

IOD_mini_project1

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API: <https://covid-api.com/api/> (Public api that houses COVID related data)

Endpoints	Description of data
https://covid-api.com/api/regions	List of region names (subset of provinces data)
https://covid-api.com/api/provinces/{iso}	List of provinces by ISO code (subset of reports data under column “regions”)
https://covid-api.com/api/reports	List of reports
https://covid-api.com/api/reports/total	Total data by date (sum of report columns)

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Profiling report: merged_profiling_report.html

Columns	Description
confirmed, deaths, fatality_rate, region	Usable columns (Columns of interest)
date, recovered, confirmed_diff, deaths_diff, recovered_diff, last_update, active, active_diff	Only has one value/Multiple zeros/Derivative column

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Additional datasets:

File	Description of data
Statistic_id1183370_population-density-in-china-2020-by-region.xlsx (Sheet_name = Data)	Average population density in China in 2020, by province or region (https://www.statista.com/statistics/1183370/china-population-density-by-region-province/)
Statistic_id1183370_population-density-in-china-2020-by-region.xlsx (Sheet_name = Data_gdp)	List of Chinese administrative divisions by GDP (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chinese_administrative_divisions_by_GDP#cite_note-data2022-1)
province.shp	Shapefile for china provinces

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Assumptions:

- All datasets values will be assumed to be up to date with actual values having very little variance (Statistics like gdp and population density of a certain country could be non-publicly available)

Initial investigation: To find out if there are any patterns relating geographical location and the modes of transmission of the virus. (e.g. Densely populated areas like major cities/maritime hub)

A short google search summarizes the modes of transmission: close contact/proximity (within 1 m), direct/indirect contact (surfaces/objects within the immediate environment of an infected person) (<https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/modes-of-transmission-of-virus-causing-covid-19-implications-for-ipc-precaution-recommendations>)

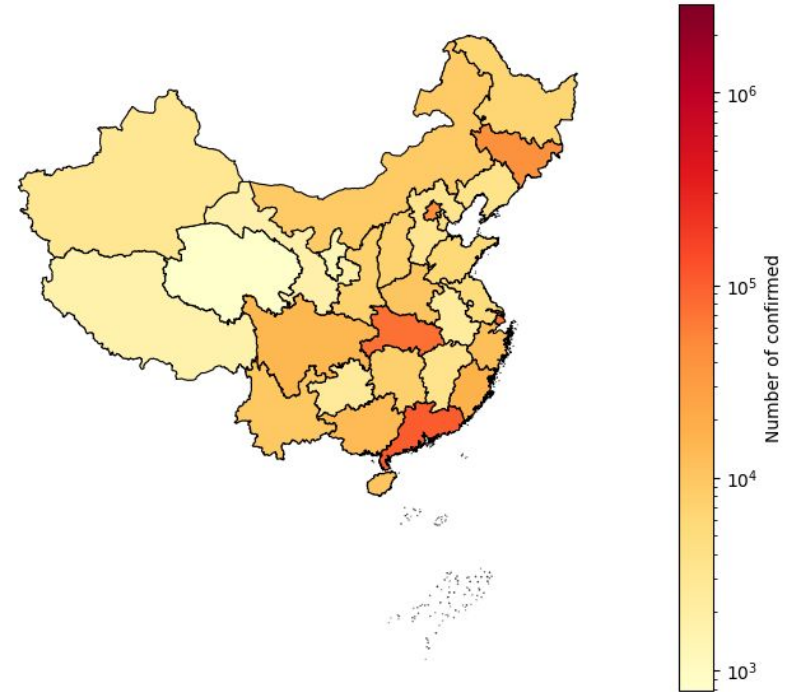
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- Investigation of ISO = “CHN”, excluding Taiwan (ISO = “TWN”)

