



Supporting Information

Supplementary material

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
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Appendix to: Angeles MR, Dinh TTN, Zhao T, et al. The economic burden of long COVID in Australia: more noise than signal? *Med J Aust* 2024; doi: 10.5694/mja2.52468.

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Appendix 1: Long COVID model

The prevalence of long COVID was estimated by multiplying the number of COVID-19 survivors by the probability of developing long COVID. Table 1 presents the parameters used to estimate the number of COVID-19 survivors. The number of COVID-19 survivors was derived by subtracting the number COVID cases⁽¹⁾ to the number of deaths from COVID-19,⁽¹⁾ stratified by vaccination status using the NSW surveillance report.⁽²⁾

Table 2 presents the proportion that were used in the model which was sourced from the 1) The United Kingdom Office for National Statistics (ONS)^(3, 4); 2) The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)⁽⁵⁾ and 3) Australian population estimates from Biddle and Korda⁽⁶⁾. While data from the UK ONS directly incorporates the impacts of vaccination on long COVID, modelled proportion of long COVID from IHME⁽⁵⁾ didn't account for the likely protective effect of vaccination on developing long COVID. For this reason, we adjusted our modelling with the protective effect of COVID-19 with vaccines' relative risk of 0.83 (0.74–0.94).⁽⁷⁾

The model also estimates the number of COVID-19 survivors whose activities had reduced the ability to undertake day-to-day activities ("limited a lot" — as proxy for those most likely to require health care, disability support, experience employment loss/limitation etc). This was estimated by applying 20.2% (19.6%, 20.9%) at 13 weeks from the estimated long COVID prevalence, from which 20.5% (19.7%, 21.3%) was applied at 53 weeks after COVID infection (or 4.63% at 52nd week) derived from the ONS monthly survey.⁽⁸⁾

To account for parameter uncertainty in the model inputs, probabilistic uncertainty were undertaken using a Monte Carlo simulation. The following variables were tested to check the robustness of the model results:

- long COVID probabilities using beta distribution (see Table 2);
- severity of long COVID symptoms using beta distribution; and
- impact of COVID-19 vaccine in preventing long COVID using log-normal.

Table 1: Proportion of infection by vaccination status and COVID-19 new cases and number of death cases

No.	Month of infection	Proportion of infected survivors (double vaccinated)	Proportion of infected survivors (3 or more vaccines)	COVID-19 cases	Death from COVID-19
1	Jan 2021	0	0	373	3
2	Feb 2021	0	0	158	1
3	Mar 2021	0	0	377	2
4	Apr 2021	0	0	466	2
5	May 2021	0	0	349	–
6	June 2021	3.1%	0	535	–
7	July 2021	0.8%	0	3 224	18
8	Aug 2021	4.0%	0	24 282	125
9	Sept 2021	11.8%	0	48 764	325
10	Oct 2021	16.6%	0	60 799	440
11	Nov 2021	36.9%	0	47 113	364
12	Dec 2021	87.6%	0	180 518	243
13	Jan 2022	76.9%	5.7%	1 920 196	2 468
14	Feb 2022	51.6%	15.5%	627 481	1 253
15	Mar 2022	44.6%	51.8%	1 446 086	612
16	Apr 2022	34.4%	63.2%	1 313 469	1 023
17	May 2022	28.7%	68.5%	1 671 325	1 649
18	June 2022	27.1%	70.5%	782 887	1 322
19	July 2022	22.7%	76.1%	1 169 815	1 973
20	Aug 2022	24.1%	74.5%	726 812	2 226
21	Sept 2022	22.5%	76.0%	212 551	647
22	Oct 2022	18.4%	80.5%	165 747	477
23	Nov 2022	15.0%	84.3%	307 187	559
24	Dec 2022	15.9%	82.8%	419 758	1 164
25	Jan 2023	15.9%	82.8%	181 963	1 262

No.	Month of infection	Proportion of infected survivors (double vaccinated)	Proportion of infected survivors (3 or more vaccines)	COVID-19 cases	Death from COVID-19
26	Feb 2023	15.9%	82.8%	70 882	410
27	Mar 2023	15.9%	82.8%	62 830	23

Notes: COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019. Source: The proportion of people vaccinated who were infected were derived from the NSW surveillance report: Available from: <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/weekly-reports.asp>. At the time of modelling, data from 1 Jan to March 2023 were not available, and December 2022 data was used to derive the proportion of infected vaccinated individuals. The number of COVID cases and mortality data were sourced from Our World in Data: Available from: <https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/coronavirus-data-explorer>.

Table 2: Proportion of long COVID

	Reported data points at 7 th week, mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Reported data points at 14 th week, mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Reported data points at 26 th week, mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Distribution used in uncertainty analysis
Model 1: Office for National Statistics dataset				
Approach 3: Office for National Statistics	0.131 (0.126–0.137)	0.112 (0.108–0.117)	0.100 (0.094–0.105)	Beta distribution
Delta double vaccinated data	0.164 (0.150–0.180)	0.099 (0.087–0.112)	No data	Beta distribution
Omicron double vaccinated	0.087 (0.071–0.106)	0.05 (0.038–0.067)	No data	Beta distribution
Omicron triple vaccinated	0.078 (0.069–0.088)	0.049 (0.041–0.058)	No data	Beta distribution
Model 2: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation		3 months	52 weeks	
Global long COVID %	3.7% (1.4–8.0)	15.1% (10.3–21.1%)		Beta distribution
Model 3: Australian National University		> 3 months		
Long COVID symptoms on Australian adults		4.7%		None

Notes: COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019. HCI = higher confidence interval. LCI = lower confidence interval.

Appendix 2: Labour force methods and data

Method

The data used in this paper were extracted from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) surveys regarding labour force participation, namely, "Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation" (BILP — ABS 6239.0) and "Participation, Job Search and Mobility, Australia" (PJSM — ABS 6228.0).

The "Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation" survey was conducted to investigate factors influencing people's participation in the labour market and the number of hours they worked.⁽⁹⁾ This collection includes data regarding the primary reasons people did not want to work or increase their working hours (data series 6239.0). These data were reported twice each year, either in September and December or March and June. For instance, data were reported in September and December 2014, followed by March and June 2015, and subsequently in September and December 2016. Therefore, there was always a long gap without data report from June of the previous year to September of the following year. Recently, the ABS has been awarded additional funding in order to provide more frequent data on the barriers and incentives to labour force participation to ensure robust and timely estimates, particularly for key subpopulations.⁽¹⁰⁾

The PJSM survey was conducted annually (each February) and provided data related to multiple labour market aspects, including job participation, potential workers, job mobility and job search.⁽¹¹⁾ This collects data pertaining to the primary activities of persons who were not in the labour force (data series 6228.0).⁽¹²⁾ The definition of "people not in the labour force" in this survey referred to people aged 15–64 years, who are neither employed nor unemployed, such as those who retired, or having short or long term health conditions.⁽¹³⁾ It is important to note that this survey did not include persons who are currently living in remote Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities.⁽¹³⁾

We estimated the excess number of persons aged 18–64 years (BILP — ABS 6239.0) who did not want to work or work more hours due to specific reasons (own short term sickness or injury; own long term sickness or disability; caring for ill, disabled or elderly person). Additionally, we calculated the excess number of persons aged 15–64 years (PJSM — ABS 6228.0) who were not in the labour force due to particular activities (own short term illness or injury; own long term health condition or disability; looking after ill or disabled person). Finally, the overall excess figures related to all reasons and activities leading to not participating in the labour force were taken into account. To do so, we performed the following steps:

1. We ran a negative binomial regression based on pre-COVID data. In this paper, the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic was defined as March 2020, when the first community case was reported in Australia, followed by the closure of Australian borders.⁽¹⁴⁾ Therefore, "pre-COVID" data were data for the period before March 2020. The dependent variables were the number of persons not working/not wishing to work (either due to specific or all reasons/activities). The predictors used in the analysis are as follows:
 - month (to account for seasonal variation, data [treated as categorical variable] only available for models focusing on the number of persons not wishing to work);
 - year (treated as continuous variable);
 - the total number of persons not working/not wishing to work due to all reasons/activities (to adjust for the fluctuations of these variables over time, only for

models with the number of persons not working/not wishing to work due to specific reasons as dependent variables).

