

smith-stage-2

March 13, 2023

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[2]: population = pd.read_csv('data/covid_county_population_usafacts.csv', usecols=[
    ↪['State', 'population'])

population = population[population.State != 0]

population = population.set_index('State')
population
```

```
[2]:      population
State
AL              0
AL          55869
AL         223234
AL          24686
AL          22394
...           ...
WY          42343
WY          23464
WY          20226
WY           7805
WY           6927

[3195 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
[3]: confirmed = pd.read_csv('data/covid_confirmed_usafacts.csv')
confirmed = confirmed.drop(confirmed.iloc[:, 4 : 864], axis=1)
confirmed = confirmed.drop(confirmed.iloc[:, 219 : 235], axis=1)

# Calculating the difference to get the new cases
for i in range(5, len(confirmed.columns)):
    diff = confirmed[confirmed.columns[i]] - confirmed[confirmed.columns[i - 1]]
    confirmed[f'new_cases {confirmed.columns[i]}'] = diff
```

```

confirmed = confirmed.drop(confirmed.iloc[:, 4:219], axis= 1)
temp = {}
j = ((len(confirmed.columns) - 4) % 7) - 1

length = len(confirmed.columns) - 3
for i in range(4, len(confirmed.columns), 7):
    if (length) < (i + 7) :
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + j]} Sum'] =_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + j]].sum(axis=1)
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + j]} Mean']_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + j]].mean(axis=1).round()
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + j]}_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + j]].median(axis=1).round()
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + j]} Mode']_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + j]].mode(axis=1)[0]
    else:
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + 7]} Sum'] =_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + 7]].sum(axis=1)
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + 7]} Mean']_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + 7]].mean(axis=1).round()
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + 7]}_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + 7]].median(axis=1).round()
        confirmed[f'{confirmed.columns[i]} - {confirmed.columns[i + 7]} Mode']_
        confirmed[confirmed.columns[i:i + 7]].mode(axis=1)[0]

confirmed.columns = confirmed.columns.str.replace('new_cases ', '')

confirmed

```

```

[3]:
    countyFIPS      County Name State StateFIPS 2022-06-01 \
0           0  Statewide Unallocated    AL         1         0
1          1001    Autauga County      AL         1         6
2          1003    Baldwin County      AL         1        68
3          1005    Barbour County      AL         1         3
4          1007      Bibb County      AL         1         8
...
3188       56037    Sweetwater County    WY         56         0
3189       56039      Teton County      WY         56         0
3190       56041      Uinta County      WY         56         0
3191       56043    Washakie County      WY         56         0
3192       56045      Weston County      WY         56         0

    2022-06-02 2022-06-03 2022-06-04 2022-06-05 2022-06-06 ... \
0           0         0         0         0         0 ...
1           9         0         0         0        54 ...
2          68         0         0         0       247 ...

```

3	4	0	0	0	5	...
4	4	0	0	0	22	...
...
3188	0	0	0	0	0	...
3189	0	0	0	0	0	...
3190	0	0	0	0	0	...
3191	0	0	0	0	0	...
3192	0	0	0	0	0	...

	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21	Median	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21	Mode	\
0		0.0		0.0	
1		0.0		0.0	
2		0.0		0.0	
3		0.0		0.0	
4		0.0		0.0	
...		
3188		0.0		0.0	
3189		0.0		0.0	
3190		0.0		0.0	
3191		0.0		0.0	
3192		0.0		0.0	

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Sum	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Mean	\
0		0		0.0	
1		114		16.0	
2		275		39.0	
3		20		3.0	
4		24		3.0	
...		
3188		20		3.0	
3189		29		4.0	
3190		16		2.0	
3191		0		0.0	
3192		5		1.0	

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Median	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Mode	\
0		0.0		0.0	
1		0.0		0.0	
2		0.0		0.0	
3		0.0		0.0	
4		0.0		0.0	
...		
3188		0.0		0.0	
3189		0.0		0.0	
3190		0.0		0.0	
3191		0.0		0.0	
3192		0.0		0.0	

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Sum	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mean \
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	0	0.0
3	0	0.0
4	0	0.0
...
3188	0	0.0
3189	0	0.0
3190	0	0.0
3191	0	0.0
3192	0	0.0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Median	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mode
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0
...
3188	0.0	0.0
3189	0.0	0.0
3190	0.0	0.0
3191	0.0	0.0
3192	0.0	0.0

[3193 rows x 342 columns]

```
[4]: deaths = pd.read_csv("data/covid_deaths_usafacts.csv")

deaths = deaths.drop(deaths.iloc[:, 4 : 864], axis=1)
deaths = deaths.drop(deaths.iloc[:, 219 : 235], axis=1)

for i in range(5, len(deaths.columns)):
    diff = deaths[deaths.columns[i]] - deaths[deaths.columns[i - 1]]
    deaths[f'new_deaths {deaths.columns[i]}'] = diff

deaths = deaths.drop(deaths.iloc[:, 4:219], axis=1)
temp = {}
j = ((len(deaths.columns) - 4) % 7) - 1

length = len(deaths.columns) - 3
for i in range(4, len(deaths.columns), 7):
    if (length) < (i + 7) :
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + j]} Sum'] =
        deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + j]].sum(axis=1)
```

```

        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + j]} Mean'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + j]].mean(axis=1).round()
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + j]} Median'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + j]].median(axis=1).round()
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + j]} Mode'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + j]].mode(axis=1)[0]
    else:
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + 7]} Sum'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + 7]].sum(axis=1)
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + 7]} Mean'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + 7]].mean(axis=1).round()
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + 7]} Median'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + 7]].median(axis=1).round()
        deaths[f'{deaths.columns[i]} - {deaths.columns[i + 7]} Mode'] =
↳deaths[deaths.columns[i:i + 7]].mode(axis=1)[0]

deaths.columns = deaths.columns.str.replace('new_deaths ', '')
deaths

```

```

[4]:
   countyFIPS      County Name State StateFIPS 2022-06-01 \
0           0  Statewide Unallocated    AL         1         0
1          1001      Autauga County    AL         1         0
2          1003      Baldwin County    AL         1         0
3          1005      Barbour County    AL         1         0
4          1007       Bibb County     AL         1         0
...         ...                ...    ...         ...
3188       56037  Sweetwater County    WY        56         0
3189       56039      Teton County    WY        56         0
3190       56041      Uinta County    WY        56         0
3191       56043   Washakie County    WY        56         0
3192       56045      Weston County    WY        56         0

