

COVID-19 Analysis

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Description of Data

The COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at John Hopkins University includes daily COVID-19 reports for the US and globally. All data is read in from the daily case reports to generate time series summary tables including confirmed cases and deaths for the US and globally. For this analysis I will be focusing on US confirmed cases and deaths only. The two CSVs from the John Hopkins COVID-19 Data Repository used in the analysis are named `time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv` and `time_series_covid19_deaths_US.csv`. I developed a third CSV for this analysis named `state_codes.csv`. Below is a description of all columns for each dataset:

`time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv`

Each record represents total confirmed COVID cases by county, state between January 22, 2020, and August 5, 2022.

- `UID`: Unique Identifier for each row entry.
- `Iso2`: Officially assigned two-letter country code identifiers.
- `Iso3`: Officially assigned three-letter country code identifiers.
- `Code3`: Officially assigned numeric country code identifiers.
- `FIPS`: US only. Federal Information Processing Standards code that uniquely identifies counties within the USA.
- `Admin2`: County name. US only.
- `Province_State`: Province, state or dependency name.
- `Country_Region`: Country, region or sovereignty name. The names of locations included on the Website correspond with the official designations used by the U.S. Department of State.
- `Lat`: Latitude.
- `Long_`: Longitude.
- `Combined_Key`: Combination of `Admin2`, `Province_State`, `Country_Region`.

`time_series_COVID19_deaths_US.csv`

- `UID`: Unique Identifier for each row entry.
- `Iso2`: Officially assigned two-letter country code identifiers.
- `Iso3`: Officially assigned three-letter country code identifiers.
- `Code3`: Officially assigned numeric country code identifiers.
- `FIPS`: US only. Federal Information Processing Standards code that uniquely identifies counties within the USA.
- `Admin2`: County name. US only.
- `Province_State`: Province, state or dependency name.

- Country_Region: Country, region or sovereignty name. The names of locations included on the Website correspond with the official designations used by the U.S. Department of State.
- Lat: Latitude.
- Long_: Longitude.
- Combined_Key: Combination of Admin2, Province_State, Country_Region.
- Population: Population of the Admin2 (the county).

state_codes.csv

- State: Name of US state.
- State Initial: US State two-letter abbreviation.

Objectives

For this analysis I answered the following questions:

1. What are the total confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths by state?
2. What does California's COVID-19 deaths look like over time?
3. Which states had the smallest and largest percent increase in deaths compared to 2020?
4. What is the COVID-19 deaths impact look like across different geographic areas of the US?
5. Is there a relationship between the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths?

Import libraries and Data

I started by importing the necessary libraries and data.

```
# load packages
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6      v dplyr   1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.4      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.4.0      v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x lubridate::as.difftime() masks base::as.difftime()
## x lubridate::date() masks base::date()
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x lubridate::intersect() masks base::intersect()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## x lubridate::setdiff() masks base::setdiff()
## x lubridate::union() masks base::union()
```

```
library(tidyquant)
```

```
## Loading required package: PerformanceAnalytics
```

```
## Loading required package: xts
```

```
## Loading required package: zoo
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
```

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

```
##
```

```
## as.Date, as.Date.numeric
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'xts'
```

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

```
##
```

```
## first, last
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'PerformanceAnalytics'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
```

```
##
```

```
## legend
```

```
## Loading required package: quantmod
```

```
## Loading required package: TTR
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
```

```
## method from
```

```
## as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
## == Need to Learn tidyquant? =====
```

```
## Business Science offers a 1-hour course - Learning Lab #9: Performance Analysis & Portfolio Optimization
```

```
## </> Learn more at: https://university.business-science.io/p/learning-labs-pro </>
```

```

install.packages("usmap", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")

## Installing package into 'C:/Users/qvall/Documents/R/win-library/4.0'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)

library(usmap)

# import files
US_confirmed_tbl <- read_csv("time_series_covid19_confirmed_US.csv")

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   .default = col_double(),
##   iso2 = col_character(),
##   iso3 = col_character(),
##   Admin2 = col_character(),
##   Province_State = col_character(),
##   Country_Region = col_character(),
##   Combined_Key = col_character()
## )
## i Use 'spec()' for the full column specifications.

US_deaths_tbl <- read_csv("time_series_covid19_deaths_US.csv")

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   .default = col_double(),
##   iso2 = col_character(),
##   iso3 = col_character(),
##   Admin2 = col_character(),
##   Province_State = col_character(),
##   Country_Region = col_character(),
##   Combined_Key = col_character()
## )
## i Use 'spec()' for the full column specifications.

state_codes_tbl <- readr::read_delim("state_codes.csv", delim = "|")

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   State = col_character(),
##   state = col_character()
## )

```

Examine Data

I examined the data for any import issues, classification errors, and missing values. There were no import or classification errors. However, there were two columns, FIPS and Admin2, with missing values. I further

