COVID-19 in the Philippines: A Brief Analogy

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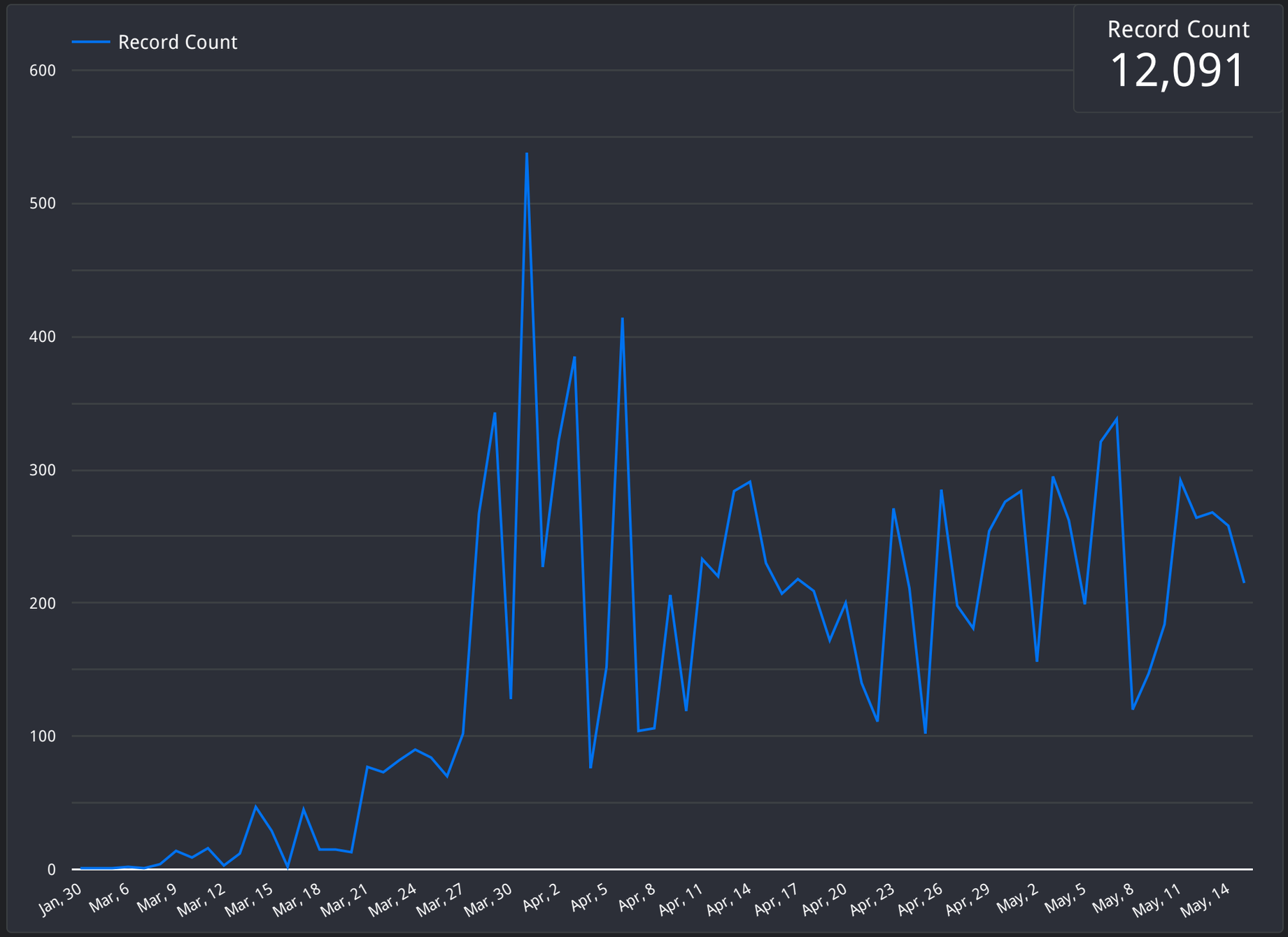
INTRODUCTION

