

Coronavirus (COVID-19): Analysis

Coronavirus (COVID-19): modelling the epidemic in Scotland (Issue No. 58)

Background

This is a report on the Scottish Government modelling of the spread and level of Covid-19. This updates the previous publication on modelling of Covid-19 in Scotland published on 25th June 2021. The estimates in this document help the Scottish Government, the health service and the wider public sector plan and put into place what is needed to keep us safe and treat people who have the virus.

This edition of the research findings focuses on the epidemic as a whole, looking at estimates of R, growth rate and incidence as well as local measures of change in the epidemic.

In Scotland, the modelled estimate for R is between 1.2 and 1.5, with the growth rate between 3% and 7% based on the period up to 28th June. **The R and growth rate indicators lag by two to three weeks, as a result the estimates cannot fully reflect the significant increase in daily cases seen over the past week.**

Based on the most recent increase in cases, infections, hospital beds and ICU are projected to rise – for how long this continues is uncertain.

Following the recent increase in cases, we are projecting a continued growth in the epidemic in Scotland, with considerable uncertainty as to what this means for future weeks.

Key Points

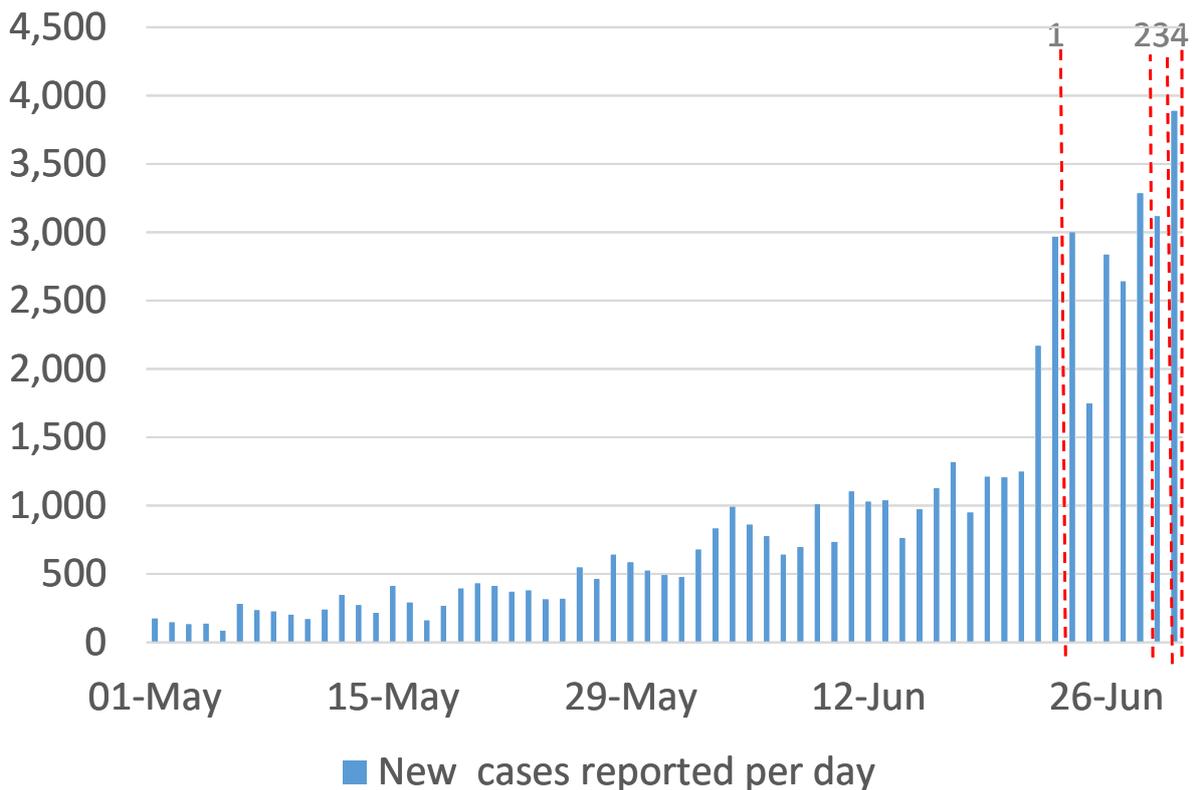
- The reproduction rate R in Scotland is currently estimated as being between 1.2 and 1.5, based on the period up to 28th June. This has increased since last week.
- The number of new daily infections for Scotland is estimated as being between 48 and 76, per 100,000 people, based on the period up to 28th June.
- The growth rate for Scotland is currently estimated as being between 3% and 7%, based on the period up to 28th June. This has increased since last week.

- Average contacts have increased slightly (6%) in the last two weeks (comparing surveys pertaining to 3rd June - 9th June and 17th June - 23rd June) with a current level of 4.6 daily contacts.
- Contacts within the school setting are 3 times higher than reported two weeks prior and contacts within the other setting (contacts outside of the school, home and work) have increased by 7%. Average contacts within the home and work setting have remained at similar levels over the same period.
- Those aged under 40 have shown the biggest increase in mean contacts in the last two weeks, increasing by at least 33%. These increases are largely driven by contacts had within the school and work settings. Average contacts for those aged over 70 have also increased, although to a lesser extent (15%), which is influenced by an increase in contacts within a school or other (contacts outside of the school work or home) setting.
- The biggest increase in interactions is seen with those aged between 18-39 with those aged under 18 whereas those aged between 40-49 have reported the biggest reductions in interactions with those under 18.
- The biggest increase in the proportion of participants visiting different locations, though slight, is seen in those visiting a pub or restaurant and those using public transport. Visits to pub or restaurant has increased from approximately 37% to 39% with individuals using public transport increasing from 16% to 19% in the last two weeks.
- Based on the recent increase in cases, infections, hospital beds and ICU are projected to rise – for how long this continues is uncertain.
- Modelled rates of positive tests per 100K using data to 28th June indicate that for the week commencing 11th July 2021, there are 28 local authorities with at least a 75% probability of exceeding 150 cases.
- Of these, 19 local authorities have at least a 75% probability of exceeding 500 cases per 100k. These are Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Edinburgh, Dundee, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow, Midlothian, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian.
- Furthermore, there are 4 local authorities with at least a 75% probability of exceeding 1000 cases per 100k. These are Edinburgh, Dundee, Fife and Glasgow. Of these, Edinburgh is expected to exceed 2000 cases per 100k with at least a 75% probability
- The overall level of wastewater (WW) Covid-19 rose rapidly in the last week.

Recent increase in cases

Figure 1 shows the number of cases reported in Scotland during May and June 2021, including the recent increase in cases seen in the last week. The vertical dashed lines indicate the cut off points for each of the modelling inputs; after these dates, the number of cases is not incorporated into the outputs.

Figure 1: Cases in reported in Scotland to 30th June 2021



This report covers the period up to 23rd June for contact patterns (indicated by dashed line 1). The estimates of R, incidence, growth rates, and for the modelled rates of positive tests per 100k use data to 28th June (dashed line 2). Wastewater data is provided to 29th June (dashed line 3). Medium term projections by the Scottish Government of infections, hospitalisations and ICU beds have been calculated using data to 30th June based on data reported (dashed line 4).

Overview of Scottish Government Modelling

Modelling outputs are provided here on the current epidemic in Scotland as a whole, based on a range of methods. Because it takes a little over three weeks on average for a person who catches Covid-19 to show symptoms, become sick, and either die or recover, there is a time lag in

what our model can tell us about any re-emergence of the epidemic and where in Scotland this might occur.

However modelling of Covid-19 deaths is an important measure of where Scotland lies in its epidemic as a whole. In addition, the modelling groups that feed into the SAGE consensus use a range of other data along with deaths in their estimates of R and the growth rate. These outputs are provided in this research findings. The type of data used in each model to estimate R is highlighted in Figure 2.