examined the columns with missing values in each data set and discovered that the same observations were missing values in both the cases and deaths data sets for the same columns. Ultimately, I decided not to remove or impute the missing values because I wasn't relying on those columns for my analysis.

```
# check for import errors
errors_confirmed_tbl <- readr::problems(US_confirmed_tbl)
errors_deaths_tbl <- readr::problems(US_deaths_tbl)
errors_codes_tbl <- readr::problems(state_codes_tbl)
```

```
# check for correct classification of fields
```

```
US_confirmed_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,342 x 938
##       UID iso2 iso3 code3 FIPS Admin2 Province_State Country_Region Lat
##       <dbl> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
##  1 84001001 US    USA    840  1001 Autauga Alabama US      32.5
##  2 84001003 US    USA    840  1003 Baldwin Alabama US      30.7
##  3 84001005 US    USA    840  1005 Barbour Alabama US      31.9
##  4 84001007 US    USA    840  1007 Bibb Alabama US      33.0
##  5 84001009 US    USA    840  1009 Blount Alabama US      34.0
##  6 84001011 US    USA    840  1011 Bullock Alabama US      32.1
##  7 84001013 US    USA    840  1013 Butler Alabama US      31.8
##  8 84001015 US    USA    840  1015 Calhoun Alabama US      33.8
##  9 84001017 US    USA    840  1017 Chambers Alabama US      32.9
## 10 84001019 US    USA    840  1019 Cherokee Alabama US      34.2
## # ... with 3,332 more rows, and 929 more variables: Long_ <dbl>,
## #   Combined_Key <chr>, 1/22/20 <dbl>, 1/23/20 <dbl>, 1/24/20 <dbl>,
## #   1/25/20 <dbl>, 1/26/20 <dbl>, 1/27/20 <dbl>, 1/28/20 <dbl>, 1/29/20 <dbl>,
## #   1/30/20 <dbl>, 1/31/20 <dbl>, 2/1/20 <dbl>, 2/2/20 <dbl>, 2/3/20 <dbl>,
## #   2/4/20 <dbl>, 2/5/20 <dbl>, 2/6/20 <dbl>, 2/7/20 <dbl>, 2/8/20 <dbl>,
## #   2/9/20 <dbl>, 2/10/20 <dbl>, 2/11/20 <dbl>, 2/12/20 <dbl>, 2/13/20 <dbl>,
## #   2/14/20 <dbl>, 2/15/20 <dbl>, 2/16/20 <dbl>, 2/17/20 <dbl>, ...
```

```
US_deaths_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,342 x 939
##       UID iso2 iso3 code3 FIPS Admin2 Province_State Country_Region Lat
##       <dbl> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
##  1 84001001 US    USA    840  1001 Autauga Alabama US      32.5
##  2 84001003 US    USA    840  1003 Baldwin Alabama US      30.7
##  3 84001005 US    USA    840  1005 Barbour Alabama US      31.9
##  4 84001007 US    USA    840  1007 Bibb Alabama US      33.0
##  5 84001009 US    USA    840  1009 Blount Alabama US      34.0
##  6 84001011 US    USA    840  1011 Bullock Alabama US      32.1
##  7 84001013 US    USA    840  1013 Butler Alabama US      31.8
##  8 84001015 US    USA    840  1015 Calhoun Alabama US      33.8
##  9 84001017 US    USA    840  1017 Chambers Alabama US      32.9
## 10 84001019 US    USA    840  1019 Cherokee Alabama US      34.2
## # ... with 3,332 more rows, and 930 more variables: Long_ <dbl>,
## #   Combined_Key <chr>, Population <dbl>, 1/22/20 <dbl>, 1/23/20 <dbl>,
## #   1/24/20 <dbl>, 1/25/20 <dbl>, 1/26/20 <dbl>, 1/27/20 <dbl>, 1/28/20 <dbl>,
## #   1/29/20 <dbl>, 1/30/20 <dbl>, 1/31/20 <dbl>, 2/1/20 <dbl>, 2/2/20 <dbl>,
```

```
## # 2/3/20 <dbl>, 2/4/20 <dbl>, 2/5/20 <dbl>, 2/6/20 <dbl>, 2/7/20 <dbl>,
## # 2/8/20 <dbl>, 2/9/20 <dbl>, 2/10/20 <dbl>, 2/11/20 <dbl>, 2/12/20 <dbl>,
## # 2/13/20 <dbl>, 2/14/20 <dbl>, 2/15/20 <dbl>, 2/16/20 <dbl>, ...
```

```
# NA check
```

```
findNAs_confirmed_tbl <- colSums(is.na(US_confirmed_tbl))
```

```
findNAs_deaths_tbl <- colSums(is.na(US_deaths_tbl))
```

```
# Extract rows with NAs
```

```
NAs_Confirmed_FIPS_tbl <- US_confirmed_tbl[is.na(US_confirmed_tbl$FIPS),]
NAs_Confirmed_Admin2_tbl <- US_confirmed_tbl[is.na(US_confirmed_tbl$Admin2),]
```

```
NAs_Deaths_FIPS_tbl <- US_deaths_tbl[is.na(US_deaths_tbl$FIPS),]
NAs_Deaths_Admin2_tbl <- US_deaths_tbl[is.na(US_deaths_tbl$Admin2),]
```

```
NAs_Combined_FIPS_tbl <- NAs_Confirmed_FIPS_tbl %>%
  left_join(y = NAs_Deaths_FIPS_tbl, by = "UID")
```

```
NAs_Combined_Admin2_tbl <- NAs_Confirmed_Admin2_tbl %>%
  left_join(y = NAs_Deaths_Admin2_tbl, by = "UID")
```

```
NAs_Combined_FIPS_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 1,876
##       UID iso2.x iso3.x code3.x FIPS.x Admin2.x Province_State.x
##       <dbl> <chr>  <chr>    <dbl>  <dbl> <chr>          <chr>
## 1 84070002 US      USA      840    NA Dukes and Nantucket Massachusetts
## 2 84070005 US      USA      840    NA Federal Correctional ~ Michigan
## 3 84070004 US      USA      840    NA Michigan Department o~ Michigan
## 4 84070003 US      USA      840    NA Kansas City          Missouri
## 5 84070015 US      USA      840    NA Bear River           Utah
## 6 84070016 US      USA      840    NA Central Utah         Utah
## 7 84070017 US      USA      840    NA Southeast Utah       Utah
## 8 84070018 US      USA      840    NA Southwest Utah       Utah
## 9 84070019 US      USA      840    NA TriCounty            Utah
## 10 84070020 US      USA      840    NA Weber-Morgan         Utah
## # ... with 1,869 more variables: Country_Region.x <chr>, Lat.x <dbl>,
## # Long_.x <dbl>, Combined_Key.x <chr>, 1/22/20.x <dbl>, 1/23/20.x <dbl>,
## # 1/24/20.x <dbl>, 1/25/20.x <dbl>, 1/26/20.x <dbl>, 1/27/20.x <dbl>,
## # 1/28/20.x <dbl>, 1/29/20.x <dbl>, 1/30/20.x <dbl>, 1/31/20.x <dbl>,
## # 2/1/20.x <dbl>, 2/2/20.x <dbl>, 2/3/20.x <dbl>, 2/4/20.x <dbl>,
## # 2/5/20.x <dbl>, 2/6/20.x <dbl>, 2/7/20.x <dbl>, 2/8/20.x <dbl>,
## # 2/9/20.x <dbl>, 2/10/20.x <dbl>, 2/11/20.x <dbl>, 2/12/20.x <dbl>, ...
```

```
NAs_Combined_Admin2_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 1,876
##       UID iso2.x iso3.x code3.x FIPS.x Admin2.x Province_State.x Country_Region.x
##       <dbl> <chr>  <chr>    <dbl>  <dbl> <chr>          <chr>
## 1 1.6 e1 AS      ASM      16     60 <NA> American Samoa US
## 2 8.41e7 US      USA      840  88888 <NA> Diamond Princess US
```

```
## 3 8.41e7 US      USA      840 99999 <NA>      Grand Princess  US
## 4 3.16e2 GU      GUM      316   66 <NA>      Guam             US
## 5 5.8 e2 MP      MNP      580   69 <NA>      Northern Marian~ US
## 6 8.5 e2 VI      VIR      850   78 <NA>      Virgin Islands   US
## # ... with 1,868 more variables: Lat.x <dbl>, Long_.x <dbl>,
## #   Combined_Key.x <chr>, 1/22/20.x <dbl>, 1/23/20.x <dbl>, 1/24/20.x <dbl>,
## #   1/25/20.x <dbl>, 1/26/20.x <dbl>, 1/27/20.x <dbl>, 1/28/20.x <dbl>,
## #   1/29/20.x <dbl>, 1/30/20.x <dbl>, 1/31/20.x <dbl>, 2/1/20.x <dbl>,
## #   2/2/20.x <dbl>, 2/3/20.x <dbl>, 2/4/20.x <dbl>, 2/5/20.x <dbl>,
## #   2/6/20.x <dbl>, 2/7/20.x <dbl>, 2/8/20.x <dbl>, 2/9/20.x <dbl>,
## #   2/10/20.x <dbl>, 2/11/20.x <dbl>, 2/12/20.x <dbl>, 2/13/20.x <dbl>, ...
```

