Signs of a slow down.

1. Cases stagnating?

2. Impact of Tier 3 – Liverpool.

3. Hospitalisations and Deaths.

4. Looking back to Lockdown 1. Then and now.

With many thanks to Catherine Finnecy for help in collating and understanding the data.
Cases
Number of new UK confirmed COVID-19 cases by reported date (people who have had a positive test)

Cases per 100k of population by age

England - 7 Day Average Positives per 100K Pop. by Age Range

The "lag" period is the latest approx. 4 days which are still being actively reported. Drops in that period are very likely to still grow.

Data Source: coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Map of cases over previous seven days broken down by local authority (per 100k of population)

Data from https://www.travellingtabby.com/uk-coronavirus-tracker/
Cases per 100k of population by region

England Regions - 7 Day Avg of +ve Tests Per 100K By Specimen Date

The "lag" period is the latest approx. 4 days which are still being actively reported. Drops in that period are very likely to still grow.

Please mention/quote-tweet if sharing further on twitter

Data Source: coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Liverpool
Liverpool city council – daily cases

Cases start to fall
Liverpool goes into tier 3

Data from https://liverpool.gov.uk/covidcases.
Liverpool goes into tier 3

Data from https://liverpool.gov.uk/covidcases
Liverpool University daily cases

Liverpool-wide cases start to fall

Liverpool goes into tier 3

Data from https://liverpool.gov.uk/covidcases
COVID beds occupied for hospitals in the North West

Greater Manchester - cases per 100K by region

West Yorkshire - cases per 100K by region

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

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk.

England rule of six & 10pm curfew.
Some places ban on household mixing
England tier system
Scotland stronger restrictions in central belt
NI circuit-breaker
England Lockdown 2
Scotland 5 tier system
Wales fire-break

England
Scotland
Wales
NI
Testing has remained fairly static in England, Wales and Scotland, but fallen in Northern Ireland during their circuit-breaker.

Data from https://www.travellingtabby.com/uk-coronavirus-tracker/
Proportion testing positive has fallen in Northern Ireland but continued a steady increase in England and Wales and dipped slightly only to rise again in Scotland.

Data from https://www.travellingtabby.com/uk-coronavirus-tracker/
Number of new confirmed COVID-19 cases / 100,000 people – England regions

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

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Number of new hospital admissions with COVID-19 per day in England

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
3-day average of daily number of new hospital admissions with COVID-19 per day / million people across different regions in England

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

Where London was around lockdown day in March.

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

3 day rolling avg hospital admission / million population

Data from https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-hospital-activity/
Number of deaths within 28 days of +ve COVID test reported per day in England

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/

People infected mid August

- 2 wks 256
- 2 wks 614
- 2 wks 1387
- 2 wks 3,168
Big young people spike now coming down – but older age groups still increasing
What do we know about current spread?

But, when you look closer, school age children are increasingly catching COVID.

What do we know about current spread?

Weekly number of new laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases in educational age groups presented by secondary school year groups (Year 7 to Year 13)

Secondary schools


Data from https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19infectionsurveypilot/latest
Trends in Test, Trace and Isolate (England)

Leaky find, test, trace, isolate pipeline – 15-21 October

1. Overall performance starting from the estimated number of newly infected people

Data from https://covid.i-sense.org.uk/
What can be done?

We need to **reduce** cases **rapidly**. This means getting R below 1 (currently R somewhere between **1.2** and **1.6**).

If we can get R to **0.6** (total lockdown) then cases will **halve** about every **week**.

Getting R to **0.85** means cases will **halve** about every **3 weeks**.

**We believe we need to aim to get cases below 5,000 confirmed cases per day and reform test and trace to be able to cope with that number.**
How quickly will cases come down?

New cases per day in England

Slow comes at a cost. Total number of cases over those 4 months:

- $R=0.6$: 500,000
- $R=0.85$: 800,000
- $R=0.95$: 1.7 million

Only see impact on cases in 1 week’s time
Then vs now
UK: number of new coronavirus cases per day

23,254

8:22 AM · Nov 2, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone
Hospital admissions

Lockdown 1 – 23rd March
1128 new admissions

Lockdown 2 – 5th November
~1246 new admissions
Number of new UK deaths from COVID-19 per week

These are registered deaths where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate, regardless of location.

Data from:
- England and Wales: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bullets/deathsregisteredweeklyinenglandandwalesprovisional/latest
- Northern Ireland: www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/weekly-deaths
Case numbers are stagnating and hospital admissions slowing down. Death continue to rise rapidly.

COVID continues to spread across Wales and England – but Scotland starting to fall, Northern Ireland coming down quickly after their circuit breaker. Wales doesn’t seem to be seeing a huge impact from its firebreak.

Tier 3 plus looks to be having an impact – most clearly seen in Liverpool.

Find, Test, Trace, Isolate and Support is still failing to reach enough contacts. If we are to keep cases low then its successful functioning will be critical.

How low R becomes will determine the short term success of the lockdown, but it’s how we come out of the lockdown that will determine long term success.

The outlook isn’t as bad now as when we went into the first lockdown, but there is no room for complacency.