   2022-06-02 2022-06-03 2022-06-04 2022-06-05 2022-06-06 ... \
0           0         0         0         0         0 ...
1           0         0         0         0         0 ...
2           0         0         0         0         0 ...
3           0         0         0         0         0 ...
4           0         0         0         0         0 ...
...         ...         ...         ...         ...         ...
3188         0         0         0         0         0 ...
3189         0         0         0         0         0 ...
3190         0         0         0         0         0 ...
3191         0         0         0         0         0 ...
3192         0         0         0         0         0 ...

```

	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21 Median	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21 Mode \
0	0.0	0
1	0.0	0
2	0.0	0
3	0.0	0
4	0.0	0
...
3188	0.0	0
3189	0.0	0
3190	0.0	0
3191	0.0	0
3192	0.0	0

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Sum	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Mean \
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	2	0.0
3	0	0.0
4	0	0.0
...
3188	1	0.0
3189	0	0.0
3190	0	0.0
3191	0	0.0
3192	0	0.0

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Median	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Mode \
0	0.0	0
1	0.0	0
2	0.0	0
3	0.0	0
4	0.0	0
...
3188	0.0	0
3189	0.0	0
3190	0.0	0
3191	0.0	0
3192	0.0	0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Sum	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mean \
0	0	0.0
1	0	0.0
2	0	0.0
3	0	0.0
4	0	0.0
...
3188	0	0.0

3189	0	0.0
3190	0	0.0
3191	0	0.0
3192	0	0.0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Median	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mode
0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0
...
3188	0.0	0.0
3189	0.0	0.0
3190	0.0	0.0
3191	0.0	0.0
3192	0.0	0.0

[3193 rows x 342 columns]

```
[5]: confirmed = confirmed.merge(population, how='left', on='State')
      deaths = deaths.merge(population, how='left', on='State')
```

```
[6]: ny_confirmed = confirmed[confirmed['StateFIPS'] == 36]
      ny_confirmed = ny_confirmed.drop(ny_confirmed.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)

      ny_confirmed
```

```
[6]:
```

	countyFIPS	County Name	State	StateFIPS	\
161549	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161550	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161551	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161552	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161553	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
...	
165576	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165577	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165578	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165579	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165580	36123	Yates County	NY	36	

	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Sum	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Mean	\
161549	0	0.0	
161550	0	0.0	
161551	0	0.0	
161552	0	0.0	
161553	0	0.0	

...
165576	7	1.0
165577	7	1.0
165578	7	1.0
165579	7	1.0
165580	7	1.0

	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Median	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Mode \
161549	0.0	0.0
161550	0.0	0.0
161551	0.0	0.0
161552	0.0	0.0
161553	0.0	0.0
...
165576	1.0	1.0
165577	1.0	1.0
165578	1.0	1.0
165579	1.0	1.0
165580	1.0	1.0

	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15 Sum	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15 Mean ... \
161549	0	0.0 ...
161550	0	0.0 ...
161551	0	0.0 ...
161552	0	0.0 ...
161553	0	0.0 ...
...
165576	16	2.0 ...
165577	16	2.0 ...
165578	16	2.0 ...
165579	16	2.0 ...
165580	16	2.0 ...

	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21 Mode	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Sum \
161549	0.0	0
161550	0.0	0
161551	0.0	0
161552	0.0	0
161553	0.0	0
...
165576	0.0	0
165577	0.0	0
165578	0.0	0
165579	0.0	0
165580	0.0	0

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Mean	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Median \
--	------------------------------	----------------------------------

161549	0.0	0.0
161550	0.0	0.0
161551	0.0	0.0
161552	0.0	0.0
161553	0.0	0.0
...
165576	0.0	0.0
165577	0.0	0.0
165578	0.0	0.0
165579	0.0	0.0
165580	0.0	0.0

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Mode	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Sum \
161549	0.0	0
161550	0.0	0
161551	0.0	0
161552	0.0	0
161553	0.0	0
...
165576	0.0	18
165577	0.0	18
165578	0.0	18
165579	0.0	18
165580	0.0	18

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mean	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Median \
161549	0.0	0.0
161550	0.0	0.0
161551	0.0	0.0
161552	0.0	0.0
161553	0.0	0.0
...
165576	6.0	0.0
165577	6.0	0.0
165578	6.0	0.0
165579	6.0	0.0
165580	6.0	0.0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mode	population
161549	0.0	0
161550	0.0	0
161551	0.0	305506
161552	0.0	46091
161553	0.0	1418207
...
165576	0.0	61204
165577	0.0	89918

165578	0.0	967506
165579	0.0	39859
165580	0.0	24913

[4032 rows x 129 columns]

```
[7]: ny_deaths = deaths[deaths['StateFIPS'] == 36]
ny_deaths = ny_deaths.drop(ny_deaths.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)

ny_deaths
```

```
[7]:
```

	countyFIPS	County Name	State	StateFIPS	\
161549	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161550	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161551	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161552	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
161553	0	Statewide Unallocated	NY	36	
...	
165576	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165577	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165578	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165579	36123	Yates County	NY	36	
165580	36123	Yates County	NY	36	

	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Sum	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Mean	\
161549	1	0.0	
161550	1	0.0	
161551	1	0.0	
161552	1	0.0	
161553	1	0.0	
...	
165576	0	0.0	
165577	0	0.0	
165578	0	0.0	
165579	0	0.0	
165580	0	0.0	

	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Median	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Mode	\
161549	0.0	0.0	
161550	0.0	0.0	
161551	0.0	0.0	
161552	0.0	0.0	
161553	0.0	0.0	
...	
165576	0.0	0.0	
165577	0.0	0.0	
165578	0.0	0.0	

165579	0.0	0.0
165580	0.0	0.0

	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15	Sum	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15	Mean	...	\
161549		2		0.0	...	
161550		2		0.0	...	
161551		2		0.0	...	
161552		2		0.0	...	
161553		2		0.0	...	
...		
165576		0		0.0	...	
165577		0		0.0	...	
165578		0		0.0	...	
165579		0		0.0	...	
165580		0		0.0	...	

	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21	Mode	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Sum	\
161549		0		1	
161550		0		1	
161551		0		1	
161552		0		1	
161553		0		1	
...		
165576		0		0	
165577		0		0	
165578		0		0	
165579		0		0	
165580		0		0	

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Mean	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Median	\
161549		0.0		0.0	
161550		0.0		0.0	
161551		0.0		0.0	
161552		0.0		0.0	
161553		0.0		0.0	
...		
165576		0.0		0.0	
165577		0.0		0.0	
165578		0.0		0.0	
165579		0.0		0.0	
165580		0.0		0.0	

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Mode	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31	Sum	\
161549		0		3	
161550		0		3	
161551		0		3	
161552		0		3	

161553	0	3
...
165576	0	0
165577	0	0
165578	0	0
165579	0	0
165580	0	0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mean	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Median \
161549	1.0	0.0
161550	1.0	0.0
161551	1.0	0.0
161552	1.0	0.0
161553	1.0	0.0
...
165576	0.0	0.0
165577	0.0	0.0
165578	0.0	0.0
165579	0.0	0.0
165580	0.0	0.0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Mode	population
161549	0.0	0
161550	0.0	0
161551	0.0	305506
161552	0.0	46091
161553	0.0	1418207
...
165576	0.0	61204
165577	0.0	89918
165578	0.0	967506
165579	0.0	39859
165580	0.0	24913

[4032 rows x 129 columns]

