



European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)

Stockholm, 09 November 2020

Disclaimer: These tables, histograms, maps and graphs are based on the available information at the time of publication, originating from several sources. Data completeness depends on the availability of information from the affected areas. All data should be interpreted with caution as the outbreak is evolving rapidly. In addition, due to the unavailability of date-of-onset data and different testing policies per country, these figures might not be reflective of the evolution of the epidemic.




Interpretation of the data



14-day notification rates and trends are collected using epidemic intelligence from various sources and are affected by the testing strategy, laboratory capacity and the effectiveness of surveillance systems.

As all of these factors can differ greatly between countries, ECDC does not recommend using notification rates to directly compare countries. Particular caution is needed when interpreting reported rates from areas with small populations where small changes in numbers of reported cases can have a big impact on the notification rate.

In addition, retrospective adjustment of data by reporting authorities is possible. Negative counts of new cases can arise if countries or subnational areas report cumulative totals that are lower than those reported previously, which can affect the presentation of data in maps and time-series plots.

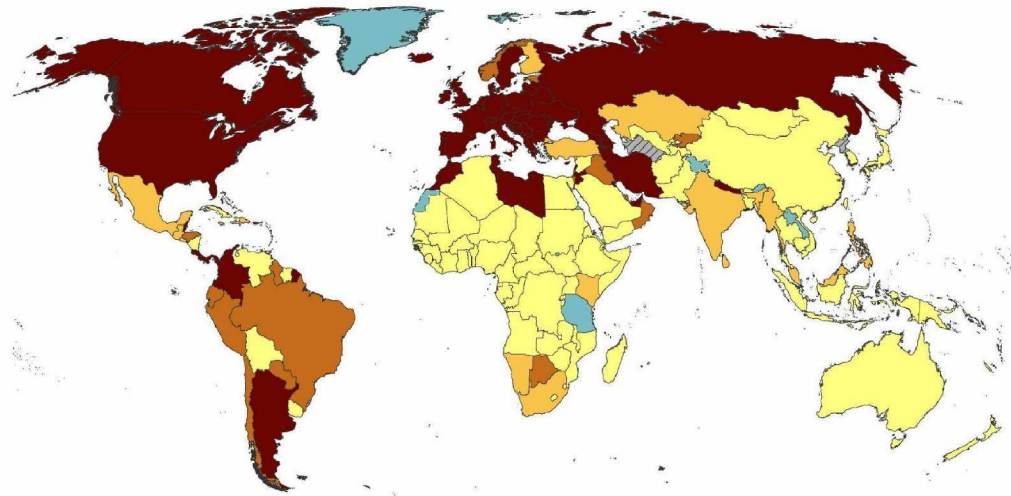


Distribution of COVID-19 cases, in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries, by continent, as of 09 November 2020



Continent	Cases	Deaths	Crude case fatality
Africa	1 871 007	44 851	2.4%
America	21 737 147	659 135	3%
Asia	14 157 654	251 481	1.8%
Europe	12 133 701	293 730	2.4%
Oceania	45 159	1 071	2.4%
Total	49 944 668	1 250 268	2.5%

Geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, worldwide, as of 09 November 2020



