

Statistical bulletin

Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 3 September 2020

Early experimental data on the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.

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1 . Main points

- Over half (54%) of businesses that had not permanently ceased trading said they were owed outstanding invoice payments as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, according to the latest Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS). See [Section 2](#).
- There was a continuing trend of reduced home working according to the latest Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN), with 20% of working adults exclusively working from home. See [Section 3](#).
- In the week starting Saturday 22 August, company incorporations fell to 3,066 per working day, which remains above the Quarter 3 2019 (July to Sept) average (2,612), according to data from Companies House. See [Section 4](#).
- Between 21 and 28 August, total online job adverts remained around 55% of their 2019 average for a fourth consecutive week. See [Section 5](#).
- In the week commencing 24 August, Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) lodgements across England and Wales for existing and new dwellings were 31% and 38% higher respectively than the same week a year ago. See [Section 6](#).
- In the week commencing 24 August, overall footfall increased to over three-quarters of its value the same day a year ago for the first time since lockdown began. See [Section 7](#).
- Between 24 and 30 August, counts of cars, pedestrians and cyclists in London and the North East returned to around the levels seen immediately pre-lockdown, but are still lower than when the series began in early March. See [Section 8](#).
- On Sunday 30 August, all motor vehicle traffic was five percentage points higher than traffic seen on the equivalent Sunday in the first week of February, influenced by the bank holiday weekend. See [Section 9](#).
- Between 24 and 30 August, the average number of daily ship visits was 324 compared with 377 in the week before lockdown (16 to 22 March). See [Section 10](#).

The Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey (BICS) is voluntary and currently unweighted, so it may only reflect the characteristics of those who responded. Results presented are experimental. The online price change for high-demand products (HDPs) has been ceased and will therefore no longer be included. See [Section 13](#) for more information.

2 . Business impact of the coronavirus

This section includes initial results from Wave 12 of the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS) for the period 10 August to 23 August 2020, which closes on 6 September 2020. Of 23,904 businesses sampled, 15% had responded as of 1 September.

Figure 1: 11% of the workforce remain on furlough leave, with 62% of furloughed employees receiving top ups to their pay

Headline indicators from the Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey, UK, 10 to 23 August 2020

[Download the data](#)

Notes:

1. All percentages are a proportion of the number of businesses that responded apart from the workforce percentages on furlough leave and receiving pay top-ups, which are proportions of employees for each responding business.

Of all responding businesses:

- 94% had been trading for more than the last two weeks
- 1% had started trading again within the last two weeks after a pause in trading
- 1% had paused trading but intend to restart trading in the next two weeks
- 3% had paused trading and do not intend to restart in the next two weeks
- less than 1% had permanently ceased trading

Of businesses that had not permanently ceased trading, over half (54%) said that they were owed outstanding invoice payments as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Further, 1 in 10 also said that they were at a moderate or severe risk of insolvency, at 9% and 1% respectively. 48% said they were at a low risk of insolvency, 31% said they had no risk, while 11% were not sure.

Table 1 shows the financial performance of businesses currently trading.

Table 1: Just under half (47%) of currently trading businesses reported that their turnover had decreased below what is normally expected for this time of year
Percentage of businesses currently trading, UK, 10 to 23 August 2020

Turnover has increased by more than 50%	1%
Turnover has increased between 20% and 50%	4%
Turnover has increased by up to 20%	9%
Turnover has not been affected	34%
Turnover has decreased by up to 20%	22%
Turnover has decreased between 20% and 50%	16%
Turnover has decreased by more than 50%	9%
Not sure	6%

Source: Office for National Statistics – Business Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey

Notes

1. The percentages in this table might not sum to 100% because of rounding.

More about coronavirus

- Find the latest on [coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK](#).
- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [coronavirus roundup](#).
- View [all coronavirus data](#).
- Find out how we are [working safely in our studies and surveys](#).

3 . Social impact of the coronavirus on Great Britain

This section includes some headline results from Wave 23 of the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) covering the period 26 to 30 August 2020. The full results will be published in [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain on 4 September 2020](#). Note that the OPN was not run in the previous week, so there is a two-week gap between Waves 22 and 23.

Figure 2 shows that the proportion of working adults exclusively working from home has continued to decline, reaching 20% in the latest week, compared with its high point of 38% between 11 and 14 June. Over the last two months, the proportion working exclusively from home has followed a steadily decreasing trend. In the most recent week, the proportion of working adults who travelled to work reached 57%, its highest level since the series began, after increasing steadily over the last two months.

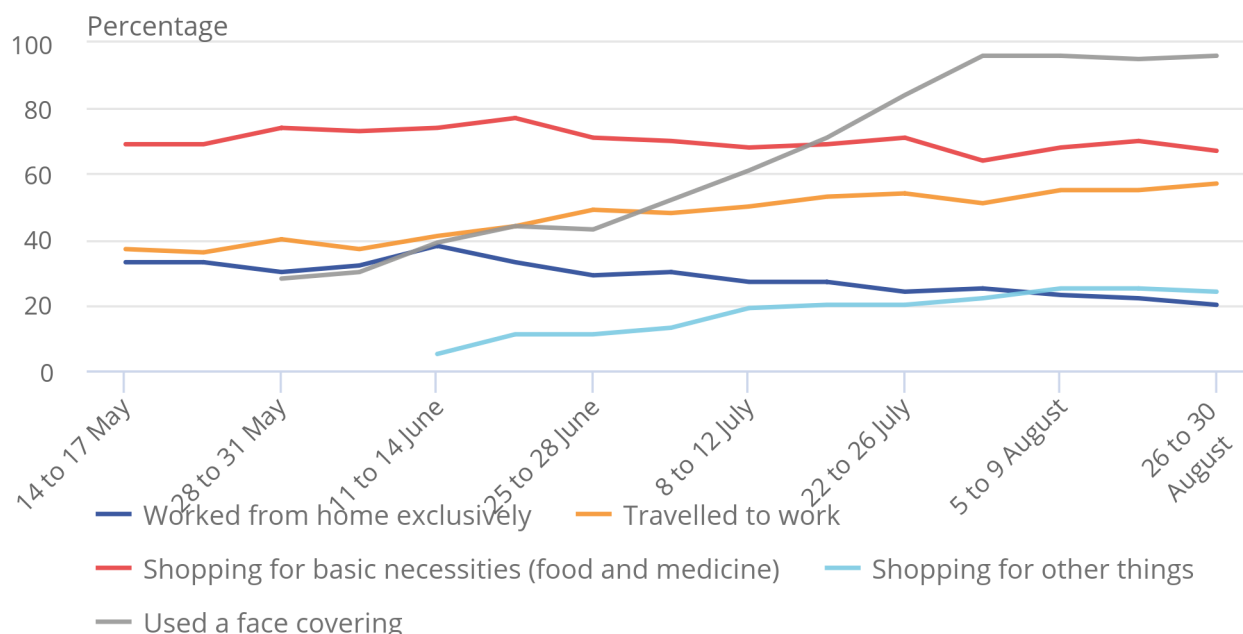
The proportion of adults who had used a face covering in the previous week when leaving home was 96%. This proportion has remained at or above 95% throughout August. Further breakdowns such as the situations when a face covering was worn (for example, while shopping) and by the constituent countries of Great Britain will be available in [Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain published on 4 September 2020](#).

