

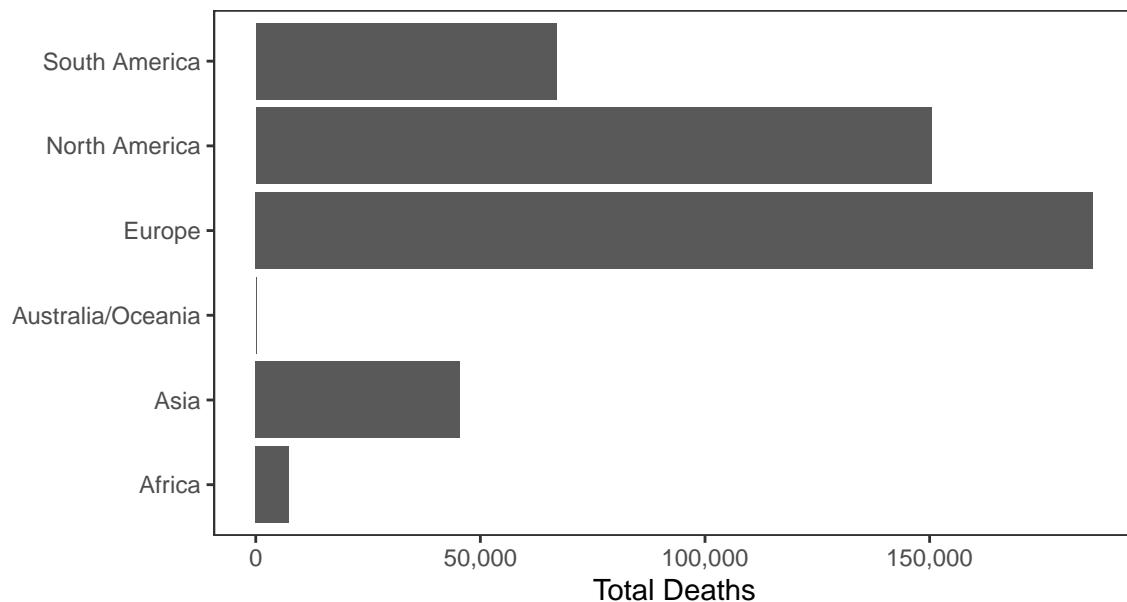
Erik's Covid-19 Chart Pack

Data updated 2020-06-19 17:43:35. World data are from Worldometers. National and state-level mortality, case, and testing data are from Johns-Hopkins University. County and city-level mortality and case data are from the New York Times. Most data presented in this report were accessed through APIs provided by The COVID Tracking Project and NovelCOVID API.

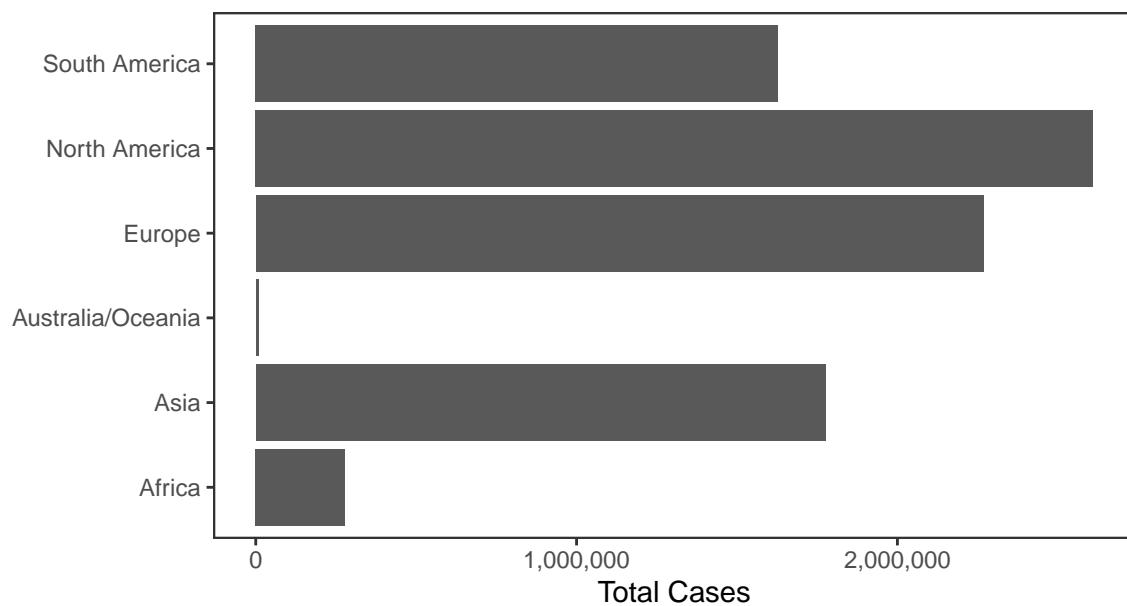
World Data

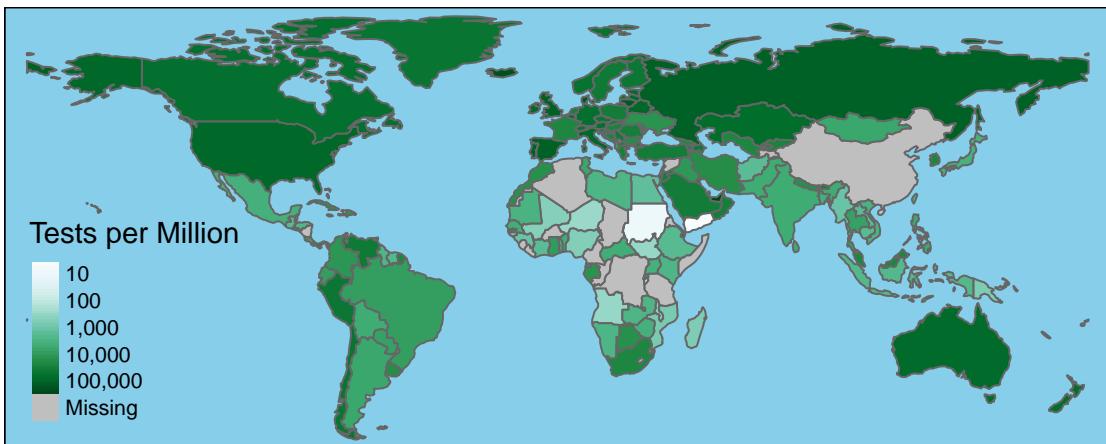
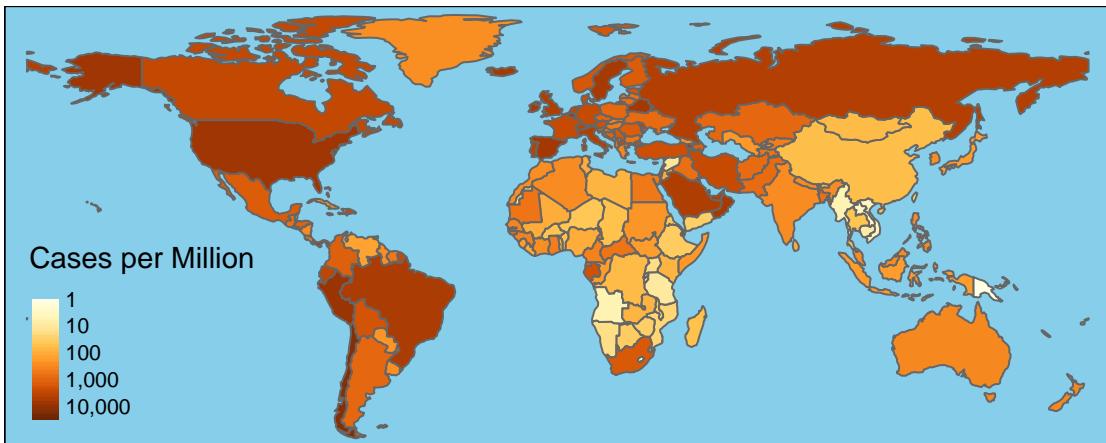
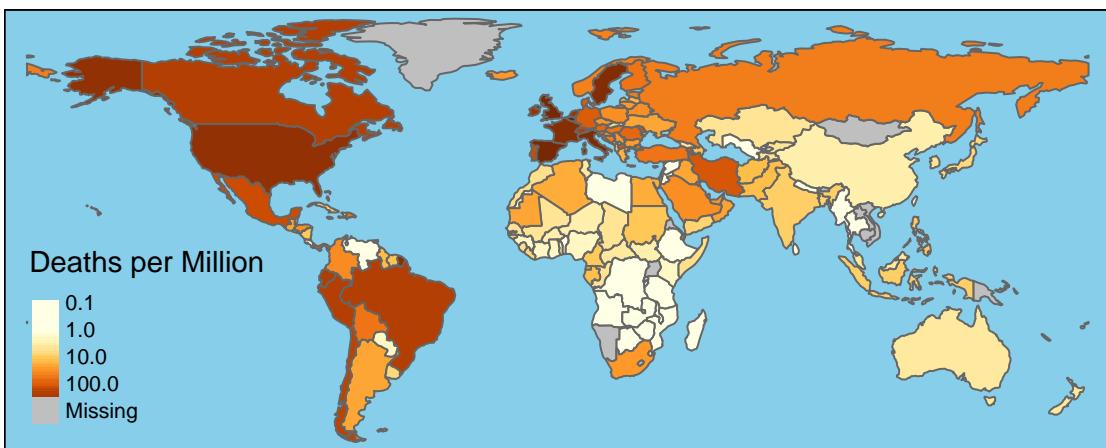
There have been 8,569,985 confirmed Covid-19 cases and 456,754 deaths worldwide.

Deaths



Cases



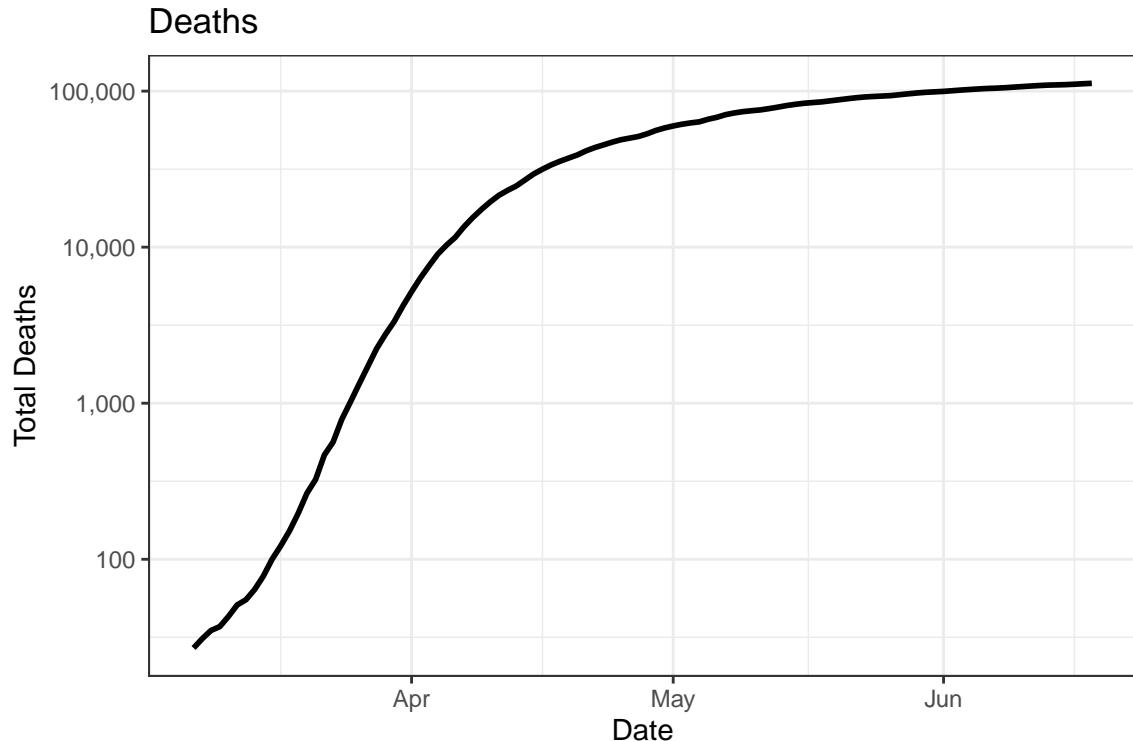


National Data

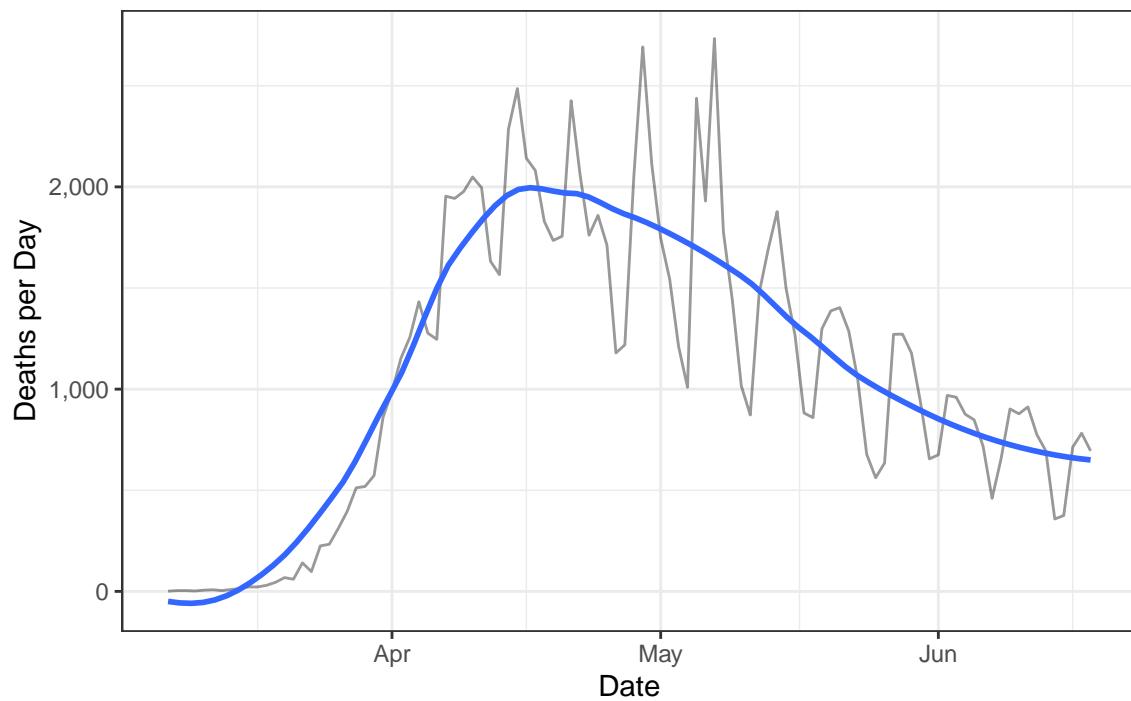
There have been 2,177,888 confirmed Covid-19 cases and 112,172 deaths in the United States.

Deaths

Because the effects of the virus can take several weeks to manifest in patients, deaths are a lagging indicator of contagion, but they may be a more reliable than case counts, which are a function of both the prevalence of the disease and the rate of testing.

