

# Covid-19 Related Deaths in Northern Ireland

## Deaths Occurring During March to August 2020

### Key Points

- There were 875 deaths involving Covid-19 between 1 March and 31 August 2020, accounting for 10.9% 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 55.2 per 100,000 persons. Males had a significantly higher rate of death linked to COVID-19; the ASMR for males was 69.9 deaths per 100,000 of the male population compared with 45.8 deaths per 100,000 females (Figure 4).
- Monthly Covid-19 ASMRs per 100,000 were highest in April (36.7 for males and 23.4 for females) and lowest in August (1.9 for males and 0.6 for females) (Figure 5).
- Belfast Local Government District (LGD) had the highest Covid-19 related ASMR with 90.0 deaths per 100,000, followed by Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD at 73.1 (per 100,000). Fermanagh & Omagh had the lowest Covid-19 related ASMR of 17.2 (per 100,000), followed by the neighbouring Derry & Strabane with an ASMR of 27.0 (per 100,000) (Figures 6A and 6B).
- For Assembly Areas, Belfast West (113.7), Belfast North (93.5) and Belfast East (90.8) had the highest Covid-19 related ASMRs per 100,000. The ASMR for South Down was lowest at 19.9 per 100,000 (Figures 6A and 6B).
- Covid-19 related ASMRs were highest in the 20% most deprived areas at 66.0 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by the 20% least deprived areas at 60.4 deaths (per 100,000) (Figure 7).
- The highest Covid-19 related ASMR was found in urban areas (66.9 deaths per 100,000 population), and was significantly higher than in areas categorised as mixed urban/rural (43.3 deaths per 100,000 population) and rural (36.3 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); 90.3% of Covid-19 related deaths were of people born in Northern Ireland.
- Covid-19 related deaths in persons of working age (aged 20-69) amounted to 102 (11.7%), of which 40 (39.2%) were in the skilled trades, elementary occupations or process, plant and machine operative occupational groups.

### Contents

Background .....	2
How many Covid-19 related deaths have there been? .....	4
Impact of Covid-19 related Deaths on Different Age-groups .....	4
Age-standardised Mortality Rates: Covid-19 related and non covid Deaths .....	6
Covid-19 related Deaths in different Areas of Northern Ireland .....	8
Covid-19 related Deaths in Areas of Deprivation and in Urban/Rural Areas .....	11
Covid-19 related Deaths by Country of Birth .....	11
Covid-19 related Deaths by Occupational Group .....	12
Other Covid-19 Statistics in Northern Ireland .....	13
Glossary .....	14
Links to Relevant Publications .....	16
List of Tables .....	17
Contact Details .....	17

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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 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2020<sup>A</sup>, the NISRA weekly deaths release was supplemented with numbers of respiratory deaths<sup>B</sup> and 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 second<sup>C</sup> 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 six-month period between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020, taking account of the latest available death registrations up to and including 21<sup>st</sup> September 2020.

This report includes analyses of Covid-19 related deaths for age, sex and different geographical areas including Local Government Districts, Assembly Areas<sup>D</sup>, area deprivation and urban/rural residence. As well as reporting on Covid-19 mortality rates from March-August 2020 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 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<sup>E</sup>. 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 deaths occurring (based on date of death) in Northern Ireland between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020.

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<sup>A</sup> Publication date 3<sup>rd</sup> April reporting on deaths up to week ending 27 March 2020.

<sup>B</sup> Respiratory deaths include any death where Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Bronchiolitis or Influenza are mentioned on the death certificate.

<sup>C</sup> <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/monthly-deaths>

<sup>D</sup> Assembly Areas align with Westminster (UK) Parliamentary Constituencies.

<sup>E</sup> <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<sup>F</sup>. 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 a 6 month period from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020.

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.

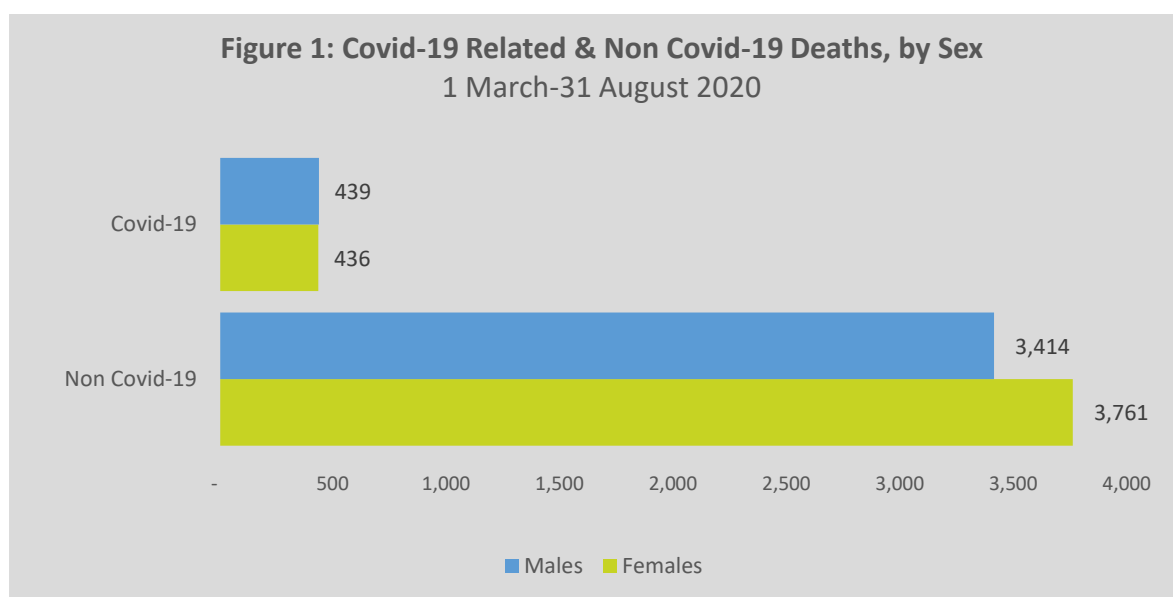
<sup>F</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/7/introduction/enacted>

## Population Estimates

The 2019 Mid-year population estimates for Northern Ireland have been used to calculate all mortality rates of deaths occurring in 2020. 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](#). Further information on population estimates, and their methodology is available from the [NISRA website](#).

