

Coronavirus: free to read

Coronavirus pandemic

Coronavirus tracked: the latest figures as countries start to reopen | Free to read

The FT analyses the scale of outbreaks and the number of deaths around the world

FT Visual & Data Journalism team JULY 22 2020

The human cost of coronavirus has continued to mount, with more than 14.6m cases confirmed globally and more than 602,200 people known to have died.

The World Health Organization has declared the outbreak [a pandemic](#) and it has spread to more than 200 countries around the world.

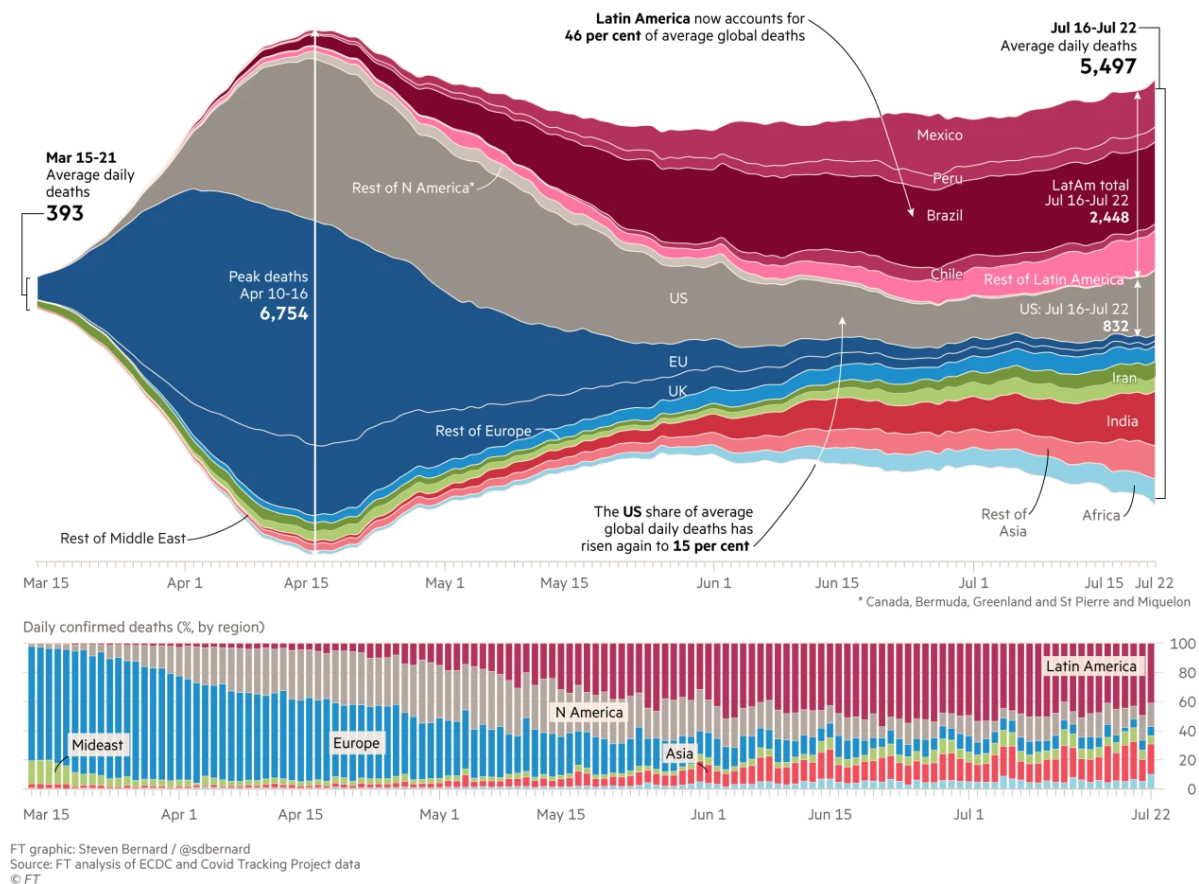
This page provides an up-to-date visual narrative of the spread of Covid-19, so please check back regularly because we will be refreshing it with new graphics and features as the story evolves

