

United Kingdom 31 July 2020

## Mobility changes

This data set is intended to help remediate the impact of COVID-19. It shouldn't be used for medical diagnostic, prognostic or treatment purposes. Nor is it intended to be used for guidance on personal travel plans.

Each Community Mobility Report data set is presented by location, and highlights the percentage change in visits to places like supermarkets and parks within a geographic area. [How to use this report](#).

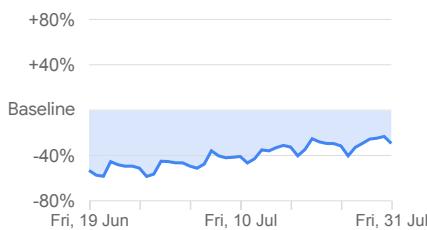
Location accuracy and the understanding of categorised places varies from region to region, so we don't recommend using this data to compare changes between countries, or between regions with different characteristics (e.g. rural versus urban areas).

We'll leave a region out of the report if we don't have statistically significant levels of data. To learn how we calculate these trends and preserve privacy, read [About this data](#).

Retail and recreation

**-29%**

compared to baseline

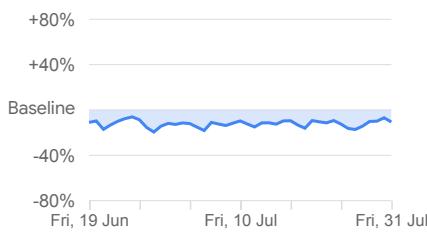


Mobility trends for places such as restaurants, cafés, shopping centres, theme parks, museums, libraries and cinemas.

Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%**

compared to baseline



Mobility trends for places such as supermarkets, food warehouses, farmers markets, specialty food shops and pharmacies.

Parks

**+120%**

compared to baseline



Mobility trends for places like national parks, public beaches, marinas, dog parks, plazas and public gardens.

Public transport

**-37%**

compared to baseline

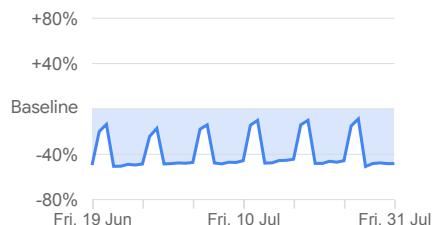


Mobility trends for places that are public transport hubs, such as underground, bus and train stations.

Workplaces

**-48%**

compared to baseline



Mobility trends for places of work.

Residential

**+11%**

compared to baseline

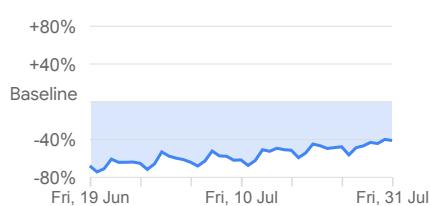


Mobility trends for places of residence.

# Aberdeen City

## Retail and recreation

**-41%** compared to baseline



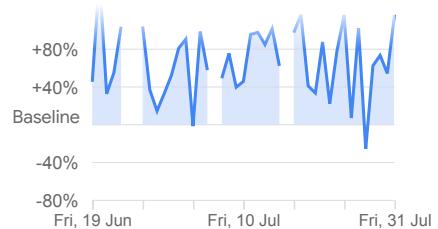
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



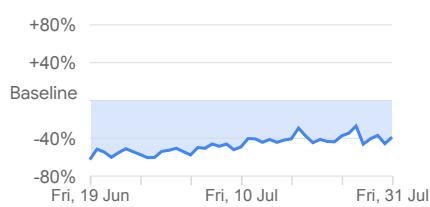
## Parks\*

**+117%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-39%** compared to baseline



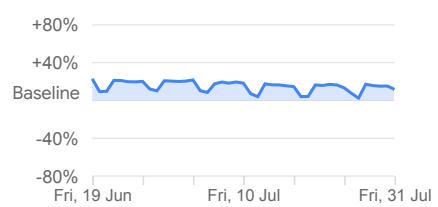
## Workplaces

**-52%** compared to baseline



## Residential

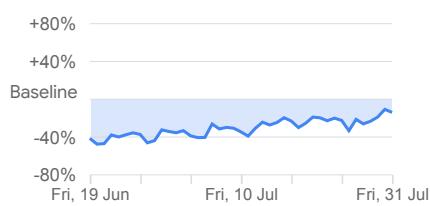
**+12%** compared to baseline



# Aberdeenshire

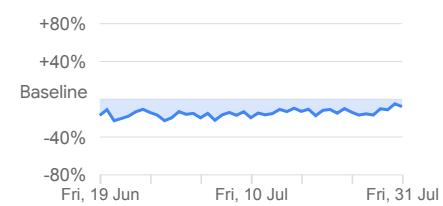
## Retail and recreation

**-14%** compared to baseline



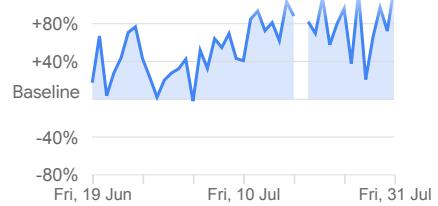
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-8%** compared to baseline



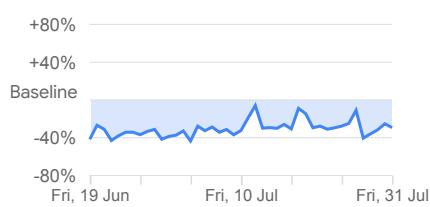
## Parks

**+122%** compared to baseline



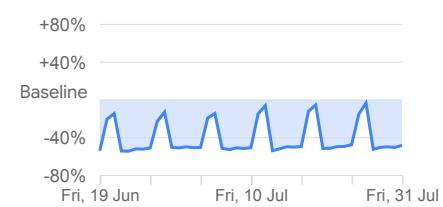
## Public transport

**-29%** compared to baseline



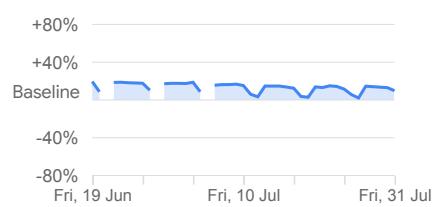
## Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Angus Council

## Retail and recreation

+3% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

-1% compared to baseline



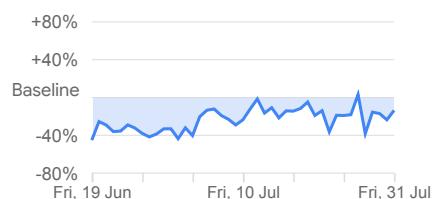
## Parks\*

+20% compared to baseline



## Public transport

-14% compared to baseline



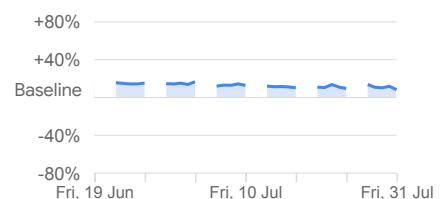
## Workplaces

-44% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

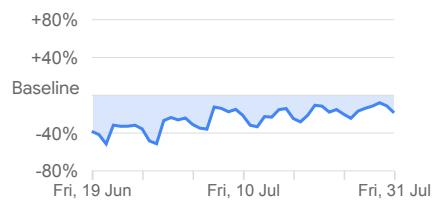
+8% compared to baseline



# Antrim and Newtownabbey

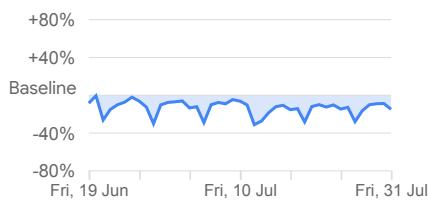
## Retail and recreation

-19% compared to baseline



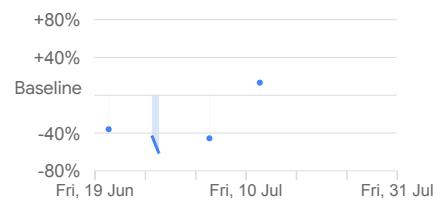
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-15% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+13% compared to baseline



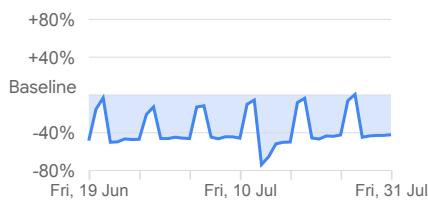
## Public transport

-51% compared to baseline



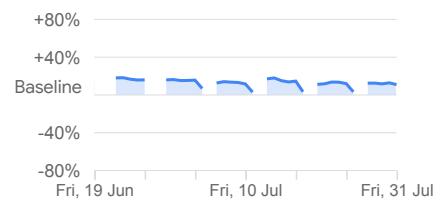
## Workplaces

-42% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+11% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Ards and North Down

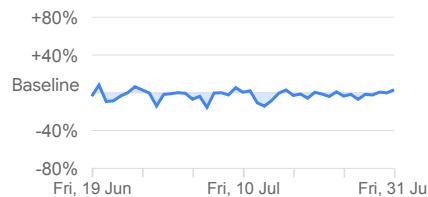
## Retail and recreation

-16% compared to baseline



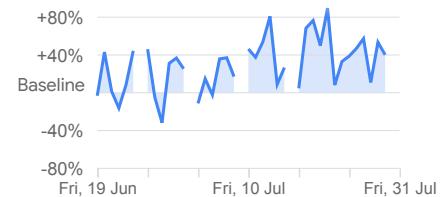
## Supermarket and pharmacy

+3% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+71% compared to baseline



## Public transport

-41% compared to baseline



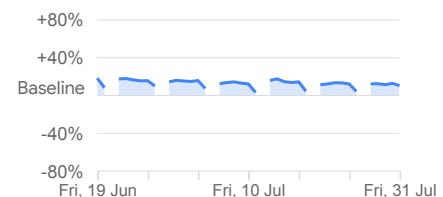
## Workplaces

-42% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+11% compared to baseline



# Argyll and Bute Council

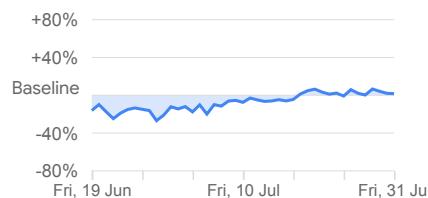
## Retail and recreation

+1% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+2% compared to baseline



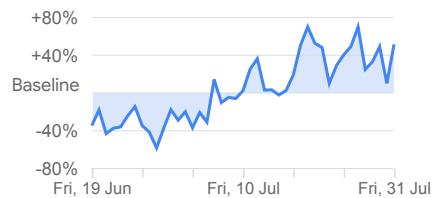
## Parks\*

+111% compared to baseline



## Public transport

+52% compared to baseline



## Workplaces

-40% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+9% compared to baseline

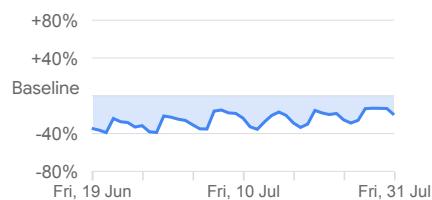


\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon

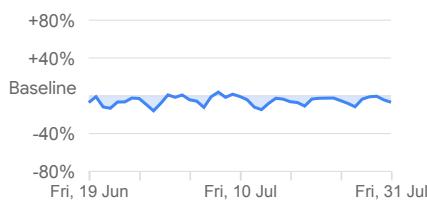
## Retail and recreation

-20% compared to baseline



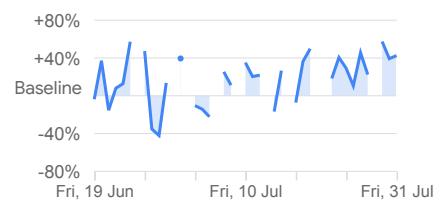
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-7% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+43% compared to baseline



## Public transport\*

## Workplaces

## Workplaces

-38% compared to baseline



## Residential

+9% compared to baseline



# Bath and North East Somerset

## Retail and recreation

-33% compared to baseline



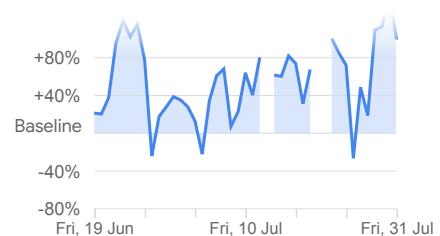
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-17% compared to baseline



## Parks

+99% compared to baseline



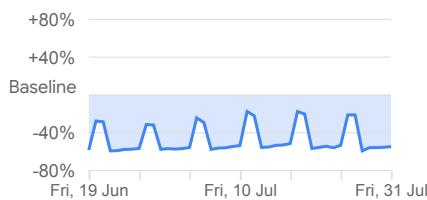
## Public transport

-44% compared to baseline



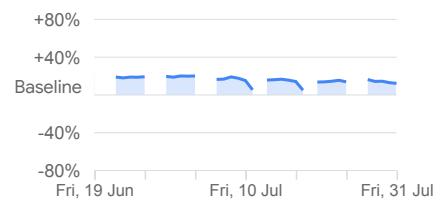
## Workplaces

-55% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+12% compared to baseline



\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Bedford

### Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+35%** compared to baseline



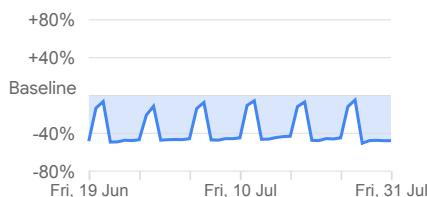
### Public transport

**-45%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+12%** compared to baseline



## Belfast

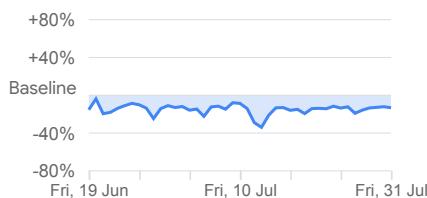
### Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



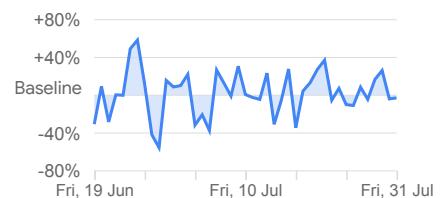
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**-3%** compared to baseline



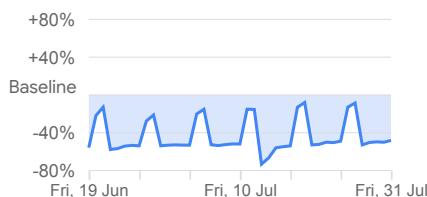
### Public transport

**-41%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+11%** compared to baseline



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## Blackburn with Darwen

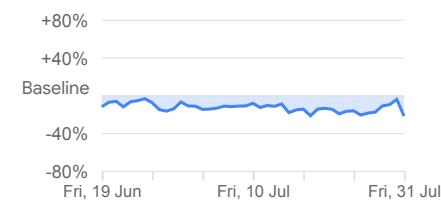
### Retail and recreation

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-21%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*



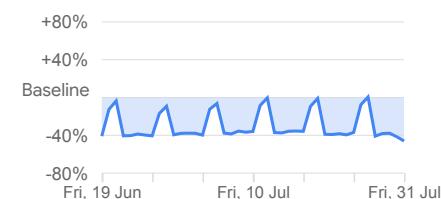
### Public transport

**-27%** compared to baseline



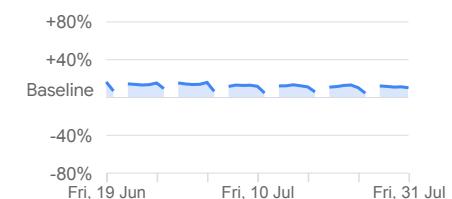
### Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+10%** compared to baseline



## Blackpool

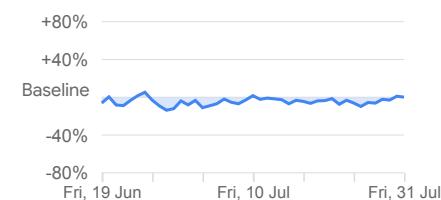
### Retail and recreation

**+26%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+0%** compared to baseline



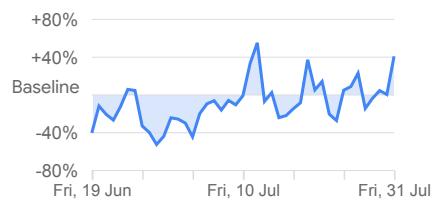
### Parks\*

**+104%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**+41%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-36%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+7%** compared to baseline

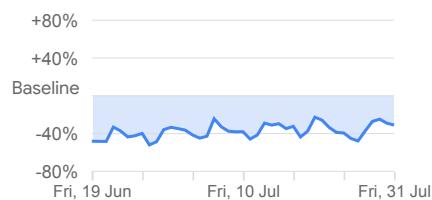


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Blaenau Gwent

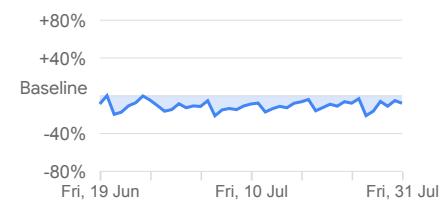
## Retail and recreation

**-31%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-8%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*



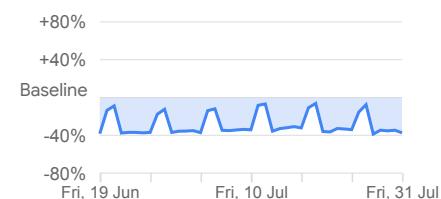
## Public transport\*

**-15%** compared to baseline



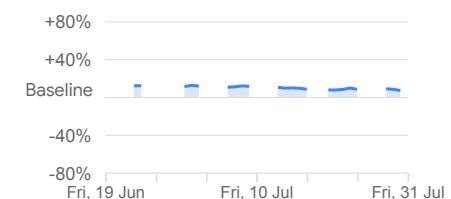
## Workplaces

**-37%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

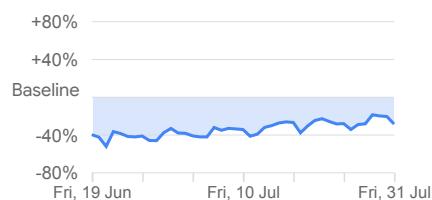
**+7%** compared to baseline



# Borough of Halton

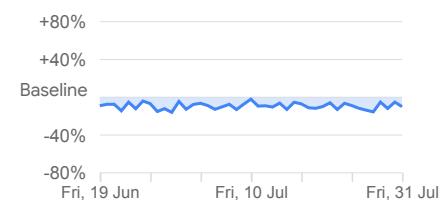
## Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



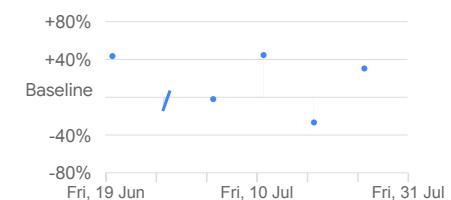
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+30%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-32%** compared to baseline



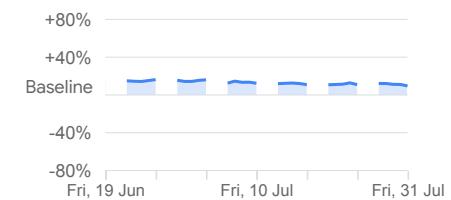
## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+10%** compared to baseline

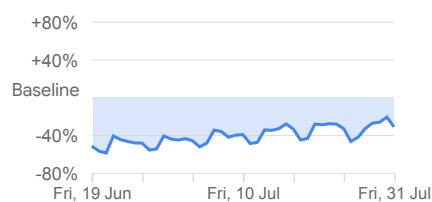


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Bracknell Forest

## Retail and recreation

**-31%** compared to baseline



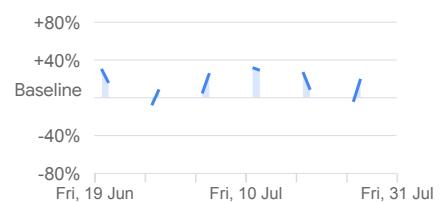
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+20%** compared to baseline



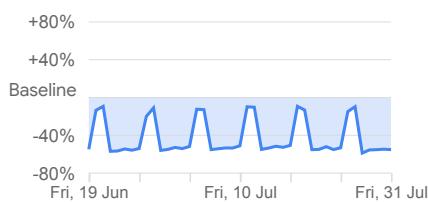
## Public transport

**-43%** compared to baseline



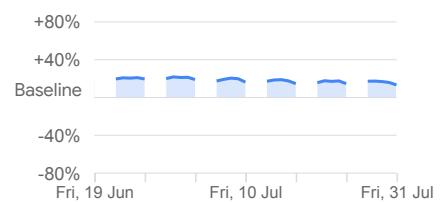
## Workplaces

**-55%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+13%** compared to baseline



# Bridgend County Borough

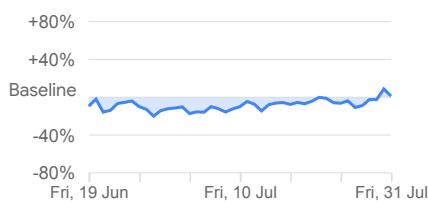
## Retail and recreation

**-14%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+1%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+88%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-34%** compared to baseline



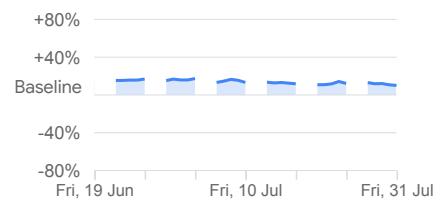
## Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+10%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Brighton and Hove

