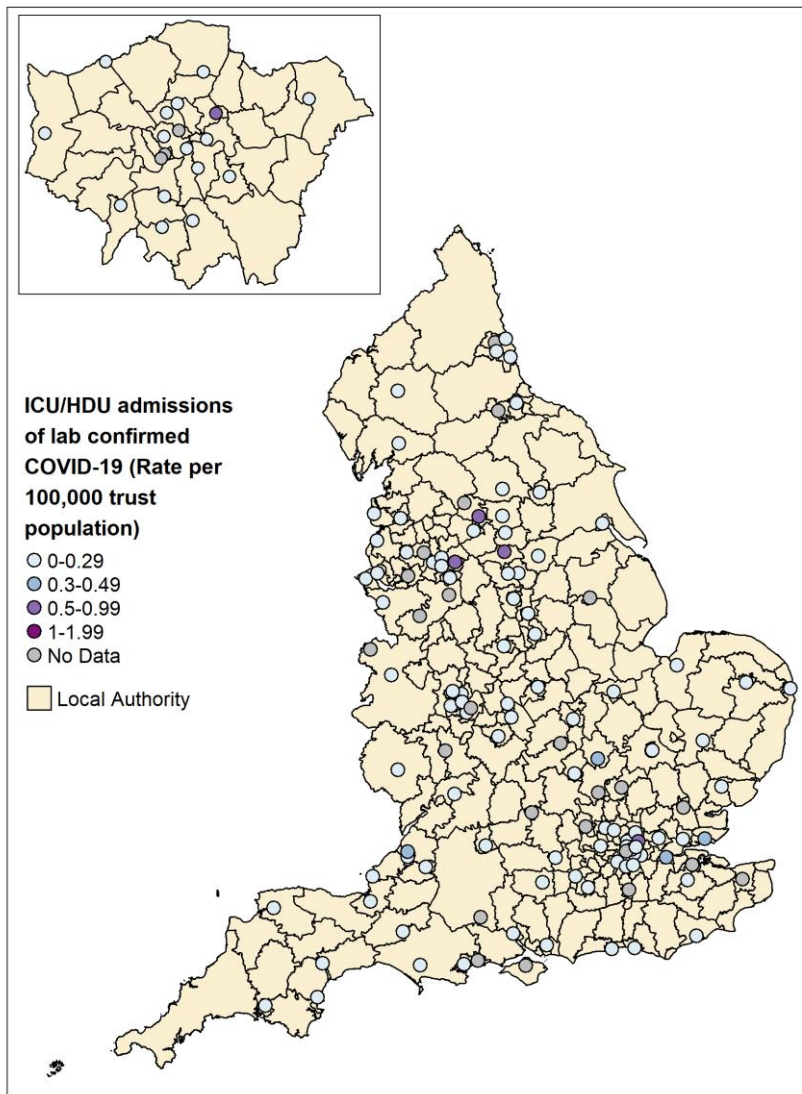




# Hospitalisations (week 35)

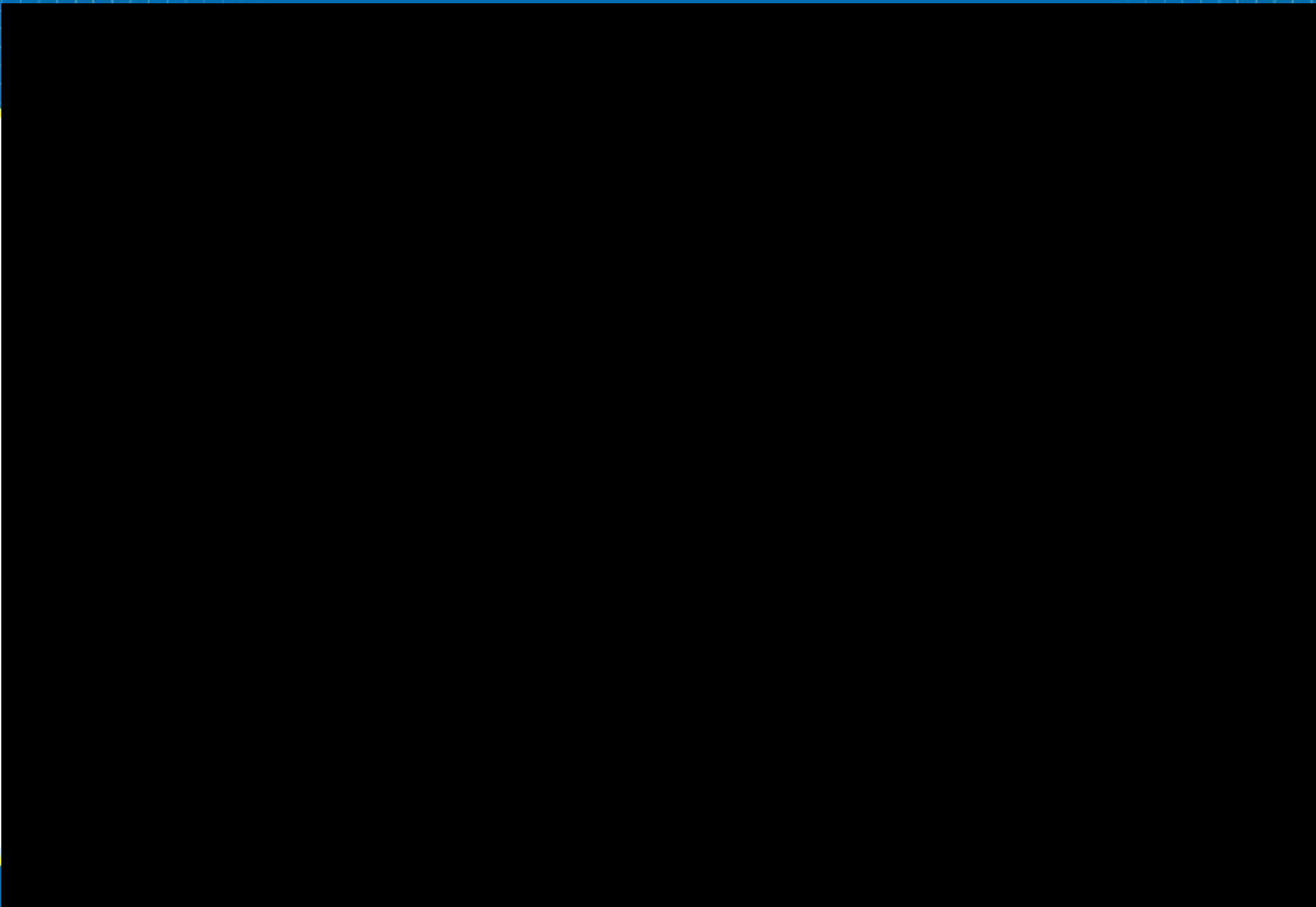
Weekly ICU/HDU admission rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases

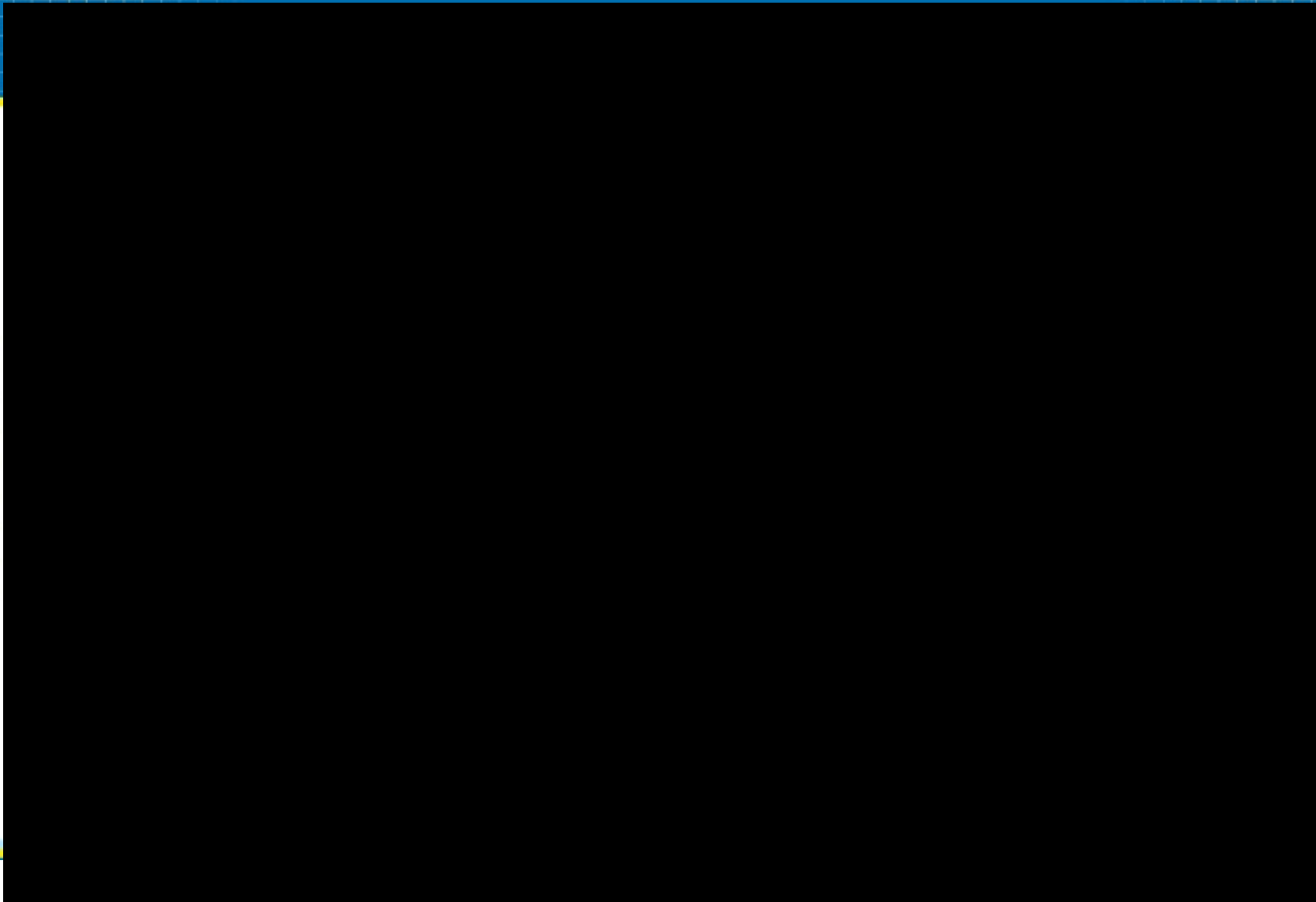
Weekly hospitalisation rates for laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases

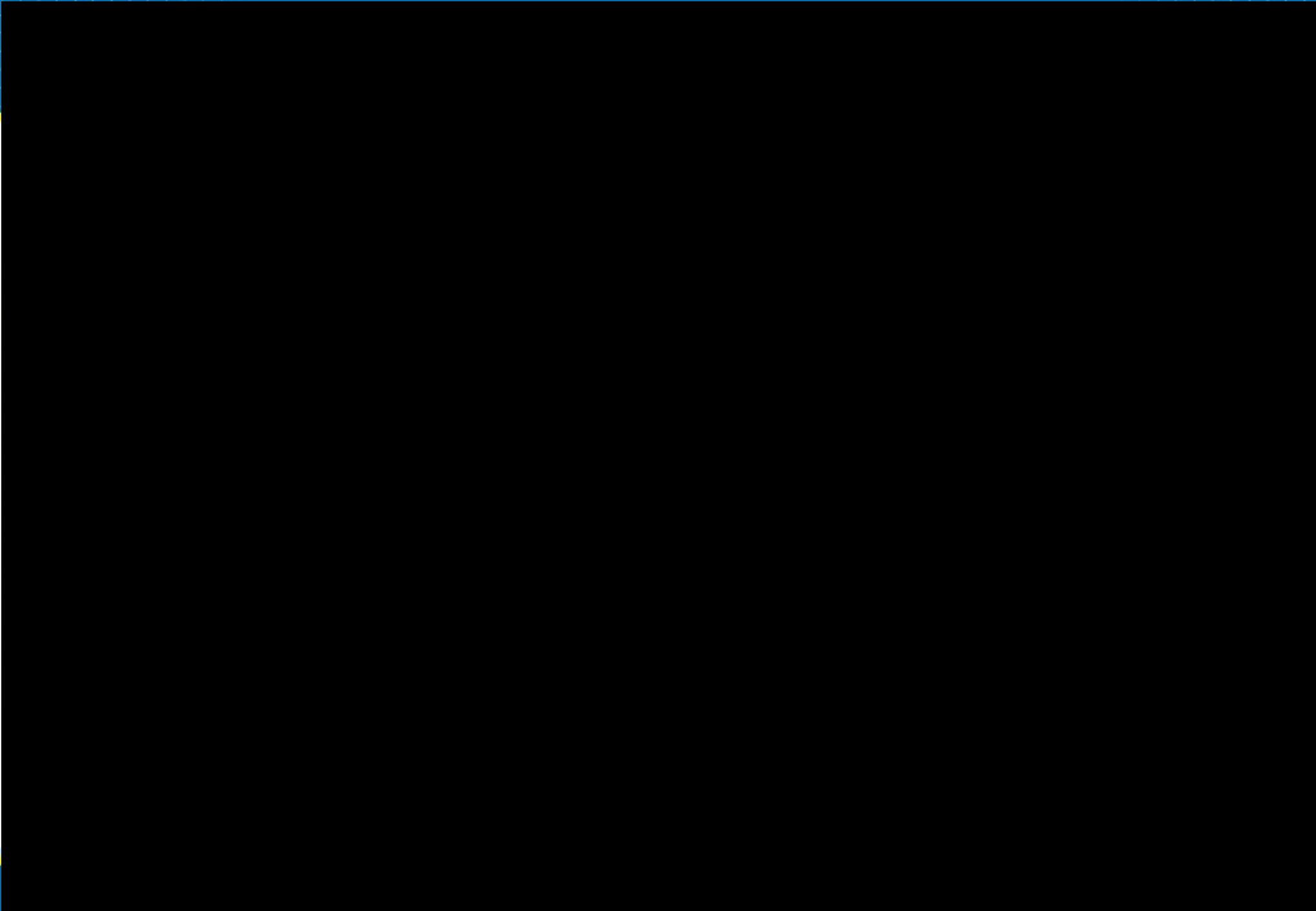


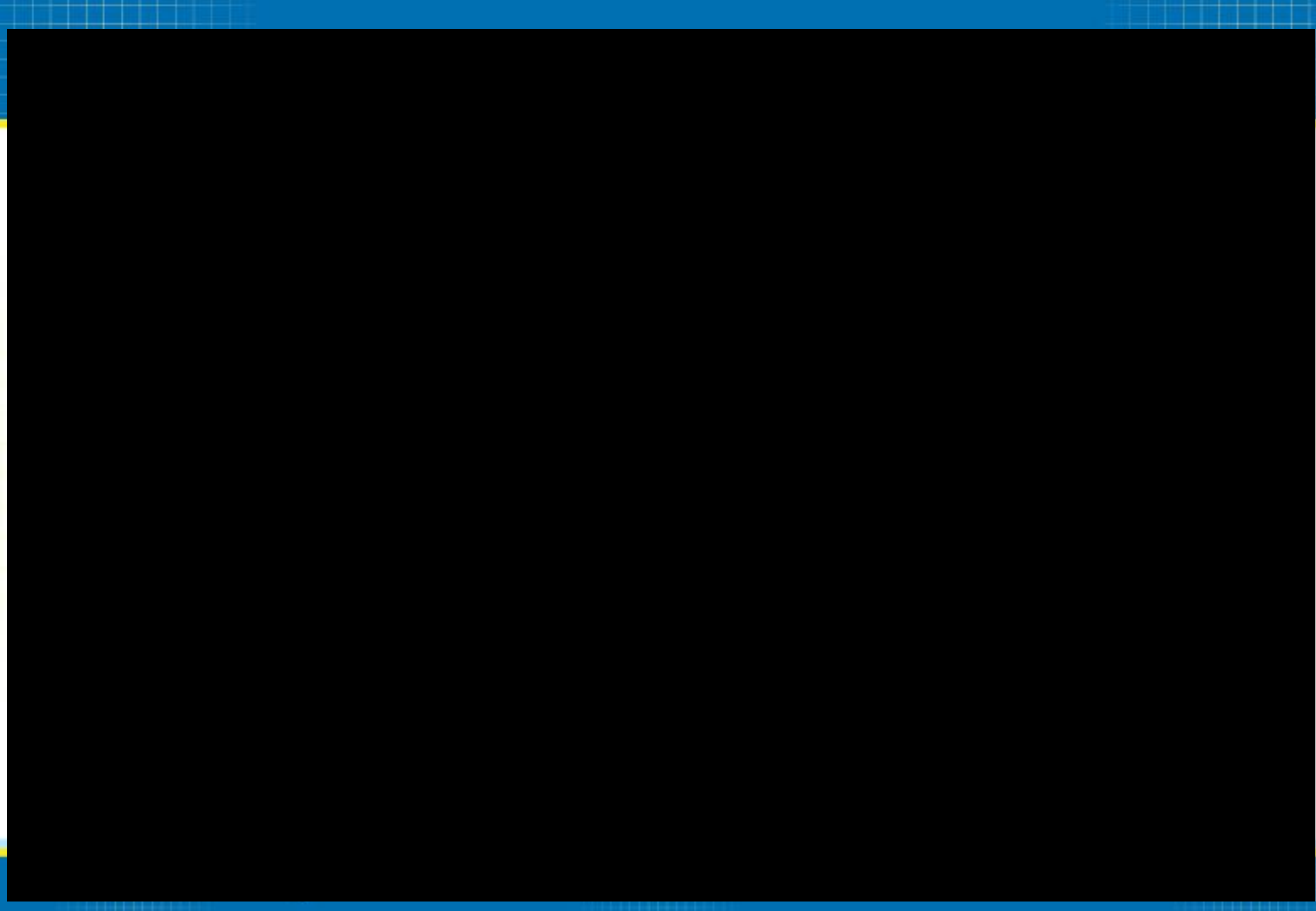
Source: PHE COVID-19 Hospitalisations in England Surveillance System (CHESS)

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









## Bed occupancy and capacity - top 15 NHS Trusts with highest number of active COVID-19 cases

Trust	Active COVID-19 Cases	Total Deaths	V Beds Used (%)	O+ Beds Used (%)	O Beds Used (%)
Tameside & Glossop Integrated	38	-	53.3%	?	85.4%
Manchester Uni FT	28	-	50.6%	94.7%	94.2%
Uni Hosps Birmingham FT	26	-	65.8%	11.5%	86.4%
Pennine Acute Hosps	26	-	62.1%	100.0%	90.1%
Uni Hosps of Derby & Burton FT	25	-	35.6%	37.0%	83.2%
Liverpool Uni Hosps FT	23	-	69.5%	79.2%	89.9%
Barking, Havering & Redbridge	18	-	44.8%	10.0%	94.3%
Sheffield Teaching Hosps FT	17	-	49.4%	?	89.2%
Salford Royal FT	15	-	?	?	?
King's College Hosp FT	14	-	79.8%	100.0%	96.5%
Bradford Teaching Hosps FT	12	-	31.3%	17.6%	84.0%
Uni Hosps of Leicester	10	-	48.4%	16.3%	90.1%
Western Sussex Hosps FT	10	-	41.7%	5.9%	88.4%
West Hertfordshire Hosps	10	-	32.4%	75.0%	88.2%
The Hillingdon Hosps FT	9	-	47.1%	?	90.6%

Source: NHS Foundry – 08/09/2020

Key:

0 to <50%	50% to <70%	70% to <100%	100%
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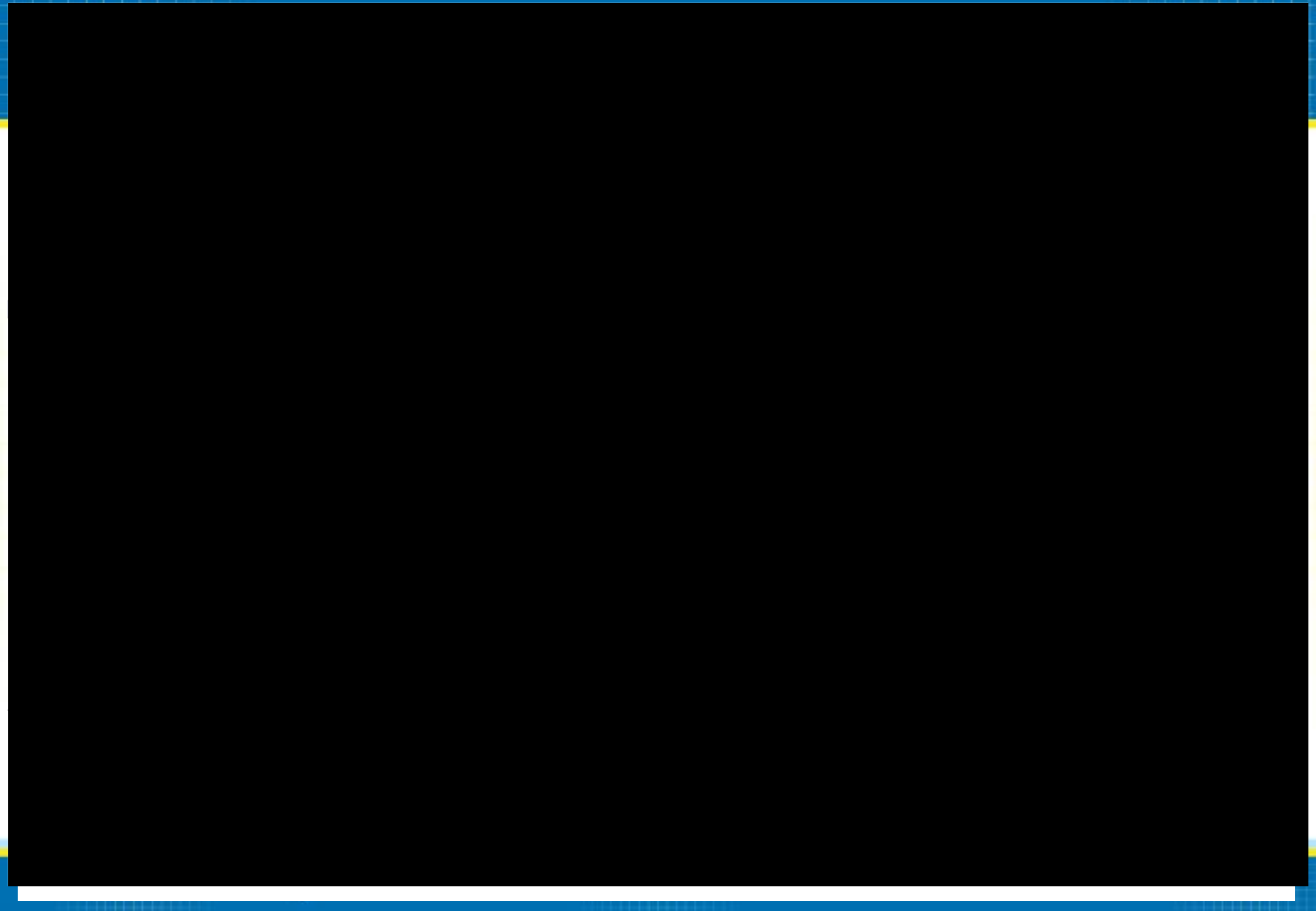
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, transfers, and adjustments. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and potential areas of concern.

In the second section, the author addresses the challenges of reconciling accounts. It is noted that discrepancies often arise due to timing differences or errors in data entry. The recommended solution is to perform regular reconciliations and to investigate any variances immediately. This process helps in maintaining the accuracy of the books and prevents small errors from accumulating.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls. It argues that a strong internal control system is crucial for preventing fraud and ensuring the reliability of financial information. Key elements of such a system include segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and regular audits. The text provides practical advice on how to design and implement these controls effectively.

Finally, the document concludes by highlighting the importance of transparency and communication. It encourages the use of clear and concise reporting to provide stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the organization's financial health. Regular communication with management and investors is seen as a key to building trust and ensuring the long-term success of the business.





