

Covid-19 Related Deaths in Northern Ireland

Deaths Occurring During March 2020 to January 2021

Key Points

- There were 2,546 deaths involving Covid-19 between 1 March 2020 and 31 January 2021, accounting for 15.8% of all deaths.
- Taking into account the age structure of the population in Northern Ireland, the age-standardised mortality rate (ASMR) relating to deaths involving Covid-19 was 160.0 per 100,000 persons. Males had a significantly higher rate of death linked to Covid-19; the ASMR for males was 196.7 deaths per 100,000 of the male population compared with 133.5 deaths per 100,000 females (Figure 4).
- 57.7% of all Covid-19 related deaths to date occurred between November 2020 and January 2021 inclusive (3 out of the 11 months). ASMRs per 100,000 were highest in January 2021 (50.1 for males and 32.7 for females) and lowest in August 2020 (1.9 for males and 0.6 for females) (Figure 5).
- From March 2020 to January 2021, Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District (LGD) had the highest Covid-19 related ASMR with 204.0 deaths per 100,000 while in the more recent sub-period September 2020 to January 2021, Derry and Strabane LGD had the highest Covid-19 ASMR at 142.1 (per 100,000) (Figures 6A and 6B).
- Covid-19 related ASMRs were highest in the 20% most deprived areas at 188.3 deaths per 100,000 population, and lowest in the 20% least deprived areas at 137.5 deaths (per 100,000) (Figure 7).
- The highest Covid-19 related ASMR was found in urban areas (173.0 deaths per 100,000 population), and was significantly higher than in areas categorised as rural (139.5 deaths per 100,000 population) and mixed urban/rural (141.1 deaths per 100,000 population) (Figure 8).
- Proportions of Covid-19 related deaths in Northern Ireland by country of birth are in line with proportions in the Northern Ireland Census 2011 (Figure 9); 88.4% of Covid-19 related deaths were of people born in Northern Ireland.
- Covid-19 related deaths in persons of working age (aged 20-69) totalled 355 (13.9% of all Covid-19 deaths), of which 74 (20.8%) and 53 (14.9%) were in the skilled trades or elementary occupations groups respectively.

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Background

The Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA) publishes timely but provisional weekly counts of death registrations in Northern Ireland. To allow for registration and processing, these figures are published seven days after the week ends. From 3rd April 2020^A, the NISRA weekly deaths release was supplemented with deaths relating to Covid-19 (that is, where Covid-19 was mentioned on the death certificate, including in combination with other health conditions).

To meet user need for more information, this is the third^B report providing additional analysis over and above the weekly bulletin. This bulletin contains analysis of all Covid-19 related deaths that occurred (based on the date of death) in Northern Ireland in the eleven-month period between 1st March 2020 and 31st January 2021, taking account of the latest available death registrations up to and including 17th February 2021.

This report includes analyses of Covid-19 related deaths for age, sex and different geographical areas including Local Government Districts, area deprivation and urban/rural residence. As well as reporting on Covid-19 mortality rates from March 2020 - January 2021 overall, monthly mortality rates are also included. High level information on Covid-19 related deaths by occupation and by country of birth is also provided; these analyses are limited due to small numbers but are presented in light of user need. Some comparisons are made between Covid-19 related and non-Covid-19 related deaths to contextualise the statistics; further information is available in an accompanying spreadsheet.

This report is an Official Statistics publication and statistics are produced to the high professional standards as set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).

This analysis has been supported by the ADR-NI^C. The content of this bulletin will be kept under review and more detail may be presented in future bulletins.

Covid-19 Definition

Deaths due to Covid-19 included in this bulletin reflect where Covid-19 or 'suspected' or 'probable' Covid-19 was mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, including in combination with other health conditions. This bulletin contains analysis of all Covid-19 related deaths occurring (based on date of death) in Northern Ireland between 1st March 2020 and 31st January 2021.

^A Publication date 3rd April reporting on deaths up to week ending 27 March 2020.

^B <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/covid-19-related-deaths-northern-ireland>

^C <https://www.adruk.org/about-us/our-partnership/adr-northern-ireland/>

Date of Occurrence and Date of Registration

This bulletin is based on the **date the death occurred** (rather than date of registration as commonly used in official death statistics). Death registration information is collected by the General Register Office Northern Ireland. Data included in this report are provisional as numbers reported as occurring in a certain time period can change over time, i.e. a death that occurred in August can be registered much later, for example, if referred to the coroner. The NISRA weekly deaths registrations report will continue to report provisional deaths involving Covid-19 in Northern Ireland registered in each week (ending on a Friday) and compiled at the end of the following week.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, a number of changes have been made to the usual process of certifying and registering a death which have been enabled by the Coronavirus Act 2020^D. More detail is available from the [Department of Health website](#) and the weekly report of [death registrations in Northern Ireland](#). The latter also explains the key differences between [the daily Northern Ireland Government updates](#) and [dashboard](#) provided by the Department of Health, and NISRA's death registration statistics.

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates in this report have been calculated based on the number of deaths occurring over an 11 month period from 1st March 2020 to 31st January 2021.

The number of deaths occurring in a population is useful for determining the magnitude of a public health problem. However, **mortality rates** are used when making comparisons between population groups (for example, comparing males and females or geographies) or when comparing trends over time. Mortality rates are a measure of the frequency of occurrence of death in a particular population at risk during a particular time period.

An age-specific mortality rate allows comparison between specified age groups; it is expressed as the number of new deaths per 100,000 population at risk. Five-year age or ten-year age group categories are commonly used.

Mortality rates generally increase with age. A population with a greater proportion of older people is expected to have more deaths per population. To adjust for different age profiles in different populations (e.g. different regions or countries), statistical techniques are used to adjust or 'standardize' mortality rates among populations to be compared. **Age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs)** are presented per 100,000 people and are standardised to the [2013 European Standard Population](#).

Rounding

Percentages included in the figures and charts do not always add to 100 per cent due to rounding.

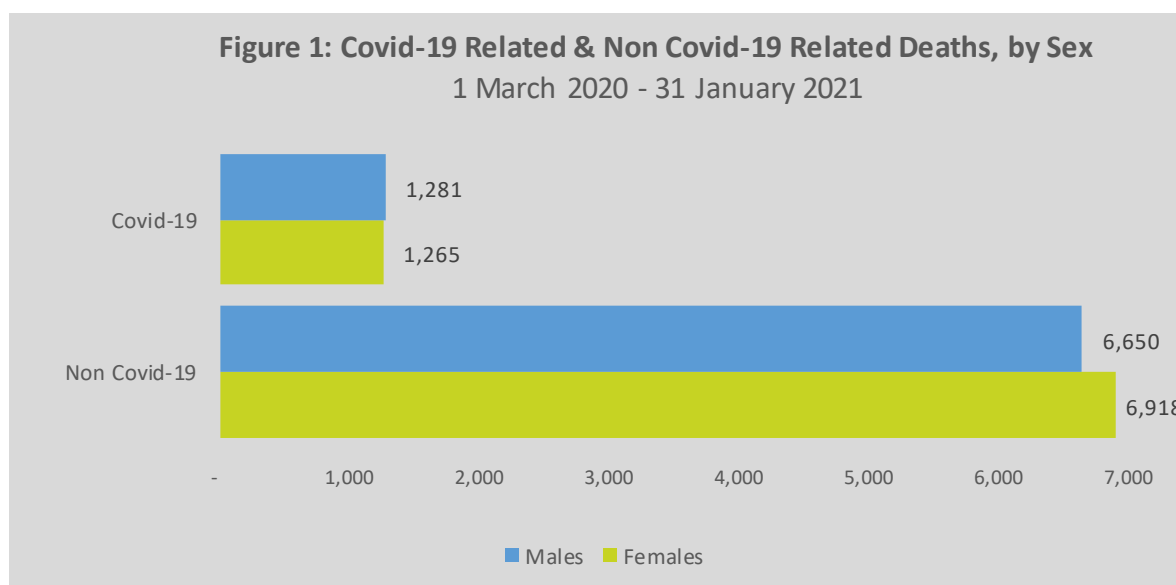
^D <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/7/introduction/enacted>

Population Estimates

The 2019 Mid-year population estimates for Northern Ireland have been used to calculate all mortality rates. They reflect the resident population of Northern Ireland based on the most recent Census, allowing for births, deaths, net migration and ageing of the population since 2011. The specific population estimates used to calculate rates are detailed in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#). The 2020 mid-year population estimates are due to be published in June 2021. Further information on population estimates, and their methodology is available from the [NISRA website](#).

