

## Does COVID-19 Affect the Health of Children and Young People More Than We Thought?

### The case for disaggregated data to inform action

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#### KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

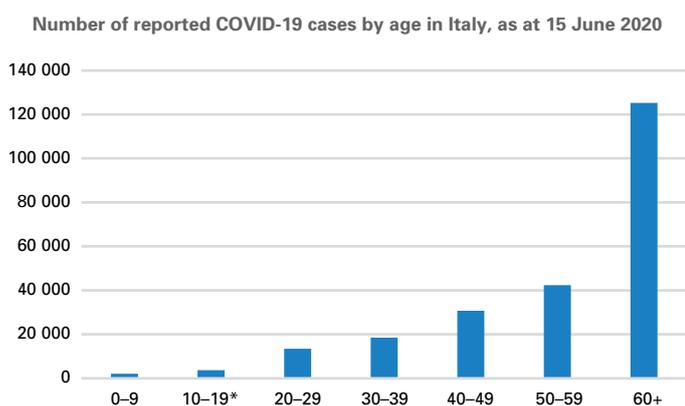
- **Contrary to the current narrative, the risks of COVID-19 disease in children and young people depend largely on where individuals live and how vulnerable they are to disease and ill health.** This is evidenced by the higher proportion of COVID-19 cases among the under-20s in low- and middle-income countries: around 11 per cent of the national caseload, compared with 7 per cent in high-income countries. This figure varies widely across countries, from 23 per cent of the national COVID-19 caseload in Paraguay to 0.82 per cent in Spain.
- Selective testing for SARs-CoV-2 virus may also mean that many cases among children and young people are going undiagnosed.
- Alarmingly, in some countries like the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, these risks correspond with equity lines, with certain ethnicities and income groups at greater risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 disease. **The newly emerging multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) further underscores the need for better reporting, monitoring and analysis** to understand the COVID-19 disease health risks for children and young people.
- **But critical knowledge gaps persist, especially in low- and middle-income countries.** This research brief is an urgent call for disaggregated data, especially as the pandemic evolves and expands in low-resource settings, where children are at greater risk of poor nutritional and health conditions as well as other vulnerabilities.
- **Effective, context-specific policies and programmes must be informed by an understanding of the patterns of vulnerability** across age, sex, geography and co-morbidities. This requires governments and major international agencies to implement standardized and publicly accessible disaggregated data.
- **Unless we continue to monitor its socio-economic spread, COVID-19 disease – like polio and HIV before it – could end up most afflicting the world's poorest and most vulnerable populations, including children and young people.** We must not make the same mistakes with the COVID-19 crisis.

**Contrary to the current narrative, the risks of COVID-19 disease in children and young people depend largely on where individuals live and how vulnerable they are to disease and ill health.**

It is commonly accepted, at least for now, that children and young people under 20 years of age have largely been spared the direct epidemiological effects on their own health and survival of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), responsible for COVID-19 disease. This narrative is based predominantly on early data from the countries first affected by the virus, notably China (Wuhan province) and Italy in early 2020, and also from other high-income countries (HICs) including the United States and some European nations.<sup>1</sup>

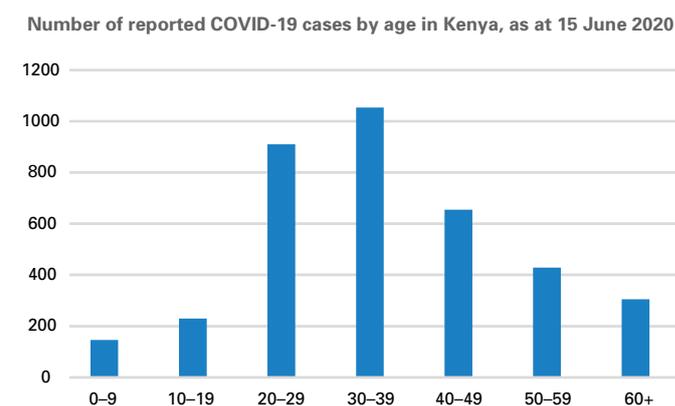
This narrative has conditioned the subsequent screening and testing for SARS-CoV-2 virus in children and young people under 20, which have been notably lower than for other age cohorts in many, but not all, countries. But demographic profiles differ widely between countries, and assumptions and narratives based on evidence taken from ageing societies, typical of HICs, may not hold for more youthful and growing populations, as illustrated by the contrast between the age-cohort profiles of COVID-19 cases for Italy and Kenya (see Figure 1). For this reason, and given that the vast majority of the world’s children and young people live in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and territories, we began to investigate the burden of COVID-19 cases among children and young people under 20 globally.

