

Deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) in Scotland

Week 18 (27 April to 3 May 2020)

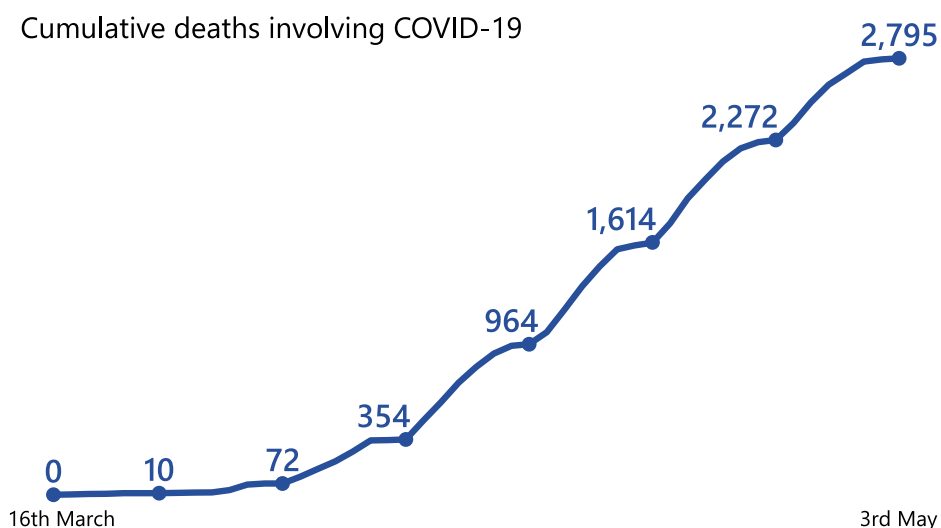


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This statistical report includes provisional statistics on the number of deaths associated with coronavirus (COVID-19) and the total number of deaths registered in Scotland, for weeks 1 to 18 of 2020

As of 3rd May, 2,795 deaths had been registered which mentioned COVID-19

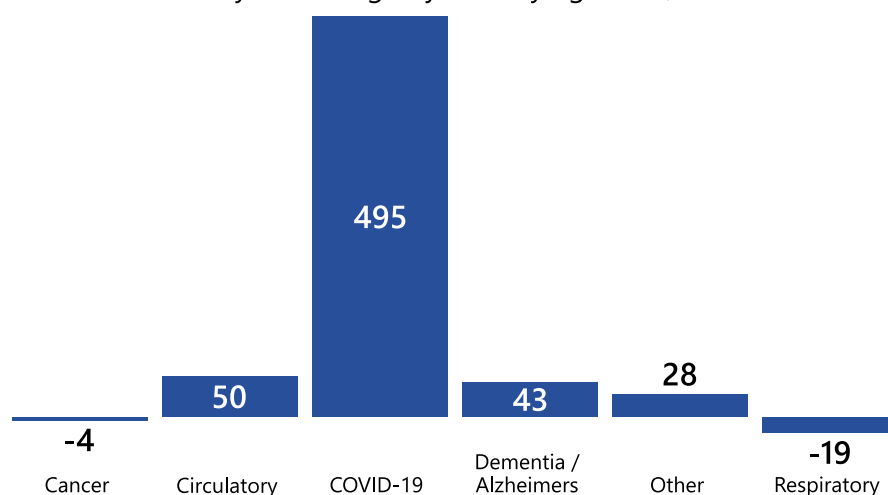
The first mention of COVID-19 in a death registration was in the week beginning 16th March 2020.



594 more deaths in week 18 compared to the 5 year average

The majority (495) of these excess deaths had an underlying cause of COVID-19. There were 50 more circulatory deaths (heart disease and stroke), 43 more dementia and Alzheimer's deaths and 28 more deaths from other causes than the average for this time of year.

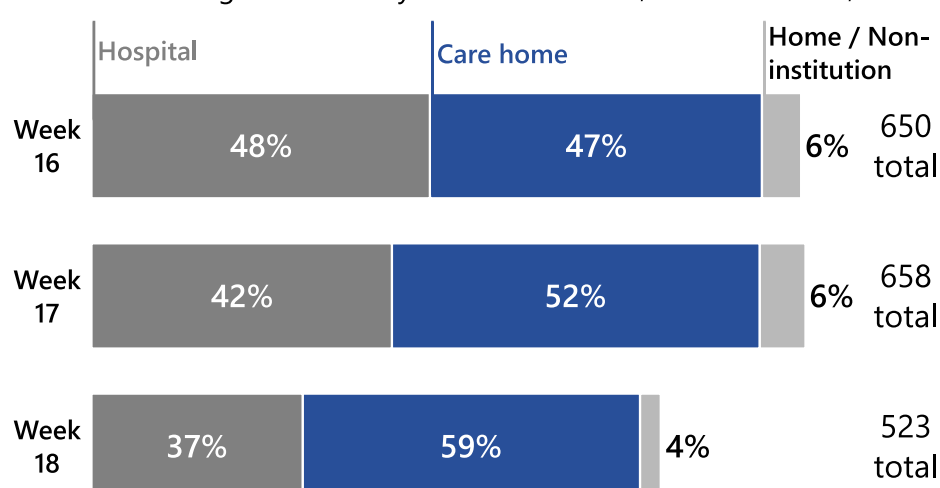
Difference from 5 year average by underlying cause, week 18 2020



Most deaths now happen in care homes

59% of deaths occurred in care homes in week 18, up from 47% in week 16 and 52% in week 17. Although the percentage has increased, the number of deaths in care homes has gone down in week 18, from 339 to 310.

