

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

date: 2 February 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]
- Hospitalisation
- NHS 111 potential COVID-19
- Outbreak reports

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 28 January 2021 Week 4 Report)

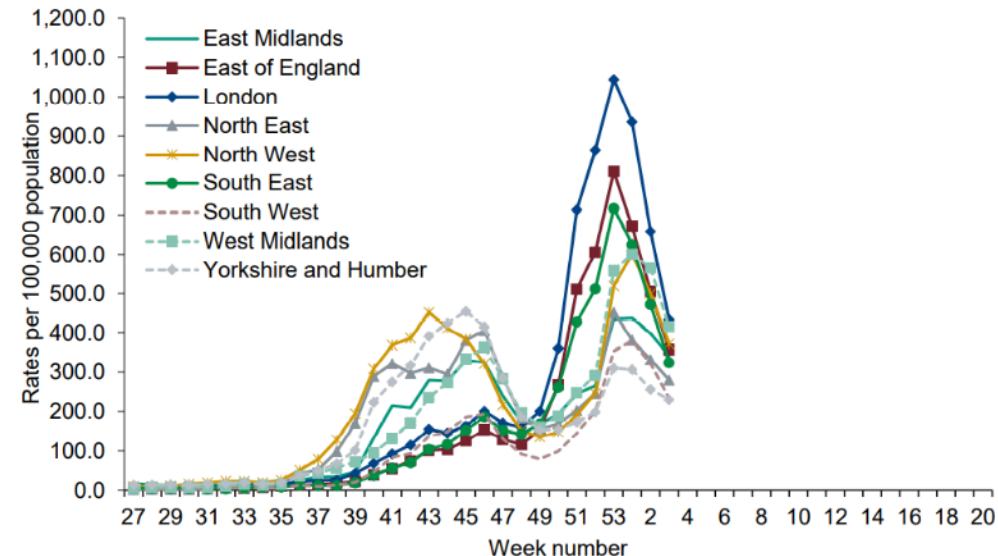
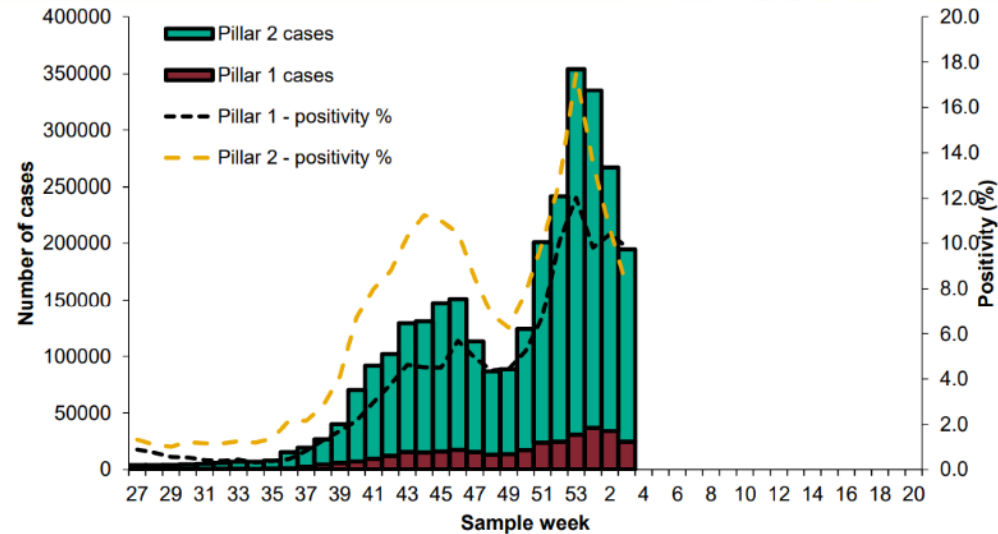
Overall case numbers and Pillar 2 positivity decreased in week 3. There was a slight decrease in Pillar 1 positivity. Decreases were seen in all age groups for case rates and Pillar 2 positivity in week 3. Decreases were noted in case rates and Pillar 2 positivity in all PHE Centres.

As of 09:00 on 26 January 2021, a total of 3,225,301 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

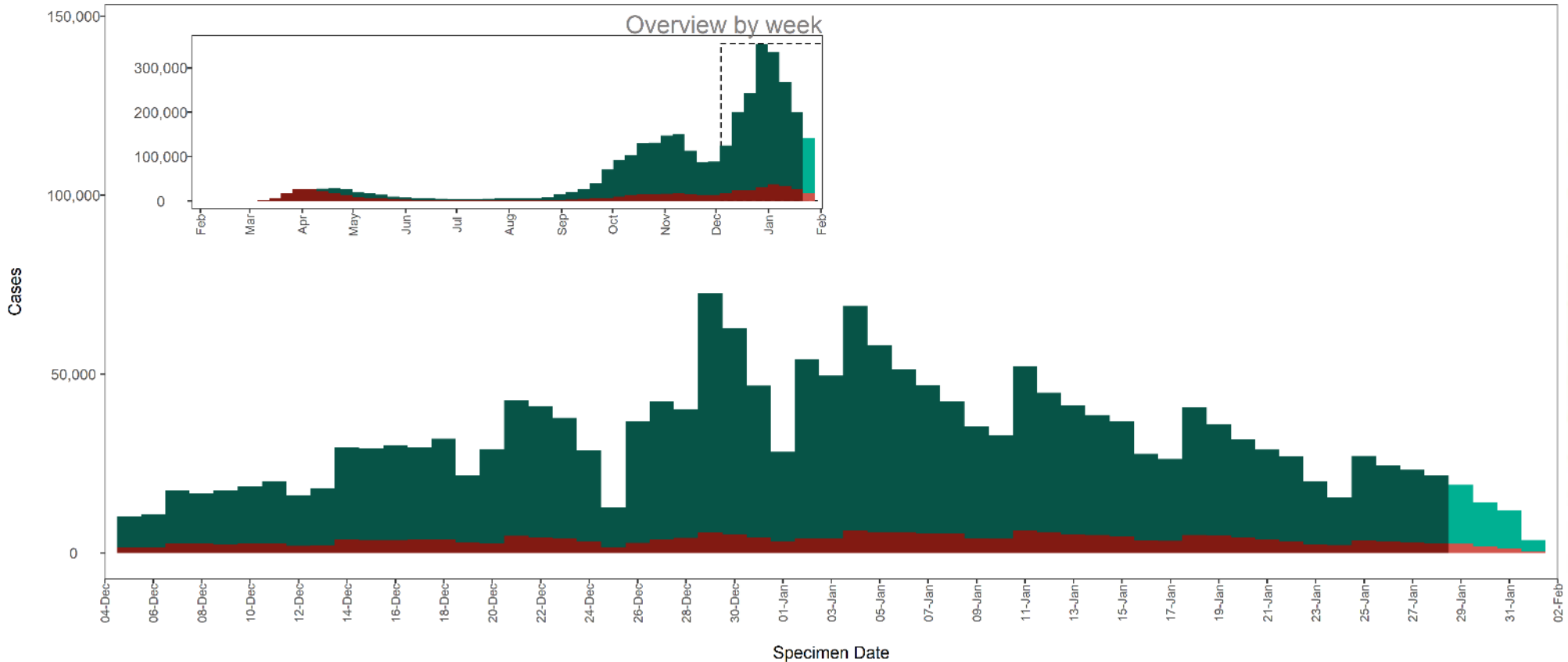
Case rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates



National context

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve*

Previous two months by day



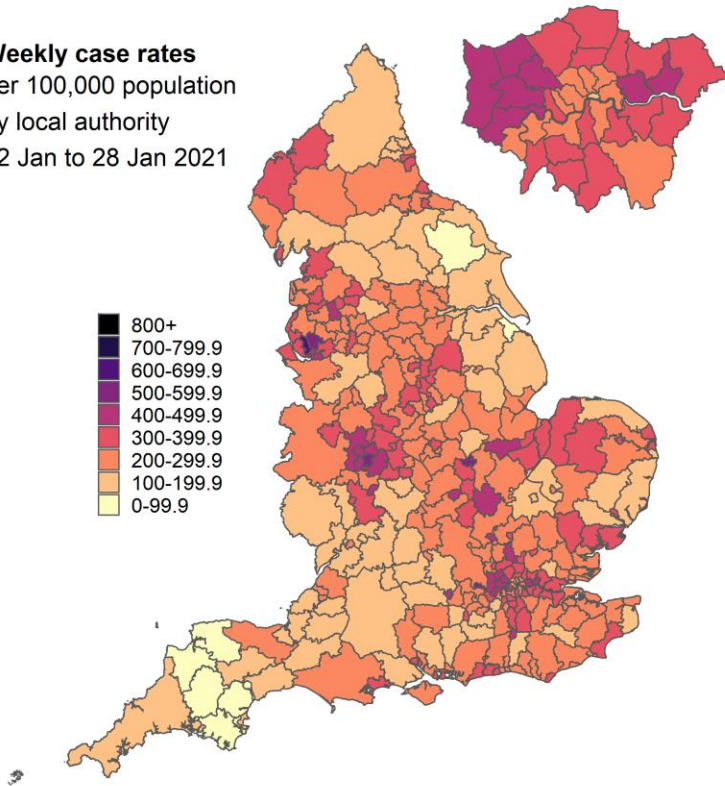
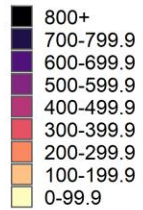
*Bars shaded in light red and light green are provisional. Figures are expected to rise as results are received for additional samples tested during this period. Inset epi curve is based on weekly reports from date of first case diagnosed. Main epi curve shows daily cases truncated to show the previous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

Produced by the Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

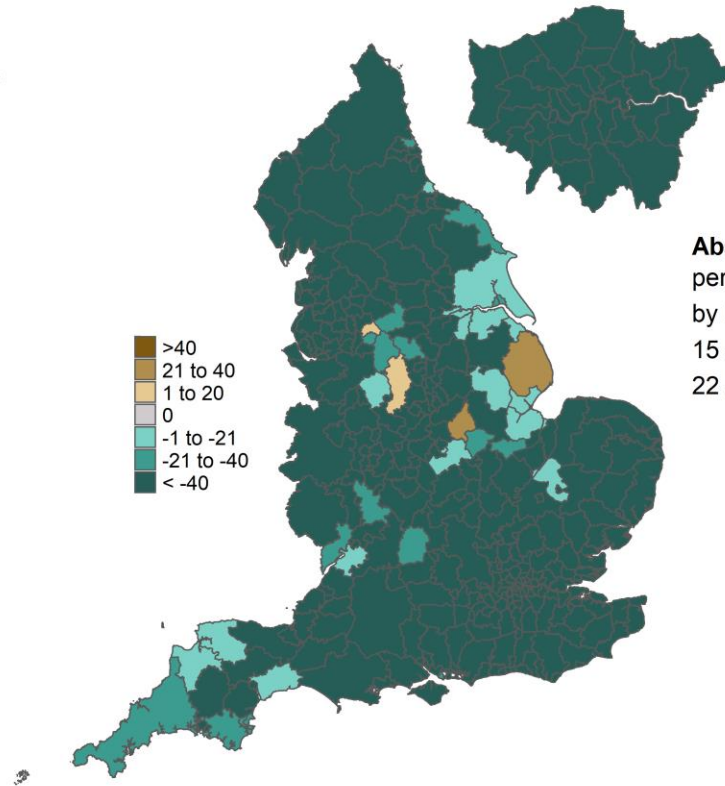
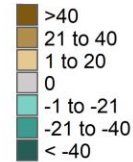
Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England

Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England

Weekly case rates
per 100,000 population
by local authority
22 Jan to 28 Jan 2021



Absolute case rate change
per 100,000 population
by local authority between
15 Jan to 21 Jan 2021 and
22 Jan to 28 Jan 2021



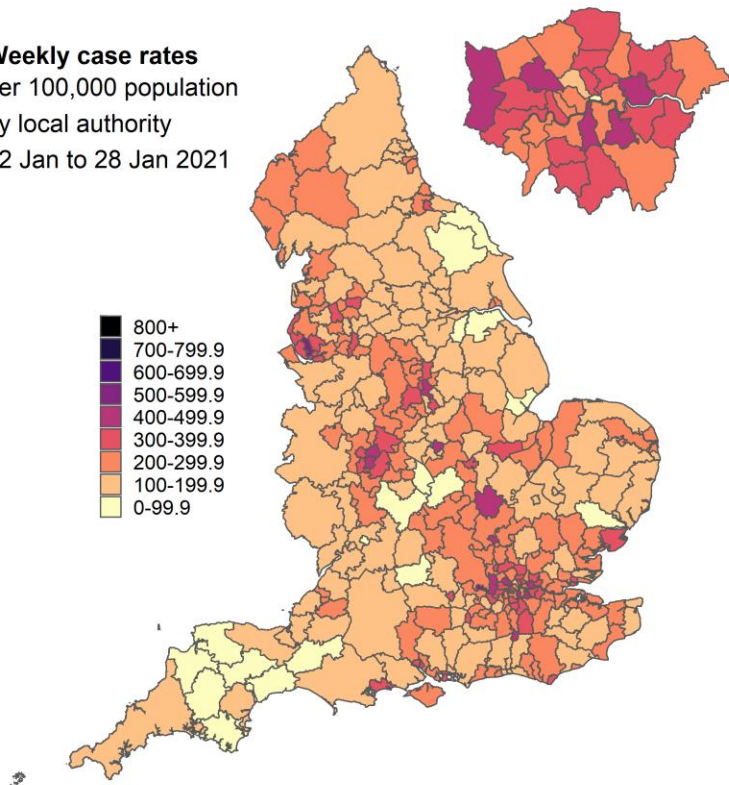
Data from SGSS; Pillar 1 and 2 testing. Figure by Outbreak Surveillance Team, Public Health England.

Contains National Statistics data including 2019 population estimates. Crown copyright and database right 2020

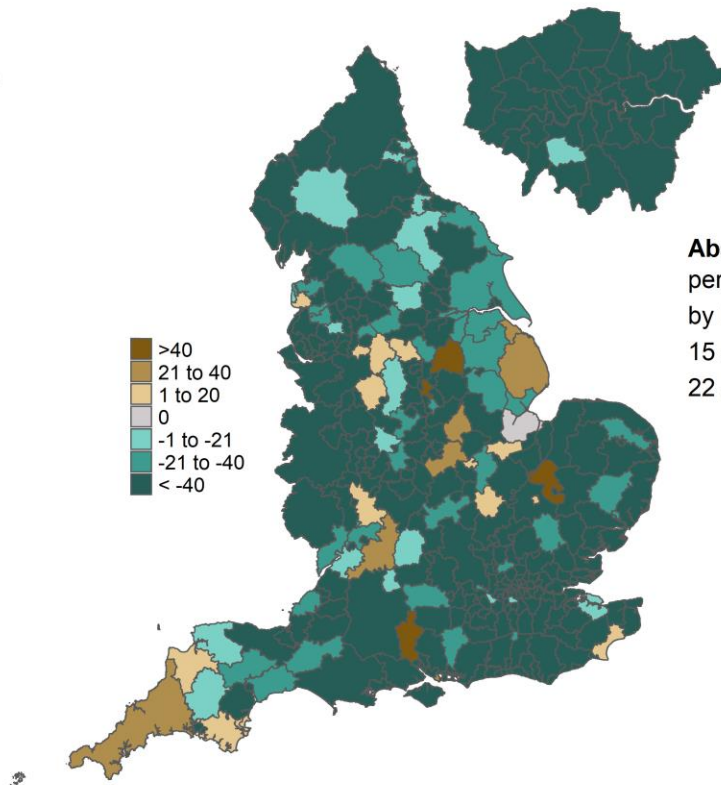
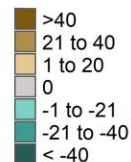
Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England (aged 60+ years)

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

Weekly case rates
per 100,000 population
by local authority
22 Jan to 28 Jan 2021



Absolute case rate change
per 100,000 population
by local authority between
15 Jan to 21 Jan 2021 and
22 Jan to 28 Jan 2021



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

Contains National Statistics data including 2019 population estimates. Crown copyright and database right 2020

High level summary 1 – PHE Centres

Case rates in 7 days (22 January 2021 to 28 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 | 418.5 | -11.0% | 11.1% | -14.0% | 36 | 4 | 0 | | | 291.5 | -24.1% | 23 | 15 | 2 | 219.1 | -26.9% | 290.9 | -25.7% | | 14,097 | 40.0% | 75.0% |
| East of England | 461.0 | -13.4% | 10.6% | -18.5% | 36 | 10 | 0 | | | 292.5 | -30.9% | 30 | 14 | 2 | 228.5 | -29.8% | 313.6 | -42.1% | | 19,026 | 19.9% | 76.2% |
| London | 405.1 | -12.6% | 14.2% | -25.7% | 32 | 1 | 0 | | | 333.2 | -36.6% | 27 | 5 | 1 | 312.8 | -36.0% | 359.3 | -40.8% | | 29,858 | 19.5% | 74.1% |
| North East | 436.1 | -5.1% | 8.9% | -16.8% | 8 | 4 | 0 | | | 246.6 | -21.6% | 7 | 5 | 0 | 185.6 | -24.8% | 244.1 | -16.5% | | 6,585 | 72.7% | 78.3% |
| North West | 434.8 | -10.6% | 11.6% | -17.1% | 36 | 3 | 0 | | | 310.6 | -26.8% | 32 | 7 | 0 | 240.9 | -28.9% | 307.7 | -26.9% | | 22,800 | 61.5% | 79.3% |
| South East | 443.1 | -12.0% | 9.7% | -22.4% | 51 | 12 | 0 | | | 256.4 | -33.5% | 28 | 34 | 1 | 217.2 | -30.7% | 281.2 | -31.8% | | 22,850 | 27.6% | 75.3% |
| South West | 463.4 | -8.6% | 6.6% | -22.4% | 5 | 16 | 9 | | | 188.5 | -30.3% | 2 | 13 | 13 | 153.7 | -27.7% | 197.5 | -32.1% | | 10,600 | 23.0% | 74.5% |
| West Midlands | 434.5 | -15.2% | 12.9% | -18.4% | 26 | 4 | 0 | | | 341.7 | -32.4% | 22 | 6 | 2 | 257.9 | -34.7% | 362.9 | -29.9% | | 20,276 | 42.4% | 78.6% |
| Yorkshire and Humber | 388.0 | -4.0% | 8.5% | -15.0% | 13 | 7 | 1 | | | 207.7 | -18.5% | 2 | 15 | 4 | 165.2 | -16.5% | 219.6 | -20.8% | | 11,429 | 61.5% | 73.1% |
| England | 442.5 | -10.9% | 10.6% | -20.3% | 243 | 61 | 10 | | | 281.9 | -30.4% | 173 | 114 | 25 | 223.4 | -30.1% | 294.6 | -32.3% | | 158,660 | 36.7% | 76.5% |