We decided to use regression for count data to control for the variation in the number of people not participating in the labour force over the period of interest. To select the appropriate count model, we conducted a likelihood ratio test, and the results revealed the signs of over/underdispersion, suggesting the use of negative binomial regression over Poisson regression.

Regressions for count data require the following checks:

- a) observations are independent of each other;
- b) the outcome is count data;
- c) no multicollinearity; and
- d) no relationship between the residuals and fitted value.
- e) Linear relationship between log outcome and continuous covariates.

Given the nature of our data, conditions (a), (b), (c) are satisfied. Therefore, we only tested (d) and (e) using visual checks (Figures 1–4).

2. Based on the fitted model, we predicted the dependent variables for the post-COVID period (the period after March 2020).
3. The excess number of persons not working/not wanting to work due to either specific or all reasons/activities were calculated as the differences between the actual numbers and the predicted numbers.
4. The upper and lower bounds of the 95% prediction interval were calculated by feeding the upper and lower bounds of the corresponding confidence interval obtained from the fitted model into the related quantile function.⁽¹⁵⁾

All statistical analyses were undertaken in R (version 4.3.0). The prediction interval was calculated based on the R “trending” package.⁽¹⁵⁾

Table 1: Excess number of persons not wanting to work or work more hours, by reasons (ABS 6239.0)

Variables	Month	Actual number (,000)	Predicted number (,000)	Excess (,000 persons)	Excess (%)
Short term sickness or injury	Sept 2020	56.3	38.5	17.9	46%
	Dec 2020	35.5	24.8	10.7	43%
	Mar 2021	42.4	38.2	4.2	11%
	June 2021	1.1	27.0	-25.9	-96%
	Sept 2022	72.1	35.9	36.2	101%
	Dec 2022	39.6	25.4	14.2	56%
	Mar 2023	40.4	35.7	4.8	13%
	June 2023	55.7	25.5	30.2	119%
Long term sickness or disability	Sept 2020	511.6	571.4	-59.9	-10%
	Dec 2020	461.8	523.7	-62.0	-12%
	Mar 2021	582.3	469.6	112.7	24%
	June 2021	582.1	541.7	40.4	7%
	Sept 2022	610.6	557.9	52.7	9%
	Dec 2022	545.9	562.5	-16.6	-3%
	Mar 2023	544.8	457.7	87.1	19%
	June 2023	637.6	533.7	103.9	19%
Caring for ill, disabled or elderly person	Sept 2020	230.2	232.1	-1.9	-1%
	Dec 2020	257.0	204.8	52.2	26%
	Mar 2021	248.2	238.2	10.0	4%
	June 2021	266.6	205.0	61.6	30%
	Sept 2022	170.7	236.3	-65.6	-28%
	Dec 2022	282.7	229.4	53.4	23%
	Mar 2023	247.0	242.2	4.8	2%
	June 2023	244.4	210.6	33.8	16%
All reasons	Sept 2020	4611.0	4820.8	-209.7	-4%
	Dec 2020	4213.2	4699.5	-486.2	-10%
	Mar 2021	4303.2	4546.2	-243.0	-5%
	June 2021	4545.0	4830.8	-285.8	-6%
	Sept 2022	4852.5	5001.5	-149.0	-3%
	Dec 2022	4877.3	4875.6	1.7	0
	Mar 2023	4521.0	4716.7	-195.7	-4%
	June 2023	4826.4	5011.9	-185.6	-4%

Table 2: Excess number of persons not in the labour force, by main activity (ABS 6228.0)

Variable	Year	Actual number (,000 persons)	Predicted number (,000 persons)	Excess (,000 persons)	Excess (%)
Own short term illness or injury	2021	82.9	73.4	9.5	13%
	2022	83.0	72.6	10.4	14%
	2023	72.5	72.7	-0.2	0
Own long term health condition or disability	2021	787.2	792.7	-5.5	-1%
	2022	809.6	784.6	25.1	3%
	2023	812.9	787.1	25.8	3%
Looking after ill or disabled person	2021	264.6	289.1	-24.5	-8%
	2022	257.7	292.0	-34.3	-12%
	2023	265.0	299.0	-34.0	-11%
All activities	2021	6857.4	6898.7	-41	-1%
	2022	6843.1	6977.8	-135	-2%
	2023	6921.7	7057.8	-136	-2%

Figure 1: Linear relationship between log outcome and continuous covariate (model regarding the number of persons not wanting to work [aged 18–64 years], main reason: long term sickness or disability [ABS 6239.0])

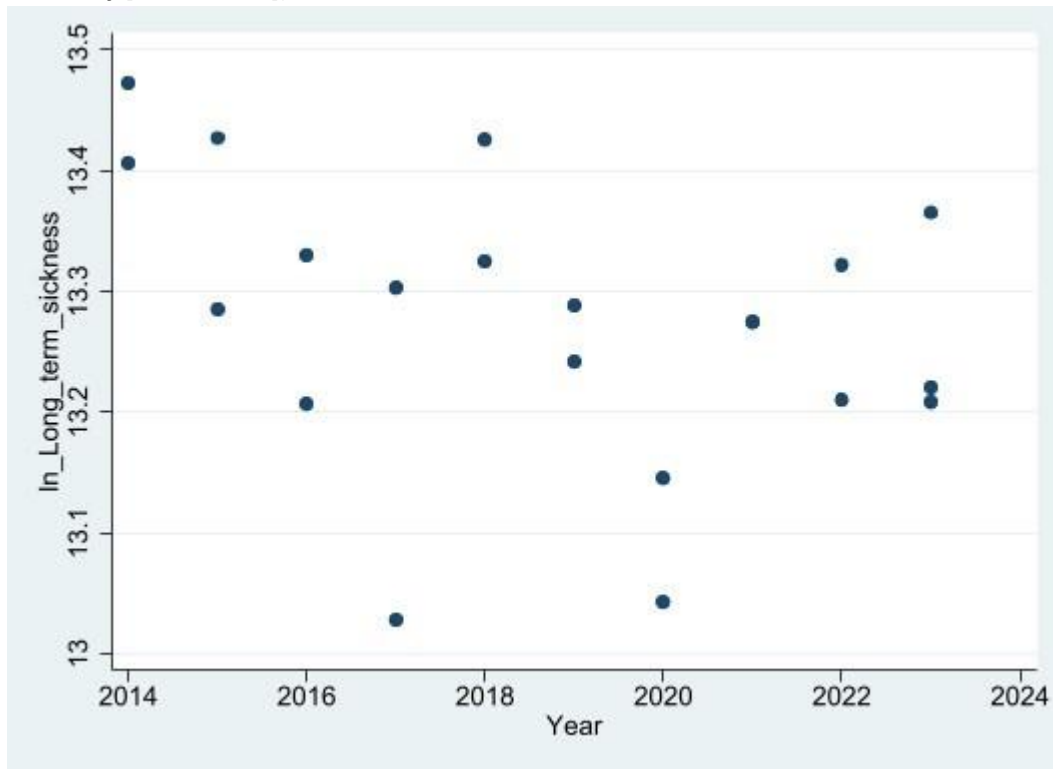


Figure 2: Relationship between the residuals and fitted value (model regarding the number of persons not wanting to work [aged 18–64 years], main reason: long term sickness or disability [ABS 6239.0])