Deaths involving COVID-19 by location of death, weeks 16 to 18, 2020



Key Findings

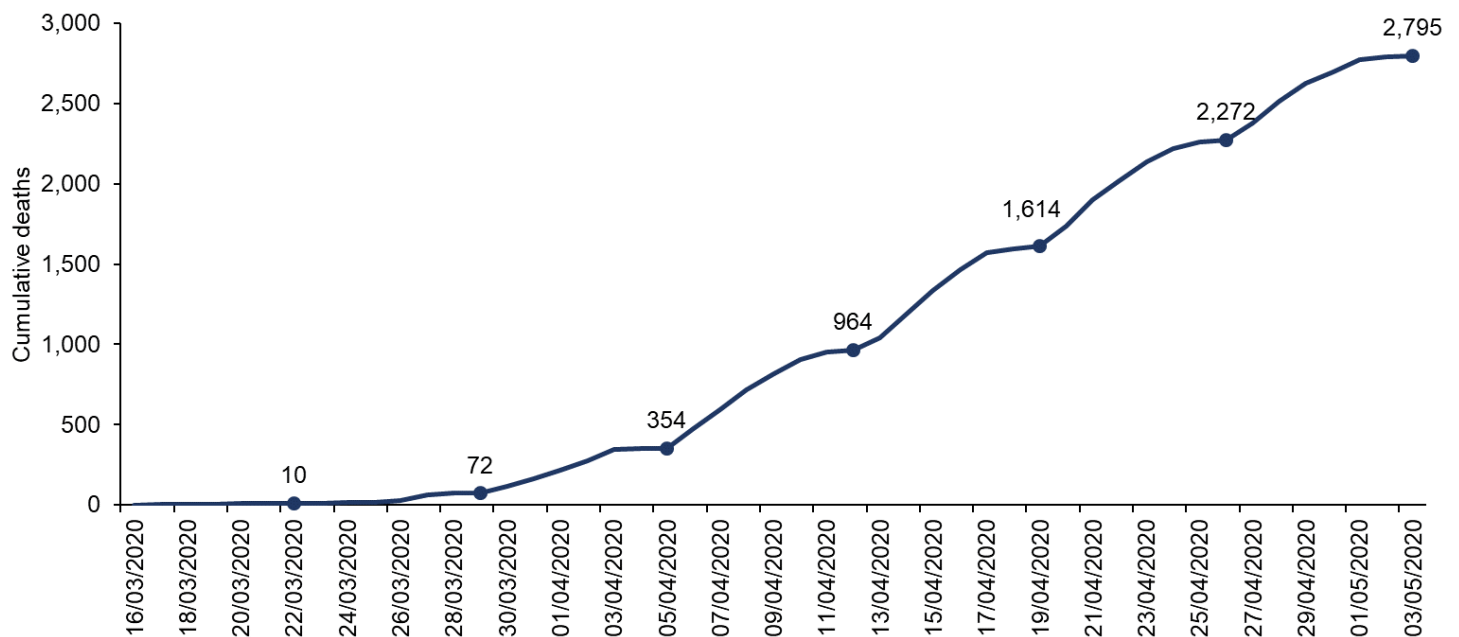
Deaths involving COVID-19

- As at 3 May, there have been a total of 2,795 deaths registered in Scotland where the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was mentioned on the death certificate. The first mention of COVID-19 in a registered death certificate was the week beginning 16 March 2020.
- Of the total number of deaths registered in week 18 (27 April to 3 May), there were 523 where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate, a decrease of 135 from the previous week (20 to 26 April). This is the first weekly reduction since the first COVID-19 death was registered in the week beginning 16 March.
- Deaths involving COVID-19 as a proportion of all deaths has changed from:
 - 16% in week 14;
 - 31% in week 15;
 - 34% in week 16;
 - 36% in week 17; to
 - 31% in week 18.
- 43% of COVID-19 deaths registered to date related to deaths in care homes. 49% of deaths were in hospitals and 8% of deaths were at home or non-institutional settings.
- The proportion of COVID-19 deaths which took place in care homes has risen each week and represented 59% of all COVID-19 deaths in week 18. Although the proportion of care home deaths has increased from the previous week, the number of deaths in care homes has fallen – from 339 to 310.
- Three quarters (75%) of all deaths involving COVID-19 to date were of people aged 75 or over.
- This number is different from the count of deaths published daily on the [gov.scot website](https://www.gov.scot), because the latter is based on deaths of those who have tested positive for COVID-19. The NRS figures published here include all deaths where COVID-19 (included suspected cases) was mentioned on the death certificate.

All Deaths

- The provisional total number of deaths registered in Scotland in week 18 of 2020 (27 April to 3 May) was 1,673. This is a decrease of 163 from the number registered in the previous week.
- The average number of deaths registered in the corresponding week over the previous five years was 1,079. There were 55% more deaths registered in week 18 of 2020 (27 April to 3 May) compared to the average. Of these 594 excess deaths:
 - 83% (495) had COVID-19 as the underlying cause
 - 8% (50) were due to an increase in deaths from circulatory diseases
 - 7% (43) came from an increase in dementia and Alzheimer's deaths
 - 5% (28) were due to an increase in deaths from other causes

Figure 1: Cumulative number of deaths involving COVID-19 by date of registration, Scotland, 2020



Why are the NRS number of deaths different from the Scottish Government daily updates?

Put simply - they are two different measures that each have a valuable role in helping to monitor the number of deaths in Scotland involving COVID-19.

Scottish Government daily updates

These are provided by Health Protection Scotland (HPS) and count:

- all people who have had a positive test for COVID-19 and died within 28 days.

These are important because they are available earlier, and give a quicker indication of what is happening day by day and are broadly comparable with the figures released daily for the UK by the Department for Health and Social Care.

NRS weekly death totals

The figures in this publication count:

- all deaths where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate by the doctor who certified the death. This includes cases where the doctor noted that there was suspected or probable coronavirus infection involved in the death.

As a result these weekly totals are likely to be higher than the daily figures - because the daily updates only include those who tested positive for the virus.

