

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

Preventing the spread of COVID-19 (Great Britain)

Most people are avoiding contact with vulnerable people

For the period 9 to 20 April:

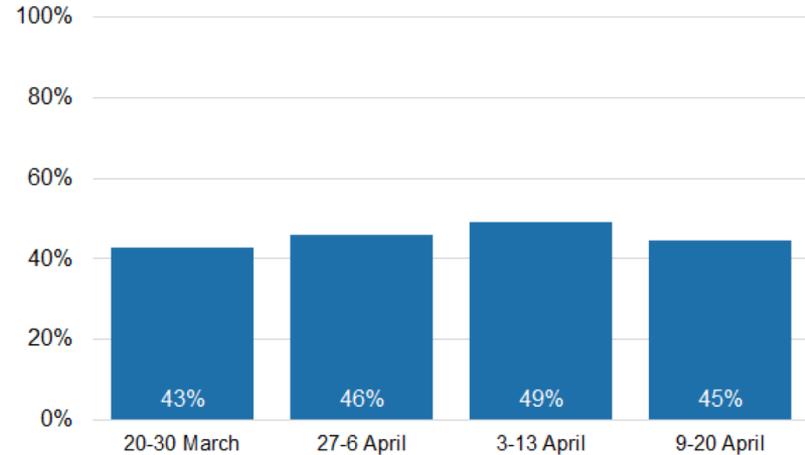
84% of adults said they had either not left their home or only left for the permitted reasons in the past seven days.

87% of adults said they have avoided contact with older or vulnerable people in the past seven days.



More people are working from home since the introduction of social distancing

45% of adults in employment said they worked from home at some point in the last week, compared to around 12%* last year.

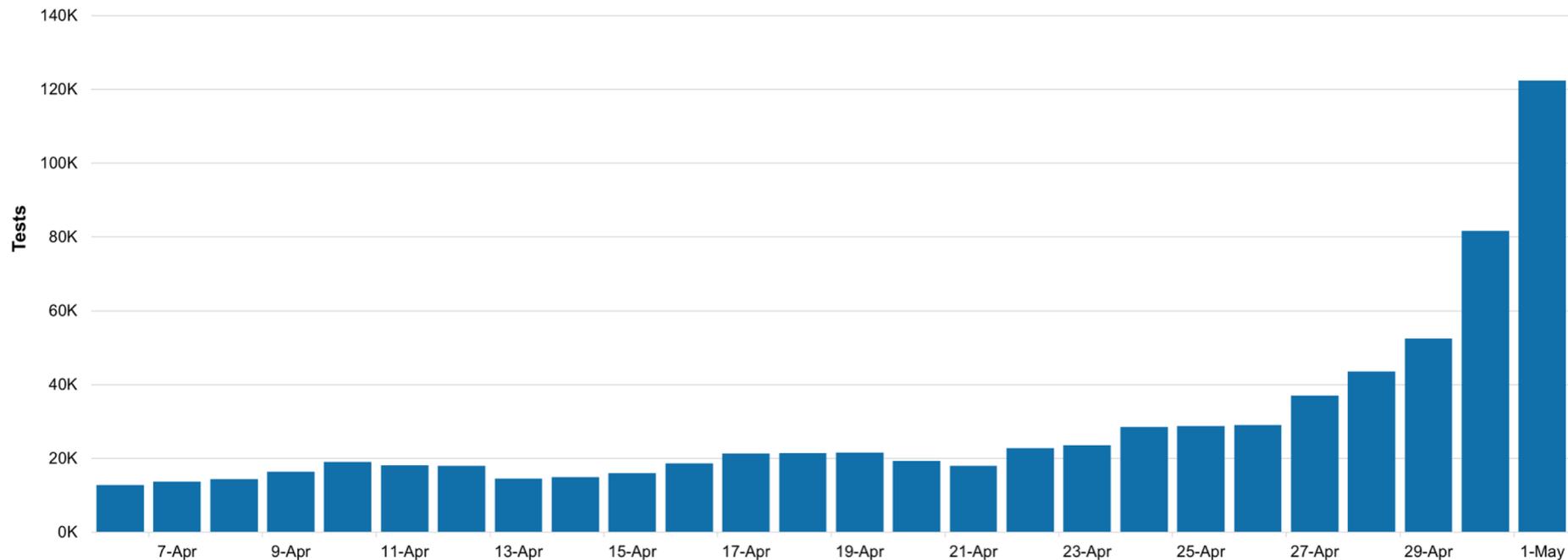


Source: Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (OPN), Office for National Statistics. OPN aims to understand the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on people, households and communities in Great Britain. A person is said to be “in employment” if they had a paid job, either as an employee or self-employed; they did any casual work for payment; or they did any unpaid or voluntary work in the previous week. Data is collected on a 10-day period. *Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics. OPN results are not directly comparable to the Annual Population Survey but provide an insight into the change in homeworking.

