

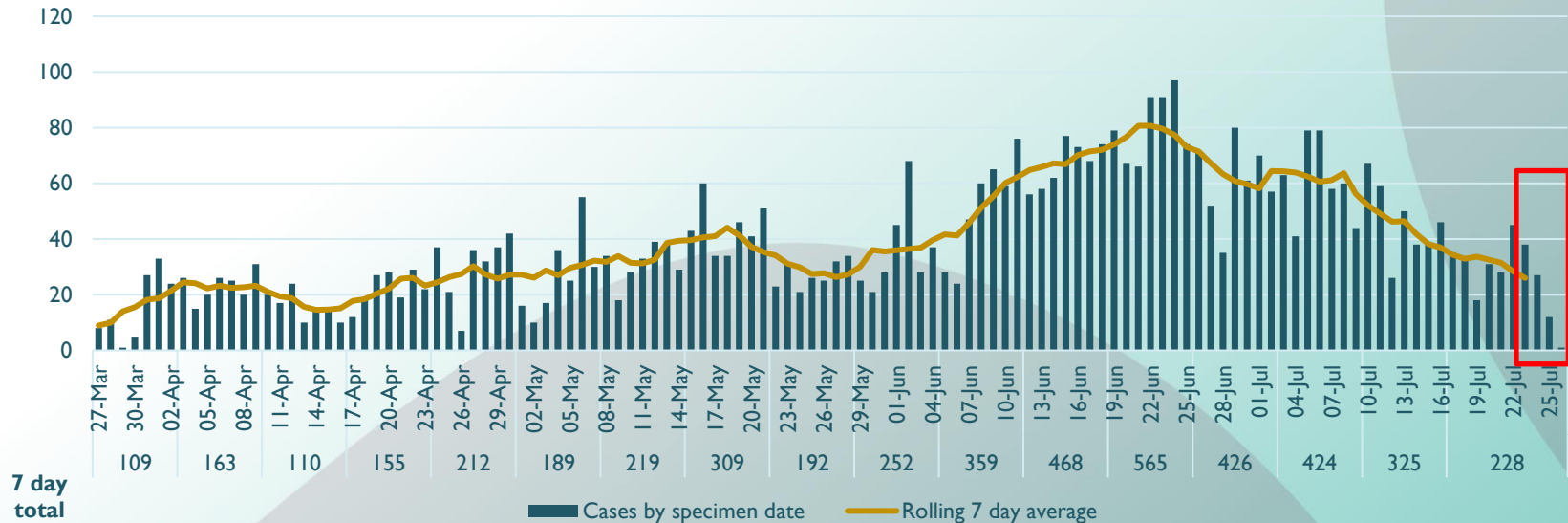
Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Key messages summary

Daily cases	The number of daily cases has steadily declined since peaking between 21 and 24 June.
Total and comparators	Leicester's weekly rate of cases is decreasing but it is still substantially higher than all of the city's peer comparators.
Location	In recent weeks areas in the North and East of Leicester have had high numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases. Some areas of Leicestershire and Rutland such as Oadby & Wigston are finding positive cases but in lower numbers.
Testing	A large number of COVID-19 tests have been carried out in Leicester & surrounding areas in the past 2 weeks. The percentage of pillar 2 tests which are positive is still higher in Leicester than all other East Midlands authorities but is starting to decrease.
Hospital admissions	The number of weekly admissions of Leicester residents to University Hospitals of Leicester for COVID-19 has fallen substantially compared to the spike in mid-June.
Deaths involving COVID-19	Recently less than 10 Leicester residents have died from COVID-19 each week. This is substantially fewer than the 39 deaths reported during two weeks in the peak in April. The majority of LLR deaths involving COVID-19 have been in hospital and in Leicestershire residents.

Daily cases: The number of daily cases has steadily declined since peaking between 22 and 24 June.