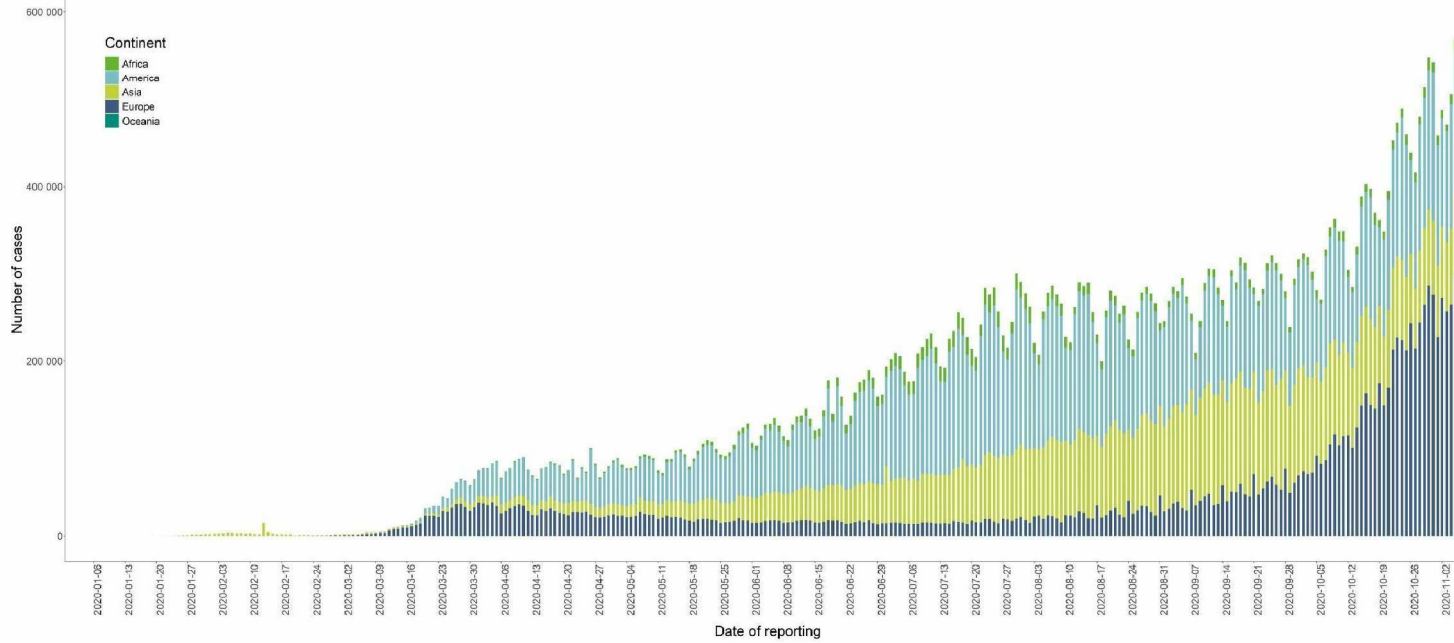
14-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100 000, as of 08 of November, 2020
Legend:
Yellow: < 20.0
Orange: 20.0 - 59.9
Brown: 60.0 - 119.9
Dark Red: ≥ 120.0
Light Blue: No new cases reported
Hatched: No cases reported by WHO and no cases identified in the public domain

Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat.
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

