

# Weekly briefing on ONS COVID-19 data and analysis



**22 June – 26 June 2020**

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# Contents

- 0 [Main Points](#)
- 1 [Mortality and deaths](#)
- 2 [Transmission](#)
- 3 [Preventative measures](#)
- 4 [Well-being](#)
- 5 [Occupations at risk](#)
- 6 [Travel to work](#)
- 7 [Business impact](#)
- 8 [Prices](#)
- 9 [Labour market](#)

This pack provides a brief overview of key facts and figures from the latest content from ONS between 22 and 26 June 2020 relating to COVID-19. It includes published ONS data on aspects of the economy and society impacted by COVID-19, summarising the latest information from this week covering the following themes: Mortality and deaths, Transmission, Preventative measures, Well-being, Occupations at risk, Travel to Work, Mobility, Business impacts, Prices of key goods and the Labour market.

Further information, including strengths and limitations, about the statistics contained in this pack can be found by clicking through on the source links on the relevant pages.

Information on ONS publications and statistics relating to COVID-19 included in this pack can be found on ONS' [COVID-19 landing page](#) where all articles, statistical bulletins and data relating to COVID-19 are published. ONS' [Coronavirus Roundup page](#) provides a summary of 'what we know about COVID-19' and you can receive [email alerts](#) on the latest updates. Our [National Statistical Blog](#) provides news and insight from across ONS.

This is a new, pilot product which we are looking to improve on a regular basis, please provide feedback via [COVID19Analysis@ons.gov.uk](mailto:COVID19Analysis@ons.gov.uk).

# Main Points

- Number of deaths involving COVID-19 continues to decline for the eighth consecutive week; 1,114 registered COVID-19 deaths in w/e 12 June 2020, bringing 48,218 COVID deaths in total in England and Wales.
- Social care workers of both sexes have significantly raised rates of death involving COVID-19; 50.1 deaths per 100,000 males and 19.1 per 100,000 females.
- The decrease in the number of people in England testing positive for COVID-19 has levelled off.
- Young people (aged 16 to 29 years) were generally more optimistic about lockdown, with more than half expecting life to return to normal within 6 months, whereas the over 60's were the least optimistic about how long it will take for life to return to normal.
- Of businesses continuing to trade, 64% reported that their turnover fell below what is normally expected for this time of year. 43% of businesses said that capital expenditure had stopped or was lower than normal due to COVID-19.
- Prices of the high-demand product (HDP) basket fell by 0.4% in the latest week. This is the largest weekly fall in prices since the series began 16 March 2020.
- Total online job adverts rose from 50% to 53% of their 2019 average. The volume of online job adverts in catering and hospitality saw a large rise from 20% to 27% of its 2019 average.

# Number of deaths involving COVID-19 decreased for the 8th consecutive week

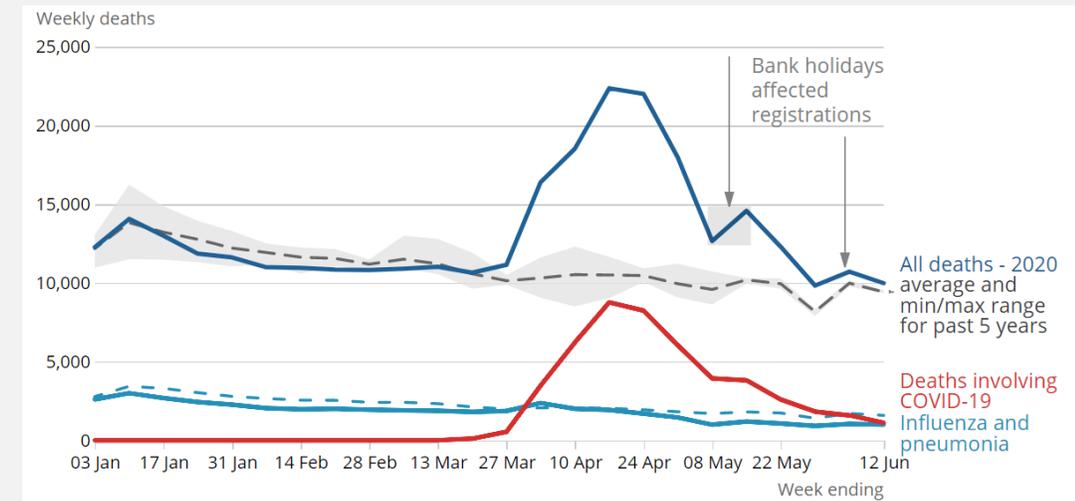
## Death registrations by w/e 12 June 2020 in England and Wales:

- Total deaths 9,976: down 733 (7%) on previous week.
- 1,114 COVID-19 deaths, 11.2% of all deaths (lowest since w/e 27 March).
- The number of deaths in care homes was 199 higher than the 5-year average, and in hospitals it was 503 fewer. The total number of excess deaths involving COVID-19 continues to fall.

**1,205 UK COVID-19 deaths: 52,009 UK COVID-19 total deaths.**

## The number of deaths involving COVID-19 decreased for the eighth consecutive week

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 12 June 2020



Deaths registered in England and Wales	w/e 12/06	w/e 05/06	w/e 29/05	w/e 22/05	w/e 15/05	w/e 08/05	w/e 01/05	w/e 24/04	w/e 17/04	w/e 10/04	w/e 03/04	w/e 27/03
Number of registered deaths mentioning COVID-19	1,114	1,588	1,822	2,589	3,810	3,930	6,035	8,237	8,758	6,213	3,475	539
Total deaths (all causes)	9,976	10,709	9,824	12,288	14,573	12,657	17,953	21,997	22,351	18,516	16,387	11,141
Percentage of deaths relating to COVID-19	11.2	14.8	18.5	21.1	26.1	31.1	33.6	37.4	39.2	33.6	21.2	4.8
Cumulative total of COVID deaths since w/e 13 March	48,218	47,104	45,516	43,694	41,105	37,295	33,365	27,330	19,093	10,335	4,122	647
Cumulative total of all cause 'excess' deaths above the weekly 5-year average since w/e 13 March	59,138	58,579	57,847	56,194	53,846	49,461	46,380	38,368	26,829	14,975	6,979	897
Percentage (count) of all deaths involving COVID-19 in hospital	59.7 (665)	57.2 (909)	55.1 (1,004)	51.0 (1,320)	50.1 (1,909)	50.5 (1,986)	53.3 (3,214)	58.8 (4,841)	69.7 (6,107)	79.8 (4,957)	89.5 (3,110)	92.9 (501)
Percentage (count) of all deaths involving COVID-19 in care homes	33.1 (369)	35.5 (564)	38.7 (705)	42.1 (1,090)	43.6 (1,660)	42.4 (1,666)	40.1 (2,423)	33.9 (2,794)	23.4 (2,050)	13.3 (826)	5.6 (195)	3.7 (20)