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Daily tests (UK)

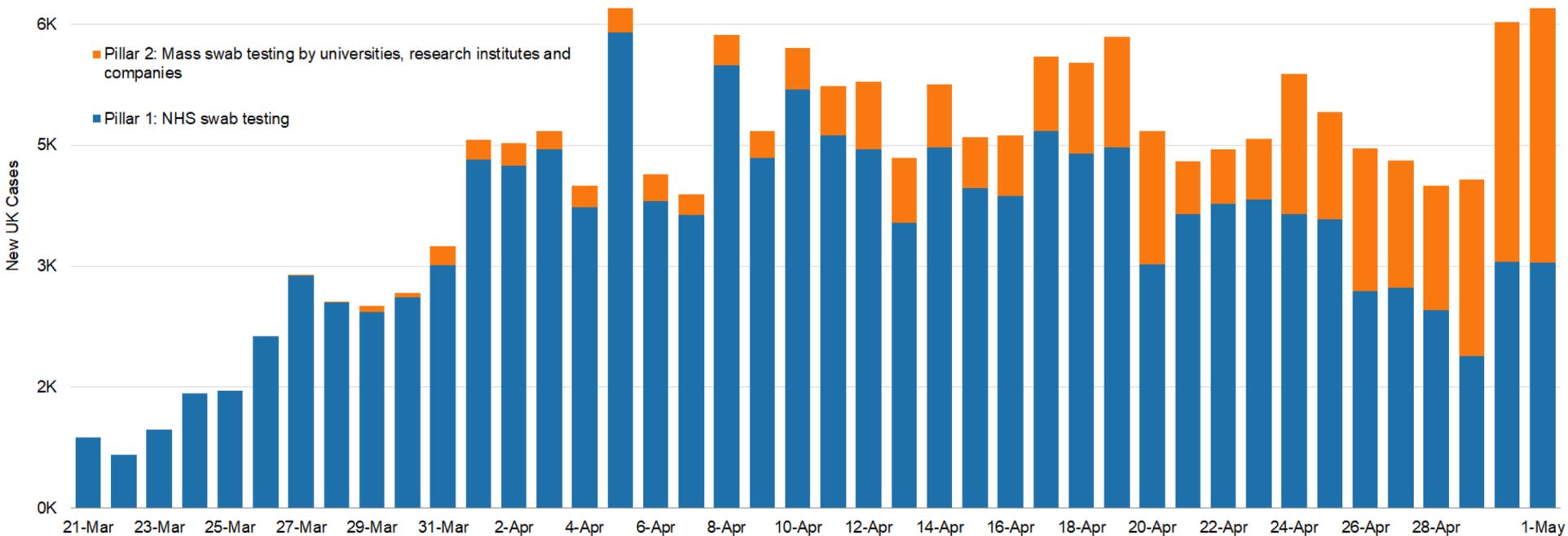
In the 24 hours up to 9am on 1 May, there were 122,347 tests in the UK.



Source: DHSC/ NHSx, NHSE, Welsh Gov., Scottish Gov., Northern Ireland Executive. The number of tests includes; (i) tests processed through our labs, and (ii) tests sent to individuals at home or to satellite testing locations.

New Cases (UK)

Testing capacity is increasing, the number of observed cases has remained relatively stable over the last 7 days, though there are likely many more cases than currently recorded here.

