



Outbreaks of coronavirus COVID-19

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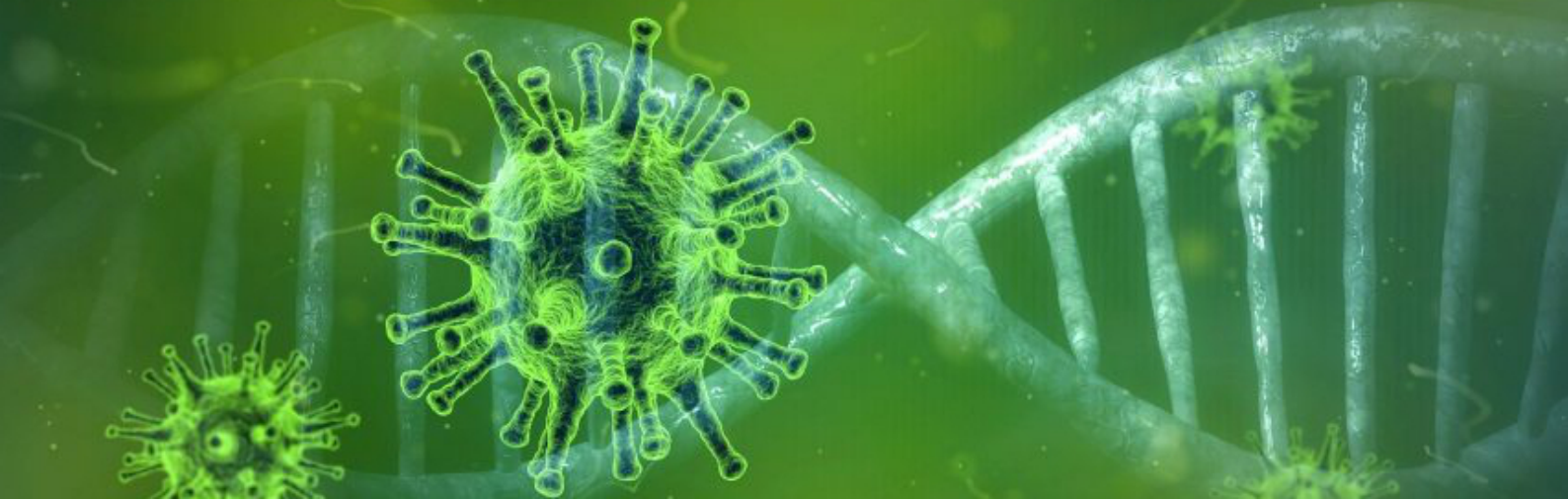
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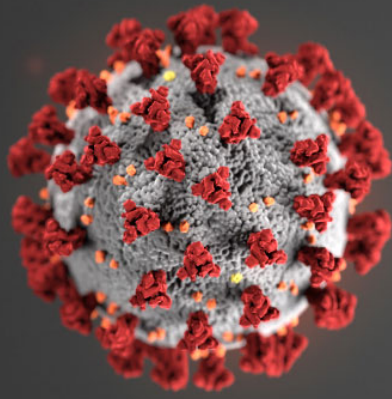
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1. Introduction

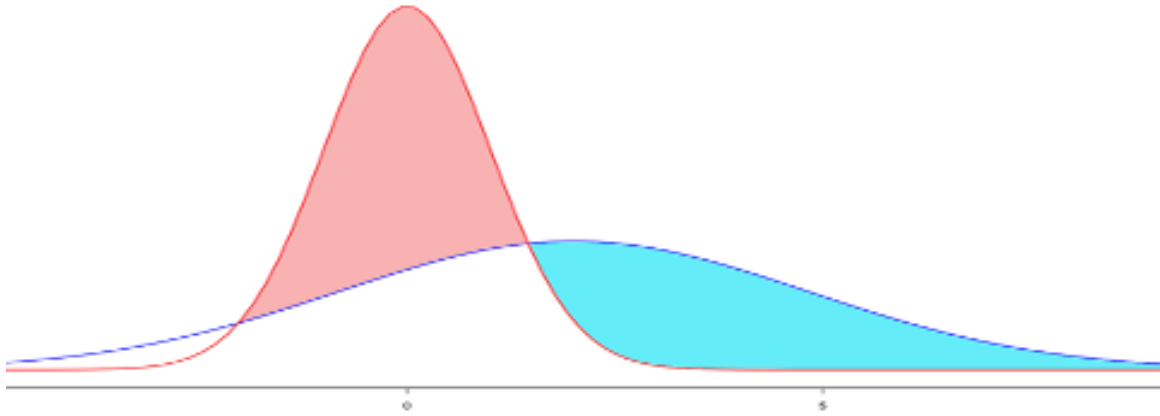
The number of coronavirus cases per day is a time series¹. Time series analysis comprises methods for analyzing time series data in order to extract meaningful statistics and other characteristics of the data. Time series forecasting is the use of a model to predict future values based on previously observed values. Since many forecasting methodologies are value-oriented, it is essential to focus on point-oriented methods in order to forecast not the future value of the time series, but the future time that its optima will occur, [1, 10, 11, 12]. These methodologies are based on non-linear optimization techniques. Specifically, in this kind of techniques, time series is treated as an objective function subject to the factors affecting its future values. Thus, these point-oriented techniques are very accurate in predicting the time when the future extreme will occur.

This work uses the point-oriented technique provided by Lisgara, Karolidis & Androulakis, [11], in order to predict the period of time at which the COVID-19 outbreaks peak. Then, for this period provided by the point-oriented technique, value-oriented methods are applied in order to approximate the number of cases that will occur until the predicted period². In this work were used data recorded until April 13th, [5].

Let's focus on the time series defined by the number of cases of coronavirus per day. This series initially follows an exponentially increasing course, then this growth rate gradually slows down and the number of coronavirus cases peaked (takes its maximum value). Then the number of cases follows an exponential declining course and eventually the number of cases becomes zero. This ascending-peaked-descending path of the multitude virus outbreaks is defined as a period of the phenomenon. If this cycle is plotted on a graph where the x-axis is time, it looks like a bell (red and blue curves below).

¹A time series is a series of data points indexed (or listed or graphed) in time order. Most commonly, a time series is a sequence taken at successive equally spaced points in time

²For quantitative estimation of cases an exponential or an ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) prediction model can be applied, [2, 6, 7, 14]. Note that these numerical predictions become unreliable as we move away from the time of calculation.

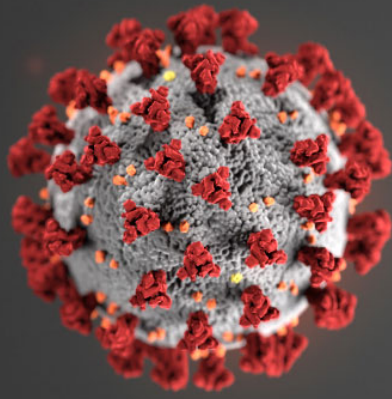


The control of the peak time is important to ensure that the healthcare system does not exceed its capacity. Let's assume that the number of cases that are about to occur is constant. Only the range of the period changes. Note that when extending the period (see blue and red curves in the figure above), this results in a lower maximum value (blue curve). Therefore, fewer cases are occurring per day and consequently less serious incidents per day. Also note that this reduction in the maximum number of cases will result in the delay of disease's peak. Therefore, the people who were in the red area will spread to the blue area, so, they will get sick, but this will happen over a longer period of time. Thus: (a) scientists are given more time to find the drug for the disease, and (b) there is a prolongation of the phenomenon towards the end of the spring, as the weather gets warmer, and then there is hope that the spread of the virus will slow.

I

An overview

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2. Global cases

All graphs were based on the number of new cases per day until April 13th.

2.1 The confirmed and death graphs

In these two graphs:

- Confirmed graph refers to the number of cases reported each day. Graphs are made for regions/countries that have more than 500 cases in total.
- Deaths graph refers to the number of deaths reported each day. Graphs are made for regions/countries that have more than 500 deaths in total.
- Labels above each dot indicate the number per day. Red font denotes the days where the curvature is like u and blue when is inverted u.
- If a cyan area appears between two dates in the graph, it refers to a period of Phase 1 measures¹, [9, 15, 16, 17].
- The yellow area between two dates in the graph renders the period of mild mitigation measures and that would be Phase 2².
- Finally, the pink area between two dates in the graph shows the critical period of draconian measures, and that would be Phase 3³.

2.2 Estimation for future maximum

For the approximation of the interval that the maximum is expected to appear, is employed the algorithm provided by Lisgara, Karolidis & Androulakis, [11].

The procedure is approximate; so as the phenomenon evolves and the time series acquires more data, the approximated interval may slightly move and narrow.

For instance, on day zero of the constrictive measures imposition the only known points are the past ones, that actually correspond to a period without measures. As the phenomenon evolves and the restrictive measures work, the approximation of the day that the maximum will appear is expected to move some days later and affecting the forecast.

¹closed schools and universities.

²some business closure, gathering restrictions, travel restrictions (i.e. reduced flights, public transport and route restrictions), voluntary home quarantine, partial lockdown, etc.

³the extreme mitigation step known as "suppression" or "lockdown"; ban on all non essential transport and movement across the country, closed physical retail businesses except for those providing essential services, like grocery and food stores, and pharmacies.

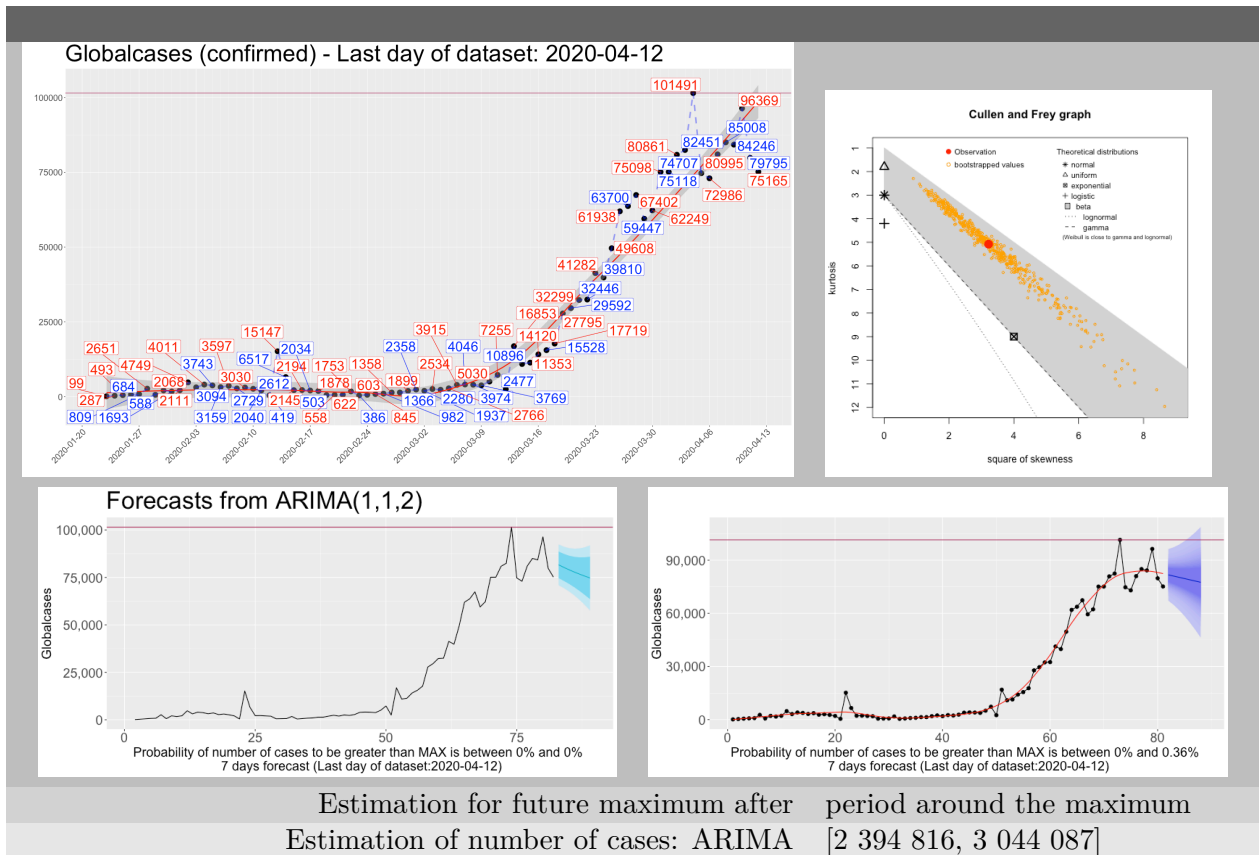
2.3 Estimation of the number of cases

For the estimation of the number of cases two algorithms were applied:

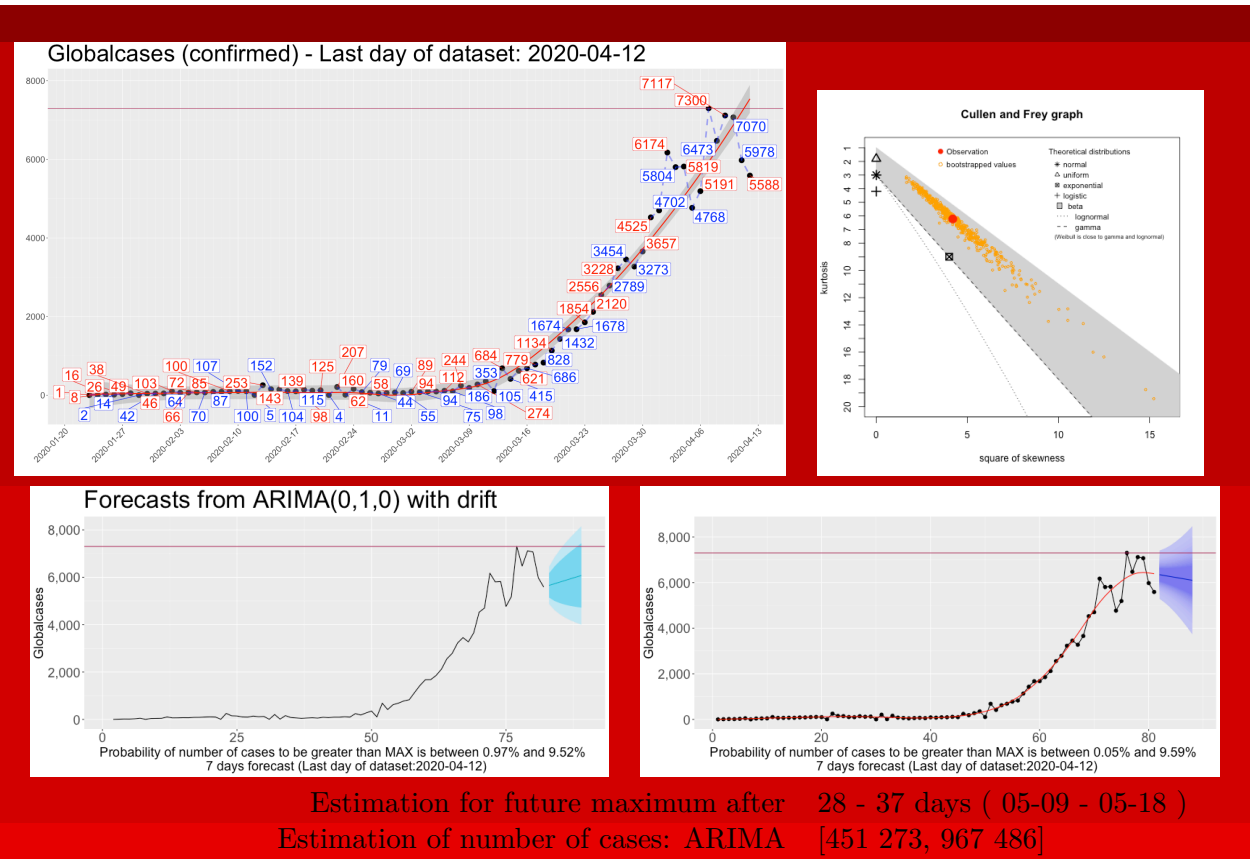
1. ARIMA, and
2. Cubic splines, [8].

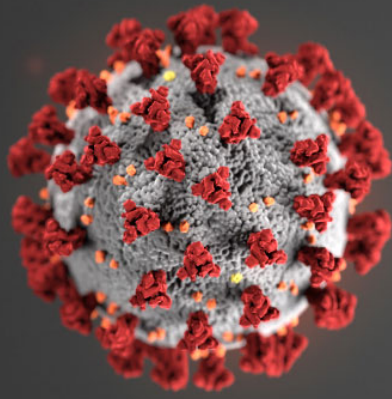
These algorithms were applied to predict the number of cases over the next 7 days. In addition, the ARIMA method was used to calculate the total number of cases throughout the period (including the number of cases until yesterday).

The focus is on the number of cases per day ⁴, [13, 14]:



⁴The Cullen & Frey [3, 4] was used for the provision of the visual estimation of the coronavirus cases evolution. When the phenomenon is at the beginning the red dot lies below and to the right of the graph (near to the symbol ⊗ at the bottom right of the figure indicating the exponential distribution) but when it declines then it moves up to the left of the graph (near to the * indicates the normal distribution).

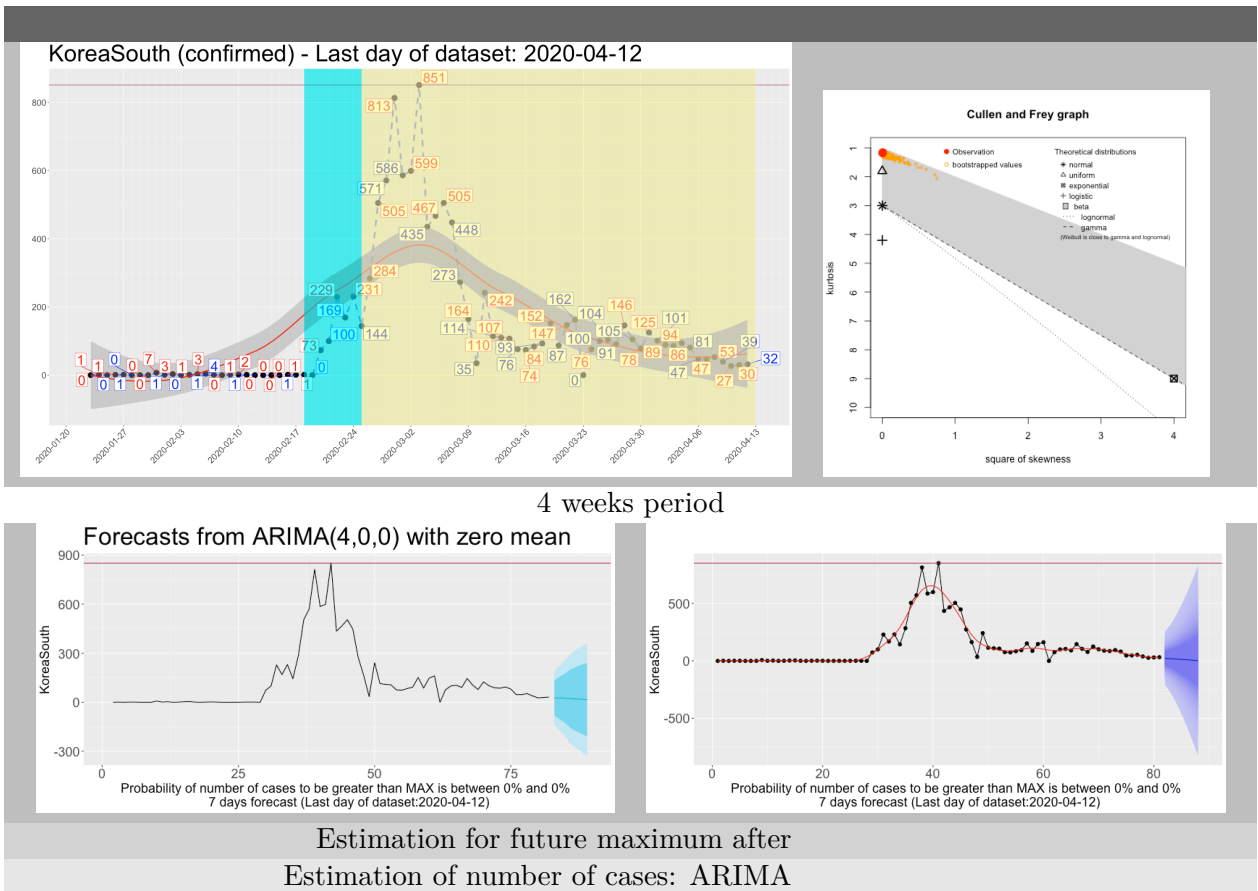




3. The phenomenon is declined

3.1 South Korea

Let's see what the case of South Korea, where a first cycle of the phenomenon has been observed, shows.

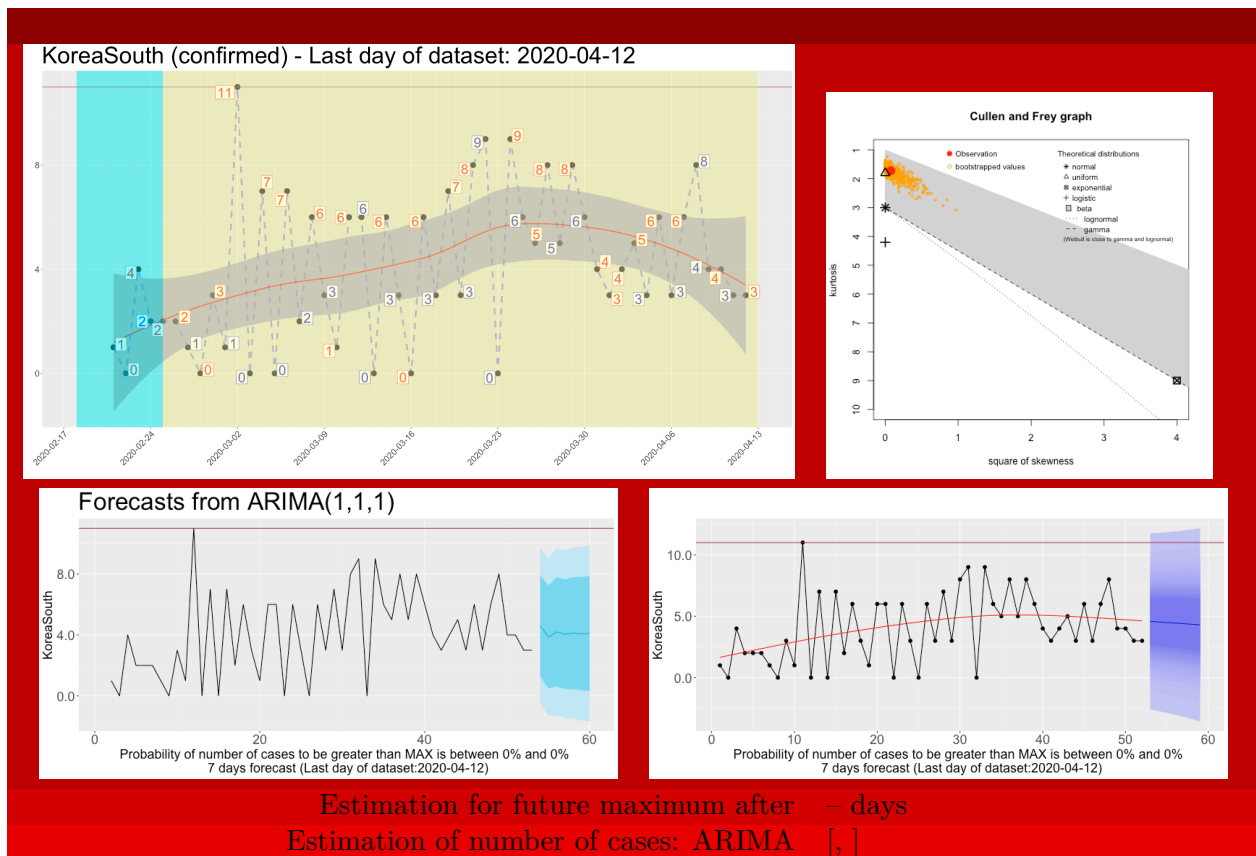
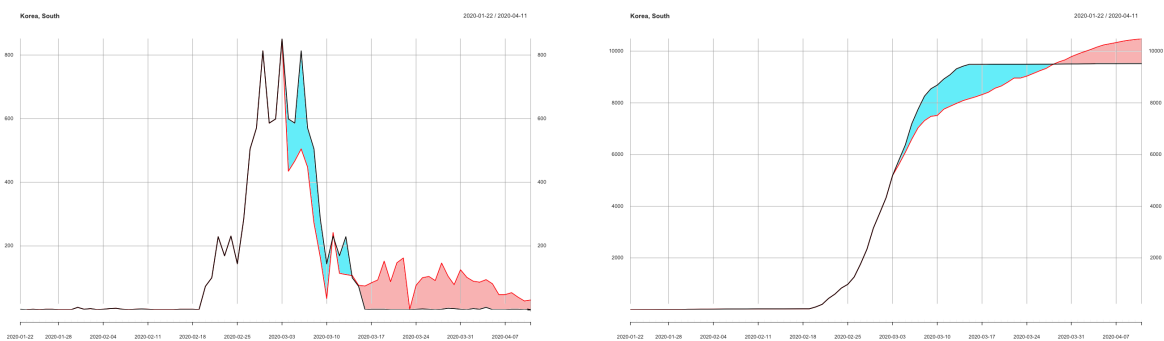


1. The uptrend started on February 19th and peaked on February 29th the first (813 cases) and on March 3rd the second (851 cases). Therefore, this growth course lasted 11 to 14 days.
2. The descending direction begins on March 4th and continues until March 15th, therefore it lasted about 12 days.

Remark 3.1 — South Korea. There has been a slight increase in the last seven days, which is alarming as this may indicate that a new outbreak is starting.

The chart below shows the actual course of events (red line) and the corresponding theoretical course of the de-escalation of the number of cases (black line) for (a) the number of cases per day (left chart) and (b) cumulative (right chart).

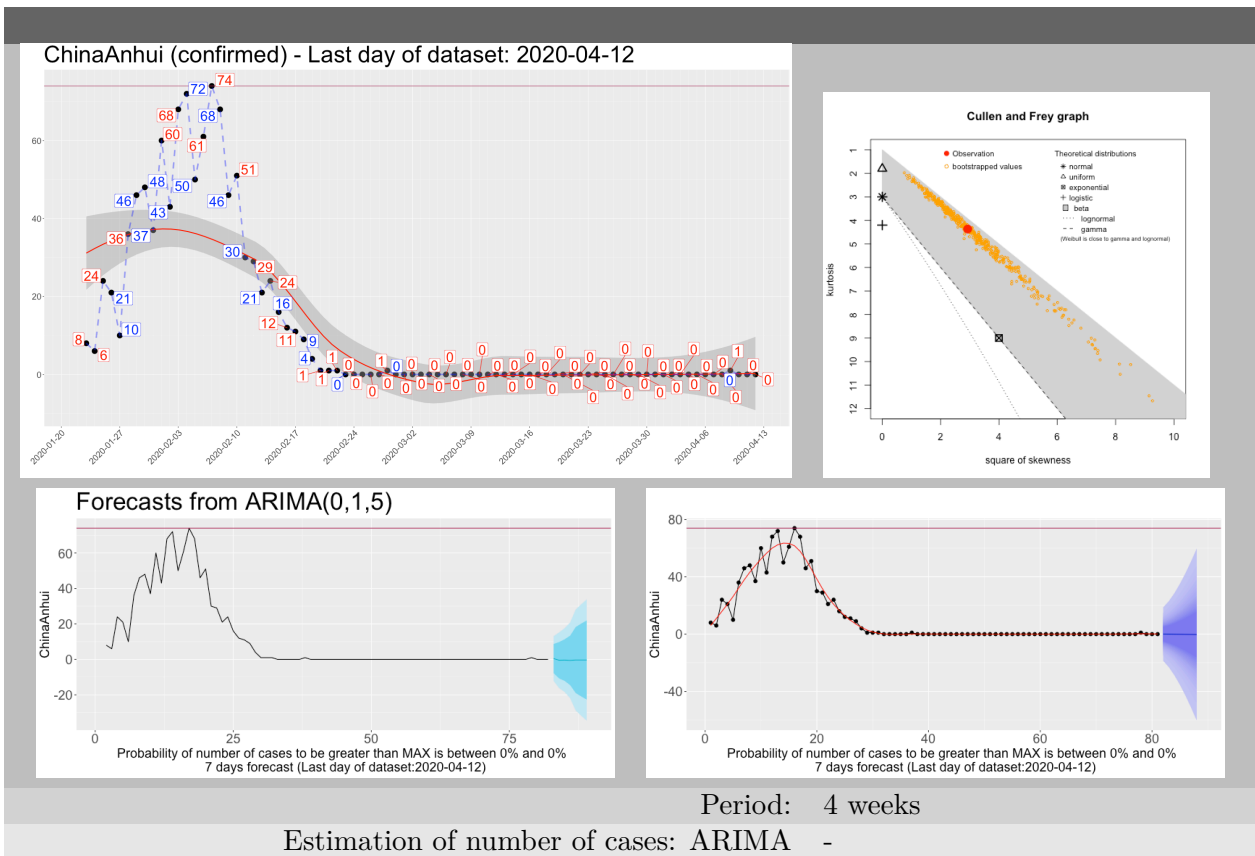
We observe asymmetry. Initially, the real-time curve is lower and after a long period of time exceeds the theoretical curve.



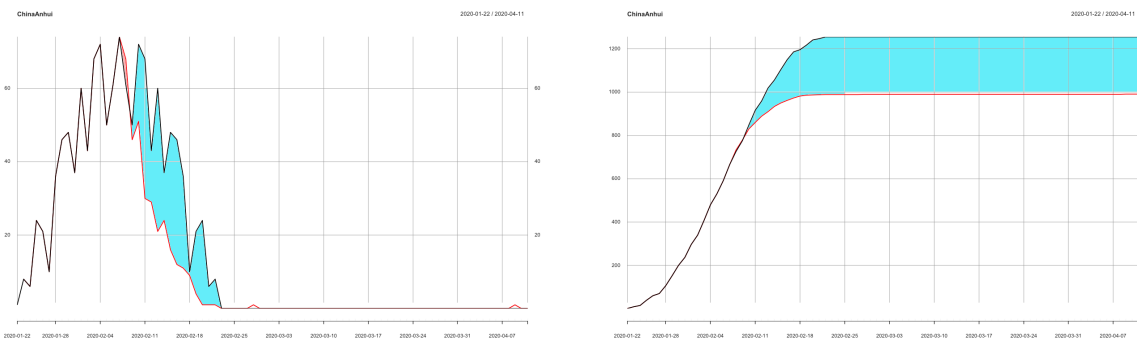
Remark 3.2 — Curve of the number of deaths. Notice that the death-rate curve is still rising, while the incidence-rate curve has diminished.

3.2 China

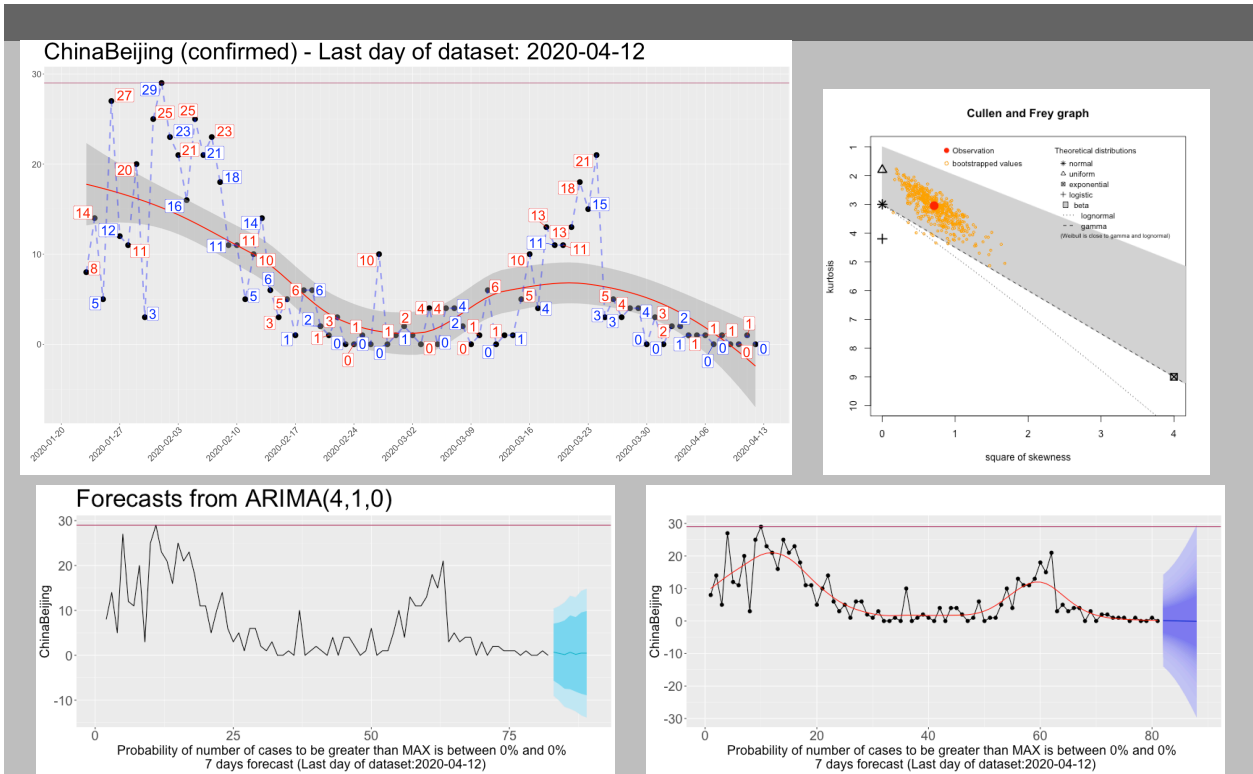
3.2.1 China Anhui



It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively less.



3.2.2 China Beijing

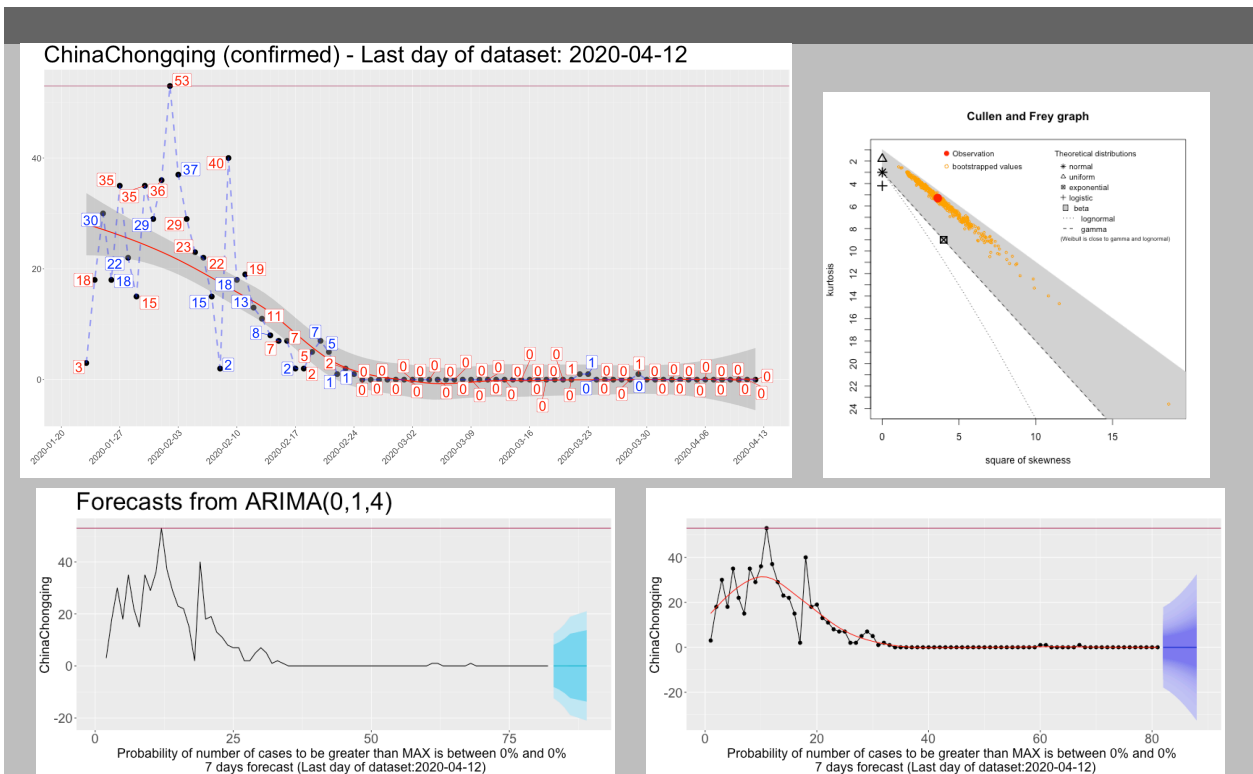


1st Period: 4 weeks

Estimation for future maximum (2nd period) after:
Estimation of number of cases: ARIMA

The virus's second cycle is less severe than the first; in both duration and intensity-number of cases.

3.2.3 China Chongqing

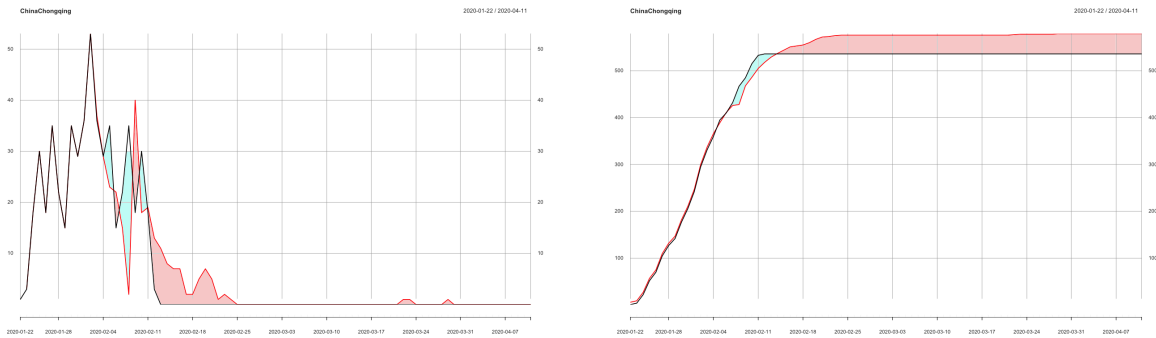


Period: 5 weeks (probably)

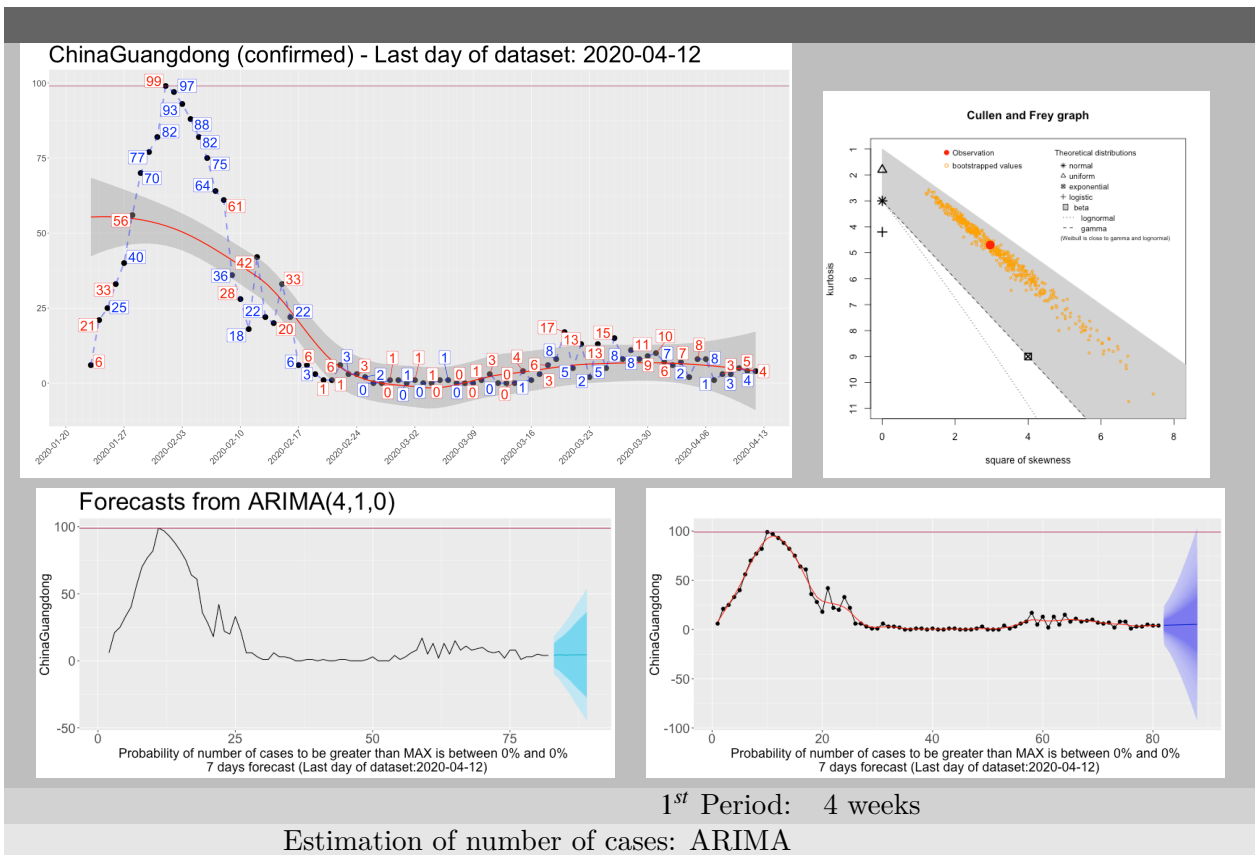
Estimation of number of cases: ARIMA -

It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate. At the beginning the

de-escalation rate is faster and it slows down when reaches the end. The cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.

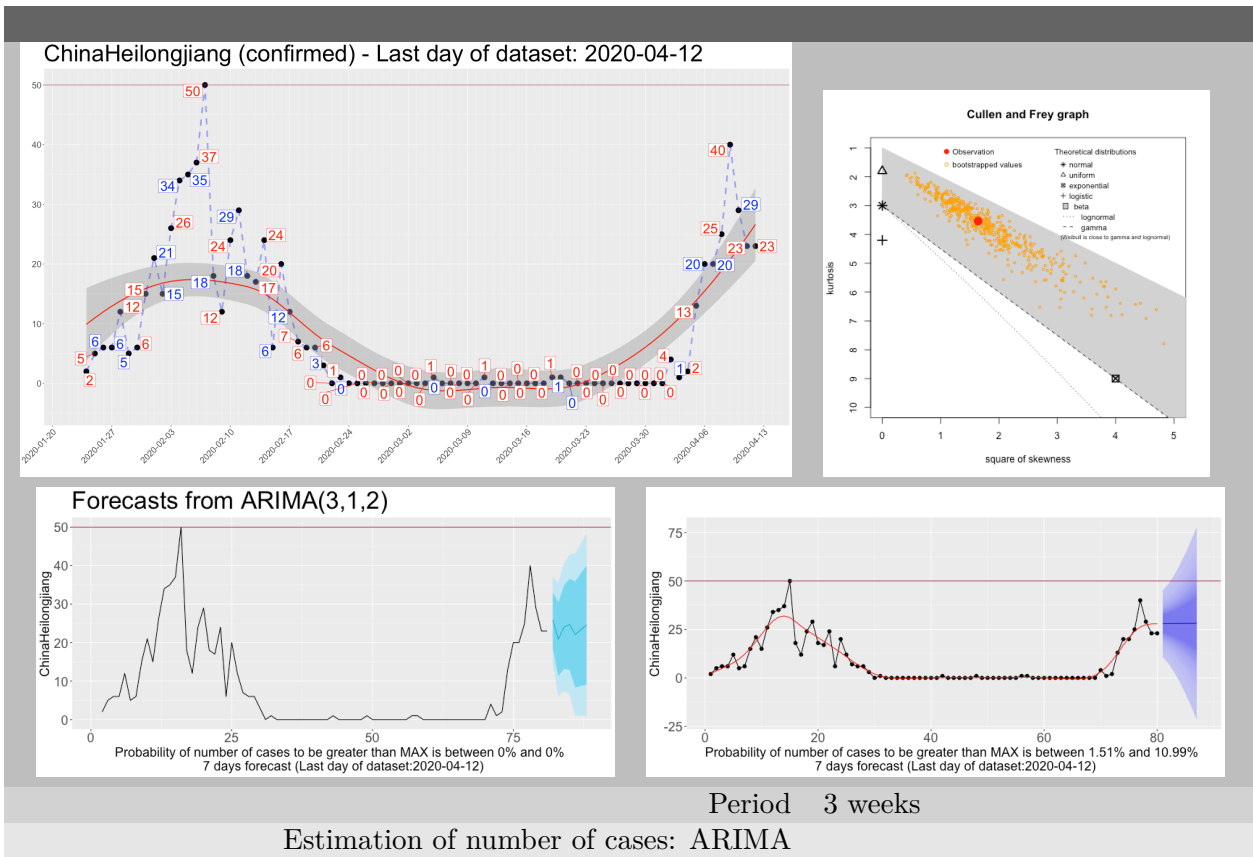


3.2.4 China Guangdong



The virus's second cycle is less severe than the first; in both duration and intensity-number of cases.

3.2.5 China Heilongjiang

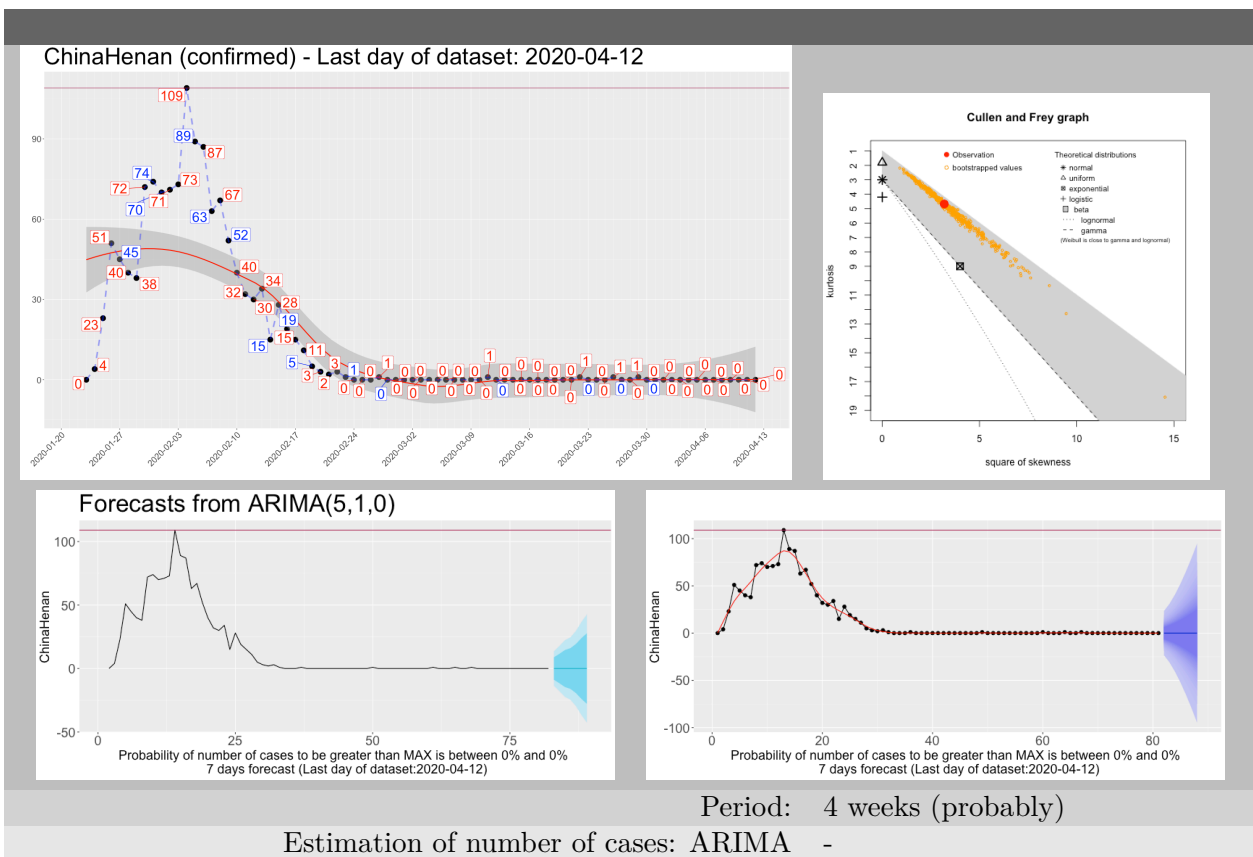


Period 3 weeks

Estimation of number of cases: ARIMA

The virus's second cycle is less severe than the first; in both duration and intensity-number of cases.

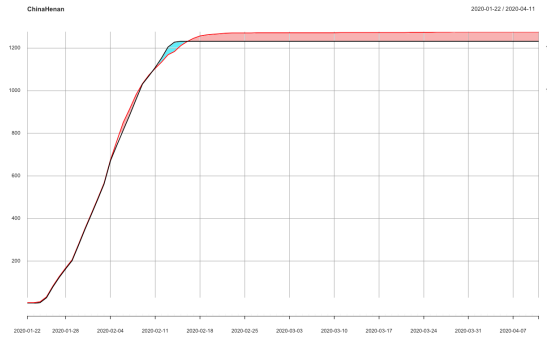
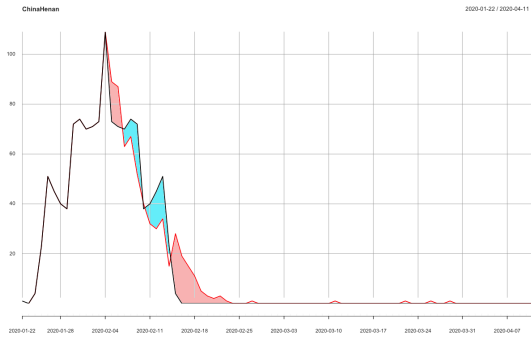
3.2.6 China Henan



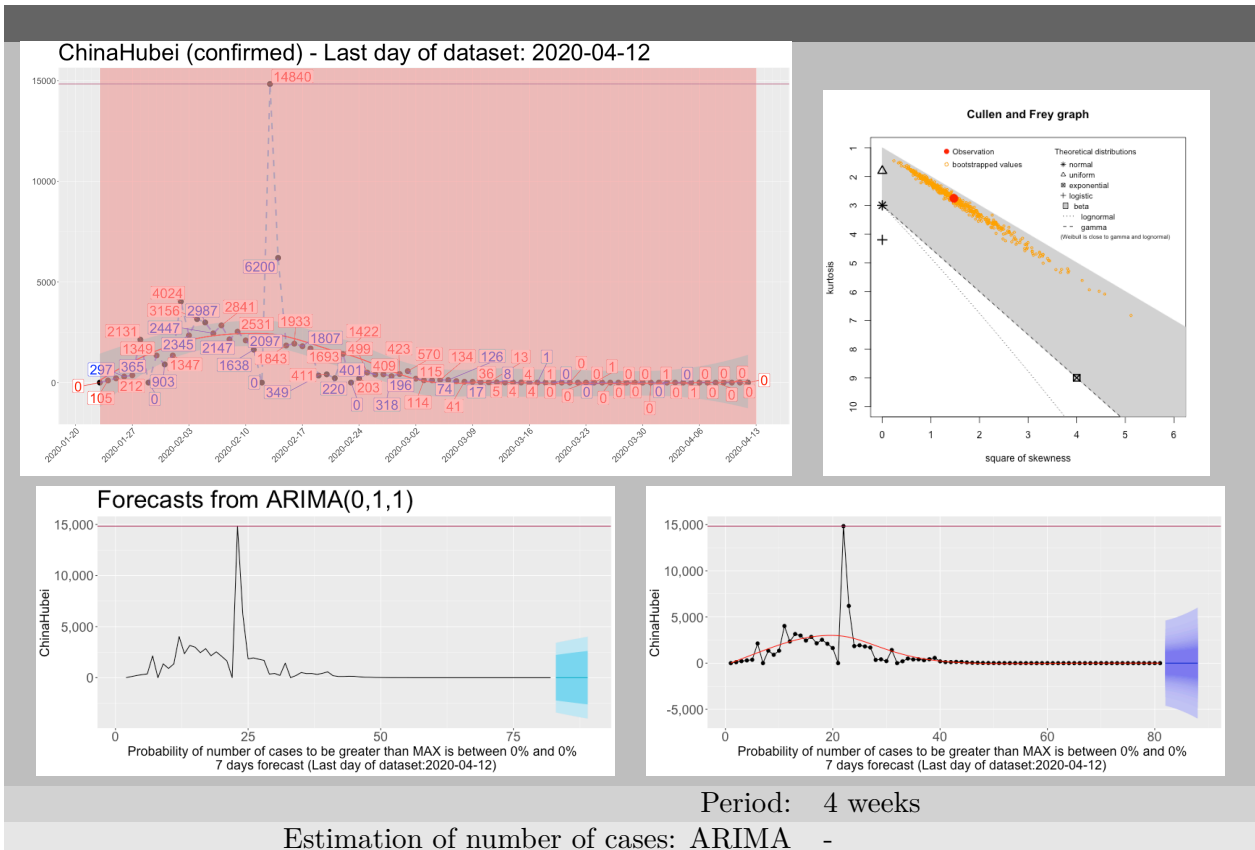
Period: 4 weeks (probably)

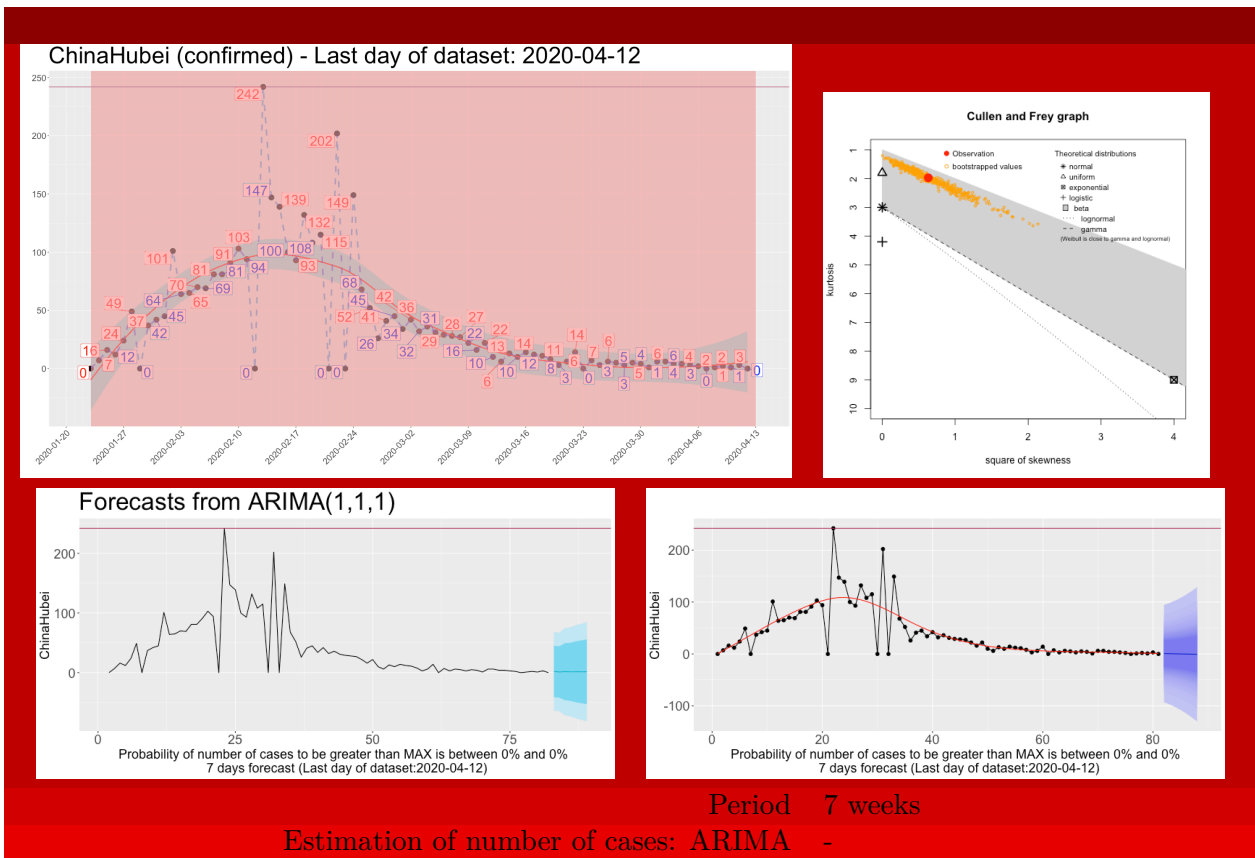
Estimation of number of cases: ARIMA -

It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



3.2.7 China Hubei

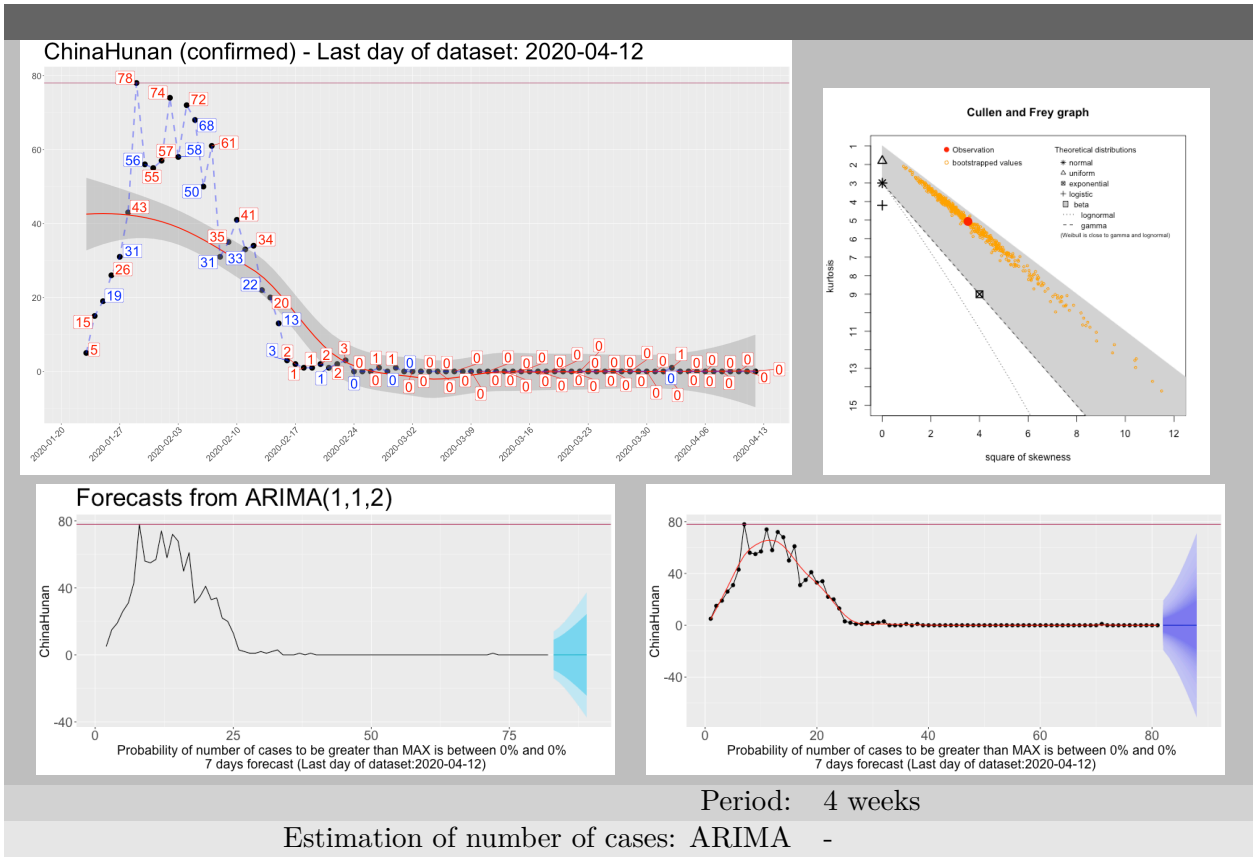




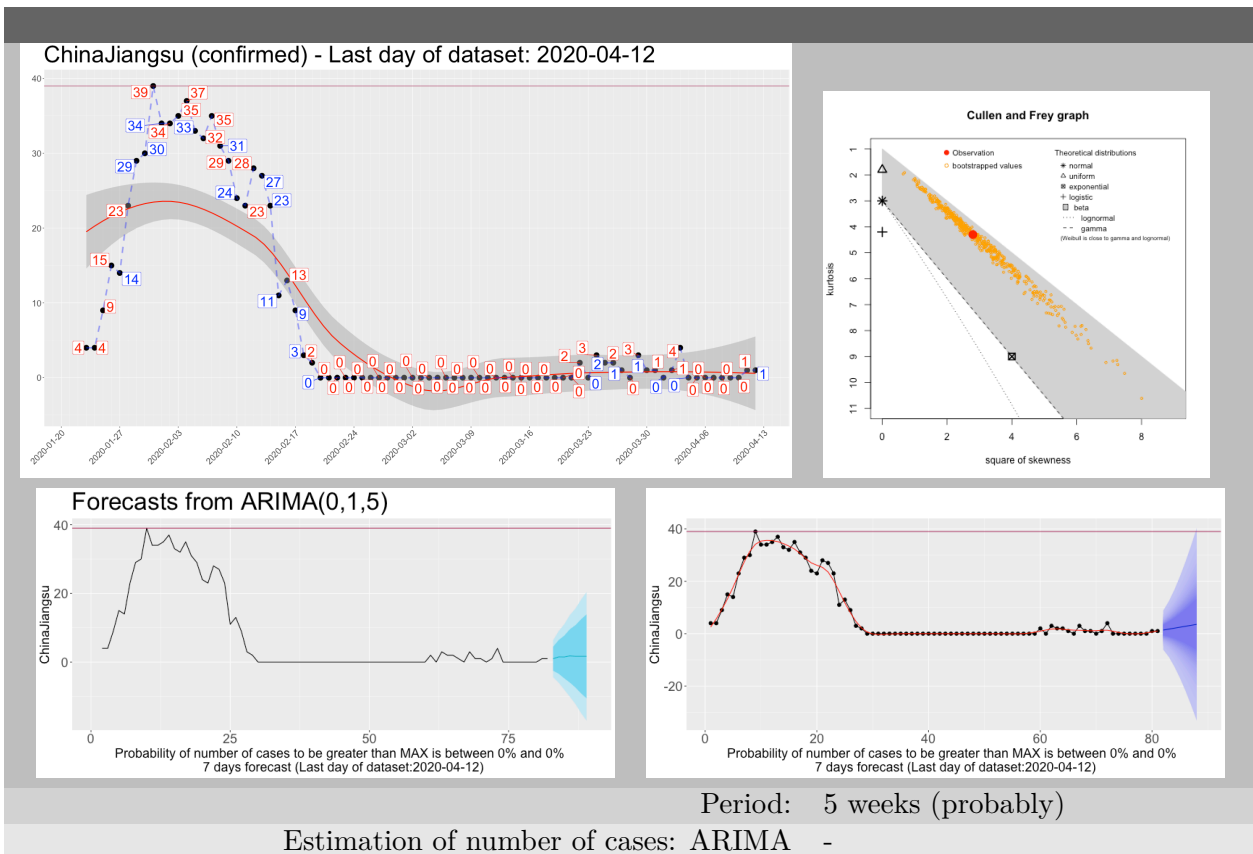
Apparently it is the only area that a full cycle, in both number of confirmed cases and number of deaths, is complete. It is observed that the "death period" is almost double than the "confirmed cases" period.

Remark 3.3 Therefore, although the COVID-19 confirmed cases phenomenon tends to de-escalate, the COVID-19 deaths phenomenon is increasing almost until the number of confirmed cases eliminates. ■

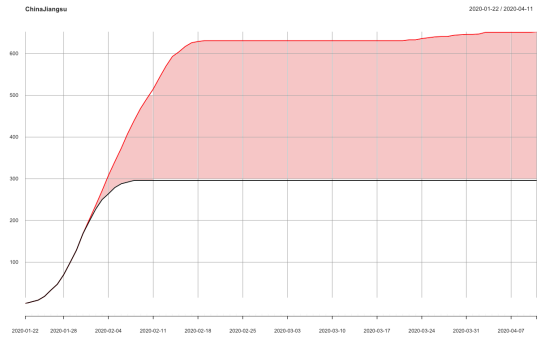
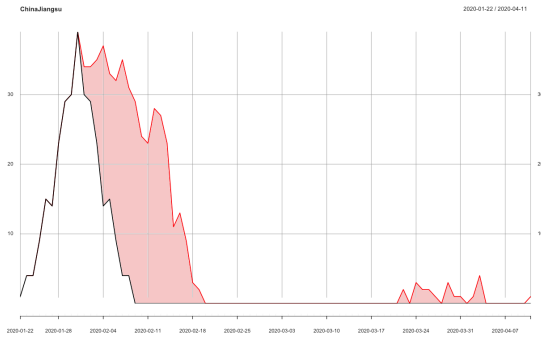
3.2.8 China Hunan



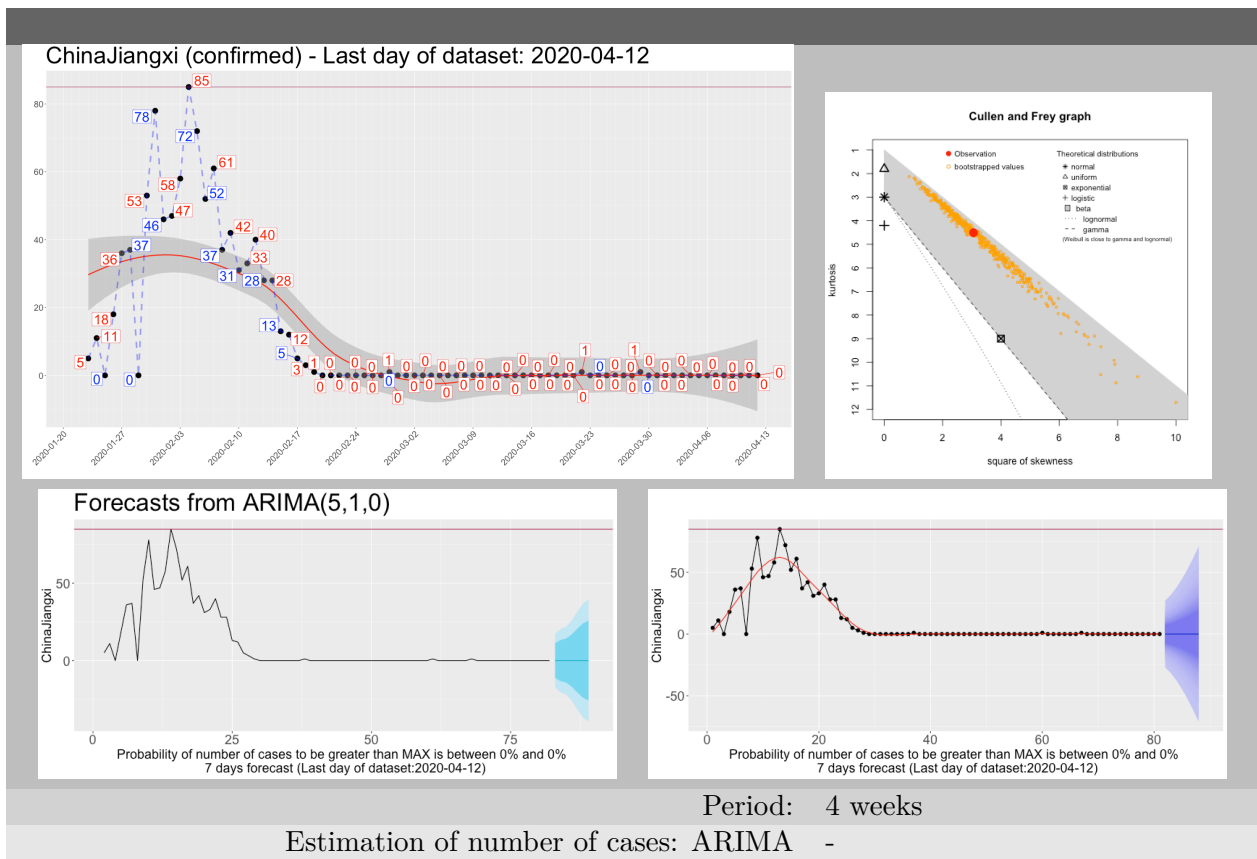
3.2.9 China Jiangsu



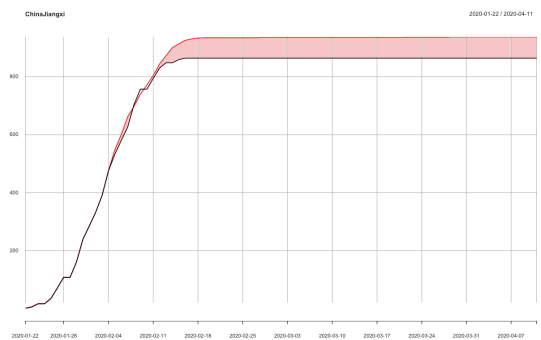
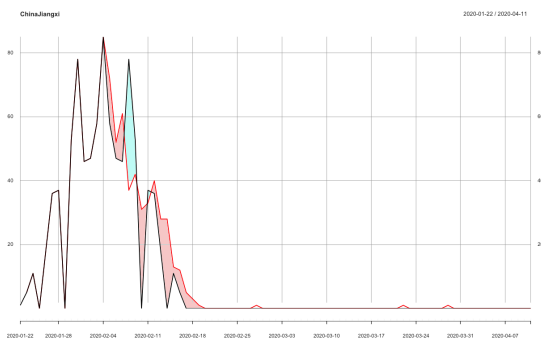
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



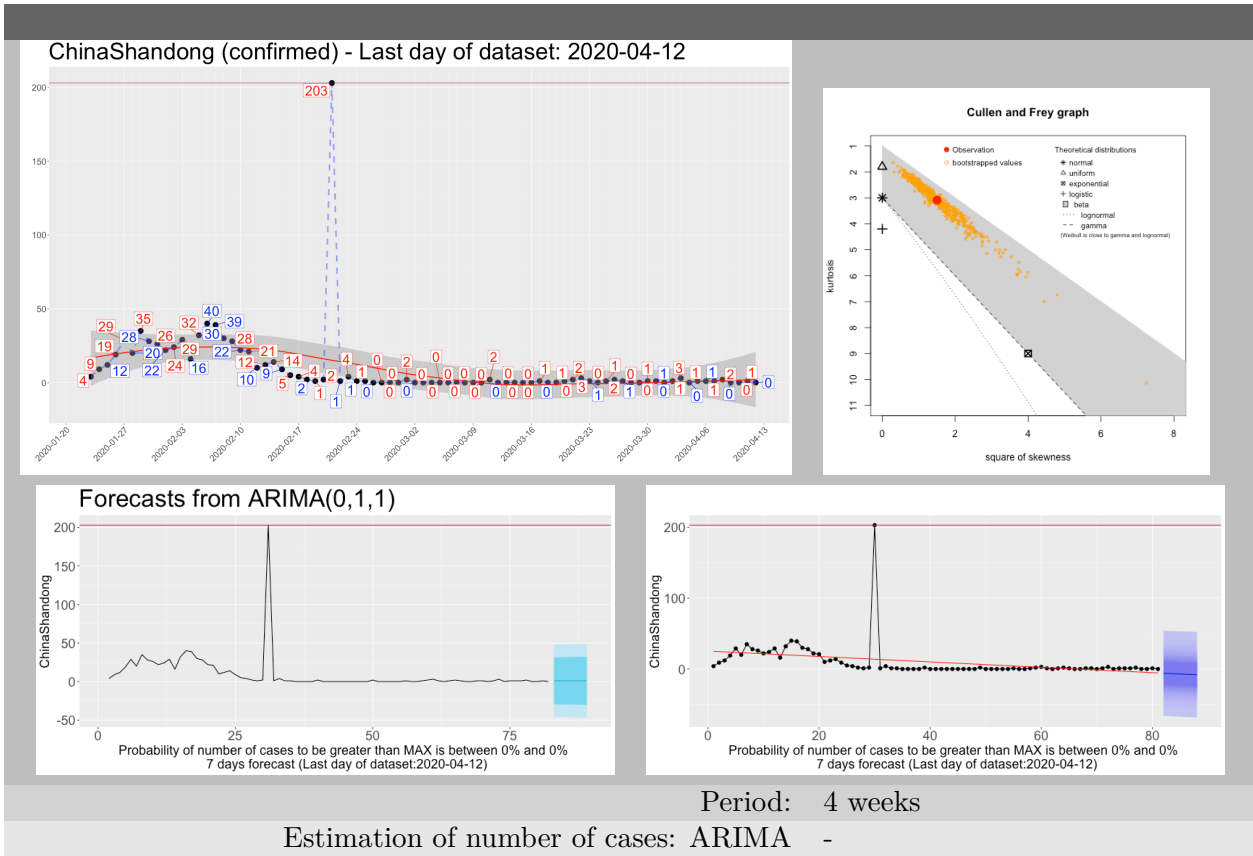
3.2.10 China Jiangxi



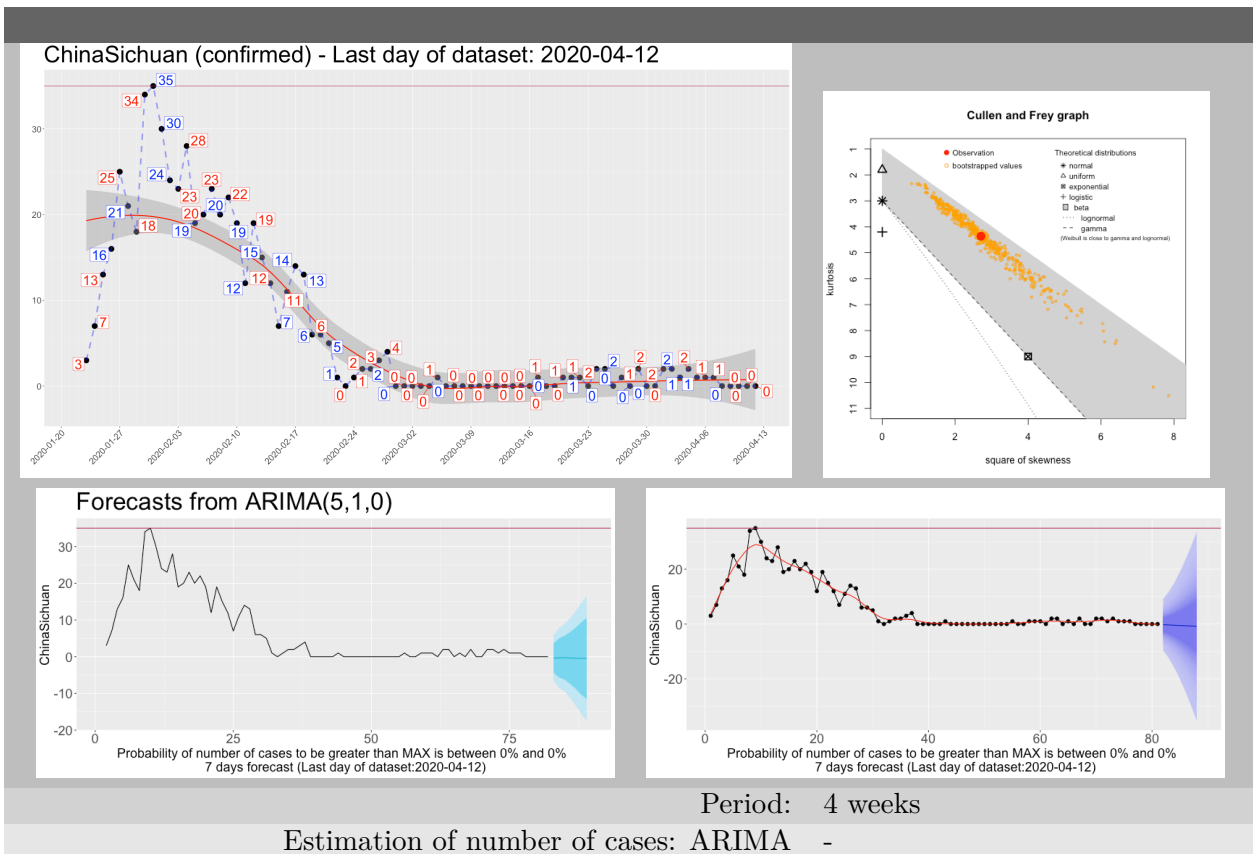
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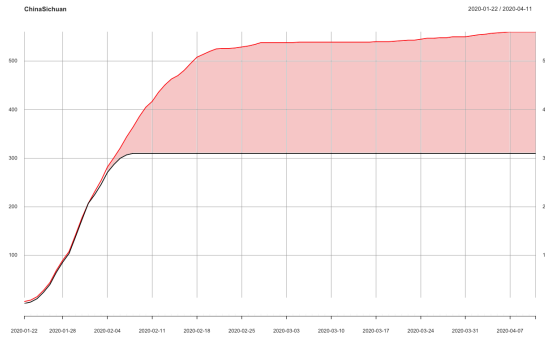
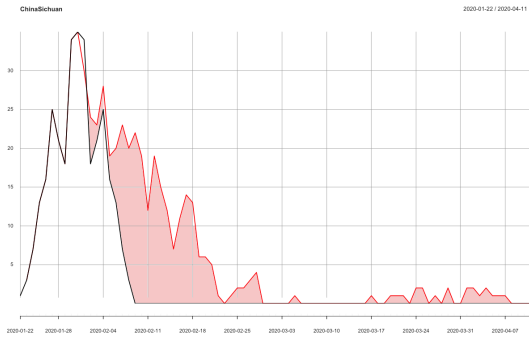
3.2.11 China Shandong



