

REPORT ON WEEKLY DEATHS IN SOUTH AFRICA

8 – 14 MAY 2022

(WEEK 19)

Debbie Bradshaw, Ria Laubscher,
Rob Dorrington, Pam Groenewald, Tom Moultrie

Burden of Disease Research Unit
South African Medical Research Council
17 May 2022



UCT Centre
for Actuarial
Research

Glossary:

Age-standardised excess death rate: Indirectly age-standardised excess death rates have been calculated for each province to adjust the crude death rates per capita for the differences in distribution of the population by age. The adjustment factor for each province is calculated as the crude death rate for South Africa divided by what the crude rate for South Africa would have been had the age distribution of the population been that of the province. Standardisation for age is necessary when comparing populations that differ in their age structure because age has a powerful influence on the risk of dying. The rate is based on the cumulative number of excess deaths since 3 May 2020 to date divided by the population estimate for 2021 and has not been annualised.

Actual number of deaths: The actual number of deaths in South Africa have been estimated from the numbers recorded on the National Population Register using weighting factors set to produce results consistent with those of the annual Rapid Mortality Surveillance Report to account for deaths of persons who are not on the National Population Register as well as those that have not been registered with the Department of Home Affairs. **The adjustments to account for incompleteness of recording of deaths on the NPR have been re-estimated for the 2021 reports taking into account the 2017 cause-of-death data released by Stats SA in 2020.** A methodological note briefly outlining the changes can be downloaded with this report from the SAMRC website: <https://www.samrc.ac.za/reports/report-weekly-deaths-south-africa>.

Epi-week: The Weekly Death Reports in 2020 used weeks from 1 January and ran from Wednesday to Tuesday. In setting up the monitoring for 2021, we recast the data to report by an 'Epi-week' consistent with CDC and many NICD reports which run from Sunday to Saturday, ensuring continuity of weeks from one year to the next. Each week is aligned with the 'Epi-year' that has 4 or more days in that week. Week 53 of 2020 is from 27 December 2020 to 2 January 2021, Week 1 of 2021 is 3 January – 9 January 2021 and Week 1 of 2022 is 2 January – 8 January 2022.

Excess deaths: There is no universal definition of, or understanding of what is meant by, "excess mortality". It is a term used in epidemiology and public health that refers to the number of deaths that are occurring above what we would normally expect. The WHO uses the term to describe "Mortality above what would be expected based on the non-crisis mortality rate in the population of interest. Excess mortality is thus mortality that is attributable to the crisis conditions. It can be expressed as a rate (the difference between observed and non-crisis mortality rates), or as a total number of excess deaths."

Excess natural deaths associated with COVID-19: Generally, the number of excess deaths per week is calculated as the number of all-cause deaths in that week less the number that might be assumed to have occurred had there not been the epidemic (i.e. the counterfactual number), provided that the counterfactual is lower. However, this approach has generally only been applied to countries where deaths have been tracking the counterfactual before the onset of significant numbers of COVID-19 related deaths. The method provides a poor estimate of the numbers of COVID-19 and collateral deaths in the early stages of the epidemic when this is not the case. Thus, we estimated the numbers of COVID-19 and collateral deaths, once a clear upward trend is evident, as the number of actual deaths less a baseline number determined as a proportion of the predicted number. By the end of the 1st wave of the pandemic, the predicted values have been used as the counterfactual.

Warning: The Department of Home Affairs has faced sporadic temporary office closures, particularly in areas that are more affected by COVID-19. This may affect our allocation of deaths to a particular metro area. For example, a death that occurred in the City of Cape Town might have been registered at an office outside of the City because of a temporary closure of offices in the metro. Closure may also cause a delay in the processing of the death registration which would result in an underestimate of the deaths in the most recent week.

Background

This report provides estimates of the weekly number of deaths of all persons in South Africa for epidemiological **Week 19** of 2022, covering the period **8 – 14 May 2022**.

The predicted numbers of weekly deaths in 2022 have been estimated using the models prepared for 2021 with population estimates for 2022. A methodological note outlining the approach for monitoring deaths during 2021 can be downloaded from the SAMRC website: [https://www.samrc.ac.za/sites/default/files/files/2021-01-24/Methodological Note on Predicted Weekly Deaths 20 Jan 2021.pdf](https://www.samrc.ac.za/sites/default/files/files/2021-01-24/Methodological%20Note%20on%20Predicted%20Weekly%20Deaths%20Jan%202021.pdf).

Briefly, the predicted values for the provinces and nationally are based on negative binomial models based on death data for the period 2014-2019. After reviewing trends in the data, separate negative binomial models have been fitted to the unnatural deaths for all provinces combined, and separate models for natural deaths for each of KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape and the Northern Cape, and the 6 other provinces in a combined model to provide estimates by age, sex and epi-week for each year. A prediction interval has been estimated on the basis of the variability in the observed weekly data for each reported domain. Predicted values for each metropolitan area continue to be based on the time-series model of data for 2018 and 2019 developed for 2020 as the trends in the sub-provincial data need further investigation to develop a comprehensive district-level model.

Trends

- The weekly number of deaths (all ages) from all causes increased to **11,556** deaths in **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022) and remains higher than the upper prediction bound.
- The number of excess deaths from natural causes (all ages) has decreased since a peak of **3,500** deaths in each of **Weeks 51** and **52** of 2021 down to a low of **747** in **Week 11** (13 – 19 Mar 2022) but has increased to **1,737** in **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022).
- Since 3 May 2020, there has been a cumulative total of more than **313,000** excess deaths from natural causes of persons all ages of which **85,000** occurred in 2020, **203,200** occurred in 2021 (since 3 Jan 2021) and nearly **25,000** have occurred in 2022.

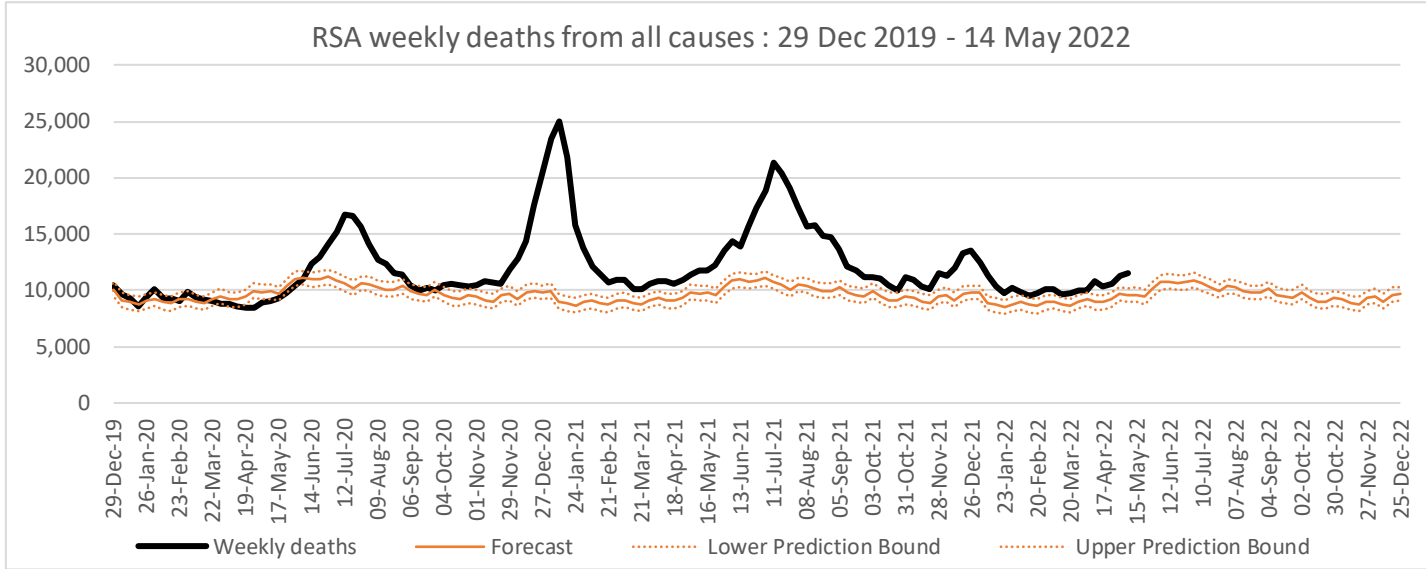
Week	Date	Weekly excess deaths from natural causes (all ages)	Cumulative excess since 3 May 2020 (all ages)	Cumulative excess since 2 January 2022 (all ages)
11	13-Mar-22 – 19-Mar-22	747	302,794	14,529
12	20-Mar-22 – 26-Mar-22	944	303,738	15,473
13	27-Mar-22 – 2-Apr-22	988	304,727	16,461
14	3-Apr-22 – 9-Apr-22	843	305,570	17,304
15	10-Apr-22 – 16-Apr-22	1,387	306,957	18,691
16	17-Apr-22 – 23-Apr-22	1,397	308,354	20,088
17	24-Apr-22 – 30-Apr-22	1,511	309,865	21,599
18	1-May-22 – 7-May-22	1,513	311,378	23,112
19	8-May-22 – 14-May-22	1,737	313,115	24,849

- For people under the age of 60, the number of natural deaths has started to increase and has reached the upper prediction bound. The cumulative number of excess natural deaths for people under-60 years since **3 May 2020** was just over **83,700**.