# NHS 111 potential COVID-19

## NHS 111 COVID-19 calls, alarms over the past 7 days (1 September 2020 to 7 September 2020)

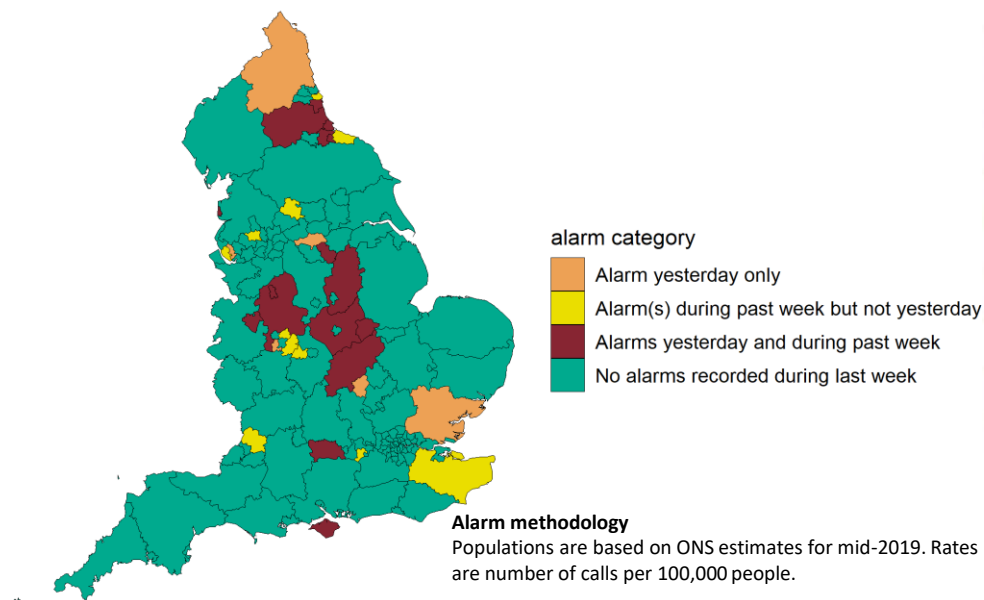
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently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

### NHS 111 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
Barnsley		Alarm yesterday only
Dudley		Alarm yesterday only
Essex		Alarm yesterday only
Knowsley		Alarm yesterday only
Milton Keynes		Alarm yesterday only
Northumberland		Alarm yesterday only
South Tyneside		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Birmingham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bolton		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bracknell Forest		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bradford		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Liverpool		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Redcar and Cleveland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Solihull		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
South Gloucestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
County Durham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Middlesbrough		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sunderland		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Hartlepool		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Telford and Wrekin		Alarms yesterday and during past week
West Berkshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Isle of Wight		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Stockton-on-Tees		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Blackpool		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Northamptonshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Nottinghamshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Rotherham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Staffordshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Stoke-on-Trent		Alarms yesterday and during past week

NHS 111 COVID-19 calls, alarms over past 7 days ( 01/09/20 - 07/09/20 )



**alarm category**

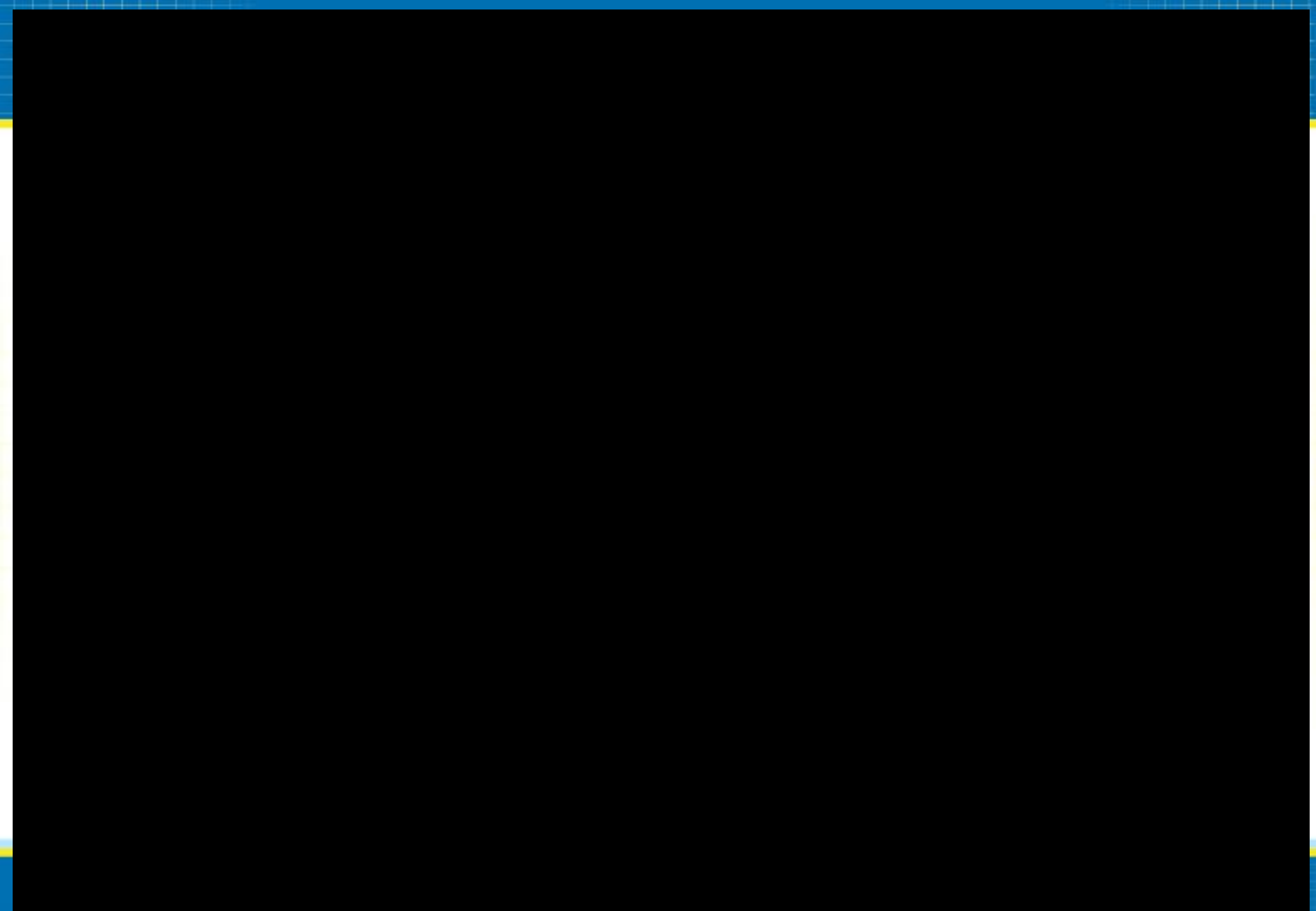
- Alarm yesterday only
- Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
- Alarms yesterday and during past week
- No alarms recorded during last week

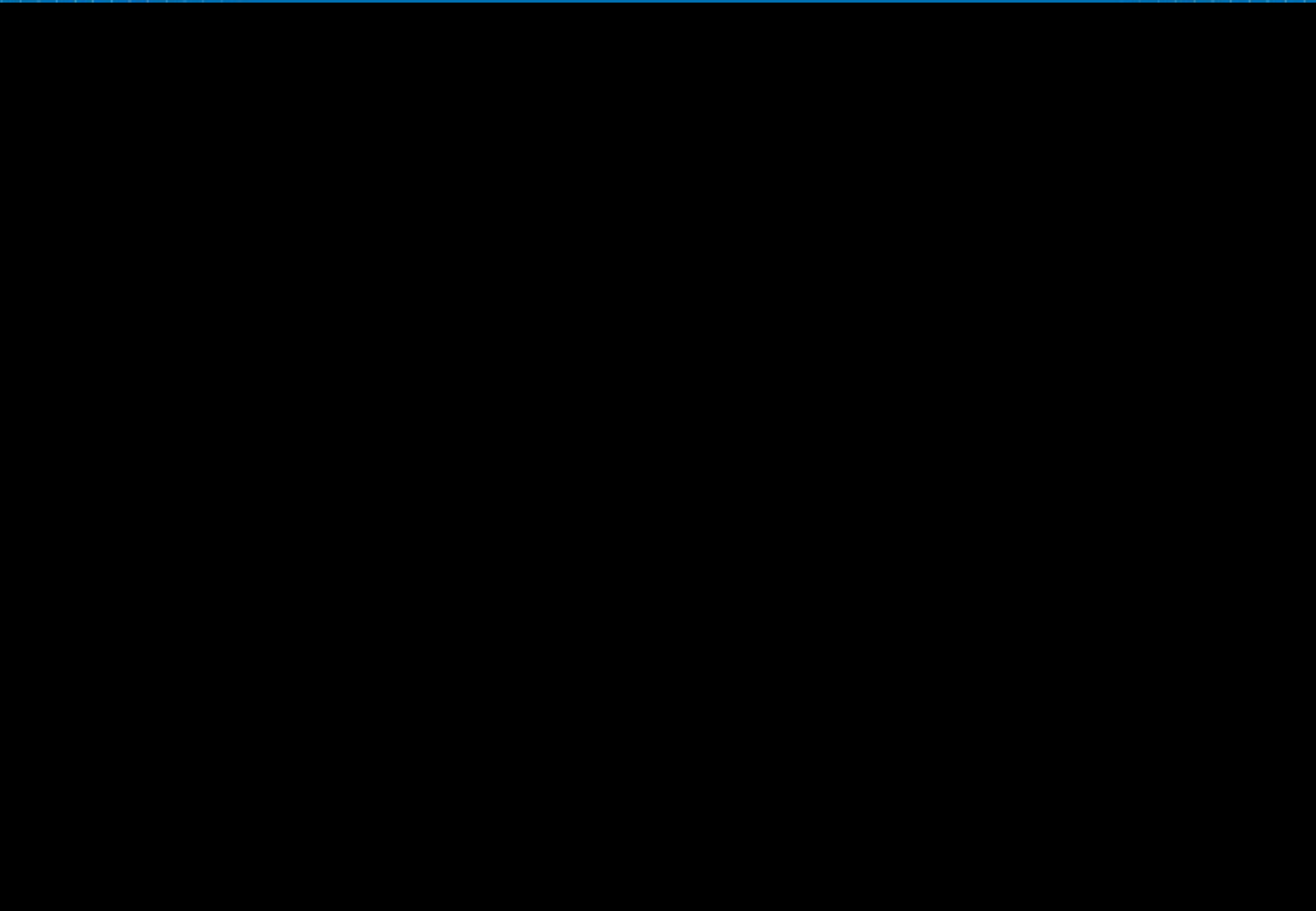
**Alarm methodology**  
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