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between **22 January 2021 to 28 January 2021**

Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of **21 January 2021**

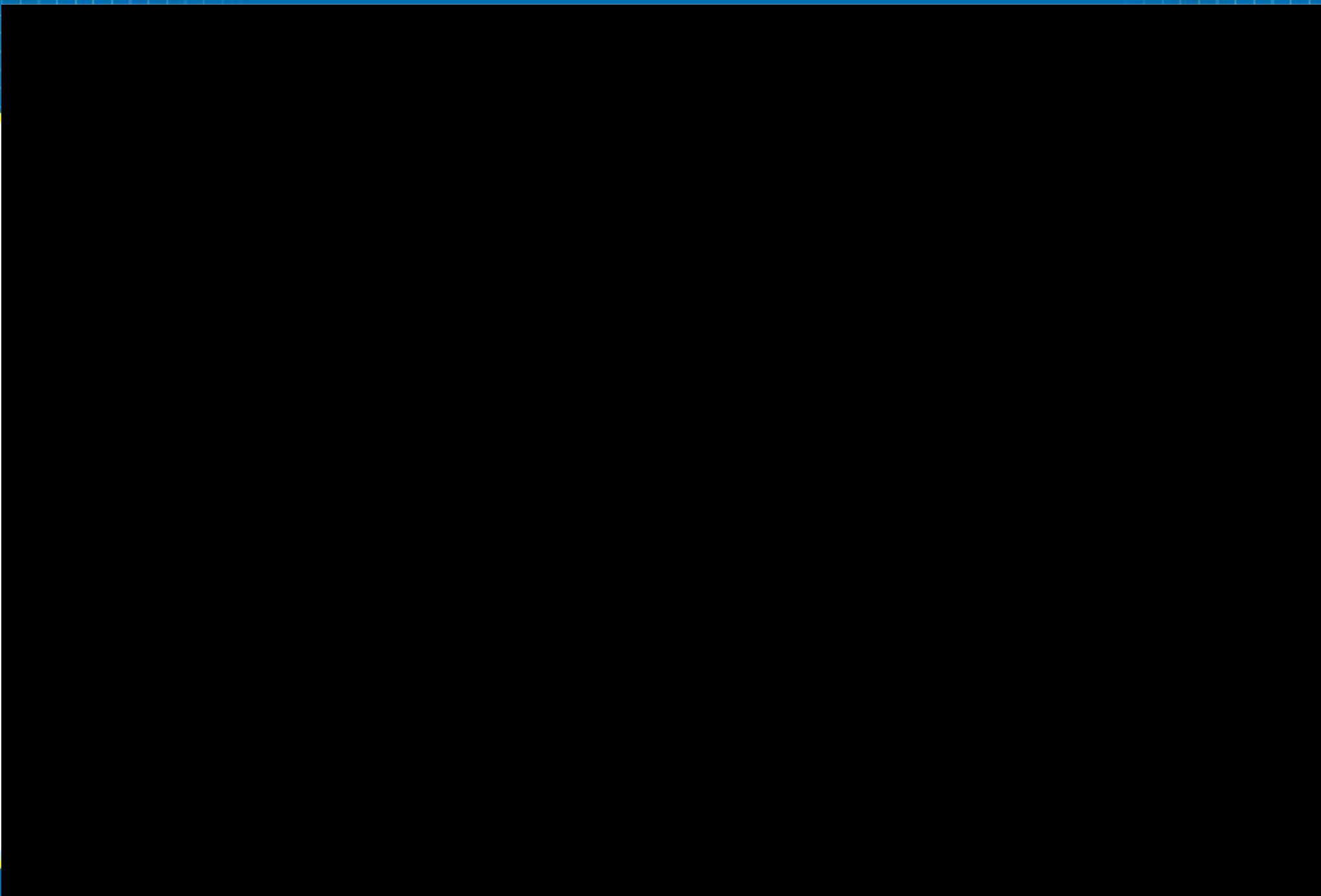
Percentage positive: Red >7.5%, Amber >4 to 7.5%

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 | 552.8 | -17.9% | 17.2% | -18.1% | | | 613.1 |  | -31.7% | 577.6 | -17.2% | 560.3 | -39.5% | | 65.2% | 81.3% |
| Sandwell | 481.2 | -19.6% | 20.0% | -13.4% | | | 548.3 |  | -34.8% | 465.5 | -40.3% | 514.5 | -46.9% | | 30.5% | 80.5% |
| Slough | 476.1 | -20.0% | 19.8% | -13.2% | | | 544.3 |  | -32.6% | 581.8 | -5.3% | 446.9 | -53.4% | | 42.7% | 73.7% |
| St. Helens | 513.5 | -10.4% | 15.5% | -20.1% | | | 508.3 |  | -28.0% | 397.6 | -24.5% | 600.8 | -32.1% | | 64.2% | 81.9% |
| Corby | 472.8 | -19.7% | 16.2% | -1.8% | | | 501.3 |  | -17.2% | 311.9 | +2.3% | 524.5 | -35.7% | | 53.2% | 78.0% |
| Luton | 476.5 | -16.9% | 16.3% | -9.4% | | | 498.0 |  | -24.5% | 403.3 | -16.6% | 568.2 | -46.5% | | 45.6% | 77.1% |
| Walsall | 462.8 | -18.3% | 17.5% | -15.5% | | | 482.0 |  | -31.8% | 405.0 | -30.9% | 645.9 | -9.6% | | 53.4% | 80.9% |
| Brent | 435.5 | -13.0% | 18.6% | -20.5% | | | 476.1 |  | -33.2% | 415.6 | -31.9% | 442.0 | -52.3% | | 20.3% | 75.4% |
| Ealing | 456.1 | -12.4% | 17.5% | -23.9% | | | 470.1 |  | -36.3% | 391.8 | -42.3% | 524.4 | -35.5% | | 27.4% | 73.7% |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 451.4 | -8.6% | 16.4% | -11.8% | | | 464.3 |  | -18.5% | 343.5 | -15.8% | 568.2 | -8.8% | | 71.1% | 80.0% |
| Peterborough | 492.6 | -9.2% | 15.2% | +4.1% | | | 464.3 |  | -5.6% | 314.5 | +1.6% | 462.8 | -33.8% | | 2.2% | 68.4% |
| Wolverhampton | 448.9 | -19.2% | 16.6% | -21.0% | | | 462.5 |  | -38.9% | 392.2 | -42.6% | 592.7 | -34.4% | | 50.6% | 81.2% |
| Halton | 462.3 | -17.0% | 15.7% | -19.1% | | | 460.6 |  | -32.0% | 344.5 | -36.0% | 449.4 | -50.0% | | 59.0% | 81.4% |
| Hillingdon | 444.6 | -13.2% | 17.0% | -13.3% | | | 455.9 |  | -22.9% | 425.7 | -21.3% | 405.2 | -42.6% | | 29.9% | 78.1% |
| Hounslow | 439.8 | -17.9% | 17.9% | -21.8% | | | 448.6 |  | -39.1% | 378.6 | -44.2% | 441.9 | -41.7% | | 26.8% | 73.9% |
| Barking and Dagenham | 567.3 | -14.9% | 12.9% | -27.1% | | | 429.8 |  | -38.0% | 346.1 | -44.2% | 436.6 | -34.9% | | 18.8% | 73.9% |
| Dudley | 454.2 | -15.2% | 15.3% | -18.6% | | | 427.2 |  | -32.9% | 303.1 | -35.6% | 447.8 | -40.3% | | 45.5% | 82.2% |
| Bedford | 588.8 | -15.9% | 13.4% | -11.8% | | | 421.8 |  | -27.7% | 418.7 | +0.6% | 397.9 | -27.1% | | 39.6% | 77.1% |
| Crawley | 510.9 | -11.7% | 13.9% | -19.2% | | | 418.1 |  | -29.1% | 446.6 | -6.0% | 519.8 | -31.7% | | 37.8% | 78.9% |
| Reading | 527.8 | -7.4% | 13.2% | -17.0% | | | 416.6 |  | -26.9% | 349.9 | -12.9% | 492.2 | +20.0% | | 40.3% | 75.4% |
| England | 442.5 | -10.9% | 10.6% | -20.3% | | | 281.9 |  | -30.4% | 223.4 | -30.1% | 294.6 | -32.3% | | 36.7% | 76.5% |

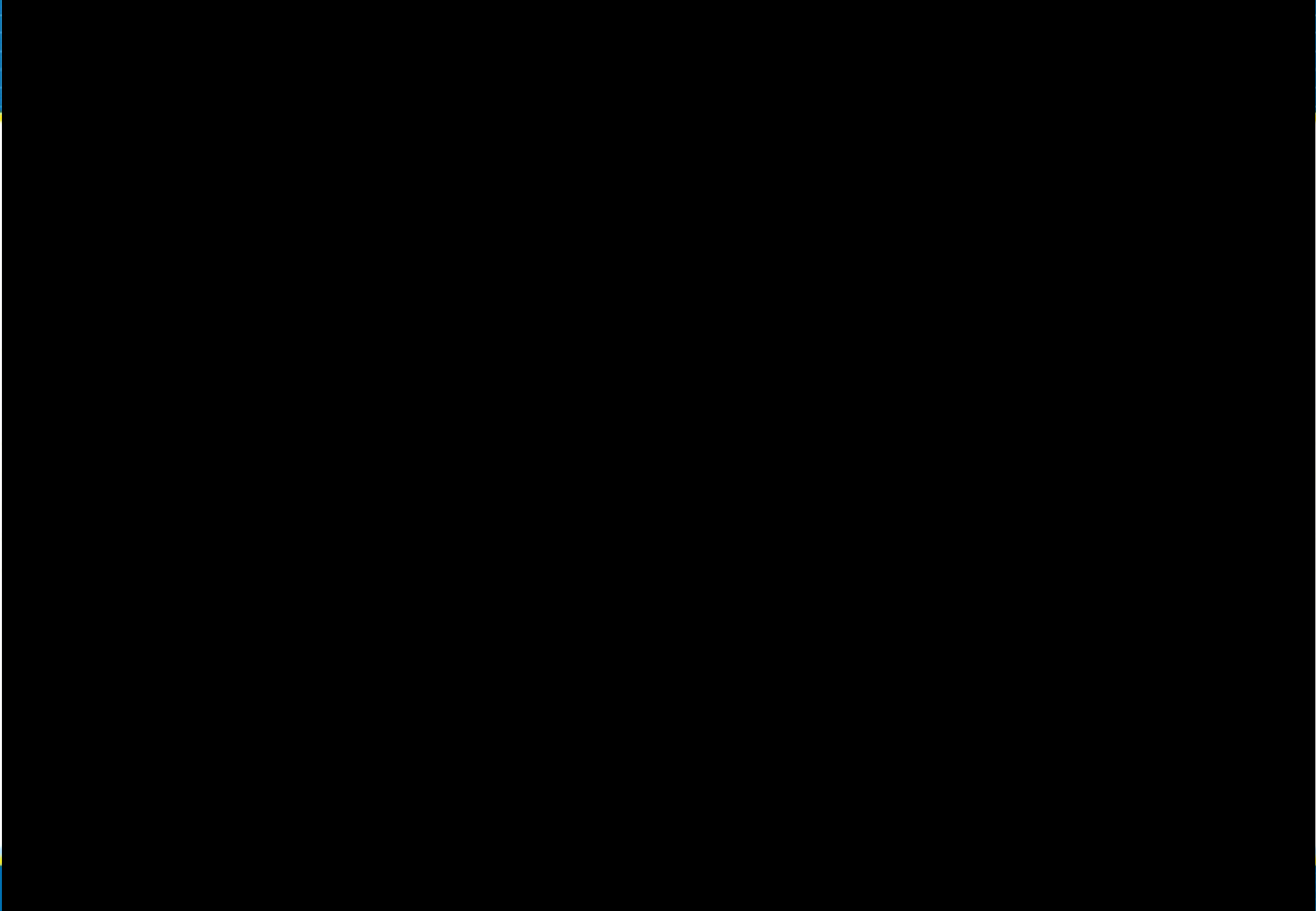
High level summary 3 – Local authority areas not included in the High level summary 1 where the weekly case rate has risen from the previous week

| 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, % | Last 7 days, % |
| East Lindsey | 385.9 | +1.4% | 5.2% | +20.9% | | | 131.9 | | +28.1% | 100.4 | +35.1% | 123.4 | +16.7% | | 42.2% | 73.8% |
| Melton | 377.7 | -6.1% | 9.6% | +12.9% | | | 240.2 | | +17.2% | 223.0 | +17.2% | 302.9 | +133.4% | | 19.4% | 87.5% |
| England | 442.5 | -10.9% | 10.6% | -20.3% | | | 281.9 | | -30.4% | 223.4 | -30.1% | 294.6 | -32.3% | | 36.7% | 76.5% |

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

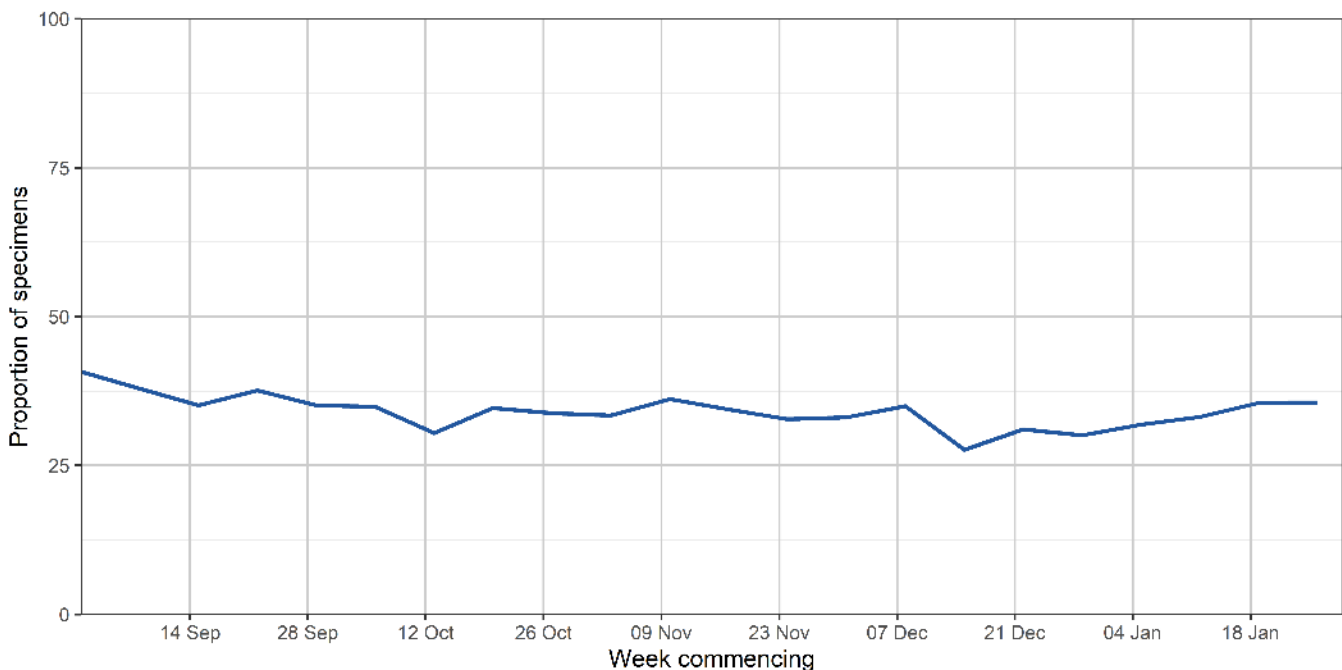
| LTLA | Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population | | Percentage individuals test positive | | Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms | | Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages | | | Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over | | Case rate per 100,000 population aged 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, % | |
| Slough | 476.1 | -20.0% | 19.8% | -13.2% | | | 544.3 | | -32.6% | 581.8 | -5.3% | 446.9 | -53.4% | | 42.7% | 73.7% |
| Knowsley | 552.8 | -17.9% | 17.2% | -18.1% | | | 613.1 | | -31.7% | 577.6 | -17.2% | 560.3 | -39.5% | | 65.2% | 81.3% |
| Lambeth | 415.4 | -10.8% | 13.7% | -25.1% | | | 323.3 | | -35.8% | 483.5 | -20.1% | 319.8 | -46.4% | | 23.2% | 71.8% |
| Sandwell | 481.2 | -19.6% | 20.0% | -13.4% | | | 548.3 | | -34.8% | 465.5 | -40.3% | 514.5 | -46.9% | | 30.5% | 80.5% |
| Crawley | 510.9 | -11.7% | 13.9% | -19.2% | | | 418.1 | | -29.1% | 446.6 | -6.0% | 519.8 | -31.7% | | 37.8% | 78.9% |
| Hillingdon | 444.6 | -13.2% | 17.0% | -13.3% | | | 455.9 | | -22.9% | 425.7 | -21.3% | 405.2 | -42.6% | | 29.9% | 78.1% |
| Bedford | 588.8 | -15.9% | 13.4% | -11.8% | | | 421.8 | | -27.7% | 418.7 | + 0.6% | 397.9 | -27.1% | | 39.6% | 77.1% |
| Brent | 435.5 | -13.0% | 18.6% | -20.5% | | | 476.1 | | -33.2% | 415.6 | -31.9% | 442.0 | -52.3% | | 20.3% | 75.4% |
| Newham | 387.5 | -16.6% | 19.3% | -22.5% | | | 411.2 | | -38.2% | 414.7 | -42.7% | 433.4 | -48.9% | | 18.3% | 70.6% |
| Ashfield | 494.7 | -6.5% | 11.8% | -11.3% | | | 377.6 | | -16.6% | 411.4 | +20.0% | 447.9 | -3.3% | | 48.2% | 78.1% |
| Walsall | 462.8 | -18.3% | 17.5% | -15.5% | | | 482.0 | | -31.8% | 405.0 | -30.9% | 645.9 | -9.6% | | 53.4% | 80.9% |
| Luton | 476.5 | -16.9% | 16.3% | -9.4% | | | 498.0 | | -24.5% | 403.3 | -16.6% | 568.2 | -46.5% | | 45.6% | 77.1% |
| Lewisham | 373.6 | -16.3% | 15.0% | -19.4% | | | 318.8 | | -35.7% | 403.3 | -35.0% | 306.2 | -40.0% | | 16.7% | 67.3% |
| Leicester | 461.7 | -17.3% | 13.7% | -16.5% | | | 384.5 | | -32.2% | 400.0 | -25.1% | 281.2 | -40.7% | | 34.6% | 70.4% |
| St. Helens | 513.5 | -10.4% | 15.5% | -20.1% | | | 508.3 | | -28.0% | 397.6 | -24.5% | 600.8 | -32.1% | | 64.2% | 81.9% |
| Wolverhampton | 448.9 | -19.2% | 16.6% | -21.0% | | | 462.5 | | -38.9% | 392.2 | -42.6% | 592.7 | -34.4% | | 50.6% | 81.2% |
| Ealing | 456.1 | -12.4% | 17.5% | -23.9% | | | 470.1 | | -36.3% | 391.8 | -42.3% | 524.4 | -35.5% | | 27.4% | 73.7% |
| Hounslow | 439.8 | -17.9% | 17.9% | -21.8% | | | 448.6 | | -39.1% | 378.6 | -44.2% | 441.9 | -41.7% | | 26.8% | 73.9% |
| Middlesbrough | 512.7 | -8.2% | 12.3% | -14.0% | | | 385.2 | | -21.1% | 375.0 | -17.0% | 391.7 | -11.9% | | 69.7% | 83.6% |
| Hackney | 351.8 | -17.4% | 13.0% | -33.0% | | | 264.3 | | -46.2% | 371.3 | -41.7% | 311.3 | -41.7% | | 16.4% | 68.8% |
| England | 442.5 | -10.9% | 10.6% | -20.3% | | | 281.9 | | -30.4% | 223.4 | -30.1% | 294.6 | -32.3% | | 36.7% | 76.5% |





