

# COVID-19 Descriptive Analysis Report

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2020-07-22

## Background

The Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 or COVID-19 had a significant impact to nations across the world. Governments impose health protocols to control the spread of the disease and prevent further problems.

In the Philippines, the Department of Health (DOH) releases updates on COVID-19 cases through several mediums like websites, social media pages, and news.

DOH released raw data containing information regarding COVID-19 through Data Drop by Google Drive. Every few days, the institution released updated cases through separate files in `.csv` formats. As of the time of this publication, the latest case information was dated last **July 20, 2020**.

## Scope of the Report

The information retrieved by this project would be the cases that are updated last **July 11, 2020**. Therefore, the observations presented are limited to the cases beyond the aforementioned date.

The functions and scripts used in this report are found in this repository. All variable descriptions, function details, and other technical information are found in `CODEBOOK.md` found in the same repository.

In addition, the following report would only cover the necessary codes and descriptive analysis of the data provided and presents observations within it.

## Data Extraction

The data obtained and used for this report came from DOH Data Drop through Google Drive. The latest information of the cases as of this date is found in DOH COVID Data Drop\_2000720 - 04 Case Information.csv that can be found using the link above.

In order to find the appropriate code, go to the Data Drop, right-click the necessary csv file, then click "Get shareable link". The format of the given link would be:

`https://drive.google.com/file/d/#####/view?usp=sharing`

whereas the string of #s corresponds to the code required. copy that code and paste it to the function. In this case, the code would be `1gjOmMi8QGicAYUFqEkMdWNdrakEIS_Rb`.

Before performing the following codes, make sure your current working directory is set to the COVID-Analysis folder (or any folder name as long as the working directory contains the R files).

In order to obtain the necessary information, the following code below were executed. *Note: The following variable "Dataframe" is arbitrary and it can be any variable you desire.*

```
### This section is optional remove #s to execute
### It is used to create a fresh R interface
```

```
# if (!is.null(dev.list())) dev.off()
# cat("\014")
# rm(list=ls())
```

```
#####
```

```
source("datafunctions.R")
```

```
## Running "datafunctions.R"
```

```
## Running "filecontrol.R"
```

```
Dataframe <- DataExtract(code = "1gj0mMi8QGicAYUFqEkMdWNdrakEIS_Rb",
                          filename = "COVID-Data.csv",
                          overwrite = TRUE,
                          na.assign = TRUE)
```

```
## Download Date: 2020-07-22 18:48:44
```

```
## File extracted successfully.
```

```
head(Dataframe)
```

```
##   CaseCode Age AgeGroup   Sex DateSpecimen DateResultRelease DateRepConf
## 1  C707207 66 65 to 69  MALE   2020-07-13         2020-07-17   2020-07-20
## 2  C857578 45 45 to 49 FEMALE 2020-07-15         2020-07-17   2020-07-20
## 3  C770118 NA   <NA>   MALE   2020-07-16         2020-07-18   2020-07-20
## 4  C412117 38 35 to 39  MALE   2020-07-13         2020-07-16   2020-07-20
## 5  C120598 NA   <NA>   MALE   2020-07-16         2020-07-18   2020-07-20
## 6  C285366 32 30 to 34  MALE   2020-07-13         2020-07-17   2020-07-20
##   DateDied DateRecover RemovalType Admitted      RegionRes ProvRes
## 1   <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      NO              NCR      NCR
## 2   <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      NO Region IV-A: CALABARZON CAVITE
## 3   <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      NO              NCR      NCR
## 4   <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      NO              NCR      NCR
## 5   <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      NO              NCR      NCR
## 6   <NA>      <NA>      <NA>      NO              NCR      NCR
##   CityMunRes CityMuniPSGC HealthStatus Quarantined DateOnset Pregnanttab
## 1   <NA>      <NA>      MILD          NO      <NA>      <NA>
## 2   <NA>      <NA>      MILD          NO      <NA>      NO
## 3   <NA>      <NA>      MILD          NO      <NA>      <NA>
## 4   <NA>      <NA>      MILD          NO      <NA>      <NA>
## 5   <NA>      <NA>      MILD          NO      <NA>      <NA>
## 6   <NA>      <NA>      MILD          NO      <NA>      <NA>
##   ValidationStatus
## 1   <NA>
## 2   <NA>
## 3   <NA>
```

```
## 4          <NA>
## 5          <NA>
## 6          <NA>
```

```
names(Dataframe)
```

```
## [1] "CaseCode"      "Age"           "AgeGroup"
## [4] "Sex"           "DateSpecimen" "DateResultRelease"
## [7] "DateRepConf"   "DateDied"      "DateRecover"
## [10] "RemovalType"   "Admitted"      "RegionRes"
## [13] "ProvRes"       "CityMunRes"    "CityMuniPSGC"
## [16] "HealthStatus"  "Quarantined"   "DateOnset"
## [19] "Pregnanttab"   "ValidationStatus"
```

The following variables were also created in the process: `urllink` and `DownloadDate`. This can be used for further reference and documentation.

```
print(urllink)
```

```
## [1] "https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1gj0mMi8QGicAYUFqEkMdWNdrakEIS_Rb"
```

```
print(DownloadDate)
```

```
## [1] "2020-07-22 18:48:44 CST"
```

## Table Summaries

In this section, table summaries were created from `Dataframe` and outputs descriptive information. All codes in this section require `dplyr` and `tidyr` installed in your system. This can be installed through `install.packages()`.

```
require(dplyr)
```

```
## Loading required package: dplyr
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
```

```
##
```

```
## filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
require(tidyr)
```

```
## Loading required package: tidyr
```

## Summary by Health Status

The table below outputs the summary of cases sorted by `HealthStatus`.

```
status.summary <- Dataframe %>% group_by(HealthStatus) %>% summarise(n())
print(status.summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   HealthStatus 'n()'
##   <fct>      <int>
## 1 ASYMPTOMATIC 3740
## 2 CRITICAL    199
## 3 DIED        1835
## 4 MILD        39864
## 5 RECOVERED   23072
## 6 SEVERE      188
```

From the data, most of the cases have a health status of `MILD` where small coughs and sickness were the observed symptoms through most of the patients. This contributes to the 57.86% of the total cases.