China geometry by provinces



COVID: Number of confirmed in CHN province-wise



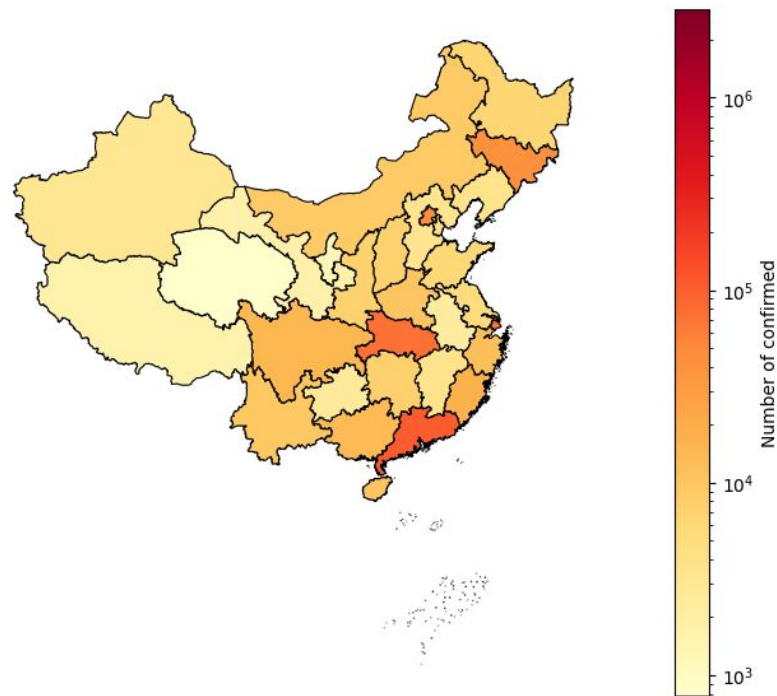
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- Summary statistics:

	Confirmed	Deaths	Fatality rate	Population density
Mean	102476	571.54	0.004006	1383.31
Std	498463	2445.25	0.012132	4240.07
Min	782	0	0	23472.00
Max	2876106	13467	0.062600	3.03

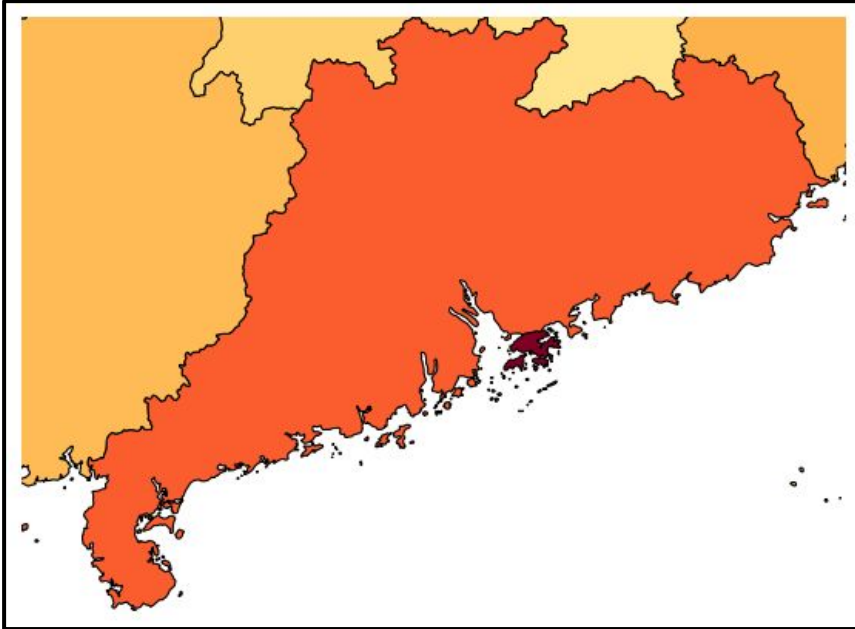
Note: using log scaling due to order of magnitude difference of min and max

