

Public Health Scotland COVID-19 Statistical Report

As at 29 November 2021

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Published management information are non-official statistics. They may not comply with the UK Statistics Authority’s Code of Practice with regard to high data quality or high public value but there is a public interest or a specific interest by a specialist user group in accessing these statistics as there are no associated official statistics available.

Users should therefore be aware of the aspects of data quality and caveats surrounding these data, all of which are listed in this document. Therefore, the data presented are subject to change.

Upcoming Changes to PHS COVID-19 Reporting

Weekly Reporting

The content of the [PHS Covid-19 weekly report](#) has evolved over the past 18 months and now provides national information on a range of topics.

PHS is reviewing and refocusing the content of the PHS COVID-19 weekly report. From 08 December 2021, a new look PHS COVID-19 and Winter weekly report will be published each Wednesday.

The purpose of the refocused report will be to support the reader in drawing insights from a wider range of existing metrics around COVID-19 and winter pressures.

The consolidated report will include the following content weekly:

COVID-19:

- Summary of tests and cases
- Contact Tracing
- Hospital and ICU admissions
- Testing in care homes
- COVID-19 vaccination status cases, hospitalisations and deaths
- Adhoc reporting on topics such as: Covid-19 and Vaccination in pregnancy, Equality reporting etc

Hospital/ Wider System Pressures:

- [Unscheduled care](#)
- [Waiting Times](#)
- [Delayed Discharges](#)

Respiratory

- [Link to key measures from the weekly respiratory report](#)

Content on quarantine statistics, events and settings, Protect Scotland App, Healthcare worker Testing, and Targeted Community Testing will still be available within the associated weekly dashboards.

Please note that [previous releases](#) of the PHS COVID-19 weekly report will remain available.

Daily Reporting

As part of our continuous review of reporting we intend to move to 5-day (Monday to Friday) reporting of the [PHS COVID-19 Daily Dashboard](#) from week beginning 06 December 2021.

The [COVID-19 daily dashboard](#) contains the following information:

- daily COVID-19 positive cases and deaths by health board and local
- daily hospital admissions and ICU admissions at Scotland level
- data on vaccinations from 26 February 2021

Weekend trend data will now be reported on a Monday. Headline figures will remain available on the [Scottish Government website](#) 7-days a week.

Feedback

Please contact PHS.Covid19Data&Analytics@phs.scot should you require further information on this change to reporting.

Introduction

Since the start of the Coronavirus-19 (COVID-19) outbreak Public Health Scotland (PHS) has been working closely with Scottish Government and health and care colleagues in supporting the surveillance and monitoring of COVID-19 amongst the population.

The Public Health Scotland [COVID-19 Daily Dashboard](#) publishes daily updates on the number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Scotland, with charts showing the trend since the start of the outbreak. From 26 February 2021 the Daily Dashboard also includes daily updates on vaccinations for COVID-19 in Scotland.

This report provides additional information not found in the Daily Dashboard on topics such as Test and Protect and Quarantining Statistics.

The accompanying [interactive dashboard](#) contains charts and data on the following topics:

- Hospital and unscheduled care
- Healthcare for cardiovascular disease
- Healthcare for mental health
- New cancer diagnoses
- Uptake of pre-school immunisations
- Coverage of health visitor child health reviews
- Infant feeding
- Child development
- Women booking for antenatal care
- Terminations of pregnancy
- Births and babies
- Excess deaths

There is a large amount of data being regularly published regarding COVID-19 (for example, [Coronavirus in Scotland – Scottish Government](#) and [Deaths involving coronavirus in Scotland – National Records of Scotland](#)). This report complements the range of existing data currently available.

The coronavirus pandemic is a rapidly evolving situation. Future reports will provide further data and analysis to contribute to the evidence base around the outbreak.

Main Points

- As at 28 November 2021, there have been 724,983 confirmed COVID-19 cases; 15,484 of these were recorded in the most recent week, a decrease of 24.1% from the previous week.
- In the week ending 21 November 2021, 20,193 individuals were recorded in the contact tracing software, from which 29,877 unique contacts have been traced.
- In the week ending 28 November 2021, under the Community Testing Programme 21.5% of symptomatic and 10.4% of asymptomatic tests for COVID-19 were positive.
- In the week ending 23 November 2021, there were 434 admissions to hospital with a laboratory confirmed test of COVID-19. The highest number of new admissions are now in those aged 80+.
- The proportion of all people who were admitted to hospital within 14 days of a laboratory confirmed COVID-19 positive test has declined, from 12% in the week ending 31 January 2021, to 3% in the most recent week ending 14 November 2021.
- In the week ending 28 November 2021 there were 38 new admissions to Intensive Care Units (ICUs) for confirmed COVID-19. This is a decrease of 8 from the week ending 21 November 2021.
- In the week ending 28 November 2021 there were 58,614 people who arrived in Scotland from outside the UK, of which 1,769 were required to quarantine.

Results and Commentary

Incidence of Variants of Concern and Variants Under Investigation

Since early May 2021, there has been a rapid increase in the Delta variant detected through whole genome sequencing (WGS) in Scotland. The Delta variant has been the dominant COVID-19 variant in Scotland since 31 May 2021.

There is now confirmed cases of the new Omicron variant in Scotland, originally detected in South Africa. The latest information on the Scotland cases of the new variant of concern is published daily by [Scottish Government](#). More detailed information will be published next week in Public Health Scotlands publication.

Public Health Scotland (PHS) continues to monitor COVID-19 Variants of Concern, in collaboration with other Public Health Agencies in the UK.

The latest [information on the number of such variants detected by genomic analyses across the UK](#) is published by Public Health England.

COVID-19 Daily Data

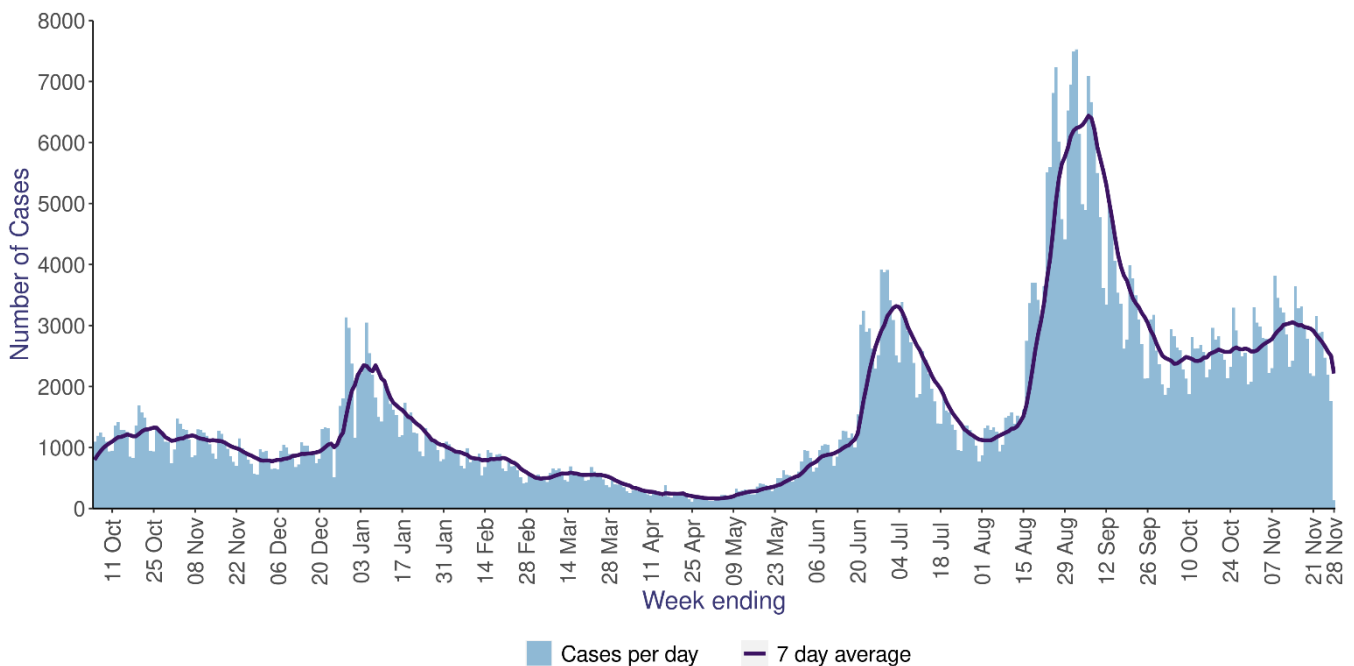
The Public Health Scotland [COVID-19 Daily Dashboard](#) publishes daily updates on the number of positive cases of COVID-19 in Scotland, with charts showing the trend since the start of the outbreak.

The total number of people within Scotland who have, or have had COVID-19, since the coronavirus outbreak began is unknown. The number of confirmed cases is likely to be an underestimate of the total number who have, or have had, COVID-19. A person can have multiple tests but will only ever be counted once. The drop in the number of confirmed cases at weekends likely reflects that laboratories are doing fewer tests at the weekend.

- There have been 724,983 people in Scotland who have tested positive, at any site in Scotland (NHS and UK Government Regional Testing centres), for COVID-19 up to 28 November 2021.
- In the week ending 28 November 2021 there were 15,484 confirmed COVID-19 cases.¹

1. Correct as at 28 November, may differ from more recently published data in the previous week's report and on the [COVID-19 Daily Dashboard](#).

Figure 1: Number of Positive Cases per day with 7 Day Average



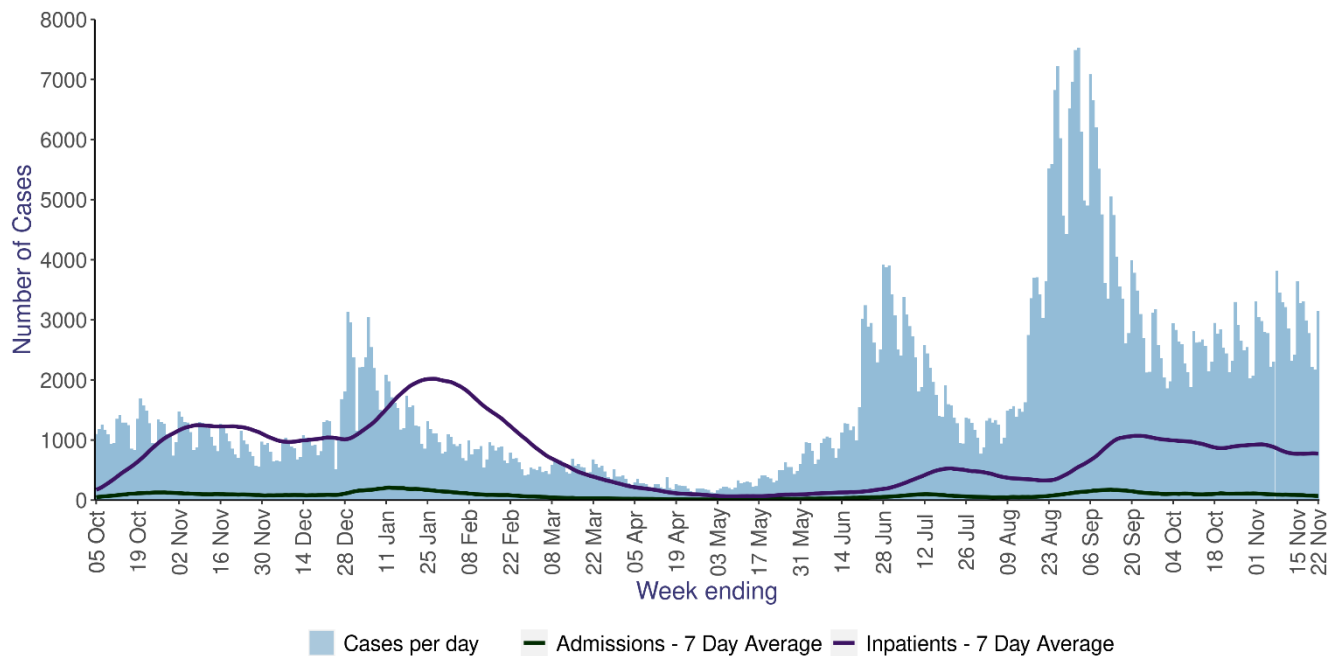
The daily dashboard also includes data on Hospital Admissions and ICU admissions for patients with COVID-19:

- In the week ending 23 November 2021, there were 434 admissions to hospital with a laboratory confirmed test of COVID-19.
- In the week ending 28 November 2021 there were 38 new admissions to Intensive Care Units (ICUs) for confirmed COVID-19 patients.

The number of confirmed daily COVID-19 cases decreased from 3,279 to 3,153 between 16 November 2021 and 22 November 2021. During this same time period, the daily COVID-19

confirmed hospital admissions has decreased from 83 to 69 (seven-day rolling average). The seven-day average of inpatients in hospital has increased by 2 (from 772 to 774).

Figure 2: Number of Positive Cases, Admissions and Inpatients, as at 22 November 2021²



2. Please refer to [Appendix 3 - Hospital Admissions Notes](#) for definitions of hospital admissions and inpatients.

Additional charts and data are available to view in the [interactive dashboard](#) accompanying this report.

Data is also monitored and published daily on the [Scottish Government Coronavirus website](#).

COVID-19 Hospital Admissions

Hospital Admissions 'with' COVID-19

Since the start of the pandemic Public Health Scotland have been reporting on the number of people in acute hospitals with recently confirmed COVID-19. These admissions are identified from Rapid and Preliminary Inpatient Data (RAPID) and defined as the following: A patient's first positive PCR test for COVID up to 14 days prior to admission to hospital, on the day of their admission or during their stay in hospital. If a patient's first positive PCR test is after their date of discharge from hospital, they are not included in the analysis.

It is important to note, that the figures presented below may include patients being admitted and treated in hospital for reasons other than COVID-19. Further exploratory analysis can be found below in [Hospital Admissions 'because of' COVID-19](#). Supplementary analysis on COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions by vaccine status is also available within the [COVID-19 cases, acute hospitalisations, and deaths by vaccine status](#) section of this report.

Figure 3 below shows the weekly trend of hospital admissions with COVID-19 from week ending 05 January 2021 to 23 November 2021. The number of admissions have been decreasing since week ending 21 September 2021, with a 21.2% decrease in new admissions in the latest week.

Figure 3: Trend of hospital admissions 'with' COVID-19 in Scotland

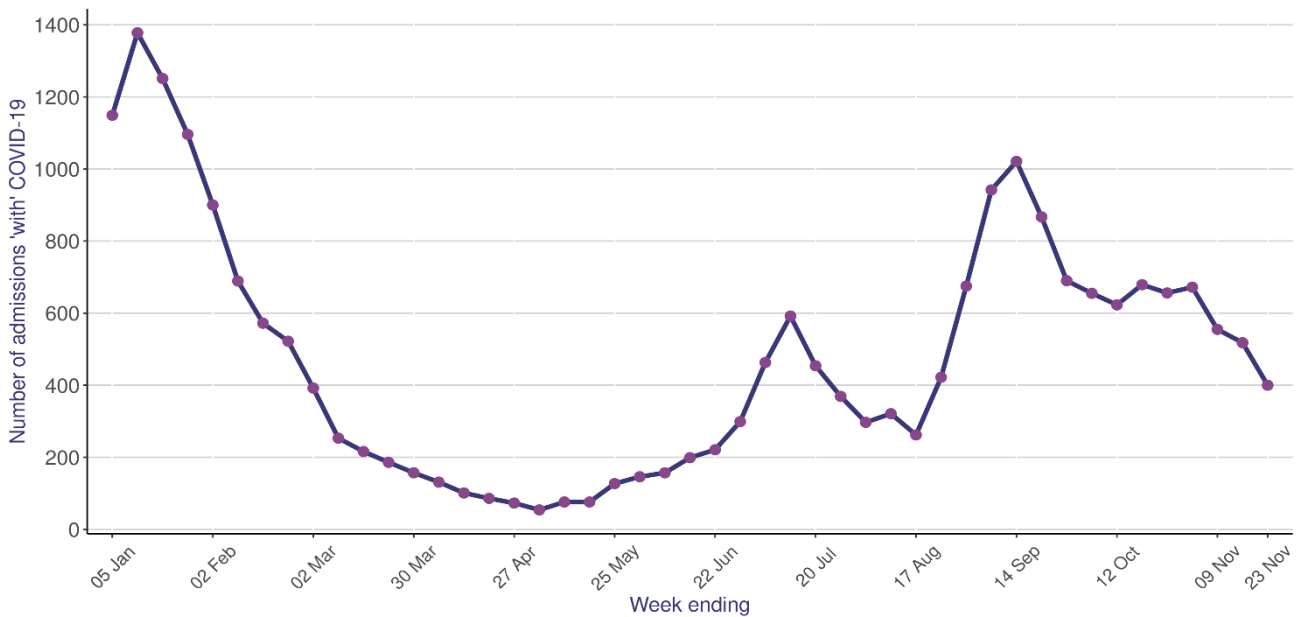


Table 1 below shows a breakdown of people admitted to hospital across all ages and by age group for the most recent four weeks. Data from 03 March 2021 is available on the [Covid Statistical Report website](#).

Table 1: COVID-19 hospital admissions by age as at 23 November 2021³

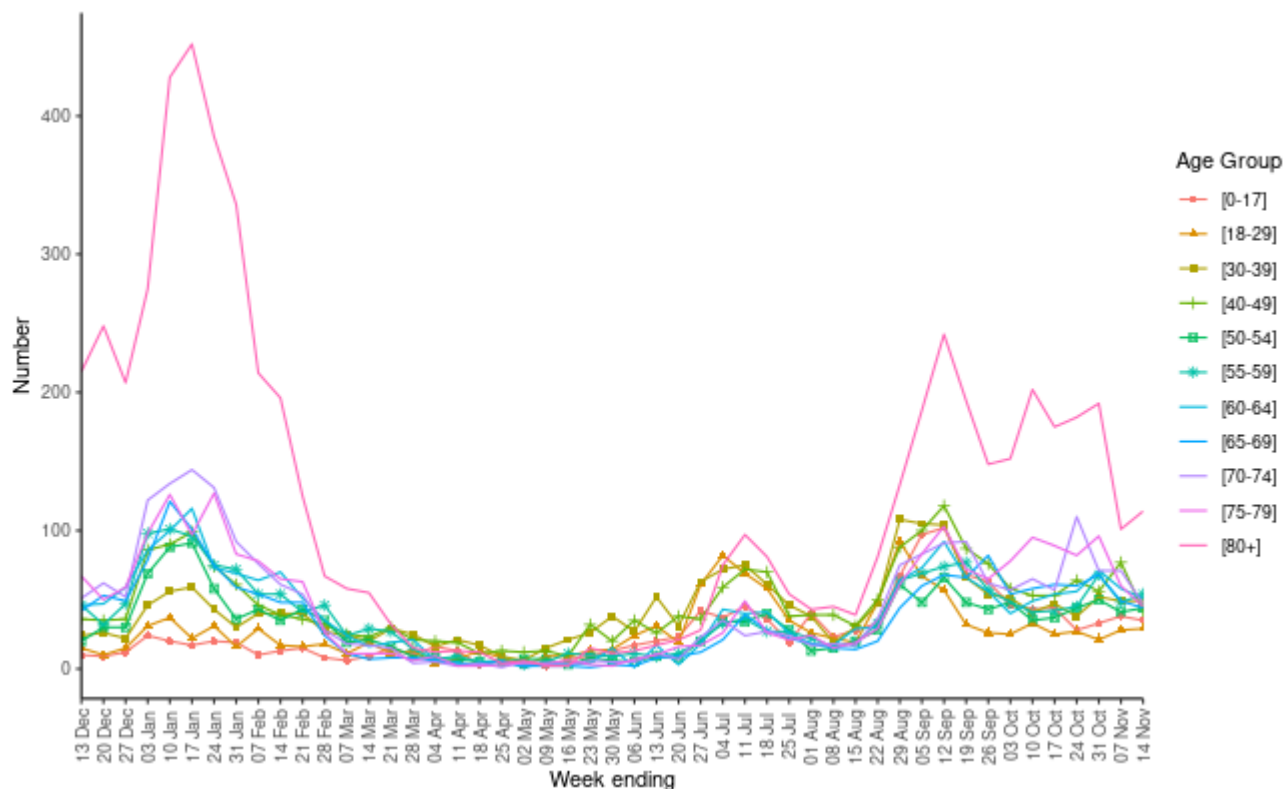
Age Band	27 October – 02 November	03 November – 09 November	10 November – 16 November	17 November – 23 November
Under 18	32	31	33	34
18-29	30	24	30	14
30-39	50	49	51	47
40-49	68	56	54	55
50-54	51	44	48	31
55-59	65	46	60	50
60-64	60	56	56	43
65-69	64	54	46	26
70-74	76	67	45	32
75-79	81	60	45	32
80+	127	99	83	70
Total	704	586	551	434

Source: RAPID (Rapid and Preliminary Inpatient Data)

3. Please refer to [Appendix 4 – RAPID Hospital Admissions](#) for explanatory notes regarding RAPID Hospital Admissions.

In the latest week there has been a 21.2% decrease in the number of new admissions, those aged 80+ years having the highest number of admissions. Also, in the latest week approximately 50% of the hospital admissions related to patients aged 60+.

Figure 4: Trend in Hospital Admissions, who have tested positive for COVID-19 within 14 days, by age



In recent months, the proportion of all people who were admitted to hospital within 14 days of a laboratory confirmed COVID-19 positive test has also declined, from 12% in the week ending 31 January 2021 to 3% in the most recent week ending 14 November 2021 (Figure 5).

This reduction can be explained by a change in the age profile of people acquiring COVID-19. Although those over 60 with COVID-19 are more likely to be admitted to hospital than younger age groups (Figure 6), the proportion of newly reported cases in the over 60s has reduced in recent months (Figure 7).