## Summary by Sex

The following lines consider the column `Sex` from `Dataframe`. The table below outputs the summary of cases sorted by `Sex`.

```
sex.summary <- Dataframe %>% group_by(Sex) %>% summarise(n())
print(sex.summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   Sex      'n()'
##   <fct> <int>
## 1 FEMALE 30054
## 2 MALE  38844
```

Based from the table above, there are more male individuals infected with COVID-19 than female individuals. Male cases are 22.63% higher than female cases.

The following table below presents the number of cases grouped by both `Sex` and `HealthStatus`.

```
group.summary <- Dataframe %>% group_by(Sex, HealthStatus) %>% summarise(n())
print(group.summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 3
## # Groups:   Sex [2]
##   Sex      HealthStatus 'n()'
##   <fct> <fct>      <int>
## 1 FEMALE ASYMPTOMATIC 1717
## 2 FEMALE CRITICAL    78
## 3 FEMALE DIED        699
## 4 FEMALE MILD        16992
## 5 FEMALE RECOVERED   10491
```

```
## 6 FEMALE SEVERE      77
## 7 MALE ASYMPTOMATIC 2023
## 8 MALE CRITICAL     121
## 9 MALE DIED         1136
## 10 MALE MILD        22872
## 11 MALE RECOVERED   12581
## 12 MALE SEVERE      111
```

Within all factors of `HealthStatus`, there are more male reported male cases than female cases.

## Summary by Age

Within the next lines, the following summaries would revolve around `Age` and `AgeGroup`. This would also show the summary of the following columns along with `HealthStatus`.

```
agegroup.summary <- Dataframe %>% group_by(AgeGroup) %>% summarise(n())
```

```
## Warning: Factor 'AgeGroup' contains implicit NA, consider using
## 'forcats::fct_explicit_na'
```

```
print(agegroup.summary)
```

```
## # A tibble: 18 x 2
##   AgeGroup 'n()'
##   <fct>    <int>
## 1 0 to 4      903
## 2 10 to 14   1142
## 3 15 to 19   1939
## 4 20 to 24   6709
## 5 25 to 29   9825
## 6 30 to 34   9342
## 7 35 to 39   7145
## 8 40 to 44   6115
## 9 45 to 49   5490
## 10 5 to 9     802
## 11 50 to 54   4975
## 12 55 to 59   4230
## 13 60 to 64   3279
## 14 65 to 69   2442
## 15 70 to 74   1722
## 16 75 to 79    950
## 17 80+        993
## 18 <NA>       895
```

Since there is NA values over the column `AgeGroup`, the following code removes rows containing NA values in `AgeGroup`.

```
agegroup.summary.na <- Dataframe %>% drop_na(AgeGroup) %>% group_by(AgeGroup) %>% summarise(n())
print(agegroup.summary.na)
```

```
## # A tibble: 17 x 2
##   AgeGroup 'n()'
##   <fct>    <int>
## 1 0 to 4      903
## 2 10 to 14   1142
## 3 15 to 19   1939
## 4 20 to 24   6709
## 5 25 to 29   9825
## 6 30 to 34   9342
## 7 35 to 39   7145
## 8 40 to 44   6115
## 9 45 to 49   5490
## 10 5 to 9     802
## 11 50 to 54  4975
## 12 55 to 59  4230
## 13 60 to 64  3279
## 14 65 to 69  2442
## 15 70 to 74  1722
## 16 75 to 79   950
## 17 80+       993
```

The age groups with the most number of COVID-19 cases are 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 where the cases reach over 7000. On the other hand, children who are 14 years old and below had relatively small numbers of COVID-19 cases compared to other age groups. These numbers are effects of imposed community curfews to children and the restrictions of community transmissions.

It is also observed that there are COVID-19 cases among the elderly people specifically ages 75 and above.

## Plots and Graphs

In this section, graphs and plots were created from **Dataframe** and outputs descriptive information. All codes in this section require **ggplot2** installed in your system. This can be installed through `install.packages()`.

```
require(ggplot2)
```

```
## Loading required package: ggplot2
```

```
require(cowplot)
```

```
## Loading required package: cowplot
```

```
##
## *****
```

```
## Note: As of version 1.0.0, cowplot does not change the
```

```
## default ggplot2 theme anymore. To recover the previous
```

```
## behavior, execute:
## theme_set(theme_cowplot())
```

```
## *****
```

