



Public Health  
England



Test and Trace

# COVID-19 SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

SUMMARY

MAIN REPORT  
23 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]
- [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 18 February 2021 Week 7 Report)

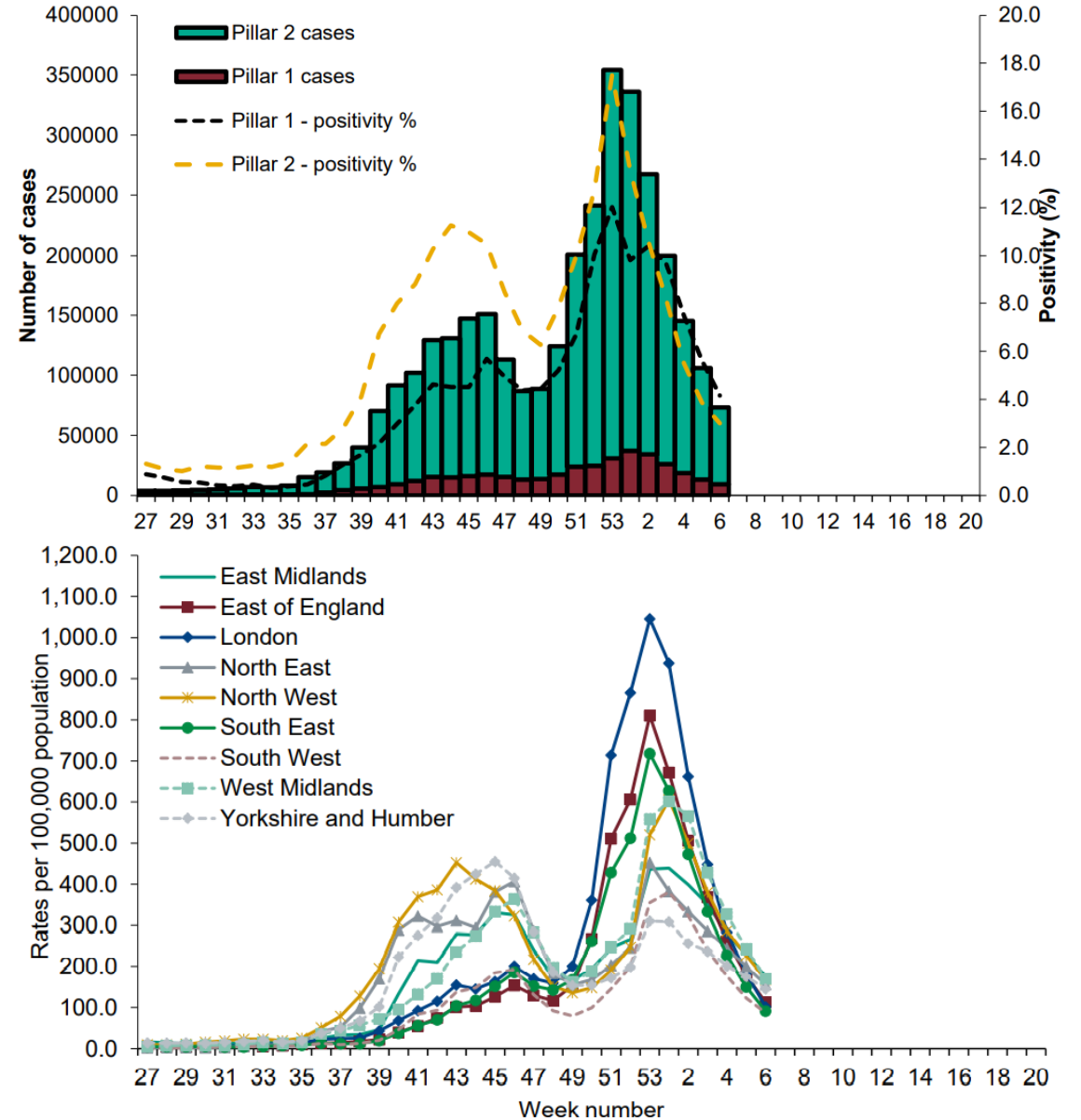
Overall case numbers and Pillar 1 and 2 positivity continued to decrease in week 6. Decreases were seen in all age groups for case rates and positivity in week 6. Decreases were noted in case rates and positivity in all PHE Centres.

As of 09:00 on 16 February 2021, a total of 3,556,039 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

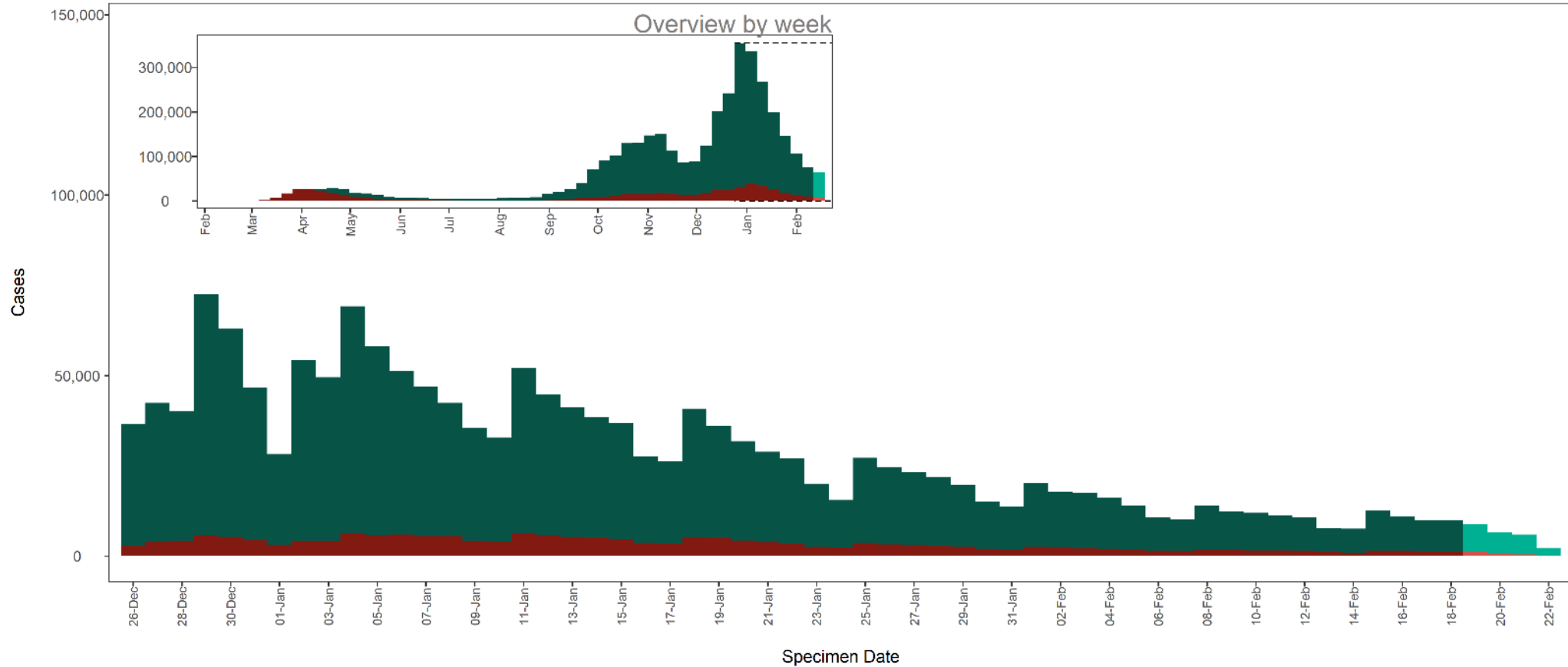
Case rates have been calculated using mid-2019 ONS population estimates



# National context

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve\*

Previous two months by day

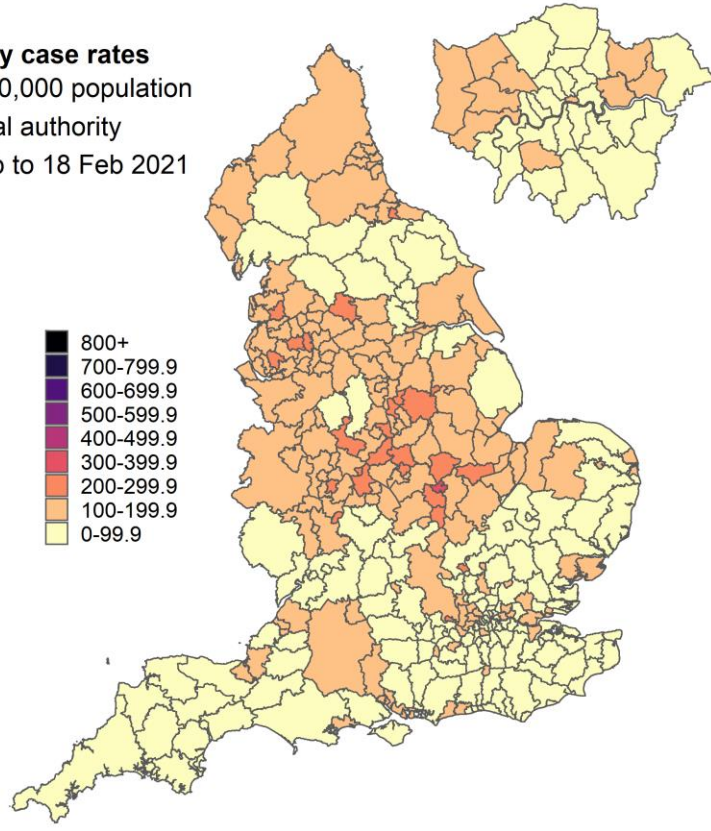
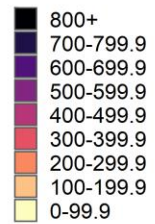


\*Bars shaded in light red and light green are provisional. Figures are expected to rise as results are received for additional samples tested during this period. Inset epi curve is based on weekly reports from date of first case diagnosed. Main epi curve shows daily cases truncated to show the previous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

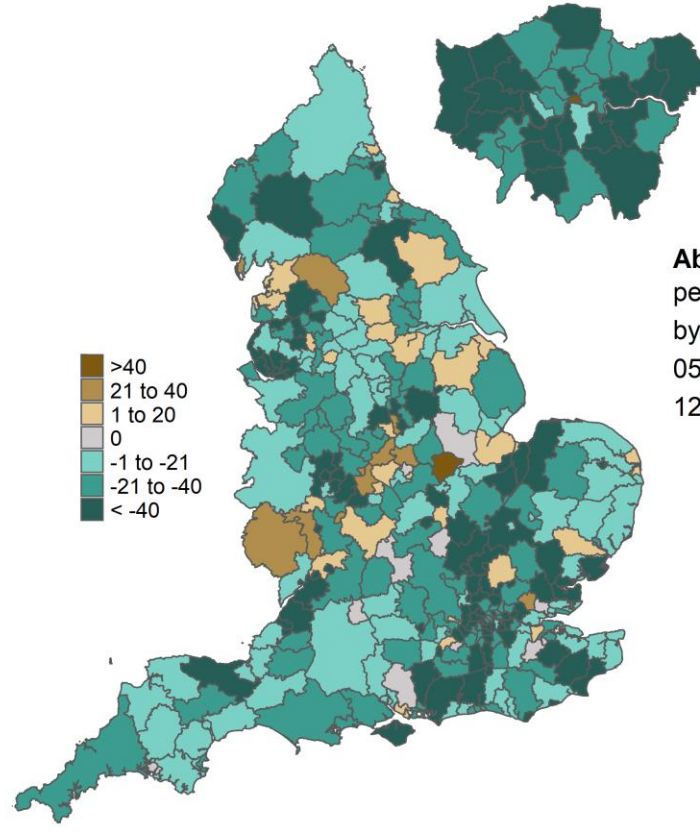
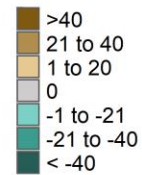
# Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England

## Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England

**Weekly case rates**  
per 100,000 population  
by local authority  
12 Feb to 18 Feb 2021



**Absolute case rate change**  
per 100,000 population  
by local authority between  
05 Feb to 11 Feb 2021 and  
12 Feb to 18 Feb 2021



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

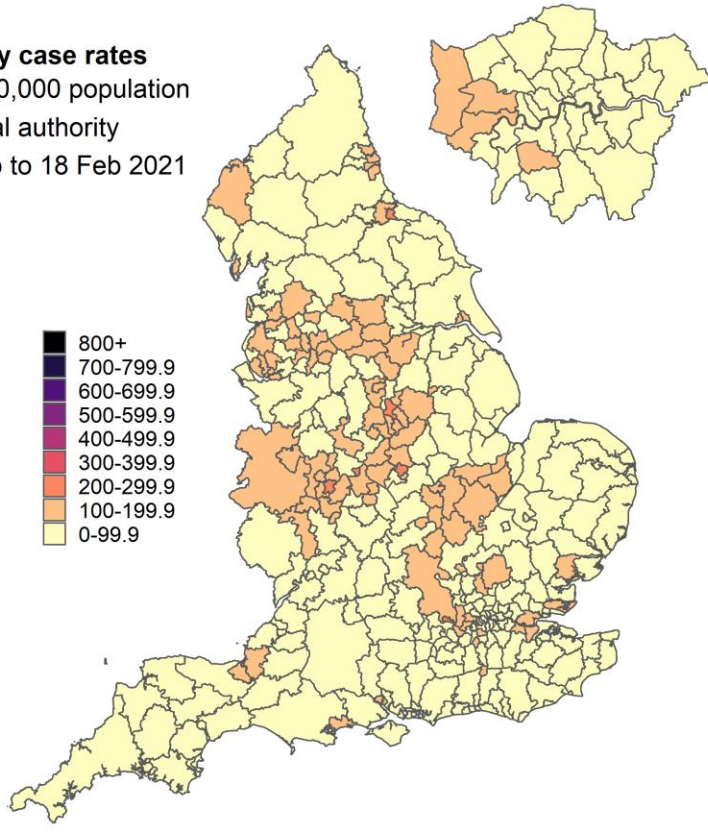
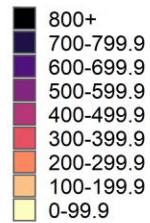
Contains National Statistics data including 2019 population estimates. Crown copyright and database right 2020



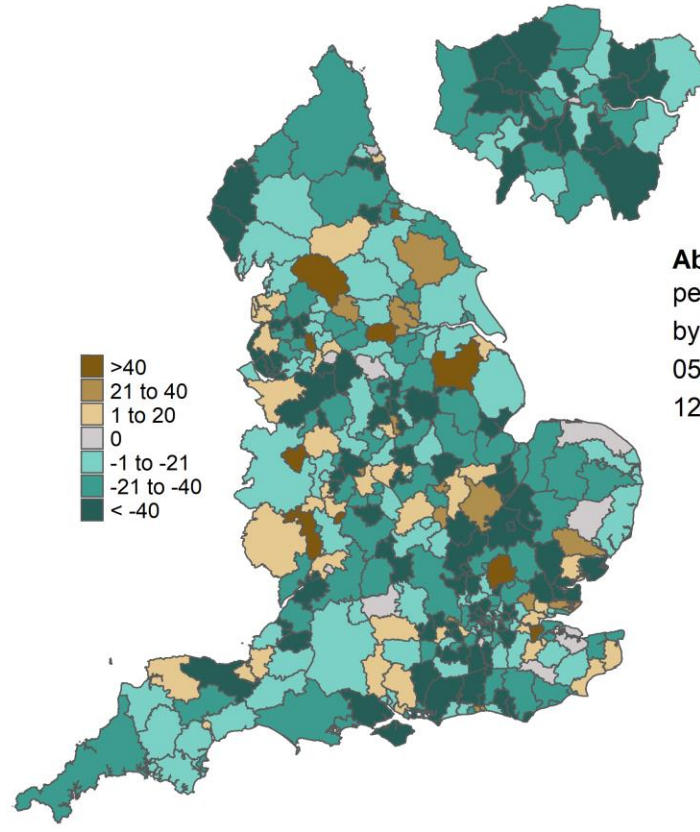
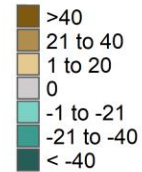
# Case Rates - Geographical spread of COVID-19 in England (aged 60+ years)

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

**Weekly case rates**  
per 100,000 population  
by local authority  
12 Feb to 18 Feb 2021



**Absolute case rate change**  
per 100,000 population  
by local authority between  
05 Feb to 11 Feb 2021 and  
12 Feb to 18 Feb 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 (12 February 2021 to 18 February 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 with TaqPath assay	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, %	Last 7 days, %
East Midlands	381.9	-2.2%	7.3%	-6.4%	15	23	2			176.9	-8.5%	3	25	11	113.4	-17.9%	187.5	-5.1%			30.4%	97.7%
East of England	380.6	-3.5%	4.5%	-19.6%	2	23	21			103.3	-21.7%	1	2	42	76.6	-26.6%	118.3	-18.2%			13.7%	98.3%
London	300.1	-6.8%	5.1%	-27.1%	3	24	6			86.8	-32.1%	0	2	30	77.8	-31.7%	89.3	-36.4%			13.4%	98.1%
North East	402.2	+1.5%	6.0%	-13.0%	2	10	0			153.7	-11.7%	1	6	5	98.9	-20.9%	162.7	+3.5%			69.6%	97.5%
North West	387.4	-7.5%	6.7%	-8.2%	12	23	4			159.7	-15.4%	0	20	19	107.9	-21.1%	172.0	-13.3%			48.4%	97.9%
South East	388.0	-5.0%	3.5%	-22.2%	1	13	49			83.3	-23.1%	0	2	53	64.7	-28.4%	88.4	-22.8%			19.8%	98.0%
South West	449.5	-7.5%	2.7%	-20.6%	0	4	26			75.4	-25.0%	0	0	18	48.9	-33.7%	85.3	-26.2%			34.4%	97.7%
West Midlands	383.3	-12.1%	6.8%	-6.8%	9	18	3			163.0	-16.9%	1	14	15	125.0	-13.4%	176.0	-12.4%			26.1%	98.1%
Yorkshire and Humber	362.4	-3.0%	6.7%	-1.5%	6	8	7			153.0	-4.3%	0	8	13	102.9	-4.9%	156.0	-2.6%			55.4%	97.0%
<b>England</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>118</b>			<b>122.7</b>	<b>-18.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>-21.9%</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>		<b>69,092</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>

Data for positive cases with specimen dates between  
11 February 2021 to 17 February 2021

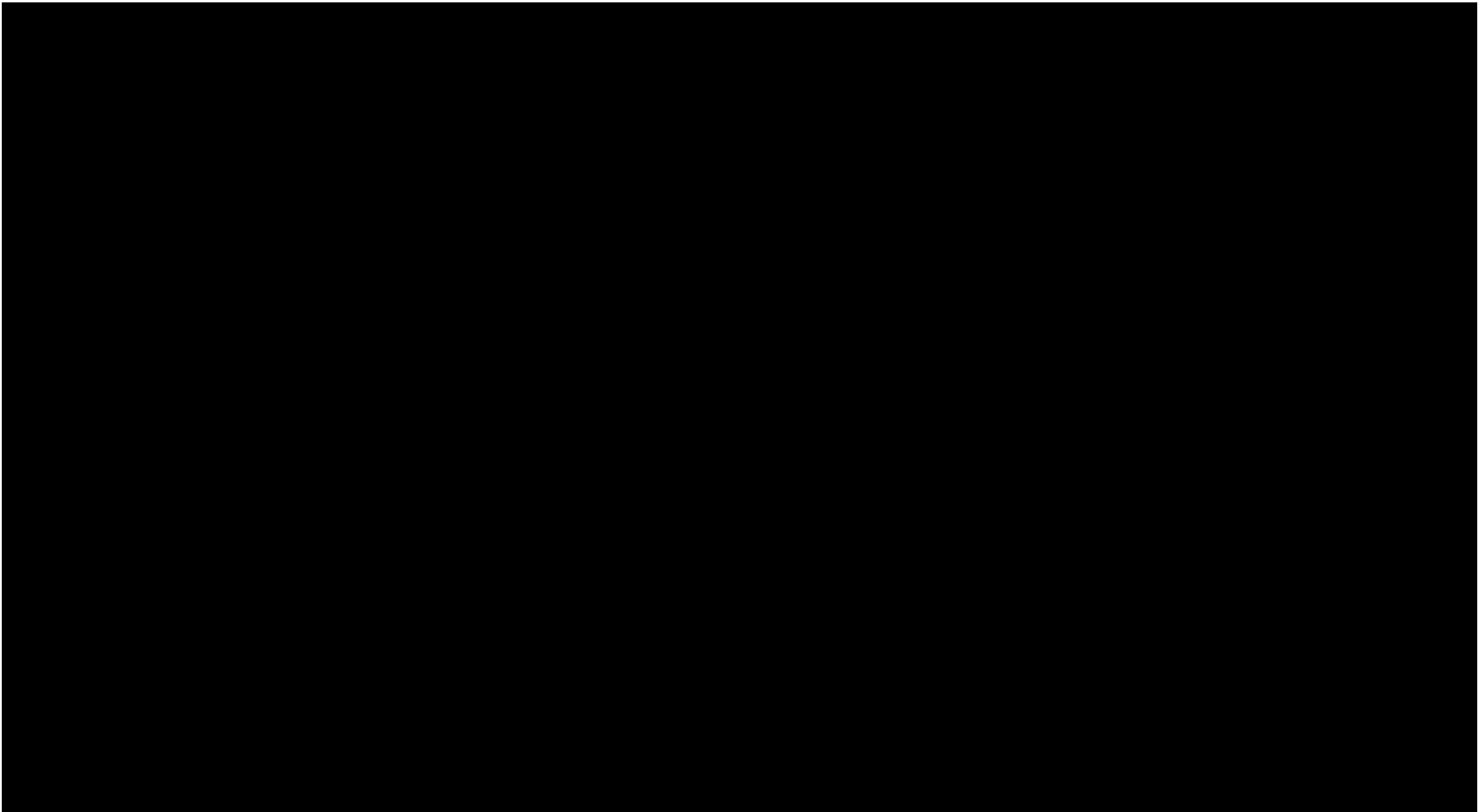
Arrows demonstrate how figures compare to the equivalent figure as of  
10 February 2021