COVID: Number of confirmed in CHN province-wise

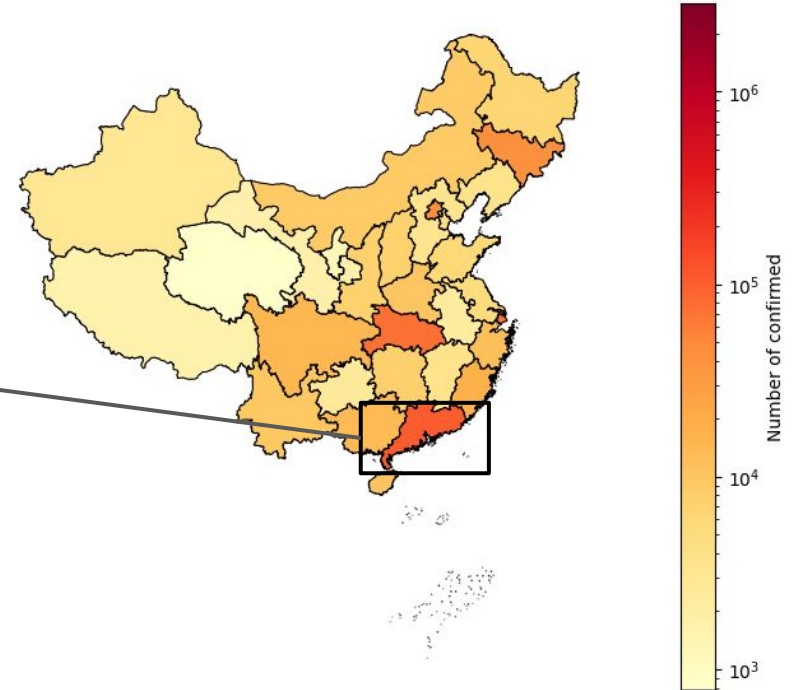


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Rank	Province	Confirmed
1	HongKong	2876106
2	Guangdong	103248

