COVID-19 patients, deaths, and death rate

17/08/2020

Source of the data

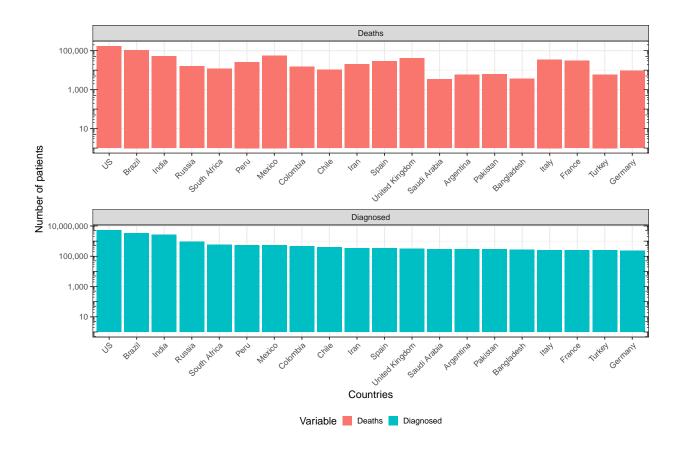
The data is compiled from https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19.

The python script script.py is a modification of https://github.com/JacopoPan/JHU-2019nCoV-to-pandas-DF

Here I avoided any data modeling and am just showing the raw number of diagnosed patients, deaths, death rate, new cases by day, and new deaths by day.

Top countries by cases and deaths

```
deathmat = read.csv("deaths.tsv", header=T,
                    sep="\t", check.names=F, row.names=1)
countdeath = apply(deathmat[nrow(deathmat),1:(ncol(deathmat) - 1)], 2, sum)
casemat = read.csv("confirmed.tsv",
                   header=T, sep="\t", check.names=F, row.names=1)
countcases = apply(casemat[nrow(casemat),1:(ncol(casemat) - 1)], 2, sum)
totaldf = data.frame(Countries=c(names(countdeath), names(countcases)),
                       Values=as.numeric(c(countdeath, countcases)),
                       Variable=c(rep("Deaths", length(countdeath)),
                                  rep("Diagnosed", length(countcases))))
select_countries = names(sort(countcases, TRUE))[1:20]
totaldf = totaldf[totaldf$Countries %in% select_countries, ]
totaldf$Countries = factor(totaldf$Countries, levels=select_countries)
P = ggplot(totaldf, aes(x=Countries, y=Values, fill=Variable)) +
  geom_bar(stat="identity", position="dodge") +
  facet_wrap(~Variable, nrow=2, scales="free") +
  theme_bw(base_size=18) +
  scale_y_log10("Number of patients", labels=comma) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom",
        axis.text.x=element_text(angle=45, hjust=1)) +
  annotation logticks(sides="lr")
plot(P)
```



Calculate doubling rate for each country since June 15th

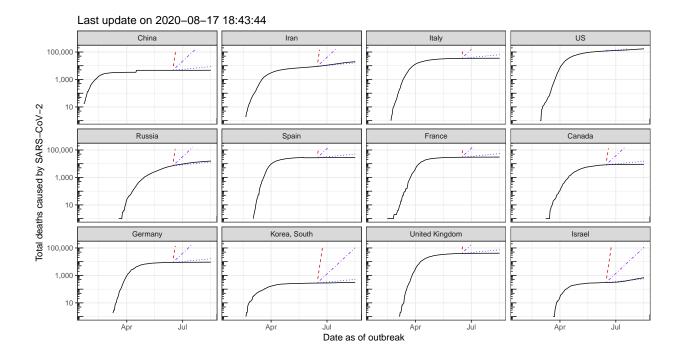
- Red line will show daily increase of twice.
- Purple line will show daily increase of 10%
- Blue line will show daily increase of 1%

```
get_expected = function(datadf, rate=2, init=100){
  list.data = lapply(unique(datadf$variable), function(country){
    tempdf = datadf[datadf$variable==country, ]
    # idx st = min(which(tempdf$value >= init))
    idx_st = min(which(tempdf$date >= as.Date("2020-06-15")))
    init_val = tempdf$value[idx_st]
    advals = sapply(1:nrow(tempdf), function(x){
      if(x > idx_st){
        return(init_val * (rate**(x - idx_st)))
      }else{
        return(0)
      }
    })
    ad_df = data.frame(variable=country, Rate=rate,
                       date=tempdf$date, value=advals)
    return(ad_df)
  })
  out_df = do.call("rbind", list.data)
```

```
return(out_df)
}
```