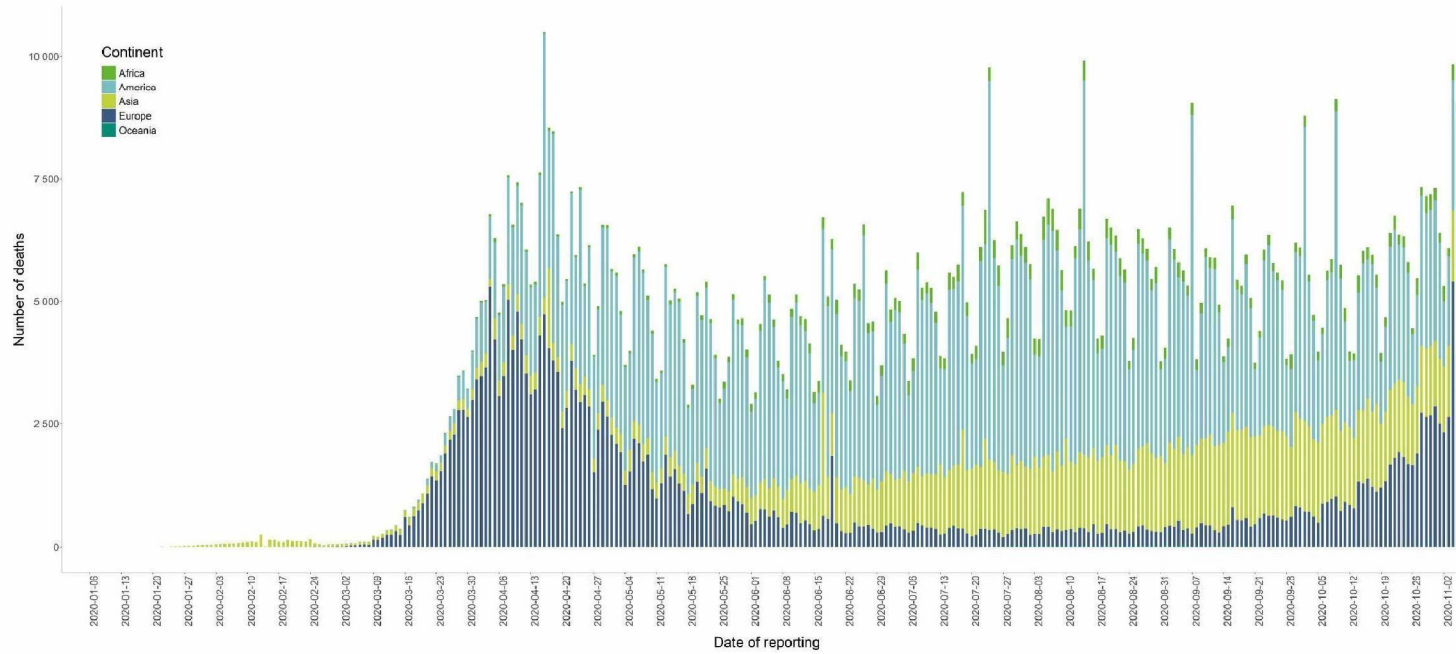
Date of production: 08/11/2020



Distribution of COVID-19 cases in accordance with the applied case definitions in the affected countries, as of 09 November 2020



Distribution of COVID-19 deaths worldwide, as of 09 November 2020



14-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100 000 weeks 43-44



13-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100 000 weeks 43 - 44

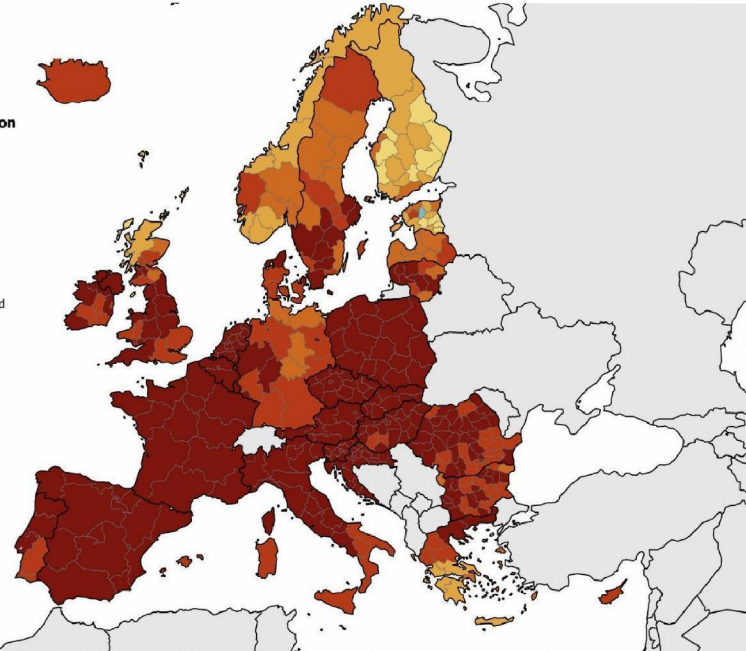
- No cases reported
- <20.0
- 20.0 - 59.9
- 60.0 - 119.9
- 120.0 - 239.9
- ≥240.0
- No data reported / rate not calculated

