

COVID-19 Recovery Committee

13th Meeting, 2021 (Session 6), Thursday 2 December 2021

COVID-19 statistical update

Background

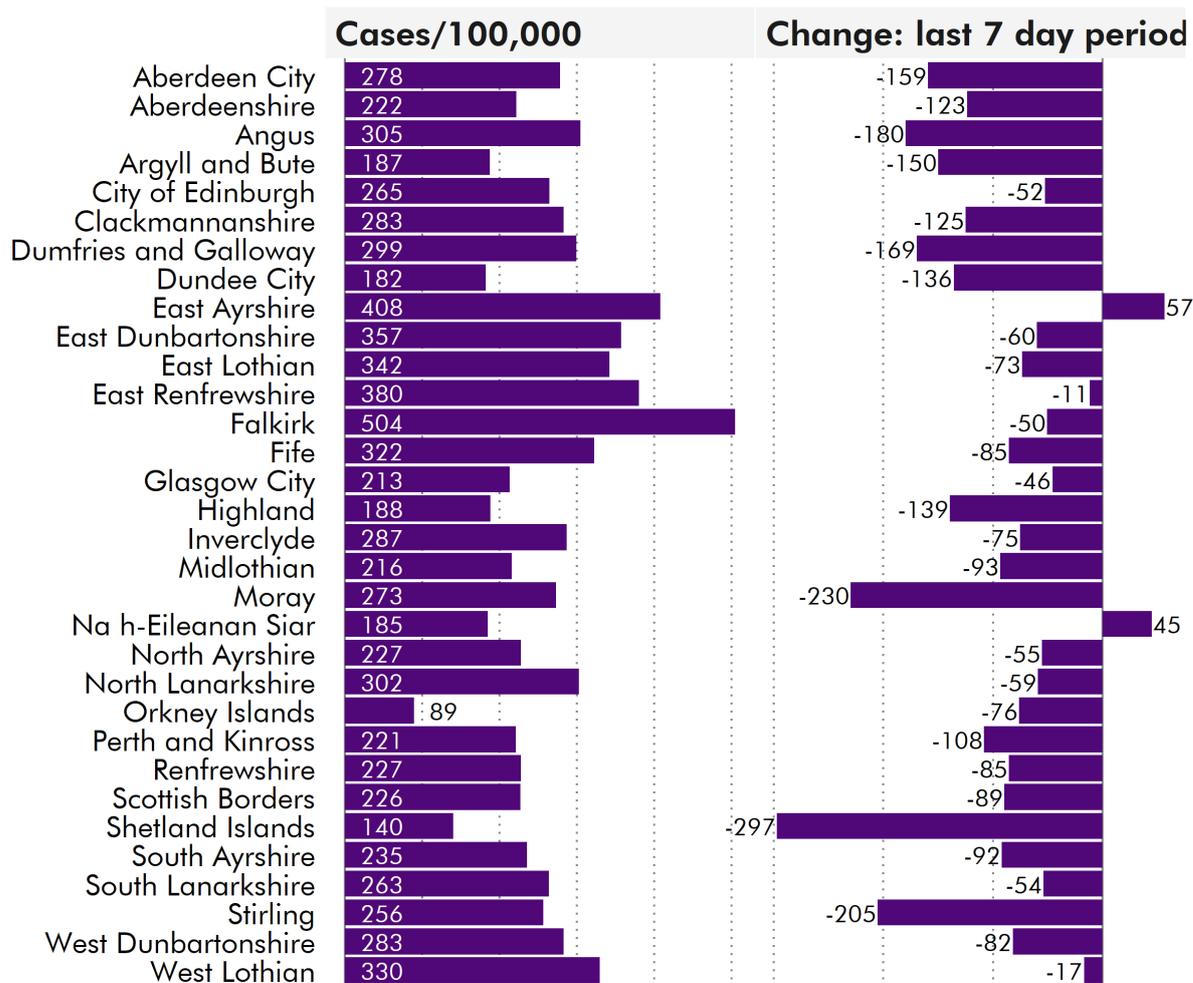
This note updates Members with some recent data on Covid-19, including:

- positive cases per 100,000 by local authority area (based on the methodology used by [Public Health Scotland in their daily dashboard.](#))
- longer term trends for Scotland as a whole
- a closer look at vaccine uptake, including data published on 1 December, on vaccine uptake by ethnicity and deprivation
- Data on waiting times by stage of treatment over the course of the pandemic
- information on the four harms of Covid-19
- links to further resources and information