**Figure 1. Number of reported COVID-19 cases by age in Italy and Kenya**



Source: Statista, ‘Distribution of Coronavirus Cases in Italy as of June 22, 2020, by Age Group’, <[www.statista.com/statistics/1103023/coronavirus-cases-distribution-by-age-group-italy](http://www.statista.com/statistics/1103023/coronavirus-cases-distribution-by-age-group-italy)>, accessed 6 July 2020.

Note: \* Age range is 10–18 years.



Source: Kenya, Ministry of Health, ‘COVID-19 Outbreak in Kenya: Daily situation report – 90’, 15 June 2020. Available at: <[www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Kenya-SITREP-090-15-Jun-2020.pdf](http://www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Kenya-SITREP-090-15-Jun-2020.pdf)>, accessed 6 July 2020.

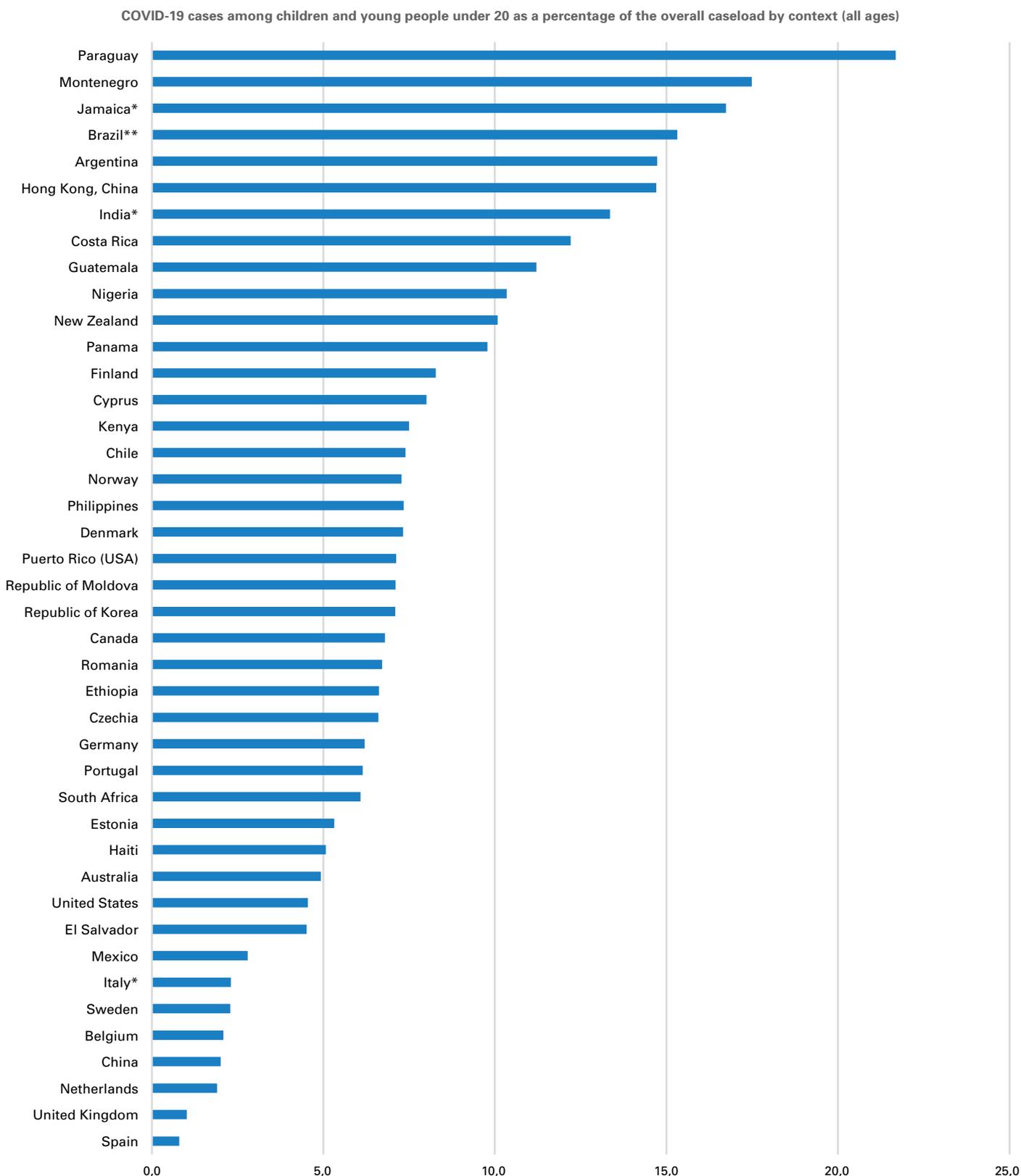
**What we have found out so far, despite major data limitations, suggests that children worldwide may be more affected by COVID-19 than originally thought.**