Using the complete death certificate allows NRS to analyse a lot of information, such as location of death and what other health conditions contributed to the death. We will start publishing more detailed breakdowns of the figures as soon as possible.

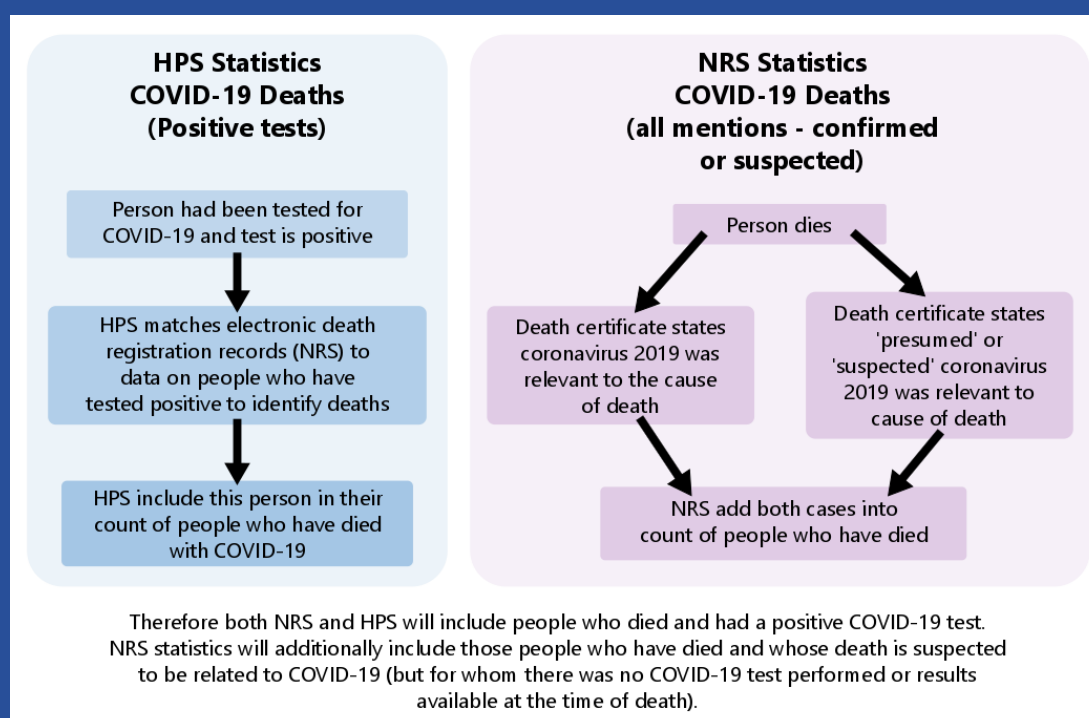
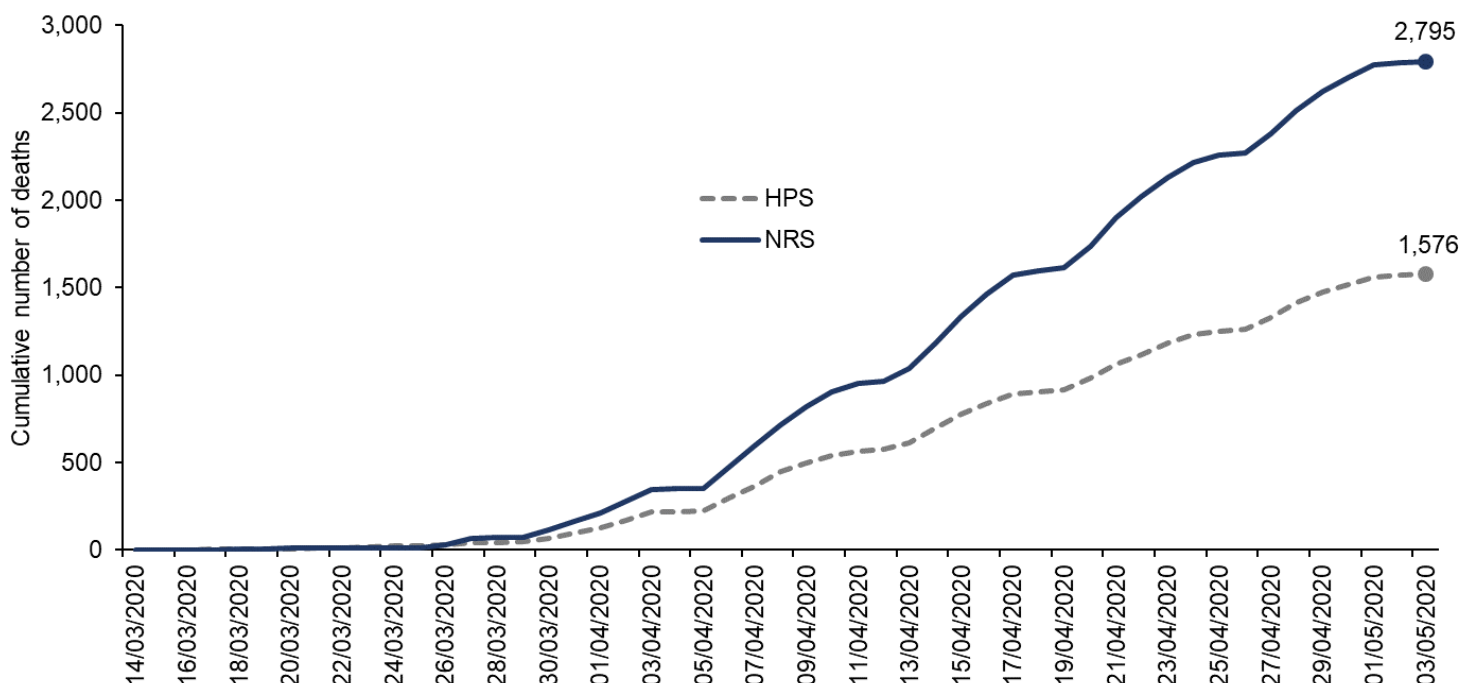


Figure 2 illustrates the differences between the two sets of figures. In the early stages, the figures were closely aligned but over time they have diverged with the NRS figure higher than the HPS figure. This is due to the inclusion of probable and suspected COVID deaths whereas the HPS figure only includes deaths of those who had tested positive for the virus.

