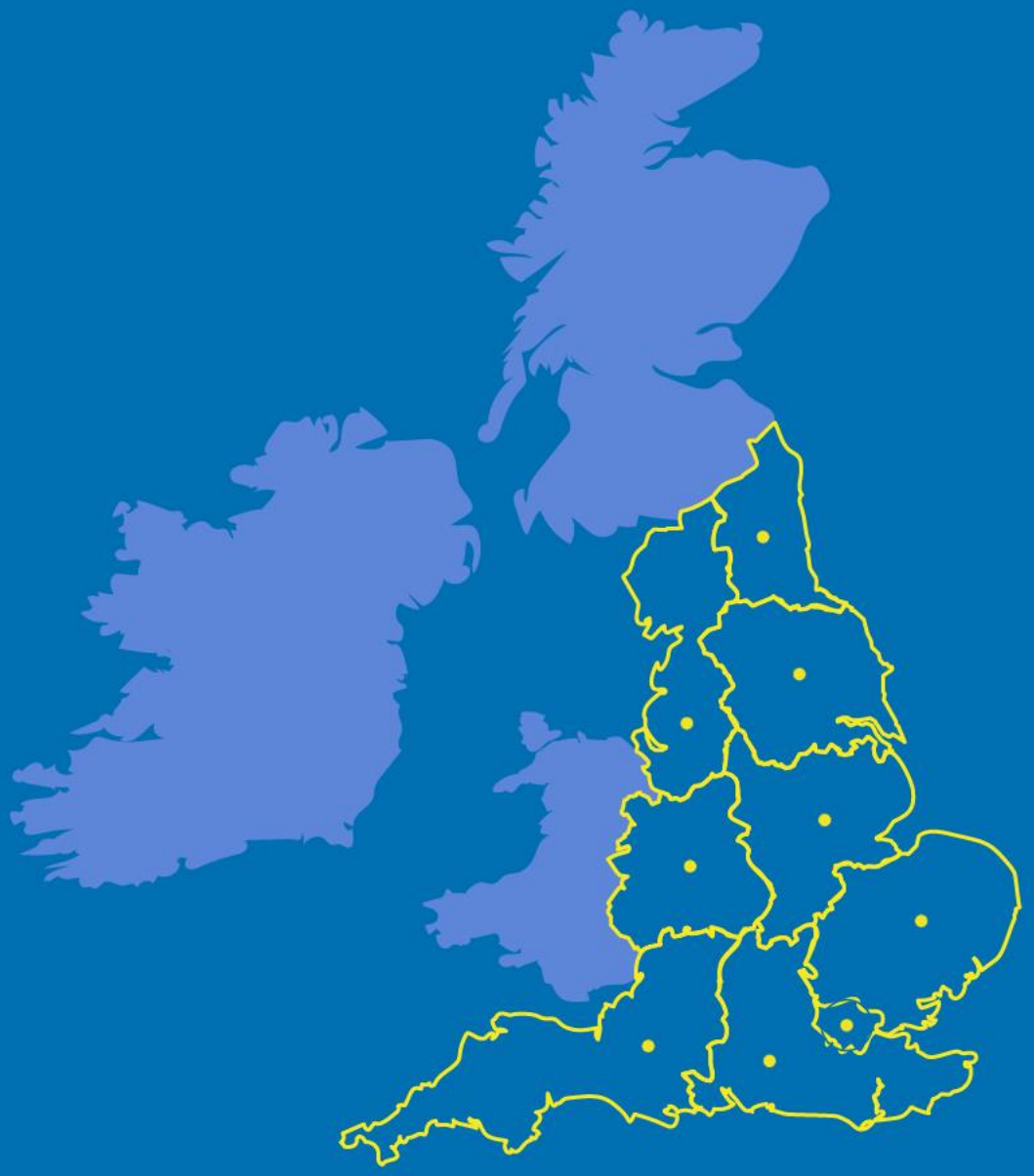
Public Health England

Joint Biosecurity Centre

CORONAVIRUS SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Summary

date: 26 January 2021



Contents

This situational awareness summary report collates information and intelligence from various sources. The summary will be provided daily and the content will continue to be developed.

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

Please note:

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

20/10/20 - PHE has adjusted its approach to test positivity and testing rate metrics. Previously, any repeat tests for individuals since pandemic onset had been deduplicated. As the likelihood of individuals being tested multiple times has increased over time, test positivity and testing rate data are now deduplicated within each 7-day window. This change has been made in all OST outputs as of 20/10/2020 and applied retrospectively.

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

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

- [redacted]
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports
  - [redacted]

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

Throughout the SAR:
Lower tier local authorities is used to represent local authority districts, unitary authorities, metropolitan district and London boroughs,
Upper tier local authorities is used to represent counties, metropolitan counties, London boroughs and unitary authorities

National context
(From 21 January 2021 Week 3 Report)

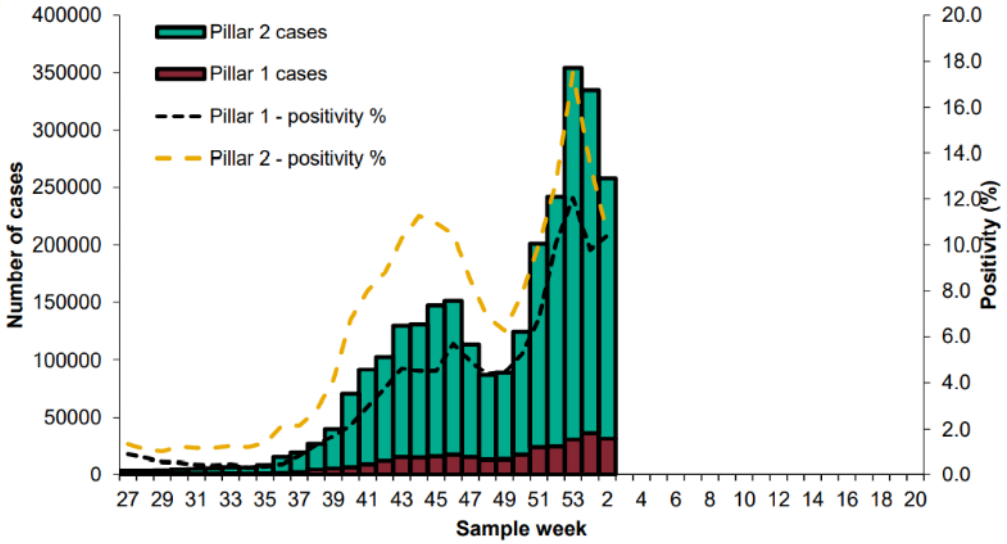
Overall case numbers and Pillar 2 positivity decreased in week 2. There was a slight increase in Pillar 1 positivity. The highest case rates were seen in the 20 to 29 and 30 to 39 year olds in Pillars 1 and 2. Decreases in positivity rates were noted across the majority of age groups in week 2. Cases rates remain highest in London, although decreases were noted.

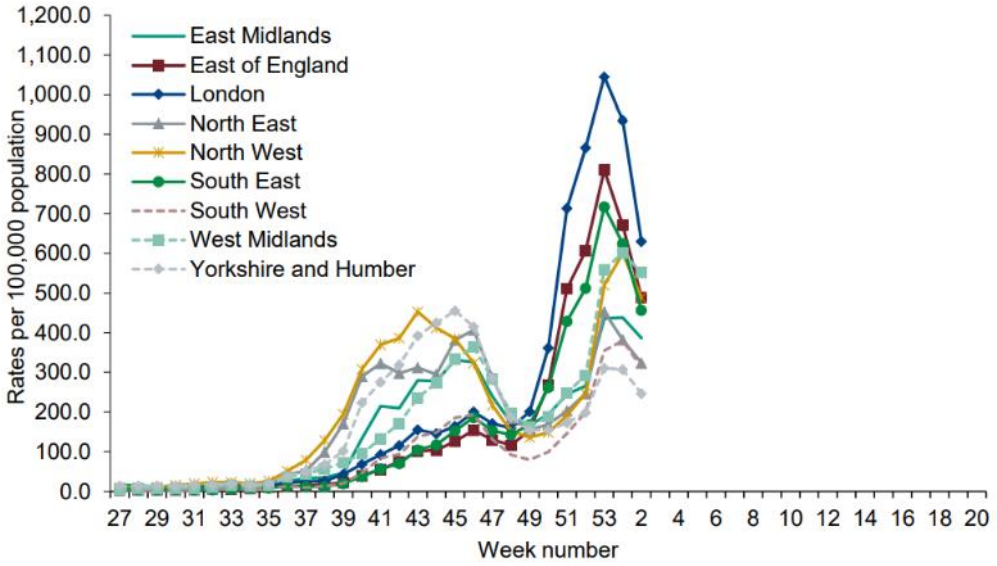
As of 09:00 on 19 January 2021, a total of 3,022,609 have been confirmed positive for COVID-19 in England under Pillars 1 and 2. .

- The data are shown by the week the specimen was taken from the person being tested. This gives the most accurate analysis of this time progression, however, for the most recent week results for more samples are expected therefore this should be interpreted with caution.
- Positivity is calculated as the number of individuals testing positive during the week divided by the number of individuals tested during the week based on PCR testing.
- As of 16 November 2020, the methodology for allocating geographies for cases has been updated to include alternate postcodes where applicable. This change has been applied for cases reported since 1 September 2020. Cases reported prior to 1 September 2020 will not be allocated alternate postcode geographies.

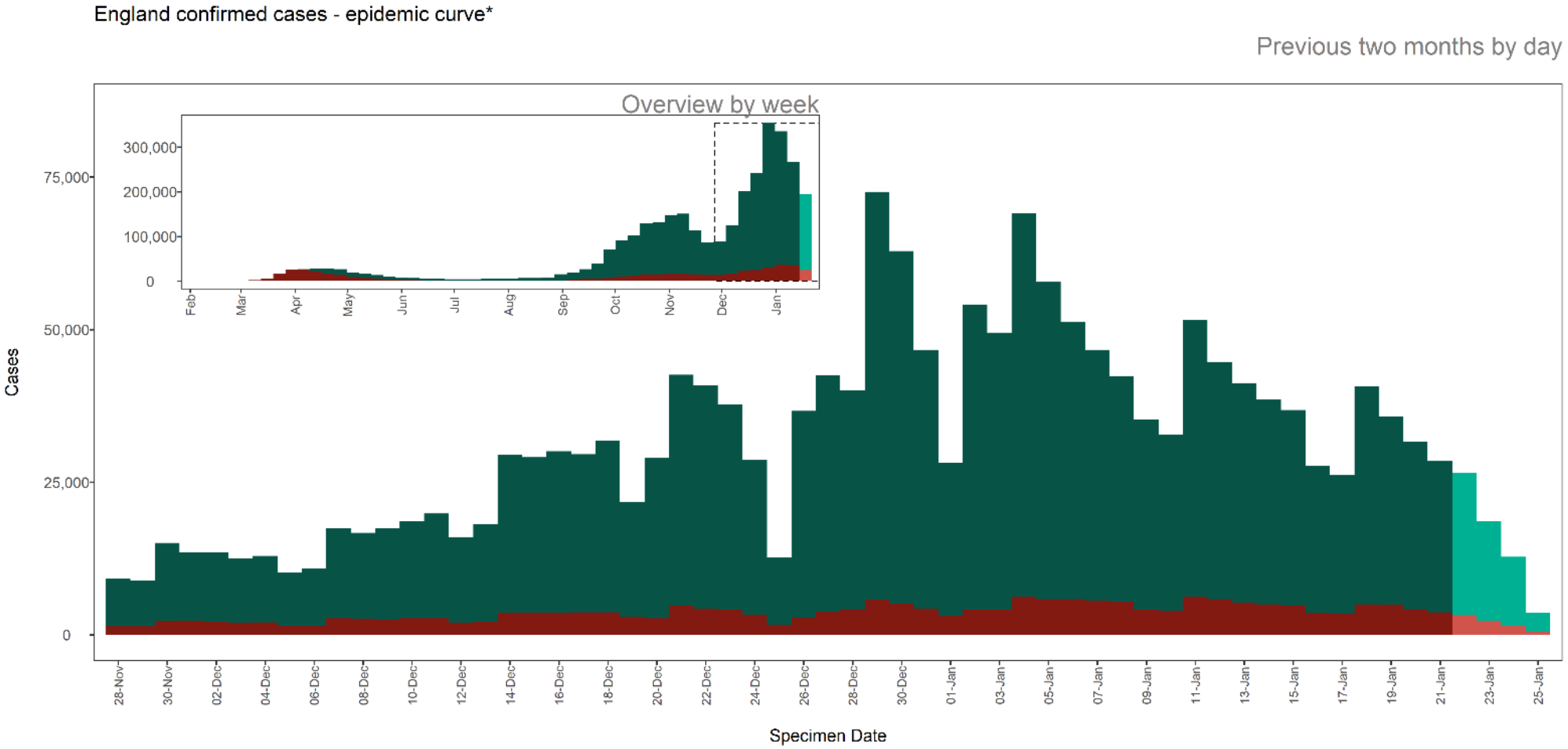
Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000 population tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, by PHE Centres and sample week

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





National context

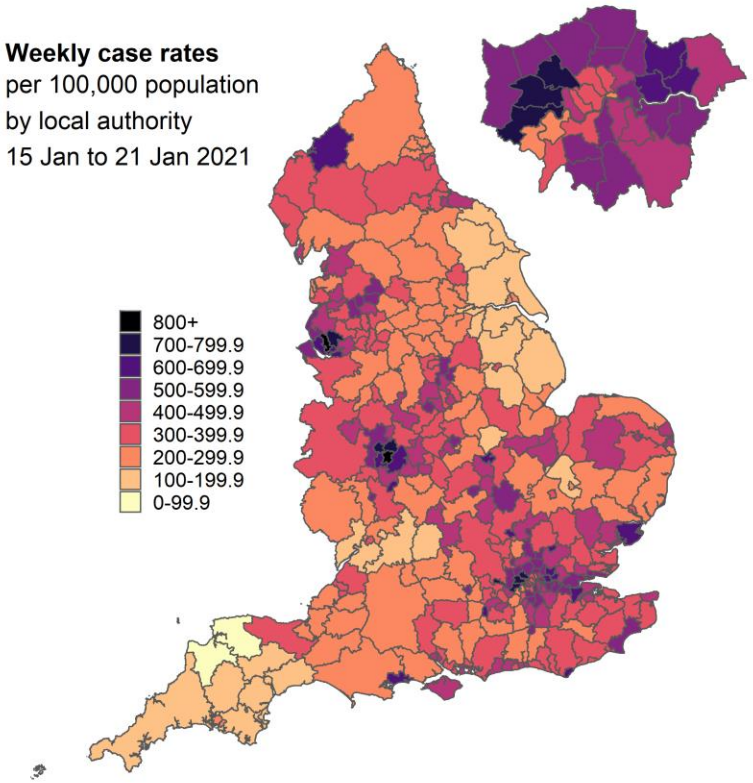


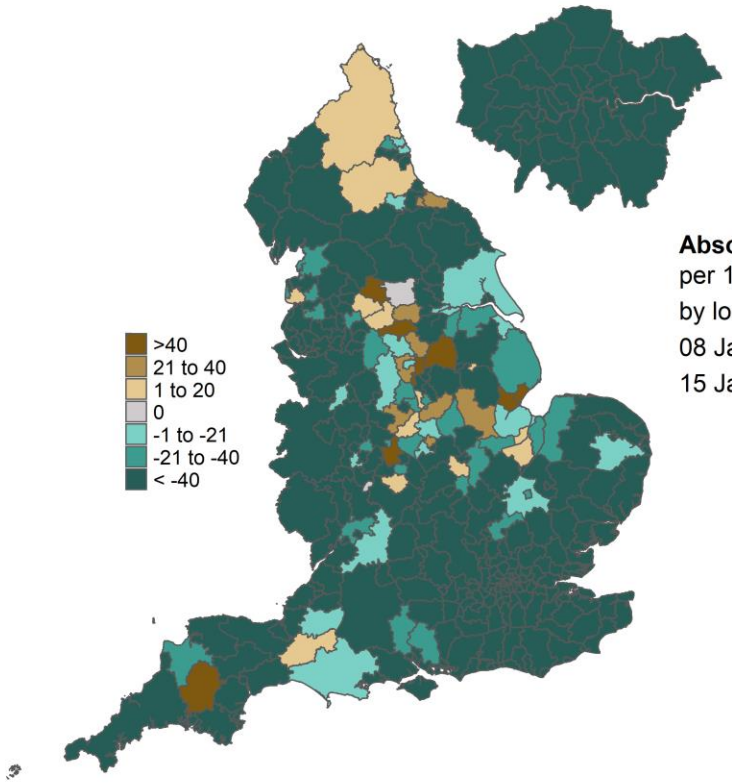
*Bars shaded in light red and light green are provisional.
Figures are expected to rise as results are received for additional samples tested during this period.
Inset epi curve is based on weekly reports from date of first case diagnosed.
Main epi curve shows daily cases truncated to show the previous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

