

Weekly deaths statistics - March to June 2020

Almost 170 000 additional deaths in the EU

A peak in late March - early April

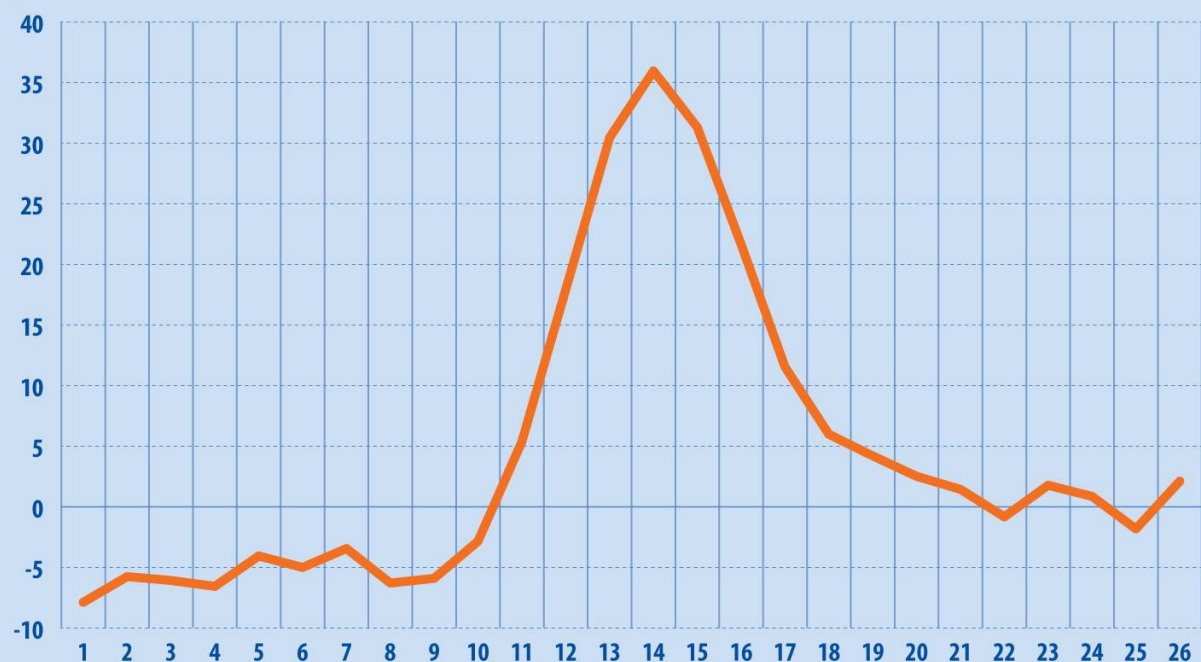
In 2020, among the 26 EU Member States for which data are available, there were 168 000 more deaths during weeks 10-26 (March – June) than the average number of deaths during the same period over the four years 2016 to 2019. These data include all deaths, irrespective of their causes, but can be useful for assessing the direct and indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the European population.

The peak of 36 000 additional deaths compared to the four year average was in week 14 (end March – beginning April). As from week 19 (beginning of May), there were under 5 000 additional deaths each week compared with the four year average. In week 25 (just after mid-June), 2 200 fewer deaths were recorded in 2020.

Weekly deaths in the EU

Differences between 2020 and 2016-2019 average

(by week, thousand deaths)



IE missing; R0 data available as from 2017.
2020 data provisional

Spain and Italy - worst hit countries

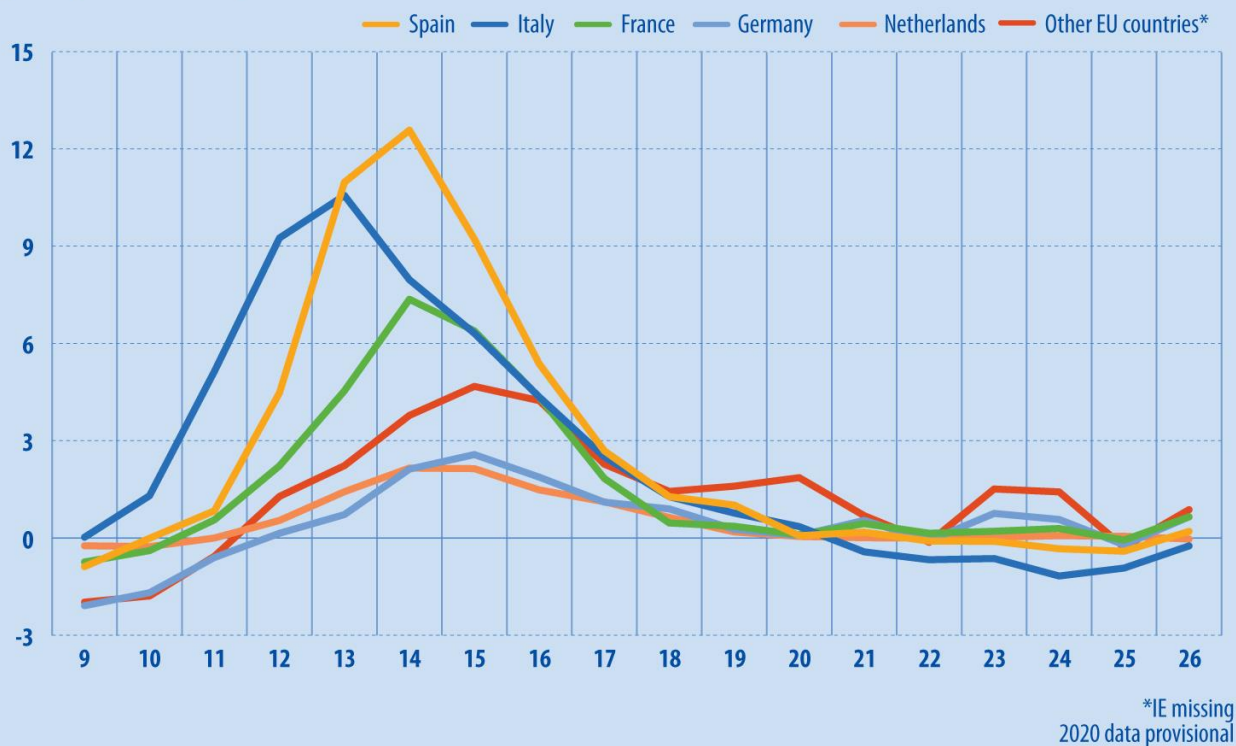
Among the EU Member States, for which data are available, the highest number of additional deaths in 2020 during weeks 10-26 compared to the four year average 2016 to 2019 was recorded in **Spain** (48 000) followed closely by **Italy** (46 000), **France** (30 000), **Germany** and the **Netherlands** (each around 10 000). The remaining 21 Member States accounted together for 25 000 additional deaths in the same period.

Compared to the average number of deaths for years 2016-2019 more than double the number of deaths were recorded in Spain during weeks 13-15 followed by Belgium in week 15. More than 40% additional deaths were recorded in Italy over weeks 11-15, Spain in weeks 12 and 16, in Belgium weeks 13-14 and 16-17, in the Netherlands weeks 13-17, in France weeks 14-15, in Luxembourg week 15, in Sweden weeks 15-16 and in Cyprus weeks 20-21.

Weekly deaths in the EU Member States

Differences between 2020 and 2016-2019 average

(by week, thousand deaths)

