

Statistical bulletin

# Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 15 January 2021

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



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## Correction

### 27 January 2021 07:07

The total number of deaths in the UK involving COVID-19 over the whole pandemic was incorrectly stated to be 103,704, this has now been corrected to 103,709 deaths.

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# 1 . Main points

- The number of deaths registered in England and Wales in the week ending 15 January 2021 (Week 2) was 18,042, 291 more deaths than in the previous week (Week 1); this is the fourth-highest number of weekly deaths recorded during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
- In Week 2, the number of deaths registered was 30.5% above the five-year average (4,220 deaths higher).
- Of the deaths registered in Week 2, 7,245 mentioned "novel coronavirus (COVID-19)", the third-highest weekly number recorded during the pandemic and an increase of 1,188 deaths compared with Week 1.
- In Week 2, deaths involving COVID-19 accounted for 40.2% of all deaths in England and Wales; this is the highest proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 that has been recorded during the pandemic.
- Of the 7,245 deaths involving COVID-19, 6,510 had this recorded as the underlying cause of death (89.9%).
- Of the 5,273 deaths that involved Influenza and Pneumonia, 381 had this recorded as the underlying cause of death (7.2%).
- In England, the total number of registered deaths increased from 16,527 (Week 1) to 16,845 (Week 2), the fifth-highest total recorded during the pandemic; all English regions had a higher number of deaths than the five-year average for the 10th week in a row.
- In Week 2, the number of registered deaths involving COVID-19 increased in eight out of nine English regions compared with Week 1, with the South East and East of England recording their highest weekly numbers of deaths involving COVID-19.
- In Wales, the total number of registered deaths in Week 2 was 314 higher than the five-year average; total deaths in Wales have exceeded the first wave peak of 1,169 deaths recorded in Week 16 (week ending 17 April 2020) for two weeks in a row.
- In Wales, the number of registered deaths involving COVID-19 increased from 454 (Week 1) to 467 (Week 2), the highest recorded at any point during the pandemic.
- We estimate that the number of deaths actually occurring (rather than registered) in Week 2 in England and Wales was between 17,847 and 22,626.
- The number of deaths registered in the UK in the week ending 15 January 2021 was 20,019, which was 4,347 higher than the five-year average; of deaths registered in the UK in Week 2, 7,766 deaths involved COVID-19, 1,173 higher than in Week 1.

## 2 . Deaths registered by week

### Figure 1: The number of deaths was above the five-year average in Week 2

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 15 January 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 2020 Weeks 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 37, 52 and 53 and in Week 1 2021 were affected by the early May, late May, August, Christmas and New Year Bank Holidays (Friday 8 May 2020, Monday 25 May 2020, Monday 31 August 2020, Friday 25 December 2020, Monday 28 December 2020, Friday 1 January 2021); the impact of the early May Bank Holiday was analysed in our [Week 20 bulletin](#).
5. The Week 52 five-year average is used to compare against Week 53 deaths.
6. The five-year average has been provided for 2015 to 2019 (rather than 2016 to 2020) because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on deaths registered in 2020. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

### [Data download](#)

The provisional number of deaths registered in England and Wales increased from 17,751 in Week 1 (week ending 8 January 2021) to 18,042 in Week 2 (week ending 15 January 2021). This is the fourth-highest number of weekly deaths recorded during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the only weeks with more deaths in 2020 to 2021 were Weeks 15, 16 and 17 of 2020. The number of deaths was 30.5% above the five-year average (4,220 deaths higher).

The number of deaths in Week 1 is likely to have been increased by late registrations from the previous week, which included both the Boxing Day and New Year's Day Bank Holidays, so comparisons should be interpreted with caution. More information on the [impact of registration delays on mortality statistics](#) is available.

In England, the number of deaths increased from 16,527 in Week 1 to 16,845 in Week 2, which was 3,912 deaths (30.2%) higher than the Week 2 five-year average (Figure 1). This is the fifth-highest weekly total of the pandemic.

In Wales, the number of deaths decreased from 1,198 in Week 1, which was the highest recorded during the pandemic, to 1,170 in Week 2, which was 314 deaths (36.7%) higher than the Week 2 five-year average (Figure 1). Total deaths in Wales have now exceeded the first wave peak of 1,169 deaths in Week 16 (week ending 17 April 2020) for two weeks in a row. It is likely that the actual number of deaths this week is the highest in 2020 to 2021 when registration delays are taken into account, as the previous week included a high number of delayed death registrations because of the bank holidays in the preceding week.