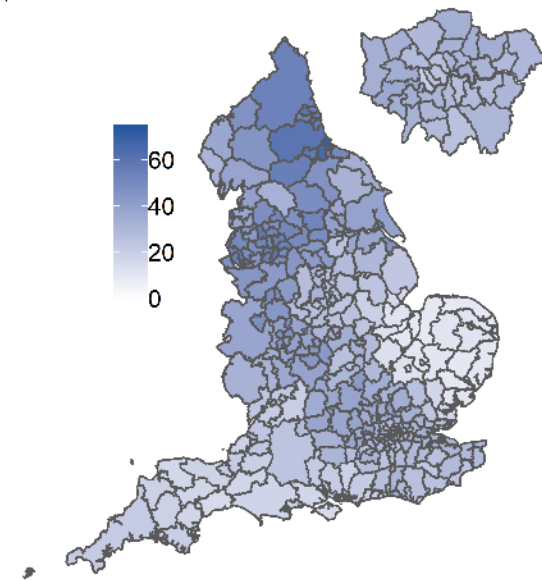
Tracking SARS-COV-2 S-Gene Target Failure – Taqpath lab coverage since 1st September 2020

Proportion of England specimens tested in TaqPath Labs by week, 01 Sep 2020 to 01 Feb 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

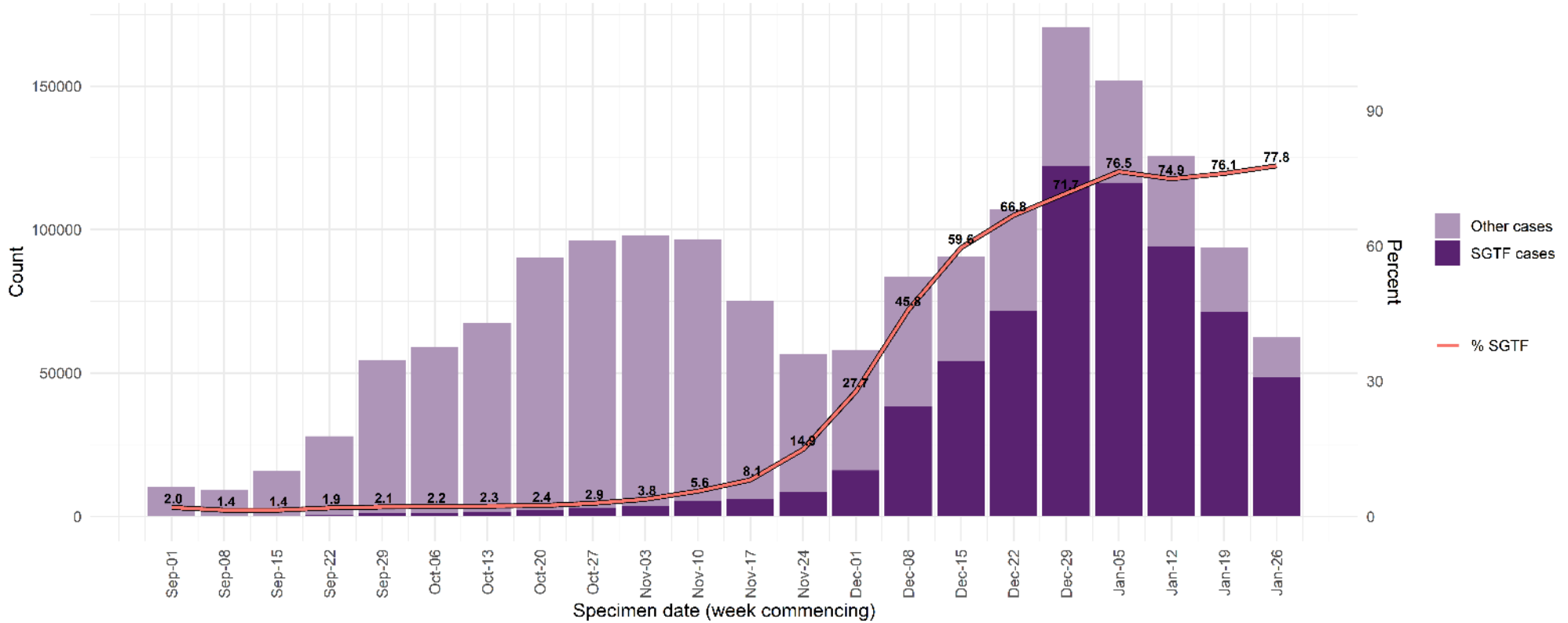
Proportion of England specimens tested in TaqPath Labs, by Local Authority 01 Sep to 01 Feb 2021



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

Weekly number and proportion of England Pillar 2 COVID-19 cases with SGTF among those tested in TaqPath Labs
2020-09-01 to 2021-02-01

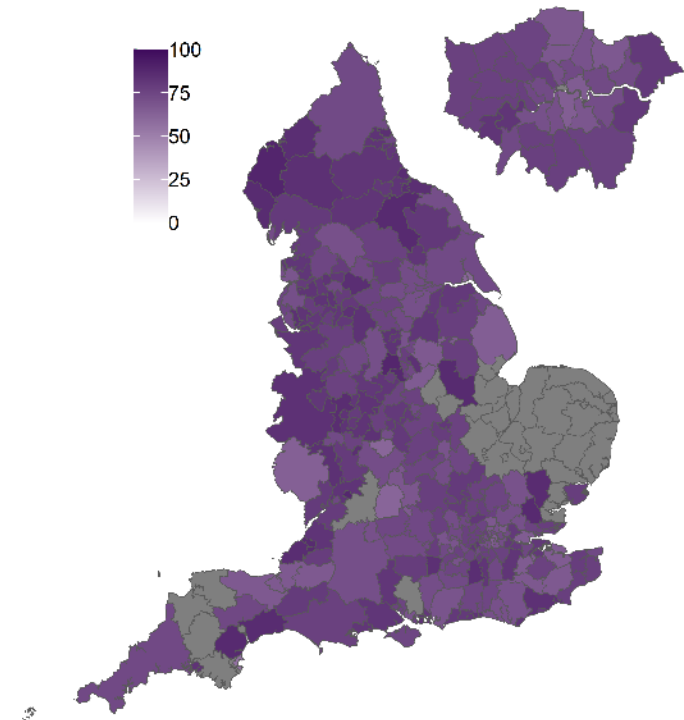


SGTF is a surveillance proxy for VOC-202012/01 and may include other variants.
 SGTF = Positive test with non-detectable S gene and ≤ 30 CT values for N and ORF1ab genes respectively.
 TaqPath labs = Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs, which use TaqPath COVID-19 RT-PCR.
 Cases deduplicated 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 (26 Jan to 01 Feb 2021)

LAs with $\geq 2\%$ 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.

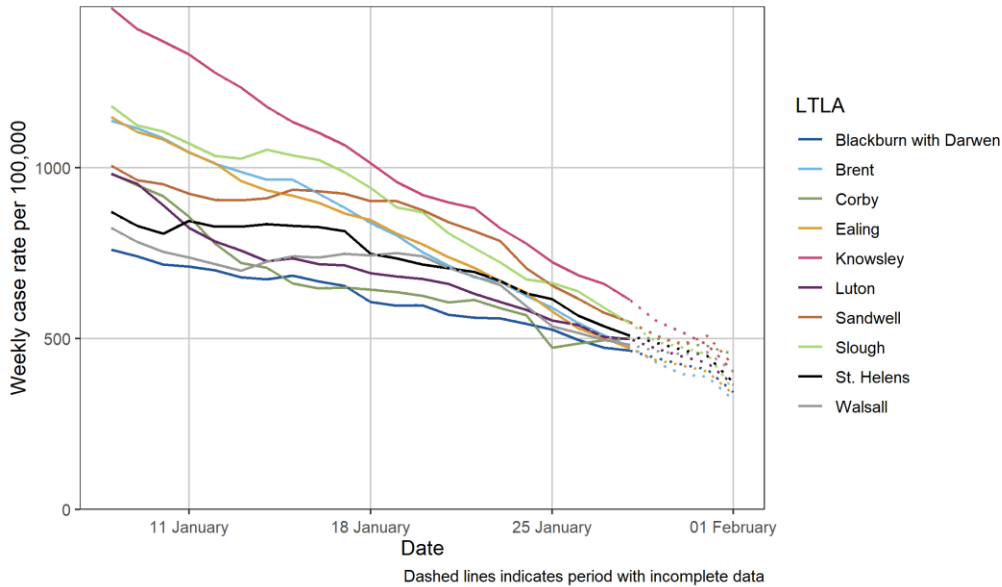
SGTF is a surveillance proxy for VOC-202012/01 and may include other variants.
SGTF = Positive test with non-detectable S gene and ≤ 30 CT values for N and ORF1ab genes respectively.
TaqPath labs = Alderley Park, Milton Keynes and Glasgow Lighthouse Labs, which use TaqPath COVID-19 RT-PCR.
Cases deduplicated to one positive test per person per week, prioritising SGTF tests.
Data source: SGSS. 76 persons with missing LA of residence excluded.



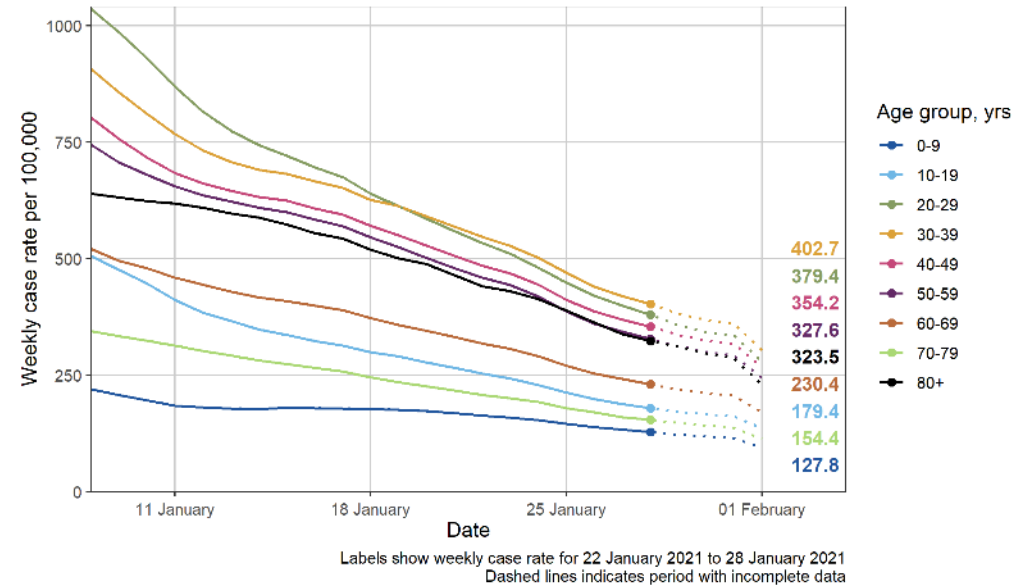
Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 28 January 2021

