



Long term care and the COVID-19 crisis in Wales

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1. Key points

- The first COVID-19 case in Wales was confirmed on 28 February 2020 and the first COVID-19 death in Wales was recorded on 16 March.
- Initial policy responses in Wales took place to a similar timescale to the policy responses across the rest of the UK.
- Devolved responsibilities for many relevant policy areas (including health and social care) mean that the policy response in Wales has been different, for example, lockdown restrictions in Wales have been relaxed more slowly than they were in England.
- Across the Welsh population, the number of new deaths from COVID-19 reported daily started to decline in mid-April and by the end of May was running at about 10 deaths per day.
- Within adult care homes in Wales specifically, the number of deaths almost doubled in the period mid-March to early June (weeks 12 to 23), compared to the same period in previous years.
- During this period around 40% - 45% of 'excess' deaths of adult care home residents in Wales were not attributed to COVID-19, suggesting that there may be a substantial number of deaths related to the pandemic, but currently not attributed to COVID-19.
- We estimate that around 11.2% of all adult care home residents in Wales died in the COVID-19 period in 2020, compared to an average of 5.7% during the same period in previous years.
- For Wales there are very limited or no data available on the impacts of COVID-19 on care workers, on recipients of domiciliary care services, or on unpaid carers. Neither are there any published data available on the number of COVID-19 outbreaks in Welsh care homes. Some of these data are available in other parts of the UK.

2. Introduction

In this report we present available evidence for the number of deaths of care home residents in Wales since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We have used two main sources of information for deaths related to adult care homes in Wales: figures reported by the Welsh regulator, Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW), and those reported by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

- **Care Inspectorate Wales**¹ provide information on the number of deaths of care home residents notified to CIW by regulated Adult Social Care providers.² The number of deaths notified to CIW involving COVID-19 covers cases where the person was a care home resident and COVID-19 was confirmed or suspected. Notifications about deaths are typically provided within 2-3 days of death, with low levels of reporting at the

¹ <https://gov.wales/notifications-deaths-residents-related-COVID-19-adult-care-homes-1-march-5-june-2020>

² Under the Regulated Services (Service Providers and Responsible Individuals) (Wales) Regulations 2017. The intention of this regulation is to ensure that CIW is notified of the deaths of people who use services so that where needed, CIW can take follow-up action.

weekend and high levels on the first working day of the week. Death notifications cover all deaths of adult care home residents regardless of where the death occurs (information on place of death is also reported).

- **Office for National Statistics**³ provide weekly provisional data on deaths occurring in Wales and registered on the General Register Office's Registration Online system (RON). Provisional data on deaths registered in each week (ending on a Friday) are compiled at the end of the following week. Mortality statistics for a given time period can be based on occurrence (death-date) or registration (registration-date); registration delay is the difference between date of occurrence and date of registration.⁴ Data indicate whether COVID-19 or suspected COVID-19 was mentioned anywhere on the death certificate, including in combination with other health conditions. In our analysis we focus on deaths by registration date to enable comparisons with previous years.

While the CIW figures cover deaths of adult care home residents whether occurring in care homes or elsewhere, the ONS statistics by place of occurrence record the place where death occurred, meaning that care home residents dying outside of care homes will not be captured by these statistics.

We refer to data for the period between week 12 (when the first COVID-19 death in care homes was reported) and the latest available figure (currently week 23 for CIW and week 22 for the ONS), corresponding to 14 March to 5 June 2020 (29 May for the ONS).

We are not currently aware of any data that enable the provision of a similar detailed picture of the impact of COVID-19 on care workers, unpaid carers or recipients of domiciliary care services in Wales.

3. COVID-19 in Wales

The first COVID-19 case in Wales was confirmed on 28 February 2020 and the first COVID-19 death in Wales was recorded on 16 March.⁵ Across the Welsh population the number of new deaths from COVID-19 reported daily started to decline in mid-April and by the end of May was running at about 10 deaths per day. By week 22, ONS data suggests that there were 2,194 deaths in Wales attributed to COVID-19. Of these, 624 (28%) occurred in care homes.