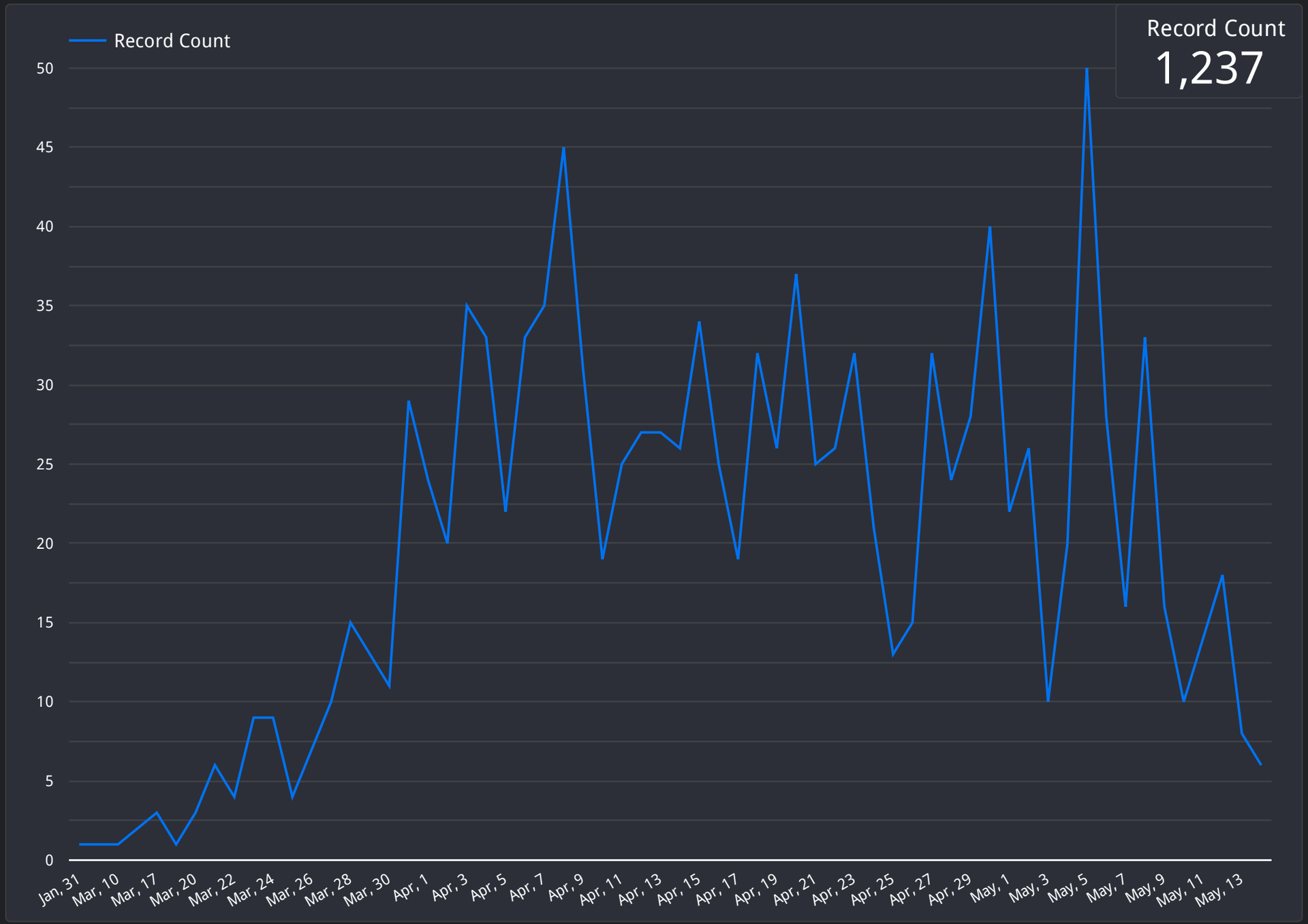
This dataset consists information about the cases of COVID-19 in the Philippines from the DOH Data Drop. It is limited from January 16, 2020 to May 15, 2020. It provides a comprehensive view of the pandemic's impact during its early stages in the country. Through this dataset, we are given an opportunity to explore the progression of cases and potentially uncover insights into the virus's spread.