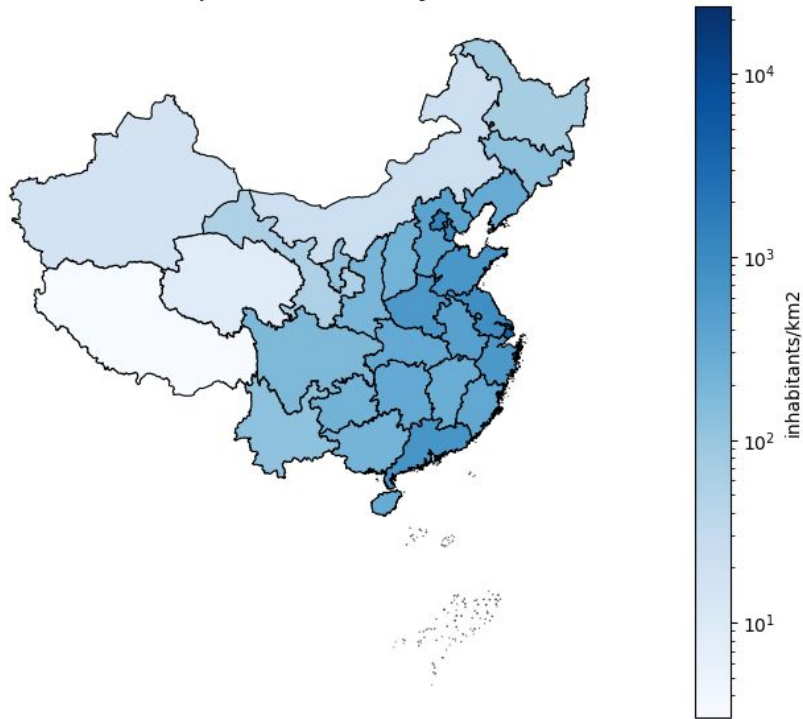


COVID: Number of confirmed in CHN province-wise

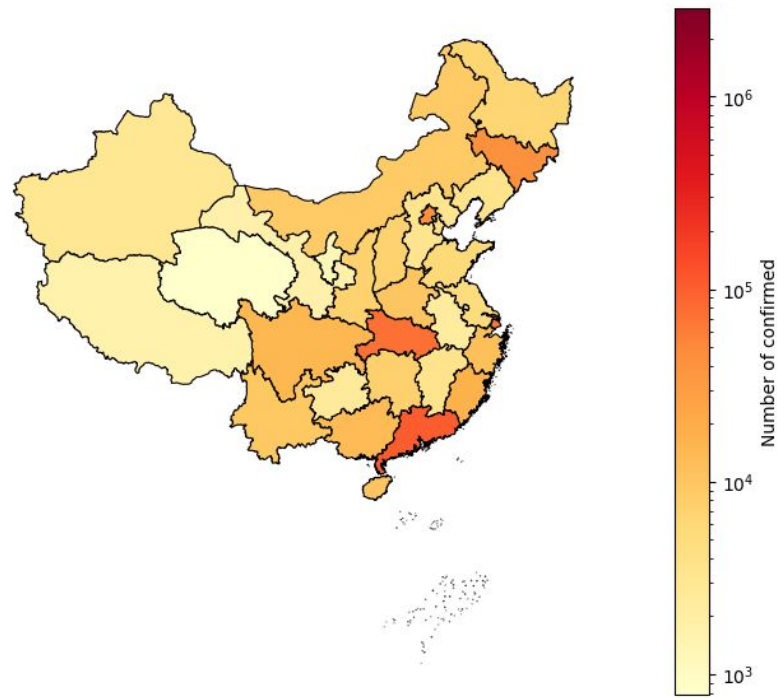


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Population density

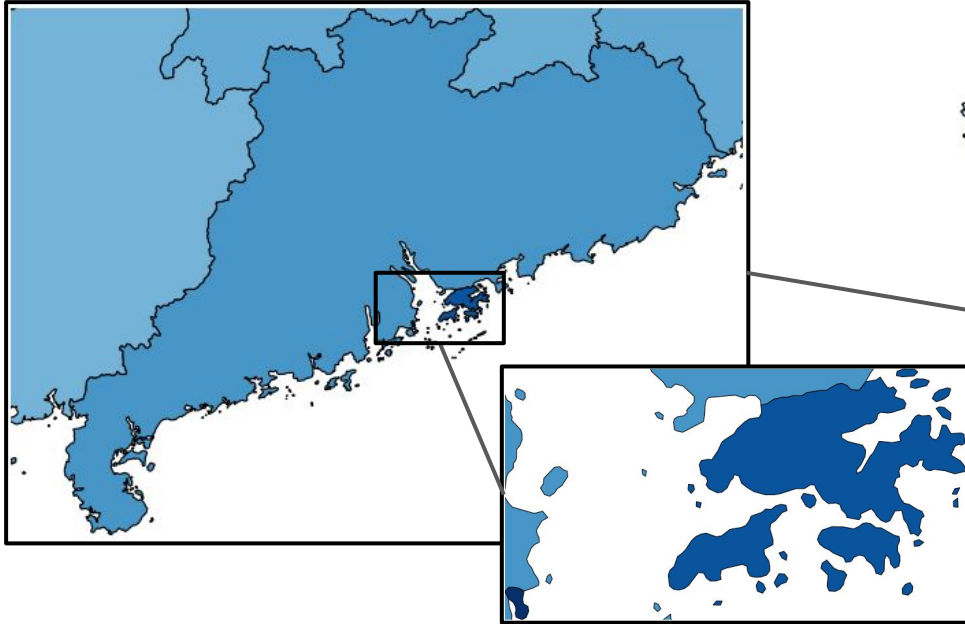


COVID: Number of confirmed in CHN province-wise

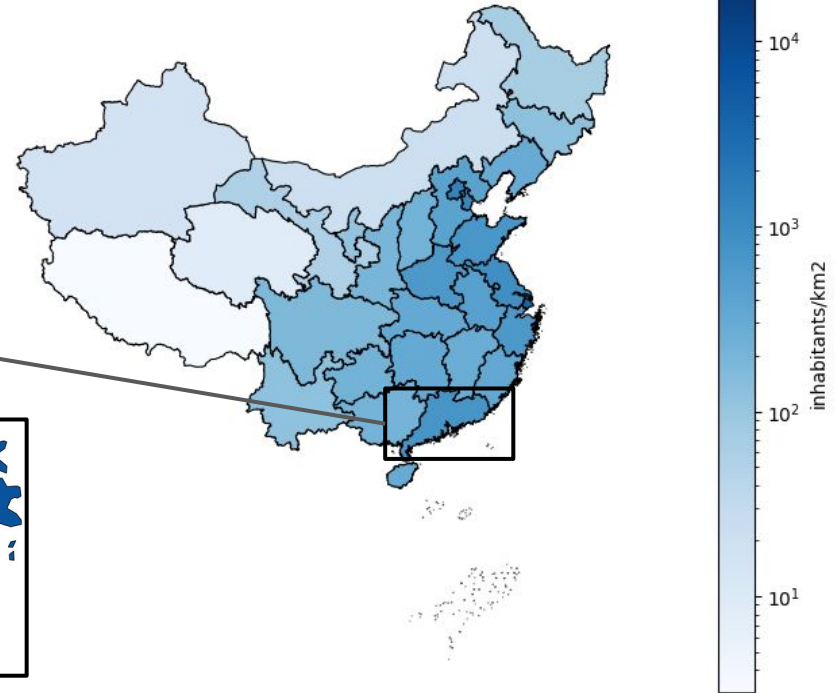