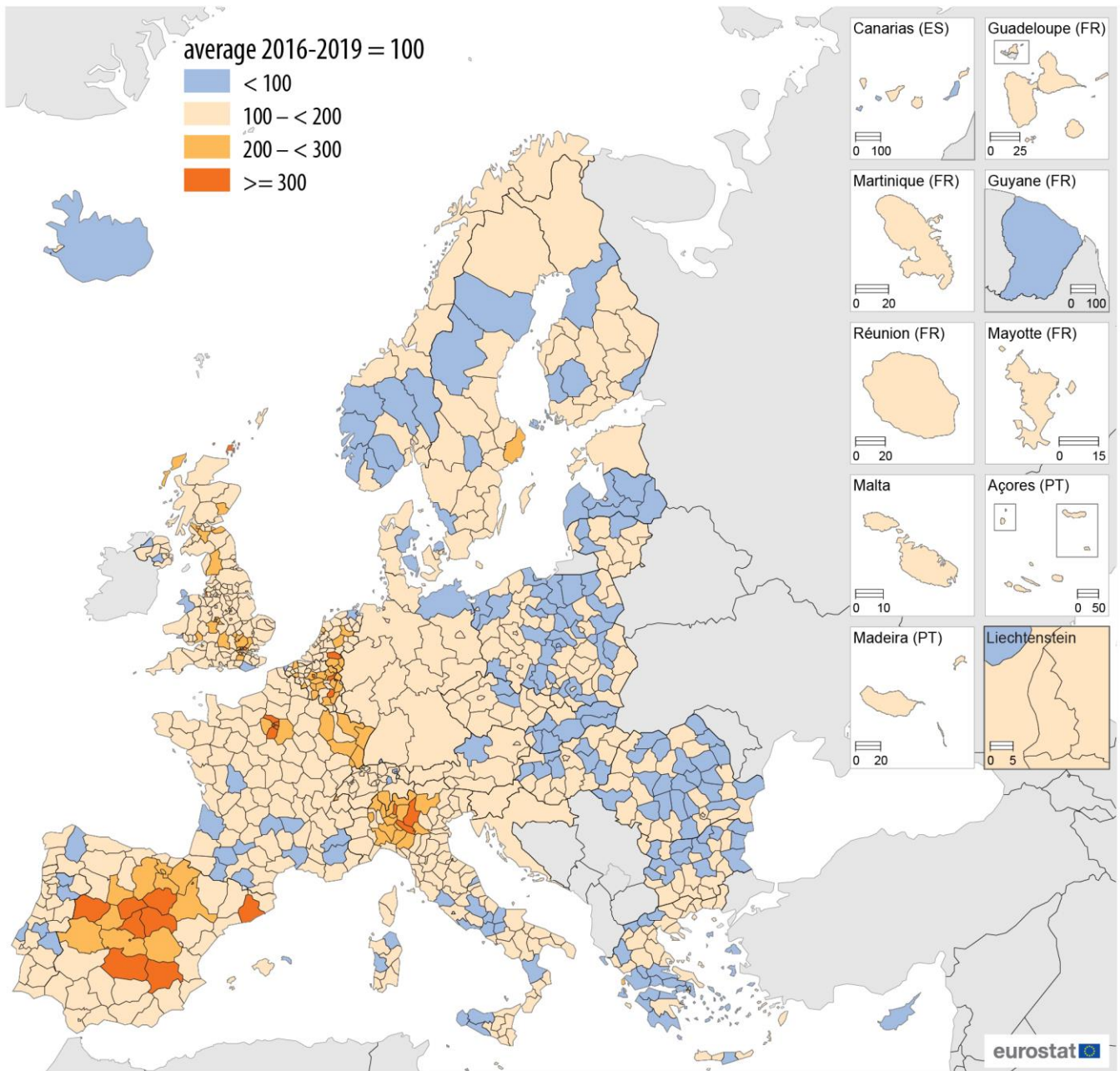


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Bergamo in Italy and Segovia in Spain had the highest rate of additional deaths

Countries and regions were hit differently. In some parts of Europe, the difference compared to previous years was exceptionally high, while other areas were less severely affected. Analysis of weeks 10 to 26 (March-June) at regional level (NUTS 3) across Europe shows that the highest rates of additional deaths were in areas in Central Spain and Northern Italy. Compared to the average number of deaths for years 2016 to 2019, the biggest increase in the number of deaths was noticed in Bergamo (Northern Italy) with a peak in week 12 of 895% increase followed by Segovia in Spain (634%) in week 13.