Recent Trends

Positive cases per 100,000 of the population by local authority

Data for the seven days up to 30 November 2021

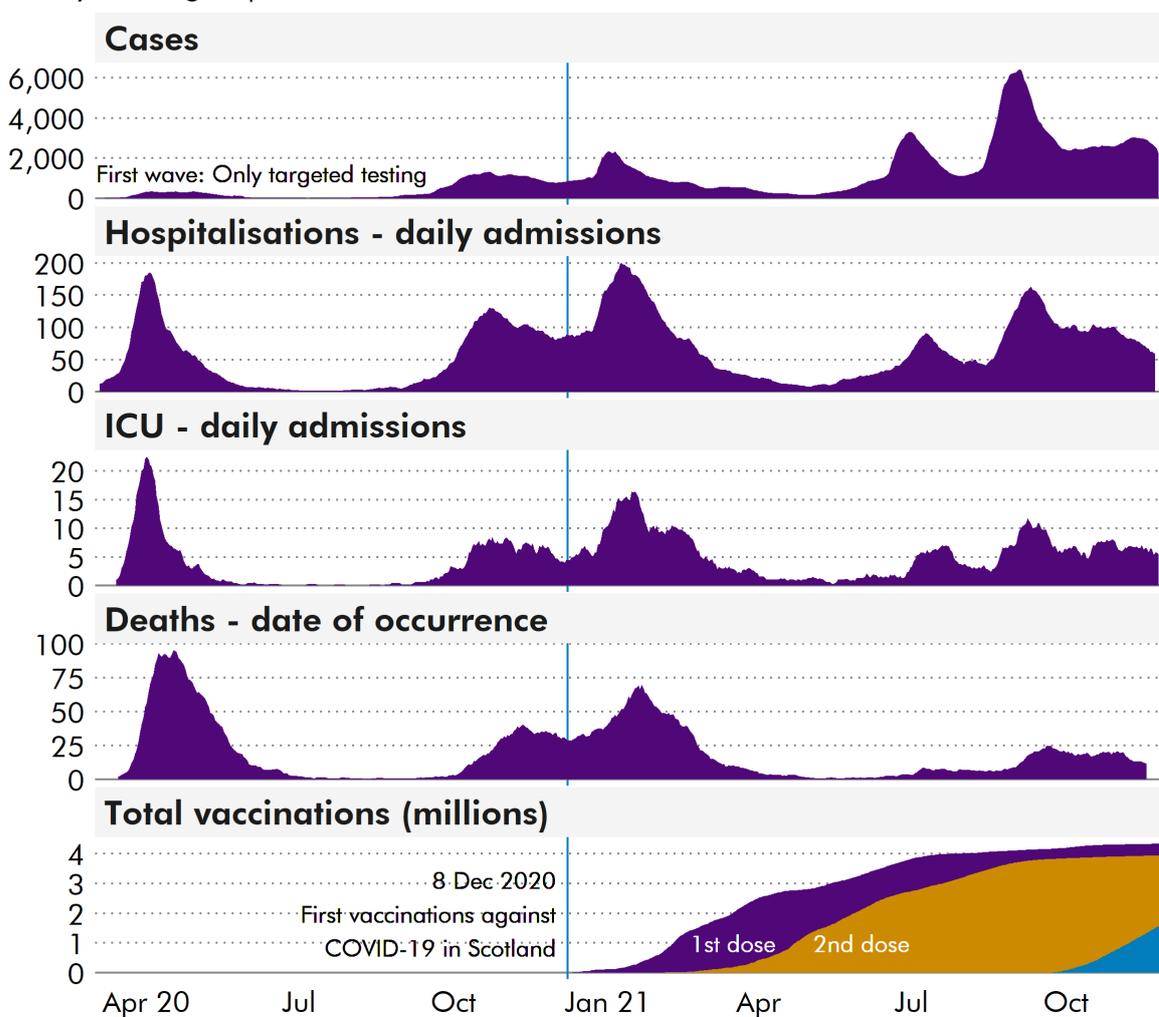


Source: Public Health Scotland

Longer term trends

Trends in COVID-19 cases, hospital admissions, ICU admissions, deaths and vaccinations in Scotland since the start of the pandemic