Produced by the Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England

Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England



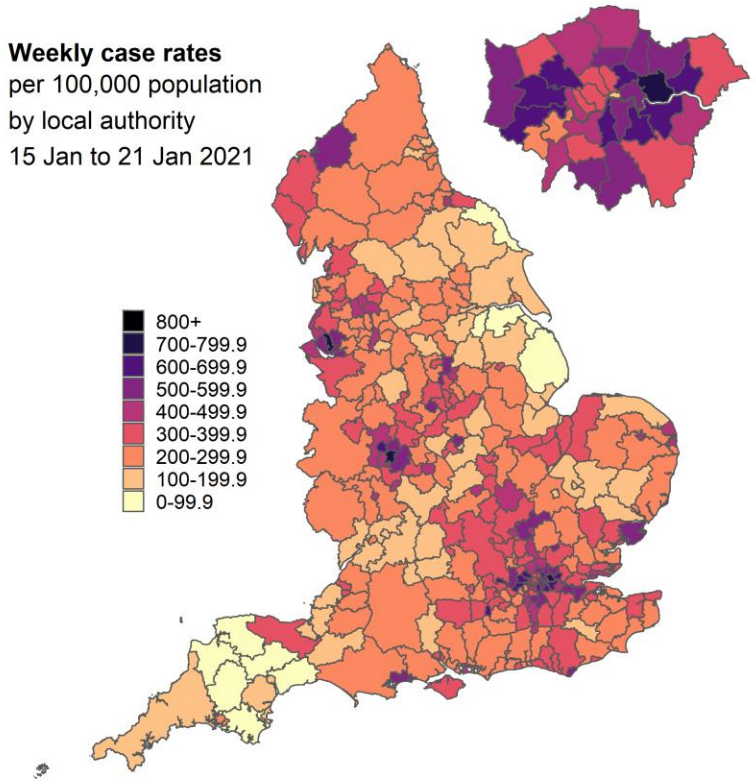


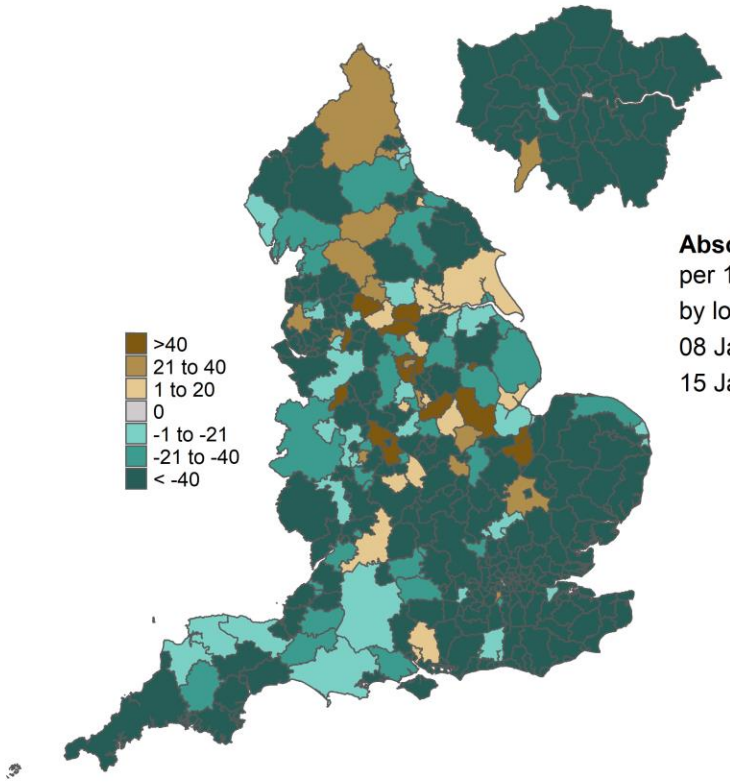
Absolute case rate change
per 100,000 population
by local authority between
08 Jan to 14 Jan 2021 and
15 Jan to 21 Jan 2021

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

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

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





Absolute case rate change
per 100,000 population
by local authority between
08 Jan to 14 Jan 2021 and
15 Jan to 21 Jan 2021

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

High level summary 1 – PHE Centres

Case rates in 7 days (15 January 2021 to 21 January 2021)

Region	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Number of LTLAs by percentage individuals test positive RAG status			Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages		Number of LTLAs by case rate per 100,000 RAG status			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Newly confirmed cases	Specimens tested in Taq Path labs	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Red	Amber	Green	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Maroon	Dark red	Red	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
East Midlands	465.8	-10.3%	12.9%	+4.9%	37	3	0	[redacted]		382.3	-6.0%	33	6	1	297.9	-9.5%	390.0	-14.7%	[redacted]	18,488	32.7%	72.8%
East of England	527.9	-17.6%	13.1%	-4.4%	44	2	0			421.9	-22.6%	44	2	0	324.2	-27.7%	539.6	-25.7%		27,447	21.5%	78.9%
London	454.8	-18.1%	19.2%	-9.9%	33	0	0			524.5	-28.7%	32	1	0	487.6	-29.0%	606.0	-33.9%		47,007	23.4%	75.3%
North East	456.9	-4.7%	10.7%	-1.8%	12	0	0			314.1	-6.0%	11	1	0	246.4	-8.0%	291.6	-14.5%		8,385	73.8%	71.7%
North West	482.4	-13.6%	14.0%	-7.9%	39	0	0			423.7	-22.3%	39	0	0	338.4	-19.6%	419.8	-37.8%		31,101	57.4%	75.3%
South East	498.3	-16.8%	12.5%	-8.8%	61	2	0			384.6	-25.8%	62	1	0	312.7	-28.3%	410.9	-34.2%		34,274	28.5%	79.2%
South West	502.4	-12.1%	8.5%	-10.5%	13	14	3			269.3	-23.0%	13	11	4	211.3	-22.3%	289.7	-32.6%		15,145	21.4%	77.5%
West Midlands	507.4	-9.2%	15.9%	-1.2%	30	0	0			502.6	-11.9%	28	2	0	393.1	-10.4%	514.2	-23.5%		29,825	35.5%	77.0%
Yorkshire and Humber	402.1	-4.6%	9.9%	+2.1%	15	6	0			252.7	-4.1%	11	7	3	195.2	-4.3%	275.8	-14.4%		13,904	57.4%	66.2%
England	**492.4**	**-13.3%**	**13.3%**	**-7.0%**	**284**	**27**	**3**			**403.9**	**-20.6%**	**273**	**31**	**8**	**318.4**	**-21.3%**	**433.9**	**-29.0%**		**227,320**	**34.8%**	**75.3%**

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **15 January 2021 to 21 January 2021**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **14 January 2021**

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

All Cases / 17-21 year olds: Weekly case rate: Purple >250 cases per week, Dark Red > 150 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Age 60+ Cases: Weekly case rate: Purple >150 cases per week, Dark Red > 100 cases per week, Red >50 cases per 100,000 per week, Amber >25 per 100,000 per week

Data definitions (see next slide for additional data)	
Weekly case rate	Total number of confirmed cases in the most recent 7 day period per 100,000 population
Individuals tested per day per 100,000 (7-DMA)	Number of individuals tested per 100,000 population
Percentage individuals test positive (7-DMA)	Percentage of individuals tested with specimen dates in the most recent 7-days period who were positive for SARS-CoV-2
Community outbreaks	Number of outbreaks reported to PHE during the 7 day period, excluding those reported from secondary healthcare and care home settings.

High level summary 2 – Highest 20 lower tier local authorities by Case Rate

LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Specimens tested in Taq Path labs	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	3 week trend	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
Knowsley	665.6	-14.1%	21.1%	-5.8%	[redacted]		901.5		-23.5%	706.0	-15.9%	925.7	-41.1%	[redacted]	65.2%	72.3%
Sandwell	593.2	-4.5%	23.2%	-1.3%			836.0		-8.1%	771.7	+3.7%	957.9	-14.2%		25.4%	78.4%
Slough	585.3	-14.0%	22.7%	-10.3%			796.4		-24.1%	614.4	-40.5%	946.4	-25.8%		45.9%	79.0%
Wolverhampton	549.1	-7.9%	21.1%	-7.9%			753.0		-15.2%	677.6	-17.8%	903.1	-15.8%		39.8%	81.6%
Ealing	510.2	-17.3%	23.2%	-2.5%			737.0		-20.8%	677.6	-16.5%	812.5	-26.6%		22.3%	76.8%
Hounslow	526.1	-14.2%	23.1%	-5.7%			736.6		-21.9%	678.8	-9.3%	758.6	-37.2%		27.7%	75.6%
Brent	493.5	-16.9%	23.6%	-6.0%			711.1		-25.8%	610.3	-32.1%	920.5	-15.7%		27.3%	76.5%
St. Helens	569.5	-12.6%	19.4%	+1.6%			706.0		-15.2%	526.7	-14.2%	884.3	-15.2%		57.9%	77.2%
Walsall	559.7	-6.5%	20.8%	+6.7%			702.7		-3.2%	587.4	-4.8%	695.6	-17.0%		39.2%	80.9%
Barking and Dagenham	652.7	-14.2%	17.8%	-19.5%			692.8		-33.4%	612.8	-32.3%	663.0	-50.0%		23.6%	73.6%
Rushmoor	685.9	-19.5%	16.7%	-6.7%			680.8		-27.1%	650.9	-26.5%	639.2	-49.1%		33.1%	78.4%
Halton	550.0	-19.6%	19.6%	-5.3%			675.4		-27.6%	535.5	-18.6%	898.9	-28.6%		56.5%	77.8%
Eastbourne	682.4	-18.4%	15.7%	-10.8%			674.7		-24.7%	580.9	-18.0%	621.6	-47.8%		30.9%	82.5%
Tendring	766.0	-24.4%	13.8%	-2.8%			668.0		-25.5%	527.5	-30.2%	1015.5	-15.2%		7.1%	78.2%
Newham	458.6	-19.2%	25.1%	-12.8%			665.5		-33.2%	726.3	-35.1%	852.5	-20.1%		29.0%	74.0%
Luton	567.2	-3.5%	18.1%	-5.2%			659.5		-9.0%	483.4	-3.9%	1045.8	-8.0%		49.6%	75.3%
Redditch	559.3	-7.6%	17.8%	+4.7%			658.0		0.0%	463.4	-7.7%	612.1	-35.9%		44.2%	79.5%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	618.6	-10.2%	16.3%	-12.8%			647.1		-22.7%	585.0	-16.7%	472.3	-42.3%		21.5%	73.2%
Dudley	532.1	-4.9%	18.7%	+2.2%			634.3		-3.0%	468.4	-2.3%	750.3	-2.4%		39.2%	83.1%
Harlow	596.4	-23.2%	16.3%	-12.8%			624.8		-31.2%	527.0	-23.4%	845.9	-7.7%		18.1%	82.1%
England	**492.4**	**-13.3%**	**13.3%**	**-7.0%**			**403.9**		**-20.6%**	**318.4**	**-21.3%**	**433.9**	**-29.0%**		**34.8%**	**75.3%**

High level summary 3 – Local authority areas not included in the High level summary 1 where the weekly case rate has risen from the previous week

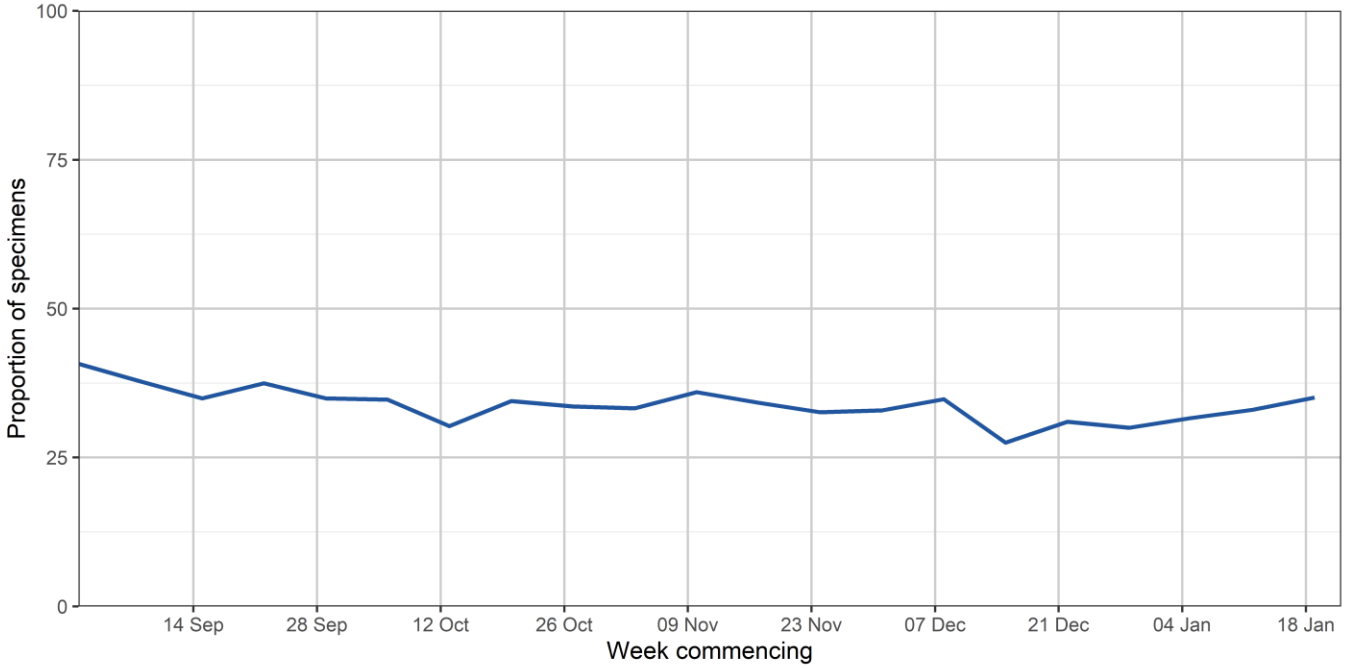
LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Specimens tested in Taq Path labs	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	3 week trend	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
Bassetlaw	449.2	-2.0%	12.4%	+40.9%	[redacted]		361.0		+42.7%	115.7	-23.5%	326.1	+ 5.9%	[redacted]	43.8%	67.8%
West Devon	560.5	-4.5%	5.4%	+50.0%			195.4		+36.3%	80.5	-30.4%	356.0	+300.0%		27.4%	65.5%
Boston	384.4	-18.5%	7.9%	+43.6%			213.8		+30.4%	116.0	+15.8%	339.5	-8.3%		2.2%	NaN%
Bolsover	514.4	-7.3%	16.1%	+37.6%			564.8		+29.3%	551.2	+24.5%	464.2	+ 28.6%		48.0%	81.6%
Barnsley	420.4	+ 1.0%	10.2%	+25.9%			275.9		+28.7%	264.1	+52.7%	237.8	+ 3.7%		65.8%	60.1%
North Warwickshire	488.3	-8.0%	13.8%	+23.2%			471.9		+27.3%	265.4	+36.1%	428.1	-43.5%		27.4%	77.8%
Bradford	426.6	+11.6%	11.5%	+ 7.5%			311.2		+18.9%	255.8	+15.4%	354.1	-8.5%		47.1%	64.6%
Wakefield	391.8	+ 0.2%	10.7%	+15.1%			272.2		+16.0%	238.7	+51.8%	315.1	+ 13.3%		68.6%	64.5%
England	**492.4**	**-13.3%**	**13.3%**	**-7.0%**			**403.9**		**-20.6%**	**318.4**	**-21.3%**	**433.9**	**-29.0%**		**34.8%**	**75.3%**

High level summary 4 – lower tier local authorities, highest weekly case rates for individuals aged 60 years and over. Local authority areas of interest

LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Specimens tested in Taq Path labs	Cases with SGTF
	7-day moving average	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly, Pillar 2 only	7-day change, %	Weekly	3 week trend	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Weekly	7-day change, %	Last 7 days	Last 7 days, %	
Sandwell	593.2	-4.5%	23.2%	-1.3%			836.0		-8.1%	771.7	+3.7%	957.9	-14.2%		25.4%	78.4%
Newham	458.6	-19.2%	25.1%	-12.8%			665.5		-33.2%	726.3	-35.1%	852.5	-20.1%		29.0%	74.0%
Knowsley	665.6	-14.1%	21.1%	-5.8%			901.5		-23.5%	706.0	-15.9%	925.7	-41.1%		65.2%	72.3%
Hounslow	526.1	-14.2%	23.1%	-5.7%			736.6		-21.9%	678.8	-9.3%	758.6	-37.2%		27.7%	75.6%
Wolverhampton	549.1	-7.9%	21.1%	-7.9%			753.0		-15.2%	677.6	-17.8%	903.1	-15.8%		39.8%	81.6%
Ealing	510.2	-17.3%	23.2%	-2.5%			737.0		-20.8%	677.6	-16.5%	812.5	-26.6%		22.3%	76.8%
Rushmoor	685.9	-19.5%	16.7%	-6.7%			680.8		-27.1%	650.9	-26.5%	639.2	-49.1%		33.1%	78.4%
Hackney	420.5	-15.9%	19.5%	-13.3%			491.2		-31.2%	630.6	-29.4%	533.6	-42.9%		24.3%	71.8%
Lewisham	436.8	-19.7%	18.6%	-14.7%			496.0		-33.5%	620.7	-28.8%	510.3	-49.7%		19.2%	76.3%
Slough	585.3	-14.0%	22.7%	-10.3%			796.4		-24.1%	614.4	-40.5%	946.4	-25.8%		45.9%	79.0%
Barking and Dagenham	652.7	-14.2%	17.8%	-19.5%			692.8		-33.4%	612.8	-32.3%	663.0	-50.0%		23.6%	73.6%
Greenwich	494.9	-16.1%	19.2%	-9.4%			595.6		-24.2%	610.8	-25.5%	741.9	-23.8%		19.7%	78.5%
Brent	493.5	-16.9%	23.6%	-6.0%			711.1		-25.8%	610.3	-32.1%	920.5	-15.7%		27.3%	76.5%
Lambeth	452.4	-17.2%	18.3%	-15.3%			501.5		-33.2%	607.5	-30.8%	582.8	-41.0%		21.9%	76.4%
Walsall	559.7	-6.5%	20.8%	+6.7%			702.7		-3.2%	587.4	-4.8%	695.6	-17.0%		39.2%	80.9%
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	618.6	-10.2%	16.3%	-12.8%			647.1		-22.7%	585.0	-16.7%	472.3	-42.3%		21.5%	73.2%
Derby	529.5	-9.6%	17.2%	-4.4%			583.0		-12.2%	584.5	+1.3%	546.7	-11.9%		25.3%	73.3%
Eastbourne	682.4	-18.4%	15.7%	-10.8%			674.7		-24.7%	580.9	-18.0%	621.6	-47.8%		30.9%	82.5%
Gravesham	444.4	-17.3%	22.5%	-0.9%			621.8		-17.2%	576.3	-2.8%	607.4	-34.6%		32.0%	82.4%
Liverpool	525.1	-20.0%	18.0%	-11.8%			604.0		-31.7%	575.0	-21.5%	372.0	-51.3%		68.7%	70.4%
England	**492.4**	**-13.3%**	**13.3%**	**-7.0%**			**403.9**		**-20.6%**	**318.4**	**-21.3%**	**433.9**	**-29.0%**		**34.8%**	**75.3%**

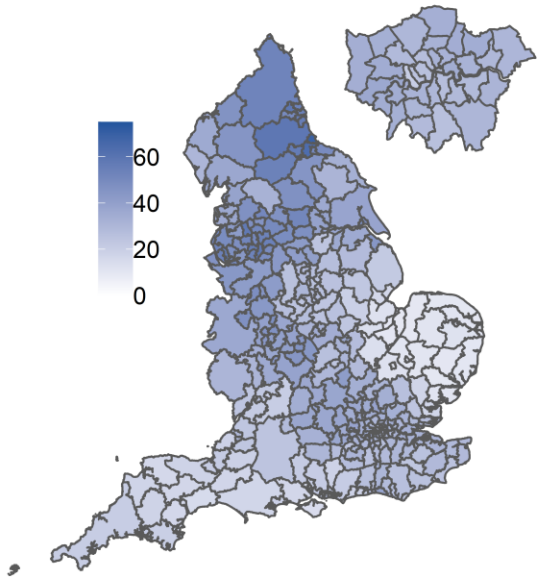
Tracking SARS-COV-2 S-Gene Target Failure – Taqpath lab coverage since 1st September 2020

Proportion of England specimens tested in TaqPath Labs by week, 01 Sep 2020 to 25 Jan 2021



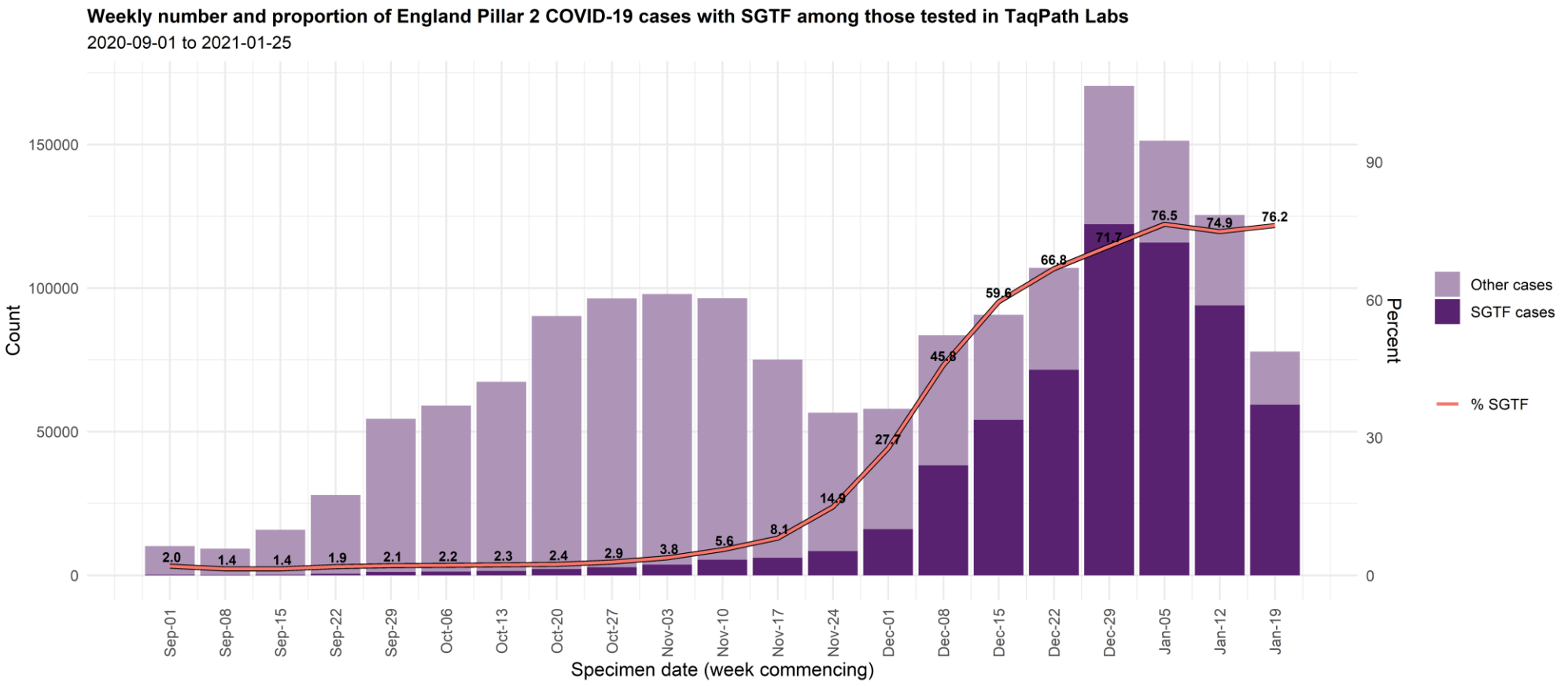
TaqPath Labs = Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs
Includes both positive and negative SARS-CoV specimens from Pillar 1 and 2.
Excludes lateral flow device tests. Data source: USD

Proportion of England specimens tested in TaqPath Labs, by Local Authority
01 Sep to 25 Jan 2021



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

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

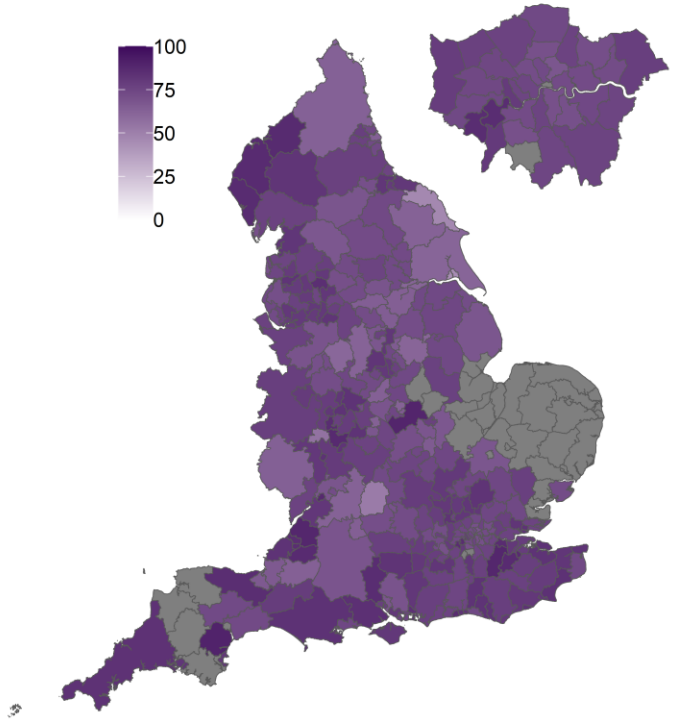


SGTF is a surveillance proxy for VOC-202012/01 and may include other variants.
SGTF = Positive test with non-detectable S gene and <=30 CT values for N and ORF1ab genes respectively.
TaqPath labs = Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs, which use TaqPath COVID-19 RT-PCR.
Cases deduplicated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

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

Proportion of England Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases with SGTF among those tested in TaqPath Labs, by Local Authority (19 Jan to 25 Jan 2021)

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

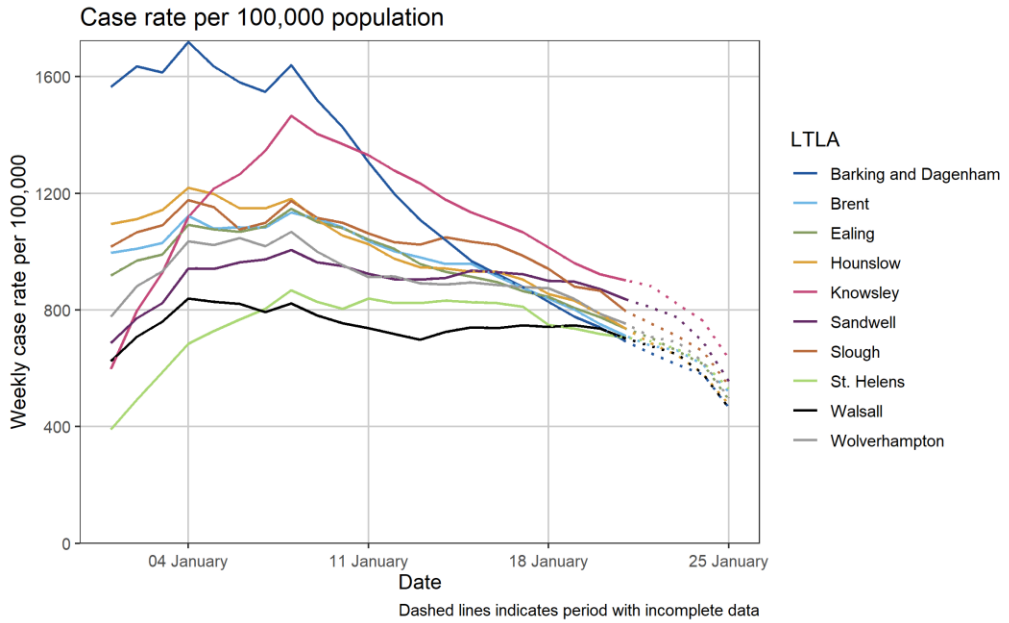


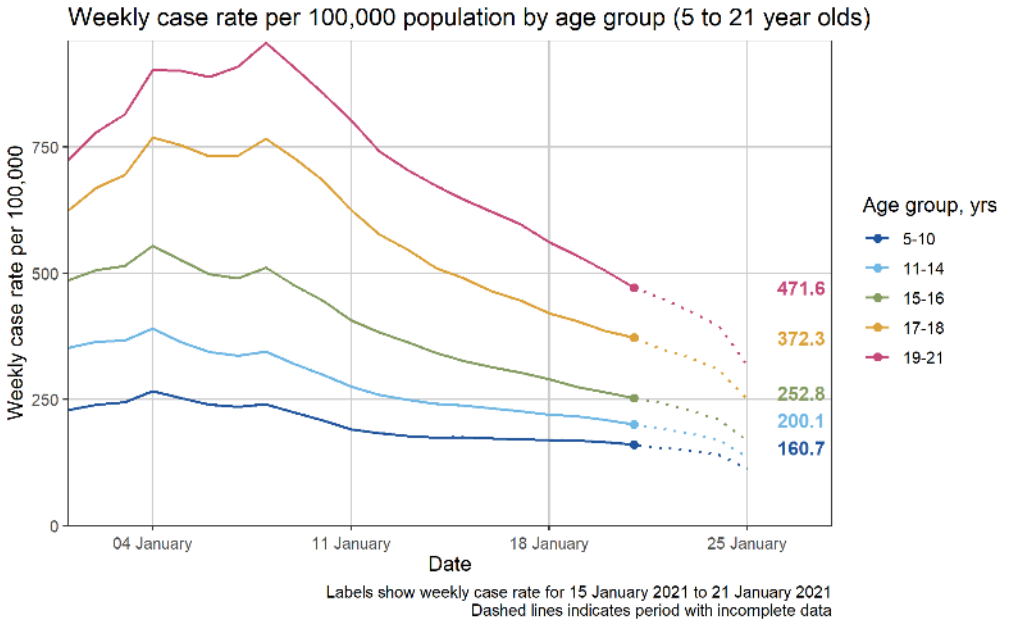
Only samples processed in TaqPath labs can be tested for SGTF.
As some (or in some areas, most) samples are processed in other labs, the proportion of cases from TaqPath labs with SGTF can only provide an estimate of the overall proportion.

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

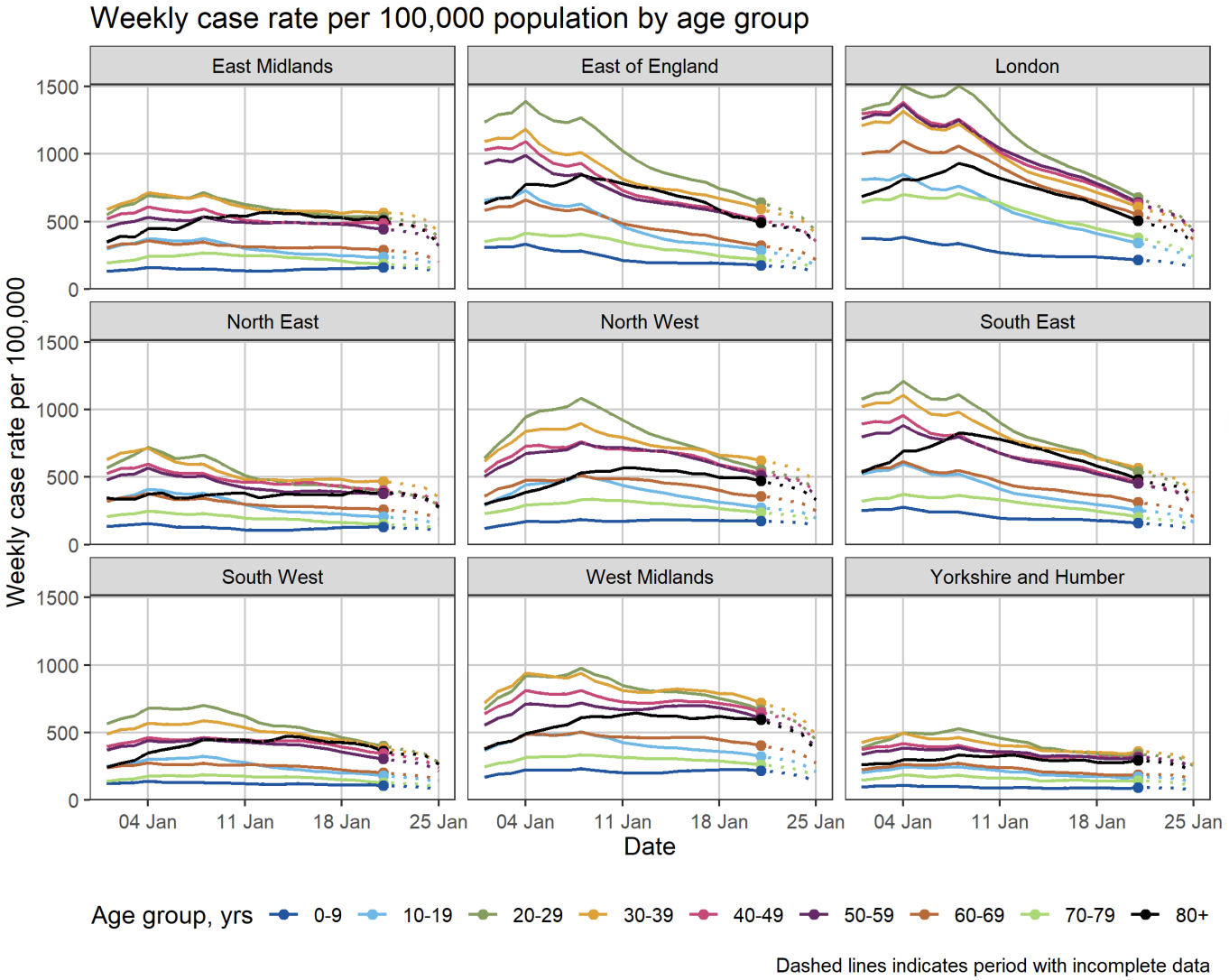
SGTF is a surveillance proxy for VOC-202012/01 and may include other variants.
SGTF = Positive test with non-detectable S gene and <=30 CT values for N and ORF1ab genes respectively.
TaqPath labs = Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs, which use TaqPath COVID-19 RT-PRC.
Cases deduplicated to one positive test per person per week, prioritising SGTF tests.
Data source: SGSS. 119 persons with missing LA of residence excluded.

Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 21 January 2021

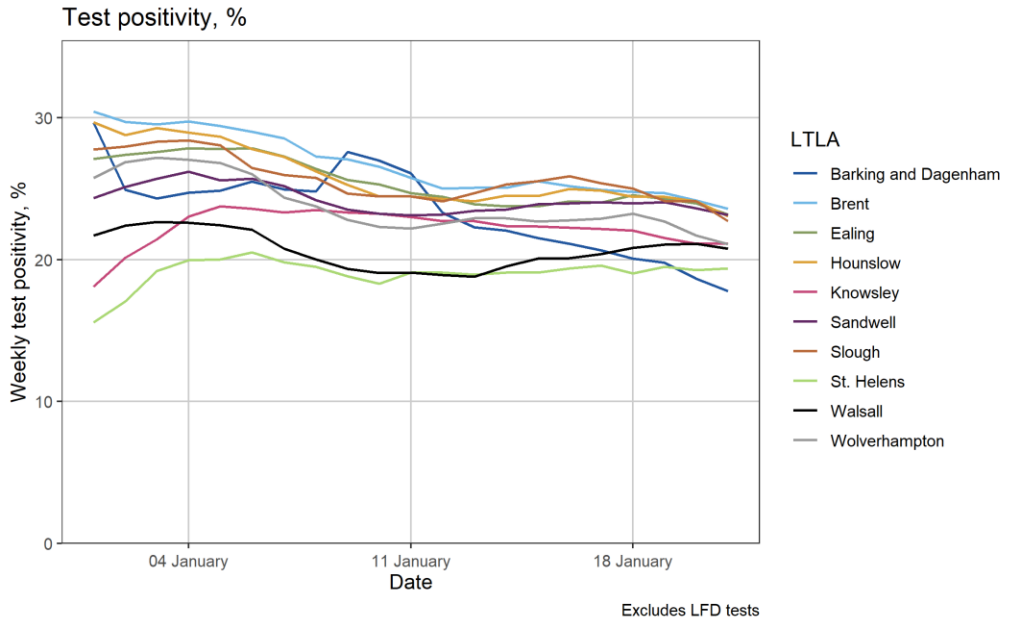


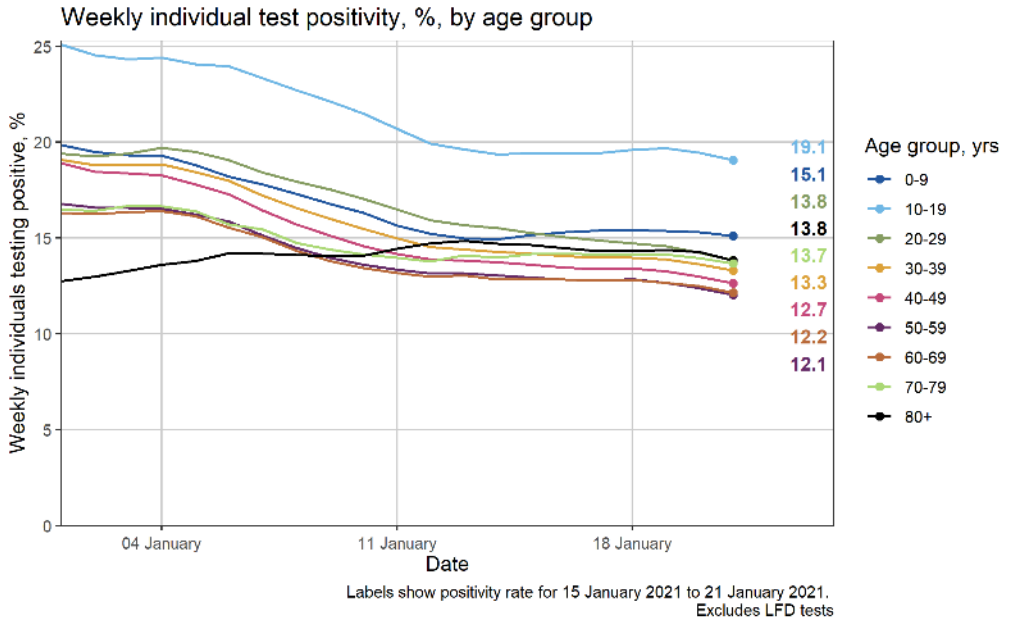


Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 21 January 2021

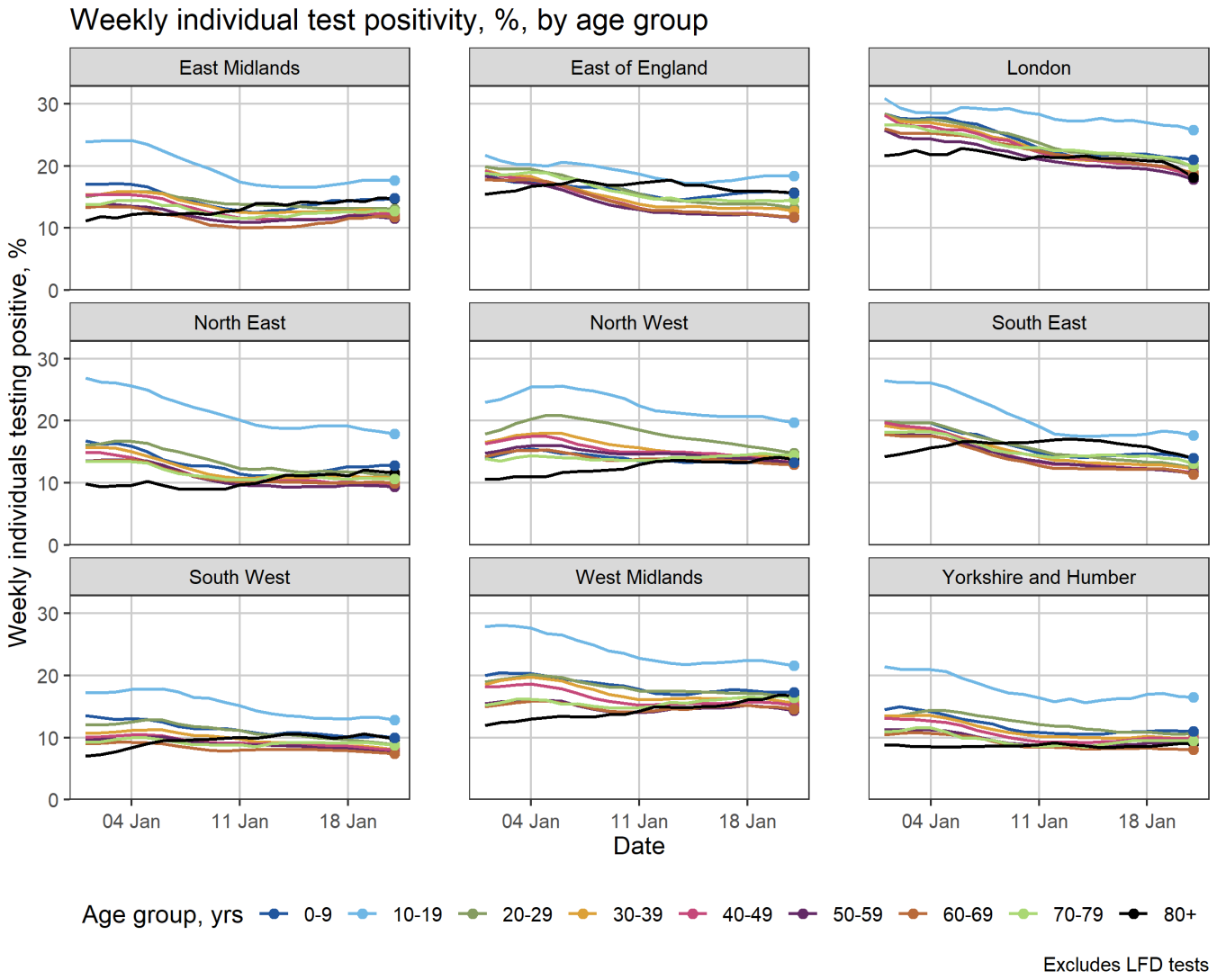


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 21 January 2021

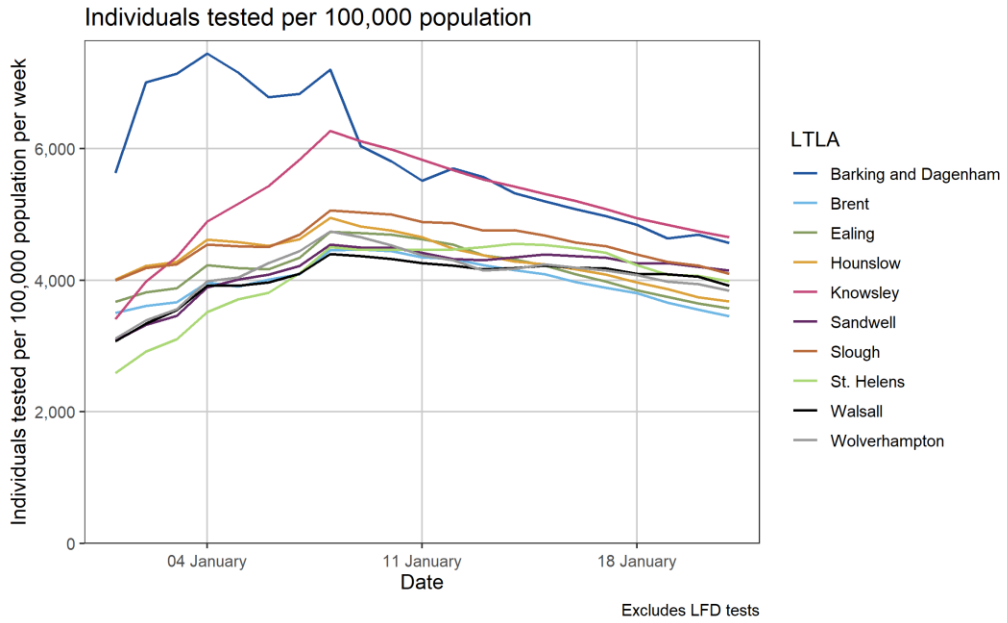


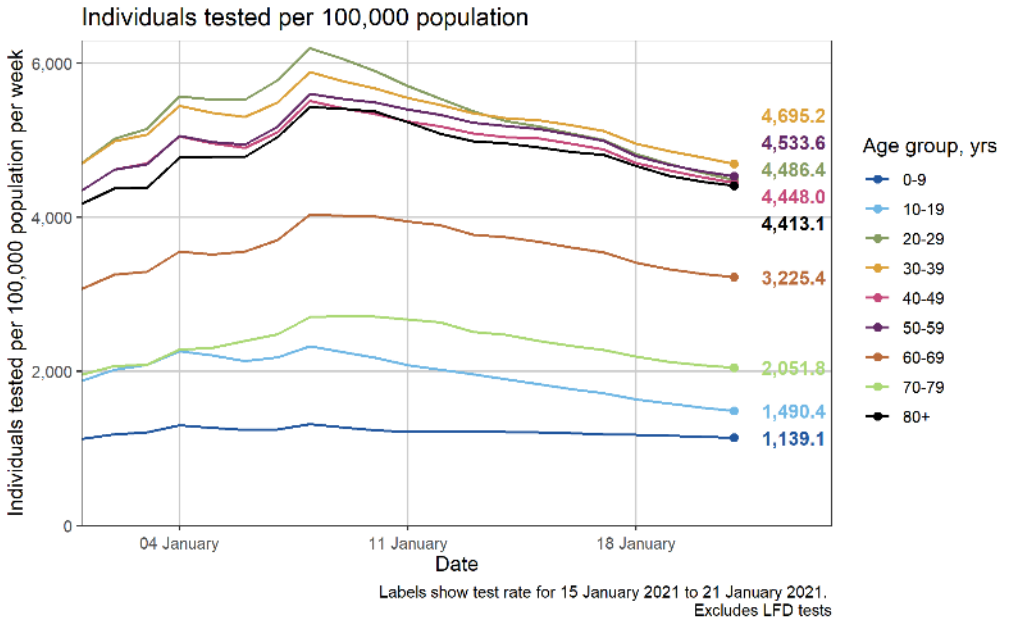


Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 21 January 2021

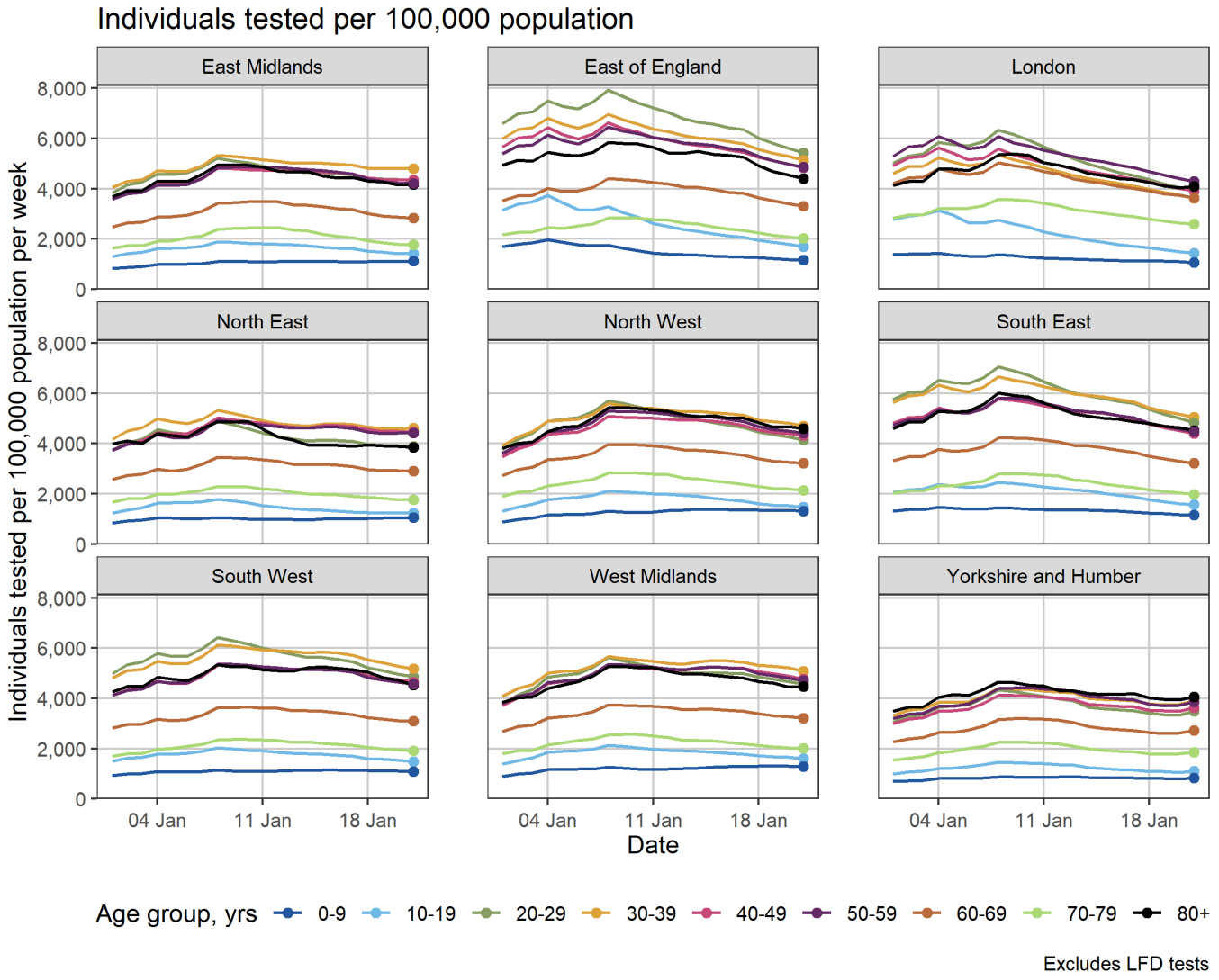


Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 21 January 2021





Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)
Data up to the 21 January 2021