## How many Covid-19 related deaths have there been?

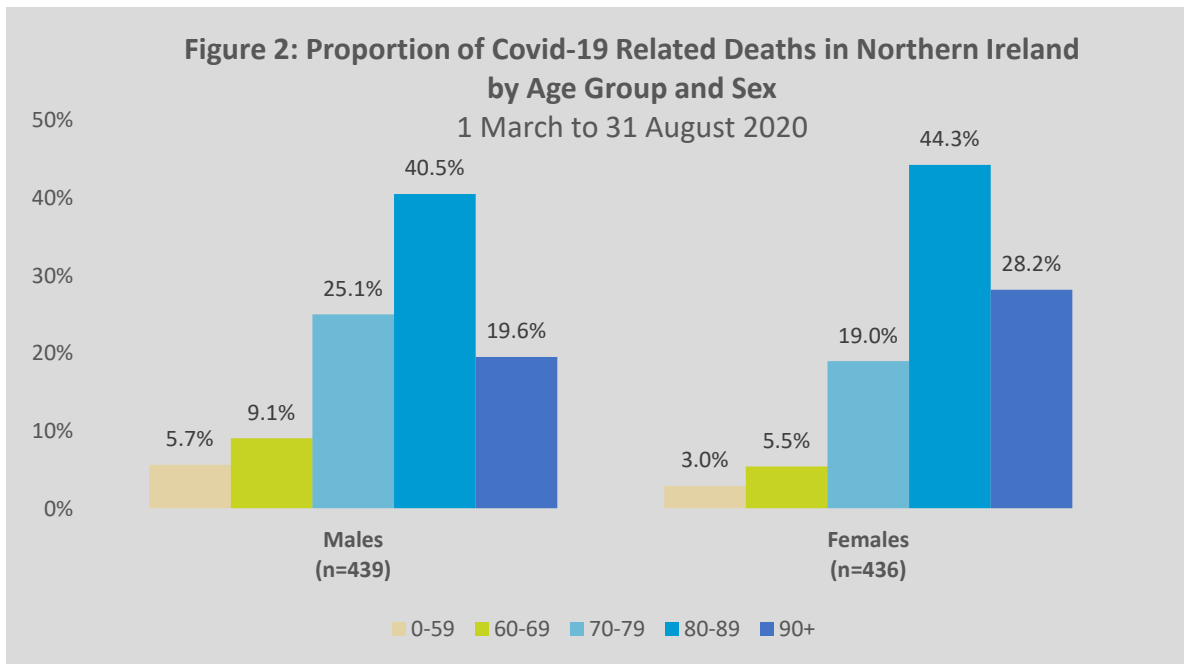
From 1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020, 8,050 deaths occurred in Northern Ireland (Figure 1). By 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020, 875 Covid-19 related deaths had occurred in Northern Ireland thereby accounting for 10.9% of all deaths during the period. The first Covid-19 related death occurred on 18<sup>th</sup> March. Of all Covid-19 related deaths occurring during this period, 50.2% were male (439) and 49.8% were female (436). For non Covid-19 deaths during the reporting period, males (n=3,414) and females (n=3,761) accounted for 47.6% and 52.4% of deaths respectively.



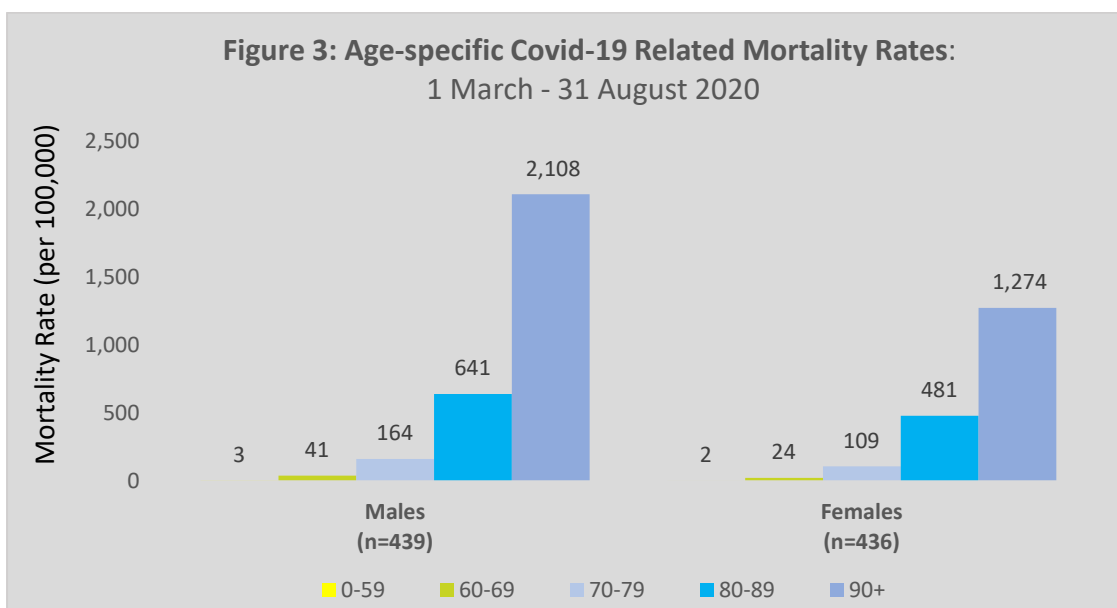
## Impact of Covid-19 related deaths on different age-groups

