# **SPI-M-O Worst Case Projections**

- The following slides are projections of hospital admissions in England based on trends seen in epidemiological data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January. They are the interquartile range of SPI-M's combined medium term projection. They are a first cut of modelling and work will continue on this.
- They are not forecasts or predictions, nor the most likely scenario. They are a counterfactual only and represent a worst case scenario in which the national lockdown does not change the trajectory of the epidemic. Instead it continues to follow the trends that were seen in the data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January. While the national lockdown will reduce R, we do not know whether or not these restrictions will get R below 1.
- They will not fully reflect the impact of policy changes made in the two to three weeks prior to 4th January, nor changing levels of mixing over the festive period. Disruption to data flows and increased reporting delays over the festive period make it difficult to interpret recent trends in the data, which could make these projections less reliable.

# Worst case projections of hospital admissions in England based on trends to 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021

# These are projections following pre-lockdown trends and are not forecasts or predictions. They are a <u>counterfactual only</u>.

### **ENGLAND**



#### Data note:

Number of patients admitted with confirmed COVID-19 and the number of inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 in the past 24 hours. Taken from the Gov.uk dashboard. They are the interquartile range of SPI-M's combined projection.

- These figures are projections of hospital admissions in England based on trends seen in epidemiological data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January.
- They are not forecasts or predictions, nor the most likely scenario. They are a counterfactual only and represent a worst case scenario in which the national lockdown does not change the trajectory of the epidemic. Instead it continues to follow the trends that were seen in the data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January. While the national lockdown will reduce R. we do not know whether or not these restrictions will get R below 1.
- Disruption to data flows and increased reporting delays over the festive period make it difficult to interpret recent trends in the data, which could make these projection less reliable. They will not fully reflect the impact of policy changes made in the two to three weeks prior to 4th January, nor the levels of mixing over the festive period.

### Worst case projections of hospital admissions in English regions based on trends to 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021

### These are projections following pre-lockdown trends and are not forecasts or predictions. They are a counterfactual only.



### EAST OF ENGLANE

#### Data note:

Number of patients admitted with confirmed COVID-19 and the number of inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 in the past 24 hours. Taken from the Gov.uk dashboard. They are the interguartile range of SPI-M's combined projection.

These figures are projections of hospital admissions in England based on trends seen in epidemiological data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January.

They are not forecasts or predictions, nor the most likely scenario. They are a counterfactual only and represent a worst case scenario in which the national lockdown does not change the trajectory of the epidemic. Instead it continues to follow the trends that were seen in the data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January. While the national lockdown will reduce R. we do not know whether or not these restrictions will get R below 1.

Disruption to data flows and ٠ increased reporting delays over the festive period make it difficult to interpret recent trends in the data, which could make these projection less reliable. They will not fully reflect the impact of policy changes made in the two to three weeks prior to 4th January, nor the levels of mixing over the festive period.

### Worst case projections of hospital admissions in English regions based on trends to 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021

# These are projections following pre-lockdown trends and are not forecasts or predictions. They are a <u>counterfactual only.</u>



#### Data note:

Number of patients admitted with confirmed COVID-19 and the number of inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 in the past 24 hours. Taken from the Gov.uk dashboard. They are the interquartile range of SPI-M's combined projection.

 These figures are projections of hospital admissions in England based on trends seen in epidemiological data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January.

They are not forecasts or predictions, nor the most likely scenario. They are a counterfactual only and represent a worst case scenario in which the national lockdown does not change the trajectory of the epidemic. Instead it continues to follow the trends that were seen in the data up to 4<sup>th</sup> January. While the national lockdown will reduce R. we do not know whether or not these restrictions will get R below 1.

 Disruption to data flows and increased reporting delays over the festive period make it difficult to interpret recent trends in the data, which could make these projection less reliable. They will not fully reflect the impact of policy changes made in the two to three weeks prior to 4th January, nor the levels of mixing over the festive period.