

# Reducing the spread of COVID-19

We want to keep the R number below 1.0.

R is the average number of additional people infected by each infected person.



**0.25%**

Average proportion of the community in England 4 May - 17 May that had COVID-19



**61,000**

Estimated number of new COVID-19 infections in the community per week in England

## Infection survey (England)



**137,000**

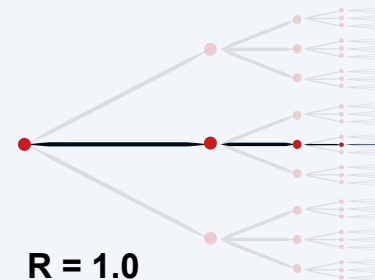
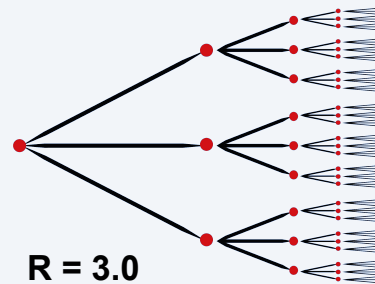
Number of people in the community in England 4 May - 17 May who had COVID-19

## Current R (UK)



**0.7 - 1.0**

If R is above 1.0 the number of people infected will grow



# Testing and new cases (UK)



## Testing

Some people are tested more than once.

**73,726** tests as of 25 May

**3,532,634** tests in total

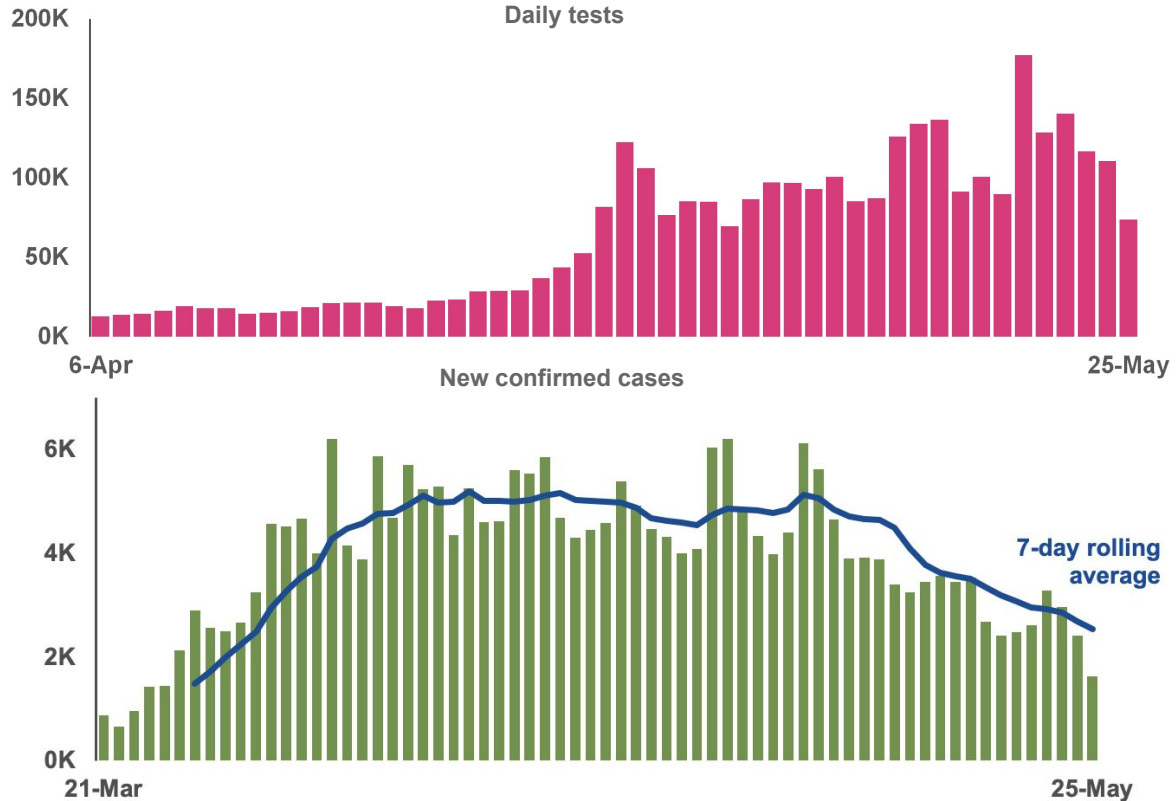


## Confirmed cases

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

**1,625** cases confirmed as of 25 May

**261,184** cases confirmed in total



# Data from Hospitals



**595**

Estimated admissions with COVID-19 (England)

