



In week 07 2017 in England, statistically significant excess all-cause mortality by week of death was seen through the EuroMOMO algorithm in England overall and in 65+ year olds. In the devolved administrations, no significant excess all-cause mortality was observed in week 07 2017.

All-cause death registrations, England and Wales

- In 06 2017, an estimated 12,269 all-cause deaths were registered in England and Wales (source: [Office for National Statistics](#)). This is a decrease compared to the 12,485 estimated death registrations in week 05 2017.

Excess all-cause (EuroMOMO) mortality in subpopulations, UK

- In week 07 2017 in England, excess mortality by week of death above the upper 2 z-score threshold was seen overall, after correcting ONS disaggregate data for reporting delay with the standardised [EuroMOMO](#) algorithm (Table 1). By age groups, significant excess was seen in 65+ year olds but no significant excess was seen in the other age groups. Subnationally, excess mortality was seen in the London, South East, South West, East Midlands, East of England and Yorkshire and Humber regions. This data is provisional due to the time delay in registration; numbers may vary from week to week.

- In the devolved administrations, no significant excess mortality above the threshold was observed in Wales or Scotland in week 07 (Table 2). Data was not available for Northern Ireland.

Figure 1: Excess mortality in all ages by week of death, EuroMOMO, England

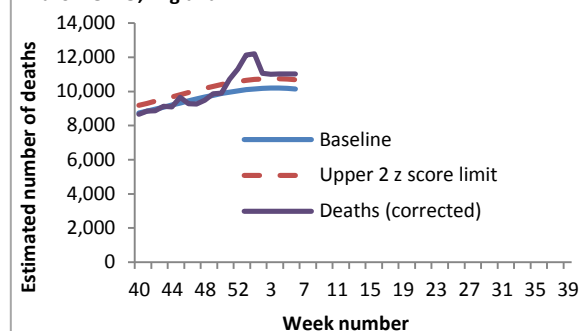


Table 1: Excess mortality by age group, England*

Age group (years)	Excess detected in week 07 2017?	Weeks with excess in 2016/17
<5	x	48
5-14	x	-
15-64	x	52-01
65+	✓	51-07

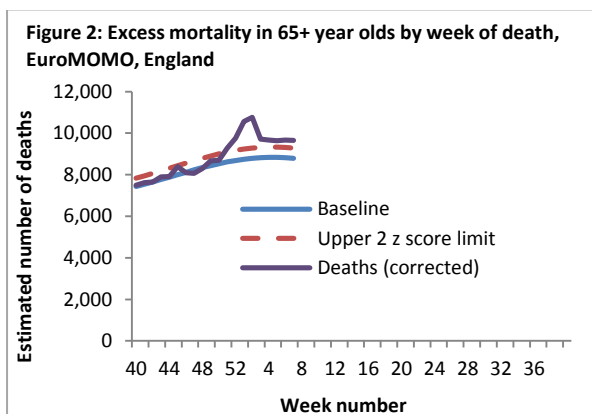
* Excess mortality is calculated as the observed minus the expected number of deaths in weeks above threshold

Table 2: Excess mortality by UK country, for all ages*

Country	Excess detected in week 07 2017?	Weeks with excess in 2016/17
England	✓	51-07
Wales	x	52-01,03
Scotland	x	46,50,51,01,05
Northern Ireland	-	-

* Excess mortality is calculated as the observed minus the expected number of deaths in weeks above threshold

NB. Separate total and age-specific models are run for England which may lead to discrepancies between Tables 1 + 2



Produced by the Respiratory Diseases Department, Public Health England.

- Seasonal mortality is seen each year in England and Wales, with a higher number of deaths in winter months compared to the summer. Additionally, peaks of mortality above this expected higher level typically occur in winter, most commonly the result of factors such as cold snaps and increased circulation of respiratory viruses, in particular influenza.
- RDD's weekly mortality surveillance aims to detect and report acute significant weekly excess mortality above normal seasonal levels in a timely fashion. Excess mortality is defined as a significant number of deaths reported over that expected for a given point in the year, allowing for weekly variation in the number of deaths. This triggers further investigation of spikes and informs any public health responses.
- The aim is not to assess general mortality trends or precisely estimate the excess attributable to different factors, although some end-of-winter estimates and more in-depth analyses (by age, geography etc.) are undertaken.
- Separate to the calculations presented in this report, excess winter deaths (EWD), comparing the number of deaths in the winter period compared to the non-winter period, are calculated by [ONS](#) and presented in an [atlas](#) down to local authority level.