Daily and weekly COVID-19 cases in Leicester, Pillar 1 and 2 testing
27 March – 27 July

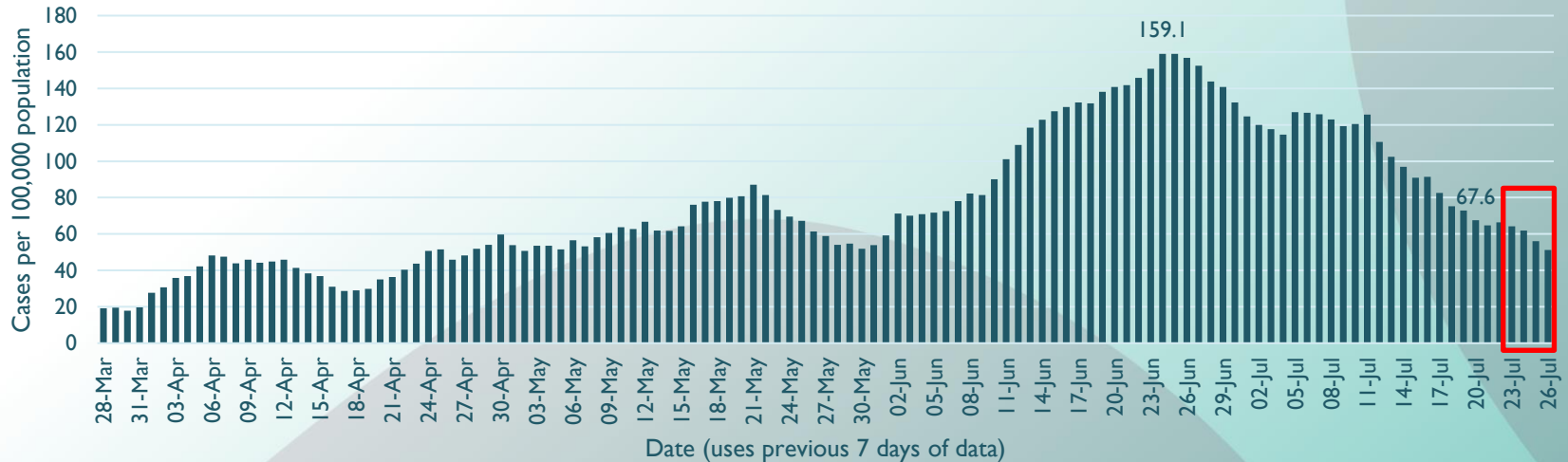


As of 27 July there have been 4827 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Leicester residents. This means 1 in every 74 residents has had a positive test for COVID-19.

 Data incomplete at time of publication

7 day rate: The 7 day rate of cases has steadily declined since peaking between 22 and 24 June.

7 day rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population, pillar 1 and 2
26 March – 27 July



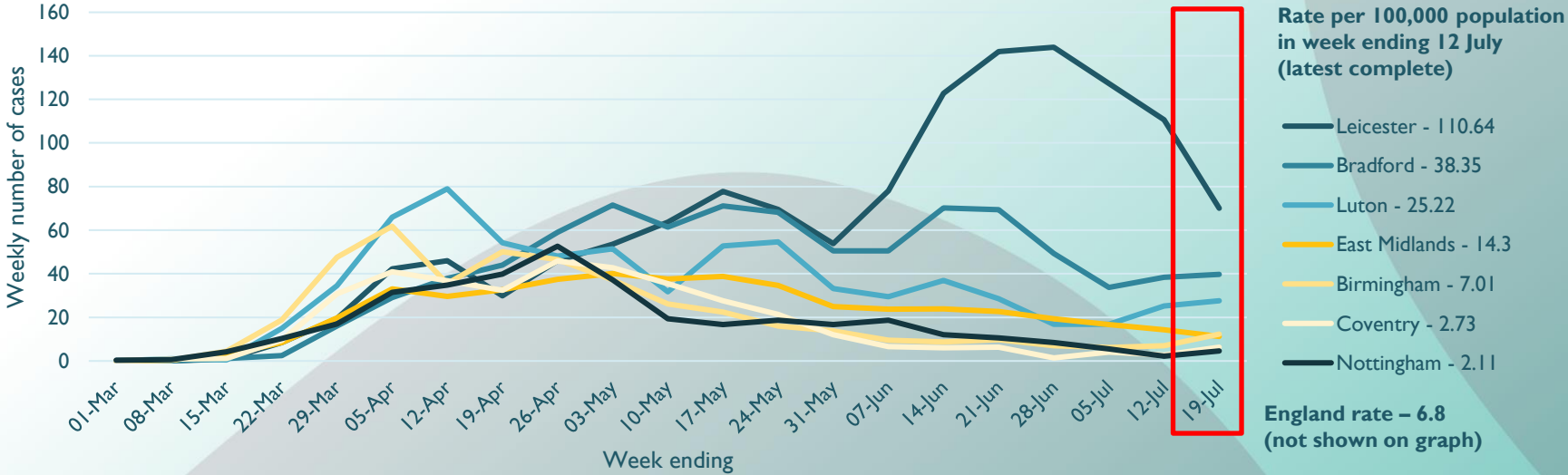
In the seven days to 21 July there were 64.7 confirmed cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 population. This is less than half the peak 7 day rate of 159.1 on 24 June.