Tidy and Transform

```
# select columns needed for analysis

US_confirmed_stripped_tbl <- US_confirmed_tbl %>%
  select(-iso2, -iso3, -code3, -FIPS)
US_deaths_stripped_tbl <- US_deaths_tbl %>%
  select(-iso2, -iso3, -code3, -FIPS)

# pivot longer

US_confirmed_longer_tbl <- US_confirmed_stripped_tbl %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = `1/22/20`: `8/5/22`,
    names_to = "Date",
    values_to = "Total Confirmed"
  )

US_confirmed_longer_tbl %>% glimpse()
```

```
## Rows: 3,098,034
## Columns: 9
## $ UID          <dbl> 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84~
## $ Admin2       <chr> "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga~
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama~
## $ Country_Region <chr> "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US"~
## $ Lat          <dbl> 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32~
## $ Long_        <dbl> -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.6440~
## $ Combined_Key <chr> "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Aut~
## $ Date         <chr> "1/22/20", "1/23/20", "1/24/20", "1/25/20", "1/26/20~
## $ 'Total Confirmed' <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0~
```

```
US_deaths_longer_tbl <- US_deaths_stripped_tbl %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = `1/22/20`: `8/5/22`,
    names_to = "Date",
    values_to = "Total Deaths"
  )
```

```
US_deaths_longer_tbl %>% glimpse()
```

```
## Rows: 3,098,034
## Columns: 10
## $ UID <dbl> 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001~
## $ Admin2 <chr> "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", ~
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", ~
## $ Country_Region <chr> "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "~
## $ Lat <dbl> 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53~
## $ Long_ <dbl> -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, ~
## $ Combined_Key <chr> "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Autaug~
## $ Population <dbl> 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869,~
## $ Date <chr> "1/22/20", "1/23/20", "1/24/20", "1/25/20", "1/26/20", ~
## $ 'Total Deaths' <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0~
```

```
# lubridate
```

```
US_confirmed_longer_tbl$Date <- mdy(US_confirmed_longer_tbl$Date)
US_confirmed_longer_tbl %>% glimpse()
```

```
## Rows: 3,098,034
## Columns: 9
## $ UID <dbl> 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84~
## $ Admin2 <chr> "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga~
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama~
## $ Country_Region <chr> "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US"~
## $ Lat <dbl> 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32~
## $ Long_ <dbl> -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.6440~
## $ Combined_Key <chr> "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Aut~
## $ Date <date> 2020-01-22, 2020-01-23, 2020-01-24, 2020-01-25, 202~
## $ 'Total Confirmed' <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0~
```

```
US_deaths_longer_tbl$Date <- mdy(US_deaths_longer_tbl$Date)
US_deaths_longer_tbl %>% glimpse()
```

```
## Rows: 3,098,034
## Columns: 10
## $ UID <dbl> 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001001, 84001~
## $ Admin2 <chr> "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", "Autauga", ~
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", ~
## $ Country_Region <chr> "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "US", "~
## $ Lat <dbl> 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53953, 32.53~
## $ Long_ <dbl> -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, -86.64408, ~
## $ Combined_Key <chr> "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Autauga, Alabama, US", "Autaug~
## $ Population <dbl> 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869, 55869,~
## $ Date <date> 2020-01-22, 2020-01-23, 2020-01-24, 2020-01-25, 2020-0~
## $ 'Total Deaths' <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0~
```

```
# groupby and summarize
```

```
US_confirmed_y_tbl <- US_confirmed_longer_tbl %>%
```



```
mutate(Year = year(Date)) %>%
mutate(Date = as.character(Date)) %>%
filter(Date == "2020-12-31" | Date == "2021-12-31" | Date == "2022-08-05") %>%

group_by(UID, Admin2, Province_State, Year) %>%

summarize(Total_Confirmed = sum(`Total Confirmed`)) %>%
ungroup()
```

'summarise()' has grouped output by 'UID', 'Admin2', 'Province_State'. You can override using the 'groups' argument.

```
US_deaths_y_tbl <- US_deaths_longer_tbl %>%
  mutate(Year = year(Date)) %>%
  mutate(Date = as.character(Date)) %>%
  filter(Date == "2020-12-31" | Date == "2021-12-31" | Date == "2022-08-05") %>%

  group_by(UID, Admin2, Province_State, Population, Year) %>%
  summarize(`Total Deaths` = sum(`Total Deaths`)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

'summarise()' has grouped output by 'UID', 'Admin2', 'Province_State', 'Population'. You can override using the 'groups' argument.

```
US_deaths_y_m_tbl <- US_deaths_longer_tbl %>%
mutate(Year = year(Date)) %>%
mutate(Month = month(Date, label = TRUE)) %>%
mutate(Year_Month = ceiling_date(x = Date, unit = "month" ) - 1) %>%
filter(Date == Year_Month) %>%

group_by(Province_State, Year_Month) %>%
summarize(`Total Deaths` = sum(`Total Deaths`)) %>%
ungroup()
```

'summarise()' has grouped output by 'Province_State'. You can override using the 'groups' argument.

```
# summarize total confirmed and deaths by state and year
US_confirmed_y_tbl <- US_confirmed_y_tbl %>%
  group_by(Province_State, Year) %>%
  summarize(Total_Confirmed = sum(Total_Confirmed)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

'summarise()' has grouped output by 'Province_State'. You can override using the 'groups' argument.

```
US_deaths_y_tbl <- US_deaths_y_tbl %>%
  group_by(Province_State, Year) %>%
  summarize(`Total Deaths` = sum(`Total Deaths`)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

'summarise()' has grouped output by 'Province_State'. You can override using the 'groups' argument.

```

# Calculate cases and deaths per year
US_confirmed_y_tbl <- US_confirmed_y_tbl %>%
  group_by(Province_State) %>%
  mutate(Total_Confirmed_Lag = lag(Total_Confirmed, n = 1)) %>%
  mutate(Total_Confirmed_Lag = case_when(
    is.na(Total_Confirmed_Lag) ~ 0,
    TRUE ~ Total_Confirmed_Lag)) %>%
  mutate(diff = Total_Confirmed - Total_Confirmed_Lag) %>%
  ungroup()

US_deaths_y_tbl <- US_deaths_y_tbl %>%
  group_by(Province_State) %>%
  mutate(Total_Deaths_Lag = lag(`Total Deaths`, n = 1)) %>%
  mutate(Total_Deaths_Lag = case_when(
    is.na(Total_Deaths_Lag) ~ 0,
    TRUE ~ Total_Deaths_Lag)) %>%
  mutate(diff = `Total Deaths` - Total_Deaths_Lag) %>%
  ungroup()

# add unique identifier

US_confirmed_y_tbl <- tibble::rowid_to_column(US_confirmed_y_tbl, "ID")

US_confirmed_y_tbl %>% glimpse()

```

```

## Rows: 174
## Columns: 6
## $ ID          <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, ~
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alaska", "Alaska", ~
## $ Year          <dbl> 2020, 2021, 2022, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2020, 2021, 20~
## $ Total_Confirmed <dbl> 361226, 896614, 1436458, 47014, 157169, 286803, 0, ~
## $ Total_Confirmed_Lag <dbl> 0, 361226, 896614, 0, 47014, 157169, 0, 0, 11, 0, ~
## $ diff          <dbl> 361226, 535388, 539844, 47014, 110155, 129634, 0, ~

```