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: Maroon >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 with TaqPath assay	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, %	
Corby	433.6	-6.2%	10.5%	-3.7%			329.6		-5.2%	170.1	+20.0%	524.5	+50.0%		40.9%	100.0%
Middlesbrough	781.3	+67.4%	6.2%	-42.6%			286.6		-9.4%	250.0	+25.8%	328.1	-16.2%		79.8%	97.5%
Peterborough	459.7	+0.9%	9.1%	-5.2%			270.0		-2.5%	145.9	+9.4%	390.8	+46.1%		2.9%	100.0%
Sandwell	383.1	-10.3%	11.7%	-7.1%			263.1		-15.3%	234.3	-15.0%	295.6	-31.6%		20.7%	99.4%
Leicester	373.3	-0.7%	11.1%	+2.8%			254.4		0.0%	225.4	+8.1%	187.5	-1.5%		26.9%	90.9%
Ashfield	423.0	-2.8%	9.4%	-8.7%			253.3		-14.7%	215.1	-15.8%	278.0	-14.3%		40.5%	98.1%
St. Helens	431.4	-5.0%	8.7%	-10.3%			240.3		-15.7%	164.5	-30.7%	272.1	-25.0%		54.3%	98.0%
Rutland	636.9	+49.6%	5.7%	-21.9%			237.9		+30.1%	86.5	-62.1%	293.3	+399.7%		28.3%	100.0%
Tamworth	380.7	+4.5%	9.0%	-2.2%			237.3		+16.7%	235.5	+15.4%	177.5	-30.0%		22.2%	100.0%
Preston	447.4	-10.4%	8.5%	+2.4%			236.1		-7.2%	106.5	-23.1%	278.0	+11.1%		41.7%	98.3%
Mansfield	425.1	-2.4%	8.7%	-7.4%			233.3		-11.1%	128.4	-20.0%	380.0	+5.6%		35.5%	87.9%
Bolton	346.4	-9.0%	10.6%	-6.2%			228.8		-15.1%	150.6	-20.3%	319.2	+18.6%		49.6%	97.3%
North Warwickshire	416.1	-11.1%	8.3%	+29.7%			228.3		+16.4%	151.7	+12.0%	296.3	+800.6%		25.0%	100.0%
North West Leicestershire	346.1	-7.5%	9.5%	+9.2%			225.8		+11.4%	133.6	-5.2%	360.5	+28.6%		24.6%	100.0%
Slough	368.8	-0.8%	9.8%	-3.9%			224.0		+6.0%	237.4	+13.4%	276.0	+23.5%		28.4%	98.3%
Redditch	383.7	-10.9%	9.1%	+30.0%			224.0		+10.4%	149.6	+55.0%	269.3	0.0%		23.8%	100.0%
Luton	395.0	-6.2%	8.5%	-17.5%			223.4		-19.6%	132.6	-42.2%	304.7	-5.1%		31.7%	97.9%
East Staffordshire	406.9	-8.1%	8.0%	-8.0%			223.0		-11.9%	192.1	-1.7%	293.7	-19.0%		23.7%	98.1%
Wellingborough	433.2	-4.5%	8.4%	+13.5%			222.1		+9.3%	188.4	+15.2%	337.8	+116.7%		31.3%	100.0%
Bury	346.8	-4.0%	10.0%	+13.6%			220.4		+6.8%	171.8	+44.4%	261.0	+19.1%		55.8%	97.9%
<b>England</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>			<b>122.7</b>		<b>-18.0%</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>-21.9%</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>		<b>31.0%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>

# High level summary 3

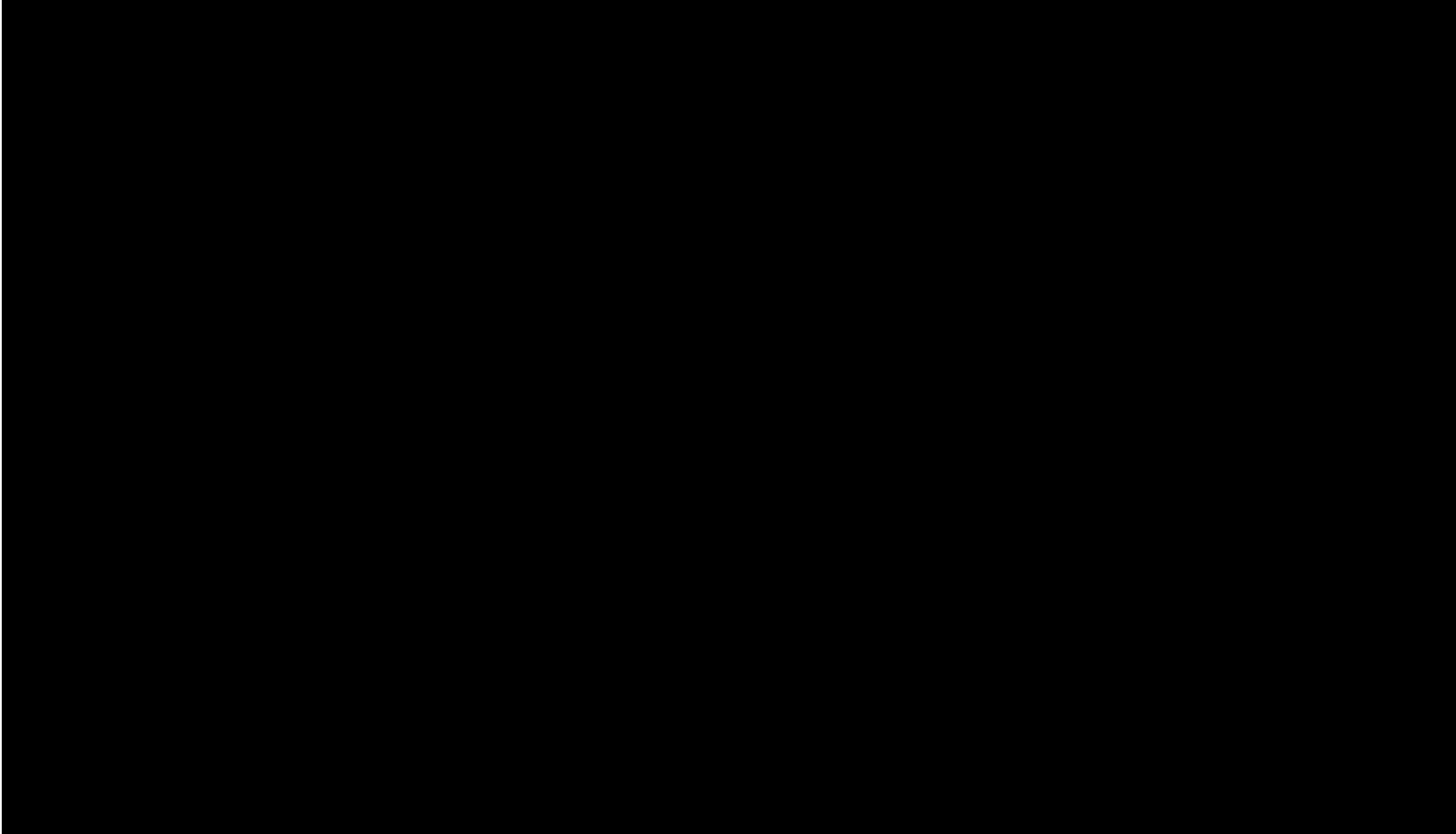
Local authority areas not included in the High level summary 2 where the weekly case rate has risen >10% from the previous week

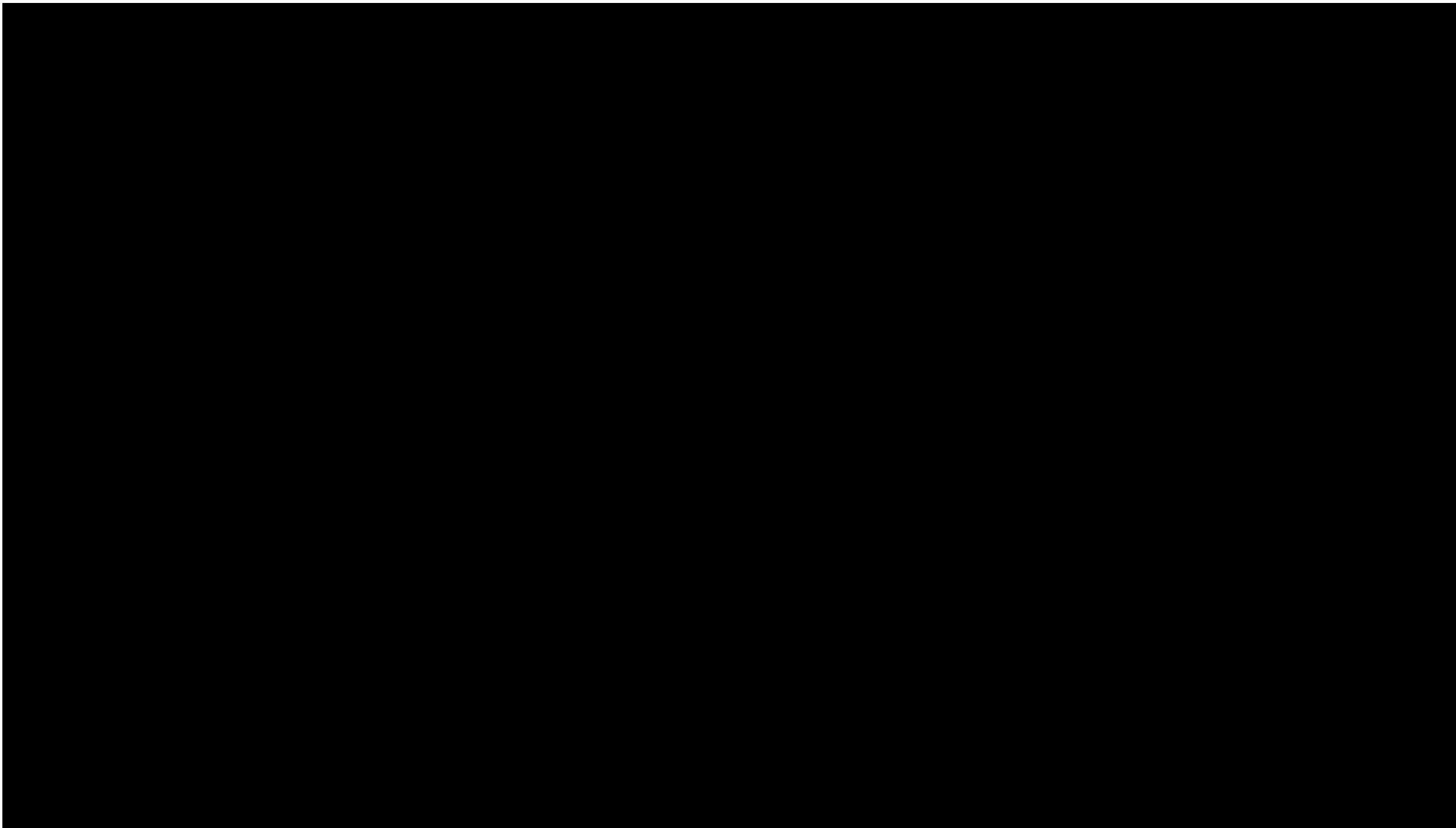
LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Specimens tested with TaqPath assay	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, %	
Craven	401.5	-1.8%	3.1%	+55.0%			80.5		+83.8%	85.3	+1606.0%	120.7	+49.9%		22.8%	100.0%
City of London	292.4	+13.1%	8.5%	+49.1%			164.6		+60.0%	46.0	0.0%	407.3	+ Inf%		9.3%	-
Brentwood	418.8	+11.1%	4.5%	+25.0%			118.1		+42.1%	99.8	+33.2%	0.0	-100.0%		7.9%	100.0%
Malvern Hills	452.0	-5.7%	4.5%	+40.6%			137.2		+31.7%	136.6	+137.6%	186.2	0.0%		21.0%	100.0%
Herefordshire, County of	441.8	-3.1%	3.6%	+33.3%			96.5		+30.9%	52.5	+10.3%	82.5	-41.7%		27.9%	100.0%
Surrey Heath	394.0	-4.4%	3.9%	+8.3%			97.4		+24.2%	74.6	-15.0%	48.4	-60.0%		13.2%	100.0%
North East Lincolnshire	360.5	+4.2%	4.7%	+9.3%			116.6		+19.2%	77.4	+22.3%	103.7	-33.3%		66.4%	97.2%
Barrow-in-Furness	526.7	+0.6%	5.3%	+12.8%			173.0		+14.9%	138.3	-10.4%	286.9	+25.0%		48.9%	83.3%
Broxtowe	345.0	+4.7%	8.2%	+3.8%			185.9		+14.6%	129.8	+25.0%	165.5	-9.1%		26.2%	100.0%
Babergh	395.8	+21.9%	2.4%	-17.2%			60.8		+12.0%	49.4	+87.8%	72.2	-24.9%		0.7%	-
Charnwood	342.2	+3.4%	9.0%	+5.9%			203.9		+11.8%	132.8	-24.7%	138.1	-7.7%		23.2%	97.9%
Tewkesbury	331.5	-11.6%	2.9%	+26.1%			60.0		+11.7%	37.3	+11.3%	150.4	+100.0%		14.2%	100.0%
Oadby and Wigston	524.4	-0.3%	5.0%	+4.2%			170.1		+10.2%	128.0	-4.8%	226.8	0.0%		14.9%	92.3%
<b>England</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>			<b>122.7</b>		<b>-18.0%</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>-21.9%</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>		<b>31.0%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>

# High level summary 4

Lower tier local authorities, highest weekly case rates for individuals aged 60 years and over. Local authority areas of interest

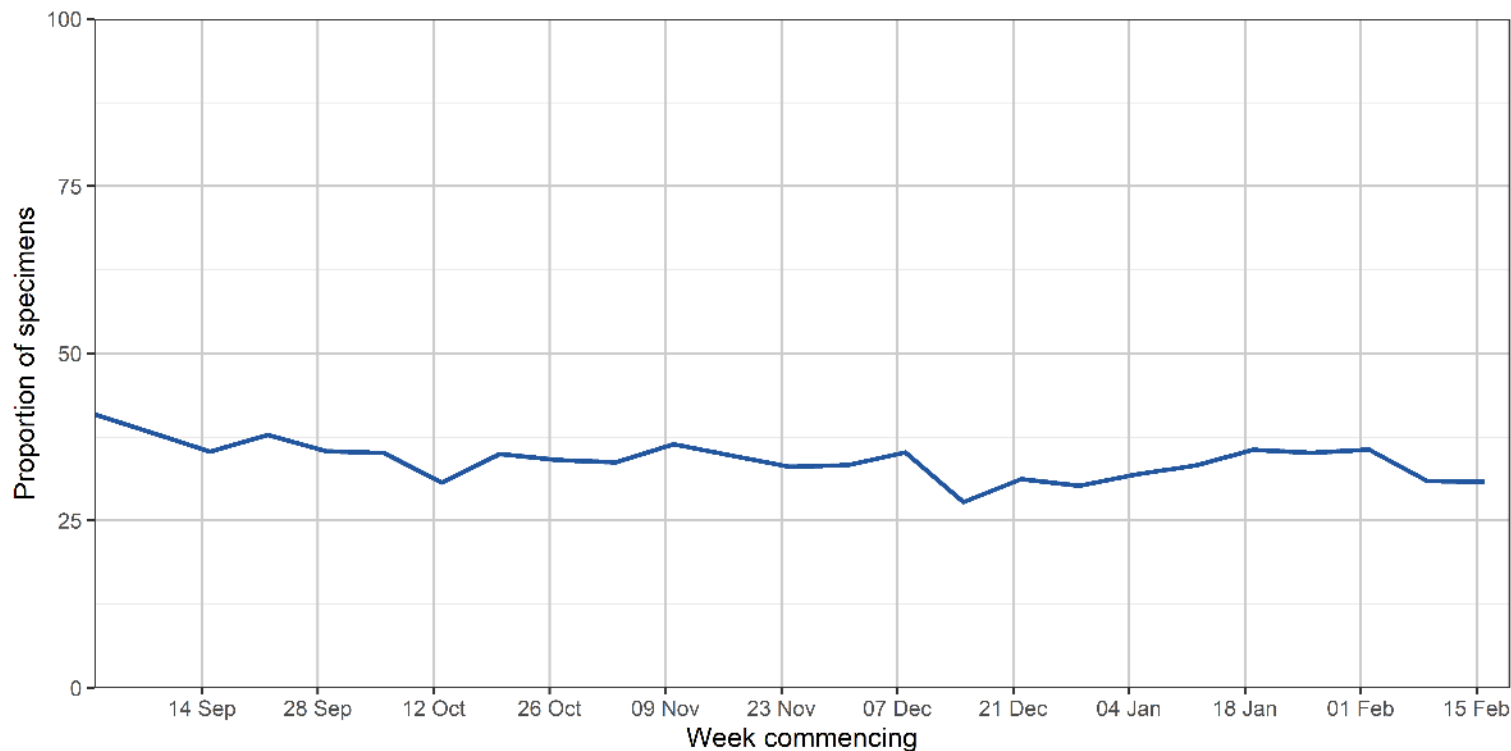
LTLA	Individuals tested per day per 100,000 population		Percentage individuals test positive		Percentage individual cases reporting symptoms		Case rate per 100,000 population, all ages			Case rate per 100,000 population aged 60 years and over		Case rate per 100,000 population aged 17-21yrs		Community outbreaks	Specimens tested with TaqPath assay	Cases with SGTF
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Middlesbrough	781.3	+67.4%	6.2%	-42.6%			286.6		-9.4%	250.0	+25.8%	328.1	-16.2%		79.8%	97.5%
Slough	368.8	-0.8%	9.8%	-3.9%			224.0		+6.0%	237.4	+13.4%	276.0	+23.5%		28.4%	98.3%
Tamworth	380.7	+4.5%	9.0%	-2.2%			237.3		+16.7%	235.5	+15.4%	177.5	-30.0%		22.2%	100.0%
Sandwell	383.1	-10.3%	11.7%	-7.1%			263.1		-15.3%	234.3	-15.0%	295.6	-31.6%		20.7%	99.4%
Leicester	373.3	-0.7%	11.1%	+2.8%			254.4		0.0%	225.4	+8.1%	187.5	-1.5%		26.9%	90.9%
Ashfield	423.0	-2.8%	9.4%	-8.7%			253.3		-14.7%	215.1	-15.8%	278.0	-14.3%		40.5%	98.1%
East Staffordshire	406.9	-8.1%	8.0%	-8.0%			223.0		-11.9%	192.1	-1.7%	293.7	-19.0%		23.7%	98.1%
Wellingborough	433.2	-4.5%	8.4%	+13.5%			222.1		+9.3%	188.4	+15.2%	337.8	+116.7%		31.3%	100.0%
Nottingham	332.1	-3.7%	9.4%	-19.7%			197.7		-21.3%	182.0	-24.0%	100.0	-32.4%		31.0%	98.5%
Birmingham	357.1	-19.9%	8.4%	-6.7%			175.2		-25.4%	173.8	-17.3%	170.0	-5.9%		19.9%	97.3%
Bury	346.8	-4.0%	10.0%	+13.6%			220.4		+6.8%	171.8	+44.4%	261.0	+19.1%		55.8%	97.9%
Manchester	424.3	+6.7%	6.7%	-20.2%			173.1		-11.1%	171.4	+0.8%	136.2	-6.6%		62.5%	99.0%
Corby	433.6	-6.2%	10.5%	-3.7%			329.6		-5.2%	170.1	+20.0%	524.5	+50.0%		40.9%	100.0%
Telford and Wrekin	420.9	-9.7%	6.3%	0.0%			185.2		-10.0%	168.8	+32.7%	186.3	-9.6%		21.6%	88.2%
St. Helens	431.4	-5.0%	8.7%	-10.3%			240.3		-15.7%	164.5	-30.7%	272.1	-25.0%		54.3%	98.0%
Knowsley	377.3	-14.7%	7.3%	-28.4%			176.3		-40.1%	159.1	-48.6%	158.3	-35.0%		49.6%	96.8%
Coventry	298.8	-9.5%	8.1%	0.0%			157.7		-8.9%	158.3	-13.4%	128.5	+7.9%		26.0%	98.2%
Blackpool	530.7	-4.9%	4.5%	-2.2%			142.7		-9.6%	155.6	+13.7%	83.1	-40.0%		35.8%	97.7%
Barnsley	373.1	-4.6%	7.2%	-4.0%			175.4		-8.3%	152.5	-10.2%	178.3	+16.6%		63.4%	93.8%
North Warwickshire	416.1	-11.1%	8.3%	+29.7%			228.3		+16.4%	151.7	+12.0%	296.3	+800.6%		25.0%	100.0%
<b>England</b>	<b>386.5</b>	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-13.3%</b>			<b>122.7</b>		<b>-18.0%</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>-21.9%</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>		<b>31.0%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>