The Financial Times reported on 10 June 2020 that all deaths across the general population in Wales in the year to date were 36% higher than average annual deaths in the same period in

³<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/weeklyprovisionalfiguresondeathsregisteredinenglandandwales>

⁴The median registration delay was 5 days in England and Wales in 2018, but Wales had a higher percentage (82.6%) of deaths registered within 7 days than any of the English regions
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/articles/impactofregistrationdelaysonmortalitystatisticsinenglandandwales/2018>

⁵ A detailed timeline of events relevant to Wales is available from the Senedd (Welsh Parliament) Research Service:
<https://seneddresearch.blog/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Coronavirus-timeline-in-template-En.pdf>

the previous 5 years. Equivalent percentage increases for other parts of the UK were +61% (England), +49% (Scotland) and +37% (Northern Ireland).⁶

Initial policy responses in Wales took place to a similar timescale to the policy responses across the rest of the UK. Following public information campaigns in February, a series of announcements by both the UK and Welsh Governments in early and mid-March, set out the guidance and requirements on social distancing and self-isolation measures. The UK budget of 11 March also set out a range of financial measures to address the crisis.

An additional £40m of funding for the adult care home sector in Wales was announced by the Welsh Government on 13 April amidst concerns that care homes were struggling to source and fund the additional costs of personal protective equipment and other measures for their staff and residents. The additional funding is accessed by providers via their local authorities.

In late April, the Welsh Government introduced a new 'COVID-19 Death in Service' scheme for health and social care workers, enabling beneficiaries (e.g. care workers' families) to receive a £60,000 lump sum if the death of their relative is caused by COVID-19. The scheme applies from 25 March 2020 for the duration of the pandemic. Soon after that announcement, on 1 May, the Welsh Government also announced a £500 lump sum pay award to the 64,600 care home and domiciliary care workers in Wales.

Following widespread concerns about the limited COVID-19 testing of care staff and care home residents, the Welsh Government announced an expanded programme of testing for care homes on 16 May. This included the extension of testing (on request) to all residents and staff of care homes whether or not the care home had reported possible or confirmed cases of COVID-19.

4. Brief overview of adult long term care services in Wales

The long term care systems in place across England, Scotland and Wales have been very similar in the past but they have been slowly diverging over time following devolution of relevant powers in the late 1990s. Asset and income threshold values for access to state funding differ and also specific innovations have been introduced. For example, free personal care was introduced in Scotland in 2002 and the weekly cap on non-residential care charges was introduced in Wales in 2011. All three countries face broadly similar budgetary and demand pressures and have been seeking to reform social care funding in consequence.

Local authorities have a duty to provide or arrange care services for people in need (including both children and adults). However, this is subject to an assessment process, comprising a needs assessment to determine eligibility for care services and a financial assessment to determine how much the individual should contribute to the cost of required care services. The services themselves are often provided by independent providers.

⁶ John Burn-Murdoch, Financial Times, 10 June 2020. Available at: <https://twitter.com/jburnmurdoch/status/1270735572873723906/photo/1>

According to data provided from Care Inspectorate Wales⁷, in June 2020 in Wales there are 25,681 adult places provided by 1,075 care homes. Occupancy rates are currently not officially published, but according to available estimates they are around 90%⁸. That would imply that the population living in adult care homes was approximately 23,110 at the start of the COVID-19 outbreak. The estimate includes Local Authority funded care recipients, privately funded clients and patients receiving NHS Continuing Healthcare in nursing homes. The split between older and younger adults is only available for care recipients who have care arranged by the local authority and the latest available data suggest that more than 85% of adult care home residents (without nursing) are aged 65 and above, and the figure rises to 95% for care home residents in receipt of the nursing component⁹.

According to data provided from Care Inspectorate Wales there are 525 domiciliary support services in Wales in the current year¹⁰. Data on recipients of domiciliary care and other non-residential services is available for those in receipt of Local Authority care services. Latest figures for the number of adults who received a service during the year show that in 2018/19 around 28,600 adults received domiciliary care services (and 23,700 of these adults were aged 65 and above), while around 7,270 received day care services (53% of these were older adults)¹¹. The number of individuals privately purchasing domiciliary care at home is not officially available, but it was estimated to be around 7,730 in 2017¹².