The dataset we have compiled from 42 countries, areas and territories with available disaggregated data shows that the average proportion of reported COVID-19

cases among children and young people under 20 as a percentage of the overall caseload is 8.1 per cent. This figure has an incredibly broad spread across the contexts, however, ranging from about 23 per cent of the national COVID-19 caseload in Paraguay, as at 14 June 2020, to just 0.82 per cent of the national caseload in Spain, as at 4 June 2020 (see Figure 2).

1 Statista, ‘Distribution of Coronavirus Cases in Italy as of June 22, 2020, by Age Group’, <[www.statista.com/statistics/1103023/coronavirus-cases-distribution-by-age-group-italy](http://www.statista.com/statistics/1103023/coronavirus-cases-distribution-by-age-group-italy)>, accessed 6 July 2020.

**Figure 2. Proportion of COVID-19 infections among children and young people under 20 as a share of the overall caseload varies widely by country**



Source: Authors' analysis based on COVID-19 cases reported by various context-specific online databases, dashboards and reports (see Appendix for list of countries, areas and territories and web links to data sources).

Note: \* Uses different age definitions, intervals or overlapping categories: Italy age range is 0–18 years; India age ranges overlap (0–10 years and 10–20 years); Jamaica and Nigeria age range is 0–20 years.

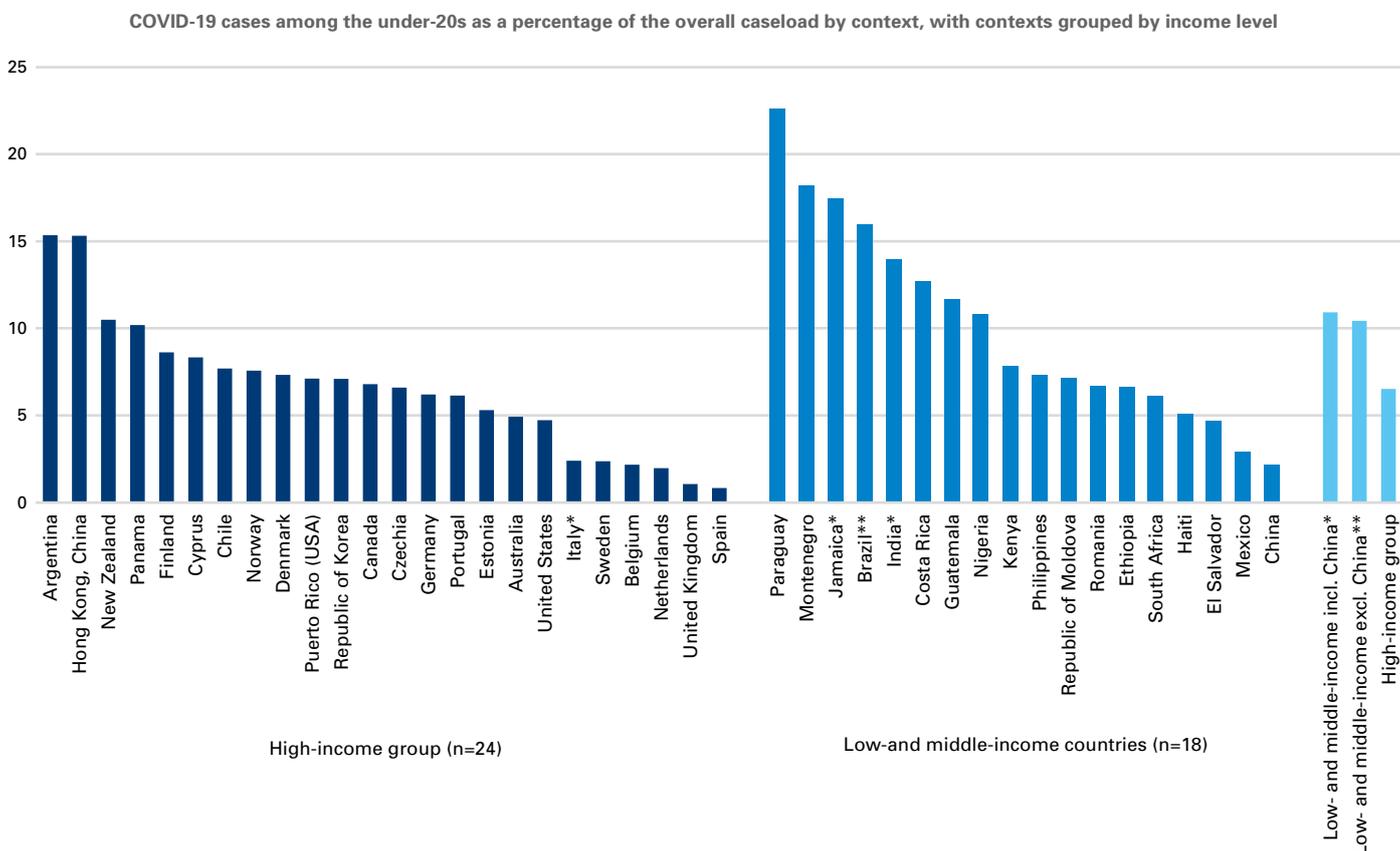
\*\* Brazil includes cases reported on admission to hospital only.