Figure 5: Proportion of weekly cases admitted to hospital within 14 days of a first positive test

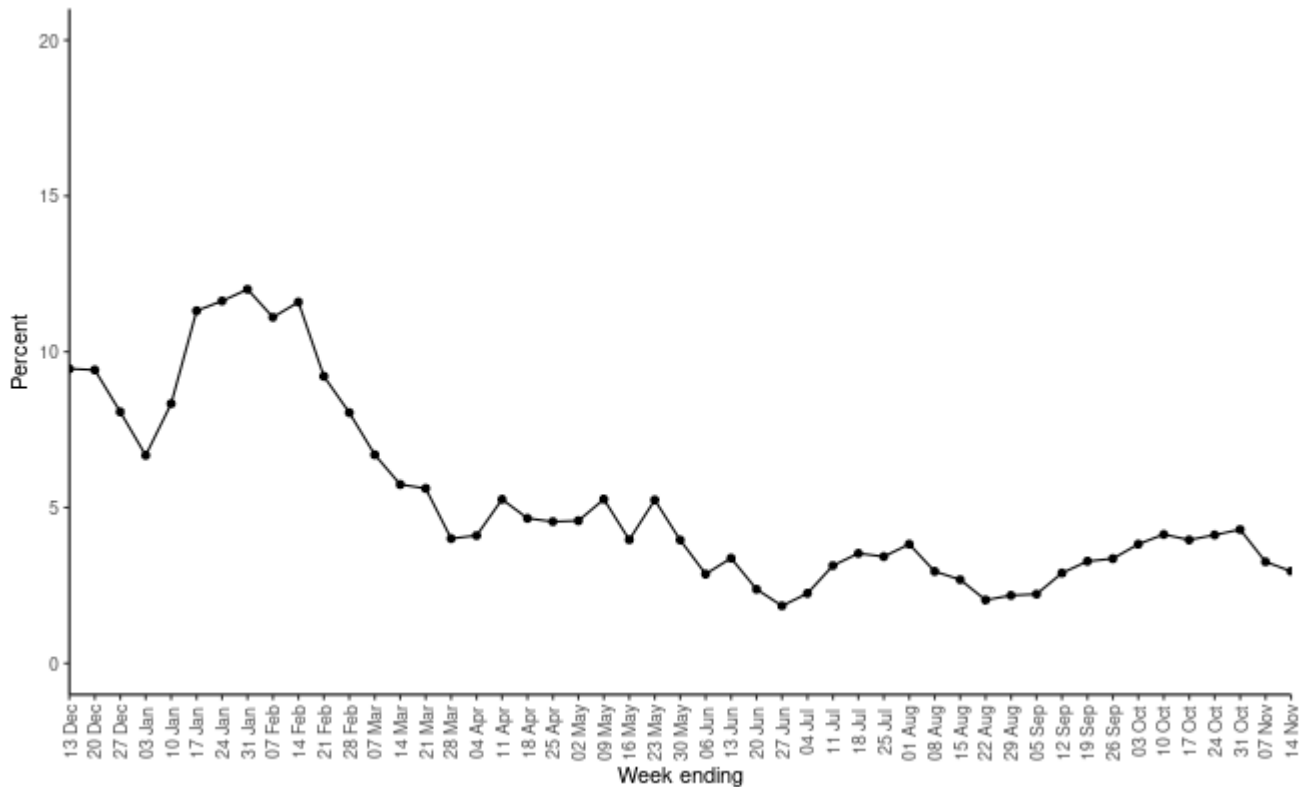


Figure 6: Proportion of weekly cases admitted to hospital within 14 days of a first positive test by age group

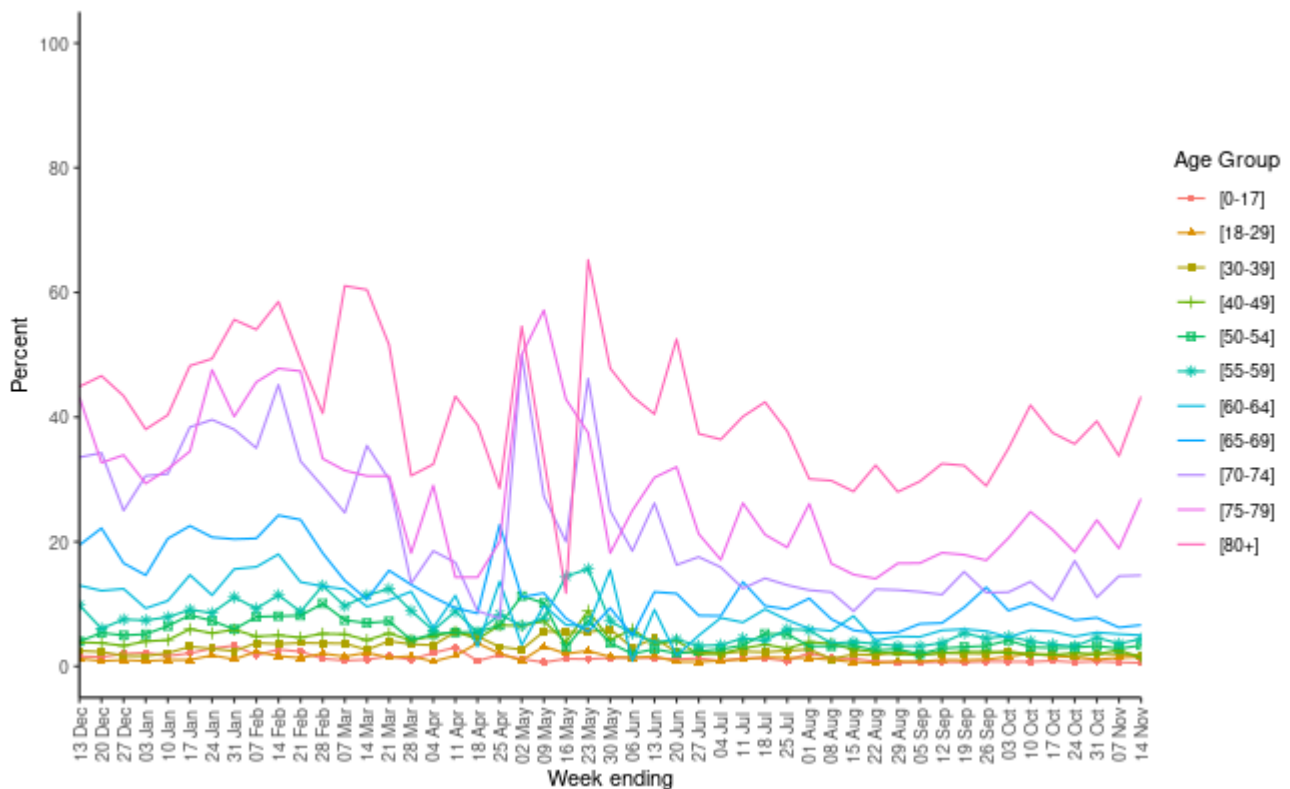
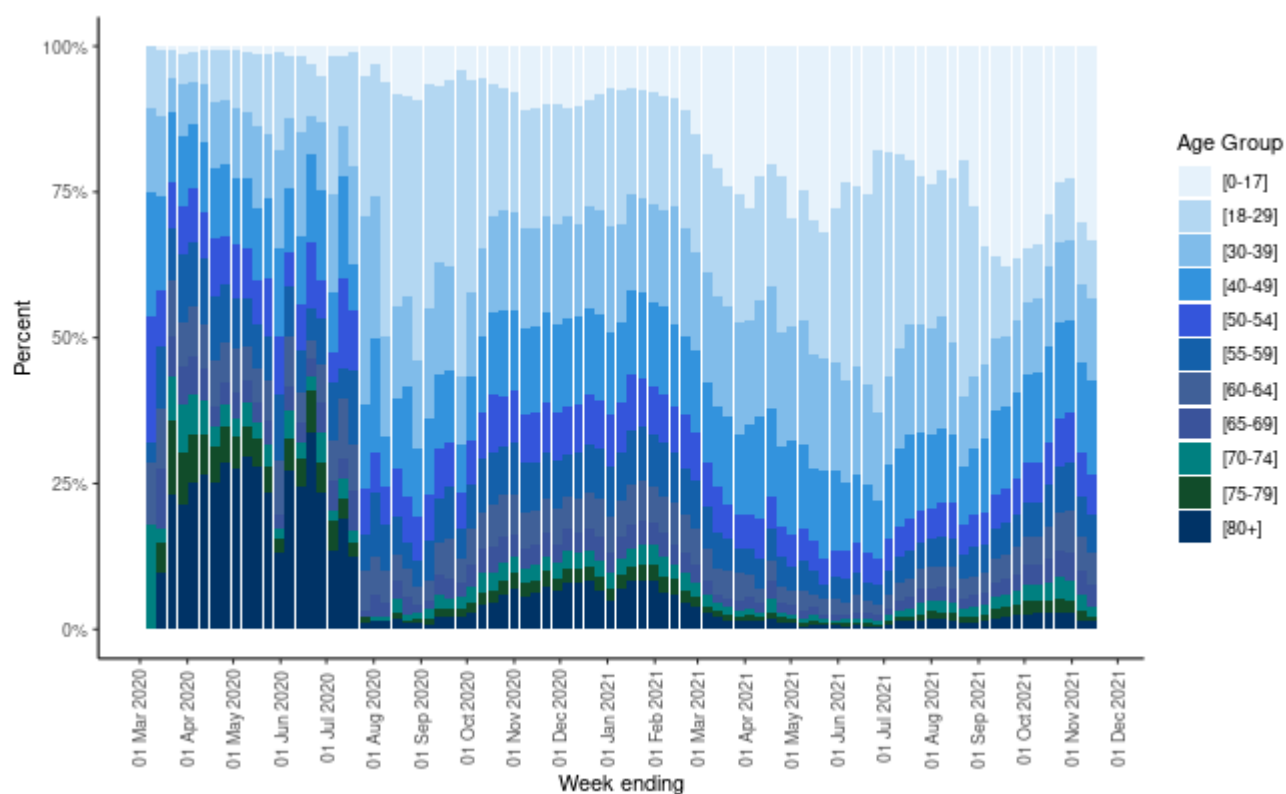


Figure 7: Distribution of confirmed COVID-19 cases by age group



Hospital Admissions ‘because of’ COVID-19

As the population is increasingly vaccinated more of the patients in hospital will be fully or partially vaccinated. Therefore, it is important that we can differentiate between patients in hospital because of COVID-19 rather than with COVID-19, to inform Scotland’s public health response.

To estimate the proportion of patients in hospital ‘because of’ COVID-19 - analysis was carried out using the national Scottish Morbidity Records (SMR01 - acute inpatient and day case activity) dataset using the clinical diagnosis information recorded from the patient discharge summary. A hospital admission ‘because of’ COVID-19 is defined as an admission where COVID-19 is recorded as the main diagnosis, using SMR01.

The analysis on hospital admissions (Table 2) ‘because of’ COVID-19 is based on data from six NHS Boards, with good quality and complete data up to end August 2021. The aggregated data for these six NHS Boards is used as a proxy to represent the Scotland position. These six NHS Boards are listed in Appendix 10.

Table 2 below shows that as at August 2021, 68% of acute hospital admissions ‘with’ COVID-19 had a **primary** diagnosis of COVID-19.

The average length of time a patient is spending in hospital ‘because of’ COVID-19 has reduced from 8.8 days in March 2021 to 6.2 days in August 2021. This reduction is most likely linked to the roll out of the vaccination programme and the change in the age profile of patients being admitted. More detailed information by age group is shown below in Figure 8.

Table 2: SMR01 COVID-19 Hospital Admissions with a primary diagnosis of COVID-19

	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21
Percentage of hospital admissions 'because of' COVID-19	75%	66%	72%	72%	75%	68%
Average length of stay 'with' COVID-19 (days)	8.8	5.4	7.6	6.0	6.6	5.9
Average length of stay 'because of' COVID-19 (days)	8.8	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.9	6.2

Source: SMR1 (Scottish Morbidity Records –Acute Inpatient & Day case) & ECOSS

Notes and definitions can be found in [Appendix 10](#)

Figure 8: Percentage of COVID-19 hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of COVID-19, and average length of stay

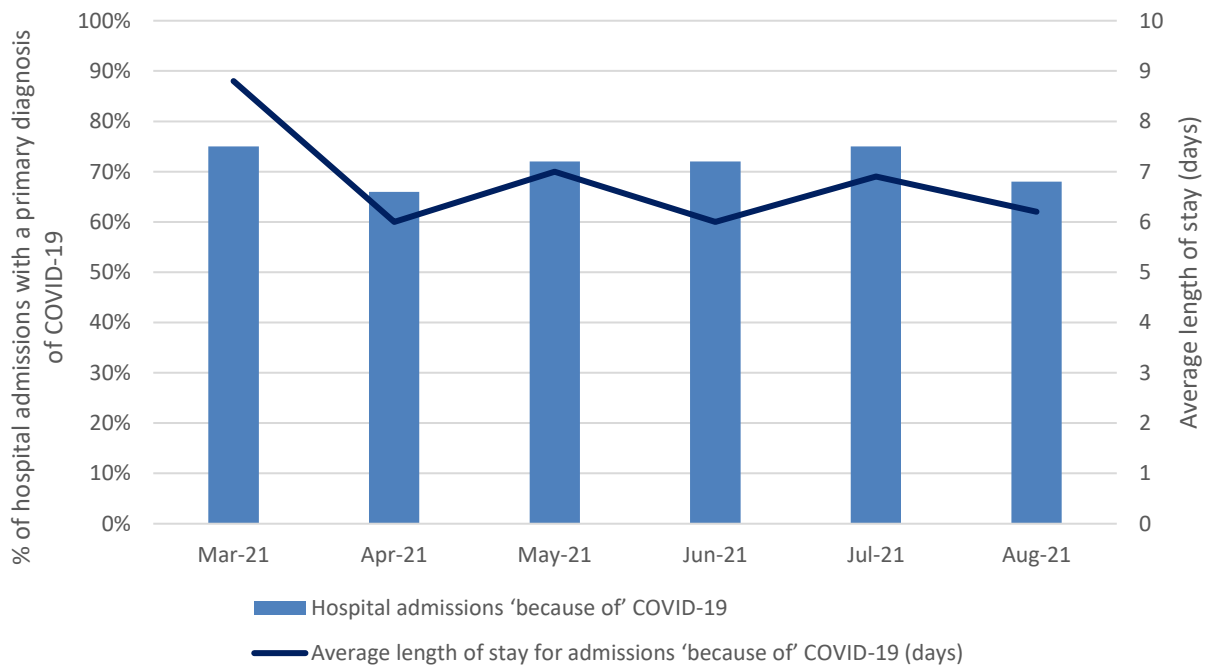
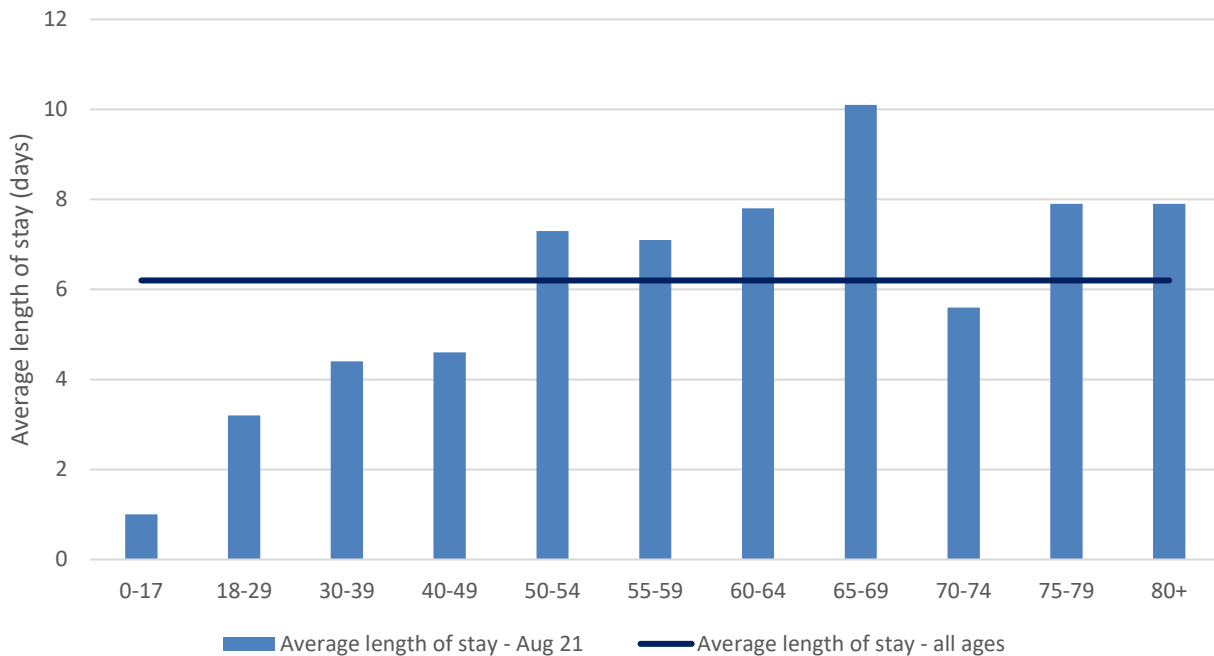


Figure 9 below shows a breakdown of the average length of stay in days for August 2021 for hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of COVID-19.

Figure 9: Average length of stay of SMR01 COVID-19 hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of COVID-19 by age band; August 2021



Public Health Scotland will continue to report the number of COVID-19 hospital admissions using existing methodology and will updated additional SMR01 analysis on a monthly basis, as and when more recent data become available.

COVID-19 Testing in Adult Care Home in Scotland

As of 20 January 2021, Public Health Scotland took over reporting of weekly testing data on COVID-19 in adult Care Homes in Scotland – data prior to 11 January 2021 can be found on the [Scottish Government website](#).

This data is provisional management information submitted to the Turas Care Home Management system by Care Homes, and details numbers of people (i.e. staff and residents) tested in the last week. The numbers capture both those tests undertaken via NHS routes and those done via the Scottish Social Care portal.

Figures are an undercount in some cases as complete data was not collected for all Care Homes.

It is the responsibility of Boards to work with care homes as part of their oversight arrangements to quality assure this data. The role of PHS is to collate and publish only. Please use this information with caution.

Table 3: Adult care home testing for week ending 28 November 2021

Further information on COVID-19 testing in Adult Care Homes can be found at [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): trends in daily data - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#).

NHS Board	Care Home with confirmed COVID-19		Care Homes with no confirmed COVID-19
	Staff tested	Residents tested	Staff tested
Ayrshire and Arran	372	77	2,660
Borders	23	21	558
Dumfries & Galloway	30	0	1,011
Fife	131	0	2,460
Forth Valley	374	340	1,986
Grampian	153	9	3,792
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	538	334	6,615
Highland	99	47	1,915
Lanarkshire	336	327	3,434
Lothian	264	41	4,862
Orkney	0	0	133
Shetland	0	0	263
Tayside	180	4	2,919
Western Isles	79	18	378
Scotland	2,579	1,218	32,986

Please note some of the data is suppressed due to disclosure methodology being applied to protect patient confidentiality

Healthcare workers – COVID-19 Testing

In July 2020, the Scottish Government expanded COVID-19 testing (PCR) to include key healthcare workers in oncology and haemato-oncology in wards and day patient areas including radiotherapy; staffing wards caring for people over 65 years of age where the length of stay for the area is over three months, and wards within mental health services where the anticipated length of stay is also over three months. A data collection was initially set up to monitor the expansion of testing starting in July 2020. Weekly trend data, broken down by health board, is available on the [interactive dashboard](#).

Work was undertaken with Boards to improve the quality of the data and this collection has moved over to Public Health Scotland. This management information must be treated with caution as it may be subject to change as the quality of the data improves. Public Health Scotland is working closely with SG and Boards to improve data definitions and quality to ensure consistency across Scotland. As a result, data may be revised in subsequent weeks and any changes will be clearly signposted.

Table 4: Number of COVID-19 tests and positive results for healthcare workers for week ending 25 November 2021

Area	Total Eligible Staff	Total Staff tested	Number of positive tests ⁴	Number of Staff not tested - declined to test	Number of Staff not tested for operational reasons	Number of Staff not tested for other reasons
Specialist Cancer Wards and Treatment Areas	2,762	2,602	*	27	20	113
Long Stay Care of the Elderly	742	678	*	31	9	24
Long Stay Old Age Psychiatry and Learning Disability Wards	1,496	2,333	6	47	89	48
Scotland	5,000	5,613	14	105	118	185

4. Please note some of the data is suppressed due to disclosure methodology being applied to protect staff confidentiality. See [Appendix 5 – Healthcare Worker Testing](#) for notes on staff not tested.

These healthcare workers statistics will be reported within the dashboard only from 08 December 2021.

Test and Protect

Scotland's approach to contact tracing has continued to adapt throughout the pandemic to reflect changing circumstances, variability in cases, and increasing proportion of the population fully vaccinated since the roll out of the vaccination programme. The most recent [Strategic Framework](#) issued by the Scottish Government in November 2021 sets out how Scotland will continue to adapt now that we are in the phase described as "beyond level zero". That will require a constant review of the associated management information compiled in the weekly report. The information we produce will change over time to reflect the most critical information to help understand, plan and deliver contact tracing at any given point in time.

World Health Organisation (WHO) current guidance on "[Contact tracing in the context of COVID-19](#)" focuses on targeted approaches to contact tracing based on transmission patterns, engaging communities, and prioritising follow-up of high risk cases when it is not possible to identify, monitor and quarantine all contacts. For further information please refer to [Appendix 2](#).

Please note, PHS has moved to weekly reporting of this data and cumulative data is available in the [interactive dashboard](#). Data for the most recent week, previously included as provisional, is no longer included as this is variable due to cases which are still open (either because contact tracing is still underway or the NHS Board is still managing the case for a particular reason). Only finalised data will be included within the report going forward.

Further background information and definitions are available in [Appendix 6](#).

Index cases

An **index case** is generated for each positive result with a test date on or after 28 May 2020. This includes tests derived from Scottish laboratories and from UK Government laboratories.

An **individual** is a unique person who has had a positive test. An individual can have multiple positive tests which results in multiple cases within the test and protect system. In these figures, each person is only counted once.

Contact Tracing figures for the week ending 21 November 2021 (based on test date), are detailed in Table 5 below, which provides a recent time trend. A longer time trend is available on the [interactive dashboard](#).

Table 6 provides details of the status of the index cases for each week.

In the week ending 21 November 2021, there were 20,985 Index Cases, of which 17,533 (83.6%) had completed contact tracing by telephone or other digital methods, and a further 908 are in progress (4.3%).

There is a technical issue impacting the “New/Not yet started” and “In progress” cases for week ending 21 November 2021. Rapid analysis indicates that approximately 85% of these cases are complete. A solution has been identified and will be implemented for next week’s publication.

Table 5: Contact Tracing trend information, by week ending

	17 Oct	24 Oct	31 Oct	07 Nov	14 Nov	21 Nov
Total Index Cases ¹	18,319	18,391	18,478	20,009	21,594	20,985
Individuals ²	17,582	17,718	17,732	19,116	20,728	20,193

1. Does not include “Excluded” cases which are those where a decision has been made that the case should not have been created within the contact tracing system.
2. A count of unique individuals with a positive test. An individual can have multiple positive tests which results in multiple cases within the contact tracing system.

Table 6: Contact Tracing trend information by status, by week ending

Status of cases	17 Oct	24 Oct	31 Oct	07 Nov	14 Nov	21 Nov	Cumulative (from May 2020)
New/ Not yet started ¹	0	0	0	0	3	242	280
% New/ Not yet started	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	
In progress ²	1	0	0	0	29	908	942
% In progress	0	0	0	0	0.1	4.3	
Complete ³	16,410	16,470	16,460	17,937	19,354	17,533	622,719
% Complete	89.6	89.6	89.1	89.6	89.6	83.6	
Incomplete ⁴	1,908	1,921	2,018	2,072	2,208	2,302	84,348
% Incomplete	10.4	10.4	10.9	10.4	10.2	11	

1. New – New/not yet started cases within the contact tracing system.
2. In progress – The case is still in progress with either the case interview to be completed, or contacts related to the case to be followed up.
3. Complete - The case is complete and all achievable contact tracing has been carried out.
4. Incomplete - Unsuccessful attempts to reach or carry out a case interview via the telephone, or for the index case to provide contacts via digital contact tracing (SMS)

Method of Contacting Index Cases

Public Health Scotland works closely with National Services Scotland (NSS) and the Scottish Government to enable local NHS Boards and the National Contact Centre (NCC) to carry out COVID-19 contact tracing effectively. The approach to contact tracing has adapted as restrictions and policy have changed throughout the pandemic in order to best meet the needs of the Scottish population. As numbers of new cases have increased, the method has changed from attempting to phone all new cases and contacts - to prioritising the highest risk situations for telephone calls and sending public health advice by SMS text to all others, who have tested positive for COVID-19 and their close contacts.

The introduction of SMS messaging was designed to get the best public health advice about isolation to cases and contacts as quickly as possible, this is especially pertinent when daily case numbers are very high. The approach was part of a deliberate decision to manage resources through an agreed framework and is in keeping with the evidence-informed advice of the European Centre for Disease Control.

All index cases will receive a series of SMS messages containing Public Health information and advice, which will then be followed by contact by telephone for those who self identify as having visited high risk settings or have not provided any information via the online contact tracing form.

Table 7 below shows a breakdown of the methods used to contact the index cases over time.

Table 7: Contact method used for contact tracing of index cases trend information

	17 Oct	24 Oct	31 Oct	07 Nov	14 Nov	21 Nov
Telephone	12,033	12,232	12,052	12,387	13,326	15,335
<i>% Telephone</i>	65.7	66.5	65.2	61.9	61.7	73.1
SMS	6,286	6,159	6,426	7,622	8,268	5,650
<i>% SMS</i>	34.3	33.5	34.8	38.1	38.3	26.9

In the week ending 21 November 2021, 73.1% of index cases received a telephone call.

Time for a Positive Index Case to be Contact Traced

The data within this section are based on the number of **completed cases** which are recorded in the contact tracing software, these figures are preliminary and may be updated in subsequent publications.

The three measures shown are;

- the time between a sample being taken and the positive individual being contacted (i.e. interviewed by a contact tracer or completing the online tracing form)

- the time between the record appearing in the CMS and the positive individual being contacted (i.e. interviewed by a contact tracer or completing the online tracing form)
- the time between the record appearing in the CMS and contact tracing being closed (i.e. contacts have been interviewed, attempted to be interviewed or contacted digitally).

These figures are now weekly measures, data are available for previous weeks within the [interactive dashboard](#).

Table 8 and Figure 10 below describes the timeliness of contact tracing by calculating the hours between a test sample being taken and the index case being contacted by Test and Protect either by phone or SMS.

