

**CVDR/S6/21/8/4**

# **COVID-19 Recovery Committee**

**8th Meeting, 2021 (Session 6), Thursday 28  
October 2021**

## **COVID-19 statistical update**

### **Background**

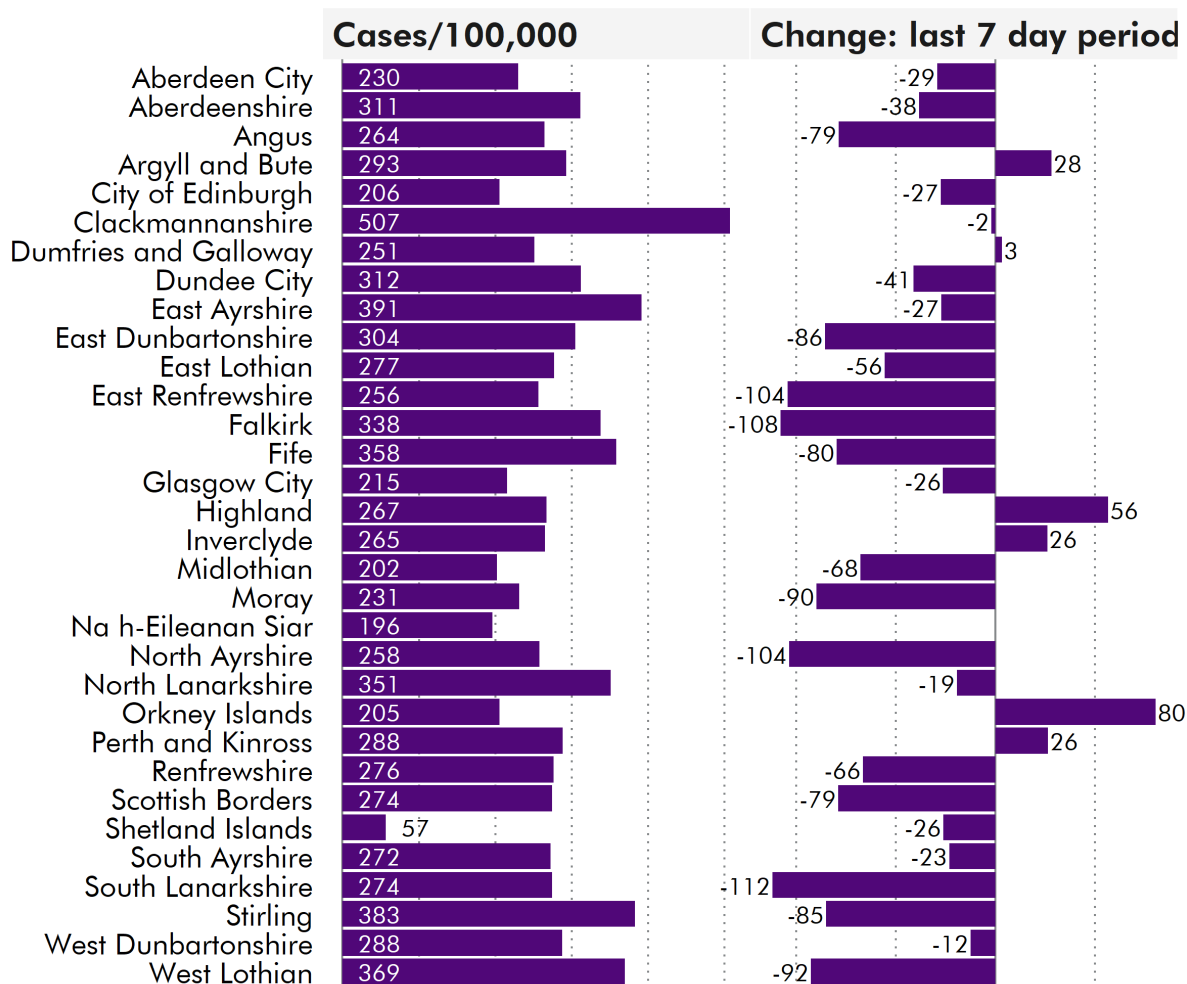
This note updates Members with some recent data on Covid-19, including:

- 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 new data on uptake by local areas in Scotland
- 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 25 October 2021