```
[8]: #get same statistics for three other states, choosing TX, CA, FL
ca_confirmed = confirmed[confirmed['StateFIPS'] == 6]
ca_confirmed = ca_confirmed.drop(ca_confirmed.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)
tx_confirmed = confirmed[confirmed['StateFIPS'] == 48]
tx_confirmed = tx_confirmed.drop(tx_confirmed.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)
fl_confirmed = confirmed[confirmed['StateFIPS'] == 12]
fl_confirmed = fl_confirmed.drop(fl_confirmed.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)

ca_deaths = deaths[deaths['StateFIPS'] == 6]
ca_deaths = ca_deaths.drop(ca_deaths.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)
tx_deaths = deaths[deaths['StateFIPS'] == 48]
```

```
tx_deaths = tx_deaths.drop(tx_deaths.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)
fl_deaths = deaths[deaths['StateFIPS'] == 12]
fl_deaths = fl_deaths.drop(fl_deaths.iloc[:, 4 : 218], axis=1)
```

```
[9]: #function for normalizing the data between the four states
def normalization(data):
    d = data
    d = d.filter(regex=r'Sum|population')
    d = d.sum()

    norm_cases = {}
    for x in range(0, len(d) - 1):
        denominator = d['population']
        norm_cases[f'{d.index.values[x]}'] = ((d[x] / denominator) * 10000)

    return norm_cases
```

```
[10]: ca_normalized_cases = normalization(ca_confirmed)
ca_normalized_deaths = normalization(ca_deaths)

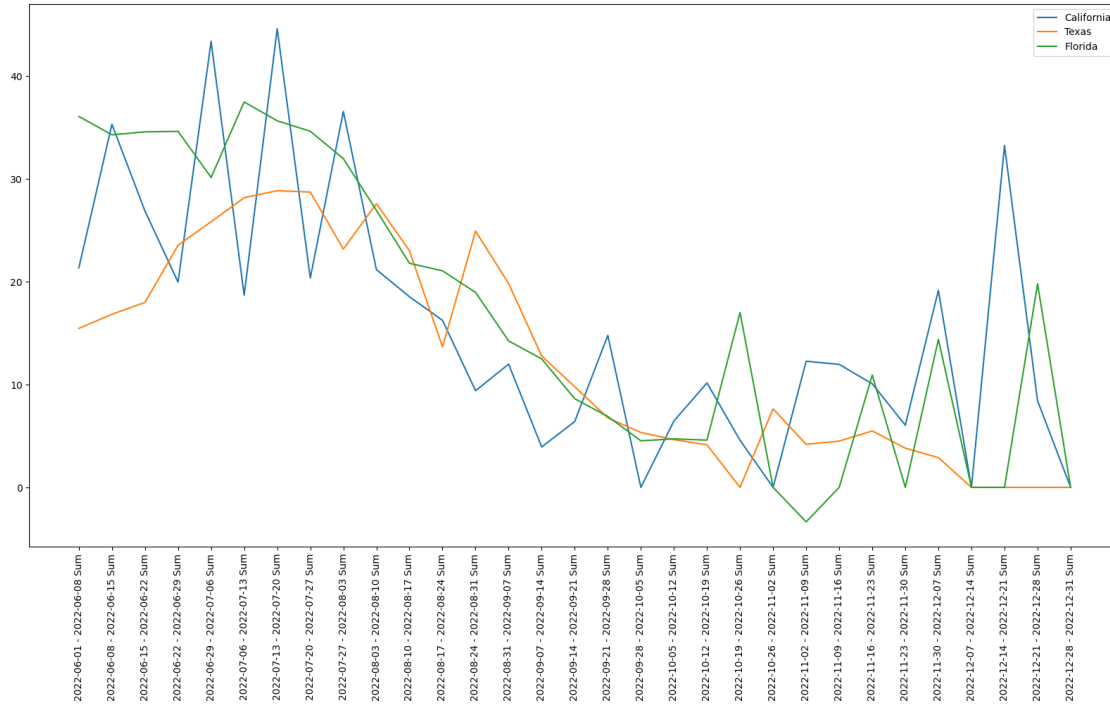
tx_normalized_cases = normalization(tx_confirmed)
tx_normalized_deaths = normalization(tx_deaths)

fl_normalized_cases = normalization(fl_confirmed)
fl_normalized_deaths = normalization(fl_deaths)
```

```
[11]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))

#plt.plot(ny_normalized_cases.keys(), ny_normalized_cases.values(), label =
↳ 'New York')
plt.plot(ca_normalized_cases.keys(), ca_normalized_cases.values(), label =
↳ 'California')
plt.plot(tx_normalized_cases.keys(), tx_normalized_cases.values(), label =
↳ 'Texas')
plt.plot(fl_normalized_cases.keys(), fl_normalized_cases.values(), label =
↳ 'Florida')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Here we see the confirmed cases between three states: Texas, California and Florida. We want to discuss why we see a difference in the rates between these three states. From the lines we can tell that the most prone to massive shifts in recorded cases is California, but they also have consistently the most cases out of the three states. The reason for these jumps in confirmed cases is that the state of California reports covid 19 cases every week and a half. Because of this staggered reporting basis, it could lead to more jumps in the data. However, California sees the most volatility not because it has a higher population than the other two states, but because out of the three shown it has the highest population density. It is going to be the most prone to higher rates of confirmed cases because of cities like Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose.

```
[12]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))

#plt.plot(ny_normalized_deaths.keys(), ny_normalized_deaths.values(), label =
↪ 'New York')
plt.plot(ca_normalized_deaths.keys(), ca_normalized_deaths.values(), label =
↪ 'California')
plt.plot(tx_normalized_deaths.keys(), tx_normalized_deaths.values(), label =
↪ 'Texas')
plt.plot(fl_normalized_deaths.keys(), fl_normalized_deaths.values(), label =
↪ 'Florida')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.legend()
```

```
plt.show()
```

