final-project

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
── Attaching core tidyverse packages ──────────────────────── tidyverse 2.0.0 ──
✔ dplyr     1.1.4     ✔ readr     2.1.5
✔ forcats   1.0.0     ✔ stringr   1.5.1
✔ ggplot2   3.5.1     ✔ tibble    3.2.1
✔ lubridate 1.9.3     ✔ tidyr     1.3.1
✔ purrr     1.0.2
── Conflicts ────────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse_conflicts() ──
✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
ℹ Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts
to become errors
```

```
library(janitor)
```

```
Attaching package: 'janitor'

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

    chisq.test, fisher.test
```

```
library(stringr)
library(dplyr)
library(httr2)
```

```
Warning: package 'httr2' was built under R version 4.4.1
```

```
census_key <- "2abeb09fab2a060893dafc5545972f25d26b0fb3"
url <- "https://api.census.gov/data/2021/pep/population"

request <- request(url) |>
  req_url_query(
    get = I("POP_2020,POP_2021,NAME"),
    `for` = I("state:*"),
    key = census_key
  )
```

```
response <- request |> req_perform()
pop_2021 <- response |>
  resp_body_json(simplifyVector = TRUE) |>
  as_tibble()
```

```
Warning: The `x` argument of `as_tibble.matrix()` must have unique column names if
`.name_repair` is omitted as of tibble 2.0.0.
ℹ Using compatibility `.name_repair`.
```

```
pop_2021
```

```
# A tibble: 53 × 4
   V1       V2       V3           V4
   <chr>    <chr>    <chr>        <chr>
 1 POP_2020 POP_2021 NAME         state
 2 3962031  3986639  Oklahoma     40
 3 1961455  1963692  Nebraska     31
 4 1451911  1441553  Hawaii       15
 5 887099   895376   South Dakota 46
 6 6920119  6975218  Tennessee    47
 7 3114071  3143991  Nevada       32
 8 2117566  2115877  New Mexico   35
 9 3188669  3193079  Iowa         19
10 2935880  2934582  Kansas       20
# ℹ 43 more rows
```

```
str(pop_2021)
```

```
tibble [53 × 4] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
 $ V1: chr [1:53] "POP_2020" "3962031" "1961455" "1451911" ...
 $ V2: chr [1:53] "POP_2021" "3986639" "1963692" "1441553" ...
 $ V3: chr [1:53] "NAME" "Oklahoma" "Nebraska" "Hawaii" ...
 $ V4: chr [1:53] "state" "40" "31" "15" ...
```

```
class(pop_2021)
```

```
[1] "tbl_df"     "tbl"        "data.frame"
```

```
pop_2021_new <- pop_2021 |> row_to_names(row_number = 1)|>
  select(-state)|>
  # rename state column to state_name
  rename(state_name = NAME) |>
  # use pivot_longer to tidy
  pivot_longer(-state_name,
               names_to = "year",
               values_to = "population")|>
  # remove POP_ from year
  mutate(
    year = str_remove(year, "POP_"),
      # parese all relevant colunns to numeric
    year = as.numeric(year),
    population = as.numeric(population),
      # add state abbreviations using state.abb variable
      # use case_when to add abbreviations for DC and PR
    state = case_when(
      state_name == "District of Columbia" ~"DC",
      state_name == "Puerto Rico" ~"PR",
      TRUE ~ state.abb[match(state_name, state.name)]
    )
  )|> filter(year %in% c(2020, 2021)) |>
```

```
            arrange(state_name, population)
        pop_2021_new
```

```
# A tibble: 104 × 4
   state_name  year population state
   <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl> <chr>
 1 Alabama     2020    5024803 AL
 2 Alabama     2021    5039877 AL
 3 Alaska      2020     732441 AK
 4 Alaska      2021     732673 AK
 5 Arizona     2020    7177986 AZ
 6 Arizona     2021    7276316 AZ
 7 Arkansas    2020    3012232 AR
 8 Arkansas    2021    3025891 AR
 9 California  2021   39237836 CA
10 California  2020   39499738 CA
# ℹ 94 more rows
```

#Getting population data for 2022-23

```
        # Import the new population data
        # https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-tot

        population_new_raw <- read.csv("./data/raw/NST-EST2023-ALLDATA.csv")

        # View the first few rows of the dataset
        head(population_new_raw)
```

```
  SUMLEV REGION DIVISION STATE               NAME ESTIMATESBASE2020
1     10      0        0     0      United States         331464948
2     20      1        0     0   Northeast Region          57614141
3     30      1        1     0        New England          15119994
4     30      1        2     0    Middle Atlantic          42494147
5     20      2        0     0     Midwest Region          68987296
6     30      2        3     0 East North Central          47369629
  POPESTIMATE2020 POPESTIMATE2021 POPESTIMATE2022 POPESTIMATE2023 NPOPCHG_2020
1       331526933       332048977       333271411       334914895        61985
2        57430477        57243423        57026847        56983517      -183664
3        15057898        15106108        15120739        15159777       -62096
4        42372579        42137315        41906108        41823740      -121568
5        68969794        68850246        68783028        68909283       -17502
6        47345074        47187461        47098310        47146039       -24555
  NPOPCHG_2021 NPOPCHG_2022 NPOPCHG_2023 BIRTHS2020 BIRTHS2021 BIRTHS2022
1       522044      1222434      1643484     894123    3584459    3679254
2      -187054      -216576       -43330     146099     572860     588927
3        48210        14631        39038      35418     139200     144753
4      -235264      -231207       -82368     110681     433660     444174
5      -119548       -67218       126255     190125     748083     753976
6      -157613       -89151        47729     127370     500704     503757
  BIRTHS2023 DEATHS2020 DEATHS2021 DEATHS2022 DEATHS2023 NATURALCHG2020
1    3653356     852024    3438423    3456087    3148861          42099
2     581516     193163     560547     563354     525863         -47064
3     142522      46210     143827     149344     142818         -10792
4     438994     146953     416720     414010     383045         -36272
```

```
5     746365     186179     762461     771652     700527           3946
6     497398     133435     530262     537410     484782          -6065
  NATURALCHG2021 NATURALCHG2022 NATURALCHG2023 INTERNATIONALMIG2020
1         146036         223167         504495                19886
2          12313          25573          55653                 4432
3          -4627          -4591           -296                 1562
4          16940          30164          55949                 2870
5         -14378         -17676          45838                 3074
6         -29558         -33653          12616                 1988
  INTERNATIONALMIG2021 INTERNATIONALMIG2022 INTERNATIONALMIG2023
1               376008               999267              1138989
2                80448               210145               225009
3                26735                68504                76068
4                53713               141641               148941
5                55313               144422               165910
6                37025                97108               122912
  DOMESTICMIG2020 DOMESTICMIG2021 DOMESTICMIG2022 DOMESTICMIG2023 NETMIG2020
1               0               0               0               0      19886
2         -131531         -276548         -450321         -323300    -127099
3          -46076           24369          -46644          -37031     -44514
4          -85455         -300917         -403677         -286269     -82585
5          -35580         -177584         -181443          -85729     -32506
6          -28662         -176319         -143450          -88006     -26674
  NETMIG2021 NETMIG2022 NETMIG2023 RESIDUAL2020 RESIDUAL2021 RESIDUAL2022
1     376008     999267    1138989            0            0            0
2    -196100    -240176     -98291        -9501        -3267        -1973
3      51104      21860      39037        -6790         1733        -2638
4    -247204    -262036    -137328        -2711        -5000          665
5    -122271     -37021      80181        11058        17101       -12521
6    -139294     -46342      34906         8184        11239        -9156
  RESIDUAL2023 RBIRTH2021 RBIRTH2022 RBIRTH2023 RDEATH2021 RDEATH2022
1            0  10.803463  11.060097  10.935142  10.363315  10.389241
2         -692   9.991114  10.307615  10.201108   9.776366   9.860027
3          297   9.229543   9.577777   9.413446   9.536333   9.881547
4         -989  10.262940  10.570107  10.485962   9.862041   9.852288
5          236  10.855939  10.956304  10.841056  11.064588  11.213161
6          207  10.593263  10.685748  10.555498  11.218614  11.399599
  RDEATH2023 RNATURALCHG2021 RNATURALCHG2022 RNATURALCHG2023
1   9.425099       0.4401486       0.6708557      1.51004292
2   9.224828       0.2147481       0.4475880      0.97627967
3   9.432996      -0.3067895      -0.3037697     -0.01955052
4   9.149545       0.4008998       0.7178194      1.33641709
5  10.175252      -0.2086489      -0.2568565      0.66580334
6  10.287768      -0.6253508      -0.7138511      0.26772958
  RINTERNATIONALMIG2021 RINTERNATIONALMIG2022 RINTERNATIONALMIG2023
1             1.1332780              3.003867              3.409196
2             1.4030743              3.678035              3.947167
3             1.7726425              4.532659              5.024221
4             1.2711648              3.370662              3.557656
5             0.8026844              2.098649              2.409866
6             0.7833282              2.059865              2.608369
  RDOMESTICMIG2021 RDOMESTICMIG2022 RDOMESTICMIG2023 RNETMIG2021 RNETMIG2022
1         0.000000         0.000000         0.000000    1.133278   3.0038671
2        -4.823207        -7.881683        -5.671414   -3.420133  -4.2036481
```