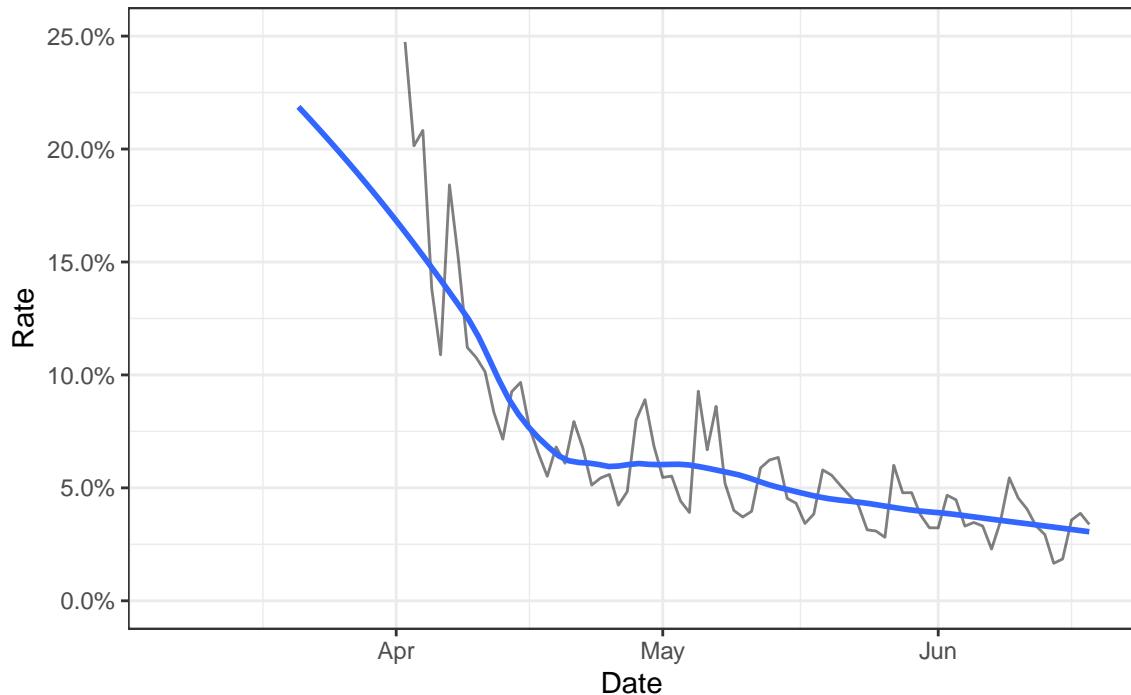


New Deaths

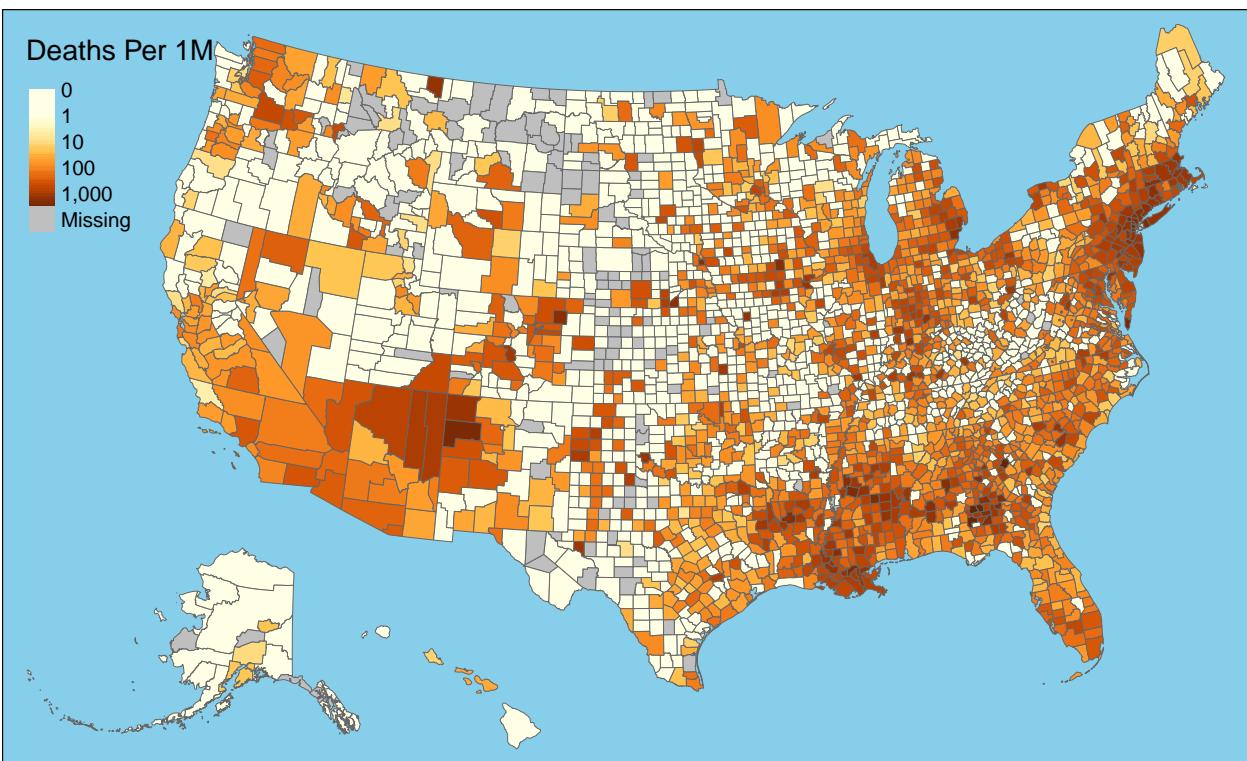
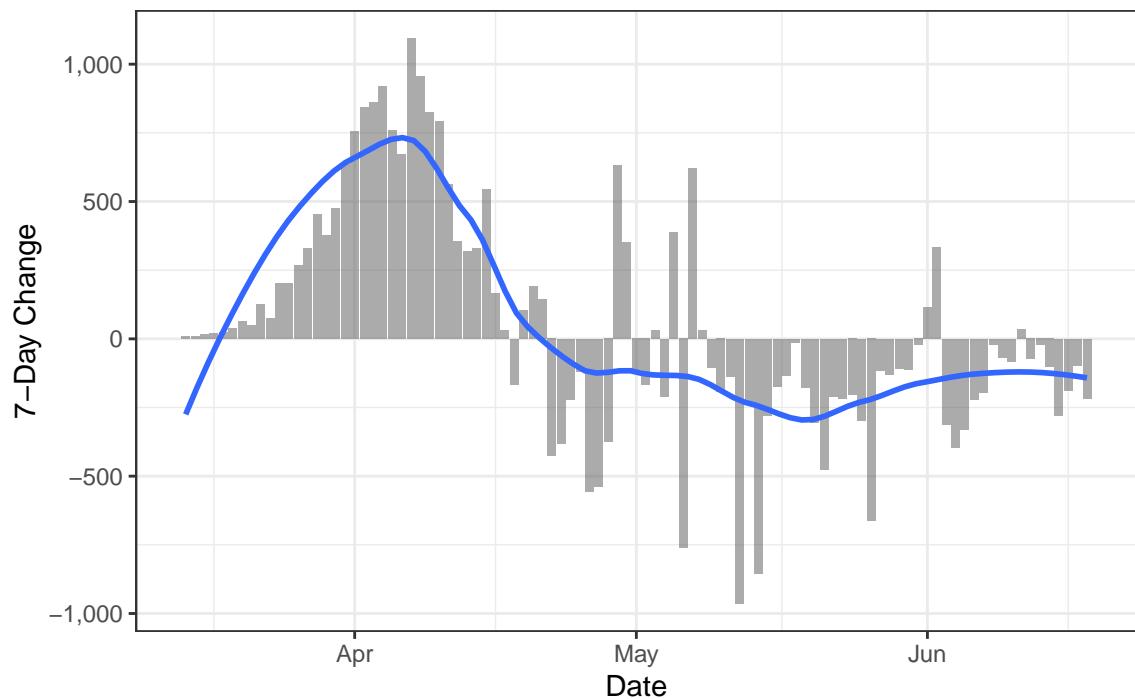


The case mortality rate is a very crude indicator of lethality because a large numbers of non-lethal cases are likely never detected. A declining case mortality rate is indicative of more widespread testing.

Daily Case Mortality Rate



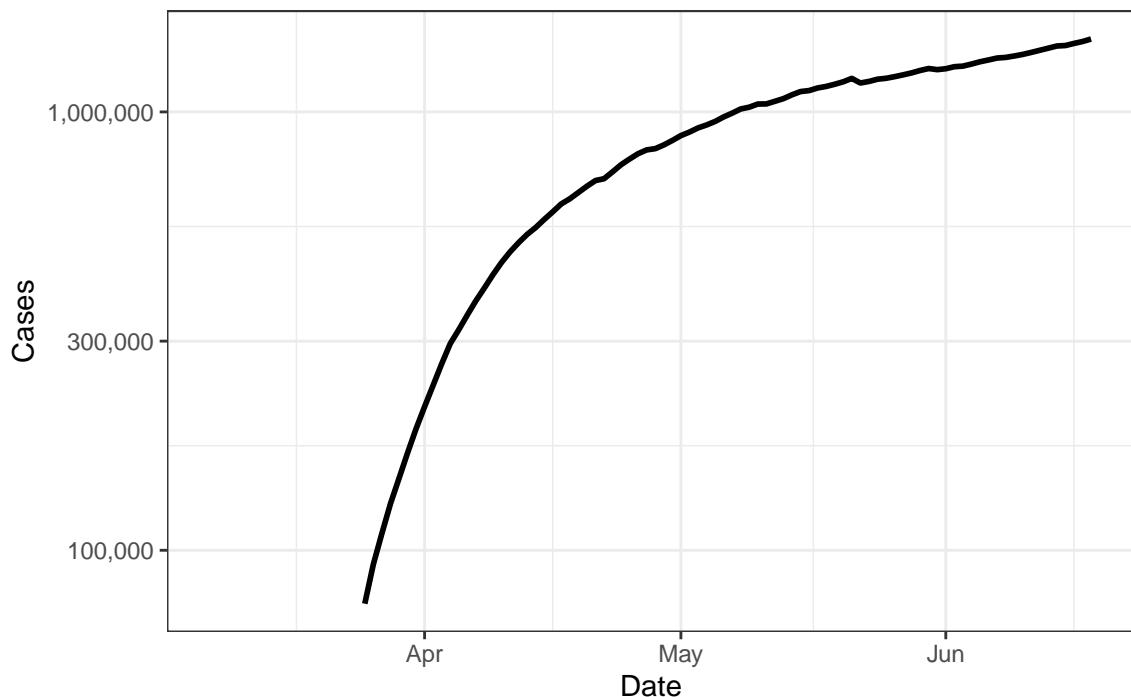
One-Week Change in Daily Deaths



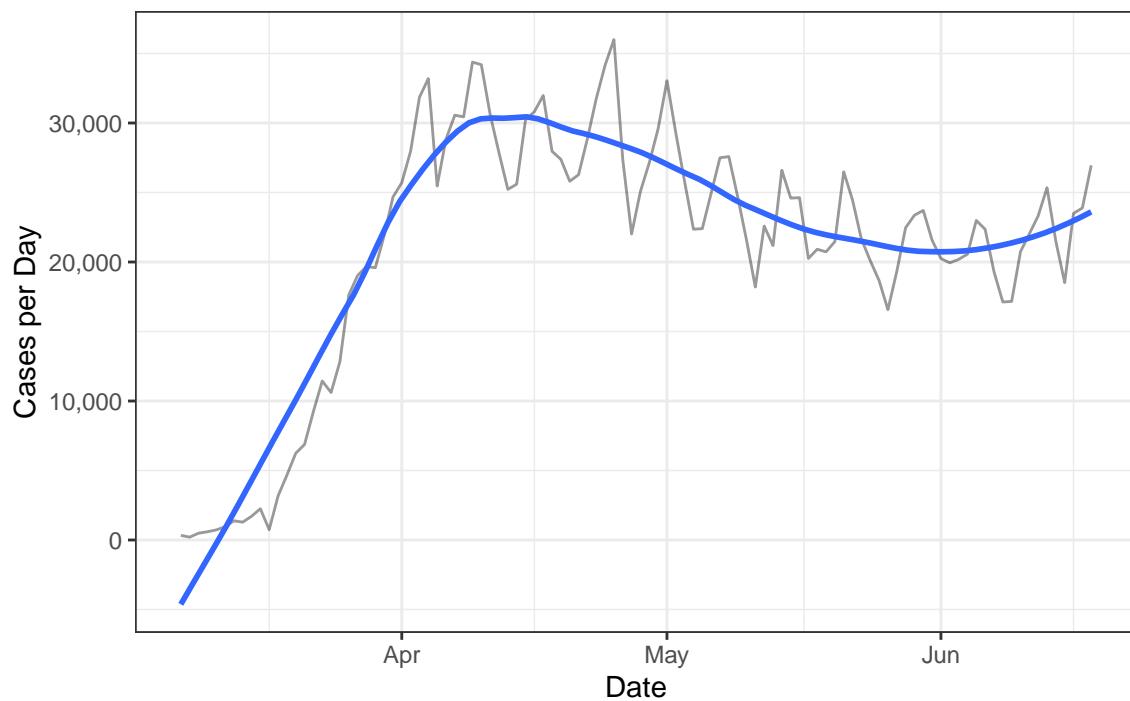
Cases

Reported cases are a function of both the spread of the disease and the prevalence of testing.

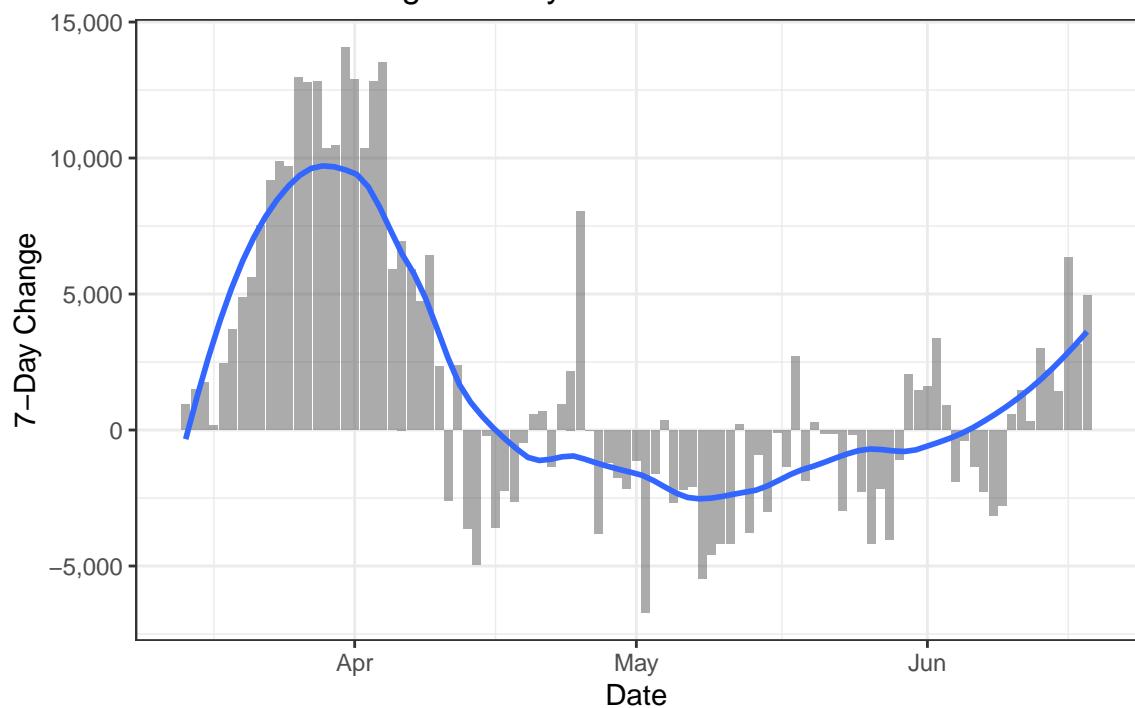
Active Cases



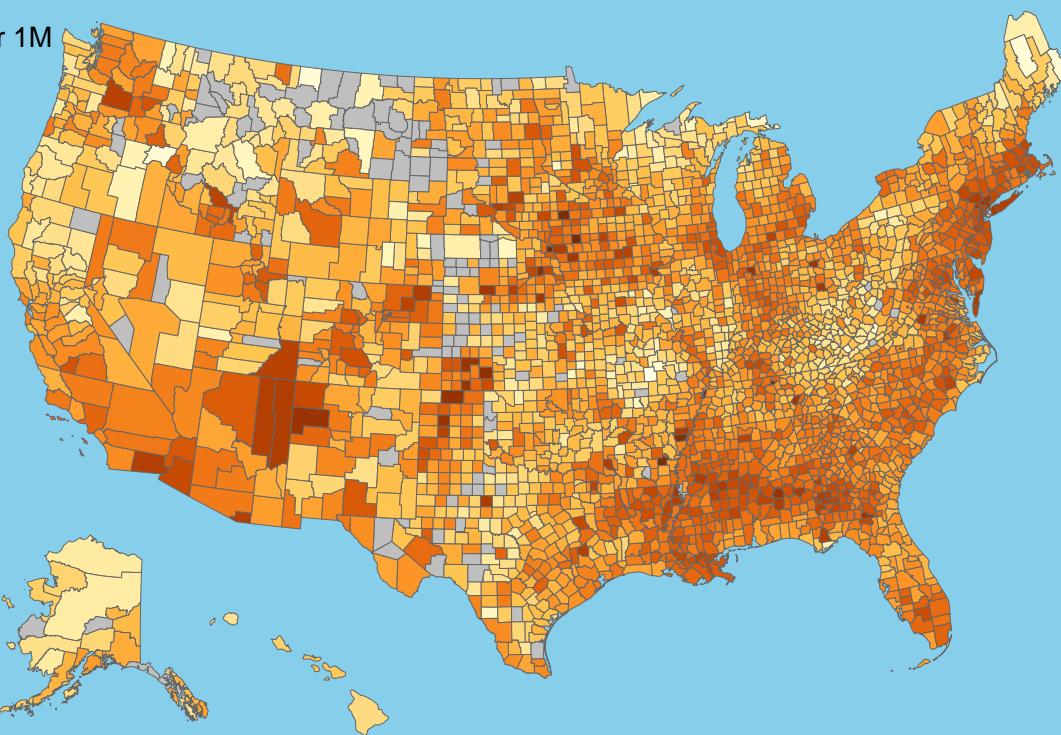
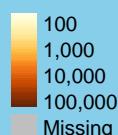
New Cases