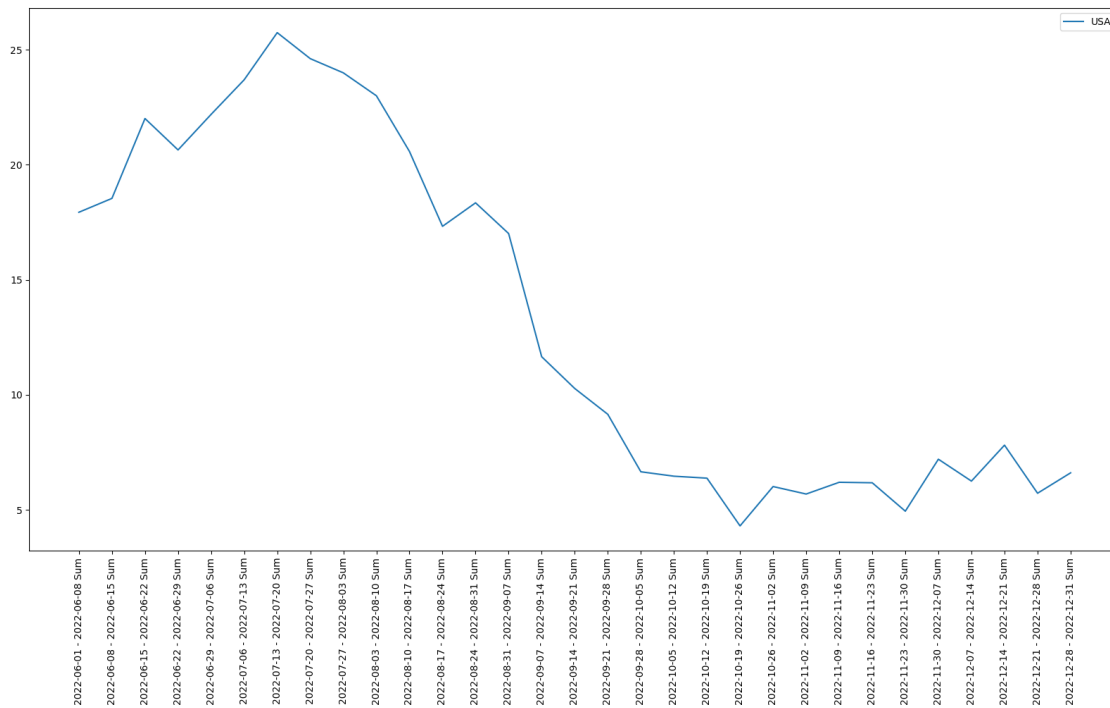


When it comes to deaths, interestingly, we see fairly volatile information. However, what we do notice is that Florida and California consistently have more reported deaths than Texas. One big reason why we might see more people dying in Florida and California is that more elderly men and women retire to those places. Elderly men and women are among those more susceptible and likely to have fatal interactions with the virus versus Texas which may have a lower population of elderly and immunocompromised individuals. This would also, in some part, explain some of the volatility we see in the data. This idea, combined with the fact of those two states having a higher population density, can lend itself well to Covid 19 being more fatal to Florida and California than Texas.

```
[13]: us_cases_normalized = normalization(confirmed)

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plt.plot(us_cases_normalized.keys(), us_cases_normalized.values(), label = 'USA')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

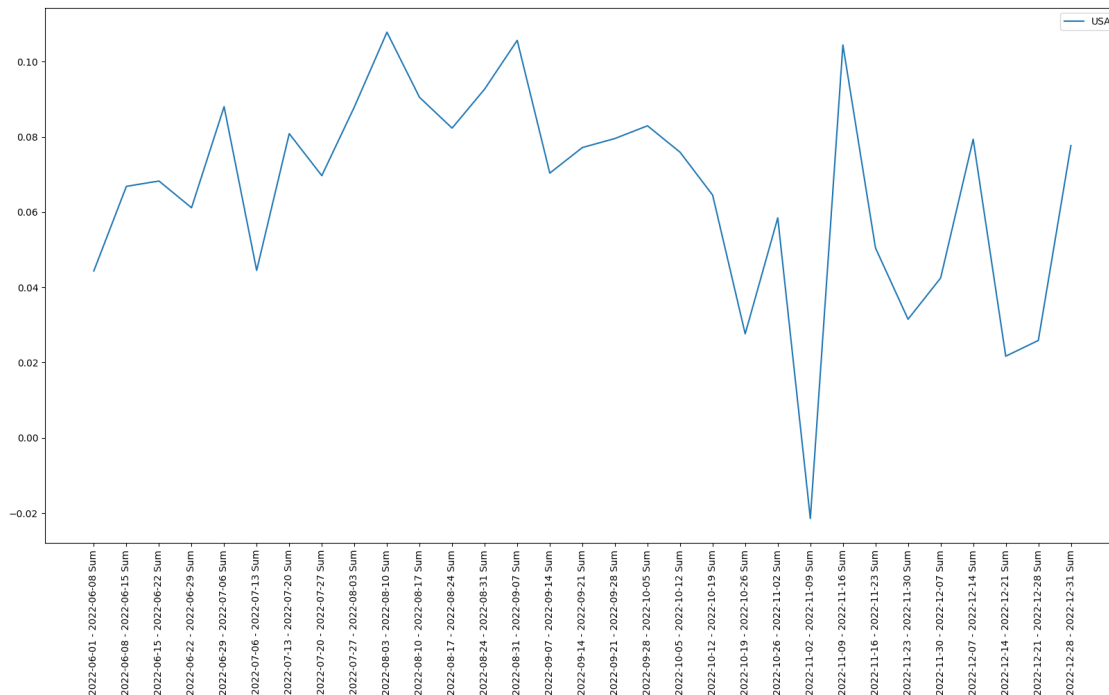
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[14]: us_deaths_normalized = normalization(deaths)

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plt.plot(us_deaths_normalized.keys(), us_deaths_normalized.values(), label = 'USA')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

When we analyze this data and compare it to the US rates of cases and deaths, we see that generally the cases and deaths match in terms of their trends. Cases start high and then reduce approaching the end of the year with spikes approaching the holidays.

