

Covid _insights

May 10, 2025

```
[16]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px

df = pd.read_csv('covid-data.csv')
print(df)
```

	iso_code	continent	location	date	total_cases	new_cases	\
0	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-03	NaN	0.0	
1	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-04	NaN	0.0	
2	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-05	NaN	0.0	
3	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-06	NaN	0.0	
4	AFG	Asia	Afghanistan	2020-01-07	NaN	0.0	
...	
302507	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-04-08	264578.0	2.0	
302508	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-04-09	264582.0	4.0	
302509	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-04-10	264584.0	2.0	
302510	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-04-11	264584.0	0.0	
302511	ZWE	Africa	Zimbabwe	2023-04-12	264584.0	0.0	

	new_cases_smoothed	total_deaths	new_deaths	new_deaths_smoothed	\
0	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	0.0	NaN	
...	
302507	4.143	5684.0	1.0	0.571	
302508	4.714	5684.0	0.0	0.571	
302509	4.143	5684.0	0.0	0.571	
302510	3.143	5684.0	0.0	0.571	
302511	2.571	5684.0	0.0	0.429	

	male_smokers	handwashing_facilities	hospital_beds_per_thousand	\
0	NaN	37.746	0.5	
1	NaN	37.746	0.5	
2	NaN	37.746	0.5	

3	...	NaN	37.746	0.5
4	...	NaN	37.746	0.5
...
302507	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
302508	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
302509	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
302510	...	30.7	36.791	1.7
302511	...	30.7	36.791	1.7

	life_expectancy	human_development_index	population	\
0	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
1	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
2	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
3	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
4	64.83	0.511	41128772.0	
...	
302507	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
302508	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
302509	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
302510	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	
302511	61.49	0.571	16320539.0	

	excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute	excess_mortality_cumulative	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	NaN	NaN	
4	NaN	NaN	
...	
302507	NaN	NaN	
302508	NaN	NaN	
302509	NaN	NaN	
302510	NaN	NaN	
302511	NaN	NaN	

	excess_mortality	excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN
...
302507	NaN	NaN
302508	NaN	NaN
302509	NaN	NaN
302510	NaN	NaN
302511	NaN	NaN

[302512 rows x 67 columns]

```
[17]: #Filter for countries of interest
countries_of_interest = ['Kenya', 'USA', 'India']
filtered_df = df[df['location'].isin(countries_of_interest)]
```

```
[18]: #Drop rows with missing critical values and make a safe copy
cleaned_df = filtered_df.dropna(subset=['date', 'total_cases', 'total_deaths']).
    ↪copy()
#Convert 'date' column to datetime
cleaned_df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(cleaned_df['date'])
```

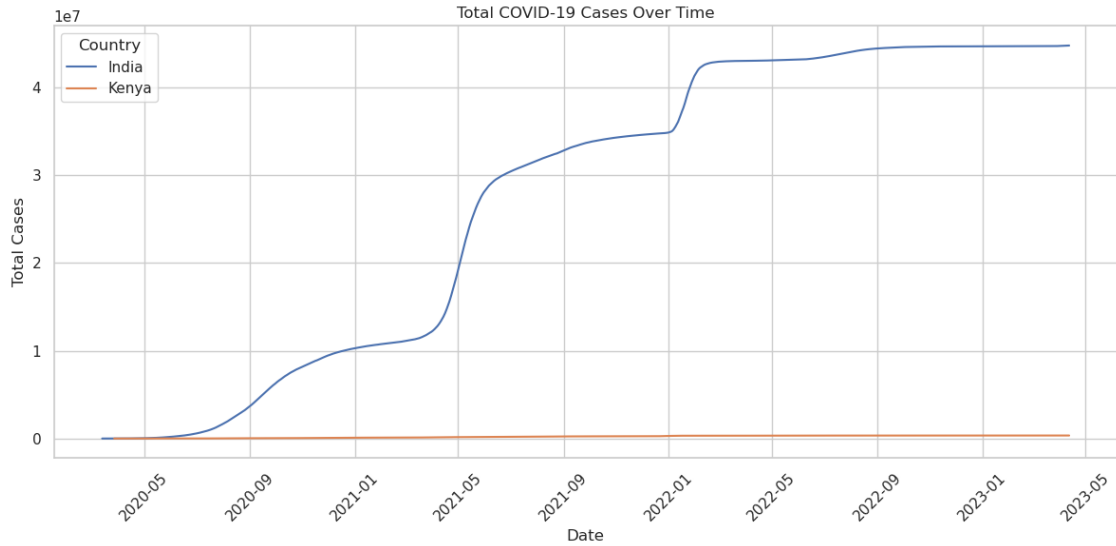
```
[19]: # Interpolate missing numeric values
numeric_columns = cleaned_df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns
cleaned_df[numeric_columns] = cleaned_df[numeric_columns].
    ↪interpolate(method='linear')
```

```
[20]: print(cleaned_df.isnull().sum())
```