We use the Scottish Contact Survey (SCS) to inform a modelling technique based on the number of contacts between people. Over time, a greater proportion of the population will be vaccinated. This is likely to impact contact patterns and will become a greater part of the analysis going forwards.

The logistical model utilises results from the epidemiological modelling, principally the number of new infections. The results are split down by age group, and the model is used to give a projection of the number of people that will go to hospital, and potentially to ICU. This will continue to be based on both what we know about how different age groups are affected by the disease and the vaccination rate for those groups.

What the modelling tells us about the epidemic as a whole

The various groups which report to the Scientific Pandemic Influenza Group on Modelling (SPI-M) use different sources of data in their models (i.e. deaths, hospital admissions, cases) so their estimates of R are also based on these different methods.

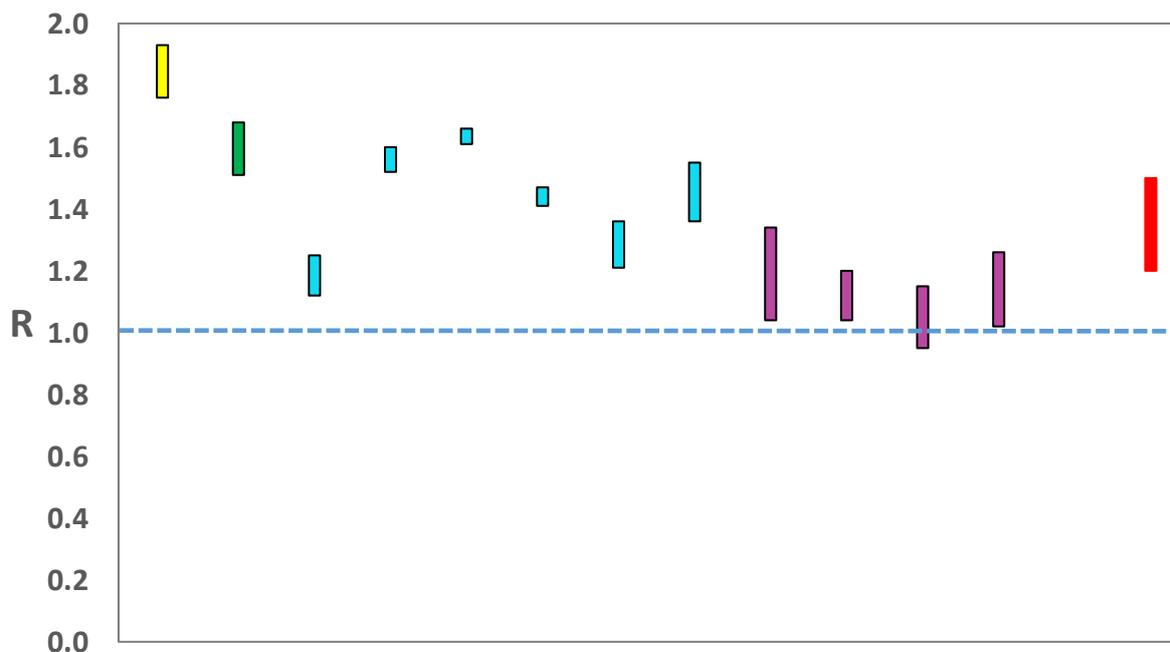
R is an indicator that lags by two to three weeks and therefore does not reflect any behavioural changes that have happened during this time. In particular, Scotland has seen a significant step change in the number of new daily cases over the past week and the associated R and growth rate estimates cannot fully reflect this; R in Scotland now is likely to be higher than that estimated here.

SAGE's consensus view across these methods as of 30th June, using data to 28th June, was that the value of R in Scotland was between 1.2 and 1.5 (see Figure 2)¹.

¹ Particular care should be taken when interpreting this estimate as it is based on low numbers of cases, hospitalisations, or deaths and / or dominated by clustered outbreaks. It should not be treated as robust enough to inform policy decisions alone.

This week the Scottish Government presented two outputs to SPI-M. The first uses confirmed cases as published by Public Health Scotland (PHS). The second uses instead wastewater data to estimate the number of cases. Both outputs are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 2. Estimates of R_t for Scotland, as of 30th June, including 90% confidence intervals, produced by SAGE². Data to 28th June.

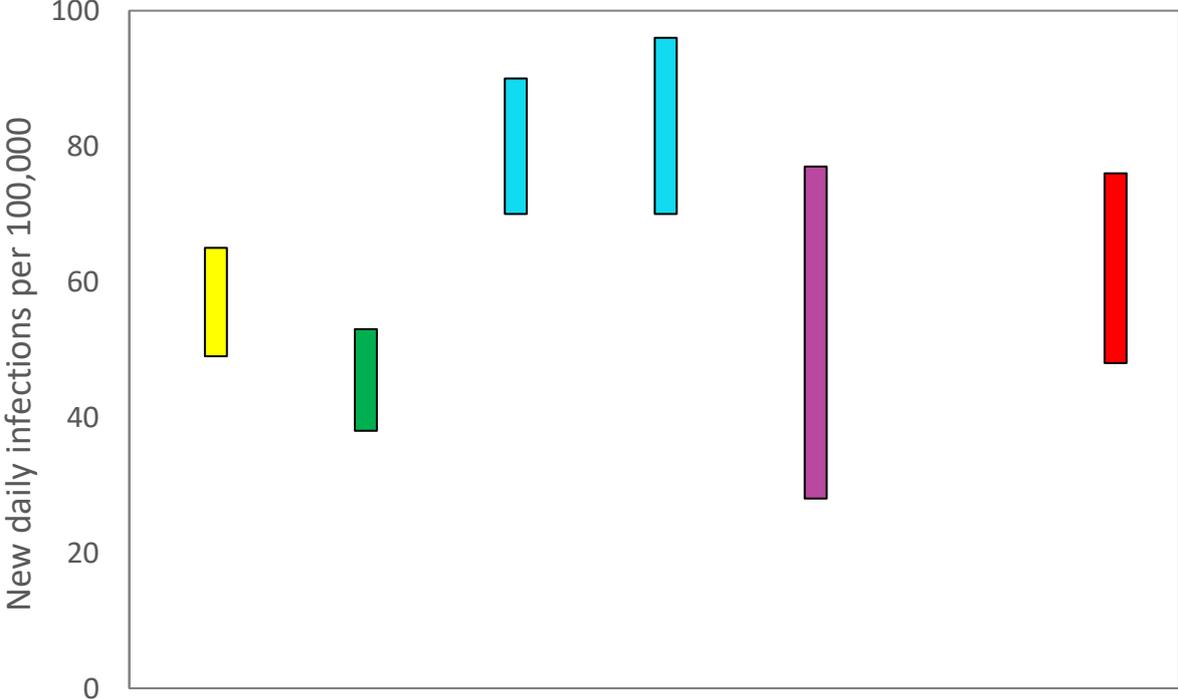


Source: Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE).

The various groups which report to the Scientific Pandemic Influenza Group on Modelling (SPI-M) use different sources of data in their models to produce estimates of incidence (Figure 3). SPI-M's consensus view across these methods, using data to 28th June, was that the incidence of new daily infections in Scotland was between 48 and 76 new infections per 100,000. This equates to between 2,600 and 4,200 people becoming infected each day in Scotland.

² The cyan bars use Covid-19 test data and purple bars use multiple sources of data. The estimates produced by the Scottish Government are the two on the left. (Yellow uses confirmed cases from PHS; green uses wastewater data). The SAGE consensus range is the right-most (red).

Figure 3. Estimates of incidence for Scotland, as of 30th June, including 90% confidence intervals, produced by SPI-M². Data to 28th June
Source: Scientific Pandemic Influenza Group on Modelling (SPI-M).