- The number of weekly excess deaths in the 60+ years age group had decreased to **422** in **Week 11** (13 – 19 Mar 2022) with a p-score of 11% and increased to **1,119** in **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022) with a p-score of 27%. The cumulative total number of excess natural deaths in this age group since **3 May 2020** was **229,361**.

Week	Date	Weekly excess deaths from natural causes for persons 60+ years	p-score
11	13-Mar-22 – 19-Mar-22	422	11.1%
12	20-Mar-22 – 26-Mar-22	619	16.5%
13	27-Mar-22 – 2 Apr-22	689	17.8%
14	3-Apr-22 – 9-Apr-22	585	14.7%
15	10-Apr-22 – 16-Apr-22	1,059	27.0%
16	17-Apr-22 – 23-Apr-22	887	22.7%
17	24-Apr-22 – 30-Apr-22	1,053	26.5%
18	1-May-22 – 7-May-22	1,050	25.0%
19	8-May-22 – 14-May-22	1,119	26.5%

- In **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022), the number of natural deaths
 - continued above the upper prediction bound in **Gauteng** and **City of Johannesburg**,
 - continued above the upper prediction bound in **Eastern Cape**, despite a downtick in **Nelson Mandela Bay**,
 - increased in **KwaZulu Natal** above the upper prediction bound with an uptick in **eThekweni**, and
 - had an uptick above the upper prediction bound in **Mpumalanga**.
- Per capita excess death rates have been calculated for the provinces to scale the cumulative deaths for the population size of each province (**Table 1**). By the end of **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022), the national excess death rate since 3 May 2020 was **526** per **100,000** population.
- The provinces with the highest cumulative numbers of excess deaths at the end of **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022), are, in order, **KwaZulu-Natal**, **Gauteng** and **Eastern Cape**. The ranking changes to **Eastern Cape**, **Northern Cape** and **Free State** for the crude death rates per capita (i.e., taking size of the provincial populations into account) and to **Northern Cape**, **Eastern Cape** and **KwaZulu-Natal** using the age-standardised rates per capita (i.e., taking into account the age distribution of the provincial population). The **Western Cape**, followed by **Gauteng**, continue to have the lowest cumulative age standardised per capita rates.
- The number of unnatural deaths dropped to **966** in **Week 17** (24 – 30 Apr 2022) following a high of **1,516** experienced in **Week 15** (10 – 16 Apr 2022), the week of the floods in KwaZulu-Natal, and has increased to **1,236** deaths in **Week 19** (8 – 14 May 2022).



Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations

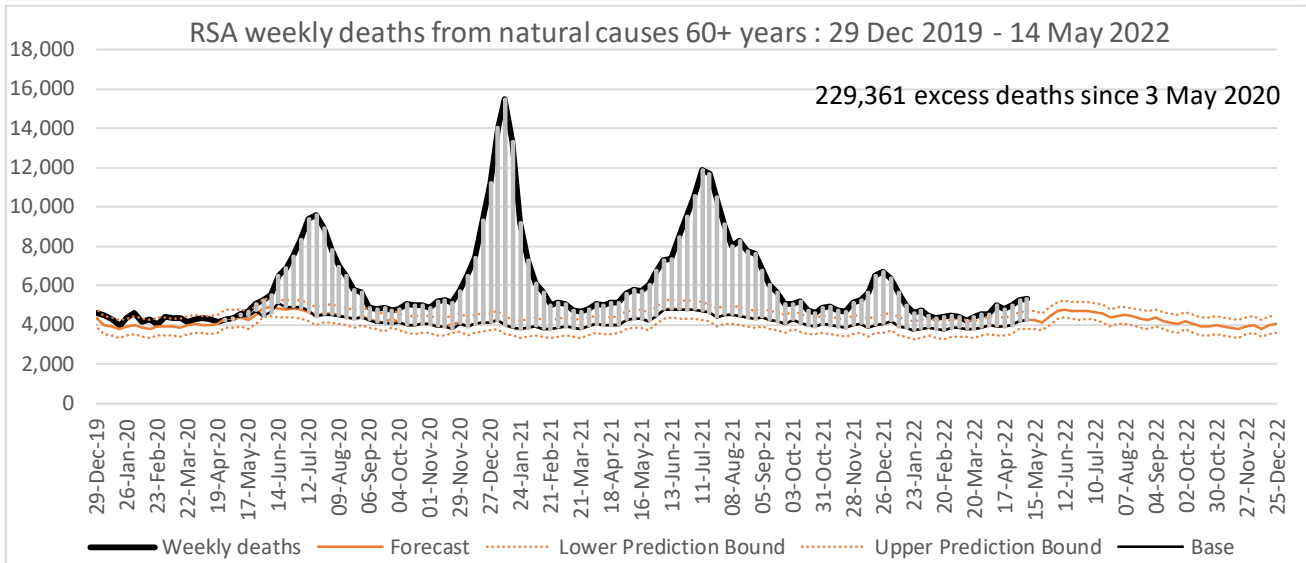
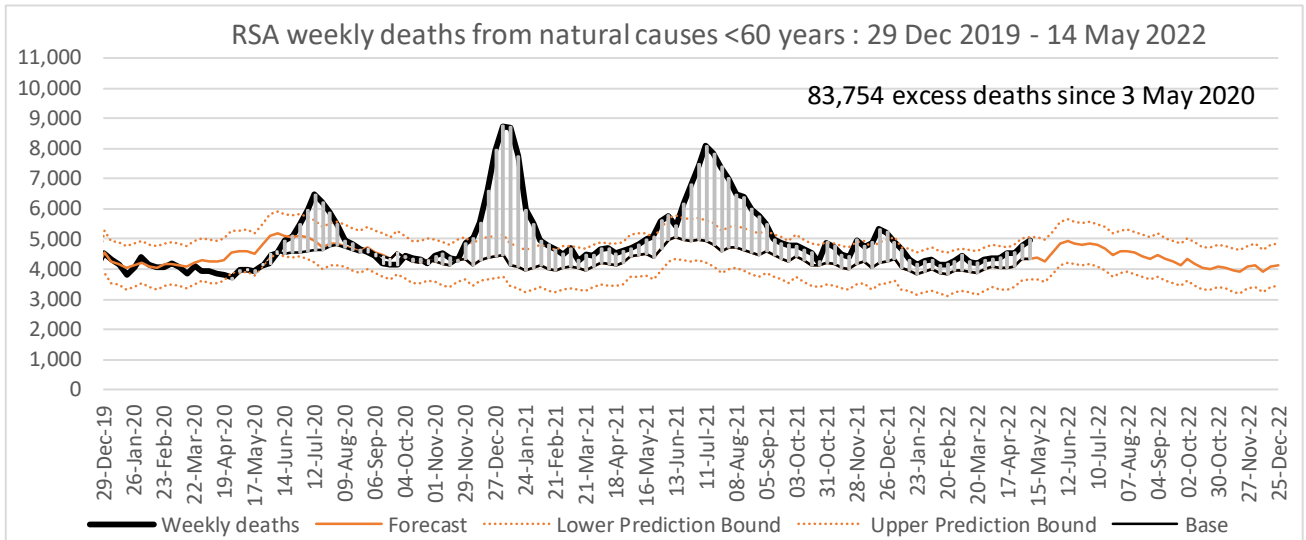
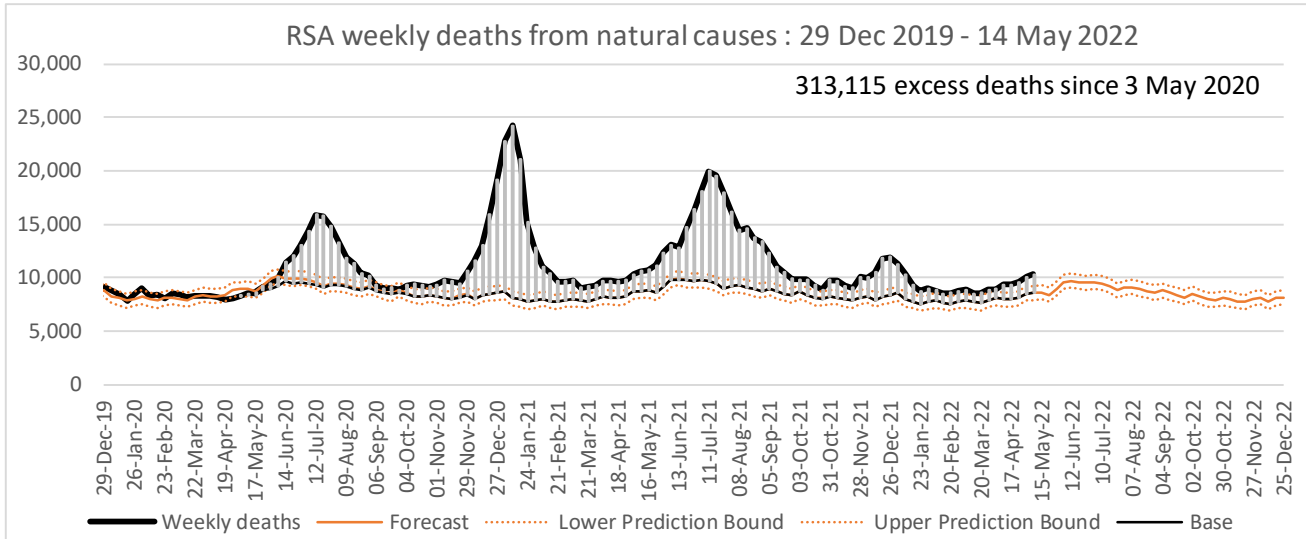
Table 1: Number of excess natural deaths of persons by province and metro relative to revised predicted number based on the observed drop during lockdown, South Africa 2020/22

