

Statistical bulletin

Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional: week ending 9 October 2020

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.



Contact:
Sarah Caul
health.data@ons.gov.uk
+44 (0)1633 456490

Release date:
20 October 2020

Next release:
27 October 2020

Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Deaths registered by week](#)
3. [Deaths registered by age group](#)
4. [Deaths by region in England and Wales](#)
5. [Deaths registered by place of occurrence](#)
6. [Deaths registered in the UK](#)
7. [Comparison of weekly death occurrences in England and Wales](#)
8. [Deaths data](#)
9. [Glossary](#)
10. [Measuring the data](#)
11. [Strengths and limitations](#)
12. [Related links](#)

1 . Main points

- The number of deaths registered in England and Wales in the week ending 9 October 2020 (Week 41) was 9,954; this was nine more deaths than in Week 40.
- In Week 41, the number of deaths registered was 1.5% above the five-year average (143 deaths higher).
- Of the deaths registered in Week 41, 438 mentioned "novel coronavirus (COVID-19)", accounting for 4.4% of all deaths in England and Wales; this is an increase of 117 deaths compared with Week 40 (when there were 321 deaths involving COVID-19, accounting for 3.2% of all deaths).
- The numbers of deaths in hospitals and care homes remained below the five-year average in Week 41 (374 and 175 fewer deaths respectively), while the number of deaths in private homes remained above the five-year average (705 more deaths).
- In England, the total number of deaths increased from 9,257 (Week 40) to 9,308 (Week 41; the East, London, the South East and the South West regions had lower overall deaths than the five-year average).
- Overall, there were 401 deaths involving COVID-19 in England in Week 41; the number of deaths involving COVID-19 increased in seven of the nine English regions, with the North West having the largest number (153 deaths).
- In Wales, the number of deaths involving COVID-19 increased from 25 deaths (Week 40) to 37 deaths (Week 41), while the total number of deaths in Week 41 was 23 deaths higher than the five-year average.
- The number of deaths registered in the UK in the week ending 9 October 2020 (Week 41) was 11,359, which was 197 deaths higher than the five-year average and 85 deaths fewer than Week 40; of the deaths registered in the UK in Week 41, 474 deaths involved COVID-19, 131 deaths higher than Week 40.

2 . Deaths registered by week

Figure 1: Deaths in England and Wales involving COVID-19 increased for the fifth consecutive week

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 9 October 2020

The provisional number of deaths registered in England and Wales increased from 9,945 in Week 40 (week ending 2 October 2020) to 9,954 in Week 41 (week ending 9 October 2020) (Figure 1). The number of deaths was 1.5% above the five-year average (143 deaths higher).

The number of death registrations in England and Wales involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) increased by 117 deaths, from 321 in Week 40 to 438 in Week 41 (a 36.4% increase). Of all deaths registered in Week 41, 4.4% mentioned COVID-19 (compared with 3.2% in Week 40).

In England, the number of deaths increased from 9,257 in Week 40 to 9,308 in Week 41, which was 140 deaths above the Week 41 five-year average. Of the Week 41 deaths, 4.3% (401 deaths) involved COVID-19 in England.

In Wales, the number of deaths decreased from 671 in Week 40 to 638 in Week 41, which was 23 deaths higher than the five-year average. Of these, 5.8% (37 deaths) involved COVID-19.

In Week 41, in England and Wales, 16.3% of all deaths mentioned "Influenza and Pneumonia", COVID-19 or both, compared with 14.8% in Week 40. "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 the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) compared with deaths from influenza and pneumonia](#) release.

Figure 2: Deaths not involving COVID-19 were below the five-year average in Week 41

Number of deaths registered by week, England and Wales, 28 December 2019 to 9 October 2020

Between Weeks 1 and 12, 138,916 deaths were registered, which was 4,822 fewer than the five-year average for these weeks. However, between Weeks 13 and 41, 334,786 deaths were registered, which was 59,275 more than the five-year average.

Looking at the year-to-date (using the most up-to-date data we have available), the number of deaths up to 9 October 2020 was 473,673, which is 54,424 more than the five-year average. Of the deaths registered by 9 October, 53,640 mentioned COVID-19 on the death certificate, 11.3% of all deaths in England and Wales.

Looking at the year-to-date for England and Wales separately, the number of deaths for England was 444,563, which is 52,803 (13.5%) more than the five-year average. Of these, 50,916 (11.5%) mentioned COVID-19. In Wales, the number of deaths up to 9 October 2020 was 28,423, which is 2,156 (8.2%) more than the five-year average; of these, 2,650 deaths (9.3%) mentioned COVID-19.