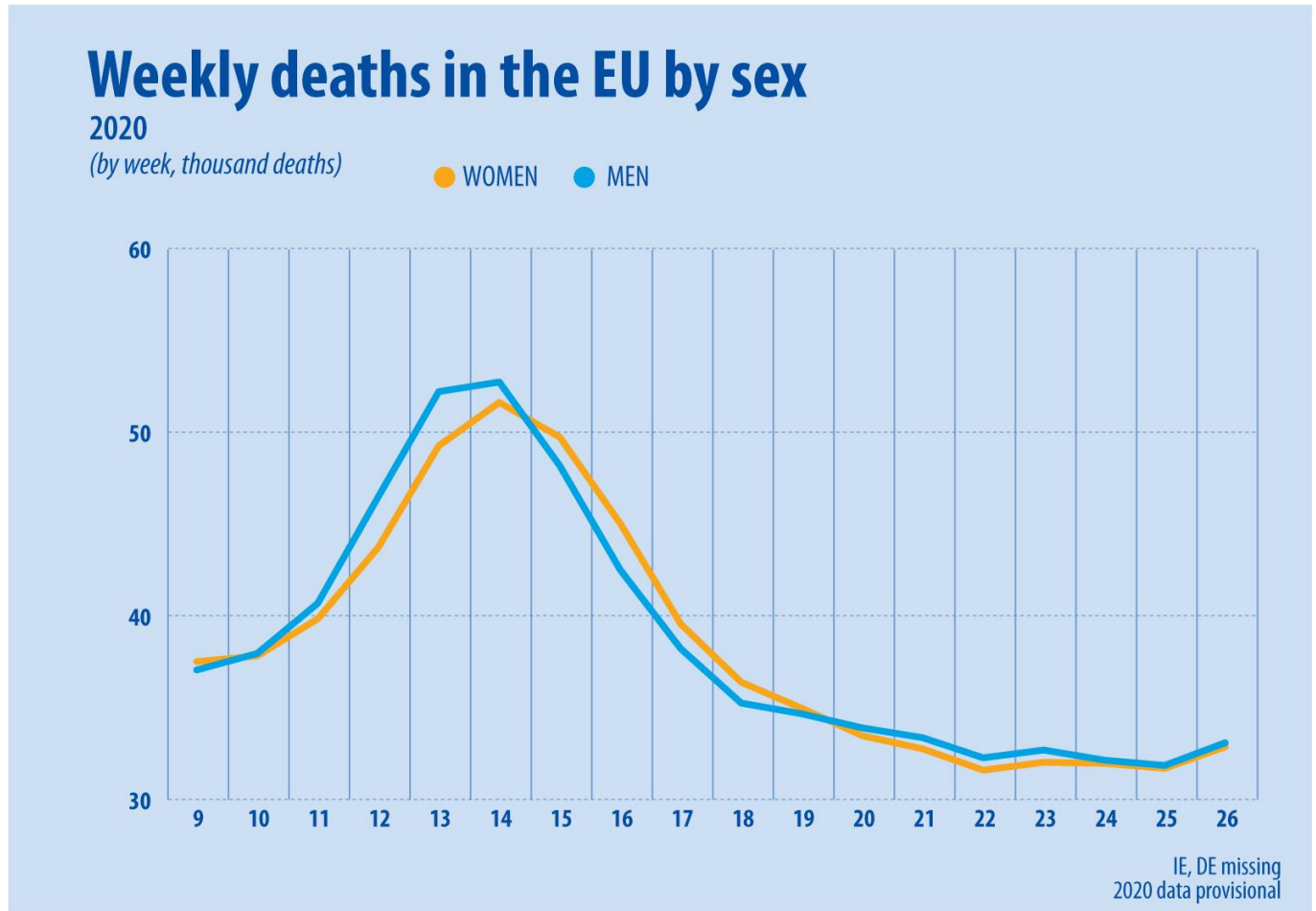
Deaths in Europe in 2020 compared to 2016-2019 average (by NUTS 3 regions) Week 15



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 10/2020

Men more affected in March and end May; women in April

Increases in mortality in the weeks 10 to 26 in 2020 affected men and women differently. For the 26 Member States with available data, there were more deaths of men than of women in March (weeks 12 to 14) and end May-early June (weeks 20 to 23). More deaths of women than of men were recorded in April - early May (weeks 15 to 19). At the beginning of June, as from week 24, the numbers of deaths for men and women were both equal to 32 000 deaths weekly.