## **Figure 2: The number of deaths involving COVID-19 increased in Week 2**

Deaths involving and due to COVID-19 and Influenza and Pneumonia, England and Wales, deaths registered in 2020 and 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 as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2) and Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18).
5. A death can be registered with both COVID-19 and Influenza and Pneumonia mentioned on the death certificate. Deaths where both were mentioned have been counted in both categories.
6. We use the term "due to COVID-19" or "due to Influenza and Pneumonia" when referring only to deaths where that illness was recorded as the underlying cause of death. We use the term "involving COVID-19" or "involving Influenza and Pneumonia" when referring to deaths that had that illness mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, whether as an underlying cause or not.
7. The number of deaths registered in 2020 Weeks 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 37, 52 and 53 and in Week 1 2021 were affected by the early May, late May, August, Christmas and New Year Bank Holidays (Friday 8 May 2020, Monday 25 May 2020, Monday 31 August 2020, Friday 25 December 2020, Monday 28 December 2020, Friday 1 January 2021); the impact of the early May Bank Holiday was analysed in our [Week 20 bulletin](#).
8. The Week 52 five-year average is used to compare against Week 53 deaths.
9. The five-year average has been provided for 2015 to 2019 (rather than 2016 to 2020) because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on deaths registered in 2020. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

#### [Data download](#)

The number of death registrations in England and Wales involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) increased from 6,057 in Week 1 to 7,245 in Week 2 – a 19.6% increase. This is the third-highest number of deaths registered involving COVID-19 recorded during the pandemic, exceeded only by Weeks 16 and 17 (weeks commencing 17 and 24 April 2020). Of all deaths registered in Week 2, 40.2% mentioned COVID-19; this is the highest proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 that has been recorded during the pandemic.

In England, the number of deaths involving COVID-19 was 6,767, accounting for 40.2% of all deaths; the highest proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 of the pandemic. In Wales, 467 deaths involved COVID-19, 39.9% of all deaths and the highest proportion and highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 recorded during the pandemic.

Of the 7,245 deaths in England and Wales that involved COVID-19, 6,510 had this recorded as the underlying cause of death (89.9%, Figure 2). Of the 5,273 deaths that involved Influenza and Pneumonia, 381 had this recorded as the underlying cause of death (7.2%).

Deaths that involved both COVID-19, and Influenza and Pneumonia have been included in both categories for consistency when comparing with the underlying cause of death. Influenza and Pneumonia has been included for comparison, as a well-understood cause of death involving respiratory infection that is likely to have somewhat similar risk factors to COVID-19. More detailed analysis is available in our [Deaths due to coronavirus \(COVID-19\) compared with deaths from influenza and pneumonia](#) release.

We have developed an experimental statistical model to estimate the number of deaths that actually occurred in a given week, rather than the number registered. For Week 2, we estimate that 20,004 deaths occurred in England and Wales, with a 95% [confidence interval](#) of 17,847 to 22,626. This is around 7,000 more than the mean observed in years 2015 through 2019 and an increase of over 3,000 from the Week 1 2021 estimate of 16,645 (16,052 to 17,376), which compares with the mean observed in years 2015 through 2019 of 12,693 deaths.

These are provisional estimates that assume the pattern of occurrences can be predicted based on experience in previous years. The estimate for the most recent week always has a wider margin of error than for earlier weeks, so it should be treated with caution.

### Figure 3: Deaths not involving COVID-19 were below the five-year average in Week 2

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 15 January 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 as follows; coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
5. The number of deaths registered in 2020 Weeks 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 37, 52 and 53 and in Week 1 2021 were affected by the Early May, Late May, August, Christmas and New Year Bank Holidays (Friday 8 May 2020, Monday 25 May 2020, Monday 31 August 2020, Friday 25 December 2020, Monday 28 December 2020, Friday 1 January 2021); the impact of the Early May Bank Holiday was analysed in our [Week 20 bulletin](#).
6. The Week 52 five-year average is used to compare against Week 53 deaths.
7. The five-year average has been provided for 2015 to 2019 (rather than 2016 to 2020) because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on deaths registered in 2020. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

#### [Data download](#)

Analysis in this bulletin includes deaths from Week 1 2020 through to 2021, to ensure full coverage of the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Using the most up-to-date data we have available, the number of deaths up to 15 January 2021 was 649,889, which is 84,809 more than the five-year average. Of the deaths registered by 15 January 2021, 94,971 mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate. This is 14.6% of all deaths in England and Wales.

