Latest numbers on COVID-19 in the UK – 2nd July 2021

Not good.

1. Vaccinations
2. Cases
3. Hospitalisations & Deaths
4. Cases: who, where and why should we care

With many thanks to Bob Hawkins for his help in collating the data
Vaccination data
Number of 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} doses given by day in the UK to 30\textsuperscript{th} June

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
Percentage of Total Population Unvaccinated (no dose given), Partially Vaccinated (1 dose) and Fully Vaccinated (2 doses) as at Jun 30

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
First and Second Dose Coverage by Age for England to 27th June

[Bar chart showing first and second dose coverage by age group from 18-24 to 80+]

Data from https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-vaccinations
Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
First dose coverage for over 50s by ethnicity for England to 27th June

Percentage change in last month


Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
Cases
Number of new UK confirmed COVID-19 cases by reported date (people who have had a positive test)

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Number of cases per 100,000 people per week for UK nations by date reported to 1st July

Number of cases per 100,000 people per week

Data from [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk)
Number of cases per 100,000 people per week for UK nations by date reported to 1st July

Cases in all nations increased by about 70% over the last week

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Positivity rates for UK nations by date of test to 26th June

Percentage of people tested who are positive

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
Projections to 19 July based on recent growth rates (70% a week)

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Data from [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk)

Projections to 19 July based on recent growth rates

Projected cases at current rate of growth (70% a week, 9 day doubling time)

Actual confirmed cases
Actual confirmed cases

This would be about 1 million new infections in next 18 days.

Schools have 3 more weeks. Pubs are open, the football is on.

Projections to 19 July based on recent growth rates (70% a week)

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
This would be about **1 million new infections** in next 18 days.

But we have about 12 million people currently only on one dose and 22 million people on no doses – mostly young people. Assuming 20% of them have had Covid already, that is still about **25 million susceptible people**.

Schools have 3 more weeks. Pubs are open, the football is on.

Data from [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk)
Projections to 19 July assuming slower growth of 50% a week

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Hospitalisations and deaths
Number of people in hospital per million people – UK nations (daily 7 day average)

Data from [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk).
Number of people in hospital per million people – UK nations (daily 7 day average)

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk.
7-day average of daily number of new hospital admissions with COVID-19 per day per million people across different regions in England to 29th June

Data from https://www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/covid-19-hospital-activity/
Number of deaths within 28 days of +ve COVID test reported per day across the UK to 1st July

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
Number of deaths within 28 days of +ve COVID test reported per day across the UK to 1st July

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/
Cases – who and where, and why should we care?
Who
Age distribution of cases – Public Health England to 27th June


Thanks to Bob Hawkins for the chart
Heat map of cases per 100,000 people per week by age group in England to 25 June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>02-Apr</th>
<th>09-Apr</th>
<th>16-Apr</th>
<th>23-Apr</th>
<th>30-Apr</th>
<th>07-May</th>
<th>14-May</th>
<th>21-May</th>
<th>28-May</th>
<th>04-Jun</th>
<th>11-Jun</th>
<th>18-Jun</th>
<th>25-Jun</th>
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Highest rates now in 15 – 29 year olds, but most rapid week on week increase in 5-9 year olds (66%) followed by 10-14 year olds (58%).

Data from [https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk)
Percentage of population testing positive by age in England (to 26th June) (ONS infection survey)

Figure 3: The percentage of people testing positive increased in all age groups except those aged 70 years and over in the week ending 26 June 2021.

Estimated percentage of the population testing positive for the coronavirus (COVID-19) on nose and throat swabs, daily, by age group from 16 May to 26 June 2021, England.

Chart from https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19infectionsurveypilot/latest
School outbreaks – Public Health England to 27th June

Number of COVID-19 confirmed clusters or outbreaks by type of educational setting, England

Number of Pupils in State Primary and Secondary Schools absent due to Covid-19 for England from Mar 8 to Jun 24
(Source: Attendance in education and early years settings during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak)

Young people – Scotland

Graph from https://www.travellingtabby.com/scotland-coronavirus-tracker/
Where
Map of cases over previous seven days broken down by local authority (per 100k of population) to 26th June

Graph from https://www.travellingtabby.com/uk-coronavirus-tracker/
Cases per 100,000 people per week for English Regions to 26th June by date of test

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Cases per 100K per Week for All England Local Authorities
Comparison of week ending Jun 26 to prior week to week ending Sep 1

Data from https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk
Why should we care
Does it matter if infections go up?

Boris Johnson says the UK's vaccine rollout HAS 'broken the link' between Covid infections and deaths as he insists the country is now in the 'final
last step in lockdown
July 19

Stop daily case updates as virus no
longer an 'important cause of
mortality', says Jenner scientist

‘Children better off catching Covid
naturally than having a jab’

UK confident about July reopening
despite soaring cases

Britain's new health secretary says he is confident that England is on track to remove the country's remaining coronavirus restrictions on July 19
Does it matter if infections go up? Yes

- Hospitalisations (and deaths) are far far lower than they would be without vaccination, but they are still rising. More people will get very sick and some will die.

- The rate of admissions to hospital is increasing. This bad for the people who need hospital but also for exhausted health care staff trying to get through the backlog. It will stress the system.

- ONS reports 1 million people living with long covid. Of these, over 850,000 had symptoms at least 12 weeks and 385,000 for over a year.

- 634,000 people said it adversely affected their daily lives, 178,000 said it limited their activities a lot.

ONS long covid: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/prevalenceofongoingsymptomsfollowingcoronaviruscovid19infectionintheuk/1july2021
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- 634,000 people said it adversely affected their daily lives, 178,000 said it limited their activities a lot.

- Most common symptoms of long Covid: Fatigue (over half of people), shortness of breath, muscle ache and difficulty concentrating (third of people).

- More frequent in women, people over 35, people living in deprived areas, those working in health care, those with other health conditions

- Still common in young people. Previous ONS report estimated that out of people who had tested positive, 7-8% of 2-15 year olds, 12% of 17-24 and 16-18% of 25-70 year olds had symptoms for more than 12 weeks.

ONS long covid: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/prevalenceofongoingsymptomsfollowingcoronaviruscovid19infectionintheuk/1july2021
Does it matter if infections go up? Yes

- So for each million new cases, between 100,000 to 200,000 people could end up with long covid (depending on age). Many will find their ability to study or work has been affected. The longer term consequences of covid are as yet unknown.

- **Deprivation**: we know that cases are highest in more deprived areas. We know that people from more deprived communities have lower vaccination rates, are more vulnerable to getting sick from covid, and more likely to get long covid. We know that the education of children in more deprived communities is more disrupted and with less ability to compensate for missed school.

- **Variants**: every new case provides a chance for covid to mutate further. Delta went from zero to over 90% of cases in UK in 10 weeks. As covid goes through our children, any new mutation that can infect their vaccinated parents (and their peer group) gains a selection advantage.

- Government is allowing cases to spiral in the full knowledge that we have **safe and highly effective vaccines** (after 2 doses). Pfizer is now approved for anyone over 12. Trials of Pfizer, Moderna and AZ in children under 11 are underway.

- The government is not only not strengthening the basic public health measures that we know work: good contact tracing, support for isolation, ventilation, it is planning to remove measures: social distancing, masks, isolation while supporting mass events and opening of venues such as nightclubs without testing.

- With our excellent vaccination programme plus better public health measures we don’t need to reach population immunity through infection and its consequences but that seems to be the plan. It’s a terrible plan.