Line Chart Representation of COVID-19 Timeline

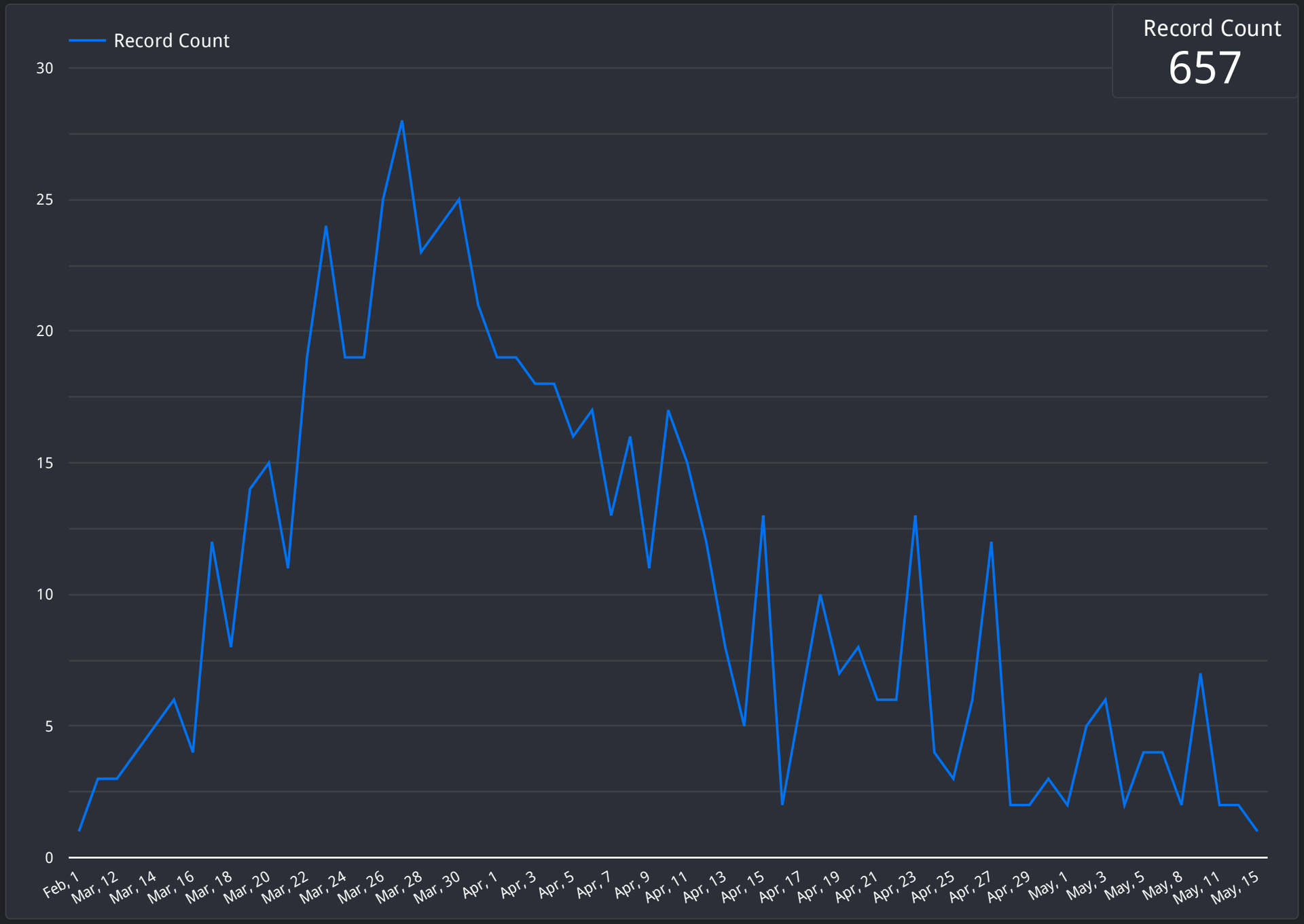
Line chart for number of recorded cases from January 30, 2020 to May 15, 2020



Line chart for number of recovered cases from January 31, 2020 to May 14, 2020



Line chart for number of death cases from February 01, 2020 to May 15, 2020



DATA ANALYSIS OF LINE CHART

After comparing the three line charts, it could be seen that the graph for the recorded cases by time far exceeds that of the graph for recovered cases which states that the recovery rate for COVID-19 in its early stages is quite low. The three graphs seem to be consistent considering that its data consists of COVID-19 cases in its early stages in the country.

DATA ANALYSIS OF LINE CHART

We could also derive calculations.

