

COVID-19 TESTING SUMMARY



NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Division of the National Health Laboratory Service

SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 6 2022

OVERVIEW OF REPORT

This report summarises national laboratory testing for SARS-CoV-2, the virus causing COVID-19, in South Africa. This report is based on data for specimens reported up to 12 February 2022 (Week 6 of 2022).

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of tests reported in week 6 of 2022 (186,939: 145,607 PCR and 41,332 antigen tests) was the lowest weekly number of tests reported since early November 2021.
- In week 6, the testing rate was highest in Gauteng (472 per 100,000 persons) and lowest in Limpopo (88 per 100,000 persons).
- In week 6, the percentage testing positive was 10.3%, which was 1.0% lower than the previous week.
- In week 6, compared to the previous week, the percentage testing positive decreased in all provinces except in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, where it remained unchanged.
- The percentage testing positive in week 6 was highest in Mpumalanga (18.8%) followed by Limpopo (15.5%). The percentage testing positive was <15% in all other provinces.
- The percentage testing positive was highest in the 10-14 years age group (25.4%).

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Executive Summary:

- In the period 1 March 2020 through 12 February 2022, 22,475,397 tests for SARS-CoV-2 have been reported nationally: 18,795,069 PCR and 3,680,328 antigen tests.
- The number of tests reported in week 6 of 2022 (n=186,939: 145,607 PCR and 41,332 antigen tests) was lower than the number of tests reported in the previous week and the lowest weekly number of tests reported since early November 2021.
- Gauteng reported the largest proportion of tests (39.9%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (16.7%) and Western Cape (14.9%).
- The overall testing rate decreased slightly from the previous week (332 per 100,000 persons in week 5 to 311 per 100,000 persons in week 6).
- In week 6, Testing rates were similar to the previous week in all provinces. The testing rate was highest in Gauteng (472 per 100,000 persons) and lowest in Limpopo (88 per 100,000 persons).
- The testing rate in week 6 was highest in the ≥80 years age group (613 per 100,000 persons).
- In week 6, the percentage testing positive was 10.3%, which was 1.0% lower than the previous week ($P<0.001$).
- In the past week, the percentage testing positive decreased by 1.8% in the public sector (9.9% in week 5 to 8.1% in week 6, $P<0.001$) and by 0.7% in the private sector (12.2% in week 5 to 11.5% in week 6, $P<0.001$).
- In week 6, compared to the previous week, the percentage testing positive decreased in all provinces except in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal, where it remained unchanged.
- The percentage testing positive in week 6 was highest in Mpumalanga (18.8%) followed by Limpopo (15.5%). The percentage testing positive was <15% in all other provinces.
- Health sub-districts showing the highest percentage testing positive were concentrated in the Western Cape (n=6), KwaZulu-Natal (n=5), Mpumalanga (n=5), and Limpopo (n=4).
- The percentage testing positive had increased in the 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 year age groups in recent weeks, however a decrease was observed in the past two weeks for all three age groups.
- Antigen tests accounted for 22.1% (41,332/186,939) of tests reported in week 6, however the number of antigen tests is likely underestimated due to under-reporting and delayed reporting of antigen tests.
- In week 6 the public sector accounted for 64.8% (26,801/41,332) of antigen tests reported. A decrease in the number of antigen tests reported was observed across all provinces in the past few weeks.
- The mean turnaround time for PCR tests reported in week 6 was 0.6 days; 0.9 day in the public sector and 0.5 days in the private sector. Turnaround times for public sector PCR tests decreased in Limpopo in the past week, and were <2 days in all provinces.
- The mean turnaround time for antigen tests reported in week 6 was 9.7 days in the public sector and 0.1 days in the private sector.

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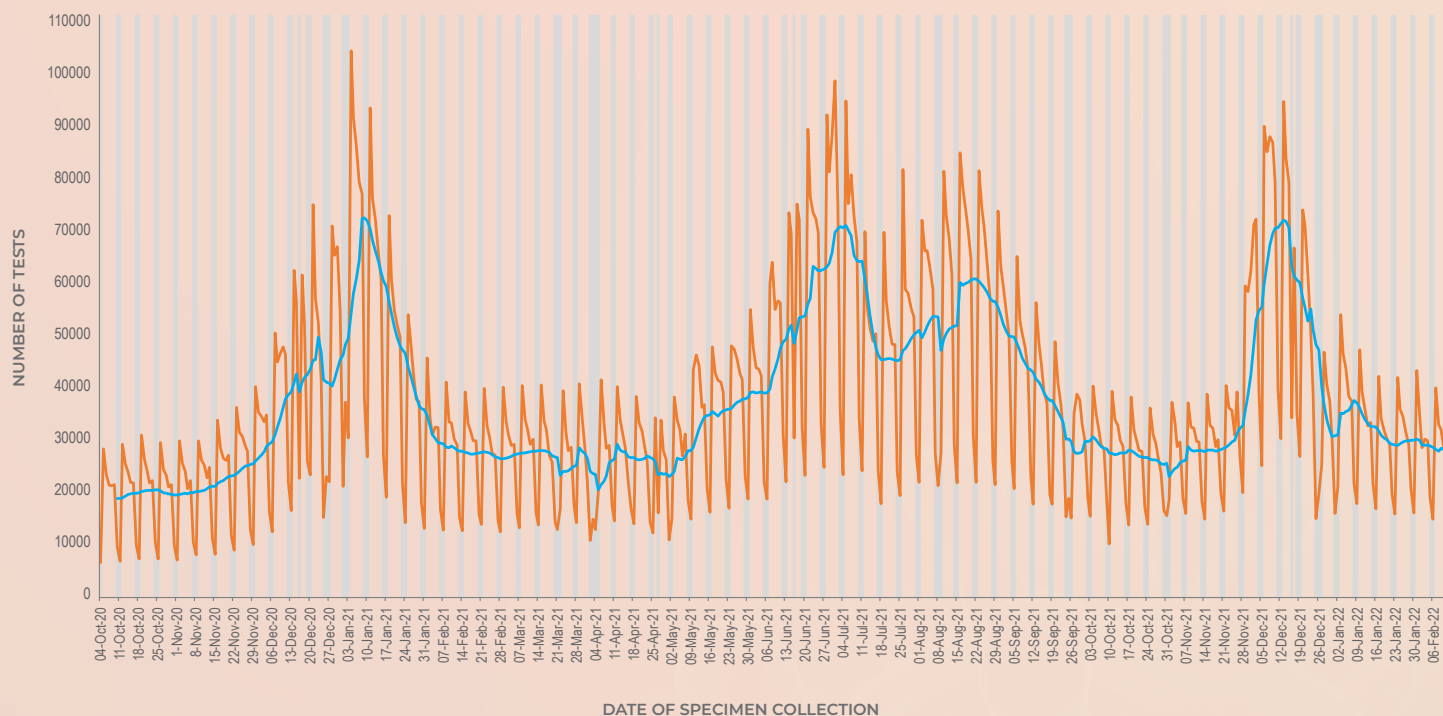


Figure 1. Number of SARS-CoV-2 tests reported by date of specimen collection, South Africa, 4 October 2020 – 12 February 2022. Blue line shows the 7-day moving average of the number of tests reported. Grey bars highlight weekend days and public holidays

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Table 1. Weekly number of SARS-CoV-2 tests and positive tests reported, South Africa, 3 January 2021 – 12 February 2022

Week number	Week beginning	No. of tests n (%)	No. of positive tests	Percentage testing positive (%)
1	03-Jan-21	501381 (2.2)	151071	30.1
2	10-Jan-21	418299 (1.9)	104825	25.1
3	17-Jan-21	327530 (1.5)	63282	19.3
4	24-Jan-21	249619 (1.1)	34652	13.9
5	31-Jan-21	203795 (0.9)	22380	11.0
6	07-Feb-21	193339 (0.9)	16476	8.5
7	14-Feb-21	190709 (0.8)	12191	6.4
8	21-Feb-21	184726 (0.8)	10389	5.6
9	28-Feb-21	189727 (0.8)	8695	4.6
10	07-Mar-21	193452 (0.9)	8341	4.3
11	14-Mar-21	185524 (0.8)	8156	4.4
12	21-Mar-21	173271 (0.8)	7356	4.2
13	28-Mar-21	163973 (0.7)	7063	4.3
14	04-Apr-21	180873 (0.8)	7292	4.0
15	11-Apr-21	185349 (0.8)	8847	4.8
16	18-Apr-21	184919 (0.8)	9471	5.1
17	25-Apr-21	160024 (0.7)	9182	5.7
18	02-May-21	193970 (0.9)	13462	6.9
19	09-May-21	240291 (1.1)	19939	8.3
20	16-May-21	248488 (1.1)	24212	9.7
21	23-May-21	262635 (1.2)	29778	11.3
22	30-May-21	270303 (1.2)	36106	13.4
23	06-Jun-21	337904 (1.5)	59452	17.6
24	13-Jun-21	370981 (1.7)	88084	23.7
25	20-Jun-21	432417 (1.9)	118617	27.4
26	27-Jun-21	490238 (2.2)	146629	29.9
27	04-Jul-21	443829 (2.0)	141456	31.9
28	11-Jul-21	320627 (1.4)	100945	31.5
29	18-Jul-21	313045 (1.4)	88436	28.3
30	25-Jul-21	350479 (1.6)	88350	25.2
31	01-Aug-21	371278 (1.7)	88124	23.7
32	08-Aug-21	358878 (1.6)	83374	23.2
33	15-Aug-21	420811 (1.9)	95369	22.7
34	22-Aug-21	391406 (1.7)	78174	20.0
35	29-Aug-21	345129 (1.5)	55061	16.0
36	05-Sep-21	300388 (1.3)	38832	12.9
37	12-Sep-21	260624 (1.2)	24010	9.2
38	19-Sep-21	209013 (0.9)	14007	6.7
39	26-Sep-21	206668 (0.9)	9487	4.6
40	03-Oct-21	196521 (0.9)	6445	3.3
41	10-Oct-21	191421 (0.9)	5039	2.6
42	17-Oct-21	185032 (0.8)	3411	1.8
43	24-Oct-21	175995 (0.8)	2565	1.5
44	31-Oct-21	180361 (0.8)	2100	1.2
45	07-Nov-21	193972 (0.9)	2317	1.2
46	14-Nov-21	195517 (0.9)	4807	2.5
47	21-Nov-21	223645 (1.0)	18952	8.5
48	28-Nov-21	378898 (1.7)	98275	25.9
49	05-Dec-21	488873 (2.2)	174627	35.7
50	12-Dec-21	419484 (1.9)	154164	36.8
51	19-Dec-21	334094 (1.5)	117157	35.1
52	20-Dec-21	213593 (1.0)	65515	30.7
1	02-Jan-22	260214 (1.2)	60757	23.3
2	09-Jan-22	225894 (1.0)	34939	15.5
3	16-Jan-22	202474 (0.9)	23792	11.8
4	23-Jan-22	207583 (0.9)	25491	12.3
5	24-Jan-22	199939 (0.9)	22554	11.3
6	06-Feb-22	186939 (0.8)	19241	10.3
Total		22,475,397 (100.0)	3,958,661	