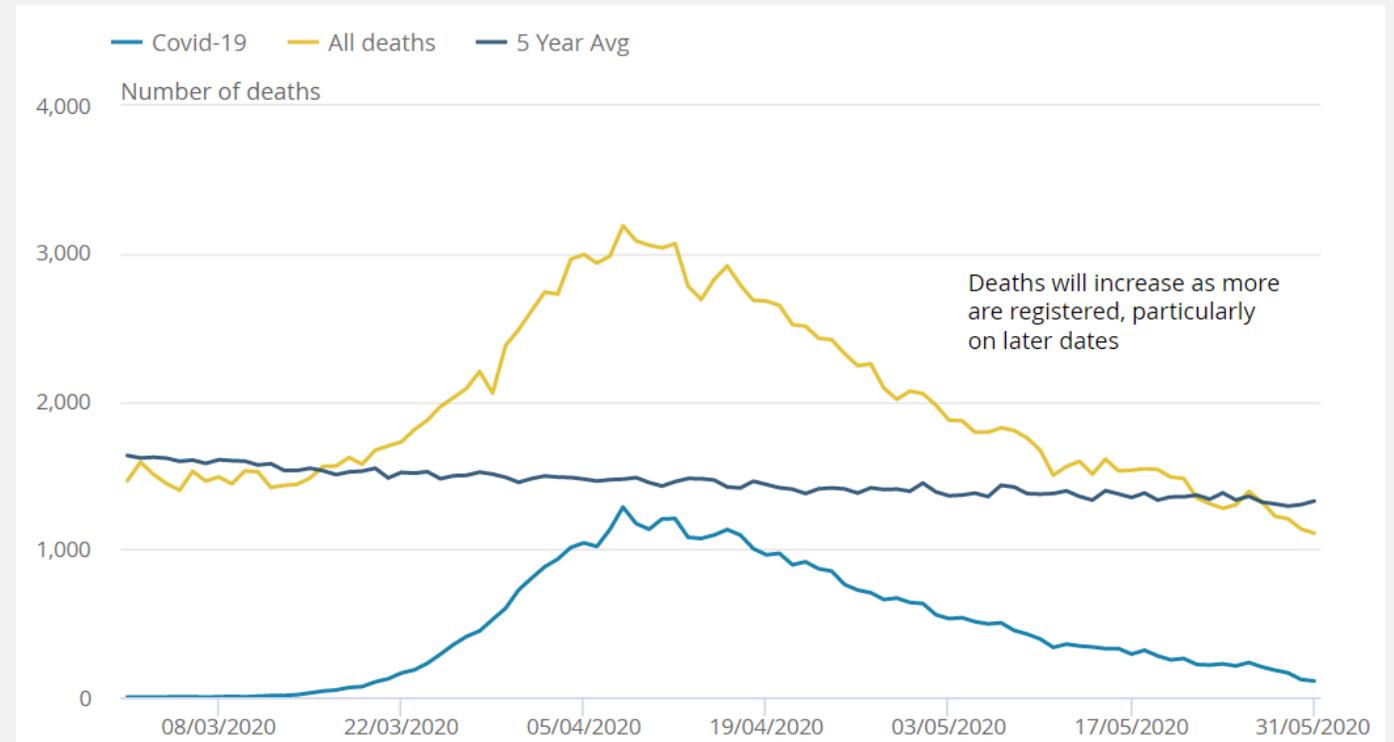
Source: [Deaths registered weekly in England & Wales, provisional: w/e 12 June 2020](#)

# COVID-19 accounted for a fifth of all deaths in England and Wales in May 2020; a reduction from April (36.1%)

- 21.6% of all deaths in England and Wales in May 2020 were due to COVID-19; a reduction from April (36.1%).
- 93.7% of deaths involving COVID-19 had COVID-19 assigned as the underlying cause of death (43,763 of 46,687 deaths) between 1 March and 31 May in England and Wales.
- The COVID-19 death rate was 210.3 per 100,000 persons in England for the same period compared with 193.3 in Wales. May's mortality rate was significantly lower than April's for both countries.
- In March to May, there was at least one pre-existing condition in 90.9% of deaths involving COVID-19; Dementia and Alzheimer's was the most common pre-existing condition (25.6% of such cases).
- Males have a significantly higher death rate than females; males in England and Wales have an age standardised mortality rate of 250.2 and 226.1 deaths per 100,000 males, respectively. Female rates were 178.5 and 168.3 per 100,000 females, respectively.

## The number of deaths due to COVID-19 decreased throughout May

Number of deaths due to COVID-19, England and Wales, all deaths occurring in 2020 and five-year average per day between March and May 2020



Source: [ONS: Deaths involving COVID-19, England and Wales: deaths occurring in May 2020](#)

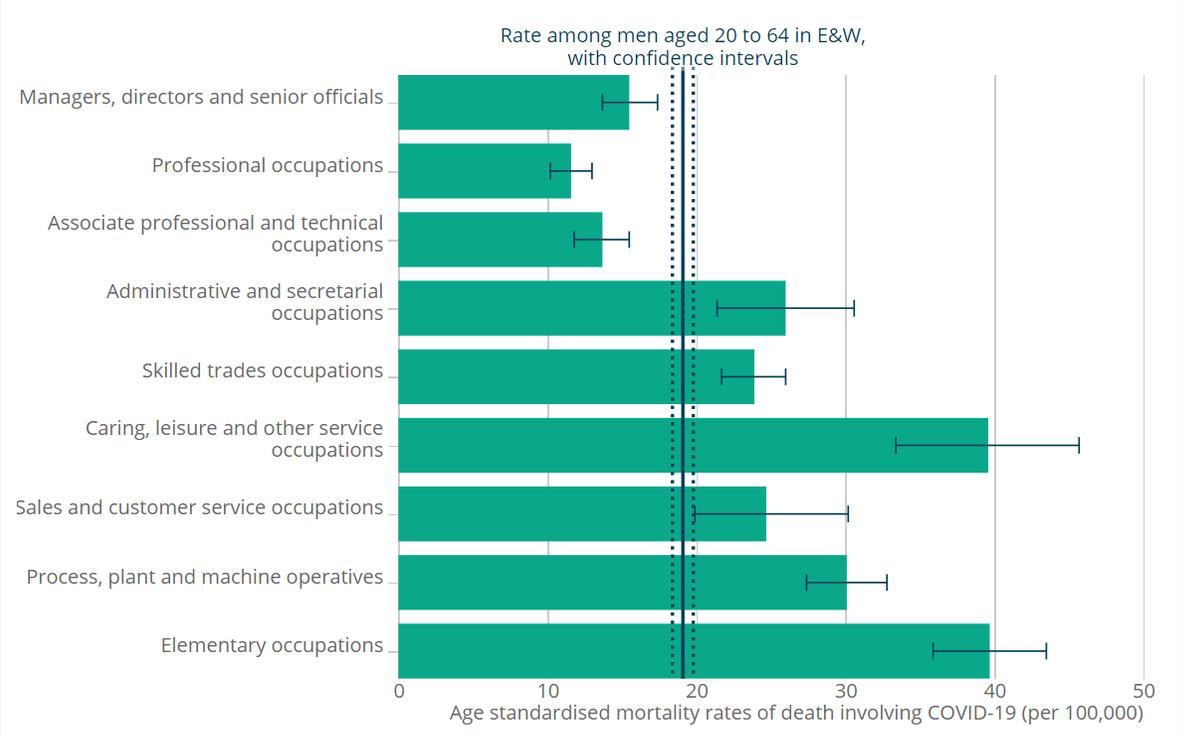
# Social care workers of both sexes have significantly raised rates of death involving COVID-19

For the working age population (20 to 64 years of age) in England & Wales, between 9<sup>th</sup> March and 25<sup>th</sup> May:

- There were 4,761 deaths involving COVID-19. Nearly two-thirds of these were among men (3,122)
- Males in elementary occupations had the highest rate of death with 39.7 deaths per 100,000 males. Females experienced raised rates in four specific occupations including sales and retail assistants (15.7 deaths per 100,000 females)
- Male and female social carers, which include care workers and home carers, have significantly raised rates of death involving COVID-19 (50.1 deaths per 100,000 males and 19.1 deaths per 100,000 females)
- For healthcare professionals as a whole, only men had higher rates of death when compared to those with the same age and sex in the general population.