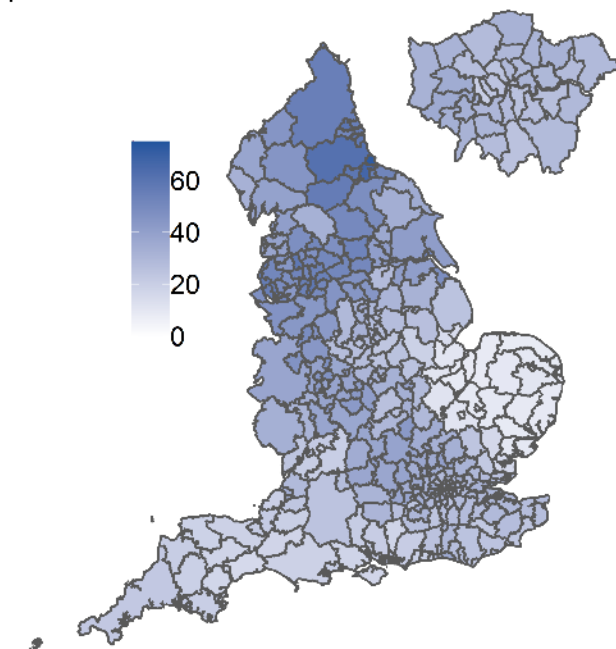
# Tracking SARS-COV-2 S-Gene Target Failure - Taqpath lab coverage since 1st September 2020

Proportion of England specimens tested in TaqPath Labs by week, 01 Sep 2020 to 22 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 22 Feb 2021



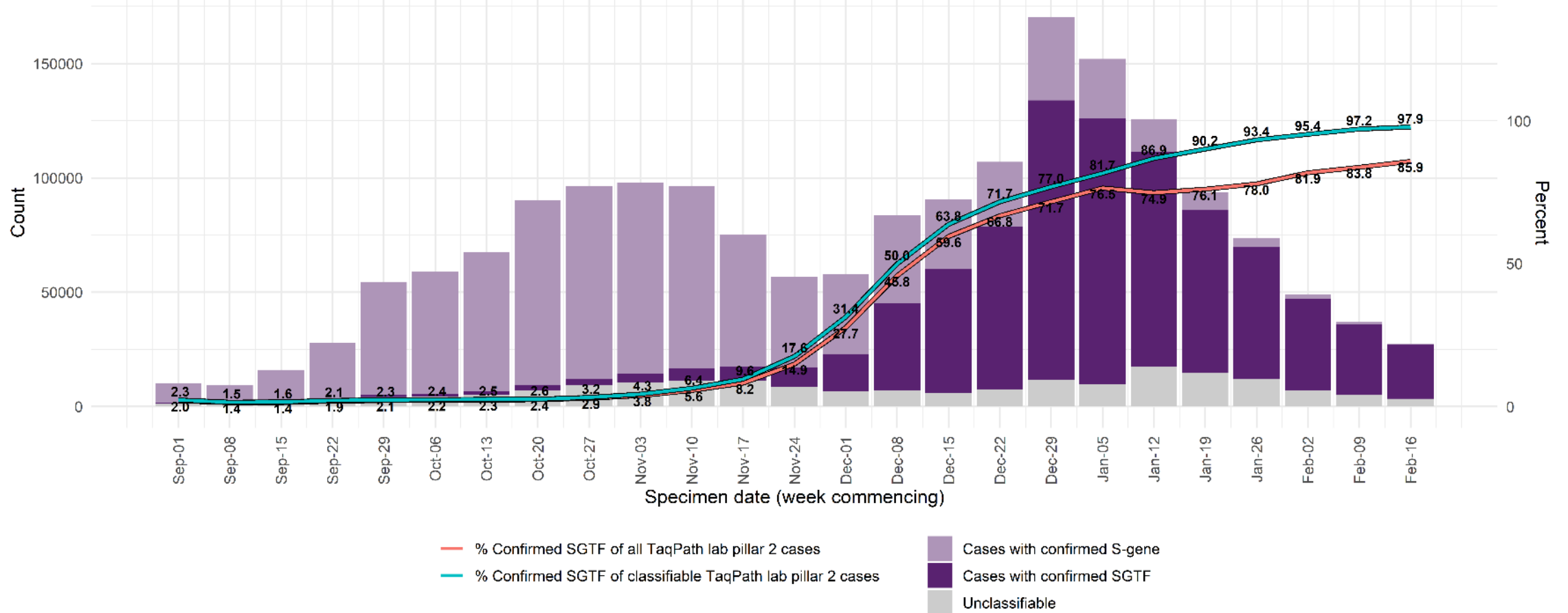
Note: LA coverage by TaqPath laboratories is relatively stable over time, although areas of EoE notably under-represented in recent data (see Appendix)



# 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 2021-02-22. Isolates considered classifiable in terms of S gene detection if CT values <=30 for N and ORF1ab gene targets. Percent for most recent 7 days annotated.



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

# 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 and with S gene detection results, by Local Authority (16 Feb to 22 Feb 2021)

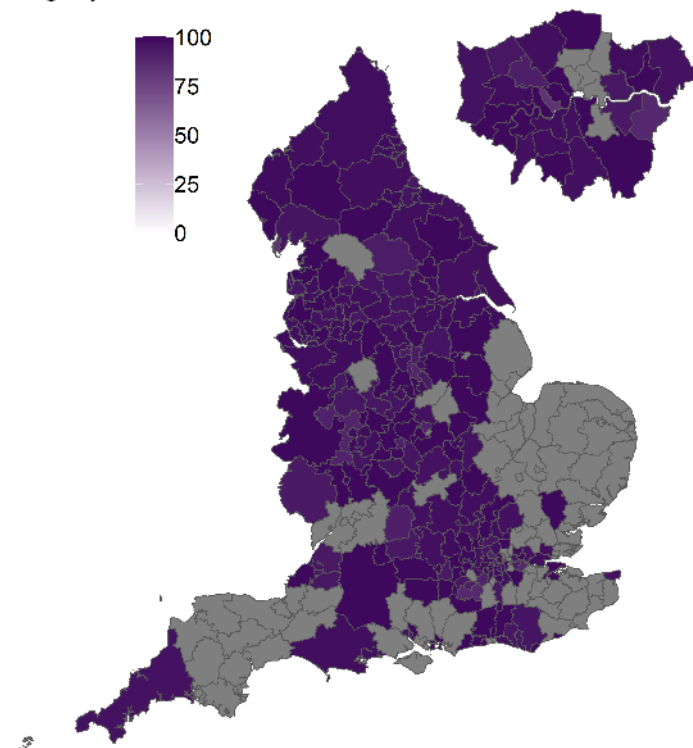
LAs with  $\geq 2\%$  tests in TaqPath labs and  $\geq 20$  cases with S gene detection results shown; others in gray

Only samples processed in TaqPath labs can be tested for SGTF.

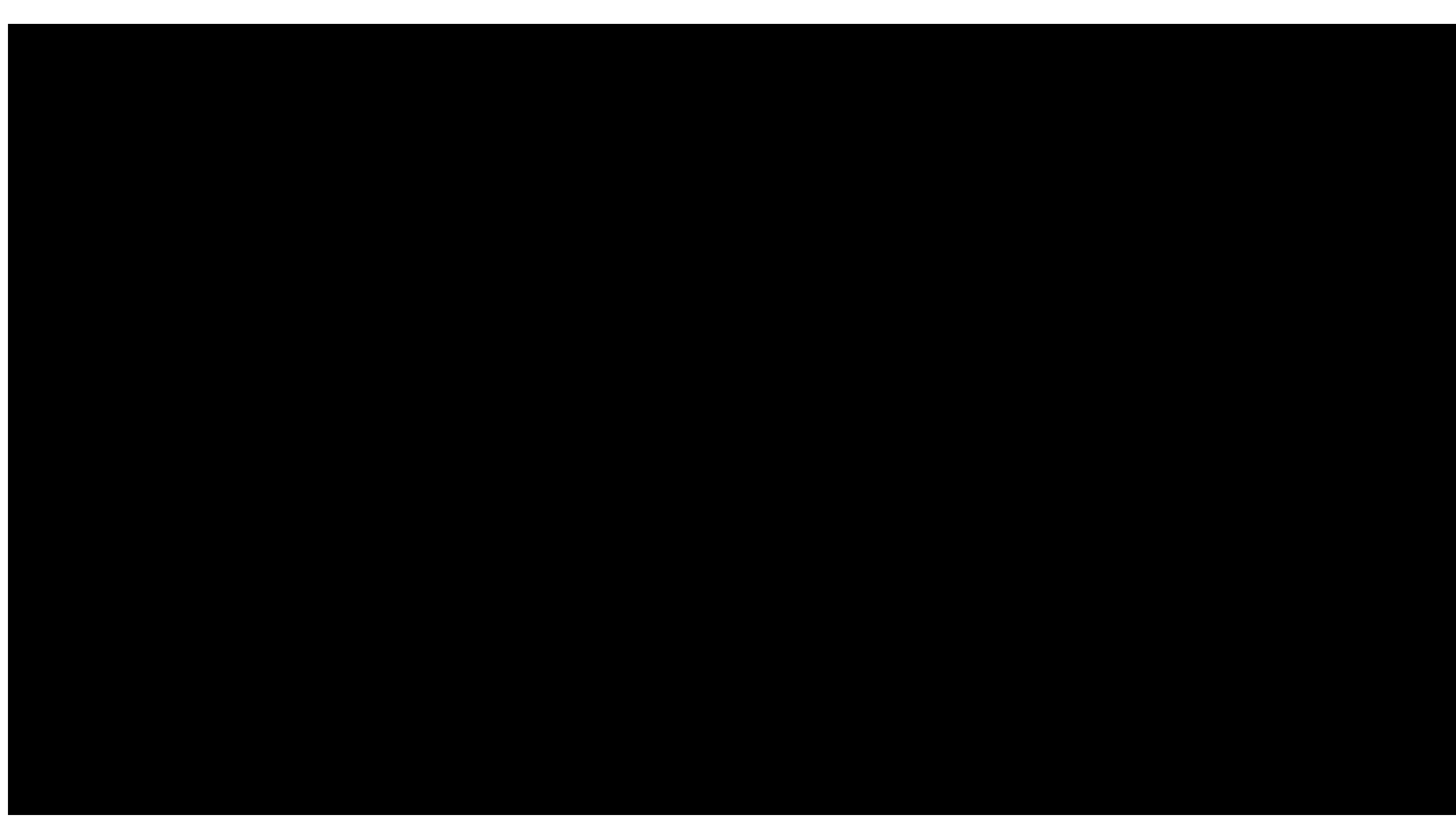
As some (or in some areas, most) samples are processed in other labs, the proportion of cases from TaqPath labs with SGTF can only provide an estimate of the overall proportion.

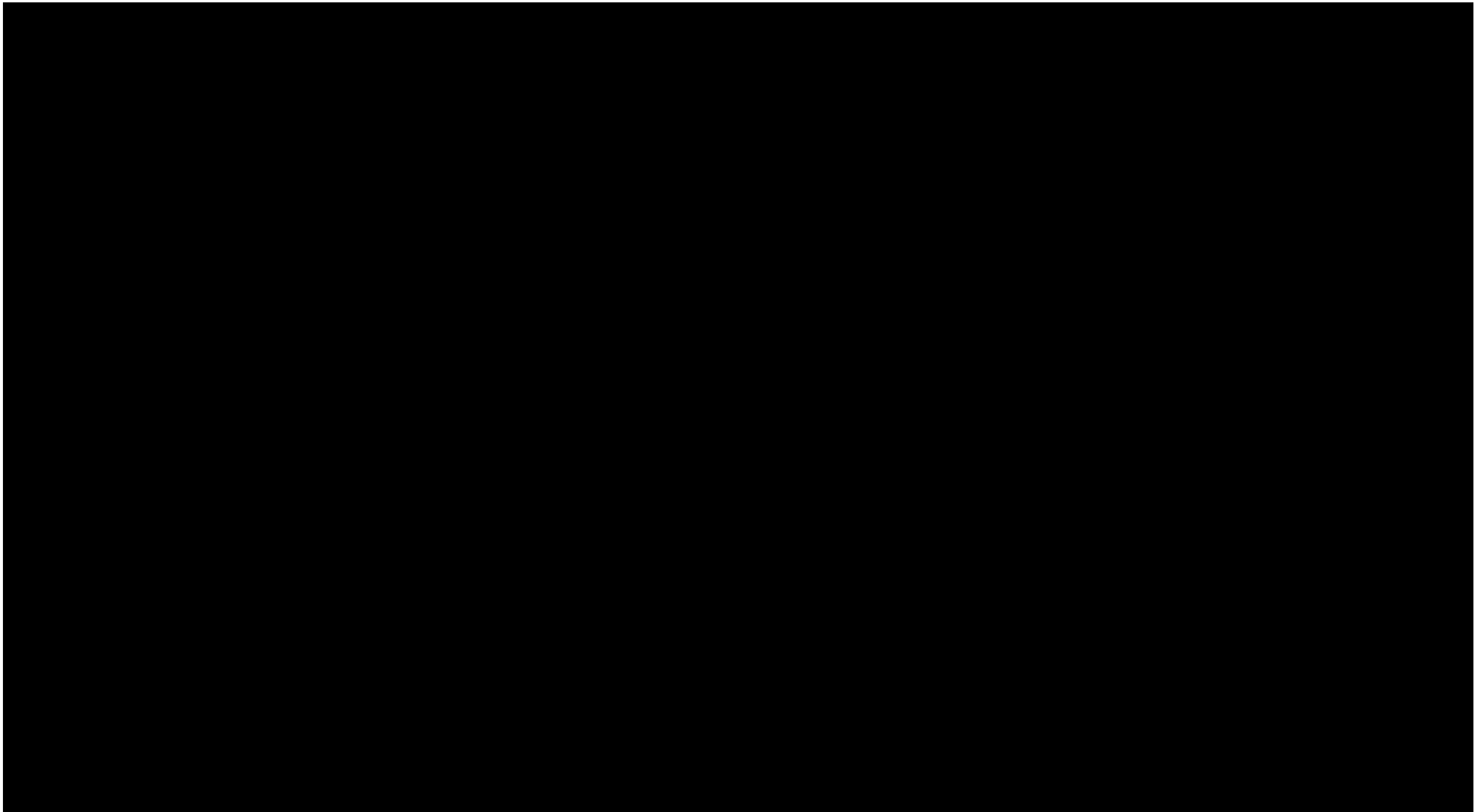
Denominator is restricted to TaqPath lab Pillar 2 positive tests with CT values  $\leq 30$  for non S gene targets. This restriction to CT values removes potential confounders around variable target performance at lower viral loads

For LTLAs where TaqPath lab coverage is low ( $< 2\%$ ) or total classifiable cases 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: Non-detectable S gene and  $\leq 30$  CT values for N and ORF1ab genes. S-gene positive:  $\leq 30$  CT values for S, N, and ORF1ab genes.  
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. 29 persons with missing LA of residence excluded.

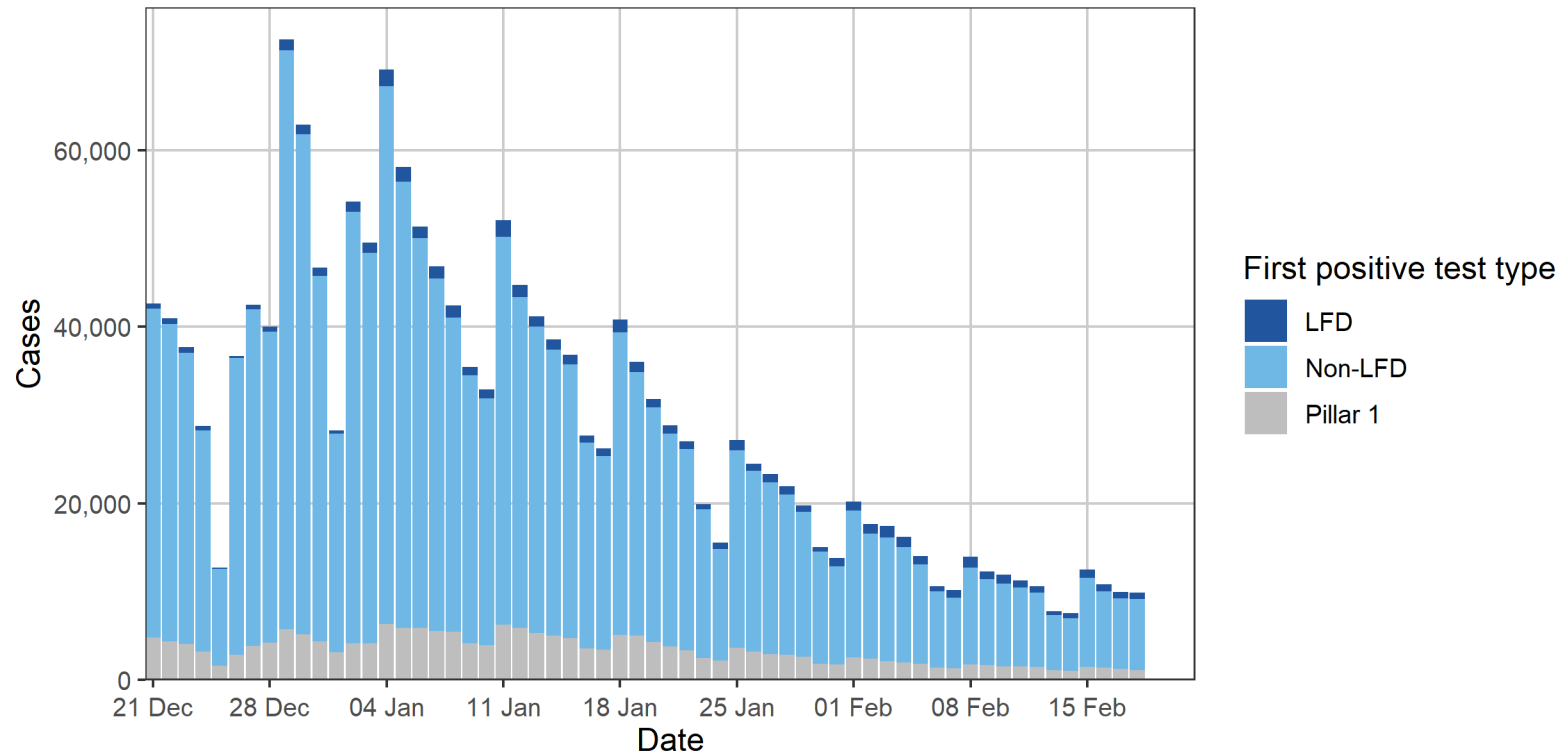




# Case number by type of first positive test

## Data reporting 21 December 2020 to 18 February 2021

England confirmed cases - epidemic curve by test type

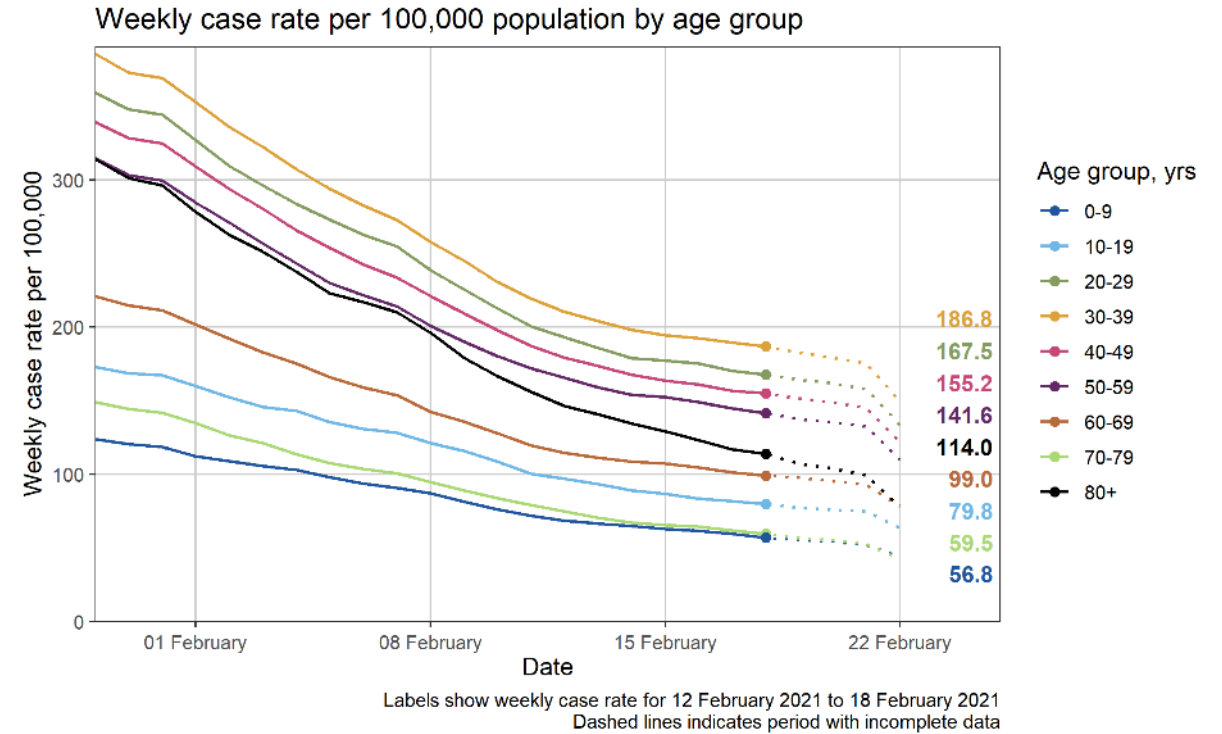
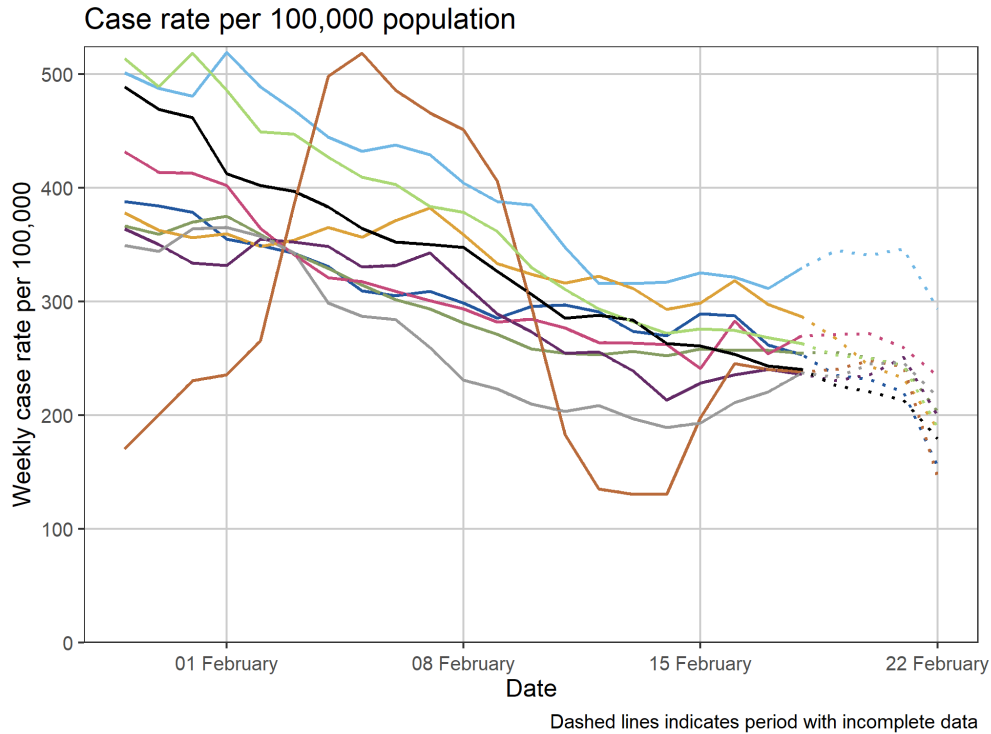