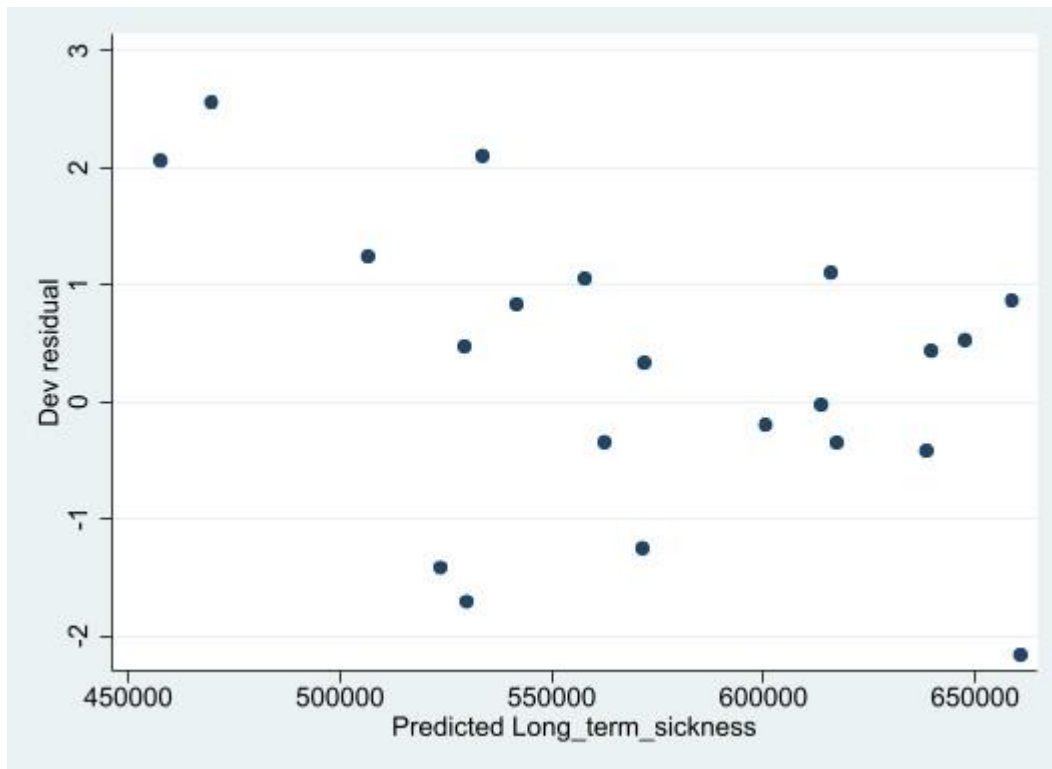


Table 3: Results of the regression model regarding the number of persons not wanting to work (aged 18–64 years), main reason: long term sickness or disability (ABS 6239.0)

Variables	Regression coefficients	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Month			
6	1.092	(0.950–1.256)	0.215
9	1.094	(0.948–1.262)	0.218
12	1.097	(0.951–1.266)	0.204
Year	0.963	(0.935–0.992)	0.013

Notes: CI = confidence interval. Although we acknowledge that most of the parameters are insignificant, we argue that it might be due to our small sample size ($n = 9$ [Participation, Job Search and Mobility] and $n = 21$ [Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation]), resulting in limited statistical power to detect significant effects.⁽¹⁶⁾

Figure 3: Linear relationship between log outcome and continuous covariate (model regarding the number of persons not in the labour force, main activity: own long term health condition or disability [ABS 6228.0])

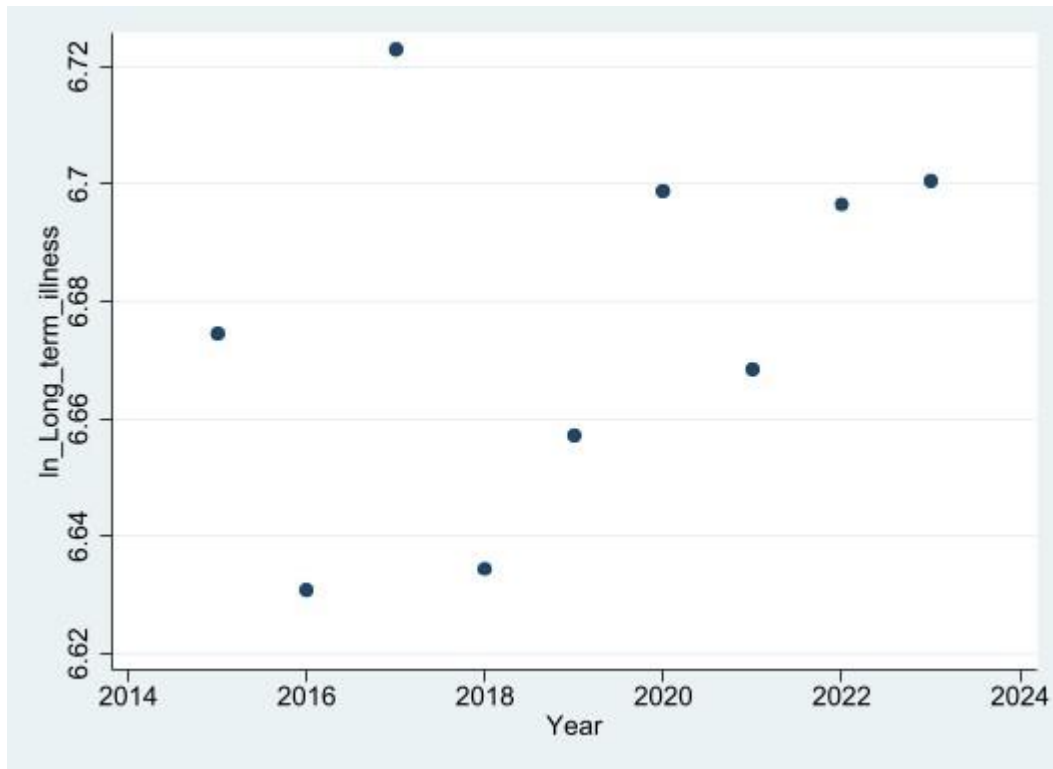


Figure 4: Relationship between the residuals and fitted value (model regarding the number of persons not in the labour force, main activity: own long term health condition or disability [ABS 6228.0])