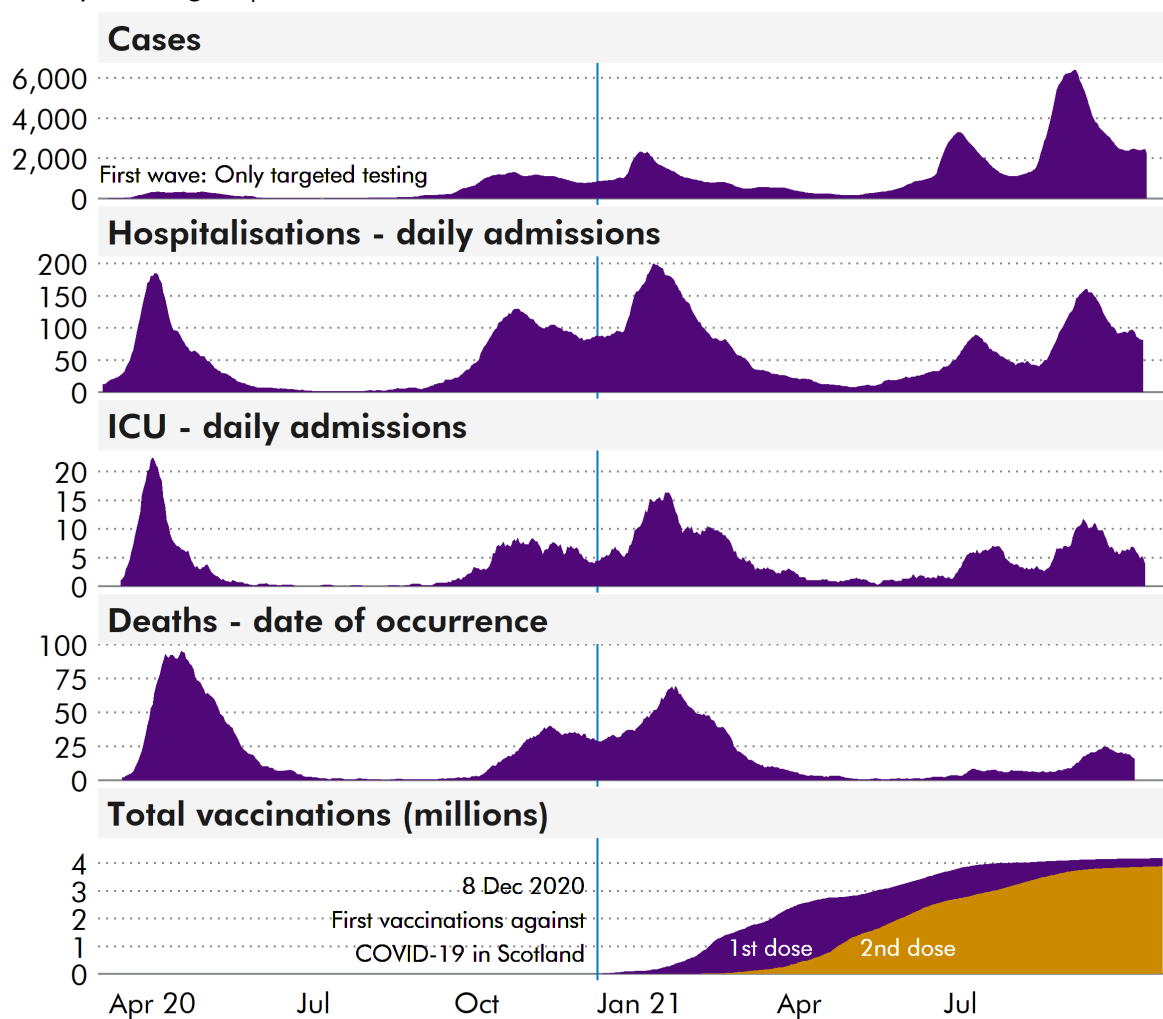


Source: Public Health Scotland

# 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 25 October 2021



Source: Public Health Scotland and National Records of Scotland