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

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

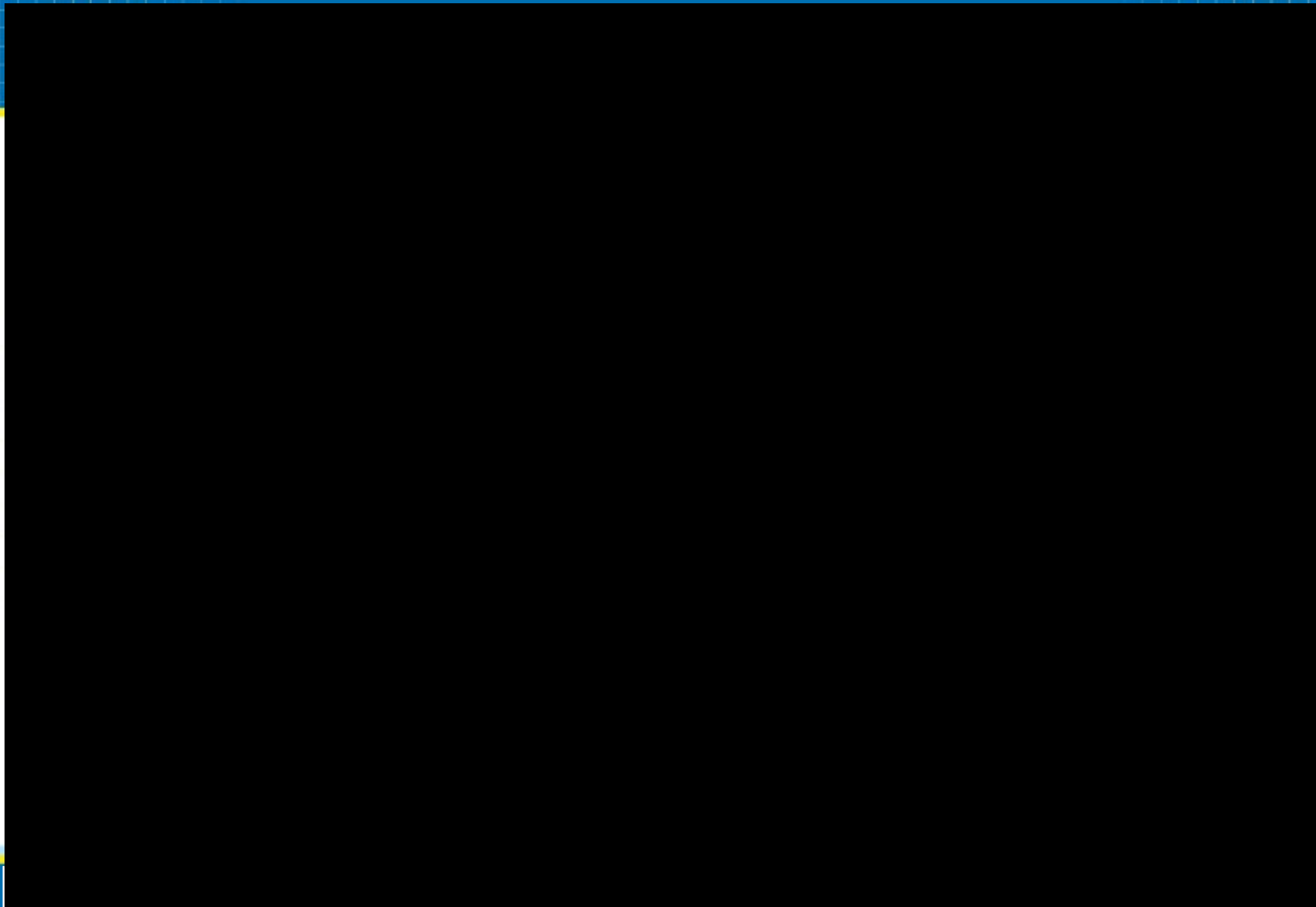


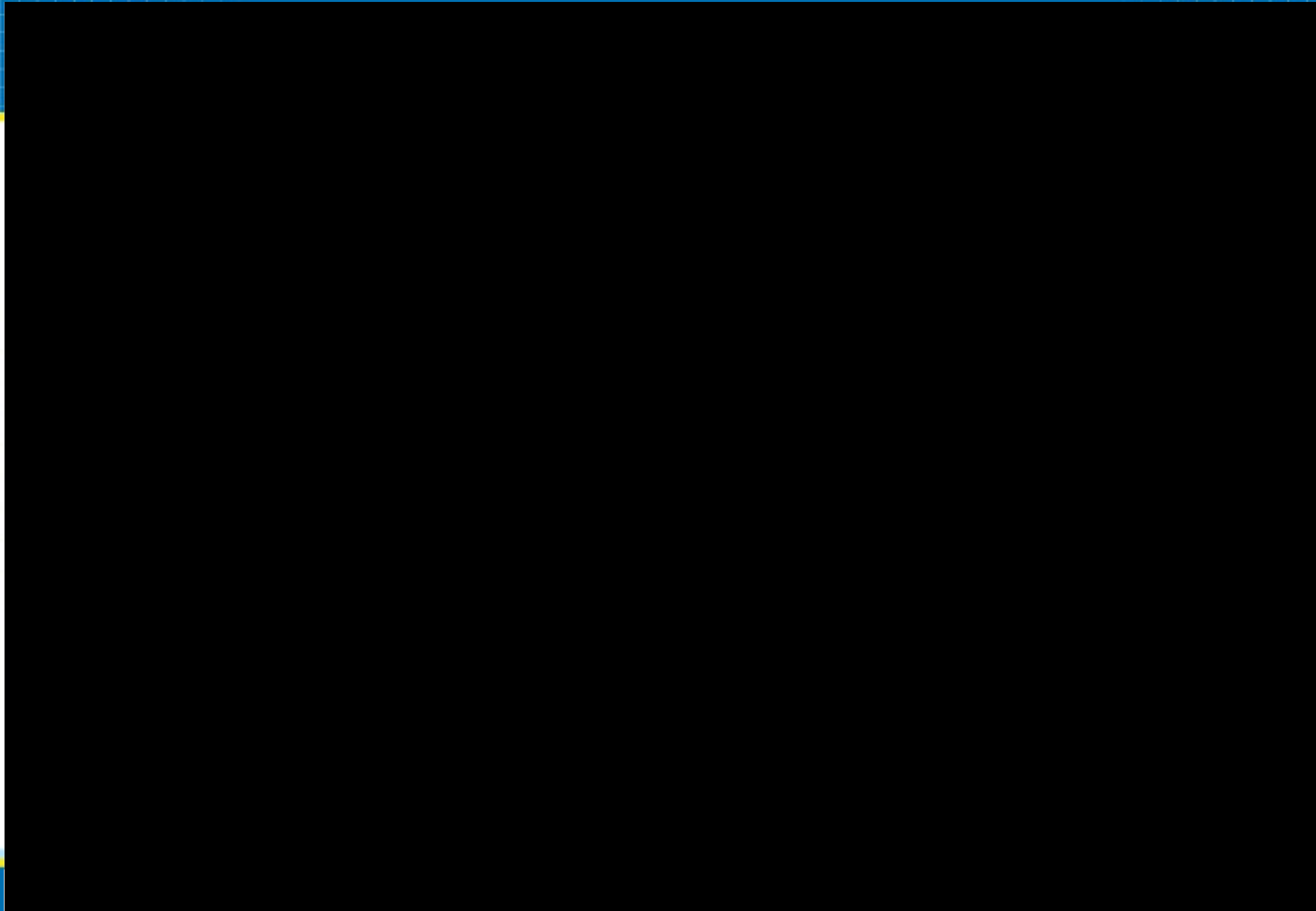














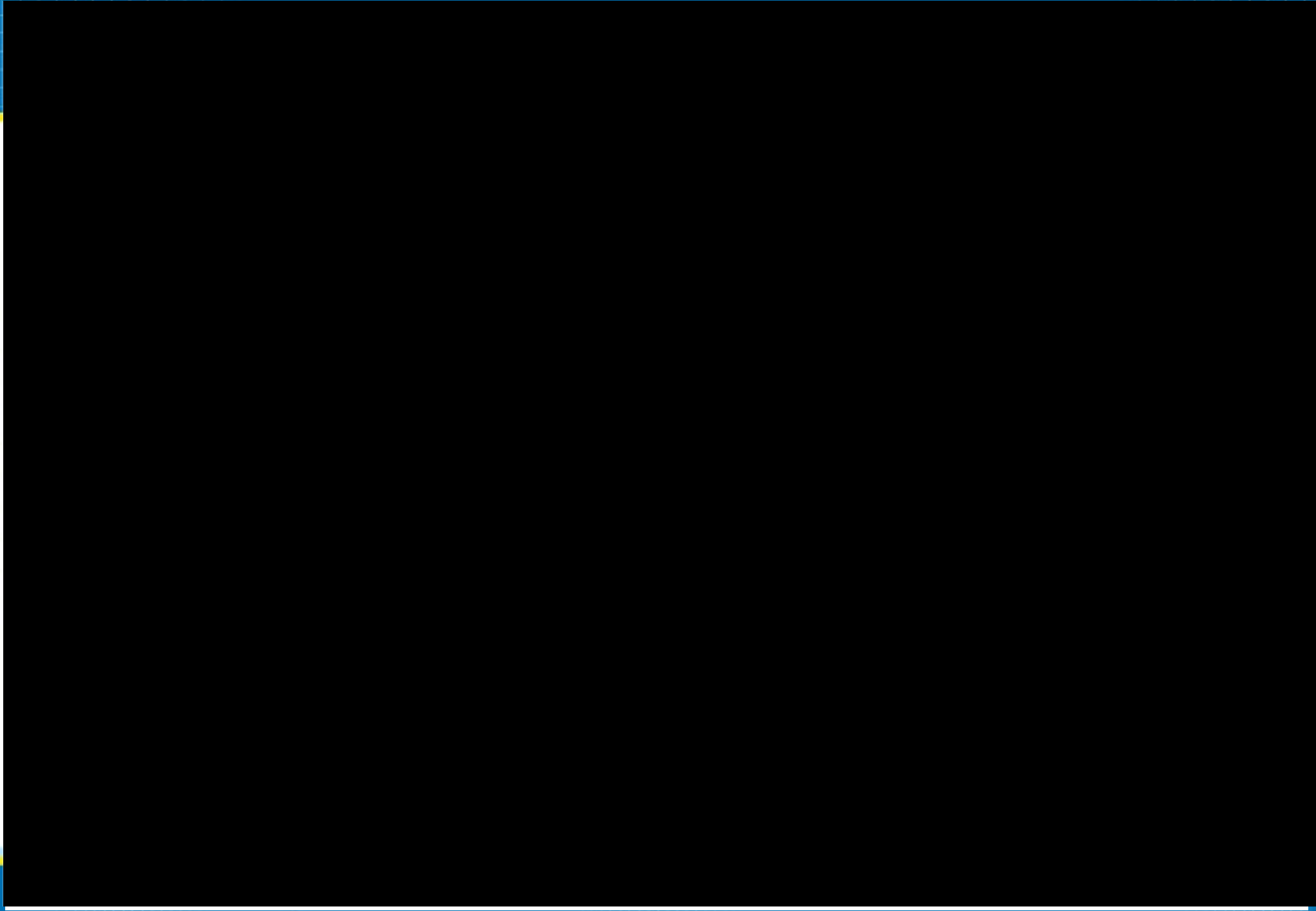


## Care homes

### report changes from 20 July 2020

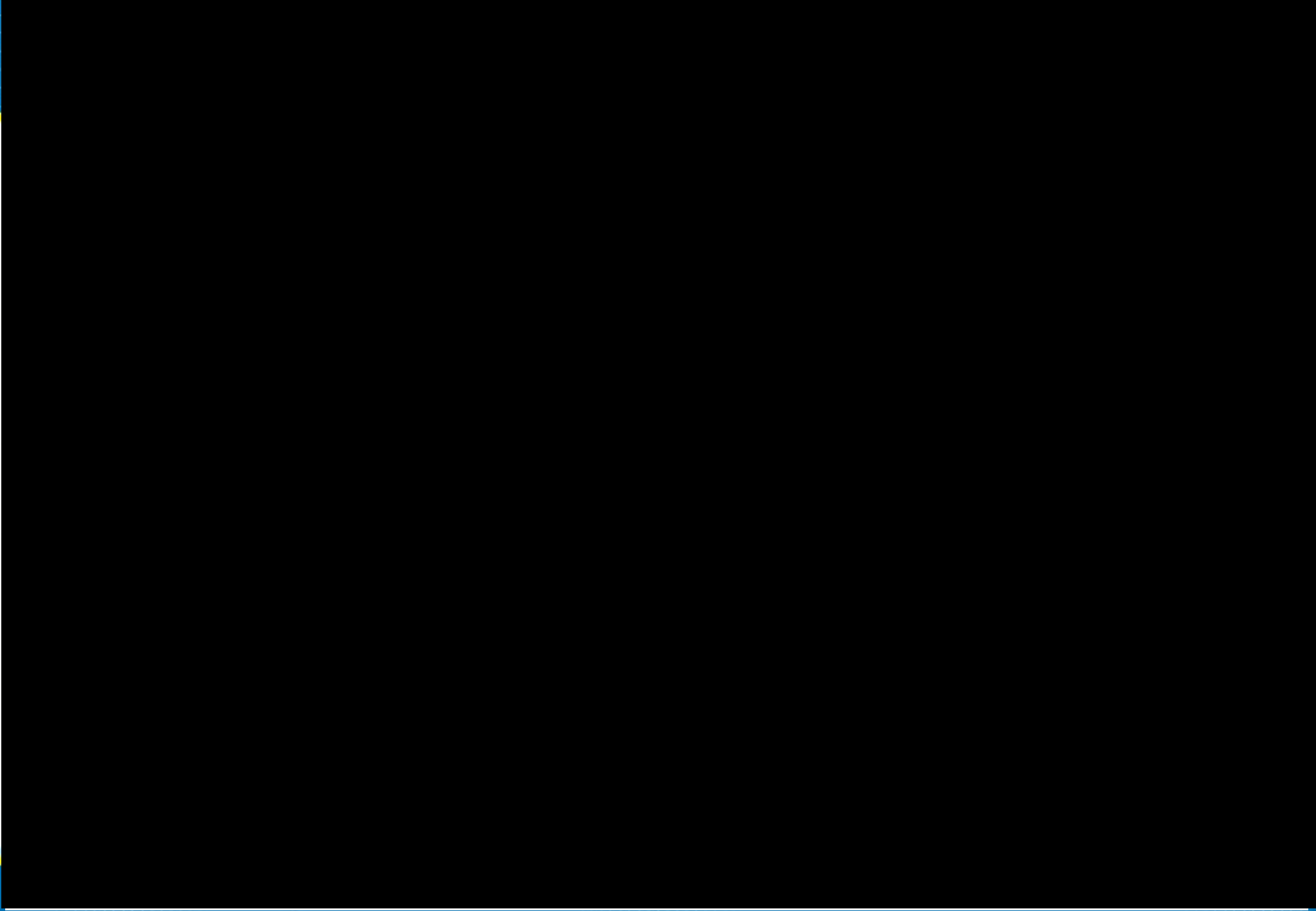
- **From 20 July 2020, this report uses a revised dataset which includes all reports recorded as outbreaks or clusters and is not deduplicated**; a second outbreak in the same care home will be shown (previously these were removed). It is no longer appropriate to deduplicate care home outbreaks because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



