

COVID-19 Related Deaths in Northern Ireland

Deaths Occurring During March to May 2020

Key Points

- There were 764 deaths involving COVID-19 between 1 March and 31 May 2020, accounting for 17.2% 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 48.2 per 100,000 persons. Males had a significantly higher rate of death linked to COVID-19; the ASMR for males was 60.4 deaths per 100,000 of the male population compared with 40.4 deaths per 100,000 females (Fig 4).
- Belfast Local Government District (LGD) had the highest COVID-19 related ASMR with 81.1 deaths per 100,000, followed by Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD at 64.4 (per 100,000). Fermanagh and Omagh had the lowest COVID-19 related ASMR of 16.2 (per 100,000), followed by the neighbouring Derry and Strabane with an ASMR of 25.0 (per 100,000). (Figs 5A and 5B).
- Taking into account the age structure of the population, COVID-19 related ASMRs were highest in the 20% most deprived areas at 60.5 deaths per 100,000 population. (The ASMR for Northern Ireland was 48.2)(Fig6).
- The highest COVID-19 related ASMR was found in urban areas (59.0 deaths per 100,000 population), and was significantly higher than in areas categorised as urban/rural mixed (37.7 deaths per 100,000 population) and rural (30.4 deaths per 100,000 population) (Fig 7).
- Proportions of COVID-19 related deaths in Northern Ireland by country of birth are in line with proportions in the Northern Ireland Census 2011 (Fig 8); 89.9% of COVID-19 related deaths were of people born in Northern Ireland.
- Only 86 (11.3%) of COVID-19 related deaths occurred in persons of working age (aged 20-69), of which 35 (40.7%) 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.....	5
Age-standardised Mortality Rates: COVID-19 related and non COVID-19 Deaths	6
COVID-19 related Deaths in different Areas of Northern Ireland.....	7
COVID-19 related Deaths in Areas of Deprivation and in Urban/Rural Areas	9
COVID-19 related Deaths by Country of Birth	10
COVID-19 related Deaths by Occupational Group	11
Other COVID-19 Statistics in Northern Ireland	12
Glossary	13
Links to Relevant Publications.....	15
List of Tables.....	16
Contact Details	16

Revision note: Following release, an error was discovered in the number of COVID-19 related deaths in healthcare or care-related occupations (page 11). The figure has now been amended from 4 to 5. No other figures or percentages in the bulletin are affected. (Updated 17 June, 3pm)

Published 17 June 2020

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, the NISRA weekly deaths release was supplemented with numbers of respiratory deaths^A and deaths relating to COVID-19 (that is, where COVID-19 or suspected COVID-19 was mentioned on the death certificate, including in combination with other health conditions).

To meet user need for more information, this report provides additional statistics 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 3-month period between 1st March and 31st May 2020, taking account of the latest available death registrations up to and including 10th June 2020. While the first COVID-19 related death did not occur in Northern Ireland until 18th March, the report covers from 1st March because mortality rates are based on the population 'at risk'^B and the first confirmed case of COVID-19 in Northern Ireland, based on a positive test, was on 27th February.

This report includes age-standardised analyses of COVID-19 related deaths for age, sex and different geographical areas including Local Government Districts, area deprivation and urban/rural residence. 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 high professional standards set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).

The statistics are:

- Produced to meet identified user needs;
- Well explained and readily accessible;
- Produced according to sound methods; &
- Managed impartially and objectively in the public interest and are produced free from any political interference.

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 deaths occurring (based on date of death) in Northern Ireland between 1st March and 31st May 2020.

^A respiratory deaths include any death where Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Bronchiolitis or Influenza are mentioned on the death certificate;

^B See mortality rate definition on page 3

^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 May 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

All Mortality rates in this report have been calculated based on the number of deaths occurring over a 3 month period from 1st March to 31st May 2020. The rates have not been ‘annualised’ unlike [recent ASMRs for COVID-19](#) published by the Office for National Statistics, in which the estimated annual rate for Northern Ireland was 185.9 deaths per 100,000 population based on the assumption that the number of COVID-19 deaths in two months (March and April) will happen for each two-month period.

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 normally 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](#).