```
[15]: #Identifying the top 3 counties in New York with high case and death rates
      ↪based on population
county_sum_cases = ny_confirmed.groupby('County Name').sum()
county_sum_cases = county_sum_cases[county_sum_cases.columns.
      ↪drop(list(county_sum_cases.filter(regex='Mean|Median|Mode')))]
county_sum_cases['county_sums'] = county_sum_cases.iloc[:, 0 : 33].sum(axis=1)
county_sum_cases
```

```
[15]:
```

County Name	countyFIPS	StateFIPS	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Sum \
Albany County	2304064	2304	35136
Allegany County	2304192	2304	1920
Bronx County	2304320	2304	192000
Broome County	2304448	2304	13632
Cattaraugus County	2304576	2304	5632
...
Washington County	2311360	2304	5568
Wayne County	2311488	2304	4096
Westchester County	2311616	2304	155008
Wyoming County	2311744	2304	1536
Yates County	2311872	2304	448

	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15 Sum	2022-06-15 - 2022-06-22 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	21248	18176
Allegany County	2048	1408
Bronx County	164800	163904
Broome County	9408	7168
Cattaraugus County	4352	3392
...
Washington County	4160	2560
Wayne County	3520	3264
Westchester County	129792	117376
Wyoming County	896	1920
Yates County	1024	1216

	2022-06-22 - 2022-06-29 Sum	2022-06-29 - 2022-07-06 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	18688	19520
Allegany County	2368	1472
Bronx County	159872	217920
Broome County	6720	8640
Cattaraugus County	2880	3776
...
Washington County	2176	2496
Wayne County	3008	3456
Westchester County	111552	148672
Wyoming County	960	512
Yates County	768	320

	2022-07-06 - 2022-07-13 Sum	2022-07-13 - 2022-07-20 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	28224	29184
Allegany County	2176	1728
Bronx County	305728	308992
Broome County	13376	12160
Cattaraugus County	3776	3840
...
Washington County	4096	4160
Wayne County	6720	5248
Westchester County	177152	160320
Wyoming County	1280	768
Yates County	1408	896

	2022-07-20 - 2022-07-27 Sum	...	\
County Name		...	
Albany County	26496	...	
Allegany County	1728	...	

Bronx County	231936	...
Broome County	13376	...
Cattaraugus County	3584	...
...
Washington County	2624	...
Wayne County	4352	...
Westchester County	120704	...
Wyoming County	2240	...
Yates County	576	...

	2022-11-09 - 2022-11-16 Sum	2022-11-16 - 2022-11-23 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	14912	10048
Allegany County	1664	1024
Bronx County	150016	151296
Broome County	10496	8576
Cattaraugus County	2752	2176
...
Washington County	2432	2112
Wayne County	3648	2816
Westchester County	77440	86272
Wyoming County	832	1856
Yates County	960	832

	2022-11-23 - 2022-11-30 Sum	2022-11-30 - 2022-12-07 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	13440	7104
Allegany County	2048	384
Bronx County	159744	91968
Broome County	9344	7552
Cattaraugus County	1856	960
...
Washington County	3648	1600
Wayne County	4224	1792
Westchester County	102272	49216
Wyoming County	1024	320
Yates County	576	384

	2022-12-07 - 2022-12-14 Sum	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	16128	26624
Allegany County	1792	2368
Bronx County	214784	365760
Broome County	13376	19648
Cattaraugus County	1600	5632
...
Washington County	4480	7552

Wayne County	5376	7872
Westchester County	131008	230848
Wyoming County	1536	2368
Yates County	448	1536

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Sum	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Sum \
County Name		
Albany County	0	23360
Allegany County	0	3392
Bronx County	0	246784
Broome County	0	18496
Cattaraugus County	0	4672
...
Washington County	0	4800
Wayne County	0	6592
Westchester County	0	167168
Wyoming County	0	1152
Yates County	0	1152

	population	county_sums
County Name		
Albany County	19453561	2999936
Allegany County	19453561	2374208
Bronx County	19453561	7677568
Broome County	19453561	2749760
Cattaraugus County	19453561	2453248
...
Washington County	19453561	2444288
Wayne County	19453561	2476032
Westchester County	19453561	5669120
Wyoming County	19453561	2369216
Yates County	19453561	2349760

[63 rows x 35 columns]

```
[16]: county_sum_cases_partial = county_sum_cases.drop(county_sum_cases.columns[0 : 33], axis=1)
county_sum_cases_partial
```

```
[16]:
```

	population	county_sums
County Name		
Albany County	19453561	2999936
Allegany County	19453561	2374208
Bronx County	19453561	7677568
Broome County	19453561	2749760
Cattaraugus County	19453561	2453248
...

Washington County	19453561	2444288
Wayne County	19453561	2476032
Westchester County	19453561	5669120
Wyoming County	19453561	2369216
Yates County	19453561	2349760

[63 rows x 2 columns]

```
[17]: # Calculate the ratio of confirmed cases to population
county_sum_cases_partial['cases_per_population'] =
    ↪county_sum_cases_partial['county_sums'] /
    ↪county_sum_cases_partial['population']

# Find the row(s) with the highest value(s) of the ratio
sorted_cases = county_sum_cases_partial.sort_values(by='cases_per_population',
    ↪ascending=False)

# Select the first three rows of the sorted DataFrame
top_three_cases = sorted_cases.head(3)

# Print the top three rows
top_three_cases
```

```
[17]:
```

	population	county_sums	cases_per_population
County Name			
Queens County	19453561	12194560	0.626855
Kings County	19453561	11667200	0.599746
New York County	19453561	9378496	0.482097

```
[18]: county_sum_deaths = ny_deaths.groupby('County Name').sum()
county_sum_deaths = county_sum_deaths[county_sum_deaths.columns.
    ↪drop(list(county_sum_deaths.filter(regex='Mean|Median|Mode')))]
county_sum_deaths['county_sums'] = county_sum_deaths.iloc[:, 0 : 33].sum(axis=1)
county_sum_deaths
```