LATEST CHANGES

- **May 6:** Links through to [epidemic trajectory](#) and [government response](#) interactives replace static charts
- **May 5:** All maps and charts now include deaths away from hospitals where reported
- **May 4:** Added interactive [epidemic trajectory charts](#) and [government response tracker](#)
- **April 29:** Excess mortality charts added, showing that official Covid-19 death counts may significantly underestimate the pandemic's true toll

Surge in Latin America means global daily death toll on the rise once again

Daily deaths of patients diagnosed with coronavirus (7-day rolling average)



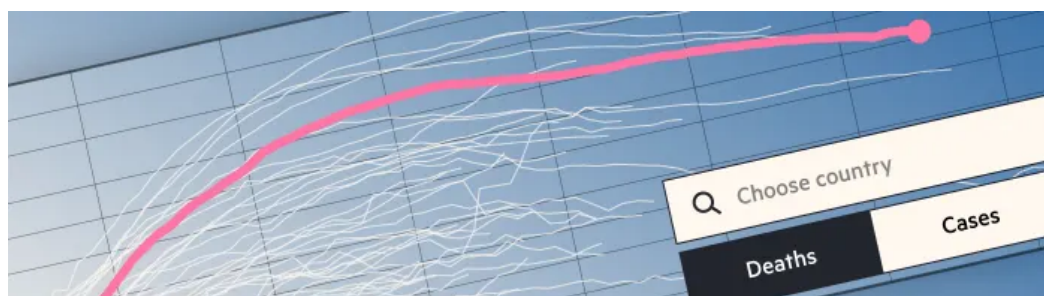
Europe's average count of coronavirus-related deaths overtook Asia in early March, with Italy, Spain and the UK becoming the new global hotspots.

From mid-April the focus [shifted to the US](#) where the number of deaths remained consistently high, and currently accounts for 14 per cent of global deaths.

Latin America has recently seen its share increase to nearly half of new deaths, fueled by a surge in Covid-19 fatalities in Brazil and Mexico.

Has your country's pandemic peaked?

[EXPLORE THE DATA HERE](#)