Data incomplete at time of publication

Weekly rate and comparators: Leicester's weekly rate of cases is decreasing but it is still substantially higher than all of the city's peer comparators.

Weekly rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population Leicester and ONS comparators



 Data incomplete at time of publication

Location: In recent weeks areas in the North and East of the Leicester have had high numbers of confirmed COVID-19 cases.

Compared to the previous complete week, the number of cases in most MSOAs has decreased. In some MSOAs the number of weekly cases has increased slightly. The largest increase in weekly cases was Latimer North (12).

Local MSOA name	Most recent complete week (13-19 July)		Previous complete week
	Rank	Cases	Cases
Charnwood	1	26	52
Latimer South	2	24	44
Stoneygate	3	23	19
Latimer North	4	20	8
St Matthews and St Peters	5	18	14

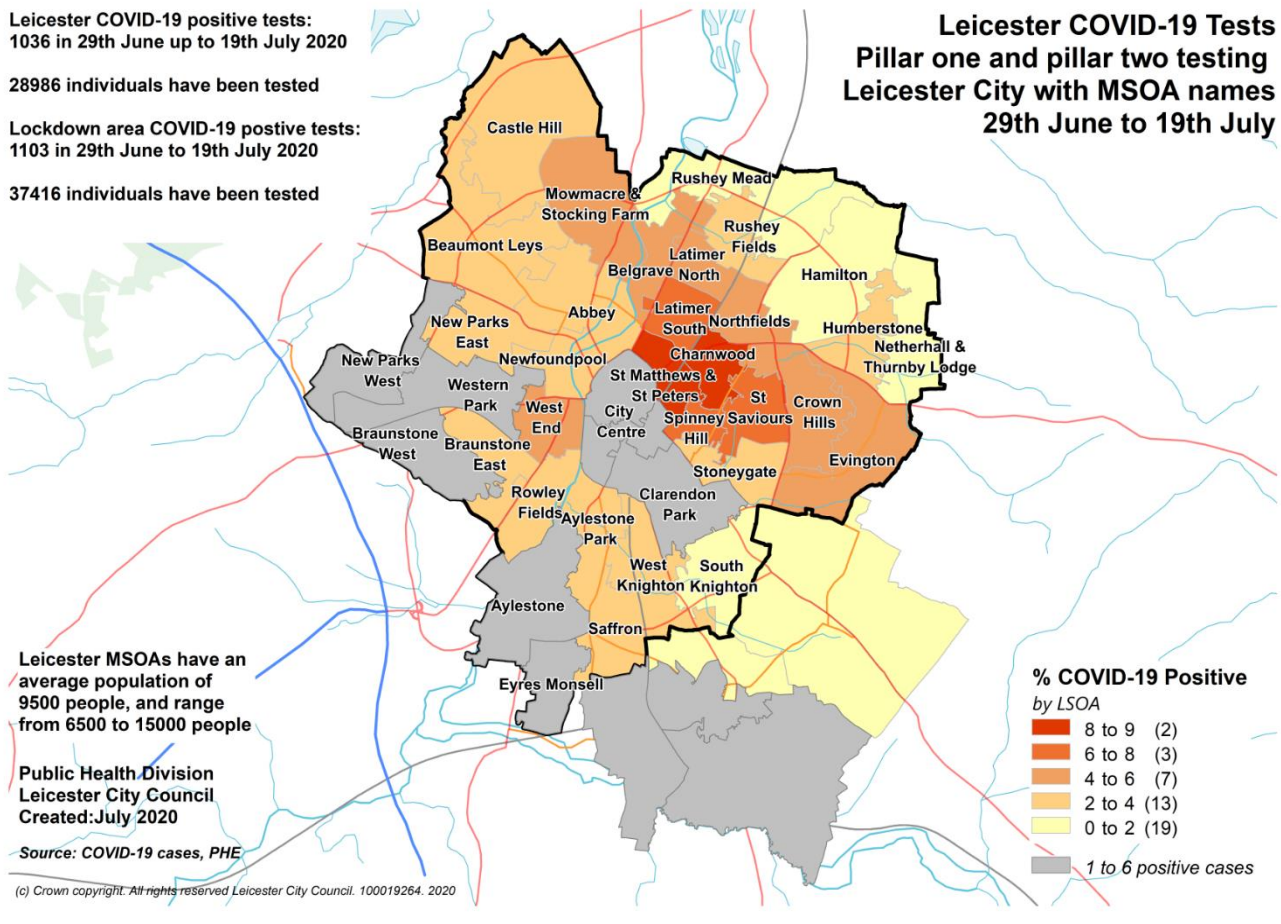
Leicester COVID-19 positive tests:
1036 in 29th June up to 19th July 2020

