

# US Covid-19 Cases Time Series Analysis

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```
#importing Covid Data from Johns Hopkins
uscases <-
read.csv(url("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-
19/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_co
nfirmes_US.csv"))
usdeaths <-
read.csv(url("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-
19/master/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_de
aths_US.csv"))
uscases <- uscases[, -c(1:5, 8:11)]
usdeaths <- usdeaths[, -c(1:5, 8:12)]
n <- ncol(uscases)-2
date <- 1:n
date <- as.Date(date, origin = "2020-01-21")
format(date, format = "%b %d %y")

## [1] "Jan 22 20" "Jan 23 20" "Jan 24 20" "Jan 25 20" "Jan 26 20" "Jan 27
20"
## [7] "Jan 28 20" "Jan 29 20" "Jan 30 20" "Jan 31 20" "Feb 01 20" "Feb 02
20"
## [13] "Feb 03 20" "Feb 04 20" "Feb 05 20" "Feb 06 20" "Feb 07 20" "Feb 08
20"
## [19] "Feb 09 20" "Feb 10 20" "Feb 11 20" "Feb 12 20" "Feb 13 20" "Feb 14
20"
## [25] "Feb 15 20" "Feb 16 20" "Feb 17 20" "Feb 18 20" "Feb 19 20" "Feb 20
20"
## [31] "Feb 21 20" "Feb 22 20" "Feb 23 20" "Feb 24 20" "Feb 25 20" "Feb 26
20"
## [37] "Feb 27 20" "Feb 28 20" "Feb 29 20" "Mar 01 20" "Mar 02 20" "Mar 03
20"
## [43] "Mar 04 20" "Mar 05 20" "Mar 06 20" "Mar 07 20" "Mar 08 20" "Mar 09
20"
## [49] "Mar 10 20" "Mar 11 20" "Mar 12 20" "Mar 13 20" "Mar 14 20" "Mar 15
20"
## [55] "Mar 16 20" "Mar 17 20" "Mar 18 20" "Mar 19 20" "Mar 20 20" "Mar 21
20"
## [61] "Mar 22 20" "Mar 23 20" "Mar 24 20" "Mar 25 20" "Mar 26 20" "Mar 27
20"
## [67] "Mar 28 20" "Mar 29 20" "Mar 30 20" "Mar 31 20" "Apr 01 20" "Apr 02
20"
## [73] "Apr 03 20" "Apr 04 20" "Apr 05 20" "Apr 06 20" "Apr 07 20" "Apr 08
20"
```

```
## [79] "Apr 09 20" "Apr 10 20" "Apr 11 20" "Apr 12 20" "Apr 13 20" "Apr 14
20"
## [85] "Apr 15 20" "Apr 16 20" "Apr 17 20" "Apr 18 20" "Apr 19 20" "Apr 20
20"
## [91] "Apr 21 20" "Apr 22 20" "Apr 23 20" "Apr 24 20" "Apr 25 20" "Apr 26
20"
## [97] "Apr 27 20" "Apr 28 20" "Apr 29 20" "Apr 30 20" "May 01 20" "May 02
20"
## [103] "May 03 20" "May 04 20" "May 05 20" "May 06 20" "May 07 20" "May 08
20"
## [109] "May 09 20" "May 10 20" "May 11 20" "May 12 20" "May 13 20" "May 14
20"
## [115] "May 15 20" "May 16 20" "May 17 20" "May 18 20" "May 19 20" "May 20
20"
## [121] "May 21 20" "May 22 20" "May 23 20" "May 24 20" "May 25 20" "May 26
20"
## [127] "May 27 20"
```

The data were imported from Johns Hopkins, cleaned up, and a date variable was created for plotting purposes. For this analysis the death data wasn't used, just the case numbers

*#finding total cases and turning them into a time series object*  
**library**(TSA)

```
##
## Attaching package: 'TSA'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   acf, arima

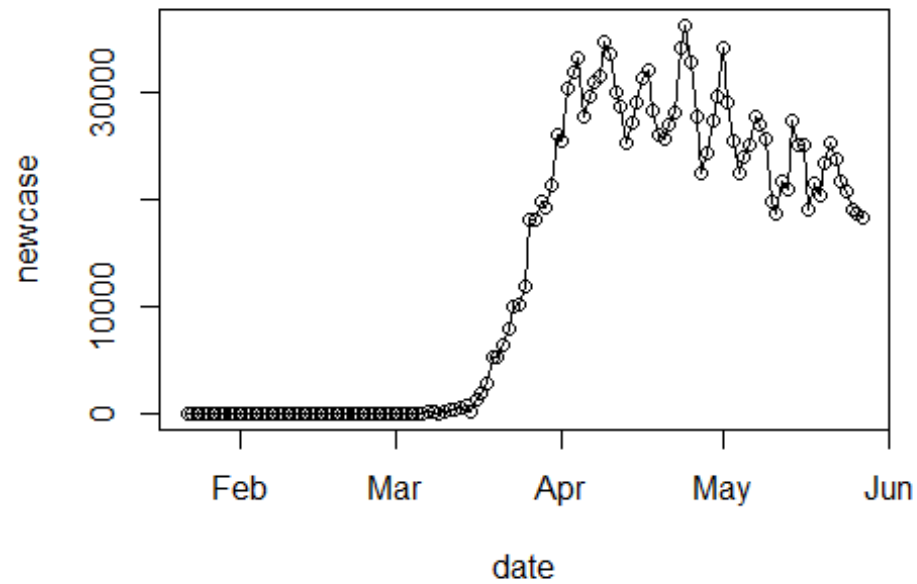
## The following object is masked from 'package:utils':
##
##   tar