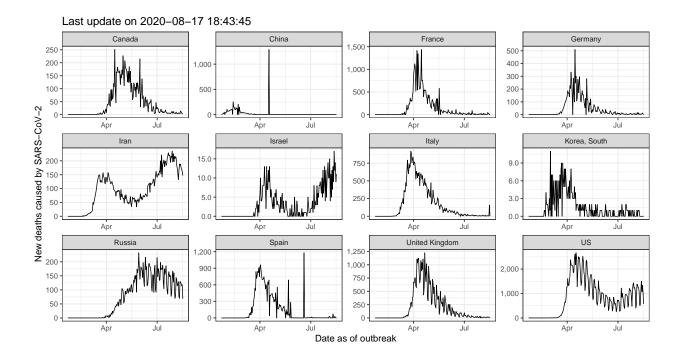
Total morbidity

```
deathmat = read.csv("deaths.tsv", header=T,
                    sep="\t", check.names=F, row.names=1)
countries = c("China", "Iran", "Italy",
              "US", "Russia", "Spain",
              "France", "Canada", "Germany",
              "Korea, South", "United Kingdom", "Israel")
deathmat = deathmat[,c(countries, "date")]
moltendf = melt(deathmat)
## Using date as id variables
moltendf$date = as.Date(moltendf$date)
doubling_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=2, init=100)
onepercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.01, init=100)
tenpercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.1, init=100)
P2 = ggplot(moltendf[moltendf$value > 0,],
            aes(x=date, y=(value),
                group=variable)) +
  geom line() +
  geom_line(data=doubling_df[doubling_df$value > 0,], colour="red3", linetype=2) +
  geom_line(data=onepercent_df[onepercent_df$value > 0,], colour="blue", linetype=3) +
  geom_line(data=tenpercent_df[tenpercent_df$value > 0,], colour="purple", linetype=4) +
  theme bw(base size=14) +
  facet_wrap(~variable) +
  scale_y_log10(
   name="Total deaths caused by SARS-CoV-2", labels=comma, limits=c(1, max(moltendf$value))) +
  xlab("Date as of outbreak") +
  ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
  annotation_logticks()
plot(P2)
## Warning: Removed 697 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
## Warning: Removed 26 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
## Warning: Removed 387 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
```



New deaths by day

```
list.data = lapply(colnames(deathmat)[1:(ncol(deathmat)-1)], function(country){
  new cases = diff(deathmat[,country])
  addf = data.frame(date=deathmat$date[2:nrow(deathmat)],
                    variable=country,
                    value=new_cases)
})
# Some countries (e.g. Spain on 5/25/20) have corrected their stats
# Enforce O on the plot
moltendf = do.call("rbind", list.data)
moltendf$value[moltendf$value < 0] = 0</pre>
moltendf$date = as.Date(moltendf$date)
P = ggplot(moltendf, aes(x=date, y=value, group=variable)) +
  geom_line() +
  theme_bw(base_size=14) +
  facet wrap(~variable, scales="free") +
  scale_y_continuous(
    name="New deaths caused by SARS-CoV-2", labels=comma) +
  ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
  xlab("Date as of outbreak")
plot(P)
```



Total COVID-19 patients

Using date as id variables

```
moltendf$date = as.Date(moltendf$date)

doubling_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=2, init=100)
onepercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.01, init=100)
tenpercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.1, init=100)

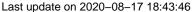
P2 = ggplot(moltendf[moltendf$value > 0, ], aes(x=date, y=(value), group=variable)) +
    geom_line() +
    theme_bw(base_size=14) +
    facet_wrap(~variable) +
    geom_line(data=doubling_df[doubling_df$value > 0,], colour="red3", linetype=2) +
    geom_line(data=onepercent_df[onepercent_df$value > 0,], colour="blue", linetype=3) +
    geom_line(data=tenpercent_df[tenpercent_df$value > 0,], colour="purple", linetype=4) +
    scale_y_log10(
    name="Total COVID-19 patients", labels=comma, limits=c(1, max(moltendf$value))) +
    xlab("Date as of outbreak") +
```