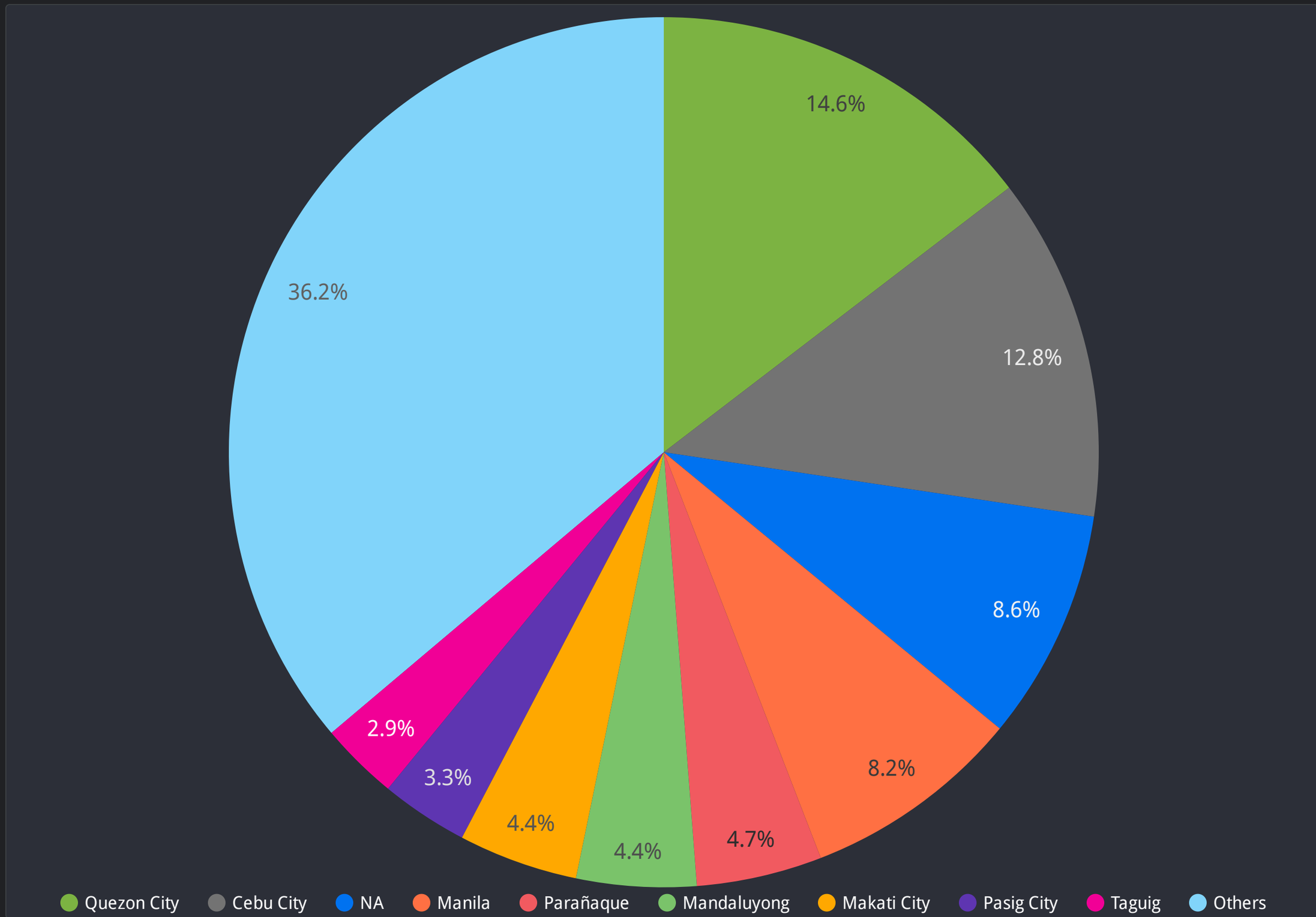
Mortality Rate:
(657/12091)100 = 5.43%

Recovery Rate:
(1237/12091)100 = 10.24%

Active Cases:
12091 - (1237 + 657) = 10297

Pie Chart Representation of COVID-19 Cases per

Covid Cases by Municipal City



DATA ANALYSIS OF PIE CHART

In this case, we could see that the highest cases of COVID-19 are in Quezon City. The Pie Chart helped us gather the number of cases per municipal cities. In this case, null values are included to maintain data credibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A high mortality rate of 5.43% and a low recovery rate of 10.24% suggests a need for enhanced healthcare infrastructure, including ICU beds, ventilators, and me dical personnel.
- With approximately 10,297 active cases, it is vital to strengthen public health measures such as testing, contact tracing, and isolation to mitigate further spread and to give room for prioritization of vaccination efforts.
- The line charts showcases the unimproved handling of COVID-19 in the Philippines so the quality of management must develop to not further aggravate the COVID-19 situation.
- The pie chart showcases the number of COVID-19 cases per municipal cities. Because of this, we could come up with possible and ideal resource allocations to optimize our usage of resources.

REFERENCES

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Thank You