## Retail and recreation

**-15%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



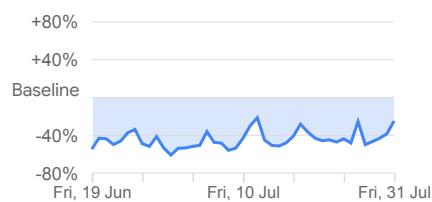
## Parks

**+180%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-25%** compared to baseline



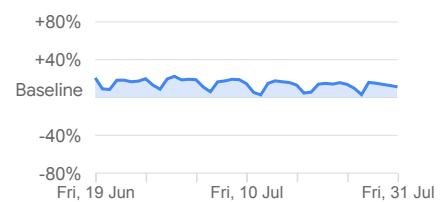
## Workplaces

**-55%** compared to baseline



## Residential

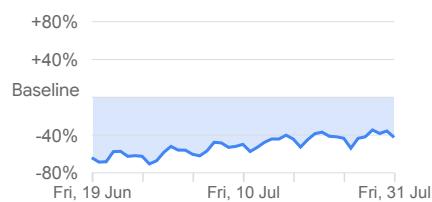
**+11%** compared to baseline



# Bristol City

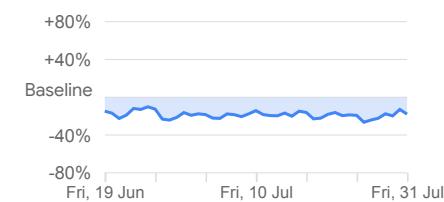
## Retail and recreation

**-42%** compared to baseline



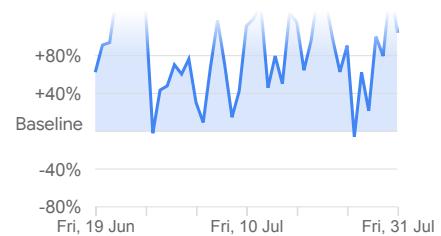
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-18%** compared to baseline



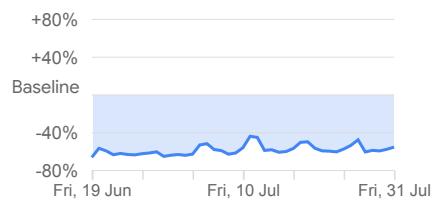
## Parks

**+104%** compared to baseline



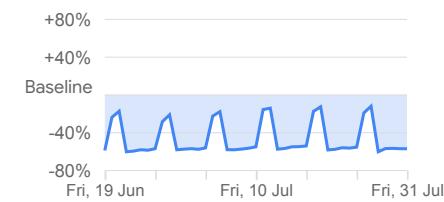
## Public transport

**-55%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-57%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



# Buckinghamshire

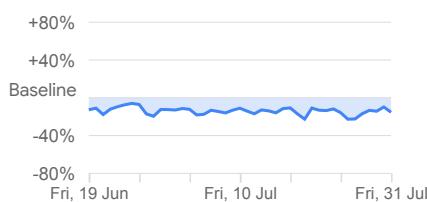
## Retail and recreation

**-27%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+83%** compared to baseline



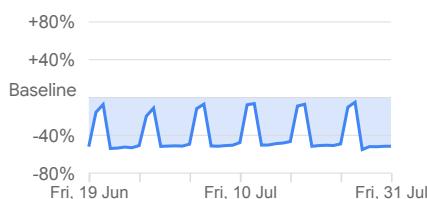
## Public transport

**-35%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-52%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



# Caerphilly County Borough

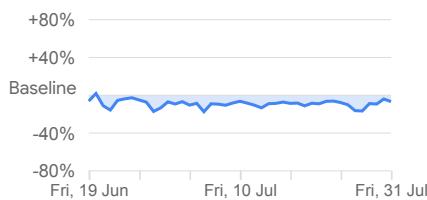
## Retail and recreation

**-36%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-7%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+21%** compared to baseline



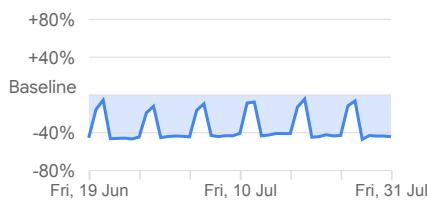
## Public transport

**-33%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline

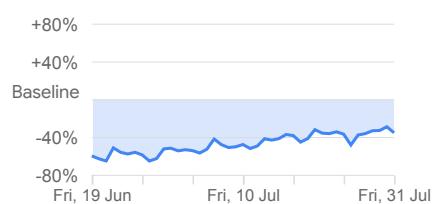


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Cambridgeshire

## Retail and recreation

**-35%** compared to baseline



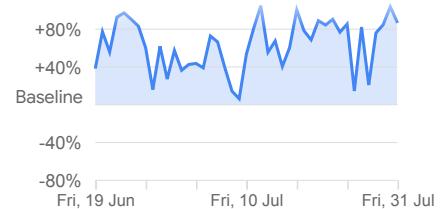
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+87%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-38%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-53%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



# Cardiff

## Retail and recreation

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**-8%** compared to baseline



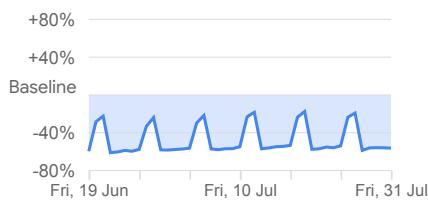
## Public transport

**-50%** compared to baseline



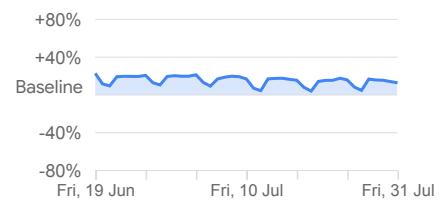
## Workplaces

**-56%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



## Carmarthenshire

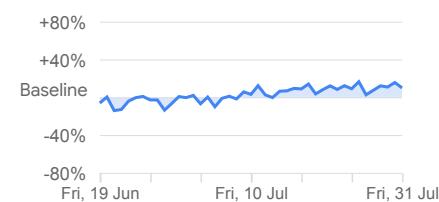
### Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



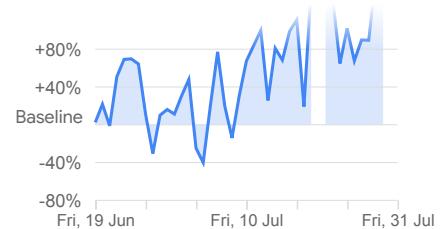
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+10%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+169%** compared to baseline



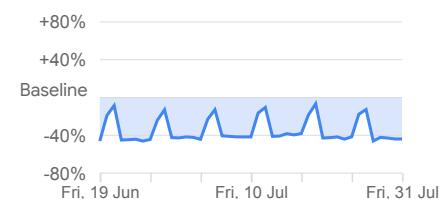
### Public transport

**-9%** compared to baseline



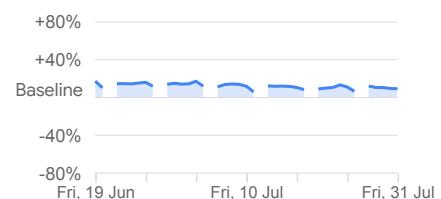
### Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

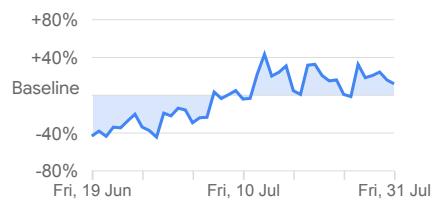
**+9%** compared to baseline



## Causeway Coast and Glens

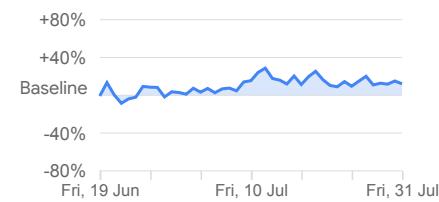
### Retail and recreation

**+12%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+12%** compared to baseline



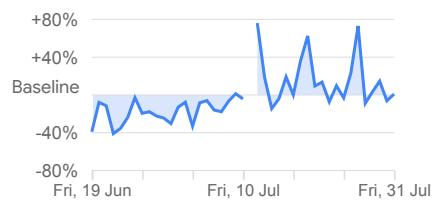
### Parks

**+135%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**+1%** compared to baseline



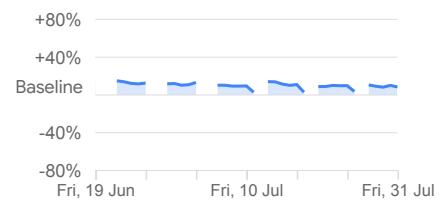
### Workplaces

**-33%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+8%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Central Bedfordshire

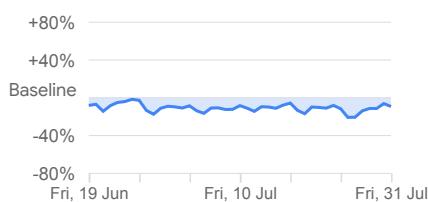
### Retail and recreation

**-24%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-9%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+74%** compared to baseline



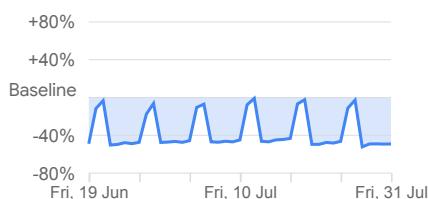
### Public transport

**-10%** compared to baseline



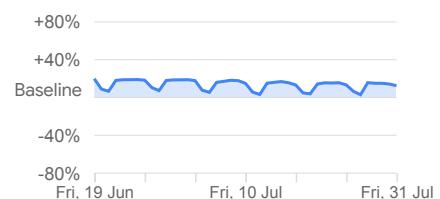
### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



## Ceredigion

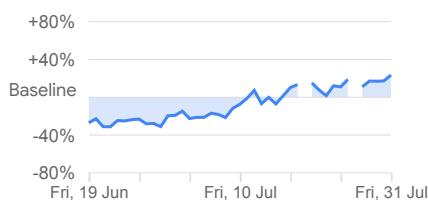
### Retail and recreation

**-22%** compared to baseline



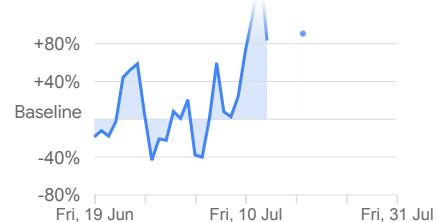
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+23%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+173%** compared to baseline



### Public transport\*

**+15%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

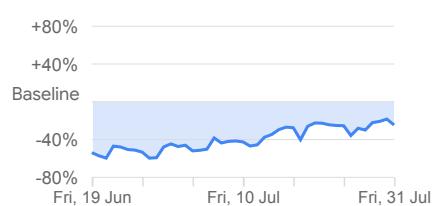


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Cheshire East

### Retail and recreation

**-25%** compared to baseline



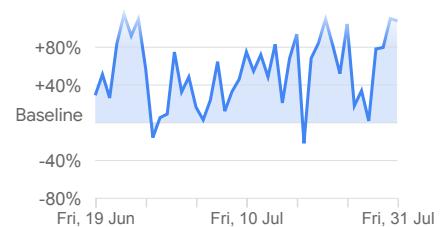
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



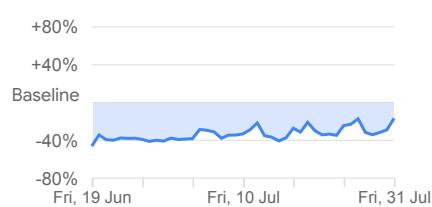
### Parks

**+108%** compared to baseline



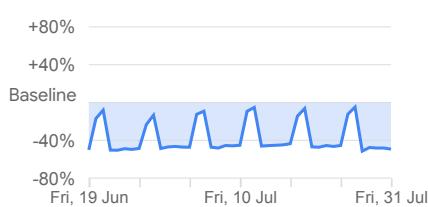
### Public transport

**-17%** compared to baseline



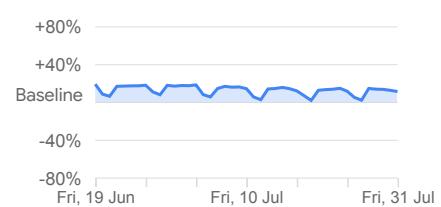
### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+12%** compared to baseline



## Cheshire West and Chester

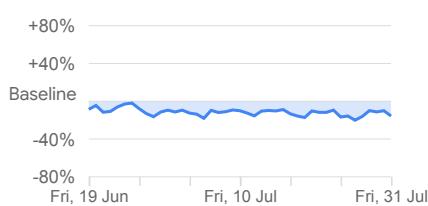
### Retail and recreation

**-25%** compared to baseline



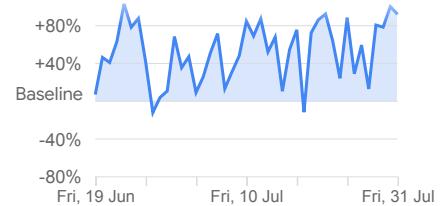
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-16%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+92%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-25%** compared to baseline



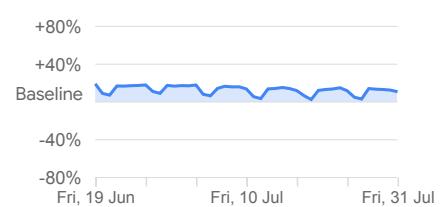
### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

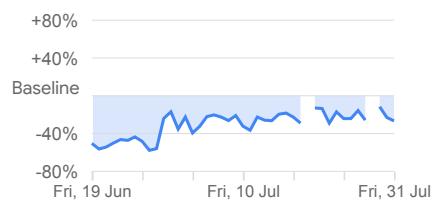
**+11%** compared to baseline



# Clackmannanshire

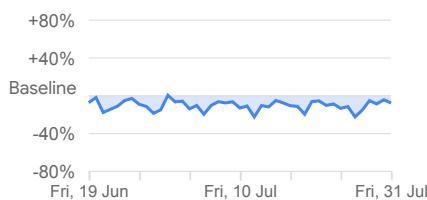
## Retail and recreation

**-27%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-8%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*



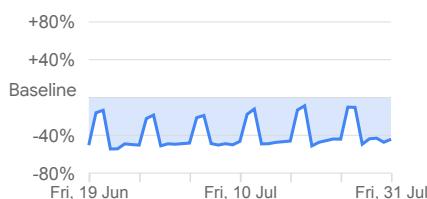
## Public transport\*

**-40%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*



# Conwy Principal Area

## Retail and recreation

**-3%** compared to baseline



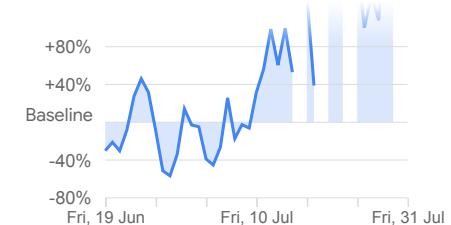
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+33%** compared to baseline



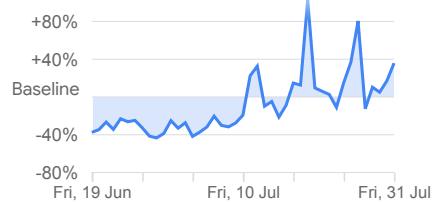
## Parks\*

**+268%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**+36%** compared to baseline



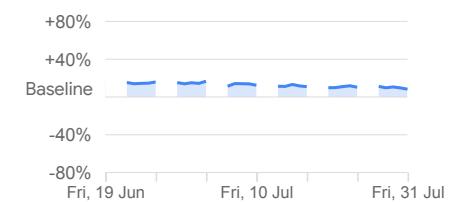
## Workplaces

**-42%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+8%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Cornwall

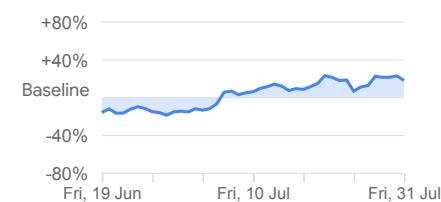
### Retail and recreation

**+22%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+18%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+313%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**+18%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-38%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+8%** compared to baseline



## County Durham

### Retail and recreation

**-19%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-9%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+138%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-15%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-43%** compared to baseline



### Residential

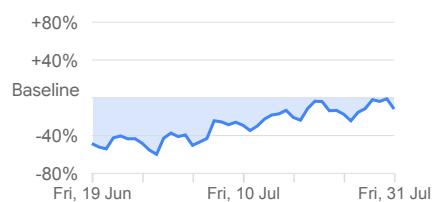
**+9%** compared to baseline



## Cumbria

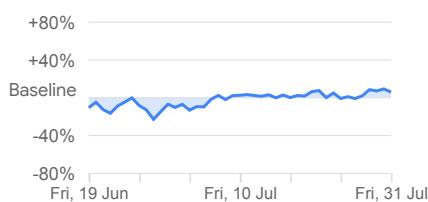
### Retail and recreation

**-12%** compared to baseline



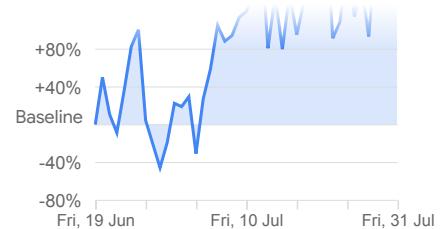
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+6%** compared to baseline



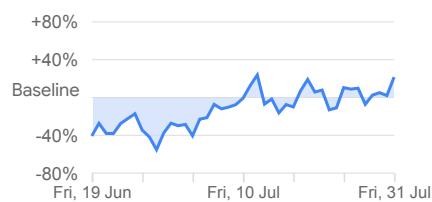
### Parks

**+228%** compared to baseline



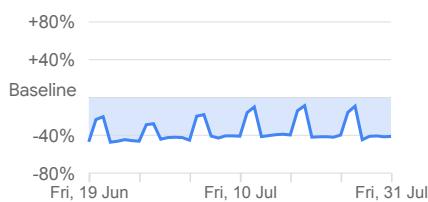
### Public transport

**+22%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-41%** compared to baseline



### Residential

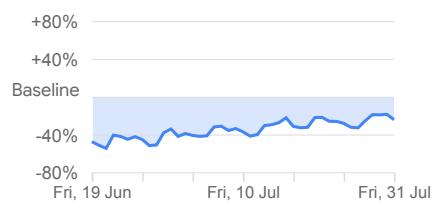
**+8%** compared to baseline



## Darlington

### Retail and recreation

**-24%** compared to baseline



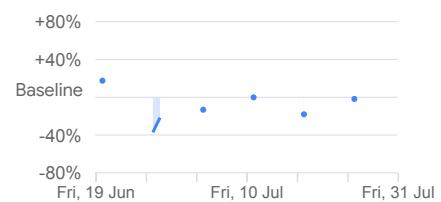
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**-2%** compared to baseline



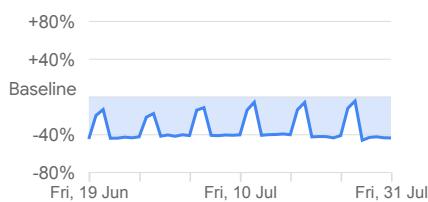
### Public transport

**-41%** compared to baseline



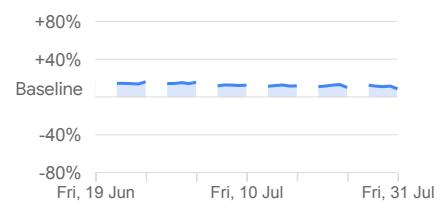
### Workplaces

**-43%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Denbighshire

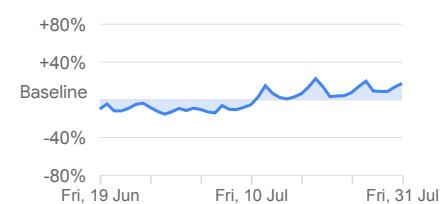
## Retail and recreation

-4% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+17% compared to baseline



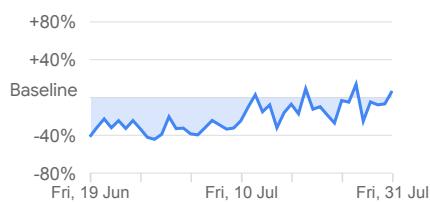
## Parks\*

+110% compared to baseline



## Public transport

+7% compared to baseline



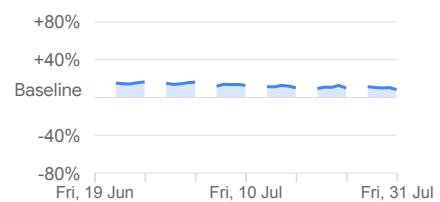
## Workplaces

-41% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

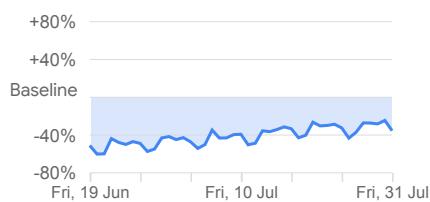
+8% compared to baseline



# Derby

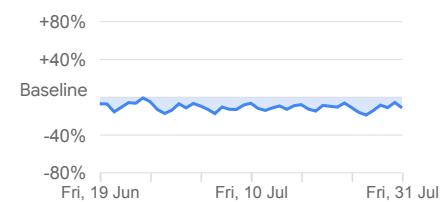
## Retail and recreation

-35% compared to baseline



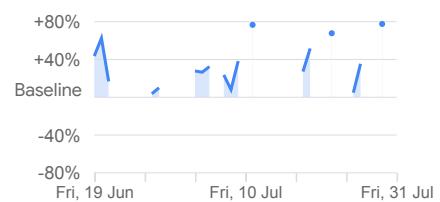
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-11% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+66% compared to baseline