Table 8: Time (hours) between date test sample taken (specimen date) and the positive index case being contacted, for cases completed⁵

Hours taken	Week Ending 21 November 2021		
	Number of Complete Index Cases	% of Total Complete Cases	% of Total Complete & Incomplete Cases
0-24	3,535	20.2	17.8
24-48	7,409	42.3	37.4
48-72	1,788	10.2	9.0
Over 72	1,035	5.9	5.2
Not recorded* - SMS	3,410	19.5	17.2
Not recorded* – Phone	356	2.0	1.8
Total Complete Cases	17,533	100	
Incomplete Cases	2,302		11.6
Total Complete & Incomplete Cases	19,835		100

⁵ For further information and additional notes on Contact Tracing, please see [Appendix 6 – Contact Tracing](#)

*Improvements into recording of times and dates are being investigated and technical solutions will be identified to reduce the proportion of ‘Not recorded’ cases.

Figure 10: Trend in time (hours) between date test sample taken (specimen date) and the positive individual being called for cases completed; by week

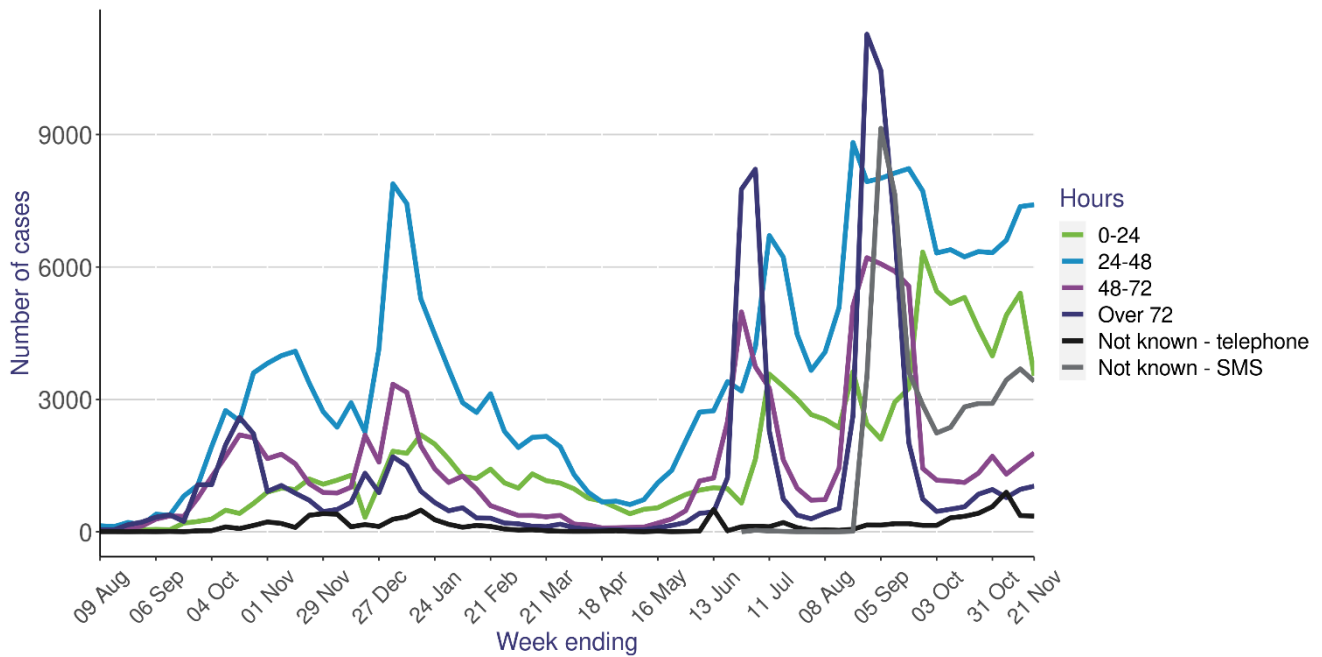


Figure 10 shows that more positive cases were contacted over 72 hours after their test sample was taken in June 2021 and August 2021, which corresponds with a rise in cases over the same period.

On 21 September 2021, there was a technical issue which affected the availability of Test & Protect data. This caused operational delays for the contact tracing service initiating communication with some index cases by up to 24 hours. This issue was rapidly addressed and has subsequently been resolved.

Table 9: Time (hours) between case created in CMS and the positive individual being contacted^{5,6}

Hours taken	Week Ending 21 November 2021		
	Number of Complete Index Cases	% of Total Complete Cases	% of Total Complete & Incomplete Cases
0-24	11,653	66.5	58.7
24-48	1,347	7.7	6.8
48-72	238	1.4	1.2
Over 72	530	3.0	2.7
Not recorded* – SMS	3,410	19.5	17.2
Not recorded* - Phone	355	2.0	1.8
Total Complete Cases	17,533	100	
Incomplete Cases	2,302		11.6
Total Complete & Incomplete Cases	19,835		100

5 For further information and additional notes on Contact Tracing, please see [Appendix 6 – Contact Tracing](#)

6 Includes being interviewed by a contact tracer or submitting preliminary information via a CO3 form

*Improvements into recording of times and dates are being investigated and technical solutions will be identified to reduce the proportion of ‘Not recorded’ cases.

Table 10: Time (hours) between case created in CMS to its closure^{5,7}

Hours taken	Week Ending 21 November 2021		
	Number of Complete Index Cases	% of Total Complete Cases	% of Total Complete & Incomplete Cases
0-24	13,607	77.6	68.6
24-48	2,393	13.7	12.1
48-72	489	2.8	2.5
Over 72	753	4.3	3.8
Not recorded* – SMS	111	0.6	0.6
Not recorded* - Phone	180	1.0	0.9
Total Complete Cases	17,533	100	
Incomplete Cases	2,302		11.6
Total Complete & Incomplete Cases	19,835		100

5 For further information and additional notes on Contact Tracing, please see [Appendix 6 – Contact Tracing](#)

7 Measured by the time taken to complete the final contact interview for high risk settings/contacts and those completed via SMS

*Improvements into recording of times and dates are being investigated and technical solutions will be identified to reduce the proportion of ‘Not recorded’ cases.

Incomplete index cases

Table 11 and Figure 11 below show the different reasons why an index case is categorised as incomplete (previously referred to as failed) within the contact tracing system.

Incomplete cases are defined as: unsuccessful attempts to carry out a case interview via the telephone, or for the index case to provide contacts via digital contact tracing. This would include scenarios where the mobile/home phone/email address provided by the case was incorrect and no other method of contact could be established; where multiple SMS/telephone call attempts to the case had been made but not been successful in eliciting a response from the index case; where the index case has failed to pass relevant data protection identity checks and where the index case has refused to participate in the contact tracing process.

For operational purposes some index cases are categorised as incomplete because the telephone process has started, but does not complete for the reasons outlined in Table 10 below. Public Health information is typically sent by SMS to 99% of the incomplete index cases.

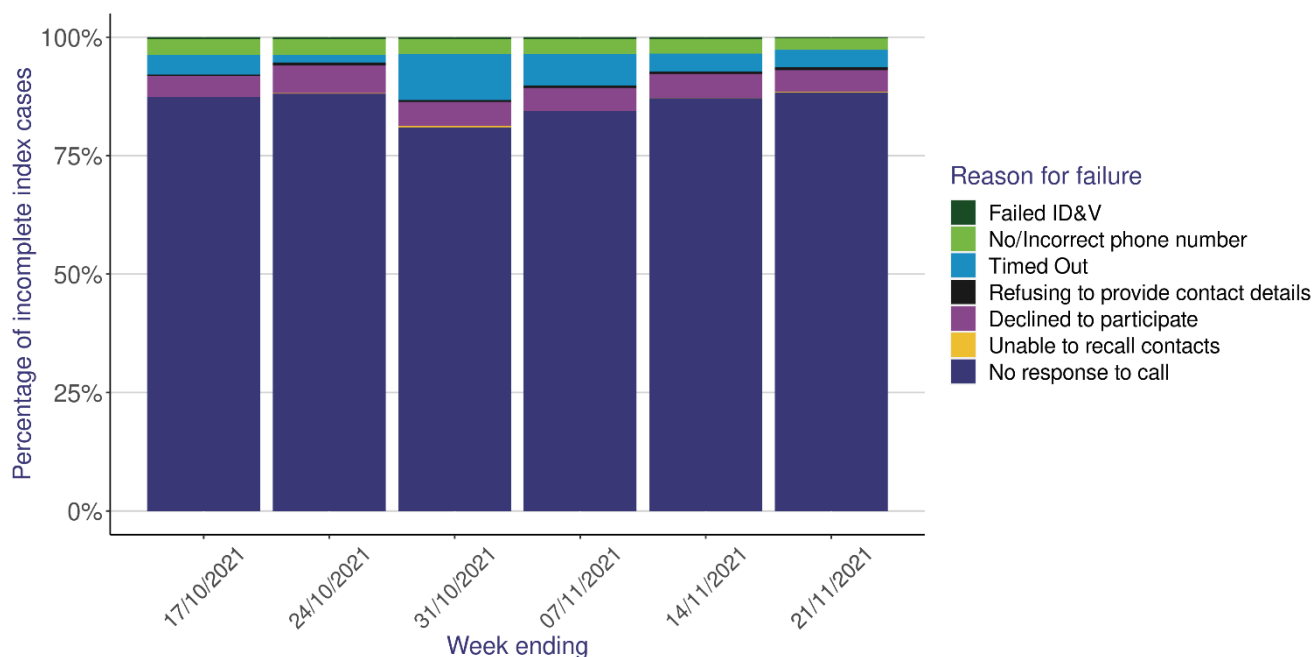
Table 11: Number of incomplete index cases by reason

Reason for Incompletion	Week Ending 21 November 2021	
	Number of Index Cases	% of Incomplete Index Cases
Failed ID & verification	7	0.3
No response to call	2,034	88.4
No/incorrect phone number	54	2.4
Refused to provide contact details	15	0.7
Declined to participate / unable to recall contacts	105	4.6
Timed out ¹	85	3.7
Total incomplete cases	2,302	100.0
% incomplete as proportion of all index cases		11.6

1. Timed out includes individuals contacted by SMS and asked to complete an online contact tracing form, but haven't completed the form within 5 days.

In week ending 21 November 2021, 88.4% of incomplete index cases were due to the index case not responding to the multiple calls from Test and Protect.

Figure 11: Proportion of reasons for incomplete index cases



Contacts

The Test and Protect system ensures all positive index cases are asked to identify their close contacts, whether they were contacted by telephone and/or SMS. Table 12 below shows the recent trend information of contacts reported to Test and Protect.

Table 12: Contact Tracing contacts trend information, by week ending

	17 Oct	24 Oct	31 Oct	07 Nov	14 Nov	21 Nov
Total Primary Contacts ¹	34,505	34,817	33,947	38,817	39,403	41,359
Unique Primary Contacts ²	24,244	25,186	25,134	28,658	28,878	29,877
Average number of primary contacts per case	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0

1. Total number of primary contacts recorded in the contact tracing system.

2. Unique number of primary contacts each week. A contact may have been in close contact with multiple index cases.

The average number of primary contacts per case has remained stable over recent weeks.

Contacts not required to self-isolate

It is worth noting that from 9 August 2021 under 18's do not need to be reported as close contacts. Revised isolation and contact tracing guidance for children and young people under 18 split contacts into 'high' and 'low' risk. High risk contacts are reported through Test and protect with low risk contacts identified by schools and issued with public health guidance locally. Test and Protect does not gather the details of low risk contacts and this is not contained in these figures.

Since the beginning of contact tracing, a small proportion of primary contacts who were successfully contacted were advised they did not need to isolate. Up to 21 November 2021, a total of **3,411** cumulative primary contacts, pertaining to completed index cases, were not advised to self-isolate. This represents **1.2%** of the total **294,992** cumulative primary contacts for which this information is known. Some reasons why contacts do not need to isolate include; children under the age of 16, contact was wearing PPE or did not come into close contact with a positive case.

In the week ending 21 November 2021, of the **29,877** unique contacts recorded, **5,567** (18.6%) went on to test positive within ten days of their contact with an index case.

Travel outside of Scotland cases

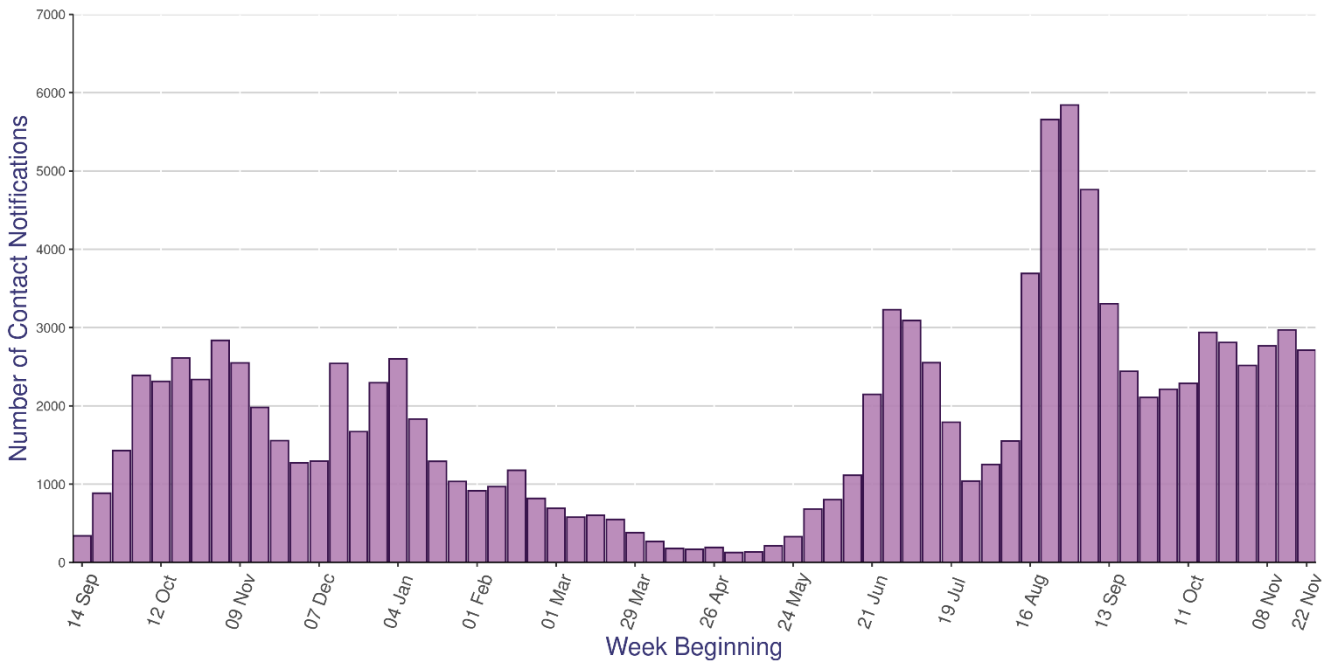
Since 28 September 2020 fields have been available to record information about whether a case has travelled outside of Scotland. In the week ending 21 November 2021, 18,457 index cases were newly created on CMS, of which 11,130 had a fully completed index case interview. Of those interviewed, **354** travelled to the UK (excluding Scotland), **363** travelled to Europe and **31** to the rest of the world.

This information is collected on the contact tracing interview and is where outside of Scotland travel information is recorded. Please note we are aware of an undercount for those travelled outside Scotland. This is a data quality issue due to recording of the travel information, Public Health Scotland is working closely with contact tracing leads to improve this recording.

Protect Scotland App

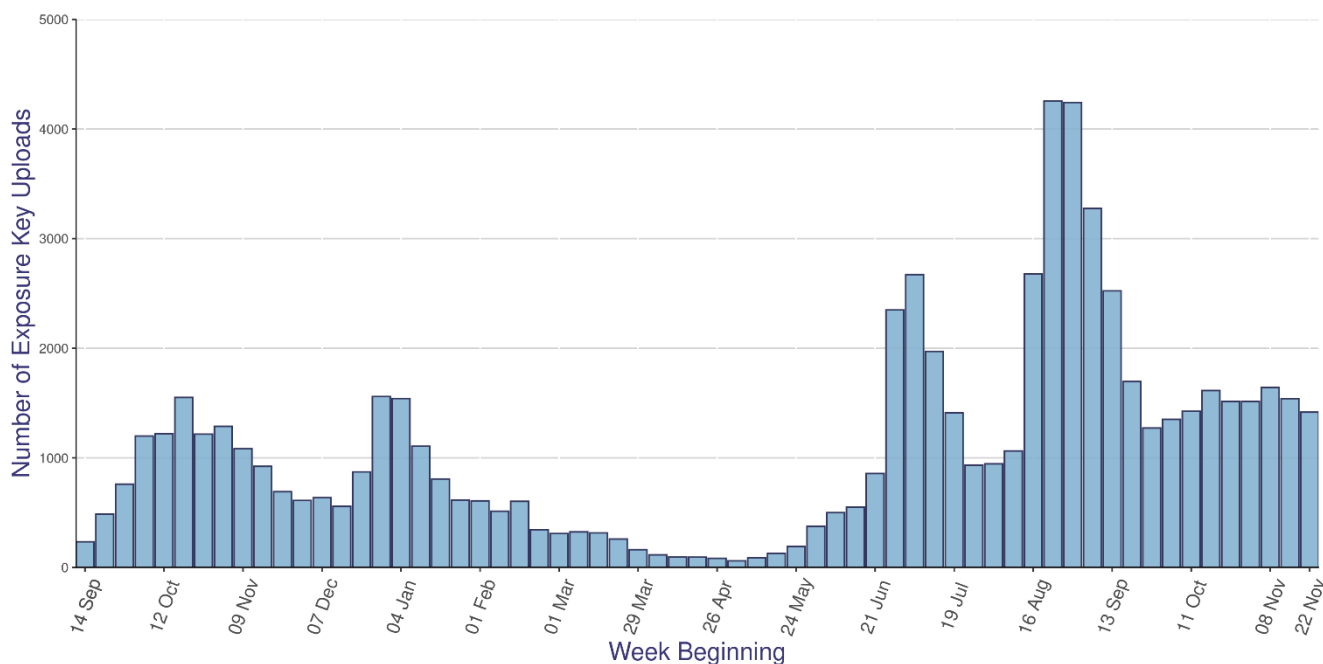
The Protect Scotland App was launched on 10 September 2020. It is free and designed to protect individuals and reduce the spread of coronavirus. The app alerts individuals if they have been in close contact with another app user who tests positive for coronavirus. If they test positive, it can help in determining contacts that may have otherwise been missed while keeping individual's information private and anonymous. As of 28 November 2021 the total number of people who have downloaded the app is **2,363,991** with the number of contact notifications at **113,631** (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Weekly number of contact notifications sent from the Protect Scotland App from 14 September 2020 to 28 November 2021



As of 28 November 2021, **68,876** exposure keys had been uploaded to the central server by index cases to enable contact notifications to be sent to those with whom they had close contact around the time they were likely to have been infectious (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Weekly number of exposure key uploads to the Protect Scotland App from 14 September 2020 to 28 November 2021



These Protect Scotland App statistics will be reported within the dashboard only from 08 December 2021.

Event and Settings Cases

Due to changes in contact tracing, Public Health Scotland has been unable to identify settings and events that index cases attended in the 7 days prior to symptom onset. This section of the report has not been updated since 28 August 2021 with historical data prior to this date presented in the Settings tab of the [interactive dashboard](#).

Public Health Scotland published the [impact of COP26 on COVID-19 infections](#) on 16 November 2021, which provides preliminary findings on the impact of COP26 on COVID-19 infections in Scotland.

Quarantining Statistics

These statistics provide a summary of the number of people entering Scotland from outside the UK, those required to quarantine, and the numbers contacted by the National Contact Centre (NCC). Passenger arrivals into Scotland are provided by the Home Office to PHS. PHS take a sample of those who are required to quarantine and pass the data to NHS National Services Scotland, which runs the NCC on PHS's behalf.

Those arriving into Scotland who have been in a country on the red list (high risk) at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland are required to quarantine in a hotel for a minimum of 10 days (further information available on the Scottish Government website). Those arriving in Scotland who have been in a country on the amber list (non-high risk) are required to quarantine at home.

Up to 23 June 2021, a sample of those individuals quarantining at home were contacted by the NCC. These calls were paused in order to prioritise contact tracing. Since 13 July 2021, these call have resumed. All travellers (except those exempt and those under 18 years of age) will receive an email, providing them with appropriate public health information on self-isolation and testing. Unvaccinated travellers arriving from an Amber country are also called by the NCC. Fully vaccinated travellers arriving from an Amber country, or travellers arriving from a Green country, receive a SMS and email. Arrivals from a Red country receive an email and continue to be managed via quarantine. Travellers under the age of 18 are not contacted.

Table 13: Quarantine Statistics by date (22 June 2020 to 28 November 2021)⁹

	Week Ending 28 November 2021	Cumulative
Number of people arriving in Scotland	58,614	1,718,239
Number of people requiring to quarantine in a hotel (anywhere in the UK)	-	22,266
Number of people requiring to quarantine at home	1,769	487,931
Number of people contacted by National Centre	1,522	145,773

⁹Please note some of the data is suppressed due to disclosure methodology being applied to protect staff confidentiality.

Of the total number of people contacted by the National Centre, the below table shows the breakdown of these contacts.

Table 14: Number of people contacted by National Centre by status (22 June 2020 to 28 November 2021)⁹

	Week Ending 28 November 2021	Cumulative
Successful contacts made	1,285	134,255
Unable to contact individual	176	11,457
In progress	61	61

⁹ For further information and additional notes on Contact Tracing, please see [Appendix 7 – Quarantine Statistics](#).

These quarantine statistics will be reported within the dashboard only from 08 December 2021.

Lateral Flow Device Testing

Across Scotland, there are numerous testing pathways being rolled out using Lateral Flow Devices (LFD) - a clinically validated swab antigen test taken that does not require a laboratory for processing. This test can produce rapid results within 45 minutes at the location of the test.

Some of the areas using LFD tests are: schools, health and social care workers, care homes and more. Public Health Scotland has collected the information on the number of LFD tests carried out across Scotland and will now publish this information weekly. This section is the totality of LFD across Scotland and across strategies. Sections focussing in on specific topics such as Schools, Higher Education and Community testing can be found later in the report.

LFD testing in Scotland expanded from 26 April 2021, with everyone able to access rapid COVID-19 testing even if they had no symptoms. Any individual who receives a positive test result using a Lateral Flow Device is advised to self-isolate and arrange for a confirmatory PCR test. The PCR result will determine the number of cases of COVID-19 in Scotland.

Since 19 November 2020, there have been 15,100,636 LFD tests carried out in Scotland, of which 104,406 were positive (0.7%). Figure 14 below shows the weekly trend of tests carried out from week ending 29 November 2020 to 28 November 2021. There has been a 20.1% decrease in the number of tests carried out since the week ending 14 November 2021. Table 14 shows the number of LFD tests carried out in Scotland by testing group, and Table 15 shows the number of LFD tests by Health Board of residence of the individual taking the test.