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Rank	Province	Inhabitants/km2
1	Macao	23472.00
2	HongKong	6746.73

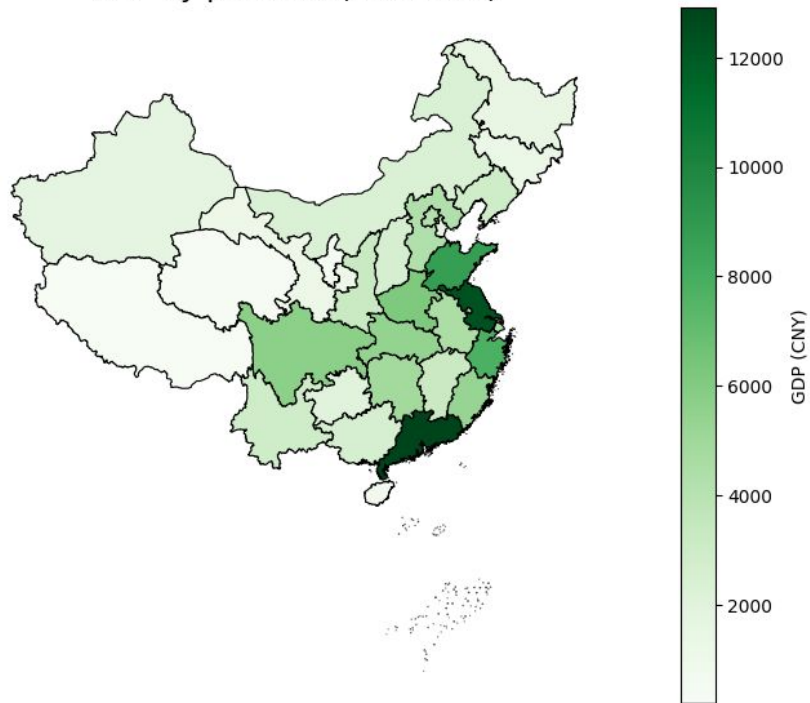


Population density

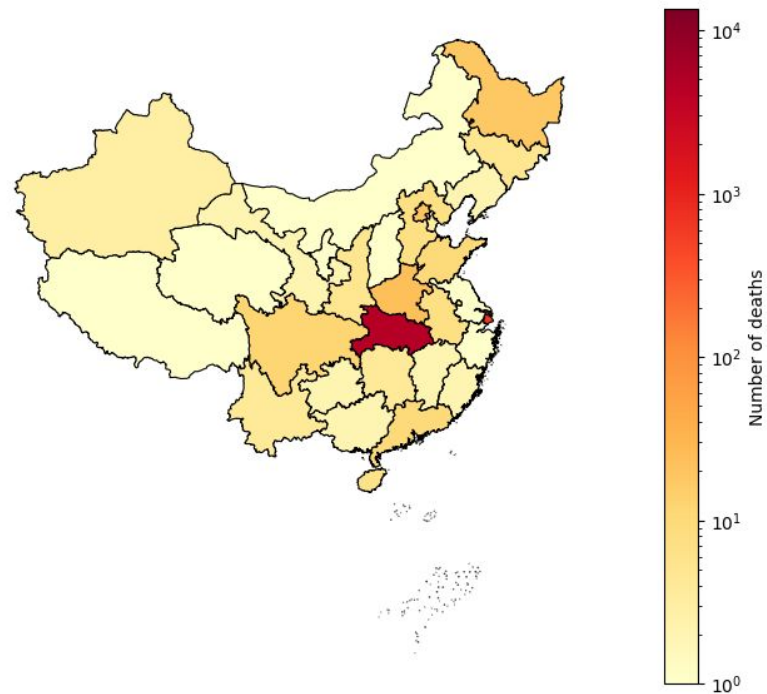


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GDP by province (in billions)



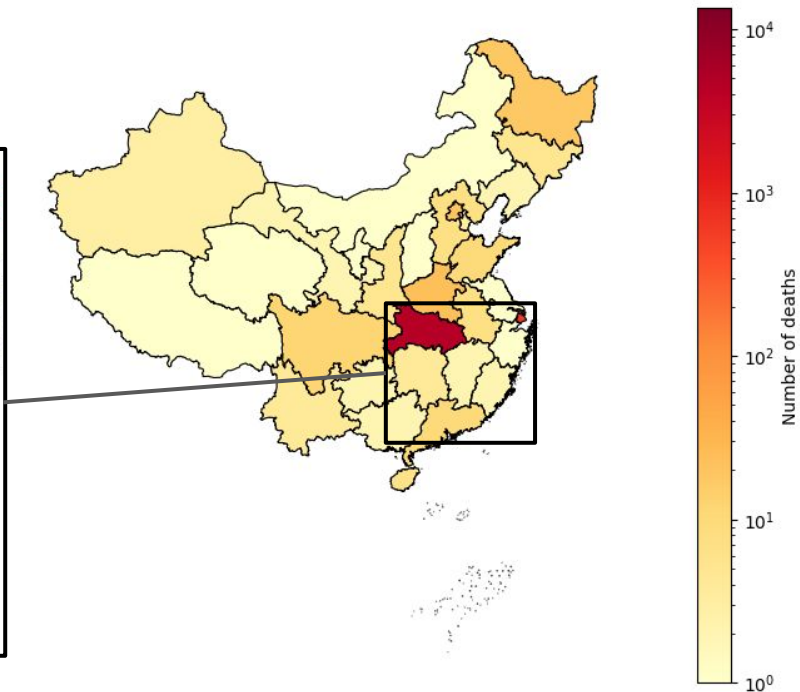
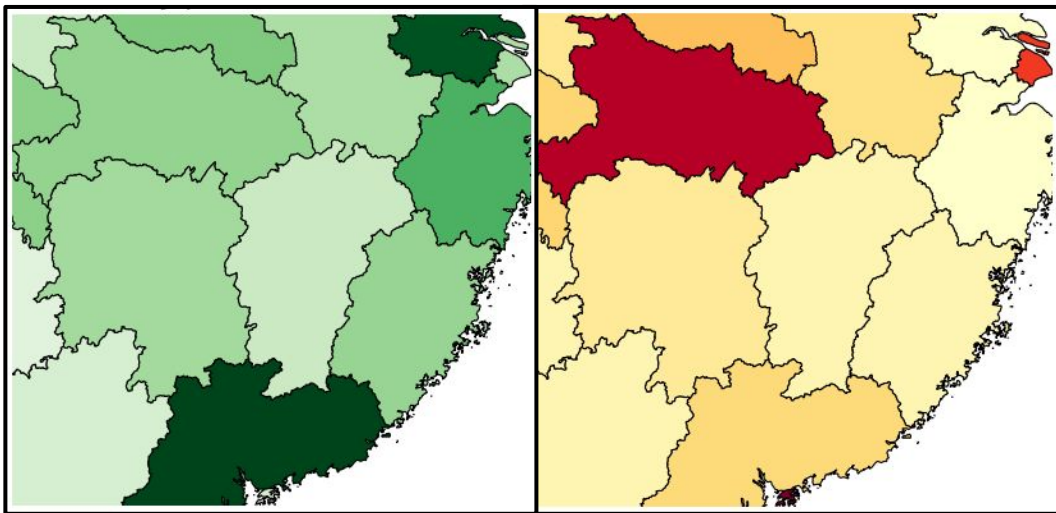
COVID: Number of deaths in CHN province-wise