### A pattern of the burden of reported COVID-19 cases among children and young people under 20 emerges when the countries are aggregated by income level.

Using the World Bank income-level classification of countries, the average proportion of COVID-19 cases among under-20s as a share of the overall burden in LMICs, including China, is around 10 per cent, compared with 7 per cent in HICs (see Figure 3). When China is excluded, the proportion of COVID-19 cases among under-20s as a share of the overall burden in the LMICs assessed is around 11 per cent on average. What

is perhaps more disturbing, however, is that for some of the high-burden child and adolescent mortality countries – including Brazil, India and Nigeria – the proportion of COVID-19 cases among under-20s as a percentage of the national caseload is in double digits. Moreover, we are also seeing a rapid rise in the overall caseloads in many LMICs where children and young people under 20 form a large share of the population, which is in contrast to falling overall caseloads in many European HICs with older populations. This fact alone should propel us to far greater vigilance in generating and monitoring age-disaggregated data on the pandemic.

**Figure 3. A clearer pattern of the burden of COVID-19 disease among the under-20s emerges when countries are grouped by income level**



**Source:** Authors’ reanalysis based on COVID-19 cases reported by various context-specific online databases, dashboards and reports as at 15 June 2020 and United Nations Population Division demographic data (see Appendix for list of countries, areas and territories and web links to data sources).

Note: \* Uses different age definitions, intervals or overlapping categories: Italy age range is 0–18 years; India age ranges overlap (0–10 years and 10–20 years); Jamaica and Nigeria age range is 0–20 years.

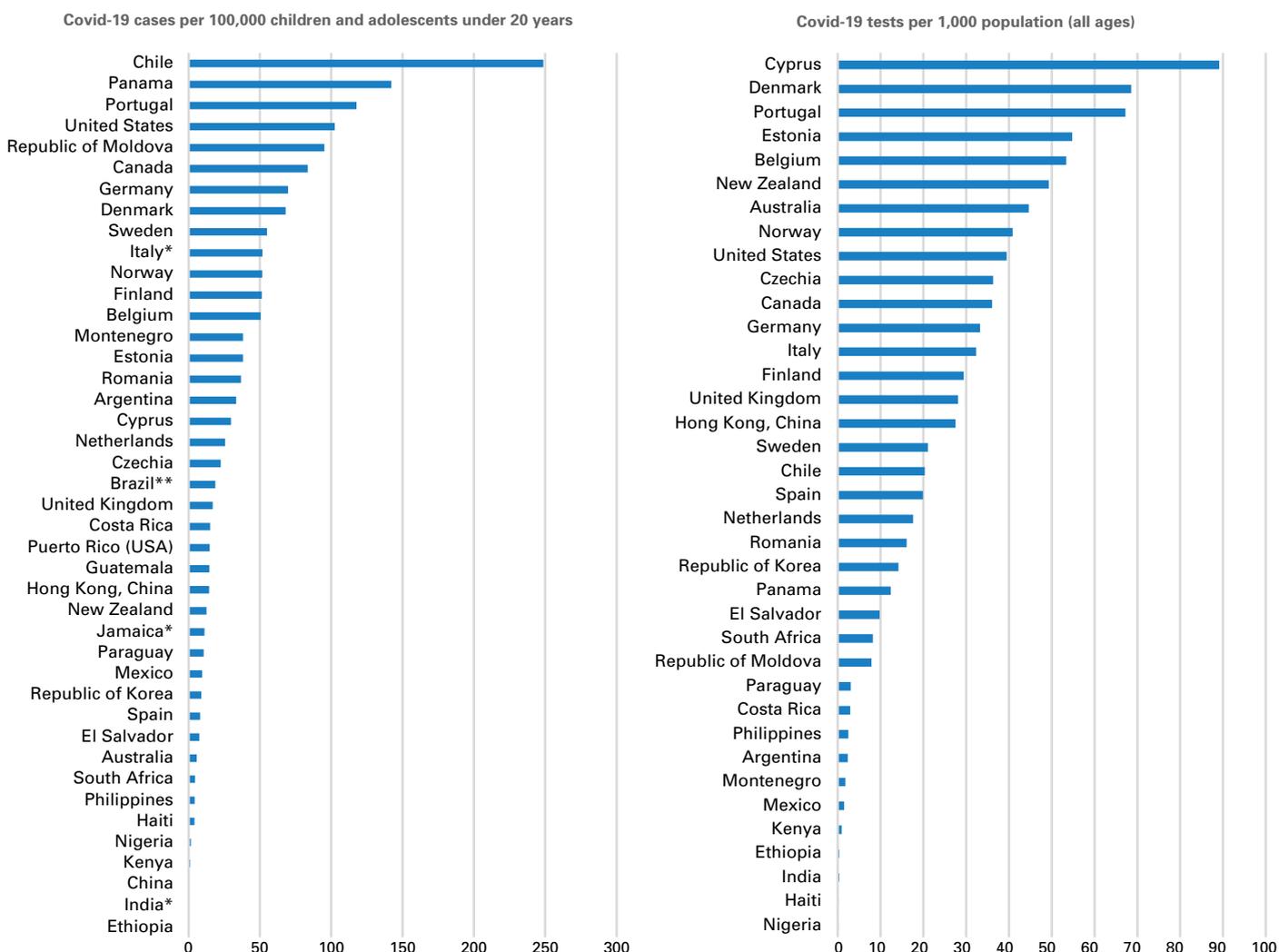
\*\* Brazil includes cases reported on admission to hospital only.