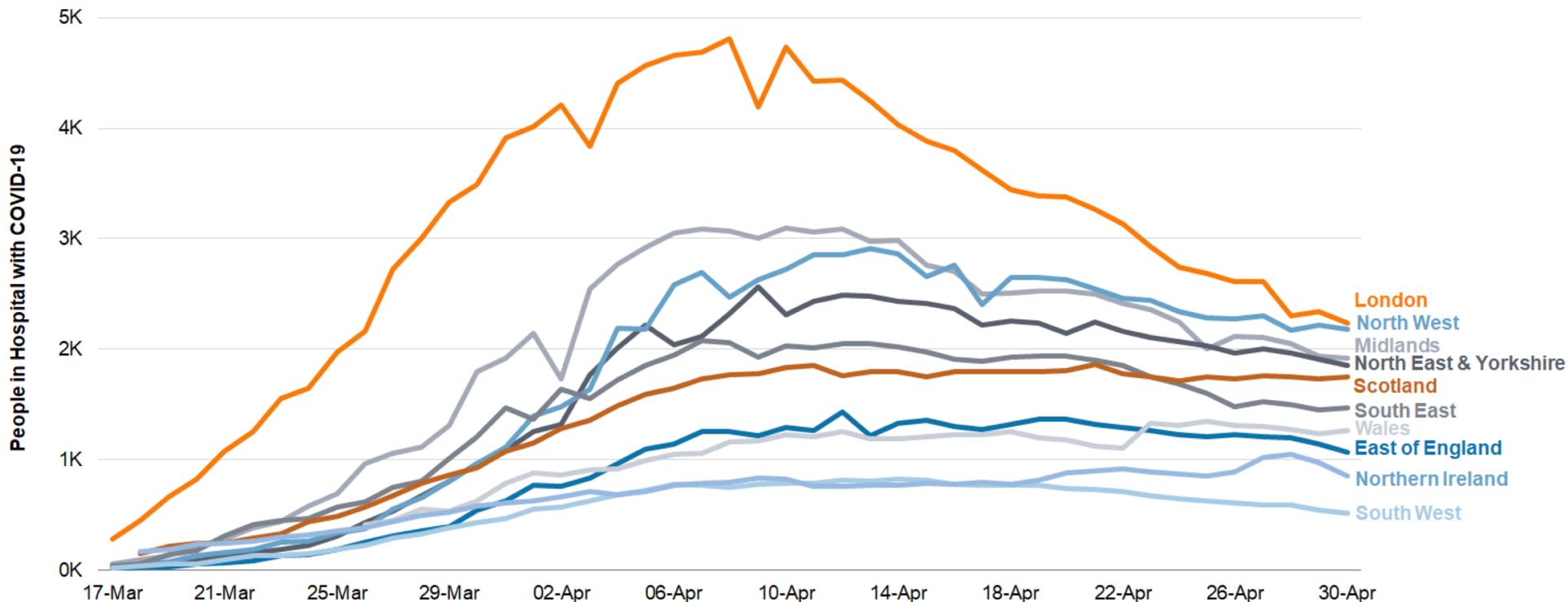


Source: Department of Health and Social Care. Pillar 1: Swab testing in PHE labs and NHS hospitals for those with a medical need and, where possible, the most critical key workers. Pillar 2: Mass swab testing for critical workers in the NHS, social care and other sectors and symptomatic household members, delivered by a partnership of universities, research institutes and companies. Cases are reported when lab tests are completed. This may be a few days after initial testing.

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People in Hospital with COVID-19 (UK)

Over the last week the number of people with COVID-19 in UK hospitals has fallen from 17,492 to 15,094, a decrease of just less than 14%.

