

Coronavirus – today's figures

The latest figures detailing the number of people diagnosed with Covid-19 in the last 24 hours in Scotland have been announced.

The statistics in Scotland as at 7 March 2021 are shown below.

As at 28 February 2021, **9,580** deaths were registered in Scotland where Covid-19 was mentioned on the death certificate according to weekly statistics reported by [National Records of Scotland](#).

The statistics are encouraging in Edinburgh. You can see them for yourself [here](#) on Public Health Scotland's dashboard.

In the City of Edinburgh the number of positive cases in the 7 days up to 3 March was 257. This means that the 7 day rate per 100,000 population is 49. This is a figure averaged out over the whole city.

But there are several areas where the rate is higher than that:

- Hyvots and Gilmerton 206.8 per 100,000 population
- Bingham, Magdalene and The Christians 269.8 per 100,000
- Northfield and Piershill 251.5 per 100,000
- Granton West and Salvesen 327.9 per 100,000
- Carrick Knows 292.7 per 100,000

To find the name of your neighbourhood click [here](#).

Date	Newly reported cases of Covid-19	Cases in Lothian	New tests	Test positivity rate (bold denotes days under 5.0% and the highest in recent weeks)	Newly reported deaths	Number of deaths according to daily measurement	Patients in ICU with confirmed Covid-19	Patients in hospital with confirmed Covid-19	Total number of positive cases since beginning of pandemic	Number of vaccinations administered	Number of daily vaccinations recorded for previous day with highest daily figure in bold (includes 1st and 2nd doses)	Number of people who have received their second dose of vaccine
7 March 2021	390	63	14,057	3.2%	0	7,421	61	628	205,498	1,759,750		115,930
6 March 2021	555	72	22,992	3.0%	12	7,421	63	639	205,108	1,743,869	32,081	114,081
5 March 2021	498	73		3.1%	11	7,409	64	666		1,717,672	29,064	108,197
4 March 2021	500	71	24,723	2.5%	27	7,398	69	726	204,055	1,688,808	34,237	100,058
3 March 2021	543	77	24,377	2.6%	35	7,371*	69	750	203,555	1,661,879	35,623	92,550
2 March 2021	542	104	14,537	4.4%	33	7,164	71	784	203,012	1,634,361		84,445
1 March 2020	386	70		4.5%	0	7,131	71	824	202,470			
High and low numbers of newly reported cases since mid December 2020												
27 February 2021	525	106	19,615	3.1%	18	7,129	74	898	201,512	1,570,153	27,224	72,178
4 February 2021	1,149	159	27,668	4.9%	53	6,322	127	1,812	183,418	694,347	45,085	9,031
Highs and lows in January												
7 January 2021	2,649	357		11.3%	78		100	1,467	143,715			
31 December 2021	2,622		28,295	10.1%	68		70	1,174				
16 December 2020	689			5.9%	38		49	1,031		18,644		

You can also see the latest numbers laid out visually on the Travelling Tabby website [here](#). It is updated at 3pm daily.



[su_spoiler class="my-custom-spoiler" title="International travellers"]Everyone who arrives directly in Scotland by air from outside the Common Travel Area (the CTA, comprising

United Kingdom, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands) must:

provide a Coronavirus (COVID-19) test and get a negative result during the 3 days before you travel
before departure for arrivals from Monday 15 February, book and pay for managed isolation in a quarantine hotel for at least 10 days from arrival. This applies to arrivals from all countries outside the CTA and includes British citizens. Book your managed isolation using this booking portal. If you are experiencing any difficulty booking through the booking portal, please ring +44 1274 726424.

complete an online passenger locator form before travelling, and provide contact details, travel details and the address of their final destination. You will need to enter the booking reference for your managed isolation package.

be tested on day of 2 and 8 during of your 10 day quarantine

follow the national rules on Coronavirus in Scotland

[/su_spoiler]

[su_spoiler class="my-custom-spoiler" title="Stay At Home Guidance"]

To minimise the risk of spreading the virus, you must stay at home as much as possible. By law, in a level 4 area, you can only leave your home (or garden) for an essential purpose.

