COVID Alert Levels

Level

Description

Action

As level 4 and there is a material risk of healthcare services being overwhelmed

Social distancing measures increase from today's level

A COVID-19 epidemic is in general circulation; transmission is high or rising exponentially

A COVID-19 epidemic is in general circulation

COVID-19 is present in the UK, but the number of cases and transmission is low

COVID-19 is not known to be present in the UK

Current social distancing measures and restrictions

Gradual relaxing of restrictions and social distancing measures

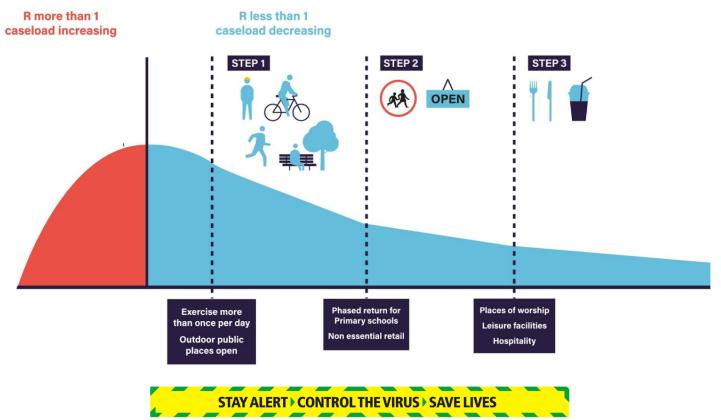
No or minimal social distancing measures; enhanced testing, tracing, monitoring and screening

Routine international monitoring





Steps of adjustment to current social distancing measures





We can help control the virus if we all stay alert



Stay at home as much as possible



If you can, wear a face covering in enclosed spaces



Work from home if you can



Keep your distance if you go out (2m where possible)



Go to work if you can't work from home



Wash your hands regularly



Limit contact with other people



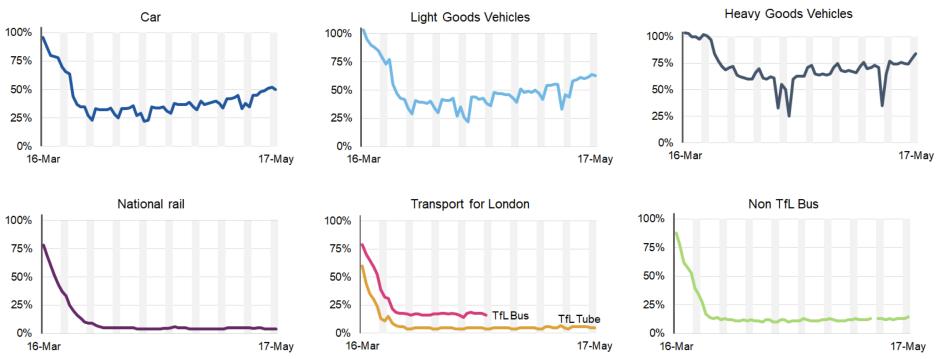
Do not leave home if you or anyone in your household has symptoms





Social distancing

Changes in transport use (Great Britain)



Transport data is indexed to the equivalent day in either January or February 2020 (Traffic and Buses) or 2019 (Rail).

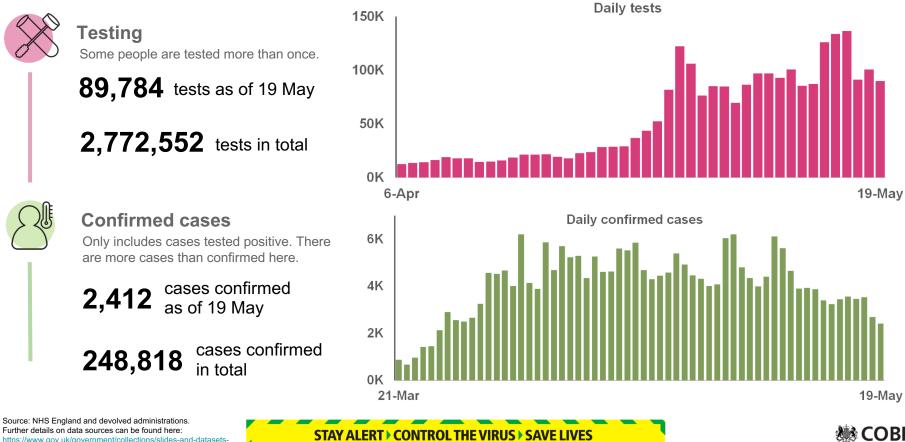
Shaded areas represent weekends.

Source: Department for Transport. Further details on data sources can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/slides-and-datasetsto-accompany-coronavirus-press-conferences





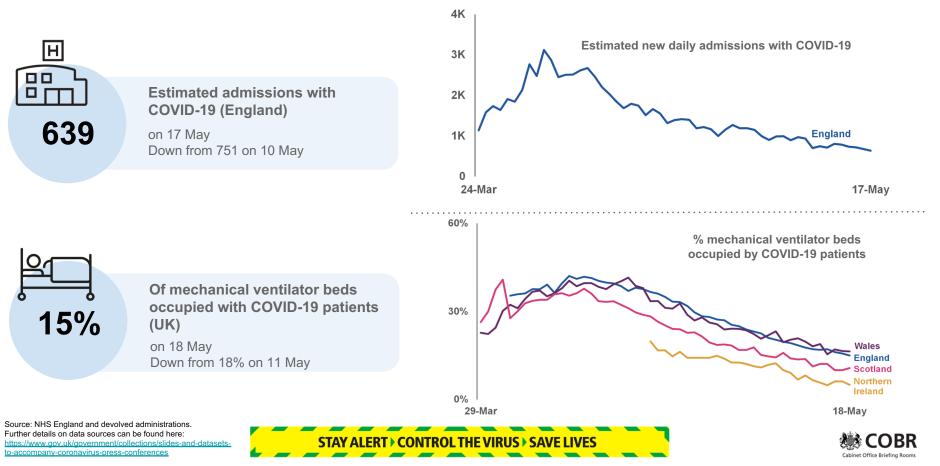
Testing and new cases (UK)



to-accompany-coronavirus-press-conferences

Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms

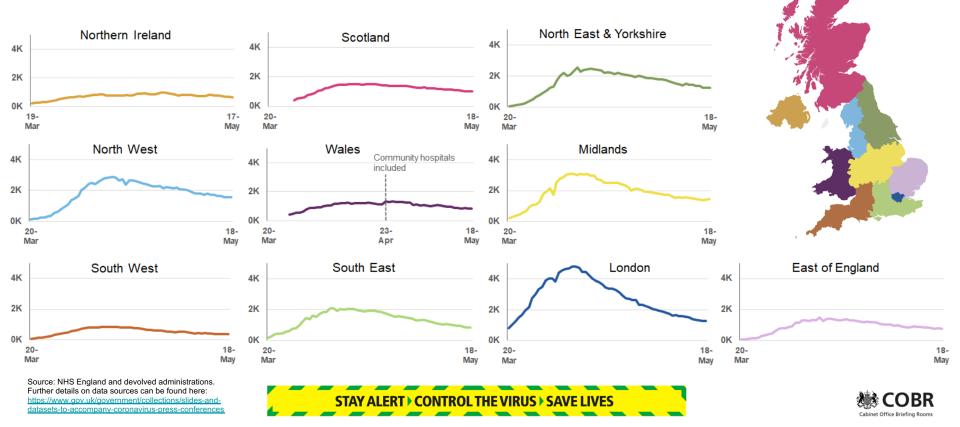
Data from Hospitals



People in Hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

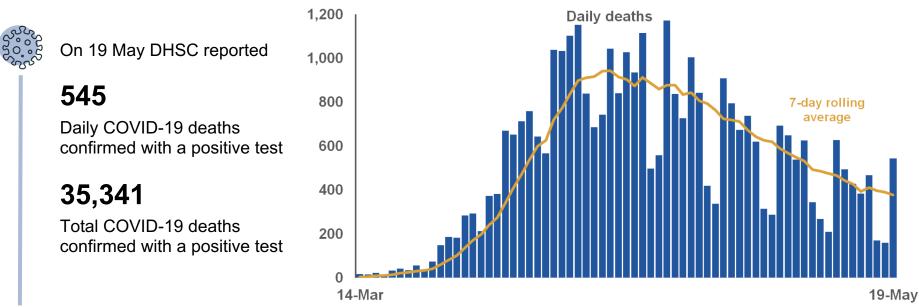
10,025 people are in hospital with COVID-19, down from 11,716 this time last week.

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Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test (UK)

The numbers presented here from the Department for Health and Social Care relate to deaths where COVID-19 was confirmed with a positive test.



Weekly registered deaths from the Office for National Statistics include cases where COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate but was not confirmed with a test. On 8th May, ONS reported 41,020 cumulative registered deaths from COVID-19. This was 9,779 more than the DHSC figure for the same date.

Source: DHSC, sourced from NHSE, PHE, devolved administrations. Further details on data sources can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/slides-and-datasets-toaccompany-coronavirus-press-conferences

STAY ALERT > CONTROL THE VIRUS > SAVE LIVES



Deaths where COVID-19 was confirmed or suspected



Up to 8 May, the Office for National Statistics reported a total of

41,020

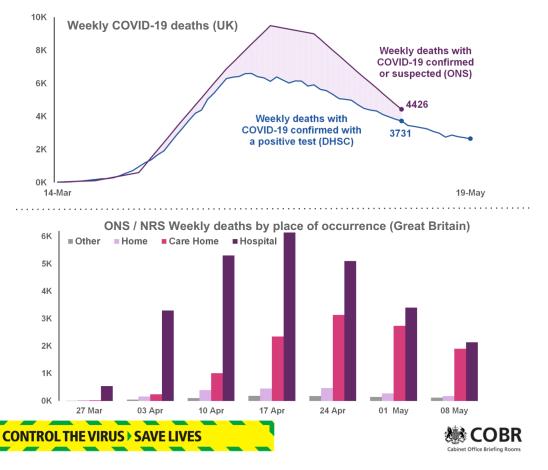
deaths registered in the UK where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate. This includes cases without a positive test and suspected cases.

Up to 8 May, the DHSC reported a total of

31,241

deaths where COVID-19 was confirmed with a positive test.

Source: Department of Health and Social Care, Office for National Statistics, Public Health England and devolved administrations. Further details on data sources can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/slides-and-datasets-toaccompany-coronavirus-press-conferences



Annex: Statistical notes

Social distancing

Transport use (Great Britain): Bus (excl. London), TFL tube and Bus data has been adjusted to compare against typical usage for the Easter break, whereas motor vehicles and national rail have not. DfT have published information on <u>data sources and methodology</u>. Data on TfL Buses is not available from Sunday 19 April due to the change in <u>boarding policy</u>. DfT revised the previous week's National Rail usage data on 8 May. Data for Buses (excl. London) on 8 May is not available.

Testing and new cases (UK)

Tests: The <u>number of tests</u> includes; (i) tests processed through our labs, and (ii) tests sent to individuals at home or to satellite testing locations. **Cases**: <u>Cases</u> are reported when lab tests are completed. This may be a few days after initial testing. Chart date corresponds to the date tests were reported as of the 24 hours before 9am that day. Only includes cases tested positive. There are more cases than confirmed here.

Data from hospitals

Estimated daily admissions with COVID-19 (England): England data captures people admitted to hospital who already had a confirmed COVID-19 status at point of admission, and adds those who tested positive in the previous 24 hours whilst in hospital. Inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 after admission are assumed to have been admitted on the day prior to their diagnosis.

Ventilator beds with COVID-19 patients (UK): Reporting on bed capacity has shifted from critical care bed capacity to ventilator bed capacity, which is a clearer indicator of our ability to care for COVID-19 patients. Overall percentage of Mechanical Ventilation beds that are occupied by COVID patients, by nation. This measure includes both Nightingale hospitals and Dragon's Heart/Ysbyty Calon y Ddraig field hospital. NHSE historical data was revised on 30-Apr. NI data is included from 21-Apr onwards. The trends in this graph are impacted by both reserved and devolved policies. For Wales and Scotland mechanical ventilator beds and critical care beds are identical. For England, the denominator is the number of beds which are capable of delivering mechanical ventilation. The numerator is the number of Covid patients in beds which are capable of delivering mechanical ventilation.

People in hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

Community hospitals are included in figures for Wales from 23 April onwards. England and Scottish data includes 'confirmed' cases, Northern Ireland and Welsh data includes 'confirmed' and 'suspected' cases. Due to the way Northern Ireland report, the UK figure is calculated by taking the most recent day for Great Britain plus the previous day for Northern Ireland. National data may not be directly comparable as data about COVID-19 patients in hospitals is collected differently across nations.

Annex: Statistical notes

Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test (UK)

Figures on <u>deaths</u> relate to those who have tested positive for COVID-19. The 7-day rolling average (mean) of daily deaths is plotted on the last day of each seven day period. UK deaths are reported when paperwork is filed, rather than time of death. Deaths are reported in the 24 hours up to 5pm on the previous day.

Deaths where COVID-19 was confirmed or suspected

Figures on <u>weekly deaths</u> published by Office for National Statistics (ONS). ONS data is based on death registrations where COVID-19 was mentioned. Figures are based on the date the death was registered, not when it occurred. There is usually a delay of at least five days between occurrence and registration. The weekly deaths DHSC figure is a 7-day rolling sum of daily deaths for the seven days that correspond to the ONS measure. Total weekly deaths figures cover the UK.

Weekly COVID-19 deaths by place of occurrence (Great Britain)

Figures on weekly deaths published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and National Records of Scotland (NRS). Data are based on death registrations where COVID-19 was mentioned. Figures are based on the date the death was registered, not when it occurred. England and Wales weekly deaths run from Saturday to Friday, Scotland deaths run from Monday to Sunday. Weeks have been aligned to match the ONS method for reporting UK-wide COVID-19 deaths. Non residents are not included in the England and Wales figure to ensure consistency with ONS reporting of UK deaths. For this reason, counts for England and Wales may not sum to the ONS total for "England and Wales". "Other" includes counts from England and Wales for Hospices, Communal Establishments (except for Hospitals and Care Homes), and deaths that occurred in settings other than Homes, Hospitals or Care Homes, and counts from Scotland for institutions excluding Care Homes and Hospitals. In Scotland, hospices cannot be identified separately. As a result, some fall under the "Hospitals" category and others under "Care Homes". In Scotland, "Home" includes other deaths that did not occur in an institution and these numbers are included in the "Home" category on the chart.