One-Week Change in Daily Cases



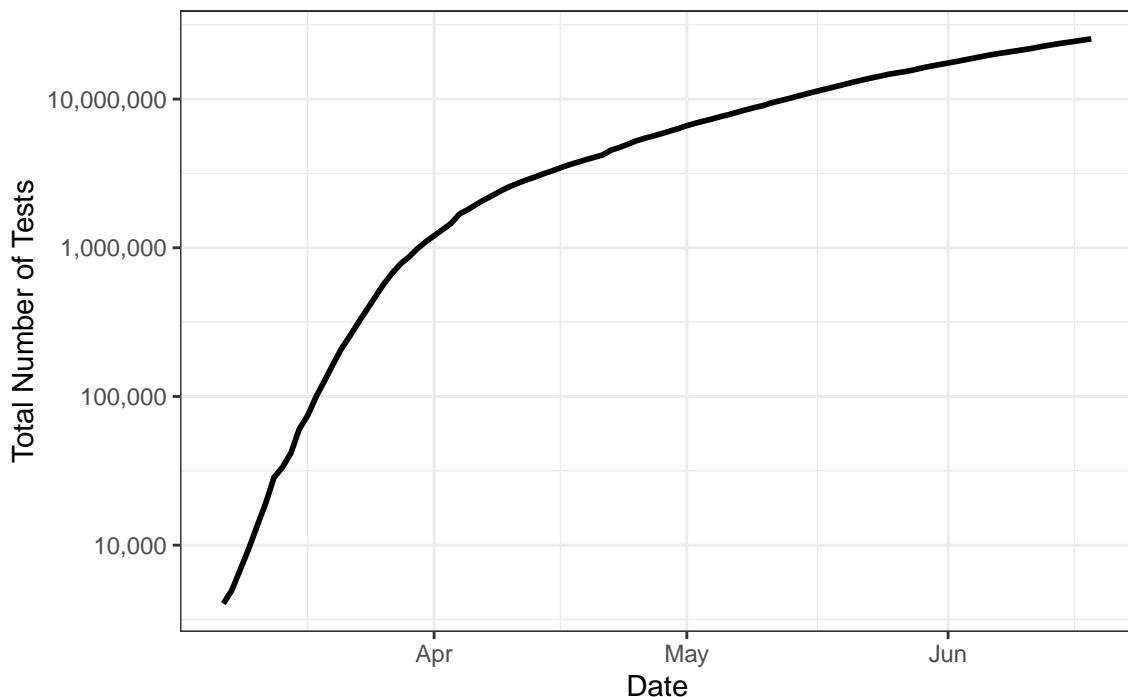
Cases Per 1M



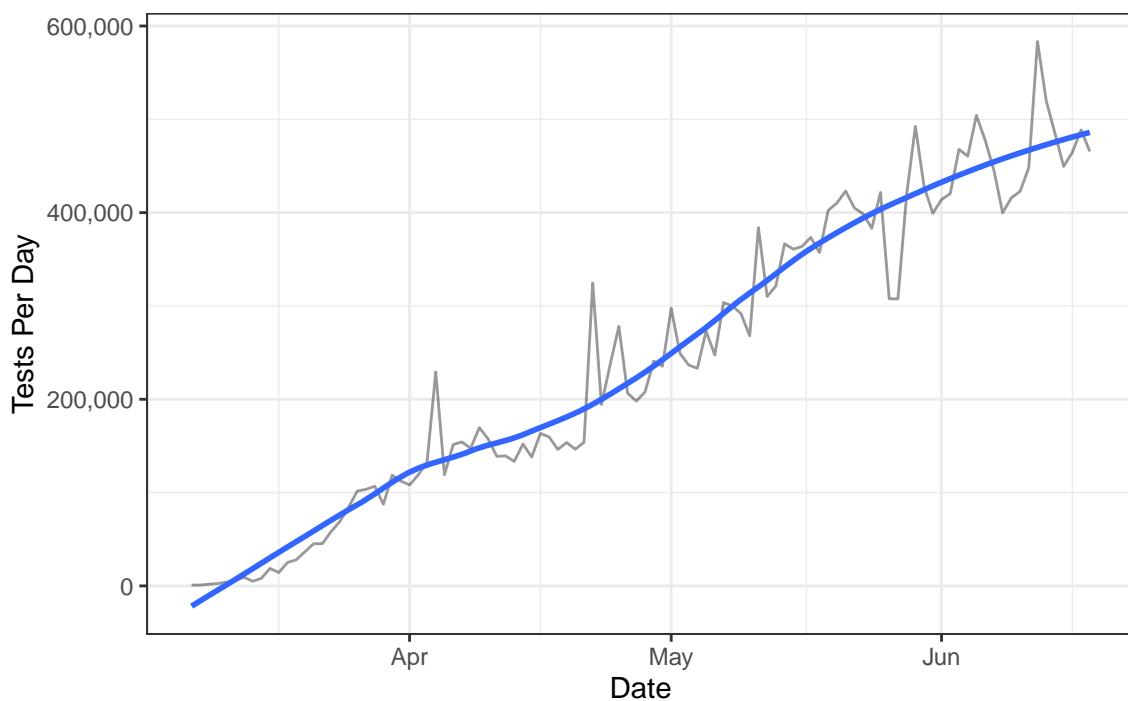
Testing

Widespread testing is necessary for managing the spread of the disease. The following charts show how testing in the United States has changed over time.

Tests



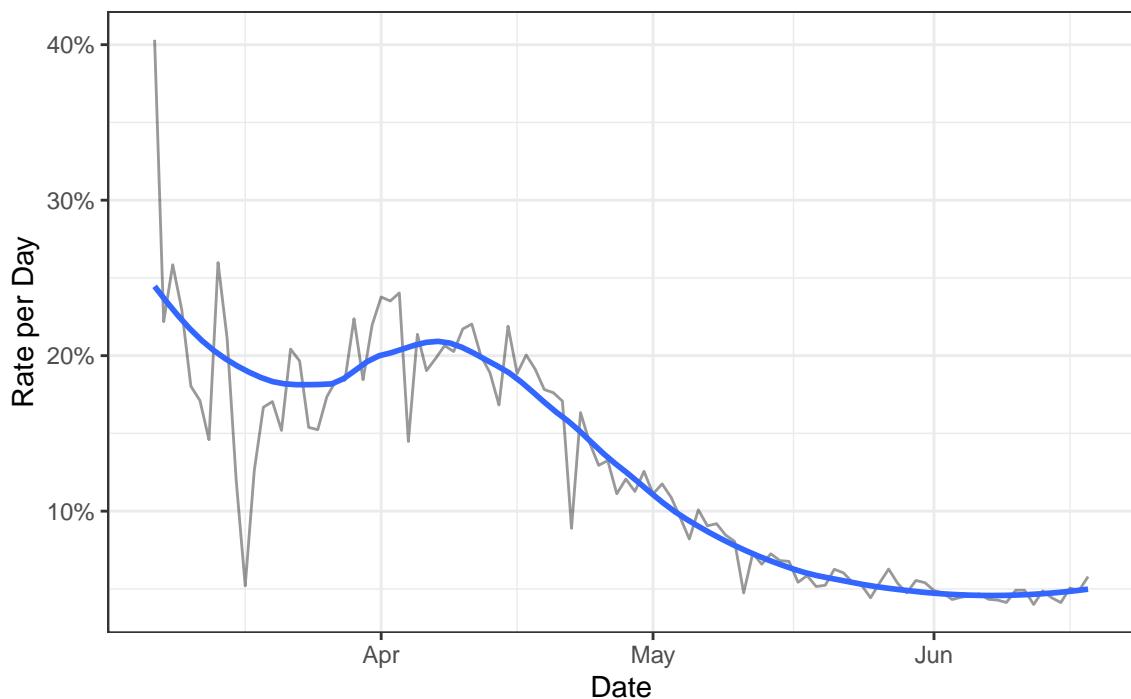
New Tests



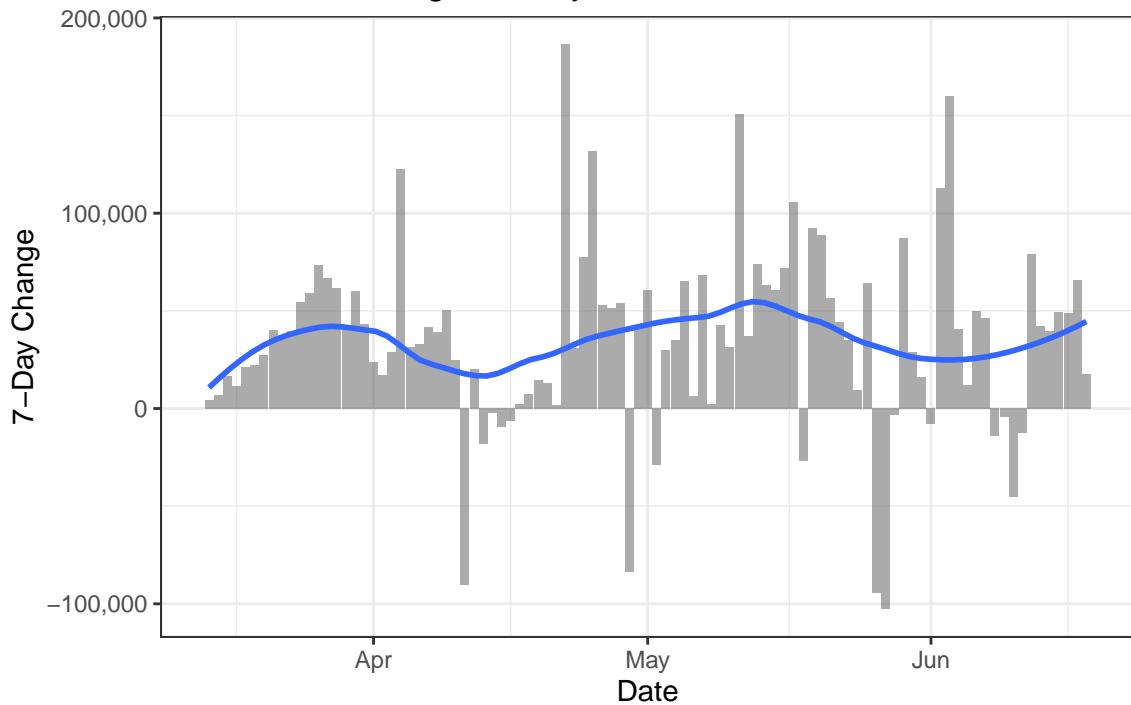
When the supply of available tests is limited, they are typically only used for patients whose symptoms suggest they are likely to have contracted the virus. A high positive test rate indicates that testing capacity

is constrained.