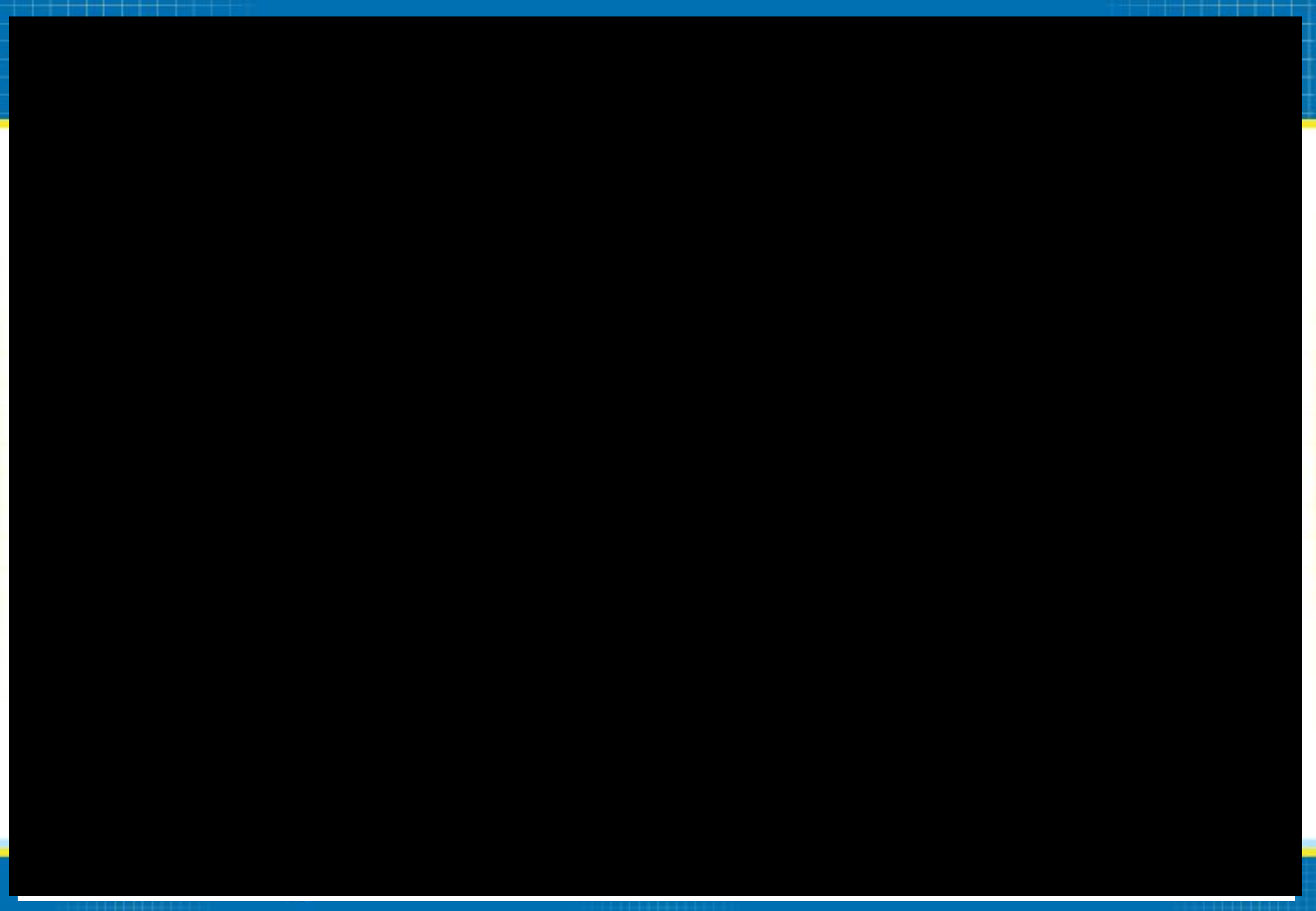


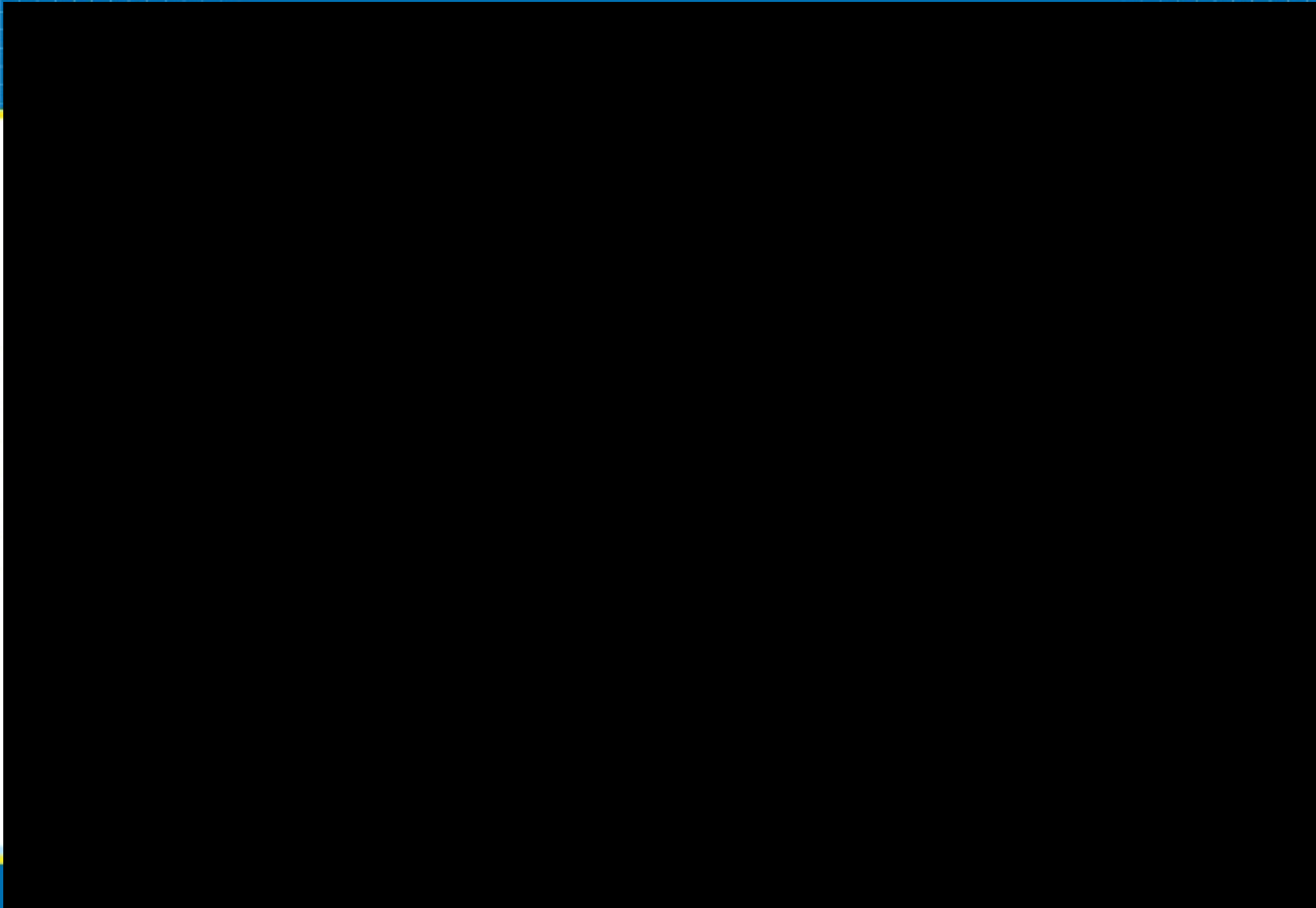


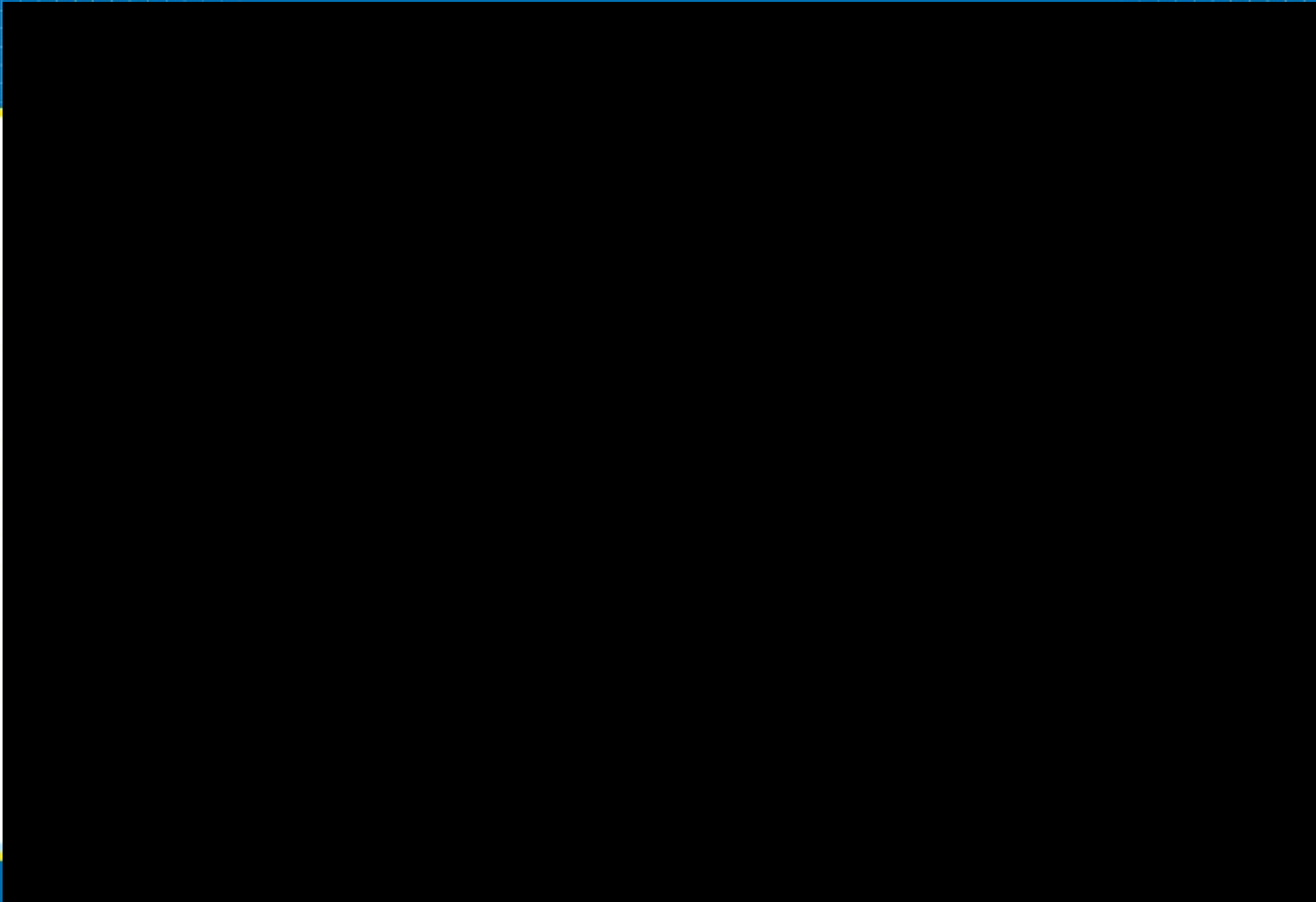


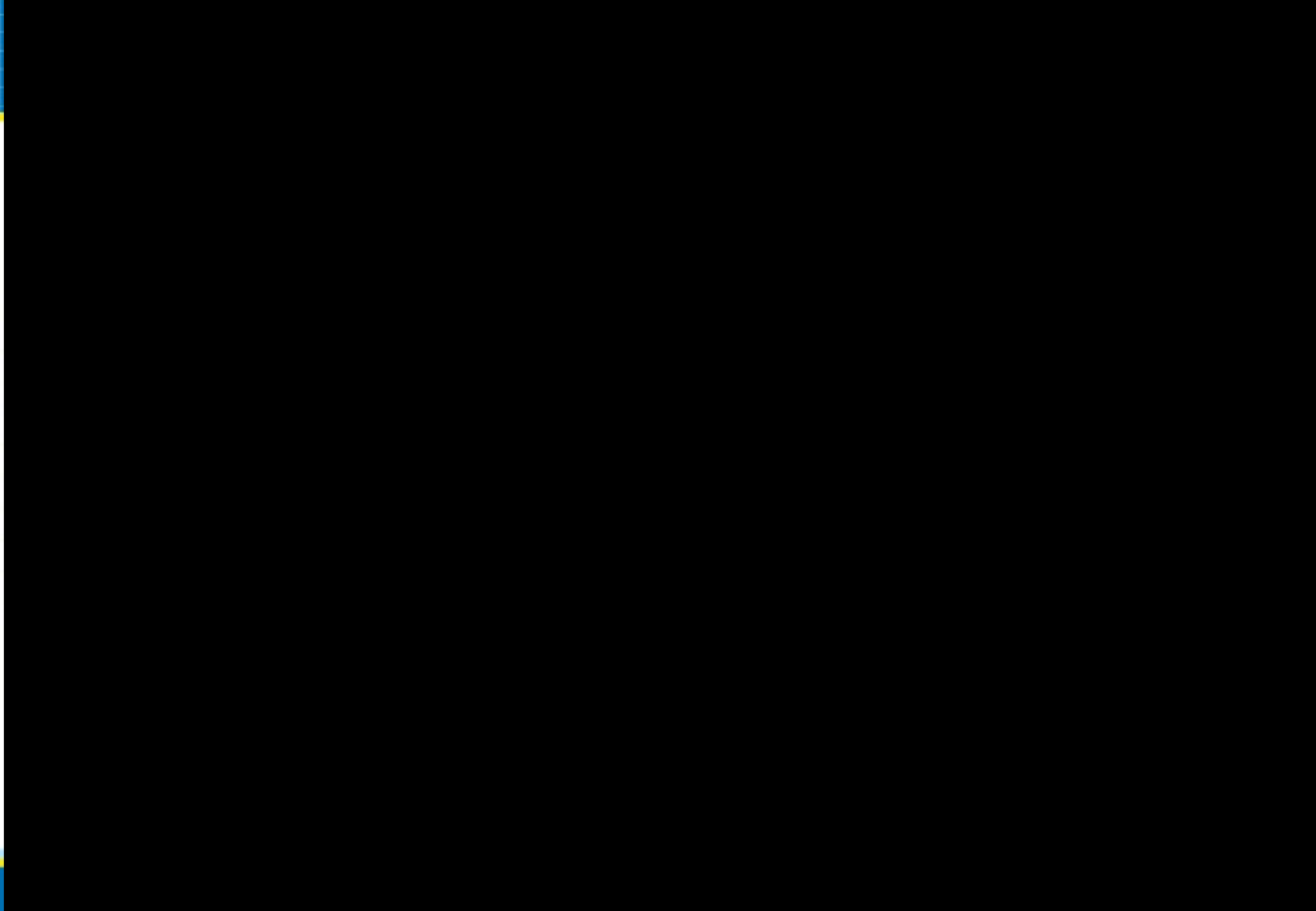












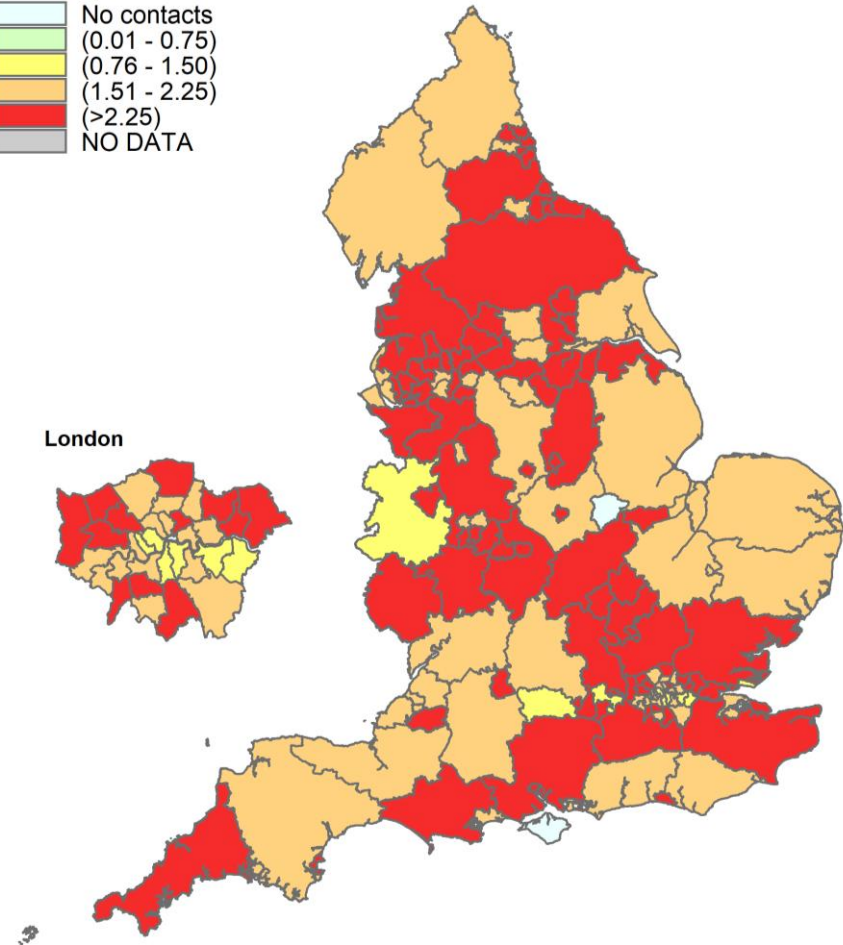
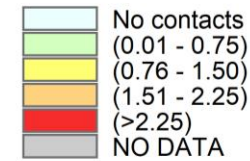
# Contact tracing – 7 day

Data extracted 7 September 2020 – data up to 6 September 2020

Median number of individual contacts per case by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from **31 August to 6 September 2020** (NHS Test and Trace).

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

Median contacts per case 7 day





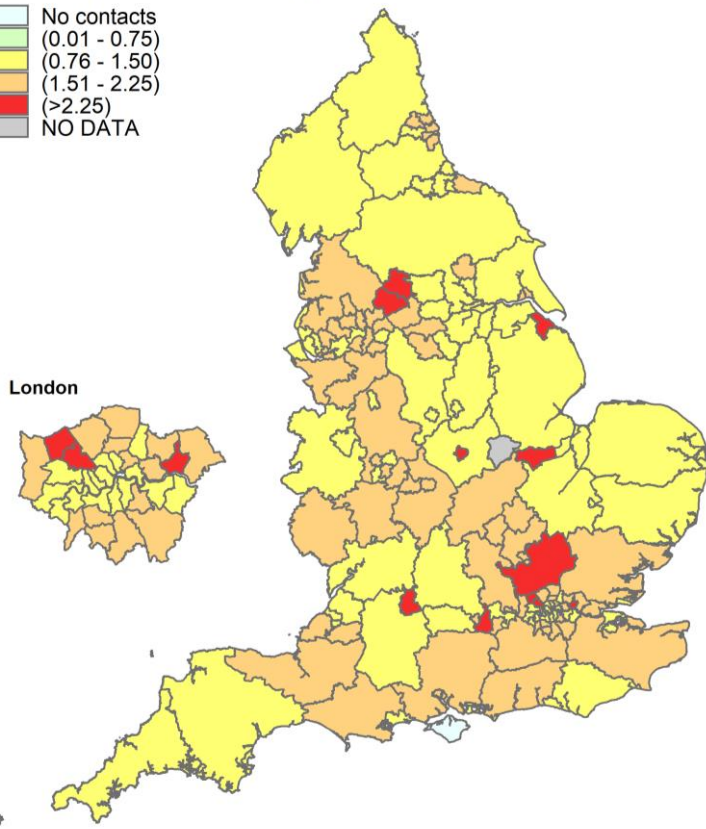
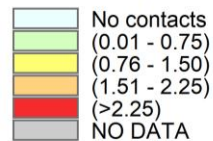
# Contact tracing – 7 day

Data extracted 7 September 2020 – data up to 6 September 2020

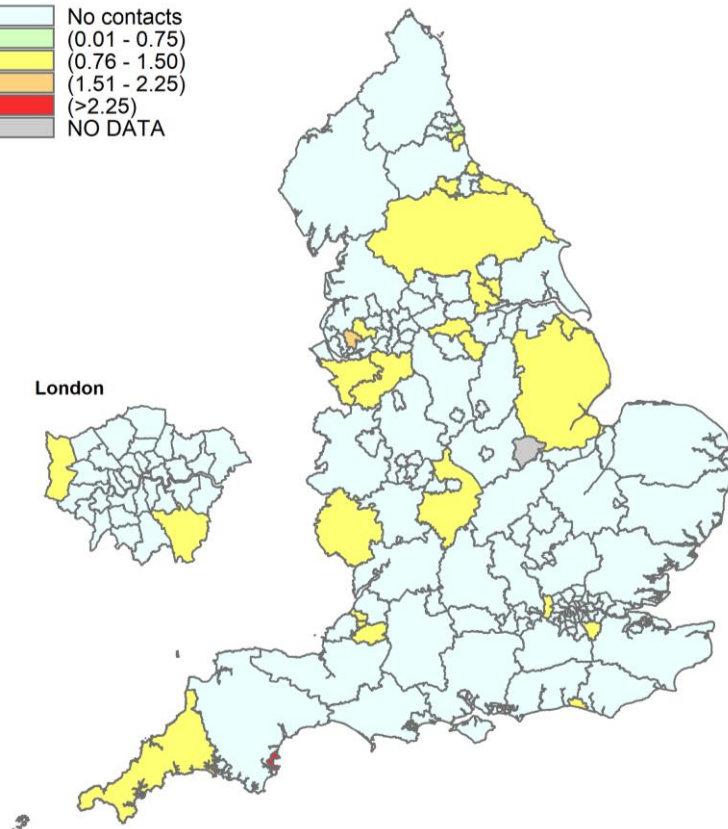
