

COVID-19 CASE ANALYSIS IN EUROPE

Ryan Jeon, Daniel Felbah, Justin Peter

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INTRODUCTION

Utilizing the collection of public COVID-19 data maintained by OurWorld in Data, with the time series cluster method, a deep analysis were done for the insights specifically focused in Europe.

METHODS

1. The columns related to COVID-19 were extracted to be used as a core data-frame, and **imputed** if **NaN values** existed. The countries with not enough information were **discarded** from the data-frame.
2. The data was clustered with **time series analysis method** using TSlearn library. With the KMeans clustering method, the data was clustered into three different groups. The result was compared to the predefined clusters.
3. Three indexes: Family tree, Quality of life, and Health care were used to create the heat map with the predicted cluster.
4. Primary analysis was done focused on Germanic and Slavic regions.

RESULTS

- **CASES** Germanic countries were hit hard in the first wave, but managed to defend in the second wave with comparatively less new cases. Rather, Slavic countries had exact opposite result, having significant amount of new cases in the second wave.
- **DEATH** Majority of countries with low quality of life and health care tend to produce more death.
- **HOSPITALIZATION** The countries with low health care and low quality of life had extremely low Intensive Care Unit patients and hospitalizations due to the cost of health care.
- **POSITIVE RATE** Slavic countries had about 30% more positive rate in the second wave, while Germanic countries with high level of quality of life reduced positive rate by 4%.
- **STRINGENCY INDEX** Germanic countries had their stringency index high in the first wave, and lowered as time passed by and in progress. Majority of Slavic countries maintained their stringency index high in both waves. Only three countries with low level of health care and quality of life had stringency index low all time.

The countries with **higher quality of life**, mainly from **Germanic Region**, saved **75% more lives** than others



djeon@bgsu.edu dfelbah@bgsu.edu jgpeter@bgsu.edu



Slavic					Germanic				
Russia 2,410,462	Poland 1,054,273	Ukraine 822,985	Serbia 213,843	Bulgaria 160,844	United Kingdom 1,710,379	Germany 1,183,640	Netherlands 559,716		
			Croatia 147,454	Belarus 145,279			Austria 300,689		
		Czech Republic 544,179	Slovakia 115,462	Slovenia 84,775			Sweden 278,912		

Slavic					Germanic				
Montenegro 60,310.922	Czech Republic 50,815.201	Croatia 35,918.239	Serbia 31,426.264	Poland 27,856.482	Slovakia 21,148.252	Ukraine 16,818.07	Austria 33,386.154	Sweden 27,617.045	Iceland 16,046.877
									Denmark 15,431.437
		Slovenia 40,778.145	Macedonia 32,308.57	Bosnia and Herzegovina 24,500.7	Bulgaria 23,148.207	Russia 16,517.429	Belarus 15,374.543	Netherlands 32,665.317	United Kingdom 25,194.882

SUMMARY

The media is mainly focusing on the Romantic regions especially in Italy or Spain. With the analysis, it is clear that countries in Slavic Region are fighting with COVID-19 with high difficulty with low quality of life or low level of health care. According to the AP News, the ICU capacity is getting full, but we analyzed that the story of Slavic countries is not the same. More attention is needed in this area. Also, the countries with high level of quality of life or good health care is producing less new cases, especially in Germanic Region. Analysis of how well they are managing the pandemic situation is crucial.