



# Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey

## Results for Northern Ireland

5<sup>th</sup> February 2021

## Introduction

This report is the latest in a series of weekly publications which will detail findings for Northern Ireland from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey (CIS). The findings set out in this report relate to the most recent week of the study up to the 30<sup>th</sup> January 2021. Further analyses will be added to subsequent reports over the coming weeks. CIS aims to estimate how many people have the infection and the number of new cases that occur over a given time as well as estimating how many people have developed antibodies to COVID-19.

The survey over time will help track the extent of infection and transmission of COVID-19 among people in the community population (those in private residences). The sample includes people who would not necessarily have otherwise been tested, and is intended to estimate the number of current positive cases in the community in Northern Ireland, including cases where people do not report to having any symptoms.

**It is important to note that these statistics are based on a survey sample and differ from those reported in the [Department of Health Daily Dashboard](#) which are based on all laboratory confirmed tests for COVID-19 completed in Northern Ireland.**

## Proportion of people in Northern Ireland who had COVID-19

During the most recent week of the study (24<sup>th</sup> January– 30<sup>th</sup> January), it is estimated that 28,700 people in Northern Ireland had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 23,600 to 34,400). This equates to 1.56% of the population (95% credible interval: 1.29% to 1.88%) or around 1 in 65 people (95% credible interval 1 in 80 to 1 in 55). This is based on statistical modelling of the trend in rates of positive nose and throat swab results.

Modelling suggests that in the most recent week, the percentage of people testing positive in Northern Ireland decreased. In the latest six-week period, there were 18,726 swab tests taken in total from 10,274 participants. Of these, 237 participants tested positive from 206 different households. In the latest two-week period, of the 5,952 participants in the study, 107 tested positive from 96 households.

As this is a household survey, the figures do not include people staying in hospitals, care homes, students in halls of residence or other institutional settings. In these settings, rates of COVID-19 infection are likely to be different.

## Positivity over time in Northern Ireland

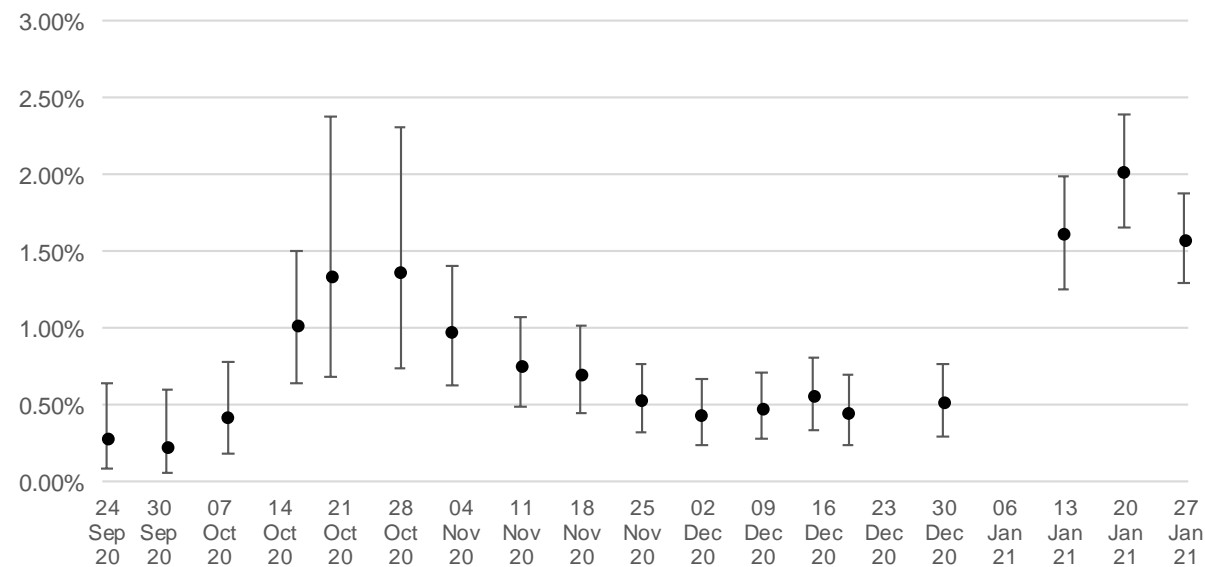
Due to relatively small number of tests and low number of positives within the sample, credible intervals are wide and therefore results should be interpreted with caution.