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Those aged 70 years and over were the most affected

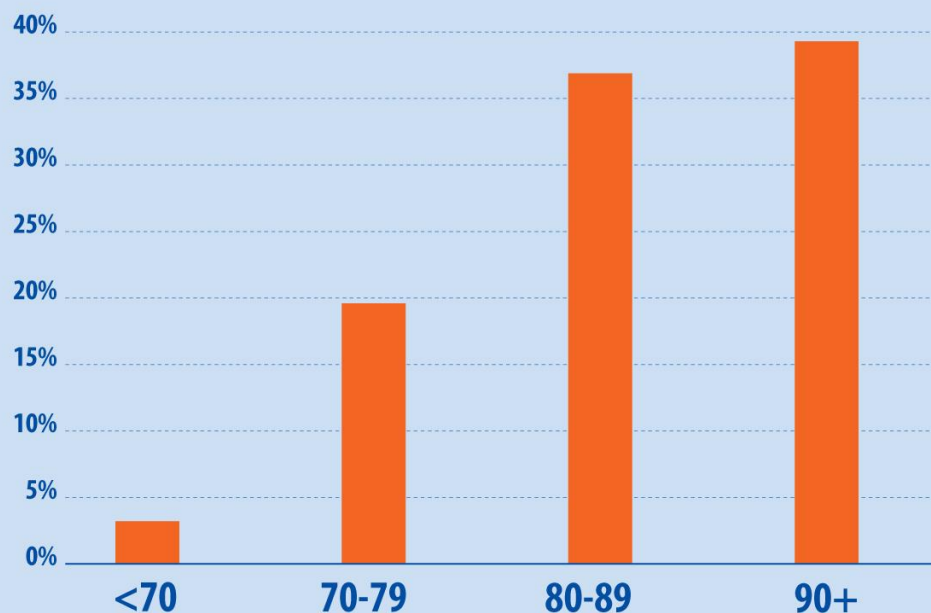
During weeks 10 to 26 in 2020, in the 26 Member States with available data, those aged 70 years and over accounted for 161 000 or 96% of the 168 000 additional deaths recorded compared to the four year average 2016-2019. During the same period, this age group represented 76% of all deaths in the population in 2016-2019 and 78% of all deaths in 2020.

For a more detailed presentation by age group and sex please consult the [Statistics Explained article](#) on weekly deaths.

Weekly deaths in the EU by age group

Distribution of the additional deaths in 2020 compared to 2016-2019 average

(weeks 10-26, share of total)



IE missing
2020 data provisional

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Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

Methods and definitions

In April 2020, Eurostat launched a new weekly European data collection on deaths, in order to support the policy and research efforts related to COVID-19. All the European Union and EFTA countries, as well as the United Kingdom and other candidate or neighbour countries were invited to provide data.

Data recently published by Eurostat show the number of deaths in different European countries by week, age, sex and NUTS 3 regions. A slight under coverage affects data from Italy (missing 7% of all municipalities representing 5% of the resident population for all years) and Sweden (missing deaths due to unknown week of death, for all years - see metadata file for more information). Not all breakdowns are available. Data were extracted from Eurostat's online database on 17 October. Online data is preliminary and is continuously updated with more recent weeks of mortality statistics. Whilst the international comparability of data associated with Covid-19 may still be arguable due to possible different rules of disease/causes of death classification and coverage issues, this data collection may be used to get an indirect measure of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It should be however taken into account that some evolutions in 2020, in particular for small countries and regions, can be also affected by random variations around the average 2016-2019 or by effects related to other kinds of deaths. Effects related to the evolution of the population and mortality rates by age groups and sex over years also impact results by age and sex.