In England, the number of deaths up to 15 January 2021 was 608,833, which is 80,758 (15.3%) more than the five-year average. Of these, 88,974 deaths (14.6%) mentioned COVID-19.

In Wales, the number of deaths up to 15 January 2021 was 40,162, which is 4,701 (13.3%) more than the five-year average. Of these, 5,884 deaths (14.7%) mentioned COVID-19.

## 3 . Deaths registered by age group

In Week 2 (week ending 15 January 2021), the number of deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) in England and Wales increased in most age groups compared with Week 1, including every age group over 35 to 39 years. The biggest increase was seen in those aged 90 years and over (282 more deaths). Nearly three-quarters (72.5%) of deaths involving COVID-19 were in people aged 75 years and over.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic (up to week ending 15 January 2021), 55.0% of all deaths involving COVID-19 have been in males (Figure 4). There have been more deaths in females aged 85 years and over (21,331) than males aged 85 years and over (18,486). However, these numbers do not account for the [population structure](#) where there are more women aged over 85 years than men.

#### **Figure 4: Nearly three-quarters of all deaths involving COVID-19 have been in people aged 75 years and over**

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by sex and age group, England and Wales, registered between 28 December 2019 and 15 January 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 as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
5. Individual weeks may not sum to the year-to-date analysis as previous weeks have been recalculated to have the most up-to-date figures.
6. Does not include deaths where age is either missing or not yet fully coded.
7. The number of deaths registered in 2020 Weeks 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 37, 52 and 53 and in Week 1 2020 were affected by the Early May, Late May, August, Christmas and New Year Bank Holidays (Friday 8 May 2020, Monday 25 May 2020, Monday 31 August 2020, Friday 25 December 2020, Monday 28 December 2020, Friday 1 January 2021); the impact of the Early May Bank Holiday was analysed in our [Week 20 bulletin](#).

[Data download](#)

## **4 . Deaths by region in England and Wales**

#### **Figure 5: The number of deaths in Week 2 was higher than the five-year average in all English regions and Wales**

Number of deaths in Wales and regions in England, registered between 28 December 2019 and 15 January 2021

##### **Notes:**

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries are based on the most up-to-date information available at the time of publication.
2. Figures exclude 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. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are as follows; coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
6. The number of deaths registered in 2020 Weeks 19, 20, 22, 23, 36, 37, 52 and 53 and in Week 1 2021 were affected by the Early May, Late May, August, Christmas and New Year Bank Holidays (Friday 8 May 2020, Monday 25 May 2020, Monday 31 August 2020, Friday 25 December 2020, Monday 28 December 2020, Friday 1 January 2021); the impact of the Early May Bank Holiday was analysed in our [Week 20 bulletin](#).
7. The Week 52 five-year average is used to compare against Week 53 deaths.
8. The five-year average has been provided for 2015 to 2019 (rather than 2016 to 2020) because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on deaths registered in 2020. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

#### [Data download](#)

In Week 2 (week ending 15 January 2021), the total number of deaths registered was higher than the five-year average in all English regions and Wales for the 10th week in a row (Figure 5). The largest increase on the five-year average was for London (84.1% higher).

In Week 2, there were 467 deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) registered in Wales – a 2.9% increase compared with Week 1 (454 deaths). This is the highest recorded weekly number of deaths involving COVID-19 in Wales.

Across the English regions, the South East had the largest number of deaths involving COVID-19 (1,411 deaths), while the English region with the highest proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 was London (54.2%). The East of England and the South East both recorded their highest number of weekly deaths involving COVID-19 during the pandemic.

Deaths involving COVID-19 increased in Week 2 in eight out of nine English regions, Yorkshire and The Humber was the only region to display a decrease. The region with the largest increase was the East of England (280 more deaths). More detailed geographic analysis can be found in our [Monthly mortality analysis release](#).