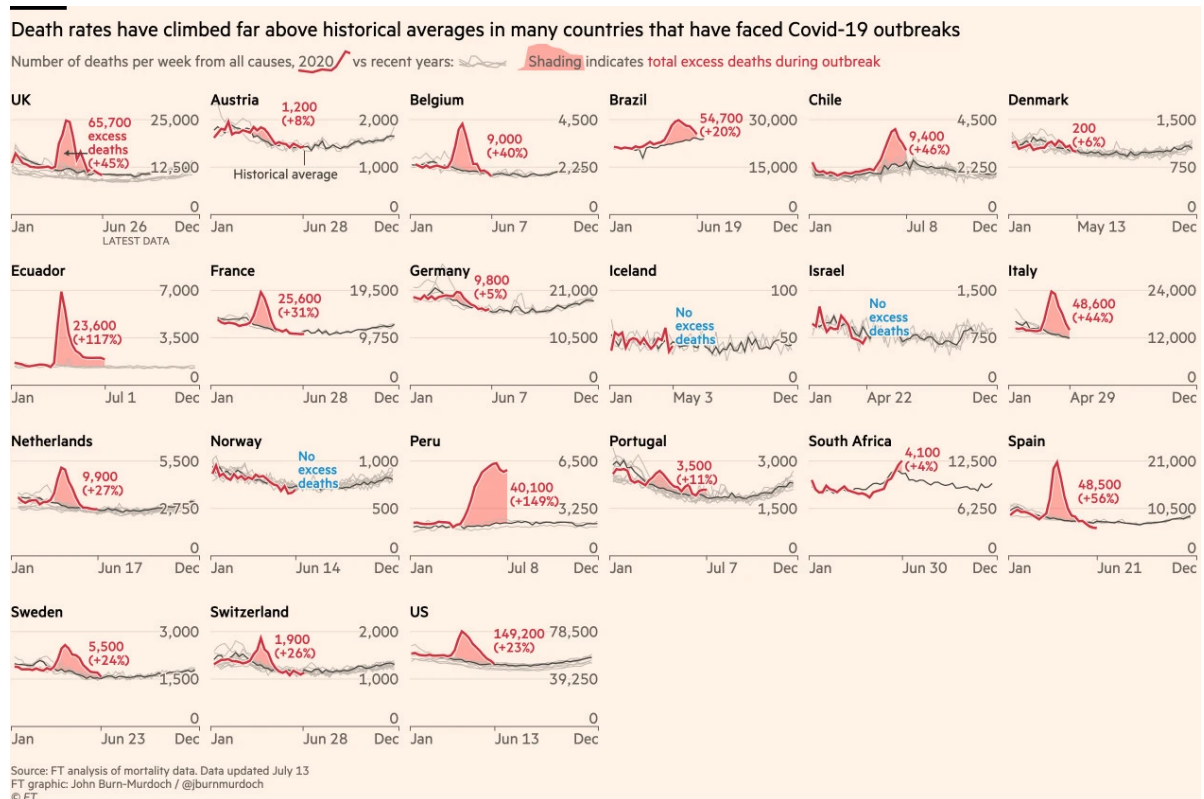


This [interactive chart](#) allows you to explore data about the pandemic to better understand the disease's spread and trajectory in countries around the world. [Click here](#) to use the FT's interactive tool.

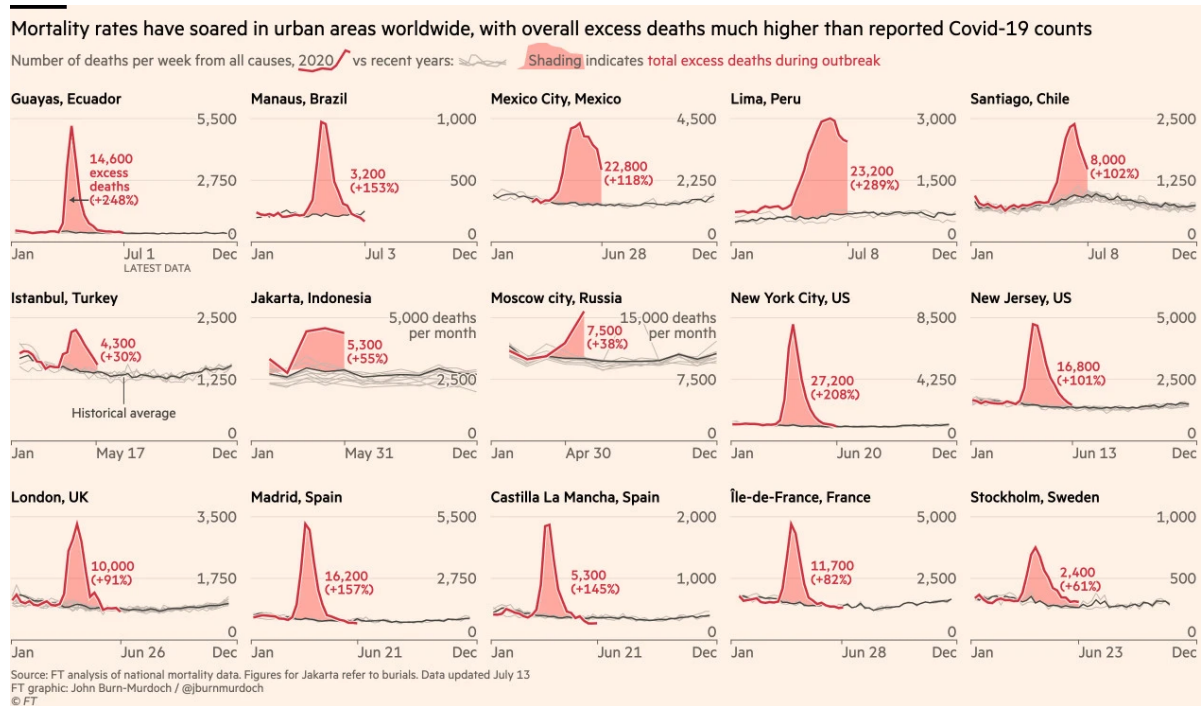
Italy became the country hardest hit by Covid-19 after China as the pandemic shifted to Europe. After weeks of strict lockdown, Italy has turned the corner and the rate of deaths is beginning to decrease.

