
Informe de resultados de COVID-19

México

18 de julio de 2022

Este documento contiene información resumida sobre las últimas proyecciones del modelo IHME sobre el COVID-19 en México. El modelo se ejecutó el 15 de julio de 2022, con datos hasta el 13 de julio de 2022.

La subvariante BA.5 de Omicron en México se ha asociado con un aumento de casos y muertes y un mayor aumento de ingresos hospitalarios. En otros países, como Sudáfrica, la ola BA.5 duró desde el principio hasta el pico alrededor de 4 a 5 semanas y se asoció con un aumento mínimo de muertes. En las naciones de Europa y en algunos países de América Latina, han surgido patrones diferentes con aumentos muy diferentes en casos, hospitalizaciones y muertes.

La heterogeneidad de la respuesta probablemente esté relacionada con los diferentes niveles de pruebas en el hogar que no se informan en los datos oficiales, junto con la inclusión en muchos países, pero no en todos, de hospitalizaciones con muertes por COVID-19 pero no se deben a COVID-19. A pesar de los dos años y medio de la pandemia, nuestra capacidad actual para dar sentido a la pandemia ha disminuido a medida que los sistemas de información y los datos se han vuelto menos comparables durante el período de Omicron. Aunque es más difícil dar sentido a algunas de las tendencias, es probable que, dada la experiencia en otros países, el aumento de BA.5 sea relativamente breve, del orden de 4 a 6 semanas.

Tampoco esperamos un aumento importante en las muertes por COVID-19 dados los altos niveles de exposición pasada a COVID-19, ya sea por infección pasada o por vacunación. Estimamos que solo el 2% de las personas que no están vacunadas todavía quieren vacunarse, por lo que es poco probable que la expansión de nuevas vacunas sea una estrategia de control importante.

Las principales estrategias disponibles son: 1) alentar a los segundos refuerzos (4ª dosis) más ampliamente para contrarrestar la disminución de la inmunidad en aquellos que no han sido infectados recientemente; 2) amplio uso de Paxlovid en personas con riesgo de enfermedad grave; 3) uso selectivo de distanciamiento social y uso de mascarilla en personas de riesgo por edad o comorbilidades. La estrategia más importante a corto y mediano plazo es mantener y mejorar la vigilancia. Dada la señal confusa de los casos notificados, los ingresos hospitalarios y las muertes, el gobierno debería exigir que se notifiquen las hospitalizaciones y muertes en las que el COVID-19 es la causa subyacente del ingreso o la muerte separadas de las admisiones y muertes incidentales en las que los pacientes son positivos para el COVID-19 pero tienen otras condiciones que conducen a la hospitalización o la muerte. Finalmente resaltar que las estimaciones de IHME establecen que en México 93% de la población ha estado infectada por COVID-19

Situación actual

- Las infecciones diarias en la última semana disminuyeron a 797,000 por día en promedio en comparación con las 820,000 de la semana anterior (Figura 1.1). El censo diario de hospitales en la última semana (hasta el 13 de julio) aumentó a 4,700 por día en promedio en comparación con los 3,100 de la semana anterior.
- Los casos diarios notificados en la última semana se mantuvieron iguales en 22,000 por día en promedio en comparación con la semana anterior (Figura 2.1).
- Las muertes reportadas por COVID-19 en la última semana aumentaron a 120 por día en promedio en comparación con las 53 de la semana anterior (Figura 3.1).
- El total de muertes por COVID-19 en la última semana aumentó a 190 por día en promedio en comparación con las 83 de la semana anterior (Figura 3.1). Esto convierte al COVID-19 en la cuarta causa de muerte en México esta semana (Cuadro 1). El total estimado de muertes diarias debido a COVID-19 en la última semana fue 1.6 veces mayor que el número de muertes informado.
- Ningún estado reporta tasa de mortalidad por COVID-19 superior a 4 por millón en ningún estado (Figura 4.1).
- La tasa diaria de muertes totales por COVID-19 es superior a 4 por millón en un estado (Figura 4.2).
- Estimamos que 93% de las personas en México se han infectado al menos una vez al 11 de julio (Figura 6.1). R efectivo, calculado usando casos, hospitalizaciones y muertes, es mayor que 1 en 30 estados (Figura 7.1).
- Con base en GISAID y varias bases de datos nacionales, combinados con nuestro modelo de dispersión de variantes, estimamos la prevalencia actual de las variantes de interés (Figuras 9.1-9.5). Estimamos que la variante Alpha circula en 10 estados, que la variante Beta no circula en ningún estado, que la variante Delta circula en 32 estados, que la variante Gamma circula en 12 estados y que la variante Omicron circula en 32 estados.

Tendencias en los impulsores de la transmisión

- La movilidad de la semana pasada fue 23 % más alta que la línea de base anterior a la COVID-19 (Figura 11.1). La movilidad fue inferior al 15 % del valor inicial en ningún estado (Figura 12.1).
- A partir del 24 de junio, en la Encuesta de Tendencias e Impacto de COVID-19, 59 % de las personas informaron que siempre usaban una máscara al salir de su hogar en comparación con el 59 % de la semana anterior (Figura 13.1).
- El 11 de julio se realizaron cinco pruebas diagnósticas por cada 100,000 habitantes (Figura 15.1).
- Al 11 de julio, ocho estados han alcanzado 70 % o más de la población que ha recibido al menos una dosis de vacuna, y un estado ha alcanzado el 70 % o más de la población que

está completamente vacunada (Figuras 17.1 y 17.2). El 72% de las personas en México ha recibido al menos una dosis de vacuna y el 67% está completamente vacunado.

- A partir del 24 de junio de 2022, el dos por ciento de la población en México dice que aceptaría una vacuna contra el COVID-19 pero aún no se ha vacunado.
- En nuestro escenario de referencia actual, esperamos que 89,7 millones de personas estén vacunadas con al menos una dosis para el 1 de noviembre (Figura 19.1). Esperamos que el 67% de la población esté completamente vacunada para el 1 de noviembre.

Proyecciones y escenarios

Producimos tres escenarios al proyectar COVID-19. El escenario de referencia es nuestro pronóstico de lo que creemos que es más probable que suceda:

- Las vacunas se distribuyen al ritmo esperado. La eficacia de la vacuna específica de marca y variante se actualiza utilizando la última información disponible de publicaciones revisadas por pares y otros informes.
- El uso futuro de mascarillas disminuirá al 50 % del nivel mínimo que alcanzó entre el 1 de enero de 2021 y el 1 de mayo de 2022. Esta disminución comienza después del último punto de datos observado en cada ubicación y pasa linealmente al mínimo durante un período de seis semanas.
- La movilidad aumenta a medida que aumenta la cobertura de vacunación.
- El 80 % de los que están totalmente vacunados (dos dosis para la mayoría de las vacunas o una dosis para Johnson & Johnson) reciben una dosis adicional seis meses después de haberse vacunado por completo, y el 80 % de los que reciben una dosis adicional reciben una segunda dosis adicional seis meses después.
- La utilización de antivirales para la prevención del riesgo de COVID-19 alcanzó 80 % en las poblaciones de alto riesgo y el 50 % en las poblaciones de bajo riesgo entre el 1 de marzo de 2022 y el 1 de junio de 2022. Esto se aplica a los países de ingresos altos, pero no a los de bajos y países de ingresos medios, y esta suposición de implementación sigue un patrón similar a las implementaciones de vacunas a nivel mundial.

El escenario de uso de mascarillas del 80 % hace las mismas suposiciones que el escenario de referencia, pero supone que todas las ubicaciones alcanzan el uso de mascarillas del 80 % en siete días. Si una ubicación actualmente tiene un uso superior al 80 %, el uso de mascarillas permanece en el nivel actual.

El escenario de acceso a antivirales hace todos los mismos supuestos que el escenario de referencia, pero asume antivirales distribuidos globalmente y extiende la cobertura a todos los países de ingresos bajos y medianos entre el 15 de agosto de 2022 y el 15 de septiembre de 2022.

Infecciones

- Las infecciones diarias estimadas en el **escenario de referencia** disminuirán a 205.280 al 29 de septiembre de 2022 (Figura 21.1).
- Las infecciones diarias estimadas en el **escenario de uso de mascarillas del 80 %** disminuirán a 93 190 para el 21 de septiembre de 2022 (Figura 21.1).
- Las infecciones diarias estimadas en el **escenario de acceso antiviral** se reducirán a 205.280 para el 29 de septiembre de 2022 (Figura 21.1).

Casos

- Los casos estimados diarios en el **escenario de referencia** disminuirán a 3.130 para el 21 de octubre de 2022 (Figura 21.2).
- Los casos diarios estimados en el **escenario de uso de mascarillas del 80 %** disminuirán a 1790 para el 6 de octubre de 2022 (Figura 21.2).
- Los casos diarios estimados en el **escenario de acceso antiviral** se reducirán a 3130 para el 21 de octubre de 2022 (Figura 21.2).

Hospitalizaciones

- El censo hospitalario diario en el **escenario de referencia** ascenderá a 7.720 al 25 de julio de 2022 (Gráfico 21.3). En algún momento entre julio y el 1 de noviembre, dos estados tendrán una presión alta o extrema en las camas de los hospitales (Figura 23.1). En algún momento entre julio y el 1 de noviembre, un estado tendrá una presión alta o extrema en la capacidad de la unidad de cuidados intensivos (UCI) (Figura 24.1).
- El censo hospitalario diario en el **escenario de uso de mascarillas del 80 %** aumentará a 7140 para el 22 de julio de 2022 (Figura 21.3).
- El censo diario de hospitales en el **escenario de acceso a antivirales** ascenderá a 7.720 al 25 de julio de 2022 (Figura 21.3).

Fallecidos

- En nuestro **escenario de referencia**, nuestro modelo proyecta 478 000 muertes acumuladas notificadas debido a COVID-19 el 1 de noviembre. Esto representa 22 000 muertes adicionales del 11 de julio al 1 de noviembre. Las muertes diarias reportadas de COVID-19 en el **escenario de referencia** aumentarán a 340 en julio 28, 2022 (Figura 21.4).
- Bajo nuestro **escenario de referencia**, nuestro modelo proyecta 783.000 muertes totales acumuladas por COVID-19 el 1 de noviembre. Esto representa 35.000 muertes adicionales del 11 de julio al 1 de noviembre (Figura 21.5).
- En nuestro **escenario de uso de mascarillas del 80 %**, nuestro modelo proyecta 471 000 muertes acumuladas notificadas debido a la COVID-19 el 1 de noviembre. Esto representa 15 000 muertes adicionales del 11 de julio al 1 de noviembre. aumentará a 330 para el 28 de julio de 2022 (Figura 21.4).

- En nuestro **escenario de acceso a tratamiento antiviral**, nuestro modelo proyecta 477 000 muertes acumuladas reportadas debido a COVID-19 el 1 de noviembre. Esto representa 21 000 muertes adicionales del 11 de julio al 1 de noviembre. Las muertes diarias reportadas por COVID-19 en el escenario de acceso antiviral aumentarán a 340 para el 28 de julio de 2022 (Figura 21.4).
- La Figura 22.1 compara nuestros pronósticos de escenarios de referencia con otros modelos archivados públicamente. Las previsiones son muy divergentes.