Modelling suggests that in the most recent week, the percentage of people testing positive in Northern Ireland decreased. The official estimates of the percentage of people in NI previously testing positive for COVID-19 are set out in figure 1a while the modelled trends over time in the overall population for testing positive for COVID-19, including 95% credible intervals, are shown in figure 1b (overleaf). These estimates are calculated using a regression model which adjusts the survey results to be more representative of the overall population in terms of age, sex, and region.

### Estimated percentage of the population in Northern Ireland testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) on nose and throat swabs since 24 September 2020

Figure 1a:

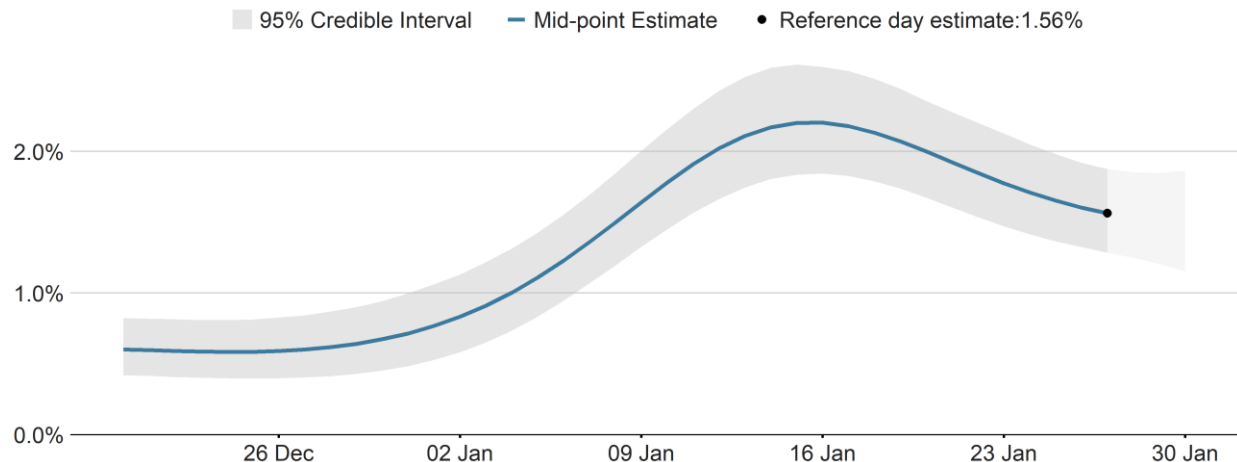
Percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 in Northern Ireland  
Official Estimates



**Figure 1b:**

**Percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 in Northern Ireland**

Modelled daily estimates



The area marked with light grey has a lower level of certainty due to lab results still being processed for this period  
Data from 20 December 2020 to 30 January 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics – Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey

**Notes:**

1. These results are provisional and subject to revision.
2. All estimates are subject to uncertainty, given that a sample is only part of the wider population. The model used to provide these estimates is a Bayesian model: these provide 95% credible intervals. A credible interval gives an indication of the uncertainty of an estimate from data analysis. 95% credible intervals are calculated so that there is a 95% probability of the true value lying in the interval.
3. Official reported estimates are plotted at a reference point believed to be most representative of the given week. To improve stability in the modelling while maintaining relative timeliness of estimates, the official estimates that are reported here are based on the midpoint of the reference week.
4. Official estimates (Figure 1a) should be used to understand the positivity rate for a single point in time. This is based on the modelled estimate for the latest week and is the best and most stable estimate and is used in all previous outputs. The modelled estimate (Figure 1b) is more suited to understand the recent trend. This is because the model is regularly updated to include new test results and smooths the trend over time. This means that the modelled estimates can sometimes present different trends to the official estimates.
5. As there was no publication on 15 January 2021 there are no official estimates available for the week ending 9 January 2021. However additional analysis has been undertaken to assess what the estimate may have been and have estimated it as 1.20% (95% credible interval: 0.91% to 1.53%).