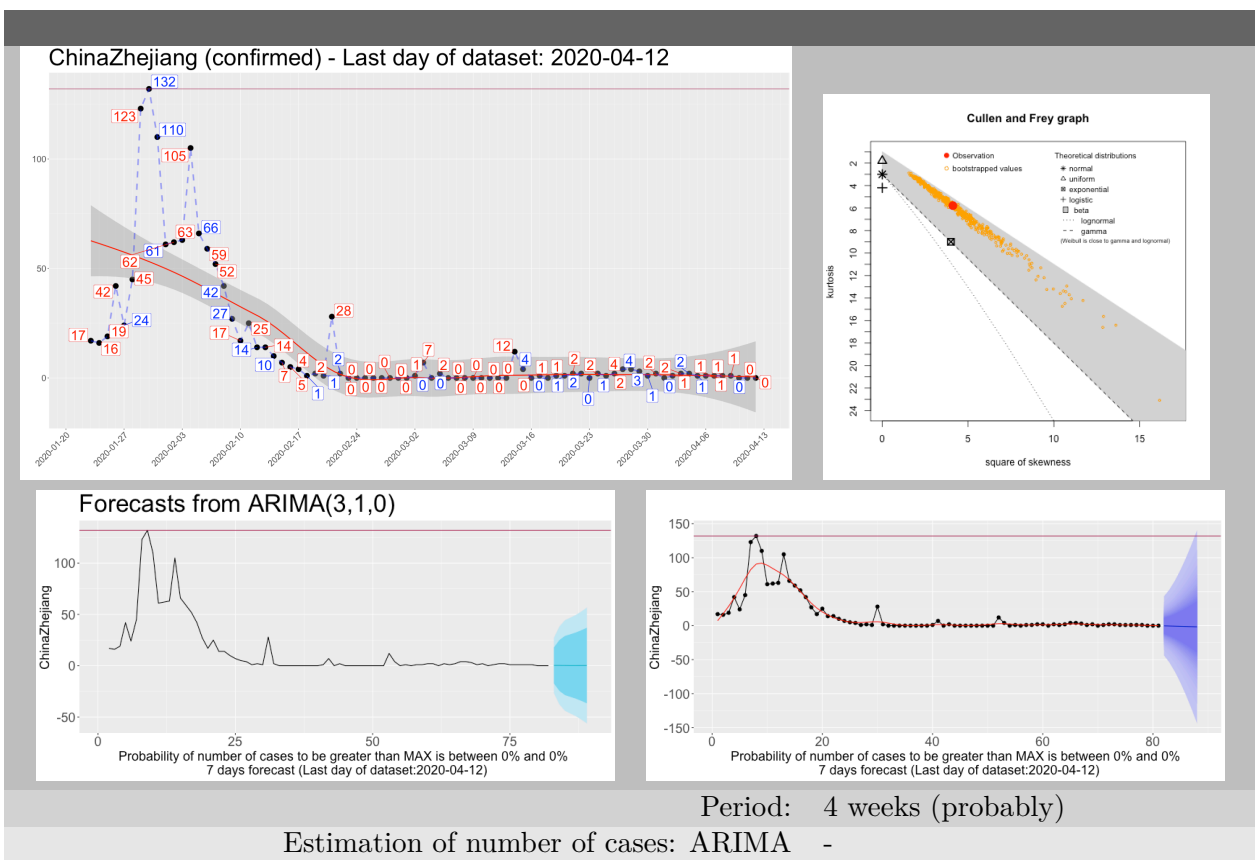
3.2.12 China Sichuan



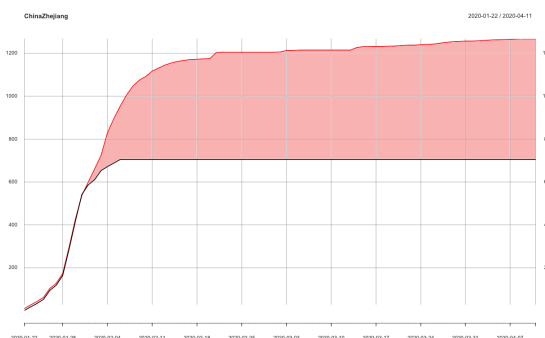
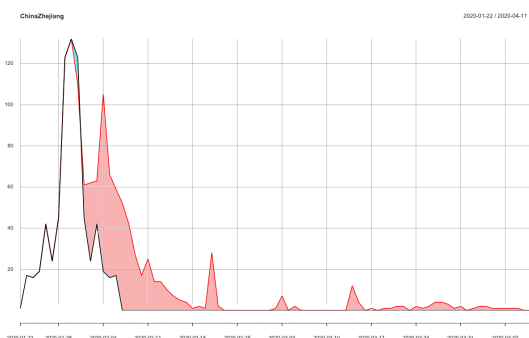
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3.2.13 China Zhejiang



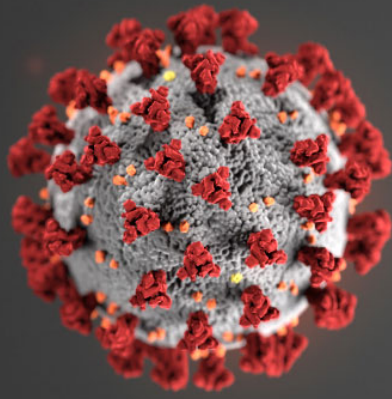
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II

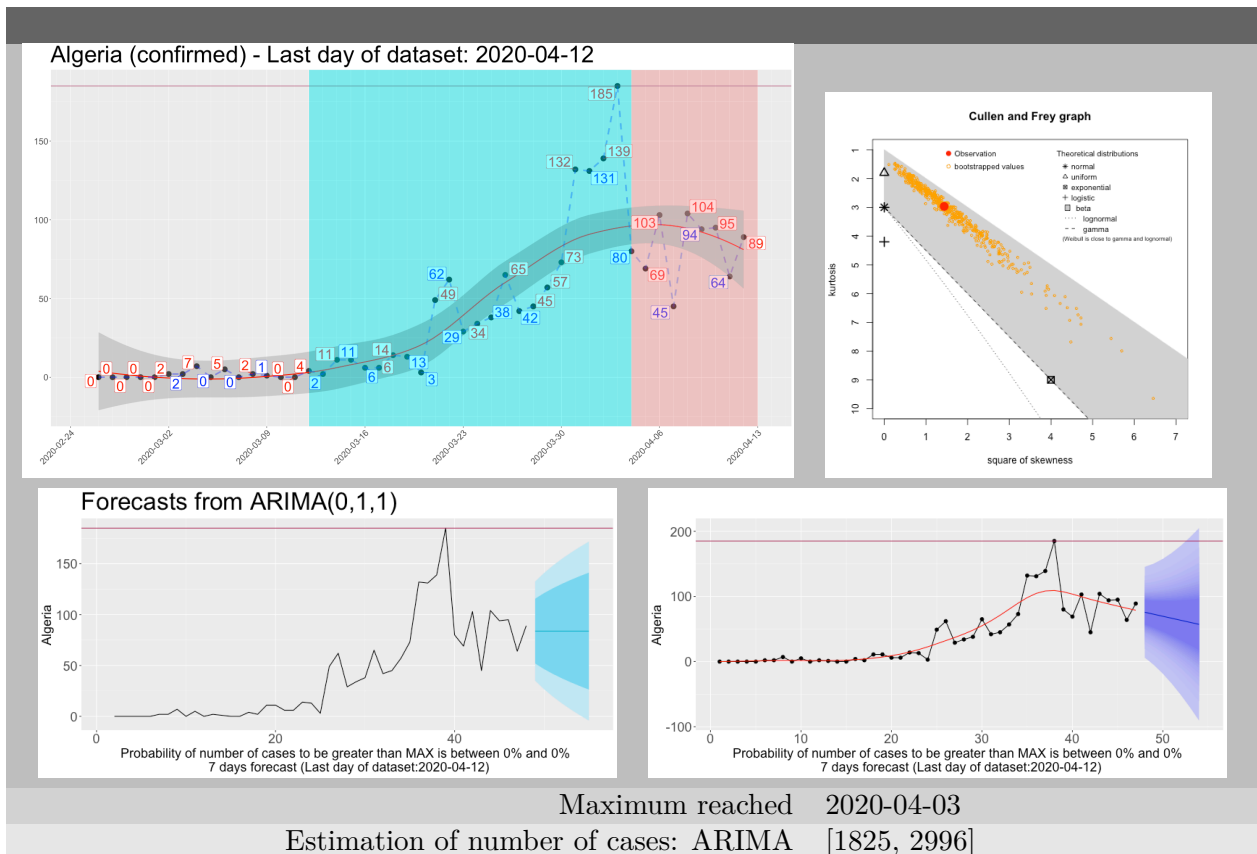
Africa

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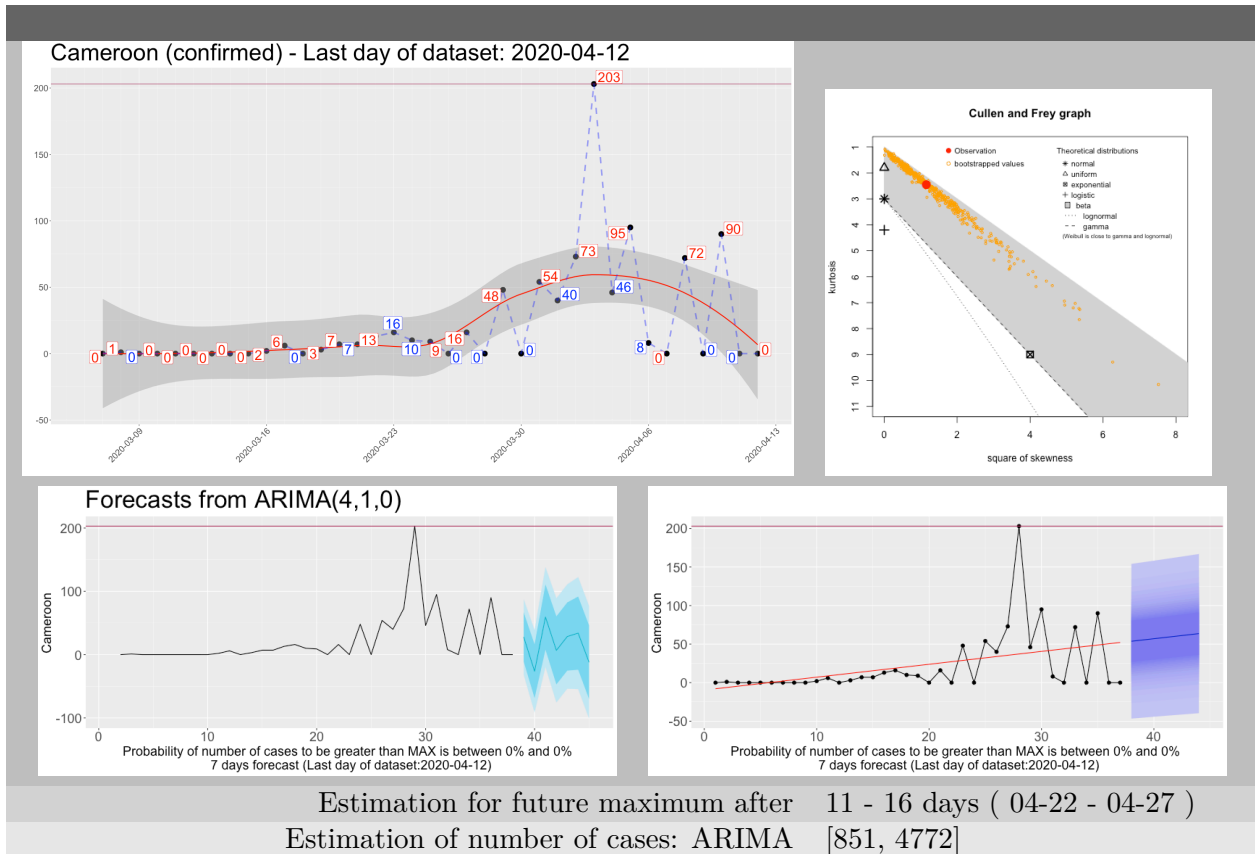


4. Africa

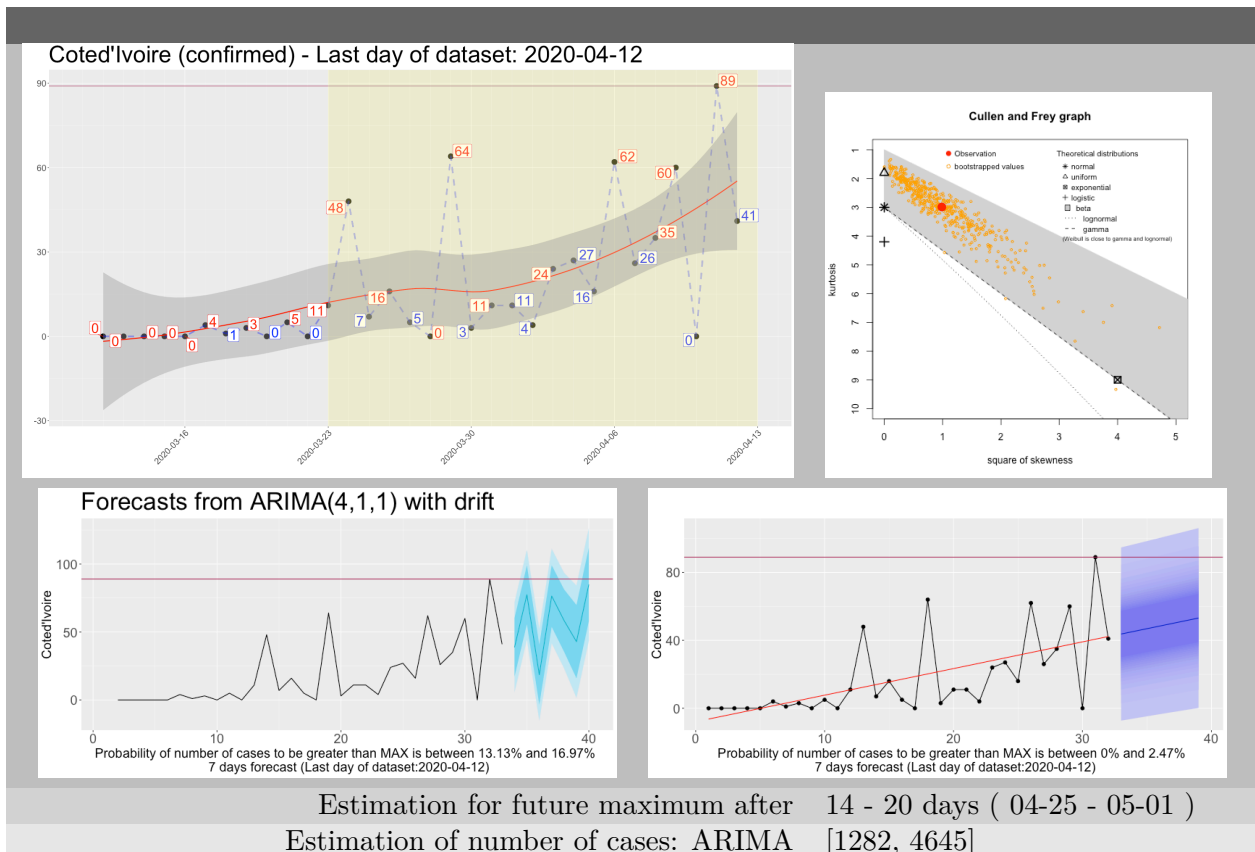
4.1 Algeria



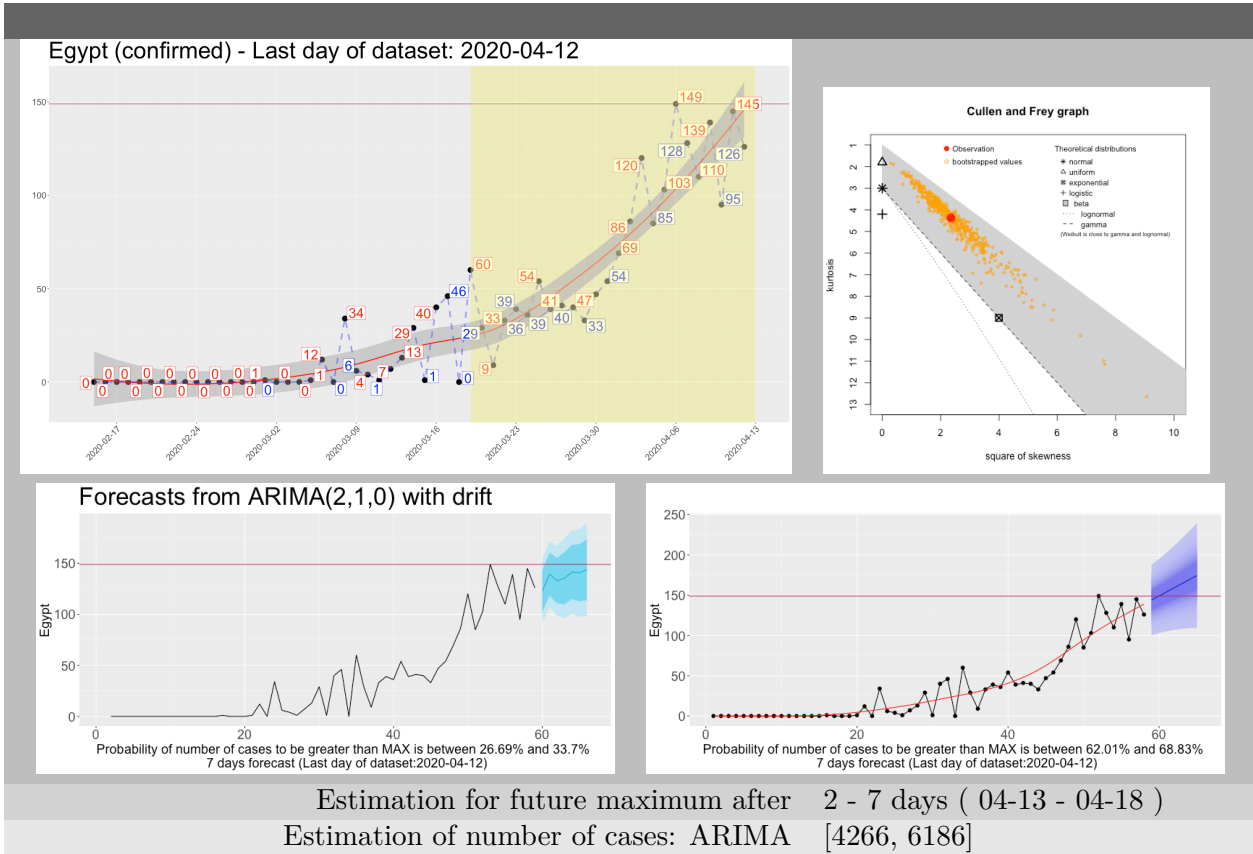
4.2 Cameroon



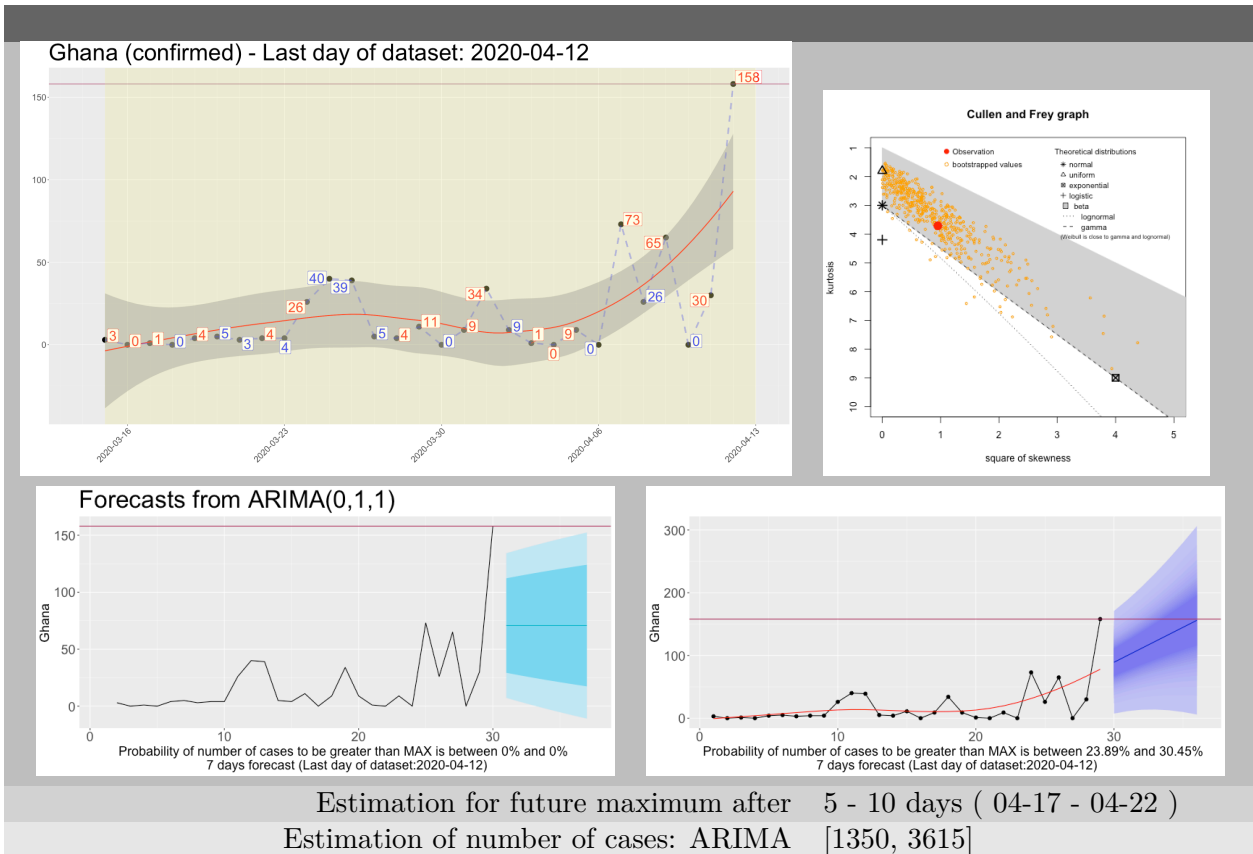
4.3 Cote d' Ivoire



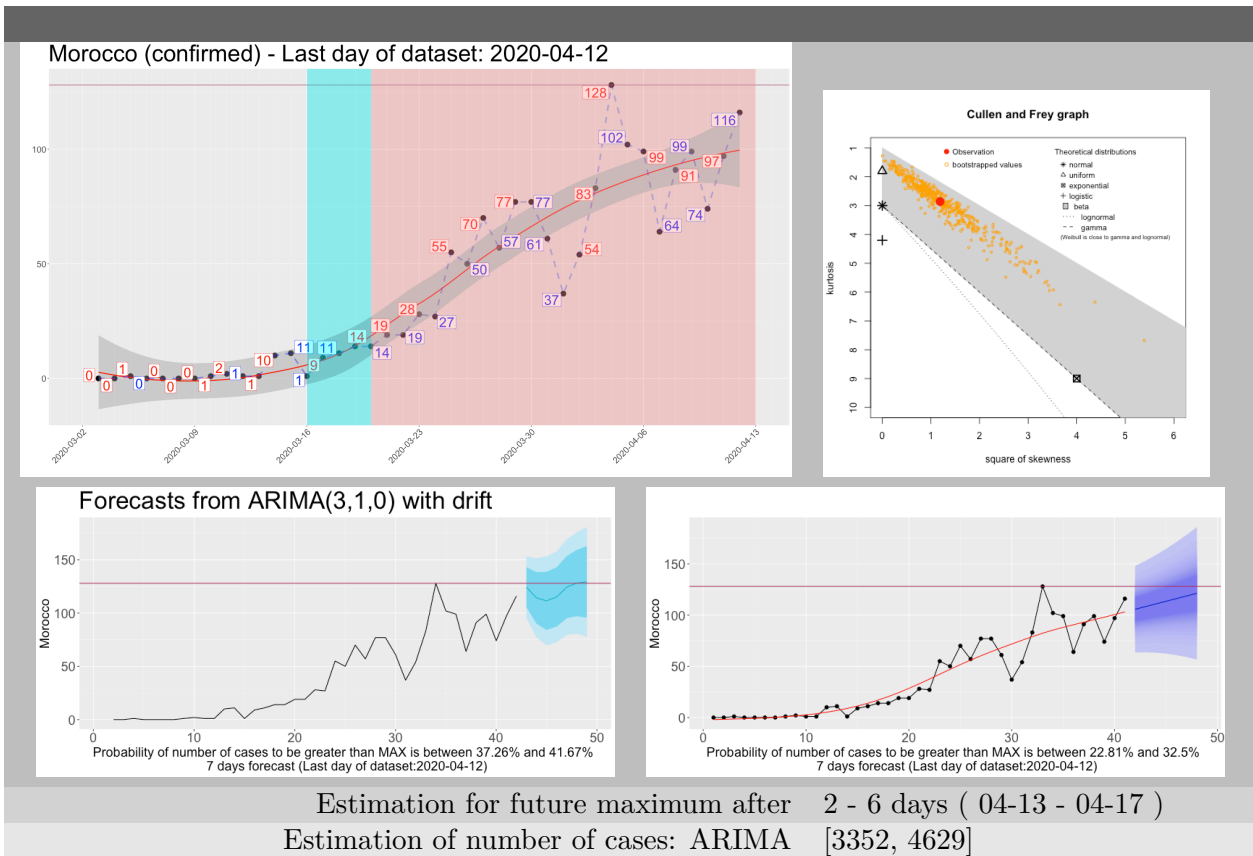
4.4 Egypt



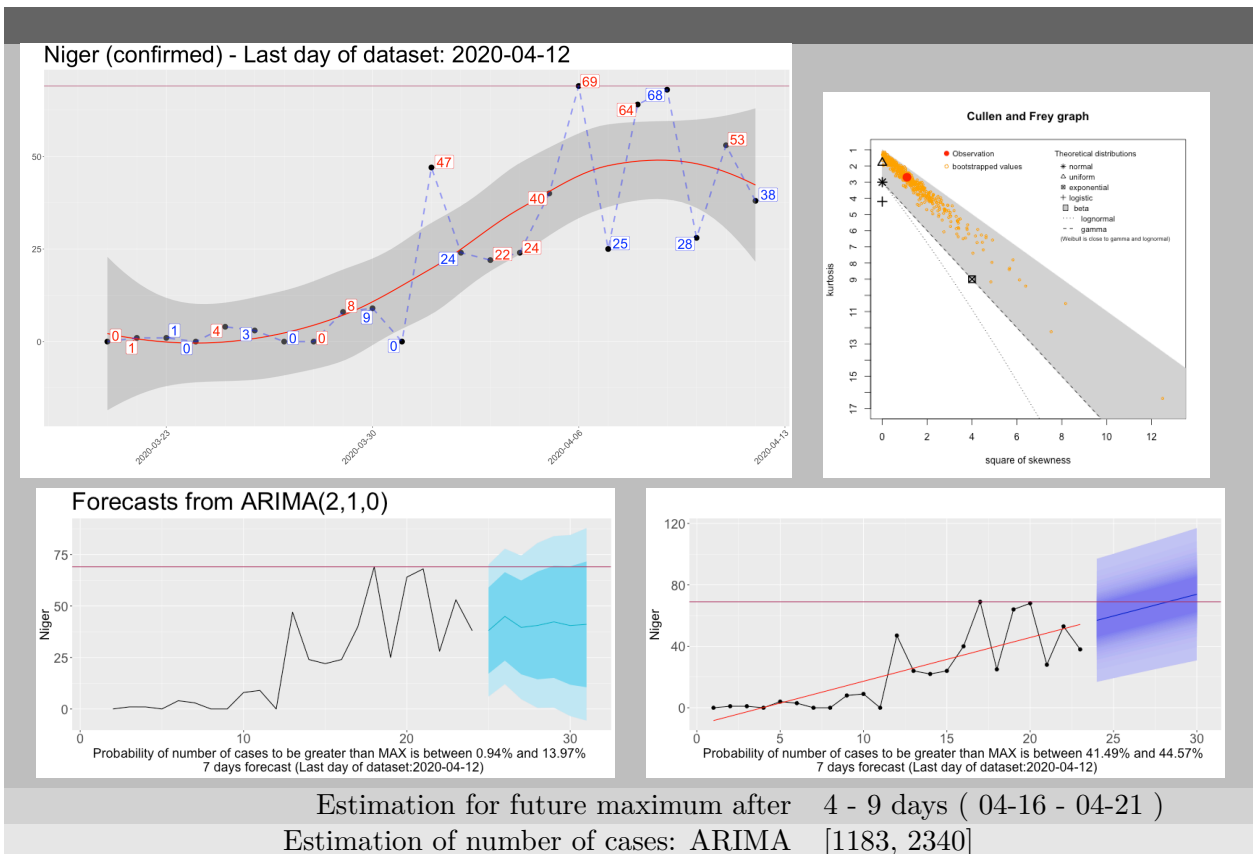
4.5 Ghana



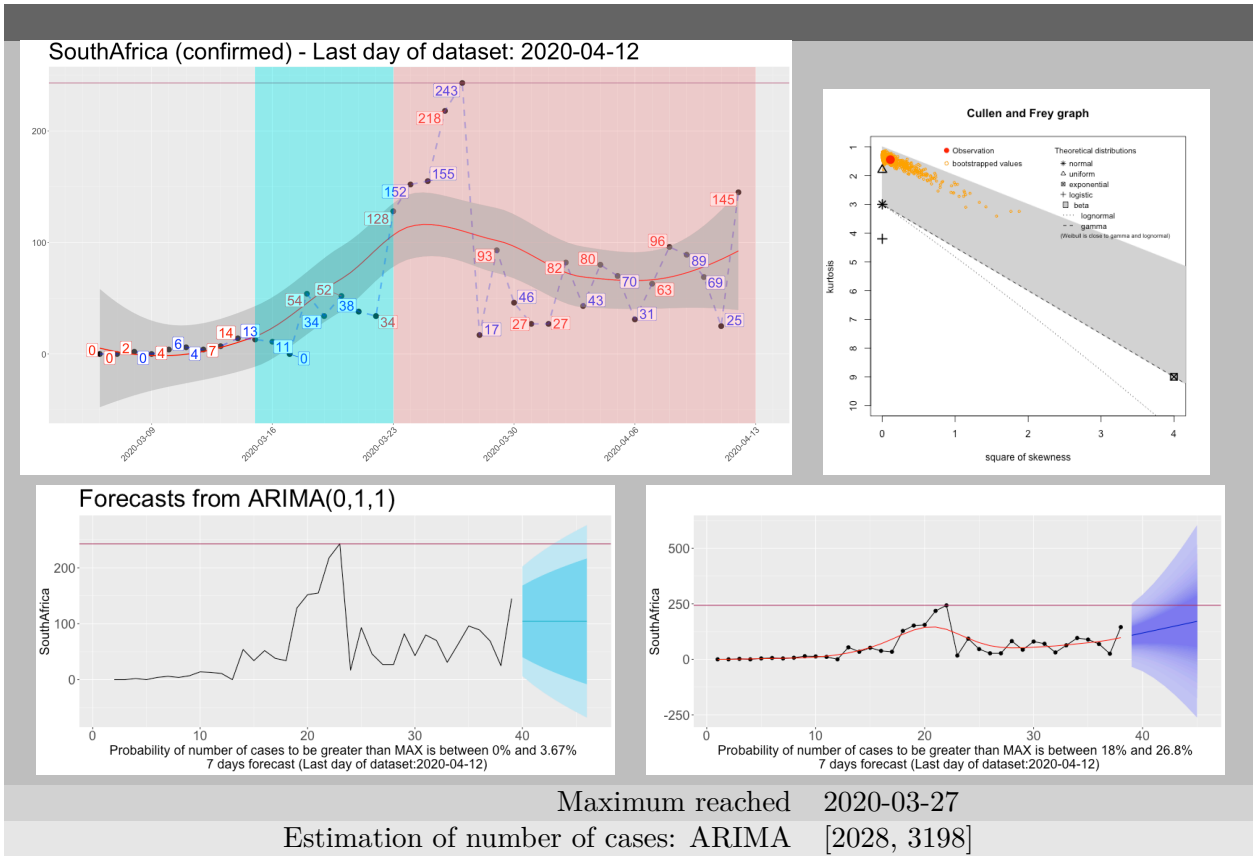
4.6 Morocco



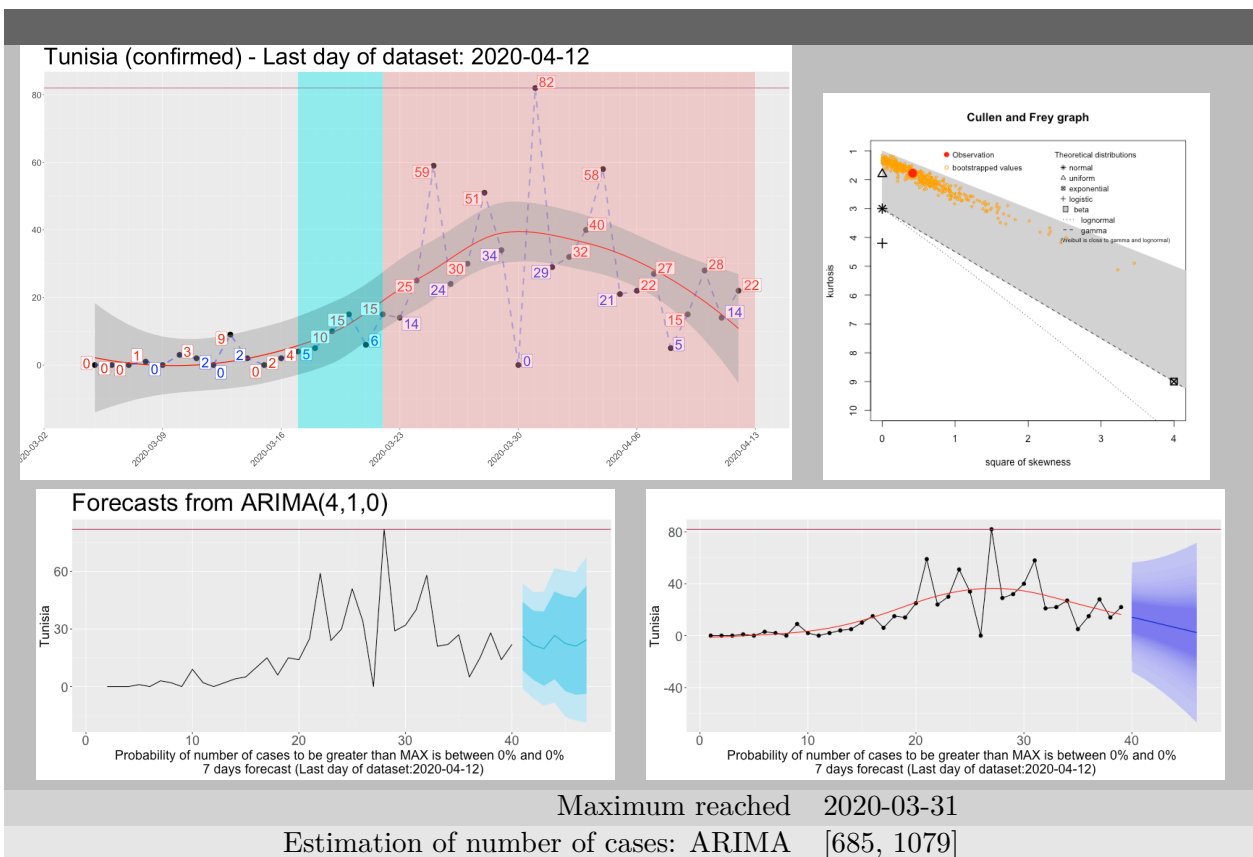
4.7 Niger



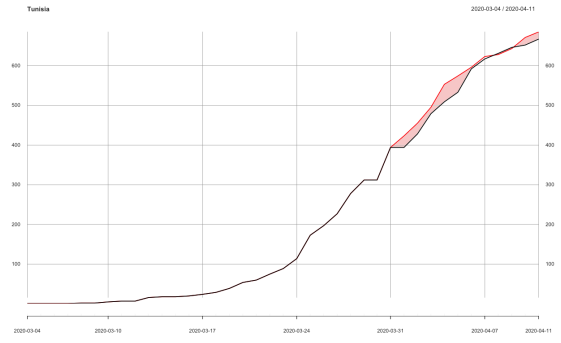
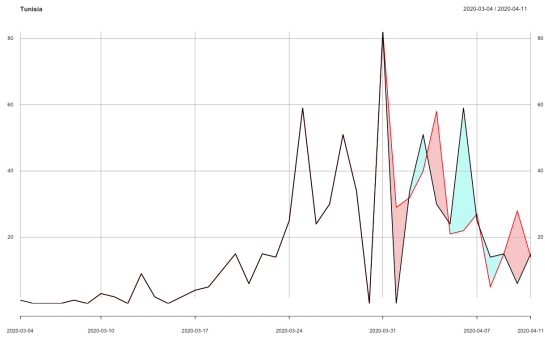
4.8 South Africa



4.9 Tunisia



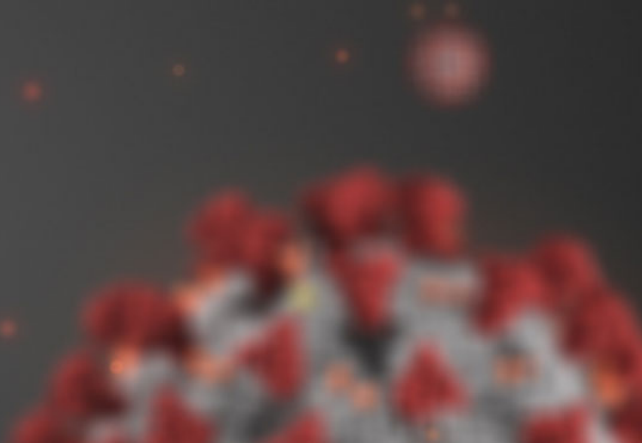
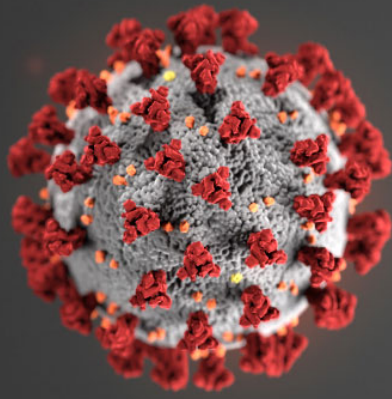
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.





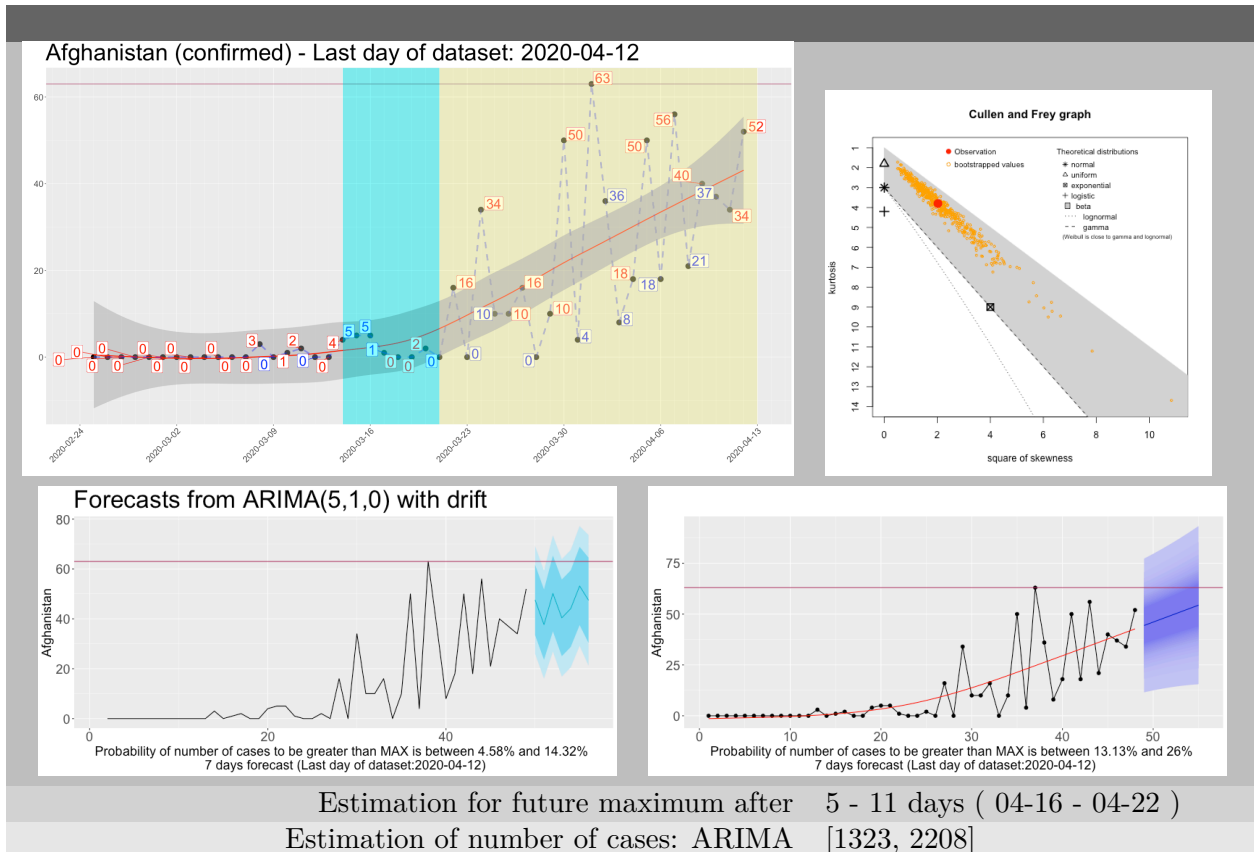
Asia

5	Asia	41
5.1	Afghanistan	
5.2	Bahrain	
5.3	Bangladesh	
5.4	China	
5.5	India	
5.6	Indonesia	
5.7	Iran	
5.8	Iraq	
5.9	Israel	
5.10	Japan	
5.11	Kuwait	
5.12	Lebanon	
5.13	Malaysia	
5.14	Oman	
5.15	Pakistan	
5.16	Philippines	
5.17	Qatar	
5.18	Saudi Arabia	
5.19	Singapore	
5.20	Thailand	
5.21	Turkey	
5.22	United Arab Emirates	
5.23	Uzbekistan	

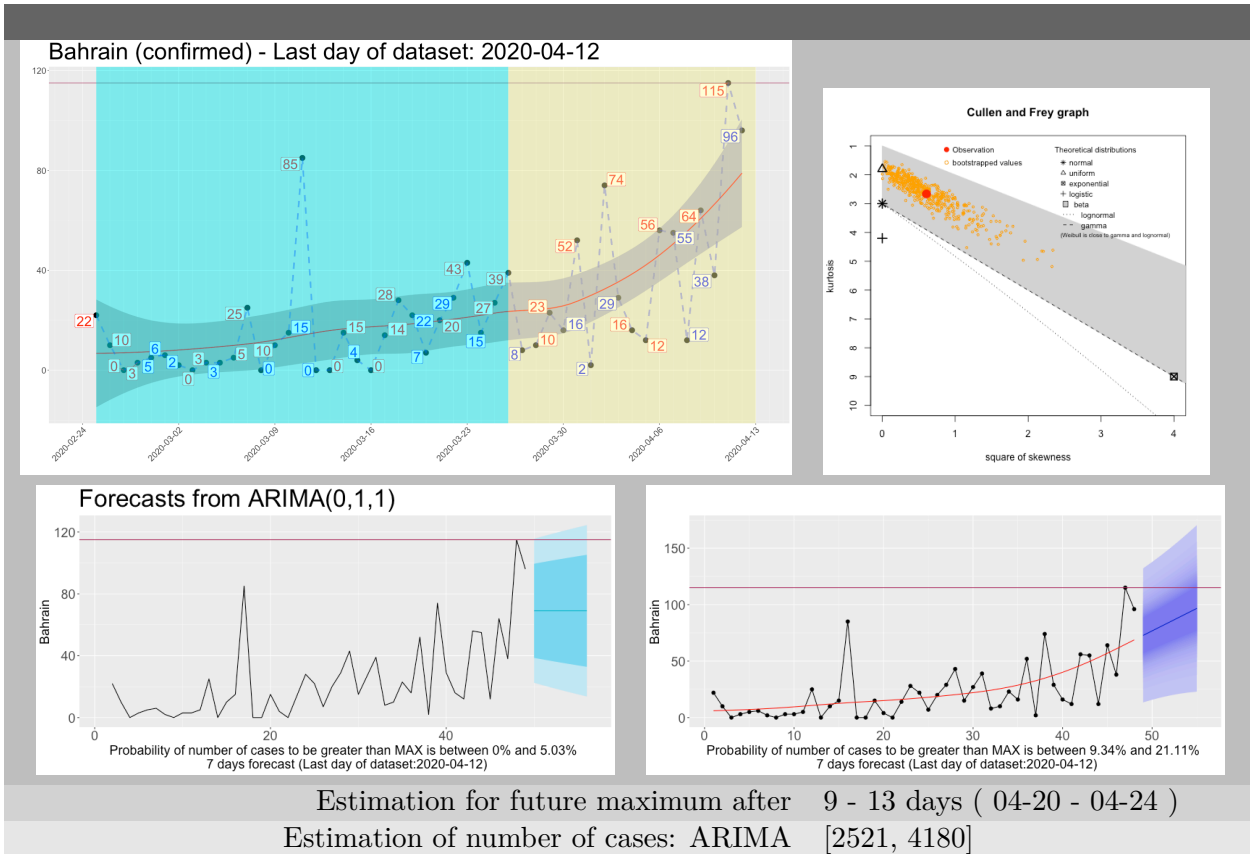


5. Asia

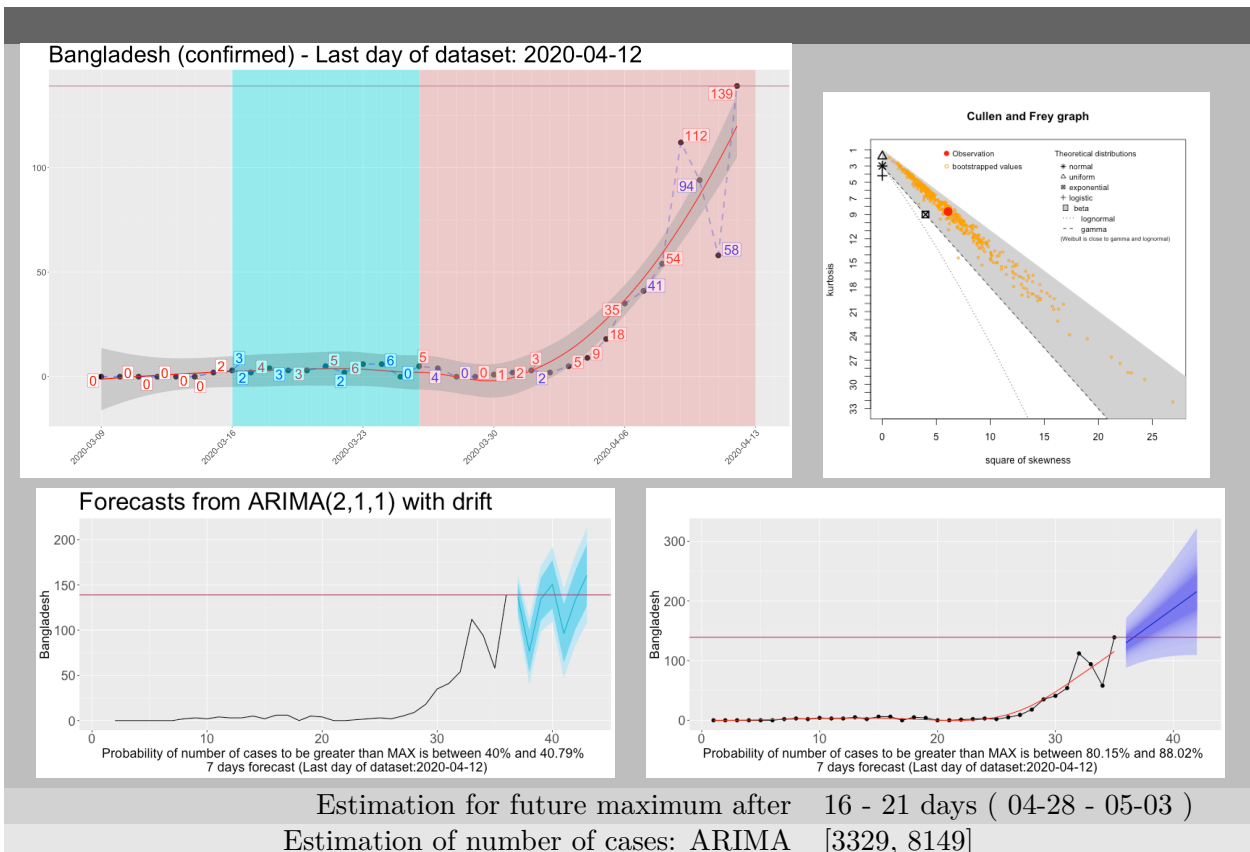
5.1 Afghanistan



5.2 Bahrain

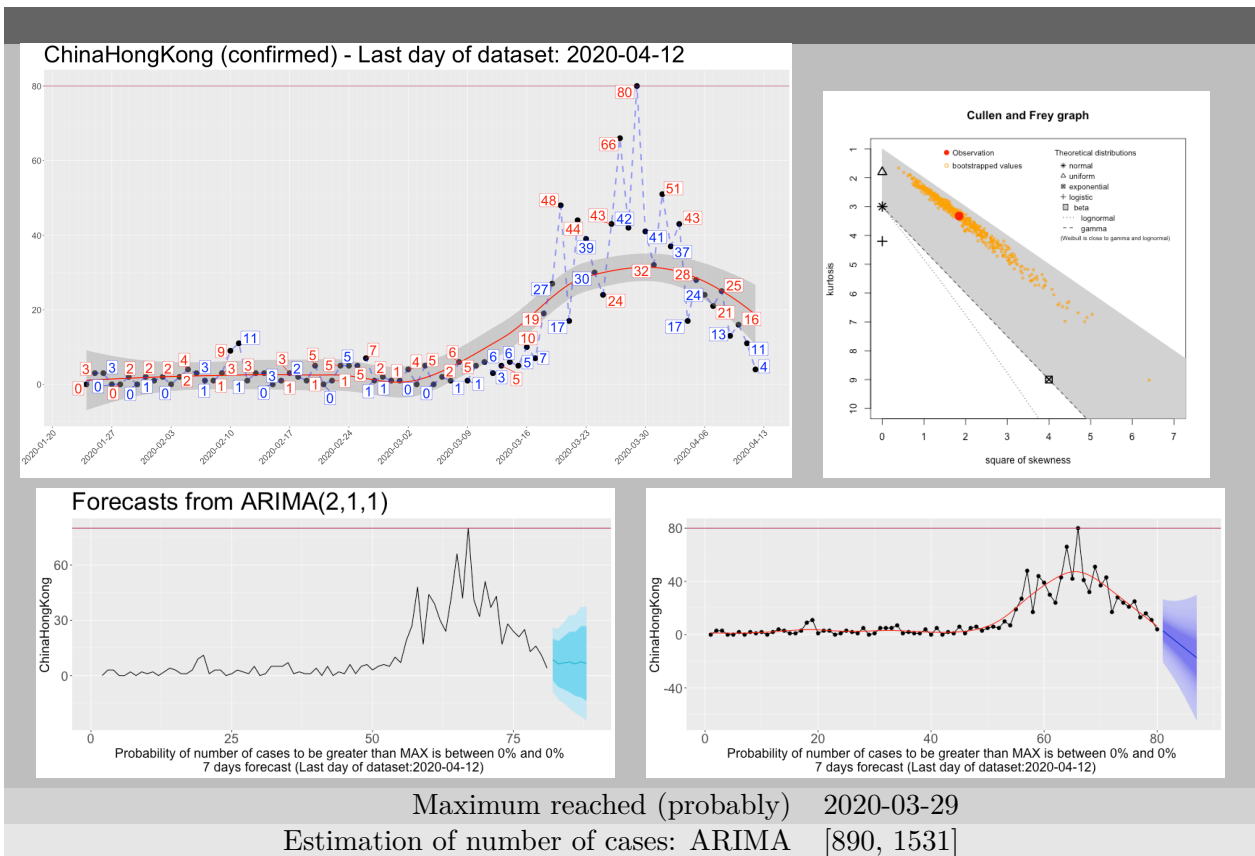


5.3 Bangladesh

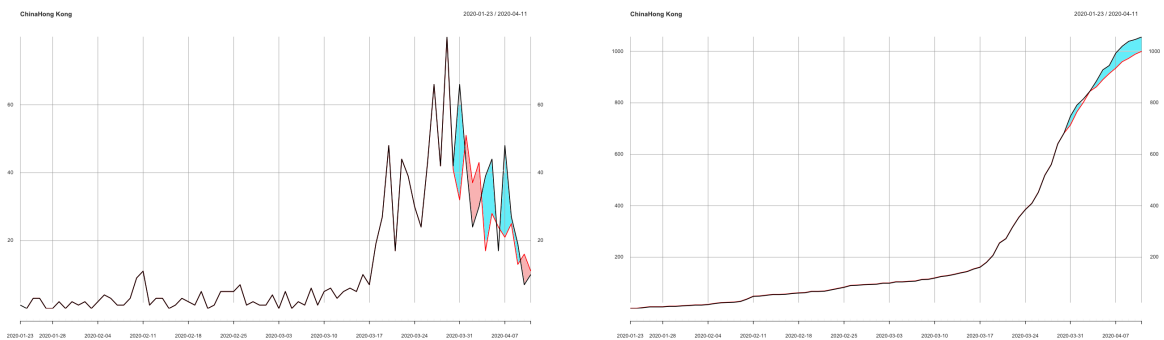


5.4 China

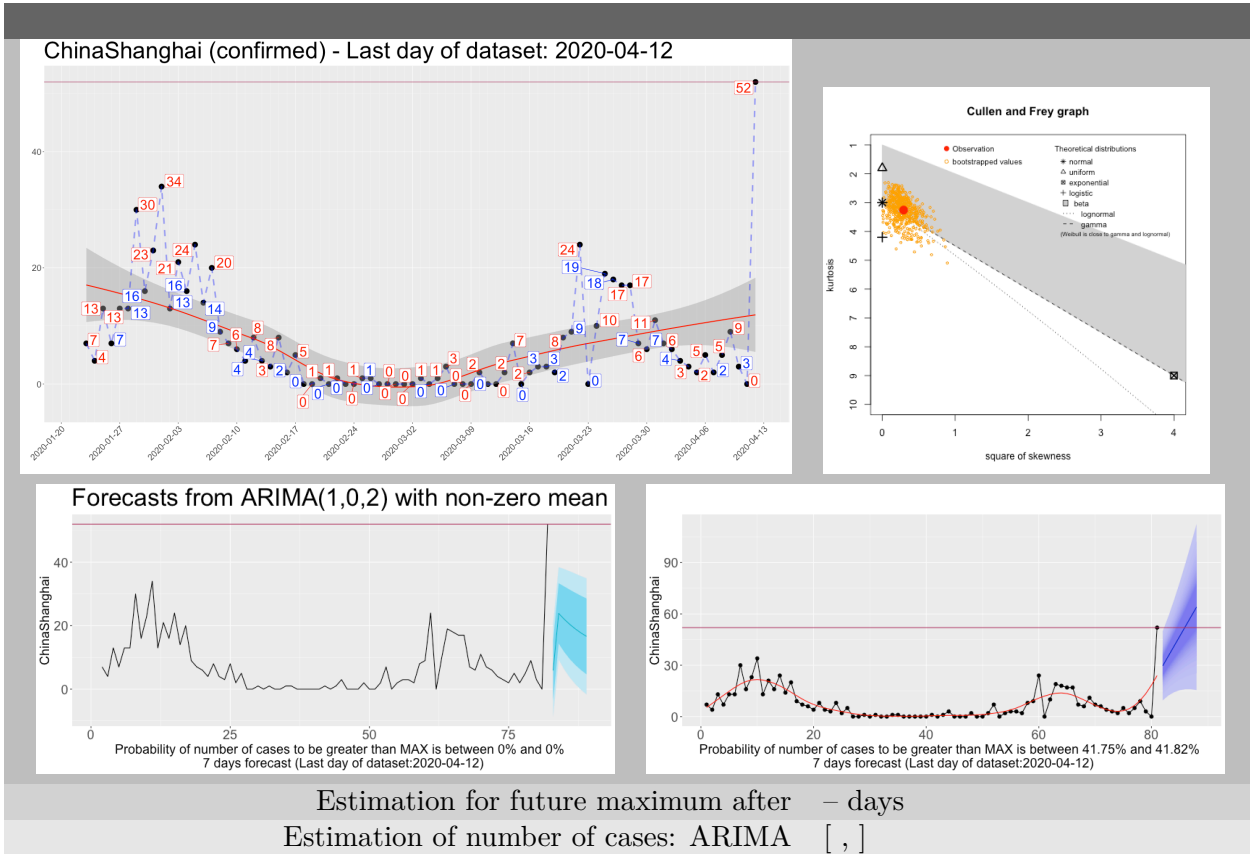
5.4.1 China Hong Kong



It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively less.



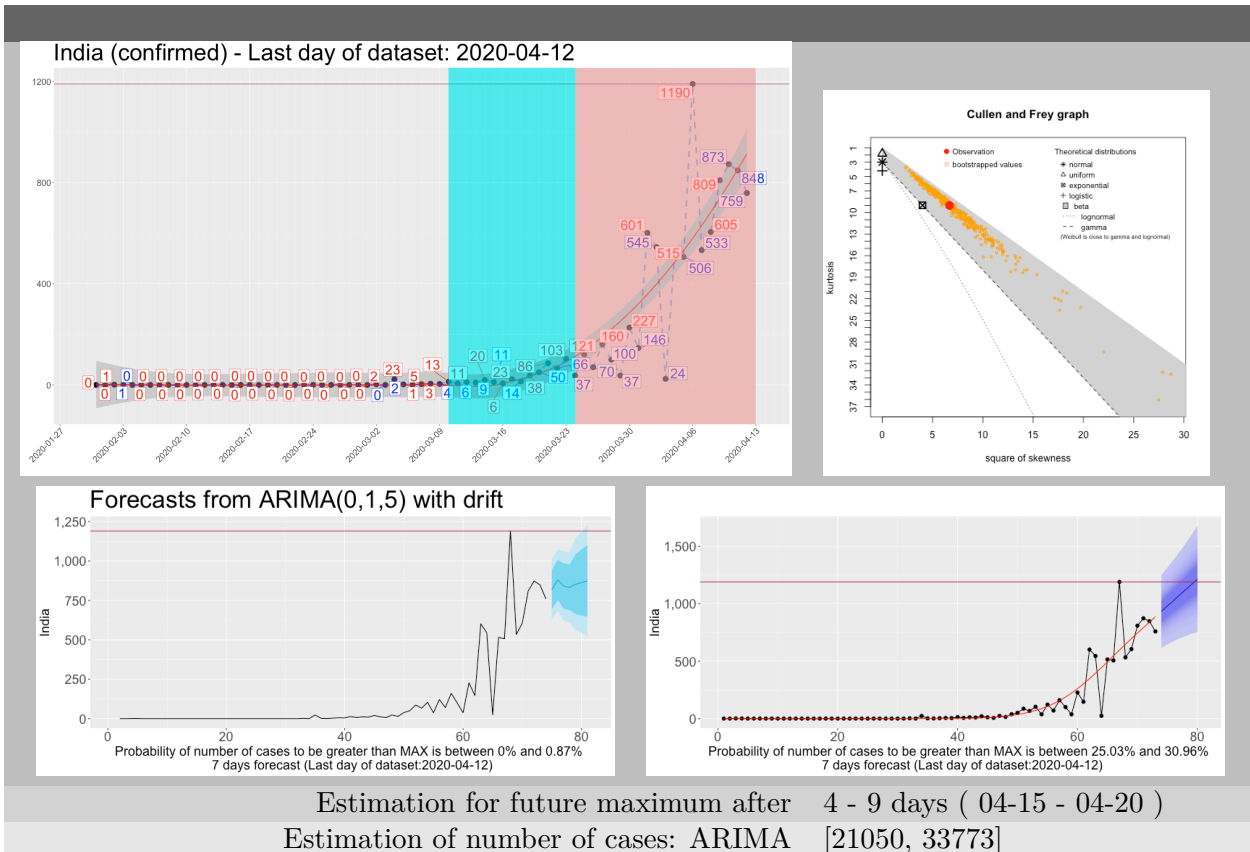
5.4.2 ChinaShanghai 2nd period



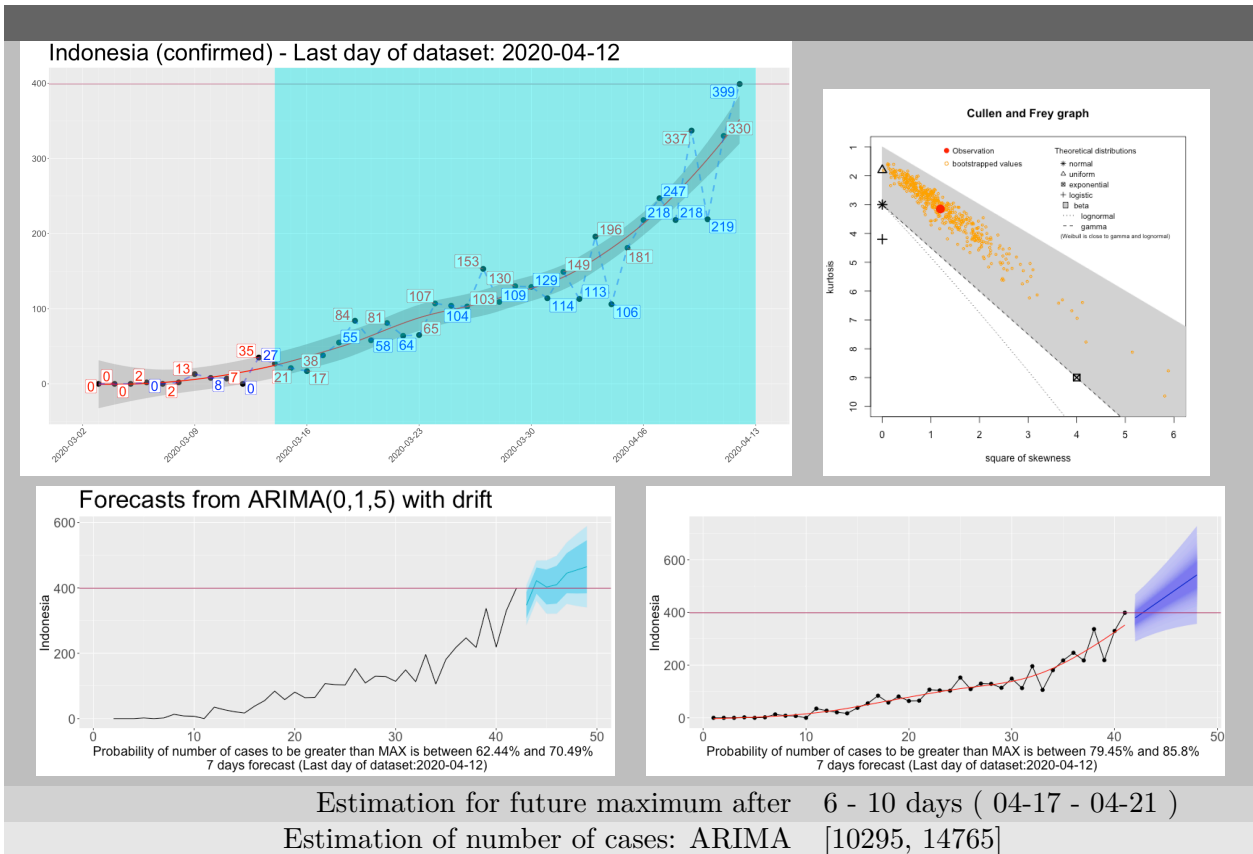
The

virus's second cycle is less severe than the first one.

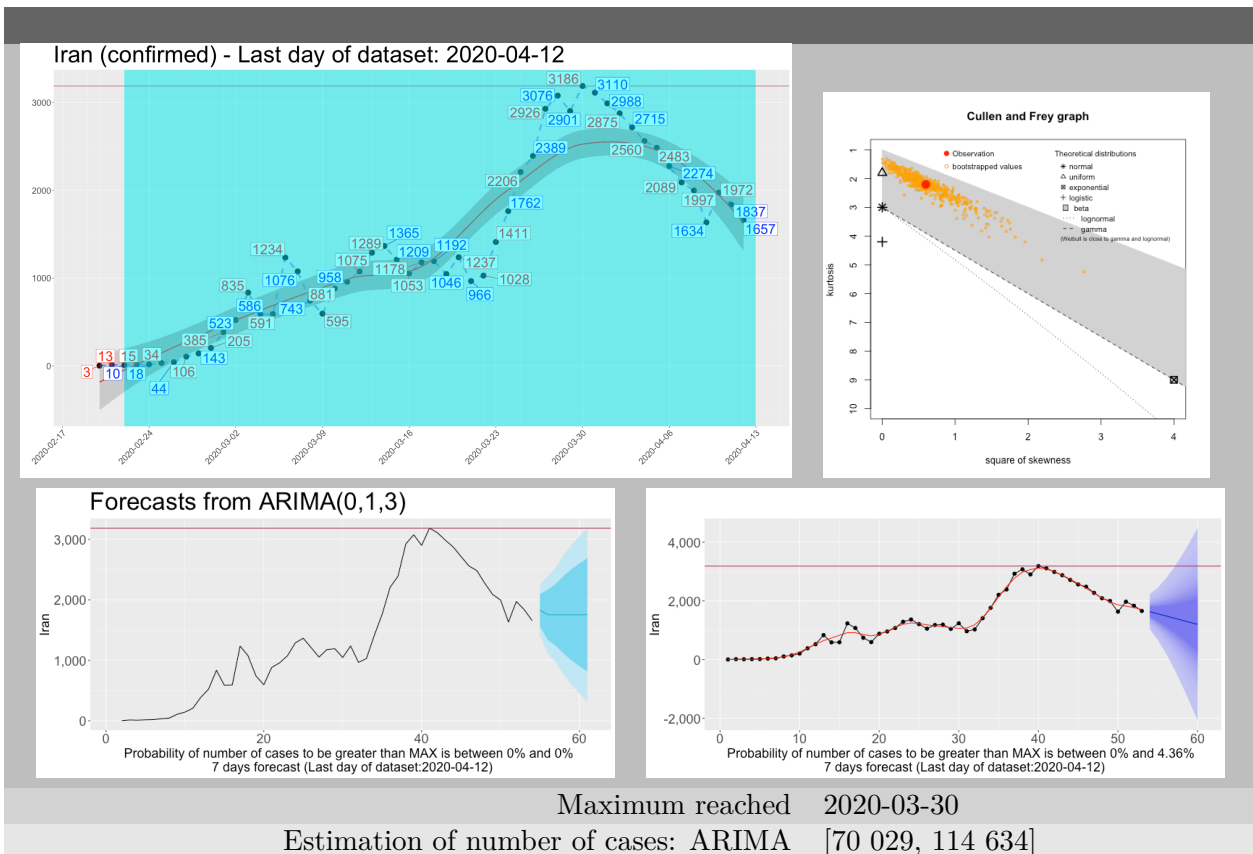
5.5 India

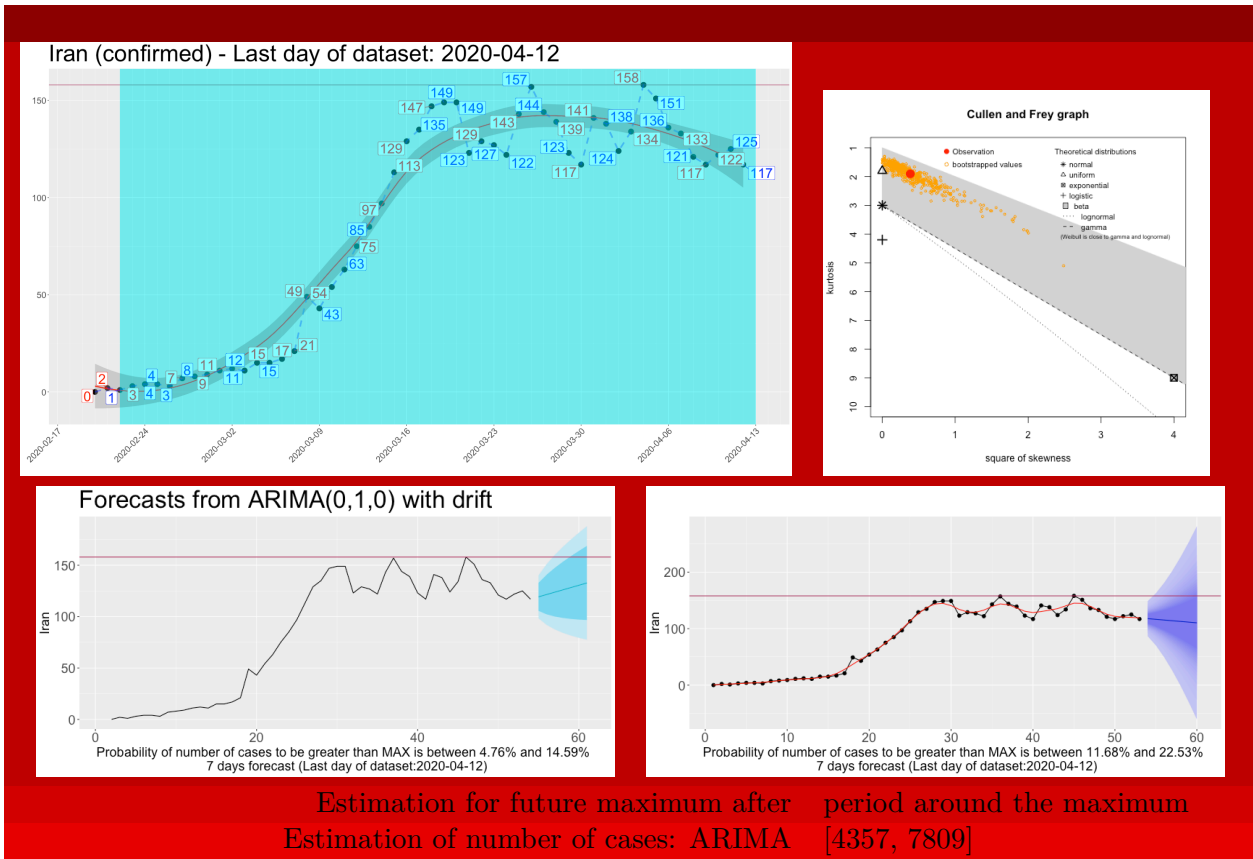


5.6 Indonesia

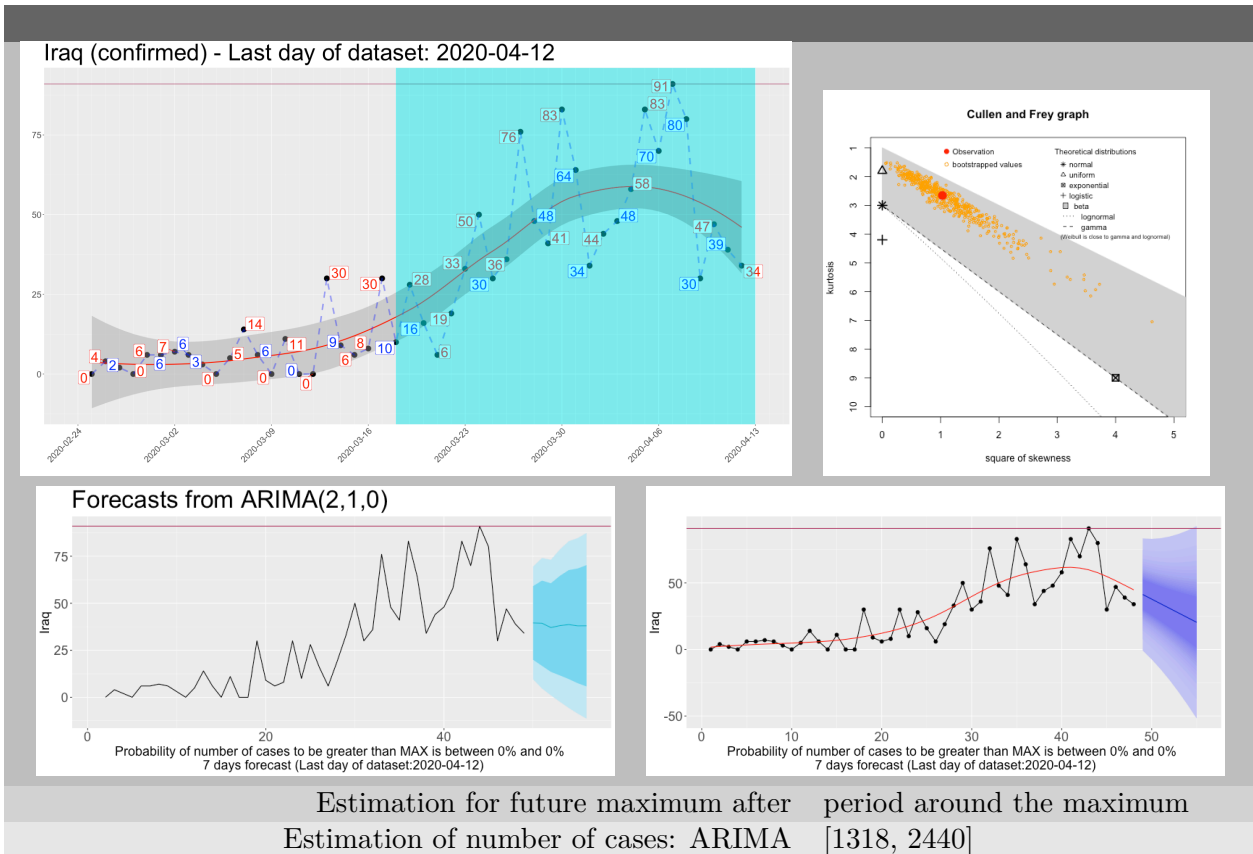


5.7 Iran

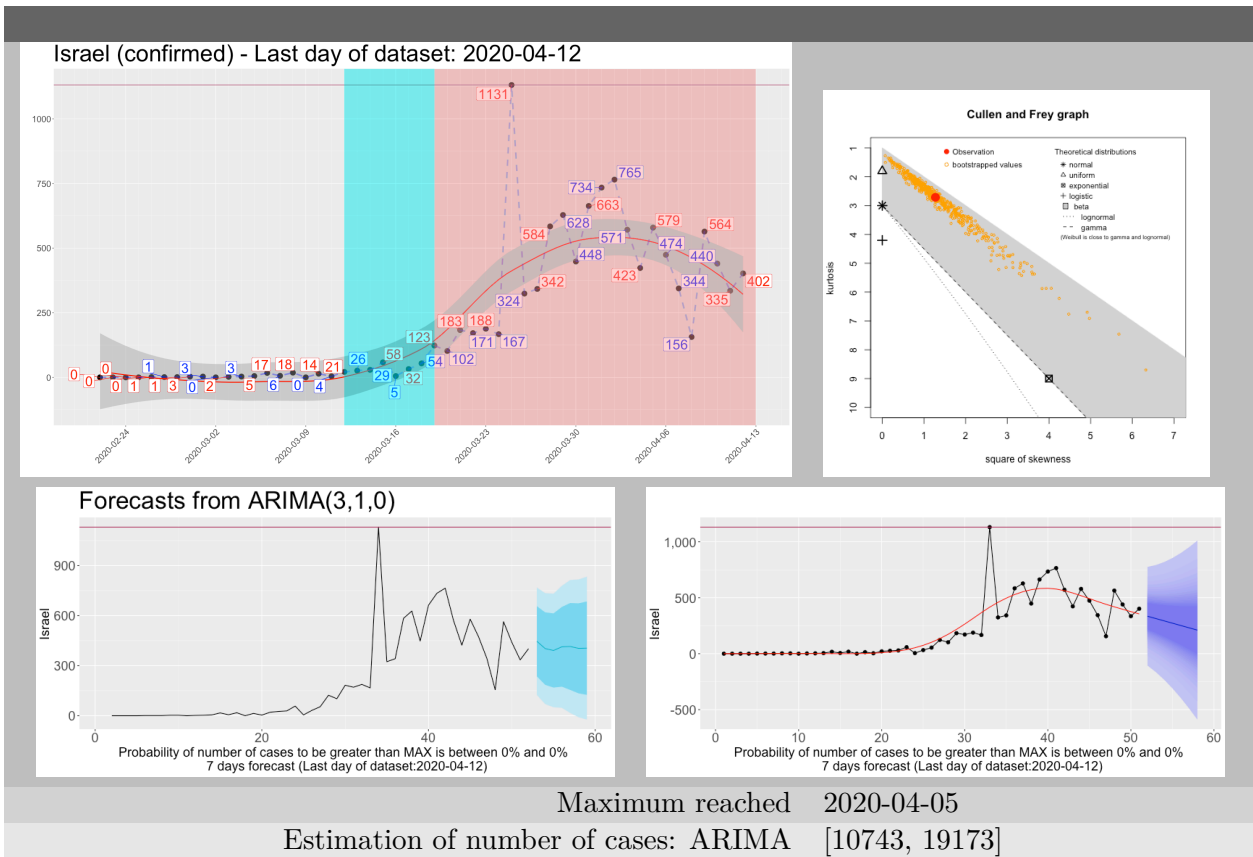




5.8 Iraq

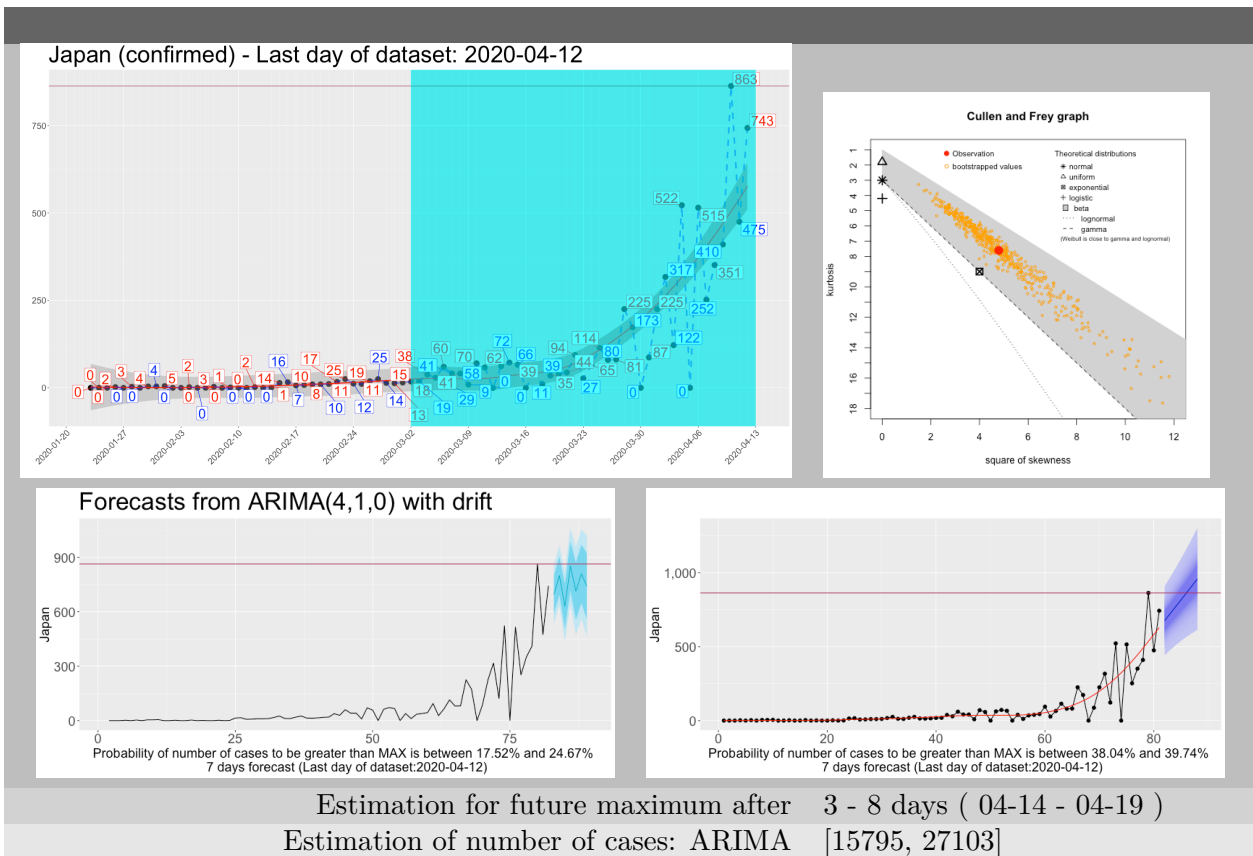


5.9 Israel



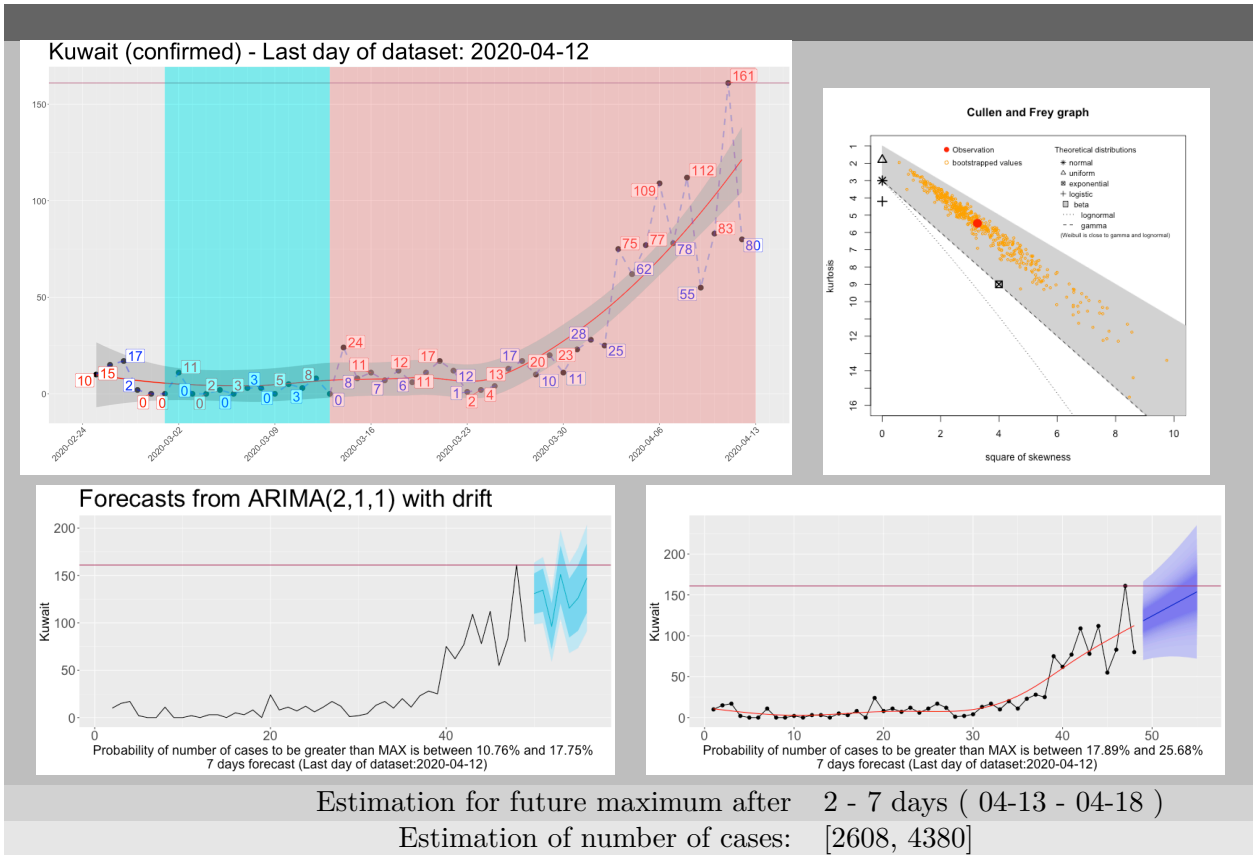
In Israel, Phase 1 measures were imposed on March 14th and Phase 3 measures on March 19th. A slight hold back on the exponential growth rate of the confirmed cases is observed.