Figure 2 shows that, between March and August 2020, 40.5% of male and 44.3% 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<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2019-mid-year-population-estimates-northern-ireland>

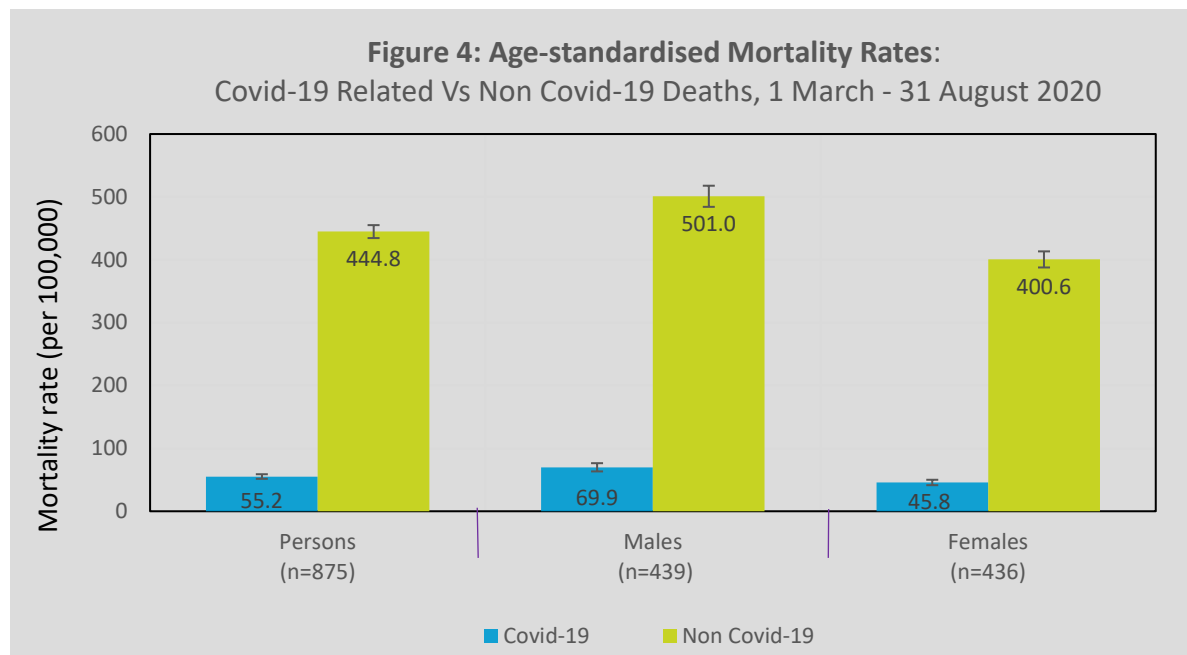


Looking instead at the age-specific mortality rates for males and females (Figure 3), the mortality rate increased consistently with age, with a notable increase evident in males between the 80-89 and 90+ age groups. The age group 90 years and over had the highest age-specific mortality rate for both males (2,108 per 100,000 males) and females (1,274 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

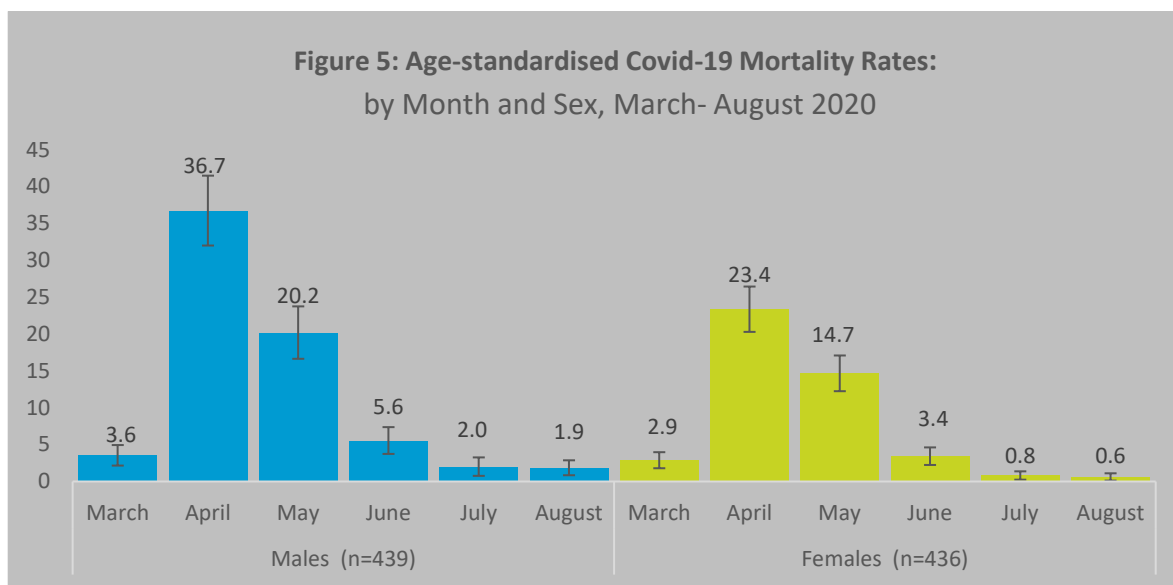
Figure 4 shows that after taking into account the age structure of the Northern Ireland population, the Covid-19 related ASMR for March to August was 55.2 per 100,000 persons compared to 444.8 per 100,000 persons for non Covid-19 deaths. Covid-19 related ASMRs were significantly higher for males than for females over the reporting period (69.9 vs 45.8 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 (501.0 vs 400.6 per 100,000 population). However, the magnitude of the difference is much larger in the former, with the COVID-19 ASMR being 52.6% higher in males than females, and 25.1% higher for non COVID-19 deaths.



