

Statistical bulletin

Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: 5 November 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19), in the latest weeks for which data are available.



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23 November 2021

Notice

15 November 2021

Because of current constraints on publishing operations and capacity within the ONS, we have made the decision to change some publications to headline only releases. We appreciate this may be disappointing, however, adapting these publications is a necessary step in the short-term, and will allow us to publish a broader range of publications during this time. From Week 45 (week ending 12 November 2021) this bulletin will be a headline only release. All data will be published weekly in the accompanying datasets.

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1 . Main points

- In the week ending 5 November 2021 (Week 44), 11,550 deaths were registered in England and Wales; this was 563 more deaths than the previous week (Week 43) and 16.8% above the five-year average (1,659 more deaths).
- The number of deaths registered in England in the week ending 5 November 2021 (Week 44) was 10,728; this was 456 more than the previous week (Week 43) and 16.0% above the five-year average (1,480 more deaths).
- The number of deaths registered in Wales in the week ending 5 November 2021 (Week 44) was 797; this was 96 more deaths than the previous week (Week 43) and 29.4% above the five-year average (181 more deaths).
- Of the deaths registered in Week 44 in England and Wales, 995 mentioned “novel coronavirus (COVID-19)”, accounting for 8.6% of all deaths; this was an increase compared with Week 43 (859 deaths, 7.8% of all deaths).
- The number of deaths involving COVID-19 in England increased to 892 in Week 44, compared with 777 in Week 43; for Wales, deaths involving COVID-19 increased to 98 in Week 44, compared with 81 in Week 43.
- The number of deaths involving COVID-19 was the highest in England since Week 11 (week ending 19 March 2021) and in Wales since Week 9 (week ending 5 March 2021).
- The number of deaths registered in the UK in the week ending 5 November 2021 was 13,209, which was 1,943 more than the five-year average; of the deaths registered in the UK in Week 44, 1,194 involved COVID-19, which was 150 more than in Week 43.

2 . Deaths registered by week

Figure 1: The number of deaths registered in Week 44 was above the five-year average in England and in Wales

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 5 November 2021

Notes:

1. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.
5. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

Download the data

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The provisional number of deaths registered in England and Wales increased from 10,987 in Week 43 (week ending 29 October 2021) to 11,550 in Week 44 (week ending 5 November 2021). The number of deaths was 16.8% above the five-year average (1,659 more deaths) in England and Wales.

In England, the number of deaths increased from 10,272 in Week 43 to 10,728 in Week 44, which was 456 more deaths (16.0% higher) than the Week 44 five-year average (Figure 1).

Of these deaths in Week 44, 892 involved coronavirus (COVID-19), which was a 14.8% increase compared with Week 43 (777 deaths).

Of all deaths registered in Week 44 in England, 8.3% mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate. This is the highest number of weekly deaths registered involving COVID-19 in England since Week 11 (week ending 19 March 2021). Week 11 was the first week in 2021 where the number of deaths involving COVID-19 was below 1,000.

In Week 44, the total number of deaths registered increased in eight of the nine English regions, compared with Week 43. The largest increase was reported in the East of England (127 more deaths), with the only decrease in the South West (27 fewer deaths).

The numbers of deaths involving COVID-19 increased in seven of the nine English regions in Week 44. The largest increase was reported in the South East (48 more deaths). More information can be found in the [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional dataset](#), and a more detailed geographical analysis can be found in our [Monthly mortality analysis bulletin](#).

In Wales, the number of deaths increased from 701 in Week 43 to 797 in Week 44, which was 29.4% above the five-year average (181 more deaths) for Week 44 (Figure 1).

Of these, 98 deaths involved COVID-19 in Week 44, compared with 81 in Week 43.

Of all deaths registered in Week 44 in Wales, 12.3% mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate. This is the highest number of weekly deaths registered involving COVID-19 in Wales since Week 9 (week ending 5 March 2021).

Figure 2: Total deaths from all causes were above the five-year average in Week 44

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 5 November 2021

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data section](#).
5. The number of deaths registered in a week are affected when bank holidays occur.
6. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

Download the data

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Analysis in this section includes deaths from Week 11 of 2020 (week ending 13 March 2020, the week of the first registration of a death involving COVID-19) through to Week 44 of 2021 (week ending 5 November 2021). This is to ensure full coverage of the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

Using the most up-to-date data we have available, the number of deaths from the week ending 13 March 2020 to 5 November 2021 was 990,080 in England and Wales. Of these, 152,650 (15.4%) mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate. During this period, the number of excess deaths above the five-year average was 124,193.

In England, the number of deaths between the weeks ending 13 March 2020 and 5 November 2021 was 928,084; of these, 143,670 deaths (15.5%) mentioned COVID-19. This was 119,107 deaths above the five-year average.