The same appears true of several other western countries, while in [Australia](#) an early lockdown has kept daily death tolls from ever reaching double digits.

Many places, though, are still seeing accelerating death tolls. Foremost among these are emerging market countries such as [Brazil](#), [Russia](#) and [India](#), where daily fatalities are on an upward trend.

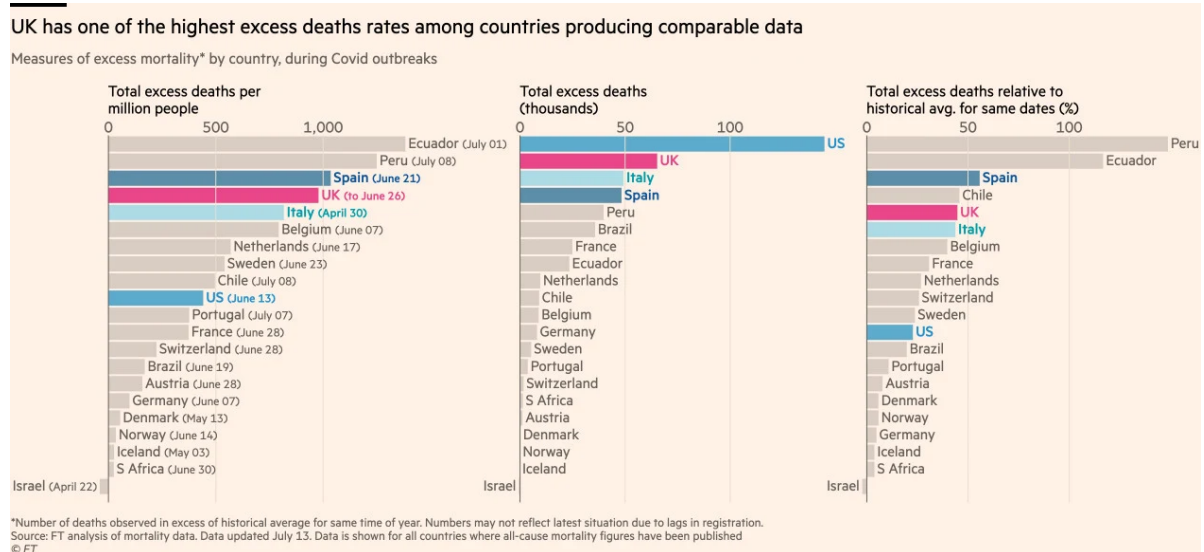


There are concerns, however, that reported Covid-19 deaths are not capturing the true impact of coronavirus on mortality around the world. The FT has gathered and analysed data on [excess mortality](#) — the numbers of deaths over and above the historical average — across the globe, and has found that death tolls in some countries are more than 50 per cent higher than usual. In many countries, these excess deaths exceed reported numbers of Covid-19 deaths by large margins.



The picture is even starker in the hardest-hit cities and regions. In Ecuador's Guayas province, there have been 10,000 more deaths than normal since the start of March, an increase of more than 300 per cent. London has seen overall deaths more than double, and New York City's total death numbers since mid March are more than four times the norm.

