



**DEPARTMENT OF THE  
PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET**  
TE TARI O TE PIRIMIA ME TE KOMITI MATUA

## Proactive Release

The following item has been proactively released by the Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister:

**Paper: COVID-19 Supplementary Monitoring Report**

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# COVID-19 Supplementary Monitoring Report

Friday 8 May 2020

**[IN-CONFIDENCE]**

**Current strategy:** Elimination through stamping out the virus

**Current Alert Level:** 3

This supplementary report provides an update to the Weekly Monitoring Report prepared for Ministers on Tuesday 5 May. It updates selected measures of COVID-19 cases, tracing system performance, public compliance, and movement to help inform alert level decisions on Monday 11 May.

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## Key changes and developments since Tuesday

Developments to note:

- There have been four new cases since Tuesday. Of these, one person was infected over a month ago.
- The report now includes a table providing more detailed information about the source of transmission for cases over the past 14 days (Figure 5 on page 5).

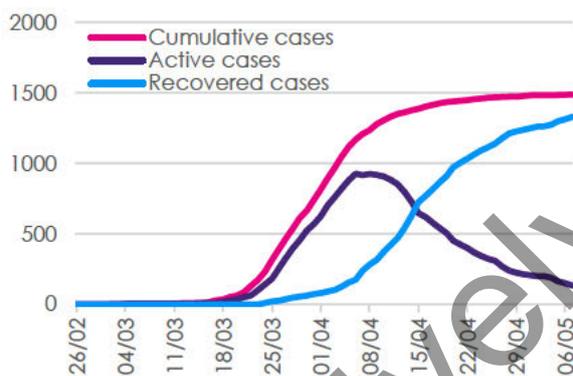
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# COVID-19 in New Zealand

There have been four new cases reported since our Weekly Monitoring Report on Tuesday, and a total of nine cases over the past week. Of the four new cases, one is import-related, and three are locally-acquired, epidemiologically linked (see definitions overleaf). The import-related case is a household contact linked to the Matamata cluster. The three locally acquired cases were a single case linked to the Matamata cluster. The three locally acquired cases were a single case linked to the Marist College cluster and two cases linked to St Margaret's Hospital and Rest Home cluster (one staff member and one household contact).

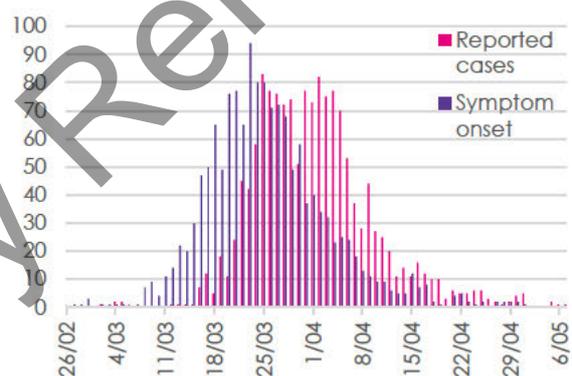
Please note that the daily number of cases shown below differ slightly from the numbers announced by the Ministry of Health. The daily case increase announced each day by the Ministry of Health reflects case numbers in the 24 hours to the 9am reporting interval. The cases graphed below refer to actual calendar dates of reporting.

**Figure 1: Cumulative, active and recovered cases**



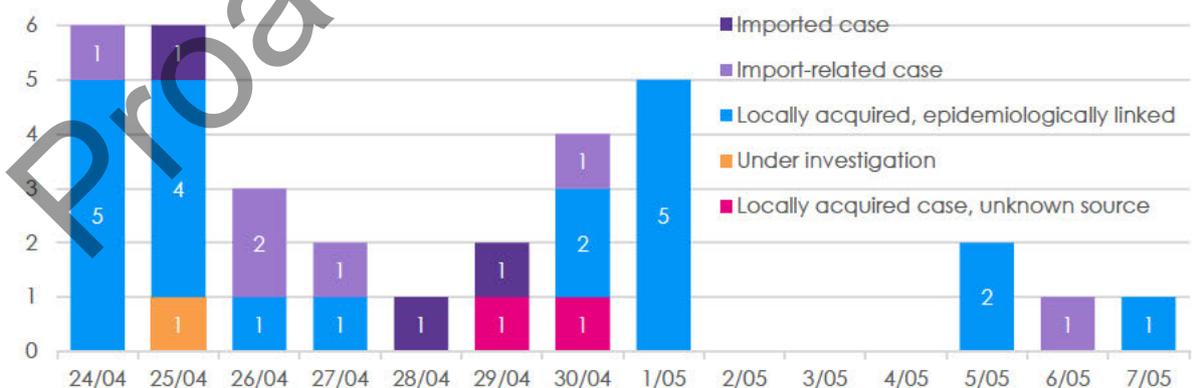
Source: EpiServ via Ministry of Health, Statistics New Zealand