According to figures reported by Social Care Wales, in 2018 there were 53,000 staff¹³ working for commissioned care providers and 11,900 staff¹⁴ employed directly by Welsh Local Authorities. Overall, around 29,500 staff (45%) worked in the residential care sector, a further 21,000 (32%) in the domiciliary care sector while the rest worked in day care and mixed services.

Latest official estimates on the number of unpaid carers (caring for relatives or friends) are based on the 2011 Census, when there were over 370,000 unpaid carers (more than 12% of the Welsh population)¹⁵. More recent estimates looking at the effect of COVID-19 set the number

⁷Received from CIW in June 2020, figures for 2019 and 2018 are available at <https://careinspectorate.wales/sites/default/files/2019-09/190916-chief-inspectors-annual-report-2018-19-en.pdf> and <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Services-for-Social-Care-and-Childrens-Day-Care/cssiwservicesandplaces-by-setting-year> respectively.

⁸ For example <https://content.knightfrank.com/research/548/documents/en/care-homes-trading-performance-review-2019-6698.pdf>

⁹ Based on number of adults who received a service during the year <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Adult-Services/Service-Provision/adultsreceivingsservices-by-localauthority-agegroup>

¹⁰ Received from CIW in January 2020.

¹¹ <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Adult-Services/Service-Provision/adultsreceivingsservices-by-localauthority-agegroup>

¹² https://socialcare.wales/cms_assets/file-uploads/204-0217-SCW-ENG-5-year-strategic-plan-report_v11.pdf

¹³ https://socialcare.wales/cms_assets/file-uploads/SCWWDP_commissioned-services_2018_eng_Final.pdf

¹⁴ https://socialcare.wales/cms_assets/file-uploads/SCWWDP_local-authority-services_2018_eng_Final.pdf

¹⁵ <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/carers>

of unpaid carers at 487,000 at the beginning of the outbreak, with a further 196,000 having started caring since¹⁶.

5. Impact of COVID-19 on care home residents

As far as we are aware there are no regularly published data on the number of care home settings that have had at least one confirmed COVID-19 case or death. The only available figure on adult care home settings was reported by the BBC based on CIW information and, up to 14 April, 81 adult care homes had experienced at least one confirmed COVID-19 case (around 7.5% of all adult care settings)¹⁷.

5.1. Trend in deaths of care home residents compared to previous years using CIW data

Care Inspectorate Wales published the number of deaths of residents in adult care homes involving COVID-19 notified up to 5 June 2020. The data covers deaths notified in the first 23 weeks of 2020 as well as the data for 2018 and 2019¹⁸. Data for earlier years are not available.

For 2020 the information is presented separately for deaths connected to COVID-19 (confirmed or suspected) and includes deaths that occurred in care homes or elsewhere for care home residents (providing detail on place of death).

According to the data released by CIW, the first notification of a COVID-19 related death for care home residents occurred on 16 March (week 12) and in the period up to 5 June 2020 (week 23) there were a total of 698 deaths linked to COVID-19.

