Aim of this briefing. We present the cumulative number of confirmed cases and deaths \(^1\) from COVID-19 infection in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines since the start of the outbreak, which we measure as the number of days since the first confirmed case. We compare the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines trajectory against key comparators (Hong Kong, Singapore, Iceland, New Zealand), all island territories that are further along their epidemic curves. Outbreak progress is likely to vary markedly between countries, and this graphic is presented as a guide only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confirmed Events</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>New (1 day)</th>
<th>New (1 week)</th>
<th>Date of 1st confirmed</th>
<th>Days since 1st confirmed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13 March</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first graph shows the rise in the absolute numbers of cases and deaths in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines since the start of the outbreak. It is good for assessing the extent of the COVID-19 burden, when thinking about healthcare demand for example.

Graph. Cumulative cases and deaths in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as of 27 Jul 2020 (136 outbreak days)

The second graph shows the number of cases on a different scale (called a logarithm scale). It shows us the growth rate over time, and is good for comparing progress against other countries.

Graph. Cumulative cases in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as of 27 Jul 2020, with international comparisons