7 day averages | Data as at 1 December 2021



Source: Public Health Scotland and National Records of Scotland

A closer look at vaccine uptake

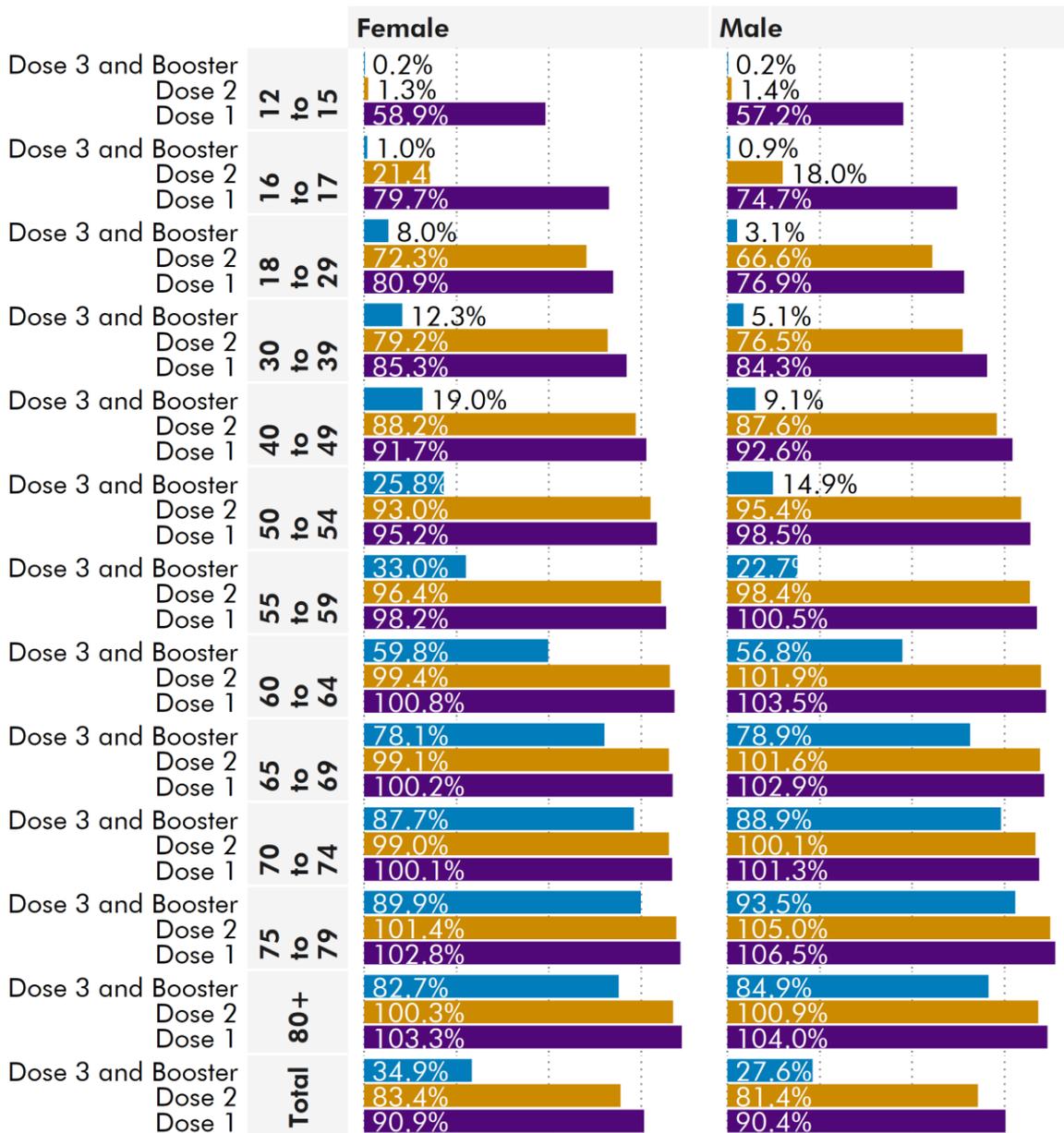
The following charts provide a breakdown of vaccine uptake (by first and second doses), by age, sex, local authority area, ethnicity, deprivation and new data for local areas.

This [article by David Spiegelhalter and Anthony Masters](#) (Guardian June 2021) explains that some age groups report vaccination rates higher than 100% (in the English and Scottish figures) because of issues such people moving into new age bands, and migration effects. It is also worth noting that there are more [registered patients in Scotland](#) (5,814,155) than the [overall population](#) (5,466,000).

Vaccine Uptake by Age and sex

Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose, age and sex | As at 29 November 2021

