

Data Presentation

24 March 2023

- Data Changes:
 - ONS Survey 'Paused'
 - COG-UK 'Retired'
- Infections increased in England, Scotland, Wales; primary school children & over-70s
- Hospital admissions peaking, deaths increasing
- Vaccine recency falling prior to Spring 2023 booster (only for over-75s, immunocompromised etc.)
- Long Covid data (report delayed until 30 March)

DATA CHANGES

ONS (Covid Infection Survey)

COG-UK (Covid-19 Genomics UK Consortium)

(Two exemplary initiatives)

Press release

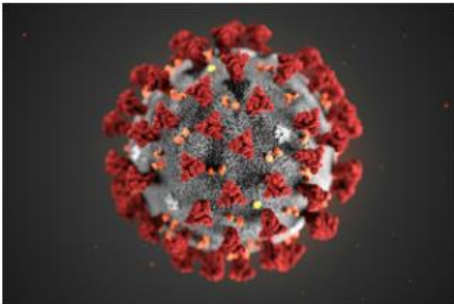
COVID-19 Infection Survey participants thanked for ‘huge contribution’ to pandemic response

UKHSA, ONS and the University of Oxford are thanking over 500,000 people from across the UK for their contribution to the COVID-19 Infection Survey.

From: [UK Health Security Agency](#)

Published 9 March 2023

Last updated 9 March 2023 — [See all updates](#)



Set up in April 2020, the COVID-19 Infection Survey (CIS) regularly gathered and analysed more than 11 million swab tests and 3 million blood tests from households.

The results have helped to provide vital weekly data on virus positivity levels across the UK, details on new variants, the characteristics of those who had the virus and their antibody levels and details of long COVID prevalence. This helped develop an understanding of COVID-19 and inform government decision-making throughout the pandemic.

The widespread rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine programme, together with improved treatments for the most vulnerable, has enabled the transition to living with COVID-19. This means the approach to COVID-19 surveillance is being actively reviewed by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) to ensure it is proportionate, cost effective and considered alongside how we monitor a range of other infectious diseases that present a similar risk to the public’s health.

UKHSA will confirm details of any new surveillance surveys that continue beyond 31 March 2023 in due course. In the meantime, data collection for the COVID-19 Infection Survey will be paused.

Professor Steven Riley, Director General of Data, Analytics and Surveillance at UKHSA, said:

“ The COVID-19 Infection Survey has been an important tool in helping us understand COVID-19 and we’d like to thank every single participant for the huge contribution they have made.

“ We will continue to ensure our surveillance activities remain proportionate and cost effective with the move to Living with COVID-19. Participants of the COVID-19 Infection Survey will be uniquely placed to support future surveillance activities and we and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) very much look forward to working with them in the future.

“ We remain committed to monitoring the threat posed by COVID-19 through our range of surveillance systems and genomics capabilities, which report on infection rates, hospitalisations and the risks posed by new variants.”

Sir Ian Diamond, National Statistician and Chief Executive of the ONS, said:

“ The pandemic has been a formidable test of our ability to gather and analyse data quickly, and the unique value of the COVID-19 Infection Survey has been recognised worldwide.

“ The data from this survey has had an incredible impact on the country’s response to the pandemic, and its success instils confidence in the ability to stand up wider surveillance activities in future.

“ As UKHSA works to confirm its approach to COVID-19 surveillance, we plan to continue gathering valuable insight into the experiences of COVID-19 and other respiratory infections and long COVID in communities, and looking forward to continuing to work with CIS participants to do so.”

Professor Sarah Walker, Chief Investigator of the survey and Professor of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology at the University of Oxford, said:

“ The COVID-19 Infection Survey is an extraordinary achievement, the successes of which have been driven by the selfless contribution of hundreds of thousands of people taking part across all 4 nations of the UK, as well as of several thousand study workers originally delivering home visits throughout lockdowns.

“ The data collected will continue to be valuable for many years to learn more about how COVID-19 infection and vaccination affect future health outcomes.”

UKHSA continues to publish regular reports on COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, including through our [weekly surveillance reports](#), which provide data on infection rates, hospitalisation numbers and vaccination uptake. We also maintain the ability to track the latest variants through our genomics capabilities, which assess the risks posed by different strains of the virus.



BLOG 21 Mar 2023

COG-UK's final flight

[Home](#) > [News](#) > [COG-UK's final flight](#)

By Professor Sharon Peacock

Launched in the spring of 2020 as part of the UK response to the emerging pandemic, the COVID-19 Genomics UK (COG-UK) consortium has been on an extraordinary journey over the last three years. The work of standing up a national SARS-CoV-2 genomic surveillance programme from scratch in a matter of days has been [likened, by myself](#) and others, to assembling an aeroplane from its component parts while already in the process of taking off. Despite some precarious moments, and at times being held together by little more than hard work and an unlimited supply of good will, the consortium did get off the ground. And it flew magnificently, despite the turbulence all around.

Much as an aeroplane may be employed for different functions over the course of its years in service, COG-UK has undergone several refits over time, showing agility, flexibility, and a fluid strategic focus as it pivoted from being a large-scale distributed sequencing and data analysis effort to a consortium that increasingly facilitated pandemic-relevant genomics research and training. Now, having served its purpose in responding to the threat from SARS-CoV-2 and helping to create a template around which lasting systems for pathogen genomic surveillance can be based, it is finally time to retire COG-UK.

At the end of their service life, many aeroplanes end up in decommissioning facilities, picked over for parts, and then parked in desert graveyards until scrapped. However, it is my hope that COG-UK will be judged as deserving of a place in the pandemic response equivalent of an aviation museum, to be admired, studied, and learned from for decades to come.

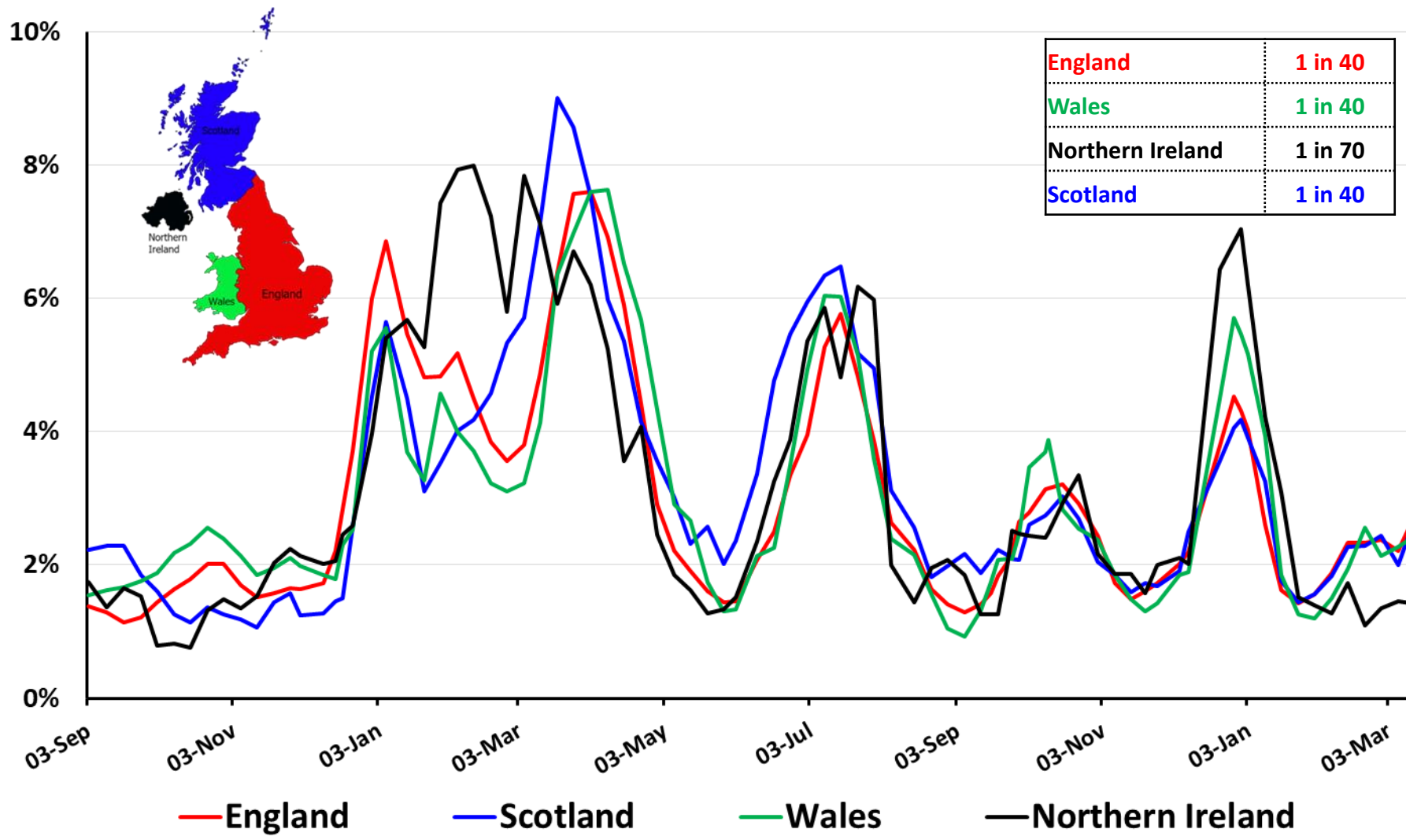
SOME MAIN DATA SOURCES

DATA	SOURCE	OTHER SOURCES
• Positive tests	Mass PCR/LFT testing	
• Prevalence	ONS Covid Infection Survey	
• Long Covid	ONS Covid Infection Survey	TBA
• Variants	COG-UK	UKHSA Variant Technical Briefings Sanger GISAID
• Hospitalisation	NHS	
• Deaths	ONS	CMI Excess Deaths (Actuaries)

INFECTIONS

Percent Testing Positive by Nation: 3 Sep 2021 to 13 Mar 2023

(Source: ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey results)



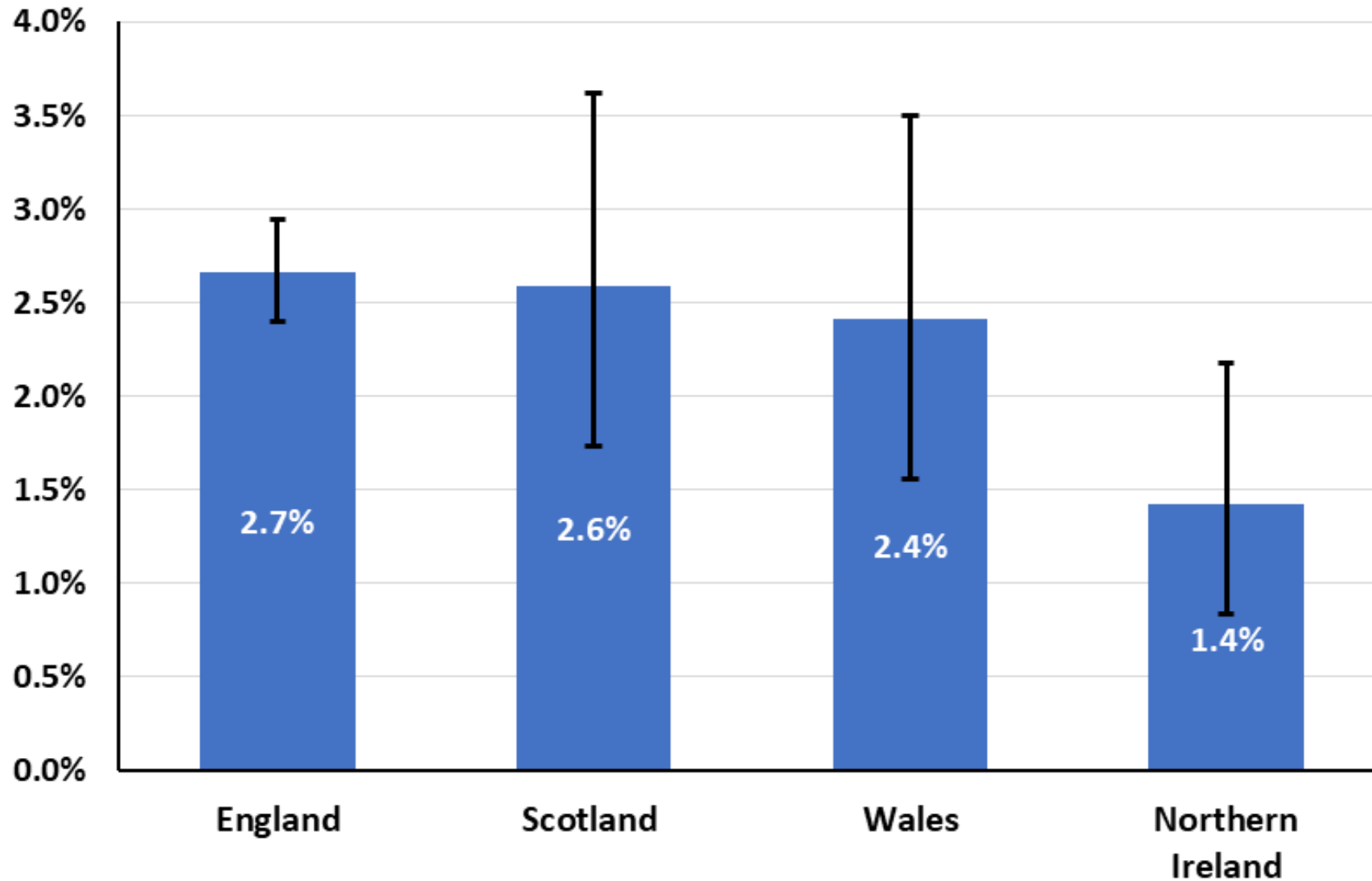
Official Percent Testing Positive

13-Mar

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Percent Testing Positive by Home Nation: Week Ending 13 Mar 2023

