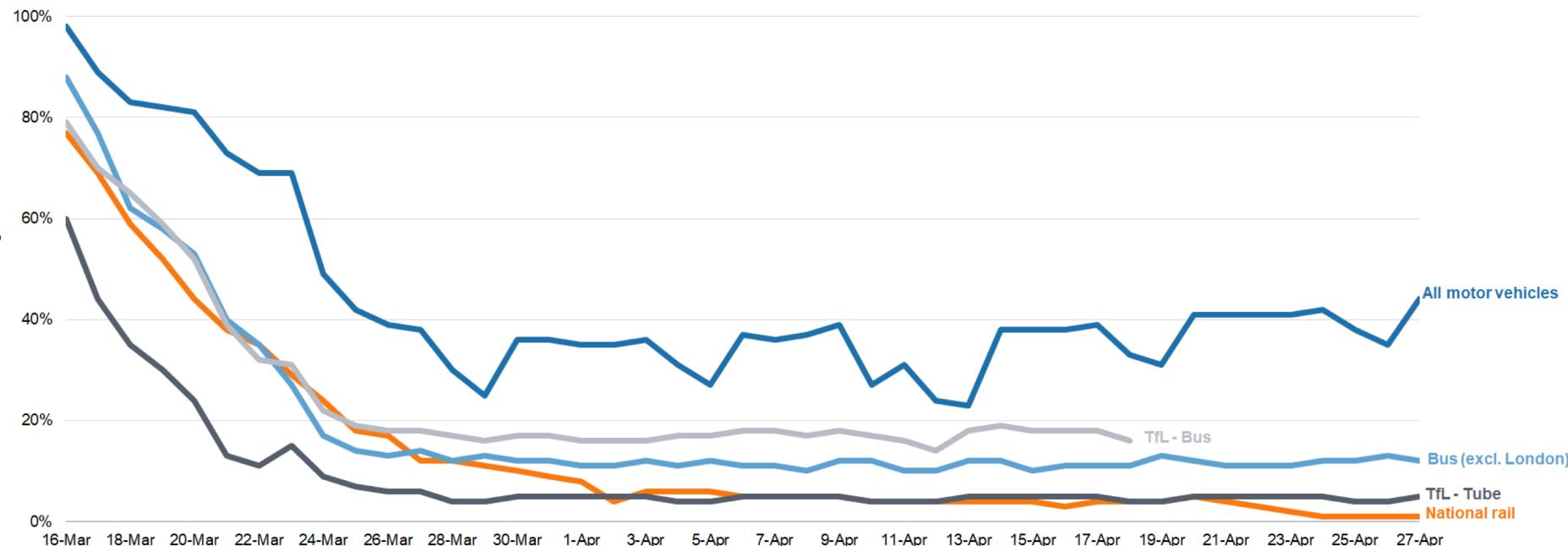


## Five tests for adjusting the lockdown

- 1** ➤ The NHS has sufficient capacity to provide critical care and specialist treatment right across the UK
- 2** ➤ A sustained and consistent fall in daily deaths from Coronavirus
- 3** ➤ Reliable data to show that the rate of infection is decreasing to manageable levels across the board
- 4** ➤ Operational challenges including testing and PPE are in hand with supply able to meet future demand
- 5** ➤ Confident that any adjustments to the current measures will not risk a second peak of infections that overwhelms the NHS