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

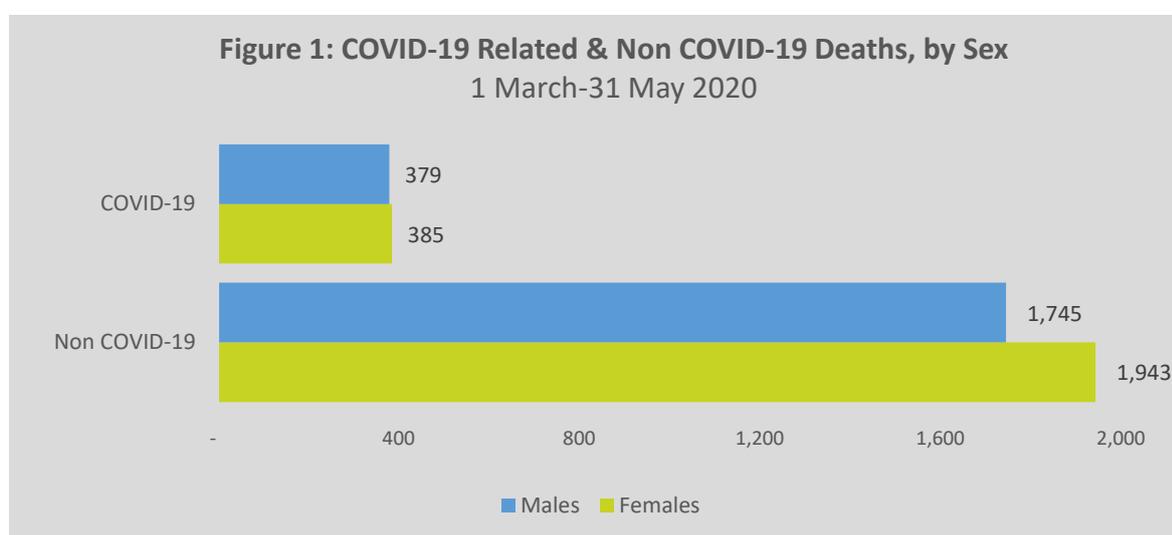
Population Estimates

The 2019 Mid-year population estimates for Northern Ireland have been used to calculate all mortality rates 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 1st March to 31st May 2020, 4,452 deaths occurred in Northern Ireland (Figure 1). The five year average (2015-2019) for the same period is 3,886. By 31st May 2020, 764 COVID-19 related deaths had occurred in Northern Ireland with COVID-19 related deaths accounting for 17.2% of all deaths during the period^E. The first COVID-19 related death occurred on 18th March.

To put the number of deaths relating to COVID-19 into context, the 764 deaths that had been registered up to 10th June 2020 is 5 times the number of registered deaths due to influenza from 2010 to 2018.^F Of all COVID-19 related deaths occurring during this period, 49.6% were male (379) and 50.4% were female (385). For non COVID-19 deaths during the reporting period, males (n=1,745) and females (n=1,943) accounted for 47.3% and 52.7% of deaths respectively.

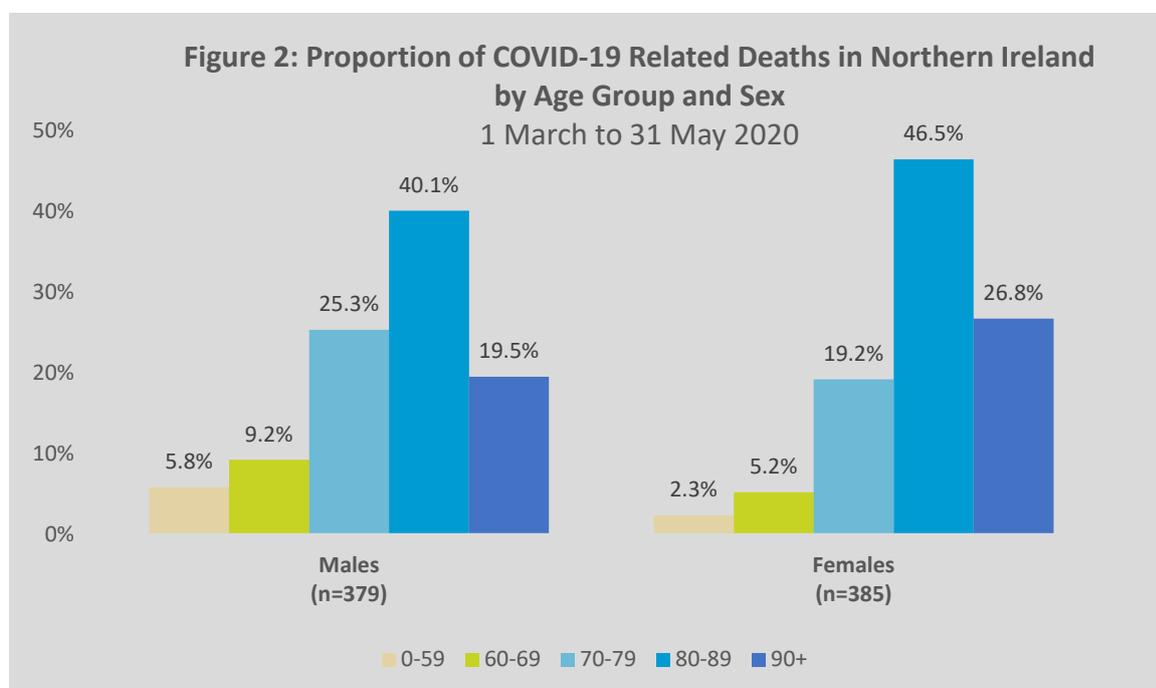


^E COVID-19 related deaths accounted for 20.6% all deaths from 18 March (date of first COVID-19 related death in Northern Ireland) until 31 May 2020