3 . Deaths registered by age group

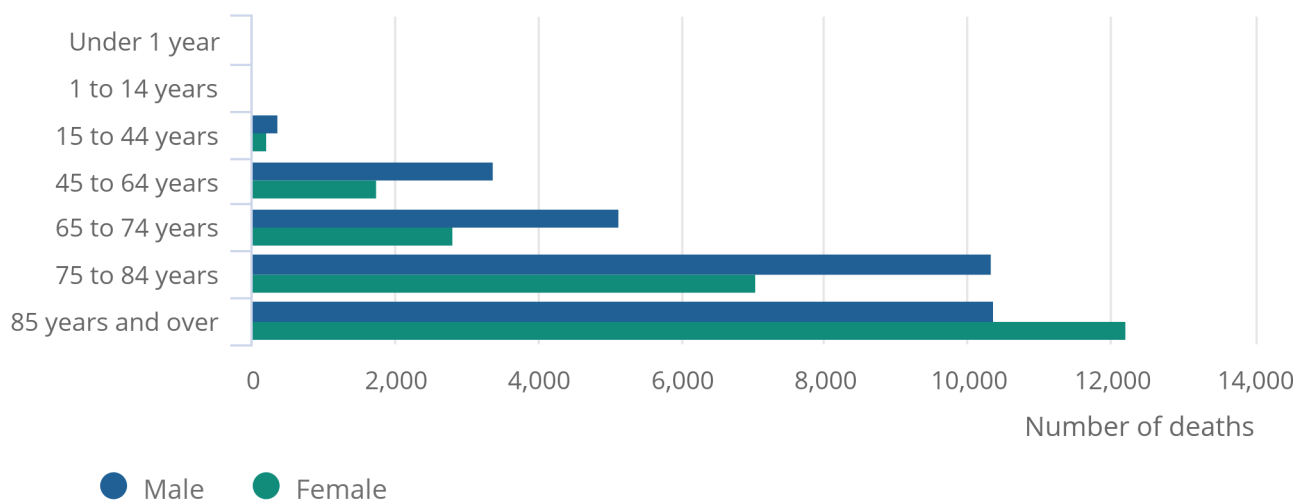
In Week 41, the number of deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) in England and Wales stayed the same or increased across all age groups compared with Week 40 (except in ages 35 to 39 years, which decreased by one death). The biggest increase was seen in those aged 80 to 84 years (31 more deaths). The number of deaths involving COVID-19 remained higher in the older age groups, with those aged 80 years and over accounting for the highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 (54.8%).

Figure 3: The number of deaths involving COVID-19 was highest in males across the majority of age groups

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by sex and age group, England and Wales, registered between 28 December 2019 and 9 October 2020

Figure 3: The number of deaths involving COVID-19 was highest in males across the majority of age groups

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by sex and age group, England and Wales, registered between 28 December 2019 and 9 October 2020



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

Notes:

1. Figures include deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, tenth 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. For this reason, counts of “Males” and “Females” may not sum to “Total Deaths, all ages”.

Looking at the year-to-date, for most age groups there have been more deaths involving COVID-19 in males than in females (Figure 3). Across Weeks 1 to 41 of 2020, 55.1% of all deaths involving COVID-19 were in males. However, there were more deaths in females aged 85 years and over (12,203) than males aged 85 years and over (10,374). This could be because [the over-85-years female population \(939,000\) is larger than the over-85-years male population \(564,000\)](#) in England and Wales.

4 . Deaths by region in England and Wales

Figure 4: The number of deaths in Week 41 increased in most of the English regions but decreased in Wales

Number of deaths in Wales and regions in England, registered between 28 December 2019 and 9 October 2020

In Week 41 (week ending 9 October 2020), there were 37 deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) registered in Wales (compared with 25 deaths in Week 40). Out of the English regions, the North West had the largest number of deaths involving COVID-19 (153 deaths), and the highest proportion of deaths involving COVID-19 (11.2%).

Deaths involving COVID-19 increased in Week 41 (compared with Week 40) across seven of the nine English regions, with the largest increase seen in the North West (47 more deaths). The East and the South East were the only regions to have fewer deaths involving COVID-19 in Week 41 than in Week 40 (three and five deaths fewer, respectively). More detailed geographic analysis between 1 March and 31 July 2020 can be found in our [Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation release](#).