## Transport use change (Great Britain)

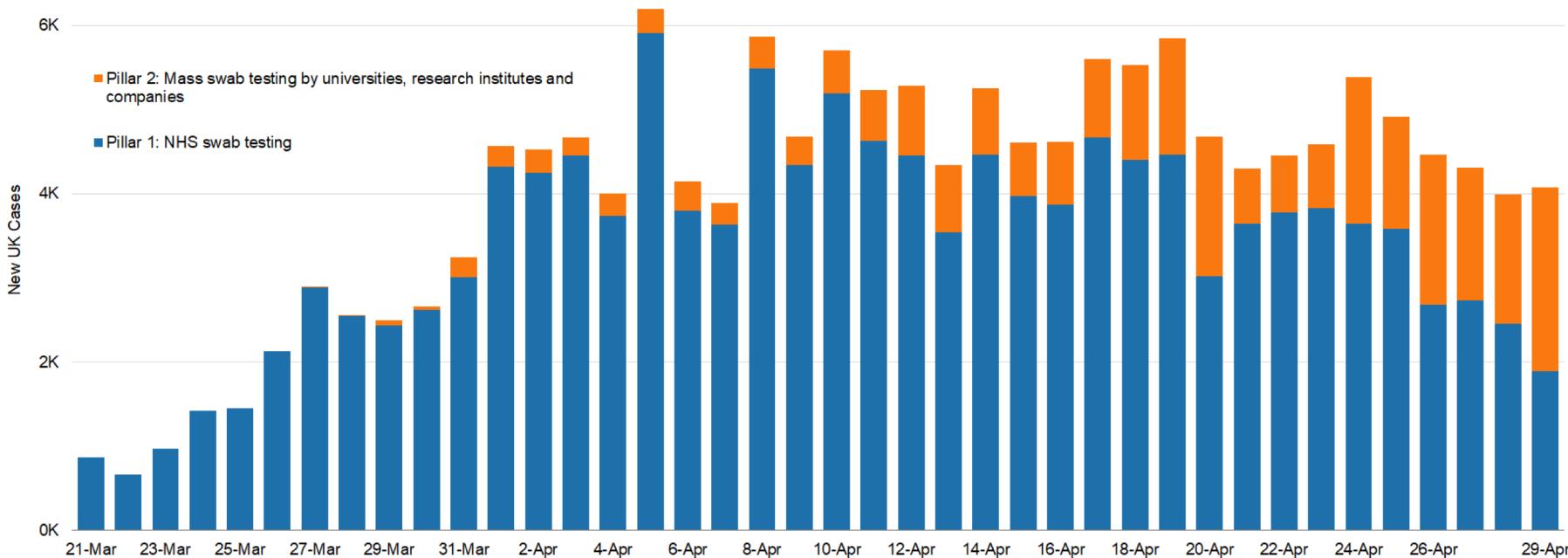
Road traffic volumes on Monday 27th April are 56% lower than the first week of February. Traffic volumes have shown a small increase of 3 percentage points compared to the previous Monday volumes (20th April, traffic volumes were 59% lower). Rail and Tube use are down by more than 95%.



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](#).

## New Cases (UK)

Cases are reported when lab tests are completed. This may be a few days after initial testing. Testing capacity is increasing, the number of observed cases has remained stable over the last 7 days, though there are likely many more cases than currently recorded here.