Case rate per 100,000 population

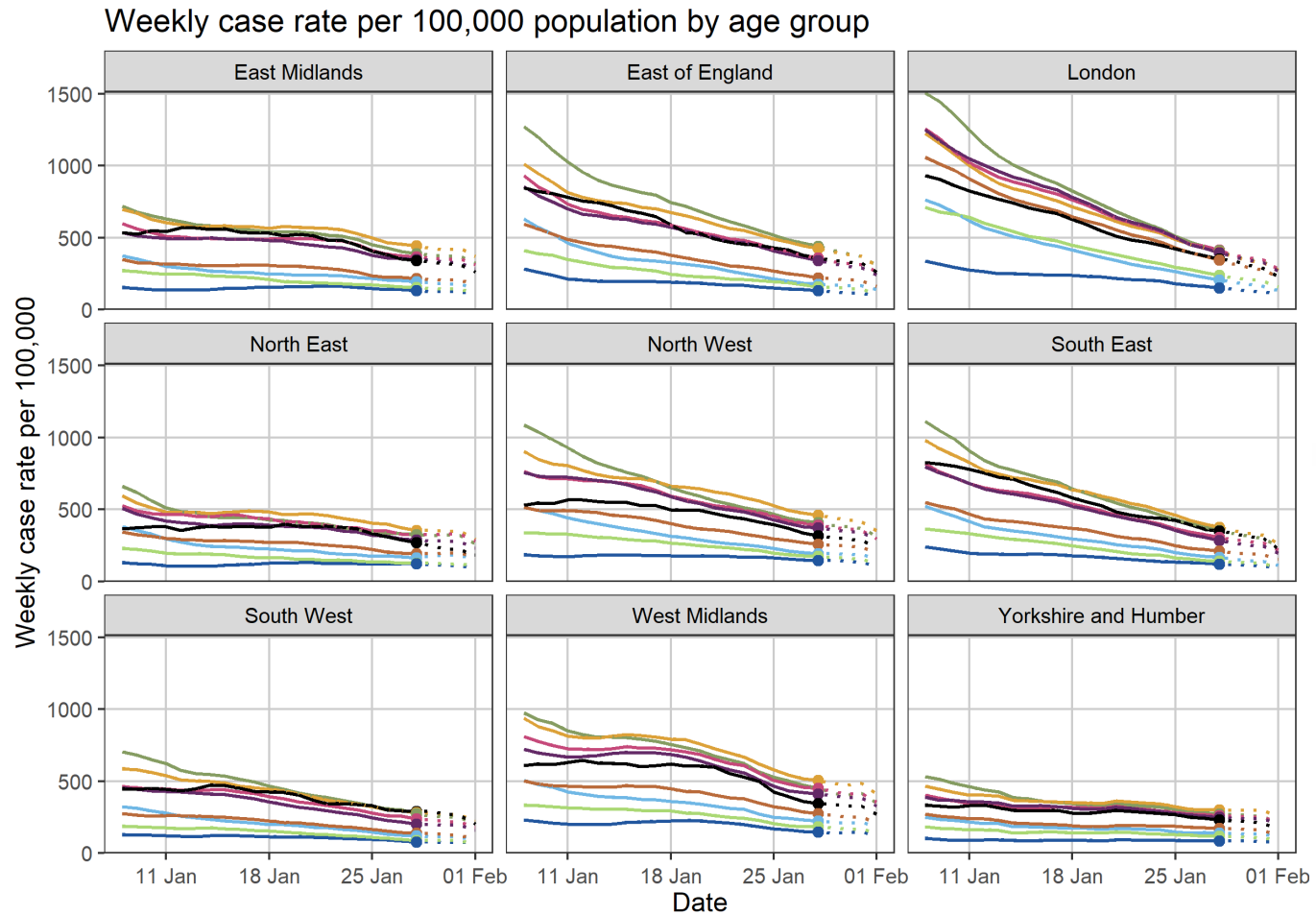


Weekly case rate per 100,000 population by age group



Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 28 January 2021



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

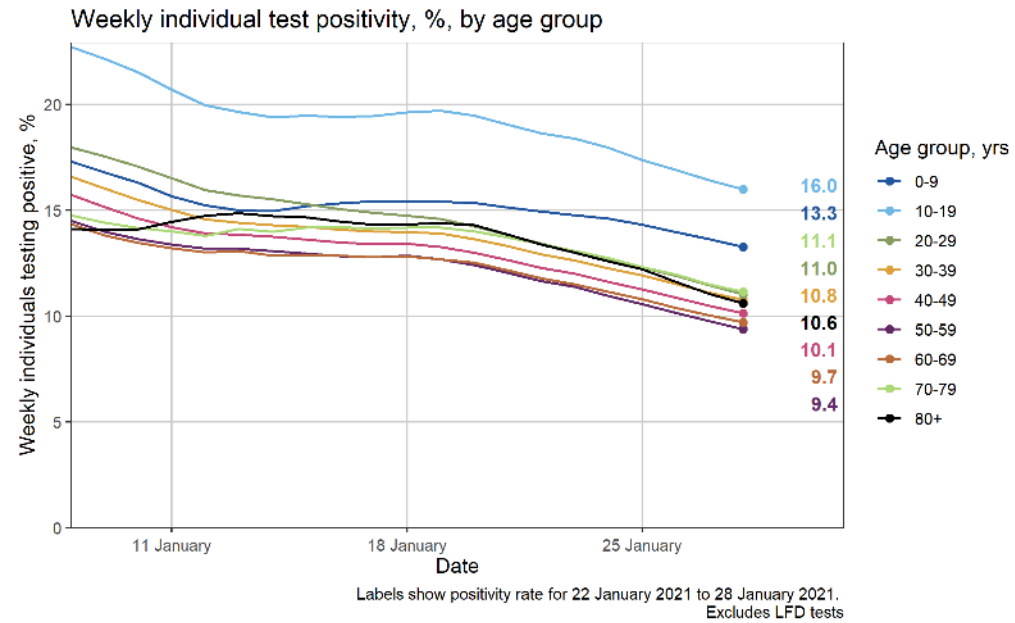
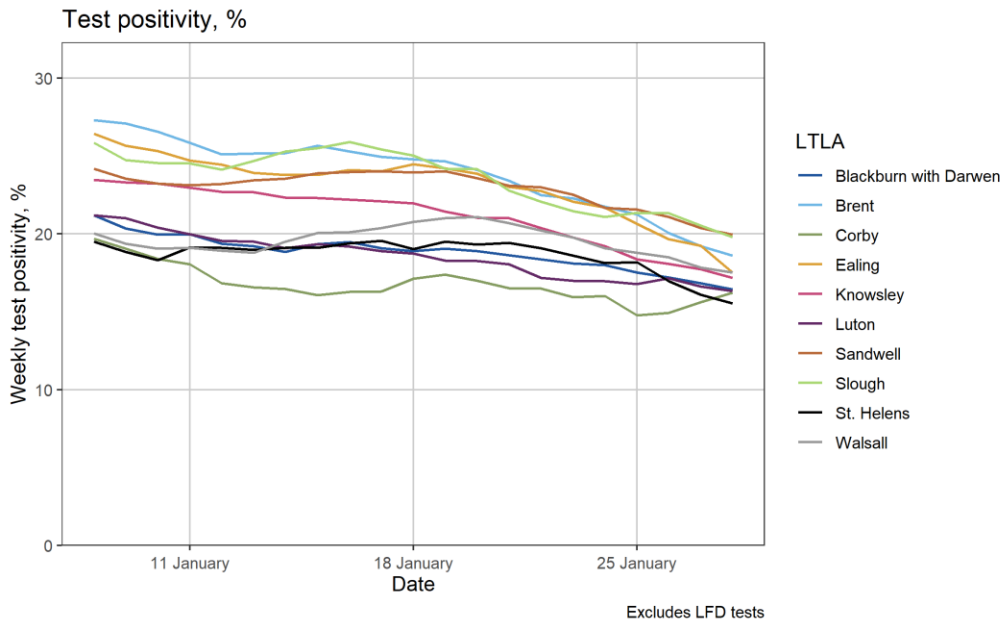
Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data





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

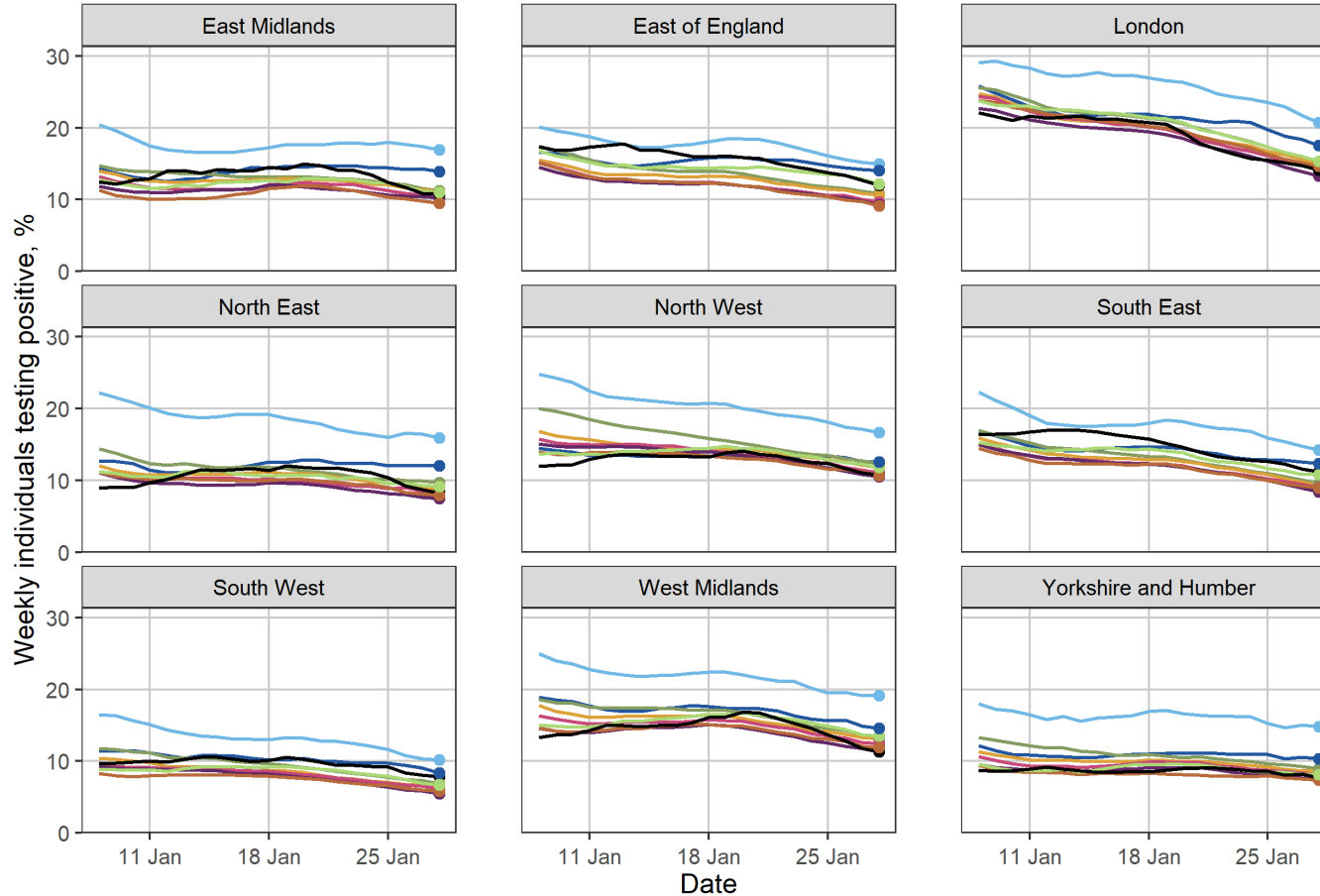
Data up to the 28 January 2021



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

Data up to the 28 January 2021

Weekly individual test positivity, %, by age group



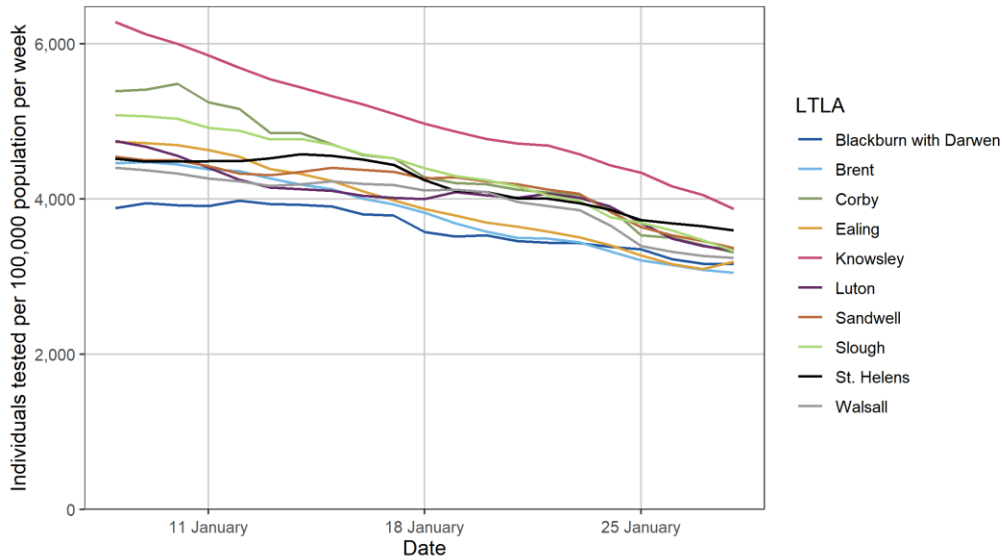
Age group, yrs — 0-9 — 10-19 — 20-29 — 30-39 — 40-49 — 50-59 — 60-69 — 70-79 — 80+

Excludes LFD tests

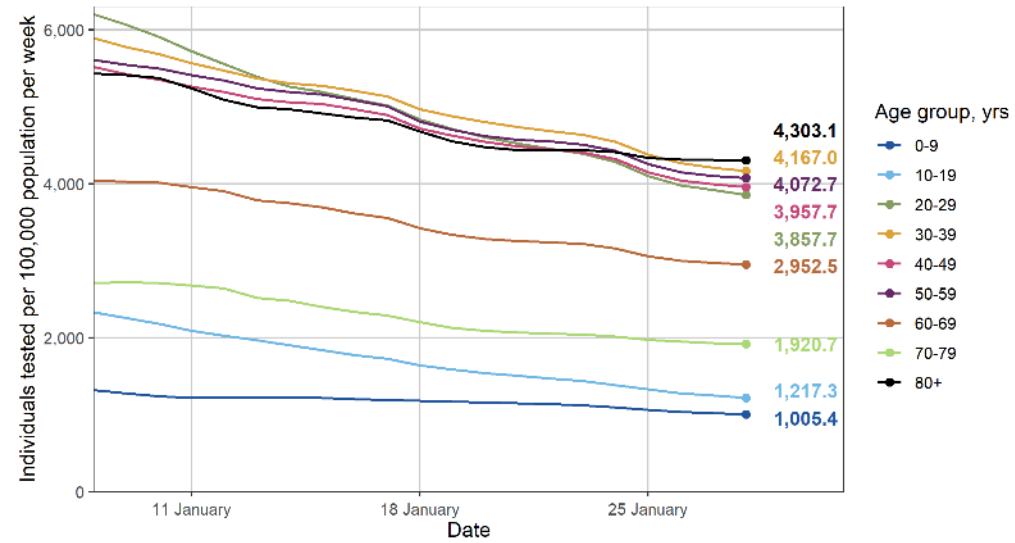
Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 28 January 2021

Individuals tested per 100,000 population

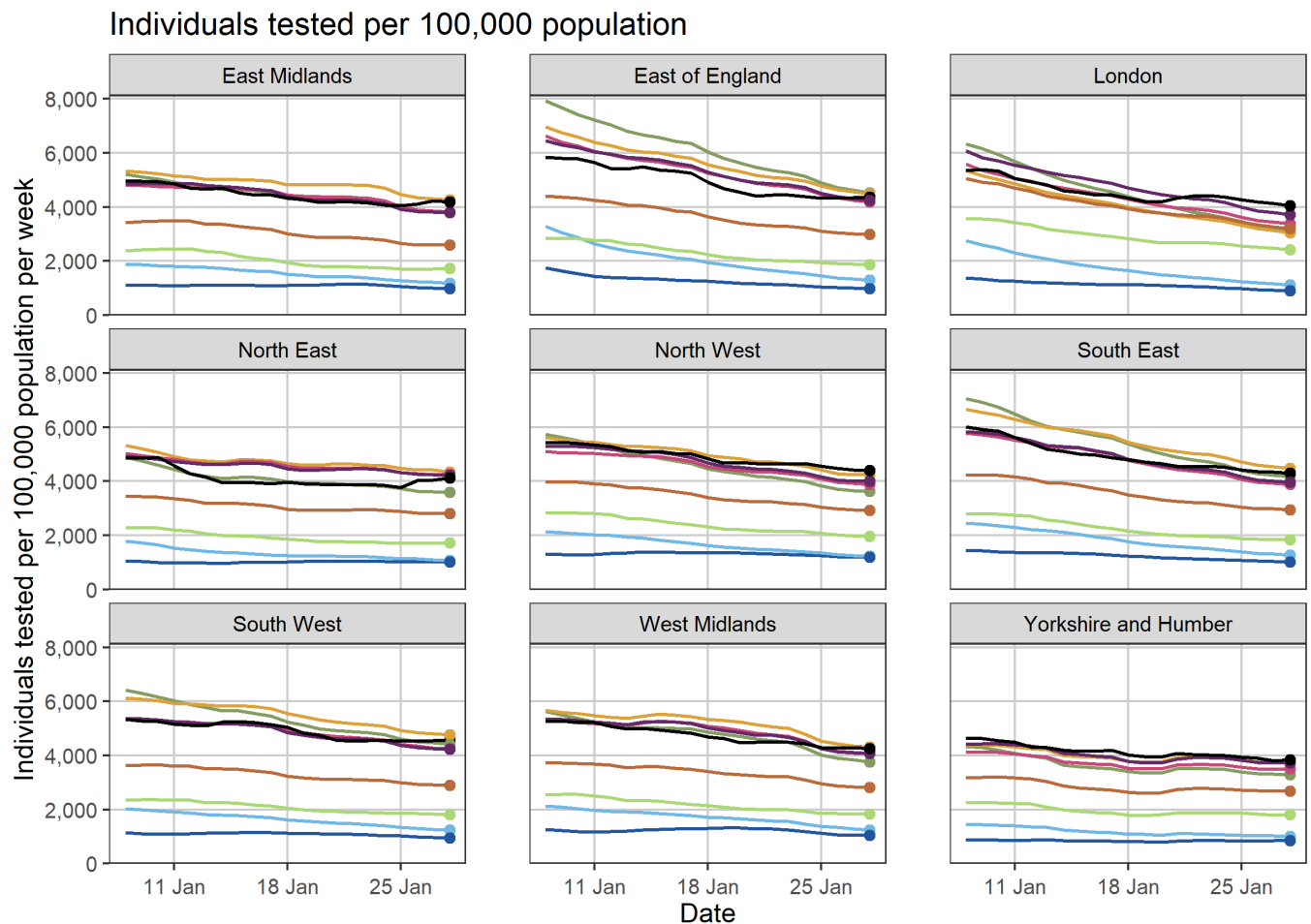


Individuals tested per 100,000 population



Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

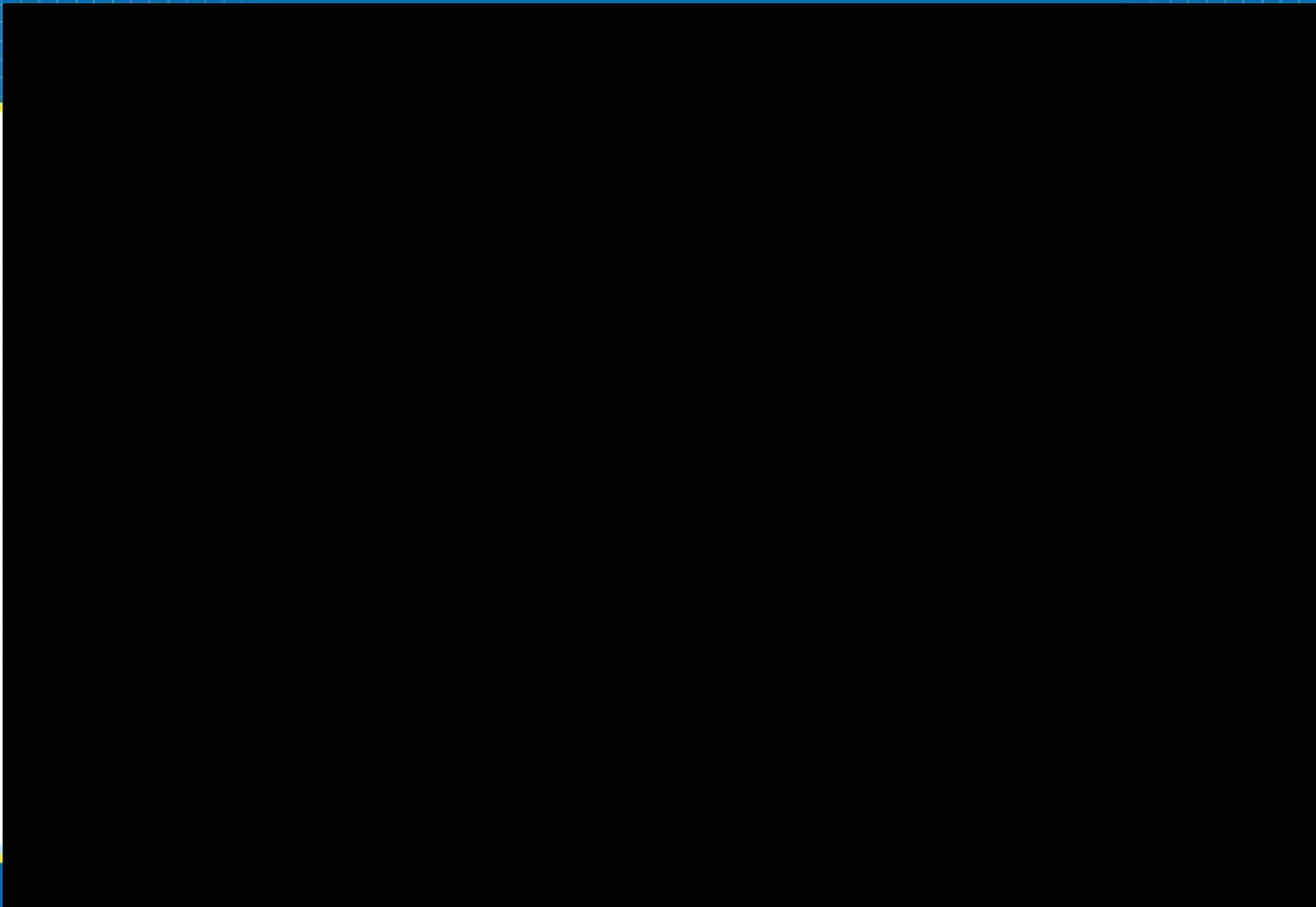
Data up to the 28 January 2021











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

Data generated 22 January 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

| Geography | 22/01/2021 | 29/01/2021 | 05/02/2021 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| England | 1.60 (1.46, 1.76) | 1.45 (1.19, 1.82) | 1.43 (1.04, 2.09) |
| North East | 2.13 (1.57, 3.01) | 2.45 (1.34, 4.72) | 2.83 (1.15, 7.18) |
| Yorkshire and The Humber | 1.15 (0.87, 1.59) | 1.16 (0.67, 2.21) | 1.20 (0.51, 3.15) |
| North West | 2.40 (1.87, 3.21) | 2.79 (1.65, 4.96) | 3.21 (1.45, 7.28) |
| East Midlands | 1.66 (1.29, 2.22) | 1.54 (0.92, 2.78) | 1.45 (0.65, 3.50) |
| West Midlands | 1.58 (1.24, 2.06) | 1.29 (0.80, 2.18) | 1.05 (0.50, 2.33) |
| East of England | 0.80 (0.67, 0.98) | 0.40 (0.28, 0.60) | 0.19 (0.11, 0.37) |
| London | 2.14 (1.78, 2.62) | 1.44 (0.97, 2.23) | 0.97 (0.51, 1.92) |
| South East | 1.17 (0.96, 1.45) | 0.74 (0.50, 1.17) | 0.47 (0.25, 0.97) |
| South West | 1.17 (0.88, 1.61) | 1.26 (0.71, 2.39) | 1.38 (0.57, 3.57) |

Methodology

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **22 January 2021** using data up to **16 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 22 January 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **22 January 2021** using data up to 16 **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.