In England, living in a local area of deprivation further increases the rate of death involving COVID-19 amongst those working in occupations with the highest rates.

**Men working in elementary occupations or caring, leisure and other service occupations had the highest rates of death involving COVID-19**  
Age-standardised mortality rates of death involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) in England and Wales, by major occupational group, deaths registered between 9 March and 25 May 2020.



Source: [Deaths involving Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) by occupation, England and Wales: deaths registered between 9<sup>th</sup> March and 25<sup>th</sup> May 2020](#)

# The decrease in the number of people in England testing positive for COVID-19 has levelled off

- **Overall rate and number of cases:** at any given time between 8 June and 21 June 2020, it is estimated that an average of 0.09% of the population had COVID-19 (95% confidence interval: 0.04% to 0.19%. This equates to:
  - an average of 51,000 people in England having COVID-19 during this time (95% confidence interval: 21,000 to 105,000).
  - 1 in 1,100 people in England having COVID-19 during this time (95% confidence interval 1 in 2,500 to 1 in 500).
- **National trends over time:** Modelling of the trend over time suggests that the decline in the number of people in England testing positive has levelled off in recent weeks.
- **Regional trends over time:** New exploratory modelling shows that downward trends experienced in some regions appear to be levelling off.
- **Incidence rate and trend over time:**
  - There is uncertainty in the incidence trend over time due to the low number of new infections, and the confidence intervals overlap between all time periods. However, based on the estimates produced for the three most recent non-overlapping periods and in conjunction with the prevalence trend, incidence appears to have decreased between mid-May and early June, but has since levelled off.
  - During the 14-day period from 8 June to 21 June, individual-level incidence (unweighted) is estimated to have been 0.041 new infections per 100 people followed for 1 week (95% confidence interval 0.019 to 0.090). This equates to an estimated 22,000 new cases per week (95% confidence interval: 10,000 to 49,000).
- **Antibodies:** As of 13 June 2020, 5.4% tested positive for antibodies to COVID-19 (95% confidence interval: 4.3% to 6.5%) of those individuals providing blood samples; this equates to around 1 in 19 people. We will update these antibody statistics when new data become available.

**Coverage note:** We refer to the number of coronavirus (COVID-19) infections within the community population; community in this instance refers to private households, and it excludes those in hospitals, care homes or other institutional settings.

Source: [COVID-19 Infection Survey pilot: England, 25 June 2020](#)

# More people are leaving their homes and meeting up with others, but also more are wearing face coverings

## Around a quarter of adults left their home to meet with others in a personal space

- 94% of adults have said they've left their home at some point in the past 7 days.
- Most common reason to leave home remains shopping for basic necessities (82% of those who have left home) but 12% also left for other types of shopping as non-essential shops opened up in England.
- Largest increase is for meeting up with others in a personal space: 26% this week compared with 13% last week.

## Increasing proportions of people are wearing face coverings – with public transport users seeing the largest increase this week as they become mandatory in England

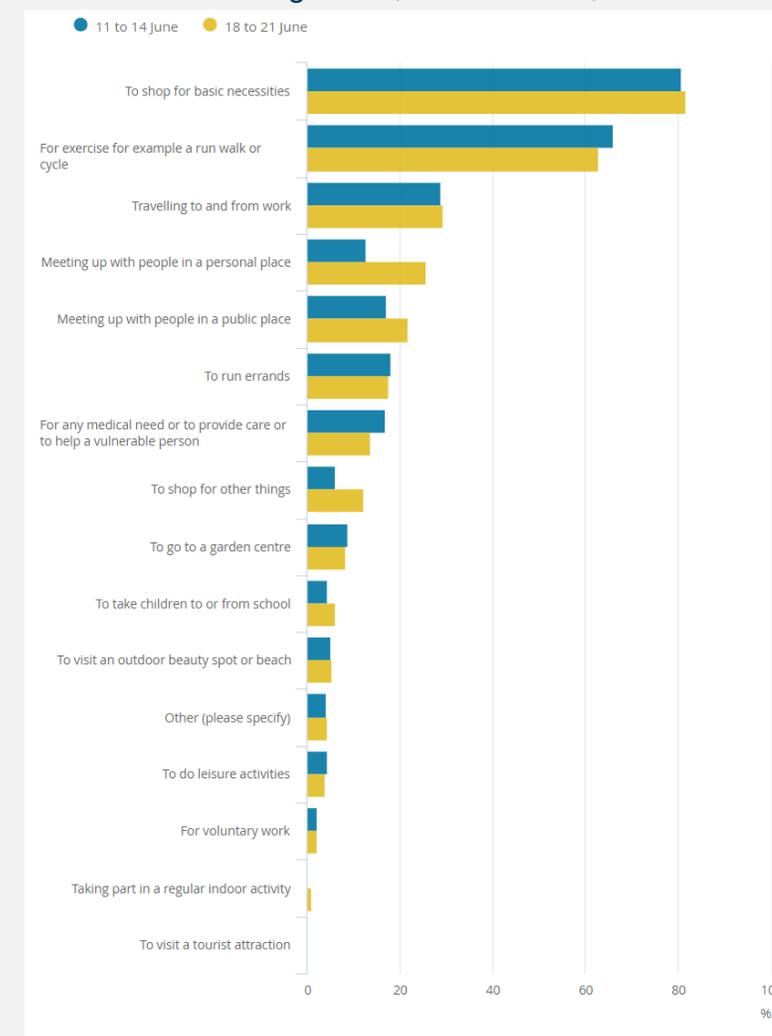
- 44% of adults wore a face covering in the past 7 days to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Women were more likely to wear a face covering compared to men (48% compared to 41%). Over half (56%) of people with an underlying health condition wore one.
- 86% of public transport users wore a face covering, a rise from 62% last week.

## Similar proportions of people have felt unsafe outside their homes due to COVID-19 over the past 4 weeks

- 29% of adults felt unsafe or very unsafe due to COVID-19. A higher proportion of women (35%) continued to report feeling unsafe compared to men (22%).

## Shopping for basic necessities remains most common reason to leave home

Reasons for leaving home, Great Britain, June 2020



Note: Base population: adults that said they had left their home in the past seven days.