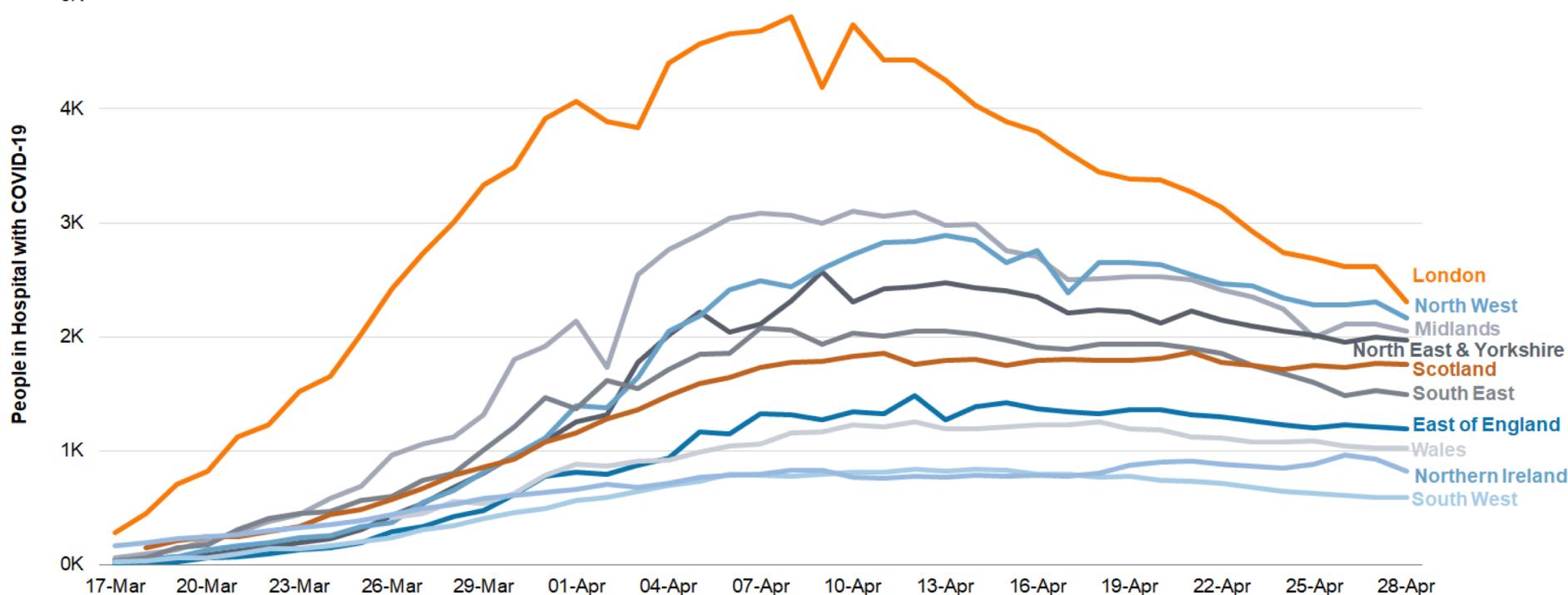


Source: Department of Health and Social Care. Pillar 1: Swab testing in PHE labs and NHS hospitals for those with a medical need and, where possible, the most critical key workers. Pillar 2: Mass swab testing for critical workers in the NHS, social care and other sectors and symptomatic household members,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

## People in Hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

Over the last week the number of people with COVID-19 in UK hospitals has fallen from 18,388 to 15,356, a decrease of 16%.