Positive Test Rate



One-Week Change in Daily Tests

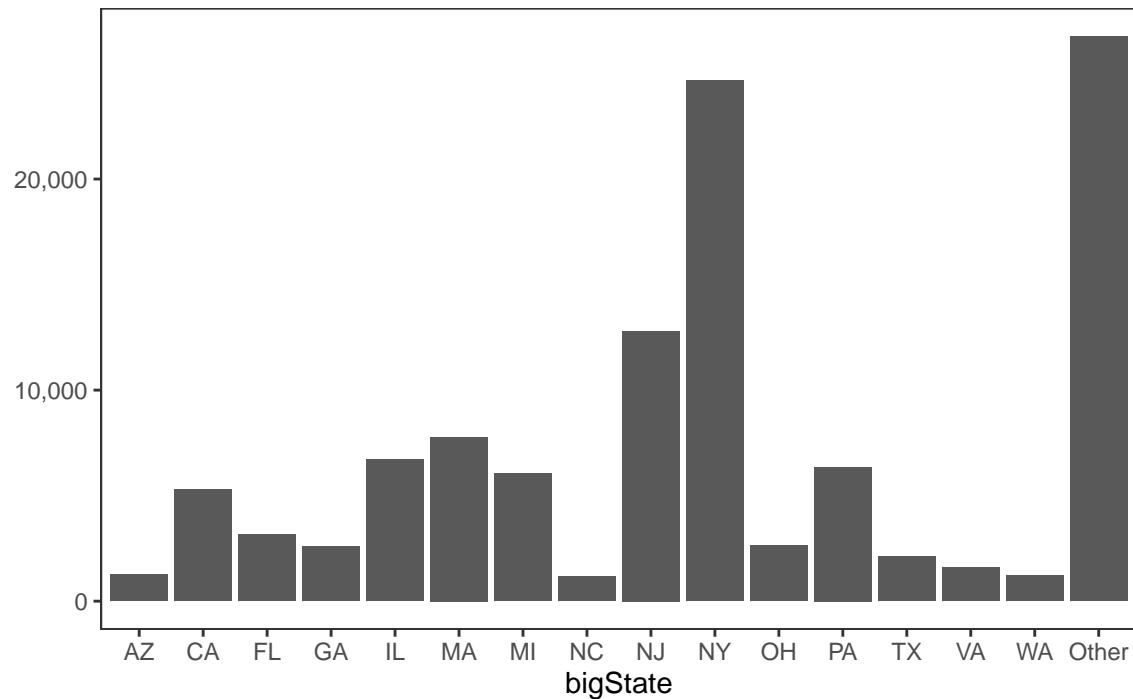


State Data

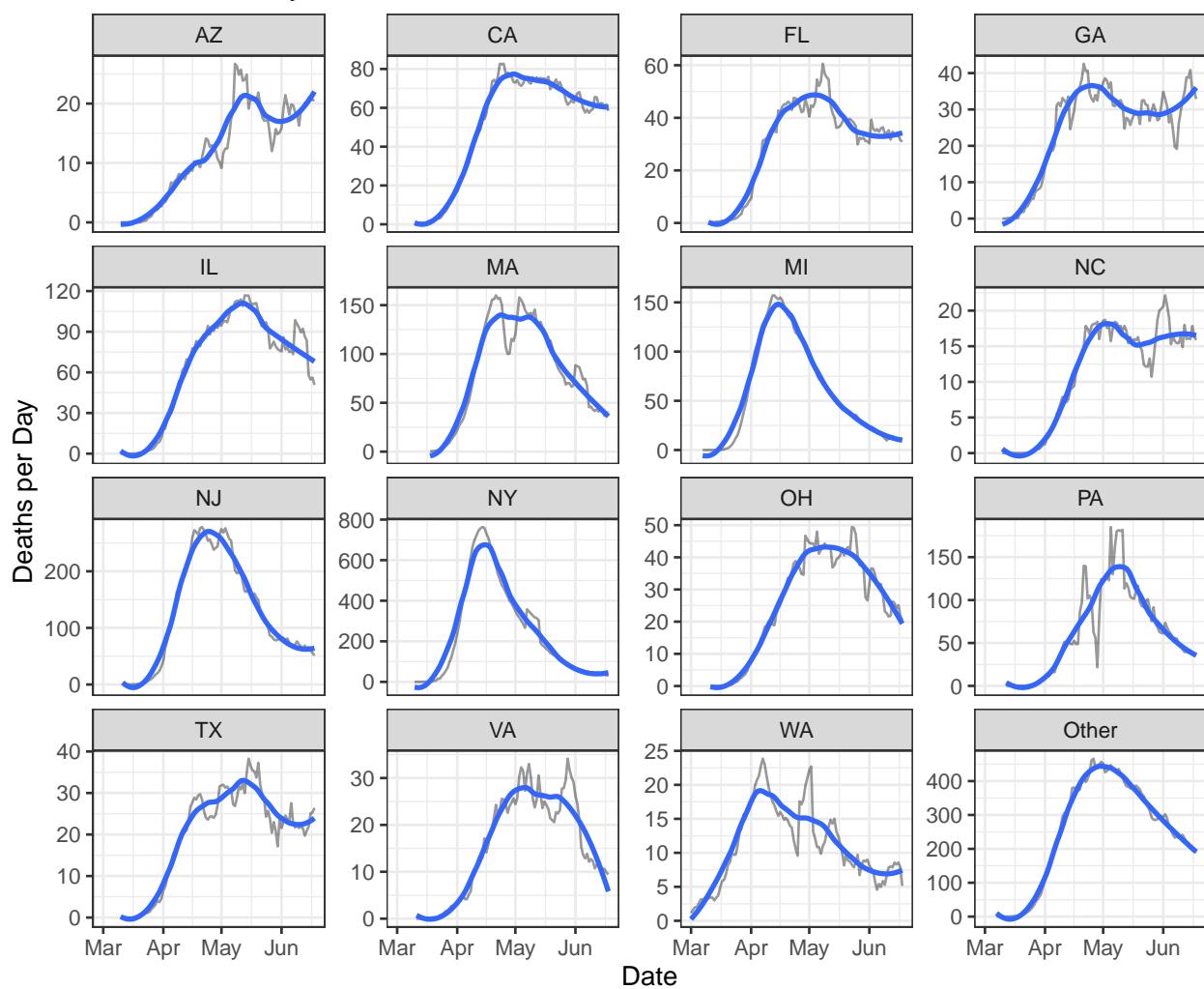
This section summarizes state-level data. Most data are reported for the largest 15 states by population, which account for NaN percent of the total U.S. population.

Deaths

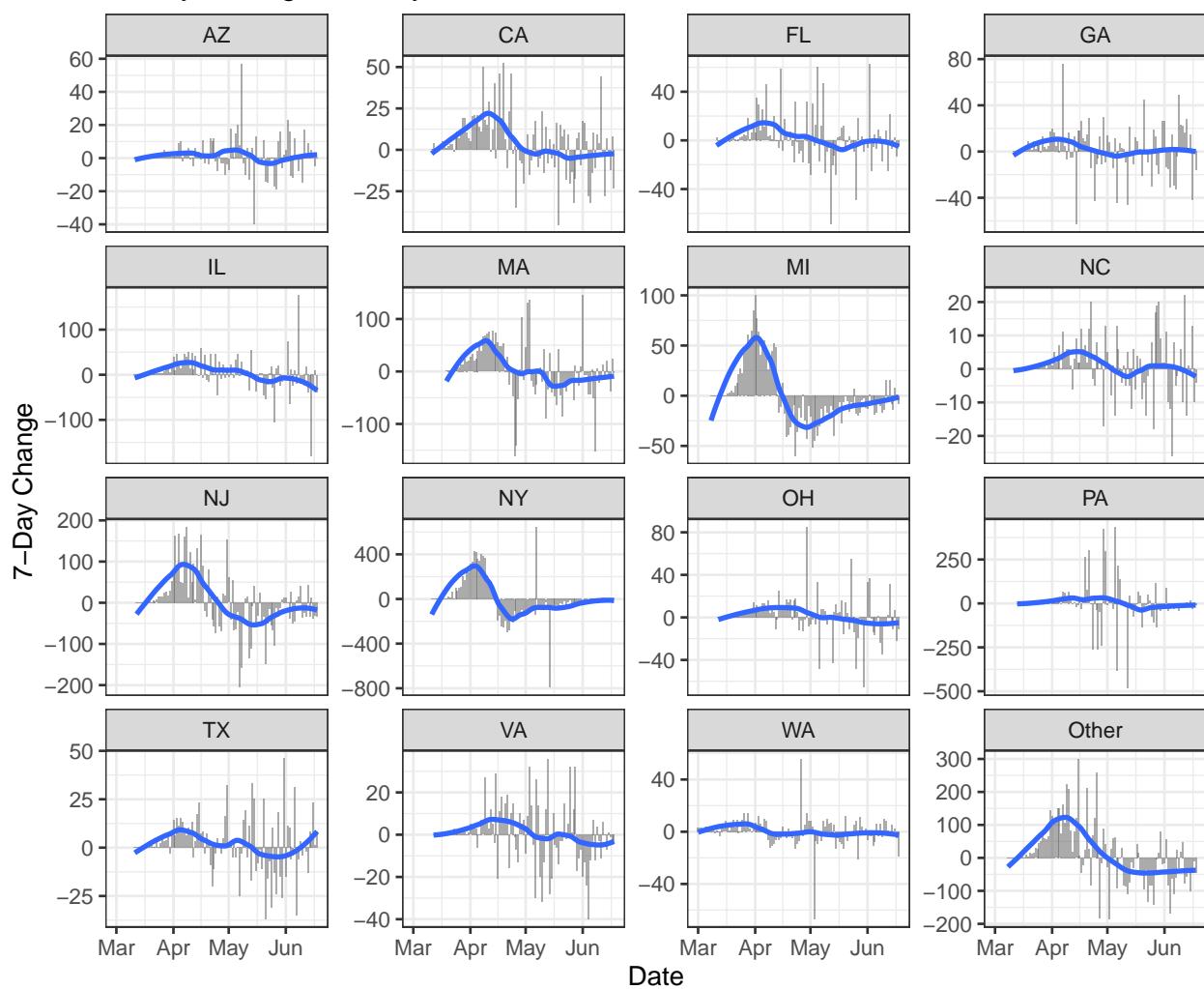
Deaths by State

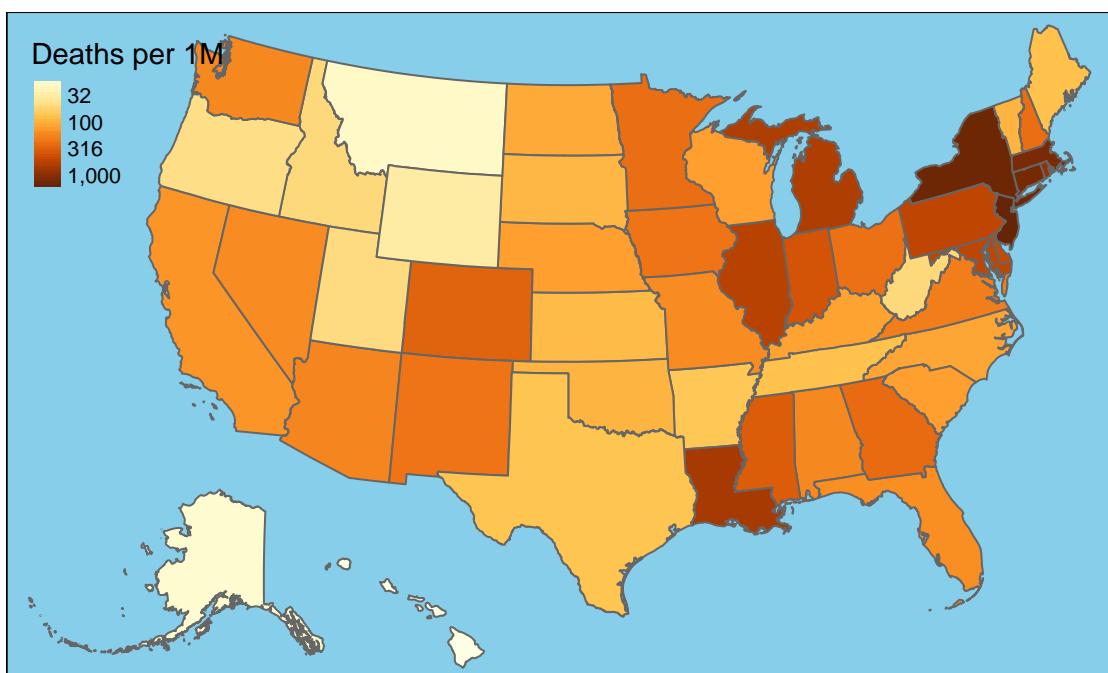
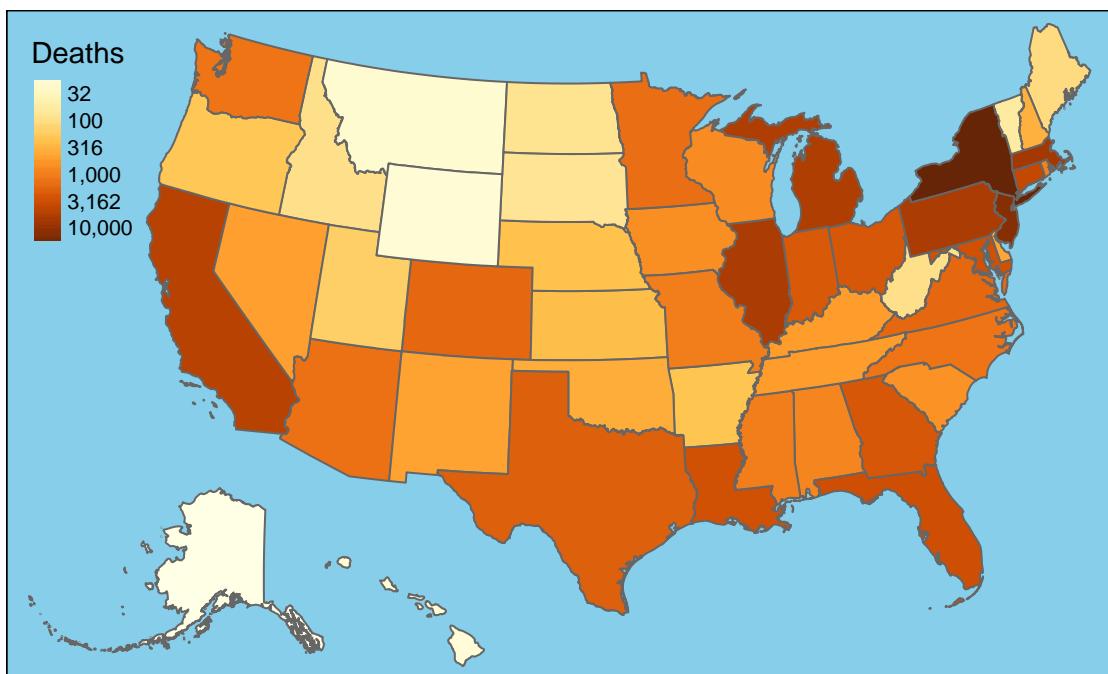