**Analysis suggests that in many countries, areas and territories, children could be going undiagnosed due to selective testing.**

We looked at other ways of viewing the data to see whether any other patterns emerge by standardizing the COVID-19 incidence rate per 100,000 children and young people under 20. With the exception of the Republic of Moldova, 9 of the top 10 countries with the highest incidence rate of COVID-19 per 100,000 children and young people are HICs (see Figure 4, left panel). To comprehend the standardized incidence, the testing rate of COVID-19 among the general population is also reported (see Figure 4, right panel).<sup>2</sup> Additionally,

5 of the top 10 countries in the 75th percentile of the distribution for the highest incidence rate per 100,000 children and young people are also in the 75th percentile for COVID-19 tests per 1,000 population. This may indicate that incidence rate is sensitive to testing capacity. Countries with high testing rates report a high incidence rate per 100,000 children and young people under 20 (see Figure 4). This may suggest either that countries are at different stages of the epidemiological cycle or that they are only selectively testing potential cases based on established national guidelines for testing. The latter would imply that many cases – particularly those involving children – are going, or could be going, undiagnosed.

**Figure 4. Incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 children and young people under 20 may be influenced by testing strategies and capabilities**



Source: Authors’ reanalysis based on COVID-19 cases reported by various context-specific online databases, dashboards and reports as at 15 June 2020 and United Nations Population Division demographic data (see Appendix for list of countries, areas and territories and web links to data sources).

Note: \* Uses different age definitions, intervals or overlapping categories: Italy age range is 0–18 years; India age ranges overlap (0–10 years and 10–20 years); Jamaica and Nigeria age range is 0–20 years.

\*\* Brazil includes cases reported on admission to hospital only.

Note: Brazil, China, Guatemala, Jamaica and Puerto Rico (USA) had no testing data on the day of update.

2 Owing to the lack of age-disaggregated data on testing, the COVID-19 testing rate refers to the number of people tested per 1,000 population (all ages).

One reason that children may be neglected as patients of COVID-19 disease derives from the way in which the virus affects them. Compared with adults, children confirmed with COVID-19 disease generally have fewer symptoms, including fever and cough, and much less dyspnoea (shortness of breath). Consistent with less severe disease, laboratory findings for children with COVID-19 are less abnormal than for adults, and children are less likely than adults to require intensive care or significant treatment.<sup>3</sup> The emerging multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) reported in Western countries is of great concern, however, and necessitates increased vigilance. Early detection is crucial to preventing longer-term consequences for children.