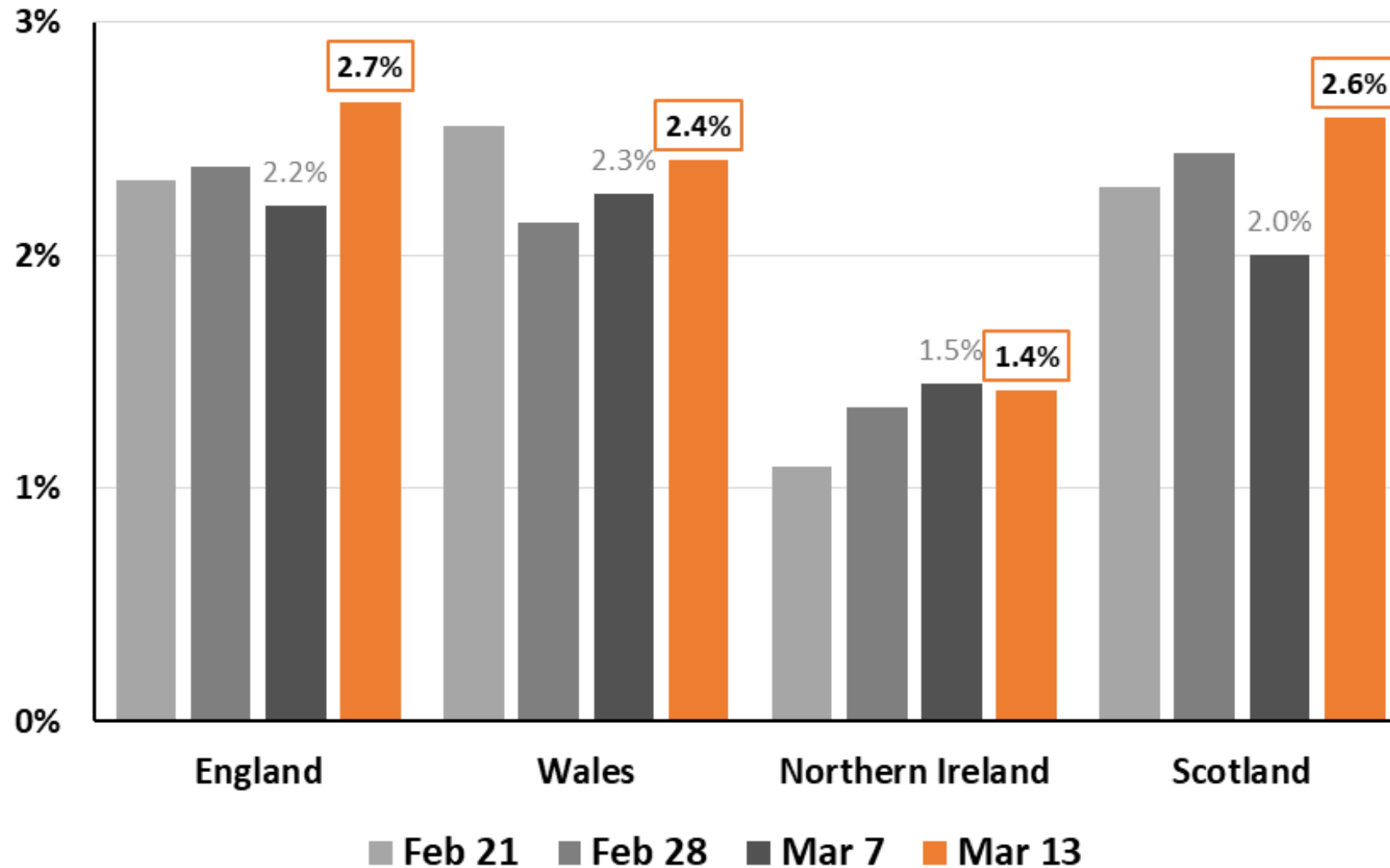
(Source: ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey results)



Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Percent Testing Positive by Home Nation: Recent Trend

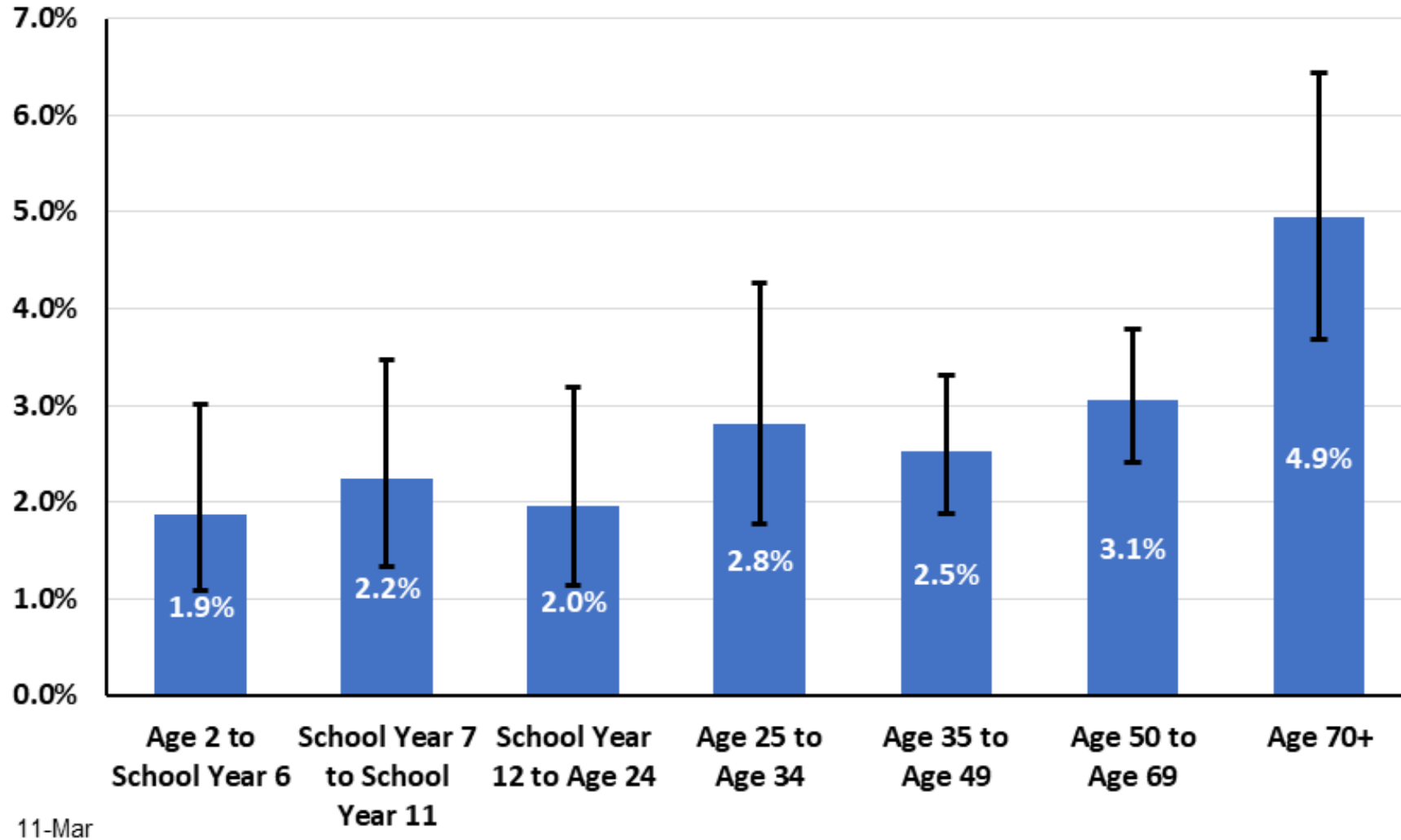
(Source: ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey results)



Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Percent Testing Positive by Age for England: 11 Mar 2023

(Source: ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey results)

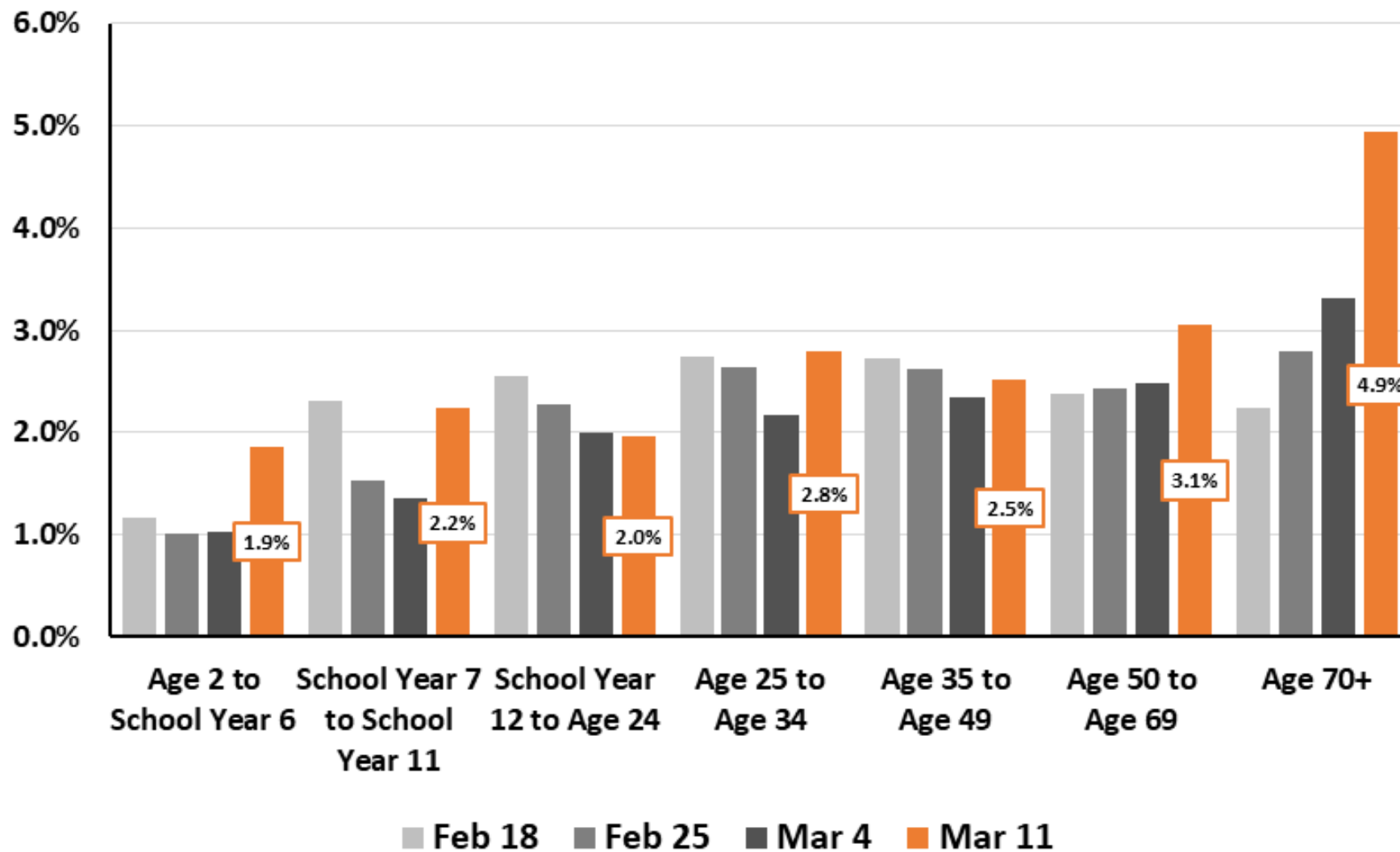


11-Mar

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Percent Testing Positive by Age for England: Recent Trend

(Source: ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey results)

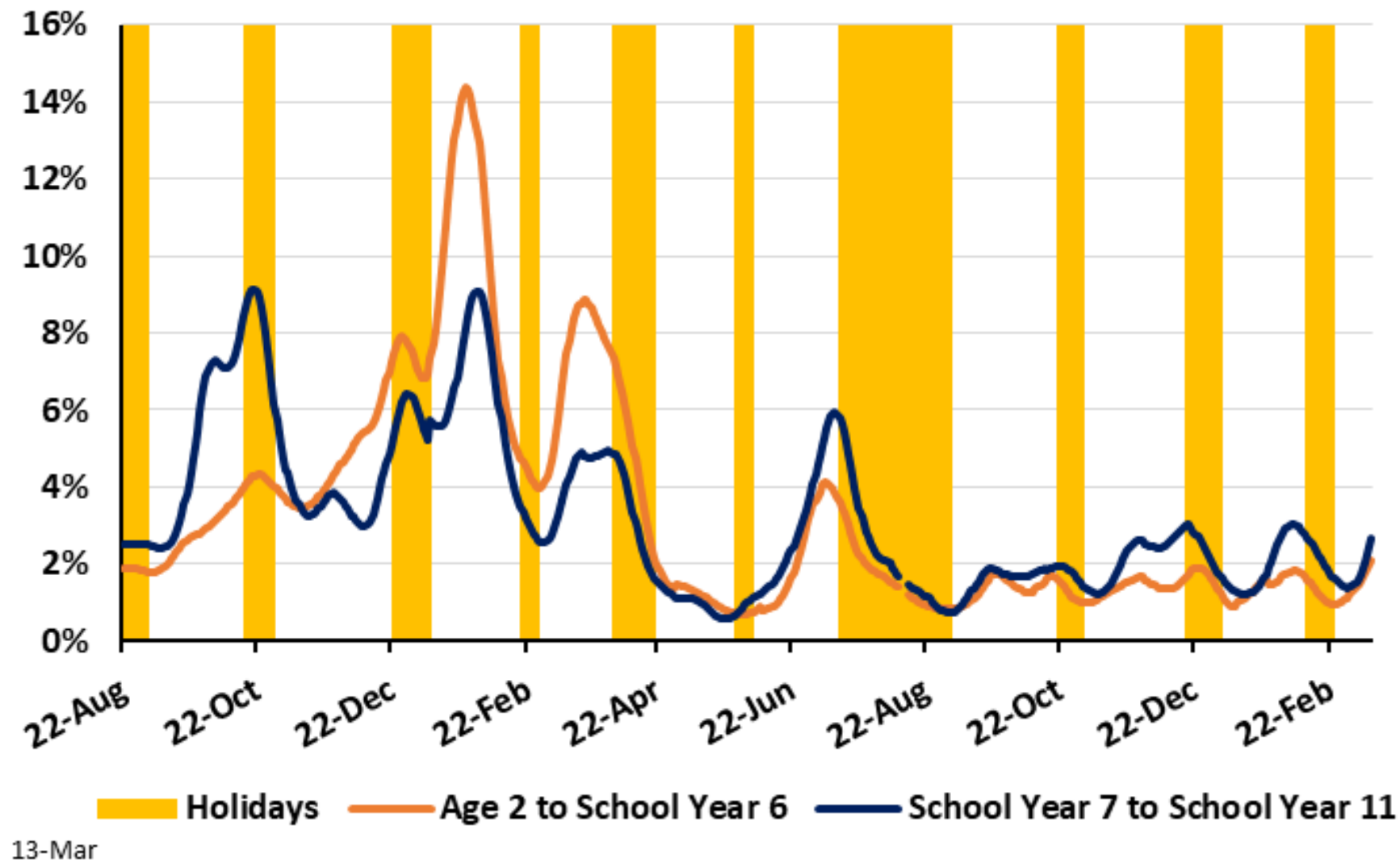


Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart


Percent Testing Positive by School Age in England

22 Aug 2021 to 13 Mar 2023

(Source: ONS Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey results)



Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart



Notice

24 March 2023

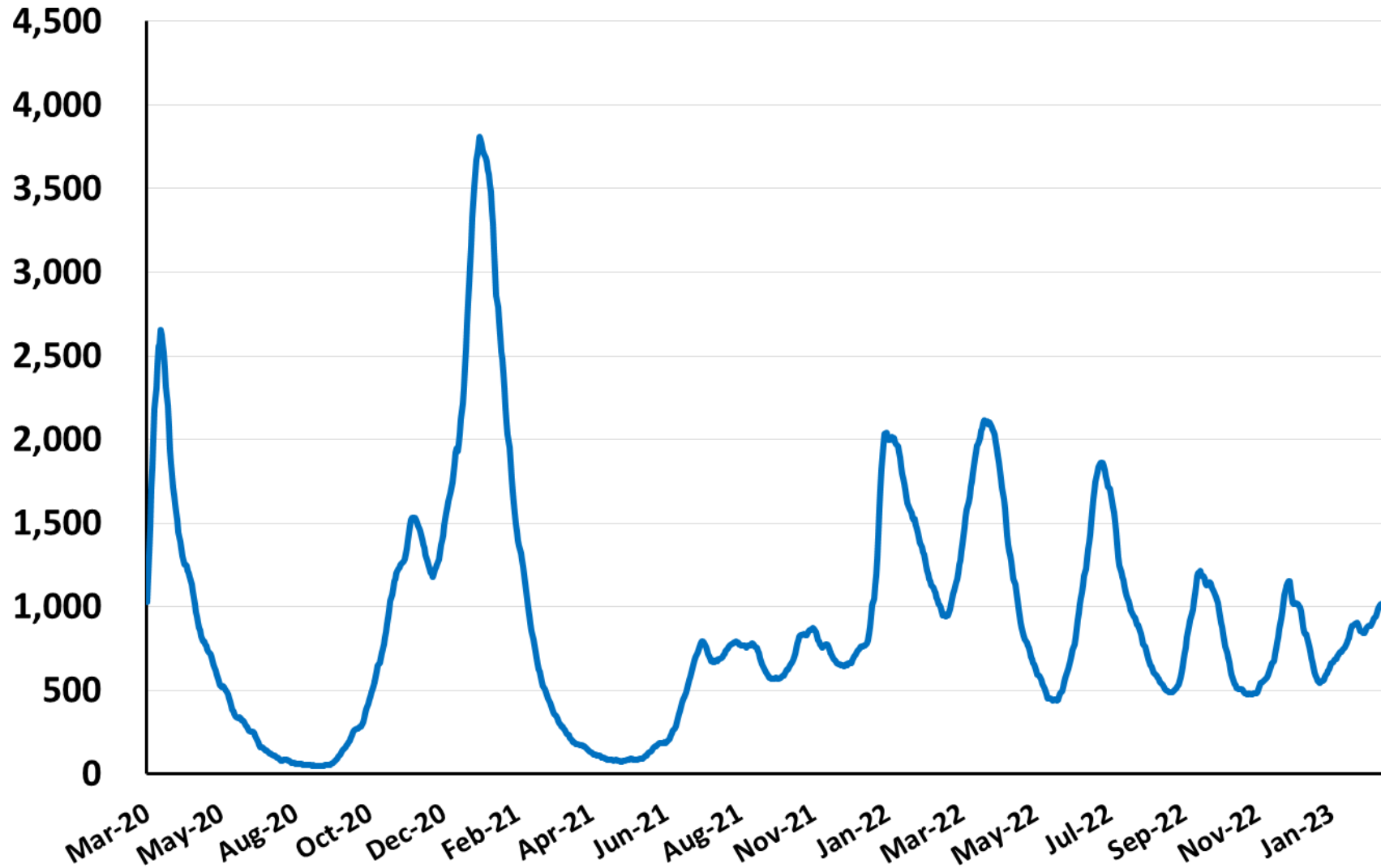
This is the final weekly Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey release. As the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) works to confirm its approach to surveillance, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) plans to work with existing participants to continue gathering valuable insight into the experiences of COVID-19, long COVID and other respiratory infections, details of which will be announced in due course. We thank our participants for their continued support.



HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Daily Hospital Admissions for England: 21 Mar 2020 – 20 Mar 2023

(Source: Covid Daily Update)

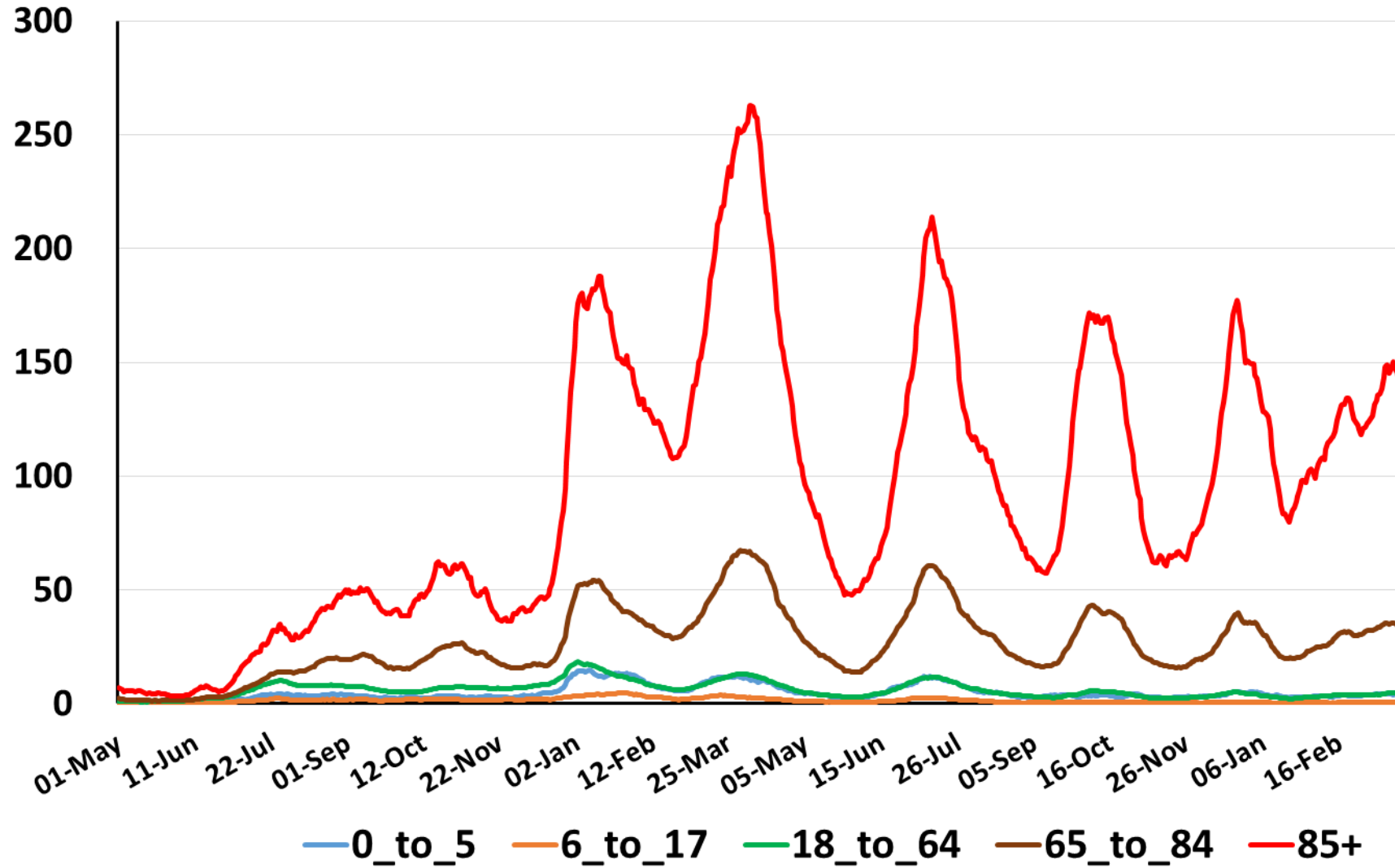


Daily Admissions (7DMA)

20-Mar-23

Seven Day Hospital Admissions Rate per 100K by Age in England: 1 May 2021 – 20 Mar 2023

(Source: Covid Daily Update)