Contribution of LFD positives to overall case series, where LFD is the first test through which a case is identified (in the absence of same day PCR)

Breakdown of test type not available for Pillar 1.  
 Cases where the test type is unknown are assumed Non-LFD.  
 Most recent 4 days excluded due to data delays.  
 LFD cases includes all individuals whose first positive result was from an LFD,  
 this includes individuals who had a subsequent PCR positive result and those who did not.

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

## Data up to the 18 February 2021

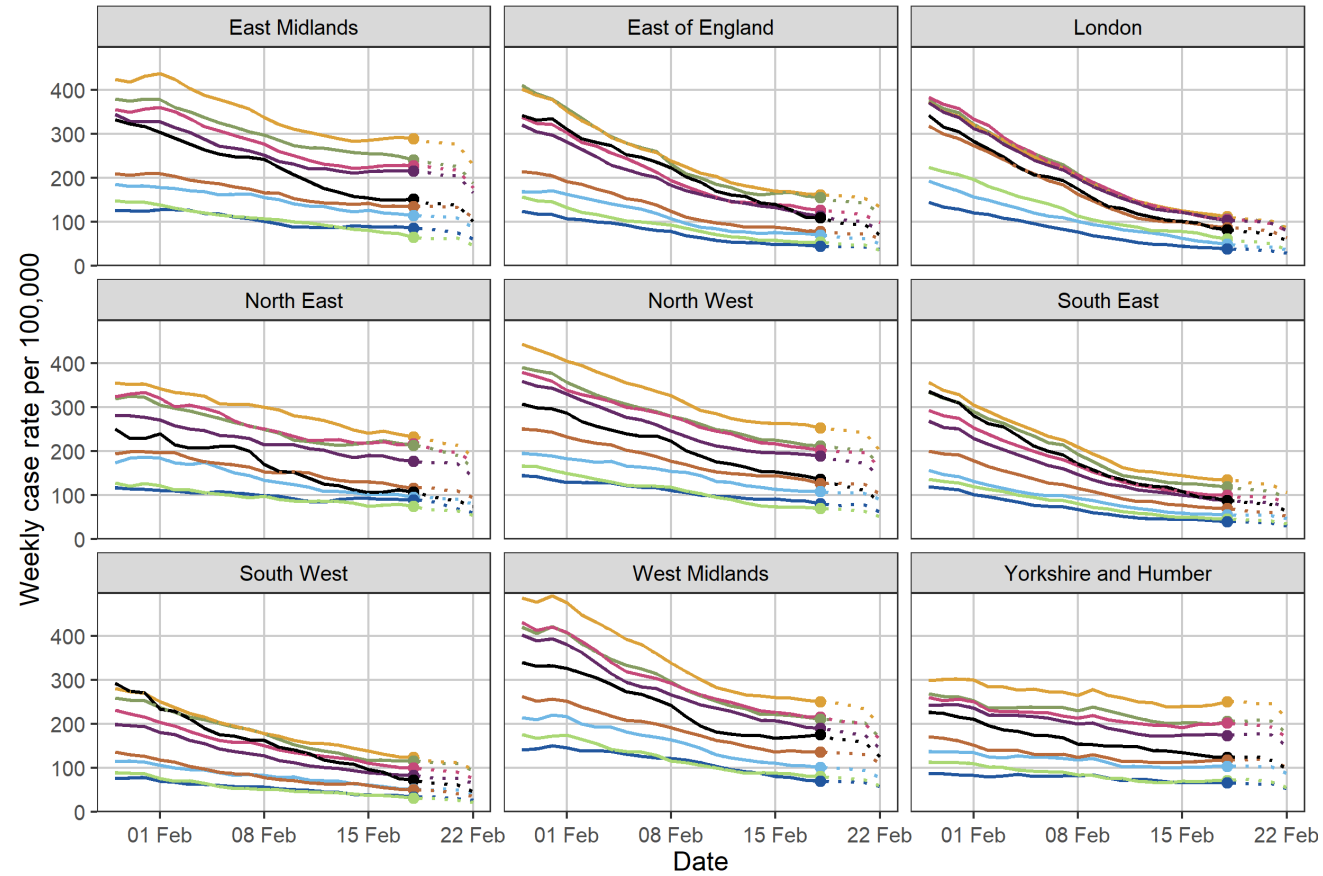




# Case rate across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

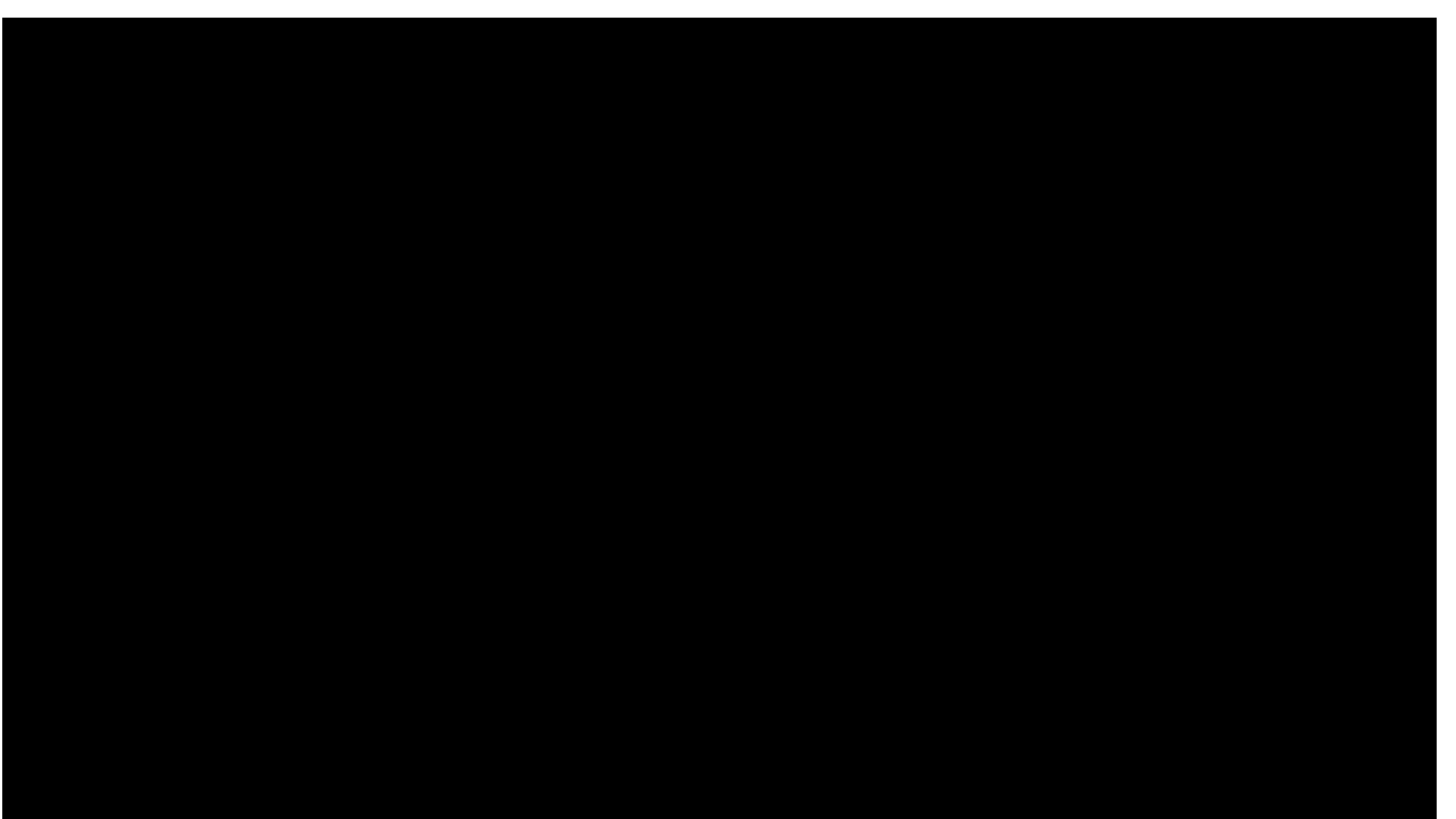
## Data up to the 18 February 2021

Weekly case rate per 100,000 population by age group



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

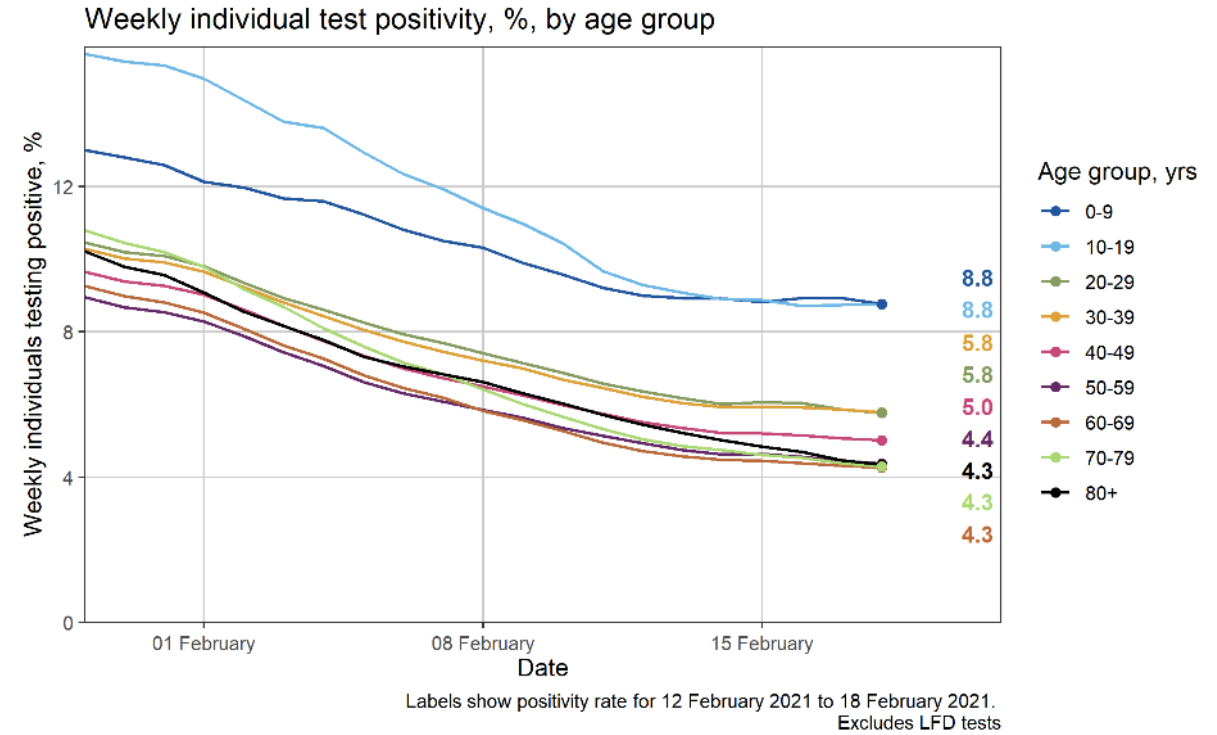
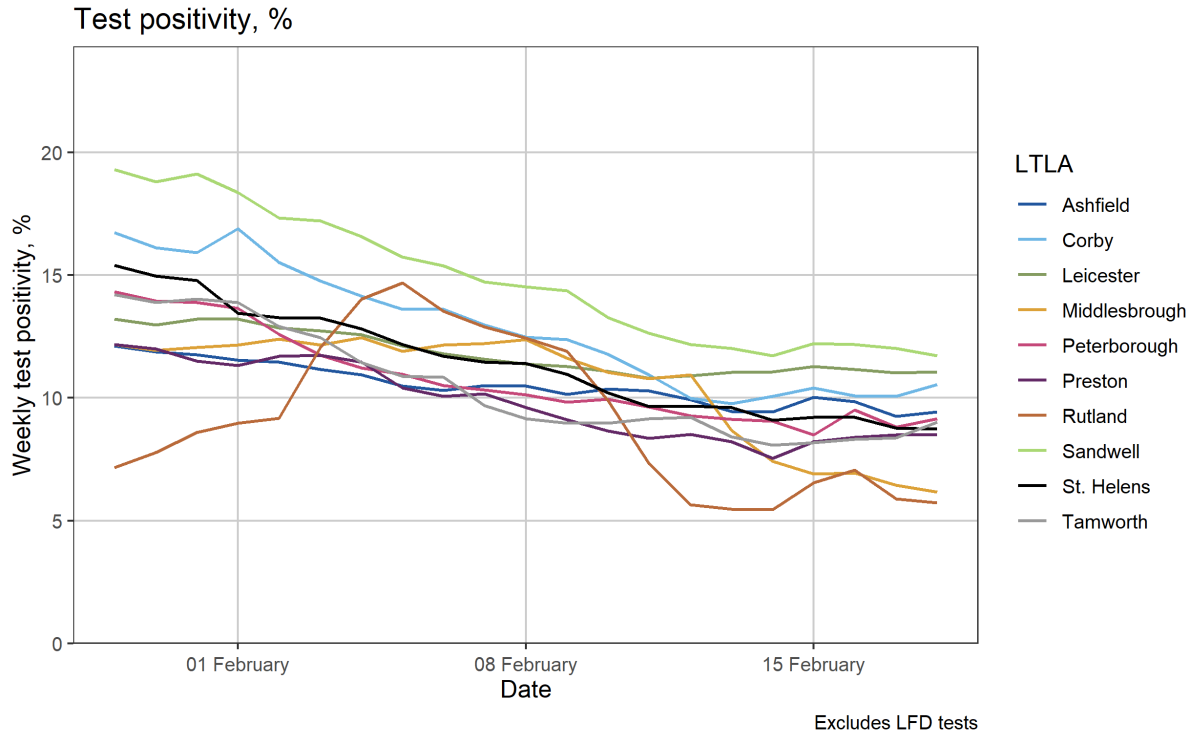
Dashed lines indicates period with incomplete data





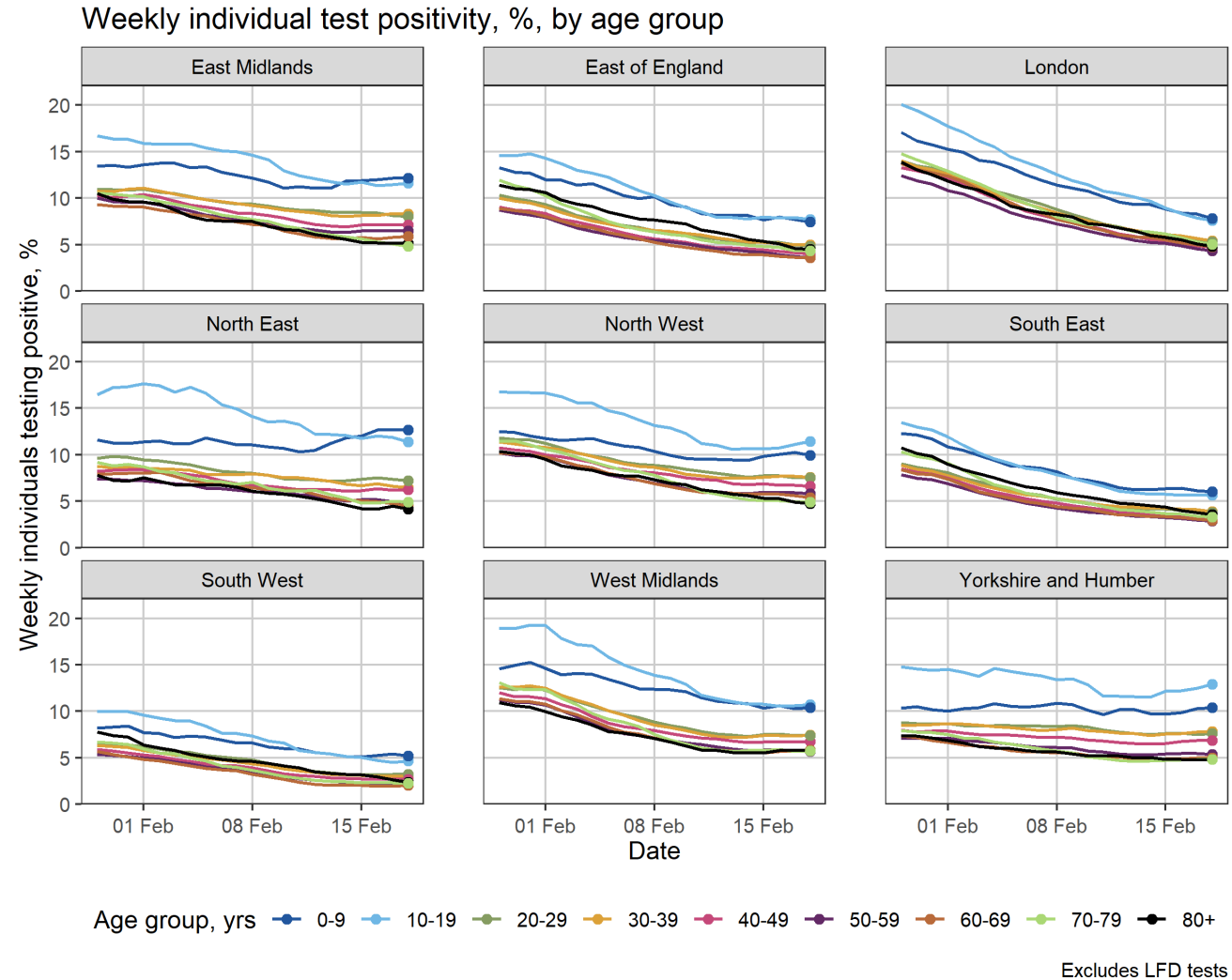
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