Regions not visible in the main map extent

- Azores
- Canary Islands
- Greenland
- Madeira

Countries not visible in the main map extent

- Malta
- Liechtenstein

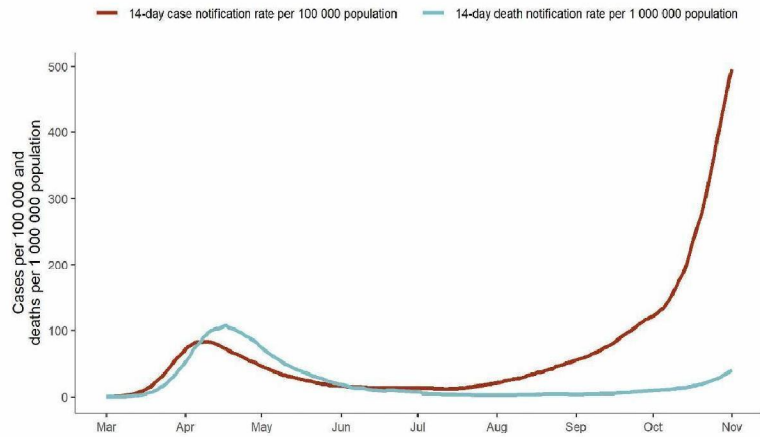


Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkish Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Corine L5 data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. © Kartverket © Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Statistics Portugal. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. ECDC. This map, showing cases at sub-national level, is based on data recorded once a week. Therefore, the time frame for this map and the national table above is not the same, which can result in different values in the table and the map. In addition, as of 3 November 2020 ECDC moved the collection of sub-national data from Wednesdays to Tuesdays. As a result of this, and due to methodological limitations in place, the data displayed in the map for weeks 43-44 and 44-45 correspond to a 13-day period. The change in reporting day also affected the timeliness of the data, meaning that the data for some countries do not necessarily correspond to the latest 14-day period at the time of data collection. The sub-national maps for weeks 45-46 will revert again to a 14-day period. Users are advised to interpret this map with caution and an awareness of the current limitations. Map produced on: 5 Nov 2020

COVID-19 case and death notification rates, testing rates and test positivity, EU/EEA and the UK

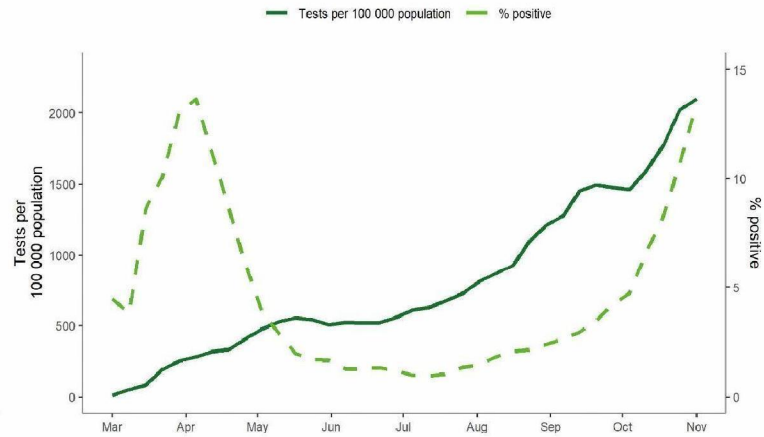


EU/EEA and the UK: 14-day COVID-19 case and death notification rates, 1 March 2020 to 1 November 2020



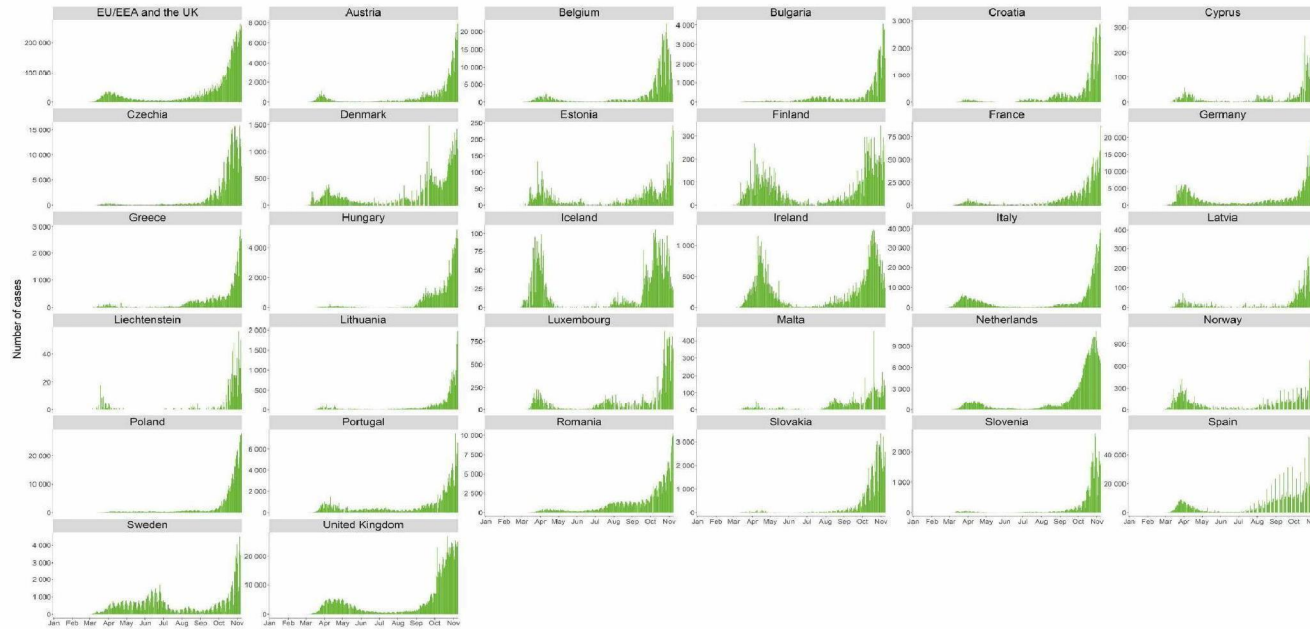
Source: ECDC Epidemic Intelligence

EU/EEA and the UK: testing rate and test positivity (%), 1 March 2020 to 1 November 2020

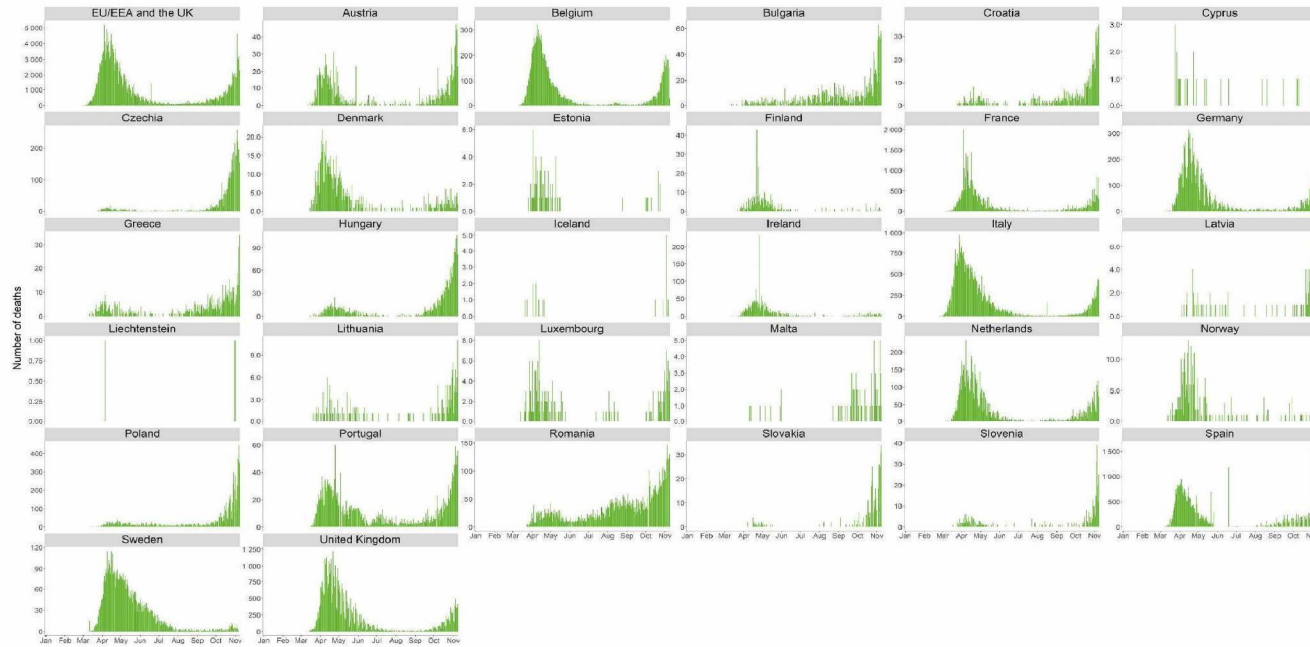


Source: TESSy and public websites. Data shown for countries submitting data up to 1 November 2020

