

Supporting the UK's COVID-19 response – a collaborative approach by Ordnance Survey and the Office of National Statistics

Andrew Cooling (OS) and Robert Kaleta (ONS)

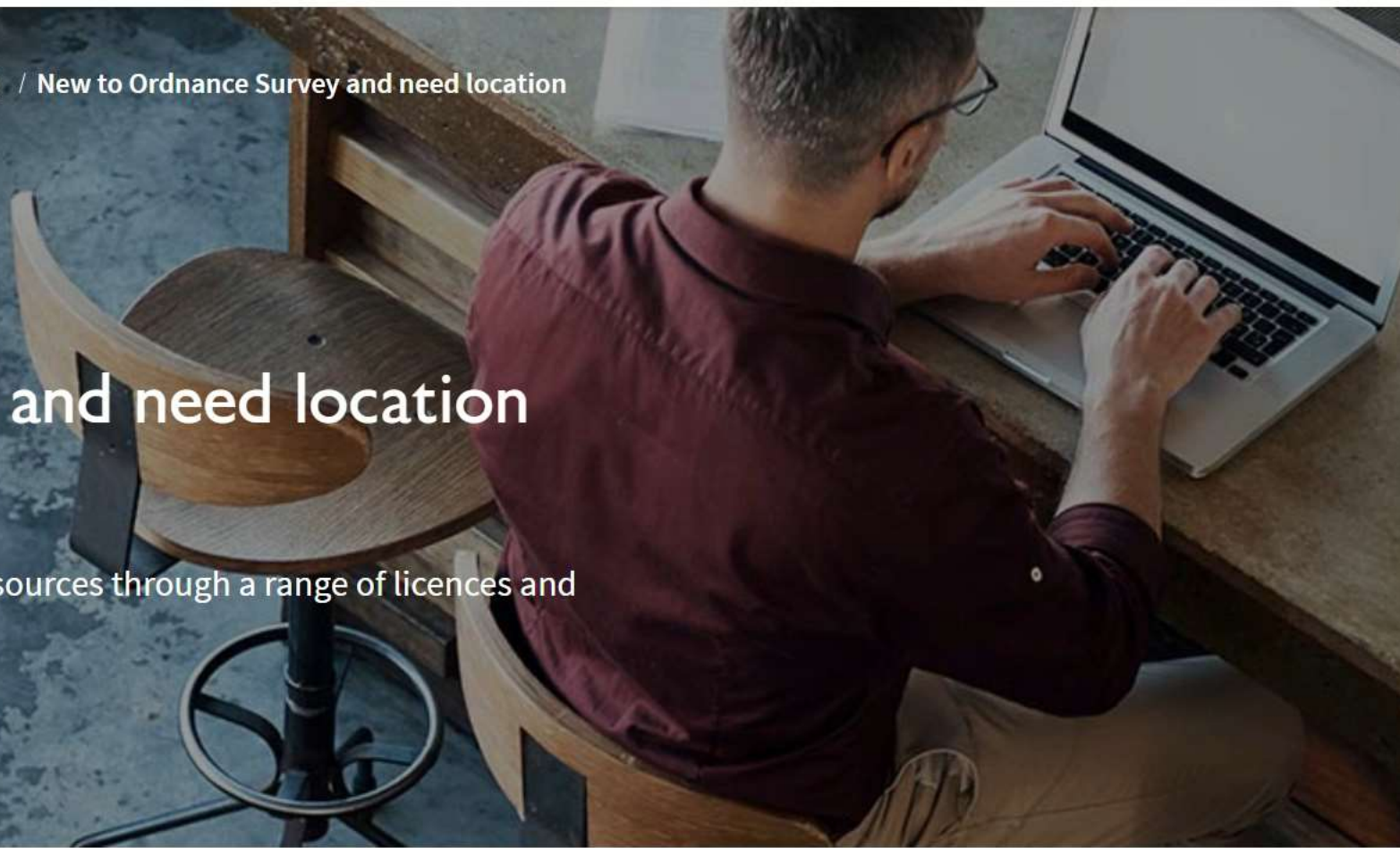


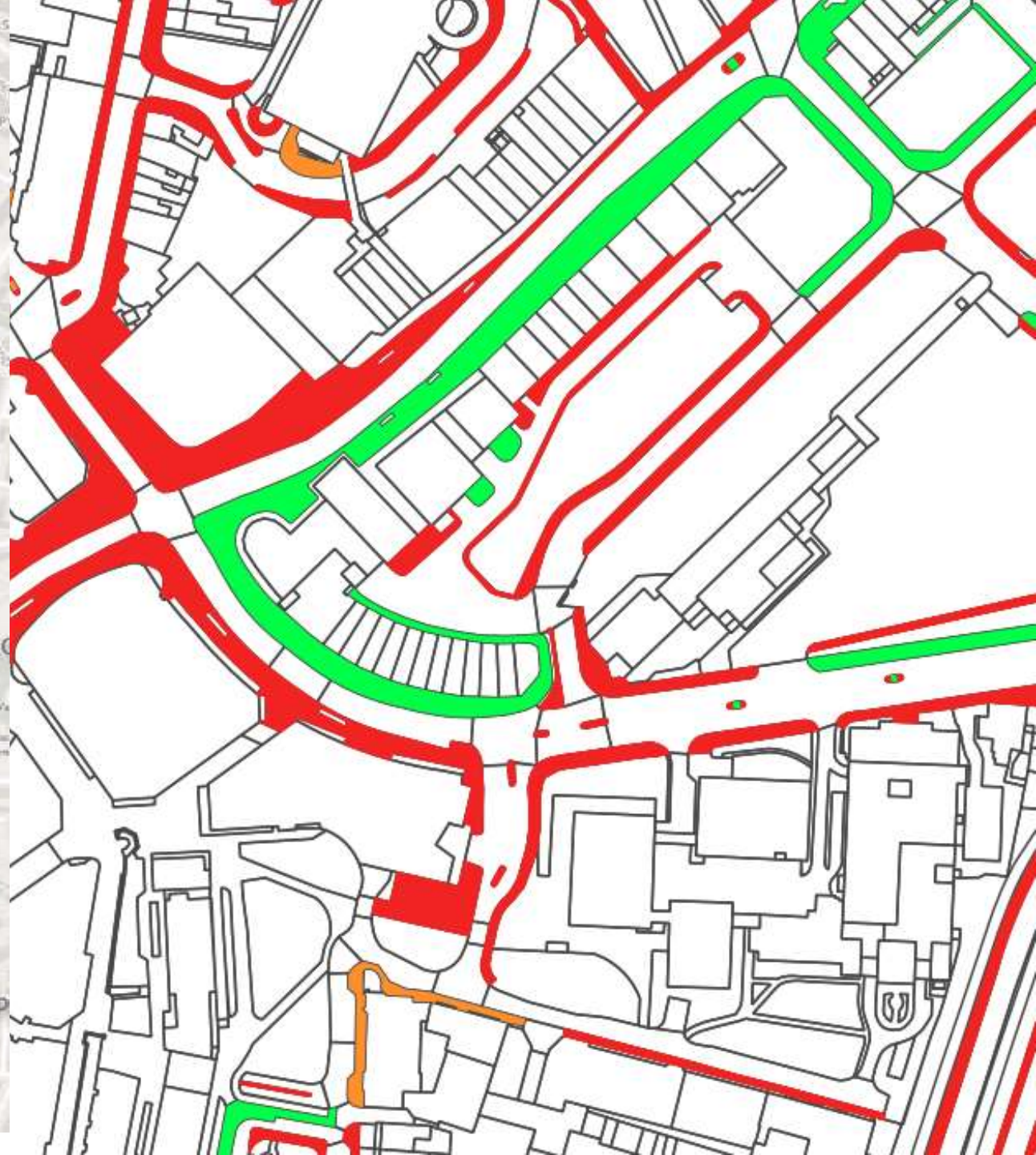
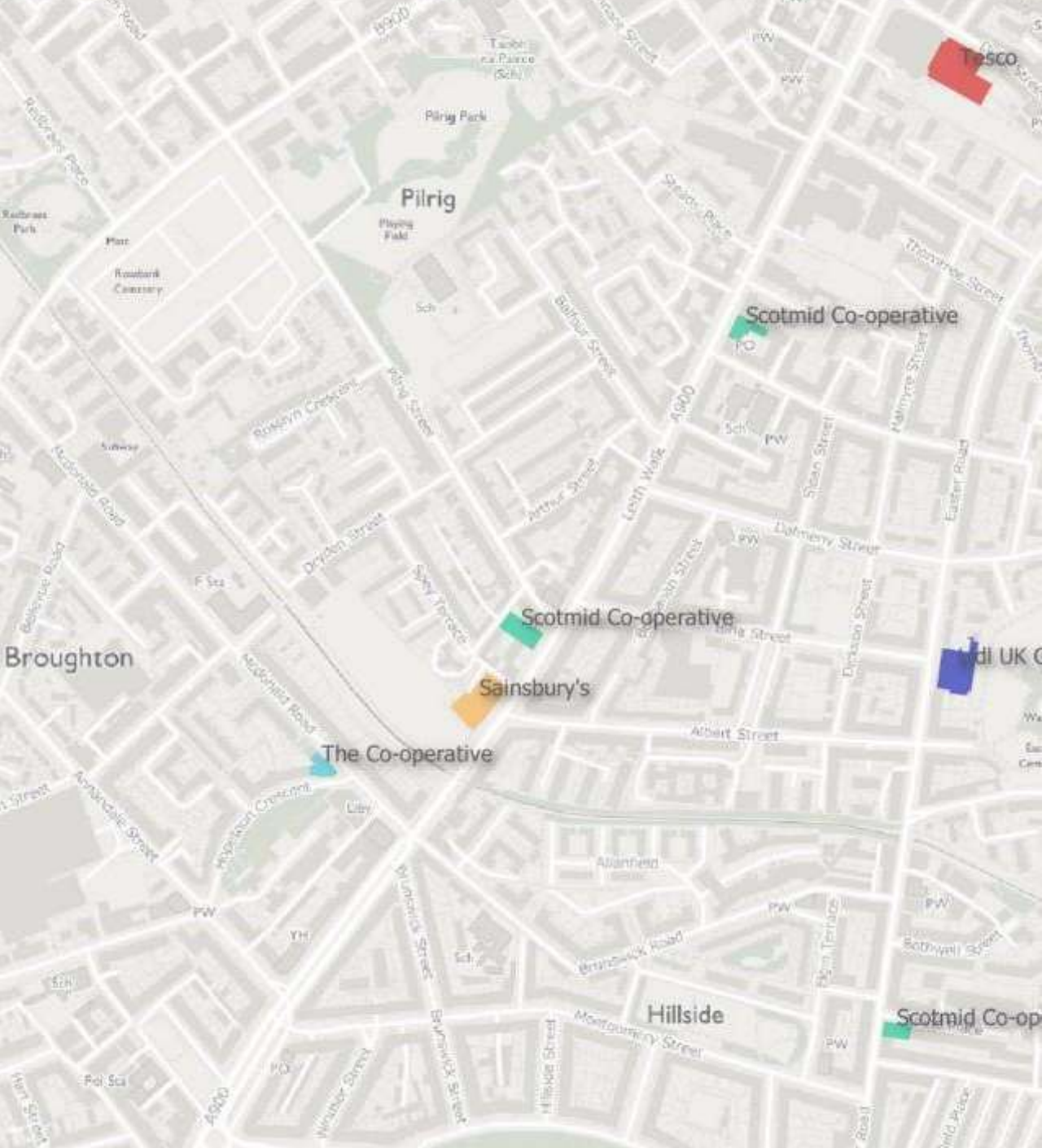
Ordnance Survey supporting the UK's response to the COVID-19 pandemic