Figure 2: 20% of working adults exclusively worked from home in the latest week, while the proportion wearing face coverings remained at or above 95%

Proportion of adults, Great Britain, 14 May to 30 August 2020

Figure 2: 20% of working adults exclusively worked from home in the latest week, while the proportion wearing face coverings remained at or above 95%

Proportion of adults, Great Britain, 14 May to 30 August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

Notes:

1. See the [methodology article](#) for full details of the questions asked and response categories.
2. The base population for Work from home exclusively and Travelled to work series: adults who had a paid job, either as an employee or self-employed; or did any casual work for payment; or did any unpaid or voluntary work in the previous week.
3. Travelled to work series includes either travelling to work exclusively or a mixture of travelling and working from home.
4. The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) was not included in the previous week's publication, so there is a two-week gap between Wave 22's results and the latest results.

4 . Company incorporations and voluntary dissolution applications

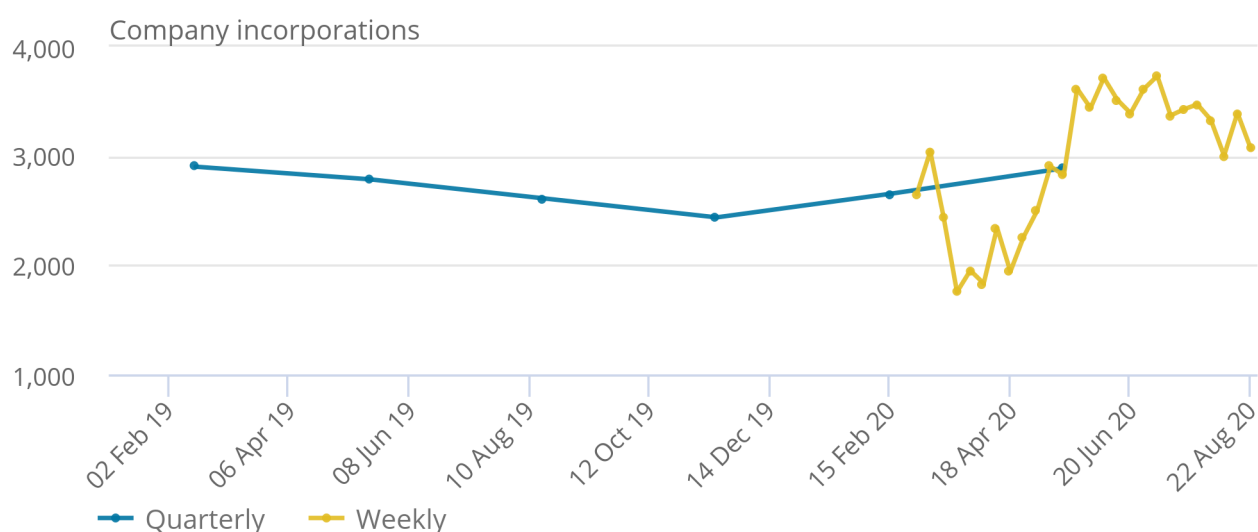
Incorporations

Figure 3: In the week starting Saturday 22 August, company incorporations fell to 3,066 per working day, but they remained above the Quarter 3 average (2,612)

Company incorporations per working day, quarterly and weekly, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, and week commencing 29 February 2020 to week commencing 22 August 2020

Figure 3: In the week starting Saturday 22 August, company incorporations fell to 3,066 per working day, but they remained above the Quarter 3 average (2,612)

Company incorporations per working day, quarterly and weekly, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, and week commencing 29 February 2020 to week commencing 22 August 2020



Source: Companies House and Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data presented per working day to allow comparison between quarterly data and weekly data and account for processing differences associated with bank holidays.
2. Quarterly data from [Companies House official statistics release](#), divided by number of working days, presented at the mid-point of the calendar quarter.
3. Weekly data are for week commencing Saturday to Friday, as incorporation requests received on Saturdays and Sundays are typically processed on subsequent weekdays. For more information, see the accompanying [Companies House methodology page](#).
4. Please note that Companies House quarterly official statistics include figures for Community Interest Company (CIC) incorporations, which are not included in the weekly series. Typically, these account for less than 1% of incorporations.

The observed fluctuations in weekly incorporations per working day between April to early May 2020 and June to the end of July 2020 coincide with government-instigated lockdown measures and the subsequent easing of them in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. This is in line with [official statistics published by Companies House on 30 July 2020](#).

