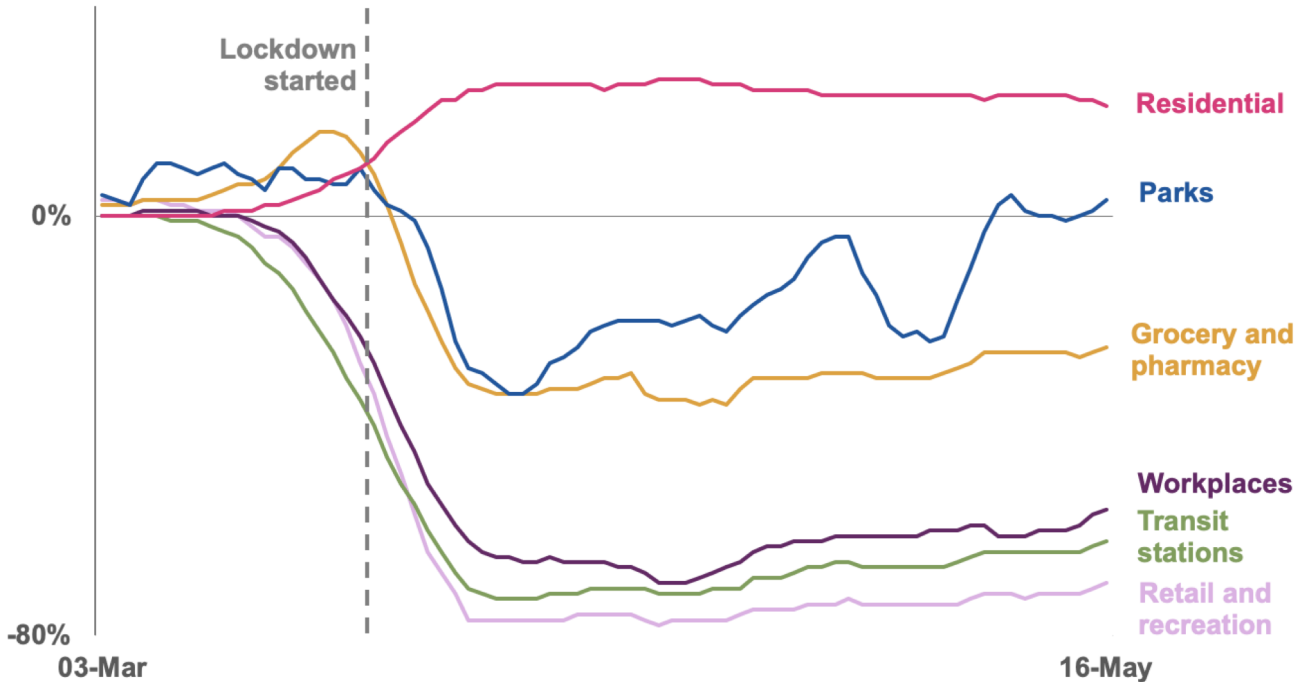


Mobility

Google Mobility Data (UK)

03 March to 16 May 2020



Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (GB)

14 to 17 May 2020



41%

of employed adults worked from home compared to around 12% last year



86%

of adults left their home. The most common reasons were shopping for basic necessities and for exercise

Testing and new cases (UK)



Testing

Some people are tested more than once.

116,585 tests as of 23 May

3,348,507 tests in total



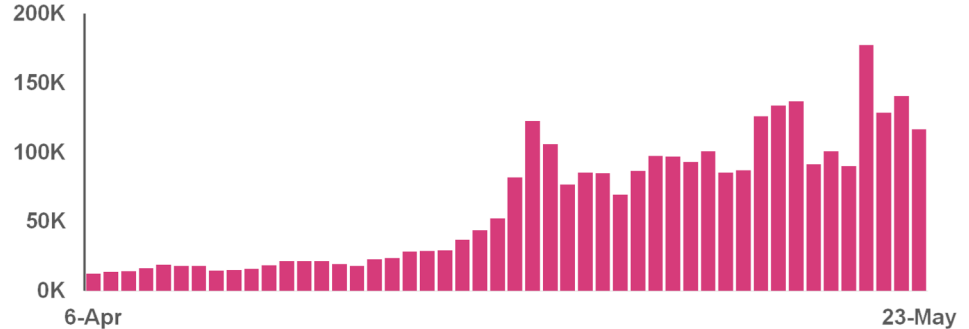
Confirmed cases

Only includes cases tested positive.
There are more cases than confirmed here.