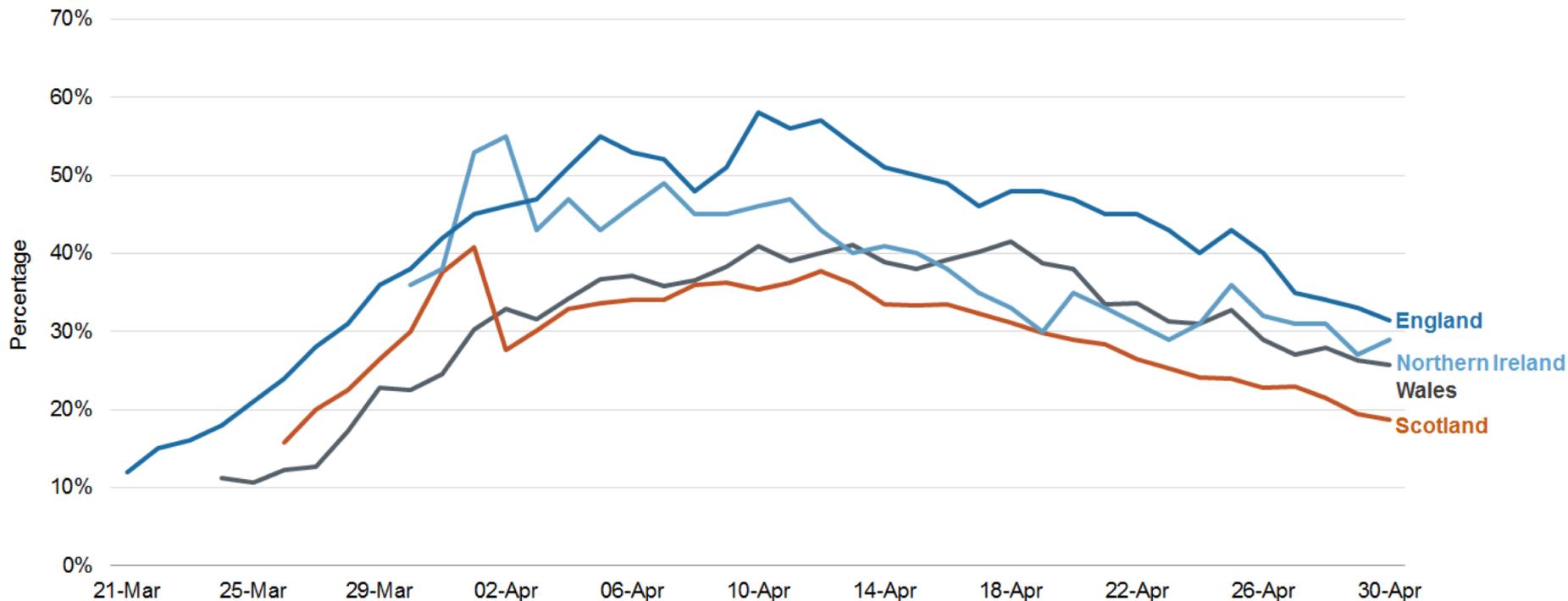


Source: NHSE, Welsh Gov., Scottish Gov., Northern Ireland Executive. National data may not be directly comparable as data about COVID-19 patients in hospitals is collected differently across nations. Community hospitals are included in figures for Wales from 23 April onwards.

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Critical Care Beds with COVID-19 patients (UK)

Different health systems collect this data differently.