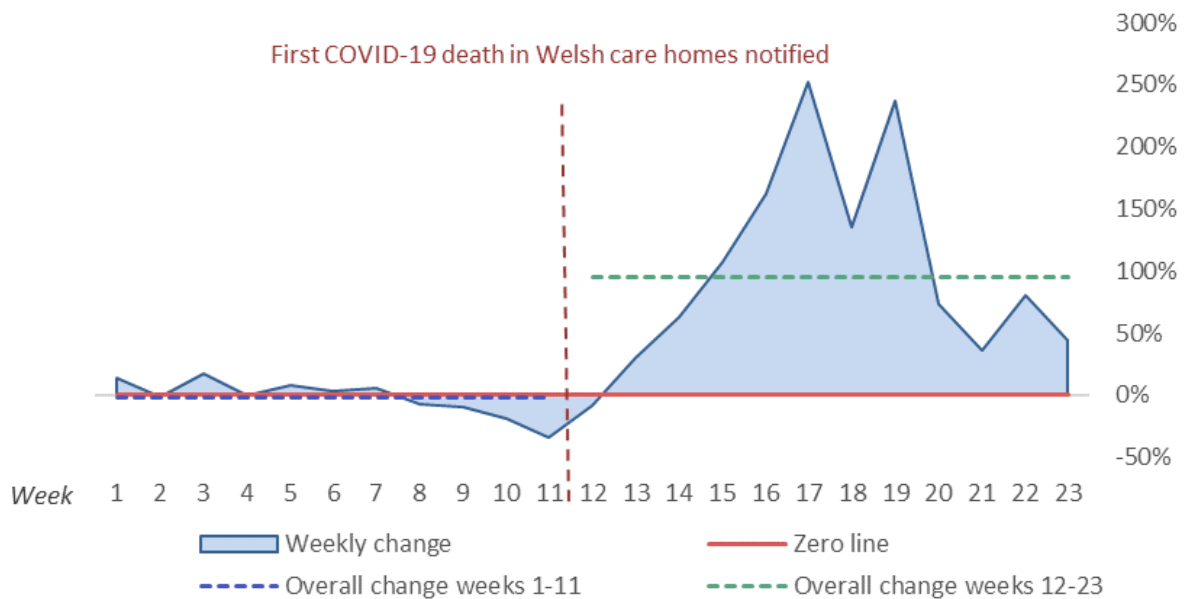
As shown in the chart below, in the first twelve weeks of 2020 figures reported were in line with the 2018/2019 average (although with some weekly fluctuations): in fact, up to mid-March, the overall the number of deaths was down by just 2% compared to deaths recorded in the same period in 2018 and 2019.

¹⁶ Claire Morgan (Director of Carers Wales) Lessons from Lockdown: Challenges facing carers, 8 June 2020. Available at: <https://www.bevanfoundation.org/commentary/lessons-from-lockdown-challenges-facing-carers/>

¹⁷ We contacted Care Inspectorate Wales, but they were not able to share more up-to-date figures.

¹⁸ <https://gov.wales/notifications-deaths-residents-related-COVID-19-adult-care-homes-1-march-5-june-2020>

Figure 1. Increase in deaths of Welsh care home residents in 2020



Source: LE Wales based on Care Inspectorate Wales data

Note: Calculated as the % difference between 2020 and the average of 2018 and 2019 for the corresponding weeks

However, the number of deaths recorded for care home residents in weeks 12 to 23 (COVID-19 period) was 95% higher compared to the same period in previous years – almost double. Figures for the latest four weeks (weeks 20-23) ranged between +36% and +80% compared to historical data, after reaching a peak of +250% compared to previous years (in week 17).

5.2. Excess deaths for care home residents using CIW data

Overall there were 2,600 deaths in care homes between weeks 12 and 23 (14 March to 5 June 2020), compared to 1,336 in the same period in 2018 and 2019 (average over the two years), meaning that there were 1,264 excess deaths in care homes in Wales in the COVID-19 period compared to previous years.

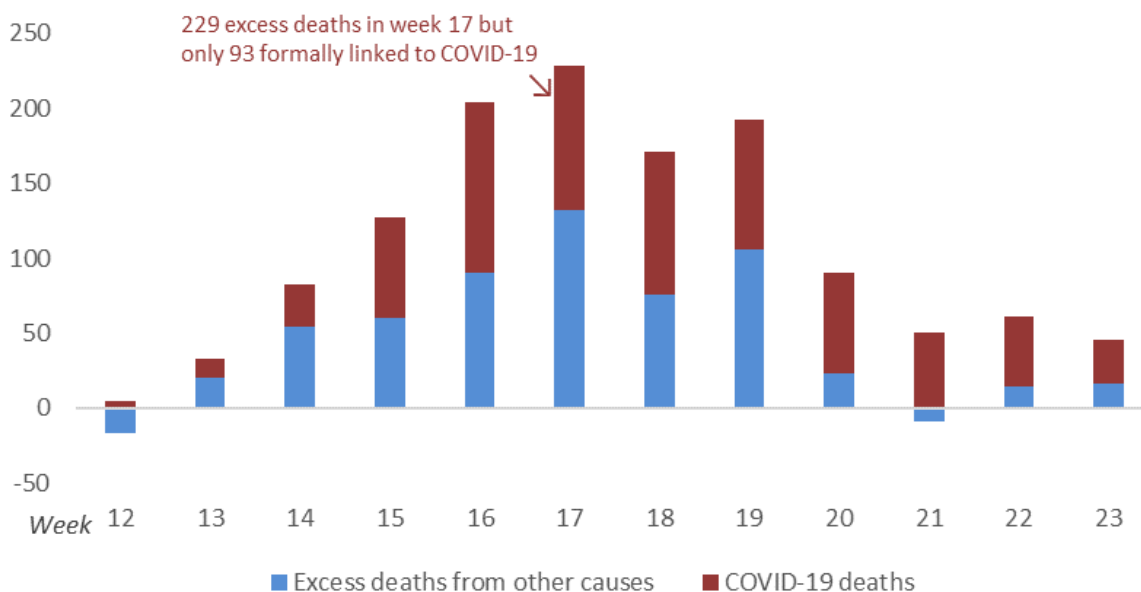
However, 698 of these excess deaths were linked to COVID-19 (suspected or confirmed), leaving 566 excess deaths with no formal link to COVID-19. This suggests that the direct and indirect effect of COVID-19 on deaths in care homes may be much higher than what is reported in the official figures. In particular, in week 17 (ending on 24 April 2020) there were 229 excess deaths, but only 96 of these deaths were officially linked to COVID-19 (while there were 133 ‘other’ excess deaths). The latest week available (week 23 ending on 5 June 2020) saw a total of 46 excess deaths, with 30 attributed to COVID-19 causes and only 16 estimated to be excess deaths not formally linked to COVID-19.

Some of these unexplained excess deaths may be directly linked to COVID-19 but not recorded as such (for example due to lack of testing), but other deaths may be indirectly linked to COVID-19, with deaths due to other causes, but driven by factors linked to the COVID-19 crisis (e.g. difficulty of receiving treatment for other conditions, additional workload on care workers and

care workers falling ill, psychological issues driven by the situation and the inability to receive visits from family and friends)¹⁹.

The number of total deaths may be combined with the estimate of the overall number of residents in adult care homes (about 23,110 in 2020, calculated using an assumption of 90% occupancy rate) to calculate the death rate in the COVID-19 period. Figures suggest an overall death rate for care home residents of approximately 11.2% in the COVID-19 period, compared to 5.7% in the same period in previous years. Cases of deaths formally linked to COVID-19 only represent 3% of total adult residents.

Figure 2. Excess deaths of Welsh care home residents in 2020



Source: LE Wales based on Care Inspectorate Wales data

Note: Calculated as the difference between 2020 and the average of 2018 and 2019 for the corresponding weeks.

5.3. COVID-19 deaths in care homes using ONS data

The Office for National Statistics also report number of deaths occurring in care homes²⁰ (we focus here on number of deaths by registration date²¹). The data on the number of deaths involving coronavirus (COVID-19) from the ONS are based on any mention of COVID-19 on the death certificate. On the other hand, the figures reported by CIW are based on information

¹⁹ For a discussion of how these factors may have affected care home residents see for example Comas-Herrera A and Fernandez J-L (2020) “England: Estimates of mortality of care home residents linked to the COVID-19 pandemic”. Available at LTCcovid.org, International Long-Term Care Policy Network, CPEC-LSE, 17 May 2020. <https://ltccovid.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/England-mortality-among-care-home-residents-report-17-May.pdf> and Burki T. (2020), “England and Wales see 20 000 excess deaths in care homes”

[https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)31199-5.pdf](https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(20)31199-5.pdf), 23 May, 2020.

²⁰<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregisteredweeklyinenglandandwalesprovisional/weekending29may2020/relateddata>

²¹ Mortality statistics for a given time period can be based on occurrence (death-date) or registration (registration-date); registration delay is the difference between date of occurrence and date of registration.

returned by care home providers. Due to the different source, the timings of registration (ONS) and notification (CIW) could also slightly differ across the two series.

However the main difference between the two data series (ONS and CIW) is place of death: the ONS series only captures under the 'care homes' category deaths occurring in care homes, while the CIW series records all deaths of care home residents, happening in care homes or elsewhere. The latest ONS figures on deaths in care homes in Wales cover the period up to 29 May 2020 (end of week 22).

In that time frame, the ONS recorded 624 COVID-19 deaths in care homes compared to the 668 reported by CIW (deaths of care home residents in all locations) over the same period. However, according to CIW data, more than 30% of COVID deaths for care home residents occur elsewhere (mainly in hospitals) and the CIW figure for residents dying in care homes in that period was only 462.

5.4. Excess deaths in care homes using ONS data

It is also possible to provide an estimate for the number of excess deaths occurring in care homes using ONS data (i.e. not taking into account deaths of care home residents occurring elsewhere). In order to do that we used the number of deaths occurring in Welsh care homes in the previous 5 years²².

Overall, there were 2,174 deaths recorded by the ONS in care homes between weeks 12 and 22 of 2020 (up to 29 May 2020). This represents an increase of 1,046 deaths compared to the average for the previous five years in the same period (constructed as explained above). In total, 624 of these deaths were formally attributed to COVID-19, leaving 422 unexplained excess deaths in Welsh care homes between weeks 12 and 22 (the corresponding figure using CIW data for the same period is 550, albeit using a different definition).

5.5. Share of deaths registered in Welsh care homes

Information provided by the ONS also allows us to look at the number of deaths registered in Welsh care homes as a share of total deaths registered in Wales in a given week.

In the chart below we have plotted the weekly share for 2020 and the average recorded for 2015-2019, along with the average recorded in weeks 1 to 11 (pre-COVID19 period) and weeks 12 to 22 (COVID-19 period).

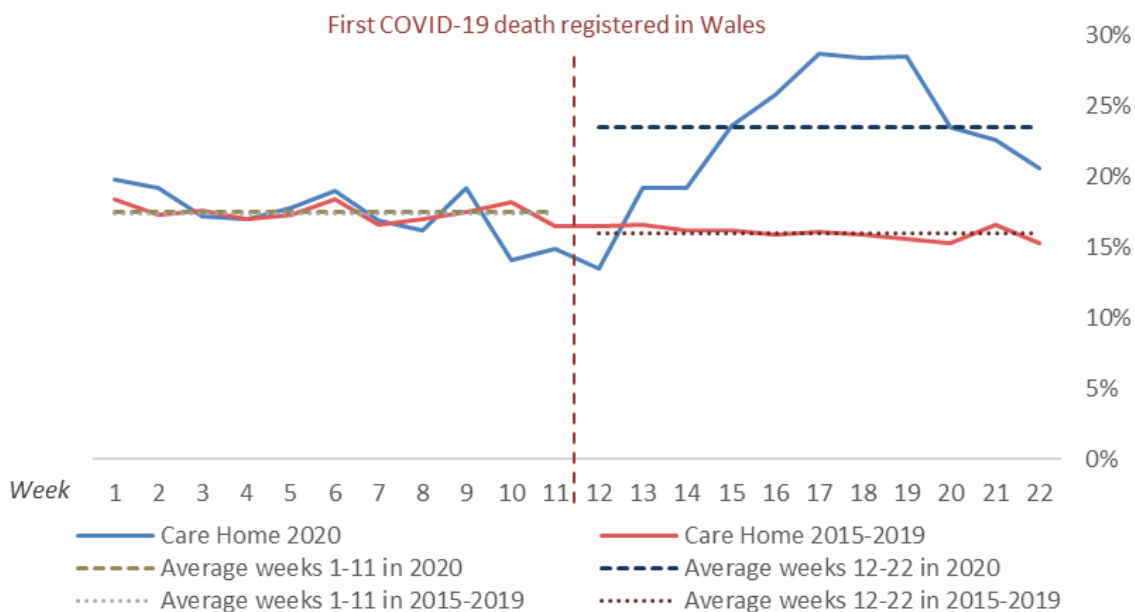
The average share recorded for the first eleven weeks of 2020 was nearly identical to the average share in the previous five years (slightly below 17.5%): in fact, the average lines for weeks 1 to 11 completely overlap in the chart. In normal years, the share of deaths registered in care homes then tend to decline in the following weeks as factors such as the seasonal influenza become less relevant, and the share recorded between weeks 12 and 22 in 2015-2019 was around 16%. The effect of COVID-19 on the share of deaths recorded in care homes is clear when looking at 2020 data between weeks 12 and 22: the average is around 23.5% with a peak