New Deaths by State



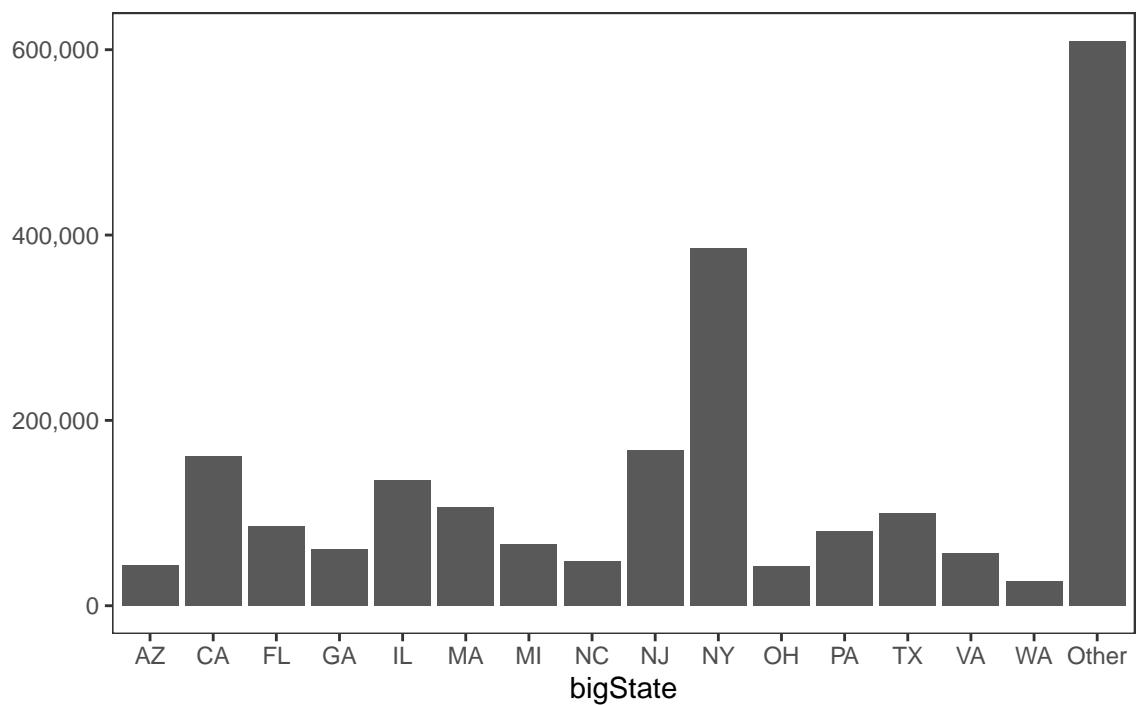
7-Day Change in Daily Deaths



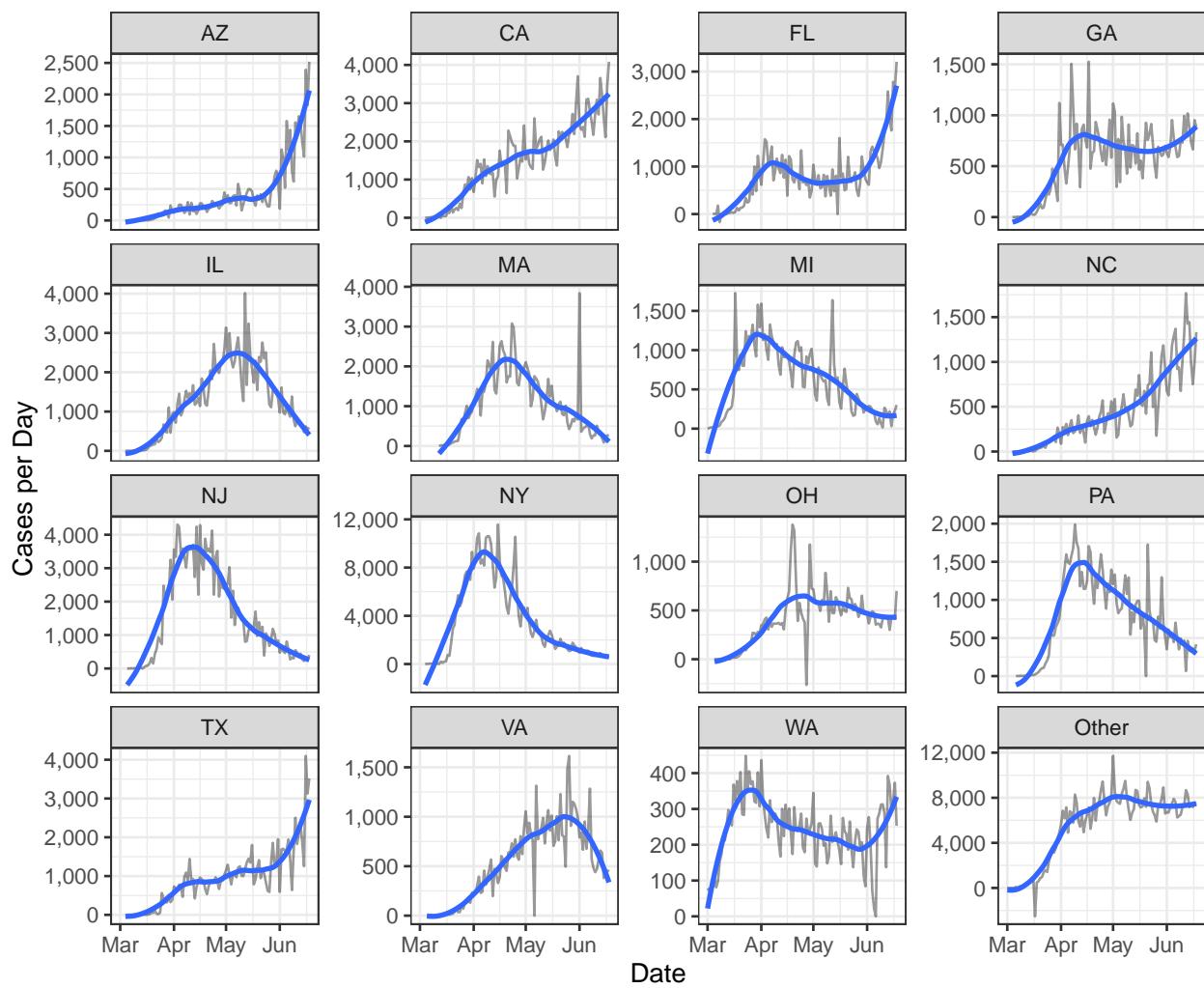


Cases

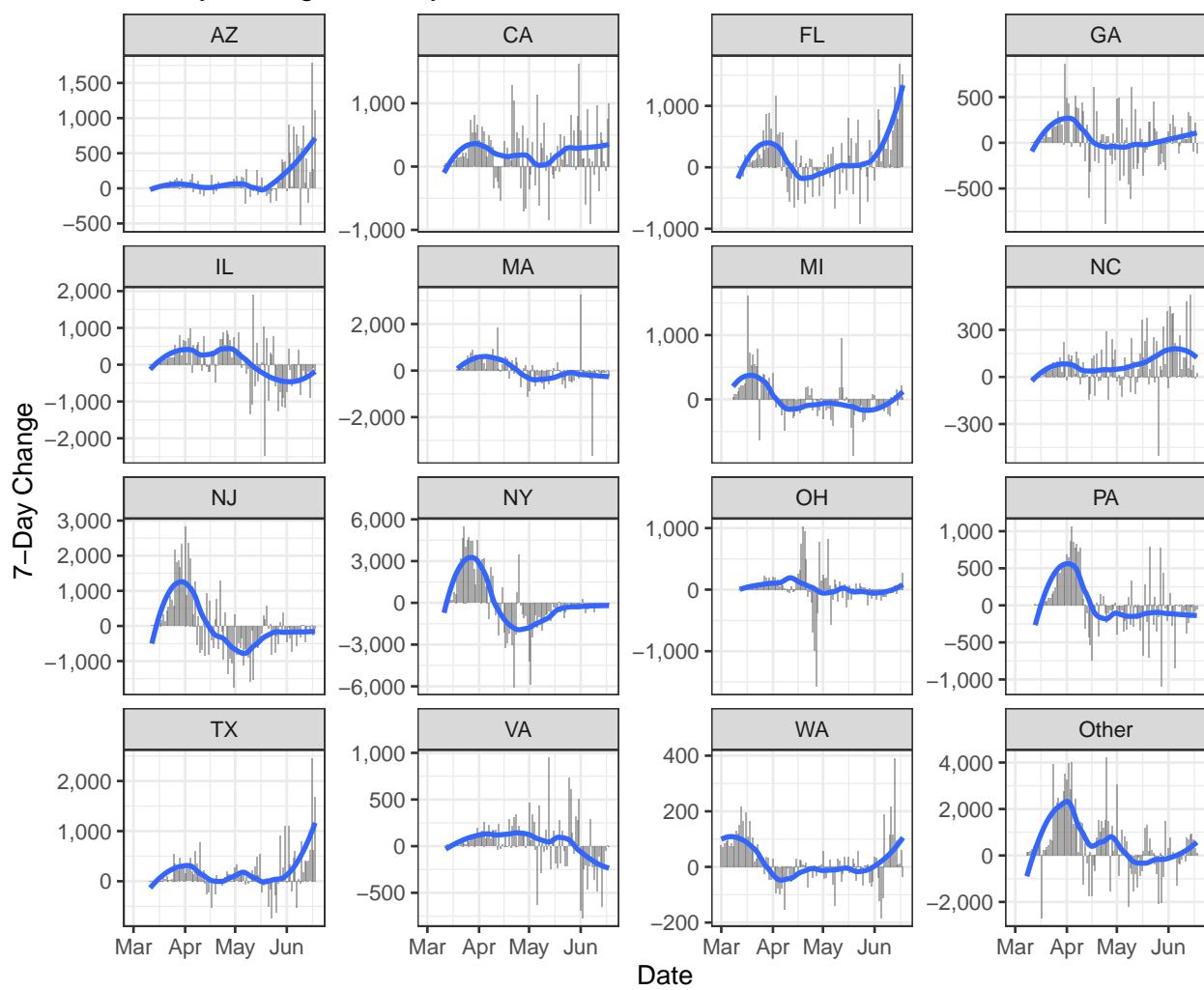
Cases by State

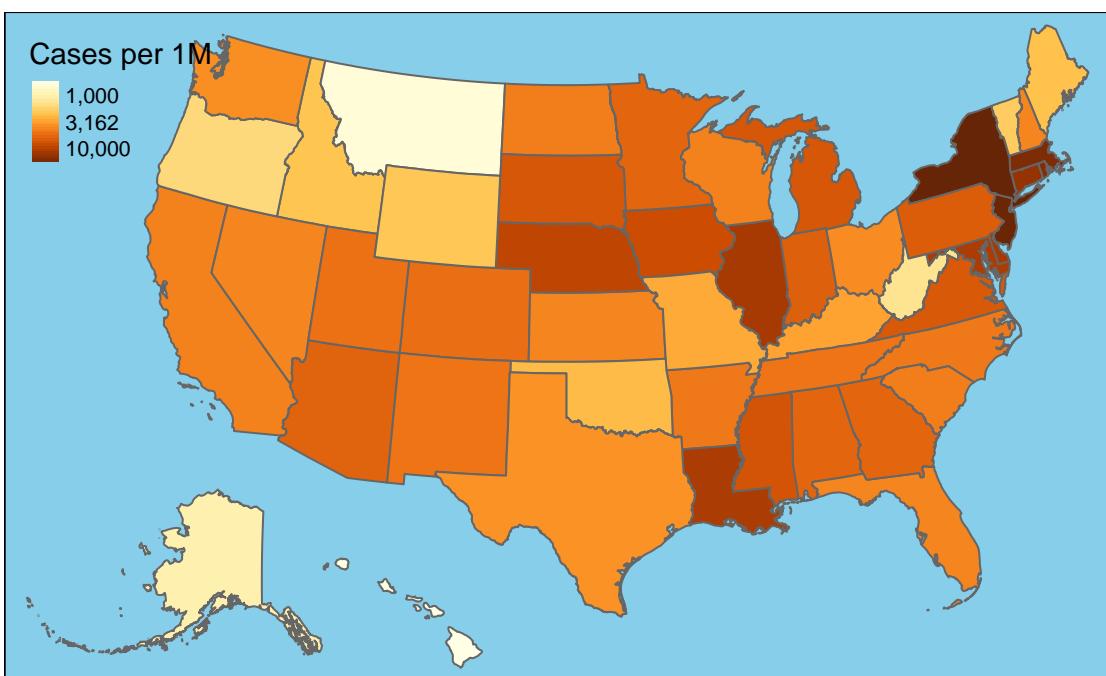
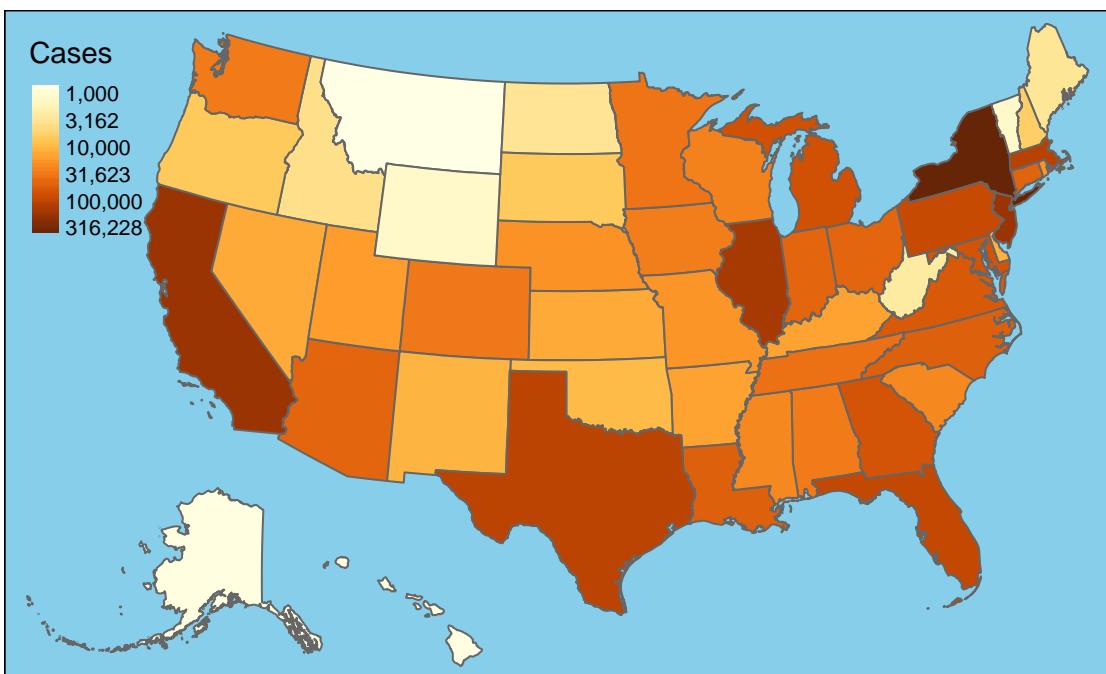


