



All-Cause Mortality

All-cause mortality refers to the total number of deaths in a population, from any cause, during a specific time period. It is one of the most fundamental indicators of public health and is used to track trends in health at the population level.

The all-cause mortality data are provided by the Registry General, which records all deaths registered in Bermuda. The Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit analyzes all-cause mortality data to monitor population health trends.

This report provides an overview of all-cause mortality in Bermuda from 2005 to the most recent year for which complete information is available. Within the report the total number of deaths by year and by sex (male or female), along with crude mortality rates, which adjust for population size and allow for meaningful comparison across years, are reported. However, as crude mortality rates are not age-adjusted, observed increases may reflect changes in population age structure as well as the impact of specific health events.

Trends

From 2005 to 2019, the number of deaths in Bermuda remained relatively stable, ranging from about 420 to 535 each year. However, a clear shift occurred starting in 2020, with deaths increasing significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The highest number of deaths was recorded in 2021, with 727 registered deaths that year. While there was a decline in 2022 (585 deaths), the number remained higher than pre-pandemic levels.

On average, Bermuda experienced approximately 626 deaths per year from 2020 to 2022, compared to around 480 per year in the decade before the pandemic. Crude mortality rates, which take population size into account, followed the same trend. The overall death rate peaked in 2021 at 1135.0 deaths per 100,000 people.

When examining deaths by sex, mortality among males was consistently higher than mortality among females, which is in line with global trends. However, in 2021, both sexes experienced sharp increases, with 359 male deaths and 368 female deaths, the only time during the period where female deaths exceeded male deaths.

Crude death rates also showed consistently higher values for males. Between 2005 and 2019, the average male mortality rate was approximately 819.4 per 100,000, while the average for females was about 679.6. In 2020, the crude mortality rate for males rose sharply to 1065.2 per 100,000, compared to 715.5 for females. In 2021, mortality rates rose sharply for both males and females to 1166.2 and 1106.0 per 100,000 respectively.