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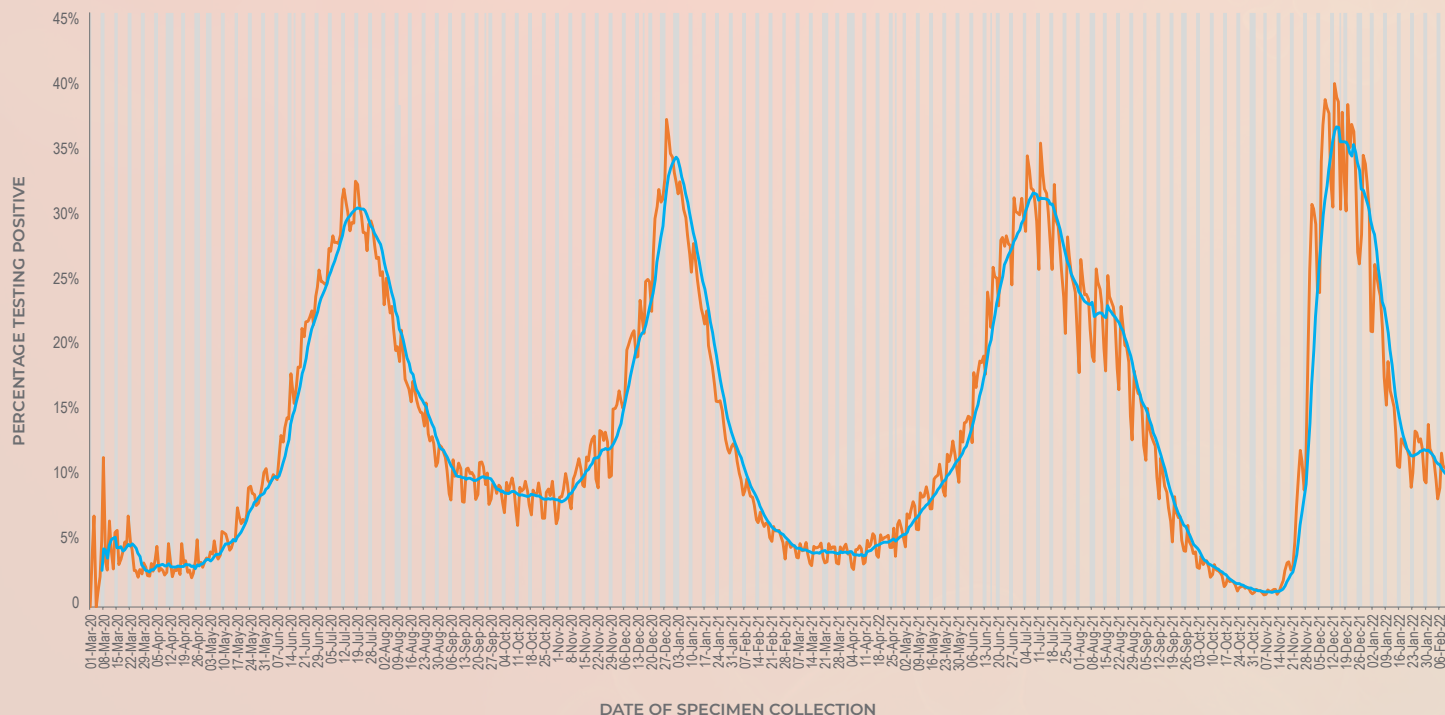


Figure 2. Percentage of tests positive for SARS-CoV-2 by date of specimen collection, South Africa, 1 March 2020 - 12 February 2022. Blue line shows the 7-day moving average of the percentage testing positive. Grey bars highlight weekend days and public holidays.

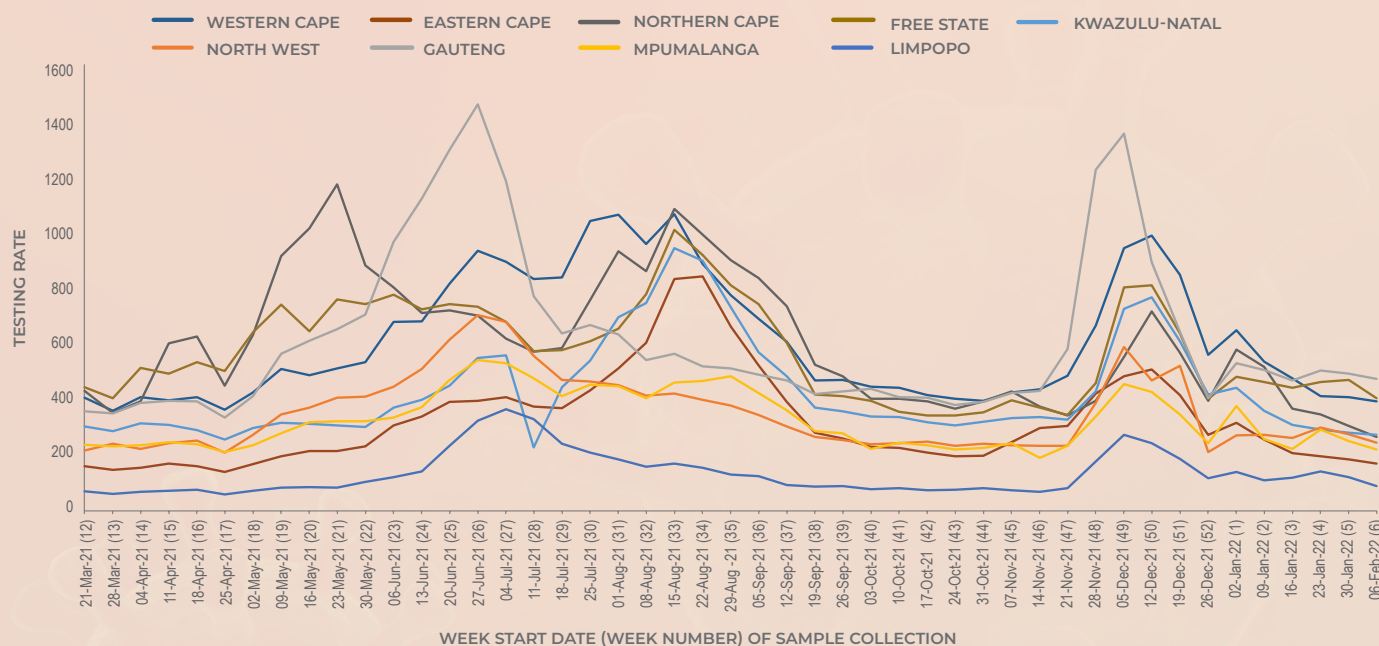


Figure 3. Testing rate per 100,000 persons by province and week of specimen collection, South Africa, 21 March 2021 – 12 February 2022

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Table 2. Weekly number of tests and positive tests reported by province, South Africa, 23 January – 12 February 2022

Province	Population ^a	23-29 Jan 2022		30 Jan - 5 Feb 2022		6-12 Feb 2022		Tests per 100,000 persons	Change in percentage positive ^b
		No. of tests	No. positive tests (%)	No. of tests	No. positive tests (%)	No. of tests	No. positive tests (%)		
Western Cape	7113776	29219	3820 (13.1)	28938	3477 (12.0)	27941	3352 (12.0)	393	0.0%
Eastern Cape	6676590	13000	1147 (8.8)	12235	843 (6.9)	11261	606 (5.4)	169	-1.5%
Northern Cape	1303047	4495	630 (14.0)	3963	560 (14.1)	3444	427 (12.4)	264	-1.7%
Free State	2932441	13550	1565 (11.5)	13728	1423 (10.4)	11829	1124 (9.5)	403	-0.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	11513575	33373	3032 (9.1)	32189	2667 (8.3)	31265	2545 (8.1)	272	-0.1%
North West	4122854	12318	1896 (15.4)	11315	1673 (14.8)	10091	1195 (11.8)	245	-2.9%
Gauteng	15810388	79431	8195 (10.3)	77758	7775 (10.0)	74582	7140 (9.6)	472	-0.4%
Mpumalanga	4743584	13834	2873 (20.8)	11832	2416 (20.4)	10403	1960 (18.8)	219	-1.6%
Limpopo	5926724	8327	2326 (27.9)	7172	1641 (22.9)	5213	808 (15.5)	88	-7.4%
Unknown		36	7 (19.4)	809	79 (9.8)	910	84 (9.2)		
Total	60142978	207583	25491 (12.3)	199939	22554 (11.3)	186939	19241 (10.3)	311	-1.0%