^F 153 deaths (influenza was main underlying cause of death) <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/registrar-general-annual-report-2018-cause-death>

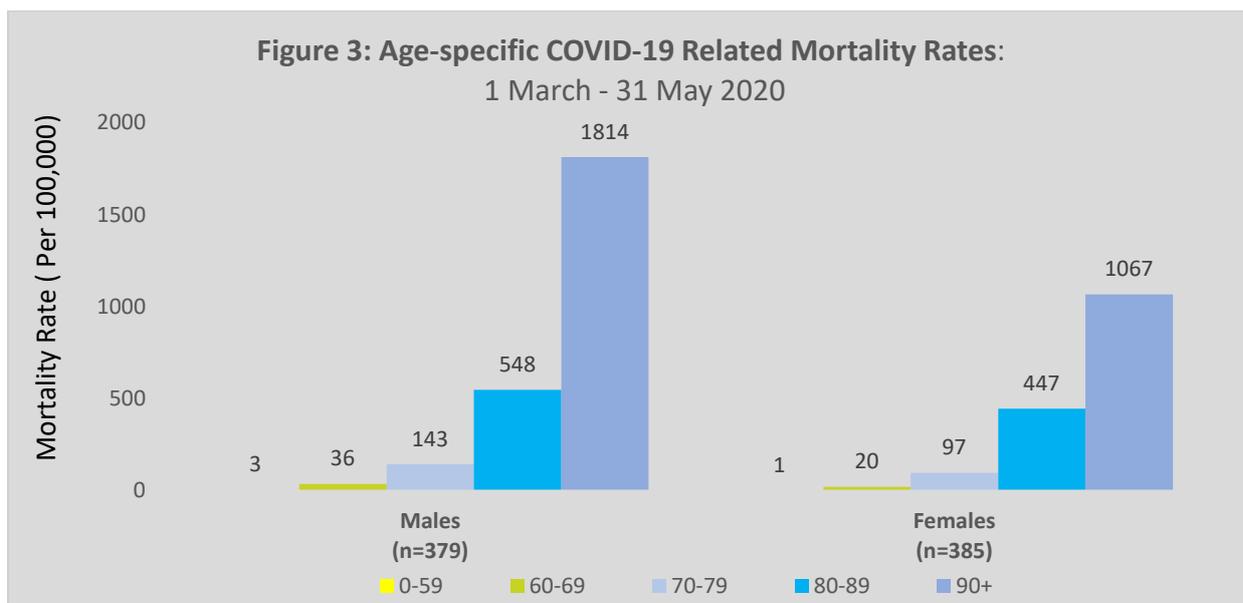
Impact of COVID-19 related deaths on different age-groups

Figure 2 shows that, between March and May 2020, the number of deaths related to COVID-19 were highest in those aged 80-89 (40.1% of male deaths, 46.5% of females). However, this number does 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 respectively⁶.



Looking instead at the age-specific mortality rates for males and females (Figure 3), the mortality rate increased consistently with age (Figure 3), 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 (1,814 per 100,000 males) and females (1,067 per 100,000 females). Across all age-groups, males had a higher age-specific COVID-19 mortality rate than females. There were equal 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.