For additional details on Lateral Flow Device Tests, please see - [Appendix 8 – Lateral Flow Device Testing](#)

Figure 14: Trend of LFD tests carried out in Scotland from 29 November 2020 to 28 November 2021

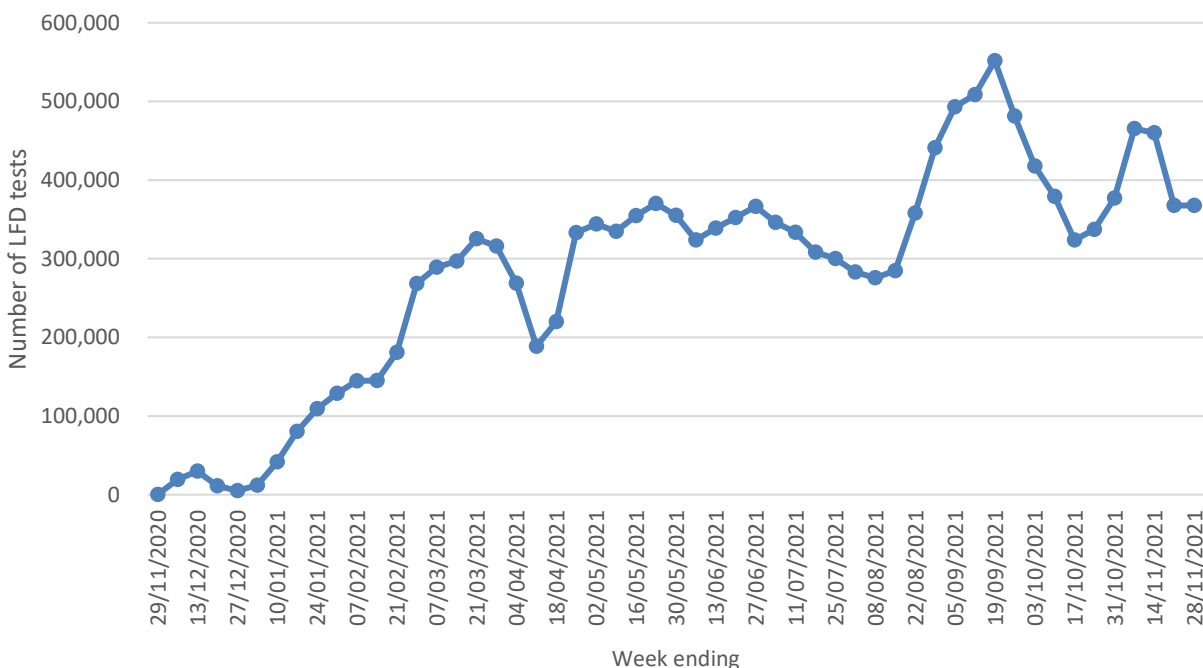


Table 15: Number of LFD¹⁰ tests by Test group 19 November 2020 – 28 November 2021

Test Group	Test Reason	Number of tests	Number of positive tests	% LFT positive
Care Home Testing	Care Home - Visiting Professional	53,773	69	0.1%
	Care Home - Visitor	648,238	489	0.1%
	Care Home Staff	1,562,759	1,260	0.1%
Community Testing	Community Testing	97,248	875	0.9%
Education Testing	Combined School Staff	50,409	130	0.3%
	ELC Staff	292,478	1,129	0.4%
	Primary School Staff	1,401,557	4,002	0.3%
	Secondary School Pupils	868,196	7,811	0.9%
	Secondary School Staff	771,067	2,067	0.3%
	University Staff	10,414	67	0.6%
	University Students	38,309	323	0.8%
Healthcare Testing	Healthcare Worker	2,674,244	4,796	0.2%
	Primary Care And Independent Contractors	185,859	258	0.1%
Social Care Testing	Children, Young People and Mental Health	985	0	0%
	NSS Portal Social Care	638,101	881	0.1%
	Residential Homes	13,986	17	0.1%
	Support Services	16,521	113	0.7%
Universal Offer	Attend An Event	594,530	1,601	0.3%
	High Cases In Local Area	261,867	5,080	1.9%
	Lives With Someone Who Is Shielding	40,019	710	1.8%
	Travel Within UK	136,856	648	0.5%
	Universal Offer	1,787,143	41,309	2.3%
Workplace Testing	Private Sector	20,257	61	0.3%
	Public Sector	66,289	185	0.3%
	Quarantine Hotel Staff/Security Personnel	4,167	53	1.3%
	Third Sector	1,552	6	0.4%
	UK Gov Other	2,130,205	24,563	1.2%
Other	Other	636,878	5,522	0.9%
Total	Total	15,100,636	104,406	0.7%

Data extracted: 29 November 2021

Please note some of the data is suppressed due to disclosure methodology being applied to protect staff confidentiality.

Table 16: Number of LFD¹⁰ tests, up until 28 November 2021, by NHS Board of Residence (based on the postcode provided by the individual taking the test)

Board of Residence	Number of tests	Number of positive tests	% LFD positive
NHS Ayrshire & Arran	1,091,891	7,414	0.7%
NHS Borders	313,831	1,874	0.6%
NHS Dumfries & Galloway	428,603	2,568	0.6%
NHS Fife	920,952	7,794	0.8%
NHS Forth Valley	827,933	5,973	0.7%
NHS Grampian	1,877,868	10,047	0.5%
NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde	2,723,347	22,711	0.8%
NHS Highland	983,677	4,955	0.5%
NHS Lanarkshire	1,549,738	12,937	0.8%
NHS Lothian	2,389,519	17,773	0.7%
NHS Orkney	77,979	401	0.5%
NHS Shetland	95,904	357	0.4%
NHS Tayside	1,212,118	7,534	0.6%
NHS Western Isles	108,297	268	0.2%
Unknown	498,979	1,800	0.4%
Total	15,100,636	104,406	0.7%

Data extracted: 29 November 2021

10 For additional details on Lateral Flow Device Tests, please see - [Appendix 8 – Lateral Flow Device Testing](#).

Targeted Community Testing

The Community Testing Programme is ongoing across Scotland. This programme is a mixture of LFD and PCR tests. This is targeted at areas where there are concerns around community transmission levels, and offer testing to any member of that community. Further information is available within the [interactive dashboard](#).

Table 17: Targeted Community Testing (18 January 2021 to 28 November 2021)

Symptoms	Week Ending 28 November 2021			Cumulative		
	Number of Tests	Number Positive	% positive	Number of Tests	Number Positive	% positive
Asymptomatic	12,403	1,286	10.4	540,996	43,740	8.1
Symptomatic ¹¹	11,437	2,454	21.5	428,000	90,033	21.0
All¹²	24,640	3,943	16.0	999,619	140,847	14.1

¹¹ Symptomatic - the individual has selected on the booking website they have symptoms.

¹² In week ending 28 November 2021, 800 tests were of unknown symptomatic status of which 203 were positive.

Table 18: Targeted Community Testing by Health Board (Week to 28 November 2021)

Health Board (of site)	Number of Tests	Number of Positive Test Results	% positive
NHS Ayrshire and Arran	985	138	14.0
NHS Borders	456	82	18.0
NHS Dumfries and Galloway	1,431	201	14.1
NHS Fife	889	174	19.6
NHS Forth Valley	2,842	544	19.1
NHS Grampian	710	88	12.4
NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde	4,178	578	13.8
NHS Highland	92	0	0.0
NHS Lanarkshire	6,853	1,155	16.9
NHS Lothian	4,393	647	14.7
NHS Tayside	1,802	336	18.7
Unknown Health Board	9	0	0.0
Total	24,640	3,943	16.0

Please note some of the data is suppressed due to disclosure methodology being applied to protect staff confidentiality

These targeted community testing statistics will be reported within the dashboard only from 08 December 2021.

COVID-19 Vaccine

On 08 December 2020, a COVID-19 vaccine developed by Pfizer BioNTech was first used in the UK as part of national immunisation programmes. The AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) vaccine was also [approved for use](#) in the national programme, and rollout of this vaccine began on 04 January 2021. Moderna (Spikevax) vaccine was approved for use on 08 January 2021 and rollout of this vaccine began on 07 April 2021. These vaccines have met strict standards of safety, quality and effectiveness set out by the independent Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA).

For most people, a 2-dose schedule is advised for the vaccines. For the Pfizer BioNTech (Comirnaty) vaccine, the second vaccine dose can be offered between 3 to 12 weeks after the first dose. For the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) and Moderna (Spikevax) vaccine, the second dose can be offered 4 to 12 weeks after the first dose.

Information on uptake across the vaccine programme is available on a daily basis via the PHS [COVID-19 Daily Dashboard](#), 7 days a week at 2pm. This provides a cumulative picture of the position nationally and locally.

The dashboard provides total uptake nationally with breakdowns by [Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation \(JCVI\)](#) age based cohorts and non age based cohorts for priority groups 1-9.

The vaccination content of this weekly publication is kept under continual review and specific editions have contained more in-depth analyses of uptake by particular groups or characteristics, including uptake by ethnicity and deprivation category, for teachers, for prisoners and for pregnant women. We also include weekly information on vaccine effectiveness and COVID-19 cases, acute hospitalisations, and deaths by vaccine status.

COVID-19 Vaccine Certification

To show COVID-19 vaccine status, there are a number of options and individuals can choose to use one or more of these:

- Use the NHS Covid Status App
- Request a paper copy of your COVID-19 Status
- Download a PDF copy of your COVID-19 Status

The NHS Covid Status App was launched on 30 September 2021. It is free and offers digital proof of vaccination via a QR code for each vaccination received. You can request a vaccine certificate if you're aged 12 and over and have been vaccinated in Scotland. The record will not show any vaccinations given outside of Scotland.

- As of midnight 27 November 2021 the NHS Covid Status App has been downloaded 1,872,022 times. It is important to note a single user may choose to download the App on multiple devices, so this figure does not represent unique individuals.
- Between 3 September 2021 (introduction of QR codes) and midnight 27 November 2021
 - 549,537 paper copies of COVID-19 Status have been requested. This may not represent unique users if an individual requests a second copy (for example if they have lost their paper copy).
 - 1,338,568* PDF versions of COVID-19 Status have been downloaded. This provides a measure of the total number of times a new QR code has been generated via PDF. An individual can generate more than one successful QR code so the figure does not represent unique users.

*1st, 2nd, 3rd October data for PDFs is missing due to a technical error, we can reasonably estimate that there were 35,000 – 45,000 PDFs successfully generated PDFs in total for those three days.

COVID-19 cases, hospitalisations, and deaths by vaccine status

Vaccine Surveillance

Public Health Scotland has a [COVID-19 vaccine surveillance strategy](#) to monitor the effectiveness, safety and impact of all approved COVID-19 vaccines in Scotland. The key measure of the success of the vaccination programme in preventing infection, hospitalisations and deaths is vaccine effectiveness.

The summary data presented in this chapter record the total number of COVID-19 cases, COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions and confirmed COVID-19 deaths by their vaccination status and does not assess the effectiveness of the vaccine or whether the vaccine has worked in these individuals. The latter requires a careful examination of each case to explore possible reasons, which could be related to the test, virus or the person (e.g. pre-existing conditions).

Summary of key results

- Following a peak in August 2021, COVID-19 cases decreased, then increased again in October 2021 and have recently showed signs of decreasing again.
- In the last week from 20 November 2021 to 26 November 2021, the seven-day rolling average of COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions decreased from 66.71 to 50.43 admissions per day.
- In the last four weeks from 30 October 2021 to 26 November 2021, the age-standardised COVID-19 related acute hospital admission rates are lower for vaccinated individuals than unvaccinated individuals
- From 29 December 2020 to 24 November 2021, 1,467 individuals tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 by PCR more than 14 days after receiving their second dose of COVID-19 vaccine and subsequently died with COVID-19 recorded as an underlying or contributory cause of death. This equates to 0.038% of those who have received at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccines.
- Age-standardised mortality rates for COVID-19 deaths are lower for people who have received at least two doses of a COVID-19 vaccine compared to individuals that are unvaccinated or have received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.

Overall results of COVID-19 cases and hospitalisations, and deaths by vaccination status

COVID-19 cases by vaccination status

[Recent studies](#) have been released by the UK Health Security Agency, formerly Public Health England (PHE), looking into the effect of vaccination against mild and severe COVID-19 (Alpha and Delta variants). [UKHSA analyses](#) show vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic disease with the Delta variant to be approximately 65 to 70% with AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) and 80 to 95% with the Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) and Moderna (Spikevax) vaccines. [Data from the UKHSA](#) shows that vaccine effectiveness against Delta infection is waning but remains high against hospitalisation and death.

The [first real world results](#) evaluating the impact of a booster vaccine against symptomatic COVID-19 disease (Delta variant) shows very high vaccine effectiveness at 93-94%, which is higher than for the primary course.

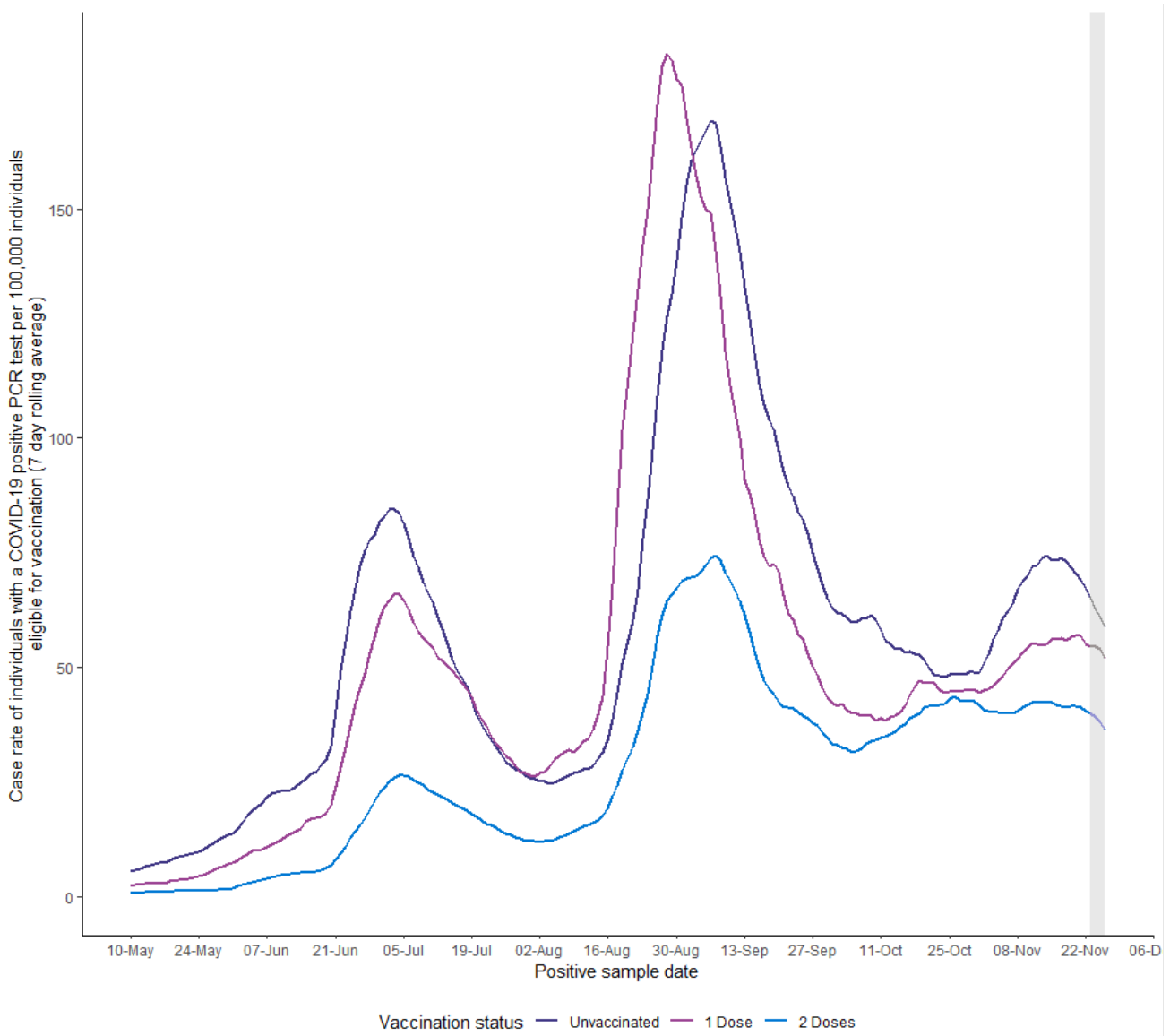
Table 19: Number of COVID-19 positive cases individuals by week and vaccination status, 30 October 2021 to 26 November 2021

Vaccination Status	Unvaccinated			1 Dose			2 or more Doses		
Week	No. of Cases	Total pop. unvaccinated	% Cases	No. of Cases	Total pop. with 1 dose	% Cases	No. of Cases	Total pop. with 2 or more doses	% Cases
30 October - 05 November 2021	6,930	1,617,579	0.43%	1,217	366,062	0.33%	10,795	3,862,547	0.28%
06 November - 12 November 2021	8,118	1,598,621	0.51%	1,423	371,809	0.38%	11,516	3,874,548	0.30%
13 November - 19 November 2021	7,999	1,587,353	0.50%	1,479	373,117	0.40%	11,247	3,883,819	0.29%
20 November - 26 November 2021	6,497	1,579,637	0.41%	1,354	371,420	0.36%	9,849	3,893,229	0.25%

Vaccination status is determined as at the date of PCR specimen date according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated.

In the last week from 20 November to 26 November 2021, the case rate in unvaccinated populations was 411 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 individuals, compared to 253 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 individuals vaccinated with two or more doses.

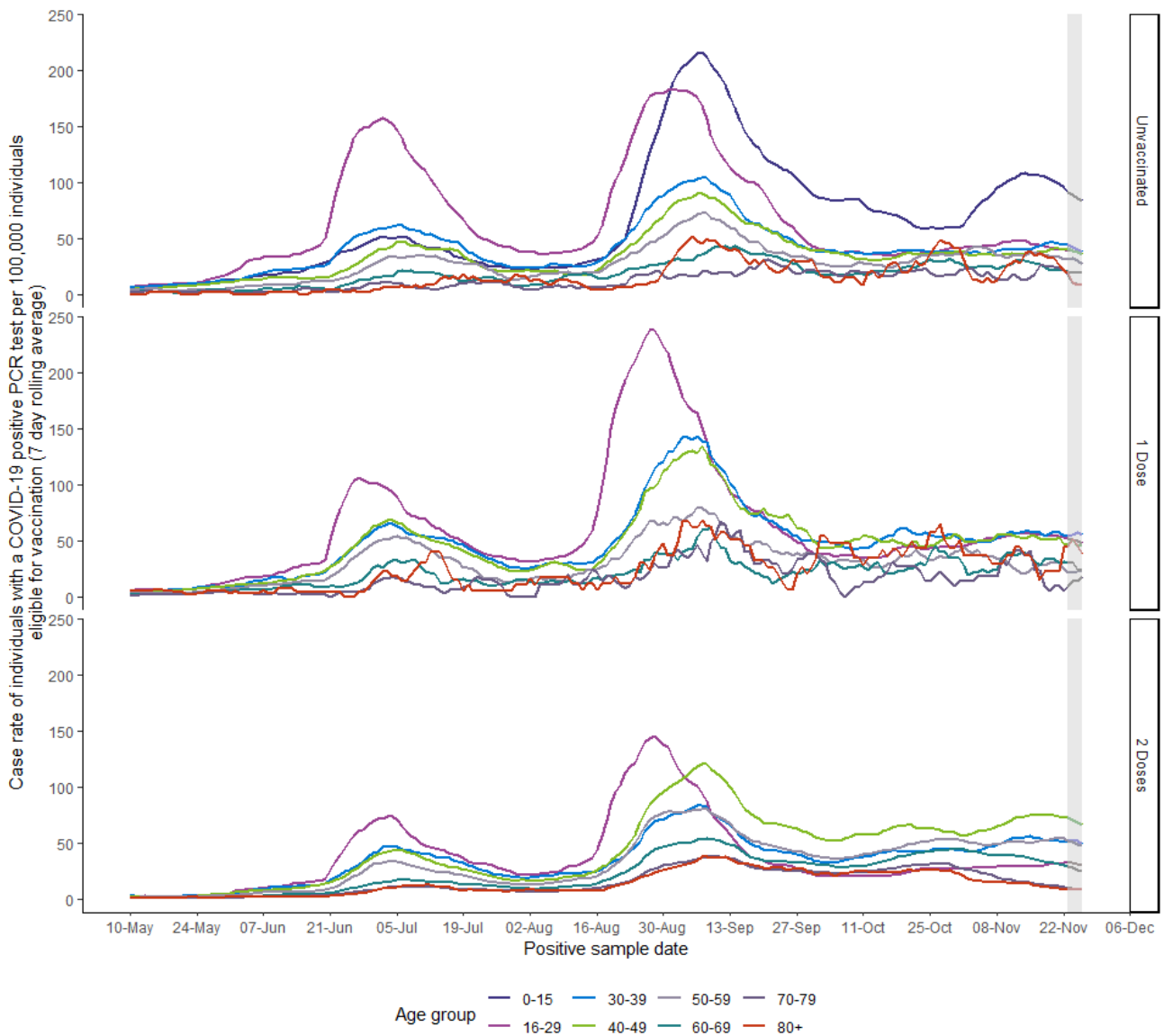
Figure 15: COVID-19 case rate per 100,000 individuals eligible for vaccination by vaccination status, seven-day rolling average from 10 May 2021 to 26 November 2021



Vaccination status is determined as at the date of PCR specimen date according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated.

Following a peak in August 2021, COVID-19 cases decreased. There was then an increase in COVID-19 cases in October 2021 which is now showing signs of decreasing. There are lower rates of cases in vaccinated individuals compared to unvaccinated individuals.

Figure 16: COVID-19 case rate per 100,000 individuals eligible for vaccination by vaccination status and age group, seven-day rolling average from 10 May 2021 to 26 November 2021

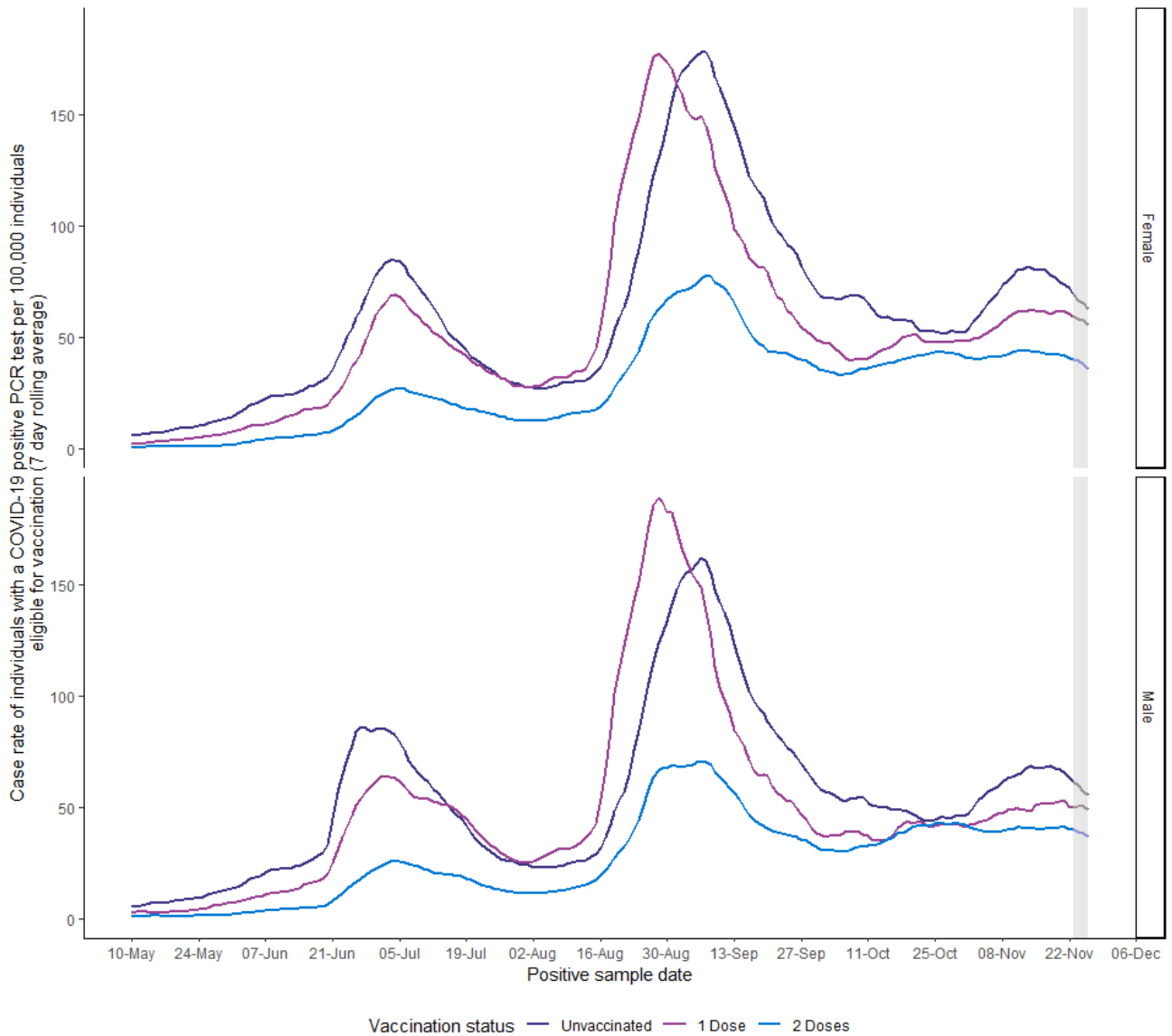


Vaccination status is determined as at the date of PCR specimen date according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. Patient age is determined as their age at the date of admission. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated.

Since 10 May 2021, a higher proportion of COVID-19 positive PCR cases have been in unvaccinated individuals under the age of 30 years.

Since 30 August 2021, case rates per 100,000 individuals have been highest in unvaccinated individuals in the age group 0-15 years.

Figure 17: COVID-19 case rate per 100,000 individuals eligible for vaccination by sex and vaccine status, seven-day rolling average from 10 May 2021 to 26 November 2021



Vaccination status is determined as at the date of PCR specimen date according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated.

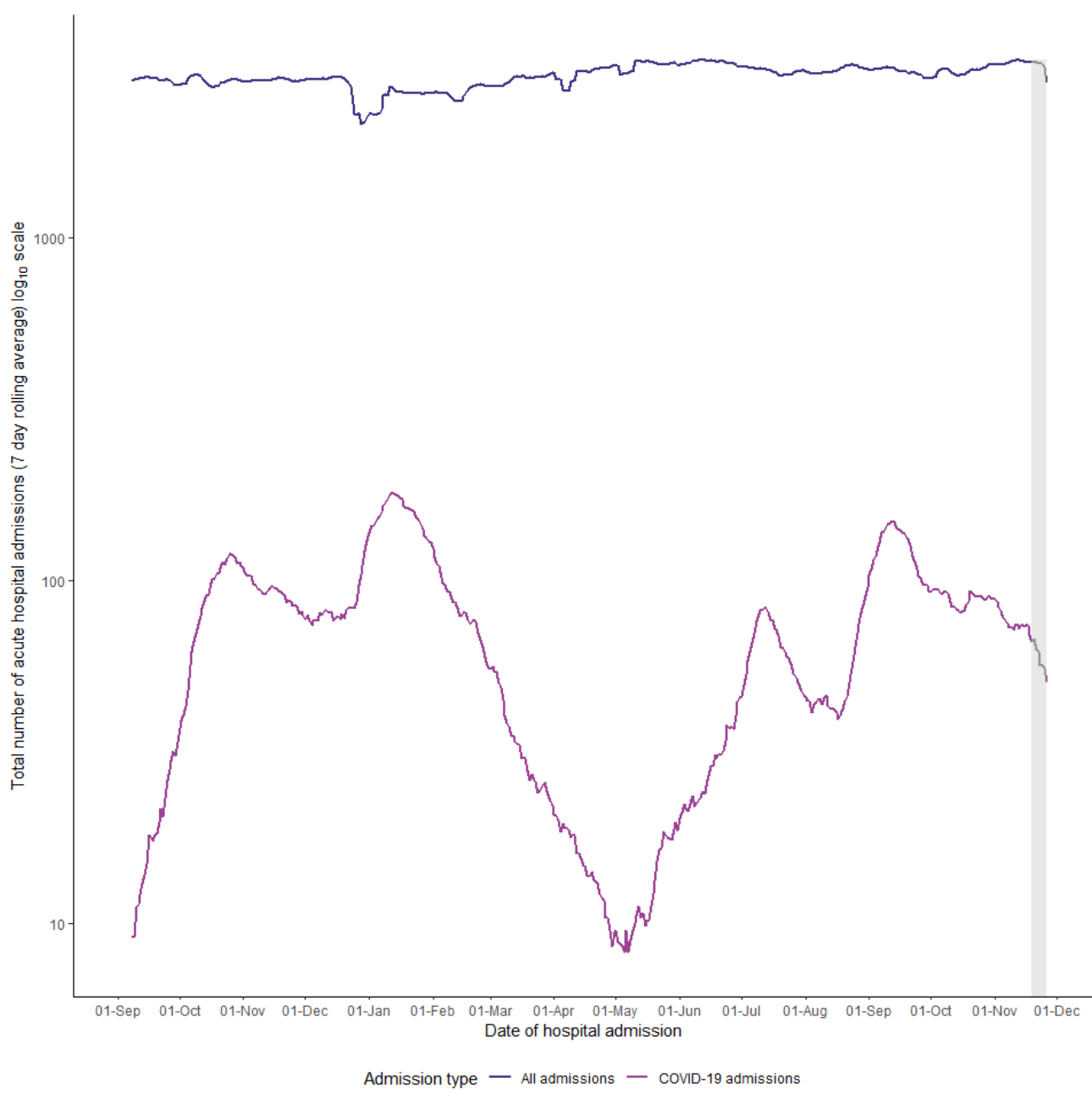
COVID-19 case rates are similar between females and males.

COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions by vaccine status

[A number of studies](#) have estimated vaccine effectiveness against hospitalisation and have found high levels of protection against hospitalisation with all vaccines against the Alpha variant. A recent paper observed effectiveness against hospitalisation of over 90% with the Delta variant with all three COVID-19 vaccines including AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), and Moderna (Spikevax). In most groups there is relatively limited waning of protection against hospitalisation over a period of at least five months after the second dose.

From 01 September 2020 to 26 November 2021, there were a total of 1,339,409 acute hospital admissions for any cause, of which 30,840 were associated with a COVID-19 PCR positive test 14 days prior, on admission, the day after admission or during their stay. Using the 90-day exclusion criteria between positive COVID-19 PCR tests associated with an acute hospital admission, 30,837 individuals were admitted to hospital, of which 100 were readmitted more than 90 days after their first admission.

Figure 18: Seven-day rolling average on a \log_{10} scale: acute hospital admissions where the individual had a COVID-19 positive PCR test 14 days prior, on admission or during their stay in hospital, compared to all acute hospital admissions, 01 September 2020 to 26 November 2021



Data displayed are on a \log_{10} scale. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated.

In the last four weeks from 30 October 2021 to 26 November 2021, the number of COVID-19 related hospital admissions have decreased. The number of COVID-19 related hospital admissions are small, relative to all acute hospitalisations.

Table 20: Age-standardised rate of acute hospital admissions where an individual had a COVID-19 positive PCR test up to 14 days prior, on admission, or during their stay in hospital, by week and vaccination status, 30 October 2021 to 26 November 2021

Week/Vaccination Status	Unvaccinated		1 Dose		2 or more Doses	
	No. hospitalised	Age Standardised hospitalisation Rate per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals	No. hospitalised	Age Standardised hospitalisation Rate per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals	No. hospitalised	Age Standardised hospitalisation Rate per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals
30 October - 05 November 2021	146	29.10 (22.06 - 36.14)	19	10.40 (3.81 - 16.99)	377	7.22 (6.48 - 7.96)
06 November - 12 November 2021	137	24.38 (17.62 - 31.14)	17	17.37 (5.31 - 29.42)	361	7.03 (6.29 - 7.76)
13 November - 19 November 2021	133	19.57 (14.12 - 25.03)	19	17.07 (5.44 - 28.70)	313	6.06 (5.38 - 6.74)
20 November - 26 November 2021	105	18.26 (12.53 - 23.98)	17	18.26 (6.64 - 29.89)	225	4.45 (3.85 - 5.04)

Vaccination status is determined as at the date of positive PCR test according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated. Age-standardised hospitalisation rates are per 100,000 people per week, standardised to the 2013 European Standard Population (see Appendix 9).

To account for the different age distribution of individuals in each vaccine status, age-standardised hospitalisation rates are reported in Table 20 and Figure 19. This method is used because, on average, unvaccinated individuals are younger than individuals with two or more doses of COVID-19 vaccine. Older individuals are more likely to be hospitalised than younger individuals. In all age groups, the age-standardised hospitalisation rate of admissions per 100,000 were higher in unvaccinated individuals compared to vaccinated individuals.

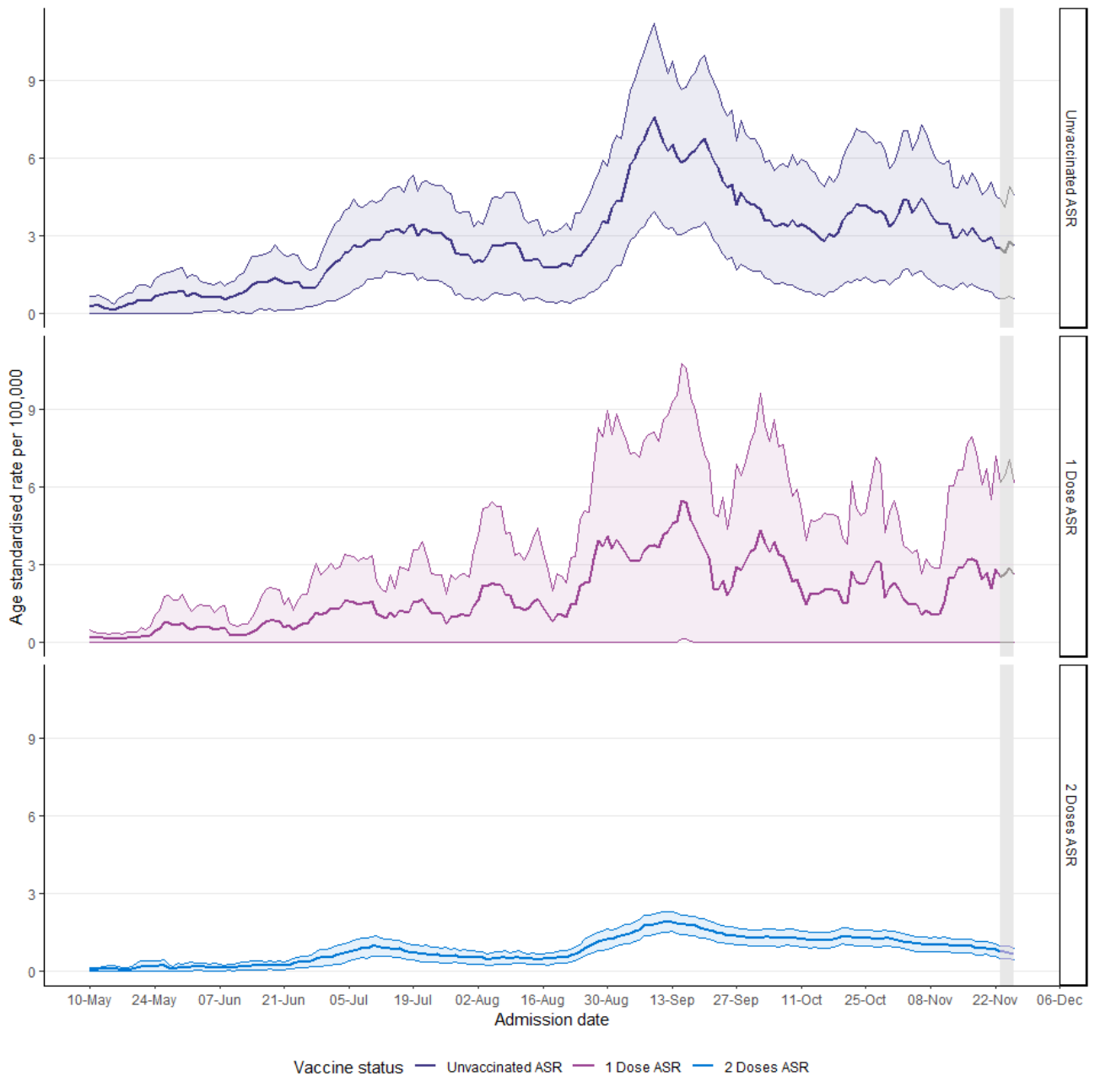
In the past four weeks, from 30 October 2021 to 26 November 2021, the age-standardised rate of hospital admissions per 100,000 were higher in unvaccinated individuals compared to vaccinated individuals. In the last week in an age-standardised population,

unvaccinated individuals were 4.1 times more likely to have a COVID-19 related acute hospital admission compared to individuals that had received two or more doses of COVID-19 vaccine.

Please note that these statistics do not differentiate between individuals in hospital with COVID-19 illness requiring hospitalisation compared to those in hospital for other reasons (e.g. routine operations) for whom COVID-19 was identified incidentally through testing but they are not requiring hospitalisation because of their COVID-19 symptoms.

[This section](#) of this report provides an updated analysis of hospital admissions 'because of' COVID-19 (where COVID-19 is the primary cause of admission) in comparison to admissions 'with' COVID-19 (where COVID-19 is not the primary reason for admission, but the individual has tested positive by PCR). This was based on aggregated data for six NHS Boards up to August 2021 and does not provide a breakdown by vaccine status. It was estimated that in August 2021, 68% of admissions were 'because of' COVID-19 and the remaining 32% were 'with' COVID-19.

Figure 19: Age-standardised hospitalisation rate of acute hospital admissions where an individual had a COVID-19 positive PCR test up to 14 days prior, on admission, or during their stay in hospital, per 100,000 individuals eligible for COVID-19 vaccination by vaccination status, seven-day rolling average from 10 May 2021 to 26 November 2021



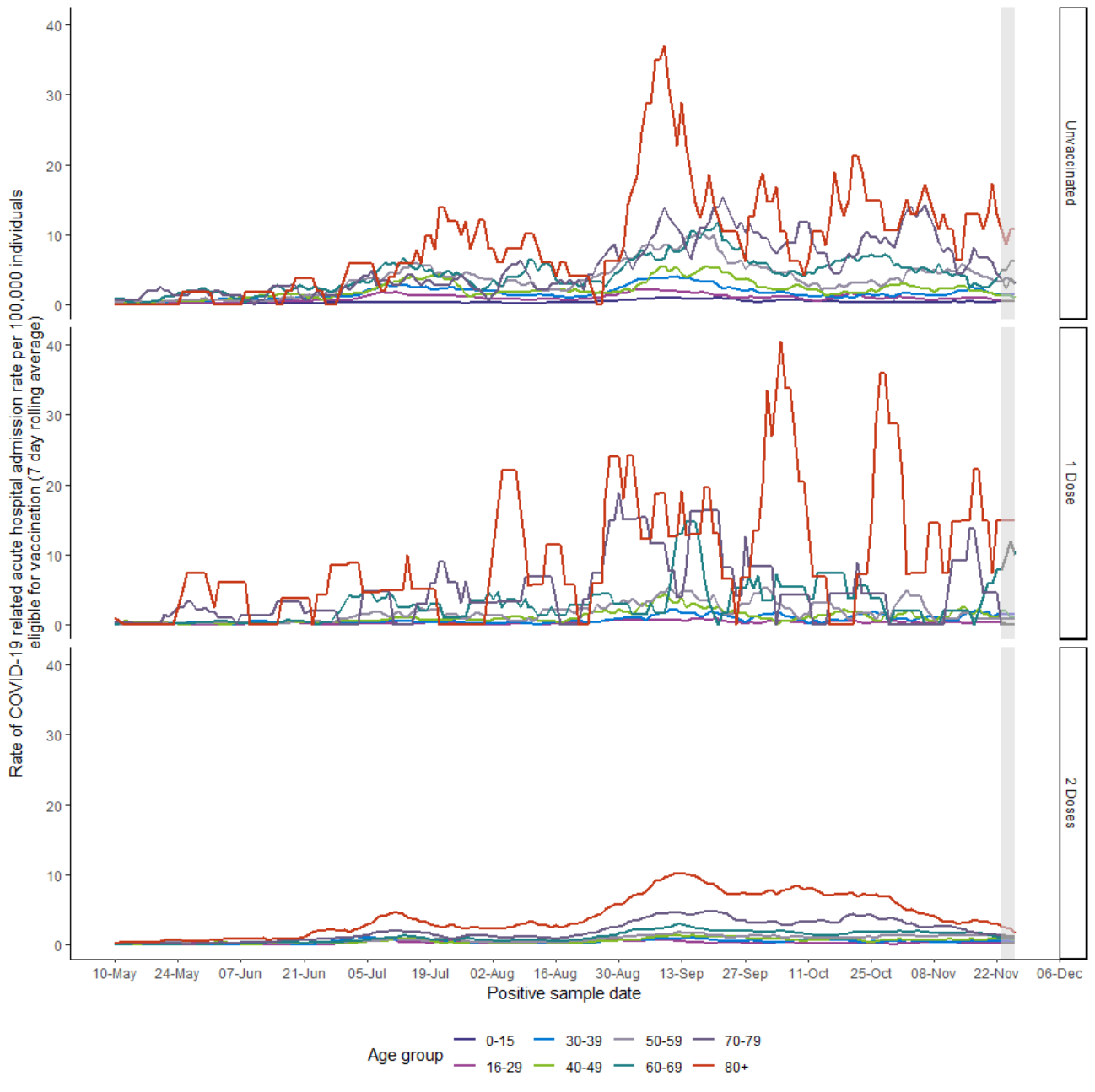
Vaccination status is determined as at the date of positive PCR test according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated. 95% confidence intervals are shown as the shaded regions.

Age standardised rates are calculated values by combining rates from different age groups relative to the European standard age distribution population. These calculations have associated 95% confidence intervals shown in the shaded areas of the figure. Smaller populations have wider associated confidence intervals (see 1 dose Age-standardised rate

(ASR) whereas larger populations have narrower associated confidence intervals (see 2 doses ASR).

The age standardised rate of acute hospital admissions for fully vaccinated individuals remains lower than that in unvaccinated individuals.

Figure 20: Seven-day rolling average COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions by vaccination status and by age group, 10 May 2021 to 26 November 2021



Vaccination status is determined as at the date of positive PCR test according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. Patient age is determined as their age the date of admission. The data displayed within the greyed-out section is considered preliminary and are subject to change as more data is updated.

Overall, individuals in the oldest age groups were most likely to be hospitalised.

In groups where a very large proportion of individuals have been vaccinated (such as individuals over age 80), any small changes in COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions will result in a larger change shown in the graph, for example in the over 80 partially vaccinated group. These changes tend to be more ‘step like’ and less smooth.

Confirmed COVID-19 deaths by vaccination status

COVID-19 vaccines are estimated to significantly reduce the risk of mortality for COVID-19, however a small number of COVID-19 deaths are still expected in vaccinated people, especially in vulnerable individuals where the vaccine or the immune response may not have been effective. Evidence has shown that vaccination is highly effective in protecting against death from coronavirus (COVID-19).

[Data published by UKHSA](#) have shown high levels of protection (over 90%) against mortality with all three COVID-19 vaccines including AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria), Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), and Moderna (Spikevax), and against both the Alpha and Delta variants. [Research from Public Health Scotland, University of Edinburgh and University of Strathclyde](#) have shown two vaccine doses, whether the AstraZeneca (Vaxzevria) or the Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty) vaccine, are over 90 per cent effective at preventing deaths from the Delta variant of COVID-19.

Findings from [a Scottish study](#) show that people who have received two doses of COVID-19 vaccine are far better protected against death from the virus than those who are unvaccinated. However, there are certain characteristics which can make people more vulnerable, including being aged 80 or over, having multiple underlying health conditions, and being male. [Results](#) show that adults aged 18-64 who are double vaccinated have almost four times increased protection against dying from COVID-19 compared to those who are unvaccinated. The figures are even more stark for those who are older, with double vaccinated adults aged 65-79 experiencing 15.5 times greater protection against death than their unvaccinated peers, and for adults over 80, this increased to 30 times higher.

From 29 December 2020 (21 days after the start of the vaccination programme in Scotland to account for protection to develop after the first dose) to 19 November 2021, there have been 5,304 confirmed COVID-19 related deaths with a positive PCR result and where COVID-19 was recorded as an underlying or contributory cause on the death certificate.

Of these, 66.3% (n = 3,515) were in unvaccinated individuals, 6.1% (n = 322) had received one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and 27.7% (n = 1,467) had received at least two doses. The risk of death from COVID-19 is strongly linked to age, with the most vulnerable being in the over 70s age group.

In Scotland, from the beginning of the COVID-19 vaccination programme over 3.9 million individuals had been fully vaccinated with at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccine. Of these, 1,467 individuals (0.038%) tested positive by PCR for SARS-CoV-2 more than fourteen days after receiving their second dose of COVID-19 vaccine and subsequently died with COVID-19 recorded as underlying or contributory cause of death. These individuals had one or more comorbidities which contributed to their deaths. Of the confirmed COVID-19 related deaths in individuals that have received at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccine, 78.3% were in over 70 year old individuals.

To account for differences in population size and age of the vaccination status groups (e.g. unvaccinated, one dose or two doses of COVID-19 vaccine) over time, age-standardised mortality rates were calculated for deaths where COVID-19 was listed as an underlying or contributory cause of death on the death certificate (Table 21).

Table 21: Number of confirmed COVID-19 related deaths by vaccination status at time of test and age-standardised mortality rate per 100,000, 23 October 2021 to 19 November 2021

Week/Vaccination Status	Unvaccinated		1 Dose		2 or more Doses	
	No. of deaths	Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals	No. of deaths	Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals	No. of deaths	Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 with 95% confidence intervals
23 October - 29 October 2021	14	8.30 (3.49 - 13.10)	4	8.68 (0.00 - 17.96)	110	2.17 (1.75 - 2.58)
30 October - 05 November 2021	21	10.44 (5.14 - 15.75)	3	6.01 (0.00 - 13.02)	112	2.11 (1.71 - 2.50)
06 November - 12 November 2021	11	5.05 (1.52 - 8.58)	4	10.64 (0.17 - 21.12)	96	1.80 (1.44 - 2.16)
13 November - 19 November 2021	13	4.91 (1.58 - 8.24)	2	5.61 (0.00 - 13.46)	76	1.47 (1.14 - 1.81)

Vaccination status is determined as at the date of positive PCR test according to the definitions described in Appendix 9. A confirmed COVID-19 related death is defined as an individual who has tested positive by PCR for SARS-CoV-2 at any time point and has COVID-19 listed as an underlying or contributory cause of death on the death certificate. Age-standardised mortality rates per 100,000 people per week, standardised to the 2013 European Standard Population (see Appendix 9). This definition is for the purposes of evaluating the impact of the COVID-19 vaccine on confirmed COVID-19 deaths. The numbers reported in this section may differ from other published COVID-19 death data. Data are based on date of registration. In Scotland deaths must be registered within 8 days although in practice, the average time between death and registration is around 3 days. More information on days between occurrence and registration can be found on the NRS website.

Age-standardised mortality rates for COVID-19 deaths shown in Table 3 are lower for people who have received two or more doses of a COVID-19 vaccine compared to individuals that are unvaccinated or have received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. This is comparable with data published by the [Office for National Statistics](#) which showed the risk of death involving COVID-19 was consistently lower for people who had received two vaccinations compared to one or no vaccination, as shown by the weekly age-standardised mortality rates for deaths involving COVID-19.

Equality of COVID-19 Vaccination Uptake

This chapter contains a further update to the publication of equality of uptake of the COVID-19 vaccinations in Scotland, first published on the 24 March 2021 and updated on 28 April, 2 June, 21 July, 1 September and 6 October. Vaccination data are from 8 December 2020 to 23 November 2021, and the analysis contains comparisons by ethnicity and socioeconomic deprivation in age bands for those aged 12+ for dose 1, those aged 18+ for dose 2, and those aged 70+ for dose 3/booster. Age is calculated as at 31st August 2021. Also included are small area analysis, which are presented at neighbourhood level for all individuals aged 18+, with no breakdown by age band. Vaccination data for the small area analyses are from 8 December 2020 to 21 November 2021.

These analyses highlight differences in uptake between demographic groups and areas, but they do not examine causative factors for the inequalities, which will be numerous and complex. The reasons for differences in coverage of vaccination between ethnic groups, deprived areas and small geographic areas may include access to services and mobility, service delivery, health literacy, vaccine acceptability or other characteristics. These continue to be explored through our vaccine evaluation and vaccine confidence work streams.

Those in certain groups may have higher levels of morbidity, so may be classed as clinically vulnerable to COVID-19 and thus would be invited for vaccination before others of the same age. Likewise, risk is associated with age, so older people will have been offered vaccinations before younger people if no co-morbidity exists.

All people aged 12+ have now had the opportunity to get their first vaccine through an appointment letter or by attending a drop-in centre (and this option remains open). Opportunity to attend for 2nd dose is dependent on when the 1st dose was administered, and likewise opportunity to attend for booster or 3rd dose is dependent on when the 2nd dose was administered. As most people in older age groups were eligible for booster vaccinations at an earlier date (due to earlier dose 1 and dose 2 vaccination), data for these age groups are more complete. Data are thus only presented for dose 3 or booster vaccinations for those aged over 70.