^a 2021 Mid-year population Statistics SA

^b Current week compared to previous week

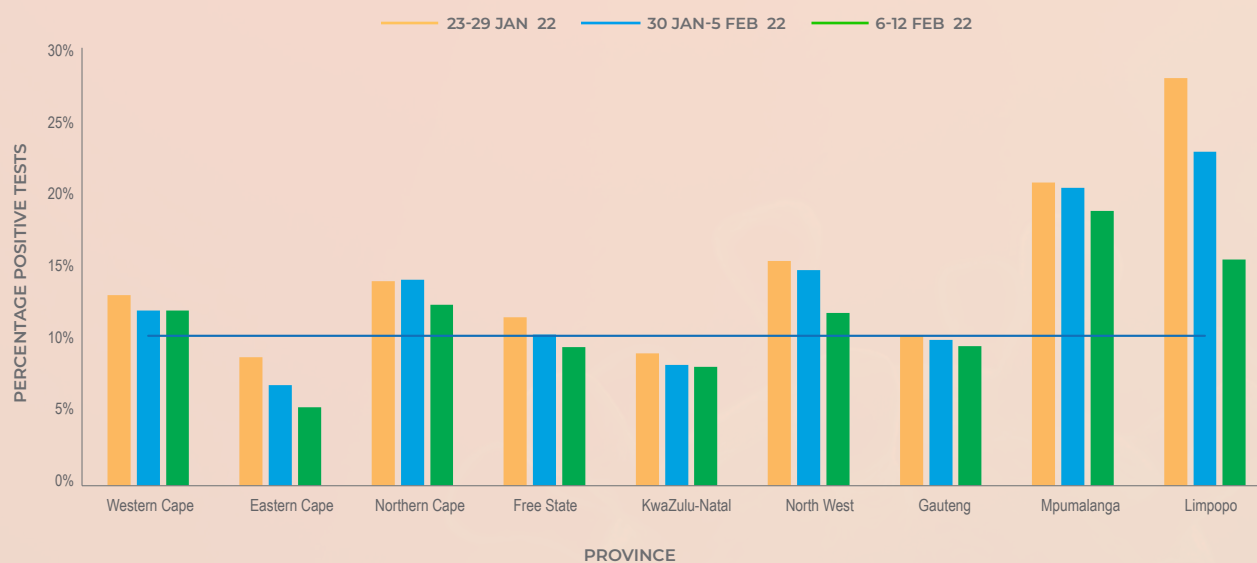


Figure 4. Weekly percentage testing positive by province, South Africa, 23 January – 12 February 2022. The horizontal blue line shows the national mean for week 6, beginning 6 February 2022

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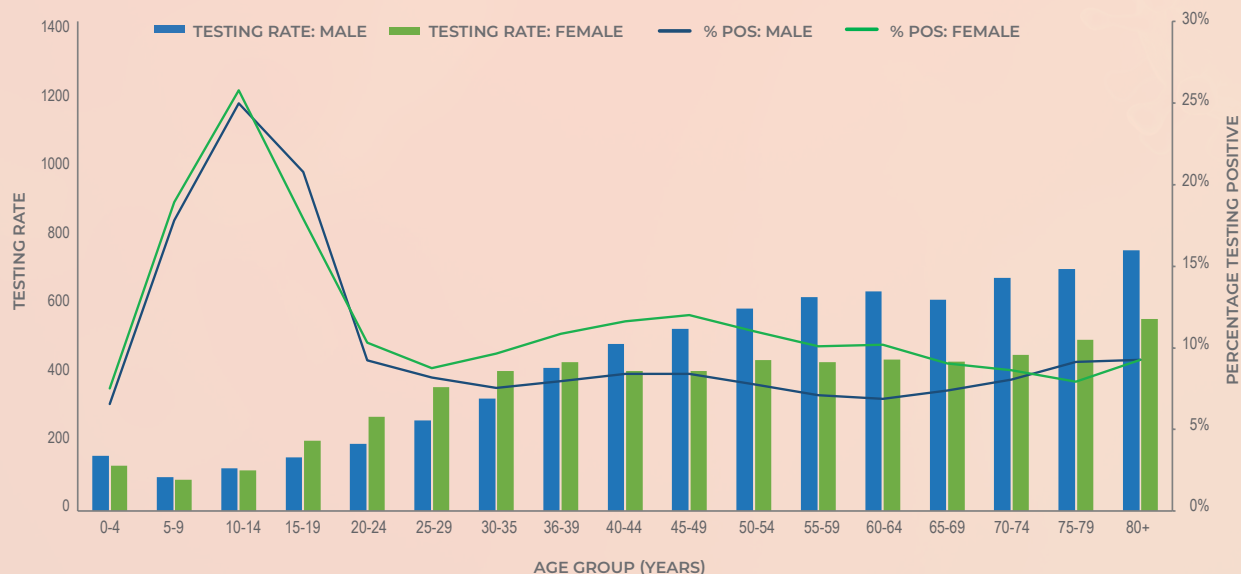


Figure 5. Testing rates per 100,000 persons and percentage testing positive by age group and sex, South Africa, week 6, 6-12 February 2022

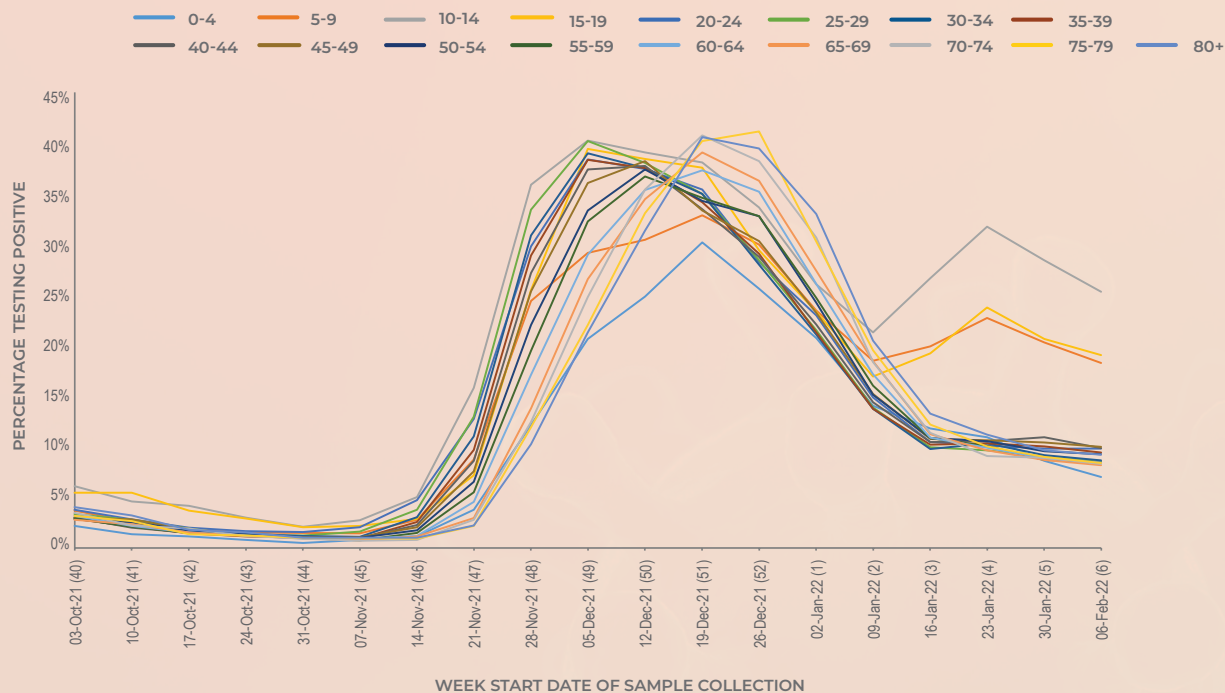


Figure 6. Percentage testing positive by age group and week of specimen collection, South Africa, 3 October 2021 - 12 February 2022

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Table 3. Health sub-districts with the highest proportion testing positive based on public and private sector data for the week of 6-12 February 2022

