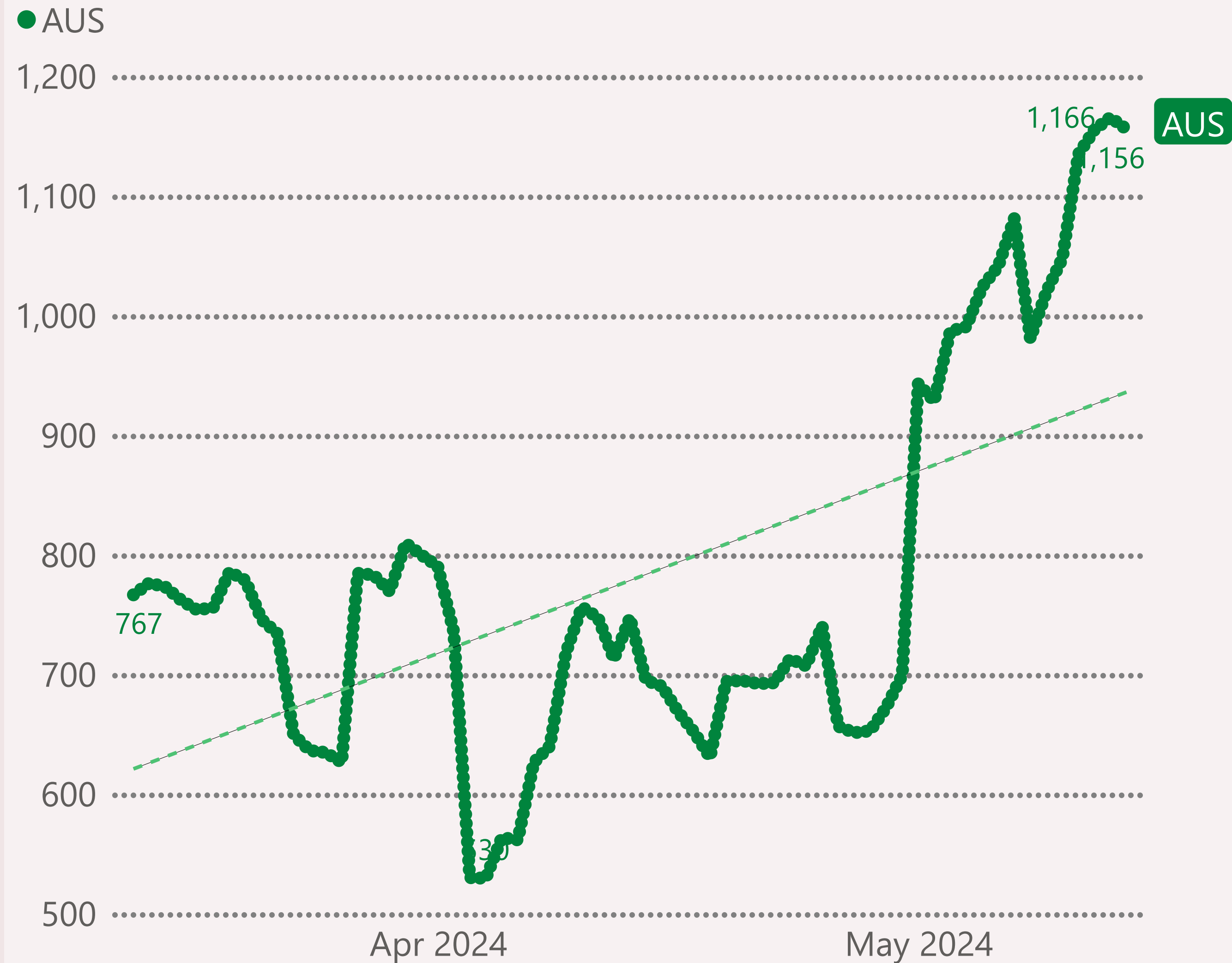


From: 13 March 2024 to 14 May 2024

Cases (7-day avg)



This page shows the trend for reported cases for Australia.

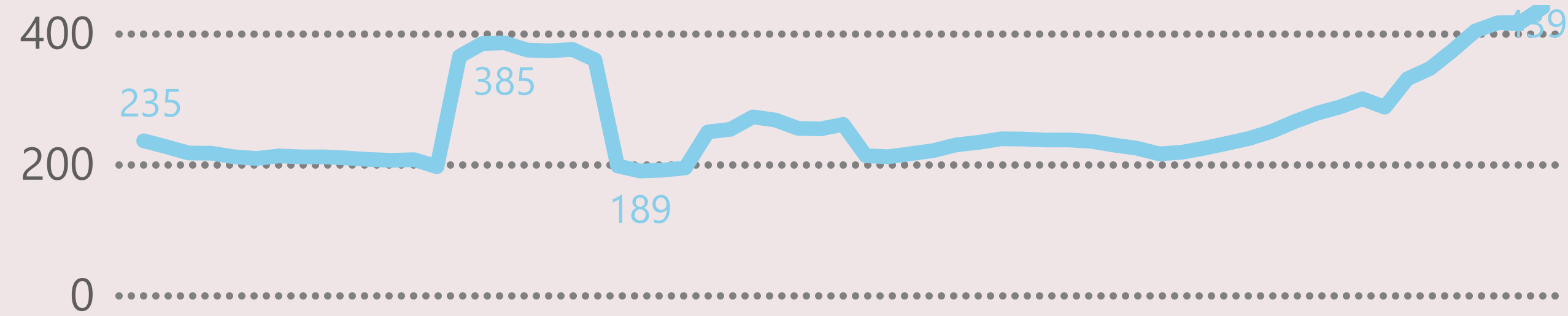
While this series is quite timely (updated daily), it is often volatile with wild unexplained swings, which sometimes make it difficult to interpret.