5K



## 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.

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

21-Mar

25-Mar

29-Mar

02-Apr

06-Apr

10-Apr

14-Apr

18-Apr

22-Apr

28-Apr

England

Northern Ireland

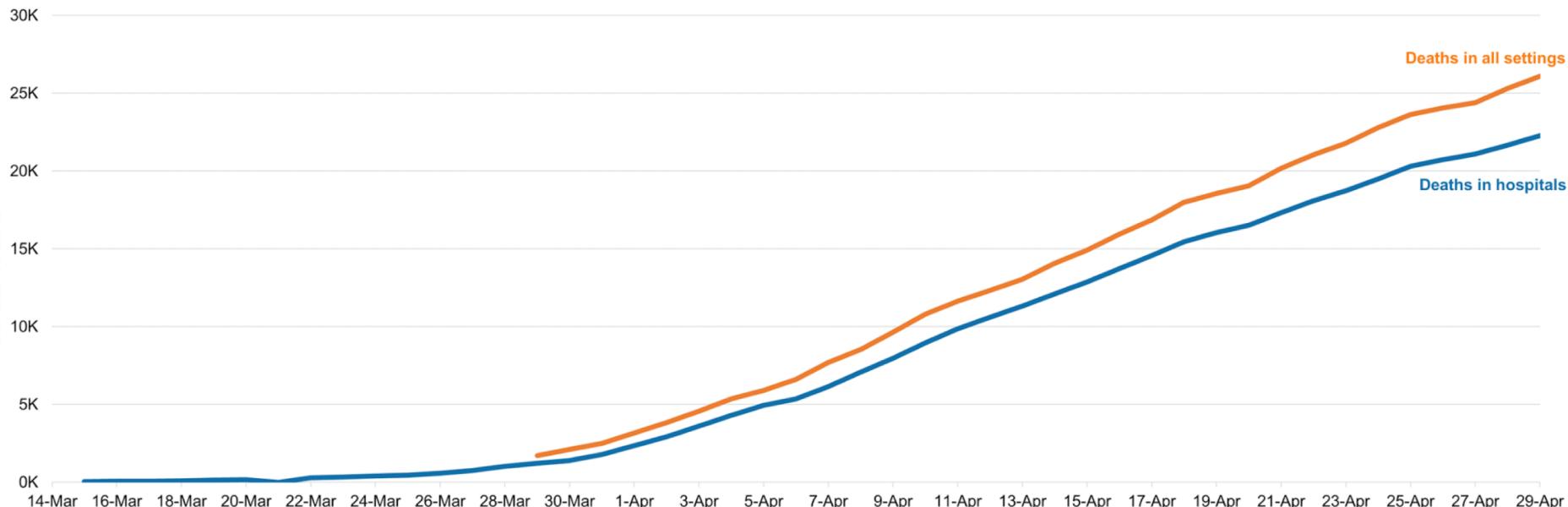
Wales

Scotland

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

## Cumulative Daily COVID-19 Deaths (UK)

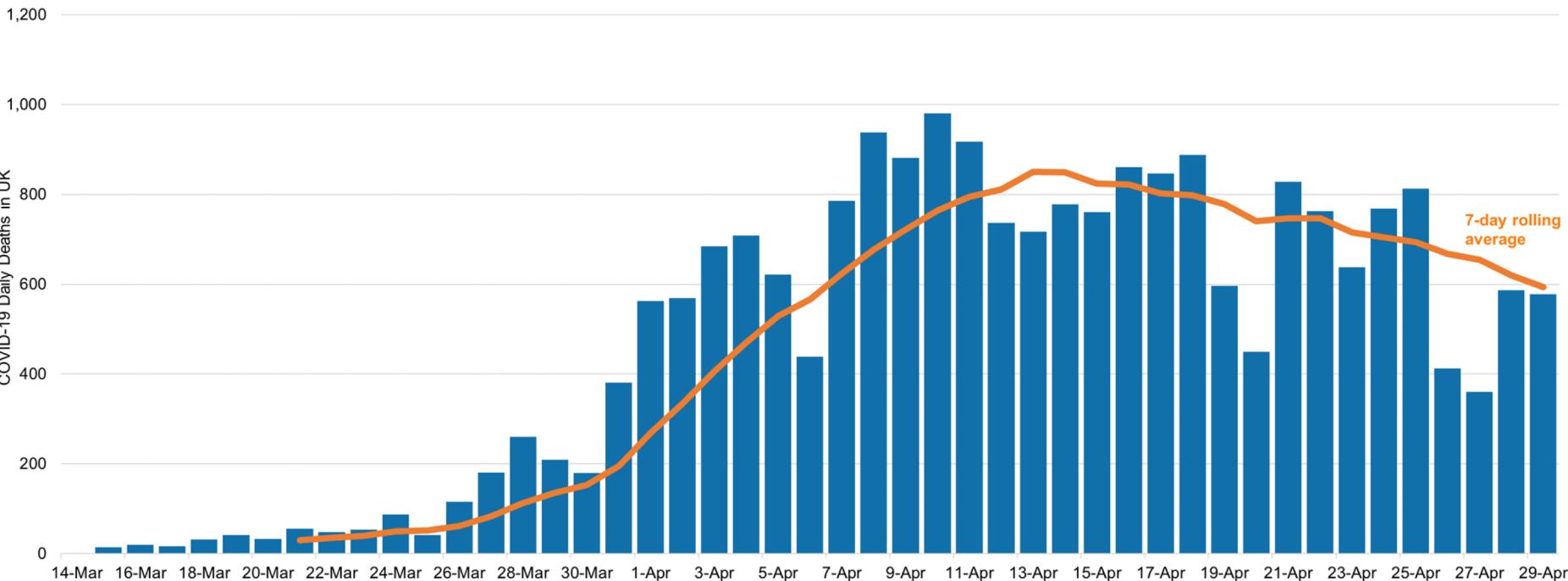
Extra information has been included about deaths in settings outside hospitals.