The consensus from SAGE for this week is that the growth rate in Scotland is between 3% and 7% per day using data to 28th June.

What we know about how people’s contact patterns have changed

Average contacts have increased slightly (6%) in the last two weeks (comparing surveys pertaining to 3rd June - 9th June and 17th June - 23rd June) with a current level of 4.6 daily contacts as seen in Figure 4. Contacts within the school setting are 3 times higher than reported two weeks prior, and contacts within the other setting (contacts outside of the school, home and work) have increased by 7%. Average contacts within the home and work setting have remained at similar levels over the same period.

Figure 4: Mean Adult Contacts (truncated at 100) from SCS.

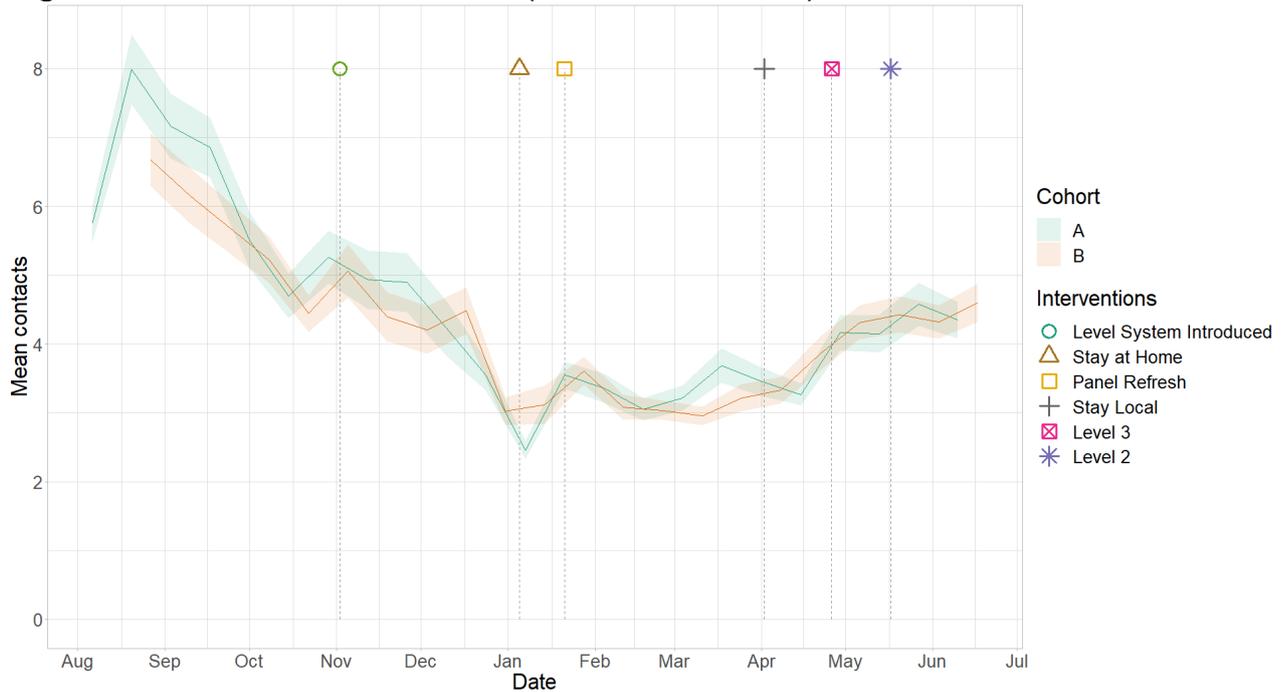
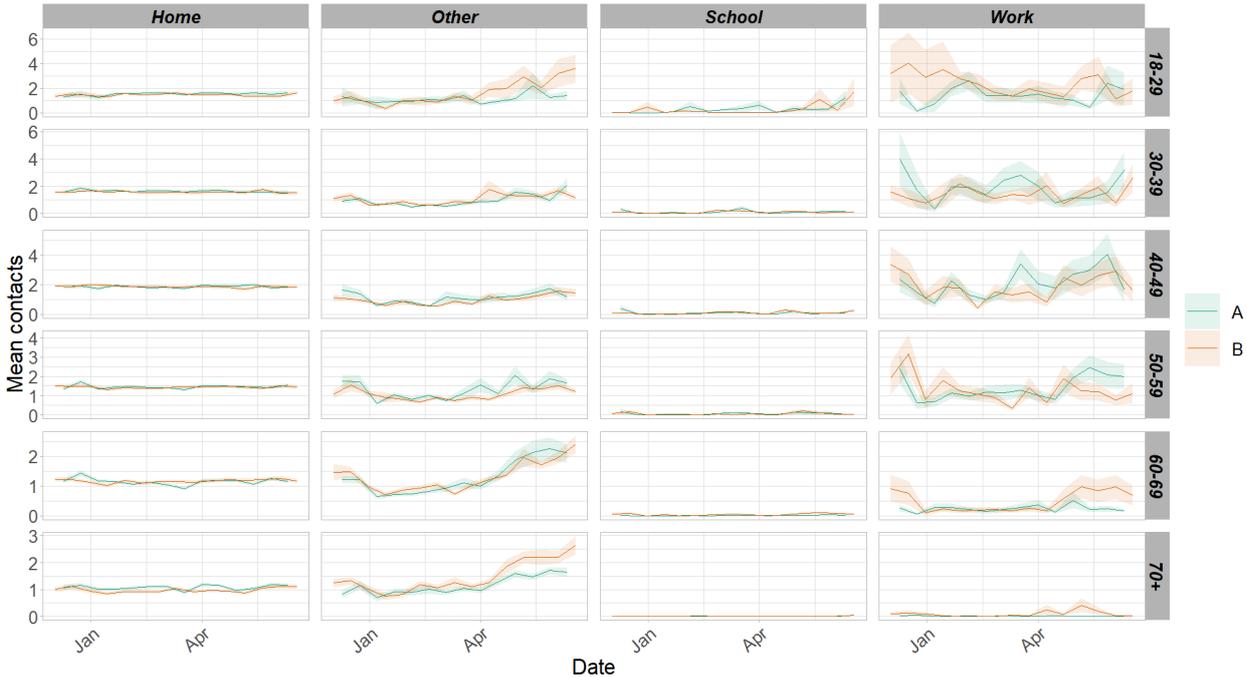


Figure 5 shows how contacts change across age group and setting. Those aged under 40 have shown the biggest increase in mean contacts in the last two weeks, increasing by at least 33%. These increases are largely driven by contacts had within the school and work settings. Average contacts for those aged over 70 have also increased, although to a lesser extent (15%), which is influenced by an increase in contacts within a school or other (contacts outside of the school work or home) setting. All remaining age groups have remained at similar levels or decreased within the last two weeks.

Figure 5: Average (mean) contacts for each panel per day by setting for adults in Scotland, truncated to 100 contacts per participant (from SCS).



The heatmaps in Figure 6 show the mean overall contacts between age groups for the weeks relating to 3rd June - 9th June and 17th June - 23rd June, and the difference between these periods. The biggest increase in interactions is seen with those aged between 18-39 with those aged under 18 whereas those aged between 40-49 have reported the biggest reductions in interactions with those under 18.

Figure 6: Overall mean contacts by age group before for the weeks relating to 3rd June - 9th June and 17th June - 23rd June.