```
[18]:
```

	countyFIPS	StateFIPS	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County	2304064	2304		0	
Allegany County	2304192	2304		0	
Bronx County	2304320	2304		768	
Broome County	2304448	2304		64	
Cattaraugus County	2304576	2304		0	
...		
Washington County	2311360	2304		64	
Wayne County	2311488	2304		128	
Westchester County	2311616	2304		256	
Wyoming County	2311744	2304		0	

Yates County	2311872	2304	0
--------------	---------	------	---

	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15	Sum	2022-06-15 - 2022-06-22	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		192		64	
Allegany County		0		0	
Bronx County		1024		704	
Broome County		64		0	
Cattaraugus County		0		64	
...		
Washington County		64		64	
Wayne County		128		0	
Westchester County		256		128	
Wyoming County		0		0	
Yates County		0		0	

	2022-06-22 - 2022-06-29	Sum	2022-06-29 - 2022-07-06	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		128		0	
Allegany County		0		0	
Bronx County		704		512	
Broome County		0		0	
Cattaraugus County		128		0	
...		
Washington County		64		0	
Wayne County		64		64	
Westchester County		576		128	
Wyoming County		0		0	
Yates County		0		0	

	2022-07-06 - 2022-07-13	Sum	2022-07-13 - 2022-07-20	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		0		128	
Allegany County		64		128	
Bronx County		384		896	
Broome County		128		0	
Cattaraugus County		0		0	
...		
Washington County		64		0	
Wayne County		0		0	
Westchester County		192		512	
Wyoming County		0		0	
Yates County		0		0	

	2022-07-20 - 2022-07-27	Sum	...	\
County Name			...	
Albany County		64	...	

Allegany County	0	...
Bronx County	1024	...
Broome County	128	...
Cattaraugus County	0	...
...
Washington County	128	...
Wayne County	128	...
Westchester County	640	...
Wyoming County	0	...
Yates County	0	...

	2022-11-09 - 2022-11-16	Sum	2022-11-16 - 2022-11-23	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		384		128	
Allegany County		0		0	
Bronx County		192		448	
Broome County		256		320	
Cattaraugus County		0		64	
...		
Washington County		0		64	
Wayne County		64		0	
Westchester County		640		320	
Wyoming County		0		0	
Yates County		64		0	

	2022-11-23 - 2022-11-30	Sum	2022-11-30 - 2022-12-07	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		192		0	
Allegany County		0		0	
Bronx County		1088		832	
Broome County		0		0	
Cattaraugus County		64		0	
...		
Washington County		64		0	
Wayne County		0		0	
Westchester County		448		128	
Wyoming County		0		0	
Yates County		0		0	

	2022-12-07 - 2022-12-14	Sum	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		64		128	
Allegany County		0		0	
Bronx County		1472		1600	
Broome County		0		192	
Cattaraugus County		0		0	
...		

Washington County	0	128
Wayne County	0	0
Westchester County	896	576
Wyoming County	0	0
Yates County	64	0

	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28	Sum	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31	Sum	\
County Name					
Albany County		320		128	
Allegany County		64		0	
Bronx County		1088		2816	
Broome County		64		192	
Cattaraugus County		0		64	
...		
Washington County		64		192	
Wayne County		0		0	
Westchester County		320		1088	
Wyoming County		0		0	
Yates County		0		0	

	population	county_sums
County Name		
Albany County	19453561	2310016
Allegany County	19453561	2307008
Bronx County	19453561	2343680
Broome County	19453561	2310208
Cattaraugus County	19453561	2308224
...
Washington County	19453561	2314944
Wayne County	19453561	2315200
Westchester County	19453561	2326720
Wyoming County	19453561	2314368
Yates County	19453561	2314304

[63 rows x 35 columns]

```
[19]: county_sum_deaths_partial = county_sum_deaths.drop(county_sum_deaths.columns[0 :
↪ 33], axis=1)
county_sum_deaths_partial
```

```
[19]:
```

	population	county_sums
County Name		
Albany County	19453561	2310016
Allegany County	19453561	2307008
Bronx County	19453561	2343680
Broome County	19453561	2310208
Cattaraugus County	19453561	2308224

...
Washington County	19453561	2314944
Wayne County	19453561	2315200
Westchester County	19453561	2326720
Wyoming County	19453561	2314368
Yates County	19453561	2314304

[63 rows x 2 columns]

```
[20]: # Calculate the ratio of confirmed deaths to population
county_sum_deaths_partial['deaths_per_population'] =
    ↪county_sum_deaths_partial['county_sums'] /
    ↪county_sum_deaths_partial['population']

# Find the rows with the highest value(s) of the ratio
sorted_deaths = county_sum_deaths_partial.
    ↪sort_values(by='deaths_per_population', ascending=False)
top_three_deaths = sorted_deaths.head(3)

# Print the top three rows
top_three_deaths
```

```
[20]:
```

	population	county_sums	deaths_per_population
County Name			
Queens County	19453561	2385408	0.122621
Kings County	19453561	2371456	0.121903
Bronx County	19453561	2343680	0.120476

```
[21]: top_three_counties_cases = ['Queens County', 'Kings County', 'New York County']

top_three_cases_df = ny_confirmed[ny_confirmed['County Name'].str.contains('|'.
    ↪join(top_three_counties_cases))]
top_three_cases_df = top_three_cases_df[top_three_cases_df.columns.
    ↪drop(list(top_three_cases_df.filter(regex='Mean|Median|Mode|population')))]
top_three_cases_df = top_three_cases_df.drop(columns=['countyFIPS', 'State',
    ↪'StateFIPS'])
top_three_cases_df = top_three_cases_df.groupby('County Name').mean().
    ↪reset_index()
top_three_cases_df
```

```
[21]:
```

	County Name	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Sum	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15 Sum \
0	Kings County	6500	5476
1	New York County	5904	4615
2	Queens County	6570	5880

	2022-06-15 - 2022-06-22 Sum	2022-06-22 - 2022-06-29 Sum \
0	5116	5209

1	4327	4130
2	5350	5190
2022-06-29 - 2022-07-06 Sum 2022-07-06 - 2022-07-13 Sum \		
0	6315	8023
1	5371	6915
2	6595	8835
2022-07-13 - 2022-07-20 Sum 2022-07-20 - 2022-07-27 Sum \		
0	8587	5766
1	6114	4326
2	9107	6326
2022-07-27 - 2022-08-03 Sum ... 2022-10-26 - 2022-11-02 Sum \		
0	7480	3722
1	5464	2684
2	7957	3886
2022-11-02 - 2022-11-09 Sum 2022-11-09 - 2022-11-16 Sum \		
0	4289	4085
1	3055	2816
2	4411	4025
2022-11-16 - 2022-11-23 Sum 2022-11-23 - 2022-11-30 Sum \		
0	4166	4477
1	2967	3051
2	4154	4874
2022-11-30 - 2022-12-07 Sum 2022-12-07 - 2022-12-14 Sum \		
0	2005	5592
1	1311	3669
2	2129	5931
2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21 Sum 2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Sum \		
0	9191	0
1	6241	0
2	9495	0
2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Sum		
0	5995	
1	4178	
2	6361	

[3 rows x 32 columns]

```
[22]: county_names = ['Kings County', 'New York County', 'Queens County']
      dates = list(top_three_cases_df.columns[1:])
```