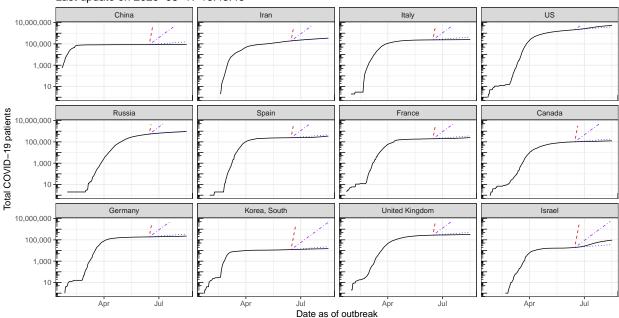
```
ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
annotation_logticks()

## Warning: Removed 689 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

## geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?

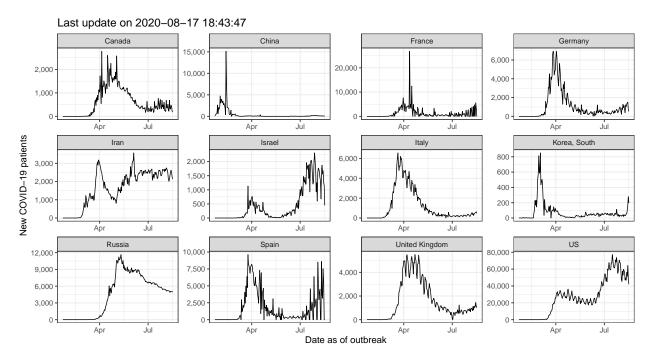
## Warning: Removed 307 row(s) containing missing values (geom path).
```





New COVID-19 patients by day

```
theme_bw(base_size=14) +
facet_wrap(~variable, scales="free") +
scale_y_continuous(
   name="New COVID-19 patients", labels=comma) +
ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
xlab("Date as of outbreak")
plot(P)
```



PCA of countries by total patients

Principal component analysis identifies non-correlating variables (components) from the data and here can identify outlier countries according to a single variable.

In the following plots, I show the first three principal components for total diagnosed patients by day, total deaths by day, and also death rate by day.

```
casemat = read.csv("confirmed.tsv", header=T, sep="\t", check.names=F, row.names=1)

pcamat = casemat[,1:(ncol(casemat) - 1)]

PCA = prcomp(t(pcamat))

pcadf = as.data.frame(PCA$x)

pcadf$Country = colnames(casemat)[1:nrow(pcadf)]

pcadf$Show = ifelse(pcadf$Country %in% countries, TRUE, FALSE)

P = ggplot(pcadf, aes(x=PC1, y=PC2)) +

geom_point(aes(colour=Show, shape=Show), alpha=0.5) +

geom_text_repel(data=pcadf[pcadf$Show,], aes(label=Country), colour="blue", size=4) +

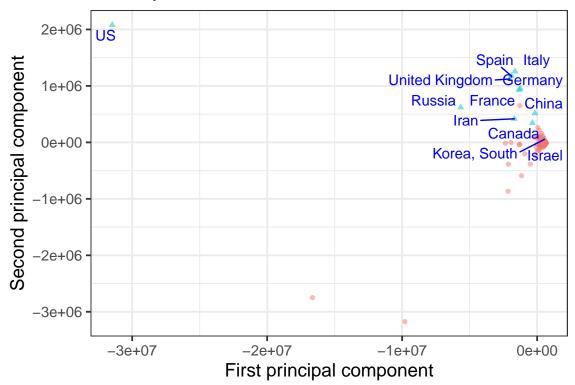
theme_bw(base_size=14) +

xlab("First principal component") +

ylab("Second principal component") +

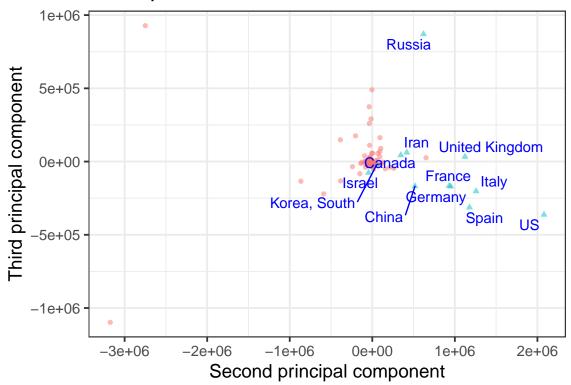
ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
```

```
theme(legend.position="bottom")
plot(P)
```



