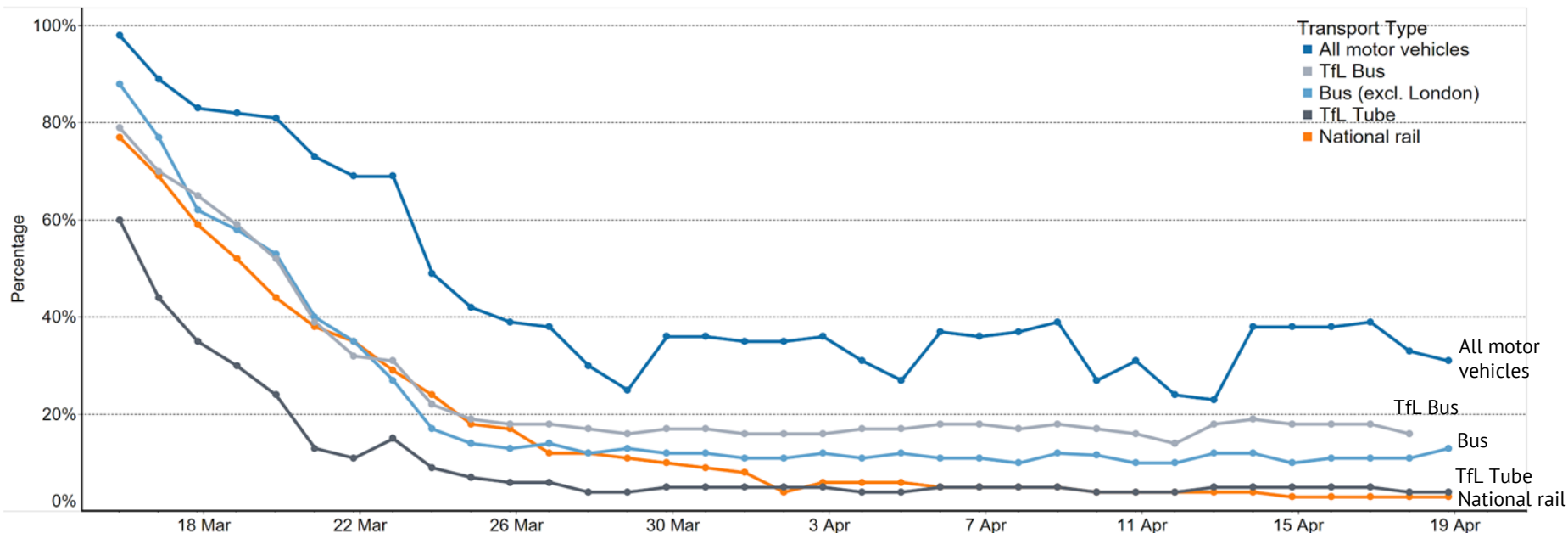


Transport use change (Great Britain)