Source: Department of Health and Social Care, sourced from Public Health England (Deaths in all settings), NHS England and Improvement (Deaths in hospitals), and the devolved administrations. UK deaths are reported when paperwork is filed, rather than time of death. Deaths are reported in the 24 hours up to 5pm on the previous day. Figures from the devolved administrations include deaths outside hospital for both series.

## Daily COVID-19 Deaths in UK (excludes deaths outside hospitals in England)

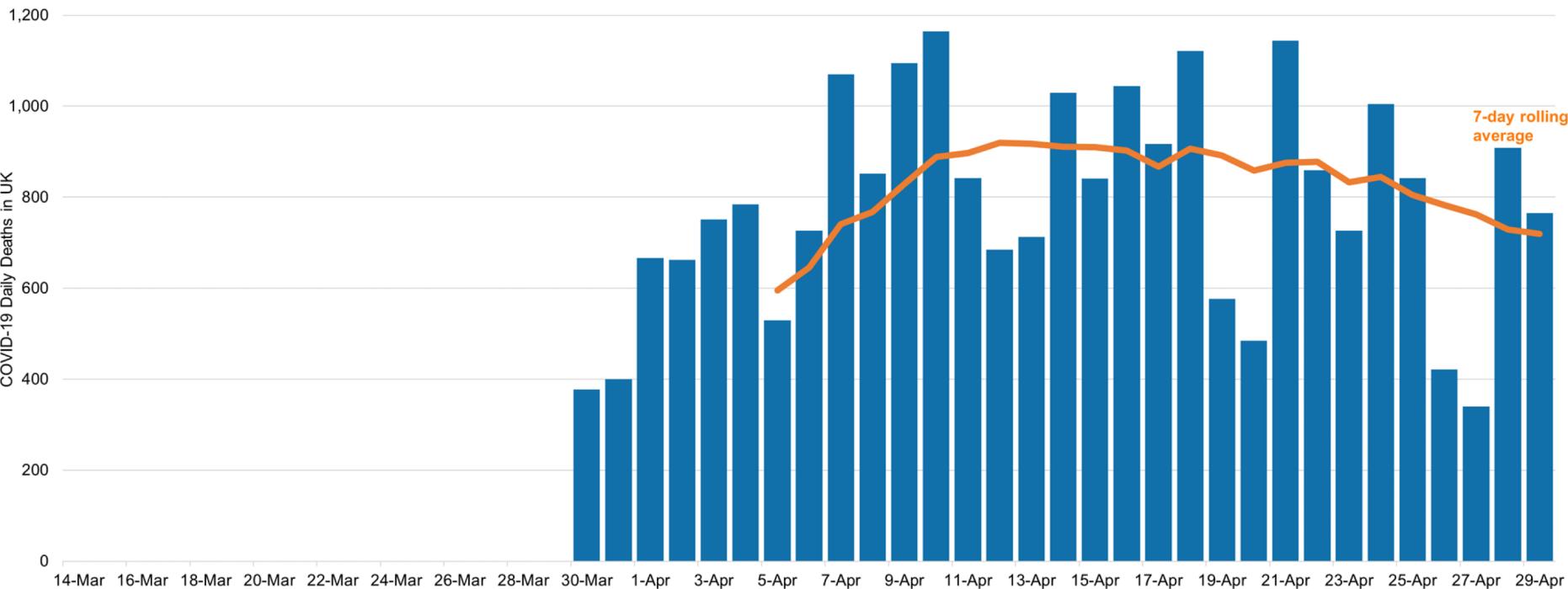
There were an additional 578 deaths of people who had tested positive for coronavirus.



