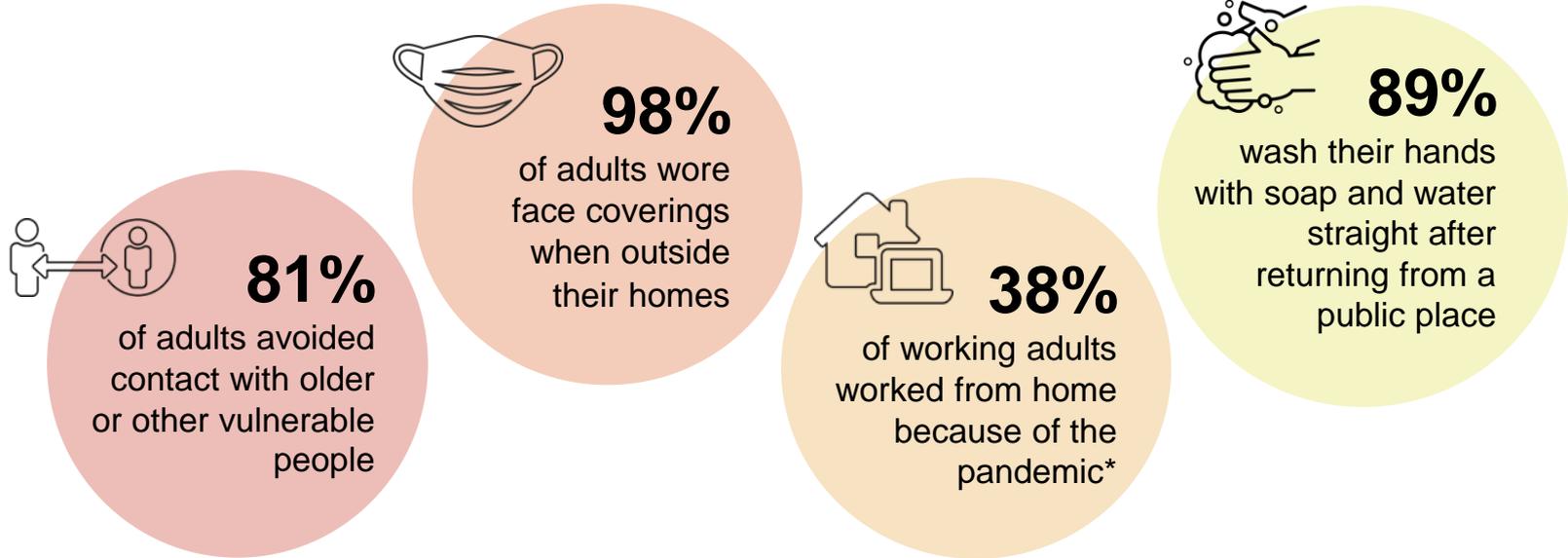


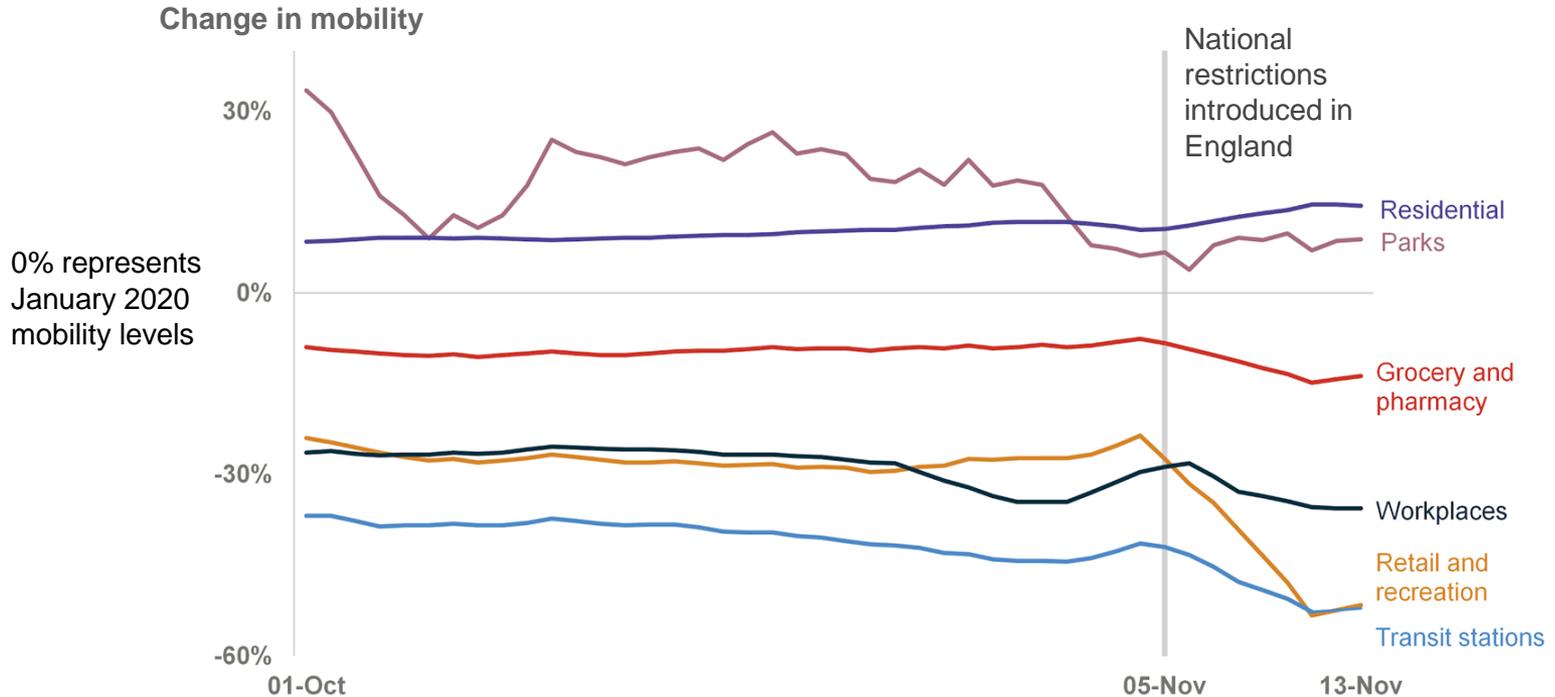
# Most people are following the guidelines

Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, Great Britain  
