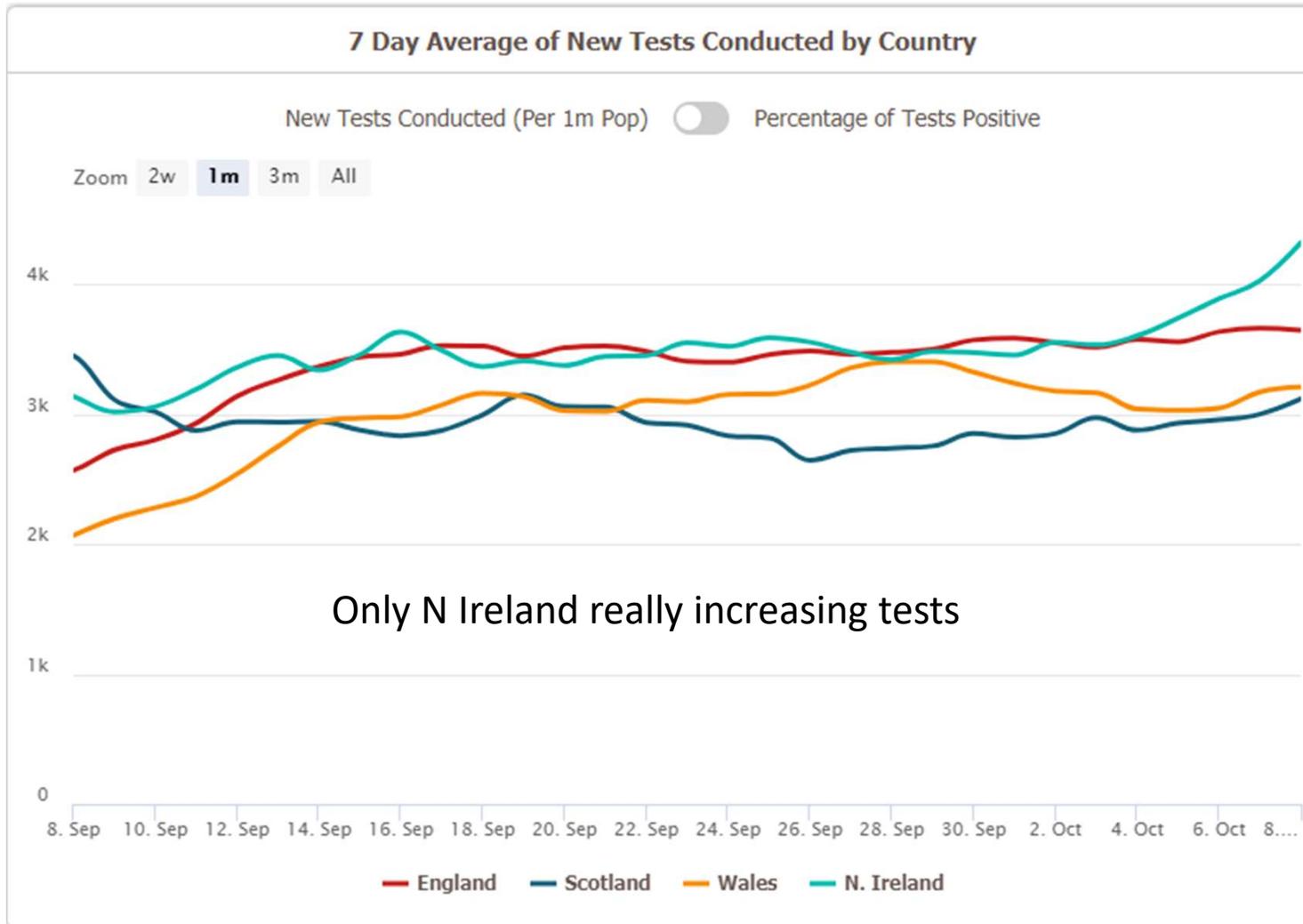


Latest numbers on COVID-19 in the UK – 9 October 2020

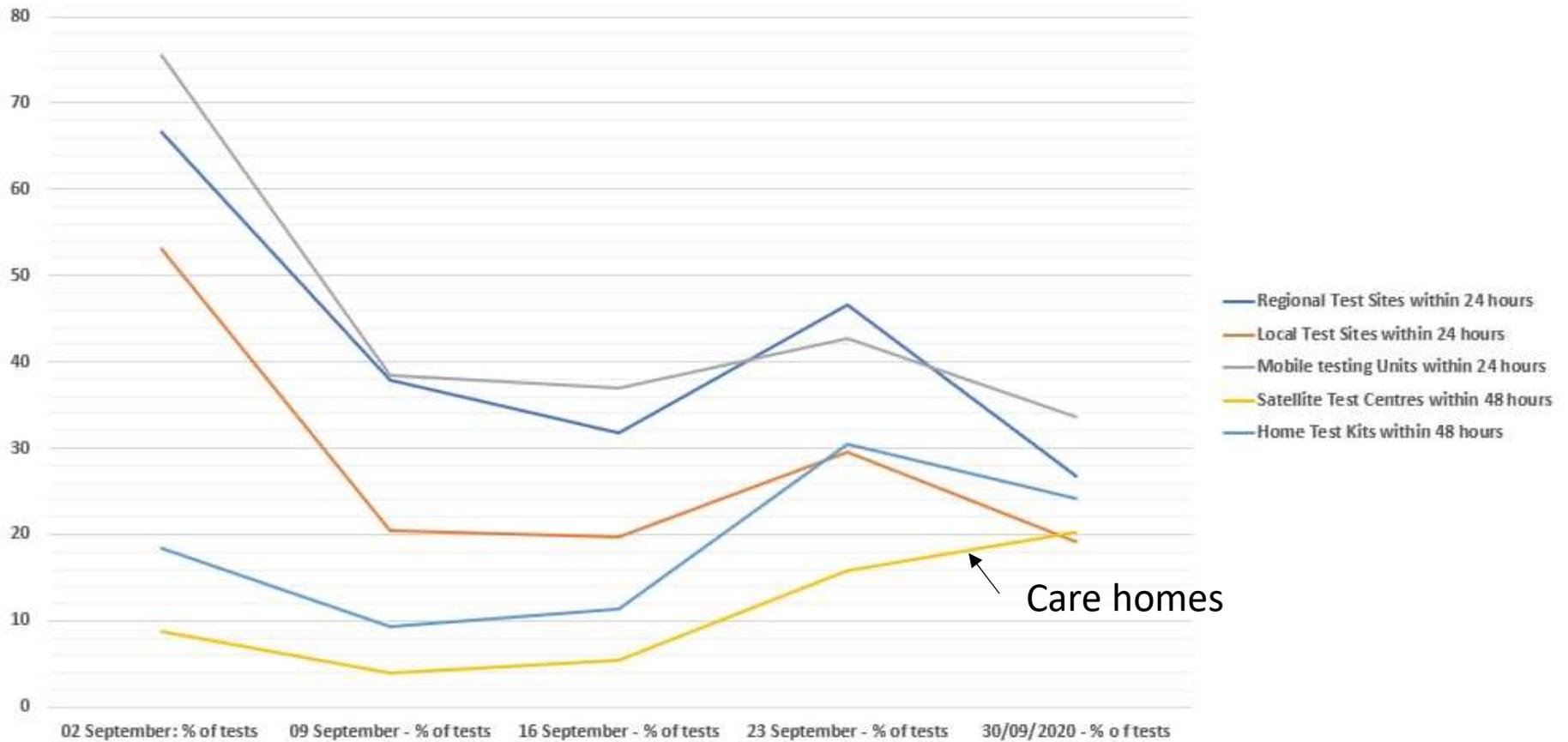
Not a good news week, I'm afraid

1. Tests
2. Cases
3. International comparison
