CMI mortality monitor – Week 44 of 2026

This update is for week 44 of 2026, ending on 30 October 2026 and published on 11 November 2026. The CMI website has details of the calculation methods and previous updates.

Our calculations are based on the dates when deaths are registered rather than when they occurred. Therefore, results for individual weeks may not be consistent between years due to the timing of public holidays and changes in registration patterns.

Chart 1: Weekly standardised mortality rates in England & Wales for 2024-2026 relative to the 2016-2025 range with and without 2020-2021

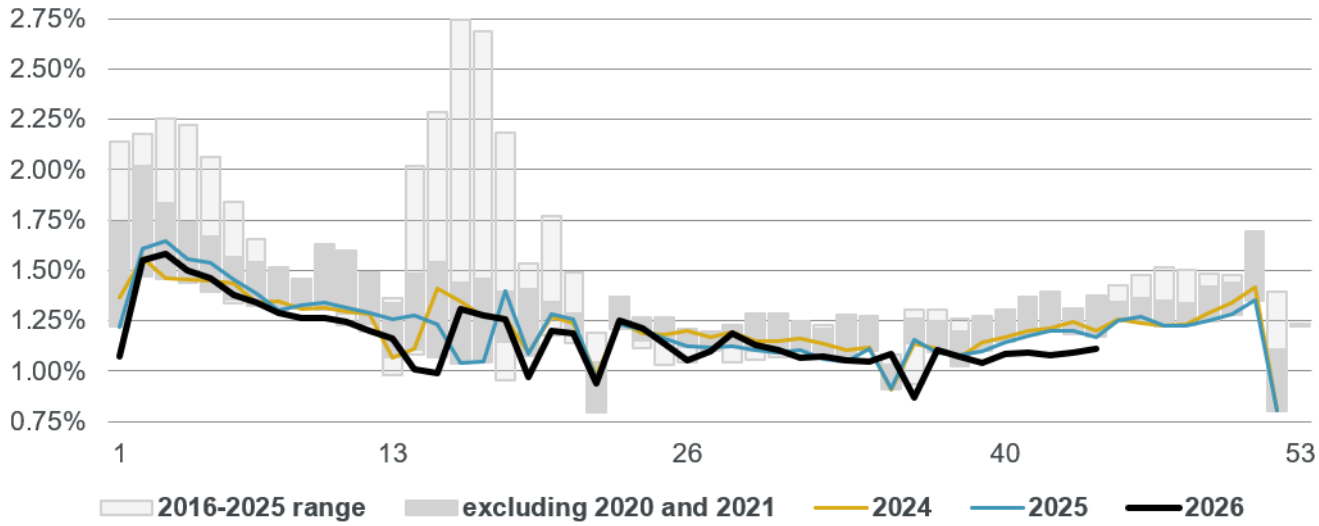


Chart 2 shows cumulative standardised mortality rates relative to the ten-year average for 2016-2025, as a proportion of the full year's mortality for the 2016-2025 average. While we compare to a ten-year average, this is not intended as a measure of likely or 'normal' deaths for 2026. Under this measure, cumulative standardised mortality to 30 October 2026 is 7.3% below the ten-year average.

Chart 2: Cumulative standardised mortality rate compared to the 2016-2025 average