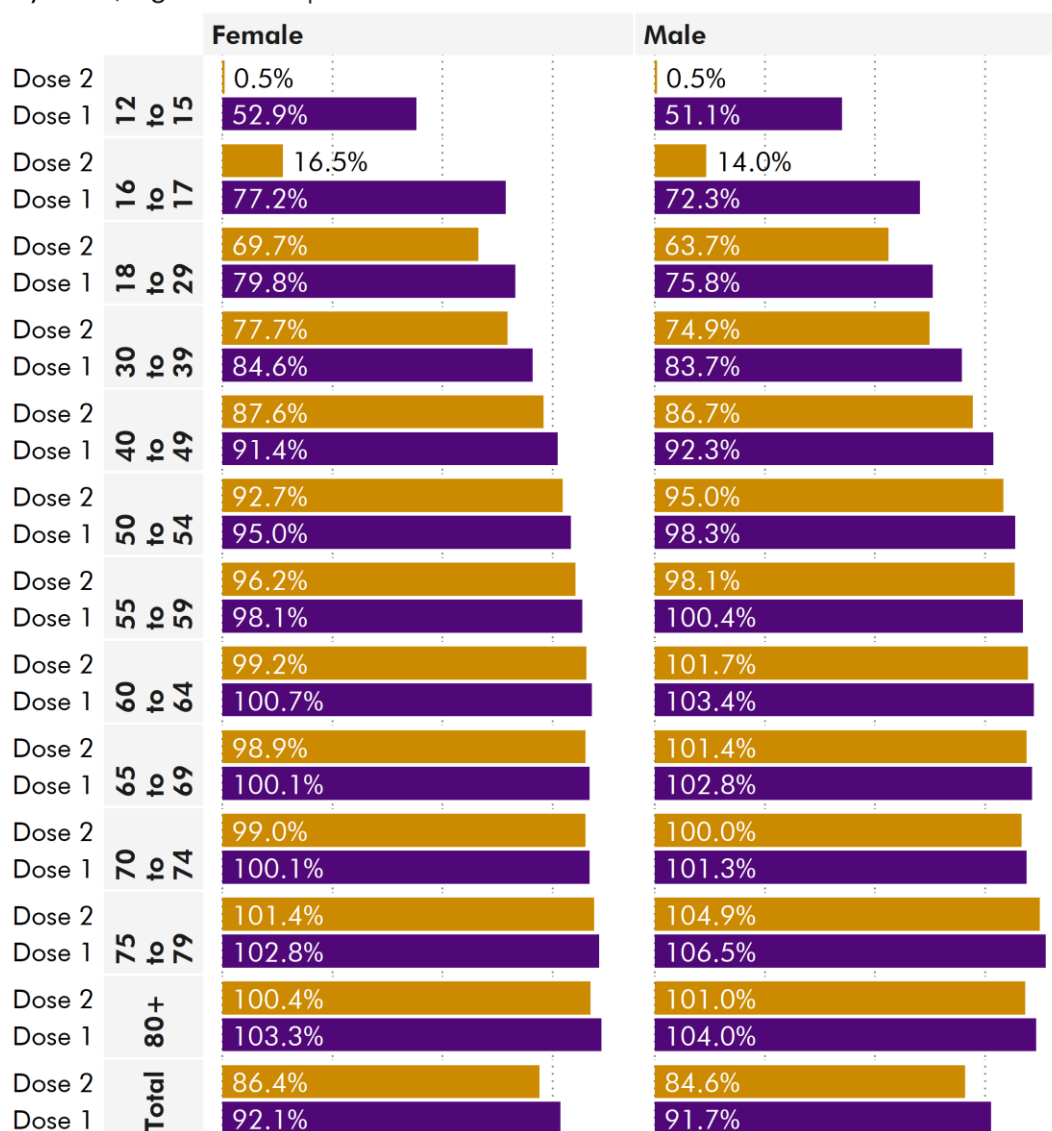
# A closer look at vaccine uptake

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 as 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).

## Age and sex

### Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose, age and sex | As at 25 October 2021

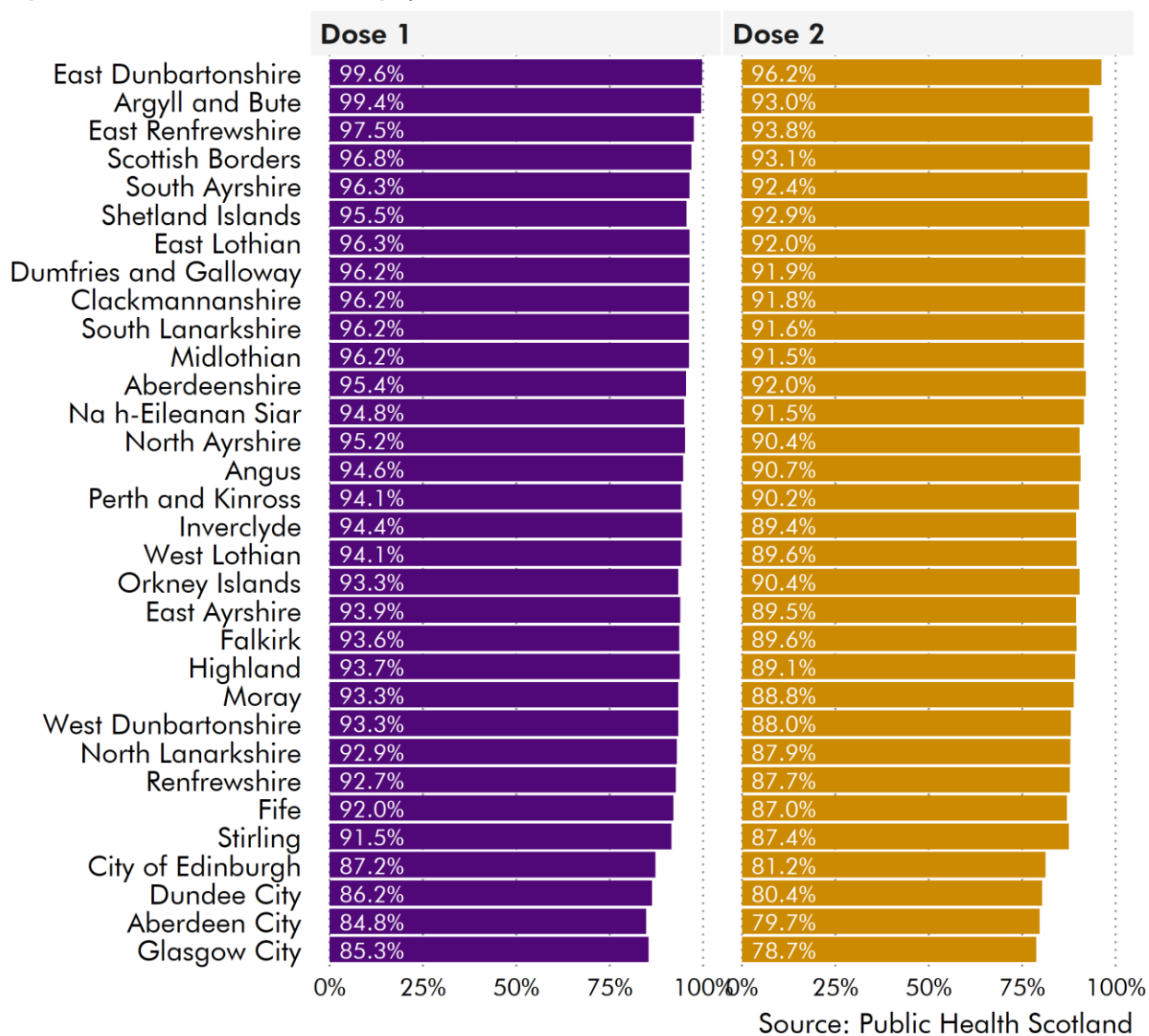


Source: Public Health Scotland

## Geography

### Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and local authority | As at 25 October 2021



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

### New data for local neighbourhoods

Public Health Scotland provided SPICe with figures by small areas called “Intermediate Zones”, **as at 3 October 2021**.

## **There are however some health warnings with this data.**

These are unpublished, management information data, (and not official National Statistics), and there are some caveats that need to be borne in mind when interpreting these figures.

To get percentage figures we need both estimates of the numerator (the top half of the percentage), and a denominator (the bottom half):

- In this case the numerators are estimated from the daily vaccination data which are added daily into the National Clinical Data Store from vaccination centres and/or GP Practices in Scotland. This data identifies the community the person lives in based on their postcode at the time of vaccination. (There are also some records for those vaccinated outside Scotland, and Public Health Scotland are looking at this non-Scottish vaccination data to see how it can be used in the future).
- For the denominators, the population data is taken from a different data set – the Community Health Index (CHI), and this counts the number people who are currently registered with different GP practices in Scotland.