5 to 8 November 2020



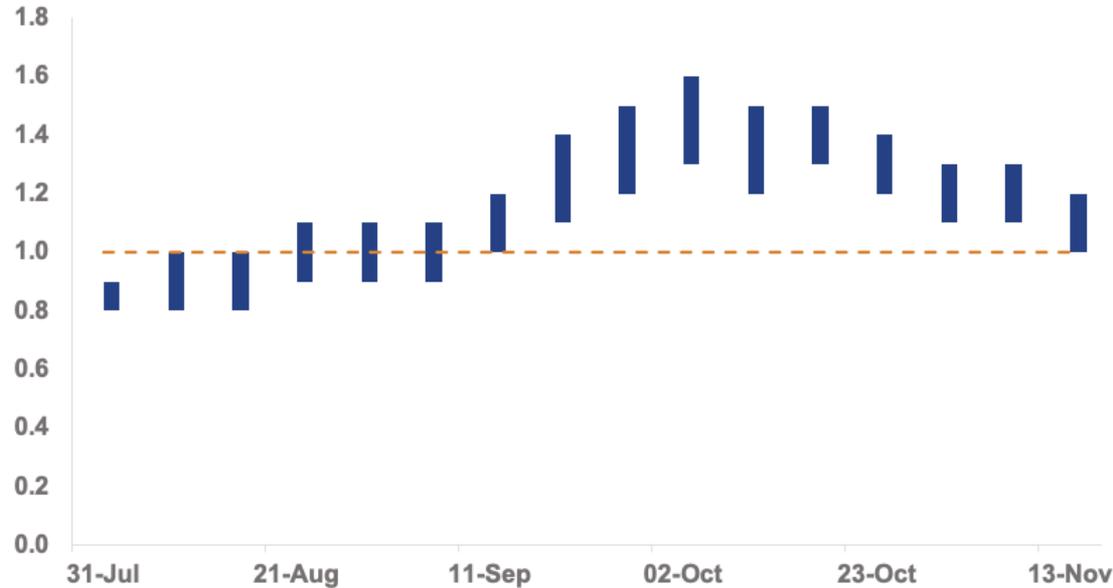
# People are travelling less since national restrictions were introduced in England