How many Covid-19 related deaths have there been?

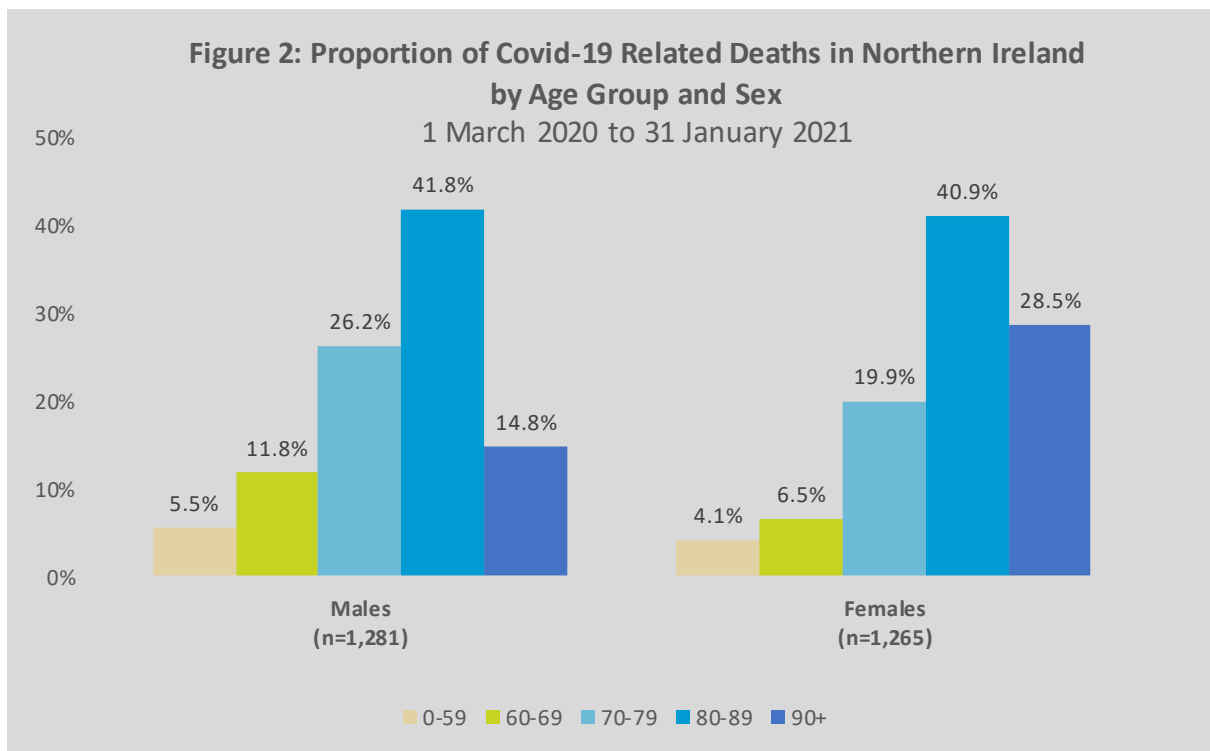
From 1st March to 31st January 2021, 16,114 deaths occurred in Northern Ireland (Figure 1). This includes 2,546 Covid-19 related deaths, thereby accounting for 15.8% of all deaths during the period. The first Covid-19 related death occurred on 18th March. Of all Covid-19 related deaths occurring during this period, 50.3% were male (1,281) and 49.7% were female (1,265). For non Covid-19 related deaths during the reporting period, males (n=6,650) and females (n=6,918) accounted for 49.0% and 51.0% of deaths respectively.



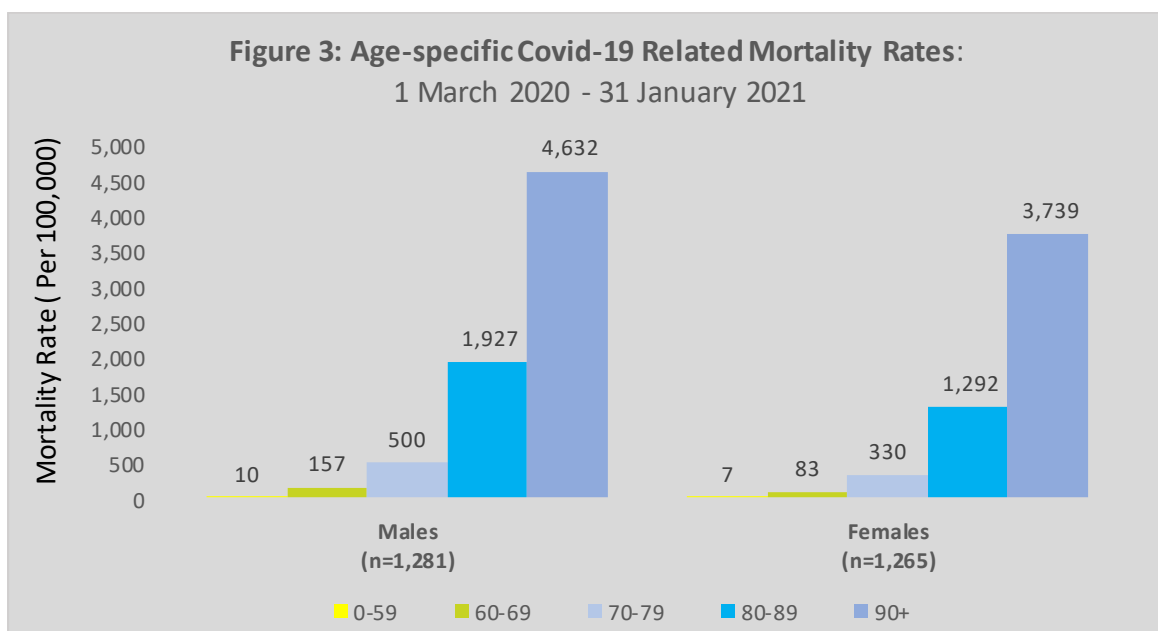
Impact of Covid-19 Related Deaths on Different Age-groups

Figure 2 shows that, between March 2020 and January 2021, 41.8% of male and 40.9% of female Covid-19 related deaths were among people aged 80-89 years. However, these numbers do not take account of differences in population sizes. For example, persons aged 80-89 years in Northern Ireland account for 3.0% and 4.2% of the male and female population respectively^E.

^E <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2019-mid-year-population-estimates-northern-ireland>