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. Deaths are reported in the 24 hours up to 5pm on the previous day. Figures from the devolved administrations include deaths outside hospital for both series. 7-day rolling average (mean) of daily deaths.

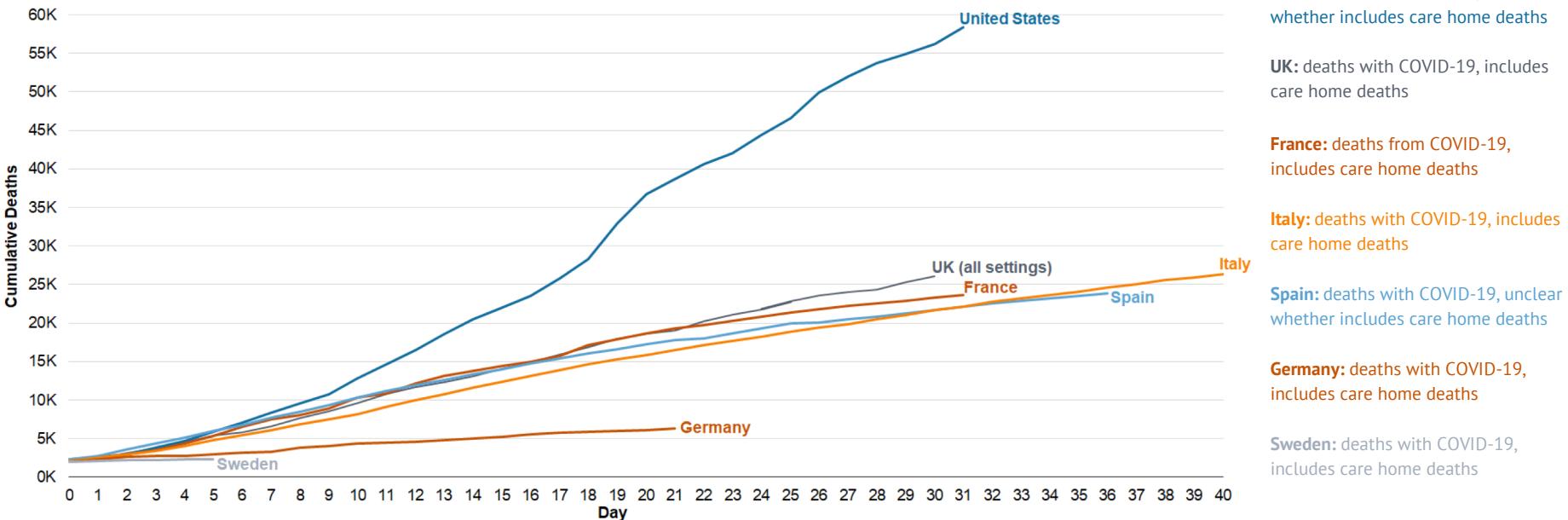
## Daily COVID-19 Deaths in All Settings (UK)

There were an additional 765 deaths of people who had tested positive for coronavirus.