## Data up to the 18 February 2021



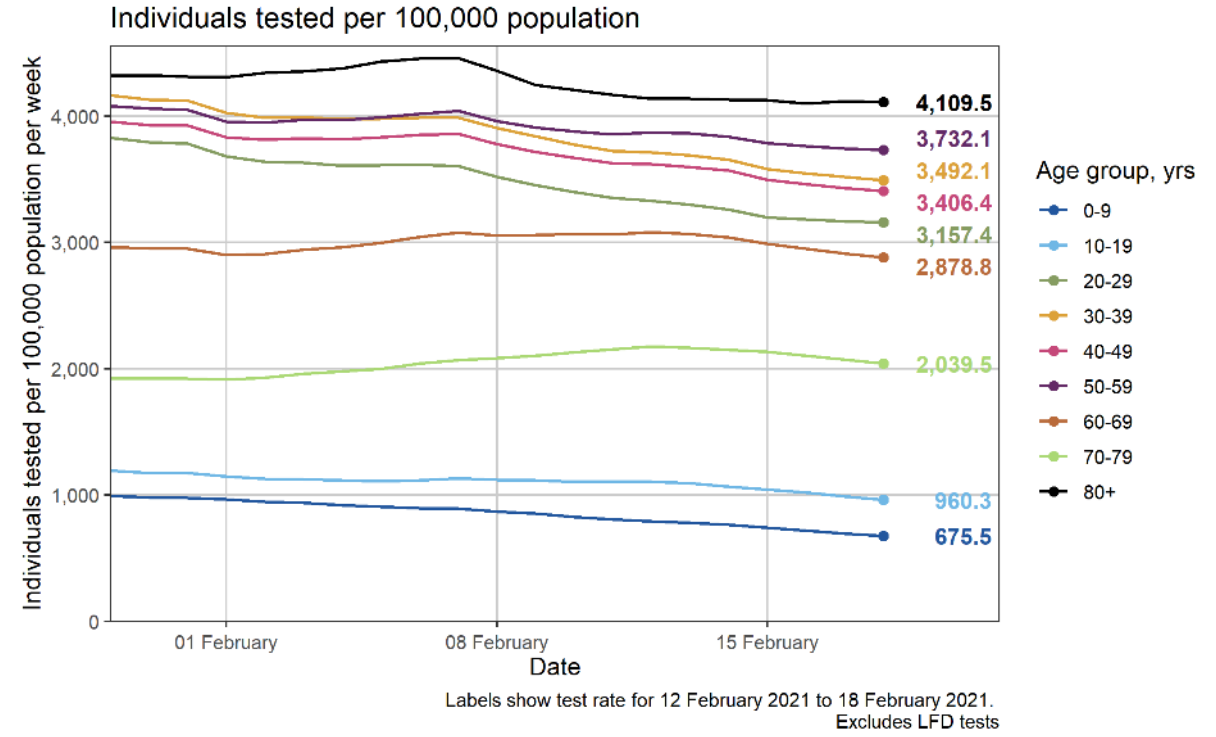
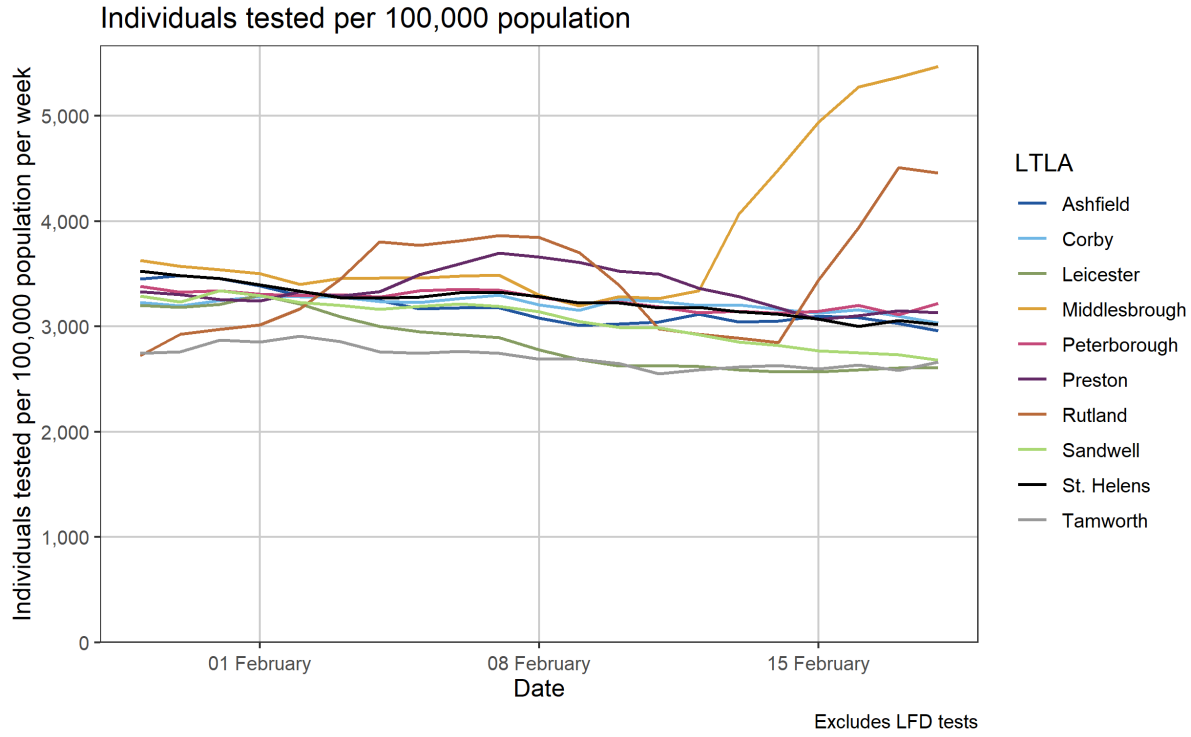
# Percentage of individuals testing positive across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

Data up to the 18 February 2021



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

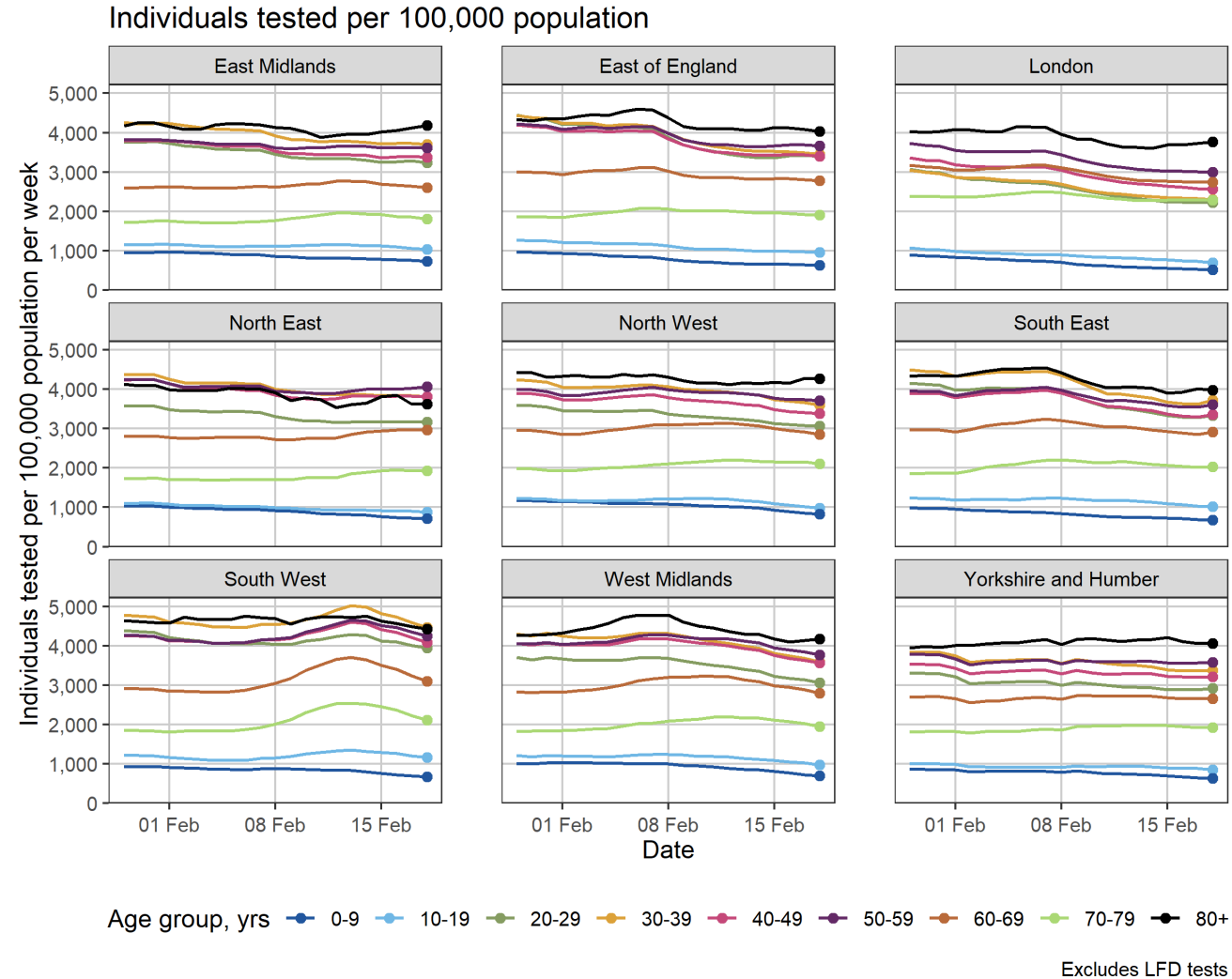
Data up to the 18 February 2021





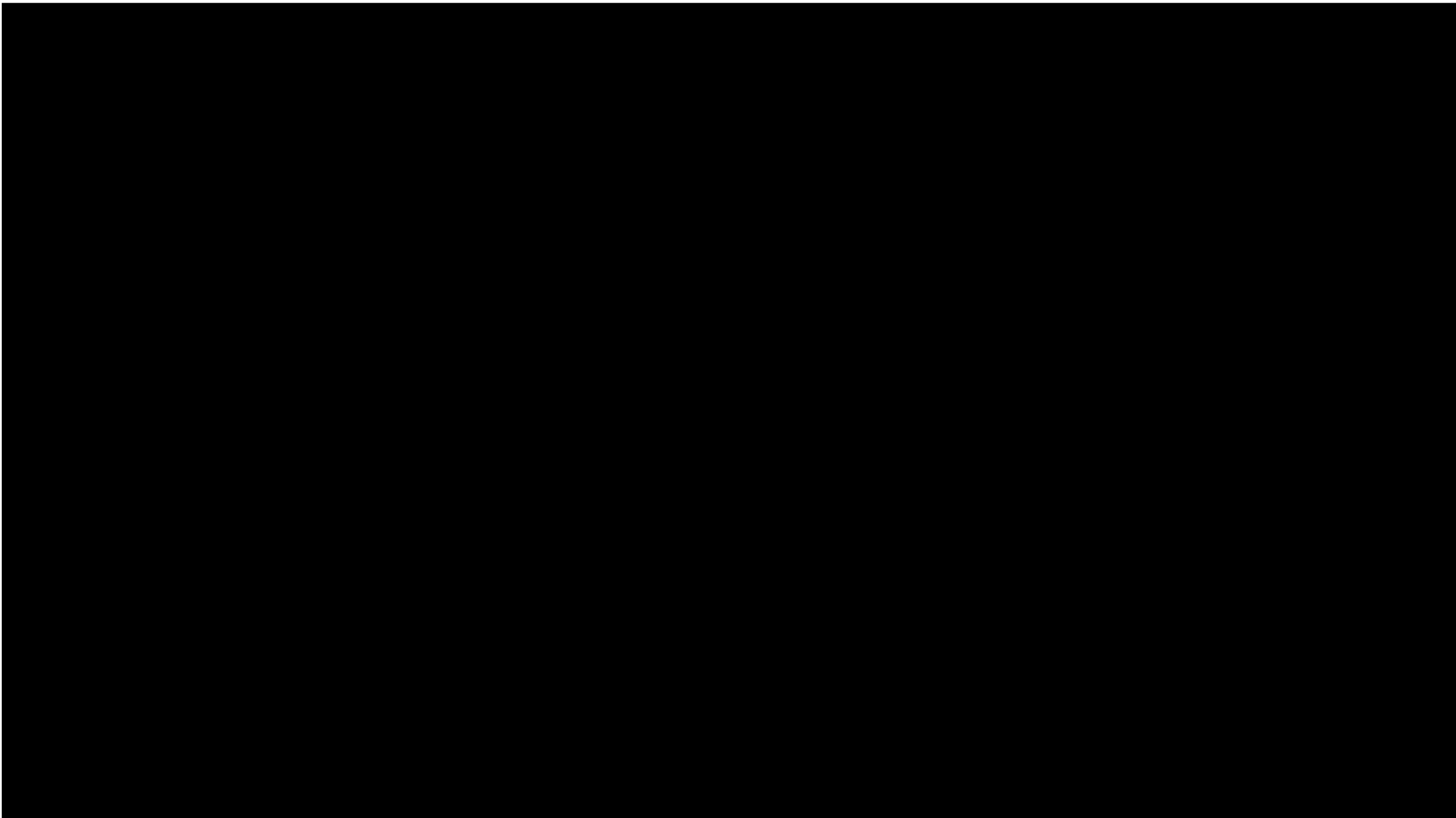
# Individuals tested across both pillars 1 and 2 (weekly)

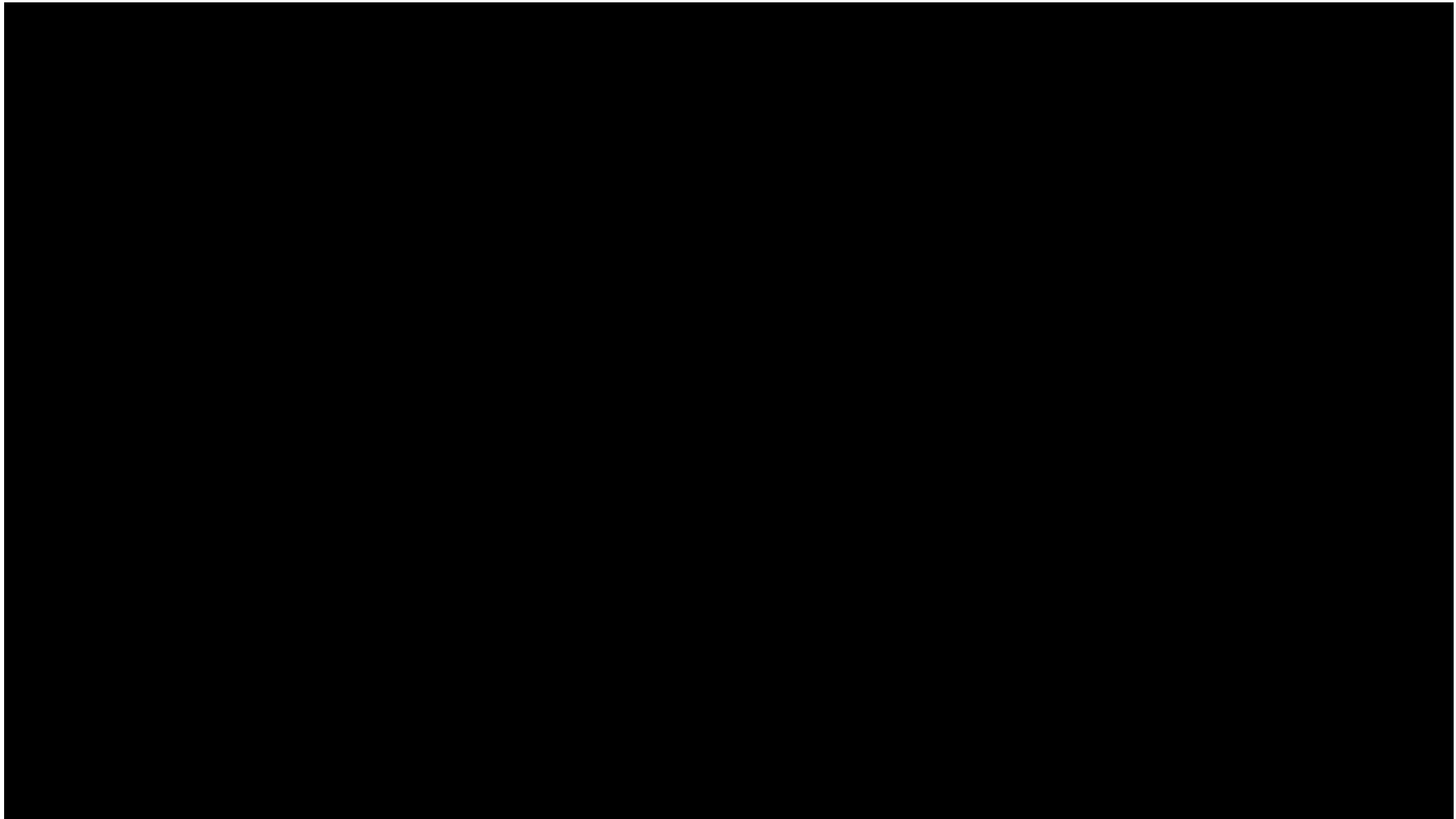
Data up to the 18 February 2021











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

Data generated 18 February 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

## Methodology

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on **12 February 2021** using data up to **6 February 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.

Geography	12/02/2021	19/02/2021	26/02/2021
England	0.86 (0.74, 1.02)	0.70 (0.51, 0.99)	0.60 (0.36, 1.04)
North East	0.71 (0.44, 1.26)	0.55 (0.23, 1.61)	0.43 (0.11, 2.00)
Yorkshire and The Humber	0.72 (0.47, 1.19)	0.55 (0.24, 1.40)	0.41 (0.12, 1.61)
North West	0.80 (0.56, 1.24)	0.53 (0.26, 1.25)	0.34 (0.12, 1.25)
East Midlands	1.01 (0.67, 1.67)	0.78 (0.35, 2.02)	0.59 (0.18, 2.37)
West Midlands	0.94 (0.62, 1.52)	0.65 (0.30, 1.62)	0.44 (0.14, 1.69)
East of England	0.91 (0.61, 1.45)	0.65 (0.30, 1.56)	0.45 (0.14, 1.67)
London	1.02 (0.71, 1.56)	0.70 (0.34, 1.62)	0.47 (0.16, 1.62)
South East	0.51 (0.34, 0.83)	0.35 (0.16, 0.91)	0.23 (0.07, 0.99)
South West	0.84 (0.53, 1.48)	0.83 (0.34, 2.35)	0.81 (0.22, 3.55)

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 5<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> 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 18 February 2021 by PHE Joint Modelling Cell

Prevalence estimates were generated by the Cambridge real-time model on 12 February 2021 using data up to 6 February 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.

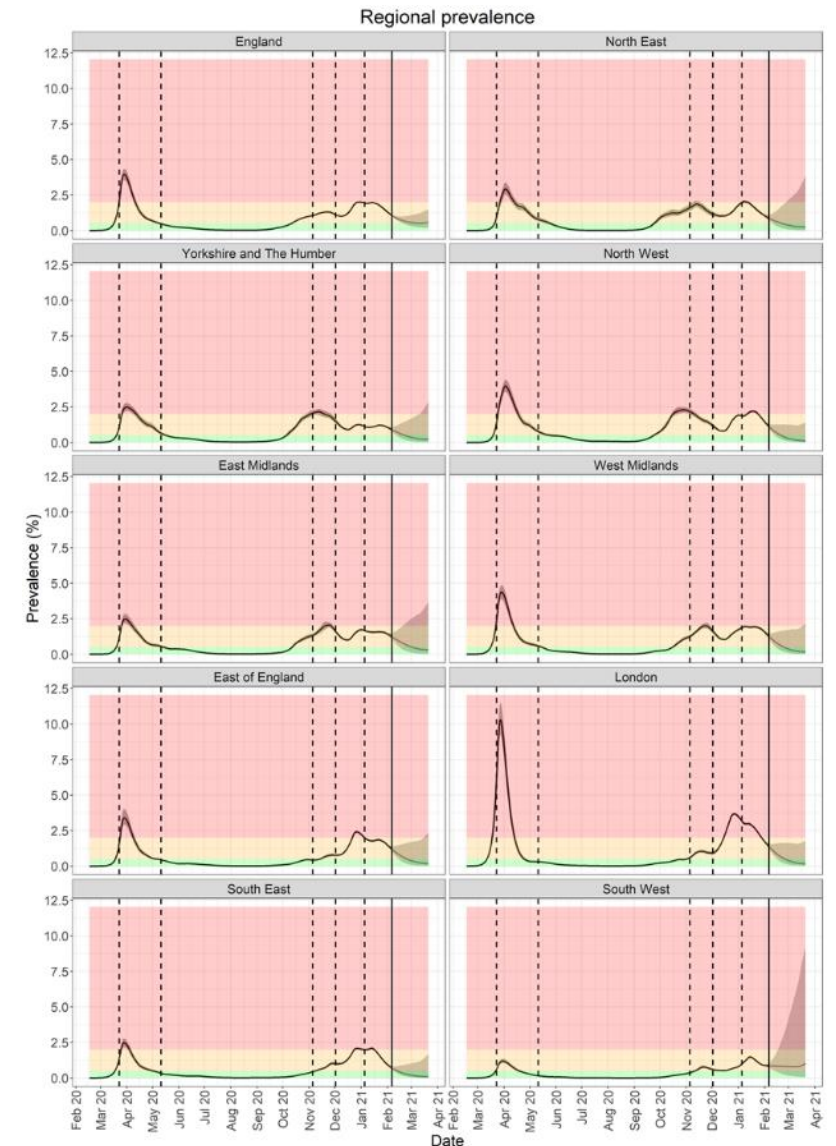
Solid line shows the point prevalence estimates, with the grey boundary covering the 5<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> centile range.

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.