Lower and upper 95% confidence limits have been provided in Figures 4, 5, 6A, 7 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<sup>H</sup> and Sex: March - August 2020

Over the reporting period, Covid-19 ASMRs (per 100,000) peaked in April (36.7 for males and 23.4 for females) and declined every month thereafter to August (1.9 for males and 0.6 for females), the latest month for which data are available (Figure 5). Overall ASMRs for each month are included in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#).



## Covid-19 Related Deaths in different Areas of Northern Ireland

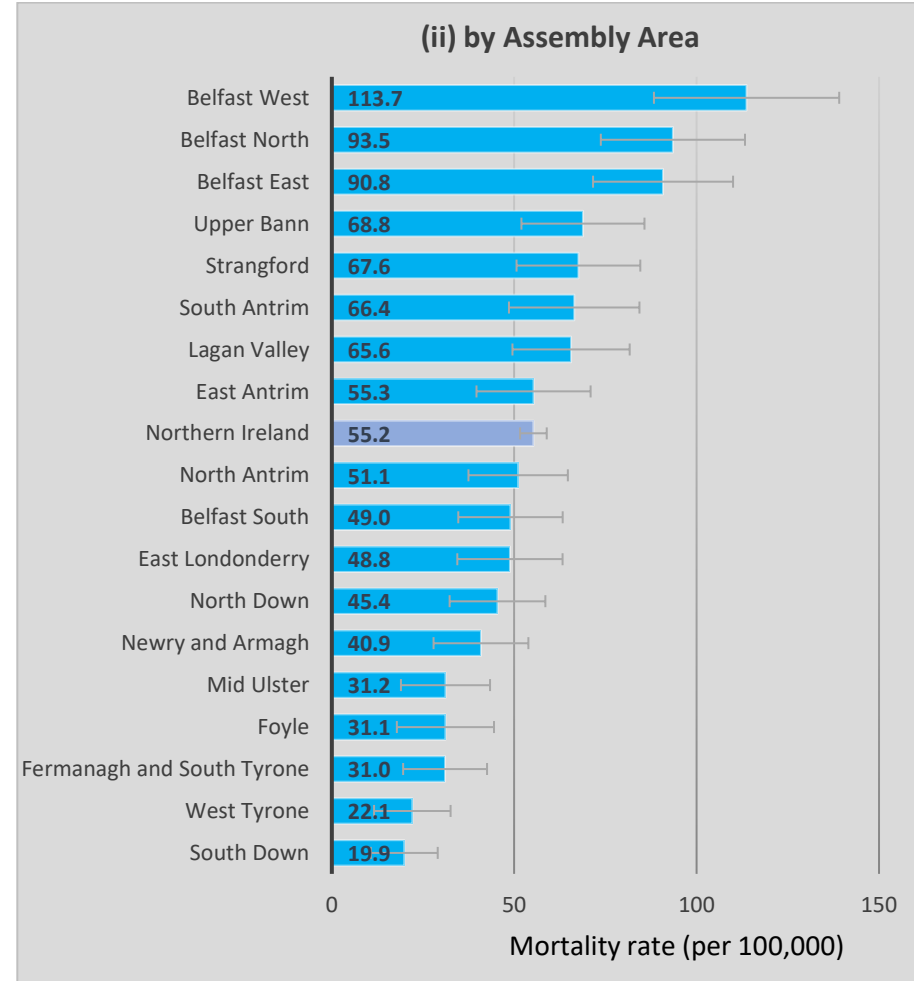
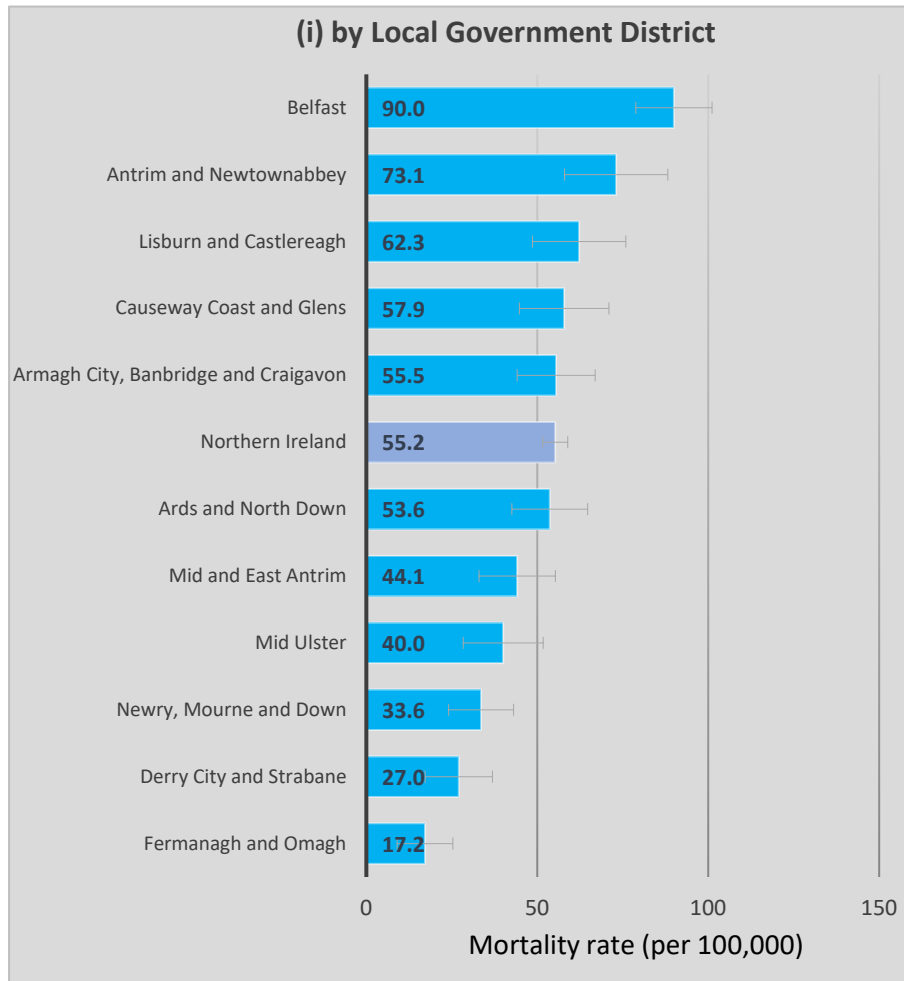
Age-standardised mortality rates for Covid-19 related deaths by Local Government District (LGD)<sup>1</sup> and by Assembly Area (AA) are reported in Figures 6A & 6B. There are notable regional differences in Covid-19 related mortality rates within Northern Ireland, with Belfast LGD recording the highest rate of 90.0 (per 100,000), followed by Antrim & Newtownabbey LGD at 73.1 (per 100,000). Fermanagh & Omagh LGD had the lowest Covid-19 related mortality rate of 17.2 (per 100,000), followed by the neighbouring Derry & Strabane LGD 27.0 (per 100,000).

