# COVID Alert Levels

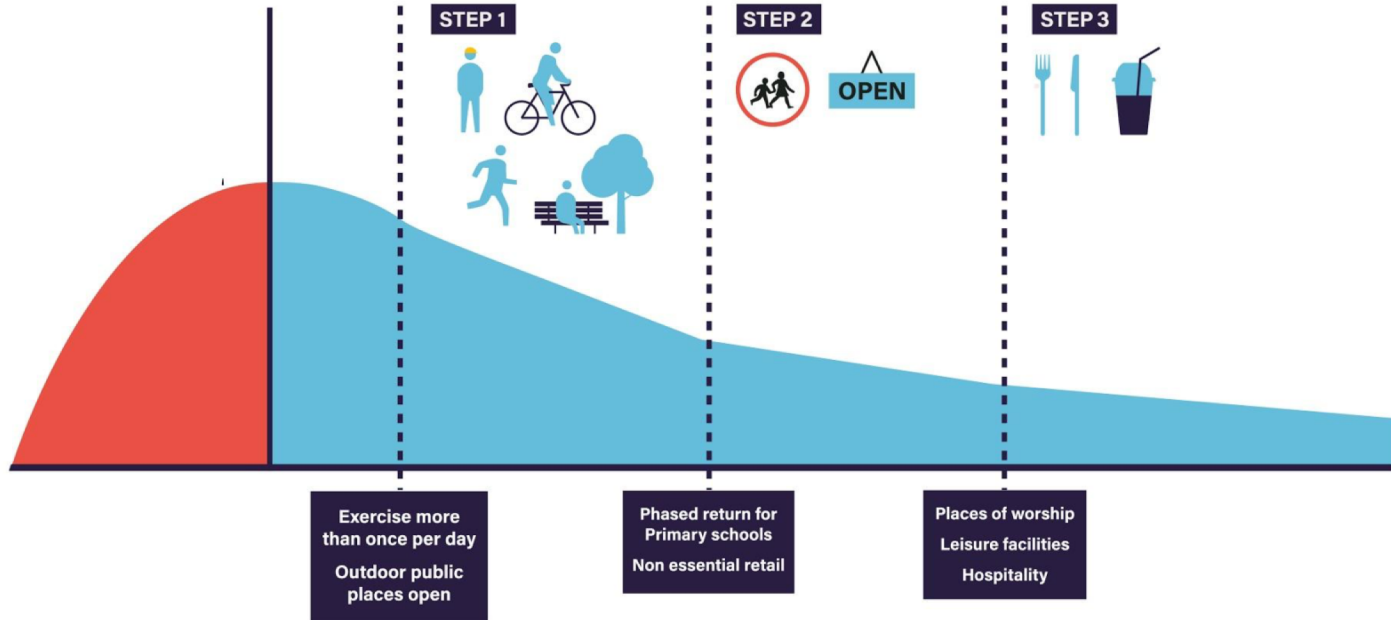| Level | Description | Action |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | As level 4 and there is a material risk of healthcare services being overwhelmed | Social distancing measures increase from today's level |
| 4 | A COVID-19 epidemic is in general circulation; transmission is high or rising exponentially | Current social distancing measures and restrictions |
| 3 | A COVID-19 epidemic is in general circulation | Gradual relaxing of restrictions and social distancing measures |
| 2 | COVID-19 is present in the UK, but the number of cases and transmission is low | No or minimal social distancing measures; enhanced testing, tracing, monitoring and screening |
| 1 | COVID-19 is not known to be present in the UK | Routine international monitoring |

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HM Government

# 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

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# Reducing the spread of COVID-19 (UK)

We want to keep the R number below 1.0.
R is the average number of additional people infected
by each infected person.

