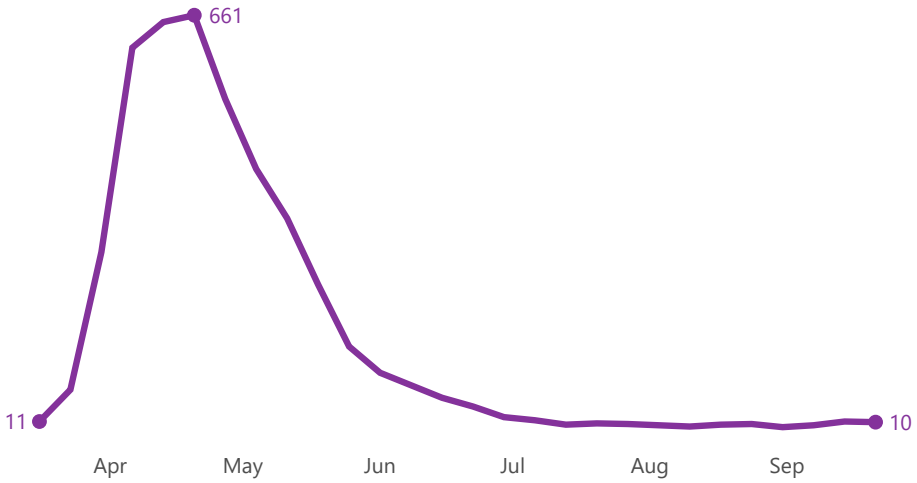
COVID-19 has been mentioned on 4,257 death certificates in 2020 so far

There have been 47,410 deaths from all causes.

This is 4,306 more deaths compared to the average over the last 5 years.

Deaths involving COVID-19 (weekly)

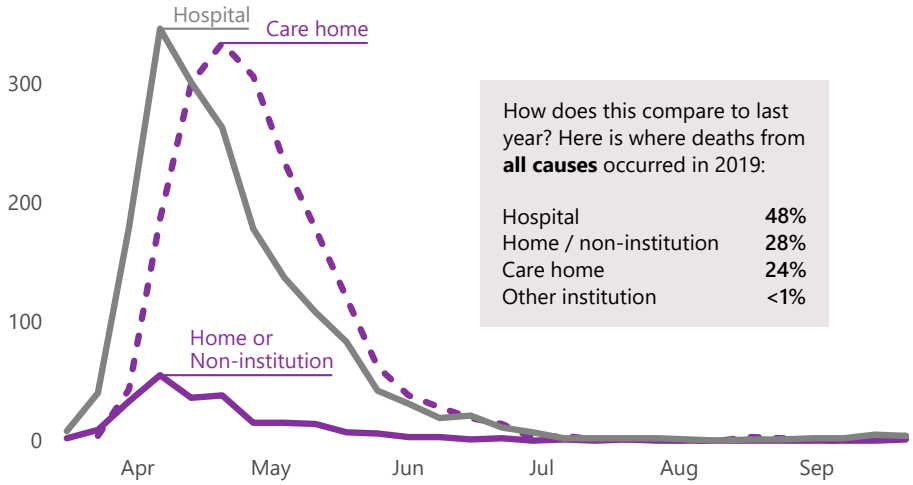


Most deaths so far have been in hospital or a care home

To date 46% of COVID-19 deaths have occurred in care homes and another 47% of deaths in hospitals.

Around 7% of deaths occurred at home or non-institutional settings.

Location of deaths involving COVID-19 (weekly)



How does this compare to last year? Here is where deaths from **all causes** occurred in 2019:

