



Other tables and charts, and methodology used

Last updated: 22.02.2021

1. Other tables and charts

Table A: Cumulative number of cases, deaths and case fatality rate* by age category in Switzerland and Liechtenstein since the beginning of the COVID-19 epidemic (excluding the last two weeks).

Age category	Cases		Deaths		
	Number	Cases per 100,000 population	Number	Deaths per 100,000 population	Case fatality rate (%) [*]
0–9	5,881	671	2	0.2	<0.1
10–19	44,370	5,232	0	0	0
20–29	90,914	8,660	3	0.3	<0.1
30–39	88,596	7,179	9	0.7	<0.1
40–49	83,290	6,919	26	2.2	<0.1
50–59	88,091	6,782	150	11.5	0.2
60–69	50,594	5,310	530	55.6	1.0
70–79	33,772	4,659	1,759	242.7	5.2
80+	39,872	8,759	6,421	1,410.6	16.1

***Note on interpreting the case fatality rate:**

The case fatality rate is the proportion of people with COVID-19 who die. Deaths lag behind case numbers and sometimes have very long reporting delays, which is why the case fatality rate is slightly underestimated in the short term. Cases and deaths diagnosed in the last two weeks are therefore not taken into account here. The case fatality rate largely depends on the number of cases detected, which in turn is influenced by the testing strategy. If the share of positive test results increases, we have to assume an increase in the estimated number of unreported cases. The higher this number, the more the case fatality rate is overestimated. The proportion of positive tests is currently relatively low (4.7% in week 6, as at 19.02.2021).

Table B: Cumulated number of cases and deaths by sex and age category in Switzerland and Liechtenstein since the beginning of the epidemic

Age category	Cases per 100,000 population			Deaths per 100,000 population		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
0–9	785	801	767	0.2	0.4	0.0
10–19	5,576	5,343	5,823	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–29	8,982	8,304	9,692	0.3	0.6	0.0
30–39	7,482	7,103	7,869	0.7	0.8	0.7
40–49	7,224	6,673	7,781	2.4	2.8	2.0
50–59	7,035	6,698	7,377	12.1	17.3	6.8
60–69	5,503	5,786	5,230	58.6	89.2	28.9
70–79	4,810	5,225	4,448	249.6	355.0	157.4
80+	9,021	8,444	9,379	1,456.9	1,828.3	1,226.4

Figure C: Proportion of deaths among cases (case fatality rate) per week in Switzerland and Liechtenstein since week 40.

This figure should be interpreted with caution as it largely depends on the number of cases detected. This is in turn influenced by the testing strategy. Deaths lag behind laboratory reports. For this reason and due to reporting delays, the proportion is underestimated in the short term. The last two weeks are therefore not shown.