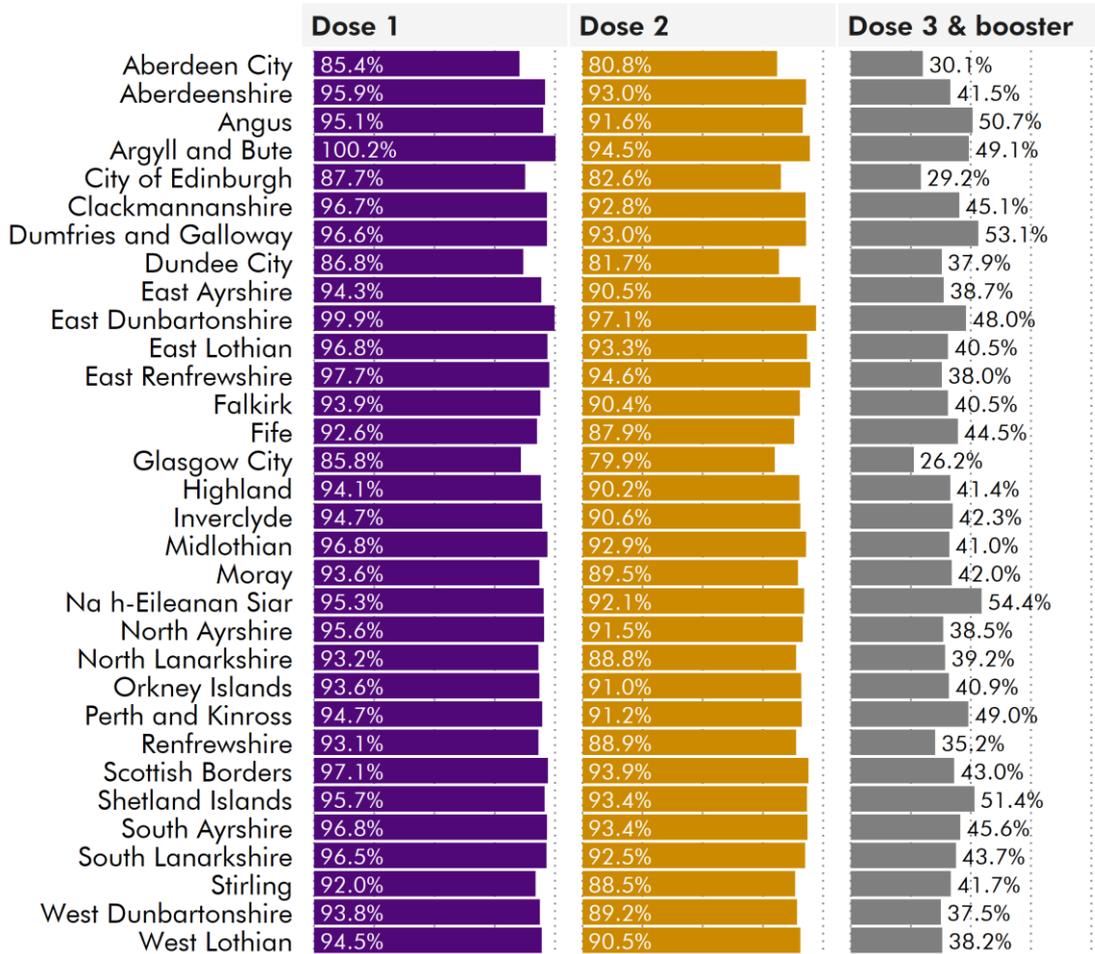


Source: Public Health Scotland

Vaccine Uptake by Geography

Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and local authority | As at 30 November 2021



Source: Public Health Scotland

The chart above shows the proportions who have received vaccines by local authority area.

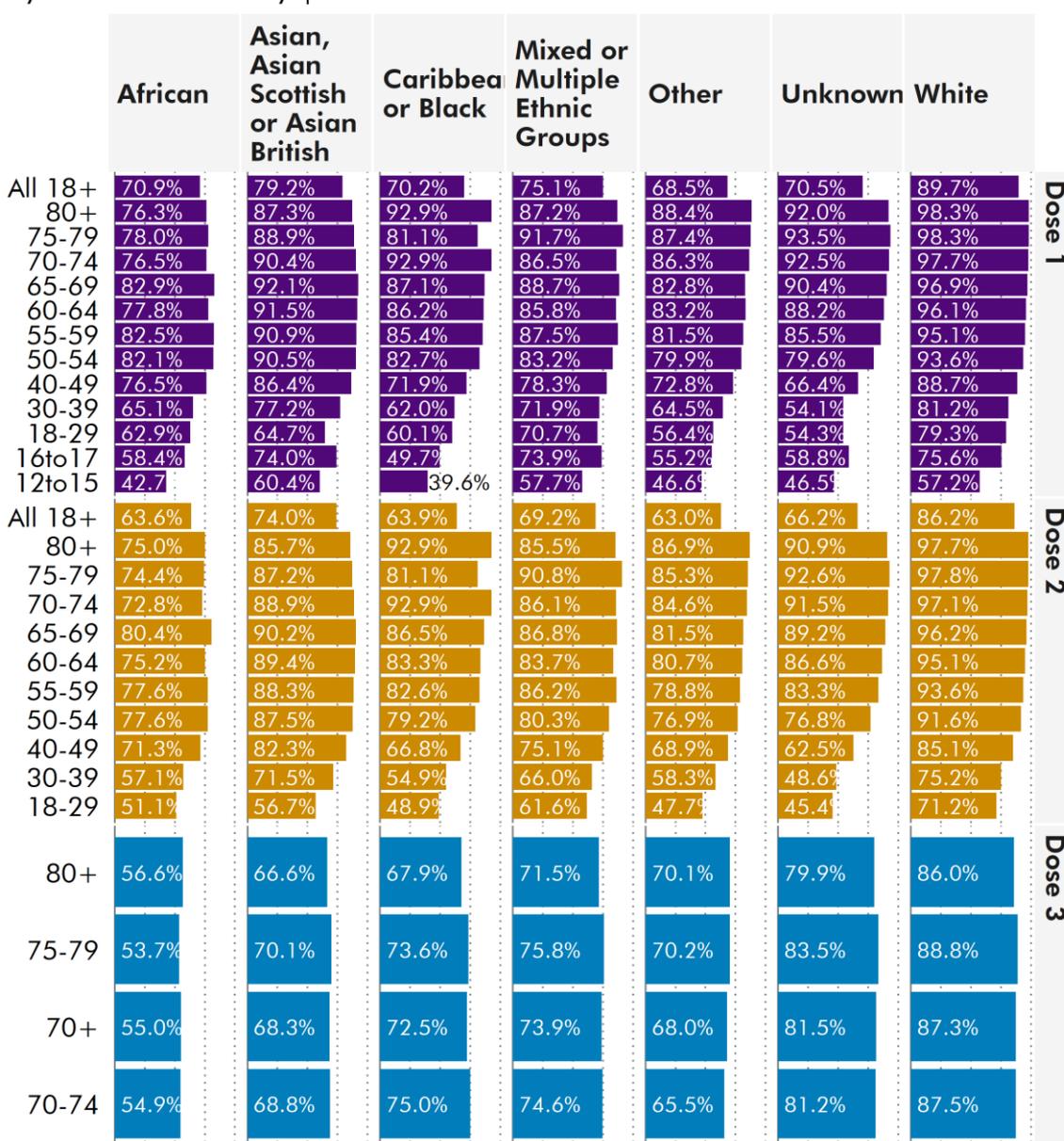
Vaccine uptake by ethnicity

The following charts on vaccine uptake by ethnicity, and by Scottish Index of multiple Deprivation (SIMD) are taken from the Public Health Scotland [Covid-19 Statistical Report](#) (published 1 December 2021).

