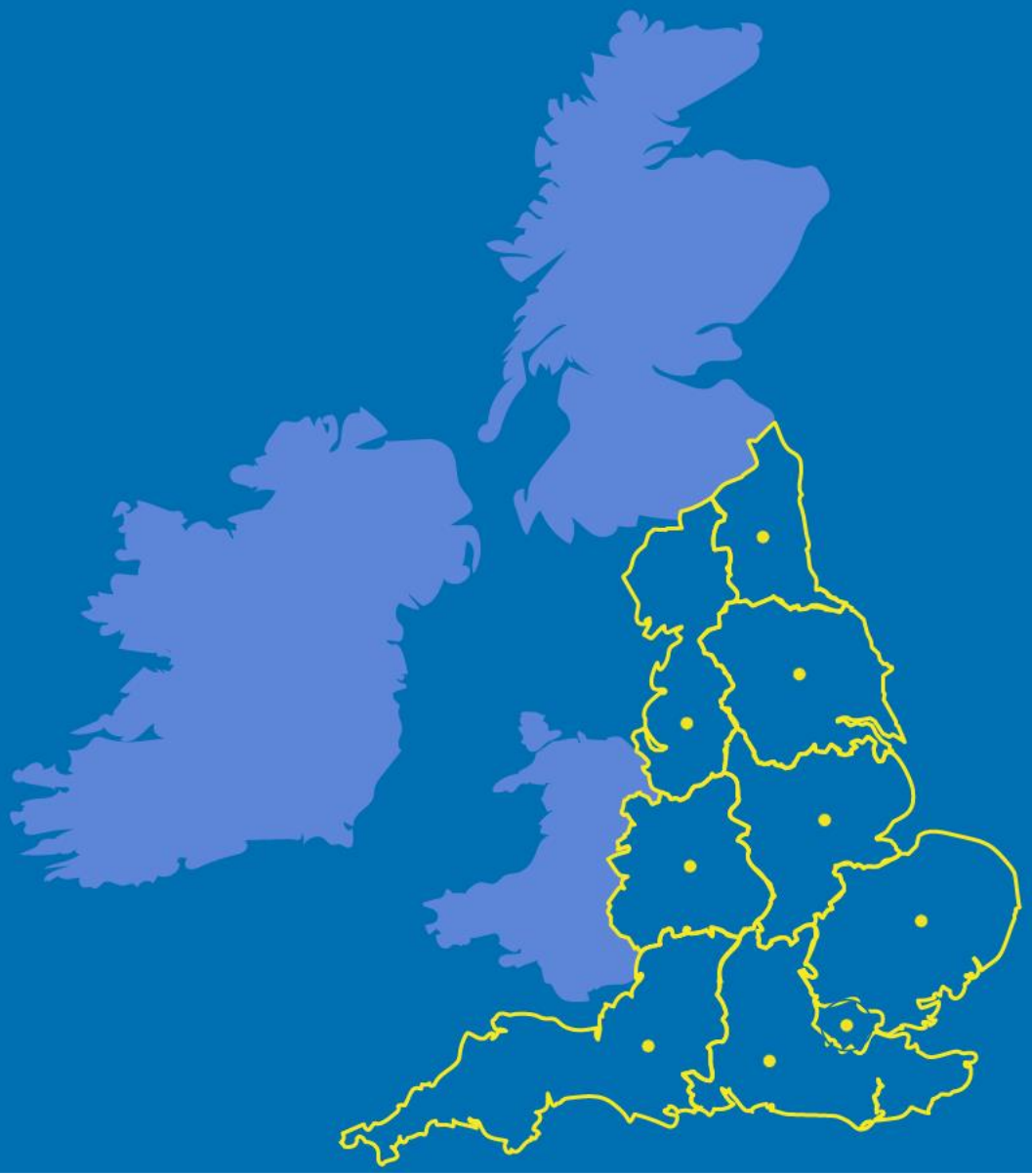
Public Health England

Joint Biosecurity Centre

CORONAVIRUS SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Summary

date: 22 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.

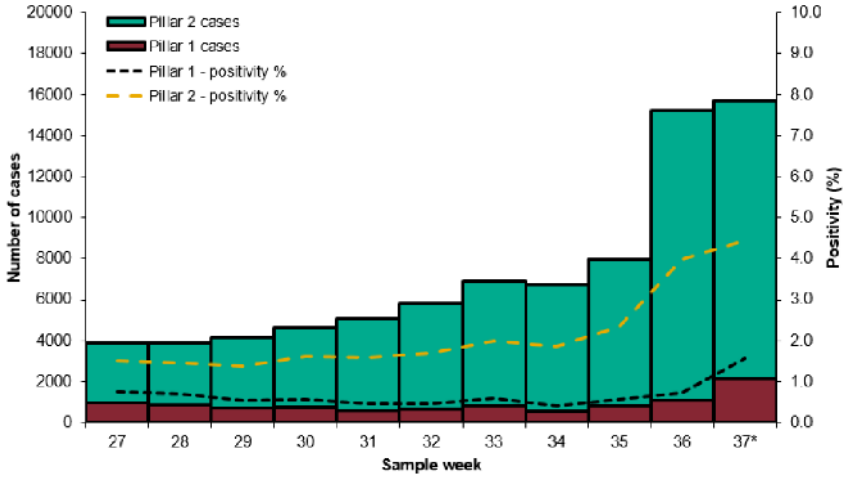
- National context
- High level summary
- Incidence, [redacted], positivity and testing
- [redacted]
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - Overall by geography
  - [redacted]

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

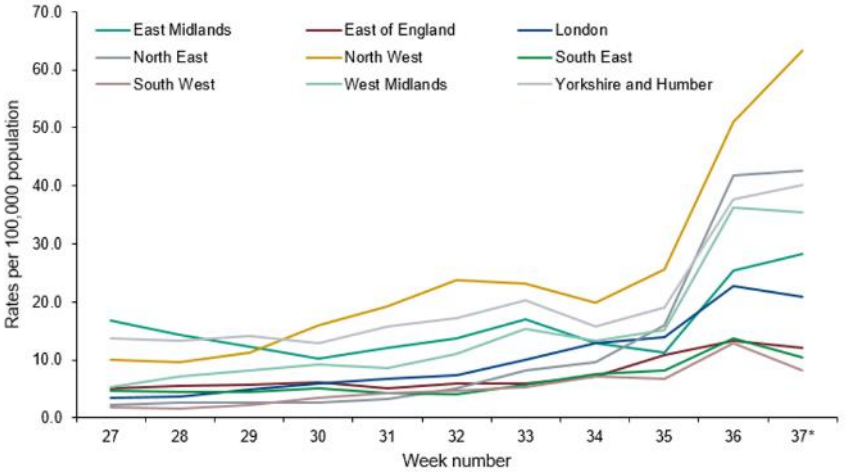
National context
(From 18 September 2020 Week 38 Report)

Overall case numbers and positivity increased in both Pillar 1 and 2 in week 36 with the majority of cases reported from Pillar 2. The highest case rates continued to be seen in the 20-29 year olds. Positivity was highest in 15-44 year olds in Pillar 1 and in 85+ year olds in Pillar 2. Cases rates and positivity continue to be highest in the North West of England. As of 09:00 on 15 September 2020, a total of 323,029 have been confirmed positive for COVID19 in England under Pillar 1 and 2.

* For the most recent week, more samples are expected therefore 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.

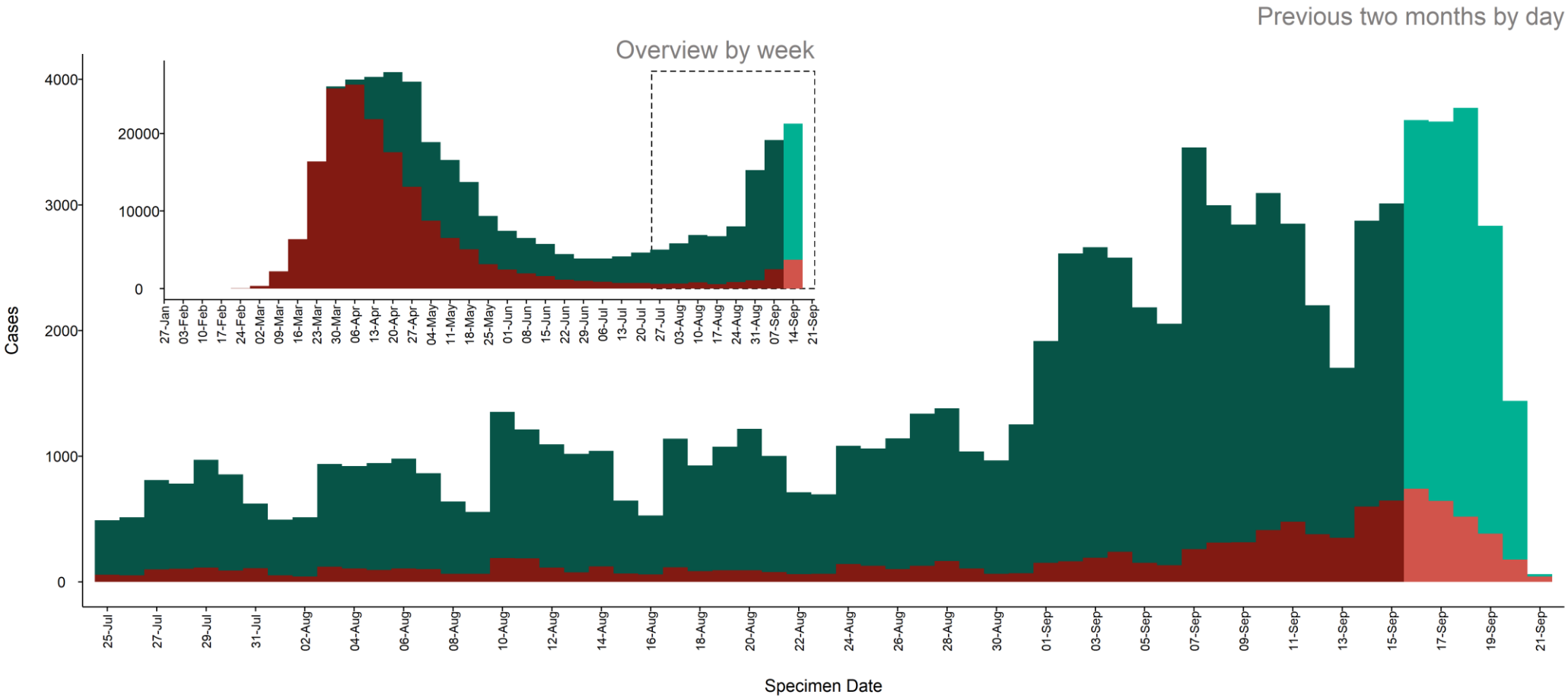


Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by PHE Centres and sample week



National context

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve*



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

Produced by the Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

High level summary

Upper Tier Local Authorities with highest incidence rates in 7 days (11 September 2020 to 17 September 2020)

	Weekly incidence rate from 04 September to 10 September	Weekly incidence rate from 11 September to 17 September	Difference in weekly incidence rate from previous week	Daily incidence rate from 04 September to 10 September (7 day moving average)	Daily incidence rate from 11 September to 17 September (7 day moving average)	Difference in daily incidence rate from previous week
Bolton	215.2	196.6	-18.6 ↓	30.7	28.1	-2.6 ↓
Liverpool	97	146.3	49.3 ↑	13.9	20.9	7 ↑
Bury	94.7	144.1	49.4 ↑	13.5	20.6	7.1 ↑
Blackburn with Darwen	123.5	143.7	20.2 ↑	17.6	20.5	2.9 ↑
Halton	60.7	142.5	81.8 ↑	8.7	20.4	11.7 ↑
Oldham	100.6	139.6	39 ↑	14.4	19.9	5.5 ↑
South Tyneside	87.8	137.8	50 ↑	12.5	19.7	7.2 ↑
Knowsley	94.9	137.1	42.2 ↑	13.6	19.6	6 ↑
Manchester	83.8	126.9	43.1 ↑	12	18.1	6.1 ↑
Wirral	96.8	122.8	26 ↑	13.8	17.5	3.7 ↑
England	**34.3**	**35.7**	**1.4** ↑	**4.9**	**5.1**	**0.2** ↑

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 **4 September and 17 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 **11 September 2020 and 17 September 2020** (7 day) and **4 September and 17 September 2020** (14 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **10 September 2020**.

The issue with symptomatic cases has been corrected. Previous data before the 22 September should not be used.

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

[redacted]

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.

Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.
[1]Northampton's increase in incidence is almost solely down relates to a workplace outbreak at the Greencore Factory

	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	240.8 ↓	11.7% ↓	[redacted]	196.6 ↓	411.7	G	[redacted]	Intervention
Rossendale	294.6 ↑	8.0% ↑		165.0 ↑	225.7	R		Intervention
Hyndburn	332.9 ↑	7.0% ↑		163.3 ↑	280.9	R		Intervention
Preston	293.9 ↑	7.5% ↑		153.7 ↑	257.4	R		Intervention
Liverpool	191.2 ↑	10.9% ↑		146.3 ↑	243.3	R		Intervention
Bury	232.6 ↑	8.9% ↑		144.1 ↑	238.8	A		Intervention
Blackburn with Darwen	276.9 ↑	7.4% ↑		143.7 ↑	267.2	R		Intervention
Halton	275.2 ↑	7.4% ↑		142.5 ↑	203.2	R		Intervention
Burnley	300.8 ↓	6.7% ↑		140.1 ↑	232.7	R		Intervention
Oldham	284.3 ↑	7.0% ↑		139.6 ↑	240.2	R		Intervention
South Tyneside	164.1 ↓	12.0% ↑		137.8 ↑	225.6	G		Intervention
Knowsley	216.7 ↑	9.0% ↑		137.1 ↑	232.0	R		Intervention
Manchester	208.6 ↑	8.7% ↑		126.9 ↑	210.7	R		Intervention
Wirral	232.7 ↓	7.5% ↑		122.8 ↑	219.7	G		Intervention
Salford	199.8 ↑	8.4% ↑		117.9 ↑	208.7	R		Intervention
Rochdale	263.1 ↑	6.4% ↑		117.7 ↑	203.2	R		Intervention
Tameside	222.1 ↑	7.4% ↑		115.0 ↑	219.4	R		Intervention
Bradford	181.3 ↑	9.0% ↑		114.5 ↑	212.2	R		Intervention
St. Helens	242.3 ↑	6.7% ↓		114.4 ↑	207.2	R		Intervention
Pendle	295.7 ↑	5.4% ↑		112.7 ↑	174.0	G		Intervention
Warrington	187.6 ↓	7.8% ↑		103.1 ↓	208.1	R		Intervention
Oadby and Wigston	184.5 ↓	7.6% ↑		98.1 ↓	217.3	R		Intervention
Gateshead	165.4 ↓	8.1% ↑		94.3 ↑	172.8	G		Intervention
Leicester	182.8 ↓	7.1% ↑		90.9 ↑	177.9	R		Intervention
Newcastle upon Tyne	143.2 ↓	9.0% ↑		90.6 ↑	160.6	R		Intervention
Sefton	175.1 ↑	7.3% ↑		90.1 ↑	139.4	R		Intervention
Leeds	158.0 ↓	8.0% ↑		88.3 ↑	164.7	R		Enhanced Support
Sunderland	162.1 ↓	7.8% ↑		88.0 ↓	191.0	R		Intervention
Birmingham	197.3 ↑	6.3% ↓		86.5 ↓	185.4	R		Intervention
Wigan	176.2 ↑	6.9% ↑		85.6 ↑	134.0	R		
England	**147.5** ↓	**3.5%** ↑		**35.7** ↑	**70.0**			

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 **11 September 2020 and 17 September 2020** (7 day) and **4 September and 17 September 2020** (14 day).

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **10 September 2020**.

The issue with symptomatic cases has been corrected. Previous data before the 22 September should not be used.

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

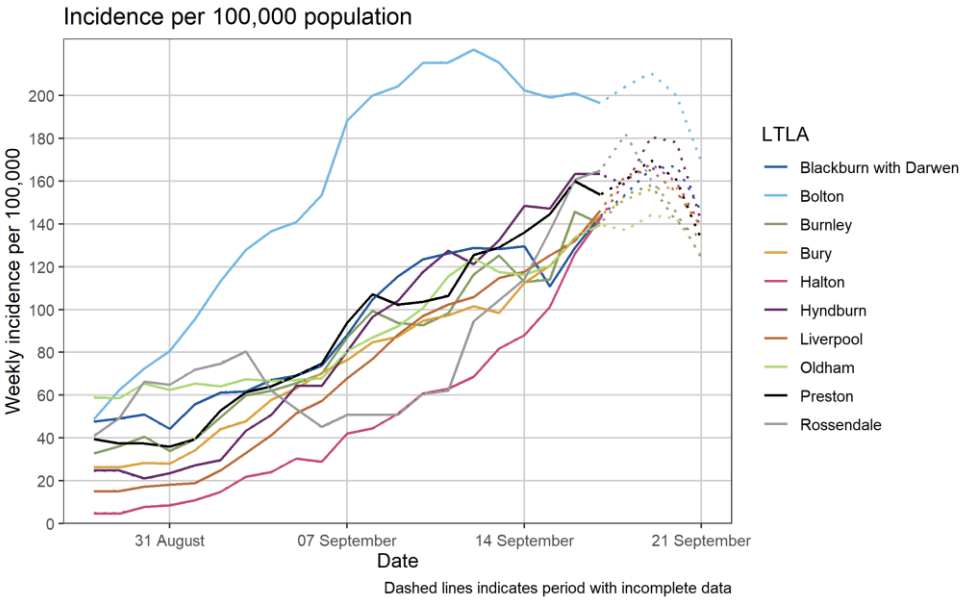
Weekly incidence rate:
Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

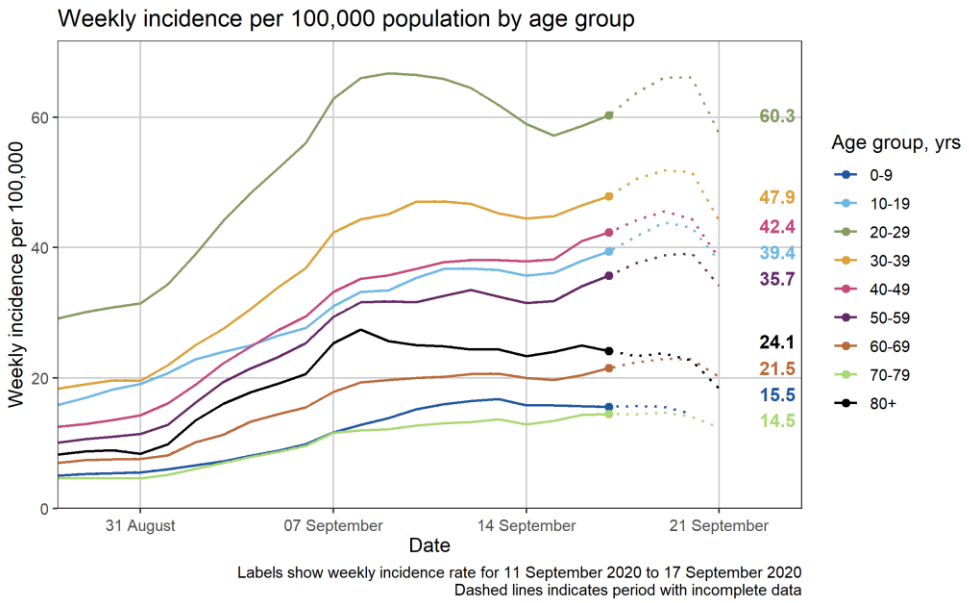
[redacted]

Some Local Authority areas have been included as part of wider geographical interventions.
[1]Northampton's increase in incidence is almost solely down relates to a workplace outbreak at the Greencore Factory

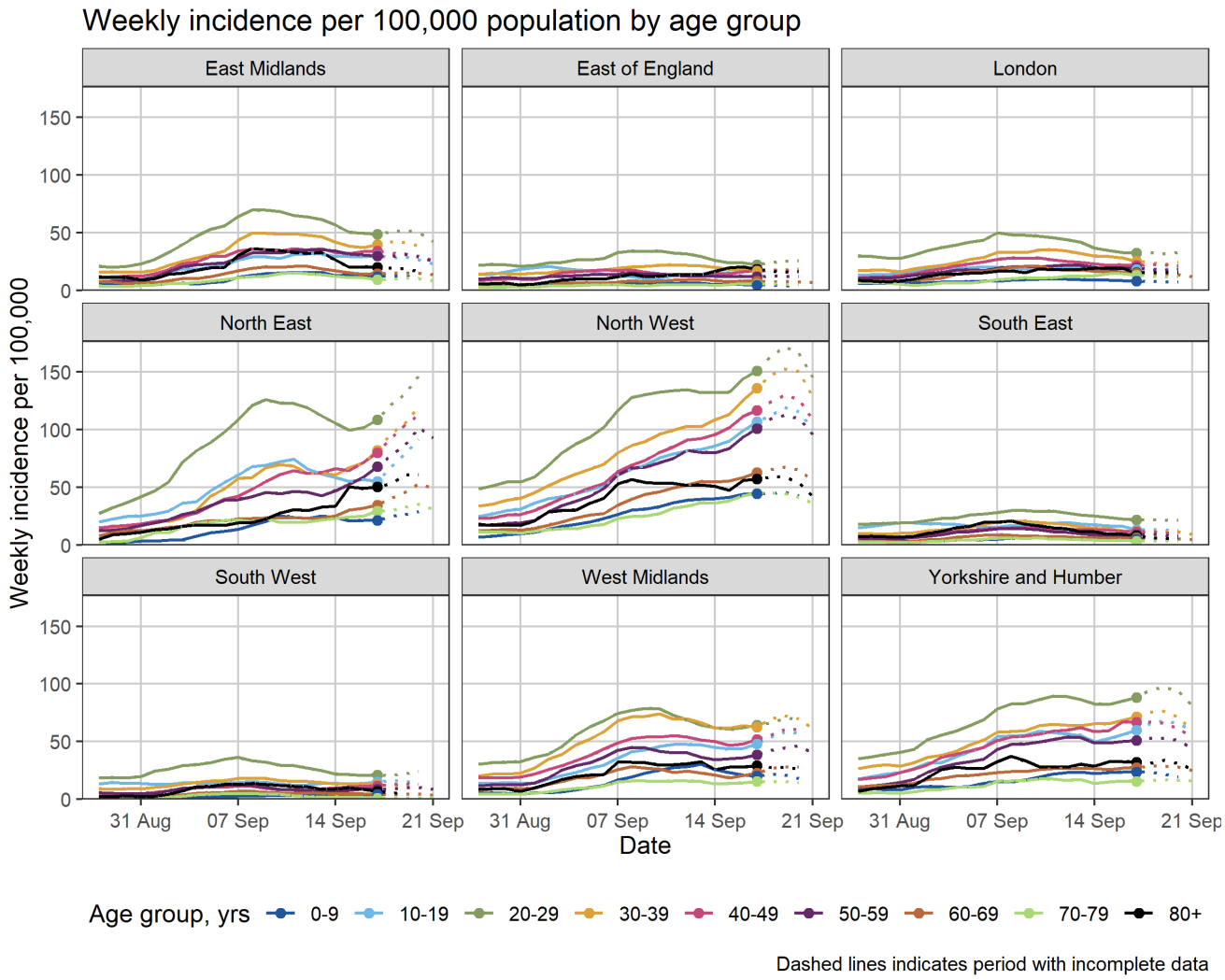
	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population (7 day moving average)	Percentage individuals test positive (weekly)	Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms (weekly, Pillar 2 only)	Incidence per 100,000 population (weekly)	Incidence per 100,000 population (fortnightly)	Daily exceedance score	Community outbreaks (Last 7 days)	National Response Level
Kirklees	149.3 ↑	7.7% ↑	[redacted]	80.7 ↑	141.5	R	[redacted]	Intervention
Blaby	182.7 ↓	5.8% ↑		73.7 ↑	139.4	G		Enhanced Support
Craven	138.8 ↑	6.9% ↑		66.9 ↑	103.8	R		
North Tyneside	162.8 ↓	5.7% ↑		64.6 ↑	113.6	G		Intervention
Blackpool	169.3 ↑	5.3% ↑		62.5 ↑	86.1	R		
Stockport	202.4 ↑	4.2% ↓		59.3 ↑	108.3	R		Enhanced Support
Rugby	165.4 ↓	4.9% ↑		56.9 ↑	102.6	R		
Trafford	197.3 ↑	4.0% ↓		55.8 ↑	101.5	A		Intervention
Wyre	133.7 ↑	5.9% ↑		54.8 ↑	92.6	R		Intervention
Barrow-in-Furness	241.3 ↑	3.2% ↓		53.6 ↑	99.8	R		
West Lancashire	150.9 ↓	5.0% ↑		52.7 ↑	100.0	R		Intervention
Northumberland	146.5 ↓	4.9% ↑		50.3 ↑	75.2	A		Intervention
Hertsmere	147.4 ↓	4.8% ↑		49.9 ↑	87.3	G		Concern
Fylde	144.0 ↑	4.9% ↑		48.9 ↑	77.7	R		Intervention
Redbridge	136.3 ↓	4.8% ↑		45.7 ↑	82.3	G		
Chorley	183.2 ↑	3.5% ↑		45.4 ↑	80.5	R		Intervention
Walsall	185.4 ↑	3.4% ↑		44.5 ↑	80.8	A		
Charnwood	149.9 ↓	4.1% ↑		43.3 ↑	78.3	R		
Doncaster	134.8 ↑	4.1% ↑		38.6 ↑	58.6	R		
Broxbourne	119.9 ↓	4.6% ↑		38.2 ↑	58.8	R		
Wakefield	129.3 ↓	4.1% ↑		37.1 ↑	72.2	R		
Coventry	145.5 ↑	3.6% ↓		37.1 ↑	71.4	R		
St Albans	159.0 ↑	3.2% ↑		35.3 ↑	65.8	A		
Barking and Dagenham	134.7 ↑	3.5% ↓		33.0 ↑	65.6	G		
Hambleton	104.7 ↑	4.5% ↑		32.9 ↑	56.0	R		
Stoke-on-Trent	162.6 ↑	2.9% ↑		32.8 ↑	61.4	G		Concern
Cheshire West and Chester	177.0 ↓	2.6% ↑		32.6 ↑	61.1	A		
York	103.5 ↓	4.5% ↑		32.4 ↑	60.0	A		
Rushcliffe	130.9 ↑	3.5% ↑		32.3 ↑	56.9	G		
Luton	149.5 ↑	3.1% ↑		32.2 ↑	58.8	G		
England	**147.5** ↓	**3.5%** ↑		**35.7** ↑	**70.0**			

Incidence rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 17 September 2020

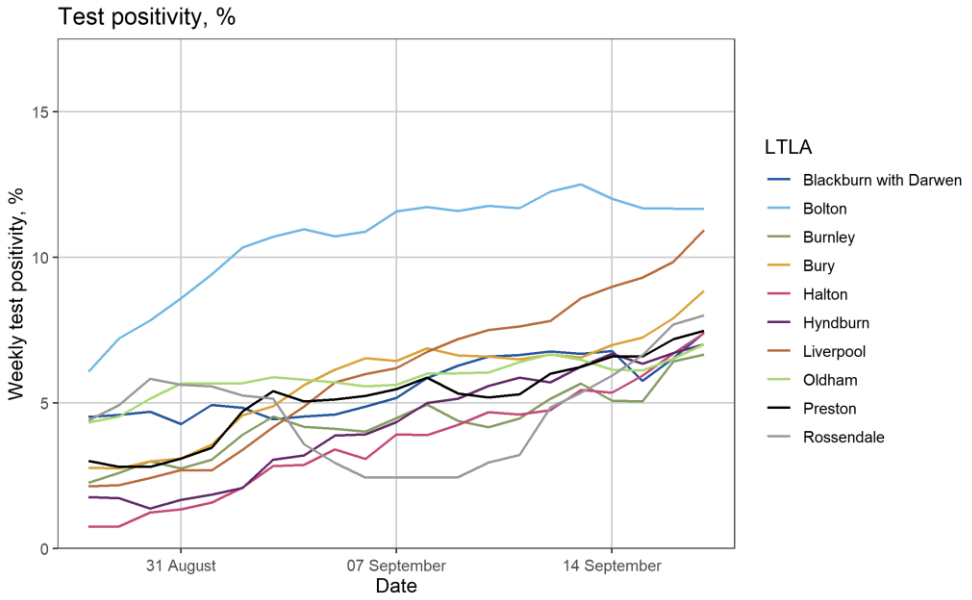


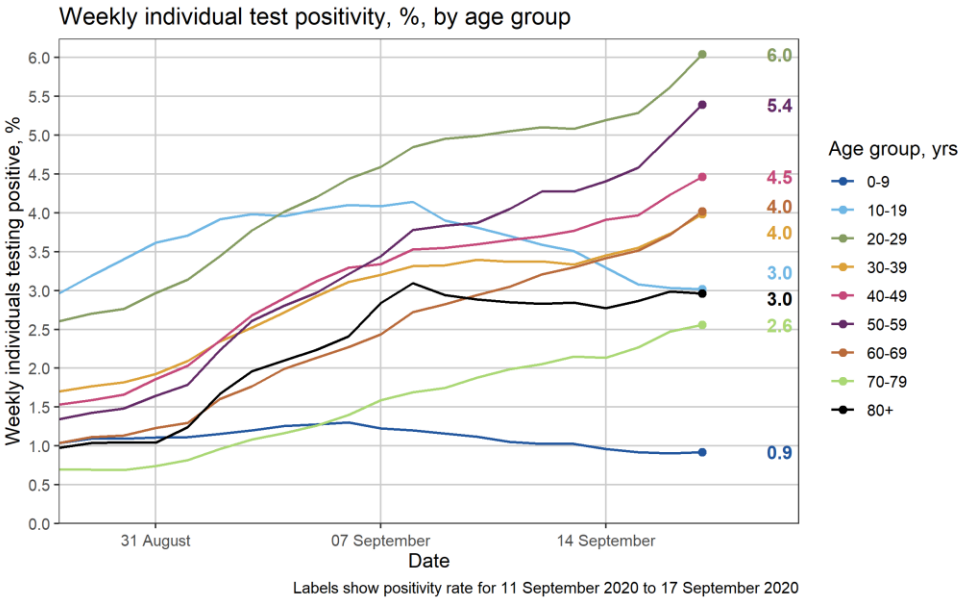


Incidence rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 17 September 2020

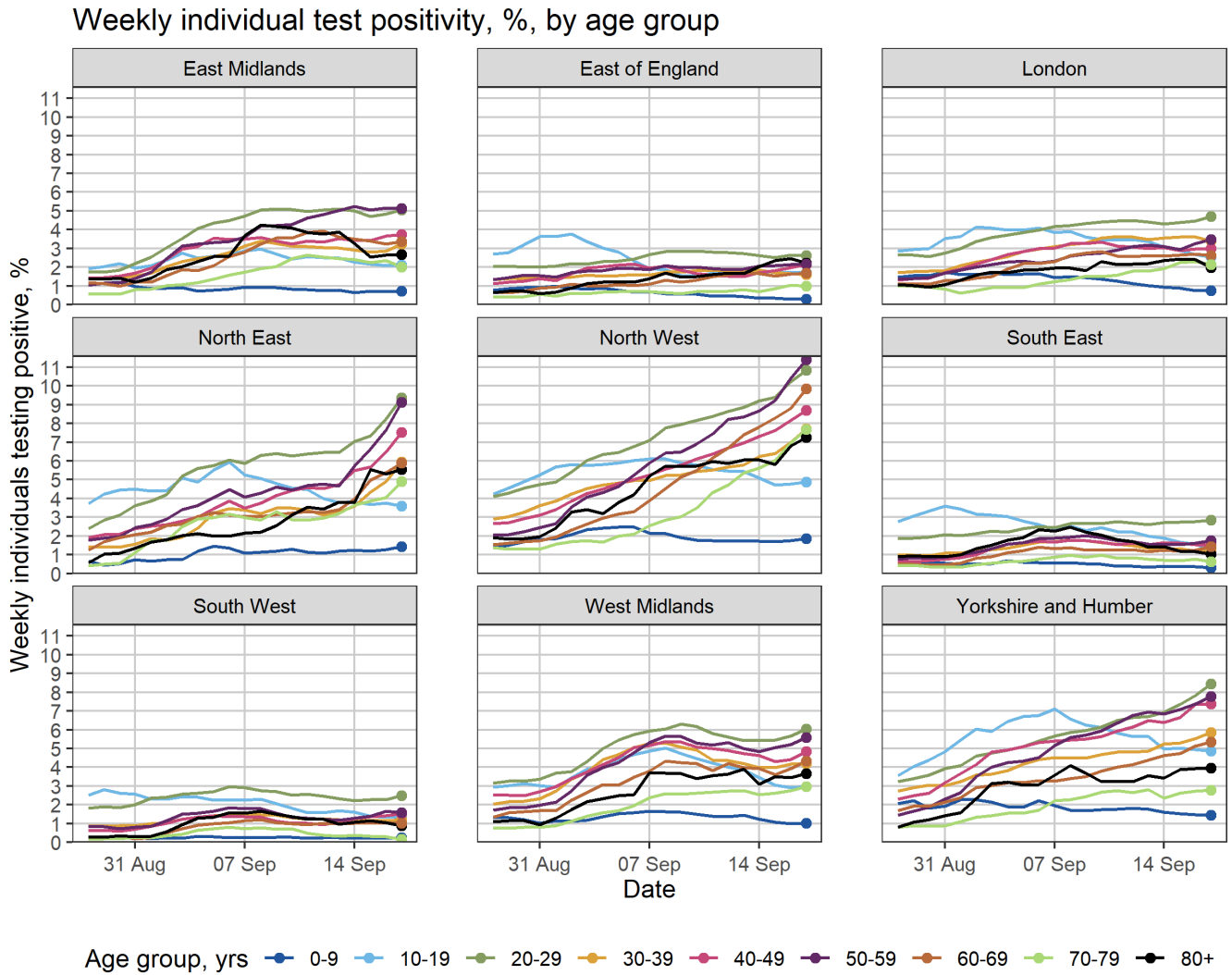


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 17 September 2020

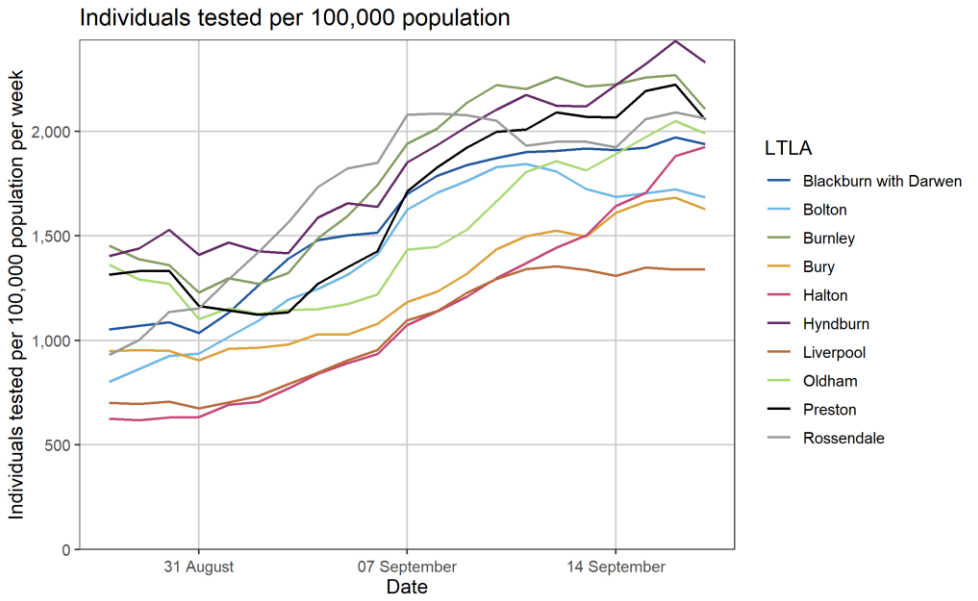


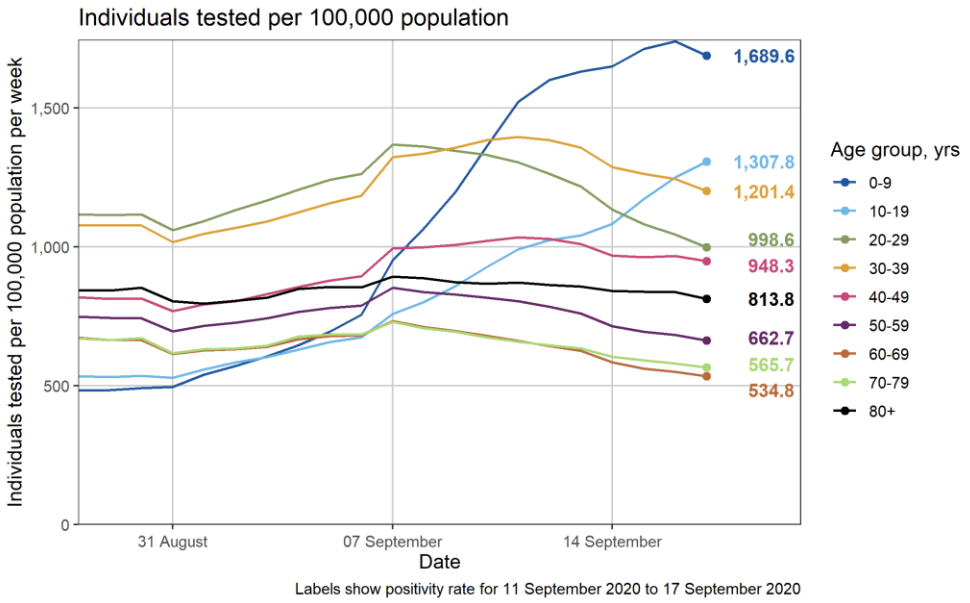


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 17 September 2020

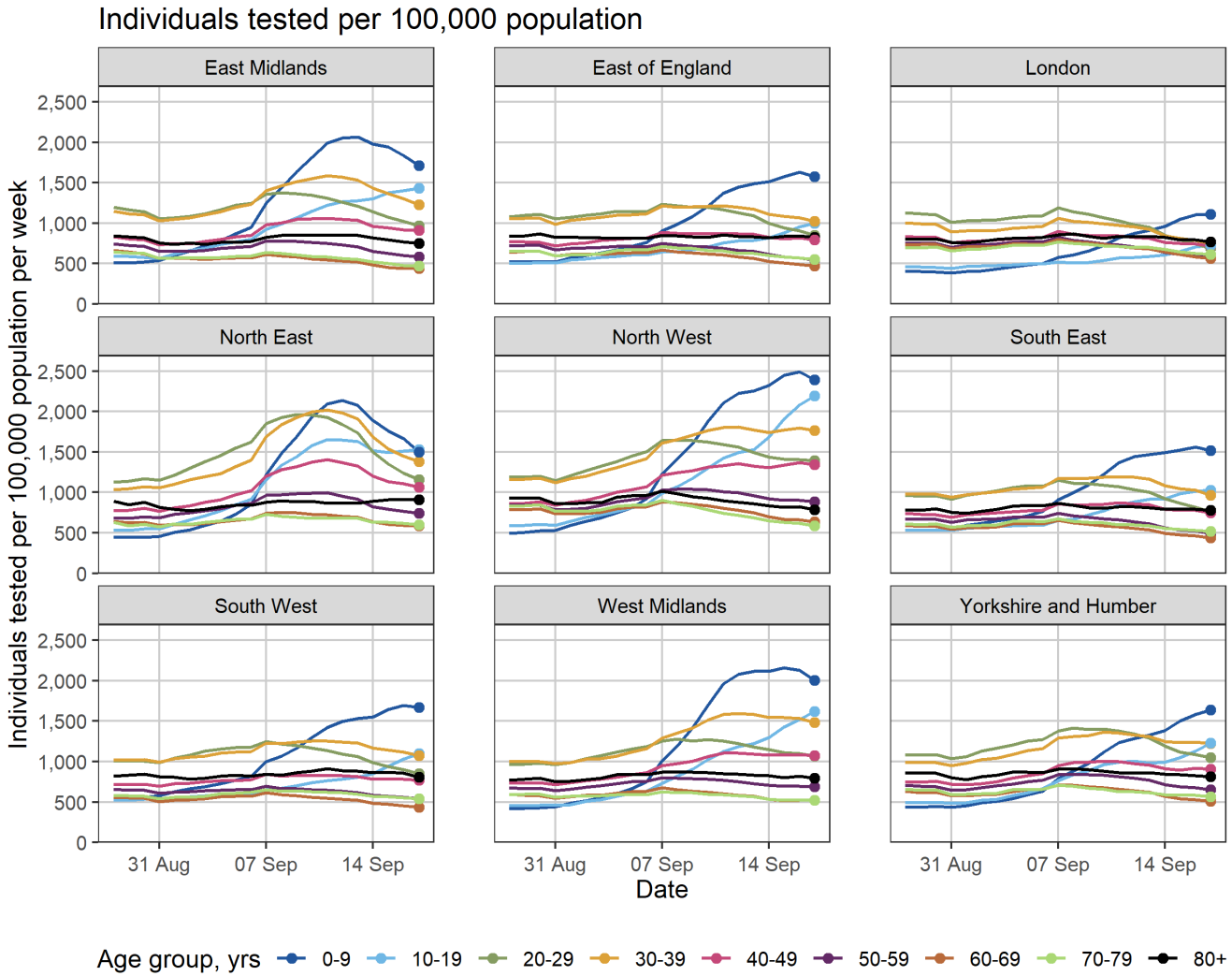


Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 17 September 2020

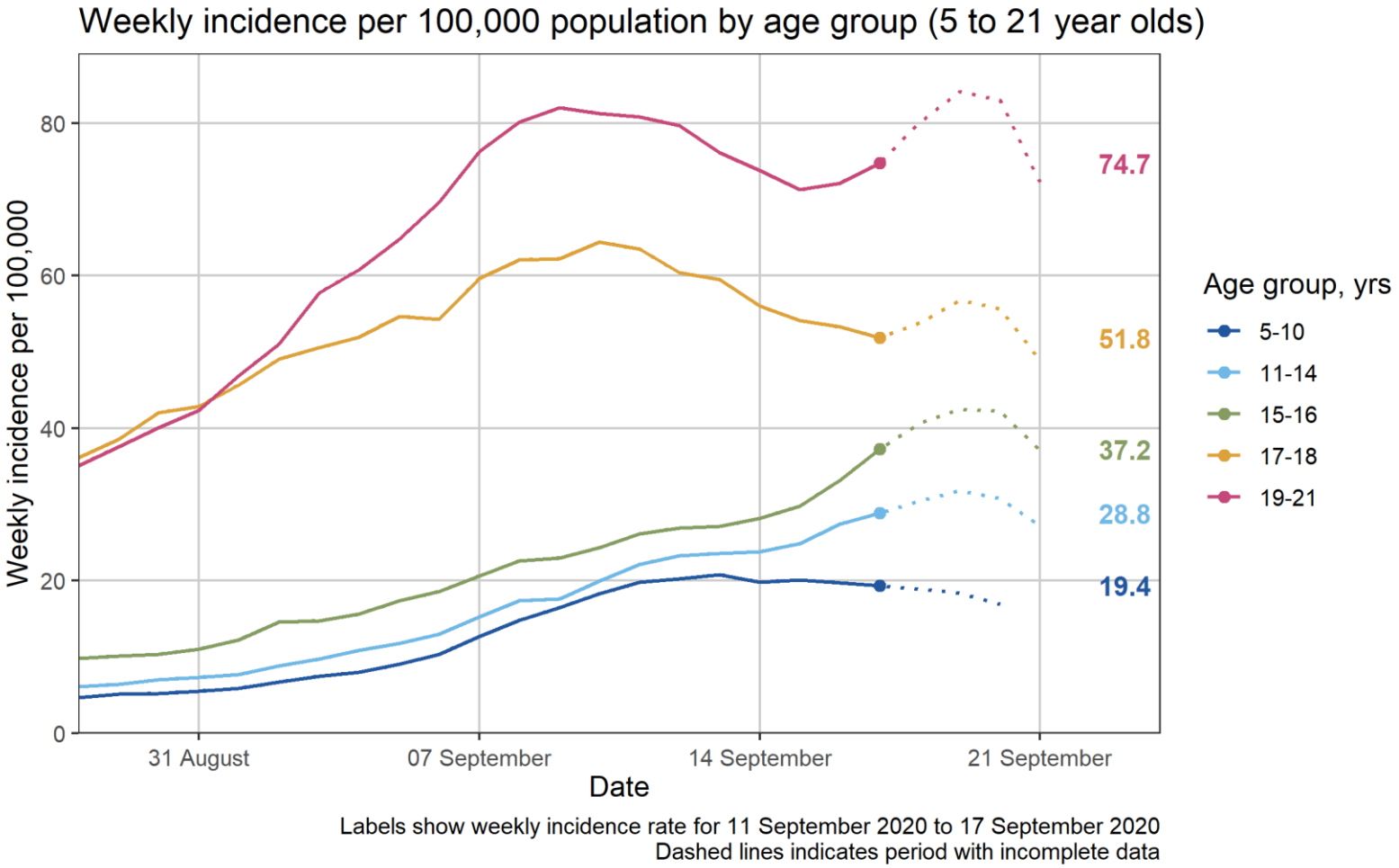




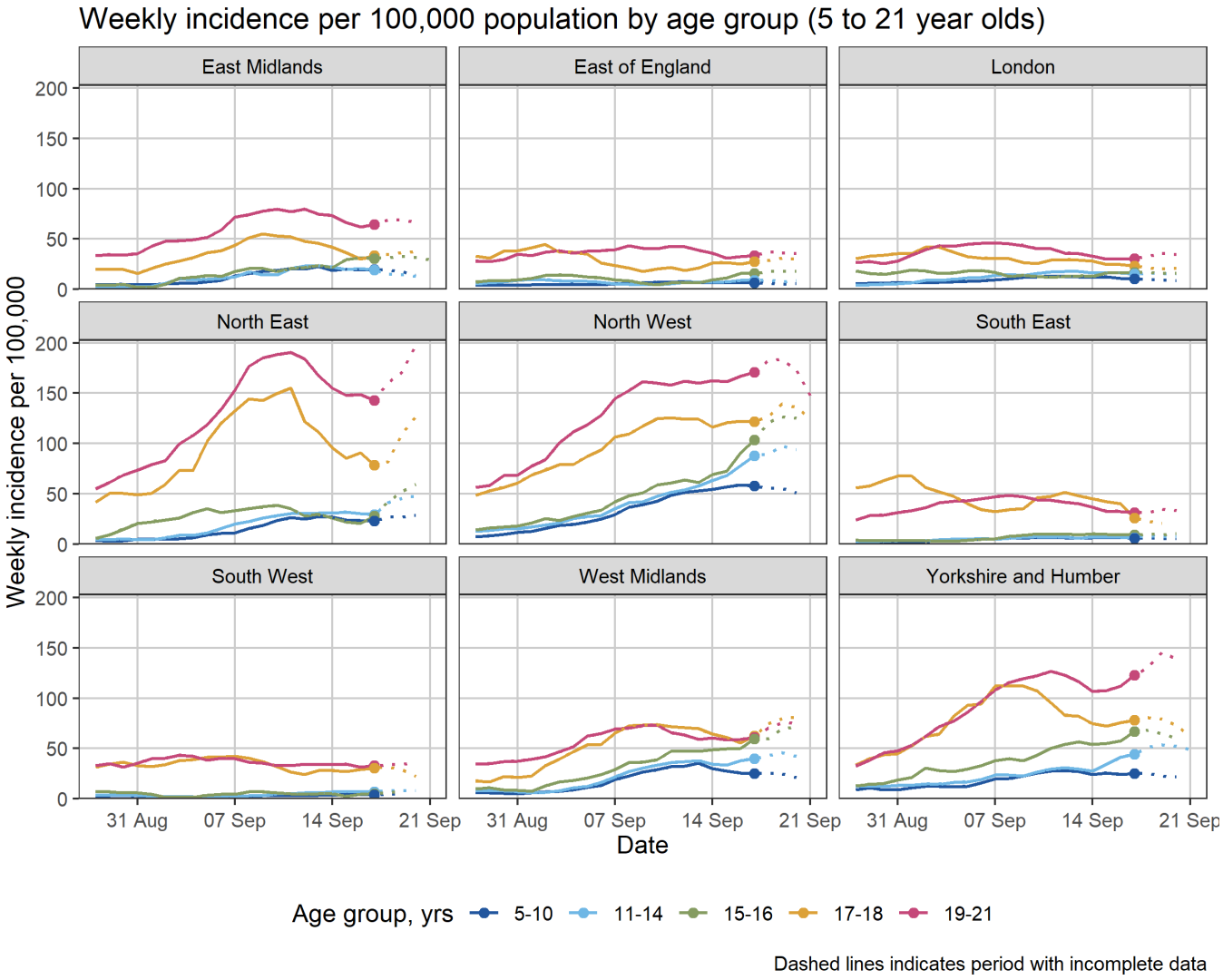
Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 17 September 2020



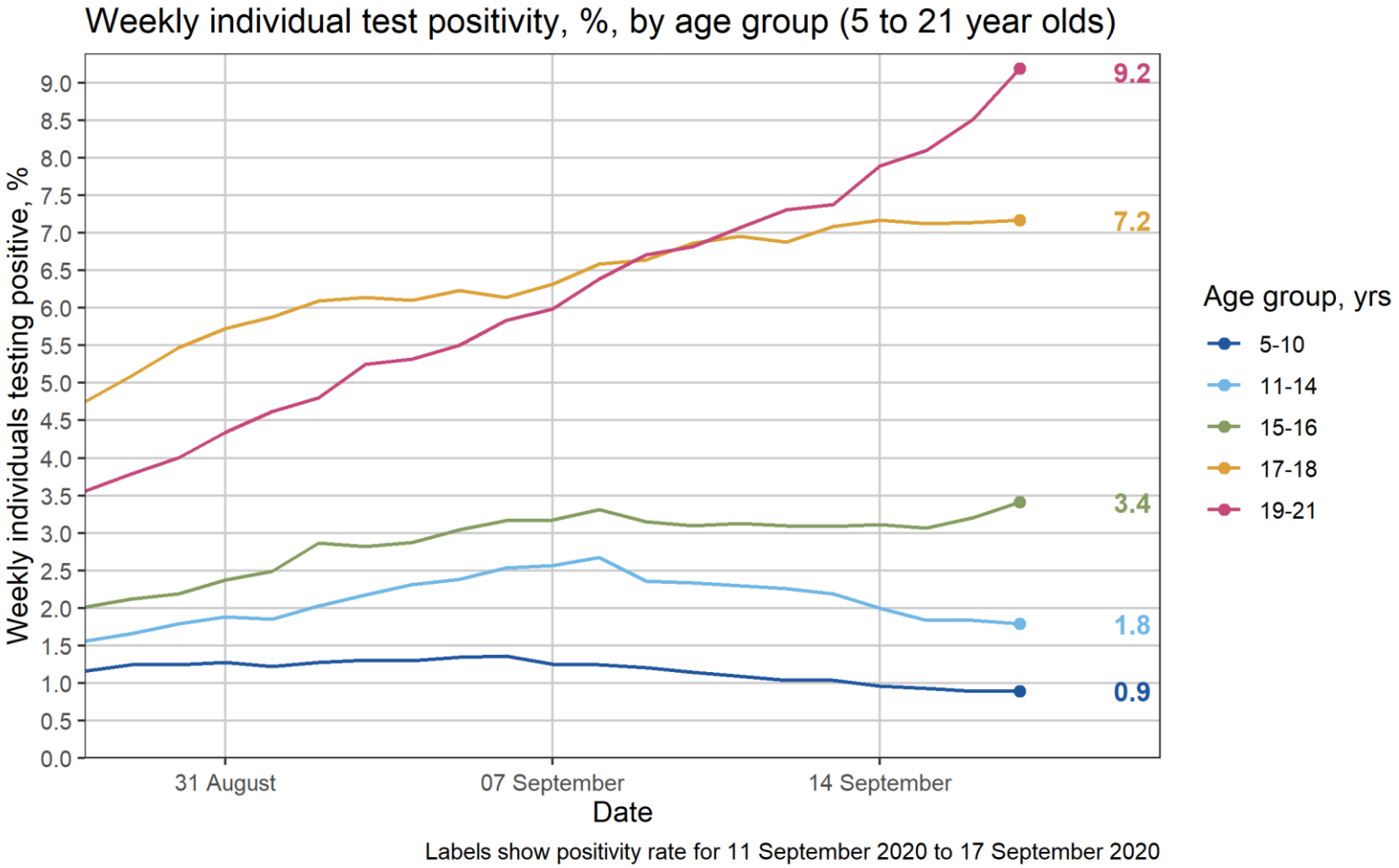
Incidence rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 17 September 2020



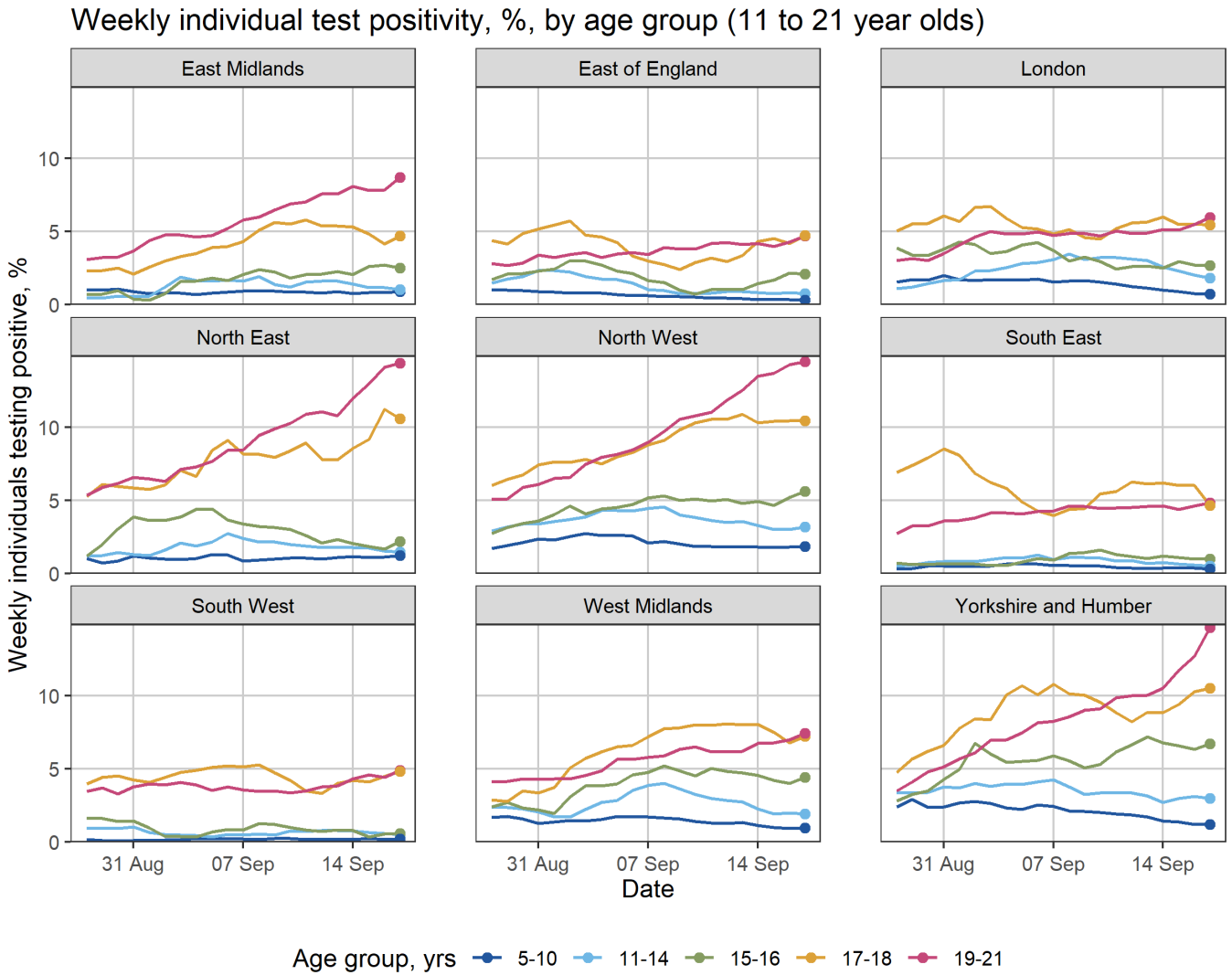
Incidence rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 17 September 2020



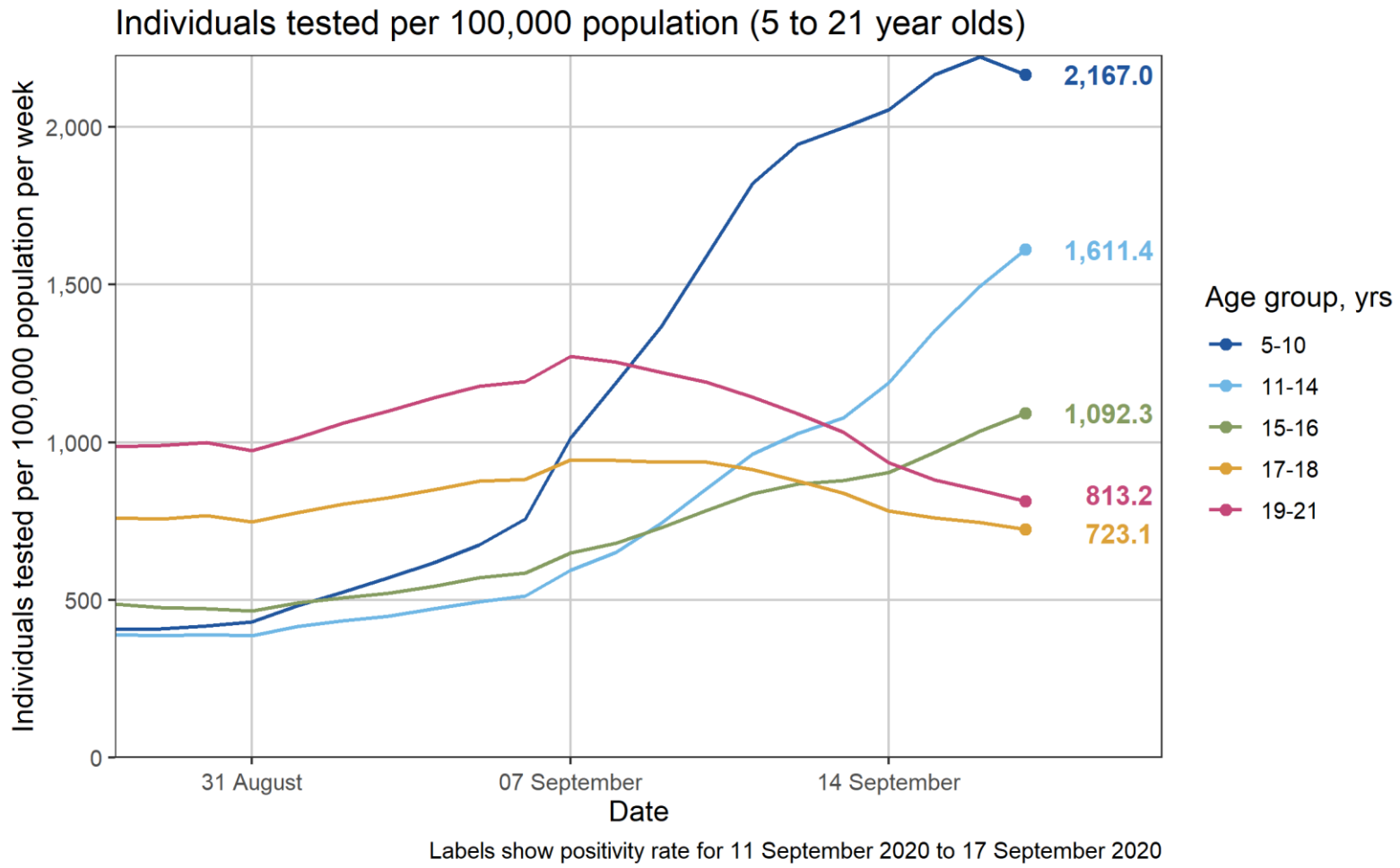
Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 17 September 2020



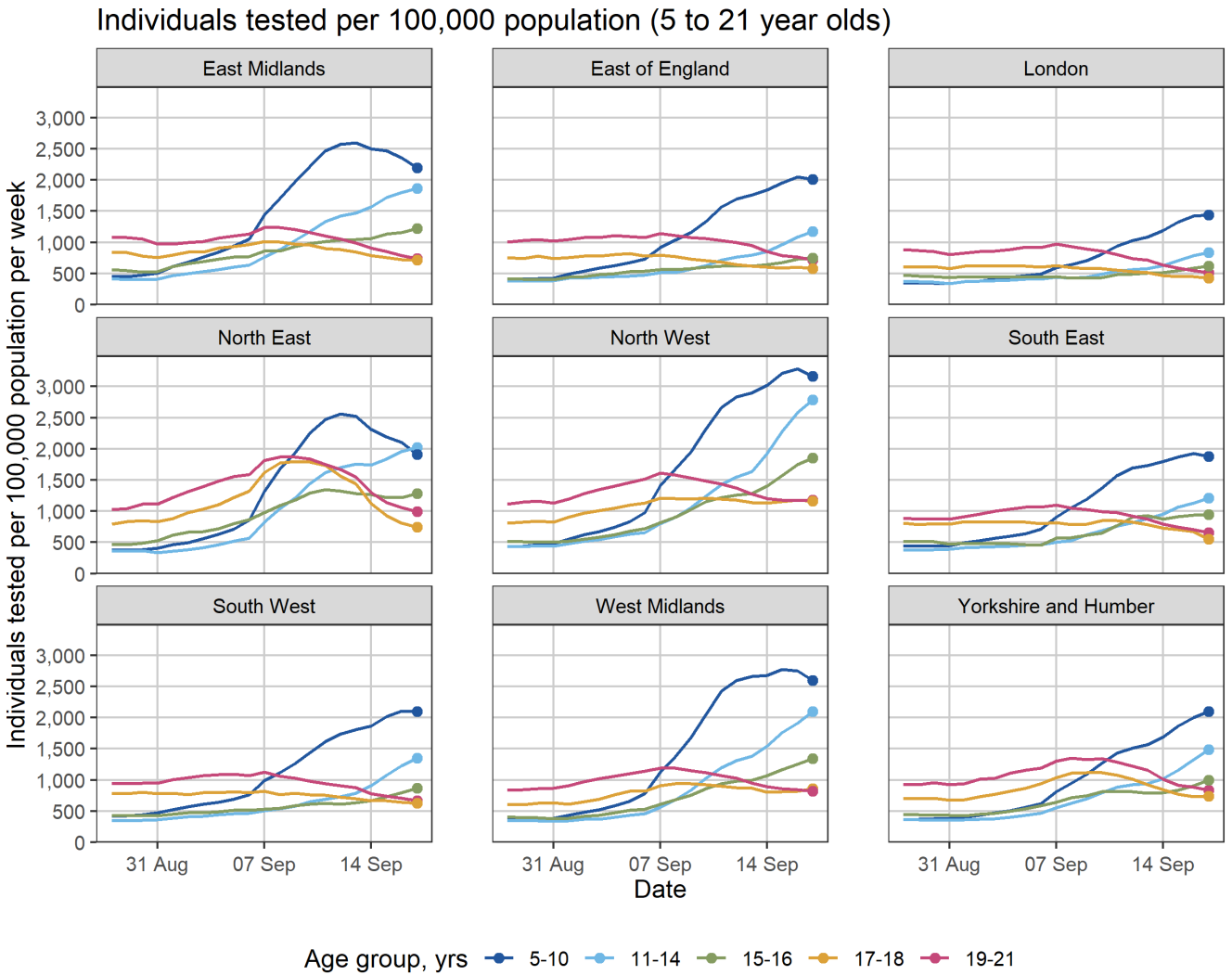
Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 17 September 2020



Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 17 September 2020



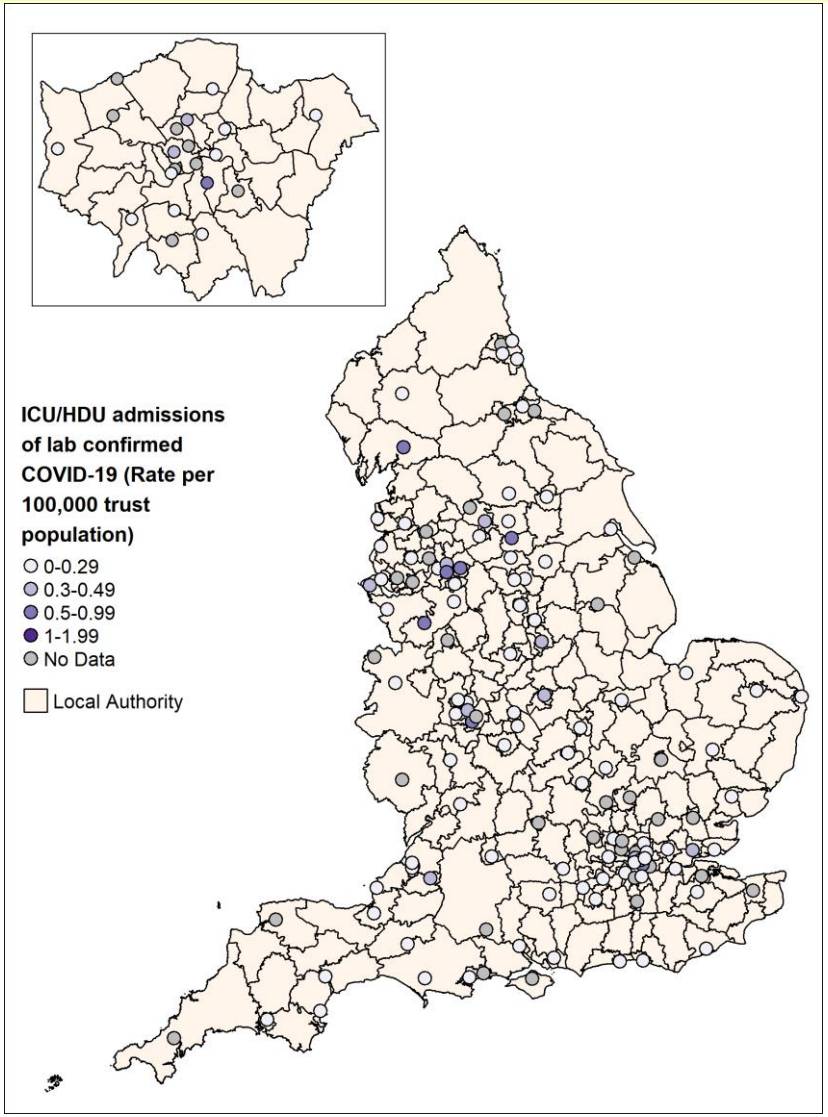
Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly) – young people
Data up to the 17 September 2020

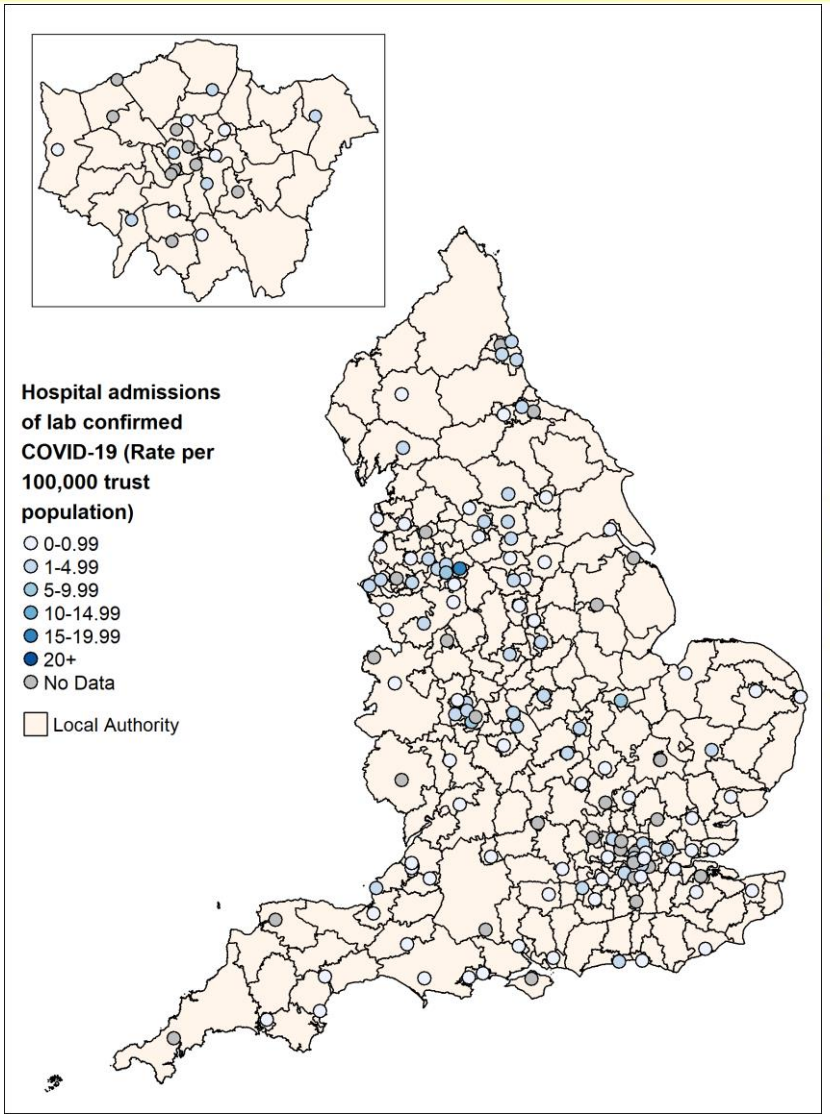


Hospitalisations (week 37)

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

ICU/HDU rates must be interpreted with caution as all rates are based on **≤7 cases per Trust, with a majority of Trusts reporting 0 cases

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 (%)
Uni Hosps Birmingham FT	[redacted]	-	71.1%	14.8%	86.4%
Liverpool Uni Hosps FT		-	76.3%	84.0%	86.9%
Manchester Uni FT		-	62.5%	94.5%	96.3%
South Tyneside & Sunderland FT		-	16.1%	31.6%	100.0%
Tameside & Glossop Integrated		-	53.3%	8.3%	90.2%
Bolton FT		-	47.6%	?	80.9%
Uni Hosps of Leicester		-	53.2%	25.6%	90.3%
Pennine Acute Hosps		-	50.0%	100.0%	92.1%
Barking, Havering & Redbridge		-	40.6%	10.0%	96.6%
Uni Hosps of Morecambe Bay FT		-	31.0%	?	?
Barts Health		-	77.0%	71.4%	93.0%
Wirral Uni Teaching Hosp FT		-	44.4%	?	48.7%
King's College Hosp FT		-	77.1%	100.0%	96.7%
Leeds Teaching Hosps		-	46.5%	75.0%	46.4%
South Tees Hosps FT		-	62.8%	3.6%	95.4%

Key: 0 to <50% | 50% to <70% | 70% to <100% | 100%

Source: NHS Foundry – 22/09/2020

NHS 111 potential COVID-19

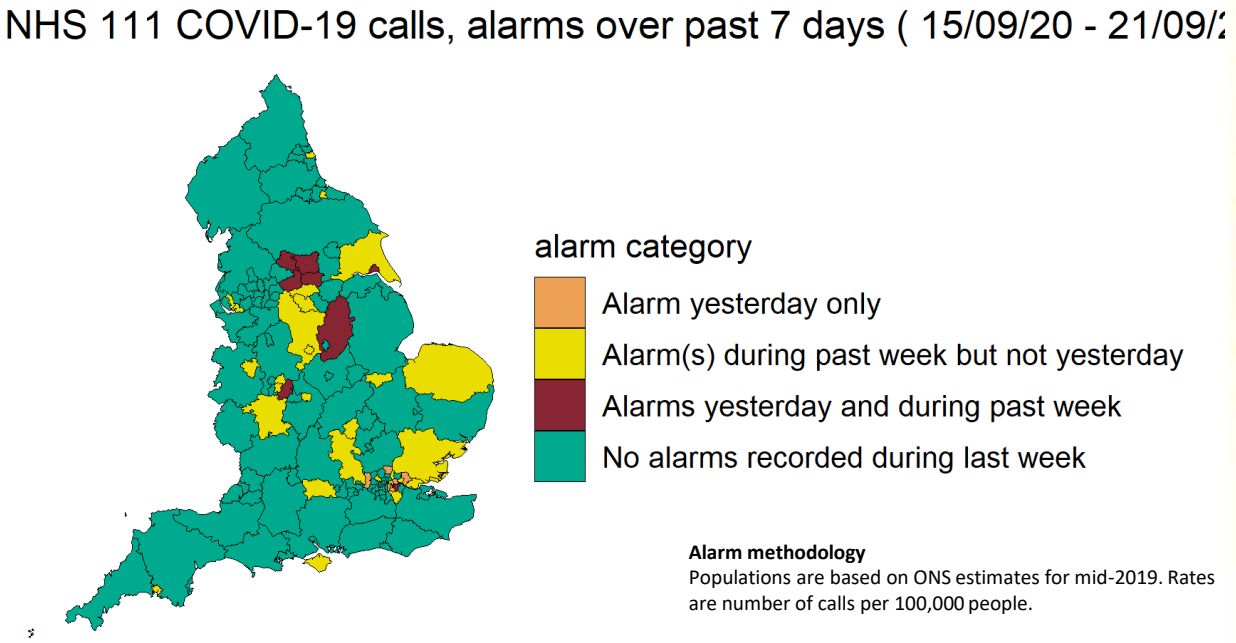
NHS 111 COVID-19 calls, alarms over the past 7 days (15 September 2020 to 21 September 2020)

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.

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Enfield	[redacted]	Alarm yesterday only
Havering		Alarm yesterday only
Hillingdon		Alarm yesterday only
Lewisham		Alarm yesterday only
Newham		Alarm yesterday only
Southwark		Alarm yesterday only
Sandwell		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barking and Dagenham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Tower Hamlets		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Buckinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Milton Keynes		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Norfolk		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Southend-on-Sea		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
West Berkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Brent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bromley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Coventry		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derby		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derbyshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
East Riding of Yorkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Essex		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Halton		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Isle of Wight		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Knowsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Peterborough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Plymouth		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Sheffield		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
South Tyneside		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Telford and Wrekin		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Thurrock		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Waltham Forest		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Worcestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Birmingham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Nottinghamshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Wakefield		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Bradford		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Greenwich		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Leeds		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Kirklees		Alarms yesterday and during past week

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.



Alarm methodology

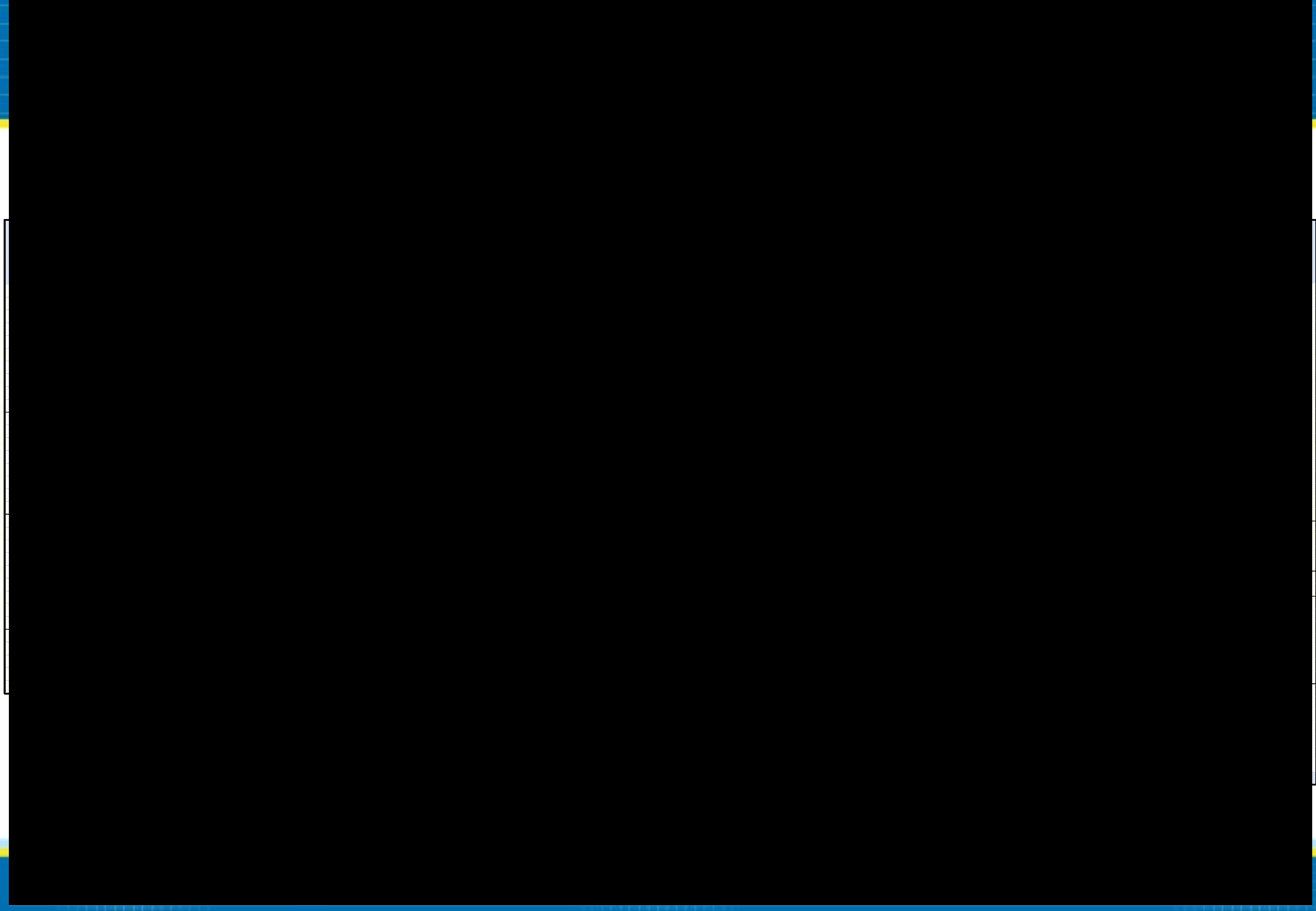
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

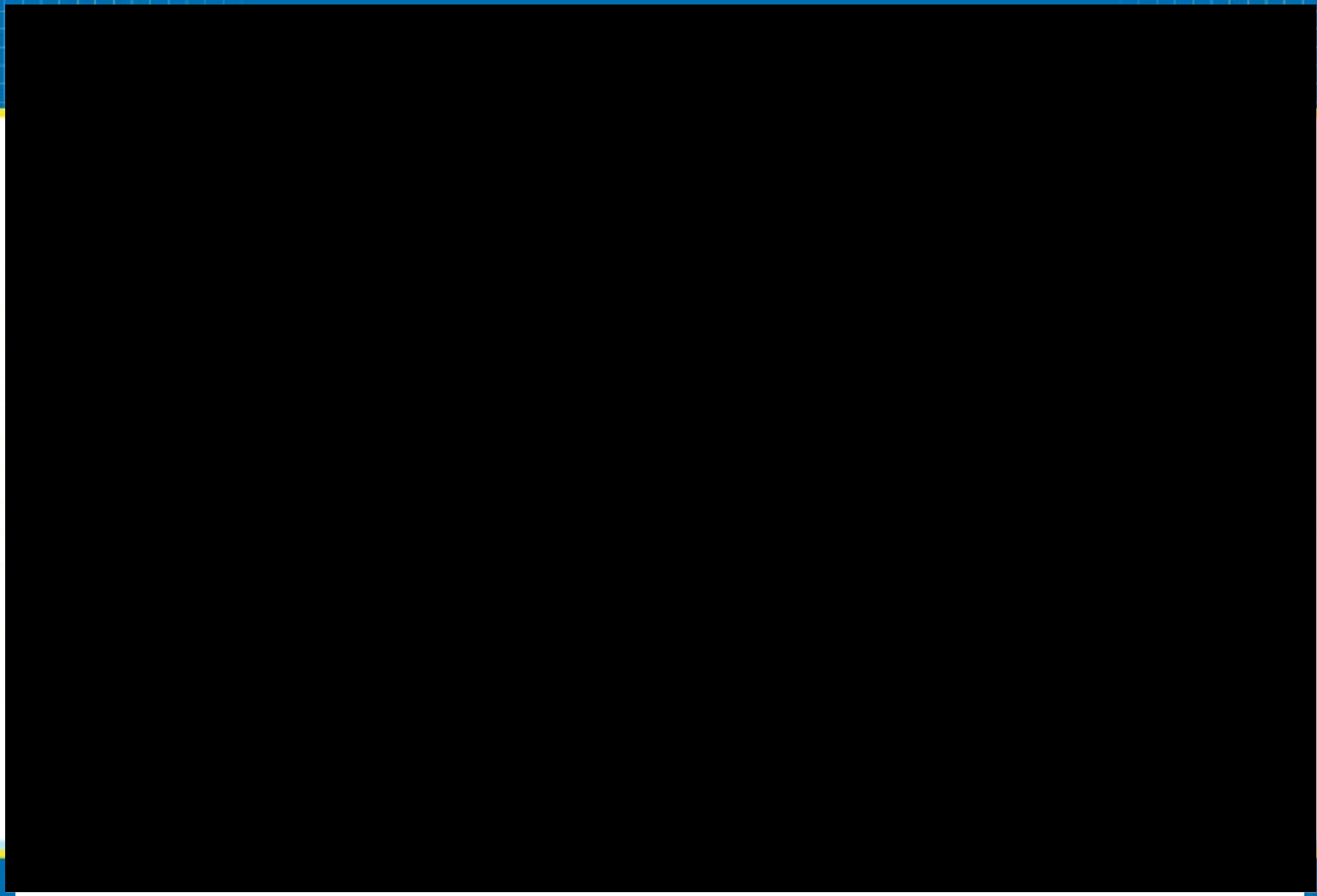
The 'expected' number of calls in a local authority is based on the average rate across England each day. The threshold is calculated as expected calls + 3 * sqrt(expected calls) i.e. assuming data follows a Poisson distribution.

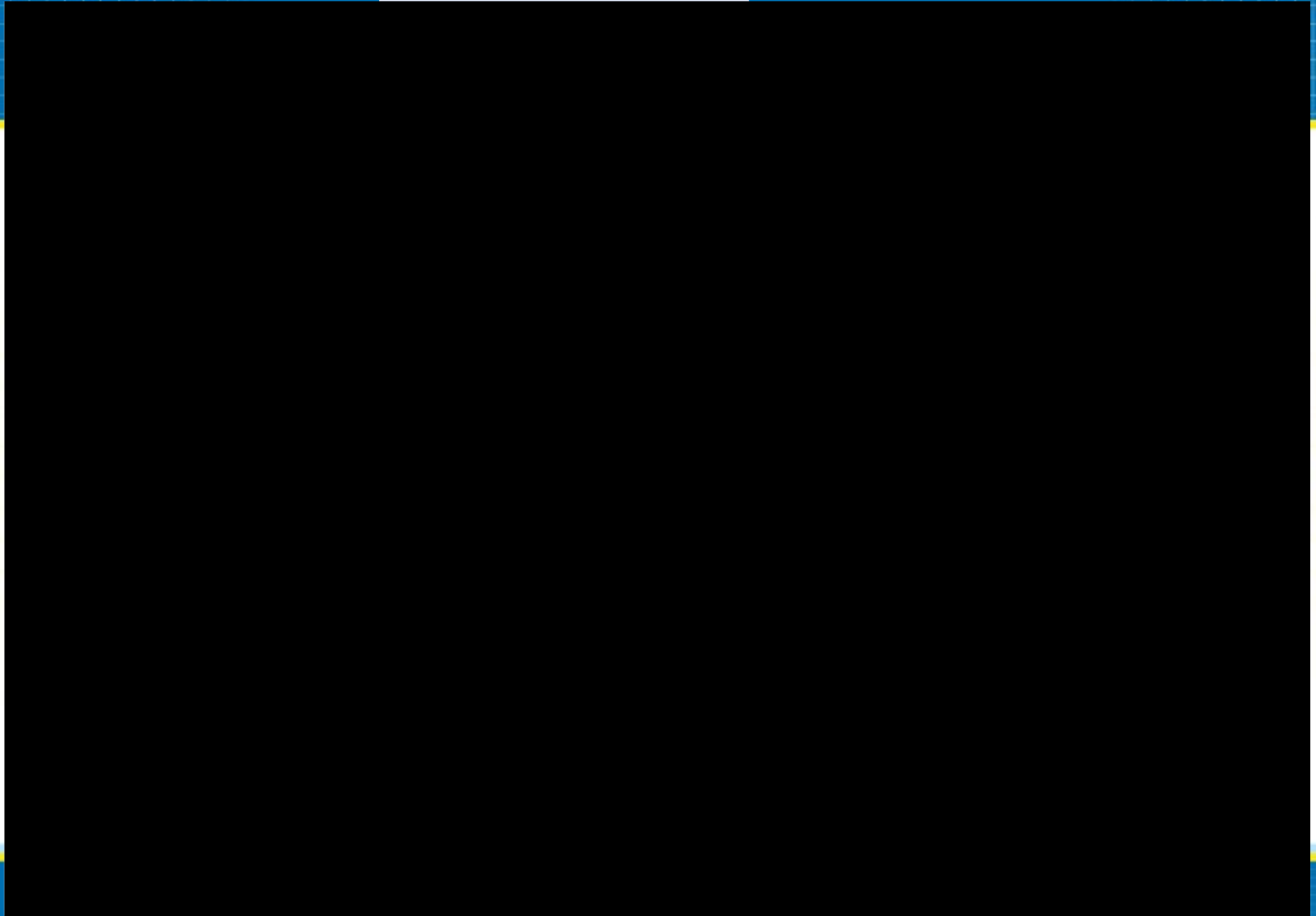
An alarm is generated if call numbers are above the threshold.

Care homes
report changes from 20 July 2020

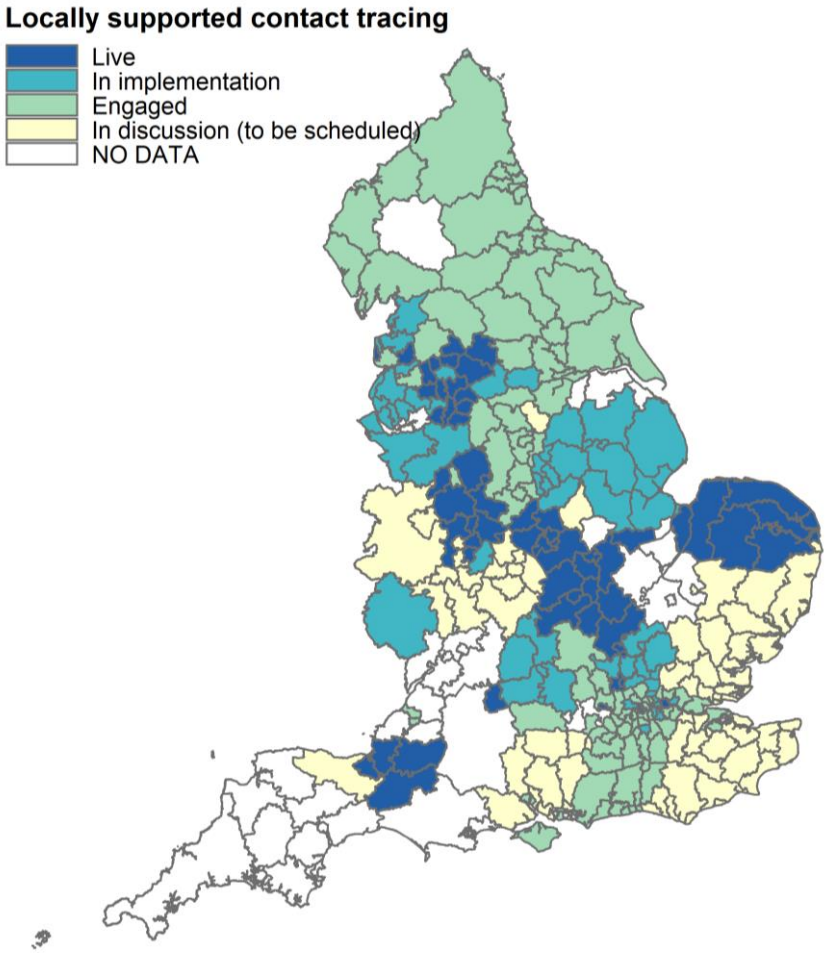
- **From 20 July 2020**, **this report uses a revised dataset which includes all reports recorded as outbreaks or clusters and is not deduplicated**; a second outbreak in the same care home will be shown (previously these were removed). It is no longer appropriate to deduplicate care home outbreaks because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

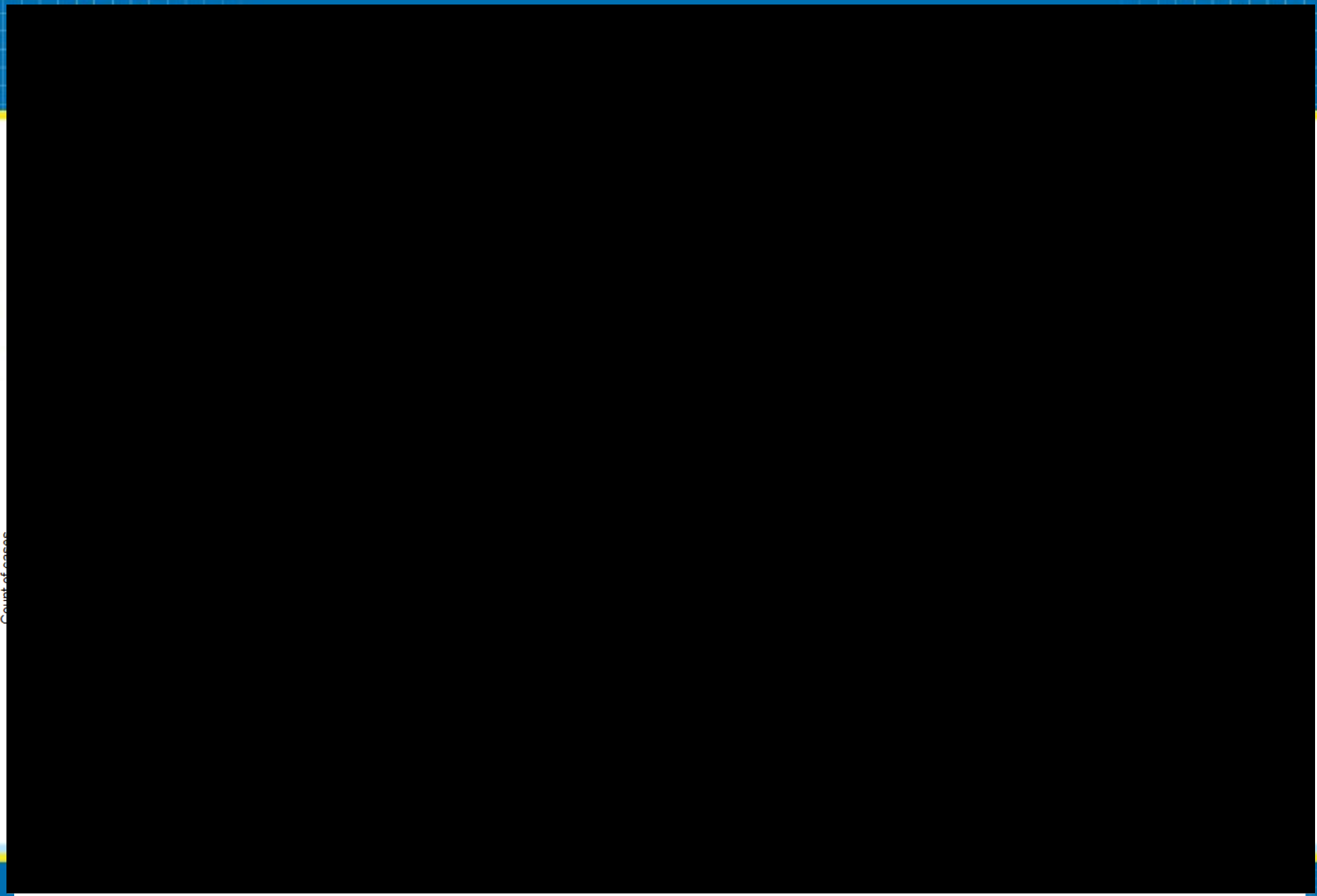






Locally supported contact tracing
Data extracted 21 September 2020





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 21 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 22 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 22 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.