5.10 Japan

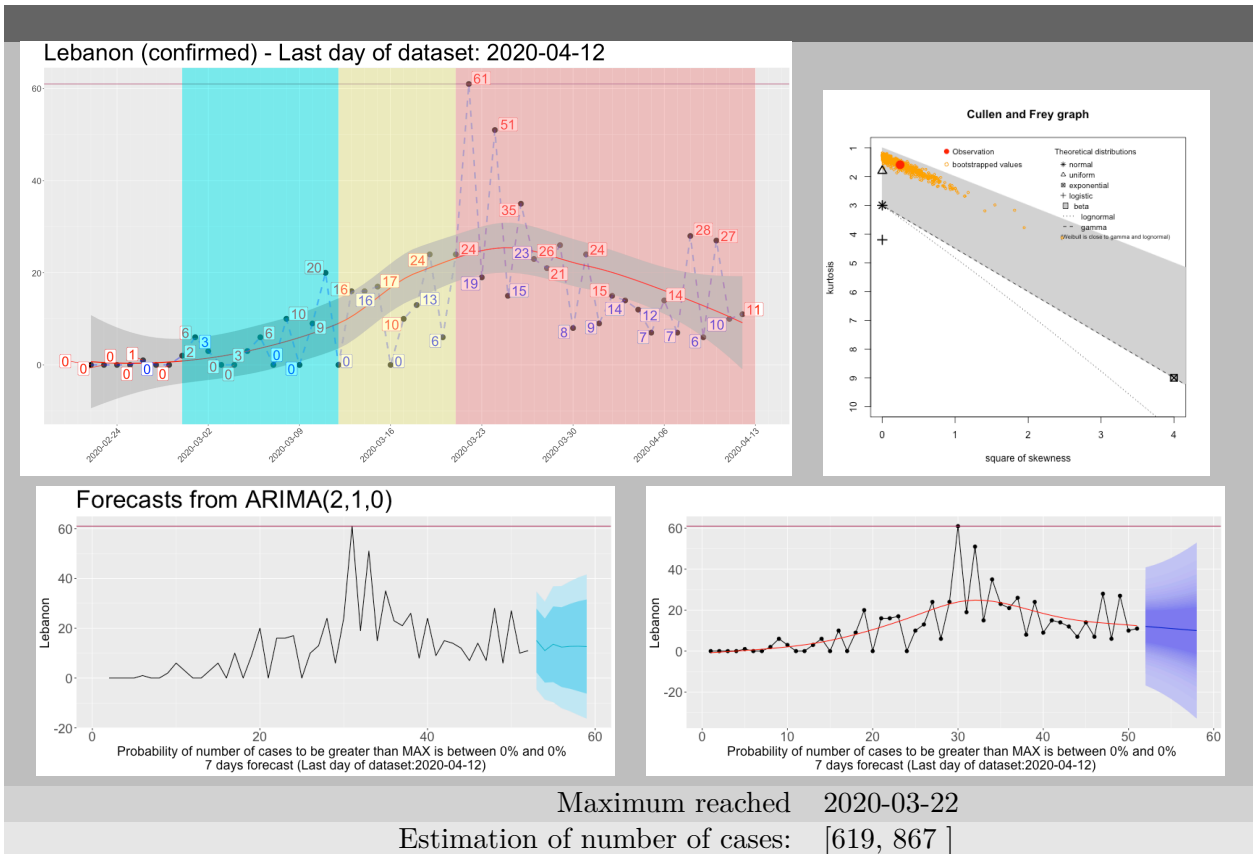


In Japan, Phase 1 measures were imposed on March 2nd. For a comparatively long period of 4 weeks, the COVID-19 confirmed cases trend has increased only moderately.

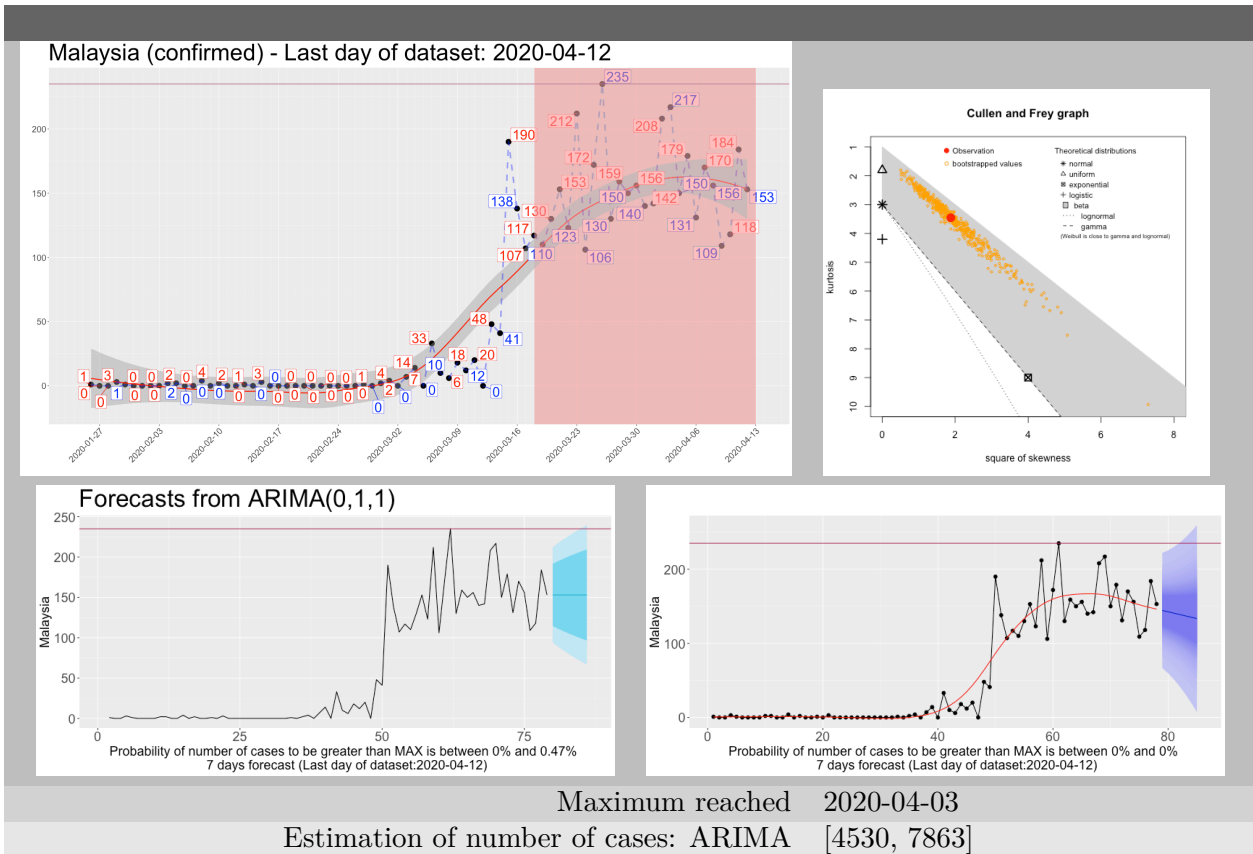
5.11 Kuwait



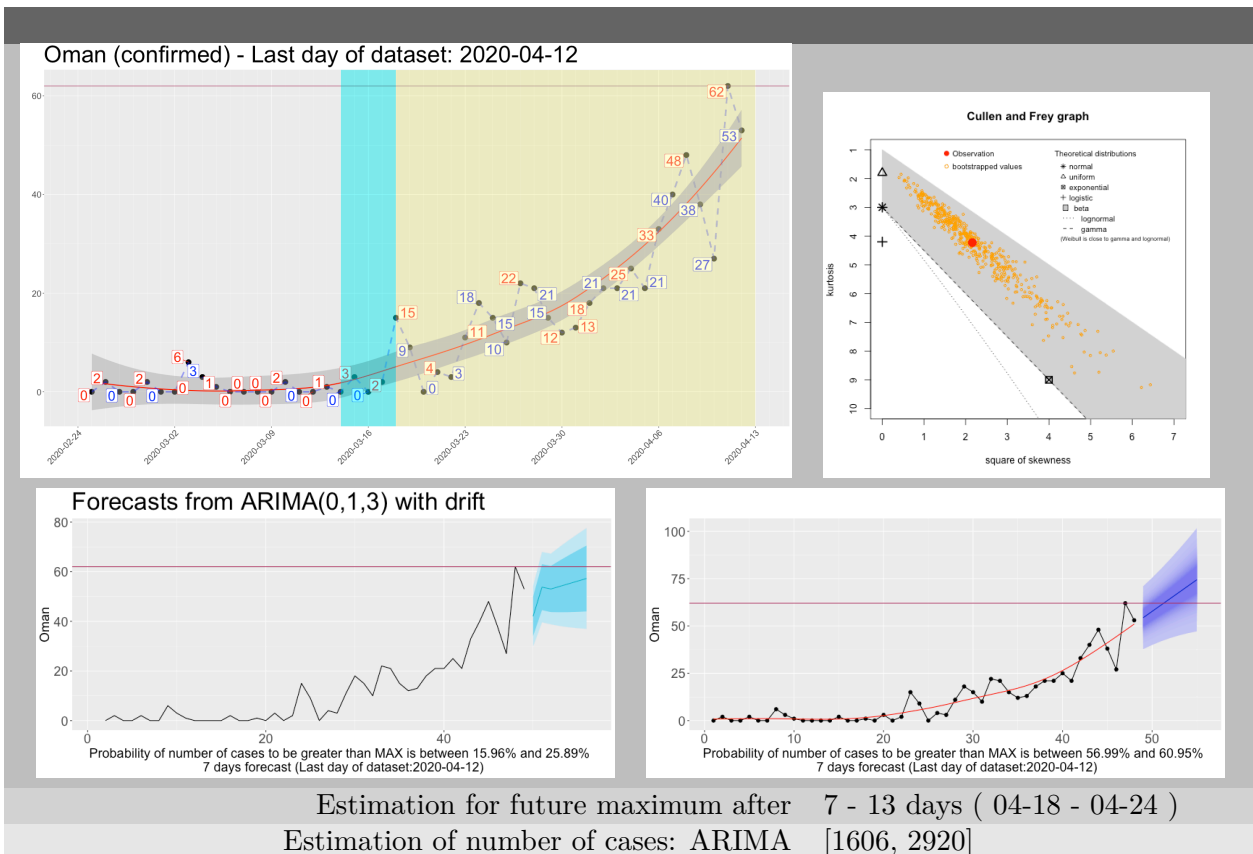
5.12 Lebanon



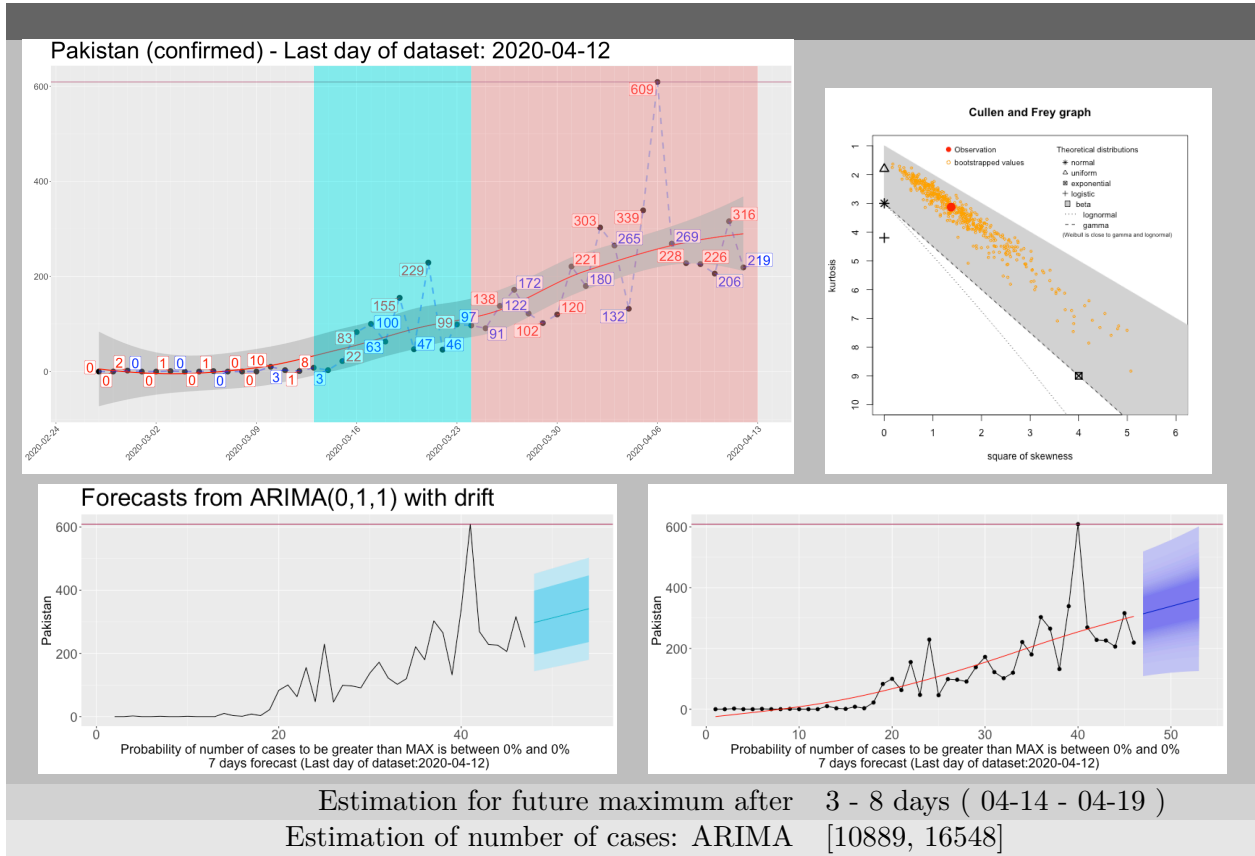
5.13 Malaysia



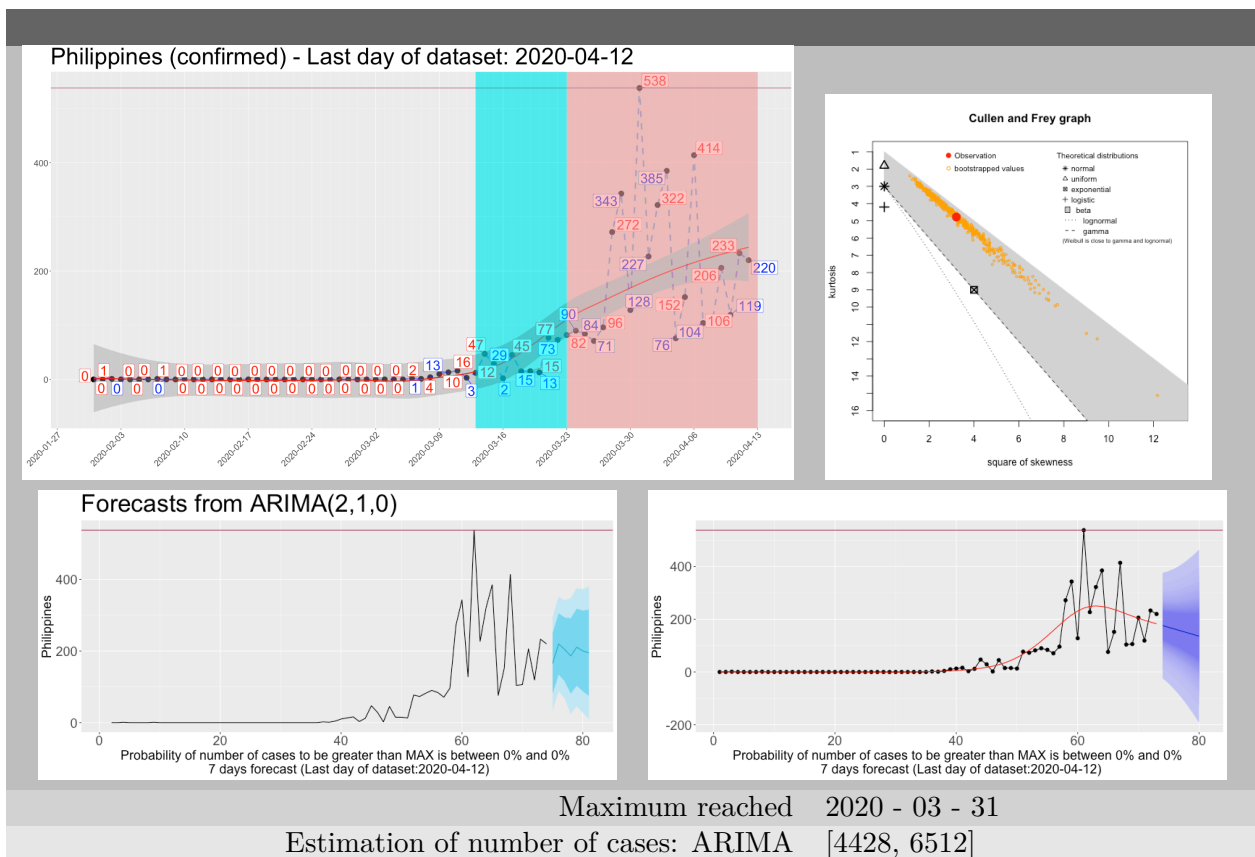
5.14 Oman



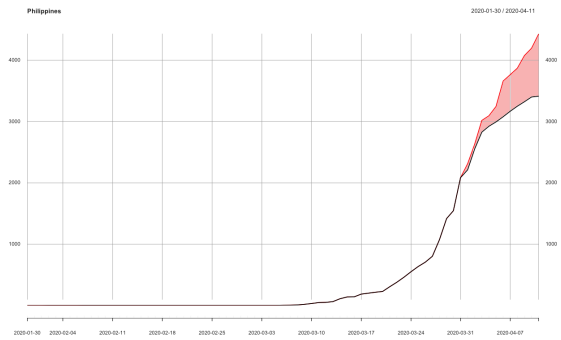
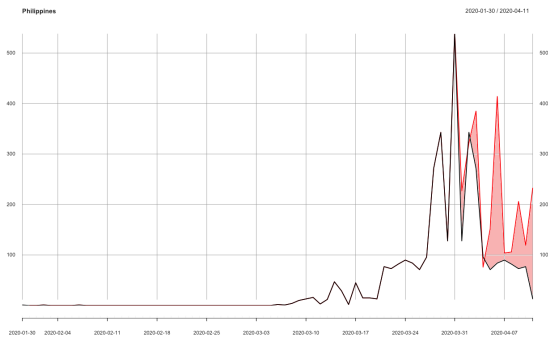
5.15 Pakistan



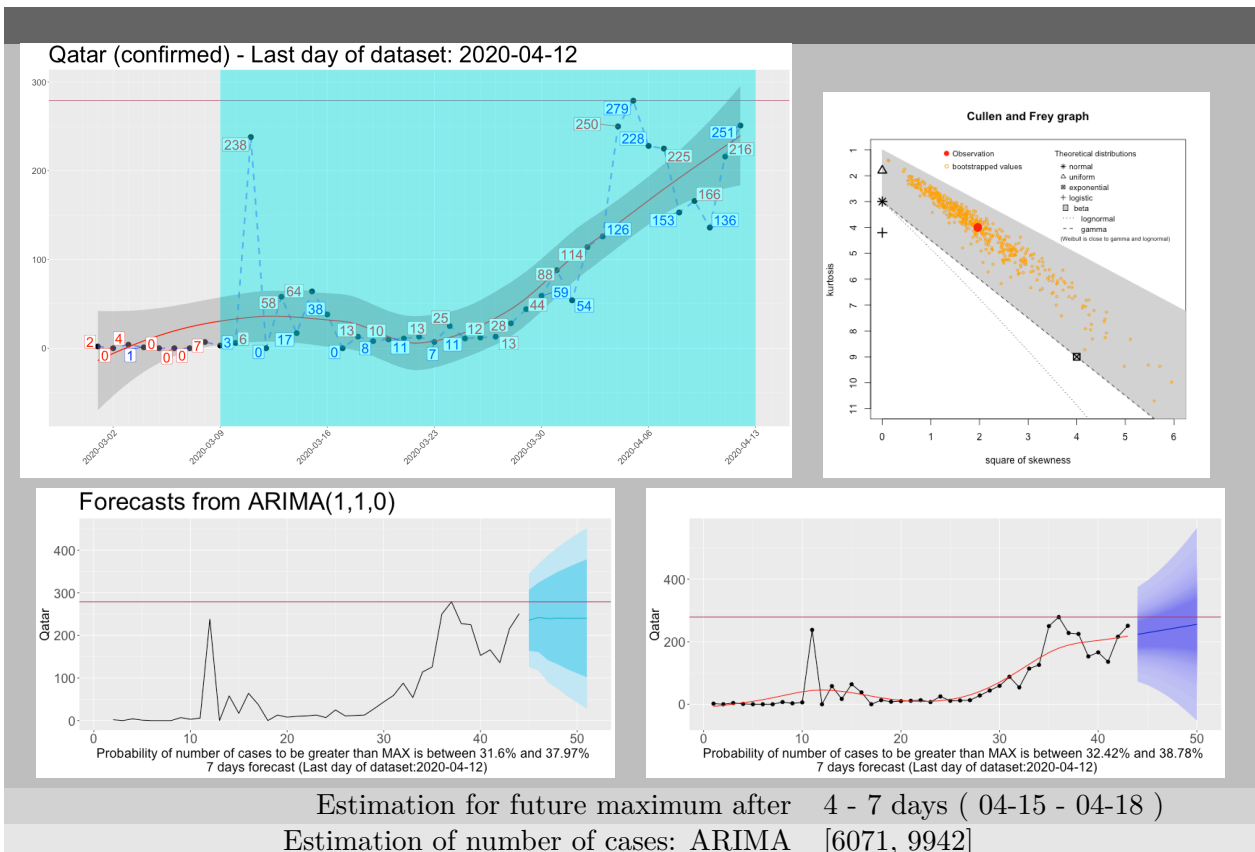
5.16 Philippines



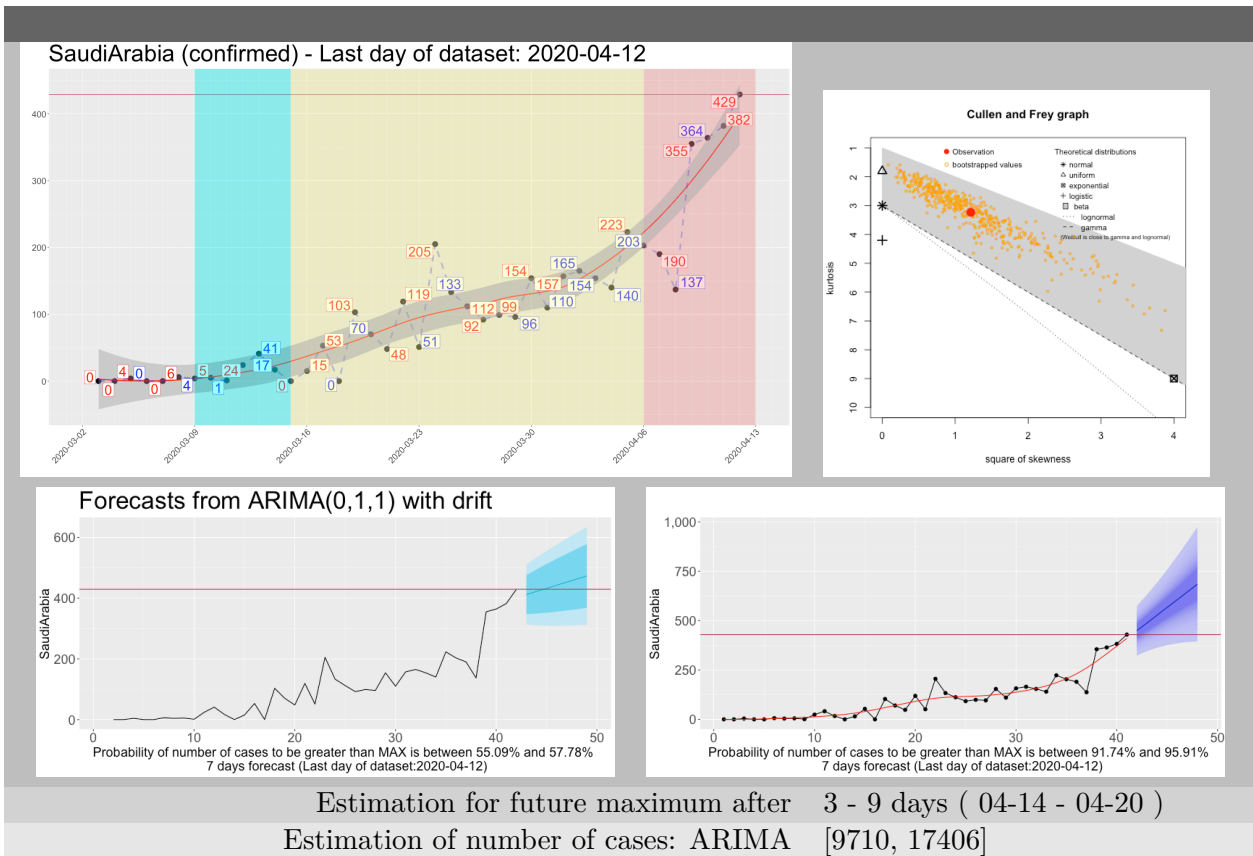
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



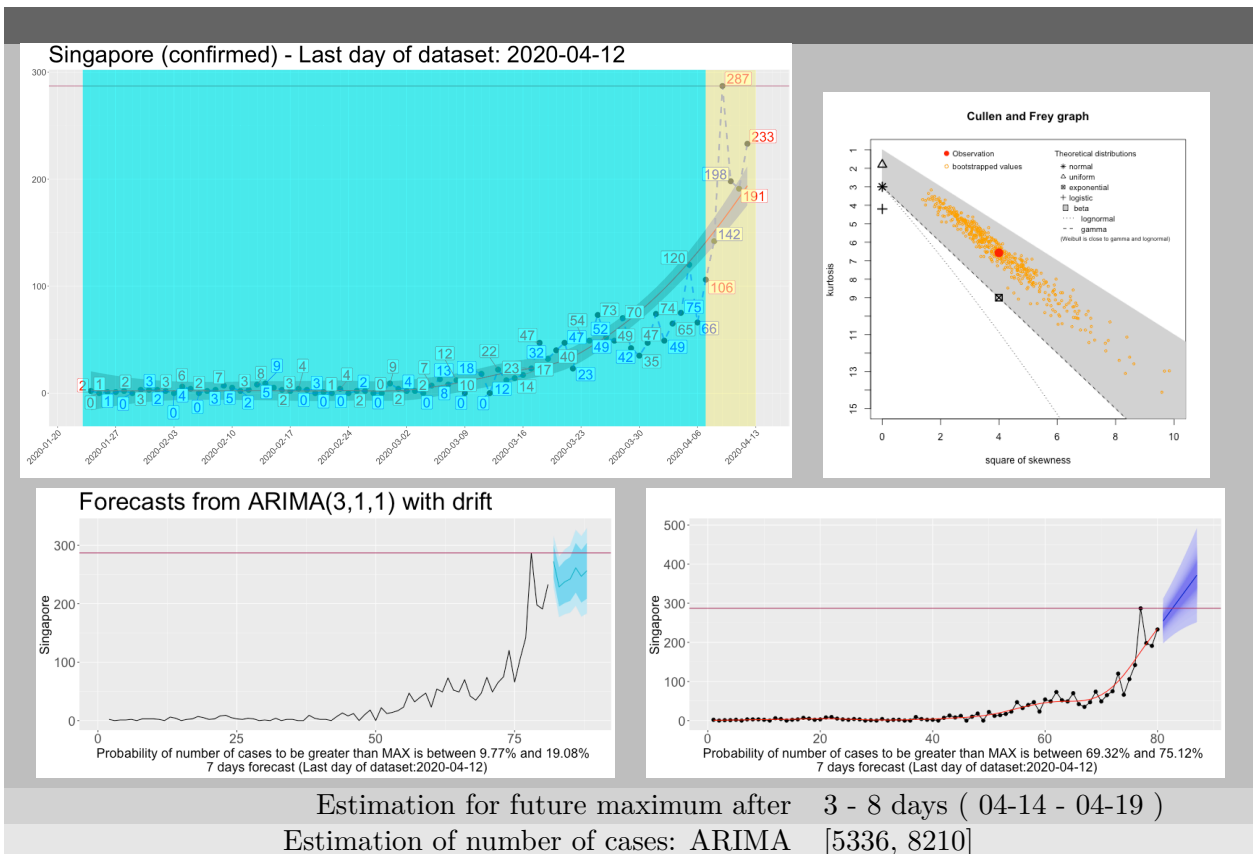
5.17 Qatar



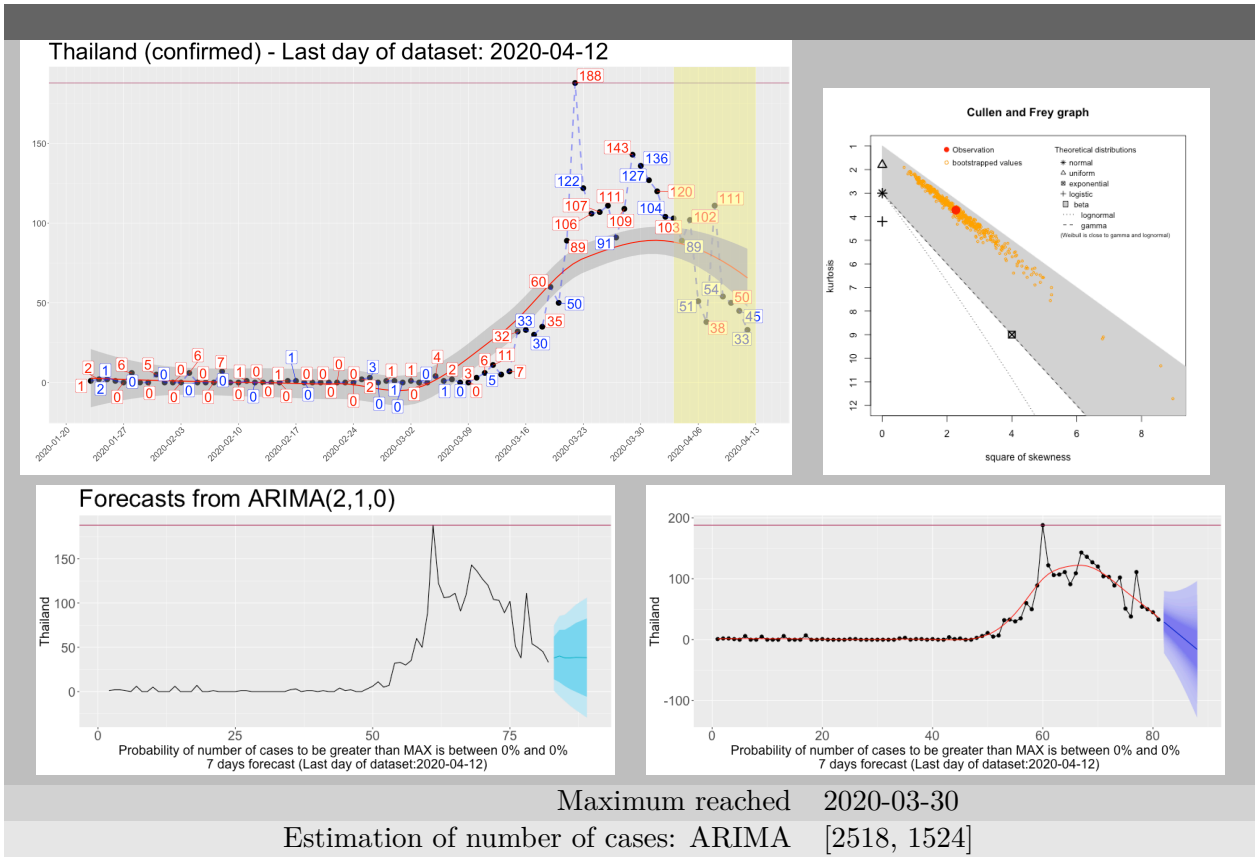
5.18 Saudi Arabia



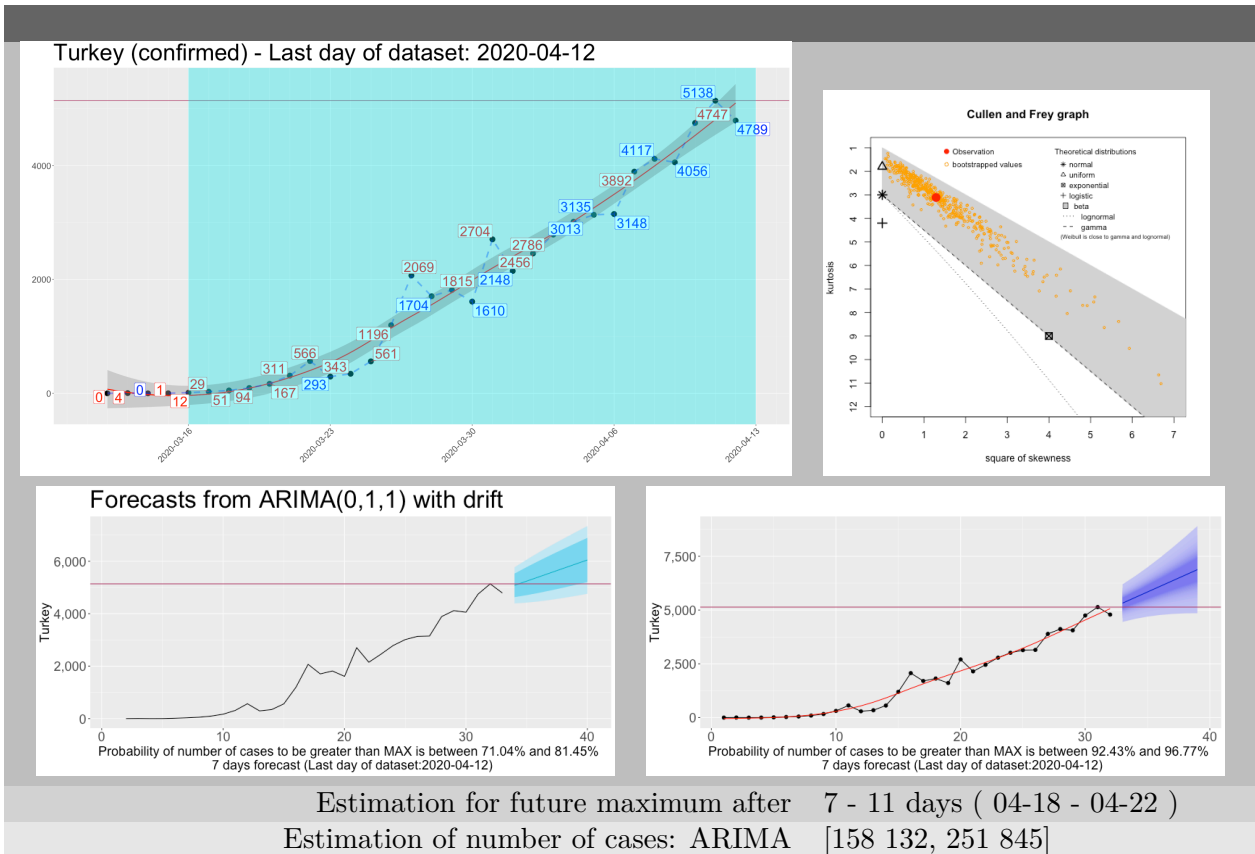
5.19 Singapore

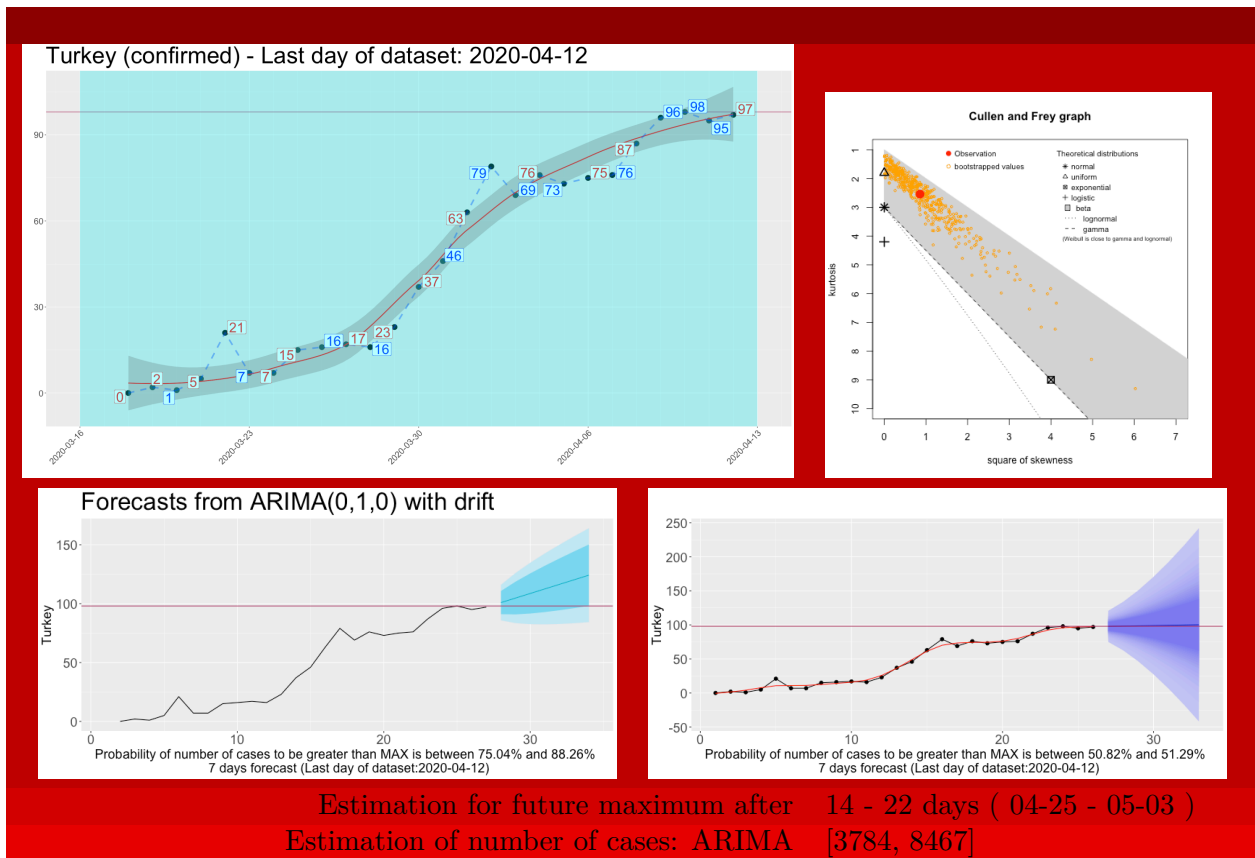


5.20 Thailand

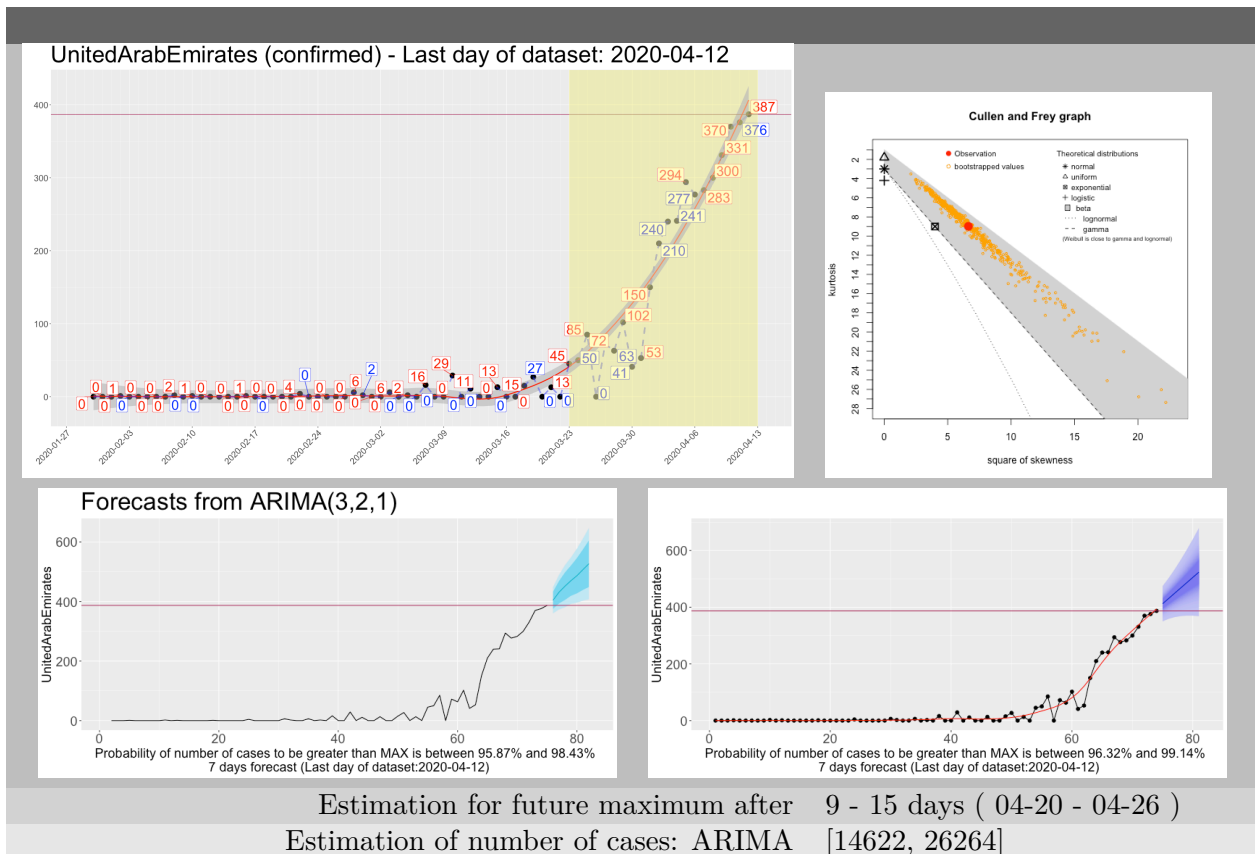


5.21 Turkey

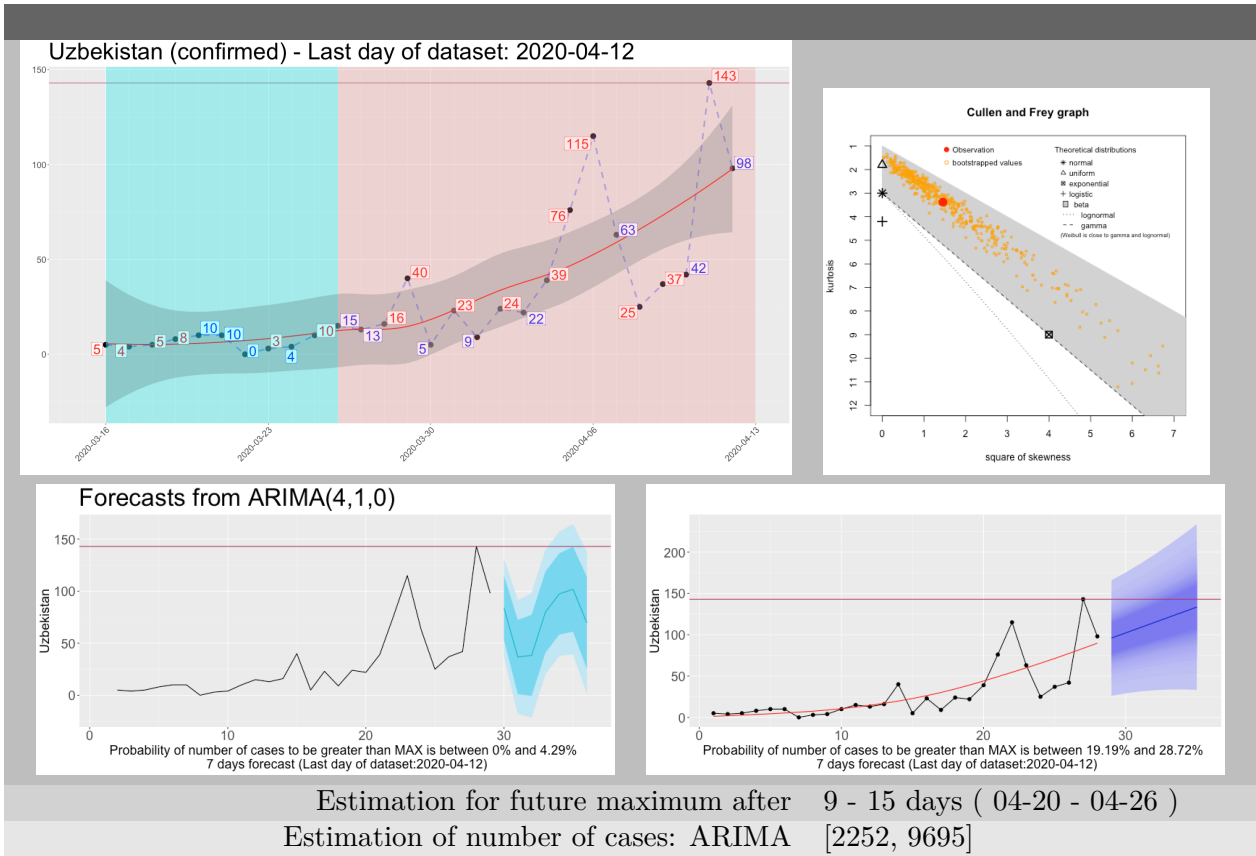




5.22 United Arab Emirates



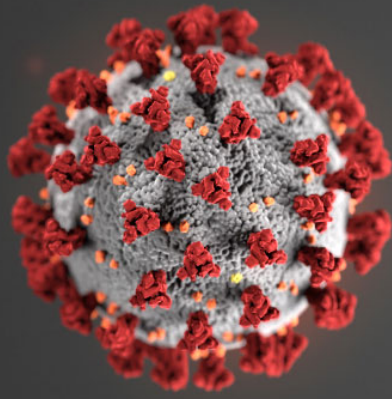
5.23 Uzbekistan



IV

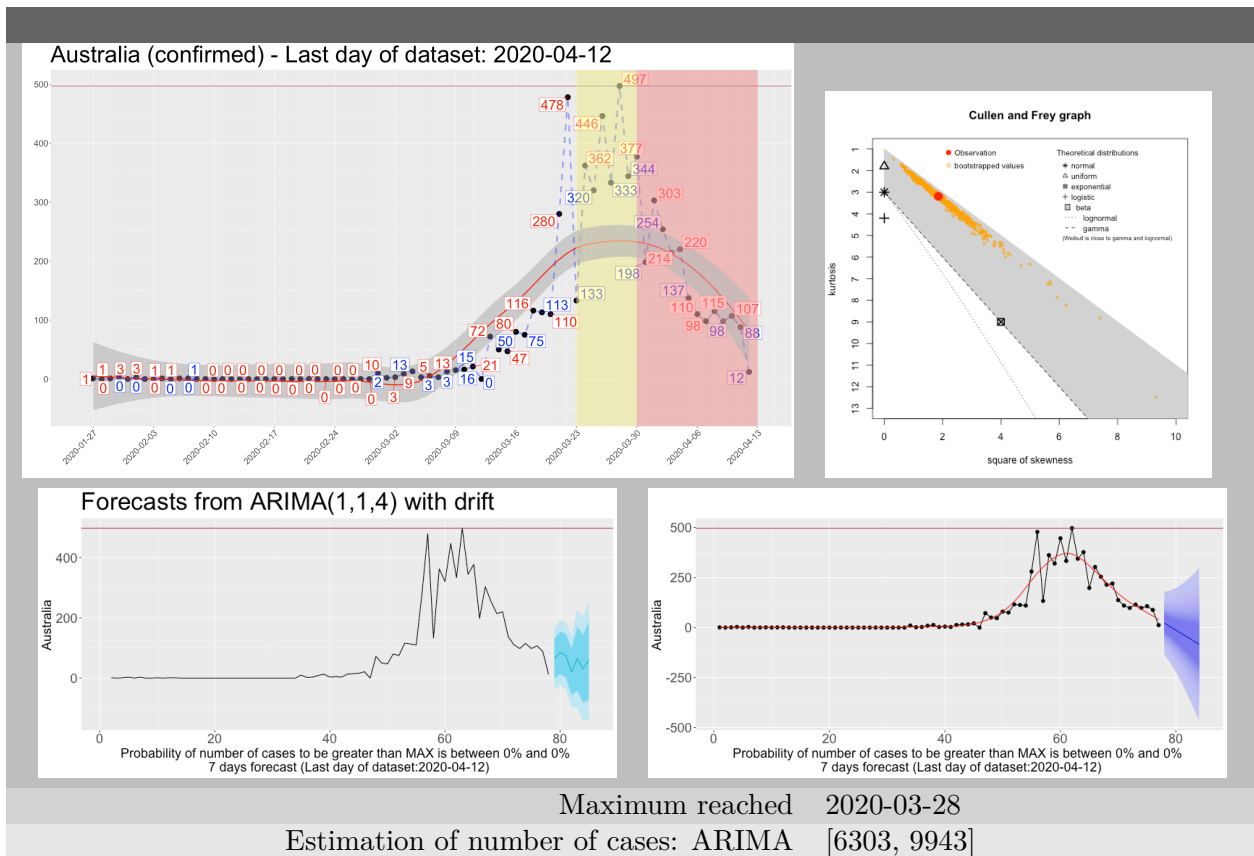
Australia

6	Australia	59
6.1	Australia	
6.2	New Zealand	

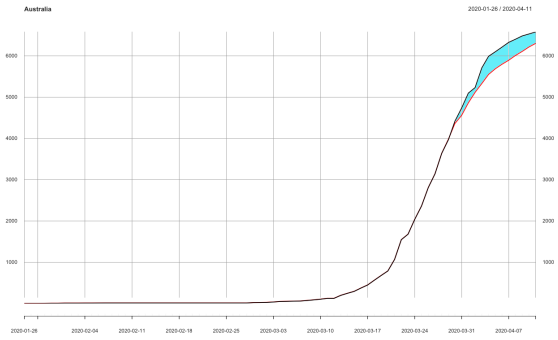
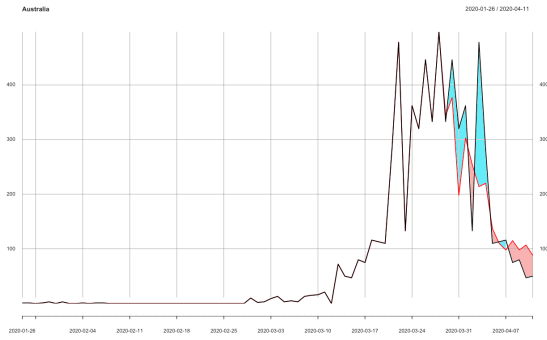


6. Australia

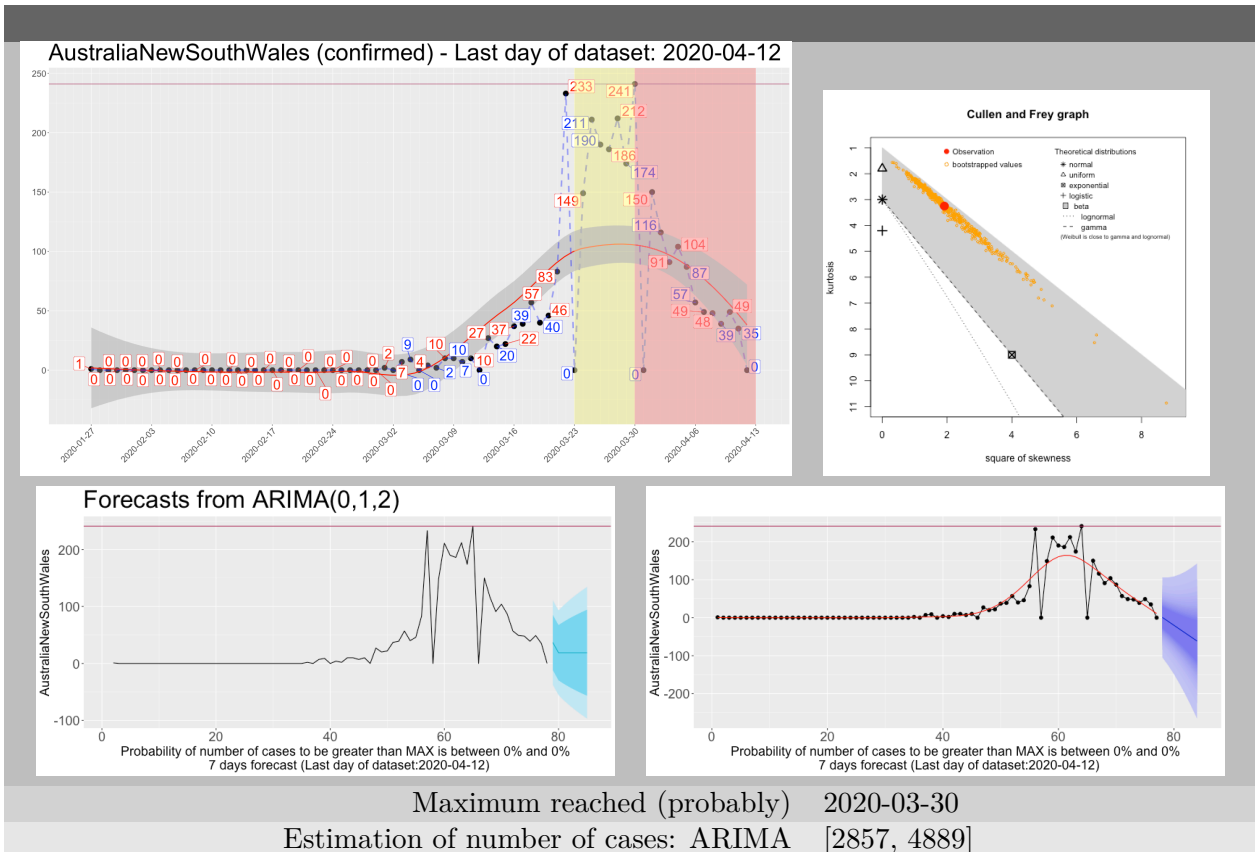
6.1 Australia



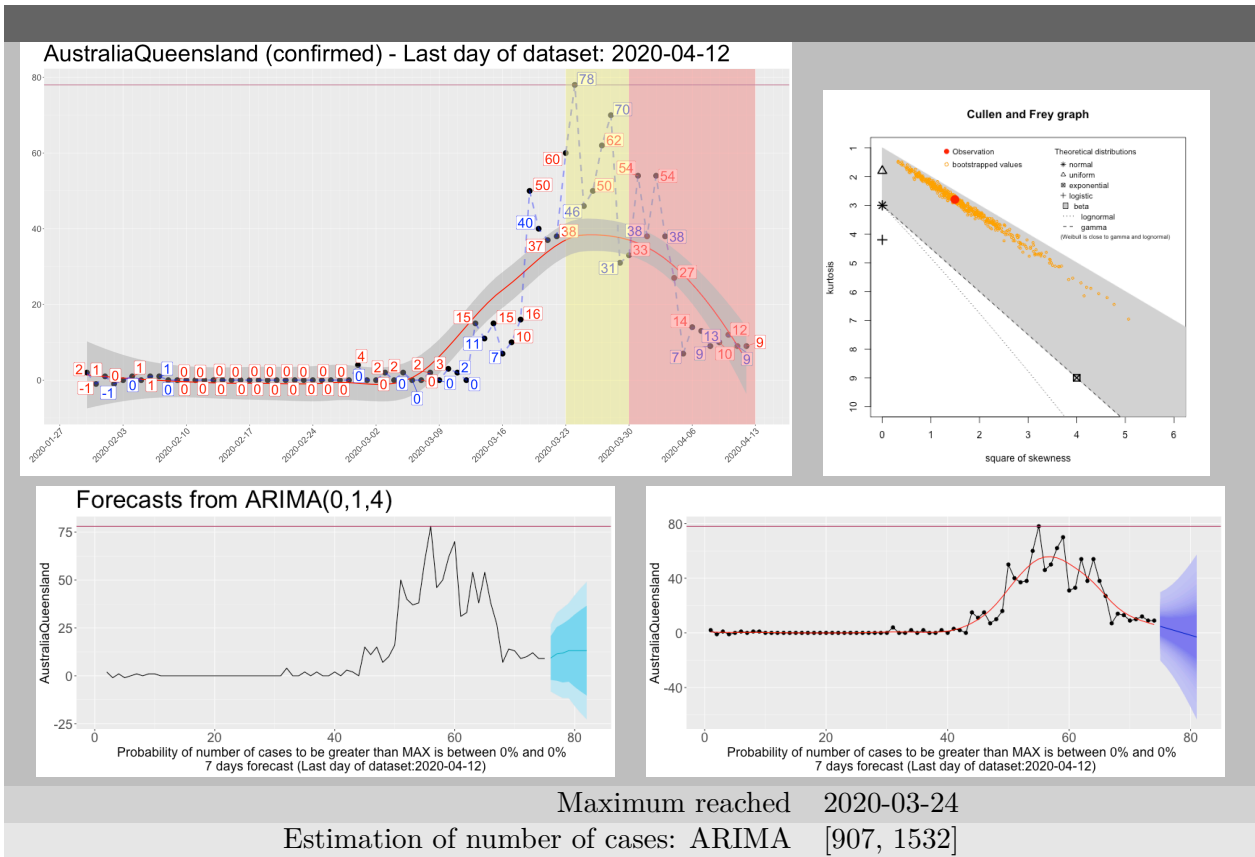
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively less.