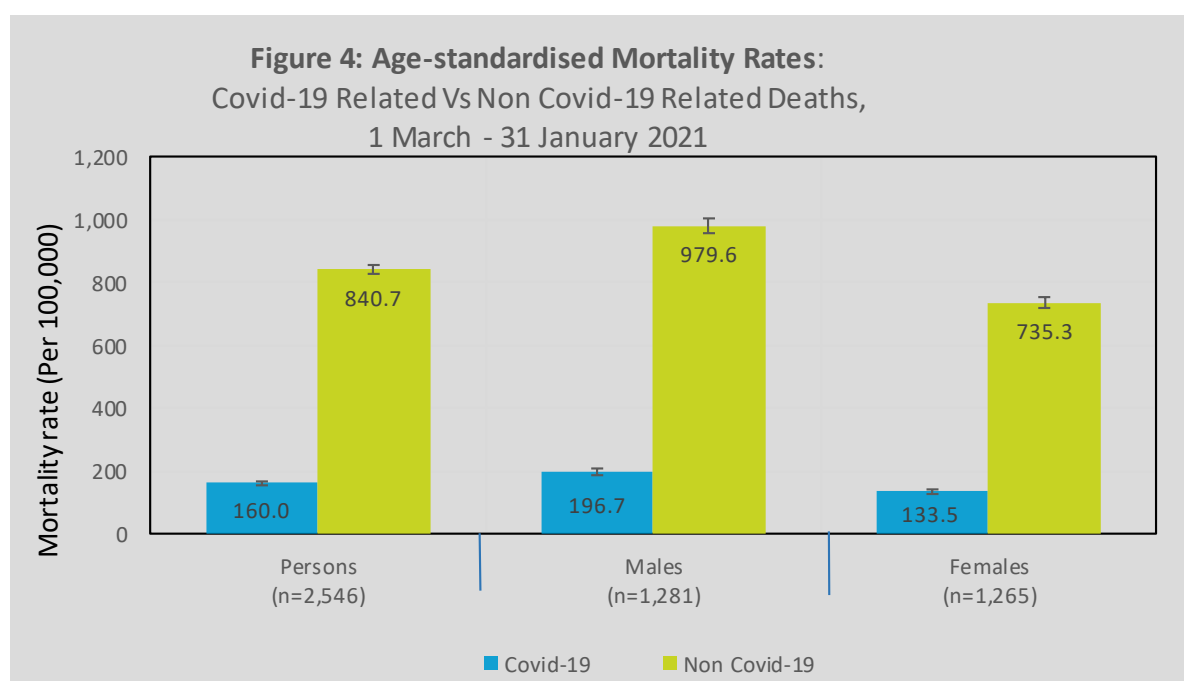


Looking instead at the age-specific mortality rates for males and females (Figure 3), the mortality rate increased consistently with age, with notable increases evident in males and females between the 80-89 and 90+ age groups. The age group 90 years and over had the highest age-specific mortality rate for both males (4,632 per 100,000 males) and females (3,739 per 100,000 females). Across all age-groups, males had a higher age-specific Covid-19 mortality rate than females. There were similar numbers of males and females in the Covid-19 related deaths (Figure 1), however, as there are fewer males than females in the older age groups, males had a proportionately higher rate of death.



Age-standardised Mortality Rates: Covid-19 related and Non Covid-19

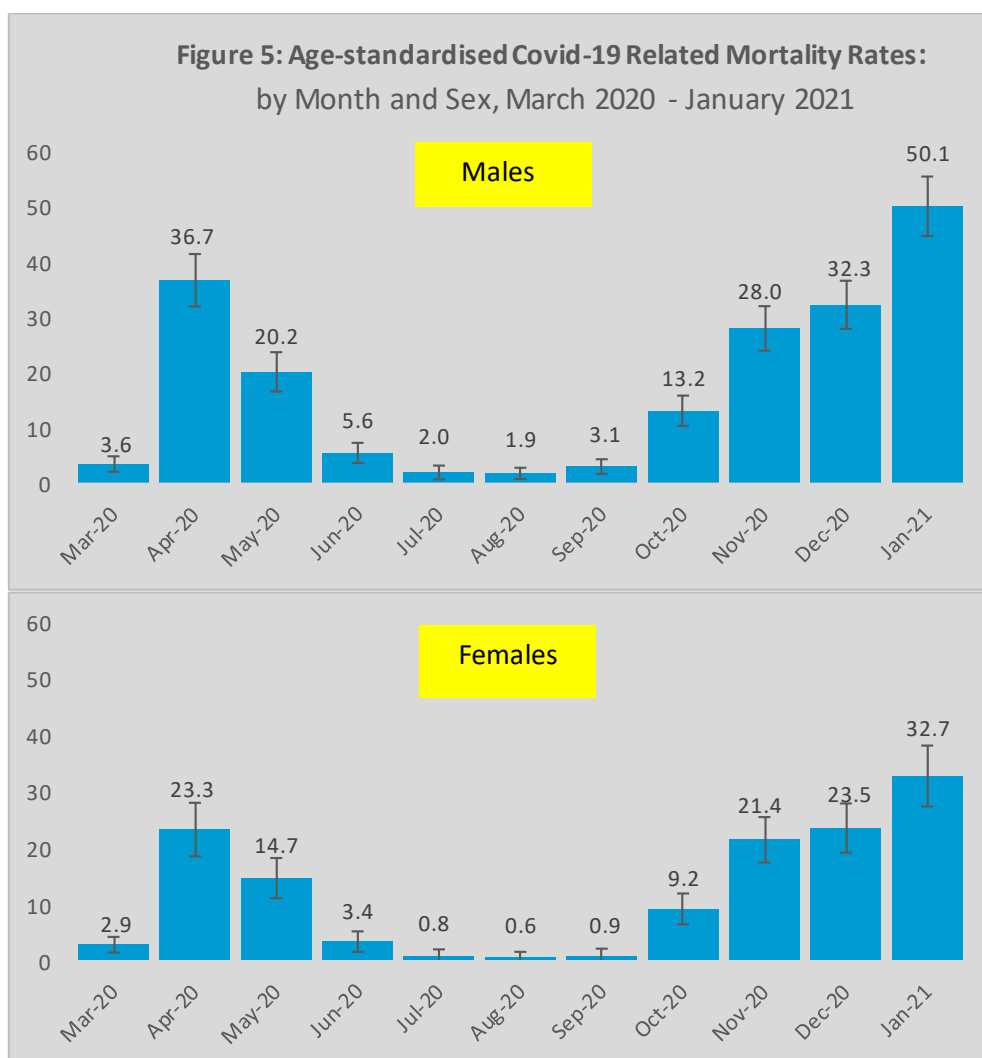
Figure 4 shows that after taking into account the age structure of the Northern Ireland population, the Covid-19 related ASMR for March 2020 to January 2021 was 160.0 per 100,000 persons compared to 840.7 per 100,000 persons for non Covid-19 deaths. Covid-19 related ASMRs were significantly higher for males than for females over the reporting period (196.7 vs 133.5 per 100,000 population). This was also true for deaths not involving Covid-19: ASMRs for non Covid-19 deaths (adjusting for the age-structure of the population) were significantly higher for males than for females (979.6 vs 735.3 per 100,000 population). However, the magnitude of the difference is larger in the former, with the Covid-19 related ASMR being 47.3% higher in males than females, and 33.2% higher for non Covid-19 deaths.



Lower and upper 95% confidence limits have been provided in Figures 4, 5, 6A, 7A, 7B and 8. These form a **confidence interval**, which is a measure of the statistical precision of an estimate and shows the range of uncertainty around the estimated figure. As a general rule, non-overlapping confidence intervals are considered to be statistically significant.

Age-standardised Covid-19 Related Mortality Rates by Month^F and Sex: March 2020 - January 2021

