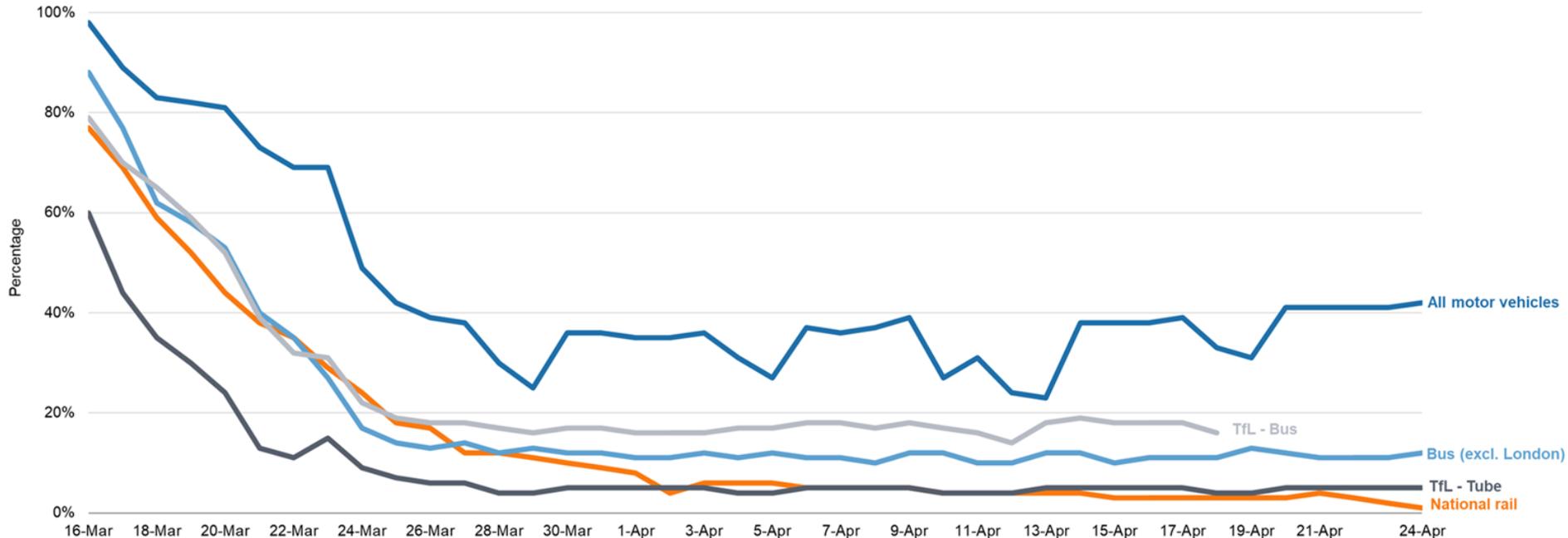


## Transport use change (Great Britain)

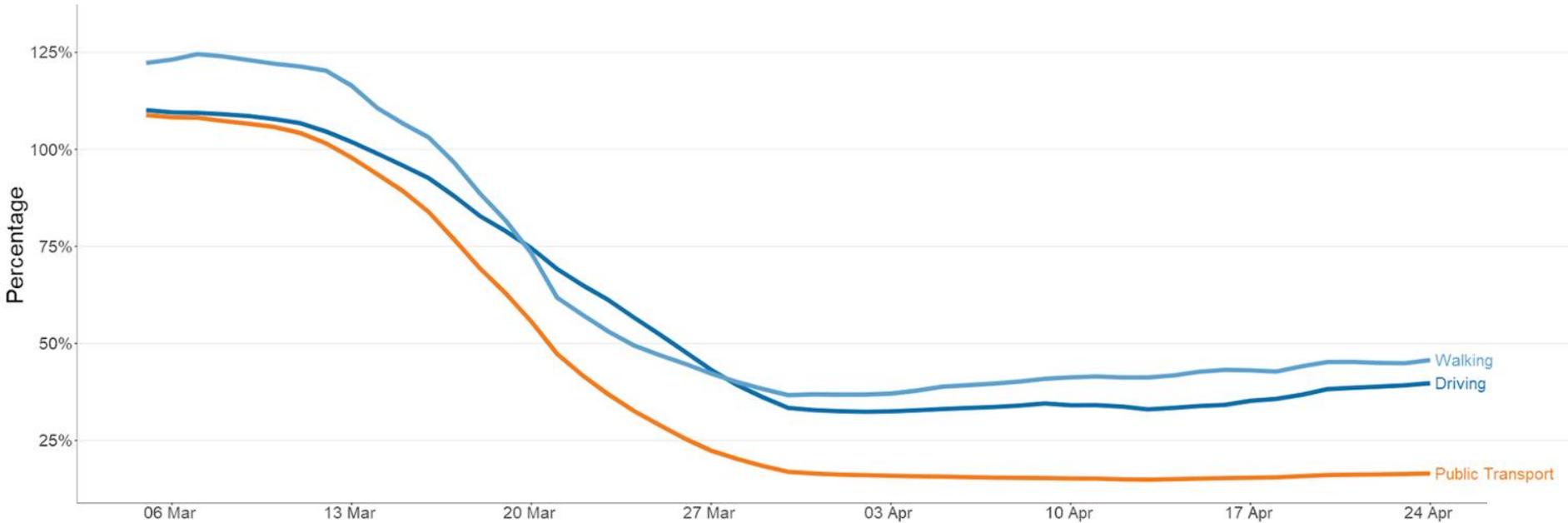
Traffic volumes at Friday 24th April are 58% lower than the first week of February. Traffic volumes this week have shown a small increase of 3 percentage points compared to previous weekday volumes (on the previous Friday 17th April, traffic volumes were 61% lower). Rail and Tube use are down by more than 95%.