Show • FALSE A TRUE

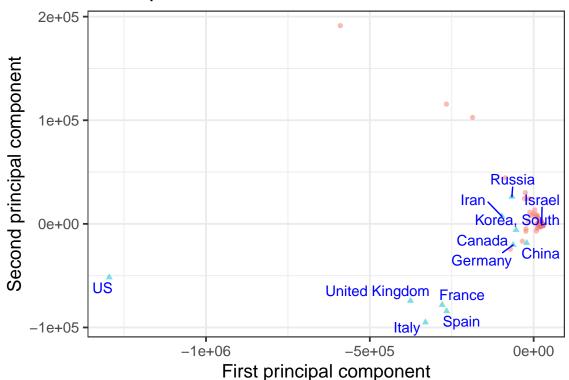
```
P = ggplot(pcadf, aes(x=PC2, y=PC3)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour=Show, shape=Show), alpha=0.5) +
  geom_text_repel(data=pcadf[pcadf$Show,], aes(label=Country), colour="blue", size=4) +
  theme_bw(base_size=14) +
  ylab("Third principal component") +
  xlab("Second principal component") +
  ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom")
plot(P)
```



Show • FALSE A TRUE

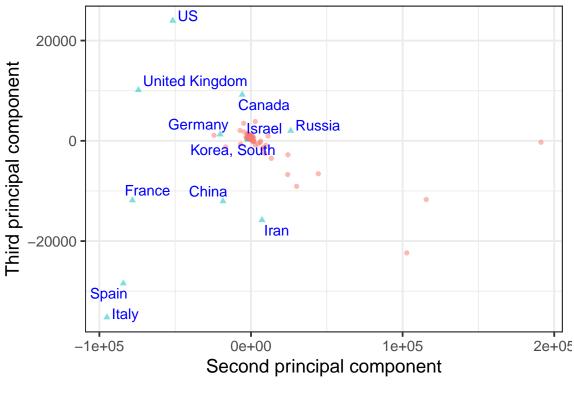
PCA of countries by morbidity

```
deathmat = read.csv("deaths.tsv", header=T,
                    sep="\t", check.names=F, row.names=1)
pcamat = deathmat[,1:(ncol(deathmat) - 1)]
PCA = prcomp(t(pcamat))
pcadf = as.data.frame(PCA$x)
pcadf$Country = colnames(deathmat)[1:nrow(pcadf)]
pcadf$Show = ifelse(pcadf$Country %in% countries, TRUE, FALSE)
P = ggplot(pcadf, aes(x=PC1, y=PC2)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour=Show, shape=Show), alpha=0.5) +
  geom_text_repel(data=pcadf[pcadf$Show,], aes(label=Country), colour="blue", size=4) +
  theme_bw(base_size=14) +
  xlab("First principal component") +
  ylab("Second principal component") +
  ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom")
plot(P)
```



Show • FALSE A TRUE

```
P = ggplot(pcadf, aes(x=PC2, y=PC3)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour=Show, shape=Show), alpha=0.5) +
  geom_text_repel(data=pcadf[pcadf$Show,], aes(label=Country), colour="blue", size=4) +
  theme_bw(base_size=14) +
  ylab("Third principal component") +
  xlab("Second principal component") +
  ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
  theme(legend.position="bottom")
plot(P)
```



Show • FALSE A TRUE

Death rate

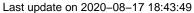
The two countries which succeeded in stopping the spread, China and South Korea, provide the most accurate measurement of true death rate. In the death rate plot below, the range of the death rate of these two countries is shown by pink.