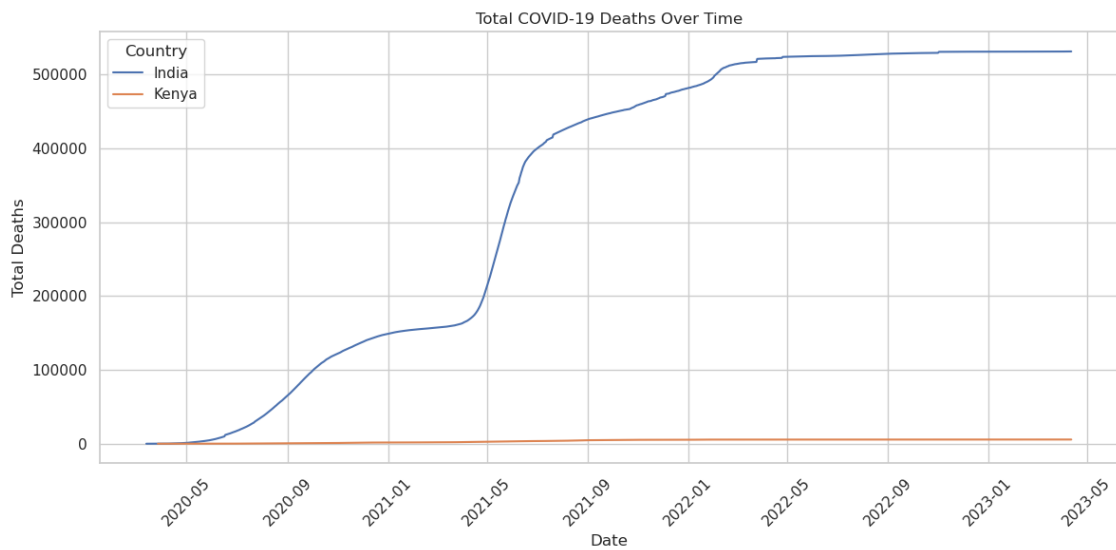
```
iso_code          0
continent         0
location          0
date              0
total_cases       0
...
population        0
excess_mortality_cumulative_absolute  2238
excess_mortality_cumulative          2238
excess_mortality                    2238
excess_mortality_cumulative_per_million  2238
Length: 67, dtype: int64
```

```
[29]: # Set style
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (12, 6)
```