In Wales, the number of deaths for the same period was 60,707; of these, 8,747 deaths (14.4%) mentioned COVID-19. This was 6,296 deaths above the five-year average.

More about coronavirus

- Find the latest on [coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in the UK](#).
- [Explore the latest coronavirus data](#) from the ONS and other sources.
- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [coronavirus roundup](#).
- View [all coronavirus data](#).
- Find out how we are [working safely in our studies and surveys](#).

Figure 3: Deaths in Week 44 were above the five-year average in private homes, hospitals and care homes, but below the five-year average in other settings

Number of excess deaths by place of occurrence, England and Wales, registered between 7 March 2020 and 5 November 2021

Notes:

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries and communal establishments are based on the most up-to-date information available.
2. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
4. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
5. "Other" includes deaths in communal establishments other than hospitals and care homes, in hospices, and that occurred "elsewhere". More information on the place of death definitions used is available in the [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales dataset](#).
6. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

Download the data

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In Week 44 in England and Wales, the number of deaths in private homes was 40.9% above the five-year average (964 excess deaths), deaths in hospitals were 12.2% above the five-year average (548 excess deaths) and deaths in care homes were 6.9% above the five-year average (155 excess deaths). Deaths in other settings were 1.4% below the five-year average (11 fewer deaths).

In addition, a [more detailed analysis of excess deaths in England](#) is produced by Public Health England (PHE) on a weekly basis.

3 . Deaths registered in the UK

Figure 4: Deaths involving COVID-19 increased in the UK in Week 44

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 8 January 2021 to week ending 5 November 2021

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents that were registered in each country.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2021 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are available in the [Measuring the data section](#).
5. National Records of Scotland produces figures for Scotland with an updated back series. We update the back series until the end of the calendar year, therefore the UK total in 2021 may differ from previous weeks in 2021.
6. Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency produces figures for Northern Ireland.

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Across the UK, there were 13,209 deaths (all causes) registered in Week 44 (week ending 5 November 2021). This was 1,943 more deaths than the UK five-year average, and 560 more deaths than in Week 43 (week ending 29 October 2021).

Deaths were above the five-year average in England (1,480 more deaths), Scotland (209 more deaths), Wales (181 more deaths) and Northern Ireland (75 more deaths). Of all deaths in the UK in Week 44, 1,194 involved coronavirus (COVID-19), 150 more deaths than in Week 43, which was a 14.4% increase.

In Week 44, Northern Ireland had the highest proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 at 15.9% (59 deaths), followed by Wales at 12.3% (98 deaths), Scotland at 10.9% (140 deaths) and England at 8.3% (892 deaths).

4 . Deaths data

[Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional](#)

Dataset | Released 16 November 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, by age, sex and region, in the latest weeks for which data are available. Includes data on coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths.

[Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board](#)

Dataset | Released 16 November 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered in England and Wales, including deaths involving COVID-19, by local authority, health board and place of death in the latest weeks for which data are available.

[Number of deaths in care homes notified to the Care Quality Commission, England](#)

Dataset | Released 16 November 2021

Provisional counts of deaths in care homes caused by COVID-19 by local authority. Published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Care Quality Commission (CQC).

[Care home resident deaths registered in England and Wales, provisional](#)

Dataset | Released 16 November 2021

Provisional counts of the number of care home resident deaths registered in England and Wales, by region, including deaths involving COVID-19, in the latest weeks for which data are available.

Try the new way to filter and download these data:

- [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales by age and sex: COVID-19](#)
- [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales by region: COVID-19](#)
- [Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and place of death](#)
- [Death registrations and occurrences by health board and place of death](#)

5 . Glossary

Coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths

Coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths are those deaths registered in England and Wales in the stated week where COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate. A doctor can certify the involvement of COVID-19 based on symptoms and clinical findings – a positive test result is not required. Definitions of COVID-19 for deaths in Scotland and Northern Ireland are similar to England and Wales.

6 . Measuring the data

To meet user needs, we publish very timely but provisional counts of death registrations in England and Wales in our [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional dataset](#). These are presented:

- by sex
- by age group
- for regions (within England)
- for Wales as a whole

To allow time for registration and processing, figures are published 11 days after the week ends. Because of the rapidly changing situation, we also provide provisional updated totals for death occurrences based on the latest available death registrations, up to 13 November 2021.

Coronavirus

This weekly release now provides a separate breakdown of the number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19); that is, where COVID-19 or suspected COVID-19 was mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, including in combination with other health conditions.

If a death certificate mentions COVID-19, it will not always be the main cause of death but may be a contributory factor. This bulletin summarises the latest weekly information and will be updated each week during the coronavirus pandemic.