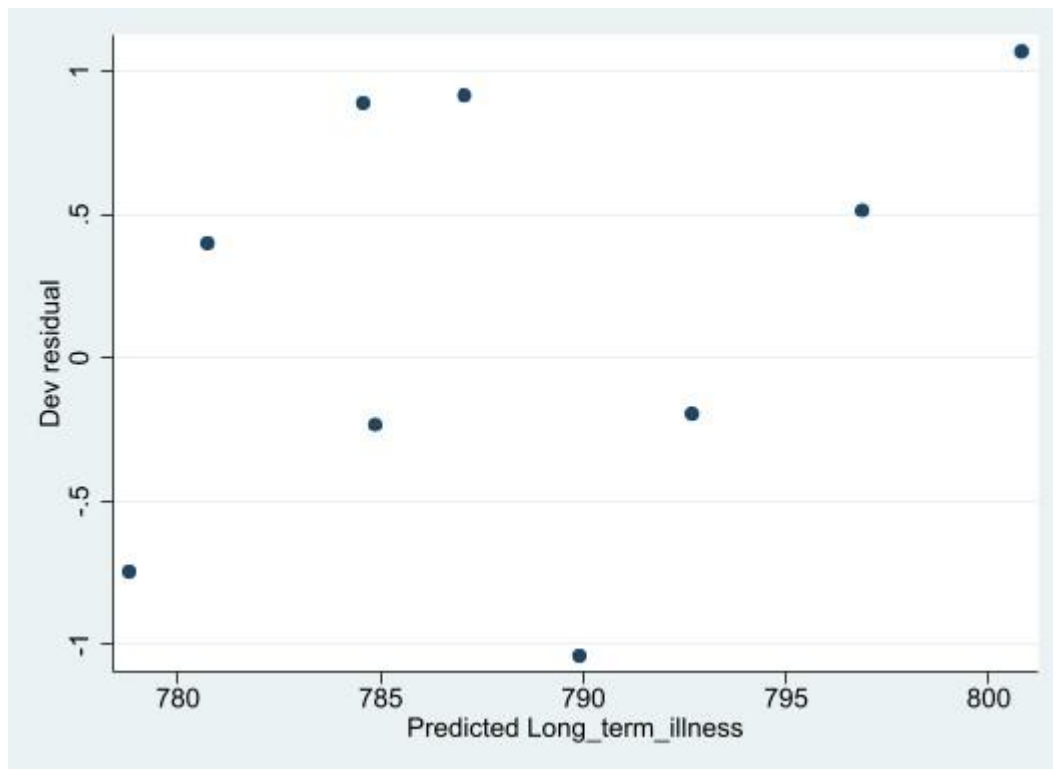


Table 4: Results of the regression model regarding the number of persons not in the labour force, main activity: own long term health condition or disability (ABS 6228.0)

Variable	Regression coefficient	95% CI	P
Year	0.992	(0.975–1.009)	0.334

Notes: CI = confidence interval. Although we acknowledge that most of the parameters are insignificant, we argue that it might be due to our small sample size ($n = 9$ [Participation, Job Search and Mobility] and $n = 21$ [Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation]), resulting in limited statistical power to detect significant effects.⁽¹⁶⁾

Appendix 3: Long COVID model outputs

Table 1: Likely number of people with long COVID with any severity

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Any LC — national	Any LC — national	Any LC	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
03 Jan 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
10 Jan 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
17 Jan 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
24 Jan 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
31 Jan 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
07 Feb 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
14 Feb 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
21 Feb 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
28 Feb 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
07 Mar 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
14 Mar 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
21 Mar 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
28 Mar 21	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
04 Apr 21	43 (42–45)	13 (4–28)	102 (99–105)	46 (46–47)
11 Apr 21	43 (41–44)	13 (4–27)	101 (97–104)	45 (45–46)
18 Apr 21	42 (40–44)	13 (4–26)	99 (96–102)	44 (44–44)
25 Apr 21	41 (40–43)	13 (4–26)	98 (94–101)	43 (43–43)
02 May 21	59 (57–61)	18 (6–37)	139 (134–145)	62 (62–62)
09 May 21	58 (56–60)	18 (6–36)	137 (131–143)	61 (60–61)
16 May 21	57 (56–59)	17 (5–35)	135 (129–141)	59 (59–59)
23 May 21	56 (55–58)	17 (5–34)	133 (127–138)	58 (57–58)
30 May 21	99 (97–102)	30 (9–62)	234 (223–246)	103 (103–103)
06 Jun 21	98 (95–100)	29 (9–60)	230 (219–242)	101 (100–101)
13 Jun 21	96 (94–99)	29 (9–59)	227 (216–238)	98 (98–98)
20 Jun 21	95 (92–97)	28 (9–57)	223 (212–235)	96 (95–96)
27 Jun 21	93 (91–96)	27 (9–56)	220 (209–231)	93 (93–93)
04 Jul 21	146 (143–150)	43 (14–89)	344 (327–363)	149 (148–149)
11 Jul 21	144 (141–147)	42 (13–86)	339 (321–357)	145 (144–145)
18 Jul 21	142 (139–145)	41 (13–84)	333 (316–351)	142 (140–142)
25 Jul 21	139 (136–143)	40 (13–82)	328 (311–346)	138 (137–138)
01 Aug 21	178 (174–182)	52 (16–106)	419 (397–442)	178 (176–178)
08 Aug 21	175 (172–179)	50 (16–103)	413 (390–435)	173 (172–173)
15 Aug 21	172 (169–176)	49 (15–100)	406 (384–429)	169 (167–169)
22 Aug 21	170 (166–173)	48 (15–97)	400 (378–422)	164 (162–164)
29 Aug 21	167 (164–170)	46 (15–95)	393 (372–415)	159 (158–159)
05 Sep 21	227 (223–231)	64 (20–131)	534 (505–565)	221 (219–221)
12 Sep 21	223 (219–227)	63 (20–128)	526 (497–556)	215 (213–215)
19 Sep 21	220 (216–224)	61 (19–124)	517 (488–547)	209 (207–209)
26 Sep 21	216 (212–220)	59 (19–121)	509 (481–539)	203 (201–203)

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Any LC — national	Any LC — national	Any LC	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
03 Oct 21	588 (572–605)	174 (55–356)	1 386 (1 322–1 450)	598 (594–598)
10 Oct 21	579 (564–594)	170 (53–347)	1 363 (1 298–1 429)	583 (579–583)
17 Oct 21	569 (554–585)	165 (52–338)	1 341 (1 279–1 405)	568 (564–568)
24 Oct 21	560 (546–576)	161 (51–329)	1 320 (1 259–1 385)	553 (548–553)
31 Oct 21	3 373 (3 260–3 495)	1 031 (326–2 117)	7 946 (7 637–8 267)	3 546 (3 532–3 555)
07 Nov 21	3 314 (3 203–3 427)	1 008 (319–2 068)	7 807 (7 489–8 121)	3 465 (3 451–3 472)
14 Nov 21	3 256 (3 147–3 371)	984 (311–2 018)	7 670 (7 366–7 980)	3 385 (3 368–3 389)
21 Nov 21	3 202 (3 096–3 314)	961 (303–1 969)	7 543 (7 241–7 851)	3 305 (3 286–3 307)
28 Nov 21	3 145 (3 039–3 254)	938 (296–1 919)	7 407 (7 110–7 705)	3 224 (3 203–3 224)
05 Dec 21	8 708 (8 463–8 973)	2 645 (836–5 427)	20 510 (19 607–21 457)	9 094 (9 057–9 108)
12 Dec 21	8 535 (8 295–8 780)	2 584 (816–5 298)	20 104 (19 186–21 033)	8 884 (8 841–8 892)
19 Dec 21	8 364 (8 121–8 610)	2 523 (796–5 168)	19 700 (18 814–20 592)	8 674 (8 626–8 675)
26 Dec 21	8 205 (7 977–8 439)	2 462 (776–5 039)	19 327 (18 440–20 227)	8 464 (8 410–8 459)
02 Jan 22	15 012 (14 635–15 391)	4 539 (1 432–9 306)	35 358 (33 632–37 108)	15 607 (15 530–15 613)
09 Jan 22	14 665 (14 323–15 023)	4 429 (1 397–9 075)	34 542 (32 827–36 317)	15 231 (15 145–15 227)
16 Jan 22	14 355 (14 007–14 700)	4 322 (1 362–8 848)	33 811 (32 122–35 516)	14 862 (14 766–14 847)
23 Jan 22	14 057 (13 731–14 398)	4 215 (1 327–8 621)	33 111 (31 461–34 817)	14 493 (14 387–14 466)
30 Jan 22	19 059 (18 628–19 478)	5 705 (1 796–11 677)	44 891 (42 563–47 232)	19 616 (19 487–19 579)
06 Feb 22	18 584 (18 174–18 986)	5 562 (1 750–11 375)	43 773 (41 488–46 081)	19 125 (18 983–19 074)
13 Feb 22	18 137 (17 728–18 538)	5 420 (1 704–11 079)	42 720 (40 509–44 951)	18 638 (18 490–18 571)
20 Feb 22	17 712 (17 316–18 107)	5 278 (1 658–10 784)	41 719 (39 566–43 906)	18 150 (17 997–18 080)