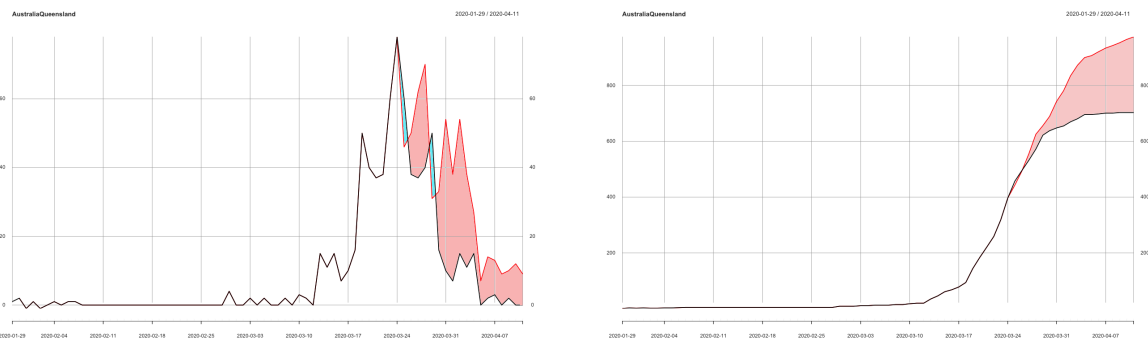
6.1.1 Australia New South Wales



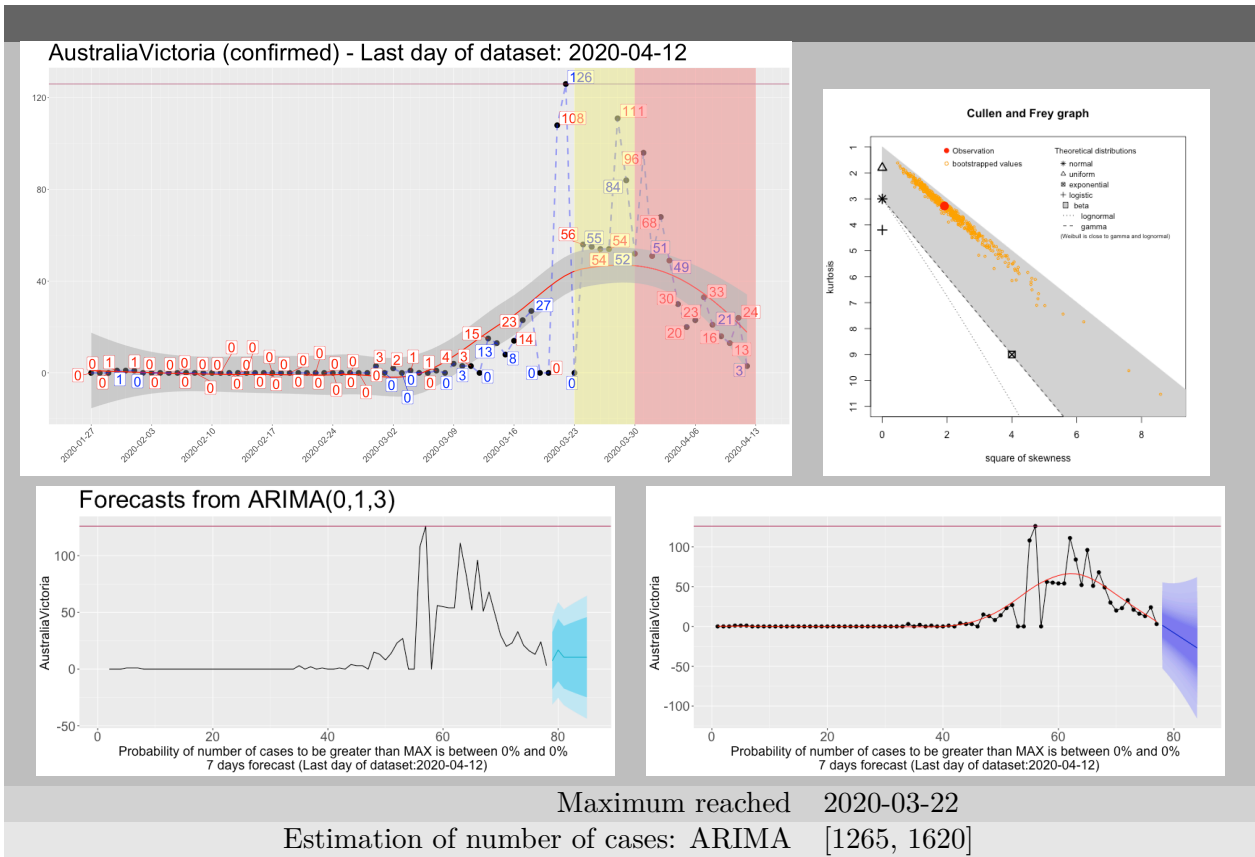
6.1.2 Australia Queensland



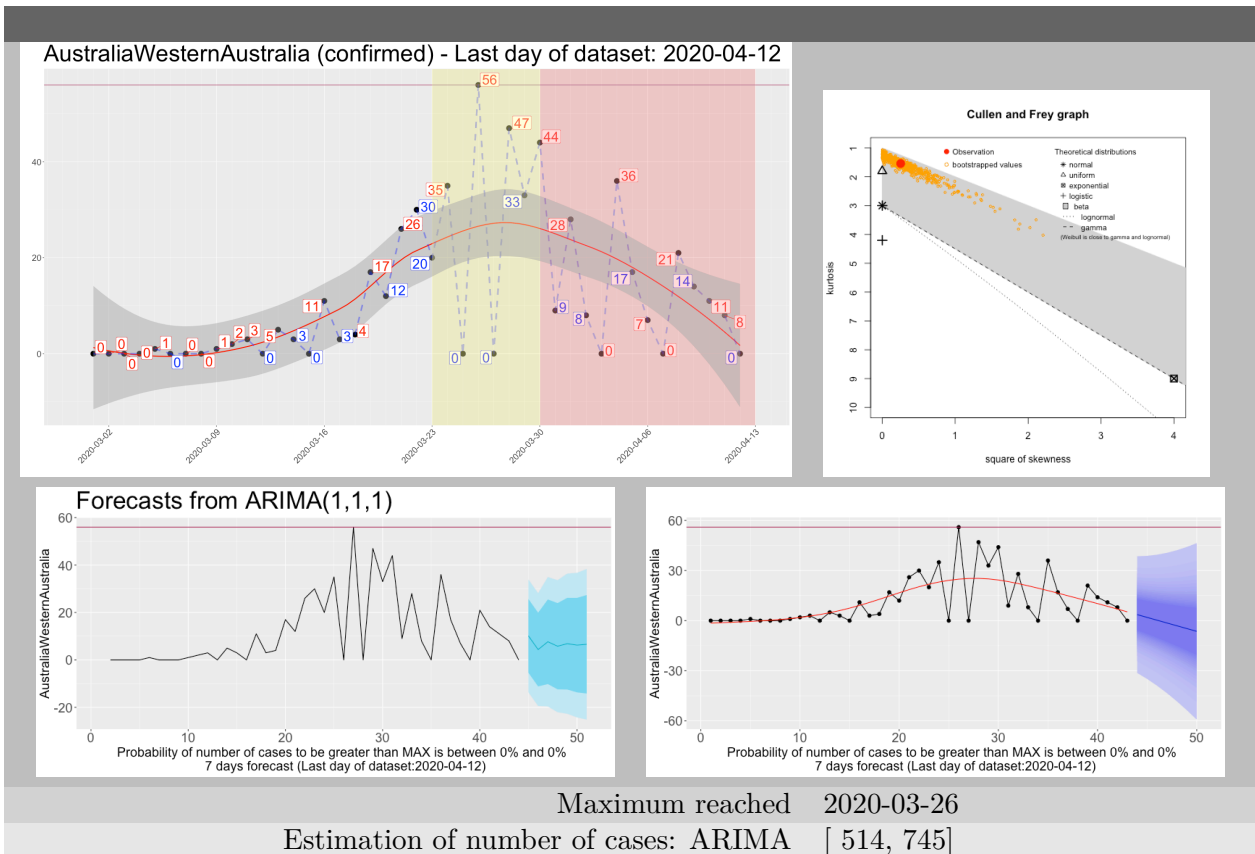
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



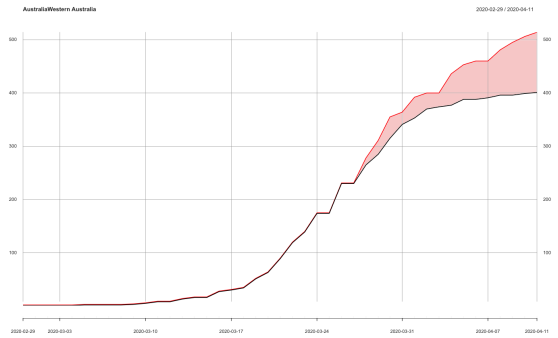
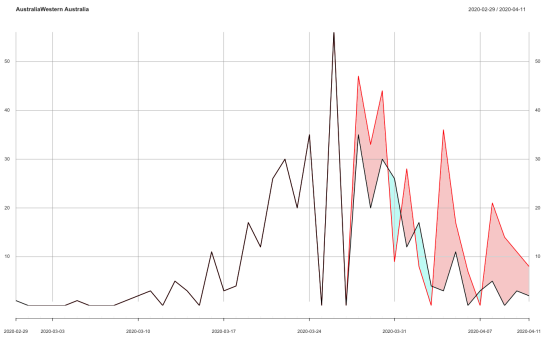
6.1.3 Australia Victoria



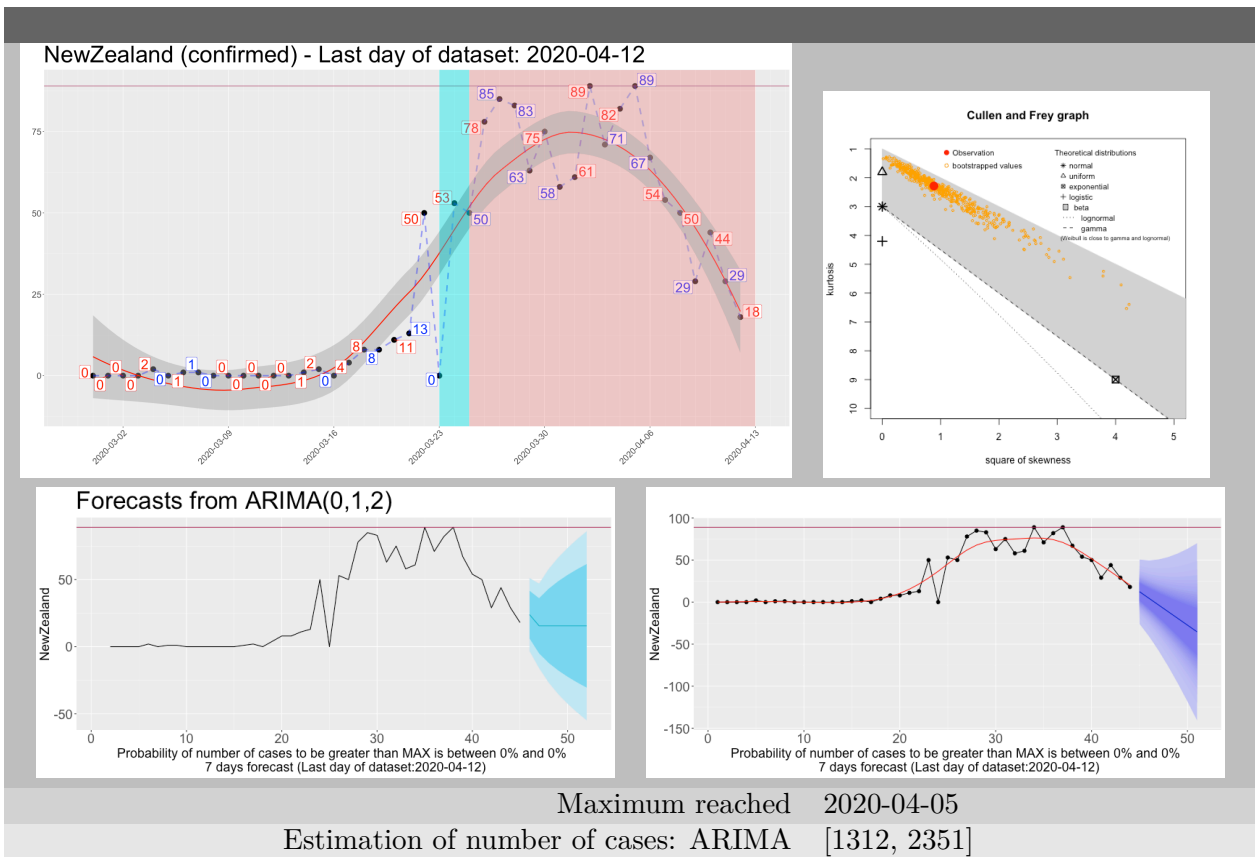
6.1.4 Australia Western Australia



It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



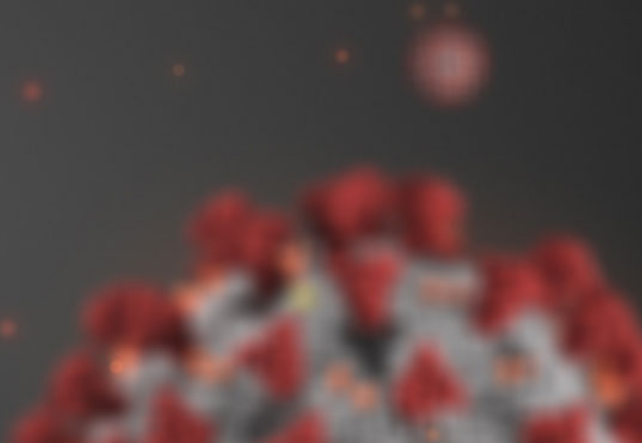
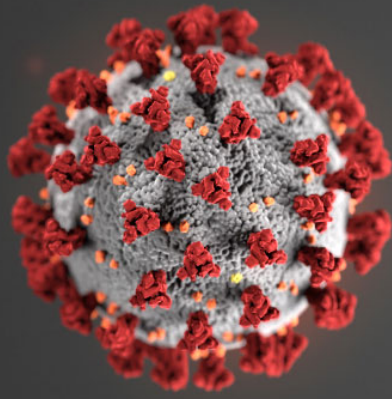
6.2 New Zealand





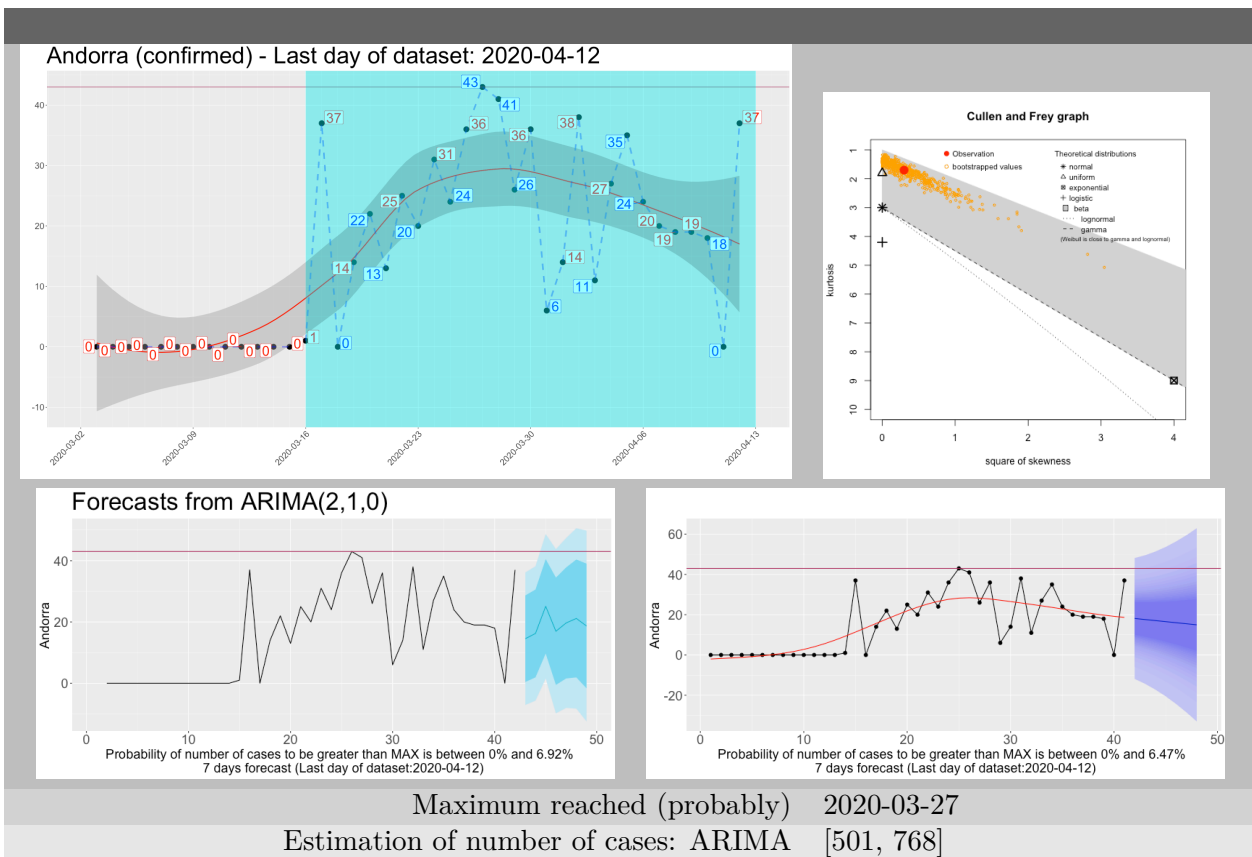
Europe

7	Europe	67
7.1	Andorra	
7.2	Armenia	
7.3	Austria	
7.4	Azerbaijan	
7.5	Belarus	
7.6	Belgium	
7.7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
7.8	Bulgaria	
7.9	Croatia	
7.10	Cyprus	
7.11	Czechia	
7.12	Denmark	
7.13	Estonia	
7.14	Finland	
7.15	France	
7.16	Germany	
7.17	Greece	
7.18	Hungary	
7.19	Iceland	
7.20	Ireland	
7.21	Italy	
7.22	Kazakhstan	
7.23	Latvia	
7.24	Lithuania	
7.25	Luxembourg	
7.26	Moldova	
7.27	Netherlands	
7.28	North Macedonia	
7.29	Norway	
7.30	Poland	
7.31	Portugal	
7.32	Romania	
7.33	Russia	
7.34	Serbia	
7.35	Slovakia	
7.36	Slovenia	
7.37	Spain	
7.38	Sweden	
7.39	Switzerland	
7.40	Ukraine	
7.41	United Kingdom	

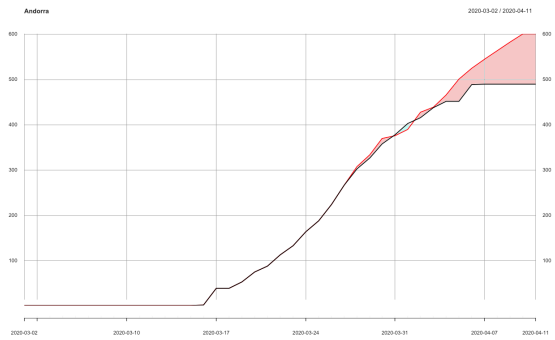
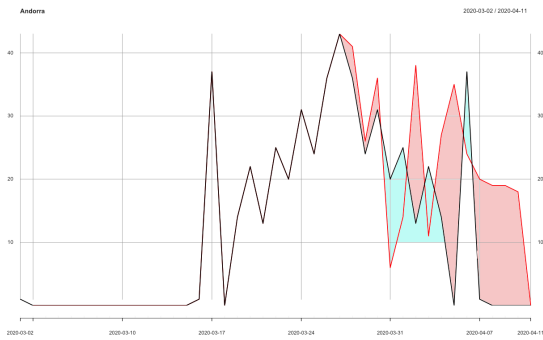


7. Europe

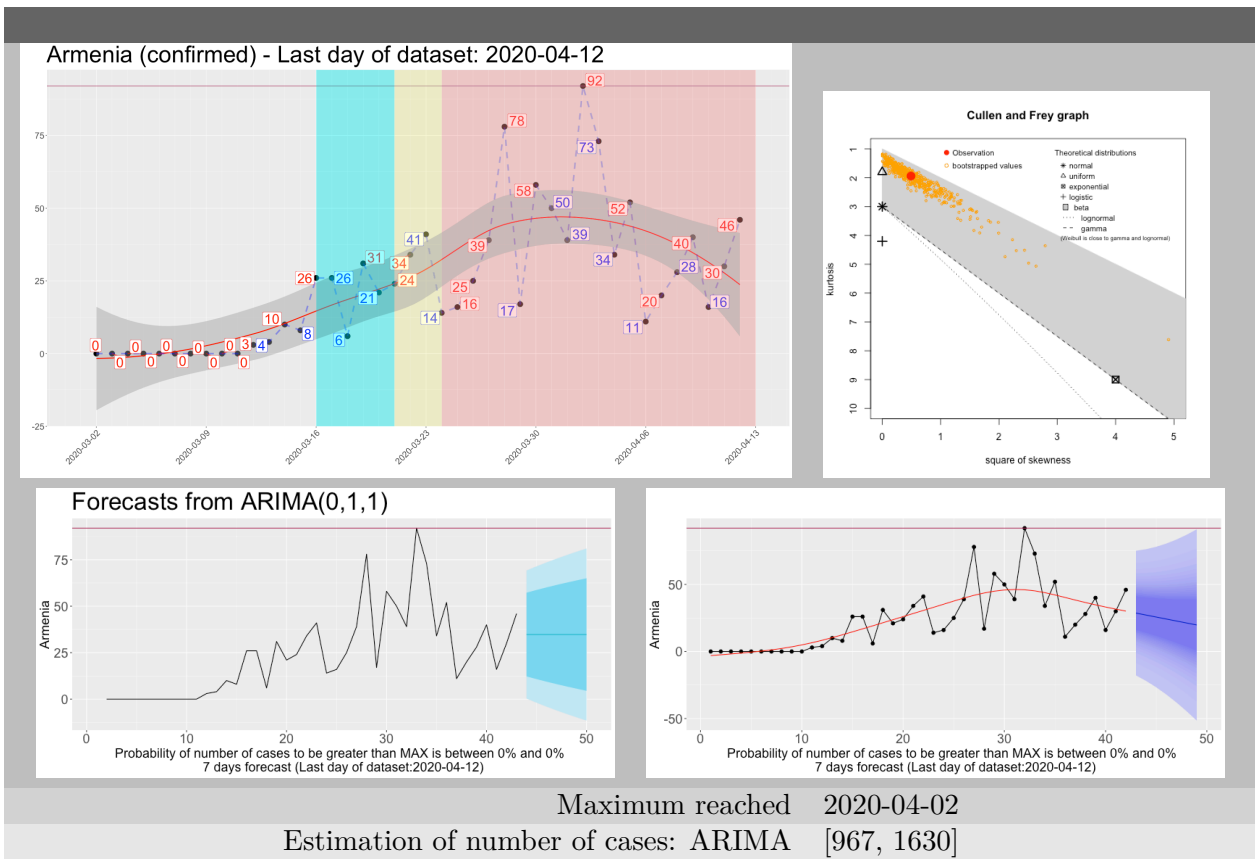
7.1 Andorra



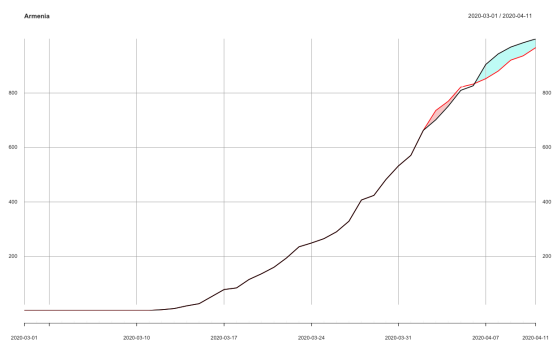
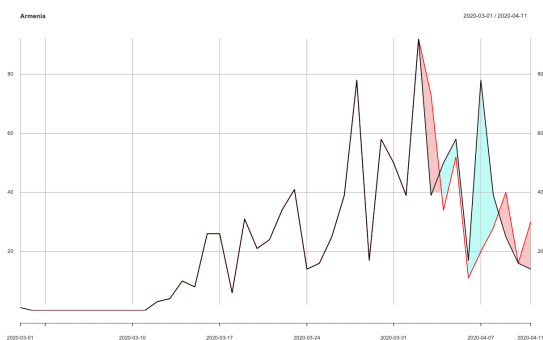
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate. At the beginning the de-escalation rate is faster and it slows down while reaches the end. The cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



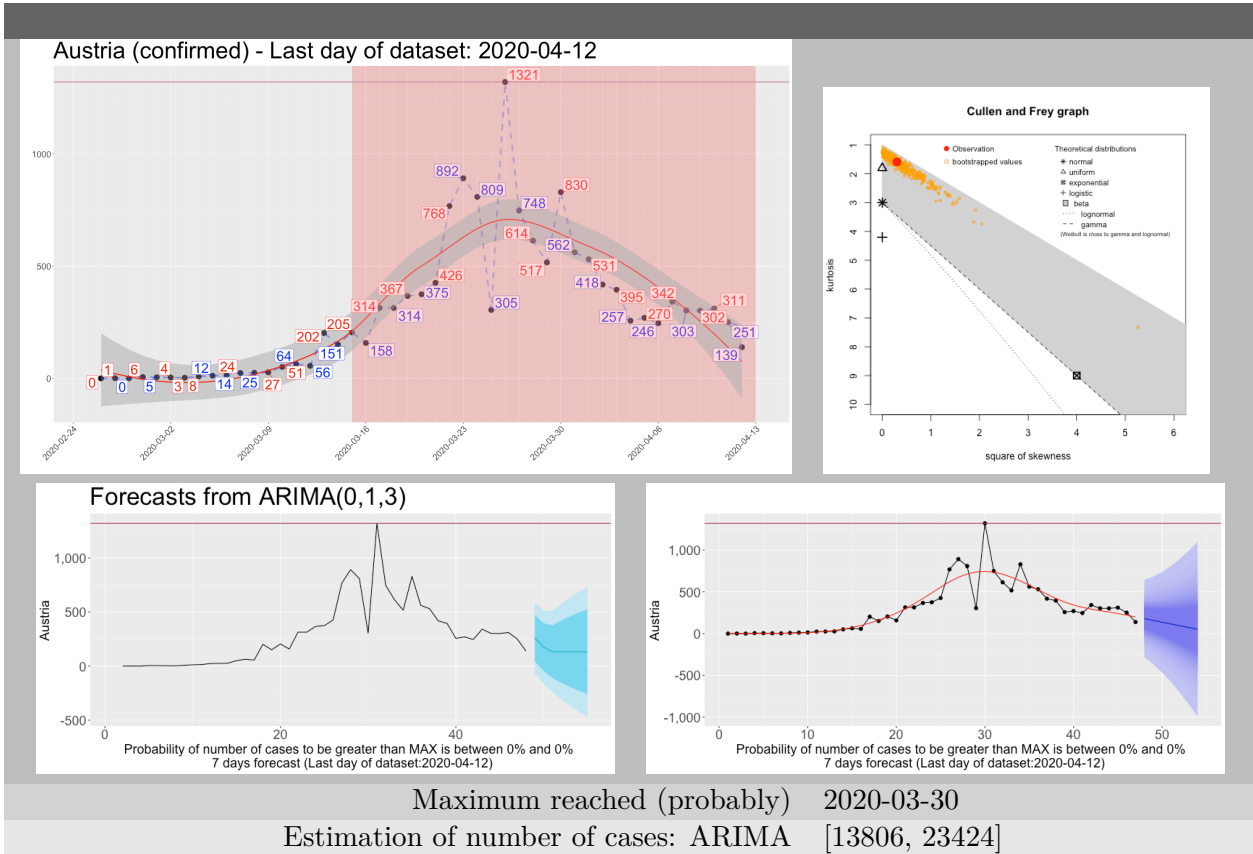
7.2 Armenia



It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively less

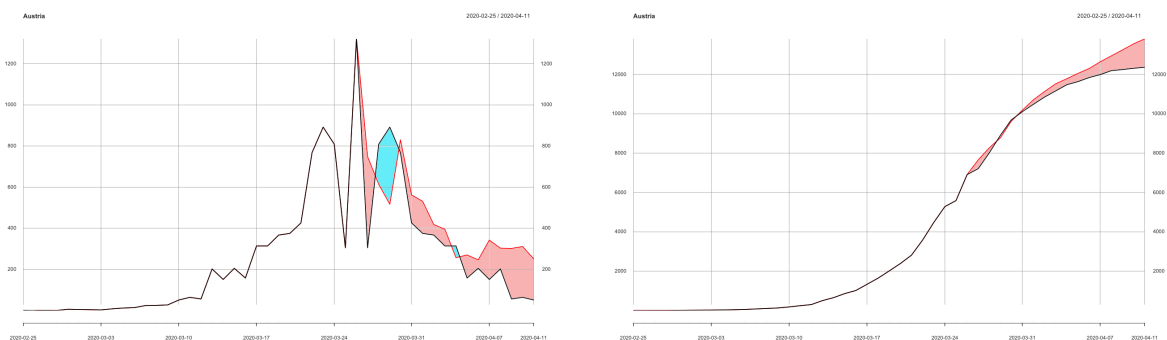


7.3 Austria

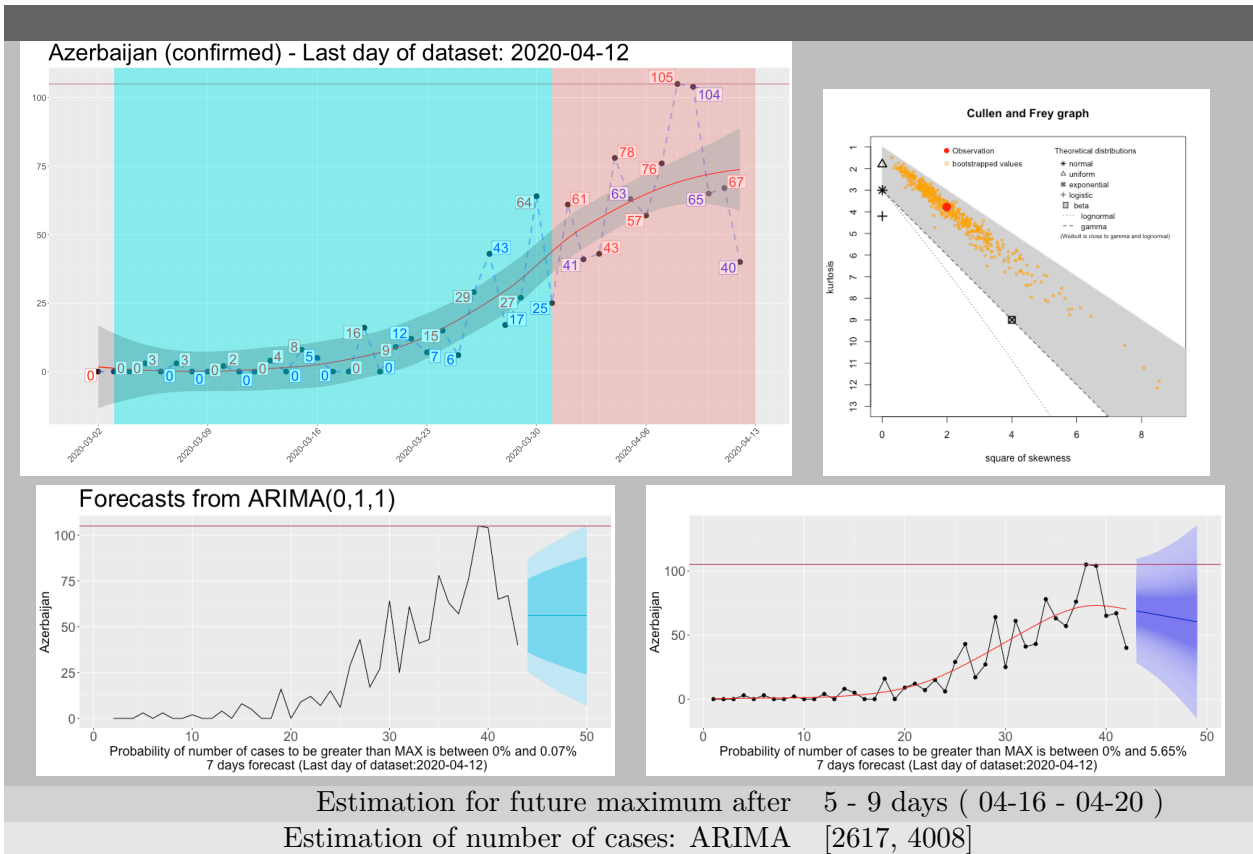


In Austria the imposition of Phase 3 measures on March 3rd did not change the dynamics of the exponential growth rate the cases follow.

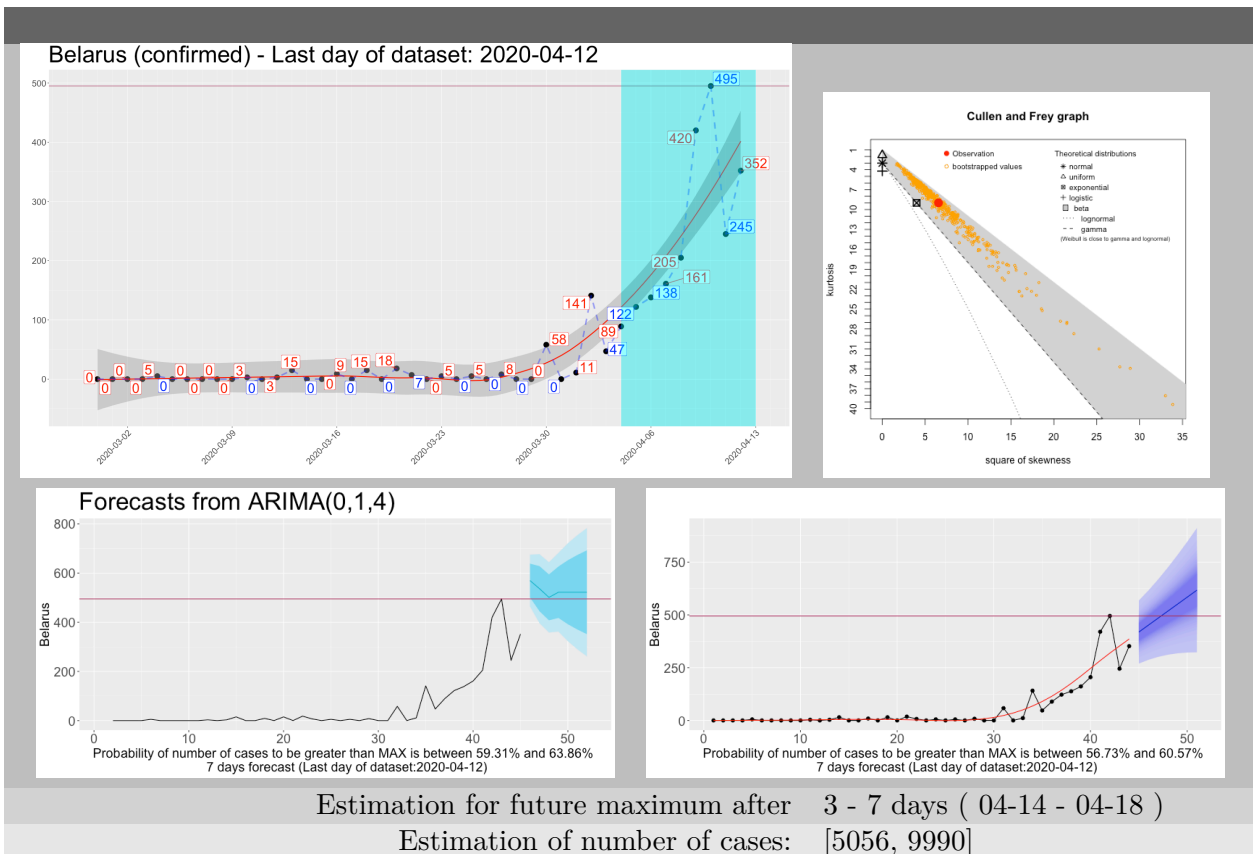
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate. At the beginning the de-escalation rate is faster and it slows down while reaches the end. The cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.



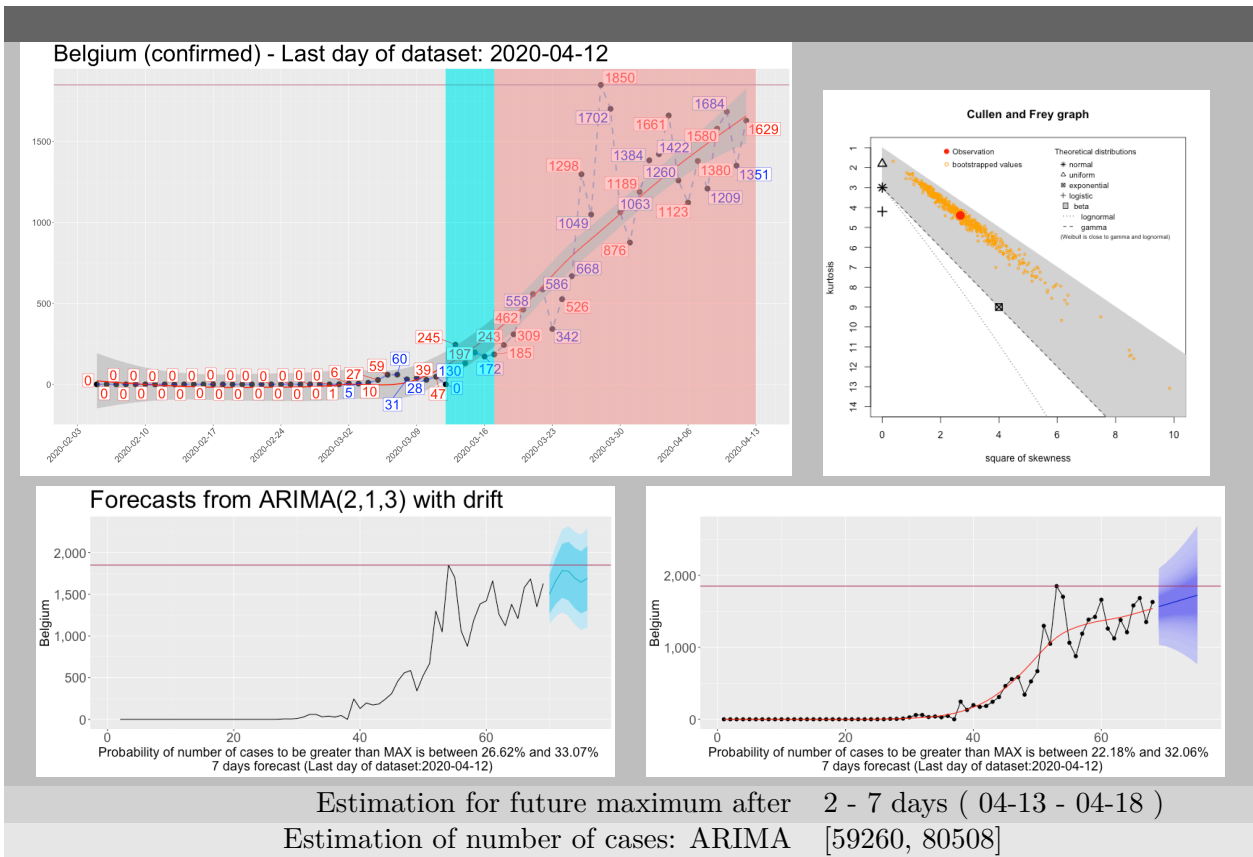
7.4 Azerbaijan



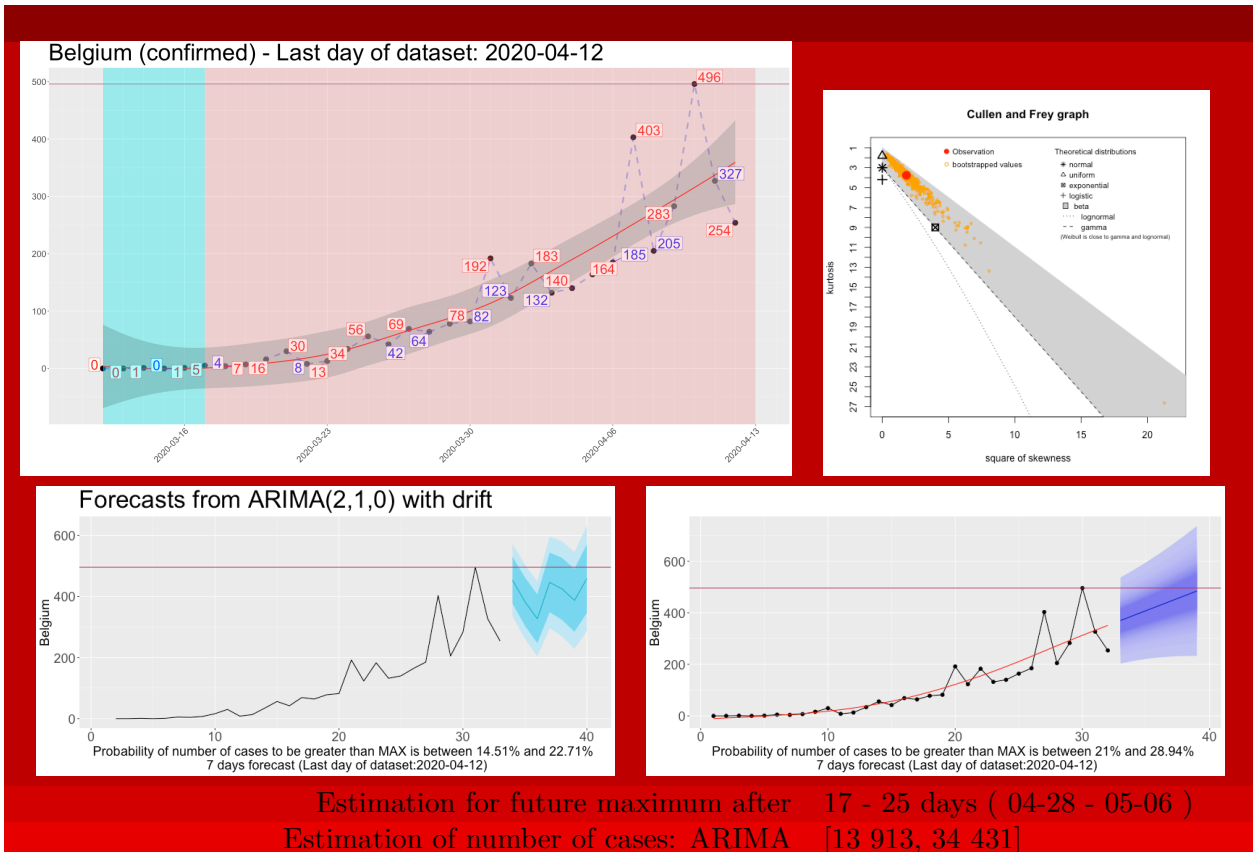
7.5 Belarus



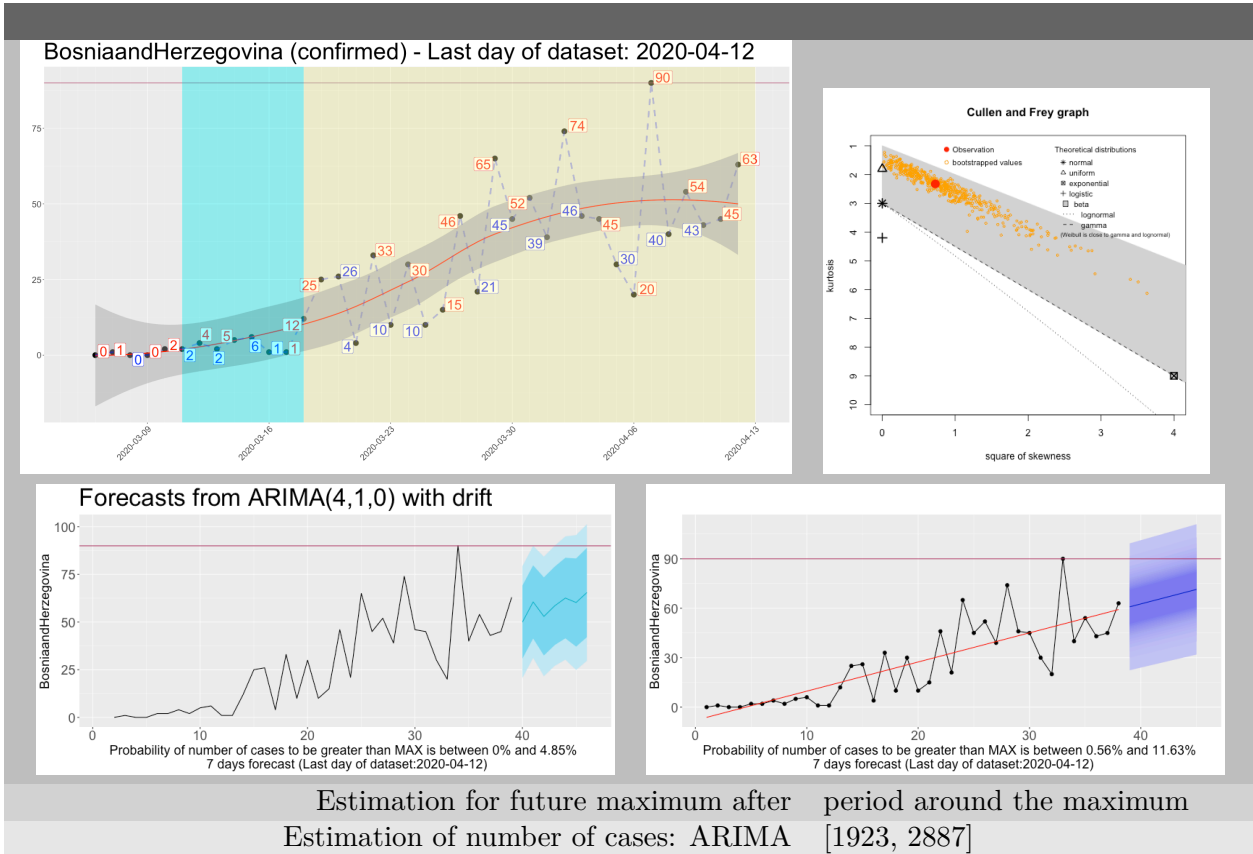
7.6 Belgium



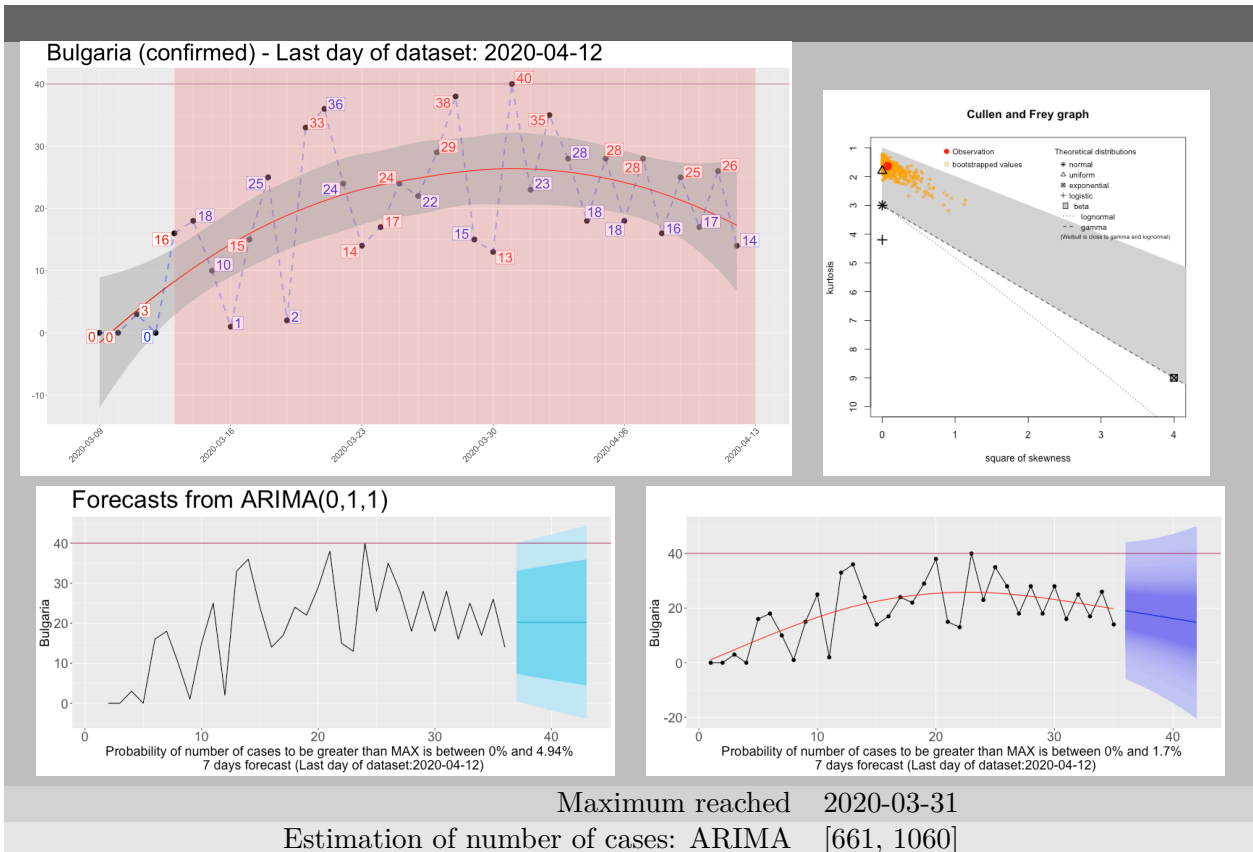
In Belgium the imposition of Phase 2 measures on March 18th did change the dynamics of the exponential growth rate of the MAX confirmed cases for two days, March 23rd and 24th.



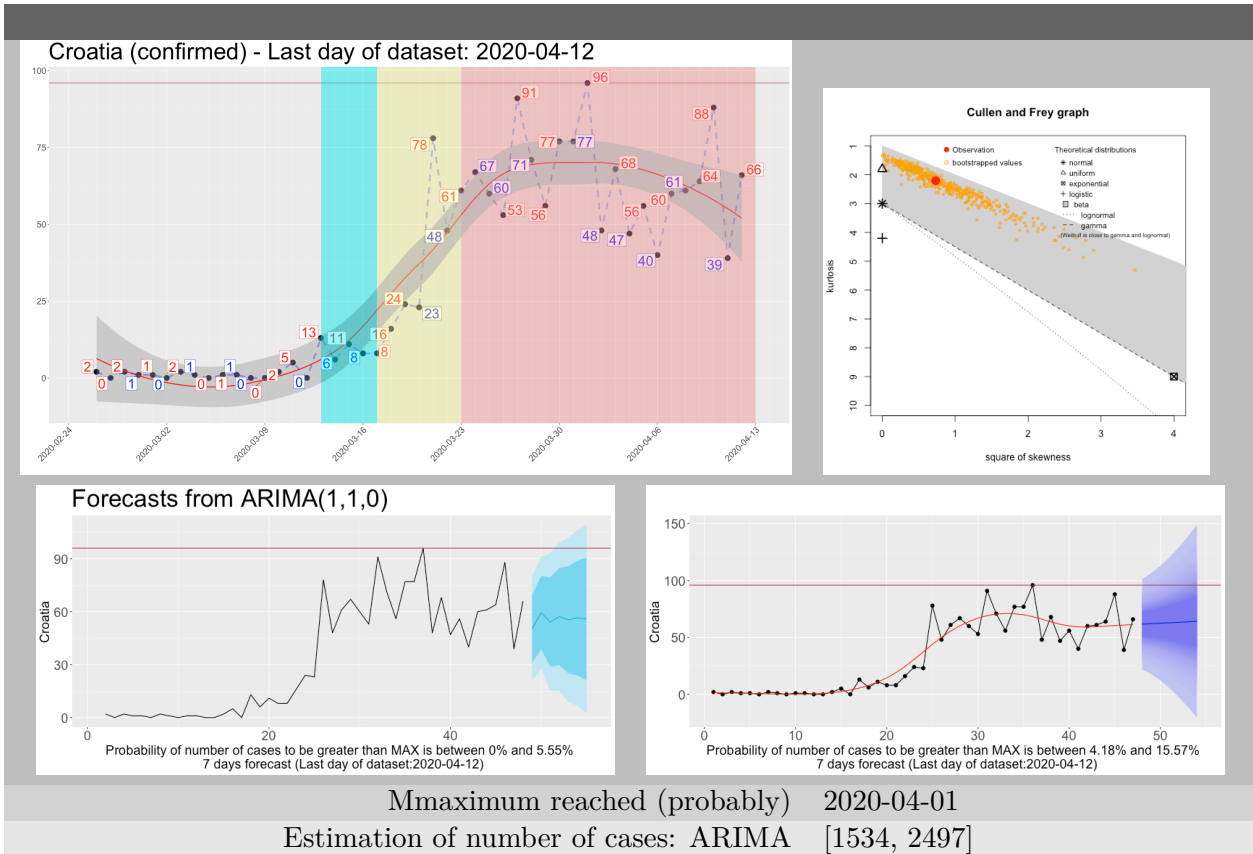
7.7 Bosnia and Herzegovina



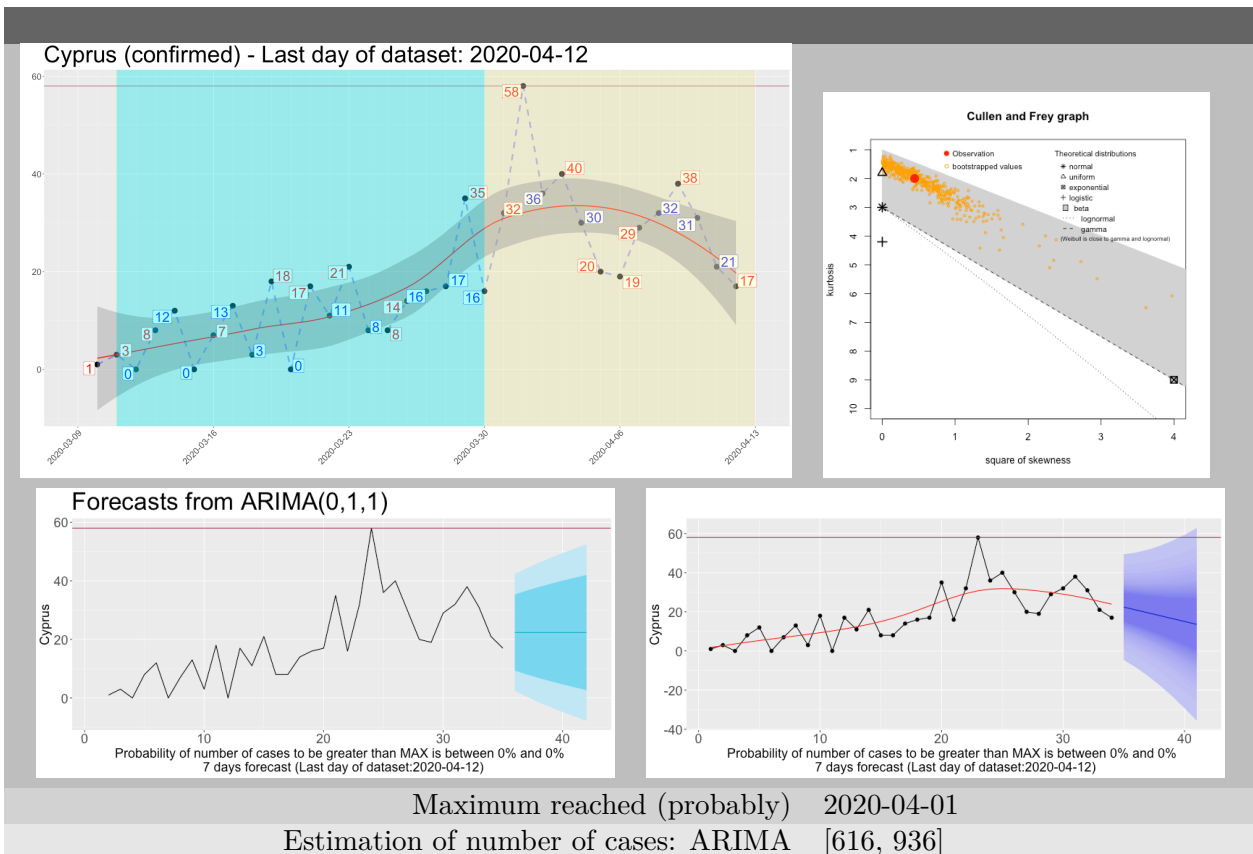
7.8 Bulgaria



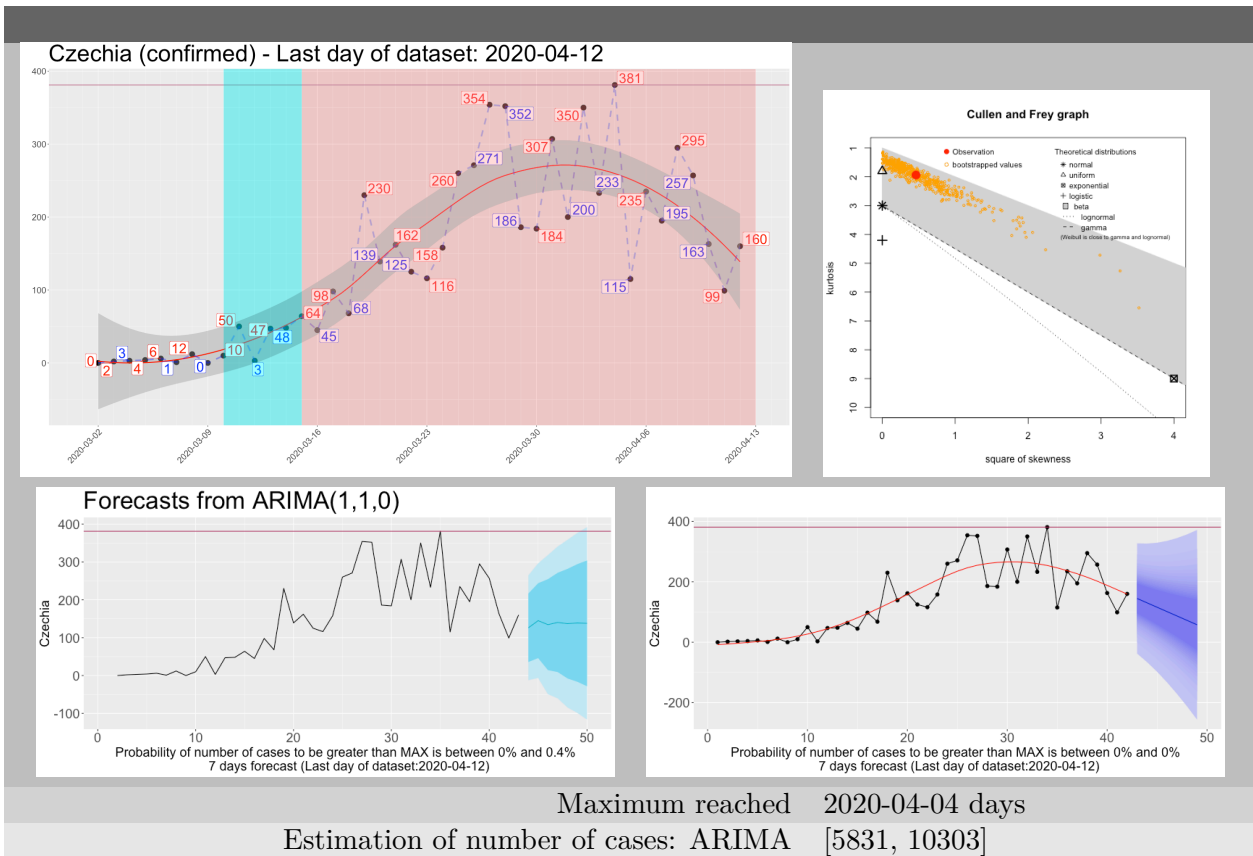
7.9 Croatia



7.10 Cyprus

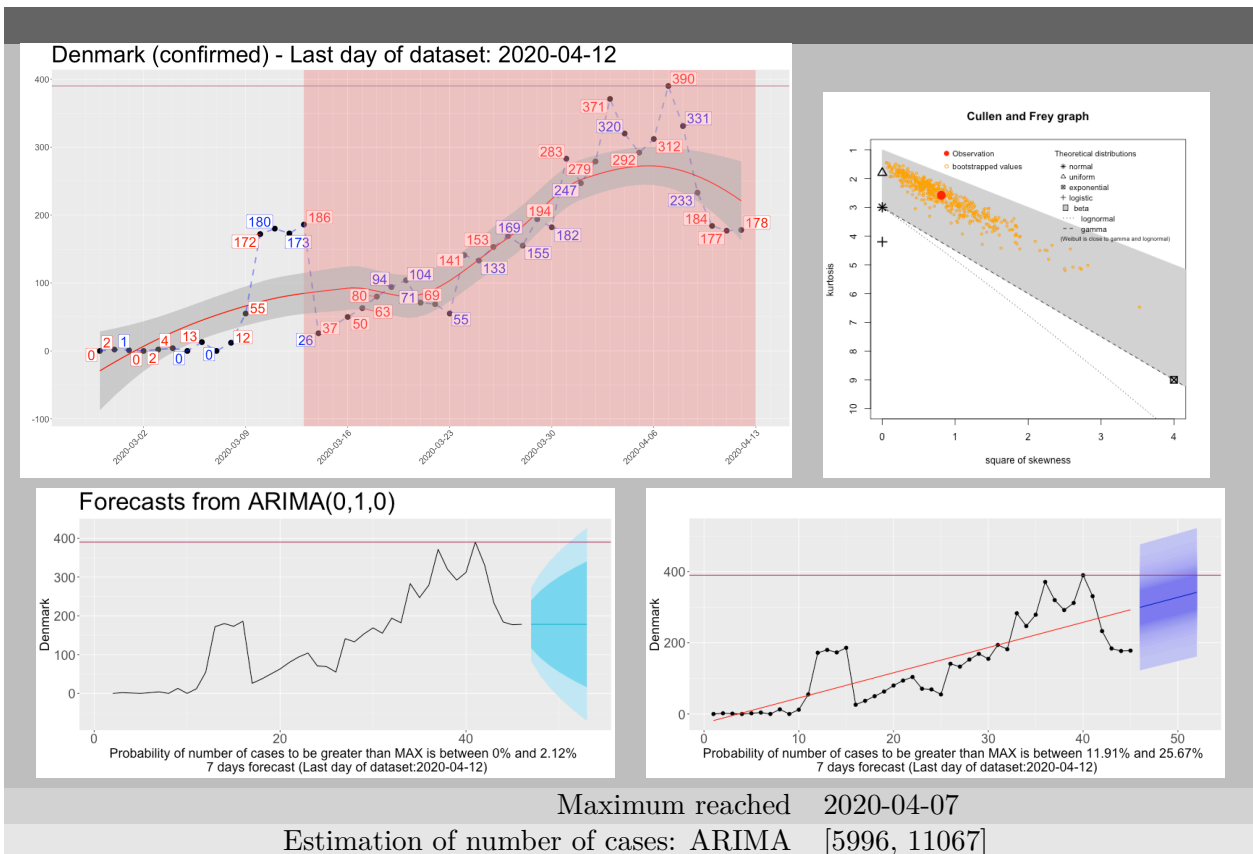


7.11 Czechia

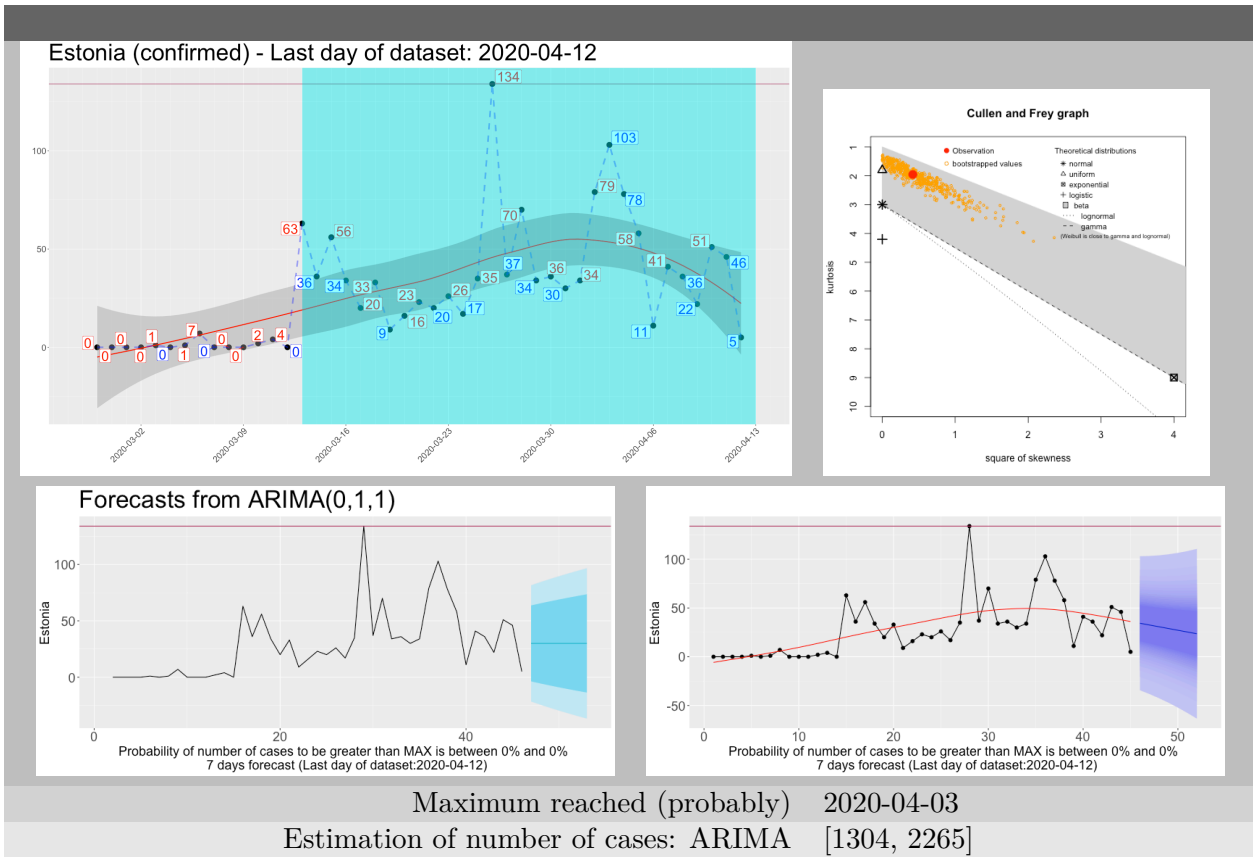


In the Czech Republic the imposition of Phase 3 measures on March 15th did change the dynamics of the exponential growth rate of the confirmed cases for three days, from March the 21st until the 23rd.

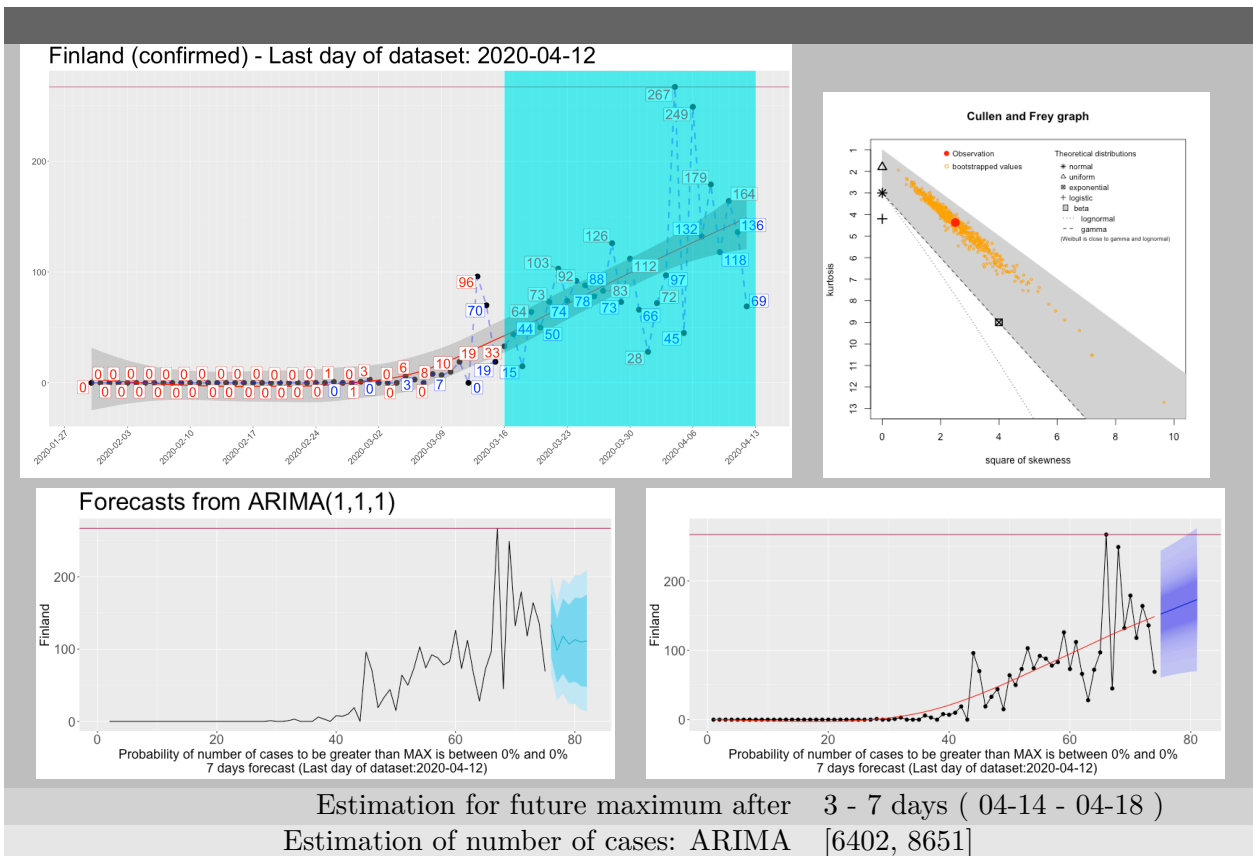
7.12 Denmark



7.13 Estonia

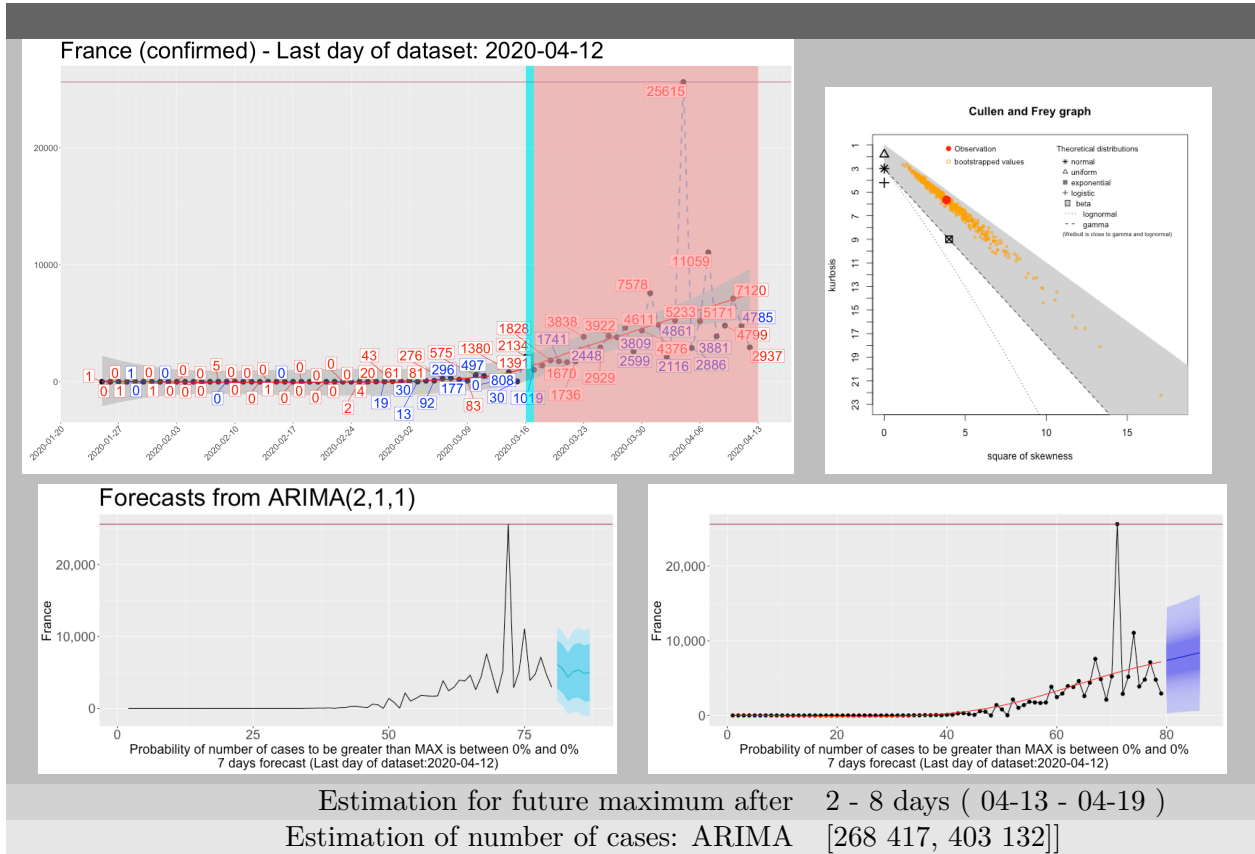


7.14 Finland



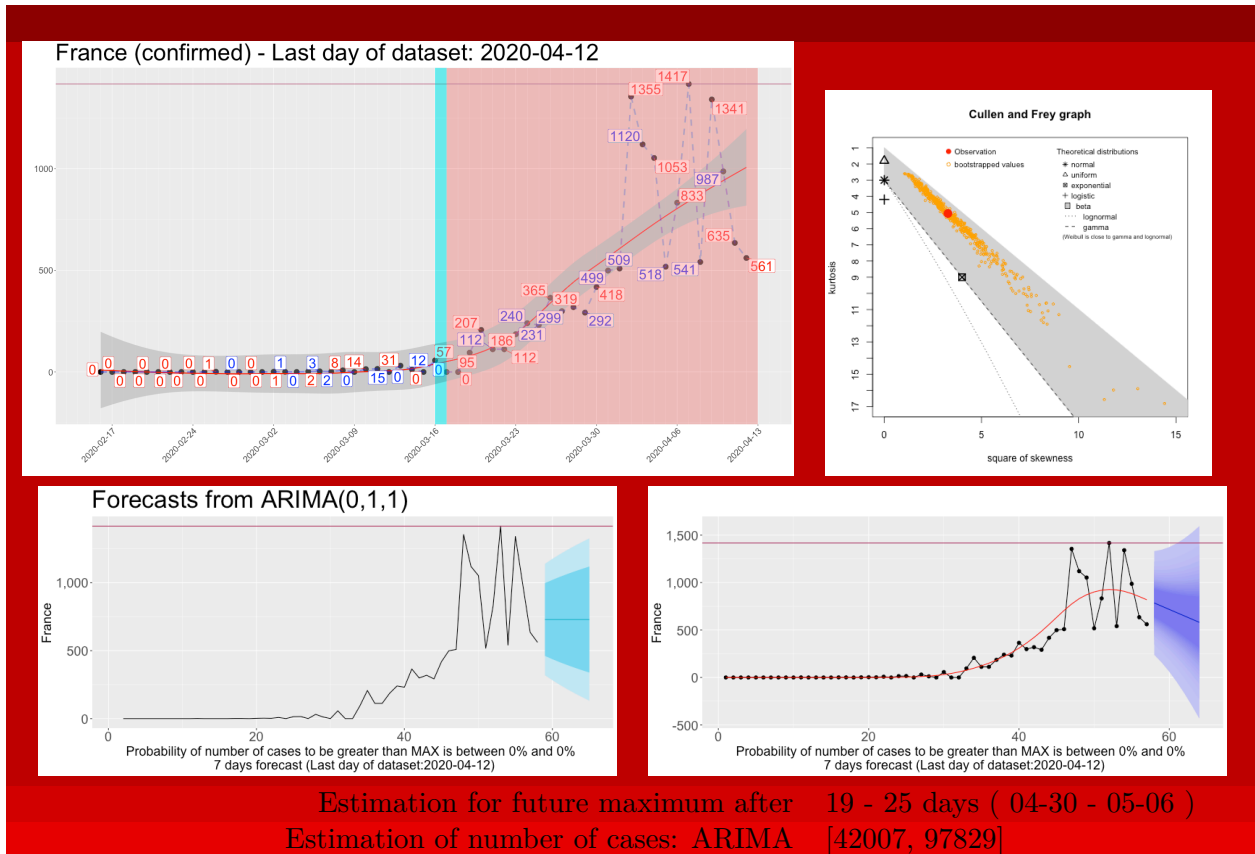
In Finland only Phase 1 measures were imposed.

7.15 France

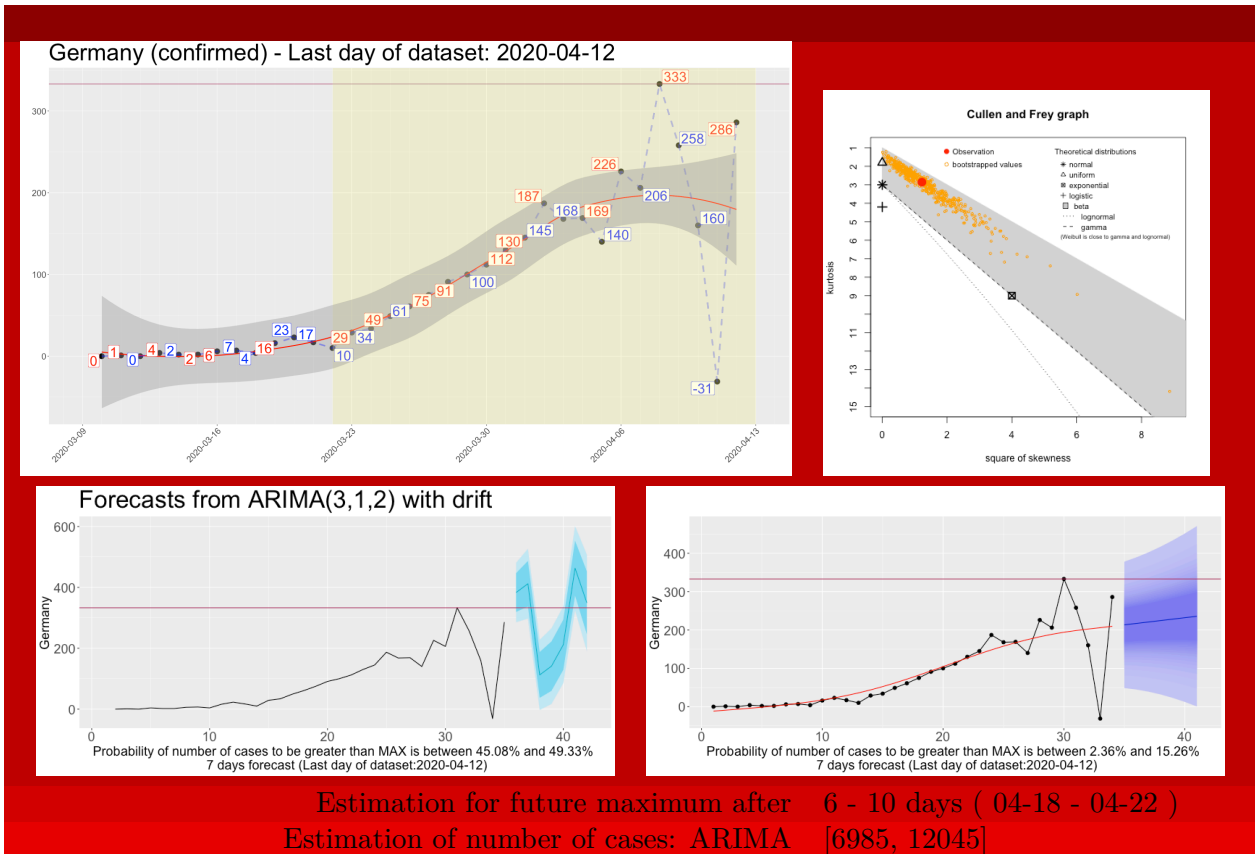
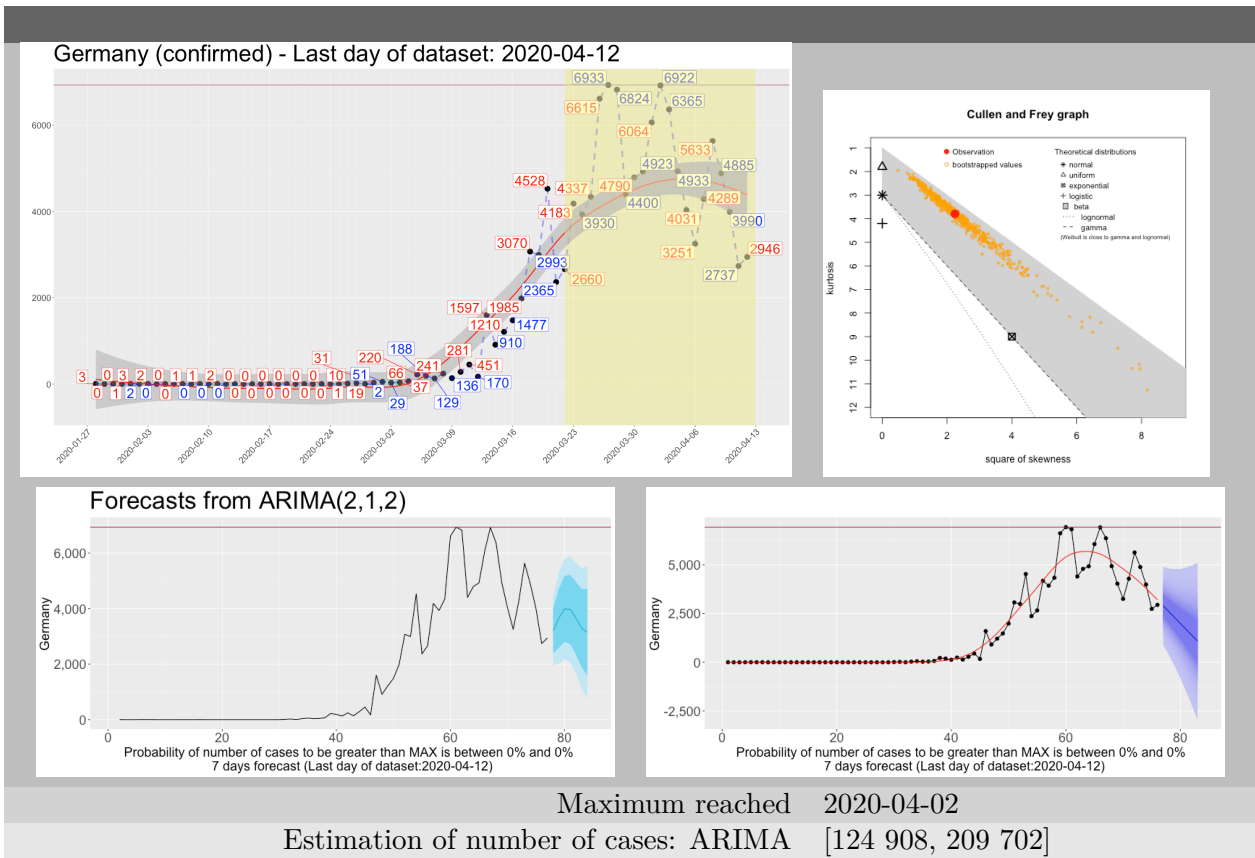


In France, Phase 3 measures were imposed on March 17th. However, the dynamics of the exponential growth rate of the confirmed cases changed for two days, March 21st and 22nd.