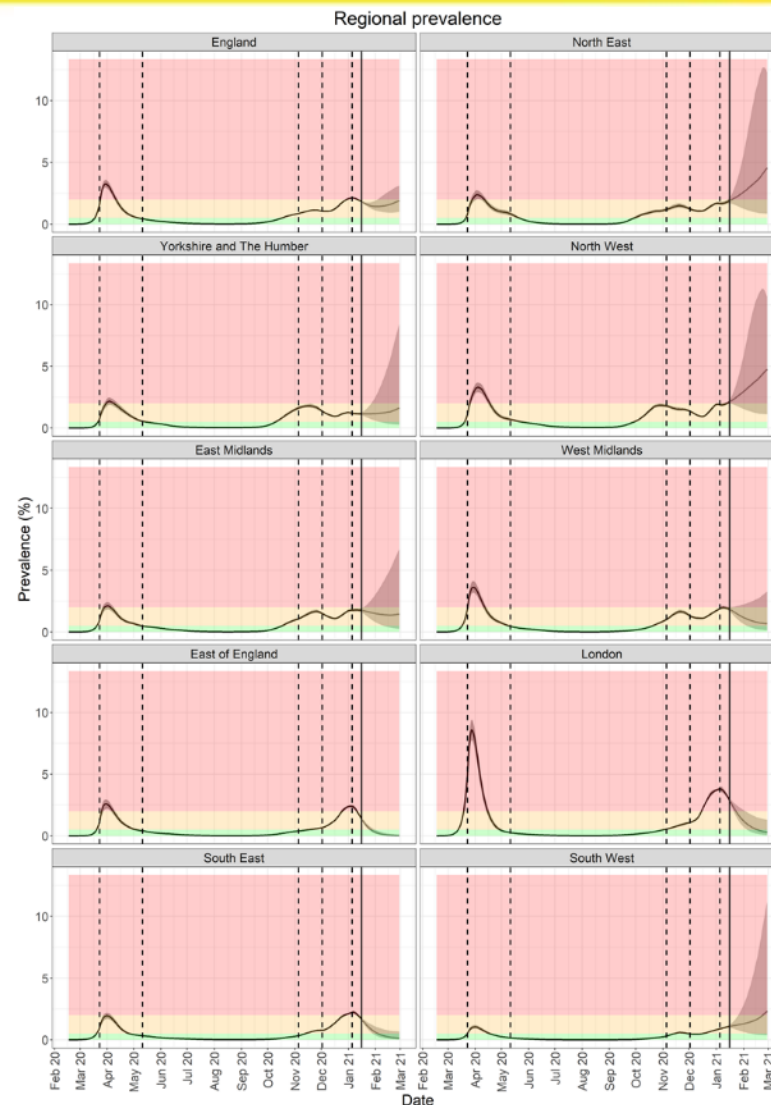
Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5th to 95th centile range.

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

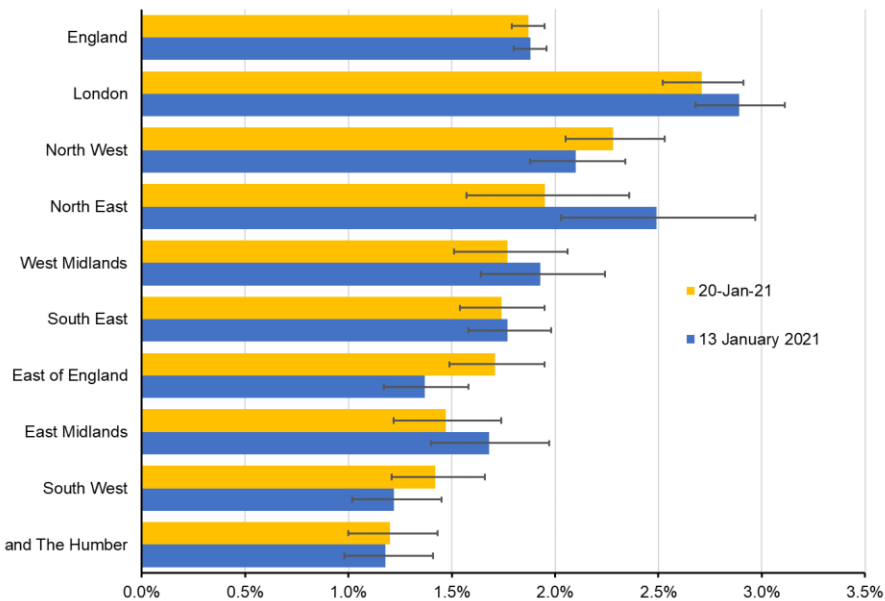
ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (29 January)

In England, the percentage of people testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) remains high in the week ending 23 January 2021; we estimate that 1,018,700 people (95% credible interval: 976,200 to 1,061,600) 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).

During the week ending 23 January 2021, London had the highest percentage of people testing positive; we estimate that 2.71% of people in London had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 2.52% to 2.91%), equating to around 1 in 35 people (95% credible interval: 1 in 40 to 1 in 35).

The percentage of cases that are compatible with the new variant increased in the East Midlands in the week ending 23 January 2021; rates were relatively stable or declining in all other regions.

ONS (COVID-19) Infection Survey- Prevalence by region



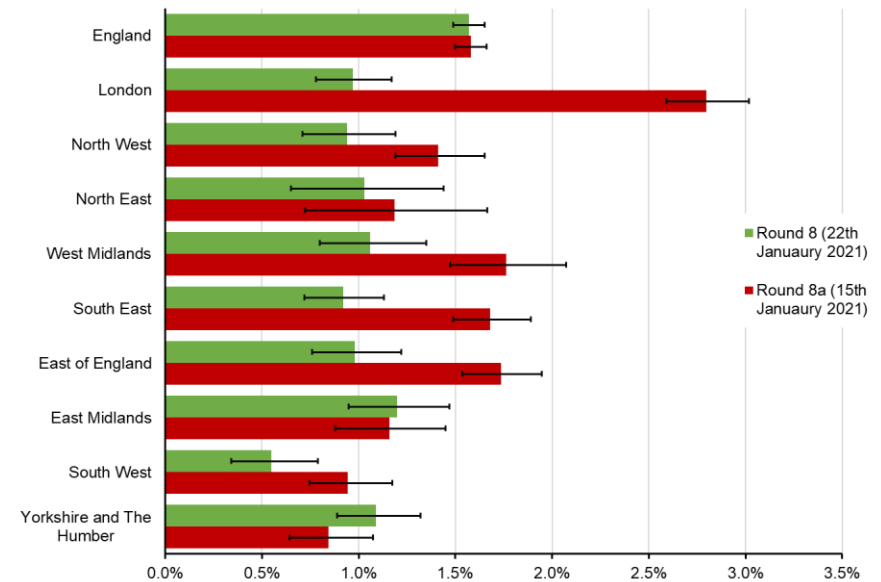
Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 29 January 2021

REACT-1 round 8 report (22 January)

In this large study of SARS-CoV-2 prevalence in the community in England, we show that prevalence in January 2021 nationally was at extremely high levels. This is being reflected in high levels of hospital admissions, intensive care admission and deaths. While there was indication of a possible decline in prevalence toward the end of our study period (up to 22nd January), the levels of infection remain much higher than those seen during lockdown in May 2020 [14], with a shallower downward trajectory.

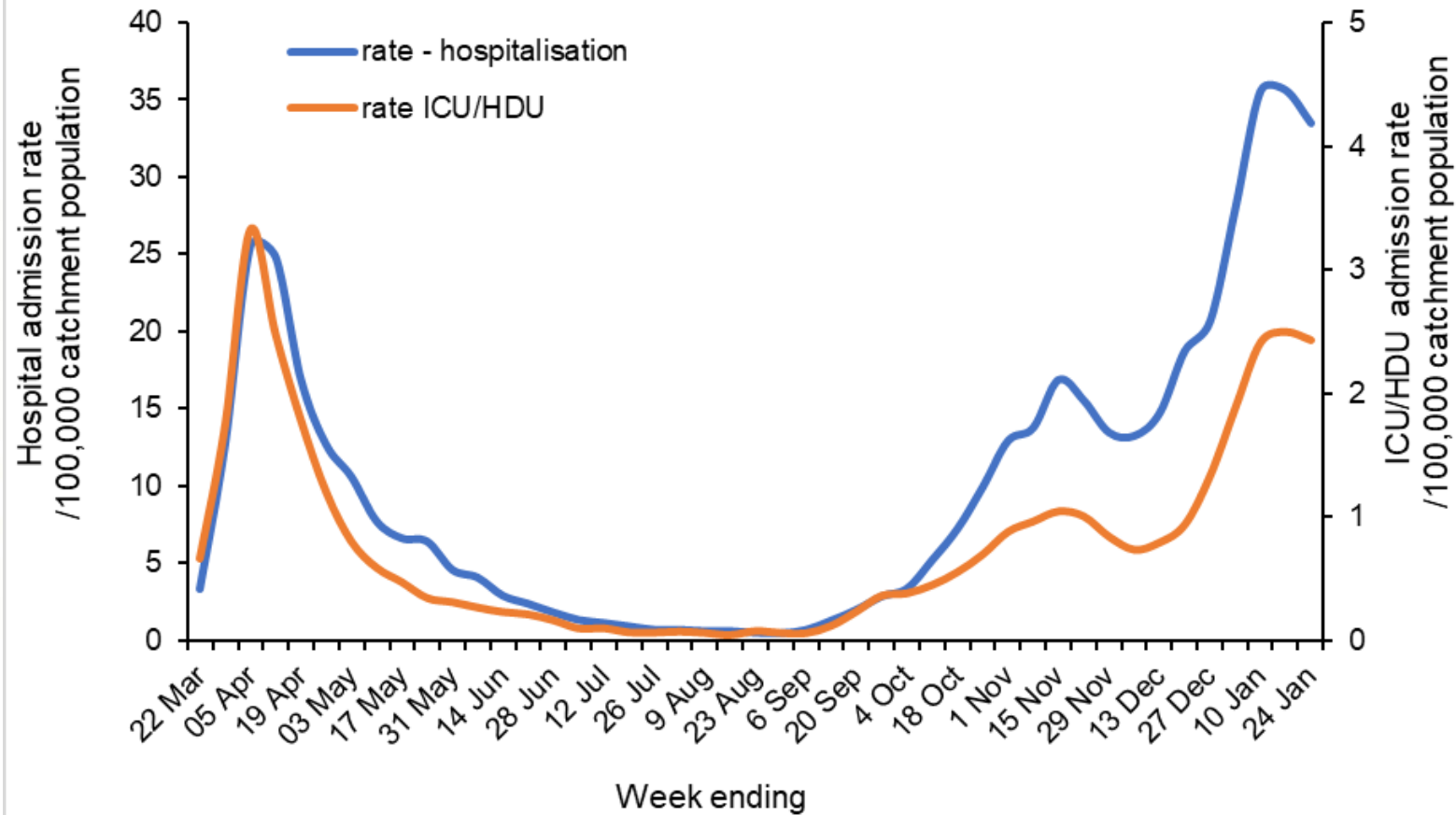
Regional patterns of prevalence estimated for this round of REACT-1 share key features with regional patterns of PCR-positivity from routine surveillance data. Both data streams appear to be declining in North West, South West, London and South East. Both appear to be either level or increasing in the remaining regions.

REACT-1 study - Prevalence by region



REACT-1 round 8 report from 28/01/21 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

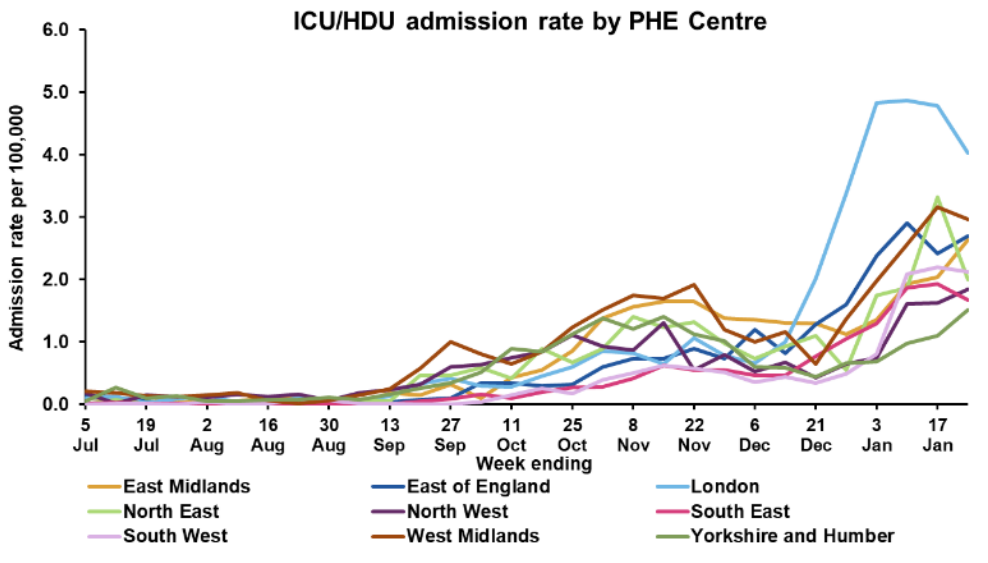
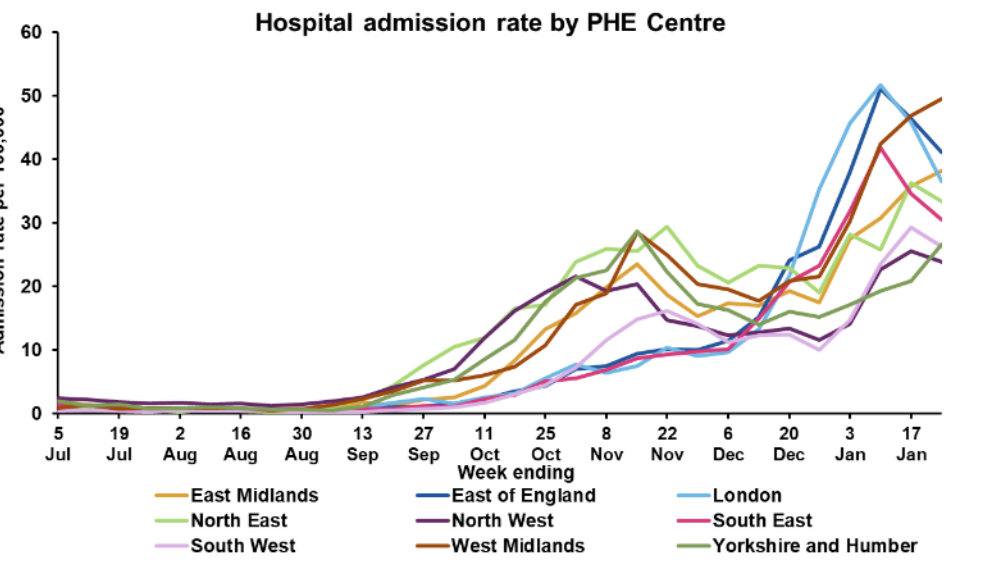
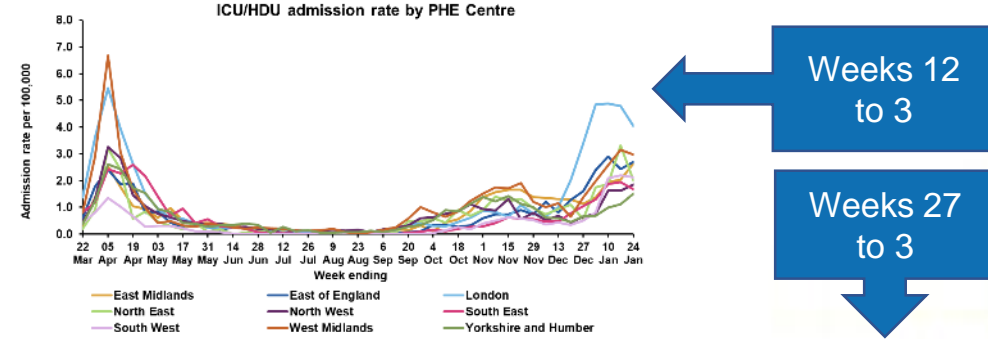
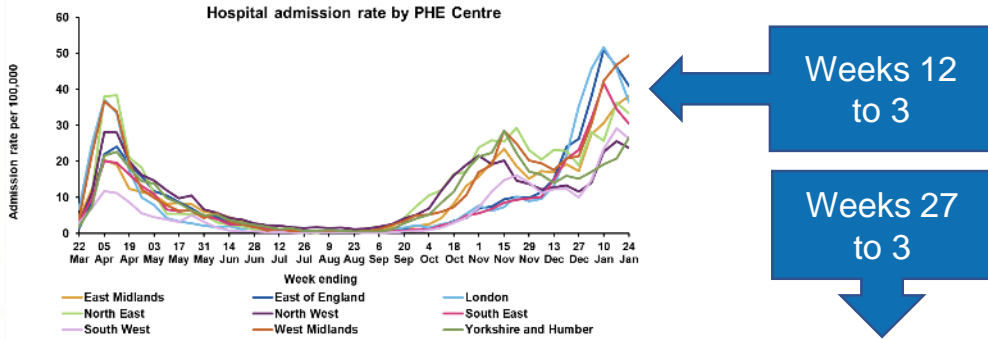
Trends in hospital and ICU/HDU admission rates for confirmed COVID-19, NHS acute trusts, England