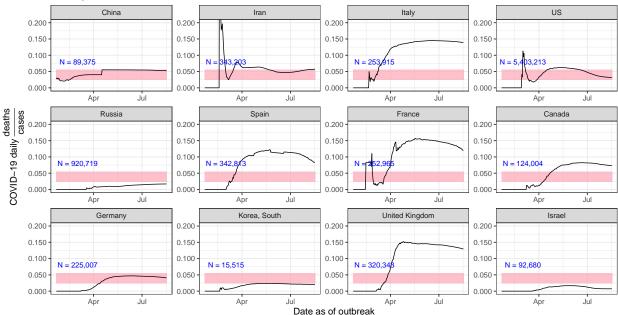
deathratedf\$date = as.Date(deathratedf\$date)

```
textmat = casemat[which.max(casemat[,"China"]), ]
textdf = melt(as.data.frame(textmat[,c(countries, "date")]))
```

Using date as id variables

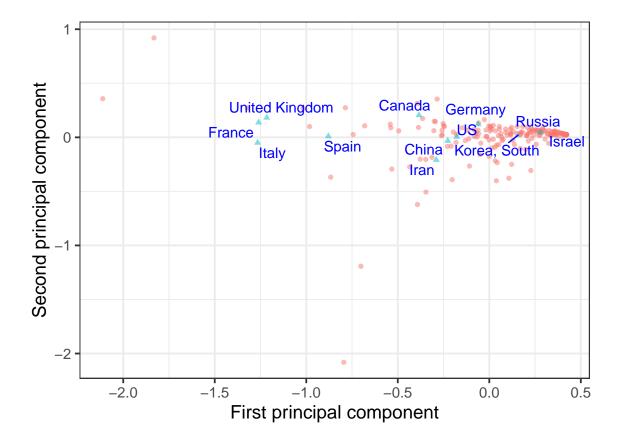
```
textdf$date = min(as.Date(deathratedf$date)) + 40
textdf$Label = paste("N =", comma(textdf$value))
textdf$value = 0.08
P = ggplot(moltendf, aes(x=date, y=value, group=variable)) +
  geom_rect(xmin=min(deathratedf$date),
            xmax=max(deathratedf$date+1),
            ymin=max(deathratedf$China),
            ymax=max(deathratedf[,"Korea, South"]),
            alpha=0.05,
            fill="pink") +
  geom line() +
  geom_text(data=textdf, aes(x=date, y=value, label=Label), colour='blue') +
  theme_bw(base_size=14) +
  facet_wrap(~variable, scales="free") +
  scale y continuous(
   name=expression("COVID-19 daily "*frac("deaths", "cases")),
   labels=comma) +
  xlab("Date as of outbreak") +
  ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
  coord_cartesian(ylim=c(0, 0.2))
plot(P)
```





```
pcamat = deathrate
PCA = prcomp(t(pcamat))
pcadf = as.data.frame(PCA$x)
pcadf$Country = colnames(deathmat)[1:nrow(pcadf)]
pcadf$Show = ifelse(pcadf$Country %in% countries, TRUE, FALSE)

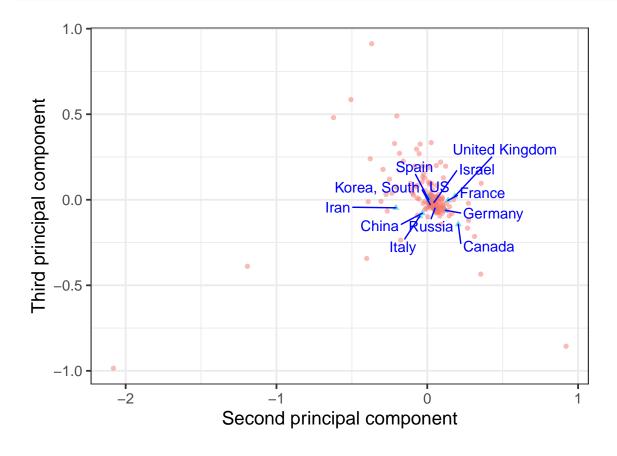
P = ggplot(pcadf, aes(x=PC1, y=PC2)) +
    geom_point(aes(colour=Show, shape=Show), alpha=0.5) +
    geom_text_repel(data=pcadf[pcadf$Show,], aes(label=Country), colour="blue", size=4) +
    theme_bw(base_size=14) +
    xlab("First principal component") +
    ylab("Second principal component") +
    theme(legend.position="bottom")
plot(P)
```