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Learn how you can access free location data and resources through a range of licences and channels, during the Covid-19 crisis.







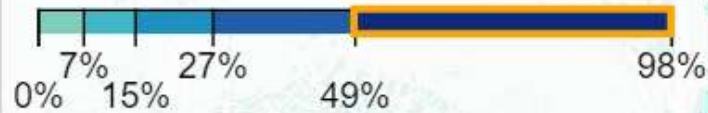
Enter a postcode



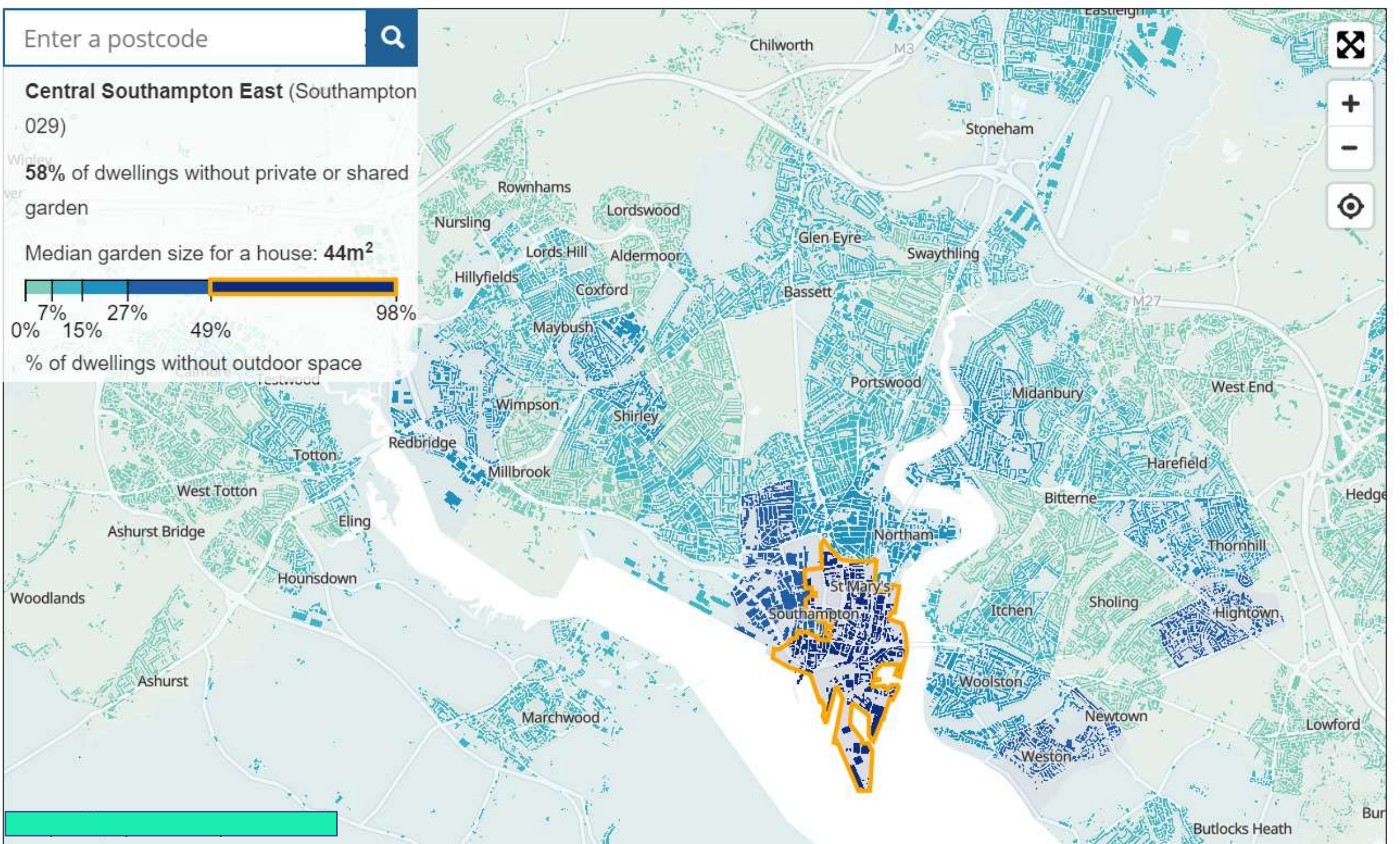
Central Southampton East (Southampton 029)

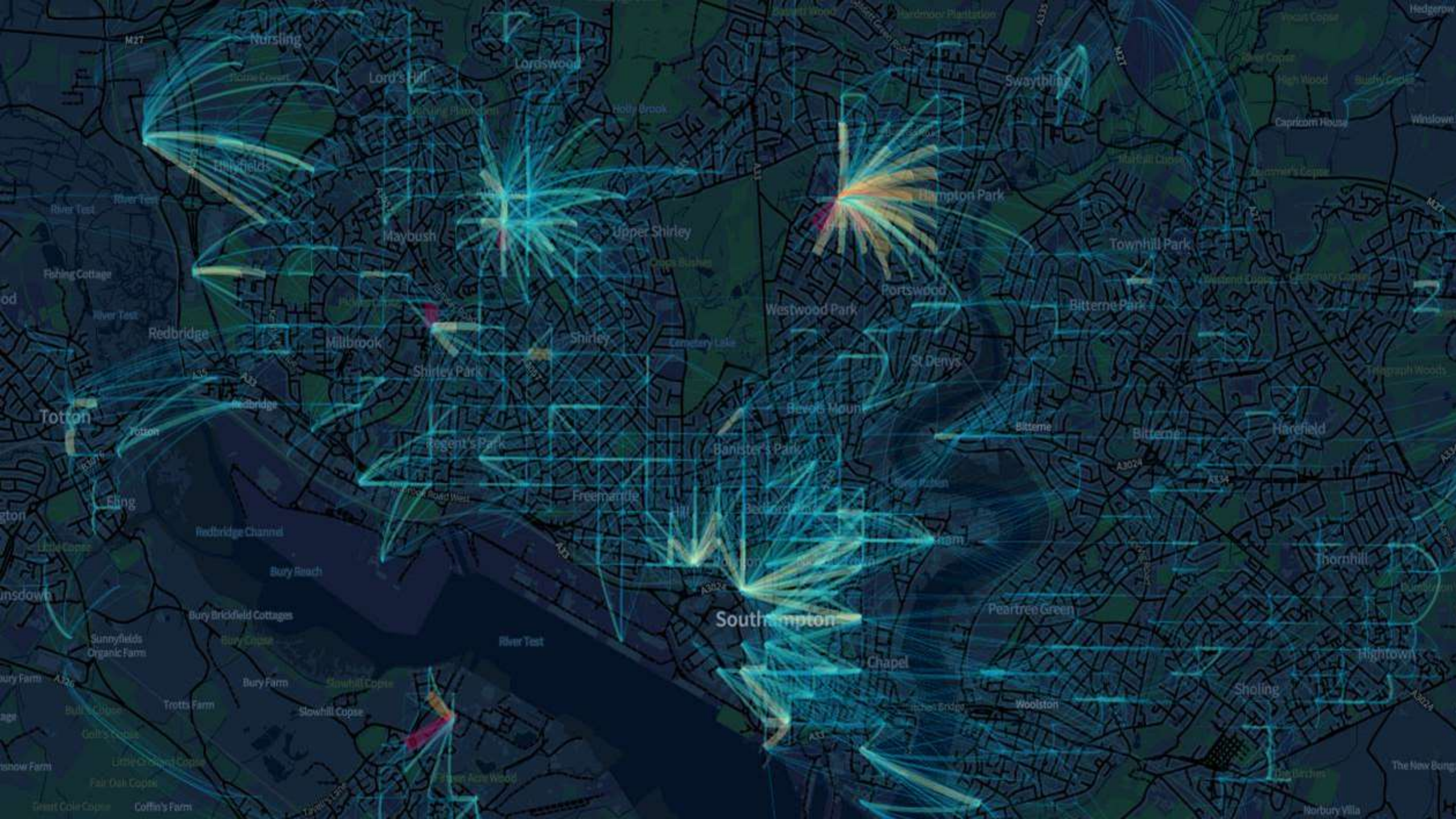
58% of dwellings without private or shared garden