Actualizaciones del modelo

Este mes, hemos realizado dos modificaciones a nuestros supuestos de escenario de referencia y una modificación a nuestros supuestos de escenario de acceso a tratamiento antiviral en el modelo. Primero, en el escenario de referencia, incluimos una estimación de una dosis adicional de vacunación (segundo refuerzo). Como se hizo anteriormente con el primer refuerzo, asumimos que el 80 % de los que están completamente vacunados (dos dosis para la mayoría de las vacunas o una dosis para Johnson & Johnson) reciben una dosis adicional seis meses después de haberse vacunado por completo. En este modelo, asumimos que el 80 % de los que reciben una dosis adicional (primer refuerzo) reciben una segunda dosis adicional (segundo refuerzo) entre 4 y 6 meses después. Los supuestos de distribución se corrigieron en el tiempo en función de los datos informados. Estimamos cada ciclo de vacunación utilizando las dosis administradas en el ciclo anterior, teniendo en cuenta el número de dosis disponibles en función de los datos de distribución del fabricante. Actualizamos este proceso para estimar la oferta y la demanda diariamente en lugar de periódicamente.

En segundo lugar, esperamos que la reciente implementación de los tratamientos con Paxlovid en entornos de altos ingresos reduzca en gran medida la enfermedad grave y los resultados de muerte. Actualmente solo tenemos datos de los Estados Unidos para informar los niveles de cobertura antiviral y hemos usado estos datos para actualizar nuestro modelo de ampliación del mes pasado. El modelo asume que las personas en países de ingresos altos habían sido objeto de tratamiento, y el acceso al tratamiento entre este grupo había aumentado del 0 % el 15 de marzo de 2022, a un máximo del 80 % para las personas de alto riesgo y del 50 % para las personas de bajo riesgo. personas en riesgo antes del 1 de junio de 2022. Esta supuesta implementación sigue un patrón similar a las implementaciones globales de vacunas. Los ensayos clínicos sugieren que Paxlovid proporciona una reducción del 88 % en el riesgo de hospitalización y muerte entre las personas tratadas dentro de los cinco días posteriores al inicio de los síntomas. Hicimos una suposición adicional de que si aproximadamente el 70 % de las muertes y el 50 % de los ingresos son incidentales (definidos como pacientes que dan positivo para COVID después de ser admitidos en el hospital por otras razones), la efectividad de Paxlovid entre los pacientes ingresados principalmente para el tratamiento de COVID sería 25-30% para muertes y 40-50% para admisiones.

Por último, hemos realizado una modificación a nuestros supuestos de escenario antiviral en el modelo. Nuestro modelo de ampliación asume que la distribución global de antivirales se extenderá a todos los países de ingresos bajos y medianos entre el 15 de agosto de 2022 y el 15 de septiembre de 2022. Similar al escenario de referencia, asumimos una ampliación lineal hasta un máximo de 80% de acceso para personas de alto riesgo y 50% para personas de bajo riesgo durante este período de tiempo.

COVID-19 Results Briefing

Mexico

July 18, 2022

This document contains summary information on the latest projections from the IHME model on COVID-19 in Mexico. The model was run on July 15, 2022, with data through July 13, 2022.

The Omicron sub-variant BA.5 in Mexico has been associated with an increase in cases and deaths and a greater increase in hospital admissions. In other countries, such as South Africa, the BA.5 wave lasted from start to peak around four to five weeks and was associated with a minimal increase in deaths. In the nations of Europe and in some countries in Latin America, different patterns have emerged with very different increases in cases, hospitalizations, and deaths.

The heterogeneity of response is likely related to different levels of home testing not reported in official data, along with the inclusion in many, but not all, countries of hospitalizations with COVID-19 deaths but not reported as being due to COVID-19. Despite two and a half years into the pandemic, our current ability to make sense of the pandemic has diminished as information systems and data have become less comparable during the Omicron period. Although it is more difficult to make sense of some of the trends, it is likely that, given the experience in other countries, the increase in BA.5 will be relatively short-lived, for about four to six weeks.

We also do not expect a major increase in COVID-19 deaths given high levels of past exposure to COVID-19, either through past infection or vaccination. We estimate that only 2% of people who are not vaccinated still want to be vaccinated, so expansion of new vaccines is unlikely to be a major control strategy.

The main strategies available are: 1) encouraging second boosters (fourth dose) more widely to counteract declining immunity in those not recently infected; 2) wide use of Paxlovid in people at risk of severe disease; 3) selective use of social distancing and use of a mask in people at risk due to age or comorbidities. The most important strategy in the short and medium term is to maintain and improve surveillance. Given the mixed signal of reported cases, hospital admissions, and deaths, the government should require hospitalizations and deaths where COVID-19 is the underlying cause of admission or death to be reported separately from incidental admissions and deaths in which patients are positive for COVID-19 but have other conditions that lead to hospitalization or death. Finally, IHME estimates show that in Mexico 93% of the population has been infected by COVID-19.

Current situation

- Daily infections in the last week decreased to 797,000 per day on average compared to 820,000 the week before (Figure 1.1). Daily hospital census in the last week (through July 13) increased to 4,700 per day on average compared to 3,100 the week before.
- Daily reported cases in the last week remained the same at 22,000 per day on average compared to the week before (Figure 2.1).

- Reported deaths due to COVID-19 in the last week increased to 120 per day on average compared to 53 the week before (Figure 3.1).
- Total deaths due to COVID-19 in the last week increased to 190 per day on average compared to 83 the week before (Figure 3.1). This makes COVID-19 the number four cause of death in Mexico this week (Table 1). Estimated total daily deaths due to COVID-19 in the past week were 1.6 times larger than the reported number of deaths.
- The daily rate of reported deaths due to COVID-19 is greater than 4 per million in no states (Figure 4.1).
- The daily rate of total deaths due to COVID-19 is greater than 4 per million in one state (Figure 4.2).
- We estimate that 93% of people in Mexico have been infected at least once as of July 11 (Figure 6.1). Effective R, computed using cases, hospitalizations, and deaths, is greater than 1 in 30 states (Figure 7.1).
- Based on the GISAID and various national databases, combined with our variant spread model, we estimate the current prevalence of variants of concern (Figures 9.1-9.5). We estimate that the Alpha variant is circulating in 10 states, that the Beta variant is circulating in no states, that the Delta variant is circulating in 32 states, that the Gamma variant is circulating in 12 states, and that the Omicron variant is circulating in 32 states.

Trends in drivers of transmission

- Mobility last week was 23% higher than the pre-COVID-19 baseline (Figure 11.1). Mobility was lower than 15% of baseline in no states (Figure 12.1).
- As of June 24, in the COVID-19 Trends and Impact Survey, 59% of people self-reported that they always wore a mask when leaving their home compared to 59% the previous week (Figure 13.1).
- There were five diagnostic tests per 100,000 people on July 11 (Figure 15.1).
- As of July 11, eight states have reached 70% or more of the population who have received at least one vaccine dose, and one state have reached 70% or more of the population who are fully vaccinated (Figures 17.1 and 17.2). 72% of people in Mexico have received at least one vaccine dose, and 67% are fully vaccinated.
- As of June 24, 2022, two percent of the population in Mexico say they would accept a vaccine for COVID-19 but have not yet been vaccinated.
- In our current reference scenario, we expect that 89.7 million people will be vaccinated with at least one dose by November 1 (Figure 19.1). We expect that 67% of the population will be fully vaccinated by November 1.

Projections and scenarios

We produce three scenarios when projecting COVID-19. The **reference scenario** is our forecast of what we think is most likely to happen:

- Vaccines are distributed at the expected pace. Brand- and variant-specific vaccine efficacy is updated using the latest available information from peer-reviewed publications and other reports.
- Future mask use will decline to 50% of the minimum level it reached between January 1, 2021, and May 1, 2022. This decline begins after the last observed data point in each location and transitions linearly to the minimum over a period of six weeks.
- Mobility increases as vaccine coverage increases.
- 80% of those who are fully vaccinated (two doses for most vaccines, or one dose for Johnson & Johnson) receive an additional dose six months after becoming fully vaccinated, and 80% of those who receive an additional dose receive a second additional dose six months later.
- Antiviral utilization for COVID-19 risk prevention has reached 80% in high-risk populations and 50% in low-risk populations between March 1, 2022, and June 1, 2022. This applies in high-income countries, but not low- and middle-income countries, and this rollout assumption follows a similar pattern to global vaccine rollouts.

The **80% mask use scenario** makes all the same assumptions as the reference scenario but assumes all locations reach 80% mask use within seven days. If a location currently has higher than 80% use, mask use remains at the current level.

The **antiviral access scenario** makes all the same assumptions as the reference scenario but assumes globally distributed antivirals and extends coverage to all low- and middle-income countries between August 15, 2022, and September 15, 2022.

Infections

- Daily estimated infections in the **reference scenario** will decline to 205,280 by September 29, 2022 (Figure 21.1).
- Daily estimated infections in the **80% mask use scenario** will decline to 93,190 by September 21, 2022 (Figure 21.1).
- Daily estimated infections in the **antiviral access scenario** will decline to 205,280 by September 29, 2022 (Figure 21.1).

Cases

- Daily estimated cases in the **reference scenario** will decline to 3,130 by October 21, 2022 (Figure 21.2).
- Daily estimated cases in the **80% mask use scenario** will decline to 1,790 by October 6, 2022 (Figure 21.2).
- Daily estimated cases in the **antiviral access scenario** will decline to 3,130 by October 21, 2022 (Figure 21.2).

Hospitalizations

- Daily hospital census in the **reference scenario** will rise to 7,720 by July 25, 2022 (Figure 21.3). At some point from July through November 1, two states will have high or extreme stress on hospital beds (Figure 23.1). At some point from July through November 1, one state will have high or extreme stress on intensive care unit (ICU) capacity (Figure 24.1).
- Daily hospital census in the **80% mask use scenario** will rise to 7,140 by July 22, 2022 (Figure 21.3).
- Daily hospital census in the **antiviral access scenario** will rise to 7,720 by July 25, 2022 (Figure 21.3).

Deaths

- In our **reference scenario**, our model projects 478,000 cumulative reported deaths due to COVID-19 on November 1. This represents 22,000 additional deaths from July 11 to November 1. Daily reported COVID-19 deaths in the **reference scenario** will rise to 340 by July 28, 2022 (Figure 21.4).
- Under our **reference scenario**, our model projects 783,000 cumulative total deaths due to COVID-19 on November 1. This represents 35,000 additional deaths from July 11 to November 1 (Figure 21.5).
- In our **80% mask use scenario**, our model projects 471,000 cumulative reported deaths due to COVID-19 on November 1. This represents 15,000 additional deaths from July 11 to November 1. Daily reported COVID-19 deaths in the **80% mask use scenario** will rise to 330 by July 28, 2022 (Figure 21.4).
- In our **antiviral access scenario**, our model projects 477,000 cumulative reported deaths due to COVID-19 on November 1. This represents 21,000 additional deaths from July 11 to November 1. Daily reported COVID-19 deaths in the **antiviral access scenario** will rise to 340 by July 28, 2022 (Figure 21.4).
- Figure 22.1 compares our reference scenario forecasts to other publicly archived models. Forecasts are widely divergent.