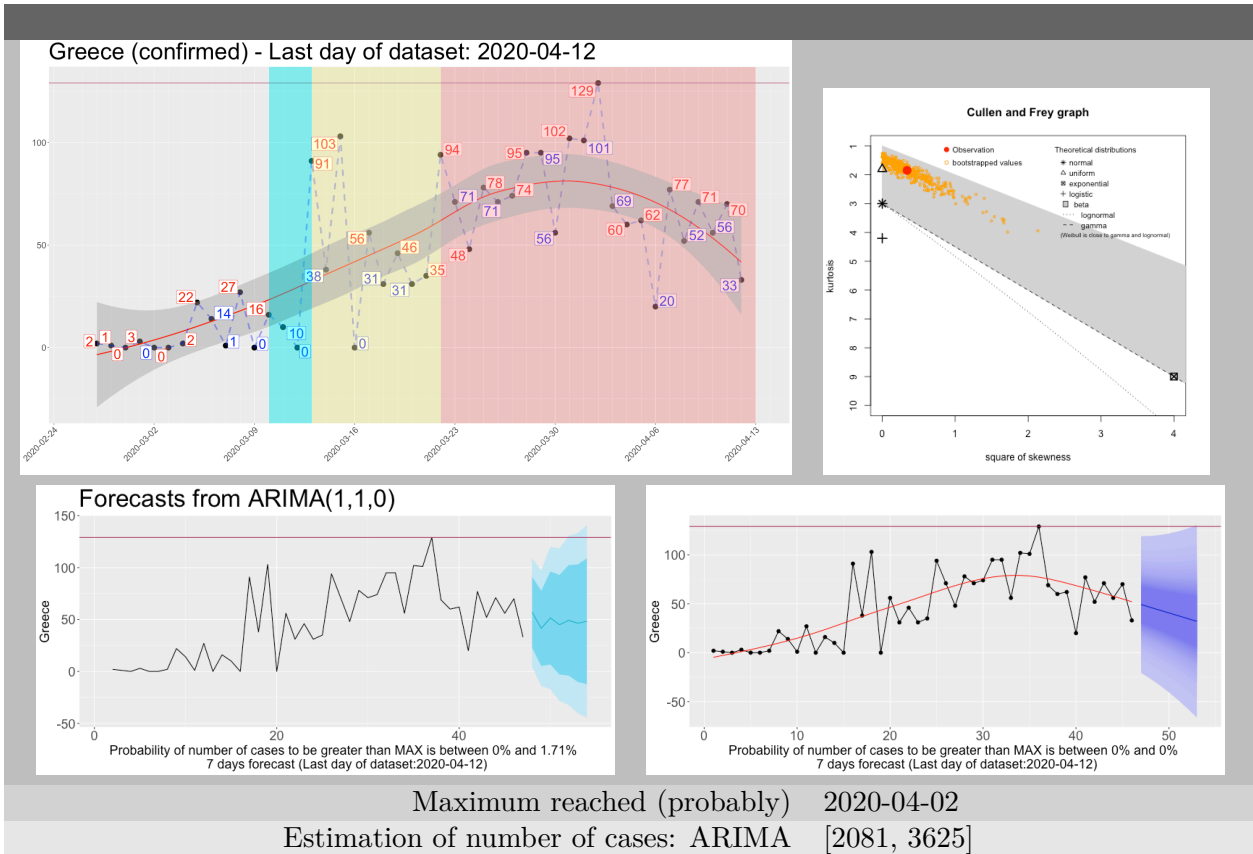
In France, the large number of cases announced on April 4 affects the forecast and makes it unstable.



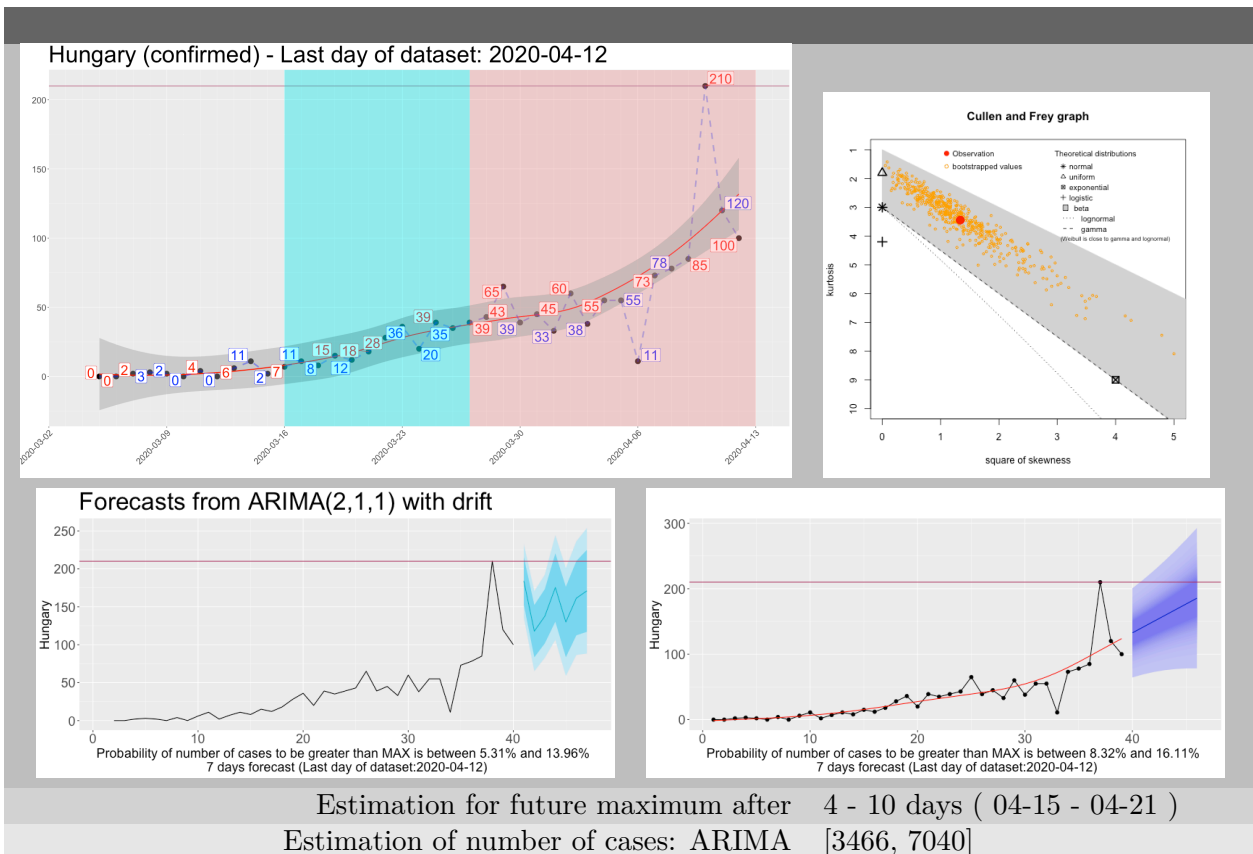
7.16 Germany



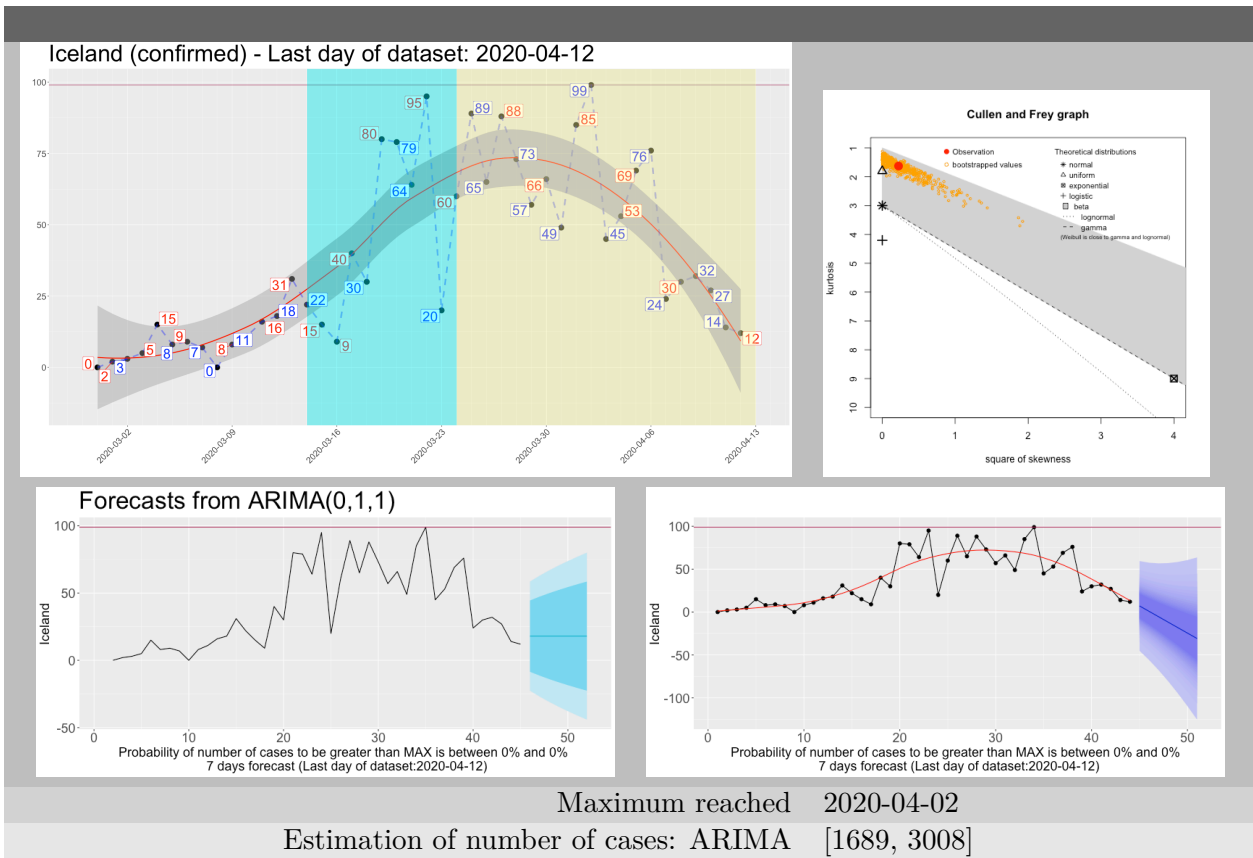
7.17 Greece



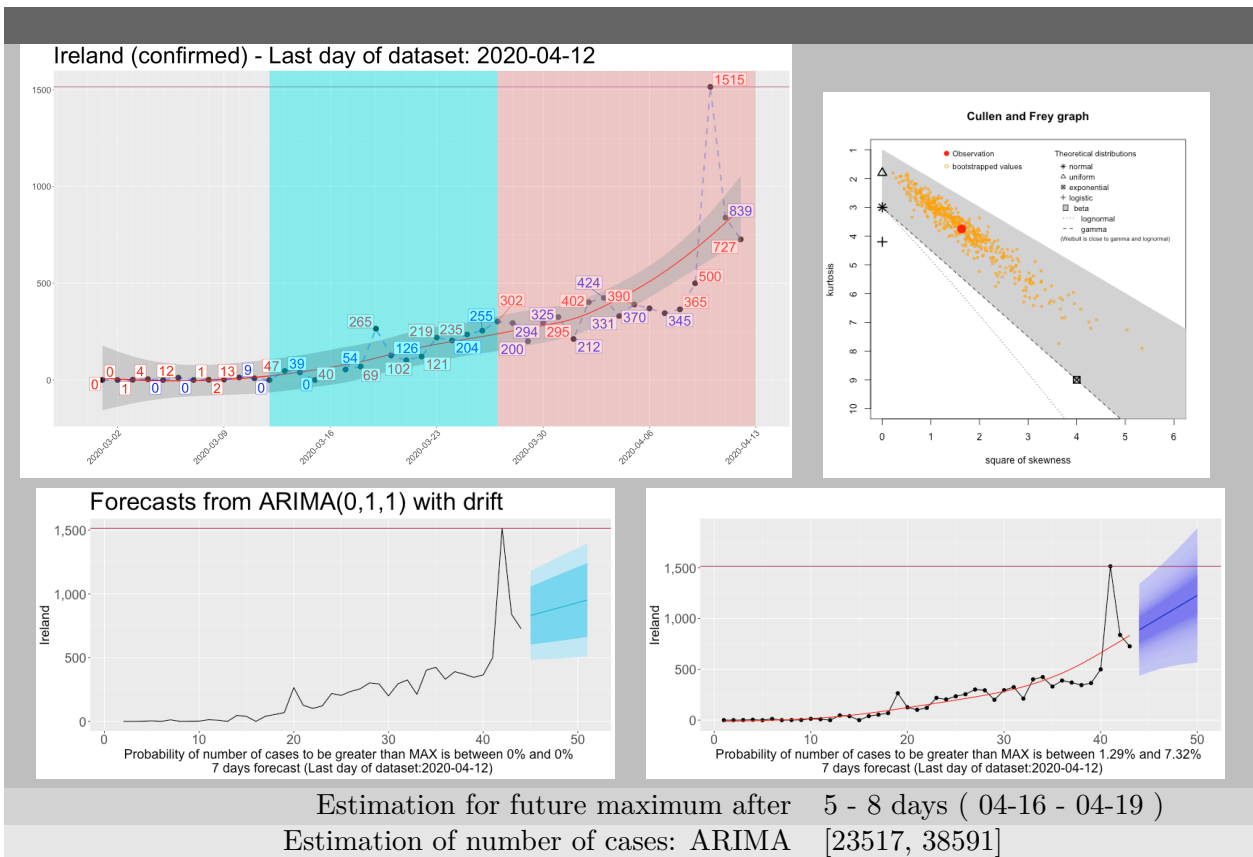
7.18 Hungary



7.19 Iceland



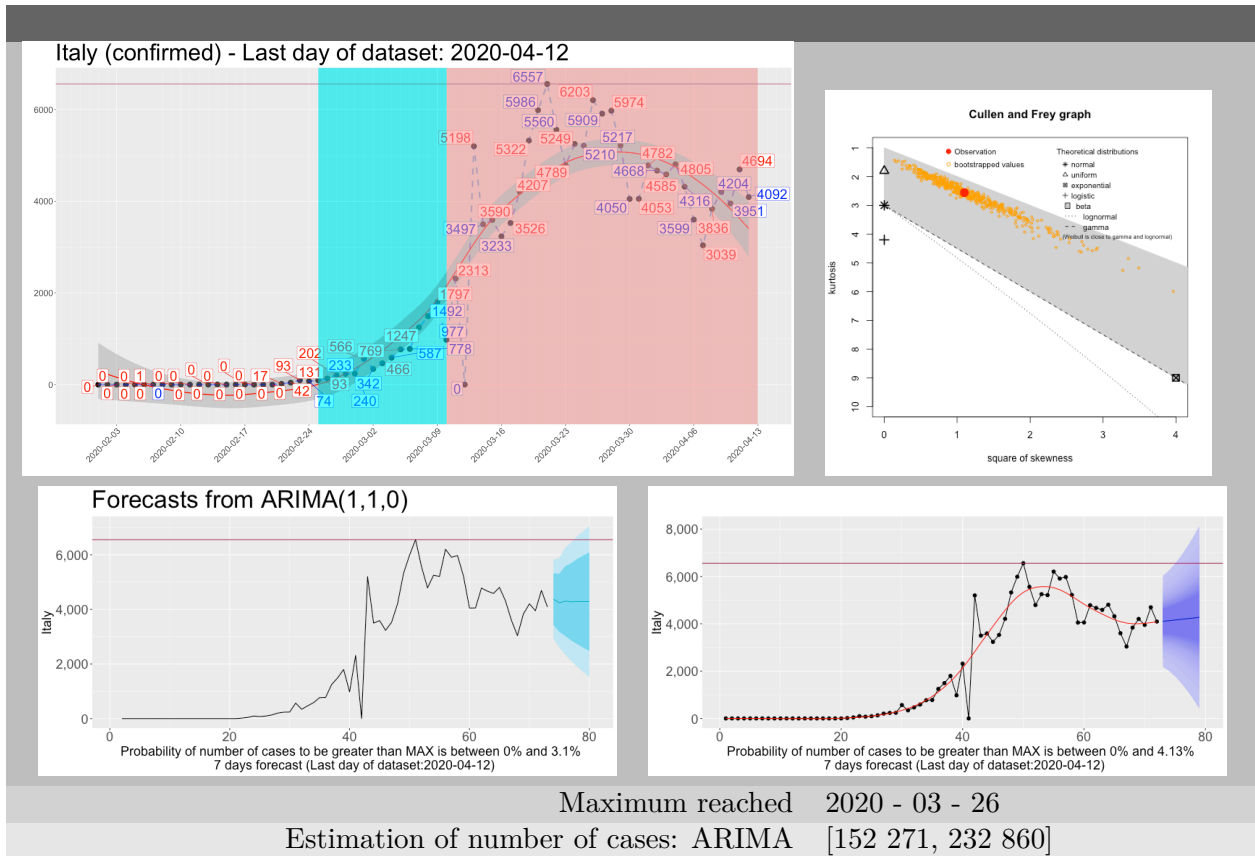
7.20 Ireland



In Ireland the Phase 1 measures were imposed on March 12th and seem to have slightly hold back the growth rate of the confirmed cases. Also, the imposition of Phase 3 measures on March 23rd may result to shift peak point by some days; the data to be collected during the next 3-4 days will

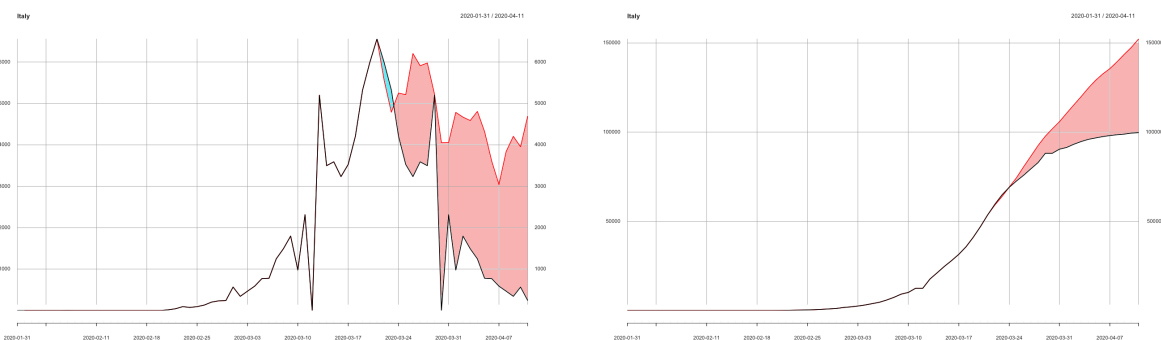
contribute to a safer forecast.

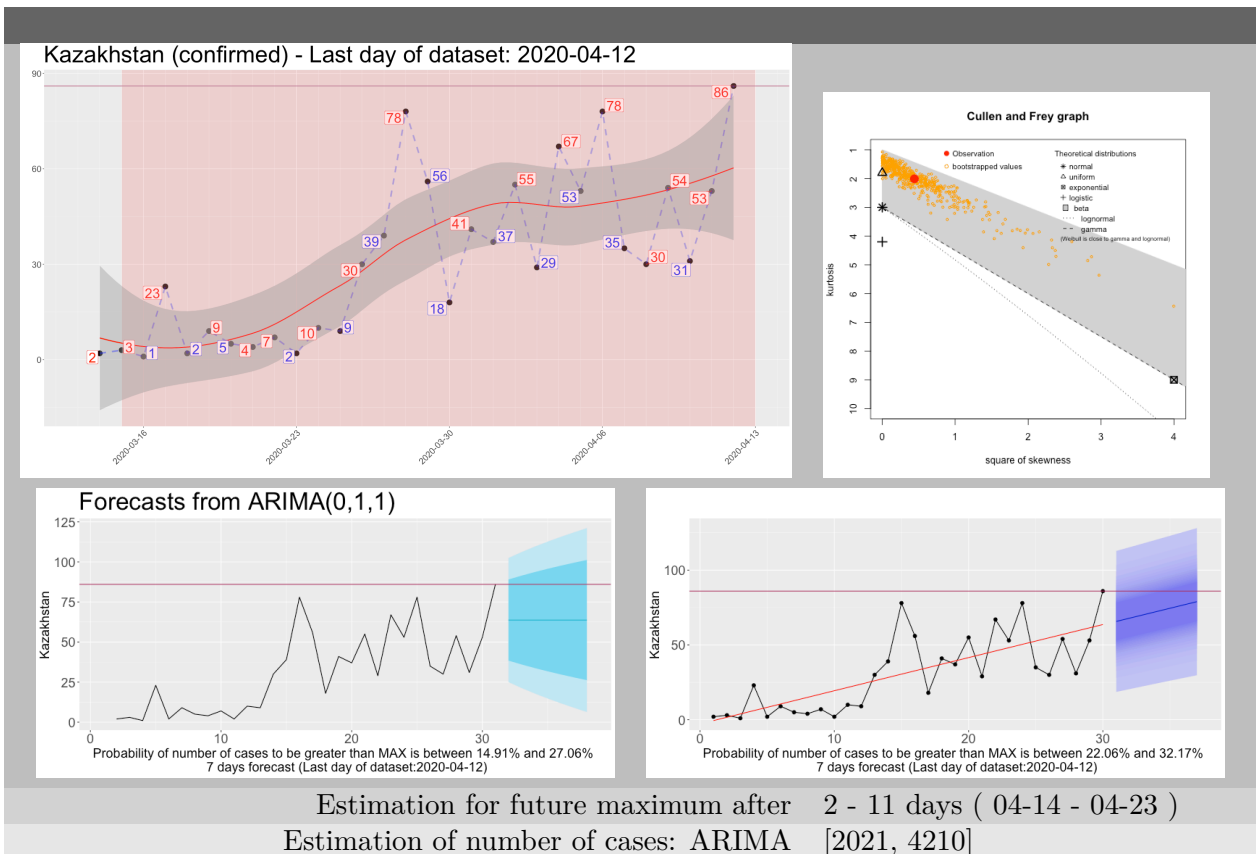
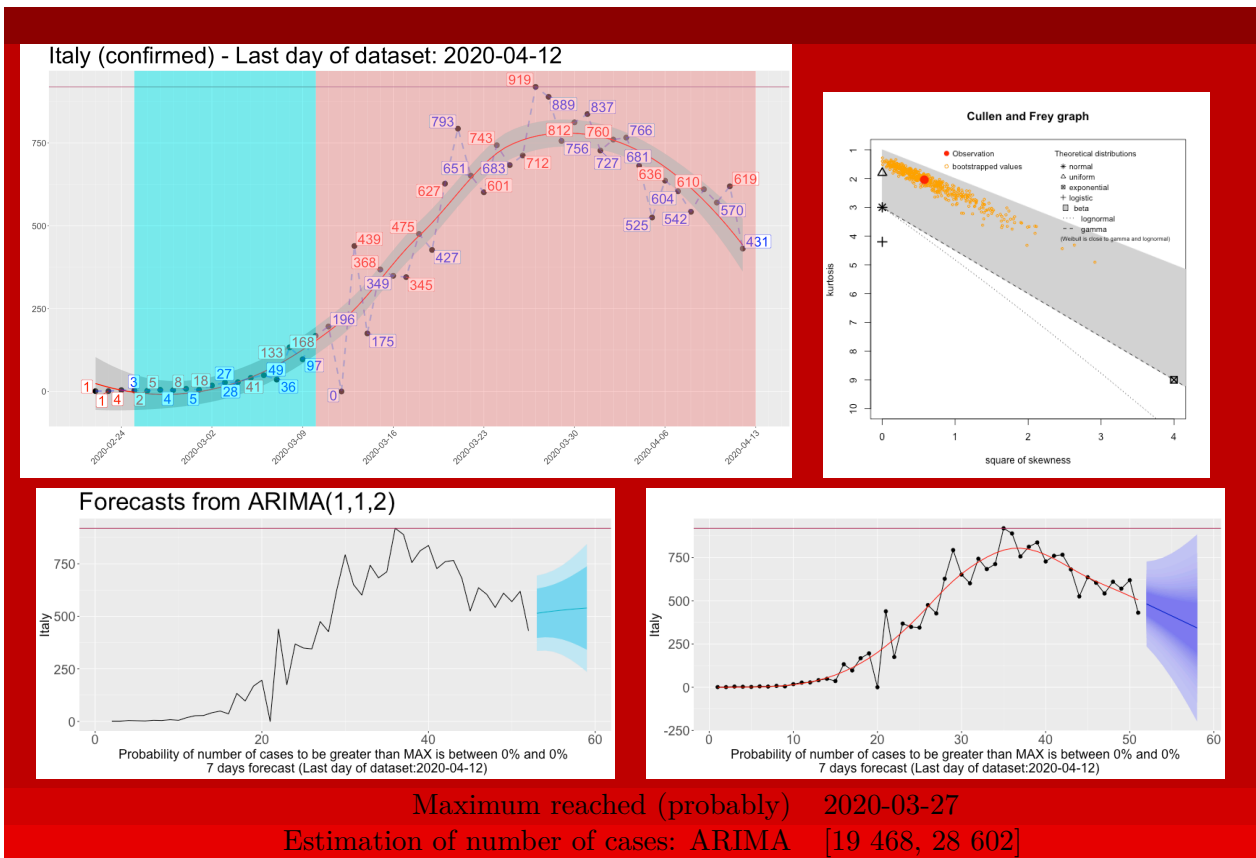
7.21 Italy



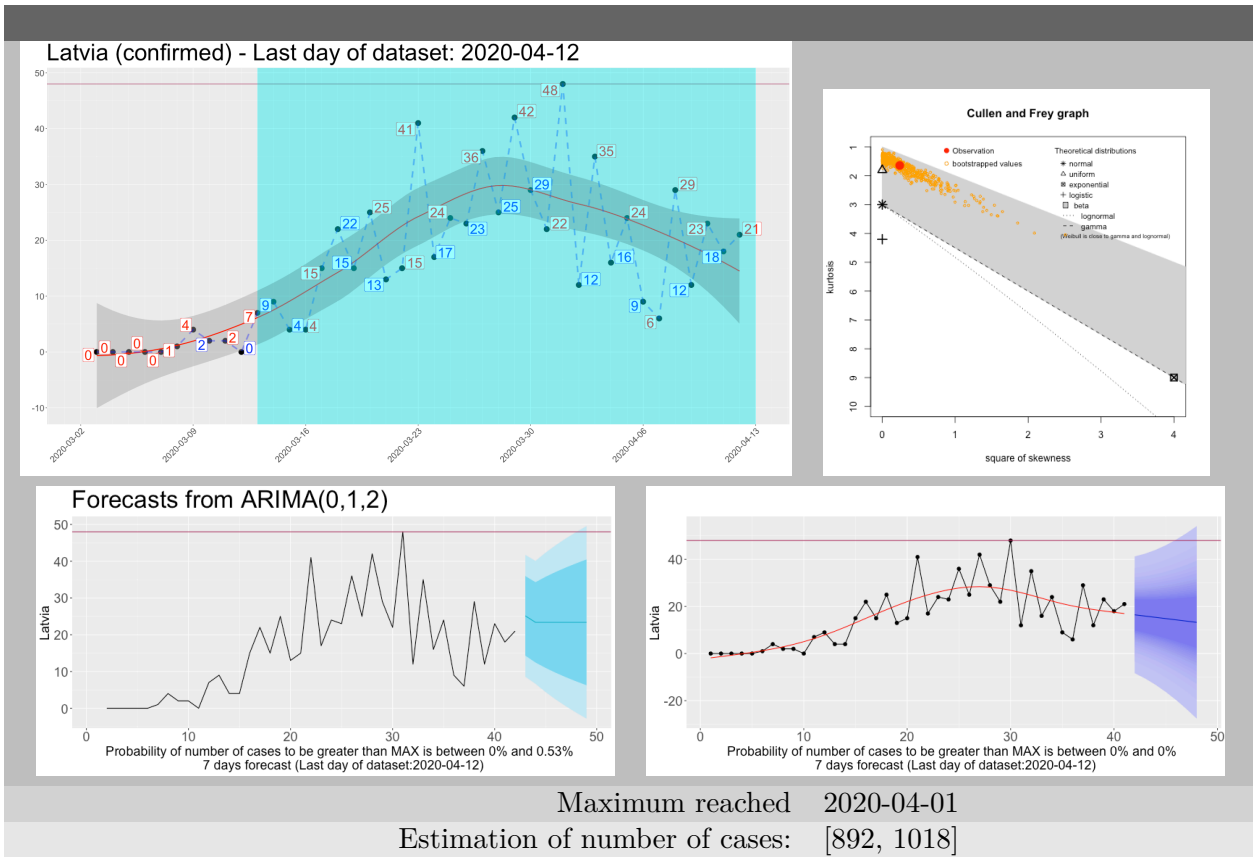
In Italy it is observed (a) that number of the COVID-19 confirmed cases per day is reducing, and (b) the curvature tends to change. This is an indication that the exponential growth has suspended, and the phenomenon is at its peak or close to it.

It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate, while, the cases during the de-escalation period are much more.

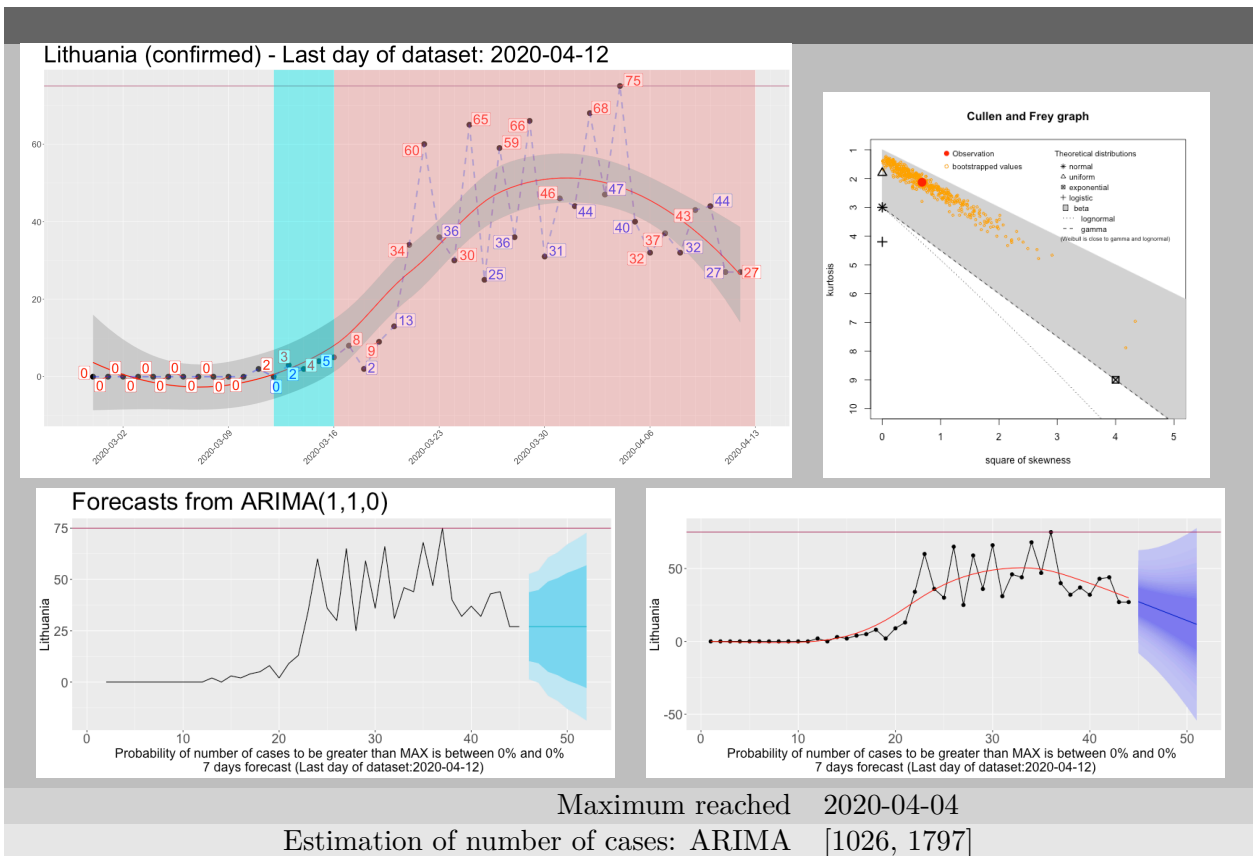




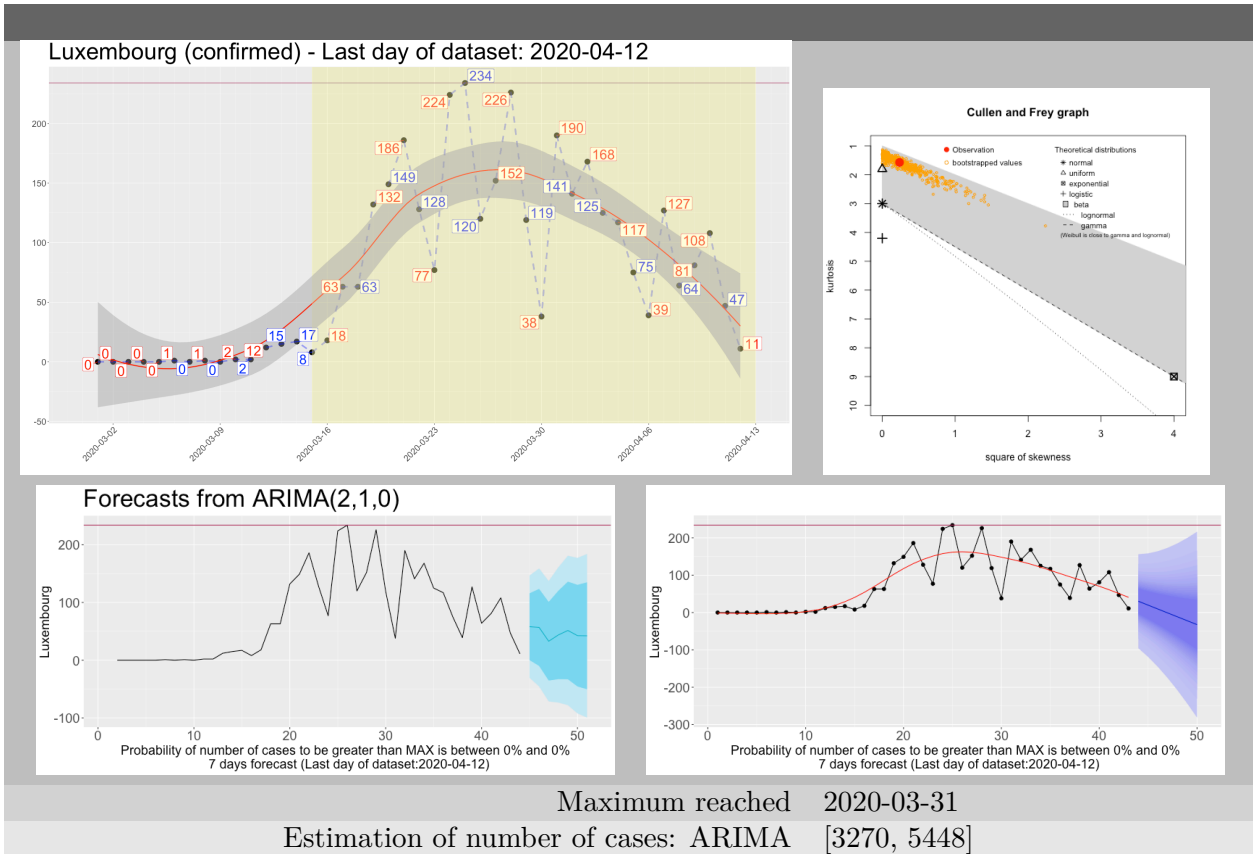
7.23 Latvia



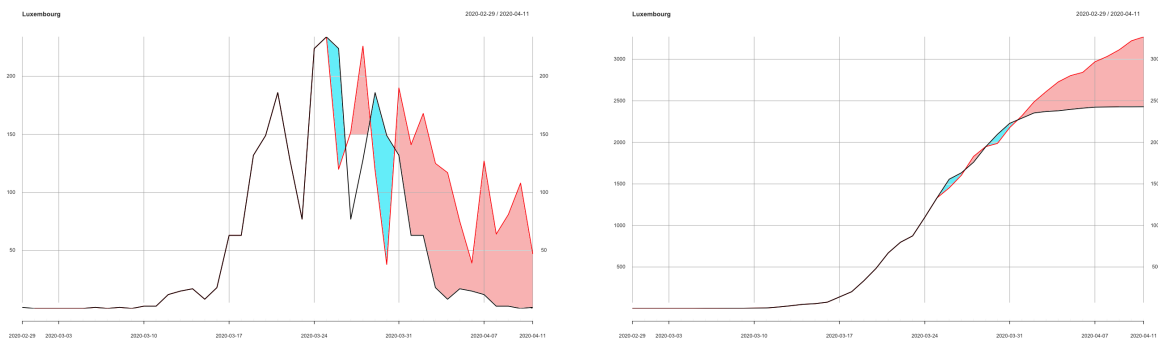
7.24 Lithuania



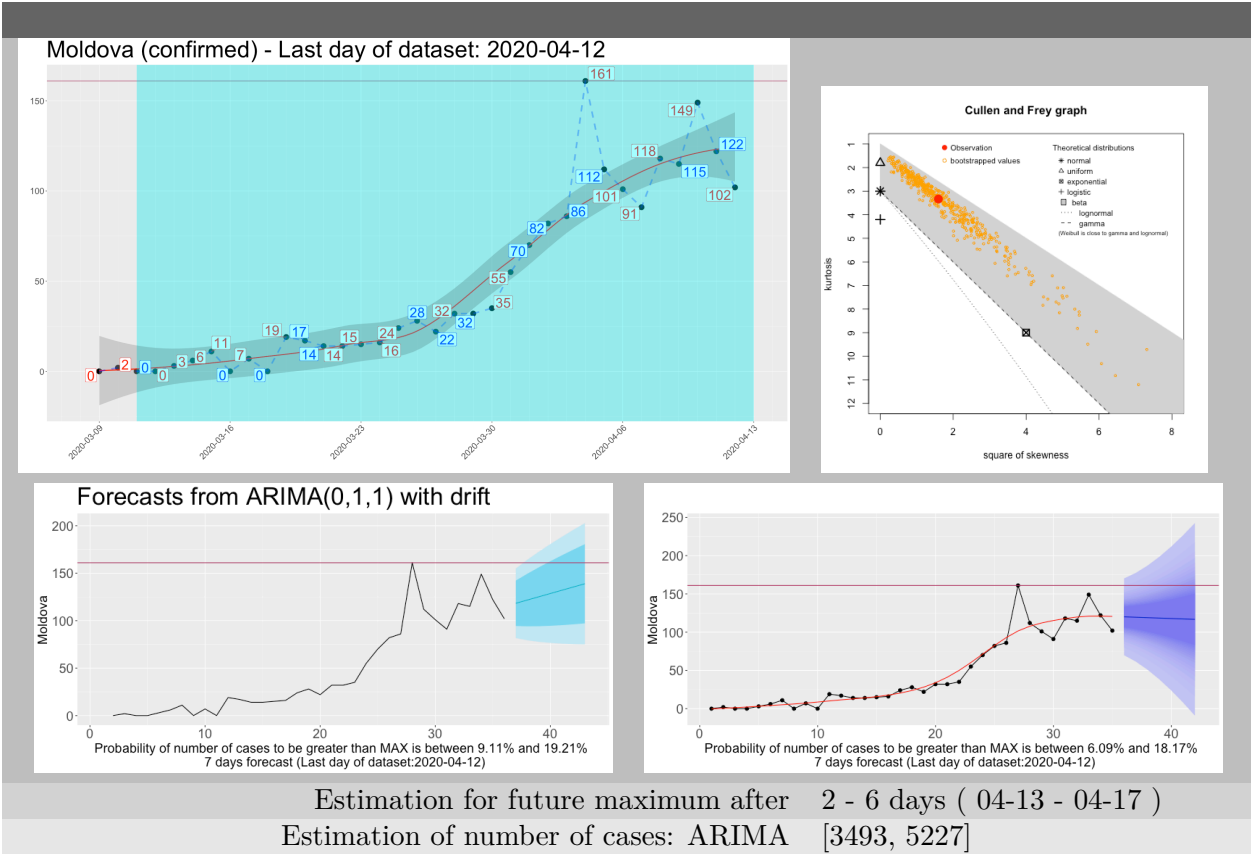
7.25 Luxembourg



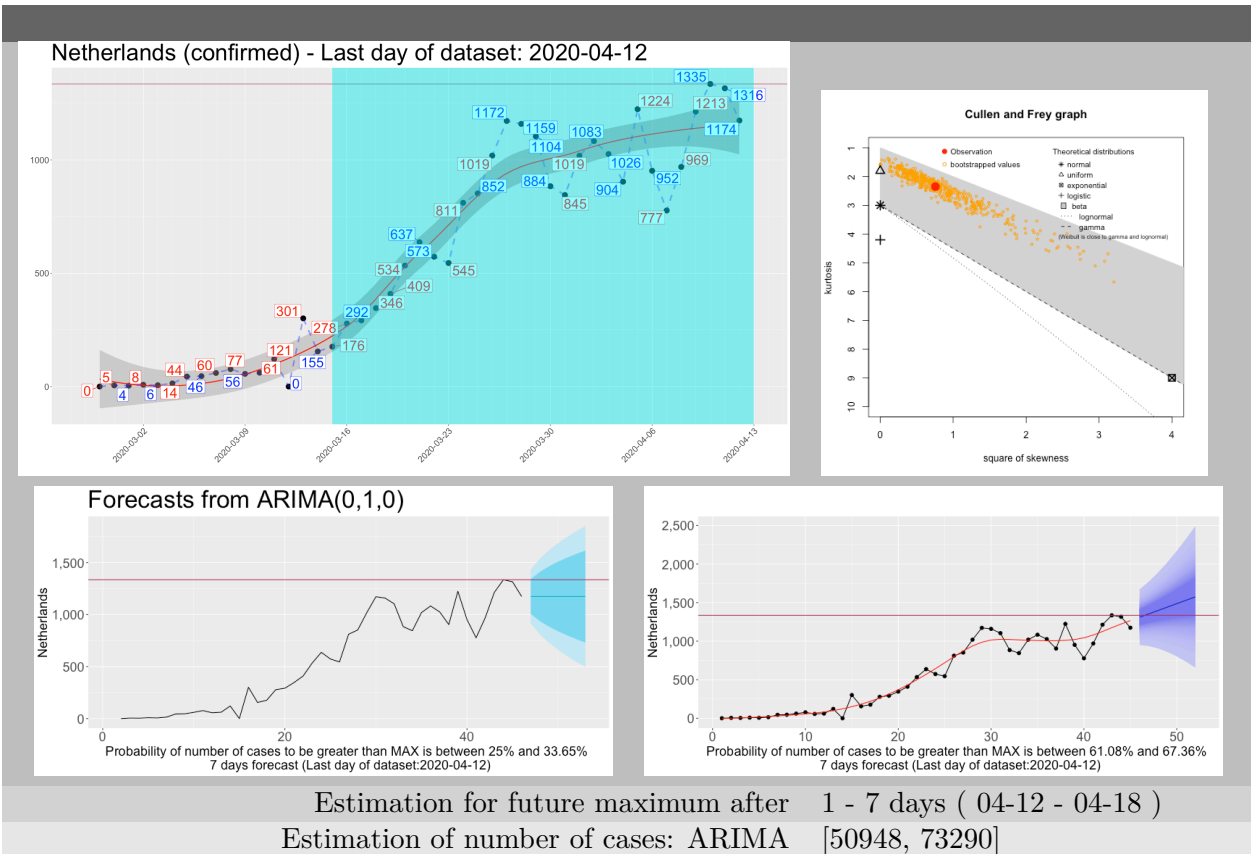
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the de-escalation period are relatively more.

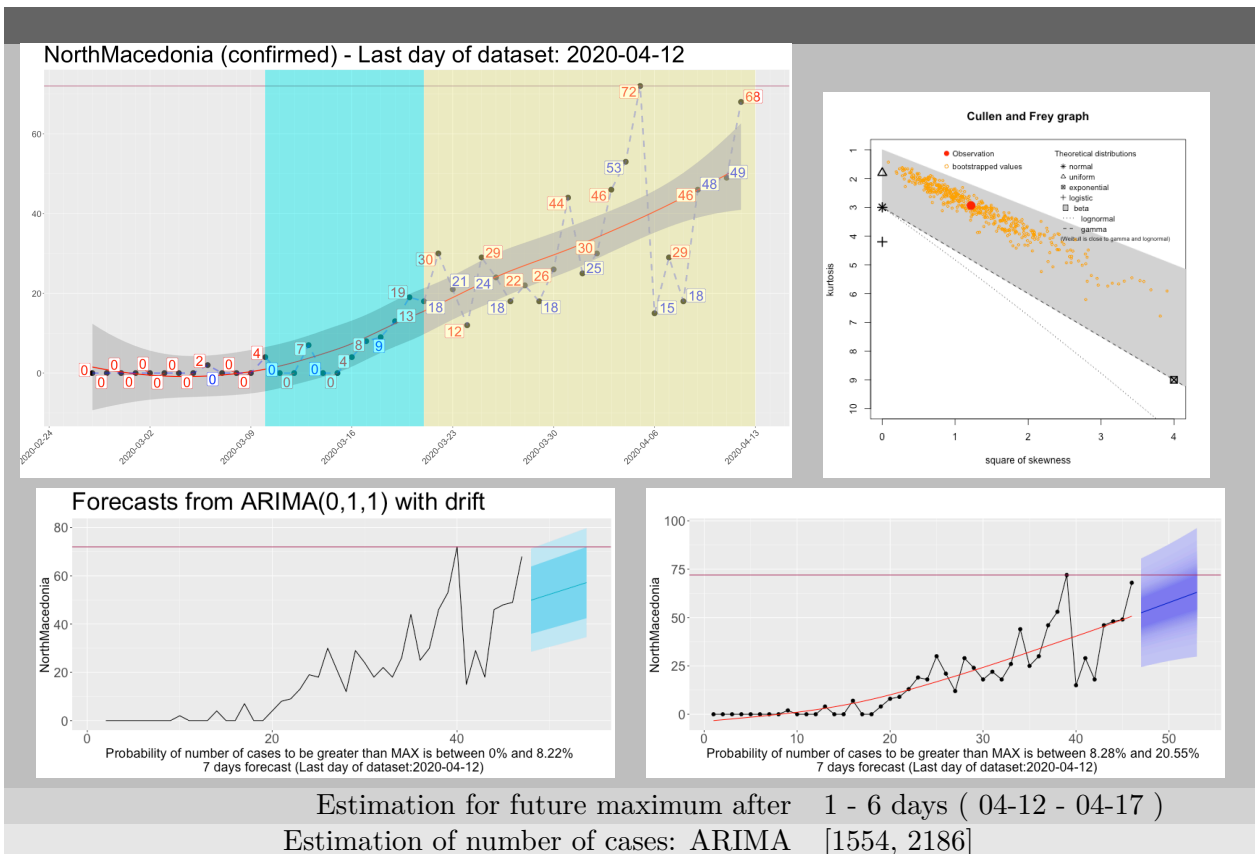
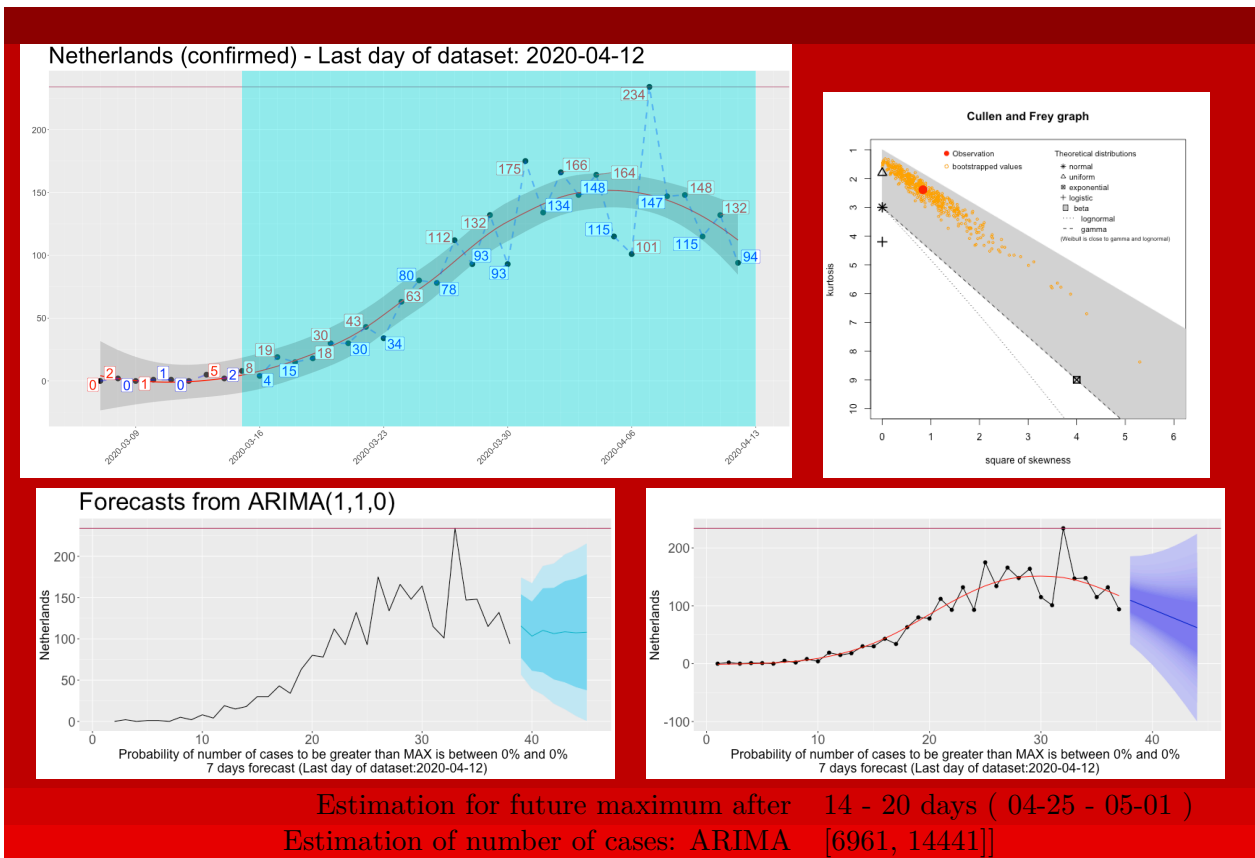


7.26 Moldova

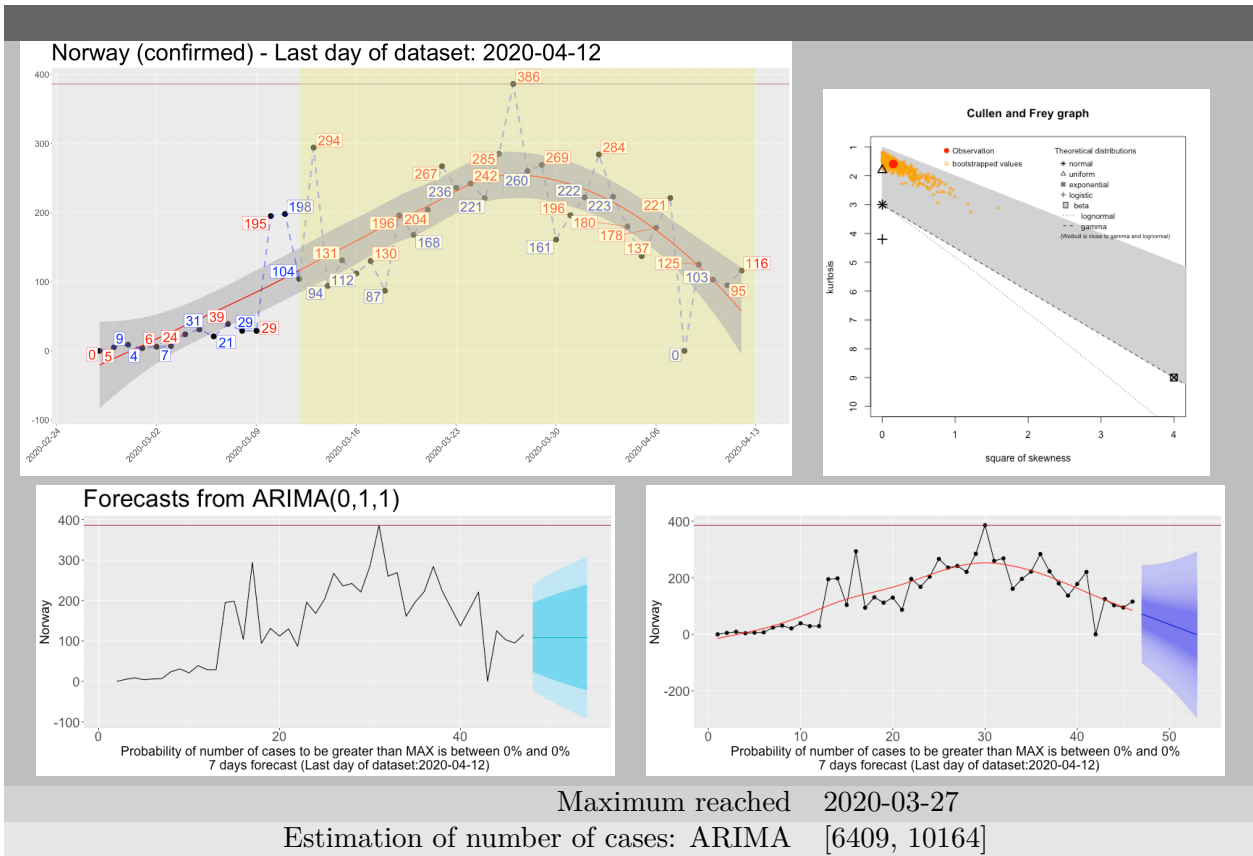


7.27 Netherlands



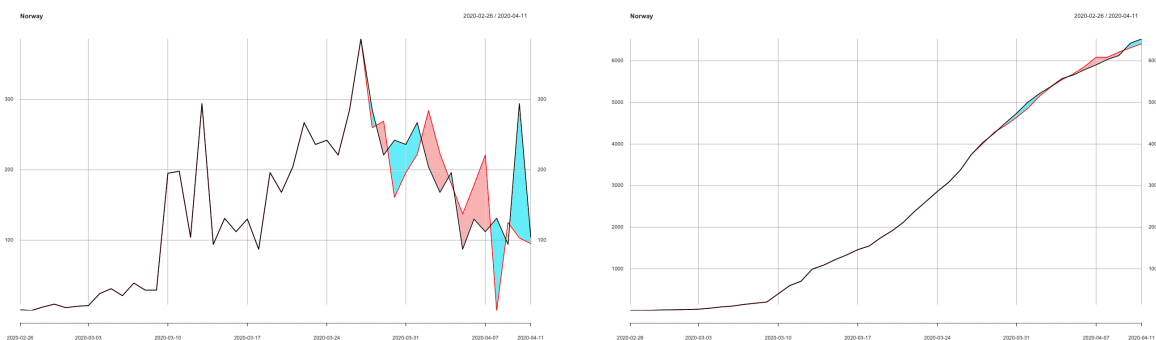


7.29 Norway

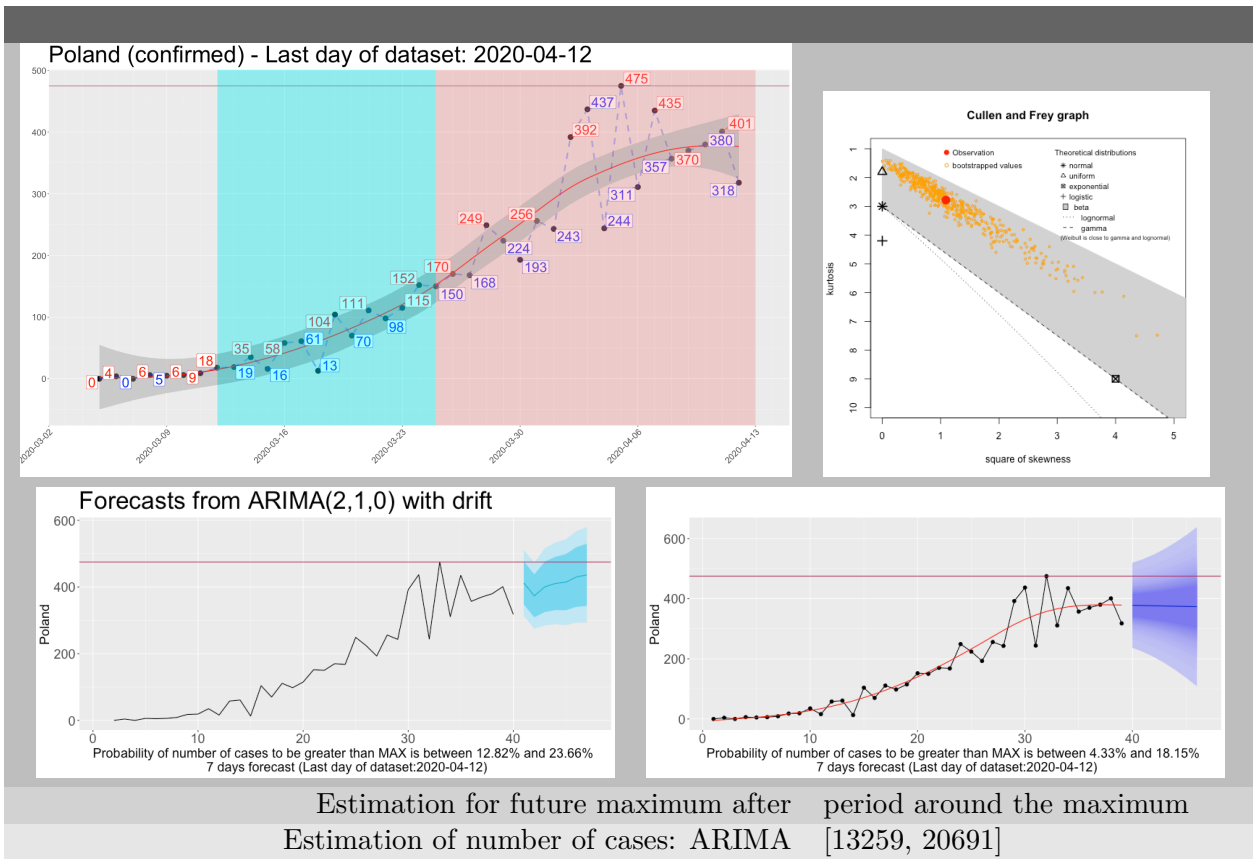


In Norway, only Phase 1 measures were imposed and there are some indications that the phenomenon is close to its peak.

It is observed that de-escalation rate is almost symmetric to the escalation one.

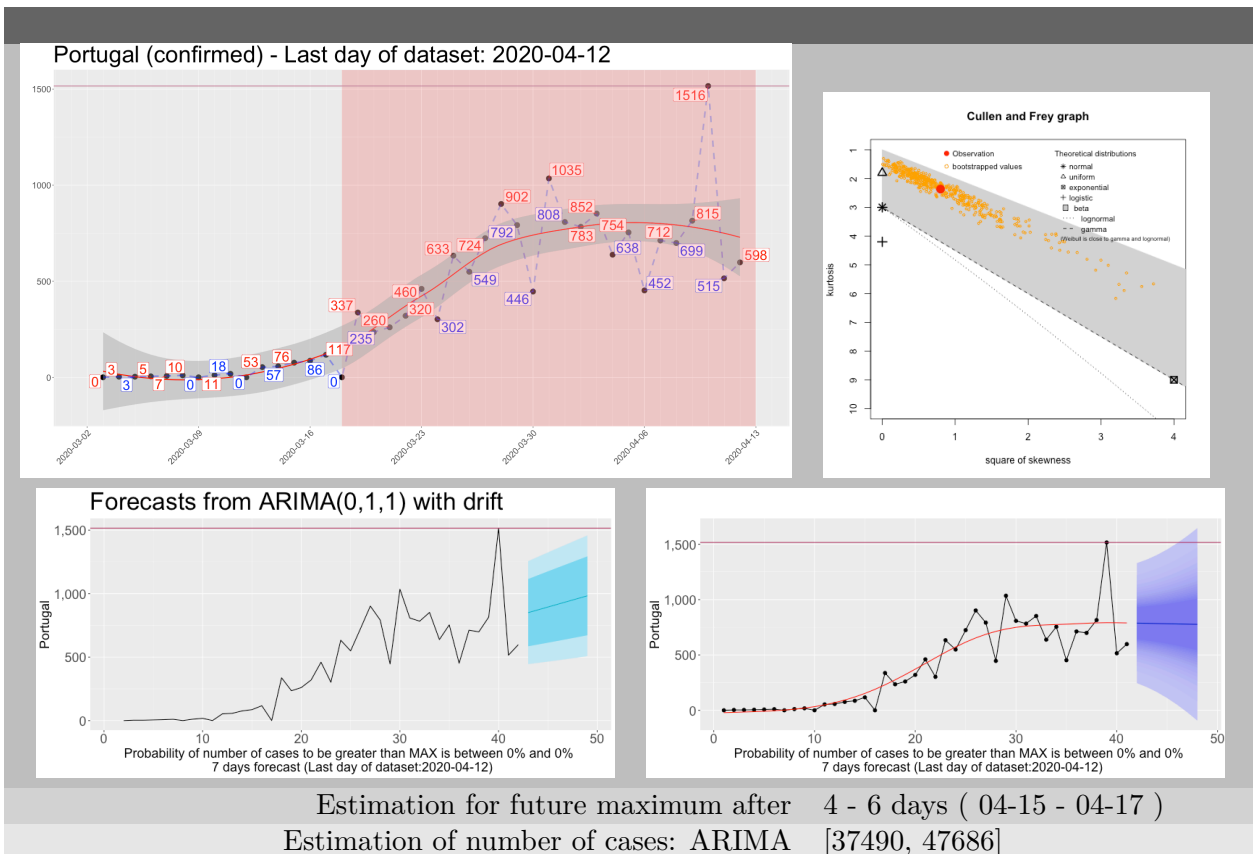


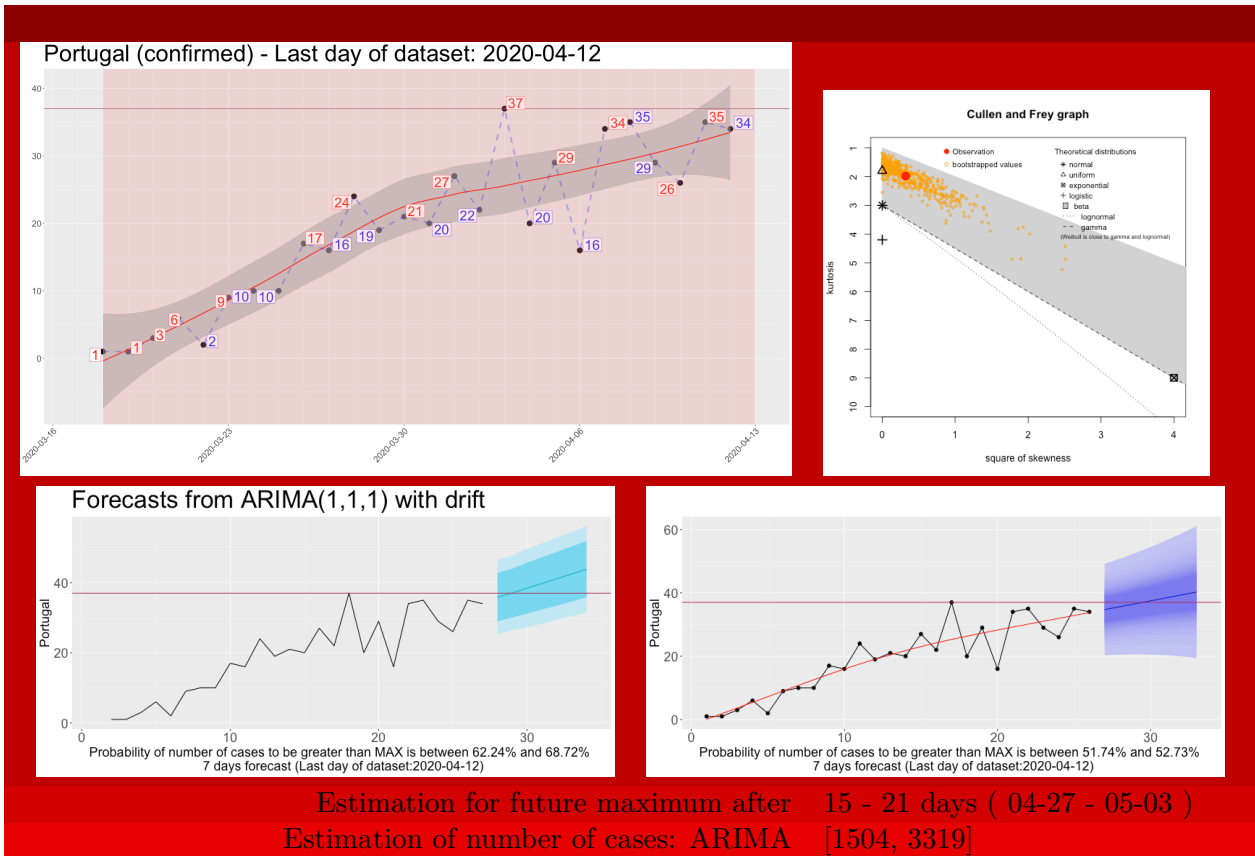
7.30 Poland



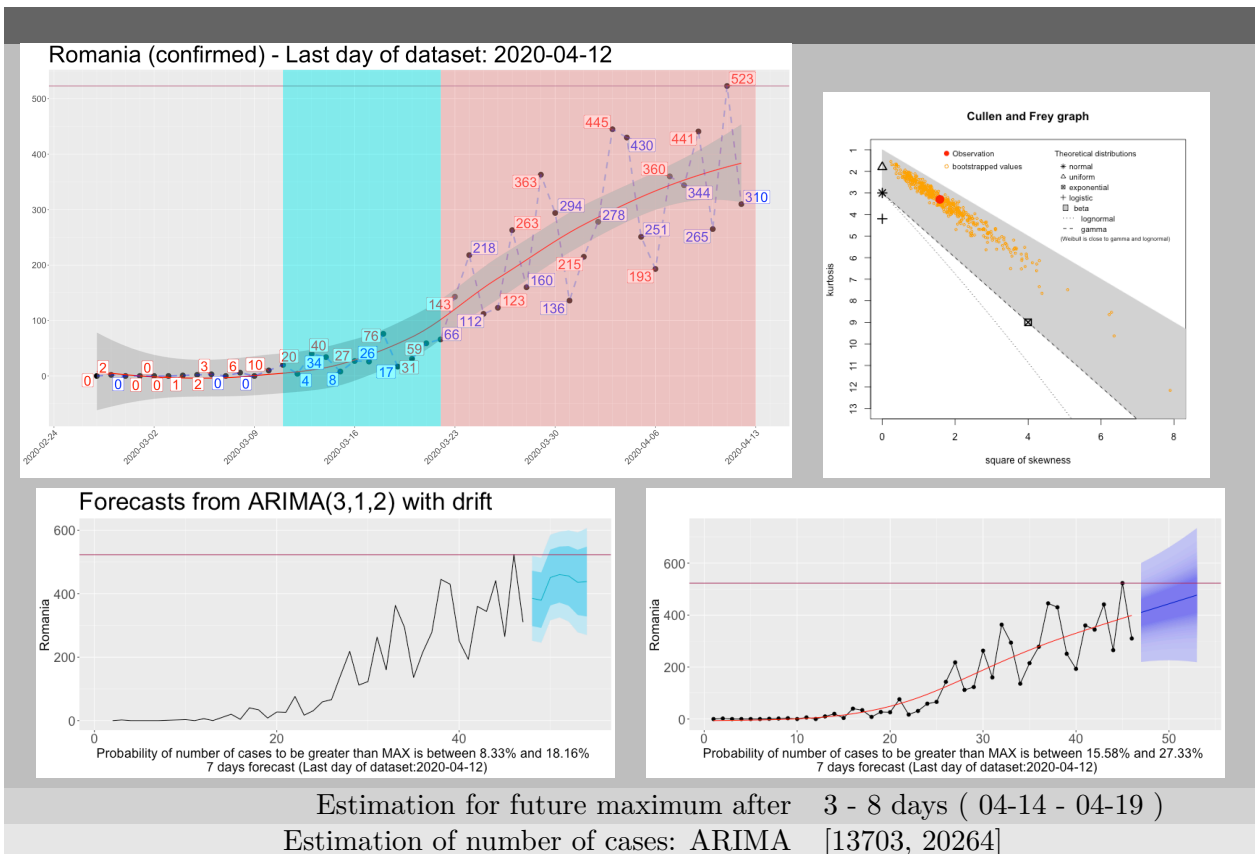
In Portugal, the large number of cases announced on April 10 affects the forecast and makes it unstable.

7.31 Portugal

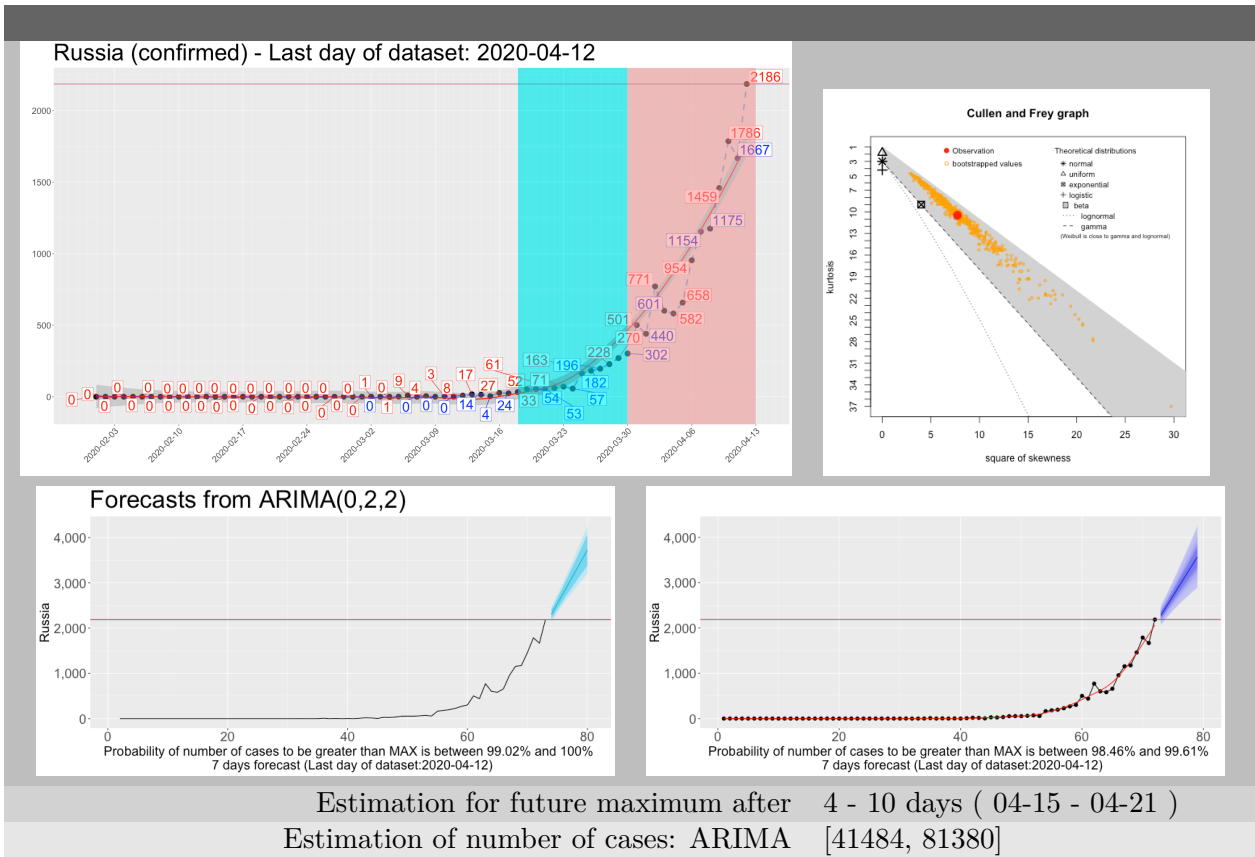




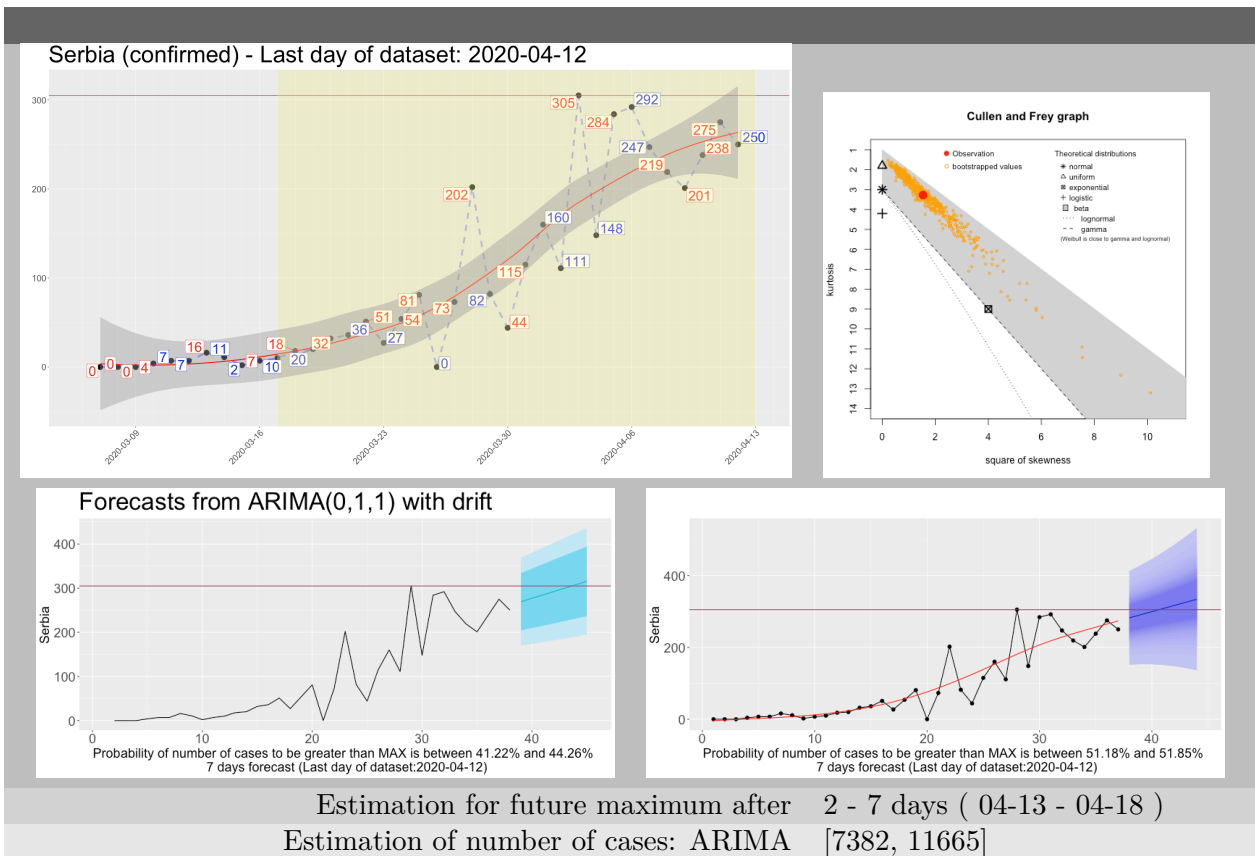
7.32 Romania



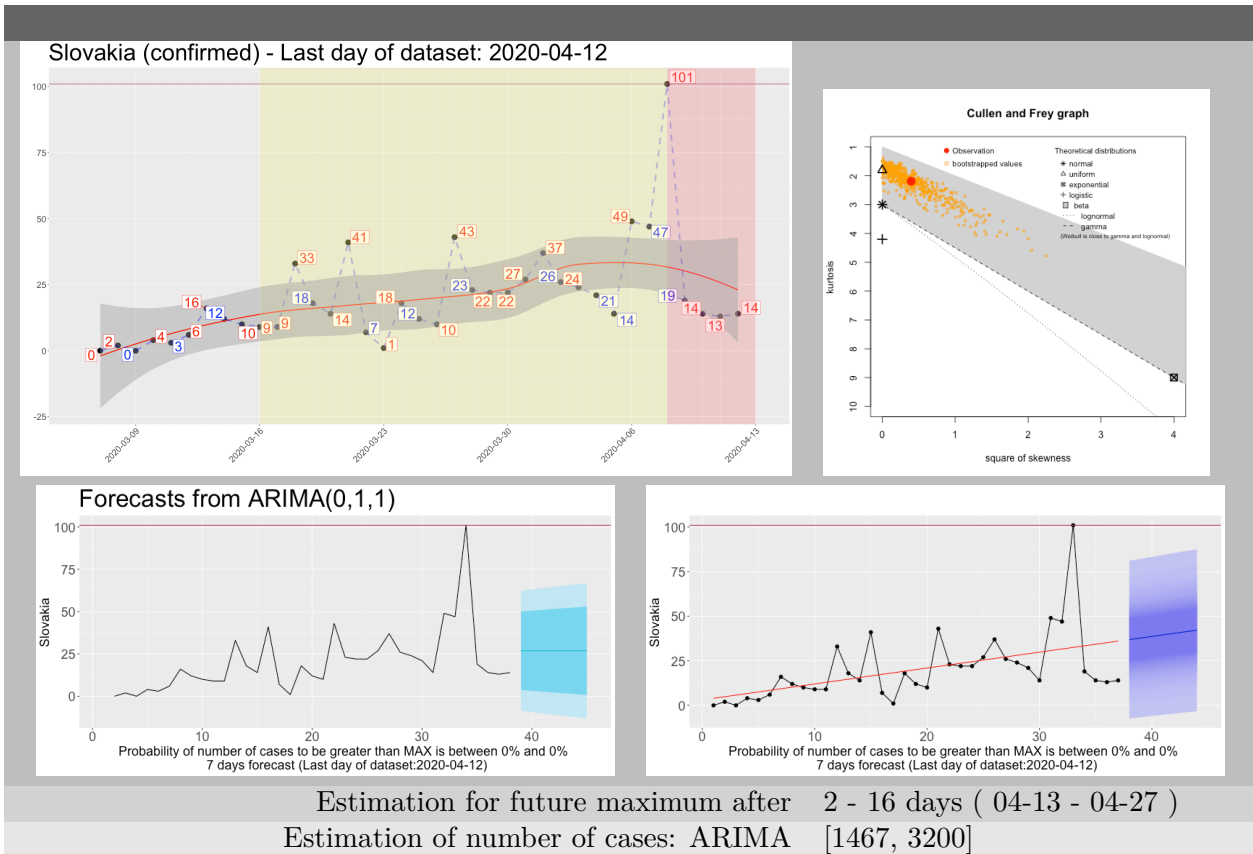
7.33 Russia



7.34 Serbia

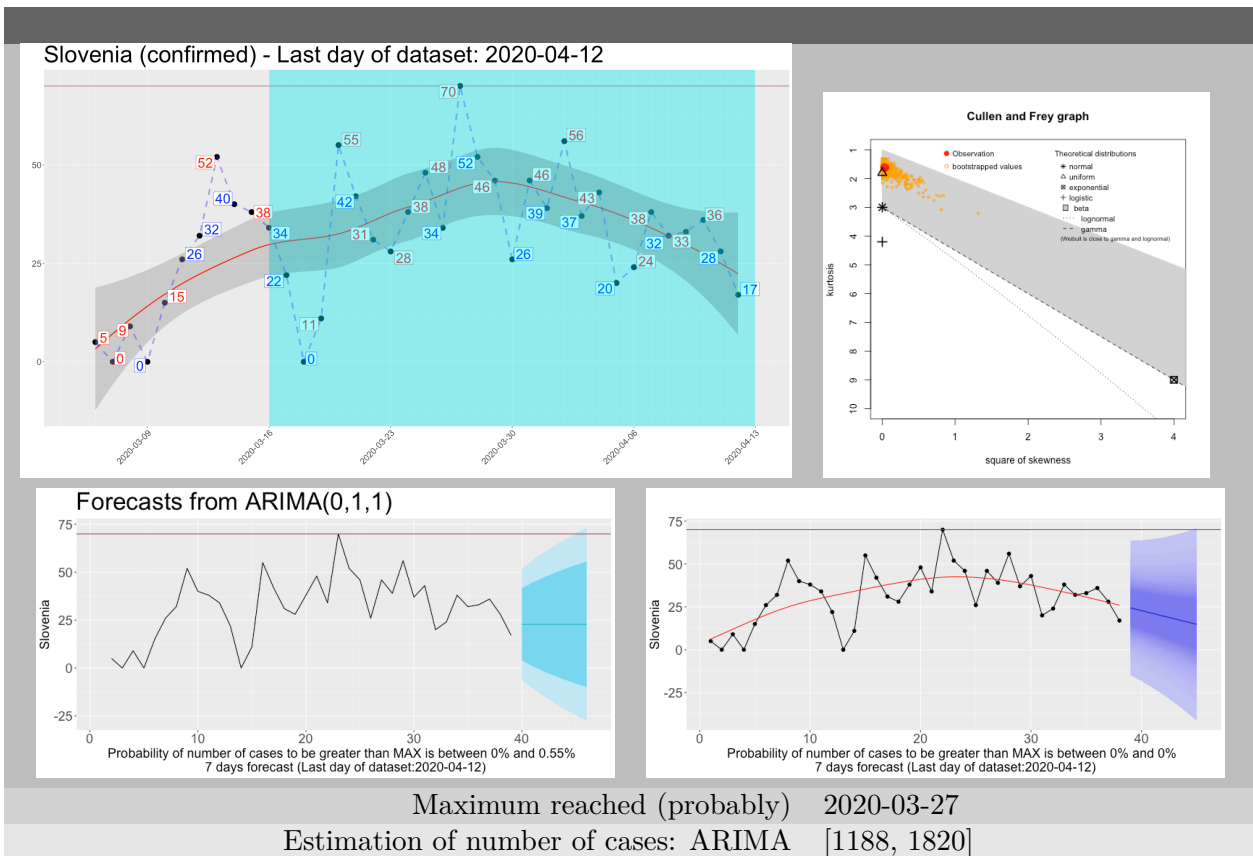


7.35 Slovakia



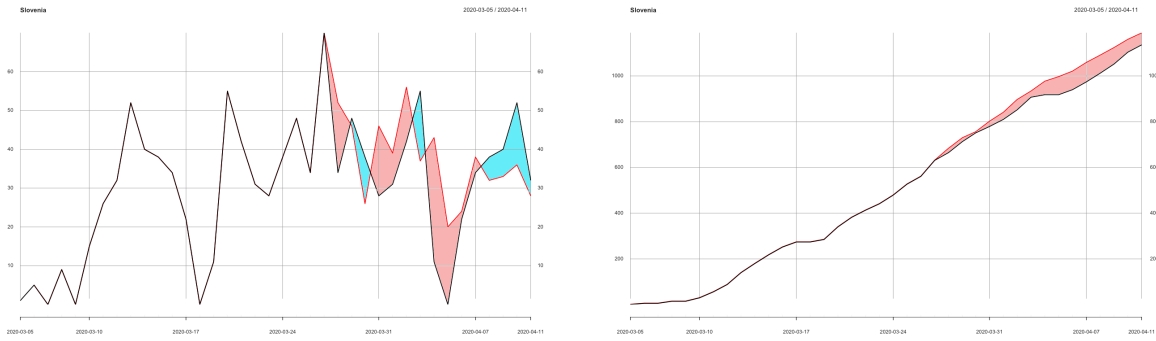
In Slovakia, the large number of cases announced on April 8 affects the forecast and makes it unstable.