## Global Death Comparison

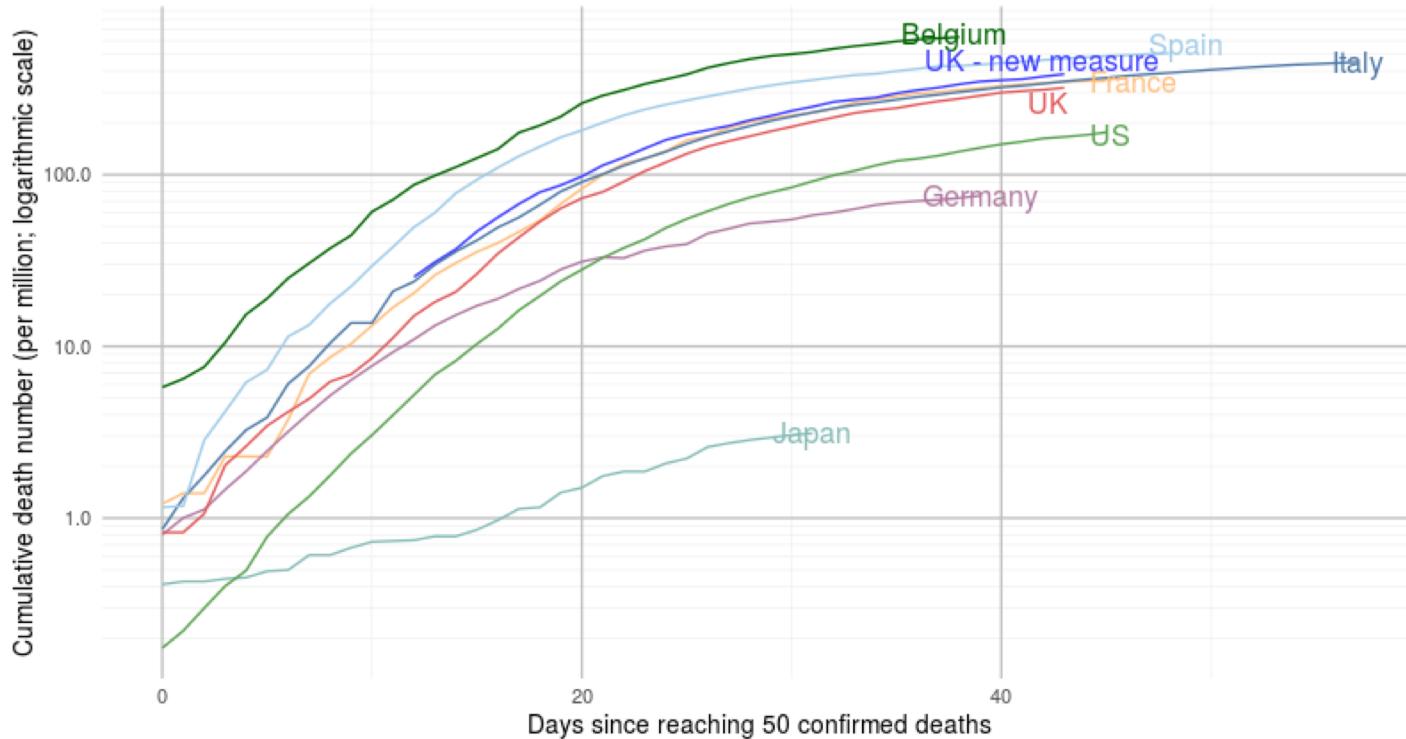
Country data is aligned by stage of the outbreak. Day 0 equals the first day **2000 cumulative deaths were reported**. Different countries have different methods of counting Covid-19 deaths which means it is difficult to compare statistics across countries.



Source: Public Health England, UK devolved administrations, Johns Hopkins University. UK figures on deaths relate to those who have tests positive for COVID-19, whichever setting they died in. International reporting procedures and lags are unclear, so may not be comparing like-for-like.

# Global Deaths Per Million Comparison

Cumulative number of deaths (up to 28 April 2020)



Differences between countries' trajectories can reflect differences in determining cause of death, testing capacity, and interventions (e.g. social distancing measures) implemented. Note that the impact of interventions on transmission can take up to 3 weeks to show in case numbers.

Data source: Johns Hopkins University



Public Health  
England