

Statistical bulletin

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey headline results, UK: 16 February 2022

The latest data from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, containing high level estimates for England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. This survey is being delivered in partnership with University of Oxford, University of Manchester, UK Health Security Agency and Wellcome Trust. This study is jointly led by the ONS and the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) working with the University of Oxford and Lighthouse laboratory to collect and test samples.

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1 . Main points

During this recent period of high infections, we have [decided to publish our headline results two days early](#). This means that the latest estimates on infection levels are available at their earliest opportunity and further breakdowns for the same period and a longer data time series will be published on Fridays. These early estimates are provisional and are subject to change as we receive more data, but they have undergone sufficient quality assurance to ensure that they are based upon an acceptable number of test results received up to the end of the reference week. This week, we are publishing estimates for the week ending 12 February 2022 for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and for the week ending 13 February 2022 for Scotland.

Today, [we have published new data](#) that show:

- In England, the percentage of people testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) decreased in the week ending 12 February 2022; we estimate that 2,449,100 people in England had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 2,368,200 to 2,532,600), equating to around 1 in 20 people.
- In Wales, the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 continued to decrease in the week ending 12 February 2022; we estimate that 112,600 people in Wales had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 96,900 to 129,900), equating to around 1 in 25 people.
- In Northern Ireland, the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 increased in the two weeks up to 12 February 2022, but the trend was uncertain in the most recent week; we estimate that 146,600 people in Northern Ireland had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 129,400 to 164,800), equating to around 1 in 13 people.
- In Scotland, the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 increased in the two weeks up to 13 February 2022, but the trend was uncertain in the most recent week; we estimate that 219,300 people in Scotland had COVID-19 (95% credible interval: 194,500 to 244,300), equating to around 1 in 25 people.
- The percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 decreased in all regions except the South West where the trend was uncertain in the week ending 12 February 2022.
- In England, the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 varied substantially across age groups, with the highest for those aged 2 years to school Year 6 at 7.60% (95% confidence interval: 6.89% to 8.35%) and lowest for those aged 70 years and over at 2.23% (95% confidence interval: 2.03% to 2.45%), in the week ending 12 February 2022.

Figure 1: The percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 decreased in England and Wales, and the trends were uncertain in Northern Ireland and Scotland in the most recent week

Estimated percentage of the population testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) on nose and throat swabs, UK, 20 February 2021 to 13 February 2022

Notes:

1. Modelled results are provisional and subject to revision.
2. These statistics refer to infections occurring in private households. The figures exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes and/or other communal establishments.
3. All estimates are subject to uncertainty, a [credible interval](#) gives an indication of the uncertainty of an estimate from data analysis.
4. Official reported estimates are plotted at a reference point believed to be most representative of the given week.
5. The official estimate presents the best estimate at that point in time. Modelled estimates are used to calculate the official reported estimate. The model smooths the series to understand the trend and is revised each week to incorporate new test results, providing the best indication of trend over time.
6. Official estimates are displayed over a rolling year up to the most recent week. The full time series of our official estimates from 27 April 2020 onwards are available in the [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey datasets](#).
7. The reference week for England, Wales and Northern Ireland is 6 to 12 February 2022 with modelled estimates starting 2 January 2022. The reference week for Scotland is 7 to 13 February 2022 with modelled estimates starting 3 January 2022.

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

2 . Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey data

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey headline results, UK](#)

Dataset | Released 16 February 2022

Headline estimates from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey for England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

3 . Glossary

Credible interval

A credible interval gives an indication of the uncertainty of an estimate from data analysis. The 95% credible intervals are calculated so that there is a 95% probability of the true value lying in the interval.

4 . Measuring the data

Reference dates

This week, the reference week is 6 to 12 February 2022 for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and 7 to 13 February 2022 for Scotland. The reference day is Wednesday 9 February 2022 for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and Thursday 10 February 2022 for Scotland. More information on reference weeks and days can be found in the Measuring the data section of our [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey, UK: 23 December 2021 bulletin](#).

Data for a longer time series

A longer time series from earlier data can be found in our [main weekly Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey datasets for England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland](#).

Survey fieldwork

Survey fieldwork for the pilot study began in England on 26 April 2020. Fieldwork began on 29 June 2020 in Wales, 26 July 2020 in Northern Ireland, and 21 September 2020 in Scotland.

Other Coronavirus Infection Survey (CIS) analysis and studies

This study is one of a number of studies that look to provide information around the coronavirus pandemic within the UK. For information on other studies see [Section 5: Quality characteristics of the Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey](#) (Coherence and comparability), revised 16 July 2021.

Quality

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [methods article](#) and the [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey QMI](#).

5 . Related links

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey: characteristics of people testing positive for COVID-19 in countries of the UK](#)

Bulletin | Updated fortnightly

The characteristics of people testing positive for coronavirus (COVID-19) from the COVID-19 Infection Survey. This survey is being delivered in partnership with the University of Oxford, the University of Manchester, UK Health Security Agency and Wellcome Trust.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey: antibody and vaccination data for the UK](#)

Bulletin | Updated fortnightly

Antibody and vaccination data by UK country and English regions from the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey. This survey is being delivered in partnership with the University of Oxford, University of Manchester, UK Health Security Agency and Wellcome Trust.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest insights](#)

Interactive tool | Updated as and when data become available

The latest data and trends about the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and other official sources.

[Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional](#)

Bulletin | Updated weekly

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving COVID-19, by age, sex and region, in the latest weeks for which data are available.