Source: [Opinions and Lifestyle Survey](#), ONS

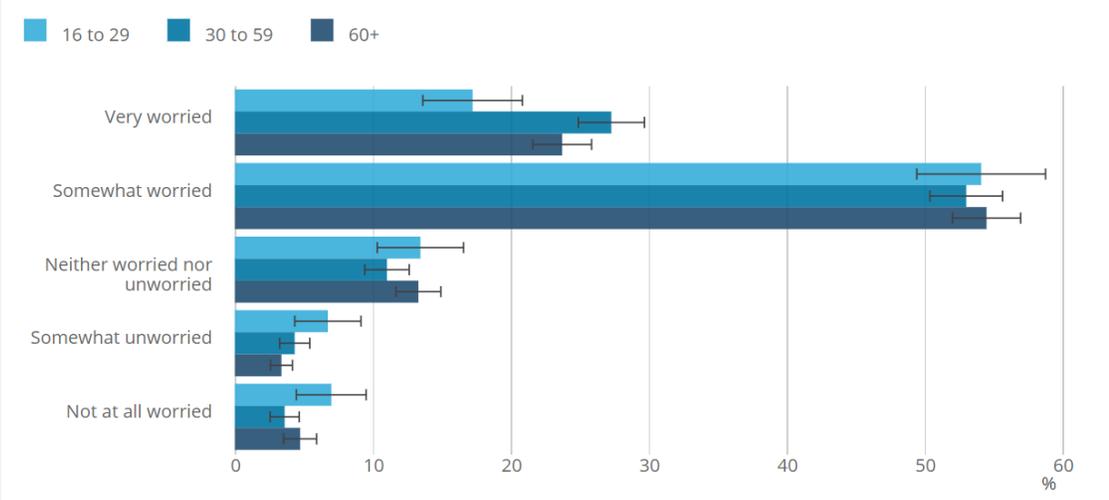
# Young people worried about the effect of COVID-19 on their lives are concerned about education, well-being, work and household finances

Main concerns young people (aged 16 to 29) have about effect of COVID-19:

- Schools or universities (24%)  
Other than being unable to attend their educational establishments, most young expressed concern about uncertainty over exams and qualifications (58%), the quality of education being affected (46%) and a move to home-schooling (18%).
- Well-being (22%)  
Young people much more likely than those aged 30+ to report being bored (76%) and lonely (51%); Young People also much more likely to say the lockdown was making their mental health worse (42%).
- Work (16%)  
The most commonly reported impacts in this area by young people were a reduction in hours (21%), health and safety at work (18%) and having been asked to work from home (19%).
- Household finances (16%).  
Young people were significantly more likely to report an impact on their household finances (30%) than those aged 60 years and over (13%).

55% of young people thought their lives would return to normal within six months.

**Young people were less likely to be very worried about the effect COVID-19 was having on their lives than the older age groups**  
Percentage of adult population by how worried they were about COVID-19 by age group, Great Britain, 3 April to 10 May 2020



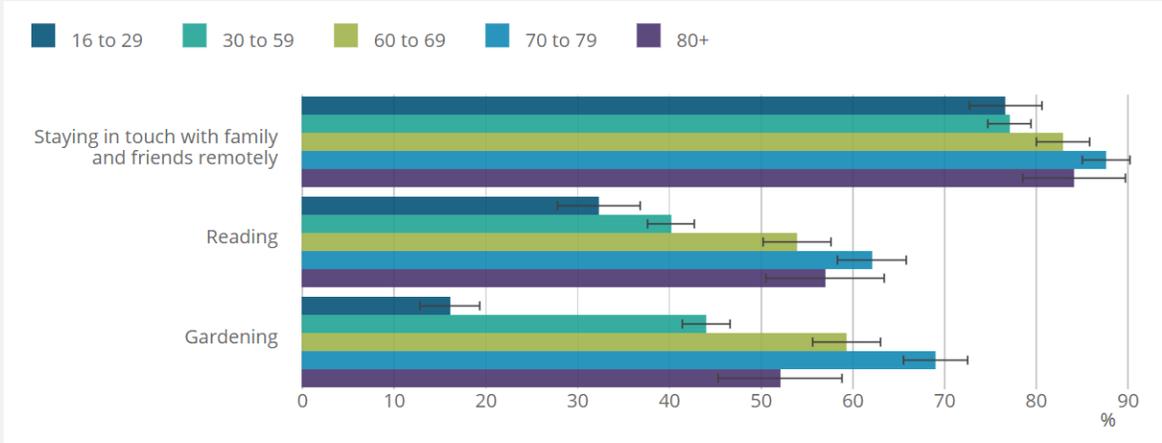
Source: [Coronavirus and the social impacts on young people in Great Britain: 3 April to 10 May 2020](#)

# Over half of older people (aged 60+) worried about the effects of COVID-19 are concerned about their plans and their well-being

- The main concerns of older people (aged 60+) who were worried about the effect of COVID-19 were:
  - being unable to make plans in general (64.5%)
  - personal travel plans such as holidays (53.4%)
  - their own well-being (51.4%)
- Most common concerns relating to impact on well-being were being worried about the future (70%), feeling stressed or anxious (54.1%) and being bored (43.3%).
- Whilst at home older people said they are coping by staying in touch with family and friends remotely, followed by gardening, reading and exercise.
- People aged in their 60s and 70s were more likely to have checked on or helped their neighbours than people aged under 60.
- Older people were most likely to say they expect the financial situation of their household to stay the same over the next 12 months.
- People in their 60s were the least optimistic about how long it will take for life to return to normal - a higher proportion of them said it will take more than a year or that life will never return to normal, than those aged under 60 or over 70.

## Older people were more likely than younger people to be coping by reading or gardening during lockdown

Percentage of the population aged 16 years and over, reporting selected activities which helped them cope whilst staying at home by age group, Great Britain, 3 April to 10 May 2020