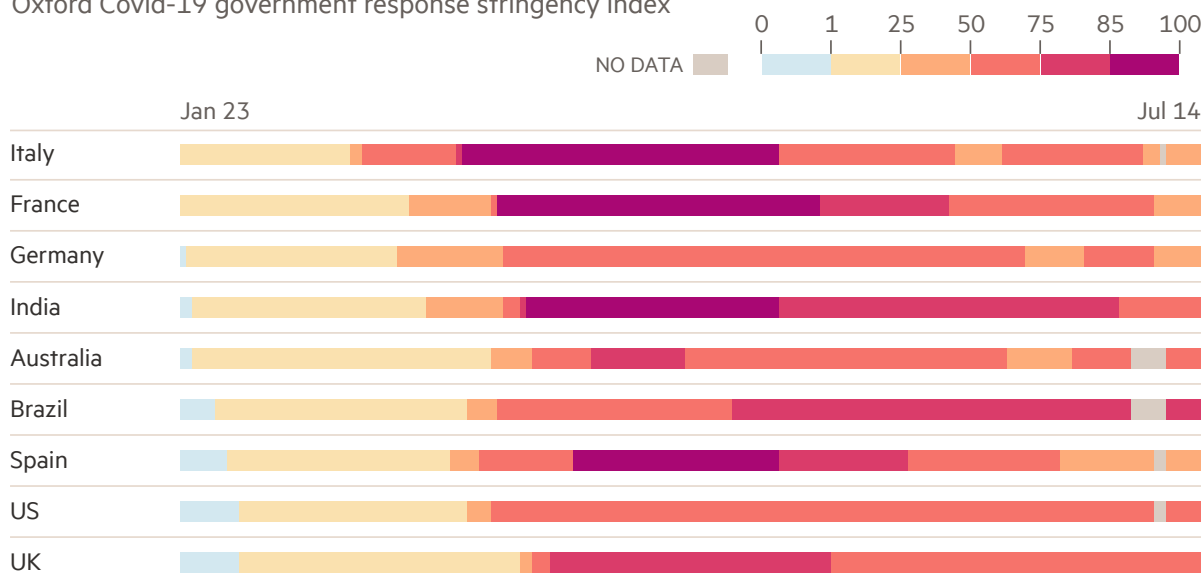
There are several different ways of comparing excess deaths figures between countries. In terms of absolute numbers, more have died in the US than in any other country, and the US excess death toll is 30 per cent higher than its reported Covid death toll at the same point.



Adjusting for population size, the hardest hit countries are Peru and Ecuador, each of which have seen more than 1,000 excess deaths per million inhabitants. The two Latin American countries have the highest excess percentage — excess deaths expressed as a share of normal deaths for the same period.

Global responses to the pandemic

Oxford Covid-19 government response stringency index



Graphic: Max Harlow, Caroline Nevitt and Aleksandra Wisniewska
Source: Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford
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Exiting lockdowns

TRACKING GOVERNMENTS' CHANGING CORONAVIRUS RESPONSES

From business closures to movement restrictions, some countries' policies show first signs of easing. [Follow the changes here using our interactive tool.](#)

As Covid-19 spread beyond China, governments responded by implementing containment measures with varying degrees of restriction. Researchers at the University of Oxford's Blavatnik School of Government have compiled [data on a range of government response measures](#), such as school and workplace closures and restrictions on travel and gatherings, to create a stringency index.

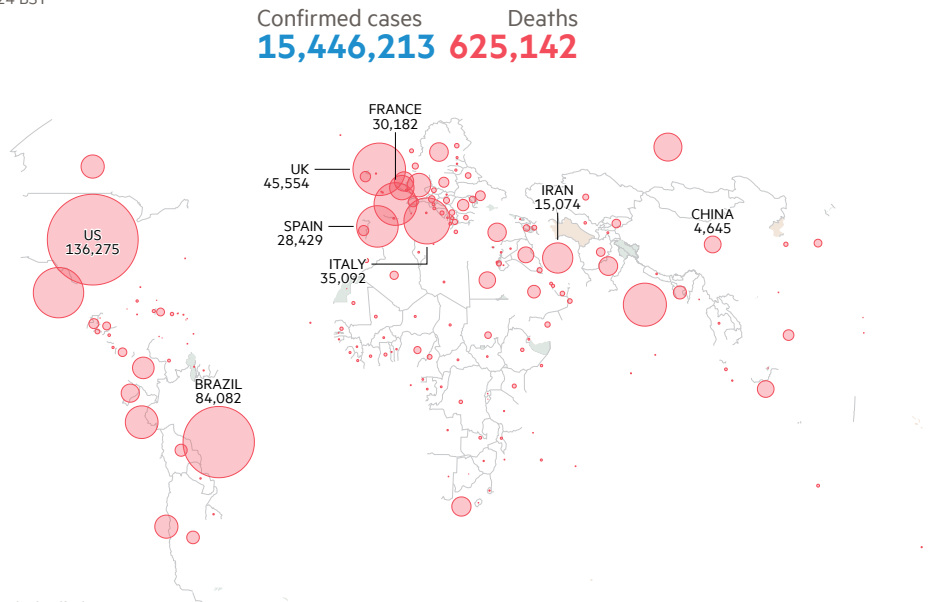
East Asian countries including South Korea and Vietnam were the first to follow China in implementing widespread containment measures, with much of Europe, North America and Africa taking much longer to bring in tough measures.

India's sudden implementation of a strict 21-day lockdown propelled it to the top of the index, making it the first country reported to have hit the index's upper limit of 100 for more than a single day.

Help the Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford university improve the stringency index used in this map by providing [direct feedback](#).

Mapping the coronavirus outbreak

As of 1.01pm July 24 BST

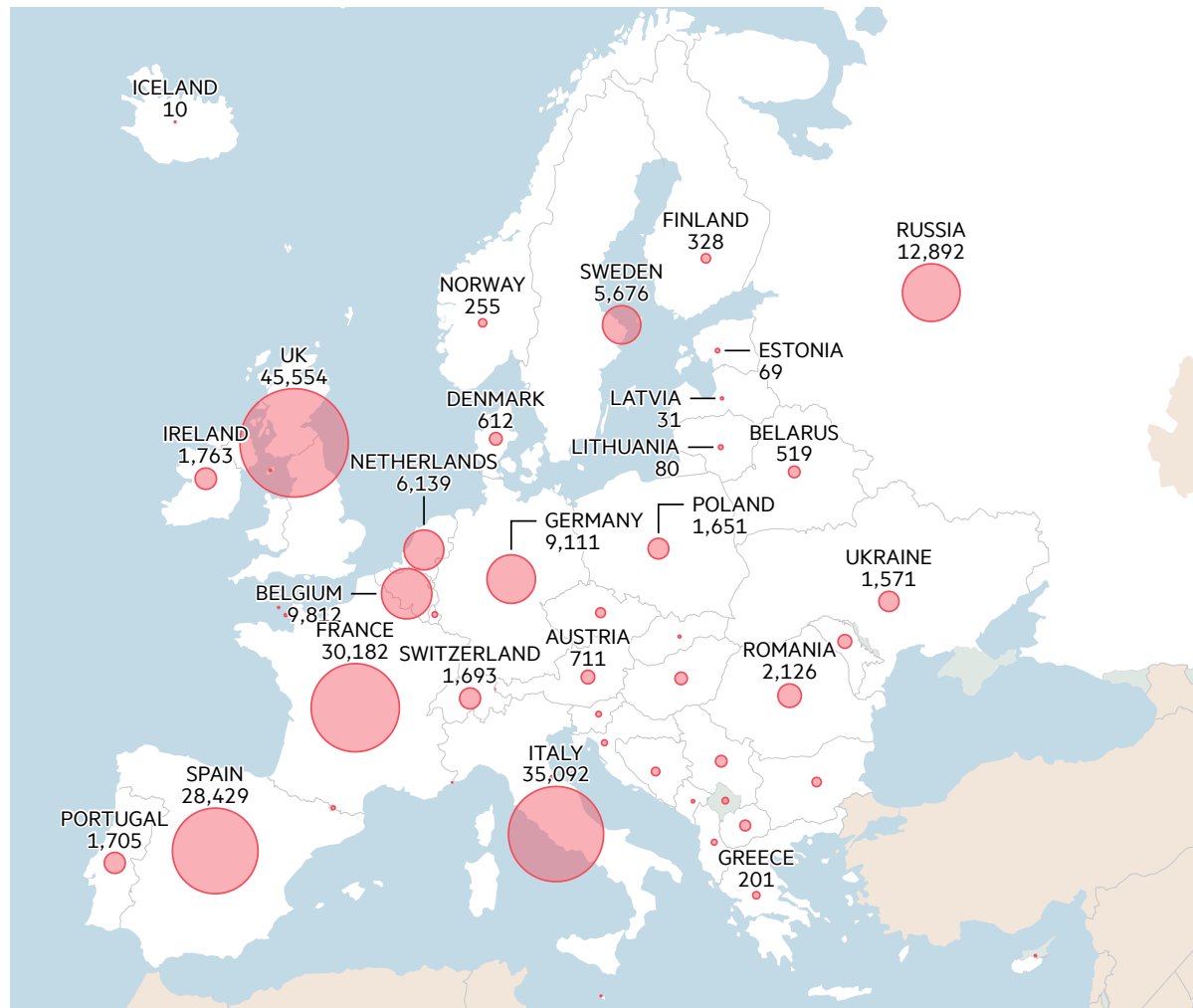


Graphic: Steven Bernard and Cale Tifford