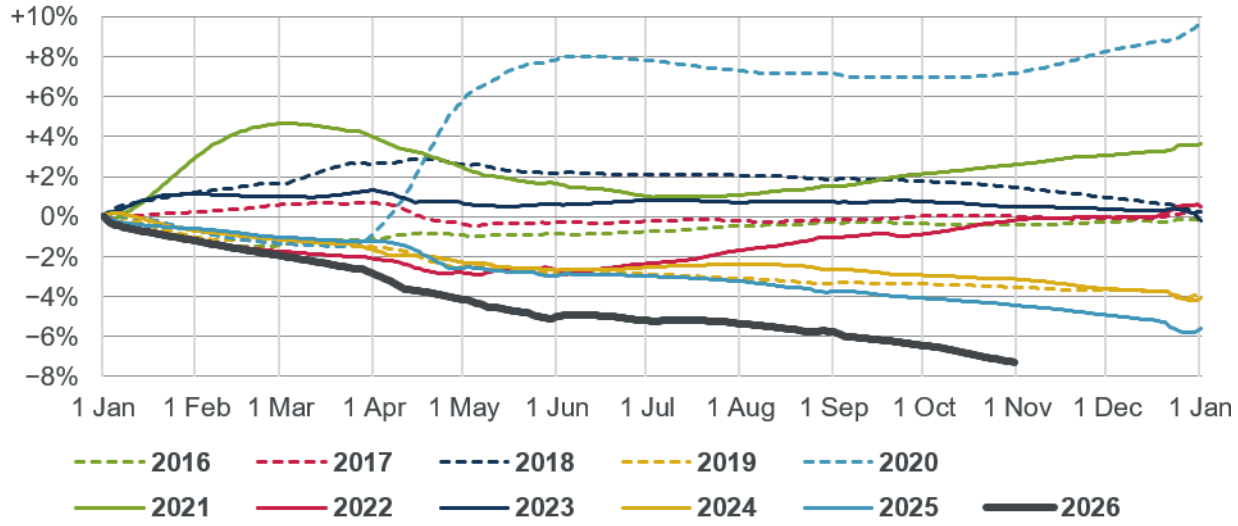


Chart 3 shows the cumulative annual standardised mortality improvement for 2026 and the previous ten years. The cumulative improvement for year N is the reduction in cumulative mortality from year N–1 to year N, as a proportion of full-year mortality for year N–1.

The cumulative mortality improvement to 30 October 2026 (relative to 2025) is +3.0%.

Chart 3: Cumulative annual standardised mortality improvement

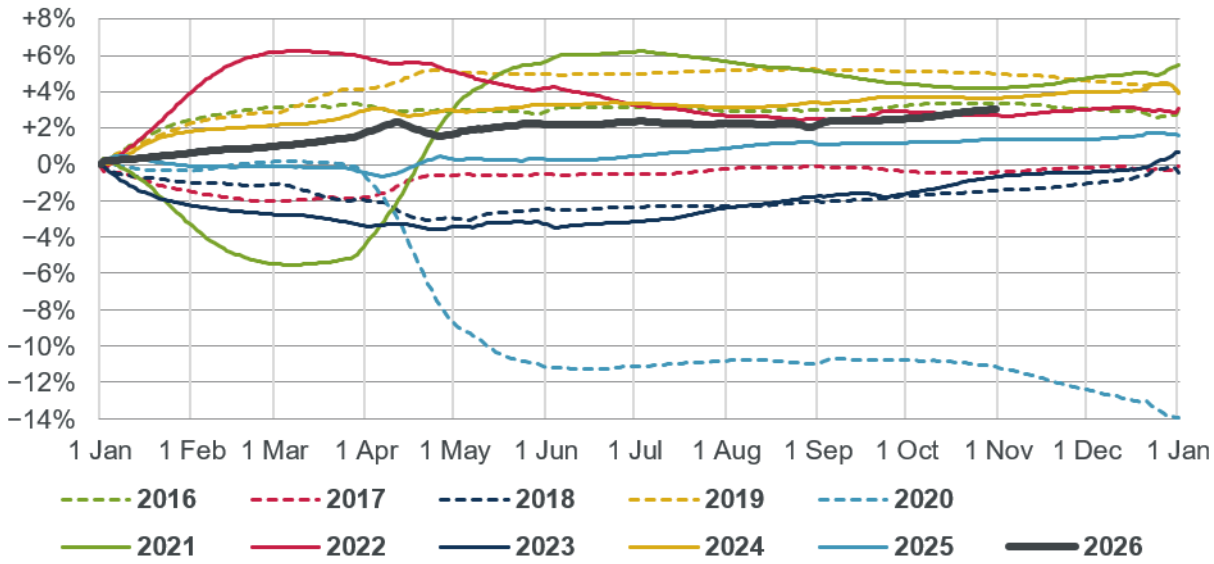


Chart 4 shows the numbers of deaths involving COVID-19. There have been 1,326 in the first 44 weeks of 2026, compared to 8,808 and 3,975 in the corresponding periods in 2024 and 2025.

Chart 5 shows the numbers of deaths involving influenza or pneumonia. There have been 61,030 in the first 44 weeks of 2026, compared to 72,597 and 69,693 in the corresponding periods in 2024 and 2025.