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

Data generated 15 January 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Geography	15/01/2021	22/01/2021	29/01/2021
England	1.48 (1.38, 1.59)	1.45 (1.22, 1.75)	1.54 (1.14, 2.13)
North East	2.11 (1.64, 2.77)	2.91 (1.73, 5.10)	3.95 (1.80, 8.77)
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.87 (0.70, 1.10)	0.77 (0.50, 1.25)	0.68 (0.34, 1.47)
North West	2.06 (1.69, 2.55)	2.58 (1.65, 4.14)	3.19 (1.58, 6.48)
East Midlands	0.90 (0.73, 1.14)	0.68 (0.45, 1.10)	0.51 (0.26, 1.09)
West Midlands	2.03 (1.67, 2.52)	2.31 (1.53, 3.66)	2.61 (1.36, 5.24)
East of England	0.66 (0.57, 0.77)	0.32 (0.25, 0.43)	0.15 (0.10, 0.24)
London	1.81 (1.62, 2.06)	1.08 (0.83, 1.45)	0.62 (0.40, 1.02)
South East	1.71 (1.45, 2.04)	1.57 (1.10, 2.35)	1.44 (0.80, 2.74)
South West	0.81 (0.64, 1.04)	0.88 (0.54, 1.45)	0.96 (0.44, 2.07)

Methodology

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **15 January 2021** using data up to **9 January 2021**.

The percentage prevalence of COVID-19 infections in the regional populations are rated using the following scale:

- Low prevalence: less than 0.5%
- Medium prevalence: 0.5% to, but not including, 2%
- High prevalence: 2% and above.

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

Further details on the Cambridge real-time model can be found https://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/tackling-covid-19/nowcasting-and-forecasting-of-covid-19/

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

Data generated 15 January 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **15 January 2021** using data up to **9 January 2021**.

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

Prevalence estimates set against the prevalence boundaries.

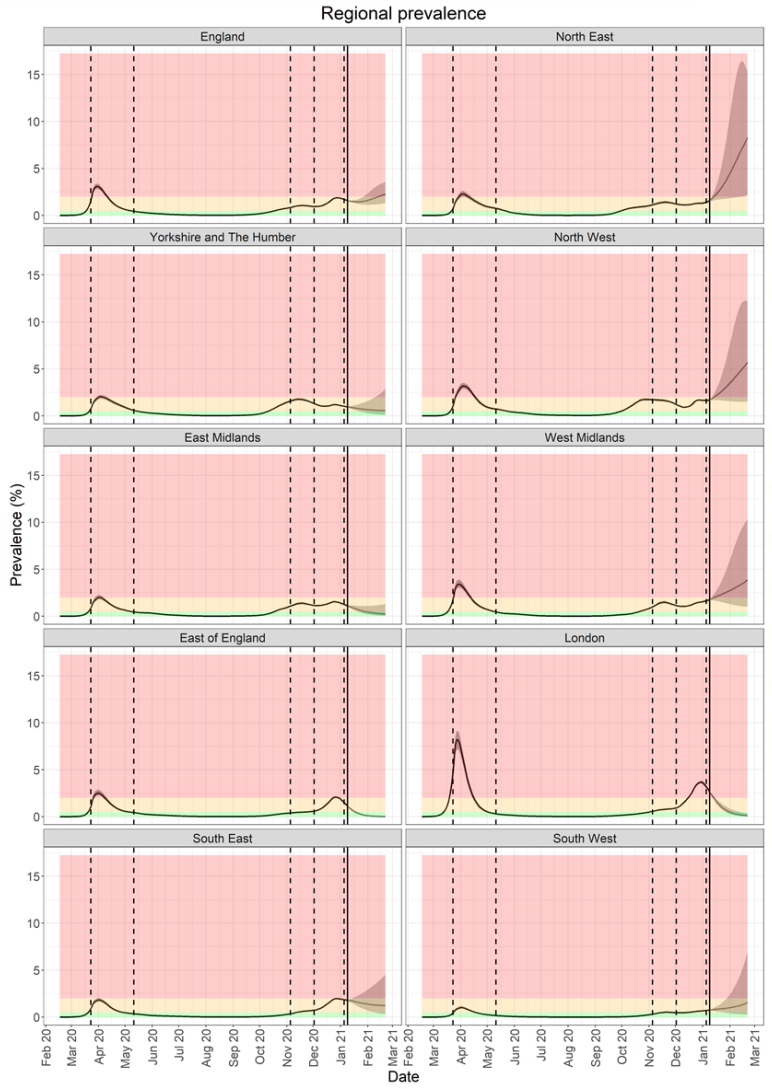
Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5th to 95th centile range.

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

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

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

Please note that weekly estimates are subject to revision.

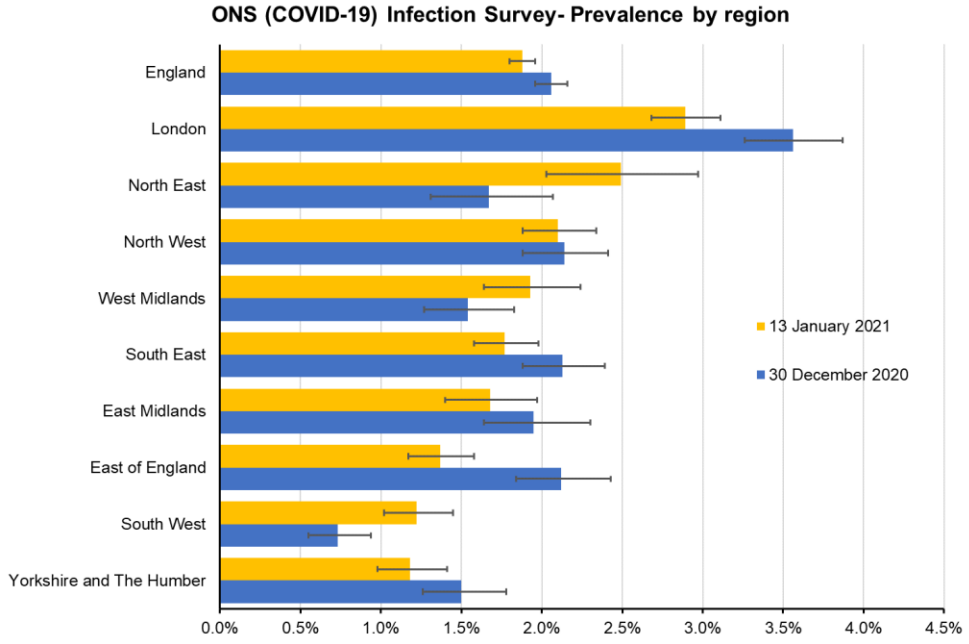


Estimated Prevalence by Region

ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (22 January)

The percentage of people testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) remained high but decreased slightly in the week ending 16 January 2021; we estimate that 1,023,700 people (95% credible interval: 978,900 to 1,070,000) within the community population in England had COVID-19, equating to around 1 in 55 people (95% credible interval: 1 in 55 to 1 in 50)

The percentage of people with new variant compatible positives has decreased in London, the South East and the East of England in the week ending 16 January 2021; in other regions, increases in new variant compatible positives have generally levelled off



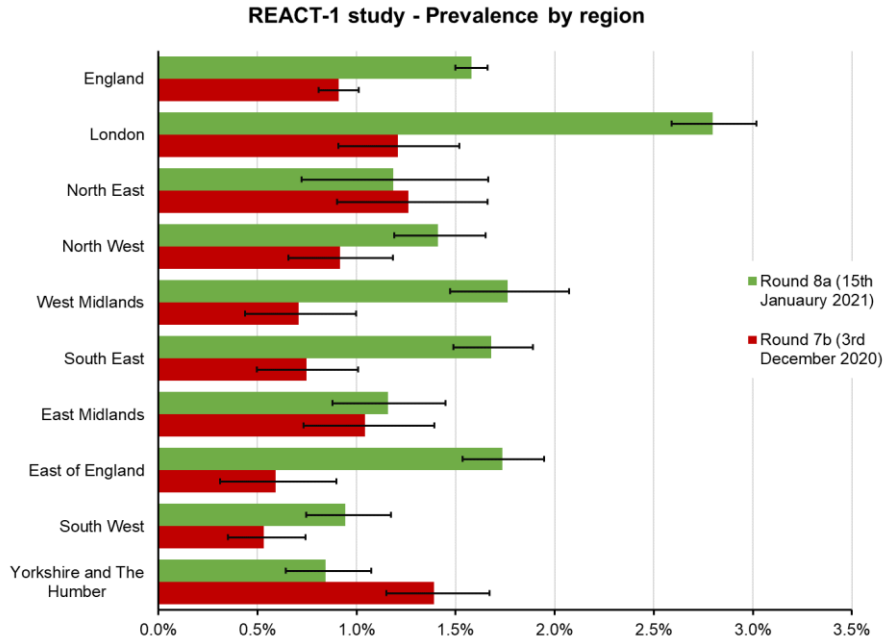
Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 8 January 2021

REACT-1 round 8 interim report (15 January)

During round 8a the highest weighted prevalence was recorded since the REACT-1 study started in May 2020.

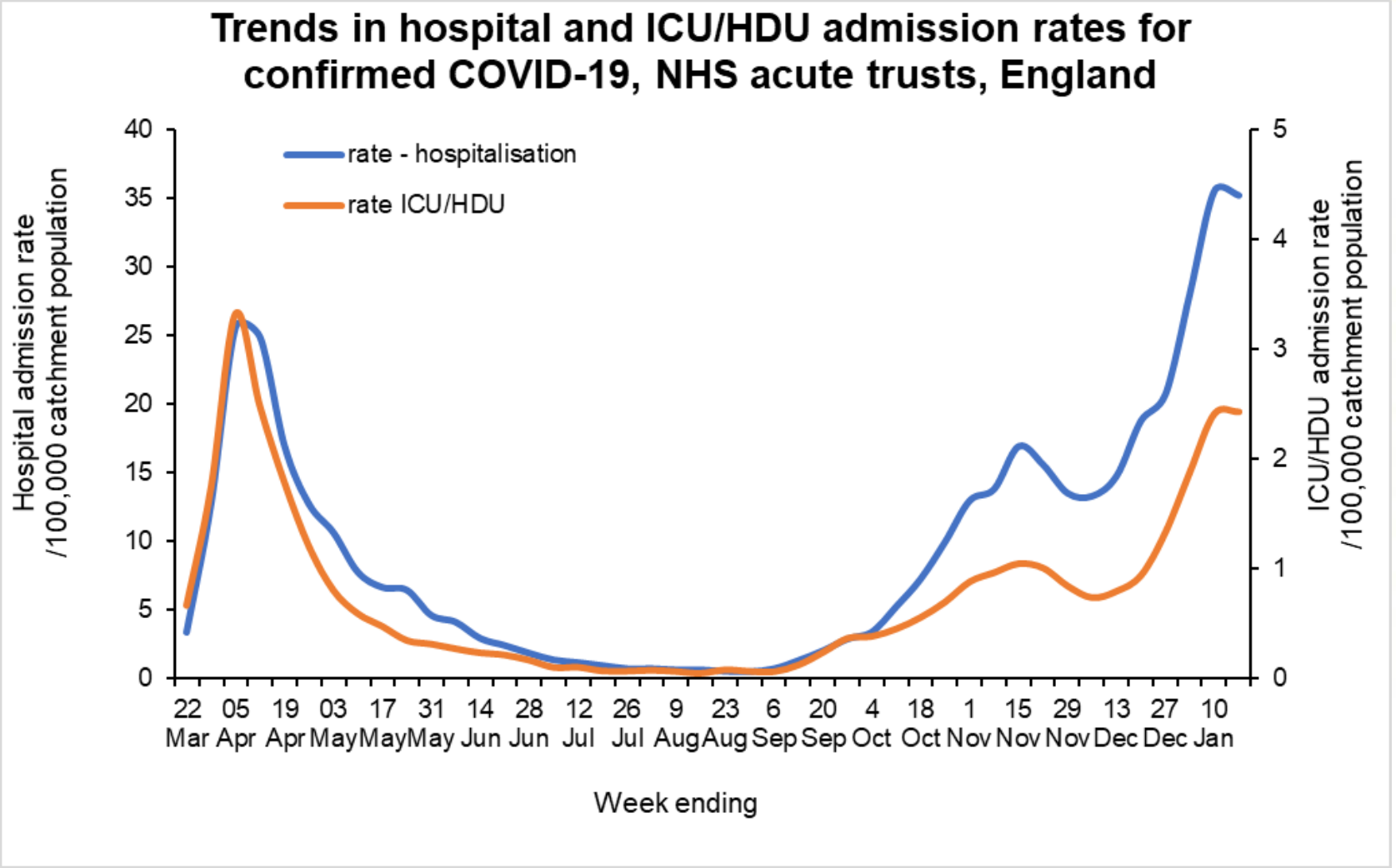
Prevalence at a regional level was highest in London at 2.80% (2.47%, 3.17%), more than a doubling from round 7b and lowest in Yorkshire and Humber at 0.84%(0.65%, 1.10%). South East; East of England West Midlands also had prevalence rates that more than doubled between the 2 rounds.

Nationally between 6th to 15th January weighted prevalence increased in all adult age groups. Large household size, living in a deprived neighbourhood, and Black and Asian ethnicity were all associated with increased prevalence.