## Missingness Map

The following plot below is the visual overview of the data in `Dataframe`. This plot highlights columns with several NAs and columns with complete data.

```
source("plotfunctions.R")

## Running "datafunctions.R"

## Loading required package: reshape2

## Warning: package 'reshape2' was built under R version 3.6.3

##
## Attaching package: 'reshape2'

## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##      smiths

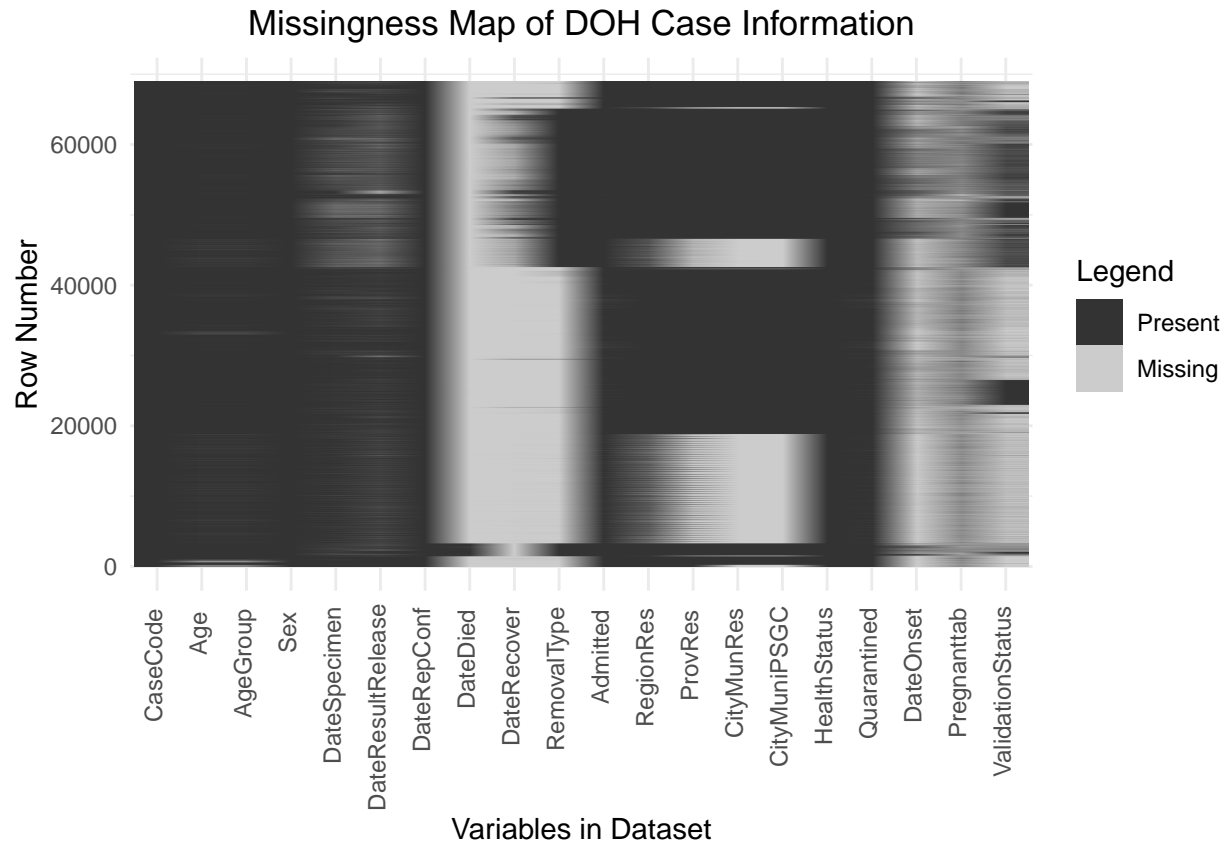
## Running "filecontrol.R"

# The graph below might be blurry at times, #
# but you can find the clear graph version in the project folder under #
# "plots/Missingness Map.png" as an automatic output to the code below. #

print(ggplot_missmap(Dataframe, title = "Missingness Map of DOH Case Information",
                      savefile = "Missingness Map.png"))

## Loading Missingmap (ggplot)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```



As observed from the plot, columns **CaseCode**, **Sex**, **DateRepConf**, and **HealthStatus** have complete data. Columns **Age** and **AgeGroup** have a small number of missing cases, while the rest of the columns have large number of missing data. Some factors to consider are: Undeclared age, misdeclaration of personal info, etc.

## Histograms

Since there are only limited number of columns that have complete data (or at least small number of missing data), the report would be focusing on those said columns.

```
case.plot <- ggplot_histogram(Dataframe,
  xaxis = Dataframe$Age,
  xlabel = "Age",
  binnum = 30,
  ylabel = "Number of Cases")
```

```
## Loading Histogram
```

```
case.plot + labs(title = "Histogram of COVID-19 Cases")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```