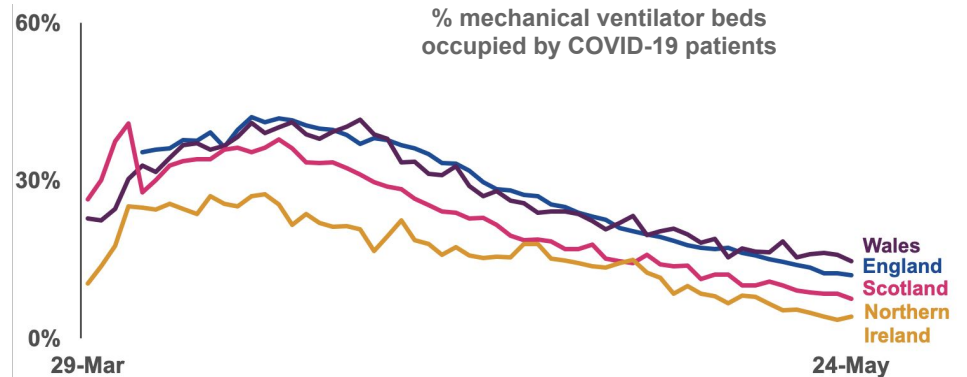
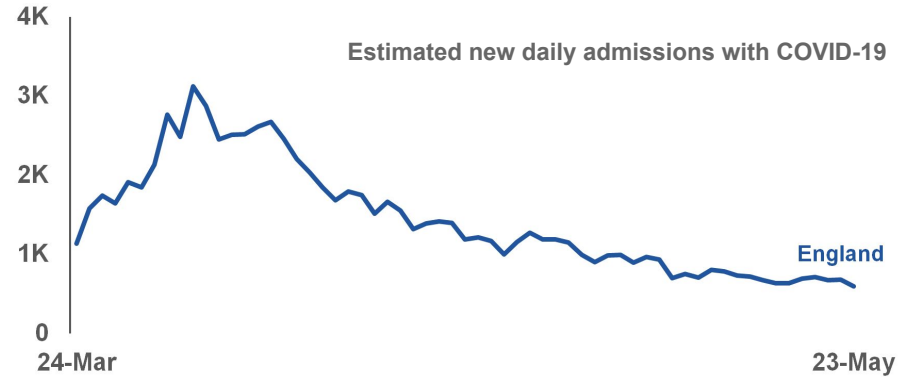
on 23 May  
Down from 678 on 16 May



**12%**

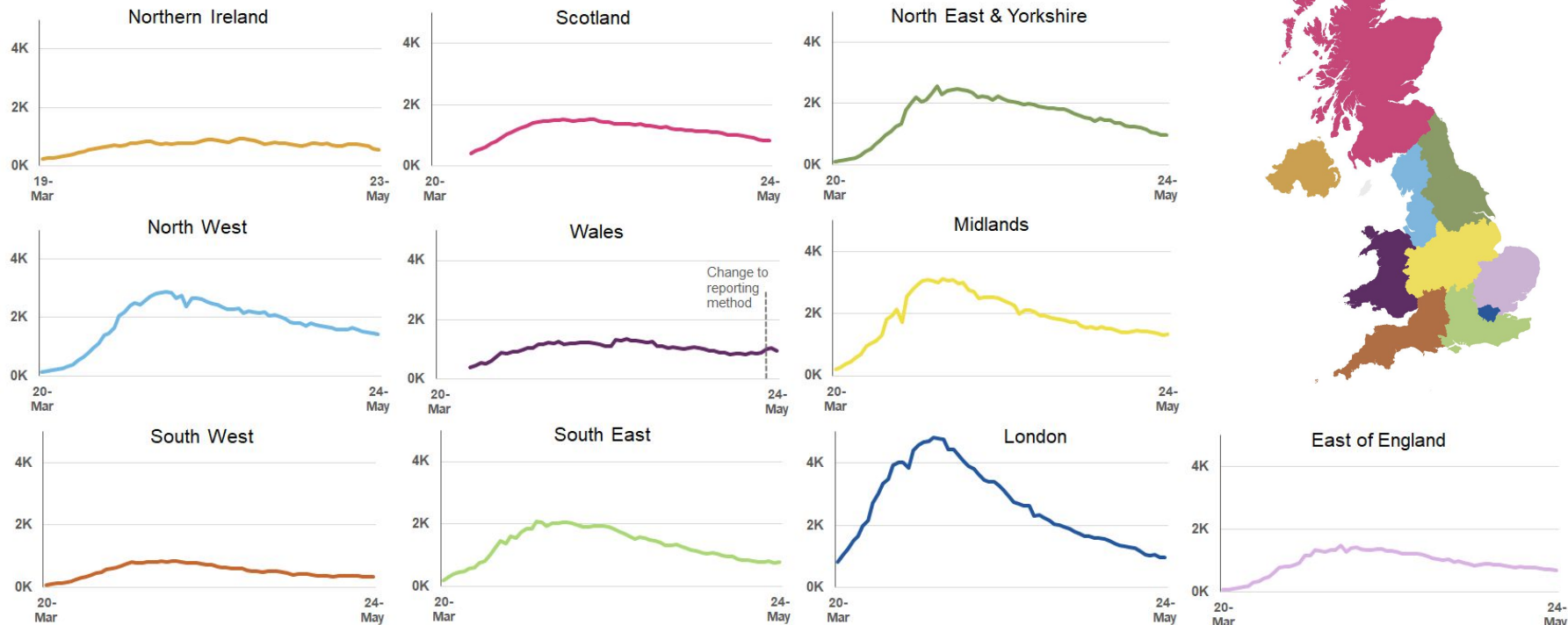
Of mechanical ventilator beds occupied with COVID-19 patients (UK)

on 24 May  
Down from 15% on 17 May



# People in Hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

8,834 people are in hospital with COVID-19, down from 10,092 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.