Table 1: The number of deaths registered was above the five-year average in most of the English regions and Wales

Number of deaths in Wales and the regions in England, registered week ending 9 October 2020

Region name	Number of deaths	Five-year average	Difference	Percentage above average
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,067	967	100	10.3
East Midlands	884	824	60	7.3
West Midlands	1,053	985	68	6.9
North East	544	510	34	6.7
Wales	638	615	23	3.7
North West	1,367	1,328	39	2.9
London	902	914	-12	-1.3
South East	1,462	1,505	-43	-2.9
South West	1,010	1,054	-44	-4.2
East	1,019	1,081	-62	-5.7

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.

The number of deaths registered in Week 41 was higher than the five-year average in most of the English regions except for London (1.3% lower), the South East (2.9% lower), the South West (4.2% lower) and the East (5.7% lower). In Wales, the number of deaths registered in Week 41 was 3.7% (23 deaths) above the five-year average (Table 1).

5 . Deaths registered by place of occurrence

The year-to-date analysis shows that, of deaths involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) up to Week 41 (week ending 9 October 2020), 63.7% (34,174 deaths) occurred in hospital, with the remainder occurring in care homes (15,712 deaths), private homes (2,561 deaths), hospices (761 deaths), other communal establishments (227 deaths) and elsewhere (205 deaths).

Between Weeks 40 and 41, the number of deaths involving COVID-19 increased in hospitals (90 deaths higher), care homes (17 deaths higher), private homes (eight deaths higher) and hospices (two deaths higher). Other communal establishments was the only setting where deaths decreased (two deaths fewer). Deaths involving COVID-19 in hospitals as a proportion of all deaths in hospitals increased from 6.1% in Week 40 to 8.4% in Week 41.

Deaths involving COVID-19 in care homes as a proportion of all deaths in care homes increased from 2.3% in Week 40 to 3.1% in Week 41. 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](#).

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 (the first day when data were collected using the CQC's new method of identifying deaths involving COVID-19) to 16 October 2020, there were 14,533 deaths of residents in care homes involving COVID-19. Of these deaths, 100 were notified in the week up to 16 October 2020. 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 and 9 October 2020, there were 753 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 5: Deaths in private homes remained above the five-year average in Week 41

Number of excess deaths by place of occurrence, England and Wales, registered between 7 March 2020 and 9 October 2020

In Week 41, deaths in hospitals, care home and other locations were below the five-year average (374, 175 and 14 deaths lower respectively), while the number of deaths in private homes was 705 deaths above the five-year average (Figure 5).

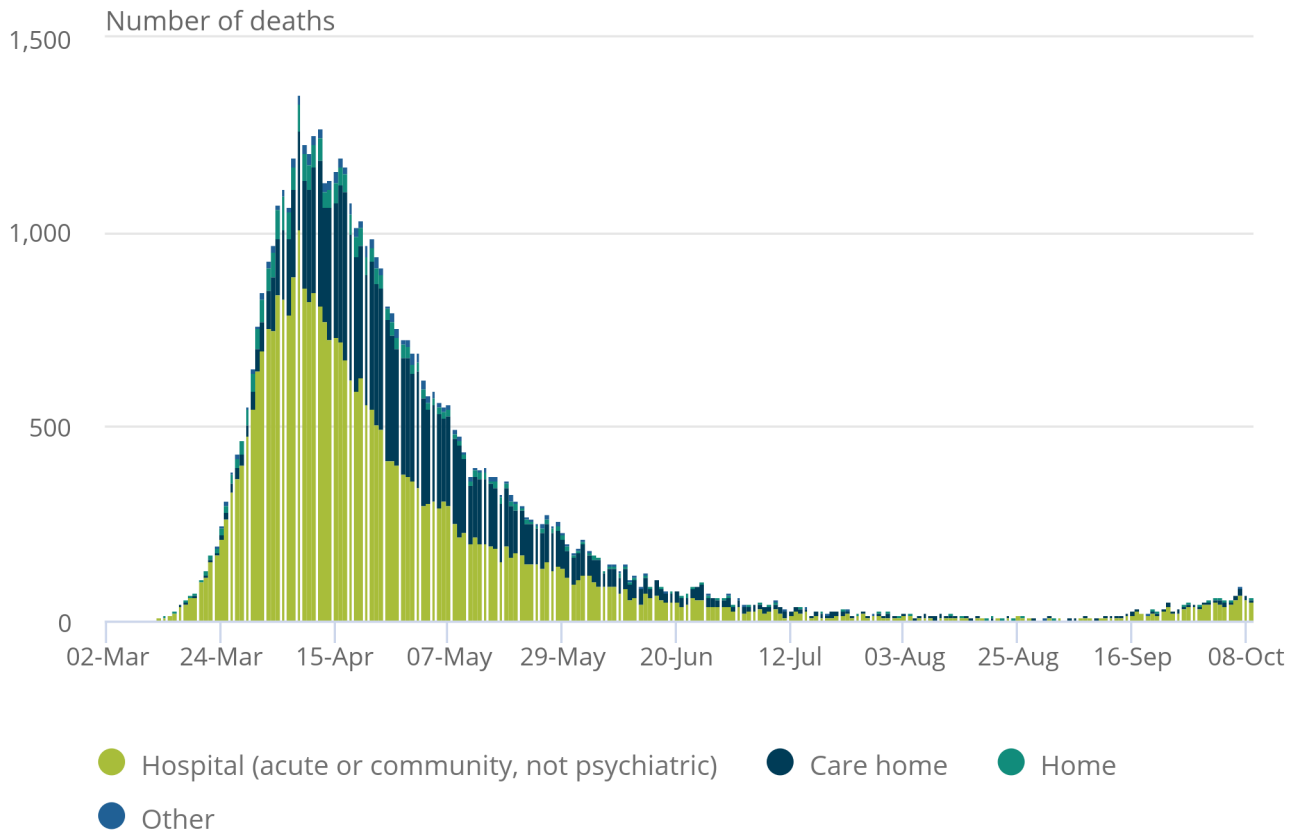
Looking in more detail at deaths in private homes in Week 41, males and females accounted for similar numbers of excess deaths (392 and 313 deaths respectively). Overall, 83.1% of the excess deaths in private homes were those aged 70 years and over (586 excess deaths). The [Deaths in private homes](#) publication 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 6: More than 75% of deaths involving COVID-19 that occurred in Week 41 were in hospital

