

Deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) in Scotland

Week 16
(13 to 19 April 2020)



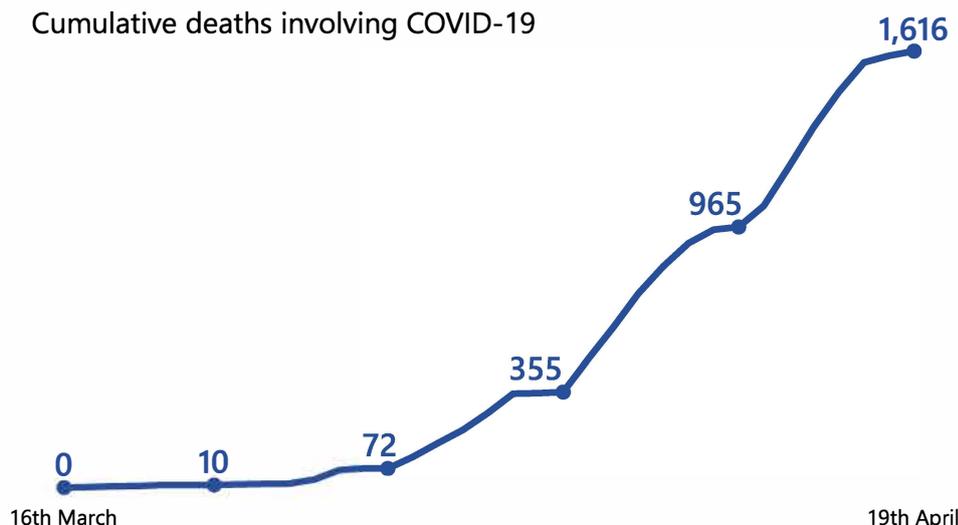
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This statistical report details the provisional number of deaths associated with coronavirus (COVID-19) and the total number of deaths registered in Scotland, for weeks 1 to 16 of 2020

As of 19th April, 1,616 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.

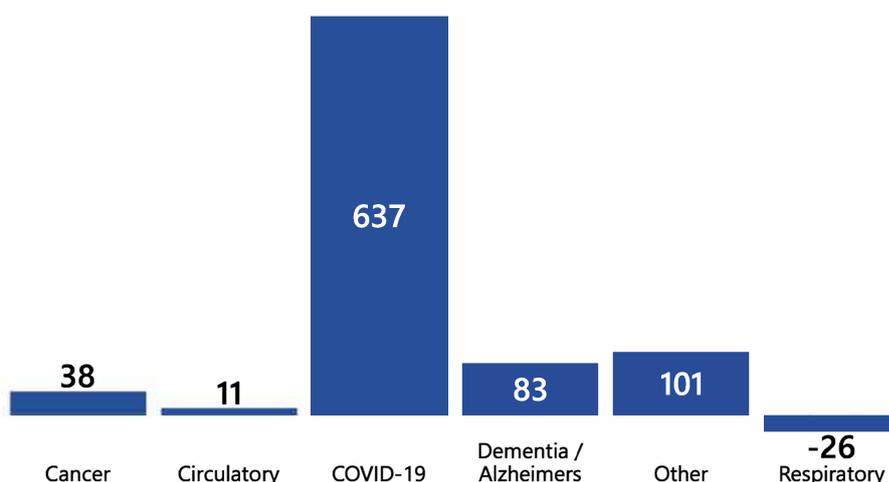
Cumulative deaths involving COVID-19



844 more deaths in week 16 compared to the 5 year average

The majority (637) of these excess deaths had an underlying cause of COVID-19. There were 83 more dementia and Alzheimer's deaths, 38 more cancer deaths and 101 more deaths from other causes than the average for this time of year.