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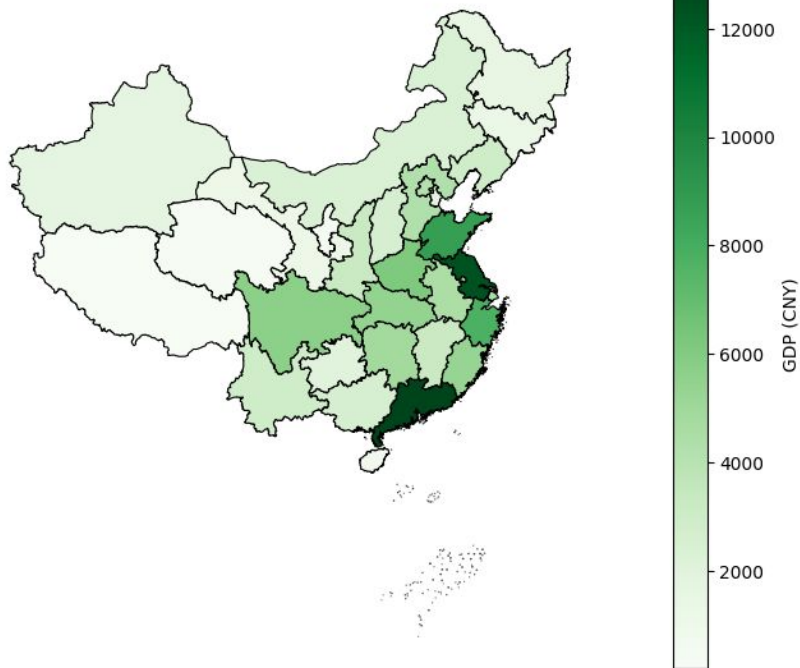
Rank	Province	Deaths	GDP (CNY in billions)
(1,18)	HongKong	13467	2655.65
(2,7)	Hubei	4515	5373.49
(3,11)	Shanghai	595	4465.28

COVID: Number of deaths in CHN province-wise

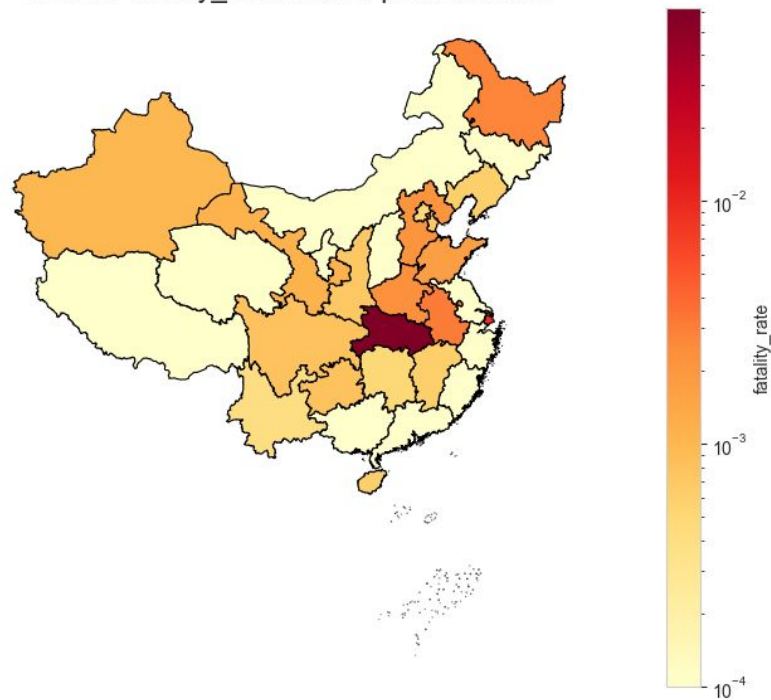


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GDP by province (in billions)