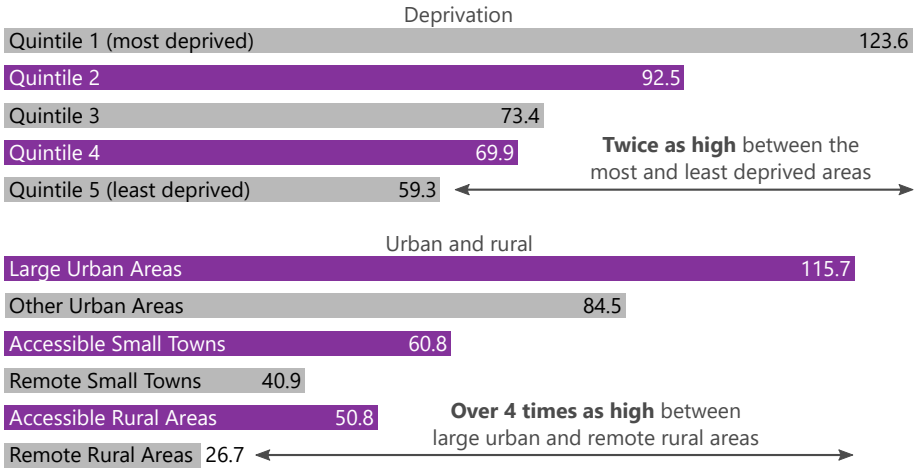
Hospital	**48%**
Home / non-institution	**28%**
Care home	**24%**
Other institution	**<1%**

Deprived and urban areas have higher death rates

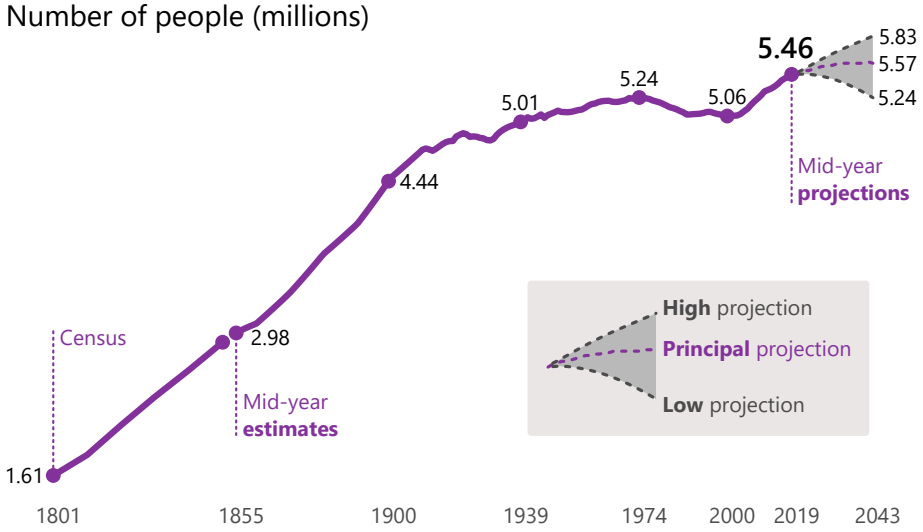
Adjusting for age, people in the most deprived areas were twice as likely to die with COVID-19 than those living in the least deprived areas.

Deprived areas have relatively more overcrowded housing and limited access to outdoor greenspace.

COVID-19 death rate (per 100,000) by deprivation and urban/rural



Number of people (millions)

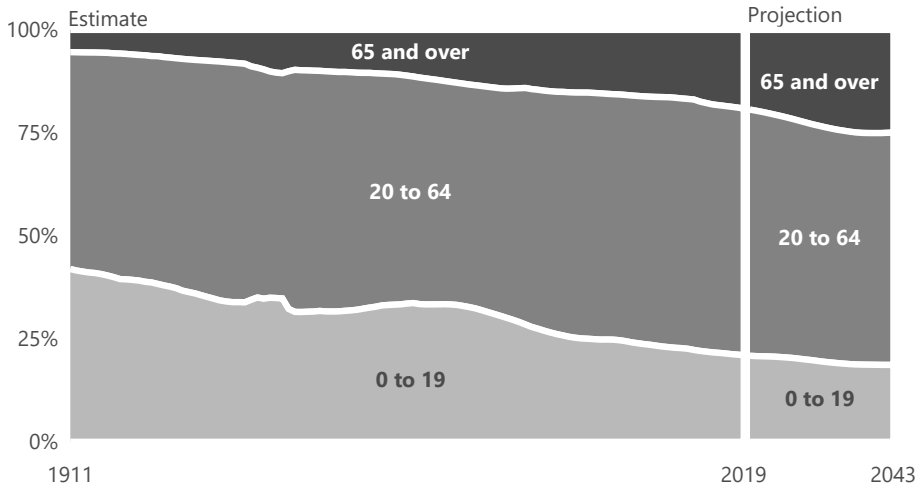


Scotland's population is at a record high

Scotland's population has increased for most of the last 200 years and now stands at 5.46 million in mid-2019.

Over the next 25 years to mid-2043, Scotland's population is projected to increase but at a slower rate than seen in recent years.

Percent of people in each age group

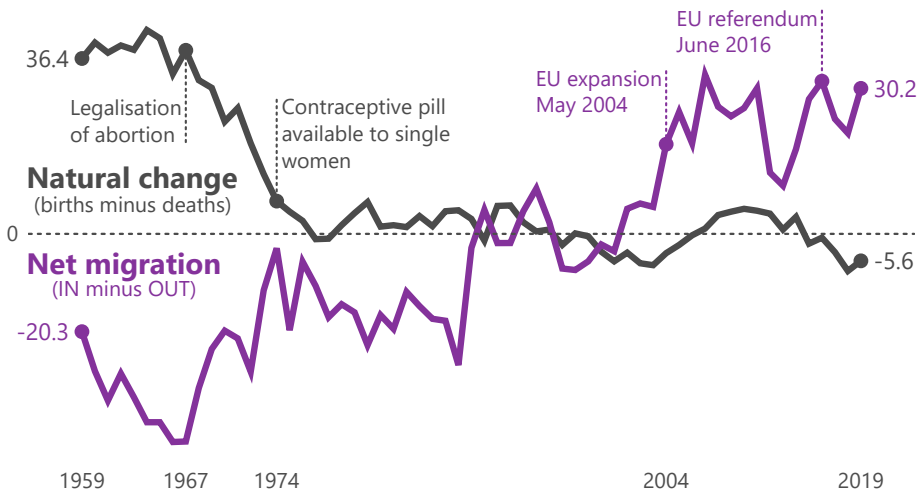


Scotland's population is getting older

People now live significantly longer than in the past, and have fewer children. So our population is getting older.

In mid-1911, only 1 in 20 people were aged 65+. This increased to nearly 1 in 5 in mid-2019 and is projected to increase to 1 in 4 in mid-2043.

Number of people (thousands)



Migration drives Scotland's population growth

For most of the 20th Century, more people left Scotland than moved here.

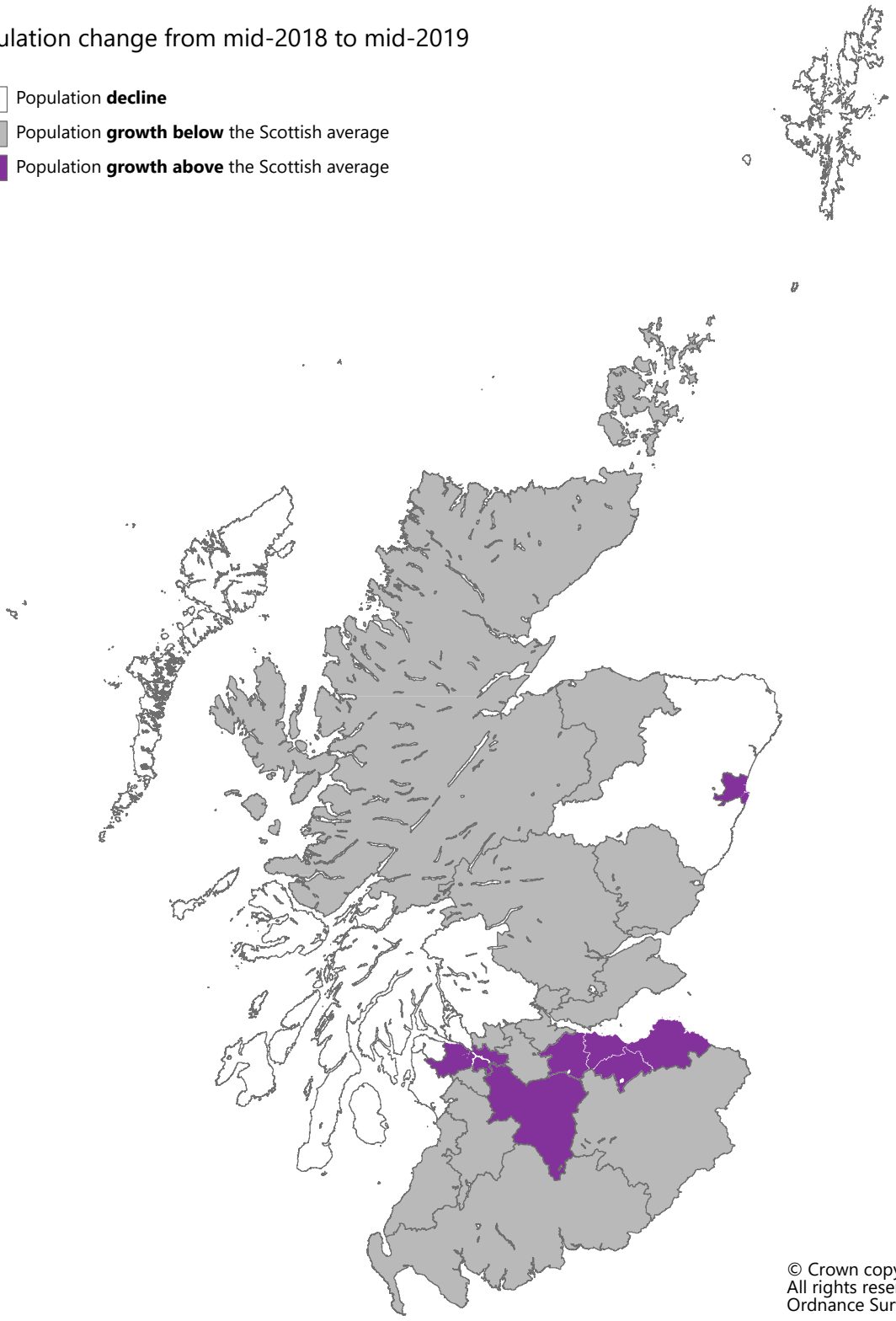
That trend has now reversed, and migration is now the driver of population growth.

The level of population change varies across Scotland's council areas

Over the latest year to mid-2019, 8 council areas experienced a falling population (mostly island and rural areas, as well as areas in the west of Scotland). Although there are pockets of growth and population decline in every council area.

Population change from mid-2018 to mid-2019

- Population **decline**
- Population **growth below** the Scottish average
- Population **growth above** the Scottish average



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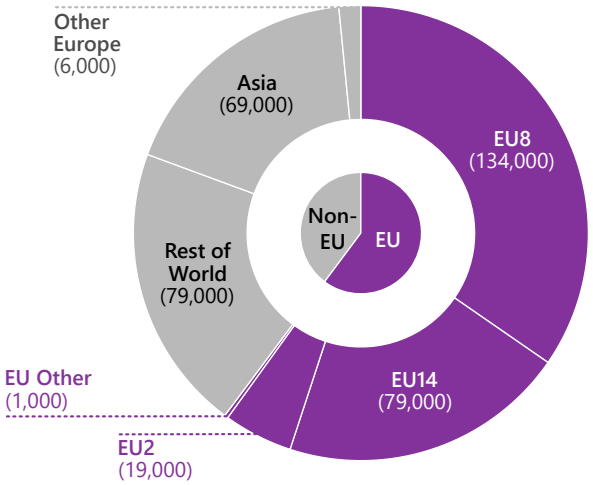
Number of people by non-British nationality

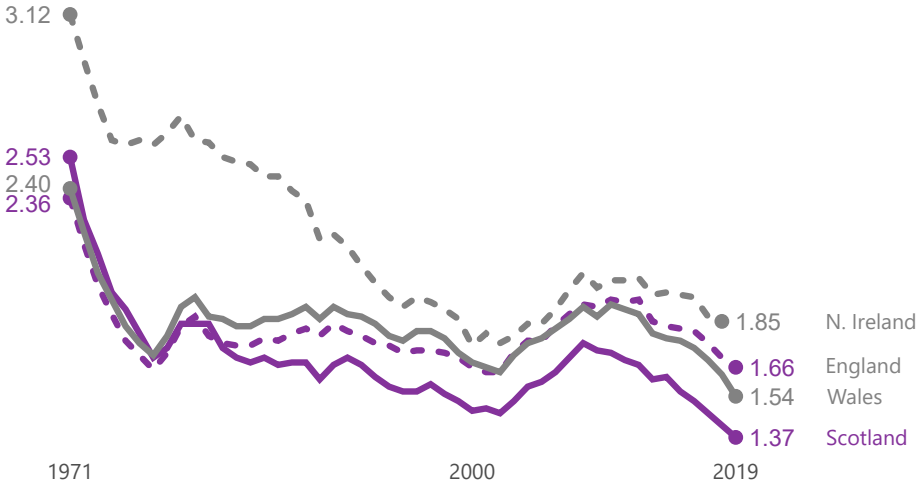


In 2019 Scotland was home to around 388,000 non-British nationals

This was 7% of the Scottish population. About 60% were EU nationals and 40% were non-EU nationals.

There were around 36,000 more non-British nationals than in 2018; mainly from an increase in non-EU nationals.

Total Fertility Rate by UK country

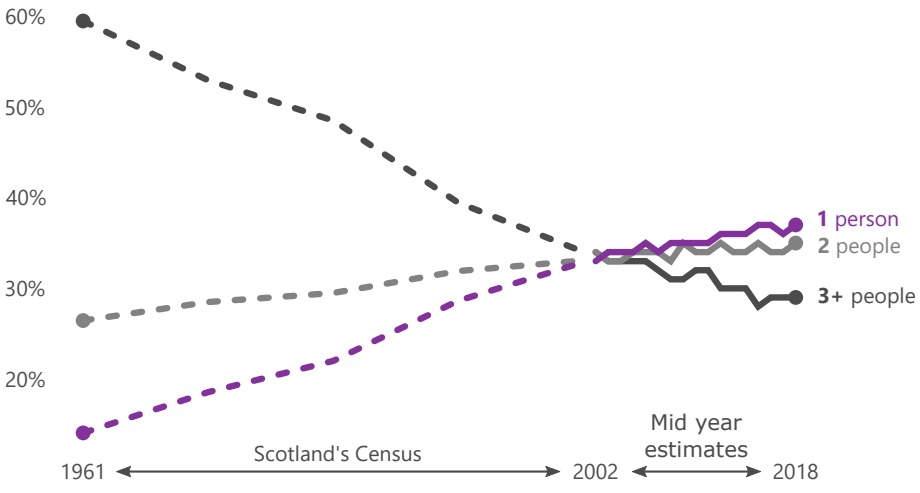


Scotland's total fertility rate is the lowest in the UK

Since 2008, fertility rates have been declining in all UK countries, with Scotland's falling at the fastest rate.

The lowest total fertility rates were found in major cities.

Percentage of households by size



People are increasingly living alone or in smaller households

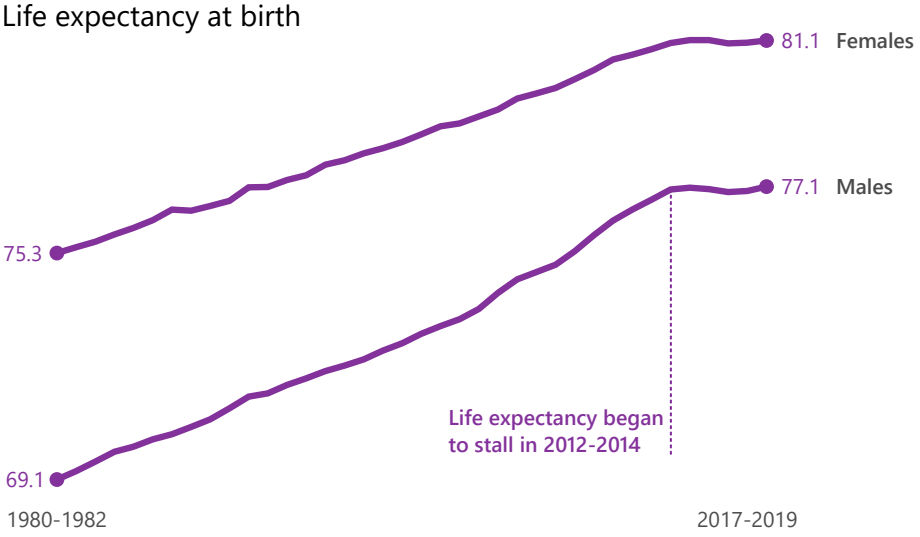
This is partly due to the ageing population. Elderly people more often live alone or with one other person.