```

US_deaths_y_tbl <- tibble::rowid_to_column(US_deaths_y_tbl, "ID")

US_deaths_y_tbl %>% glimpse()

```

```

## Rows: 174
## Columns: 6
## $ ID          <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16~
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alaska", "Alaska", ~
## $ Year          <dbl> 2020, 2021, 2022, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2020, 2021, 2022, ~
## $ `Total Deaths` <dbl> 4827, 16455, 19974, 206, 978, 1309, 0, 0, 33, 8864, 2~
## $ Total_Deaths_Lag <dbl> 0, 4827, 16455, 0, 206, 978, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8864, 24229, ~
## $ diff          <dbl> 4827, 11628, 3519, 206, 772, 331, 0, 0, 33, 8864, 153~

```

```

US_combined_y_tbl <- US_confirmed_y_tbl %>%
  left_join(y = US_deaths_y_tbl, by = "ID")

# remove and rename columns

```

```
US_combined_y_tbl <- US_combined_y_tbl %>%
  select(-Province_State.y, -Year.y) %>%
  rename(Year = Year.x, Cases_Per_Year = diff.x, Deaths_Per_Year = diff.y, Province_State = Provi
```

Analysis and Visualization

What are the total confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths by state?

The top 6 states with the most COVID-19 cases are: 1. California 2. Texas 3. Florida 4. New York 5. Illinois 6. Pennsylvania

The top 6 states with the most COVID-19 deaths are: 1. California 2. Texas 3. Florida 4. New York 5. Pennsylvania 6. Georgia

Five out six states are on both lists, which suggests that states a with high number of COVID-19 cases also have a high number of deaths. Illinois didn't show up in the top 6 states with the most COVID-19 deaths, which suggests the state's COVID-19 death rate is lower than it's case rate. Unlike Illinois, Georgia is on the top six deaths list, which suggests COVID-19 death rate is higher than it's case rate.

```
confirmed_by_state <- US_combined_y_tbl %>%
  select(Province_State, Cases_Per_Year) %>%
  filter(Province_State != "Diamond Princess", Province_State != "Grand Princess") %>%
  group_by(Province_State) %>%
  summarize(Total_Cases = sum(Cases_Per_Year)) %>%
  arrange(desc(Total_Cases)) %>%
  ungroup()

confirmed_by_state
```

```
## # A tibble: 56 x 2
##   Province_State Total_Cases
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 California      10810291
## 2 Texas           7611709
## 3 Florida         6855234
## 4 New York        5861208
## 5 Illinois        3594415
## 6 Pennsylvania    3105341
## 7 North Carolina  3016395
## 8 Ohio            2976027
## 9 Georgia         2778580
## 10 Michigan       2692485
## # ... with 46 more rows
```

```
deaths_by_state <- US_combined_y_tbl %>%
  select(Province_State, Deaths_Per_Year) %>%
  filter(Province_State != "Diamond Princess", Province_State != "Grand Princess") %>% #remove sh
  group_by(Province_State) %>%
  summarize(`Total Deaths` = sum(Deaths_Per_Year)) %>%
  arrange(desc(`Total Deaths`)) %>%
  ungroup()
```

```
deaths_by_state
```

```
## # A tibble: 56 x 2
##   Province_State 'Total Deaths'
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 California      93816
## 2 Texas           89463
## 3 Florida         78047
## 4 New York        70490
## 5 Pennsylvania    46261
## 6 Georgia         39173
## 7 Ohio           39133
## 8 Illinois        38966
## 9 Michigan        37534
## 10 New Jersey     34326
## # ... with 46 more rows
```

```
confirmed_by_state %>% head()
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Province_State Total_Cases
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 California    10810291
## 2 Texas         7611709
## 3 Florida       6855234
## 4 New York      5861208
## 5 Illinois      3594415
## 6 Pennsylvania  3105341
```

```
deaths_by_state %>% head()
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Province_State 'Total Deaths'
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 California      93816
## 2 Texas           89463
## 3 Florida         78047
## 4 New York        70490
## 5 Pennsylvania    46261
## 6 Georgia         39173
```

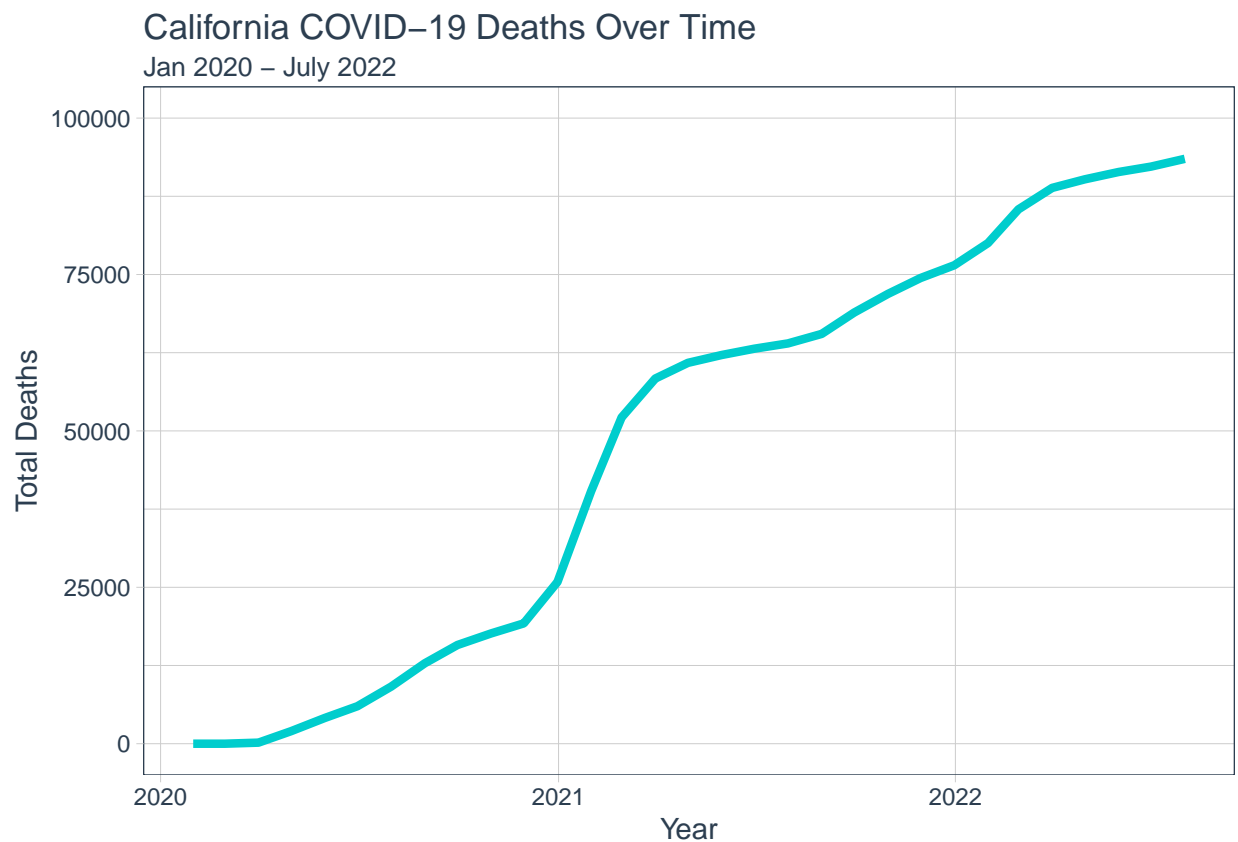
2. What does California's COVID-19 deaths look like over time?

Because I live in California, I decided to graph California's COVID-19 deaths over time. COVID-19 deaths are only through July 2022 due to not having an entire month's worth of August COVID-19 data at the time of this analysis.

By the end of 2020, California had about 25 thousand COVID-19 deaths. However, that number quickly doubled. By the end of the first quarter of 2021, California had surpassed 50 thousand COVID-19 deaths. Deaths slowed down in the summer of 2021 and reached 75 thousand by the end of 2021. As of July 2022, California has had approximately 93 thousand COVID-19 deaths.

```
# Plot California deaths over time
```

```
CA_deaths_plot <- US_deaths_y_m_tbl %>%  
  
  filter(Province_State == "California") %>%  
  select(Year_Month, `Total Deaths`) %>%  
  
  ggplot(aes(x = Year_Month, y = `Total Deaths`)) +  
  geom_line(color = "cyan3", size = 1.5) +  
  labs(  
    title = "California COVID-19 Deaths Over Time",  
    subtitle = "Jan 2020 - July 2022",  
    x = "Year",  
  ) +  
  ylim(0, 100000) +  
  theme_tq()  
  
CA_deaths_plot
```



3. Which states had the smallest and largest percent increase in COVID-19 deaths compared to 2020?

The top 6 states with the largest percent increase in COVID-19 deaths compared to 2020 are: 1. Northern Mariana Islands 2. Maine 3. Oklahoma 4. Alaska 5. Kentucky 6. Oregon

The top 6 states with the smallest percent increase in COVID-19 deaths compared to 2020 are: 1. Rhode Island 2. Connecticut 3. New York 4. New Jersey 5. North Dakota 6. District of Columbia

It's worth noting that the percent changes are relative. Relative changes on small numbers can appear to be more significant than they are. For example, Northern Mariana Islands had 2 COVID-19 deaths reported in 2020 and 38 reported in 2022, resulting in an 1,800 percent increase. However, the absolute number of COVID-19 deaths in Northern Mariana Islands is extremely small.

```
# Calculate percent difference
state_pct_diff_tbl <- US_combined_y_tbl %>%
  select(Province_State, Year, `Total Deaths`) %>%
  group_by(Province_State) %>%
  mutate(year_2020 = first(`Total Deaths`)) %>%
  mutate(diff = `Total Deaths` - year_2020) %>%
  mutate(pct_diff = diff / year_2020) %>% #View()
  mutate(pct_diff = case_when(
    pct_diff == "NaN" ~ 0,
    pct_diff == "Inf" ~ 1,
    TRUE ~ pct_diff)) %>%
  mutate(pct_diff = round(pct_diff, 2)) %>%
  mutate(pct_diff_chr = scales::percent(pct_diff)) %>% #I need to remove this field
  ungroup()

state_pct_diff_tbl %>% glimpse()

## Rows: 174
## Columns: 7
## $ Province_State <chr> "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alabama", "Alaska", "Alaska", "A~
## $ Year <dbl> 2020, 2021, 2022, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2~
## $ `Total Deaths` <dbl> 4827, 16455, 19974, 206, 978, 1309, 0, 0, 33, 8864, 242~
## $ year_2020 <dbl> 4827, 4827, 4827, 206, 206, 206, 0, 0, 0, 8864, 8864, 8~
## $ diff <dbl> 0, 11628, 15147, 0, 772, 1103, 0, 0, 33, 0, 15365, 2197~
## $ pct_diff <dbl> 0.00, 2.41, 3.14, 0.00, 3.75, 5.35, 0.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0~
## $ pct_diff_chr <chr> "0%", "241%", "314%", "0%", "375%", "535%", "0%", "0%", ~

# Show percent difference in deaths compared to 2020
state_max_pct_increase <- state_pct_diff_tbl %>%
  filter(Year == "2022") %>%
  filter(Province_State != "Diamond Princess", Province_State != "Grand Princess") %>%
  group_by(Province_State) %>%
  summarize(max_increase = max(pct_diff)) %>%
  arrange(desc(max_increase)) %>% glimpse() %>%
  mutate(max_increase = scales::percent(max_increase)) %>%
  ungroup()

## Rows: 56
## Columns: 2
## $ Province_State <chr> "Northern Mariana Islands", "Maine", "Oklahoma", "Alask~
## $ max_increase <dbl> 18.00, 6.18, 5.56, 5.35, 5.27, 4.56, 4.53, 4.37, 4.26, ~
```

```
state_max_pct_increase
```

```
## # A tibble: 56 x 2
##   Province_State      max_increase
##   <chr>              <chr>
## 1 Northern Mariana Islands 1 800.00%
## 2 Maine                618.00%
## 3 Oklahoma              556.00%
## 4 Alaska                535.00%
## 5 Kentucky              527.00%
## 6 Oregon                456.00%
## 7 Hawaii                453.00%
## 8 West Virginia         437.00%
## 9 Virgin Islands        426.00%
## 10 Vermont              410.00%
## # ... with 46 more rows
```

```
largest_pct_increase <- state_max_pct_increase %>% head()
smallest_pct_increase <- state_max_pct_increase %>% tail()
```

```
largest_pct_increase
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Province_State      max_increase
##   <chr>              <chr>
## 1 Northern Mariana Islands 1 800.00%
## 2 Maine                618.00%
## 3 Oklahoma              556.00%
## 4 Alaska                535.00%
## 5 Kentucky              527.00%
## 6 Oregon                456.00%
```

```
smallest_pct_increase
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Province_State      max_increase
##   <chr>              <chr>
## 1 Rhode Island        88.00%
## 2 Connecticut          86.00%
## 3 New York             86.00%
## 4 New Jersey           80.00%
## 5 North Dakota         79.00%
## 6 District of Columbia 74.00%
```

4. What is the COVID-19 deaths impact look like across different geographic areas of the US?

There about four states, California, Texas, New York, Florida in the highest threshold with around 75 thousand deaths or more. While I know there are a lot more people in California and New York, it is still interesting to see the two states in the highest band because I do know they have some of the highest vaccination rates. It would be worth exploring when most of the deaths in California and New York happened. For example, were there were a lot of deaths early on before vaccines were available.

#5.4 Create a map

```
# reorder tibble
deaths_by_state <- deaths_by_state %>%
  arrange(Province_State)

# create state codes tbl
state_codes_tbl <- readr::read_delim("state_codes.csv", delim = "|") # I created this CSV file

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   State = col_character(),
##   state = col_character()
## )

state_codes_tbl <- state_codes_tbl %>%
  rename(Province_State = State)

# join tables
deaths_by_state <- deaths_by_state %>%
  left_join(y = state_codes_tbl, by = "Province_State" ) %>%
  rename(values = `Total Deaths`)