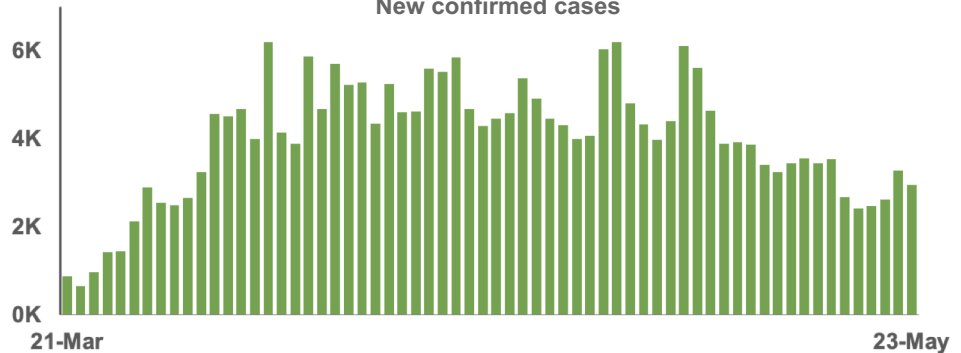
2,959 cases confirmed
as of 23 May

257,154 cases confirmed
in total

Daily tests



New confirmed cases



Data from Hospitals



675

Estimated admissions with COVID-19 (England)

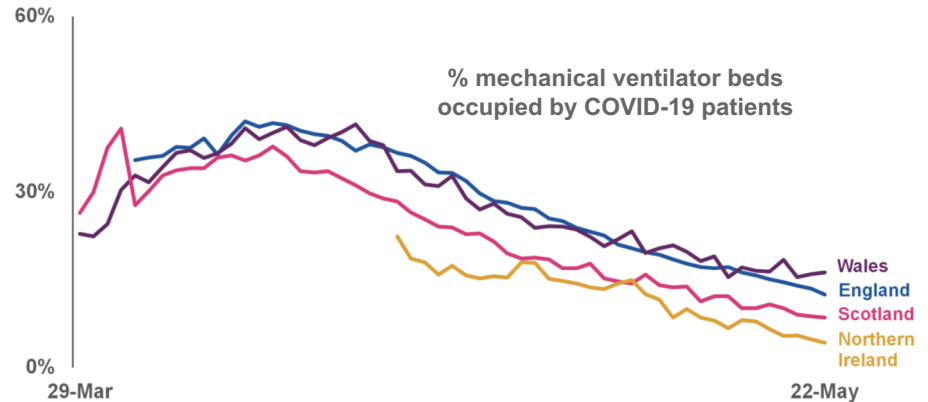
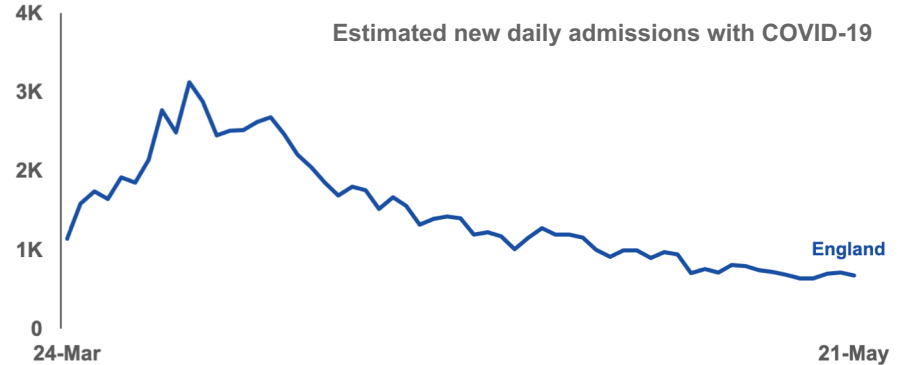
on 21 May
Down from 736 on 14 May