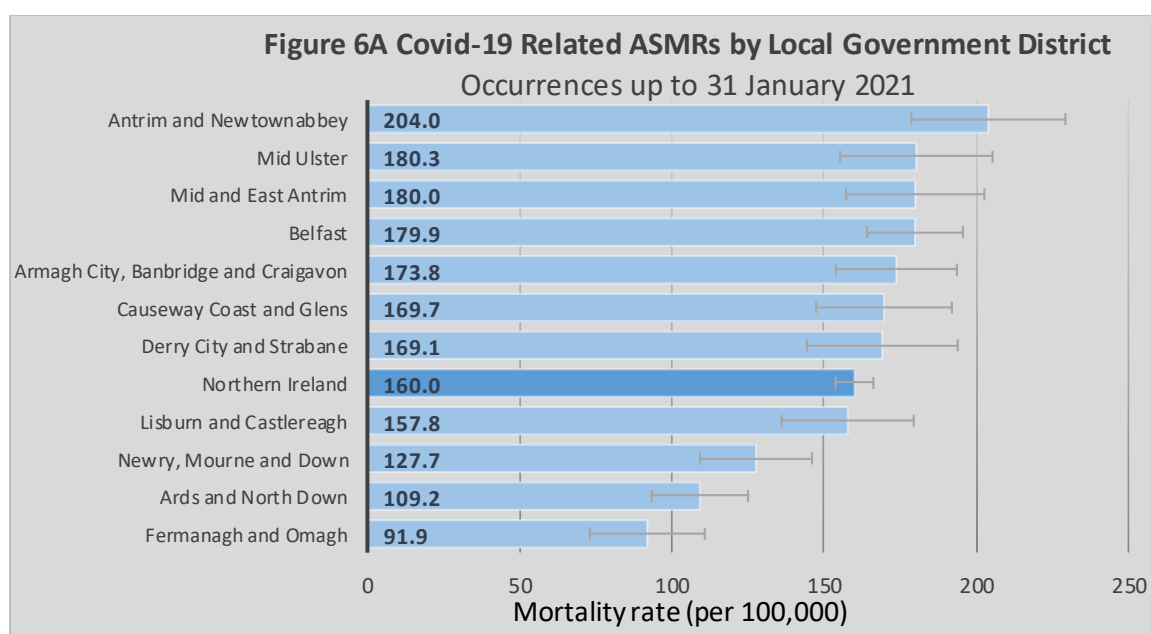
In the early part of the pandemic, Covid-19 related ASMRs (per 100,000) were highest in April 2020 (36.7 for males and 23.3 for females) and declined every month thereafter to August 2020 (1.9 for males and 0.6 for females). From August 2020, Covid-19 related ASMRs increased every month to peak in January 2021 (50.1 for males and 32.7 for females), the latest month for which data are available (Figure 5). ASMRs for each month for non-Covid-19 related mortality are included in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#). Over the period March 2020 to January 2021, 57.7% of Covid-19 related deaths occurred between November 2020 and January 2021 inclusive.



^F The sum of the individual monthly ASMR rates in Figure 5 will add up to the 6 monthly ASMR rate from Figure 4.

Covid-19 Related Deaths in Different Areas of Northern Ireland

Age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs) for Covid-19 related deaths between 1 March 2020 and 31 January 2021 by Local Government District (LGD)⁶ are reported in Figure 6A. ASMRs for Covid-19 related deaths by Assembly Area (AA) are included in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#). Over the period March 20 to January 21, Antrim & Newtownabbey Local Government District (LGD) recorded the highest Covid-19 mortality rate (per 100,000) of 204.0, followed by Mid Ulster LGD (180.3), Mid & East Antrim LGD (180.0) and Belfast LGD (179.9). Fermanagh & Omagh LGD had the lowest Covid-19 related mortality rate of 91.9 (per 100,000), followed by Ards & North Down (109.2 per 100,000). Covid-19 rates (per 100,000) were highest in two Belfast Assembly Areas – West (222.0) and North (214.6) and lowest in South Down (84.0) and North Down (91.3), see [accompanying spreadsheet](#).



Figures 6B & 6C provide a further breakdown in Covid ASMRs by LGD for occurrences between (i) March and August 2020 and (ii) September 2020 and January 2021, to broadly represent waves one and two of the pandemic. There were notable regional differences in Covid-19 related mortality rates within Northern Ireland between these two time periods. Between March and August 2020, Covid-19 related ASMRs (per 100,000) were highest in Belfast LGD (90.0) followed by Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD (73.1). Fermanagh & Omagh LGD had the lowest Covid-19 related ASMR (17.2), followed by the neighbouring Derry & Strabane LGD (27.0). In contrast, between September 2020 and January 2021, Derry & Strabane LGD had the highest Covid-19 related ASMR (142.1), followed by Mid Ulster (140.3) while the LGDs with the lowest Covid-19 ASMRs (per 100,000) were Ards & North Down (56.1), Fermanagh & Omagh (74.8) and Belfast (89.9).

⁶ Local Government Districts (LGD) were assigned based on the usual address of the deceased, as recorded on the death certificate. If the usual address of the deceased was not provided or the deceased was usually resident outside of Northern Ireland, the place of death address was used (this is approximately 0.4% of deaths per year).

Figure 6B: Covid-19 Related Age-standardised Mortality Rates (per 100,000): Occurrences (i) March to August 2020 and (ii) September 2020 to 31 January 2021

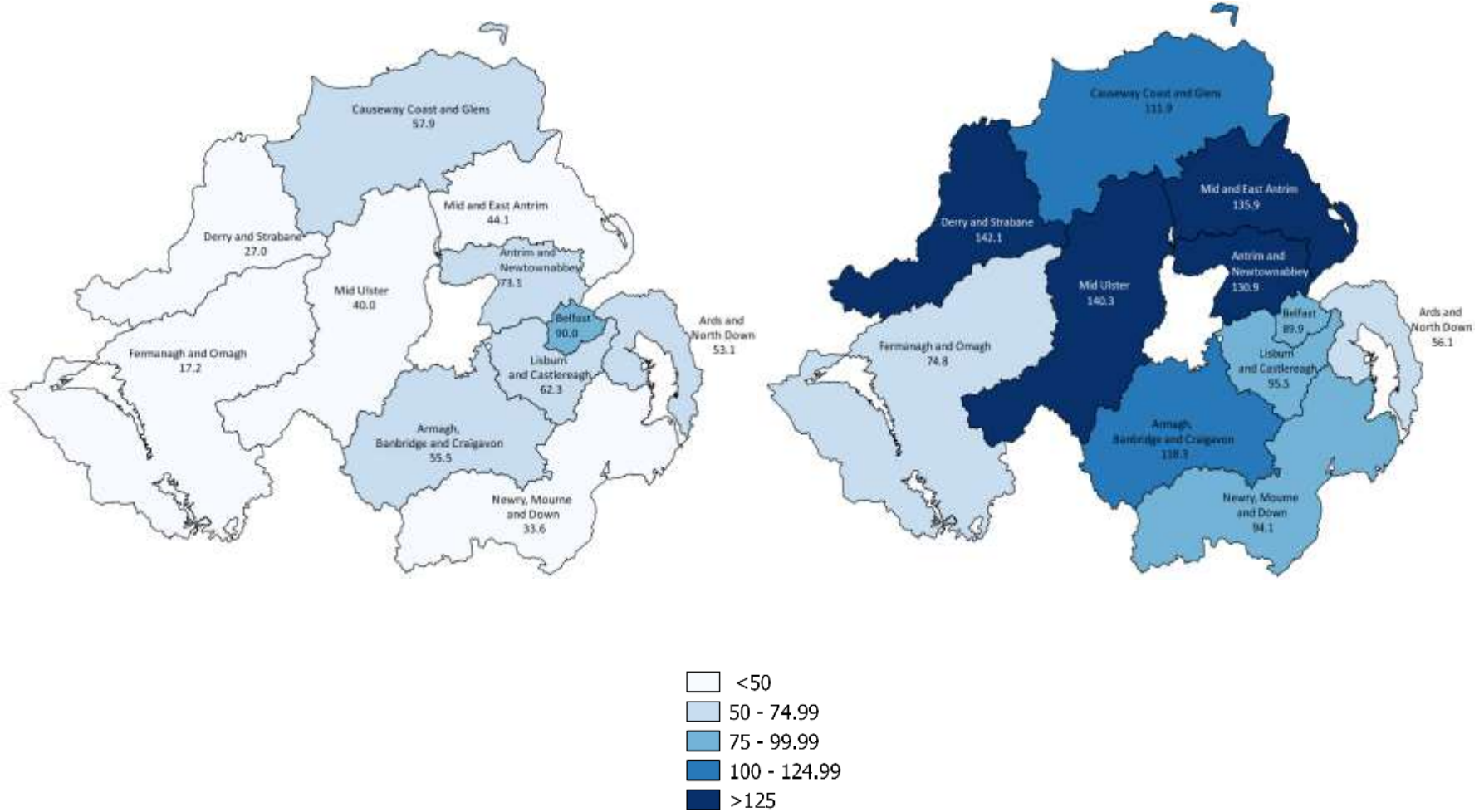
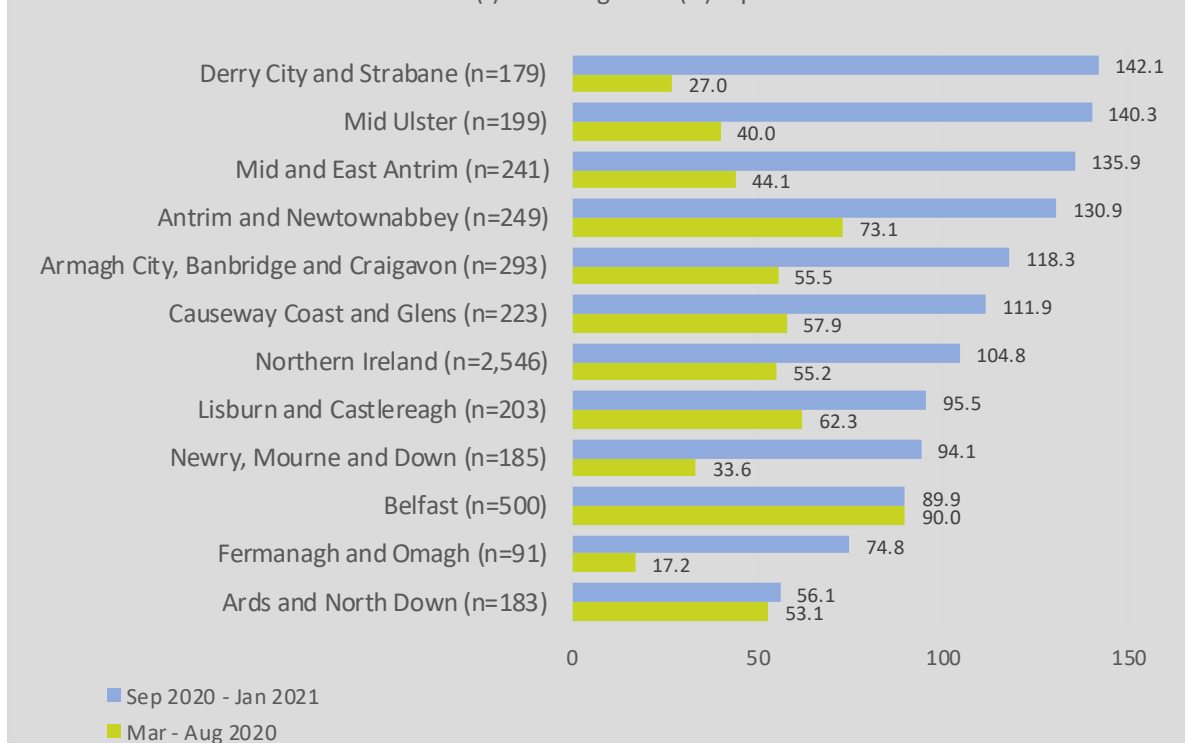


