

Issue # 240

Friday, December 18, 2020

COVID-19 Report

# Highlights

- New cases continue to grow in the U.S. each day, however, the rate of growth is slowing
  - For the first time in December, the week-over-week change in new cases in the U.S. was lower than for the world in total
  - Other than during the Thanksgiving period (when reporting interruptions impacted case counts), new cases in the U.S. are growing at the slowest rate since October 2
  - Using estimates from Youyang Gu's Covid19projections.com, the Reproduction Rate (Rt) has declined the past eleven days for which estimates are available (Rt measures the rate by which an infected person in turn infects other people). The latest rate suggests that the infection spread leveled off on December 3 (latest available estimate)
- There has been a marked shift in the epicenter of the infection spread in the U.S. since Thanksgiving
  - Prior to Thanksgiving, the highest rates of infection where in Midwestern states; as of yesterday, this had shifted to the Southwest
  - In California one of the states with the highest infection rates at this time - the infection spread is concentrated in the southern and central parts of the state
  - Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange counties currently have some of the highest infection rates among Large Central Metro areas in the U.S.
  - Among the thirty-three metro areas with major universities that we follow, there are a few signs of relative improvement in infection rates:

- Of these areas, only 12 experienced rates above the national average; this number has declined on successive weeks
- Eighteen of these areas experienced a decline in infection rates week-over-week; another nine experienced relatively modest increases
- Testing seems to have taken a step back in the past week:
  - After setting record highs last week, test volume has been lower throughout this week (yet is still higher than at any time through December 7)
  - The test-positive rate has been on an upward trajectory throughout December
- Covid-19 hospital rates continue to rise, although there have been a few areas of improvement
  - These patients occupied 36.4% of all inpatient beds in the U.S. yesterday, up from 34.1% a week ago
  - Nevada continues to have the highest Covid-19 occupancy at 88%, up from 81% a week ago
  - California, Arizona, New York and Nevada, in order, experienced the largest increases in the occupancy rate from a week ago
  - Montana, North Carolina and Minnesota experienced the largest declines in this rate; twenty states in all experienced a decline week-over-week
- Deaths with the coronavirus continue to be a great concern
  - Wednesday and Thursday represented the two highest daily death counts of any day during the pandemic
  - The 7-day average count is now more than 2,600 per day

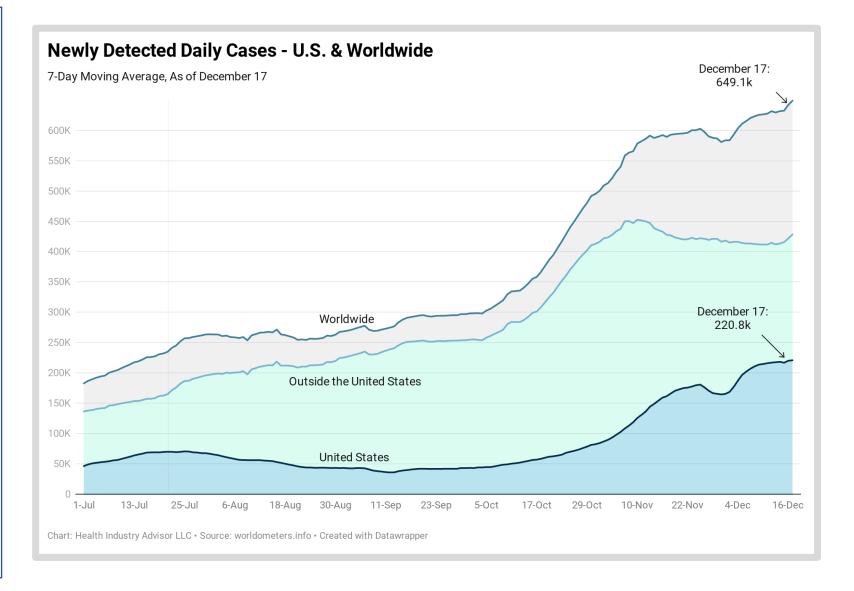


We are averaging ~649k new cases worldwide each day, as of Wednesday

New cases in the United States appear to have leveled-off over the past 5-6 days. These are now averaging ~221k new cases each day