4. Summary.

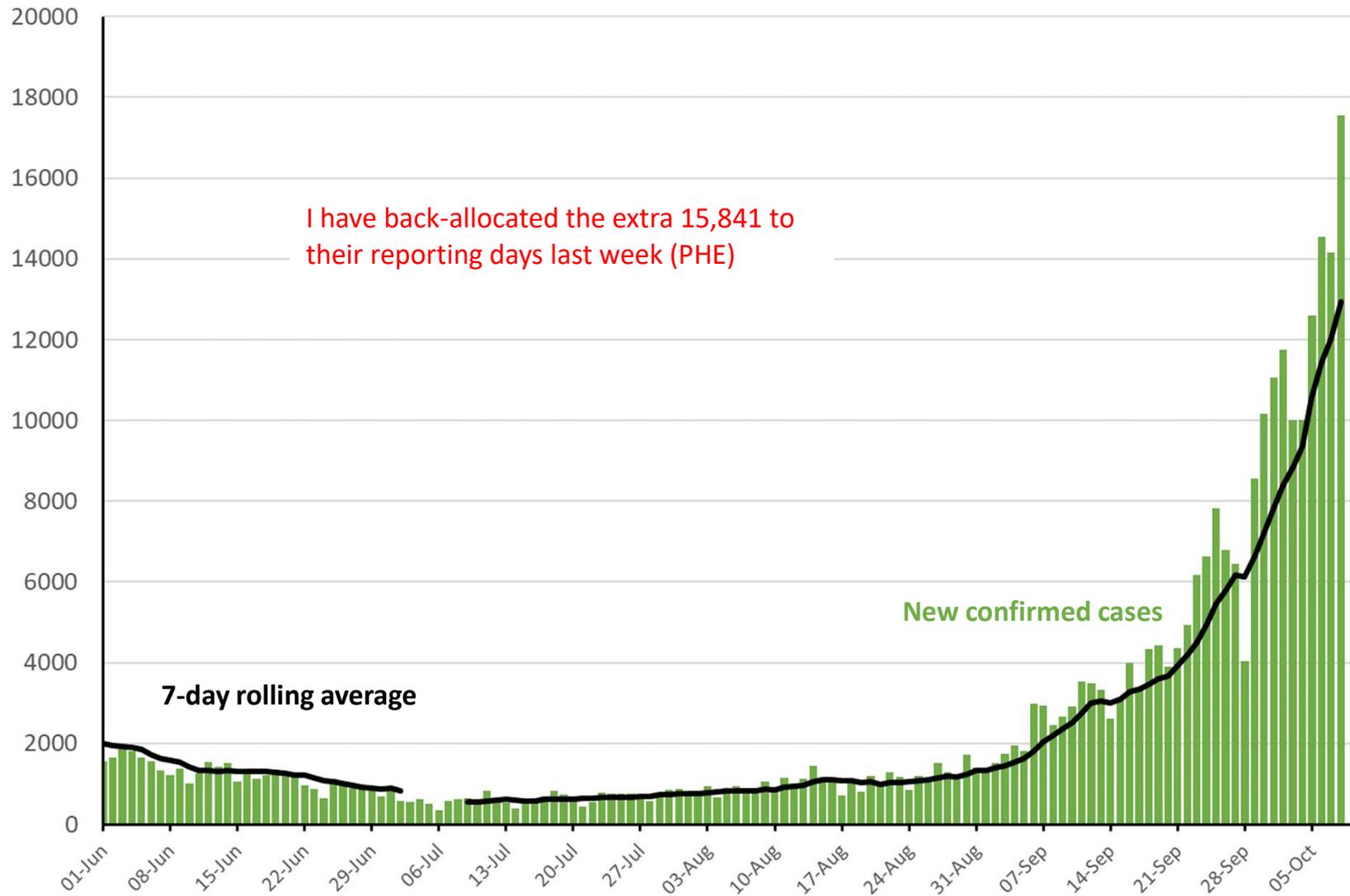
Number of new tests by nation per million population



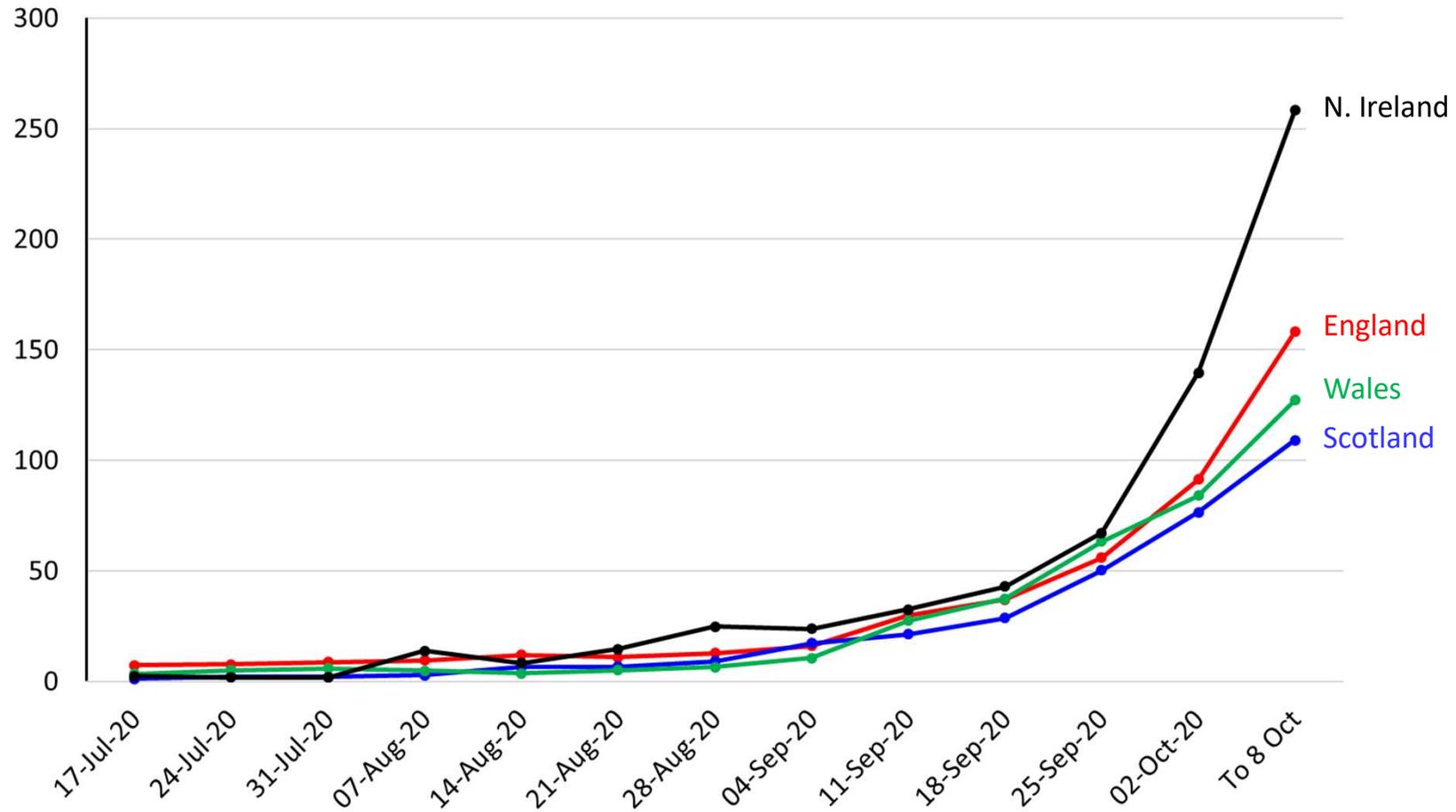
Proportion of tests results received promptly (England)