28986 individuals have been tested

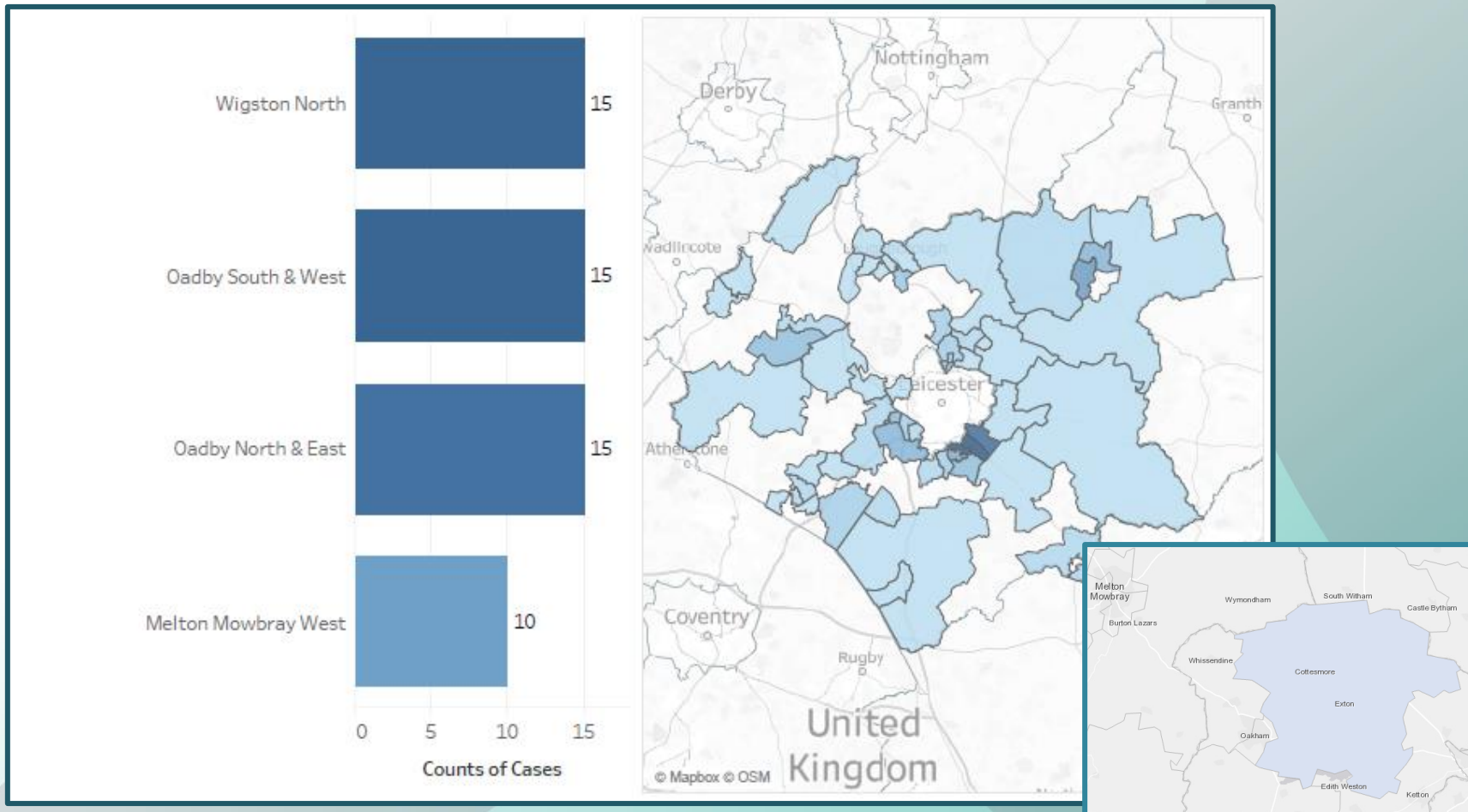
Lockdown area COVID-19 positive tests:
1103 in 29th June to 19th July 2020