Region	Period	Excess deaths vs revised base	Excess deaths per 100,000 population	Age standardised excess death rate per 100,000
South Africa	3 May 20 – 14 May 22	313,115	526	526
Province				
Eastern Cape	31 May 20 – 14 May 22	53,816	818	659
Free State	21 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	17,738	609	609
Gauteng	7 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	61,603	395	434
KwaZulu-Natal	7 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	64,123	560	645
Limpopo	21 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	33,978	575	503
Mpumalanga	21 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	24,020	499	538
Northern Cape	28 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	9,124	780	729
North West	28 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	17,198	427	438
Western Cape	3 May 20 – 14 May 22	31,515	446	393
Metropolitan Municipality				
Buffalo City	31 May 20 – 14 May 22	6,300		
City of Cape Town	3 May 20 – 14 May 22	22,469		
Ekurhuleni	7 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	14,753		
eThekweni	14 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	13,748		
Johannesburg	7 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	21,291		
Mangaung	21 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	5,328		
Nelson Mandela Bay	31 May 20 – 14 May 22	8,259		
City of Tshwane	7 Jun 20 – 14 May 22	11,618		

Note: Period has been determined based on when an upturn in the number of natural deaths became apparent. Parts do not sum to the whole because office closures due to Covid-19 may have led to registration of deaths at other offices which may not be in the same area, and random fluctuation at the point at which the baseline is determined.

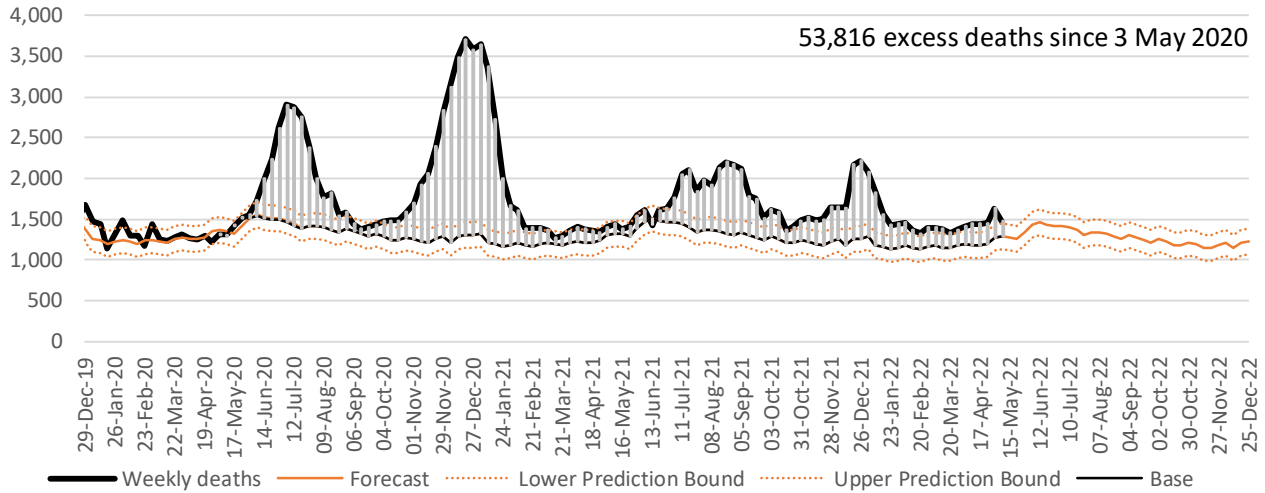
Table 2: Number of excess deaths from all causes of persons by province and metro relative to predicted number based on historical trend, South Africa 2020/22

Region	Excess deaths vs forecast	Excess deaths per 100,000 population
South Africa	312,309	525
Province		
Eastern Cape	55,548	844
Free State	17,558	603
Gauteng	58,519	375
KwaZulu-Natal	66,590	582
Limpopo	34,363	582
Mpumalanga	23,841	495
Northern Cape	9,057	774
North West	16,673	414
Western Cape	30,159	427
Metropolitan Municipality		
Buffalo City	6,608	
City of Cape Town	21,076	
Ekurhuleni	13,572	
eThekweni	12,857	
Johannesburg	21,341	
Mangaung	5,951	
Nelson Mandela Bay	8,329	
City of Tshwane	11,985	