```
3         1.615767        -3.086263        -2.445863    3.388409   1.4463963
4        -7.121462        -9.606391        -6.837920   -5.850297  -6.2357289
5        -2.577042        -2.636615        -1.245226   -1.774357  -0.5379658
6        -3.730335        -3.042877        -1.867613   -2.947007  -0.9830115
  RNETMIG2023
1   3.4091959
2  -1.7242468
3   2.5783576
4  -3.2802639
5   1.1646402
6   0.7407553
```

```r
#Wrangle the data

population_2223_clean <- population_new_raw |>
  filter(SUMLEV == 40) |>  # Keep only state-level data
  select("NAME", "POPESTIMATE2022", "POPESTIMATE2023") |>  # Select relevant c
  rename(
    state_name = NAME,       # Rename NAME to state_name
    `2022` = POPESTIMATE2022, # Rename population columns for clarity
    `2023` = POPESTIMATE2023
  ) |>
  pivot_longer(
    cols = `2022`:`2023`,  # Convert population columns to long format
    names_to = "year",
    values_to = "population"
  ) |>
  mutate(
    year = as.numeric(year), # Ensure year is numeric
    population = as.numeric(population) # Ensure population is numeric
  )

# Print cleaned dataset
print(population_2223_clean)
```

```
# A tibble: 104 × 3
   state_name  year population
   <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>
 1 Alabama     2022    5073903
 2 Alabama     2023    5108468
 3 Alaska      2022     733276
 4 Alaska      2023     733406
 5 Arizona     2022    7365684
 6 Arizona     2023    7431344
 7 Arkansas    2022    3046404
 8 Arkansas    2023    3067732
 9 California  2022   39040616
10 California  2023   38965193
# ℹ 94 more rows
```

```r
full_population <- bind_rows(pop_2021_new, population_2223_clean) |>
  arrange(state_name, year)|>
  mutate(
```

```
      state = case_when(
        state_name == "District of Columbia" ~ "DC",
        state_name == "Puerto Rico" ~ "PR",
        is.na(state) ~ state.abb[match(state_name, state.name)],
        TRUE ~ state
      )
    )

# Print the combined dataset
print(full_population)
```

```
# A tibble: 208 × 4
   state_name  year population state
   <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl> <chr>
 1 Alabama     2020    5024803 AL
 2 Alabama     2021    5039877 AL
 3 Alabama     2022    5073903 AL
 4 Alabama     2023    5108468 AL
 5 Alaska      2020     732441 AK
 6 Alaska      2021     732673 AK
 7 Alaska      2022     733276 AK
 8 Alaska      2023     733406 AK
 9 Arizona     2020    7177986 AZ
10 Arizona     2021    7276316 AZ
# ℹ 198 more rows
```

#Download covid case data

```
api <- "https://data.cdc.gov/resource/pwn4-m3yp.json"
response <- request(api) |>
  req_url_query(`$limit` = 10000000000) |>
  req_perform()

cases_raw <- response |>
  resp_body_json()|>
  map_df(~ as_tibble(.))
```

```
# wrangle covid case data
cases_clean <- cases_raw |>
  select(state, end_date, new_cases) |>
  rename(date = end_date, cases = new_cases) |>
  mutate(
    cases = as.numeric(cases),
    date = as_date(ymd_hms(date))
  ) |>
  mutate(mmwr_week = epiweek(date), mmwr_year = epiyear(date)) |>
select(state, mmwr_year, mmwr_week, cases) |>
arrange(state, mmwr_year, mmwr_week)

head(cases_clean)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  state mmwr_year mmwr_week cases
```

	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	AK	2020	4	0
2	AK	2020	5	0
3	AK	2020	6	0
4	AK	2020	7	0
5	AK	2020	8	0
6	AK	2020	9	0

Get covid death and hospitalisation data

```
get_cdc_data <- function(api){
  request(api) |>
  req_url_query("$limit" = 10000000) |>
  req_perform() |>
  resp_body_json(simplifyVector = TRUE)
}

hosp_raw <- get_cdc_data("https://data.cdc.gov/resource/39z2-9zu6.json")
deaths_raw <- get_cdc_data("https://data.cdc.gov/resource/r8kw-7aab.json")
vax_raw <- get_cdc_data("https://data.cdc.gov/resource/rh2h-3yt2.json")
```

Wrangle the above data

```
# Death
deaths <- deaths_raw |>
  filter(state %in% full_population$state_name) |>
  mutate(end_date = as_date(end_date),mmwr_year = epiyear(end_date)) |>
  rename(deaths_prov = covid_19_deaths,flu = influenza_deaths) |>
  mutate(mmwr_week = parse_number(mmwr_week),deaths = parse_number(deaths_prov
  filter(mmwr_year %in% c("2020", "2021","2022","2023", "2024"))|>
  select(state, mmwr_week, mmwr_year, deaths)

head(deaths)
```

	state	mmwr_week	mmwr_year	deaths
1	Alabama	1	2020	0
2	Alabama	2	2020	0
3	Alabama	3	2020	0
4	Alabama	4	2020	NA
5	Alabama	5	2020	0
6	Alabama	6	2020	0

```
# hospitalisation
hosp <- hosp_raw |>
filter(jurisdiction %in% full_population$state) |>
rename(hosp = new_covid_19_hospital, state = jurisdiction) |>
mutate(hosp = parse_number(hosp),
date = as_date(ymd_hms(collection_date)),
mmwr_week = epiweek(date), mmwr_year = epiyear(date)) |>
select(state, mmwr_year, mmwr_week, hosp) |>
```

```
        group_by(state, mmwr_year, mmwr_week) |>
        summarize(hosp = sum(hosp), n = n(), .groups = "drop") |>
        filter(n == 7) |>
        select(-n) |>
        arrange(mmwr_year, mmwr_week)

        head(hosp)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  state mmwr_year mmwr_week  hosp
  <chr>     <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl>
1 AK         2020        32    28
2 AL         2020        32   664
3 AR         2020        32   449
4 AZ         2020        32   760
5 CA         2020        32  4682
6 CO         2020        32   316
```