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Any LC — national	Any LC — national	Any LC	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
27 Feb 22	17 298 (16 907–17 691)	5 136 (1 614–10 489)	40 743 (38 658–42 870)	17 662 (17 505–17 599)
06 Mar 22	28 038 (25 907–30 361)	10 587 (3 318–21 770)	66 041 (65 690–66 344)	36 402 (36 172–36 331)
13 Mar 22	26 968 (24 790–29 302)	10 323 (3 233–21 220)	63 521 (62 857–64 028)	35 497 (35 242–35 413)
20 Mar 22	25 984 (23 936–28 388)	10 060 (3 147–20 670)	61 204 (60 691–62 032)	34 591 (34 312–34 495)
27 Mar 22	25 052 (23 126–27 223)	9 797 (3 062–20 119)	59 007 (58 637–59 486)	33 686 (33 383–33 577)
03 Apr 22	148 823 (128 305–170 141)	69 641 (21 831–142 964)	350 538 (325 326–371 782)	239 465 (237 991–238 590)
10 Apr 22	140 939 (120 859–162 315)	68 068 (21 323–139 772)	331 968 (306 447–354 681)	234 053 (232 455–233 263)
17 Apr 22	133 789 (114 741–156 228)	66 496 (20 816–136 626)	315 128 (290 933–341 381)	228 651 (226 927–228 012)
24 Apr 22	127 113 (109 279–147 219)	64 925 (20 312–133 480)	299 404 (277 084–321 694)	223 248 (221 427–222 761)
01 May 22	120 723 (103 544–140 943)	63 354 (19 833–130 333)	284 352 (262 542–307 981)	217 845 (216 213–217 511)
08 May 22	161 416 (143 776–181 028)	82 007 (25 652–168 779)	380 201 (364 554–395 572)	281 985 (279 643–281 671)
15 May 22	153 529 (136 915–172 558)	79 996 (25 038–164 749)	361 624 (347 159–377 065)	275 069 (272 955–274 946)
22 May 22	146 107 (130 423–163 876)	77 985 (24 426–160 715)	344 141 (330 698–358 092)	268 154 (266 284–268 214)
29 May 22	139 992 (124 867–157 485)	75 973 (23 814–156 499)	329 738 (316 610–344 127)	261 238 (259 613–261 179)
05 Jun 22	214 076 (195 707–233 711)	118 032 (37 000–242 632)	504 236 (496 229–510 692)	405 858 (403 352–404 924)
12 Jun 22	203 177 (185 037–224 029)	115 059 (36 094–236 685)	478 564 (469 174–489 535)	395 636 (393 476–394 998)
19 Jun 22	192 689 (176 449–211 697)	112 089 (35 189–230 745)	453 861 (447 399–462 588)	385 424 (383 612–385 085)
26 Jun 22	182 906 (166 667–202 063)	109 119 (34 284–224 804)	430 818 (422 596–441 537)	375 211 (373 747–375 171)
03 Jul 22	245 758 (226 734–265 660)	146 063 (45 879–300 946)	578 860 (574 900–580 505)	502 246 (500 145–502 243)
10 Jul 22	232 340 (214 223–250 917)	142 210 (44 703–292 860)	547 254 (543 179–548 289)	488 994 (487 327–488 749)
17 Jul 22	220 502 (203 721–239 071)	138 373 (43 533–284 952)	519 372 (516 548–522 403)	475 804 (474 577–475 550)

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Any LC — national	Any LC — national	Any LC	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
24 Jul 22	208 238 (192 439–226 075)	134 537 (42 364–277 267)	490 486 (487 943–494 007)	462 613 (461 826–462 725)
31 Jul 22	289 588 (269 923–310 745)	181 529 (57 109–373 561)	682 099 (679 023–684 409)	624 197 (622 580–623 429)
07 Aug 22	272 144 (253 559–290 814)	176 474 (55 561–363 225)	641 009 (635 469–642 916)	606 814 (605 702–606 179)
14 Aug 22	257 698 (238 984–277 743)	171 550 (54 059–353 394)	606 984 (605 960–606 907)	589 884 (589 329–589 771)
21 Aug 22	243 251 (225 967–262 205)	166 627 (52 557–343 317)	572 955 (572 955–572 955)	572 955 (572 955–572 955)
28 Aug 22	230 688 (214 222–248 305)	161 704 (51 055–332 976)	543 364 (542 583–543 175)	556 026 (555 696–556 581)
04 Sep 22	260 899 (244 693–278 401)	180 549 (56 997–371 917)	614 524 (608 345–620 436)	620 828 (620 684–621 353)
11 Sep 22	244 355 (228 237–261 951)	174 885 (55 257–360 073)	575 556 (572 401–578 710)	601 350 (600 919–602 381)
18 Sep 22	230 815 (215 641–246 595)	169 482 (53 608–348 722)	543 662 (538 845–546 773)	582 771 (581 974–584 407)
25 Sep 22	218 677 (203 475–234 848)	164 079 (51 959–337 604)	515 074 (513 177–515 926)	564 193 (563 421–566 434)
02 Oct 22	269 860 (253 373–286 712)	194 107 (61 409–399 495)	635 629 (626 508–642 445)	667 445 (666 709–669 447)
09 Oct 22	252 054 (235 883–269 058)	187 656 (59 425–386 018)	593 690 (587 931–598 097)	645 263 (644 217–647 822)
16 Oct 22	237 922 (222 381–253 810)	181 528 (57 437–373 264)	560 404 (554 610–563 864)	624 193 (622 933–626 148)
23 Oct 22	225 028 (210 090–240 357)	175 400 (55 416–360 996)	530 032 (525 215–532 698)	603 123 (602 459–604 123)
30 Oct 22	251 888 (236 343–266 777)	191 264 (60 462–393 448)	593 298 (582 946–599 265)	657 669 (656 617–659 125)
06 Nov 22	236 094 (221 774–250 885)	184 451 (58 229–380 466)	556 097 (548 221–562 324)	634 242 (634 788–634 953)
13 Nov 22	223 311 (209 445–237 803)	177 879 (56 062–366 807)	525 989 (519 634–531 064)	611 646 (611 166–612 157)
20 Nov 22	210 809 (197 327–224 720)	171 308 (53 896–353 758)	496 541 (491 045–500 337)	589 049 (587 543–590 380)
27 Nov 22	199 812 (186 838–213 707)	164 736 (51 729–340 709)	470 639 (466 980–473 741)	566 453 (563 921–568 603)
04 Dec 22	200 354 (188 224–213 287)	164 597 (51 629–340 740)	471 916 (466 063–477 256)	565 976 (562 830–568 653)
11 Dec 22	187 969 (175 311–200 070)	157 162 (49 225–325 729)	442 744 (437 181–444 513)	540 409 (536 629–543 602)