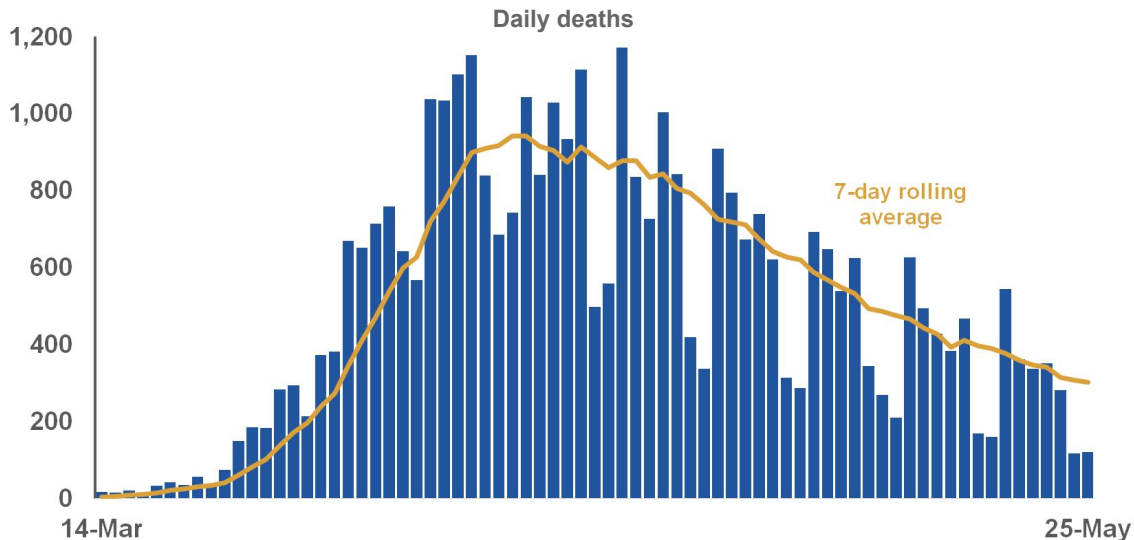
On 25 May DHSC reported

**121**

Daily COVID-19 deaths confirmed with a positive test

**36,914**

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

## Reducing the Spread of Covid-19

**COVID-19 Infection Survey (England):** The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is initially conducting a [pilot survey](#) with 10,000 households in England. The sample size is currently increasing to this level. All individuals aged two years and over in sampled households were invited to provide samples for testing. This means approximately 25,000 people will be involved in the pilot study. Following completion of the pilot survey, the full survey will expand the size of the sample over the next 12 months and look to cover people across all four UK nations. This study addresses an important clinical priority: finding out how many people across the UK have a COVID-19 infection at a given point in time, or at least test positive for it, either with or without symptoms; how many new cases have occurred in a given time period; and how many people are ever likely to have had the infection. It will also enable estimates of the rate of transmission of the infection, often referred to as 'R'. ONS have [published further information](#) on the strengths and limitations of the estimates. All estimates are subject to uncertainty, given that a sample is only part of the wider population. The 95% confidence intervals are calculated so that, if we were to repeat this study many times, with many different samples of households, then 95% of the time the confidence intervals would contain the true value that we are seeking to estimate. The estimated new COVID-19 infections per week is based on results of people tested throughout the study period, which began 26 April.

**Current R (UK):** R is not usually a useful measure on its own and needs to be considered alongside the number of new cases. R is the average number of secondary cases directly generated by an individual case. The R number does not estimate how many people are currently infected. R is estimated from multiple data sources, including ICU/hospital admissions, ONS/CQC death figures, behavioural contact surveys, and others.

## 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.

**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. There may be a small percentage of cases where the same person has had more than one positive test result for COVID-19.

The daily totals on 25 May for tests and positive cases will be an undercount because one laboratory has been unable to report their data due to technical issues. For more information please see: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-information-for-the-public>

## 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.

# Annex: Statistical notes

**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.

## **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. Figures for deaths reported on 25 May may represent a small undercount as the electronic data system used to collect NHS data was unavailable for part of Sunday 24 May. Access to the system was kept open to 7pm rather than the usual 5pm to allow late reporting, but figures may represent a small undercount. For more information please see:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-information-for-the-public>