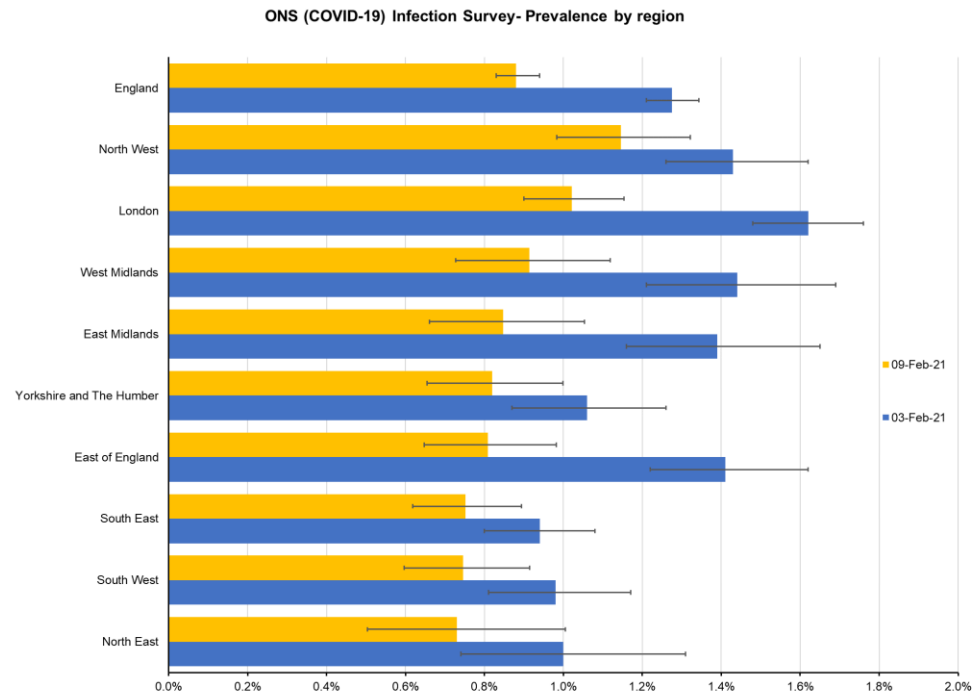
# Estimated Prevalence by Region

## ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (19 February)

In England, the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 decreased in the week ending 12 February 2021; an estimated 481,300 people within the community in England had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 451,600 to 512,400), equating to around 1 in 115 people.

The percentage of people testing positive has decreased in all regions in the week ending 12 February 2021. Caution should be taken in over-interpreting any small movements in the latest trend.

In England the percentage of people testing positive with all variants of the virus continued to decrease in the week ending 12 February 2021.

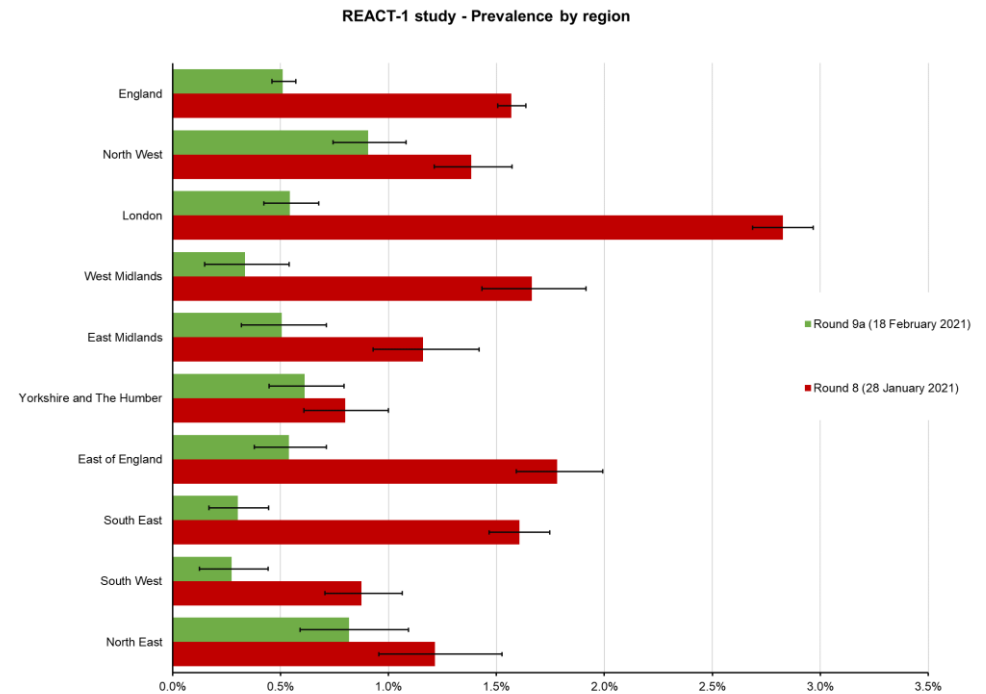


Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 19 February 2021

## REACT-1 round 9 interim report (18 February)

Out of 85,473 tested-swabs, 378 were positive. Overall weighted prevalence of infection in the community in England was 0.51%, a fall of more than two thirds since round 8 in January 2021 when 1.57% of people tested positive.

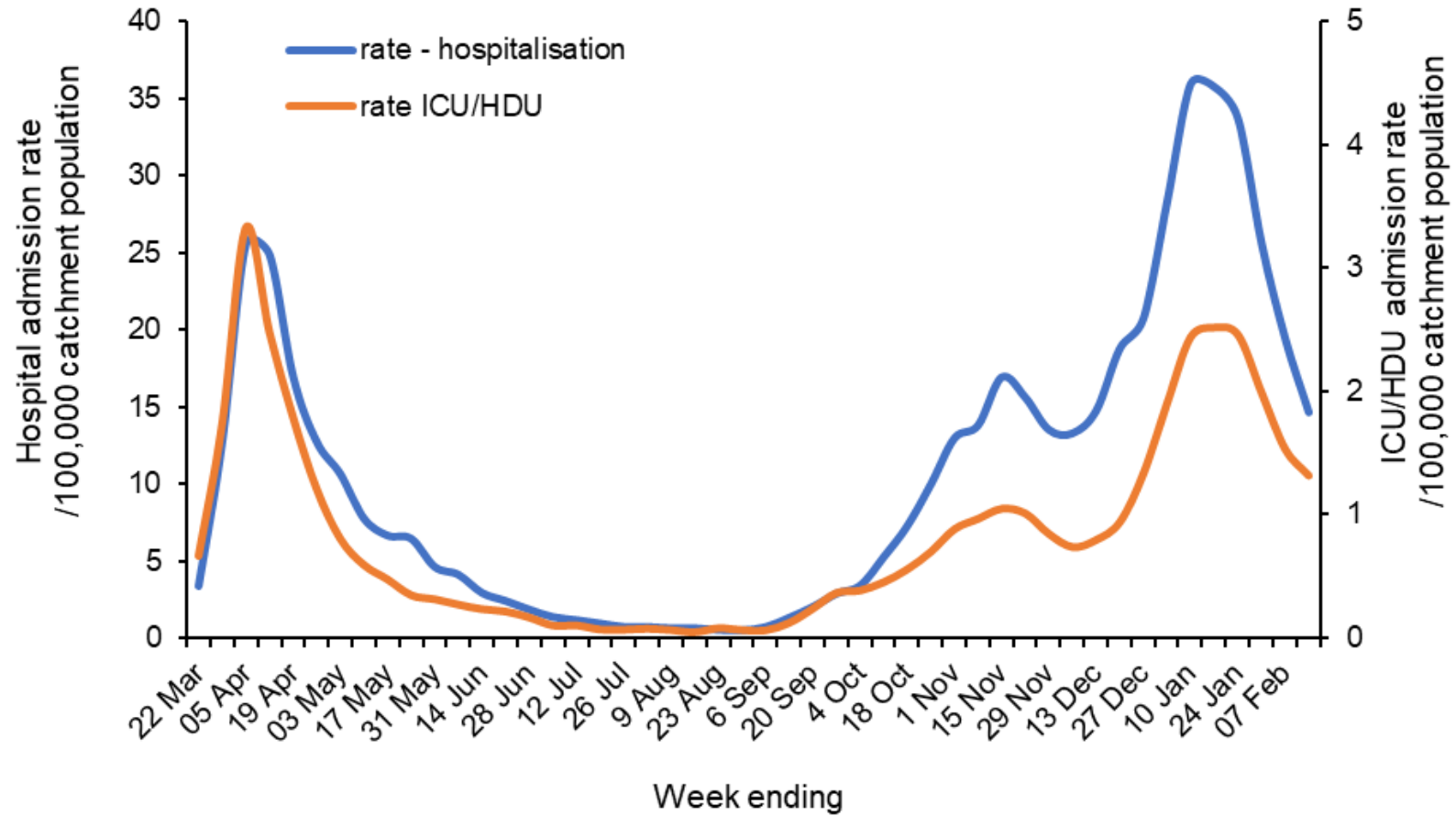
Although prevalence fell in all nine regions of England over the same period, there was greater uncertainty in the trend for North West, North East, and Yorkshire and The Humber



REACT-1 round 9 interim from 18/02/21. The report includes swabs collected between 04/02/21 and 13/02/21

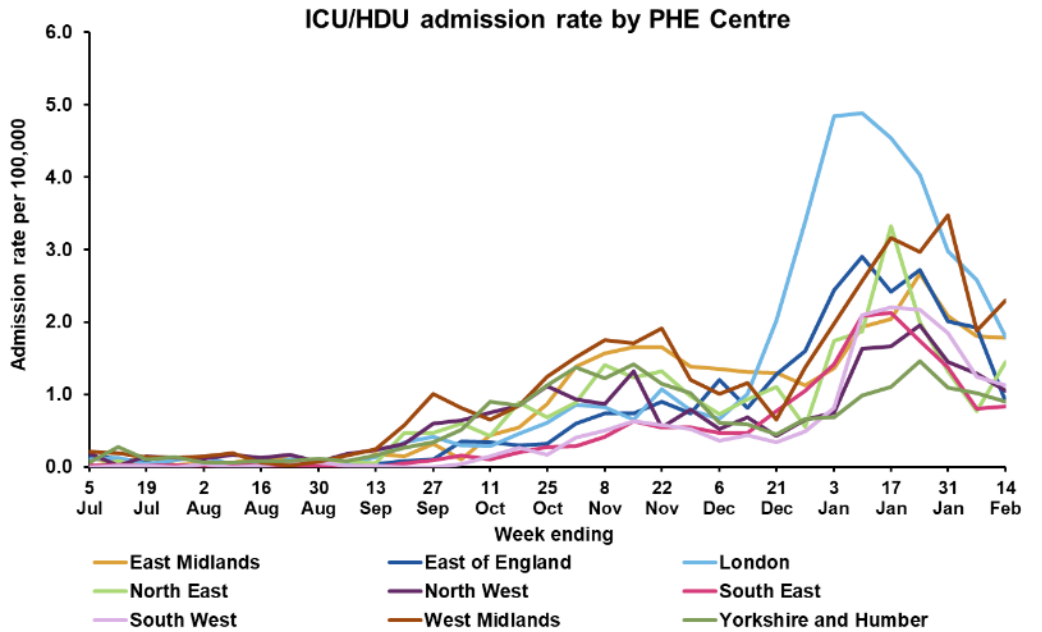
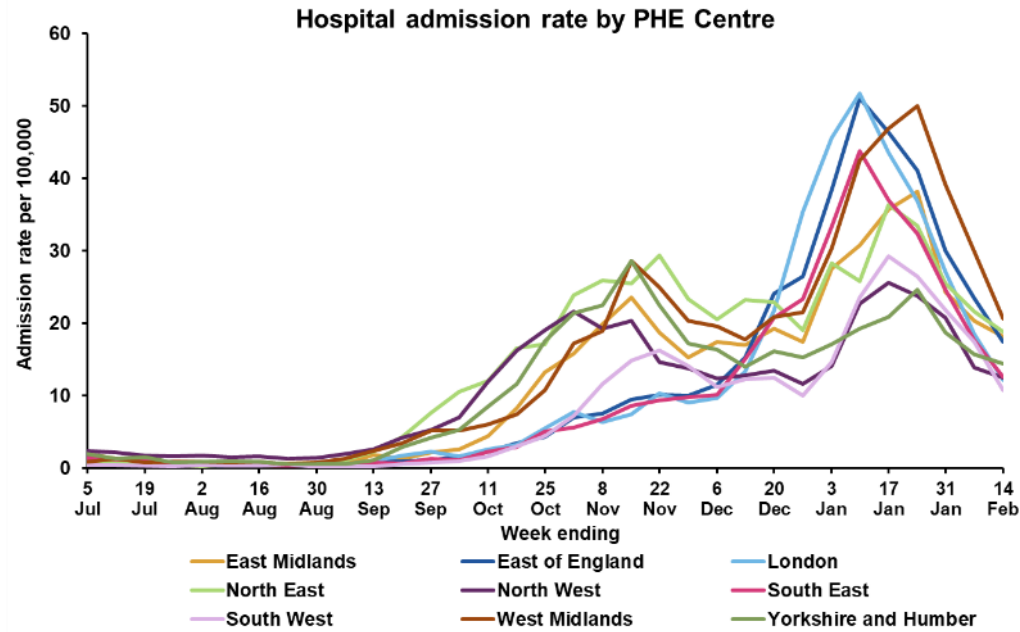
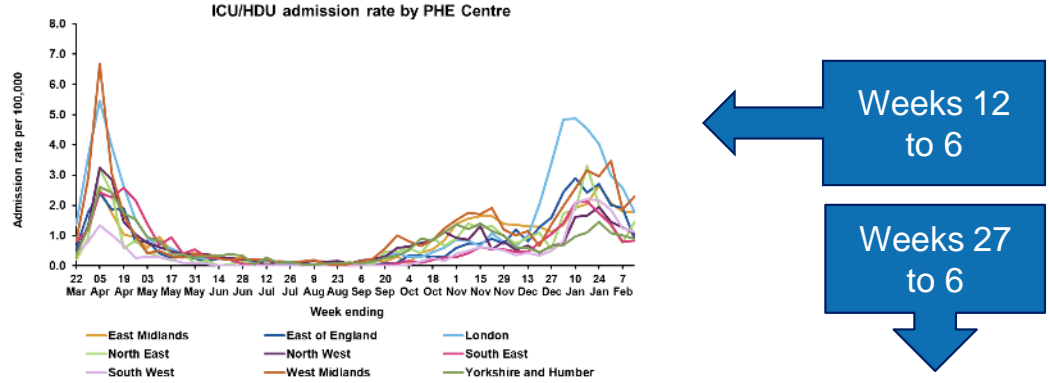
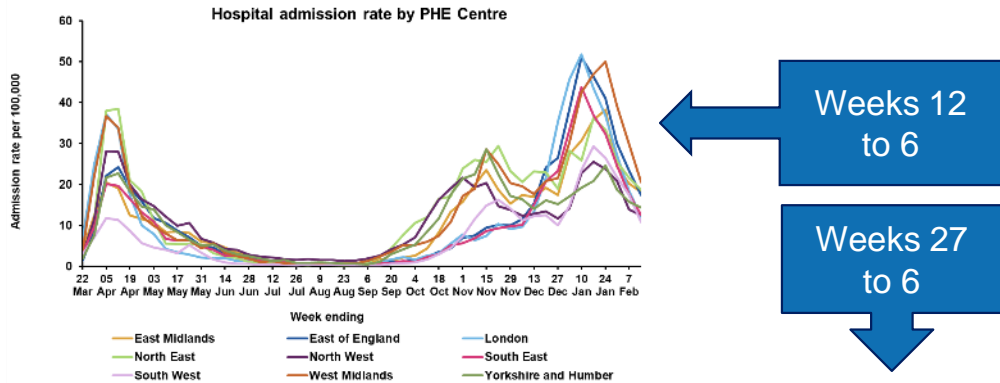
# Hospitalisations national trends

## 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

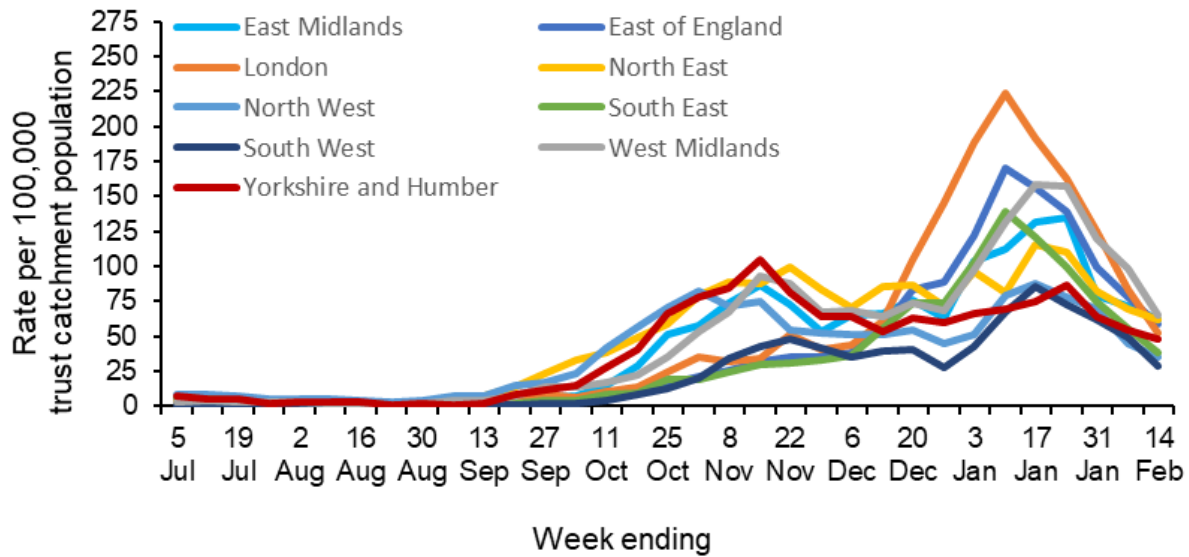
# Hospitalisations by PHE Centre



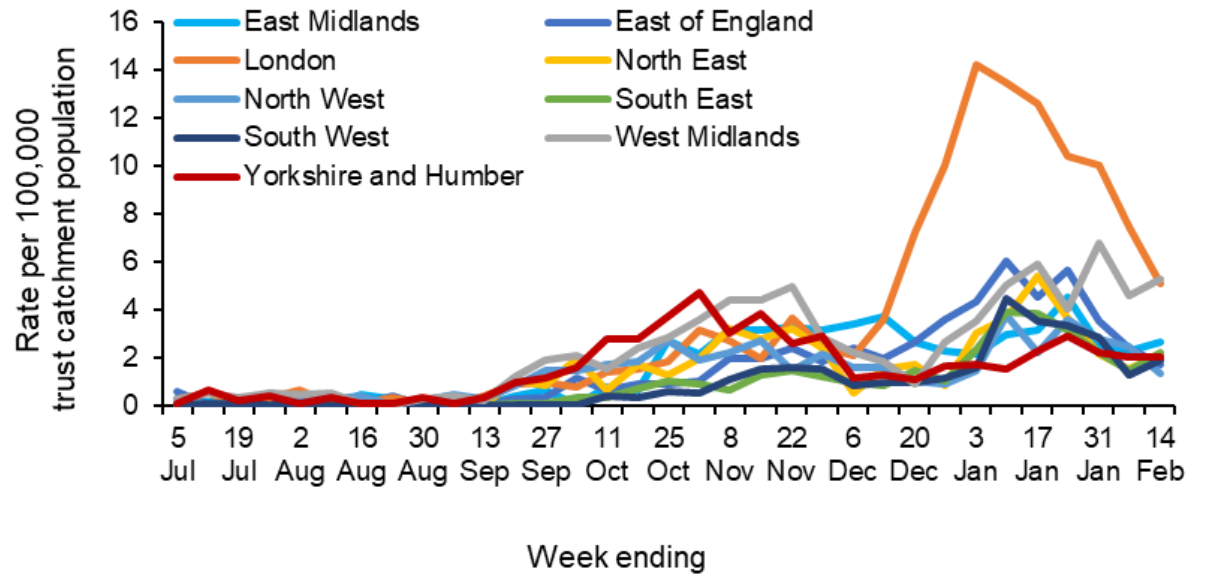
Hospital admissions refers to admissions to all levels of care inclusive of ICU/HDU admissions  
 Source: PHE Severe Acute Respiratory Infection surveillance web tool - SARI-Watch

