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Coronavirus (COVID-19) Mortality Rate

Last updated: February 18, 11:45 GMT

📌 Latest findings:

- [Death Rate by Age and Sex of COVID-19 patients](#)

At present, it is tempting to estimate the case fatality rate by dividing the number of known deaths by the number of confirmed cases. The resulting number, however, does not represent the true case fatality rate and might be off by orders of magnitude [...]

A precise estimate of the case fatality rate is therefore impossible at present.

2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV): estimating the case fatality rate – a word of caution - Battagay Manue et al., Swiss Med Wkly, February 7, 2020

Presented on this page:

- [How to calculate the mortality rate during an outbreak](#)
- [Mortality Rate \(2.1% Nationwide, 4.9% Wuhan, 3.1% Hubei, and 0.16% other provinces\) reported](#)

COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK

Last updated: February 28, 2020, 14:40 GMT

[Cases](#) - [Deaths](#) - [Countries](#) - [Death Rate](#) - [Incubation](#) - [Age](#) - [Symptoms](#) - [Opinions](#) - [News](#)

Coronavirus Cases:

83,906

[view by country](#)

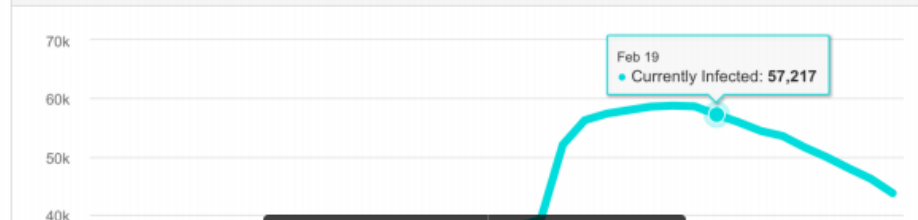
Deaths:

2,869

Recovered:

36,869

ACTIVE CASES



Age, Sex, Existing Conditions of COVID-19 Cases and Deaths

Last updated: February 23, 22:35 GMT

Age of Coronavirus Deaths

Based on all 72,314 cases of COVID-19 confirmed, suspected, and asymptomatic cases in China as of February 11, a paper by the Chinese CCDC released on February 17 and published in the Chinese Journal of Epidemiology ^[1] has found that the risk of death increases the older you are, as follows:

COVID-19 Fatality Rate by AGE:

***Death Rate** = (number of deaths / number of cases) = **probability of dying if infected by the virus (%)**. This probability differs depending on the age group. The percentage shown below does **NOT represent in any way the share of deaths by age group**. Rather, it represents, for a person in a given age group, the **risk of dying** if infected with COVID-19.

AGE	DEATH RATE*
80+ years old	14.8%
70-79 years old	8.0%
60-69 years old	3.6%
50-59 years old	1.3%
40-49 years old	0.4%
30-39 years old	0.2%
20-29 years old	0.2%
10-19 years old	0.2%
0-9 years old	no fatalities

COVID-19 Fatality Rate by SEX:

***Death Rate** = (number of deaths / number of cases) = **probability of dying if infected by the virus** (%). This probability differs depending on sex. When reading these numbers, it must be taken into account that **smoking** in China is much more prevalent among males. Smoking increases the risks of respiratory complications.

SEX	DEATH RATE *
Male	2.8%
Female	1.7%

***Death Rate** = (number of deaths / number of cases) = **probability of dying if infected by the virus** (%).

Pre-existing medical conditions (comorbidities)

Patients who reported no pre-existing ("comorbid") medical conditions had a case fatality rate of 0.9%. Pre-existing illnesses that put patients at higher risk of dying from a COVID-19 infection are:

COVID-19 Fatality Rate by COMORBIDITY:

***Death Rate** = (number of deaths / number of cases) = **probability of dying if infected by the virus** (%). This probability differs depending on pre-existing condition. The percentage shown below does **NOT represent in any way the share of deaths by pre-existing condition**. Rather, it represents, for a patient with a given pre-existing condition, the **risk of dying** if infected by COVID-19.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITION	DEATH RATE*
Cardiovascular disease	10.5%
Diabetes	7.3%
Chronic respiratory disease	6.3%
Hypertension	6.0%
Cancer	5.6%
<i>no pre-existing conditions</i>	0.9%

(CNN) — Officials at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have warned [that the novel coronavirus will spread in US communities](#), and a case announced on Wednesday might be [the country's first instance](#) of it.