Median garden size for a house: **44m²**



% of dwellings without outdoor space







Department
of Health &
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Public Health
England



Office for
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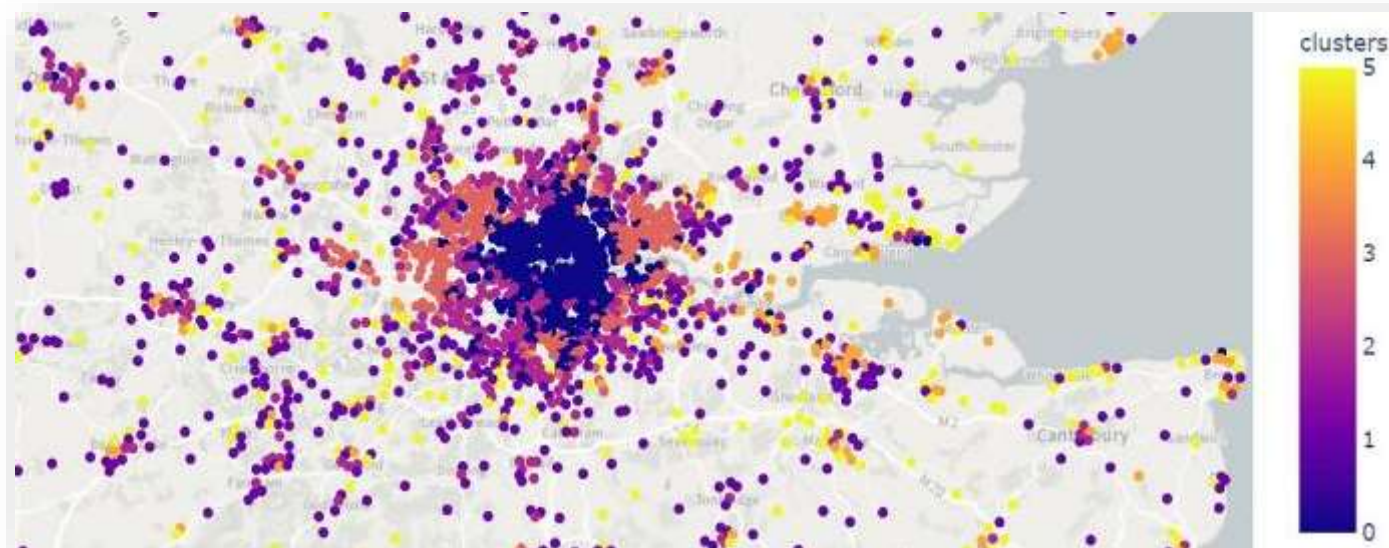
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Geography for COVID-19 analysis and response

Rob Kaleta – ONS Geospatial

Work of Chris Gale, Musa Chiriken, Jordan Parker, Heather Porter, Alistair Calder etc.



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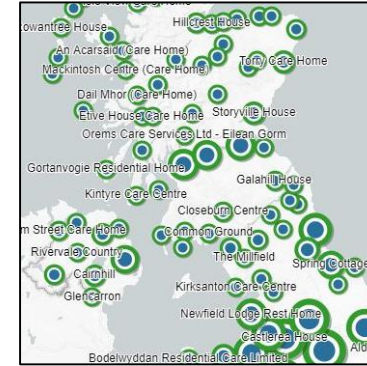
ONS role in Covid response

ONS Contribution to national response

- Monitoring deaths
- Running the Coronavirus Infection Survey (CIS)
- Analyzing cases and impact
- (looking forward) - Supporting economic impact and recovery

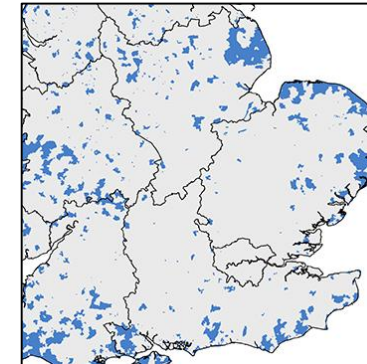
Role of Geospatial

- Sample frames for surveys
- Statistical base and denominators for analysis
- The frame for official Covid tracker app
- Analysis projects for the Joint Biosecurity Centre
 - High risk industries
 - Wastewater monitoring



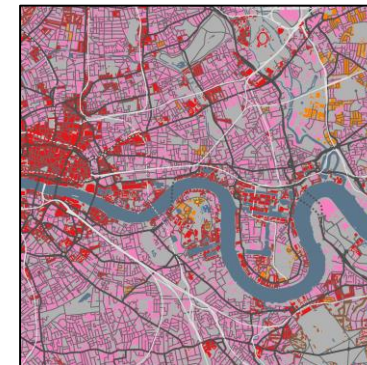
LOCATION & DATA SOURCES

Sample sites
Cases
Location of risk



DENOMINATORS

Lockdown Population
Age
Ethnicity
etc



BOUNDARIES

Statistical and
operational for
analysis
& visualisation



ONS Geospatial

At-risk industries

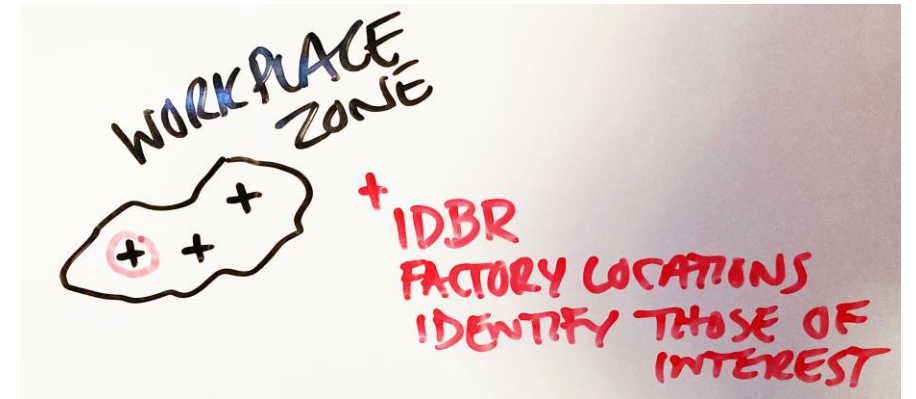


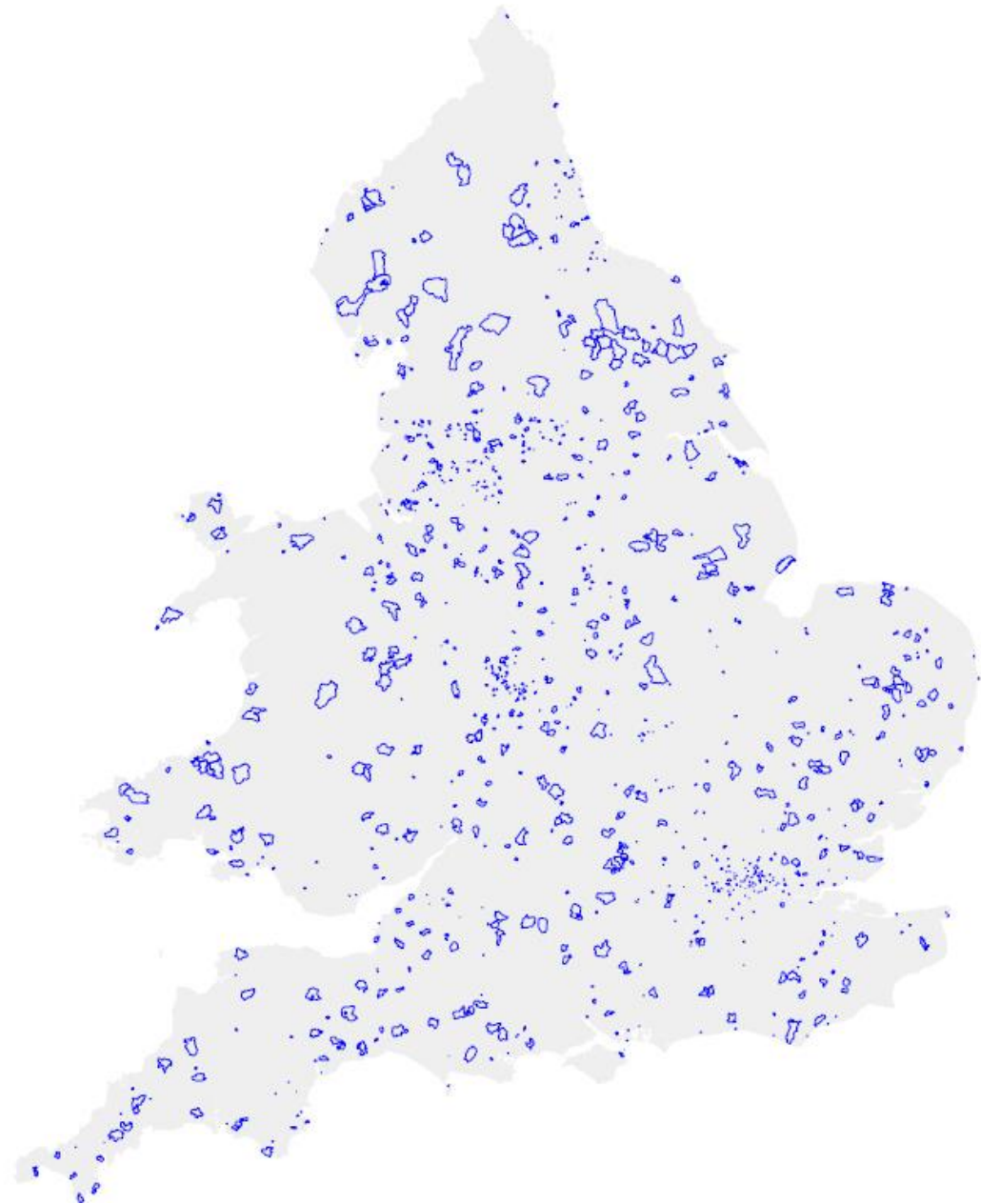
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Aim : Investigating location of workers in industries potentially posing high risk of transmission