Outside the U.S. newlydetected cases have declined have increased over the past few days

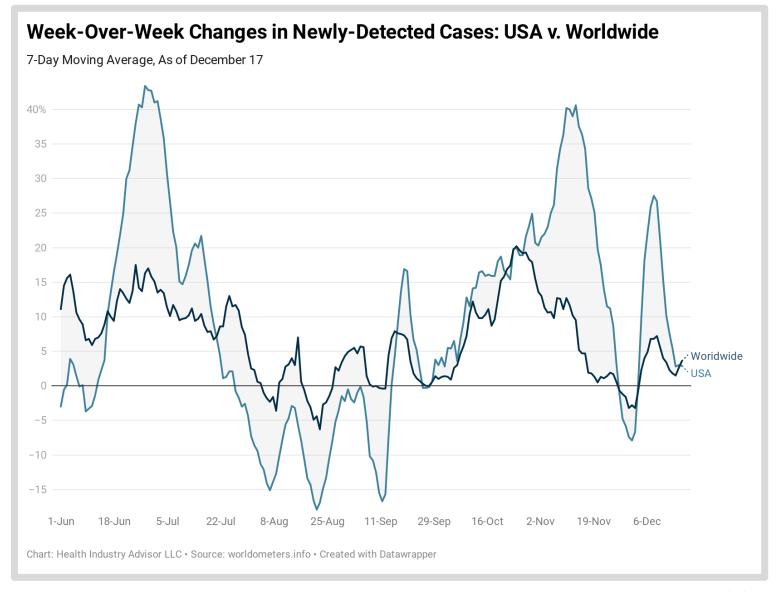
\* - 7-day moving average basis





Now that we have washedout the reporting interruptions caused by the Thanksgiving holiday, weekover-week increases in new cases have been relatively low

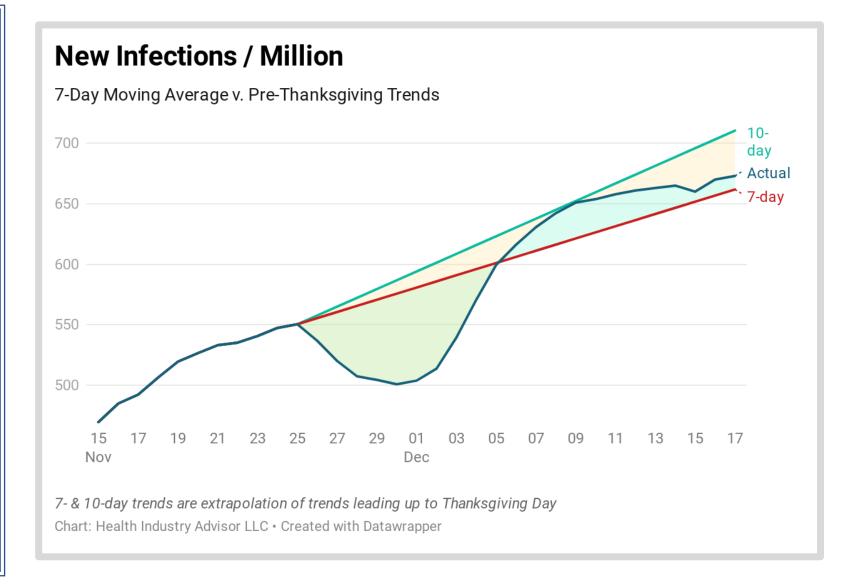
As of yesterday, cases outside the U.S. were increasing at a slightly faster rate than for the U.S.





What have we observed with infection rates since Thanksgiving?