Figure 6C Covid-19 Related ASMRs by Local Government District

Occurrences (i) Mar - Aug 20 & (ii) Sep 20 - Jan 21

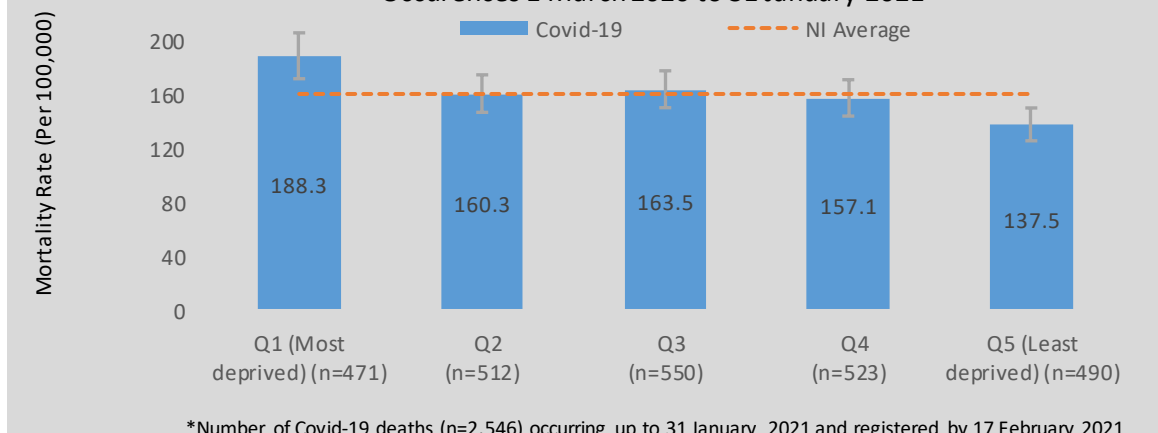


Covid-19 Related Deaths in Areas of Deprivation and in Urban/rural Areas

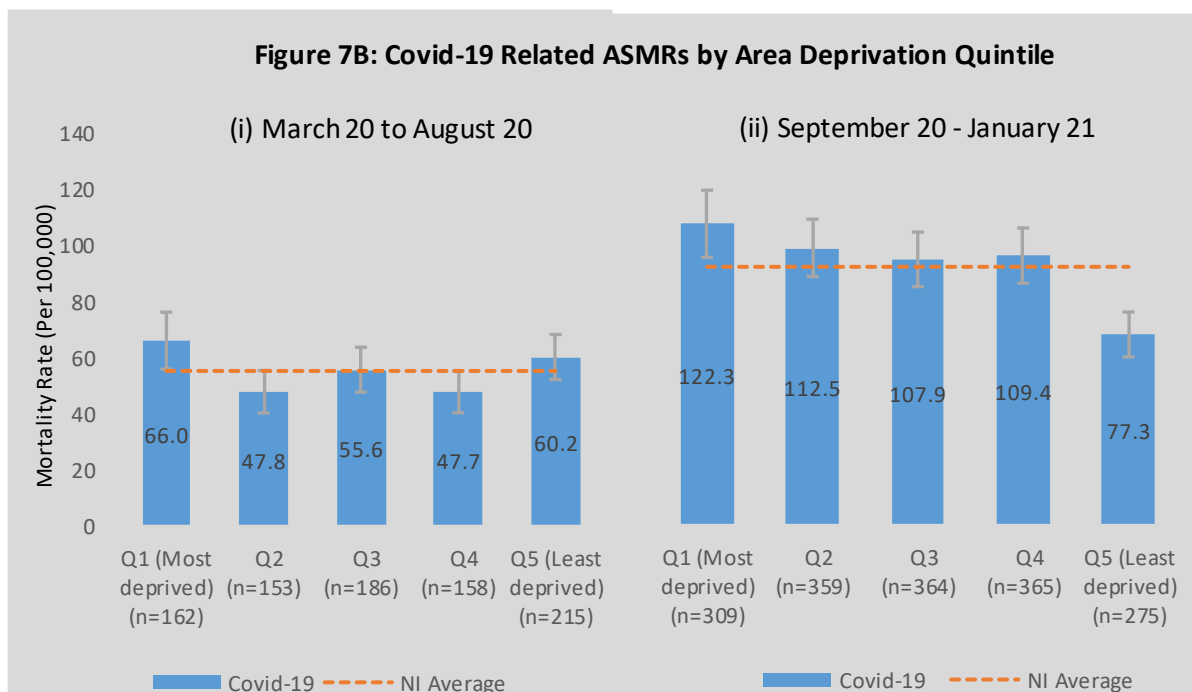
Age-standardised mortality rates were calculated for Covid-19 related deaths by area deprivation (Figures 7A & 7B) and by Urban/Rural residence (Figure 8). Equivalent ASMRs for non Covid-19 related deaths by area deprivation and by Urban/Rural residence are included in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#). Between March 2020 and January 2021 (Figure 7A), taking into account the age structure of the population, the Covid-19 mortality rate (per 100,000 population) was 36.9% higher in the most deprived areas (Quintile 1) at 188.3 compared to the 20% least deprived areas (Quintile 5) at 137.5.