Model updates

This month, we have made two alterations to our reference scenario assumptions and one alteration to our antiviral scenario assumptions in the model. First, in the reference scenario, we included an estimate for an additional vaccination dose (second booster). As was previously done with the first booster, we assumed 80% of those who are fully vaccinated (two doses for most vaccines, or one dose for Johnson & Johnson), receive an additional dose six months after becoming fully vaccinated. In this model, we assume 80% of those who receive an additional dose (first booster) receive a second additional dose (second booster) 4-6 months later. Distribution assumptions were time-corrected based on reported data. We estimated each vaccination course using the doses administered in the previous course, taking into account the number of doses available based on manufacturer distribution data. We updated this process to estimate supply and demand on a daily basis rather than periodically.

Second, we expect the recent rollout of Paxlovid treatments in high-income settings to greatly reduce severe disease and death outcomes. We only currently have data from the United States to inform levels of antiviral coverage and have used these data to update our scale-up model from last month. The model assumes individuals in high-income countries had been targeted for treatment, and access to treatment among this group had risen from 0% on March 15, 2022, to a maximum of 80% for high-risk individuals and 50% for low-risk individuals by June 1, 2022. This rollout assumption follows a similar pattern to global vaccine rollouts. [Clinical trials](#) suggest that Paxlovid provides an 88% reduction in the risk of hospitalization and death among people treated within five days of symptom onset. We made an additional assumption that if roughly 70% of deaths and 50% of admissions are incidental (defined as patients who test positive for COVID after being admitted to the hospital for other reasons), Paxlovid effectiveness among patients admitted primarily for COVID treatment would be 25-30% for deaths and 40-50% for admissions.

Lastly, we have made one alteration to our antiviral scenario assumptions in the model. Our scale-up model assumes that global distribution of antivirals will extend to all low- and middle-income countries between August 15, 2022, and September 15, 2022. Similar to the reference scenario, we assume a linear scale-up to a maximum of 80% access for high-risk individuals and 50% for low-risk individuals during this time frame.

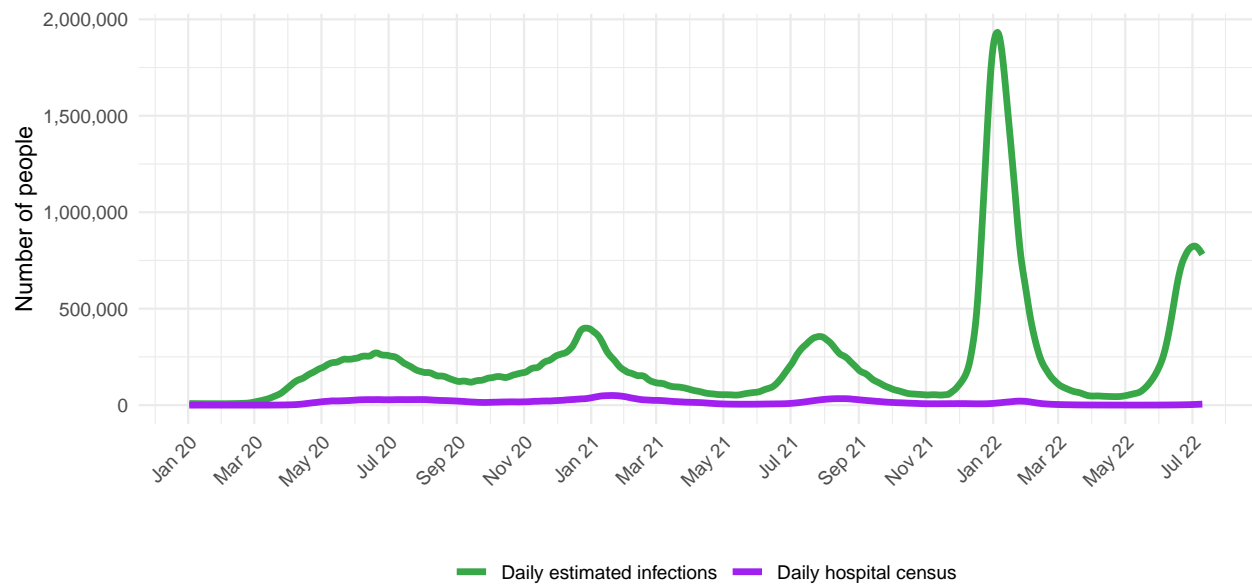
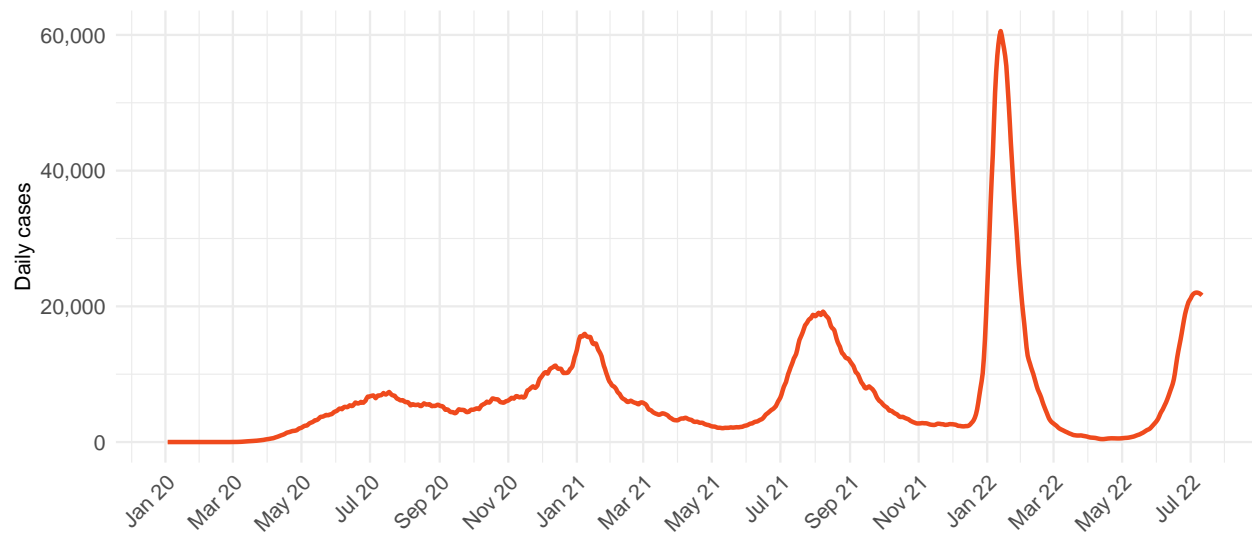
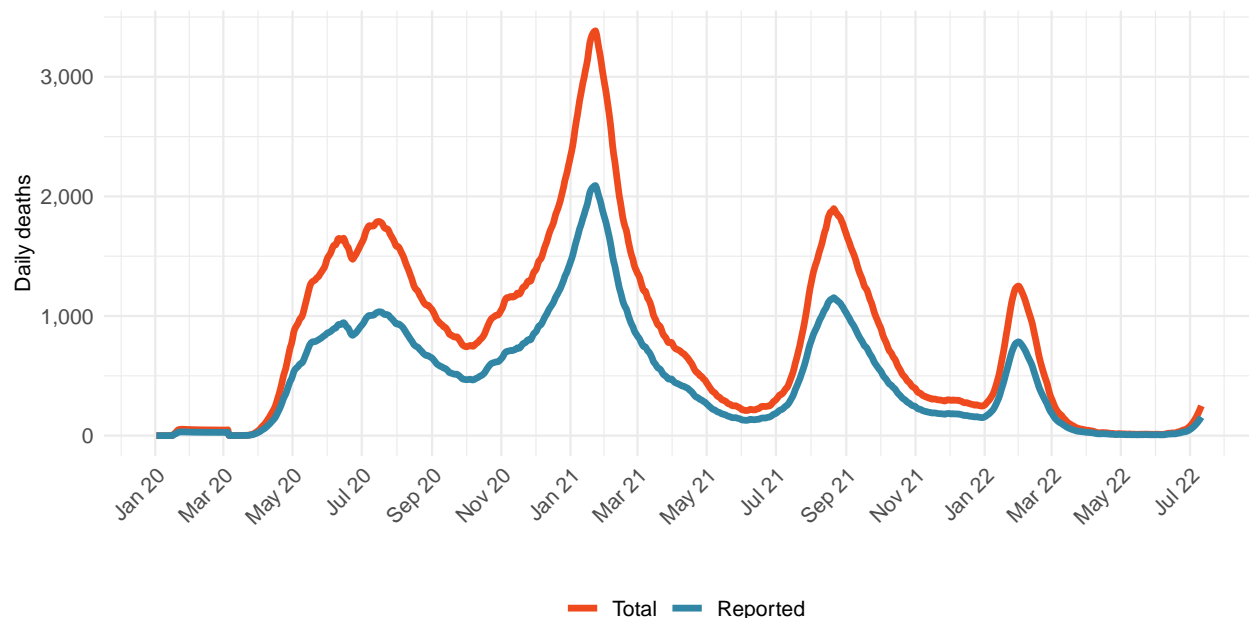
Figure 1.1: Daily COVID-19 hospital census and estimated infections**Figure 2.1: Reported daily COVID-19 cases, moving average**

Table 1: Ranking of total deaths due to COVID-19 among the leading causes of mortality this week, assuming uniform deaths of non-COVID causes throughout the year

Cause name	Weekly deaths	Ranking
Ischemic heart disease	2,044	1
Diabetes mellitus	1,420	2
Chronic kidney disease	1,395	3
COVID-19	1,304	4
Cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases	891	5
Stroke	729	6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	630	7
Interpersonal violence	590	8
Alzheimer's disease and other dementias	455	9
Lower respiratory infections	434	10