New Cases by State

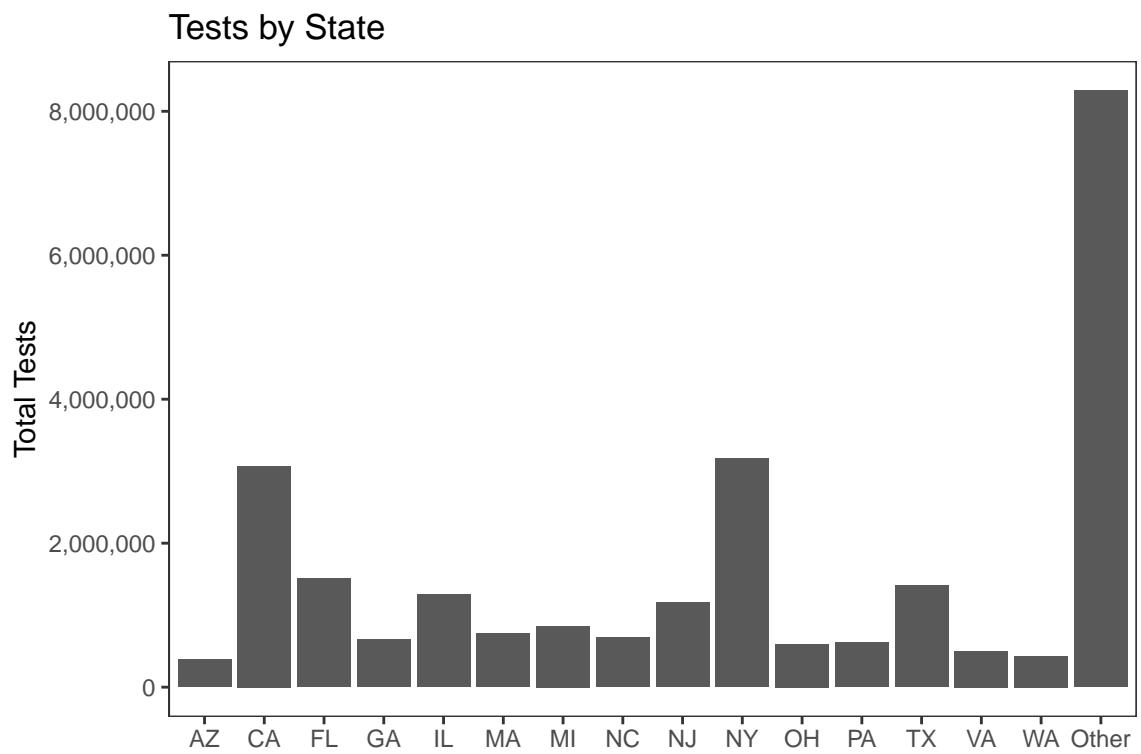


7-Day Change in Daily Cases

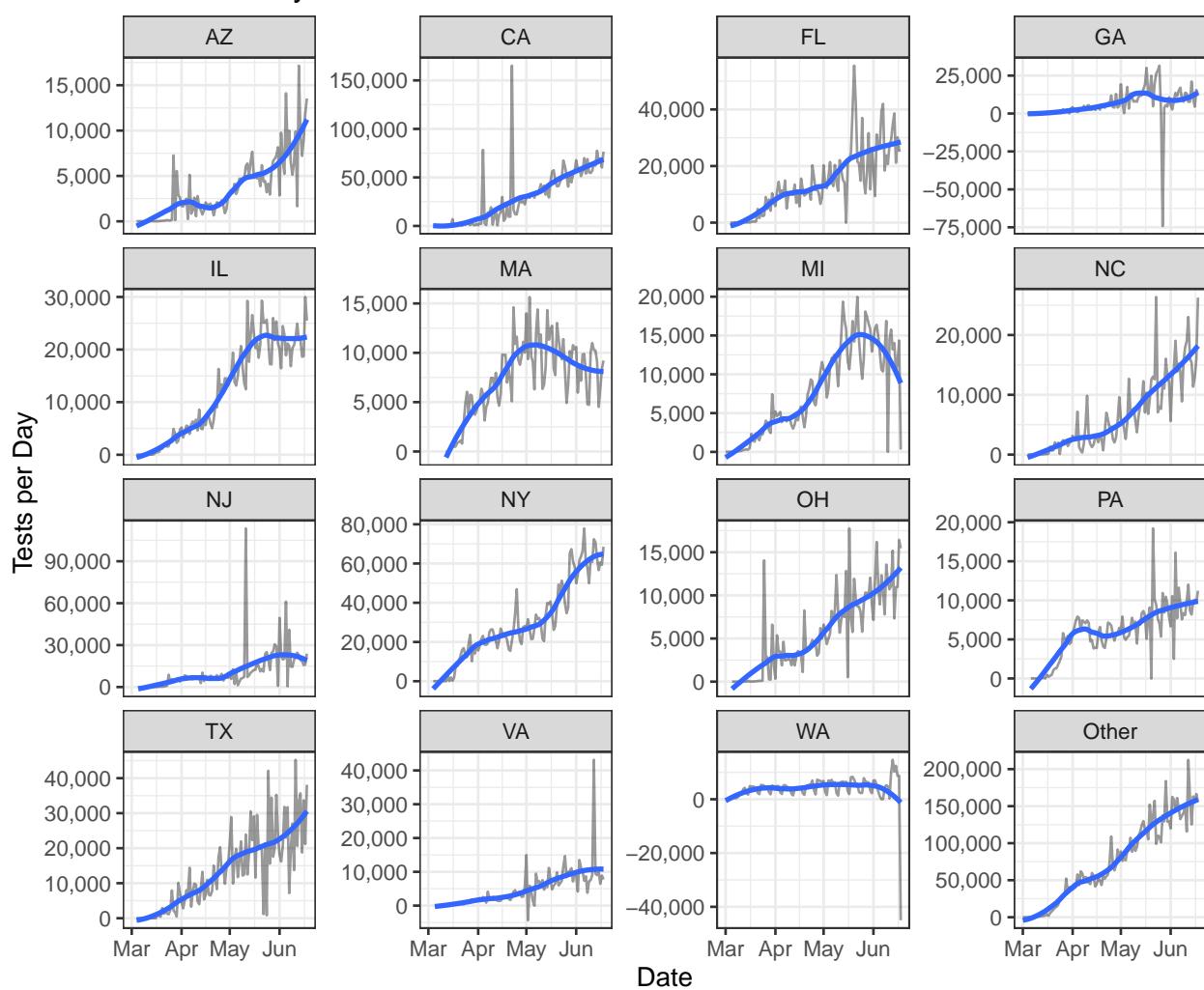


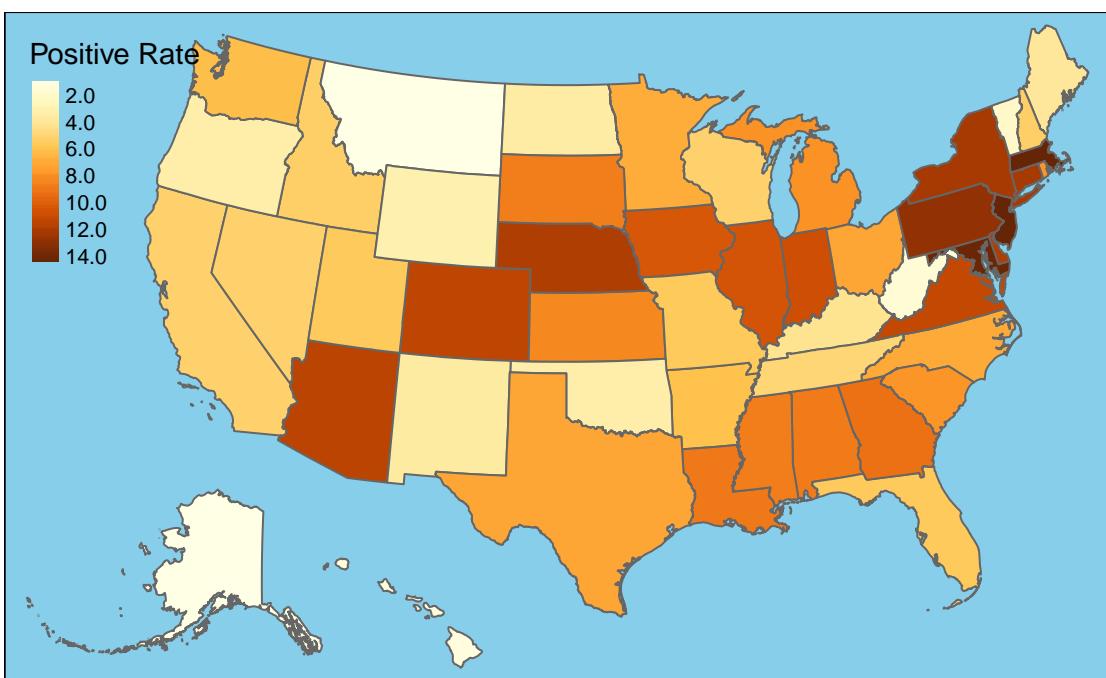
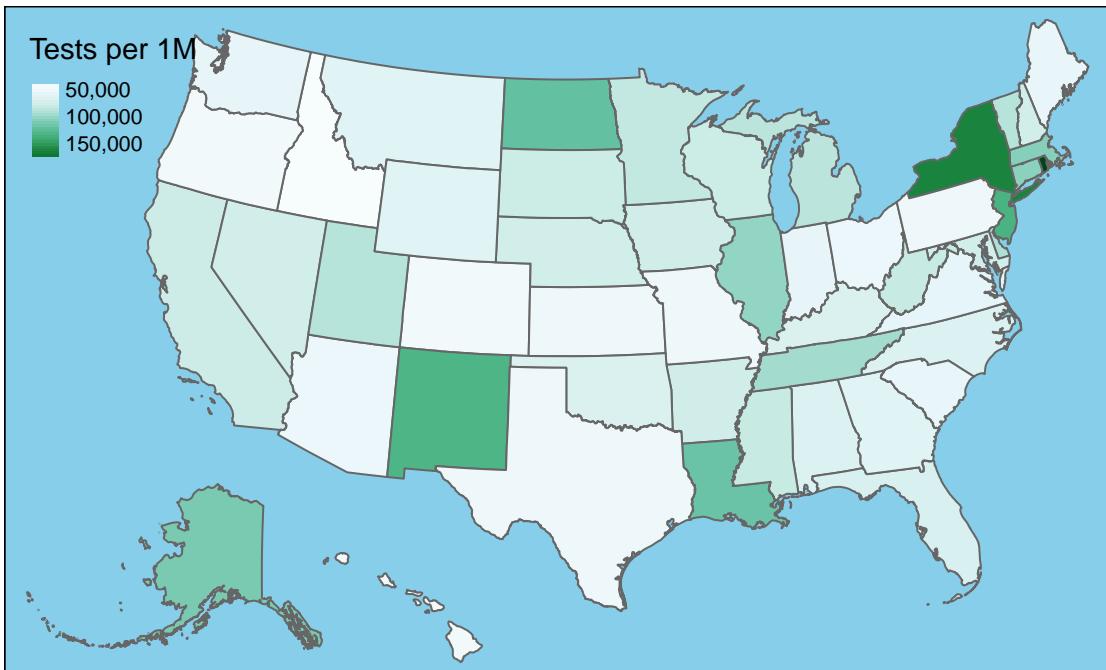


Testing



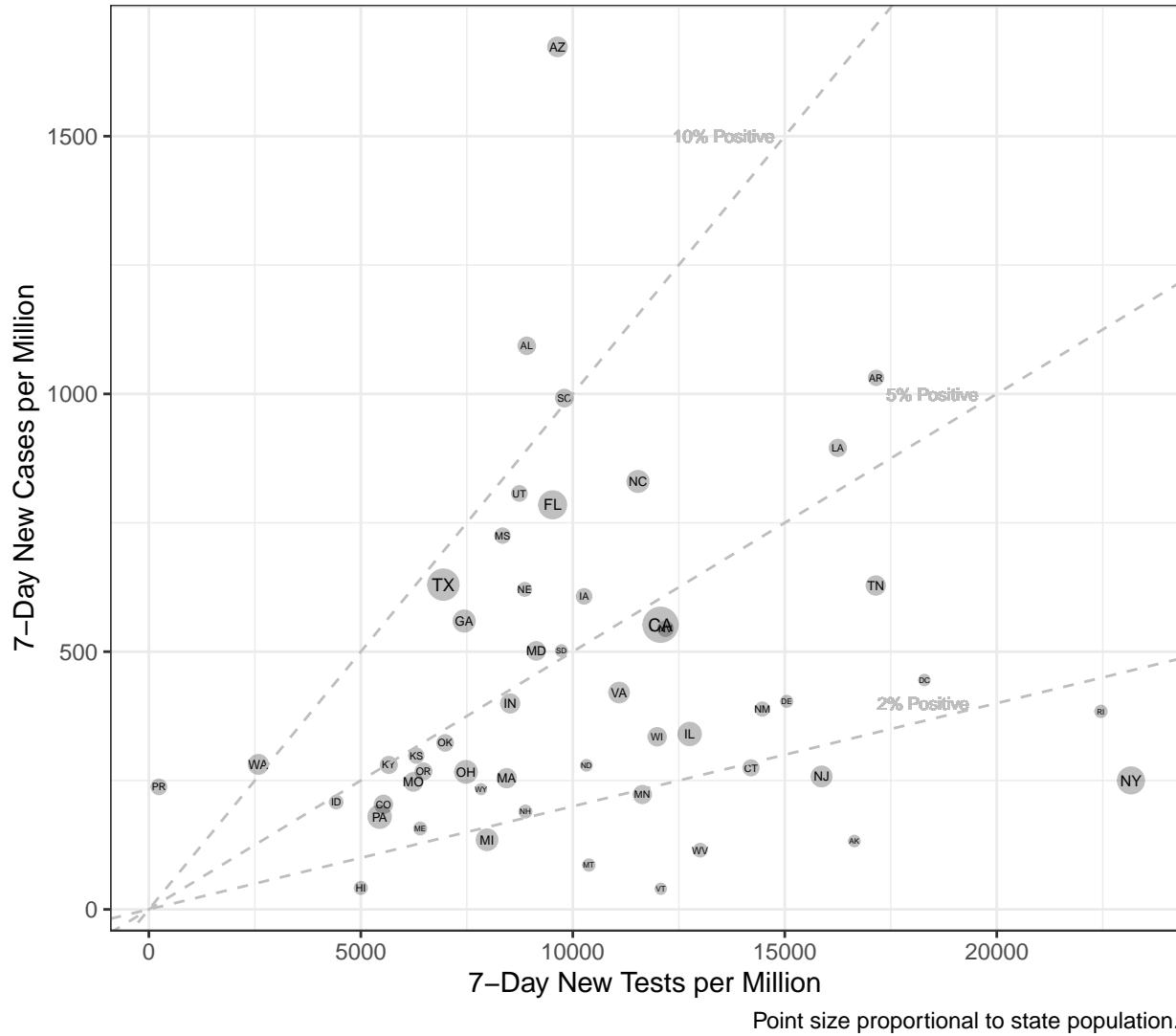
New Tests by State





Interpretation of differences in case rates across states is complicated by the fact that those states that do more thorough testing will invariably uncover more cases. A lower positive test rate is an indication that a state is doing more comprehensive testing since, when testing is rationed, only those individuals who are more likely to test positive are typically tested. The following chart compares the one-week increase in detected cases to the number of tests administered by each state relative to population. The states of greatest current concern are those with both a large increase in detected cases and a relatively small increase in tests. These states lie in the upper-right of the chart.

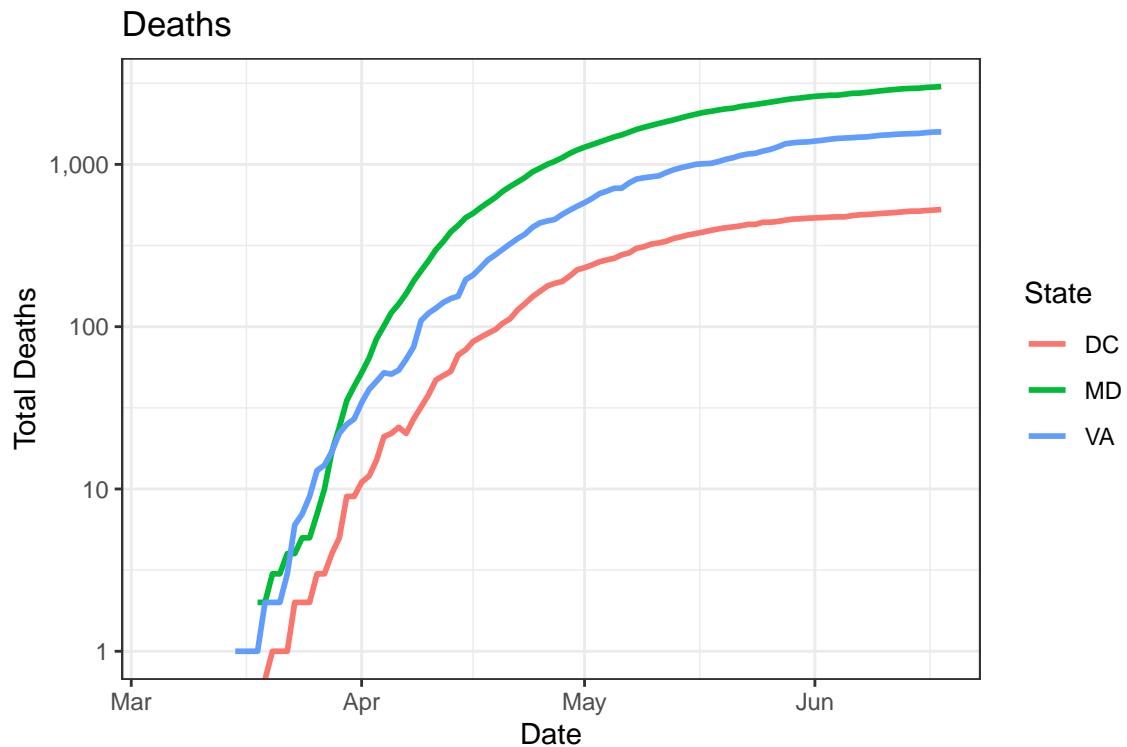
Tests vs. Cases by State



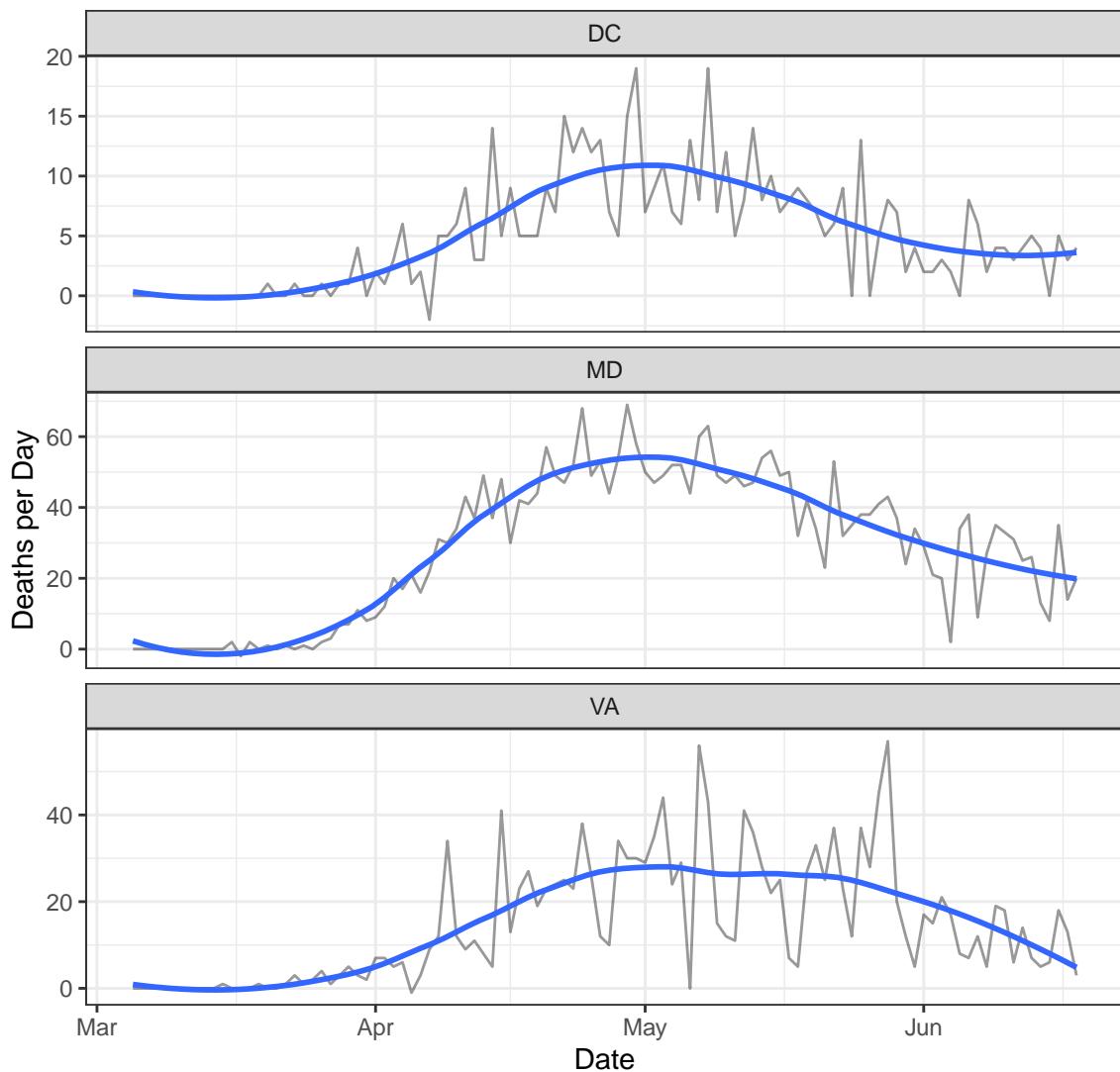
Local Data

The following charts present mortality, case, and testing data for the Washington DC metropolitan area.