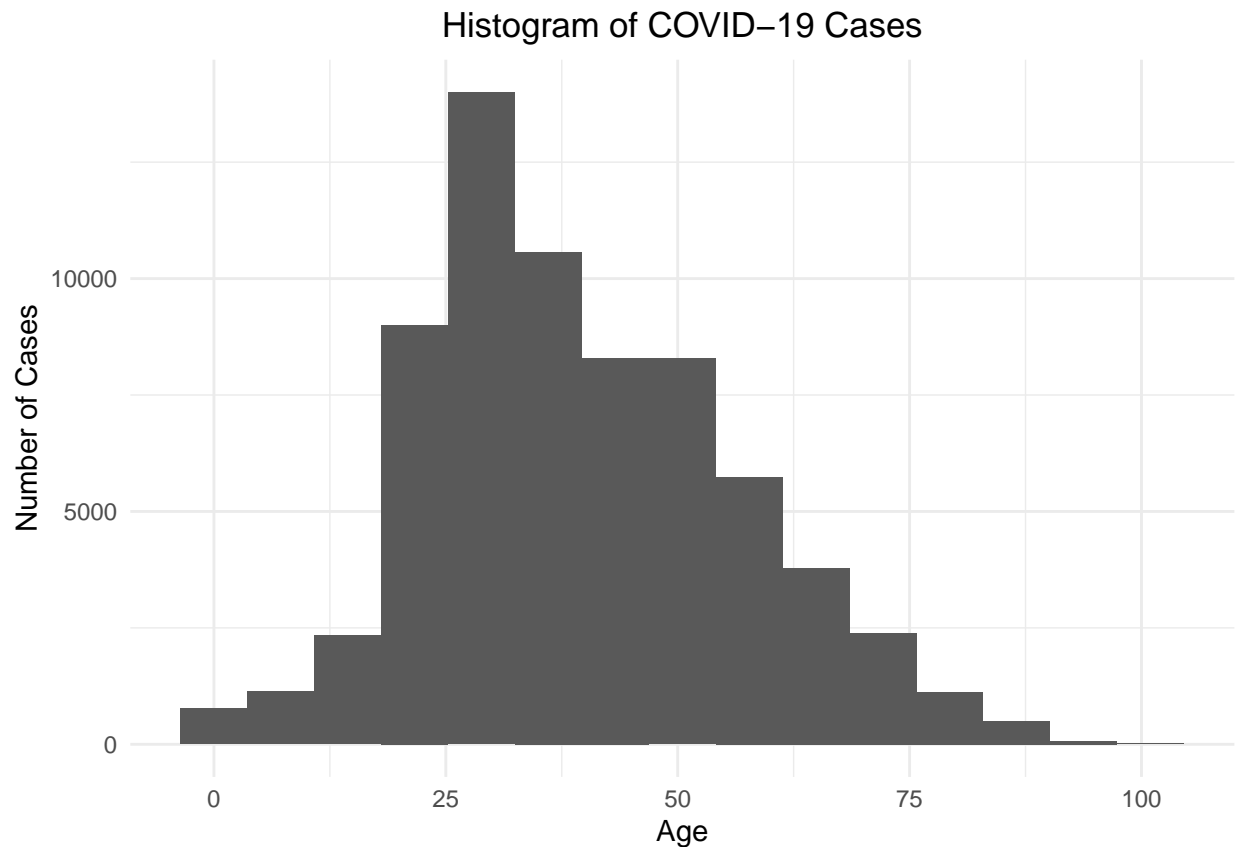
From the given histogram, there seems to be numerous cases where patients are around 25-30 years old. To give a different view of the distribution, the following code outputs the same histogram but `binnum = 15`. This would result to fewer bins displayed in the distribution.

```
case.plot2 <- ggplot_histogram(Dataframe,  
  xaxis = Dataframe$Age,  
  xlabel = "Age",  
  binnum = 15,  
  ylabel = "Number of Cases")
```

```
## Loading Histogram
```

```
case.plot2 + labs(title = "Histogram of COVID-19 Cases")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



The bin tends to draw the most on ranges 25-35. As shown in the table in the previous section, the age group with most number of COVID-19 cases are in the range of 25 to 34. This graph supports the previous observations in the table where the most number of COVID-19 cases falls under ages 25 to 34.

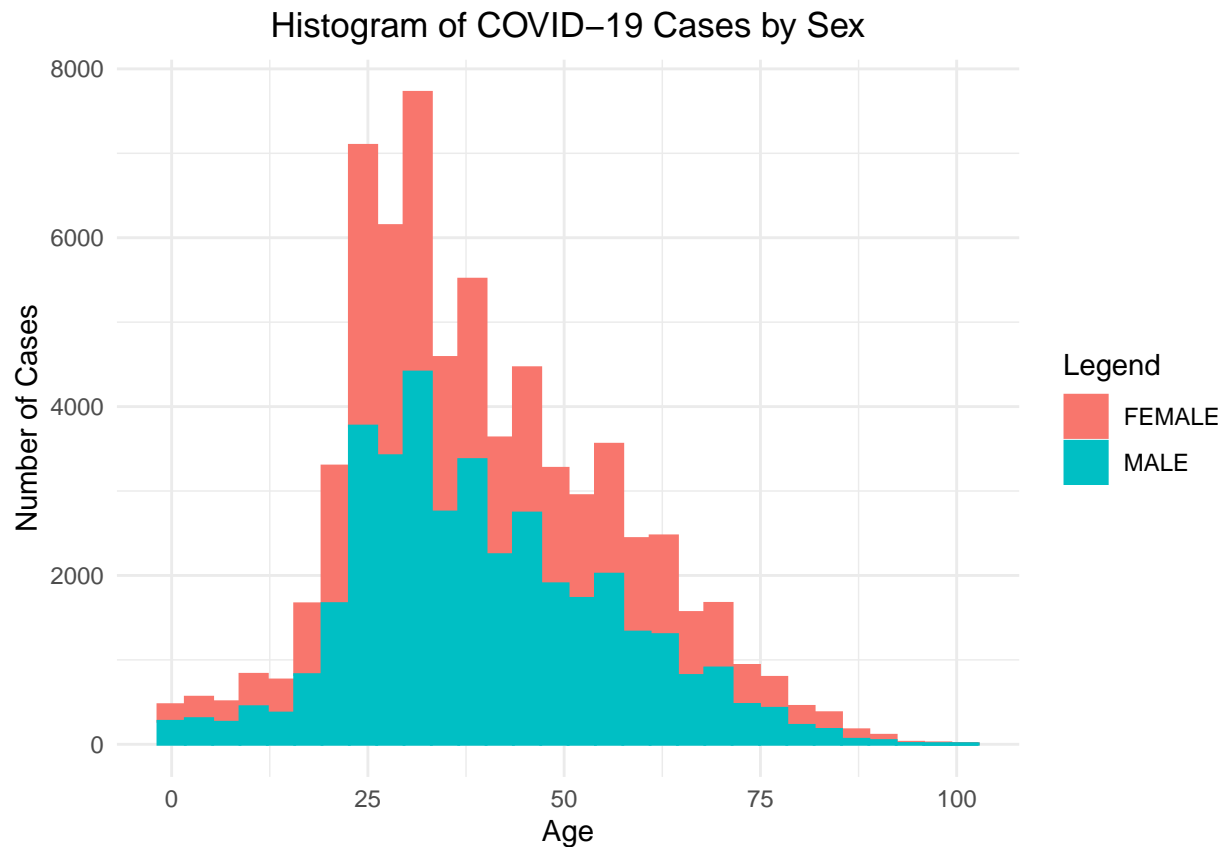
On the other hand, the following graph below shows the age histogram of COVID-19 cases separated by Sex where the position of the bins is stack to one another.

```
sex.plot <- ggplot_histogram(Dataframe,
  xaxis = Dataframe$Age,
  Legend = Dataframe$Sex,
  pos = "stack",
  xlabel = "Age",
  ylabel = "Number of Cases")
```

```
## Loading Histogram
```

```
sex.plot + labs(title = "Histogram of COVID-19 Cases by Sex")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