totcase <- colSums(uscases[,3:(n+2)])
newcase <- rep(0,n)
newcase[1] <- totcase[1]
newcase[2:n] <- diff(totcase)
newcase <- ts(data=newcase,start=c(2020,01,22),frequency = 365)
```

A the data were turned into a time series object

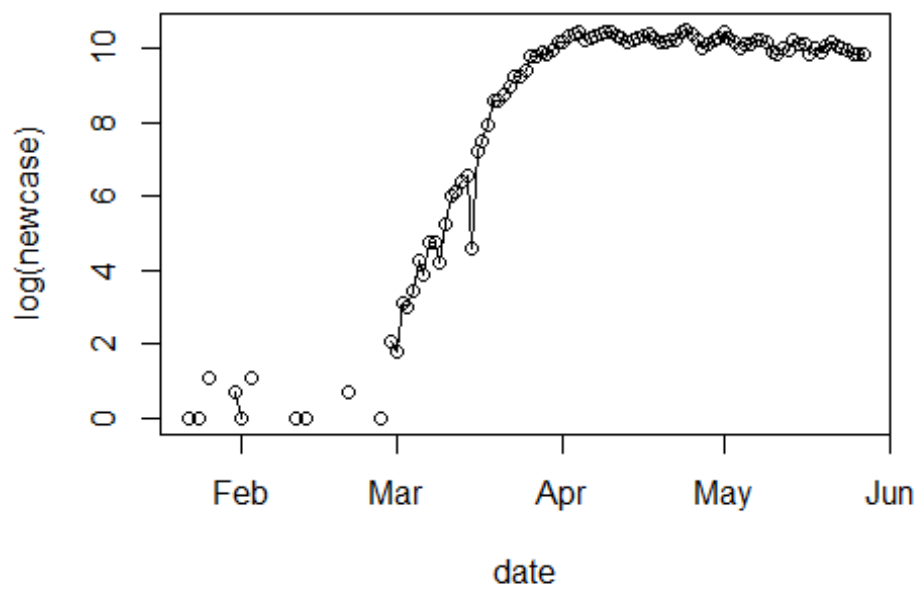
*#trying various transformations*  
 wkday <- c("W","T","F","S","S","M","T")  
**plot**(date,newcase,type="o",main="Untransformed time series")

### Untransformed time series

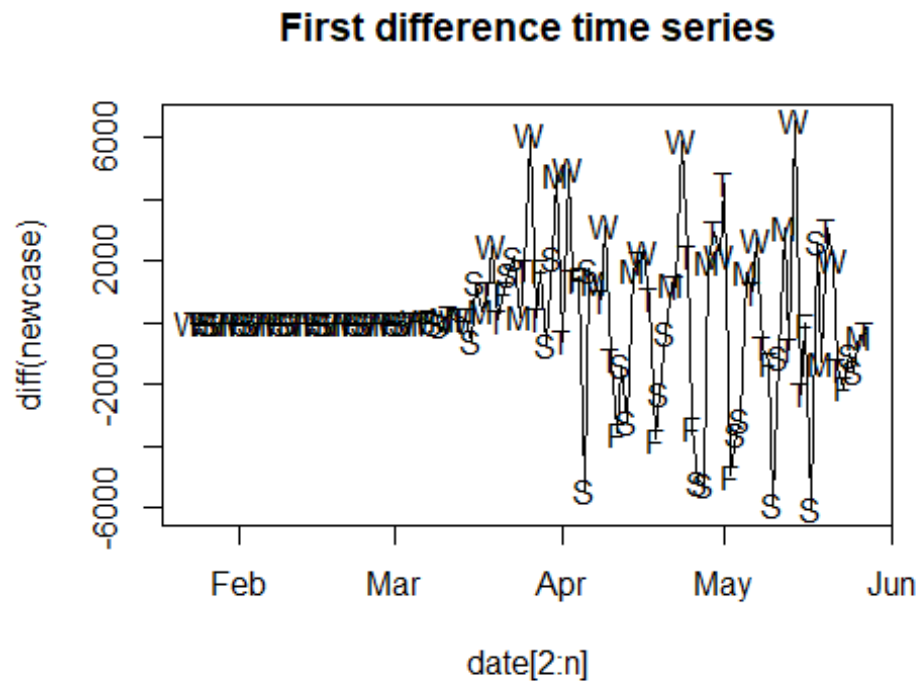