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

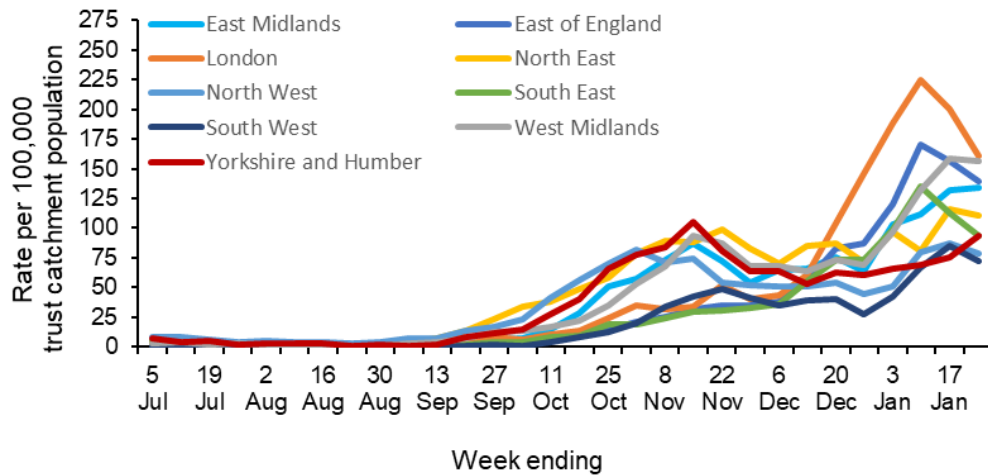
Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



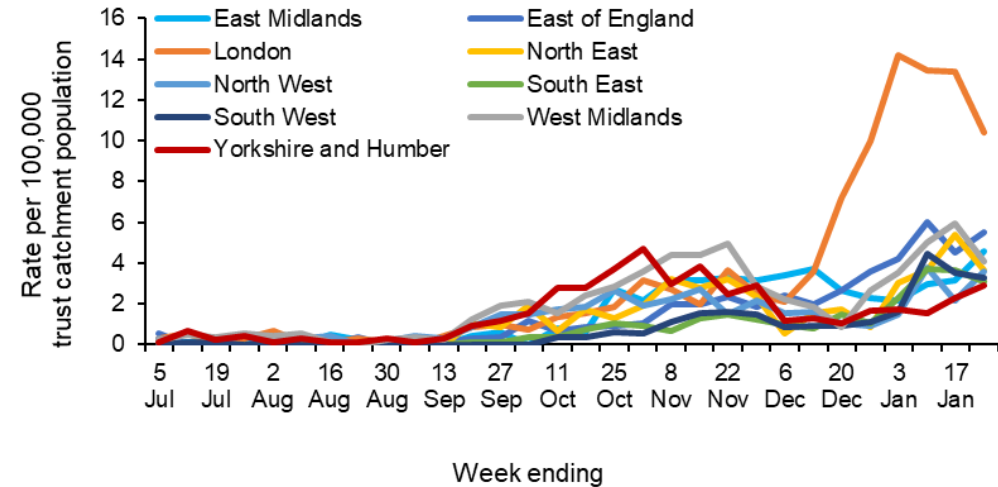
Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions
 Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age 65 years and over

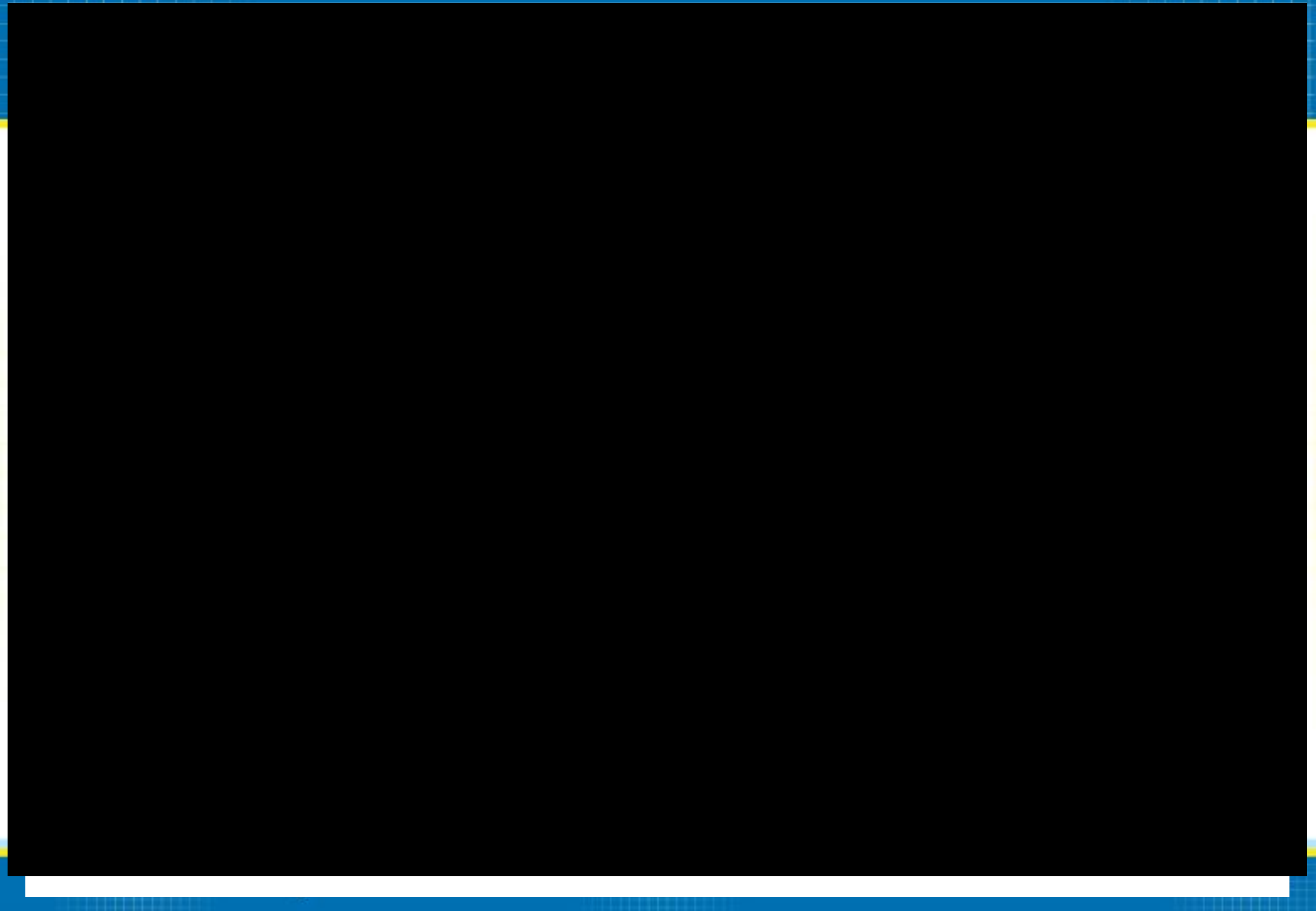
Hospital admission rate for COVID-19, patients aged ≥65y by week and PHE centre, England



Rate of admission to ICU/HDU for COVID-19, patients aged ≥65y by week and PHE centre, England



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

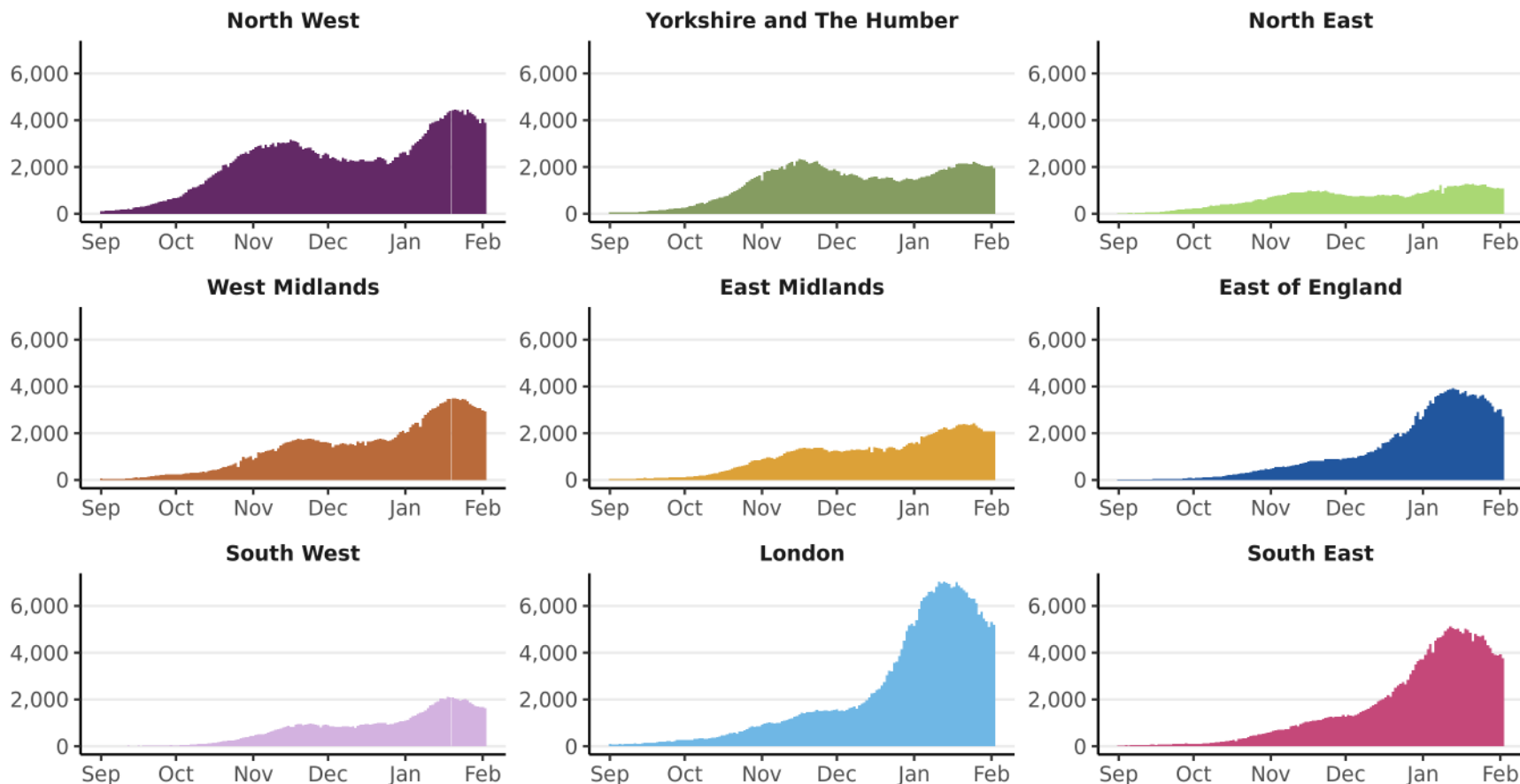






Patients in hospital by region

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



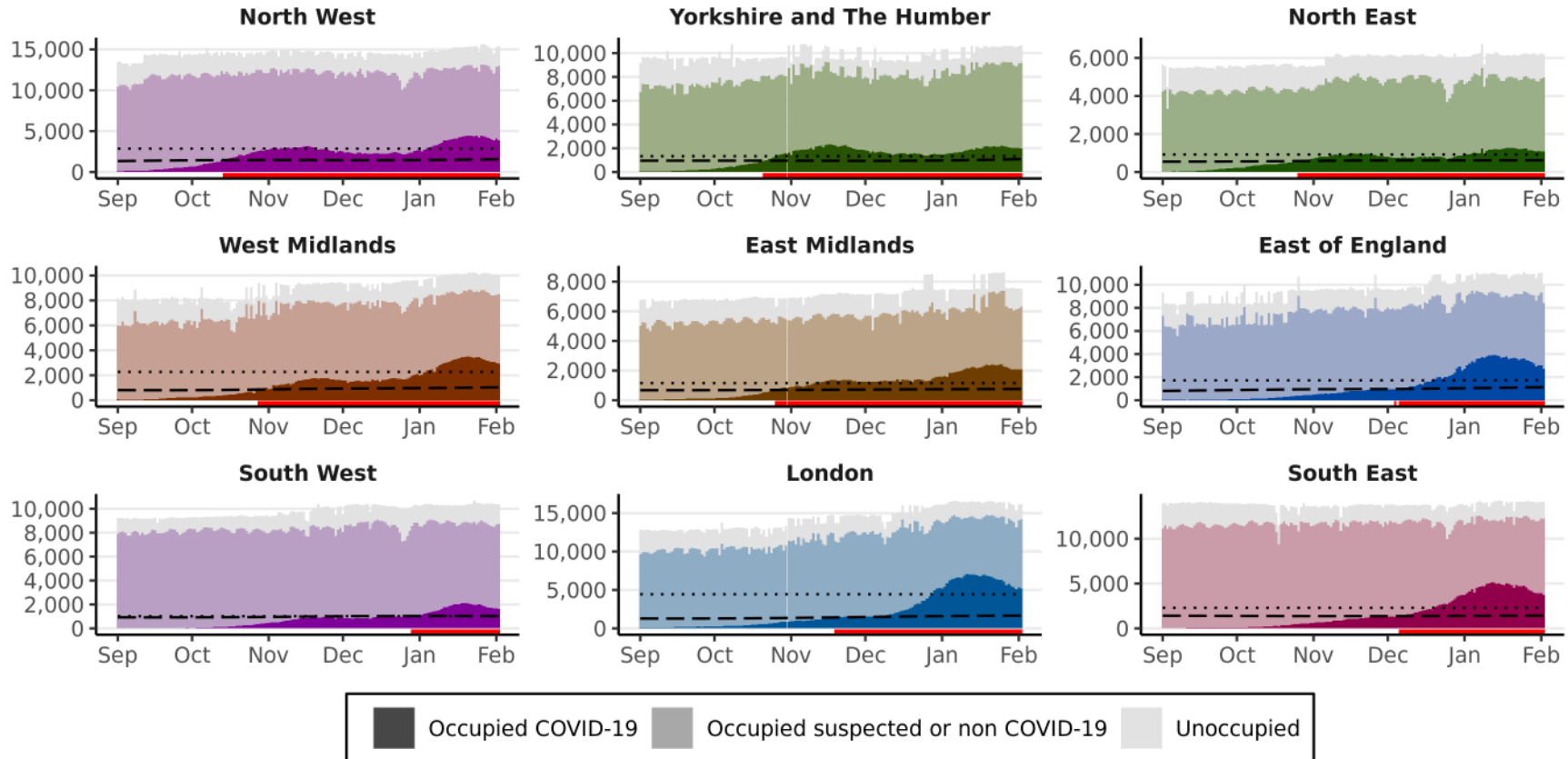
Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 02 February 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

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

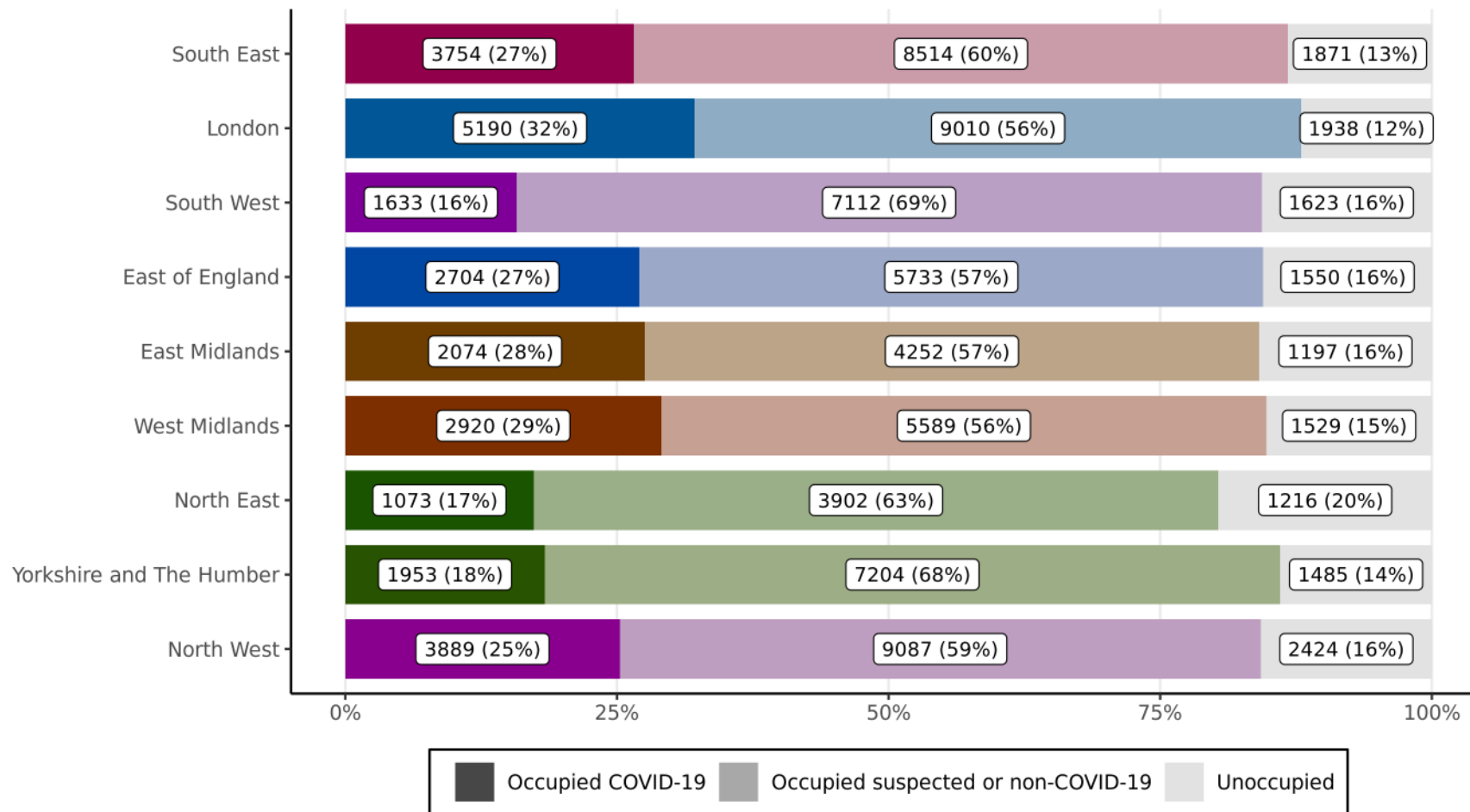
Dotted line shows 'spring peak value', i.e. highest daily COVID-19 bed occupancy recorded between 02 April 2020 and 01 June 2020. Solid bar above axis indicates when daily recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of daily available capacity, which is approximately shown by the dashed line.