**0.27%**

Average proportion of the community in England 27 April - 10 May that had COVID-19

**Infection survey**

**148,000**

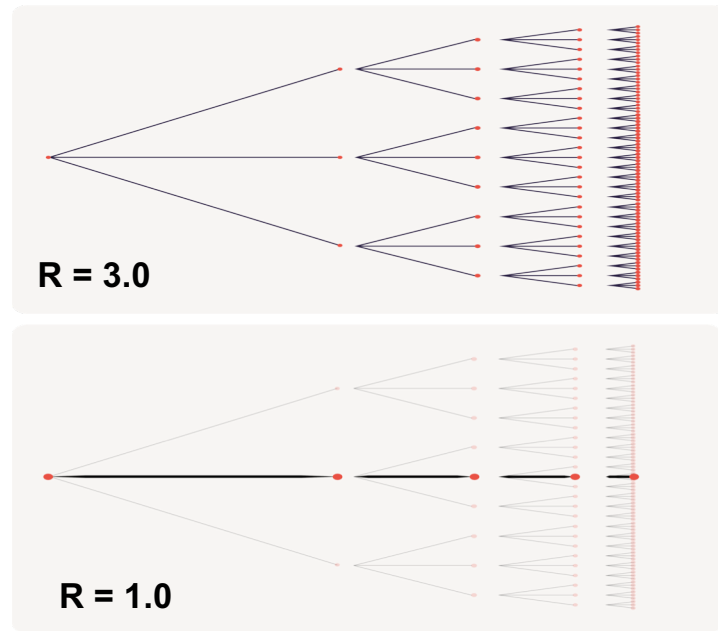Number of people in the community in England 27 April - 10 May who had COVID-19

**Current R**

**0.7 - 1.0**

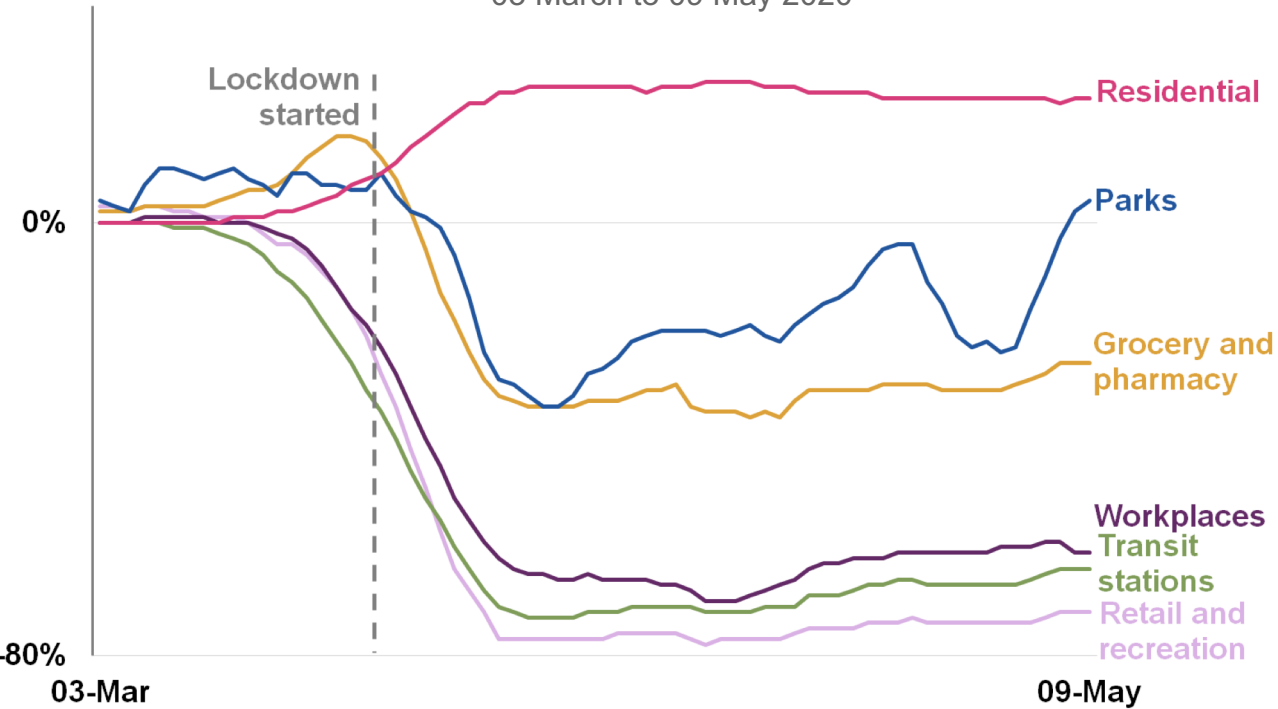If R is above 1.0 the number of people infected will grow