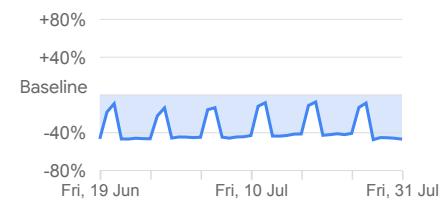
## Public transport

-52% compared to baseline



## Workplaces

-47% compared to baseline



## Residential

+10% compared to baseline



\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Derbyshire

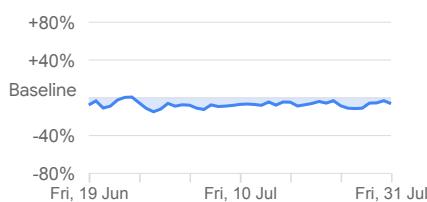
## Retail and recreation

-20% compared to baseline



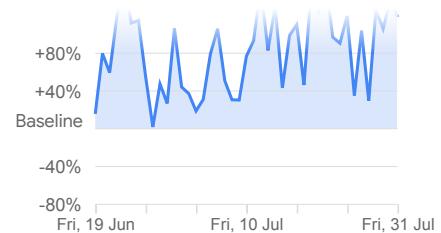
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-6% compared to baseline



## Parks

+118% compared to baseline



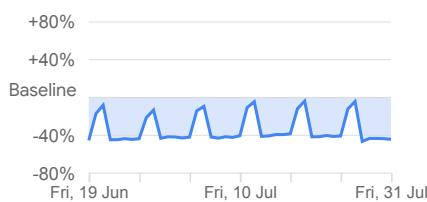
## Public transport

-16% compared to baseline



## Workplaces

-44% compared to baseline



## Residential

+10% compared to baseline



# Derry and Strabane

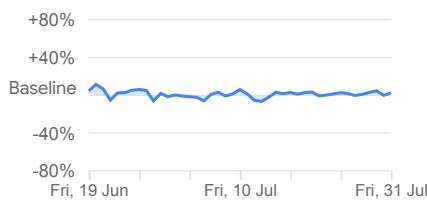
## Retail and recreation

-12% compared to baseline



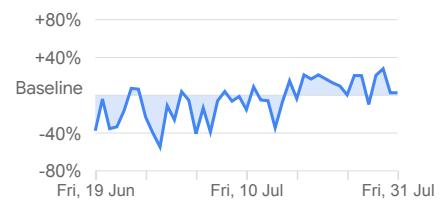
## Supermarket and pharmacy

+3% compared to baseline



## Parks

+3% compared to baseline



## Public transport

-35% compared to baseline



## Workplaces

-38% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+8% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Devon

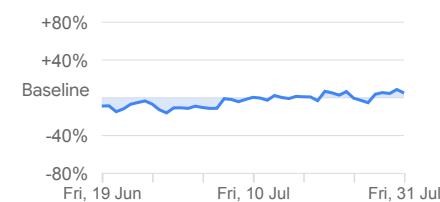
### Retail and recreation

**-9%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+5%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+271%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**+4%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-42%** compared to baseline



### Residential

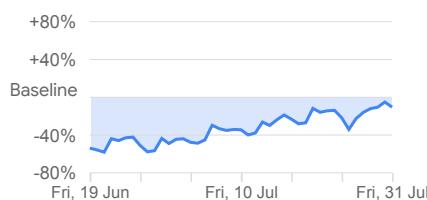
**+9%** compared to baseline



## Dorset

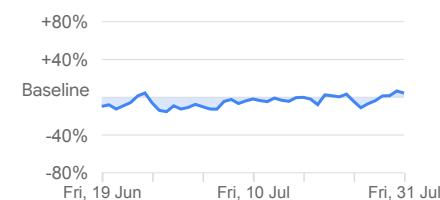
### Retail and recreation

**-10%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+4%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+334%** compared to baseline



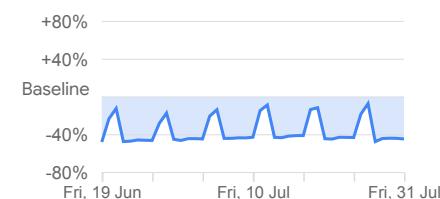
### Public transport

**+3%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Residential

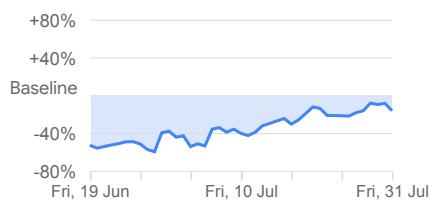
**+9%** compared to baseline



# Dumfries and Galloway

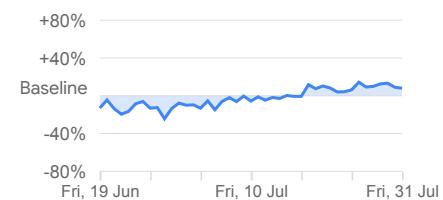
## Retail and recreation

**-16%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+8%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+174%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**+15%** compared to baseline



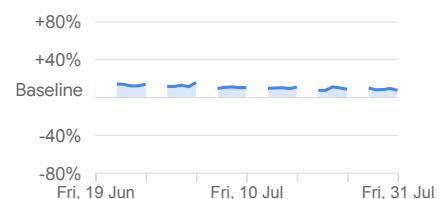
## Workplaces

**-37%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

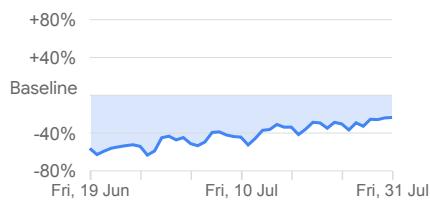
**+8%** compared to baseline



# Dundee City Council

## Retail and recreation

**-24%** compared to baseline



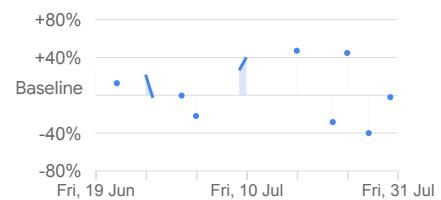
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**-2%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-30%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+8%** compared to baseline

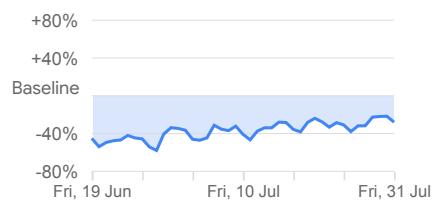


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## East Ayrshire Council

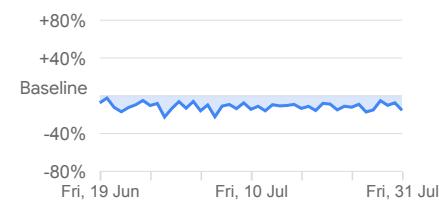
### Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*



### Public transport

**-27%** compared to baseline



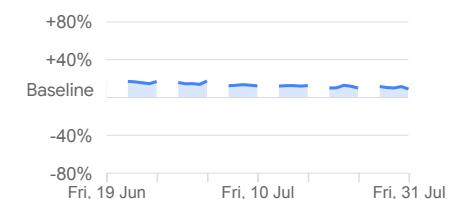
### Workplaces

**-42%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+9%** compared to baseline



## East Dunbartonshire Council

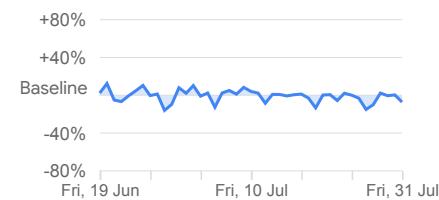
### Retail and recreation

**-16%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-7%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*



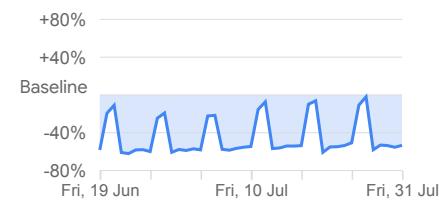
### Public transport

**-47%** compared to baseline



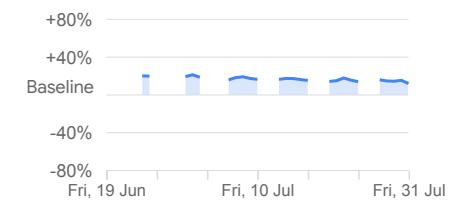
### Workplaces

**-53%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+12%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# East Lothian Council

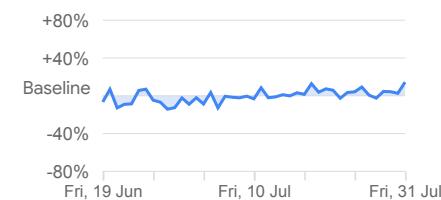
## Retail and recreation

-1% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+14% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+37% compared to baseline



## Public transport

+17% compared to baseline



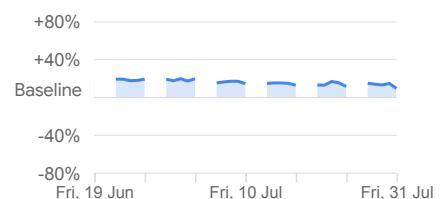
## Workplaces

-48% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+10% compared to baseline



# East Renfrewshire Council

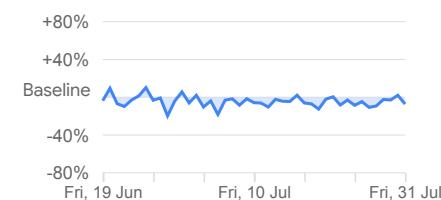
## Retail and recreation

-17% compared to baseline



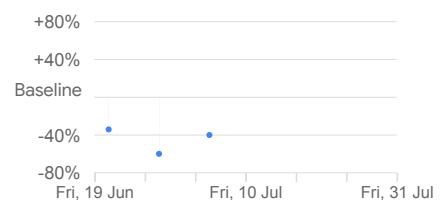
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-7% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

-40% compared to baseline



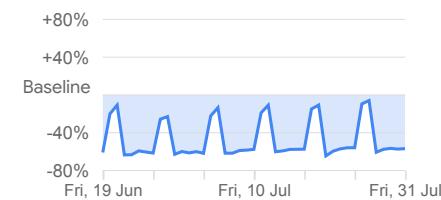
## Public transport\*

-43% compared to baseline



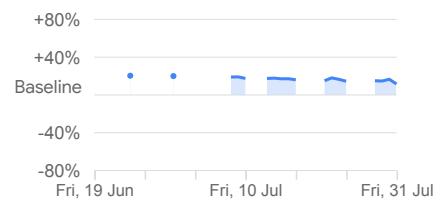
## Workplaces

-57% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+12% compared to baseline

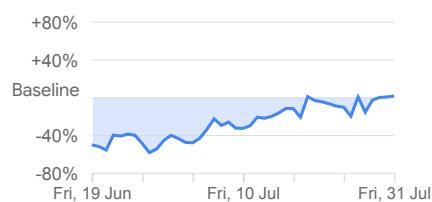


\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## East Riding of Yorkshire

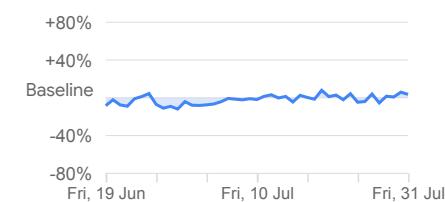
### Retail and recreation

**+2%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+4%** compared to baseline



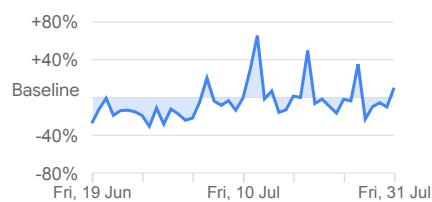
### Parks

**+308%** compared to baseline



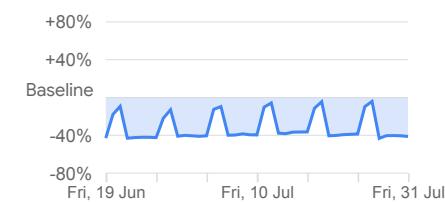
### Public transport

**+10%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-41%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



## East Sussex

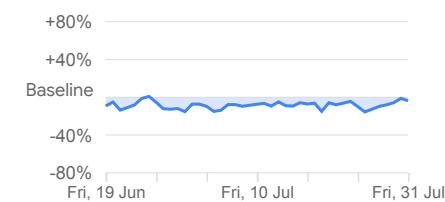
### Retail and recreation

**-13%** compared to baseline



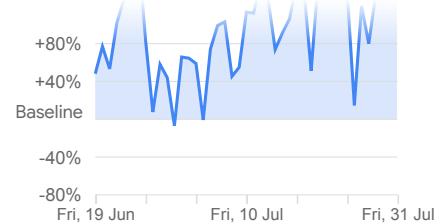
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-4%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+211%** compared to baseline



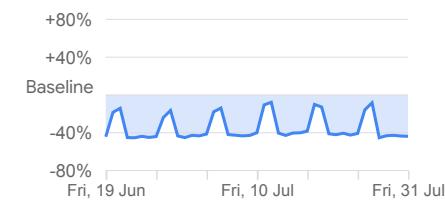
### Public transport

**-16%** compared to baseline



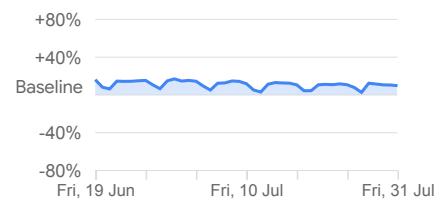
### Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



# Edinburgh

## Retail and recreation

**-47%** compared to baseline



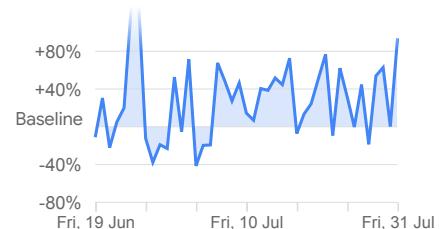
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-16%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+94%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-51%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-62%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



# Essex

## Retail and recreation

**-20%** compared to baseline



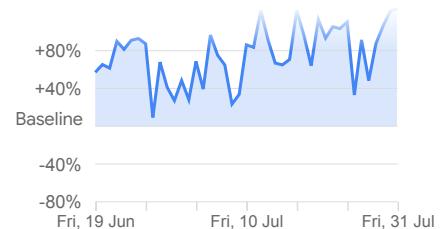
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



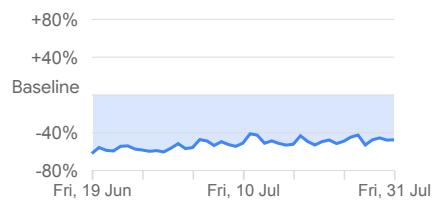
## Parks

**+125%** compared to baseline



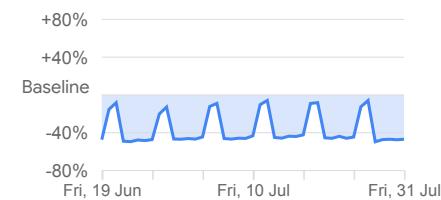
## Public transport

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+11%** compared to baseline



## Falkirk

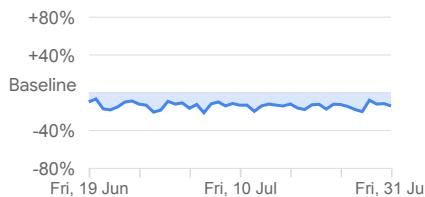
### Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



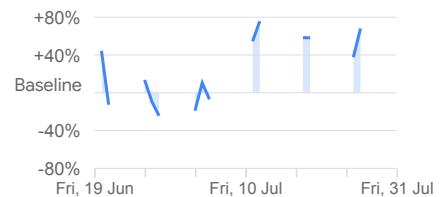
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+68%** compared to baseline



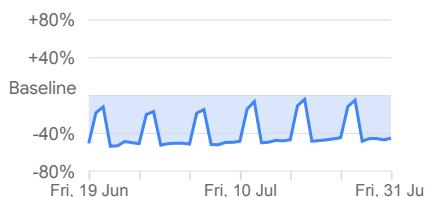
### Public transport

**-38%** compared to baseline



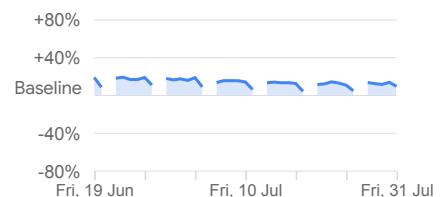
### Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+10%** compared to baseline



## Fermanagh and Omagh

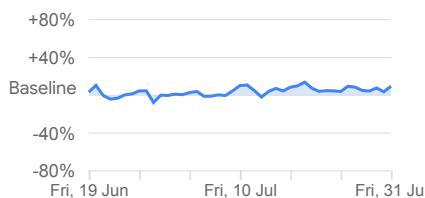
### Retail and recreation

**-11%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+10%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+4%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-26%** compared to baseline



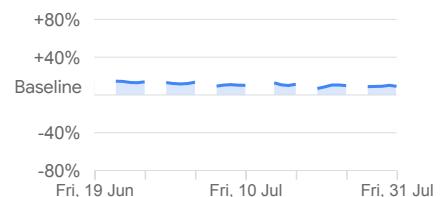
### Workplaces

**-36%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+9%** compared to baseline

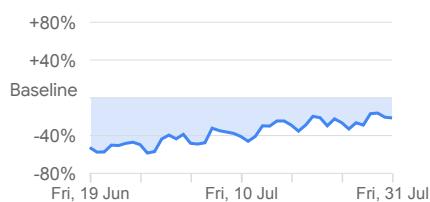


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Fife

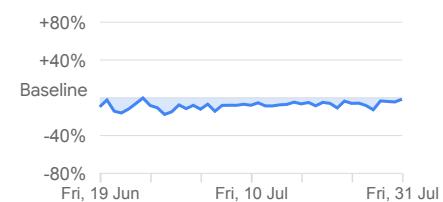
### Retail and recreation

**-21%** compared to baseline



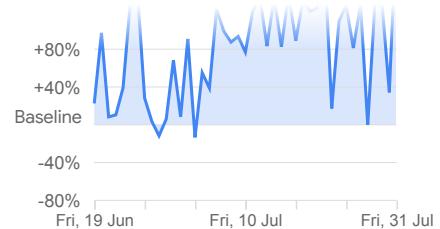
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-1%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+213%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-24%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



## Flintshire

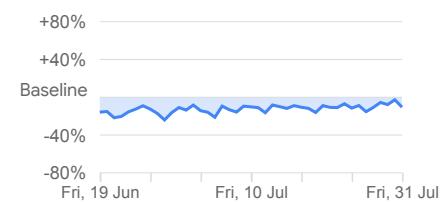
### Retail and recreation

**-25%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



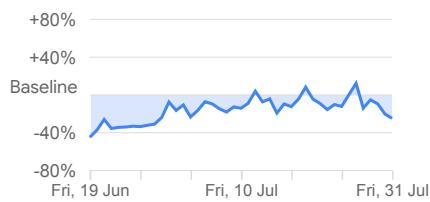
### Parks

**+65%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-25%** compared to baseline



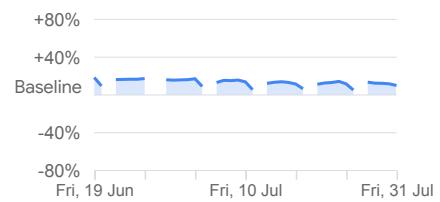
### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline

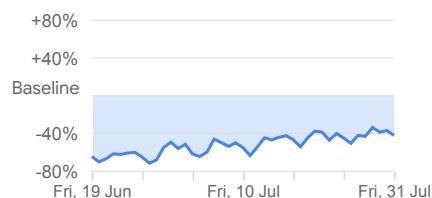


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Glasgow City

## Retail and recreation

**-42%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-21%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+35%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-55%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-53%** compared to baseline



## Residential

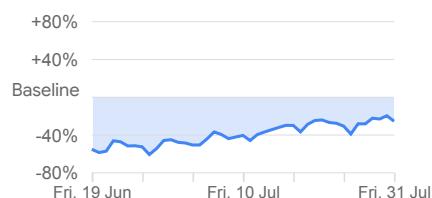
**+11%** compared to baseline



# Gloucestershire

## Retail and recreation

**-25%** compared to baseline



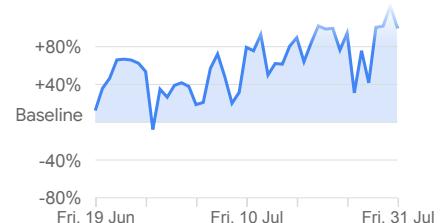
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+99%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-4%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Residential