```
        # vaccination
        vax <- vax_raw |> filter(date_type == "Admin" & location %in% full_population$
        rename(state = location, series_complete = series_complete_cumulative,
        booster = booster_cumulative) |>
        mutate(date = as_date(ymd_hms(date)),
        mmwr_week = as.numeric(mmwr_week), mmwr_year = epiyear(date),
        series_complete = parse_number(series_complete),
        booster = parse_number(booster)) |>
        select(state, date, mmwr_week, mmwr_year, series_complete, booster) |>
        group_by(state, mmwr_week, mmwr_year) |>
        summarize(series_complete = max(series_complete),
        booster = max(booster),.groups = "drop") |>
        arrange(state, mmwr_year, mmwr_week)

        head(vax)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 5
  state mmwr_week mmwr_year series_complete booster
  <chr>     <dbl>     <dbl>           <dbl>   <dbl>
1 AK           51      2020              46       0
2 AK           52      2020              69       0
3 AK           53      2020             114       0
4 AK            1      2021            8396       0
5 AK            2      2021           13560       0
6 AK            3      2021           20111       0
```

Make dates data frame

```
        all_dates <- data.frame(date = seq(make_date(2020, 1, 25),
        make_date(2024, 12, 31),
        by = "week")) |>
        mutate(date = ceiling_date(date, unit = "week", week_start = 7) - days(1))|>
        mutate(mmwr_year = epiyear(date), mmwr_week = epiweek(date))
        dates_and_pop <- cross_join(all_dates, data.frame(state =
```

```
        unique(full_population$state))) |> left_join(full_population, by = c("state",
        "mmwr_year" = "year"))

        all_dates
```

	date	mmwr_year	mmwr_week
1	2020-01-25	2020	4
2	2020-02-01	2020	5
3	2020-02-08	2020	6
4	2020-02-15	2020	7
5	2020-02-22	2020	8
6	2020-02-29	2020	9
7	2020-03-07	2020	10
8	2020-03-14	2020	11
9	2020-03-21	2020	12
10	2020-03-28	2020	13
11	2020-04-04	2020	14
12	2020-04-11	2020	15
13	2020-04-18	2020	16
14	2020-04-25	2020	17
15	2020-05-02	2020	18
16	2020-05-09	2020	19
17	2020-05-16	2020	20
18	2020-05-23	2020	21
19	2020-05-30	2020	22
20	2020-06-06	2020	23
21	2020-06-13	2020	24
22	2020-06-20	2020	25
23	2020-06-27	2020	26
24	2020-07-04	2020	27
25	2020-07-11	2020	28
26	2020-07-18	2020	29
27	2020-07-25	2020	30
28	2020-08-01	2020	31
29	2020-08-08	2020	32
30	2020-08-15	2020	33
31	2020-08-22	2020	34
32	2020-08-29	2020	35
33	2020-09-05	2020	36
34	2020-09-12	2020	37
35	2020-09-19	2020	38
36	2020-09-26	2020	39
37	2020-10-03	2020	40
38	2020-10-10	2020	41
39	2020-10-17	2020	42
40	2020-10-24	2020	43
41	2020-10-31	2020	44
42	2020-11-07	2020	45
43	2020-11-14	2020	46
44	2020-11-21	2020	47
45	2020-11-28	2020	48
46	2020-12-05	2020	49
47	2020-12-12	2020	50
48	2020-12-19	2020	51

49	2020-12-26	2020	52
50	2021-01-02	2020	53
51	2021-01-09	2021	1
52	2021-01-16	2021	2
53	2021-01-23	2021	3
54	2021-01-30	2021	4
55	2021-02-06	2021	5
56	2021-02-13	2021	6
57	2021-02-20	2021	7
58	2021-02-27	2021	8
59	2021-03-06	2021	9
60	2021-03-13	2021	10
61	2021-03-20	2021	11
62	2021-03-27	2021	12
63	2021-04-03	2021	13
64	2021-04-10	2021	14
65	2021-04-17	2021	15
66	2021-04-24	2021	16
67	2021-05-01	2021	17
68	2021-05-08	2021	18
69	2021-05-15	2021	19
70	2021-05-22	2021	20
71	2021-05-29	2021	21
72	2021-06-05	2021	22
73	2021-06-12	2021	23
74	2021-06-19	2021	24
75	2021-06-26	2021	25
76	2021-07-03	2021	26
77	2021-07-10	2021	27
78	2021-07-17	2021	28
79	2021-07-24	2021	29
80	2021-07-31	2021	30
81	2021-08-07	2021	31
82	2021-08-14	2021	32
83	2021-08-21	2021	33
84	2021-08-28	2021	34
85	2021-09-04	2021	35
86	2021-09-11	2021	36
87	2021-09-18	2021	37
88	2021-09-25	2021	38
89	2021-10-02	2021	39
90	2021-10-09	2021	40
91	2021-10-16	2021	41
92	2021-10-23	2021	42
93	2021-10-30	2021	43
94	2021-11-06	2021	44
95	2021-11-13	2021	45
96	2021-11-20	2021	46
97	2021-11-27	2021	47
98	2021-12-04	2021	48
99	2021-12-11	2021	49
100	2021-12-18	2021	50
101	2021-12-25	2021	51
102	2022-01-01	2021	52

103	2022-01-08	2022	1
104	2022-01-15	2022	2
105	2022-01-22	2022	3
106	2022-01-29	2022	4
107	2022-02-05	2022	5
108	2022-02-12	2022	6
109	2022-02-19	2022	7
110	2022-02-26	2022	8
111	2022-03-05	2022	9
112	2022-03-12	2022	10
113	2022-03-19	2022	11
114	2022-03-26	2022	12
115	2022-04-02	2022	13
116	2022-04-09	2022	14
117	2022-04-16	2022	15
118	2022-04-23	2022	16
119	2022-04-30	2022	17
120	2022-05-07	2022	18
121	2022-05-14	2022	19
122	2022-05-21	2022	20
123	2022-05-28	2022	21
124	2022-06-04	2022	22
125	2022-06-11	2022	23
126	2022-06-18	2022	24
127	2022-06-25	2022	25
128	2022-07-02	2022	26
129	2022-07-09	2022	27
130	2022-07-16	2022	28
131	2022-07-23	2022	29
132	2022-07-30	2022	30
133	2022-08-06	2022	31
134	2022-08-13	2022	32
135	2022-08-20	2022	33
136	2022-08-27	2022	34
137	2022-09-03	2022	35
138	2022-09-10	2022	36
139	2022-09-17	2022	37
140	2022-09-24	2022	38
141	2022-10-01	2022	39
142	2022-10-08	2022	40
143	2022-10-15	2022	41
144	2022-10-22	2022	42
145	2022-10-29	2022	43
146	2022-11-05	2022	44
147	2022-11-12	2022	45
148	2022-11-19	2022	46
149	2022-11-26	2022	47
150	2022-12-03	2022	48
151	2022-12-10	2022	49
152	2022-12-17	2022	50
153	2022-12-24	2022	51
154	2022-12-31	2022	52
155	2023-01-07	2023	1
156	2023-01-14	2023	2

157	2023-01-21	2023	3
158	2023-01-28	2023	4
159	2023-02-04	2023	5
160	2023-02-11	2023	6
161	2023-02-18	2023	7
162	2023-02-25	2023	8
163	2023-03-04	2023	9
164	2023-03-11	2023	10
165	2023-03-18	2023	11
166	2023-03-25	2023	12
167	2023-04-01	2023	13
168	2023-04-08	2023	14
169	2023-04-15	2023	15
170	2023-04-22	2023	16
171	2023-04-29	2023	17
172	2023-05-06	2023	18
173	2023-05-13	2023	19
174	2023-05-20	2023	20
175	2023-05-27	2023	21
176	2023-06-03	2023	22
177	2023-06-10	2023	23
178	2023-06-17	2023	24
179	2023-06-24	2023	25
180	2023-07-01	2023	26
181	2023-07-08	2023	27
182	2023-07-15	2023	28
183	2023-07-22	2023	29
184	2023-07-29	2023	30
185	2023-08-05	2023	31
186	2023-08-12	2023	32
187	2023-08-19	2023	33
188	2023-08-26	2023	34
189	2023-09-02	2023	35
190	2023-09-09	2023	36
191	2023-09-16	2023	37
192	2023-09-23	2023	38
193	2023-09-30	2023	39
194	2023-10-07	2023	40
195	2023-10-14	2023	41
196	2023-10-21	2023	42
197	2023-10-28	2023	43
198	2023-11-04	2023	44
199	2023-11-11	2023	45
200	2023-11-18	2023	46
201	2023-11-25	2023	47
202	2023-12-02	2023	48
203	2023-12-09	2023	49
204	2023-12-16	2023	50
205	2023-12-23	2023	51
206	2023-12-30	2023	52
207	2024-01-06	2024	1
208	2024-01-13	2024	2
209	2024-01-20	2024	3
210	2024-01-27	2024	4

211	2024-02-03	2024	5
212	2024-02-10	2024	6
213	2024-02-17	2024	7
214	2024-02-24	2024	8
215	2024-03-02	2024	9
216	2024-03-09	2024	10
217	2024-03-16	2024	11
218	2024-03-23	2024	12
219	2024-03-30	2024	13
220	2024-04-06	2024	14
221	2024-04-13	2024	15
222	2024-04-20	2024	16
223	2024-04-27	2024	17
224	2024-05-04	2024	18
225	2024-05-11	2024	19
226	2024-05-18	2024	20
227	2024-05-25	2024	21
228	2024-06-01	2024	22
229	2024-06-08	2024	23
230	2024-06-15	2024	24
231	2024-06-22	2024	25
232	2024-06-29	2024	26
233	2024-07-06	2024	27
234	2024-07-13	2024	28
235	2024-07-20	2024	29
236	2024-07-27	2024	30
237	2024-08-03	2024	31
238	2024-08-10	2024	32
239	2024-08-17	2024	33
240	2024-08-24	2024	34
241	2024-08-31	2024	35
242	2024-09-07	2024	36
243	2024-09-14	2024	37
244	2024-09-21	2024	38
245	2024-09-28	2024	39
246	2024-10-05	2024	40
247	2024-10-12	2024	41
248	2024-10-19	2024	42
249	2024-10-26	2024	43
250	2024-11-02	2024	44
251	2024-11-09	2024	45
252	2024-11-16	2024	46
253	2024-11-23	2024	47
254	2024-11-30	2024	48
255	2024-12-07	2024	49
256	2024-12-14	2024	50
257	2024-12-21	2024	51
258	2024-12-28	2024	52

Combine the above data frame