Sorting through the "noise" caused by reporting interruptions during Thanksgiving weekend, it appears that the post-Thanksgiving trend is mimicking the 7-day pre-Thanksgiving trend (and, below the 10-day pre-Thanksgiving trend)



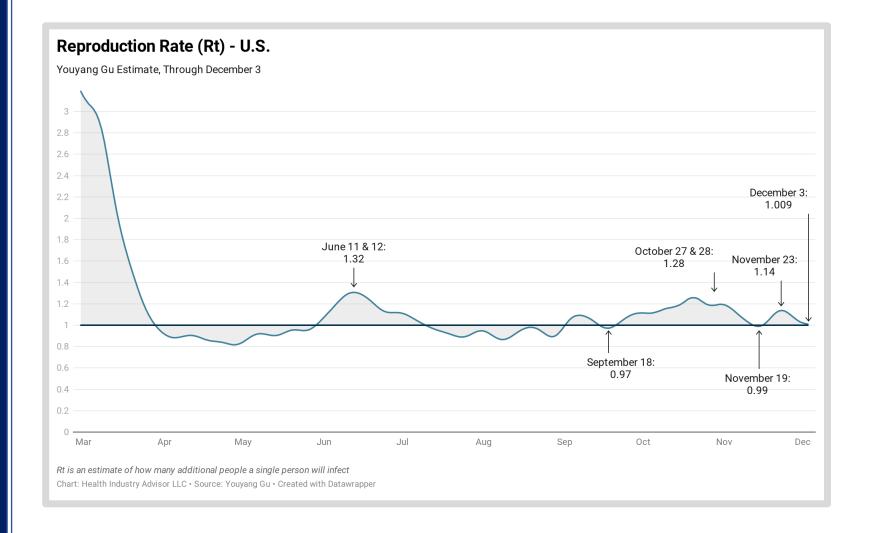


Gu uses deaths to estimate actual infections and the reproduction rate (R<sub>t</sub>), using a machine learning model

Gu backdates two weeks from the death date to estimate when an infection likely occurred

Using this model, the reproduction rate rose from November 19 to November 23, then declined each of the next eleven days . . . And is essentially at the point where spread is neutralized

\* - Youyang Gu: Covid-19projections.com

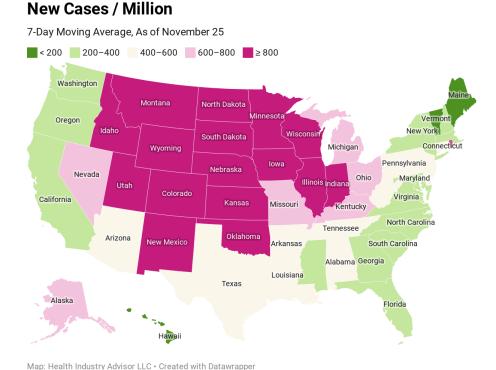




Since Thanksgiving, the epicenter of the virus spread has shifted from the Midwest to the Southwest Infection rates in the Southeast have increased but, remain lower than for most of the rest of the country

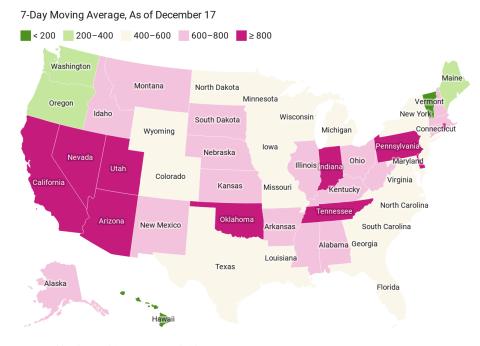
### As of November 25

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### As of December 17

#### **New Cases / Million**



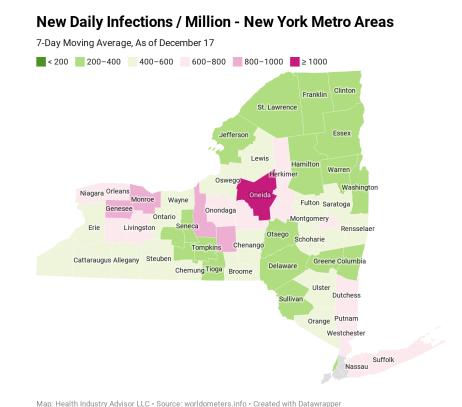
Map: Health Industry Advisor LLC • Created with Datawrappe