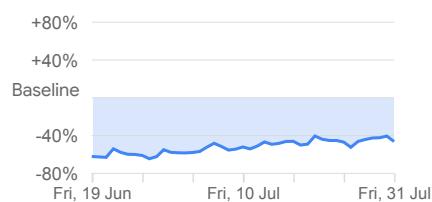
**+11%** compared to baseline



## Greater London

### Retail and recreation

**-46%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-18%** compared to baseline



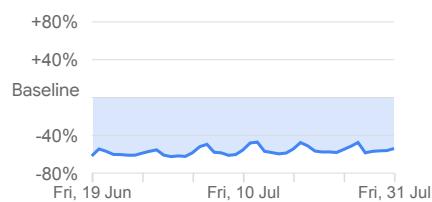
### Parks

**+55%** compared to baseline



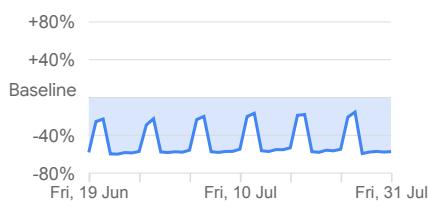
### Public transport

**-54%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-57%** compared to baseline



### Residential

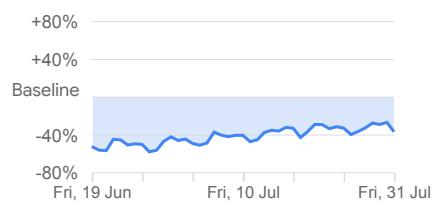
**+15%** compared to baseline



## Greater Manchester

### Retail and recreation

**-37%** compared to baseline



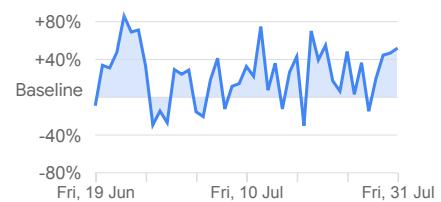
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-18%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+52%** compared to baseline



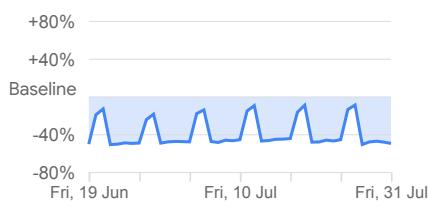
### Public transport

**-50%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+12%** compared to baseline



# Gwynedd

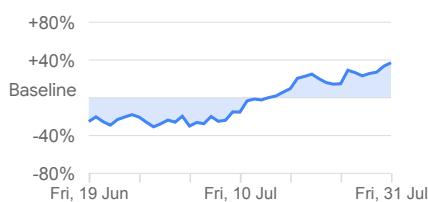
## Retail and recreation

+1% compared to baseline



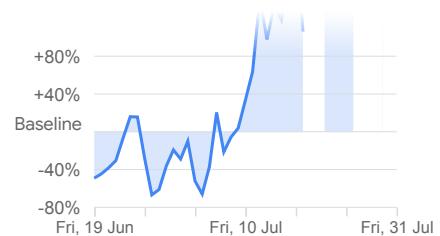
## Supermarket and pharmacy

+37% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+325% compared to baseline



## Public transport

+47% compared to baseline



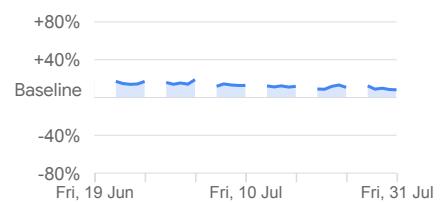
## Workplaces

-42% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

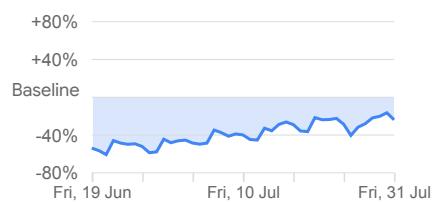
+8% compared to baseline



# Hampshire

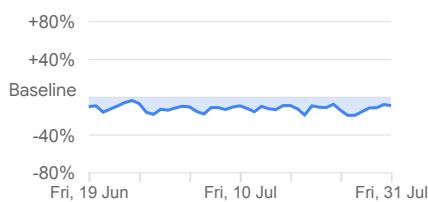
## Retail and recreation

-24% compared to baseline



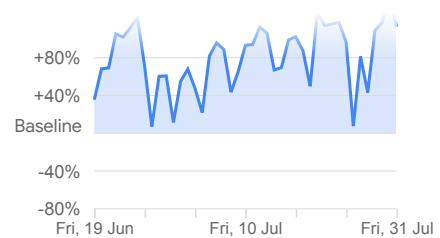
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-9% compared to baseline



## Parks

+113% compared to baseline



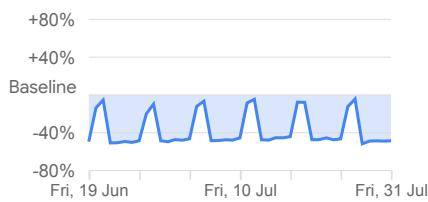
## Public transport

-14% compared to baseline



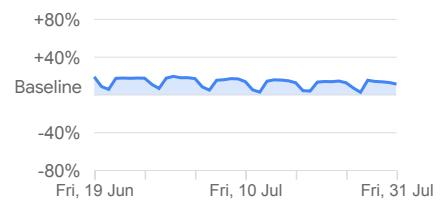
## Workplaces

-49% compared to baseline



## Residential

+12% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Hartlepool

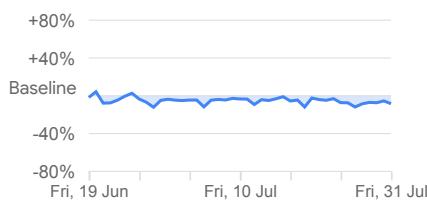
## Retail and recreation

**-26%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-8%** compared to baseline

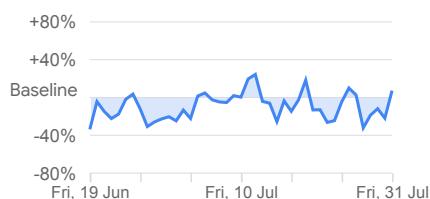


## Parks\*



## Public transport

**+7%** compared to baseline



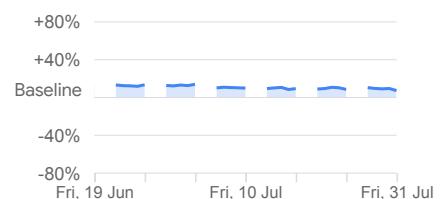
## Workplaces

**-38%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+7%** compared to baseline



# Herefordshire

## Retail and recreation

**-24%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-6%** compared to baseline



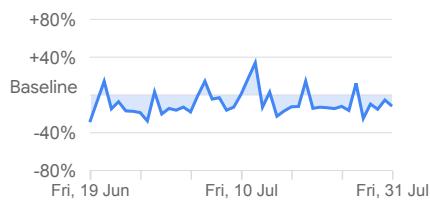
## Parks

**+110%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-12%** compared to baseline



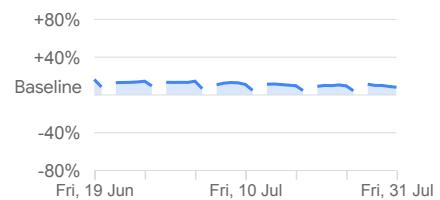
## Workplaces

**-37%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+8%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Hertfordshire

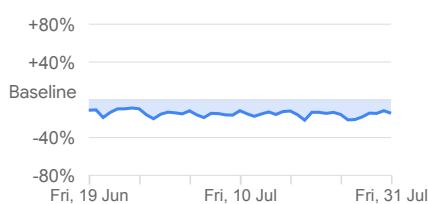
### Retail and recreation

**-30%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



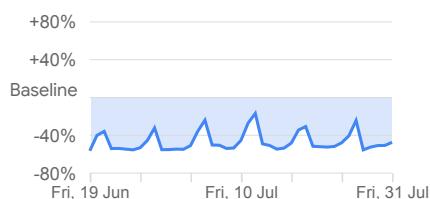
### Parks

**+79%** compared to baseline



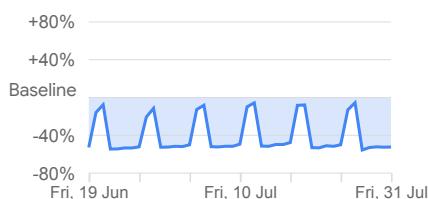
### Public transport

**-47%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-52%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



## Highland Council

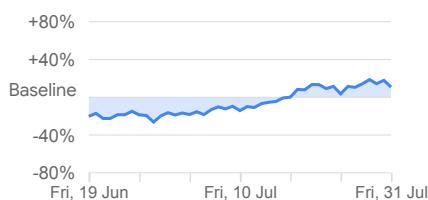
### Retail and recreation

**-2%** compared to baseline



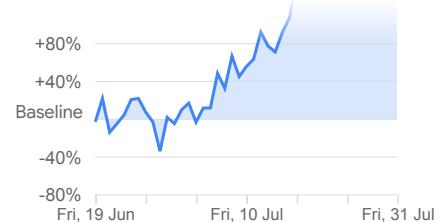
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+11%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+261%** compared to baseline



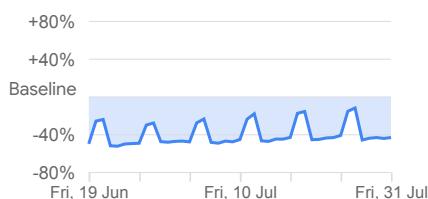
### Public transport

**+12%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-43%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+7%** compared to baseline



## Inverclyde

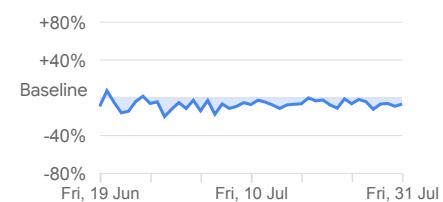
### Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-7%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*



### Public transport

**-5%** compared to baseline



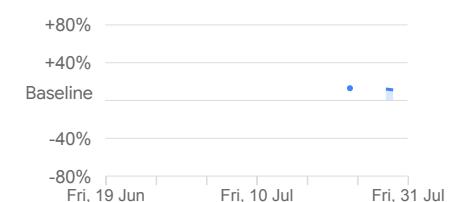
### Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+11%** compared to baseline



## Isle of Anglesey

### Retail and recreation

**-4%** compared to baseline



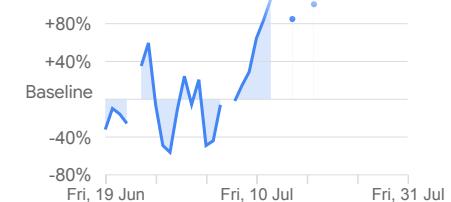
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+35%** compared to baseline



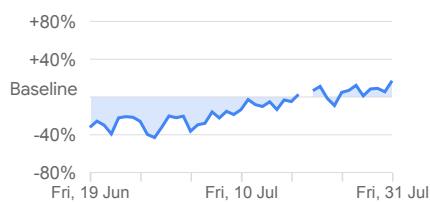
### Parks\*

**+147%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**+17%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-40%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

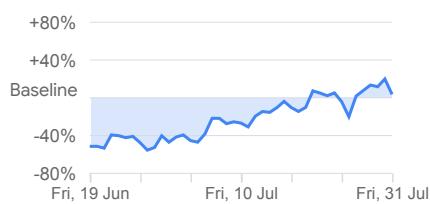


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Isle of Wight

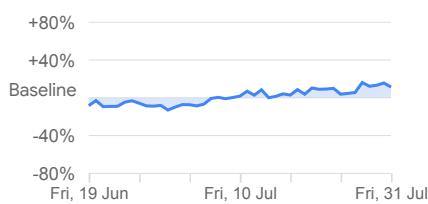
### Retail and recreation

+4% compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

+11% compared to baseline



### Parks\*

+247% compared to baseline



### Public transport

+18% compared to baseline



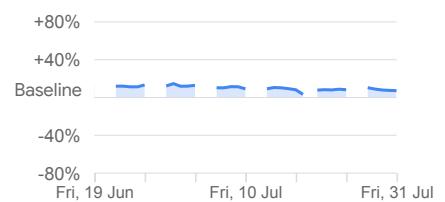
### Workplaces

-37% compared to baseline



### Residential\*

+7% compared to baseline



## Kent

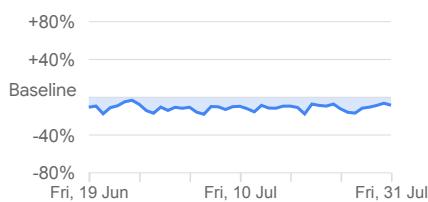
### Retail and recreation

-22% compared to baseline



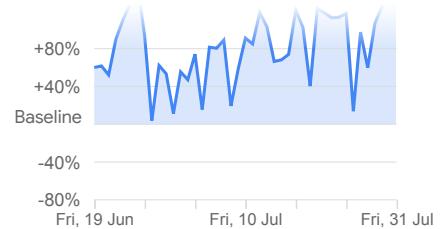
### Supermarket and pharmacy

-8% compared to baseline



### Parks

+163% compared to baseline



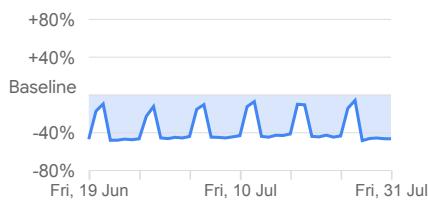
### Public transport

-24% compared to baseline



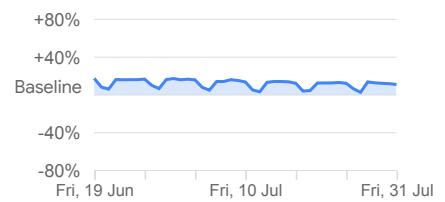
### Workplaces

-46% compared to baseline



### Residential

+11% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Kingston upon Hull

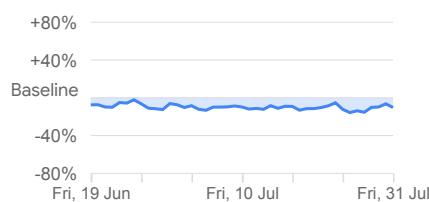
## Retail and recreation

**-29%** compared to baseline



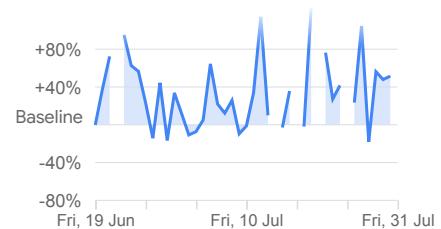
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+52%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-34%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-39%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+7%** compared to baseline



# Lancashire

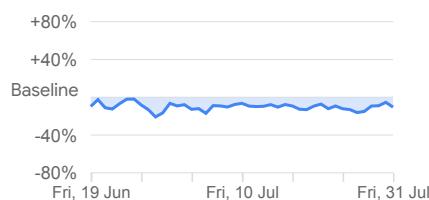
## Retail and recreation

**-22%** compared to baseline



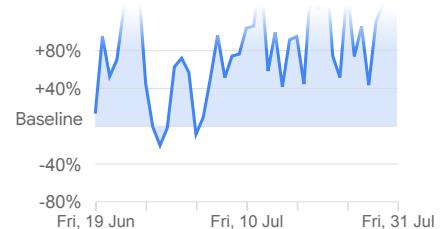
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



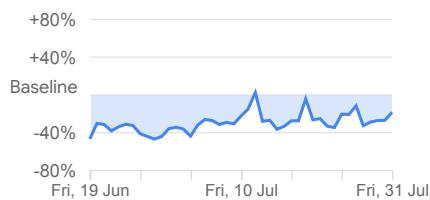
## Parks

**+173%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-18%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline

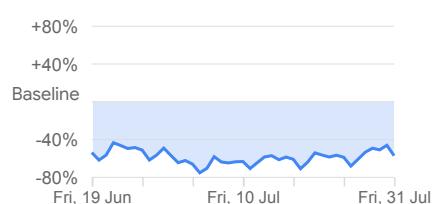


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Leicester

### Retail and recreation

**-57%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-21%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+35%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-57%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-50%** compared to baseline



### Residential

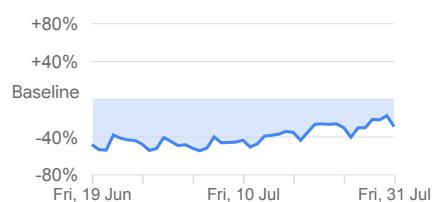
**+13%** compared to baseline



## Leicestershire

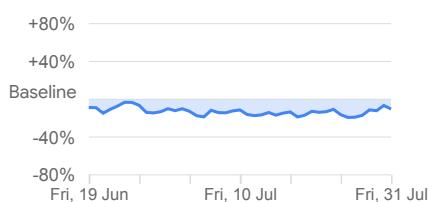
### Retail and recreation

**-29%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+76%** compared to baseline



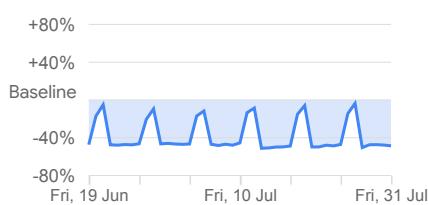
### Public transport

**-26%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+12%** compared to baseline



## Lincolnshire

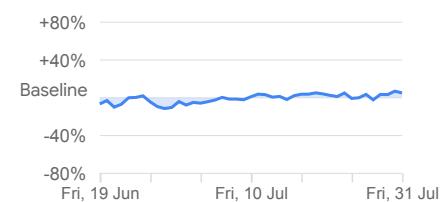
### Retail and recreation

-5% compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

+5% compared to baseline



### Parks

+274% compared to baseline



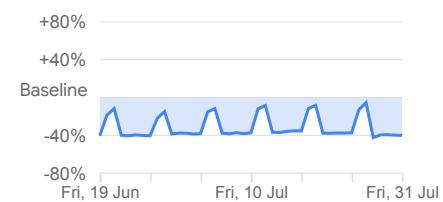
### Public transport

-18% compared to baseline



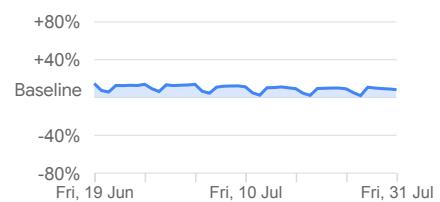
### Workplaces

-40% compared to baseline



### Residential

+8% compared to baseline



## Lisburn and Castlereagh

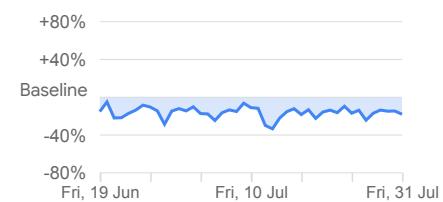
### Retail and recreation

-14% compared to baseline



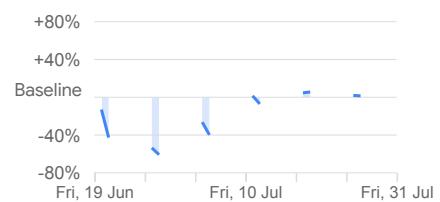
### Supermarket and pharmacy

-18% compared to baseline



### Parks

+1% compared to baseline



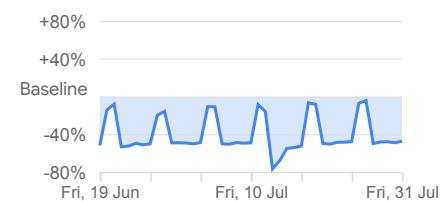
### Public transport

-32% compared to baseline



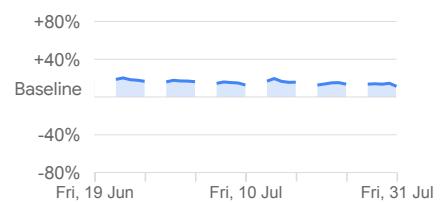
### Workplaces

-47% compared to baseline



### Residential

+11% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Luton

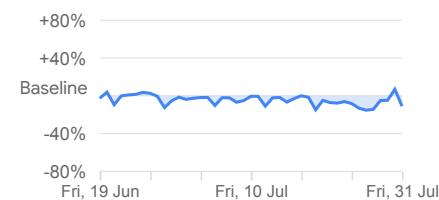
### Retail and recreation

**-37%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**-13%** compared to baseline



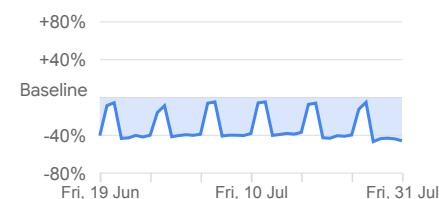
### Public transport

**-48%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



## Medway

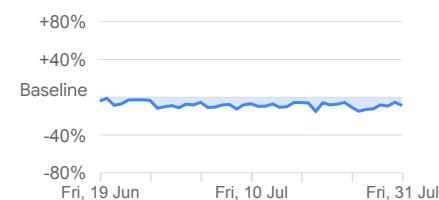
### Retail and recreation

**-29%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-9%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+93%** compared to baseline



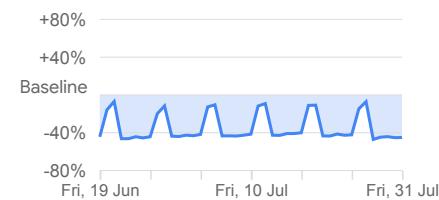
### Public transport

**-25%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+11%** compared to baseline

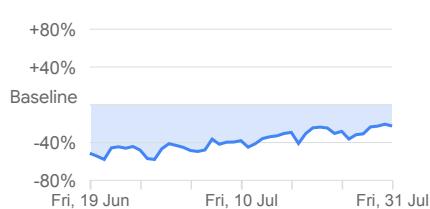


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Merseyside

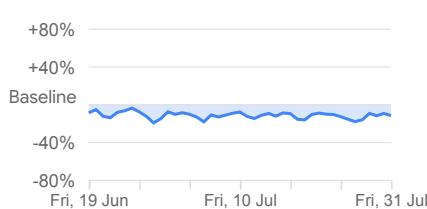
## Retail and recreation

**-23%** compared to baseline



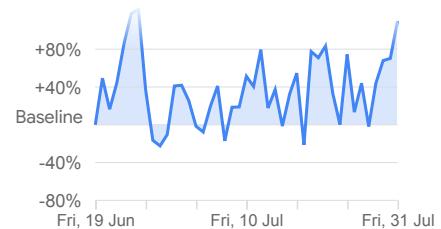
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