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Any LC — national	Any LC — national	Any LC	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
18 Dec 22	177 828 (166 838–189 694)	150 572 (47 112–311 600)	418 857 (414 508–423 031)	517 750 (513 588–520 023)
25 Dec 22	168 777 (157 606–179 982)	143 982 (44 885–296 982)	397 539 (393 286–399 621)	495 090 (489 315–495 627)
01 Jan 23	168 570 (158 558–179 285)	142 406 (44 318–294 016)	397 052 (391 764–402 034)	489 670 (483 139–490 678)
08 Jan 23	135 617 (125 990–145 291)	127 929 (40 075–265 298)	319 434 (317 482–319 456)	439 891 (436 878–442 751)
15 Jan 23	127 740 (118 595–137 406)	122 539 (38 320–253 422)	300 881 (300 251–300 705)	421 355 (417 746–422 931)
22 Jan 23	120 825 (112 250–130 452)	117 148 (36 508–241 471)	284 593 (284 618–285 057)	402 819 (397 991–402 985)
29 Jan 23	114 092 (105 937–123 082)	111 757 (34 785–231 284)	268 734 (268 611–268 952)	384 283 (379 209–385 985)
05 Feb 23	124 222 (116 201–133 099)	115 660 (35 999–239 413)	292 593 (290 841–294 636)	397 703 (392 443–399 551)
12 Feb 23	103 407 (95 704–111 560)	107 450 (33 431–222 177)	243 565 (242 664–243 775)	369 473 (364 452–370 787)
19 Feb 23	97 339 (90 381–105 243)	102 298 (31 857–212 647)	229 272 (229 168–229 971)	351 755 (347 288–354 883)
26 Feb 23	91 528 (84 415–99 226)	97 145 (30 282–203 117)	215 585 (214 040–216 823)	334 037 (330 125–338 979)
05 Mar 23	108 616 (100 950–116 506)	104 694 (32 620–218 334)	255 835 (254 581–255 965)	359 996 (355 612–364 373)
12 Mar 23	94 502 (87 669–101 276)	93 562 (29 106–193 374)	222 590 (221 303–222 292)	321 719 (317 303–322 718)
19 Mar 23	88 860 (82 597–95 768)	89 092 (27 741–185 107)	209 303 (209 268–209 431)	306 349 (302 415–308 922)
26 Mar 23	83 465 (76 826–90 262)	84 622 (26 375–176 841)	196 594 (194 798–197 234)	290 978 (287 527–295 126)
02 Apr 23	88 077 (81 669–94 900)	85 636 (26 698–179 256)	207 457 (207 078–207 371)	294 463 (291 050–299 157)
09 Apr 23	76 750 (71 105–82 646)	75 882 (23 616–157 261)	180 779 (180 291–180 593)	260 922 (257 453–262 449)
16 Apr 2023	72 064 (66 484–77 907)	72 161 (22 480–150 380)	169 740 (168 576–170 238)	248 129 (245 061–250 966)
23 Apr 23	67 639 (62 281–73 222)	68 440 (21 343–143 499)	159 318 (157 919–160 000)	235 335 (232 669–239 483)
30 Apr 2023	63 579 (58 704–68 823)	64 720 (20 206–135 936)	149 755 (148 848–150 388)	222 542 (220 277–226 860)
07 May 2023	55 216 (50 832–59 704)	56 560 (17 606–116 701)	130 055 (128 888–130 461)	194 486 (191 934–194 759)

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Any LC — national	Any LC — national	Any LC	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
14 May 2023	51 829 (47 452–56 440)	53 900 (16 776–111 780)	122 078 (120 318–123 330)	185 336 (182 882–186 548)
21 May 2023	48 566 (44 511–52 859)	51 239 (15 963–106 860)	114 394 (112 861–115 505)	176 187 (174 021–178 336)
28 May 2023	45 626 (41 929–49 948)	48 578 (15 150–101 939)	107 468 (106 314–109 144)	167 037 (165 160–170 124)
04 Jun 2023	46 214 (42 387–50 103)	47 823 (14 924–100 484)	108 853 (107 476–109 483)	164 441 (162 698–167 696)

Notes: ANU = Australian National University. HCI = higher confidence interval. IHME = Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. LC = long COVID. LCI = lower confidence interval. ONS = Office for National Statistics.

Table 2: Likely number of people with long COVID with activities limited a lot

	Model 1 ONS	Model 2 IHME	ANU extrapolation	
	Limited a lot	Limited a lot	Limited a lot	
Week	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	Mean (95% LCI, 95% HCI)	1	2
03 Jan 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
10 Jan 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
17 Jan 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
24 Jan 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
31 Jan 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
07 Feb 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
14 Feb 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
21 Feb 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
28 Feb 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
07 Mar 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
14 Mar 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
21 Mar 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
28 Mar 2021	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–0)
04 Apr 2021	9 (8–9)	3 (1–6)	16 (15–18)	10 (10–10)
11 Apr 2021	9 (8–9)	3 (1–5)	16 (15–17)	10 (10–10)
18 Apr 2021	8 (8–9)	3 (1–5)	16 (15–17)	9 (9–9)
25 Apr 2021	8 (8–9)	3 (1–5)	15 (14–17)	9 (9–9)
02 May 2021	12 (11–12)	4 (1–7)	22 (21–24)	13 (13–13)
09 May 2021	12 (11–12)	4 (1–7)	22 (20–23)	13 (13–13)
16 May 2021	11 (11–12)	4 (1–7)	21 (20–23)	13 (12–13)
23 May 2021	11 (10–12)	3 (1–7)	21 (19–22)	12 (12–12)
30 May 2021	20 (19–21)	6 (2–12)	37 (34–40)	22 (22–22)
06 Jun 2021	19 (18–20)	6 (2–12)	36 (33–39)	21 (21–21)
13 Jun 2021	19 (18–20)	6 (2–12)	35 (33–38)	21 (21–21)