The chart below shows the picture as at 23 November 2021.

Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and Ethnicity | As at 23 November 2021



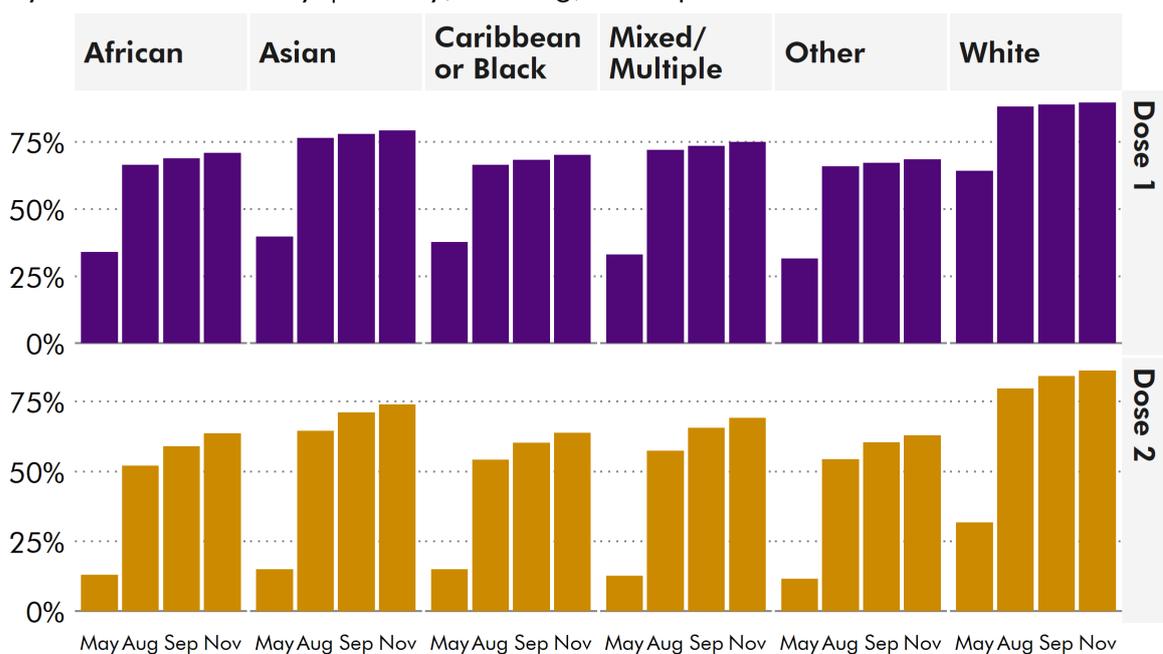
Source: Public Health Scotland

Change in vaccine uptake by ethnicity

The changing proportions of people, broken down by ethnicity, who have had their first and second doses, at three data points over the course of 2021, is indicated below.

Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and Ethnicity | 1 May, 24 Aug, 28 Sep and 23 Nov 2021



Source: Public Health Scotland

Vaccine uptake by deprivation

The following chart shows the proportion of people who have received both doses broken down by areas experiencing differing levels of deprivation (according to the Scottish index of Multiple Deprivation). The areas in decile 1 are considered to be experiencing the highest levels of deprivation (the lowest 10%), whilst those in decile 10 are considered to be the least deprived (the highest 10%).

The data indicates that for example, that **as at 23 November 2021**, (for all people 18 and over) 71% of those living in the 10% most deprived areas, had received their second dose, compared to 81% of those in the 10% least deprived areas.

Compared to the figures provided at 28 September 2021, the proportion of people in the 10% most deprived areas who had received their second vaccine by 23 November, increased from 69.1% to 70.9%.

Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and Deprivation | As at 23 November 2021