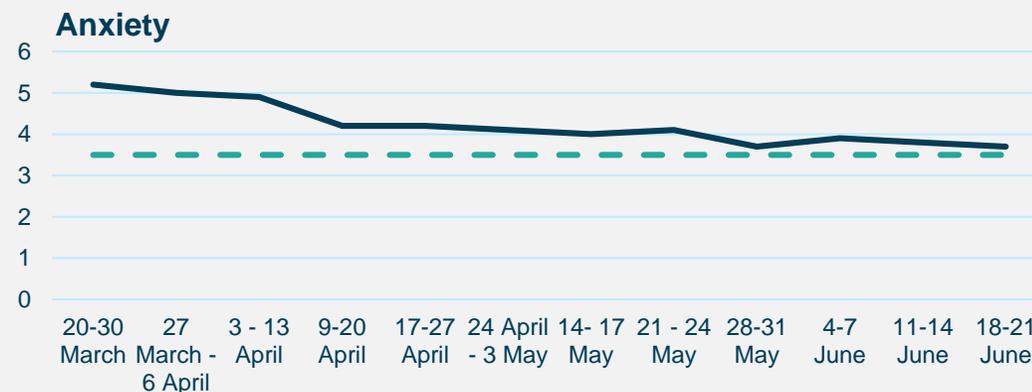
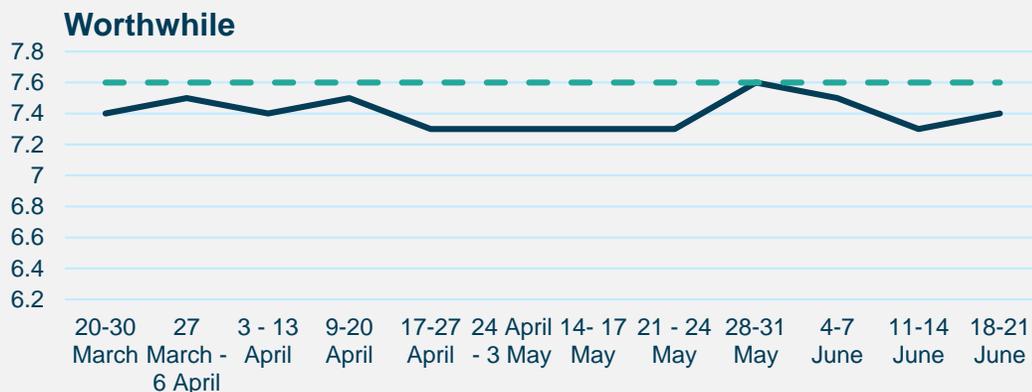
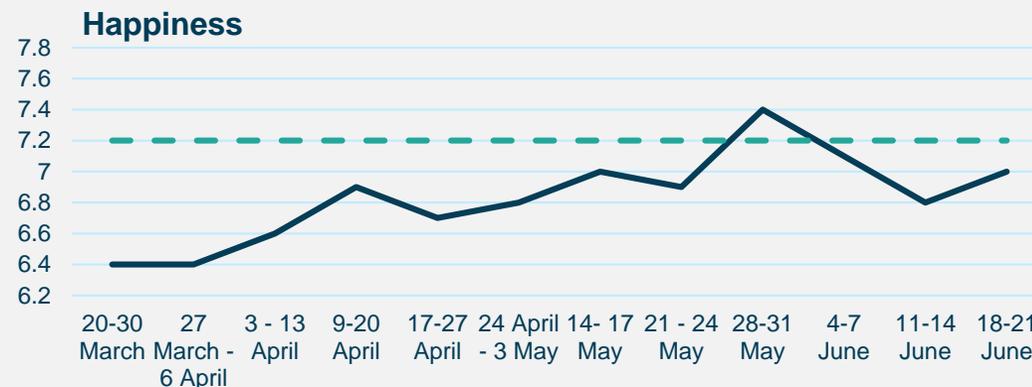
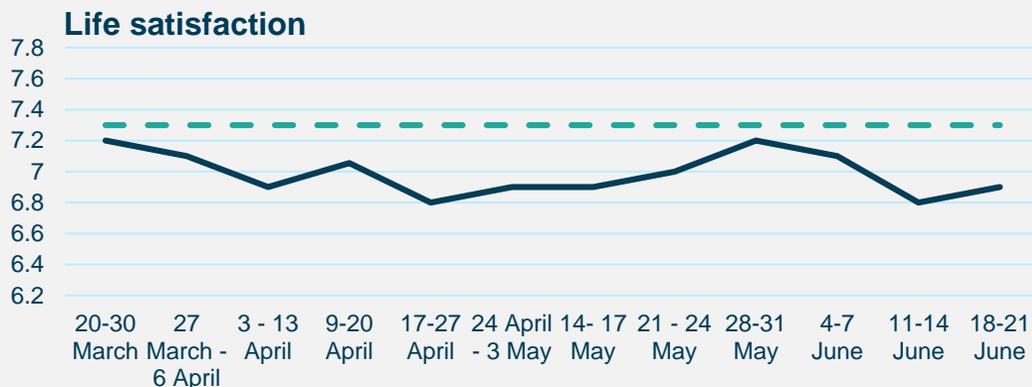


Source: [Coronavirus and the social impacts on older people in Great Britain: 3 April to 10 May 2020](#)

# Anxiety continues to decline and happiness has increased whilst life satisfaction and feeling that the things we do are worthwhile, have remained subdued through the weeks of lockdown

## Mean scores for personal well-being ratings

Great Britain, March to June 2020 with February 2020 reference point (dashed line)



Note: Question asked: "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?", "Overall, to what extent do you feel that the things you do in your life are worthwhile?", "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?", "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?".

Key trends on well-being	28-31 May	4-7 June	11-14 June	18-21 June
Percentage of adults that say they are somewhat or very worried about the effect COVID-19 is having on their life right now	69	68	64	64
Percentage of adults that say their wellbeing is affected	44	42	48	47
Percentage of adults that say they are often/always or sometimes lonely	25	21	26	25

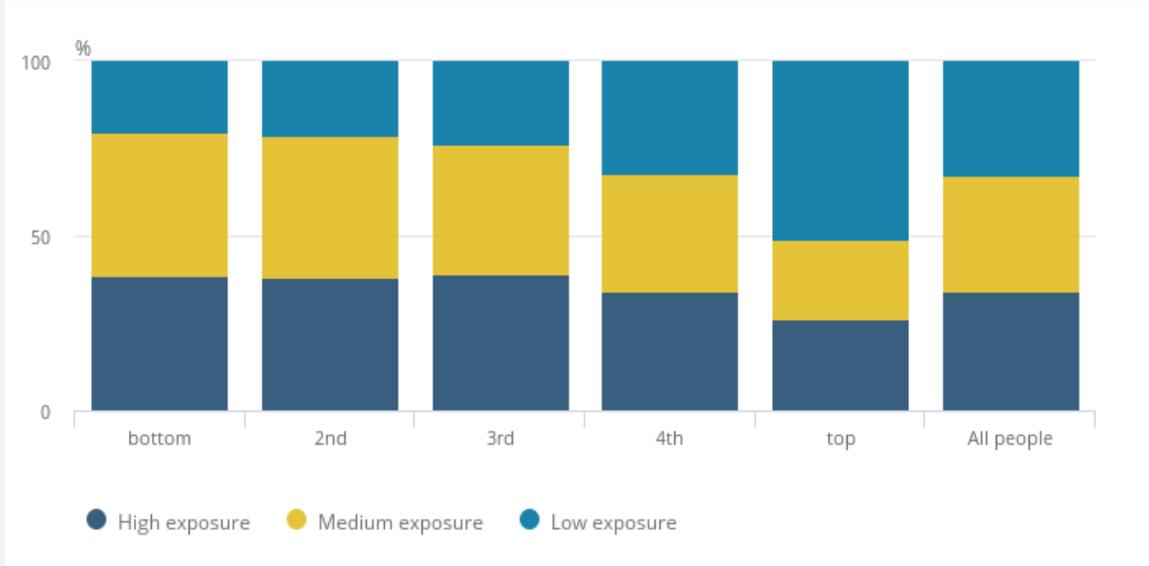
Source: [Opinions and Lifestyle Survey](#); [Personal well-being estimates](#), ONS

# A higher proportion of workers in the poorest fifth of people (40%) have greater potential exposure to COVID-19 than the richest fifth of people (25%)

- Almost 40% of workers in the poorest fifth of people worked in occupations that have greater potential exposure to the COVID-19 – for instance, care workers and catering assistants – in the FYE 2019, compared with just over 25% of workers in the richest fifth of people.
- While overall employees who were defined as key workers had similar household incomes to non-key workers (£35,300 versus £35,400), key workers in the food and necessary goods occupation group had an average household disposable income of £28,000.
- Employees who were working in occupations with a higher propensity for homeworking were on average more likely to have higher household disposable income in the FYE 2019.