Figure 3.1: Smoothed trend estimate of daily COVID-19 deaths



Daily COVID-19 death rate per 1 million on July 11, 2022

Figure 4.1: Daily reported COVID-19 death rate per 1 million

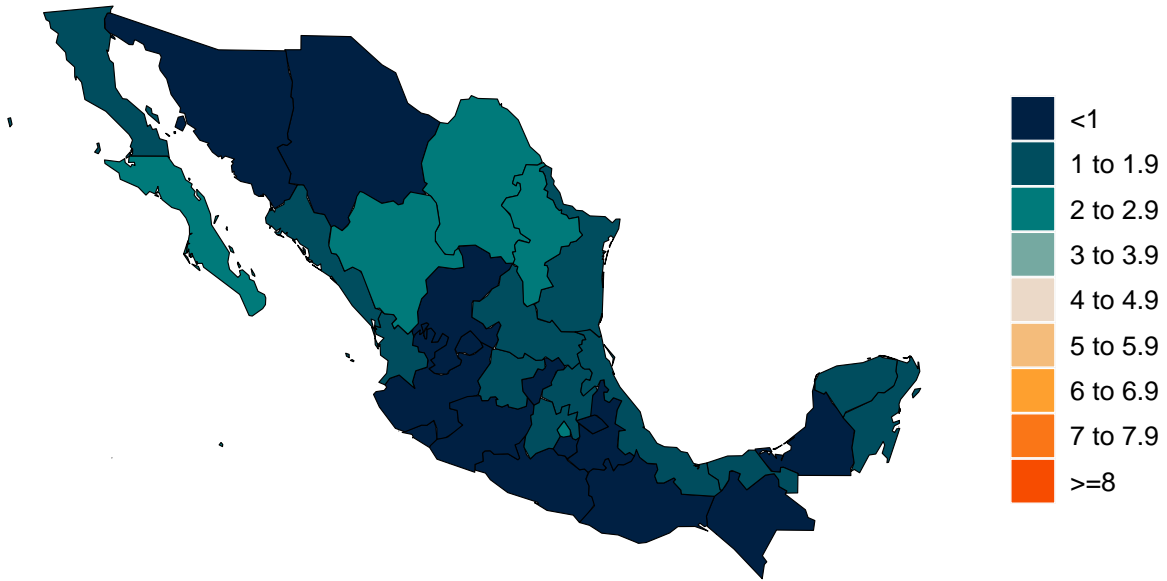
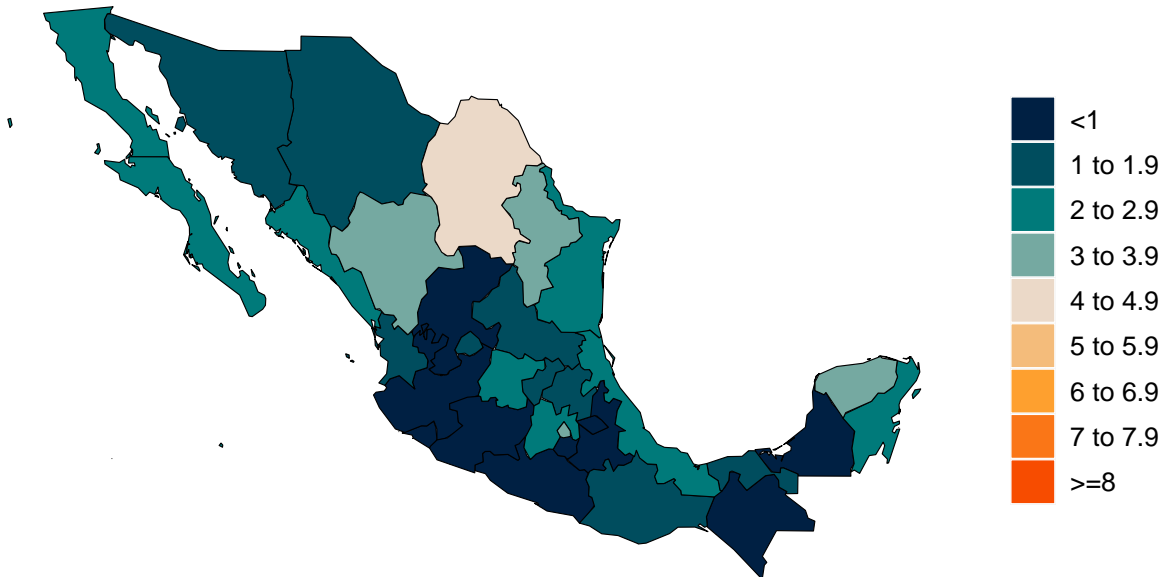


Figure 4.2: Daily total COVID-19 death rate per 1 million



Cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 100,000 on July 11, 2022

Figure 5.1: Reported cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 100,000

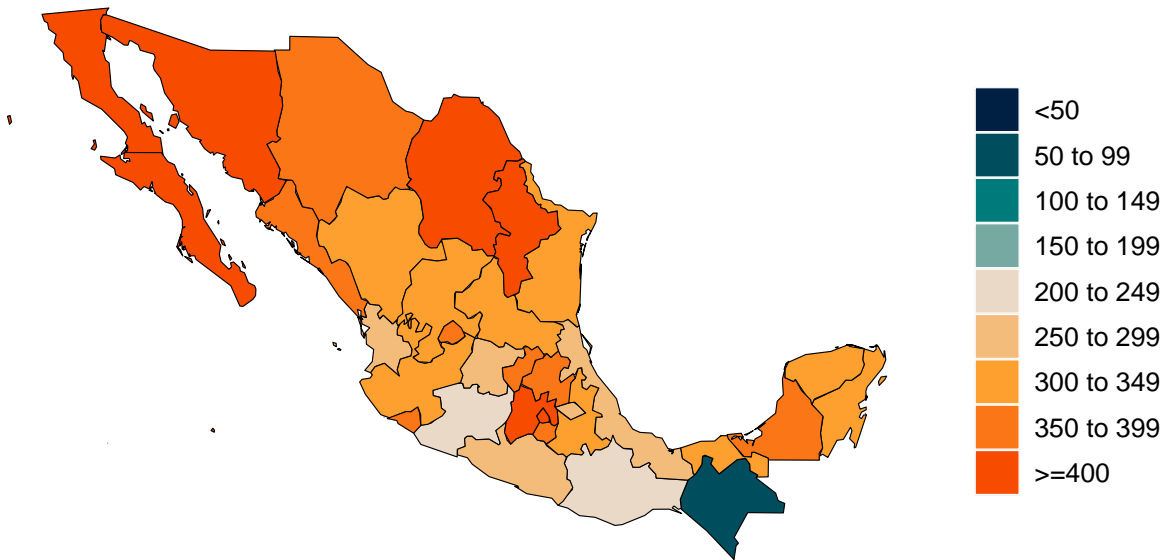


Figure 5.2: Total cumulative COVID-19 deaths per 100,000

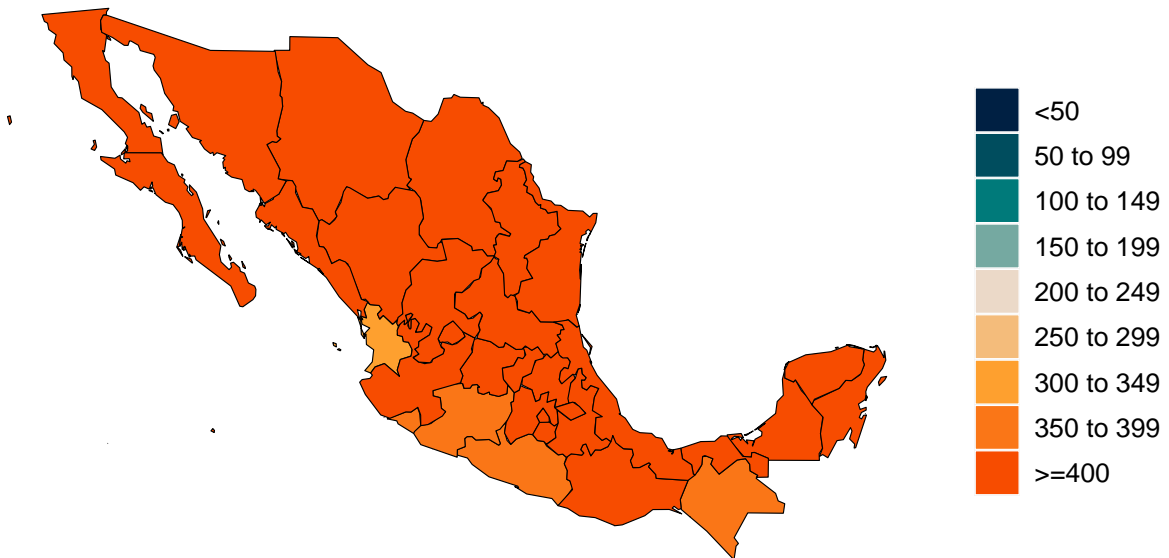


Figure 6.1: Estimated percent of the population infected with COVID-19 on July 11, 2022

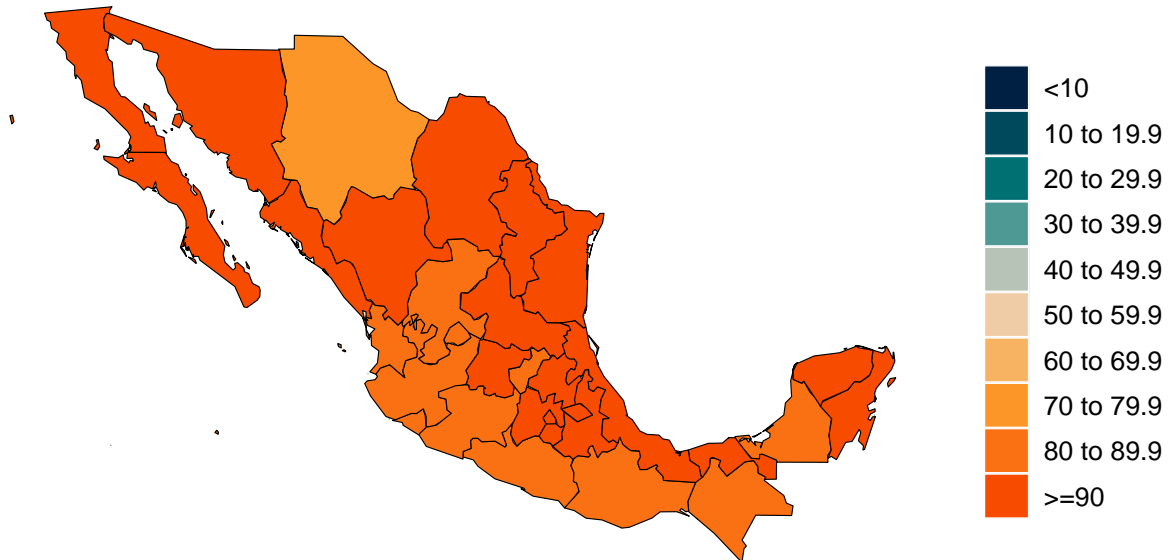
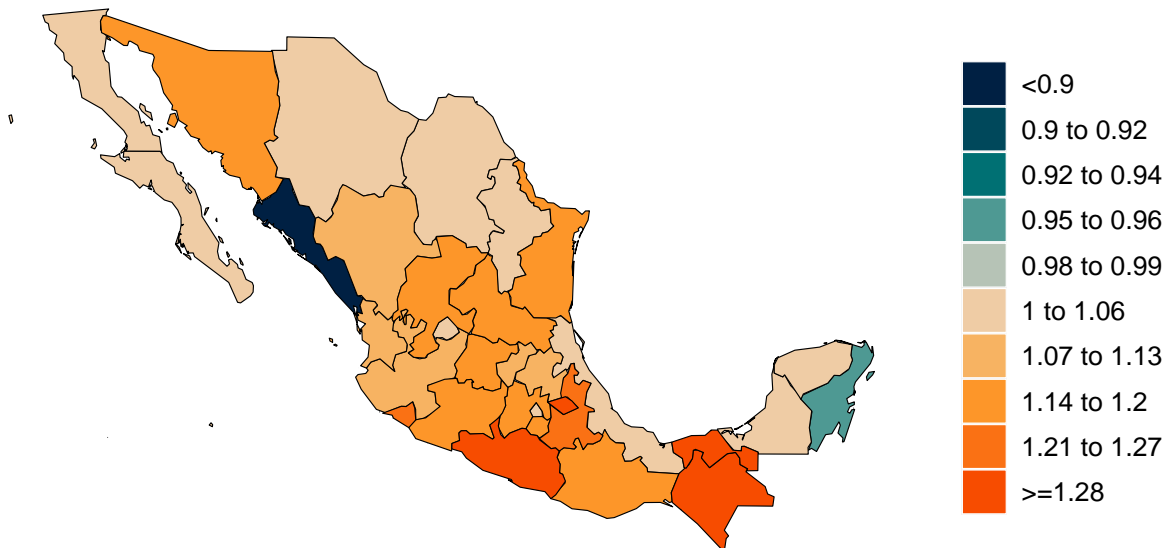


Figure 7.1: Mean effective R on June 30, 2022. Effective R less than 1 means that transmission should decline, all other things being held the same. The estimate of effective R is based on the combined analysis of deaths, case reporting, and hospitalizations where available. Current reported cases reflect infections 11-13 days prior, so estimates of effective R can only be made for the recent past.