Figure 1. All-Cause Mortality Counts by Sex

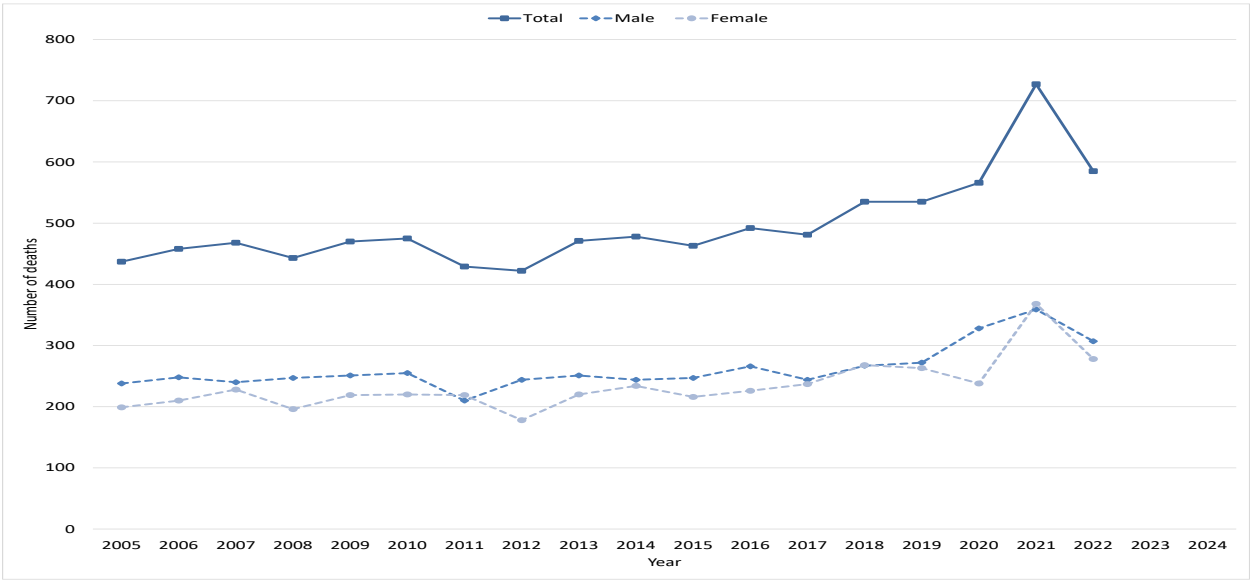


Figure 2. Crude Mortality Rates by Sex

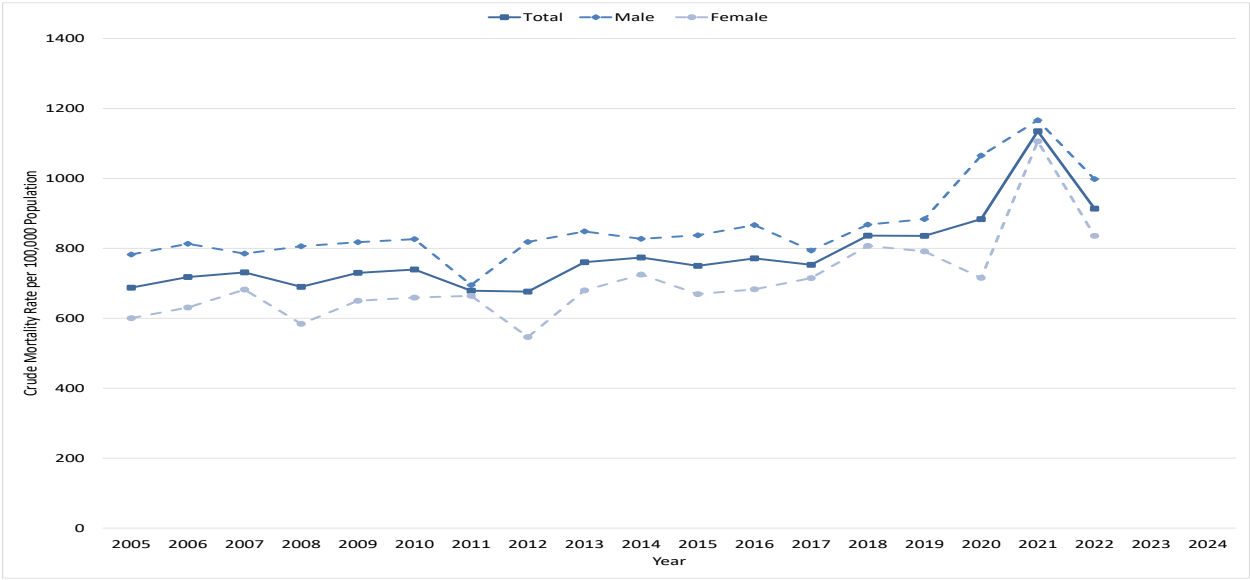


Table 1. All-Cause Mortality Counts by Sex

Year	Total	Male	Female
2005	437	238	199
2006	458	248	210
2007	468	240	228
2008	443	247	196
2009	470	251	219
2010	475	255	220
2011	429	210	219
2012	422	244	178
2013	471	251	220
2014	478	244	234
2015	463	247	216
2016	492	266	226
2017	481	244	237
2018	535	267	268
2019	535	272	263
2020	566	328	238
2021	727	359	368
2022	585	307	278
2023	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...

Table 2 . All-Cause Mortality Rates by Sex

Year	Total	Male	Female
2005	687.4	782.3	600.4
2006	717.9	813.0	630.8
2007	731.1	784.9	682.0
2008	689.9	806.0	583.9
2009	729.9	817.5	650.0
2010	739.4	826.4	659.1
2011	678.9	695.0	664.1
2012	676.2	818.3	546.2
2013	760.2	848.3	679.7
2014	773.8	827.1	725.0
2015	750.0	837.3	669.2
2016	771.3	866.6	682.9
2017	752.8	793.8	714.8
2018	836.3	867.8	807.1
2019	835.6	883.5	791.2
2020	883.6	1065.2	715.5
2021	1135.0	1166.2	1106.0
2022	913.6	998.0	835.6
2023	...	...	...
2024	...	...	...

Note: ... = data not available