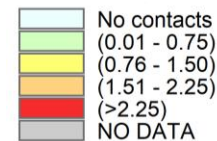
Median number of contacts per case by setting (household or other) by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from **31 August to 6 September 2020** (NHS Test and Trace).

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

### Contacts by household 7 day



### Contacts by other setting 7 day



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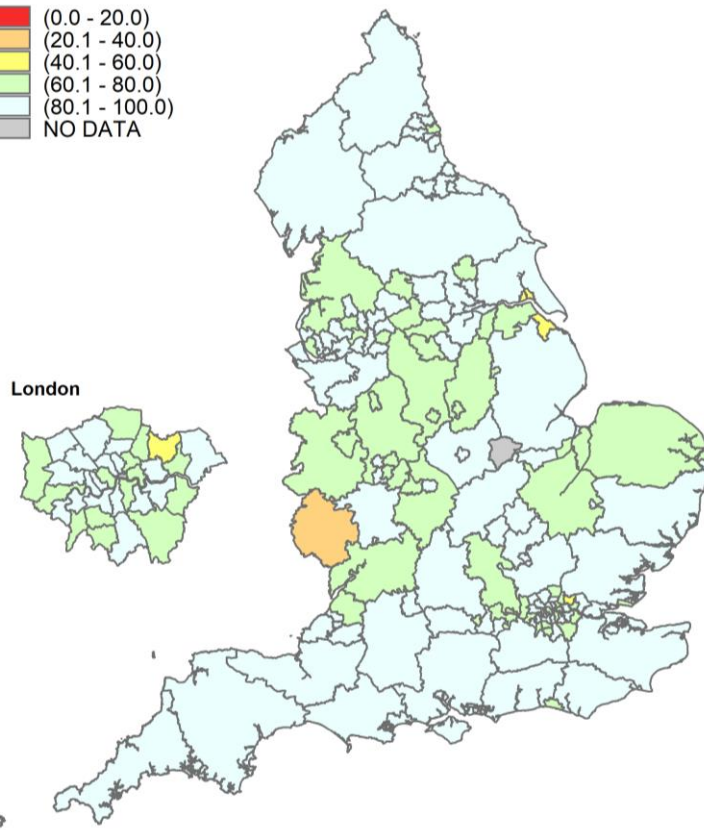
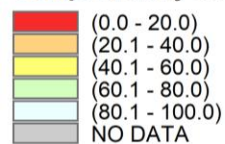
# Contact tracing – 7 day

Data extracted 7 September 2020 – data up to 6 September 2020

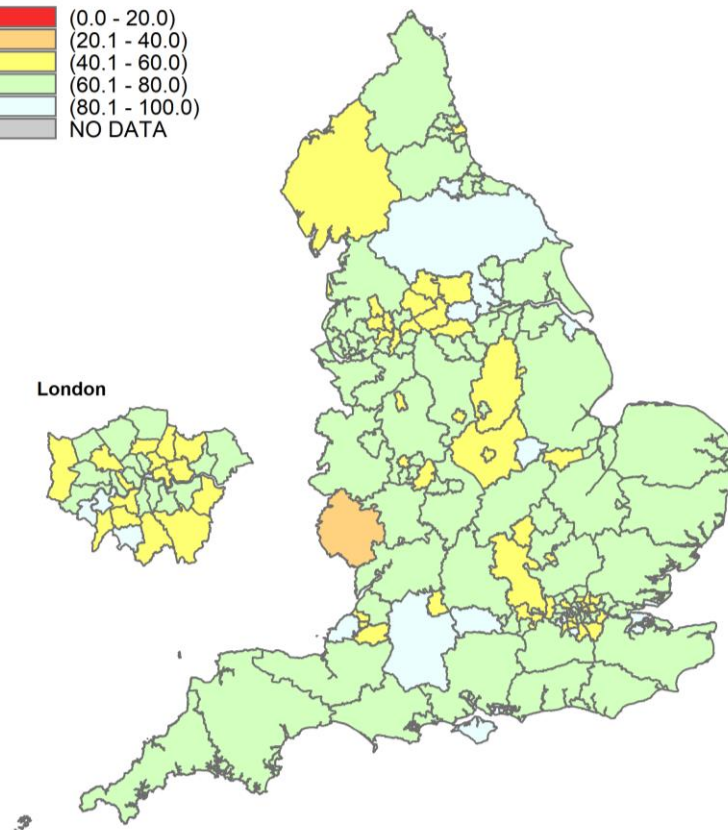
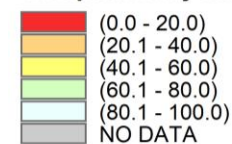
Proportion of cases and contacts completing contact tracing by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from **31 August to 6 September 2020** (NHS Test and Trace).