**Almost 40% of workers in the poorest fifth worked in occupations that had the highest exposure to COVID-19, compared with just over 25% of the richest fifth**

Proportion of employees within each quintile, by exposure to COVID-19, UK, financial year ending 2019



Source: [Effects of taxes and benefits on UK household income: financial year ending 2019](#)

# More people have travelled to work this week

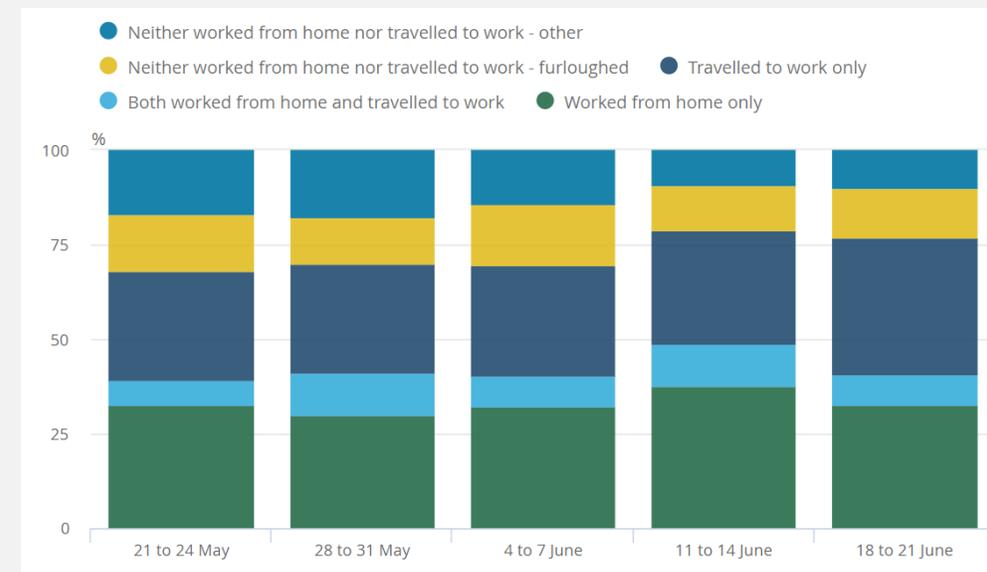
## Travelling to work (either exclusively or in combination with working from home) has increased

- 44% of working adults in Great Britain had travelled to work in the past seven days, an increase from 41% the previous week, following a shift from remote working to travelling to work.
- This supplements the latest [Business Impact of Coronavirus Survey \(BICS\)](#), which showed 2% of the UK workforce in businesses continuing to trade had returned from remote working in the past two weeks; 7% of the total workforce had also returned from furlough.
- For the 41% of adults that had worked from home at least some of the time, 68% said they had been asked by their employer to do so and 48% said they were following government advice.

## Around a quarter of working adults not doing work that involved physical contact with other people and that had travelled to work, managed to always stay 2m away from others

- Of all adults that had travelled to and from work in the past 7 days, 43% said they have done paid work requiring direct physical contact with other people. Of these, 44% said they often or always wore PPE, but 28% said never.
- Of those whose work didn't require direct physical contact, 27% said they'd always stayed 2m away from others, with 39% saying often.

## A larger proportion of workers are travelling to work this week when compared with previous weeks Great Britain, 18 to 21 June 2020



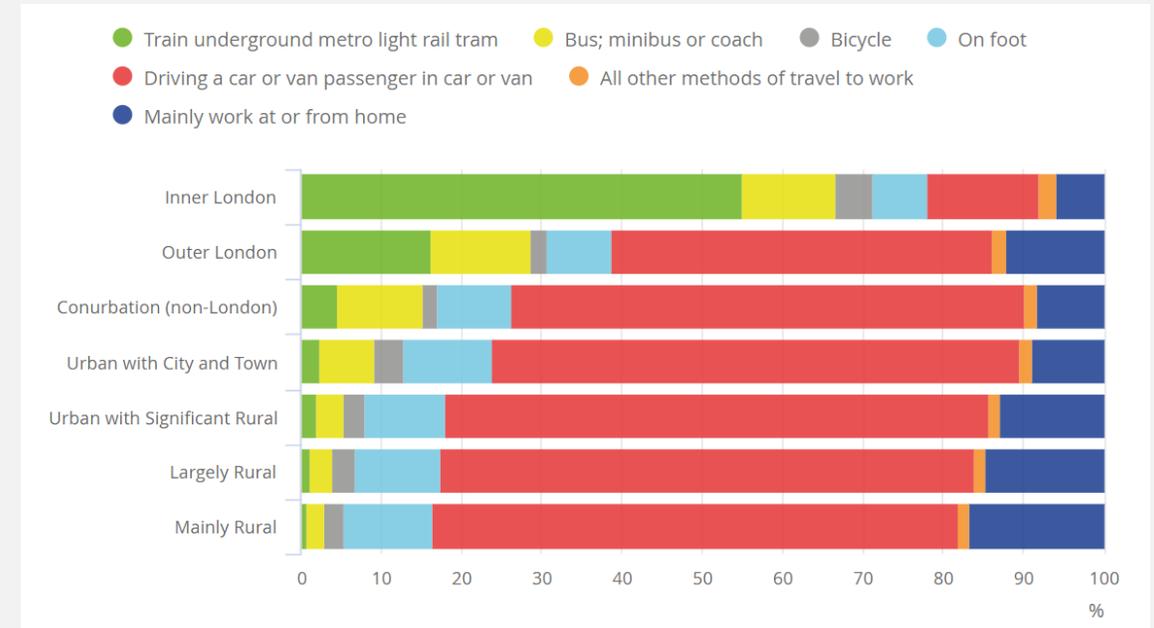
Key trends on work	28-31 May	4-7 June	11-14 June	18-21 June
Percentage of working adults that travelled to work in the past 7 days (either exclusively or alongside working from home)	40	37	41	44
Percentage of working adults that said their work had been affected by COVID-19	58	62	61	61
Percentage of working adults that had their work affected that were worried about their health and safety at work	14	17	15	8

Source: [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 26 June 2020](#)

# Public transport use significantly higher in London than in rest of England

- In Great Britain, more people in employment are returning to work – 41.1% between 11 and 14 June, up from 37.4% between 4 and 7 June.
- Although cars or vans are the most commonly used transport for workers in England, public transport use in London is more common; 66.6% in Inner London, 28.8% in Outer London compared to 3.1% across mainly rural local authorities in England.
- Understanding the different patterns in different sectors is important at present because different parts of the economy are returning to work on different time scales, and the industry detail therefore allows us to see the implications for different places as lockdown measures are eased.
  - City of London, 84% of the workforce used public transport (40% working in the finance sector, 18% in the professional services sector). Most of these commutes were by rail rather than bus.
  - West Suffolk, just 2.6% of the workforce employed at locations within the local authority used public transport (retail, health and accommodation sectors).