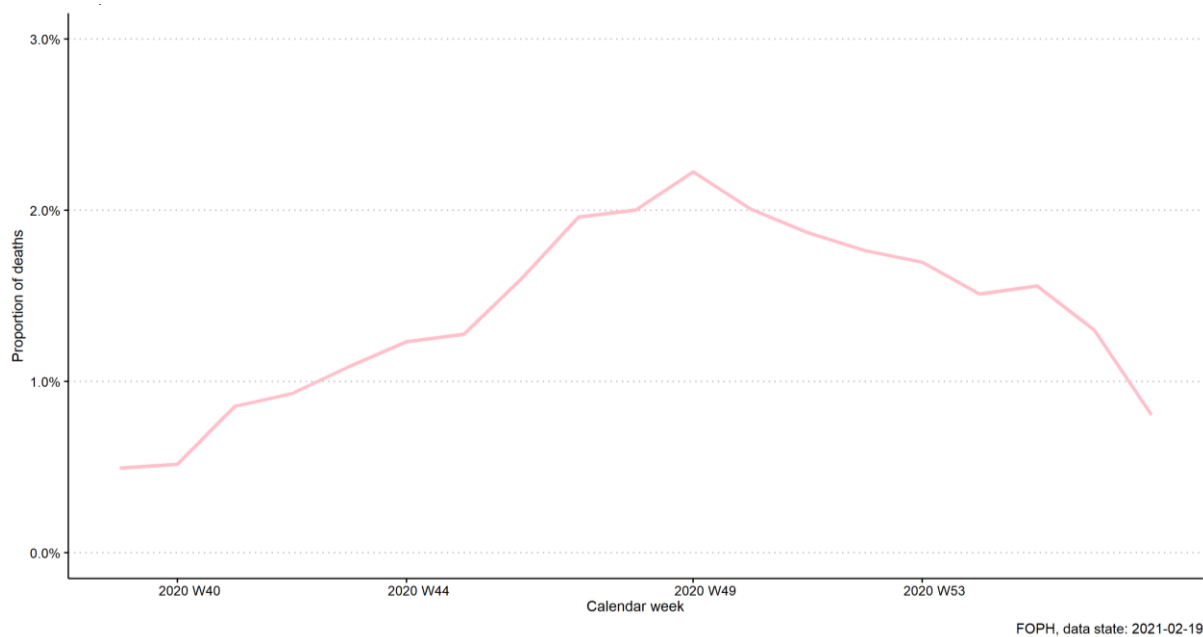


Figure D: Gender distribution among hospitalised persons and ICU patients, and deaths in the respective settings

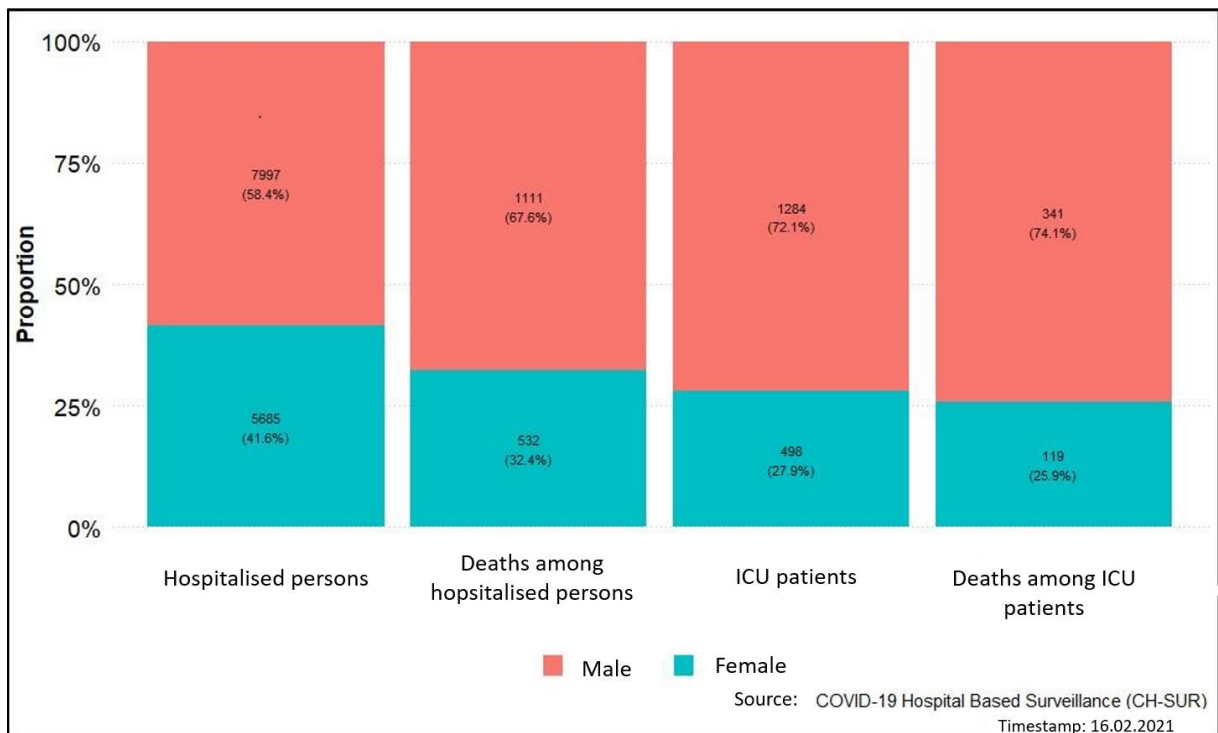


Table E: Number and proportion of deaths of ICU patients with COVID-19 and their median length of stay in ICU prior to death, by age category.