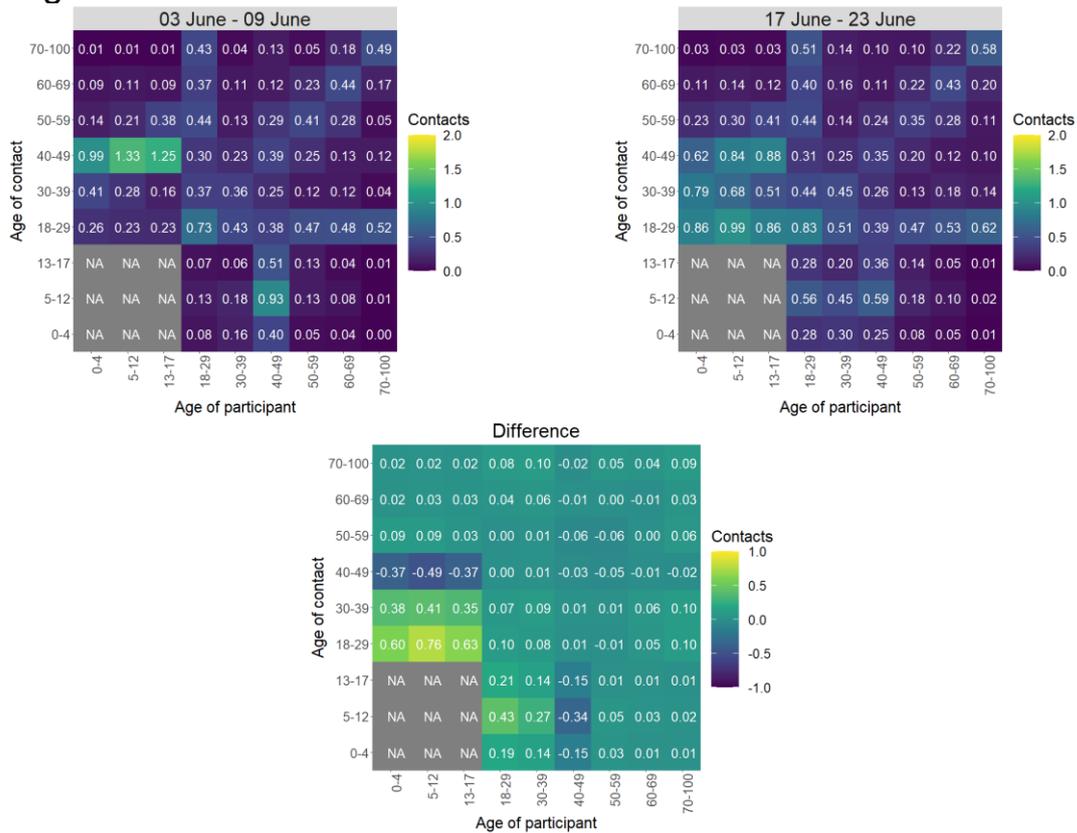
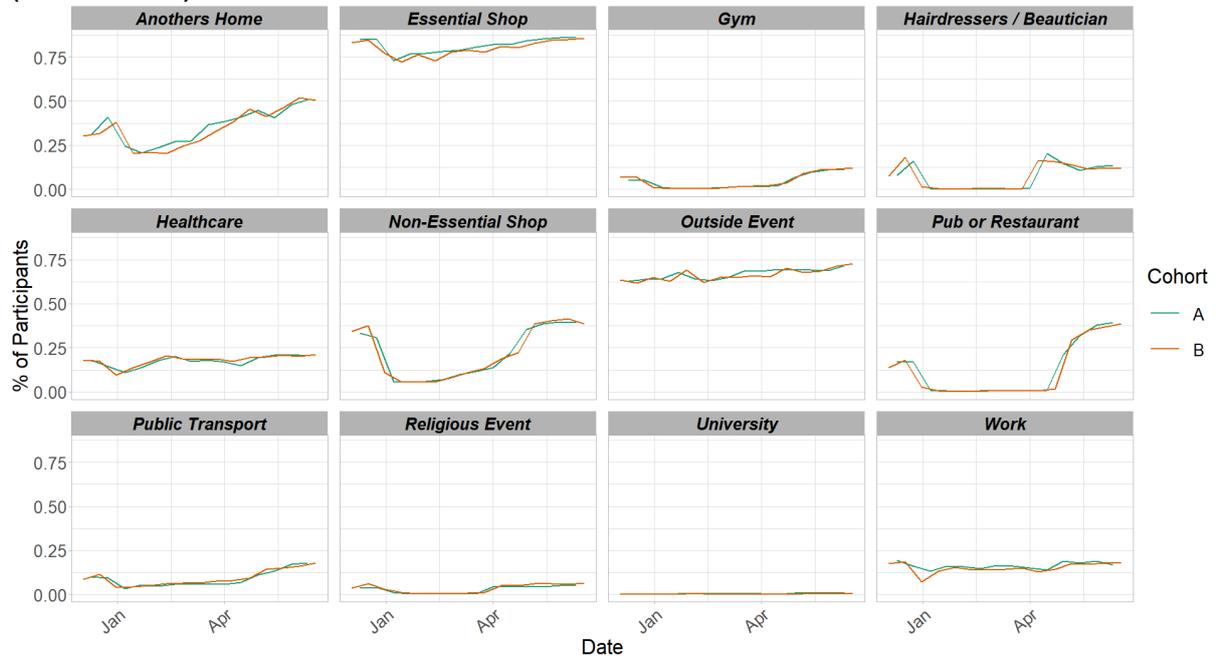


Figure 7: Locations visited by participants at least once for panel A and B (from SCS).



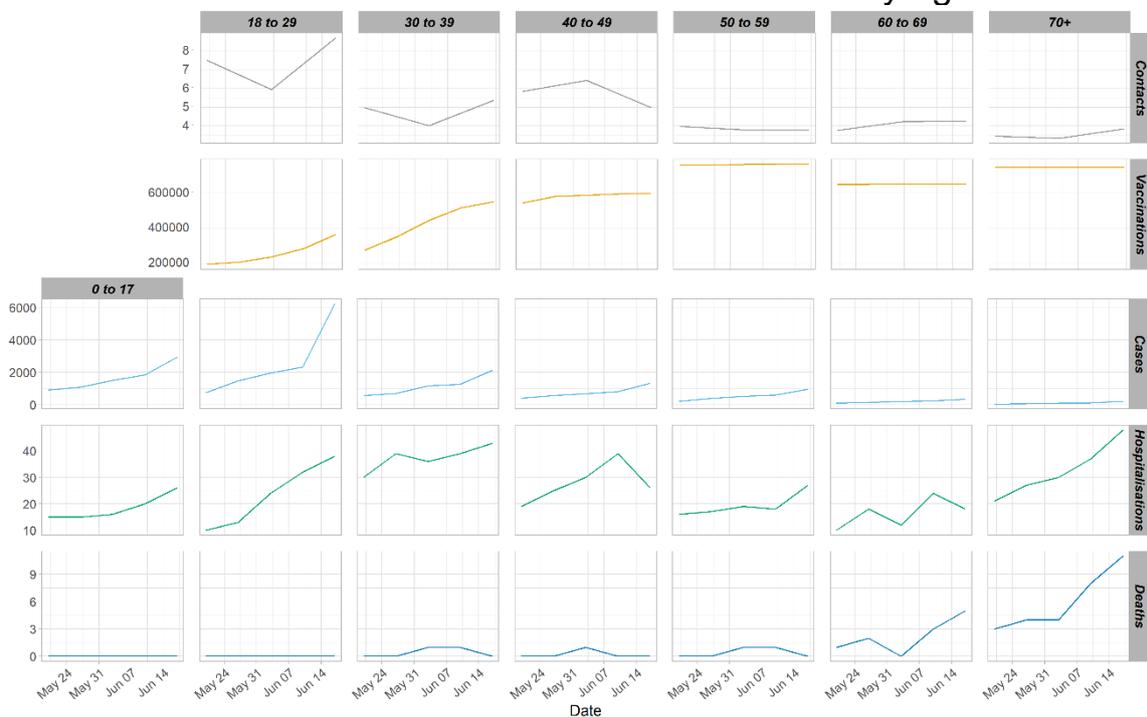
The biggest increase in the proportion of participants visiting different locations, though slight, is seen in those visiting a pub or restaurant and those using public transport as seen in Figure 7. Visits to pub or

restaurant has increased from approximately 37% to 39% with individuals using public transport increasing from 16% to 19% in the last two weeks.