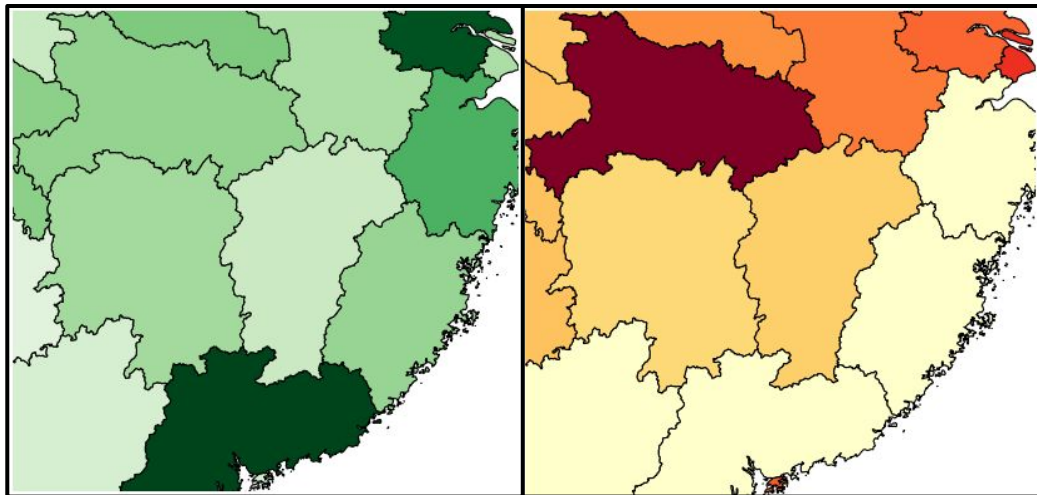


COVID: fatality_rate in CHN province-wise

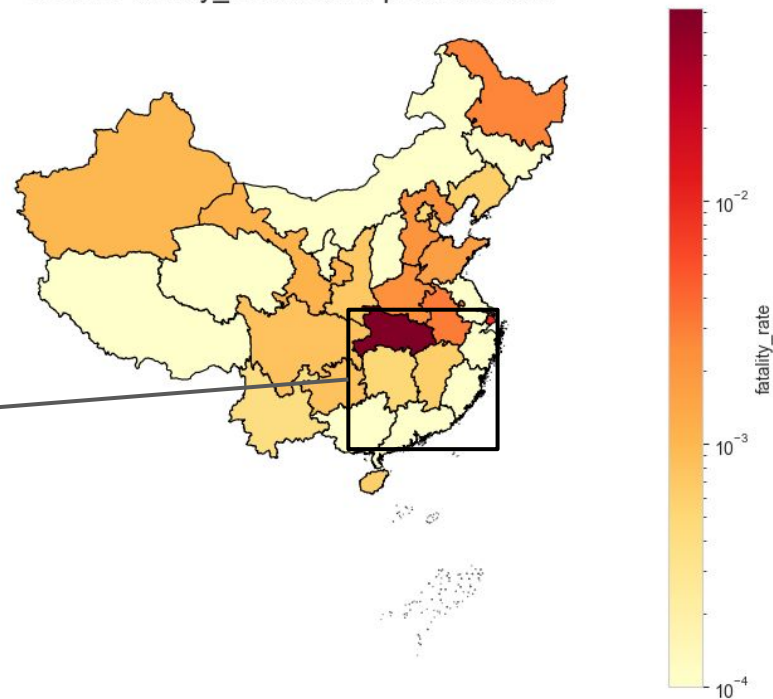


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Rank	Province	Fatality rate	GDP (CNY in billions)
(1,7)	Hubei	6.26%	5373.49
(2,31)	Macao	3.44%	216
(3,11)	Shanghai	0.89%	4465.28



COVID: fatality_rate in CHN province-wise



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Findings and enhancements:

1. Population density and confirmed cases
 - a. Densely populated regions seems to have increased number of confirmed cases (although a better comparison could be “infection rate” because each region is upper bounded by population size; e.g. macao)
 - b. There are also additional factors like the major facilities of a region (Tourism, business/trade, residential) that can affect confirmed cases/infection rate.
2. GDP and fatality rate
 - a. GDP is assumed to be the measure for the development level of a region. Some correlation can be drawn where fatality rate is higher in underdeveloped regions. (Rural vs Urban)
 - b. Though the data shows that some major cities have higher fatality rate, it can be due to additional factors like lack of medical facilities/manpower.