California's challenge seems to be concentrated in the southern and central portions of the state

New York is experiencing relatively high infection rates in areas near New York City and parts of the western and central state

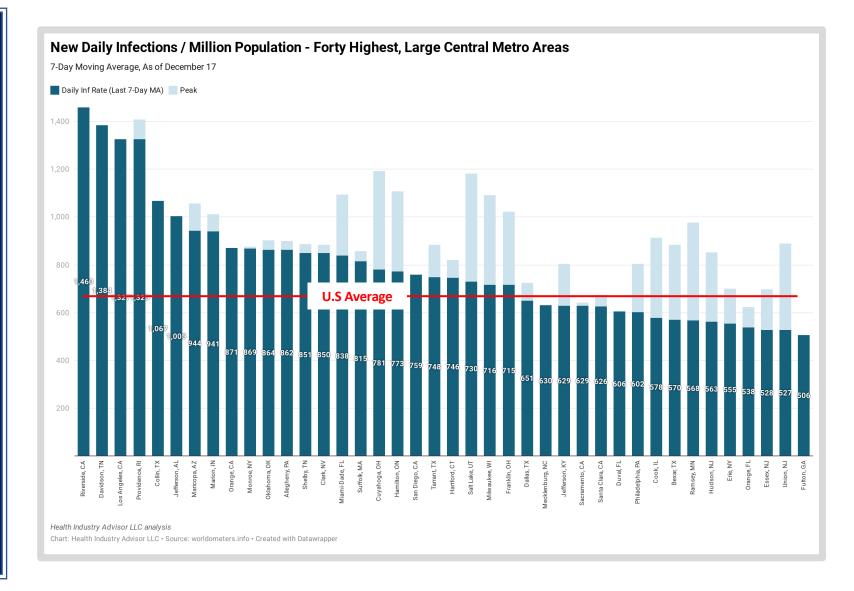






New Infection Rates – Large Central Metro Areas

The challenge in California is in evidence here: Riverside, Los Angeles and Orange countries among those with the highest new infection rates per capita over the past week





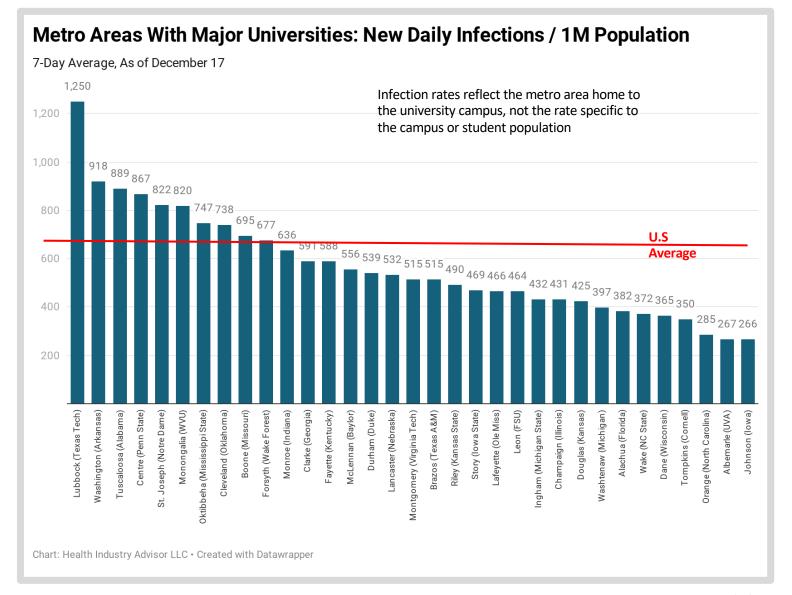
Metro Areas Home to Major Universities:

Of the 33 major areas in our sample, 10 are experiencing infection rates\* higher than the national average (two fewer than last week)