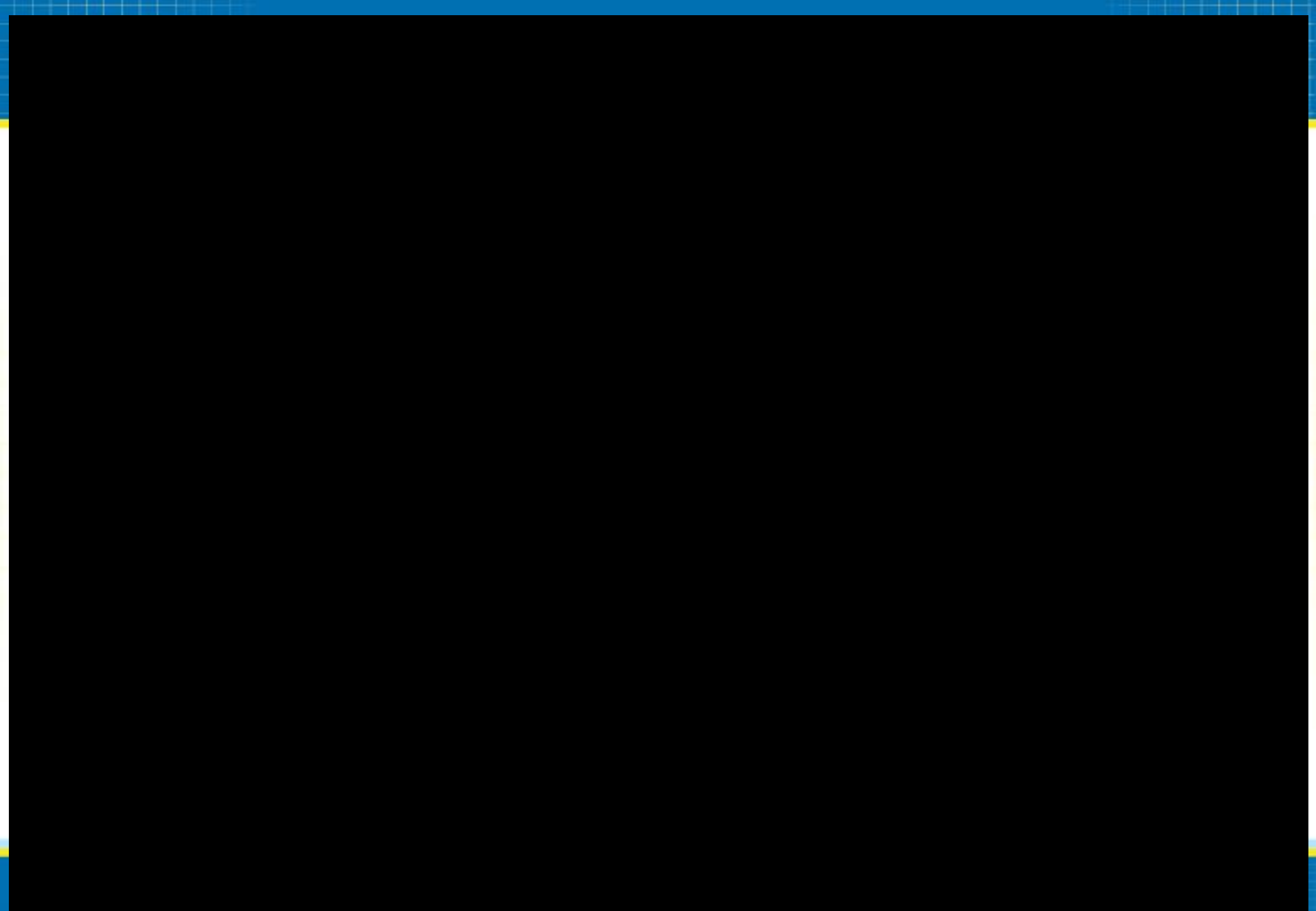
Source: NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 02 April 2020 to 02 February 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

Total bed occupancy and capacity by region on 02 February 2021



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





NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, alarms over the past 7 days (26 Jan 2021 to 1 Feb 2021)

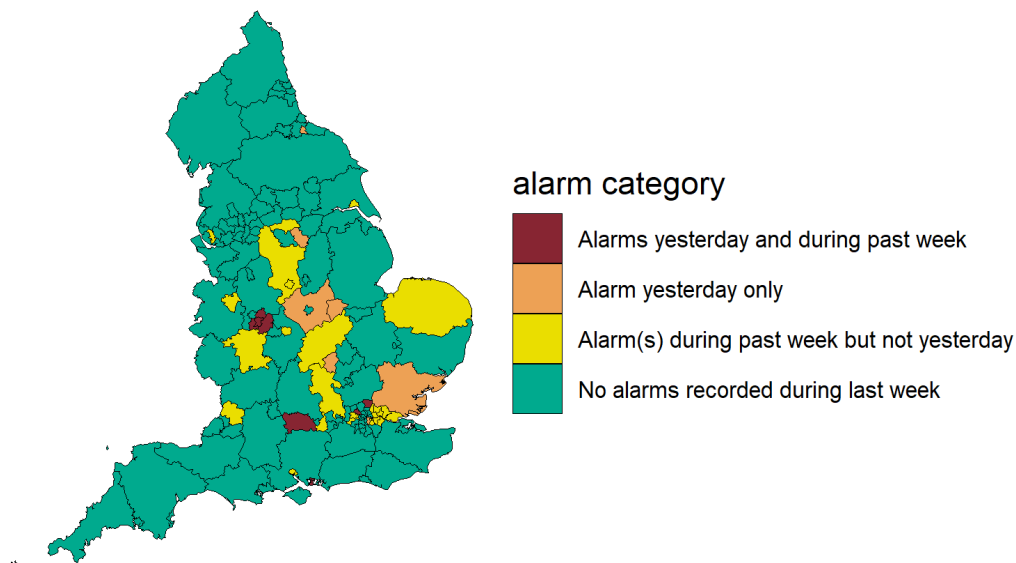
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently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

| Area | Number of alarms in past 7 days | Alarm category |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Birmingham | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Sandwell | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Brent | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Portsmouth | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Walsall | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Enfield | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| West Berkshire | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Dudley | | Alarms yesterday and during past week |
| Essex | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Leicestershire, including Rutlan | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Middlesbrough | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Milton Keynes | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Rotherham | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Southend-on-Sea | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Southwark | | Alarm yesterday only |
| Buckinghamshire | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Derby | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Ealing | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Newham | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Derbyshire | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Greenwich | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Havering | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Hounslow | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Southampton | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Wokingham | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Barking and Dagenham | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Barnsley | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Bexley | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Coventry | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Knowsley | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Lewisham | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Norfolk | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Northamptonshire | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| Redbridge | | Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday |
| South Gloucestershire | | 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 |
| Waltham Forest | | 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 (26/01/21 - 01/02/21)



alarm category

- Alarms yesterday and during past week
- Alarm yesterday only
- Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
- 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.

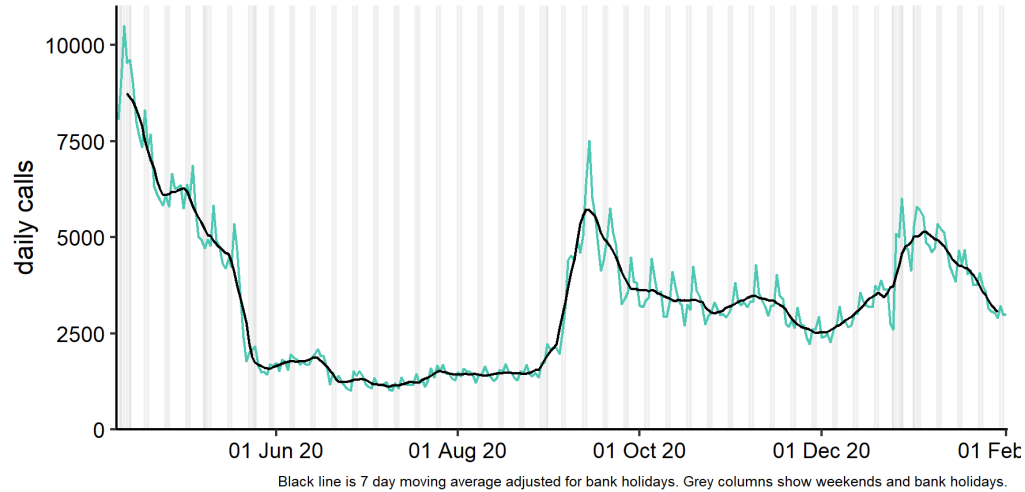
The 'expected' number of calls in a local authority is based on the average rate across England each day. The threshold is calculated as $\text{expected calls} + 3 * \sqrt{\text{expected calls}}$ i.e. assuming data follows a Poisson distribution.

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

NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

Trends in daily NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 1 Feb)

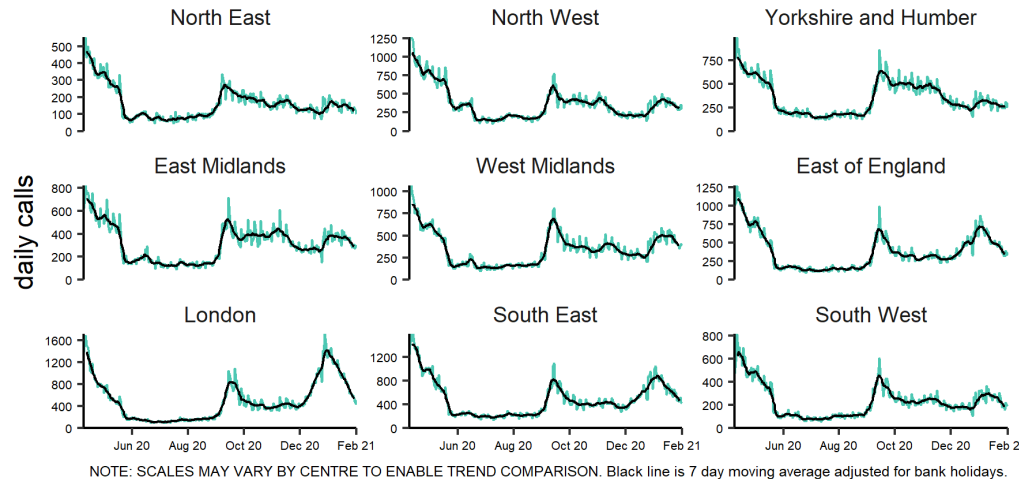
potential covid-19 09/04/2020 - 01/02/2021



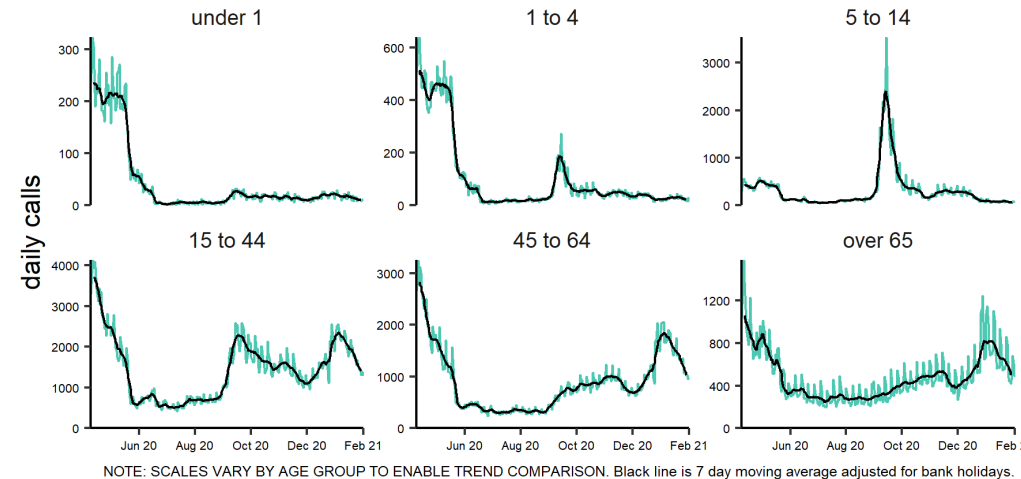
NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

- 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.

potential covid-19 by PHE Centre 09/04/2020 - 01/02/2021



potential covid-19 by age group (years) 09/04/2020 - 01/02/2021

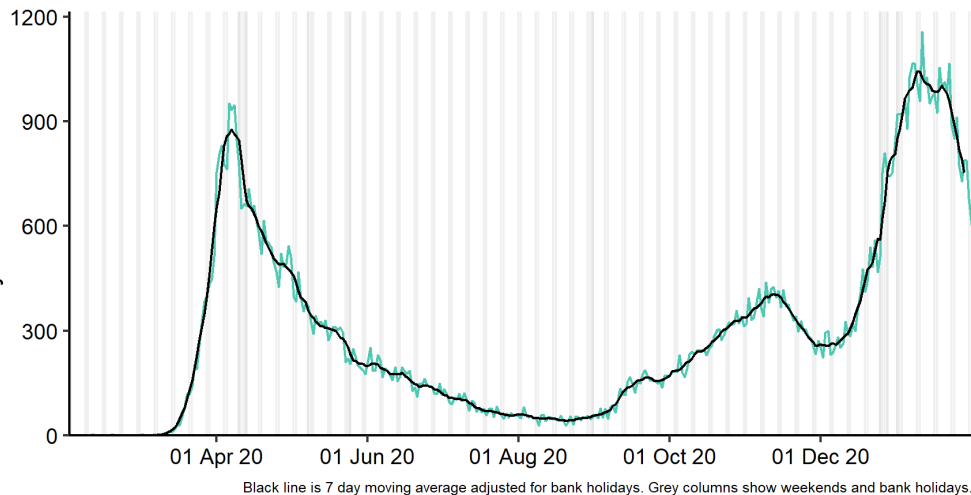


Further information and weekly NHS 111 reports containing potential COVID-19 call and online assessment surveillance data is available from the [PHE Remote Health Advice bulletin](#).