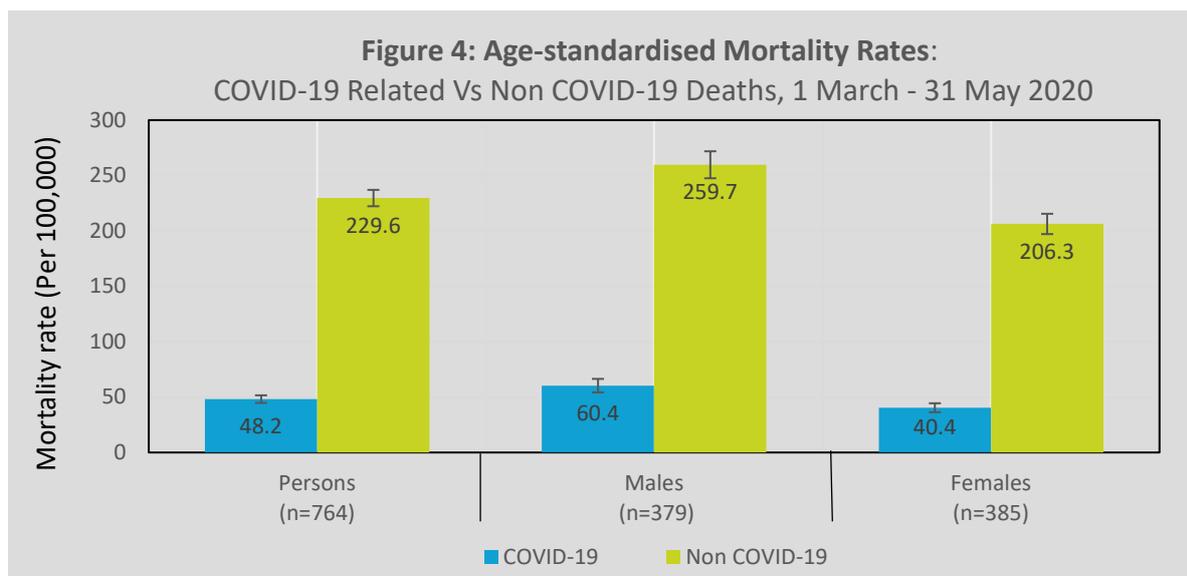
⁶ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/2019-mid-year-population-estimates-northern-ireland>



Age-standardised Mortality Rates: COVID-19 related and non COVID-19 Deaths

Figure 4 shows that after taking into account the age structure of the Northern Ireland population, the COVID-19 related ASMR for March to May was 48.2 per 100,000 persons compared to 229.6 per 100,000 persons for non COVID-19 deaths^H. COVID-19 related ASMRs were significantly higher for males than for females over the reporting period (60.4 vs 40.4 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 (259.7 vs 206.3 per 100,000 population). However, the magnitude of the difference is much larger in the former, with the COVID-19 ASMR being 49.5% higher in males than females, and 25.9% higher for non COVID-19 deaths.

^H The All cause ASMR, including COVID-19 and non COVID-19 deaths, for the period 277.8 was higher than the 5 year average (2014-19) for the same period (ASMR 249.4 per 100,000 persons)



Lower and upper 95% confidence limits have been provided in Figures 4, 5A, 6 & 7. 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.

COVID-19 Related Deaths in different Areas of Northern Ireland

Age-standardised mortality rates for COVID-19 related deaths by Local Government District (LGD)¹ are reported in Figures 5A & 5B. There are notable regional differences in COVID-19 related mortality rates within Northern Ireland, with Belfast LGD recording the highest rate of 81.1 (per 100,000), followed by Antrim and Newtownabbey LGD at 64.4 (per 100,000). Fermanagh and Omagh LGD had the lowest COVID-19 related mortality rate of 16.2 (per 100,000), followed by the neighbouring Derry and Strabane LGD 25.0 (per 100,000). Age-standardised mortality rates for non COVID-19 deaths by LGD during the reporting period are available in the accompanying spreadsheet.

¹ Local Government Districts (LGD) data 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 5A: Age-standardized COVID-19 related Mortality Rates (per 100,000) by Local Government District (LGD)
Occurrences up to 31 May 2020