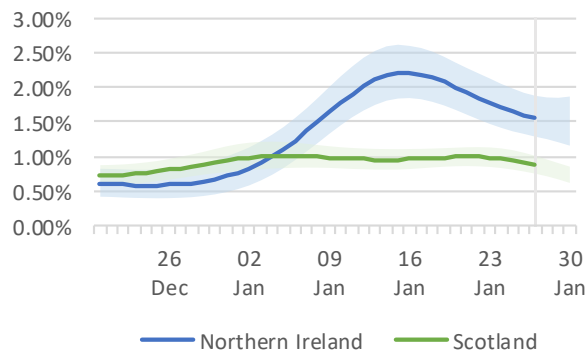
## Positivity in the UK

During the most recent week of the study, based on statistical modelling of the trend in rates of positive nose and throat swab results, 1.56% of the NI population (95% credible interval: 1.29% to 1.88%) had COVID-19. It is estimated that for the same period 1.55% (95% credible interval: 1.48% to 1.63%) of the population in England had the coronavirus (COVID-19). It was estimated that 1.40% (95% credible interval: 1.19% to 1.63%) of the population in Wales and 0.88% (95% credible interval: 0.75% to 1.01%) of people in Scotland had the coronavirus.

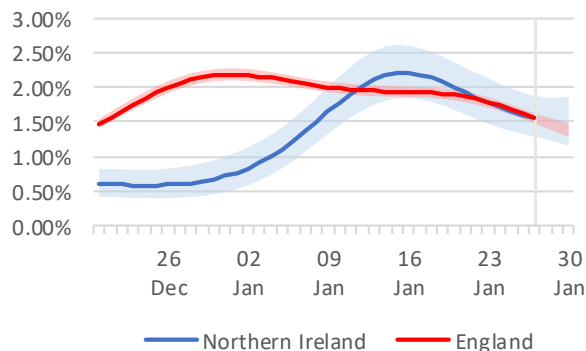
It should be noted that there is some uncertainty around the individual point estimates for the nations. Due to the relatively small number of tests and a low number of positives in Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland in the sample, credible intervals are wide and therefore results should be interpreted with caution. These wide credible intervals mean that differences between the central estimates within and between nations may appear smaller or more exaggerated than what they really are.

**Figure 2a, 2b, 2c: Modelled daily estimate of percentage of the population testing positive for the COVID-19 across the UK**

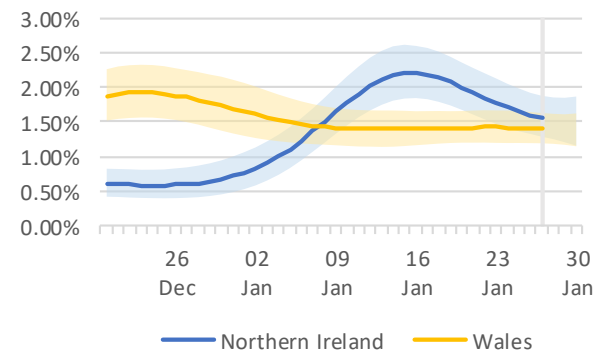
**Northern Ireland vs Scotland modelled daily estimates**



**Northern Ireland vs England modelled daily estimates**



**Northern Ireland vs Wales modelled daily estimates**



## New Variant Analysis

An analysis was produced by Sarah Walker at the University of Oxford to look at the prevalence of the new variant of the virus across the UK. Swabs are tested for 3 genes present in the coronavirus: N protein, S protein and ORF1ab. Each swab can have any one, any two or all three genes detected. Positives are those where one or more of these genes is detected in the swab other than tests that are only positive on the S-gene which is not considered a reliable indicator of the virus if found on its own.