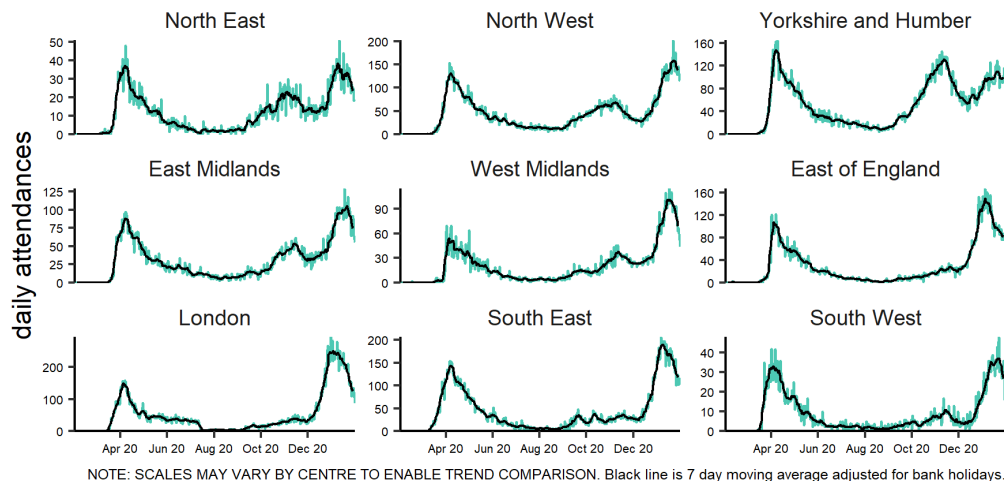
Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System COVID-19-like attendances

Trends in daily ED COVID-19-like attendances, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 1 Feb)

covid-19-like 02/02/2020 - 31/01/2021



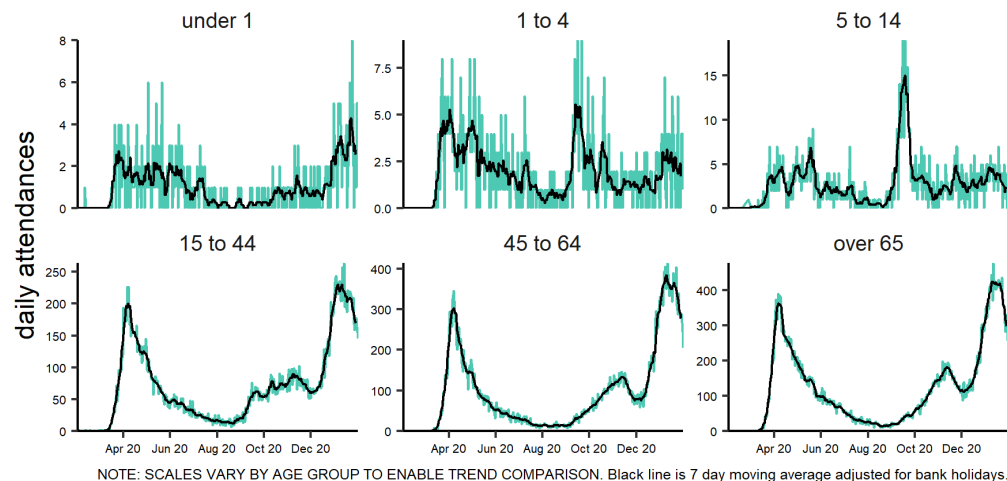
covid-19-like by PHE Centre 02/02/2020 - 31/01/2021



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

- EDs are included in surveillance based on the speed and frequency of reporting in the most recent 7 days
 - EDs included can change on a day by day basis
- These data are based on COVID-19-like primary diagnoses (patients may have multiple diagnoses listed)
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts are an underestimation of the actual number of COVID-19-like attendances (as alternative diagnoses may have been entered)
- Charts should be used to monitor trends
- PHE Centre charts should only be compared for trend, not number of attendances (PHE Centre population size and number of EDs included varies)
 - Please note the different scales on the charts.
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts

covid-19-like by age group (years) 02/02/2020 - 31/01/2021

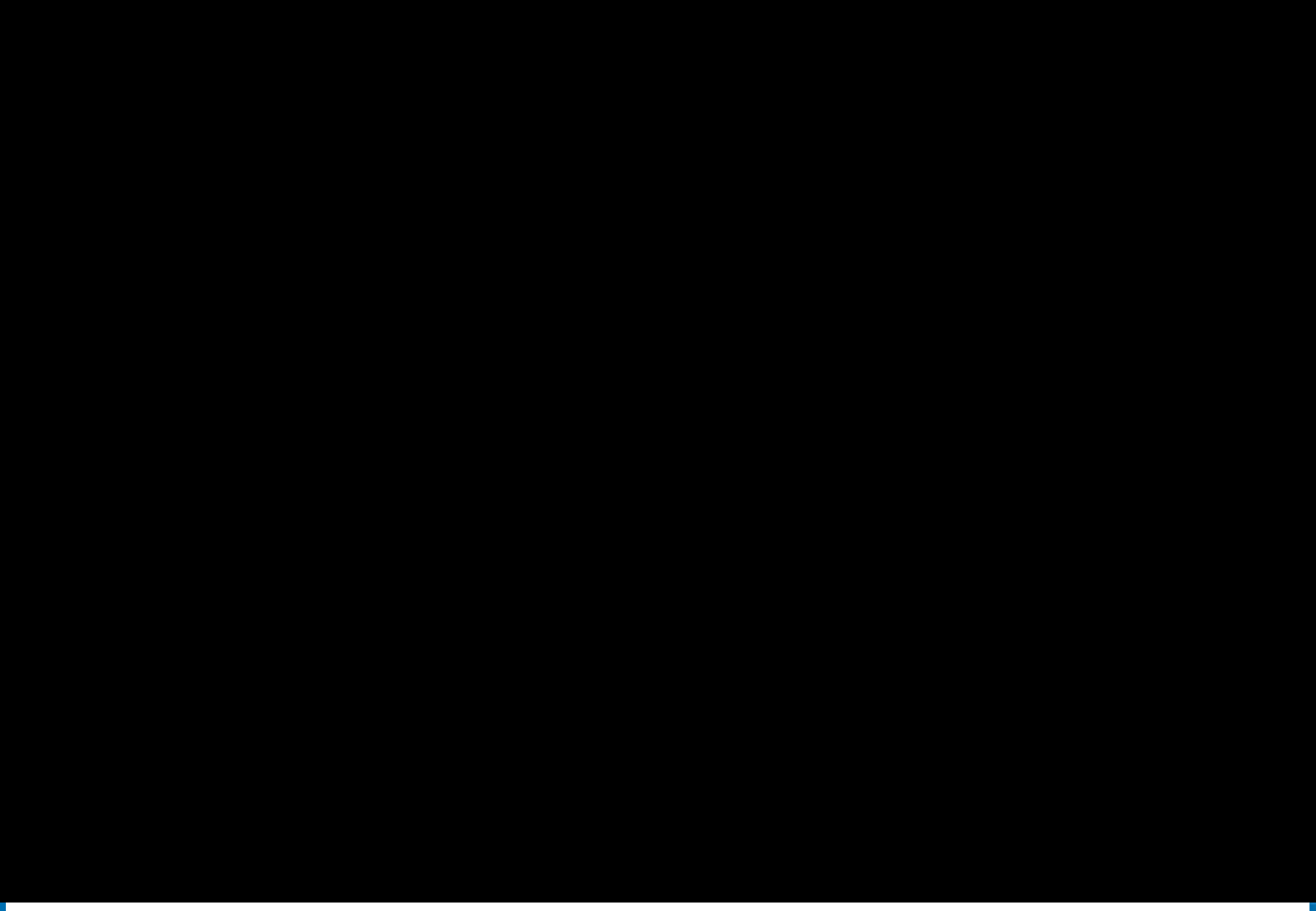


Further information and weekly EDSSS reports containing COVID-19-like attendance surveillance data is available from the [PHE EDSSS bulletin](#).

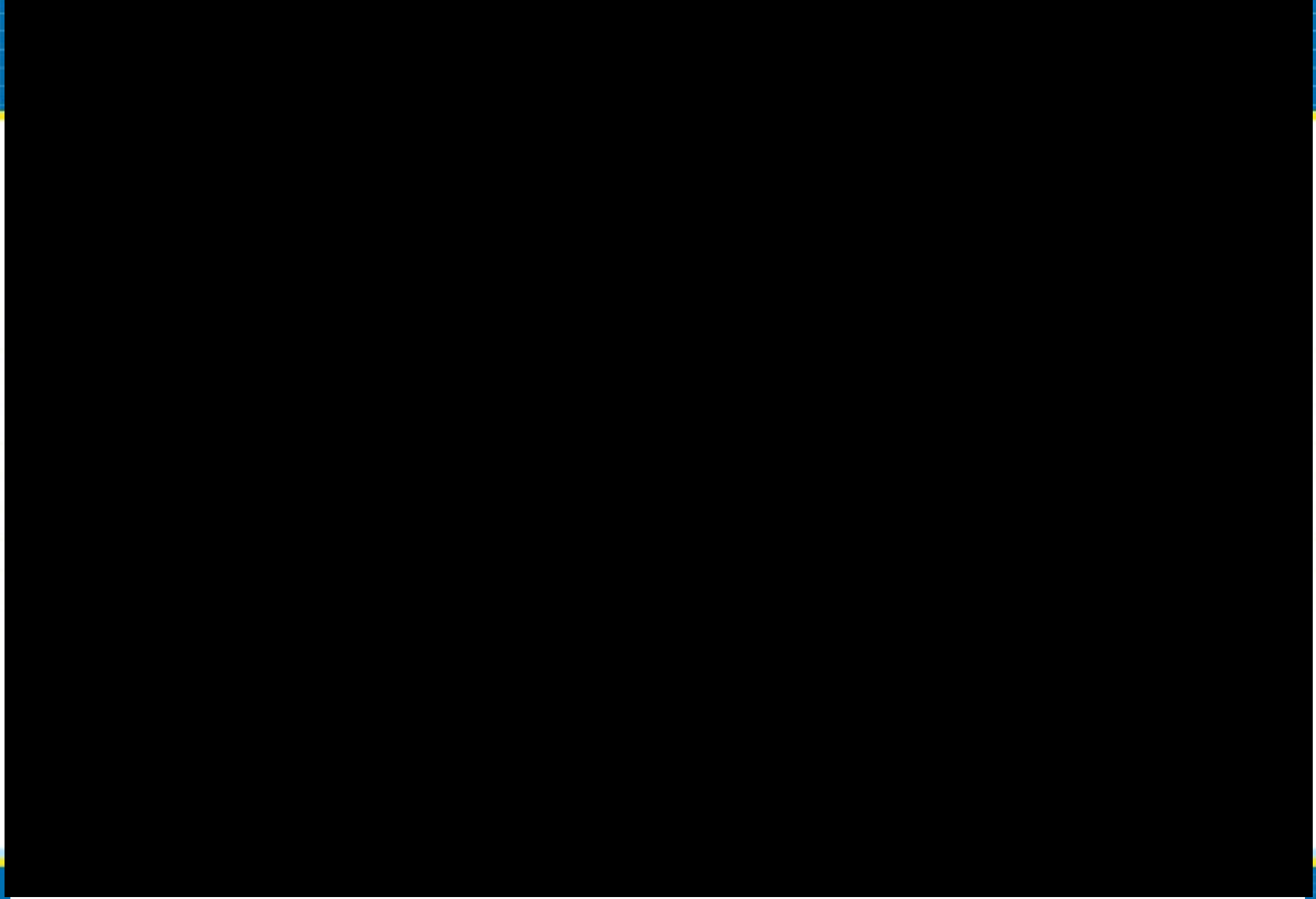
Care homes

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

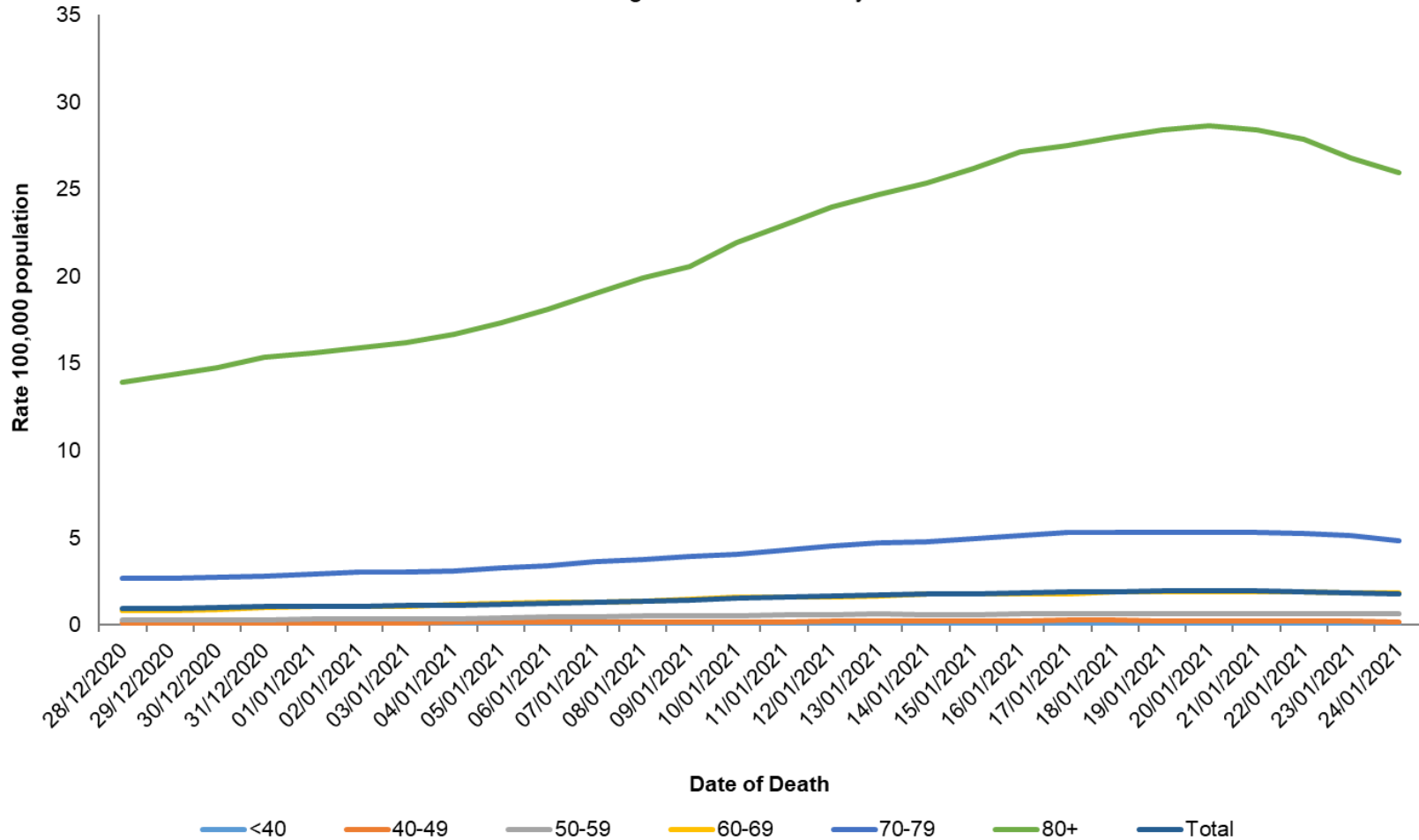






Mortality rate per 100,000 population by age group (seven day rolling average) for deaths within 28 days of first positive specimen

7 day rolling average death rates (per 100,000 population) by age group between for deaths occurring in the latest 28 days

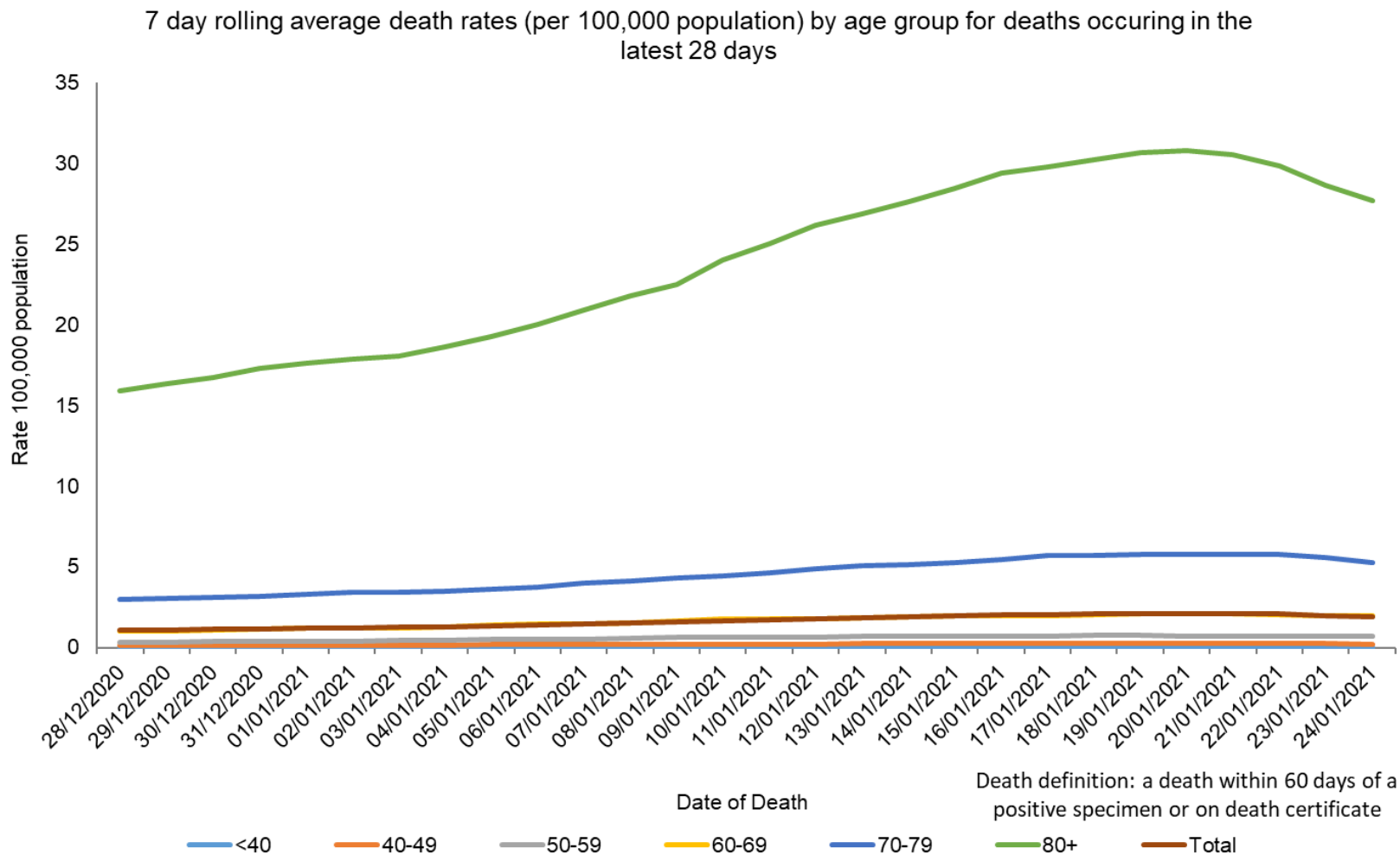


*These data contains a 4 day delay from the day it was produced to allow time for reporting delay

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