Data coverage

The data for 2020 are based on a 53-week year. Because the number of days in a week is seven, when there are 52 weeks, we only cover 364 days of the 365 days in the year. This results in one remaining day each calendar year not being included in the 52 weeks. With the occurrence of leap years, it is sometimes necessary to add a 53rd week to the end of the calendar, which was the case in 2020. This happens every five years – the last time there was a Week 53 was in 2015. Given the low frequency of Week 53, it is more appropriate to compare the 2020 figures with the average for Week 52 than to compare it with a single year from five years previous. View more detail on the data coverage for the weekly deaths bulletin in our [Coronavirus and mortality in England and Wales methodology](#).

Influenza and pneumonia has been included for comparison in the [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional dataset](#) as a well-understood cause of death involving respiratory infection that is likely to have somewhat similar risk factors to COVID-19.

Registration delays

This bulletin is based mainly on the date deaths are registered, not the date of death, because of the time taken for a death to be registered. Deaths in England and Wales are normally registered within five days, but there can be a considerably longer delay in some circumstances, particularly when the death is referred to a coroner. More information on this issue can be found in our [Impact of registration delays on mortality statistics article](#).

We have developed a statistical model to estimate the number of deaths likely to have occurred in each week based on previous experience of the pattern of registration delays, including the effects of bank holidays. You can find out more about this statistical model in our [Predicting total weekly death occurrences in England and Wales methodology](#). Results are shown in the “Estimated total deaths 2021” tab of the [Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional dataset](#).

Classification codes

From the week ending 26 February 2021 (Week 8), new International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes for COVID-19 issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) were implemented for deaths involving COVID-19. View more detail about the additional classification codes for COVID-19 in the [Coronavirus and mortality in England and Wales methodology](#).

We will publish accompanying articles periodically, giving enhanced information such as age-standardised and age-specific mortality rates for recent time periods, and breakdowns of deaths involving COVID-19 by associated pre-existing health conditions.

Our [User guide to mortality statistics](#) provides further information on data quality, legislation and procedures relating to mortality and includes a glossary of terms.

7 . Strengths and limitations

Comparability

These weekly figures are for England and Wales only (as this is the Office for National Statistics' (ONS') legal remit). They are from the formal death registration process and may include cases where the doctor completing the death certificate diagnosed possible cases of coronavirus (COVID-19), for example, where this was based on relevant symptoms, but no test was conducted. The ONS figures are different from the [daily surveillance figures on COVID-19 deaths published by the Department of Health and Social Care \(DHSC\)](#) on GOV.UK, which are for the UK as a whole and its constituent countries.

From 29 April 2020, the DHSC published improved data for England from Public Health England (PHE) to include a count of all deaths, regardless of location, where a positive COVID-19 test was confirmed. Previously, only confirmed COVID-19 deaths in hospitals were reported. This improved the comparability with figures for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, where deaths outside of hospitals were already being included, and ensured that the UK-wide series had a shared and common definitional coverage. View the [ONS statement regarding different uses of figures on deaths related to COVID-19](#) for more detail on these data changes.

On 12 August 2020, the PHE data series was revised to include deaths of positively tested individuals where the death occurred within 28 days, and deaths within 60 days of a positive test. The [Public Health England technical summary \(PDF, 854KB\)](#) provides more detail on these changes.

View more detail on the differences in definitions of COVID-19 deaths between sources and differences in definitions of COVID-19 deaths in care homes in the [Coronavirus and mortality in England and Wales methodology](#).

Quality

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Mortality statistics in England and Wales QMI](#).

8 . Related links

[Deaths registered in England and Wales: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 6 July 2021

Registered deaths by age, sex, selected underlying causes of death and the leading causes of death. Contains death rates and death registrations by area of residence and single year of age.

[Monthly mortality analysis. England and Wales: September 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 22 October 2021

Provisional death registration data for England and Wales, broken down by sex, age and country. Includes analysis of deaths due to coronavirus (COVID-19), compared with the leading causes of death. Datasets include deaths due to COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest insights](#)

Interactive tool | Updated as and when data become available

The latest data and trends about the coronavirus pandemic from the ONS and other official sources.

[Economic activity and social change in the UK, real-time indicators: 11 November 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 November 2021

Early experimental data on the impact of coronavirus on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid-response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.

[Excess mortality and mortality displacement in England and Wales: 2020 to mid-2021](#)

Article | Released 15 October 2021

Deaths registered in England and Wales by week, from 28 December 2019 to 2 July 2021. Breakdowns include country, sex, age group, region, place of death, and leading cause. Includes analysis of excess deaths and relative cumulative age-standardised mortality rates.

[Deaths registered in private homes, England and Wales: 2020 final and January to June 2021, provisional](#)

Article | Released 10 November 2021

Deaths registered in private homes by age, sex, place of occurrence and selected underlying causes of death and the leading causes of death.