```

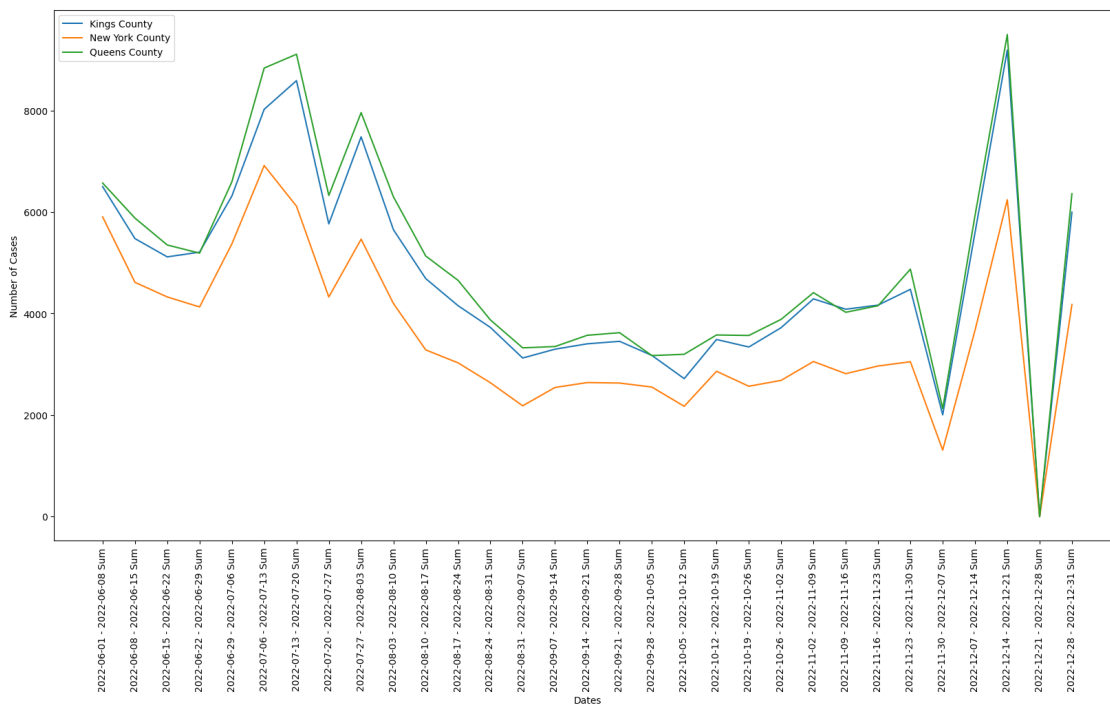
data = top_three_cases_df.values[:,1:]

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
for i in range(3):
    plt.plot(dates, data[i,:], label=county_names[i])

plt.xlabel('Dates')
plt.ylabel('Number of Cases')
plt.legend()
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.show()

```



```

[23]: #Now taking the log normalized cases
top_three_cases_df_log = np.log(top_three_cases_df.iloc[:, 1:])

county_names = ['Kings County', 'New York County', 'Queens County']
dates = list(top_three_cases_df_log.columns[1:])
data = top_three_cases_df_log.values[:,1:]

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
for i in range(3):
    plt.plot(dates, data[i,:], label=county_names[i])

```

```
plt.xlabel('Dates')
plt.ylabel('Number of Cases')
plt.legend()
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.show()
```



Taking a look at the number of cases between the top three counties in New York, we can see that all of them are in the downtown area. There's no mystery as to why this could be, seeing as how they have the highest population density out of anywhere in New York. Analyzing the overall trends however, we want to see why there may be more cases in some of the higher case months of the year. In terms of this dataset, those times would be the last week of June to the last week of July. One possible explanation of this trend is that many people are getting out of the house to go on vacation or enjoy the summer weather. New York being quite cold in the winter, it makes for a perfect breeding ground for spread of the Coronavirus. More people being out of the house can lead to more people hanging out in groups, which can lead to spread of the virus.

We also see a massive uptick of infections towards the end of November into December. I feel a good explanation for this is simply reflected by the fact that more people are spending time with family for Thanksgiving and Christmas. More concentrated groups of families can lead to spreading events between people in the family, who then spread it to their immediate group of friends or extended family.

```
[24]: top_three_counties_deaths = ['Queens County', 'Kings County', 'Bronx County']

top_three_deaths_df = ny_confirmed[ny_confirmed['County Name'].str.contains('|'.join(top_three_counties_deaths))]
top_three_deaths_df = top_three_deaths_df[top_three_deaths_df.columns.
↳drop(list(top_three_deaths_df.filter(regex='Mean|Median|Mode|population')))]
top_three_deaths_df = top_three_deaths_df.drop(columns=['countyFIPS', 'State', 'StateFIPS'])
top_three_deaths_df = top_three_deaths_df.groupby('County Name').mean().
↳reset_index()
top_three_deaths_df
```

```
[24]:
```

	County Name	2022-06-01 - 2022-06-08 Sum	2022-06-08 - 2022-06-15 Sum \
0	Bronx County	3000	2575
1	Kings County	6500	5476
2	Queens County	6570	5880

	2022-06-15 - 2022-06-22 Sum	2022-06-22 - 2022-06-29 Sum \
0	2561	2498
1	5116	5209
2	5350	5190

	2022-06-29 - 2022-07-06 Sum	2022-07-06 - 2022-07-13 Sum \
0	3405	4777
1	6315	8023
2	6595	8835

	2022-07-13 - 2022-07-20 Sum	2022-07-20 - 2022-07-27 Sum \
0	4828	3624
1	8587	5766
2	9107	6326

	2022-07-27 - 2022-08-03 Sum ...	2022-10-26 - 2022-11-02 Sum \
0	4650 ...	2131
1	7480 ...	3722
2	7957 ...	3886

	2022-11-02 - 2022-11-09 Sum	2022-11-09 - 2022-11-16 Sum \
0	2438	2344
1	4289	4085
2	4411	4025

	2022-11-16 - 2022-11-23 Sum	2022-11-23 - 2022-11-30 Sum \
0	2364	2496
1	4166	4477
2	4154	4874

	2022-11-30 - 2022-12-07 Sum	2022-12-07 - 2022-12-14 Sum \
0	1437	3356
1	2005	5592
2	2129	5931

	2022-12-14 - 2022-12-21 Sum	2022-12-21 - 2022-12-28 Sum \
0	5715	0
1	9191	0
2	9495	0

	2022-12-28 - 2022-12-31 Sum
0	3856
1	5995
2	6361

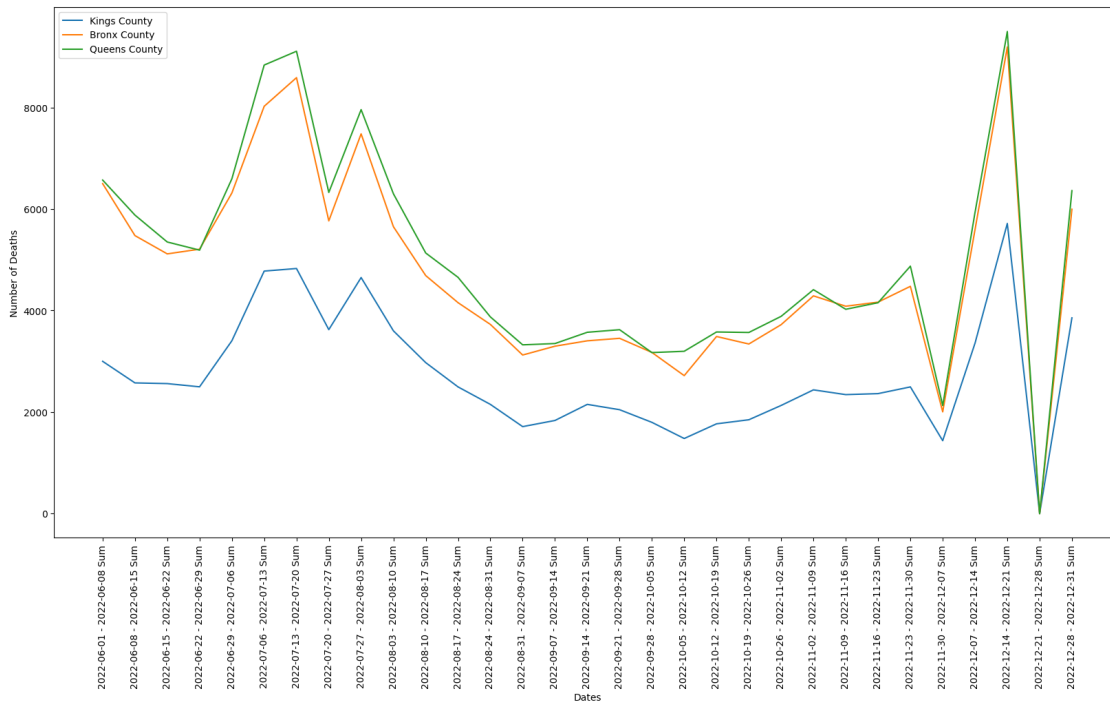
[3 rows x 32 columns]

```
[25]: county_names = ['Kings County', 'Bronx County', 'Queens County']
      dates = list(top_three_deaths_df.columns[1:])
      data = top_three_deaths_df.values[:,1:]

      plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
      for i in range(3):
          plt.plot(dates, data[i,:], label=county_names[i])

      plt.xlabel('Dates')
      plt.ylabel('Number of Deaths')
      plt.legend()
      plt.xticks(rotation=90)

      plt.show()
```

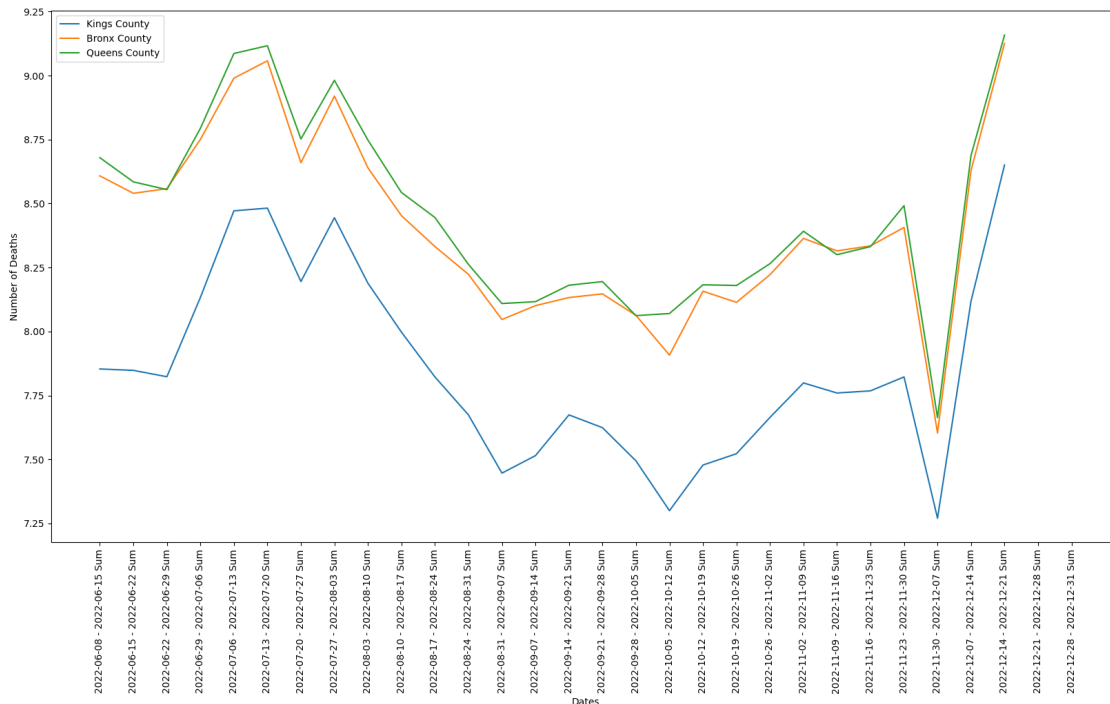


```
[26]: #Now taking the log normalized deaths
top_three_deaths_df_log = np.log(top_three_deaths_df.iloc[:, 1:])
county_names = ['Kings County', 'Bronx County', 'Queens County']
dates = list(top_three_deaths_df_log.columns[1:])
data = top_three_deaths_df_log.values[:,1:]

plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
for i in range(3):
    plt.plot(dates, data[i,:], label=county_names[i])

plt.xlabel('Dates')
plt.ylabel('Number of Deaths')
plt.legend()
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

plt.show()
```



Analyzing the deaths in the three given counties, we see similar trends as the infections. The peaks lie pretty solidly in the beginning of the summer months and into the holiday season as well. The reasons for this uptick in death is likely very similar as the analysis for the confirmed cases, there are more people going on vacation in the summer and more people spending time with family in the holiday season.

This is even further reinforced by the fact that more elderly men and women are taking part in these celebrations. They are the people who are more susceptible to the virus and for whom the virus can be more fatal.

Comparing the rate of cases and deaths in New York, we do see that the two datasets match up quite well. Although, it is worth noting that the rates of cases and deaths will be slightly different inside and outside of New York City. The population density in New York City lends itself well to the spread of the virus. Higher population density shows us higher rates of confirmed cases and deaths. I do feel, however, that most of these trends will likely be the same anywhere in the United States, and that these trends are not simply unique to New York.

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