There is a list of examples of reasonable excuses below. Although you can leave home for these purposes, you should stay as close to home as possible. Shop on-line or use local shops and services wherever you can. Travel no further than you need to reach to a safe, non-crowded place to exercise in a socially distanced way. To minimise the risk of spread of Coronavirus it is crucial that we all avoid unnecessary travel.

Examples of reasonable excuses to go out:

for work or an activity associated with seeking employment, or

to provide voluntary or charitable services, but only where that cannot be done from your home.

for education including, school, college, university or other essential purposes connected with a course of study.

for essential shopping, including essential shopping for a vulnerable person. You should use online shopping or shops and other services in your immediate area wherever you can.

to obtain or deposit money, where it is not possible to do so from home.

for healthcare, including COVID-19 testing and vaccination.

for childcare or support services for parents or expectant parents.

for essential services, including services of a charitable or voluntary nature such as food banks, alcohol or drug support services.

to access public services where it is not possible to do so, including from home:

services provided to victims (such as victims of crime),

social-care services,

accessing day care centres,

services provided by the Department for Work and Pensions,

services provided to victims (including victims of crime),

asylum and immigration services and interviews,

waste or recycling services,

to provide care, assistance, support to or respite for a vulnerable person

to provide or receive emergency assistance.

to participate in or facilitate shared parenting.

to visit a person in an extended household.

to meet a legal obligation including satisfying bail conditions, to participate in legal proceedings, to comply with a court mandate in terms of sentence imposed or to register a birth.

for attendance at court including a remote jury centre, an inquiry, a children's hearing, tribunal proceedings or to resolve a dispute via Alternative Dispute Resolution.

for essential animal welfare reasons, such as exercising or

feeding a horse or going to a vet.

local outdoor recreation, sport or exercise, walking, cycling, golf, or running that starts and finishes at the same place (which can be up to 5 miles from the boundary of your local authority area) as long as you abide by the rules on meeting other households

to attend a marriage ceremony or registration of a civil partnership.

to attend a funeral or for compassionate reasons which relate to the end of a person's life. This includes gatherings related to the scattering or interring of ashes, a stone setting ceremony and other similar commemorative events.

if you are a minister of religion or worship leader, for the purposes of leading an act of worship (broadcast or online), conducting a marriage or civil partnership ceremony or a funeral.

to donate blood.

for activities in connection with moving home (including viewing a property), or for activities in connection with the maintenance, purchase, sale, letting, or rental of residential property that the person owns or is otherwise responsible for. Travelling for the purposes of undertaking essential work on a property other than your main residence should not be used as a pretext for a holiday. You should not stay longer than for the length of time required to undertake the necessary work.

to avoid injury, illness or to escape a risk of harm.

for those involved in professional sports, for training, coaching or competing in an event.

to visit a person receiving treatment in a hospital, staying in a hospice or care home, or to accompany a person to a medical appointment.

to register or vote in a Scottish or UK Parliament, Local Government or overseas election or by-election, including on behalf of someone else by proxy

to visit a person detained in prison, young offenders institute, remand centre, secure accommodation or other place of detention.

[/su_spoiler]

[su_spoiler class="my-custom-spoiler" title="Meeting Outdoors"]

You can only meet people from another household outdoors and in indoor public spaces for certain reasons, such as for work, to join your extended household, for sport, exercise, social interaction or to provide care and support for a vulnerable person. This can include providing emotional support for someone whose wellbeing is at risk, including for those who are isolated because of disability or a caring situation. Read [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): advice for unpaid carers](#)

Up to 2 people from 2 separate households can meet outdoors for sport, exercise or social interaction.

Children under the age of 12 from these households do not count towards the total number of people permitted to gather outdoors.

Children under 12 do not need to maintain physical distance from others indoors or outdoors.

The members of an individual or extended household can meet outdoors for sport, exercise or social interaction.

Those at a higher risk of severe illness from coronavirus (including those who had been shielding, people 70 and over, people who are pregnant and people with an underlying medical condition) should strictly follow the physical distancing guidance.

[/su_spoiler]