The new UK variant of Sars-Cov-2 has genetic changes in the S gene. This means the S-gene is no longer detected in the current test, and cases that would have previously been positive on all three genes are now positive only on the ORF1ab and the N gene (not the S gene). There are also other reasons why a swab may be positive for only these two genes, including lower viral load in the sample, which is why we have always seen a small percentage of this type of positive result. Absence of the S-gene appears to have become a reliable indicator of the new variation from mid-November. Prior to that, the data should not be read as being an indicator of the variant.

In contrast the South African variant has an S gene which is detectable with the current test and will therefore be included in the other types of COVID-19. Which of the other types of COVID-19 are compatible with the South African variant cannot be identified from the swab PCR test alone.

ONS have recently published a [blog](#) where more can be read about the new UK variant.

There has recently been an increase in the percentage of positive cases where only the ORF1ab and N genes were found and a decrease in the percentage of cases with all three genes. We can use this information to approximate the growth of the new variant.

**It should be noted that there is considerable uncertainty around these estimates due to the small numbers of new variant compatible positives detected in Northern Ireland and also given that not all cases that are positive on the ORF1ab and N-genes will be the new variant.**



## New Variant Analysis (continued)

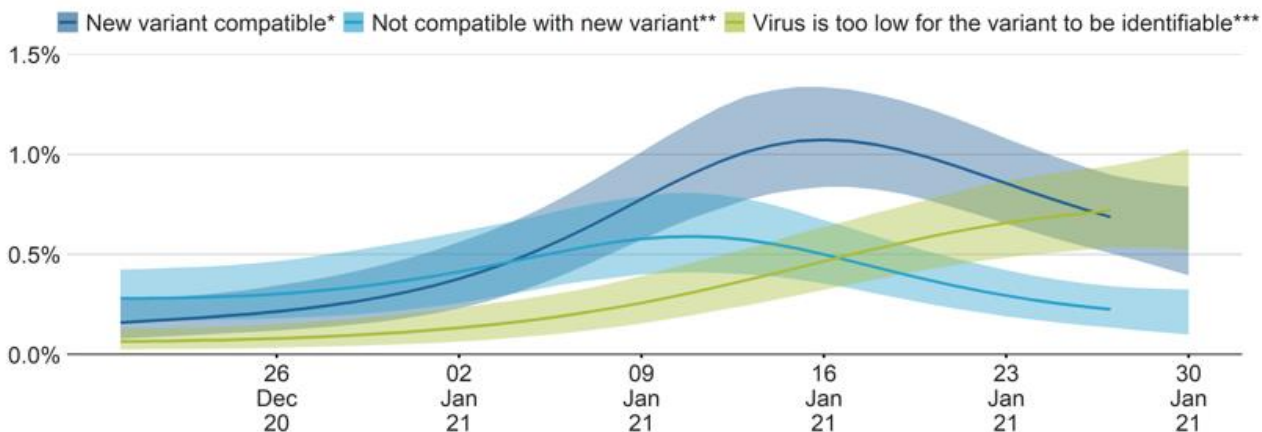
The reporting of infections by different gene combinations within CIS has improved. This analysis looks at the percentage of people in the population testing positive for COVID-19 that are compatible with the new UK variant, those that test positive but are not compatible with the new variant and those that test positive but where the virus is too low to be identifiable as either the new or existing variants of COVID-19.

Figure 3 shows that in NI, the percentage of people testing positive where the virus is too low for the variant to be identifiable has increased in the week ending 30 January 2021. Both the percentage of people testing positive that were compatible with the new UK variant and those that were not compatible with the new UK variant have decreased in the week ending 30 January 2021.

**Figure 3: Northern Ireland - new variant compatible, not compatible with new variant and not identifiable**

### Percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 in Northern Ireland

Modelled daily estimates



\*New variant compatible positives are defined as those that are positive on the N-gene and ORF1ab-gene, but not the S-gene.