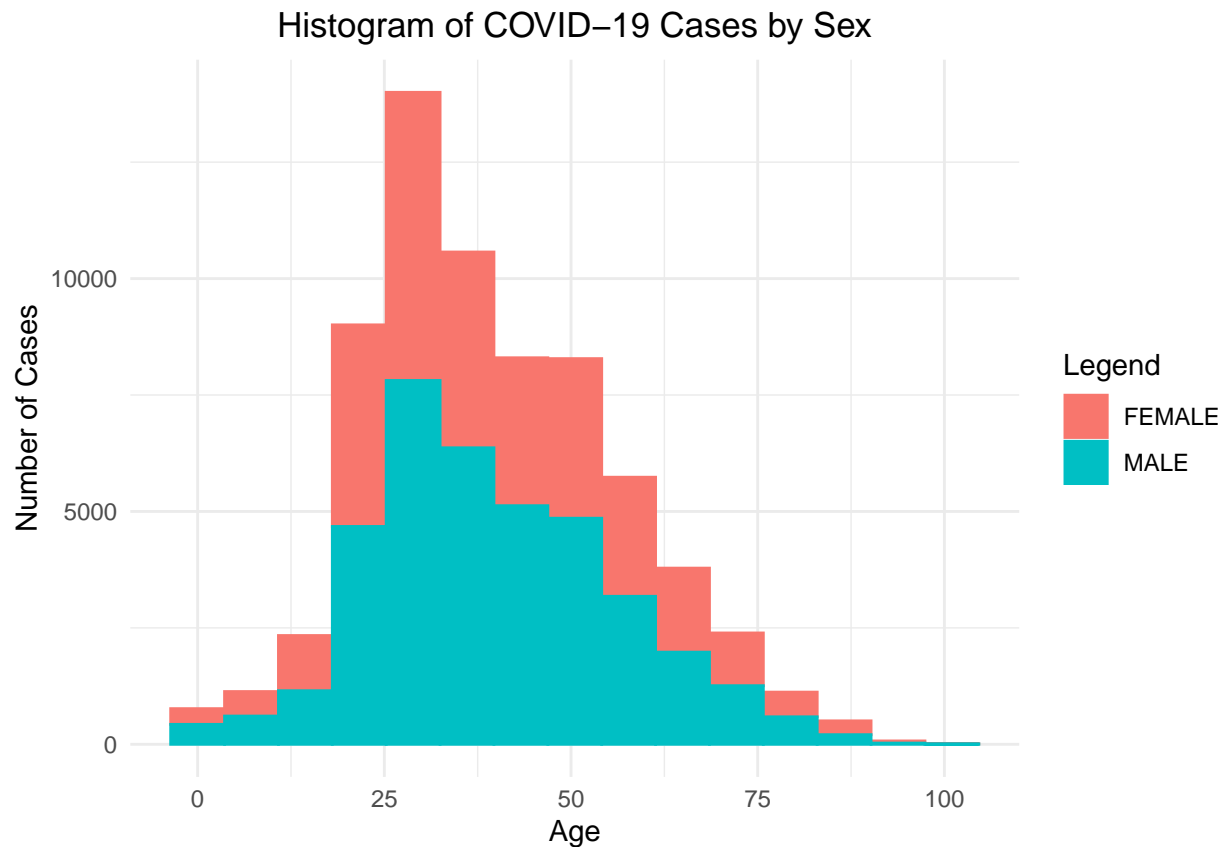
To further visualize the distribution, we could actually compare these histograms to one another. Before comparing the histograms, this code illustrates the same distribution as above but `binnum = 15`.

```
sex.plot2 <- ggplot_histogram(Dataframe,
  xaxis = Dataframe$Age,
  Legend = Dataframe$Sex,
  pos = "stack",
  binnum = 15,
  xlabel = "Age",
  ylabel = "Number of Cases")
```

## Loading Histogram

```
sex.plot2 + labs(title = "Histogram of COVID-19 Cases by Sex")
```

## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_bin).