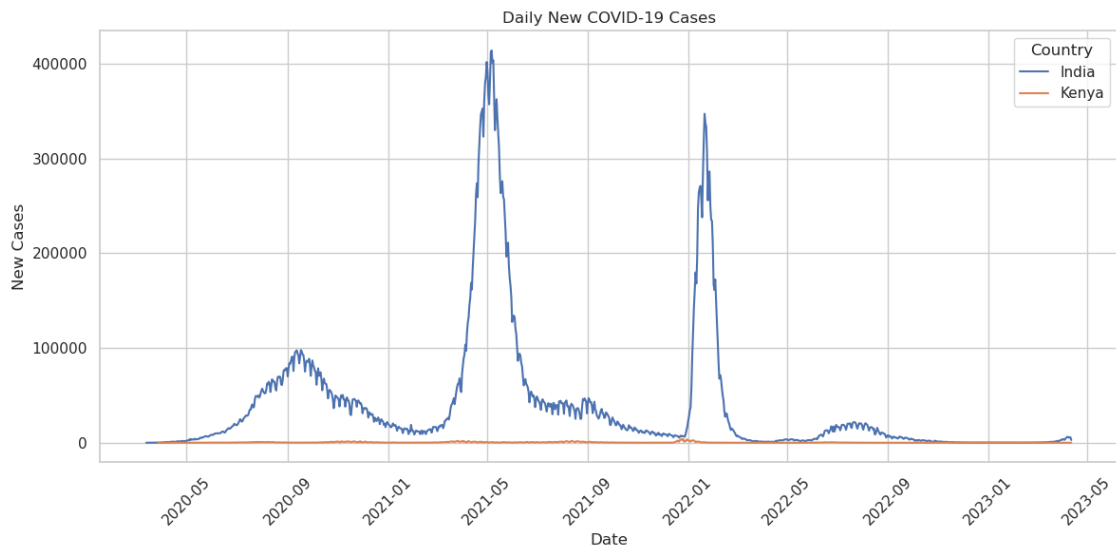
```
[30]: # Plot 1: Total Covid-19 Cases Over Time
plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(data=cleaned_df, x='date', y='total_cases', hue='location')
plt.title('Total COVID-19 Cases Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Cases')
plt.legend(title='Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[31]: # Plot 2: Total Covid-19 Deaths Over Time
plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(data=cleaned_df, x='date', y='total_deaths', hue='location')
plt.title('Total COVID-19 Deaths Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Deaths')
plt.legend(title='Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

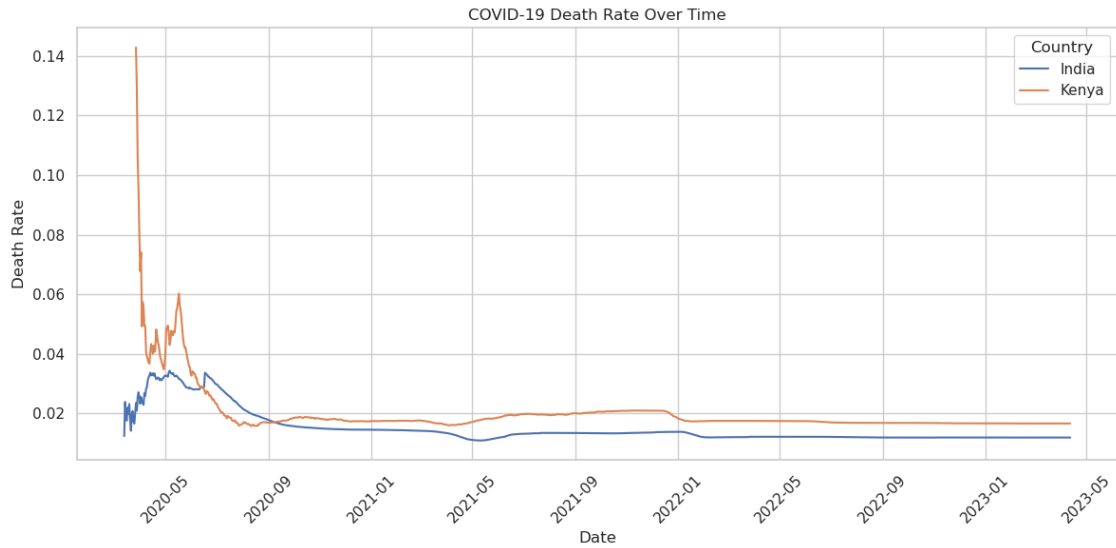


```
[32]: # Plot 3: Daily New Cases
plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(data=cleaned_df, x='date', y='new_cases', hue='location')
plt.title('Daily New COVID-19 Cases')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('New Cases')
plt.legend(title='Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