Figure 7A: Covid-19 Related ASMRs by Area Deprivation Quintile

Occurrences 1 March 2020 to 31 January 2021



There were notable differences in Covid-19 ASMR's (per 100,000) by area deprivation (Figure 7B) when comparing deaths occurring between (i) March and August 2020 and (ii) September 2020 and January 2021. Between March and September 2020, Covid-19 ASMR's (per 100,000) were highest in the 20% most deprived areas (Quintile 1) at 66.0, followed by the 20% least deprived areas (Quintile 5) at 60.2 deaths. Between September 2020 and January 2021, a socio economic gradient was observed with Covid-19 related ASMR's (per 100,000) highest in the 20% most deprived areas (122.3) and lowest in the 20% least deprived areas (77.3).



The Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017)^H is a measure of area disadvantage. The deprivation measure identifies seven separate domains of deprivation and an overall summary measure. This overall summary measure was used to assign individuals to one of five groups (or quintiles), ranging from most deprived to least deprived, based on usual address of residence. If the usual address of the deceased was not provided or the deceased was resident outside of Northern Ireland, the place of death address was used. It should be noted that there are different deprivation measurements for England, Scotland and Wales, which are not directly comparable to NIMDM.

The 2015 Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements^I provides a default definition of urban settlements, based on settlement boundaries and a population of 5,000 or more residents in the 2011 Census. Each Super Output Area (SOA) can be classified as either urban, rural or mixed urban/rural depending on the proportion of its population being within an urban settlement^J. The 2019 mid-year population estimates for these groups of SOAs were provided by NISRA Census Office.^K

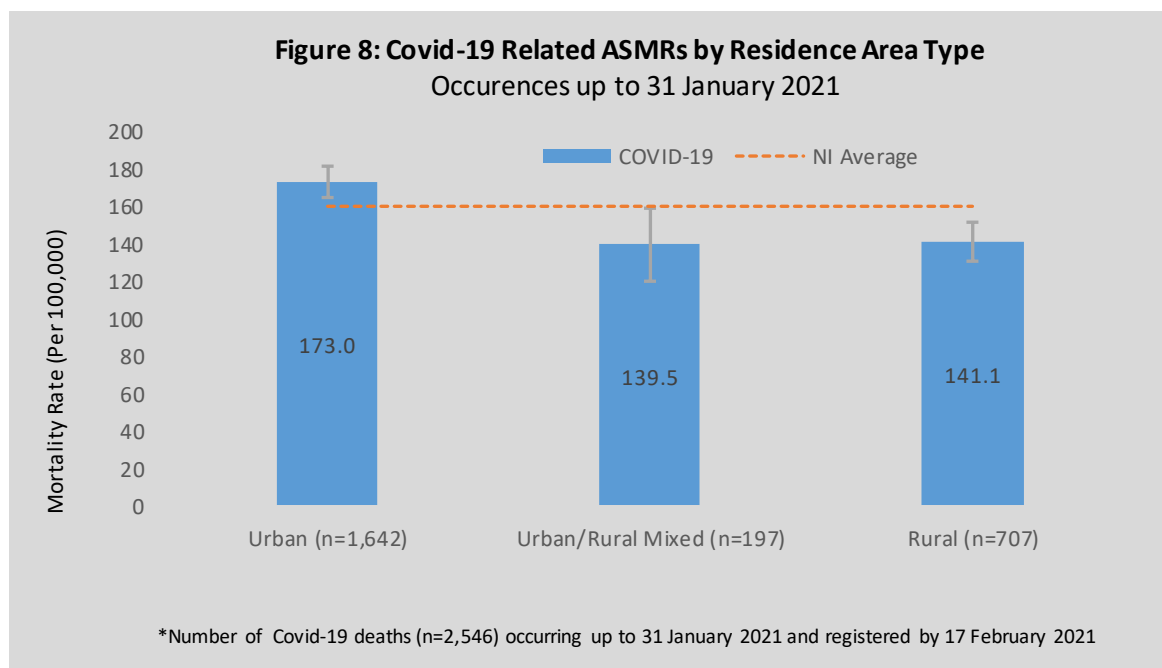
^H <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>

^I Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements, available at: <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/settlement-2015-documentation>

^J Settlement 2015 Look up Table, available at <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/settlement-2015-documentation>

^K Bespoke requests published at <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/population/commissioned-data-requests>.

The highest Covid-19 related ASMR was in urban areas (173.0 deaths per 100,000 population), and was significantly higher than ASMRs in areas categorised as rural (141.1 deaths per 100,000 population) and mixed urban/rural (139.5 deaths per 100,000 population).



Covid-19 related deaths by Country of birth

There is interest in many countries, including the United Kingdom, on whether Covid-19 has had a disproportionate impact on black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups. In Northern Ireland and England & Wales, information about the ethnicity of the deceased person is not collected when a death is registered. Data linkage as part of the ADR^L investment will be undertaken to analyse all-cause mortality/ excess deaths during the Covid-19 pandemic with a specific focus on Covid-19 deaths including, where numbers allow, an analysis of the impact on BAME groups, religion, disability groups and other socio-demographic markers in Northern Ireland^M.

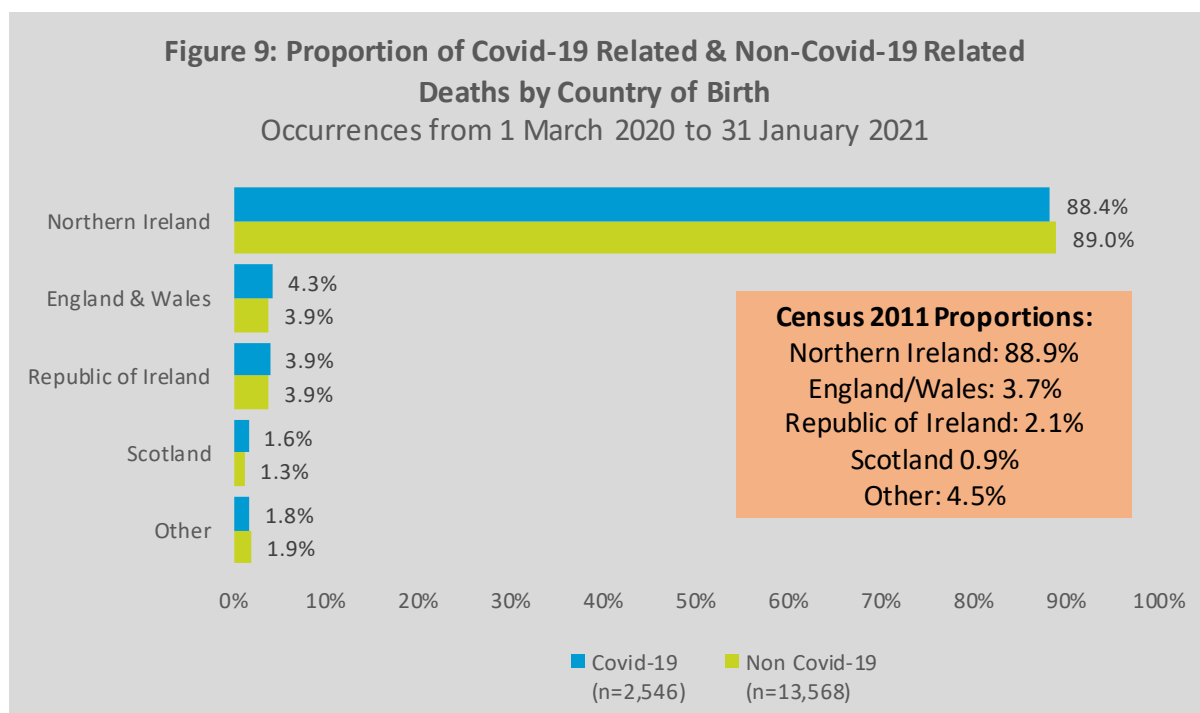
However, information on the country of birth recorded on death certificates is available and is meaningful in the Northern Ireland context^N, although it is acknowledged that country of birth does not equate to BAME group. Figure 9 shows that the majority of all deaths in Northern Ireland (88.4% Covid-19 related deaths and 89.0% non Covid-19 deaths) between 1st March 2020 and 31st January 2021 were Northern Ireland born persons. Proportions of

^L See Glossary and <https://www.adruk.org/about-us/our-partnership/adr-northern-ireland/>

^M The Office for National Statistics has previously carried out [linkage work](#) with the 2011 Census to enable relevant analysis for England and Wales.