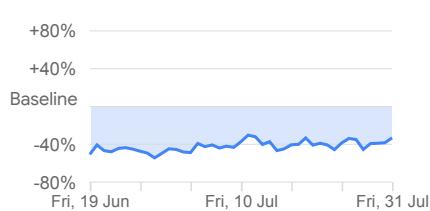
## Parks

**+110%** compared to baseline



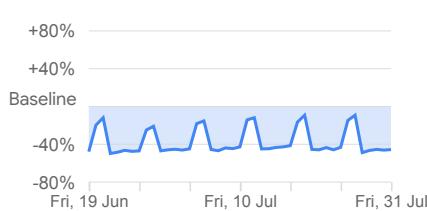
## Public transport

**-33%** compared to baseline



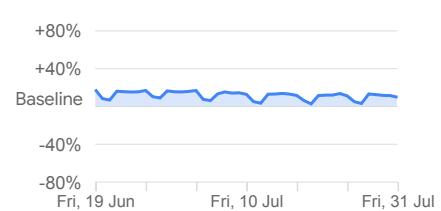
## Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



## Residential

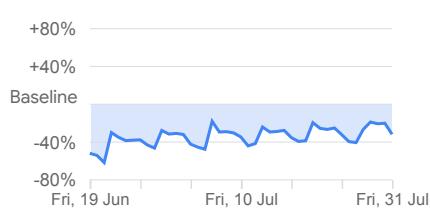
**+10%** compared to baseline



# Merthyr Tydfil County Borough

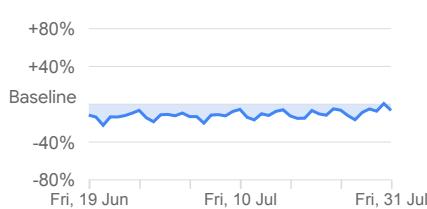
## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline

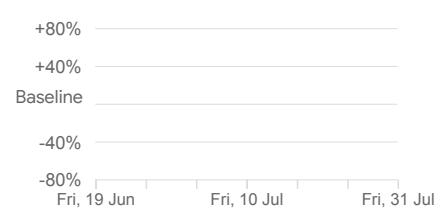


## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-6%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*



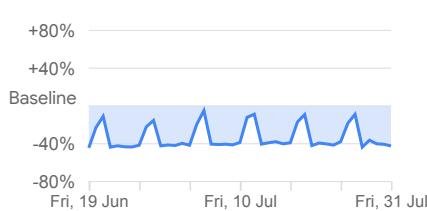
## Public transport\*

**-26%** compared to baseline

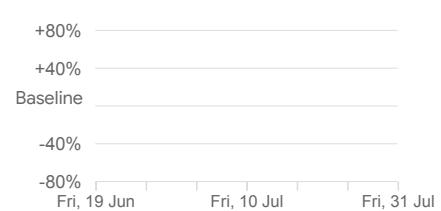


## Workplaces

**-42%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

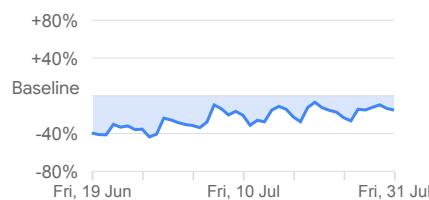


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Mid and East Antrim

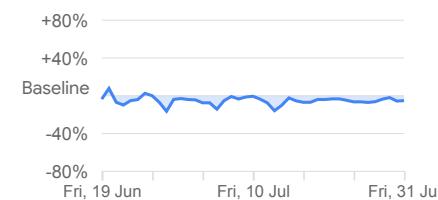
### Retail and recreation

-15% compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

-5% compared to baseline



### Parks\*

-1% compared to baseline



### Public transport

-30% compared to baseline



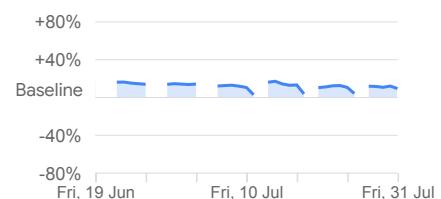
### Workplaces

-39% compared to baseline



### Residential\*

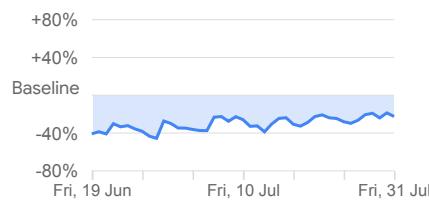
+9% compared to baseline



## Mid Ulster

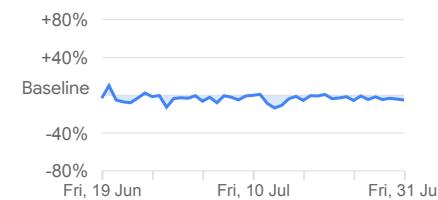
### Retail and recreation

-23% compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

-5% compared to baseline



### Parks\*



### Public transport

-33% compared to baseline



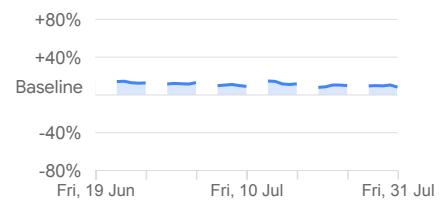
### Workplaces

-33% compared to baseline



### Residential\*

+8% compared to baseline

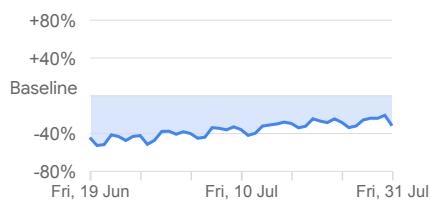


\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Middlesbrough

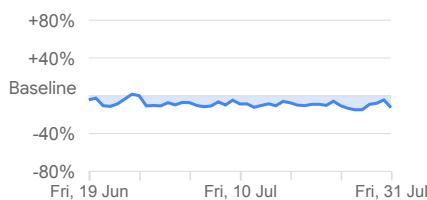
## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



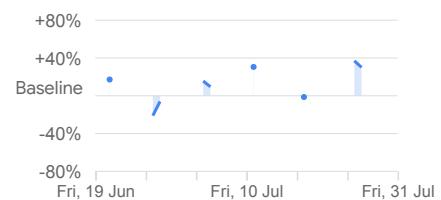
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+30%** compared to baseline



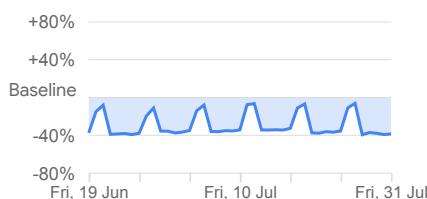
## Public transport

**-39%** compared to baseline



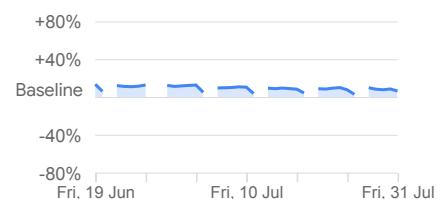
## Workplaces

**-38%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+7%** compared to baseline



# Midlothian

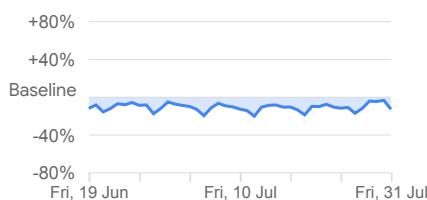
## Retail and recreation

**-27%** compared to baseline



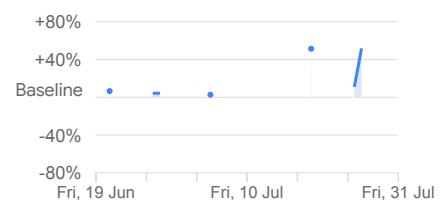
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+52%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-27%** compared to baseline



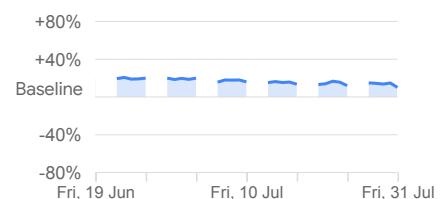
## Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+10%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Milton Keynes

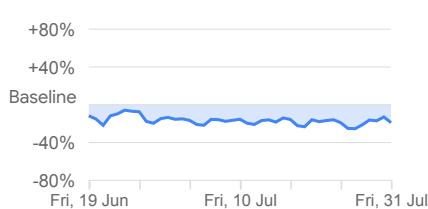
## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-19%** compared to baseline



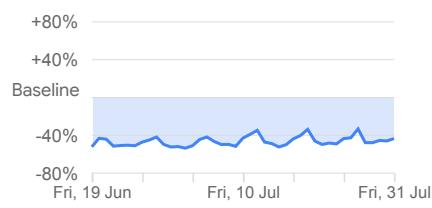
## Parks

**+98%** compared to baseline



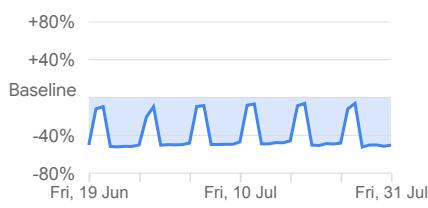
## Public transport

**-43%** compared to baseline



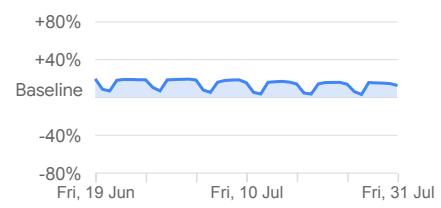
## Workplaces

**-50%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline



# Monmouthshire

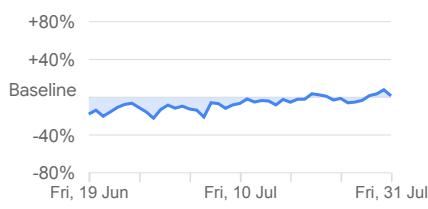
## Retail and recreation

**-18%** compared to baseline



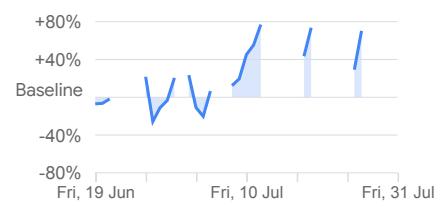
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+2%** compared to baseline



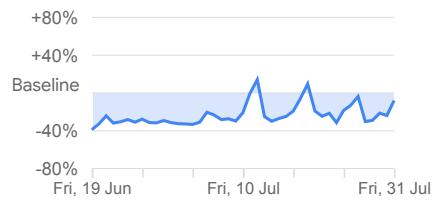
## Parks

**+70%** compared to baseline



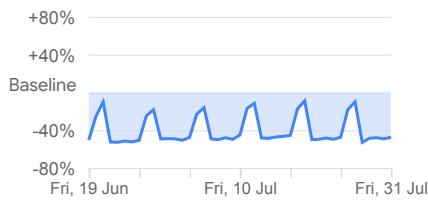
## Public transport

**-8%** compared to baseline



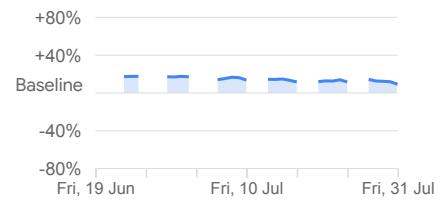
## Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Moray

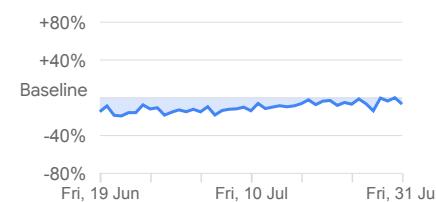
## Retail and recreation

**-22% compared to baseline**



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-7% compared to baseline**



## Parks\*

**+95% compared to baseline**



## Public transport\*

**-4% compared to baseline**



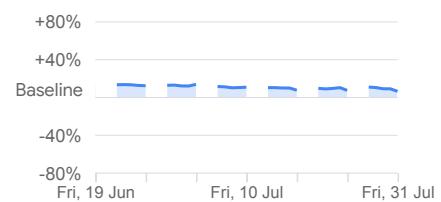
## Workplaces

**-40% compared to baseline**



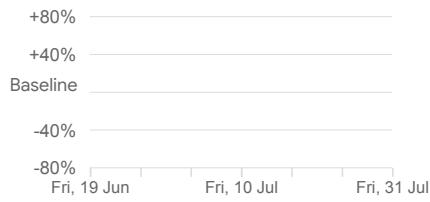
## Residential\*

**+7% compared to baseline**

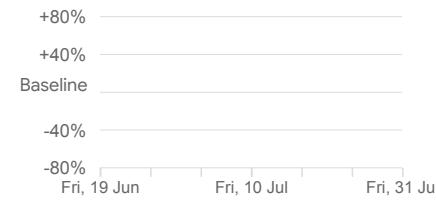


# Na h-Eileanan an Iar

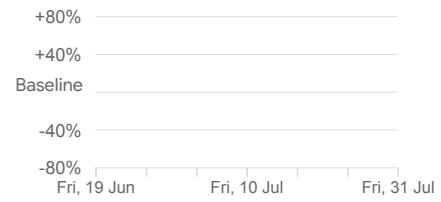
## Retail and recreation\*



## Supermarket and pharmacy\*

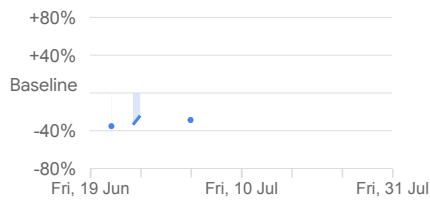


## Parks\*



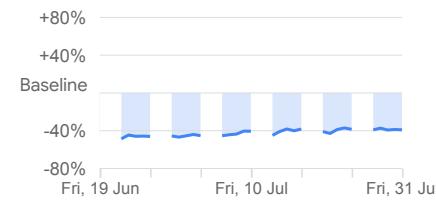
## Public transport\*

**-29% compared to baseline**

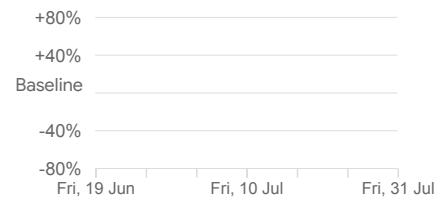


## Workplaces\*

**-39% compared to baseline**



## Residential\*



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Neath Port Talbot Principle Area

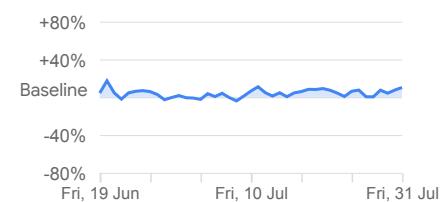
## Retail and recreation

**-19%** compared to baseline



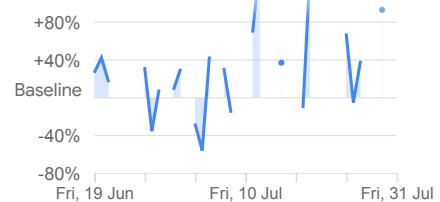
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+11%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+93%** compared to baseline



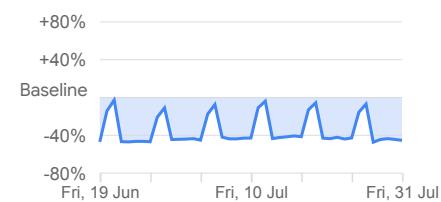
## Public transport

**-39%** compared to baseline



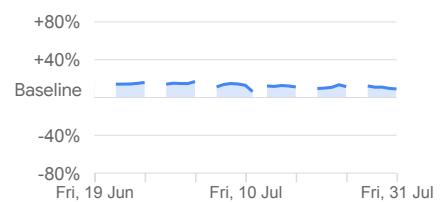
## Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+9%** compared to baseline



# Newport

## Retail and recreation

**-37%** compared to baseline



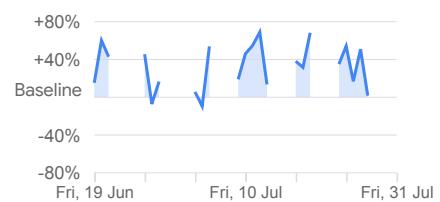
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+42%** compared to baseline



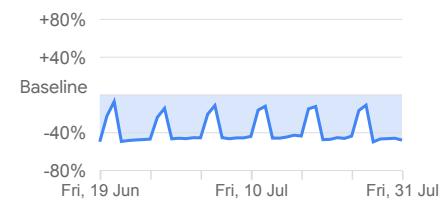
## Public transport

**-37%** compared to baseline



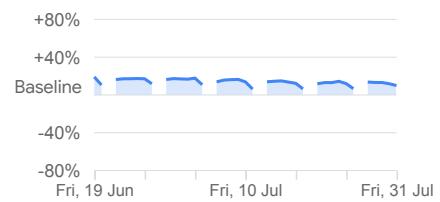
## Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+10%** compared to baseline

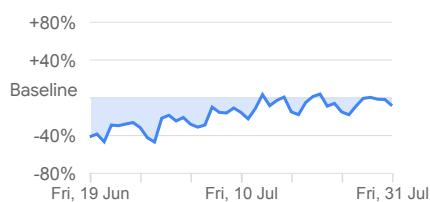


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Newry, Mourne and Down

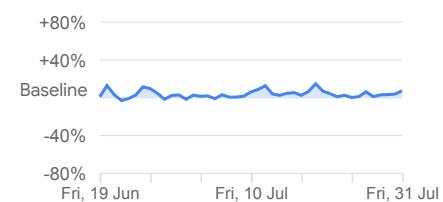
## Retail and recreation

-8% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+7% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+112% compared to baseline



## Public transport

-4% compared to baseline



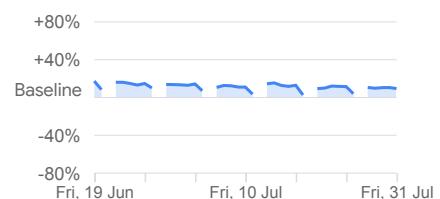
## Workplaces

-38% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+9% compared to baseline



# Norfolk

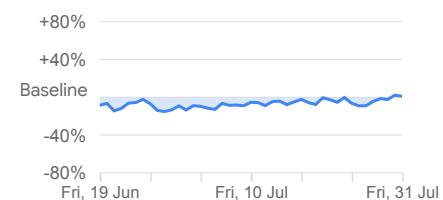
## Retail and recreation

-12% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+1% compared to baseline



## Parks

+306% compared to baseline



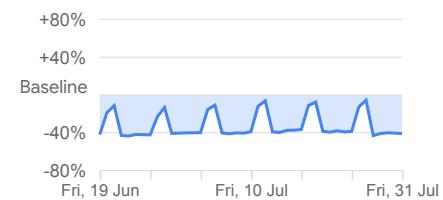
## Public transport

-31% compared to baseline



## Workplaces

-41% compared to baseline



## Residential

+9% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# North Ayrshire Council

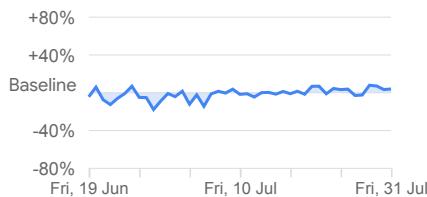
## Retail and recreation

-10% compared to baseline



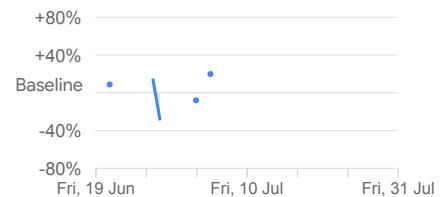
## Supermarket and pharmacy

+4% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+20% compared to baseline



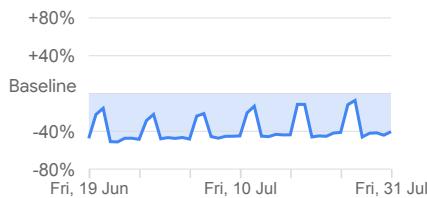
## Public transport

+24% compared to baseline



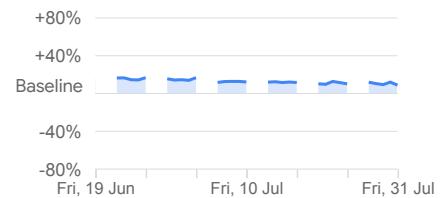
## Workplaces

-40% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+9% compared to baseline



# North East Lincolnshire

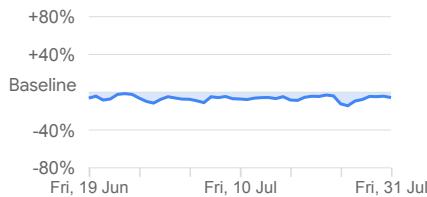
## Retail and recreation

-15% compared to baseline



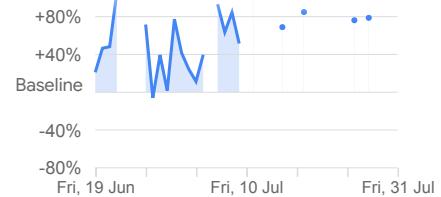
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-6% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+79% compared to baseline