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All 18+	77.0%	79.7%	82.3%	82.6%	84.0%	85.1%	86.2%	87.8%	86.1%	83.9%	Dose 1
80+	95.9%	96.6%	97.0%	97.2%	97.2%	97.1%	97.2%	97.5%	97.6%	97.6%	
75-79	96.1%	96.8%	96.7%	97.0%	97.1%	97.2%	97.4%	97.5%	97.7%	97.6%	
70-74	94.6%	95.3%	95.8%	96.1%	95.9%	96.4%	96.4%	96.9%	97.0%	97.0%	
65-69	92.5%	93.8%	94.3%	94.6%	95.1%	95.4%	95.2%	95.8%	96.2%	96.2%	
60-64	91.1%	91.9%	93.1%	93.6%	93.5%	94.4%	94.3%	95.0%	95.4%	95.2%	
55-59	88.7%	90.3%	91.2%	91.9%	92.5%	92.9%	93.3%	93.8%	94.1%	93.8%	
50-54	84.5%	86.4%	87.9%	88.9%	89.5%	90.1%	90.9%	92.1%	91.7%	90.7%	
40-49	74.2%	76.7%	79.5%	80.8%	81.2%	83.4%	84.0%	86.1%	85.2%	83.9%	
30-39	65.4%	68.1%	70.9%	71.1%	71.3%	74.1%	74.9%	78.6%	74.8%	71.9%	
18-29	63.4%	66.7%	70.2%	68.3%	71.4%	70.4%	75.2%	77.3%	72.6%	67.6%	
All 18+	70.9%	74.6%	77.9%	78.6%	80.5%	81.8%	83.1%	85.1%	83.6%	80.9%	Dose 2
80+	94.8%	95.8%	96.2%	96.5%	96.5%	96.4%	96.6%	96.9%	97.0%	96.9%	
75-79	95.2%	96.0%	96.0%	96.4%	96.4%	96.6%	96.9%	97.1%	97.2%	97.2%	
70-74	93.5%	94.4%	95.0%	95.4%	95.2%	95.7%	95.9%	96.4%	96.5%	96.6%	
65-69	91.1%	92.7%	93.3%	93.8%	94.2%	94.5%	94.4%	95.1%	95.7%	95.5%	
60-64	89.0%	90.2%	91.6%	92.3%	92.4%	93.3%	93.3%	94.1%	94.6%	94.4%	
55-59	85.5%	87.9%	89.2%	90.2%	90.8%	91.4%	92.0%	92.8%	93.2%	92.8%	
50-54	80.2%	83.1%	85.0%	86.6%	87.3%	88.2%	89.1%	90.7%	90.4%	89.4%	
40-49	67.8%	71.4%	74.9%	76.8%	77.6%	80.4%	81.0%	83.8%	83.1%	81.6%	
30-39	57.0%	60.6%	64.3%	65.1%	65.8%	69.1%	69.8%	74.2%	70.9%	67.8%	
18-29	52.6%	56.8%	61.0%	59.6%	63.4%	62.6%	67.9%	70.3%	66.4%	60.4%	
All 18+	79.8%	81.3%	82.8%	83.8%	85.0%	84.6%	85.9%	86.8%	88.0%	87.3%	Dose 3
80+	80.7%	83.4%	84.9%	86.1%	87.2%	87.5%	88.8%	90.3%	91.1%	90.7%	
75-79	78.8%	81.3%	83.2%	84.5%	85.0%	85.6%	86.7%	88.9%	90.1%	89.4%	
70-74											
65-69											
60-64											
55-59											
50-54											
40-49											
30-39											
18-29											

Source: Public Health Scotland

Waiting times

The committee has previously expressed an interest in data on waiting times. The most recent data was published by Public Health Scotland on 30 November and provides figures up until the end of September.

Outpatients

At 30 September 2021, 425,242 new patients were waiting to be seen at outpatients. This represents an increase of 7.4% (+29,150) from 30 June 2021 and is 33.3% (+106,148) higher than the same date in 2020. Compared to the average at the end of quarters in 2019, the waiting list is 37.7% higher.

Diagnostic tests

At 30 September 2021, 125,557 patients were waiting to be seen for the eight key diagnostic tests, an increase of 8.9% (+10,304) from 30 June 2021 and 22.2% higher than at 30 September 2020. When comparing to pre-pandemic levels, the waiting list size is 42.0% higher than the 12-month average prior to the onset of the pandemic (Mar 19 – Feb 20).