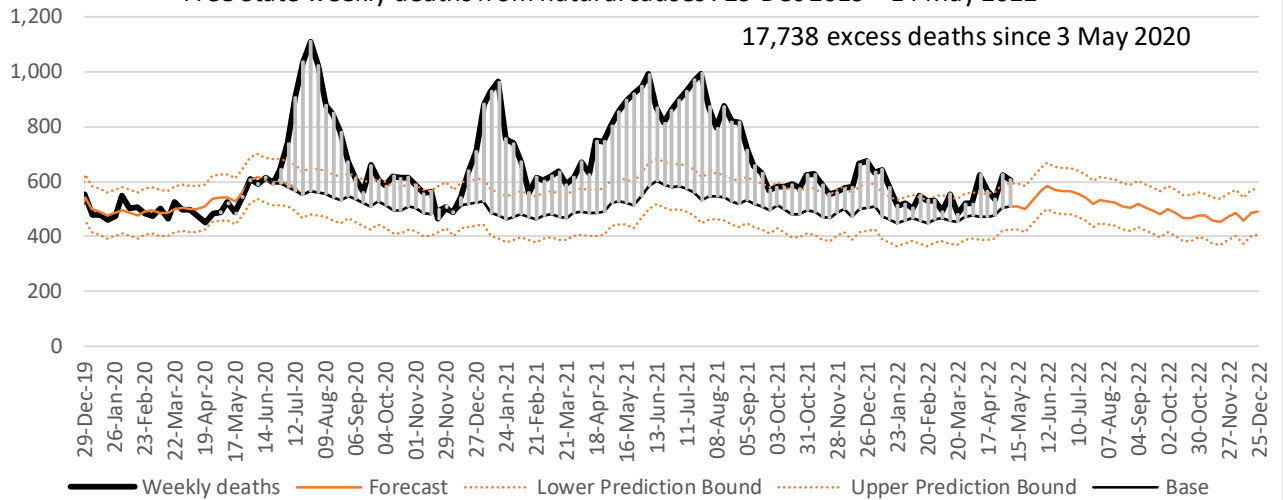


Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations

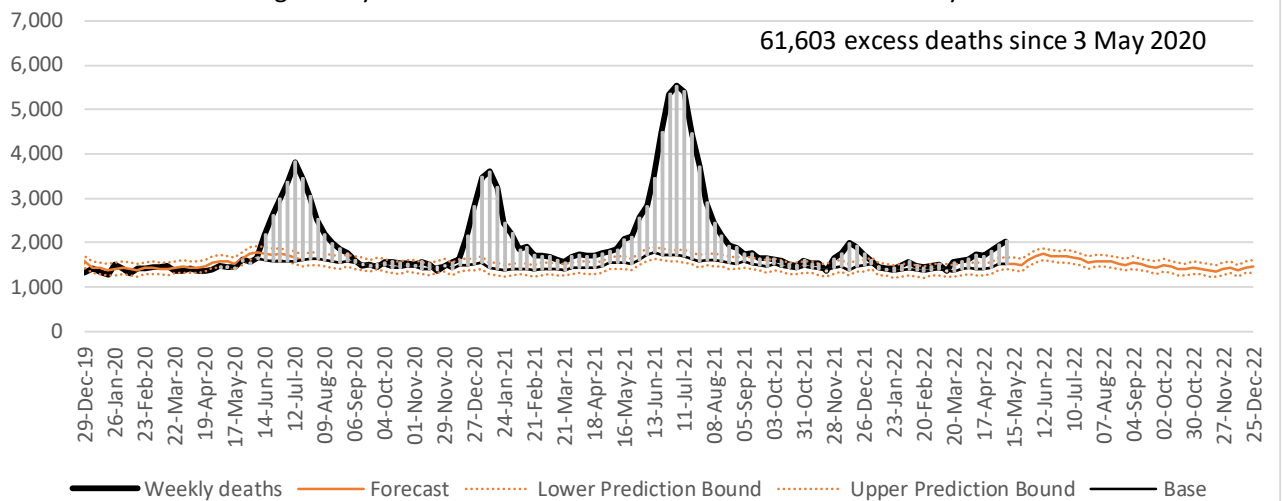
Eastern Cape weekly deaths from natural causes : 29 Dec 2019 - 14 May 2022



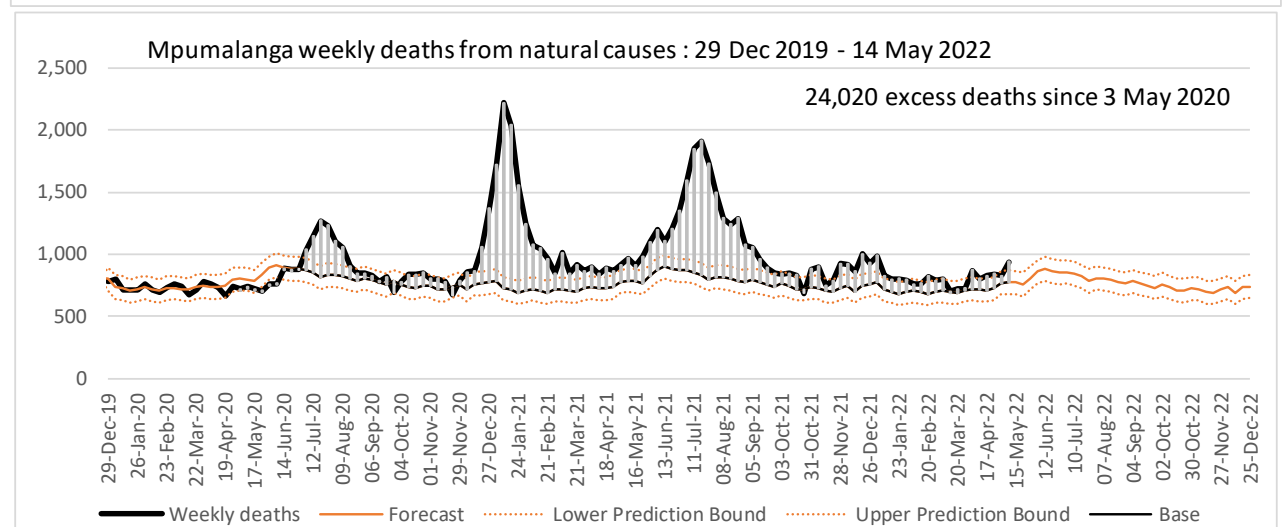
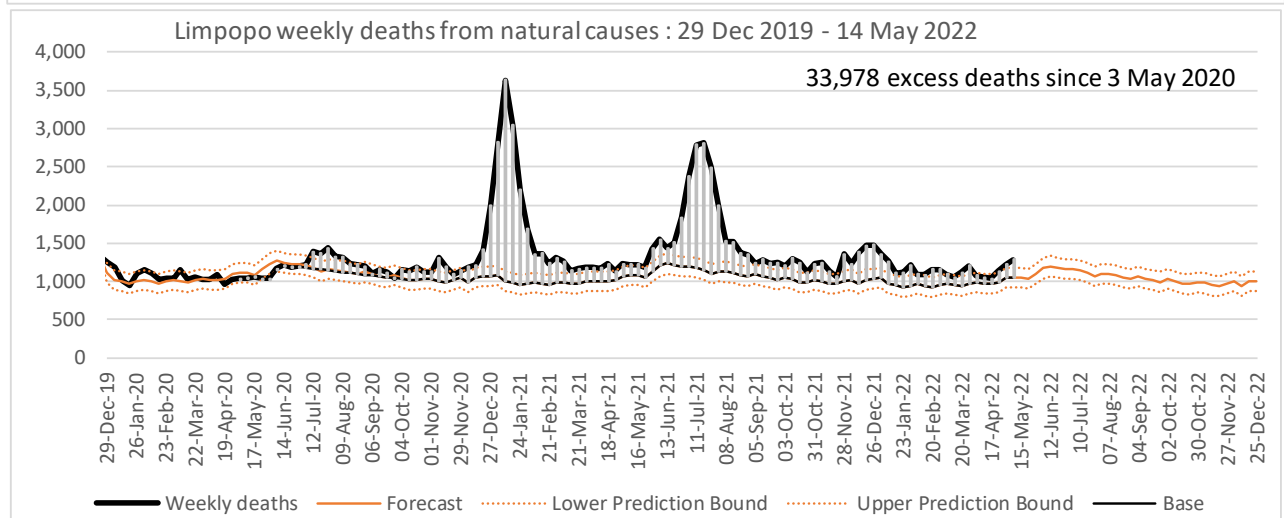
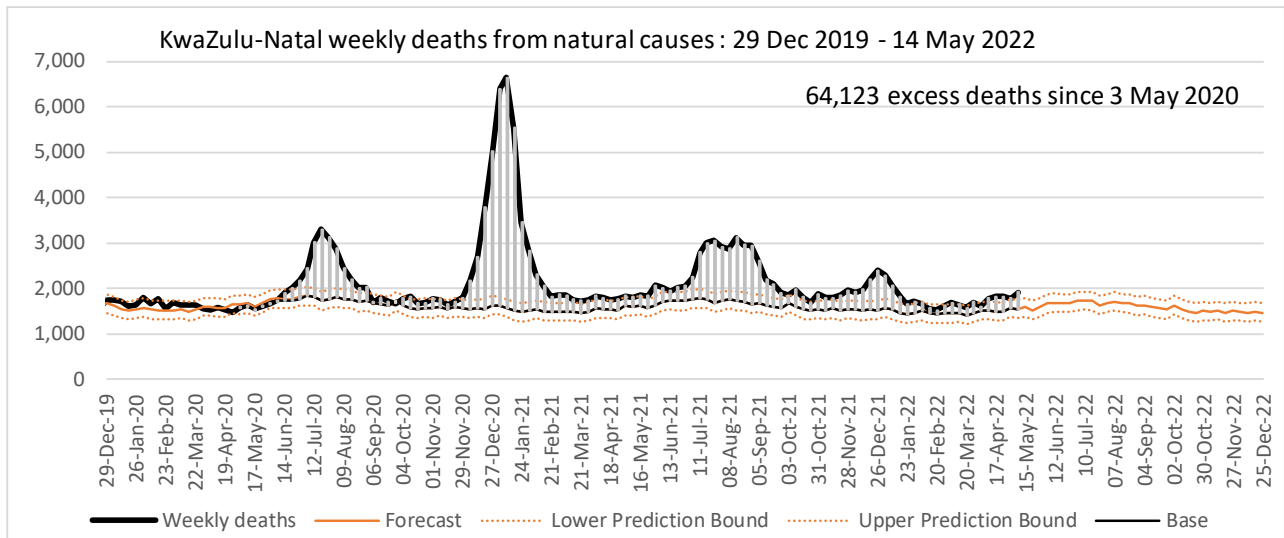
Free State weekly deaths from natural causes : 29 Dec 2019 - 14 May 2022