## **So, what does this mean?**

Firstly, as said above this is not an official survey; it is an attempt by Public Health Scotland to build a picture based on administrative data sets. This data is useful, but it does come with some health warnings. For example, some people will have moved since they had their vaccination. And not everyone in a local community will be registered with their local GP. These figures, therefore, may well be at their most unreliable in communities where a large number of the population has moved in or out over the course of the year, and one of the most obvious examples of this are communities with large student populations.

The chart below shows those neighbourhoods (or Intermediate Zones) with what the data says, are the lowest rates of vaccine uptake.

Given the caveats with the data, it is useful to know how many students are in each of these neighbourhoods. Unfortunately, we don't have these figures for Intermediate Zones, but the Labour Force Survey can tell us the numbers of people who are "economically inactive", and the proportion of those who are students in the parliamentary constituency that the Intermediate Zone sits. This is by no means perfect but it does allow us to see that almost all the low vaccine neighbourhoods are in areas with higher than average student populations.

**Overall, the caveats associated with this data make conclusions difficult, and reflect the challenges in identifying those local areas with genuinely low vaccine uptake rates**

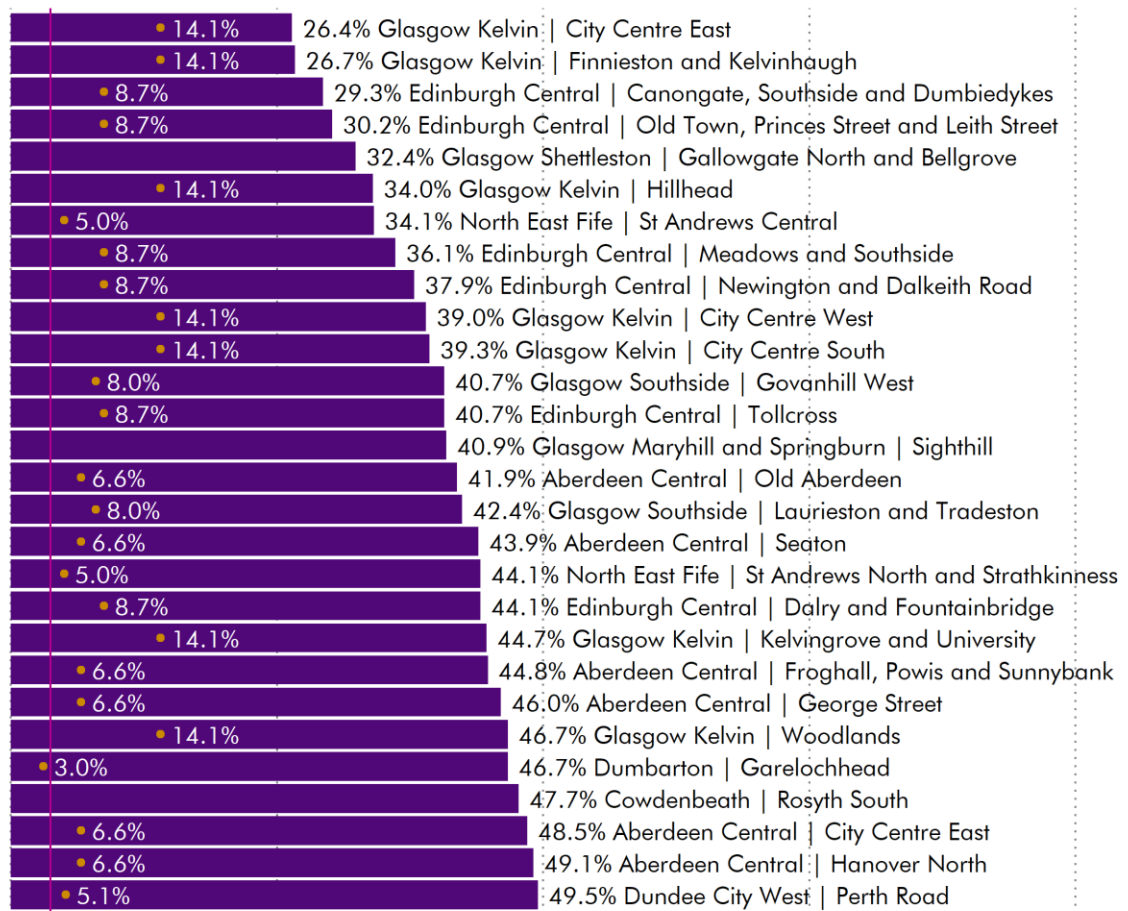
The chart below therefore shows all the Intermediate Zones where, **as at 3 October 2021**, the uptake of vaccines was reported by Public Health Scotland as being below 50%. So 'City Centre East', which is in the Glasgow Kelvin parliamentary constituency reported vaccine uptake of 26.4%.