# Hospitalisations by PHE Centre and age 65 years and over

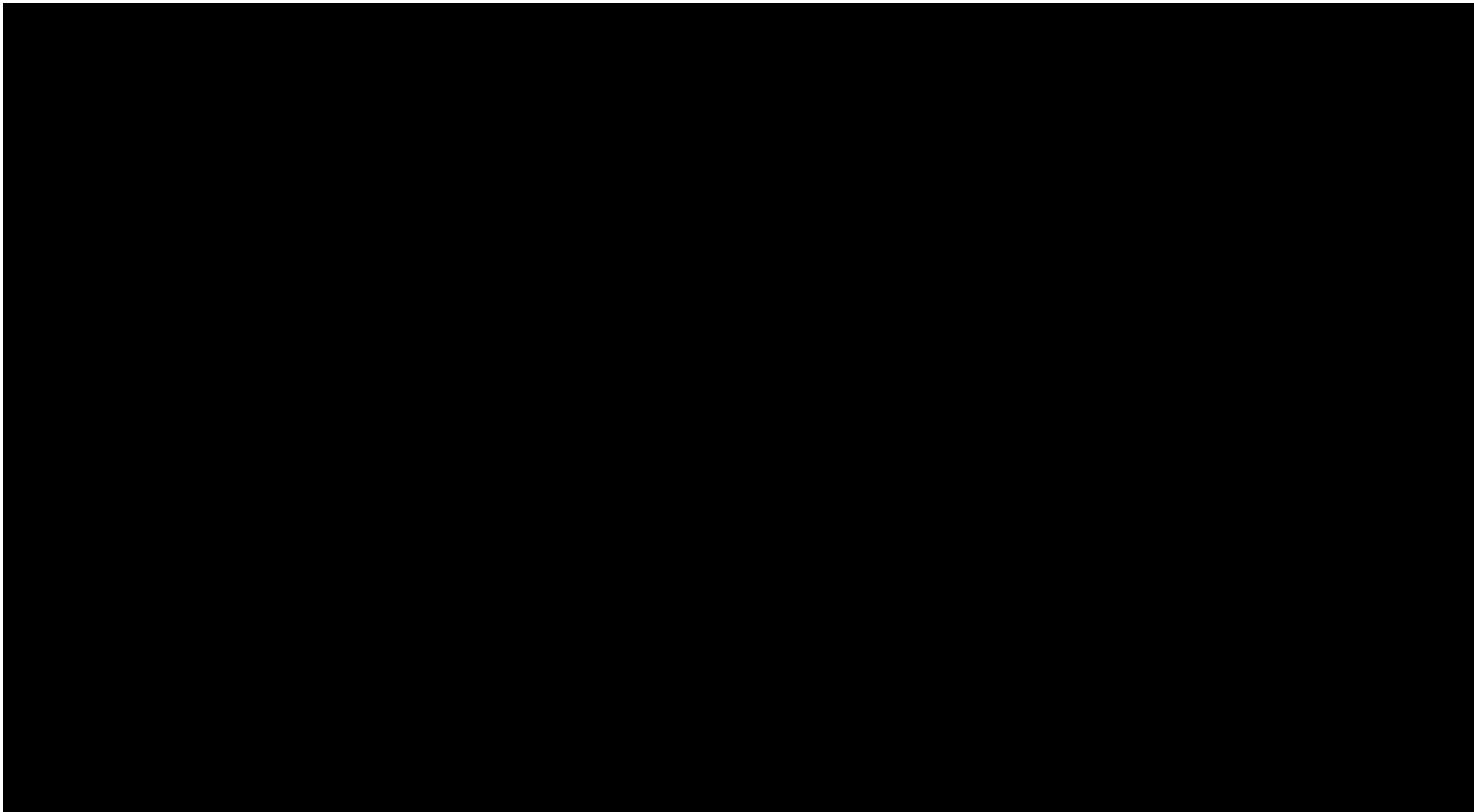
**Hospital admission rate for COVID-19, patients aged ≥65y by week and PHE centre, England**

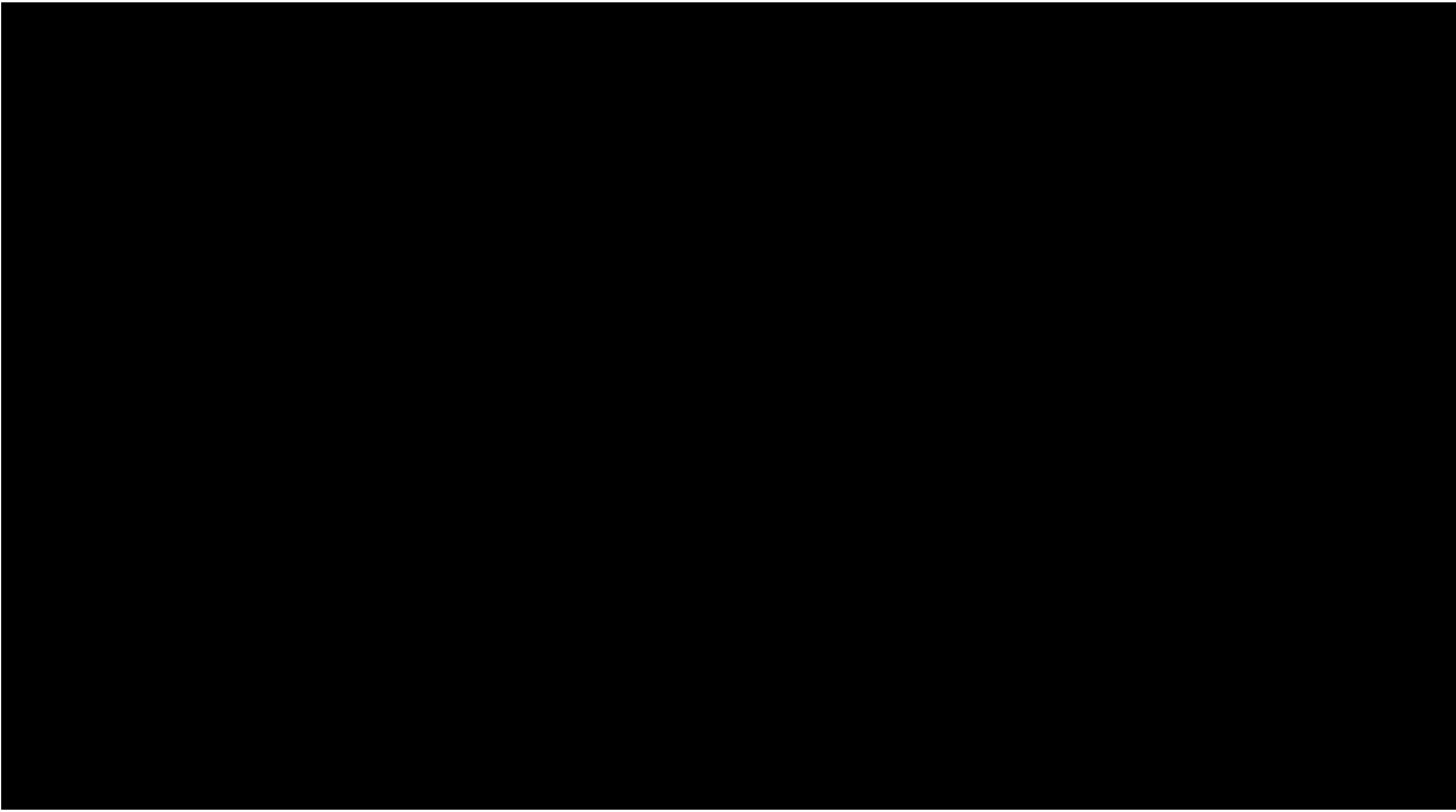


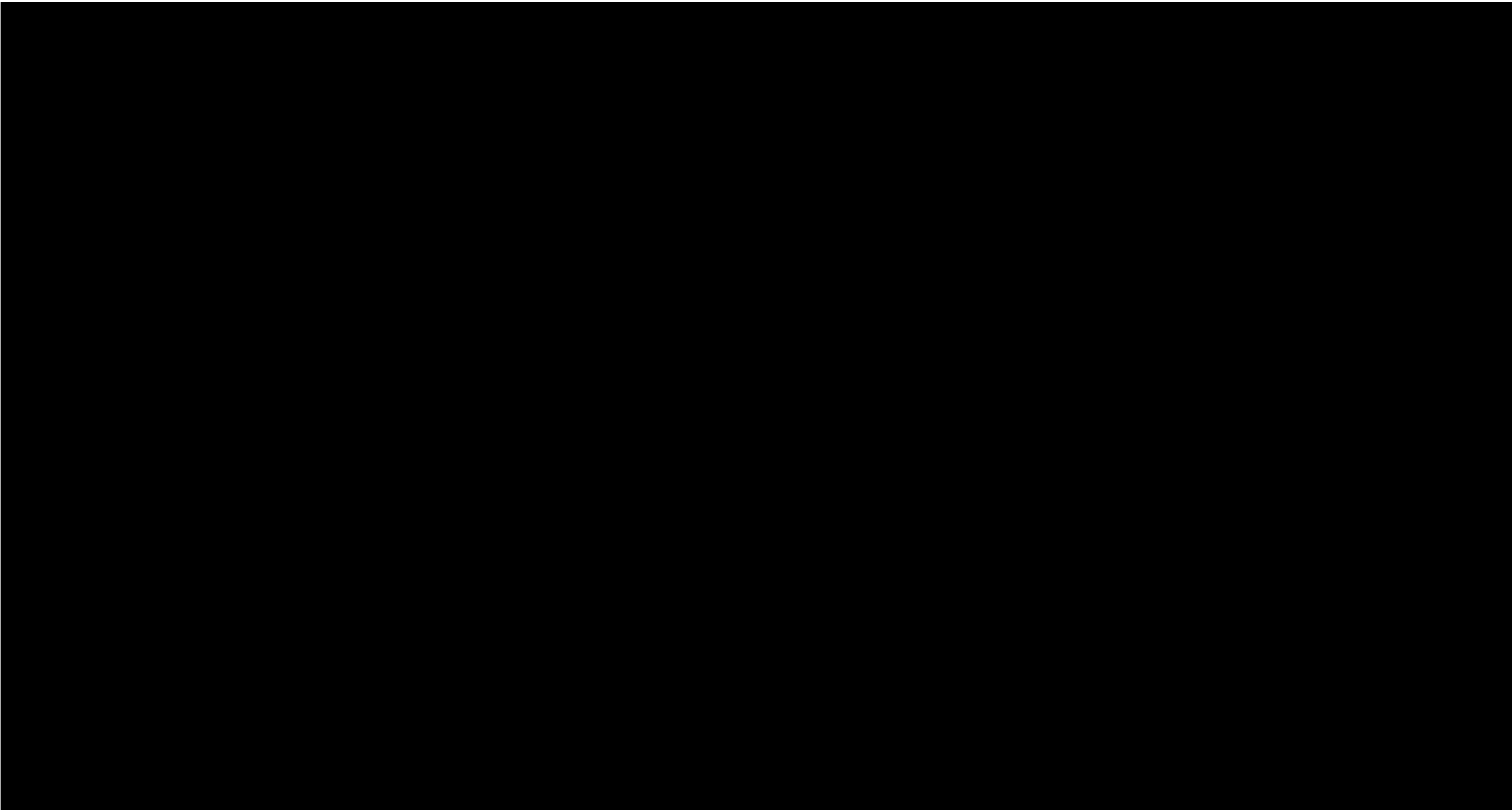
**Rate of admission to ICU/HDU for COVID-19, patients aged ≥65y by week and PHE centre, England**



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





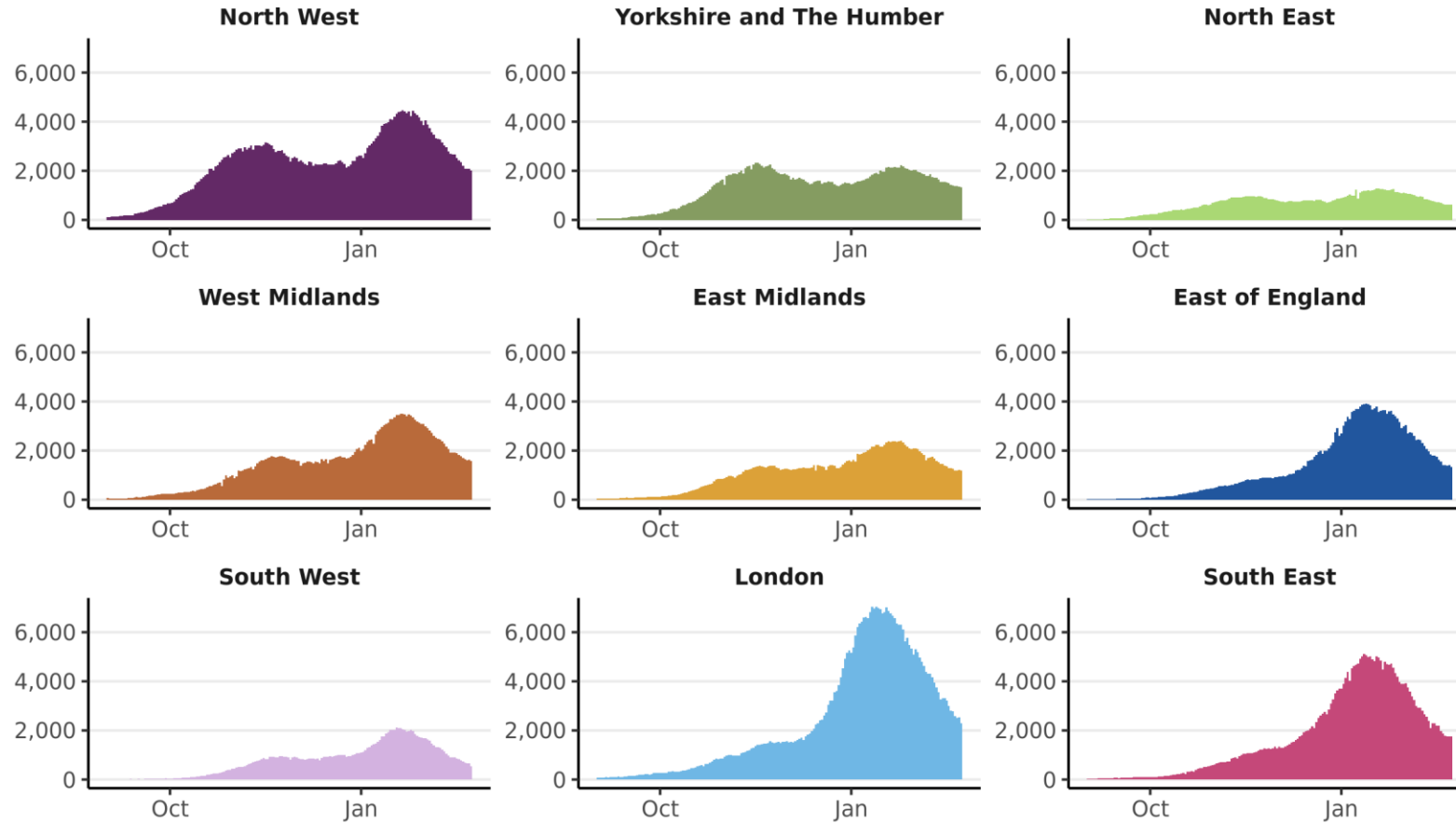




# Patients in hospital by region

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

NOTE: slide shows bed occupancy, not new admissions.

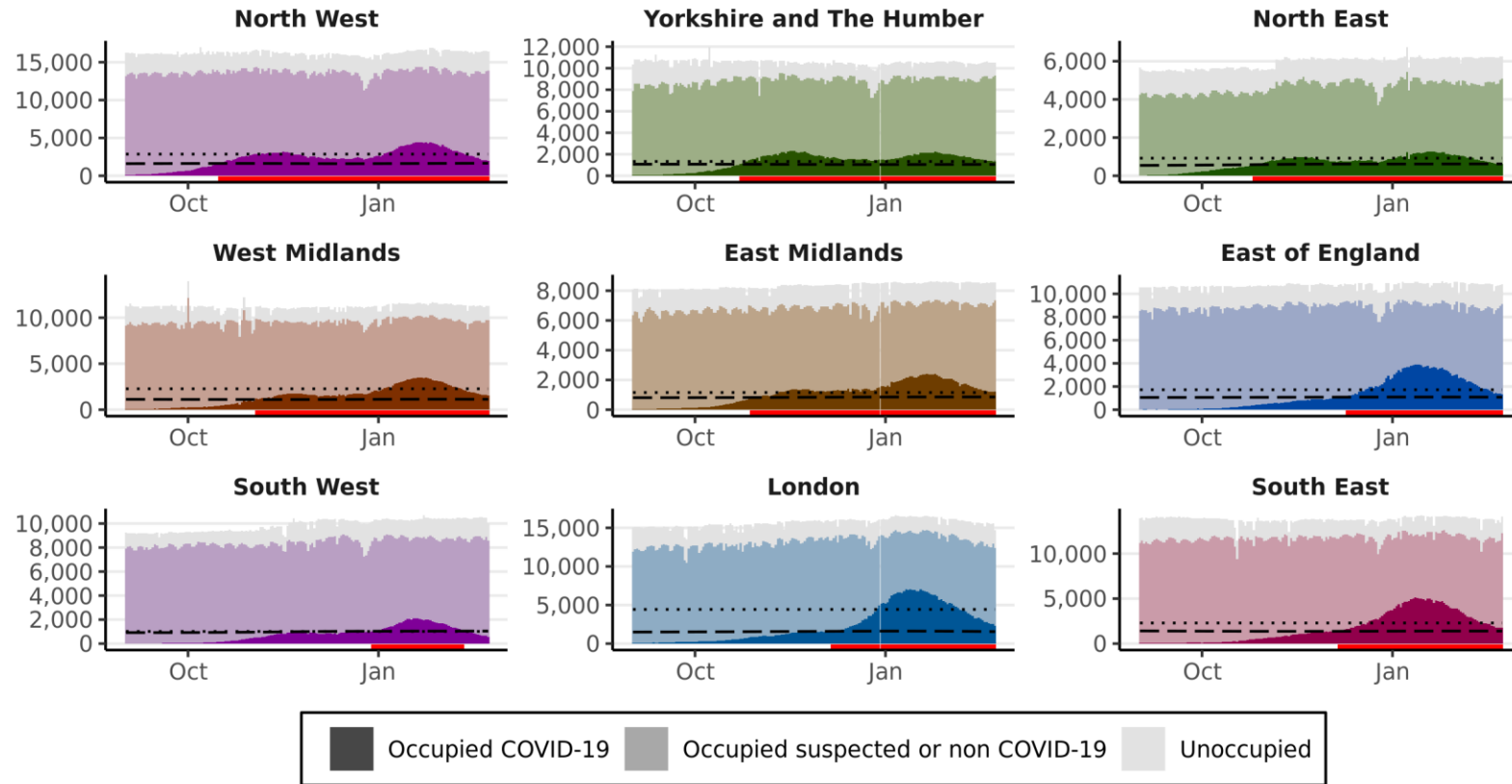


**Source:** NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 01 September 2020 to 23 February 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.

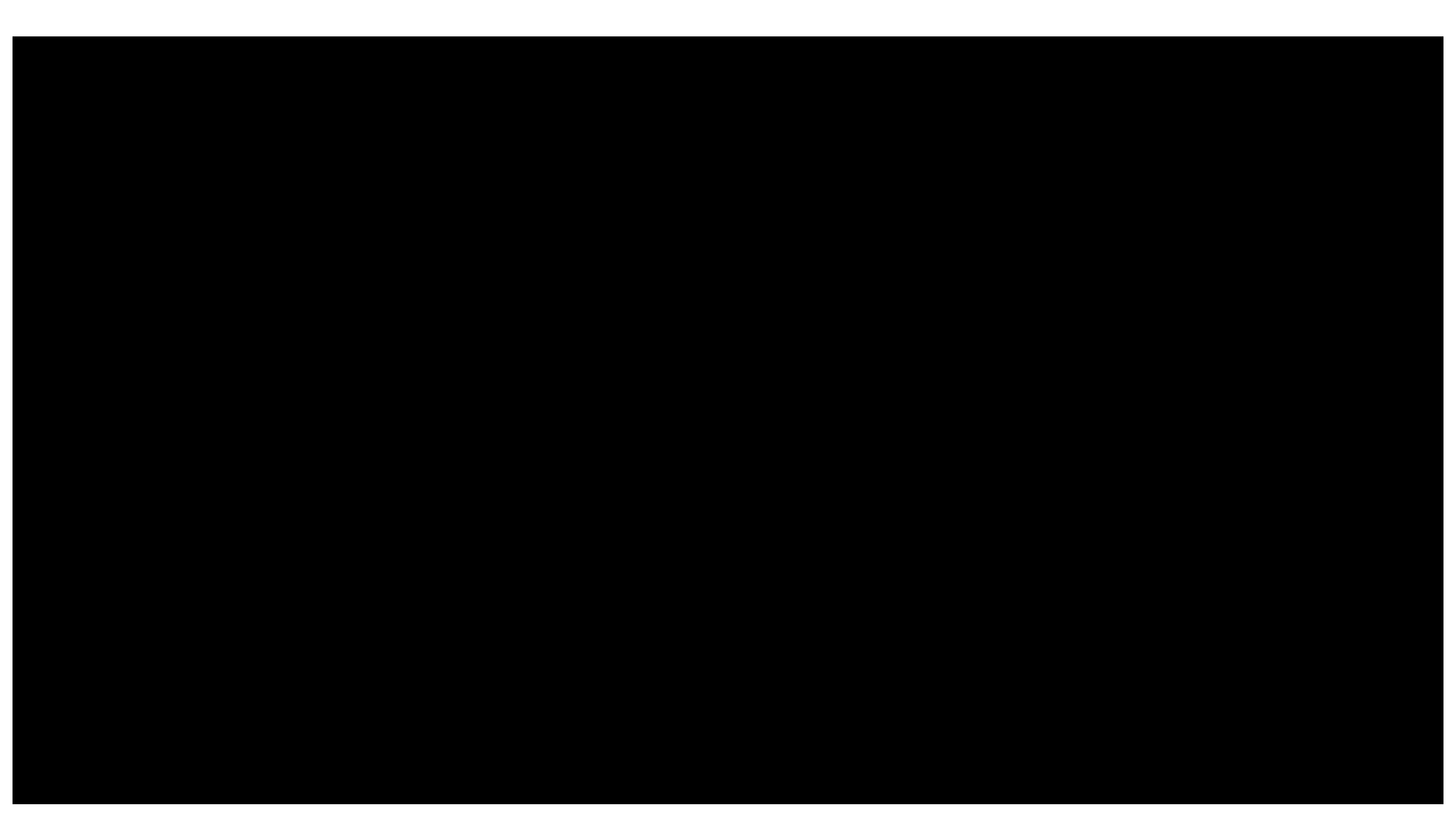
# Bed occupancy and capacity by region - general and acute beds