Show • FALSE A TRUE

```
P = ggplot(pcadf, aes(x=PC2, y=PC3)) +
  geom_point(aes(colour=Show, shape=Show), alpha=0.5) +
  geom_text_repel(data=pcadf[pcadf$Show,], aes(label=Country), colour="blue", size=4) +
  theme_bw(base_size=14) +
  ylab("Third principal component") +
  xlab("Second principal component") +
  theme(legend.position="bottom")
```





Show • FALSE A TRUE

Canada

```
casepath = "COVID-19/csse_covid_19_data/csse_covid_19_time_series/time_series_covid19_confirmed_global.
casedf = read.csv(casepath, header=T, check.names=F)
casedf = casedf[casedf[,2]=="Canada", c(1, 5:ncol(casedf))]
provinces = casedf[apply(casedf[,2:ncol(casedf)], 1, sum) > 0, 1]
casedf = casedf[casedf[,1] %in% provinces,]

moltendf = melt(casedf)

## Using Province/State as id variables

moltendf$date = as.Date(as.character(moltendf$variable), tryFormats="%m/%d/%y")

moltendf$variable = moltendf[,"Province/State"]
doubling_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=2, init=100)
```

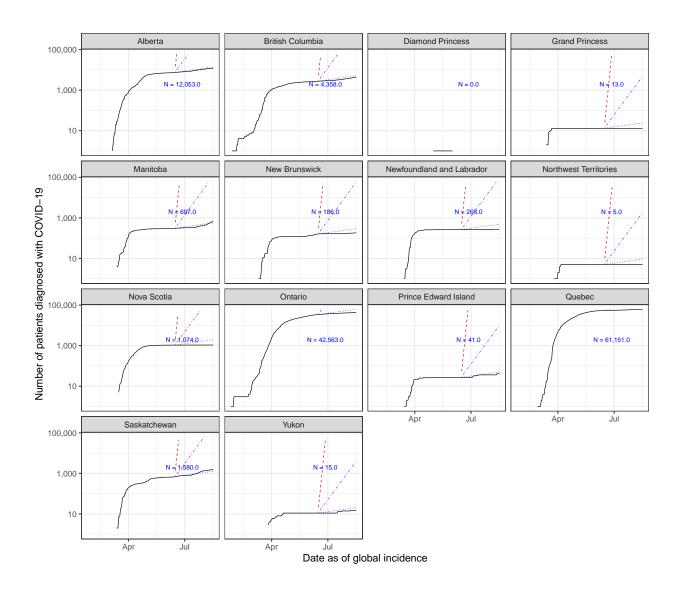
```
doubling_df[,"Province/State"] = doubling_df$variable
onepercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.01, init=100)
onepercent_df[,"Province/State"] = onepercent_df$variable
tenpercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.1, init=100)
tenpercent_df[,"Province/State"] = tenpercent_df$variable

textdf = melt(casedf[,c(1, ncol(casedf))])
```

Using Province/State as id variables

```
textdf$date = as.Date(as.character(textdf$variable), tryFormats="%m/%d/%y")
textdf$date = min(as.Date(textdf$date)) - 50
textdf$Label = paste("N =", comma(round(textdf$value)))
textdf$value = 2000
P = ggplot(moltendf[moltendf$value > 0,], aes(x=date, y=value, group=`Province/State`)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_line(data=doubling_df[doubling_df$value > 0,], colour="red3", linetype=2) +
  geom_line(data=onepercent_df[onepercent_df$value > 0,], colour="blue", linetype=3) +
  geom_line(data=tenpercent_df[tenpercent_df$value > 0,], colour="purple", linetype=4) +
  geom_text(data=textdf, aes(label=Label), colour="blue") +
  theme bw(base size=18) +
  facet_wrap(~`Province/State`) +
  scale_y_log10("Number of patients diagnosed with COVID-19", labels=comma, limits=c(1, max(moltendf$va
 xlab("Date as of global incidence")
plot(P)
## Warning: Removed 718 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
```

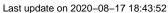
- ## Warning: Removed 53 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
- ## Warning: Removed 234 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
- ## geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
 ## the group aesthetic?