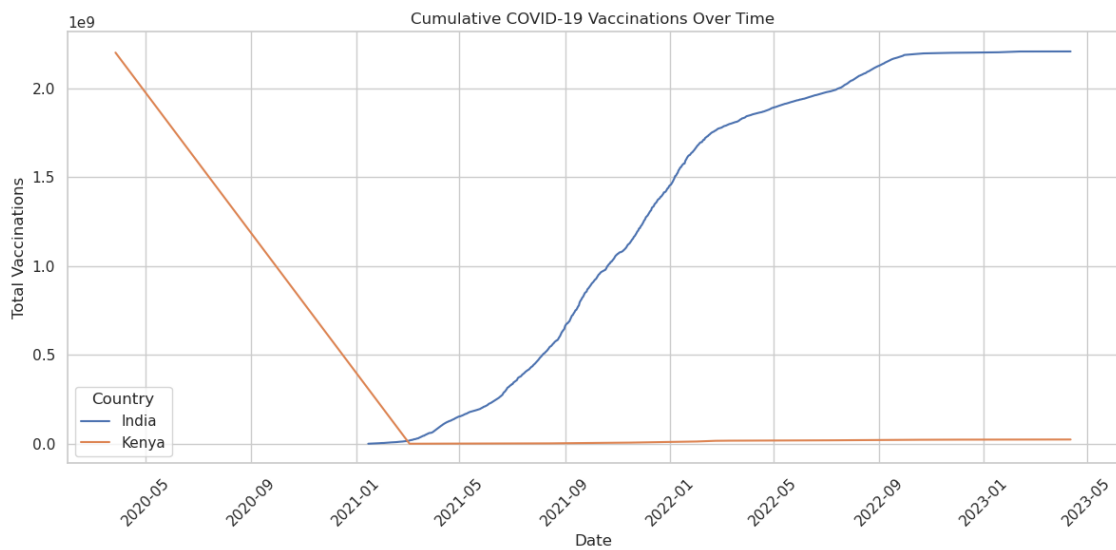


```
[33]: # Plot 4: Death Rate Over Time
cleaned_df['death_rate'] = cleaned_df['total_deaths'] /
    cleaned_df['total_cases']

plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(data=cleaned_df, x='date', y='death_rate', hue='location')
plt.title('COVID-19 Death Rate Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Death Rate')
plt.legend(title='Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

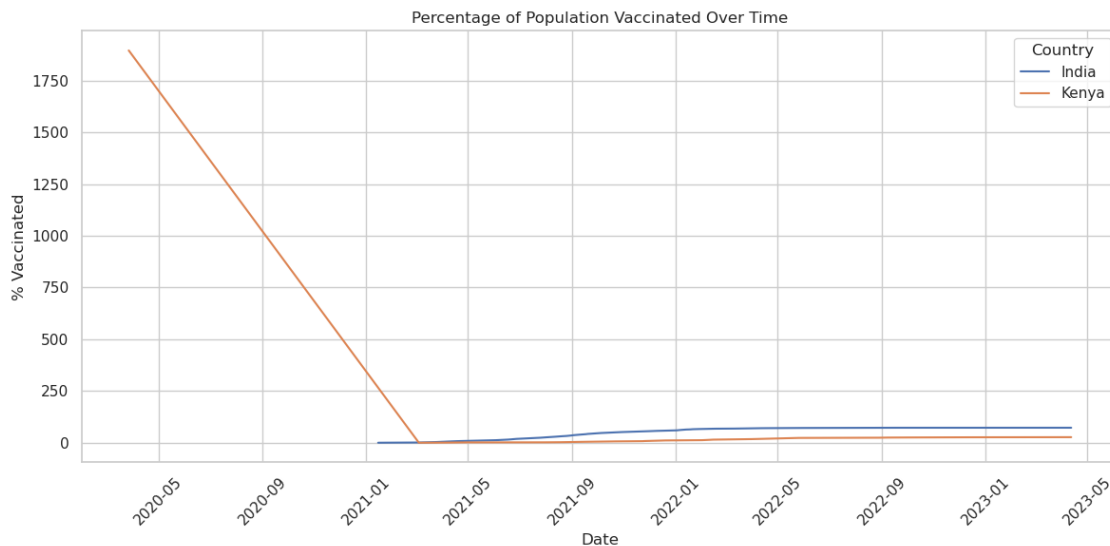