Method – Step 1

- Extract industry site locations from our Business Register (IDBR) – using Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes
- Initially for:
 - Meat, fish, and poultry processing plants
 - Textile related industries
 - Care homes, Logistics, some Agriculture
- These sites are allocated to ‘Workplace Zones’ – a small non-disclosive geography specifically designed for business statistics



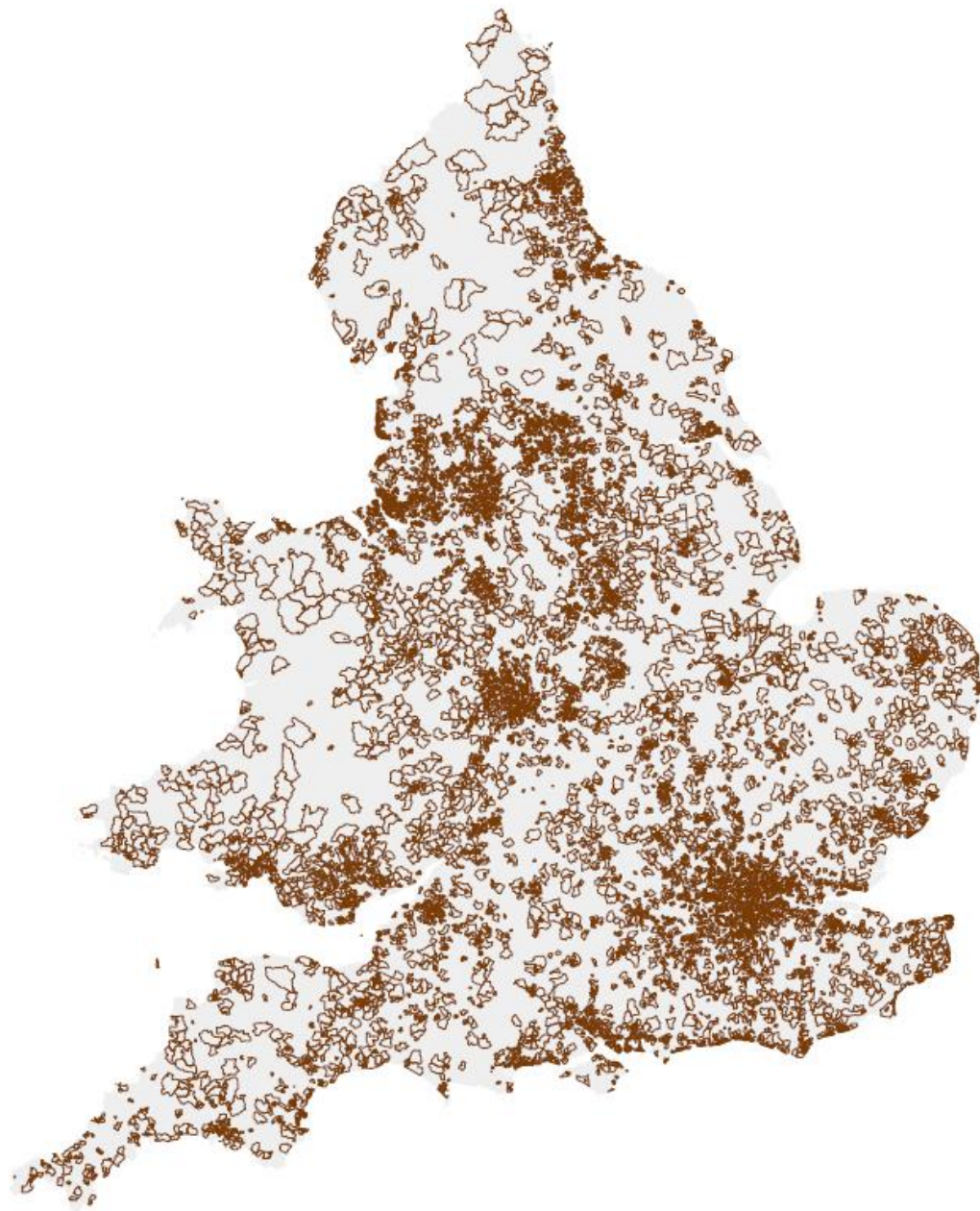


Meat, Fish and Poultry

Distributed across the country

But note sparsity in South East

A number of very large plants



Carehomes

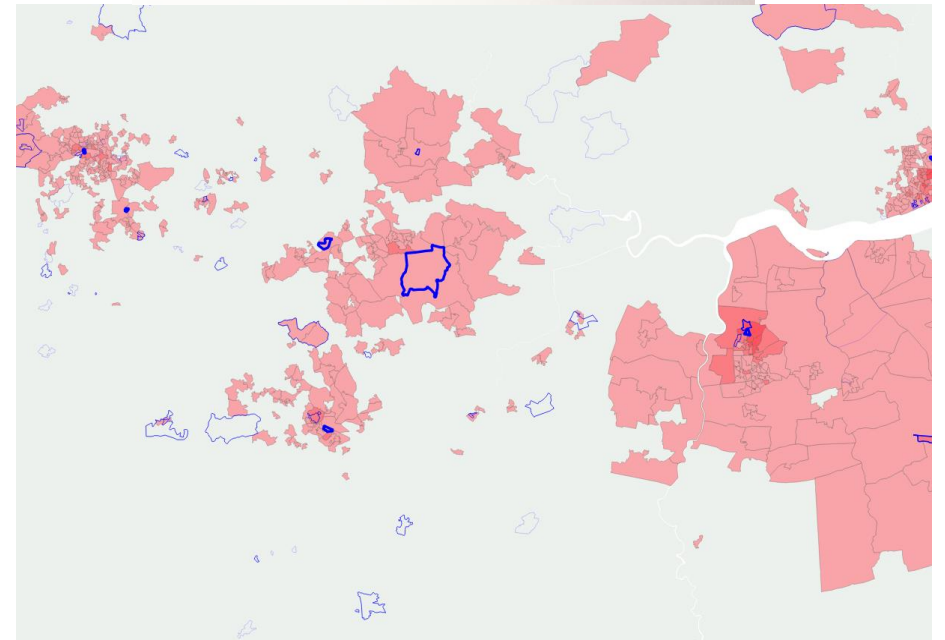
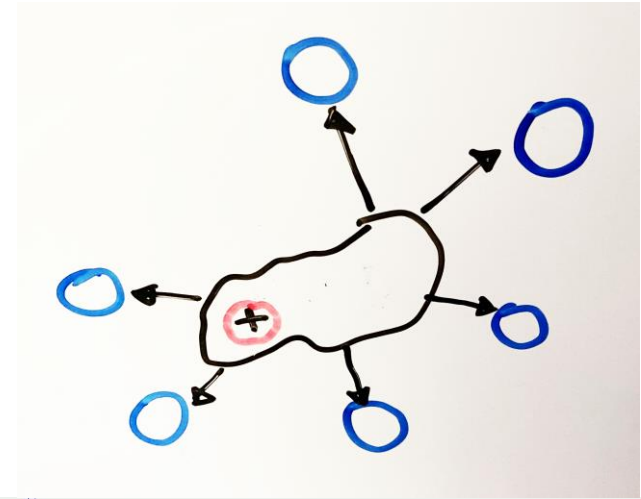
Distributed with
population

Large numbers of staff
nationally – but widely
spread across a large
number of sites

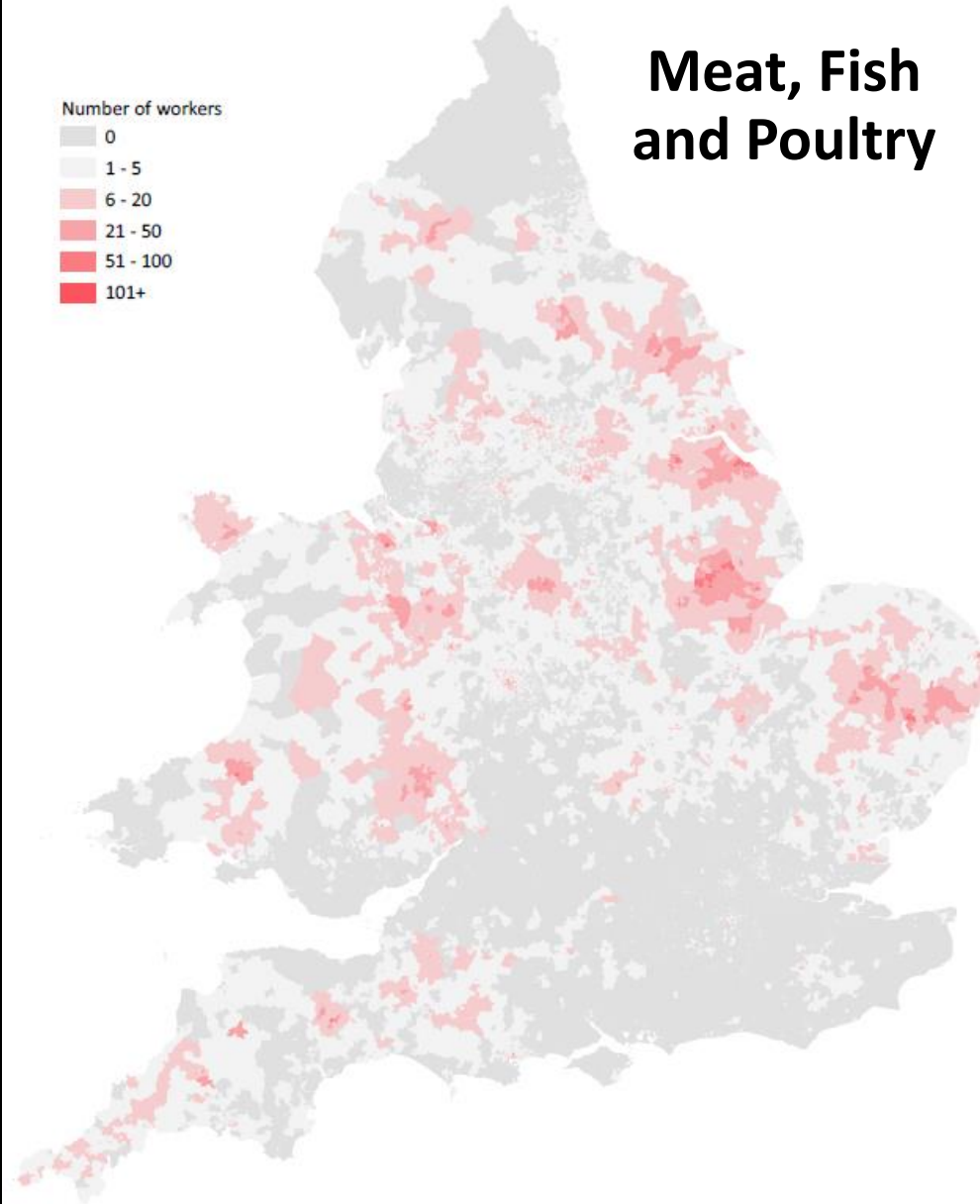
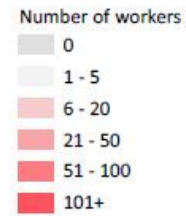
Method – Step 2

- Business register provides number of employees at each site
- We use census travel-to-work flows to estimate workers' residence – **distributing the workforce out to surrounding areas**

Limitation: Census 2011 data is now 9 years old – better mobility data may provide a better estimate

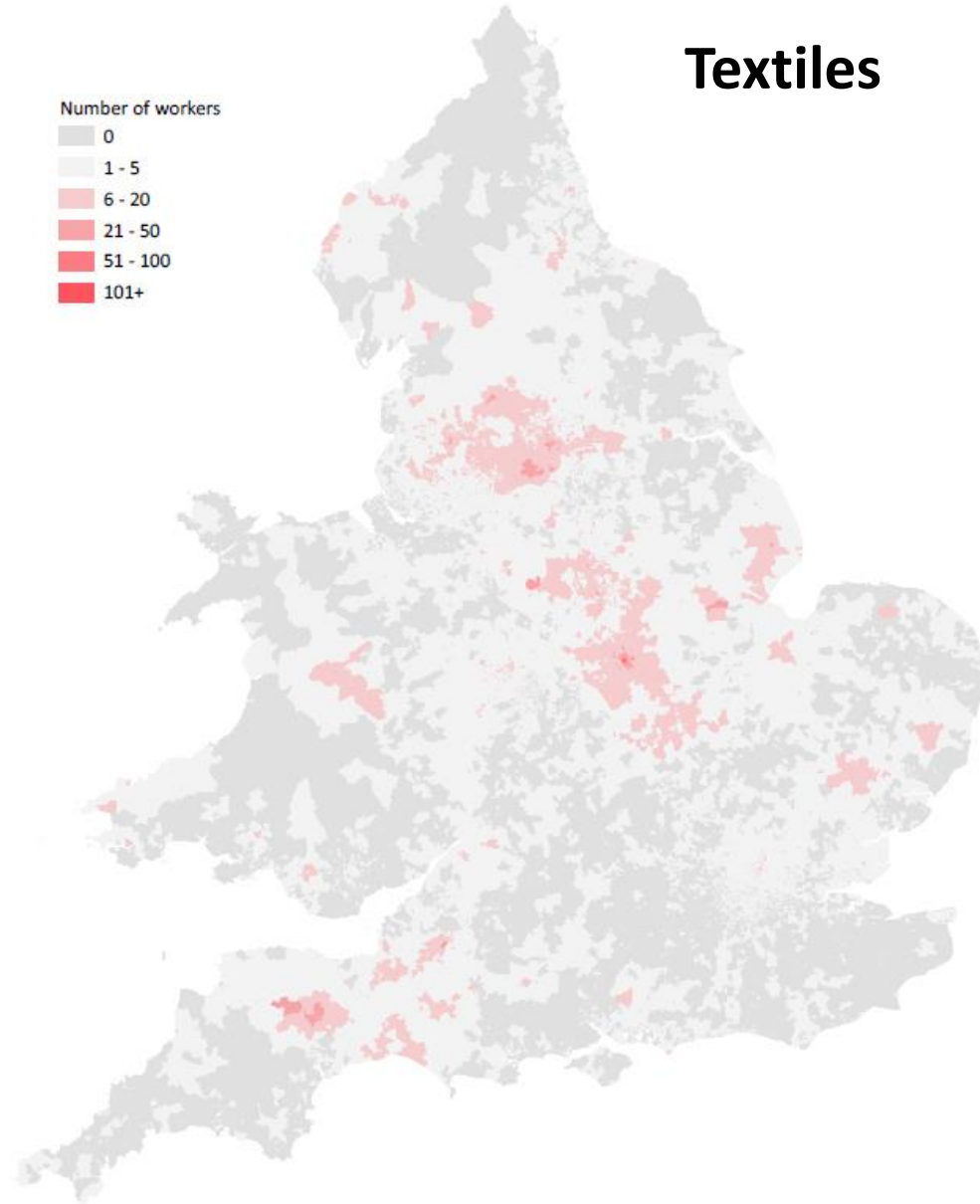
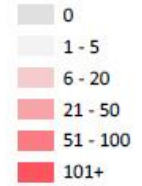


Meat, Fish and Poultry



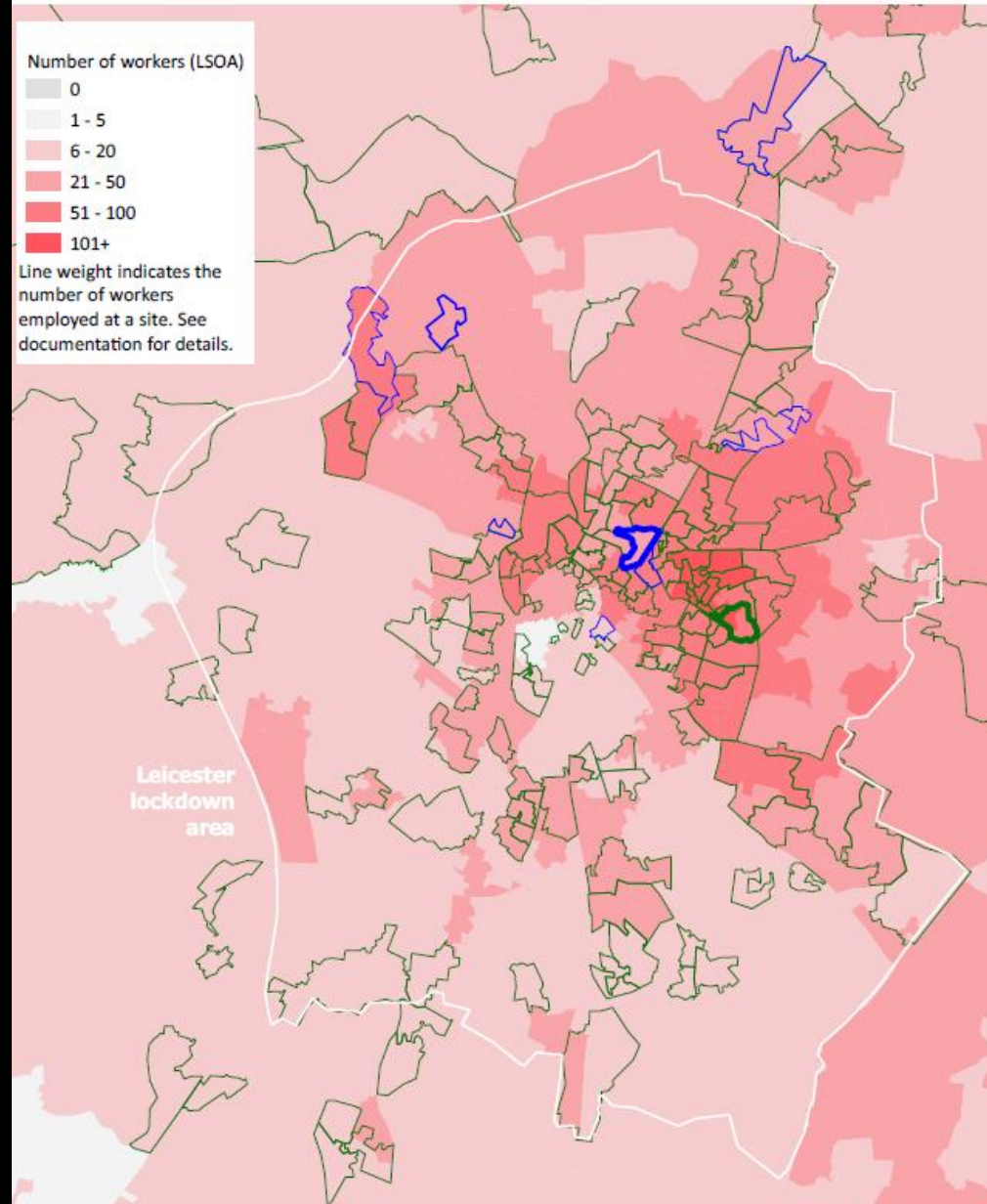
Textiles

Number of workers



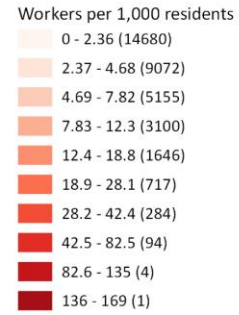
Note that this data is modelled, only indicative and subject to further research. Titles and keys are indicative - for definitions and units used and caveats relating to the use of these data check documentation and associated metadata.