**Inner London local authorities are the most reliant on public transport**  
Mode of travel to work to rural and urban workplaces, England, 2011



Source: [Coronavirus and travel to work: June 2020](#)

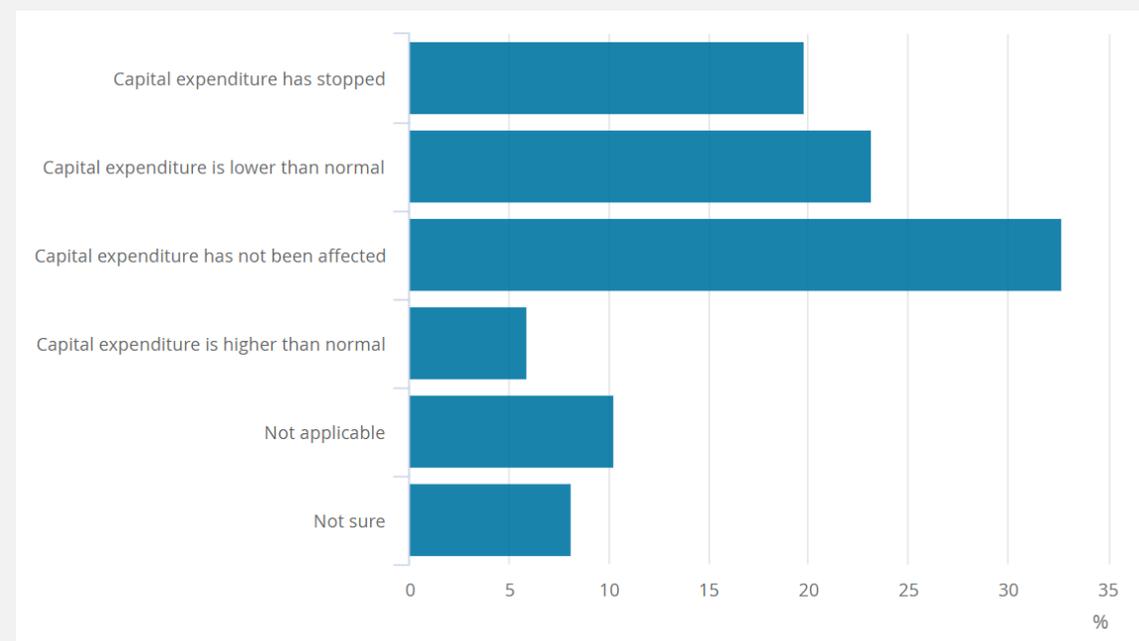
# Business revenue and capital expenditure are lower than expected

- 86% of businesses were trading between 1 and 14 June, with 79% of businesses trading for more than the last two weeks.
- Of those businesses continuing to trade, 64% of businesses reported that their turnover fell below what is normally expected for this time of year.
- 43% of businesses continuing to trade said that capital expenditure had stopped or was lower than normal due to COVID-19.

Percentage of businesses continuing to trade, change in turnover, UK, 1 June to 14 June 2020

Change in turnover	Percentage of businesses
Turnover has increased by more than 50%	1%
Turnover has increased between 20% and 50%	3%
Turnover has increased by up to 20%	5%
Turnover has not been affected	22%
Turnover has decreased by up to 20%	20%
Turnover has decreased between 20% and 50%	22%
Turnover has decreased by more than 50%	22%
Not sure	6%

Percentage of business continuing to trade, change in capital expenditure, UK, 1 June to 14 June 2020



Source: [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 25 June 2020](#)

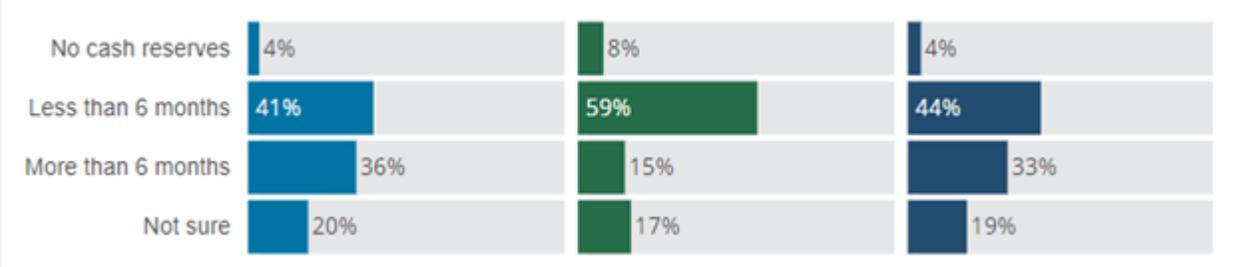
# 25% of the workforce had been furloughed, with 41% of those businesses reporting a top-up to furloughed workers pay

Proportion of businesses by trading status and workers on furlough leave

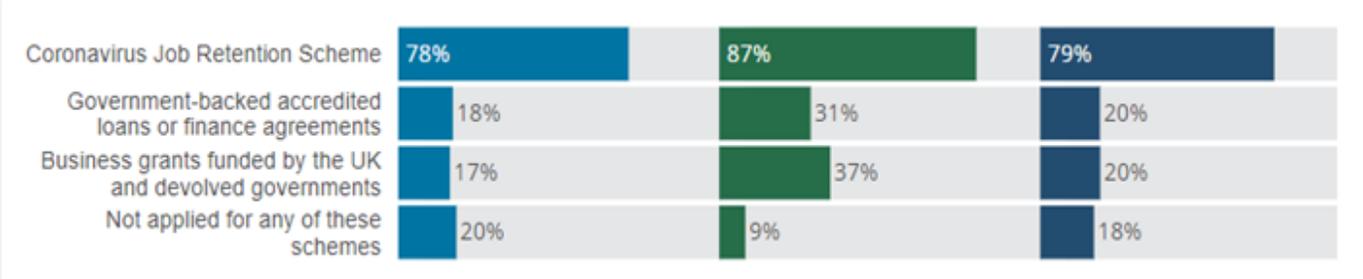


- The Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme was the most popular government scheme, with 79% of all responding businesses applying; 25% of the workforce in these businesses had been furloughed.
- Of those businesses with a proportion of their workforce furloughed, 41% of businesses reported providing top-ups to furloughed workers pay on top of the CJRS.
- Of businesses who reported trading, 7% of the workforce had returned from furlough in the last two weeks, while 2% had returned from remote working to the normal workplace.