To compare the graphs, the following code combines the previous plots. Notice the similarities of the bins and how the distribution by Sex was formed.

```
sex.plotb <- sex.plot + theme(legend.position = "none")
sex.plot2b <- sex.plot2 + theme(legend.position = "none")

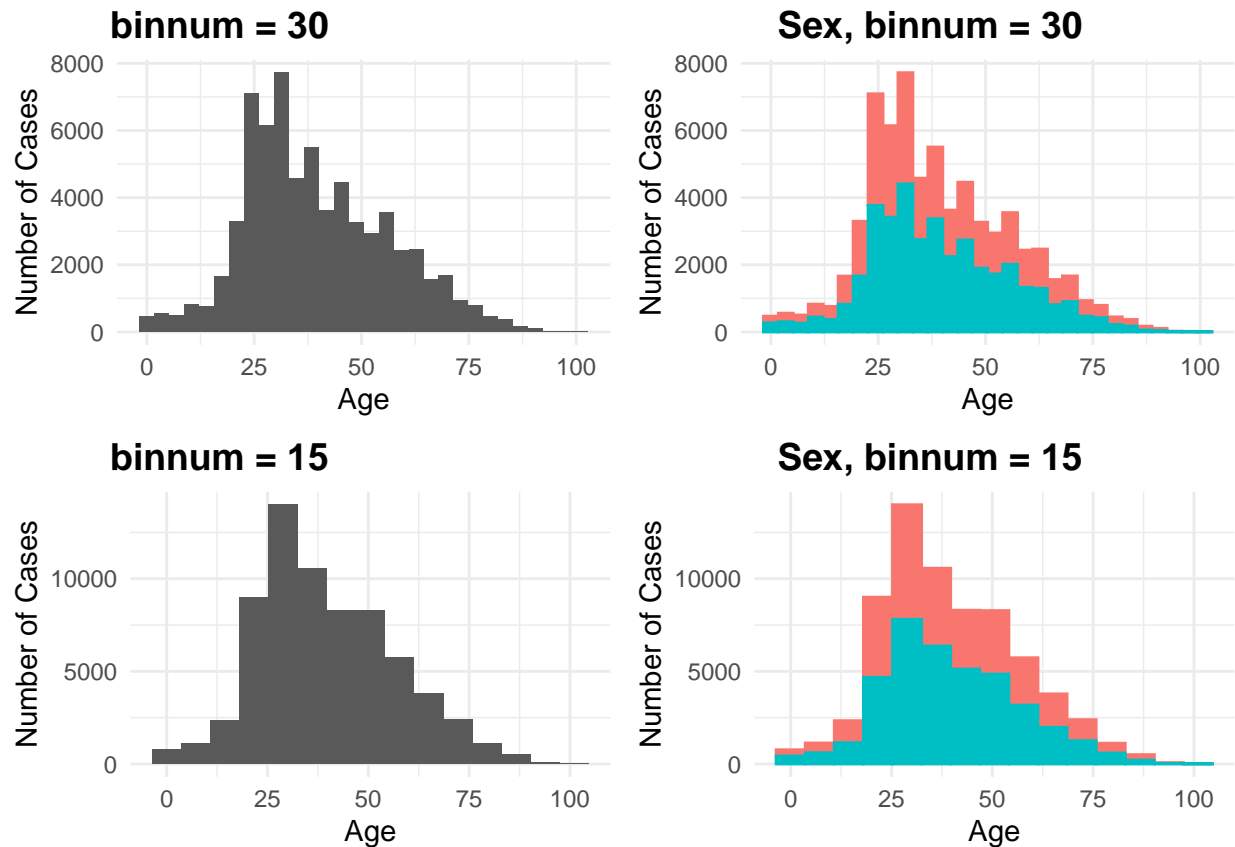
plot_grid(case.plot, sex.plotb, case.plot2, sex.plot2b,
  labels = c("binnum = 30", "Sex, binnum = 30", "binnum = 15", "Sex, binnum = 15"))
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



In this set of graphs, the distribution of COVID-19 cases are highlighted by Sex and is similar to the simple case distribution on the left side. As mentioned in the previous chapter, there is an observation of more male cases than female cases.

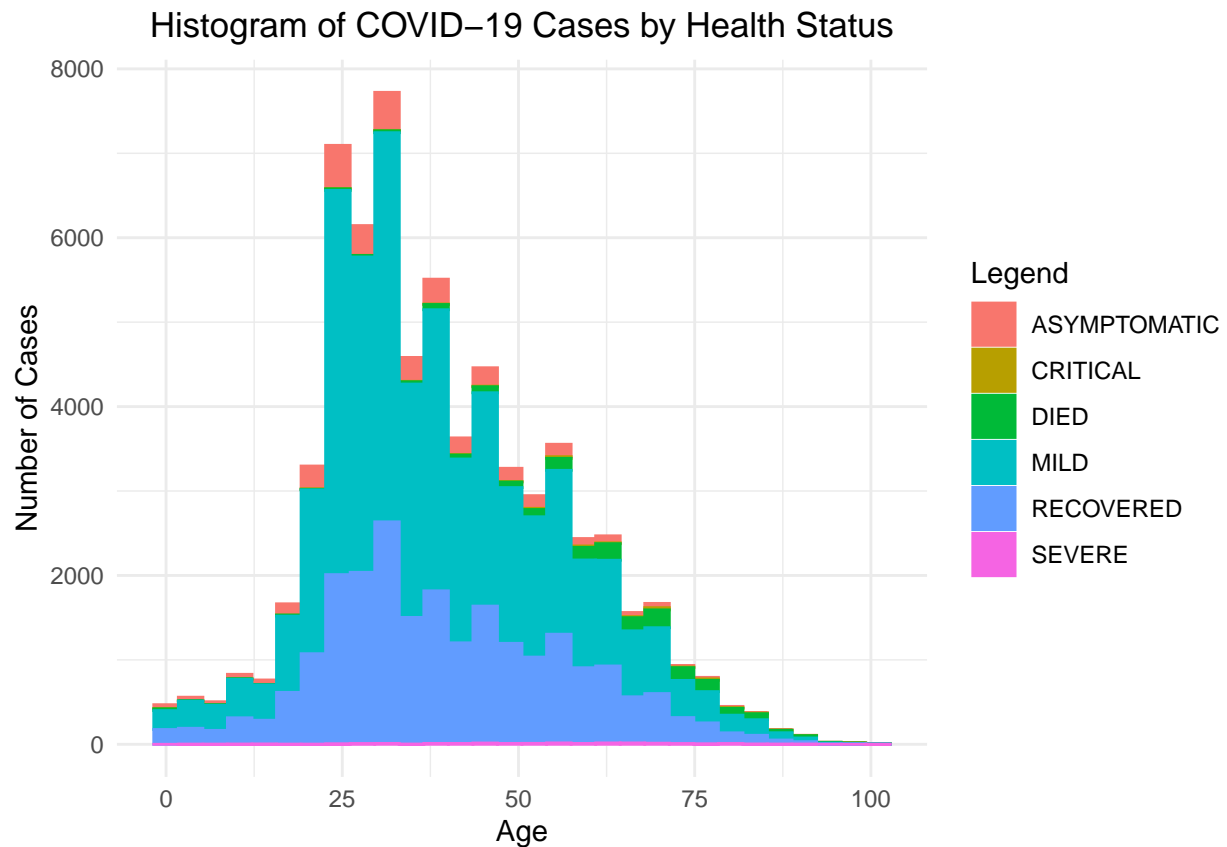
To consider the **HealthStatus** of each case, the following code shows the histogram that are separated by **HealthStatus** to be followed by same histogram with **binnum=15**.

```
hs.plot <- ggplot_histogram(Dataframe,
  xaxis = Dataframe$Age,
  Legend = Dataframe$HealthStatus,
  pos = "stack",
  xlabel = "Age",
  ylabel = "Number of Cases")
```

```
## Loading Histogram
```

```
hs.plot + labs(title = "Histogram of COVID-19 Cases by Health Status")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