Google Mobility Data, UK

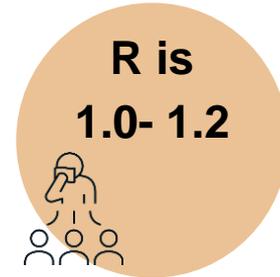


## The estimate of R in the UK has been going down since the end of September, but is still above 1

Estimate of R

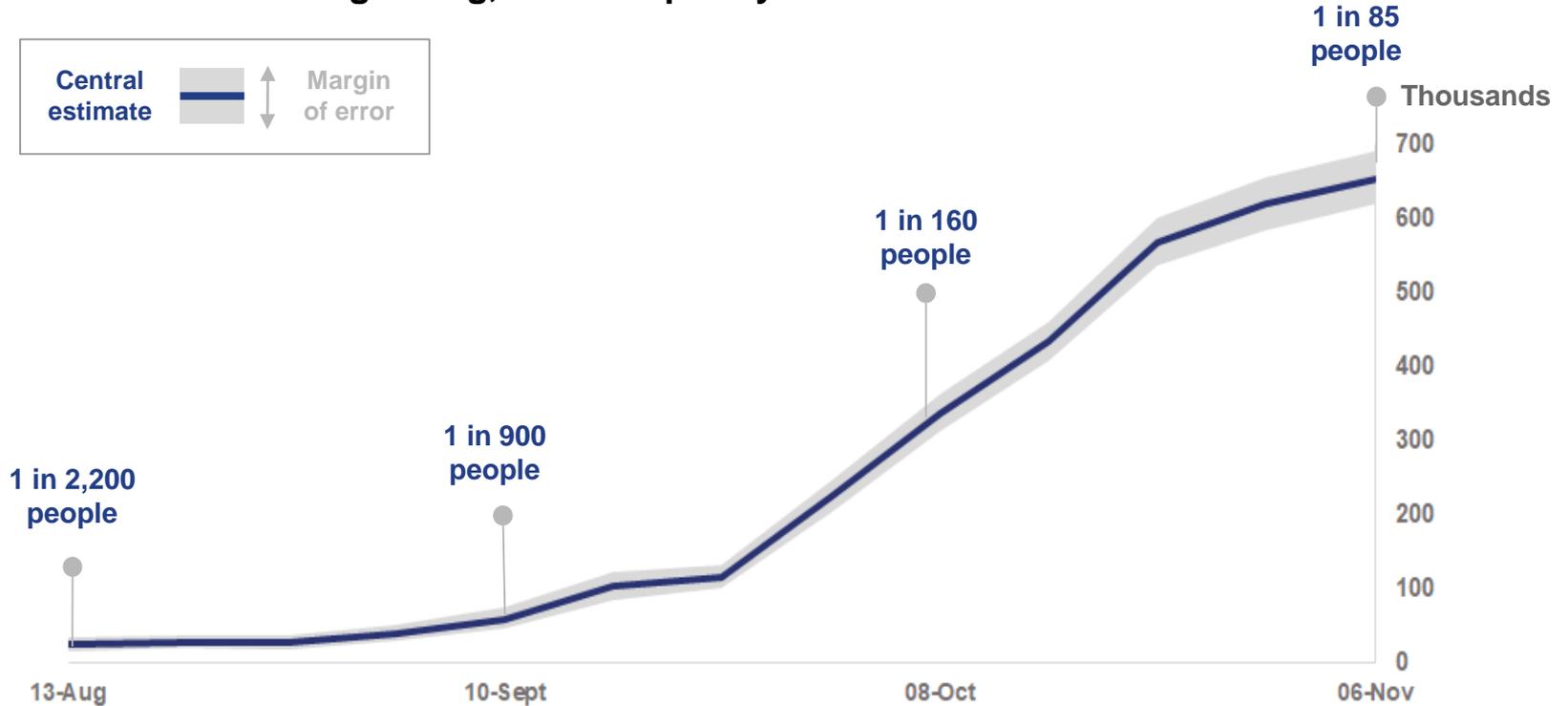


### Current R - UK

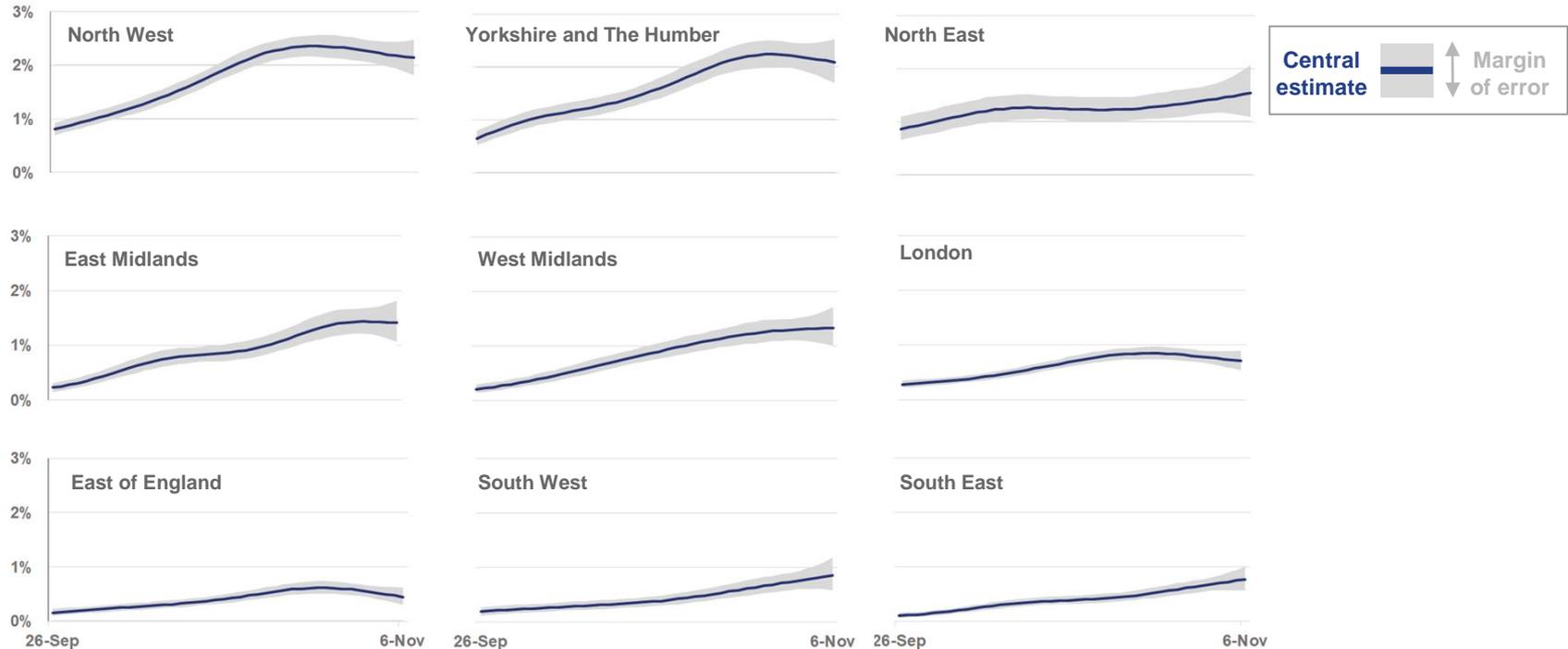


There is a time lag in the way that R is estimated. The effect of the new restrictions around the UK will not appear in the estimates yet.

## The number of people testing positive\* for COVID-19 in England is still growing, but less quickly in recent weeks



# The percentage of the population testing positive\* in England has increased in the North East, South West and South East