Table 1: The number of deaths registered was above the five-year average in all English regions and Wales  
Number of deaths in Wales and regions in England, registered week ending 15 January 2021

Region name	Number of deaths	Five-year average	Difference	Percentage above average
London	2,346	1,274	1,072	84.1
East	2,240	1,492	748	50.1
South East	3,127	2,151	976	45.4
Wales	1,170	856	314	36.7
West Midlands	1,820	1,425	395	27.7
East Midlands	1,402	1,162	240	20.7
North West	2,112	1,876	236	12.6
North East	797	714	83	11.6
South West	1,593	1,465	128	8.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,408	1,373	35	2.5

Source: Office for National Statistics - Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

#### Notes

1. Based on area of usual residence. Geographical boundaries are based on the most up-to-date information available at the time of publication.
2. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
3. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
4. All figures for 2020 are provisional.
5. The averages are based on the number of death registrations in each region, recorded for each corresponding week over the previous five years. Moveable public holidays, when register offices are closed, affect the number of registrations made in the published weeks and in the corresponding weeks in previous years.
6. The Week 52 five-year average is used to compare against Week 53 deaths.
7. The five-year average has been provided for 2015 to 2019 (rather than 2016 to 2020) because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on deaths registered in 2020. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

## 5 . Deaths registered by place of occurrence

Of deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) in 2020 and up to Week 2 (week ending 15 January 2021), 68.9% (65,443 deaths) occurred in hospital, with the remainder occurring in care homes (22,892 deaths), private homes (4,662 deaths), hospices (1,277 deaths), other communal establishments (362 deaths) and elsewhere (335 deaths).

Between Weeks 1 and 2, the number of deaths involving COVID-19 increased in all of hospitals, care homes, private homes, hospices, elsewhere and in other communal establishments (701, 311, 140, 31, 4 and 1 more deaths respectively). Deaths involving COVID-19 in hospitals as a proportion of all deaths in hospitals increased to 57.5% in Week 2 (from 51.4% in Week 1). Deaths involving COVID-19 in care homes accounted for over one-third of all deaths in care homes in Week 2 (36.0%), an increase from Week 1 (28.3%).

Detailed analysis on deaths of care home residents is available in [Deaths involving COVID-19 in the care sector. England and Wales: deaths occurring up to 12 June 2020 and registered up to 20 June 2020.](#)

From Week 1 2021 (week ending 8 January 2021) onwards we have published a dataset of [weekly deaths to care home residents](#). The term "care home resident" used in this dataset refers to all deaths where either (a) the death occurred in a care home or (b) the death occurred elsewhere but the place of residence of the deceased was recorded as a care home. The figures should not be confused with "deaths in care homes" as reported within this article, which refers only to category (a).

As well as Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, the Care Quality Commission (CQC) provides numbers of deaths involving COVID-19 in care homes in England that are based on the date the death was notified to the CQC. From 10 April 2020 (the first day when data were collected using the CQC's new method of identifying deaths involving COVID-19) to 22 January 2021, there were 23,081 deaths of residents in care homes involving COVID-19. Of these deaths, 1,705 were notified in the week up to 22 January. More information on the data provided by the CQC can be found in our [joint transparency statement](#).

In Wales, the Welsh Government publishes [the number of deaths of care home residents involving COVID-19](#) notified to the Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW). Between 1 March 2020 and 15 January 2021, there were 1,470 deaths of residents in care homes involving COVID-19.

More information on how these numbers have compared throughout the pandemic can be found in our previous [Comparison of weekly death occurrences in England and Wales release](#).

## **Figure 6: Deaths were above the five-year average in all locations in Week 2**

Number of excess deaths by place of occurrence, England and Wales, registered between 7 March 2020 and 15 January 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. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
6. "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 accompanying dataset.
7. The Week 52 five-year average is used to compare against Week 53 deaths.
8. The five-year average has been provided for 2015 to 2019 (rather than 2016 to 2020) because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on deaths registered in 2020. The average for 2015 to 2019 provides a comparison of the number of deaths expected per week in a usual (non-pandemic) year.

#### [Data download](#)

In Week 2, the numbers of deaths in private homes, hospitals, care homes and other settings were above the five-year average (Figure 6). The largest proportion of excess deaths was registered in homes (1,214 excess deaths, 40.3% of the five-year average), followed by hospitals (2,600 excess deaths, 38.4% of the five-year average), care homes (405 excess deaths, 12.9% of the five-year average) and other settings (2 excess deaths, 0.2% of the five-year average).

These increases compared with the five-year average must be interpreted with caution, because of the impact of moveable public holidays on the number of deaths registered.

Looking in more detail at deaths in private homes in Week 2, males accounted for 653 excess deaths compared with 561 for females. Overall, 75.4% of the excess deaths in private homes were of those aged 70 years and over (915 excess deaths); this proportion has decreased from 77.0% (1,353 excess deaths) in Week 1.

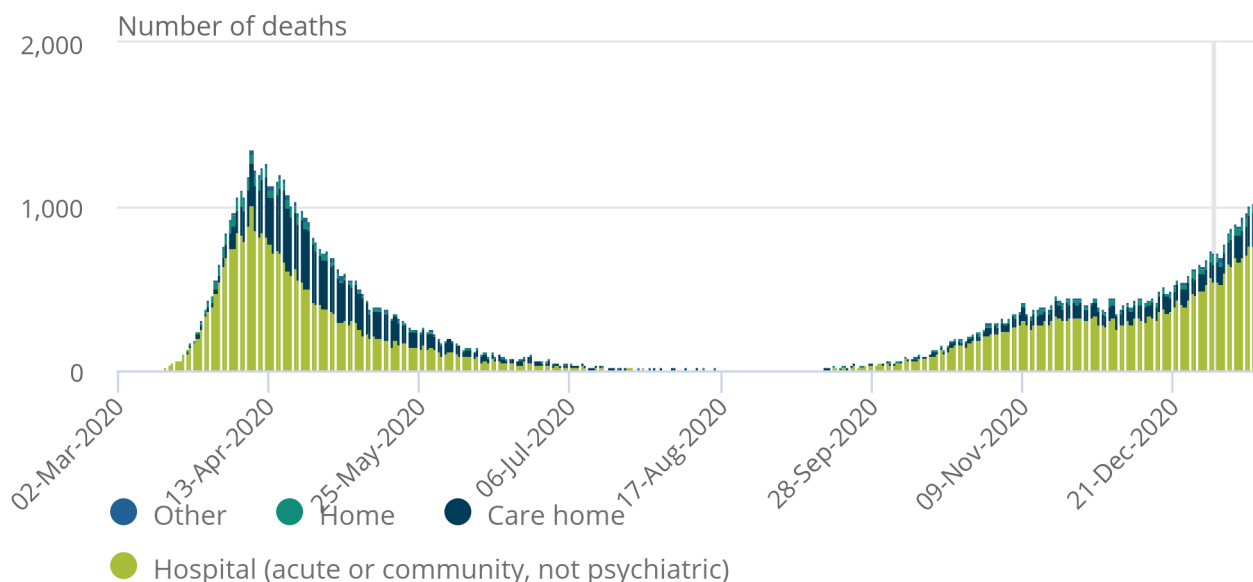
The [Deaths in private homes](#) release provides analysis for deaths registered from 28 December 2019 to 11 September 2020. In addition, more [detailed analysis of excess deaths in England](#) is produced by Public Health England (PHE) on a weekly basis.

## Figure 7: Nearly 75% of deaths involving COVID-19 occurring in Week 2 were in hospital

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, occurring up to 15 January 2021 and registered up to 23 January 2021

### Figure 7: Nearly 75% of deaths involving COVID-19 occurring in Week 2 were in hospital

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, occurring up to 15 January 2021 and registered up to 23 January 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

#### Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date of death, registered up to 23 January 2021.
3. All figures for 2020 and 2021 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition (ICD-10) definitions are as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
5. This chart includes deaths from week ending 6 March 2020 onwards. Three deaths involving COVID-19 occurring prior to this (in the week ending 31 January (Week 5), week ending 7 February (Week 6) and week ending 28 February (Week 9) are not included in the chart.

Figure 7 is based on date of death for deaths registered up to 23 January 2021, rather than date of registration. As more deaths are registered, deaths per day are likely to increase, especially for later dates. Looking at the number of deaths that occurred in Week 2, 73.7% of deaths occurred in hospitals, and care homes accounted for 19.4% of all deaths involving COVID-19; this may change as more deaths are registered.