However, the Glasgow Kelvin parliamentary constituency, also contains a high proportion of students. 14.1% of the economically inactive in the constituency are students, compared to a national average of 3.7%.

## Neighbourhoods with Vaccine uptake below 50%

Second dose uptake percentage | Proportion of Scottish Parliament constituency who are students\*

Average proportion of students per Scottish Parliamentary constituency = 3.7%



Source: Public Health Scotland

\*The student figure is based on the number of economically inactive people in the relevant Scottish Parliament constituency who give student as a reason for inactivity.

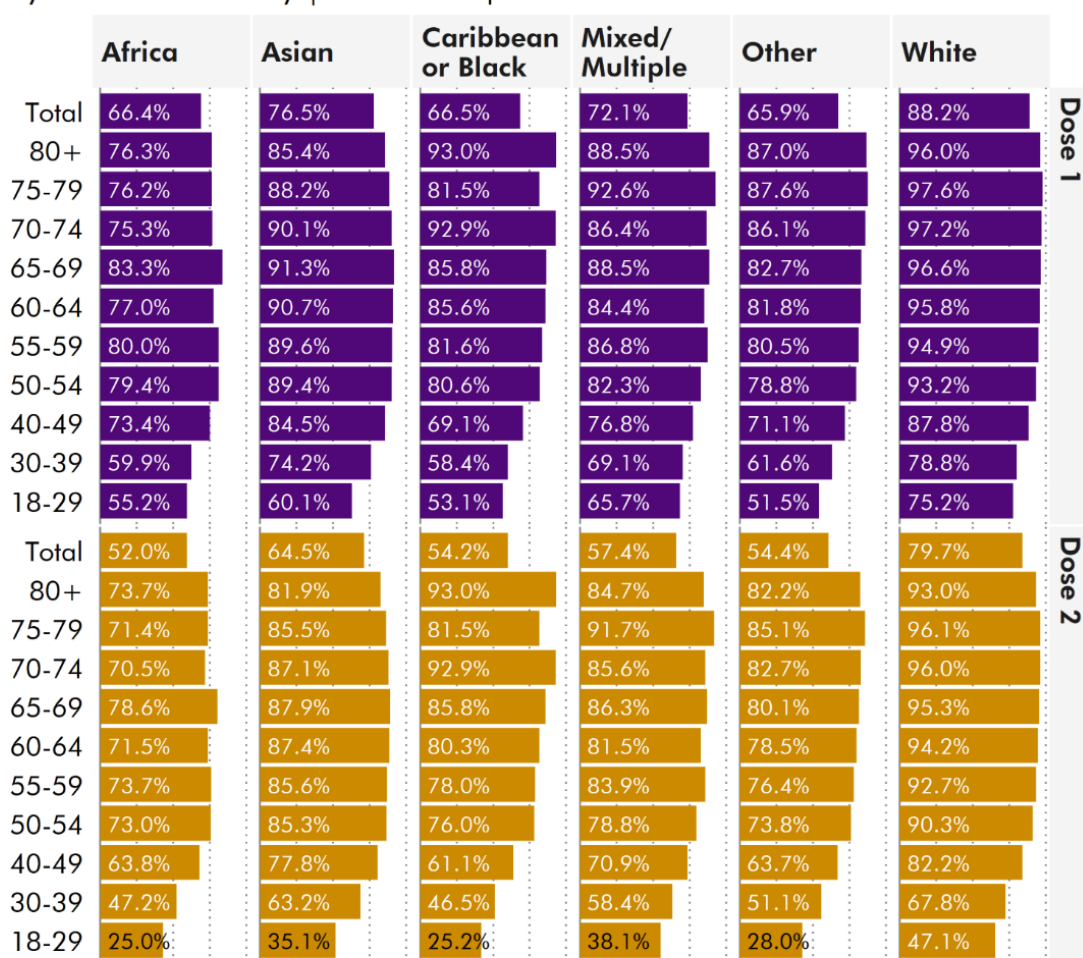
## Ethnicity and deprivation

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 6 October 2021).