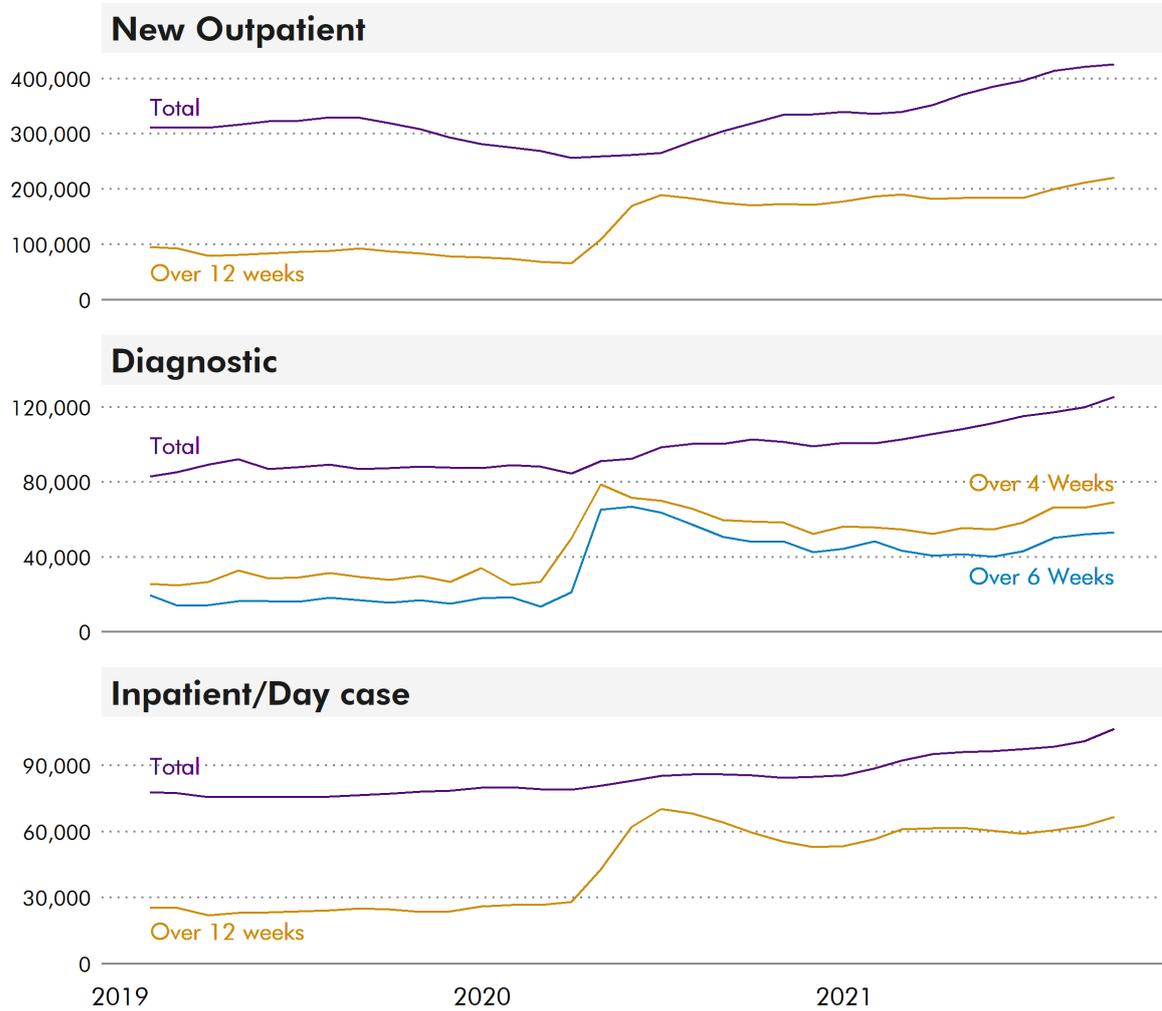
Inpatient/day case treatment

At 30 September 2021, 106,496 people were waiting to be admitted for treatment. This represents an increase of 9.3% (+9,075) from 30 June 2021 and is 24.5% (+20,961) higher than at the same date last year. Compared to the average at end of quarters in 2019, the waiting list is 38.1% higher.

[Public Health Scotland notes](#) that for outpatients and inpatient/day case treatment, the growth in numbers reflects the effect of referrals continuing to exceed removals from the list, at a time when demand is yet to reach pre-pandemic levels.

Waiting times by stage of treatment

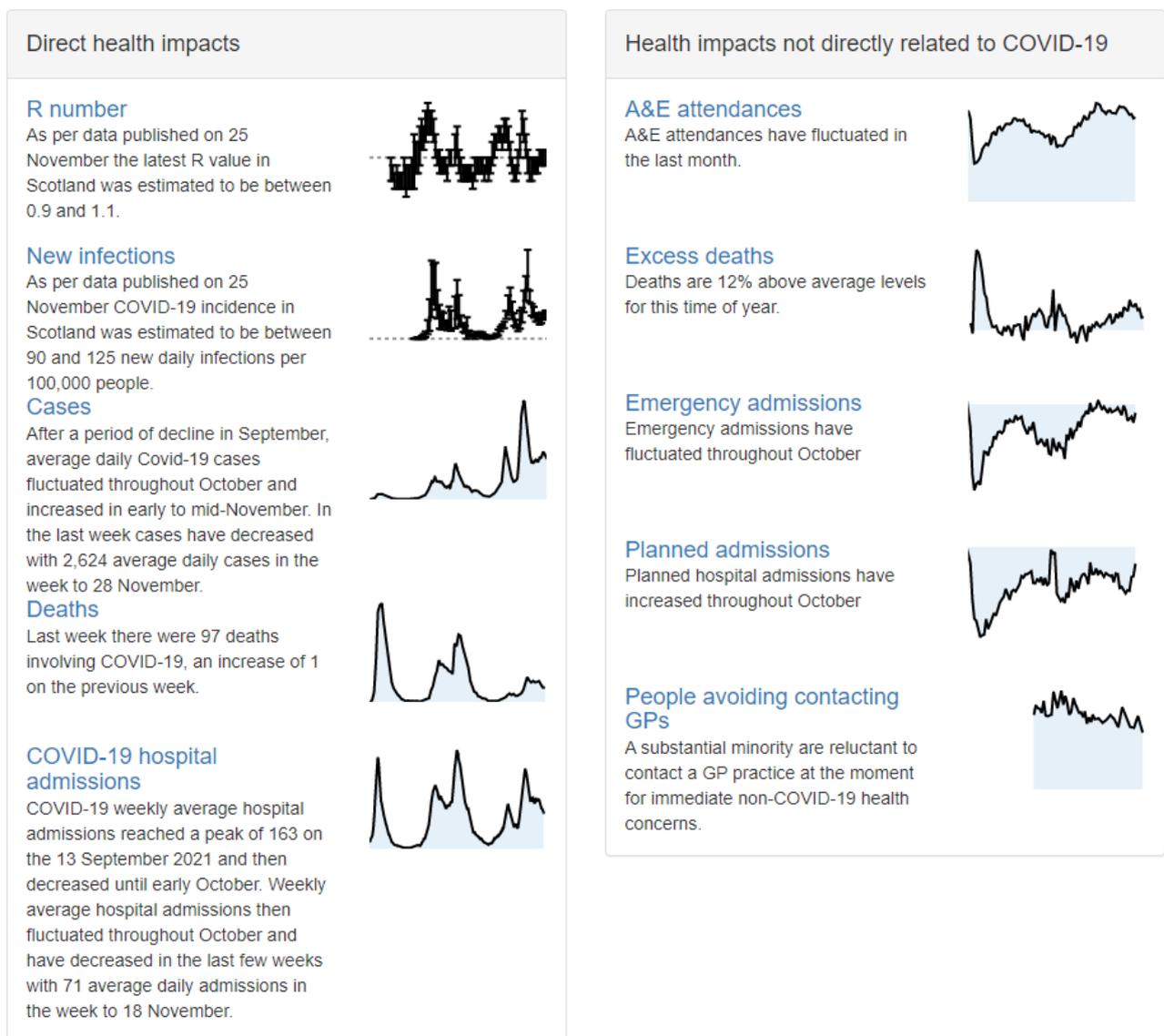
Total number of patients on the waiting list | Jan 2019 to Sep 2021



