Analysis of Covid-19 WHO data

```
opts = weboptions;
opts.ContentType = 'table';
by_date = webread("https://opendata.ecdc.europa.eu/covid19/casedistribution/csv",opts);
by_date.Properties.VariableNames = ["date", "day", "month", "year", "cases", "deaths", "locatio
```

Preview 10 random rows

```
by_date(randi(height(by_date),1,10), :)
```

```
ans = 10×10 table
```

...

	date	day	month	year	cases	deaths	location	geo_id
1	21/02/2020	21	2	2020	0	0	'Italy'	'IT'
2	02/02/2020	2	2	2020	0	0	'Iran'	'IR'
3	21/03/2020	21	3	2020	534	30	'Netherlands'	'NL'
4	09/02/2020	9	2	2020	0	0	'Oman'	'OM'
5	16/03/2020	16	3	2020	76	0	'Portugal'	'PT'
6	06/02/2020	6	2	2020	0	0	'Ecuador'	'EC'
7	15/01/2020	15	1	2020	0	0	'Nigeria'	'NG'
8	10/01/2020	10	1	2020	0	0	'Netherlands'	'NL'
9	07/03/2020	7	3	2020	1	0	'Cameroon'	'CM'
10	31/03/2020	31	3	2020	0	0	'Benin'	'BJ'

```
latestDate = max(by_date.date)
```

```
latestDate = datetime
   01/04/2020
```

Group by country

```
[G,ID] = findgroups( by_date.location);
ID = categorical(ID);
by_country = table;
by_country.name = ID;
by_country.geo_id = splitapply( @unique, by_date.geo_id, G );
```

Calculate Totals

```
for n = 1:numel(ID)
    ix = find(G == n);
    by_date{ix,'total_deaths'}  = cumsum( by_date{ix,'deaths'}, 'reverse' );
    by_date{ix,'total_cases'}   = cumsum( by_date{ix,'cases'}, 'reverse' );
end
```

```
Warning: The new variables being added to the table have fewer rows than the table. They have been extended
 with rows containing default values.
Warning: The new variables being added to the table have fewer rows than the table. They have been extended
 with rows containing default values.
```

```
by_country.total_deaths = splitapply( @max, by_date.total_deaths, G );
by_country.total_cases = splitapply( @max, by_date.total_cases, G );
```

Find date of Nth death

```
N = 50;
by_country.date_deaths_N = splitapply( @(t,dt) findExeedanceDate(t,dt,N), by_date.date, by_date
```

Summary Statistics

```
maxDeaths = max(by_country.total_deaths);
maxCases = max(by_country.total_cases);
by_country = sortrows(by_country,'total_deaths','descend');
```

10 Worse Impacted Countries by Total Deaths

```
by_country(1:10,:)
```

ans = 10×5 table

	name	geo_id	total_deaths	total_cases	date_deaths_N
1	Italy	'IT'	12430	105792	03-Mar-2020
2	Spain	'ES'	8189	94417	13-Mar-2020
3	United_Stat...	'US'	4079	189618	15-Mar-2020
4	France	'FR'	3523	52128	13-Mar-2020
5	China	'CN'	3310	82295	26-Jan-2020
6	Iran	'IR'	2898	44606	02-Mar-2020
7	United_King...	'UK'	1789	25150	17-Mar-2020
8	Netherlands	'NL'	1039	12595	19-Mar-2020
9	Germany	'DE'	732	67366	22-Mar-2020
10	Belgium	'BE'	705	12775	22-Mar-2020

```
figure;
ax = subplot(2,1,1);
bar(ax,by_country{1:10,"total_deaths"})
ax.XTickLabel = by_country{1:10,"geo_id"};
xlabel('Country'); ylabel('Total deaths'); grid on;
ax = subplot(2,1,2);
bar(ax,by_country{1:10,"total_cases"})
ax.XTickLabel = by_country{1:10,"geo_id"};
xlabel('Country'); ylabel('Total cases'); grid on;
```

Select countries to highlight

```
highlight = {'China' 'Italy' 'United_States_of_America' 'United_Kingdom' 'Spain'}
```

```
highlight = 1×5 cell
'China'      'Italy'      'United_States_of_America'    'United_Kingdom'    'Spa ···
```

Plot Total Death Count by Date

```
fig1 = figure;
ax1 = axes("NextPlot","add","YScale","log");
grid on
xlabel(ax1,"Days since " + num2str(N) + "th death")
ylabel(ax1,'Total deaths')
title( "Total deaths by country vs Date" )

for id = by_country.name'
    % Get single country summary
    country = by_country(by_country.name == id,:);

    % Index relevant data from main table
    ix = by_date.location == id & by_date.date >= country.date_deaths_N;

    % Skip country if no relevant rows
    if ~any(ix); continue; end

    % Calculate relative dates
    dt = by_date.date(ix) - country.date_deaths_N;
    total_deaths = by_date.total_deaths(ix);

    % Plot rate of deaths
    y = total_deaths;
    if any(id == highlight)
        semilogy(ax1, dt, y, 'LineWidth', 2)
        text(ax1, max(dt), max(y), strrep(char(id), '_', '\_'))
    else
        semilogy(ax1, dt, y, 'Color', [0.5 0.5 0.5])
    end
end
% Get time base
X = ax1.XTick;
xtickformat(ax1,'d')

ax1.YLimMode = 'manual';
c = [0.3 0.3 0.3];

% Apply 33% growth line
Y = 10*(1.33).^days(X) + N;
semilogy(ax1, X, Y,'--','Color',c)

% Apply 50% growth line
Y = 10*(1.50).^days(X) + N;
semilogy(ax1, X, Y,'--','Color',c)
```

Plot Death Rate as Moving Average

```
fig2 = figure;
ax2 = axes("NextPlot","add");
grid on
xlabel(ax2,"Days since " + num2str(N) + "th death")
ylabel(ax2,'3 Day Moving Avg. Deaths')
title( "3 Day Moving Avg. of Daily Deaths by Country vs Date" )

fig3 = figure;
ax3 = axes("NextPlot","add");
grid on
xlabel(ax3,"Deaths")
ylabel(ax3,'3 Day Moving Avg. Deaths')
title( "3 Day Moving Avg. of Daily Deaths by Country vs Total Deaths" )

for id = by_country.name'
    % Get single country summary
    country = by_country(by_country.name == id,:);

    % Index relevant data from main table
    ix = by_date.location == id & by_date.date >= country.date_deaths_N;

    % Skip country if no relevant rows
    if ~any(ix); continue; end

    % Calculate relative dates
    dt = by_date.date(ix) - country.date_deaths_N;
    total_deaths = by_date.total_deaths(ix);
    mov_avg_deaths = movmean( by_date{ix,'deaths'}, 3, 'Endpoints', 'fill' );

    % Plot moving average
    y = mov_avg_deaths;
    if any(id == highlight)
        plot(ax2, dt, y, 'LineWidth', 2)
        text(ax2, max(dt), max(y), strrep(char(id), '_', '\_'))
        xtickformat(ax2,'d')
    else
        plot(ax2, dt, y, 'Color', [0.5 0.5 0.5])
    end

    % Plot moving average vs deaths
    x = total_deaths;
    y = mov_avg_deaths;
    if any(id == highlight)
        plot(ax3, x, y, 'LineWidth', 2)
        text(ax3, max(x), max(y), strrep(char(id), '_', '\_'))
    else
        plot(ax3, x, y, 'Color', [0.5 0.5 0.5])
    end
```

```
end
```

UK Specific Data

```
country = by_country(by_country.name == "United_Kingdom",:);
disp(country)
```

name	geo_id	total_deaths	total_cases	date_deaths_N
United_Kingdom	{'UK'}	1789	25150	17-Mar-2020

```
daily = by_date(by_date.location == "United_Kingdom",:);
ix = daily.date >= country.date_deaths_N;
daily = daily(ix,:);
latest_date = max(daily.date)
```

```
latest_date = datetime
   01/04/2020
```

```
delta_death_growth_ratio = daily.deaths ./ (daily.total_deaths - daily.deaths);
delta_case_growth_ratio = daily.cases ./ (daily.total_cases - daily.cases);
```

Plot Daily Deaths & Cases

```
figure;
ax = subplot(2,1,1); bar( ax, daily.date, daily.deaths );
grid on;
ylabel('Daily deaths');
title("Daily UK Deaths")
ax = subplot(2,1,2); bar( ax, daily.date, daily.cases );
grid on;
ylabel('Daily cases');
xlabel('Date');
```

Plot Daily Growth Rate

```
figure;
ax = subplot(2,1,1); bar( ax, daily.date, delta_death_growth_ratio * 100 );
grid on;
ylabel('Growth in Deaths (%)');
title("Daily UK Death Growth")
ax = subplot(2,1,2); bar( ax, daily.date, delta_case_growth_ratio * 100);
grid on;
ylabel('Growth in Cases (%)');
xlabel('Date');
```

Plot Doubling Frequency

```
daily = by_date(by_date.location == "United_Kingdom",:);
daily = sortrows(daily,'date','ascend');

i = 1; n = 2;
freq_double = table;
while any(daily.total_cases > n)
    c = daily.date(find(daily.total_cases>=n,1));
    d = daily.date(find(daily.total_deaths>=n,1));
    if isempty(d); d = NaT; end
    freq_double(end+1,["i", "n","deaths","cases"]) = {i n d c};
    n = n * 2;
    i = i + 1;
end

freq_double.period_deaths = [days(0);days(diff(freq_double.deaths))];
freq_double.period_cases = [days(0);days(diff(freq_double.cases))];

figure
ax = axes;
bar(ax,[freq_double.i],[freq_double.period_deaths freq_double.period_cases]');

xlabel(ax,'No. of case')
ylabel(ax,'Time to double')
ax.XTickLabel = freq_double.n;
ax.XTickLabelRotation = 45;
legend(categorical(["deaths","cases"]))
grid on
```

```
function dt = findExeedanceDate( dates, value, threshold )
[dates,ix] = sort(dates,'ascend');
value = value(ix);

ix = value >= threshold;
if any(ix)
    dt = dates( find(ix,1) );
else
    dt = NaT;
end
end
```