Data Sources

Vaccination data are extracted from the National Clinical Data Store (NCDS) which sources data from both the Vaccine Management Tool and General Practice Patient Management Systems. Data are presented for those who have had a COVID-19 vaccine up to, and including, the 23 November 2021.

Socioeconomic data are derived from the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2020 v2, and are presented as deciles, with decile 1 indicating the population living in the most deprived areas and decile 10 the least deprived areas. More information on SIMD can be found here <https://www.gov.scot/collections/scottish-index-of-multiple-deprivation-2020/>

Ethnicity data are sourced from various datasets. Ethnicity, as reported in this chapter, incorporates an individual's ethnicity as recorded in outpatient (SMR00) and inpatient or day case (SMR01) hospital records from March 2010, Rapid Preliminary hospital Inpatient Data (RAPID) records from February 2020, COVID Case Management System (CMS) from June

2020, Electronic Communication of Surveillance in Scotland (ECOSS) from February 2020 or from the Urgent Care Datamart (A&E, SMR04) from January 2011.

Population data are extracted from Community Health Index (CHI) dataset representing all those currently registered with a GP practice in Scotland.

Completeness

Uptake rates presented here use different denominators than those in the Public Health Scotland COVID-19 Daily Dashboard and will show lower rates than the daily publication. The estimates used in this chapter to calculate population denominators by ethnicity and deprivation are from the CHI registration and may over-estimate the population size as they will include, for example, some individuals no longer resident in Scotland who have not de-registered with a GP in Scotland.

As at 23 November 2021, the vaccination uptake rates by age group are shown below.

Figure 21: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group

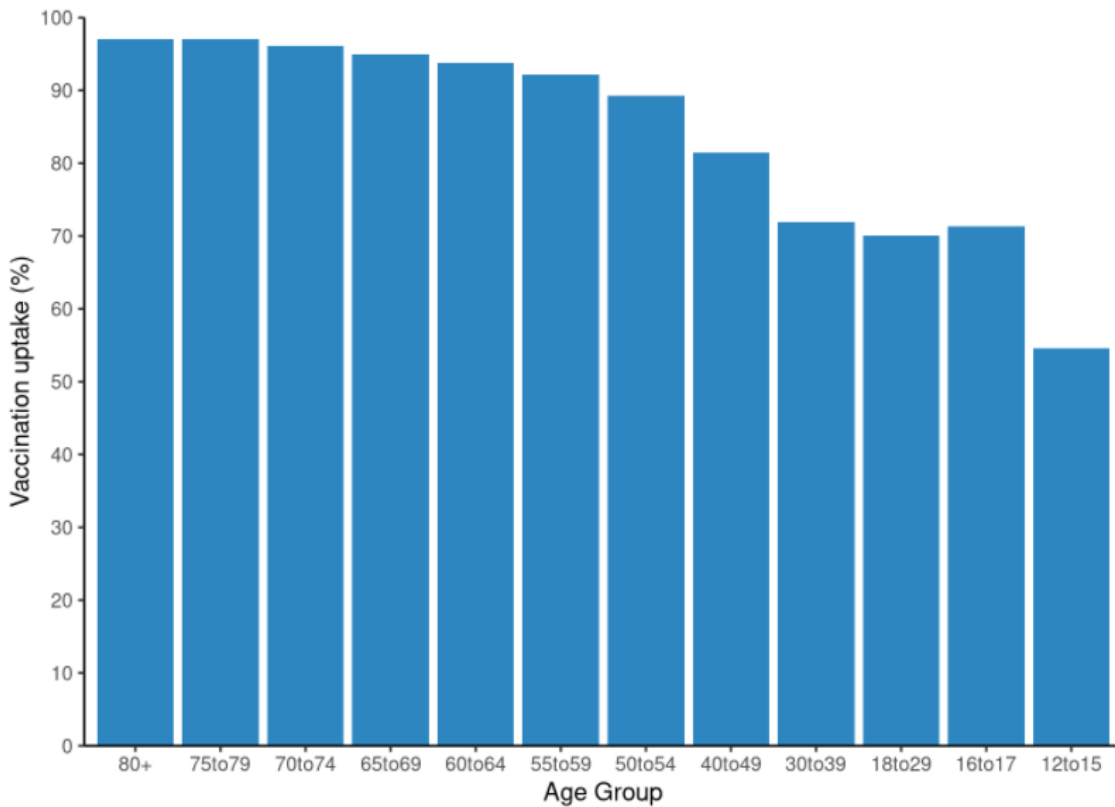


Figure 22: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group

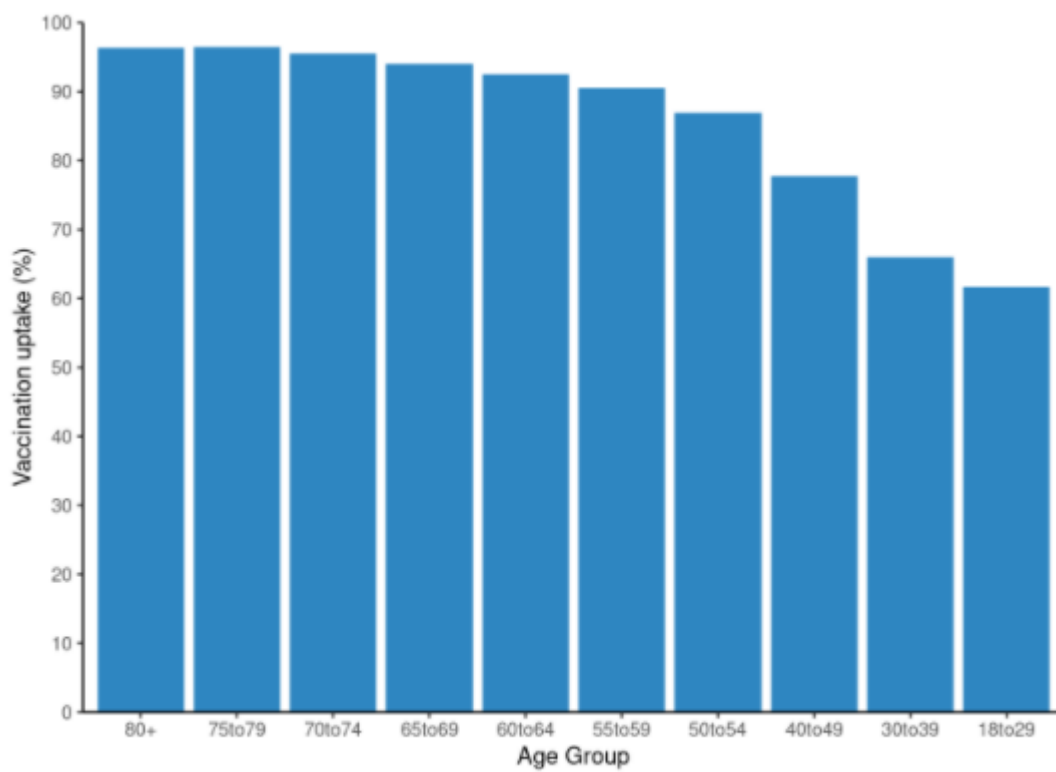
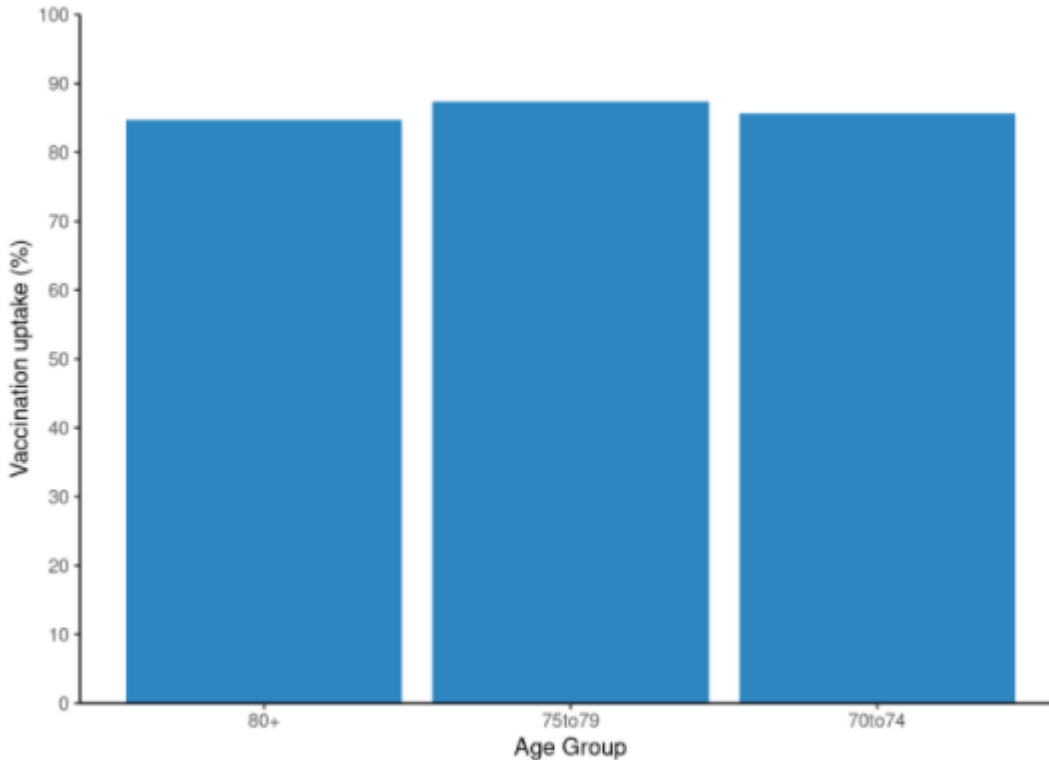


Figure 23: % uptake of 3rd dose or booster of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group



Overall, the vaccination uptake for those aged 18 or over is 83.4% for dose 1, and 79.6% for dose 2 when based on the CHI population. For those aged 70 and over the uptake of dose 3 or booster is 85.3%.

For the population aged 12 or more, we matched a level of deprivation to 99.9% and ethnicity to 70.2% of the records. An Intermediate Zone (small geographical area code) was also matched to 99.9% of the aged 18+ population.

Ethnicity

Figure 24 and Table 22 below show vaccination uptake for first dose by ethnic group and age group. Ethnic group categories are based on the Scottish 2011 census ethnicity categories which are used as a standard across the NHS in Scotland. Data are presented by vaccination age group to allow for differences in ethnic group population age demographics.

For all adult age groups, uptake for dose 1 is highest in white ethnic groups. For older age groups (50+) uptake is lowest in African groups. For younger age groups (<50) the uptake is lowest in the Caribbean or Black group. The difference is most apparent in the 80+ age group where uptake for dose 1 is 98.3% for the white ethnic group and 76.3% for the African ethnic group. Within each ethnic group there is variation of uptake rates across age groups, with generally higher uptake at older ages.

Uptake for dose 1 in white ethnic groups is high across all adult age groups, with uptake ranging from 98.3% in the 80+ and 75-79 age group to 79.3% in those aged 18-29 years, a difference of 19.0%. In contrast, Caribbean or Black ethnic groups have the largest range, with uptake ranging from 92.9% in the over 80s and 70 -74 age groups, to 60.1% in those aged 18-29 years, a difference of 32.8%.

For all individuals aged 18+, uptake is lowest in the Caribbean or Black ethnic group at 70.2%.

For individuals aged 16 or 17 the highest uptake is in white ethnic groups at 75.6%. The lowest is in Caribbean or Black ethnic groups, with uptake at 49.7%. For those aged 12-15 uptake ranges from 60.4% in Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British groups to 39.6% in the Caribbean or Black group.

Figure 24: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

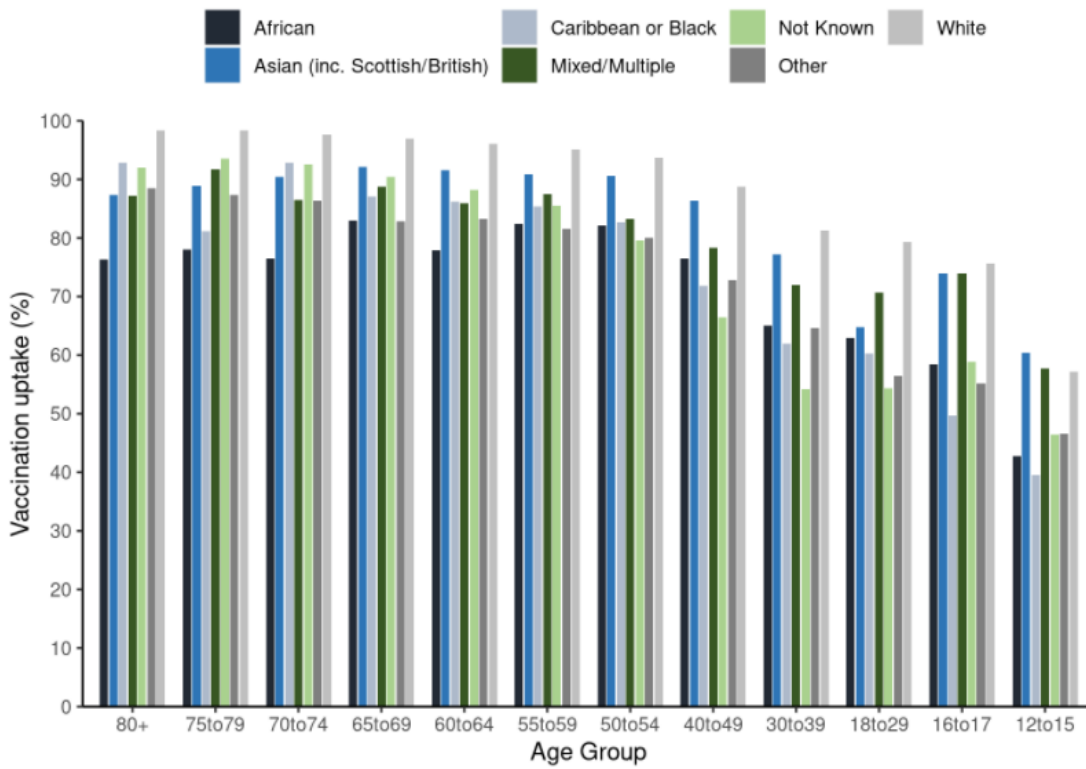


Table 22: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

Age Group	White	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	African	Caribbean or Black	Other	Unknown
80+	98.3	87.2	87.3	76.3	92.9	88.4	92.0
75-79	98.3	91.7	88.9	78.0	81.1	87.4	93.5
70-74	97.7	86.5	90.4	76.5	92.9	86.3	92.5
65-69	96.9	88.7	92.1	82.9	87.1	82.8	90.4
60-64	96.1	85.8	91.5	77.8	86.2	83.2	88.2
55-59	95.1	87.5	90.9	82.5	85.4	81.5	85.5
50-54	93.6	83.2	90.5	82.1	82.7	79.9	79.6
40-49	88.7	78.3	86.4	76.5	71.9	72.8	66.4
30-39	81.2	71.9	77.2	65.1	62.0	64.5	54.1
18-29	79.3	70.7	64.7	62.9	60.1	56.4	54.3
All 18+	89.7	75.1	79.2	70.9	70.2	68.5	70.5
16-17	75.6	73.9	74.0	58.4	49.7	55.2	58.8
12-15	57.2	57.7	60.4	42.7	39.6	46.6	46.5

Figure 25 and Table 23 below show vaccination uptake for second dose by ethnic group and age group.

For all age groups, uptake for dose 2 is highest in white ethnic groups. For older age groups (50+) uptake is lowest in African groups. For younger age groups (<50) the uptake is lowest in the Caribbean or Black group. The difference is most apparent in the 70-74 age group where uptake is 97.1% for the white ethnic group and 72.8% for the African ethnic group. Within each ethnic group there is variation of uptake rates across age groups, with higher uptake at older ages. Uptake for dose 2 generally mirrors the pattern for dose 1 as it is dependent on a first dose being administered.

Uptake for dose 2 in white ethnic groups is high across all age groups, with uptake ranging from 97.8% in the 75-79 age group to 71.2% in those aged 18-29 years, a difference of 26.6%. In contrast, Caribbean or Black ethnic groups have the largest range, with uptake ranging from 92.9% in the over 80s to 48.9% in those aged 18-29 years.

For all individuals aged 18+, uptake is lowest in the African ethnic group at 63.6%.

Figure 25: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

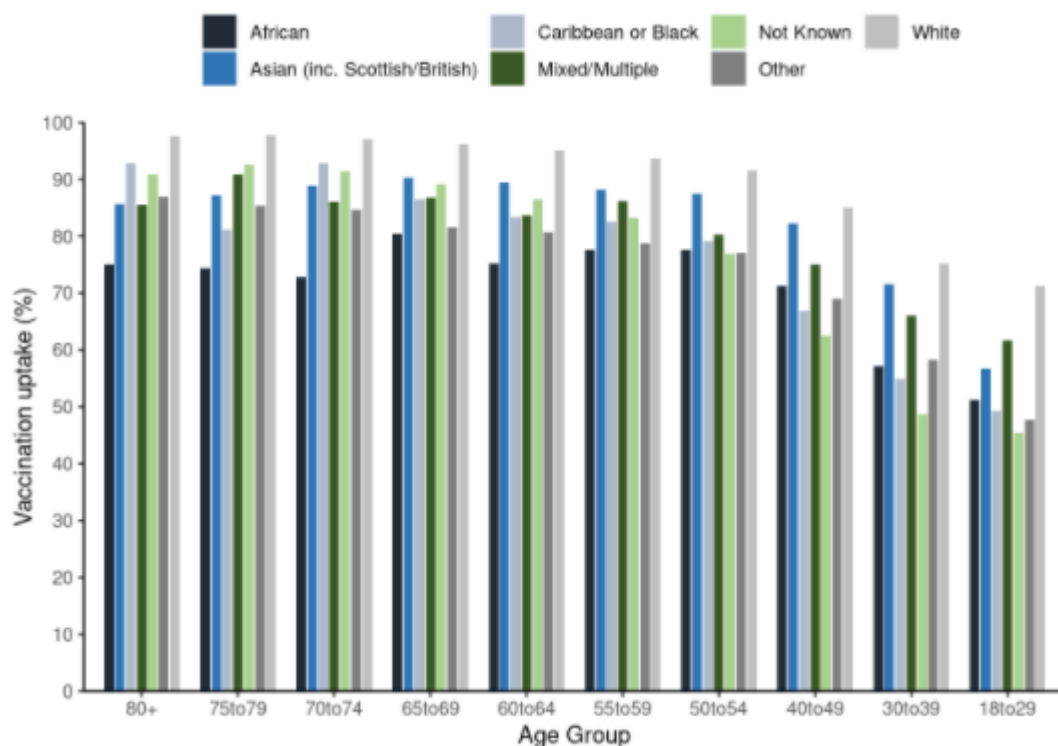


Table 23: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

Age Group	White	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	African	Caribbean or Black	Other	Unknown
80+	97.7	85.5	85.7	75.0	92.9	86.9	90.9
75-79	97.8	90.8	87.2	74.4	81.1	85.3	92.6
70-74	97.1	86.1	88.9	72.8	92.9	84.6	91.5
65-69	96.2	86.8	90.2	80.4	86.5	81.5	89.2
60-64	95.1	83.7	89.4	75.2	83.3	80.7	86.6
55-59	93.6	86.2	88.3	77.6	82.6	78.8	83.3
50-54	91.6	80.3	87.5	77.6	79.2	76.9	76.8
40-49	85.1	75.1	82.3	71.3	66.8	68.9	62.5
30-39	75.2	66.0	71.5	57.1	54.9	58.3	48.6
18-29	71.2	61.6	56.7	51.1	48.9	47.7	45.4
All 18+	86.2	69.2	74.0	63.6	63.9	63.0	66.2

Figure 26 below shows vaccination uptake for 1st dose over time by ethnic group and age group between the 8 December 2020 and the 23 November 2021. The trends over time reflect the JCVI priorities for vaccination. For each age group there is a point at which uptake naturally plateaus as most people who want to get the vaccine when first invited within their

priority group have done so. From that point onwards, there has been a continual decrease in the gap between the ethnic groups, indicating that individuals are continuing to come forward for vaccination after their priority group has been invited (see Figure 26 and Table 24).

Figure 26: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination between the 8 December 2020 and 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

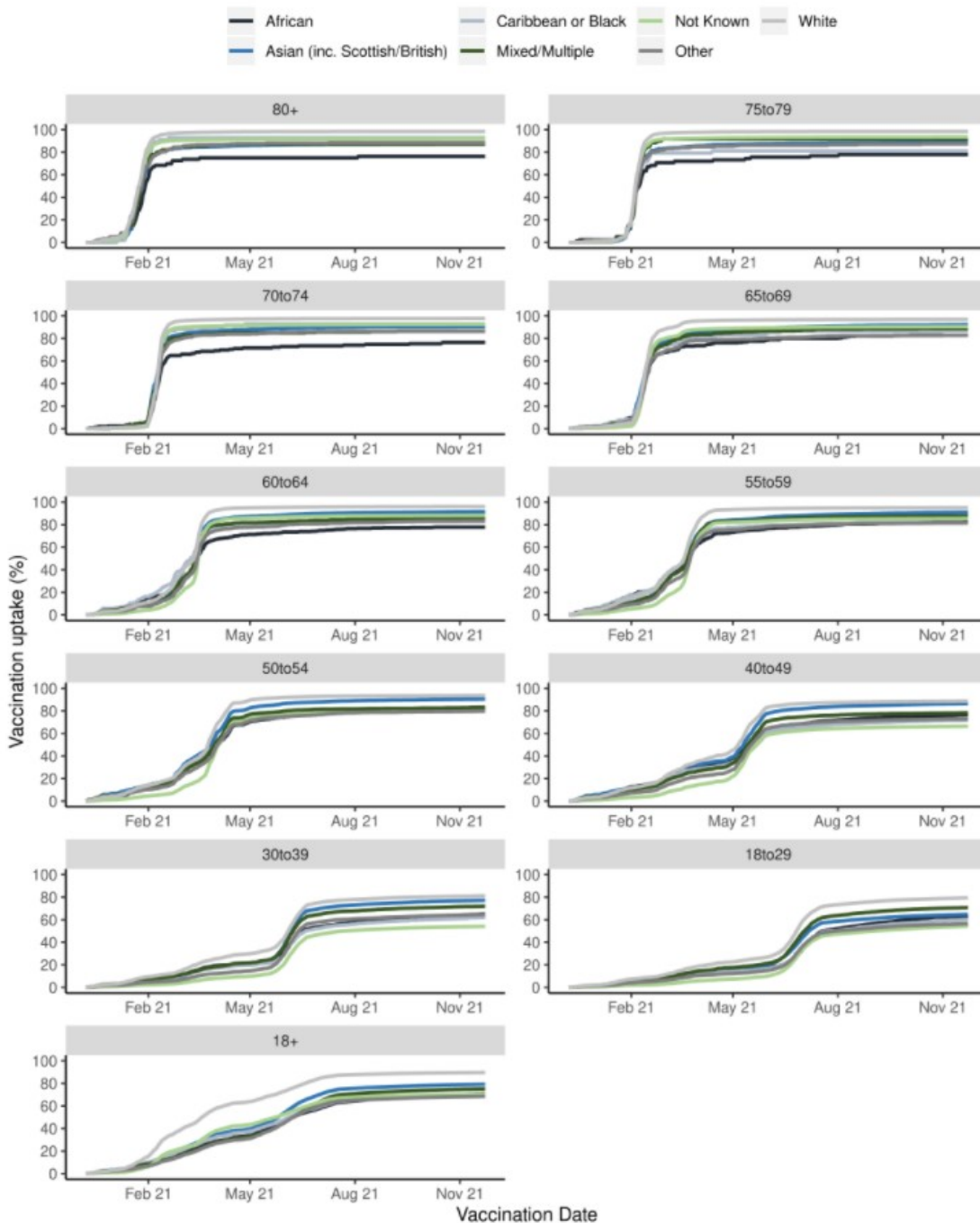


Table 24: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination on 23 September 2021 and 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

Age Group	White		Mixed/Multiple		Asian		African		Caribbean or Black		Other	
	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov
80+	98.3	98.3	87.2	87.2	87.1	87.3	76.3	76.3	92.9	92.9	88.4	88.4
75-79	98.3	98.3	91.7	91.7	88.5	88.9	78.0	78.0	81.1	81.1	87.0	87.4
70-74	97.6	97.7	86.5	86.5	90.3	90.4	75.3	76.5	92.9	92.9	86.3	86.3
65-69	96.9	96.9	88.4	88.7	91.7	92.1	82.6	82.9	86.5	87.1	82.4	82.8
60-64	96.0	96.1	85.1	85.8	90.9	91.5	77.4	77.8	85.7	86.2	83.0	83.2
55-59	95.0	95.1	87.4	87.5	90.3	90.9	81.6	82.5	84.3	85.4	81.1	81.5
50-54	93.4	93.6	82.3	83.2	89.7	90.5	81.0	82.1	81.3	82.7	79.3	79.9
40-49	88.3	88.7	77.7	78.3	85.4	86.4	74.9	76.5	70.3	71.9	72.1	72.8
30-39	80.0	81.2	70.3	71.9	75.7	77.2	62.0	65.1	59.5	62.0	63.0	64.5
18-29	77.5	79.3	68.5	70.7	62.6	64.7	59.1	62.9	56.4	60.1	54.3	56.4
18+	89.0	89.7	73.6	75.1	77.8	79.2	68.5	70.9	68.1	70.2	67.3	68.5

Figure 27 below shows vaccination uptake for 2nd dose over time by ethnic group and age group between the 8 December 2020 and the 23 November 2021. The trends over time reflect the JCVI priorities for vaccination. As with dose 1, there is a point at which uptake naturally plateaus as most people who want to get the vaccine when invited within their priority group have done so. From that point onwards, there has been a continual decrease in the gap between the ethnic groups, particularly for African and Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups, which is indicative of some individuals in these groups coming forward later (see Figure 27 and Table 25).