Number of new UK confirmed COVID-19 cases (people who have had a positive test)



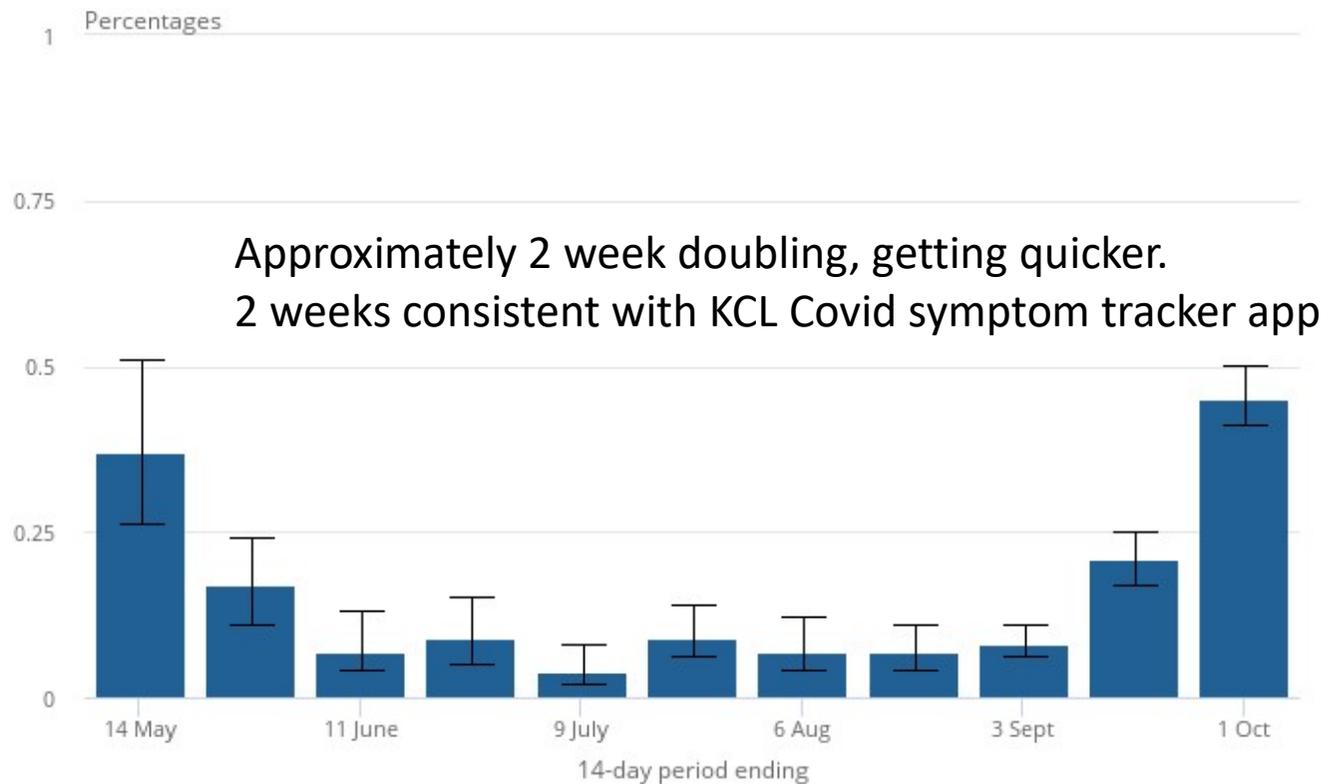
Number of new confirmed COVID-19 cases / 100,000 people – UK nations



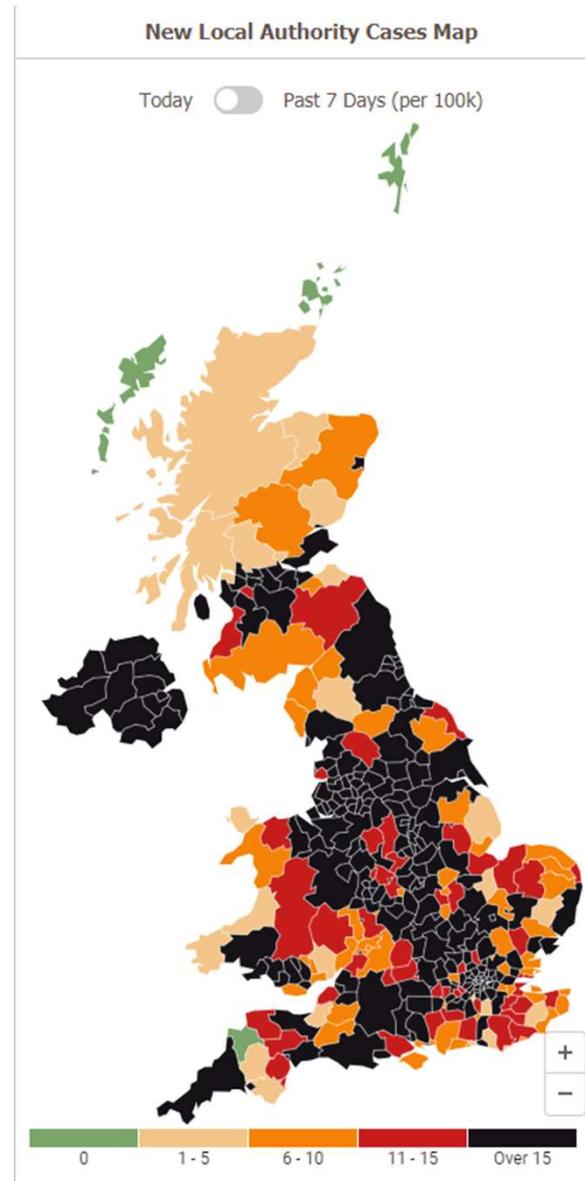
New cases from ONS infection survey (to 1 October)

Figure 2: The weighted fortnightly estimate to 1 October (which underpins our modelled official estimates) shows the number of infections has increased rapidly in recent weeks