It should be noted that the apparent flattening of these curves over weekends are caused by a limited number of death registrations taking place at weekends and are not an indication that the curve has reached a plateau. Figures recorded on weekends will be artificially low and the numbers are likely to rise more steeply at the beginning of the week as registrars catch up with the backlog of death registrations.

Figure 2: Cumulative number of deaths involving COVID-19 in Scotland using different data sources 2020



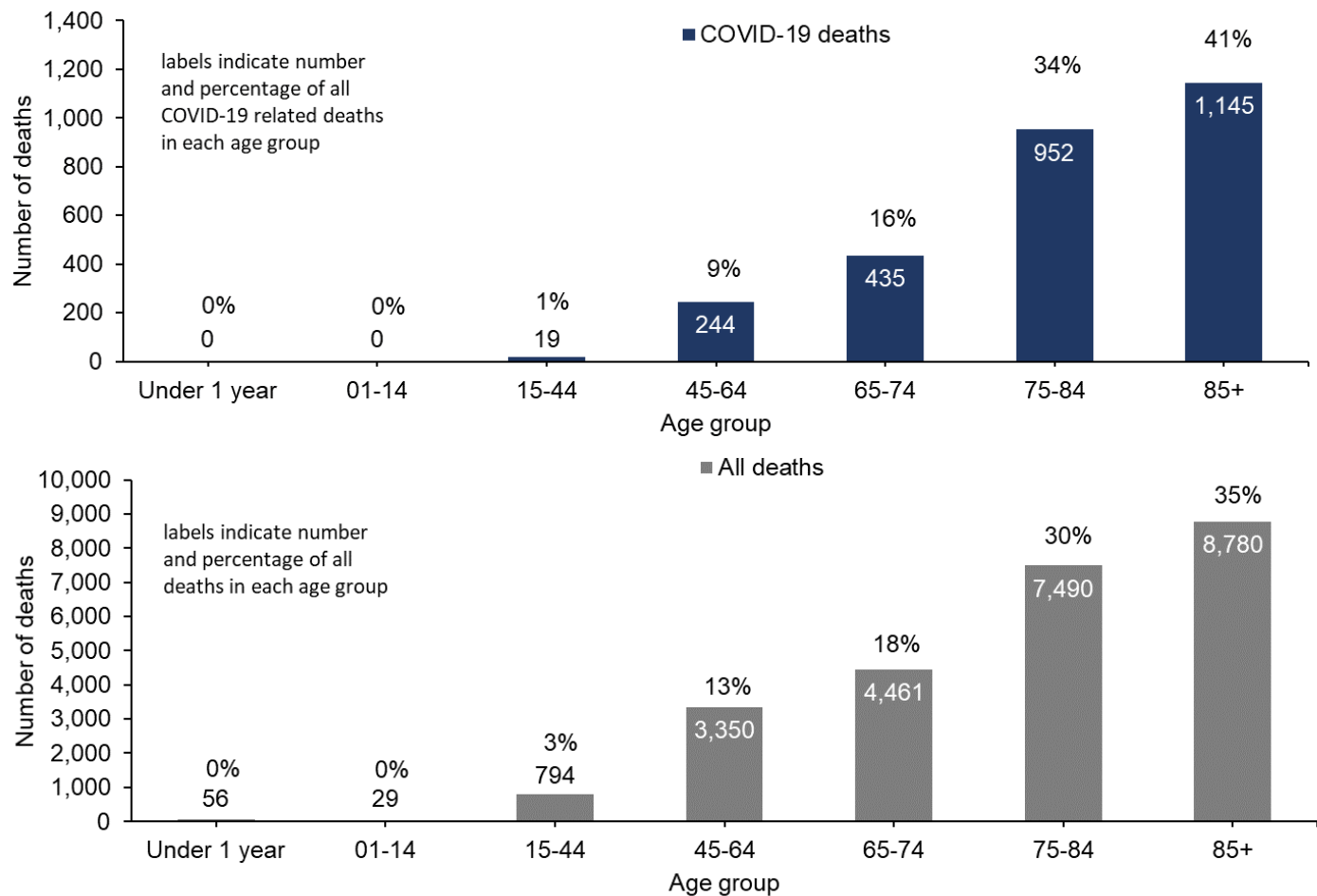
How are different age groups being impacted?

- Three quarters (75%) of all deaths involving COVID-19 to date were of people aged 75 or over.
- The greatest proportion of COVID-19 deaths are in people aged 85+ with 41% of all COVID-19 deaths. This compares with 35% of deaths from all causes in this age category.

What are the number of deaths broken down by sex?

- Of all deaths to date involving COVID-19, 52% were male (1,442) and 48% were female (1,353).