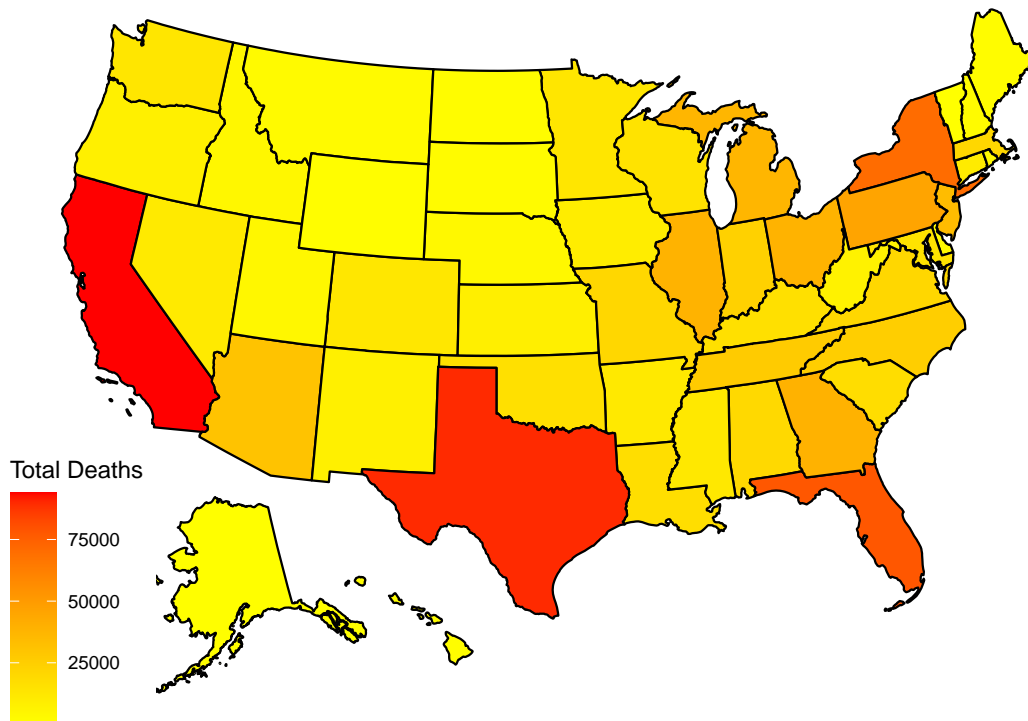
deaths_by_state_map_tbl <- deaths_by_state %>%
  select(-Province_State)

density_map_tbl <- map_with_data(data = deaths_by_state_map_tbl, values = "values")
density_map_tbl <- density_map_tbl %>%
  select(state, values)

# Plot map
plot_usmap(regions = "states", data = density_map_tbl, values = "values") +
  labs(title = "US COVID-19 Deaths Heat Map",
       subtitle = "Jaunary 2020 - August 2022") +
  theme(panel.background = element_blank()) +
  scale_fill_continuous(low = "yellow", high = "red", name = "Total Deaths")
```


US COVID-19 Deaths Heat Map

January 2020 – August 2022



5. Is there a relationship between the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths?

It appears that there is a strong relationship between the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths. Additionally, the goodness of fit measures for linear regression model, r squared, has a value of 0.91. Meaning that the linear regression model explains the observed data well. Lastly, the p -value is significantly small at $2.2e-16$, which suggests that the predictor variable, number of COVID-19 cases are associated with the response variable, number of COVID-19 deaths

```
# update combined tbl with cases per thousand and deaths per thousand columns
```

```
US_combined_y_tbl <- US_combined_y_tbl %>%  
  mutate(cases_per_thou = Total_Confirmed / 1000) %>%  
  mutate(deaths_per_thou = `Total Deaths` / 1000)
```

```
# estimate linear regression
```

```
my_mod <- lm(deaths_per_thou ~ cases_per_thou, US_combined_y_tbl)  
summary(my_mod)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = deaths_per_thou ~ cases_per_thou, data = US_combined_y_tbl)
```

```
##
```

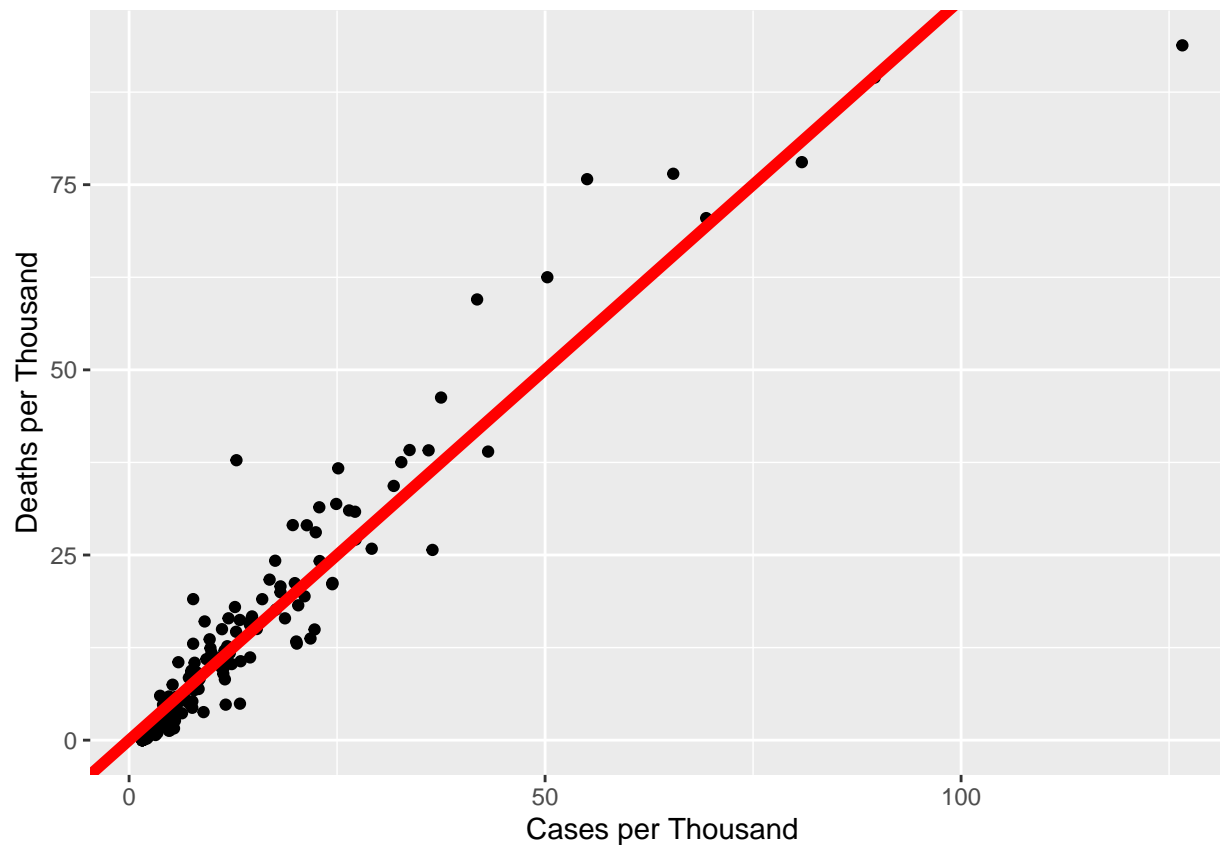
```
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
```

```
## -32.782 -1.797 -1.191 1.278 24.894
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  1.5861049  0.4731979   3.352 0.000987 ***
## cases_per_thou 0.0115641  0.0002742  42.174 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 5.186 on 172 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9118, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9113
## F-statistic: 1779 on 1 and 172 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
# create data for ggplot
data_mod_tbl <- tibble(predicted = predict(my_mod),
                        observed = US_combined_y_tbl$deaths_per_thou)

# create plot
ggplot(data_mod_tbl,
       aes(x = predicted,
           y = observed)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_abline(intercept = 0,
              slope = 1,
              color = "red",
              size = 2) +
  labs(
    x = "Cases per Thousand",
    y = "Deaths per Thousand"
  )
```



```
theme_tq()
```

```
## List of 93
## $ line :List of 6
## ..$ colour : chr "#2c3e50"
## ..$ size : num 0.5
## ..$ linetype : num 1
## ..$ lineend : chr "butt"
## ..$ arrow : logi FALSE
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_line" "element"
## $ rect :List of 5
## ..$ fill : chr "#FFFFFF"
## ..$ colour : chr "#2c3e50"
## ..$ size : num 0.5
## ..$ linetype : num 1
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ text :List of 11
## ..$ family : chr ""
## ..$ face : chr "plain"
## ..$ colour : chr "#2c3e50"
## ..$ size : num 11
## ..$ hjust : num 0.5
## ..$ vjust : num 0.5
```

```

## ..$ angle      : num 0
## ..$ lineheight  : num 0.9
## ..$ margin     : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 0points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug      : logi FALSE
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ title        : NULL
## $ aspect.ratio  : NULL
## $ axis.title    :List of 11
## ..$ family     : NULL
## ..$ face       : NULL
## ..$ colour     : NULL
## ..$ size       : 'rel' num 1
## ..$ hjust      : NULL
## ..$ vjust      : NULL
## ..$ angle      : NULL
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin     : NULL
## ..$ debug      : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.title.x  :List of 11
## ..$ family     : NULL
## ..$ face       : NULL
## ..$ colour     : NULL
## ..$ size       : NULL
## ..$ hjust      : NULL
## ..$ vjust      : num 1
## ..$ angle      : NULL
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin     : 'margin' num [1:4] 2.75points 0points 0points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug      : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.title.x.top :List of 11
## ..$ family     : NULL
## ..$ face       : NULL
## ..$ colour     : NULL
## ..$ size       : NULL
## ..$ hjust      : NULL
## ..$ vjust      : num 0
## ..$ angle      : NULL
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin     : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 2.75points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug      : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.title.x.bottom : NULL
## $ axis.title.y        :List of 11
## ..$ family     : NULL
## ..$ face       : NULL

```

```

## ..$ colour      : NULL
## ..$ size        : NULL
## ..$ hjust       : NULL
## ..$ vjust       : num 1
## ..$ angle       : num 90
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin      : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 2.75points 0points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.title.y.left      : NULL
## $ axis.title.y.right     :List of 11
## ..$ family            : NULL
## ..$ face              : NULL
## ..$ colour            : NULL
## ..$ size              : NULL
## ..$ hjust            : NULL
## ..$ vjust            : num 0
## ..$ angle            : num -90
## ..$ lineheight       : NULL
## ..$ margin           : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 0points 2.75points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug            : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.text             :List of 11
## ..$ family            : NULL
## ..$ face              : NULL
## ..$ colour            : NULL
## ..$ size              : 'rel' num 0.8
## ..$ hjust            : NULL
## ..$ vjust            : NULL
## ..$ angle            : NULL
## ..$ lineheight       : NULL
## ..$ margin           : NULL
## ..$ debug            : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.text.x           :List of 11
## ..$ family            : NULL
## ..$ face              : NULL
## ..$ colour            : NULL
## ..$ size              : NULL
## ..$ hjust            : NULL
## ..$ vjust            : num 1
## ..$ angle            : NULL
## ..$ lineheight       : NULL
## ..$ margin           : 'margin' num [1:4] 2.2points 0points 0points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug            : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.text.x.top       :List of 11

```

```

## ..$ family      : NULL
## ..$ face        : NULL
## ..$ colour      : NULL
## ..$ size        : NULL
## ..$ hjust       : NULL
## ..$ vjust       : num 0
## ..$ angle       : NULL
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin      : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 2.2points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.text.x.bottom : NULL
## $ axis.text.y        :List of 11
## ..$ family      : NULL
## ..$ face        : NULL
## ..$ colour      : NULL
## ..$ size        : NULL
## ..$ hjust       : num 1
## ..$ vjust       : NULL
## ..$ angle       : NULL
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin      : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 2.2points 0points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.text.y.left  : NULL
## $ axis.text.y.right :List of 11
## ..$ family      : NULL
## ..$ face        : NULL
## ..$ colour      : NULL
## ..$ size        : NULL
## ..$ hjust       : num 0
## ..$ vjust       : NULL
## ..$ angle       : NULL
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin      : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 0points 2.2points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ axis.ticks        :List of 6
## ..$ colour         : chr "grey80"
## ..$ size            : 'rel' num 0.333
## ..$ linetype       : NULL
## ..$ lineend        : NULL
## ..$ arrow          : logi FALSE
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_line" "element"
## $ axis.ticks.x      : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.x.top   : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.x.bottom : NULL

```

```

## $ axis.ticks.y           : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.y.left     : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.y.right    : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.length     : 'simpleUnit' num 2.75points
##   .- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ axis.ticks.length.x   : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.length.x.top : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.length.x.bottom: NULL
## $ axis.ticks.length.y   : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.length.y.left : NULL
## $ axis.ticks.length.y.right : NULL
## $ axis.line             : list()
##   .- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_blank" "element"
## $ axis.line.x           : NULL
## $ axis.line.x.top       : NULL
## $ axis.line.x.bottom    : NULL
## $ axis.line.y           : NULL
## $ axis.line.y.left      : NULL
## $ axis.line.y.right     : NULL
## $ legend.background     :List of 5
##   ..$ fill              : NULL
##   ..$ colour            : logi NA
##   ..$ size              : NULL
##   ..$ linetype          : NULL
##   ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
##   .- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ legend.margin         : 'margin' num [1:4] 5.5points 5.5points 5.5points 5.5points
##   .- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ legend.spacing        : 'simpleUnit' num 11points
##   .- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ legend.spacing.x      : NULL
## $ legend.spacing.y      : NULL
## $ legend.key            :List of 5
##   ..$ fill              : chr "#FFFFFF"
##   ..$ colour            : logi NA
##   ..$ size              : NULL
##   ..$ linetype          : NULL
##   ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
##   .- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ legend.key.size       : 'simpleUnit' num 1.2lines
##   .- attr(*, "unit")= int 3
## $ legend.key.height     : NULL
## $ legend.key.width      : NULL
## $ legend.text           :List of 11
##   ..$ family           : NULL
##   ..$ face             : NULL
##   ..$ colour           : NULL
##   ..$ size             : 'rel' num 0.8
##   ..$ hjust            : NULL
##   ..$ vjust            : NULL
##   ..$ angle            : NULL
##   ..$ lineheight       : NULL
##   ..$ margin          : NULL
##   ..$ debug            : NULL

```