20 Jun 2021	18 (17–19)	6 (2–12)	34 (32–37)	20 (20–21)
27 Jun 2021	18 (17–19)	6 (2–11)	33 (31–36)	20 (20–20)
04 Jul 2021	28 (27–30)	9 (3–18)	53 (50–58)	32 (32–32)
11 Jul 2021	28 (26–29)	9 (3–18)	52 (48–56)	31 (31–31)
18 Jul 2021	27 (26–29)	8 (3–17)	51 (47–55)	30 (30–30)
25 Jul 2021	26 (25–28)	8 (3–17)	49 (46–54)	30 (29–30)
01 Aug 2021	34 (32–36)	11 (3–22)	64 (59–69)	38 (38–38)
08 Aug 2021	33 (31–35)	10 (3–21)	62 (58–67)	37 (37–37)
15 Aug 2021	32 (31–34)	10 (3–21)	61 (57–66)	36 (36–36)
22 Aug 2021	32 (30–33)	10 (3–20)	59 (55–64)	35 (35–35)
29 Aug 2021	31 (29–32)	10 (3–20)	58 (54–62)	34 (34–34)
05 Sep 2021	43 (40–45)	13 (4–27)	80 (74–86)	48 (47–48)
12 Sep 2021	41 (39–44)	13 (4–26)	78 (72–84)	46 (46–46)
19 Sep 2021	40 (38–43)	13 (4–26)	76 (70–82)	45 (45–45)
26 Sep 2021	39 (37–41)	12 (4–25)	74 (69–80)	44 (44–44)
03 Oct 2021	114 (108–120)	35 (11–72)	213 (199–232)	127 (127–128)
10 Oct 2021	111 (106–117)	35 (11–71)	208 (194–226)	125 (124–125)
17 Oct 2021	109 (103–115)	34 (11–69)	204 (190–221)	122 (121–122)
24 Oct 2021	106 (101–112)	33 (10–67)	199 (185–216)	119 (118–119)
31 Oct 2021	674 (638–709)	209 (65–427)	1 260 (1 173– 1 367)	751 (746–752)
07 Nov 2021	659 (625–694)	204 (64–418)	1 233 (1 149– 1 338)	735 (730–736)
14 Nov 2021	645 (611–679)	200 (62–409)	1 207 (1 124– 1 309)	719 (714–720)
21 Nov 2021	631 (598–664)	196 (61–400)	1 180 (1 099– 1 280)	703 (699–704)
28 Nov 2021	617 (584–649)	191 (60–391)	1 153 (1 074– 1 252)	687 (683–688)
05 Dec 2021	1 737 (1 649– 1 825)	536 (168–1 096)	3 249 (3 021– 3 532)	1 928 (1 917– 1 931)
12 Dec 2021	1 700 (1 613– 1 786)	525 (164–1 073)	3 179 (2 956– 3 456)	1 886 (1 876– 1 890)
19 Dec 2021	1 663 (1 578– 1 746)	513 (160–1 049)	3 109 (2 891– 3 380)	1 845 (1 835– 1 848)
26 Dec 2021	1 625 (1 542– 1 707)	502 (157–1 026)	3 039 (2 826– 3 304)	1 803 (1 793– 1 807)
02 Jan 2022	2 996 (2 844– 3 149)	922 (288–1 885)	5 602 (5 213– 6 092)	3 315 (3 294– 3 321)
09 Jan 2022	2 928 (2 780– 3 077)	901 (281–1 843)	5 476 (5 095– 5 954)	3 240 (3 220– 3 246)
16 Jan 2022	2 862 (2 717– 3 008)	881 (275–1 802)	5 352 (4 980– 5 820)	3 167 (3 147– 3 174)
23 Jan 2022	2 796 (2 654– 2 938)	861 (269–1 760)	5 229 (4 864– 5 686)	3 094 (3 075– 3 101)
30 Jan 2022	3 800 (3 600– 3 995)	1 163 (363–2 379)	7 106 (6 614– 7 712)	4 181 (4 153– 4 191)
06 Feb 2022	3 712 (3 516– 3 903)	1 136 (355–2 324)	6 941 (6 461– 7 532)	4 084 (4 057– 4 094)

13 Feb 2022	3 624 (3 433–3 811)	1 109 (346–2 270)	6 777 (6 310–7 355)	3 987 (3 962–3 998)
20 Feb 2022	3 536 (3 350–3 720)	1 082 (338–2 215)	6 613 (6 158–7 177)	3 891 (3 866–3 902)
27 Feb 2022	3 449 (3 267–3 628)	1 055 (329–2 160)	6 449 (6 006–6 999)	3 794 (3 771–3 805)
06 Mar 2022	5 613 (5 131–6 147)	2 158 (675–4 407)	10 496 (10 176–10 991)	7 758 (7 730–7 763)
13 Mar 2022	5 480 (5 008–6 002)	2 108 (660–4 305)	10 247 (9 936–10 727)	7 579 (7 552–7 583)
20 Mar 2022	5 346 (4 884–5 857)	2 058 (644–4 203)	9 997 (9 696–10 463)	7 400 (7 374–7 403)
27 Mar 2022	5 213 (4 761–5 713)	2 009 (629–4 101)	9 748 (9 458–10 198)	7 221 (7 197–7 223)
03 Apr 2022	30 261 (25 729–35 194)	14 102 (4 420–28 810)	56 587 (55 116–58 262)	50 696 (50 586–50 747)
10 Apr 2022	29 612 (25 175–34 444)	13 804 (4 327–28 198)	55 374 (53 928–57 021)	49 624 (49 521–49 670)
17 Apr 2022	28 966 (24 623–33 697)	13 507 (4 235–27 588)	54 165 (52 746–55 784)	48 556 (48 459–48 595)
24 Apr 2022	28 319 (24 073–32 950)	13 210 (4 142–26 978)	52 956 (51 566–54 547)	47 487 (47 397–47 520)
01 May 2022	27 672 (23 522–32 203)	12 912 (4 049–26 367)	51 747 (50 387–53 311)	46 418 (46 335–46 444)
08 May 2022	36 463 (31 474–41 950)	16 701 (5 235–34 102)	68 186 (67 422–69 447)	60 037 (59 911–60 069)
15 May 2022	35 625 (30 748–40 980)	16 320 (5 117–33 321)	66 617 (65 866–67 841)	58 669 (58 551–58 693)
22 May 2022	34 786 (30 024–40 010)	15 940 (4 998–32 540)	65 049 (64 314–66 234)	57 301 (57 192–57 317)
29 May 2022	33 947 (29 298–39 039)	15 559 (4 879–31 758)	63 480 (62 761–64 628)	55 933 (55 833–55 940)
05 Jun 2022	49 339 (42 630–56 287)	24 082 (7 555–49 180)	92 264 (91 318–93 181)	86 571 (86 457–86 627)
12 Jun 2022	48 167 (41 617–54 951)	23 519 (7 379–48 024)	90 072 (89 150–90 969)	84 548 (84 446–84 592)
19 Jun 2022	46 998 (40 608–53 617)	22 957 (7 204–46 870)	87 885 (86 987–88 761)	82 528 (82 437–82 559)
26 Jun 2022	45 829 (39 598–52 283)	22 395 (7 028–45 716)	85 699 (84 825–86 553)	80 508 (80 429–80 527)
03 Jul 2022	59 146 (51 321–66 992)	29 897 (9 384–61 049)	110 602 (109 936–110 902)	107 475 (107 391–107 535)
10 Jul 2022	57 667 (50 034–65 321)	29 166 (9 156–59 549)	107 837 (107 179–108 137)	104 849 (104 778–104 892)
17 Jul 2022	56 204 (48 761–63 667)	28 440 (8 929–58 059)	105 101 (104 453–105 399)	102 239 (102 183–102 267)
24 Jul 2022	54 741 (47 489–62 014)	27 714 (8 703–56 568)	102 365 (101 726–102 661)	99 630 (99 588–99 641)
31 Jul 2022	71 785 (62 675–81 059)	37 257 (11 700–76 072)	134 237 (134 190–134 257)	133 935 (133 884–133 996)