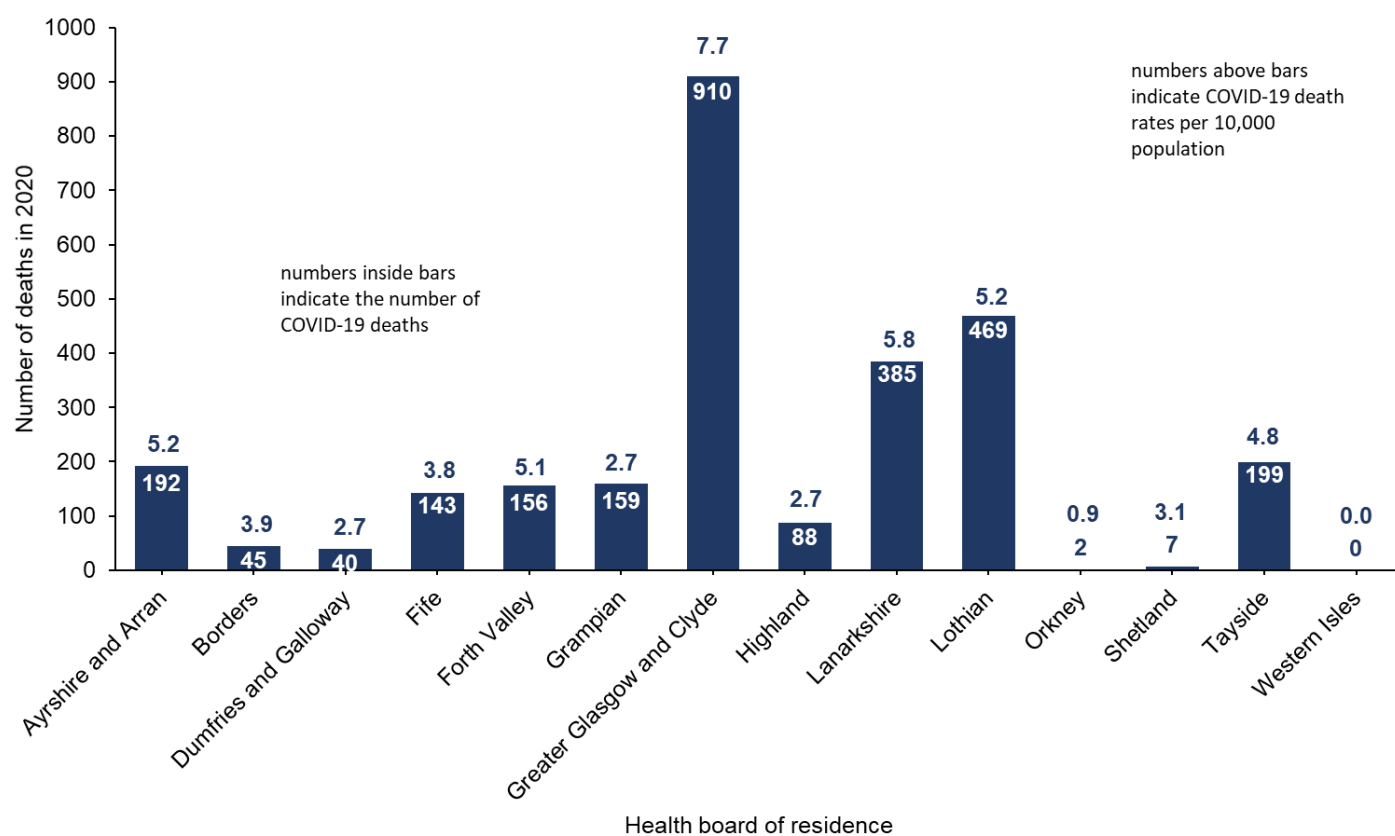
Figure 3: COVID-19 deaths and all deaths registered between weeks 1 and 18 (year to 3 May), 2020 by age group, Scotland



How do the number of deaths differ across Scotland?

- In week 18 (27 April to 3 May), the Health Board area with the highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 was Greater Glasgow and Clyde with 168 deaths (also the highest number of COVID-19 deaths to date with 910).
- The Health Board area with the highest rate of COVID-19 deaths to date was also Greater Glasgow and Clyde with 7.7 deaths per 10,000 population.
- Figures for Local Councils are available in the accompanying [spreadsheet](#).

Figure 4: Deaths involving COVID-19 registered between weeks 1 and 18 (year to 3 May), 2020 by Health Board of residence, Scotland¹



¹ Rates per 10,000 population are based on population in mid-2019 as these are the most recent population estimates at the time of publication.

How do these weekly death figures compare with those produced by ONS (for England and Wales)?

The figures are produced using same definition as those published by the ONS for England and Wales, so are broadly comparable.

One minor difference is how the registration weeks are defined:

- Weeks used by ONS (for England and Wales) run from Saturday to Friday
- NRS weeks (for Scotland) run from Monday to Sunday (this is the [ISO8601](#) standard week).

In practice, this is likely to have very little impact on comparisons as there are few registrations that take place on Saturdays and Sundays.

You can view the latest figures from ONS for England and Wales [here](#) and the latest figures from NISRA for Northern Ireland are available [here](#). Please note that the figures for the rest of the UK are a week behind those for Scotland.