```
plot(date,log(newcase),type="o",main="Log time series")
```

### Log time series



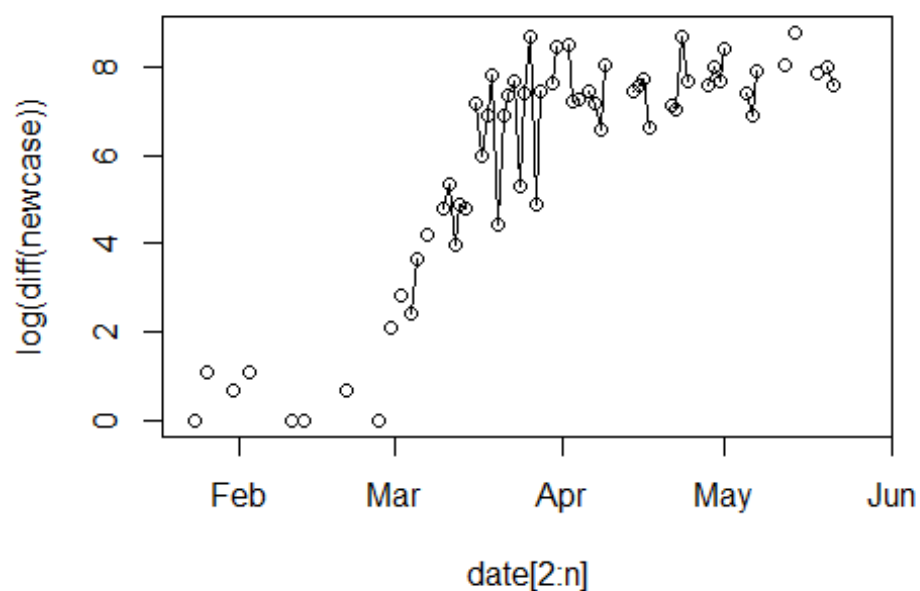
```
plot(date[2:n],diff(newcase),type="o",main="First difference time
series",pch=wkday)
```



```
plot(date[2:n],log(diff(newcase)),type="o",main="Log of first difference time
series")
```

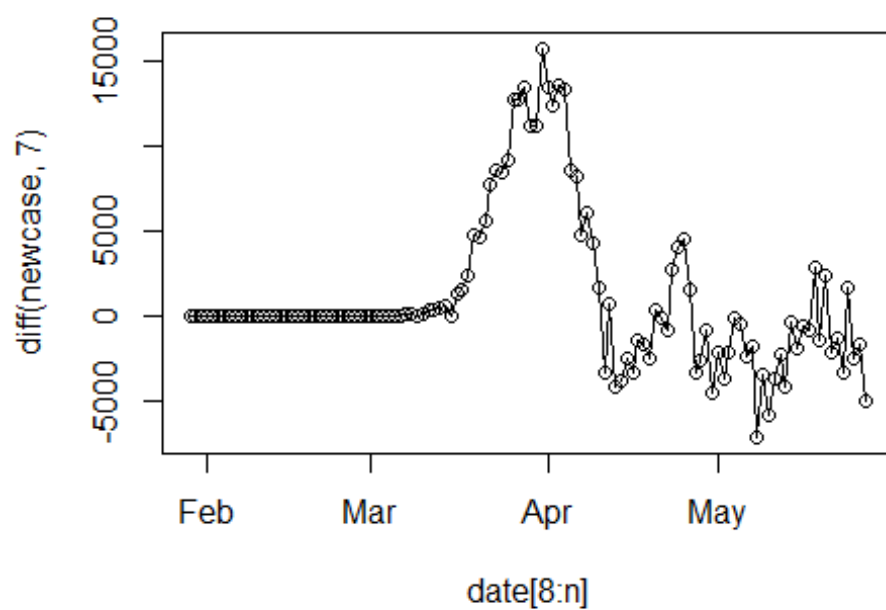
```
## Warning in log(diff(newcase)): NaNs produced
```

**Log of first difference time series**

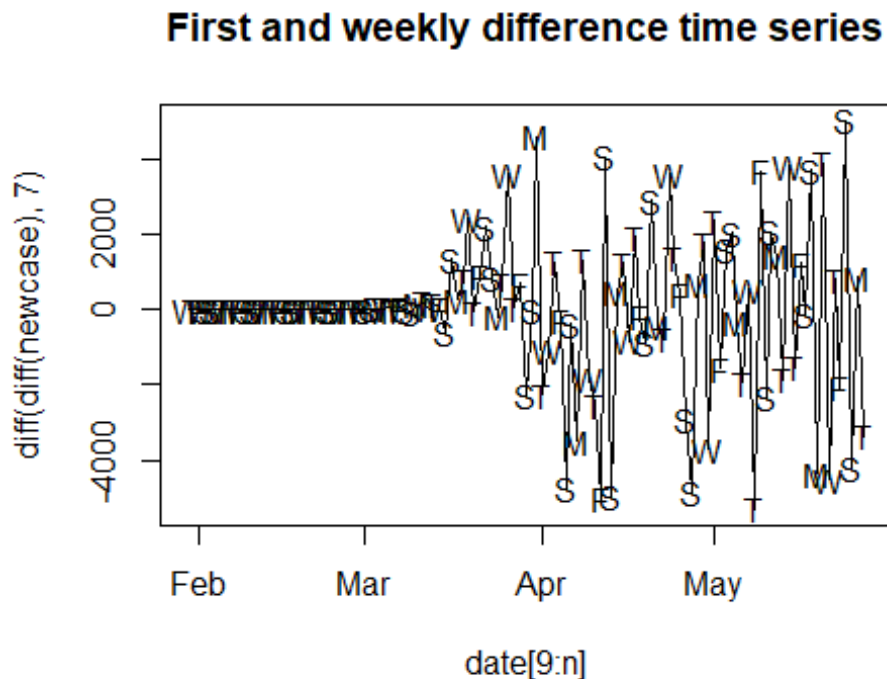