7.36 Slovenia

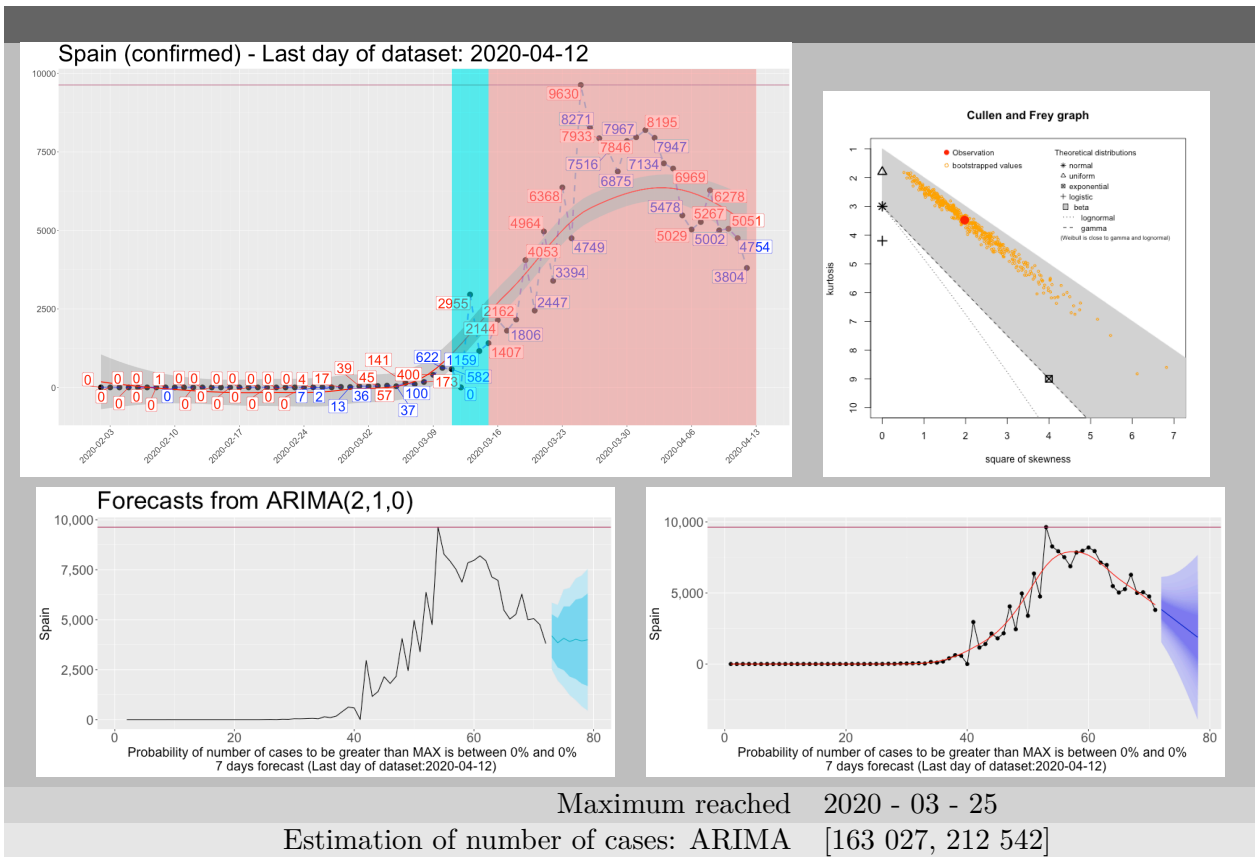


It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate; the cases during the

de-escalation period are relatively more.

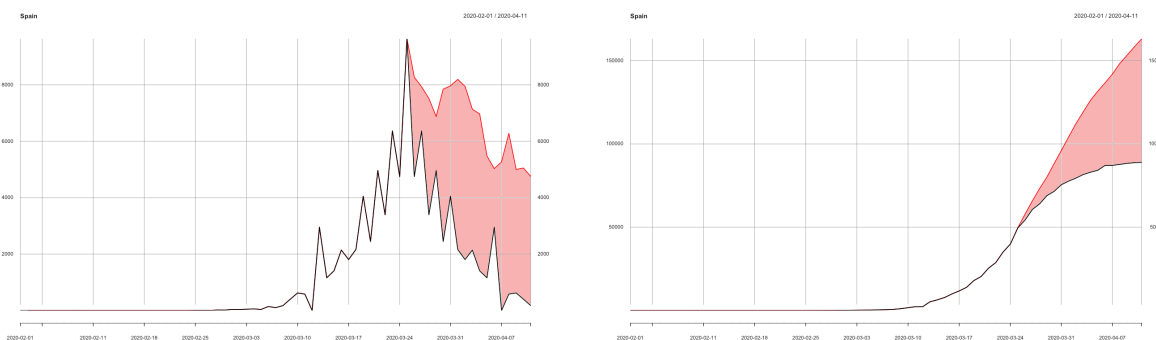


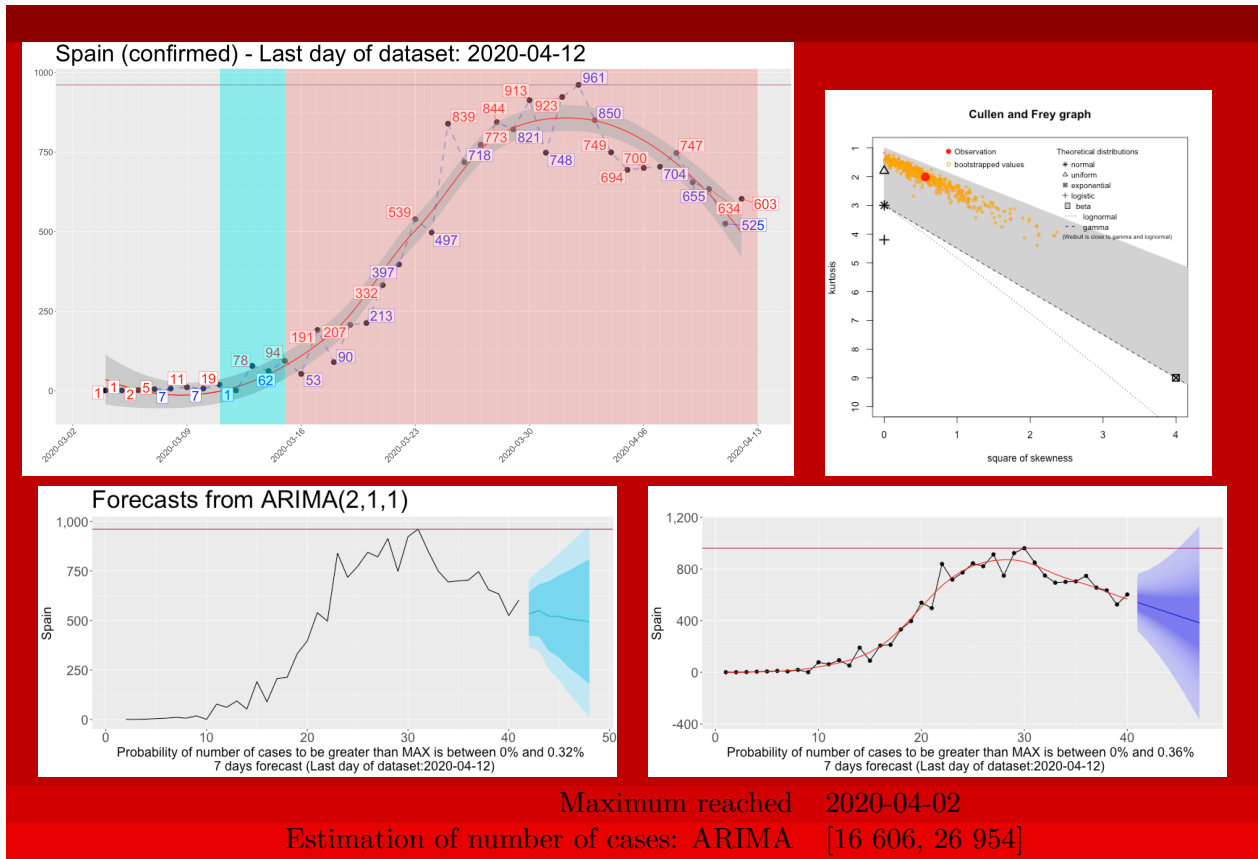
7.37 Spain



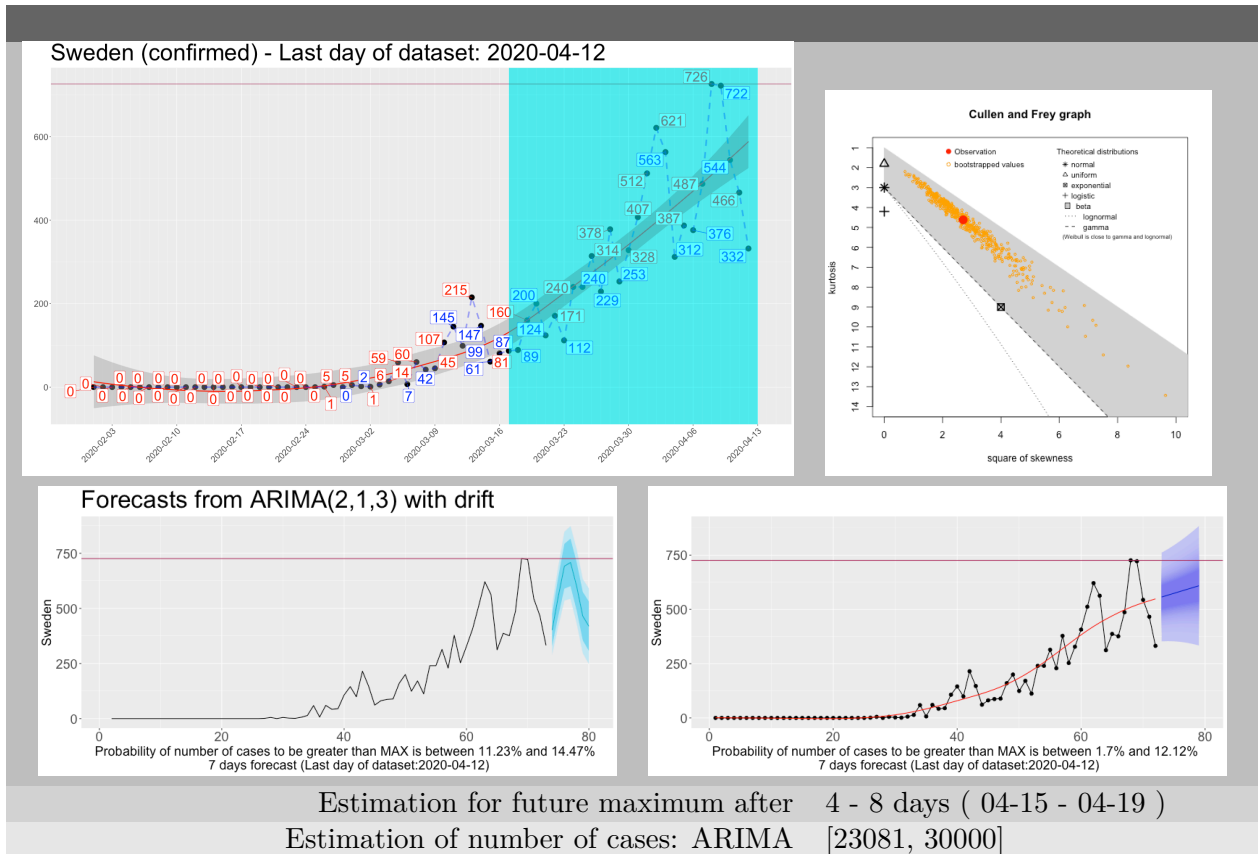
In Spain is observed that for a 5-day period the COVID-19 confirmed cases were reducing, while during the three later days the trend seems to form a u-curve. In many areas that the curve trend changed that change occurred 5-6 days days after the restriction measures, that is equal to the COVID-19 mean incubation period.

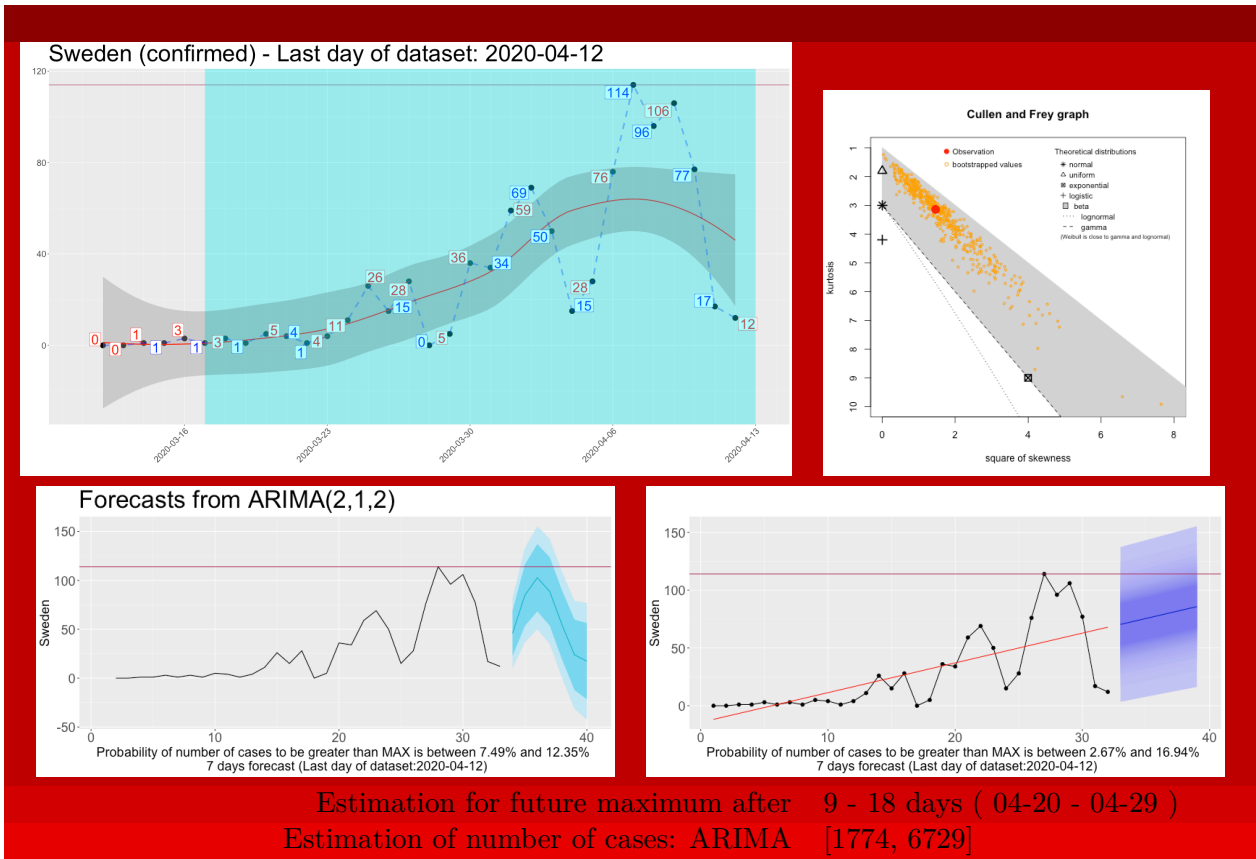
It is observed that de-escalation rate is not symmetric to the escalation one; the cases during the de-escalation period are much more.



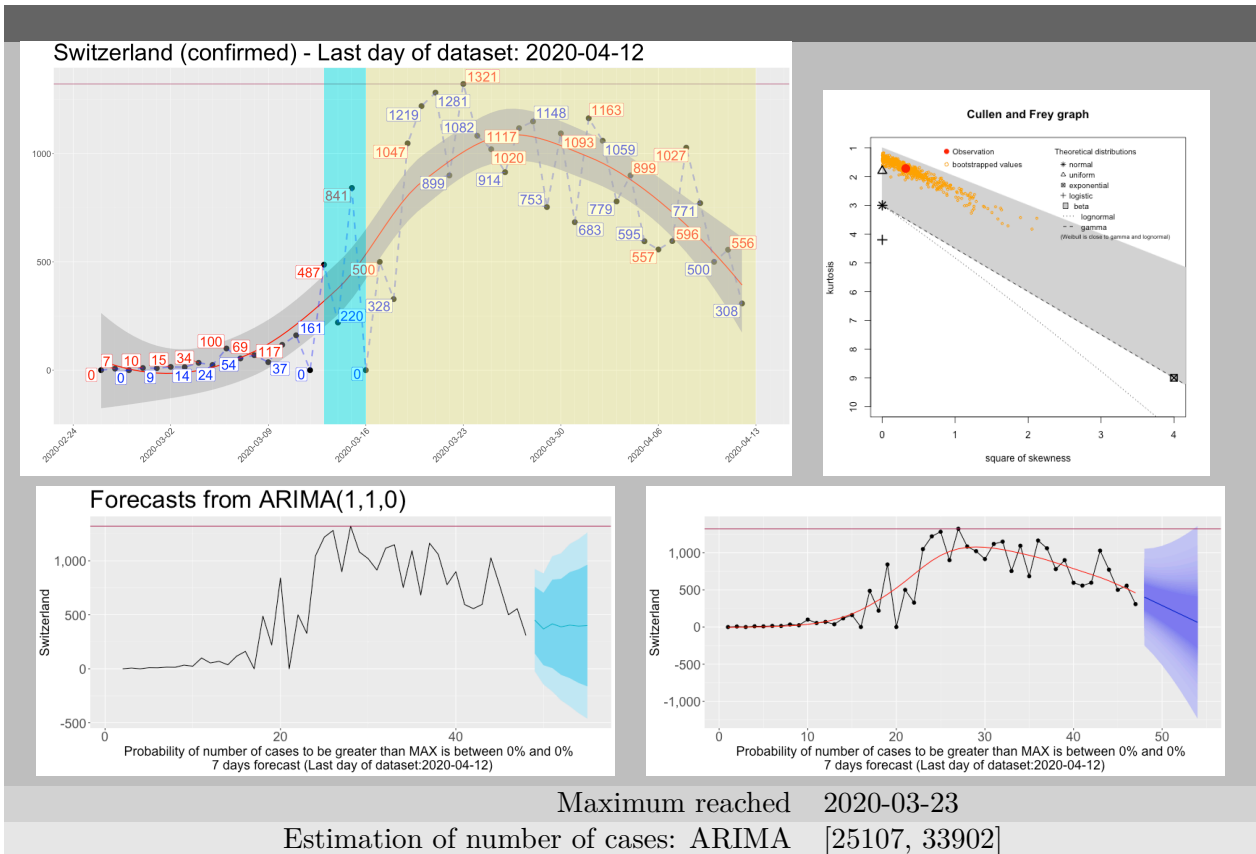


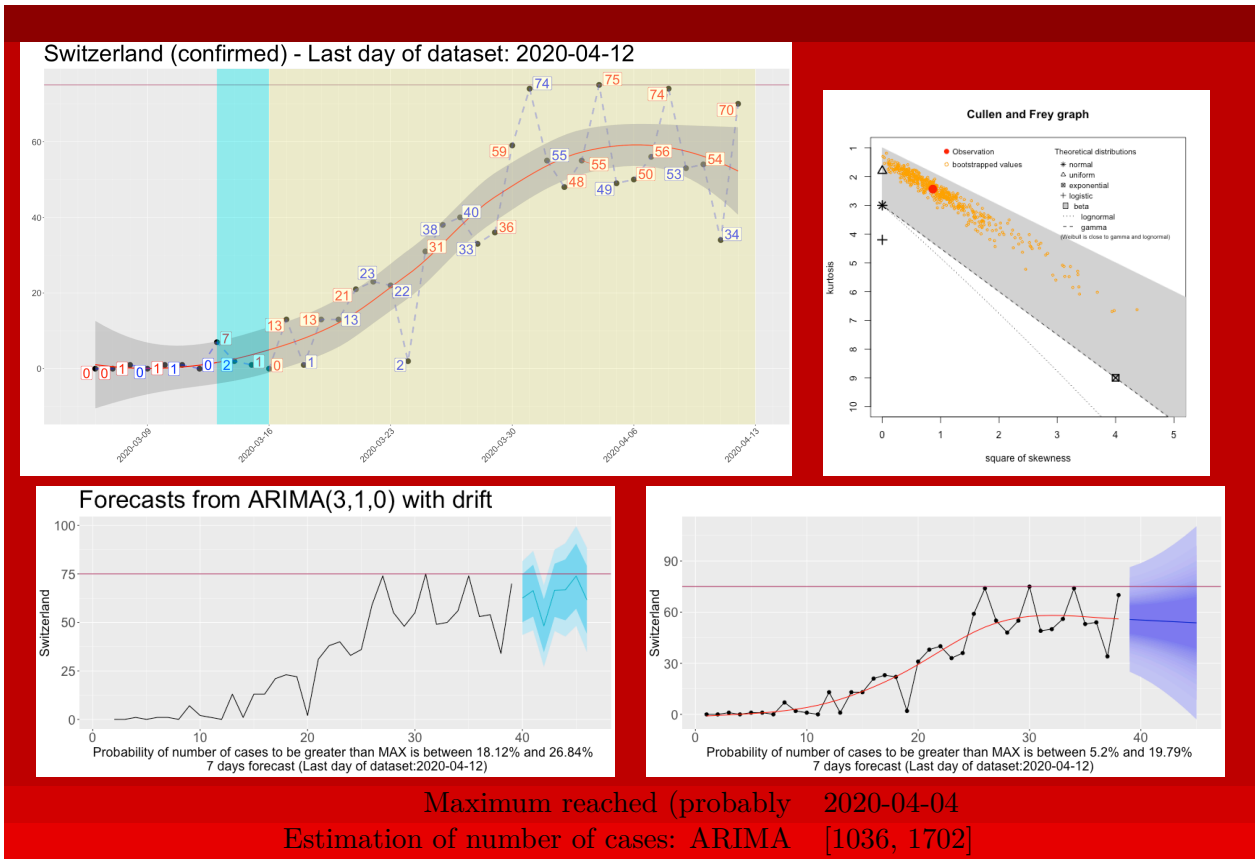
7.38 Sweden



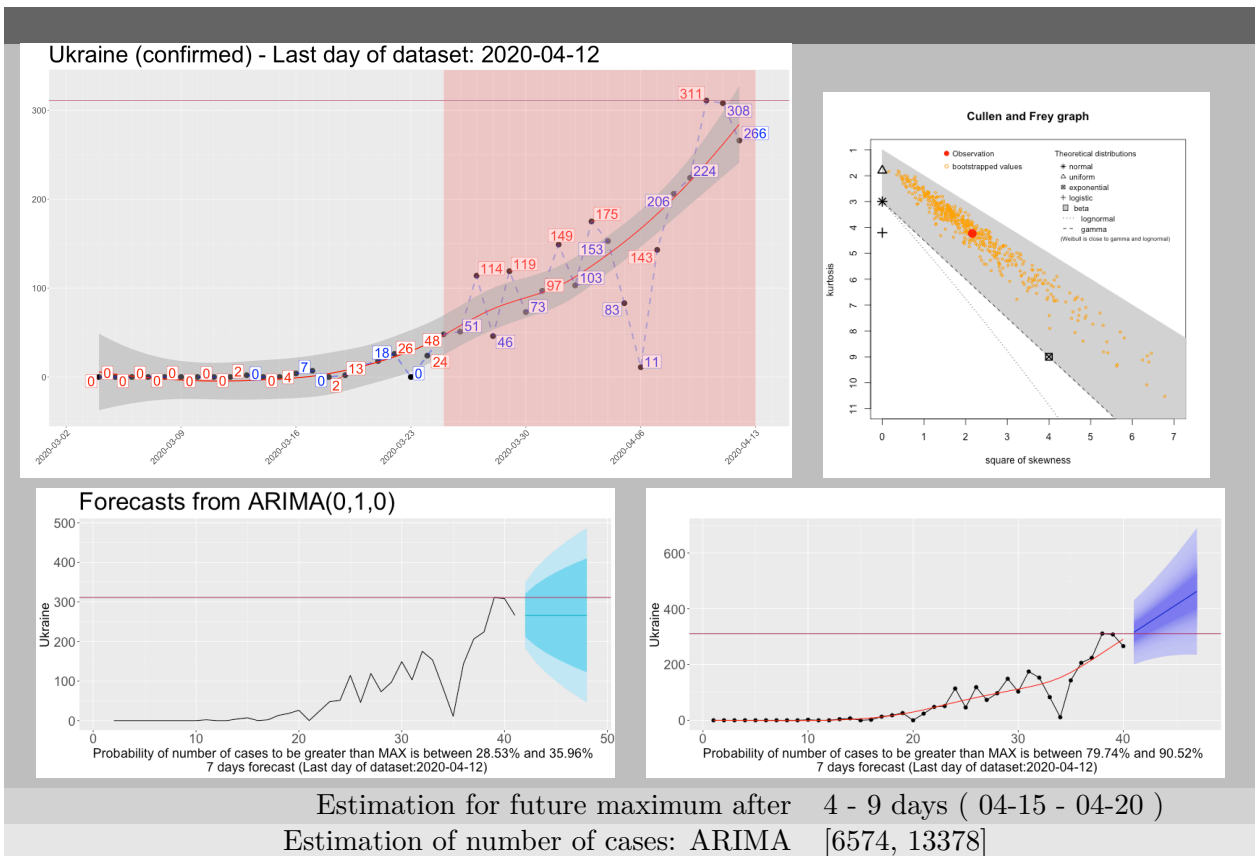


7.39 Switzerland

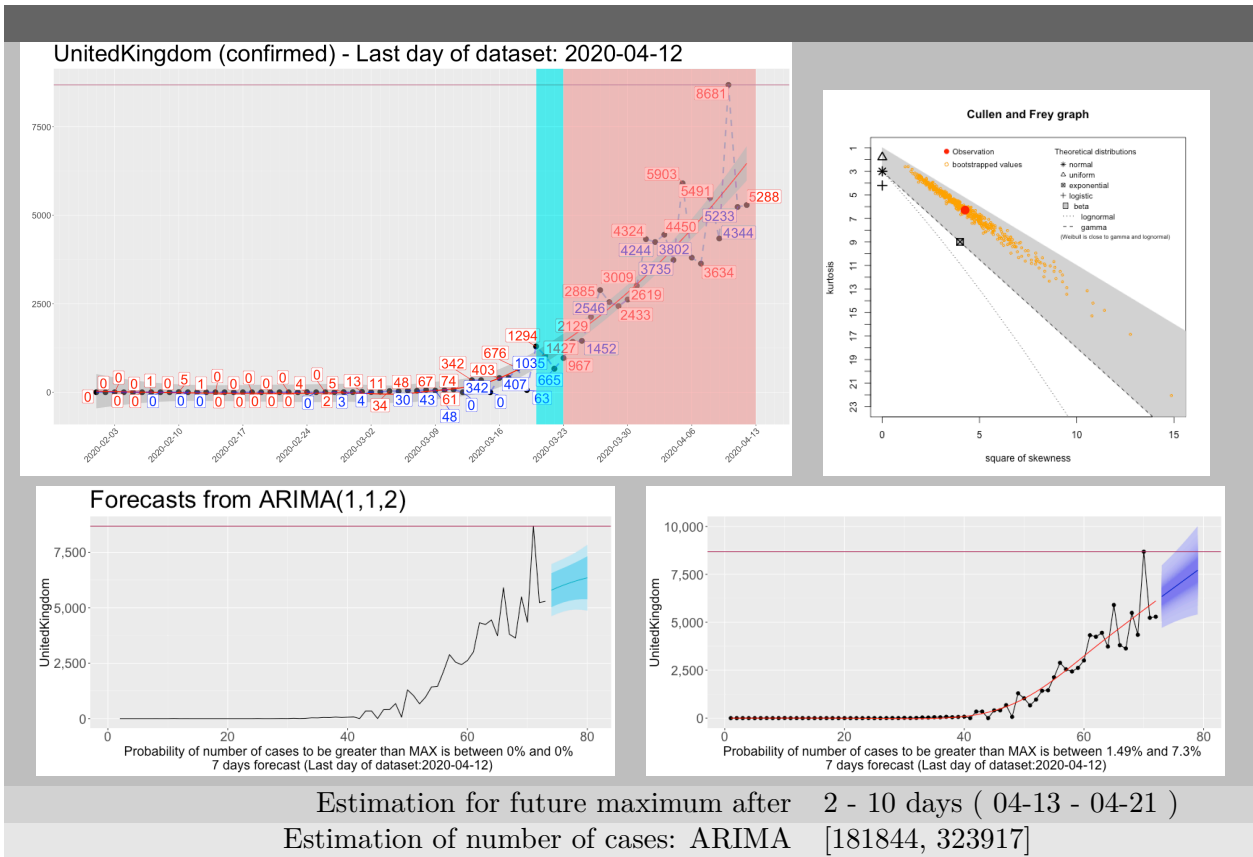




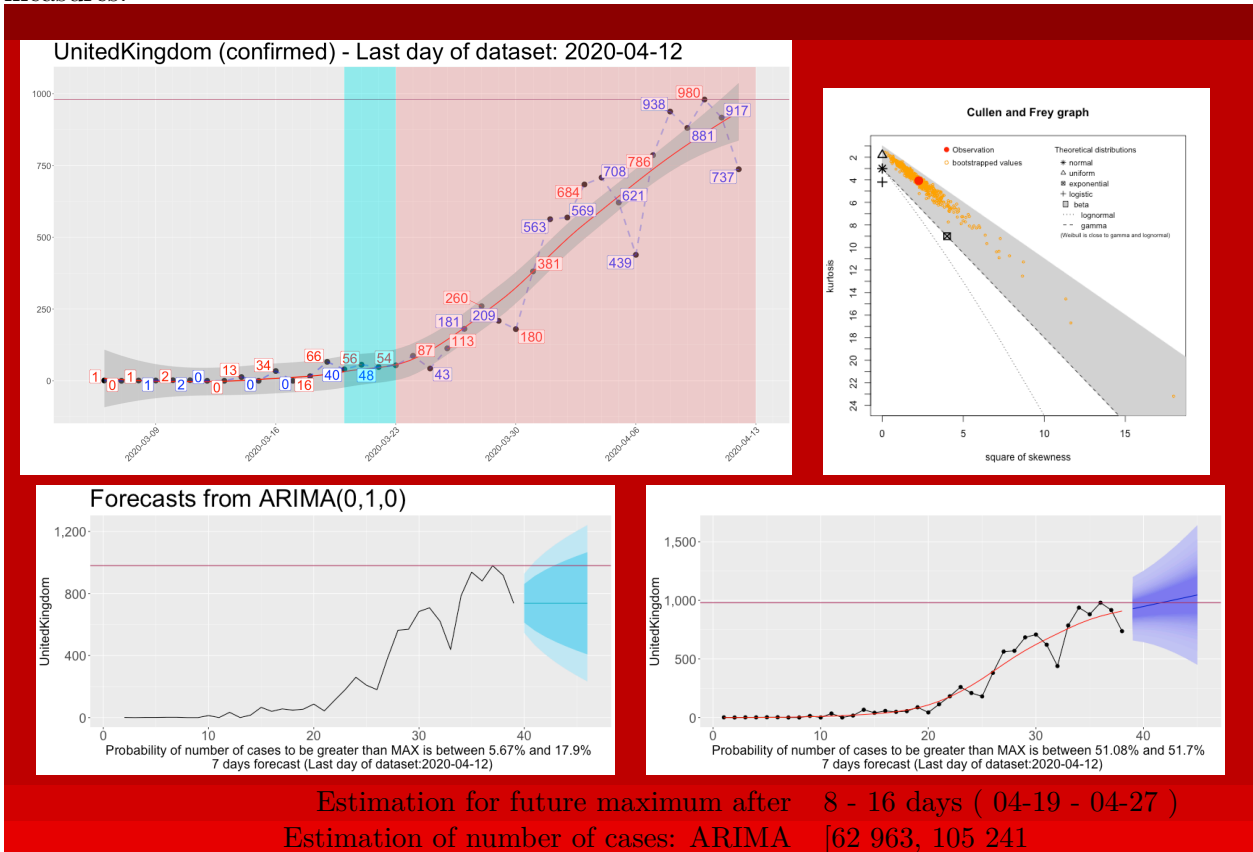
7.40 Ukraine



7.41 United Kingdom



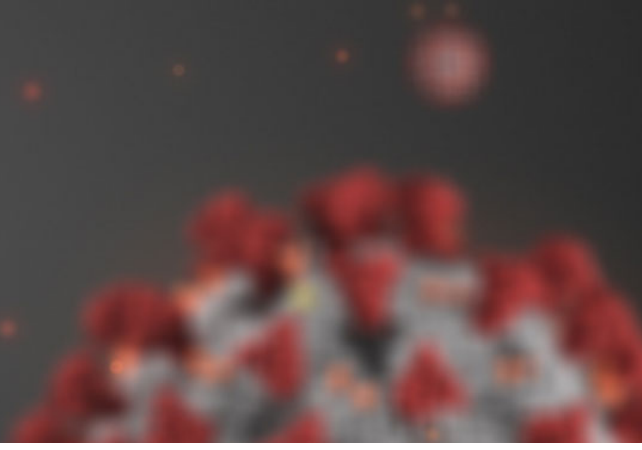
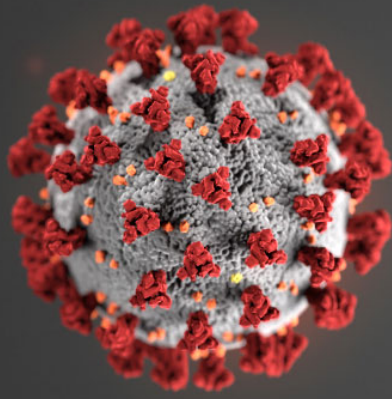
In the United Kingdom, Phase 3 measures were imposed on March 23rd, while on March the 29th the first sign of decline on the number of COVID-19 confirmed cases appeared, as a result of these measures.



VI

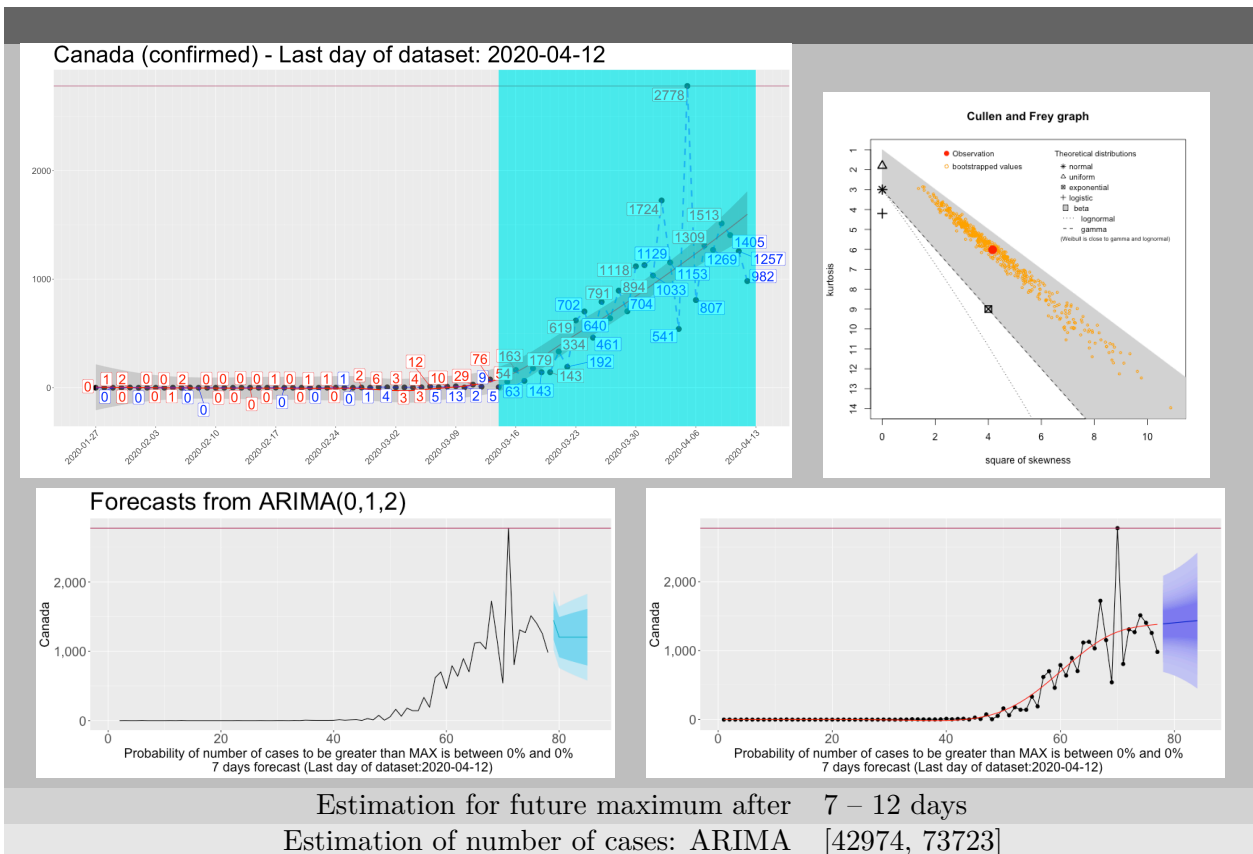
North America

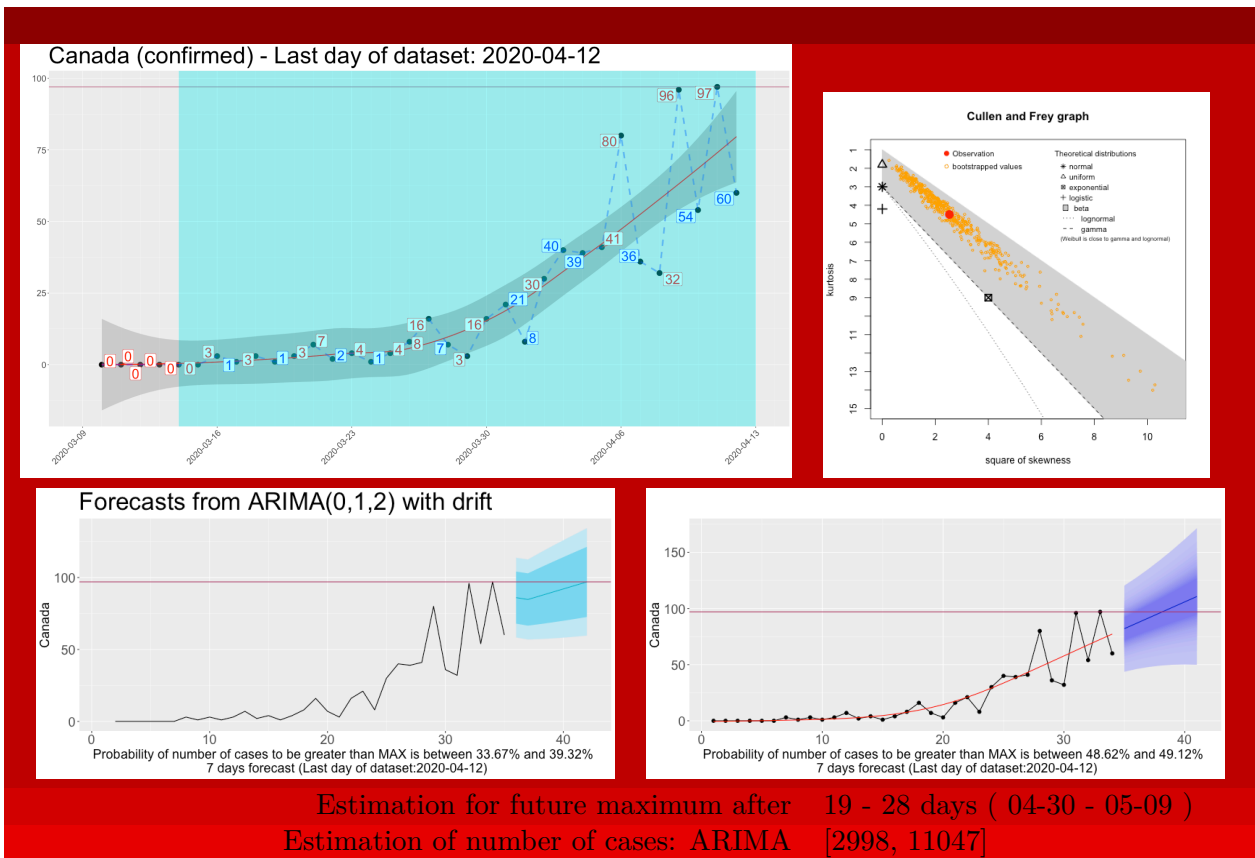
8	North America	99
8.1	Canada	
8.2	Costa Rica	
8.3	Cuba	
8.4	Dominican Republic	
8.5	Mexico	
8.6	Panama	
8.7	US	



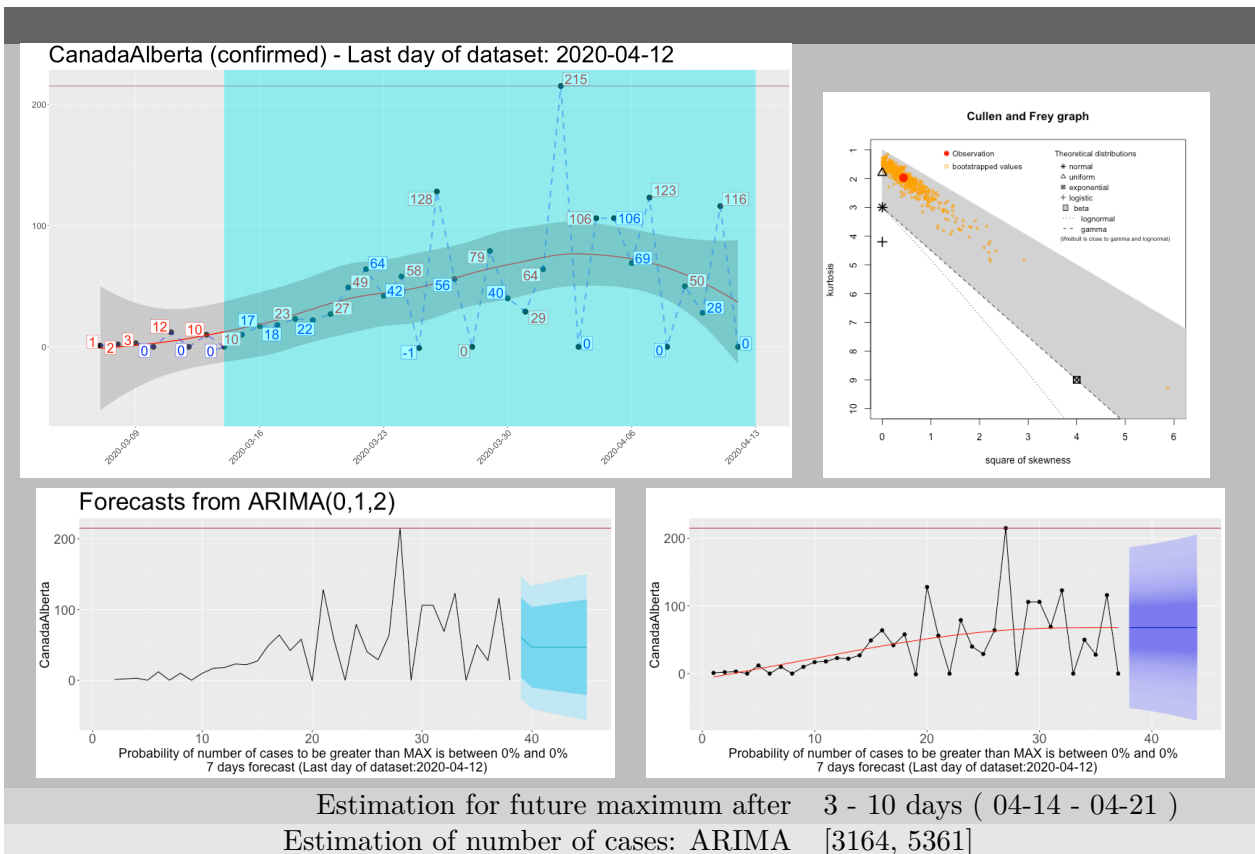
8. North America

8.1 Canada

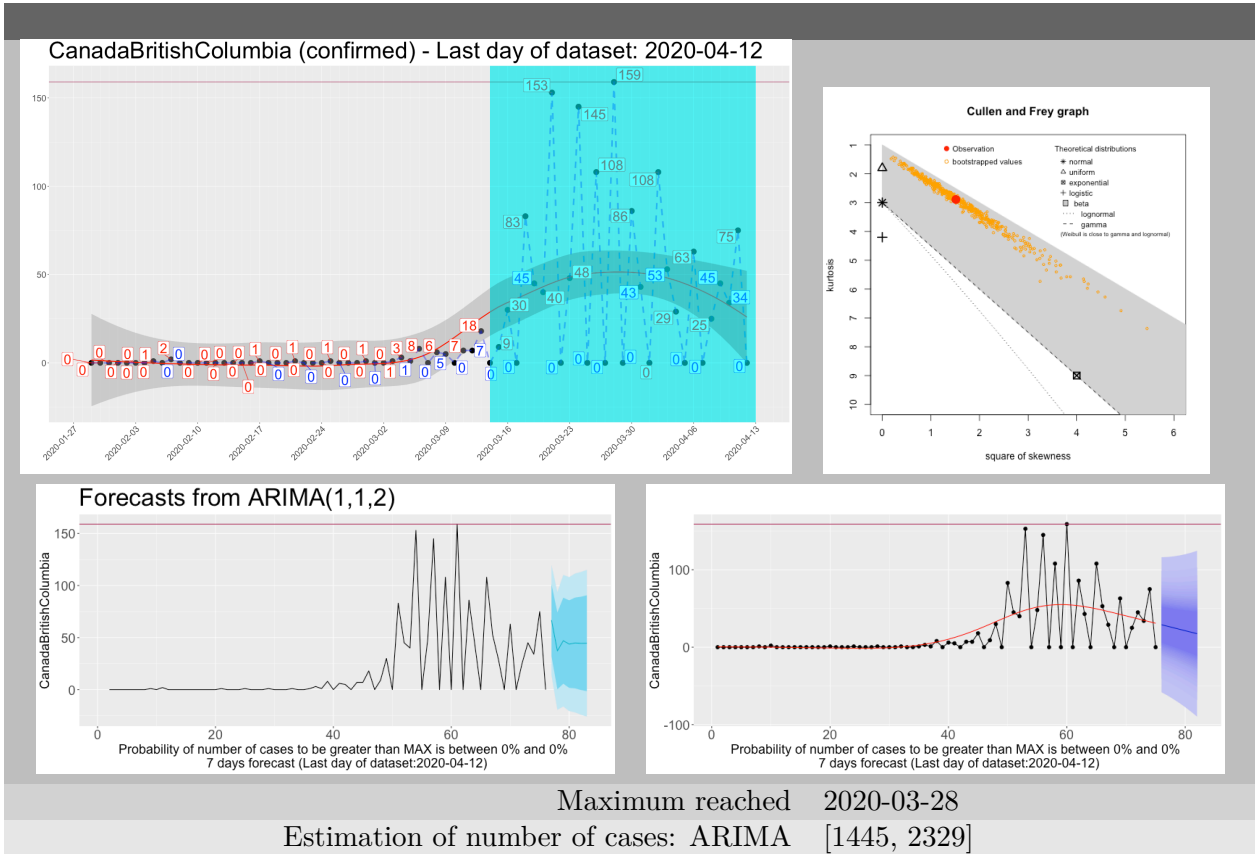




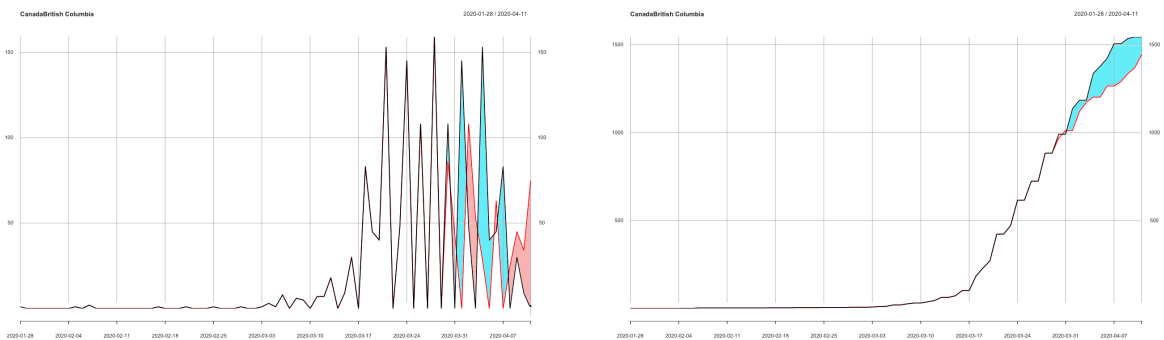
8.1.1 Canada Alberta



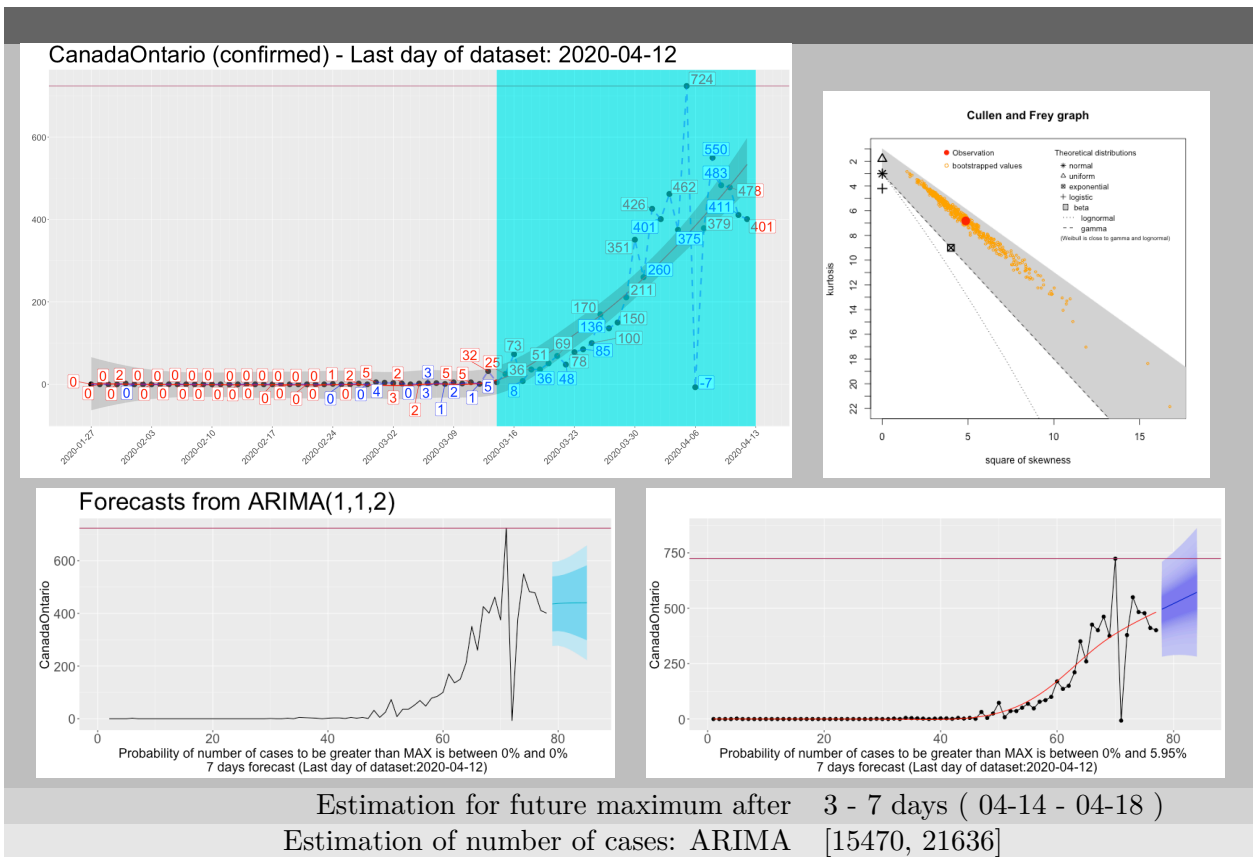
8.1.2 Canada British Columbia



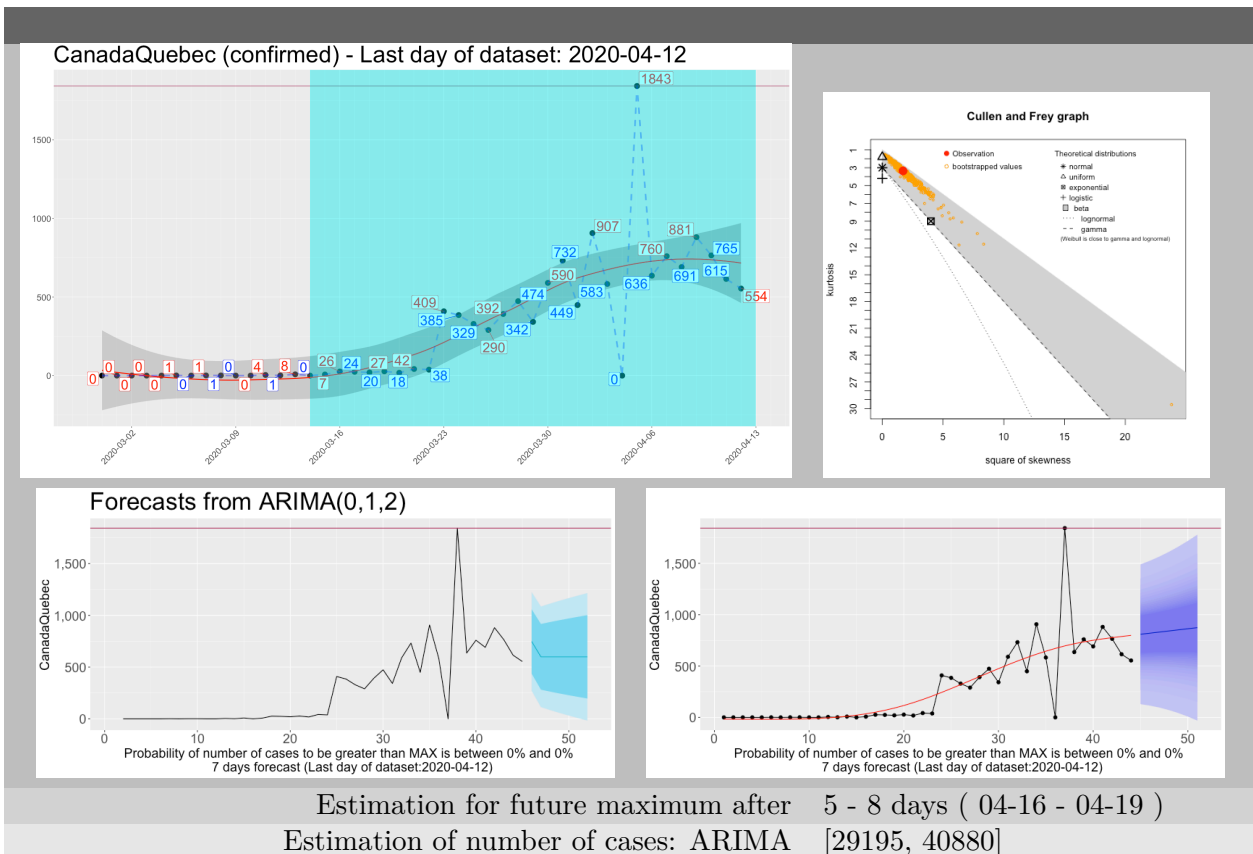
It is observed that de-escalation is not symmetric to the escalation rate, while the cases during the de-escalation period are less.