Figure 5: Deaths by week of registration, Scotland, 2020

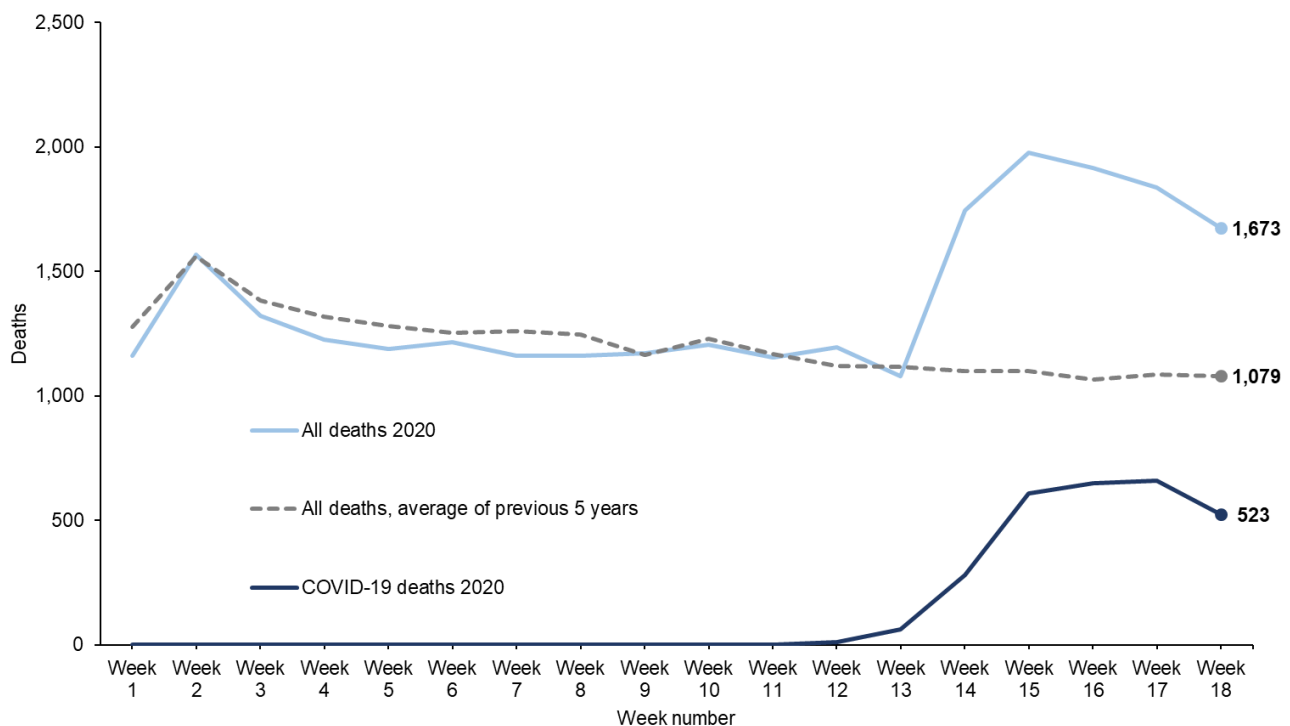


Figure 5 shows that in 2020 up to week 13, the number of weekly registered deaths in Scotland had been broadly in line with the five year average. From week 14 onwards

there has been a clear divergence from the five year average. After peaking in week 15, the number of excess deaths has reduced. For the most recent week (ending 3 May) there were 594 (55%) more deaths registered compared to the average for this time of year.

Deaths involving COVID-19 as a percentage of all deaths rose from 16% in week 14 to 36% in week 17 but has fallen to 31% in week 18.

Figure 6 shows the number of excess deaths in the latest five weeks broken down by the underlying cause of death.

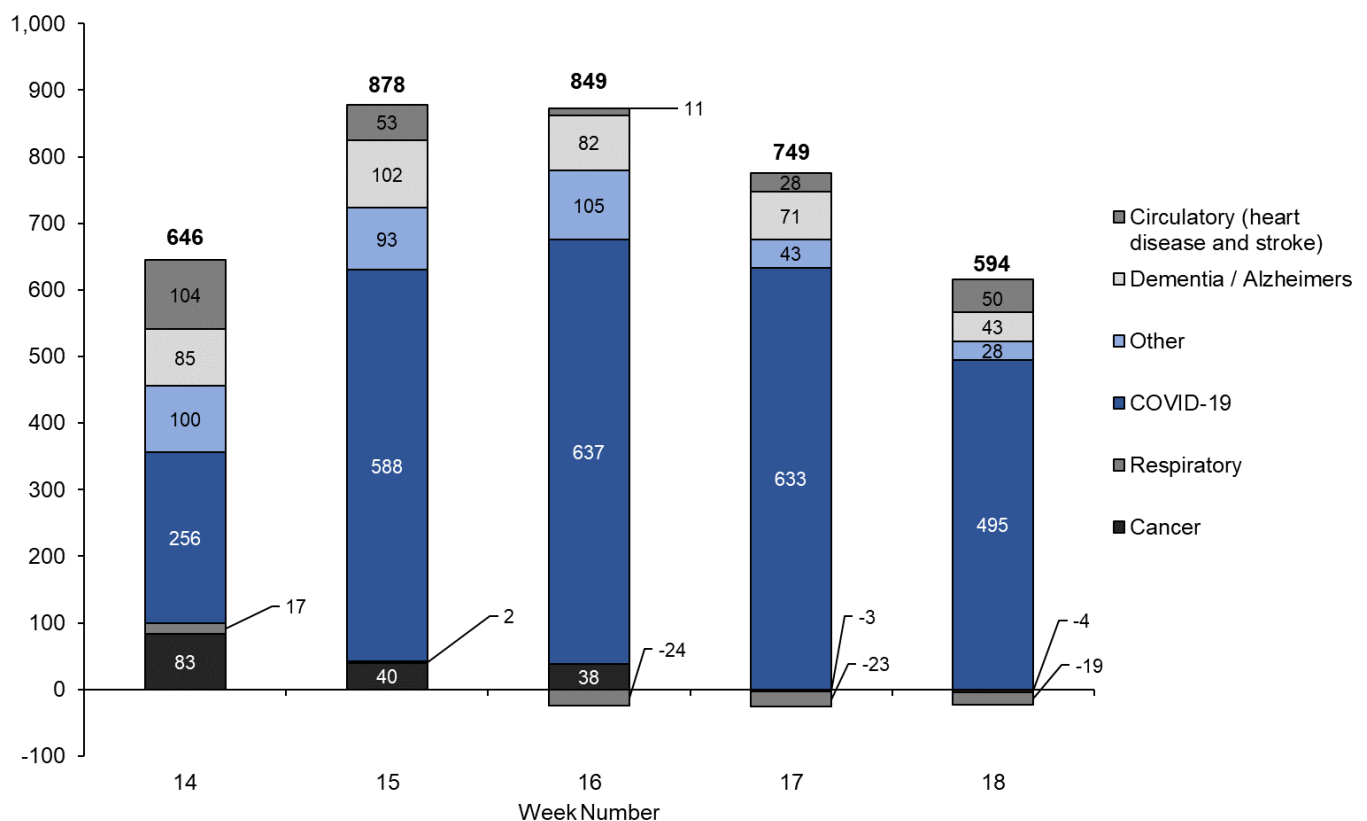
What are “Excess Deaths”?