```
plot(date[8:n],diff(newcase,7),type="o",main="First weekly difference time series")
```

**First weekly difference time series**



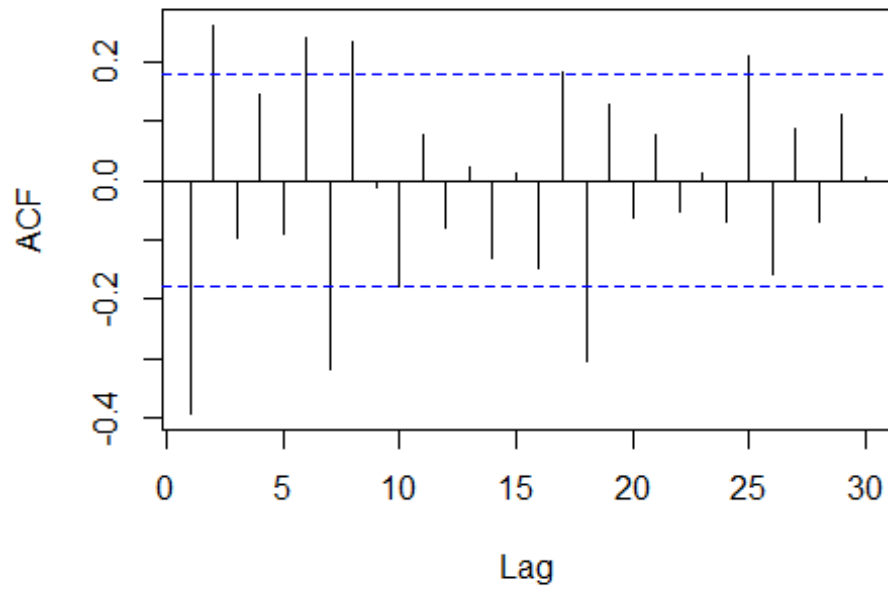
```
plot(date[9:n],diff(diff(newcase),7),type="o",main="First and weekly  
difference time series",pch=wkday)
```



Several transformations and combinations of transformations were tested to see if they made the data random. In the end, a first and first seasonal difference with a weekly period were chosen.

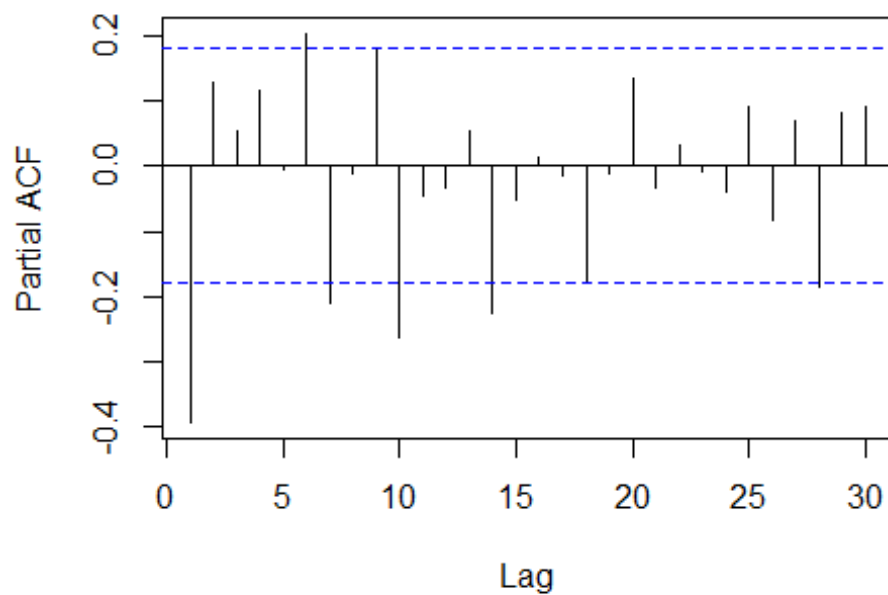
```
#starting with an ARIMA model with both a first and first weekly difference  
#preliminary analysis  
transcase <- diff(diff(newcase),7)  
acf(as.vector(transcase),main="ACF of transformed series",lag.max=30)
```

**ACF of transformed series**

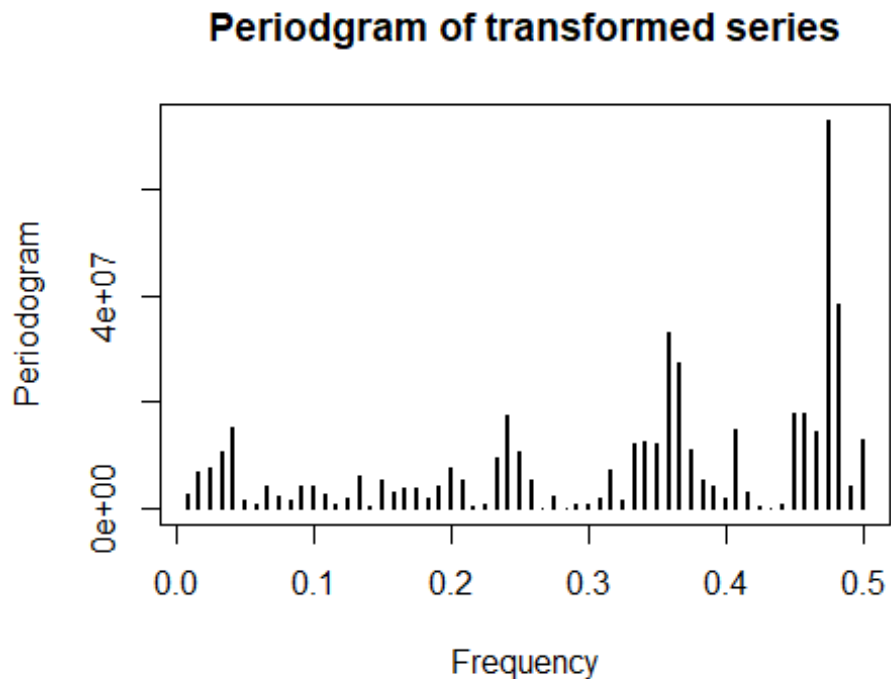