^N Northern Ireland has a small ethnic minority population and migration peaked more recently than 2011 when the last Census took place: On Census Day 2011, 1.8 per cent (32,400) of the resident population belonged to minority ethnic groups.

Covid-19 related deaths in Northern Ireland by country of birth are in line with proportions from the [Northern Ireland Census in 2011](#).



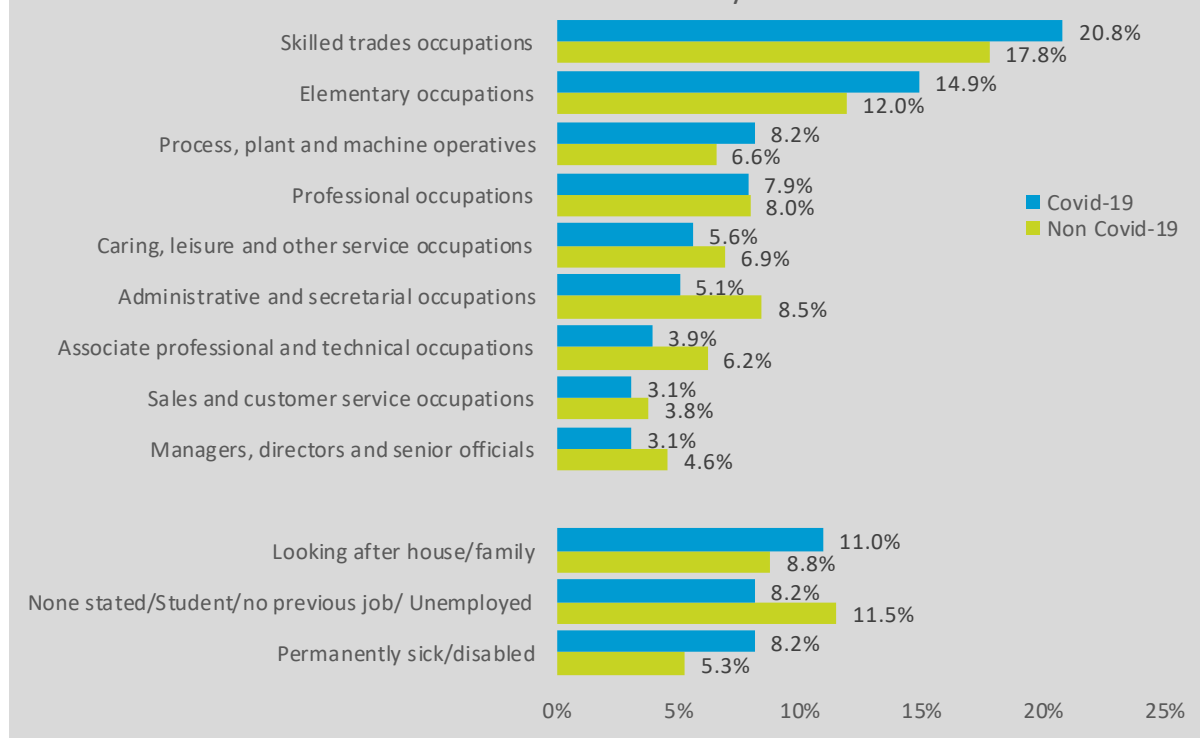
Covid-19 Related Deaths by Occupational Group

In Northern Ireland, information about the last known occupation of the deceased person is collected when a death is registered. Between 1st March 2020 and 31st January 2021, there were a total of 355 Covid-19 related deaths in the working age population (taken as aged 20 to 69 years in this analysis) in Northern Ireland. Occupation was defined using the [Standard Occupational Classification 2010 \(SOC 2010\)](#)^o. Figure 10 shows the proportion of Covid-19 related and non Covid-19 related deaths for the nine major groups of occupation. The 355 Covid-19 related deaths in persons of working age (aged 20-69) represent 13.9% of all Covid-19 deaths of which, 74 (20.8%) and 53 (14.9%) were in the skilled trades or elementary occupations groups respectively. The occupational groups 'skilled trades' and 'elementary occupations' also had the highest proportions of non Covid-19 deaths (17.8% skilled trades & 12.0% elementary occupations).

Caution should be advised when interpreting occupations reported on death certificates. The occupation recorded on the death certificate is reported by the informant and likely reflects the deceased's main lifetime occupation which may differ to their occupation at the time of death. It is also possible that, when they died, the deceased was retired, unemployed or in a different job altogether. The analysis only considers the occupation of the deceased and occupations of other persons in the household have not been taken into account and could increase exposure to Covid-19 for persons in the same household.

^o For further information on SOC groupings, see the glossary

Figure 10: Proportion of Covid-19 Related (n=355) & Non-Covid-19 Related (n=3,127) Deaths by Major Occupation Group: Occurrences to 31 January 2021



Major Occupational groups can be subdivided into more than 350 occupations and are included in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#). Of the 355 Covid-19 related deaths of those who are working age, 26 (7.3%) indicated a health and social care occupation^P. Of the 3,127 non Covid-19 related deaths, 255 (8.2%) indicated a health and social care occupation.

Other Covid-19 Statistics in Northern Ireland

Cause of death coding to the ICD-10^Q classification is carried out by ONS on NISRA's behalf on a quarterly basis. This means that quarterly statistics will be the first output to report deaths according to underlying primary cause. These statistics are available up to Quarter 3 2020 (end September 2020)^R. For the period, March to September 2020, Covid-19 was the underlying, primary cause of death in 89.5%ST percent of all deaths which mentioned Covid-19 on the death certificate. Updated statistics on excess mortality in Northern Ireland based on deaths occurring from March – December 2020 will be published on 4 March.

^P See glossary for further information on health and social care occupation codes

^Q 10th edition of the International Classification of Disease Codes (ICD-10 codes).

^R <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/registar-general-quarterly-tables-2020>

^S Based on the time period in which a death was registered.

^T <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Covid-19%20related%20deaths%20and%20pre-existing%20conditions%20in%20Northern%20Ireland%20March%20to%20November%202020.pdf>

Glossary

The information used to produce statistics on deaths occurring in Northern Ireland is based on registrations on the Northern Ireland General Register Office's Registration System (NIROS). Daily extracts of registration records from NIROS are processed by the NISRA Vital Statistics Unit.

Mortality Rates

Mortality rates are used when making comparisons between population groups (for example, comparing males and females) or when comparing trends over time. Mortality rates are a measure of the frequency of occurrence of death in a particular population at risk during a particular time period. Two different types of mortality rates have been used in this report:

1. **Age-specific mortality rates** (crude rates) are calculated to allow comparison between specified age groups. They are the number of events (e.g. Covid-19 deaths) per 100,000 population at risk and are calculated for a certain time period (from 1 March to 31 January 2021 in this report).
2. **Age-standardised mortality rates (ASMRs)** are 'adjusted' rates that take into account underlying differences in population structure (e.g. age and sex) relative to a 'reference' or standard population. Standardisation is important as differences in population structure between regions can strongly affect the numbers of deaths. For example, an area with an older population will have higher numbers of deaths. Age-standardised mortality rates therefore allow for differences in the age structure of populations and allow valid comparisons to be made between geographical areas, the sexes and over time.

Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM, 2017)

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 (NIMDM 2017) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the NIMDM 2017 is based on the idea of distinct domains of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. The overall MDM is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific domains of deprivation. Further detail can be found from the NISRA Website: <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>

Super Output Areas (SOA)

Northern Ireland is split into 890 spatial areas known as Super Output Areas (SOAs), with an average population of around 2,100 people. The number of SOAs in each of the 11 Local Government Districts (LGDs) ranges from 49 in Fermanagh & Omagh to 174 in Belfast. The number of SOAs in each of the 18 Assembly Areas ranges from 40 in Belfast East to 59 in Strangford.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

Occupation was defined using the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC 2010). Full lists of occupations used in the analysis are reported in the accompanying spreadsheet, and descriptions of these can be found in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) SOC Hierarchy. https://onsdigital.github.io/dp-classification-tools/standard-occupational-classification/ONS_SOC_hierarchy_view.html

Definition of Health and Social Care workers

Deaths among health and social care workers were defined using the following 4 digit occupational codes and names.