Leicester: Specified 'at risk' industries (Meat, Fish, Poultry, Textiles) – Workers' place of residence (Modelled - Lower Layer Super Output Areas - LSOAs)

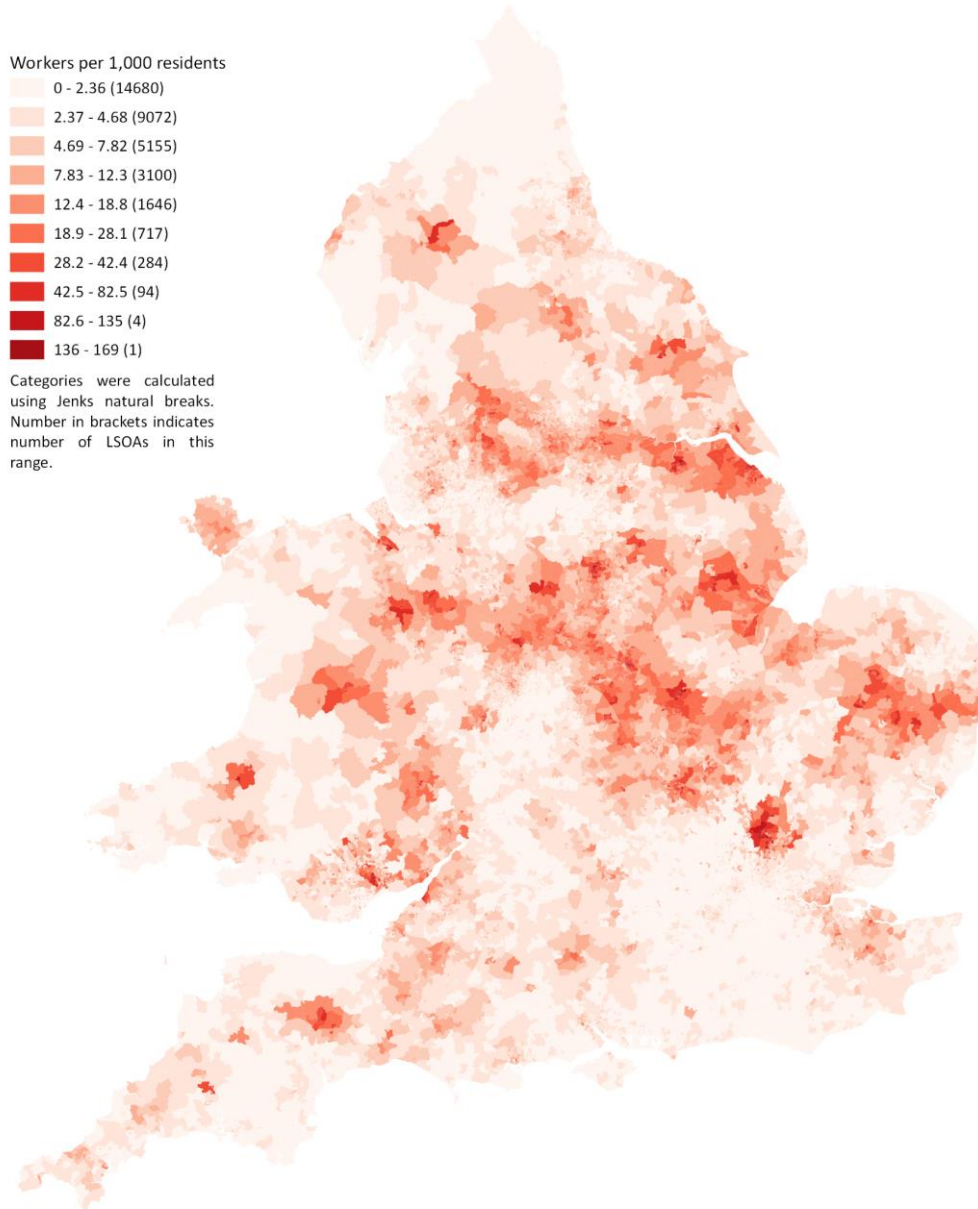


Blue = Meat factories
Green = Textiles
Thickness indicates number of employees

Specified 'at risk' industries (Meat, Fish, Poultry, Textiles, Distribution Centres) – Number of workers per 1,000 residents (Modelled - Lower Layer Super Output Areas - LSOAs)



Categories were calculated using Jenks natural breaks. Number in brackets indicates number of LSOAs in this range.



Caveats & further work

- Distribution is based on old data
 - and not calibrated
- Relative risk of individual industries is unclear
- Industry \neq occupation \neq risk
- Investigate better mobility data
- Investigate relative industry risks & relationship with occupation
- Test predictive power of these methods as part of a risk model



ONS Geospatial

Wastewater monitoring



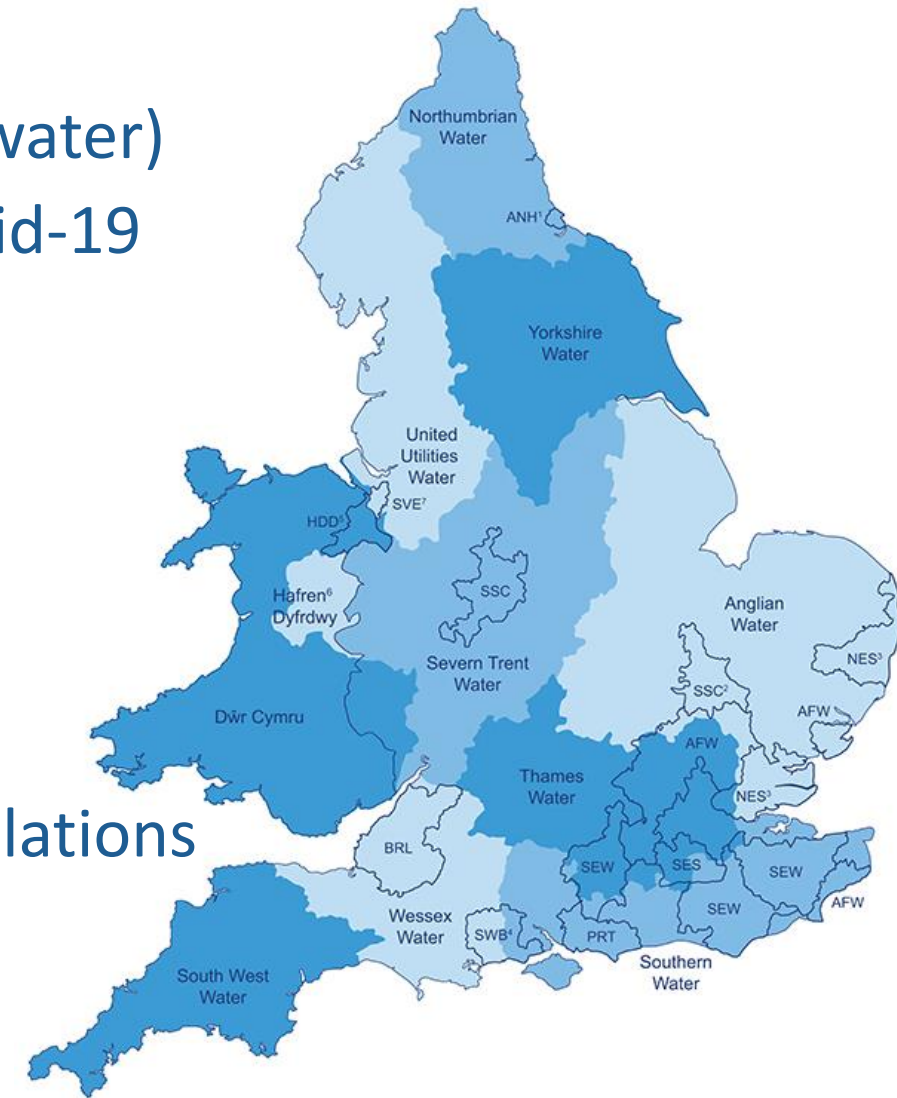
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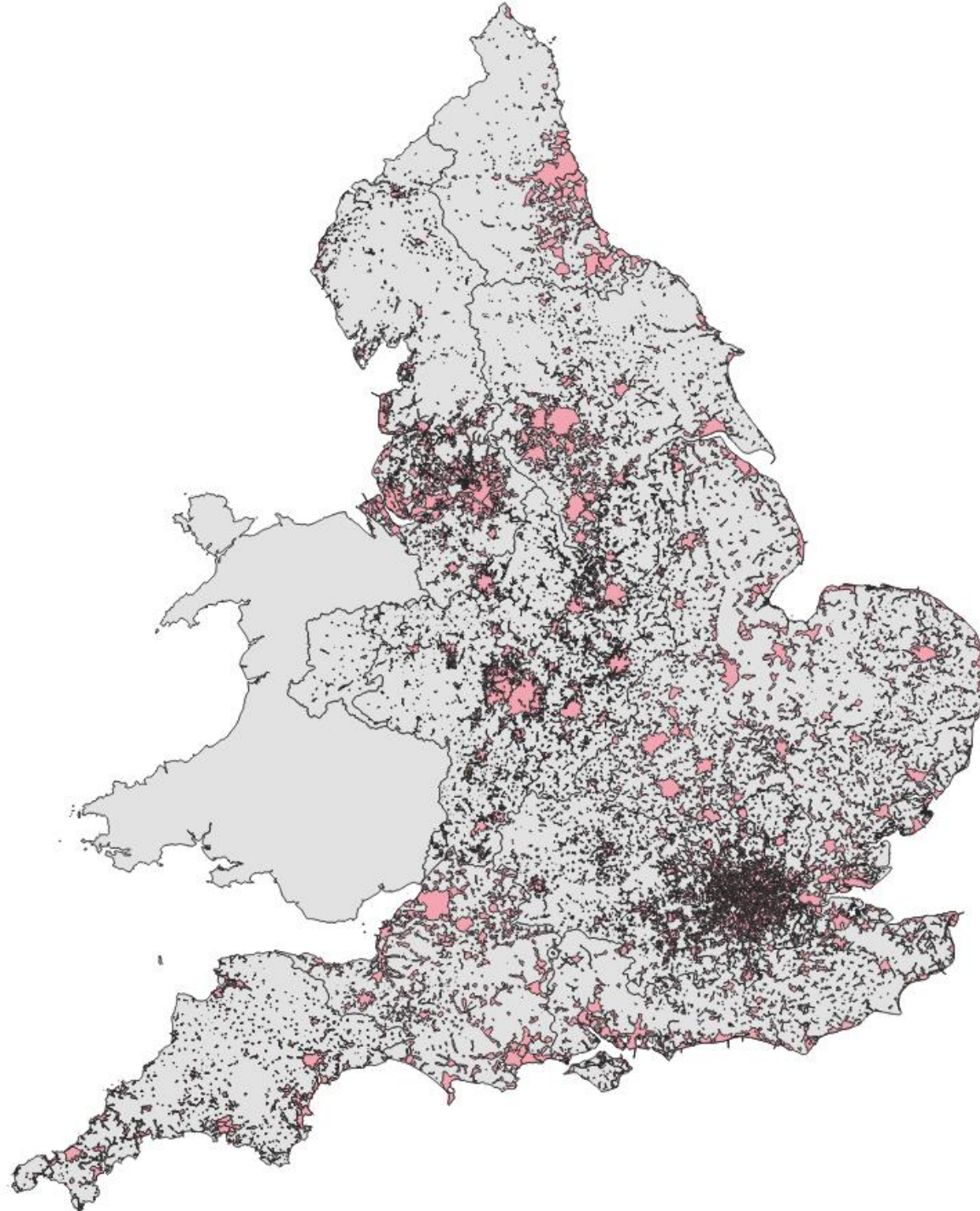
Wastewater monitoring