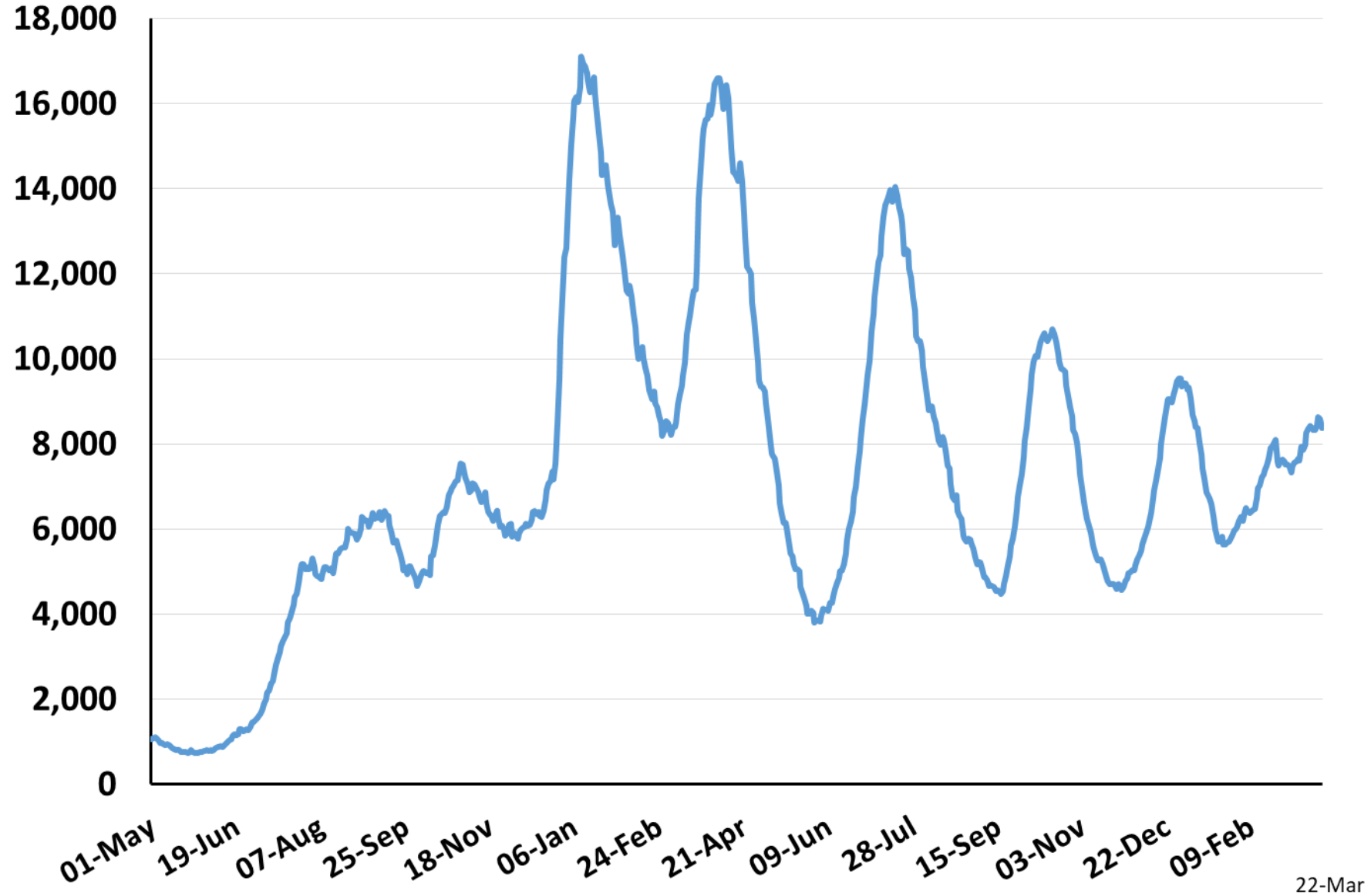


Admission Rate

20-Mar-23

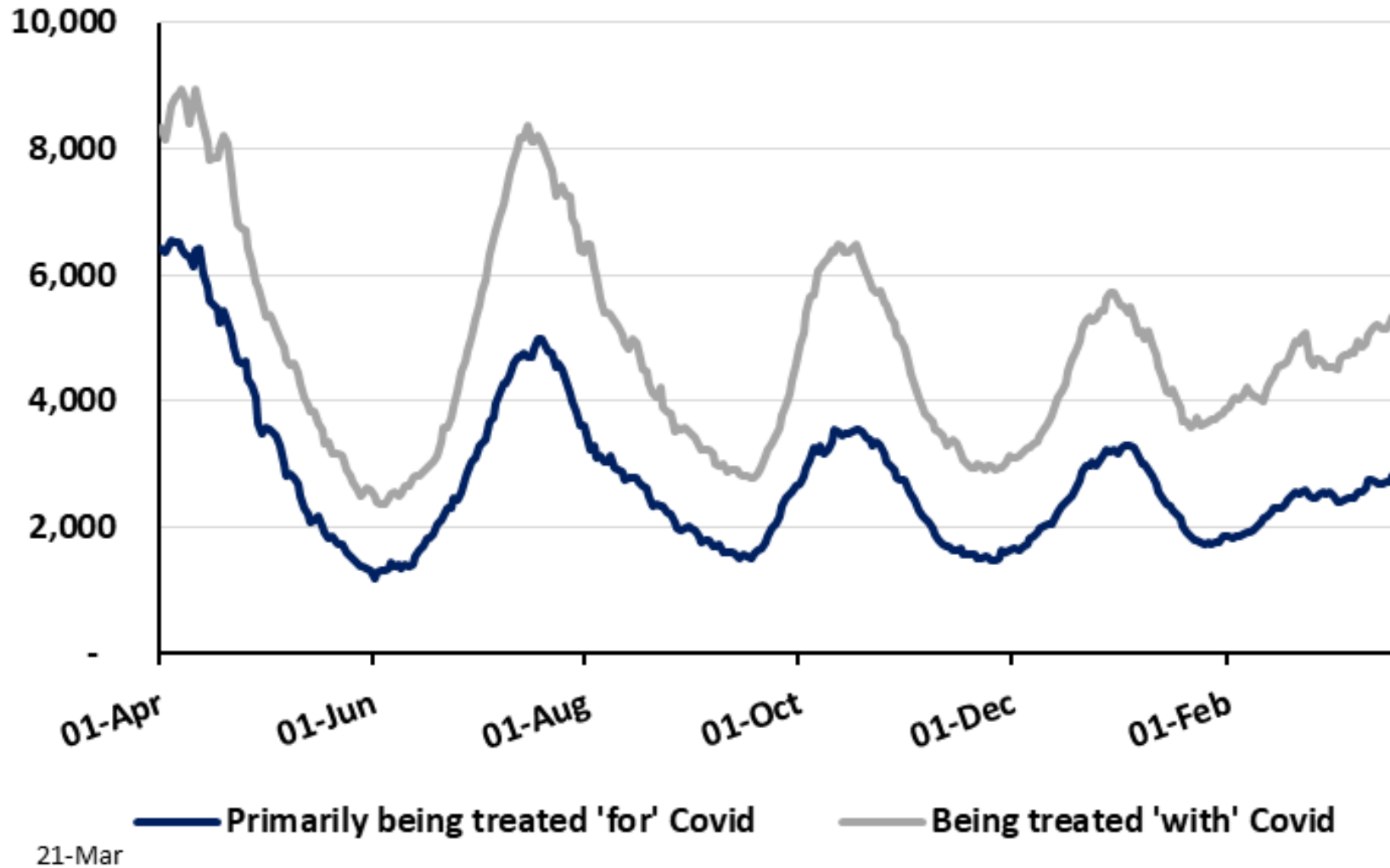
Daily Occupied Beds for England: 1 May 2021 – 22 Mar 2023

(Source: Covid Daily Update)



Daily Occupied Beds by Primarily and Incidental Covid for England: 1 Apr 2022 – 21 Mar 2023

(Source: NHS COVID-19 Hospital Activity)



<https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-hospital-activity/>

Daily Occupied Mechanically Ventilated Beds for England

1 May 2021 – 22 Mar 2023

(Source: Covid Daily Update)

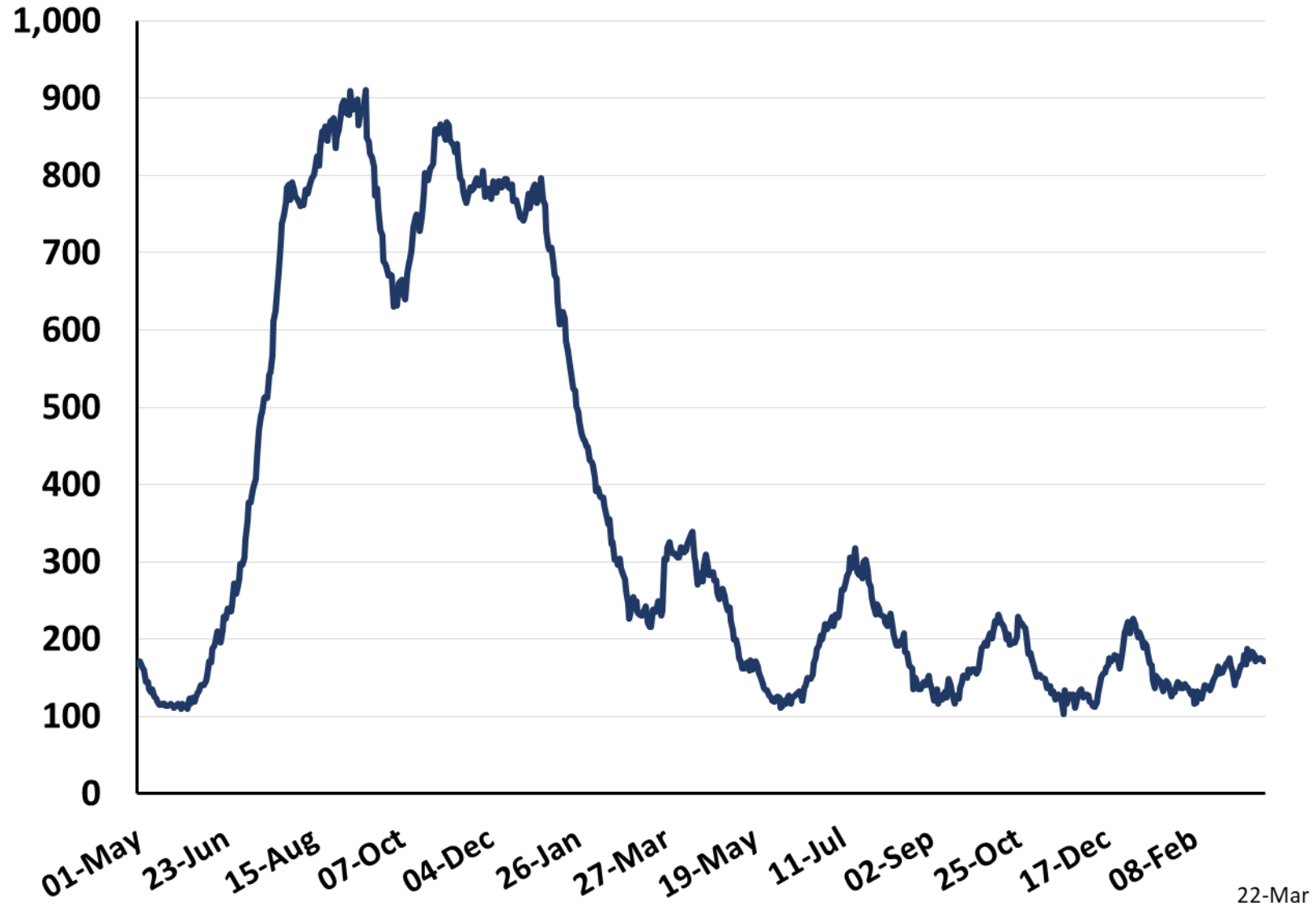
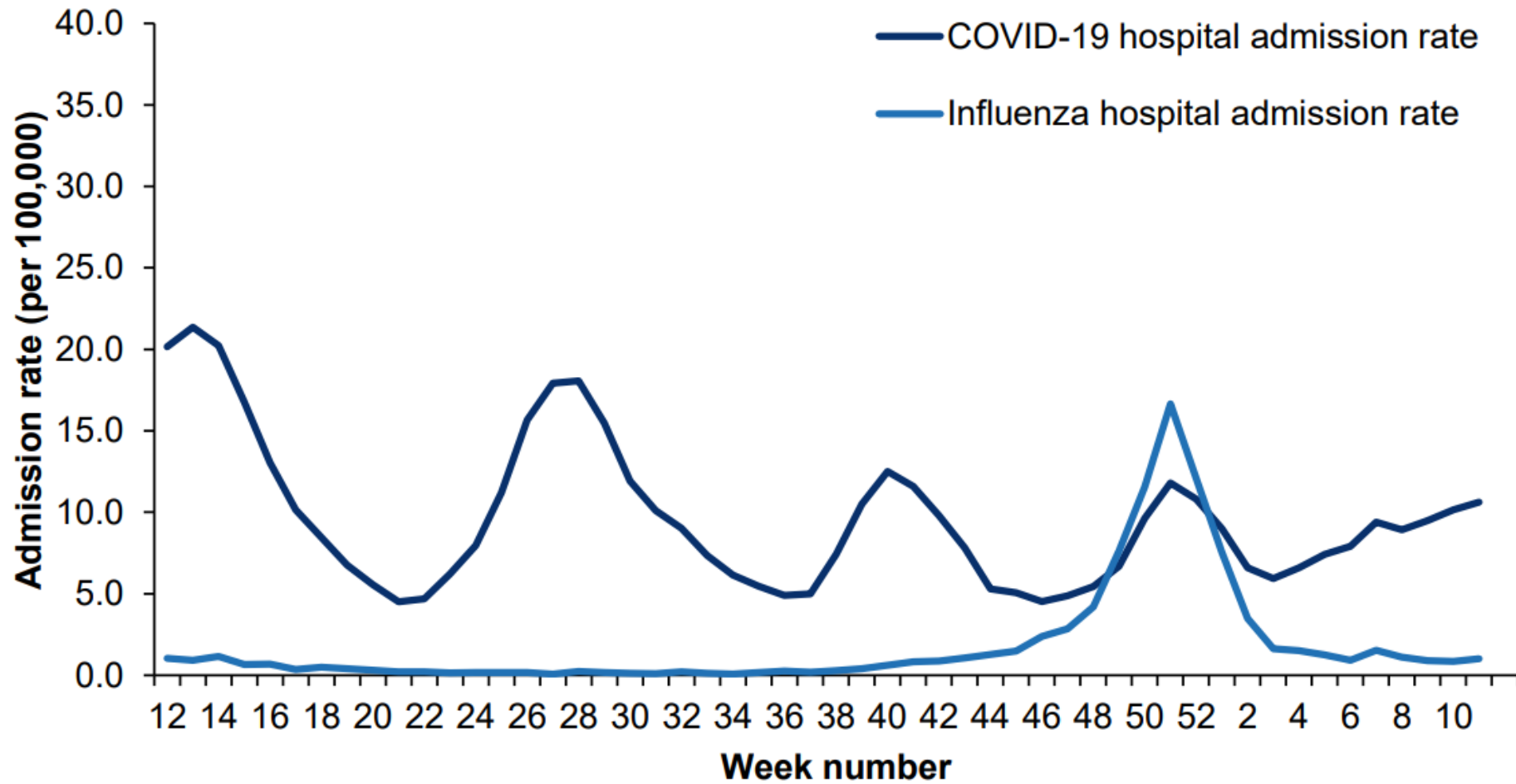


Figure 40: Weekly overall hospital admission rates of new COVID-19 and influenza positive cases per 100,000 population reported through SARI Watch, England