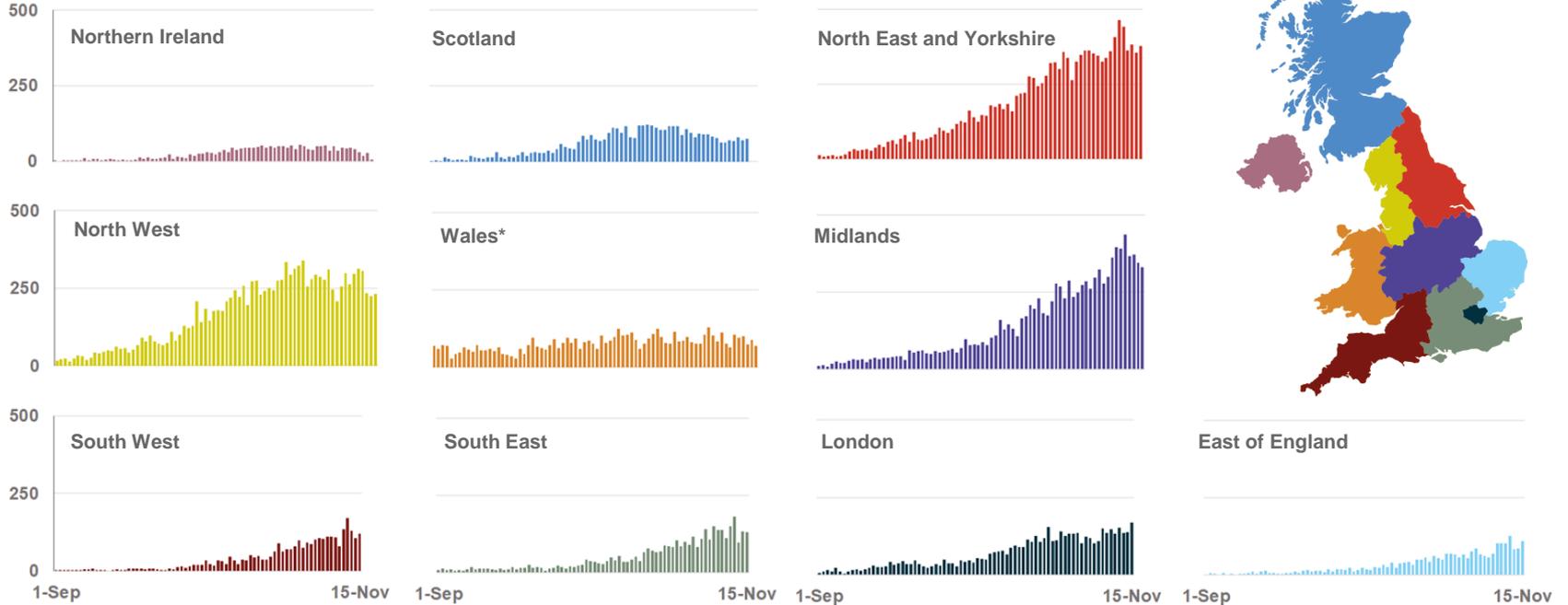
Source: Office for National Statistics - Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey

\*These statistics refer to infections reported in the community, by which we mean private households. These figures exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings.

After 3rd November, estimates have more uncertainty as we are expecting further swab test results for these dates.