The chart below shows the picture **as at 28 September 2021**. The next update with equalities data is due mid-November.

### Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and Ethnicity | As at 28 September 2021



Source: Public Health Scotland



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 28 September 2021**, (for all people 18 and over) 69% of those living in the 10% most deprived areas, had received their second dose, compared to 80% of those in the 10% least deprived areas.

Again, the next update for these figures is due in mid-November.

## Proportion of population who have received the vaccine

By dose and Deprivation | As at 28 September 2021

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All 18+	76.1%	79.0%	81.7%	82.1%	83.6%	84.7%	85.9%	87.6%	85.8%	83.5%	Dose 1
80+	93.5%	94.2%	94.8%	95.2%	95.6%	95.5%	95.8%	96.1%	96.1%	96.4%	
75-79	95.2%	96.1%	96.1%	96.6%	96.8%	96.9%	97.2%	97.4%	97.6%	97.6%	
70-74	94.0%	94.9%	95.6%	95.8%	95.9%	96.4%	96.6%	96.9%	97.0%	97.1%	
65-69	92.3%	93.6%	94.3%	94.7%	95.3%	95.6%	95.6%	96.2%	96.4%	96.5%	
60-64	90.9%	91.8%	93.2%	93.6%	93.9%	94.7%	94.7%	95.2%	95.6%	95.5%	
55-59	88.7%	90.4%	91.3%	92.1%	92.7%	93.2%	93.7%	94.1%	94.4%	94.2%	
50-54	84.4%	86.4%	88.0%	89.1%	89.7%	90.5%	91.2%	92.4%	91.8%	90.9%	
40-49	73.4%	76.0%	78.9%	80.3%	80.8%	83.1%	83.7%	85.9%	85.0%	83.7%	
30-39	63.9%	66.7%	69.6%	70.0%	70.1%	73.1%	73.8%	77.8%	73.9%	70.9%	
18-29	61.1%	64.6%	68.1%	66.5%	69.5%	68.6%	73.6%	75.8%	71.2%	65.6%	
All 18+	69.1%	72.9%	76.2%	77.3%	79.2%	80.8%	82.1%	84.0%	82.5%	80.0%	Dose 2
80+	90.0%	90.8%	92.0%	92.3%	93.0%	92.8%	93.2%	93.6%	93.6%	94.1%	
75-79	93.1%	94.3%	94.5%	95.3%	95.4%	95.8%	96.1%	96.5%	96.6%	96.8%	
70-74	92.1%	93.4%	94.2%	94.7%	94.9%	95.5%	95.8%	96.2%	96.4%	96.5%	
65-69	90.4%	92.1%	92.9%	93.6%	94.2%	94.8%	94.7%	95.4%	95.7%	95.7%	
60-64	88.5%	89.9%	91.4%	92.2%	92.6%	93.6%	93.7%	94.4%	94.7%	94.7%	
55-59	85.2%	87.8%	89.1%	90.2%	91.1%	91.8%	92.3%	93.0%	93.4%	93.2%	
50-54	79.8%	82.8%	84.9%	86.5%	87.5%	88.7%	89.5%	91.0%	90.4%	89.7%	
40-49	66.5%	70.2%	73.9%	76.0%	76.9%	79.7%	80.7%	83.2%	82.6%	81.2%	
30-39	54.6%	58.4%	61.9%	63.1%	63.9%	67.2%	68.1%	72.4%	69.3%	66.2%	
18-29	47.9%	52.3%	56.2%	55.7%	58.9%	58.7%	63.6%	65.8%	62.3%	56.3%	