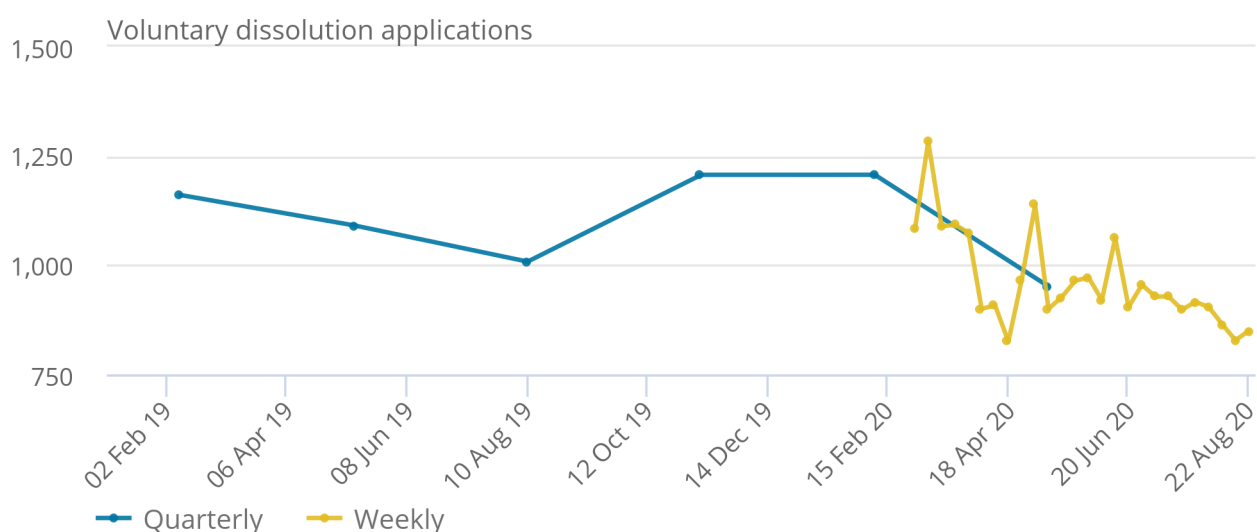
Voluntary dissolution applications

Figure 4: In the week starting Saturday 22 August, voluntary dissolution applications rose to 850 per working day, but they remained below the Quarter 3 2019 average (1,008)

Company voluntary dissolution applications per working day, quarterly and weekly, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, and week commencing 29 February 2020 to week commencing 22 August 2020

Figure 4: In the week starting Saturday 22 August, voluntary dissolution applications rose to 850 per working day, but they remained below the Quarter 3 2019 average (1,008)

Company voluntary dissolution applications per working day, quarterly and weekly, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, and week commencing 29 February 2020 to week commencing 22 August 2020



Source: Companies House and Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data presented per working day to allow comparison between quarterly data and weekly data and account for processing differences associated with bank holidays. Quarterly data are presented at the mid-point of the quarter.
2. Weekly data are for week commencing Saturday to Friday, as incorporation requests received on Saturdays and Sundays are typically processed on subsequent weekdays. For more information, see the accompanying [Companies House methodology page](#).

For more information on other measures of company closures not presented here, see [Weekly indicators of company creations and closures from Companies House methodology: August 2020](#).

5 . Online job adverts

These figures use job adverts provided by [Adzuna](#), an online job search engine, and include [experimental](#) estimates of online job adverts by Adzuna category and by UK country and NUTS1 regions. The number of job adverts over time is an indicator of the demand for labour.

These estimates and the methodology used to produce them will continue to be developed over time. The Adzuna categories used do not correspond to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories, so these values are not directly comparable with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Vacancy Survey.

Figure 5: Between 21 and 28 August, total online job adverts remained around 55% of their 2019 average for a fourth consecutive week

Total weekly job adverts on Adzuna, UK, 4 January 2019 to 28 August 2020: index 2019 average = 100

[Download the data](#)

Notes:

1. The observations were collected on a roughly weekly basis; however, they were not all observed at the same point in each week, leading to slightly irregular gaps between each observation.
2. These series have a small number of missing weeks, mostly in late 2019, and the latest is in January 2020. These values have been imputed using linear interpolation. The data points that have been imputed are clearly marked in the [accompanying dataset](#).
3. Further category breakdowns are included in the [Online job advert estimates dataset](#), and more details on the methodology can be found in [Using Adzuna data to derive an indicator of weekly vacancies](#).

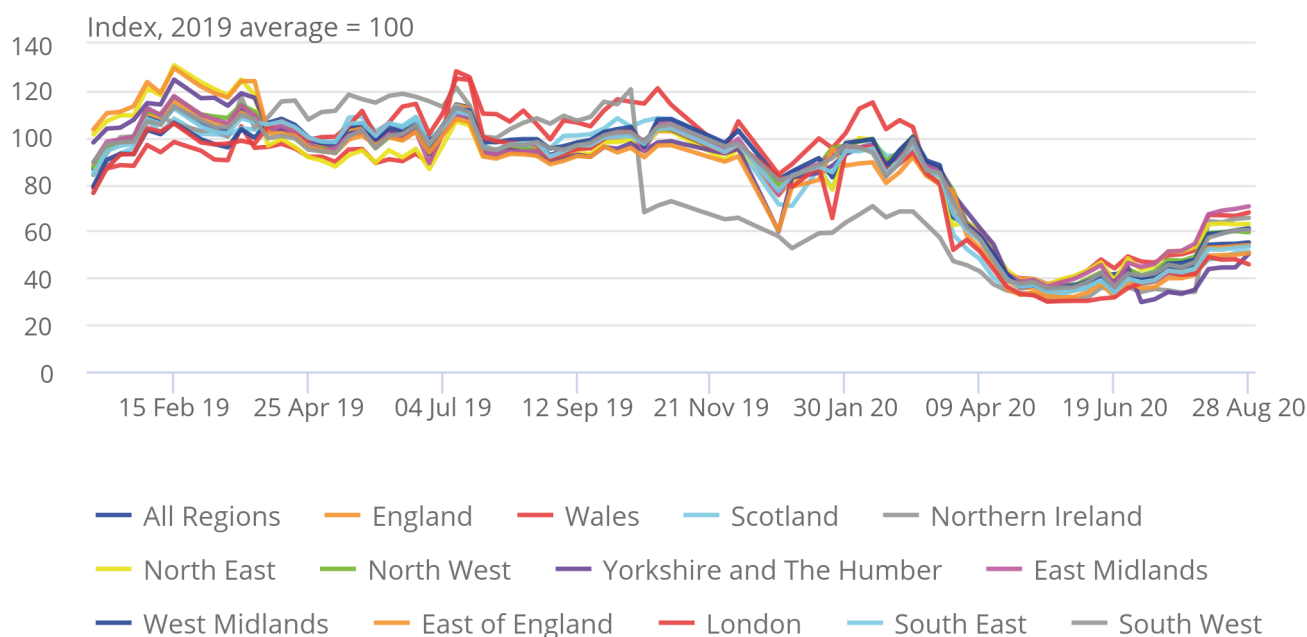
Online job adverts increased in over two-thirds of the Adzuna categories, but most categories saw only small changes in online job adverts compared with the previous week. The only change larger than six percentage points was in the Facilities and Maintenance category, which saw a 25-percentage point increase to 180% of the 2019 average. It should be noted this category has a small sample size, and its 2019 average is affected by a large change in coverage from September 2019.