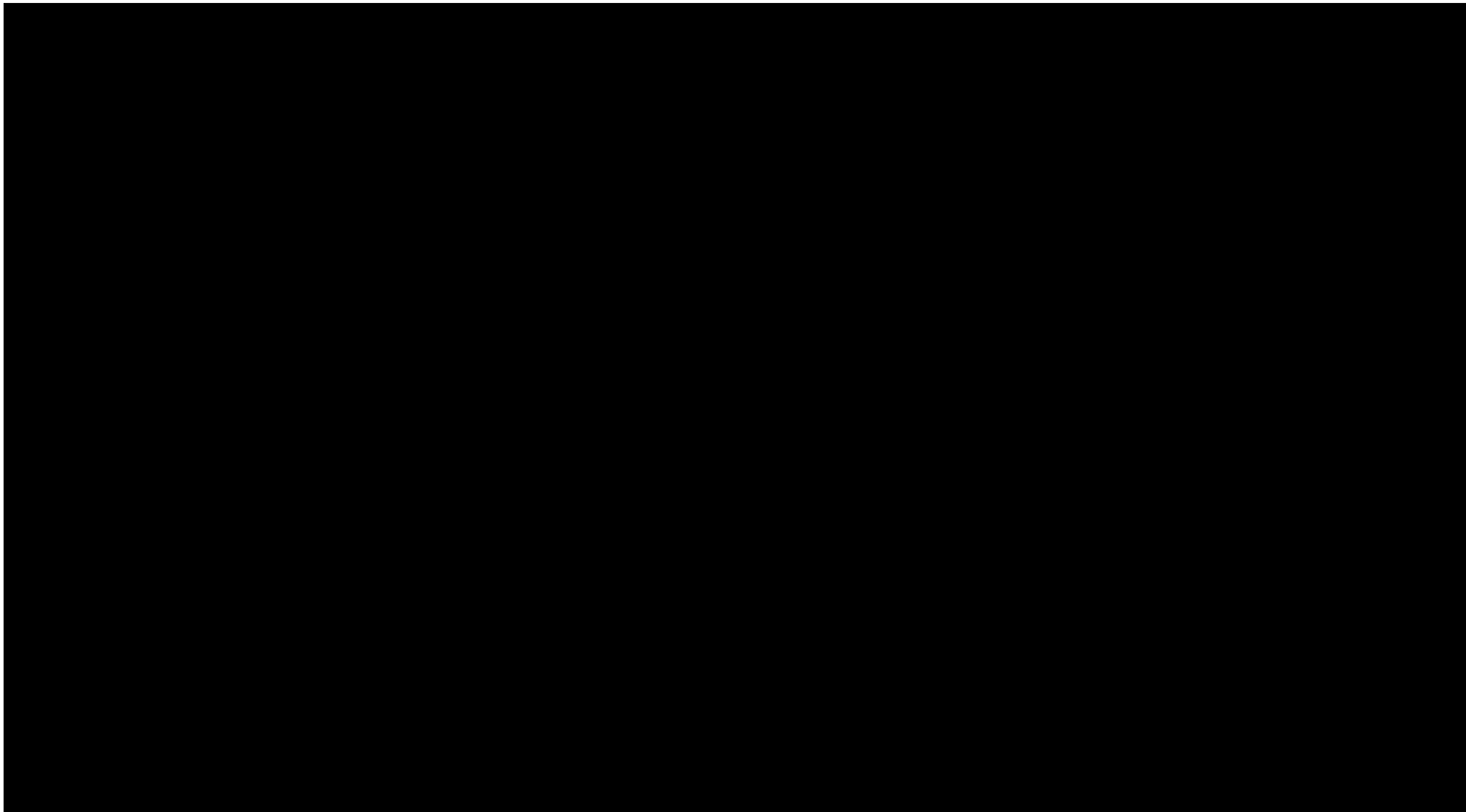
## Total bed occupancy and capacity by region

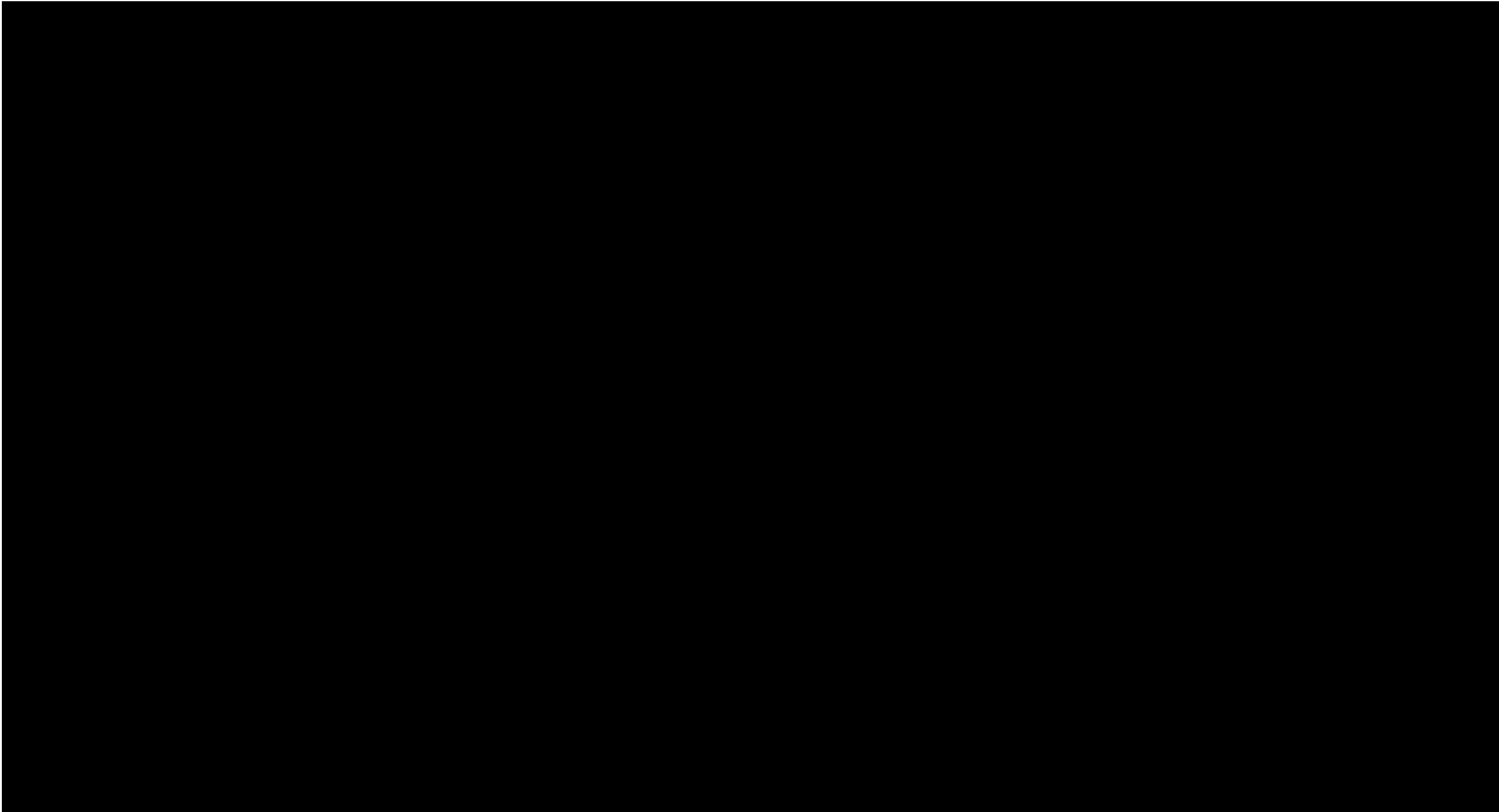
Dotted line shows 'spring peak value', i.e. highest daily COVID-19 bed occupancy recorded between 02 April 2020 and 01 June 2020. Solid bar above axis indicates when daily recorded COVID-19 bed occupancy is above 10% of daily available capacity, which is approximately shown by the dashed line.



**Source:** NHS England & Improvement COVID-19 Hospital Activity Data, from 02 April 2020 to 23 February 2021. Produced by Joint Biosecurity Centre.







# NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

## NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, alarms over the past 7 days (16 Feb 2021 to 22 Feb 2021)

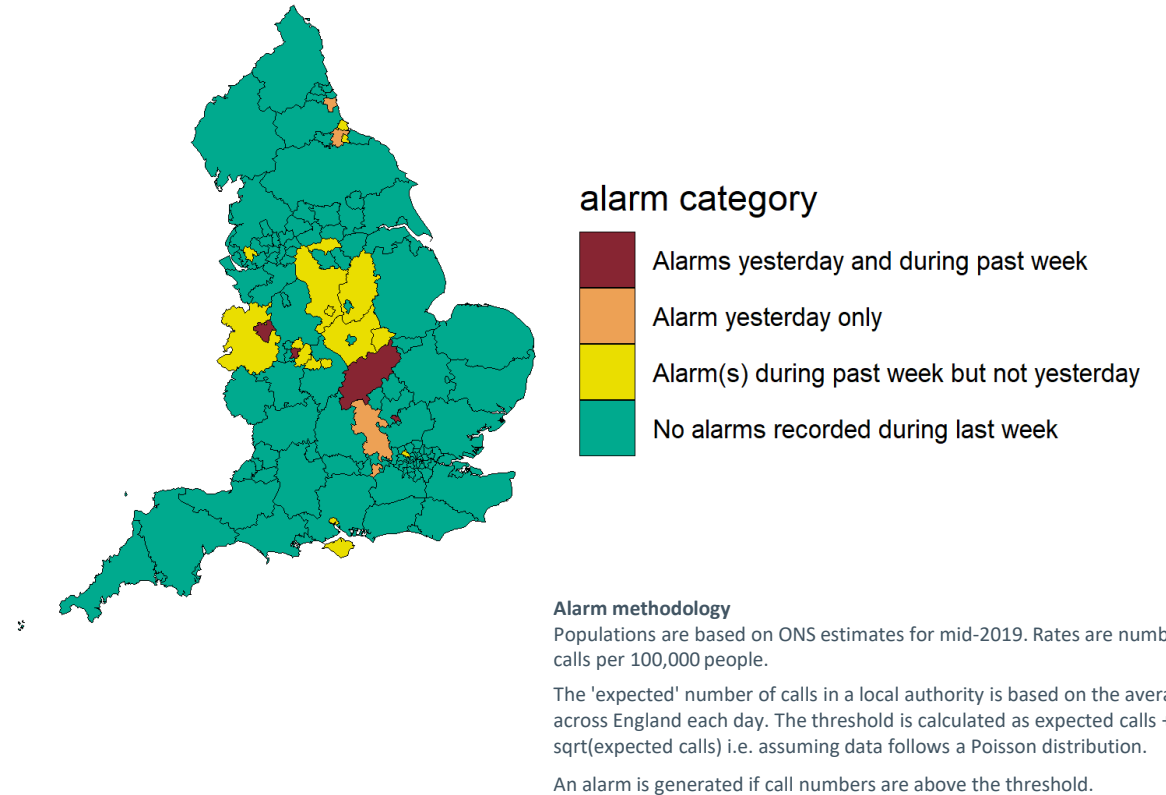
The alarms are intended to give early warning of local authorities where rates are higher than the national average. Due to a lack of historical data it is not yet possible to take into account any systematic bias which may result in one authority consistently recording above average rates independently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

### 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.

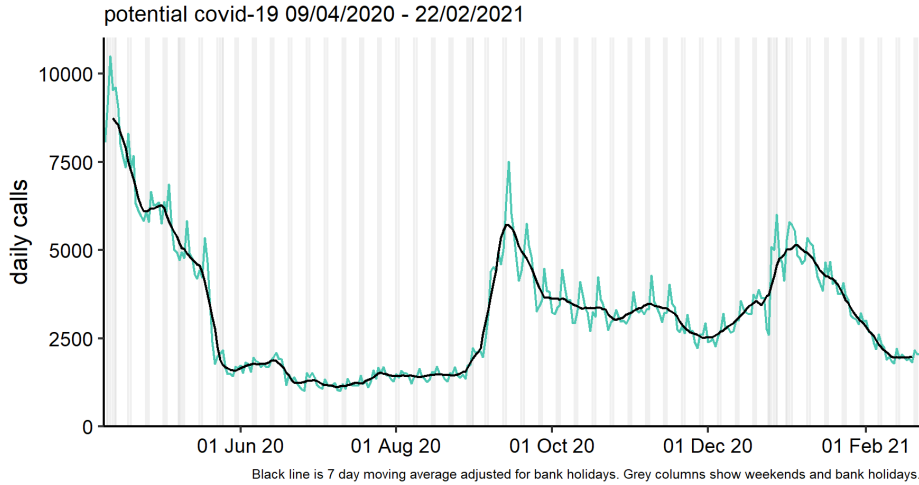
Area	Number of alarms in past 7 days	Alarm category
Northamptonshire		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Sandwell		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Telford and Wrekin		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Luton		Alarms yesterday and during past week
Bracknell Forest		Alarm yesterday only
Buckinghamshire		Alarm yesterday only
Stockton-on-Tees		Alarm yesterday only
Sunderland		Alarm yesterday only
Birmingham		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Leicestershire, including Rutland		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derby		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Derbyshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Isle of Wight		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Nottinghamshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Southampton		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Barnsley		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Brent		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Coventry		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Hartlepool		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Middlesbrough		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Shropshire		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Solihull		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
St. Helens		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday
Walsall		Alarm(s) during past week but not yesterday

NHS 111 potential COVID-19 calls, alarms over past 7 days ( 16/02/21 - 22/02/21 )



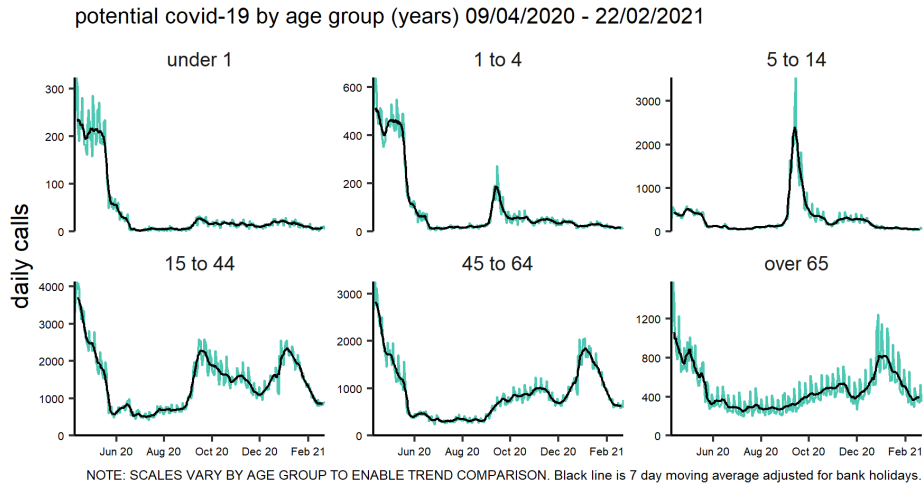
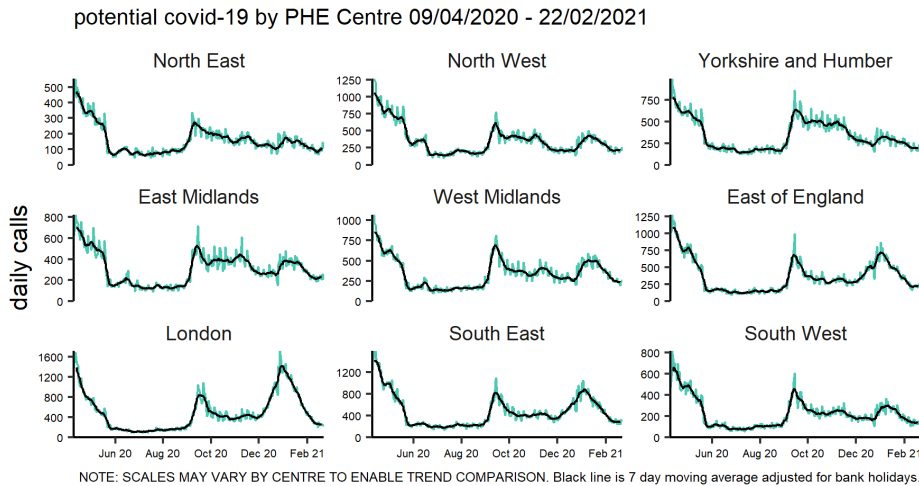
# NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

## Trends in daily NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 22 Feb)



### NHS 111 'potential COVID-19' calls

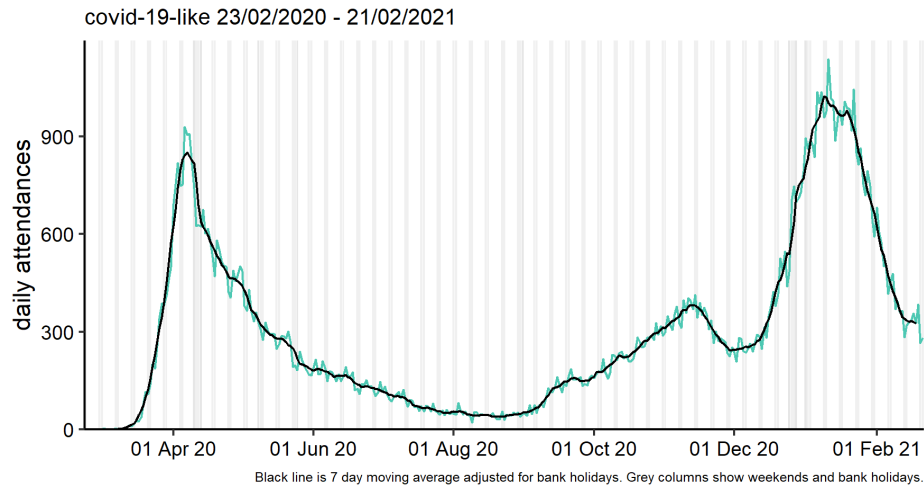
- These data are based on 'potential COVID-19' symptoms reported by callers
- These data are not based on outcomes of tests for coronavirus
- Charts should be used to monitor trends (not the actual number of people symptomatic in the community)
- Daily and 7-day moving averages are shown in all charts
- 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.



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](#).

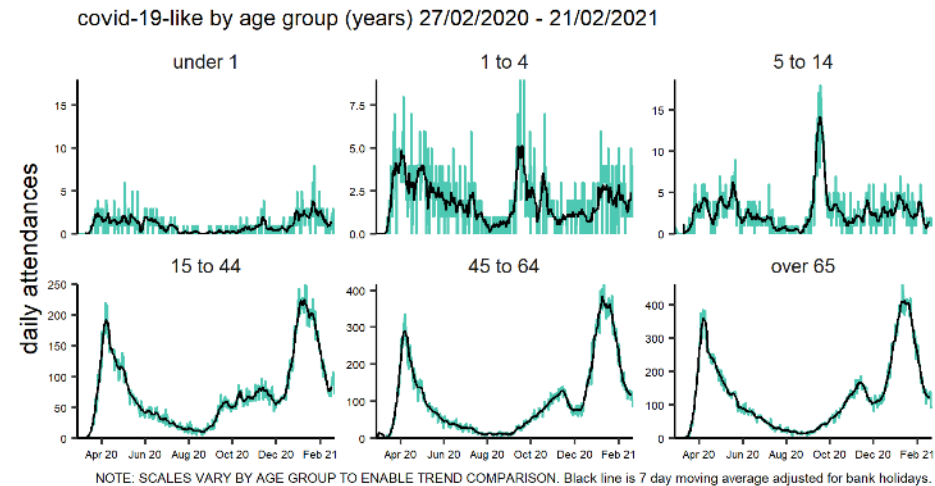
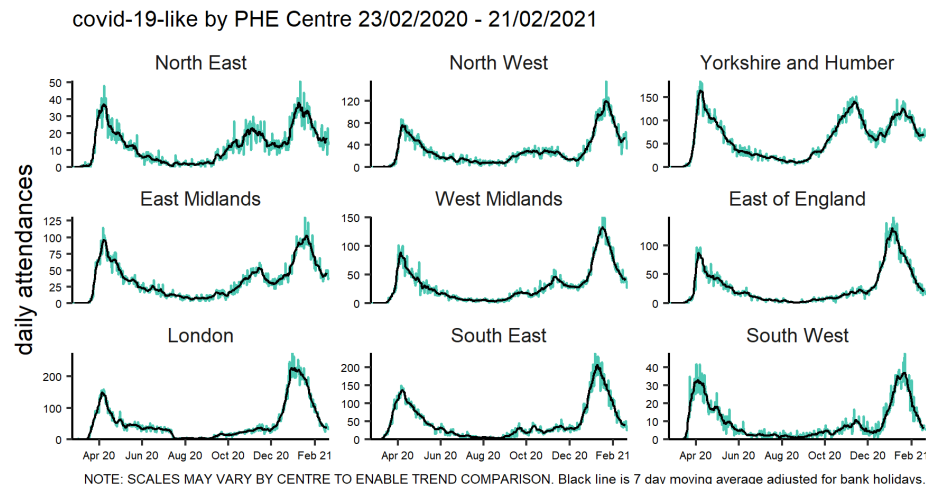
# Emergency Department Syndromic Surveillance System COVID-19-like attendances

## Trends in daily ED COVID-19-like attendances, national, PHE Centre and by age (to 21 Feb)



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



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