Chart 4: Weekly deaths involving COVID-19 in 2024-2026

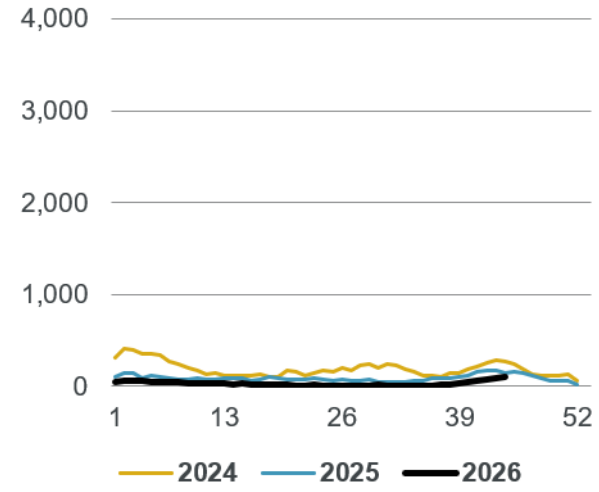
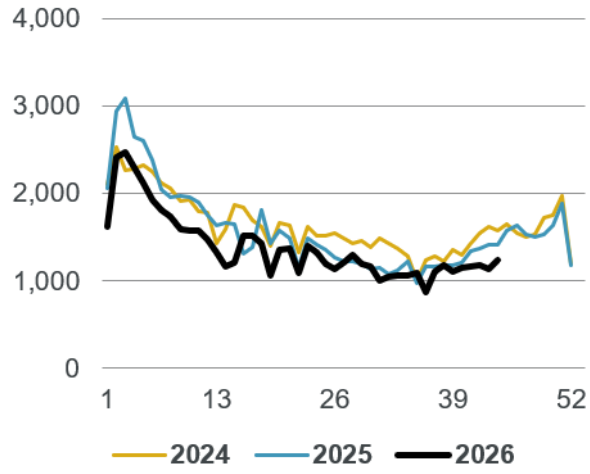


Chart 5: Weekly deaths involving influenza or pneumonia in 2024-2026



Data source

The provisional weekly deaths are available from the ONS:

- https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/weeklyprovisionalfiguresondeathsregisteredinenglandandwales

Notes on methods and data

Full details of the methods used are included in Working Paper 111. Our analysis is based on Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs). These adjust the provisional weekly deaths data published by the ONS to control for changes in the size, age and sex distribution of the population over time. We note that mortality rates and mortality improvements vary by age, and the results shown are sensitive to the age distribution of the chosen standard population (the 2013 European Standard Population).

We have revised the population data used to produce the mortality monitor from time to time, primarily to reflect results of the 2021 census. The mortality monitor webpage includes a note setting out the most recent changes, which were implemented in the monitor for week 31 of 2026 in August 2026.

Our calculations are based on the dates when deaths are registered rather than when they occurred. Therefore, results for individual weeks may not be consistent between years due to the timing of public holidays and changes in registration patterns.

Since 9 September 2024, death certification reforms means that the five-day period for registering a death starts on the date that the registrar receives a signed medical certificate of cause of death from the medical examiner, or relevant notification from the coroner. Previously, deaths should legally have been registered within five days of the death occurring or the date on which a body was found (including weekends and bank holidays), unless a coroner was involved.

We published analysis of the impact of changing registration delays alongside the mortality monitor for Q1 of 2026 in April 2026 and a summary update alongside the monitor for Q3 of 2026 in October 2026.

Use of this document

The CMI disclaims any liability from use of or reliance on these calculations, including in relation to financial transactions such as longevity swaps; and the CMI does not guarantee that it will continue to publish updates. Please also see the reliances and limitations, disclaimer, and copyright notice on the final page of this document.

TAS compliance

This paper is intended to translate publicly available demographic information published by the Office for National Statistics and similar bodies into indicative mortality measures to illustrate recent mortality experience primarily in England & Wales. The paper is intended for use by actuaries and other parties interested in detailed mortality statistics and is for information only.

The paper complies with the principles in the Financial Reporting Council's Technical Actuarial Standard "TAS 100: General Actuarial Standards". Any person using this paper should exercise judgement over its suitability and relevance for their purpose.

Reliances and limitations

The purpose of the mortality monitor is to provide regular updates on standardised mortality in England & Wales during the coronavirus pandemic, adjusting ONS data to allowing for changes in the size and age of the population.

The mortality monitor reports on all-cause, COVID-19, and influenza and pneumonia mortality. It does not offer any view on other causes of death or reasons for changes in mortality rates.

The CMI aims to produce high-quality outputs and takes considerable care to ensure that the mortality monitor and the accompanying spreadsheet of results are accurate. However:

- We cannot guarantee their accuracy (see the Disclaimer).
- There is a reliance on the data published by the ONS which is described as "provisional". We are unable to quantify the impact on the results of the monitor of any future revisions to provisional data.
- We have also applied judgement and assumptions in deciding on the calculation methods and the presentation of results.
- Anyone using the results of the mortality monitor should ensure that it is appropriate for their particular use and note that care is needed when estimating full year experience from partial year experience. This is particularly true during the coronavirus pandemic.
- Population estimates for the latest years reflect our own estimates and are less certain than published ONS figures for earlier years.

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