Figure 27: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination between the 8 December 2020 and the 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

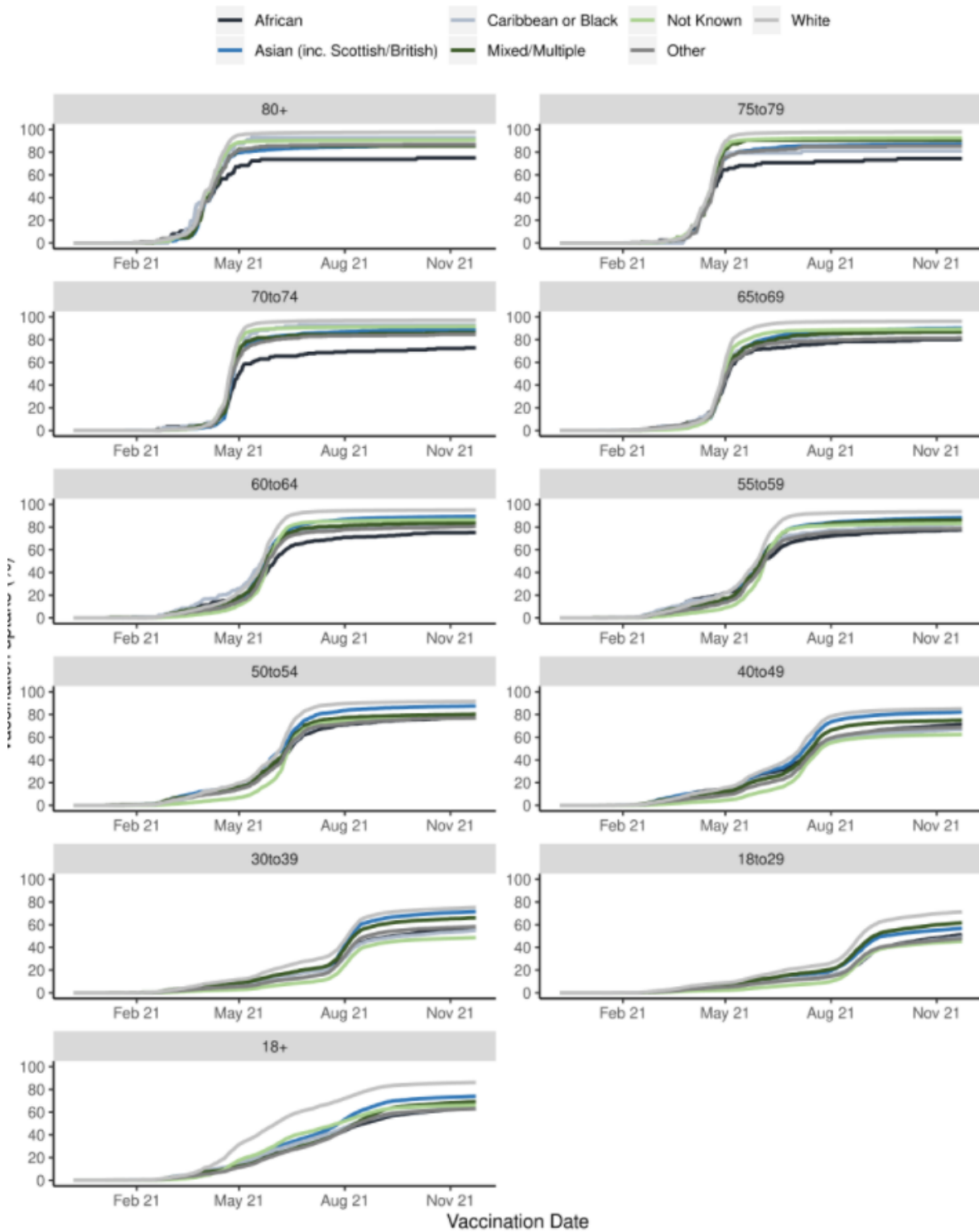


Table 25: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination on 23 September 2021 and 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

Age Group	White		Mixed/Multiple		Asian		African		Caribbean or Black		Other	
	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov	23-Sept	23-Nov
80+	97.6	97.7	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.7	73.7	75.0	92.9	92.9	86.9	86.9
75-79	97.7	97.8	90.8	90.8	86.8	87.2	73.2	74.4	81.1	81.1	85.3	85.3
70-74	97.0	97.1	85.2	86.1	88.2	88.9	70.4	72.8	92.9	92.9	83.9	84.6
65-69	96.1	96.2	86.5	86.8	89.2	90.2	78.6	80.4	85.8	86.5	80.9	81.5
60-64	94.8	95.1	83.2	83.7	88.6	89.4	73.3	75.2	81.4	83.3	79.4	80.7
55-59	93.3	93.6	85.6	86.2	86.8	88.3	75.8	77.6	79.2	82.6	77.7	78.8
50-54	91.0	91.6	79.3	80.3	86.3	87.5	75.3	77.6	77.2	79.2	75.7	76.9
40-49	83.8	85.1	73.3	75.1	80.2	82.3	67.1	71.3	63.8	66.8	66.7	68.9
30-39	72.2	75.2	62.8	66.0	67.9	71.5	51.4	57.1	50.1	54.9	55.4	58.3
18-29	64.7	71.2	54.8	61.6	51.0	56.7	41.8	51.1	41.5	48.9	41.8	47.7
18+	84.2	86.2	65.3	69.2	70.8	74.0	58.3	63.6	59.7	63.9	60.0	63.0

Table 26 below shows how many % points less dose 2 vaccination uptake is than dose 1 for each ethnic group and age group. This difference is highest in younger age groups, and differs across ethnic groups.

Drop-off is greatest in the African ethnic group, with 7.3% less of the 18+ population receive their second dose compared to their first. The lowest drop-off is in the White ethnic group, where 4.8% less of the population receive their second dose. Some individuals (especially in the youngest age group) are not yet eligible for their second dose due to the timing of receiving their first dose.

Table 26: % difference in uptake between first and second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

Age Group	White	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	African	Caribbean or Black	Other	Unknown
80+	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.0	1.6	1.1
75-79	0.5	0.8	1.7	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.9
70-74	0.5	0.4	1.5	3.7	0.0	1.7	1.0
65-69	0.7	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.6	1.3	1.3
60-64	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.7
55-59	1.5	1.3	2.6	4.9	2.8	2.7	2.2
50-54	2.1	2.9	3.0	4.5	3.5	3.1	2.7
40-49	3.6	3.2	4.1	5.2	5.0	3.9	3.9
30-39	6.0	5.9	5.7	8.0	7.1	6.3	5.5
18-29	8.1	9.0	8.1	11.8	11.2	8.8	8.9
All 18+	3.5	5.9	5.2	7.3	6.3	5.5	4.4

Figure 28 and Table 27 below show vaccination uptake for third or booster dose by ethnic group and age group.

For all age groups, uptake for 3rd or booster dose is highest in white ethnic groups and lowest in African groups. The difference is most apparent in the 75-79 year age group where uptake is 88.8% for the white ethnic group and 53.7% for the African ethnic group. Within each ethnic group there is variation of uptake rates across age groups, with highest uptake tending to be in the 75-79 age group. Uptake generally mirrors the pattern for dose 2 as it is dependent on a second dose being administered.

Figure 28: % uptake of third or booster dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

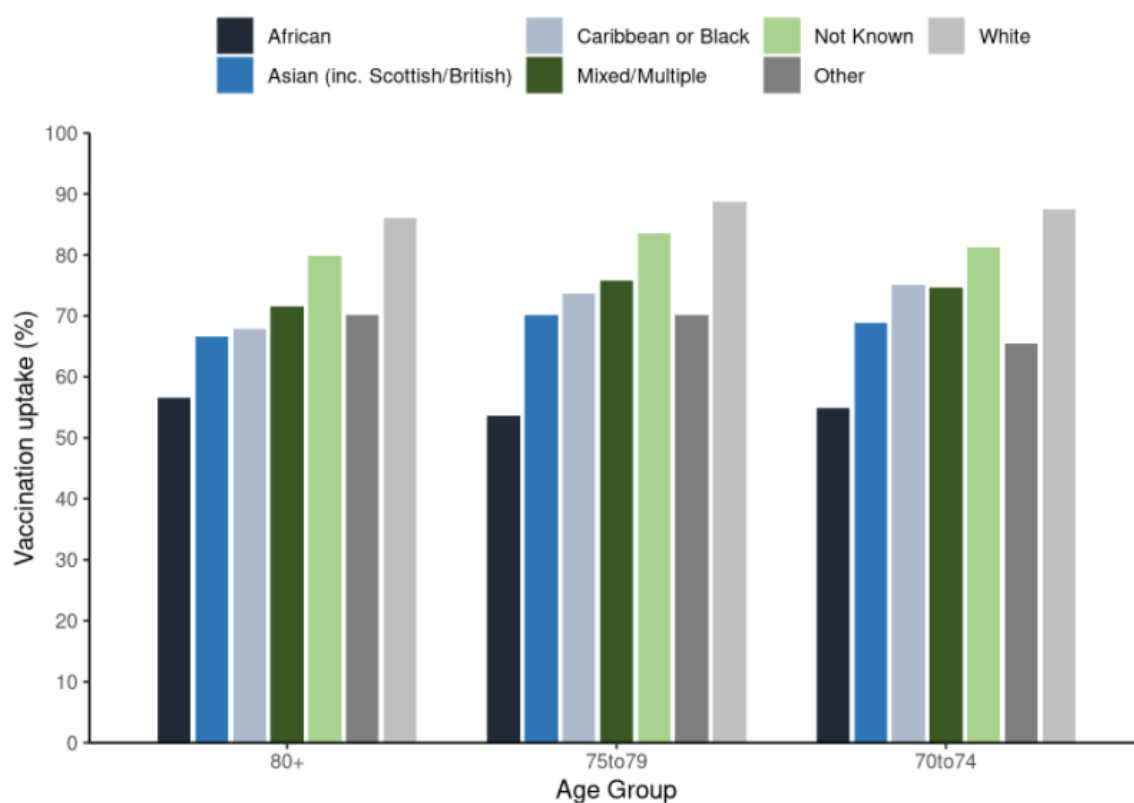


Table 27: % uptake of third or booster dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and ethnic group

Age Group	White	Mixed/Multiple	Asian	African	Caribbean or Black	Other	Unknown
80+	86.0	71.5	66.6	56.6	67.9	70.1	79.9
75-79	88.8	75.8	70.1	53.7	73.6	70.2	83.5
70-74	87.5	74.6	68.8	54.9	75.0	65.5	81.2
All 70+	87.3	73.9	68.3	55.0	72.5	68.0	81.5

A more detailed breakdown of vaccination uptake by ethnicity, including data for individual NHS Boards, can be found in the supplementary tables accompanying this report at [Covid-19 Weekly Report](#).

Deprivation

Uptake of 1st dose vaccination is higher in those in the least deprived areas for all age groups compared to the most deprived areas (see Figure 29 and Table 28). For the 18+ age group

there is a drop in the two least deprived deciles (deciles 9 and 10) compared to decile 8, which shows the highest uptake rate at 87.8%. This drop is highest in the 18-29 age group.

For individual age groups, the gap in uptake rates between the least and most deprived areas increases from 1.5% in the 75 to 79 age group, to 30.0% in the 12-15 age group. For those aged 16 & 17 the gap is 28.2%. This level of gap in uptake is not seen in any of the 18+ year age groups (biggest gap is 9.7% for the 40-49 year age group).

Figure 29: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

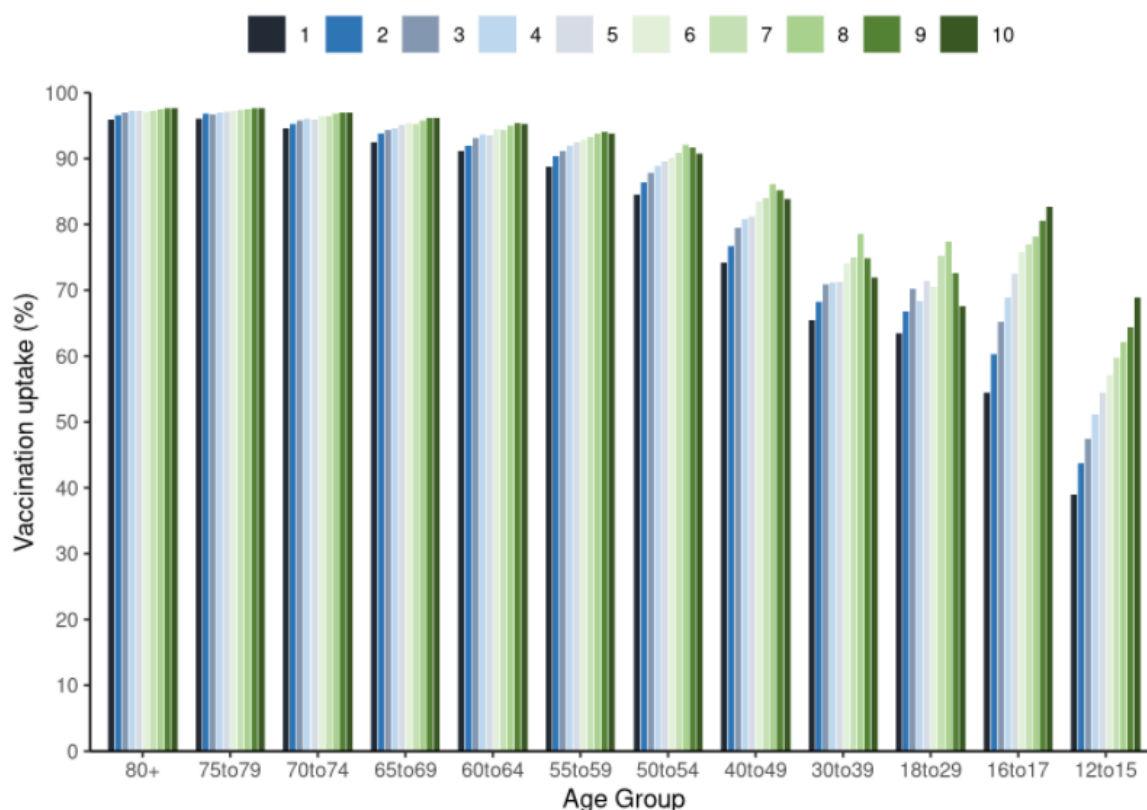


Table 28: % uptake of first dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

Age Group	SIMD 1=Most Deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	SIMD 10=Least Deprived
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+	77.0	79.7	82.3	82.6	84.0	85.1	86.2	87.8	86.1	83.9
16-17	54.5	60.3	65.2	68.9	72.5	75.8	77.0	78.2	80.6	82.7
12-15	38.9	43.7	47.4	51.2	54.5	57.1	59.8	62.2	64.4	68.9

Uptake of 2nd dose vaccination is higher in those in the least deprived areas for all age groups compared to the most deprived areas (see Figure 30 and Table 29). For the 18+ age group there is a drop in the two least deprived deciles (deciles 9 and 10) compared to decile

8, which shows the highest uptake rate at 85.1%. This drop is highest in the 18-29 age group. The gap in uptake rates between the least and most deprived areas increases from 2.0% in the 75-79 age group, to 13.8% in the 40-49 age group, before it decreases to 10.8% for those aged 30-39 years and to 7.8% for those aged 18-29 years.

Figure 30: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

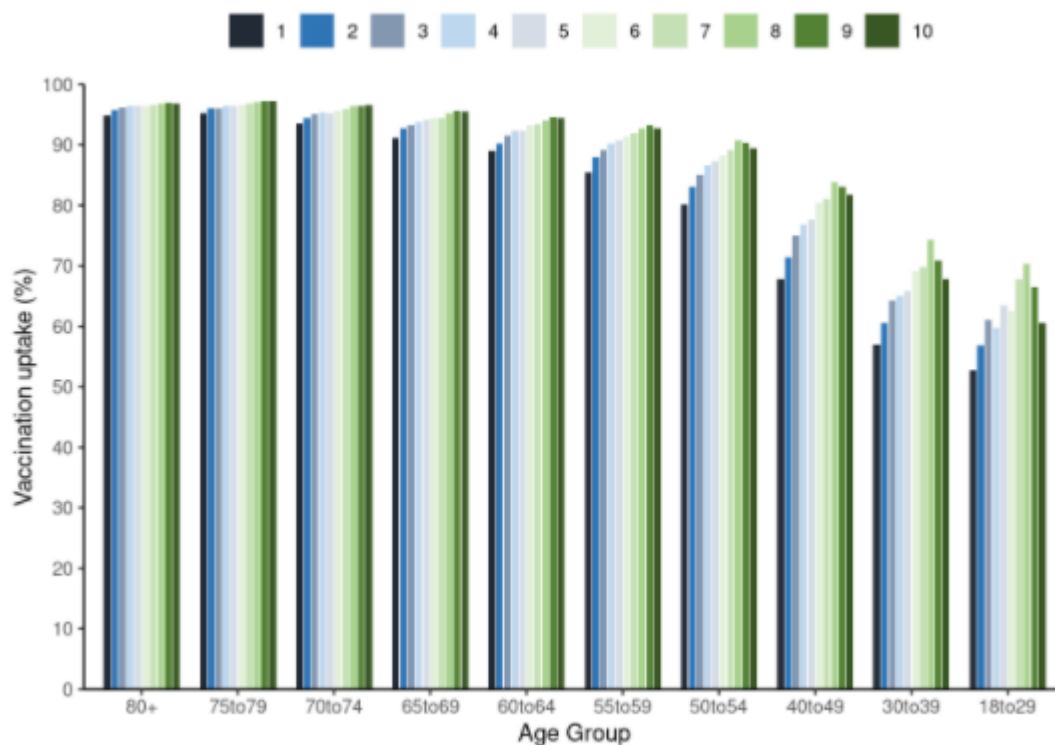


Table 29: % uptake of second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

Age Group	SIMD 1=Most Deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	SIMD 10=Least Deprived
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+	70.9	74.6	77.9	78.6	80.5	81.8	83.1	85.1	83.6	80.9

Table 30 below shows how many % points less dose 2 vaccination uptake is than dose 1 for each SIMD decile and age group. This difference is highest in younger age groups and more deprived areas.

In the most deprived areas 6.0% less of the 18+ population receive their second dose compared to their first. This compares to 2.9% in the least deprived areas. Some individuals (especially in the youngest age group) are not yet eligible for their second dose due to the timing of receiving their first dose.

Table 30: % difference in uptake between first and second dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

Age Group	SIMD 1=Most Deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	SIMD 10=Least Deprived
80+	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
75-79	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
70-74	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
65-69	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
60-64	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
55-59	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0
50-54	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
40-49	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.2
30-39	8.5	7.6	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.4	3.9	4.1
18-29	10.8	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.0	6.2	7.2
All 18+	6.0	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.9

Uptake of 3rd dose and booster vaccinations is higher in those in the least deprived areas for all age groups compared to the most deprived areas (see Figure 31 and Table 31). The gap in uptake rates between the least and most deprived areas increases from 7.5% in the 80+ age group, to 10.6% in the 70-74 age group. Uptake generally mirrors the pattern for dose 2 as it is dependent on a second dose being administered.

Figure 31: % uptake of third or booster dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

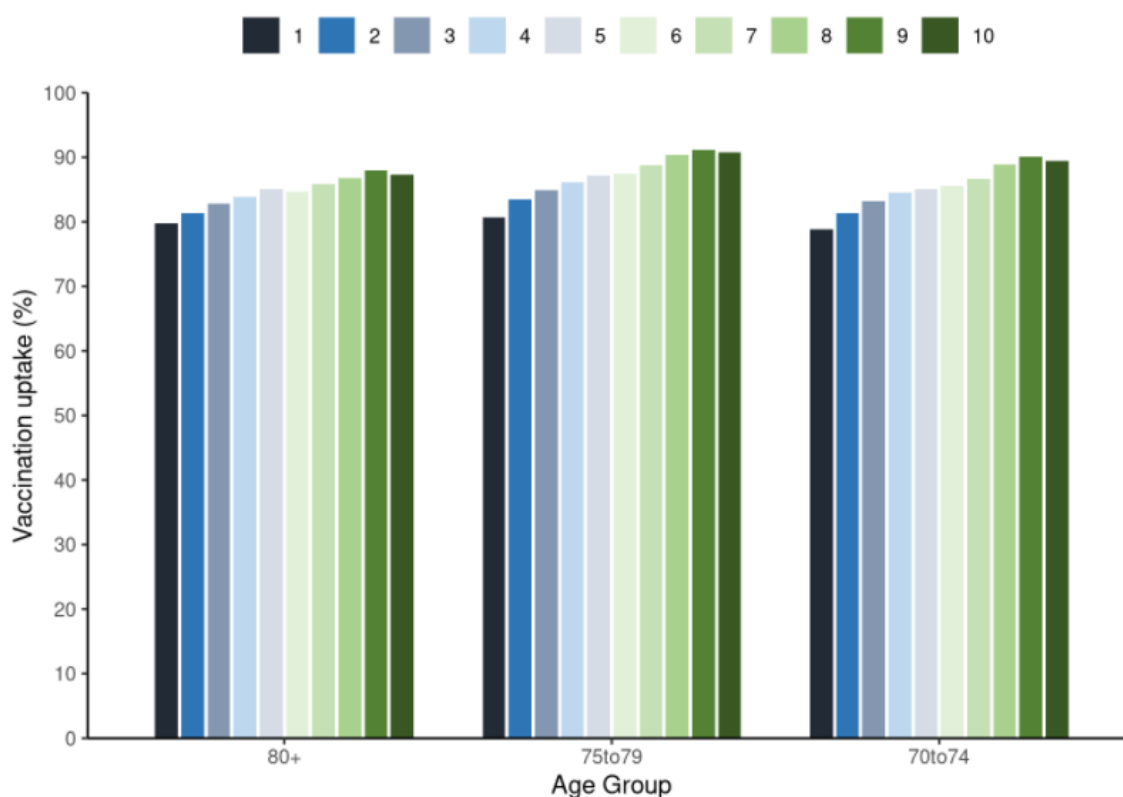


Table 31: % uptake of third or booster dose of COVID-19 vaccination as at 23 November 2021, by age group and SIMD decile

Age Group	SIMD 1=Most Deprived	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	SIMD 10=Least Deprived
80+	79.8	81.3	82.8	83.8	85.0	84.6	85.9	86.8	88.0	87.3
75-79	80.7	83.4	84.9	86.1	87.2	87.5	88.8	90.3	91.1	90.7
70-74	78.8	81.3	83.2	84.5	85.0	85.6	86.7	88.9	90.1	89.4
All 70+	79.7	81.9	83.5	84.7	85.6	85.8	87.0	88.5	89.6	89.0

A more detailed breakdown of vaccination uptake by SIMD decile, including data for individual NHS Boards, can be found in the supplementary tables accompanying this report at [Covid-19 Weekly Report](#).