The current NUTS (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) 2016 classification is valid from 1 January 2018 and lists 104 regions at NUTS 1, 281 regions at NUTS 2 and 1348 regions at NUTS 3 level.

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For more information

Eurostat dedicated [website section](#).

Eurostat [database](#).

Eurostat [metadata](#) on weekly deaths.

Eurostat [Statistics Explained article](#) on weekly deaths.

European Statistics [Code of Practice](#)

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Weekly deaths in 2020 compared to 2016-2019 average (2016-2019 average = 100)

	W09	W10	W11	W12	W13	W14	W15	W16	W17	W18	W19	W20	W21	W22	W23	W24	W25	W26
Belgium	89	90	95	110	144	191	207	183	150	120	118	103	105	102	96	104	94	103
Bulgaria	98	92	97	96	99	97	100	99	97	95	95	106	96	90	100	101	97	95
Czechia	97	94	98	102	104	108	106	104	97	104	98	102	96	94	109	100	101	104
Denmark	86	92	92	101	102	109	107	106	109	100	100	96	103	100	98	104	96	104
Germany	90	92	97	101	104	112	114	111	106	105	102	100	103	100	105	103	99	104
Estonia	93	89	106	102	104	105	104	104	116	103	109	97	97	110	98	104	102	108
Greece	103	109	108	109	106	104	102	101	98	101	98	116	113	88	97	98	98	91
Spain	90	100	110	155	233	256	215	169	135	117	113	101	102	99	99	95	95	103
France	94	97	105	119	138	163	156	138	116	104	103	101	104	101	102	103	99	106
Croatia	93	94	103	106	109	99	103	103	87	96	91	98	94	93	98	107	96	98
Italy	100	110	142	178	189	168	155	139	122	112	107	103	96	94	94	89	91	98
Cyprus	109	98	113	113	120	117	99	107	100	105	107	145	167	101	134	106	94	108
Latvia	70	77	87	92	87	96	86	105	99	105	105	99	107	96	101	109	95	97
Lithuania	93	100	87	108	100	103	100	100	105	93	107	98	95	97	104	116	109	108
Luxembourg	85	91	112	100	131	110	164	113	112	93	125	105	98	117	98	90	121	94
Hungary	98	94	96	108	101	102	105	105	98	96	100	103	93	95	108	100	90	102
Malta	87	87	134	139	122	103	119	138	90	110	104	112	88	98	114	89	107	77
Netherlands	93	92	100	118	147	174	175	153	140	123	107	102	100	100	101	103	102	99
Austria	98	101	101	117	108	116	116	114	109	101	106	102	104	98	106	102	98	102
Poland	97	97	101	102	101	102	103	109	102	105	104	106	103	105	109	107	102	104
Portugal	96	94	103	111	116	121	121	118	113	107	113	104	106	122	107	99	96	112
Romania	96	93	93	93	104	99	101	106	103	95	102	101	94	97	103	102	94	102
Slovenia	93	102	100	106	93	98	119	110	104	99	105	98	111	92	100	110	106	123
Slovakia	97	98	103	110	101	106	96	96	97	98	103	102	98	93	105	100	92	98
Finland	94	101	99	101	103	103	113	103	114	108	109	112	99	104	100	104	111	106
Sweden	91	97	91	105	114	133	149	145	135	136	134	128	125	107	115	114	110	106
United Kingdom	98	95	98	101	109	155	175	214	206	179	130	143	123	120	108	106	100	97
Iceland	101	108	93	96	87	114	107	122	77	108	87	104	119	115	72	99	77	67
Liechtenstein	95	104	44	71	165	147	120	17	118	122	218	127	50	80	100	100	84	36
Norway	97	95	100	98	110	104	107	107	98	100	100	94	103	93	96	101	102	93
Switzerland	91	95	103	116	126	144	132	129	114	102	97	97	96	93	100	101	95	98

2020 data provisional

Source data: [demo_r_mwk_ts](#)