12%

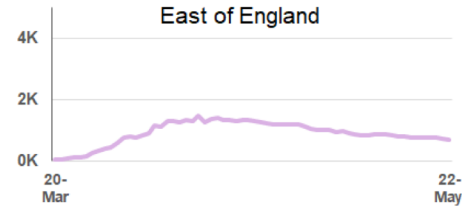
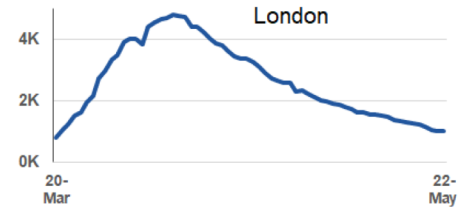
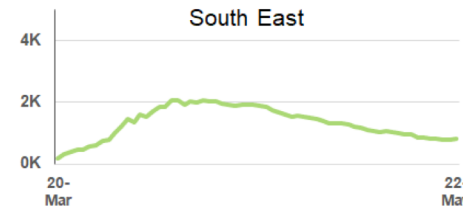
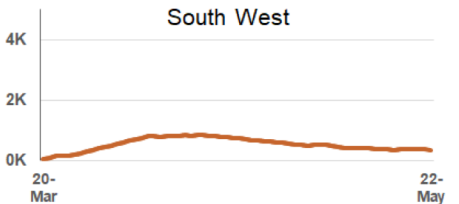
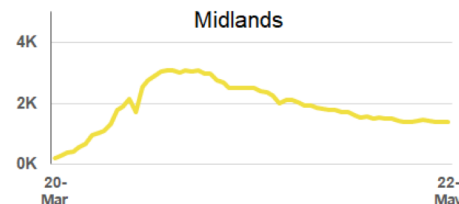
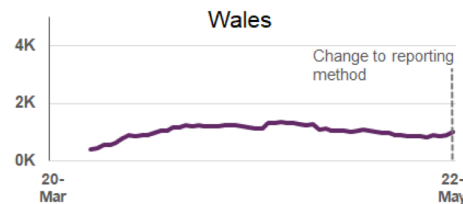
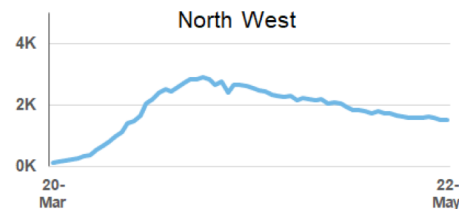
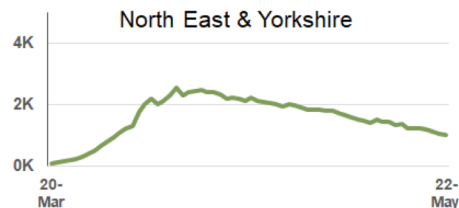
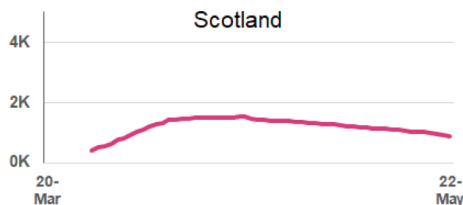
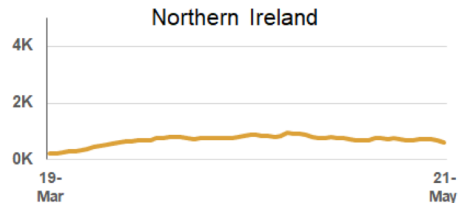
Of mechanical ventilator beds occupied with COVID-19 patients (UK)

on 22 May
Down from 17% on 15 May



People in Hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

9,331 people are in hospital with COVID-19, down from 10,525 this time last week.



Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test (UK)

The numbers presented here from the Department for Health and Social Care relate to deaths where COVID-19 was confirmed with a positive test.