## Public transport

-6% compared to baseline



## Workplaces

-34% compared to baseline



## Residential

+6% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## North Lanarkshire

### Retail and recreation

**-30%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-12%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*



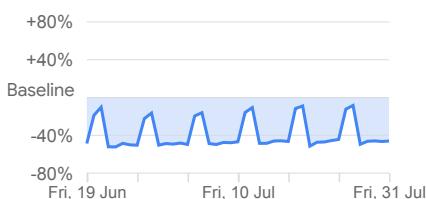
### Public transport

**-35%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



## North Lincolnshire

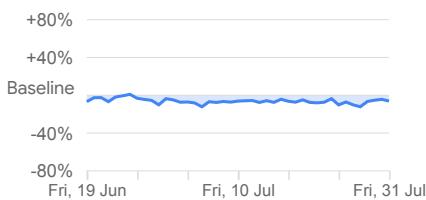
### Retail and recreation

**-23%** compared to baseline



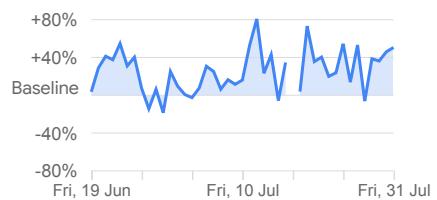
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-6%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+51%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-19%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-37%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+8%** compared to baseline

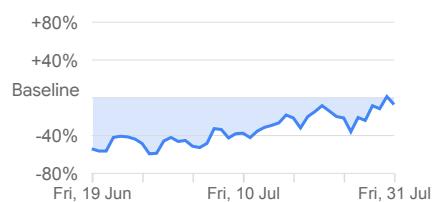


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## North Somerset

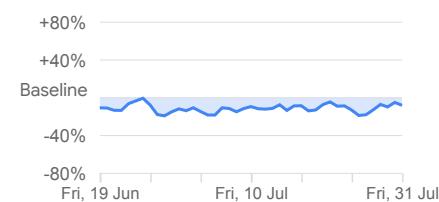
### Retail and recreation

**-7% compared to baseline**



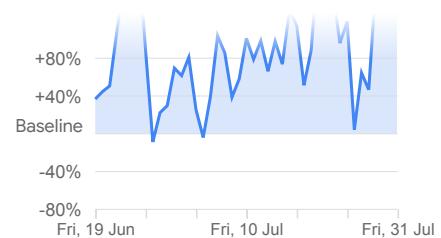
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-8% compared to baseline**



### Parks

**+163% compared to baseline**



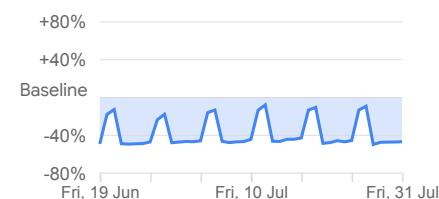
### Public transport

**-24% compared to baseline**



### Workplaces

**-47% compared to baseline**



### Residential

**+11% compared to baseline**



## North Yorkshire

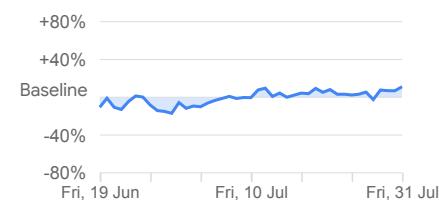
### Retail and recreation

**0% compared to baseline**



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+11% compared to baseline**



### Parks

**+258% compared to baseline**



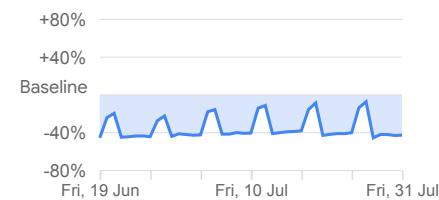
### Public transport

**-1% compared to baseline**



### Workplaces

**-43% compared to baseline**



### Residential

**+9% compared to baseline**





# Nottingham

## Retail and recreation

-50% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

-19% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+73% compared to baseline



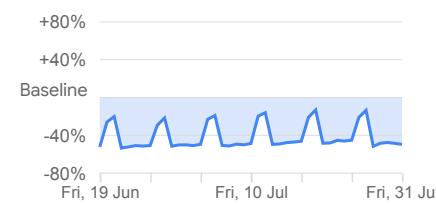
## Public transport

-52% compared to baseline



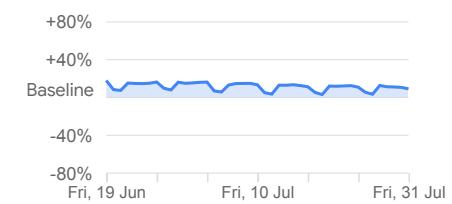
## Workplaces

-50% compared to baseline



## Residential

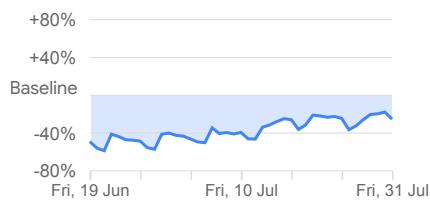
+9% compared to baseline



# Nottinghamshire

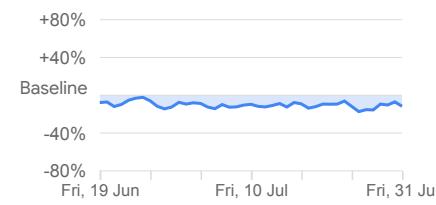
## Retail and recreation

-25% compared to baseline



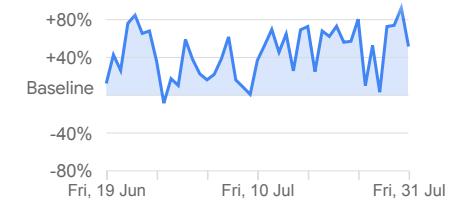
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-12% compared to baseline



## Parks

+52% compared to baseline



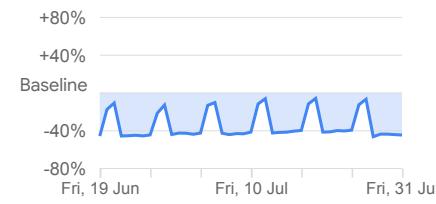
## Public transport

-17% compared to baseline



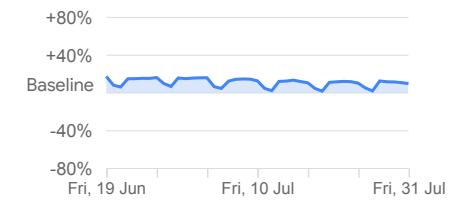
## Workplaces

-45% compared to baseline



## Residential

+10% compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Orkney

## Retail and recreation\*



## Supermarket and pharmacy\*



## Parks\*

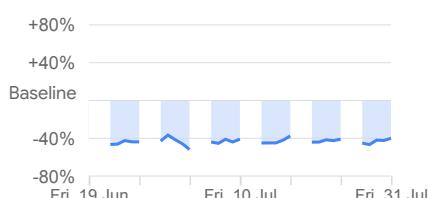


## Public transport\*



## Workplaces\*

**-40%** compared to baseline



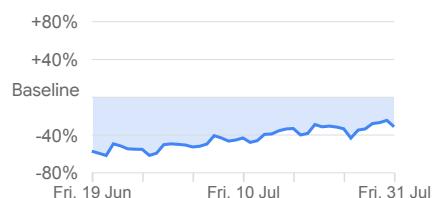
## Residential\*



# Oxfordshire

## Retail and recreation

**-31%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+79%** compared to baseline



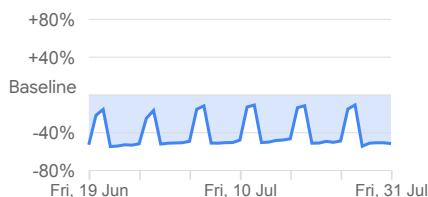
## Public transport

**-31%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-51%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+14%** compared to baseline

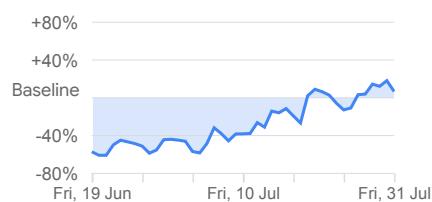


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Pembrokeshire

### Retail and recreation

+7% compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

+34% compared to baseline



### Parks\*

+255% compared to baseline



### Public transport

+1% compared to baseline



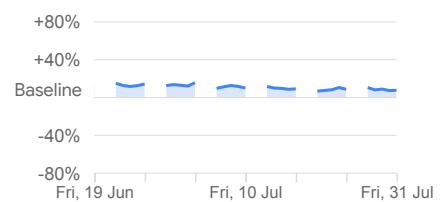
### Workplaces

-38% compared to baseline



### Residential\*

+8% compared to baseline



## Perth and Kinross

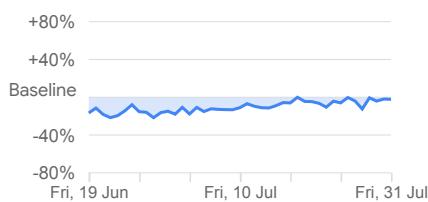
### Retail and recreation

-13% compared to baseline



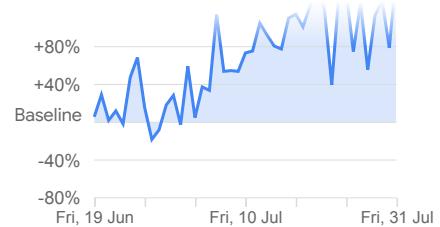
### Supermarket and pharmacy

-2% compared to baseline



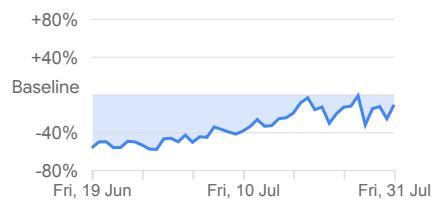
### Parks

+161% compared to baseline



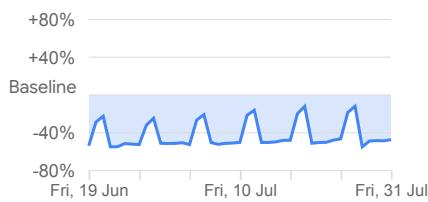
### Public transport

-10% compared to baseline



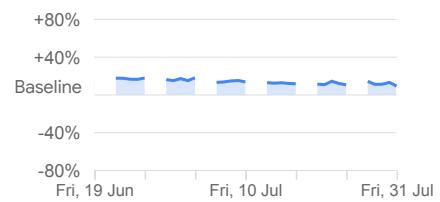
### Workplaces

-47% compared to baseline



### Residential\*

+10% compared to baseline



\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Peterborough

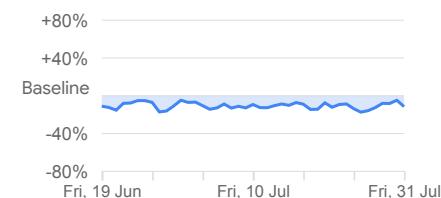
## Retail and recreation

**-30%** compared to baseline



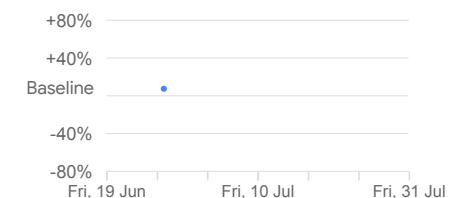
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+7%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



# Plymouth

## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



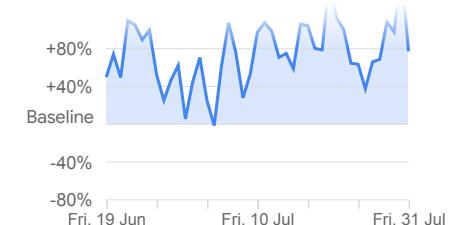
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+77%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-17%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Portsmouth

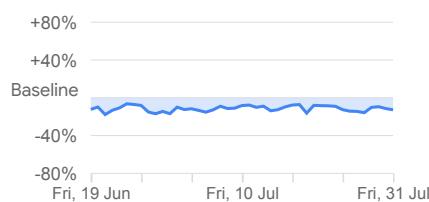
## Retail and recreation

**-23%** compared to baseline



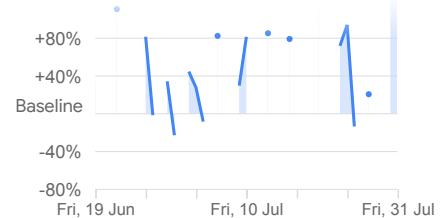
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+122%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-9%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



# Powys

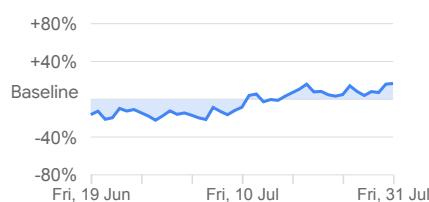
## Retail and recreation

**-15%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+17%** compared to baseline



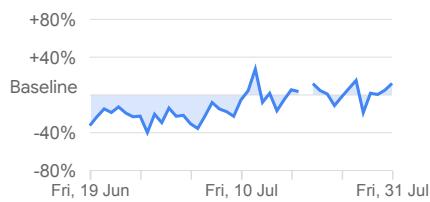
## Parks

**+161%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**+12%** compared to baseline



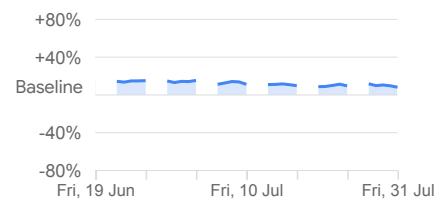
## Workplaces

**-41%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+8%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Reading

### Retail and recreation

**-41%** compared to baseline



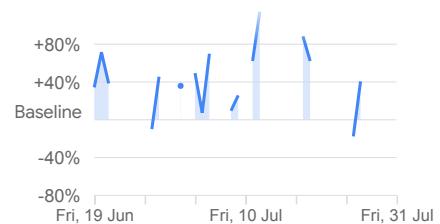
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



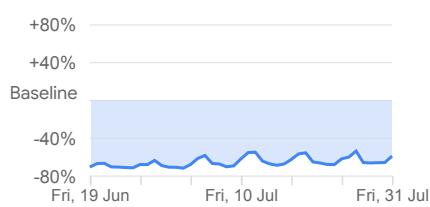
### Parks\*

**+41%** compared to baseline



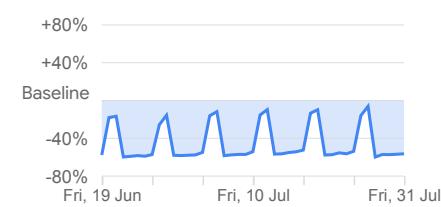
### Public transport

**-59%** compared to baseline



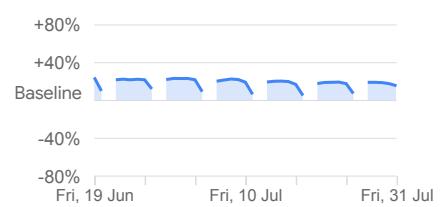
### Workplaces

**-56%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

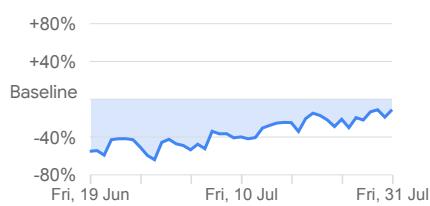
**+16%** compared to baseline



## Redcar and Cleveland

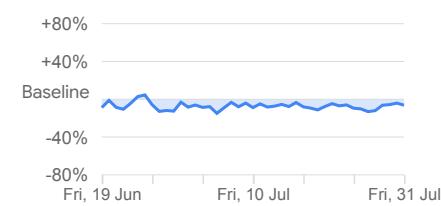
### Retail and recreation

**-11%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-6%** compared to baseline



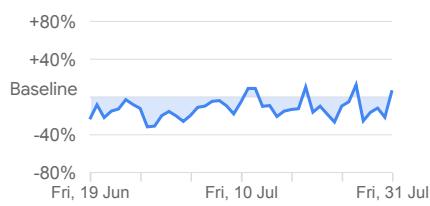
### Parks\*

**+98%** compared to baseline



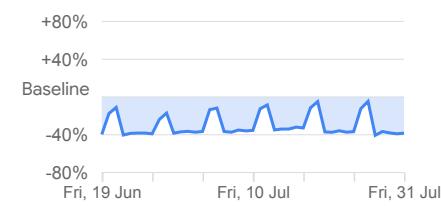
### Public transport

**+7%** compared to baseline



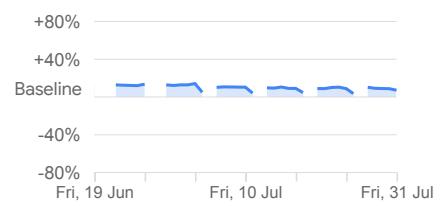
### Workplaces

**-38%** compared to baseline



### Residential\*

**+7%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Renfrewshire

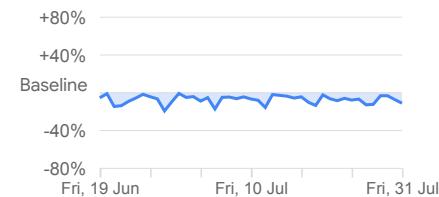
## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+5%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-60%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+11%** compared to baseline



# Rhondda Cynon Taff

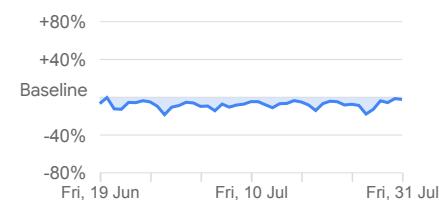
## Retail and recreation

**-35%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-2%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+5%** compared to baseline



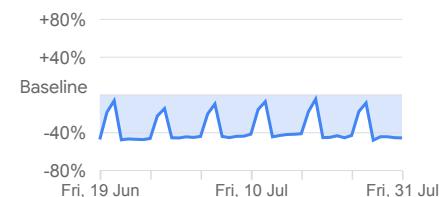
## Public transport

**-38%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline

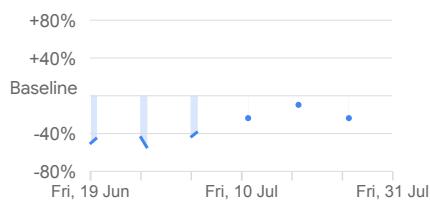


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Rutland

## Retail and recreation\*

**-24%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy\*

**-24%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*



## Public transport\*

## Workplaces\*

**-47%** compared to baseline



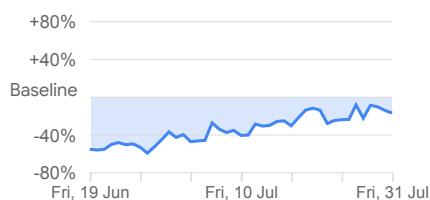
## Residential\*



# Scottish Borders

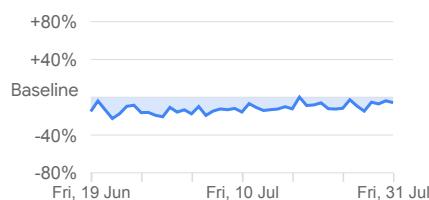
## Retail and recreation

**-17%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-6%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+117%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-9%** compared to baseline



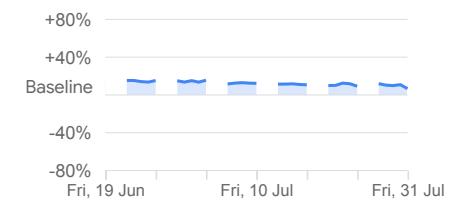
## Workplaces

**-39%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+7%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Shetland Islands

## Retail and recreation\*



## Supermarket and pharmacy\*

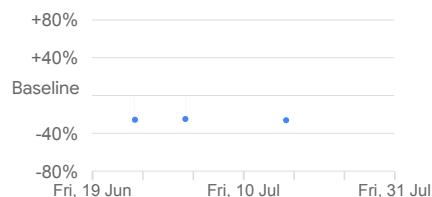


## Parks\*



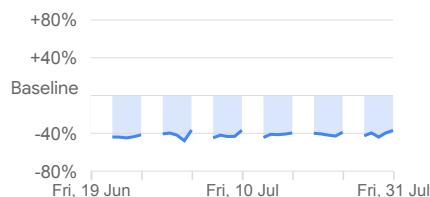
## Public transport\*

**-26%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces\*

**-37%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*



# Shropshire

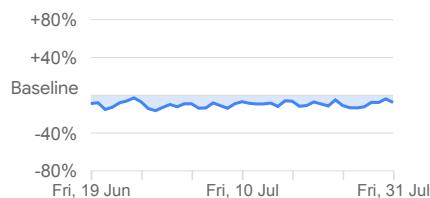
## Retail and recreation

**-22%** compared to baseline



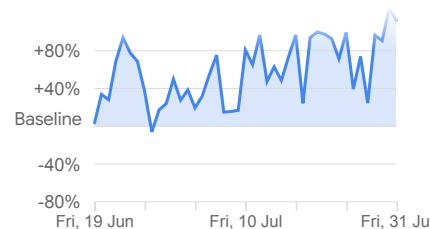
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-8%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+111%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-15%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-43%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline

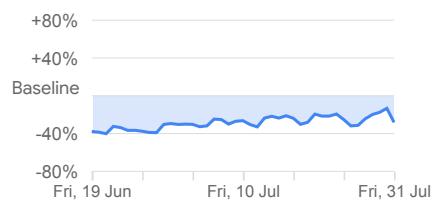


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Slough

## Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-20%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+60%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-49%** compared to baseline