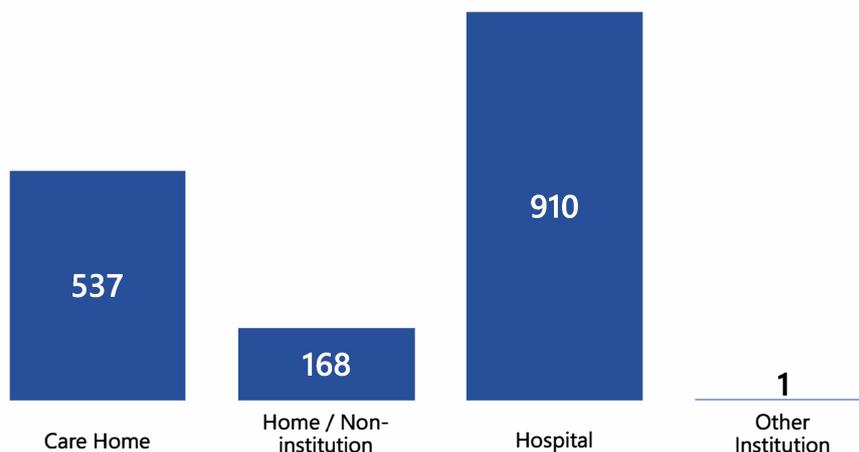
Difference from 5 year average by underlying cause, week 16 2020



Deaths vary by location

Most COVID-19 deaths occur in hospitals (56%). A third happen in care homes (33%). 1 in 10 deaths occur at home or non-institutional settings (10%).

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by location of death, up to 19th April 2020