Estimated percent of circulating SARS-CoV-2 for primary variant families on July 11, 2022

Figure 9.1: Estimated percent of new infections that are Alpha variant



Figure 9.2: Estimated percent of new infections that are Beta variant



Figure 9.3: Estimated percent of new infections that are Delta variant



Figure 9.4: Estimated percent of new infections that are Gamma variant



Figure 9.5: Estimated percent of new infections that are Omicron variant



Figure 10.1: Infection-fatality rate on July 11, 2022. This is estimated as the ratio of COVID-19 deaths to estimated daily COVID-19 infections.



Critical drivers

Table 2: Current mandate implementation

	Primary school closure	Secondary school closure	Higher school closure	Entry restrictions for some non-residents	Entry restrictions for all non-residents	Individual movements restricted	Curfew for businesses	Individual curfew	Gathering limit: 6 indoor, 10 outdoor	Gathering limit: 10 indoor, 25 outdoor	Gathering limit: 25 indoor, 50 outdoor	Gathering limit: 50 indoor, 100 outdoor	Gathering limit: 100 indoor, 250 outdoor	Restaurants closed	Bars closed	Restaurants / bars closed	Restaurants / bars curbside only	Gyms, pools, other leisure closed	Non-essential retail closed	Non-essential retail curbside only	Non-essential workplaces closed	Stay home order	Stay home fine	Mask mandate	Mask mandate fine
Aguascalientes																									
Baja California																									
Baja California Sur																									
Campeche																									
Chiapas																									
Chihuahua																									
Coahuila																									
Colima																									
Durango																									
Guanajuato																									
Guerrero																									
Hidalgo																									
Jalisco																									
Mexico City																									
Michoacán de Ocampo																									
Morelos																									
México																									
Nayarit																									
Nuevo León																									
Oaxaca																									
Puebla																									
Querétaro																									
Quintana Roo																									
San Luis Potosí																									
Sinaloa																									
Sonora																									
Tabasco																									
Tamaulipas																									
Tlaxcala																									
Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave																									
Yucatán																									
Zacatecas																									

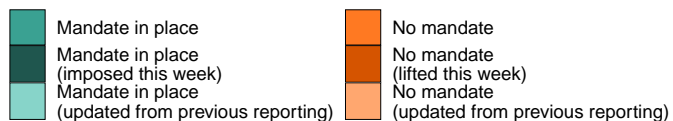


Figure 11.1: Trend in mobility as measured through smartphone app use, compared to January 2020 baseline

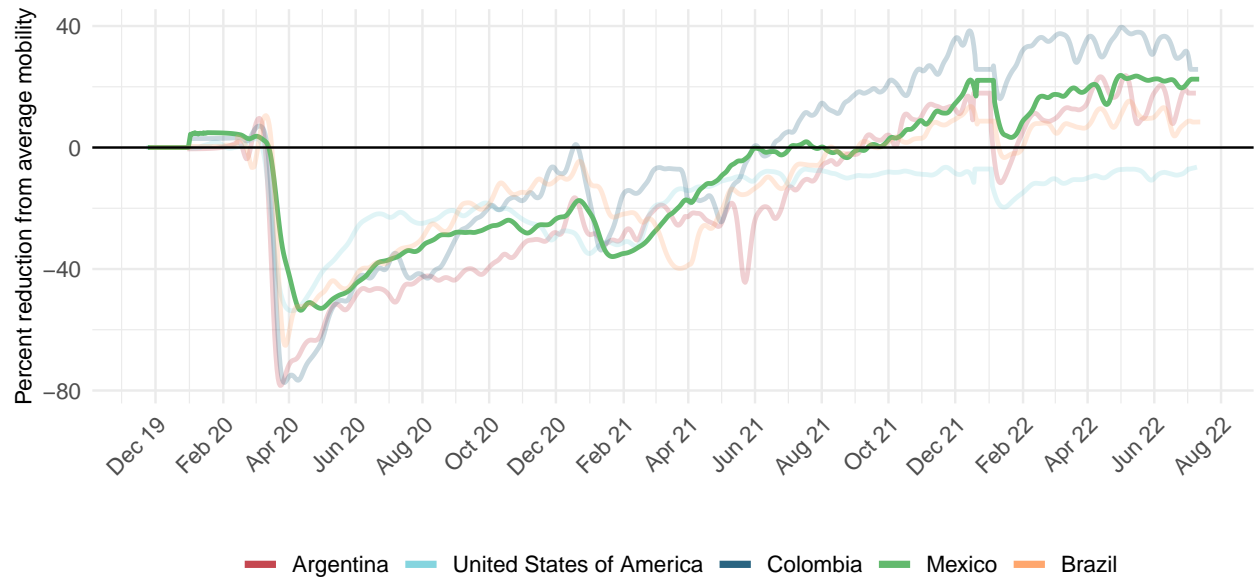


Figure 12.1: Mobility level as measured through smartphone app use, compared to January 2020 baseline (percent) on July 11, 2022



Figure 13.1: Trend in the proportion of the population reporting always wearing a mask when leaving home

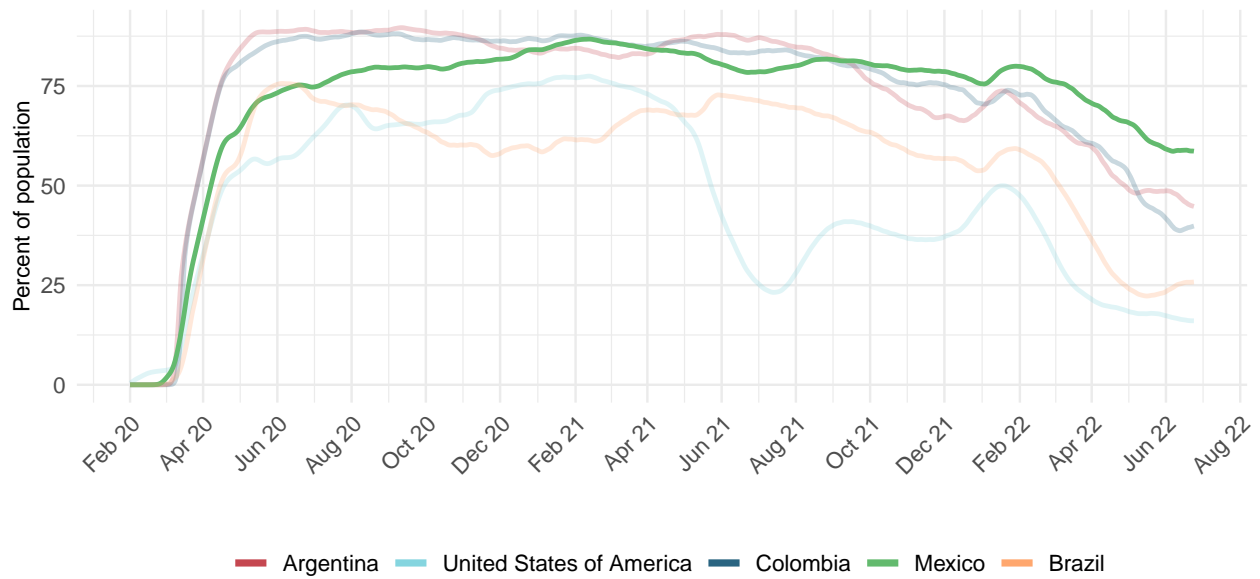


Figure 14.1: Proportion of the population reporting always wearing a mask when leaving home on July 11, 2022



Figure 15.1: Trend in COVID-19 diagnostic tests per 100,000 people

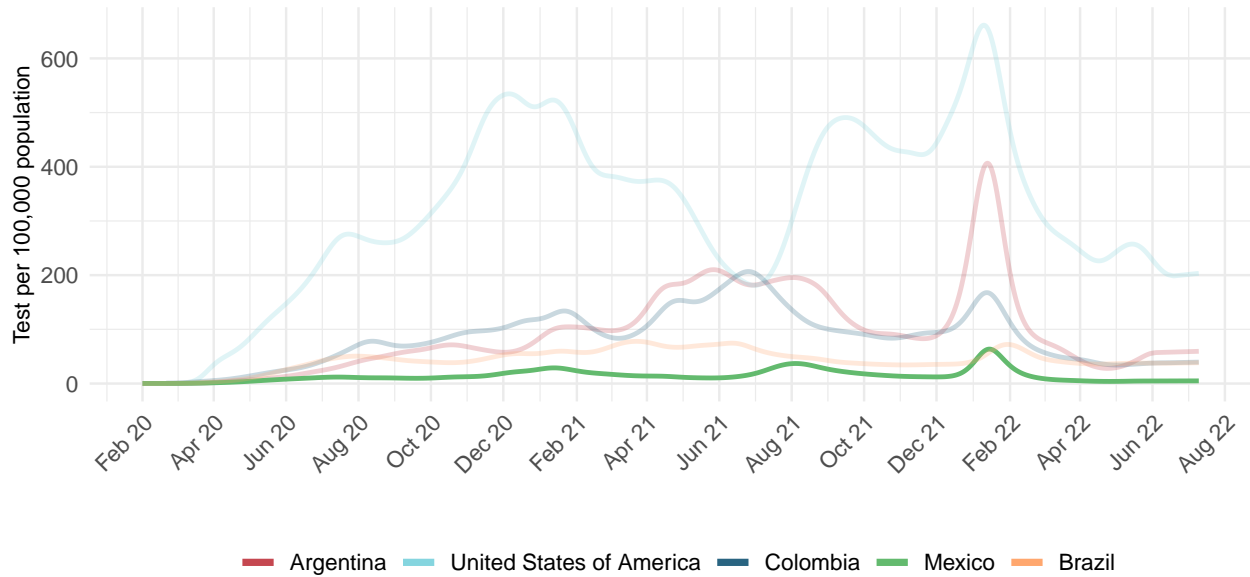


Figure 16.1: COVID-19 diagnostic tests per 100,000 people on July 11, 2022

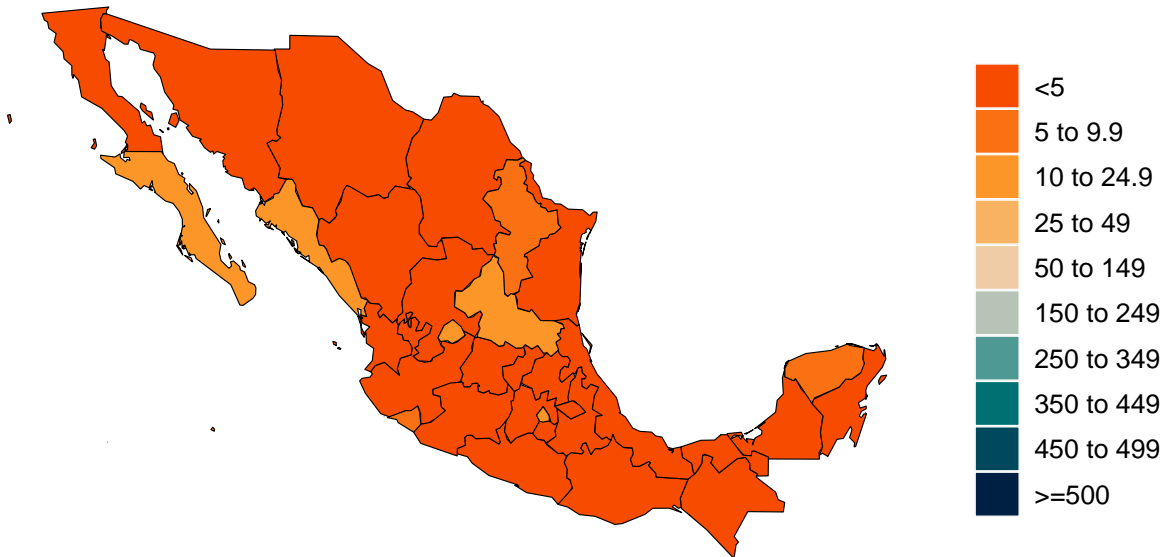


Table 3: Estimates of vaccine effectiveness for specific vaccines used in the model at preventing severe disease and infection. We use data from clinical trials directly, where available, and make estimates otherwise. More information can be found on our [website](#).

Vaccine	Effectiveness at preventing											
	Ancestral		Alpha		Beta		Gamma		Delta		Omicron	
	Severe disease	Infection	Severe disease	Infection	Severe disease	Infection	Severe disease	Infection	Severe disease	Infection	Severe disease	Infection
AstraZeneca	94%	63%	94%	63%	94%	69%	94%	69%	94%	69%	71%	36%
CanSino	66%	62%	66%	62%	64%	61%	64%	61%	64%	61%	48%	32%
CoronaVac	50%	47%	50%	47%	49%	46%	49%	46%	49%	46%	37%	24%
Covaxin	78%	73%	78%	73%	76%	72%	76%	72%	76%	72%	57%	38%
Johnson & Johnson	86%	72%	86%	72%	76%	64%	76%	64%	76%	64%	57%	33%
Moderna	97%	92%	97%	92%	97%	91%	97%	91%	97%	91%	73%	48%
Novavax	89%	83%	89%	83%	86%	82%	86%	82%	86%	82%	65%	43%
Pfizer/BioNTech	95%	86%	95%	86%	95%	84%	95%	84%	95%	84%	72%	44%
Sinopharm	73%	68%	73%	68%	71%	67%	71%	67%	71%	67%	53%	35%
Sputnik-V	92%	86%	92%	86%	89%	85%	89%	85%	89%	85%	67%	44%
Other vaccines	75%	70%	75%	70%	73%	69%	73%	69%	73%	69%	55%	36%
Other vaccines (mRNA)	91%	86%	91%	86%	88%	85%	88%	85%	88%	85%	67%	45%

Percent of the population having received at least one dose (17.1) and fully vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2 (17.2) by July 11, 2022

Figure 17.1: Percent of the population having received one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine

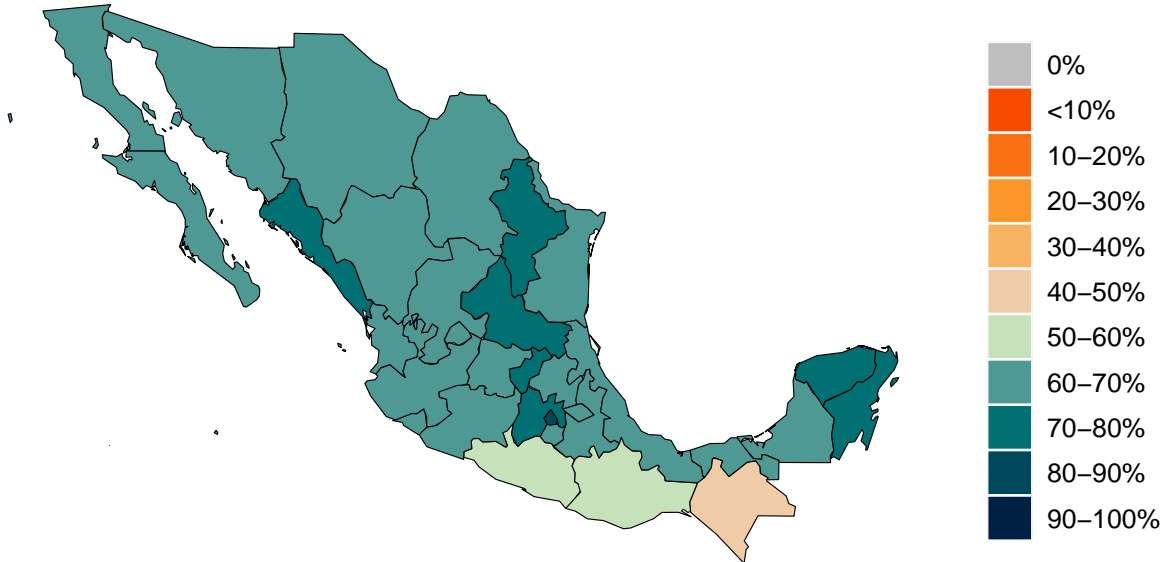


Figure 17.2: Percent of the population fully vaccinated against SARS-CoV-2

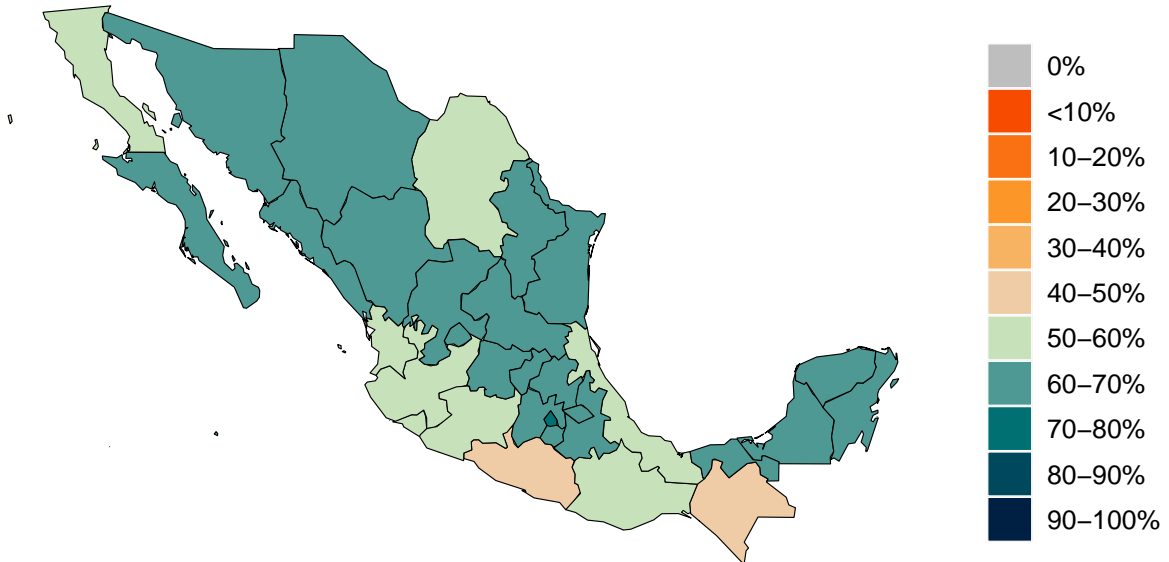


Figure 18.1: Estimated proportion of the total population that is not vaccinated but willing to be vaccinated as of June 24, 2022



Figure 19.1: Percent of people who receive at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and those who are fully vaccinated

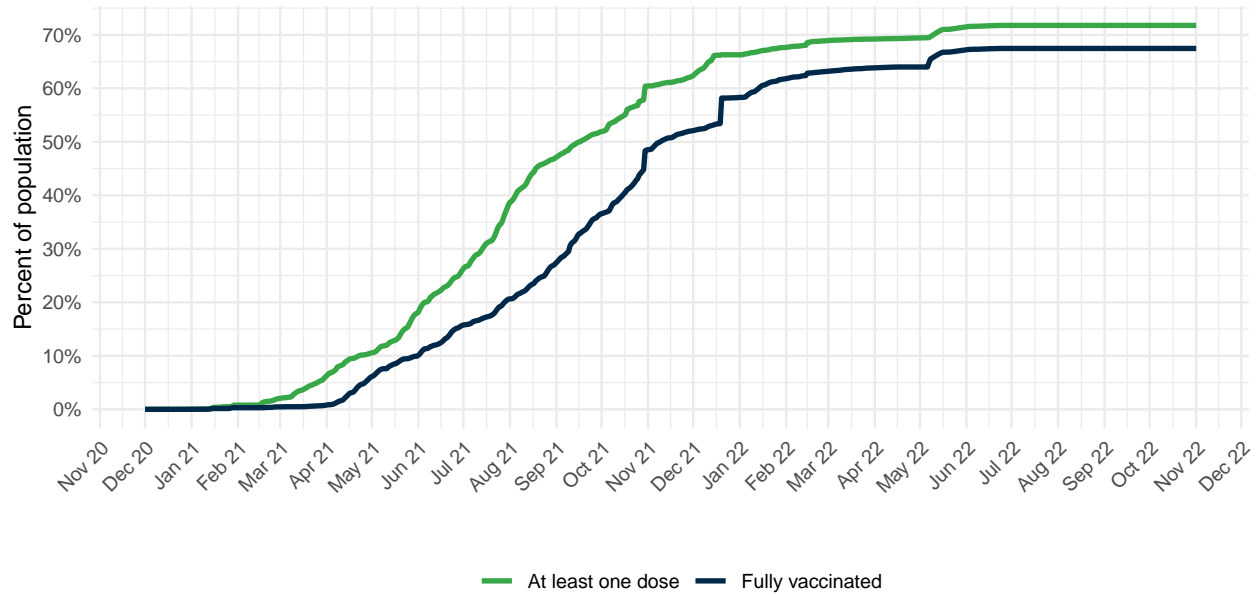
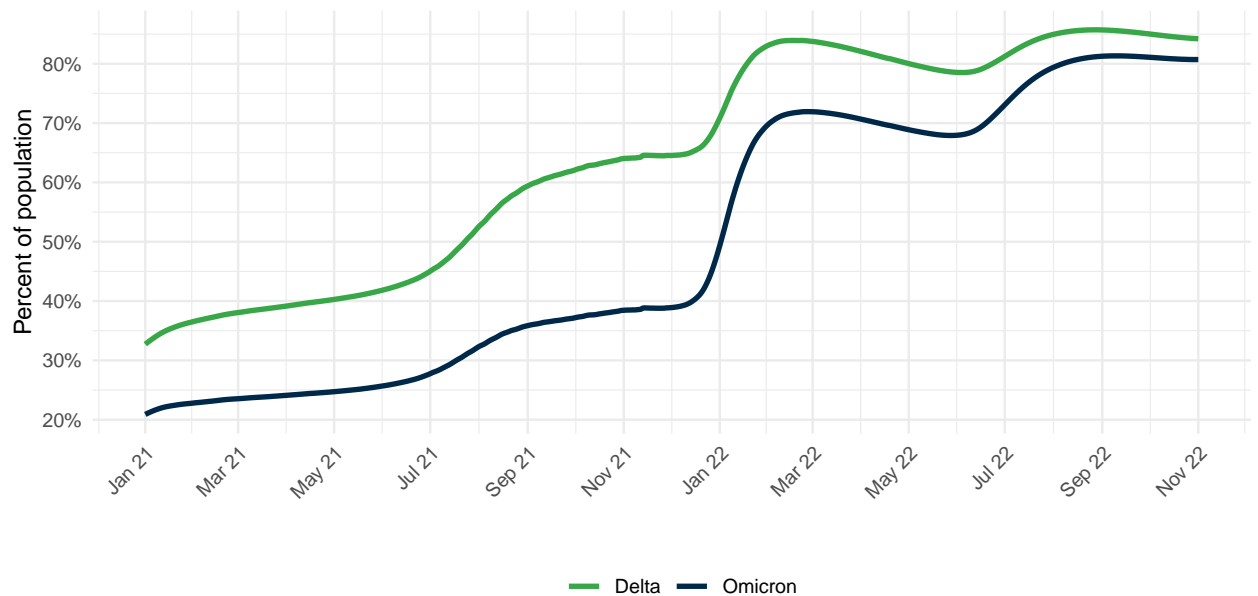


Figure 20.1: Percent of people who are immune to Delta or Omicron. Immunity is based on protection due to prior vaccination and infection(s). Moreover, variant-specific immunity is also based on variant-variant specific protection.



Projections and scenarios

Figure 21.1: Daily COVID-19 infections until November 01, 2022 for three scenarios

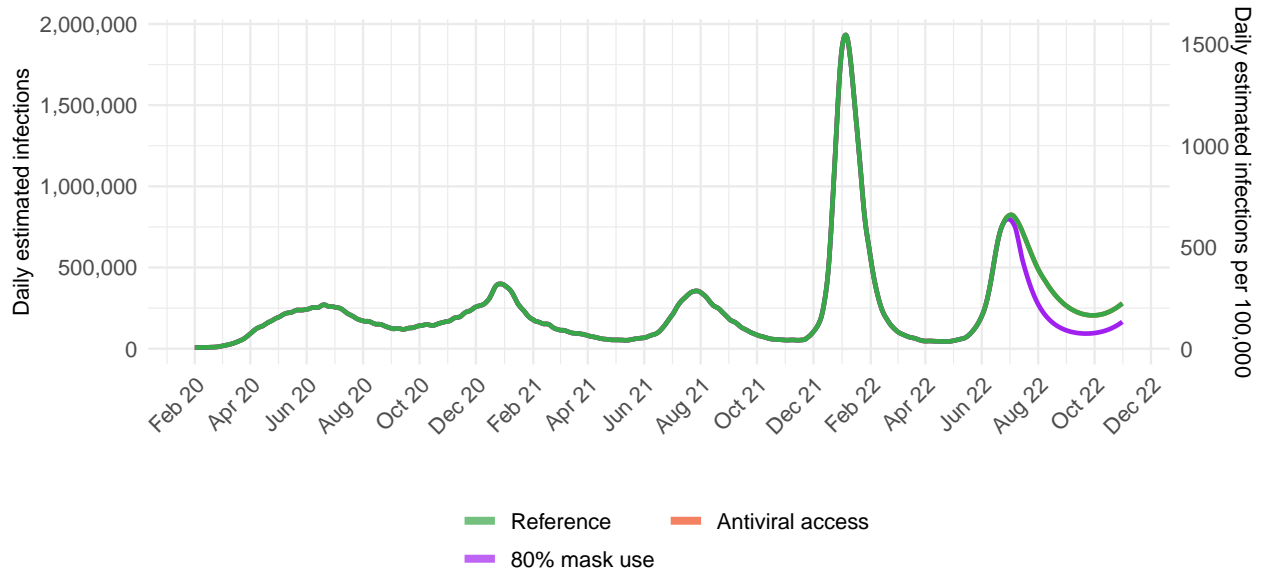


Figure 21.2: Daily COVID-19 reported cases until November 01, 2022 for three scenarios

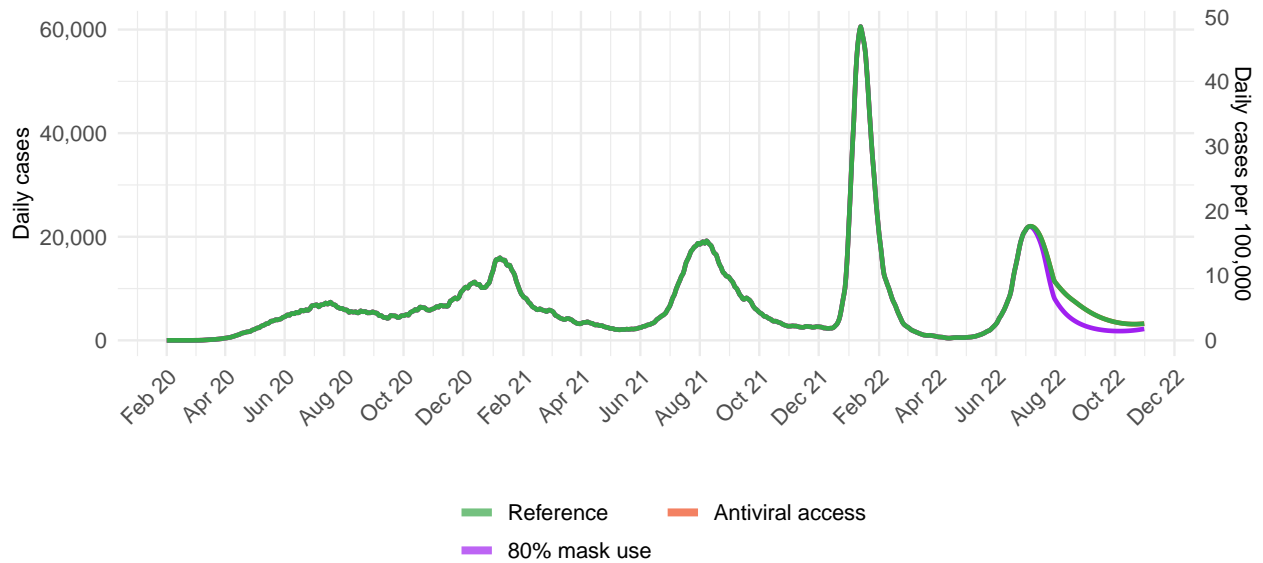


Figure 21.3: Daily COVID-19 hospital census until November 01, 2022 for three scenarios

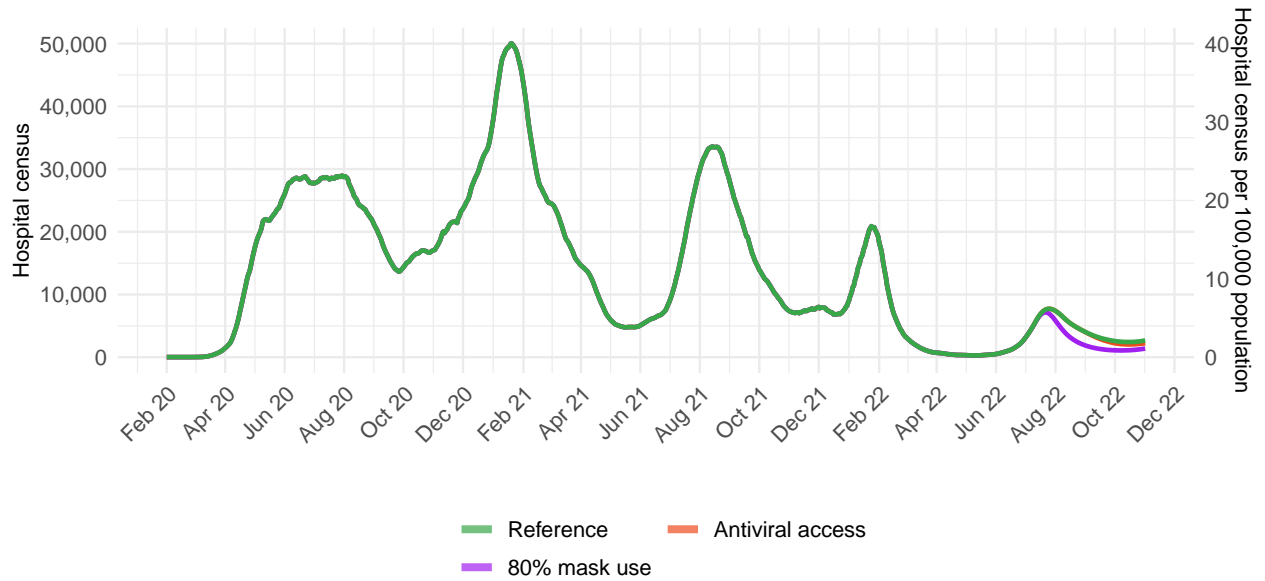


Figure 21.4: Reported daily COVID-19 deaths per 100,000

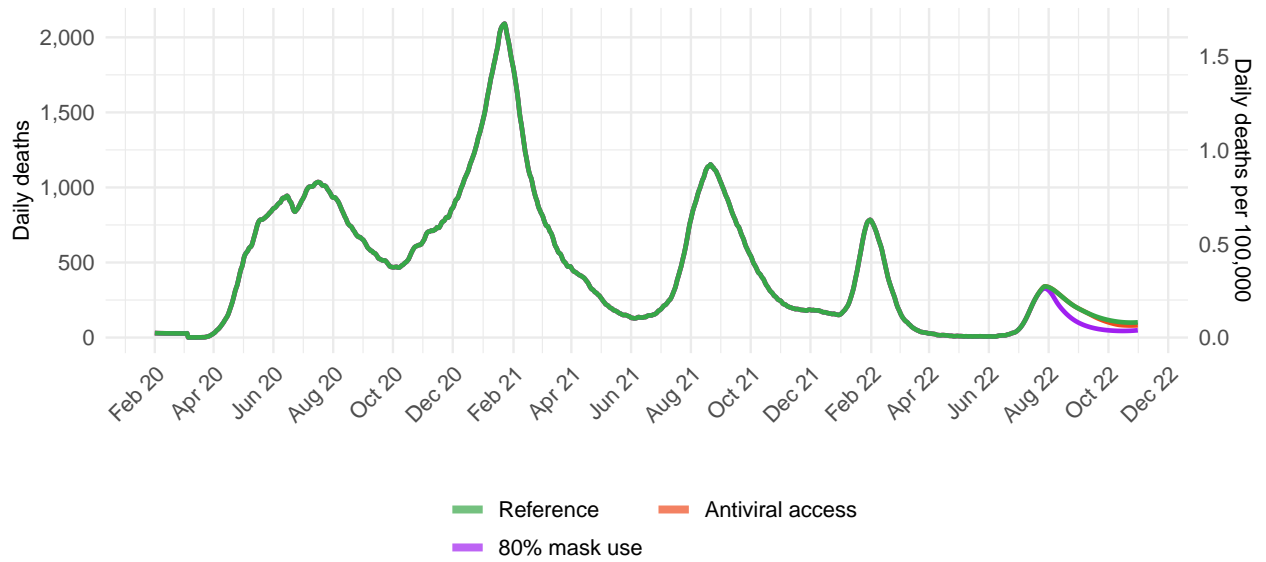


Figure 21.5: Total daily COVID-19 deaths per 100,000

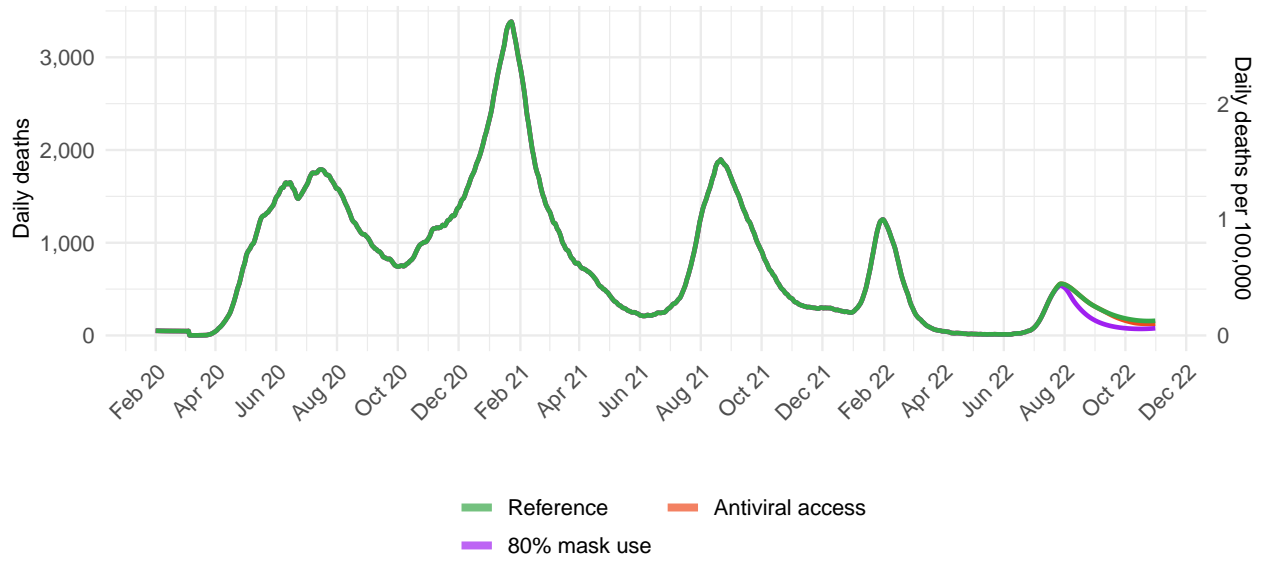


Figure 22.1: Comparison of reference model projections with other COVID modeling groups. For this comparison, we are including projections of daily COVID-19 deaths from other modeling groups when available, last model update in brackets: . Regional values are aggregates from available locations in that region.

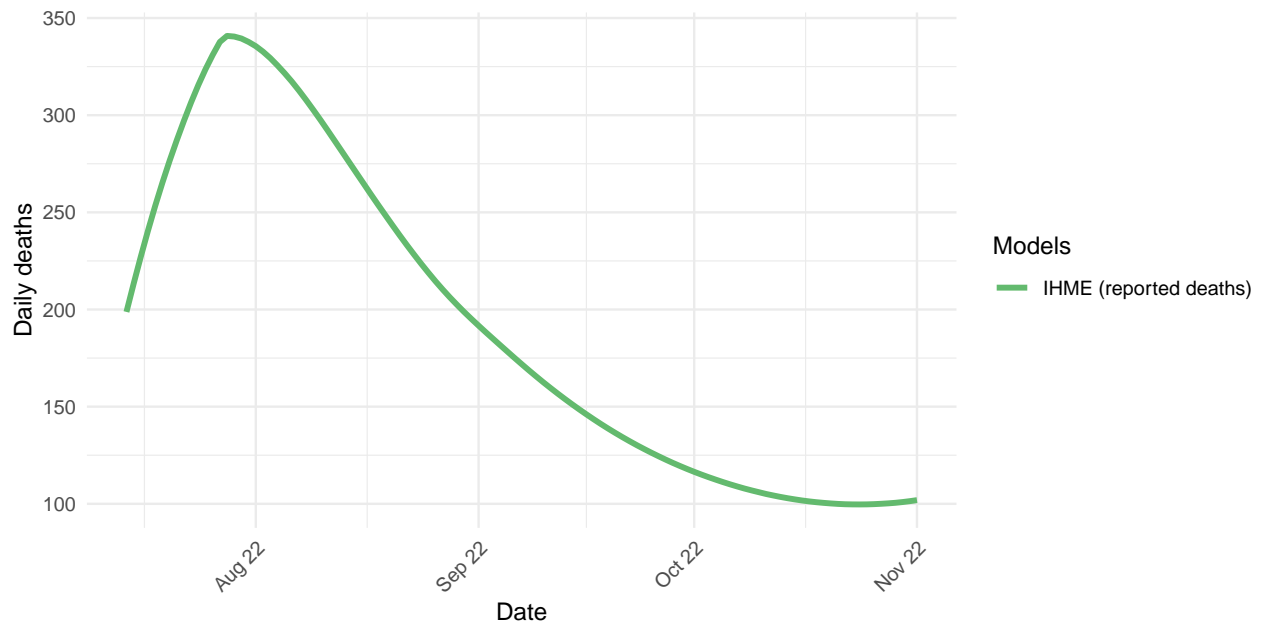


Figure 23.1: The estimated inpatient hospital usage is shown over time. The percent of hospital beds occupied by COVID-19 patients is color-coded based on observed quantiles of the maximum proportion of beds occupied by COVID-19 patients. Less than 5% is considered *low stress*, 5-9% is considered *moderate stress*, 10-19% is considered *high stress*, and 20% or greater is considered *extreme stress*.

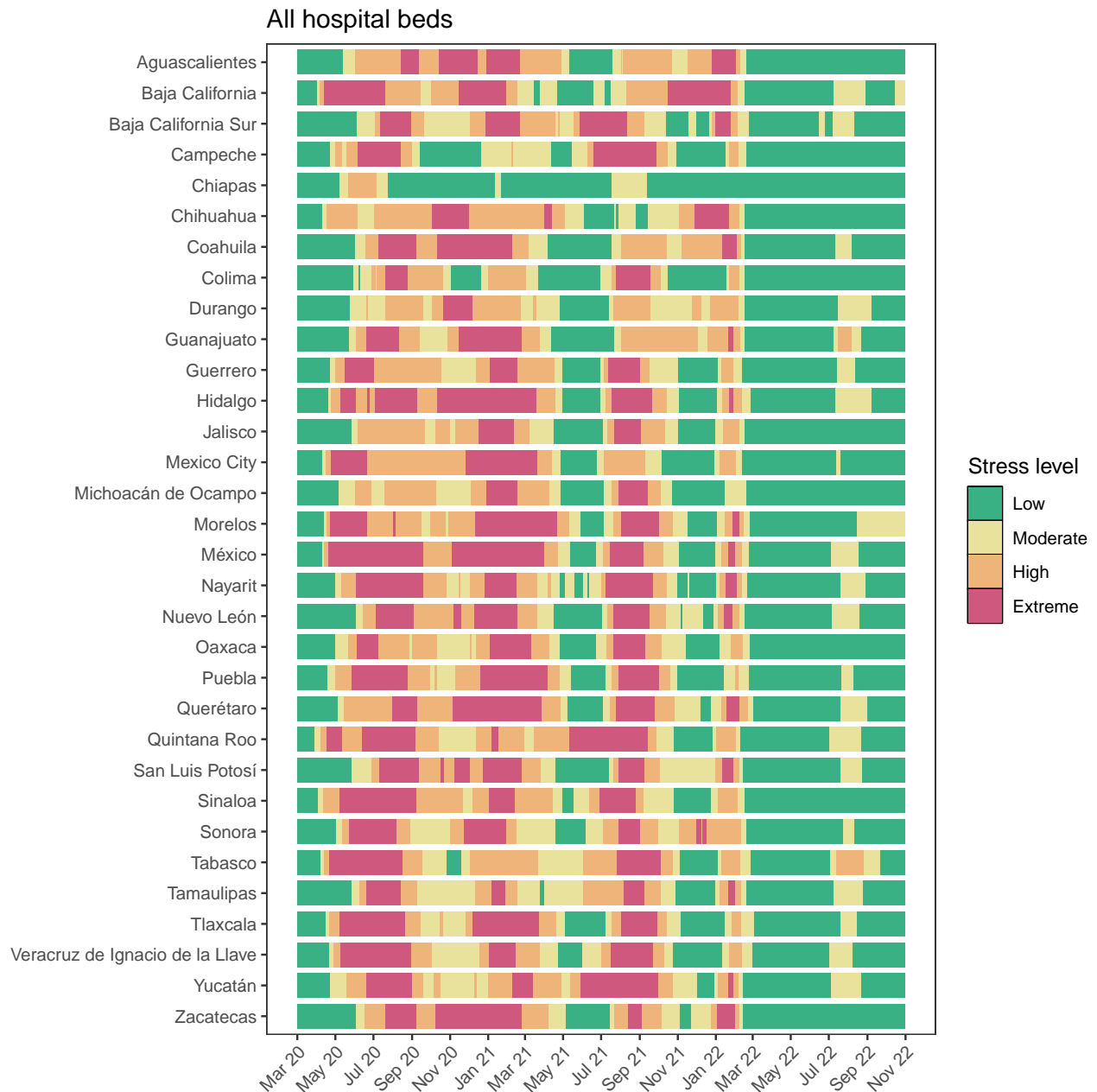


Figure 24.1: The estimated intensive care unit (ICU) usage is shown over time. The percent of ICU beds occupied by COVID-19 patients is color-coded based on observed quantiles of the maximum proportion of ICU beds occupied by COVID-19 patients. Less than 10% is considered *low stress*, 10-29% is considered *moderate stress*, 30-59% is considered *high stress*, and 60% or greater is considered *extreme stress*.



More information

Data sources:

Mask use and vaccine confidence data are from the [The Delphi Group at Carnegie Mellon University and University of Maryland COVID-19 Trends and Impact Surveys](#), in partnership with Facebook. Mask use data are also from [Premise](#), the Kaiser Family Foundation, and the [YouGov COVID-19 Behaviour Tracker](#) survey.

Genetic sequence and metadata are primarily from the GISAID Initiative. Further details available on the COVID-19 model [FAQ page](#).

A note of thanks:

We wish to warmly acknowledge the support of [these](#) and others who have made our COVID-19 estimation efforts possible.

More information:

For all COVID-19 resources at IHME, visit <http://www.healthdata.org/covid>.

To download our most recent results, visit our [Data downloads page](#).

Questions? Requests? Feedback? Please contact us at <https://www.healthdata.org/covid/contact-us>.