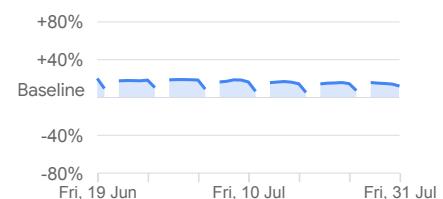
## Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+12%** compared to baseline



# Somerset

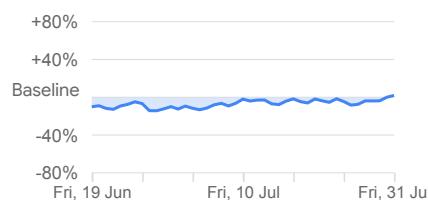
## Retail and recreation

**-14%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+2%** compared to baseline



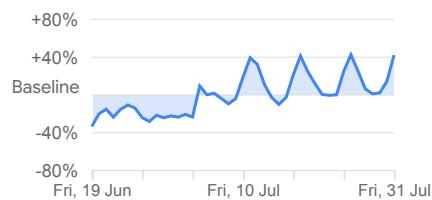
## Parks

**+160%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**+42%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-41%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline

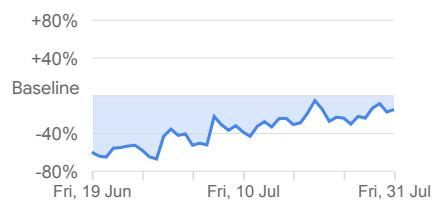


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# South Ayrshire Council

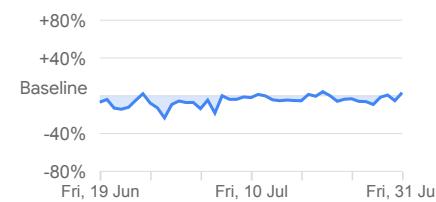
## Retail and recreation

-15% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+3% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+39% compared to baseline



## Public transport

-12% compared to baseline



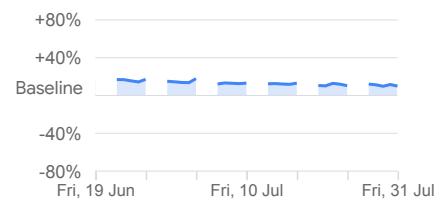
## Workplaces

-43% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+10% compared to baseline



# South Gloucestershire

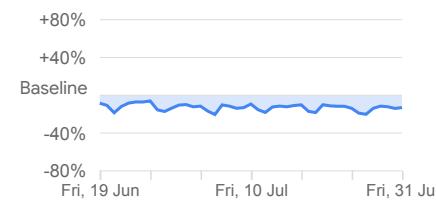
## Retail and recreation

-33% compared to baseline



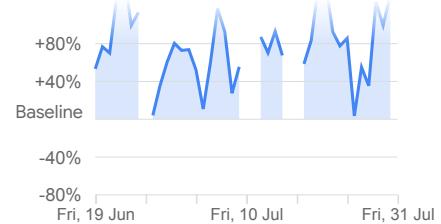
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-13% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+132% compared to baseline



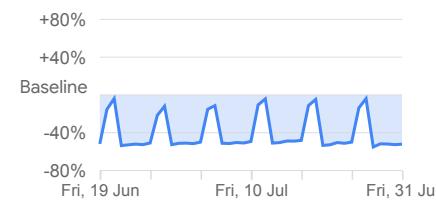
## Public transport

-40% compared to baseline



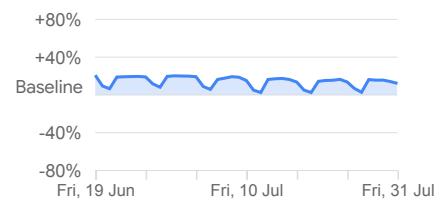
## Workplaces

-52% compared to baseline



## Residential

+12% compared to baseline

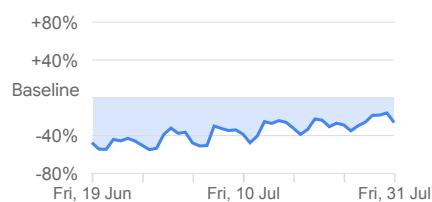


\* Not enough data for this date: Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## South Lanarkshire

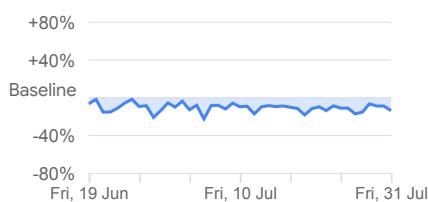
### Retail and recreation

**-26%** compared to baseline



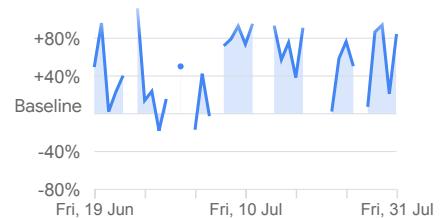
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+84%** compared to baseline



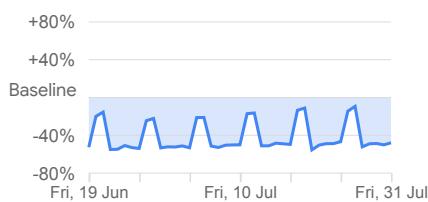
### Public transport

**-24%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



## South Yorkshire

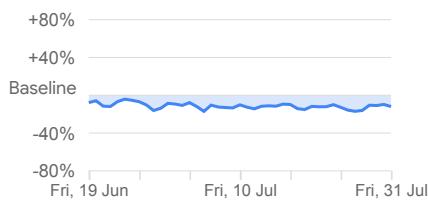
### Retail and recreation

**-35%** compared to baseline



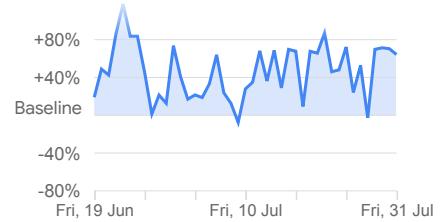
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-12%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+64%** compared to baseline



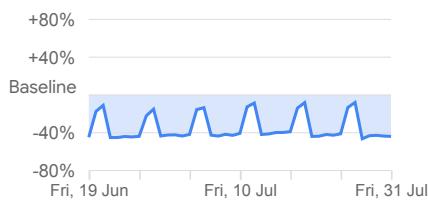
### Public transport

**-37%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline

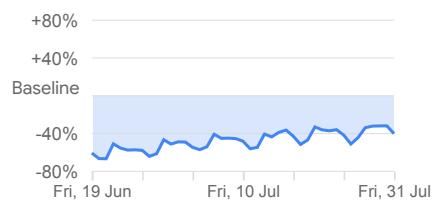


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Southampton

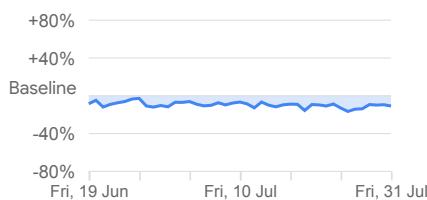
## Retail and recreation

**-40%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+53%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-43%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



# Southend-on-Sea

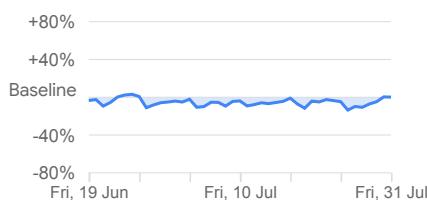
## Retail and recreation

**+2%** compared to baseline



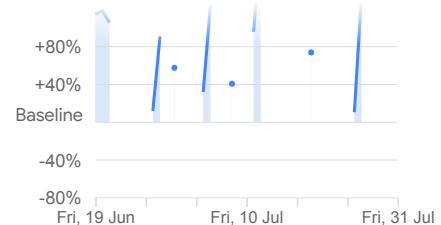
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+0%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+136%** compared to baseline



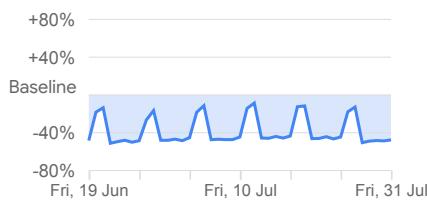
## Public transport

**-29%** compared to baseline



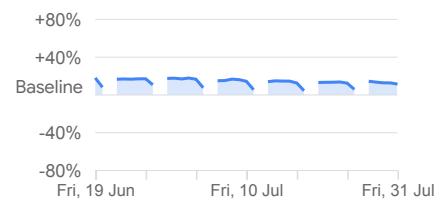
## Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+12%** compared to baseline

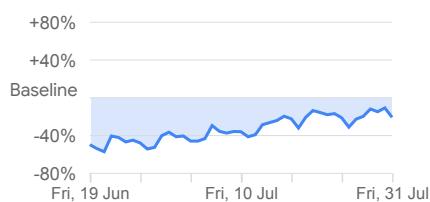


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Staffordshire

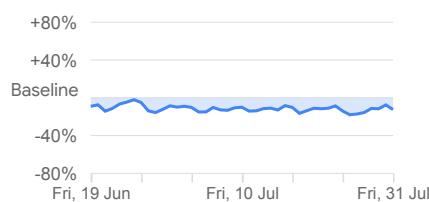
## Retail and recreation

**-21%** compared to baseline



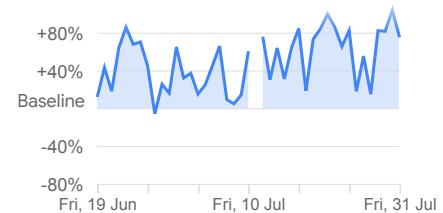
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-12%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+76%** compared to baseline



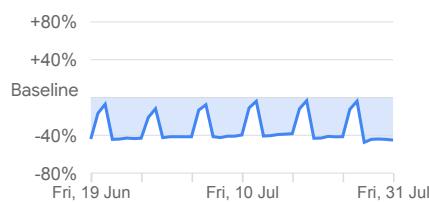
## Public transport

**-11%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



## Residential

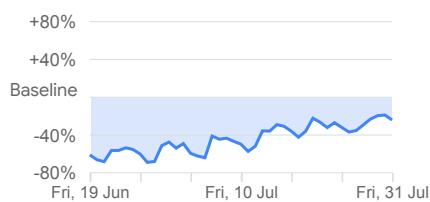
**+10%** compared to baseline



# Stirling

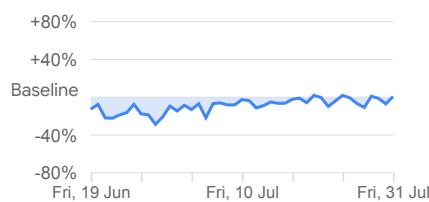
## Retail and recreation

**-24%** compared to baseline



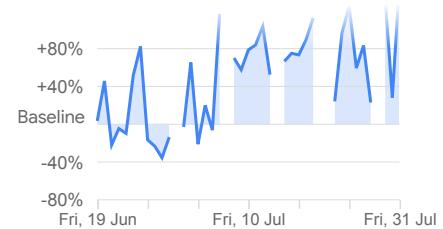
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**+1%** compared to baseline



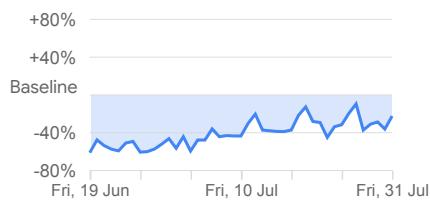
## Parks

**+151%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-22%** compared to baseline



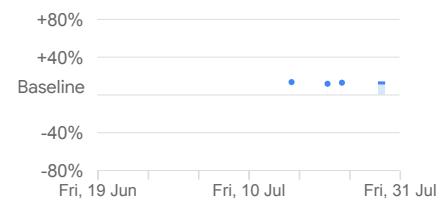
## Workplaces

**-51%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+13%** compared to baseline

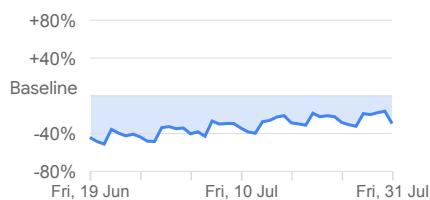


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Stockton-on-Tees

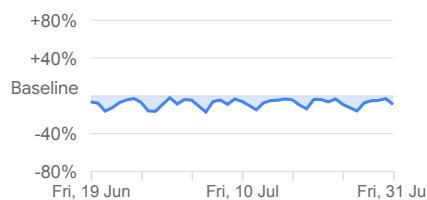
### Retail and recreation

**-29%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-9%** compared to baseline



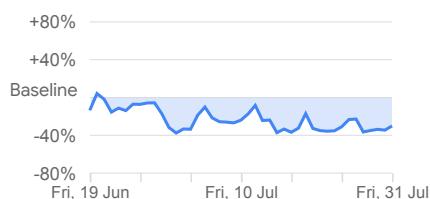
### Parks\*

**+73%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-30%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-41%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



## Stoke-on-Trent

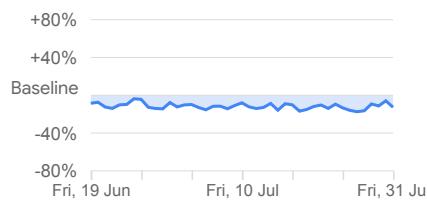
### Retail and recreation

**-33%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-13%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**-2%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-42%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-41%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+8%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Suffolk

### Retail and recreation

**-22%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-5%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+180%** compared to baseline



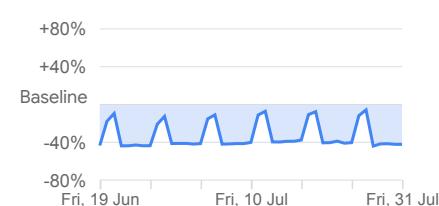
### Public transport

**-20%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-42%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



## Surrey

### Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



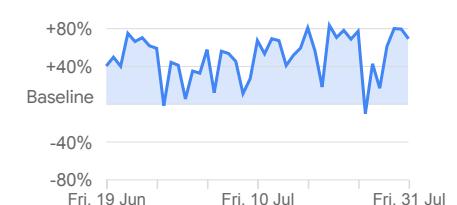
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-18%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+69%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-40%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-55%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+14%** compared to baseline



# Swansea

## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-4%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+110%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-32%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



## Residential

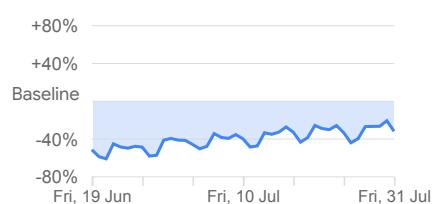
**+10%** compared to baseline



# Swindon

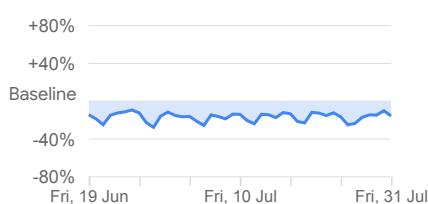
## Retail and recreation

**-32%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-16%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**+41%** compared to baseline



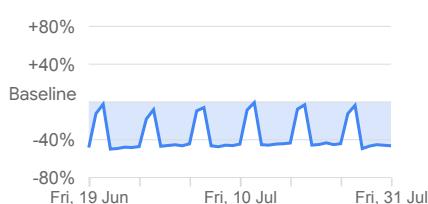
## Public transport

**-42%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+12%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## Thurrock

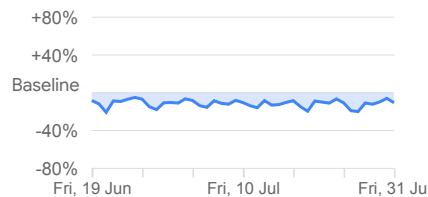
### Retail and recreation

**-28%** compared to baseline



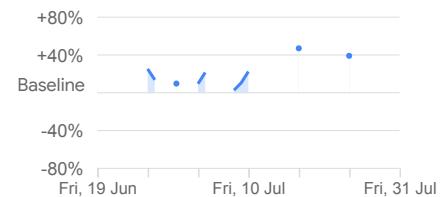
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+47%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-36%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+11%** compared to baseline



## Torbay

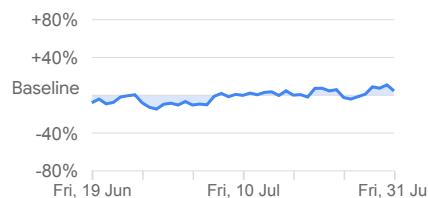
### Retail and recreation

**+6%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**+5%** compared to baseline



### Parks\*

**+247%** compared to baseline



### Public transport

**-3%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-38%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+7%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Torfaen Principal Area

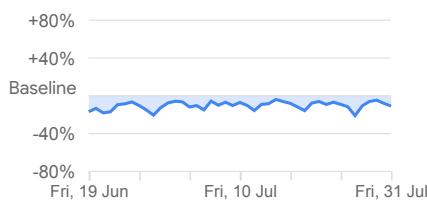
## Retail and recreation

**-36%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*



## Public transport

**-28%** compared to baseline



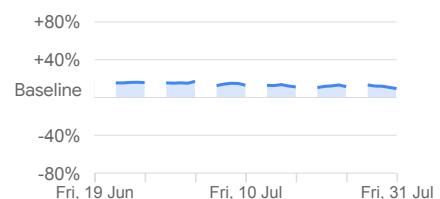
## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

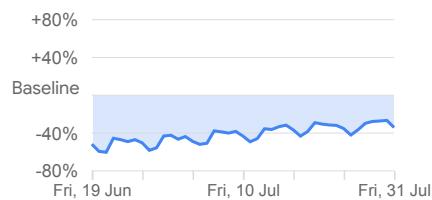
**+9%** compared to baseline



# Tyne and Wear

## Retail and recreation

**-34%** compared to baseline



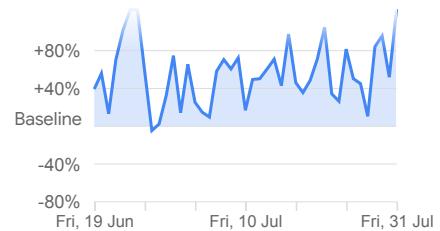
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-12%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+124%** compared to baseline



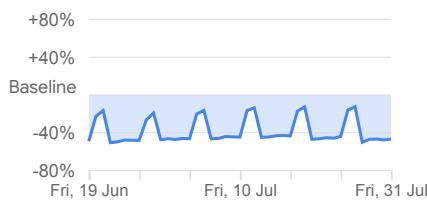
## Public transport

**-37%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Vale of Glamorgan

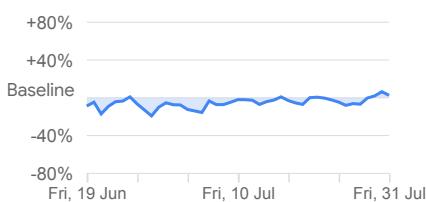
## Retail and recreation

-15% compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

+3% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+116% compared to baseline