* Influenza hospital admission rate based on 20 sentinel NHS trusts for week 11

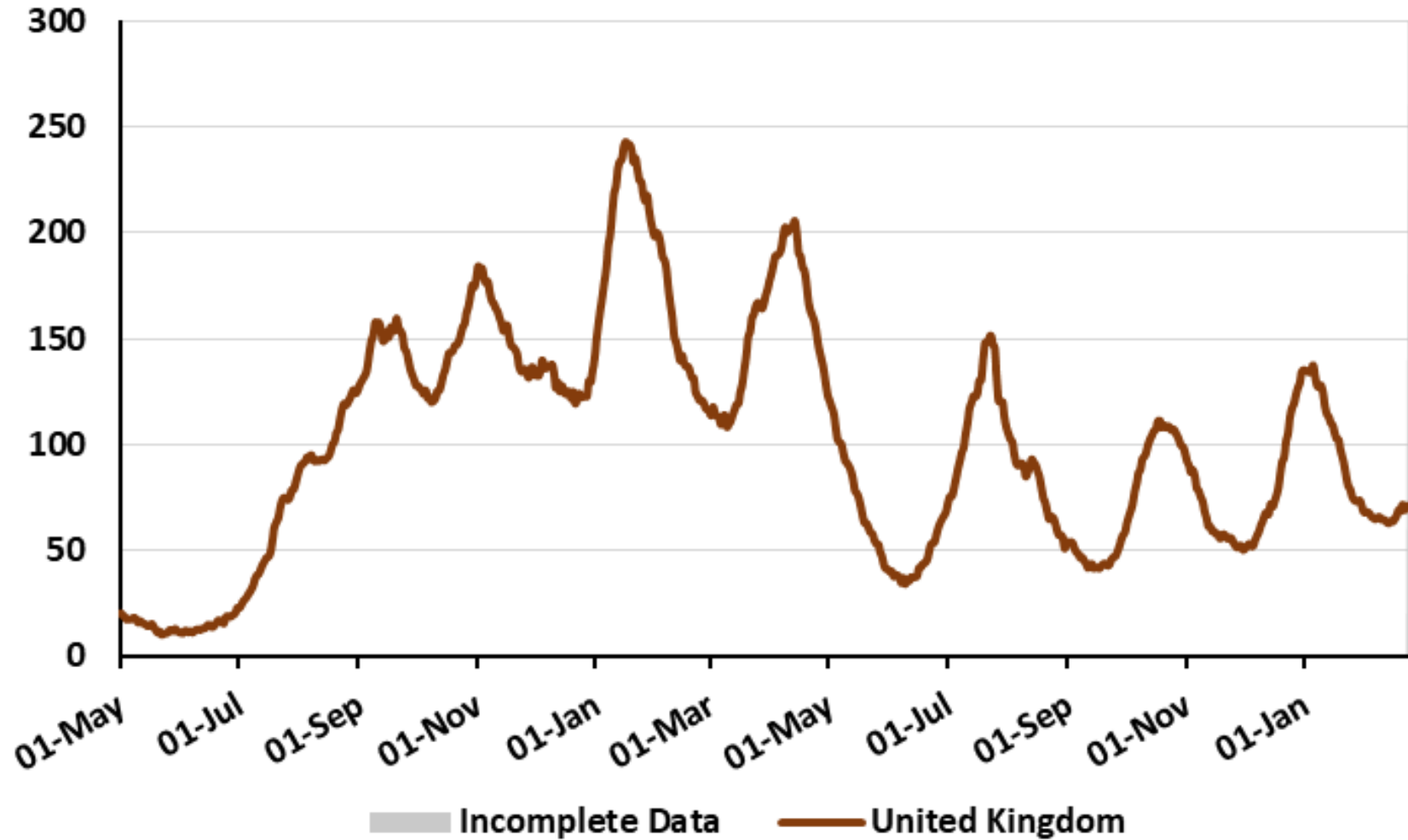
* COVID-19 hospital admission rate based on 88 NHS trusts for week 11

* SARI Watch data is provisional Source: UKHSA Weekly National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Report, Week 12

DEATHS

Daily deaths with COVID-19 on the death certificate by Date of Death for the United Kingdom: 1 May 2021 – 24 Feb 2023

(Source: UK Covid Dashboard)



ONS Deaths by Date of Death (7DMA)

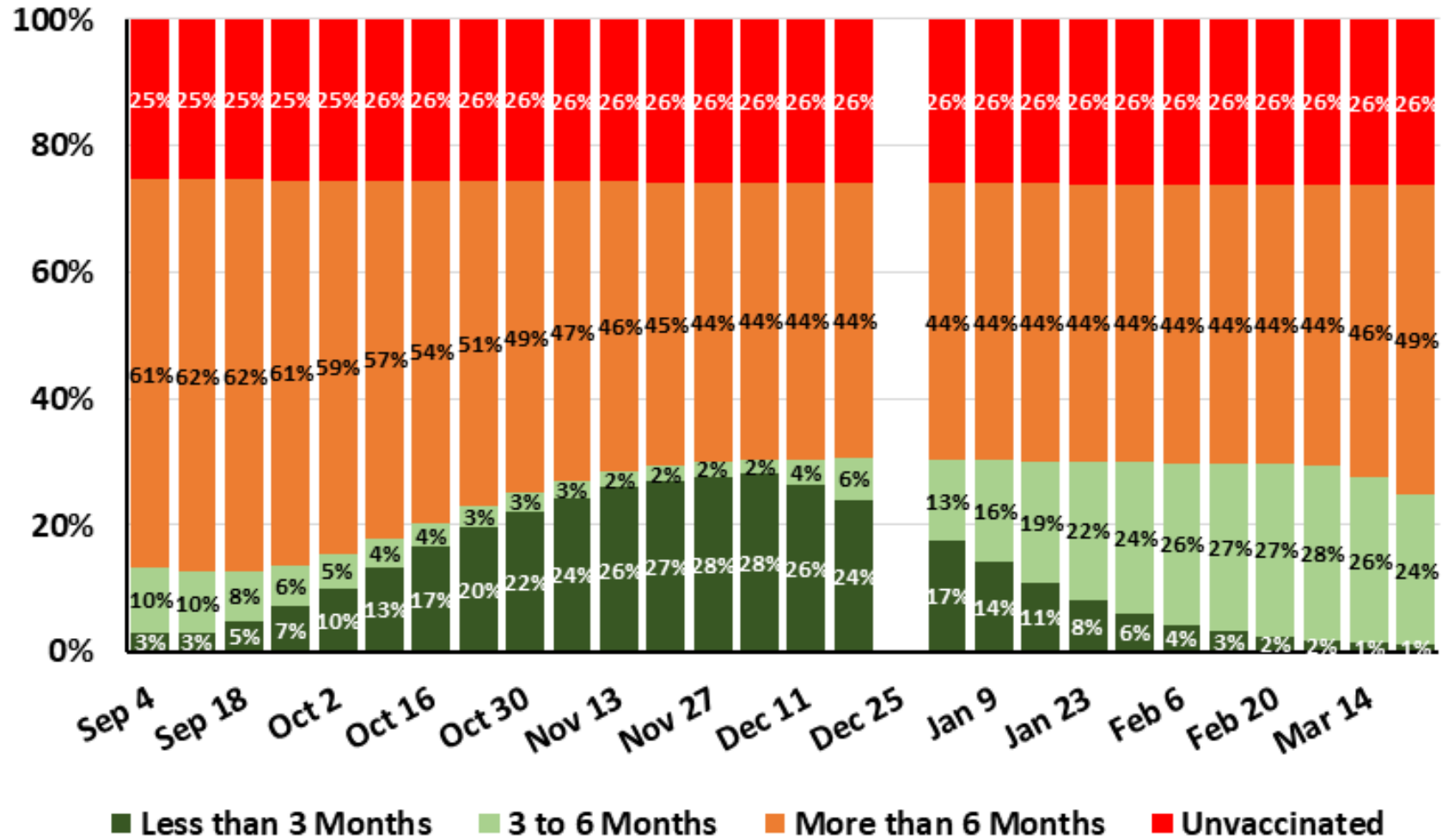
24-Feb

<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/download>

VACCINES

Percent Vaccinated in the Last 3 Months, 3 to 6 Months, More than 6 Months, and Unvaccinated: England Sep 4 – Mar 14, 2023

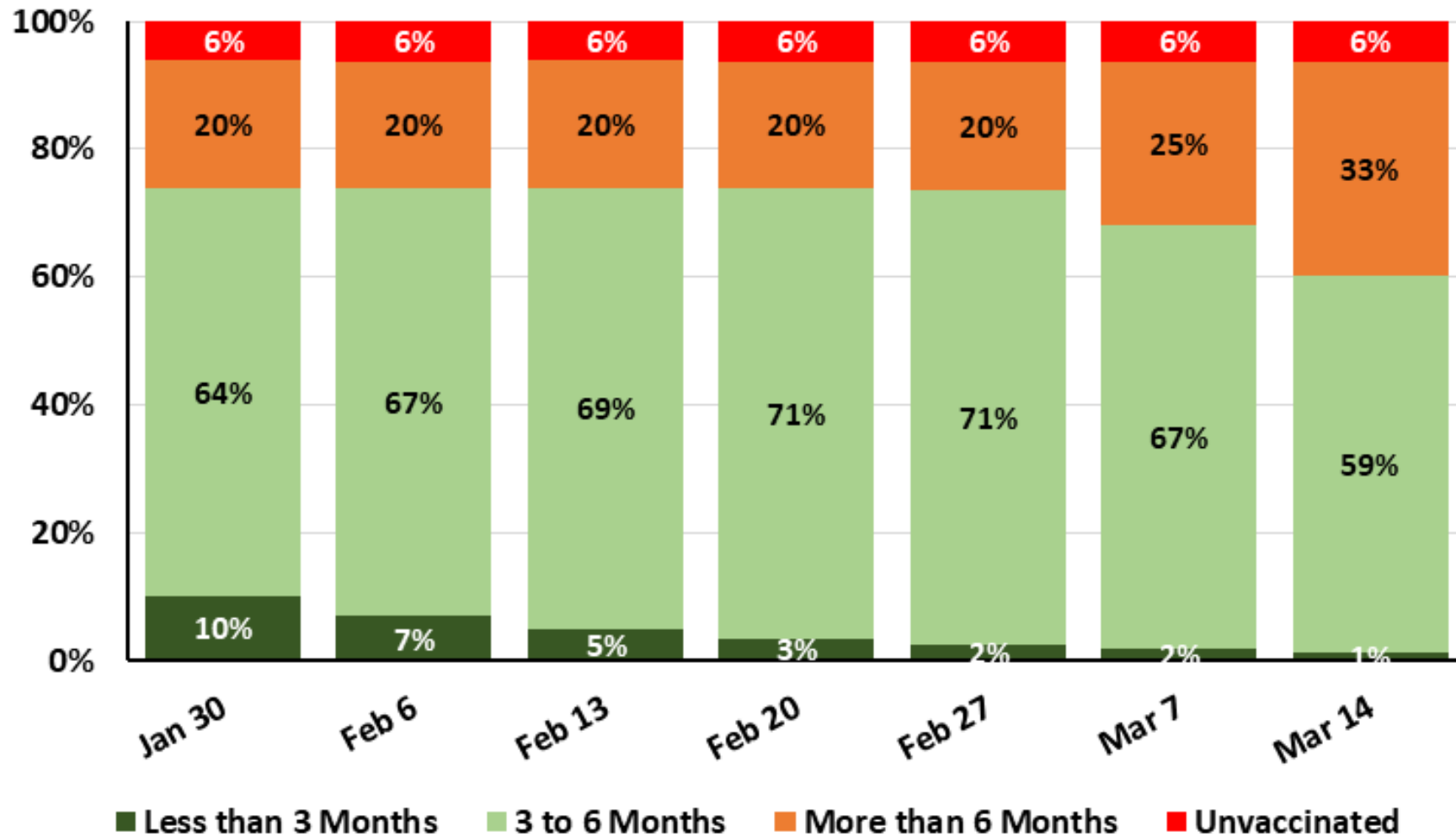
(Source: National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Data Report based on NIMS Population Estimates)



(All)

Percent 60 to 79 Year Olds Vaccinated in the Last 3 Months, 3 to 6 Months, More than 6 Months, and Unvaccinated: England Jan 30 – Mar 14, 2023

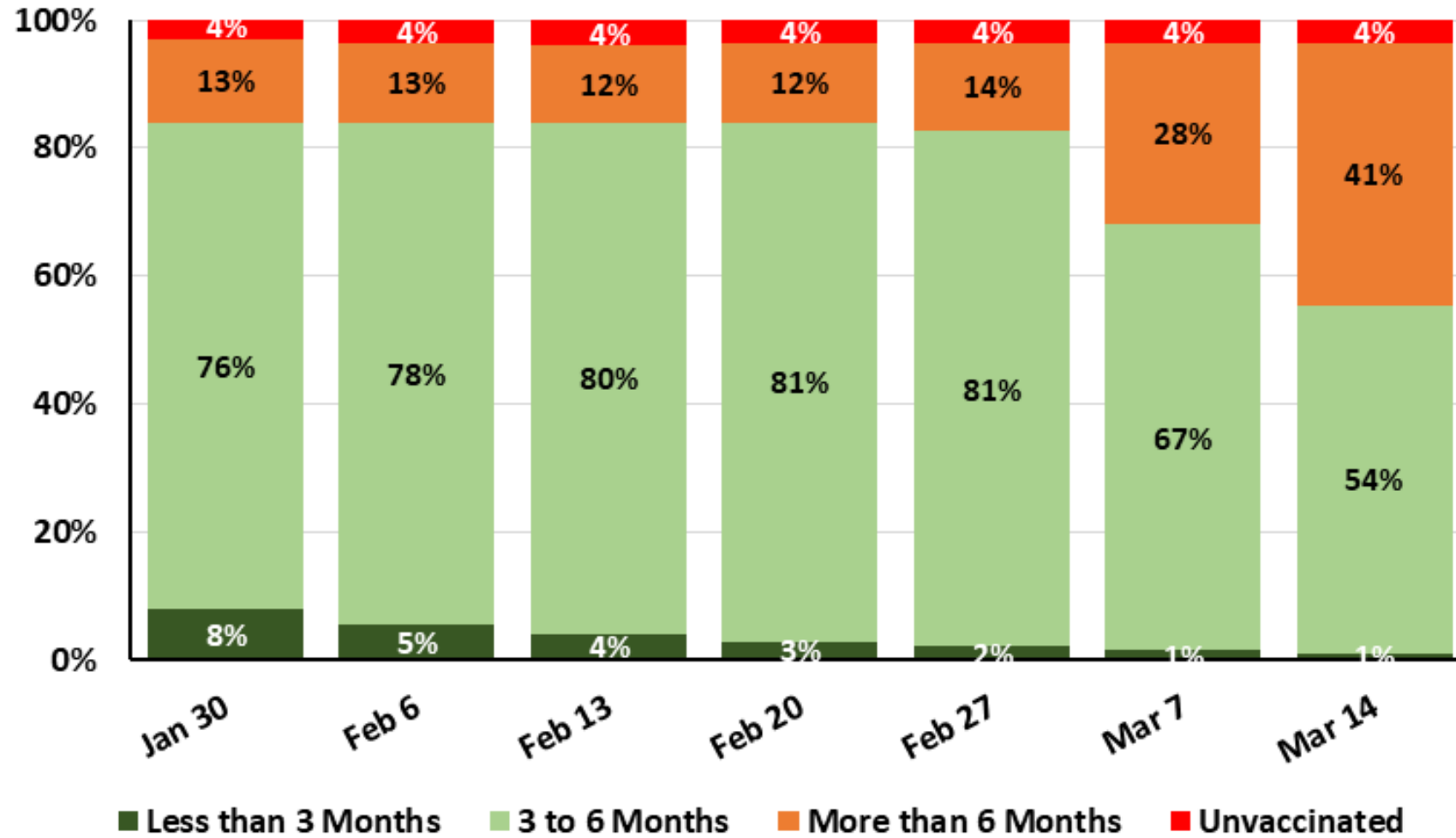
(Source: National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Data Report based on NIMS Population Estimates)



