Latest numbers on COVID-19 in the UK – 26th February 2021

Things are continuing to get better, but rate of reduction in infections is slowing. The impact of inequality is still stark.

1. Deaths
2. Hospitalisations
3. Cases
4. Vaccinations
5. Inequality

With many thanks to Bob Hawkins and Catherine Finnecy for their help in collating the data and discussions on interpretation.
Deaths
Number of new UK deaths from COVID-19 registered per week, to 12th February

32,119 deaths (Northern Ireland)  
46,371 deaths (Scotland)

In most recent week of data, 88.5% of deaths involving Covid, had Covid as the underlying cause.

Data from:
- England and Wales: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregisteredweeklyinenglandandwalesprovisional/latest
- Northern Ireland: www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/weekly-deaths
Hospitalisations
Number of people in hospital per million people – UK nations

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk.
Cases
Number of new UK confirmed COVID-19 cases by reported date (people who have had a positive test)

Slight slowing down: **12%** drop over previous week compared to **17%** drop a week earlier and **23%** a week before that.

Slowing down in all nations, most in Scotland & Wales.

Data from [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk)
Positivity rates – UK nations – by date of test to 20\textsuperscript{th} February

All rates are calculated based on PCR tests only and are comparable across the Home Nations

% of people tested who are positive

Consistent with positivity patterns across local authorities within nations

Data from:
Scotland: https://www.opendata.nhs.scot/dataset/covid-19-in-Scotland

Visualisation courtesy of Bob Hawkins
Percentage testing positive from ONS infection survey (to 19th Feb)

Graph from https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19infectionsurveypilot/latest
Positivity rates – English regions – by date of test to 20\textsuperscript{th} February

This pattern is consistent with ONS infection survey

Data from:
Scotland: https://www.opendata.nhs.scot/dataset/covid-19-in-Scotland
Visualisation courtesy of Bob Hawkins
Vaccination data
Number of 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} doses given by day in the UK to 24\textsuperscript{th} February

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
Proportion of people who have received at least 1 dose over time for each nation to 17\textsuperscript{th} February

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
 Population coverage by age to 21st February

NOTE: percentages are based on population estimates which are not perfect.

Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart.
Public Health Scotland and Public Health England have released preliminary findings of vaccine efficacy.

Scottish data suggests the first dose between 60-75% effective at preventing hospitalisation up to 6 weeks later (limit of time interval available).


Inequality
Measuring deprivation at MSOA (neighbourhood) level

Population

Most deprived

Least deprived

7 domains of deprivation included in the Index:

- Income: 22.5%
- Employment: 22.5%
- Education: 13.5%
- Health: 13.5%
- Crime: 9.3%
- Barriers to housing & services: 9.3%
- Living environment: 9.3%

Source: 2014 Households in Poverty Estimates and Deprivation Data provided by Tom Forth (@ThomasForth)
Case data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/download
ICU data from https://www.icnarc.org/Our-Audit/Audits/Cmp/Reports
Average case rates per 100,000 people per week by deprivation (calculated at MSOA level)

Most deprived: 276
Least deprived: 182

Source: 2014 Households in Poverty Estimates and Deprivation Data provided by Tom Forth (@ThomasForth)
Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/download
Visualisation courtesy of Bob Hawkins
Average case rates per 100,000 people per week by deprivation (calculated at MSOA level)

Impact of deprivation worsens during lockdowns

Source: 2014 Households in Poverty Estimates and Deprivation Data provided by Tom Forth (@ThomasForth)
Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/download
Visualisation courtesy of Bob Hawkins
Total Covid admissions to ICU from March 2020 to 19th February 2021 by deprivation

Most deprived

Least deprived

ICU data from https://www.icnarc.org/Our-Audit/Audits/Cmp/Reports
Cases and severe disease by deprivation

Source: 2014 Households in Poverty Estimates and Deprivation Data provided by Tom Forth (@ThomasForth)
Case data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/download
ICU data from https://www.icnarc.org/Our-Audit/Audits/Cmp/Reports
Cases and severe disease by deprivation

Source: 2014 Households in Poverty Estimates and Deprivation Data provided by Tom Forth (@ThomasForth)
Case data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/download
ICU data from https://www.icnarc.org/Our-Audit/Audits/Cmp/Reports
Key workers (inc taxi drivers, security guards, retail assistants) are more likely to get Covid.

They are also more likely to come from deprived and BME populations.
Some factors in the impact of deprivation
Some factors in the impact of deprivation
Map of where cases were and are

Graph from https://www.travellingtabby.com/uk-coronavirus-tracker/local

Week to 16th October 2020

Week to 20th February 2021
English regions ranked by deprivation

Source: 2014 Households in Poverty Estimates and Deprivation Data provided by Tom Forth (@ThomasForth)
Visualisation courtesy of Bob Hawkins
Local authorities with the highest persistent level of cases - England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>English Region</th>
<th>Days over Threshold</th>
<th>Percent of Days over Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bury</td>
<td>North West</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn with Darwen</td>
<td>North West</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>North West</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
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<td>129</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>126</td>
<td>73%</td>
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<td>70%</td>
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Threshold Set to 200 Cases per 100K for rolling 7 day sum

Ranked by number of days between 1st September-19th February over 200 cases per 100,000 people per week (out of 172 days).

Data: [https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=ltla&metric=newCasesBySpecimenDate&format=csv](https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=ltla&metric=newCasesBySpecimenDate&format=csv)

Thank you to Bob Hawkins for the analysis.
Local authorities with the highest persistent level of cases - England

Ranked by number of days between 1\textsuperscript{st} September-19\textsuperscript{th} February over 200 cases per 100,000 people per week (out of 172 days).

Highlighted rows currently in top 40 local authorities by case rate.

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Data: https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=ltla&metric=newCasesBySpecimenDate&format=csv
Thank you to Bob Hawkins for the analysis.
Local authorities with the highest persistent level of cases - Scotland

Ranked by number of days between 1<sup>st</sup> September-19<sup>th</sup> February over 200 cases per 100,000 people per week (out of 172 days).

Highlighted rows currently in top 15 local authorities by case rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Nation / Region</th>
<th>Days over Threshold</th>
<th>Percent of Days over Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow City</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lanarkshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lanarkshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Ayrshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackmannanshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Ayrshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Renfrewshire</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkirk</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverclyde</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee City</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries and Galloway</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen City</td>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: https://api.coronavirus.data.gov.uk/v2/data?areaType=ltla&metric=newCasesBySpecimenDate&format=csv
Thank you to Bob Hawkins for the analysis
Vaccination by deprivation

Over 80's Vaccination Coverage by Deprivation Index (14 Feb)

- Deprivation Decile
- Most Deprived
- Least Deprived

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decile</th>
<th>Vaccination Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - 9</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaccination by deprivation

COVID-19: Ethnicity biggest determining factor in vaccine uptake, study finds

In those aged 70 and over, white people are one and half times more likely than black people to have received a first dose.
First Dose Coverage for Over 80s by NHS Region to Feb 21

NOTE: percentages are based on population estimates which are not perfect.


Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart.
Hospitalisations and deaths continuing to fall in all nations. Cases also decreasing, but starting to plateau?

Vaccination going well and early data shows good efficacy.

The unfair impact of Covid-19 on more deprived populations must be addressed.

Quote from a Lancet editorial this week:

“Key to the success of this strategy is removal of structural inequalities that might lead to resurgences of the virus in certain marginalised populations”