Health district or sub-district	Province	PTP (95% CI)	Previous week
Mthonjaneni	KwaZulu-Natal	0.488 (0.348-0.627)	0.471 (0.360-0.583)
Kamiesberg	Northern Cape	0.397 (0.277-0.517)	0.117 (0.038-0.195)
Modimolle	Limpopo	0.381 (0.259-0.503)	0.411 (0.324-0.497)
Umzimkhulu	KwaZulu-Natal	0.286 (0.201-0.371)	0.167 (0.088-0.246)
Umhlabuyalingana	KwaZulu-Natal	0.280 (0.146-0.415)	0.226 (0.131-0.320)
Randfontein	Gauteng	0.279 (0.249-0.309)	0.322 (0.294-0.349)
Thaba Chweu	Mpumalanga	0.270 (0.213-0.327)	0.288 (0.238-0.338)
Witzenberg	Western Cape	0.263 (0.179-0.348)	0.331 (0.248-0.414)
Hantam	Northern Cape	0.257 (0.123-0.390)	...
Msukaligwa	Mpumalanga	0.256 (0.218-0.295)	0.258 (0.228-0.288)
Tswelopele	Free State	0.249 (0.183-0.315)	0.250 (0.199-0.301)
Steve Tshwete	Mpumalanga	0.239 (0.215-0.262)	0.270 (0.248-0.291)
Fetakgomo	Limpopo	0.236 (0.088-0.384)	...
Breede Valley	Western Cape	0.233 (0.197-0.269)	0.245 (0.208-0.282)
Tshwane 5	Gauteng	0.231 (0.146-0.317)	0.272 (0.166-0.378)
Nqutu	KwaZulu-Natal	0.225 (0.171-0.279)	0.176 (0.125-0.227)
Emakhazeni	Mpumalanga	0.222 (0.113-0.331)	...
Lepele-Nkumpi	Limpopo	0.219 (0.151-0.286)	0.235 (0.163-0.306)
Swellendam	Western Cape	0.217 (0.124-0.311)	0.267 (0.173-0.362)
Drakenstein	Western Cape	0.208 (0.183-0.232)	0.195 (0.172-0.218)
Makhado	Limpopo	0.208 (0.155-0.260)	0.259 (0.214-0.304)
Matzikama	Western Cape	0.204 (0.152-0.257)	0.288 (0.229-0.346)
Saldanha Bay	Western Cape	0.204 (0.165-0.242)	0.304 (0.266-0.342)
Maphumulo	KwaZulu-Natal	0.201 (0.081-0.322)	0.010 (0.000-0.031)
Govan Mbeki	Mpumalanga	0.201 (0.174-0.227)	0.185 (0.160-0.209)

95% CI: 95% confidence interval; PTP: adjusted positive test proportion; Elements marked in **red** have current week proportions testing positive that are **higher** than, and CIs that do not overlap with, the previous week proportions and CIs. Elements marked in **blue** have current week proportions testing positive that are **lower** than, and CIs that do not overlap with, the previous week proportions and CIs.

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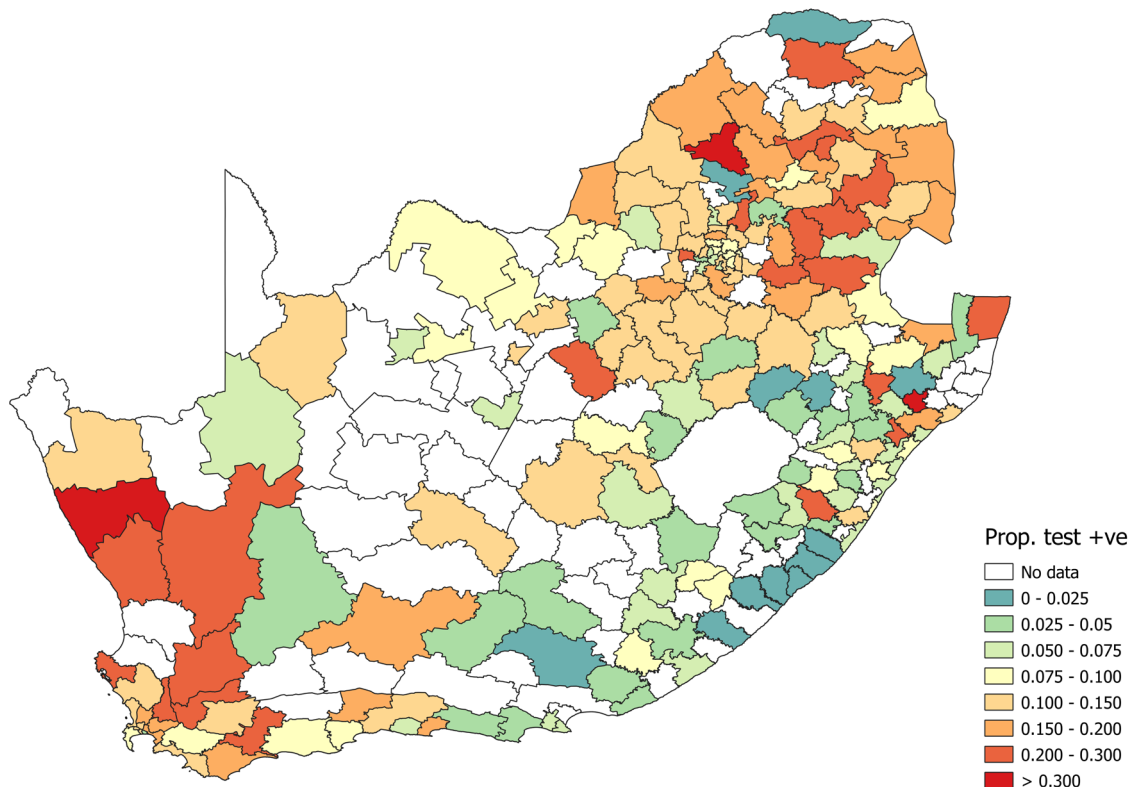


Figure 7. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in South Africa for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

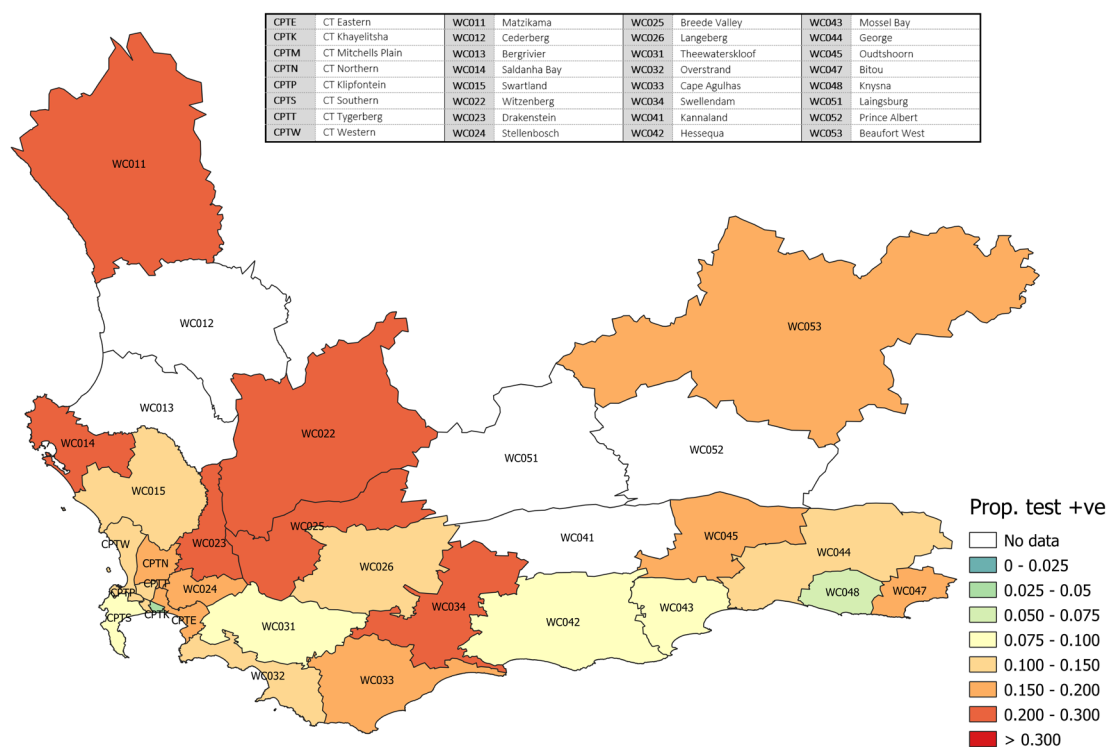


Figure 8. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in the Western Cape Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

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BUF	Buffalo City	EC122	Mquma	EC135	Induka Yethu	EC155	Nyandeni
EC101	Camdeboo	EC123	Great Kei	EC136	Emalahleni	EC156	Mhlondlo
EC102	Blue Crane Route	EC124	AmaNtshini	EC137	Engcobo	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo
EC103	Ward	EC125	Ngqushwa	EC138	Sakhisizwe	EC158	Mantlalo
EC104	Makana	EC126	Nkomkobe	EC139	Elundini	EC159	Umtshini
EC105	Ndlambe	EC127	Nkomo	EC140	Senjani	EC160	Mzimba
EC106	Sandys River Valley	EC128	Nkomo	EC141	Senjani	EC161	Mzimba
EC107	Baviaans	EC129	Insaba Yethemba	EC142	Mantlalo	EC162	Nkomo
EC108	Kouga	EC130	Tsolwana	EC143	Gariep	EC163	Nelson Mandela Bay A
EC109	Kouga	EC131	Inkwenkwe	EC144	Ngqiza Hill	EC164	Nelson Mandela Bay B
EC110	Kouga	EC132	Lunenburg	EC145	Port St Johns	EC165	Nelson Mandela Bay C
EC111	Mishashwe	EC133		EC146		EC166	