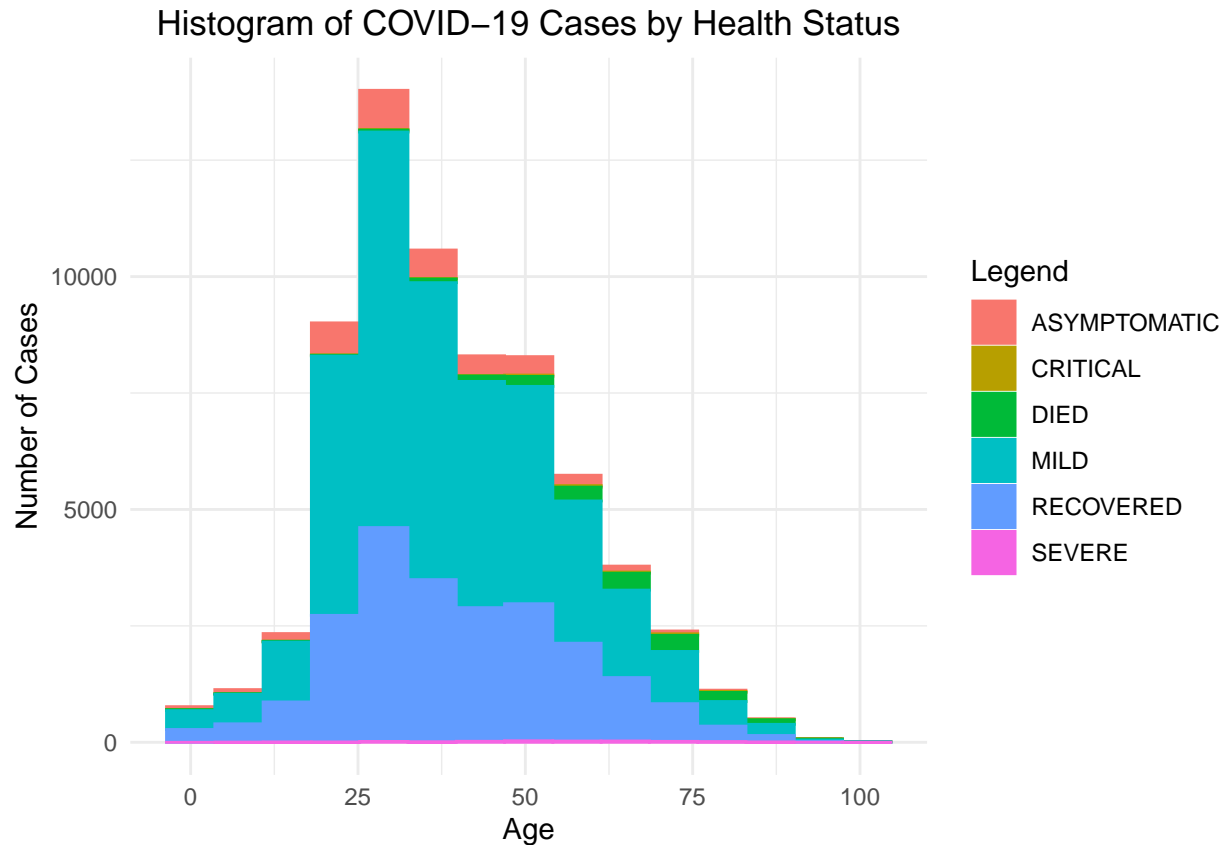


```
hs.plot2 <- ggplot_histogram(Dataframe,
  xaxis = Dataframe$Age,
  Legend = Dataframe$HealthStatus,
  pos = "stack",
  binnum = 15,
  xlabel = "Age",
  ylabel = "Number of Cases")
```

```
## Loading Histogram
```

```
hs.plot2 + labs(title = "Histogram of COVID-19 Cases by Health Status")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 895 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



As previously mentioned, most of the COVID-19 cases have a health status of MILD.

## Line Graphs

By visualizing the trendline of COVID-19 Cases, the data must be grouped according to dates given followed by the number of cases within each date using the code below:

```
Casecount <- Dataframe %>% count(Dataframe$DateRepConf)
Casecount$csum <- cumsum(Casecount$n)
names(Casecount) <- c("Date", "Number.of.Cases", "Cumulative.Sum")
print(Casecount)
```

```
## # A tibble: 140 x 3
##   Date      Number.of.Cases Cumulative.Sum
##   <fct>          <int>          <int>
## 1 2020-01-30             1             1
## 2 2020-02-03             1             2
## 3 2020-02-05             1             3
## 4 2020-03-06             2             5
## 5 2020-03-07             1             6
## 6 2020-03-08             4            10
## 7 2020-03-09            14            24
## 8 2020-03-10             9            33
## 9 2020-03-11            16            49
```

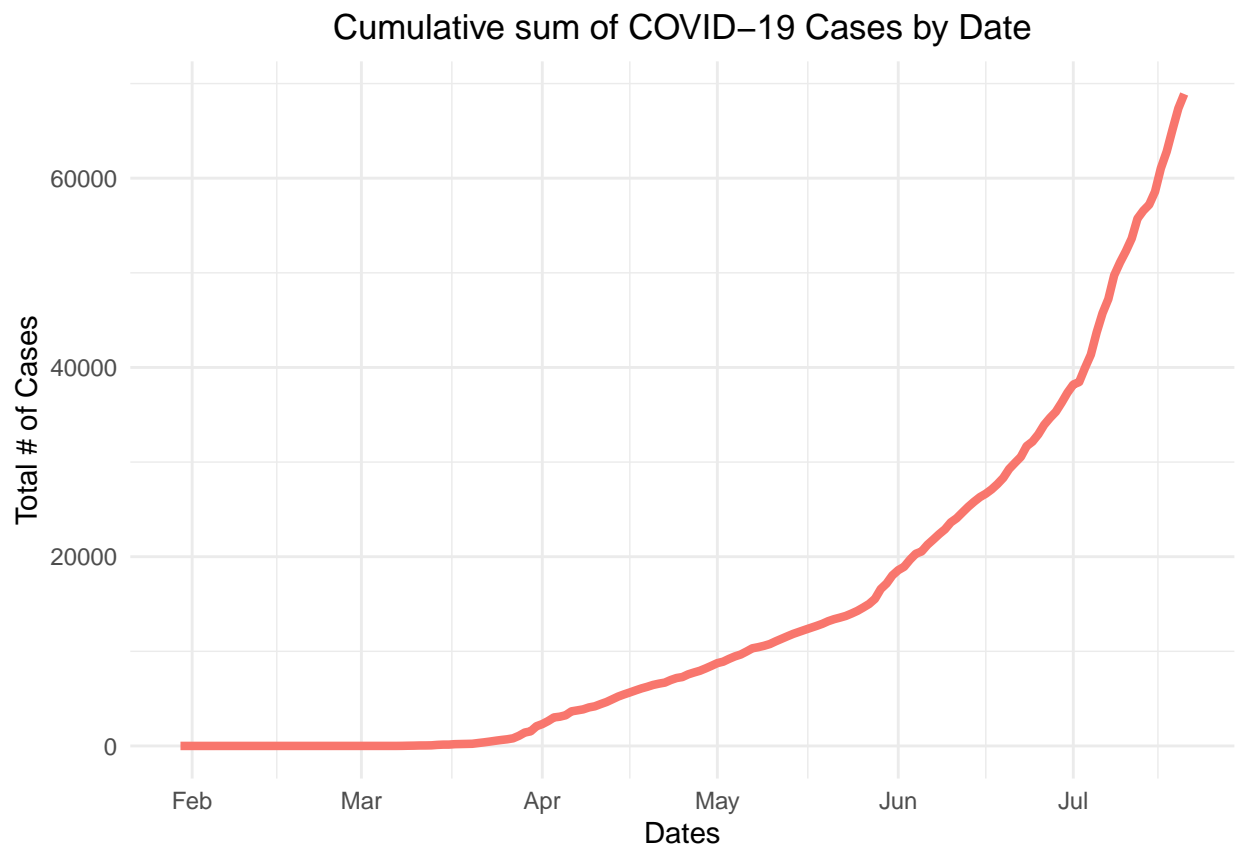
```
## 10 2020-03-12          3          52
## # ... with 130 more rows
```

Next, the following code plots the values given in `Casccount` where the x-axis are the dates and the y-axis are the cumulative sum given in column `Number.of.Cases`.