```

## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ legend.text.align      : NULL
## $ legend.title           :List of 11
## ..$ family              : NULL
## ..$ face                 : NULL
## ..$ colour               : NULL
## ..$ size                 : NULL
## ..$ hjust                : num 0
## ..$ vjust                : NULL
## ..$ angle                : NULL
## ..$ lineheight           : NULL
## ..$ margin               : NULL
## ..$ debug                : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ legend.title.align     : NULL
## $ legend.position        : chr "bottom"
## $ legend.direction       : NULL
## $ legend.justification   : chr "center"
## $ legend.box              : NULL
## $ legend.box.just        : NULL
## $ legend.box.margin      : 'margin' num [1:4] 0cm 0cm 0cm 0cm
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 1
## $ legend.box.background  : list()
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_blank" "element"
## $ legend.box.spacing    : 'simpleUnit' num 11points
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ panel.background       :List of 5
## ..$ fill                 : chr "#FFFFFF"
## ..$ colour               : logi NA
## ..$ size                 : NULL
## ..$ linetype             : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ panel.border           :List of 5
## ..$ fill                 : logi NA
## ..$ colour               : chr "#2c3e50"
## ..$ size                 : 'rel' num 0.5
## ..$ linetype             : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ panel.spacing         : 'simpleUnit' num 0.75cm
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 1
## $ panel.spacing.x       : NULL
## $ panel.spacing.y       : NULL
## $ panel.grid             :List of 6
## ..$ colour               : chr "white"
## ..$ size                 : NULL
## ..$ linetype             : NULL
## ..$ lineend              : NULL
## ..$ arrow                : logi FALSE
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_line" "element"

```



```

## $ panel.grid.major          :List of 6
##   ..$ colour               : chr "grey80"
##   ..$ size                  : 'rel' num 0.333
##   ..$ linetype              : NULL
##   ..$ lineend               : NULL
##   ..$ arrow                 : logi FALSE
##   ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
##   ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_line" "element"
## $ panel.grid.minor          :List of 6
##   ..$ colour               : chr "grey80"
##   ..$ size                  : 'rel' num 0.333
##   ..$ linetype              : NULL
##   ..$ lineend               : NULL
##   ..$ arrow                 : logi FALSE
##   ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
##   ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_line" "element"
## $ panel.grid.major.x        : NULL
## $ panel.grid.major.y        : NULL
## $ panel.grid.minor.x        : list()
##   ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_blank" "element"
## $ panel.grid.minor.y        : NULL
## $ panel.ontop                : logi FALSE
## $ plot.background           :List of 5
##   ..$ fill                  : NULL
##   ..$ colour                : chr "white"
##   ..$ size                  : NULL
##   ..$ linetype              : NULL
##   ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
##   ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ plot.title                 :List of 11
##   ..$ family                : NULL
##   ..$ face                   : NULL
##   ..$ colour                : NULL
##   ..$ size                   : 'rel' num 1.2
##   ..$ hjust                  : num 0
##   ..$ vjust                  : NULL
##   ..$ angle                  : NULL
##   ..$ lineheight             : NULL
##   ..$ margin                 : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 4points 0points
##   .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
##   ..$ debug                  : NULL
##   ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
##   ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ plot.title.position        : chr "panel"
## $ plot.subtitle              :List of 11
##   ..$ family                : NULL
##   ..$ face                   : NULL
##   ..$ colour                : NULL
##   ..$ size                   : 'rel' num 0.9
##   ..$ hjust                  : num 0
##   ..$ vjust                  : NULL
##   ..$ angle                  : NULL
##   ..$ lineheight             : NULL
##   ..$ margin                 : 'margin' num [1:4] 0points 0points 3points 0points

```

```

## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ plot.caption :List of 11
## ..$ family : NULL
## ..$ face : NULL
## ..$ colour : NULL
## ..$ size : 'rel' num 0.8
## ..$ hjust : num 1
## ..$ vjust : num 1
## ..$ angle : NULL
## ..$ lineheight : NULL
## ..$ margin : 'margin' num [1:4] 5.5points 0points 0points 0points
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ plot.caption.position : chr "panel"
## $ plot.tag :List of 11
## ..$ family : NULL
## ..$ face : NULL
## ..$ colour : NULL
## ..$ size : 'rel' num 1.2
## ..$ hjust : num 0.5
## ..$ vjust : num 0.5
## ..$ angle : NULL
## ..$ lineheight : NULL
## ..$ margin : NULL
## ..$ debug : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ plot.tag.position : chr "topleft"
## $ plot.margin : 'margin' num [1:4] 5.5points 5.5points 5.5points 5.5points
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ strip.background :List of 5
## ..$ fill : chr "#2c3e50"
## ..$ colour : chr "#2c3e50"
## ..$ size : NULL
## ..$ linetype : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_rect" "element"
## $ strip.background.x : NULL
## $ strip.background.y : NULL
## $ strip.placement : chr "inside"
## $ strip.text :List of 11
## ..$ family : NULL
## ..$ face : NULL
## ..$ colour : chr "#FFFFFF"
## ..$ size : 'rel' num 0.8
## ..$ hjust : NULL
## ..$ vjust : NULL
## ..$ angle : NULL
## ..$ lineheight : NULL

```

```

## ..$ margin      : 'margin' num [1:4] 5points 0points 5points 0points
## .. ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ strip.text.x   : NULL
## $ strip.text.y   :List of 11
## ..$ family      : NULL
## ..$ face        : NULL
## ..$ colour      : NULL
## ..$ size        : NULL
## ..$ hjust       : NULL
## ..$ vjust       : NULL
## ..$ angle       : num -90
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin      : NULL
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## $ strip.switch.pad.grid : 'simpleUnit' num 2.75points
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ strip.switch.pad.wrap : 'simpleUnit' num 2.75points
## ..- attr(*, "unit")= int 8
## $ strip.text.y.left   :List of 11
## ..$ family      : NULL
## ..$ face        : NULL
## ..$ colour      : NULL
## ..$ size        : NULL
## ..$ hjust       : NULL
## ..$ vjust       : NULL
## ..$ angle       : num 90
## ..$ lineheight  : NULL
## ..$ margin      : NULL
## ..$ debug       : NULL
## ..$ inherit.blank: logi TRUE
## ..- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "element_text" "element"
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "theme" "gg"
## - attr(*, "complete")= logi TRUE
## - attr(*, "validate")= logi TRUE

```

Conclusion and Bias Identification

It's interesting to see the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths and relationships in the US by state as well as the death trend in California. Additional analysis could be done to look at more granular locational impacts, COVID-19 cases and deaths compared to state populations, and case and deaths rates over time.

A bias that came to mine as I was completing this project was vaccination rates. However, I didn't merge COVID-19 vaccination data to explore this biased thought.