Sources: ECDC; Covid Tracking Project; FT research
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The FT is mapping the virus as it spreads. Check back for our up-to-date figures.

Coronavirus situation in Europe

Total deaths as of 1.01pm July 24 BST



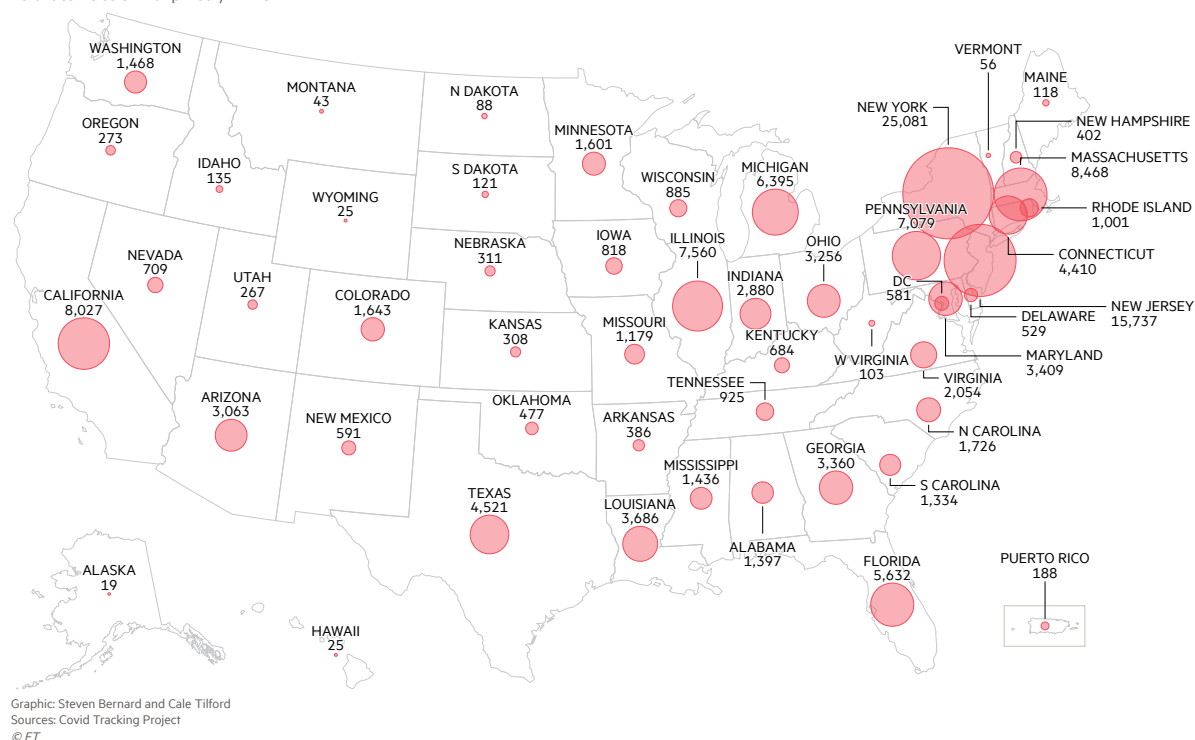
Graphic: Steven Bernard and Cale Tilford
Sources: ECDC; Covid Tracking Project; FT research
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Crimea is annexed by Russia but this is not recognised by the international community