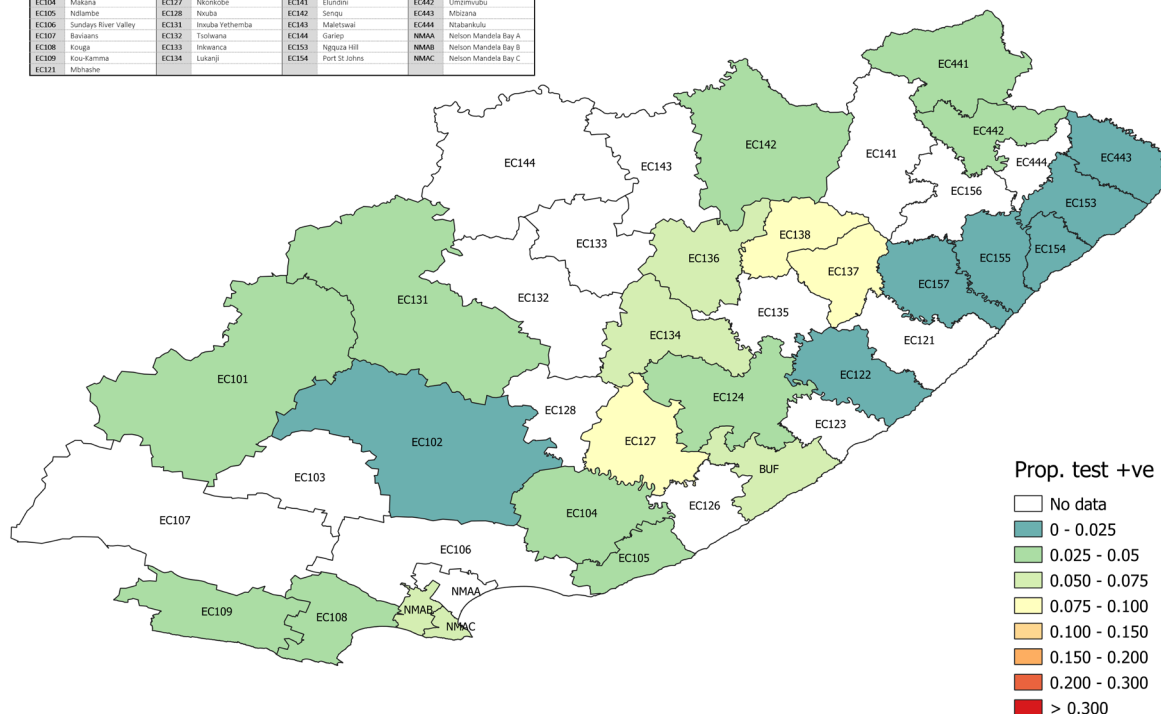


Figure 9. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in the Eastern Cape Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

NC061	Richtersveld	NC074	Kareeberg	NC085	Tsantsabane
NC062	Nama Khoi	NC075	Renosterberg	NC086	Ngatelopele
NC063	Kamiesberg	NC076	Thembelille	NC087	Sol Plaatje
NC064	Hantam	NC077	Siyathemba	NC088	Dikgatlong
NC065	Karoo Hoogland	NC078	Siyancuma	NC089	Magareng
NC066	Khali-Ma	NC079	Mier	NC090	Phokwane
NC067	Uburro	NC080	Kai Karlo	NC091	Joe Morolong
NC068	Umsobomvu	NC081	//Kharo Halls	NC092	Ga-Segonyana
NC069	Emthanjeni	NC082	Ikhais	NC093	Gamagara

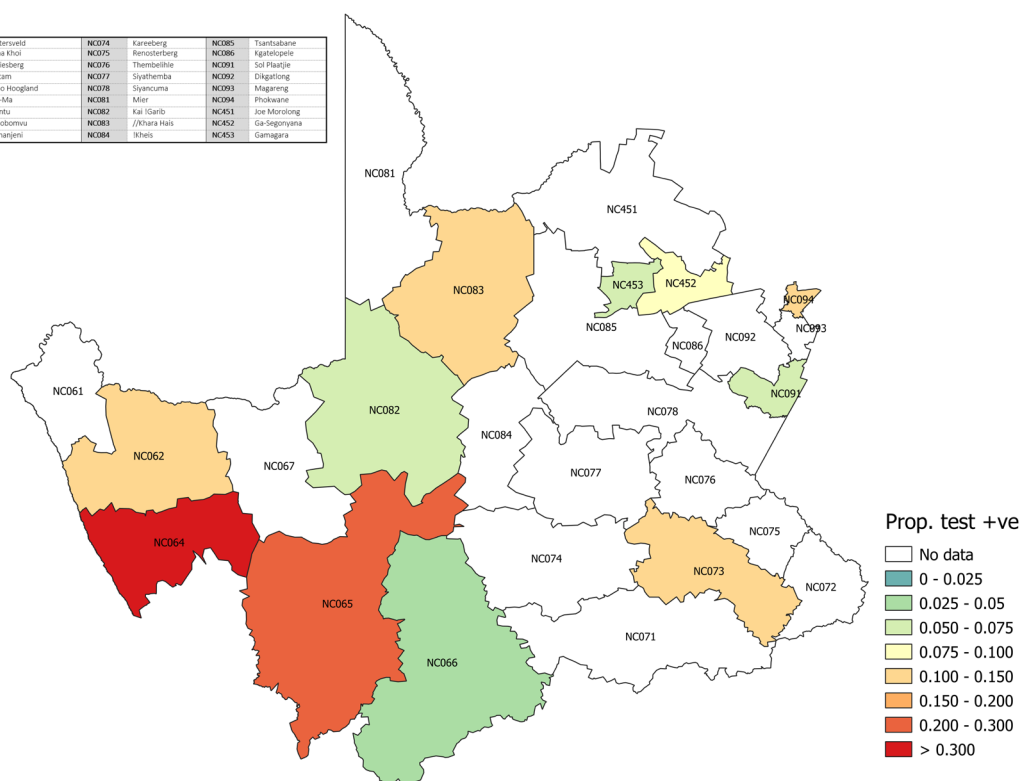


Figure 10. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in Northern Cape Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

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MAN	Mangaung	FS181	Masibong	FS191	Setso	FS196	Mantsoa
FS161	Letsemeng	FS182	Tokologo	FS192	Dihlabeng	FS201	Moodala
FS162	Kopong	FS183	Tswelopele	FS193	Nketoana	FS203	Ngwatho
FS163	Mohokare	FS184	Matjhabeng	FS194	Maluti a Phofung	FS204	Metsimaholo
FS164	Naledi	FS185	Nala	FS195	Phumelela	FS205	Mafube

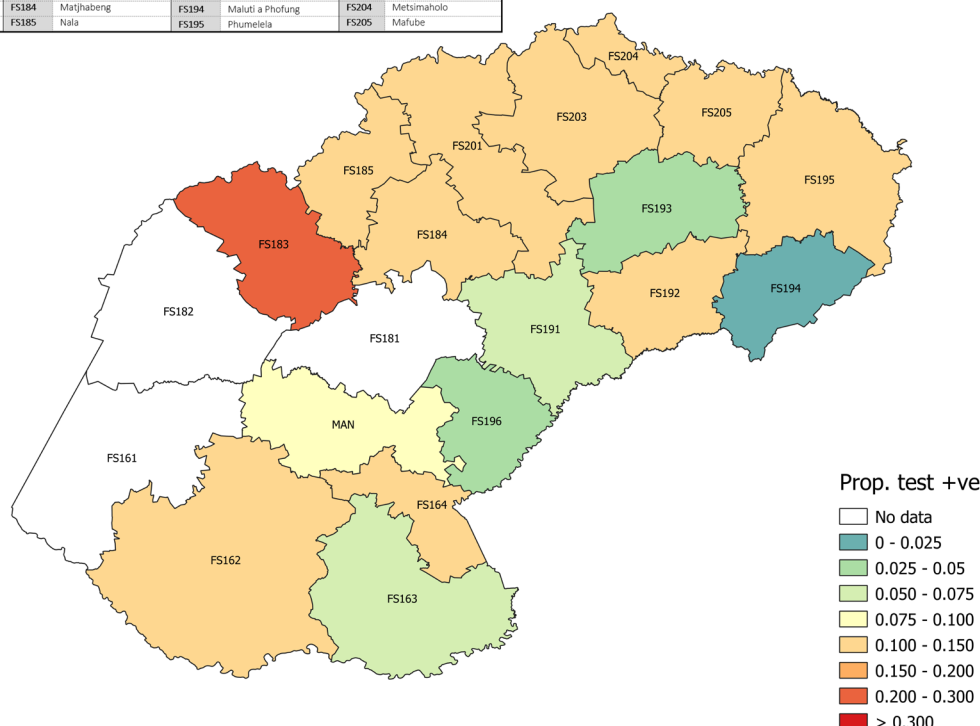


Figure 11. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in Free State Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

ETHN	eThekweni North	KZN233	Indaka	KZN273	The Big 5 False Bay
ETHS	eThekweni South	KZN234	Umtsheni	KZN274	Hlabisa
ETHS	eThekweni South	KZN235	Okhahlamba	KZN275	Mtubatuba
ETHW	eThekweni West	KZN236	Imbabazane	KZN281	Mfolosi
KZN211	Vulamehlo	KZN241	Endumeni	KZN282	uMkhathuzi
KZN212	Umdoni	KZN242	Nqutu	KZN283	Ntambanana
KZN213	Umkumbi	KZN244	Mzinga	KZN284	uMlalazi
KZN214	uMuziwabantu	KZN245	Umvoti	KZN285	Mthonjaneni
KZN215	Ezingweni	KZN252	Newcastle	KZN286	Nkandla
KZN216	Hlabisa Coast	KZN253	Emadlangeni	KZN291	Mandeni
KZN221	uMkhawathi	KZN254	Dannhauser	KZN292	KwaDukuza
KZN222	uMngeni	KZN261	eDumbe	KZN293	Ndweni
KZN223	Mpofana	KZN262	uPhongolo	KZN294	Maphumulo
KZN224	Impendle	KZN263	Abaqulusi	KZN431	Ingwane
KZN225	The Mounts	KZN265	Nongoma	KZN432	Kwa-Sani
KZN226	Mkhambathini	KZN266	Ulundi	KZN433	Greater Kokstad
KZN227	Richmond	KZN271	Umhlabuyalingana	KZN434	Ubuhlebezwe
KZN232	Emnambithi/Ladysmith	KZN272	Jozini	KZN435	Umpikhlulu