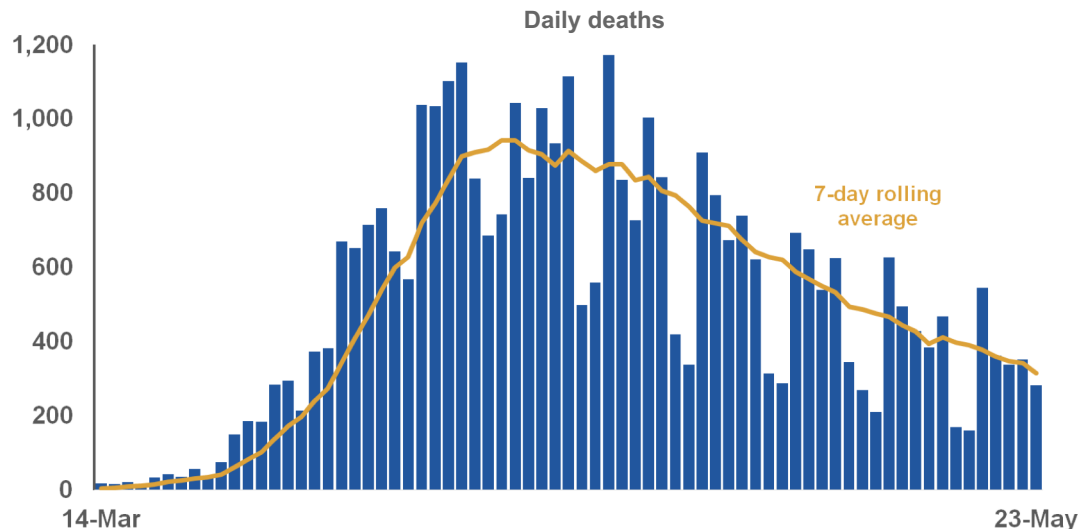
On 23 May DHSC reported

282

Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test

36,675

Total COVID-19 deaths confirmed with 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. On 8th May, ONS reported 41,020 cumulative registered deaths from COVID-19. This was 9,779 more than the DHSC figure for the same date.

Annex: Statistical notes

Social distancing

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.

Opinions and Lifestyle survey (GB): Information on the survey can be found [here](#). Permitted reasons for leaving home are key workers travelling to work; essential shopping; medical reasons; one form of daily exercise. Employed adults are those employed or self-employed; doing casual work for payment; or doing unpaid/voluntary work in the previous week. The 2019 estimate of people working from home is taken from the Annual Population Survey, and is not directly comparable to the Opinions and Lifestyle survey estimate.

Testing and new cases (UK)

Tests: The [number of tests](#) includes; (i) tests processed through our labs, and (ii) tests sent to individuals at home or to satellite testing locations. The daily total for tests is 1 lower than the difference between 23 May and 22 May cumulative totals. This is due to historical data revision of Pillar 1.

Cases: [Cases](#) are reported when lab tests are completed. This may be a few days after initial testing. Chart date corresponds to the date tests were reported as of the 24 hours before 9am that day. Only includes cases tested positive. There are more cases than confirmed here.

Data from hospitals

Estimated daily admissions with COVID-19 (England): England data captures people admitted to hospital who already had a confirmed COVID-19 status at point of admission, and adds those who tested positive in the previous 24 hours whilst in hospital. Inpatients diagnosed with COVID-19 after admission are assumed to have been admitted on the day prior to their diagnosis.

Ventilator beds with COVID-19 patients (UK): Reporting on bed capacity has shifted from critical care bed capacity to ventilator bed capacity, which is a clearer indicator of our ability to care for COVID-19 patients. Overall percentage of Mechanical Ventilation beds that are occupied by COVID patients, by nation. This measure includes both Nightingale hospitals and Dragon's Heart/Ysbyty Calon y Ddraig field hospital. The trends in this graph are impacted by both reserved and devolved policies. For Wales, mechanical ventilator beds and critical care beds are identical. For Scotland, mechanical ventilator beds and critical care beds are identical. Scottish figures include a small number of patients who are not on mechanical ventilation. For England, the denominator is the number of beds which are capable of delivering mechanical ventilation. The numerator is the number of COVID patients in beds which are capable of delivering mechanical ventilation. For Northern Ireland, the denominator is the number of beds which are capable of delivering mechanical ventilation, based on its current maximum surge capacity. The numerator is the number of COVID patients in beds which are capable of delivering mechanical ventilation. On 22 May Northern Ireland's spare mechanical ventilation beds figures were revised.

Annex: Statistical notes

People in hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

Community hospitals are included in figures for Wales from 23 April onwards. England and Scottish data includes 'confirmed' cases, Northern Ireland and Welsh data includes 'confirmed' and 'suspected' cases. Due to the way Northern Ireland report, the UK figure is calculated by taking the most recent day for Great Britain plus the previous day for Northern Ireland. National data may not be directly comparable as data about COVID-19 patients in hospitals is collected differently across nations. From 22nd May, a change in reporting resulted in some patients in Wales being reclassified as COVID patients. Prior to this date, some COVID positive patients who had been in hospital for 14 days and recovered were reported as non COVID patients.

Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test (UK)

Figures on [deaths](#) relate to those who have tested positive for COVID-19. The 7-day rolling average (mean) of daily deaths is plotted on the last day of each seven day period. UK deaths are reported when paperwork is filed, rather than time of death. Deaths are reported in the 24 hours up to 5pm on the previous day.