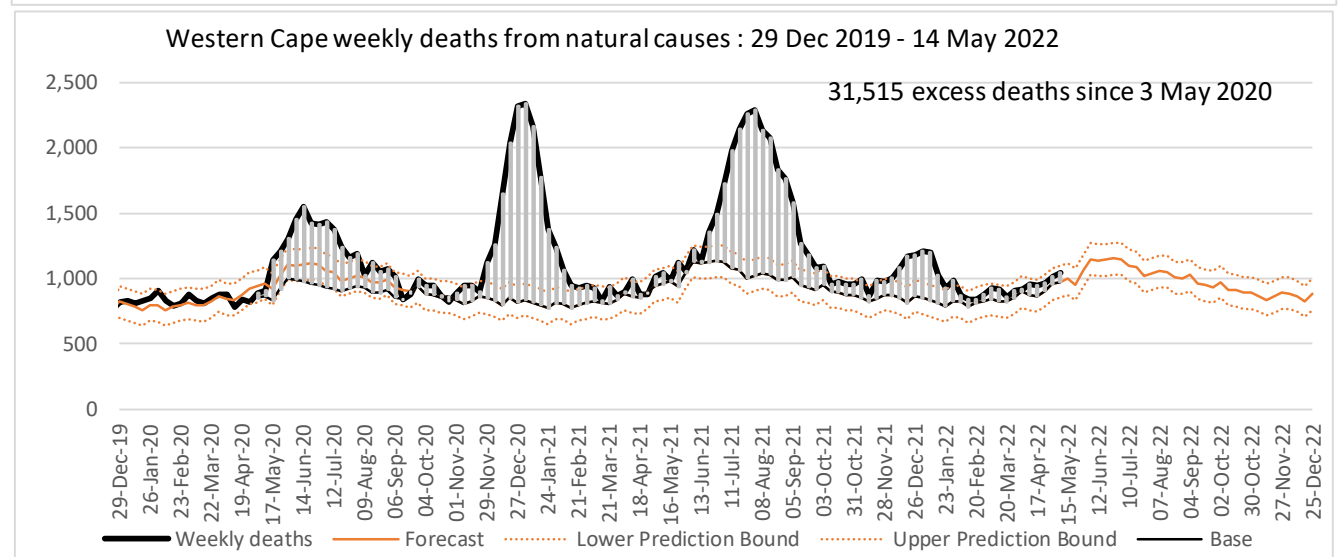
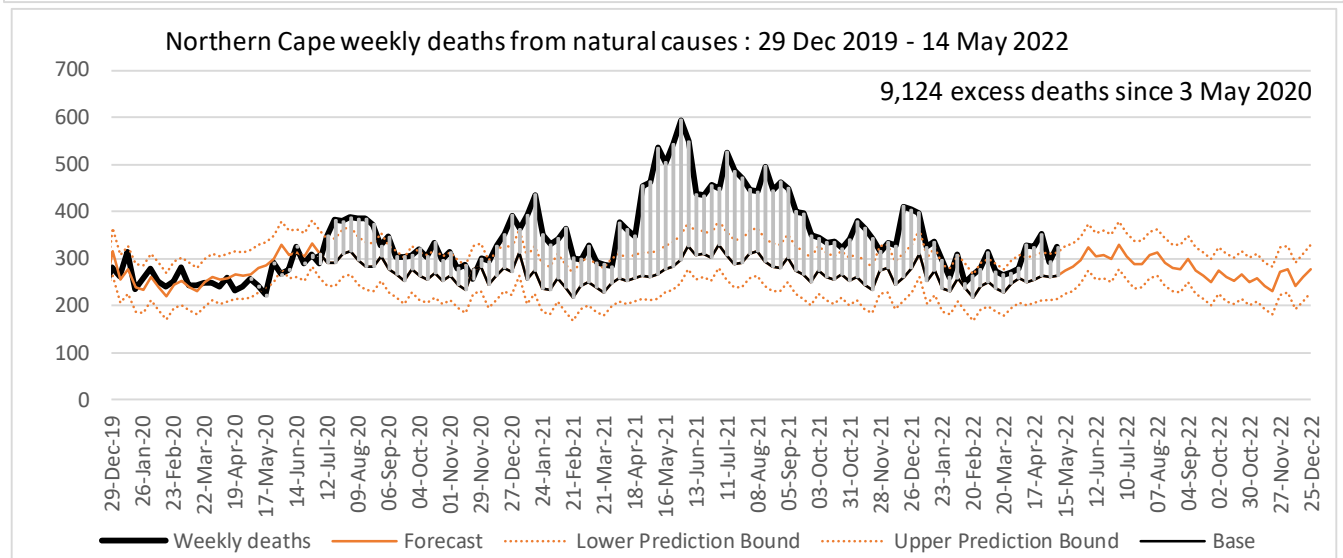
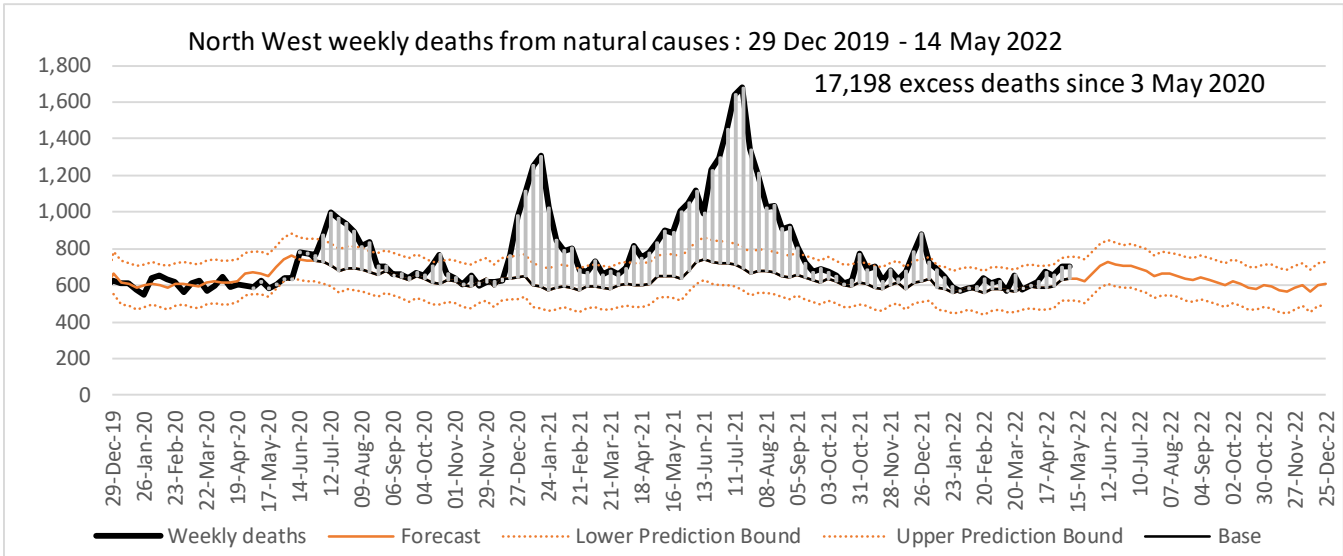
Gauteng weekly deaths from natural causes : 29 Dec 2019 - 14 May 2022