**R = 3.0**

**R = 1.0**

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# Mobility (UK)

## Google Mobility Data
### 03 March to 09 May 2020



Lockdown started

Residential

Parks

Grocery and pharmacy

Workplaces
Transit stations
Retail and recreation

0%

-80%

**03-Mar**

**09-May**

## Opinions and Lifestyle Survey
### 24 April to 3 May 2020

**44%**
Of employed adults worked from home compared to around 12% last year

**80%**
Of adults only left their home for the permitted reasons, if at all

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# Testing and new cases (UK)

## Testing
Some people are tested more than once.

**133,784** tests as of 15 May
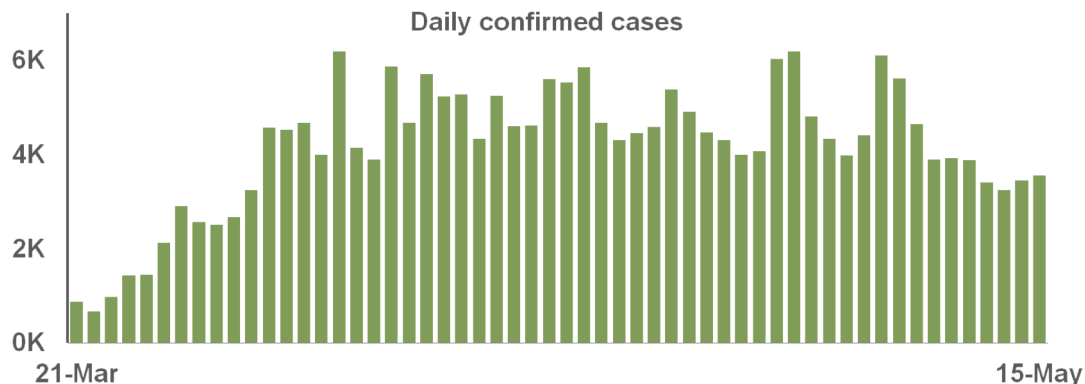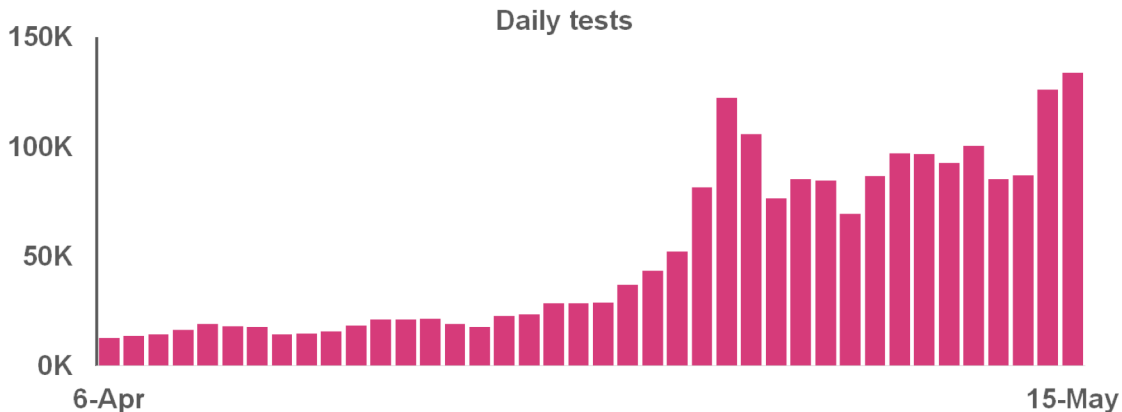
**2,353,078** tests in total

## Confirmed cases
Only includes cases tested positive. There are more cases than confirmed here.

**3,560** cases confirmed as of 15 May

**236,711** cases confirmed in total

### Daily tests

150K

100K

50K

0K

6-Apr                                                    15-May

### Daily confirmed cases

6K

4K

2K

0K

21-Mar                                                   15-May

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# Data from Hospitals



Estimated admissions with COVID-19 (England and Wales)
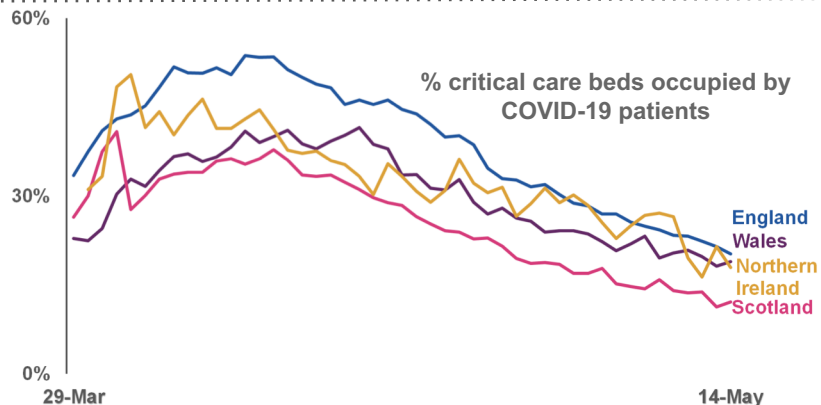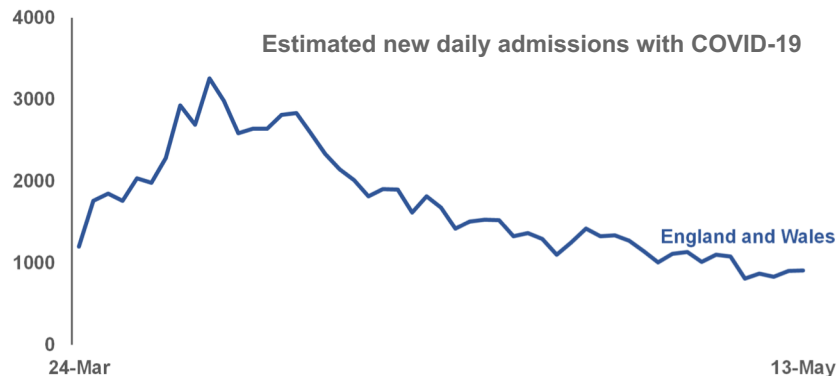
**910**

on 13 May
Down from 1,013 on 6 May

Of critical care beds occupied with COVID-19 patients (UK)

**19%**

on 14 May
Down from 24% on 7 May

Estimated new daily admissions with COVID-19

England and Wales

4000
3000
2000
1000
0

24-Mar                                      13-May

% critical care beds occupied by COVID-19 patients

60%

30%

0%

29-Mar                                      14-May

England
Wales
Northern Ireland
Scotland

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# People in Hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

10,731 people are in hospital with COVID-19, down from 12,298 this time last week.
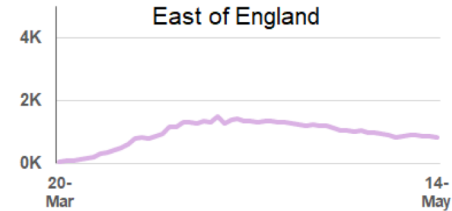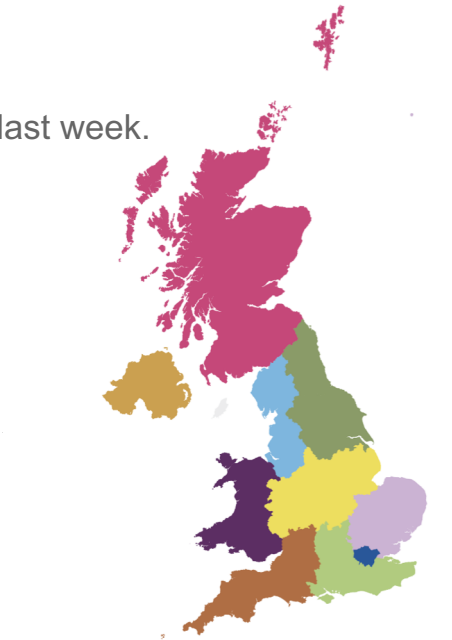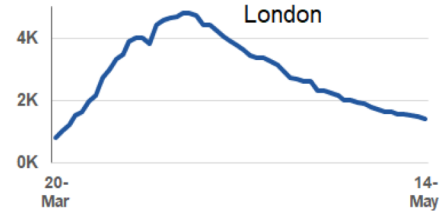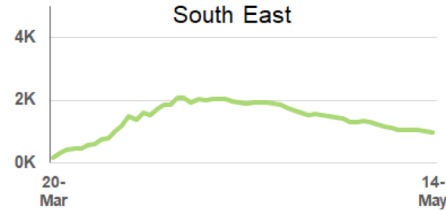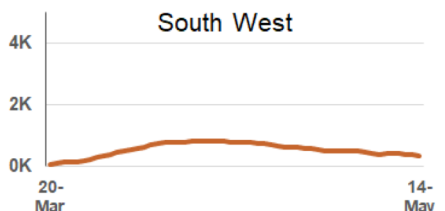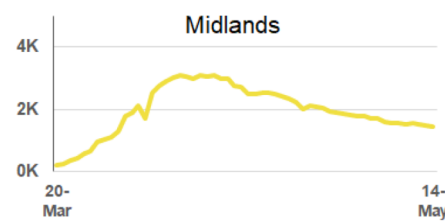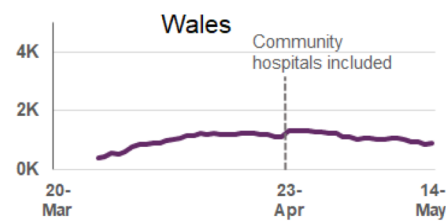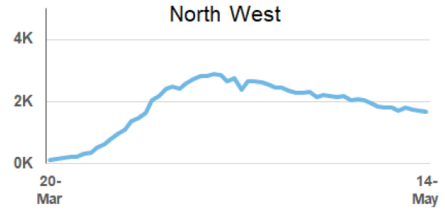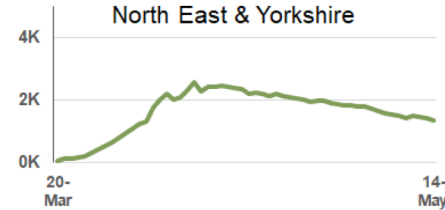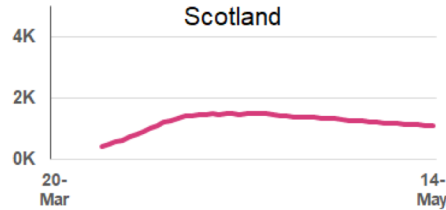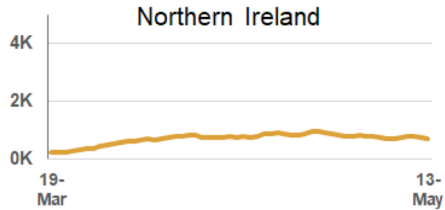
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# Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test (UK)

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

On 15 May DHSC reported

## 384

Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test

## 33,998

Total COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test



Daily deaths

7-day rolling average

14-Mar

15-May
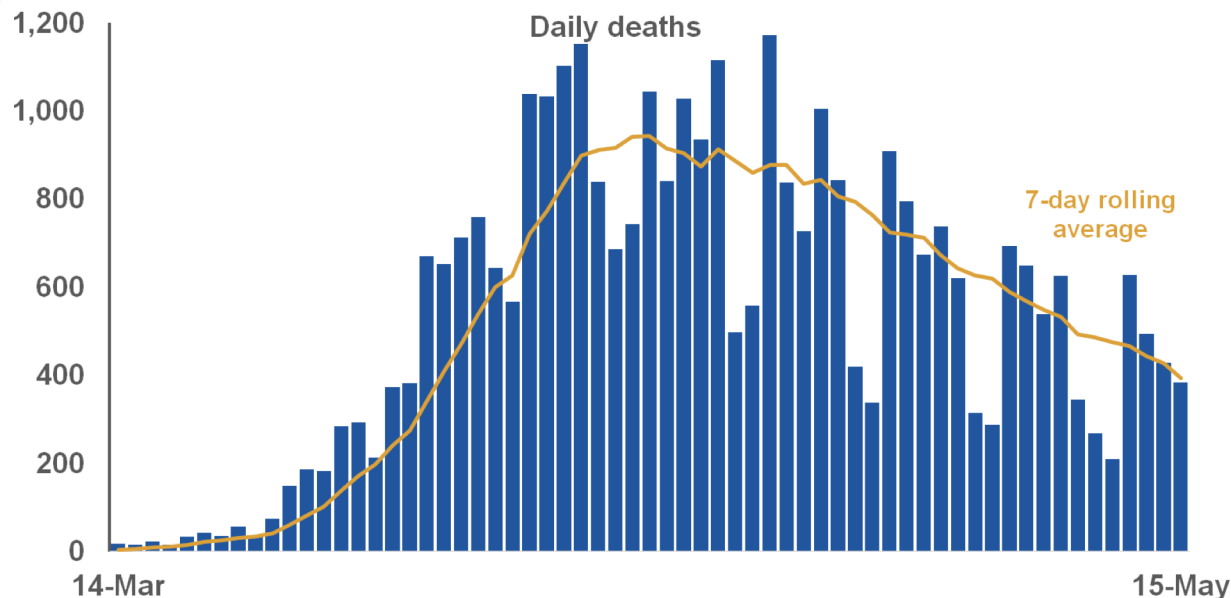
Weekly registered deaths from the Office for National Statistics include cases where COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate but was not confirmed with a test. On 1st May, ONS reported 36,591 cumulative registered deaths from COVID-19. This was 9,082 more than the DHSC figure for the same date.

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# Annex: Statistical notes

**Reducing the Spread of Covid-19 (UK)**
**COVID-19 Infection Survey:** The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is initially conducting a pilot survey with 10,000 households in England. The sample size is currently increasing to this level. All individuals aged two years and over in sampled households were invited to provide samples for testing. This means approximately 25,000 people will be involved in the pilot study. Following completion of the pilot survey, the full survey will expand the size of the sample over the next 12 months and look to cover people across all four UK nations. This study addresses an important clinical priority: finding out how many people across the UK have a COVID-19 infection at a given point in time, or at least test positive for it, either with or without symptoms; how many new cases have occurred in a given time period; and how many people are ever likely to have had the infection. It will also enable estimates of the rate of transmission of the infection, often referred to as 'R'. ONS have published further information on the strengths and limitations of the estimates.

**Current R:** R is not usually a useful measure on its own and needs to be considered alongside the number of new cases. R is the average number of secondary cases directly generated by an individual case. The R number does not estimate how many people are currently infected. R is estimated from multiple data sources, including ICU/hospital admissions, ONS/CQC death figures, behavioural contact surveys, and others.

**Social distancing**
**Google Mobility (UK):** Changes for each day are compared to a baseline value for that day of the week. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period Jan 3-Feb 6, 2020. Insights are calculated based on data from a subset of users. As with all samples, this may or may not represent the exact behavior of a wider population.

**Opinions and Lifestyle survey:** Information on the survey can be found here. Permitted reasons for leaving home are key workers travelling to work; essential shopping; medical reasons; one form of daily exercise. Employed adults are those employed or self- employed; doing casual work for payment; or doing unpaid/voluntary work in the previous week. The 2019 estimate of people working from home is taken from the Annual Population Survey, and is not directly comparable to the Opinions and Lifestyle survey estimate.

**Testing and new cases (UK)**
**Tests**: The number of tests includes; (i) tests processed through our labs, and (ii) tests sent to individuals at home or to satellite testing locations.
**Cases**: Cases 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.

# Annex: Statistical notes

**Data from hospitals**

**Estimated daily admissions with COVID-19 (England and Wales)**: England data captures people admitted to hospital in the last 24 hours who already had a confirmed COVID-19 status at point of admission, and those admitted within that 24 hour period with suspected COVID-19, who then test positive for COVID-19. Inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 after admission are assumed to have been admitted on the day prior to their diagnosis. Welsh data shows the total number of people admitted to hospital with confirmed or suspected cases of COVID-19 in a 24 hour period.

**Critical care beds (UK)**: Different health systems collect this data differently. In England critical care beds count high dependency units / intensive therapy units beds as critical care beds and this includes the surge capacity which has been introduced in recent weeks. In Wales critical care beds are taken to be invasive ventilation beds including new surge capacity. In Scotland critical care beds include ICU beds and additional surge capacity. In Northern Ireland critical care beds includes all ICU beds.

**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.

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

Figures on deaths 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.