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

Completion by case 7 day



Completion by contact 7 day



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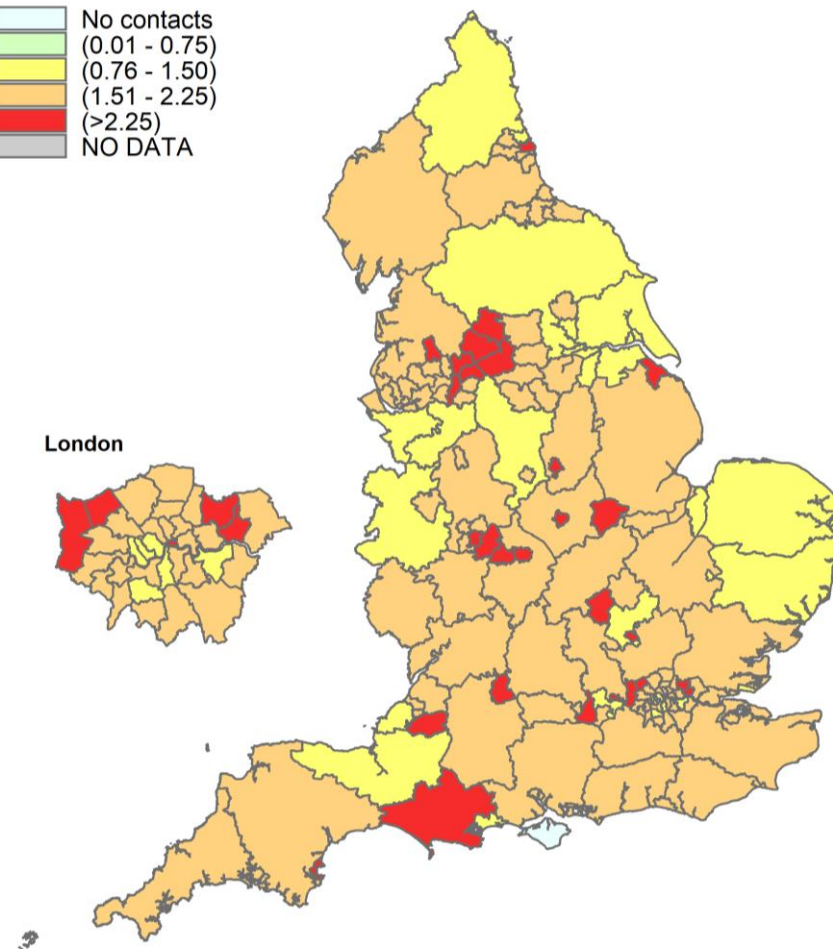
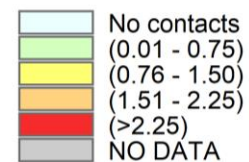
# Contact tracing – cumulative

Data extracted 7 September 2020 – data up to 6 September 2020

Median number of individual contacts per case by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from **28 May** to **6 September 2020** (NHS Test and Trace).

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

## Median contacts per case cumulative



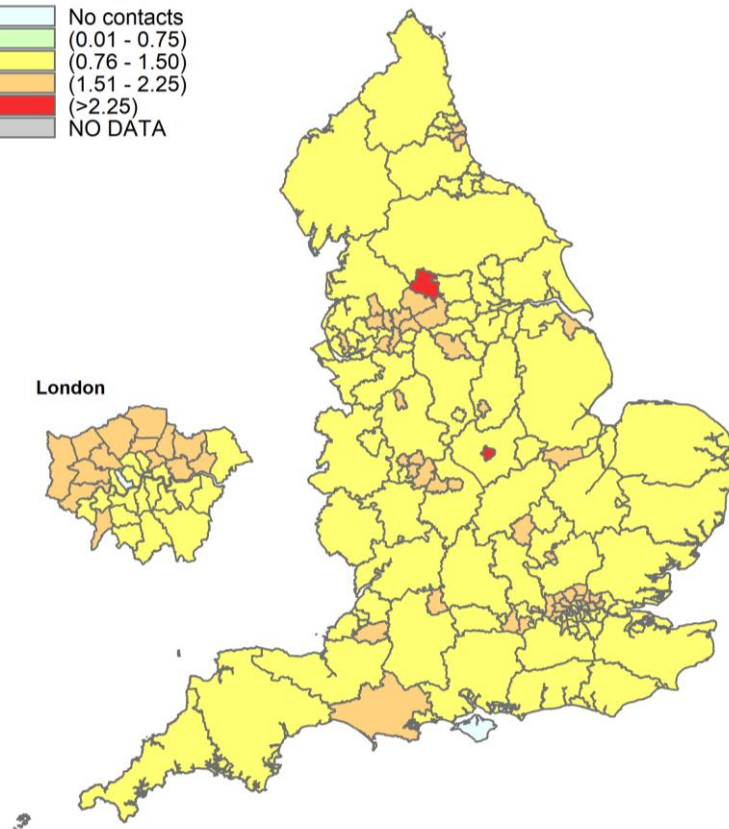
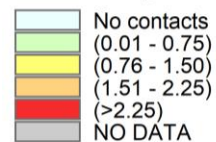
# Contact tracing – cumulative

Data extracted 7 September 2020 – data up to 6 September 2020

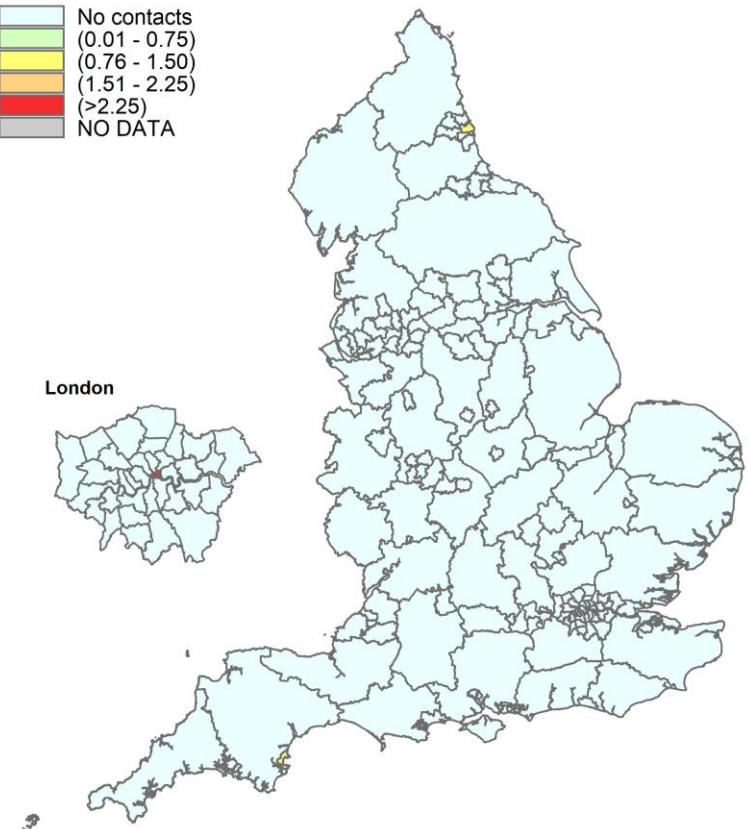
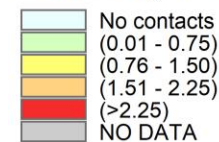
Median number of contacts per case by setting (household or other) by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from **28 May to 6 September 2020** (NHS Test and Trace).

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

Contacts by household cumulative



Contacts by other setting cumulative



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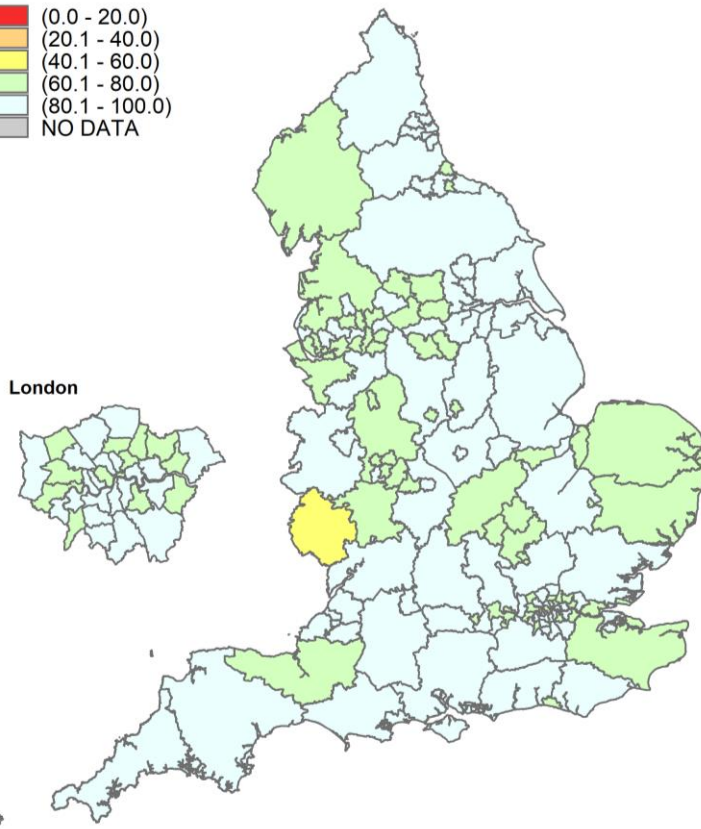
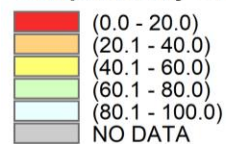
# Contact tracing – cumulative

Data extracted 7 September 2020 – data up to 6 September 2020

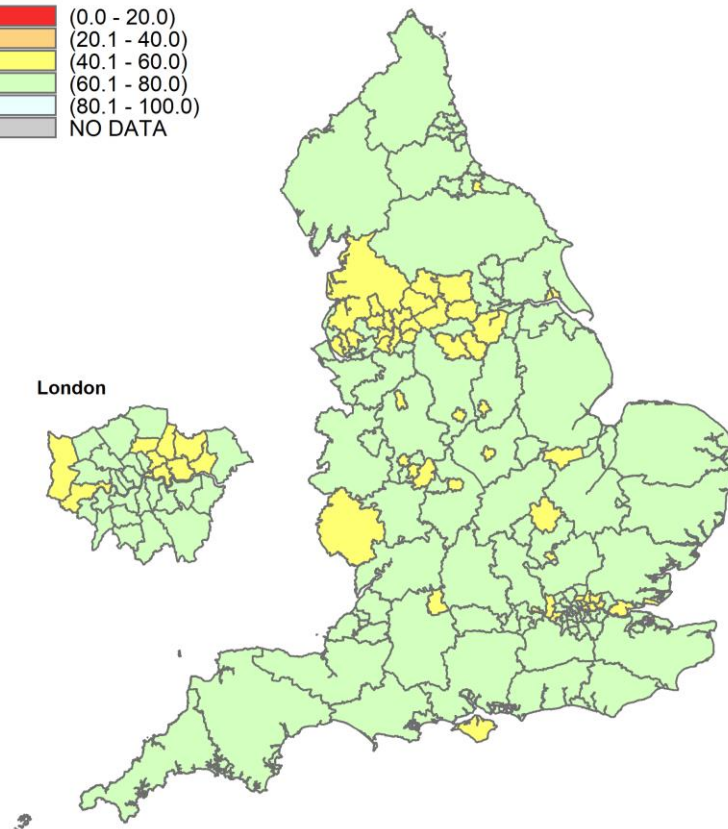
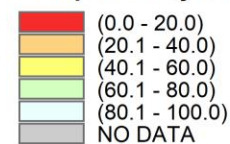
Proportion of cases and contacts completing contact tracing by lower-tier local authority, England, overall from **28 May to 6 September 2020** (NHS Test and Trace).