ASMR Covid-19 rates (per 100,000) were highest in three Belfast Assembly Areas – West (113.7), North (93.5) and East (90.8) – and lowest in South Down (19.9) and West Tyrone (22.1).

<sup>H</sup> The sum of the individual monthly ASMR rates in Figure 5 will add up to the 6 monthly ASMR rate from Figure 4.

<sup>1</sup> Local Government Districts (LGD) and Assembly Areas (AA) 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).

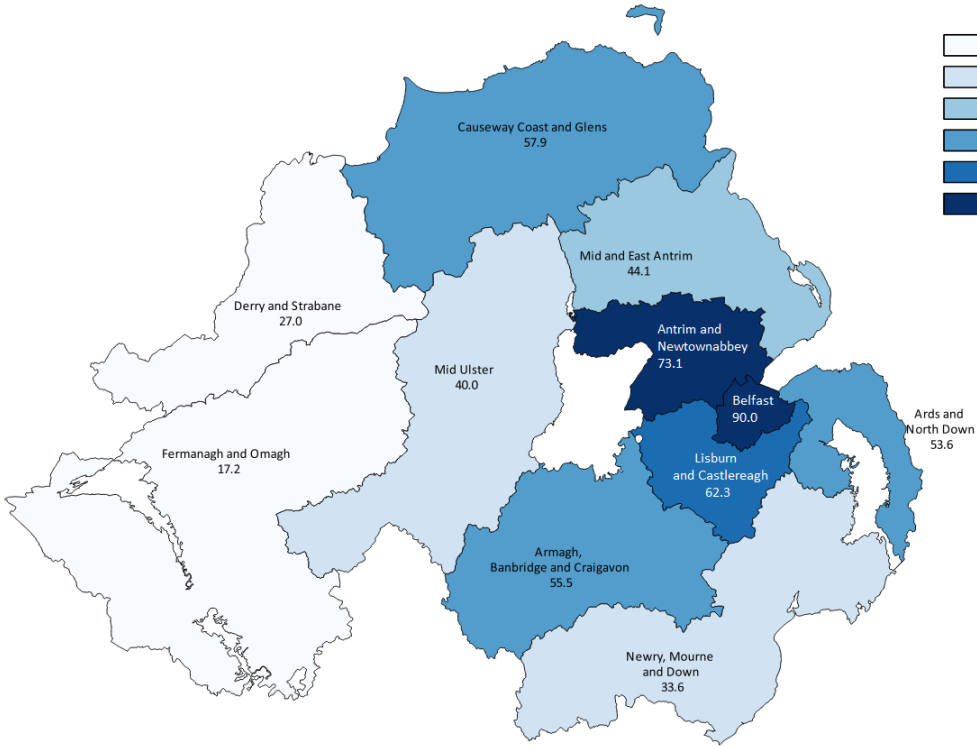
**Figure 6A: Covid-19 Age-standardised Mortality Rate (per 100,000): Occurrences up to 31 August 2020**