60-79 Year Old

Percent of Over 80s Vaccinated in the Last 3 Months, 3 to 6 Months, More than 6 Months, and Unvaccinated: England Jan 30 – Mar 14, 2023

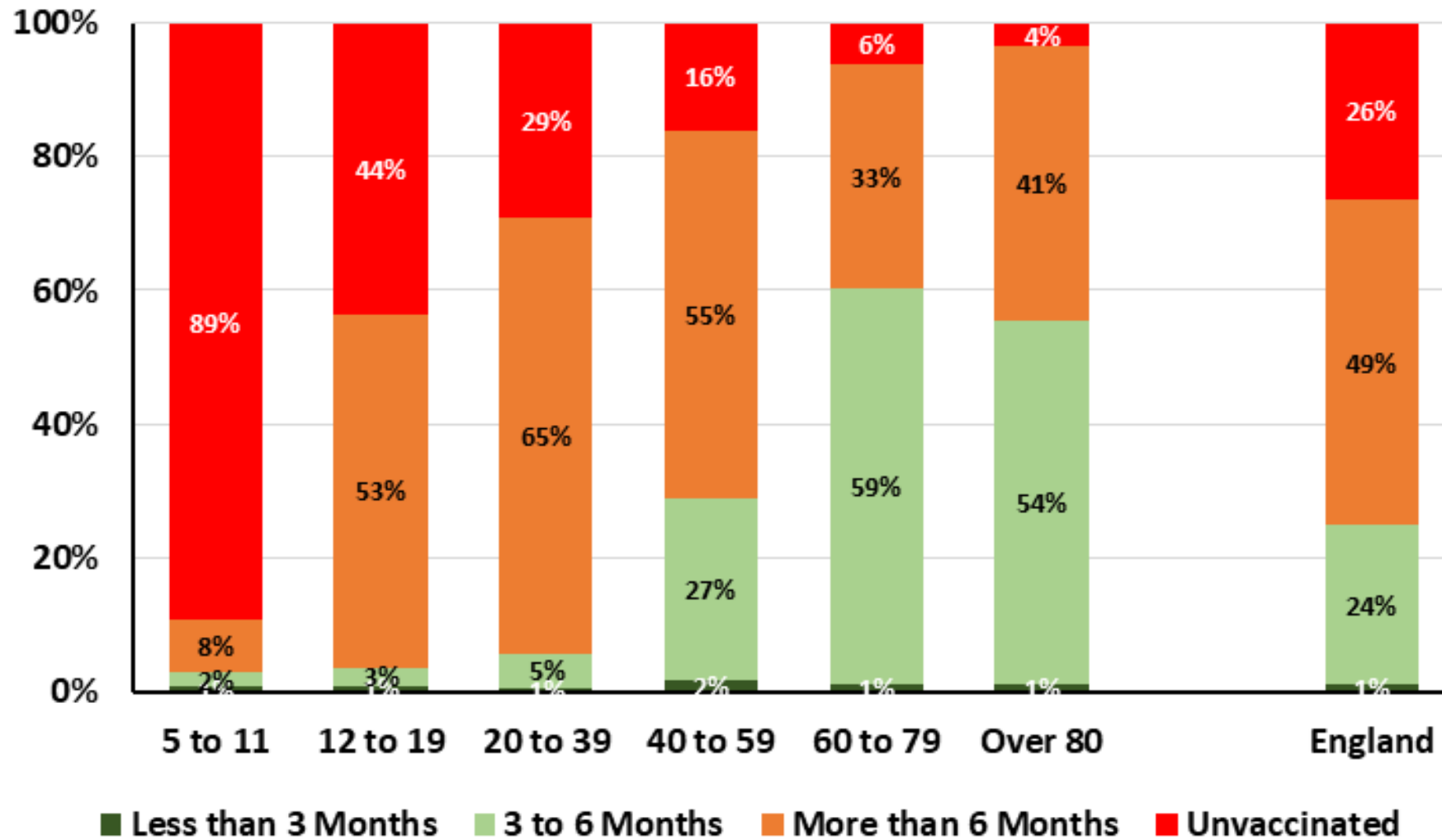
(Source: National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Data Report based on NIMS Population Estimates)



Over 80 Year Old

Percent Vaccinated by Age in the Last 3 Months, 3 to 6 Months, More than 6 Months, and Unvaccinated: England – Mar 14, 2023

(Source: National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Data Report based on NIMS Population Estimates)

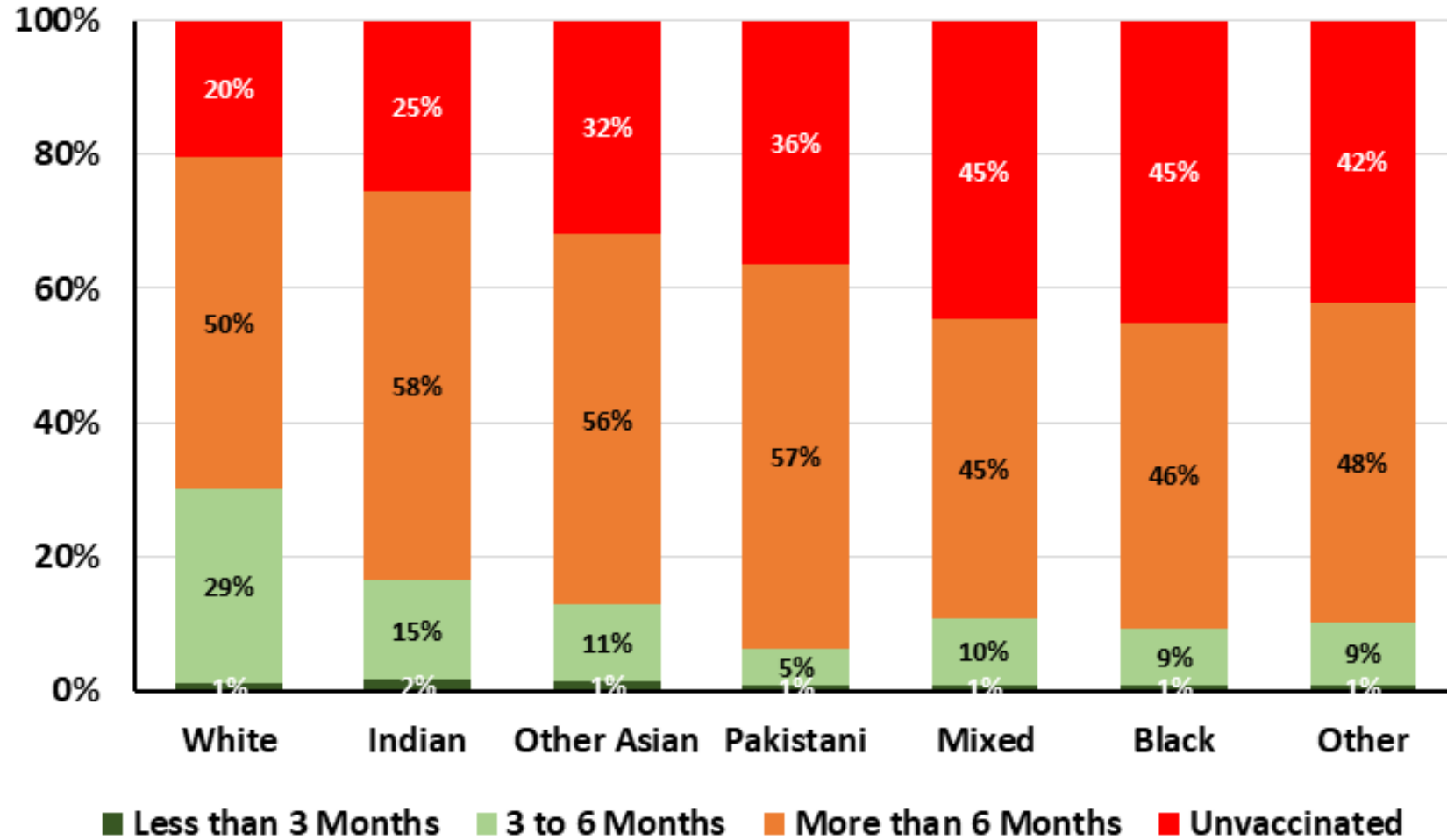


(All)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2022-to-2023-season>

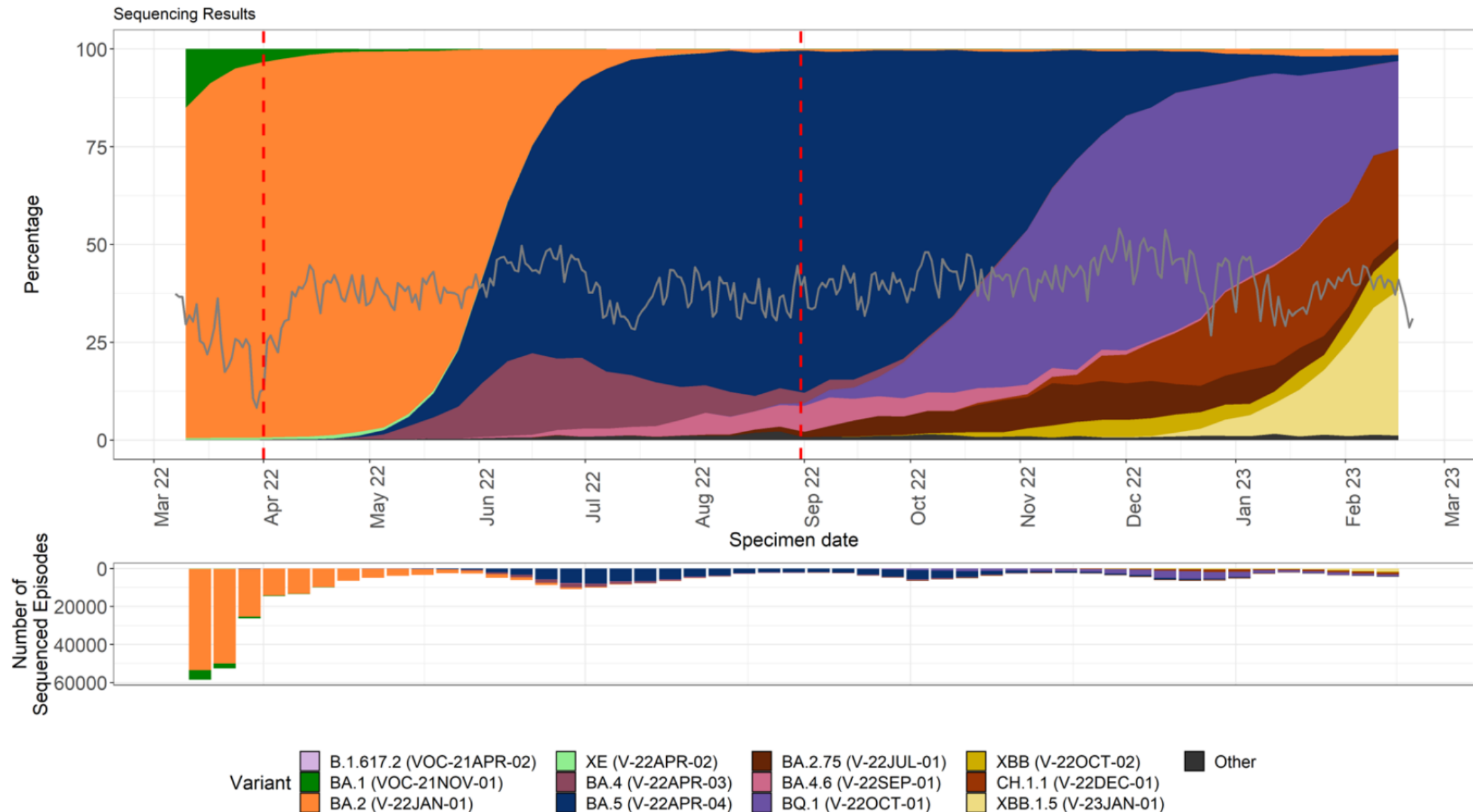
Percent Vaccinated by Ethnicity in the Last 3 Months, 3 to 6 Months, More than 6 Months, and Unvaccinated: England – Mar 14, 2023

(Source: National Influenza and COVID-19 Surveillance Data Report based on NIMS Population Estimates)