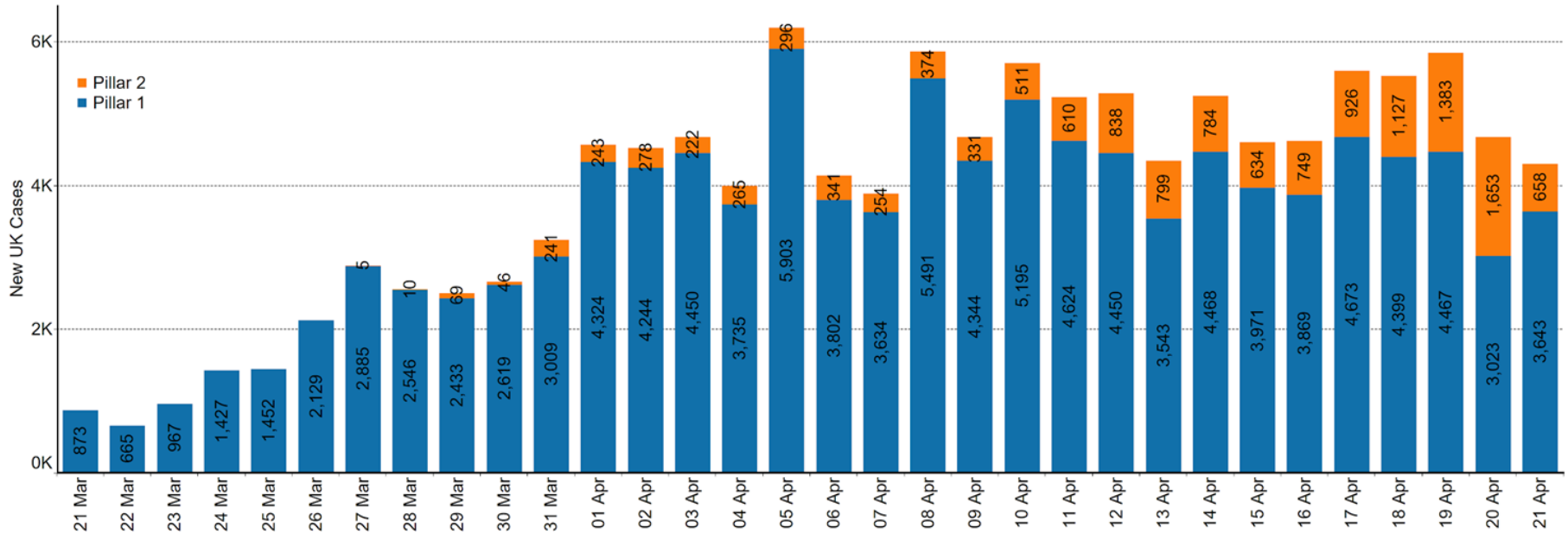
Transport use is down by more than 60% for all transport types since February. Rail and Tube use are down by more than 95%. Motor vehicle usage has a different weekday to weekend/bank holiday usage pattern.



Source: Department for Transport. Bus (exc London), TFL tube and Bus data has been adjusted to compare against typical usage for the Easter break, whereas motor vehicles and national rail have not. Data on TFL Buses is not available from Sunday 19th April due to the change in [boarding policy](#).

New Cases (UK)

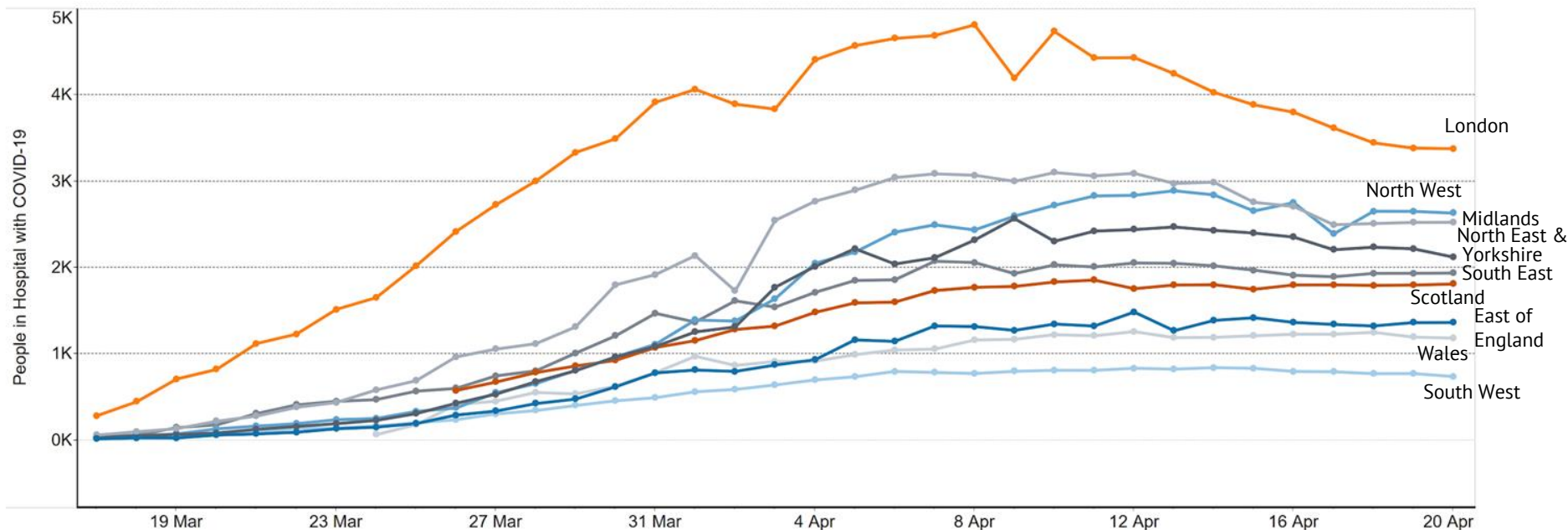
Cases are reported when lab tests are completed. This may be a few days after initial testing. Testing capacity is increasing, which is resulting in a greater number of observed cases (Confidence: there are likely many more cases than currently recorded here). Pillar 1: swab testing in PHE labs and NHS hospitals for those with a medical need and the most critical workers and their families. Pillar 2: swab testing for key workers and their households.



Source: Department of Health and Social Care.

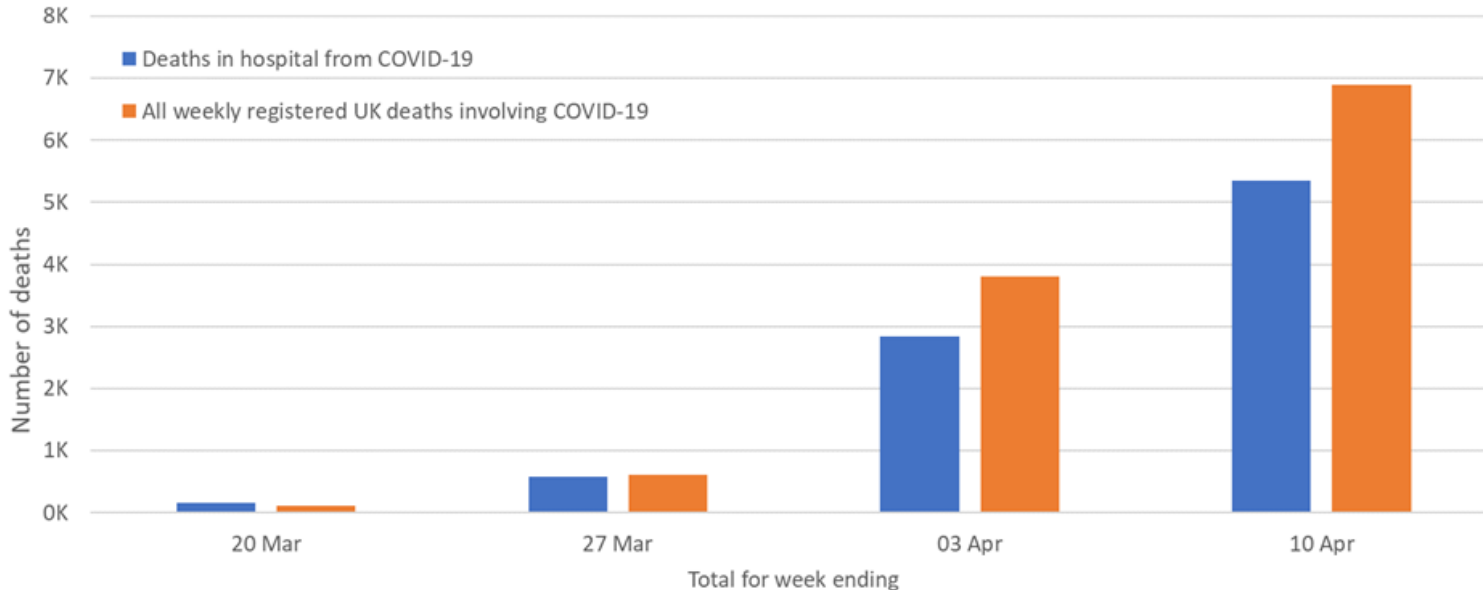
People in Hospital with COVID-19 (Great Britain)

Over the last 24 hours, the number of people in GB hospitals with confirmed COVID-19 remained stable. Fluctuations in the North West have been driven by data validation changes and missing trusts returning data (creating artificial spikes in reporting). Nine hospitals, including London Nightingale did not return data for April 9, resulting in a misrepresented drop in hospitalisations. (Confidence: a new categorisation has been added to an existing high quality administrative data set).



All weekly deaths from COVID-19 compared with deaths in hospital (UK)

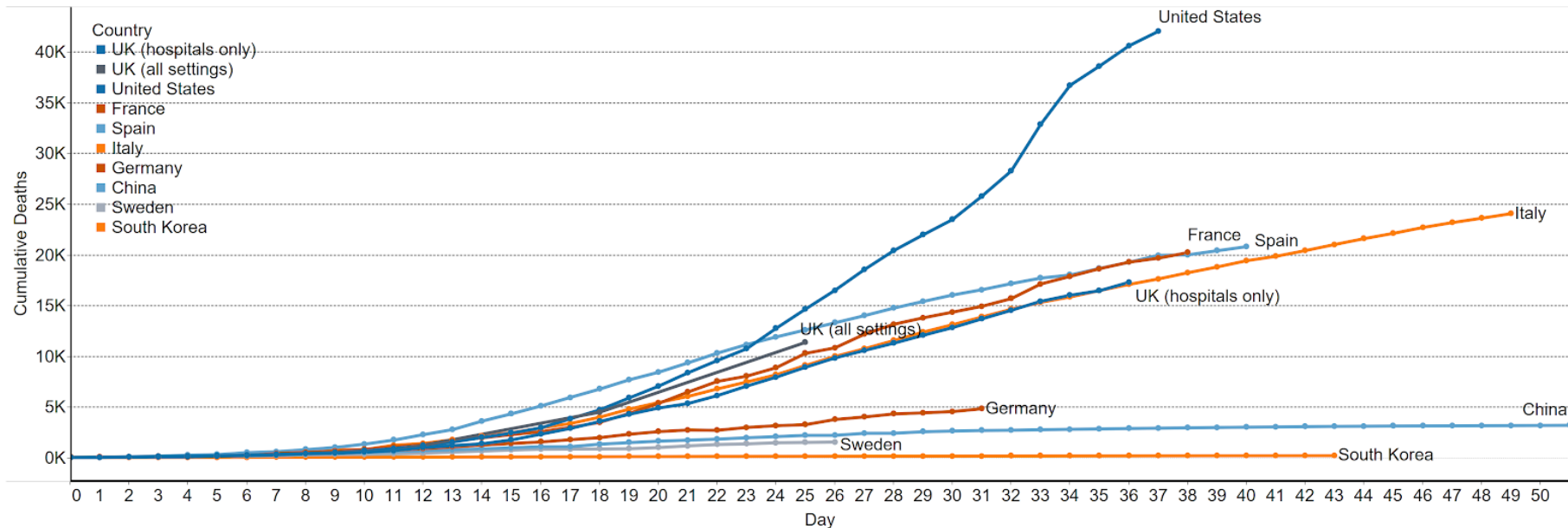
The majority of deaths occur in hospital. The all weekly measure of registered deaths is based on the date of registration. It includes deaths at home, in hospices, care homes, other communal establishments and elsewhere as well as deaths in hospital. The deaths in hospital measure is for the date when the death was reported.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Department of Health and Social Care, based on data from NHS England and the devolved administrations. Daily reporting of UK deaths is for hospitals only and may lag by up to several days. Daily counts have been aggregated to weekly totals. ONS, NRS and NISRA reporting of registered UK deaths for all settings is based on information from death certificates, and therefore lags DHSC daily hospital data. The average (median) registration delay is four days. ONS data also includes those without a test for COVID-19 but where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate.

Global Death Comparison

Country data is aligned by stage of the outbreak. Day 0 equals the first day 50 cumulative deaths were reported.



Source: ONS, NRS, NISRA, Public Health England, Johns Hopkins University. The figures on deaths relate in almost all cases to patients who have died in hospital and who have tested positive for COVID-19. Slight differences in reporting in devolved administrations may mean that they include a small number of deaths outside hospital. ONS, NRS and NISRA reporting of UK deaths for all settings is based on information from death certificates, and therefore lags daily hospital data. International reporting procedures and lags are unclear, so may not be comparing like-for-like.