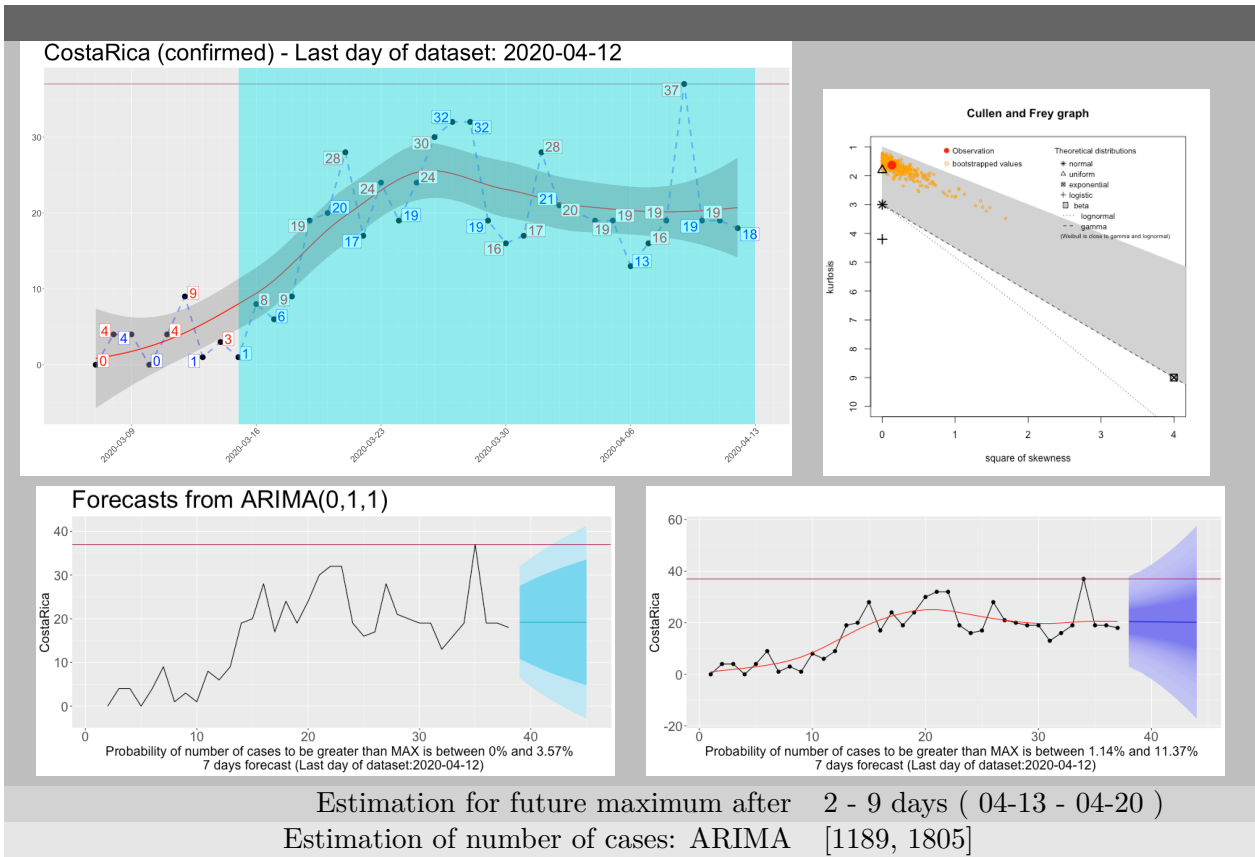
8.1.3 Canada Ontario



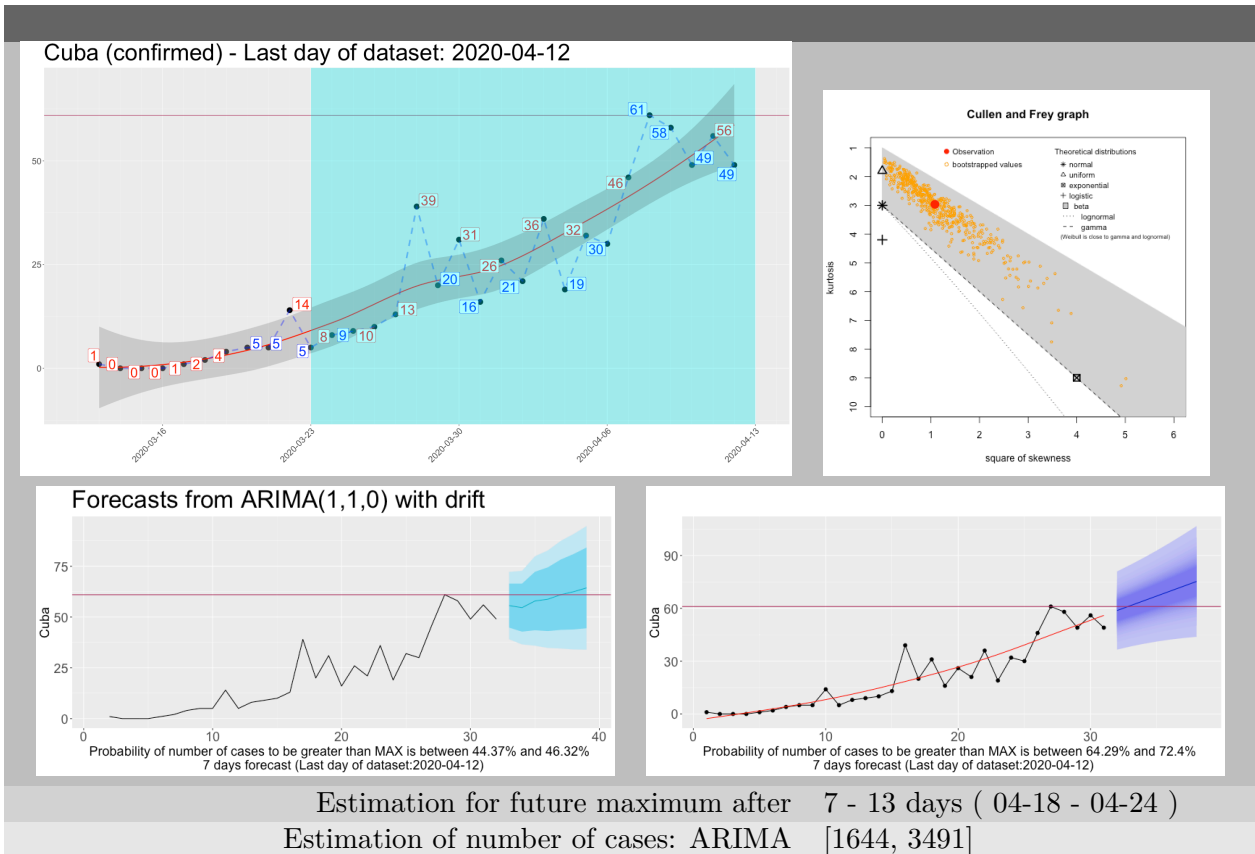
8.1.4 Canada Quebec



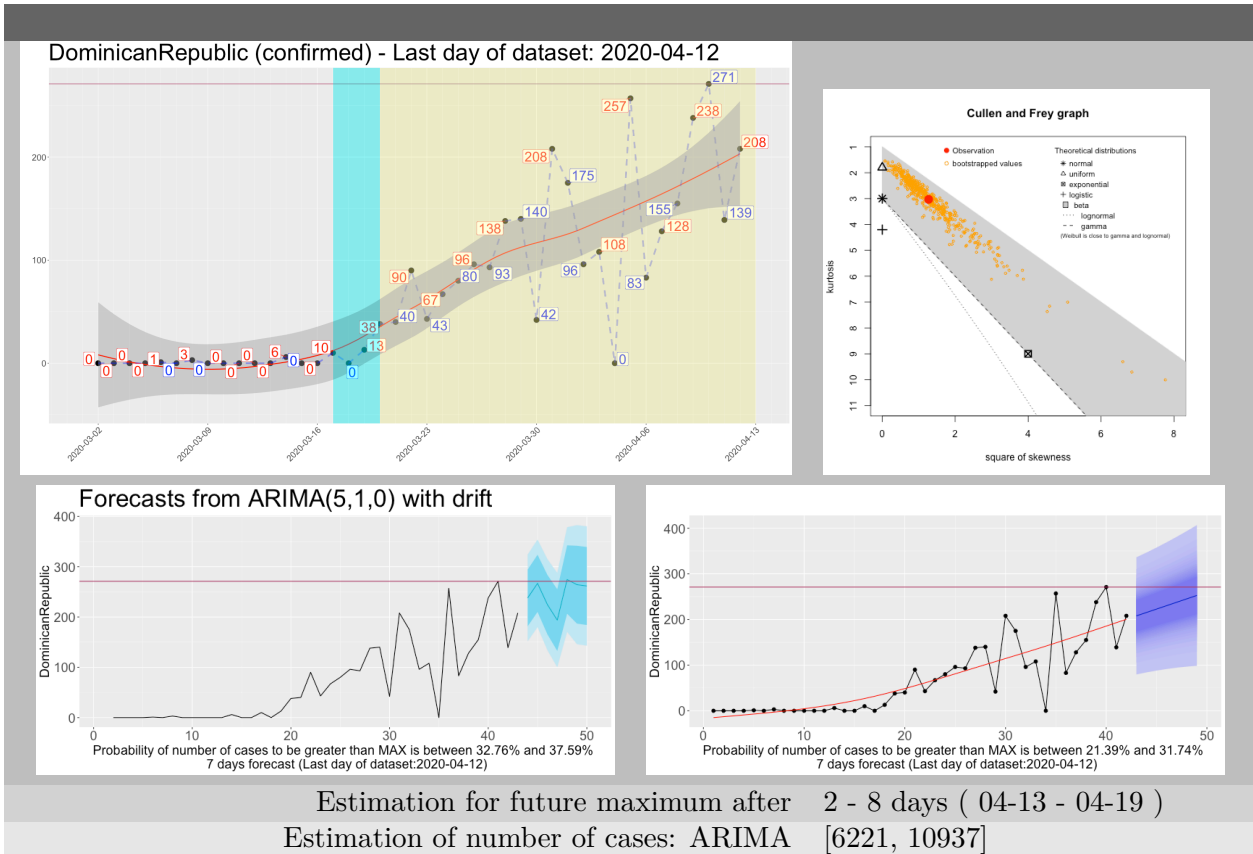
8.2 Costa Rica



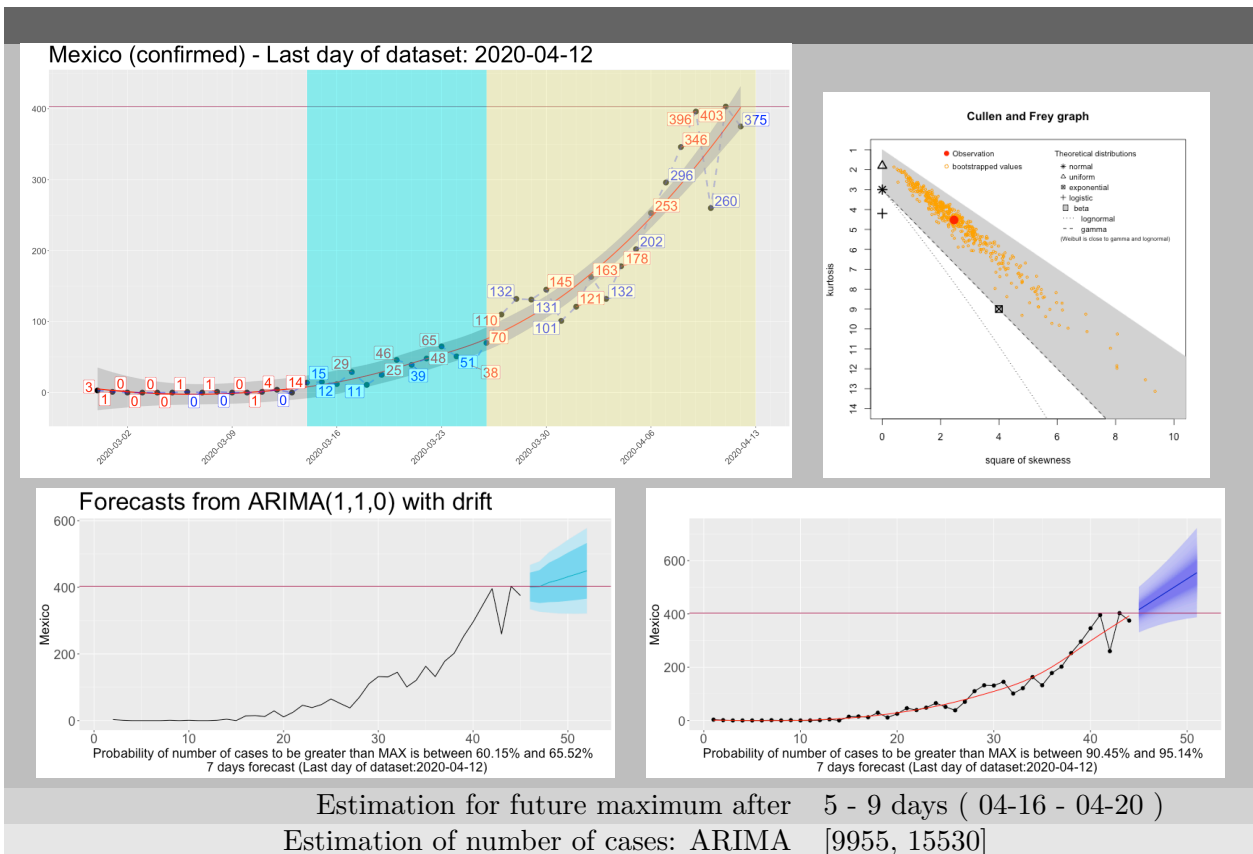
8.3 Cuba



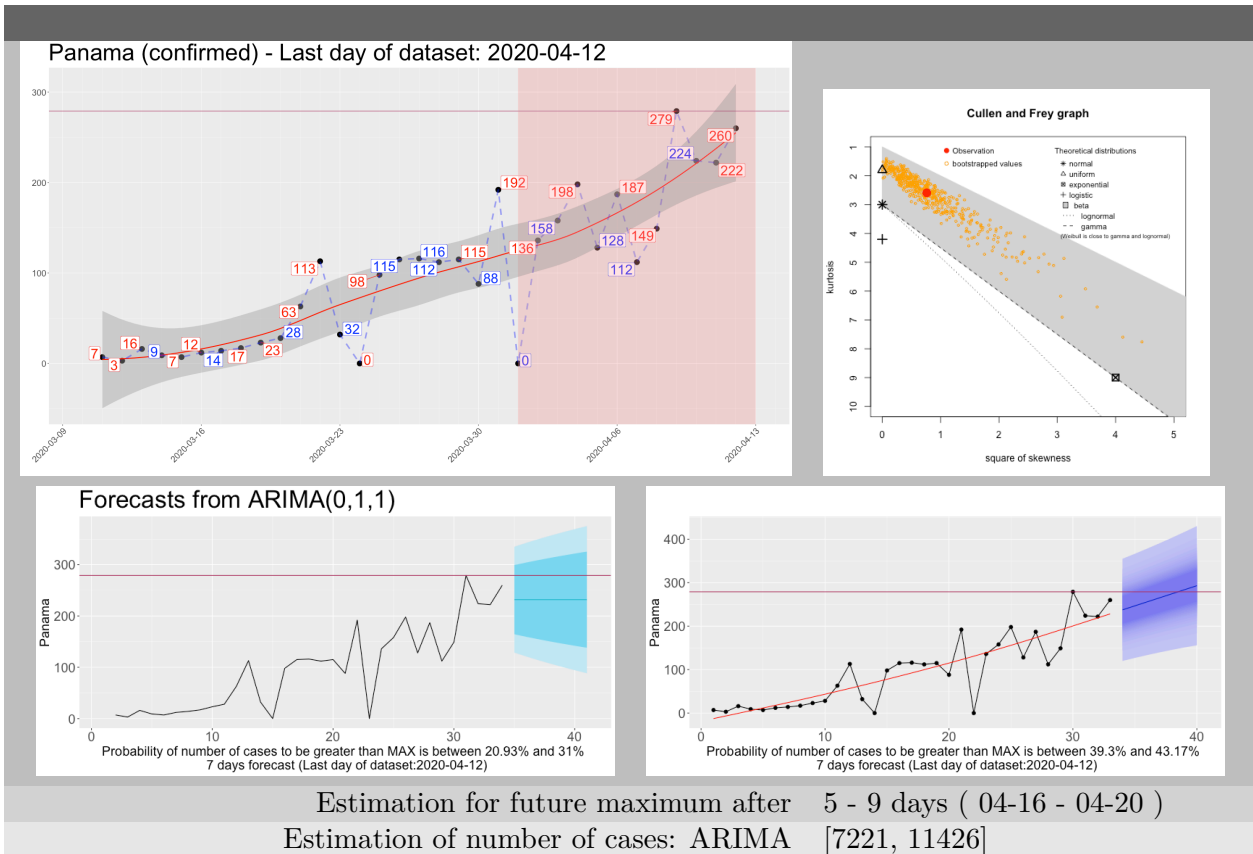
8.4 Dominican Republic



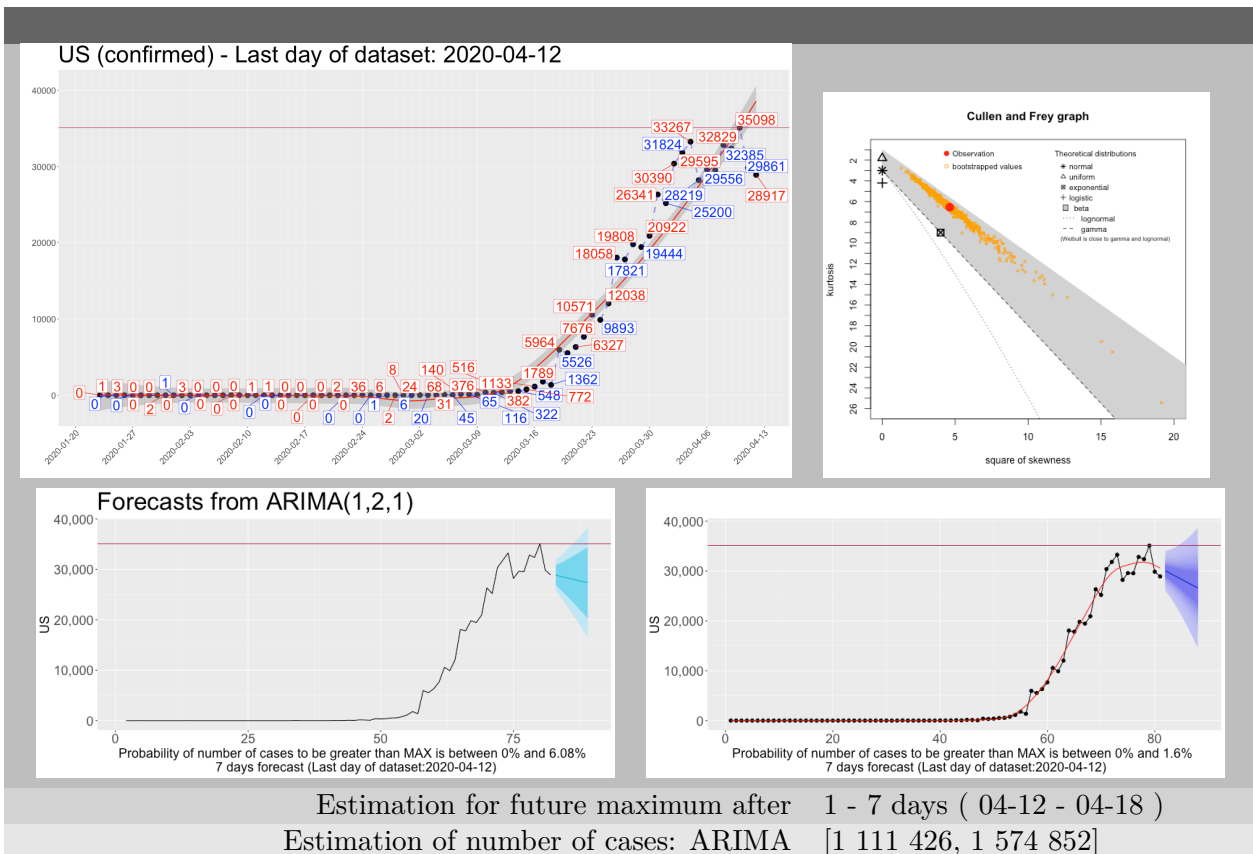
8.5 Mexico

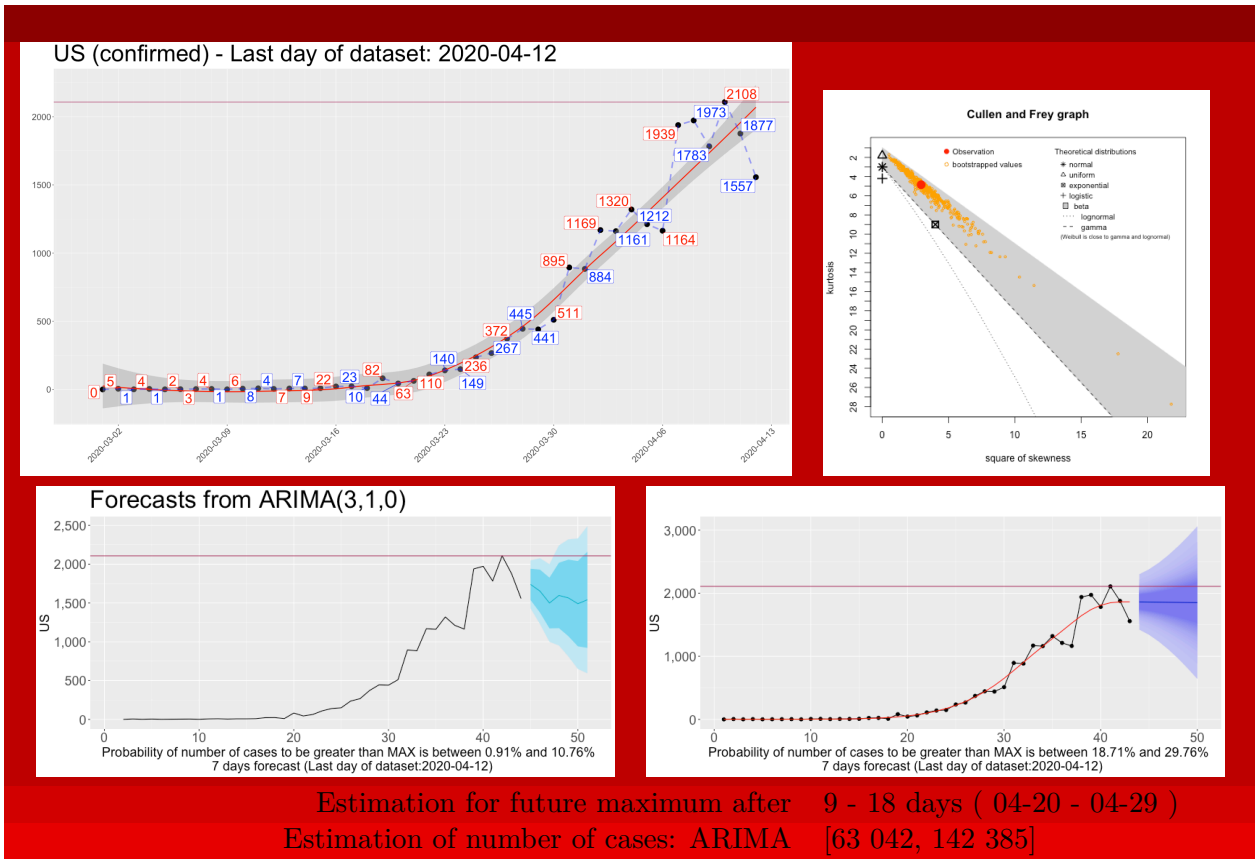


8.6 Panama

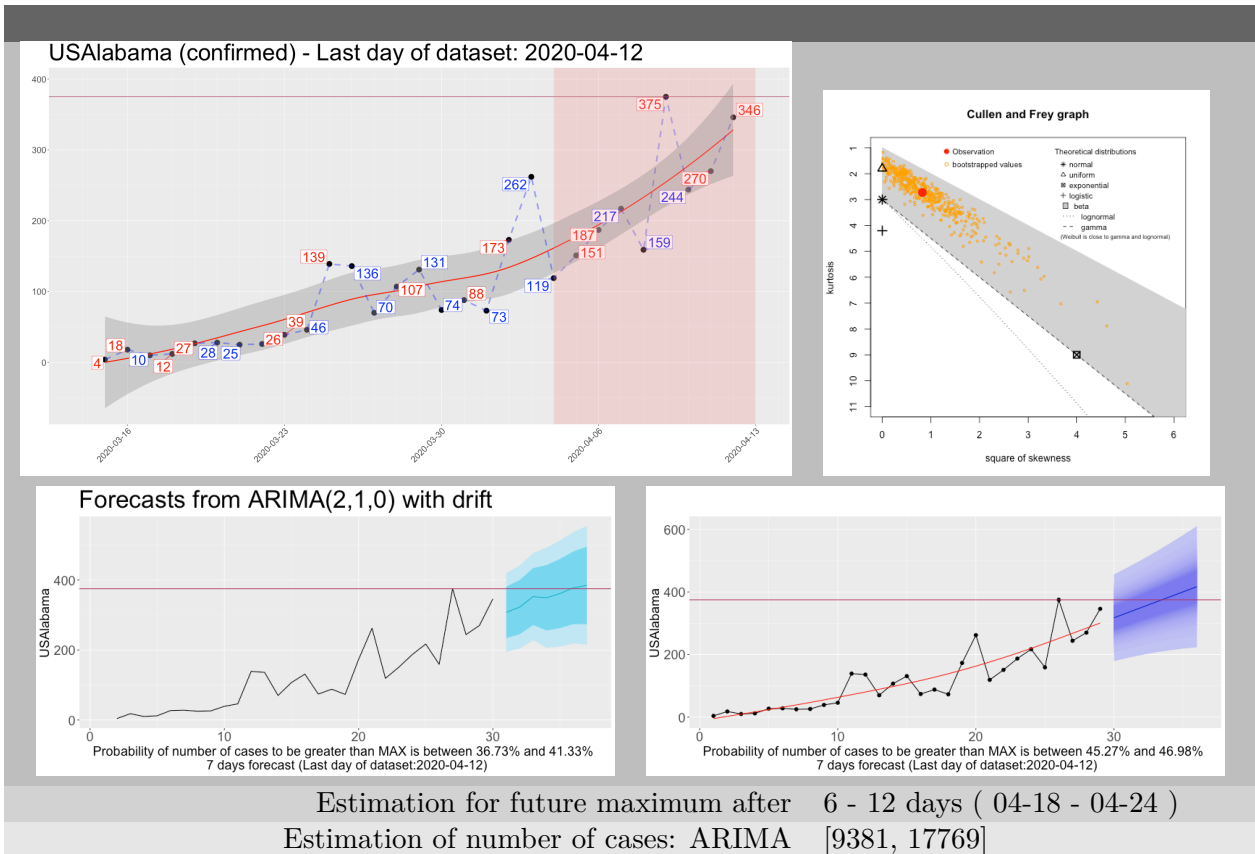


8.7 US

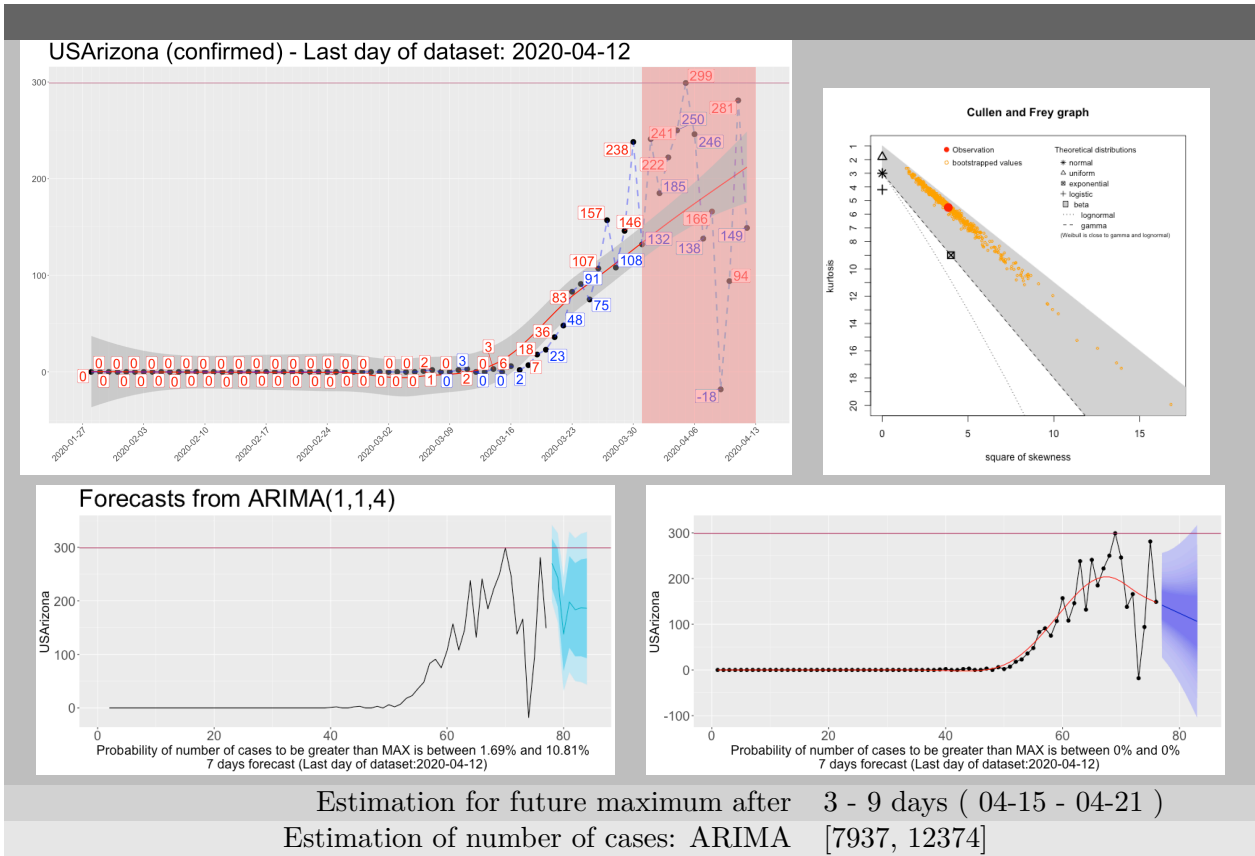




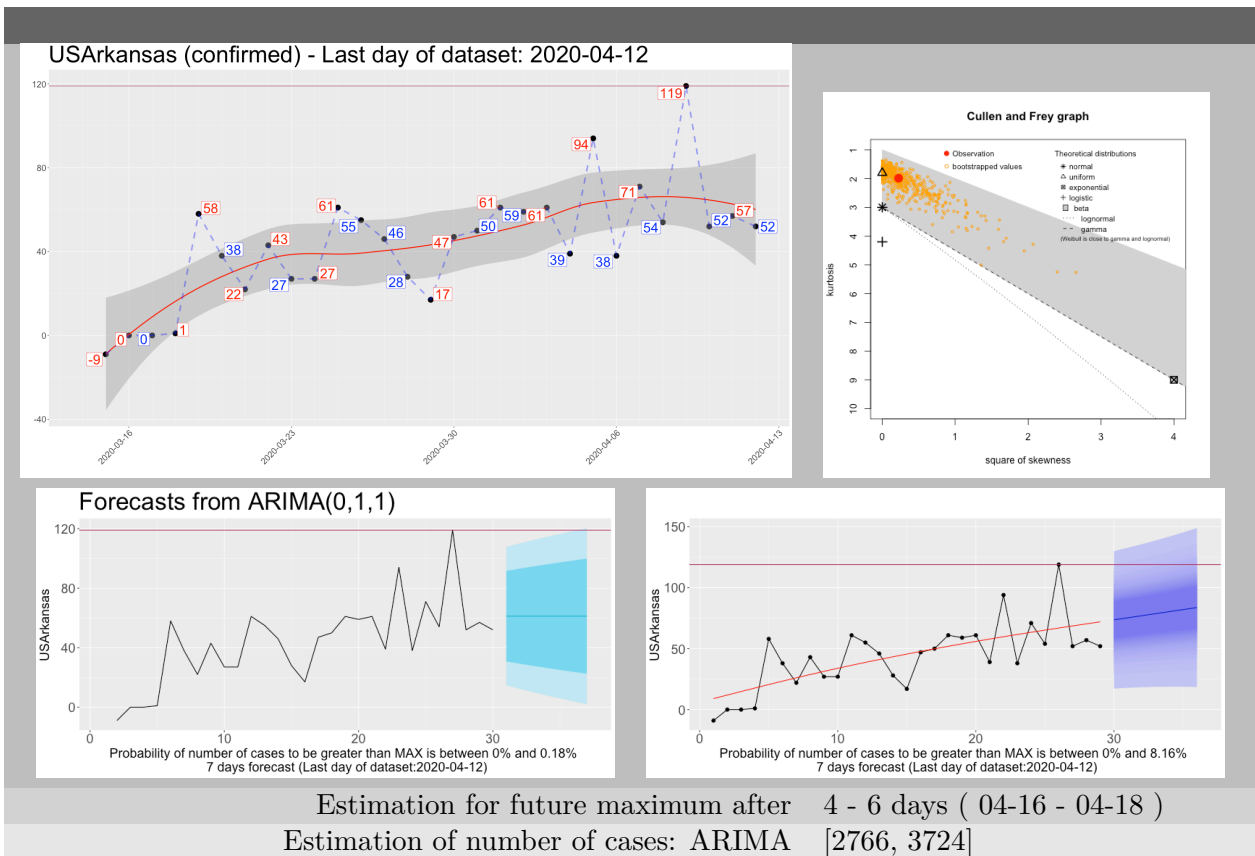
8.7.1 US Alabama



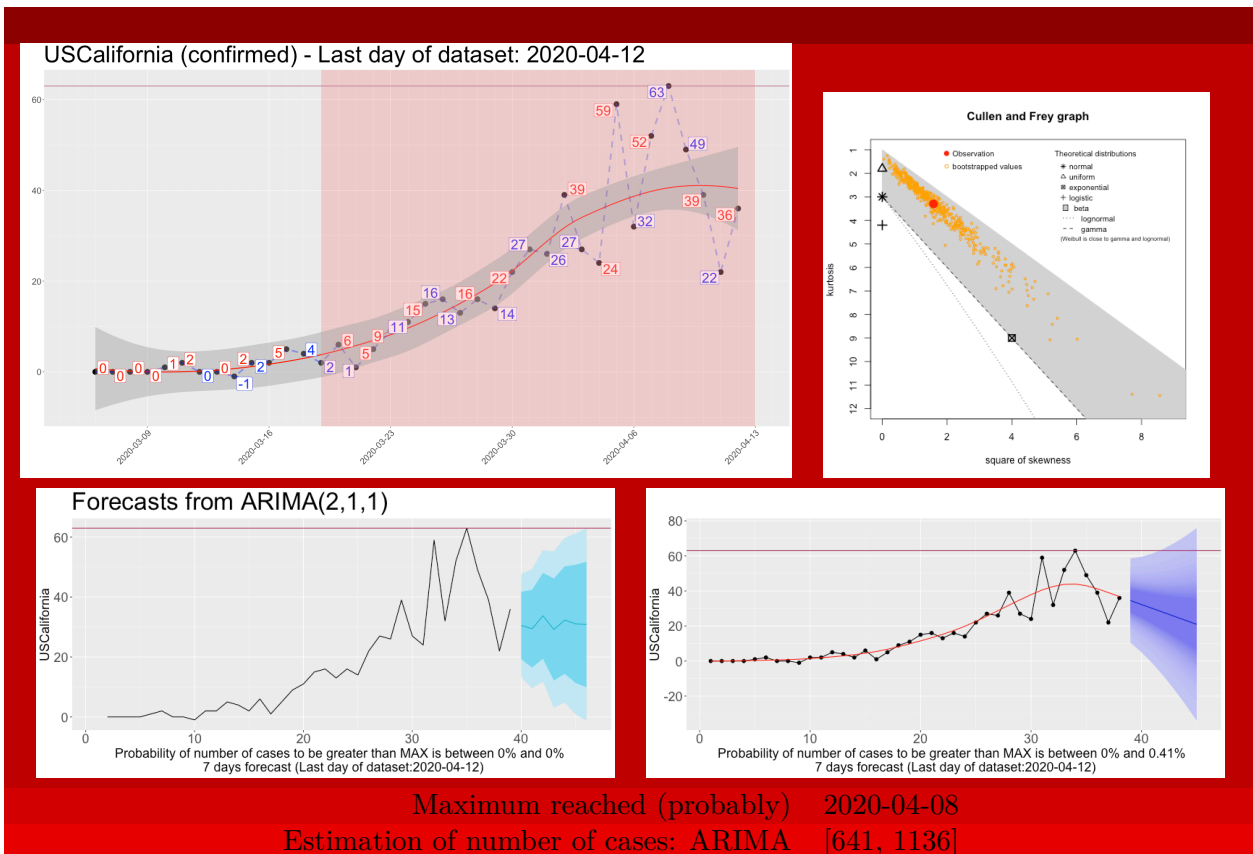
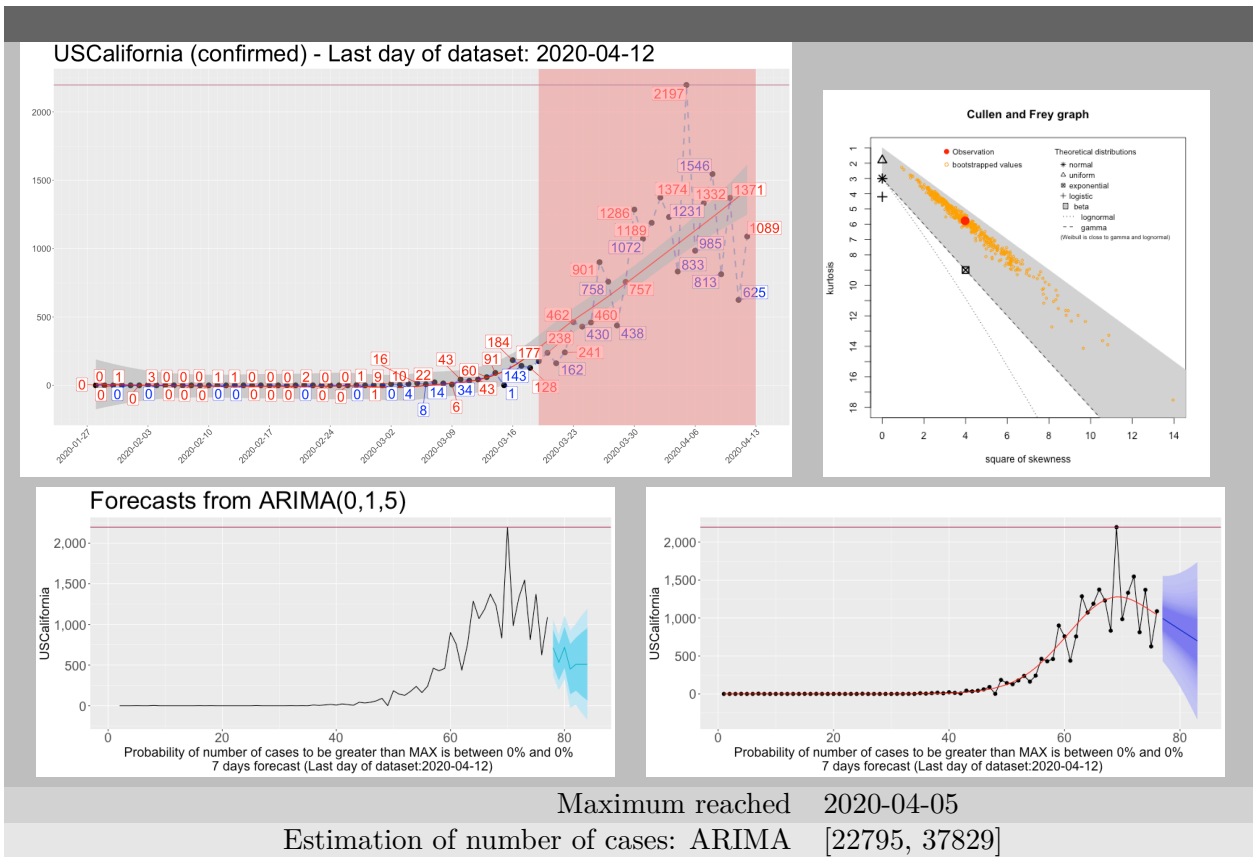
8.7.2 US Arizona



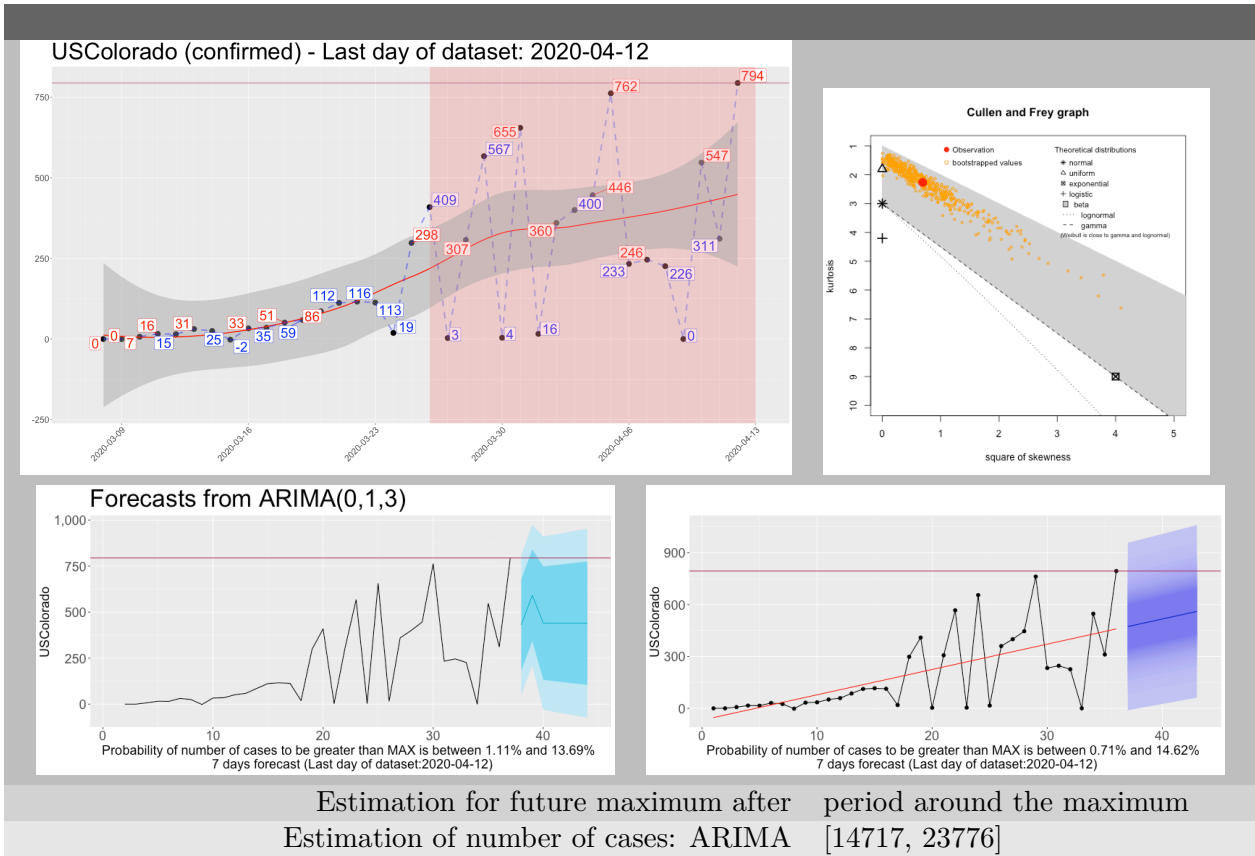
8.7.3 US Arkansas



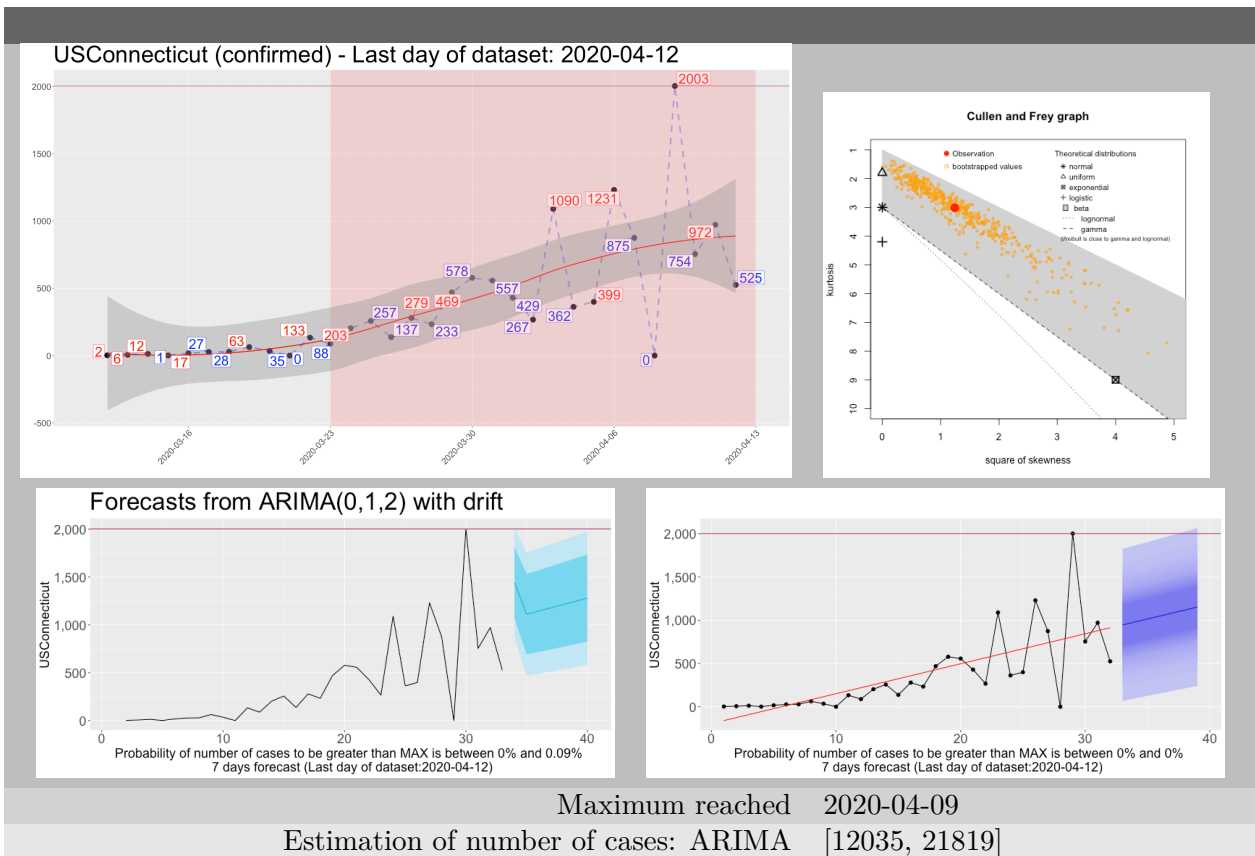
8.7.4 US California

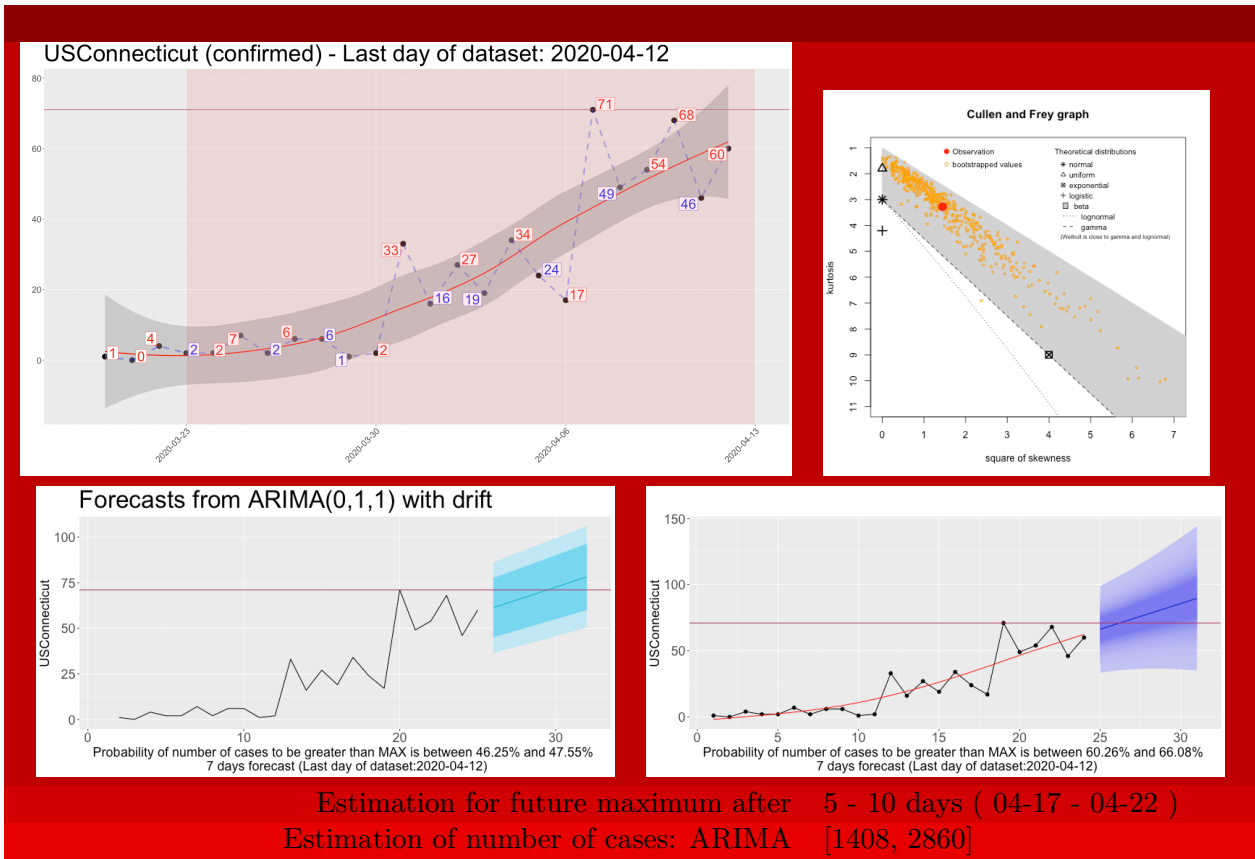


8.7.5 US Colorado

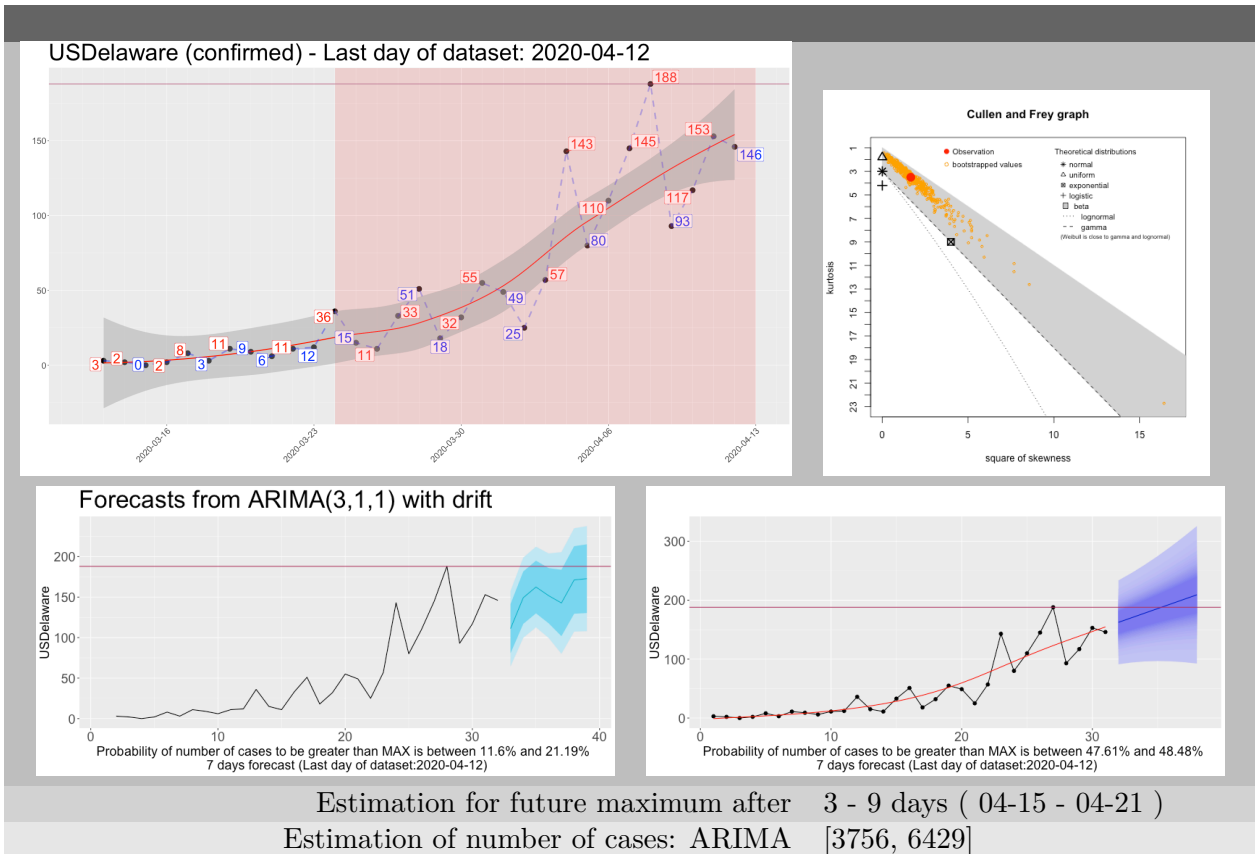


8.7.6 US Connecticut

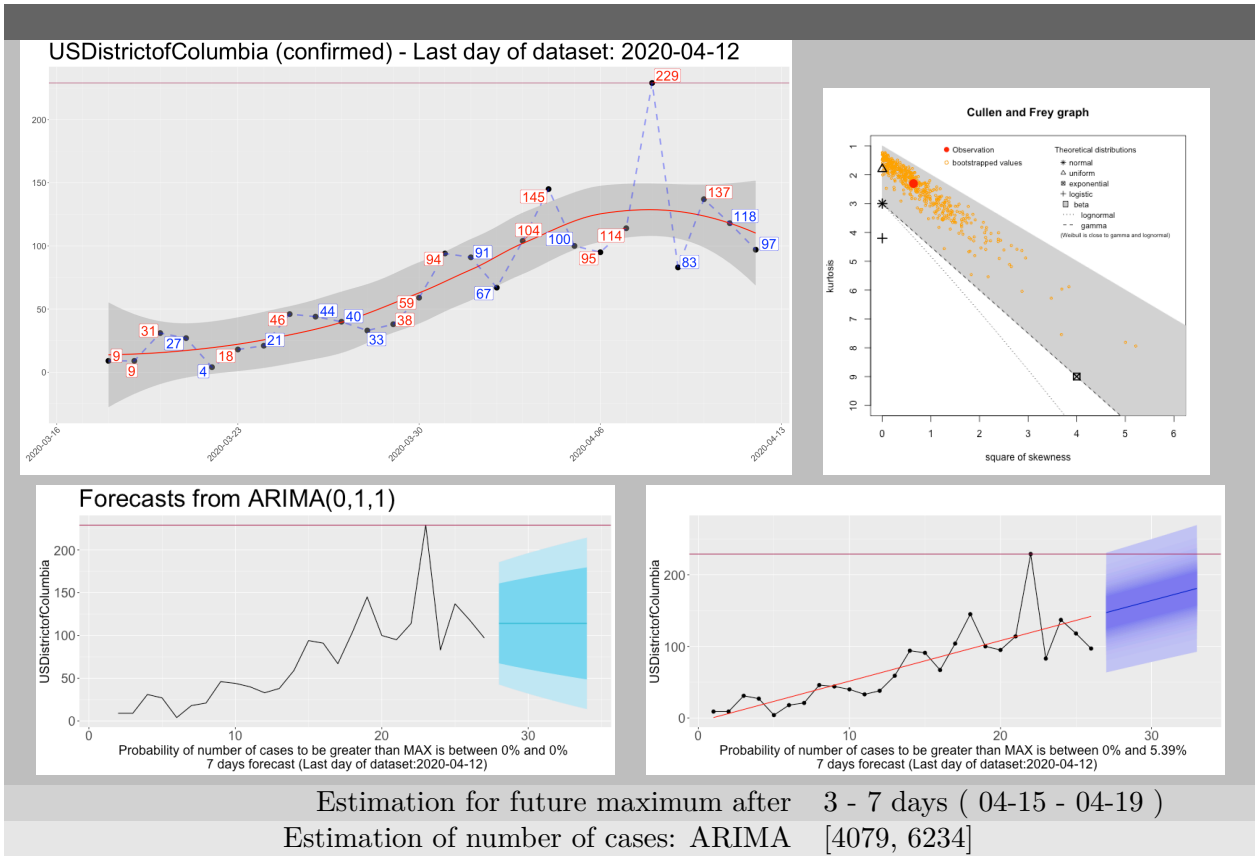




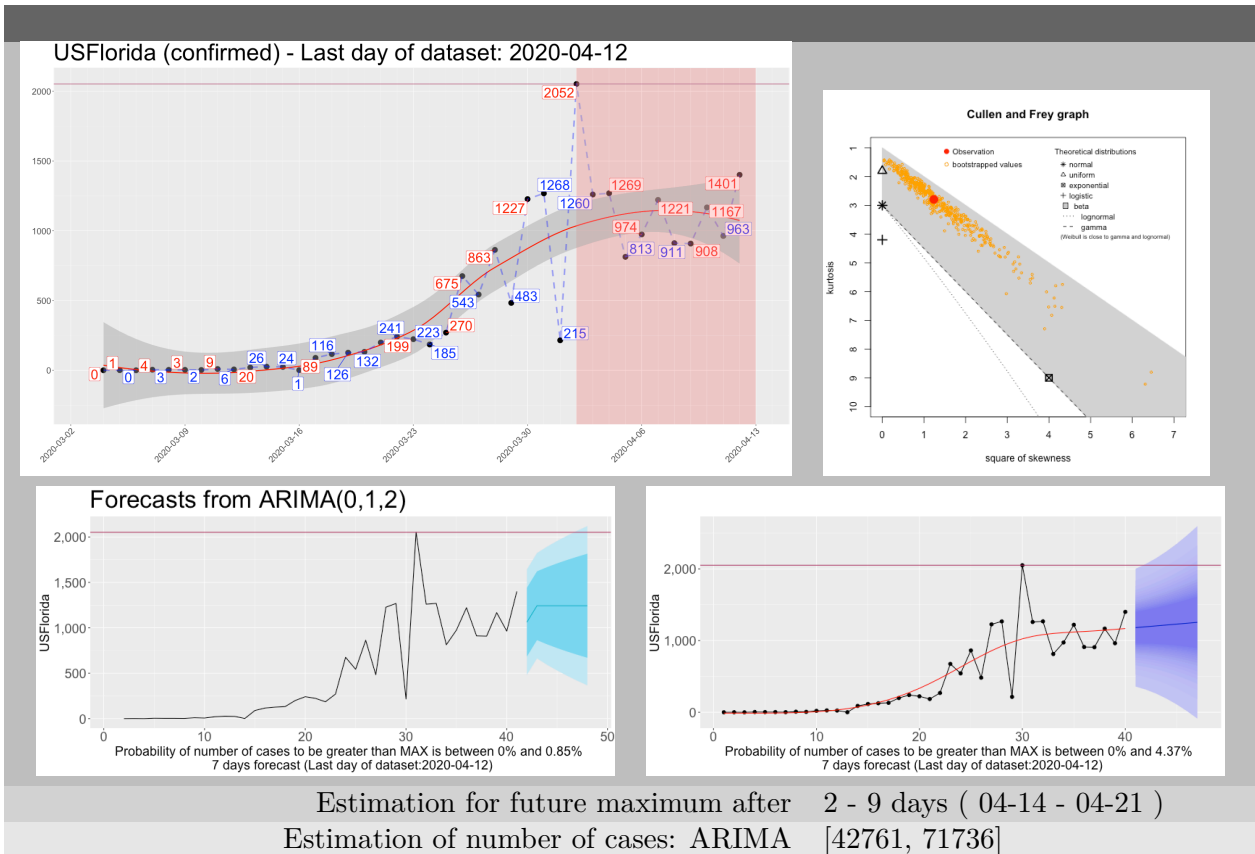
8.7.7 US Delaware



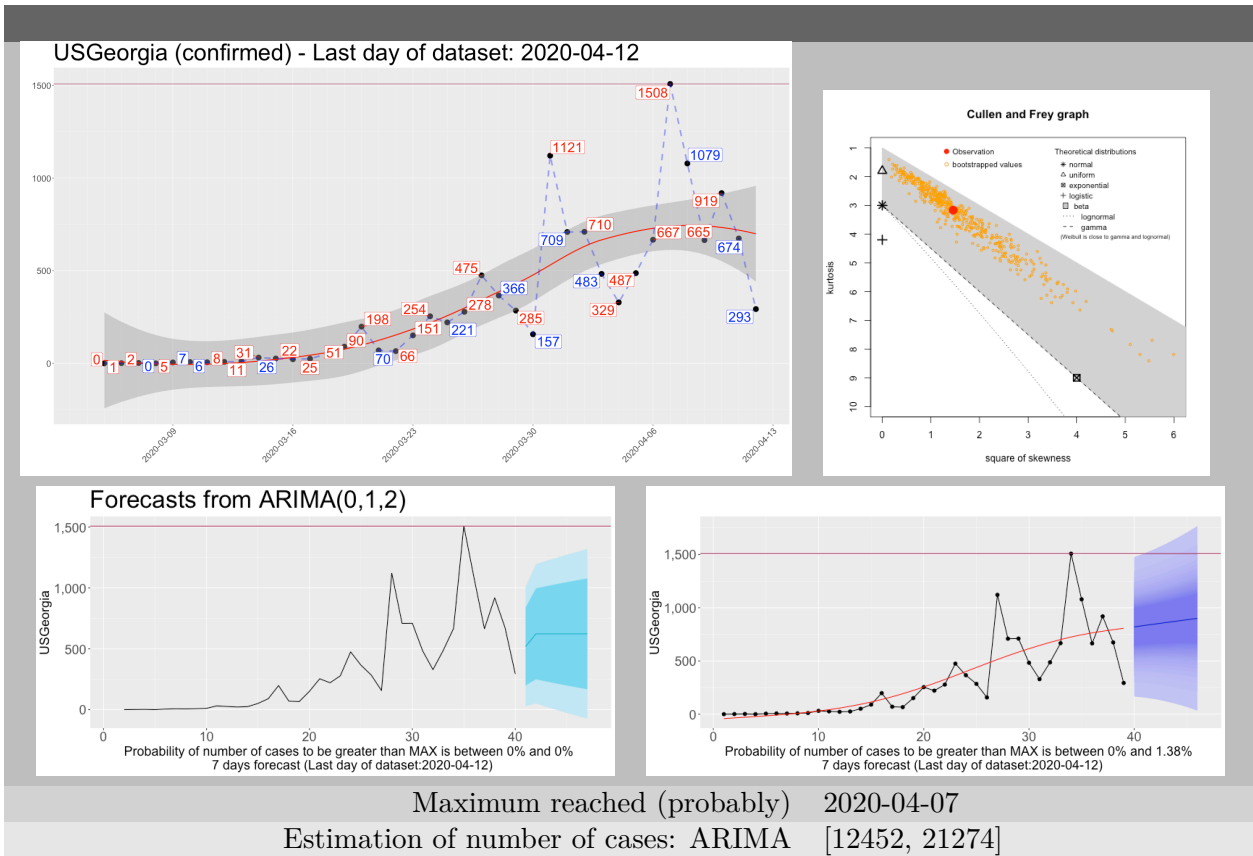
8.7.8 US District of Columbia



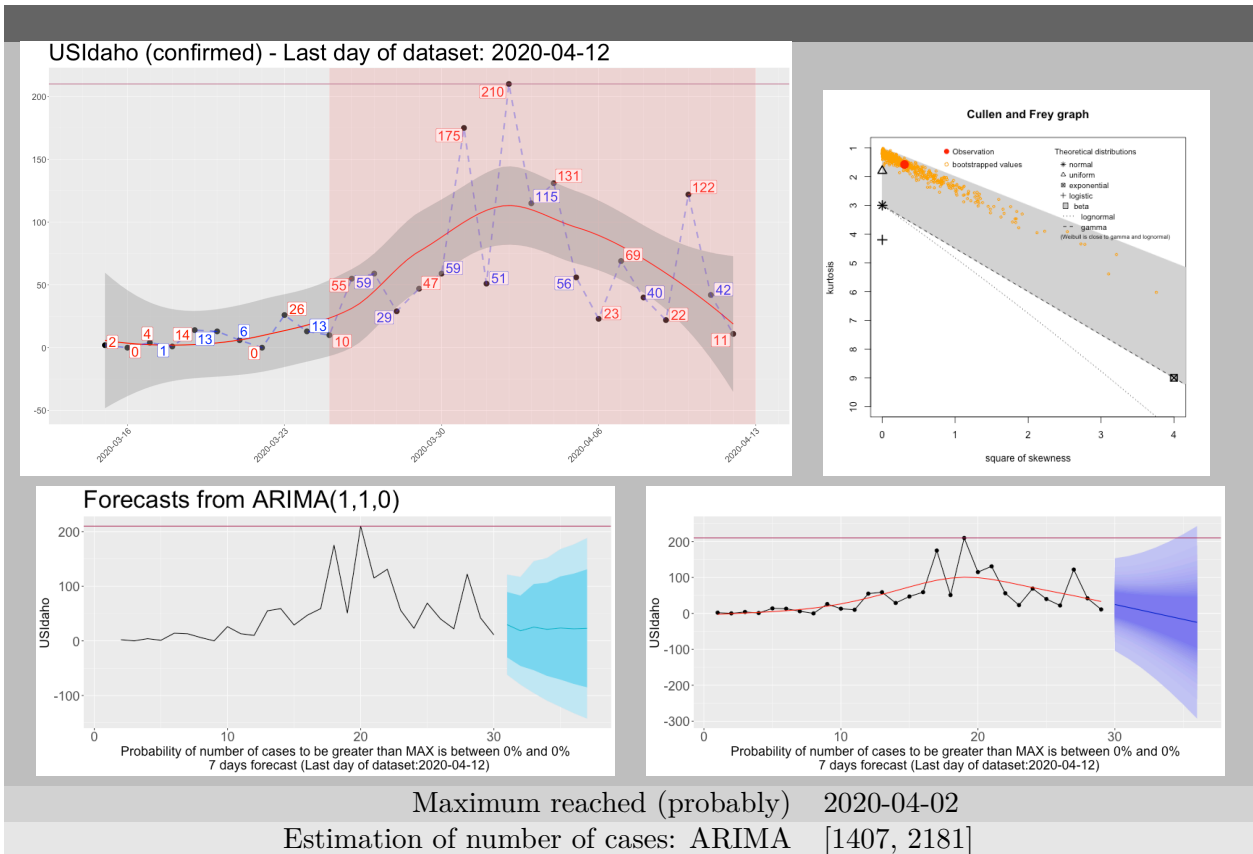
8.7.9 US Florida



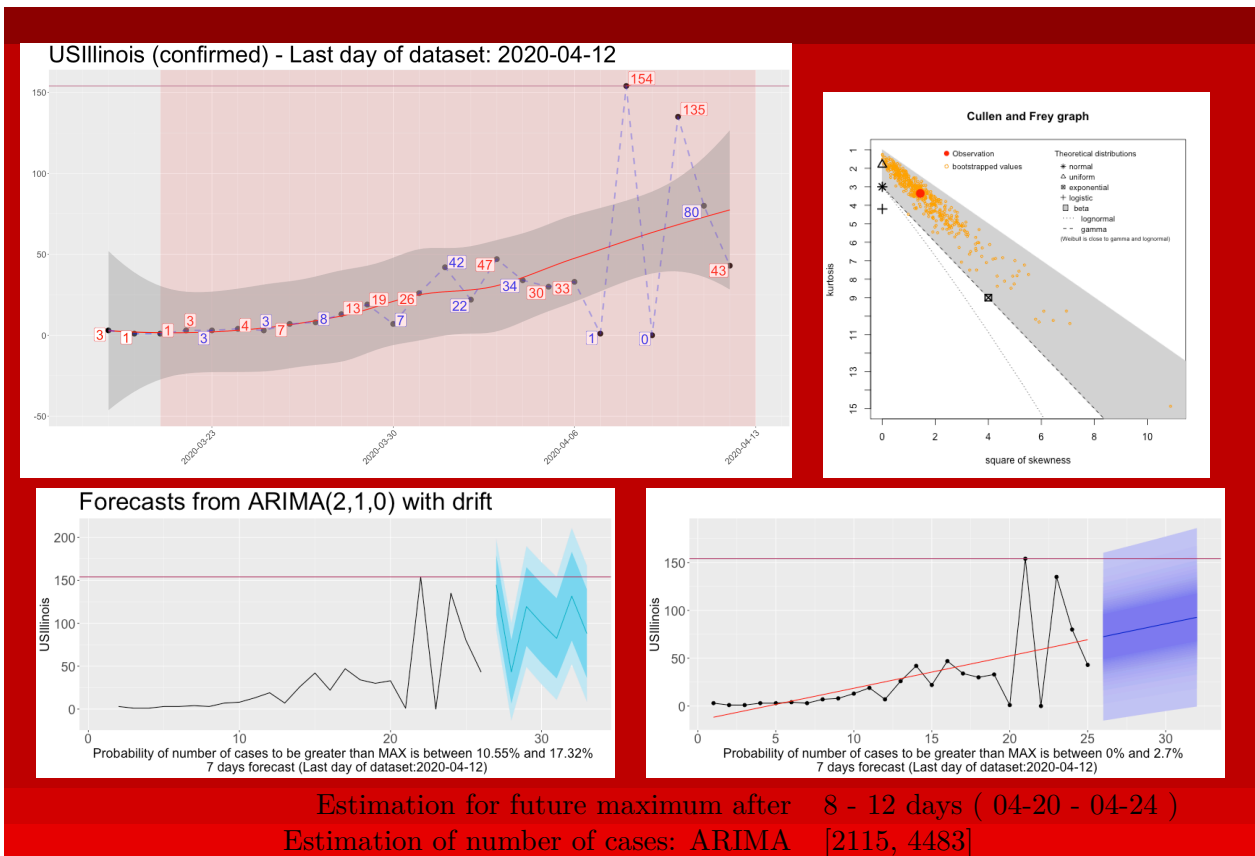
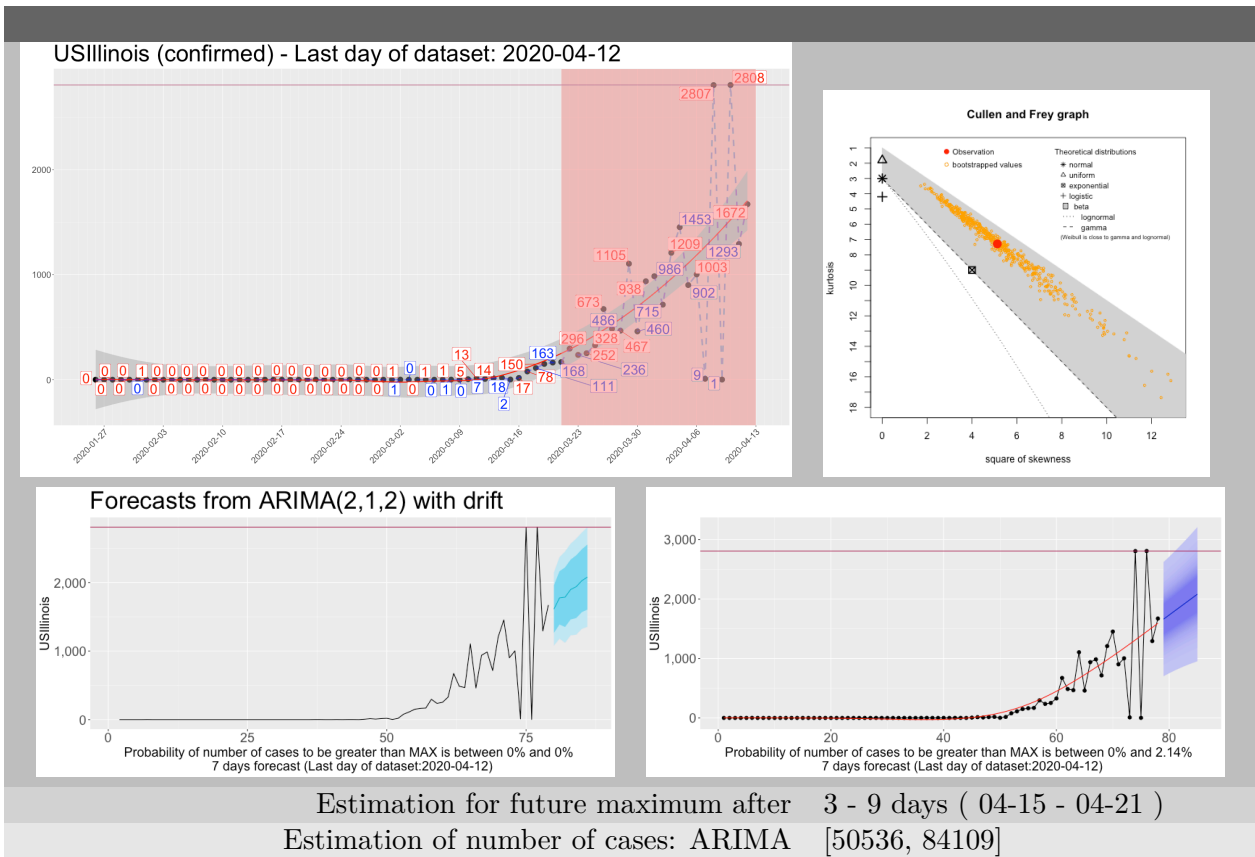
8.7.10 US Georgia



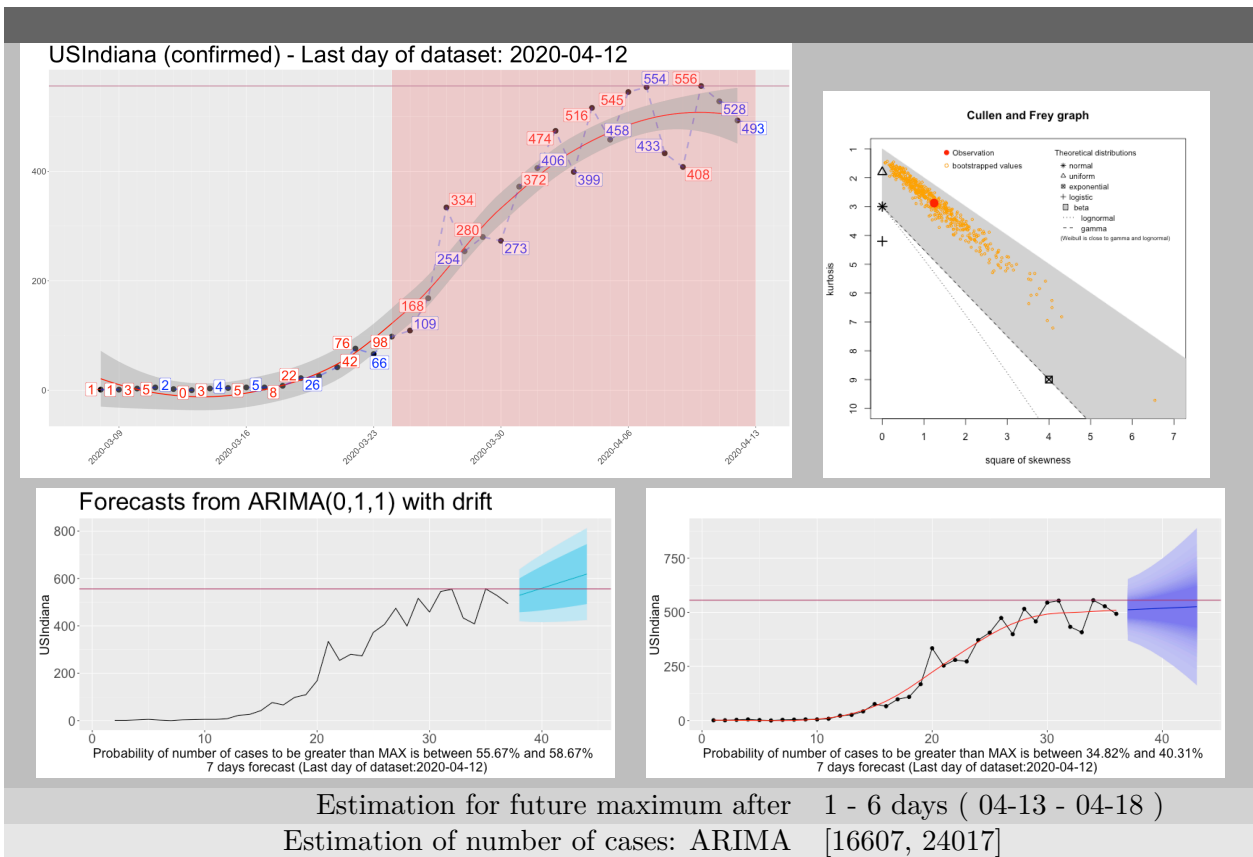
8.7.11 US Idaho



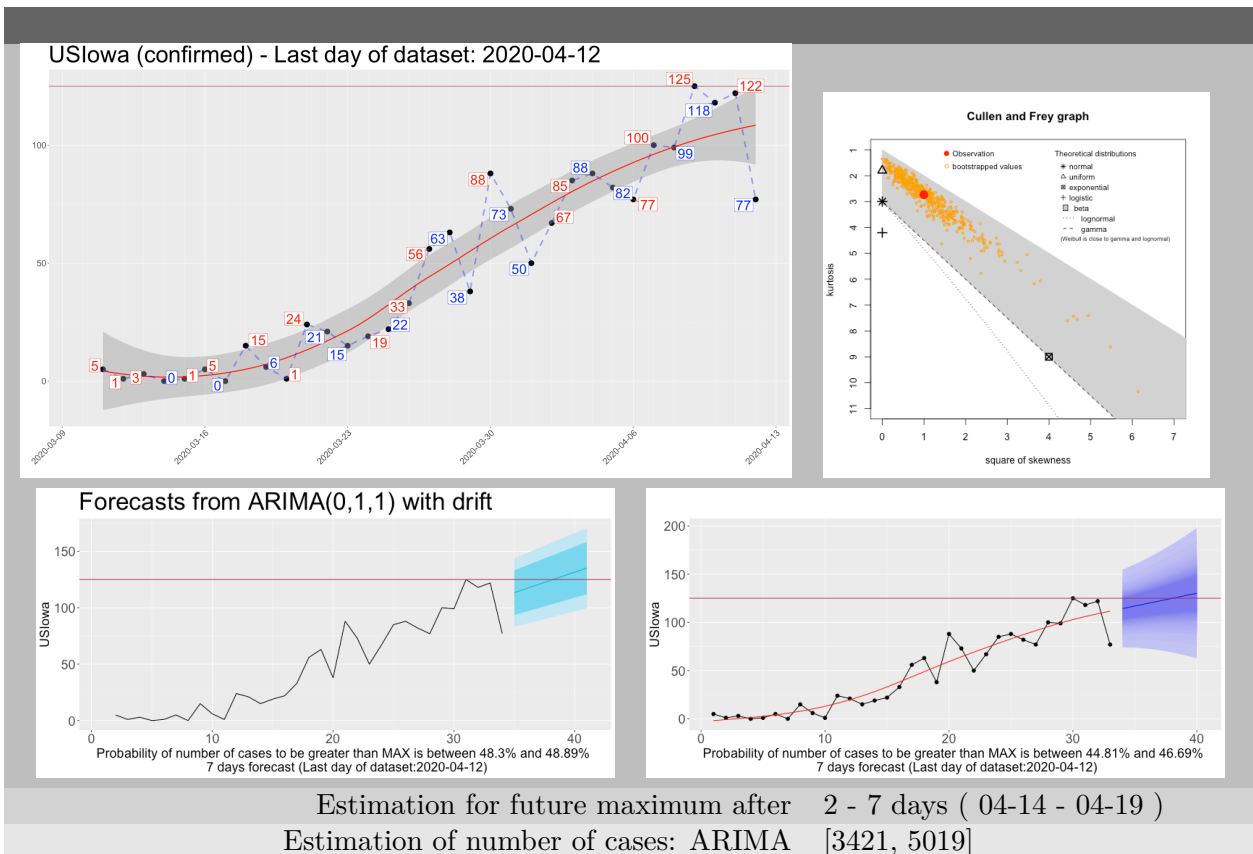
8.7.12 US Illinois



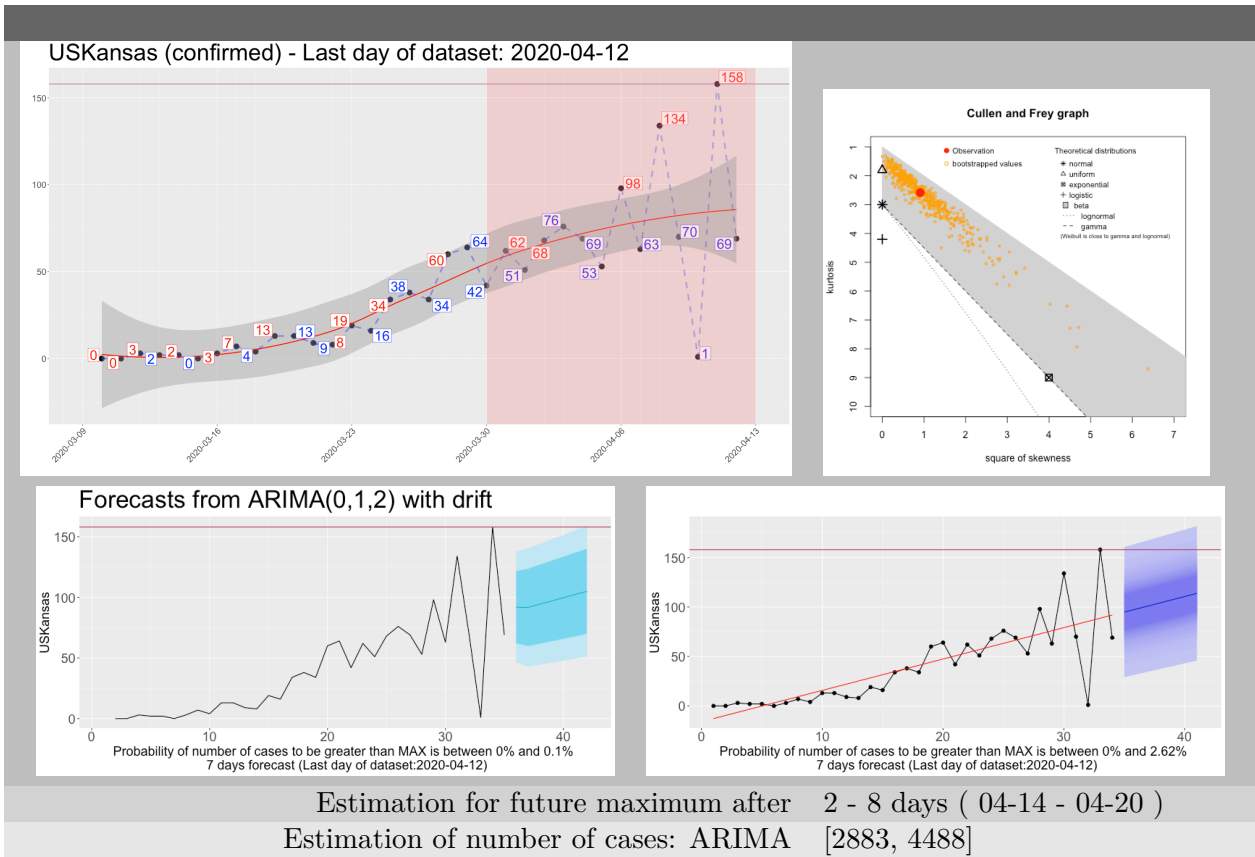
8.7.13 US Indiana



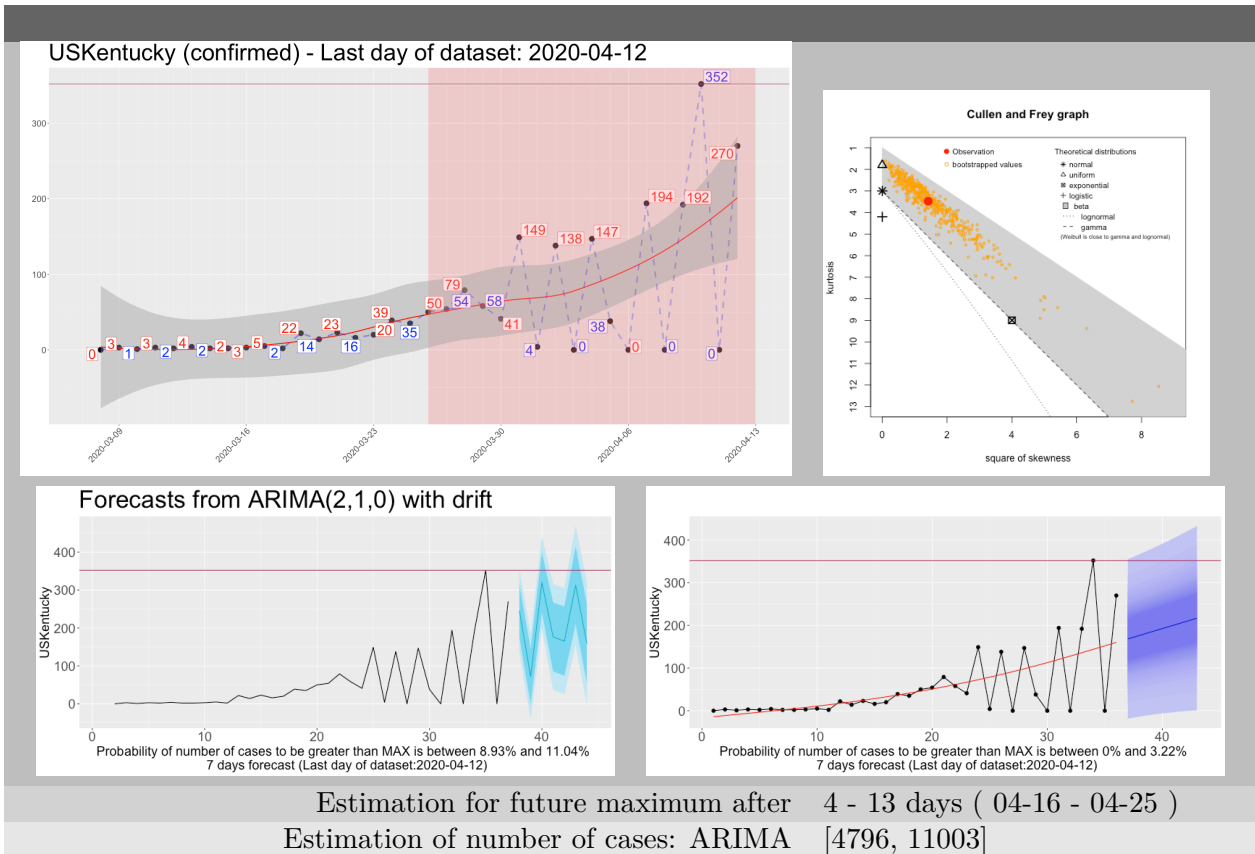
8.7.14 US Iowa



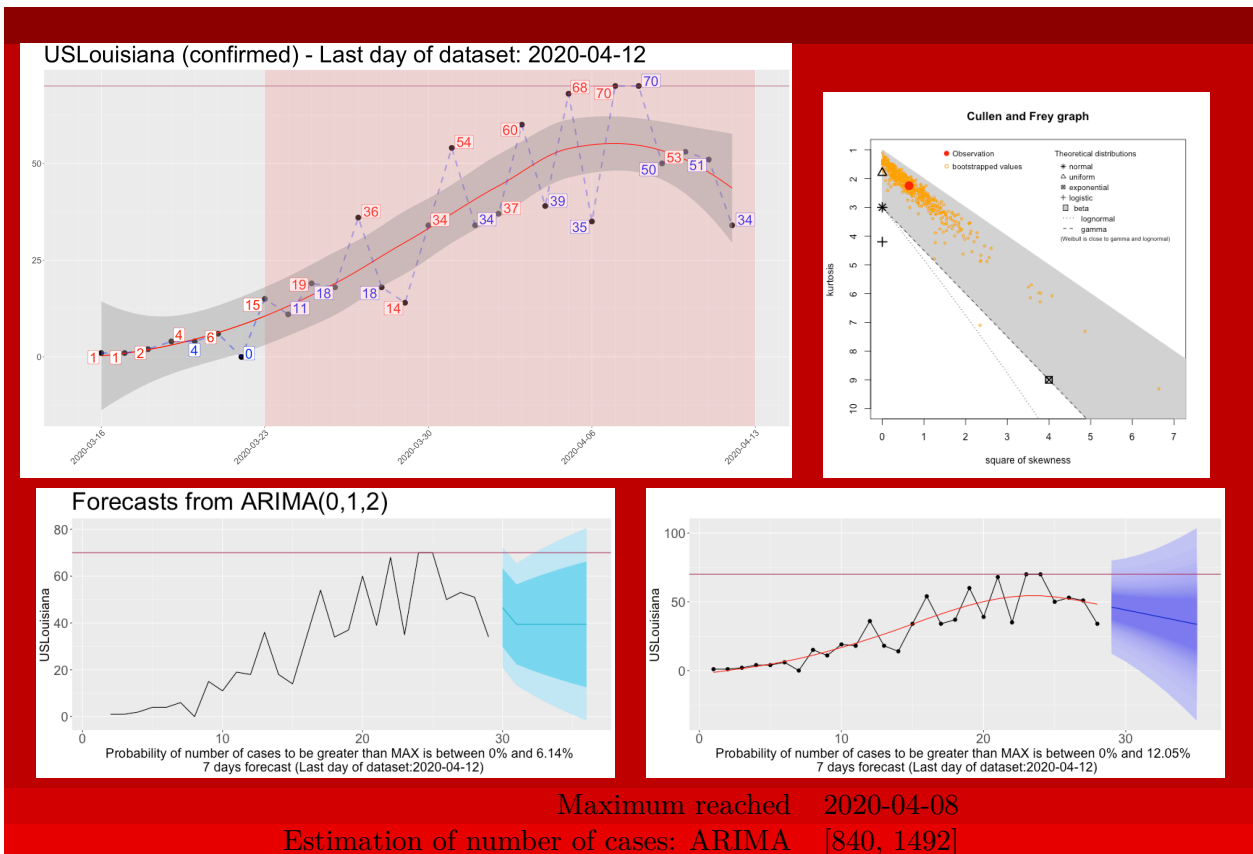
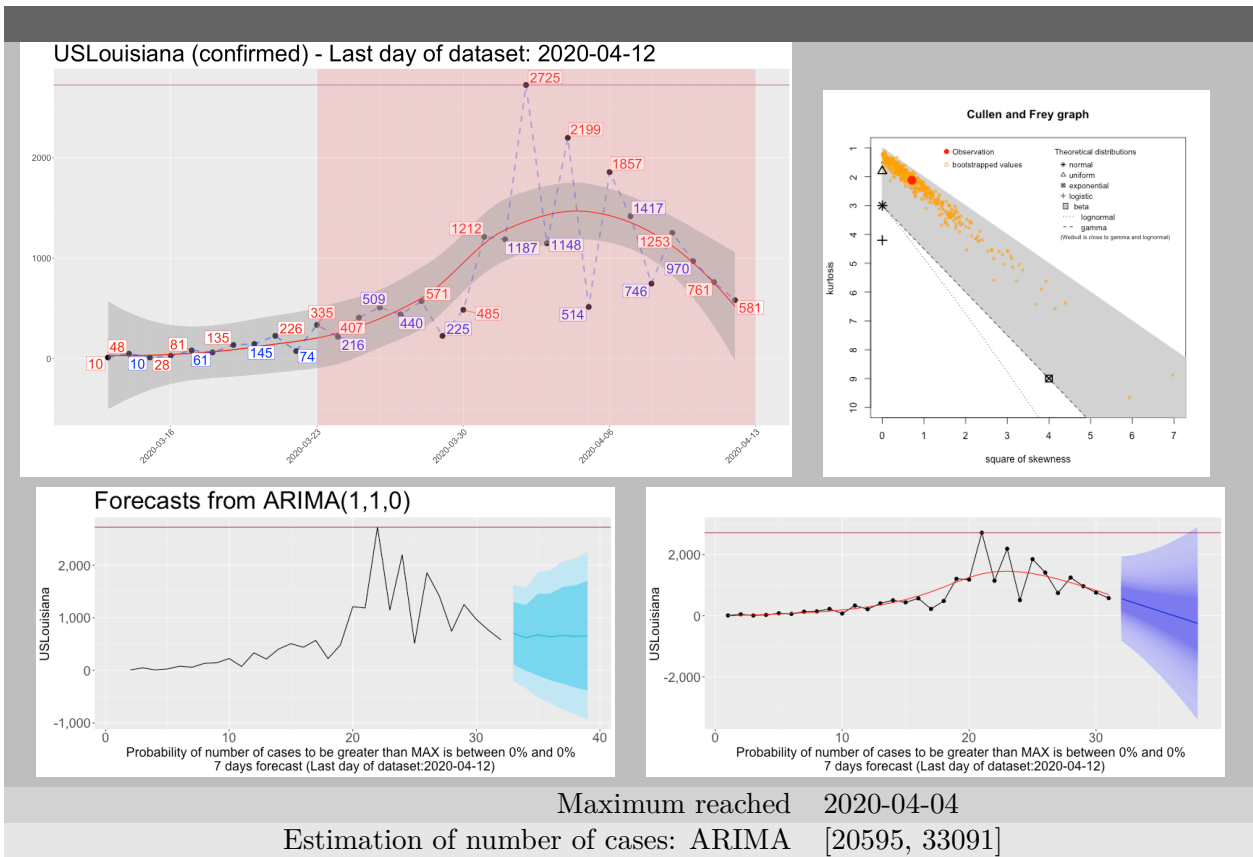
8.7.15 US Kansas