```
pacf(as.vector(transcase),main="PACF of transformed series",lag.max=30)
```

**PACF of transformed series**



```
periodogram(transcase,main="Periodogram of transformed series")
```



The ACF and PACF of the series suggest a starting model with at least 1 AR and 1 seasonal AR component.

```
#model fitting:
#looking at the periodograms, it appears a ARIMA(1,1,0)x(1,1,0)_7 is
justified to start
tsmodel <- function(ar,ma,ars,mas){
  mod <-
  arima(newcase,order=c(ar,1,ma),seasonal=list(order=c(ars,1,mas),period=7))
  return(mod)
}
tsmodel(1,0,1,0)

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
##   period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##      ar1      sar1
##    -0.3344  -0.2568
## s.e.    0.0904   0.0953
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 3188580:  log likelihood = -1060.17,  aic = 2124.34
tsmodel(2,0,1,0)
```



```
##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
##      mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      sar1
##      -0.259  0.1927 -0.2972
## s.e.   0.094  0.0912  0.0934
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 3067794:  log likelihood = -1058,  aic = 2121.99
tsmodel(2,0,2,0)

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
##      mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      sar1      sar2
##      -0.2424  0.1793 -0.3636 -0.2169
## s.e.   0.0968  0.0934  0.0991  0.0936
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2920166:  log likelihood = -1055.39,  aic = 2118.78
tsmodel(3,0,2,0) #not significant

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
##      mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      ar3      sar1      sar2
##      -0.2503  0.1866  0.0356 -0.3584 -0.2227
## s.e.   0.0988  0.0953  0.0948  0.1000  0.0950
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2916556:  log likelihood = -1055.32,  aic = 2120.64
tsmodel(2,0,3,0) #not significant

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
##      mas),
##      period = 7))
##
```

```

## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      sar1      sar2      sar3
##      -0.2408  0.1834  -0.3789  -0.2390  -0.0602
## s.e.   0.0968  0.0934   0.1021   0.1003   0.0980
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2908774:  log likelihood = -1055.2,  aic = 2120.4

tsmodel(2,1,2,0)

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
## mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      ma1      sar1      sar2
##      0.4163  0.3484  -0.6987  -0.3566  -0.2261
## s.e.   0.1863  0.0882   0.1781   0.0976   0.0952
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2892421:  log likelihood = -1054.78,  aic = 2119.55

tsmodel(2,1,2,1)

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
## mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      ma1      sar1      sar2      sma1
##      -0.8498  -0.0243  0.6236  0.5177  0.1189  -0.9300
## s.e.   0.2995   0.1561  0.2723  0.2988  0.1828  0.3759
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2766731:  log likelihood = -1053.9,  aic = 2119.8

tsmodel(2,2,2,1) #not significant

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
## mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      ma1      ma2      sar1      sar2      sma1
##      0.1066  0.6321  -0.3125  -0.3817  0.4227  0.1037  -0.8495
## s.e.   0.2633  0.2231   0.3131   0.2779  0.3304  0.2050   0.3139
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2791097:  log likelihood = -1053.48,  aic = 2120.95

```