37416 individuals have been tested

Leicester COVID-19 Tests
Pillar one and pillar two testing
Leicester City with MSOA names
29th June to 19th July



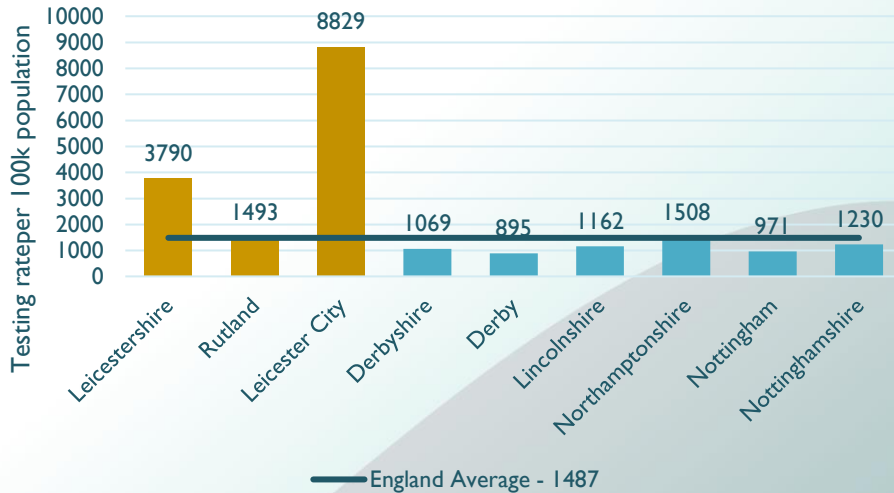
Location: The latest weekly data for LLR shows there have also been positive cases of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in MSOAs within Leicestershire & in Rutland (inset), most notably in the Oadby & Wigston area.