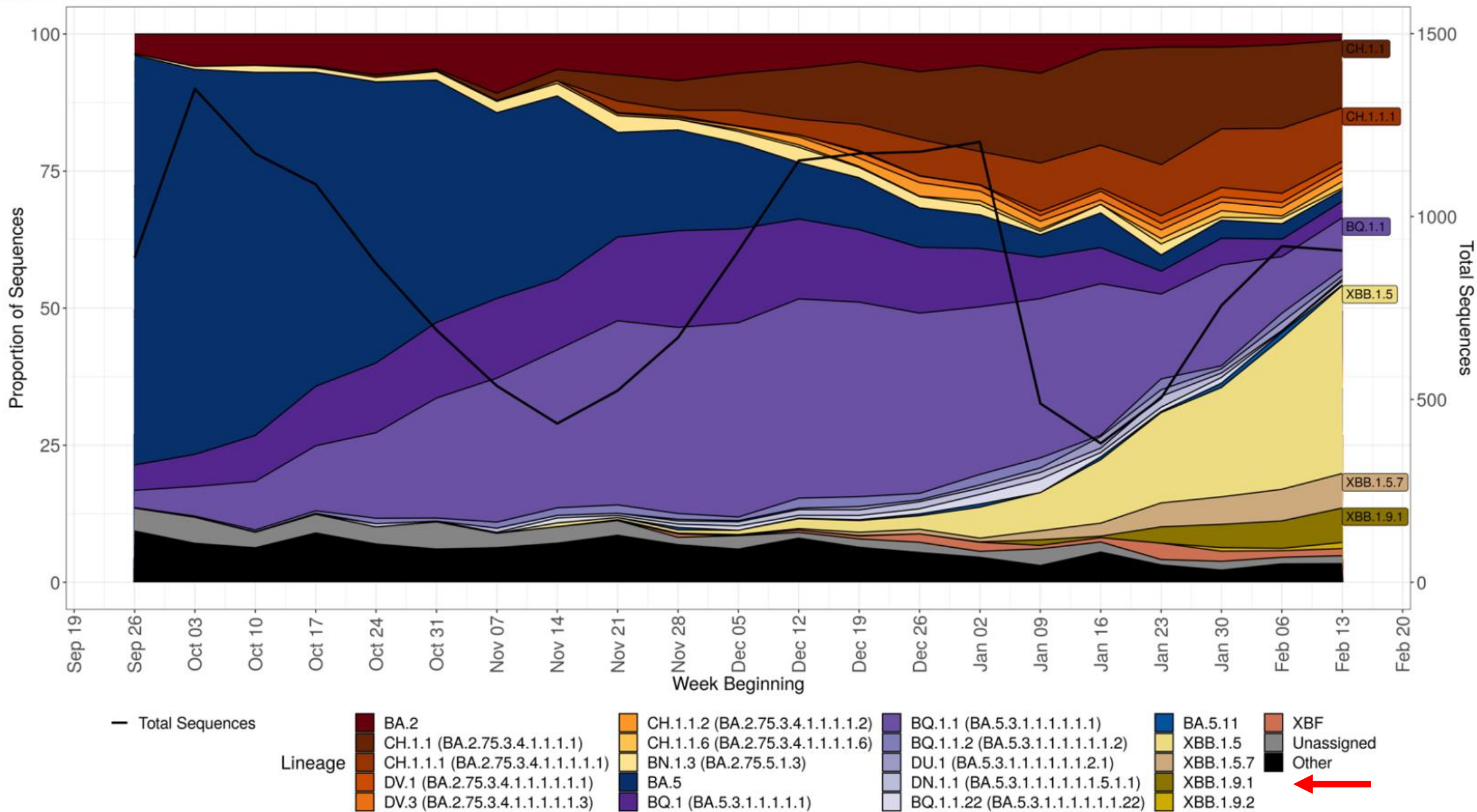
VARIANTS

Figure 4. Variant prevalence (UKHSA designated variant definitions only) of available sequenced cases for England from 7 March 2022 to 26 February 2023



The grey line indicates proportion of cases sequenced. The first red dashed line denotes the start of England's 'Living with COVID' plan at the start of April 2022 and the second indicates the pause of asymptomatic testing for high-risk settings at the end of August 2022. The data used in this graph can be found in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#).

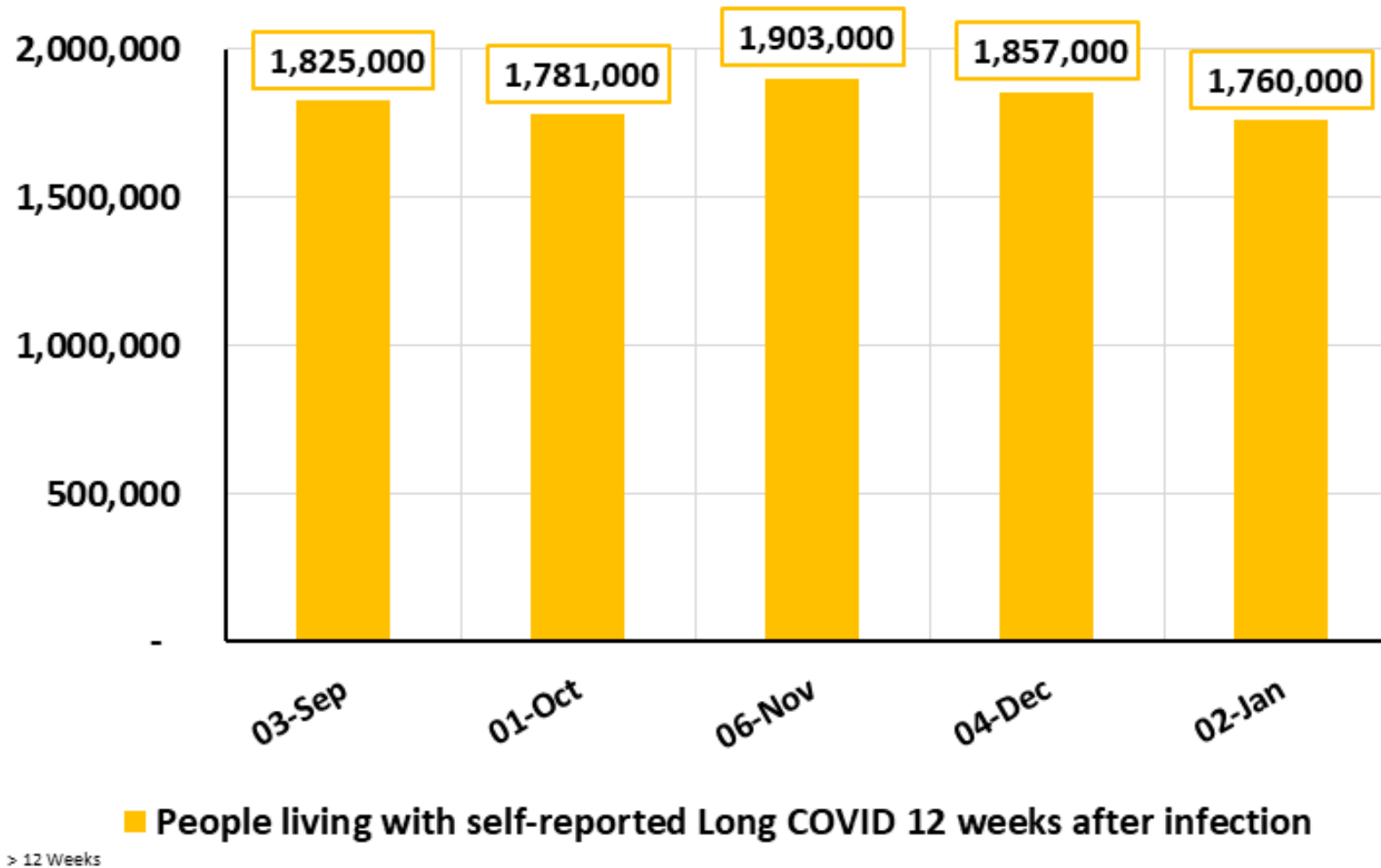
Figure 6. Prevalence of Pangolin lineages in the UK in Office for National Statistics (ONS) COVID-19 Infection Survey (CIS) sequence data with a specimen date between 26 September 2022 to 19 February 2023



LONG COVID

Number of People Living with Self-Reported Long Covid 12 Weeks after Infection in the UK: Sep 3, 2022 to Jan 2, 2023

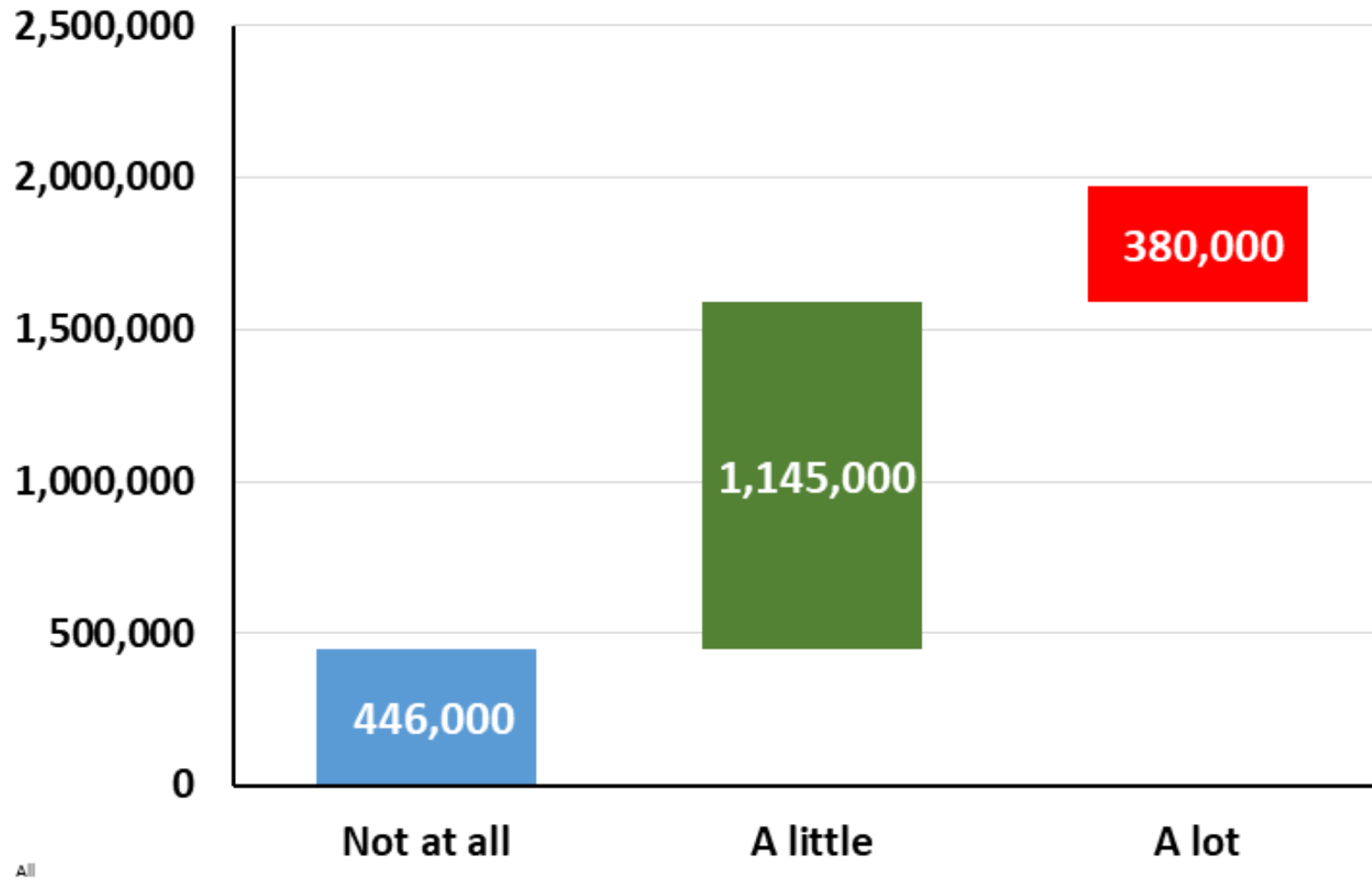
(Source: ONS Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK Reports)



Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Impact on People Living with Self-Reported Long of Any Duration in the UK: Dec 5, 2022 - Jan 2, 2023

(Source: ONS Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK Reports)

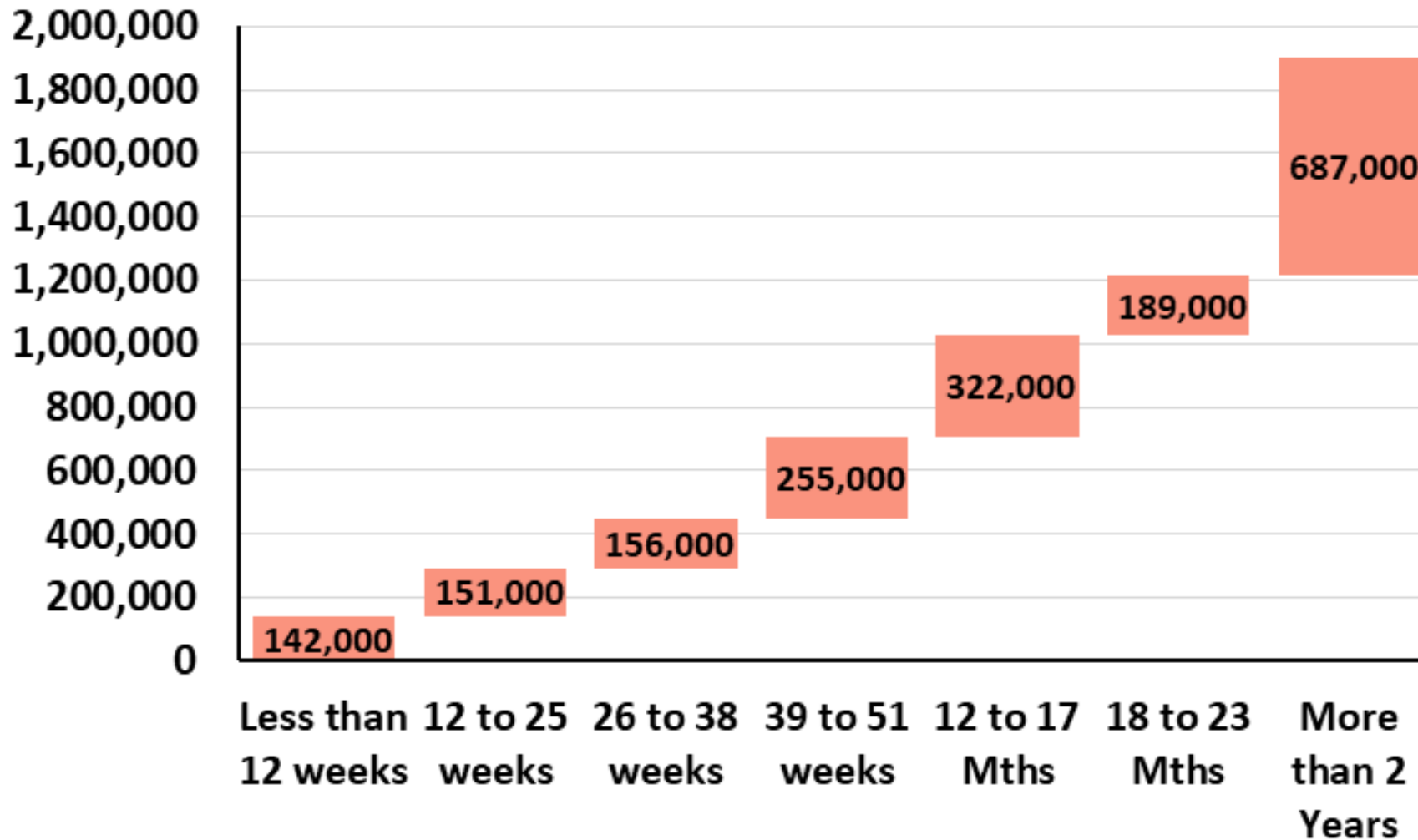


Extent to which Long COVID reduces ability to undertake day-to-day activities

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Length of Time People Spent Living with Self-Reported Long Covid of Any Duration in the UK: Dec 5, 2022 - Jan 2, 2023