Age category	ICU patients		Deaths in ICU	
	Number	Number	Share	Median length of stay in ICU (days)
0 - 9	7	1	14.3%	4.0
10 - 19	9	0	-	-
20 - 29	18	1	5.6%	1.0
30 - 39	33	2	6.1%	5.5
40 - 49	86	4	4.7%	13.0
50 - 59	250	33	13.2%	13.0
60 - 69	424	101	23.8%	16.0
70 - 79	433	155	35.8%	12.0
80+	184	109	59.2%	6.0
Total	1,444	406	28.1%	11.0

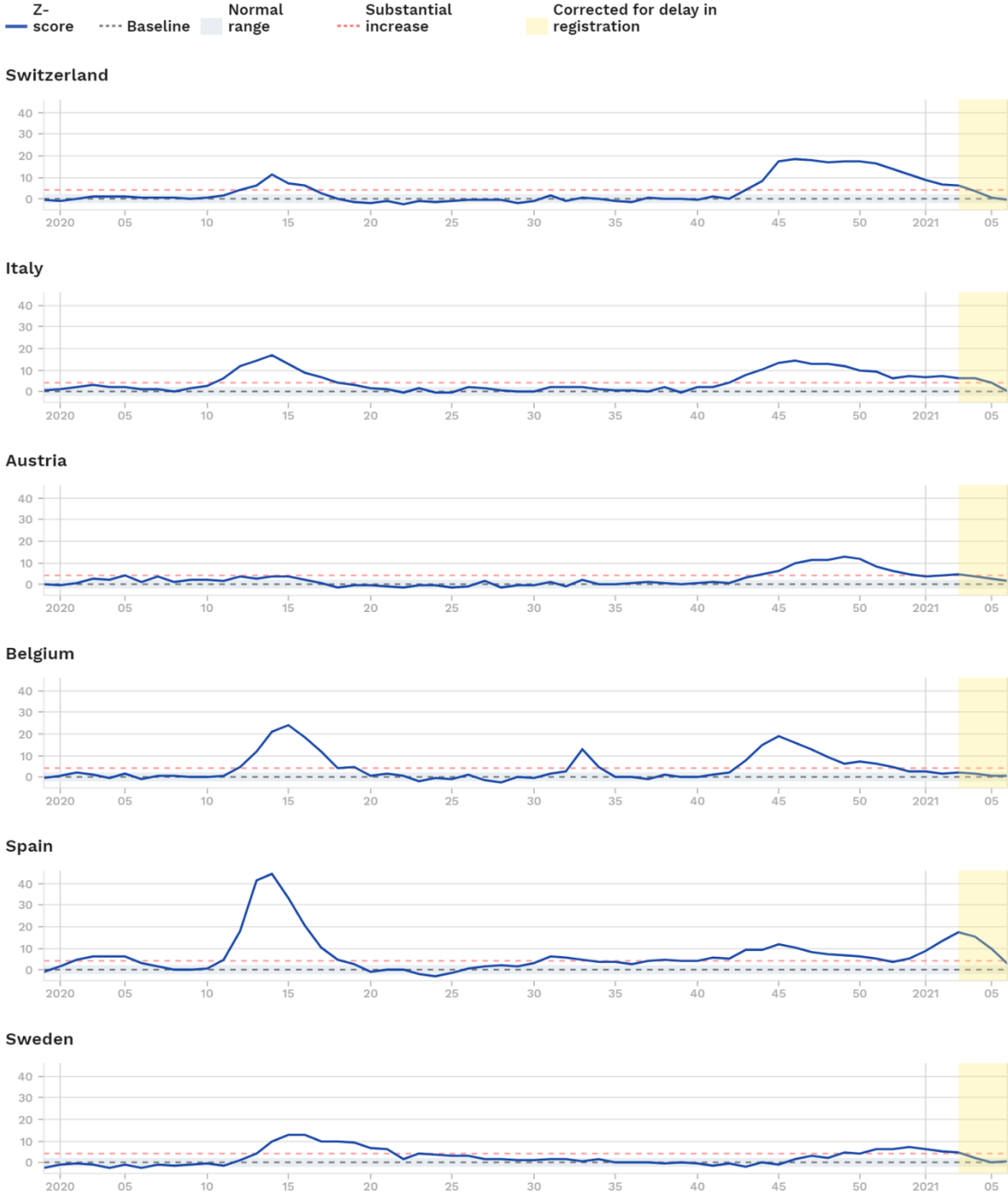
Table F: Excess mortality among those aged 65 or over in Switzerland's cantons and major regions since the beginning of 2020. The COVID-19 epidemic began in Switzerland in week 9.