Figure 6: Online job adverts in Yorkshire and The Humber increased by 6% in the latest week, when compared with the 2019 average, the largest increase of any region

Total weekly job adverts on Adzuna, UK, 4 January 2019 to 28 August 2020: index 2019 average = 100, percentage points (toggle regions on and off using the key)

Figure 6: Online job adverts in Yorkshire and The Humber increased by 6% in the latest week, when compared with the 2019 average, the largest increase of any region

Total weekly job adverts on Adzuna, UK, 4 January 2019 to 28 August 2020: index 2019 average = 100, percentage points (toggle regions on and off using the key)



Source: Adzuna

Notes:

1. There is a level shift in the Northern Ireland series from 17 October 2019 because of a large source of Northern Ireland job adverts being removed and another level shift from 7 August 2020 because of a new source being included.
2. Note that the series in Figure 6 can be turned on and off by selecting them in the legend, for ease of comparison.

In Yorkshire and The Humber, online job adverts increased by six percentage points of the 2019 average, the only increase of more than more percentage points. The volume of online job adverts had previously been much lower in Yorkshire and The Humber than other regions, but its increase in the latest week means it is now at a comparable level.

Nearly every region and country of the UK saw a small increase in its volume of online job adverts. The only regions in which adverts declined were London (decreased by two percentage points) and the North West (decreased by one percentage point).

6 . Energy Performance Certificates

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) are used as a timely indicator for the number of completed constructions (new EPCs) and number of transactions (existing EPCs). More detailed statistics split by [NUTS1](#) English region are [published weekly](#) by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

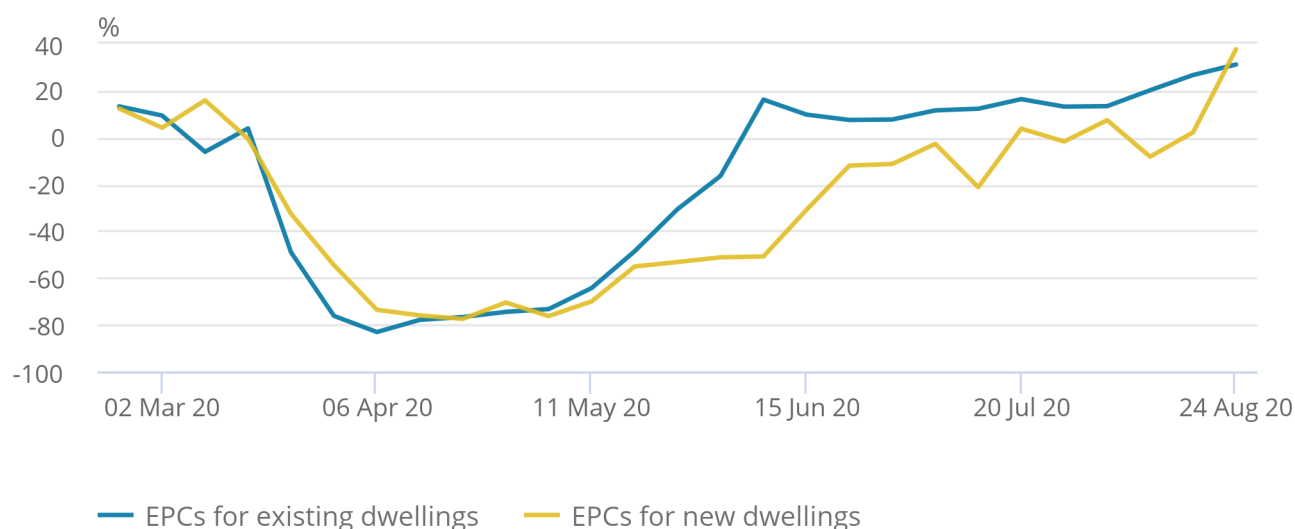
This release includes weekly EPCs data for new and existing domestic properties in England and Wales from 24 February 2019 up to the week beginning 24 August 2020. Previously, data were only available to 24 February 2020; as a result, this section has changed from analysing the percentage change since the week commencing 24 February 2020 to the percentage change compared with the same week the previous year. For example, the latest week commencing 24 August 2020 was compared with 26 August 2019. This is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: In the week commencing 24 August, EPCs across England and Wales for existing and new dwellings were 31% and 38% higher respectively than the same week a year ago

Existing and new EPCs lodgements for England and Wales combined, non-seasonally adjusted, year-on-year percentage change between EPCs on the same equivalent week in 2019, February to August 2020

Figure 7: In the week commencing 24 August, EPCs across England and Wales for existing and new dwellings were 31% and 38% higher respectively than the same week a year ago

Existing and new EPCs lodgements for England and Wales combined, non-seasonally adjusted, year-on-year percentage change between EPCs on the same equivalent week in 2019, February to August 2020



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government – Domestic Energy Performance Certificate Register

Notes:

1. Further notes and a regional breakdown are available in the weekly Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) for domestic properties [dataset \(Excel, 61KB\)](#).
2. More information on the EPC methods, strengths and limitations is available in the accompanying [methodology article](#).
3. The spike in the number of EPCs for existing dwellings seen in Wales during the weeks commencing 8 and 15 June 2020 was caused by some local authorities in Wales reviewing their social housing stock.
4. In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the UK government introduced social distancing measures for the property market from 26 March 2020. Restrictions were eased from 13 May 2020, allowing market activity in England to re-commence under restricted conditions. [Further guidance](#) is available.