Much of the difficulty of drawing definitive conclusions from the available data on COVID-19 disease relates to the fact that there are just too few age-specific data. There is no publicly available global database with relevant age-disaggregated data. From our search of diverse sources, as at 15 June 2020, we were only able to draw on data disaggregated by age for 42 of the 188 countries, areas and territories (about 22 per cent) with confirmed cases of COVID-19 disease. It is even harder to obtain disaggregated data to evaluate proportional representation by age among children and young people under 20 with COVID-19, as existing reports often use different age categories or report aggregate data for all those under 20. This omission requires rapid rectification if the full direct effects of the virus on children and young people due to their age – and indeed the effects of other characteristics such as gender and race/ethnicity – are to be better understood.

While understanding the additional burden that accurate age reporting may place on already overstretched health systems, particularly in countries with weak health system capacity, experience from some LMICs proves that it is possible for much more data disaggregated by age to be made available in a readily accessible format. This will benefit not only children and young people but also the wider understanding of the impact of COVID-19 disease on all age cohorts. The same argument can and is being made for disaggregation by sex.

**It is imperative to have standardized data to enable a comprehensive and timely understanding of the patterns of vulnerability across age, sex, geography and co-morbidities, thus enabling more effective, context-specific policy adoption and programme strategies.**

Further, the authors also call for the continuous monitoring, analysis and reporting by governments and major international agencies of age- and sex-disaggregated data for COVID-19 cases. To date, the pandemic has appeared to hit men and the elderly hardest, particularly in HICs. But data emerging from the United States and elsewhere point alarmingly to COVID-19 disease becoming an equity issue, with certain ethnicities and income groups much more likely to die from the disease than others, even when controlling for pre-existing health conditions, and for age and other socio-demographic factors.<sup>4</sup> Unless we continue to monitor its socio-demographic spread, COVID-19 disease may – like polio before it – start out as a disease that first affects more affluent communities and countries, but end up lasting longest and making the deepest impact among the world’s poorest and most vulnerable countries, communities and groups, including children and young people in LMICs.

At the height of the HIV crisis, age-disaggregated data appeared long after the aggregate numbers or even the sex-disaggregated data, leaving the prevention, detection and treatment for children and young people lagging well behind that of adults.<sup>5</sup> Until such data did appear, the effects of HIV/AIDS on children were assumed to be confined largely to the secondary effects on their parents, caregivers and family members. The disaggregated figures showed, however, that children were also directly affected, but by the time this finding emerged, it was too late to stop the momentum of the crisis. We must not make the same mistakes with the COVID-19 crisis.

3 Viner, Russell M., et al., ‘Susceptibility to and Transmission of COVID-19 amongst Children and Adolescents Compared with Adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis’, *MedRxiv*, 24 May 2020. Available at: <<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.20.20108126>>, accessed 6 July 2020.

4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. COVID-19 in Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups. Available at: <<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/racial-ethnic-minorities.html>>, accessed 25 June 2020.

5 Idele, Priscilla, et al., ‘Prevention of Mother-to-child Transmission of HIV and Paediatric HIV Care and Treatment Monitoring: From measuring process to impact and elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV’, *AIDS and Behavior*, 21, 2017, pp. 23–33. Available at: <<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10461-016-1670-9>>, accessed 6 July 2020.