```
        # get deaths dataset a state column
        # Create a state mapping table
```

```
state_mapping <- tibble(
  state_name = state.name,
  state_abbr = state.abb
)

# Add entries for DC and Puerto Rico if not present
state_mapping <- state_mapping |>
  add_row(state_name = "District of Columbia", state_abbr = "DC") |>
  add_row(state_name = "Puerto Rico", state_abbr = "PR")

# Add state abbreviations to deaths dataset
deaths <- deaths |>
  left_join(state_mapping, by = c("state" = "state_name"))
```

```
# Use the updated deaths dataset with state abbreviations for joining
dat <- cases_clean |>
  left_join(deaths, by = c("state"= "state_abbr", "mmwr_year", "mmwr_week")) |
  left_join(dates_and_pop, by = c("state", "mmwr_year", "mmwr_week")) |>
  left_join(hosp, by = c("state", "mmwr_year", "mmwr_week")) |>
  left_join(vax, by = c("state", "mmwr_year", "mmwr_week"))

head(dat)
```

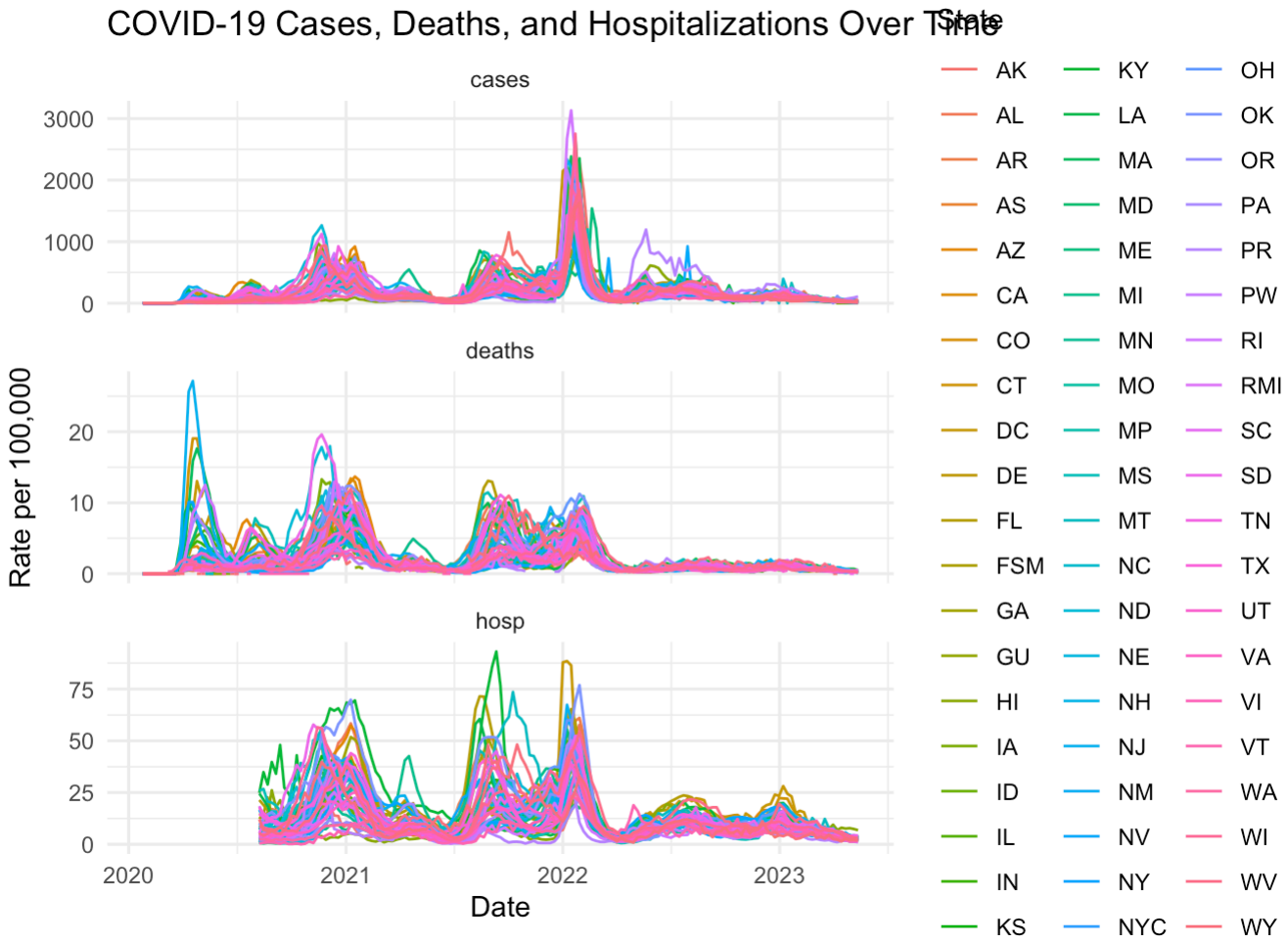
```
# A tibble: 6 × 12
  state mmwr_year mmwr_week cases state.y deaths date       state_name
  <chr>     <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl> <chr>    <dbl> <date>     <chr>
1 AK         2020         4     0 Alaska       0 2020-01-25 Alaska
2 AK         2020         5     0 Alaska       0 2020-02-01 Alaska
3 AK         2020         6     0 Alaska       0 2020-02-08 Alaska
4 AK         2020         7     0 Alaska       0 2020-02-15 Alaska
5 AK         2020         8     0 Alaska       0 2020-02-22 Alaska
6 AK         2020         9     0 Alaska       0 2020-02-29 Alaska
# ℹ 4 more variables: population <dbl>, hosp <dbl>, series_complete <dbl>,
#   booster <dbl>
```

Q1 - Divide the pandemic period, January 2020 to December 2024 into waves. Justify your choice with data visualization.