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

Completion by case cumulative



Completion by contact cumulative



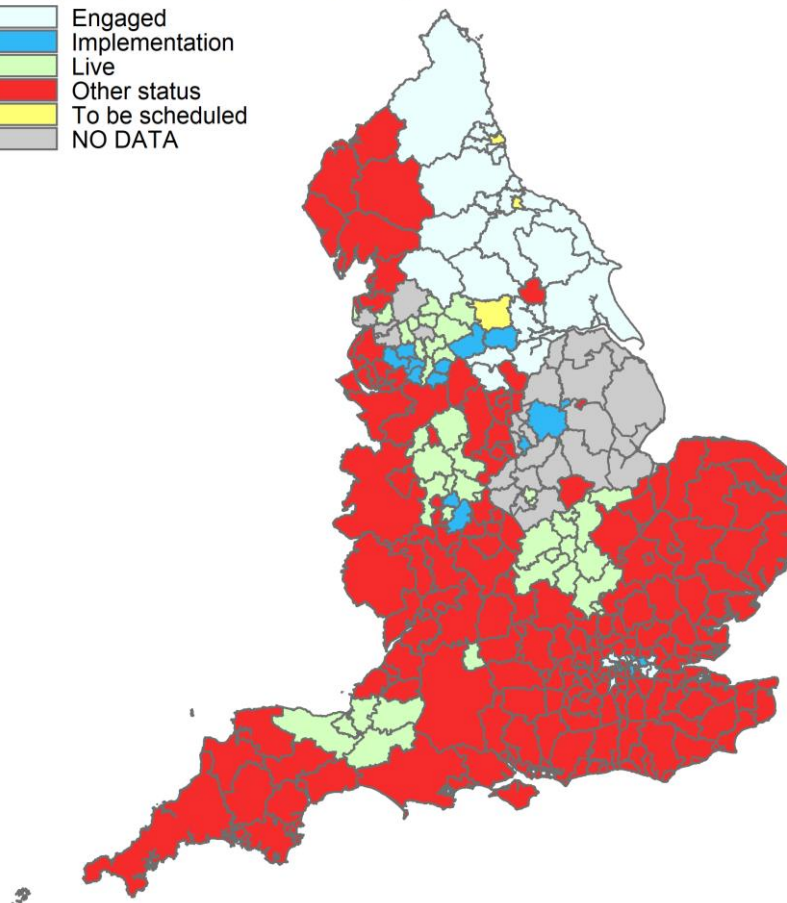
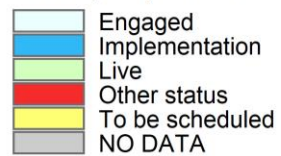
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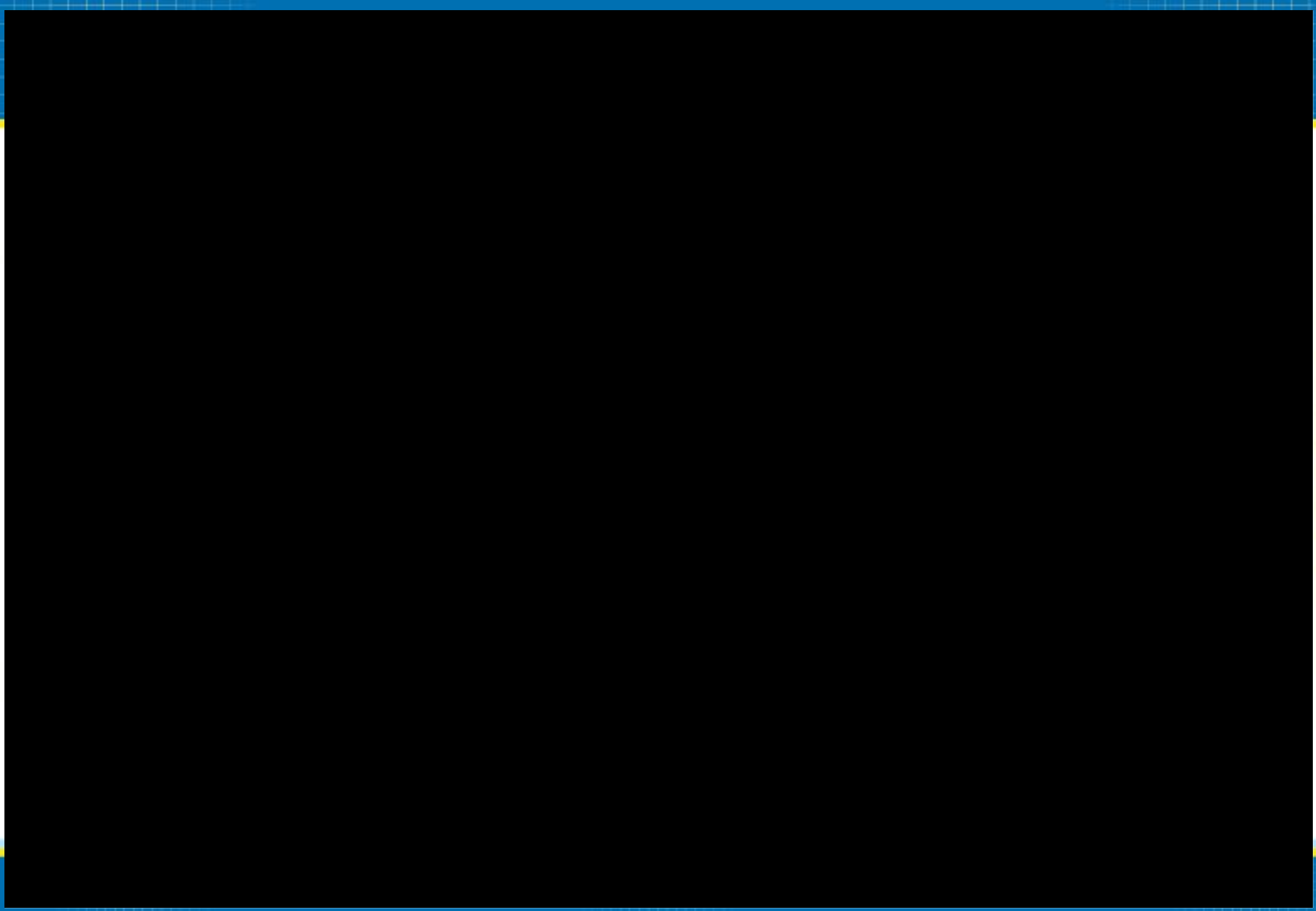
# Locally supported contact tracing

Data extracted 8 September 2020

## Locally supported contact tracing

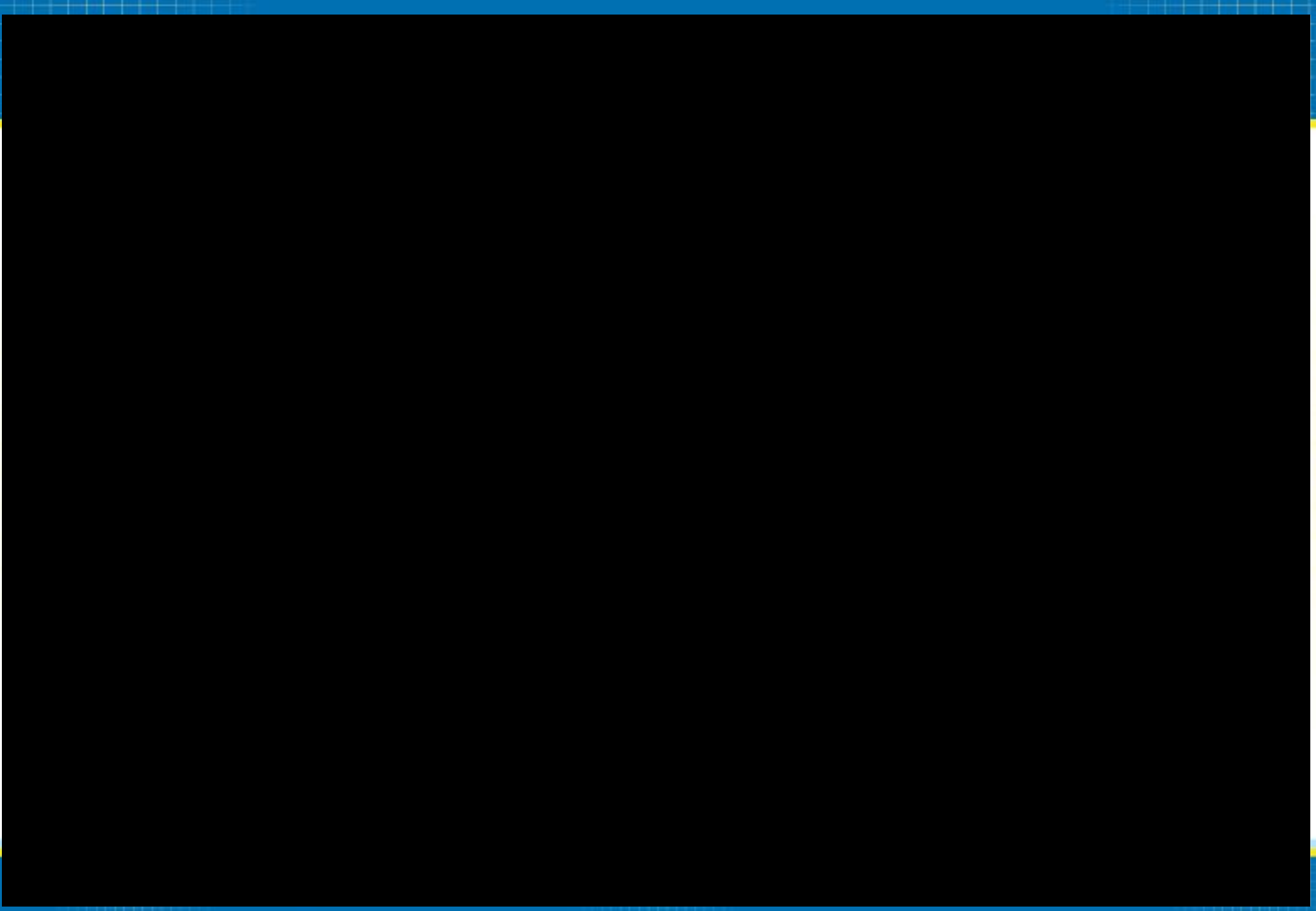


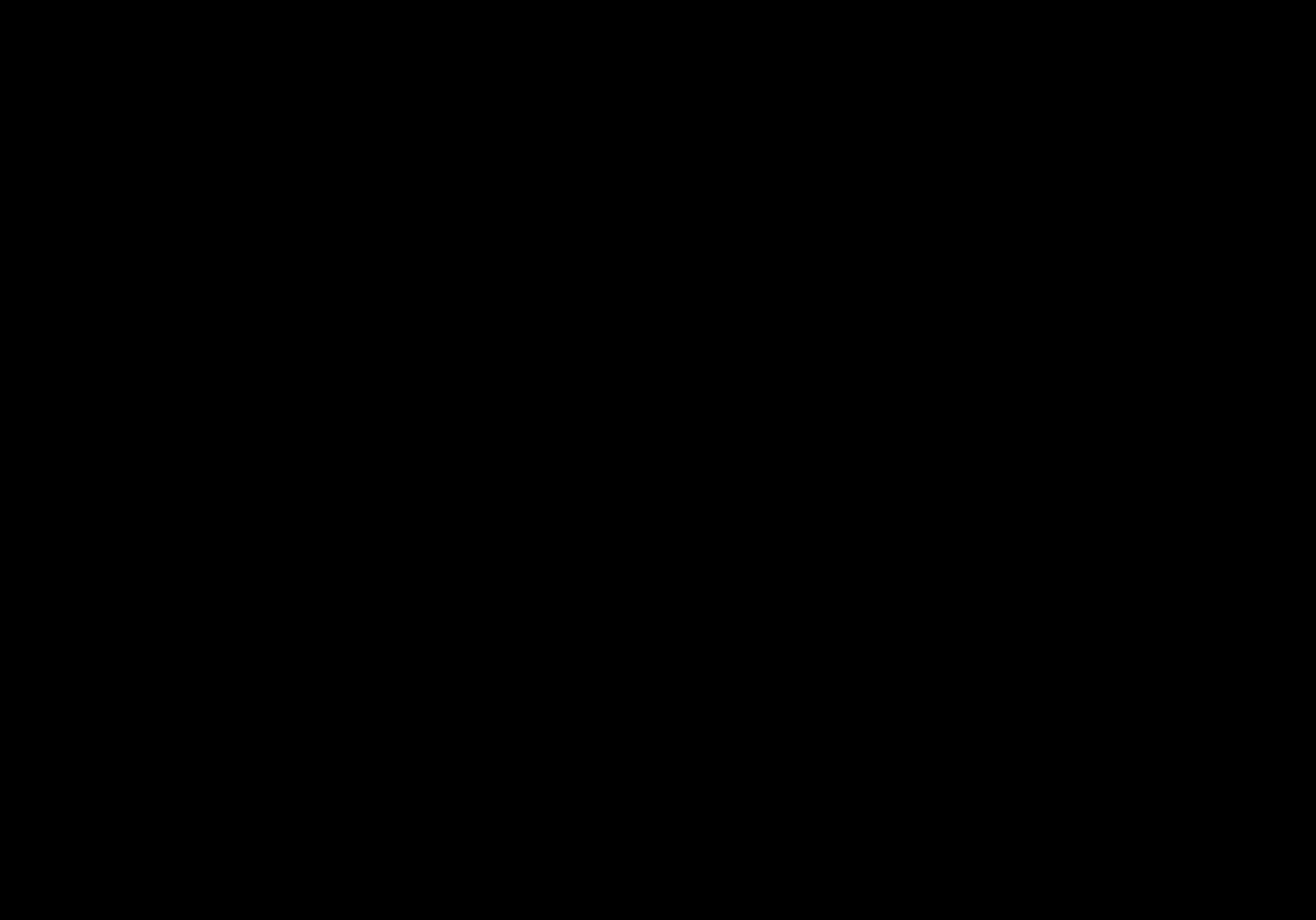
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# Sources of data and signposting

## 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](#)

## Second Generation Surveillance System (SGSS)

Data as of 7 September 2020 00:00hrs

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

## PHE Unified Sample Dataset (USD)

Data as of 8 September 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 7 September 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.