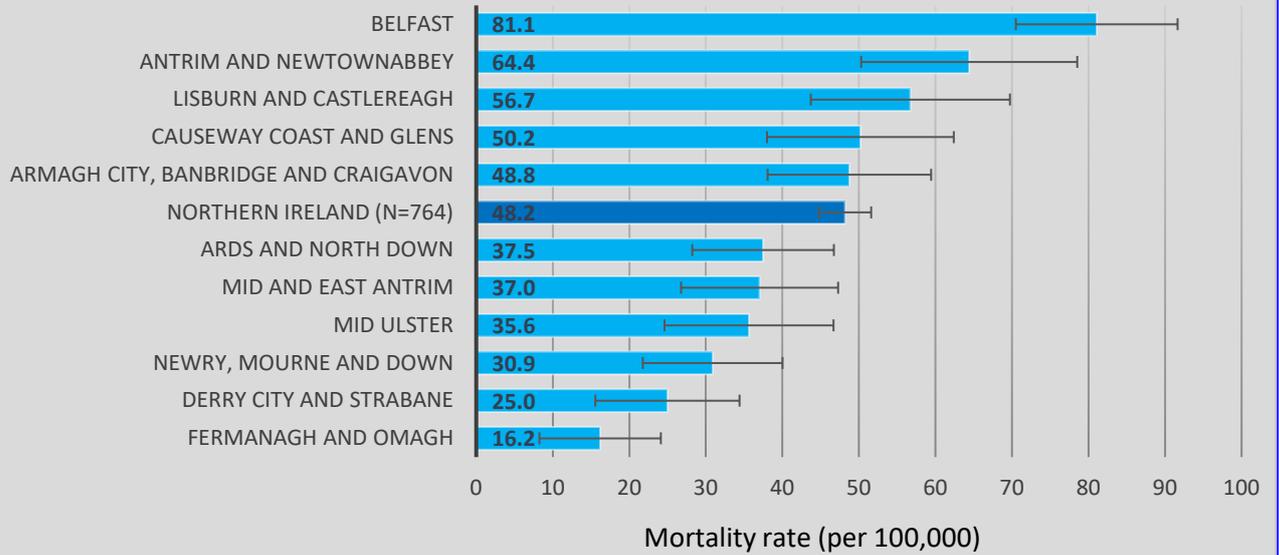
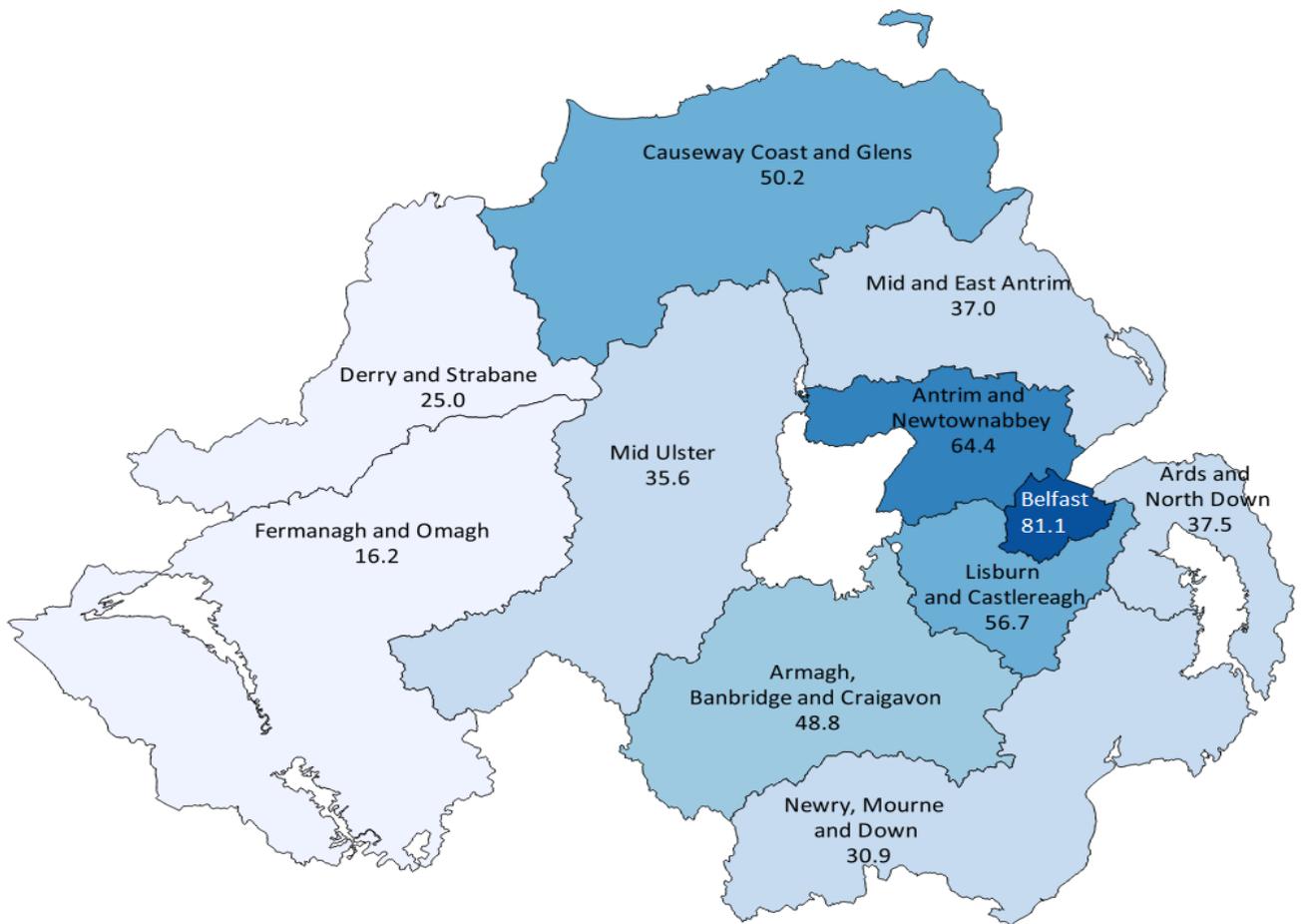