The raw cases reported are smoothed with a 7-day average. The last 9 weeks are shown.

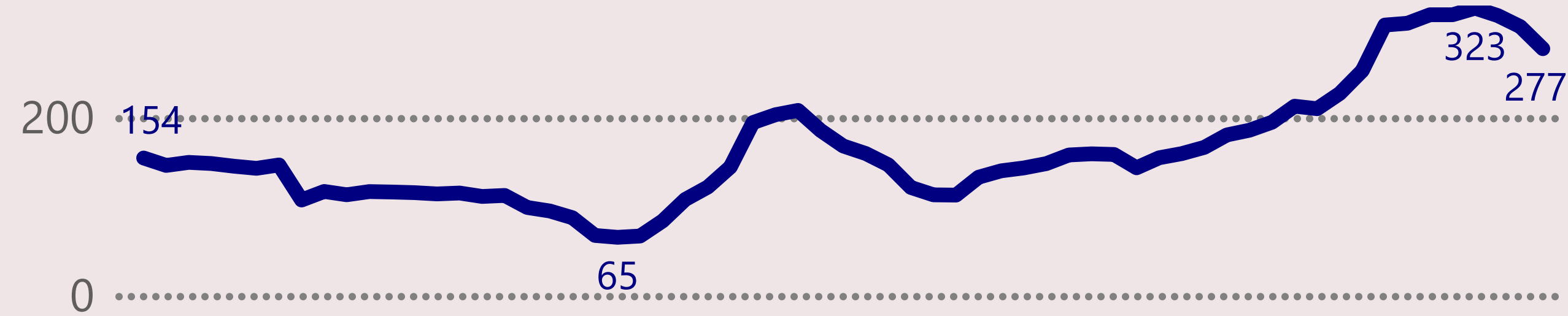
From: 13 March 2024 to 14 May 2024

Cases (7-day avg)

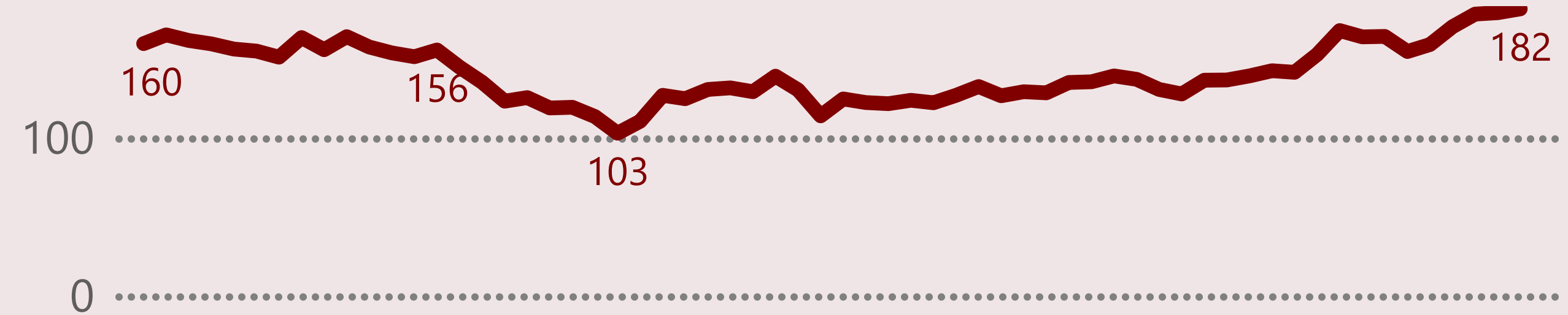
NSW



Victoria



Queensland



Apr 2024

May 2024

This page shows the trend for reported cases for NSW, Victoria and Queensland.

While this series is quite timely (updated daily), it is often volatile with wild unexplained swings, which sometimes make it difficult to interpret.

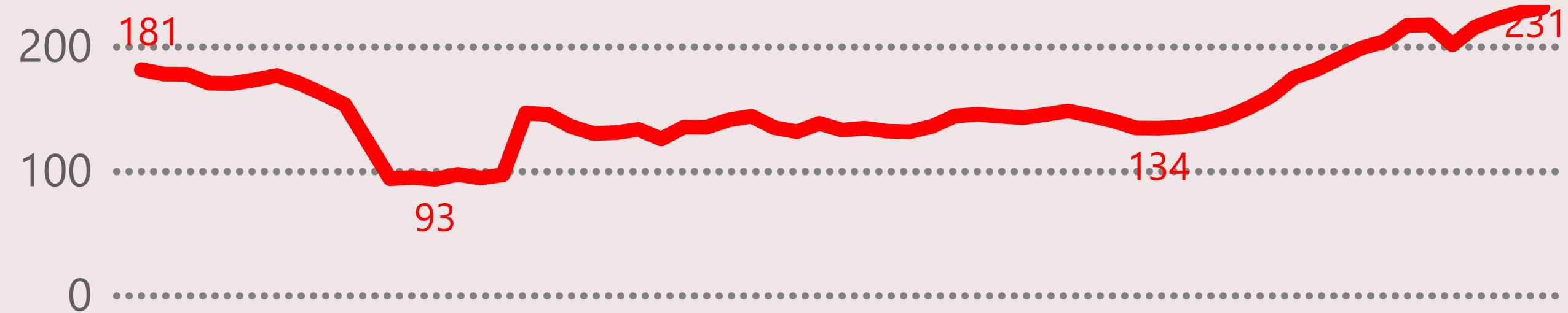
From my understanding, the data collection methods and criteria are fairly similar across these states, e.g. PCR cases only.

The raw cases reported are smoothed with a 7-day average. The last 9 weeks are shown.