**Figure 2: Daily cases and symptom onset date<sup>1</sup>**



Source: EpiServ via Ministry of Health

**Figure 3: Daily cases by source of transmission (past 14 days)**



Source: EpiServ via Ministry of Health

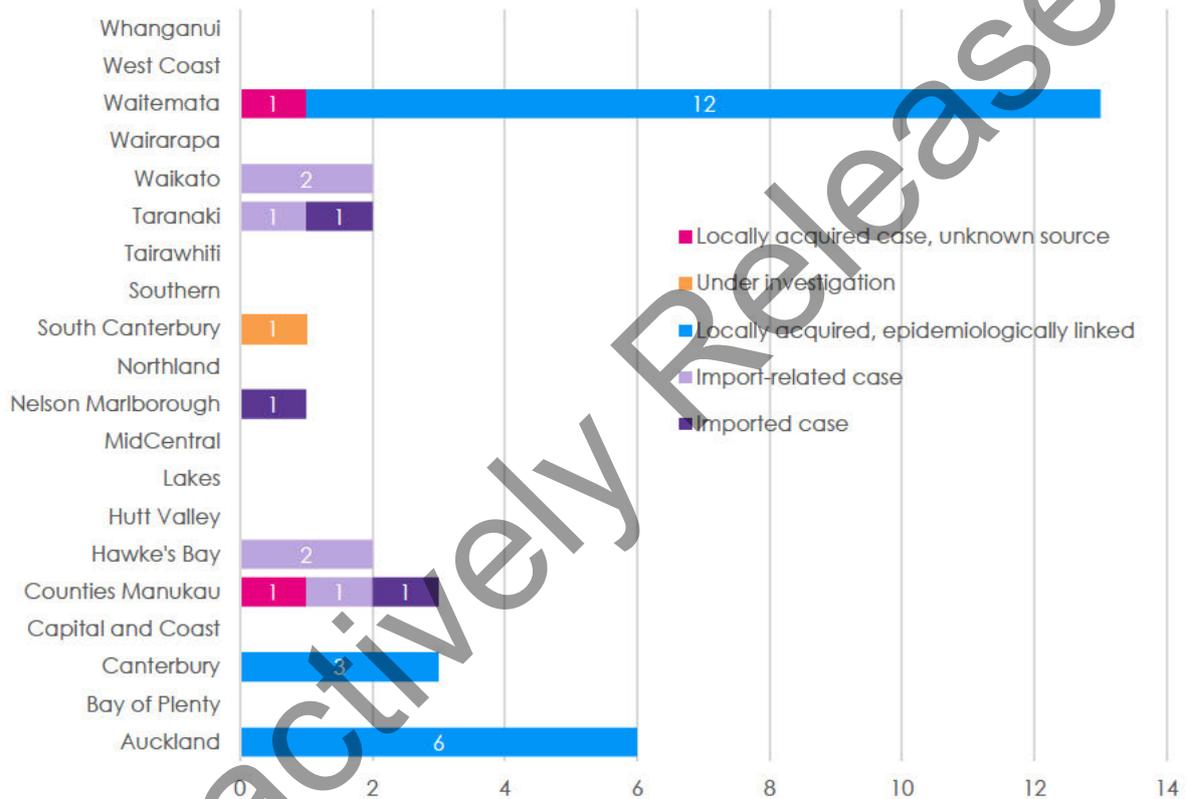
<sup>1</sup> Current estimates are that symptoms appear 2-12 days after infection (on average 5 days after infection).

**Definitions:**

- Import-related case: Cases that have a link to an imported case.
- Locally acquired cases, epidemiologically linked: Cases that have a link to a locally acquired case with an unknown source.
- Locally acquired cases, unknown source: Cases that have no link to another case or overseas travel (potential community transmission).

Regionally, cases over the past 14 days have been concentrated in Waitematā. Bay of Plenty, Capital and Coast, Hutt Valley, Lakes, MidCentral, Northland, Southern, Tairāwhiti, Wairarapa, West Coast and Whanganui have had no new cases over the past 14 days (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: DHB cases over the 14 days to 7 May, by source of transmission**



Source: EpiServ via Ministry of Health

The table below provides more detailed information of the source of transmission for cases in the last fortnight.

At this stage, we only have one known case of someone whose symptoms began in May. Hence, the breakdown below is overwhelmingly, and possibly entirely, made up of people infected under Alert Level 4.

Of the two cases with source of infection unknown reported in the last 14 days, one has a symptom onset date of 5 April. The other was an airport worker at an international airport who was identified through asymptomatic testing of airport workers. While the source of transmission for this latter individual cannot be conclusively identified it is relatively likely they were infected in the course of work.

**Figure 5: Detailed transmission source for cases reported in the 14 days to 7 May**

Case transmission category	Number in last 14 days	Symptom onset date for most recent case
<i>Imported</i>		
Travelers to New Zealand	3	25 April
<i>Import-related</i>		
Household contact of a traveller or air or ship staff	2 (one traveller, one staff)	23 April (traveller)
People infected in other settings, where the case is linked to an imported case	4	27 April
<i>Locally acquired (cannot be traced back to an imported case)</i>		
People infected in health care setting (staff)	8	28 April
People infected in health care setting (resident)	2	30 April
People who were infected as a household contact of a known case	9	30 April
People who were infected from a known case in the community (non-household non-health care)	3	1 May
<i>Unknown source</i>		
People whose source of infection is unknown and no longer under investigation	2	4 April
People whose source of infection is unknown but investigations are still proceeding	1	28 March
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	

Source: ESR

## Contact tracing performance

The Public Health Units (PHUs) currently have combined capacity to contact and investigate up to 185 cases per day. In addition, the National Close Contact Service (NCCS) has capacity to scale up to 10,000 calls a day to trace and quarantine.

In addition to capacity, timeliness measures are critical to understanding the performance of the testing and contact tracing systems. Following the audit of contact tracing, the Ministry of Health established several performance metrics. One of these metrics is that all close contacts of a case should be contacted within 48 hours in at least 80% of cases. At this stage data is only available by date, rather than time, so we are reporting in terms of number of days in the chart below (Figure 7). Achieving the target would require more than 80% being achieved within two days.

Under Alert Levels 3 and 4, most cases have had only 2-3 close contacts.

**Figure 6: Time between notification of case and tracing of close contact, 13 April – 4 May**



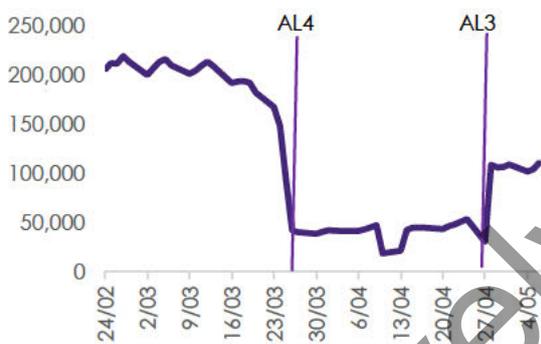
Source: Ministry of Health

# Public and business compliance and movement

The shift from Alert Level 4 to Alert Level 3 has seen a significant increase in movement, but it remains significantly below normal levels. The increase was expected, given relaxation of restrictions on work and access to non-essential goods and services. Measures of physical movement (light vehicle traffic volumes and people movements as indicated by mobile phone location data) show increases since 28 April. The number of driving route requests made on Apple Maps (relative to the pre-lockdown baseline) is now closer to levels in Australia, but remains lower.

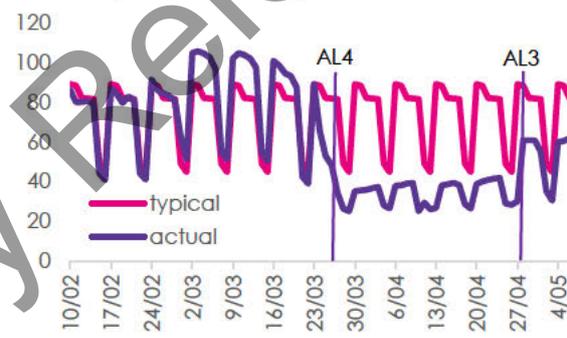
Online public reports of breaches and Police recorded breaches have reduced under Alert Level 3 and have been trending downwards. Complaints have transitioned from being reports regarding individuals, and are now predominantly related to businesses and mass gatherings.

**Figure 7: Light vehicle traffic volumes in main centres**



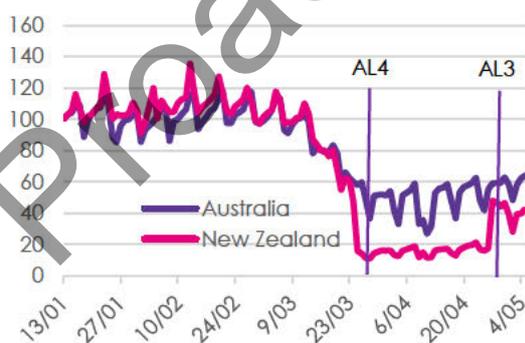
Source: NZTA

**Figure 8: People movement (between neighbourhoods) based on mobile phone location (baseline=100)**



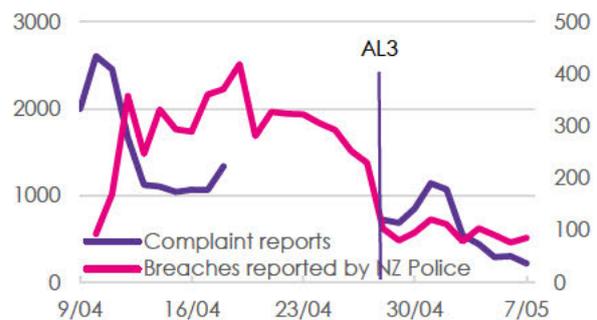
Source: Data Ventures, AOG calculation – st. dev. of SA2 hourly populations

**Figure 9: Volume of driving direction requests on Apple Maps (13/01=100)**



Source: Apple Mobility Trends

**Figure 10: Complaints from public (left axis) and lockdown breaches reported by New Zealand Police (right axis)**



Source: NZ Police