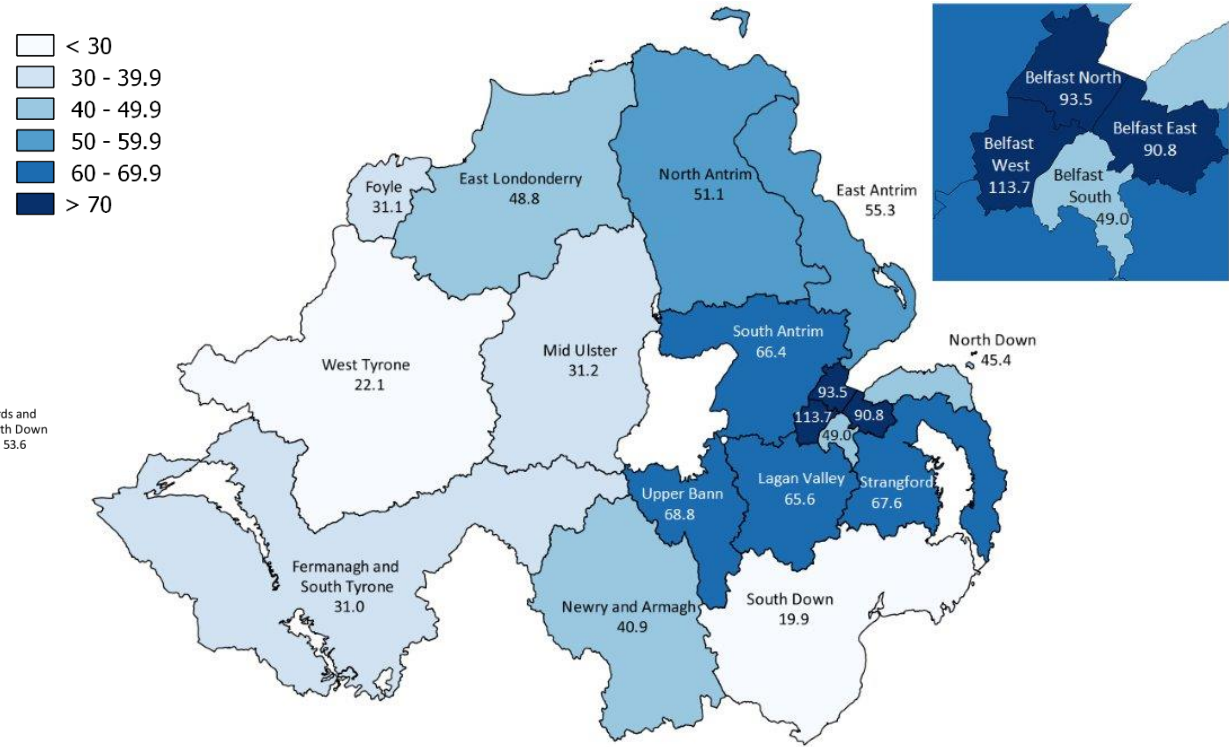


**Figure 6B: Age-standardized Covid-19 related Mortality Rates (per 100,000)**  
 Occurrences up to 31 August 2020

**(i) By Local Government District**



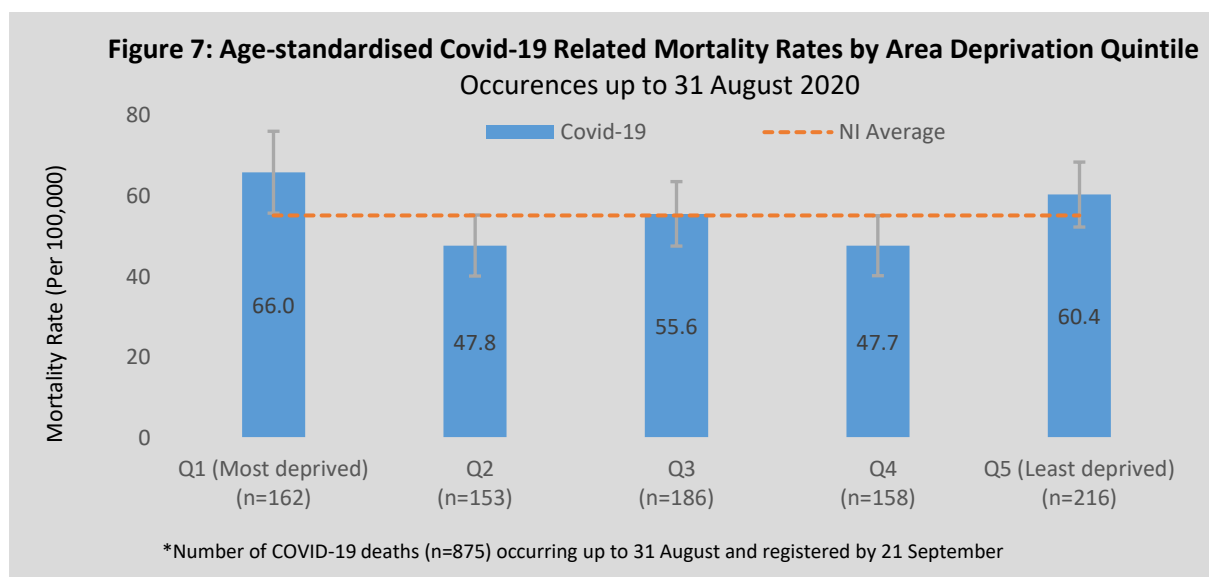
**(ii) By Assembly Area**



## 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 (Figure 7) and by Urban/Rural residence (Figure 8)<sup>J</sup>. Equivalent ASMRs for non Covid-19 deaths by area deprivation and by Urban/Rural residence are included in the [accompanying spreadsheet](#).

Taking into account the age structure of the population, Covid-19 related ASMRs were highest for the 20% most deprived areas (Quintile 1) at 66.0 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by the 20% least deprived areas (Quintile 5) at 60.4 deaths (per 100,000).



The Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017)<sup>K</sup> 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<sup>L</sup> 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<sup>M</sup>. The 2019 mid-year population estimates for these groups of SOAs were provided by NISRA Census Office.<sup>N</sup>

<sup>J</sup> Further analysis will be required to understand. This could be linked to the location of care homes or other interactions such as deprivation with population density.