Lubbock, Texas (home to Texas Tech University) had the highest infection rate last week, followed by Washington, Arkansas (University of Arkansas) and Tuscaloosa (University of Alabama)

Johnson, Iowa University of Iowa), Albemarle, Virginia (University of Virginia) and Orange, North Carolina (University of North Carolina) experienced the lowest rates

\* 7-day average



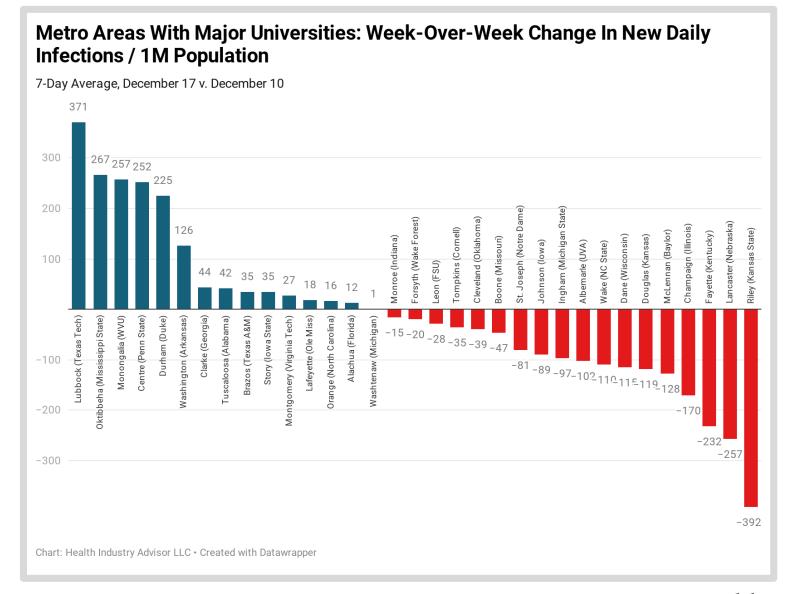


Metro Areas Home to Major Universities:

Most of these areas experienced either declines in new infection rates over the past week or, modest increases

The exceptions were
Lubbock, Texas (home to
Texas Tech University),
Oktibbeha, Mississippi
(Mississippi State University),
Monongalia, West Virginia
(West Virginia University),
Centre, Pennsylvania (Penn
State University), Durham,
North Carolina (Duke) and
Washington, Arkansas
(University of Arkansas)

