

Publication of daily data on Covid-19 admissions

From 22 September, NHS England and NHS improvement will be publishing daily information from situation reports on the number of hospital admissions and diagnoses for COVID-19 **in England**.

This publication consists of five measures

1. Total reported admissions to hospital and diagnoses in hospital

The definition of this first item matches the data already published as estimated admissions in our existing monthly publication. It combines admissions in the last 24 hours and diagnoses in the last 24 hours. The data is also lagged.

Worked example: the estimated admissions figure for 10 Sept is calculated by adding admissions collected on 11 Sept (because they are admissions that took place on 10 Sept) to diagnoses collected on 12 Sept (because diagnoses reported on 12 Sept took place on 11 Sept and we assume the all diagnoses on 11 Sept relate to admission that took place the previous day, i.e. on 10 Sept).

We are looking to improve the estimated admissions measure to better account for lags in the time between admission and diagnosis, and also to take into account whether admissions are first or subsequent admissions. We have therefore developed four further indicators which we are including in this publication:

2. Estimated new hospital cases

This measure counts the number of new cases of COVID confirmed to the NHS in England. It is calculated in the same way as the existing admissions measure described above but the admissions part only includes **first admissions** (so excludes anybody who had previously had a COVID admission previously)

Worked example: New cases on 10 Sept is calculated by adding first admissions in the last 24 hours, collected on 11 Sept, to diagnoses in the last 24 hours, collected on 12 Sept

3. Estimated new admissions to hospital from the community

This measure counts the number of new COVID confirmed cases in hospital that originated in the community in England – so it excludes subsequent admissions from the admissions part of the estimate. This also excludes cases with 8 or more days between admission and test (i.e. this measure only includes up to 48 hour, and 3-7 days, between admission and swab) as those more likely to be from the community (as per definition from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control).

Worked example: New cases on 10 Sept is calculated by adding first admissions in the last 24 hours, collected on 11 Sept, to diagnoses in last 24 hours where time from admission to test was reported as either under 48 hours or 3-7 days, collected on 12 Sept.

4. Estimated new hospital admissions from the community with 3-7 day lagging

This measure builds on measure 3, but adds diagnoses that are known to have had 3-7 days between admission and swab to admissions that took place five days earlier, rather than the previous day.

NOTE: this means that the definition means that the last five data points will be a slight underestimate, and will increase as data are submitted in subsequent days.

Worked example: Community admissions with 3-7 day lagging on 10 Sept is calculated by adding first admissions in the last 24 hours, collected on 11 Sept, to diagnoses in last 24 hours where time from admission to test was under 48 hours, collected on 12 Sept and diagnoses in last 24 hours where time from admission to test was 3-7 days, collected on 17 Sept.

5. Total reported hospital admissions and diagnoses from a care home

This measure is calculated in the same way as the existing admission measure but only includes admissions and diagnoses in England where the admission to hospital was from a care or nursing home.

NOTE: This indicator only includes data from Acute NHS trusts and Independent Sector providers.

Worked example: admissions from a care home on 10 Sept is calculated by adding admissions in the last 24 hours where the admission was from a care or nursing home, collected on 11 Sept, plus diagnoses in the last 24 hours where the admission was from a care or nursing home, collected on 12 Sept