²²<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/adhocs/11826fiveyearaverageweeklydeathsbylocalauthorityandplaceofoccurrenceenglandandwalesdeathsregistered2015to2019>

around 28% registered in weeks 17 to 19. The share of deaths registered in care homes started to decline from week 20 and it was slightly above 20% in the latest available data (week 22).

The numbers show the strong effect of COVID-19 on mortality registered in care homes relative to other places of death, both compared to the same period in previous years and to the first eleven weeks of 2020.

Figure 3. Deaths registered in Welsh care homes as a proportion of all deaths registered in Wales



Source: LE Wales based on ONS data

Note: Calculated as the ratio between deaths registered in Welsh care homes and total deaths registered in Wales.

6. Impact of COVID-19 on care workers, unpaid carers and domiciliary care recipients

This report focusses on care home residents because this is where the most data are available for Wales. Care workers, unpaid carers and recipients of domiciliary care are all important parts of the care ecosystem in Wales but data linking them with the COVID-19 crisis are much more limited.

The ONS have published data on COVID-19 deaths by occupation for England and Wales as a whole (up to end April), but this does not provide separate data for Wales.²³ The data for England and Wales suggest that mortality rates amongst both male and female care workers were much higher than for healthcare workers (who had similar average mortality rates to the general working population).²⁴

²³ Given the relative populations of England and Wales, the data for 'England and Wales' are much more likely to reflect the situation in England.

²⁴ ONS (2020) Coronavirus (COVID-19) related deaths by occupation, England and Wales: deaths registered up to and including 20 April 2020, Released 11 May 2020. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath/bulletins/coronavir>

We are not aware of any official data sources that provide data on the links between COVID-19 and unpaid carers. Carers Wales, based on YouGov polling, have said that:

“there has been a significant rise in the numbers of adults providing unpaid care in Wales. It was estimated that there were 487,000 people already providing care before the coronavirus outbreak and a further 196,000 people have started caring since.”²⁵

We are not aware of any official data sources that provide data on the links between COVID-19 and recipients of domiciliary care services in Wales. Data are available on the numbers of people from the general population in Wales who are dying at home and the numbers of these who have been linked to COVID-19, but this group is likely to be a much bigger group than those who receive domiciliary care services. Data on deaths amongst recipients of domiciliary care services are available for England and are published by the ONS.²⁶

7. Summary

Overall, figures from Care Inspectorate Wales for deaths of adult care home residents in Wales occurring in the COVID-19 period²⁷ show that the number of deaths almost doubled compared to the figures recorded in the corresponding weeks in 2018 and 2019, with 1,264 excess deaths.

Of these excess deaths, around 55% have been officially linked to COVID-19 (698), while around 45% (or 566) may be directly or indirectly linked to COVID-19 but have not been officially recorded as associated with COVID-19.

ONS figures on deaths by place of registration are currently available up to 29 May (week 22) and report deaths registered in care homes (i.e. they do not include care home residents dying outside the care home). Although the type of registration, the period covered and the coverage is different, the excess deaths recorded as a proportion of total deaths registered in the period are around 49%, very similar to the proportion reported using CIW figures. Of these excess deaths, 60% have officially been attributed to COVID-19, while there are a further 40% excess deaths not formally linked to COVID-19.