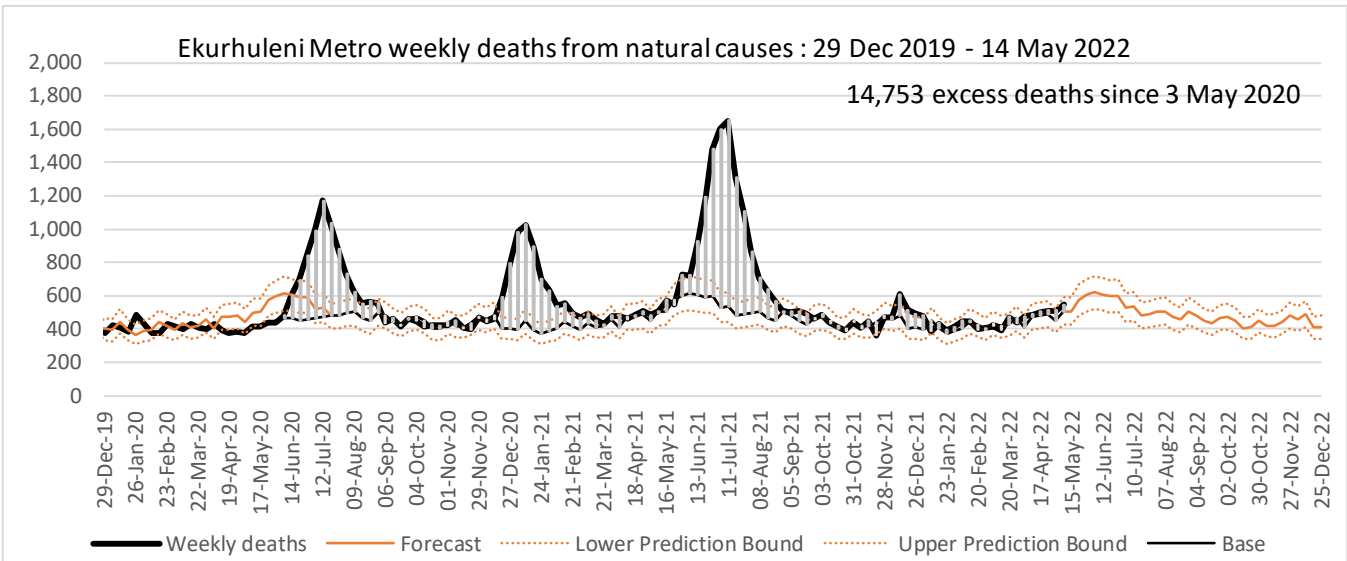
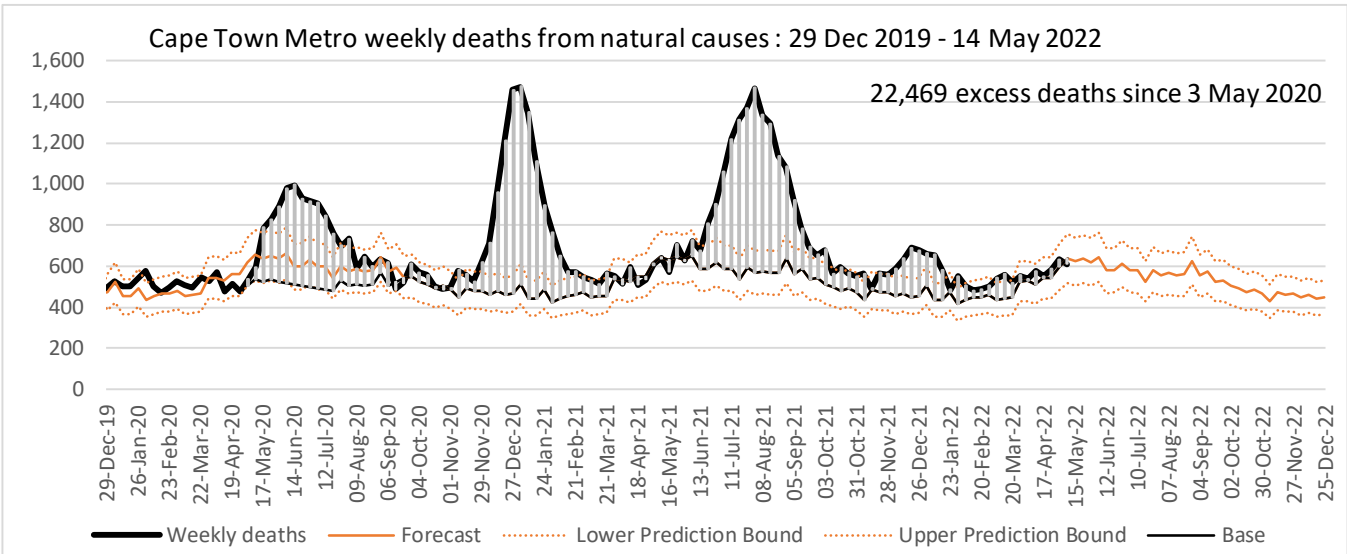
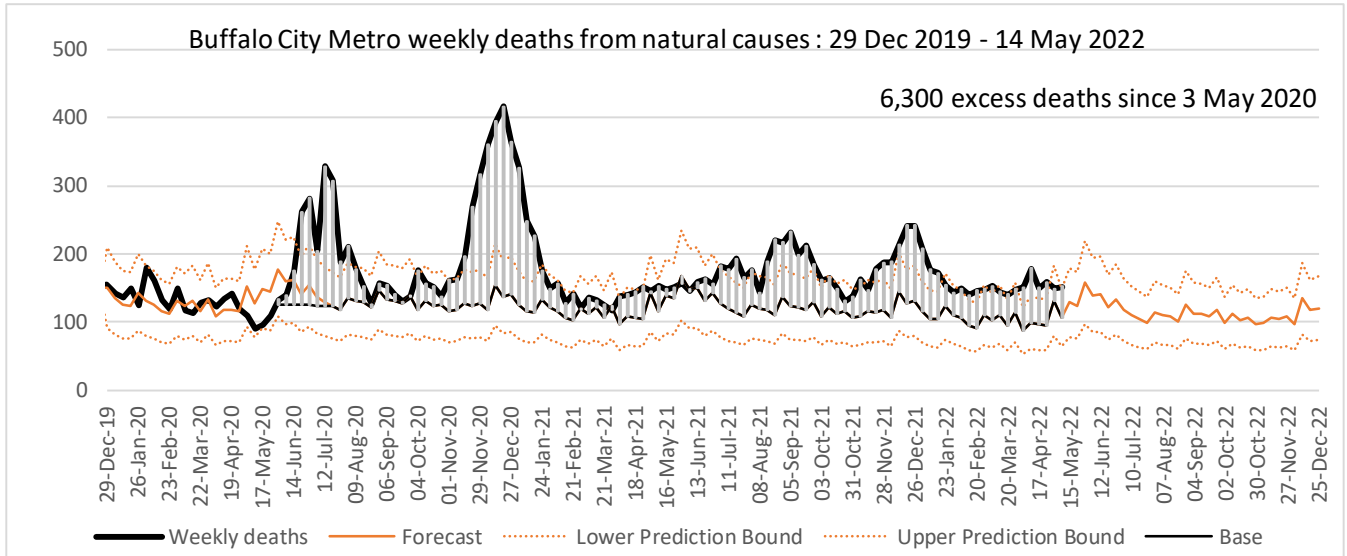
Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations



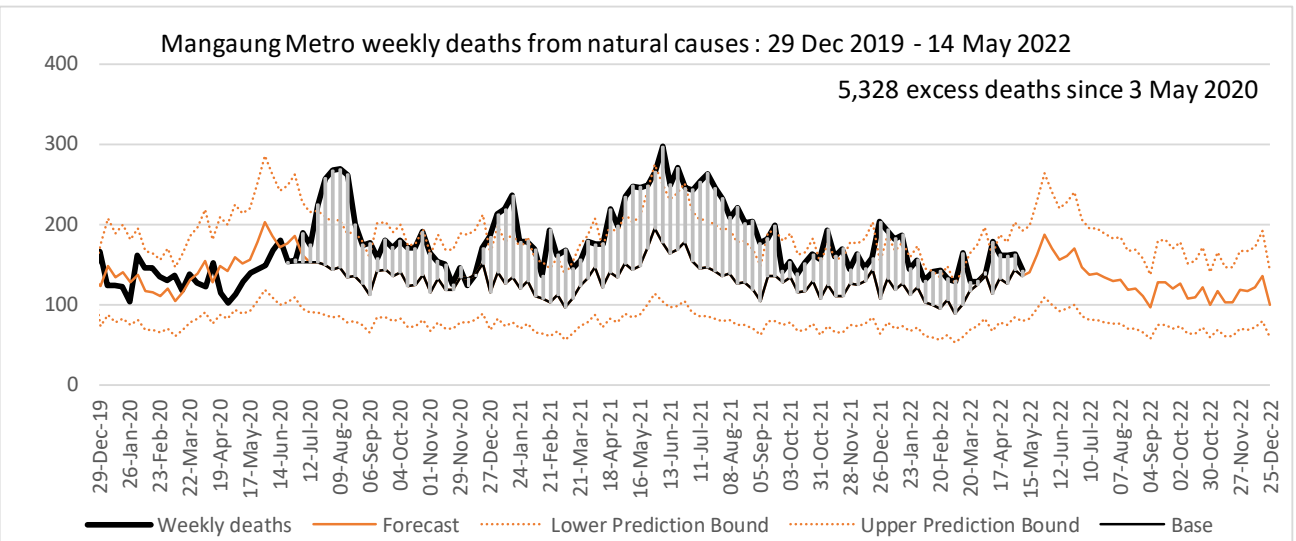
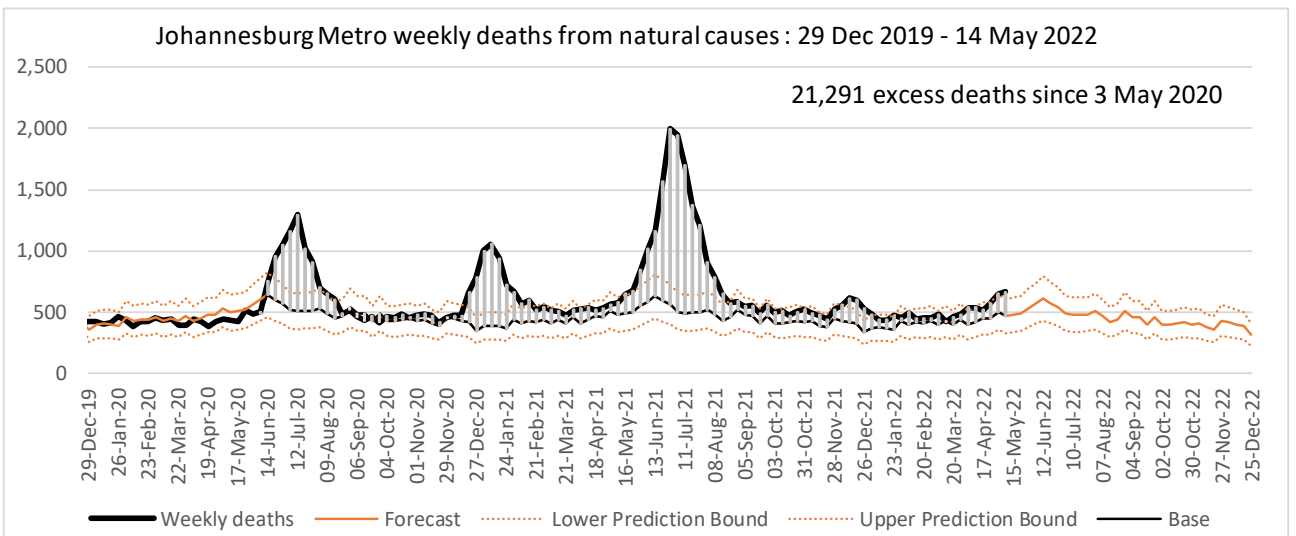
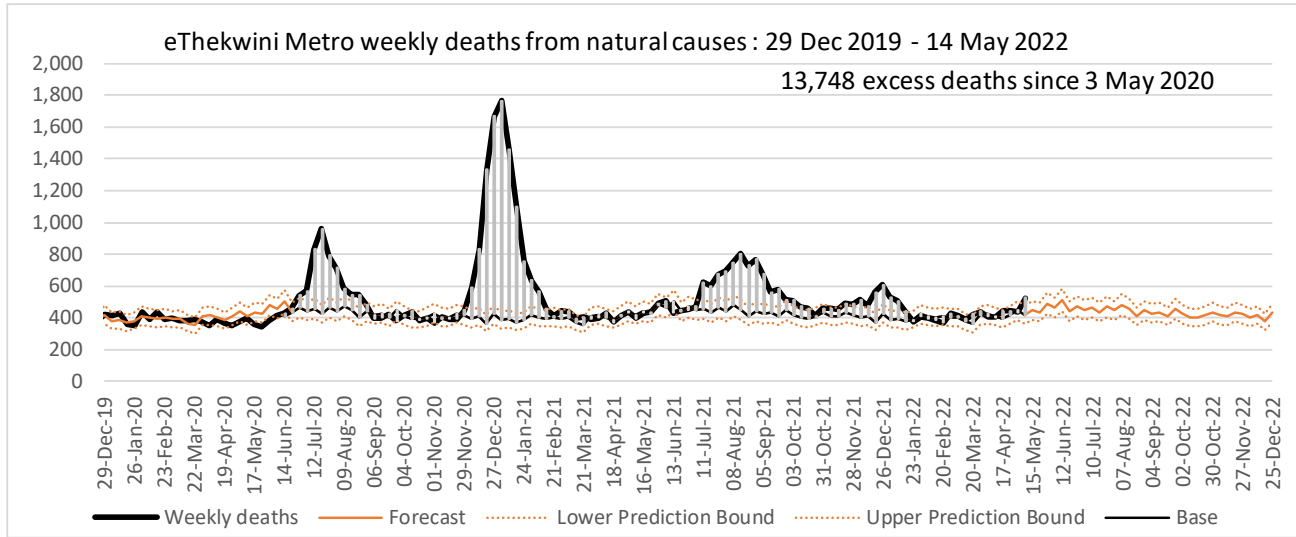
Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations



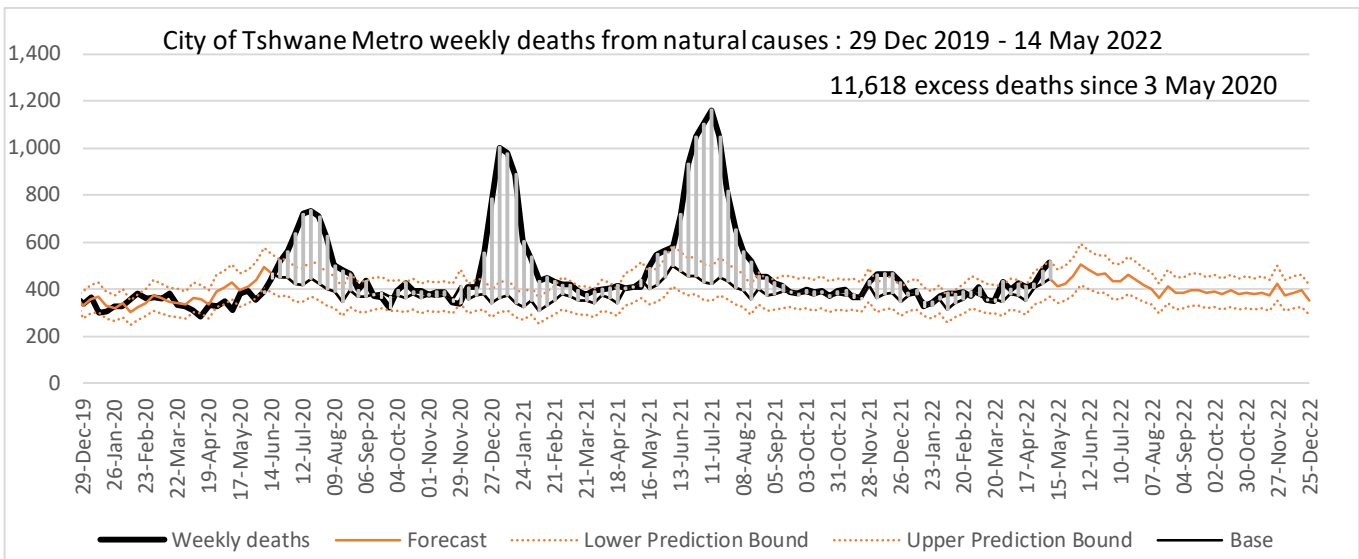
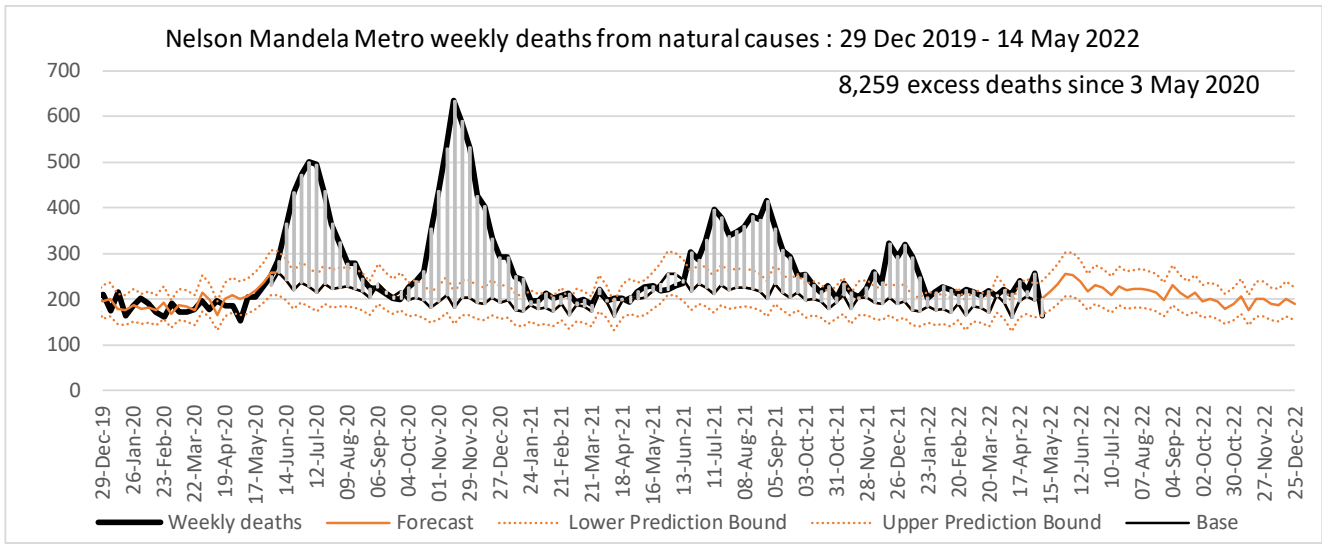
Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations



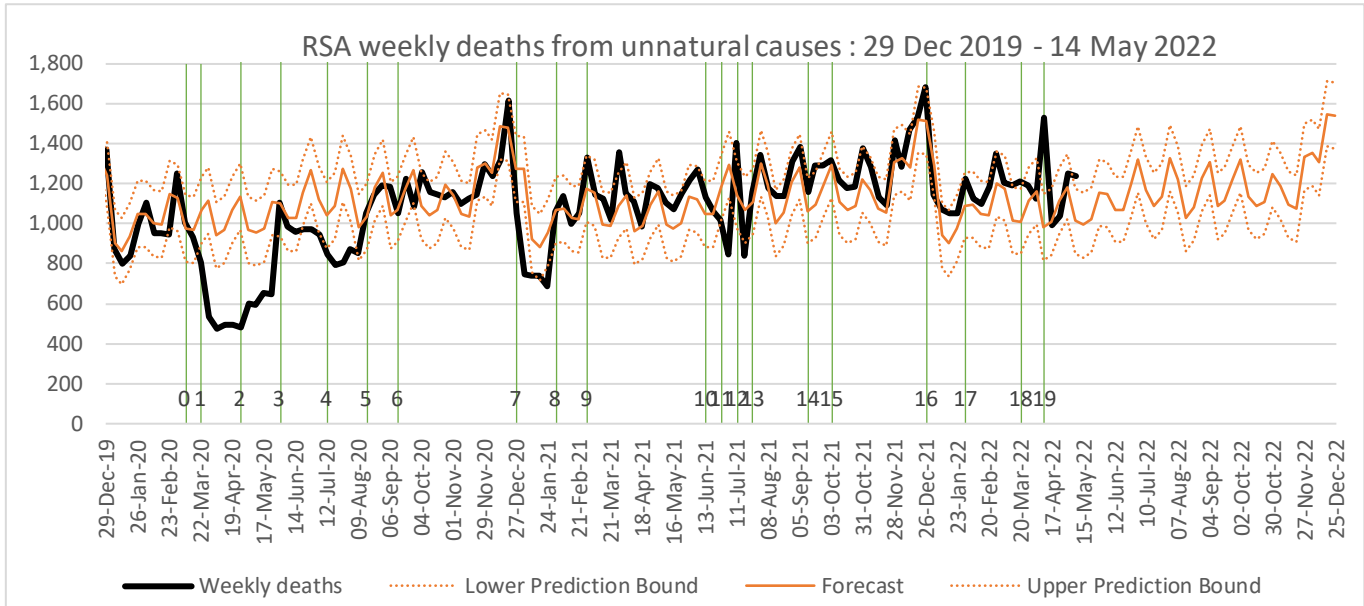
Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations



Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations



Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations



Numbers have been scaled to the estimated actual number of death and for the last week has been adjusted for delayed registrations. As only a quarter to a third of unnatural deaths in the most recent week are processed at the time of the survey, the estimate for the most recent week is quite uncertain.

Vertical lines in order

- 0 Week Disaster Management Act implemented
- 1 Week lockdown level 5 introduced
- 2 Week lockdown changed to level 4, with curfew
- 3 Week lockdown changed to level 3 including unbanning of alcohol
- 4 Week alcohol re-banned, and a curfew re-introduced
- 5 Week lockdown changed to level 2, including unbanning of alcohol
- 6 Week lockdown changed to level 1
- 7 Week lockdown changed to level 3 advanced (re-banning alcohol and a extension of curfew)
- 8 Week lockdown relaxed to allow sale of alcohol 4 days/week and reduce curfew
- 9 Week lockdown relaxed to allow sale of alcohol except during curfew and reduce curfew to midnight to 4am
- 10 Week lockdown changed to level 3 advanced (limiting alcohol and a extending of curfew)
- 11 Week lockdown changed to level 4, with re-banning of alcohol, curfew 9pm-4am
- 12 Week of unrest in KZN and GT
- 13 Week lockdown changed to level 3 advanced (alcohol 4 days/w, curfew 10pm-4am)
- 14 Week lockdown changed to level 2 advanced (alcohol 5 days/w, curfew 11pm-4am)
- 15 Week lockdown changed to level 1 advanced (no alcohol post 11pm, curfew 12pm-4am, large gatherings)
- 16 Week lockdown level 1 advanced (removed limits on alcohol & curfew, allowed larger gatherings)
- 17 Week lockdown level 1 advanced (allowed full school attendance, reduced isolation & quarantine requirements)
- 18 Week lockdown level 1 advanced (no masks outdoors, larger gathering permitted, no travel testing for vaccinated)
- 19 KZN floods