Cash reserves



Proportion of businesses applying to government schemes



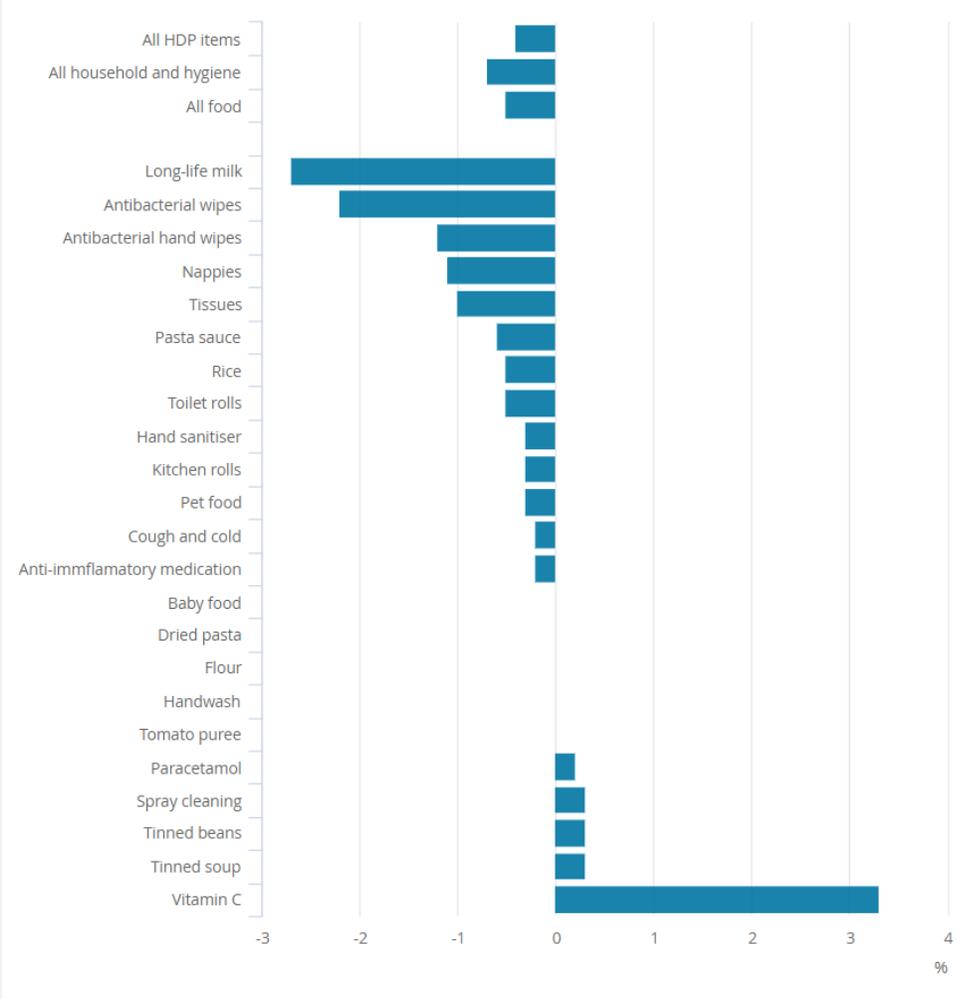
Source: [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 25 June 2020](#)

# Prices of items in the HDP basket fell by 0.4% in the latest week, with large price changes for some individual items

- Prices of the high-demand product (HDP) basket fell by 0.4% between weeks 13 and 14. This is the largest weekly fall in prices seen since the series began in mid-March. The HDP index is now slightly below its week 1 level.
- The largest week-on-week price rise was for vitamin C (prices rose by 3.3%). Vitamin C prices had fell in previous weeks due to product sales, and these sales have now ended causing prices to recover.
- Long-life milk saw the largest week-on-week price fall (by 2.7%). The fall in long-life milk prices were due to a line of products in one retailer going on offer, resulting in the largest movement seen in long-life milk since mid-March.

Overall, prices of items in the high-demand product basket have decreased by 0.4% between weeks 13 and 14, the largest weekly fall since the series began in mid-March

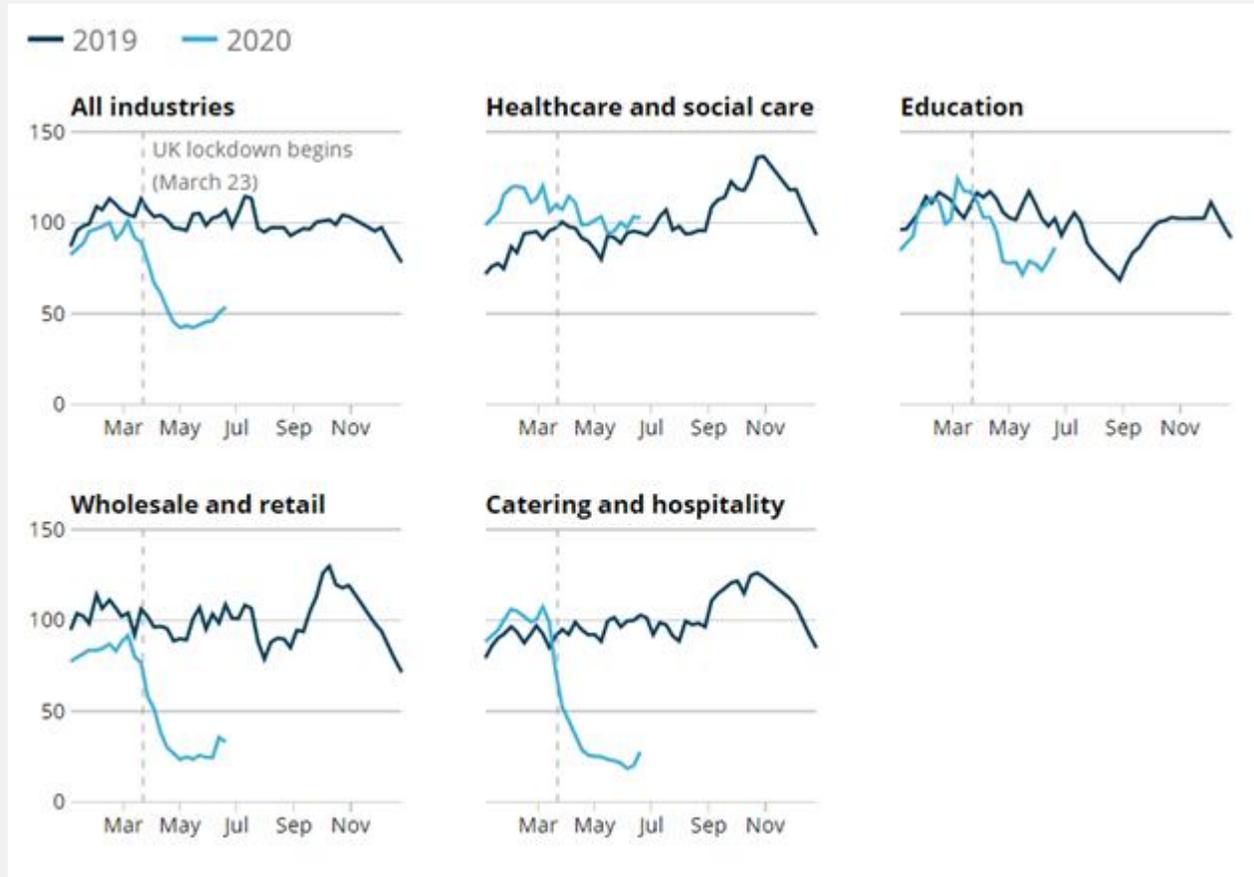
Online price change of high-demand products, UK, percentage change between week 13 (8 to 14 June) and week 14 (15 to 21 June)



Source: [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 25 June 2020](#)

# Job adverts are just over half their 2019 average but are rising for catering and hospitality

Total weekly job adverts on Adzuna, UK, 4 January 2019 to 19 June 2020, index 2019 average = 100



- Between 12 and 19 June, total online job adverts rose from 50% to 53% of their 2019 average, the fifth consecutive week of growth.
- The volume of online job adverts in catering and hospitality saw a large rise from around 20% to 27% of its 2019 average, reflecting a growing expectation for pubs and bars to reopen.
- Education also saw a large rise, from 79% to 86% of its 2019 average.
- Wholesale and retail job adverts were 33% of their 2019 average, gradually rising from a low of 23% reported on 1st May 2020.

Source: Adzuna; [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 25 June 2020](#)