REACT-1 round 8 interim report from 06/01/21 includes some swab tests from the 30th December 2020 onwards. The report also includes some dates up to the 15/01/21 and a small number of samples from subsequent days

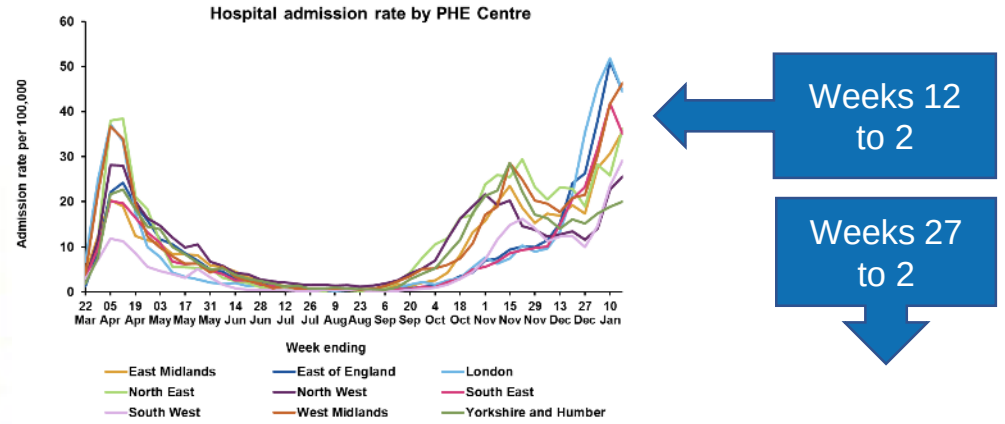
Hospitalisations national trends



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

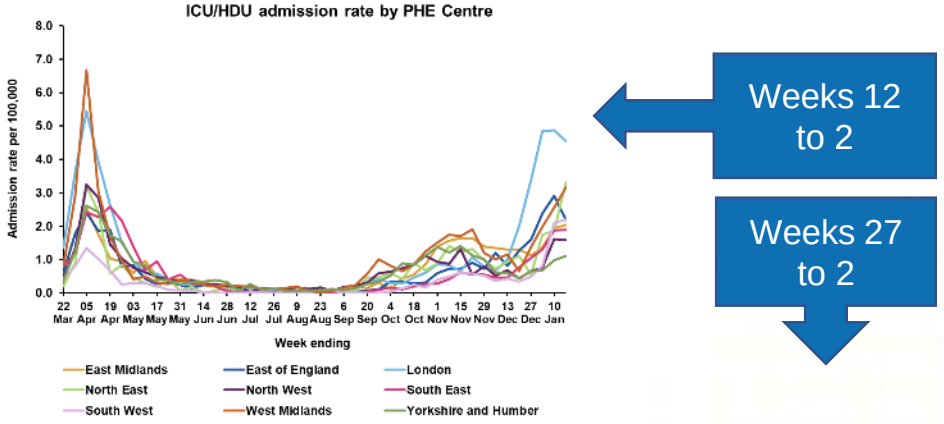
Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



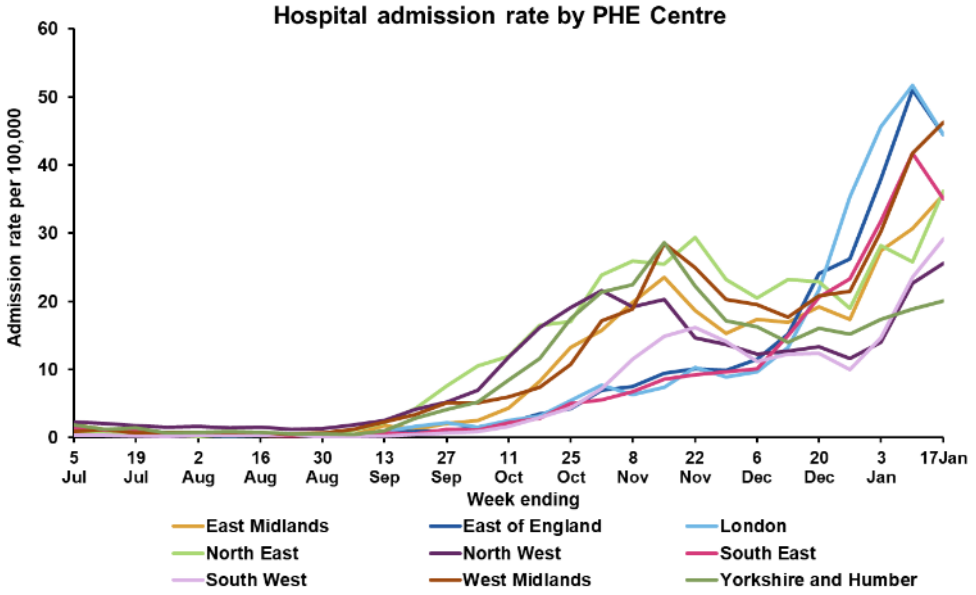
Weeks 12 to 2

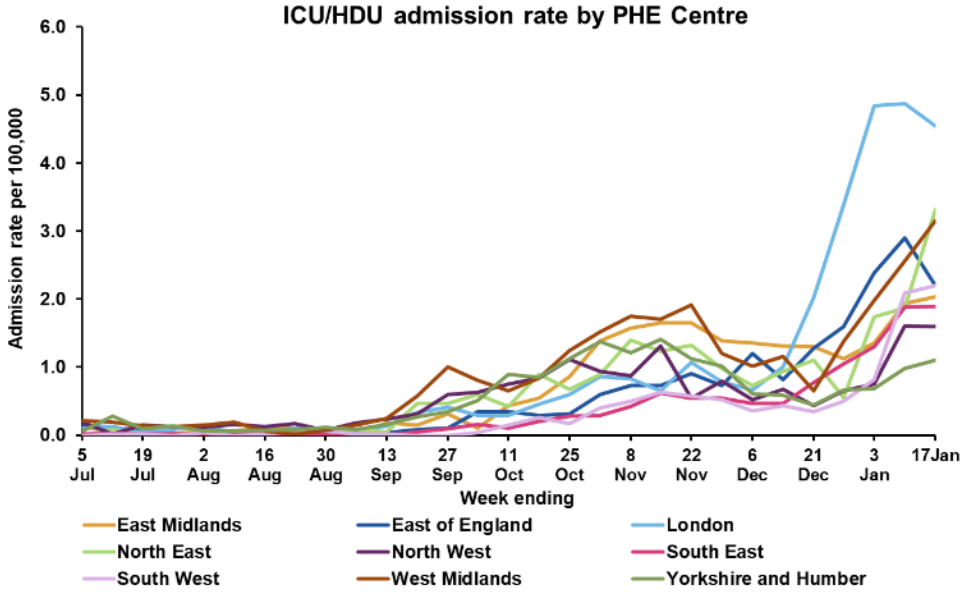
Weeks 27 to 2



Weeks 12 to 2

Weeks 27 to 2

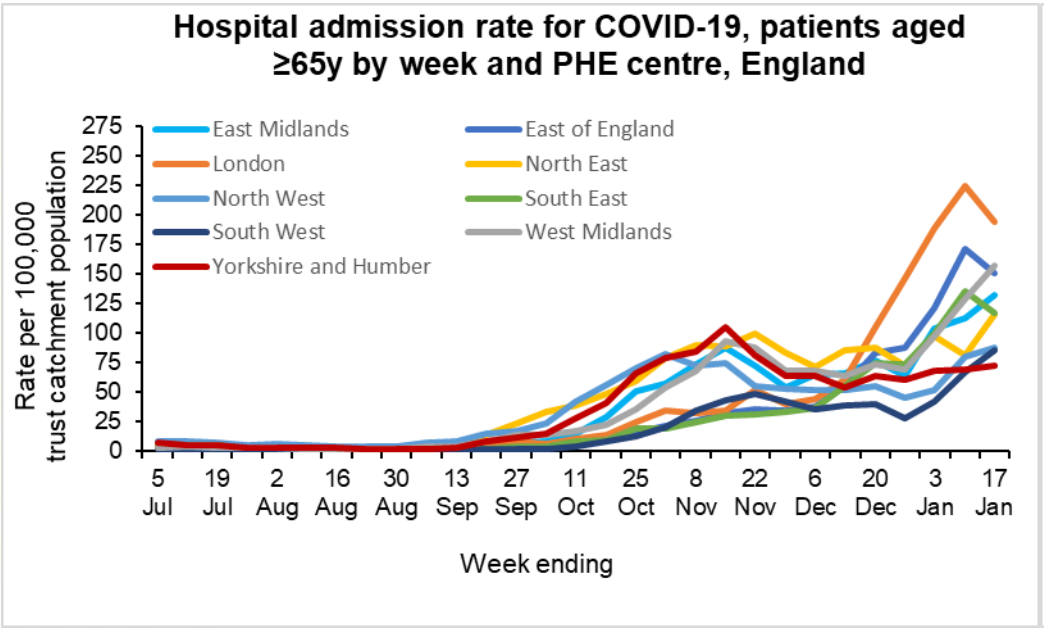


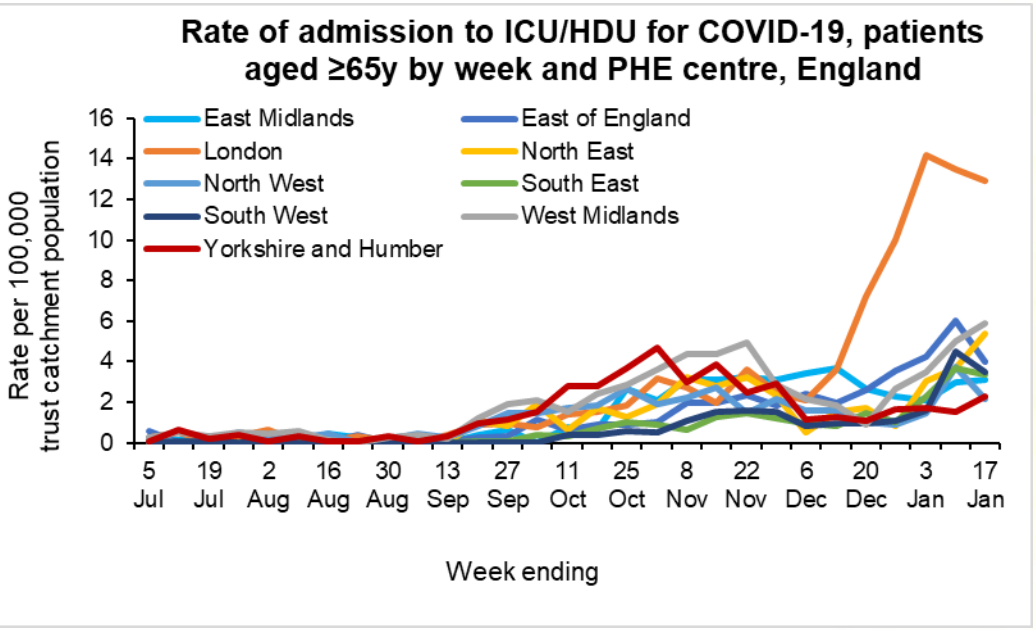


Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions

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

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age 65 years and over



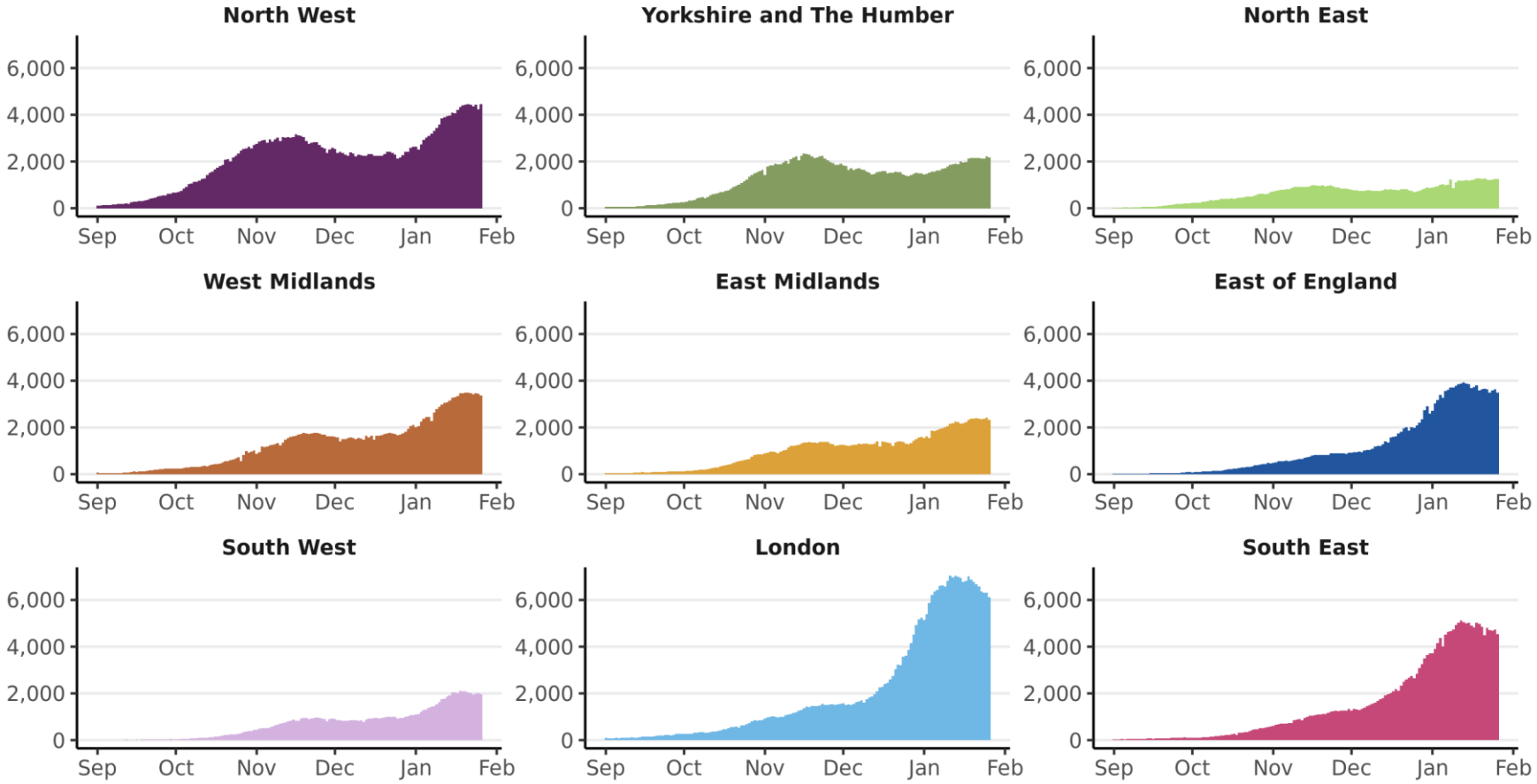


Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions

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

Patients in hospital by region

Daily count of confirmed COVID-19 patients in hospital at 8am by region



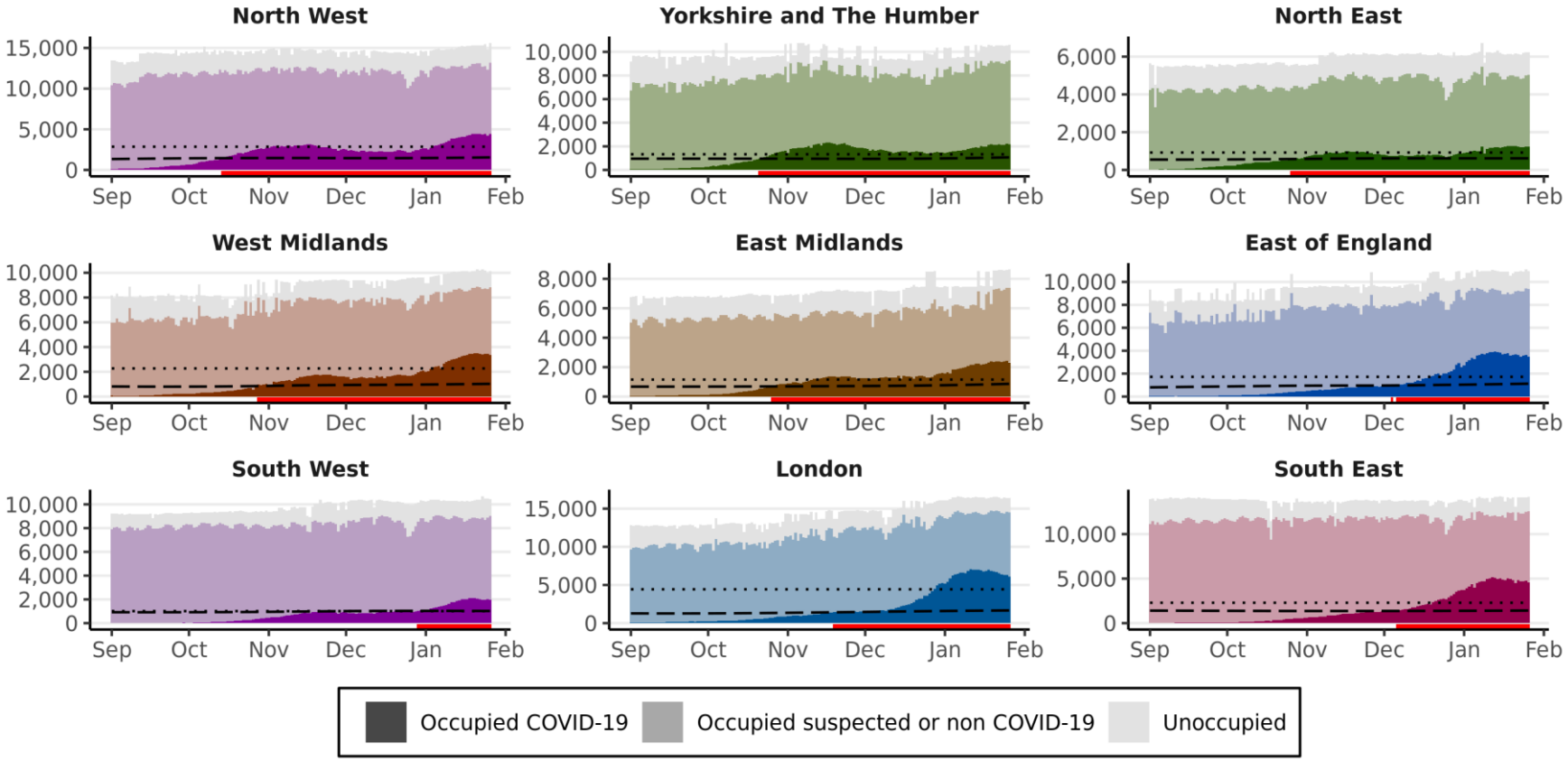
Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 26 January 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

NOTE: slide shows bed occupancy, not new admissions.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

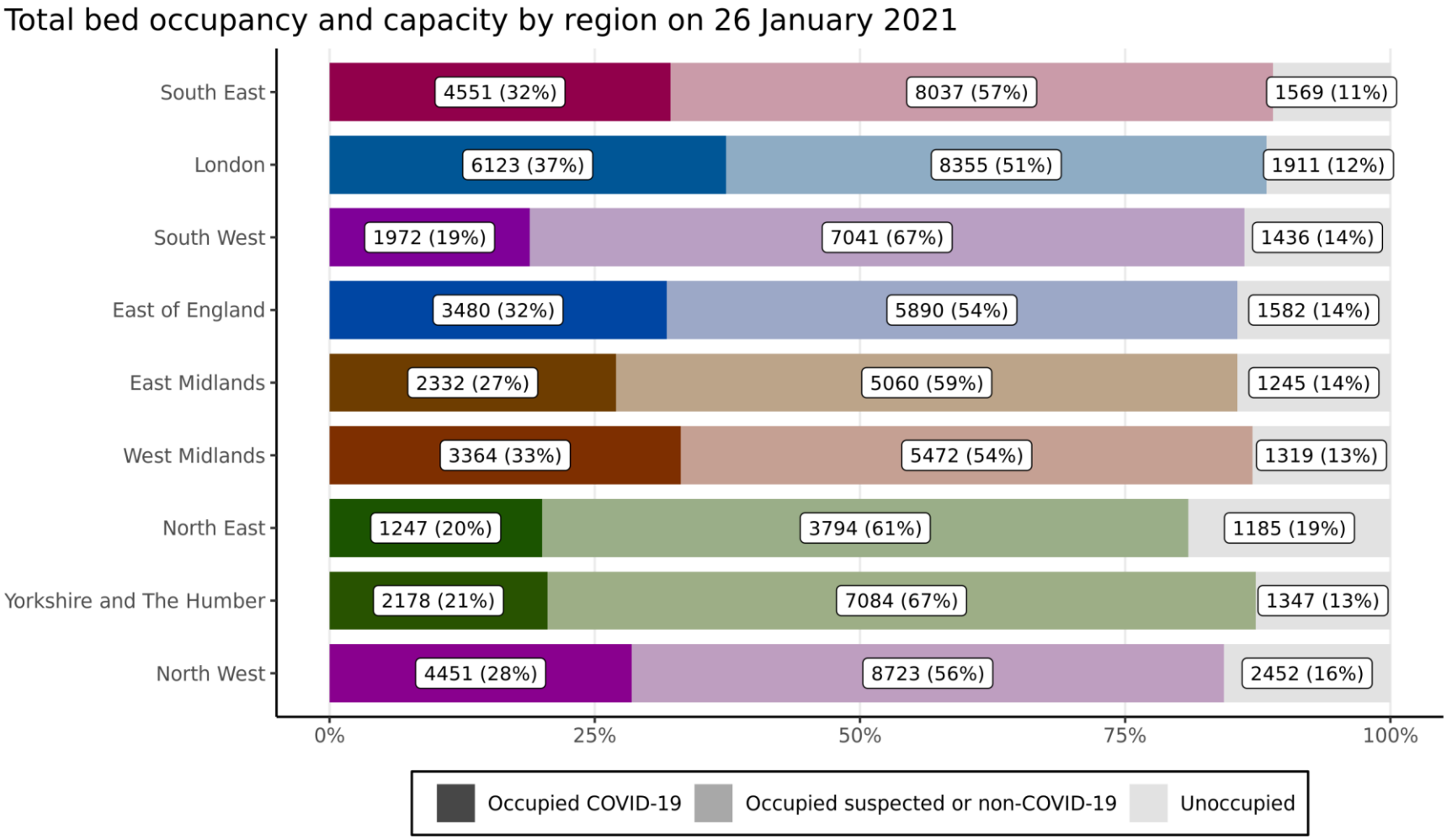
Total bed occupancy and capacity by region

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



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 02 April 2020 to 26 January 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

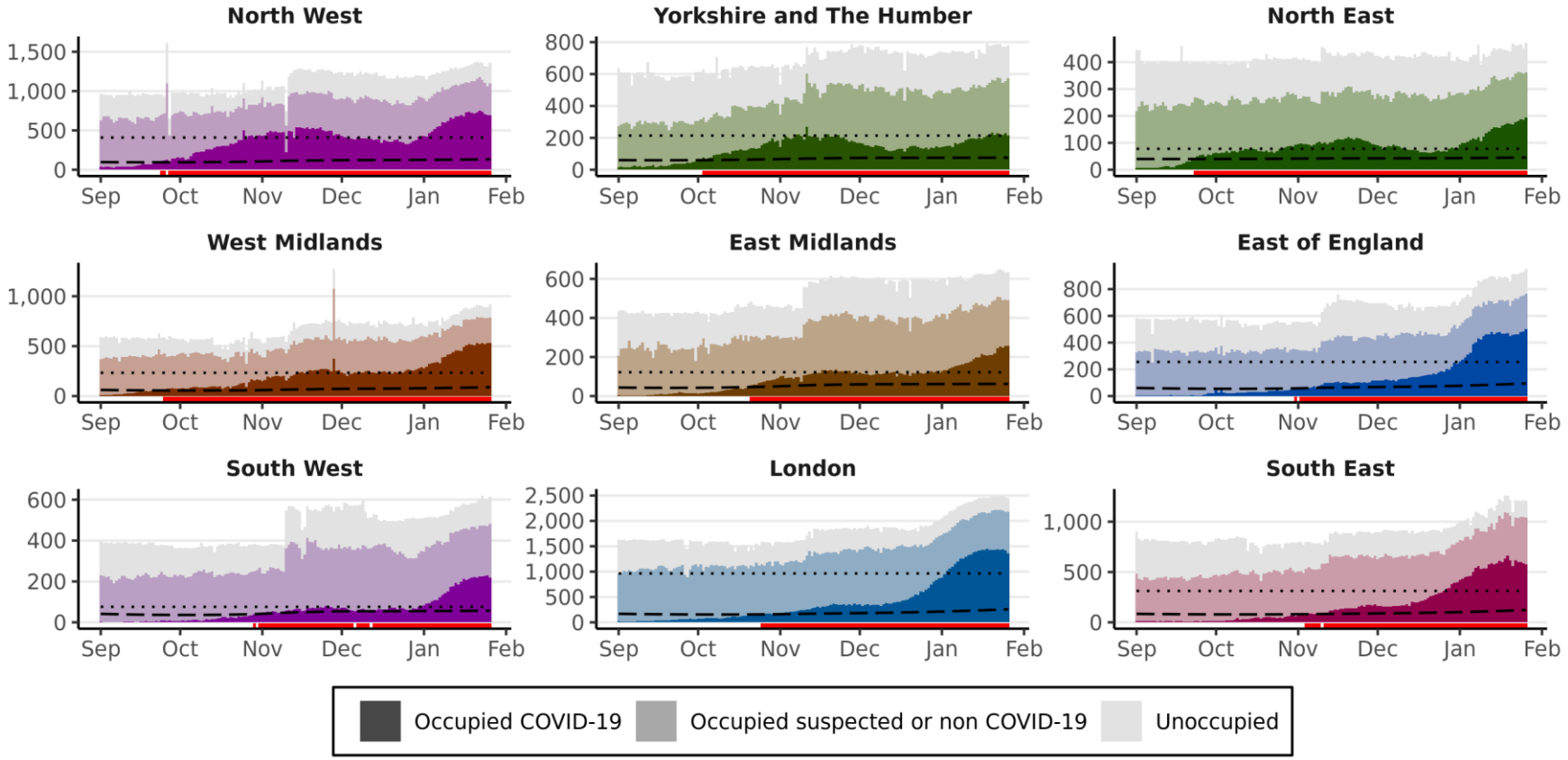


Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region - HDU/ITU beds

HDU/ITU bed occupancy and capacity by region

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



Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 27 April 2020 to 26 January 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Data from 10th November 2020 onwards shows adult-only occupancy to reflect the fact that adults account for most COVID-19 cases in hospitals and that adult and child HDU/ITU beds are not fungible.

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, alarms over the past 7 days (19 Jan 2021 to 25 Jan 2021)

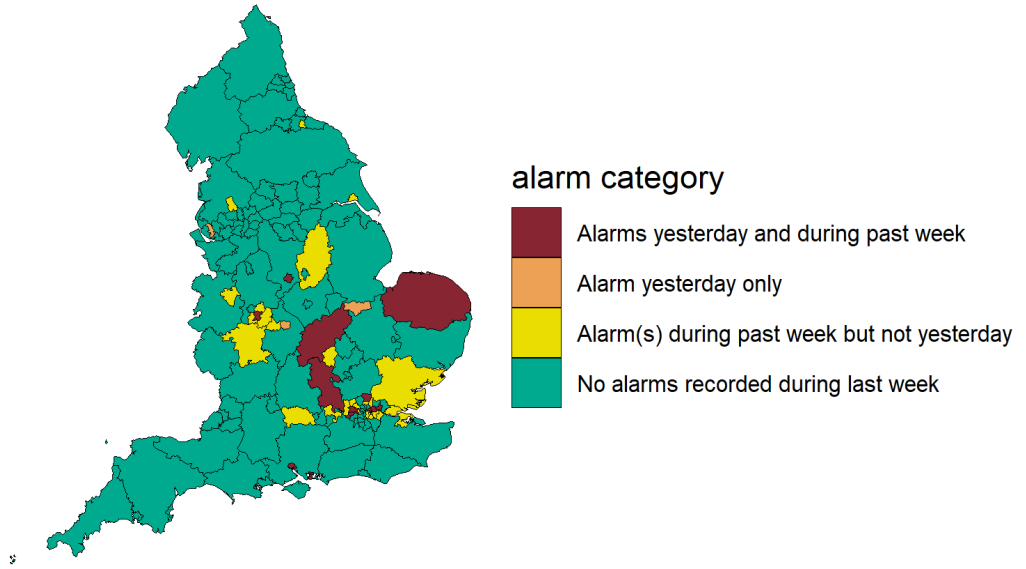
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently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

Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Sandwell	[redacted]	Alarms yesterday and during past week
Barking and Dagenham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Newham		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Buckinghamshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Derby		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Ealing		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Hounslow		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Enfield		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Norfolk		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Northamptonshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Portsmouth		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Southampton		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Tower Hamlets		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Coventry		Alarm yesterday only
Knowsley		Alarm yesterday only
Peterborough		Alarm yesterday only
Birmingham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Brent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Essex		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Greenwich		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Hillingdon		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Thurrock		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
West Berkshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Bexley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Blackburn with Darwen		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Dudley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Hammersmith and Fulham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Haringey		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Harrow		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Kingston upon Hull, City of		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Lewisham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Medway		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Milton Keynes		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Nottinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Solihull		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Southend-on-Sea		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Southwark		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Telford and Wrekin		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Waltham Forest		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Windsor and Maidenhead		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Worcestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Worcestershire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

The NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ syndromic indicator should be used to monitor trends in calls rather than numbers. These data are based on potential COVID-19 symptoms reported by callers and are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus.

NHS 111 potential COVID-19 calls, alarms over past 7 days (19/01/21 - 25/01/21)



Alarm methodology

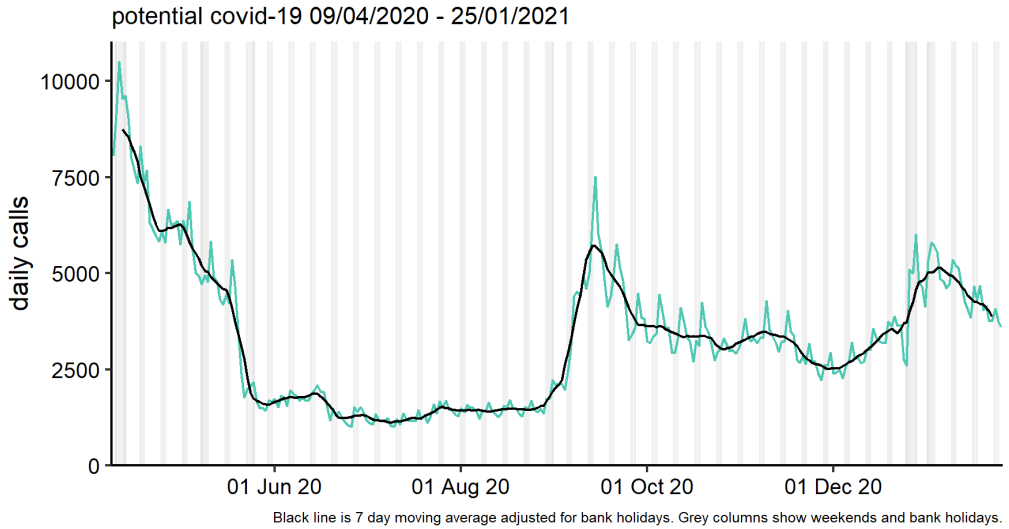
Populations are based on ONS estimates for mid-2019. Rates are number of calls per 100,000 people.

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

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

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

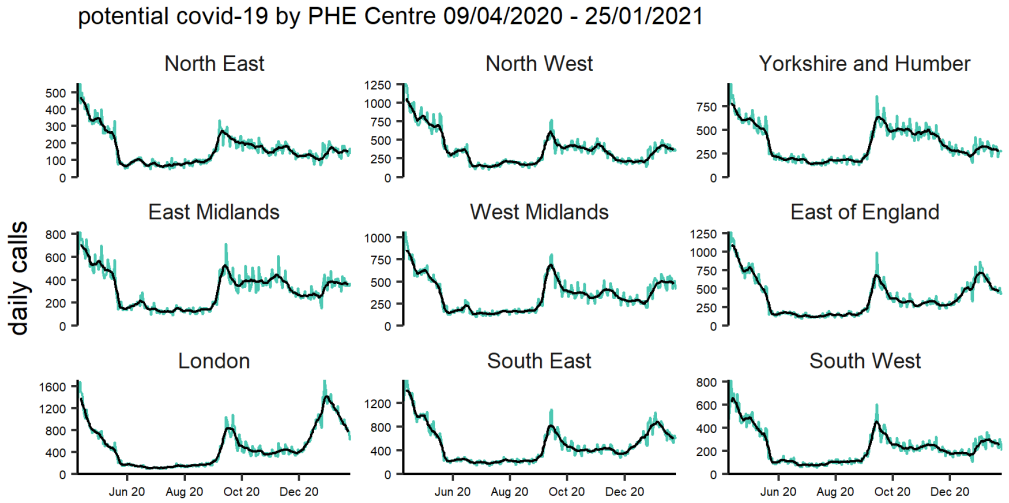
Trends in daily NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 25 Jan)



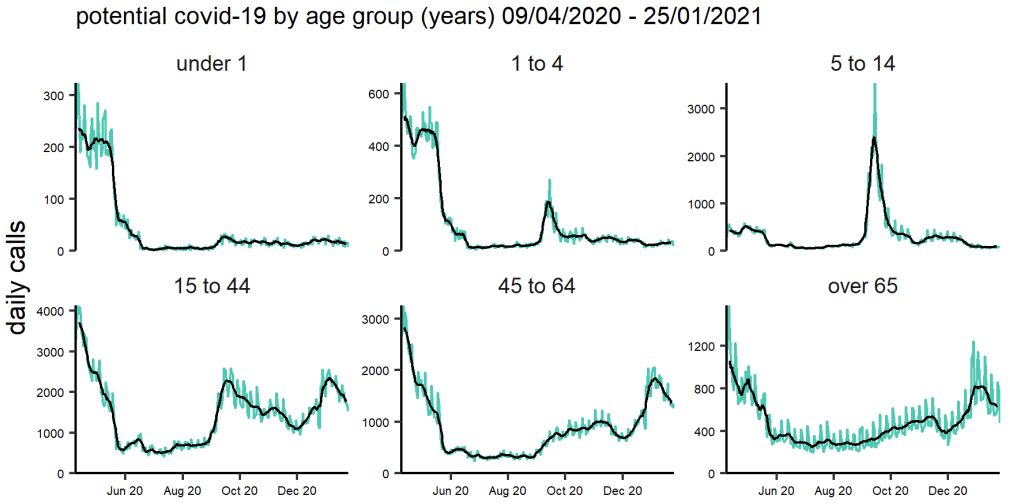
Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays. Grey columns show weekends and bank holidays.