About 1 in 5 people live alone. That includes nearly 1 in 2 women aged 70+ and around 1 in 4 men aged 70+.

Life expectancy in Scotland has increased but improvements have stalled in recent years

This stall is for a number of reasons including: slowing improvements in deaths from heart disease; more drug related deaths; and more deaths due to dementia. Our **blog** post explains this in more depth.

Life expectancy at birth

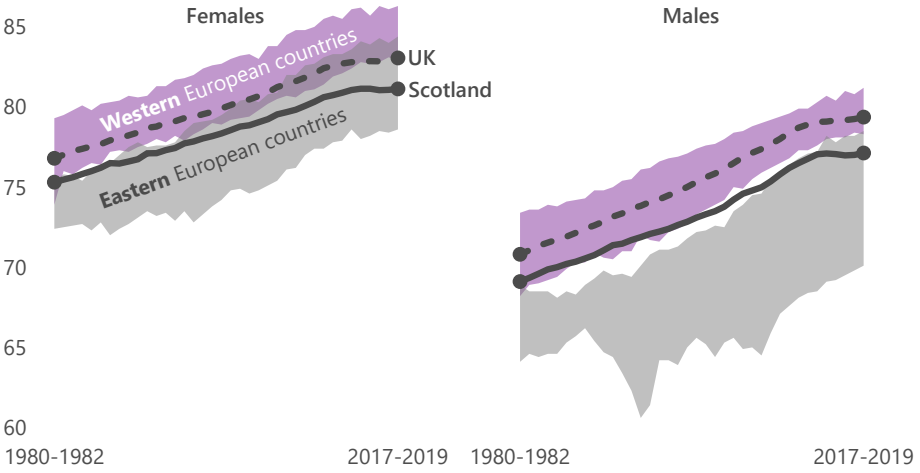


Life expectancy in Scotland is lower than many other countries

Since the beginning of the 1980s life expectancy at birth in Scotland has been lower than any other UK country.

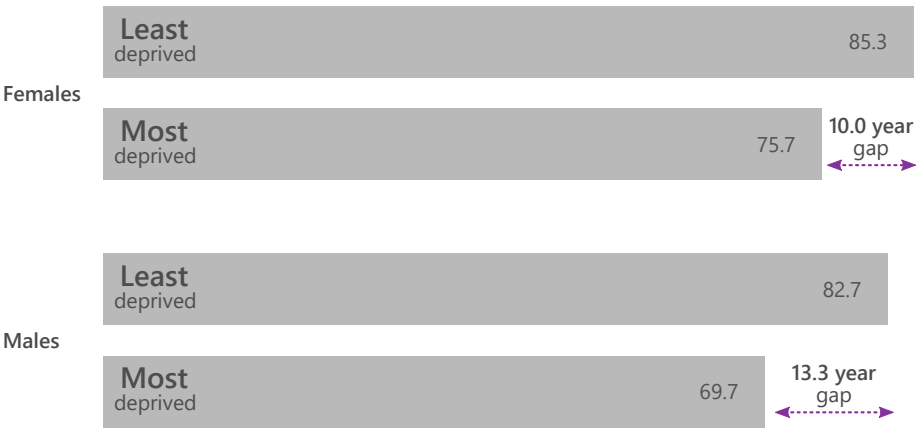
It has also consistently been below almost all other Western European countries such as Ireland and France.

Life expectancy at birth for different countries



Deprivation greatly impacts life expectancy

Deprivation impacts life expectancy much more than the council area or health board you live in.

The gap between the most and least deprived areas was 13.3 years for males and 10.0 years for females.

Life expectancy at birth by deprivation (SIMD decile)