The table below provides a summary of the key data used in this report.

[uscovid19relateddeathsbyoccupationenglandandwales/deathsregistereduptoandincloding20april2020#deaths-involving-COVID-19-among-health-and-social-care-workers](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/articles/deaths-involving-COVID-19-among-health-and-social-care-workers)

²⁵ Claire Morgan (Director of Carers Wales) Lessons from Lockdown: Challenges facing carers, 8 June 2020.

Available at: <https://www.bevanfoundation.org/commentary/lessons-from-lockdown-challenges-facing-carers/>

²⁶ For recipients of domiciliary care services in Wales, the ONS noted that “The Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW) do not hold information on deaths in domiciliary care services as these services are not legally required to notify CIW of deaths.”

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/articles/deaths-involving-covid-19-in-the-care-sector-england-and-wales/deaths-occurring-up-to-1-may-2020-and-registered-up-to-9-may-2020-provisional>

²⁷ Currently identified as 14 March to 5 June 2020, corresponding to weeks 12 to 23.

Figure 1. Data summary

Type of data	Value	Period	Coverage	Source
Estimate for total number of adults in care home settings in Wales ¹	23,113	Based on June 2020 data, assuming 90% occupancy	Adult care homes	LE Wales based on CIW
Total number of adult care home settings in Wales ¹	1,075	June 2020	Adult care homes	CIW
Number of adult care homes settings with at least one COVID-19 case ²	81 reported by BBC	Up to 14 April 2020	Adult care homes	BBC based on CIW
Number of cases or deaths of adults receiving domiciliary care services	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deaths in care homes				
Number of deaths of adult care home residents in Wales 2020 ³	2,600	Weeks 12 to 23 (14 March-5 June 2020)	All care home residents	CIW
Number of deaths of adult care home residents in Wales in 2018 and 2019 (average) ³	1,336	Weeks 12 to 23	All care home residents	CIW
Total number of excess deaths for care home residents in Wales	1,264 (49% of total deaths)	Weeks 12 to 23	All care home residents	LE Wales based on CIW
Number of COVID-19 deaths for care home residents in Wales ³	698 (55% of excess deaths)	Weeks 12 to 23	All care home residents	CIW
Number of excess deaths not linked to COVID-19 for care home residents in Wales	566 (45% of excess deaths)	Weeks 12 to 23	All care home residents	LE Wales based on CIW
Deaths in care homes in Wales				
Number of deaths registered in care homes in Wales in 2020 ⁴	2,174	Weeks 12 to 22 (14 March-29 May 2020)	Occurring in care homes	ONS
Number of deaths registered in care homes in Wales in 2015-2019 ⁵	1,128	Weeks 12 to 22	Occurring in care homes	LE Wales based on ONS
Total number of excess deaths in care homes in Wales	1,046 (49% of total deaths)	Weeks 12 to 22	Occurring in care homes	LE Wales based on ONS
Number of COVID-19 deaths in care homes in Wales ⁴	624 (60% of excess deaths)	Weeks 12 to 22	Occurring in care homes	ONS
Number of excess deaths not linked to COVID-19 in care homes in Wales	422 (40% of excess deaths)	Weeks 12 to 22	Occurring in care homes	LE Wales based on ONS

Sources:

¹ Communication with CIW, latest published figures available at <https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Services-for-Social-Care-and-Childrens-Day-Care/cssiwservicesandplaces-by-setting-year>

² <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-52280304>

³ <https://gov.wales/notifications-deaths-residents-related-COVID-19-adult-care-homes-1-march-5-june-2020>;

⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/bulletins/deathsregisteredweeklyinenglandandwalesprovisional/weekending29may2020/relateddata>

⁵ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/adhocs/11826fiveyearaverageweeklydeathsbylocalauthorityandplaceofoccurrenceenglandandwalesdeathsregistered2015to2019>