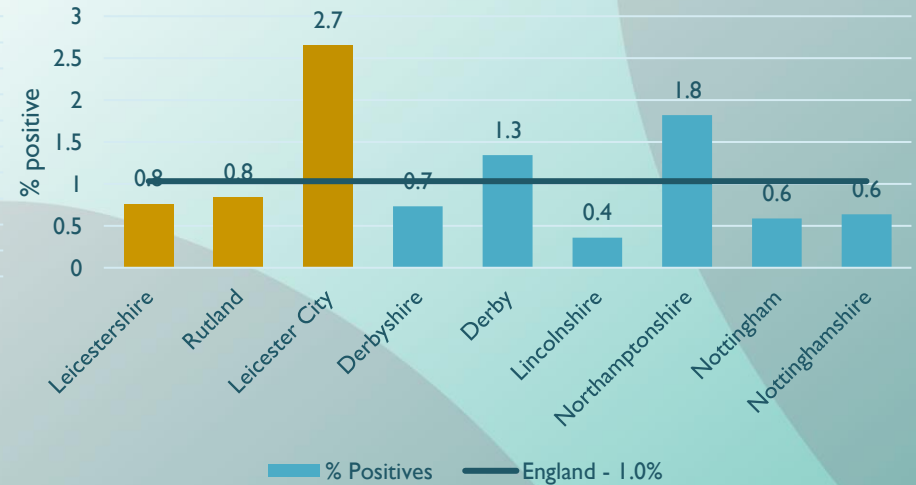
Source: DHSC, Weekly MSOA COVID-19 positive cases as of 28th July

Testing: A large number of COVID-19 tests have been carried out in Leicester & Leicestershire in the past 2 weeks. The percentage of pillar 2 tests which are positive is still higher in Leicester than all other East Midlands authorities but is starting to decrease.

East Midlands UTLAs, pillar 2 tests per 100,000 population in the 14 days to 24 July



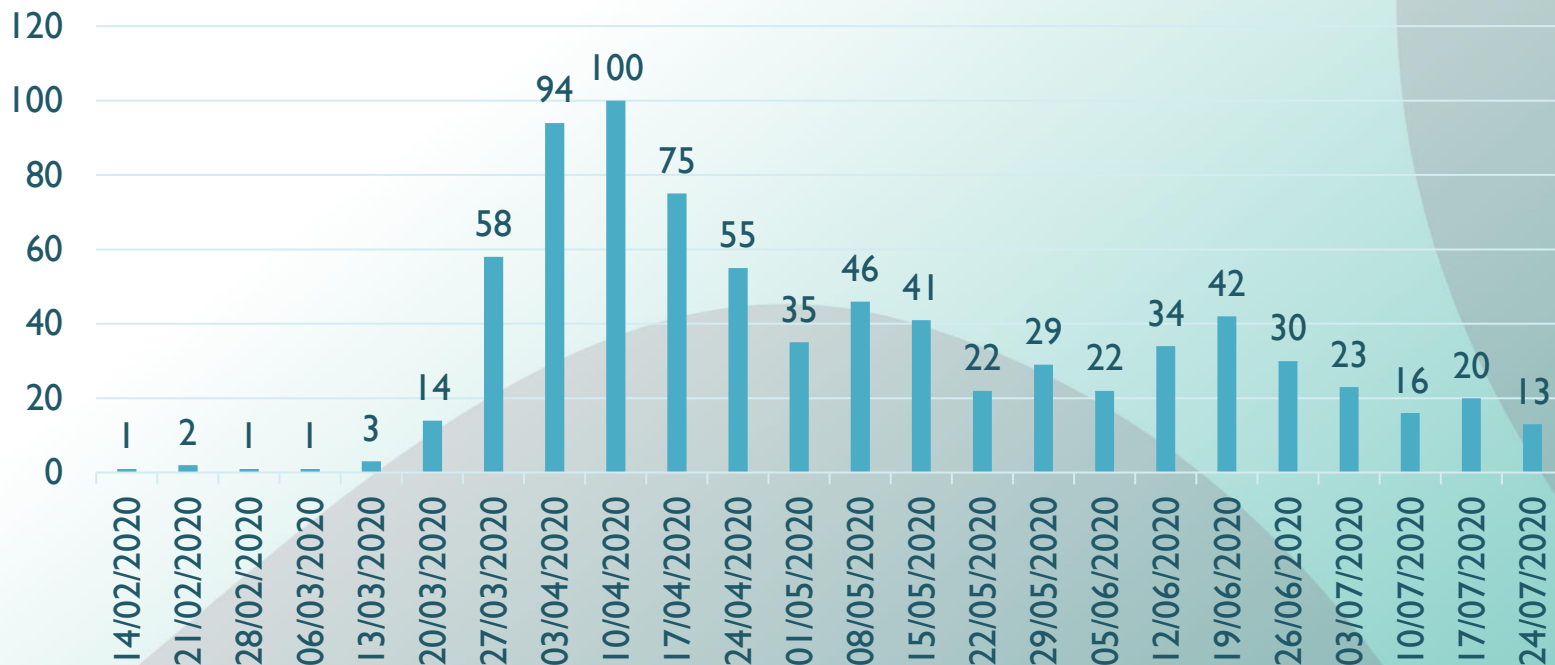
East Midlands UTLAs, pillar 2 tests % positive in the 14 days to 24 July