```
[34]: #Visualizing Vaccination Progress
# Plot 1: Cumulative Total Vaccinations Over Time
plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(data=cleaned_df, x='date', y='total_vaccinations', hue='location')
plt.title('Cumulative COVID-19 Vaccinations Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.legend(title='Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[36]: # Plot 2: Percentage of Population Vaccinated Over Time
# Create percent_vaccinated column
cleaned_df.loc[:, 'percent_vaccinated'] = (cleaned_df['people_vaccinated'] /
↳cleaned_df['population']) * 100

plt.figure()
sns.lineplot(data=cleaned_df, x='date', y='percent_vaccinated', hue='location')
plt.title('Percentage of Population Vaccinated Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('% Vaccinated')
plt.legend(title='Country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



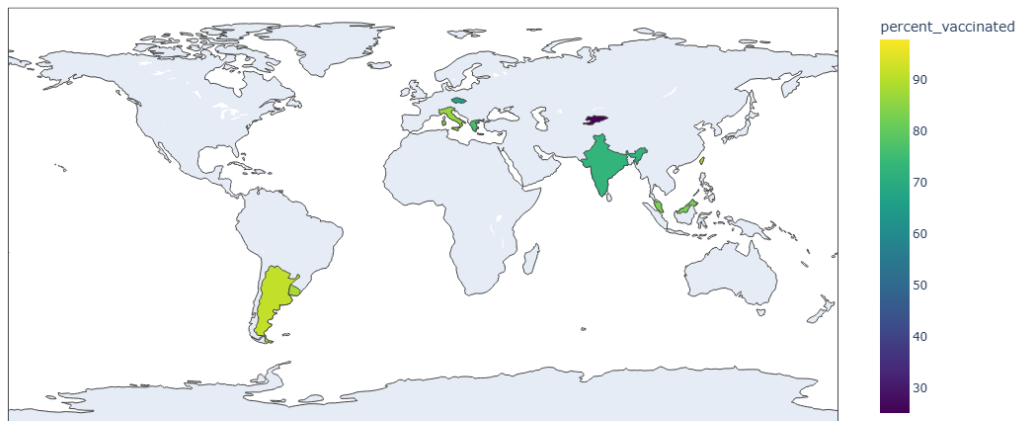
```
[35]: # Prepare the dataset
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
df = df.sort_values('date')
df = df.dropna(subset=['iso_code'])
```

```
[ ]: # Get the latest entry for each country
latest_df = df.groupby('location').tail(1).copy()
```

```
[ ]: # Calculate percent vaccinated
latest_df['percent_vaccinated'] = (latest_df['people_vaccinated'] /
↳latest_df['population']) * 100
```

```
[27]: # Choropleth Map: Percent Vaccinated by Country
fig = px.choropleth(
    latest_df,
    locations="iso_code",
    color="percent_vaccinated",
    hover_name="location",
    color_continuous_scale="Viridis",
    title="COVID-19 Vaccination Rates (% of Population)",
    width=1000,
    height=600
)
fig.show()
```

COVID-19 Vaccination Rates (% of Population)



Key Insights from the COVID-19 Data

India Experienced the Highest Number of Total Cases Among the Selected Countries From the trend of total COVID-19 cases over time, India consistently showed a steep rise, eventually surpassing the USA and Kenya. This reflects both its large population and broad testing/reporting scale.

The USA Reported the Highest Death Toll While India had more total cases, the USA reported significantly higher total deaths, suggesting either a more vulnerable population or differences in healthcare response and data reporting.

Kenya Had the Lowest Vaccination Coverage By the end of the observed period, Kenya's percent vaccinated remained considerably lower than that of the USA and India, highlighting disparities in vaccine access or uptake.

Death Rates Showed Decline Over Time Across All Countries The calculated death rate ($\text{total_deaths} / \text{total_cases}$) decreased over time for all three countries, indicating improved treatment protocols, earlier detection, and vaccine effectiveness.

Sharp Surges in New Cases Suggest Variant Waves The daily new cases plot shows periodic spikes, likely corresponding to COVID-19 variant waves (such as Delta or Omicron), especially prominent in India and the USA.

[]: