*Institute for Research in Schools*Worksheet KS4.2

Using Covid-19 data from the ONS

The Office for National Statistics continuously collect data about the UK. The data that has been collected on COVID-19 is available through the ONS website.

You will need access to the internet to complete this worksheet.

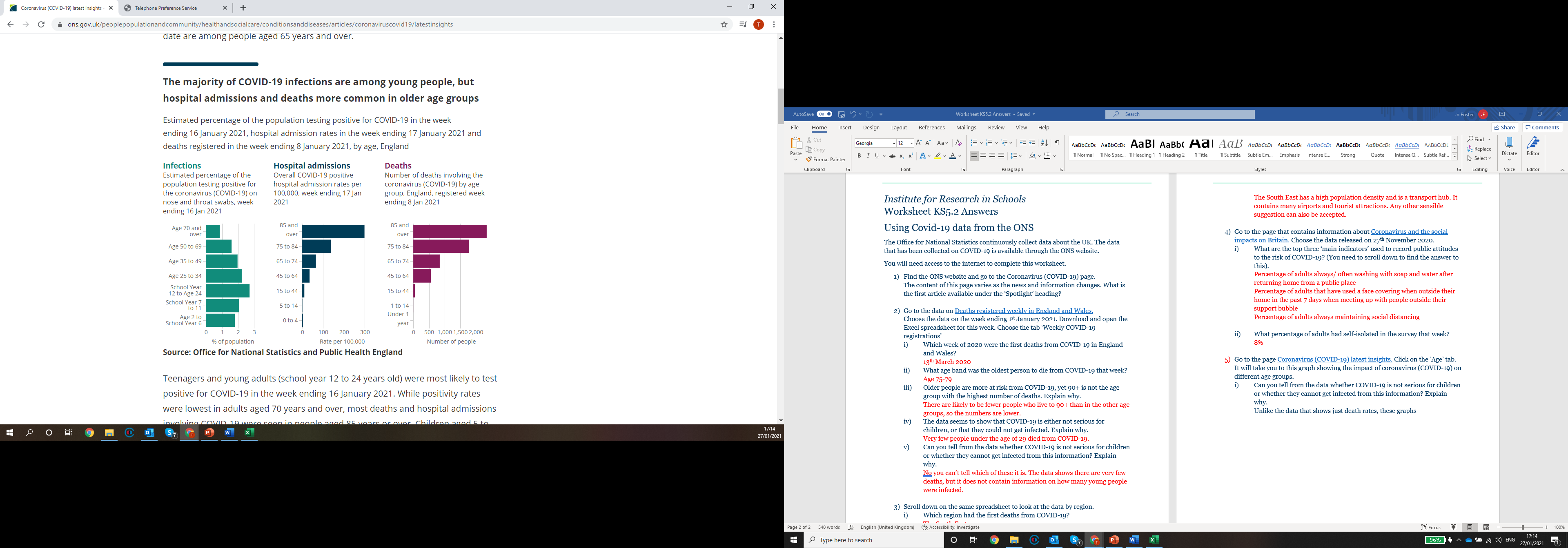
1. Find the ONS website and go to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) page.

The content of this page varies as the news and information changes. What is the first article available under the ‘Spotlight’ heading?

1. Go to the data on [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales.](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/weeklyprovisionalfiguresondeathsregisteredinenglandandwales)

Choose the data on the week ending 1st January 2021. Download and open the Excel spreadsheet for this week. Choose the tab ‘Weekly COVID-19 registrations’

1. Which week of 2020 were the first deaths from COVID-19 in England and Wales?
2. What age band was the oldest person to die from COVID-19 that week?
3. Older people are more at risk from COVID-19, yet 90+ is not the age group with the highest number of deaths. Explain why.
4. The data seems to show that COVID-19 is either not serious for children, or that they could not get infected. Explain why.
5. Can you tell from the data whether COVID-19 is not serious for children or whether they cannot get infected from this information? Explain why.
6. Scroll down on the same spreadsheet to look at the data by region.
7. Which region had the first deaths from COVID-19?
8. Suggest why this region had the first deaths from the disease.
9. Go to the page [Coronavirus (COVID-19) latest insights.](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/articles/coronaviruscovid19/latestinsights) Click on the ‘Age’ tab. It will take you to this graph showing the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) on different age groups.



Can you tell from the data whether COVID-19 is not serious for children or whether they cannot get infected from this information?

Explain why.

1. The Office for National Statistics carries out random sampling of the population to discover the COVID-19 infection rates.

An App (the Zoe App) was also rolled out during the pandemic, where individuals could report each day whether they had symptoms of COVID-19, and report test results.

1. In what ways are each of these approaches useful?
2. Thinking about population demographics, what might be a limitation of the Zoe App?