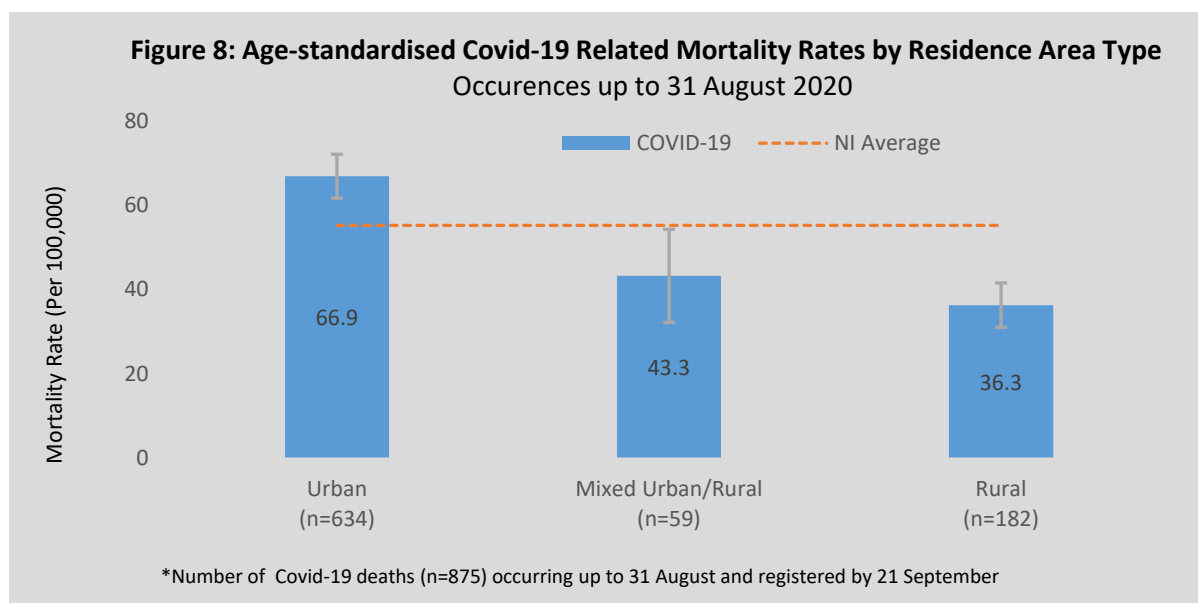
<sup>K</sup> <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>

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

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

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

The highest Covid-19 related ASMR was in urban areas (66.9 deaths per 100,000 population), and was significantly higher than ASMRs in areas categorised as mixed urban/rural (43.3 deaths per 100,000 population) and rural (36.3 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<sup>O</sup> 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<sup>P</sup>.

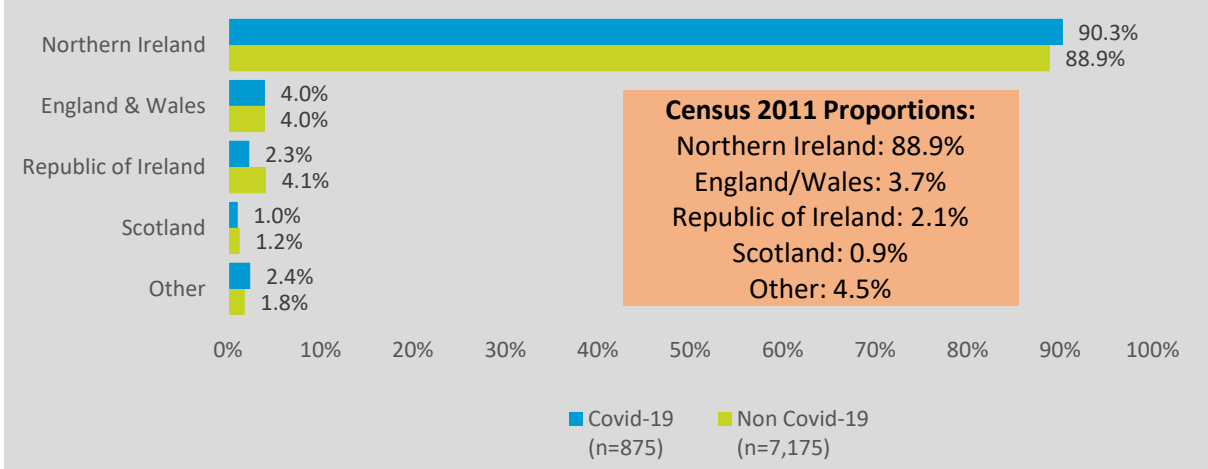
However, information on the country of birth recorded on death certificates is available and is meaningful in the Northern Ireland context<sup>Q</sup>, although it is acknowledged that country of birth does not equate to BAME group. Figure 9 shows that the majority of all deaths in Northern Ireland (90.3% Covid-19 related deaths and 88.9% non Covid-19 deaths) between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August were Northern Ireland born persons. Proportions of Covid-19 related deaths in Northern Ireland by country of birth are in line with proportions from the [Northern Ireland Census in 2011](#).

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

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

<sup>Q</sup> 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.