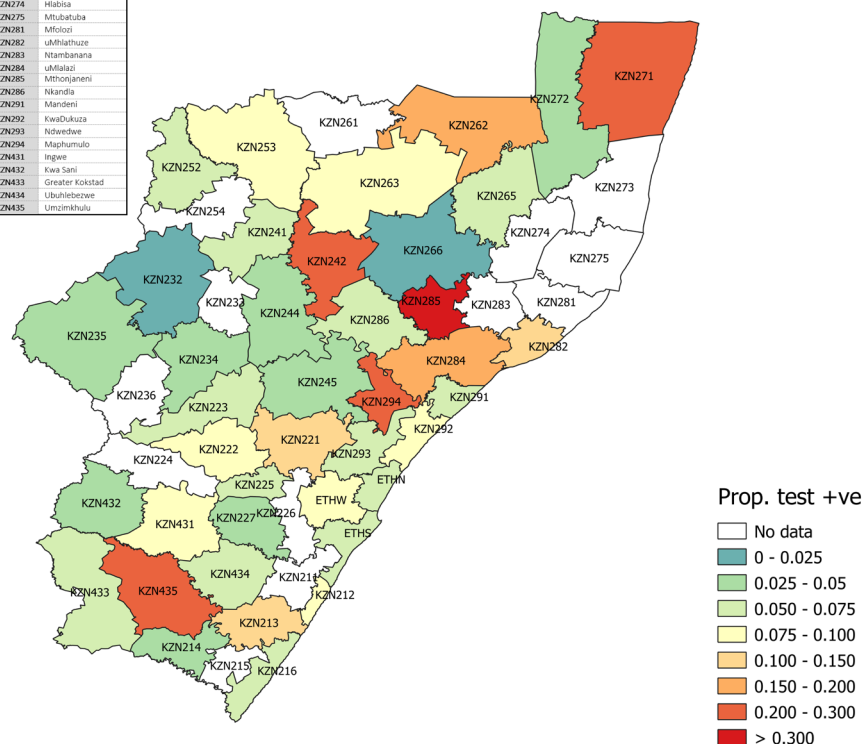


Figure 12. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in KwaZulu-Natal Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

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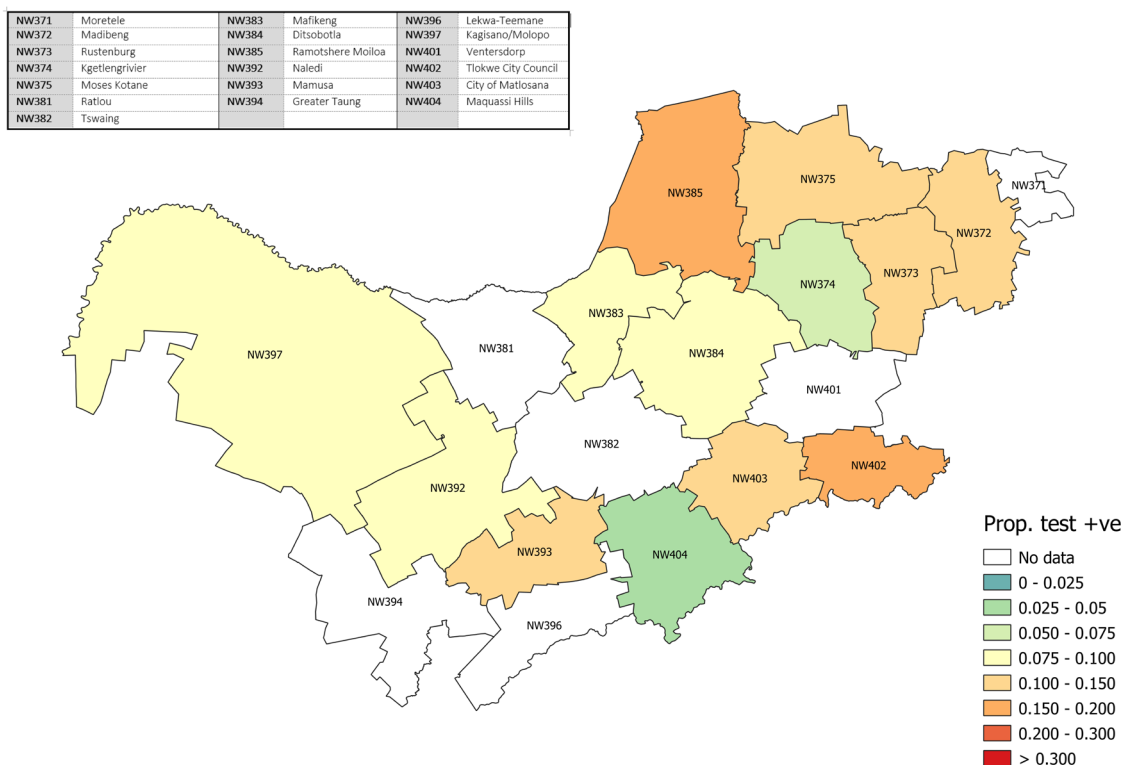


Figure 13. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in North West Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

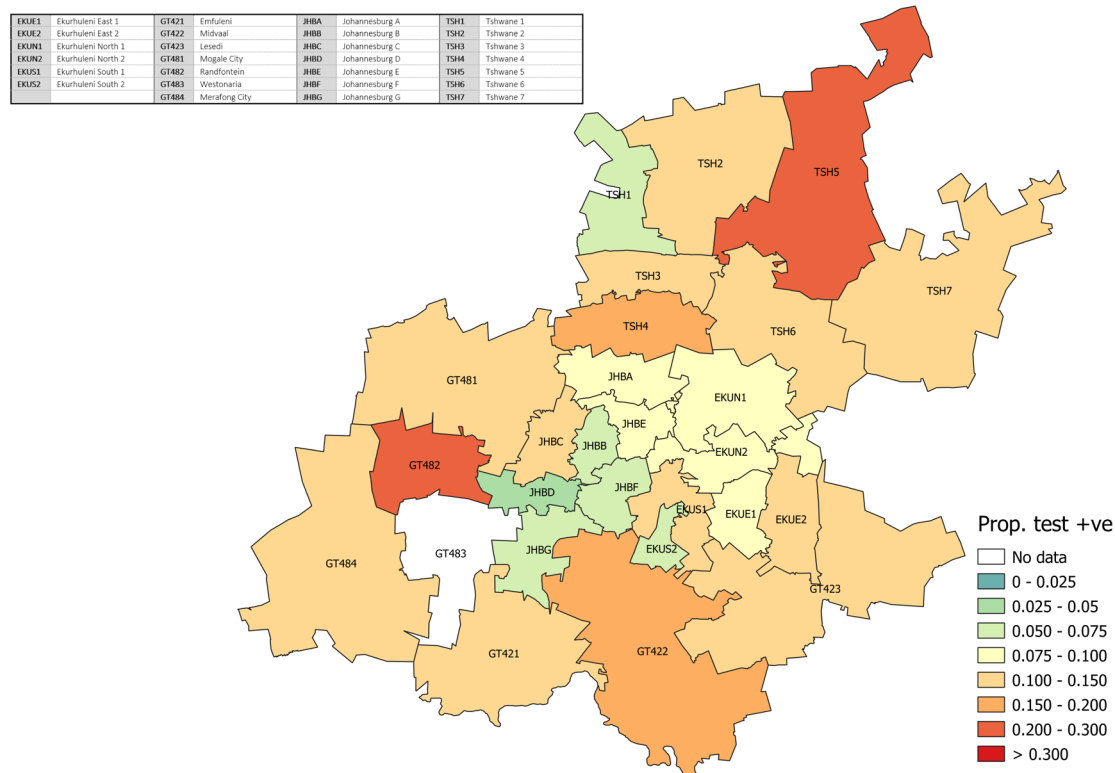


Figure 14. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in Gauteng Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

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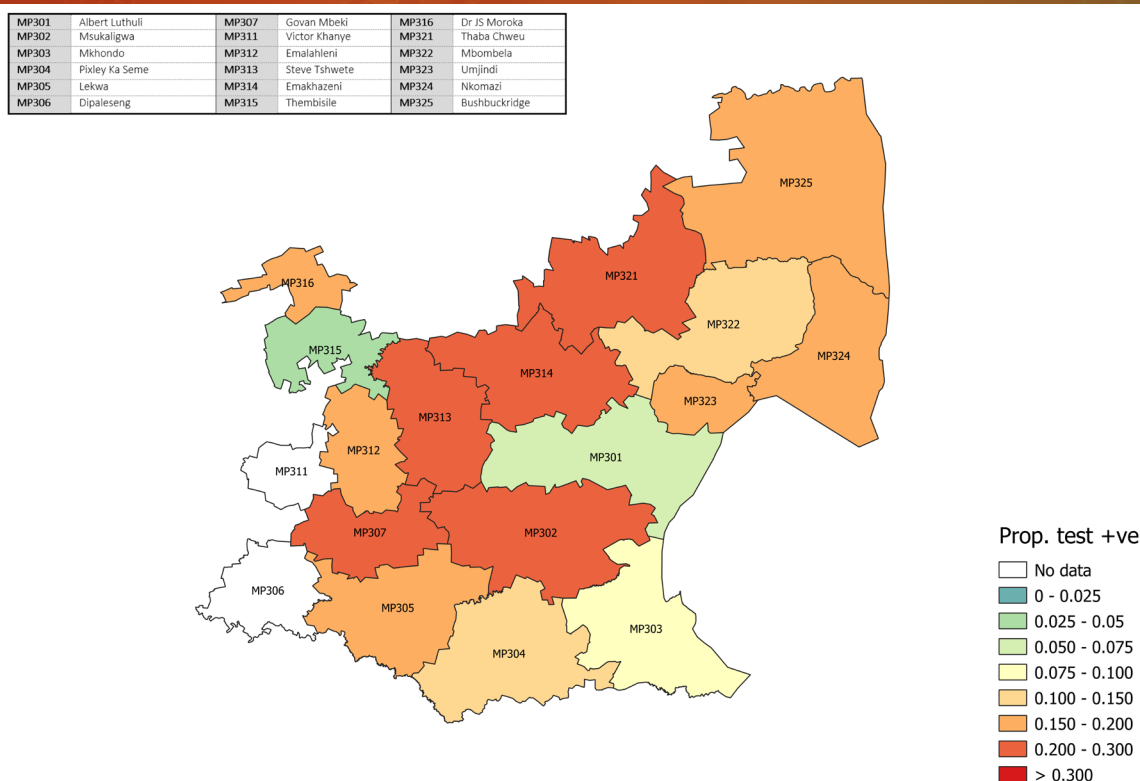