# Number of people going into hospital with COVID-19, UK

## Number of people

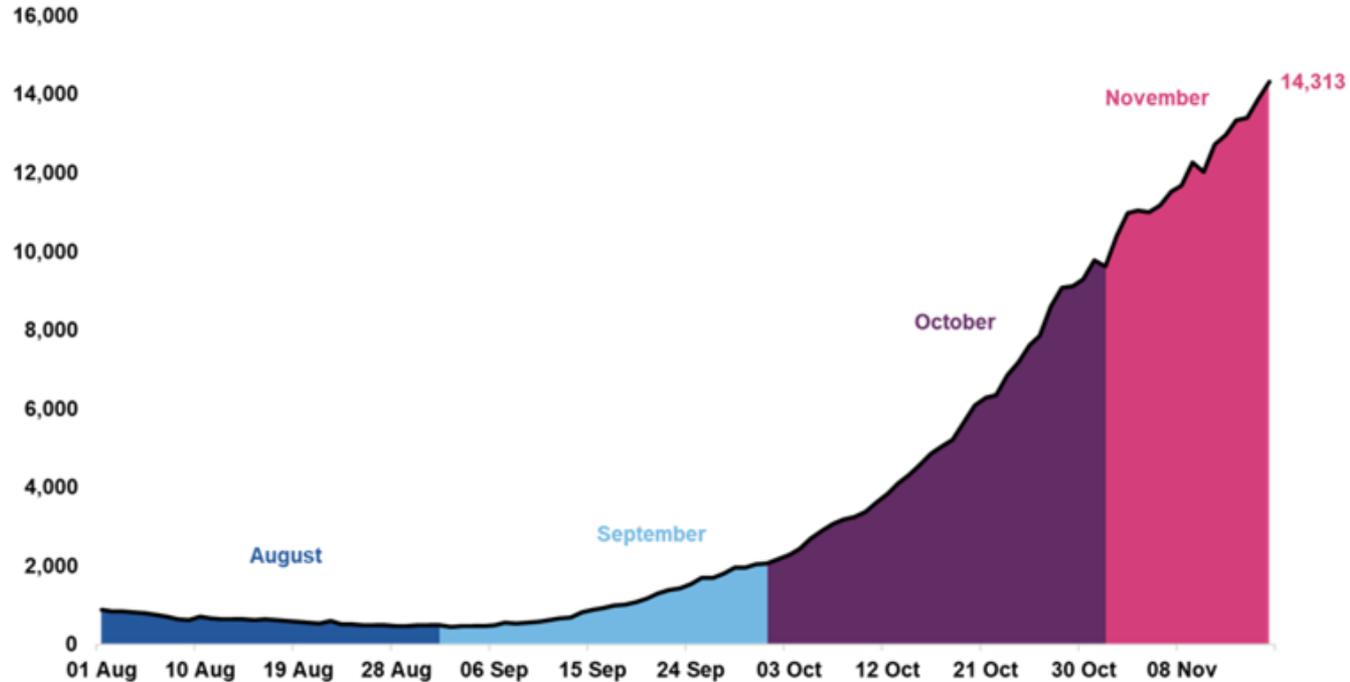


\*Data for Wales includes confirmed and suspected COVID-19 patients in acute hospitals only.

Data for Scotland up to 13 November. Definitions vary across the devolved administrations. See statistical notes for more information.