```

tsmodel(2,1,2,2) #R did not like this

##
## Call:
## arima(x = newcase, order = c(ar, 1, ma), seasonal = list(order = c(ars, 1,
##      mas),
##      period = 7))
##
## Coefficients:
##
## Warning in sqrt(diag(x$var.coef)): NaNs produced
##
##          ar1      ar2      ma1      sar1      sar2      sma1      sma2
##        -0.8647 -0.0320  0.6393 -0.1223  0.251  -0.2674 -0.426
## s.e.    0.3931  0.1945  0.3479      NaN  0.185      NaN      NaN
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 2821964:  log likelihood = -1054.1,  aic = 2122.2
#the final model is an ARIMA(2,1,2)X(2,1,1)_7

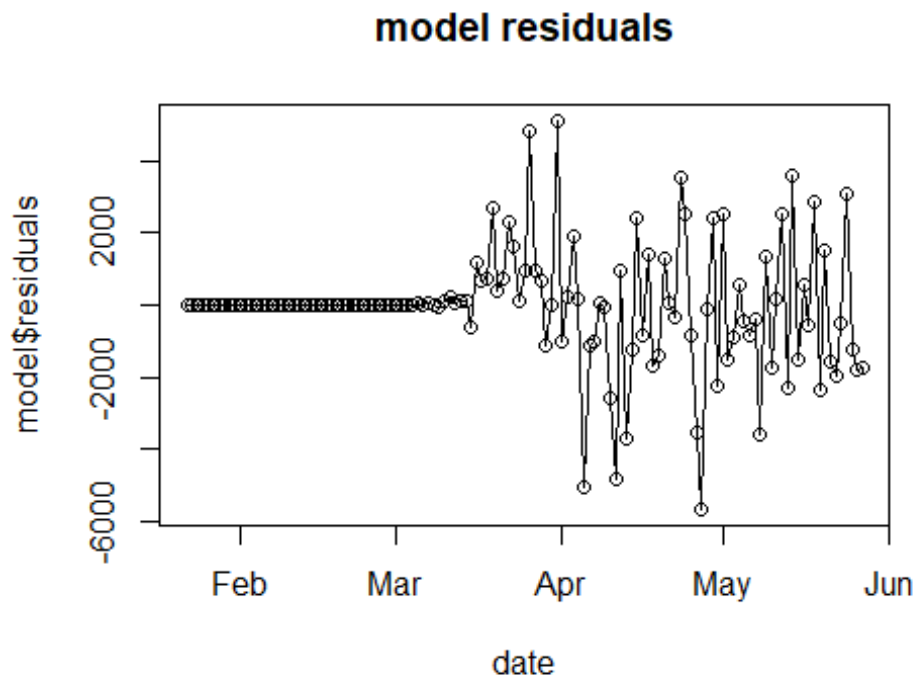
```

The order of the model was raised one component at a time until adding further components were no longer significant. The final model was an ARIMA(2,1,1)X(2,1,2)\_7

```

#diagnostics:
model<-tsmodel(2,1,2,2)
plot(date,model$residuals,main="model residuals",type="o")