Region/ canton	W1-10*		W 11-17		W18-42		W43-05		Total W01/2020 - W05/2021	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Lake Geneva region	-160	-7.2	739	53.2	-50	-1.1	1,579	47.1	2,114	18.3
VD	-105	-9.9	365	55.2	-11	-0.5	696	44.0	951	17.4
VS	-56	-10.6	134	40.2	-70	-6.4	417	51.6	425	15.4
GE	3	0.5	254	66.5	48	3.7	466	48.4	771	23.6
Espace Mittelland	-169	-5.5	165	8.4	-151	-2.4	1,862	39.9	1,709	10.7
BE	-127	-7.0	0	0.0	-120	-3.2	818	29.5	557	5.9
FR	-33	-8.6	95	38.5	0	0.0	375	63.4	438	21.7
SO	-30	-6.6	25	8.8	-37	-4.0	307	45.2	267	11.3
NE	-17	-5.5	48	24.9	-58	-9.3	199	42.6	172	10.8
JU	11	8.7	9	10.8	31	11.9	115	59.2	166	25.0
Northwestern Switzerland	10	0.6	169	15.1	4	0.1	881	32.8	1,063	11.5
BS	-19	-5.0	83	33.3	-71	-8.7	95	16.1	88	4.3
BL	25	5.6	72	24.4	54	5.6	181	25.6	331	13.7
AG	-7	-0.8	10	1.7	19	1.0	604	43.5	626	13.1
Zurich	-147	-7.1	31	2.3	-130	-2.9	1,155	36.8	909	8.3
Eastern Switzerland	-126	-7.0	89	7.8	-81	-2.2	1,574	58.0	1,463	15.7
GL	-5	-7.1	6	13.0	21	14.0	64	63.0	86	23.3
SH	-16	-10.1	7	7.4	4	1.4	54	23.3	49	6.3
AR	4	4.3	0	0.0	-10	-5.5	82	58.2	75	15.8
AI	-7	-23.3	4	21.1	-4	-8.0	10	22.7	3	2.1
SG	-27	-3.6	40	8.4	13	0.9	868	76.5	899	23.1
GR	-20	-6.2	17	8.1	-47	-6.9	136	28.3	86	5.1
TG	-53	-14.0	13	5.4	-42	-5.4	375	65.4	295	15.0
Central Switzerland	-51	-4.6	70	9.7	-105	-4.5	739	43.9	653	11.2
LU	-34	-5.8	13	3.4	-91	-7.4	317	35.8	205	6.7
UR	-5	-8.3	3	7.1	-22	-16.9	35	41.2	11	3.5
SZ	-4	-1.9	35	25.9	-6	-1.3	197	61.2	222	19.9
OW	13	26.0	11	37.9	4	4.0	35	44.3	63	24.4
NW	-9	-15.8	6	15.4	9	7.2	29	32.2	35	11.2
ZG	-6	-4.3	8	8.4	-41	-12.6	123	54.0	84	10.6
Ticino	-61	-9.5	335	83.3	-50	-3.9	584	62.0	808	24.7
Switzerland	-702	-5.6	1597	19.7	-568	-2.2	8375	43.7	8716	13.2

As at: 19.2.2021, source: FSO mortality monitoring

* pre-COVID-19 epidemic

Figure G: Mortality of the entire population compared with European countries (Source EUROMOMO, as at 19.02.2021). Whatever exceeds the normal range is considered excess mortality.



2. Methodology used

2.1. Deaths in intensive care units (ICUs)

The data on patients with a confirmed COVID-19 infection who were treated and died in intensive care (ICU) come from the Hospital-Based Surveillance of COVID-19 project (CH-SUR), a hospital sample. At present (data available at 09.02.2021), 21 Swiss hospitals,

including many university hospitals, voluntarily take part in the monitoring of patients with COVID-19 who are admitted to hospital: Based on the data at 09.02.2021, this covers some 57% of all COVID-19 hospitalisations reported on the basis of the notification requirement. For the analyses, only patients with a complete report are taken into account.

2.2. Excess mortality according to FSO mortality monitoring

The FSO has been monitoring excess mortality since 2006. At the beginning of every year, the expected number of deaths is estimated for under 65s and those aged 65 or over on the basis of the values from the last five years. In normal years, the number of deaths reported to civil register offices deviates less than one per cent from the previously estimated values. In order to show what is normal, a range is calculated for the expected figures. This range is narrower the greater the selected time interval or region considered. For example, the number of deaths in a month can be estimated with greater accuracy than the number of deaths in a week. Weekly excess mortality figures cannot therefore be directly converted into monthly excess mortality figures.