In the 14 days to 24 July, 31,275 pillar 2 tests were carried out in Leicester. This is more per 100,000 population than anywhere else in the East Midlands. The percentage of tests which were positive was almost three times higher than for England. A high volume of tests has also been completed in residents from LTLA areas surrounding the city including Oadby & Wigston, Blaby and Charnwood yet the % positive cases in Leicestershire are below the England average.

Key message: The number of weekly admissions of Leicester residents to University Hospitals of Leicester for COVID-19 has fallen substantially compared to the spike in mid-June.

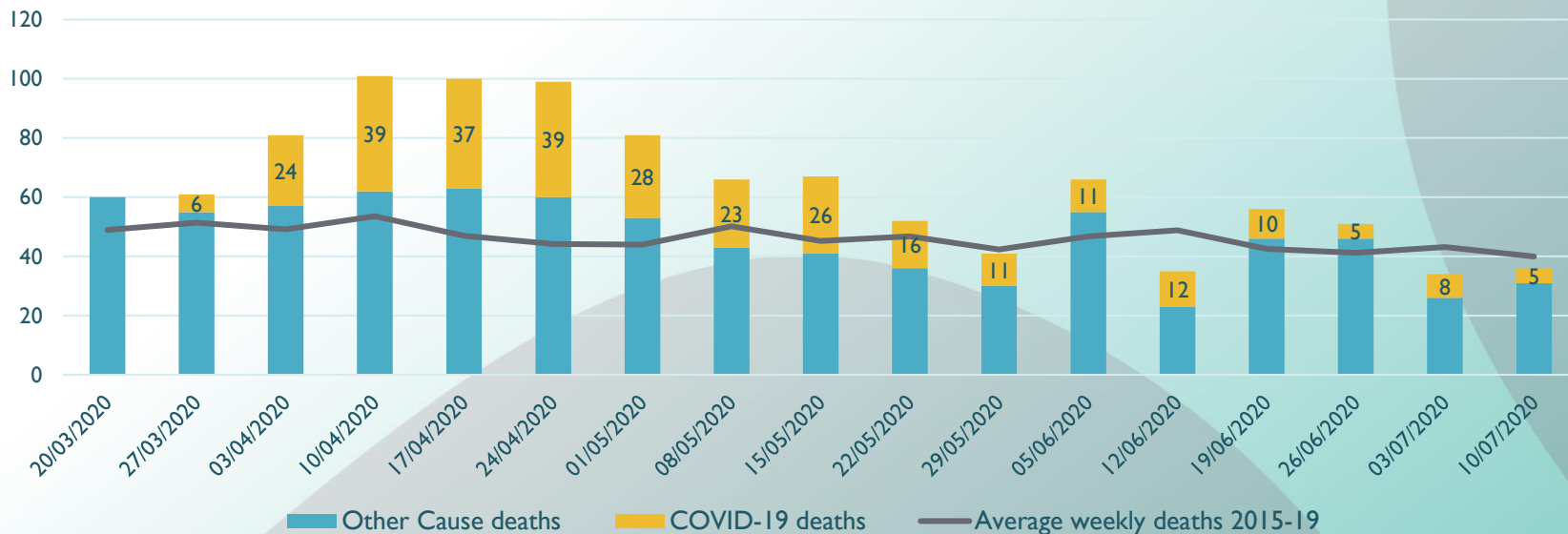
COVID-19 UHL Admissions - Leicester residents



There have been 777 Leicester resident UHL hospital admissions for COVID-19 up to 24th July. There was a peak of admissions in early to mid April and the number of admissions have fallen, however in mid June we experienced another small increase in admissions.