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](#).

## Apple mobility trends data for UK - seven day rolling average

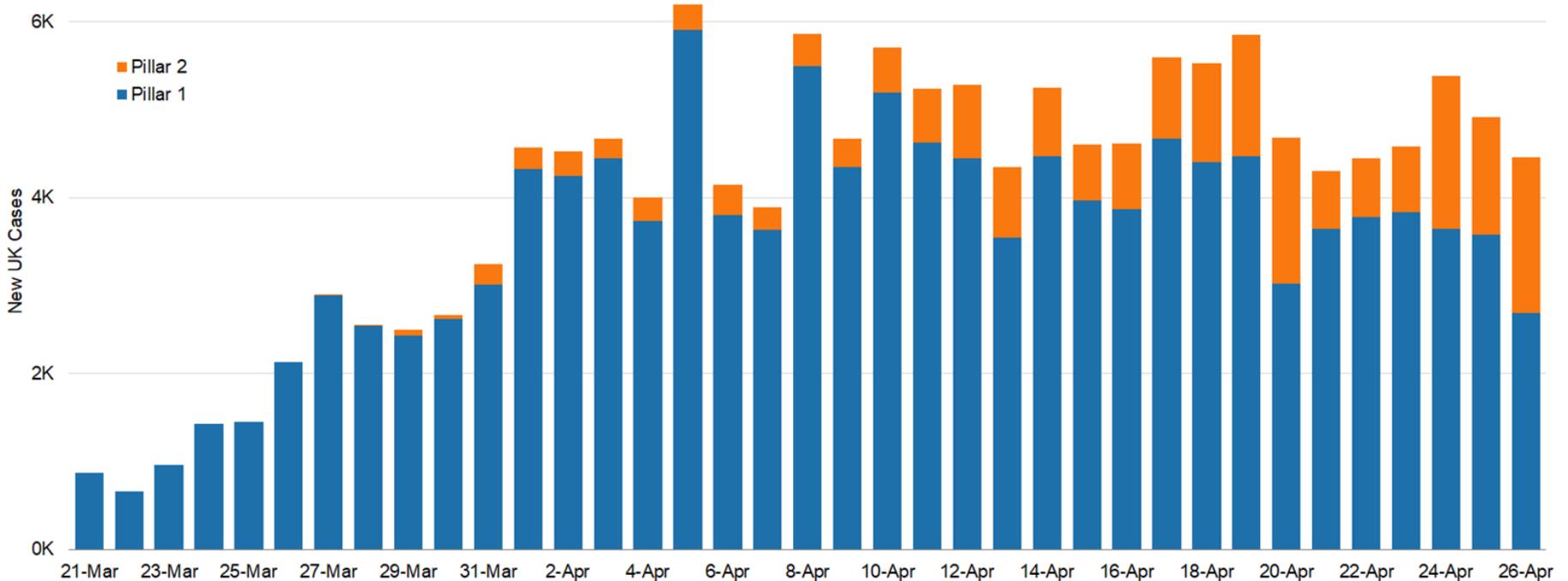
Since lockdown the number of requests for directions involving walking, driving or public transport has decreased. The number of requests for directions involving public transport has dropped by over 80% from normal usage. From the 3rd to 24th April the number of requests for walking and driving directions has increased by around 7 percentage points.



Source: Apple Mobility Trends Reports (<https://www.apple.com/covid19/mobility> - Accessed 25/04/2020). 100% is equal to the directions requests on 13/01/2020. Sample may not be representative. On Apple Mobility Trends Reports Public Transport is referred to as "Transit".

## 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, therefore there are likely many more cases than currently recorded here.

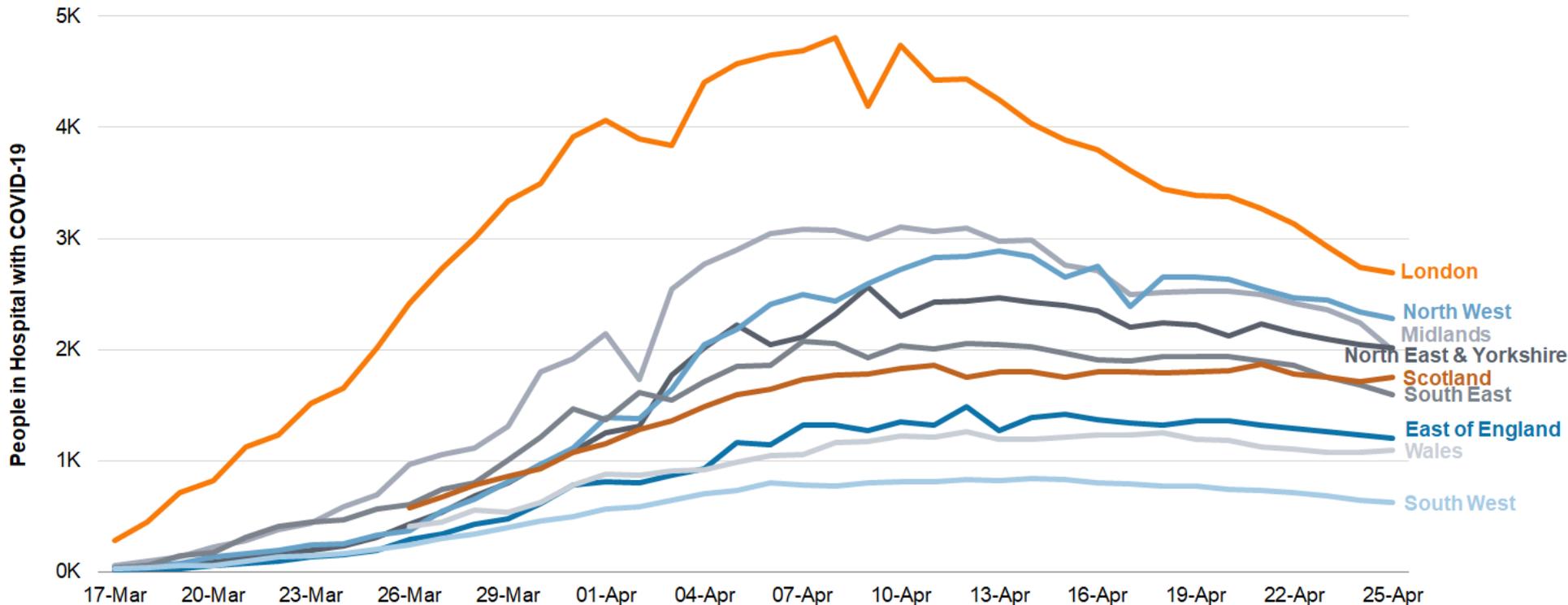


Source: Department of Health and Social Care. Pillar 1: NHS swab testing for those with a medical need and, where possible, the most critical key workers. Pillar 2: Mass swab testing for critical workers in the NHS, social care and other sectors and symptomatic household members, delivered by a partnership of universities, research institutes and companies.

**STAY HOME > PROTECT THE NHS > SAVE LIVES**

## People in Hospital with COVID-19 (Great Britain)

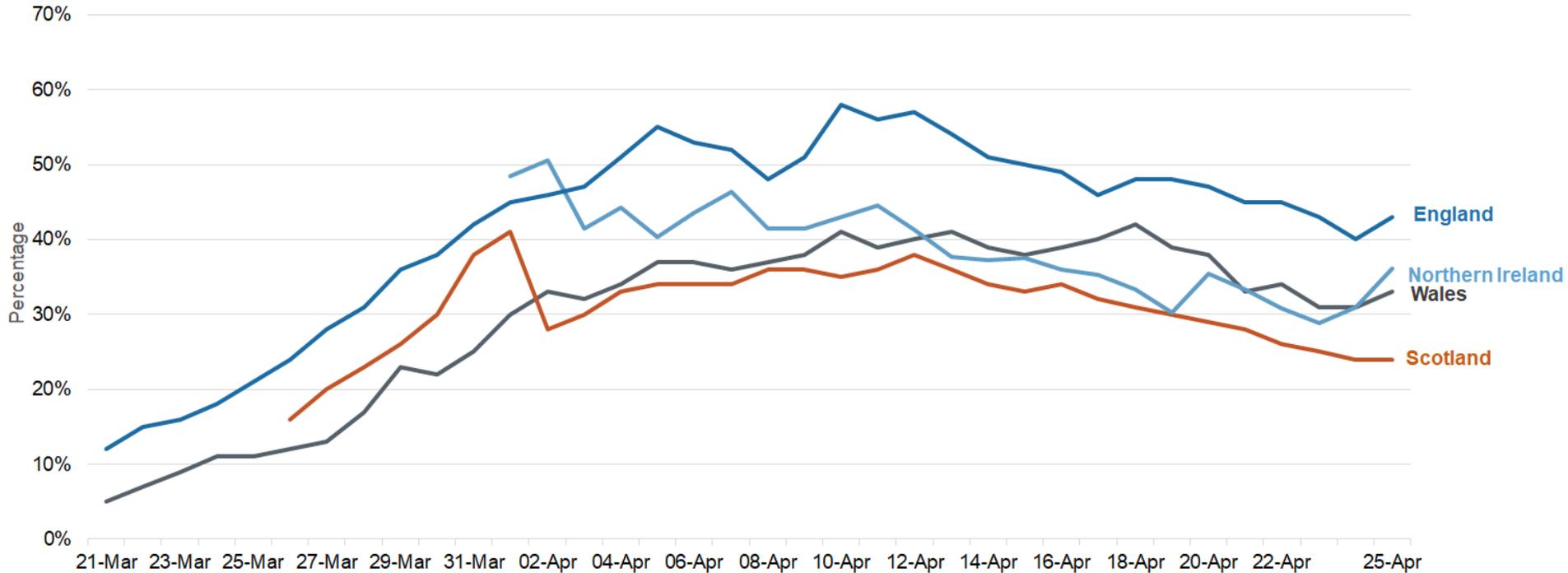
Over the last 24 hours, the number of people in GB hospitals with confirmed COVID-19 has fallen and is lower than one week prior.



Source: NHSE, Welsh Gov., Scottish Gov. National data may not be directly comparable as data about COVID-19 patients in hospitals is collected differently across nations.

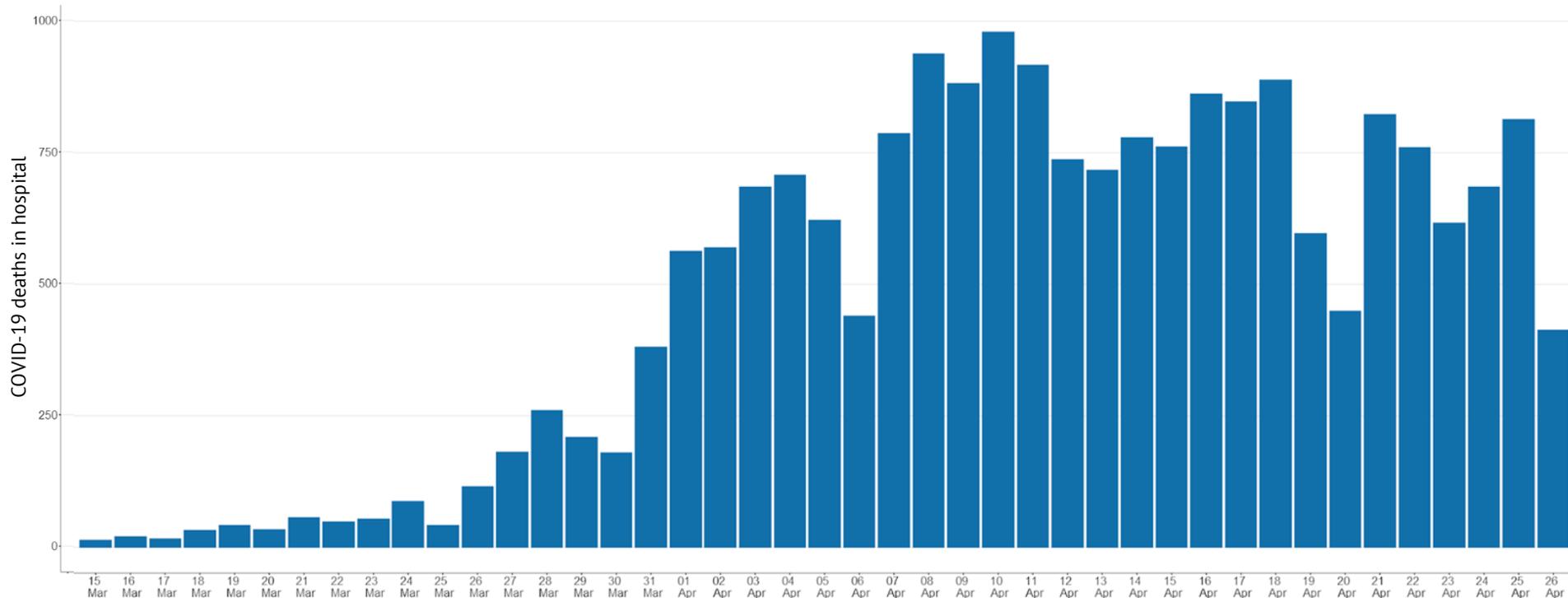
## Critical Care Beds with COVID-19 patients (UK)

Percentage of all critical care beds that are being used for COVID-19 patients. Critical care comprises of all beds in HDU and ITU wards. They are a combination of Ventilator and Oxygen+ (V and O+) beds.



**STAY HOME > PROTECT THE NHS > SAVE LIVES**

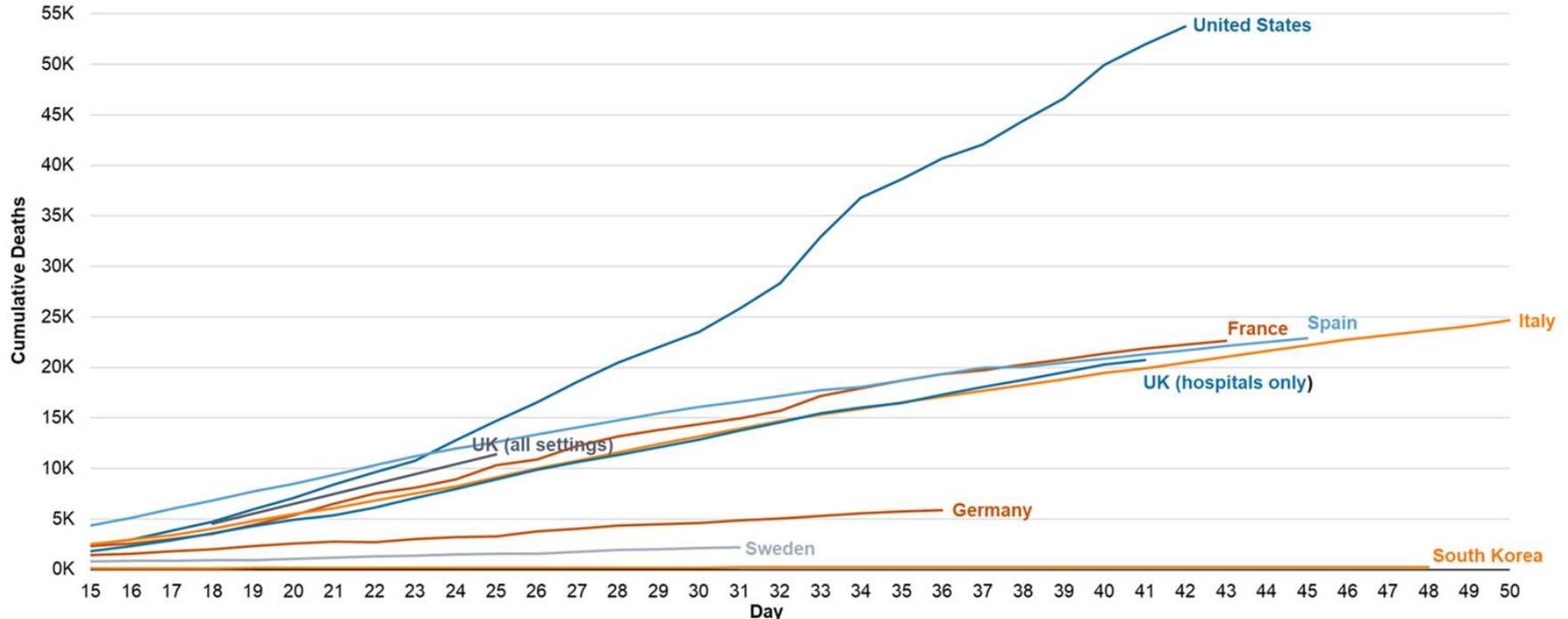
## Daily COVID-19 Deaths in Hospital (UK)



Source: Department of Health and Social Care, based on data from NHS England and the devolved administrations. UK deaths are reported when paperwork is filed, rather than time of death. The figures on deaths relate to 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.

## 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.