Distribution of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 in EU/EEA and the UK, as of 09 November 2020

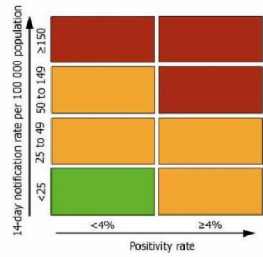


Distribution of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 deaths in EU/EEA and the UK, as of 09 November 2020





14-day notification rate and test positivity for EU, EEA and UK weeks 43 - 44



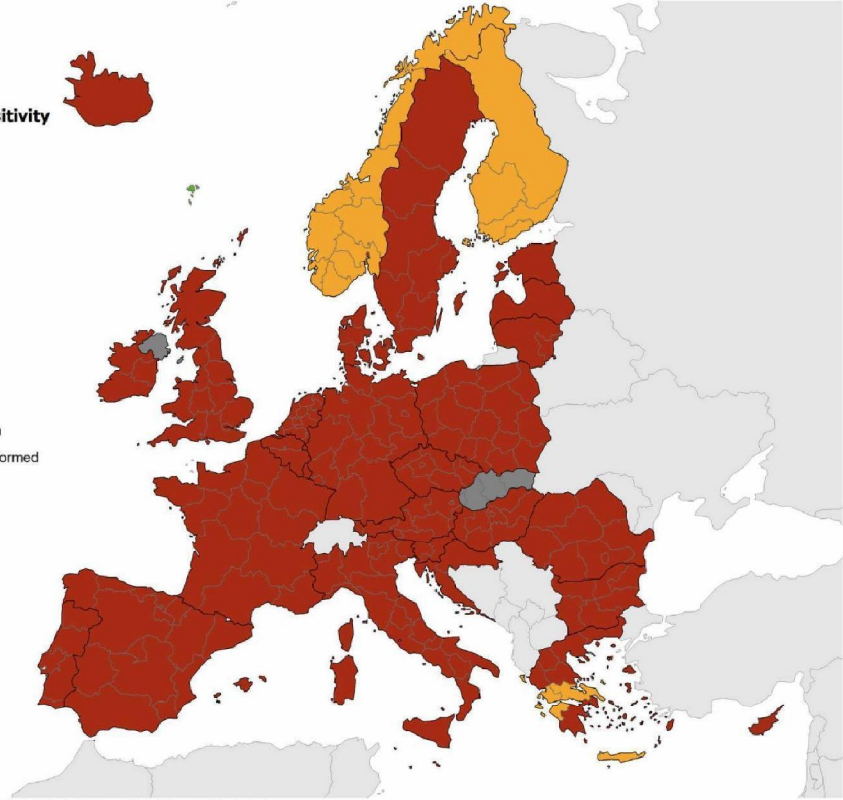
- Testing rate < 300 per 100 000 population
- No data available on number of tests performed
- Not included