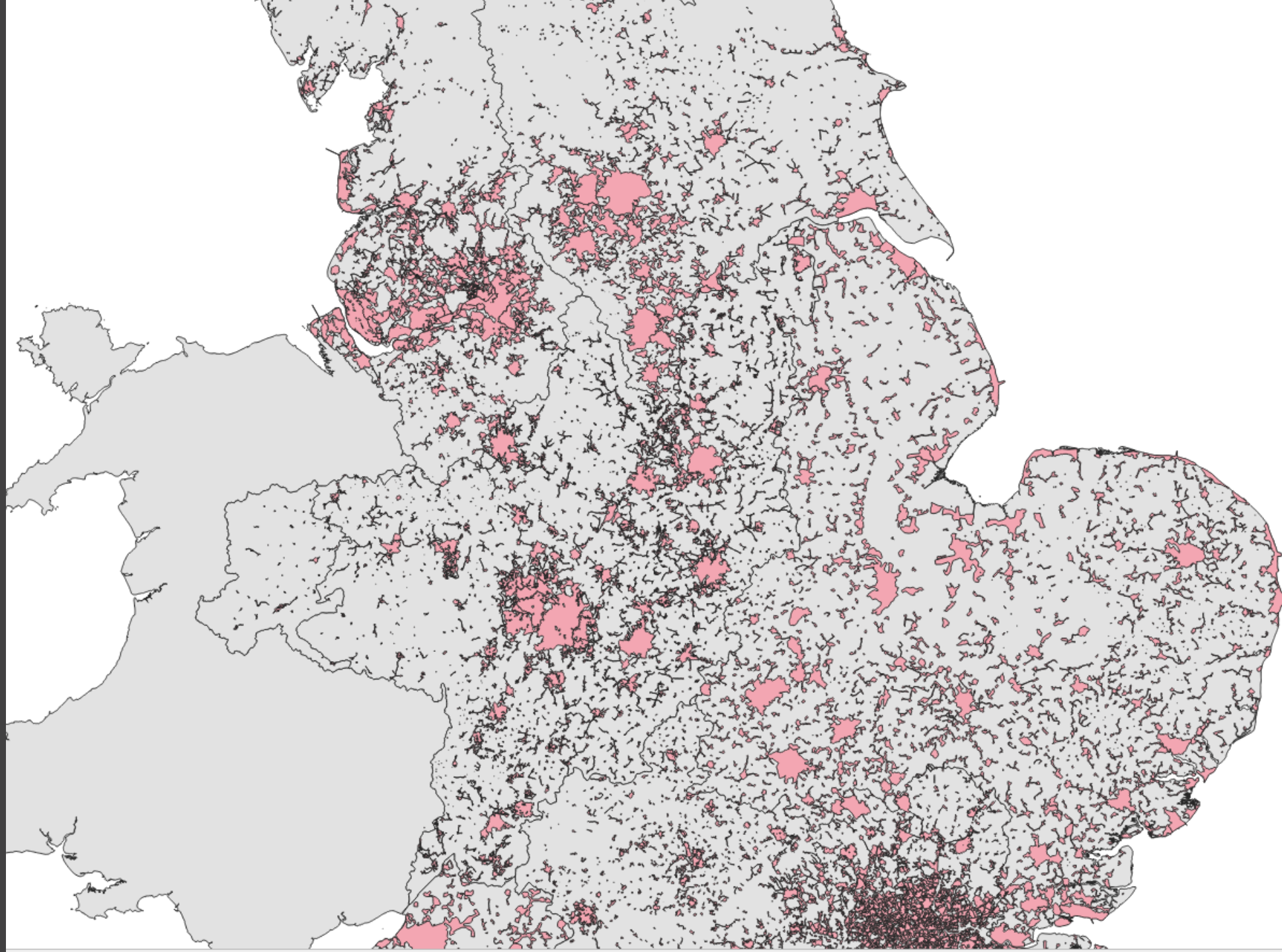
- Evidence that RNA (which we can sample in waste water) provides an early indicator of pre-symptomatic Covid-19 infection
- Sampling 50 sites in UK

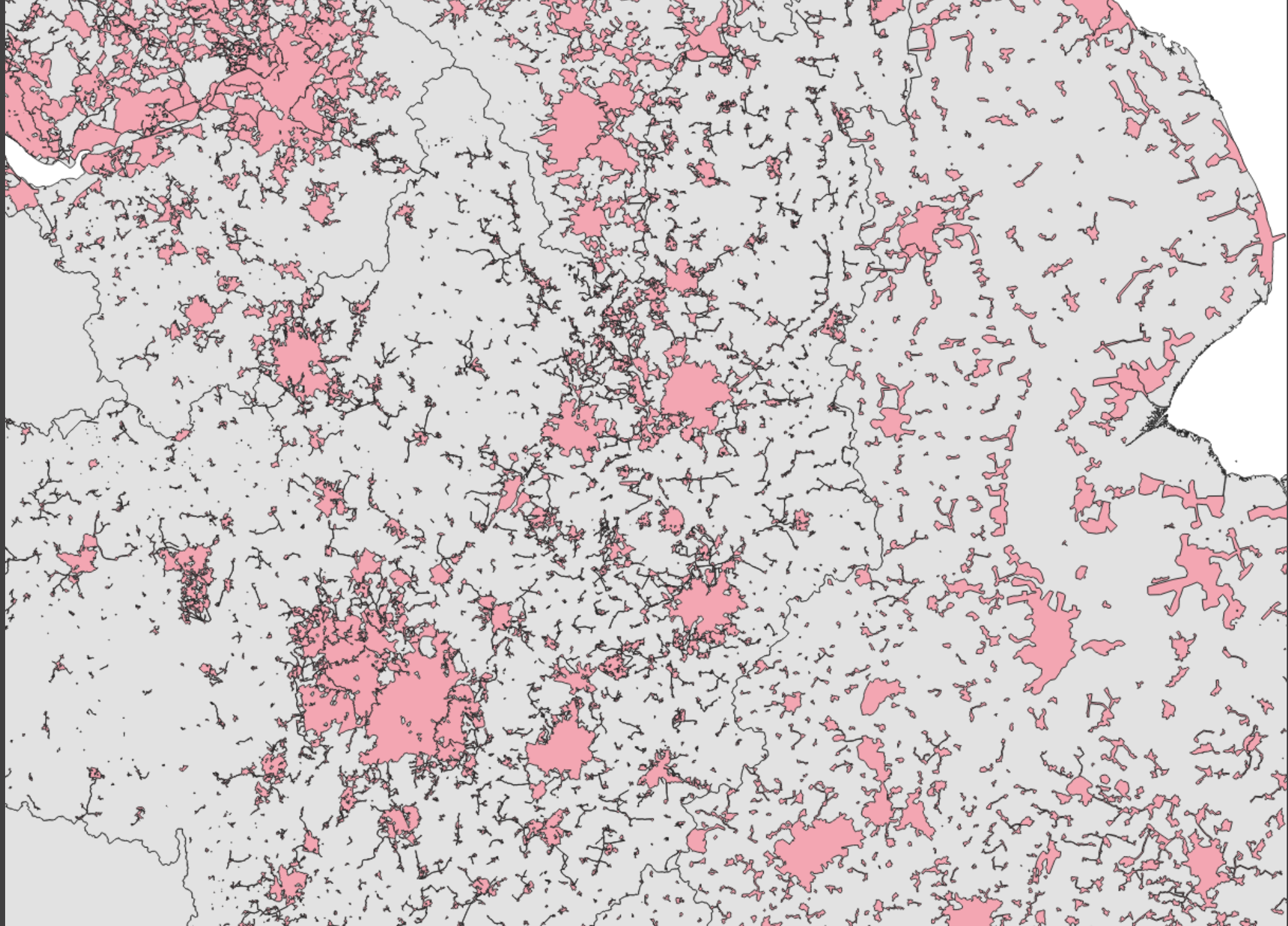
Our role :