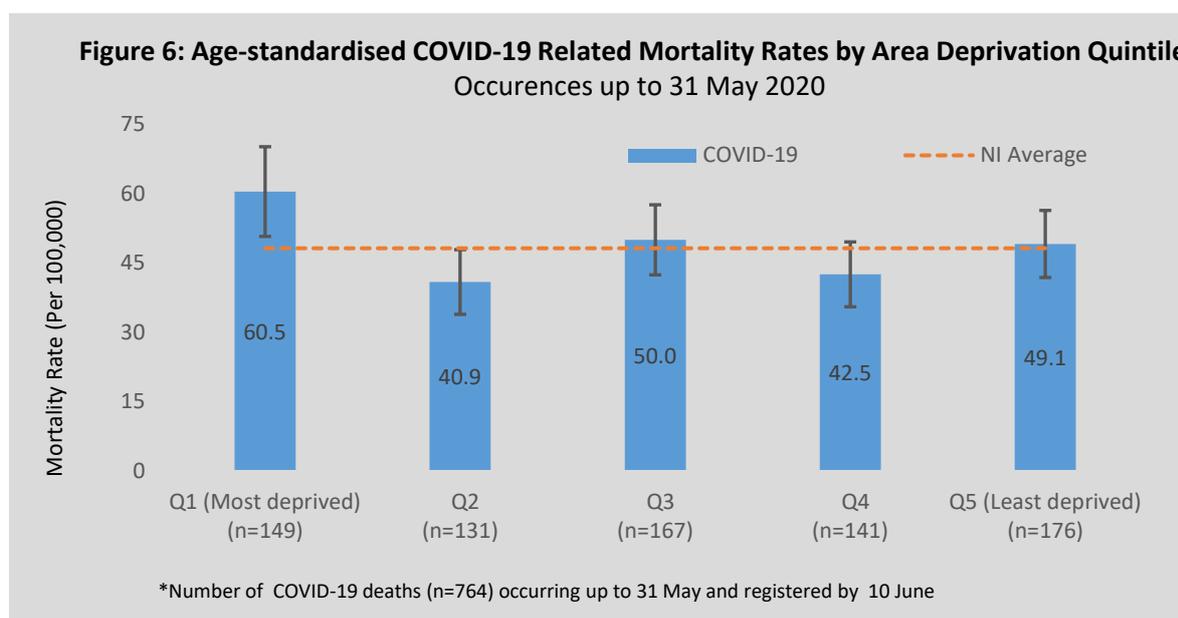
Figure 5B: Age-standardized COVID-19 related Mortality Rates (per 100,000) by LGD
Occurrences up to 31 May 2020



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 6) and by Urban/Rural residence (Figure 7)^J. 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 60.5 deaths per 100,000 population. In the 20% least deprived areas (Quintile 5), the COVID-19 related ASMR was 49.1 deaths (per 100,000). The relatively low mortality rate in quintile 2 compared to all other quintiles is not found when looking at non COVID-19 mortality^K (see accompanying spreadsheet).



The Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017)^L 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.

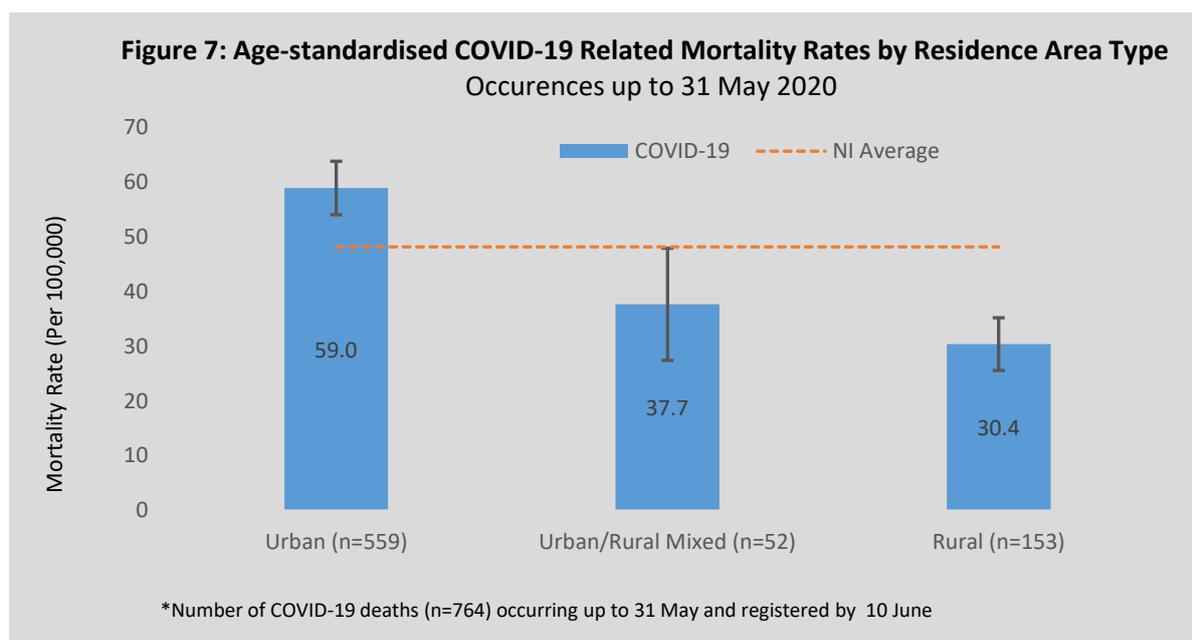
^J Further analysis will be required to understand. This could be linked to the location of care homes or other interactions such as deprivation with population density.