(Source: ONS Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK Reports)

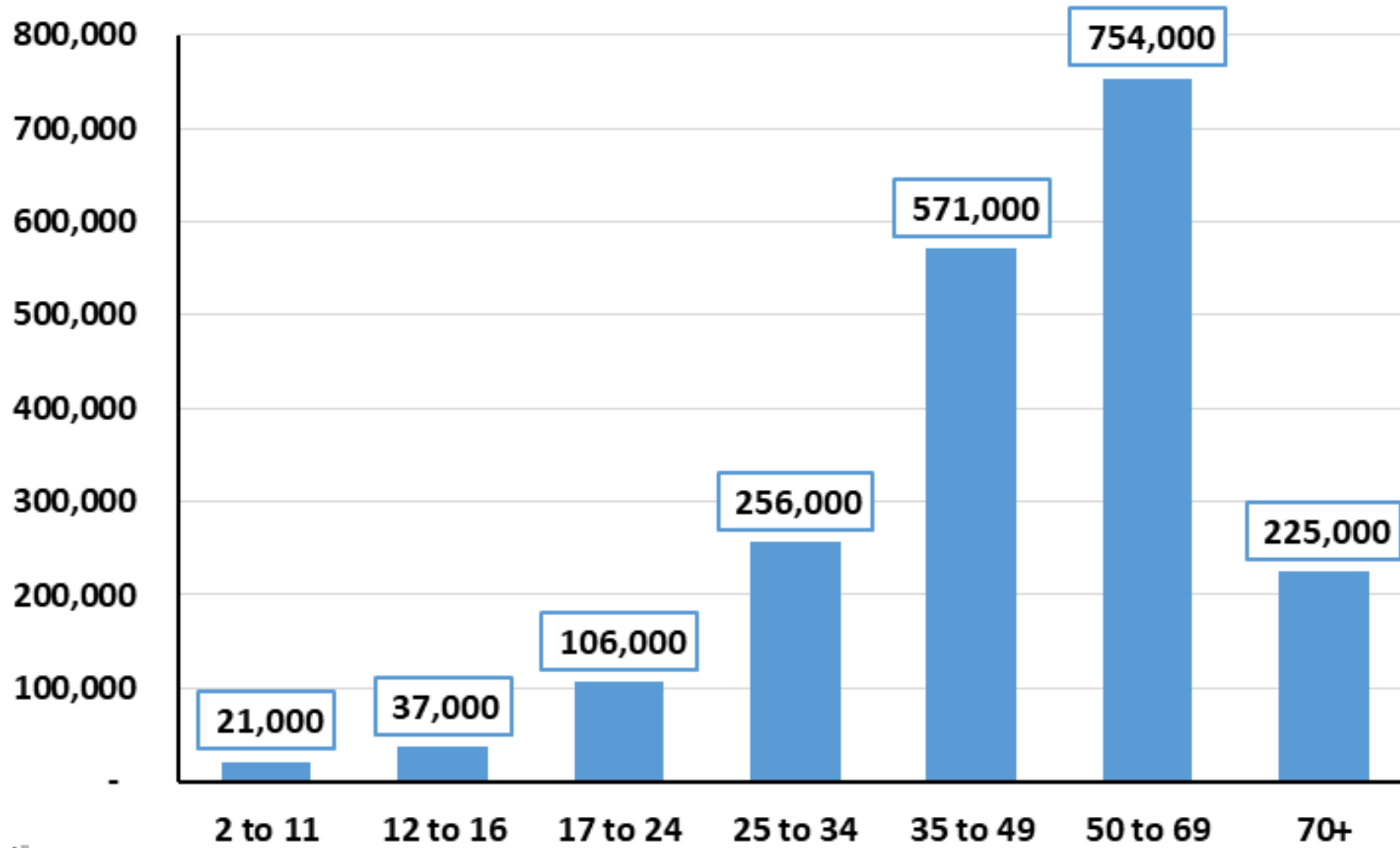


All

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Number of People Living with Self-Reported Long Covid of Any Duration in the UK by Age: Dec 5, 2022 - Jan 2, 2023

(Source: ONS Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK Reports)

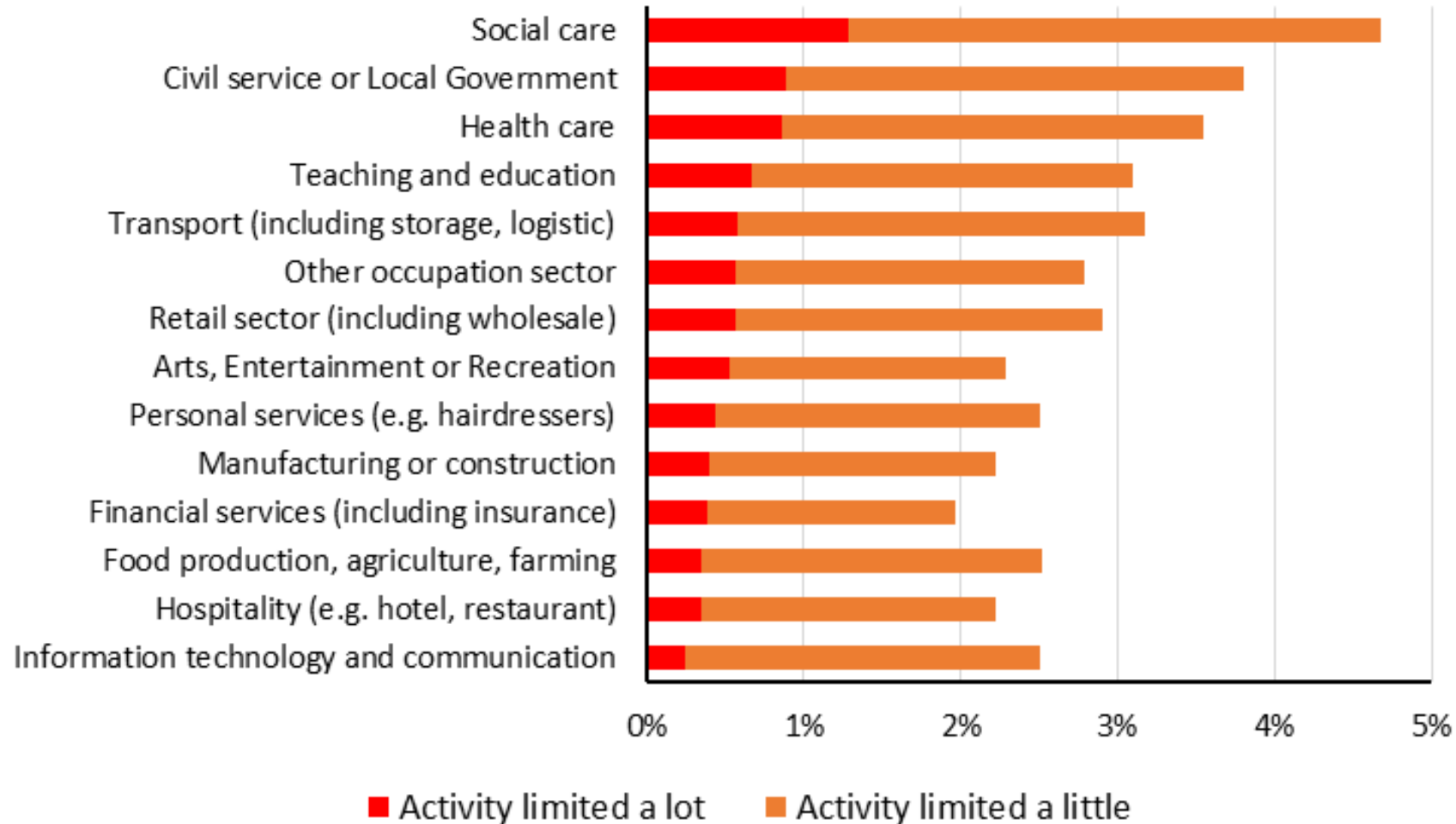


All

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Impact on People Living with Self-Reported Long Covid of Any Duration by Job Sector in the UK: Dec 5, 2022 - Jan 2, 2023

(Source: ONS Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK Reports)

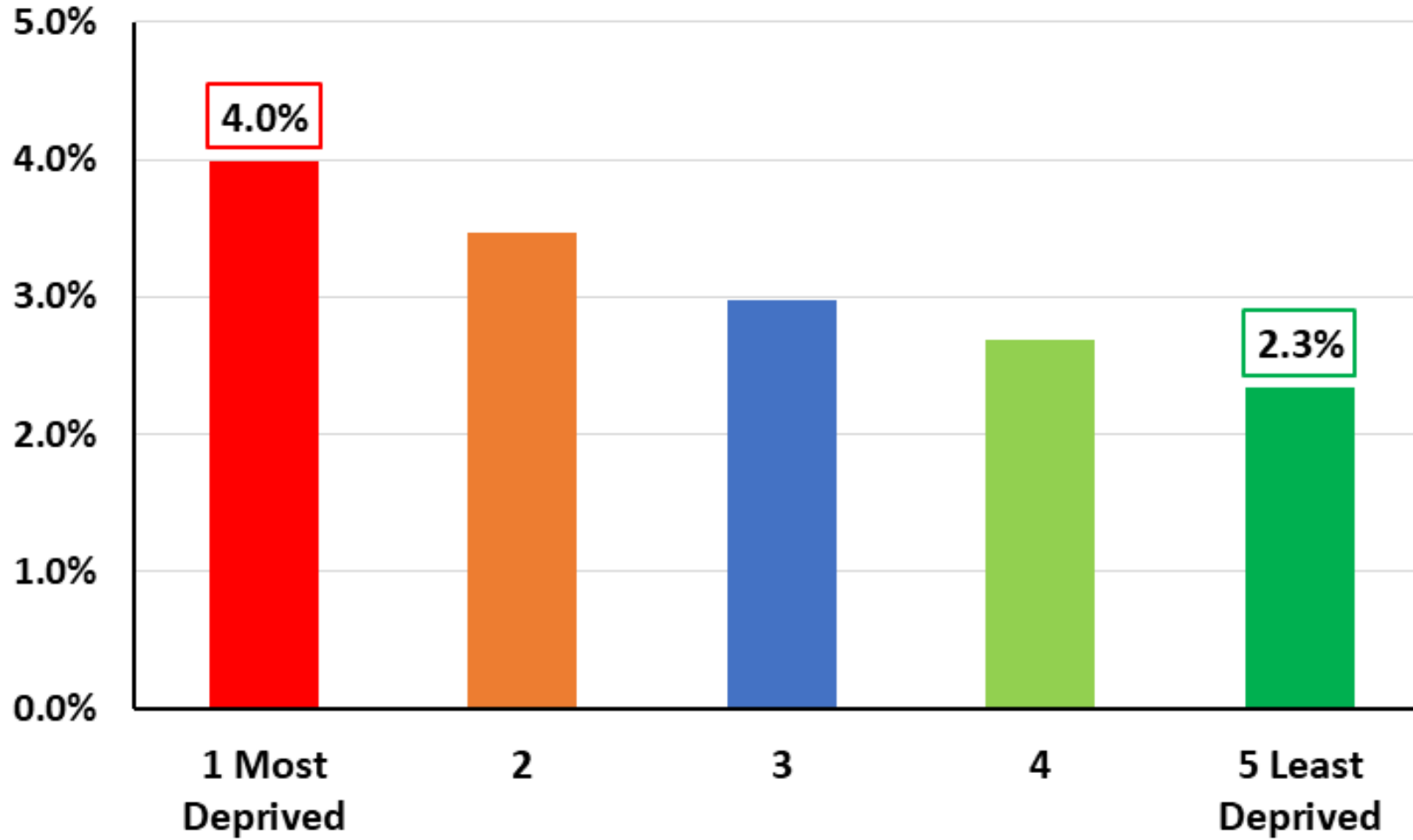


All

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

Percent of Deprivation Quintile Living with Self-Reported Long Covid of Any Duration in the UK: Dec 5, 2022 - Jan 2, 2023

(Source: ONS Prevalence of ongoing symptoms following coronavirus (COVID-19) infection in the UK Reports)



Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart

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