## APPENDIX: LIST OF COUNTRIES, AREAS AND TERRITORIES IN THE ANALYSIS AND THEIR RELATED COVID-19 DATA SOURCES

| Country, area or territory | Code | Region                      | Income-level classification | COVID-19 data source and dashboard   | Data last updated |
|----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Argentina                  | ARG  | Latin America and Caribbean | High-income                 | < <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Argentina#By_gender_and_age">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Argentina#By_gender_and_age</a> >  | 14/06/2020        |
| Australia                  | AUS  | Oceania                     | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-current-situation-and-case-numbers-cases-and-deaths-by-age-and-sex">www.health.gov.au/news/health-alerts/novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov-health-alert/coronavirus-covid-19-current-situation-and-case-numbers-cases-and-deaths-by-age-and-sex</a> >             | 14/06/2020        |
| Belgium                    | BEL  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="https://epistat.wiv-isp.be/Covid/covid-19.html">https://epistat.wiv-isp.be/Covid/covid-19.html</a> >  | 14/06/2020        |
| Brazil                     | BRA  | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="https://covid.saude.gov.br">https://covid.saude.gov.br</a> >  | 20/05/2020        |
| Canada                     | CAN  | North America               | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1107149/covid19-cases-age-distribution-canada">www.statista.com/statistics/1107149/covid19-cases-age-distribution-canada</a> >   | 14/06/2020        |
| Chile                      | CHL  | Latin America and Caribbean | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.minsal.cl/nuevo-coronavirus-2019-ncov/informe-epidemiologico-covid-19">www.minsal.cl/nuevo-coronavirus-2019-ncov/informe-epidemiologico-covid-19</a> >   | 11/06/2020        |
| China                      | CHN  | East Asia and Pacific       | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1095024/china-age-distribution-of-wuhan-coronavirus-covid-19-patients">www.statista.com/statistics/1095024/china-age-distribution-of-wuhan-coronavirus-covid-19-patients</a> >   | 11/02/2020        |
| Costa Rica                 | CRI  | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="http://www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr/index.php/centro-de-prensa/noticias/741-noticias-2020/1532-lineamientos-nacionales-para-la-vigilancia-de-la-infeccion-por-coronavirus-2019-ncov">www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr/index.php/centro-de-prensa/noticias/741-noticias-2020/1532-lineamientos-nacionales-para-la-vigilancia-de-la-infeccion-por-coronavirus-2019-ncov</a> > | 14/06/2020        |
| Cyprus                     | CYP  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="https://covid19.ucy.ac.cy">https://covid19.ucy.ac.cy</a> >  | 14/06/2020        |
| Czechia                    | CZE  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="https://onemocneni-aktualne.mzcr.cz/covid-19">https://onemocneni-aktualne.mzcr.cz/covid-19</a> >  | 14/06/2020        |
| Denmark                    | DNK  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1103966/number-of-coronavirus-covid-19-cases-in-denmark-by-age-and-gender">www.statista.com/statistics/1103966/number-of-coronavirus-covid-19-cases-in-denmark-by-age-and-gender</a> >   | 10/06/2020        |
| El Salvador                | SLV  | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="https://covid19.gob.sv">https://covid19.gob.sv</a> >  | 14/06/2020        |
| Estonia                    | EST  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="https://koroona kaart.ee/en">https://koroona kaart.ee/en</a> >  | 14/06/2020        |
| Ethiopia                   | ETH  | Eastern and Southern Africa | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Ethiopia#Total_confirmed_cases_by_gender_and_age">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Ethiopia#Total_confirmed_cases_by_gender_and_age</a> >  | 17/05/2020        |
| Finland                    | FIN  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1103926/number-of-coronavirus-cases-in-finland-by-age-group">www.statista.com/statistics/1103926/number-of-coronavirus-cases-in-finland-by-age-group</a> >   | 14/06/2020        |
| Germany                    | DEU  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1105465/coronavirus-covid-19-cases-age-group-germany">www.statista.com/statistics/1105465/coronavirus-covid-19-cases-age-group-germany</a> >   | 02/06/2020        |
| Guatemala                  | GTM  | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="http://www.mspas.gob.gt/index.php/noticias/covid-19/casos">www.mspas.gob.gt/index.php/noticias/covid-19/casos</a> >   | 14/06/2020        |
| Haiti                      | HTI  | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="https://mspp.gouv.ht/site/downloads/63%20nouvo%20ka%20konfime%20ak%20yon%20nouvo%20lanm%C3%B2%20anba%20COVID-19%20nan%20peyi%20Dayiti%20nan%20dat%2018%20me%202020%20an..pdf">https://mspp.gouv.ht/site/downloads/63%20nouvo%20ka%20konfime%20ak%20yon%20nouvo%20lanm%C3%B2%20anba%20COVID-19%20nan%20peyi%20Dayiti%20nan%20dat%2018%20me%202020%20an..pdf</a> >      | 14/06/2020        |
| Hong Kong, China           | HKG  | East Asia and Pacific       | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/local_situation_covid19_en.pdf">www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/local_situation_covid19_en.pdf</a> >   | 14/06/2020        |
| India                      | IND  | South Asia                  | Low- and middle-income      | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1110522/india-number-of-coronavirus-cases-by-age-group">www.statista.com/statistics/1110522/india-number-of-coronavirus-cases-by-age-group</a> >   | 26/04/2020        |
| Italy                      | ITA  | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income                 | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1103023/coronavirus-cases-distribution-by-age-group-italy">www.statista.com/statistics/1103023/coronavirus-cases-distribution-by-age-group-italy</a> >   | 09/06/2020        |

|                                 |     |                             |                        |  |            |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|------------|
| <b>Jamaica</b>                  | JAM | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Jamaica#Statistics">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Jamaica#Statistics</a> >  | 12/06/2020 |
| <b>Kenya</b>                    | KEN | Eastern and Southern Africa | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="http://www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Kenya-SITREP-090-15-Jun-2020.pdf">www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Kenya-SITREP-090-15-Jun-2020.pdf</a> >   | 15/06/2020 |
| <b>Mexico</b>                   | MEX | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="https://coronavirus.gob.mx/datos">https://coronavirus.gob.mx/datos</a> >  | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Montenegro</b>               | MNE | Europe and Central Asia     | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="http://www.coronainfocg.me">www.coronainfocg.me</a> >   | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Netherlands</b>              | NLD | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.rivm.nl/documenten/epidemiologische-situatie-covid-19-in-nederland-19-mei-2020">www.rivm.nl/documenten/epidemiologische-situatie-covid-19-in-nederland-19-mei-2020</a> >   | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>New Zealand</b>              | NZL | Oceania                     | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1108939/new-zealand-number-of-coronavirus-cases-by-age-group">www.statista.com/statistics/1108939/new-zealand-number-of-coronavirus-cases-by-age-group</a> >   | 02/06/2020 |
| <b>Nigeria</b>                  | NGA | West and Central Africa     | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="https://ncdc.gov.ng/diseases/sitreps/?cat=14&amp;name=An%20update%20of%20COVID-19%20outbreak%20in%20Nigeria">https://ncdc.gov.ng/diseases/sitreps/?cat=14&amp;name=An%20update%20of%20COVID-19%20outbreak%20in%20Nigeria</a> >                          | 13/06/2020 |
| <b>Norway</b>                   | NOR | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1103986/number-of-coronavirus-covid-19-cases-in-norway-by-age-groups">www.statista.com/statistics/1103986/number-of-coronavirus-covid-19-cases-in-norway-by-age-groups</a> >   | 10/06/2020 |
| <b>Panama</b>                   | PAN | Latin America and Caribbean | High-income            | < <a href="http://minsa.gob.pa/coronavirus-covid19">http://minsa.gob.pa/coronavirus-covid19</a> >  | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Paraguay</b>                 | PRY | Latin America and Caribbean | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="http://www.mspbs.gov.py/reporte-covid19.html">www.mspbs.gov.py/reporte-covid19.html</a> >   | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Philippines</b>              | PHL | East Asia and Pacific       | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="https://ncovtracker.doh.gov.ph">https://ncovtracker.doh.gov.ph</a> >  | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Portugal</b>                 | PRT | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income            | < <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Portugal">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Portugal</a> >  | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Puerto Rico (USA)</b>        | PRI | Latin America and Caribbean | High-income            | < <a href="https://bioseguridad.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/d7308c1abb4747e584329adf1215125e">bioseguridad.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/d7308c1abb4747e584329adf1215125e</a> >  | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>Republic of Korea</b>        | KOR | East Asia and Pacific       | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1102730/south-korea-coronavirus-cases-by-age">www.statista.com/statistics/1102730/south-korea-coronavirus-cases-by-age</a> >   | 08/06/2020 |
| <b>Republic of Moldova</b>      | MDA | Europe and Central Asia     | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Moldova">en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Moldova</a> >  | 13/06/2020 |
| <b>Romania</b>                  | ROU | Europe and Central Asia     | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1104592/romania-covid-19-infections-by-age-group">www.statista.com/statistics/1104592/romania-covid-19-infections-by-age-group</a> >   | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>South Africa</b>             | ZAF | Eastern and Southern Africa | Low- and middle-income | < <a href="http://www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COVID19-Daily-Report-National-18-May-2020_public.pdf">www.nicd.ac.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COVID19-Daily-Report-National-18-May-2020_public.pdf</a> >   | 18/05/2020 |
| <b>Spain</b>                    | ESP | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.mscbs.gob.es/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov-China/documentos/Actualizacion_68_COVID-19.pdf">www.mscbs.gob.es/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov-China/documentos/Actualizacion_68_COVID-19.pdf</a> > | 06/04/2020 |
| <b>Sweden</b>                   | SWE | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income            | < <a href="https://fohm.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/68d4537bf2714e63b646c37f152f1392">fohm.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/68d4537bf2714e63b646c37f152f1392</a> >  | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>United Kingdom (England)</b> | GBR | Europe and Central Asia     | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.statista.com/statistics/1115083/coronavirus-cases-in-england-by-age-and-gender">www.statista.com/statistics/1115083/coronavirus-cases-in-england-by-age-and-gender</a> >   | 14/06/2020 |
| <b>United States</b>            | USA | North America               | High-income            | < <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html">www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-updates/cases-in-us.html</a> >   | 14/06/2020 |

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