Vaccinations and contacts patterns

From Figure 8, it can be seen that the older age groups have fewer contacts and more vaccinations than the younger age groups, they also have the lowest weekly case number comparatively to the younger age groups. Despite that, they have similar weekly hospitalization levels to that seen with the younger age groups.

Figure 8: Average contacts for Panel B, weekly cases, Covid-19 hospital admissions and deaths³ and cumulative vaccinations by age band⁴



What the modelling tells us about estimated infections as well as Hospital and ICU bed demand

The Scottish Government assesses the impact of Covid-19 on the NHS in the next few weeks in terms of estimated number of infections. Figure 9 shows two projections. 'Worse' is based on a continuation in transmission rate from last week's level. 'Better' is based on a reduction, falling to below the level from before last week's increase, due to school holidays⁵.

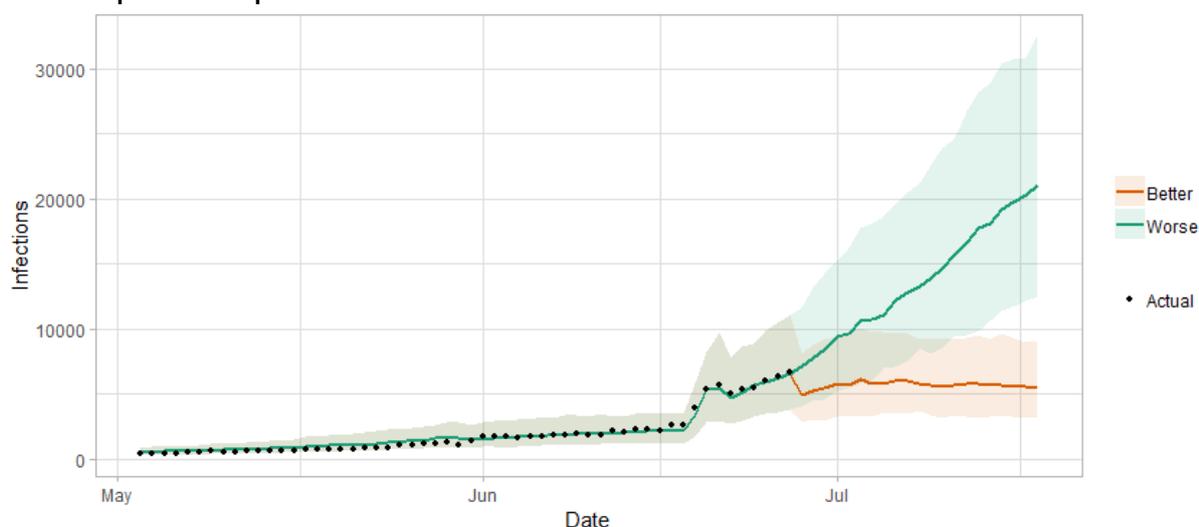
³ Deaths, Cases and Hospitalisations from [PHS COVID-19 daily cases in Scotland dashboard](#).

⁴ Vaccination and contact data for the 0-17 age cohort is not presented due to the vast majority of this age group not being offered vaccinations and the SCS excluding contacts between children.

⁵ Both scenarios are based on current vaccine roll-out plans and efficacy assumptions.

In comparison to last week’s projections, the ‘Worse’ projection is lower and the ‘Better’ projection is higher. This is because we have more information and can therefore make a more precise estimate, narrowing the bounds of uncertainty somewhat. Nevertheless, the level of uncertainty remains high as we go into the summer holiday period.

Figure 9. Medium term projections of modelled total new infections, adjusting positive tests⁶ to account for asymptomatic and undetected infections, from Scottish Government modelling, based on positive test data reported up to 30th June.



There is uncertainty as to whether infections will continue to rise or will reduce in coming weeks. This will drive whether hospital beds and intensive care beds also continue to rise.

Figure 10 shows the impact of the projections on the number of people in hospital. The modelling includes all hospital stays, whereas the actuals only include stays up to 28 days duration that are linked to Covid-19. Work is ongoing to show the modelled occupancy for stays up to a 28 day limit.

The increase in cases seen in the last week is likely to lead to an increase in hospitalisations and intensive care use, with considerable uncertainty as to future weeks.

⁶ The actual positive tests are adjusted to coincide with the estimated day of infection.

Figure 10. Medium term projections of modelled hospital bed demand, from Scottish Government modelling, based on positive test data reported up to 30th June.

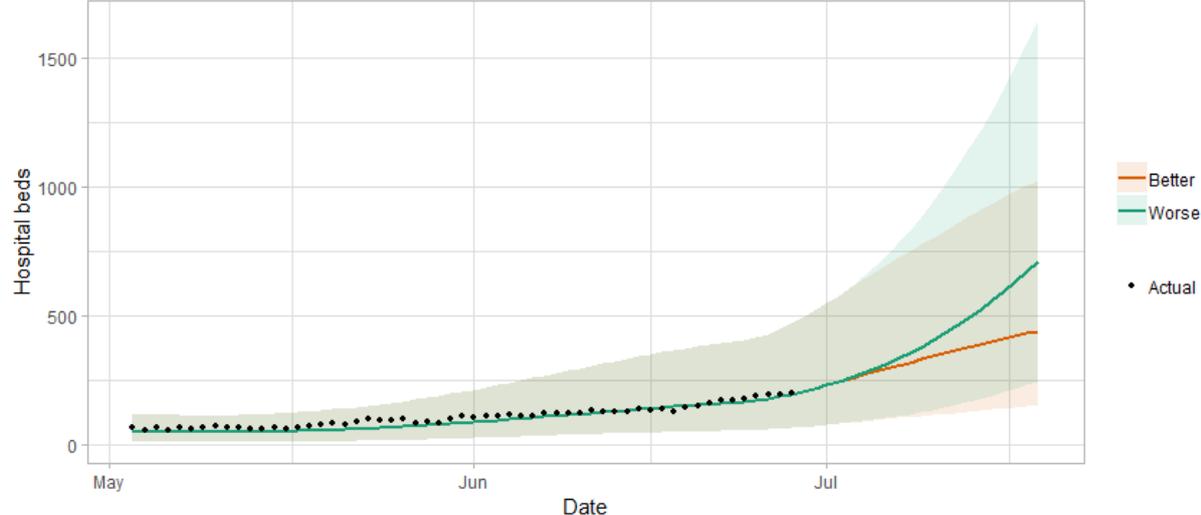
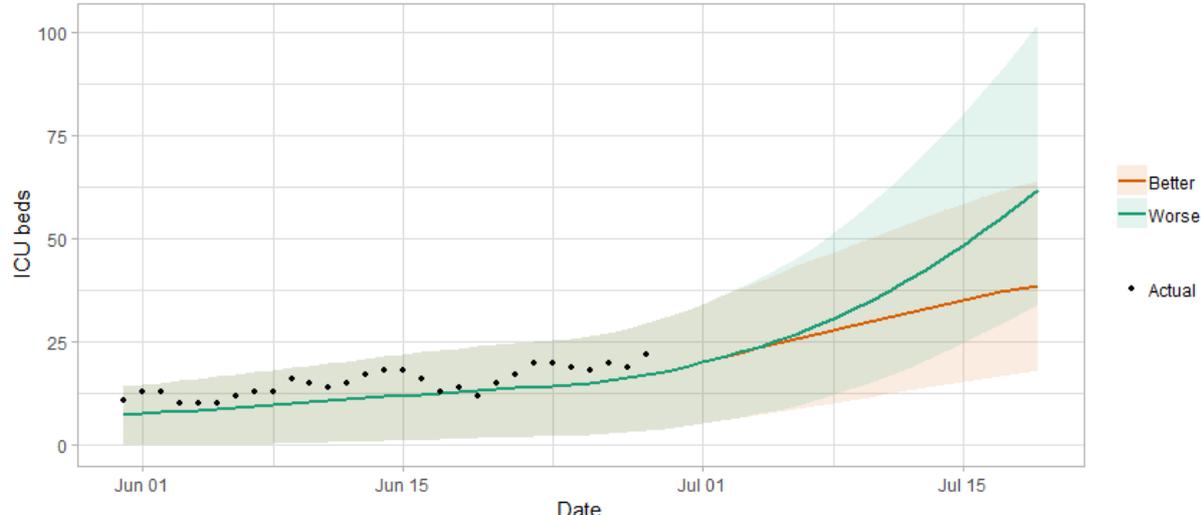


Figure 11 shows the impact of the projection on ICU bed demand.

Figure 11. Medium term projections of modelled ICU bed demand, from Scottish Government modelling⁷, based on positive test data reported up to 30th June.



A comparison of the actual data against historical projections is included in the Technical Annex.

The delay between infection, developing symptoms, the need for hospital care, and death means SPI-M’s medium term projections will not fully reflect the impact of policy and behavioural changes made in the two to three weeks prior to 28th June. SPI-M does not have confidence that its projections reflect the recent and significant increase in cases in Scotland

⁷ Actual data does not include full numbers of CPAP. ICU bed actuals include all ICU patients being treated for Covid-19 including those over 28 days.

and has therefore decided not to produce consensus projections for Scotland this week.

What we know about which local authorities are likely to experience high levels of Covid-19 in two weeks' time

We continue to use modelling based on Covid-19 cases and deaths using data to 28th June from several academic groups to give us an indication of whether a local authority is likely to experience high levels of Covid-19 in the future. This has been compiled via SPI-M into a consensus. In this an area is defined as a hotspot if the two week prediction of cases (positive tests) per 100K population is predicted to exceed a threshold, e.g. 500 cases.

Modelled rates of positive tests per 100K using data to 28th June (Figure 12) indicate that for the week commencing 11th July 2021, there are 28 local authorities with at least a 75% probability of exceeding 150 cases⁸.

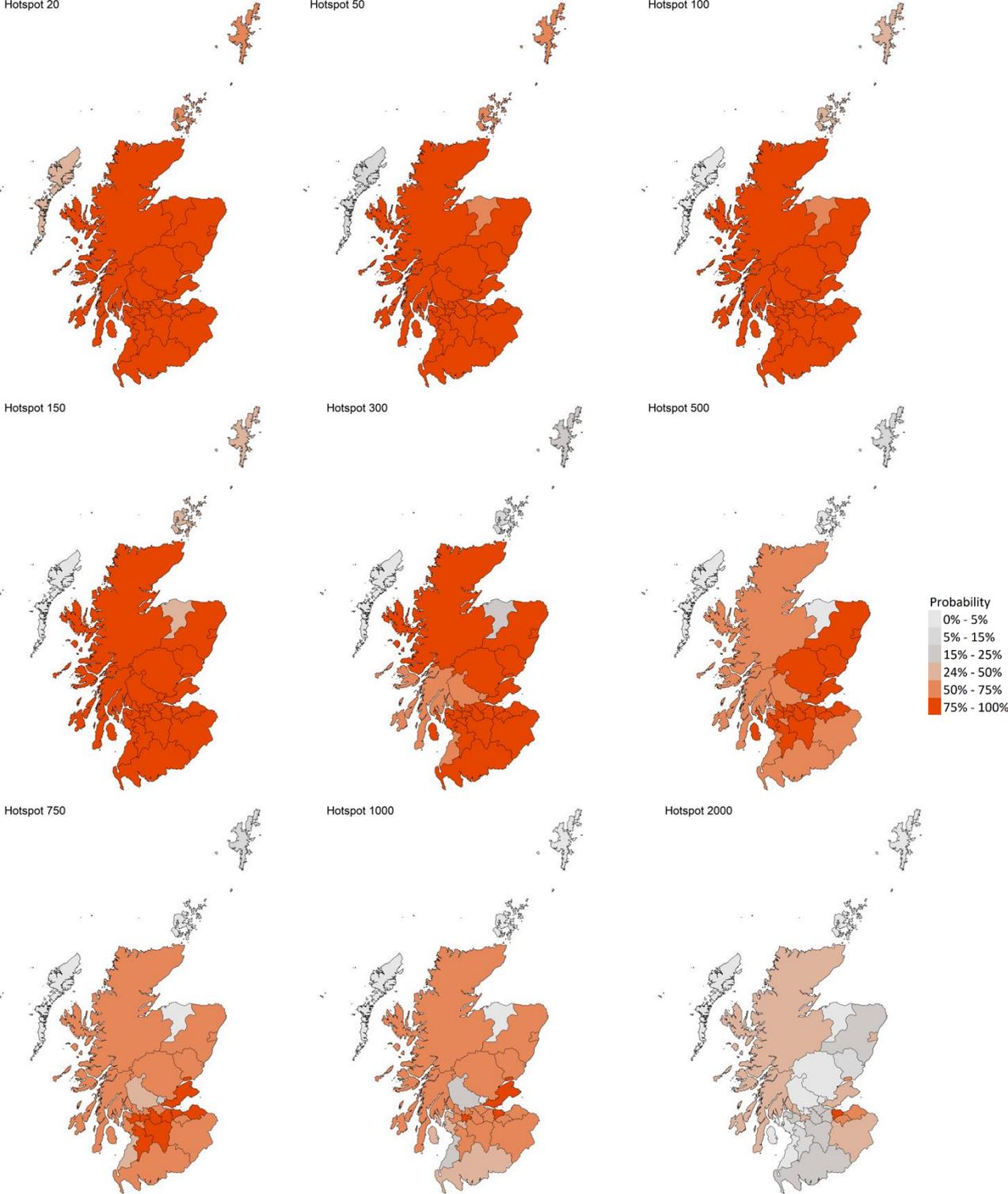
Of these, 19 local authorities have at least a 75% probability of exceeding 500 cases per 100k. These are Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Edinburgh, Dundee, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow, Midlothian, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire, West Dunbartonshire and West Lothian.

There are 4 local authorities with at least a 75% probability of exceeding 1000 cases per 100k. these are Edinburgh, Dundee, Fife and Glasgow. Of these, Edinburgh is expected to exceed 2000 cases per 100k with at least a 75% probability⁹.

⁸ The exceptions to this are Na h-Eileanan Siar, Moray, the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands.

⁹ Numbers are included in Table 1 in the Technical Annex.

Figure 12. Probability of local authority areas having more than 20, 50, 100, 150, 300, 500, 750, 1000 or 2000 cases per 100K (11th – 17th July 2021). Using data to 28th June.