Now, health officials say, is the time for people in the United States prepare -- for canceled events, closed schools and interrupted work, and for the potential of widespread illness.



Related Article: [What is a pandemic?](#)

No one knows what community spread could look like in the United States -- it could be mild or very severe. In case of an outbreak that spreads within US communities, what can you do to protect yourself and your family?

Here are 10 questions answered about how to prepare.

1. What should I buy?

The [US Department of Homeland Security](#) recommends on its website that, before a pandemic strikes, to store a two-week supply of water and food, as well as over-the-counter medications you tend to take.

"Have any nonprescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins," according to the department.

"In general for emergency preparedness, we encourage all households to have an emergency response kit," which could be used during any public health or severe weather emergency, said Jennifer Kertanis, president-elect of the [National Association of County and City Health Officials](#).

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A US coronavirus outbreak is almost inevitable. Here's how you can prepare.

By Nicoletta Lanese - Staff Writer a day ago

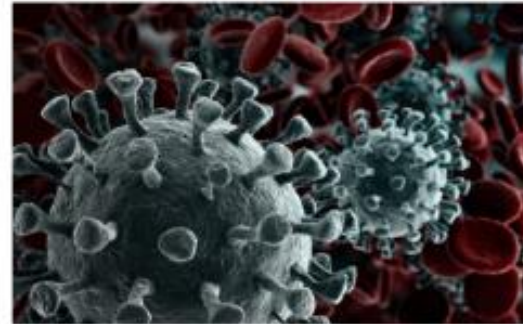
The CDC has said we need to prepare for a widespread COVID-19 outbreak. How?

[f](#) [t](#) [r](#) [p](#) [e](#) [m](#) [c](#) [o](#) [m](#) [m](#) [e](#) [n](#) [t](#) [s](#) [\(1\)](#)

With [novel coronavirus outbreaks](#) popping up throughout the world, U.S. health officials on Tuesday (Feb. 25) advised the American public to prepare for an epidemic in which the virus rapidly spreads to many people within a short window of time.

"Now's the time for businesses, hospitals, community schools and everyday people to begin preparing," Dr. Nancy Messonnier, the director of the National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), said in a news

ALL ABOUT COVID-19



(Image credit: Shutterstock)

—[See live updates on the new coronavirus](#)

—[How coronavirus compares with flu](#)

Practice good hygiene and health habits

- Wash your hands often and thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (with at least 60% to 95% alcohol).
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with an elbow sleeve or tissue.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth, as you can pick up the virus that way.
- Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects like doorknobs and countertops. Evidence suggests that disinfectants with 62% to 71% ethanol, 0.5% hydrogen peroxide or 0.1% sodium hypochlorite (bleach) can "efficiently" inactivate coronaviruses within a minute, though it's not yet known how the new coronavirus reacts to these products, [Live Science previously reported](#).
- Get the flu shot if you haven't already! Although the seasonal flu vaccine cannot protect you from COVID-19 directly, you may be more likely to develop severe pneumonia if you contract both diseases simultaneously, [The New York Times reported](#). By avoiding the flu, you may also avoid making a trip to the doctor in the middle of a COVID-19 epidemic, when health care workers may be overwhelmed with other patients.