EPCs for existing dwellings have remained higher than the same week the previous year since the week commencing 15 June 2020 across England and Wales combined. This can be explained by lower than usual residential property transactions during March to June 2020 and a catch up in property transaction demand thereafter outlined by [HM Revenue and Customs \(HMRC\) UK property transaction statistics](#).

EPCs for new dwellings have seen a slower recovery relative to existing EPCs during May to August 2020. A reduction in construction would contribute to the delay in EPC assessments of new dwellings. However, in the latest week EPCs for new dwellings have increased substantially relative to the same week last year.

7 . Footfall

These figures are provided by [Springboard](#), a provider of data on customer activity. They measure the volume of footfall compared with the same day the previous year at the overall level and across the categories of high streets, retail parks and shopping centres. For example, Tuesday 14 July 2020 was compared with Tuesday 16 July 2019.

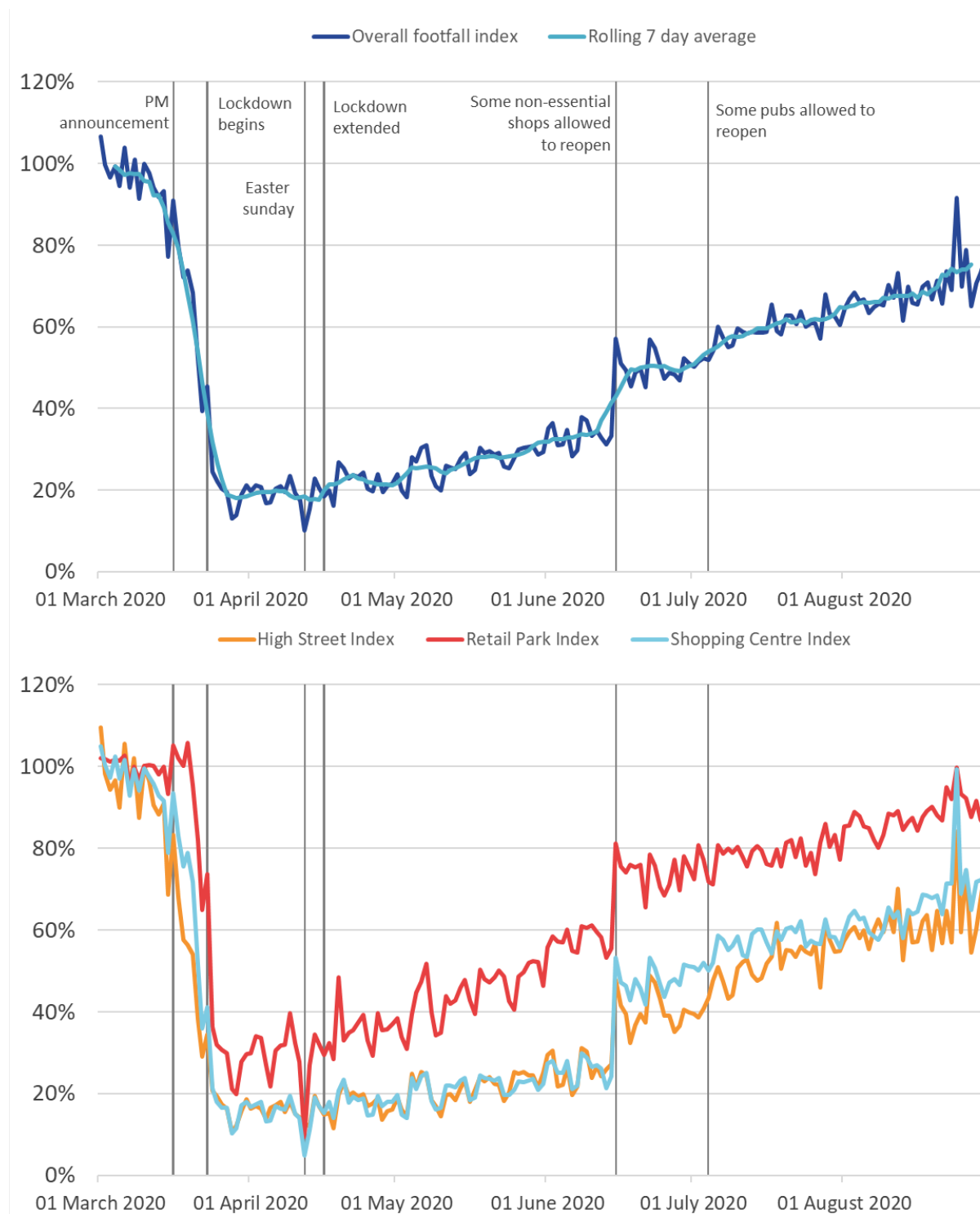
In the week commencing 24 August, overall footfall increased to over 75% of its level the same day a year ago for the first time since mid-March. This continues the gradual increase in footfall seen since the reopening of non-essential shops and businesses in England on 15 June.

The increase was largely driven by high street footfall, which increased from below 60% to around 75%. This large increase marks a departure from the trend of the previous few weeks, where footfall in high streets had remained broadly stable.

The spike on Monday 24 August was caused by the comparison with 26 August 2019 last year, which was bank holiday Monday with good weather. The bank holiday this year was a week later on 31 August.

Figure 8: In the week commencing 24 August, overall footfall increased to over three-quarters of its value the same day a year ago for the first time since lockdown began

Volume of footfall, year-on-year percentage change between footfall on the same day, UK, 1 March to 30 August 2020



Source: Springboard and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

Notes:

1. Many non-essential shops were allowed to open on 15 June 2020 in England, 12 June 2020 in Northern Ireland and 22 June in Wales. In Scotland, some non-essential shops were allowed to reopen from 29 June, and more from 13 to 15 July.
2. 'Prime Minister's announcement' refers to the advisory announcement on 16 March 2020 to avoid non-essential travel, bars, restaurants and other indoor leisure venues, and to work from home if possible.
3. Pubs were allowed to reopen on 4 July in both England and Northern Ireland, with beer gardens allowed to reopen on 6 July in Scotland and 13 July in Wales. Pubs were also allowed to reopen indoors in Scotland on 15 July.