NHS 111 ‘potential COVID-19’ calls

- These data are based on ‘potential COVID-19’ symptoms reported by callers
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts should be used to monitor trends (not the actual number of people symptomatic in the community)
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of calls (PHE Centre population size varies). Please note the different scales on these charts.



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



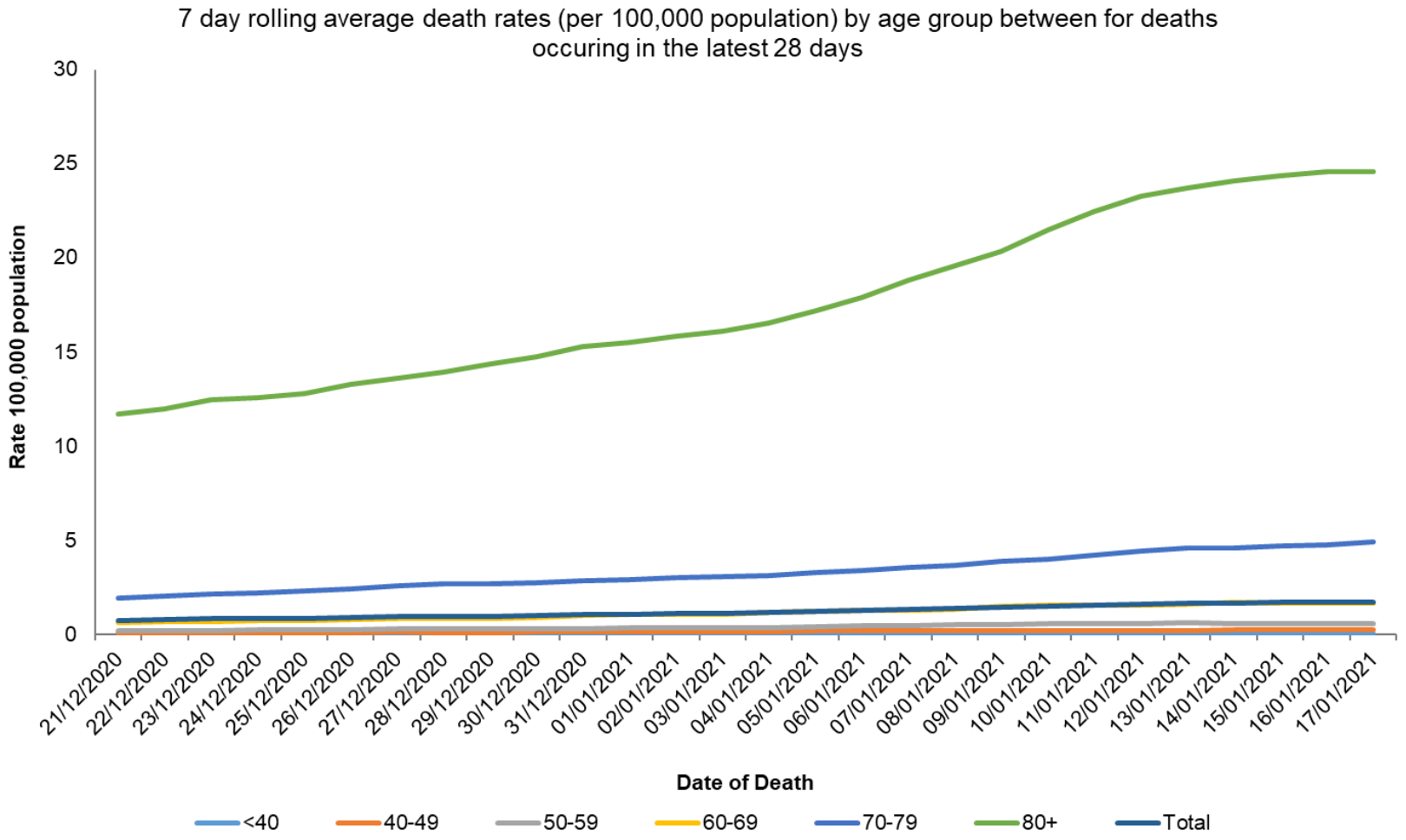
NOTE: SCALES VARY BY AGE GROUP TO ENABLE TREND COMPARISON. Black line is 7 day moving average adjusted for bank holidays.

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

Care homes
report changes from 17 November 2020

- **From the 17 November 2020, this report now includes all incidents** (HPZone situation types exposure and issue in addition to ‘outbreak’ and ‘cluster’) in care homes reported to PHE local teams. This is necessitated by a change in recording practice by PHE local teams. In addition the analysis now matches reported incidents to positive laboratory test results in order to show the number of incidents with confirmed COVID-19 in residents.
- Some outbreaks are recorded in HPZone as being in care homes when in fact they are in another similar institution. The report **now only includes those we recognise are in CQC-registered care homes;** this is now possible due to changes in data entry at a local level

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group (seven day rolling average) for deaths within 28 days of first positive specimen

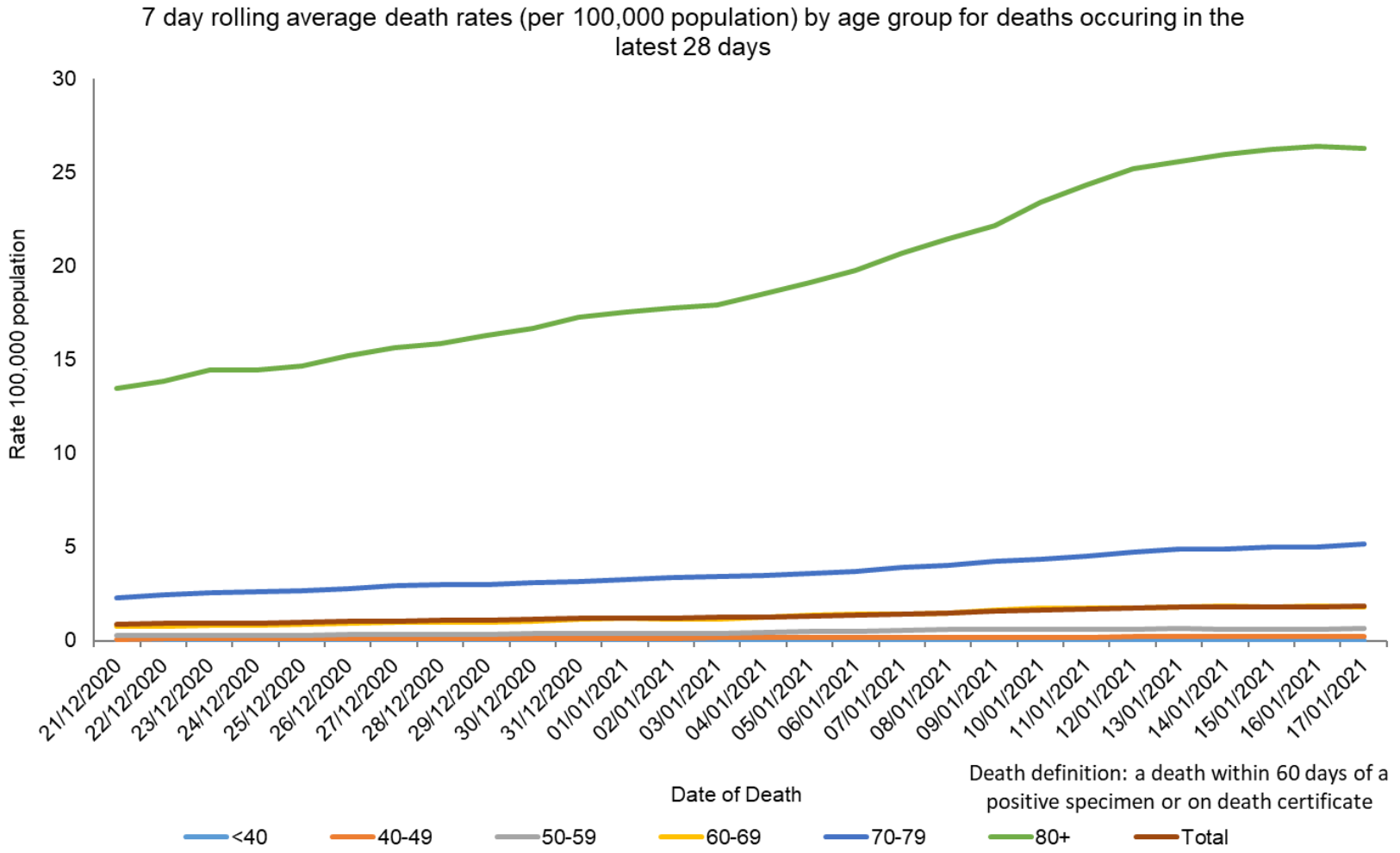


*These data contains a 4 day delay from the day it was produced to allow time for reporting delay

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

Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group (seven day rolling average) for deaths within 60 days of first positive specimen or died more than 60 days after first positive specimen and COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate

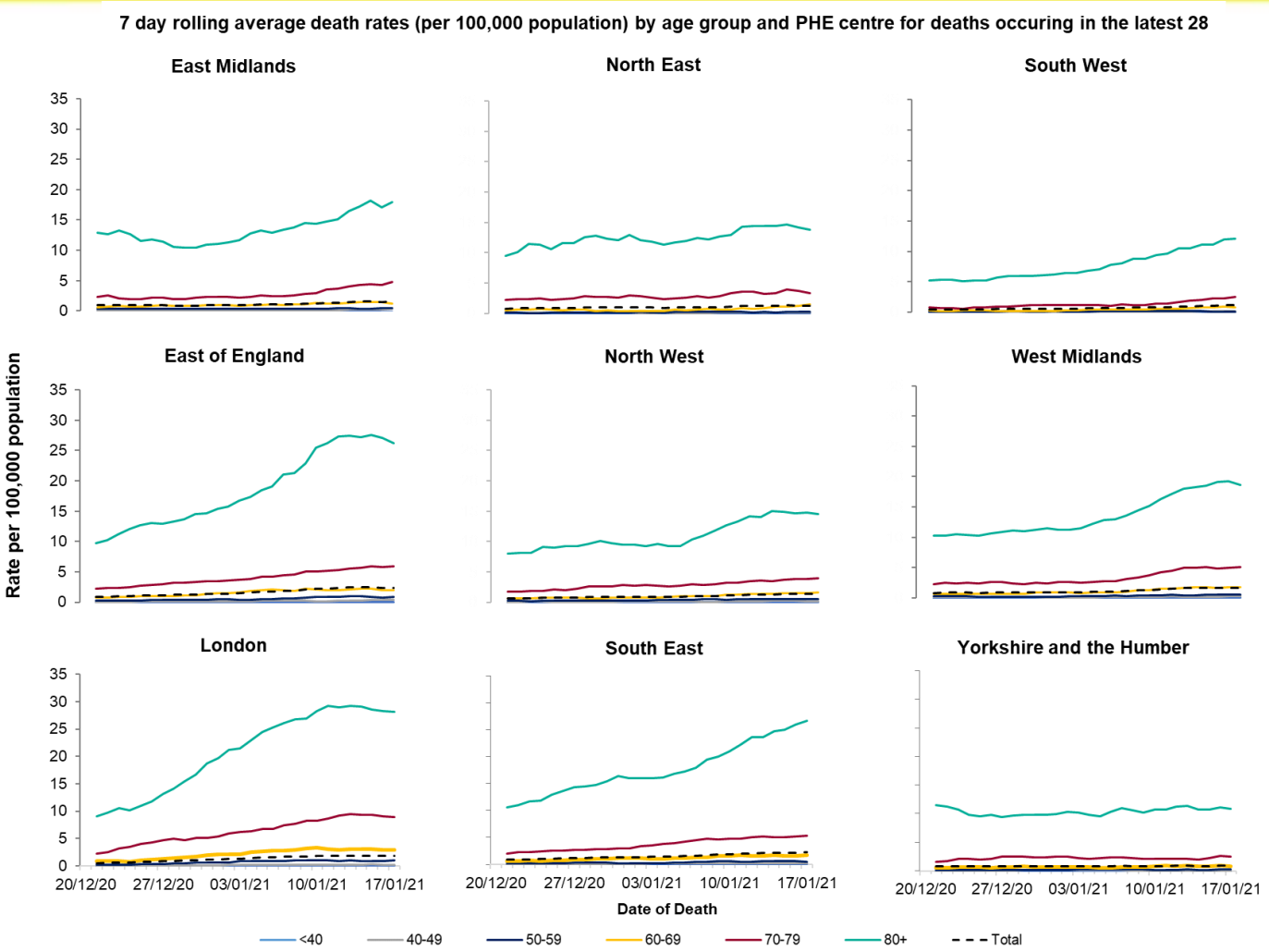


*These data contains a 4 day delay from the day it was produced to allow time for reporting delay

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

Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group and region (seven day rolling average) for deaths within 28 days of first positive specimen

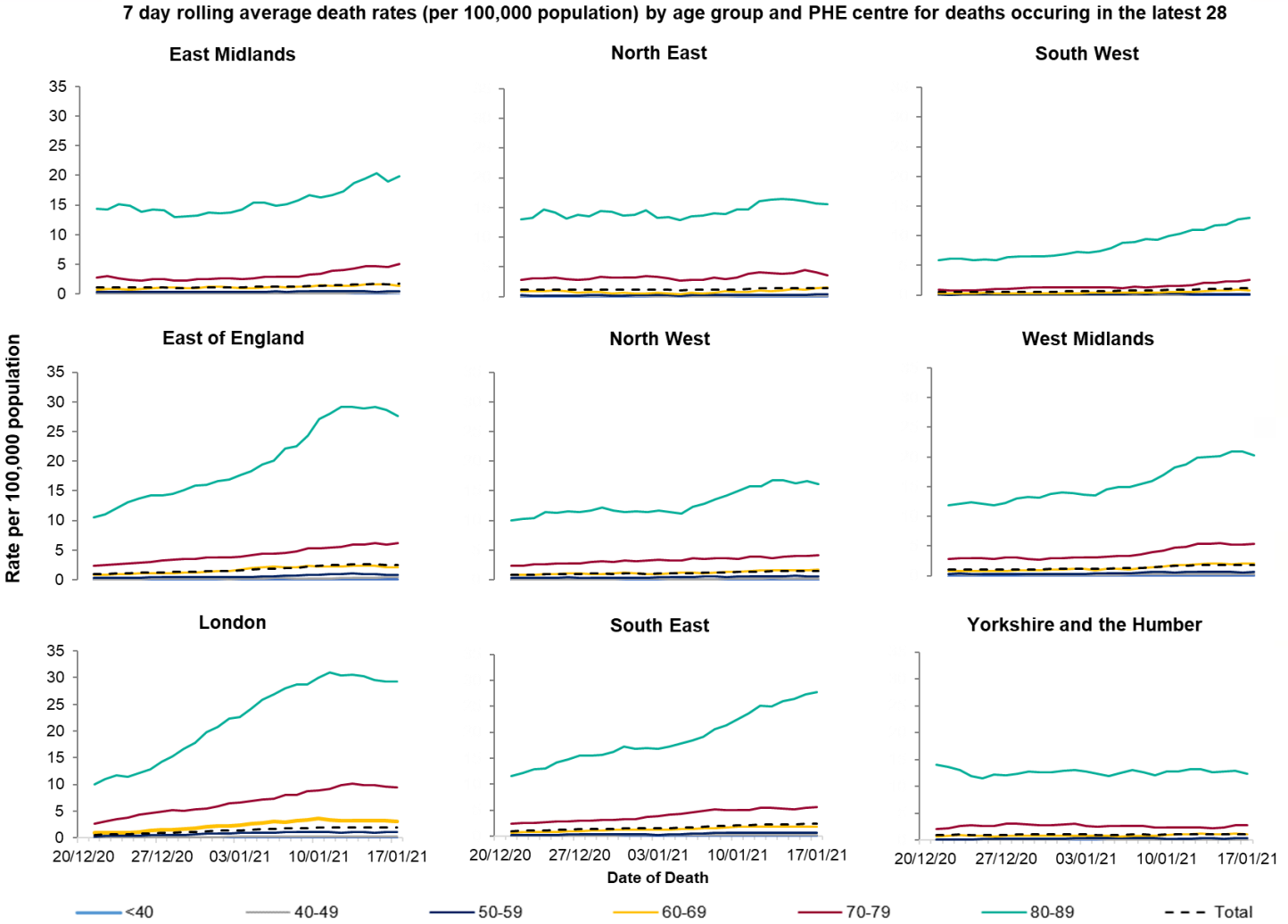


*These data contains a 4 day delay from the day it was produced to allow time for reporting delay

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

Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell

Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group and region (seven day rolling average) for deaths within 60 days of first positive specimen or died more than 60 days after first positive specimen and COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate



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

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

Prepared by PHE Epidemiology Cell