Be prepared to stay home

- Talk with your employer about what the company's work-from-home and sick leave policy might be in the event of an outbreak.
- Schools may be closed in your area during an outbreak. Ask your child's school, local school board or health department about how much advance notice there might be preceding a closure. Plan for how you will handle child care if schools and day care centers are closed.
- Large group gatherings may be canceled, including concerts, religious services and public events.
- Keep up with local announcements to find out about those cancellations.
- If you or someone in your household regularly takes prescription drugs, it may be wise to ask your health care and insurance providers about procuring an emergency supply.
- Make a plan for how to care for those at greater risk of serious illness and hospitalization, such as those over 65 years old and those with preexisting health conditions. Also have a backup plan for who will care for your dependents if you get sick, personally.
- Make sure you have reasonable amounts of groceries and other basic household necessities, such as laundry detergent. However, it's a balance: "On the one hand, your chance of exposure will be minimal if you stay home, but if the cost of that is runs on grocery stores and having nothing available, that's a problem," Rutherford said.

What to do if you or a household member has symptoms of COVID-19

- If you are experiencing high fever, weakness, lethargy, or shortness of breath or have underlying conditions, you should seek medical attention at the nearest hospital, according to Dr. Amesh Adalja, an infectious disease expert at the Johns Hopkins Center for Health Security. "The older you are, the shorter the fuse you should have for seeking care," Rutherford added. Infants should also be taken to a health care center if they have a fever or are breathing rapidly.
- Health care centers may establish triage tents or separate entrances for those with suspected COVID-19 infections, Adalja said. It may be wise to call ahead to learn if this is the case, and what you should do when you get to the hospital.
- If you live with an infected person, you may be asked to voluntarily quarantine yourself at home to prevent the possible spread of the infection to others, according to the [Seattle Public Health Insider](#).

If you have to leave your home (to seek medical care, for example), [wearing a medical face mask can help reduce your chance of infecting others](#). If you don't have a mask, make sure to cover your coughs and sneezes with an elbow sleeve or tissue.

What to do if you are healthy, but have to go outside in an affected area

- Wearing a standard medical mask can't protect you from COVID-19, as they are not designed to lock out viral particles, Live Science previously reported. However, if you suspect you may have been exposed to the virus, you might consider wearing a mask as a courtesy to others.
- In crowded spaces, creating distance between yourself and others can help reduce your risk of person-to-person infection, according to the Seattle Public Health Insider. Officials recommend standing at least 3 feet away from nearby persons, but if an epidemic proves more severe, the recommended distance may be increased.

You can read more about these nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) [on the CDC website](#). Some of these countermeasures may resemble those used during a [pandemic bout of influenza](#).

- [Going viral: 6 new findings about viruses](#)
- [10 deadly diseases that hopped across species](#)
- [Top 10 mysterious diseases](#)

Originally published on [Live Science](#).



Health & Pharmaceuticals > State of Health

Key facts on alcohol-related deaths worldwide as of 2018

Records: 13

Search:

Number of deaths per year (in millions)	3
Percentage of all deaths (%)	5.3
Percentage of total disease and injury burden (%)	5.1
Percentage of all deaths among 20-39 year-olds (%)	13.5

Showing entries 1 to 4 (4 entries in total)