A death of a man aged 80 to 84 years was registered in the week ending 4 September 2020 (Week 36) that occurred in the week ending 31 January 2020 (Week 5). This is the earliest known death involving COVID-19 in the UK. There was also a death of a man aged 55 to 59 years registered in the week ending 21 August 2020 (Week 34) that occurred in the week ending 7 February 2020 (Week 6), and a death of a woman aged 30 to 34 years that was registered by 24 October 2020 and occurred in the week ending 28 February 2020 (Week 9).

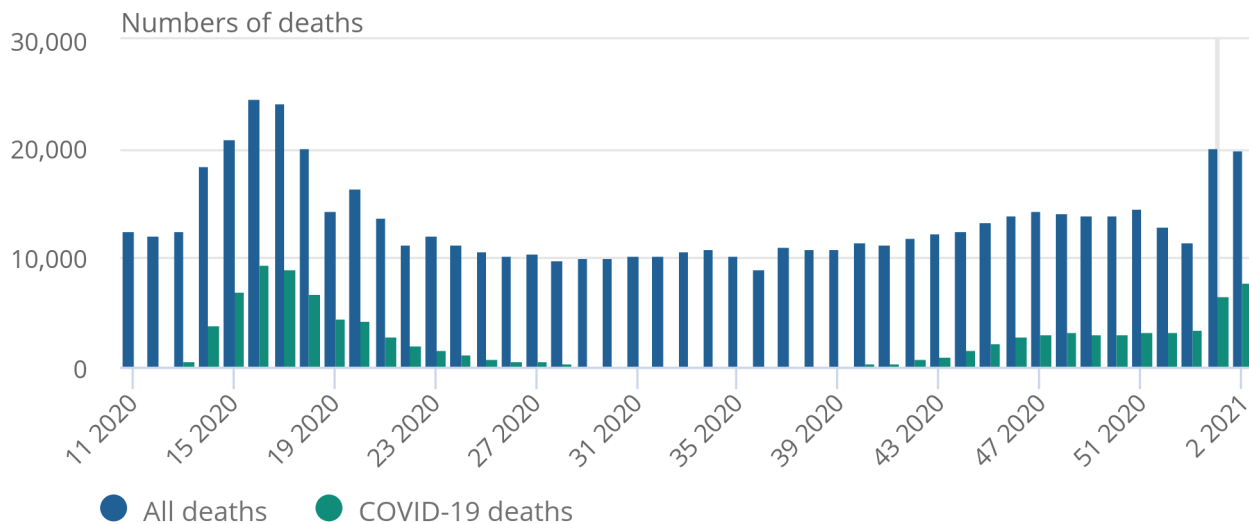
## 6 . Deaths registered in the UK

Figure 8: Deaths in the UK involving COVID-19 increased in Week 2

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 13 March 2020 to week ending 15 January 2021

### Figure 8: Deaths in the UK involving COVID-19 increased in Week 2

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 13 March 2020 to week ending 15 January 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

#### Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents for 2021 data. 2020 data includes deaths of non-residents of Scotland and Northern Ireland but excludes non-residents of England and Wales.
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 as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
5. [National Records of Scotland](#) produce figures for Scotland with an updated backseries. We update the backseries until the end of the calendar year, therefore the UK total in 2021 may differ from previous weeks in 2021, but the 2020 UK total will remain constant.
6. [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency](#) produce figures for Northern Ireland.

Across the UK, there were 20,019 deaths (all causes) registered in Week 2 (week ending 15 January 2021), which was 4,347 deaths higher than the UK five-year average and 19 fewer deaths than in Week 1 (week ending 8 January 2021). Of these deaths, 7,766 involved the coronavirus (COVID-19), 1,173 more deaths than in Week 1 (17.8% increase) (Figure 8). This is the third highest number of deaths involving COVID-19, in the UK, since the beginning of the pandemic (week 16 and 17 2020 were the highest and second highest respectively).

In Week 2, England had the highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 with 6,767 deaths, followed by Wales with 467 deaths, Scotland with 368 deaths and Northern Ireland with 153 deaths.

The total number of deaths in the UK involving COVID-19 over the whole pandemic is 103,709.