Key Findings

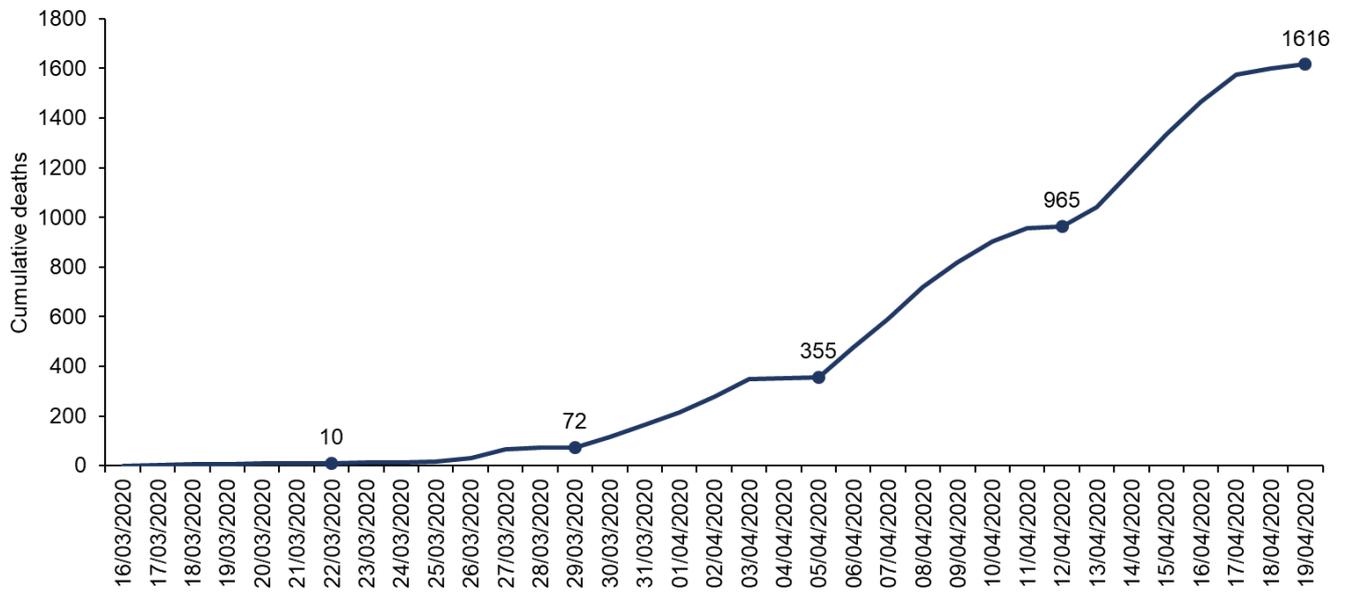
Deaths involving COVID-19

- As at 19th April, there have been a total of 1616 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 16th March 2020.
- Of the total number of deaths registered in week 16 (13 to 19 April), there were 651 where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate, an increase of 41 from the previous week (6 to 12 April).
- Deaths involving COVID-19 as a proportion of all deaths has increased from 15% in week 14 to 30% in week 15 and 34% in week 16.
- A third (33%) of COVID-19 deaths registered to date related to deaths in care homes. 56% of deaths were in hospitals and 10% of deaths were at home or non-institutional settings.