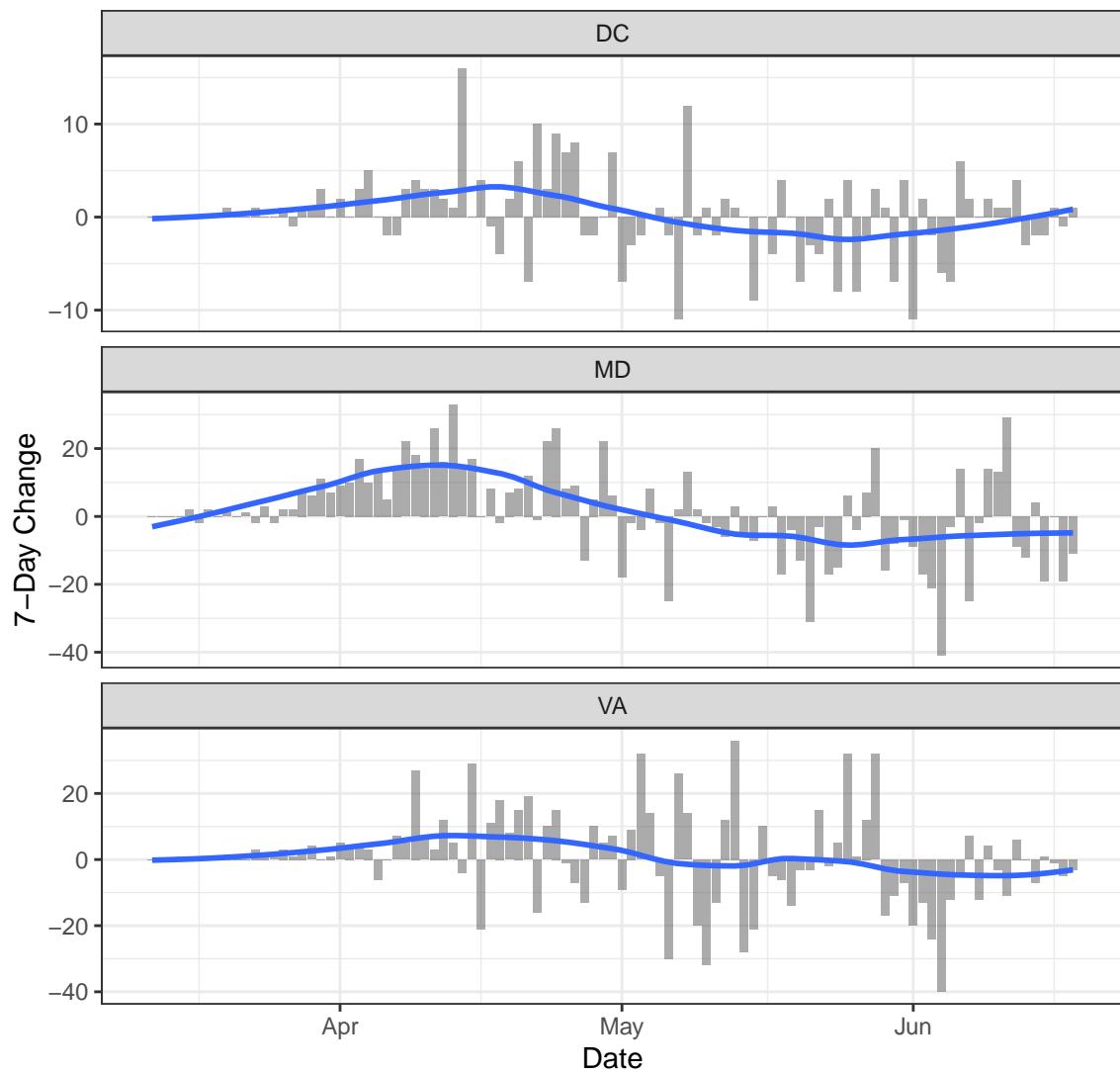
Deaths

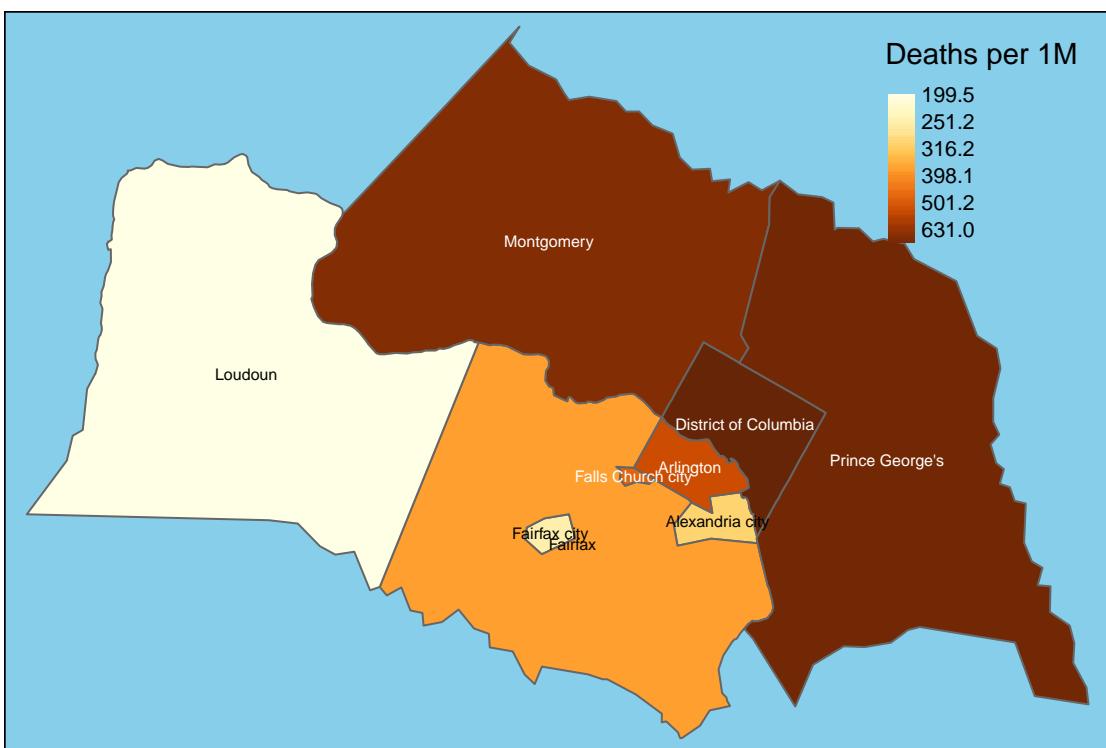
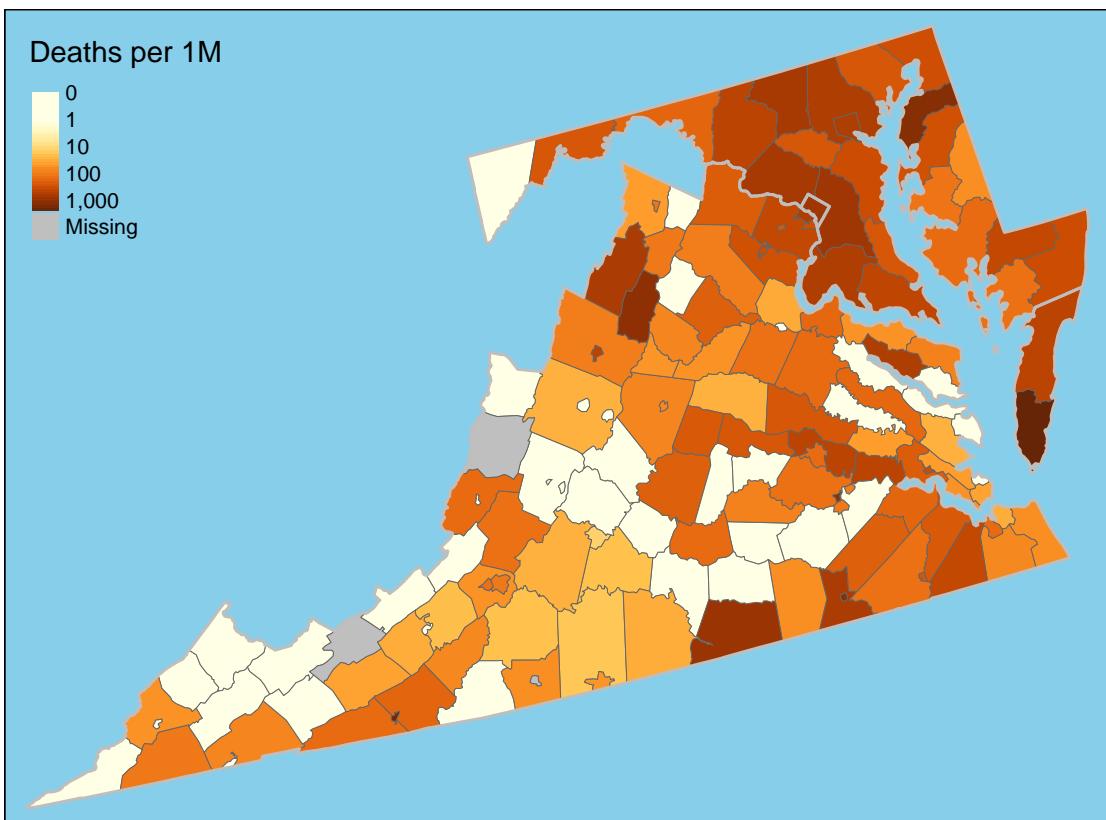