The total number of deaths registered in a week in 2020 minus the average number of deaths registered in the same week over the period 2015 to 2019.

There were 594 more deaths registered in week 18 of 2020 (27 April to 3 May) compared to the average for this time of year. Of these 594 excess deaths:

- 83% (495) were deaths where COVID-19 was the underlying cause of death;
- 8% (50) were due to an increase in deaths from circulatory diseases;
- 7% (43) came from an increase in dementia and Alzheimer’s disease deaths; and
- 5% (28) were due to an increase in deaths from other causes.

Figure 6: Excess Deaths by underlying cause of death*, weeks 14 to 18 2020



* ICD-10 codes for cause of death categories are as follows:
 Cancer – C00-C97
 Dementia and Alzheimer’s – F01, F03, G30
 Circulatory – I00-I99

Respiratory – J00-J99
 COVID-19 – U07
 Other – all other codes not mentioned above

What do we mean by “Underlying Cause of Death”?

The figures in this publication focus on deaths where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate (either as the underlying cause or as a contributory factor).

In order to present a comparison of different causes of death, it is better to focus on deaths by underlying cause. This is because several causes can be listed on an individual death certificate so if we include all mentions of each particular cause we would end up with some double counting within our analysis.

The analysis of excess mortality in figure 6 is based on deaths where COVID-19 was the underlying cause of death. Therefore the number of deaths in week 18 (495) are slightly lower than the number given for COVID-19 deaths elsewhere in this publication (523) as they are deaths involving COVID (either as the underlying cause or as a contributory factor).

Of all deaths involving COVID-19 registered by 3 May, it was the underlying cause in 96% of cases (2,672 out of 2,795).

More information on how the underlying cause of death is determined is available on the [NRS website](#).

Where have COVID-19 deaths taken place?

Of the 2,795 deaths involving COVID-19 which were registered to date, 43% related to deaths in care homes. 49% of deaths were in hospitals and 8% of deaths were at home or non-institutional settings.

To put these figures into context, in 2018 (the latest year for which final figures are available) around 24% of all deaths occurred in care homes, 49% in hospitals and 27% in home or non-institutional settings.

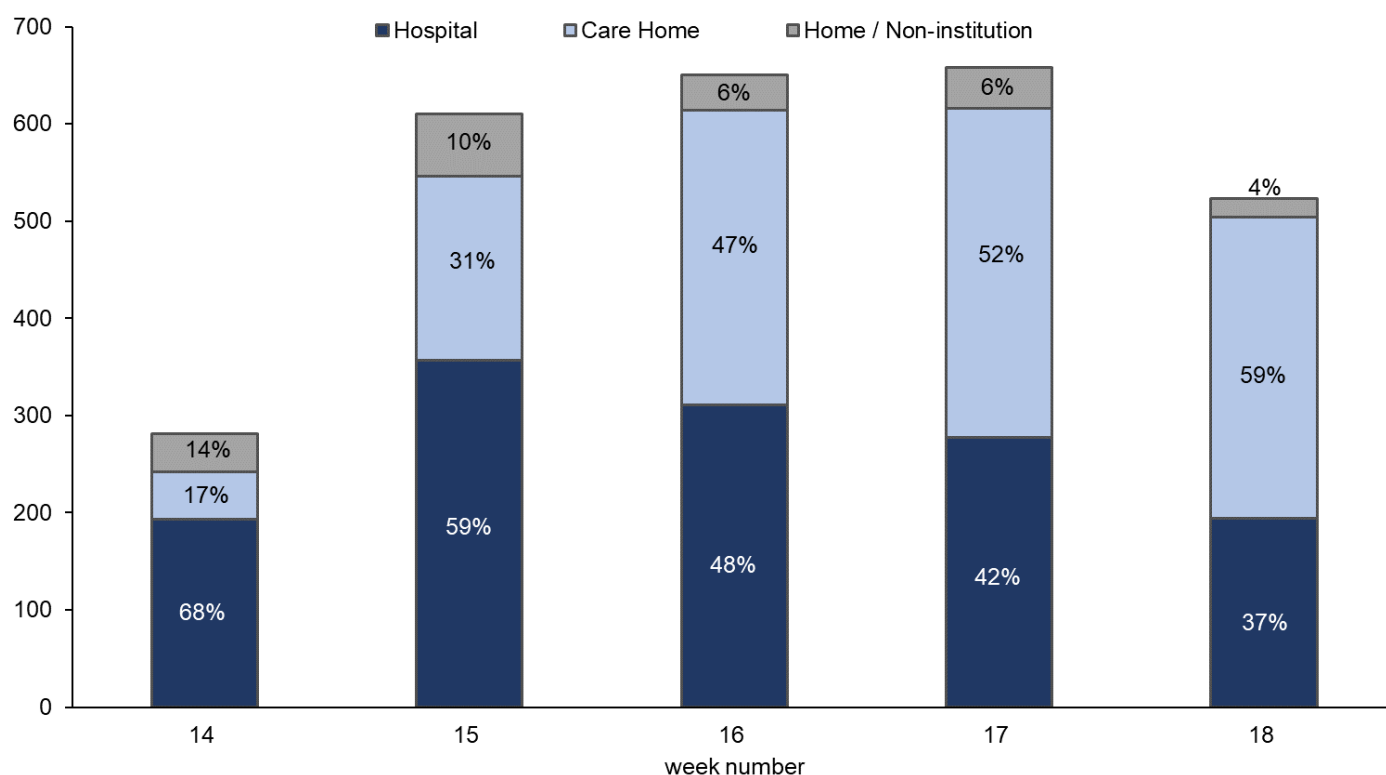
Figure 7 shows the numbers and proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 by location for weeks 14 to 18 in 2020.