- Almost three quarters (74%) 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 16 of 2020 (13 to 19 April) was 1,911. This is a decrease of 67 from the number registered in the previous week.
- The average number of deaths registered in the corresponding week over the previous five years was 1,067. There were 844 more deaths registered in week 16 of 2020 (13 to 19 April) compared to the average. Of these 844 excess deaths:
 - Three quarters (75%) had COVID-19 as the underlying cause
 - 5% (38) came from an increase in cancer deaths
 - 10% (83) came from an increase in dementia and Alzheimer's deaths
 - 12% (101) 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.

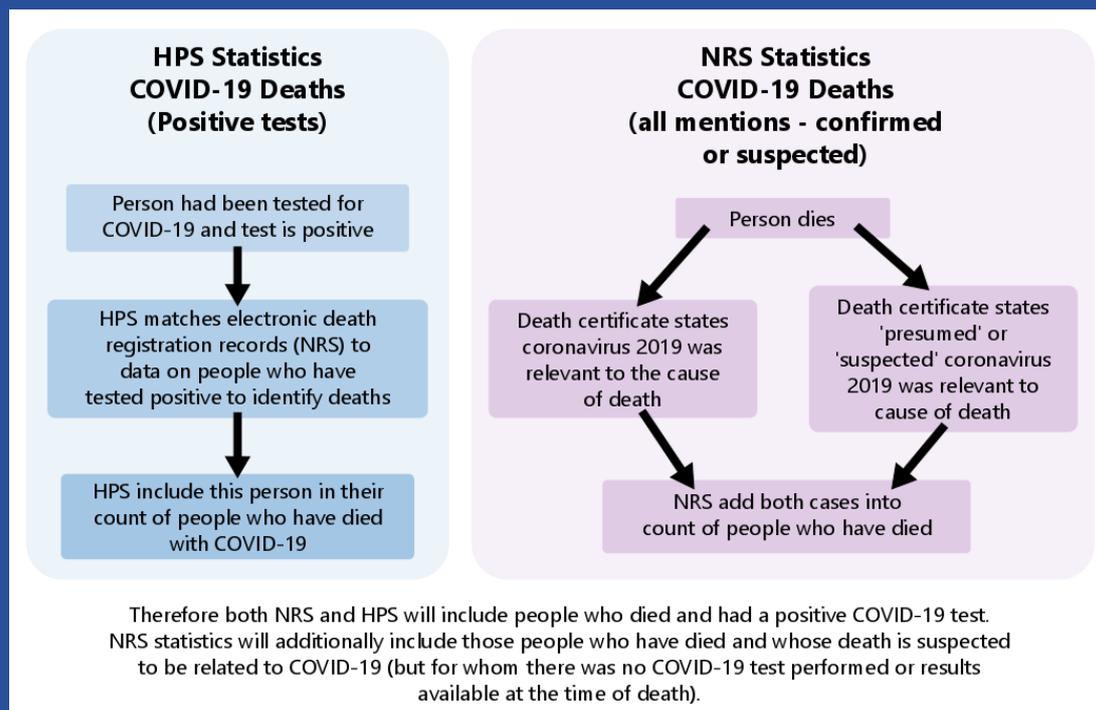
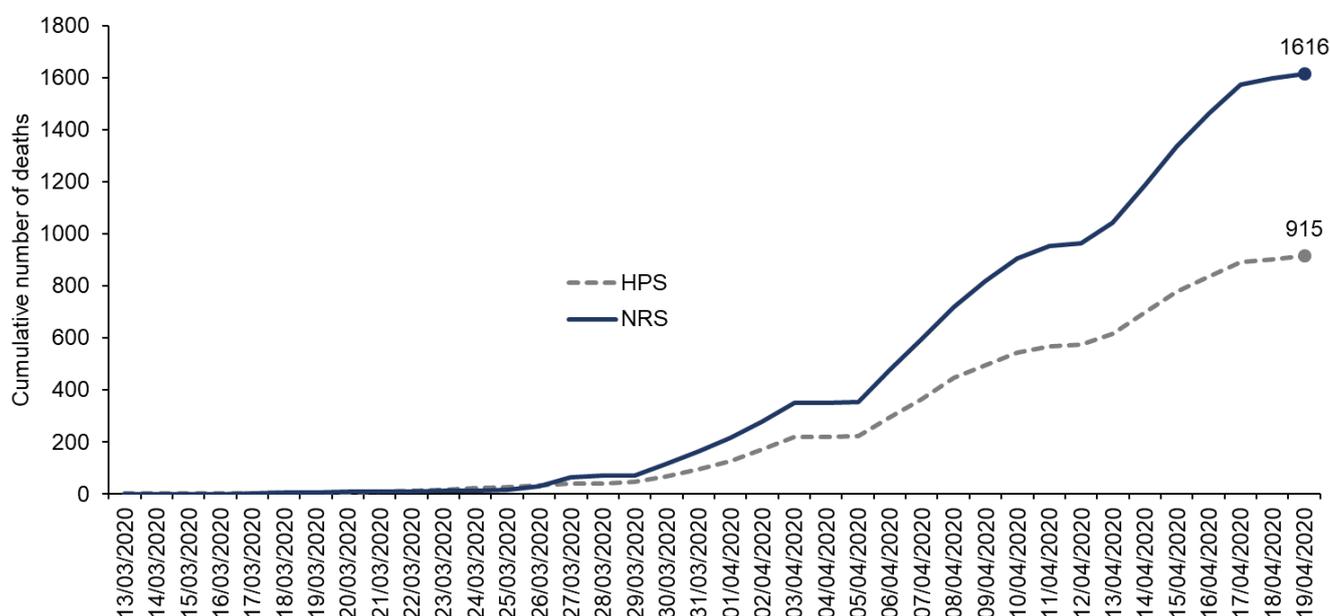