\* 7-day average

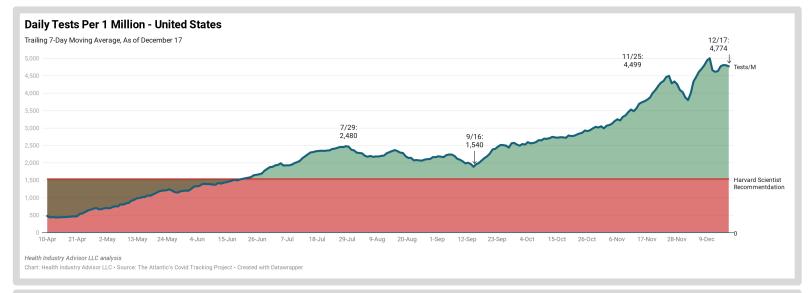


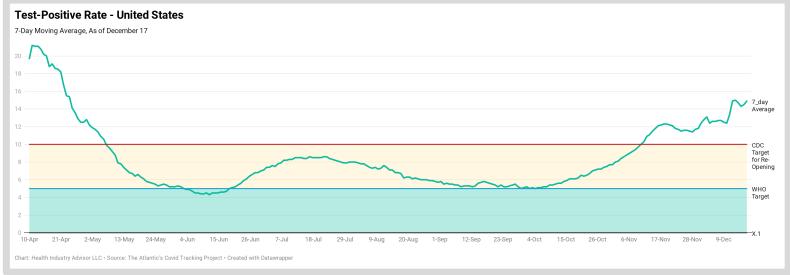


Testing is moving in the wrong direction lately

Testing volumes have receded from recent record levels

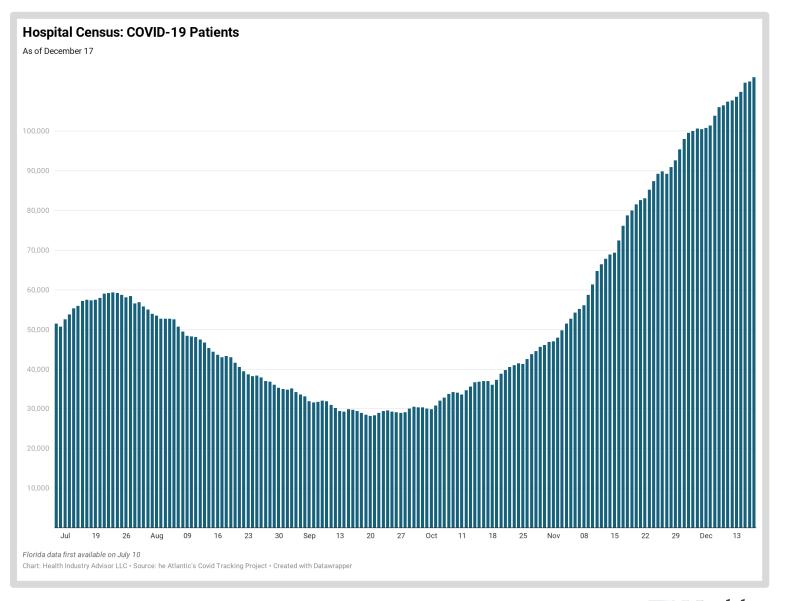
The test-positive rate increased recently







There just more than 113,600 Covid-19 patients in U.S. hospitals yesterday



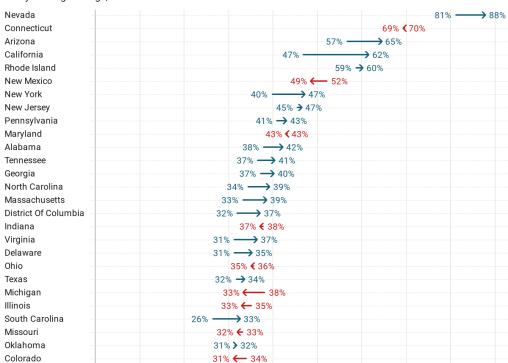


Overall, Covid-19 patients occupy 36.4% of inpatient beds in the U.S., up from 34.1% one week ago Nevada continues to experience the highest rate, 88%

California has experienced the largest increase week-over-week, followed by Arizona, New York and Nevada Montana, North Carolina and Minnesota have experienced the largest declines