The local authority level modelling and national level modelling from SPI-M are based on different groups of models and look at different metrics. Furthermore the local level modelling is produced a day later

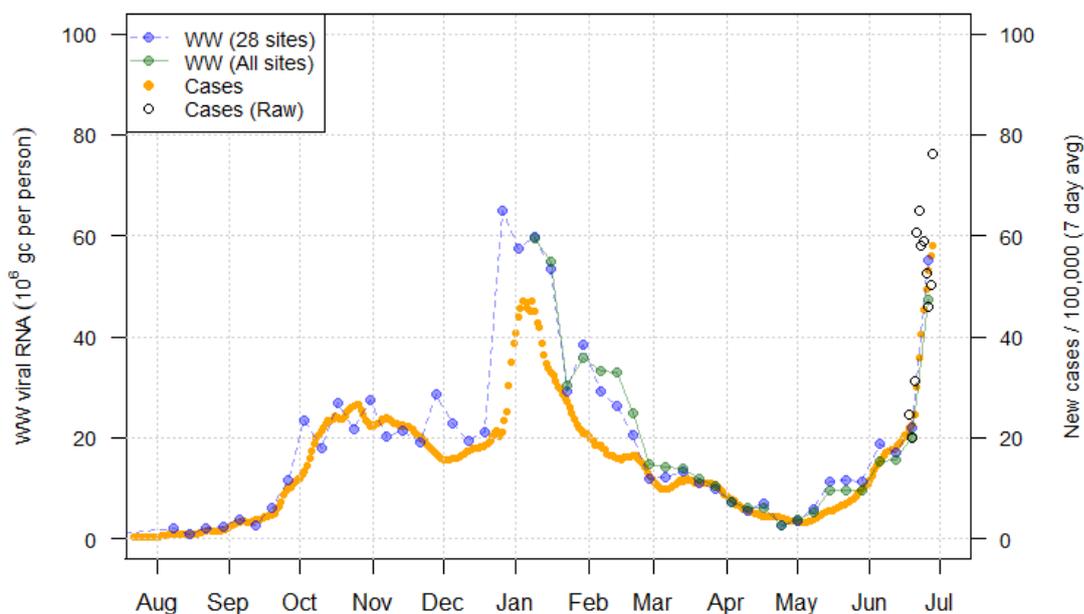
than the national level. As a result, the local authority level and national level modelling do not exactly correspond to each other.

What can analysis of wastewater samples tell us about local outbreaks of Covid-19 infection?

Nationwide, wastewater (WW) COVID-19 RNA levels rose rapidly to around 47 million gene copies per person per day (Mgc/p/d), with the majority of the increase late in the week. Increases in levels occurred across a broad range of local authorities.

Figure 13 shows the national aggregate for the original 28 sites (in blue) and, from January 2021, the aggregate for the full set of sampled sites (in green), with a small number of unrealistically large outliers excluded. For case data, a large rise in cases occurred on June 21st (from around 30 new cases/100k per day to around 60), and so we show not just the usual 7 day running average but also the raw daily values (as unfilled circles) for the most recent data. A significant amount of increase is in the last few days (between 24th and 28th of June) of available data, increasing from around 24 to over 47 Mgc/p/d. The increase was especially large in the sites originally sampled, which tend to be larger sites.

Figure 13. National average trends in wastewater Covid-19 and daily case rates (7 day moving average)¹⁰.



¹⁰ Anomalously high values, one in Seafield (Edinburgh) in mid-February (See Issue 40) and one in Dunblane in mid-June, are removed. Raw unsmoothed case rates are given from the 17th of June.

What next?

The modelled estimates of the numbers of new cases and infectious people will continue to be provided as measures of the epidemic as a whole, along with measures of the current point in the epidemic such as R_t and the growth rate. Further information can be found at <https://www.gov.scot/coronavirus-covid-19>.

We may report on exceedance in future weeks when the background levels of Covid-19 reduces so that it can be useful in identifying outbreaks.

Technical Annex

Epidemiology is the study of how diseases spread within populations. One way we do this is using our best understanding of the way the infection is passed on and how it affects people who catch it to create mathematical simulations. Because people who catch Covid-19 have a relatively long period in which they can pass it on to others before they begin to have symptoms, and the majority of people infected with the virus will experience mild symptoms, this “epidemiological modelling” provides insights into the epidemic that cannot easily be measured through testing e.g. of those with symptoms, as it estimates the total number of new daily infections and infectious people, including those who are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms.

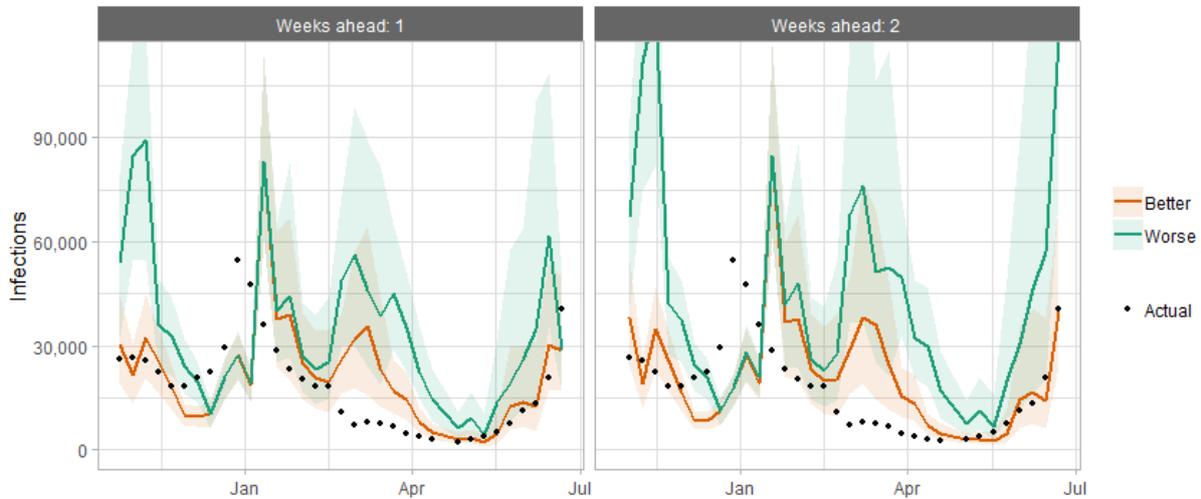
Modelling also allows us to make short-term forecasts of what may happen with a degree of uncertainty. These can be used in health care and other planning. The modelling in this research findings is undertaken using different types of data which going forward aims to both model the progress of the epidemic in Scotland and provide early indications of where any changes are taking place.

The delivery of the vaccination programme will offer protection against severe disease and death. The modelling includes assumptions about compliance with restrictions and vaccine take-up. Work is still ongoing to understand how many vaccinated people might still spread the virus if infected. As Covid-19 is a new disease there remain uncertainties associated with vaccine effectiveness. Furthermore, there is a risk that new variants emerge for which immunisation is less effective.

How the modelling compares to the real data as it emerges

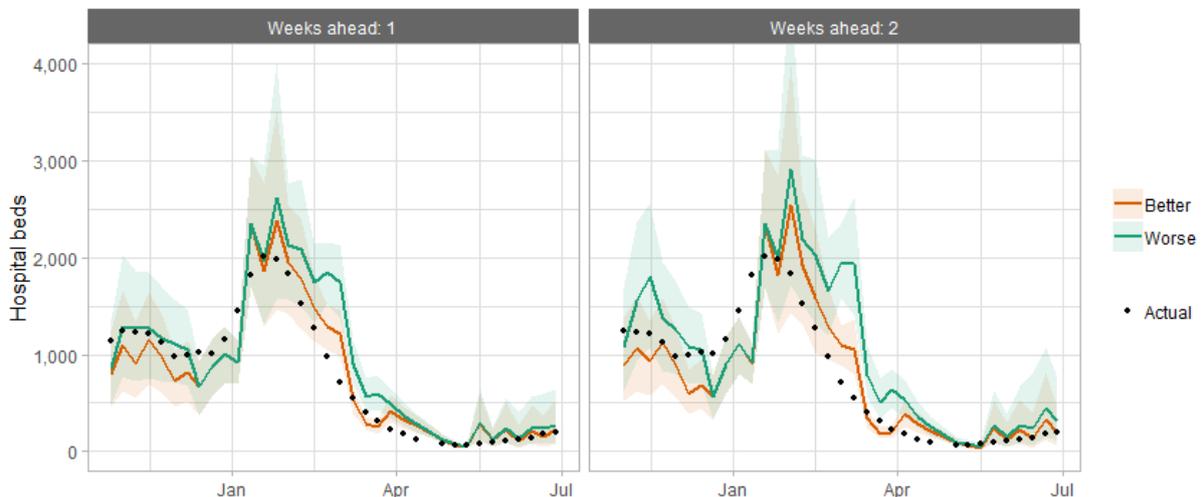
The following charts show the history of our modelling projections in comparison to estimates of the actual data. The infections projections were largely accurate during October to mid-December and from mid-January onward. During mid-December to mid-January, the projections underestimated the number of infections, due to the unforeseen effects of the new variant.