In earlier weeks most COVID deaths were occurring in hospitals, but the proportion of deaths in care homes has increased in recent weeks and by week 18 they represented 59% of COVID deaths.

Although the proportion of care home deaths has increased from the previous week, the number of deaths in care homes has fallen – from 339 to 310.

Breakdowns of location of death within health board and Local Council are available in the accompanying [spreadsheet](#).

Figure 7: Deaths involving COVID-19 by location of death, weeks 14 to 18, 2020

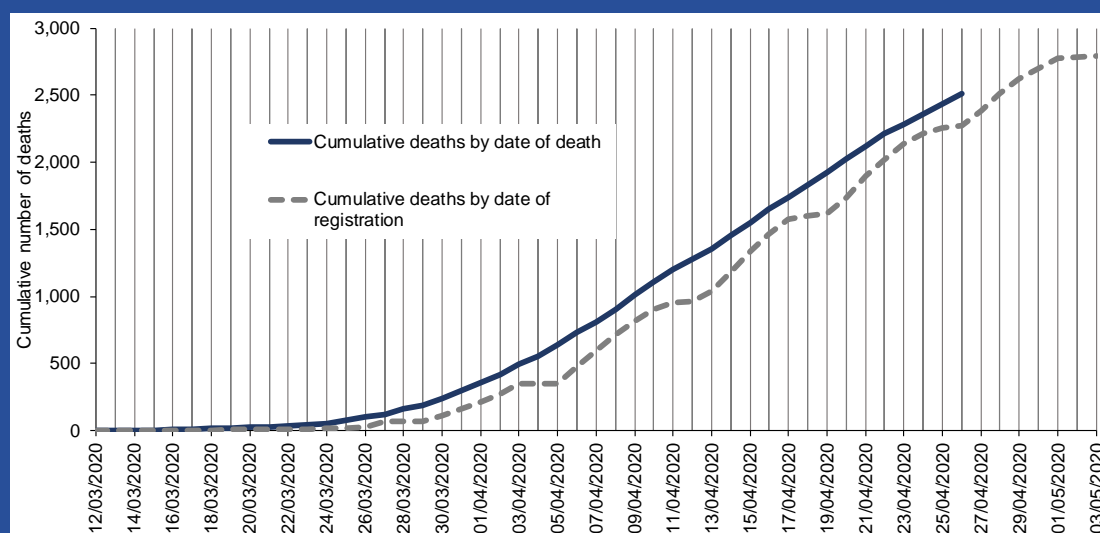


Why focus on date of registration rather than the actual date of death?

The figures throughout this report are based on the date a death was registered rather than the date the death occurred. When someone dies, their family (or a representative) have to make an appointment with a registrar to register the death. Legally this must be done within 8 days, although in practice there is, on average, a 3 day gap between a death occurring and being registered.

This therefore means that the latest trend in COVID-19 deaths by date of registration (the NRS headline measure) has a lag of around 3 days when compared with the figures on date of death. Figure 8 below illustrates this – of the 2,272 deaths which were registered by 26 April, all had all occurred by 23 April.

Figure 8: Deaths involving COVID-19, Date of Death vs Date of Registration 2020



This publication includes all deaths which were registered by 3 May. There will, however, be deaths which occurred before 3 May but were not yet registered. In order to include a more complete analysis based on date of death, we need to wait an additional week to allow the registration process to fully complete. The trend based on date of death therefore only includes deaths which occurred by 26 April as the vast majority of these have now been registered – so although this gives a more accurate picture, it takes more time to compile. However, they are valuable statistics and provide a clearer understanding of the impact and progress of COVID-19, when used alongside the other available daily and operational data.

In Summary

The death count based on **date of registration is more timely** but is incomplete.

The death count based on **date of death is more complete** and gives a more accurate trend on the progress of the virus, but less timely (a one week delay compared to date of registration figures).

Things you should know about how these statistics are compiled

Figures are based on the date of registration. In Scotland deaths must be registered within 8 days but in practice, the average time between death and registration is around 3 days.

Figures are allocated to weeks based on the ISO8601 standard. Weeks begin on a Monday and end on a Sunday. Often weeks at the beginning and end of a year will overlap the preceding and following years (e.g. week 1 of 2020 began on Monday 30 December 2019) so the weekly figures may not sum to any annual totals which are subsequently produced.

Deaths involving COVID-19 are defined as those where COVID-19 is mentioned on the death certificate, either as the underlying cause of death or as a contributory cause. Cause of death is coded according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Conditions 10th Revision (ICD-10). The relevant codes included in this publication are U07.1 and U07.2.

Figures include deaths where 'suspected' or 'probable' COVID-19 appears on the death certificate.

Data are provisional and subject to change in future weekly publications. The data will be finalised in June 2021. Reasons why the data might be revised later include late registration data being received once the week's figure have been produced or more information being provided by a certifying doctor or The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) on the cause of death.

We recently published a note on our [website](#) which explains why we cannot currently analyse COVID-19 deaths data on the basis of ethnic group.

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Recording the present – At our network of local offices, we register births, marriages, civil partnerships, deaths, divorces and adoptions in Scotland.

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You can get other detailed statistics that we have produced from the Statistics section of our website. Scottish Census statistics are available on the Scotland's Census website.

We also provide information about future publications on our website. If you would like us to tell you about future statistical publications, you can register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website.

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Enquiries and suggestions

Please get in touch if you need any further information, or have any suggestions for improvement.

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