\*\*Positives that are not compatible with the new variant are defined as those that are positive on the S-gene, N-gene and ORF1ab-gene.

\*\*\*Positives where the virus is too low for the variant to be identifiable are defined as those that are positive with all other gene patterns.

These definitions are regardless of cycle threshold (Ct) value.

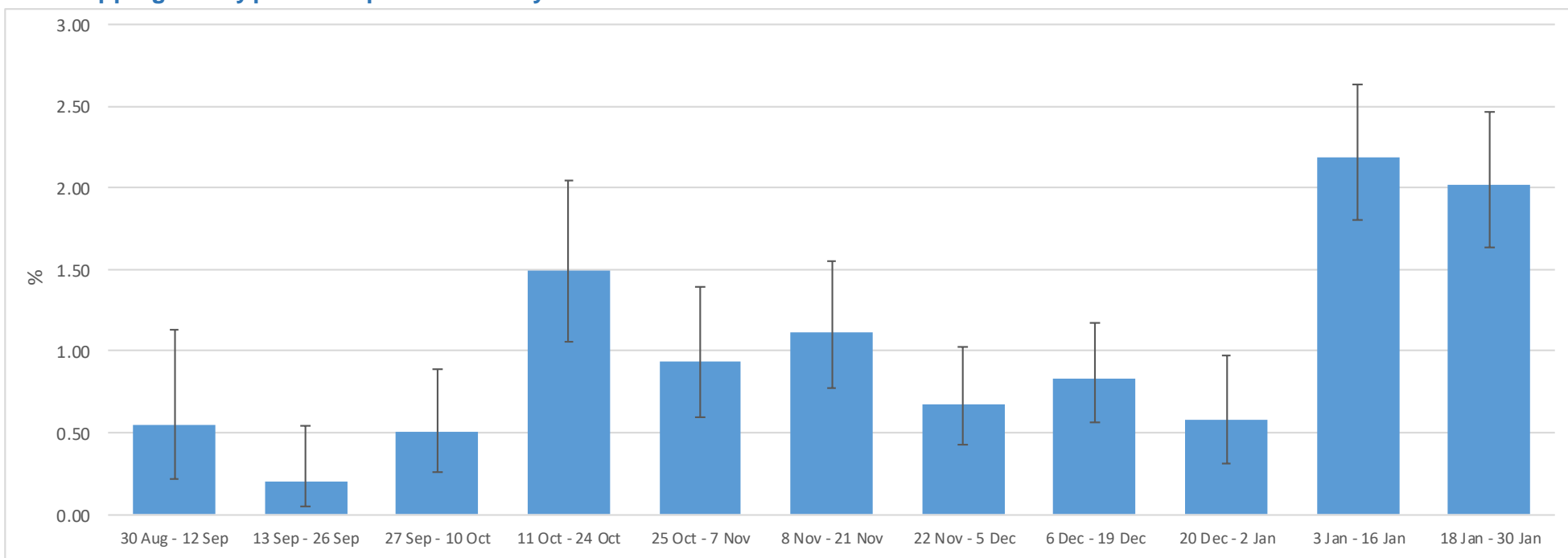
Source: Office for National Statistics – Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey



## Appendix 1 – Non-overlapping 14 day weighted positivity estimates in Northern Ireland

The estimates for non-overlapping 14-day periods (which underpin the modelled official estimates) are presented in Figure 4 below and are provided for context. These 14-day estimates are different from and cannot be directly compared with the modelled estimates presented earlier in this report. The weighted percentage testing positive in NI in the latest 14-day period (17<sup>th</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> January 2021) was 2.02% (95% confidence interval: 1.63% to 2.46%).

**Figure 4: Estimated percentage of the population in Northern Ireland testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) by non-overlapping 14-day periods up to 30 January 2021**



### Notes:

1. All results are provisional and subject to revision.
2. These statistics refer to infections reported in the community, by which we mean private households. These figures exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes and/or other institutional settings.
3. It should be noted that averaging positivity rates over the past 14-day period can mask changes in the positivity rates that have occurred in the most recent week.