```
# Calculate rates and reshape the dataset
p <- dat |>
  mutate(
    cases = cases / population * 100000,      # Calculate cases per 100,000
    hosp = hosp / population * 100000,        # Calculate hospitalizations per
    deaths = deaths / population * 100000     # Calculate deaths per 100,000
  ) |>
  select(date, cases, hosp, deaths, state) |>  # Select relevant columns
  pivot_longer(
    cols = c(cases, deaths, hosp),            # Reshape the data
    names_to = "outcome",
    values_to = "rate"
  ) |>
```

```
    ggplot(aes(x = date, y = rate, color = state, group = state)) +
    geom_line() + # Add line plot
    facet_wrap(~outcome, nrow = 3, scales = "free_y") +
    labs(
      title = "COVID-19 Cases, Deaths, and Hospitalizations Over Time",
      x = "Date",
      y = "Rate per 100,000",
      color = "State"
    ) +
    theme_minimal()

  # Print the plot
  print(p)
```

```
Warning: Removed 4152 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_line()`).
```



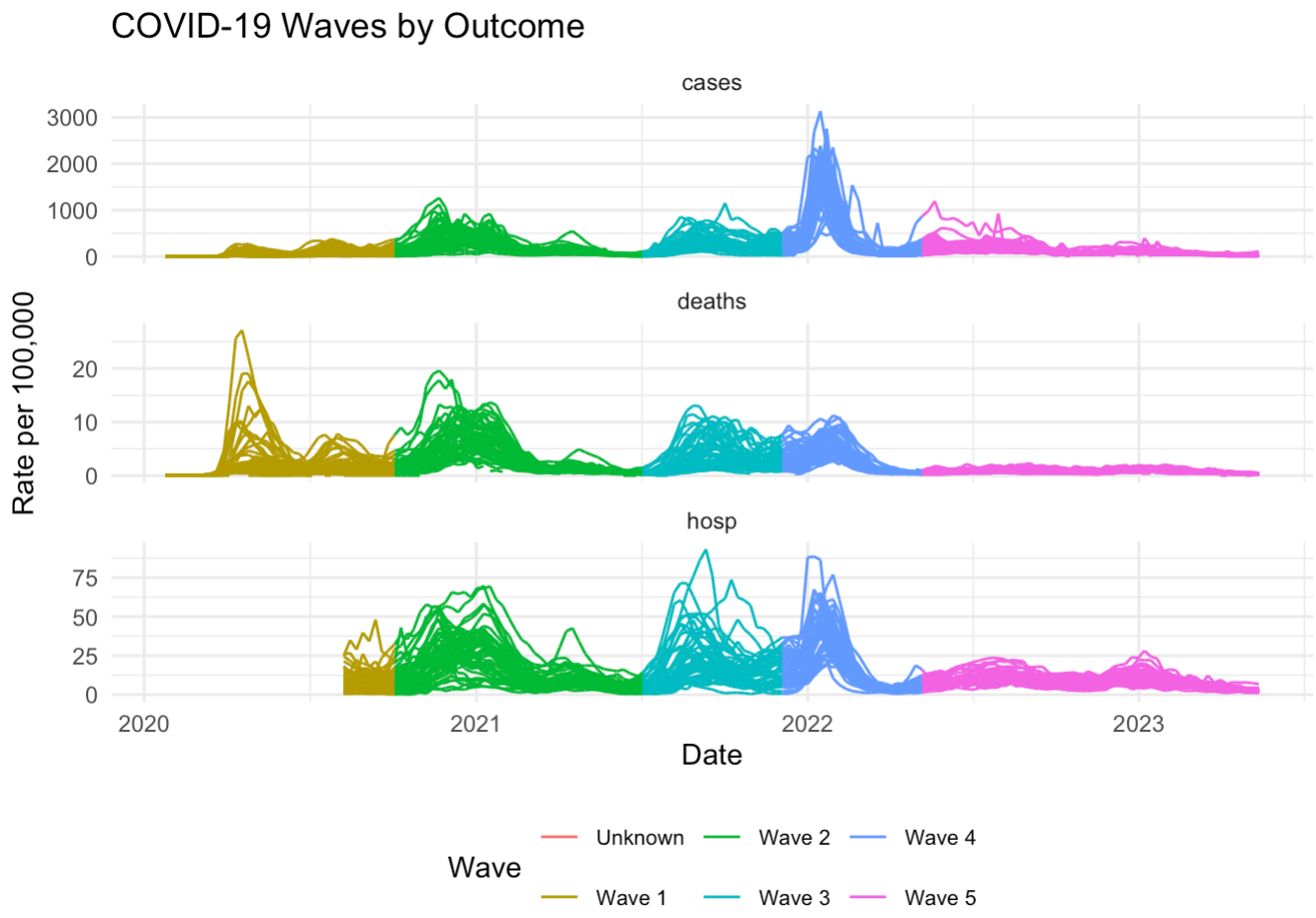
Segmentation of covid waves

```
  dat_wave <- dat |>
    mutate(
      wave = case_when(
        # wave 1 is the initial outbreak globally
        date >= as.Date("2020-01-01") & date < as.Date("2020-10-01") ~ "Wave 1",
        # wave 2 is the surge in fall and winter, where indoor gathering and hol
```

```
      date >= as.Date("2020-10-02") & date < as.Date("2021-06-30") ~ "Wave 2",
      # wave 3 is when the contagious Delta variant began to circulate and eve
      date >= as.Date("2021-07-01") & date < as.Date("2021-11-30") ~ "Wave 3",
      # wave 4 is when Omicron BA.1 variant significantly increased cases numb
      date >= as.Date("2021-12-01") & date < as.Date("2022-05-01") ~ "Wave 4",
      # wave 5 captures small wave associated with Omicron subvariants like BA
      date >= as.Date("2022-05-02")  ~ "Wave 5",
      TRUE ~ "Unknown"
    )
  )
```

```
p_wave <- dat_wave |>
  mutate(
    cases = cases / population * 100000,
    hosp = hosp / population * 100000,
    deaths = deaths / population * 100000
  ) |>
  select(date, cases, hosp, deaths, state, wave) |>
  pivot_longer(
    cols = c(cases, deaths, hosp),
    names_to = "outcome",
    values_to = "rate"
  ) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = date, y = rate, color = wave, group = state)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~outcome, nrow = 3, scales = "free_y") +
  labs(
    title = "COVID-19 Waves by Outcome",
    x = "Date",
    y = "Rate per 100,000",
    color = "Wave"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(
    legend.position = "bottom",
    legend.text = element_text(size = 8)
  )

print(p_wave)
```

```
Warning: Removed 4152 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_line()`).
```



Question 2 - For each period compute the deaths rates by state. Describe which states did better or worse during the different periods.

```
# Summarise total deaths and calculate death rates
death_rates_by_wave <- dat_wave |>
  group_by(state, wave) |>
  filter(wave != "Unknown")|>
  summarize(
    total_deaths = sum(deaths, na.rm = TRUE),
    total_population = mean(population, na.rm = TRUE)
  ) |>
  mutate(death_rate = (total_deaths / total_population) * 100000) |>
  arrange(wave, desc(death_rate))
```

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

```
print(death_rates_by_wave)
```

```
# A tibble: 260 × 5
# Groups:   state [52]
   state wave   total_deaths total_population death_rate
   <chr> <chr>         <dbl>            <dbl>      <dbl>
```

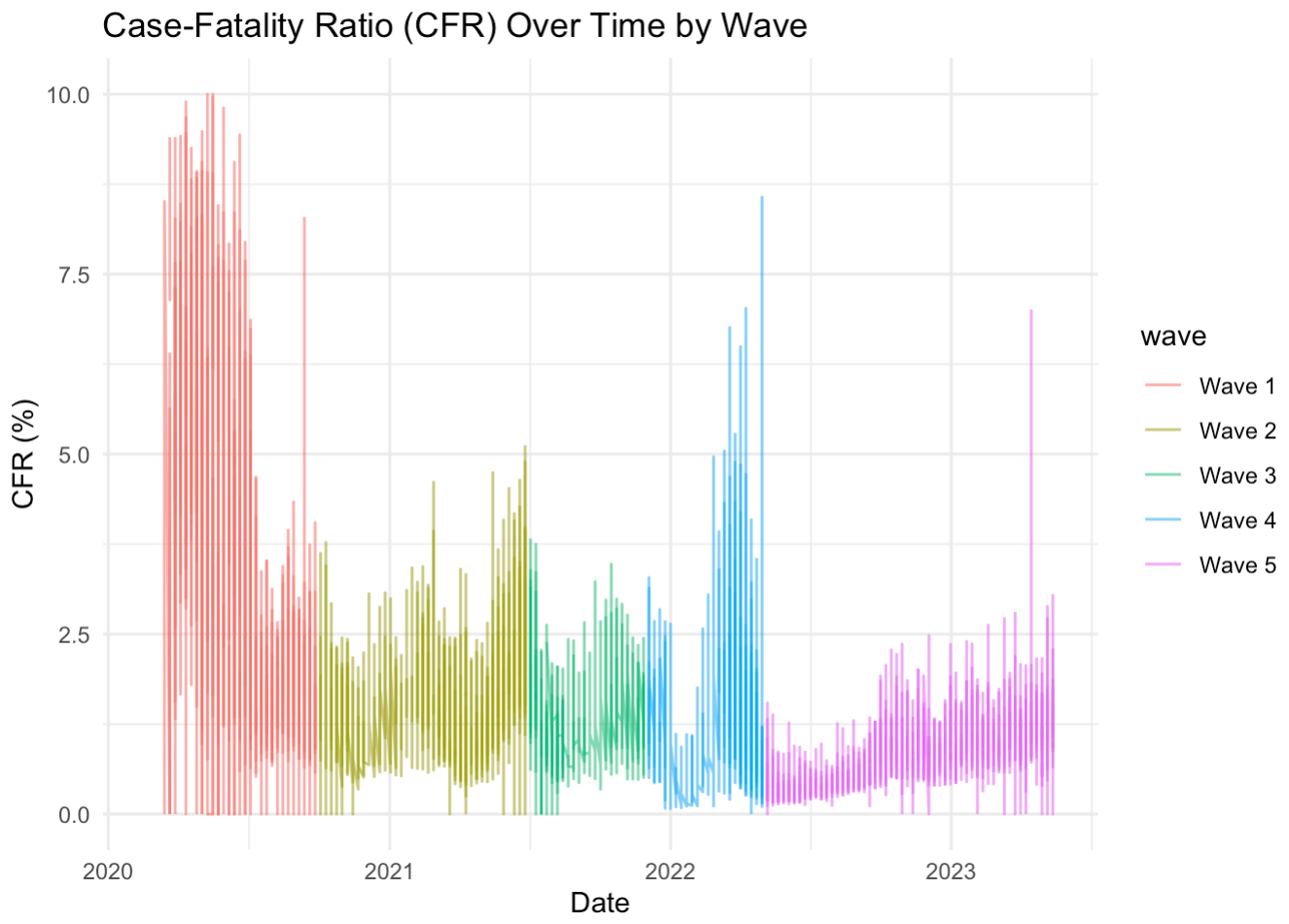
```
 1 NJ    Wave 1        14529          9279743      157.
 2 CT    Wave 1         4494          3600260      125.
 3 MA    Wave 1         8156          7022220      116.
 4 LA    Wave 1         5155          4651203      111.
 5 MS    Wave 1         3012          2956870      102.
 6 DC    Wave 1          699           690093      101.
 7 RI    Wave 1         1039          1096229       94.8
 8 AZ    Wave 1         5164          7177986       71.9
 9 FL    Wave 1        15320         21569932       71.0
10 AL    Wave 1         3560          5024803       70.8
# ℹ 250 more rows
```

```r
library(RColorBrewer)

# Visualise death rates across states and waves
ggplot(death_rates_by_wave, aes(x = wave, y = state, fill = death_rate)) +
  geom_tile(color = "white") +
  scale_fill_gradientn(    colors = brewer.pal(n = 9, name = "YlGnBu"), # Usir
name = "Death Rate\n(per 100,000)") +
  labs(title = "Death Rates by State and Wave",
       x = "Wave",
       y = "State") +
  theme_minimal()+
  theme(
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 6), # Adjust the font size for y-axis
    axis.text.x = element_text(size = 10), # Adjust font size for x-axis
    axis.title = element_text(size = 12) # Adjust font size for titles
  )
```

Question 3 - Describe if COVID-19 became less or more virulent across the different periods.

```
# 1. Case-Fatality Ratio (CFR) Over Time by Wave
# Step 1: Create a new dataset for Q3.1
dat_wave_q31 <- dat_wave |>
  # Filter out rows where cases <= 10 to avoid division by very small numbers
  filter(cases > 10) |>
  filter(wave != "Unknown")|>
  # Correct CFR calculation to avoid dividing by zero
  mutate(CFR = ifelse(cases > 0, (deaths / cases) * 100, NA))

# Step 2: Smooth the plot or limit the y-axis range to remove artifacts
p_cfr <- ggplot(dat_wave_q31, aes(x = date, y = CFR, color = wave, group = wav
  geom_line(alpha = 0.6) + # Add transparency for better clarity
  scale_y_continuous(limits = c(0, 10)) + # Limit y-axis to a realistic range
  labs(title = "Case-Fatality Ratio (CFR) Over Time by Wave",
       y = "CFR (%)",
       x = "Date") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(legend.position = "right")

# Print the plot
print(p_cfr)
```

```
Warning: Removed 11 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_line()`).
```




```r
# 2. Hospitalization-to-Death Ratio Over Time
# Step 1: Create a new dataset with HDR
dat_wave_hdr <- dat_wave |>
  filter(wave != "Unknown")|>
  mutate(HDR = ifelse(deaths > 0, hosp / deaths, NA)) |> # Calculate HDR
  group_by(date, wave) |>
  summarise(
    avg_HDR = mean(HDR, na.rm = TRUE),
    min_HDR = min(HDR, na.rm = TRUE),
    max_HDR = max(HDR, na.rm = TRUE)
  )
```

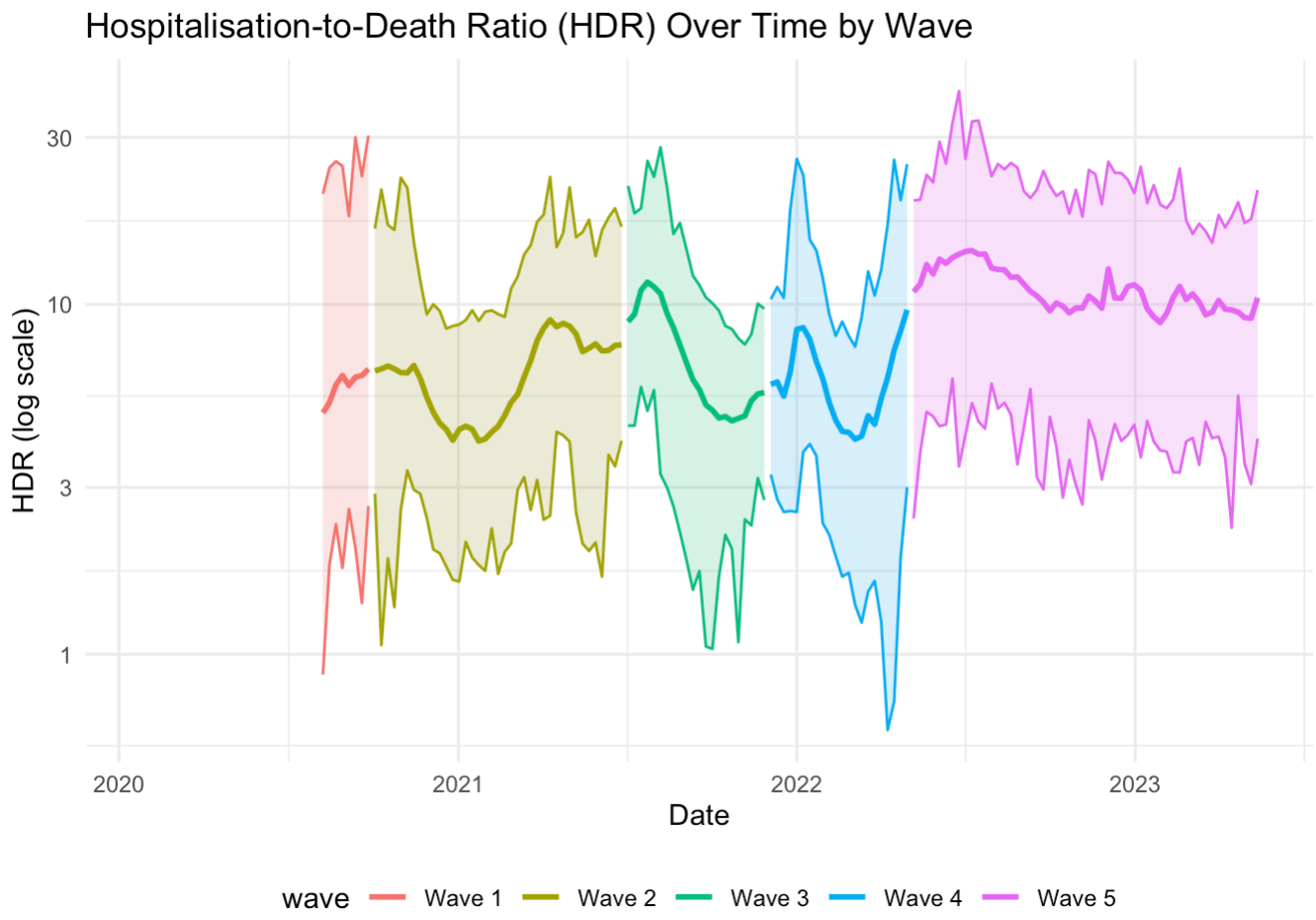
```
Warning: There were 56 warnings in `summarise()`.
The first warning was:
ℹ In argument: `min_HDR = min(HDR, na.rm = TRUE)`.
ℹ In group 1: `date = 2020-01-25` and `wave = "Wave 1"`.
Caused by warning in `min()`:
! no non-missing arguments to min; returning Inf
ℹ Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 55 remaining warnings.

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

```
# Step 2: Generate the HDR plot over time
p_hdr <- ggplot(dat_wave_hdr, aes(x = date, y = avg_HDR, color = wave, group =
  geom_line(size = 1) + # Add lines for each wave
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = min_HDR, ymax = max_HDR, fill = wave), alpha = 0.2, s
  scale_y_continuous(trans = "log10", labels = scales::comma) + # Log scale fo
  labs(
    title = "Hospitalisation-to-Death Ratio (HDR) Over Time by Wave",
    x = "Date",
    y = "HDR (log scale)"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    legend.position = "bottom",
  )
```

```
Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
ℹ Please use `linewidth` instead.
```

```
# Print the plot
print(p_hdr)
```

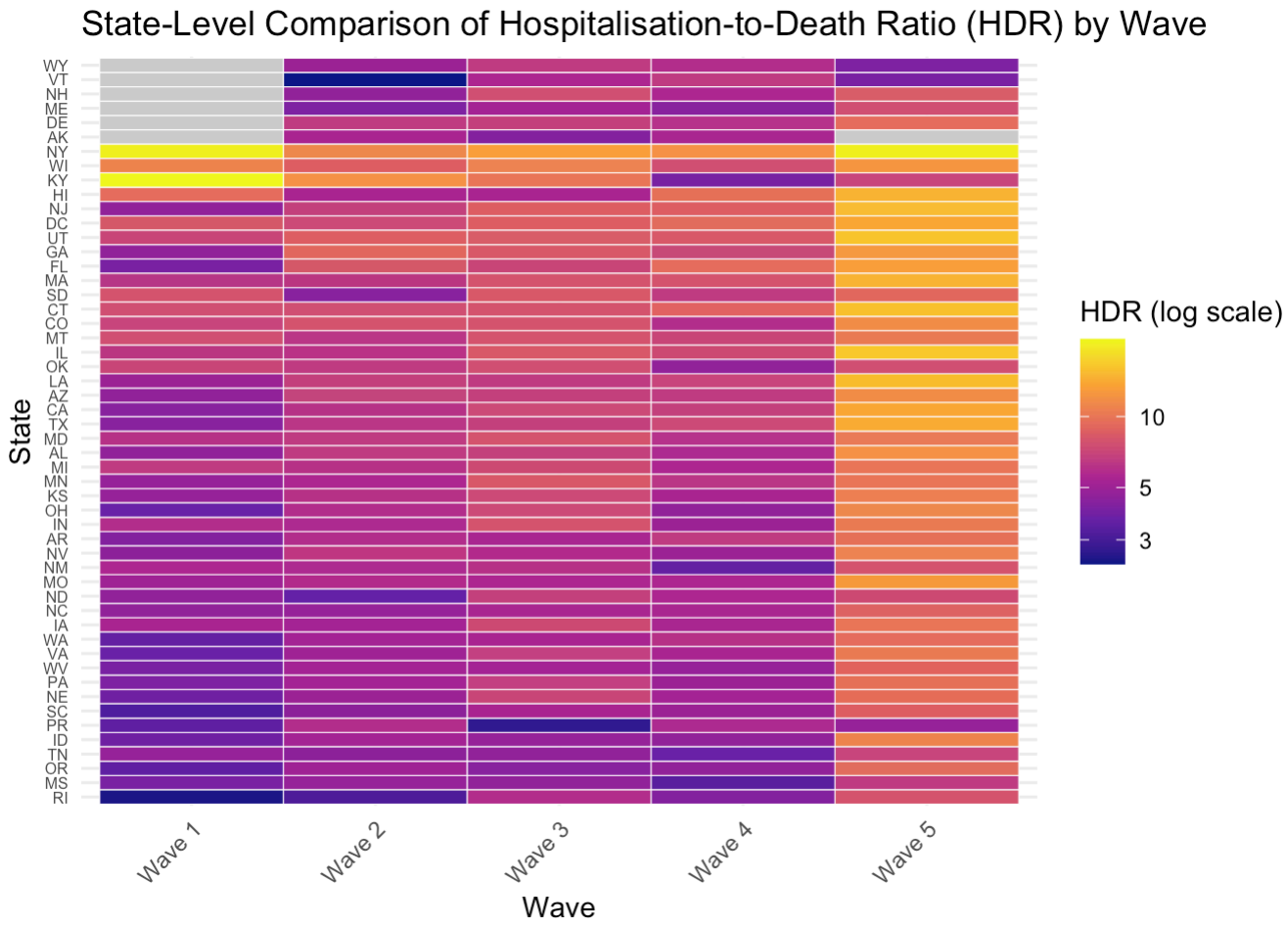
```
Warning in transformation$transform(x): NaNs produced

Warning: Removed 28 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_line()`).
```



```r
# 3. State-Level Comparison Heatmap
# Step 1: Create a dataset for the heatmap
state_wave_hdr <- dat_wave |>
  filter(wave != "Unknown")|>
  mutate(HDR = ifelse(deaths > 0, hosp / deaths, NA)) |> # Calculate HDR
  group_by(state, wave) |>
  summarise(avg_HDR = mean(HDR, na.rm = TRUE)) |> # Average HDR per state per
  ungroup()
```

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

```r
# Step 2: Plot the heatmap
p_heatmap_hdr <- ggplot(state_wave_hdr, aes(x = wave, y = reorder(state, avg_H
  geom_tile(color = "white", size = 0.2) + # Heatmap tiles with borders
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "C", name = "HDR (log scale)", trans = "log10"
  labs(
    title = "State-Level Comparison of Hospitalisation-to-Death Ratio (HDR) by
    x = "Wave",
    y = "State"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1),
    legend.position = "right",
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 6) # Adjust the font size for y-axis
  )

print(p_heatmap_hdr)
```