The death toll has now passed 100 in 31 European countries. The region currently only accounts for 8 per cent of new daily cases, well down from the peak of over 80 per cent in March.

Coronavirus situation in the US

Total deaths as of 1.01pm July 24 BST



Coronavirus has spread to all 50 states in the US. More than 3.87m cases and 133,000 deaths have been confirmed in the country.

SOURCES

Unless otherwise stated, **national-level case and deaths data** comes from the [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#). Data for the US its territories comes from the [Covid Tracking Project](#). Data for UK deaths data comes from the [Department of Health and Social Care](#). Data for deaths in Spain comes from the [revised data](#) first published by the [Ministry of Health](#) on July 3.

Previous versions of this page used data from the [Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering](#) and [Worldometer](#).

Regional-level case and deaths data comes from official sources or verified local aggregation projects: the [Covid Tracking Project](#) (for US states), [Montera34](#) (Spain), the Italian [Department of Civil Protection](#), [Public Health France](#), [Jan-Philip Gehrcke](#) (Germany), [Canton of Zurich Statistical Office](#) (Switzerland and Liechtenstein), the [Public Health Agency of Sweden](#), the [Brazilian Ministry of Health](#), the [National Health Commission](#) of China, and [Tom E. White](#) (UK).

The full **excess mortality** dataset used for this analysis is freely available for download [on Github](#). It is compiled from data originally produced by: [Statistics Austria](#), [Sciensano](#) (Belgium), the [Civil Registry of Brazil](#), the Chilean [Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation](#), [Statistics Denmark](#), the [Civil Registry of Ecuador](#), [Statistics Finland](#), the French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies ([current](#) and [historic](#) data), the German [Federal Statistical Office](#), [Statistics Iceland](#), [Jakarta Provincial Park and Forest Service](#), the Israeli [Ministry of Health](#), the Italian [National Institute of Statistics](#), [Statistics Netherlands](#), [Statistics Norway](#), the Peruvian [Ministry of Health](#), the Portuguese [Directorate-General for Health](#), the Russian [Federal State Statistic Service](#), the [City of Moscow](#), the [St Petersburg Civil Registry Committee](#), the [South African Medical Research Council](#), the Spanish [Institute of Health Carlos III](#), [Statistics Sweden](#), the Swiss [Federal Statistics Office](#), [Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality](#), the UK Office for National Statistics ([current](#) and [historic](#) data for England and Wales), [National Records of Scotland](#), the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency](#), and the US [National Center for Health Statistics](#).

Help us improve these charts: Please email coronavirus-data@ft.com with feedback, requests or tips about additional sources of national or municipal all-cause mortality data. Thank you to the many readers who have already helped us with feedback and suggestions. We continue to incorporate your suggestions and data every day. We will respond to as many people as possible.

Reporting, data analysis and graphics by [Steven Bernard](#), [David Blood](#), [John Burn-Murdoch](#), [Max Harlow](#), [Caroline Nevitt](#), [Alan Smith](#), [Cale Telford](#) and [Aleksandra Wisniewska](#). Edited by [Adrienne Klasa](#)

Corrections: Due to a typographical error, the first paragraph of this story incorrectly stated the number of people who had died from Covid-19 for several hours on April 9. At the time, that figure should have read 87,741.

Due to a typographical error, a map on this story temporarily showed an incorrect number of deaths from Covid-19 in Italy on May 14. At the time, that figure should have read 31,106.