8 . Traffic camera activity

Traffic cameras are a valuable source for understanding the level of activity in towns and cities as well as changing patterns of mobility. The UK has thousands of publicly accessible traffic cameras with providers ranging from national agencies to local authorities.

The traffic camera images utilised in this analysis are publicly available, low resolution and do not permit people or vehicles to be individually identified. Our research shows that they are a good indicator for overall levels of "busyness" in urban areas. As such, they are a valuable complement to other mobility and traffic data to understand the economic and social effects of changing patterns of behaviour during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Currently, these indicators are not [official statistics](#) and are considered [experimental](#). They provide insight and value, but they will be further improved upon over the coming weeks and months. Therefore, we expect these series to be revised. These counts are not adjusted to estimate for the local population so are not a reliable estimate of the actual number of movements; however, they do provide a good estimate of the relative changes to number of movements.

Further information on the methodology used to produce these data are available in our [methodology article](#) and [Data Science Campus blog](#).

In the [accompanying dataset](#), the following categories are available as non-seasonally adjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend data:

- cars
- motorbikes (only available for London and the North East)
- buses
- trucks
- vans
- pedestrians and cyclists

For the following regions (links are provided for each region's publicly available traffic cameras and the date when the Office for National Statistics (ONS) started collecting the data):

- [Durham](#) (since 7 May 2020)
- [London](#) (11 March 2020)
- [Manchester](#) (17 April 2020)
- [North East](#) (1 March 2020)
- [Northern Ireland](#) (15 May 2020)
- [Southend](#) (7 May 2020)
- [Reading](#) (7 May 2020)

These locations give broad coverage across the UK while also representing a range of different-sized settlements in both urban and rural settings.

Figure 9: Between 24 and 30 August, counts of cars, pedestrians and cyclists in London and the North East returned to around the levels seen immediately pre-lockdown, but are still lower than when the series began in early March

Activity in selected areas, daily counts of cars, buses, pedestrians and cyclists, seasonally adjusted, March to August 2020

[Download the data](#)

In London and the North East, where data collection started in March, there was a drop in activity across all three categories when lockdown was introduced on 23 March. In the week following the beginning of lockdown (23 to 29 March), average daily bus traffic in London fell by 13% when compared with the previous week. This was less than in the North East, which fell by 23% and where full services were only reintroduced at the beginning of June.

For car and pedestrian and cyclist traffic, average daily counts for the latest week (24 to 30 August) have returned to around the same level as the week prior to lockdown (16 to 22 March). Bus traffic in London was around 95% of that week, while in the North East it was around 90%.

In Northern Ireland, although data collection did not start until 15 May 2020, the data show a gradual increase in cars and pedestrians and cyclists.

More categories and areas are available in the [accompanying dataset](#). Comparison to Department for Transport (DfT) road traffic estimates is shown in the [accompanying traffic camera methodology article](#) published today.

9 . Road traffic

The Department for Transport (DfT) produces daily road traffic estimates using data from around 275 automatic traffic count sites across Great Britain covering all road types, which are [published weekly](#).

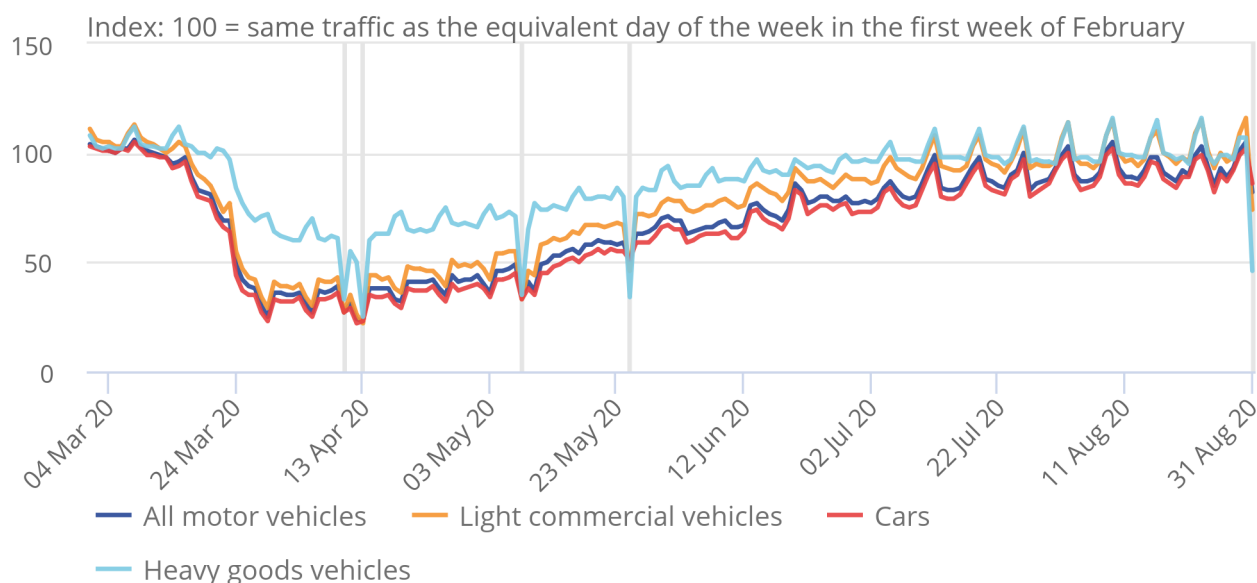
The daily DfT estimates are indexed to the first week of February and the comparison is to the same day of the week. The data provided are useful as an indication of traffic change rather than actual traffic volumes. More information on the methods, quality and economic analysis for these indicators can be found in the [methodology article](#).