Figure 15. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in Mpumalanga Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

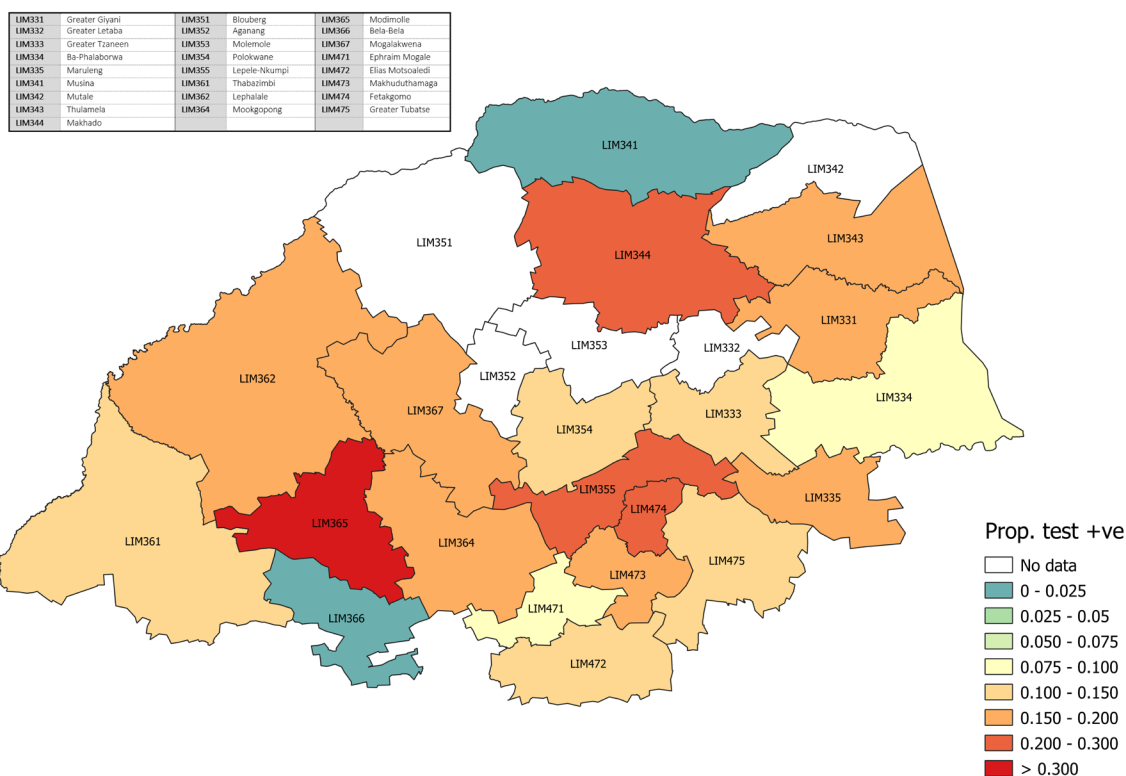


Figure 16. Proportion testing positive by health sub-district in Limpopo Province for the week of 6-12 February 2022. Areas shaded white represent districts in which either (i) no tests were reported (ii) all tests were negative or (iii) the confidence interval exceeded 30%.

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SOUTH AFRICA WEEK 6 2022

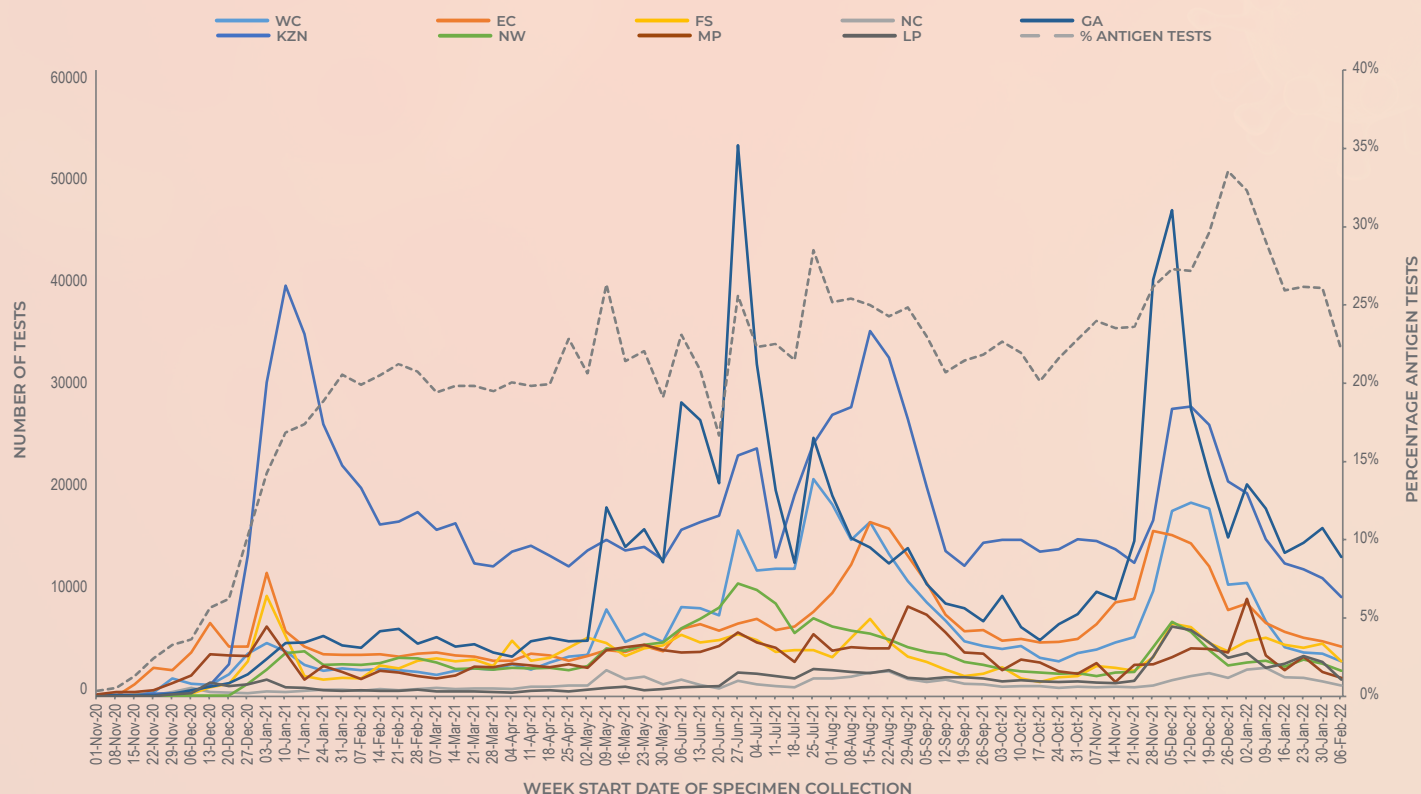


Figure 17. Number of antigen tests by province and overall percentage antigen tests, South Africa, 1 November 2020 – 12 February 2022. WC Western Cape; EC Eastern Cape; FS Free State; KZN KwaZulu-Natal; GA Gauteng; NC Northern Cape; NW North West; MP Mpumalanga; LP Limpopo

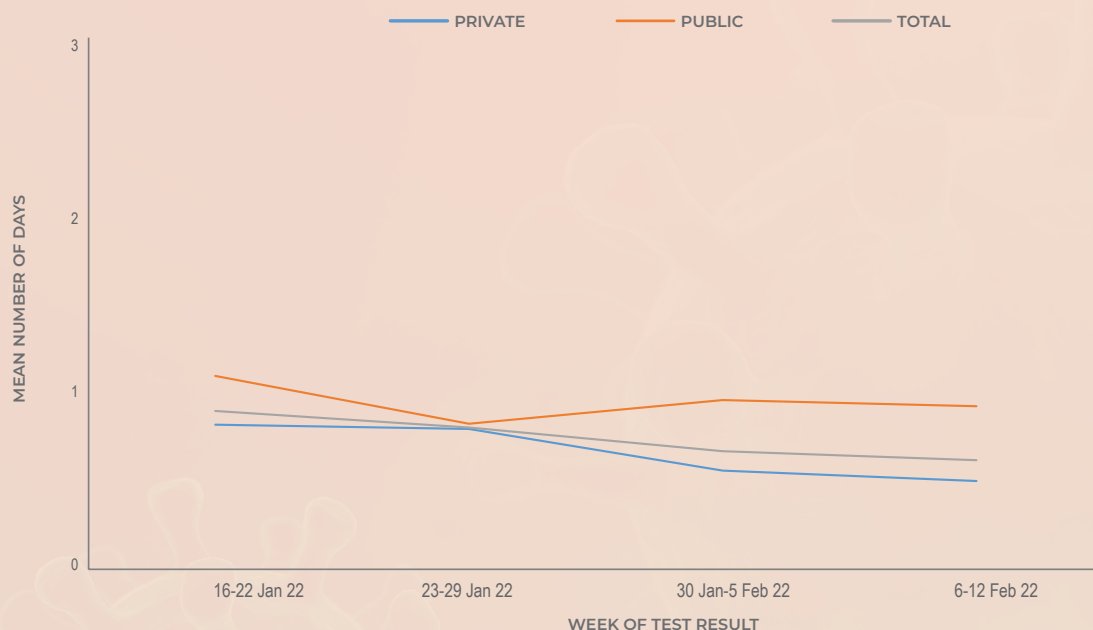


Figure 18. Mean number of days between date of specimen collection and date of test result for PCR tests by week of test result, South Africa, 16 January – 12 February 2022.