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Release date

September 2018

Region

Worldwide

Survey time period

As of 2018

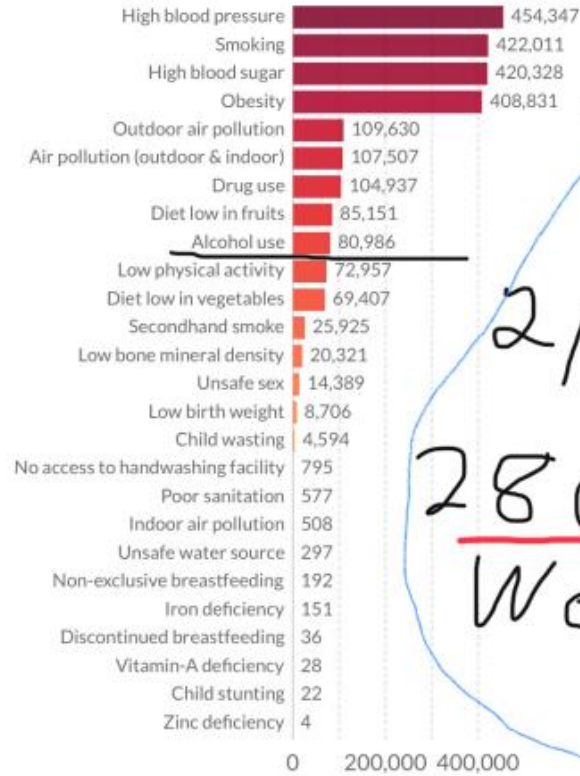
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[Spanish](#)

Number of deaths by risk factor, United States, 2017

Our World in Data

Total annual number of deaths by risk factor, measured across all age groups and both sexes.



> 1.7

Corona

2/28/20

2869

World-Wide

Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (GBD)

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Alcohol's Effects on Health

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Alcohol Facts and Statistics

[Download this publication \(566.85 KB\)](#)

Alcohol Use in the United States:

- **Prevalence of Drinking:** According to the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 86.3 percent of people ages 18 or older reported that they drank alcohol at some point in their lifetime; 70.0 percent reported that they drank in the past year; 55.3 percent reported that they drank in the past month.¹

- **Prevalence of Binge Drinking and Heavy Alcohol Use:** In 2018, 26.45 percent of people ages 18 or older reported that they engaged in binge drinking in the past month; 6.6 percent reported that they engaged in heavy alcohol use in the past month.¹ (See "Definitions" box for definitions of binge drinking and heavy alcohol use.)



Alcohol-Related Deaths:

- An estimated 88,000⁵ people (approximately 62,000 men and 26,000 women⁵) die from alcohol-related causes annually, making alcohol the third leading preventable cause of death in the United States. The first is tobacco, and the second is poor diet and physical inactivity.⁶
- In 2014, alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for 9,967 deaths (31 percent of overall driving fatalities).⁷

Economic Burden:

- In 2010, alcohol misuse cost the United States \$249.0 billion.⁸
- Three-quarters of the total cost of alcohol misuse is related to binge drinking.⁸

Global Burden:

- In 2012, 3.3 million deaths, or 5.9 percent of all global deaths (7.6 percent for men and 4.0 percent for women), were attributable to alcohol consumption.⁹
- In 2014, the World Health Organization reported that alcohol contributed to more than 200 diseases and injury-related health conditions, most notably DSM-IV alcohol dependence (see sidebar), liver cirrhosis, cancers, and injuries.¹⁰ In 2012, 5.1 percent of the burden of disease and injury worldwide (139 million disability-adjusted life-years) was attributable to alcohol consumption.⁹
- Globally, alcohol misuse was the fifth leading risk factor for premature death and disability in 2010. Among people between the ages of 15 and 49, it is the first.¹¹ In the age group 20–39 years, approximately 25 percent of the total deaths are alcohol attributable.¹²

Family Consequences:

- More than 10 percent of U.S. children live with a parent with alcohol problems, according to a 2012 study.¹³

Underage Drinking:

- **Prevalence of Underage Alcohol Use:**
 - **Prevalence of Drinking:** According to the 2018 NSDUH, 29.8 percent of 15-year-olds report that they have had at least 1 drink in their lives.¹⁴ About 7.1 million people ages 12–20¹⁵ (18.8 percent of this age group¹⁶) reported drinking alcohol in the past month (18.2 percent of males and 19.5 percent of females¹⁶).
 - **Prevalence of Binge Drinking:** According to the 2018 NSDUH, approximately 4.3 million people¹⁵ (about 11.4 percent¹⁶) ages 12–20 (11.3 percent of males and 11.4 percent of females¹⁶) reported binge drinking in the past month.

COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK

Last updated: February 28, 2020, 14:40 GMT

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ACTIVE CASES



Alcohol Consumption

by Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser

This article was first published in April 2018. It was revised in November 2019.

📄 Cite this research



Alcohol has historically, and continues to, hold an important role in social engagement and bonding for many. Social drinking or moderate alcohol consumption for many is pleasurable.

However, alcohol consumption – especially in excess – is linked to a number of negative outcomes: as a risk factor for diseases and health impacts; crime; road incidents; and for some, alcohol dependence. Globally alcohol consumption causes 2.8 million premature deaths per year.¹

This entry looks at the data on global patterns of alcohol consumption, patterns of drinking, beverage types, the prevalence of alcoholism; and consequences, including crime, mortality and road incidents.

Related entries:

Data on other drug use can be found at our full entry [here](#).

Drug Use disorders are often classified within the same category as mental health disorders – research and data on mental health can be found at our entry [here](#).

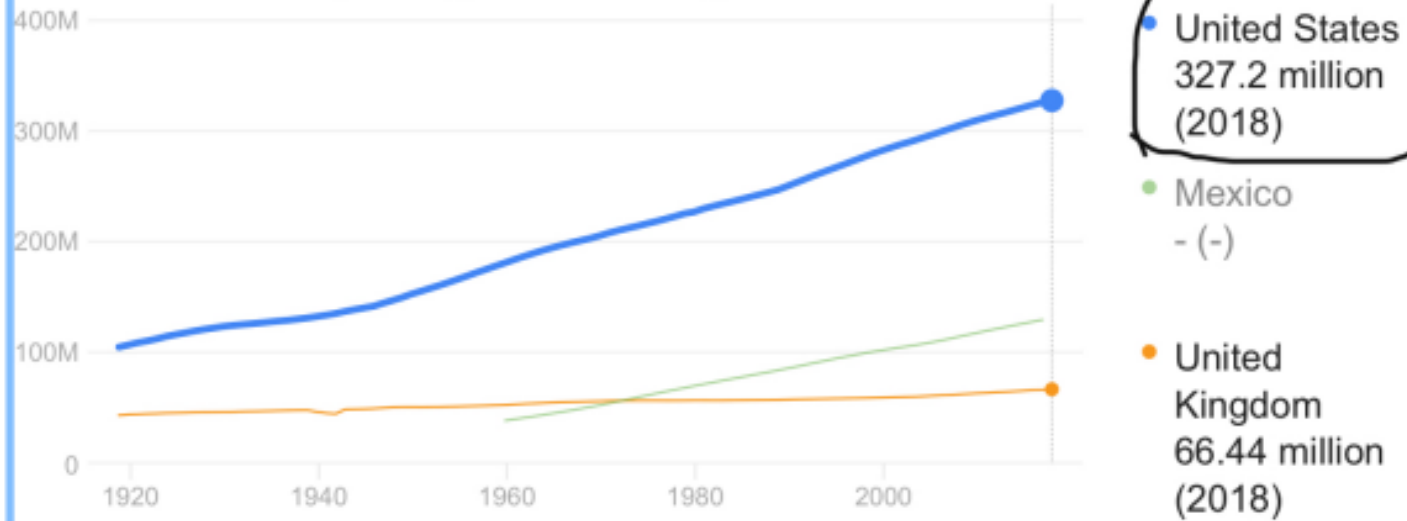
Support for alcohol dependency

At the end of this entry you will [find additional resources](#) and guidance if you, or someone you know

About 783,000,000 results (1.16 seco...

United States / Population

327.2 million (2018)



 [Explore more](#)

Sources include: United States Census Bureau, World Bank, ONS UK

[Feedback](#)

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30-39 years old	0.2%
20-29 years old	0.2%
10-19 years old	0.2%
0-9 years old	no fatalities

Resident population of the United States by sex and age as of July 1, 2018

(in millions)