## 7 . Comparison of weekly deaths occurrence in England and Wales

We previously published this section as a [separate article](#) on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website, which provided a more thorough description of the differences between different data sources. This section will look at the number of deaths by date of death produced by the ONS compared with death notifications reported by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC). For Wales, we can also compare the reconciled DHSC data by date of death released by Public Health Wales (PHW).

On 12 August 2020, Public Health England (PHE) revised their data series to include two measures: deaths of positively tested individuals where the death occurred within 28 days and deaths within 60 days of a positive test. More information on these changes can be found in their [technical summary](#).

In England, including deaths that occurred up to 15 January 2021 but were registered up to 23 January 2021, of those we have processed so far, the number involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) was 92,257.

The [comparative number of death notifications](#) reported by the DHSC on GOV.UK (based on data from PHE) where the deaths occurred within 28 days of testing was 77,478 and the number of deaths by date of death showed 79,348.

In Wales, including deaths that occurred up to 15 January 2021 but were registered up to 23 January 2021, of those we have processed so far, the number involving COVID-19 was 6,074. The comparative number of death notifications reported by the DHSC on GOV.UK (based on data from PHW) where the death occurred within 28 days of testing was 4,226 and the number of deaths by date of death was 4,340 deaths.

## 8 . Deaths data

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

Dataset | Released 26 January 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 26 January 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 26 January 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).

### [Weekly provisional figures of care home resident deaths registered in England and Wales](#)

Dataset | Released 26 January 2021

Provisional counts of the number of deaths registered of care home residents in England and Wales, by region. Includes data on coronavirus (COVID-19) deaths.

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](#)

## 9 . 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.

## 10 . Measuring the data

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](#).



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, age group and regions (within England) as well as for Wales as a whole. To allow time for registration and processing, these figures are published 11 days after the week ends. Because of the rapidly changing situation, in this bulletin we have also given provisional updated totals for death occurrences based on the latest available death registrations, up to 23 January 2021.

Because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, our regular weekly deaths release now provides a separate breakdown of the number of deaths involving 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 pandemic.

From the bulletin dated 3 November 2020, we have added two additional analyses.

Previously, we gave a breakdown of deaths involving COVID-19 into those where COVID-19 was the underlying cause of death ("due to COVID-19") and those where it was a contributory factor ("involving COVID-19") in the [monthly mortality analysis](#); because of high public interest, this distinction is now shown in Figure 2 of the weekly bulletin.

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.

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. The method is described in the article [Predicting total weekly death occurrences in England and Wales: methodology](#) and the results are shown in the tab, "Estimated total deaths 2020", of the [accompanying dataset](#).

These figures are different from the [daily surveillance figures on COVID-19 deaths](#) published by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) on the GOV.UK website, for the UK as a whole and its constituent countries. Figures in this report are derived from the formal process of death registration and may include cases where the doctor completing the death certificate diagnosed possible cases of COVID-19, for example, where this was based on relevant symptoms but no test for the virus was conducted.

From 29 April 2020, the DHSC started to publish as their [daily announced figures on deaths from COVID-19](#) for the UK a new series that uses improved data for England produced by Public Health England (PHE). These figures provide a count of all deaths where a positive test for COVID-19 has been confirmed, wherever that death has taken place, a change from previously reporting only confirmed COVID-19 deaths in hospitals. Figures for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland had already begun to include deaths outside hospitals, so this change ensured that the UK-wide series had a shared and common definitional coverage. A [statement](#) was published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which provides more detail of the changes.

On 12 August 2020, the PHE data series was revised to include two measures: deaths of positively tested individuals where the death occurred within 28 days and deaths within 60 days of a positive test. More information on these changes can be found in their [technical summary \(PDF, 854KB\)](#).

In contrast to the GOV.UK figures, we include only deaths registered in England and Wales, which is the legal remit of the ONS. Tables 2 and 3 provide an overview of the differences in definitions between sources.