Health care Workers				Social Care Workers	
1181	Health services and public health managers and directors	2229	Therapy professionals n.e.c.	1242	Residential, day and domiciliary care managers and proprietors
1241	Health care practice managers	2231	Nurses	2442	Social workers
2211	Medical practitioners	2232	Midwives	3235	Counsellors
2212	Psychologists	3213	Paramedics	3239	Welfare and housing associate professionals n.e.c.
2213	Pharmacists	3217	Pharmaceutical technicians	6144	Houseparents and residential wardens
2214	Ophthalmic opticians	3218	Medical and dental technicians	6145	Care workers and home carers
2215	Dental practitioners	3219	Health associate professionals n.e.c.	6147	Care escorts
2217	Medical radiographers	4211	Medical secretaries		
2218	Podiatrists	6141	Nursing auxiliaries and assistants		
2219	Health professionals n.e.c.	6142	Ambulance staff (excluding paramedics)		
2221	Physiotherapists	6143	Dental nurses		
2222	Occupational therapists	7114	Pharmacy and other dispensing assistants		
2223	Speech and language therapists	9271	Hospital porters		

95% Confidence Intervals (CIs)

A confidence interval is a measure of the uncertainty around a specific estimate. If a confidence interval is 95%, it is expected that the interval will contain the true value on 95 occasions if repeated 100 times. As intervals around estimates widen, the level of uncertainty about where the true value lies increases. The size of the interval around the estimate is strongly related to the number of deaths, prevalence of health states and the size of the underlying population.

Statistical Significance

The term “significant” refers to statistically significant changes or differences. Significance has been determined using the 95% confidence intervals, where instances of non-overlapping confidence intervals between estimates indicate the difference is unlikely to have arisen from random fluctuation.

Administrative Data Research Northern Ireland (ADR NI)

Administrative Data Research Northern Ireland (ADR NI) is a partnership between the Administrative Data Research Centre Northern Ireland (ADRC NI, comprising Queen’s University Belfast and Ulster University), and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Together they support the acquisition, linking and analysis of administrative data sets, developing cutting-edge research to improve knowledge, policymaking and public service delivery.

List of Tables

Data accompanying this bulletin are available from the [NISRA website](#) in Excel format. The spreadsheet includes the following tables.

- Table 1:** Deaths in Northern Ireland (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related), by Sex and Age-group, 1 March 2020 to 31 January 2021
- Table 2A:** Number of (a) Covid-19 Related & (b) Non Covid-19 Related deaths, ASMRs^U by Sex, Northern Ireland, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 2B:** Number of (a) Covid-19 Related & (b) Non Covid-19 Related Deaths, Age-specific Mortality Rates by Sex, Northern Ireland, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 3:** Number of (a) Covid-19 Related and (b) Non Covid-19 Related deaths, and ASMRs by Month, Northern Ireland, 1 March 2020- 31 January 2021
- Chart 1** Covid-19 Related and Non Covid-19 Related Deaths (A) & ASMRs (B) by Sex, Northern Ireland, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Chart 2** Covid-19 Related (A&B) and Non Covid-19 Related (C&D) Monthly ASMRs by Sex, Northern Ireland, 1 March 2020- 31 January 2021
- Chart 3** Covid-19 Related and Non-Covid-19 Related: Proportion of Deaths by Age-group (A&B) and Age-specific Mortality Rates (C&D), Northern Ireland, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 4** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by Local Government District (LGD) and by Assembly Area (AA), 1 March 2020- 31 January 2021
- Chart 4** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by Local Government District (A&B) and by Assembly Area (C&D), 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 5** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by Local Government District, Occurrences (i) March – August 2020 & (ii) 1 September 2020 - 31 January 2021.
- Chart 5** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by Local Government District, Occurrences: (i) March – August 2020 & (ii) 1 September 2020 – 31 January 2021.
- Table 6** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by (A) Area Deprivation & (B) Urban/rural Residency, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Chart 6** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by Area Deprivation (A&B) & Urban/rural Residency (C&D), 1 March 2020 – 31 January 2021
- Table 7** ASMRs (Covid-19 Related & Non-Covid 19 Related) by Area Deprivation & Urban/rural Residency: Occurrences (i) 1 March 2020 - 31 August 2020 & (ii) 1 September 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 8** Deaths in Northern Ireland (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19) by Country of Birth, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Chart 7** Proportion of Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related Deaths by Country of Birth, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 9** Deaths in Northern Ireland (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Related) by Occupation Group, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Chart 8** Proportion of (A) Covid-19 Related & (B) Non Covid-19 Related Deaths by Occupation Group, 1 March 2020 - 31 January 2021
- Table 10** Deaths involving Covid-19 and Non-Covid-19 by individual occupation (those aged 20-69 years)

^U ASMRs - Age-standardised Mortality Rates

Links to Relevant Publications

A range of data and analysis on Covid-19 in Northern Ireland and its effect on the economy and society can be accessed at:

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/ni-summary-statistics/coronavirus-covid-19-statistics>

Covid-19 related Deaths in Northern Ireland: deaths occurring during March to August 2020

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/covid-19-related-deaths-northern-ireland>

Weekly death registrations in Northern Ireland, 2020

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/weekly-deaths>

Covid-19 related deaths and pre-existing conditions in Northern Ireland: March to

November 2020 [https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Covid-](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Covid-19%20related%20deaths%20and%20pre-existing%20conditions%20in%20Northern%20Ireland%20March%20to%20November%202020.pdf)

[19%20related%20deaths%20and%20pre-](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Covid-19%20related%20deaths%20and%20pre-existing%20conditions%20in%20Northern%20Ireland%20March%20to%20November%202020.pdf)

[existing%20conditions%20in%20Northern%20Ireland%20March%20to%20November%202020.pdf](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Covid-19%20related%20deaths%20and%20pre-existing%20conditions%20in%20Northern%20Ireland%20March%20to%20November%202020.pdf)

The Department of Health published two reports on Covid-19 related health inequalities

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/coronavirus-related-health-inequalities>

Northern Ireland Department of Health daily COVID-19 figures:

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/news> and daily dashboard

Number of coronavirus (Covid-19) cases and risk in the UK

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/coronavirus-covid-19-information-for-the-public>

Covid-19 Health Surveillance Monitor (Ireland) [https://www.hpsc.ie/a-](https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/respiratory/coronavirus/novelcoronavirus/surveillance/)

[z/respiratory/coronavirus/novelcoronavirus/surveillance/](https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/respiratory/coronavirus/novelcoronavirus/surveillance/)

Deaths registered weekly in England & Wales

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths>

Coronavirus and the latest indicators for the UK economy and society: 18 February 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronavirustheukeconomyandsocietyfasterindicators/18february2021>

Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 19 February 2021

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/bulletins/coronavirusandthesocialimpactsongreatbritain/19february2021>

Deaths involving Covid-19 by local area and socioeconomic deprivation: deaths occurring between 1 March and 31 July 2020

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsinvolvingcovid19bylocalareasanddeprivation/deathsoccurringbetween1marchand31july2020>

Coronavirus (COVID-19) related deaths by occupation, England and Wales: deaths registered up to and including 28 December 2020

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19relateddeathsbyoccupationenglandandwales/deathsregisteredbetween9marchand28december2020>

Deaths involving coronavirus (Covid-19) in Scotland

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/covid19stats>

Vital statistics (Central Statistics Office, Ireland)

<https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/birthsdeathsandmarriages/>

Contact Details

We welcome feedback from users, please contact NISRA Vital Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Colby House, Stranmillis Court, Belfast BT9 5RR

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