#### **Covid-19 Patients / Total Inpatient Beds**

7-Day Moving Average, As of December 10 & 17



#### Covid-19 Patients / Total Inpatient Beds

7-Day Moving Average, As of December 10 & 17

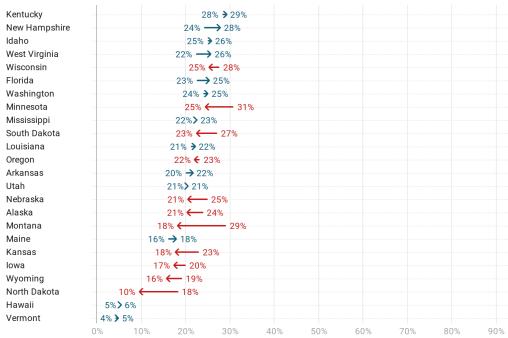
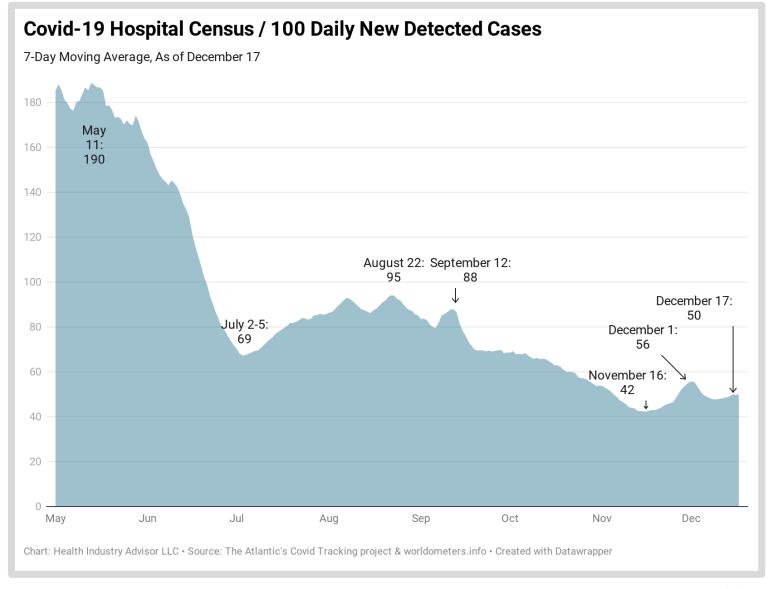


Chart: Health Industry Advisor LLC • Source: The Atlantic's Covid Tracking project & worldometers.info • Created with Datawrapper



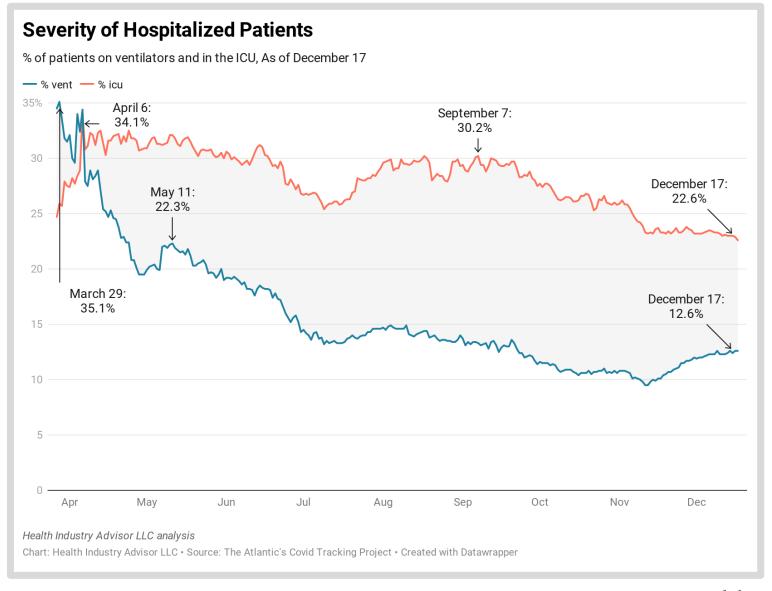
Every two new cases equates to one day in a hospital bed

The average Covid-19 census per 100 new-cases continues to be relatively low, compared to earlier in the pandemic





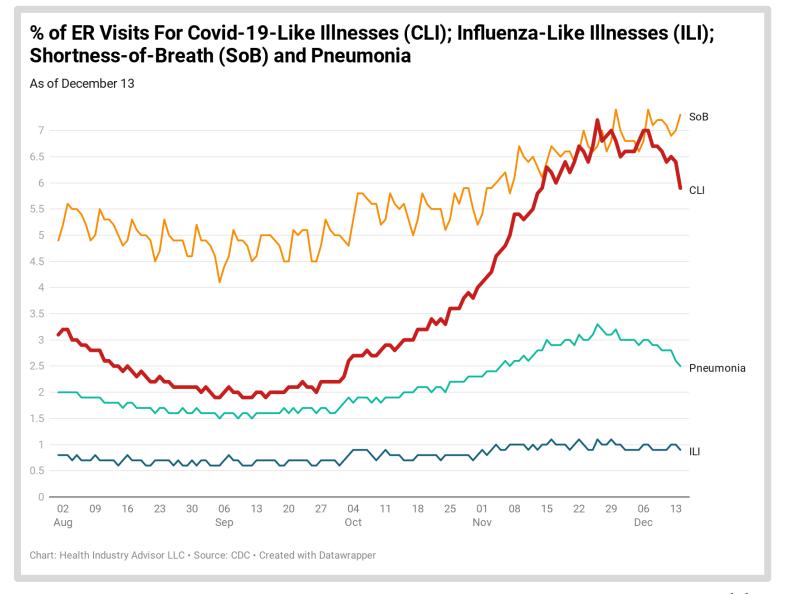
Over the past 4-6 weeks, the likelihood of a Covid-19 inpatient would require ICU care has declined; the likelihood a Covid-19 inpatient would require ventilator care has increased