Figure 2 illustrates the differences between the two sets of figures. In the early stages, the figures were closely aligned but over time they have diverged with the NRS figure higher than the HPS figure. This is due to the inclusion of probable and suspected COVID deaths whereas the HPS figure only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



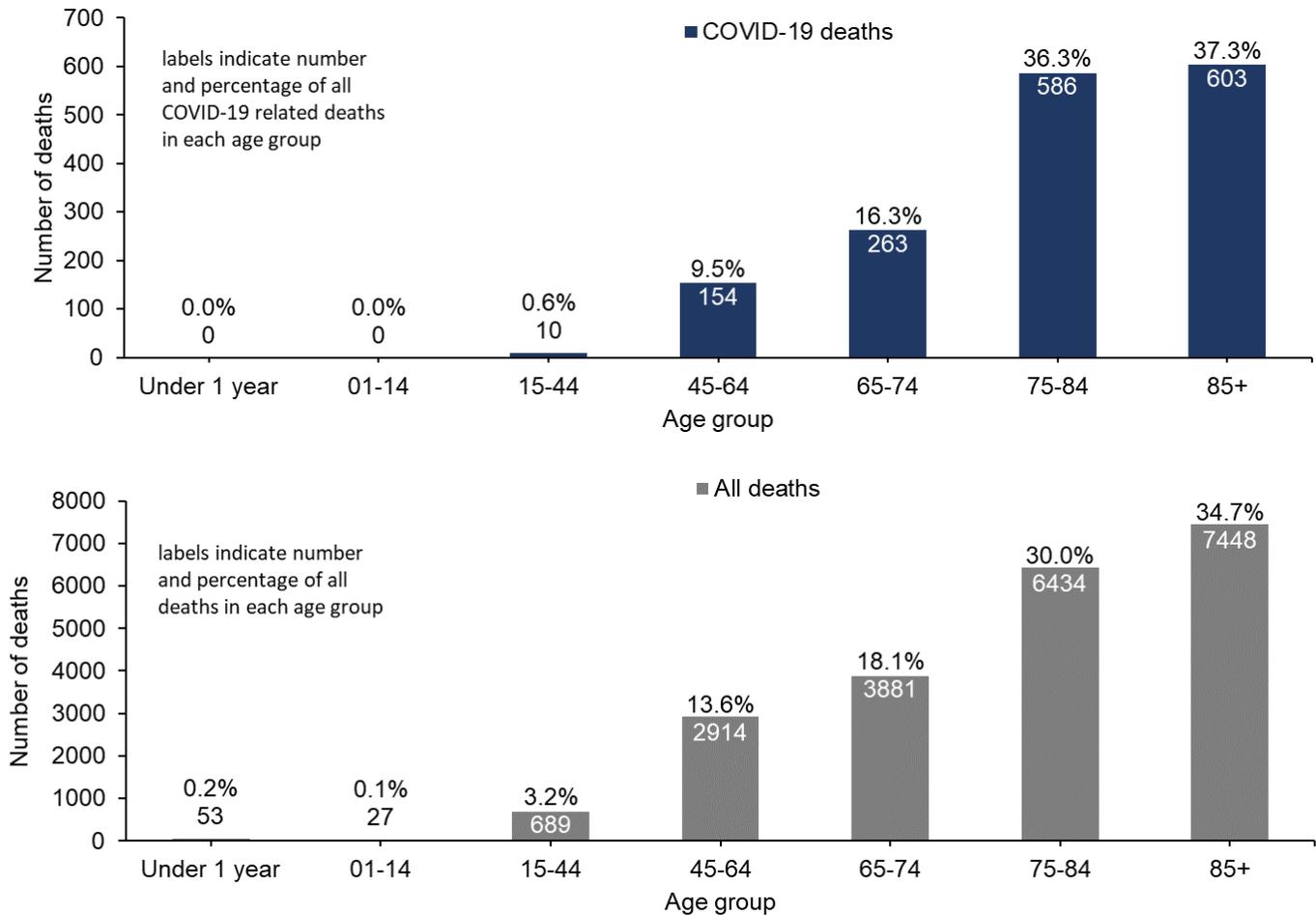
How are different age groups being impacted?