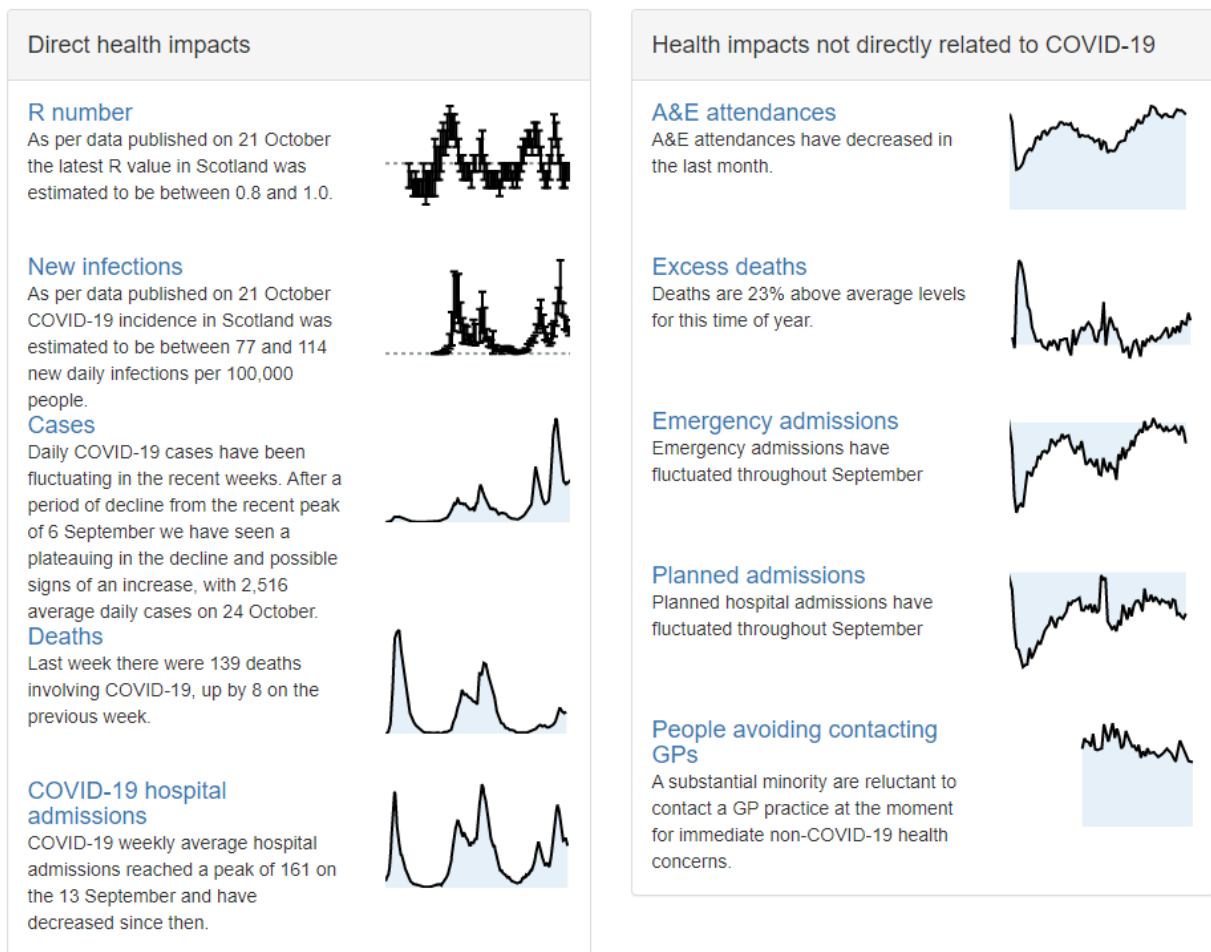
Source: Public Health Scotland

# The four harms

Below is a snapshot of data taken from the Scottish Government’s visual summary of the four harms, as at Monday 25<sup>th</sup> October. 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)

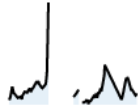
[Further detail about each indicator](#) is provided on the government website



## Societal impacts

### Education

The percentage of school openings with pupils not in school because of COVID-19 related reasons has decreased since 10 September and has levelled off over the week to 8 October.



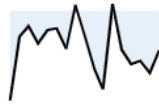
### Crisis grants

Scottish Welfare Fund crisis grant applications were 5% higher in July 2021 than in July 2020



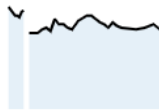
### Crime

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



### Loneliness

Around half of people report feeling lonely.



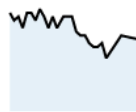
### Trust in Scottish Government

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.



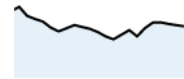
### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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 and Andrew Aiton: SPICe Research  
25 October 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.  
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