From: 13 March 2024 to 14 May 2024

Cases (7-day avg)

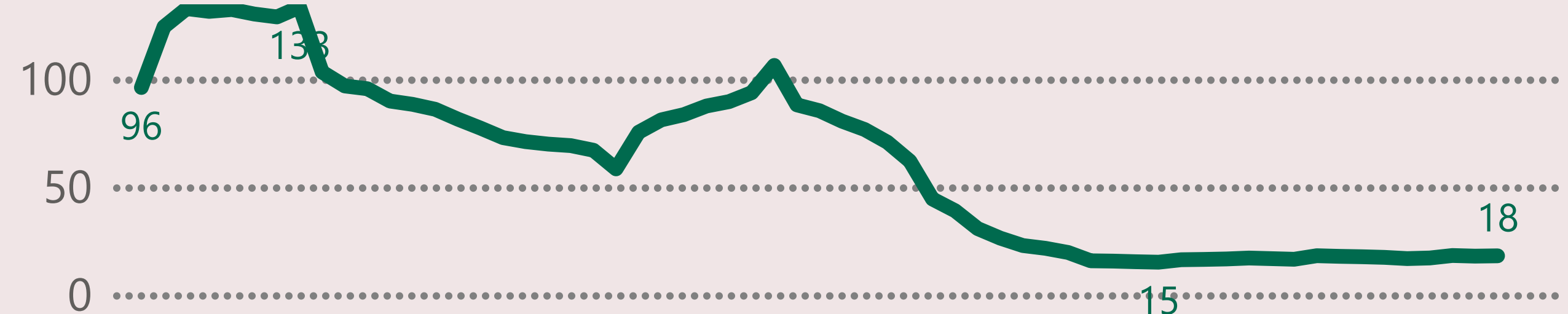
SA



WA



Tasmania



Apr 2024

May 2024

This page shows the trend for reported cases for SA, WA and Tasmania.

While this series is quite timely (updated daily), it is often volatile with wild unexplained swings, which sometimes make it difficult to interpret.

From my understanding, the data collection methods and criteria are quite different across these states, e.g.

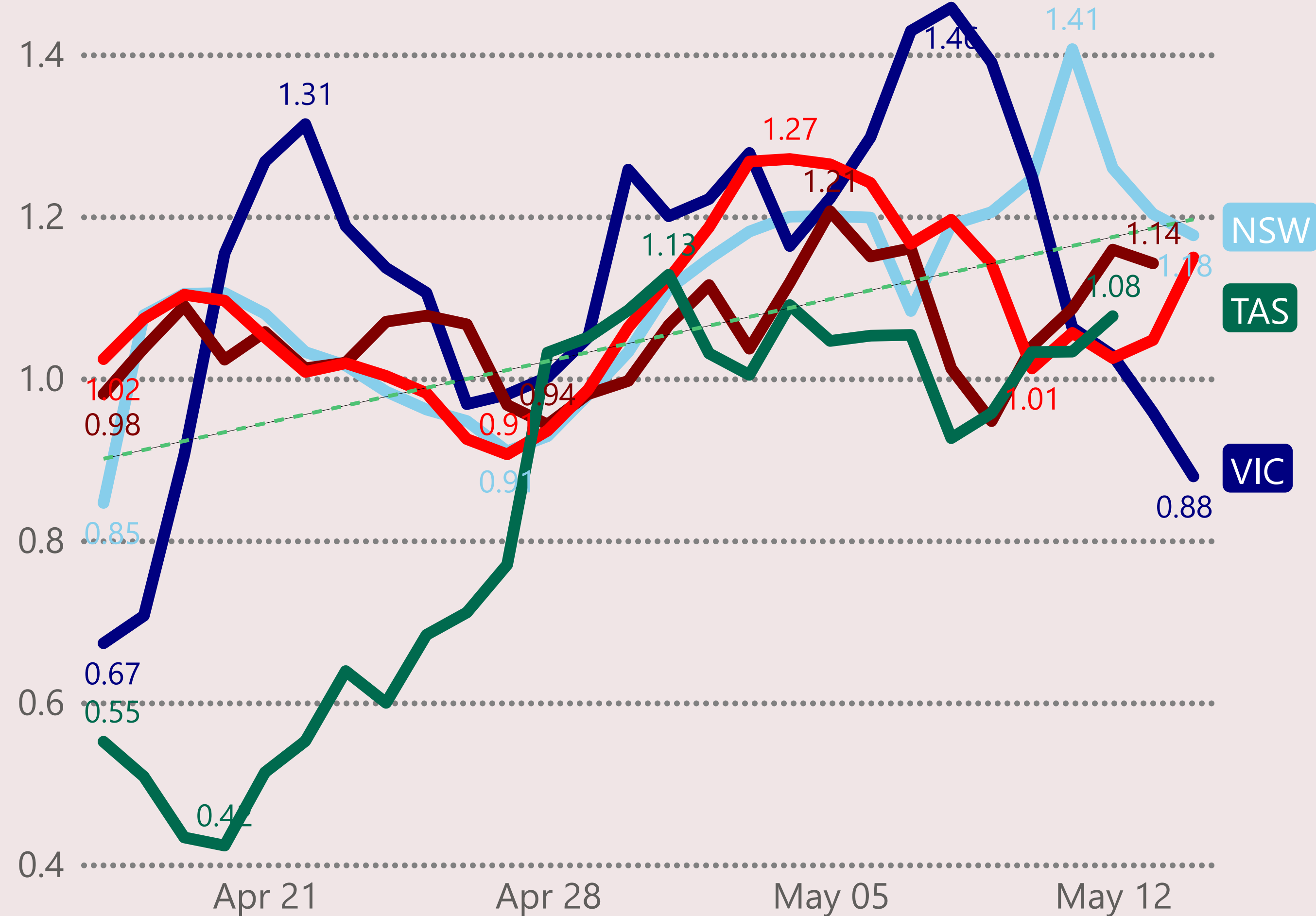
- SA: PCR+RAT cases
- WA: long lags with sporadic "massive dumps". Quite useless for analysis, but included for completeness
- TAS: was PCR+RAT but changed in April 2024 to PCR only, so can only compare trends.

The raw cases reported are smoothed with a 7-day average. The last 9 weeks are shown.

From: 17 April 2024 to 14 May 2024

/ Reff

● NSW ● VIC ● QLD ● SA ● TAS



This page shows the trend for Reff (case momentum) based on reported cases for the Australian states, excluding WA (incomplete data).

While this series is quite timely (updated daily), it is often volatile and prone wild unexplained swings, which sometimes make it difficult to interpret.

From my understanding, the data collection methods and criteria are fairly similar across these states, e.g. PCR cases only.

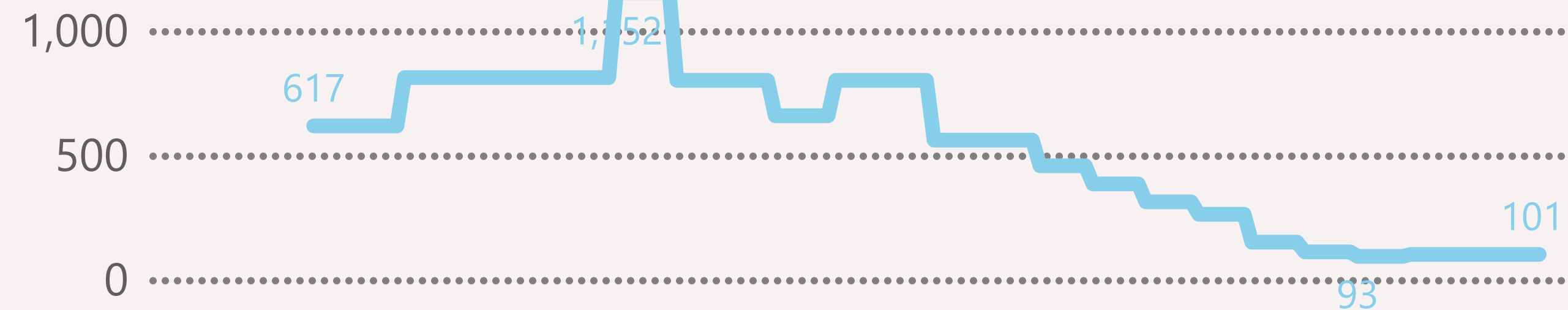
The Reff is a comparison of the current 7-day average against the same figure 7 days ago. This will tend to smooth out the differences in data collection methods and criteria across these states.

The last 4 weeks are shown.

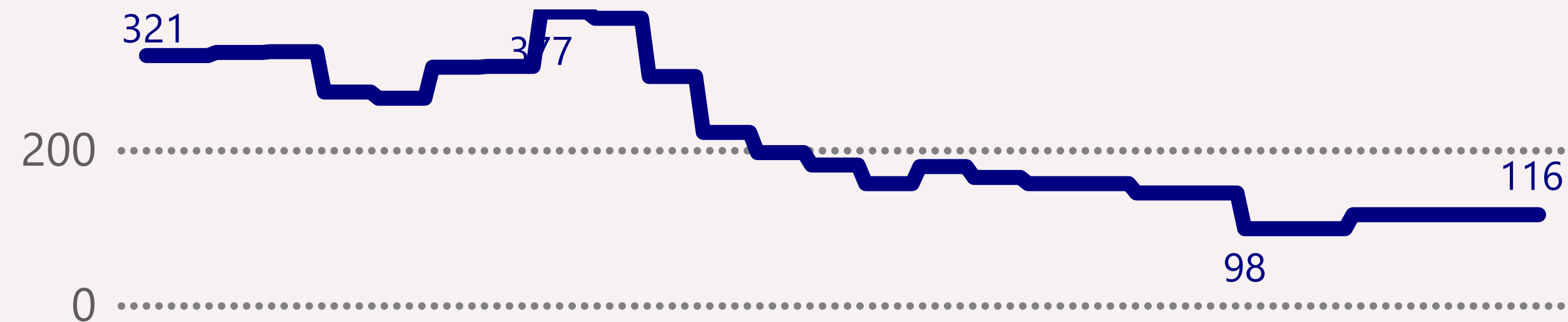
From: 15 November 2023 to 13 May 2024

Hospitalised

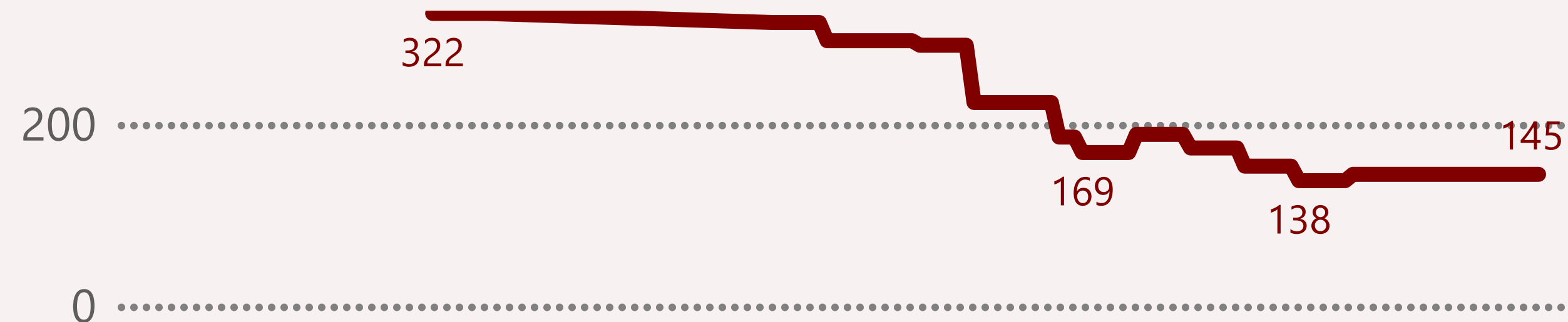
NSW



Victoria



Queensland



This page shows the trends in hospitalised cases for NSW, Victoria and Queensland.

Each state uses different criteria to collect this data, so direct comparisons are not informative. Generally, they represent the level of cases in hospital with COVID-19.

The last 6 months are shown.

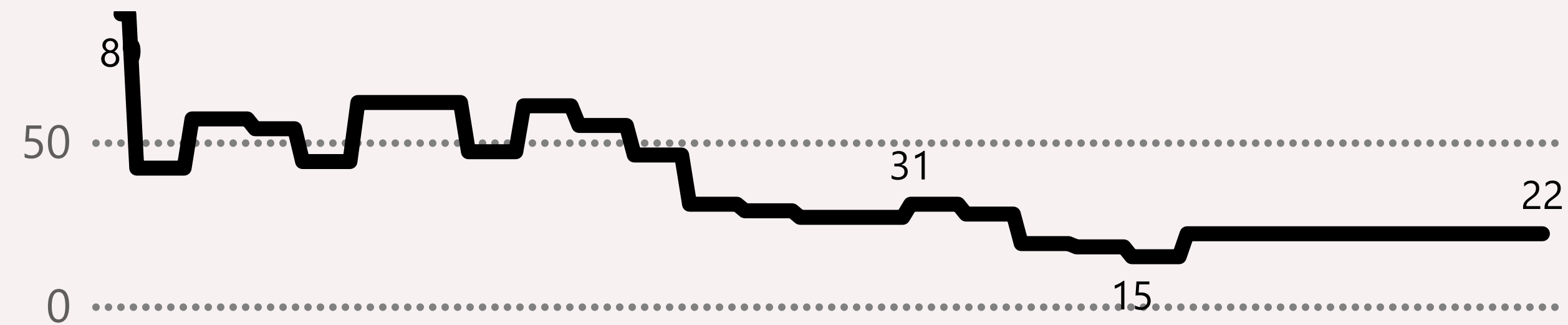
From: 15 November 2023 to 13 May 2024

Hospitalised

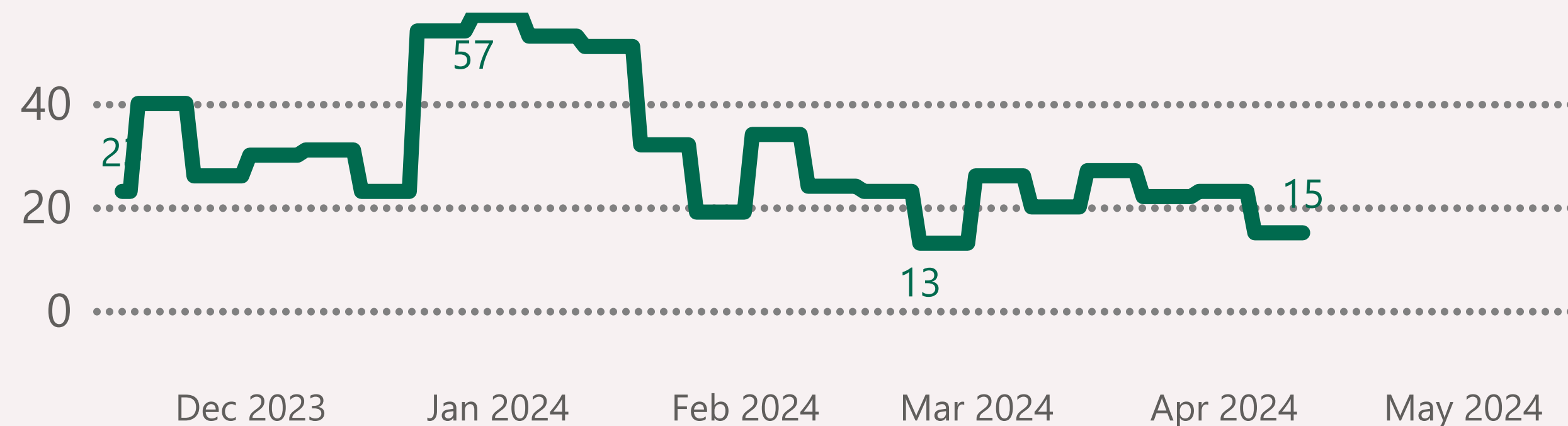
SA



WA



Tasmania



This page shows the trends in hospitalised cases for South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

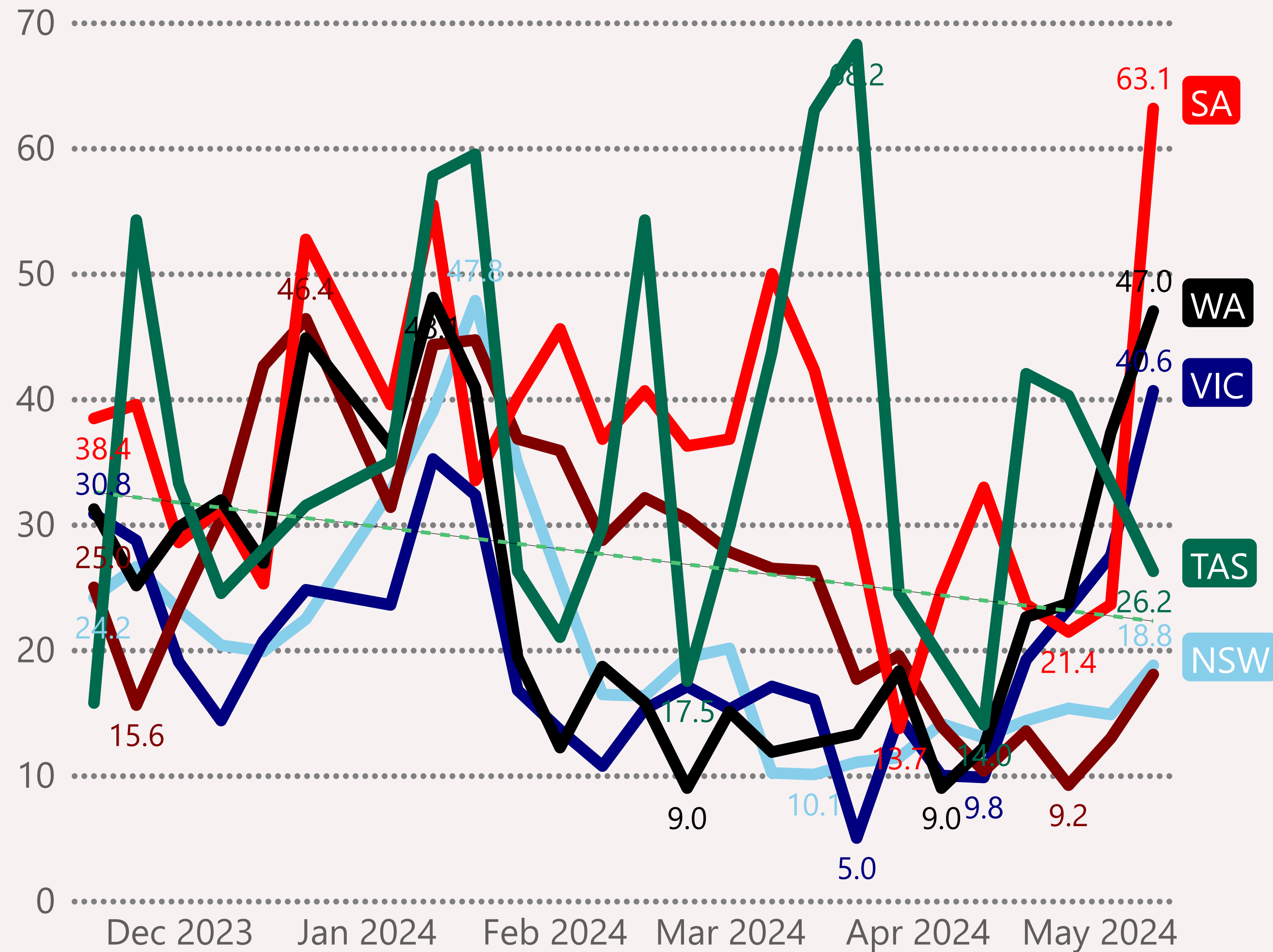
Each state uses different criteria to collect this data, so direct comparisons are not informative. Generally, they represent the level of cases in hospital with COVID-19.

The last 6 months are shown.

From: 17 November 2023 to 10 May 2024

Aged Care Active Staff Cases (Weekly) per 1M

● NSW ● VIC ● QLD ● SA ● WA ● TAS



This page shows Aged Care Active Staff cases for all states. These are probably one of the closest proxies available for infection levels, due to higher testing levels in this cohort.

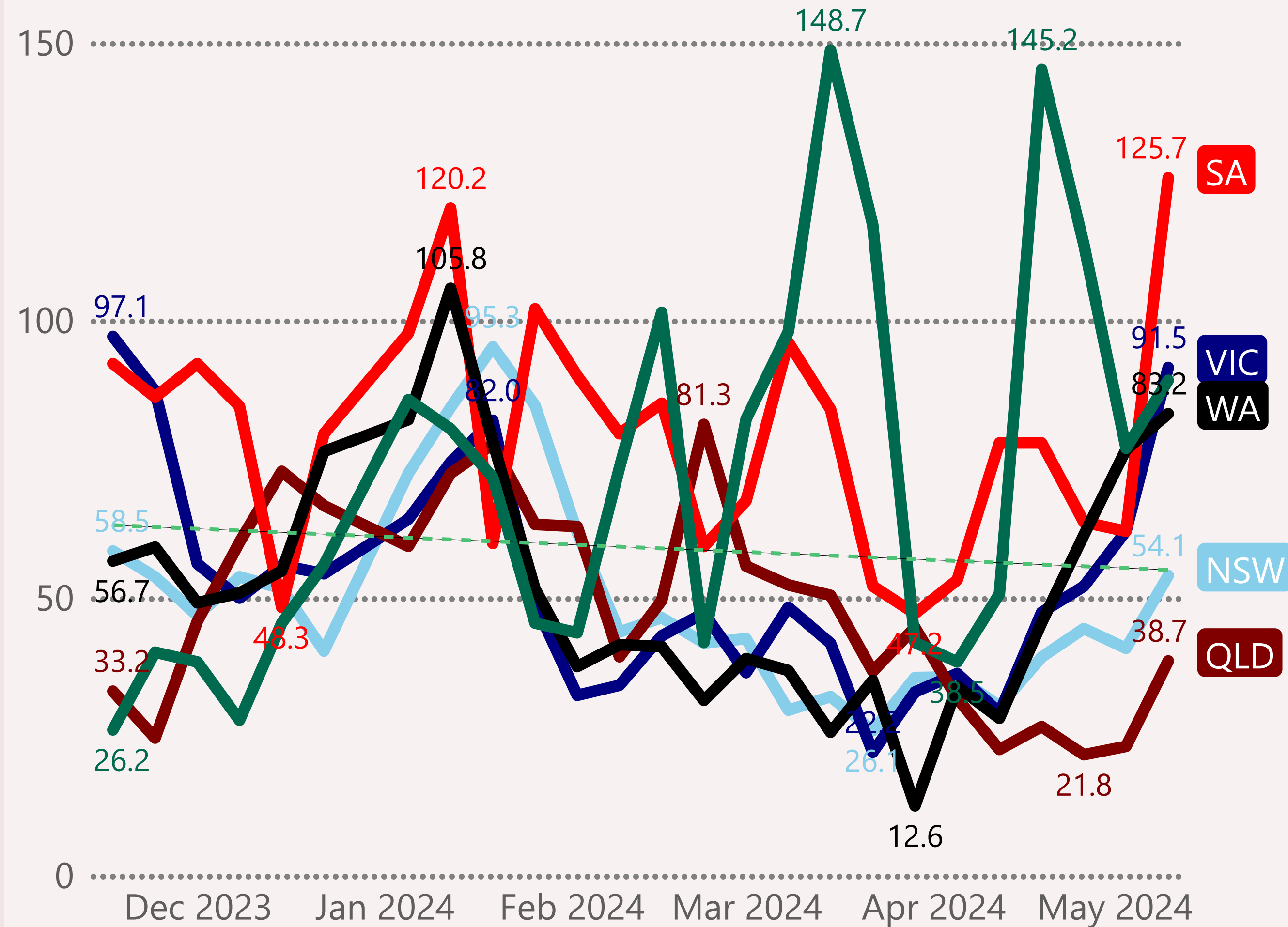
They are shown on a per-capita basis: active cases per 1 million population, to help compare infection rates.

The last 6 months are shown.

From: 17 November 2023 to 10 May 2024

Aged Care Active Resident Cases (Weekly) per 1M

● NSW ● VIC ● QLD ● SA ● WA ● TAS



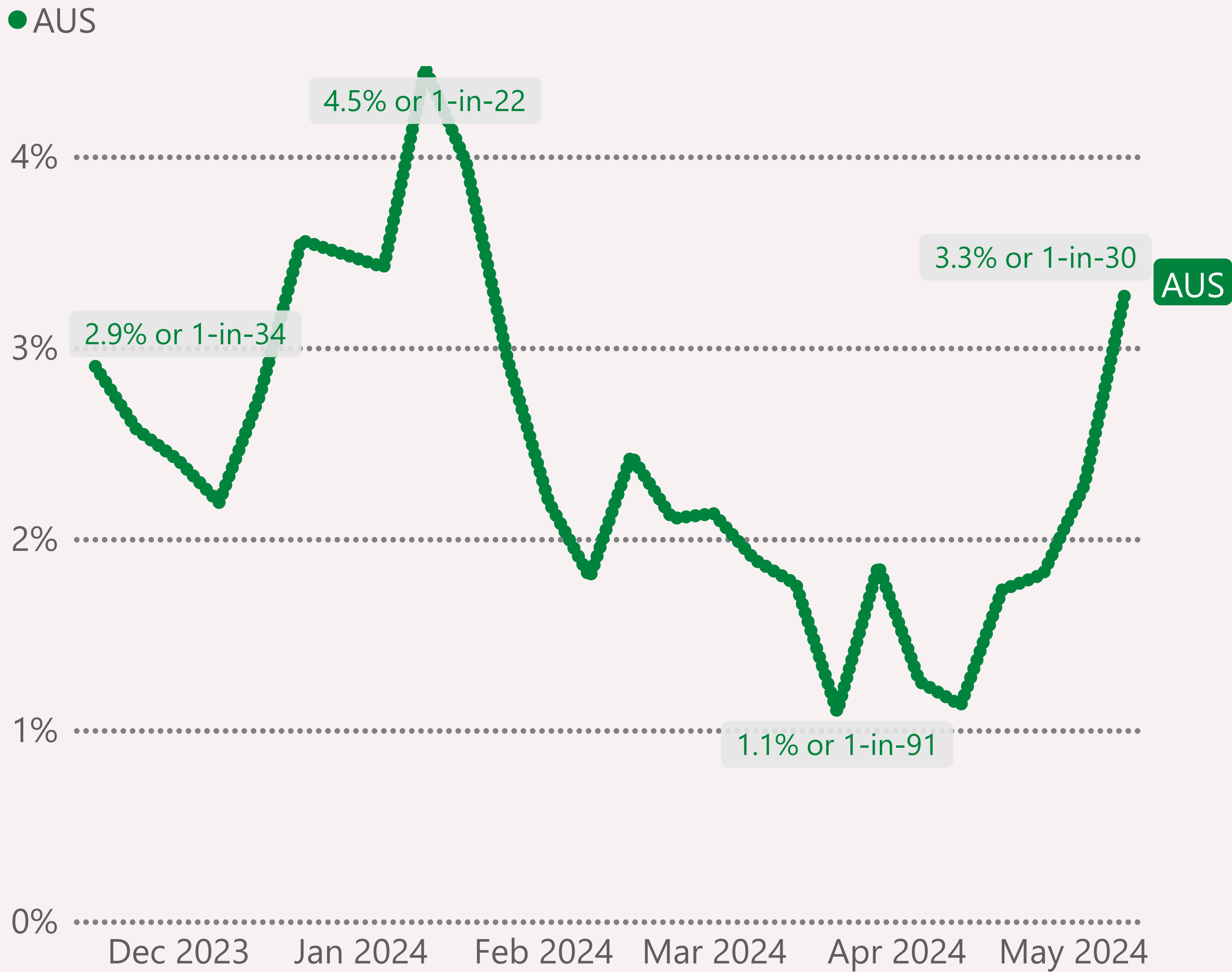
This page shows Aged Care Active Resident cases for all states.

They are shown on a per-capita basis: active cases per 1 million population, to help compare infection rates.

The last 6 months are shown.

From: 17 November 2023 to 10 May 2024

% Currently Infectious (estimated)



Assumptions: Median Infectious Period (days) = 10 | Multiplier per Aged Care Staff Case = 800X

% People Infected (estimated)

42.0%

People Infected (estimated)

10.9M

This page estimates the % of the Australian population Currently Infectious, based on Aged Care Staff Cases. The (somewhat heroic) assumption is that this data series has been consistent across the time period, with data shared for all states and territories, with the same data collection and testing methods used in every jurisdiction and over time, and with the same relative relationship to population cases.

Starting from that assumption, the total of Aged Care Staff Cases were translated into population level infections using this method:

- Starting from the [Kirby seroprevalence surveys](#):
1. Between Round 3 and 4, seroprevalence increased by 19%
 2. Add 20% for the limits of seroprevalence testing (maxes out at 80%) = 23% infected
 3. 23% of the Australian population of ~26M = 6M
 4. Between the end date for Round 3 (2 Sep 2022) and Round 4 (13 Dec 2022), around 7,600 Australian Aged Care Staff cases were reported
 5. Therefore, each Aged Care Staff Case represents ~800 infections in the broader population ($6M / 7,600 = 789$)

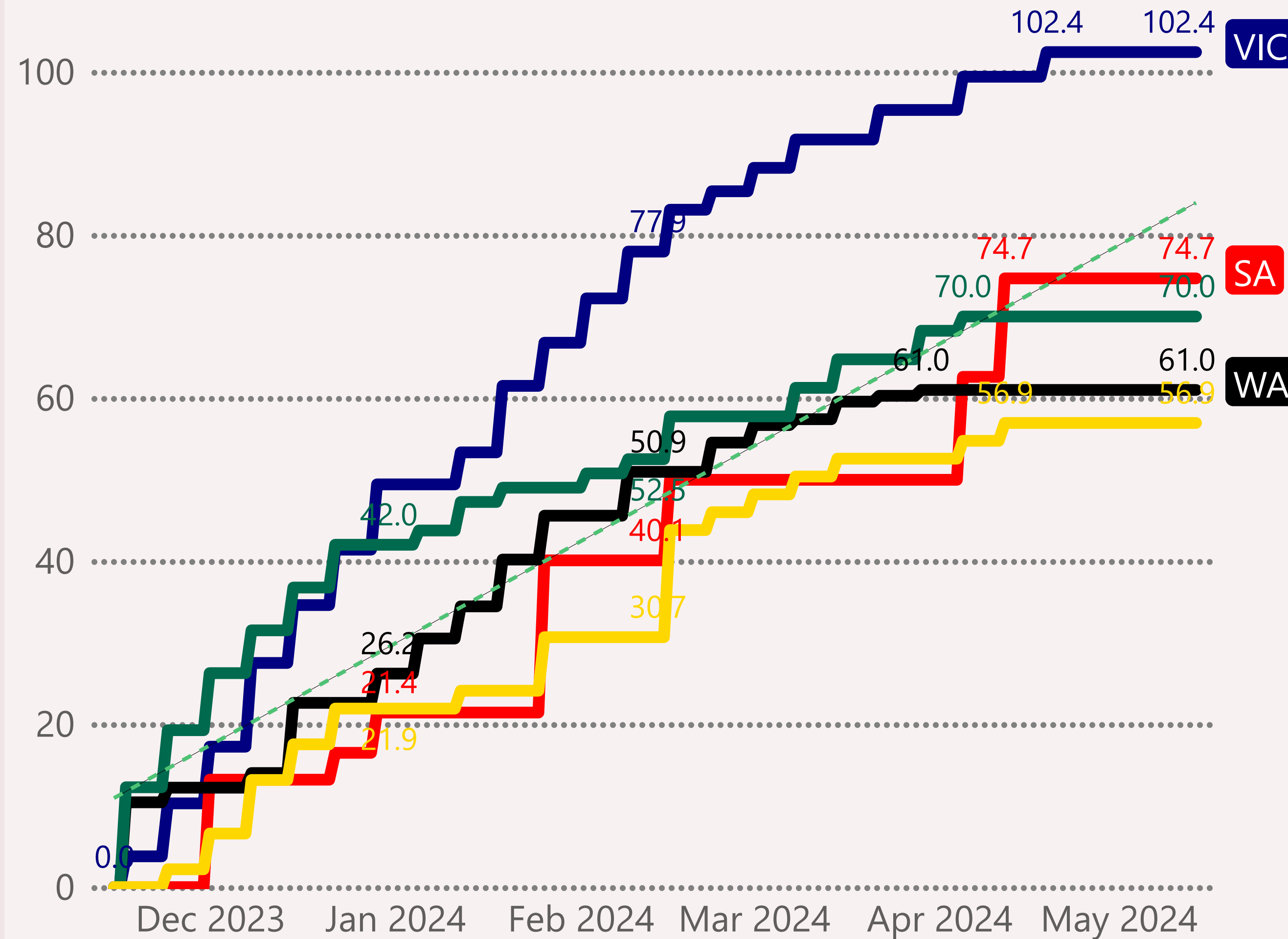
The last 6 months are shown. A median Infectious Period of 10 days is used to get from daily cases to the percentage Currently Infected.

The estimated total number of people infected across that period is calculated, both as a % of the Australian population and as the number of people. This ignores re-infections during the period, which are less likely over a 6-month window.

From: 17 November 2023 to 14 May 2024

Deaths per 1M (Cumulative)

● VIC ● SA ● WA ● TAS ● ACT



This page shows cumulative deaths for the states that still report deaths, currently: Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania plus the ACT.

They are shown on a per-capita basis: cases per 1 million population, to help compare death rates.

There may be some differences in the criteria used by each state.

South Australia only reports deaths once per months, so the cumulative presentation helps to standardise SA vs the other states.

The last 26 weeks are shown.