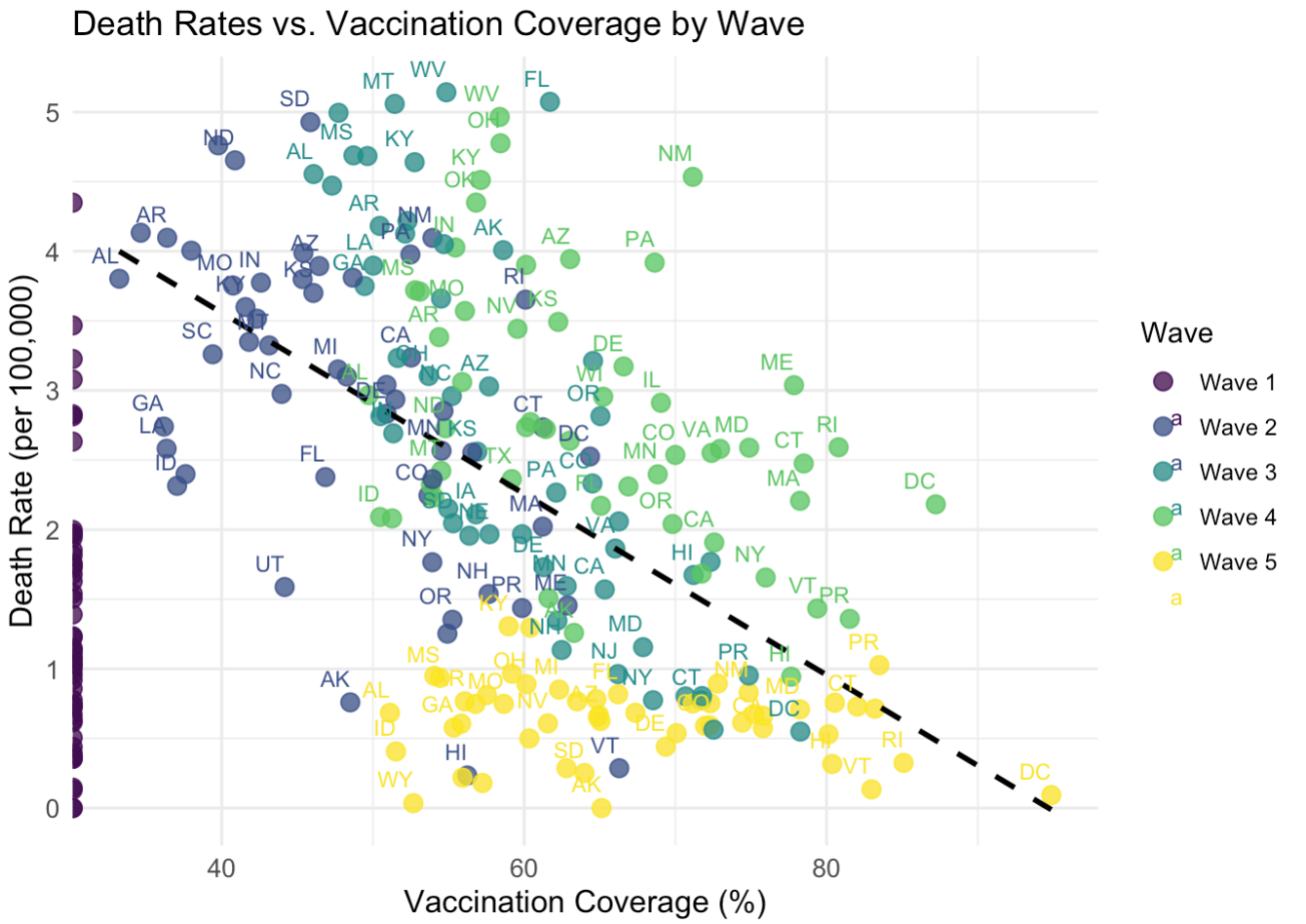

```
# 4. Death Rates vs. Vaccination Coverage
# Step 1: Create a dataset for the scatter plot
death_vax <- dat_wave |>
  group_by(state, wave) |>
  filter(wave != "Unknown")|>
  summarise(
    death_rate = sum(deaths, na.rm = TRUE) / sum(population, na.rm = TRUE) * 1
    vax_rate = max(series_complete, na.rm = TRUE) / max(population, na.rm = TR
  ) |>
  ungroup()
```

```
Warning: There were 52 warnings in `summarise()`.
The first warning was:
ℹ In argument: `vax_rate = ∗...`.
ℹ In group 1: `state = "AK"` and `wave = "Wave 1"`.
Caused by warning in `max()`:
! no non-missing arguments to max; returning -Inf
ℹ Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 51 remaining warnings.

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

```
# Step 2: Plot the scatter plot
p_death_vax <- ggplot(death_vax, aes(x = vax_rate, y = death_rate, color = wav
  geom_point(size = 3, alpha = 0.8) + # Add points
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "black", linetype = "dashed")
```

```
  scale_color_viridis_d(name = "Wave") + # Discrete color scale for waves
  labs(
    title = "Death Rates vs. Vaccination Coverage by Wave",
    x = "Vaccination Coverage (%)",
    y = "Death Rate (per 100,000)"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    legend.position = "right",
    axis.text = element_text(size = 10),
    axis.title = element_text(size = 12)
  )

# Add labels to points (optional, can be removed for cleaner plot)
p_death_vax <- p_death_vax +
  geom_text(size = 3, vjust = -1, hjust = 1, check_overlap = TRUE)

# Print the plot
print(p_death_vax)
```

```
`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

Warning: Removed 52 rows containing non-finite outside the scale range
(`stat_smooth()`).

Warning: The following aesthetics were dropped during statistical transformation:
label.
ℹ This can happen when ggplot fails to infer the correct grouping structure in
  the data.
ℹ Did you forget to specify a `group` aesthetic or to convert a numerical
  variable into a factor?
```




```
# 5. Rolling Averages of Deaths, Cases, and Hospitalisations
# Step 1: Compute rolling averages
dat_wave_roll <- dat_wave |>
  group_by(state) |>
  filter(wave != "Unknown")|>
  mutate(
    cases_avg = zoo::rollmean(cases, k = 7, fill = NA, align = "right"), # 7-d
    deaths_avg = zoo::rollmean(deaths, k = 7, fill = NA, align = "right"), # 7
    hosp_avg = zoo::rollmean(hosp, k = 7, fill = NA, align = "right") # 7-day
  ) |>
  ungroup()

# Step 2: Prepare dataset for visualization
dat_roll_long <- dat_wave_roll |>
  select(date, wave, cases_avg, deaths_avg, hosp_avg) |>
  pivot_longer(
    cols = c(cases_avg, deaths_avg, hosp_avg),
    names_to = "metric",
    values_to = "rolling_avg"
  )

# Step 3: Plot rolling averages
p_roll <- ggplot(dat_roll_long, aes(x = date, y = rolling_avg, color = wave))
  geom_line(alpha = 0.7) +
  facet_wrap(~ metric, scales = "free_y", nrow = 3, labeller = as_labeller(c(
    cases_avg = "Cases (7-day Avg)",
    deaths_avg = "Deaths (7-day Avg)",
```

```
    hosp_avg = "Hospitalisations (7-day Avg)"
  ))) +
  scale_color_viridis_d(name = "Wave") +
  labs(
    title = "Rolling Averages of Cases, Deaths, and Hospitalisations",
    x = "Date",
    y = "7-day Average"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    legend.position = "right",
    axis.text = element_text(size = 10),
    axis.title = element_text(size = 12),
    strip.text = element_text(size = 12)
  )
print(p_roll)
```

```
Warning: Removed 312 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
(`geom_line()`).
```