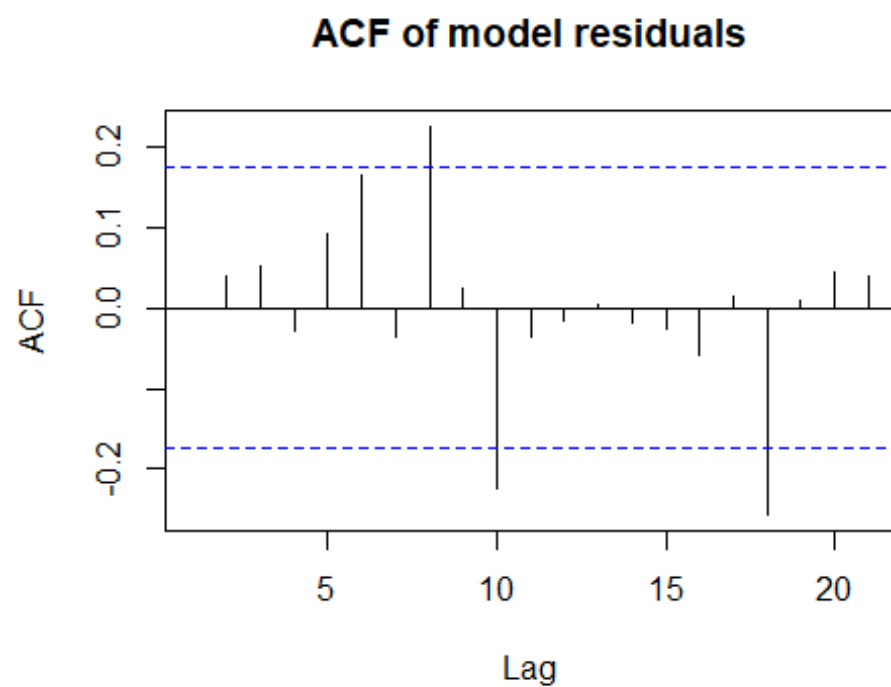
```



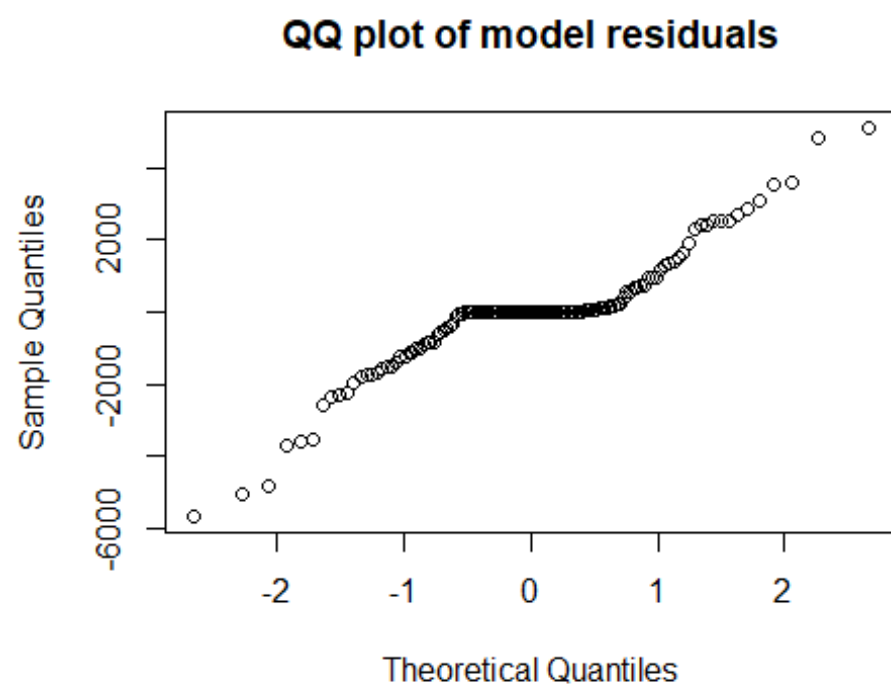
```

acf(as.vector(model$residuals),main="ACF of model residuals")