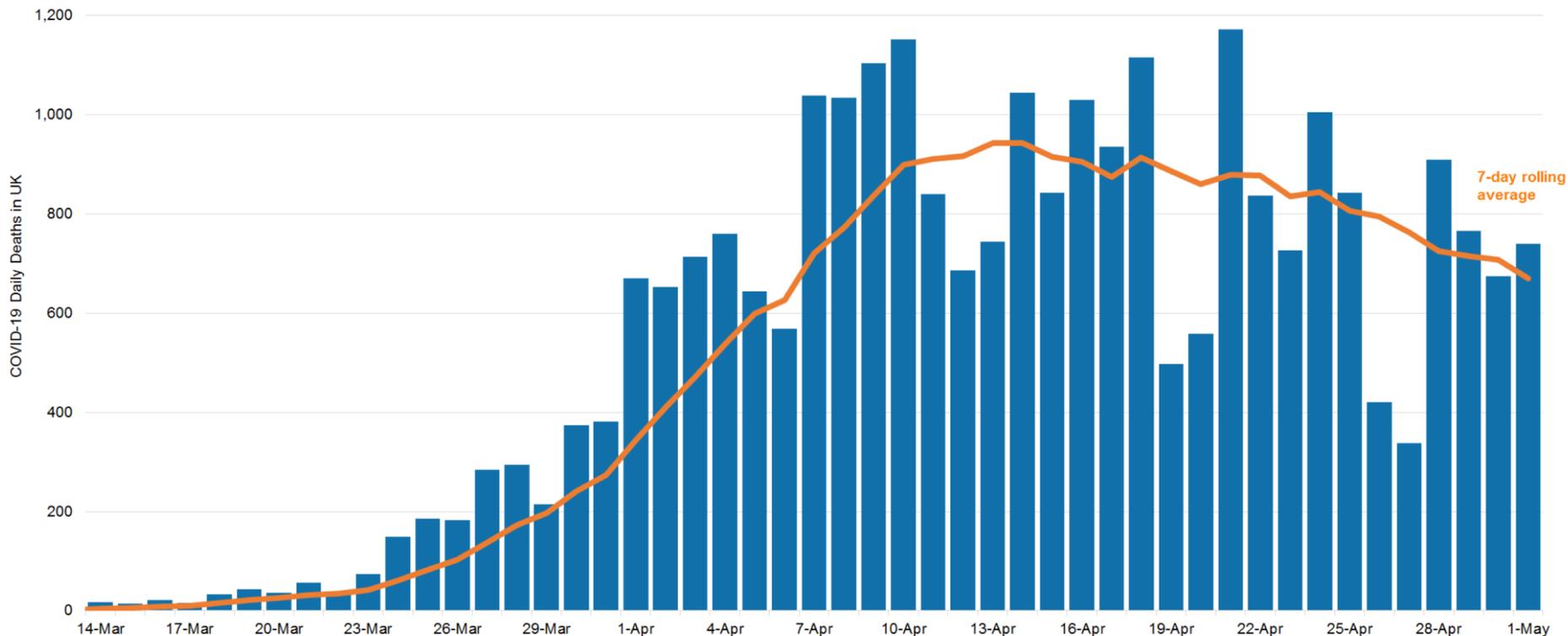


Source: NHSE, Welsh Gov., Scottish Gov., Northern Ireland Executive. In England critical care beds count high dependency units / intensive therapy unit beds as critical care beds, in Wales critical care beds are taken to be invasive ventilation beds including new surge capacity, in Scotland critical care beds include ICU beds and additional surge capacity, and in Northern Ireland critical care beds includes all ICU beds.

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Daily COVID-19 Deaths in All Settings (UK)

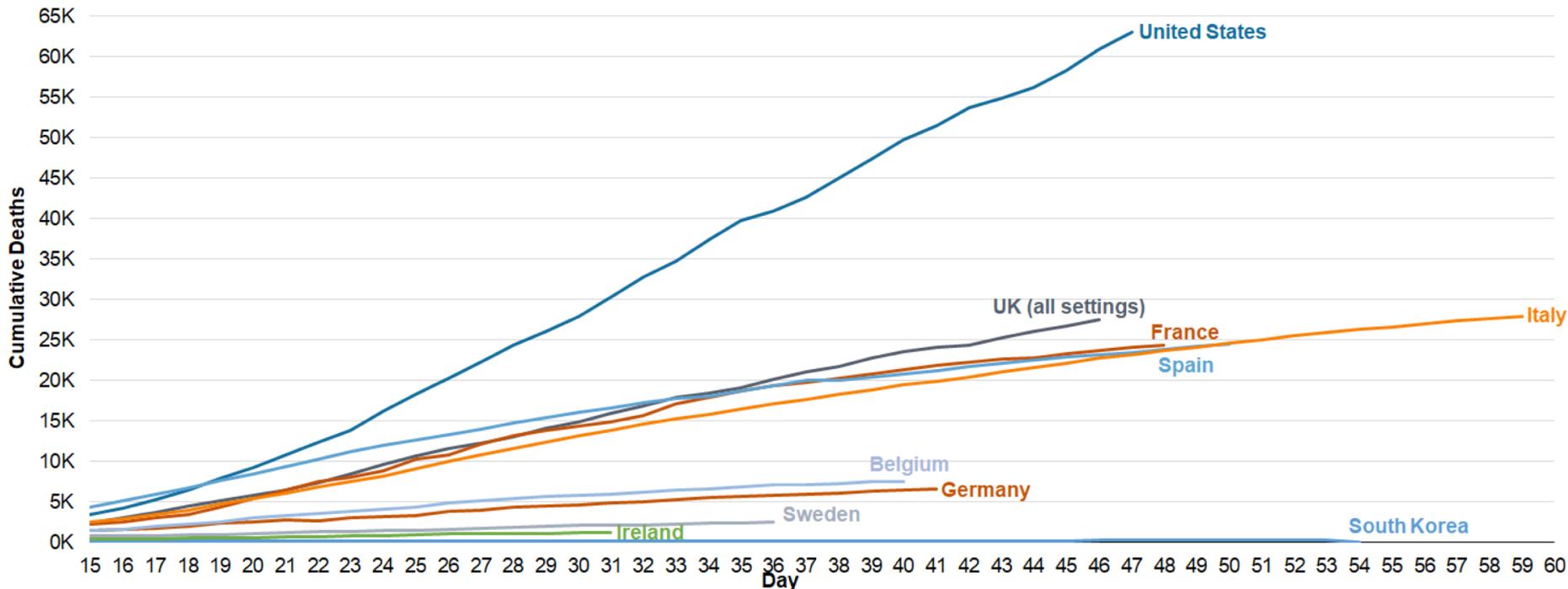
There were an additional 739 deaths of people who had tested positive for coronavirus.



Source: Department of Health and Social Care, sourced from Public Health England and the devolved administrations. 7-day rolling average (mean) of daily deaths.

Global Death Comparison

Country data is aligned by stage of the outbreak. Day 0 equals the first day **50 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.