Small Area Uptake – Intermediate Zone

This report also includes data on uptake by local neighbourhoods (geographical areas called Intermediate Zones). These are areas defined by the Scottish Government. Their geographical size varies because they are based on the number of people who live in the area. Most neighbourhood areas contain 2,500 to 6,000 residents, but some now have a notably lower or higher number. This is because their population has changed since these area boundaries were last reviewed. The population size in each area is calculated as everyone registered with a GP with an address in the area.

For those aged 18+, the highest uptake for dose 1 is in Stenhousemuir – Antonshill (94.2%). The highest uptake for dose 2 is in Calside (92.2%). The lowest uptake for dose 1 is in Finnieston and Kelvinhaugh (32.0%). For dose 2 the lowest uptake is also in Finnieston and Kelvinhaugh (27.4%). In general, uptake is lower in areas with a high proportion of students. This may be due to over-estimation of the population size, as individuals may no longer be resident in Scotland and have not de-registered with a GP in Scotland, or are vaccinated outwith Scotland as they have been temporarily living elsewhere. The estimates will also be lower in areas with a younger population because uptake of the vaccine generally is lower in younger age groups. When interpreting the neighbourhood analyses it is important to take local knowledge of the population demographics of the area into account. Uptake for those aged 18+ for both dose 1 and dose 2 is reported for each of the 1,279 Intermediate Zones in the supplementary tables accompanying this report at [Covid-19 Weekly Report](#).

COVID-19 across the NHS

Charts for a number of measures related to COVID-19 service use in the NHS were presented in the report up until 15 July 2020. Up to date data for these measures are available to view in our [interactive dashboard](#).

This includes:

- Number of positive confirmed cases per day and cumulative total
- Positive cases by age, sex and SIMD
- COVID-19 admissions to hospital
- COVID-19 patients admitted to ICU
- COVID19 Hub and Assessment Consultations
- COVID-19 related contacts to NHS 24 and calls to Coronavirus helpline
- SAS (Scottish Ambulance Service) Incidents related to COVID-19

Wider Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has direct impacts on health as a result of illness, hospitalisations and deaths due to COVID-19. However, the pandemic also has wider impacts on health, healthcare, and health inequalities. Reasons for this may include:

- Individuals being reluctant to use health services because they do not want to burden the NHS or are anxious about the risk of infection.
- The health service delaying preventative and non-urgent care such as some screening services and planned surgery.
- Other indirect effects of interventions to control COVID-19, such as changes to employment and income, changes in access to education, social isolation, family violence and abuse, changes in the accessibility and use of food, alcohol, drugs and gambling, or changes in physical activity and transport patterns.

More detailed background information on these potential impacts is provided by the Scottish Public Health Observatory in a section on [Covid-19 wider impacts](#).

The surveillance work stream of the Public Health Scotland social and systems recovery cell aims to provide information and intelligence on the wider impacts of COVID-19 on health, healthcare, and health inequalities that are not directly due to COVID-19. The [wider impact dashboard](#) can be viewed online and includes the following topics:

- Hospital and unscheduled care
- Healthcare for cardiovascular disease
- Healthcare for mental health
- New cancer diagnoses
- Uptake of pre-school immunisations
- Coverage of health visitor child health reviews
- Infant feeding
- Child development
- Women booking for antenatal care
- Terminations of pregnancy
- Births and babies
- Excess deaths

These analyses are based on a selected range of data sources that are available to describe changes in health service use in Scotland during the COVID-19 pandemic. More detailed information is available at NHS Board and Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) level.

Weekly National Seasonal Respiratory Report

Since 14 October 2020 Public Health Scotland has also published a weekly report on epidemiological information on seasonal influenza activity in Scotland. Due to COVID health care services are functioning differently now compared to previous flu seasons so the consultation rates are not directly comparable to historical data.

This is available to view here:

[Weekly national seasonal respiratory report - Week 46 2021 - Weekly national seasonal respiratory report - Publications - Public Health Scotland](#)

Surveillance of influenza infection is a key public health activity as it is associated with significant morbidity and mortality during the winter months, particularly in those at risk of complications of flu e.g. the elderly, those with chronic health problems and pregnant women.

The spectrum of influenza illness varies from asymptomatic illness to mild/moderate symptoms to severe complications including death. In light of the spectrum of influenza illness there is a need to have individual surveillance components which provide information on each aspect of the illness. There is no single flu surveillance component that can describe the onset, severity and impact of influenza or the success of its control measures each season across a community. To do so requires a number of complimentary surveillance components which are either specific to influenza or its control, or which are derived from data streams providing information of utility for other HPS specialities (corporate surveillance data). Together, the influenza surveillance components provide a comprehensive and coherent picture on a timely basis throughout the flu season. Please see the [influenza page on the HPS website](#) for more details.

Scottish Intensive Care Society COVID-19 Report

The 8th report from the Scottish Intensive Care Society Audit Group (SICSAG) relating to patients admitted to intensive care units and high dependency units across Scotland with laboratory confirmed Covid 19, was published on the 13th October 2021 and available to view here:

<https://www.sicsag.scot.nhs.uk/publications/main.htm>

Contact

Public Health Scotland

phs.covid19data&analytics@phs.scot

Further Information

COVID surveillance in Scotland

[Scottish Government](#)

[Daily Dashboard by Public Health Scotland](#) [National Records of Scotland](#)

UK and international COVID reports

[Public Health England](#)

[European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#)

[WHO](#)

The next release of this publication will be 08 December 2021.

Open data

Data from this publication is available to download from the [Scottish Health and Social Care Open Data Portal](#).

Rate this publication

Let us know what you think about this publication via the link at the bottom of this [publication page](#) on the PHS website.

Early access details

Pre-Release Access

Under terms of the "Pre-Release Access to Official Statistics (Scotland) Order 2008", PHS is obliged to publish information on those receiving Pre-Release Access ("Pre-Release Access" refers to statistics in their final form prior to publication). Shown below are details of those receiving standard Pre-Release Access.

Standard Pre-Release Access:

Scottish Government Health Department

NHS Board Chief Executives

NHS Board Communication leads

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Background information

In late December 2019, the People’s Republic of China reported an outbreak of pneumonia due to unknown cause in Wuhan City, Hubei Province.

In early January 2020, the cause of the outbreak was identified as a new coronavirus. While early cases were likely infected by an animal source in a ‘wet market’ in Wuhan, ongoing human-to-human transmission is now occurring.

There are a number of coronaviruses that are transmitted from human-to-human which are not of public health concern. However, COVID-19 can cause respiratory illness of varying severity.

On the 30 January 2020 the World Health Organization [declared that the outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern](#).

Extensive measures have been implemented across many countries to slow the spread of COVID-19.

Further information for the public on COVID-19 can be found on [NHS Inform](#).

Appendix 2 – World Health Organisation (WHO): Contact tracing in the context of COVID-19

The WHO initially produced guidance on “*enhanced criteria to adjust public health and social measures in the context of Covid-19*” in May 2020. The relevant extract from the criteria about the effectiveness of contact tracing within the context of public health surveillance at that time was:

At least 80% of new cases have their close contacts traced and in quarantine within 72 hours of case confirmation	These indicate that the capacity to conduct contact tracing is sufficient for the number of cases and contacts
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Source: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1277773/retrieve>

In response to questions about whether the Scottish Government had been incorrectly comparing Scottish performance with the WHO “standard” (on the basis that counting in Scotland might start at the wrong point in the process), an assessment was undertaken at the start of 2020, and is available within Appendix 2 of the [Weekly Covid-19 Statistical report \(publication date 27 January 2021\)](#).

Please note this “standard” has subsequently been replaced with further [WHO guidance issued in February 2021](#), reflecting the evolution of the state of the pandemic. This revised guidance now focuses on targeted approaches to contact tracing based on transmission patterns, engaging communities, and prioritising follow-up of high risk cases when it is not possible to identify, monitor and quarantine all contacts.

Appendix 3 – Hospital Admissions Notes

Hospital Admissions

RAPID(Rapid and Preliminary Inpatient Data)

COVID-19 related admissions have been identified as the following: A patient’s first positive PCR test for COVID up to 14 days prior to admission to hospital, on the day of their admission or during their stay in hospital. If a patient’s first positive PCR test is after their date of discharge from hospital, they are not included in the analysis.

In the data presented here, an admission is defined as a period of stay in a single hospital. There may be multiple admissions for a single patient if they have moved between locations during a continuous inpatient stay (CIS), or if they have been admitted to hospital on separate occasions.

RAPID is a daily submission of people who have been admitted and discharged to hospital. Figures

are subject to change as hospital records are updated. It can take 6-8 weeks or longer before a record is finalised, particularly discharge details.

Hospital Inpatients (Scottish Government Data)

Number of patients in hospital with recently confirmed COVID-19

This measure (available from 11 September 2020 and first published 15 September 2020) includes patients who first tested positive in hospital or in the 14 days before admission. Patients stop being included after 28 days in hospital (or 28 days after first testing positive if this is after admission). Further background on this new approach is provided in [this Scottish Government blog](#).

This is based on the number of patients in beds at 8am the day prior to reporting, with the data extract taken at 8am on the day of reporting to allow 24 hours for test results to become available. Where a patient has not yet received a positive test result they will not be included in this figure. Patients who have been in hospital for more than 28 days and still being treated for COVID-19 will stop being included in this figure after 28 days.

All patients in hospital, including in intensive care, and community, mental health and long stay hospitals are included in this figure.

Appendix 4 – RAPID Hospital Admissions

COVID-19 related admissions have been identified as the following: A patient may have tested positive for COVID-19 up to 14 days prior to admission to hospital, on the day of their admission or during their stay in hospital. If a patient has tested positive after their date of discharge from hospital, they are not included in the analysis.

The number reported does not take into account the reason for hospitalisation. Therefore, people that were admitted for a non COVID-19 related reason (and tested positive upon admission) may be included.

Total specimen dates may not equal reported new cases due to denotifications.

These data include admissions to acute hospitals only and do not include psychiatric or maternity/obstetrics specialties.

RAPID – Please note a three-day time lag is applied to recent records being incomplete. Data are updated daily and figures are subject to change.

Total figures for COVID-19 related admissions published by PHS are updated daily and figures are subject to change, and so total figures presented here will not match data published elsewhere.

Appendix 5 – Healthcare Worker Testing

Number of Staff not tested – declined a test

The number of staff who were offered a test and actively declined to take it.

Staff not tested for operational reasons

The number of staff who were not able to be tested for operational/capacity reasons e.g. issues with test availability, staff unable to be tested due to work pressures etc.

Number of Staff not tested for other reasons

The number of the staff present on wards in the reporting week who were not tested. They were eligible for testing (excluding those who declined and those who were not tested for operation reasons). This should be the remainder of eligible staff not recorded in the other groupings.

Appendix 6 – Contact Tracing

Background

On 26 May 2020, the Scottish Government set out the strategy for Test and Protect - Scotland's approach to implementing the 'test, trace, isolate, support' strategy. This strategy was designed to minimise the spread of COVID-19. On 22 June 2021, that [strategy](#) was refreshed in order to progress Scotland's recovery to "Beyond Level 0".

Public Health Scotland works closely with National Services Scotland (NSS) and the Scottish Government to enable local NHS Boards and the National Contact Centre (NCC) to carry out COVID-19 contact tracing effectively. The approach to contact tracing has adapted as restrictions and policy have changed throughout the pandemic in order to best meet the needs of the Scottish population. As numbers of new cases have increased, the method has changed from attempting to phone all new cases and contacts - to prioritising the highest risk situations for telephone calls and sending public health advice by SMS text to all others who have tested positive for COVID-19 and their close contacts.

The introduction of SMS messaging was designed to get the best public health advice about isolation to cases and contacts as quickly as possible, this is especially pertinent when daily case numbers are very high. The approach was part of a deliberate decision to manage resources through an agreed framework and is in keeping with the evidence-informed advice of the European Centre for Disease Control.

On 8 August 2021, a refreshed framework was implemented to take account of the wider societal re-opening and personal freedoms reintroduced as Scotland moved 'Beyond Level 0'. It sets out how fluctuations within new case numbers will be managed and ensures the Test and Protect system is able to flex during times of increased caseloads. It achieves this by using digital contact tracing tools, when required, to make best use of resources and contact tracing teams to ensure that public health information is shared with those at greatest risk of contracting or passing COVID-19 to others.

All positive results are reported to the contact tracing system, assessed and followed up as needed. However, an individual can have multiple tests. In many cases, there is no follow up for a repeat positive test (because the person was already contact traced when their first positive result was reported). To reflect this, Test and Protect data only includes details on the number of individuals whose positive test resulted in contact tracing being undertaken. The number of individuals who tested positive is more comparable with the figures given in the COVID-19 Confirmed Cases section of this report, which reports on new positive cases.

Definitions

An **index case** is generated for each positive result with a test date on or after 28 May 2020. This includes tests derived from Scottish laboratories and from UK Government laboratories.

An **individual** is a unique person who has had a positive test. An individual can have multiple positive tests which results in multiple cases within the test and protect system. In these figures, each person is only counted once.

A **contact** may be contacted more than once if multiple positive cases list them as a contact.

Completed cases are cases which are marked as completed in the case management system, which means that all contacts have been closed i.e. all contacts are either complete, incomplete or excluded. Completed cases exclude cases marked as failed, excluded, in progress or new. In the latest weeks there will be cases which are still open either because contact tracing is still underway

(particularly for the latest week) or the NHS Board is still managing the case as part of an open outbreak.

Weekly data presented from Monday to Sunday in order to be consistent. Figures are provisional and may change as the test and protect tool is updated by contact tracers.

Individuals unable to be contacted

This information is only available for index cases that have been recorded on the CMS. The CMS went live on 22 June 2020 with NHS Boards migrating on a phased approach with all Boards using CMS from 21 July 2020. Prior to a Board migrating to CMS, data was recorded in a Simple Tracing Tool which did not give the level of granularity required to report on these measures. These data are developmental and an extensive data quality assurance exercise is underway and data may be revised in subsequent publications. Please note the methodology has changed as of 1 November 2020, a refined method has now been applied to identify unique indexes.

Contact tracers will contact index cases by telephone, and by default all close contacts will receive an automated SMS. This approach ensures high quality calls can continue to be prioritised for index cases. Even when SMS is defaulted to, in these scenarios, a number of close contacts are still telephoned, following clinical risk assessment, particularly if they are linked to complex cases. When close contacts of index cases are contacted via SMS text message, the GOV.UK Notify Service is used which means it is known if the SMS has been received by the mobile phone, not just that it has been sent. Where the SMS is not received, a contact tracer will attempt to contact the individual through other means. The case will not be marked as complete unless someone has spoken to the individual.

Appendix 7 – Quarantine Statistics

Number of people arriving in Scotland

Number of Passenger Locator Forms received, as notified to Public Health Scotland by the Home Office. Passenger Locator Forms indicate intention to travel; passengers may not have actually arrived in the UK. Multiple forms for the same traveller may also be counted

Number of people requiring to quarantine in a hotel (anywhere in the UK)

From 15 February 2021 any person arriving directly from a high risk country into the UK with a Scottish residence or any arriving directly into Scotland from a non high-risk listed country. Count is based on Passenger Locator Form data received from Home Office.

Number of people requiring to quarantine at home

From 30 June 2020 – 14 February 2021. Any persons who are required to quarantine in Scotland (all countries prior to 30 June 2020; high risk countries from 30 June 2020), adults aged 18 and over only. From 15 February 2021 this is anyone arriving from a non-high risk country and did not arrive directly into Scotland. Count is based on Passenger Locator Form data received from Home Office.

Number of people contacted by National Contact Centre (NCC)

Sample of people who are passed to NCC for follow-up to provide advice and support. Some contacts made relate to arrivals from the previous week; therefore contacts can sometimes exceed arrivals.

Up to the 23 June 2021, a sample of those individuals quarantining at home were contacted by the NCC. These calls, along with any in progress, have now been paused in order to prioritise contact tracing. Since 13 July 2021, these call have resumed.

Successful contacts made

People who were successfully contacted by NCC

Unable to contact individual

Calls could not be completed because the individual could not be contacted (invalid phone number or no response to call). Where appropriate details of individuals are passed to Police Scotland for further follow up. Includes not completed due to quarantine ending before NCC could contact individual.

Appendix 8 – Lateral Flow Device Testing

UK Gov other includes any LFD result which has come through the UK Government route (NHS Digital) which has the test site code “Other”. Please note the universal offer results up to 28 July 2021 are reported via this method. From 28 July 2021 onwards, universal offer results are reported separately as Universal Offer.

The Attend An Event, High Cases In Local Area, Lives With Someone Who Is Shielding, Travel Within UK and Universal Offer categories only include data from 28 July 2021 onwards. From this date these categories are now options when entering a non-work LFD result via the UK Gov portal. Please note that it is up to the user to select the Attend An Event, High Cases In Local Area, Lives With Someone Who Is Shielding or Travel Within UK category, these are not part of any defined testing programme such as Community Testing or University Testing.

University Testing Site tests are tests which took place at a university testing site, generally in the 2020/21 academic year, though there are still a small number of tests each week in this category. Tests in the university students and university staff categories are tests via the UK Gov portal for someone entering a test to attend their place of work/education, these tests are from 28th July 2021 onwards and will be for the 2021/22 academic year.

For information regarding LFD testing during term time as part of the Schools Asymptomatic Testing Programme, please visit the [COVID-19 Education Surveillance Report](#).

Please note bulk uploading functionality is not yet available so data is likely to be an undercount. Data will be update and revised in future publications.

Other is any result entered via the [gov.uk website](#) where “none of the above” has been selected. Please note anyone requesting a LFD test via the general population offer, will currently report their results via this category.

Those within **Unknown** in the table reporting tests by **NHS Board of Residence** (Table 16) is any test that had an invalid or missing postcode.

Appendix 9 – Data Sources and Limitations

Date of extraction and analysis

Due to delays in reporting, figures are subject to change as records are updated. A marker (greyed-out block) has been applied where data is preliminary and caution should be taken in their interpretation.

The definitions described below are being used for the purposes of evaluating the impact of the COVID-19 vaccine on COVID-19 cases, COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions and confirmed COVID-19 deaths. The numbers reported in this section use test data, accounting for potential reinfections, and may differ from other sections and elsewhere which only count the number of new COVID-19 cases.

COVID-19 PCR test results

All positive COVID-19 PCR test results and associated demographics of an individual are extracted from the Test and Protect database (Corporate Data Warehouse) which contains test results from ECOSS. Data included in this analysis is reported up until the Friday of the previous week. Non-Scottish residents are excluded from the dataset.

COVID-19 cases are identified as the following: An individual that has tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR. If an individual tests positive more than once, the repeat positive PCR test is only counted if the positive PCR test is more than 90 days apart. Records with missing CHI numbers are excluded as these data cannot be linked to vaccination status.

Denominators used are from the COVID-19 vaccination data that provides information on vaccine eligibility for the 16 and over population, and for vaccinated individuals under the age of 18. Given the small number of individuals eligible for vaccination under 16, the denominator for unvaccinated under 16s is from the NRS mid-2020 population estimates. Population data are extracted from Community Health Index (CHI) dataset representing all those currently registered with a GP practice in Scotland. These are different denominators than those in the Public Health Scotland COVID-19 Daily Dashboard and may over-estimate the population size as they will include, for example, some individuals who are no longer residents in Scotland. This is a particular issue for the denominator for the unvaccinated cohort, because for vaccinated individuals we know they were resident in Scotland at the time of their vaccination whereas for the unvaccinated cohort there will be a mixture of people who have chosen not to have the vaccine and those who are no longer resident in Scotland. This means that the rates of COVID infection and harm for the unvaccinated groups will be underestimated, whereas the rates for the vaccinated groups will be more accurate.

Vaccination status:

Vaccination status for all individuals who test positive for COVID-19 by PCR is extracted from the data used to produce the PHS vaccine uptake/daily dashboard. Vaccine records include the number of doses and date of vaccination. Individuals are listed as unvaccinated if there is no vaccination record linked to their unique CHI identifier at the time of analysis. Vaccination status is taken at date of specimen for COVID-19 cases, acute hospital admissions, or death and assigned to number of doses according to the case definitions described below.

COVID-19 vaccination status is defined as per the following:

- **Unvaccinated:** An individual that has had no doses of COVID-19 vaccine and has tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR or has had one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and has tested positive less than or equal to 21 days after their 1st dose of COVID-19 vaccine.
- **Dose 1:** An individual that has had one dose of COVID-19 vaccine and has tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR more than 21 days after their 1st dose of COVID-19 vaccine or less than or equal to 14 days after their second dose of COVID-19 vaccine.
- **Dose 2 or more:** An individual that has had at least two doses of COVID-19 vaccine and has tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR more than 14 days after their 2nd dose of COVID-19 vaccine.

COVID-19 related acute hospital admissions have been identified as the following: An individual that has tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR:

- Up to 14 days prior to hospital admission
- On the day of, or day following admission (if no discharge date is available)
- In between hospital admission and discharge (if there is a valid discharge date available).

Where an individual has more than one PCR positive test, positive results are only included for the first PCR positive test associated with a hospitalisation, or if the positive PCR test is more than 90 days after the previous PCR positive test that was eligible for inclusion. Using these criterion, all records of hospitalisation occurring within 90 days of a previous positive test are excluded. Therefore, if a positive PCR test result for an individual meets these criteria for multiple hospital stays, for example, an individual is admitted twice within a week, only the earliest hospital admission is included in the analysis.

If a patient tested positive after their date of discharge from hospital, they are not included in the analysis unless they are readmitted to hospital and meet the criteria described above.

The number of reported acute hospitalisations does not take into account the reason for hospitalisation. Therefore, people that were admitted for a non-COVID-19 related reason (and tested positive upon admission) may be included and result in an overestimation of COVID-19 related acute hospitalisations.

Hospital admission data is extracted from the Rapid and Preliminary Inpatient Data (RAPID) dataset at 16:00 on Monday 29 November 2021. RAPID is a daily submission of people who have been admitted and discharged to hospital. Figures are subject to change as hospital records are updated. Data included in this analysis is reported up until the Friday of the previous week.

In the data presented here, an admission is defined as a period of stay in a single hospital. If the patient has been transferred to another hospital during treatment, each transfer will create a new admission record. Therefore, there may be multiple admissions for a single patient if they have moved between locations during a continuous inpatient stay (CIS), or if they have been admitted to hospital on separate occasions.

Confirmed COVID-19 deaths Death data were extracted from the SMRA dataset at 16:00 on Thursday 25 November 2021. Data included in these analysis are reported up until the last date of death registration for the previous week.

A confirmed COVID-19 related death is defined as an individual who has tested positive by PCR for SARS-CoV-2 at any time point and has COVID-19 listed as a underlying or contributory cause of death on the death certificate. Vaccine status is determined at time of most recent specimen date.

Age standardised hospitalisation and mortality rates are used to allow comparisons of hospitalisation and mortality rates between populations that have different age distributions. The 2013 European Standard Population is used to standardise rates. For more information [see the ONS methods](#). Denominators used to calculate age-standardised mortality rates are the same as the cases and hospitalisations rate figures and tables described above.

Appendix 10 – Hospital admissions

1. The SMR01 dataset comprises episode-based patient records relating to all inpatients and day cases discharged from non-obstetric, non-psychiatric specialties and excluding geriatric long stay records. Data are updated on a monthly basis and include clinical and non-clinical data.
2. Analyses are based on month of admission.
3. Average length of stay is the mean length of stay (in days) of a patients entire continuous inpatient stay (CIS). A CIS is an unbroken period of time that a patient spends as an inpatient. However, a patient may change consultant, significant facility, specialty, and/or hospital during a continuous inpatient stay.
4. A COVID-19 hospital admission 'with' COVID-19 is defined as: A patient's first positive PCR test for COVID up to 14 days prior to admission to hospital, on the day of their admission or during their stay in hospital.
5. A COVID-19 hospital admission 'because of' COVID-19 is defined as an admission with a diagnosis of COVID-19 in the primary diagnostic position within the first episode of the CIS.
6. ICD-10 COVID-19 diagnostic codes used: U07.1 and U07.2.

7. The six NHS Boards included in the analysis are: NHS Ayrshire & Arran, NHS Dumfries & Galloway, NHS Grampian, NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde, NHS Lothian and NHS Tayside.