New Deaths

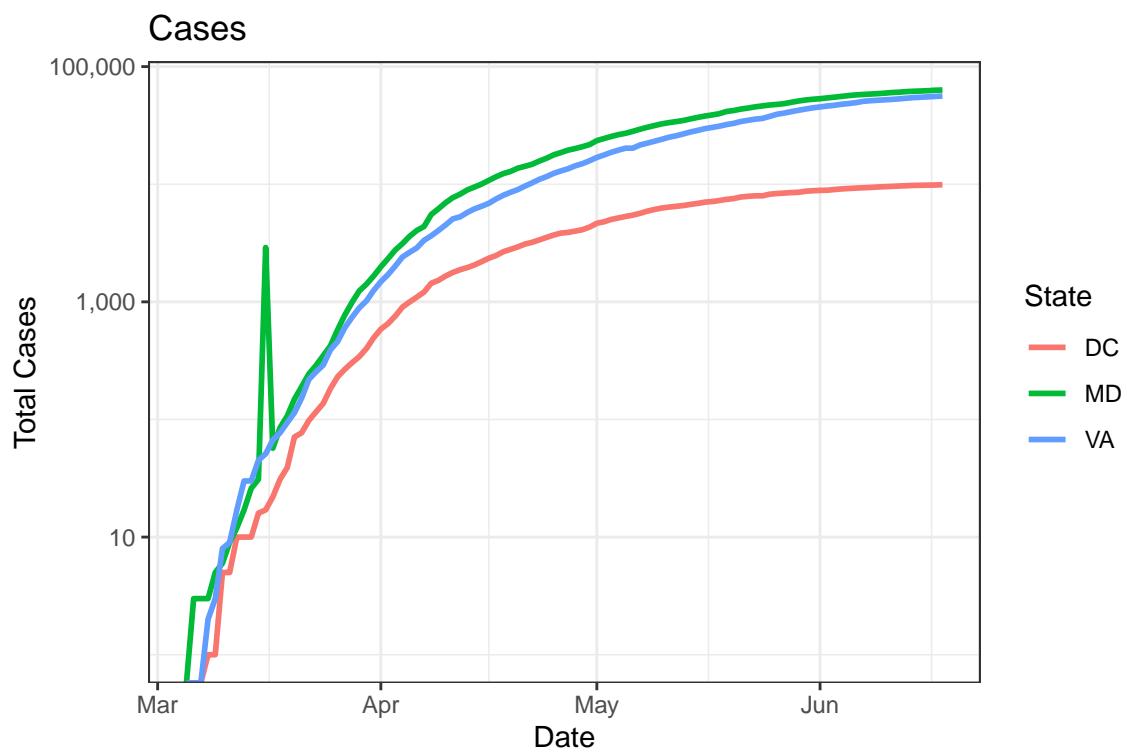


One-Week Change in Daily Deaths

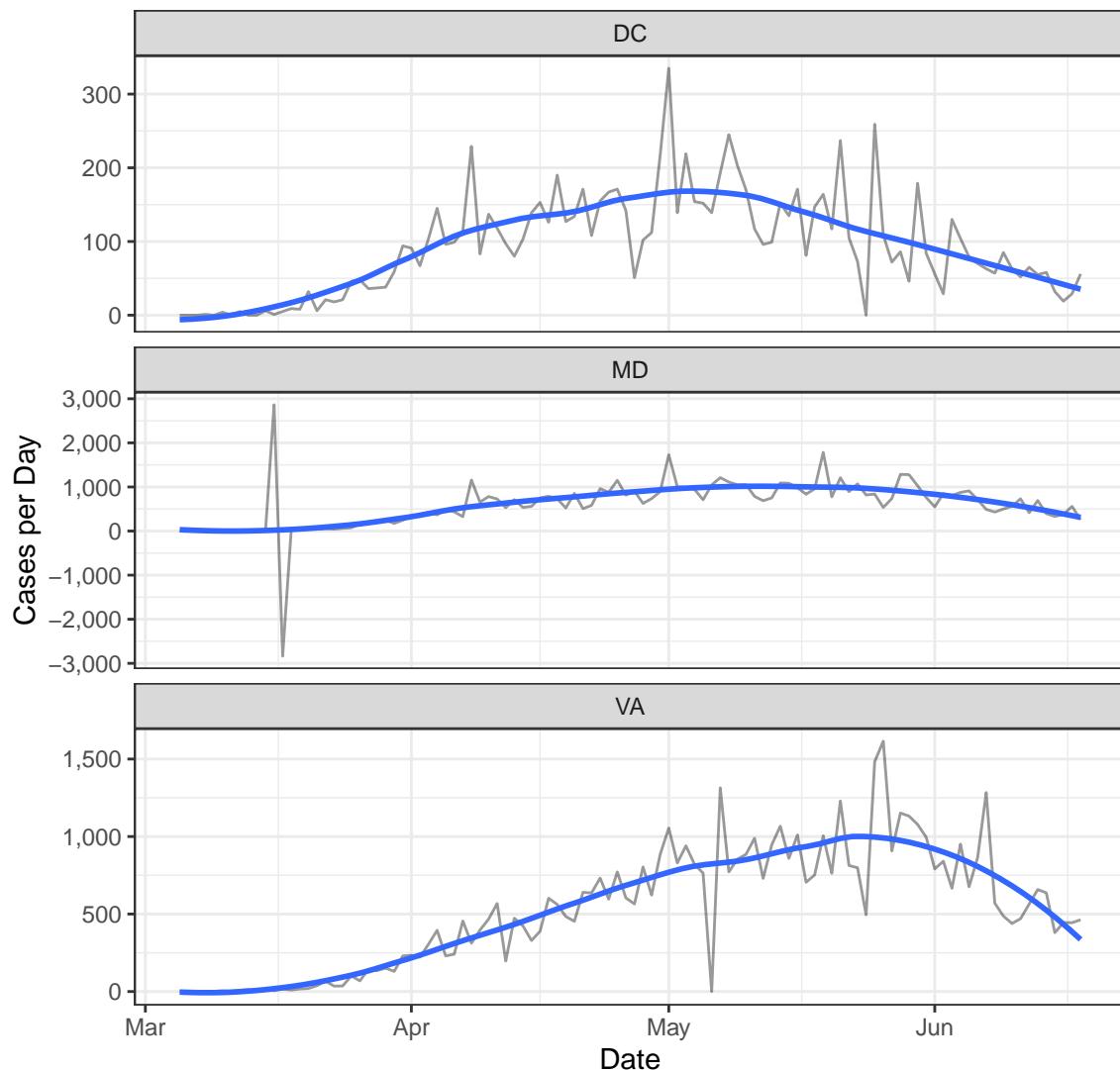




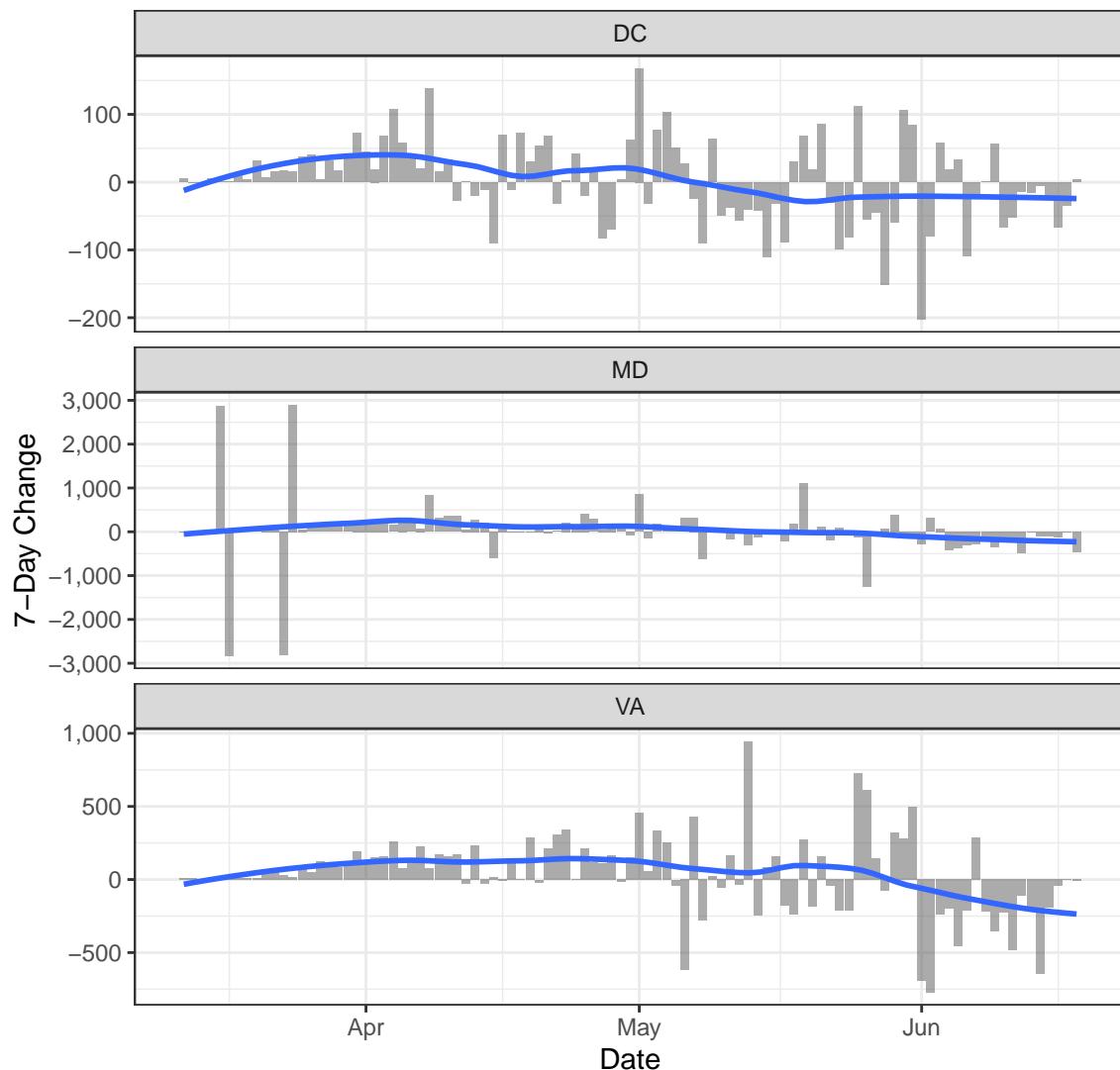
Cases

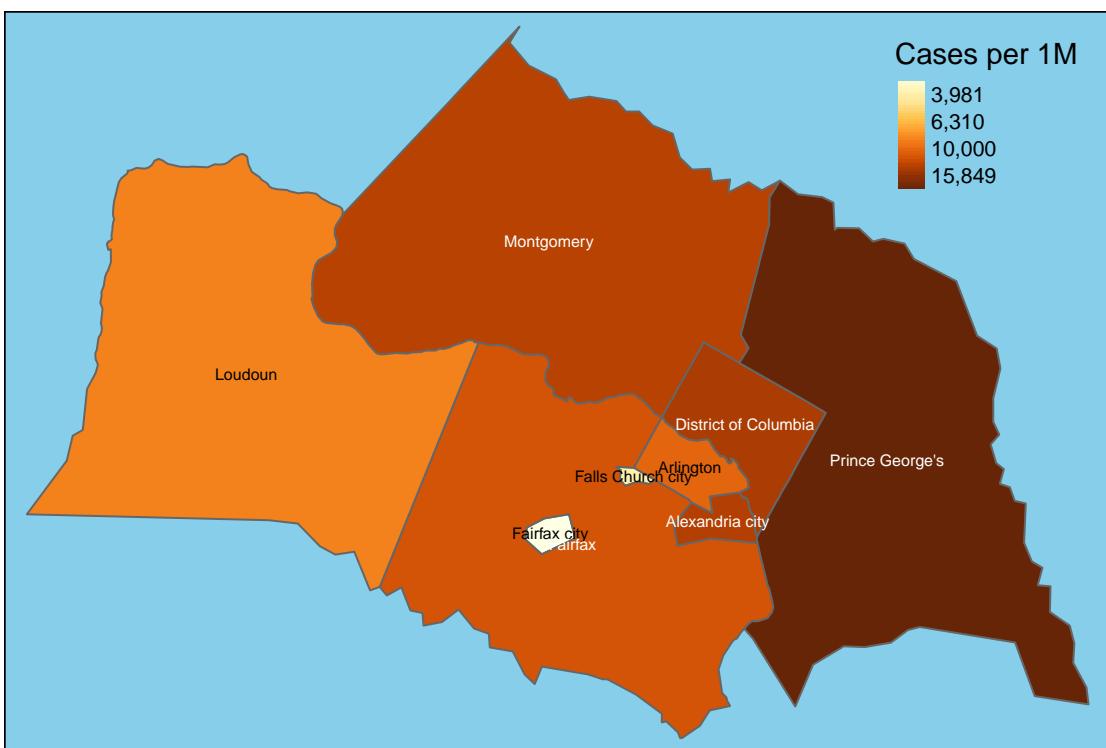
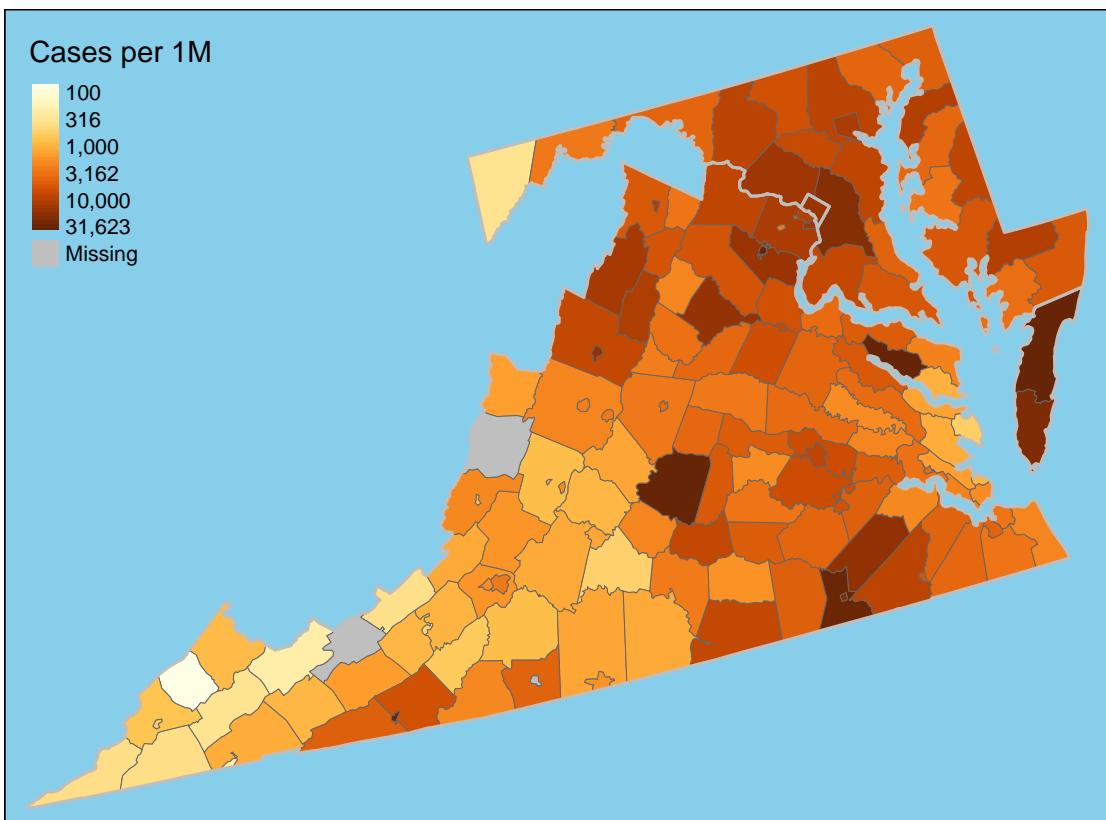


New Cases

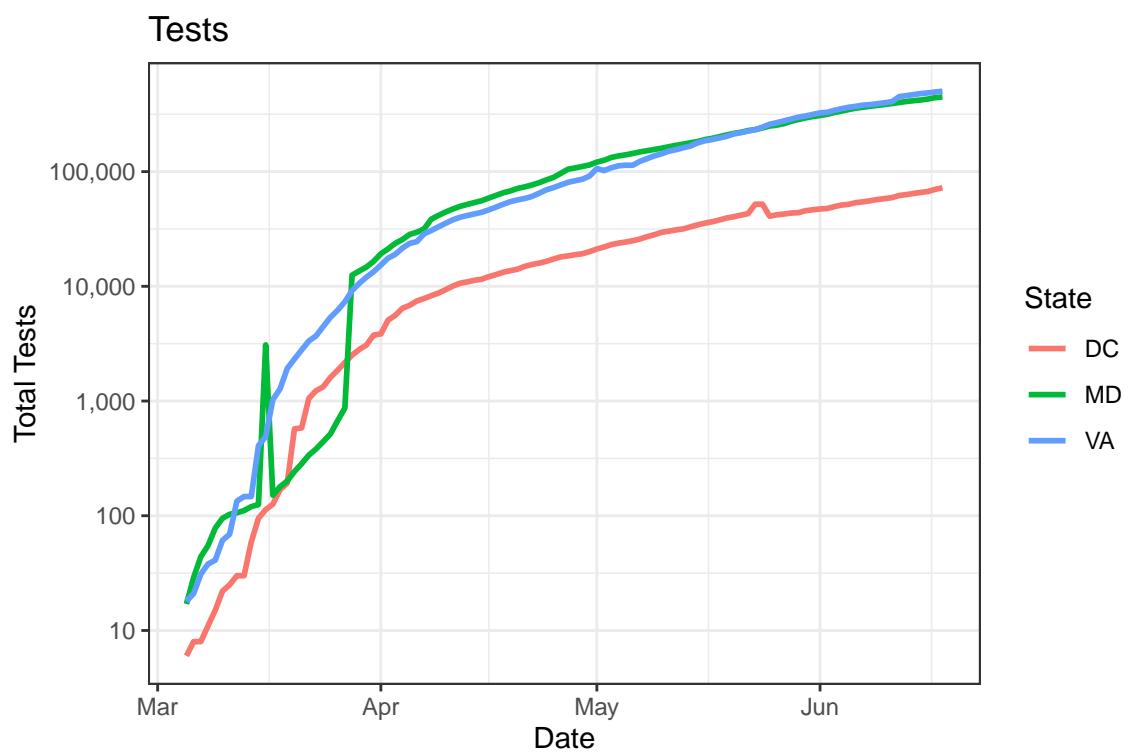


One-Week Change in Daily Cases

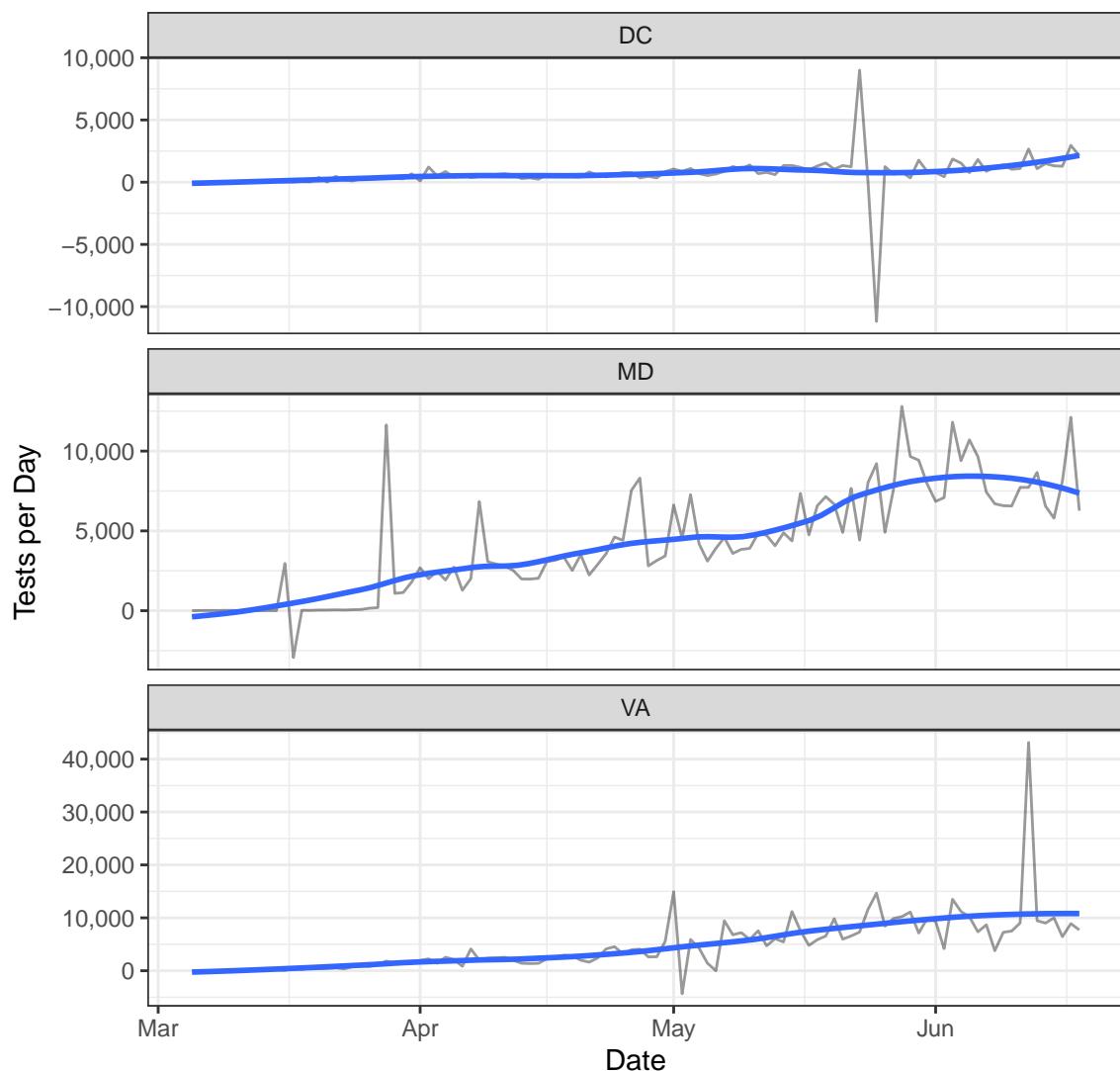




Testing



New Tests



Positive Test Rate