The % of ER visits for COVID-19-like illnesses (CLI) seems to have declined sharply since Thanksgiving (as have visits for Pneumonia; visits for shortness-of-beath have increased)

The rate of influenza visits remains low given where we are in the flu season

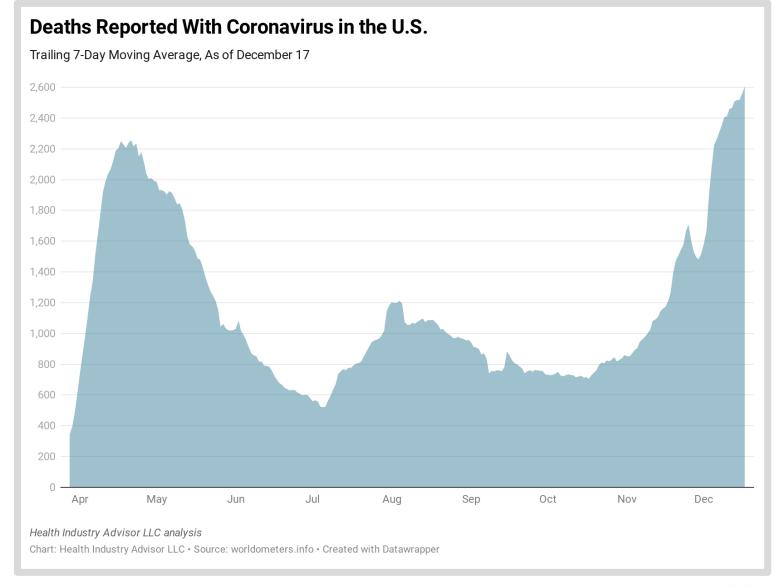




The 7-day average deaths have been increasing since Thanksgiving . . . And are higher than at any point during the pandemic

The current 7-day rate is 2,605 deaths per day; yesterday alone, there were 3,300 deaths reporting with coronavirus in the U.S.

There were more deaths each of the past two days than on any other day during the pandemic





## **Data Sources**

The following data sources are accessed on a daily or weekly basis:

- The Atlantic's Covid Tracking Project: <a href="https://covidtracking.com">https://covidtracking.com</a>
- Worldometers.info: https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/
- Centers for Disease Control, National, Regional, and State Level Outpatient Illness and Viral Surveillance https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html
- Centers for Disease Control, COVID-19 Laboratory-Confirmed Hospitalizations https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/COVIDNet/COVID19\_5.html
- Centers for Disease Control, COVID Data Tracker <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/index.html#mobility">https://www.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/index.html#mobility</a>
- Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, COVID-19 estimate downloads <a href="http://www.healthdata.org/covid/data-downloads">http://www.healthdata.org/covid/data-downloads</a>
- New York Times, Covid-19 data <a href="https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data">https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data</a>
- COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University <a href="https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19">https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19</a>
- COVID-19 Projections Using Machine Learning, <a href="https://covid19-projections.com">https://covid19-projections.com</a>
- Oliver Wyman Pandemic Navigator, <u>https://pandemicnavigator.oliverwyman.com/forecast?mode=country&region=United</u>
   ed%20States&panel=mortality