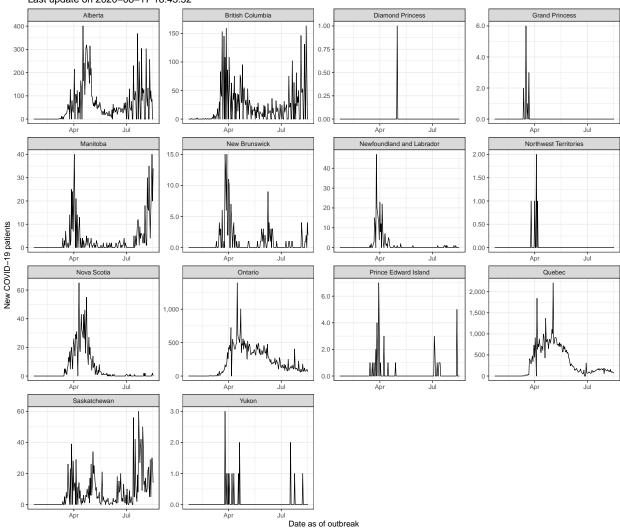


Provincial new cases in Canada

```
moltendf = do.call("rbind", list.data)
moltendf$value[moltendf$value < 0] = 0
moltendf$date = as.Date(moltendf$date, "%m/%d/%y")

P = ggplot(moltendf, aes(x=date, y=value, group=variable)) +
geom_line() +
theme_bw(base_size=14) +
facet_wrap(~variable, scales="free") +
scale_y_continuous(
   name="New COVID-19 patients", labels=comma) +
ggtitle(paste("Last update on", Sys.time())) +
xlab("Date as of outbreak")
plot(P)</pre>
```





Canada's deaths

```
casepath = "COVID-19/csse covid 19 data/csse covid 19 time series/time series covid19 deaths global.csv
casedf = read.csv(casepath, header=T, check.names=F)
casedf = casedf[casedf[,2]=="Canada", c(1, 5:ncol(casedf))]
provinces = casedf[apply(casedf[,2:ncol(casedf)], 1, sum) > 0, 1]
casedf = casedf[casedf[,1] %in% provinces,]
moltendf = melt(casedf)
## Using Province/State as id variables
moltendf$date = as.Date(as.character(moltendf$variable), tryFormats="%m/%d/%y")
moltendf$variable = moltendf[,"Province/State"]
doubling_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=2, init=100)
doubling_df[,"Province/State"] = doubling_df$variable
onepercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.01, init=100)
onepercent_df[,"Province/State"] = onepercent_df$variable
tenpercent_df = get_expected(moltendf, rate=1.1, init=100)
tenpercent_df[,"Province/State"] = tenpercent_df$variable
textdf = melt(casedf[,c(1, ncol(casedf))])
## Using Province/State as id variables
textdf$date = as.Date(as.character(textdf$variable), tryFormats="%m/%d/%y")
textdf$date = min(as.Date(textdf$date)) - 5
textdf$Label = paste("N =", comma(round(textdf$value)))
textdf$value = max(moltendf$value)
P = ggplot(moltendf[moltendf$value > 0,], aes(x=date, y=value, group=`Province/State`)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_line(data=doubling_df[doubling_df$value > 0,], colour="red3", linetype=2) +
  geom_line(data=onepercent_df[onepercent_df$value > 0,], colour="blue", linetype=3) +
  geom_line(data=tenpercent_df[tenpercent_df$value > 0,], colour="purple", linetype=4) +
  geom_text(data=textdf, aes(label=Label), colour="blue") +
  theme_bw(base_size=18) +
  facet_wrap(~`Province/State`) +
  scale_y_log10("Number of deaths due to COVID-19", labels=comma, limits=c(1, max(moltendf$value))) +
  xlab("Date as of first Canadian death")
plot(P)
## geom_path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?
## Warning: Removed 553 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
## geom path: Each group consists of only one observation. Do you need to adjust
## the group aesthetic?
```

Warning: Removed 54 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

Warning: Removed 180 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