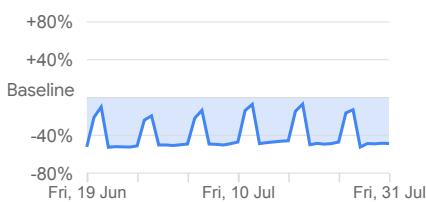
## Public transport

-18% compared to baseline



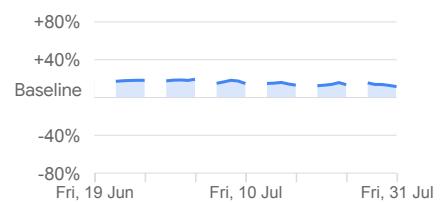
## Workplaces

-49% compared to baseline



## Residential\*

+12% compared to baseline



# Warrington

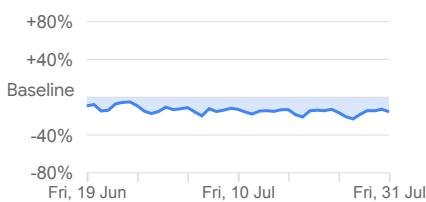
## Retail and recreation

-26% compared to baseline



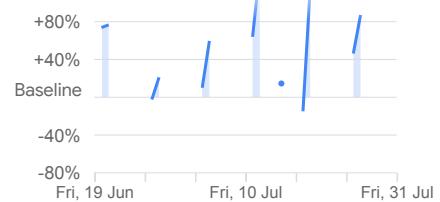
## Supermarket and pharmacy

-15% compared to baseline



## Parks\*

+87% compared to baseline



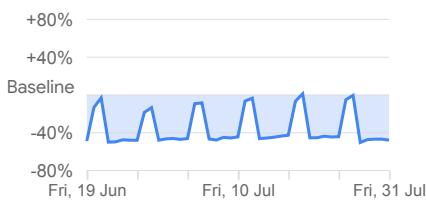
## Public transport

-41% compared to baseline



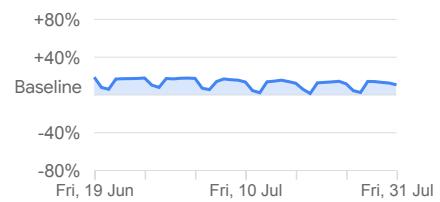
## Workplaces

-48% compared to baseline



## Residential

+11% compared to baseline

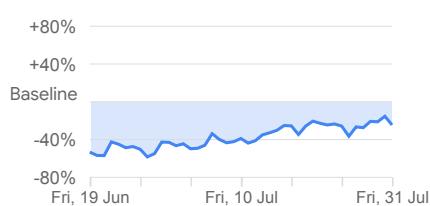


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## Warwickshire

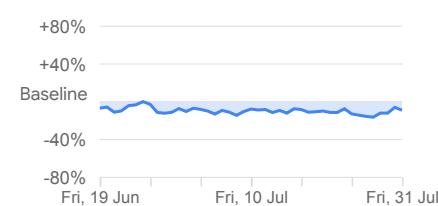
### Retail and recreation

-25% compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

-9% compared to baseline



### Parks

+120% compared to baseline



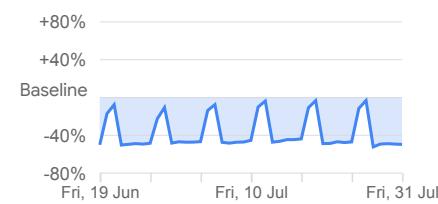
### Public transport

-20% compared to baseline



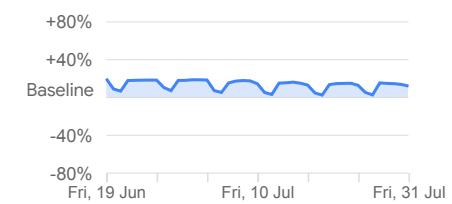
### Workplaces

-50% compared to baseline



### Residential

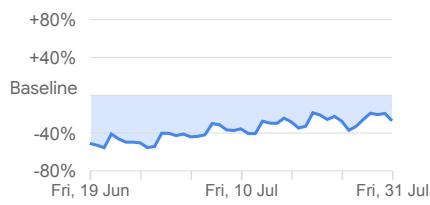
+12% compared to baseline



## West Berkshire

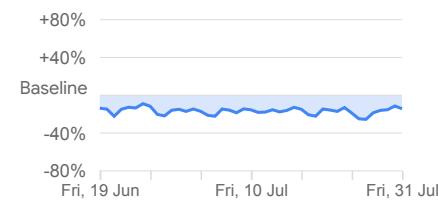
### Retail and recreation

-27% compared to baseline



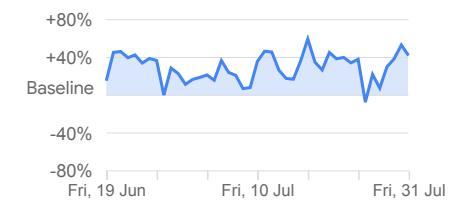
### Supermarket and pharmacy

-14% compared to baseline



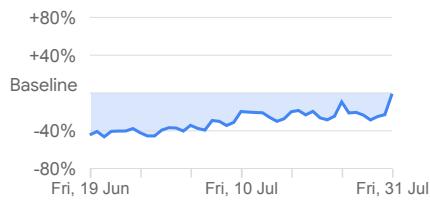
### Parks

+42% compared to baseline



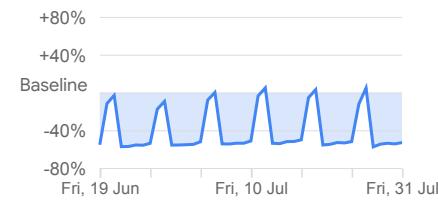
### Public transport

-1% compared to baseline



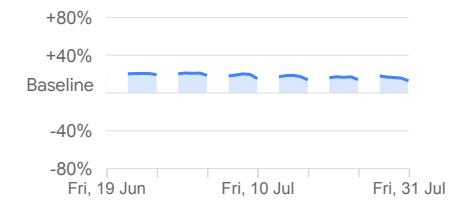
### Workplaces

-52% compared to baseline



### Residential\*

+13% compared to baseline

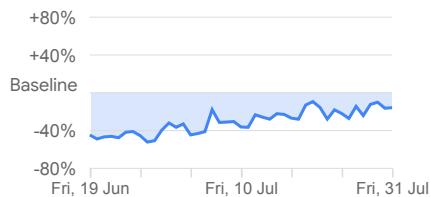


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# West Dunbartonshire Council

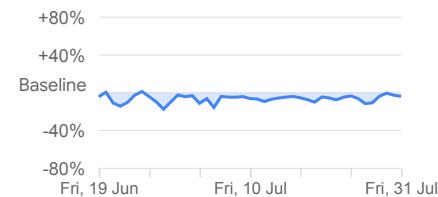
## Retail and recreation

**-16%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-4%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**-61%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-20%** compared to baseline



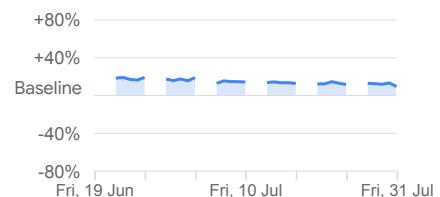
## Workplaces

**-45%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

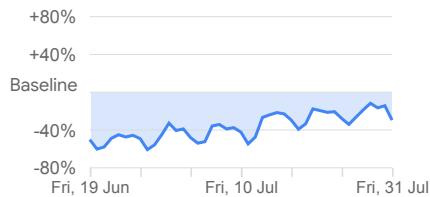
**+10%** compared to baseline



# West Lothian

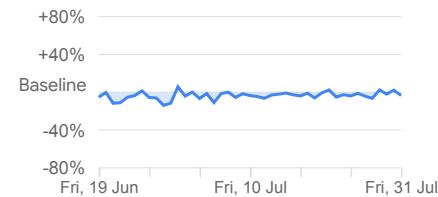
## Retail and recreation

**-30%** compared to baseline



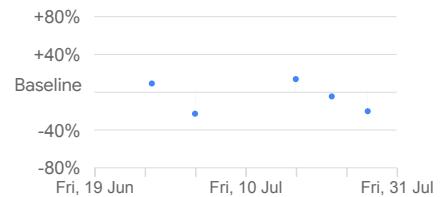
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-3%** compared to baseline



## Parks\*

**-20%** compared to baseline



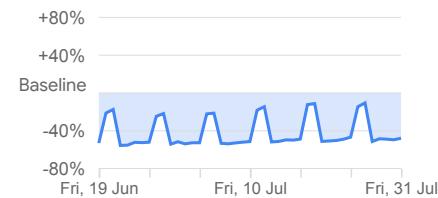
## Public transport

**-40%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-48%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

## West Midlands

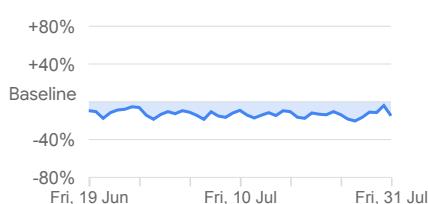
### Retail and recreation

**-35%** compared to baseline



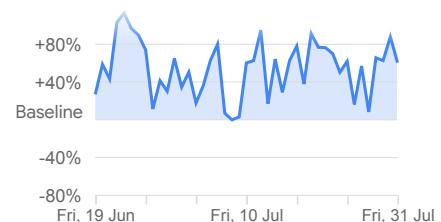
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



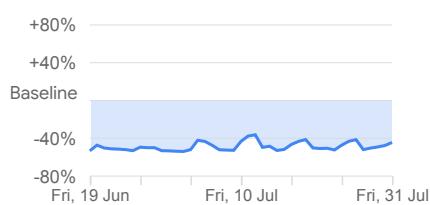
### Parks

**+61%** compared to baseline



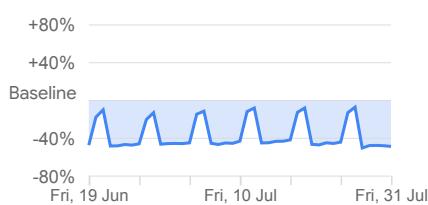
### Public transport

**-44%** compared to baseline



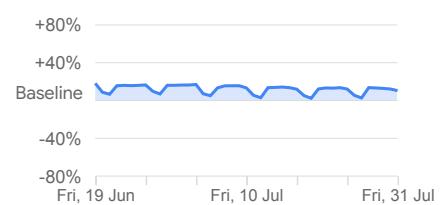
### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

**+10%** compared to baseline



## West Sussex

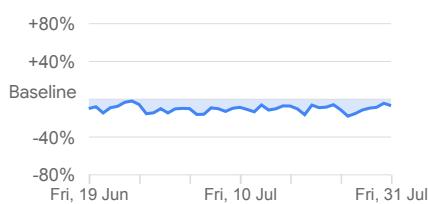
### Retail and recreation

**-21%** compared to baseline



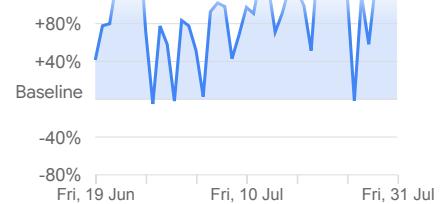
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-7%** compared to baseline



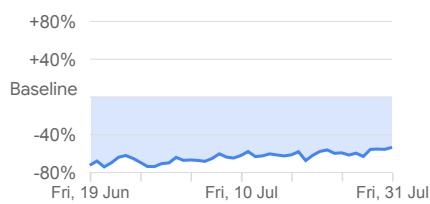
### Parks

**+145%** compared to baseline



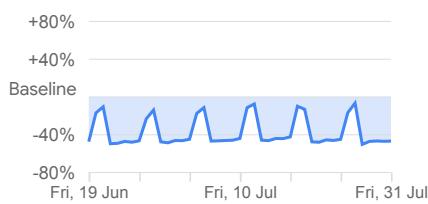
### Public transport

**-53%** compared to baseline



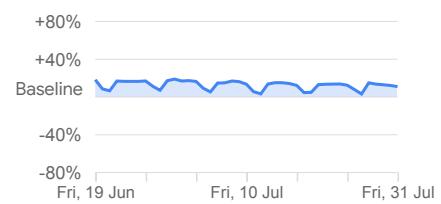
### Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



### Residential

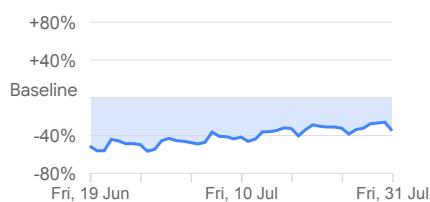
**+11%** compared to baseline



## West Yorkshire

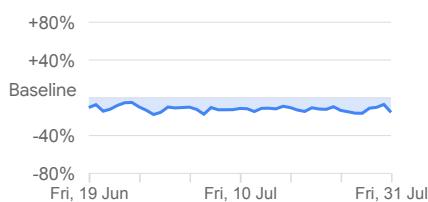
### Retail and recreation

**-35%** compared to baseline



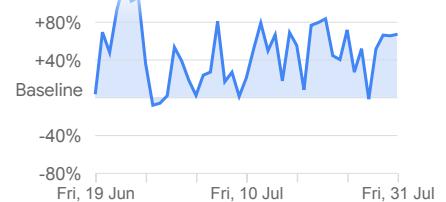
### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-15%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+67%** compared to baseline



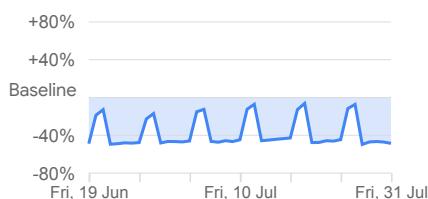
### Public transport

**-39%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-49%** compared to baseline



### Residential

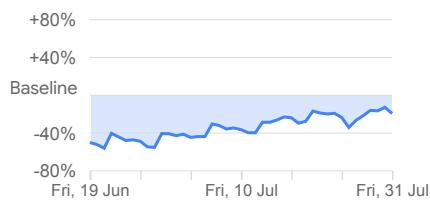
**+11%** compared to baseline



## Wiltshire

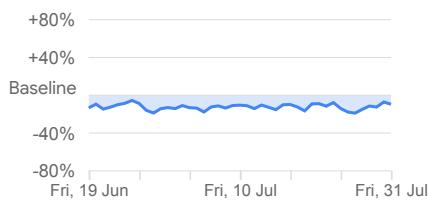
### Retail and recreation

**-19%** compared to baseline



### Supermarket and pharmacy

**-10%** compared to baseline



### Parks

**+87%** compared to baseline



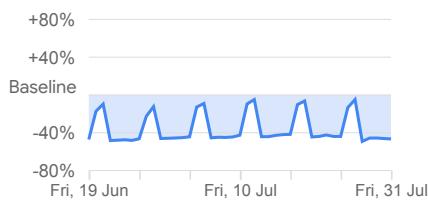
### Public transport

**-16%** compared to baseline



### Workplaces

**-47%** compared to baseline



### Residential

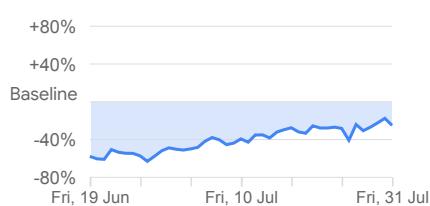
**+10%** compared to baseline



# Windsor and Maidenhead

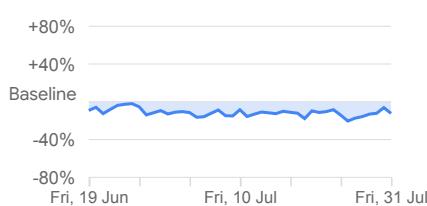
## Retail and recreation

**-25%** compared to baseline



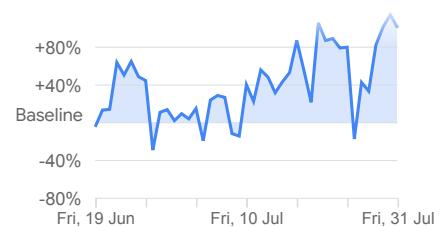
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-12%** compared to baseline



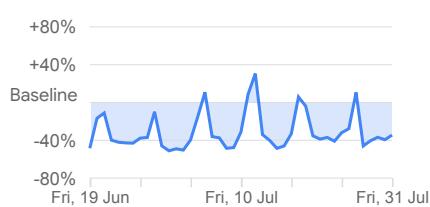
## Parks

**+101%** compared to baseline



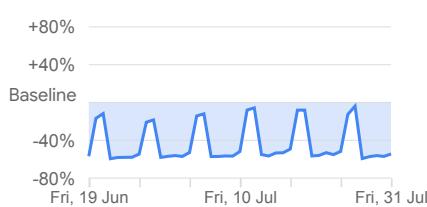
## Public transport

**-35%** compared to baseline



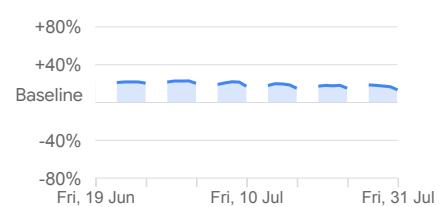
## Workplaces

**-54%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

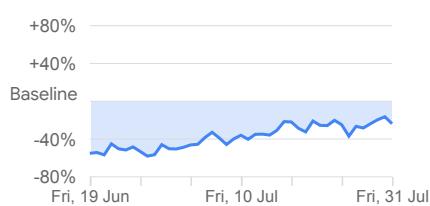
**+13%** compared to baseline



# Wokingham

## Retail and recreation

**-24%** compared to baseline



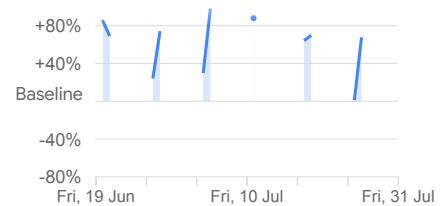
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-24%** compared to baseline



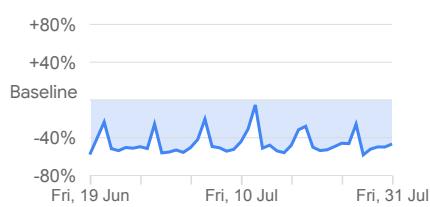
## Parks

**+68%** compared to baseline



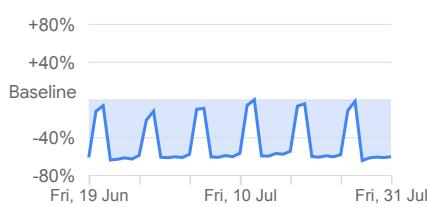
## Public transport

**-47%** compared to baseline



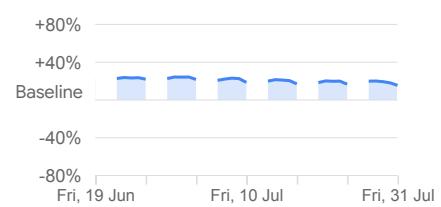
## Workplaces

**-60%** compared to baseline



## Residential\*

**+15%** compared to baseline

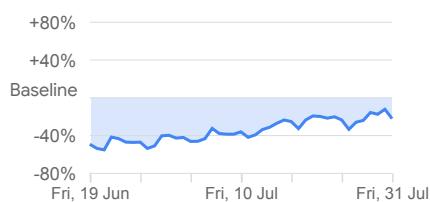


\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# Worcestershire

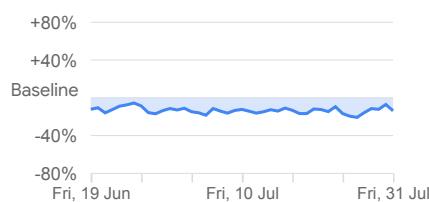
## Retail and recreation

**-22%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-14%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+119%** compared to baseline



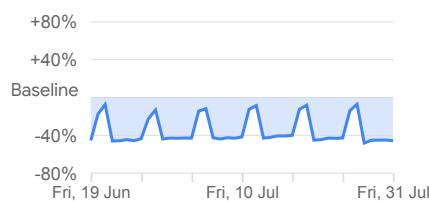
## Public transport

**-4%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-46%** compared to baseline



## Residential

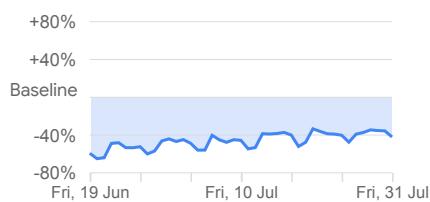
**+10%** compared to baseline



# Wrexham Principal Area

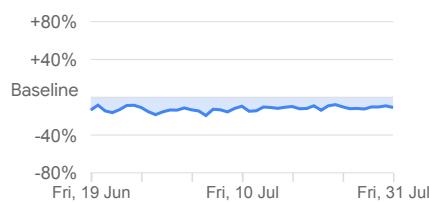
## Retail and recreation

**-42%** compared to baseline



## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-11%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+59%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-27%** compared to baseline



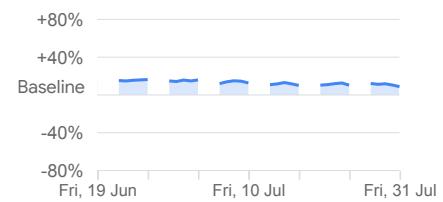
## Workplaces

**-44%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+9%** compared to baseline



\* **Not enough data for this date:** Currently, there is not enough data to provide a complete analysis of this place. Google needs a significant volume of data to generate an aggregated and anonymous view of trends.

# York

## Retail and recreation

**-31%** compared to baseline



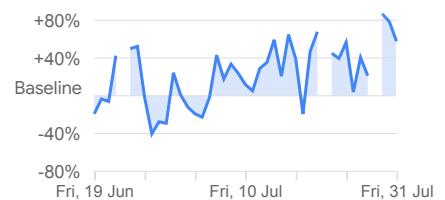
## Supermarket and pharmacy

**-16%** compared to baseline



## Parks

**+58%** compared to baseline



## Public transport

**-36%** compared to baseline



## Workplaces

**-55%** compared to baseline



## Residential

**+12%** compared to baseline



## About this data

These reports show how visits and length of stay at different places change compared to a baseline. We calculate these changes using the same kind of aggregated and anonymised data used to show [popular times](#) for places in Google Maps.

Changes for each day are compared to a baseline value for that day of the week:

- The baseline is the *median* value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the five-week period 3 Jan – 6 Feb 2020.
- The reports show trends over several weeks with the most recent data representing approximately 2–3 days ago (this is how long it takes to produce the reports).

The data that is included in the calculation depends on user settings, connectivity and whether it meets our privacy threshold. If the privacy threshold isn't met (when somewhere isn't busy enough to ensure anonymity) we don't show a change for the day.

We include categories that are useful for social distancing efforts, as well as access to essential services.

We calculate these insights based on data from users who have opted in to Location History for their Google Account, so that the data represents a sample of our users. As with all samples, this may or may not represent the exact behaviour of a wider population.

We continue to improve our reports as places close and reopen. We updated the way that we calculate changes for *groceries and pharmacy*, *retail and recreation*, *public transport stations* and *parks* categories. For regions published before May 2020, the data may contain a consistent shift (up or down) which starts between 11–18 April 2020.

## Preserving privacy

These reports were developed to be helpful while adhering to our stringent privacy protocols and protecting people's privacy. No personally identifiable information, like an individual's location, contacts or movement, is made available at any point.

Insights in these reports are created with aggregated, anonymised sets of data from users who have turned on the [Location History](#) setting, which is off by default. People who have Location History turned on can choose to turn it off at any time from their [Google Account](#) and can always delete Location History data directly from their [Timeline](#).

These reports are powered by the same world-class anonymisation technology that we use in our products every day and that keep your activity data private and secure. These reports use [differential privacy](#), which adds artificial noise to our data sets enabling high-quality results without identifying any individual person. These privacy-preserving protections also ensure that the absolute number of visits isn't shared.

## Further resources

To learn how you can get the most out of this report in your work, visit [Mobility Reports Help](#).

To get the latest report, visit  
[google.com/covid19/mobility](https://google.com/covid19/mobility)