Source: Office for National Statistics – Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, Department of Health Information Analysis Directorate

## Methodology

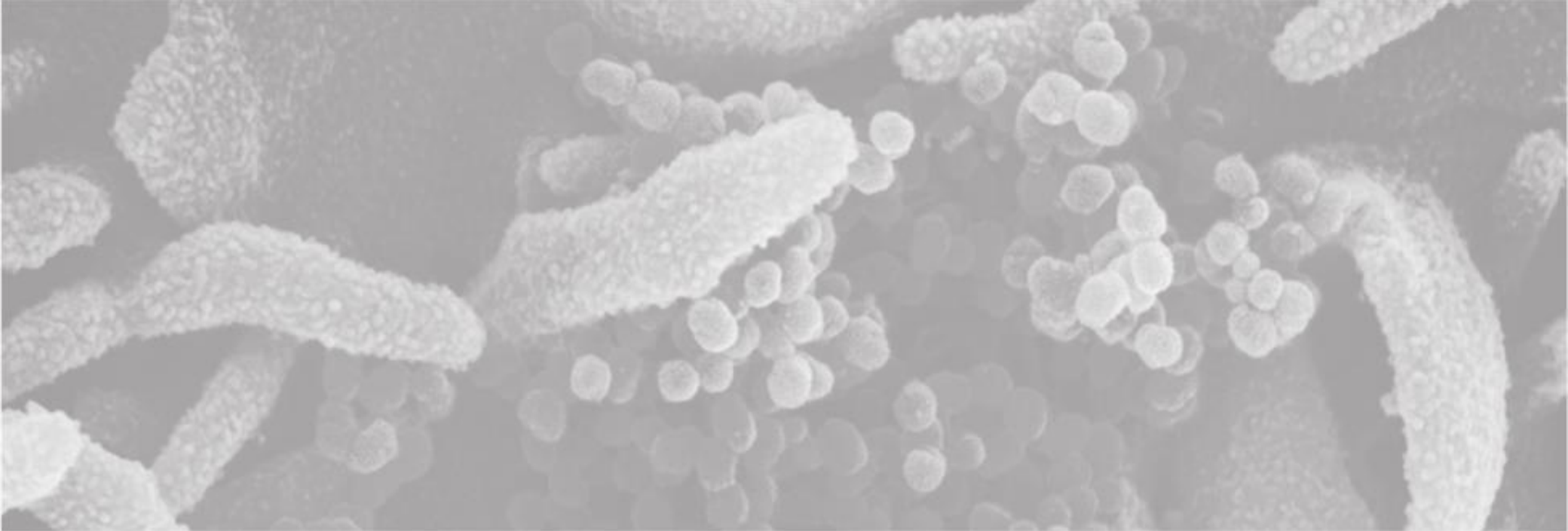
The results are based on nose and throat swabs provided by participants to the study. As well as looking at incidence overall, the survey will be used to examine the characteristics of those testing positive for COVID-19 and the extent to which those infected experience symptoms.

Extending the COVID-19 Infection Survey to Northern Ireland has been achieved by a collaboration between the Department of Health, Public Health Agency (PHA), Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and its various survey partners. Fieldwork commenced in Northern Ireland on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2020. It is important to note that there is a significant degree of uncertainty with the estimates. This is because, despite a large sample of participants, the number of positive cases identified is small. Estimates are provided with 95% confidence intervals to indicate the range within which we may be confident the true figure lies.

The results are for private households only and do not apply to those in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes [weekly statistical bulletins and references tables, including results for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland](#) on its website.

Further information about quality and methodology can be found on the [ONS website](#).



INFORMATION  
ANALYSIS  
DIRECTORATE



Department of  
**Health**

An Roinn Sláinte

Mánnystrie O Poustie

[www.health-ni.gov.uk](http://www.health-ni.gov.uk)