^K Care should be taken when comparing this decrease because of the wide confidence intervals.

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

The 2015 Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements^M 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 urban/rural mixed depending on the proportion of its population being within an urban settlement^N. The 2019 mid-year population estimates for these groups of SOAs were provided by NISRA Census Office.^O

The highest COVID-19 related ASMR was in urban areas (59.0 deaths per 100,000 population), and was significantly higher than ASMRs in areas categorised as urban/rural mixed (37.7 deaths per 100,000 population) and rural (30.4 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. The Office for National Statistics has carried out linkage work with the 2011 Census to enable relevant analysis^P. However, information on the country of birth recorded on death certificates may be more meaningful in the Northern

^M Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements, available at:

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/settlement-2015-documentation>

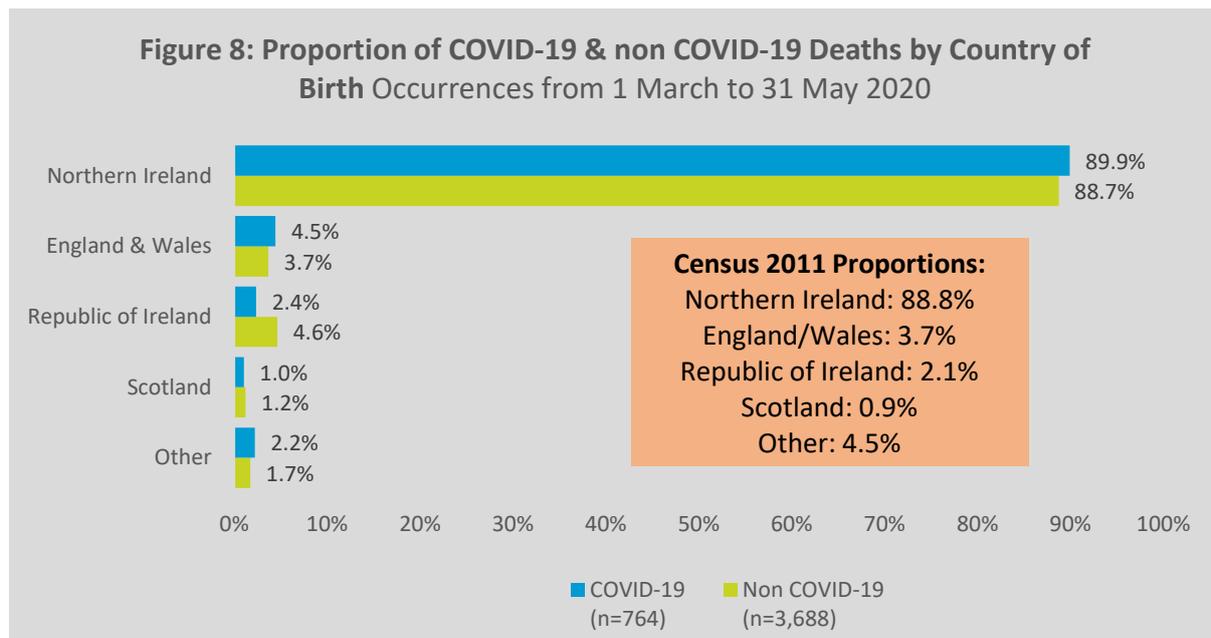
^N Settlement 2015 Look up Table, available at <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/settlement-2015-documentation>

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

^P <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/articles/coronavirusrelateddeathsbyethnicgroupenglandandwales/2march2020to10april2020>

Ireland context^Q, although it is acknowledged that country of birth does not equate to BAME group. Figure 8 shows that the majority of all deaths in Northern Ireland (89.9% COVID-19 related deaths and 88.7% non COVID-19 deaths) between 1st March and 31st May 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](#).