Regions not visible in the main map extent

- Azores
- Canary Islands
- Greenland
- Madeira

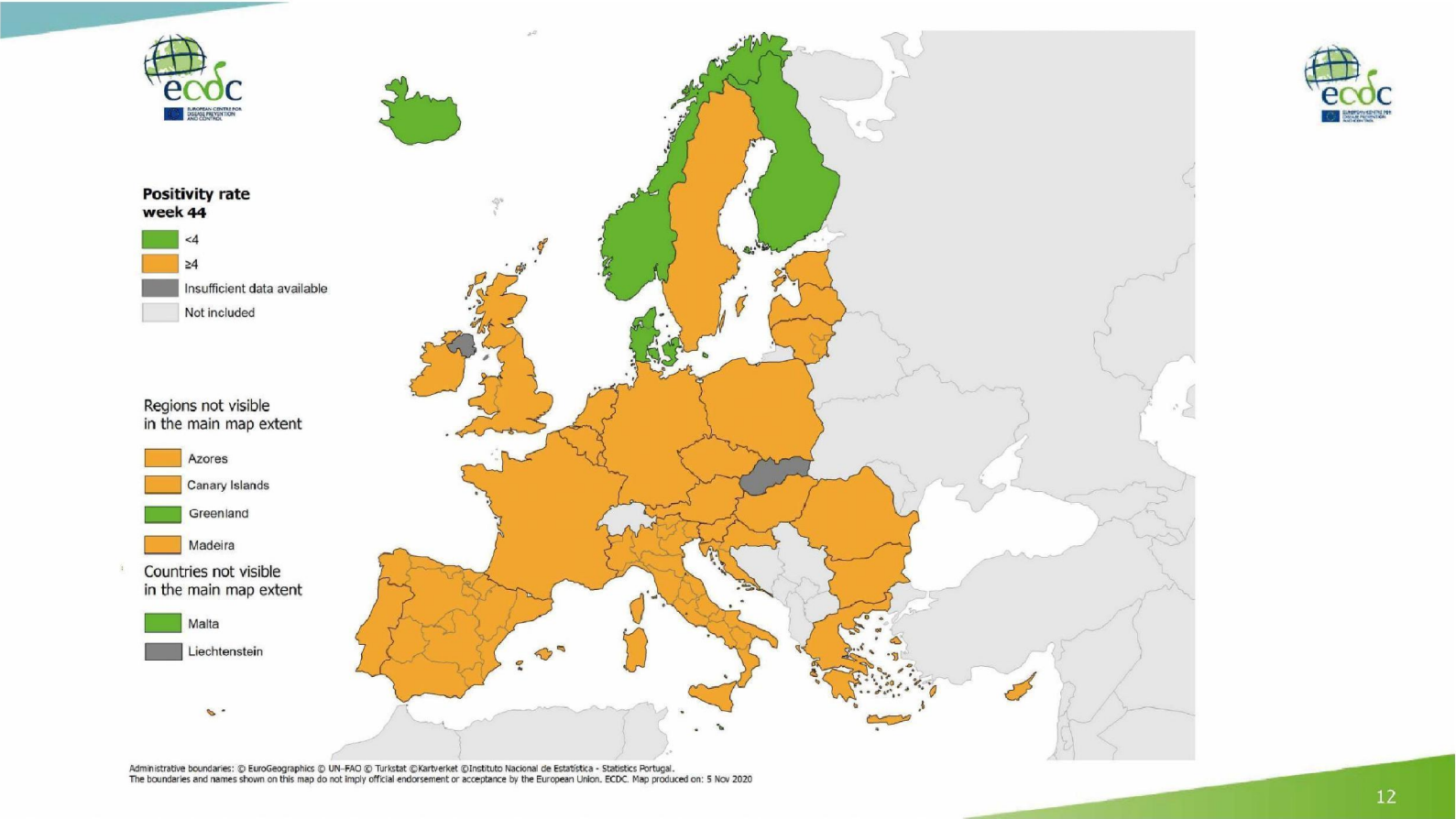
Countries not visible in the main map extent

- Malta
- Liechtenstein



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkbstat. © Kartverket © Instituto Nacional de Estatística - Statistics Portugal. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union. ECDC. Map produced on: 5 Nov 2020







Disclaimers



National updates are published at different times and in different time zones. This, and the time ECDC needs to process these data, may lead to discrepancies between the national numbers and the numbers published by ECDC. Users are advised to use all data with caution and awareness of their limitations. Data are subject to retrospective corrections; corrected datasets are released as soon as processing of updated national data has been completed.

Belgium: On week 25-2020, Belgium authorities slightly modified the reporting in order to report the COVID-19 cases by date of sampling or diagnosis, and deaths by date of death. The earliest available date is used and might be changed as new information becomes available.

China: As of 13/02/2020, number reported from China include all suspected cases with a clinical diagnosis of pneumonia (not necessarily laboratory confirmed as having COVID-19). Numbers of cases are plotted by date of reporting.

France: On 7 May, France reported an increase over 3 200 cases. This increase is due to the addition of new laboratories who transmitted retrospective positive tests (since 16 March 2020). In addition, on 13 May there was a significant change in the French surveillance of lab confirmed COVID-19 cases and virtually all laboratories in France are now included in the system. Cases from this new system were reported on 29 May. The increase in cases in the dashboard on 29 May therefore does not reflect increased incidence of COVID-19 cases, but an improved comprehensiveness of the surveillance system.