- Almost three quarters (74%) 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 37.3% of all COVID-19 deaths. This compares with 34.7% 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, 55% were male (888) and 45% were female (728).

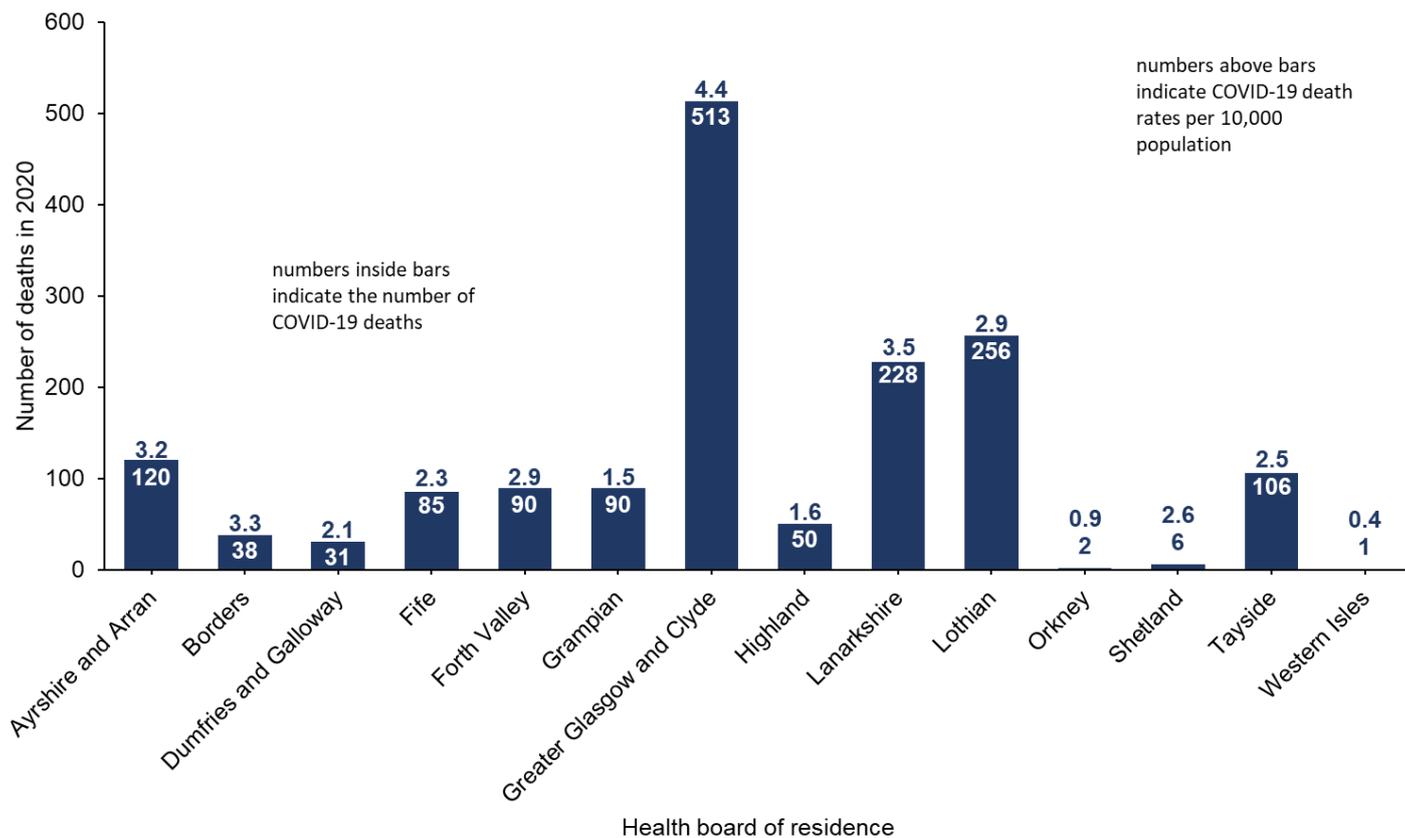
Figure 3: COVID-19 deaths and all deaths registered between weeks 1 and 16 (year to 19 April), 2020 by age group, Scotland



How do the number of deaths differ across Scotland?

- In week 16 (13 to 19 April), the Health Board area with the highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 was Greater Glasgow and Clyde with 197 deaths (also the highest number of COVID-19 deaths to date with 513).
- The Health Board area with the highest rate of COVID-19 deaths to date was also Greater Glasgow and Clyde with 4.4 deaths per 10,000 population.
- Figures have now been made available for council areas in the accompanying [spreadsheet](#).

Figure 4: Deaths involving COVID-19 registered between weeks 1 and 16 (year to 19 April), 2020 by Health Board of residence, Scotland¹



¹ Rates per 10,000 population are based on population in mid-2018 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 currently very 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

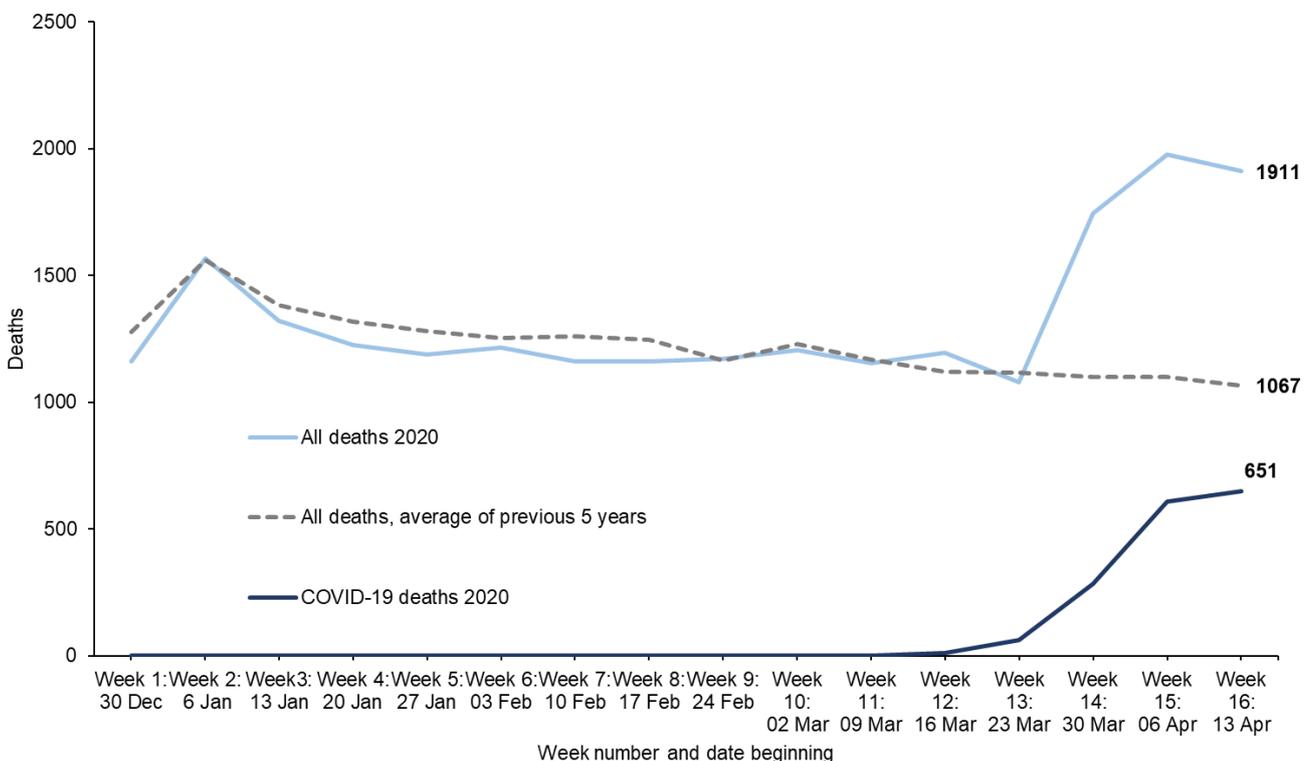


Figure 5 shows that in 2020 up to week 13, the number of weekly registered deaths in Scotland had been broadly in line with the five year average. In weeks 14, 15 and 16 there has been a clear divergence from the five year average with an excess of 646, 878 and 844 deaths in each of those weeks. So for the most recent week (ending 19 April) nearly 80% more deaths have been registered compared to the average for this time of year.

Deaths involving COVID-19 as a percentage of all deaths has increased to 34% in week 16 (from 15% in week 14 and 30% in week 15).

What are “Excess Deaths”?

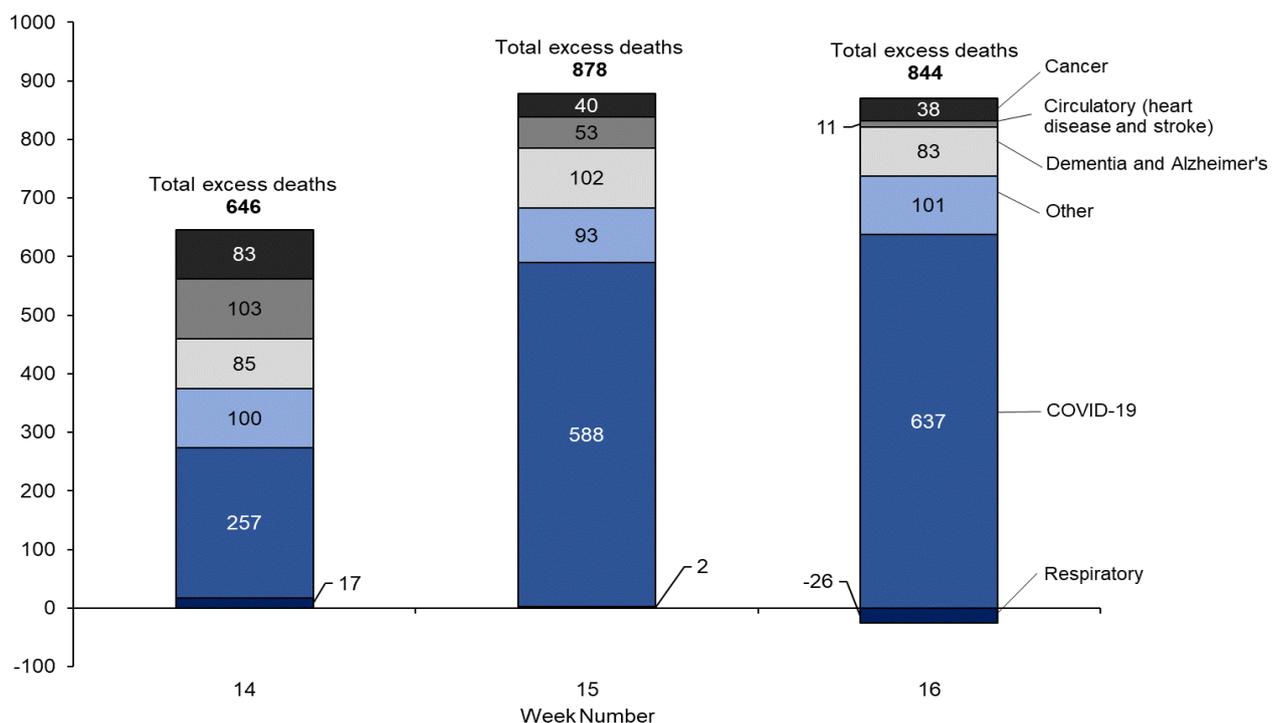
The total number of deaths registered in a week in 2020 minus the average number of deaths registered in the same week over the period 2015 to 2019.

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

There were 844 more deaths registered in week 16 of 2020 (13 to 19 April) compared to the average for this time of year. Of these 844 excess deaths:

- Three quarters (75%, 637) were deaths where COVID-19 was the underlying cause of death;
- 5% (38) came from an increase in cancer deaths;
- 10% (83) came from an increase in dementia and Alzheimer’s disease deaths; and
- 12% (101) were due to an increase in deaths from other causes.

Figure 6: Excess Deaths by underlying cause of death, weeks 14, 15 and 16 2020



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 16 (637) are slightly lower than the number given for COVID-19 deaths elsewhere in this publication (651) as they are deaths involving COVID (either as the underlying cause or as a contributory factor).

Of all deaths involving COVID-19 registered by 19 April, it was the underlying cause in 96% of cases (1546 out of 1616).

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 1616 deaths involving COVID-19 which were registered to date, a third (33%) related to deaths in care homes. 56% of deaths were in hospitals and 10% of deaths were at home or non-institutional settings.

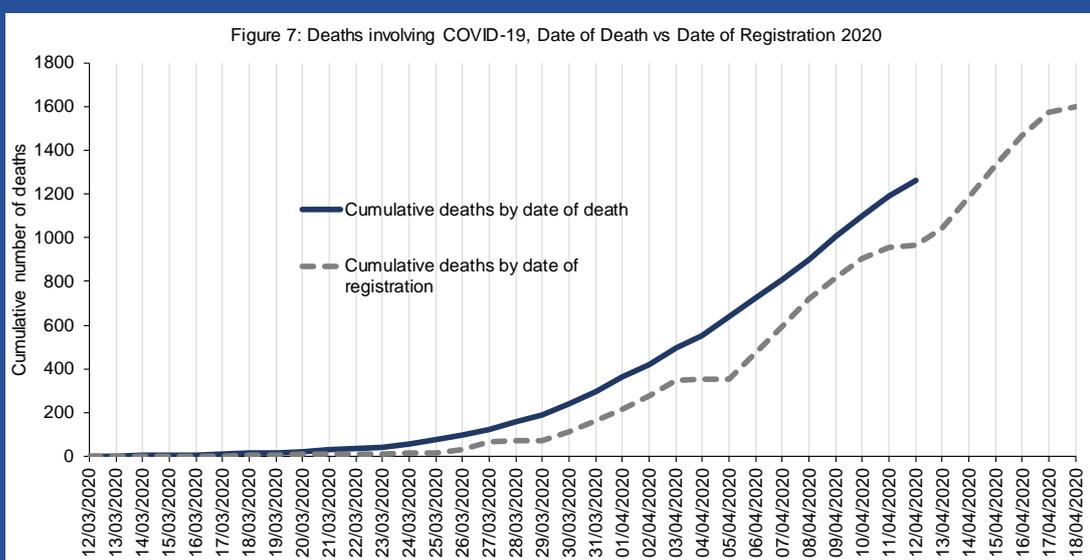
To put these figures into context, in 2018 (the latest year for which final figures are available) around 24% of all deaths occurred in care homes, 49% in hospitals and 27% in home or non-institutional settings.

We have now added a breakdown of location of death within health board and council area in the accompanying [spreadsheet](#).

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 6 below illustrates this – of the 965 deaths which were registered by 12 April, all had all occurred by 9 April.



This publication includes all deaths which were registered by 19 April. There will, however, be deaths which occurred before 19 April 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 12 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.

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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.

Informing the future – We are responsible for the Census of Population in Scotland which we use, with other sources of information, to produce statistics on the population and households.

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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