Figure 10: On Sunday 30 August, all motor vehicle traffic was five percentage points higher than traffic seen on the equivalent Sunday in the first week of February, influenced by the bank holiday weekend

Daily road traffic index: 100 = same traffic as the equivalent day of the week in the first week of February, non-seasonally adjusted, UK, 1 March to 31 August 2020

Figure 10: On Sunday 30 August, all motor vehicle traffic was five percentage points higher than traffic seen on the equivalent Sunday in the first week of February, influenced by the bank holiday weekend

Daily road traffic index: 100 = same traffic as the equivalent day of the week in the first week of February, non-seasonally adjusted, UK, 1 March to 31 August 2020



Source: Department for Transport – Road traffic statistics: management information

Figure 10 shows road traffic across all motor vehicles has been gradually returning to levels seen in the first week of February 2020 following a lockdown low point around the end of March. The latest road traffic data up to Monday 31 August show traffic for all motor vehicles was 18 percentage points lower than traffic seen on the equivalent Monday in the first week of February. The large reduction in traffic is explained by the August bank holiday weekend.

10 . Shipping

These shipping indicators are based on counts of all vessels and cargo and tanker vessels. As discussed in [Faster indicators of UK economic activity: shipping](#), we expect the shipping indicators to be related to the import and export of goods.

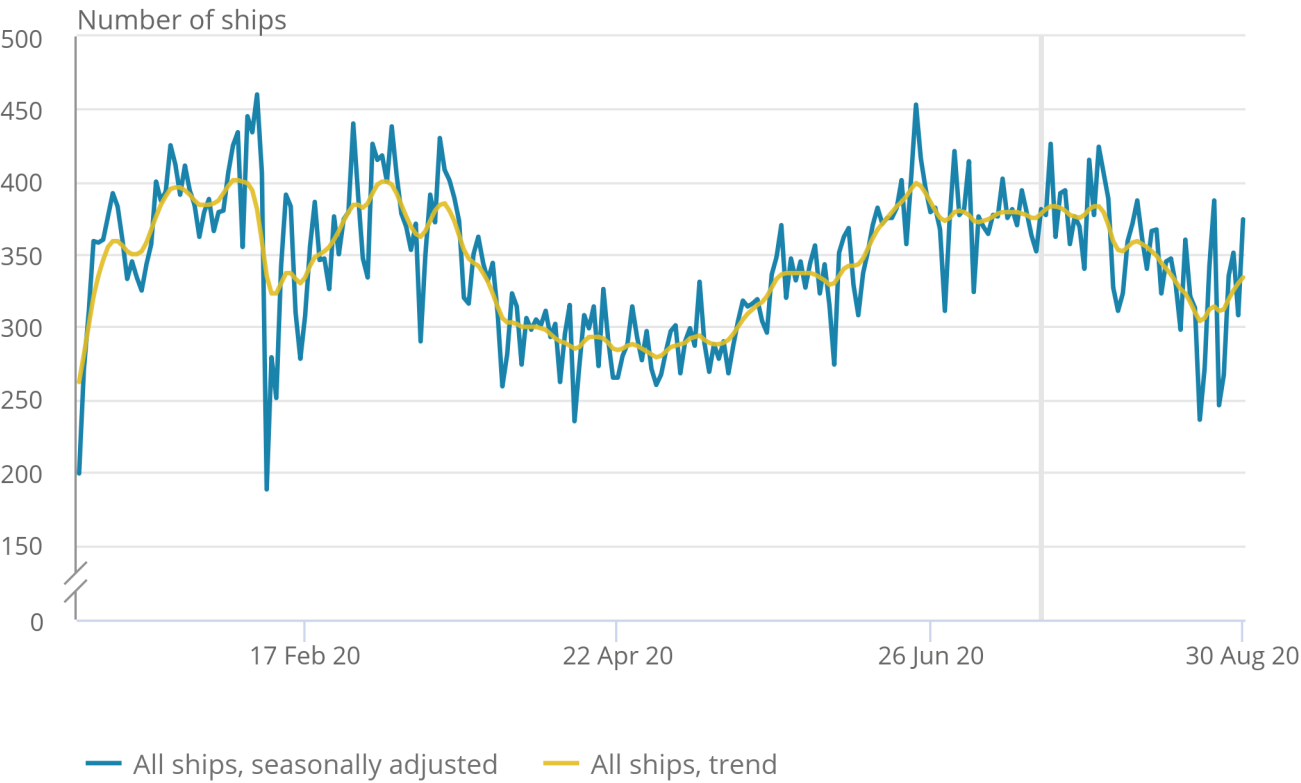
The time series of daily and weekly passenger visits have been temporarily suspended because of quality concerns. We are investigating and hope to reinstate these series in future releases.

Figure 11: Between 24 and 30 August, the average number of daily ship visits was 324 compared with 377 in the week before lockdown (16 to 22 March)

Daily movements in shipping visits, seasonally adjusted, UK, 1 January to 30 August 2020

Figure 11: Between 24 and 30 August, the average number of daily ship visits was 324 compared with 377 in the week before lockdown (16 to 22 March)

Daily movements in shipping visits, seasonally adjusted, UK, 1 January to 30 August 2020



