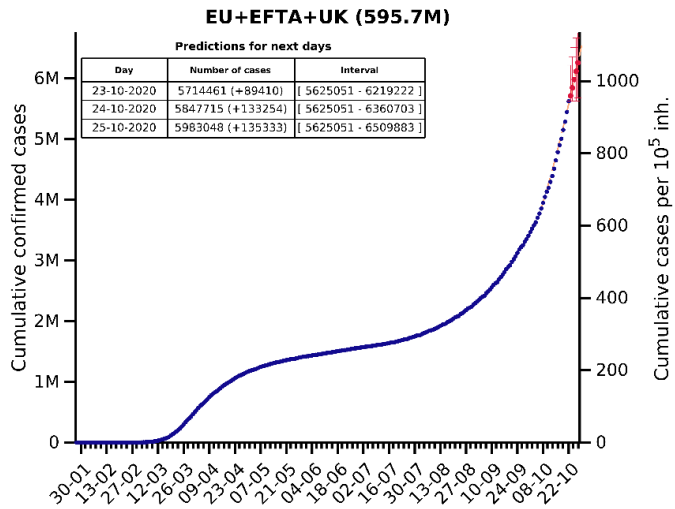
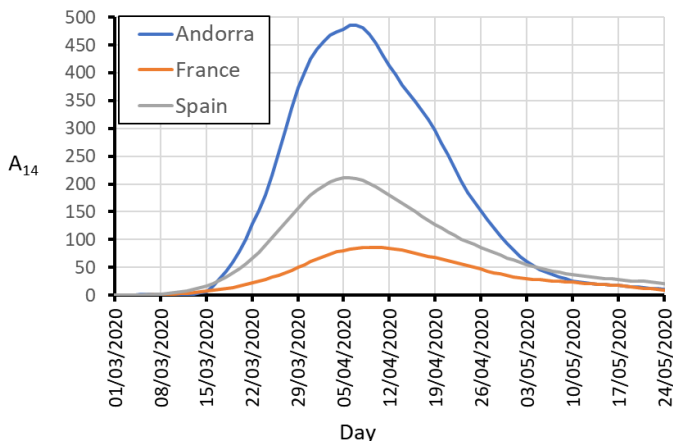
Situation and highlights

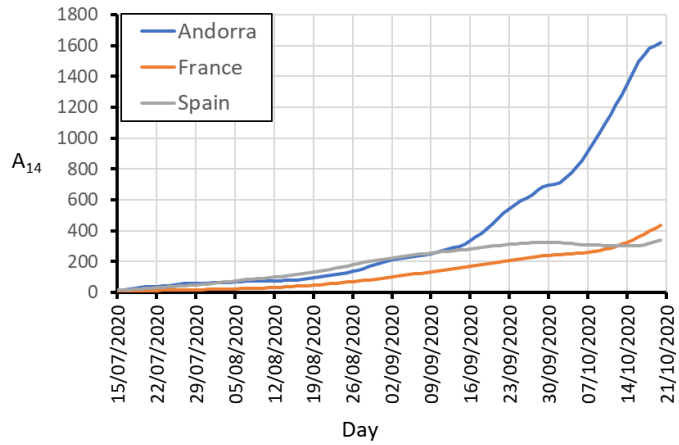
Global situation

Today we focus our attention on a small country, Andorra. With a population of 77,543 inhabitants, it has a per capita income of $40,886, a value higher than its neighbors France $40,494 and Spain $29,614. A country with a high quality health care system which, in some rankings, appears among the top 5 in the world. Its health expenditure per capita is $4,041, slightly lower than that of France $4,380, but much higher than that of Spain $2506.

During the months of March and April they properly controlled the pandemic, despite reaching A_{14} values higher than in France and Spain. They finally managed to have even a few days with zero new cases. Despite this, in mid-July the epidemics came back and started a systemic growth. Right now, and from mid-September, new cases clearly exceed that of their two neighbors France and Spain on a per capita basis. It is currently the country with the largest A_{14} in the world, and at the same time, probably one of the countries with the highest number of tests per capita.







Andorra is a country of services (hiking, ski slopes, trade), its economy depends largely on the visits of its neighbors from France and Spain. An important part of the tourist visits are a day or a few days, visits for shopping, for excursions, to enjoy the ski slopes.

If we consider the influence of tourism on the epidemiological situation, it may initially seem that the incidence should be proportional to the weighted average of the country and the countries of the visitors. Looking at the behavior of Andorra, we may have to assess that the situation depends especially on the number of contacts that are made, not just on the incidence of the country of origin. In other words, if we have many visits we might have a lot of contacts with contagious people. This needs to be carefully evaluated. The possible conclusions are not only important for Andorra, but for all possible tourist destinations.

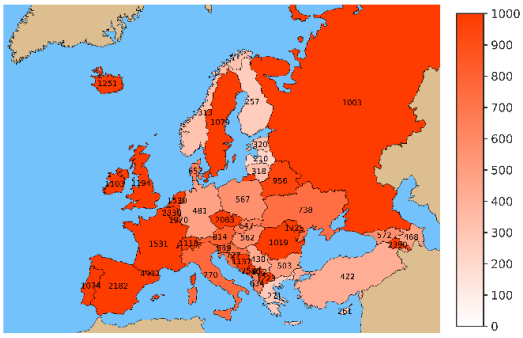
If the hypothesis of an above-average contact level for destinations mainly based on tourism were correct, Andorra would have to close its borders to reduce the incidence, and let epidemiological surveillance control the internal situation.

Situation and trends per country

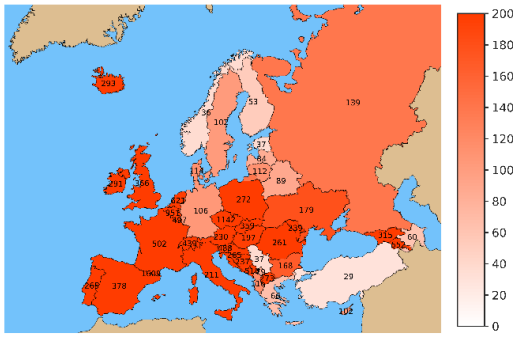
Maps of current situation in EU countries. Colour scale is indicated in each legend.

- Cumulative incidence: total number of reported cases per 100,000 inhabitants
- A_{14}: Cumulative incidence last 14 days per 100,000 inhabitants (active cases)
- ρ_7: Empiric reproduction number
- EPG: Effective Potential Growth ($EPG = A_{14} \cdot \rho_7$)

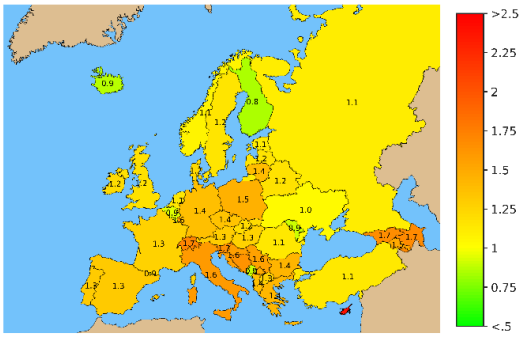
Cumulative incidence



A_{14}



ρ_7



EPG