COVID-19 TESTING SUMMARY

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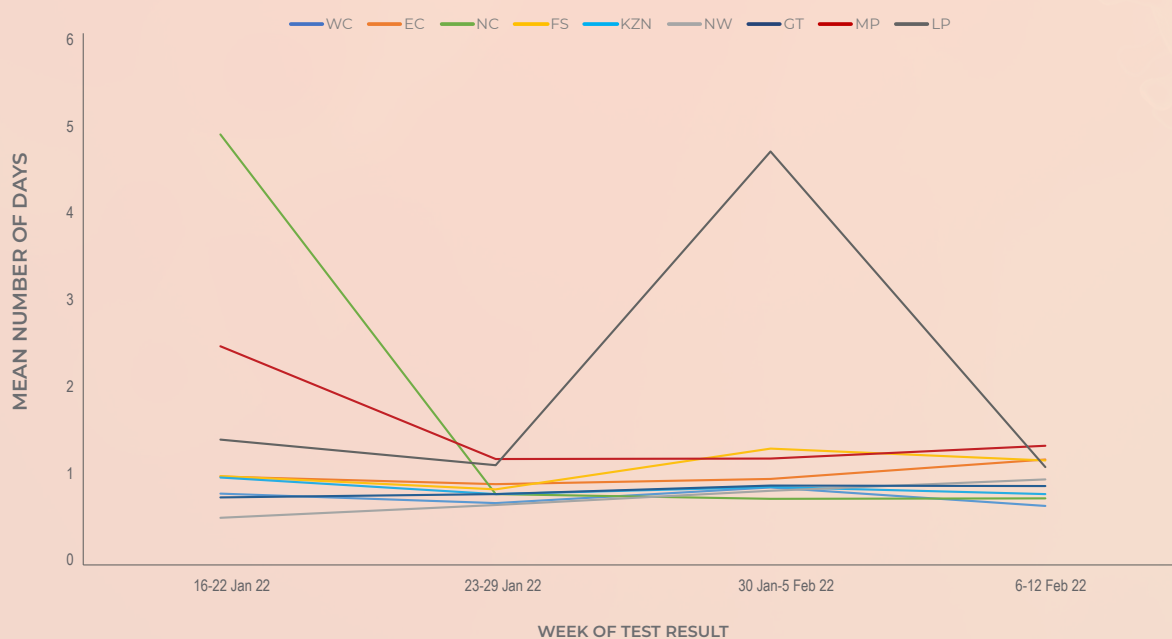


Figure 19. Mean number of days between date of specimen collection and date of test result for PCR tests in the public sector by week of test result and province, South Africa, 16 January – 12 February 2022. WC Western Cape; EC Eastern Cape; FS Free State; KZN KwaZulu-Natal; GT Gauteng; NC Northern Cape; NW North West; MP Mpumalanga; LP Limpopo

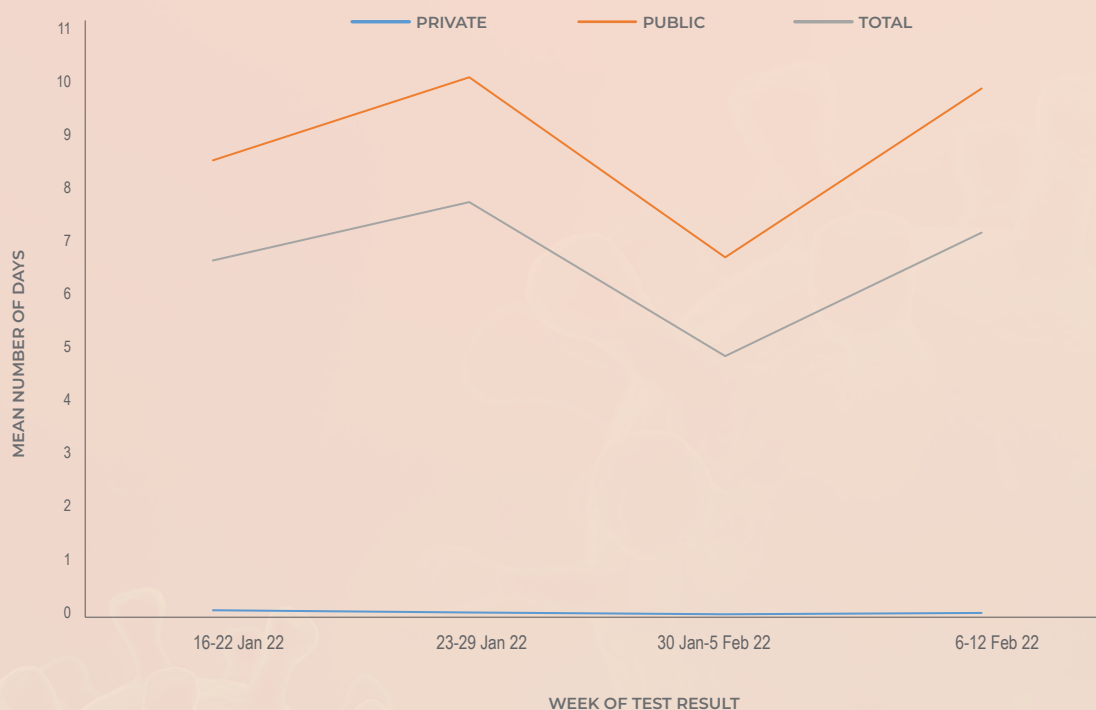


Figure 20. Mean number of days between date of specimen collection and date of test result for antigen tests by week of test result, South Africa, 16 January – 12 February 2022.

COVID-19 TESTING SUMMARY

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Methods

Testing for SARS-CoV-2 began on 28 January 2020 at the NICD and after the first case was confirmed on 5th March 2020, testing was expanded to a larger network of private and NHLS laboratories. Laboratory testing was conducted for people meeting the case definition for persons under investigation (PUI). This definition was updated several times over the reporting period but at different times included (i) symptomatic individuals seeking testing, (ii) hospitalised individuals for whom testing was done, (iii) individuals in high-risk occupations, (iv) individuals in outbreak settings, and (v) individuals identified through community screening and testing (CST) programmes which were implemented in April 2020 and was discontinued from the week beginning 17th May. CST was implemented differently in different provinces, and ranged from mass screening approaches (including asymptomatic individuals) to screening of individuals in contact with a confirmed case to targeted testing of clusters of cases. Respiratory specimens were submitted to testing laboratories. Testing was performed using reverse transcriptase real-time PCR, which detects SARS-CoV-2 viral genetic material. Laboratories used any one of several in-house and commercial PCR assays to test for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Testing for SARS-CoV-2 using rapid antigen-based tests was implemented towards the end of October 2020. Results of reported rapid antigen-based tests are included in this report, however data are incomplete and efforts are ongoing to improve data completeness.

Test results were automatically fed into a data warehouse after result authorisation. We excluded specimens collected outside South Africa and duplicate entries of the same test for an individual. From week 49 of 2020 onwards, test data were reported from the Notifiable Medical Conditions Surveillance System (NMCSS). Date of specimen receipt in the laboratory was used when date of specimen collection was missing. Proportion testing positive (PTP) was calculated as the number of positive tests/total number of tests and presented as percentage by multiplying with 100. Testing rates were calculated using mid-year population estimates from Statistics South Africa and expressed as tests per 100,000 (2019 estimates were used from week 10 – 40 of 2020, 2020 estimates were used from week 41 2021

to week 1 of 2022 and 2021 estimates were used from week 2 of 2022 and onwards). Laboratory turnaround times were calculated as the mean number of days between specimen collection and reporting of the result. Categorical variables were compared using the chi-squared test, with a P-value < 0.05 considered statistically significant.

Health district and sub-district (in the metros) level results were mapped based on geo-locatable public (approximately 98% of public sector facilities in the country) and private (approximately 82% of private testing facilities) sector testing facilities. Estimates of overall prevalence were derived using regression techniques. Estimates were adjusted to produce district-specific positive test prevalences based on the national average age and sex profile of testing for that week. This adjustment allows more accurate comparison of the proportion testing positive across districts. Districts with fewer than 20 tests reported during the week have been excluded from the analysis.

Limitations

- A backlog in testing of samples by laboratories affects the reported number of tests. As a result, numbers tested during this period may change in subsequent reports.
- If higher-priority specimens were tested preferentially this would likely result in an inflated proportion testing positive.
- Different and changing testing strategies (targeted vs. mass testing, PCR vs. antigen-based tests or prioritisation of severe or at-risk cases during epidemic waves) used by different provinces makes percentage testing positive and number of reported tests difficult to interpret and compare.
- Health district and sub-district level were mapped based on the testing facility and not place of residence.
- Patient admission status was categorised based on the reported patient facility and may not reflect whether the patient was actually admitted to hospital.
- Antigen tests may be underestimated as they are used in a number of different settings and results may not be reported.