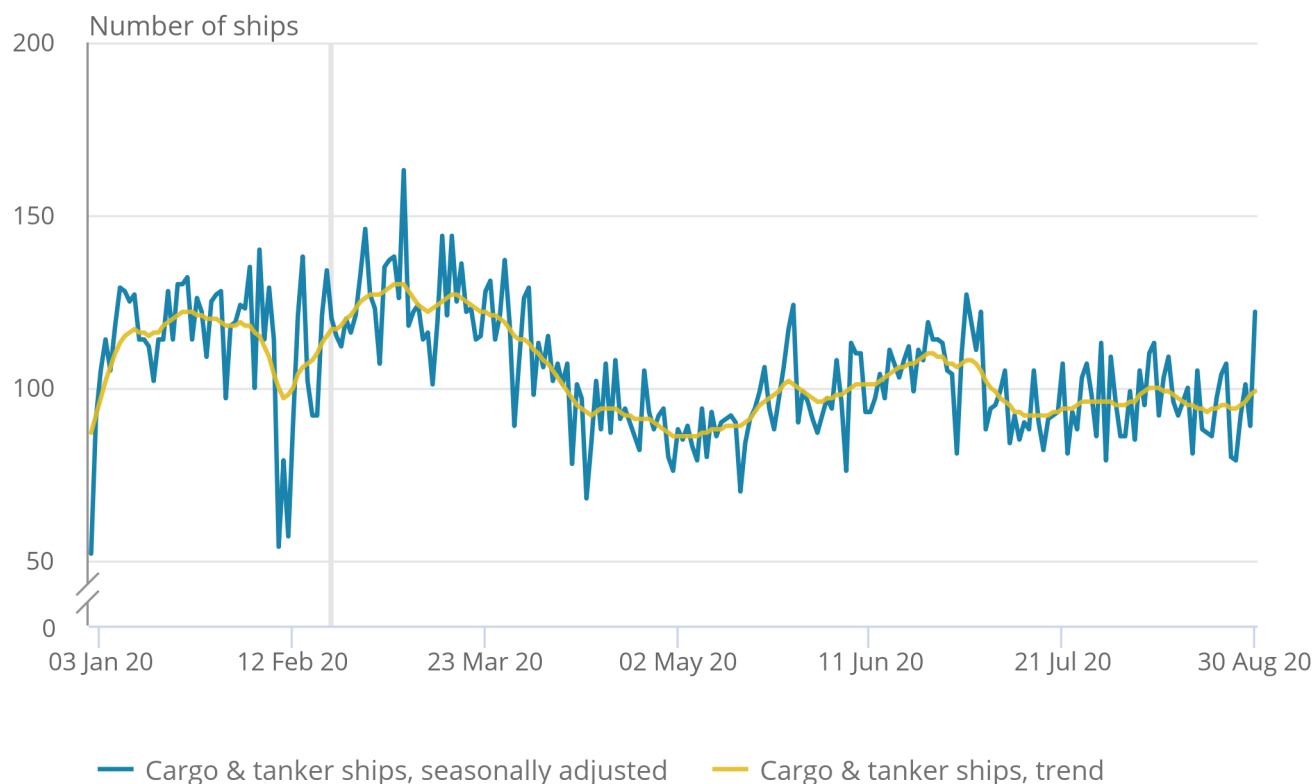
Source: exactEarth

Figure 12: Between 24 and 30 August, the average daily volume of visits for cargo ships was 96 ships a day, compared with 126 in the week before lockdown (16 to 22 March)

Daily movements in shipping visits, seasonally adjusted, UK, 1 January to 30 August 2020

Figure 12: Between 24 and 30 August, the average daily volume of visits for cargo ships was 96 ships a day, compared with 126 in the week before lockdown (16 to 22 March)

Daily movements in shipping visits, seasonally adjusted, UK, 1 January to 30 August 2020



Source: exactEarth

Notes:

1. The number of visits for Hull are included in these data from 1 June 2020 onwards.
2. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are estimated using a modified version of the seasonal adjustment method TRAMO-SEATS. More information is available in the [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society methodology](#).
3. The seasonal adjustment method may be limited as this is a short time series.
4. Daily and weekly shipping visits and unique visits are available by port in the [dataset](#), along with non-seasonally adjusted aggregate series.

11 . Data

[Weekly and daily shipping indicators](#)

Dataset | Released 3 September 2020

The weekly and daily shipping indicators dataset associated with the faster indicators of UK economic activity.

[Online job advert estimates](#)

Dataset | Released 3 September 2020

Experimental job advert indices covering the UK job market.

[Traffic camera activity](#)

Dataset | Released 3 September 2020

Experimental dataset for busyness indices covering the UK.

12 . Glossary

Faster indicator

A faster indicator provides insights into economic activity using close-to-real-time big data, administrative data sources, rapid response surveys or [Experimental Statistics](#), which represent useful economic and social concepts.

Company incorporations

Incorporations are when a company is added to the Companies House register of limited companies. This can also include where an existing business applies to become a limited company, where it was not one before.

Voluntary dissolution applications

A voluntary dissolution application is when a company applies to begin dissolution proceedings. As such, they effectively chose to be removed from the Companies House register. For a company to be eligible to voluntarily dissolve, it should not have completed any trading activity for a period of three months.

13 . Measuring the data

We will expand our range of weekly online price indices to cover a broader selection of food and drink items and will look to start publishing the expanded basket in the coming weeks.

Detailed information on the data sources, quality and methodology of the different indicators included in this bulletin is available in the [Coronavirus and the latest indicators of the UK economy and society methodology](#).

Further information on the methodology used to produce the new traffic camera data are available in an [article](#) and Data Science Campus [blog](#).

We will summarise any crucial updates to the quality or methodology in this section in the future.

14 . Strengths and limitations

Detailed information on the strengths and limitations of the different indicators included in this bulletin is available in the [Coronavirus and the latest indicators of the UK economy and society methodology](#).

We will summarise any crucial updates or warnings in this section in the future.

15 . Related links

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest data and analysis](#)

Webpage | Updated as and when data become available

Latest data and analysis on the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effect on the economy and society.

[Coronavirus and the economic impacts on UK: 27 August 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 27 August 2020

Latest analysis on responses from the voluntary fortnightly Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey (BICS), which captures businesses' responses on how their turnover, workforce prices, trade and business resilience have been affected.

[Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 4 September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 September 2020

Latest indicators from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN) to understand the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on people, households and communities in Great Britain.

[Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey \(BICS\) questions](#)

Article | Last updated 10 August 2020

Latest questions from the BICS relating to this bulletin.

[Rapid review of coronavirus, the UK economy and society, faster indicators](#)

Web page | Released 9 April 2020

Letter from Ed Humpherson, the Director General for Regulation at the UK Statistics Authority, endorsing the Office for National Statistics's (ONS's) new experimental faster indicators.

[Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 2 September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 2 September 2020

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving COVID-19, by age, sex and region, in the latest weeks for which data are available.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Infection Survey pilot: 28 August 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 28 August 2020

Initial data from the COVID-19 Infection Survey. This survey is being delivered in partnership with IQVIA, Oxford University and UK Biocentre.