NISRA will consider linkage work as part of the ADR^R investment to analyse impact on BAME groups further in future.



COVID-19 related deaths by occupational group

Between 1st March and 31st May, there were a total of 86 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)^S. There are nine major groups of SOC occupations. Due to small numbers^T the nine groups have been aggregated into four composite groups in Figure 9. Occupational groups with highest numbers of COVID-19 related mortality included skilled trades, process, plant and machine Operative and elementary occupations (combined 40.7% of COVID-19 related deaths). Of the 86 COVID-19 related deaths, five were in healthcare or care-related occupations (not shown below).

^Q 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.

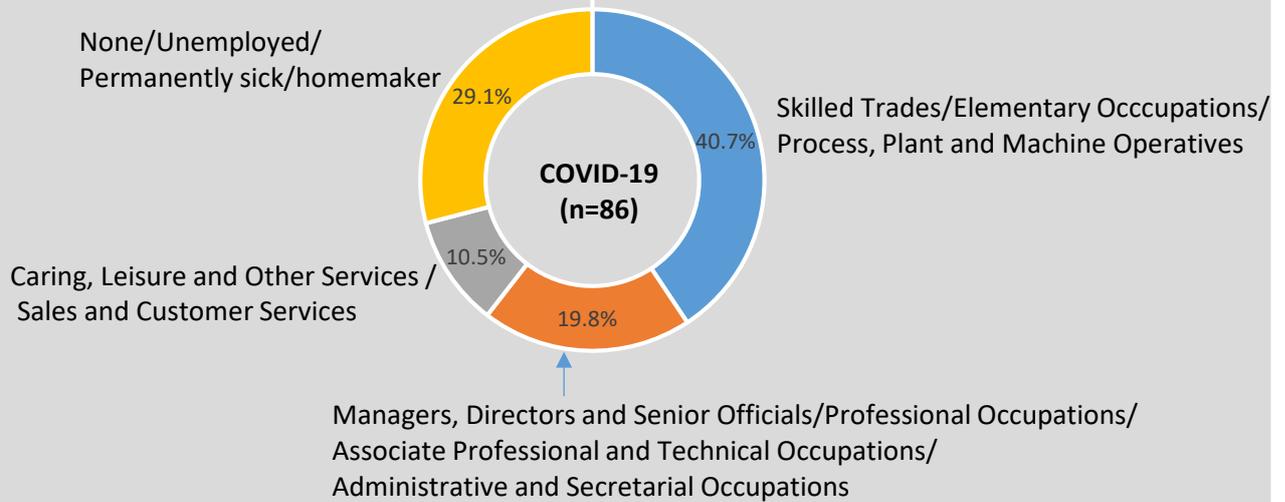
^R See Glossary and <https://www.adruk.org/about-us/our-partnership/adr-northern-ireland/>

^S For further information on SOC groupings, see the Glossary.

^T There were an insufficient number of deaths to undertake sex-based analyses below population level.

Figure 9: Proportion of COVID-19 (n=86) Deaths by Occupation Group

Occurrences from 1 March to 31 May 2020



Other COVID-19 Statistics in Northern Ireland

Age-standardised rates for COVID-19 related deaths, occurring in March and April, in UK countries were published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 12th June. The ONS rates are not comparable to age-standardised rates in this publication. The ONS rates were 'annualised' to estimate the ASMR (per year per 100,000 population) that would be expected if occurrences during March and April prevailed for 12 months. Cause of death coding to the ICD-10^U 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 currently available up to Quarter 3 2019 with Quarter 4 2019 scheduled for publication on 30th June.

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

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 – 31 May 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.

All rates included in this report **have not been 'annualised'** [unlike recent ASMRs for COVID-19](#) published by the Office for National Statistics.

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#toc-0>

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) varies, ranging from 49 in Fermanagh and Omagh to 174 in Belfast.

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

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

The Department of Health also published new analysis today called 'COVID-19 in NI: Coronavirus related health inequalities' which is available at:

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

Weekly death registrations in Northern Ireland, 2020

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

Deaths registered weekly in England & Wales

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

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

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

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>

Weekly Data on Deaths Registered in Scotland

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/general-publications/weekly-and-monthly-data-on-births-and-deaths-registered-in-scotland>

Vital statistics (Central Statistics Office, Ireland)

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

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/>

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

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

E-mail: demography@nisra.gov.uk Telephone: +44 (0)300 200 7836

Twitter: [@NISRA](https://twitter.com/NISRA) <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics>