07 Aug 2022	69 839 (60 962–78 873)	36 289 (11 397–74 086)	130 598 (130 571–130 589)	130 456 (130 421–130 498)
14 Aug 2022	68 010 (59 368–76 818)	35 358 (11 106–72 173)	127 178 (127 170–127 174)	127 107 (127 090–127 128)
21 Aug 2022	66 182 (57 774–74 757)	34 426 (10 815–70 260)	123 758 (123 758–123 758)	123 758 (123 758–123 758)
28 Aug 2022	64 353 (56 179–72 691)	33 495 (10 524–68 347)	120 338 (120 338–120 343)	120 409 (120 388–120 427)
04 Sep 2022	71 134 (62 061–80 230)	37 365 (11 740–76 251)	133 020 (132 819–132 942)	134 323 (134 312–134 348)
11 Sep 2022	68 920 (60 096–77 740)	36 271 (11 398–74 008)	128 880 (128 695–128 733)	130 390 (130 361–130 432)
18 Sep 2022	66 939 (58 370–75 465)	35 249 (11 078–71 908)	125 175 (124 929–125 035)	126 715 (126 662–126 775)
25 Sep 2022	64 958 (56 659–73 201)	34 226 (10 759–69 809)	121 470 (121 182–121 371)	123 040 (122 964–123 118)
02 Oct 2022	75 646 (66 211–85 167)	40 362 (12 687–82 345)	141 457 (140 991–141 833)	145 097 (145 045–145 182)
09 Oct 2022	73 147 (63 963–82 366)	39 114 (12 296–79 786)	136 783 (136 353–137 017)	140 611 (140 538–140 713)
16 Oct 2022	70 936 (62 029–79 875)	37 955 (11 934–77 404)	132 649 (132 231–132 873)	136 443 (136 343–136 566)
23 Oct 2022	68 725 (60 088–77 385)	36 795 (11 571–75 023)	128 515 (128 108–128 716)	132 275 (132 148–132 418)
30 Oct 2022	74 395 (65 042–83 862)	40 079 (12 604–81 725)	139 117 (138 831–139 328)	144 078 (143 954–144 234)
06 Nov 2022	71 826 (62 768–81 027)	38 769 (12 194–79 039)	134 313 (134 137–134 456)	139 370 (139 222–139 545)
13 Nov 2022	69 476 (60 677–78 372)	37 526 (11 806–76 485)	129 919 (129 742–129 977)	134 900 (134 723–135 097)
20 Nov 2022	67 126 (58 634–75 718)	36 282 (11 417–73 931)	125 525 (125 348–125 601)	130 430 (130 224–130 648)
27 Nov 2022	64 777 (56 592–73 068)	35 039 (11 024–71 377)	121 131 (120 962–121 226)	125 961 (125 725–126 150)
04 Dec 2022	64 734 (56 555–73 033)	35 095 (11 039–71 480)	121 052 (120 904–121 148)	126 163 (125 907–126 329)
11 Dec 2022	61 921 (54 101–69 859)	33 616 (10 572–68 454)	115 792 (115 649–115 891)	120 847 (120 577–120 981)
18 Dec 2022	59 571 (52 037–67 215)	32 370 (10 177–65 893)	111 396 (111 271–111 470)	116 365 (116 066–116 456)
25 Dec 2022	57 220 (49 957–64 596)	31 123 (9 781–63 332)	107 000 (106 936–107 013)	111 883 (111 555–111 931)
01 Jan 2023	56 659 (49 470–63 920)	30 889 (9 705–62 841)	105 951 (105 818–105 971)	111 042 (110 691–111 063)
08 Jan 2023	49 624 (43 227–56 044)	27 379 (8 609–55 754)	92 795 (92 598–92 778)	98 425 (98 207–98 512)
15 Jan 2023	47 750 (41 580–53 920)	26 359 (8 285–53 659)	89 291 (89 070–89 262)	94 759 (94 516–94 812)
22 Jan 2023	45 876 (39 948–51 835)	25 339 (7 962–51 563)	85 787 (85 573–85 811)	91 092 (90 826–91 111)

29 Jan 2023	44 002 (38 312– 49 719)	24 319 (7 638– 49 468)	82 283 (82 068– 82 308)	87 426 (87 135– 87 411)
05 Feb 2023	45 428 (39 508– 51 324)	25 177 (7 907– 51 212)	84 950 (84 630– 84 966)	90 508 (90 206– 90 489)
12 Feb 2023	41 745 (36 253– 47 263)	23 364 (7 338– 47 530)	78 063 (77 659– 78 242)	83 992 (83 721– 83 969)
19 Feb 2023	39 996 (34 715– 45 259)	22 389 (7 029– 45 527)	74 792 (74 365– 74 925)	80 487 (80 193– 80 433)
26 Feb 2023	38 248 (33 178– 43 277)	21 414 (6 720– 43 524)	71 522 (71 070– 71 644)	76 983 (76 665– 76 898)
05 Mar 2023	41 037 (35 555– 46 433)	23 006 (7 220– 46 768)	76 738 (76 162– 76 868)	82 703 (82 379– 82 626)
12 Mar 2023	36 200 (31 416– 40 970)	20 335 (6 386– 41 368)	67 693 (67 297– 67 825)	73 101 (72 868– 73 081)
19 Mar 2023	34 690 (30 098– 39 247)	19 489 (6 118– 39 631)	64 869 (64 473– 64 972)	70 060 (69 807– 70 013)
26 Mar 2023	33 179 (28 795– 37 544)	18 643 (5 850– 37 893)	62 045 (61 682– 62 152)	67 020 (66 746– 66 946)
02 Apr 2023	33 628 (29 186– 38 051)	18 905 (5 932– 38 421)	62 883 (62 521– 62 993)	67 962 (67 675– 67 878)
09 Apr 2023	29 404 (25 502– 33 316)	16 548 (5 196– 33 658)	54 984 (54 629– 55 153)	59 488 (59 286– 59 459)
16 Apr 2023	28 149 (24 413– 31 899)	15 844 (4 973– 32 211)	52 638 (52 296– 52 808)	56 958 (56 738– 56 906)
23 Apr 2023	26 894 (23 324– 30 483)	15 140 (4 750– 30 765)	50 291 (49 964– 50 463)	54 427 (54 191– 54 353)
30 Apr 2023	25 639 (22 235– 29 071)	14 436 (4 527– 29 329)	47 944 (47 631– 48 127)	51 896 (51 661– 51 800)
07 May 2023	21 732 (18 835– 24 665)	12 268 (3 853– 24 962)	40 639 (40 348– 40 832)	44 104 (43 969– 44 094)
14 May 2023	20 839 (18 061– 23 653)	11 765 (3 694– 23 928)	38 968 (38 689– 39 157)	42 294 (42 147– 42 269)
21 May 2023	19 946 (17 292– 22 645)	11 261 (3 534– 22 893)	37 298 (37 042– 37 488)	40 484 (40 325– 40 443)
28 May 2023	19 052 (16 526– 21 645)	10 758 (3 375– 21 859)	35 627 (35 401– 35 832)	38 674 (38 503– 38 617)
04 Jun 2023	18 840 (16 343– 21 416)	10 640 (3 337– 21 615)	35 230 (35 009– 35 454)	38 248 (38 074– 38 181)

Notes: ANU = Australian National University. HCI = higher confidence interval. IHME = Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. LCI = lower confidence interval. ONS = Office for National Statistics.

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