Table 2: Definitions of COVID-19 deaths between different sources



	DHSC COVID-19 (as published on GOV.UK) before 29 April	DHSC COVID-19 (as published on GOV.UK) between 29 April and 12 August	DHSC COVID-19 (as published on GOV.UK) from 12 August	ONS COVID-19 deaths registered	ONS COVID-19 death occurrence (actual date of death)	NHS England	Public Health Wales
<b>Coverage</b>	UK (however we only include England and Wales breakdowns for comparable coverage with ONS data)	UK (however we only include England and Wales breakdowns for comparable coverage with ONS data)	UK (however we only include England and Wales breakdowns for comparable coverage with ONS data)	Registrations in England and Wales	Registrations in England and Wales	England only	Wales only
				Selected UK figures are included in the weekly release	In discussions with devolved nations to create UK estimates in the near future		
	Deaths in hospitals	Includes any place of death, including care homes and community	Includes any place of death, including care homes and community	Any place of death, including care homes and community	Any place of death, including care homes and community	Deaths in hospitals	Includes any place of death, including care homes and community
<b>Inclusion</b>	Deaths where the patient has tested positive for COVID-19	Deaths where the patient has tested positive for COVID-19	Deaths where the patient has tested positive for COVID-19 within 28 and 60 days of testing	Deaths where COVID-19 has been mentioned on the death certificate	Deaths where COVID-19 has been mentioned on the death certificate	Deaths where patient has been tested for COVID-19	Deaths where patient has been tested for COVID-19
	Provided daily but not officially registered	Provided daily but not officially registered	Provided daily but not officially registered	Weekly registrations are 11 days behind because of the time taken to register, process and publish	Weekly registrations are 11 days behind because of the time taken to register, process and publish	Updated daily for each date of death	Updated daily for each date of death

Registered  
in the week  
ending 15  
January  
2021 (week 2)

Deaths  
which  
occurred  
in week 2  
but were  
registered  
up to 23  
January  
2021

**Timeliness**

Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

Table 3: Definitions of COVID-19 deaths in care homes between different sources

	<b>ONS COVID-19 deaths registered</b>	<b>ONS COVID-19 death occurrence (actual date of death)</b>	<b>Care Quality Commission deaths in care homes (date of notification received)</b>	<b>Care Inspectorate Wales deaths in care homes (date of notification received)</b>
	Registrations in England and Wales	Registrations in England and Wales	Death notifications sent by registered care home operators in England to CQC	Death notifications sent by registered care home operators in Wales to CIW
<b>Coverage</b>	Selected UK figures are included in the weekly release	In discussions with devolved nations to create UK estimates in the near future		
	Any place of death, including care homes	Any place of death, including care homes	Deaths in care homes - deaths of care home residents that occurred elsewhere are also collected	Deaths in care homes - deaths of care home residents that occurred elsewhere are also collected
<b>Inclusion</b>	Deaths where COVID-19 has been mentioned on the death certificate	Deaths where COVID-19 has been mentioned on the death certificate	Deaths where the care home provider has stated COVID-19 as a suspected or confirmed cause of death on the death notification	Deaths where the care home provider has stated COVID-19 as a suspected or confirmed cause of death on the death notification
	Weekly registrations are 11 days behind because of the time taken to register, process and publish	Weekly registrations are 11 days behind because of the time taken to register, process and publish	Daily deaths notifications by date of notification - these take on average 4 days to receive and process	Daily deaths notifications by date of notification
<b>Timeliness</b>			Data are published weekly by ONS	Data are published weekly by Welsh Government

Source: Office for National Statistics – Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales

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.

There is usually a delay of at least five days between occurrence and registration. More information on this issue can be found in our [impact of registration delays release](#).

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

## 11 . Strengths and limitations

Figures are based on the date the death was registered, not when it occurred. There is usually a delay of at least five days between occurrence and registration. More information on this issue can be found in our [impact of registration delays release](#).

## 12 . Related links

### [Deaths registered in England and Wales: 2019](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 July 2020

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: December 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 January 2020

Provisional death registration data for England and Wales, broken down by sex, age and country. Includes analysis of deaths due to COVID-19 compared with the leading causes of death. Data tables 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

Explore the latest data and trends about the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic from the ONS and other official sources.

### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roundup](#)

Blog | Updated as and when new data become available

Catch up on the latest data and analysis related to the coronavirus pandemic and its impact on our economy and society.

### [Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 January 2021 Early experimental data on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and society. These faster indicators are created using rapid response surveys, novel data sources and experimental methods.

### [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) weekly insights: latest health indicators in England](#)

Article | Released 22 January 2021

This article brings together latest coronavirus (COVID-19) data in England. This weekly summary gives an overview of the current situation and explores variations for different age groups and regions.