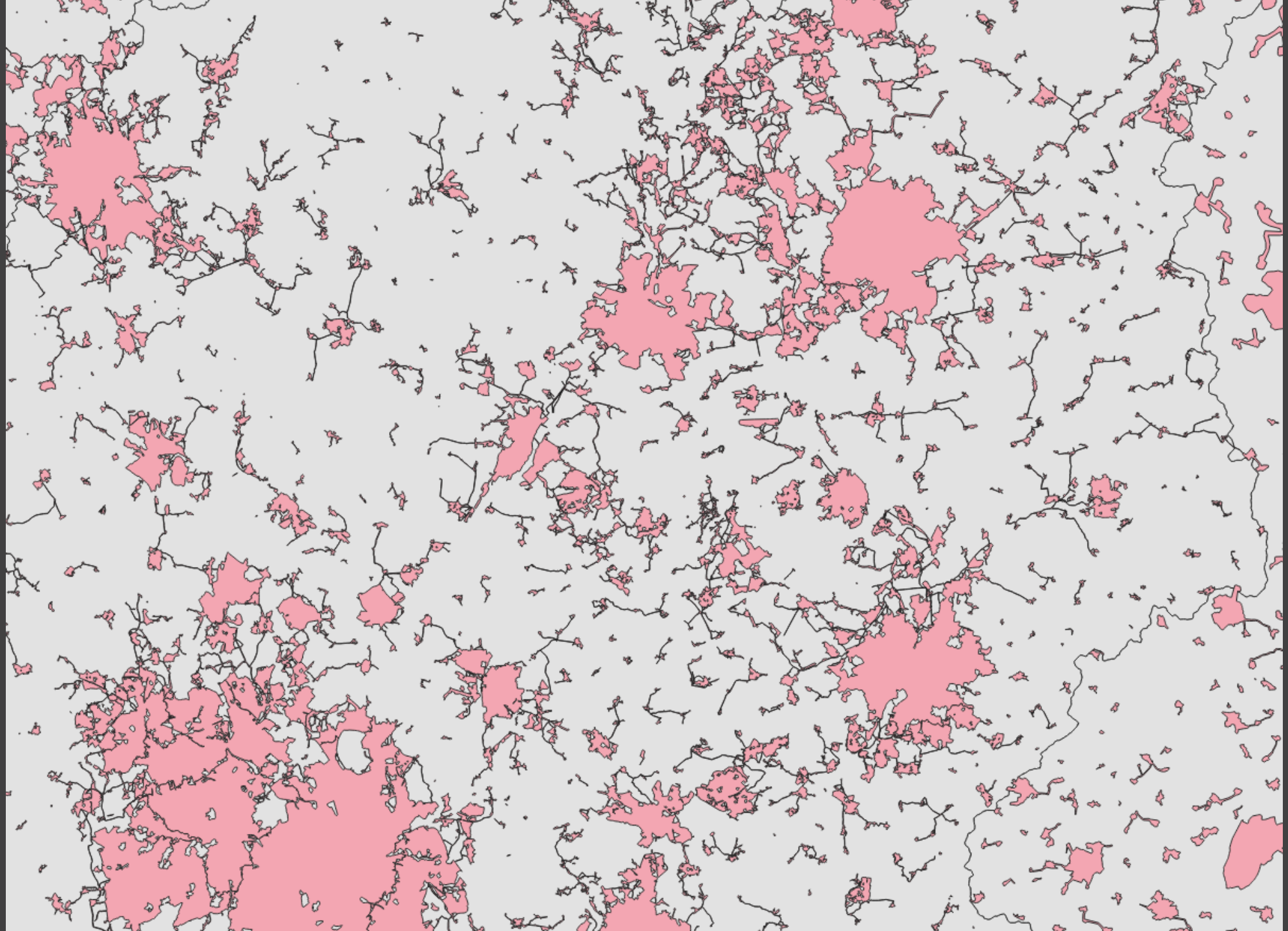
- Standardising and managing catchment data
- Creating denominators and characterising the populations of catchment areas
- Picking the right areas to sample

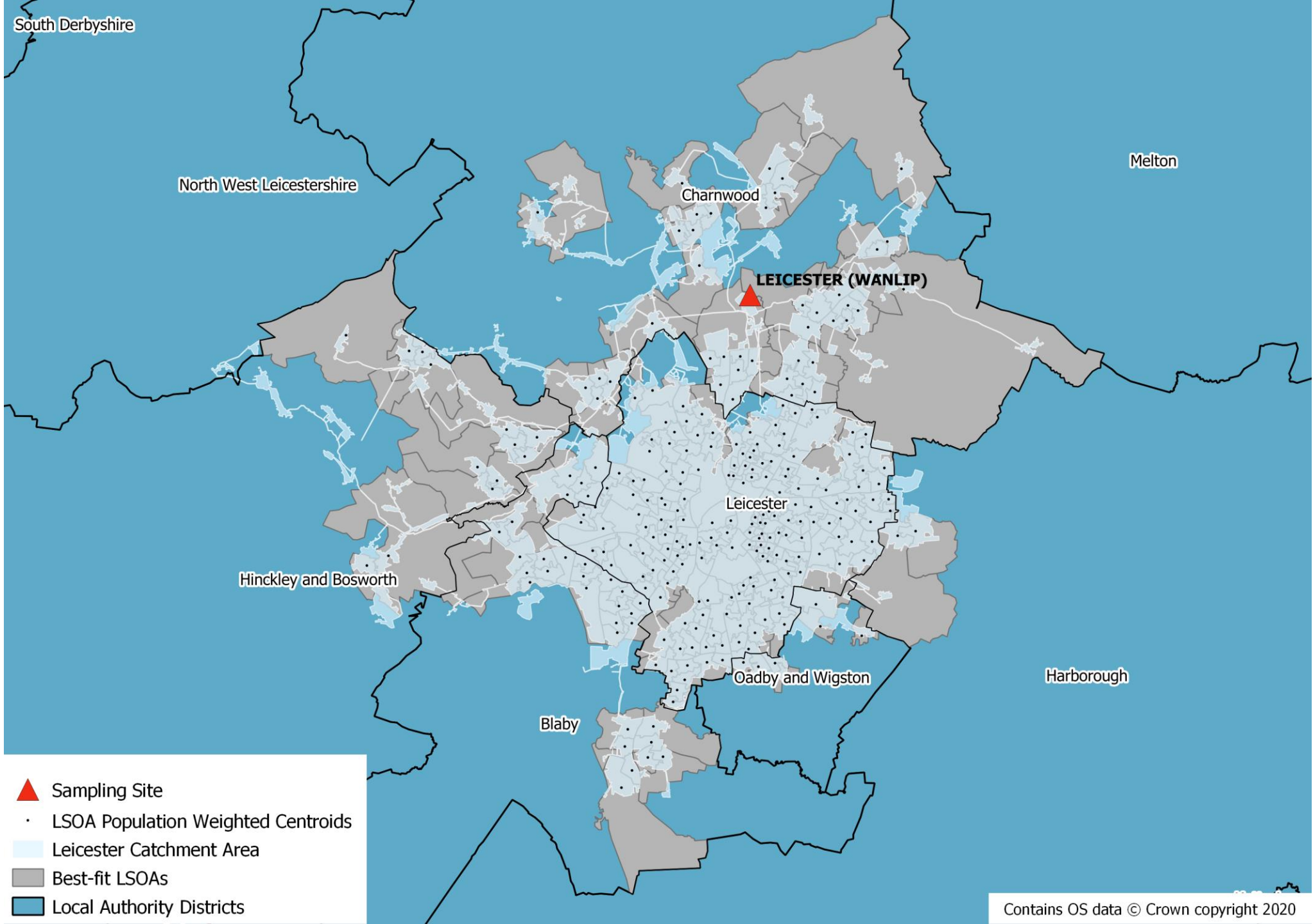






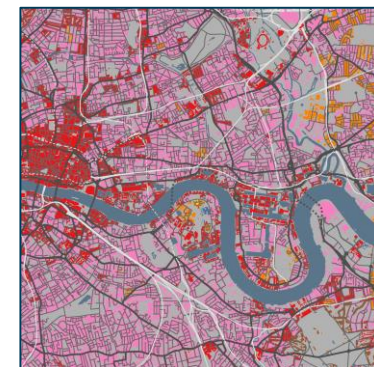
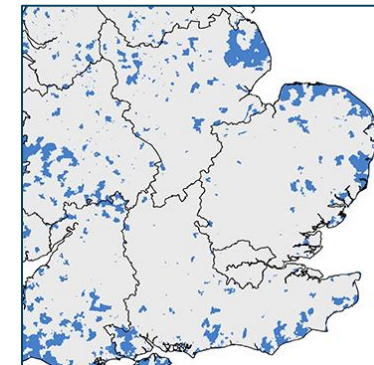
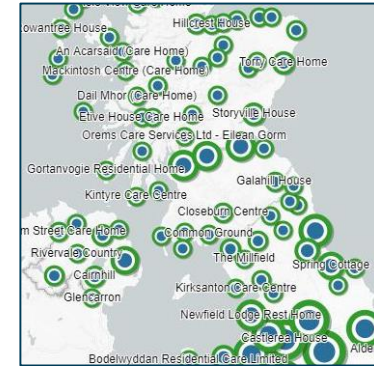






Observations / Conclusion

- Increasingly close working between mapping and statistical community
- COVID-19 has been the driver for open data sharing and rapid cooperation across government
- Highlighted the value of geography for integrating data across themes – and the importance of location for monitoring / analysis / response





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