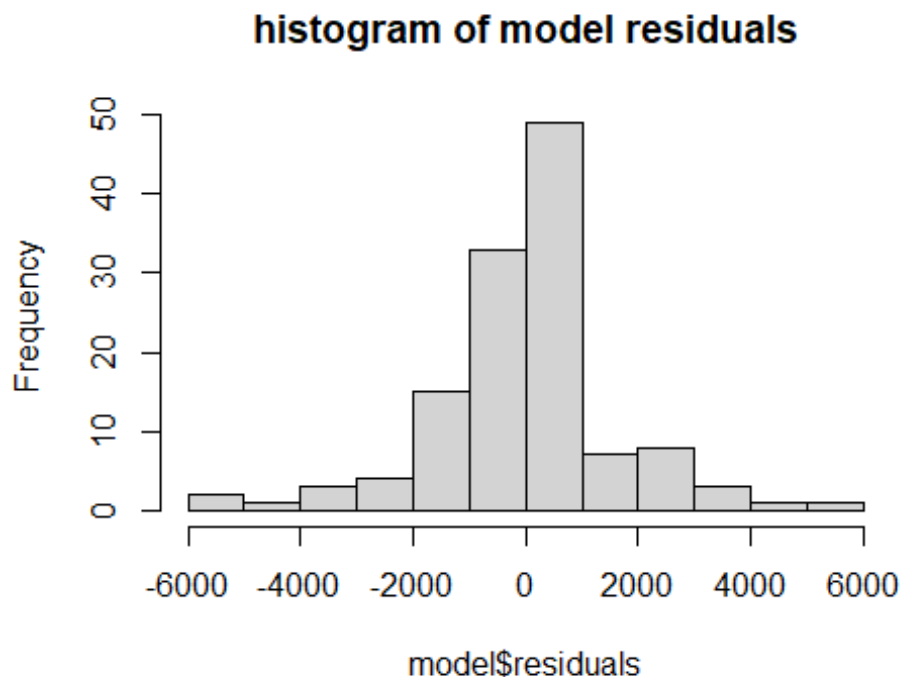
```



```
qqnorm(model$residuals,main="QQ plot of model residuals")
```



```
hist(model$residuals,main="histogram of model residuals")
```

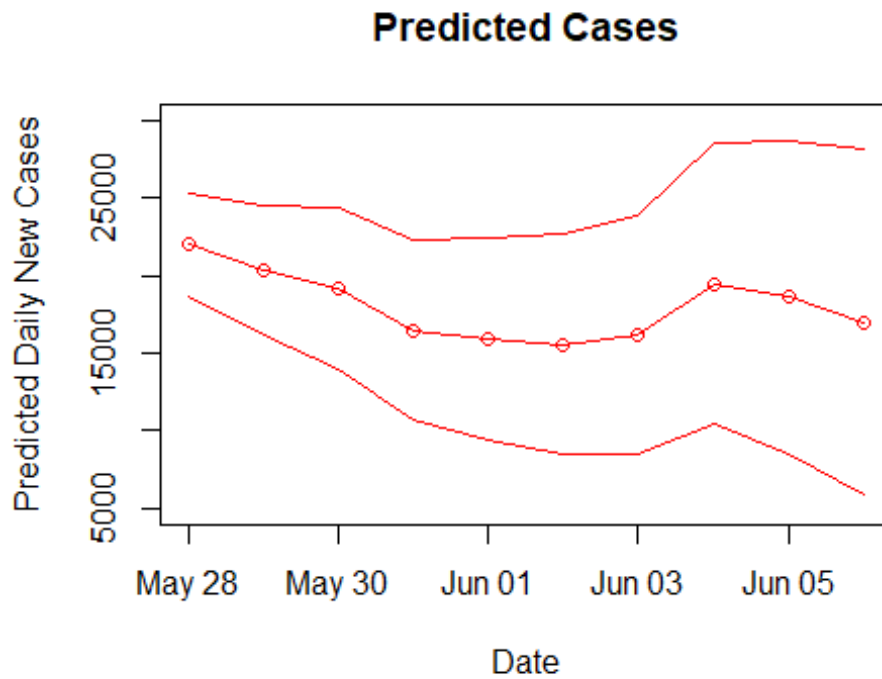


The residuals were analyzed and diagnostics produced. The residuals are more or less normal, and although they are somewhat autocorrelated at a few higher lags, it doesn't appear large enough to justify a more complex model

```
#predictions
predictions <- predict(model,n.ahead=10)
dateahead<- seq(from=(n+1),to=(n+10))
dateahead <- as.Date(dateahead,origin = "2020-01-21")
format(dateahead,format = "%b %d %y")

## [1] "May 28 20" "May 29 20" "May 30 20" "May 31 20" "Jun 01 20" "Jun 02
20"
## [7] "Jun 03 20" "Jun 04 20" "Jun 05 20" "Jun 06 20"

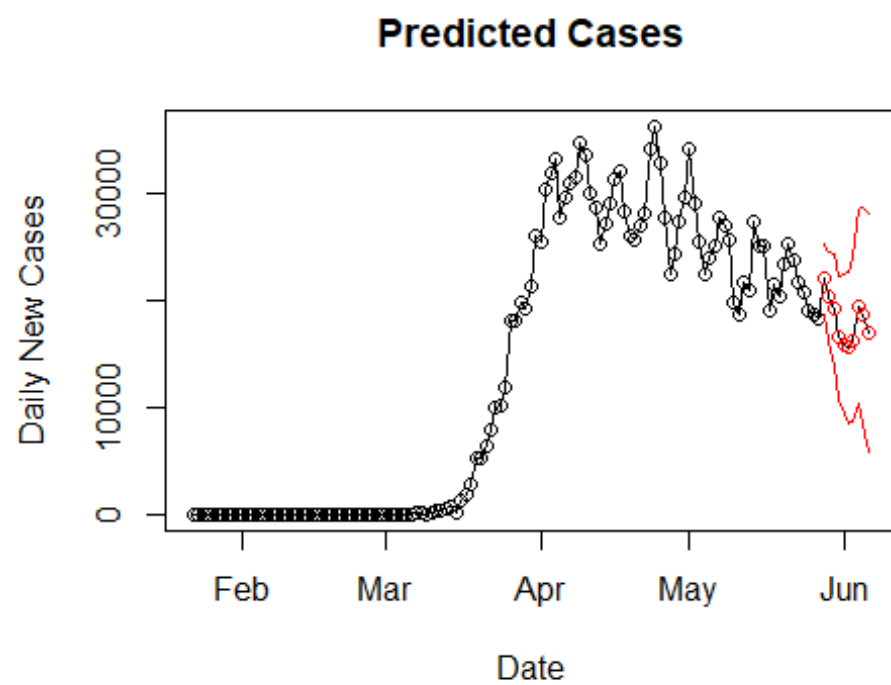
plot(dateahead,predictions$pred,main="Predicted
Cases",type="o",ylim=c(5000,30000),ylab="Predicted Daily New
Cases",xlab="Date",col="red")
lines(dateahead,(predictions$pred - 1.96*predictions$se),type="l",col="red")
lines(dateahead,(predictions$pred + 1.96*predictions$se),type="l",col="red")
```



```

datenew <- c(date,dateahead)
total <- c(newcase,predictions$pred)
plot(datenew,total,col=c(rep("black",n),rep("red",10)),main="Predicted
Cases",type="o",ylab="Daily New Cases",xlab="Date")
lines(dateahead,(predictions$pred - 1.96*predictions$se),type="l",col="red")
lines(dateahead,(predictions$pred + 1.96*predictions$se),type="l",col="red")

```



The model was used to create predictions for 10 days out.