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, occurring up to 9 October 2020 and registered up to 17 October 2020

Figure 6: More than 75% of deaths involving COVID-19 that occurred in Week 41 were in hospital

Number of deaths involving COVID-19 by place of occurrence, England and Wales, occurring up to 9 October 2020 and registered up to 17 October 2020



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 17 October 2020.
3. All figures for 2020 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, tenth 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. Two deaths involving COVID-19 occurred prior to this (in the week ending 31 January 2020 (Week 5) and the week ending 7 February 2020 (Week 6) and are not included in the chart.

Figure 6 is based on date of death for deaths registered up to 17 October 2020, rather than date of registration. This means 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 41, 79.1% of deaths occurred in hospitals, and care homes accounted for 13.9% 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), which 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 (Week 6).

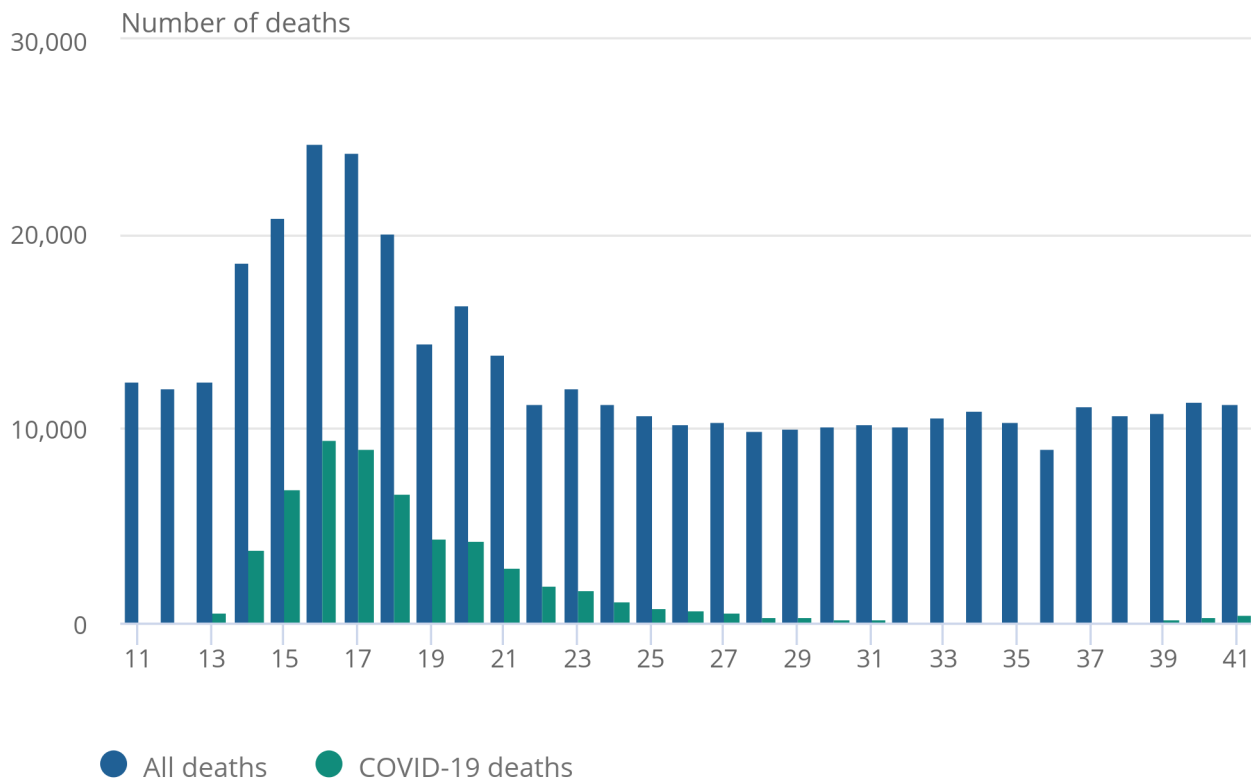
6 . Deaths registered in the UK

Figure 7: Deaths in the UK involving COVID-19 increased in Week 41 for the fifth consecutive week

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 13 March 2020 to week ending 9 October 2020

Figure 7: Deaths in the UK involving COVID-19 increased in Week 41 for the fifth consecutive week

Number of deaths registered by week, UK, week ending 13 March 2020 to week ending 9 October 2020



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

Notes:

1. Figures exclude deaths of non-residents.
2. Based on date a death was registered rather than occurred.
3. All figures for 2020 are provisional.
4. The International Classification of Diseases, tenth edition (ICD-10) definitions are as follows: coronavirus (COVID-19) (U07.1 and U07.2).
5. National Records of Scotland produce figures for [Scotland](#).
6. Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency produce figures for [Northern Ireland](#).

Across the UK, there were 11,359 deaths (all causes) registered in Week 41 (week ending 9 October 2020), which was 197 deaths higher than the UK five-year average and 85 deaths fewer than Week 40. Of these deaths, 474 involved the coronavirus (COVID-19), 131 deaths higher than in Week 40 (a 38.2% increase).

In Week 41, England had the highest number of deaths involving COVID-19 with 401 deaths, followed by Wales with 37 deaths, Scotland with 25 deaths and Northern Ireland with 11 deaths.

7 . Comparison of weekly death occurrences 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 9 October 2020 but were registered up to 17 October 2020, of those we have processed so far, the number involving the coronavirus (COVID-19) was 51,118. The [comparative number of death notifications](#) reported by the DHSC on GOV.UK where the deaths occurred within 28 days of testing was 37,956 and the number of deaths by date of death showed 38,104.