Source: Public Health Scotland

The four harms

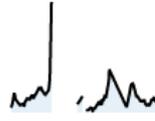
- Below is a snapshot of data taken from the Scottish Government’s visual summary of the four harms, as at Wednesday 1st December. The text next to the charts is provided by the Scottish Government.
- NB – in the majority of cases the charts run from around the start of the pandemic, though the economic indicators for example show trends over a five-year period)
- [Further detail about each indicator](#) is provided on the government website



Societal impacts

Education

The percentage of school openings with pupils not in school because of COVID-19 related reasons has slightly decreased in the last week.



Crisis grants

Scottish Welfare Fund crisis grant applications increased by less than 1% in September 2021 compared to September 2020.



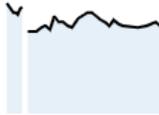
Crime

Recorded crime in August 2021 was lower than both August 2019 and August 2020.



Loneliness

Around half of people report feeling lonely.



Trust in Scottish Government

There are consistently high levels of trust in the Scottish Government.



Perceived threat to jobs

1 in 5 employees are worried about the threat COVID-19 poses to their job.



Transport

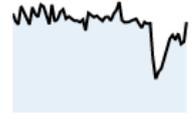
The number of people saying they are concerned about people contracting or spreading COVID-19 on public transport remains high.



Economic impacts

Monthly Business Turnover Index (MBTI)

Business turnover in March is at a similar level to the same month last year.



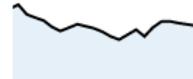
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Scotland's GDP grew 0.9% in June.



Unemployment

Scotland's unemployment rate was 4.3% in April - June.



Claimant Count

Scotland's Claimant Count was 176,000 in July.



Key Resources

- **Health: COVID-19**
- **Scottish Government** - [latest protection levels](#); [daily data for Scotland](#) and [latest reviews and evidence](#)
- **Vaccinations data** – published on the [Public health Scotland COVID-19 statistical report](#)
- **SPICe** – blogs on local [protection levels](#), [cases at a local level](#) and [latest available data](#) on testing, deaths, hospital admissions, and NHS absences, and blog on protection (NB please open using google chrome).
- **Public Health Scotland** - [Daily dashboard](#) (includes daily update, cases by neighbourhood, trends and demographics, and data table)
- **SPICe blog** - [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): Vaccinations in Scotland – latest data](#) provide breakdowns of who has been vaccinated by age, sex, health board and eligibility criteria
- **Public Health Scotland** – [Open Data](#) includes analysis by age, sex, are and deprivation. And [Weekly report](#) (NB: published Wednesdays).
- **Wider issues**
- **Scottish Government** [four harms interactive dashboard](#) – provides data and visuals on a range of indicators relating to the four harms: direct impact of COVID-19, other health effects, economic effects and social impacts
- **Public Health Scotland** - [Wider health impacts dashboard](#) - includes analysis of summary trends (e.g. hospital admissions, ambulance figures, excess deaths), cardiovascular statistics, child health, mental health and pregnancy.
- **Improvement Service** - [Dashboard on economic impacts](#) in Scotland, and **Transport Scotland** - [Information on transport trends and public attitudes](#) towards transport for the pandemic period.
- **Scottish Government** [equality evidence finder](#), and **SPICe blogs** – [links to key sources](#) and [timeline](#).

Simon Wakefield, Kathleen Robson and Andrew Aiton: SPICe Research
1 December 2021

Note: Committee briefing papers are provided by SPICe for the use of Scottish Parliament committees and clerking staff. They provide focused information or respond to specific questions or areas of interest to committees and are not intended to offer comprehensive coverage of a subject area.
The Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh, EH99 1SP www.parliament.scot