Ireland: Between 05/04/2020 – 19/04/2020, the daily number of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported in Ireland is inflated due to batch reporting of cases with specimen dates between from 19/03/2020 – 01/04/2020 in addition to real-time reporting of cases with contemporaneous specimen dates. On 2 October 2020, authorities in Ireland retrocorrected the total number of COVID-19 deaths leading to a negative value for the deaths reported on 3 October 2020.





Disclaimers




Luxembourg:As of 24 August 2020, authorities in Luxembourg report COVID-19 cases and deaths from their resident population only. Therefore, the difference with the figure from 27 August is translated into a negative value for the cases and deaths reported on 28 August 2020.

Mexico:As of 6 October 2020, according to Mexican Public Health Authorities, the cumulative numbers of cases and deaths have increased significantly compared to the previous days due to a late publication of data.

Kosovo:This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Kyrgyzstan:On 17 July 2020, Kyrgyzstan changed their registration statistics on COVID-19 by introducing two codes (laboratory confirmed cases and clinical-epidemiological cases). This leads to a significant increase in case and death numbers on 18 July 2020.

Monaco:From 24 August, Monaco only reported figures among residents resulting in a drop in cases and deaths.






Disclaimers



Sweden: From end of August 2020, Swedish authorities are performing daily data consolidation leading to data retro-corrections. From week 38, the Swedish Public Health Agency will update COVID-19 daily data four times per week on Tuesday–Friday. This can result in a decrease of cumulative figures (cases or deaths) and related outputs.

United Kingdom: On 10 August 2020, the United Kingdom reported less cumulative deaths in the United Kingdom. This is due to revisions in historical data. On 13 August 2020, the United Kingdom did not report cumulative cases and deaths due to technical difficulties. Data will be updated as soon as it is made available. From 3 October 2020, due to a technical issue, COVID-19 cases from 24 September to 1 October will be reported by British authorities in the coming days.

Due to the reporting delay in Belgium, Spain and Sweden the 14-day period for these countries is provided with one day delay e.g. the period 27/08/2020-02/09/2020 should be read 26/08/2020-01/09/2020.





Trends in reported cases



By the end of week 44 (1 November 2020), the 14-day case notification rate for the EU/EEA and the UK, based on data collected by ECDC from official national sources from 31 countries, was 496.0 (country range: 51.1–1785.6) per 100 000 population. The rate has been increasing for 105 days.


High levels (at least 60 per 100 000) or sustained increases (for at least seven days) in the 14-day COVID-19 case notification rates compared with the previous week have been observed in 30 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK).

Based on data reported to TESSy from 24 countries, among people over 65 years of age, high levels (at least 60 per 100 000) or sustained increases in the 14-day COVID-19 case notification rates compared to last week have been observed in 23 countries (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden).

Notification rates are highly dependent on several factors, one of which is the testing rate. Weekly testing rates for week 44, available for 29 countries, varied from 891 to 12 479 tests per 100 000 population. Luxembourg had the highest testing rate for week 44, followed by Denmark, Malta, Belgium and Iceland.

Weekly test positivity was high (at least 3%) or had increased against the previous week in 25 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK).

The 14-day notification rates for COVID-19 are not directly comparable between countries due to differences in testing policies, testing capacity and surveillance systems at national level. ECDC therefore does not recommend using notification rates for comparison between countries.



ECDC position on border closures



"ECDC does not suggest measures at the borders in the current epidemiological situation as an effective and efficient way of reducing the transmission of COVID-19. This position may change if the number of cases would diminish to almost zero in some countries."

¹ ECDC Technical report: Considerations for travel-related measures to reduce spread of COVID-19 in the EU/EEA, 26 May 2020

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/considerations-travel-related-measures-reduce-spread-covid-19-eueea>

² ECDC Rapid Risk Assessment Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the EU/EEA and the UK - eleventh update, 10 August 2020

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/rapid-risk-assessment-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-eueea-and-uk-eleventh>

Thank you



Country overview report

<http://covid19-country-overviews.ecdc.europa.eu/>

COVID-19 dashboard

<https://qap.ecdc.europa.eu/public/extensions/covid-19/covid-19.html>