1. The deaths at the beginning of the month due to COVID were 216,095 in the UK and reached 218,962 by the end of the month. The deaths at the beginning of the month due to COVID were 1,092,779 in the USA and reached 1,108,688 in the USA. The deaths in the USA from COVID increased by 15,909 over January 2023, a greater amount of increase than the UK which was 2,867. This is due to the significantly larger population of the USA. The proportion of increase of COVID deaths is greater in the USA than the UK. In both datasets, there is a strong positive correlation between confirmed cases and COVID deaths. This is to be expected as the more people that get infected with COVID, and the more COVID deaths will primarily affecting older populations. However, the number of confirmed COVID cases will always outnumbers the deaths from COVID since COVID has a 2% mortality rate. TThere was a spike from 4-5, 11-12, 18-19, 25-26. There is a lack of available data for those who have recovered for both datasets.
2. In mainland China, there is a steady cases spiking on Feruary 12thg 2020 to Frebruary 13th 2023. This spike coincides with a spike from a spike in COVID deaths within the same period. The COVID cases reach 80000. The COVID deaths in China in early 2020 do not exceed 3000. Since the virus originated in China, the recovery rates from COVID acirrelate with COVID cases and COVID deaths. Since COVID-19 did not originate in the USA or the UK, the COVID cases and deaths are comparatively small, and the recovery rates are even smaller. US had no deaths from 22-29th January 2020, then there was 1 death in the period from January 29th to February 1st, another person died from February 2nd to February 21st Then from February 22nd to March 1st there was one more death. There is no available data from the US in the early 2020 on COVID cases or recoveries.
3. In the date of January 31st 2021 for the UK, there are 3,817,126 cases of COVID, 131,439 COVID deaths and no recoveries. During this time, the UK was in a lockdown and so the deaths and cases and deaths were comparatively lower to later years such as 2022 and 2023. There was a spike in COVID cases in the next year, with 17,315,893 cases, 183,839 deaths and 0 recovered. The COVID restrictions were lifted by this this time wherein people social distanced less and didn’t wear facemasks and so the fact that COVID cases and COVID deaths spiked from the previous year is unsurprising. The proportion of increase in COVID cases and deaths was slight from 2022 to 2023 compared to 2020-2021. This is potentially an instance of the COVID cases plateauing.
4. Since Brazil is in the Southern hemisphere, the summer season there is from December to March and the winter season is in May to September. There is a steady rise in COVID cases in January 2022, and this rate of increase is greater in January as opposed to July and is greater than the rise in deaths for that same month. However, the confirmed COVID cases and deaths are greater in July, this is because it was winter around this time. The reason for these numbers could be the affects of the gamma variant that may still have been active. There is no data available on the COVID recoveries.