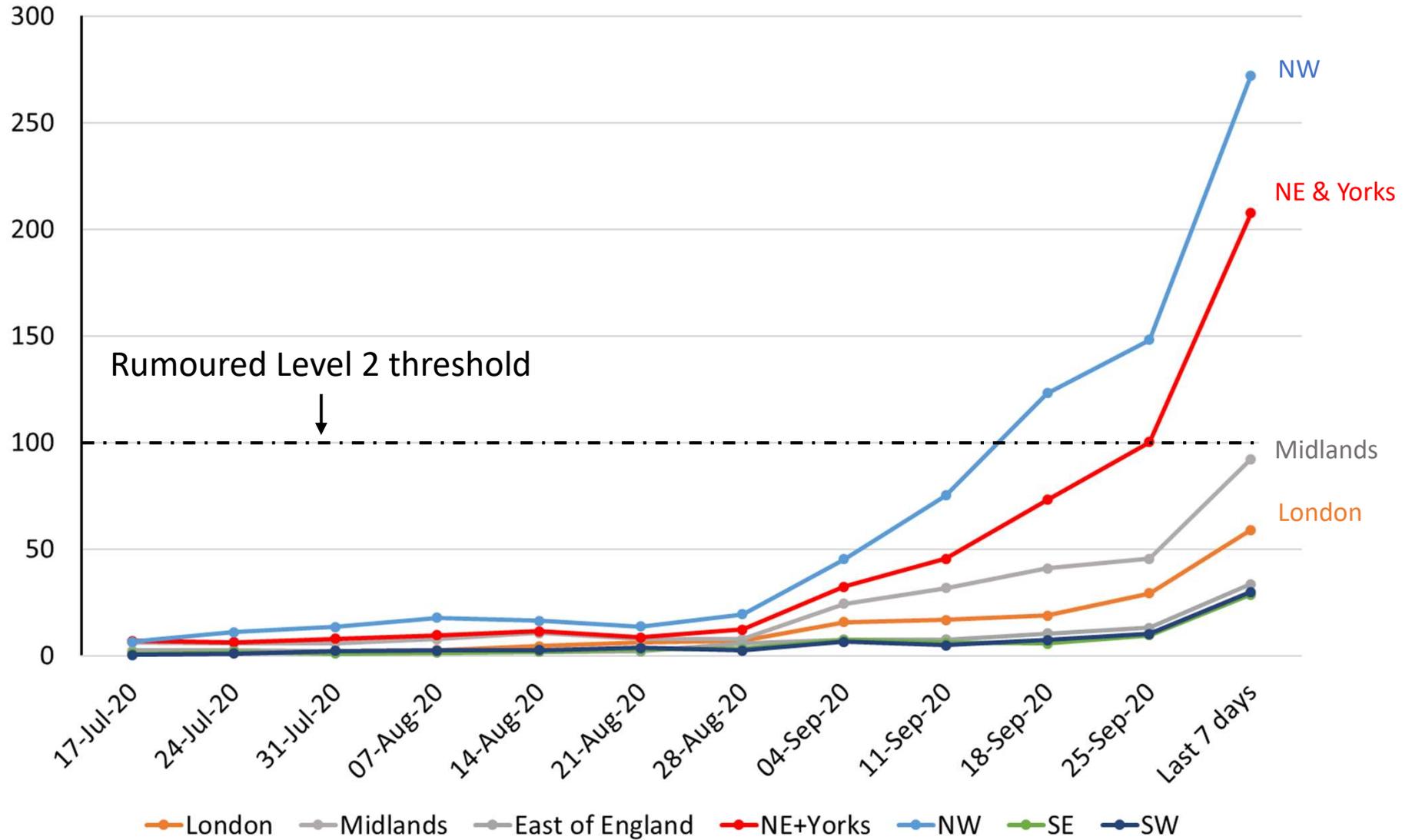
Estimated percentage of the population in England testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) by non-overlapping 14-day periods between 1 May and 1 October 2020



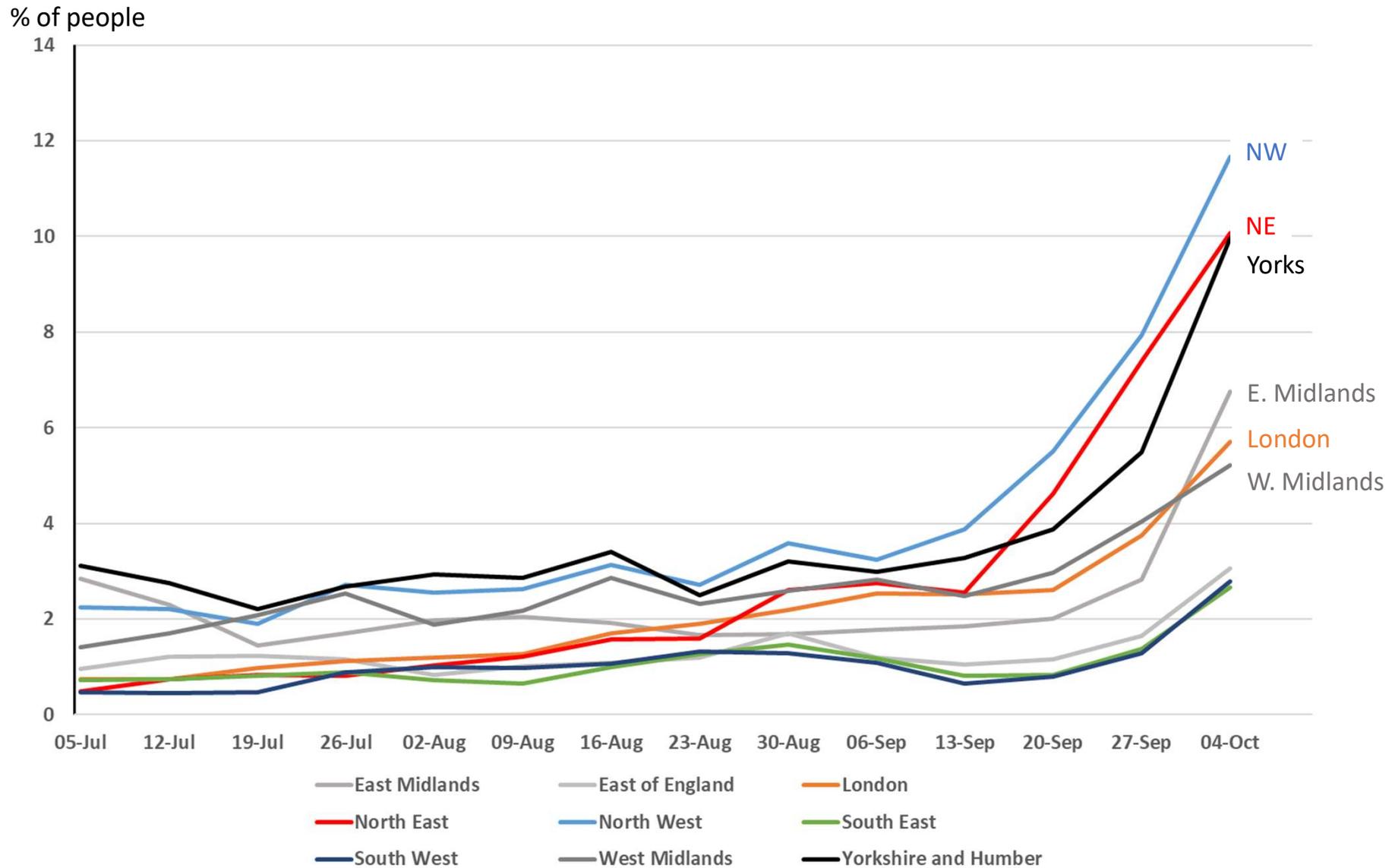
Map of cases over previous day



Number of new confirmed COVID-19 cases / 100,000 people – England regions



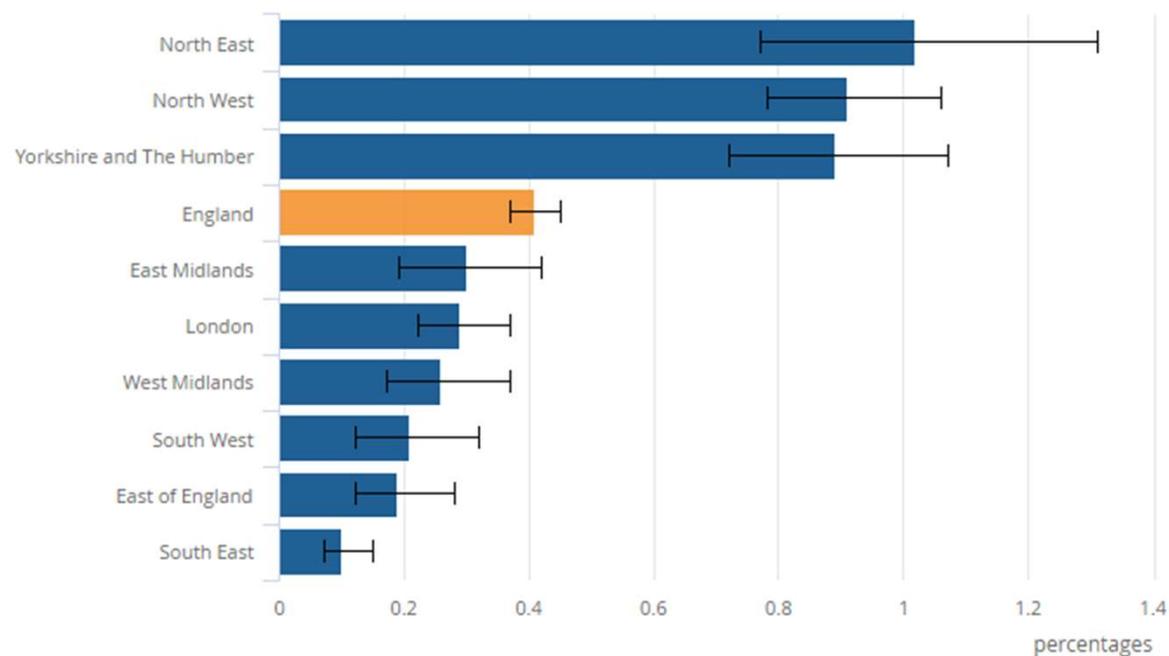
Proportion of people who test positive - England regions



New cases from ONS infection survey (to 1 October)

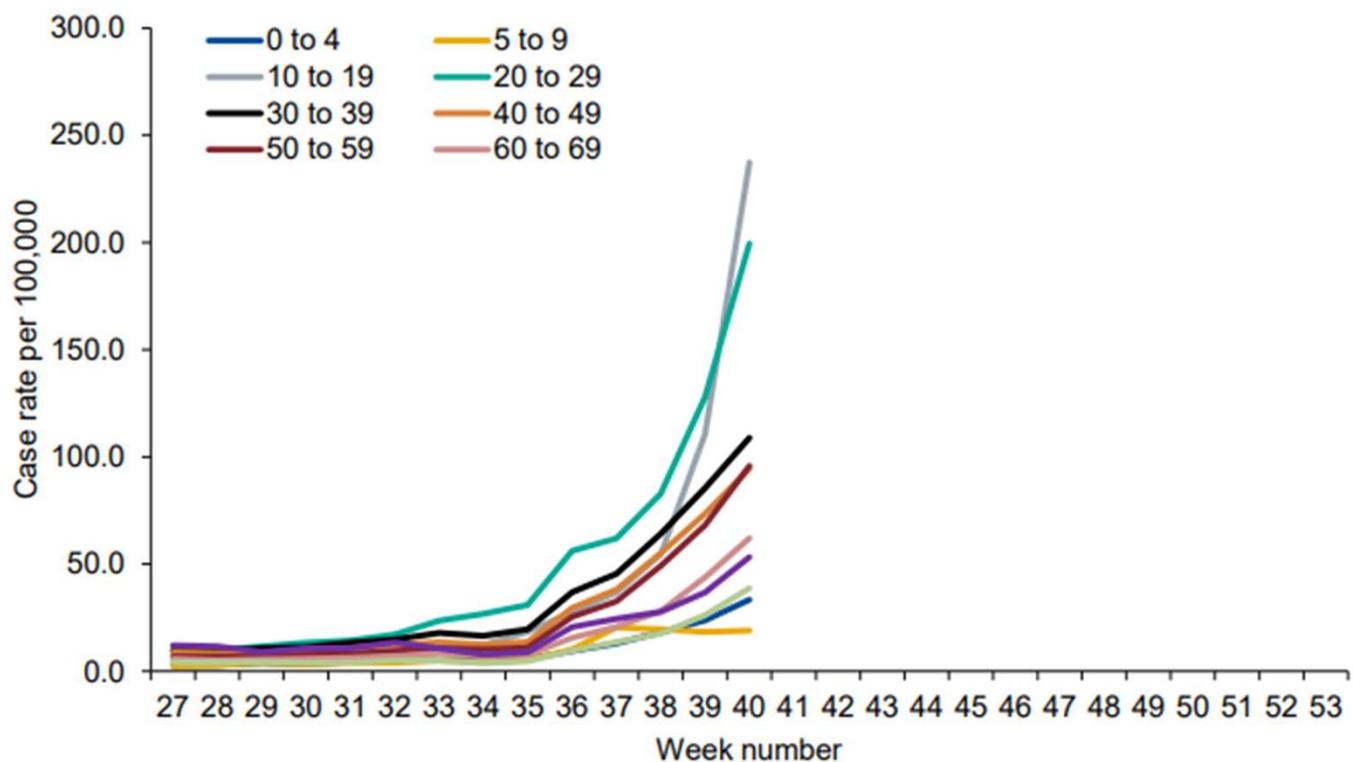
Figure 3: There is clear evidence of variation in the infection rates across regions

Estimated percentage of the population testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) on nose and throat swabs across regions, England, 28 September 2020 (reference point of the most recent week from modelling)



New case rates per 100,000 by age group to w/e 4th October

Figure 4: Weekly laboratory confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000, tested under Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 , by age group

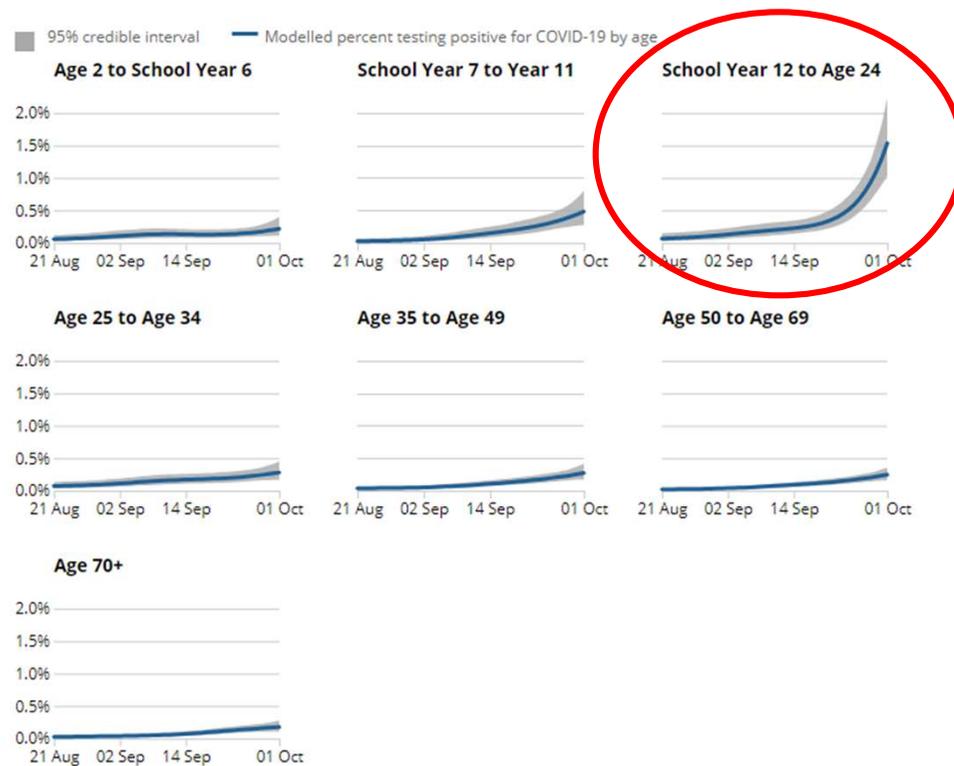


Massive increase in number & proportion of teenagers testing positive

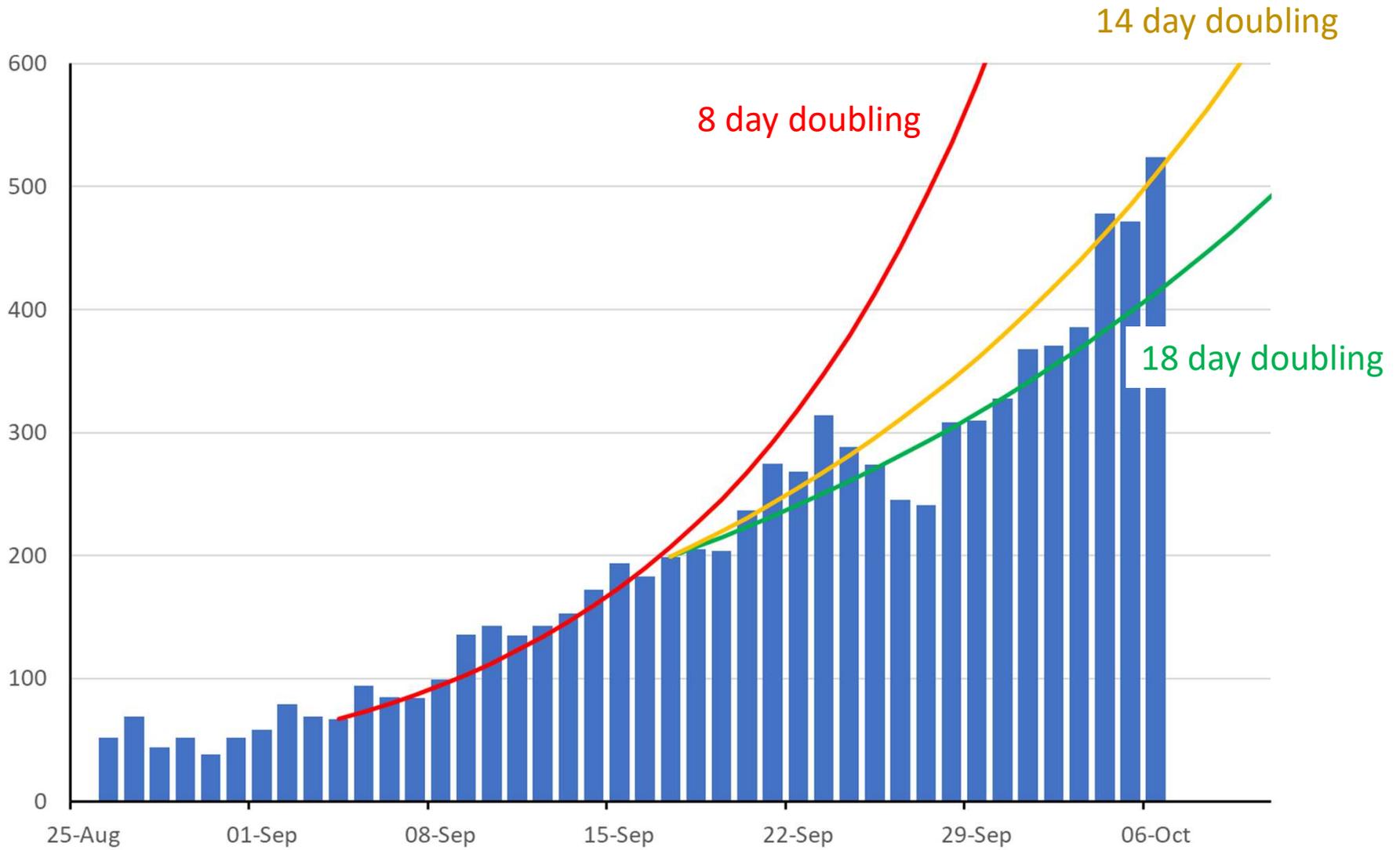
New cases from ONS infection survey (to 1 October)

Figure 5: COVID-19 infection rates are highest among older teenagers and young adults

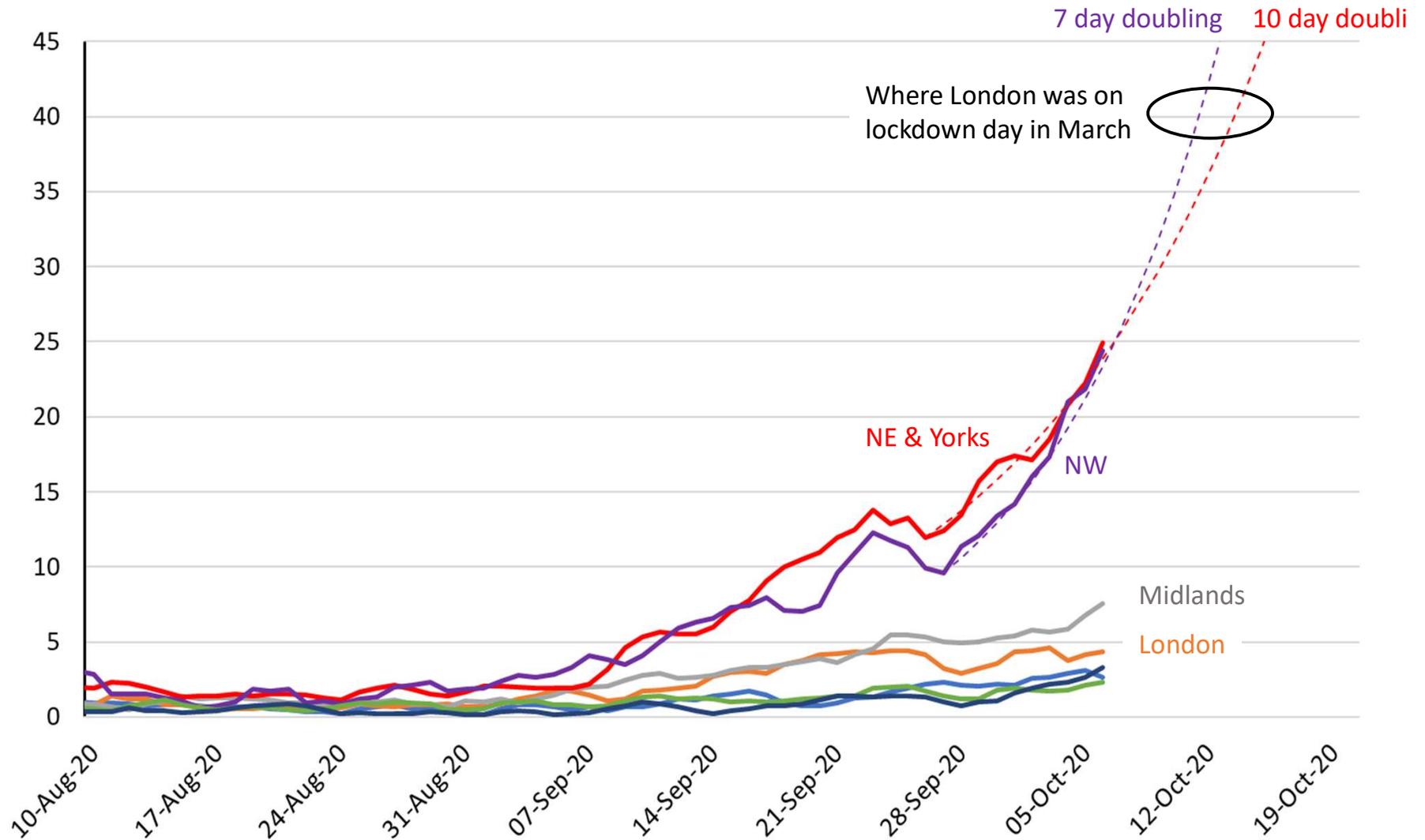
Estimated percentage of the population testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) on nose and throat swabs, daily, by age group since 21 August 2020, England



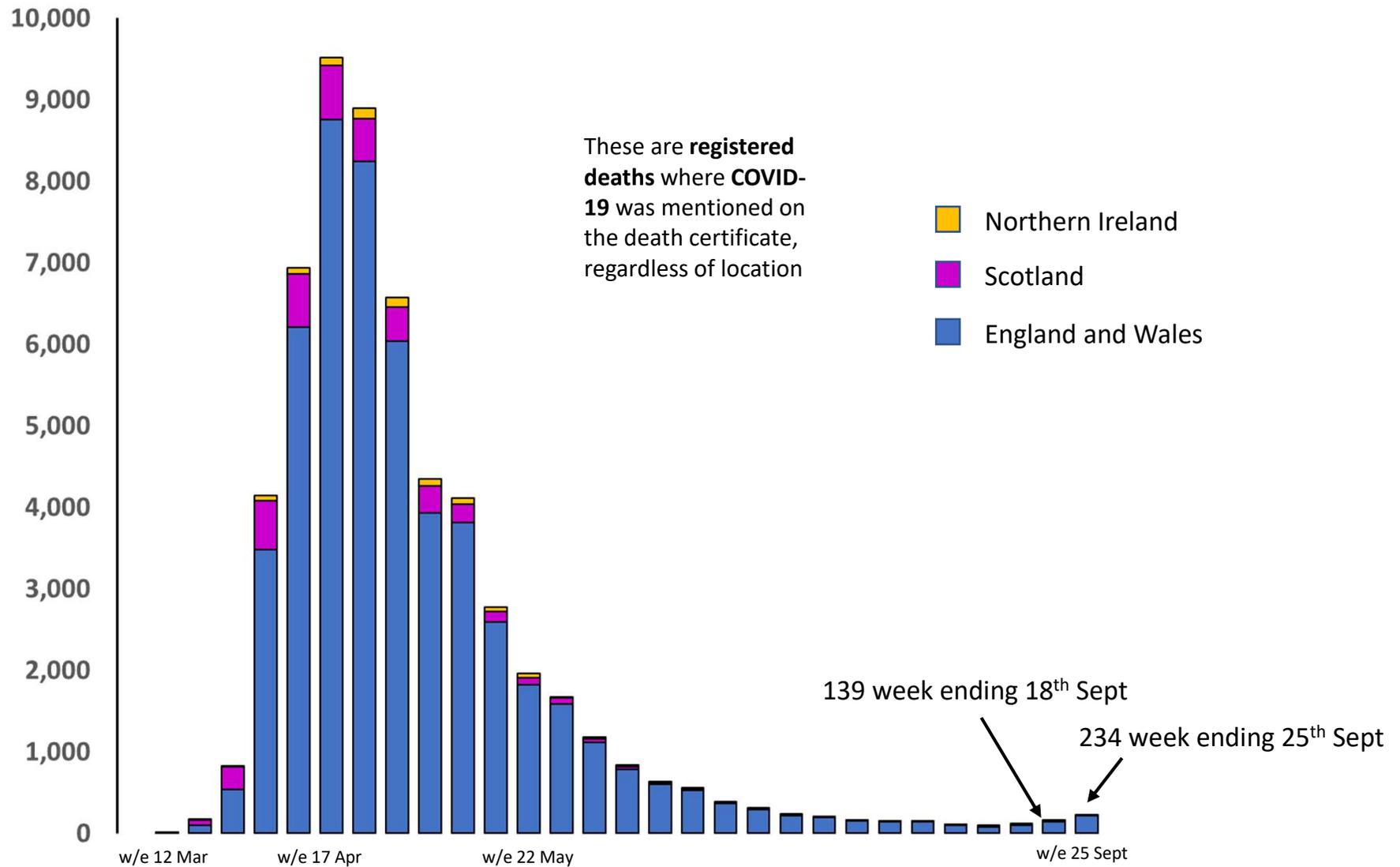
Number of new hospital admissions with COVID-19 per day in England



3-day average of daily number of new hospital admissions with COVID-19 per day / million people across different regions in England



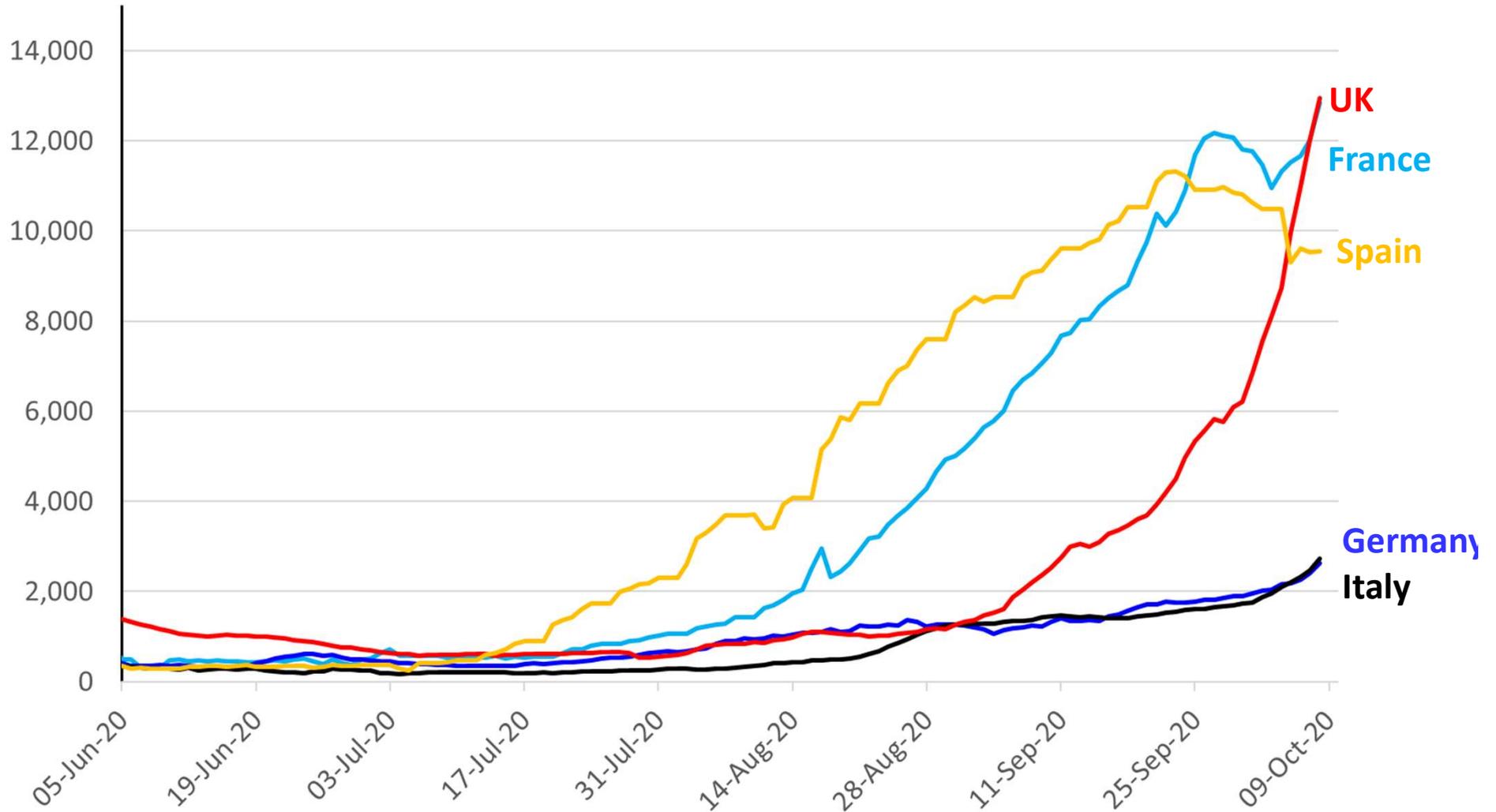
Number of new UK deaths from COVID-19 per week



Data from :
 England and Wales: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregisteredweeklyinenglandandwalesprovisional/latest
 Scotland: <https://data.gov.scot/coronavirus-covid-19/detail.html>
 Northern Ireland: www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/weekly-deaths

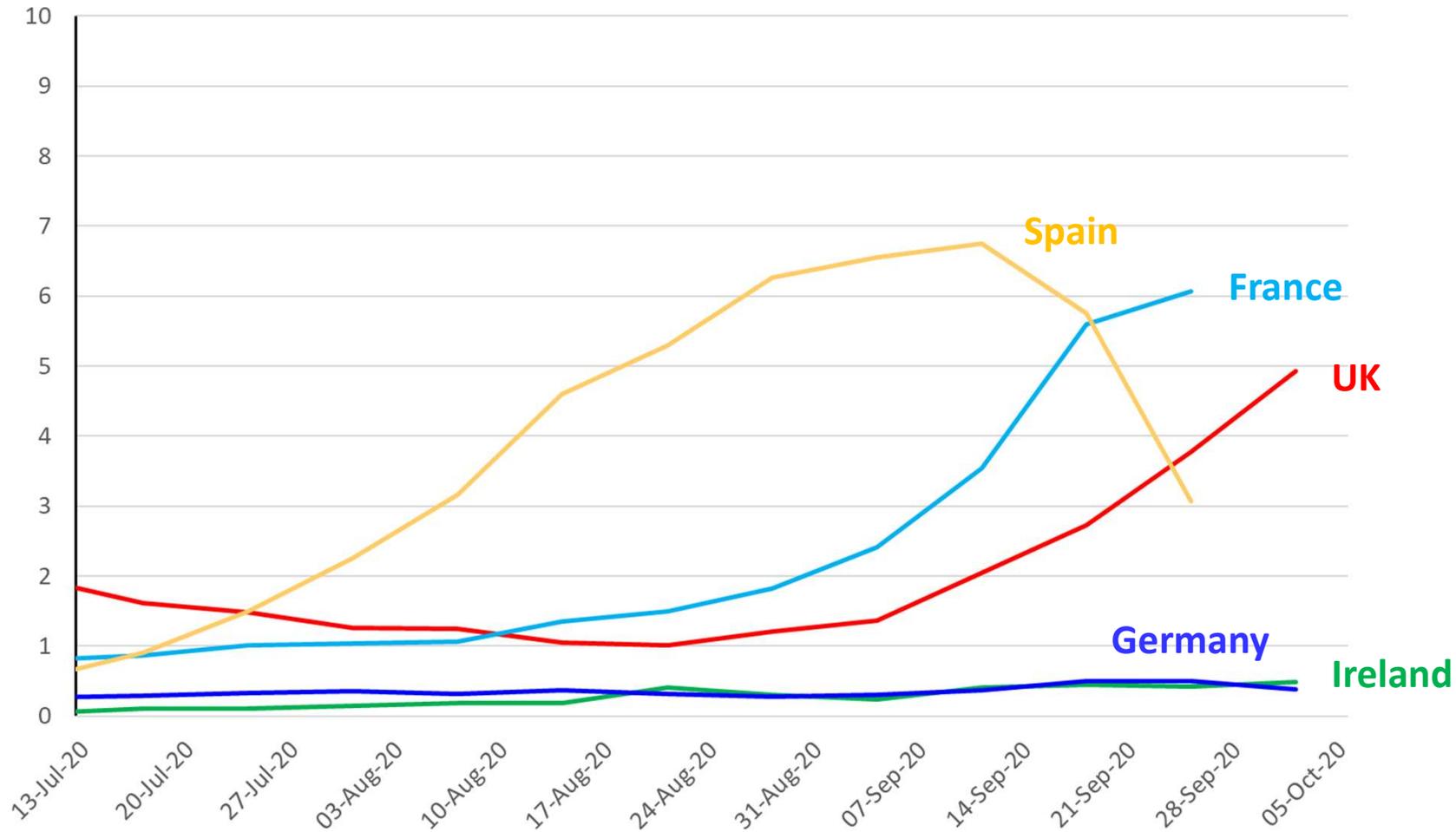
Comparison to other countries: cases

Average daily reported cases



Comparison to other countries: hospitalisations

Weekly hospital admissions /
100,000 people



Summary

COVID seems to be spreading quicker again across the UK, particularly N Ireland and the North of England

Hospital admissions in the North of England are increasing very rapidly. If this goes on they will reach levels seen in London on 23 March within a week.

Test and trace is getting worse – as case numbers continue to increase, this is likely to continue

Existing restrictions not sufficient to reverse growth and we now do need to reverse growth: particularly in areas with high case numbers and high hospital admissions.

The government **urgently** needs to halt and reverse growth by:

- Introducing additional **temporary** restrictions, that are clearly communicated and transparent with clear criteria for exit
- Return to 2m distancing, mask wearing indoors
- Switch to online teaching in universities
- Supporting households to isolate if they have COVID-19 or are a close contact
- Supporting businesses and those whose livelihoods are impacted to weather this period
- Increasing test capacity and turnaround times
- Redesigning and improving contact tracing

Schools should only be closed as a last resort

Government must return to daily briefings