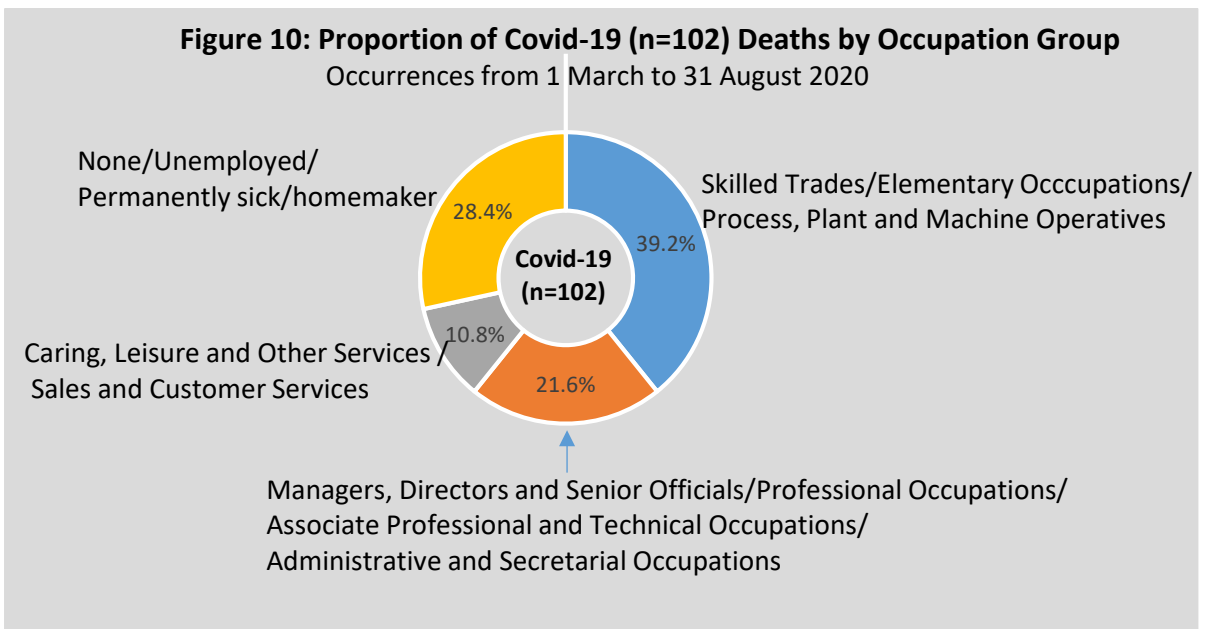
**Figure 9: Proportion\* of Covid-19 & non-Covid-19 Deaths by Country of Birth Occurrences from 1 March to 31 August 2020**



### Covid-19 related deaths by occupational group

Between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August, there were a total of 102 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 nine major groups of the Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC 2010)<sup>R</sup>. Due to small numbers<sup>S</sup> the nine groups have been aggregated into four composite groups in Figure 10. Occupational groups with highest numbers of Covid-19 related mortality included skilled trades, elementary occupations, and process, plant and machine Operative (combined 39.2% of Covid-19 related deaths). Of the 102 Covid-19 related deaths of those of working age, seven were in healthcare or care-related occupations (not shown below).

**Figure 10: Proportion of Covid-19 (n=102) Deaths by Occupation Group Occurrences from 1 March to 31 August 2020**



<sup>R</sup> For further information on SOC groupings, see the Glossary.

<sup>S</sup> There were an insufficient number of deaths to undertake sex-based analyses below population level.

## Other Covid-19 Statistics in Northern Ireland

Cause of death coding to the ICD-10<sup>T</sup> 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 now [available up to Quarter 2 2020](#) (end June 2020). Statistics for Quarter 3 (end September 2020) are due to be published in December 2020<sup>U</sup>. For the period, 1st April to 30th June 2020, Covid-19 was the underlying, primary cause of death in 91.0<sup>V</sup> percent of all deaths which mentioned Covid-19 on the death certificate.

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<sup>T</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Classification of Disease Codes (ICD-10 codes).

<sup>U</sup> Date to be confirmed and will be announced in due course.

<sup>V</sup> Based on the time period in which a death was registered.

## 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 August 2020 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](https://onsdigital.github.io/dp-classification-tools/standard-occupational-classification/ONS_SOC_hierarchy_view.html)

### **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.

## 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 May 2020

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

Weekly death registrations in Northern Ireland, 2020

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

The Department of Health published a report on COVID-19 related health inequalities

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/topics/doh-statistics-and-research/covid-19-statistics>

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.gov.ie/en/service/0039bc-view-the-covid-19-coronavirus-dashboard-showing-the-latest-stats-and/>

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: 17 September 2020

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronavirustheukeconomyandsocietyfasterindicators/17september2020>

Coronavirus and the social impacts on Great Britain: 4 September 2020

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandwellbeing/bulletins/coronavirusandthesocialimpactsongreatbritain/4september2020>

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 20 April 2020

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19relateddeathsbyoccupationenglandandwales/deathsregistereduptoandincluding20april2020>

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/>



## 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), by Sex and Age-group, 1 March to 31 August 2020
- Table 2:** Number of (a) Covid-19 related & (b) Non Covid-19 deaths, age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates by sex, Northern Ireland, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Table 3:** Number of (a) Covid-19 related & (b) Non Covid-19 deaths, and age-standardised mortality rates by month, Northern Ireland, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Chart 1** Covid-19 related and Non Covid-19 (A) Deaths (B) Age-standardised Mortality Rates & (C) Monthly Age-standardised Mortality Rates by Sex, Northern Ireland, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Chart 2** Covid-19 related and Non Covid-19: Proportion of Deaths by age-group (A&B) and Age-specific Mortality Rates (C&D), Northern Ireland, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Table 4** Age standardised Mortality Rates (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19) by Local Government District (LGD) and by Assembly Area (AA), 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Chart 3** Age standardised Mortality Rates for Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 by Local Government District (A&B) and by Assembly Area (C&D), 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Table 5** Age standardised Mortality Rates (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19) by (A) Area Deprivation & (B) Urban/rural Residency, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Chart 4** Age standardised Mortality Rates (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19) by Area Deprivation (A&B) & Urban/rural Residency (C&D), 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Table 6** Deaths in Northern Ireland (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19) by Country of Birth, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Chart 5** Proportion of Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19 Deaths by Country of Birth, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Table 7** Deaths in Northern Ireland (Covid-19 Related & Non Covid-19) by Occupation Group, 1 March - 31 August 2020
- Chart 6** Proportion of (A) Covid-19 Related & (B) Non Covid-19 Deaths by Occupation Group, 1 March - 31 August 2020

## Contact Details

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