```
csum.plot <- ggplot_tsa(Casccount,
  title = "Cumulative sum of COVID-19 Cases by Date",
  dates = as.Date(Casccount$Date),
  csum = Casccount$Cumulative.Sum,
  xlabel = "Dates",
  ylabel = "Total # of Cases")
```

```
## Loading Time Series Analysis
```

```
print(csum.plot)
```



In order for the spread of the disease to be in controlled, the line shown must achieve a horizontal slope on a long period of time i.e. the curve to be “flattened” at specific y value. As observed in the graph above, the rate of the cases looks to increase as if it is exponential.

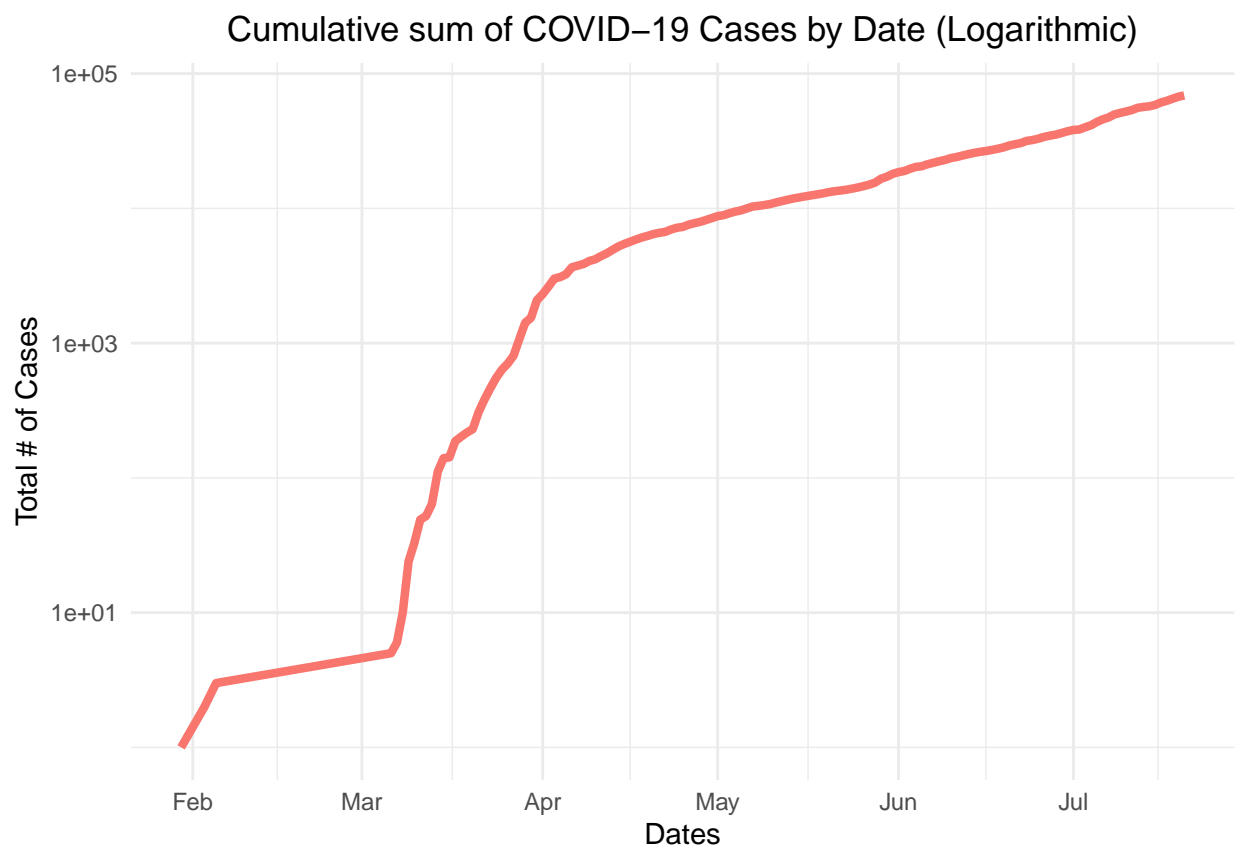
To further investigate the exponential growth, the following code shows the same trendline but the y-axis is scaled to logarithmic values.



```
csum.plot.log <- ggplot_tsa(Casecount,
                           title = "Cumulative sum of COVID-19 Cases by Date (Logarithmic)",
                           dates = as.Date(Casecount$Date),
                           csum = Casecount$Cumulative.Sum,
                           xlabel = "Dates",
                           ylabel = "Total # of Cases") +
  scale_y_log10()
```

```
## Loading Time Series Analysis
```

```
print(csum.plot.log)
```



Between March and April, the rate of increase started to increase exponentially while started exponentially slowing down thereafter. However, the rate of increase does not slowed down in the long run although there are short cases of stability for a few days.