## The number of COVID-19 hospital inpatients in England has increased since August

Number of people with COVID-19 in inpatient beds



## Deaths within 28 days of a positive COVID-19 test, UK

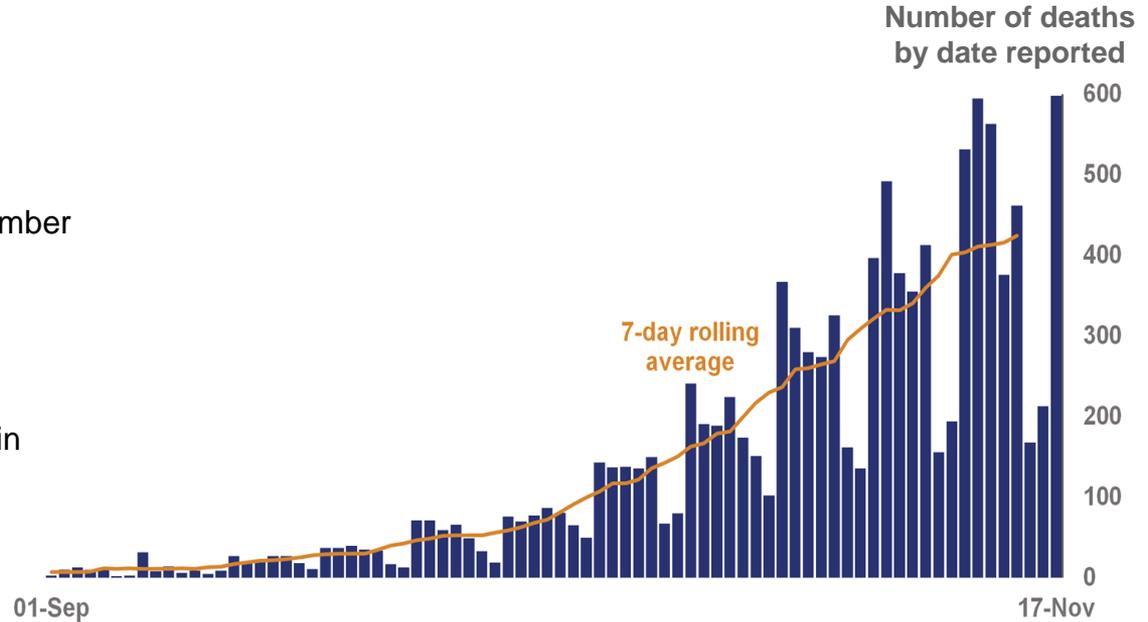


**598**

deaths reported on 17 November

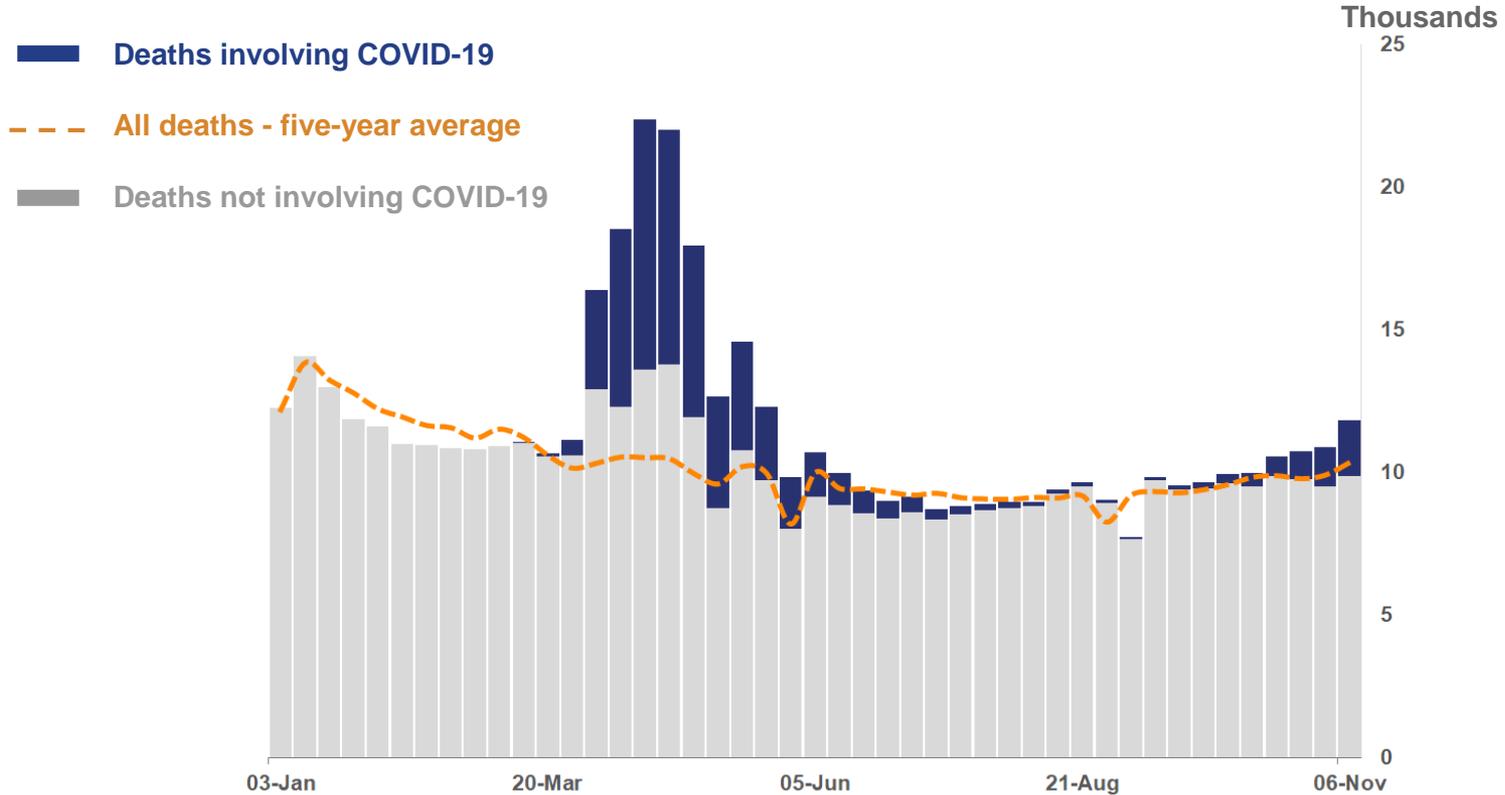
**52,745**

Total number of deaths within  
28 days of a positive test



Weekly registered deaths from the Office for National Statistics include cases where COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate but was not confirmed with a test. ONS reported 63,873 cumulative registered deaths from COVID-19 up to 6 November. This was 14,328 more than the 49,545 deaths within 28 days of a COVID-19 positive test (by date of death) published on the coronavirus dashboard for the same date.

# The number of weekly deaths in England and Wales is above the five-year average



# Statistical notes

## **Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, Great Britain:**

The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey is a monthly omnibus survey. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the survey has been adapted to become a weekly survey used to collect data on the impact of the coronavirus on day-to-day life in Great Britain. In this survey, 6,031 individuals were sampled, with a response rate of 73% (or 4,378 individuals) for the survey conducted from 5 to 8 November 2020. Questions refer to the 7 days previous to interview. Data are collected using an online self-completion questionnaire. Individuals who did not want to or were unable to complete the survey online had the opportunity to take part over the phone.

On Thursday 5 November, a second national lockdown started in England. Responses for this survey were collected over the period 5 to 8 November 2020, which covers the start of this lockdown. Over this period, Wales was also on a national “firebreak” lockdown, and Scotland had five-tiered “local protection levels”.