In Wales, including deaths that occurred up to 9 October 2020 but were registered up to 17 October 2020, of those we have processed so far, the number involving COVID-19 was 2,671; the comparative number of death notifications reported by the DHSC on GOV.UK where the death occurred within 28 days of testing was 1,682, and [PHW numbers](#), which come from the same source as the DHSC figures but are continuously updated, also showed 1,682 deaths.

8 . Deaths data

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

Dataset | Released 20 October 2020

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 20 October 2020

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 20 October 2020

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).

Filter these data

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](#)

[Back to table of contents](#)

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 based on the latest available death registrations, up to 17 October 2020.

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.

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
Coverage	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		
Inclusion	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
	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

Timeliness Registered in the week ending 9 October (week 41) Deaths which occurred in week 41 but were registered up to 17 October

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

	ONS COVID-19 deaths registered	ONS COVID-19 death occurrence (actual date of death)	Care Quality Commission deaths in care homes (date of notification received)	Care Inspectorate Wales deaths in care homes (date of notification received)
Coverage	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
	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
Inclusion	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
Timeliness	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
			Data are published weekly by ONS	Data are published weekly by Welsh Government
			Deaths which were notified to CQC from 10 April 2020	

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.

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest data and analysis](#)

Web page | Updated as and when new data become available

Brings together the latest data and analysis on the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in the UK and its effect on the economy and society.

[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 17 September 2020

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.

[Monthly Mortality Analysis](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 September 2020

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

[Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation](#)

Bulletin | Released 28 August 2020

Provisional counts of the number of deaths and age-standardised mortality rates involving COVID-19 between 1 March and 31 July 2020 in England and Wales. Figures are provided by age, sex, geographies down to local authority level, and deprivation indices.