Key message: Recently fewer than 10 Leicester residents have died from COVID-19 each week. This is substantially lower than the 39 deaths reported during two weeks in the peak in April.

Leicester weekly deaths Covid 19 and Other deaths



Since the first registered COVID-19 death in Leicester there have been a total of 991 Leicester residents have died from all causes. A third of these deaths have been COVID-19 related.

Key message: Of the 844 COVID-19 related deaths across LLR up to 17th July, the majority (64%) of deaths were in hospital and 525 (61%) were in Leicestershire residents

LLR deaths (numbers) by local authority and place of death, for deaths that occurred up to 17th July but were registered up to 25th July

	Care Home		Elsewhere		Home		Hospice		Hospital		Total				Population
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	LCI	UCI	
Blaby	20	19.9	1	1.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	55	54.8	80	79.7	63.2	99.2	100421
Charnwood	40	21.9	1	0.5	3	1.6	4	2.2	74	40.5	122	66.8	55.5	79.8	182643
Harborough	21	22.7	0	0.0	4	4.3	1	1.1	35	37.8	61	65.9	50.4	84.7	92499
H&B	39	34.7	0	0.0	4	3.6	5	4.4	56	49.8	104	92.5	75.6	112.1	112423
Melton	12	23.5	0	0.0	2	3.9	0	0.0	14	27.4	28	54.8	36.4	79.2	51100
NWLeics	15	14.7	0	0.0	5	4.9	1	1.0	45	44.1	66	64.6	50.0	82.2	102126
O&W	16	28.0	2	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	80.6	64	112.2	86.4	143.2	57056
Leicestershire	163	23.3	4	0.6	21	3.0	12	1.7	325	46.5	525	75.2	68.9	81.9	698268
Rutland	8	20.2	0	0.0	3	7.6	2	5.0	10	25.2	23	57.9	36.7	86.9	39697
Leicester City	71	20.0	13	3.7	12	3.4	1	0.3	209	58.8	306	86.1	76.8	96.4	355218
LLR	242	22.1	17	1.6	36	3.3	15	1.4	544	49.8	854	78.1	73.0	83.5	1093183

The highest rates of deaths per 100,000 population up to 17th July were recorded in Oadby & Wigston (112.2) and Hinckley & Bosworth (92.5) followed by Leicester City (86.1). Oadby & Wigston continues to have the highest rate of both Covid-19 cases and deaths in the county.

Covid-19 local data sources

Published data

Available online.

Topic	Title	Responsible organisation	Description	Update schedule	Link
Cases	Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK	Department of Health and Social Care	Daily cases and rates by specimen date from Pillar 1 and 2 testing at LA level.	Daily	https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Cases	National COVID-19 surveillance reports	Public Health England	Weekly cases and rates by specimen date from Pillar 1 and 2 testing at LA level.	Weekly	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-covid-19-surveillance-reports
Cases	Weekly MSOA COVID-19 positive cases	Department of Health and Social Care	Weekly cases and rates by specimen date from Pillar 1 and 2 testing at LA level. Includes a map.	Weekly	https://coronavirus-staging.data.gov.uk/
Mortality	Weekly Mortality	Office for National Statistics	Deaths at local authority level broken down by cause, including COVID-19.	Weekly	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/weekly-provisionalfiguresondeathsregisteredinenglandandwales

Unpublished data

City council divisions (Adult Social Care) and partner organisations (University Hospitals of Leicester, Public Health England) also supply some data with different time periods and frequencies that have been used to inform the COVID-19 response at a more granular level.

Unpublished data should not be shared widely.