## **Google Mobility, UK:**

Changes for each day are compared to a baseline value for that day of the week. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period Jan 3-Feb 6, 2020. Insights are calculated based on data from a subset of users. As with all samples, this may or may not represent the exact behavior of a wider population. Data presented represent a seven-day simple rolling mean average, plotted on the last day of each seven-day period.

## **R in the UK:**

Estimates of R are shown as a range, and the true value is likely to lie within this range.

Several models are used to estimate R using data from a variety of sources. The data usually takes up to 3 weeks to reflect changes in the spread of disease. This is due to the time delay between initial infection, having symptoms and the need for hospital care. The effect of the new restrictions around the UK will not appear in the estimates yet.

The presented R estimates used the best data available at the time. Earlier data points have not been revised to include new data.

## **Number of people testing positive for COVID-19 in England:**

We provide 95% credible intervals because the figures are based on a model from a sample of people. A credible interval is calculated so that there is a 95% probability of the true value lying in the interval.

The estimates refer to infections reported in the community in private households. These estimates exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings.

To improve stability in our modelling while maintaining relative timeliness of our estimates, we are reporting our official estimates based on the midpoint of the reference week. This week, the reference day for positivity rates is Tuesday 3 November 2020.

# Statistical notes

## Percentage of the population testing positive in regions in England:

The regional estimates have a higher degree of uncertainty than the estimate for the whole of England, because the sample size is smaller. These estimates refer to infections reported in the community in private households. These estimates exclude infections reported in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings.

After 3rd November, estimates have more uncertainty as we are expecting further swab test results for these dates.

## People going into hospital in the UK:

Total number of people admitted to hospital with COVID-19. Data are not reported by each nation every day and Scotland's data are only published weekly. The definitions are not consistent between the four nations.

England data include people admitted to hospital who tested positive for COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to admission, and those who tested positive in hospital after admission. Inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 after admission are reported as being admitted on the day prior to their diagnosis. Admissions to all NHS acute hospitals and mental health and learning disability trusts, as well as independent service providers commissioned by the NHS are included. Data are reported daily by trusts to NHS England and NHS Improvement. Full NHS definition can be found in the estimated admissions section of the Publication Definitions document available on the [NHS COVID-19 Hospital Activity website](#). Reporting dates reflect admissions and new in-patient diagnoses for the previous day.

Northern Ireland data include confirmed COVID-19 admissions by admission date.

Data for Scotland include admissions into hospital for patients who tested positive for COVID-19 in the 14 days prior to admission to hospital, on the day of their admission, or during their stay in hospital. The data are published weekly by [Public Health Scotland](#).

Welsh data include confirmed and suspected COVID-19 patients in acute hospitals only, and are the numbers of admissions to the hospital in the previous 24 hour period up to 9am. The numbers of admissions are not comparable with other nations.

## COVID-19 hospital inpatients in England:

Number of beds occupied by patients with COVID-19 in hospital in England, taken from [NHS COVID-19 Hospital Activity data](#). Data is for NHS trusts and independent sector providers. Note that data prior to 12 October excluded NHS and Independent Sector Mental Health and Learning Disability providers.

Data shows the number of beds occupied by confirmed COVID-19 patients (as at 08:00 on 17 November).

# Statistical notes

## COVID-19 deaths within 28 days of a positive test, UK

Number of deaths of people who had had a positive test result for COVID-19 and died within 28 days of the first positive test. Data from the four nations are not directly comparable as methodologies and inclusion criteria vary. The 7-day rolling mean average of daily deaths is plotted on the chart on the middle day of each seven day period. The daily UK deaths chart is based on when the death is reported, not the date of death or when it was registered. Data from the four nations are not directly comparable as methods and inclusion criteria vary.

## Deaths registered weekly in England & Wales

Further information can be found at [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 6 November 2020](#)

Figures include deaths of non-UK residents.

Weekly England and Wales deaths chart is based on the date a death was registered rather than at the time of death, or when it was reported.

All figures for 2020 are provisional.

We use the term “due to COVID-19” when referring only to deaths where that illness was recorded as the underlying cause of death. We use the term “involving COVID-19” when referring to deaths that had that illness mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, whether as an underlying cause or not.

## Further information and data

UK - [COVID-19 in the UK](#), [The R number in the UK](#)

Welsh Government - [NHS activity and capacity during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

Scottish Government - [COVID-19 daily data for Scotland](#)

Northern Ireland - [COVID-19 statistics](#)