Figure 14. Infections projections versus actuals, for historical projections published between one and three weeks before the actual data came in.



Hospital bed projections have generally been more precise than infections estimates due to being partially based on already known information about numbers of current infections, and number of people already in hospital. The projections are for number of people in hospital due to Covid-19, which is slightly different to the actuals, which are number of people in hospital within 28 days of a positive Covid-19 test.

Figure 15. Hospital bed projections versus actuals, for historical projections published between one and three weeks before the actual data came in.



As with hospital beds, ICU bed projections have generally been more precise than infections. The projections are for number of people in ICU due to Covid-19. The actuals are number of people in ICU within 28 days of a positive Covid-19 test up to 20 January, after which they include people in ICU over the 28 day limit.

Figure 16. ICU bed projections versus actuals, for historical projections published between one and three weeks before the actual data came in.

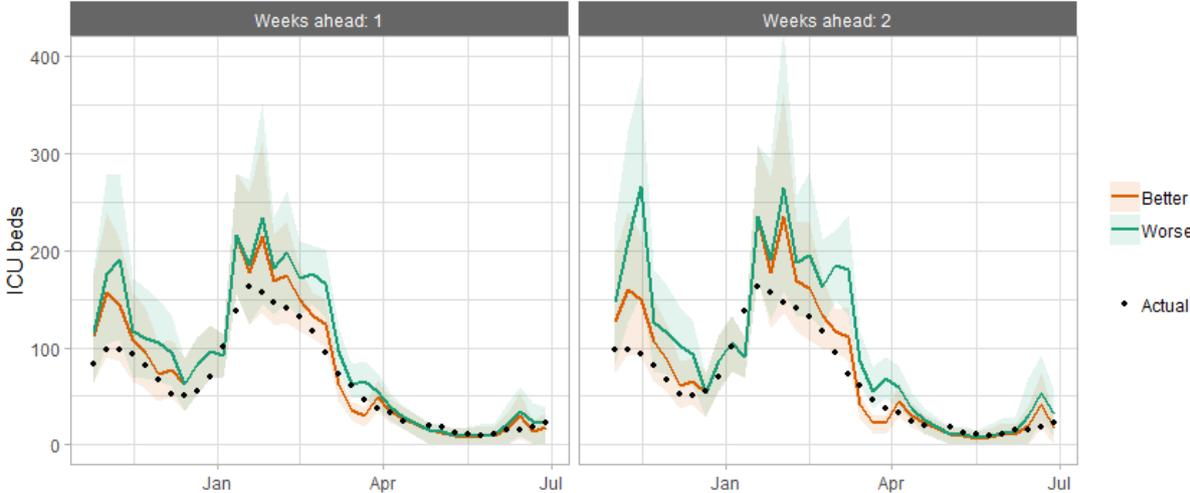


Table 1. Probability of local authority areas having more than 20, 50, 100, 150, 300, 500, 750, 1000 or 2000 cases per 100K (11 to 17 July 2021), data to 28th June.

LA	Probability of exceeding (cases per 100k)								
	20	50	100	150	300	500	750	1000	2000
Aberdeen City	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%
Aberdeenshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	15-25%
Angus	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	5-15%
Argyll and Bute	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%
City of Edinburgh	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%
Clackmannanshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	25-50%	15-25%	0-5%	0-5%
Dumfries & Galloway	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	15-25%
Dundee City	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%
East Ayrshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	5-15%
East Dunbartonshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	0-5%
East Lothian	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%
East Renfrewshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	0-5%
Falkirk	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	15-25%
Fife	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	25-50%
Glasgow City	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	25-50%
Highland	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%
Inverclyde	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	15-25%
Midlothian	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	50-75%
Moray	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	15-25%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	25-50%	5-15%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
North Ayrshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	25-50%	0-5%
North Lanarkshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	15-25%
Orkney Islands	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	25-50%	5-15%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%	0-5%
Perth and Kinross	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	0-5%
Renfrewshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	15-25%
Scottish Borders	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%
Shetland Islands	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	25-50%	15-25%	5-15%	5-15%	0-5%	0-5%
South Ayrshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	15-25%	0-5%
South Lanarkshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	15-25%
Stirling	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%	15-25%	0-5%
West Dunbartonshire	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	50-75%	25-50%
West Lothian	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	75-100%	50-75%	15-25%

What levels of Covid-19 are indicated by wastewater (WW) data?

Table 2 provides population weighted daily averages for normalised WW Covid-19 levels in the weeks beginning the 16th June and 23rd June, with no estimate for error. This is given in Million gene copies per person, which approximately corresponds to new cases per 100,000 per day. Coverage is given as percentage of LA inhabitants covered by a wastewater Covid-19 sampling site delivering data during this period¹¹.

Table 2. Average daily cases per 100k as given by WW data

Local authority (LA)	Average daily WW case estimate, with outliers included		Average daily WW case estimate, with outliers removed		Coverage ¹²
	w/b 16th June	w/b 23rd June	w/b 16th June	w/b 23rd June	
Aberdeen City	6.0	46.0	6.0	46.0	80%
Aberdeenshire	3.0	16.0	3.0	16.0	52%
Angus	26.0	67.0	26.0	67.0	56%
Argyll and Bute	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	18%
City of Edinburgh	33.0	94.0	33.0	94.0	96%
Clackmannanshire	25.0	42.0	25.0	42.0	92%
Dumfries & Galloway	14.0	7.0	14.0	7.0	30%
Dundee City	32.0	81.0	32.0	81.0	100%
East Ayrshire	14.0	39.0	14.0	39.0	57%
East Dunbartonshire	28.0	46.0	28.0	46.0	99%
East Lothian	31.0	88.0	31.0	88.0	65%
East Renfrewshire	26.0	58.0	26.0	58.0	95%
Falkirk	12.0	9.0	12.0	9.0	69%
Fife	16.0	30.0	16.0	30.0	84%
Glasgow City	26.0	53.0	26.0	53.0	94%
Highland	6.0	20.0	6.0	20.0	32%
Inverclyde	7.0	26.0	7.0	26.0	92%
Midlothian	31.0	85.0	31.0	85.0	88%
Moray	3.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	42%
Na h-Eileanan Siar	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	21%
North Ayrshire	14.0	26.0	14.0	26.0	93%
North Lanarkshire	22.0	33.0	22.0	33.0	33%
Orkney Islands	2.0	19.0	2.0	19.0	34%
Perth and Kinross	17.0	24.0	17.0	24.0	45%
Renfrewshire	17.0	43.0	17.0	43.0	57%
Scottish Borders	2.0	22.0	2.0	21.0	46%
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
South Ayrshire	14.0	39.0	14.0	39.0	77%
South Lanarkshire	17.0	29.0	17.0	29.0	77%
Stirling	13.0	17.0	1.0	17.0	10%
West Dunbartonshire	28.0	26.0	28.0	26.0	98%
West Lothian	12.0	38.0	12.0	38.0	85%

¹¹ Advancements in detection and interpretation practices allow us to identify when outlying results are anomalous rather than indicators of spikes in Covid-19 levels. Table 2 provides population weighted daily averages for normalised WW Covid-19 levels both with and without the outliers removed.

¹² Coverage as at the week beginning 23rd June 2021.

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