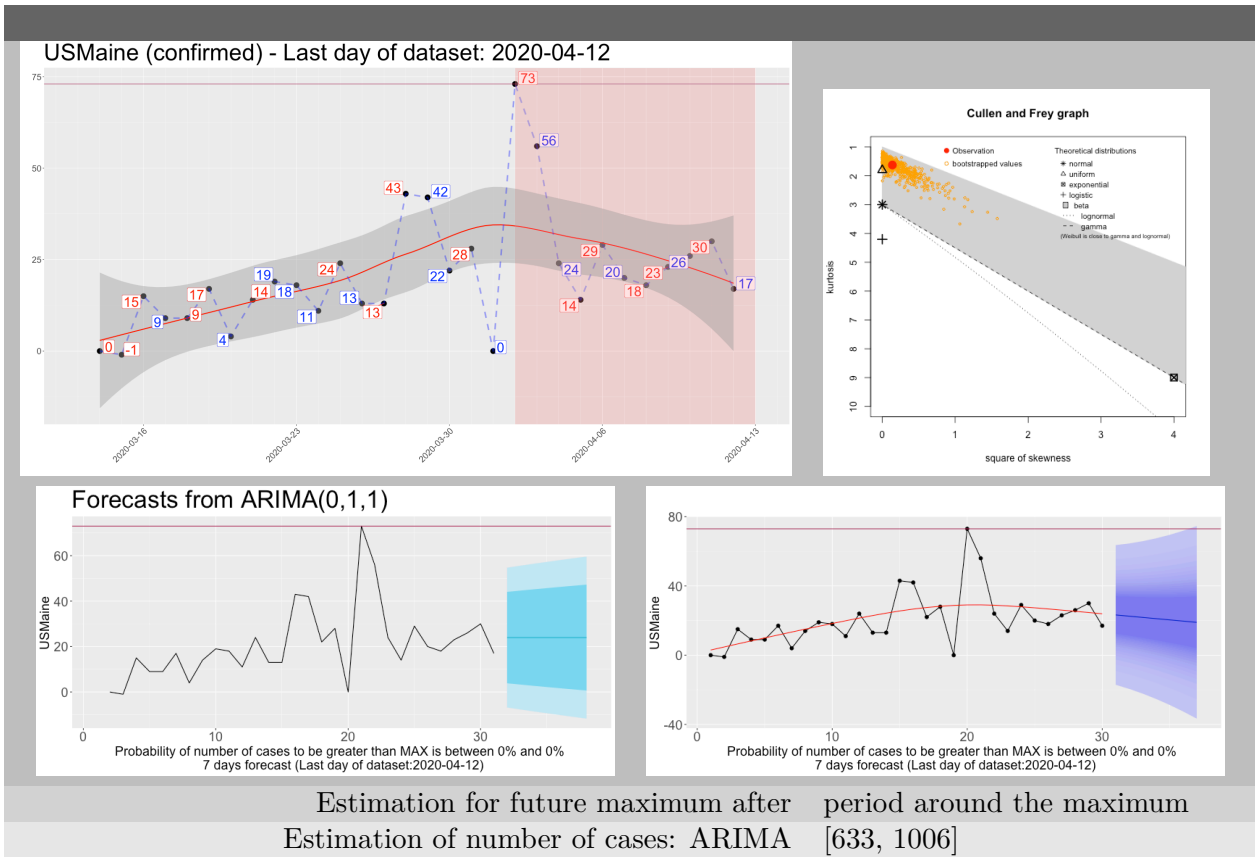
8.7.16 US Kentucky



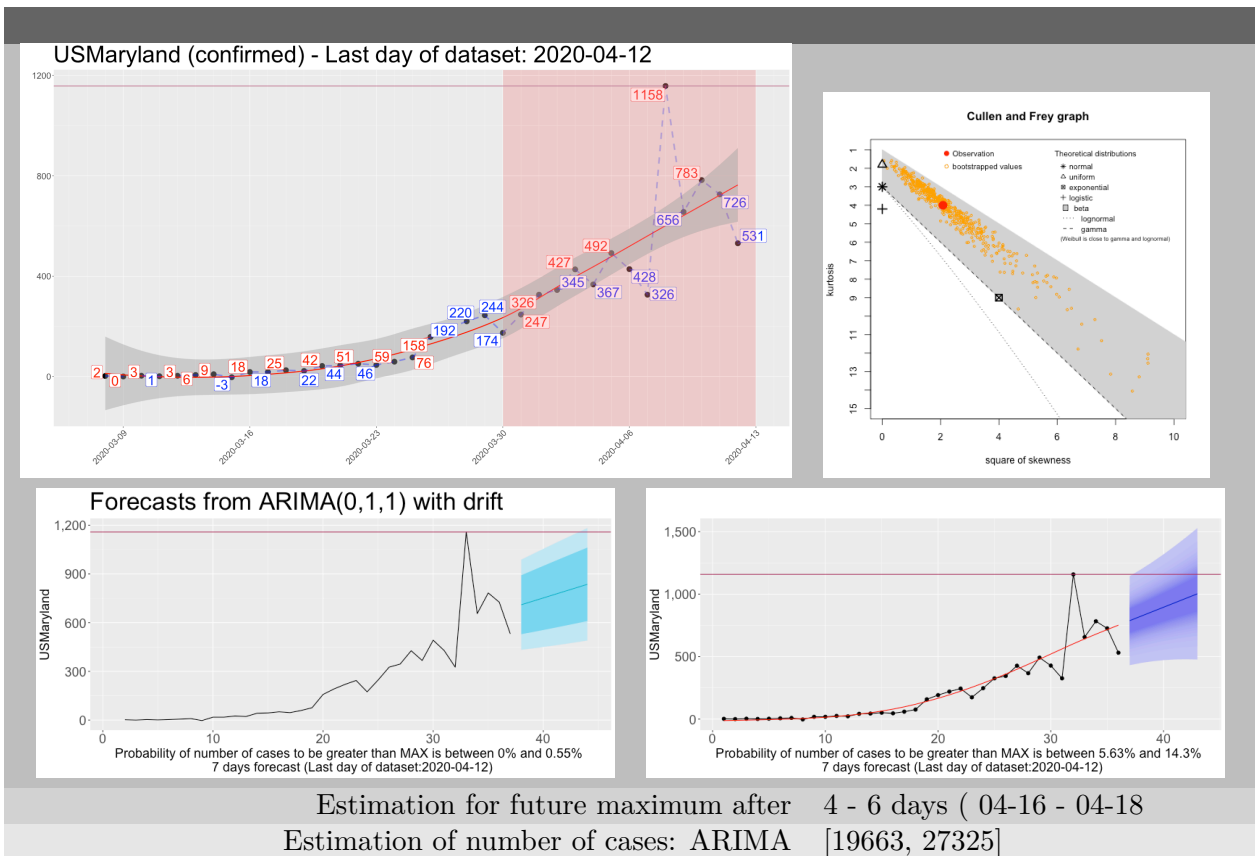
8.7.17 US Louisiana



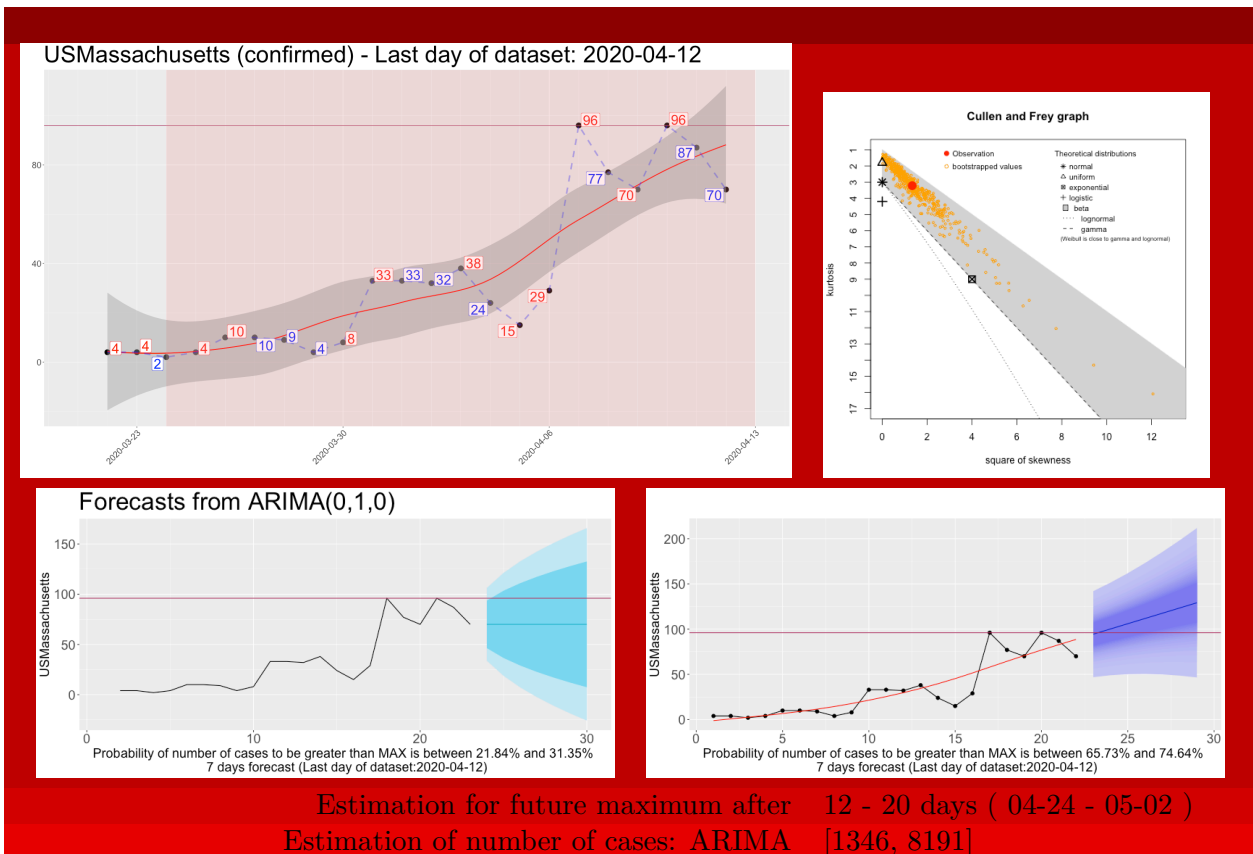
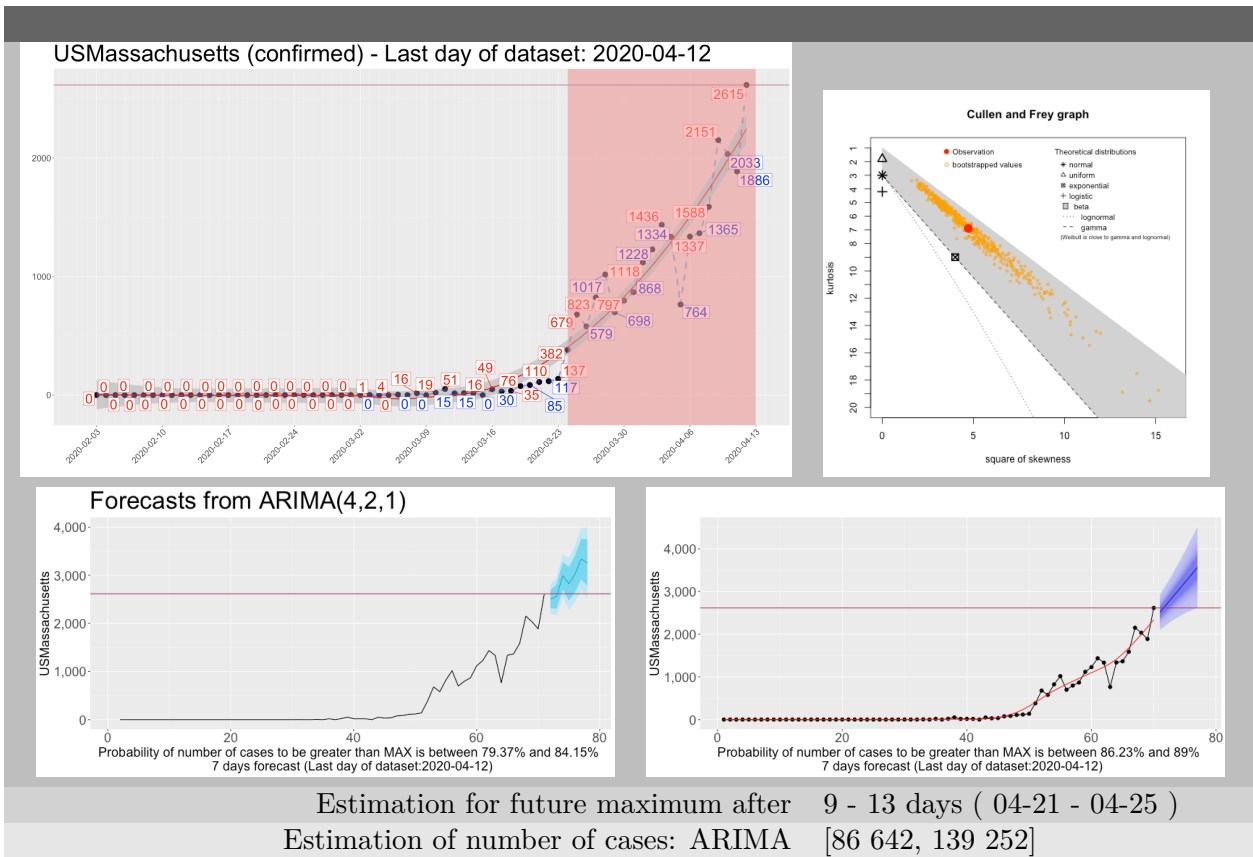
8.7.18 US Maine



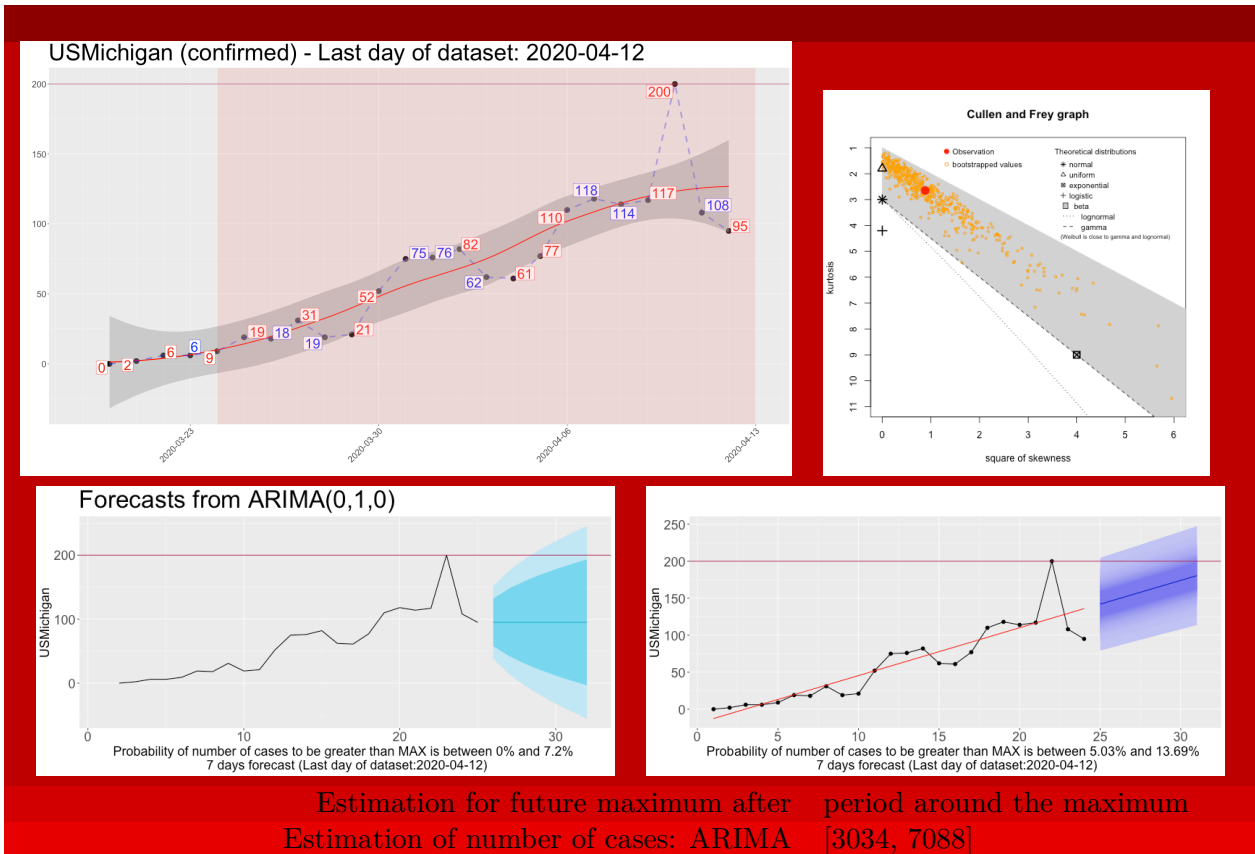
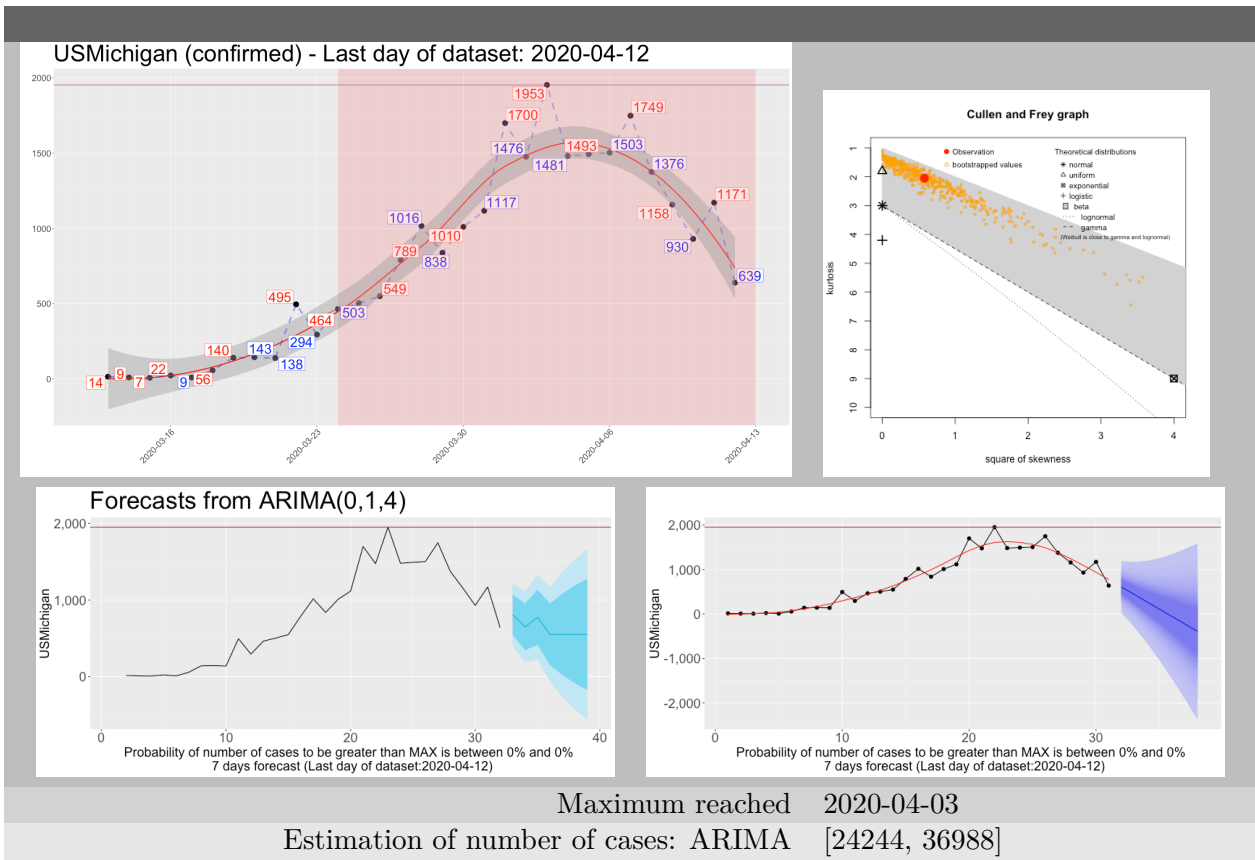
8.7.19 US Maryland



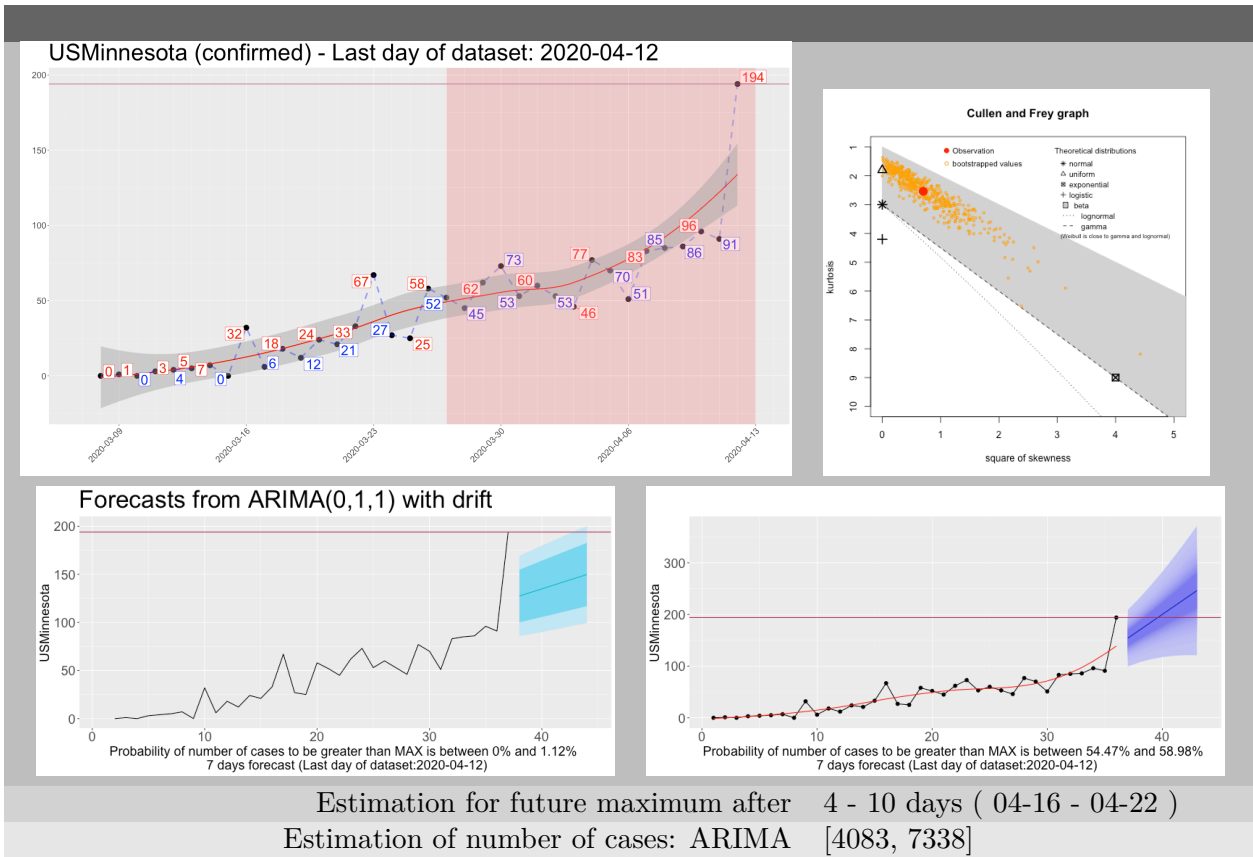
8.7.20 US Massachusetts



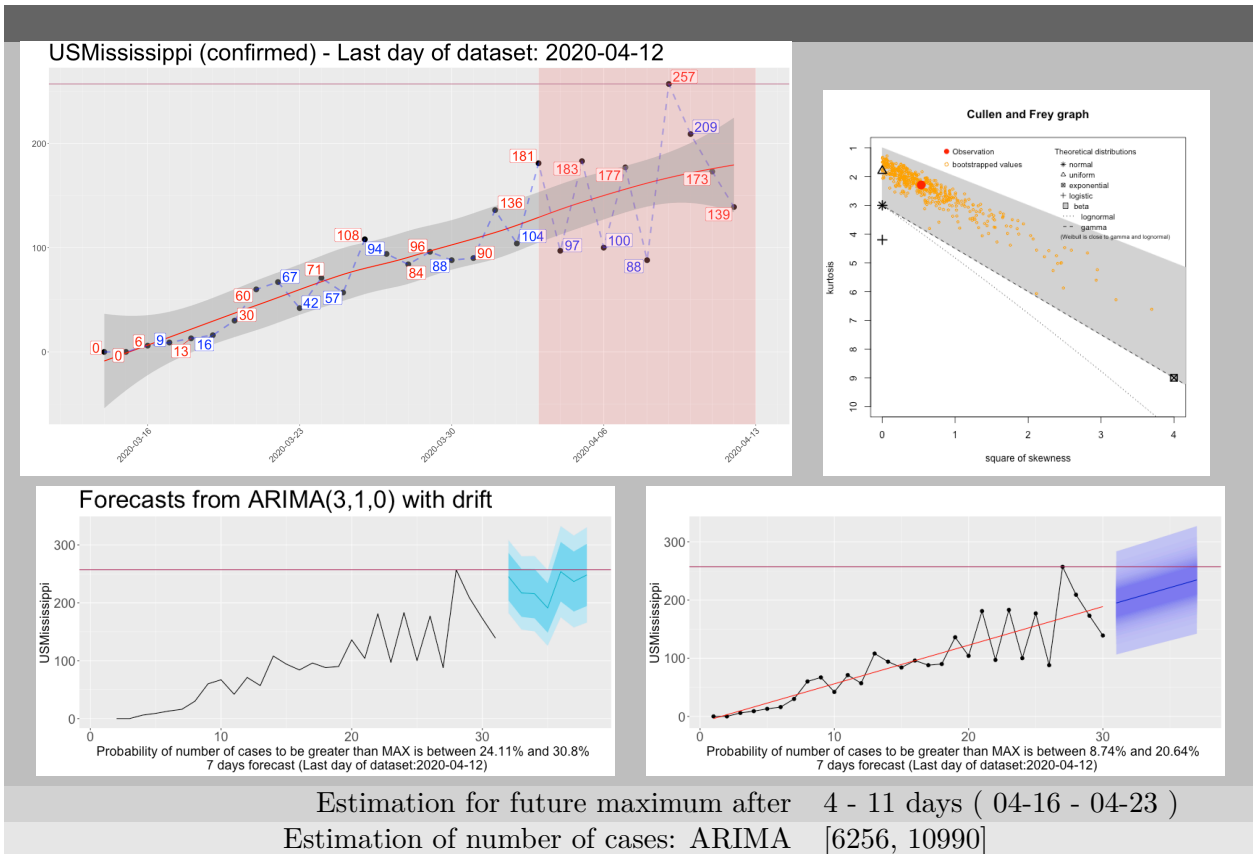
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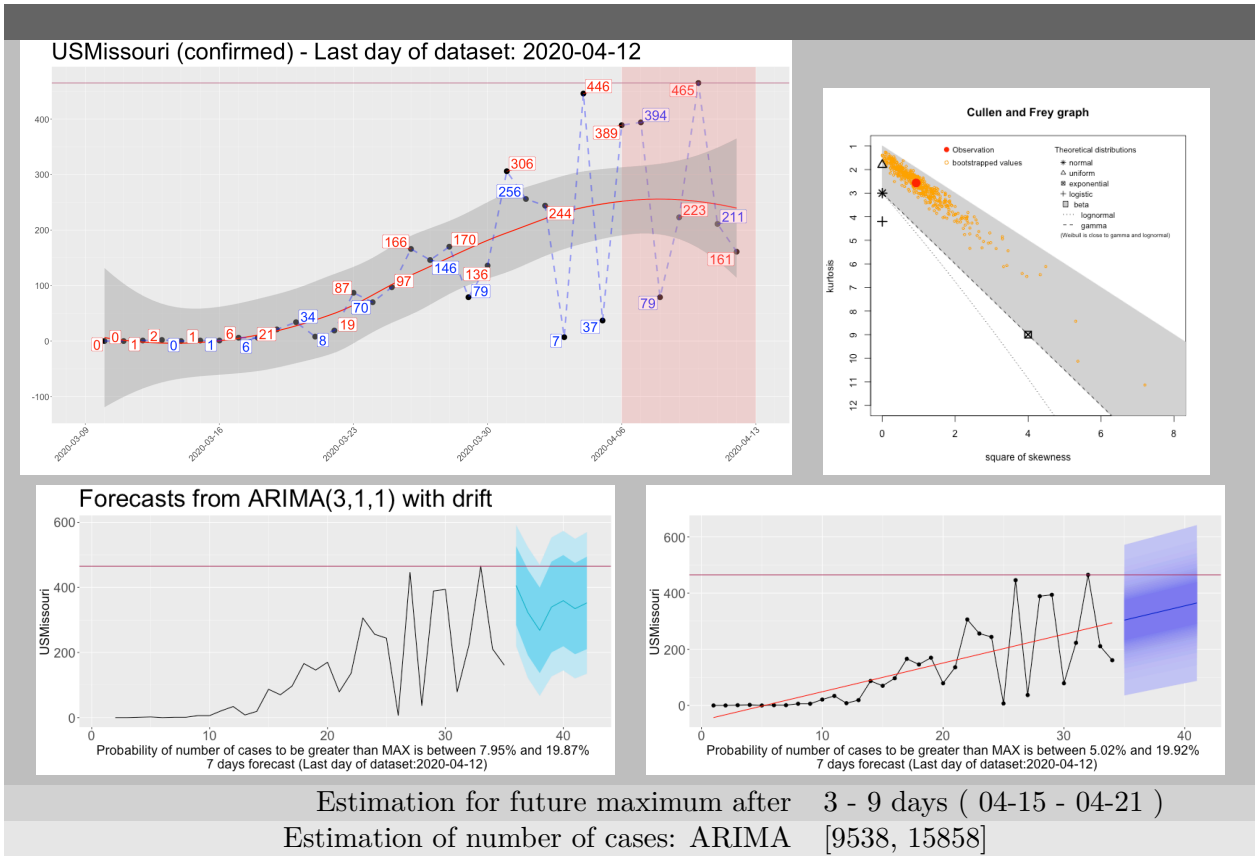
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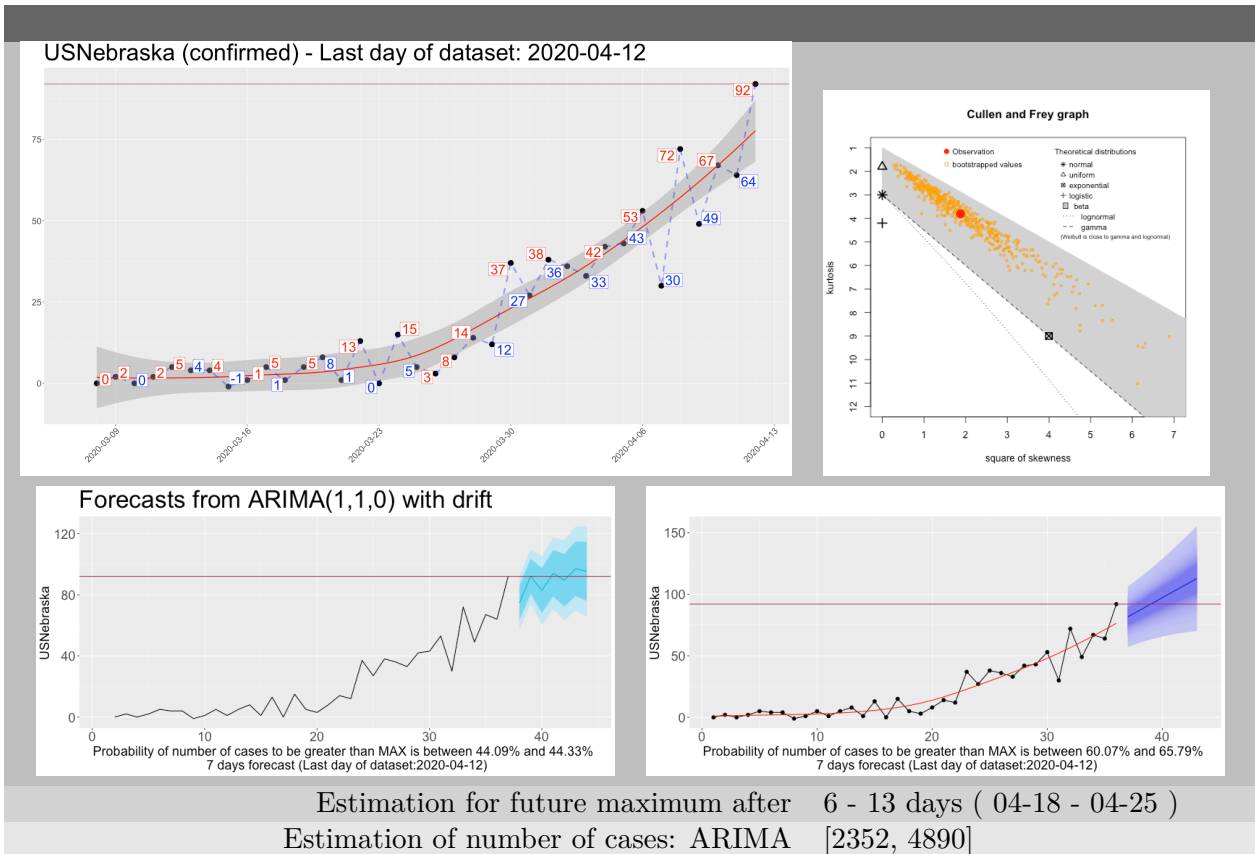
8.7.23 US Mississippi



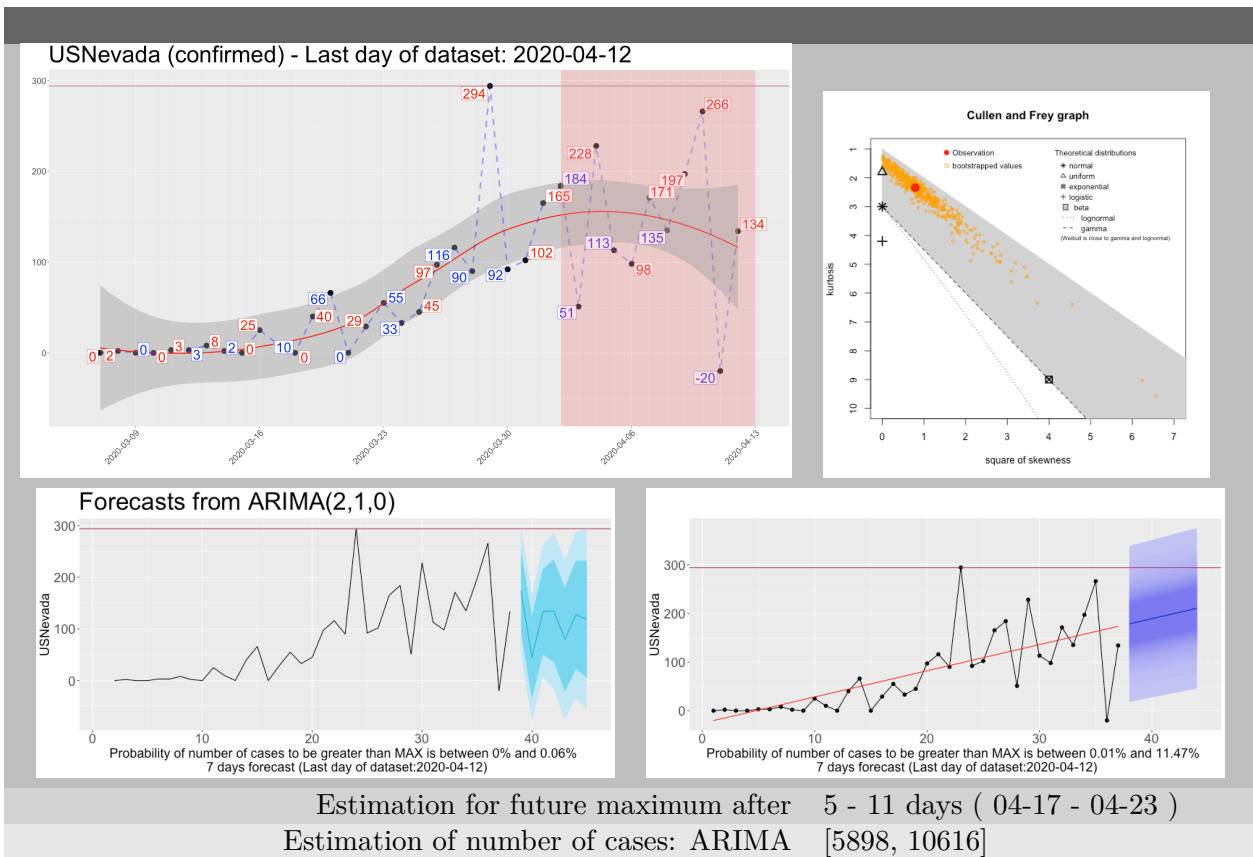
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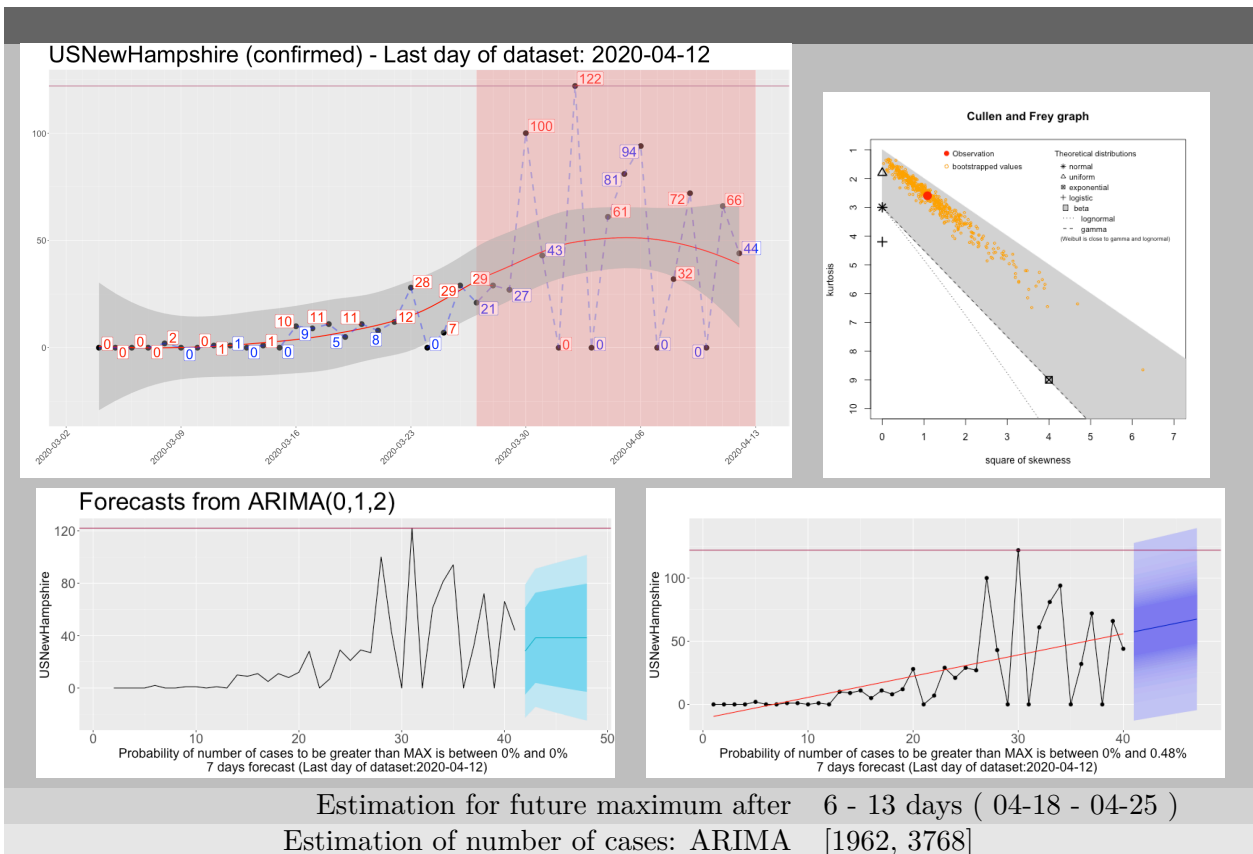
8.7.25 USNebraska



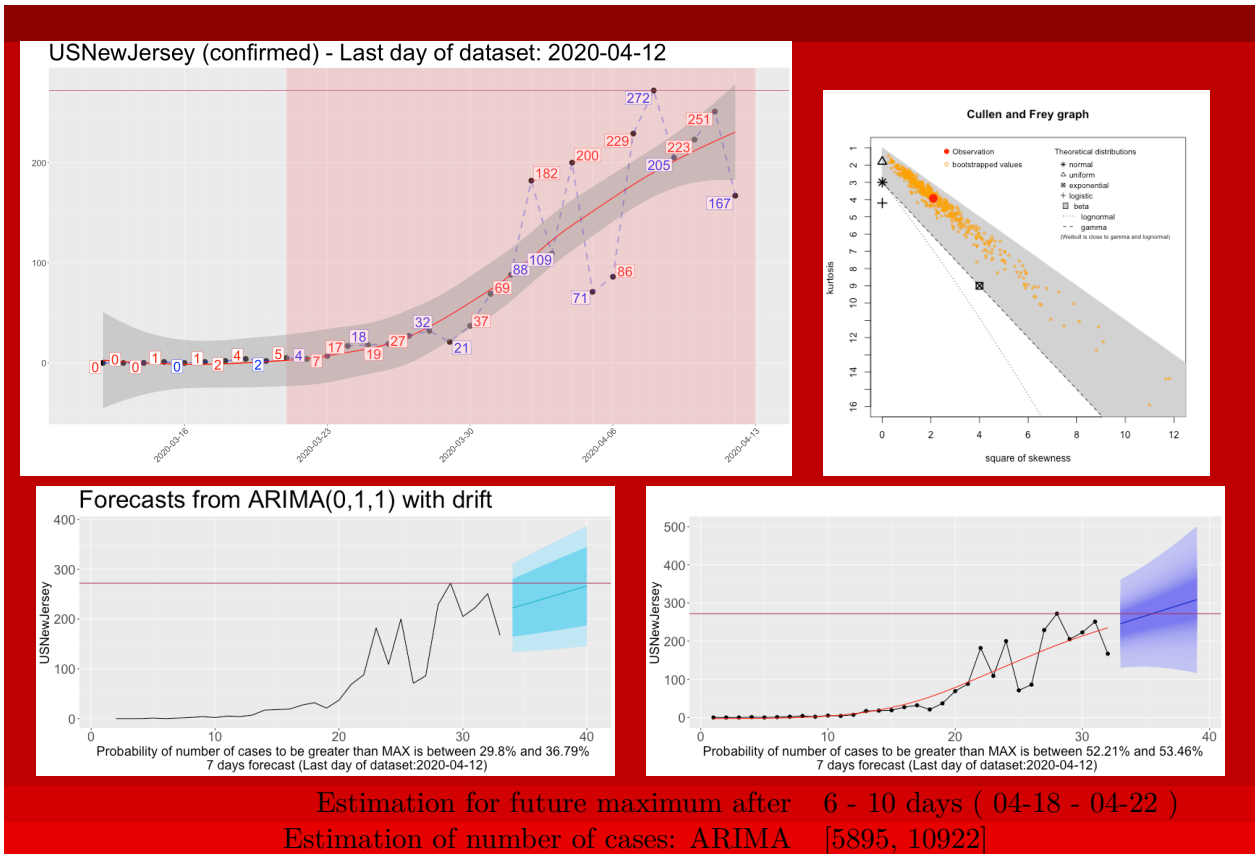
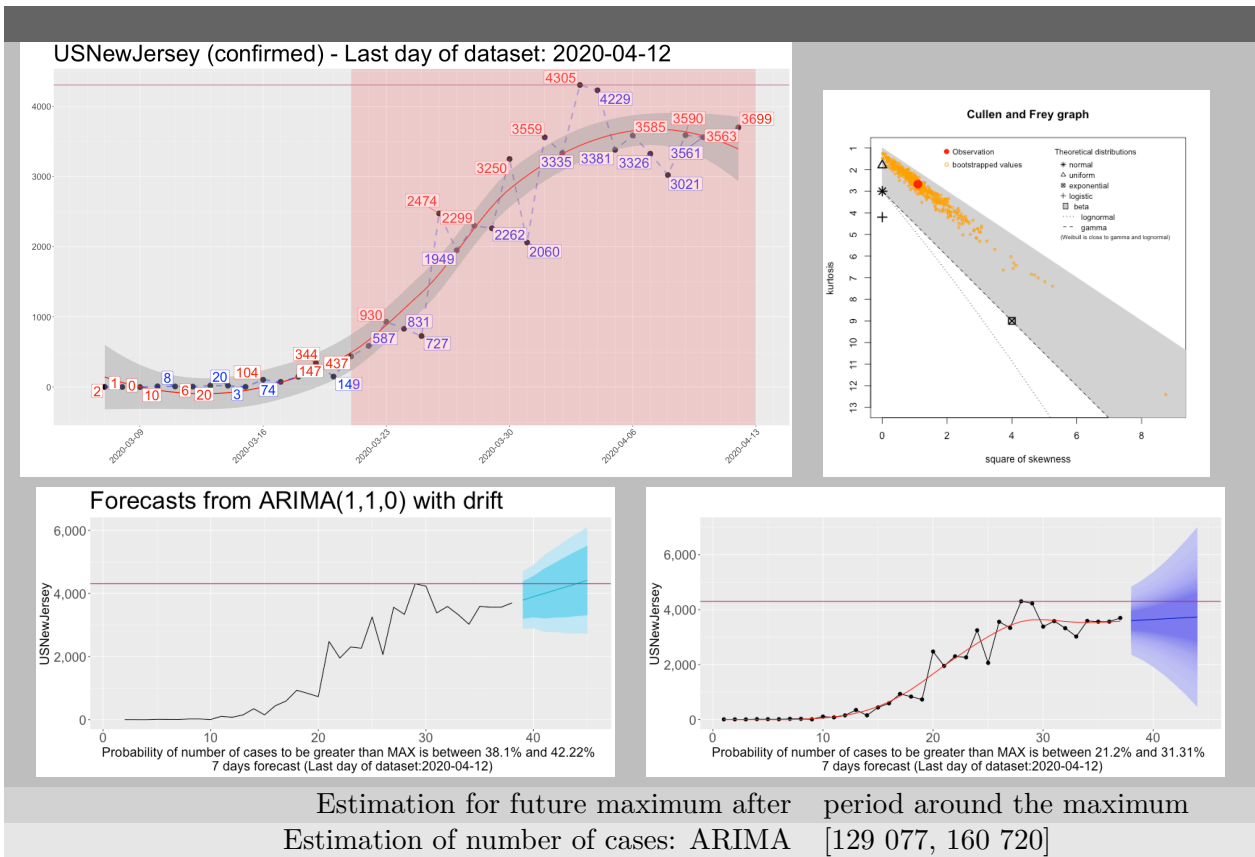
8.7.26 US Nevada



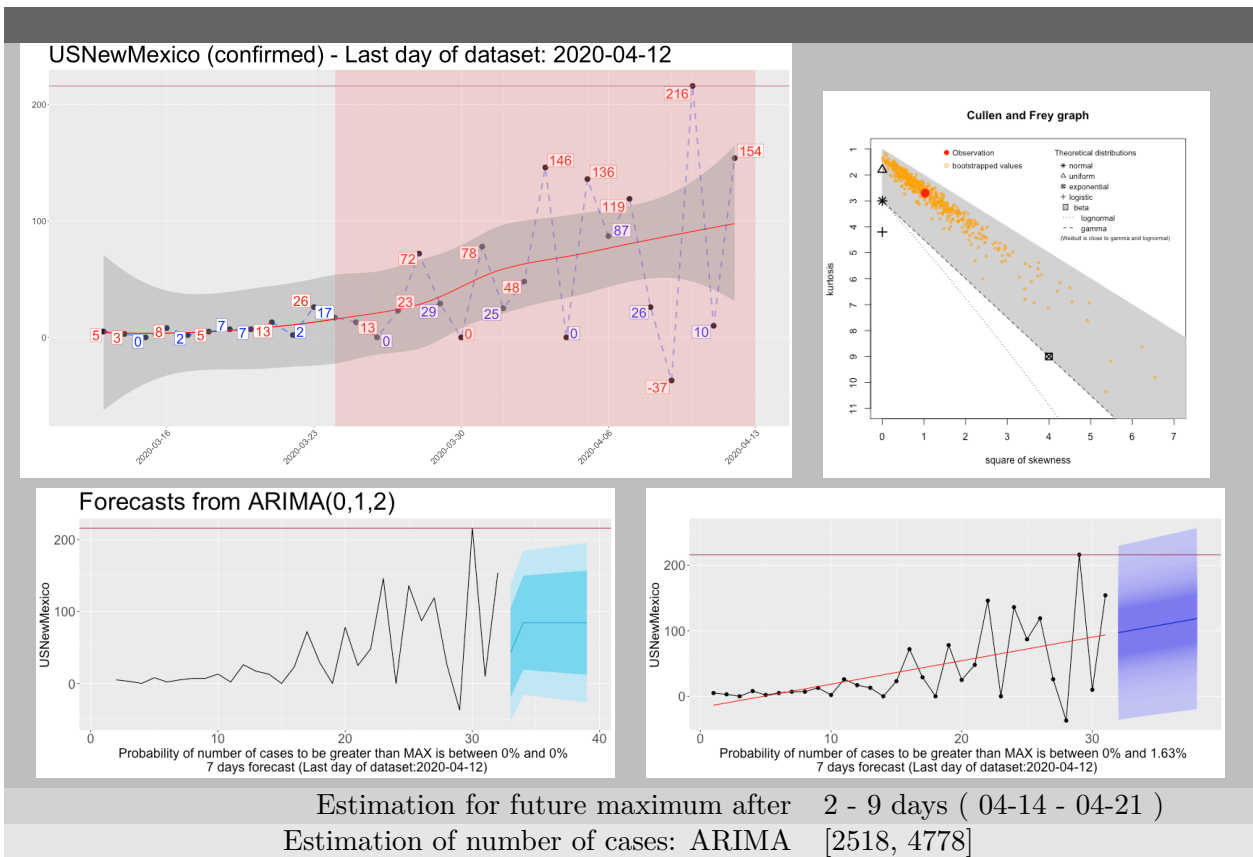
8.7.27 US New Hampshire



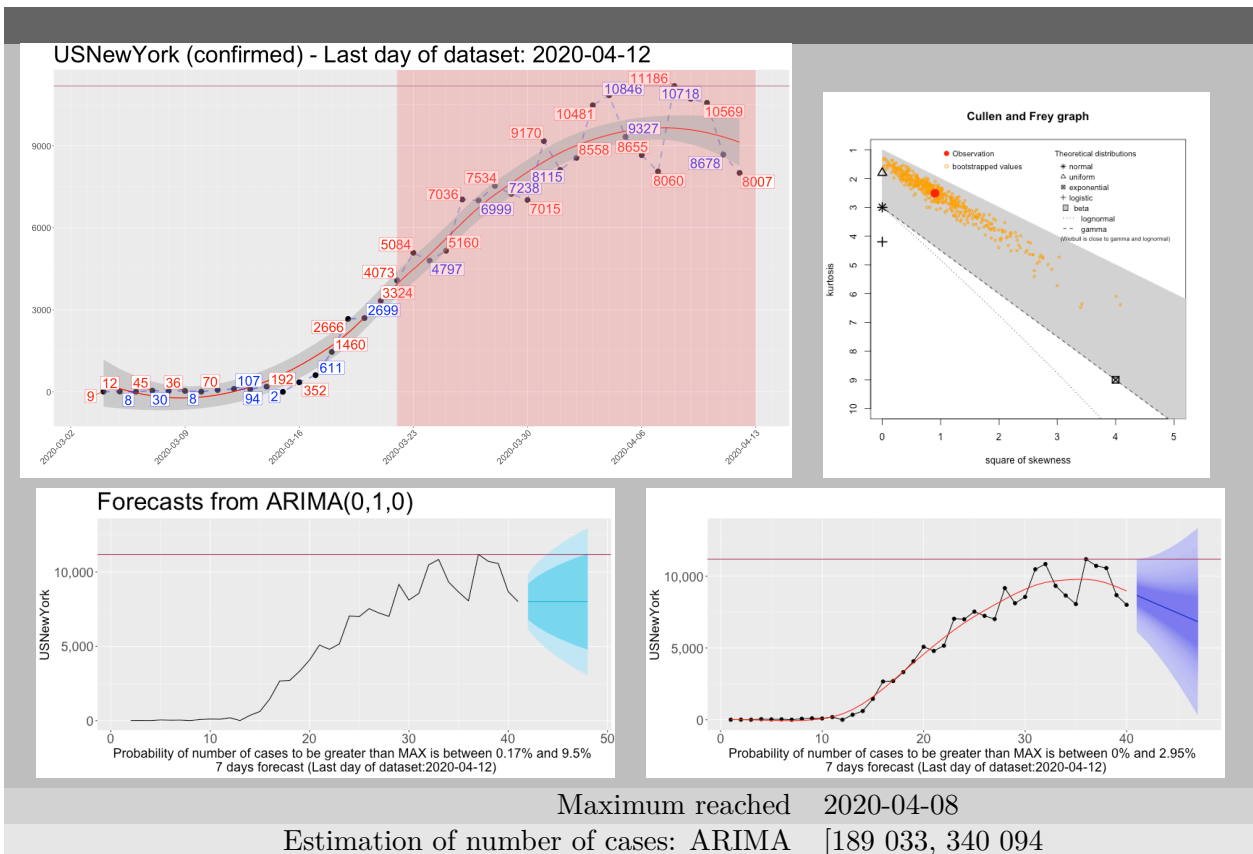
8.7.28 US New Jersey

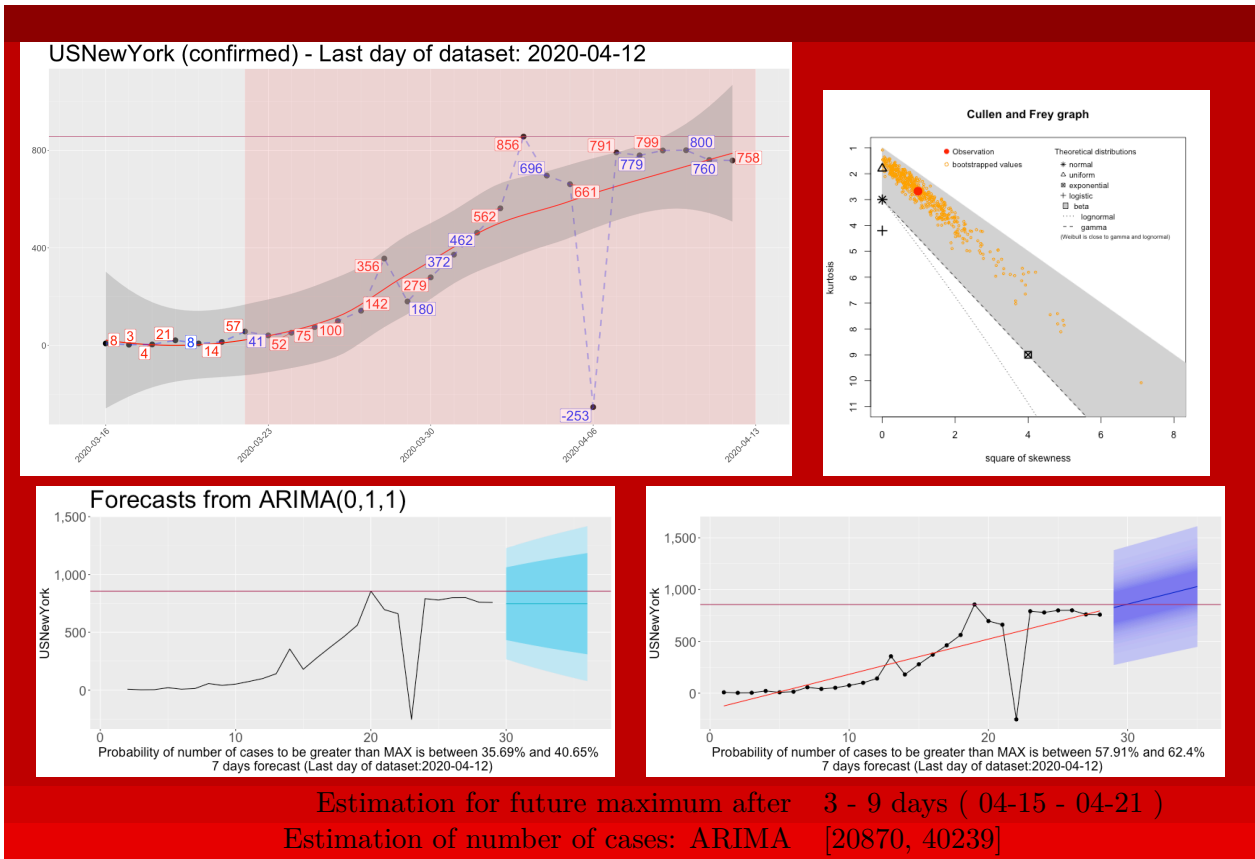


8.7.29 US New Mexico

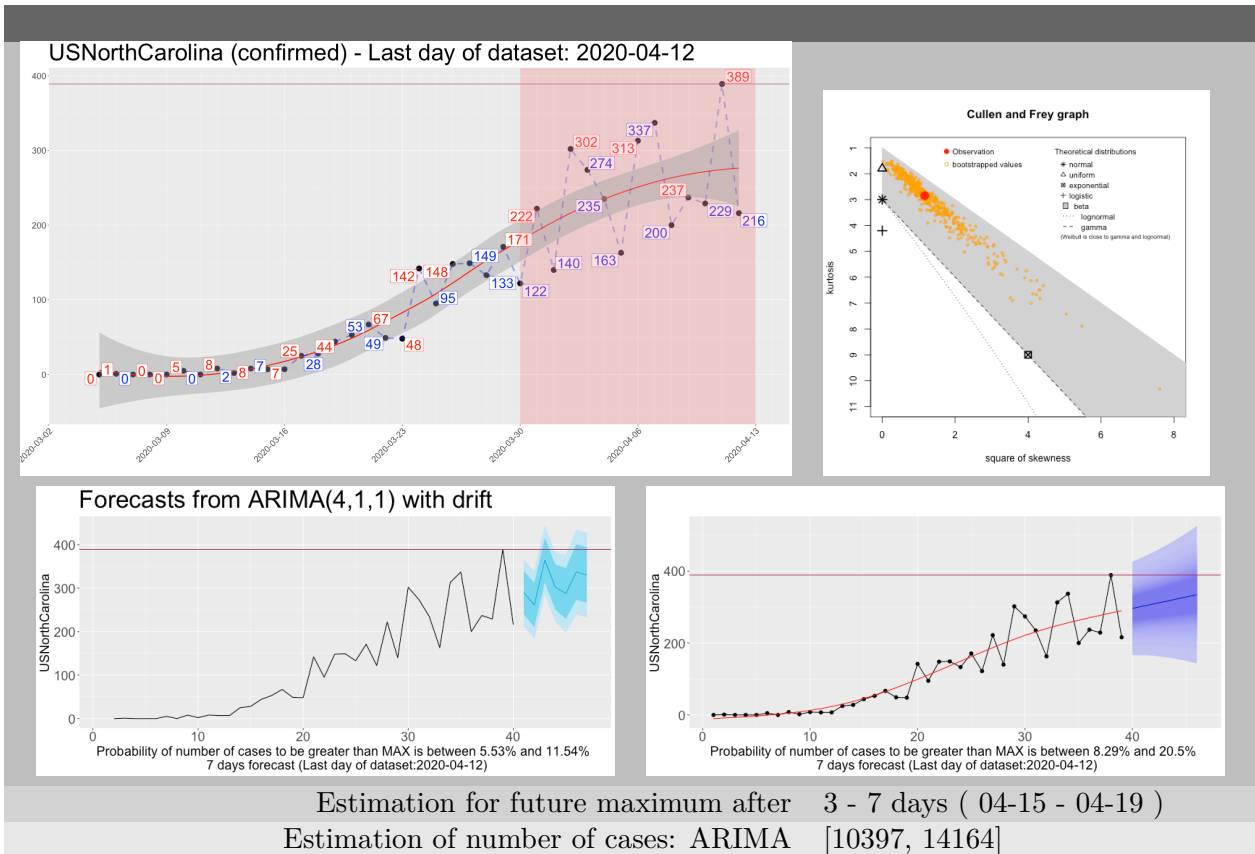


8.7.30 US New York

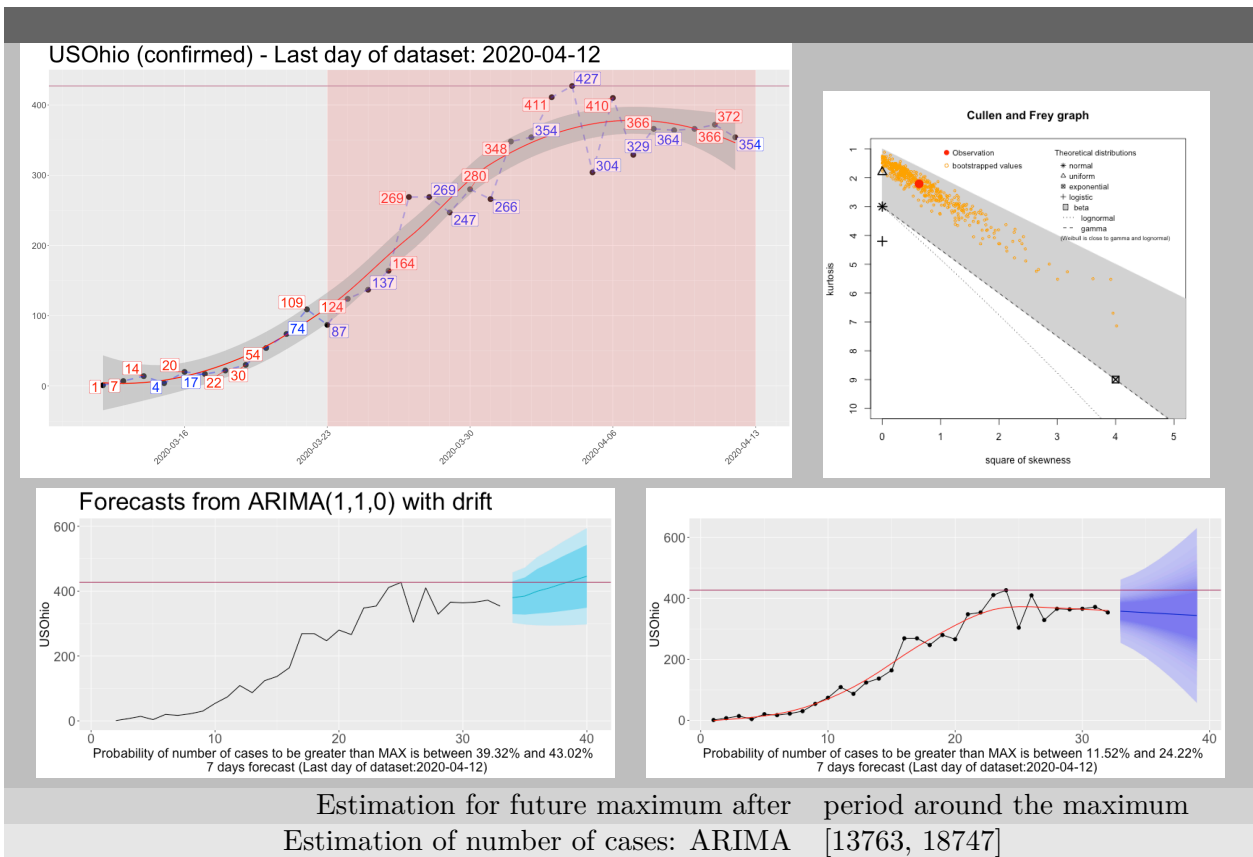




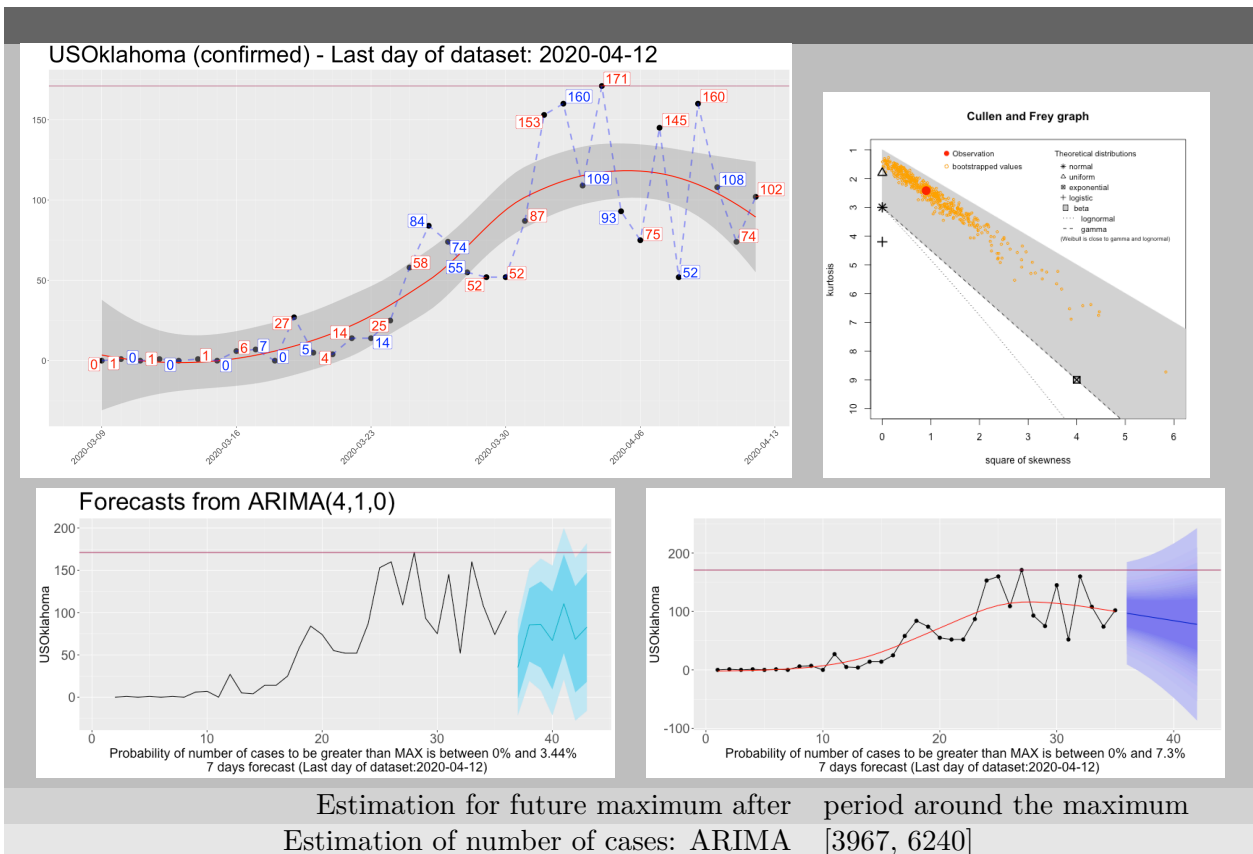
8.7.31 US North Carolina



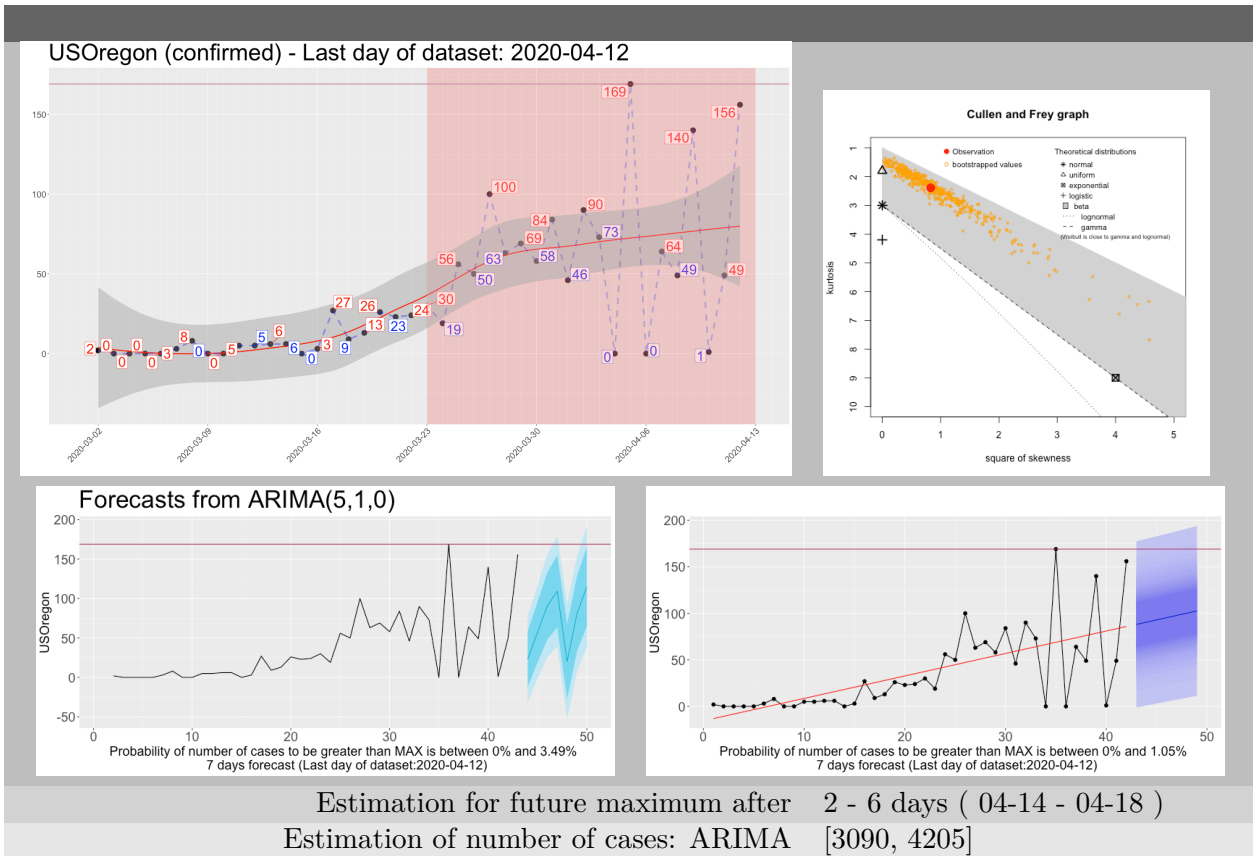
8.7.32 US Ohio



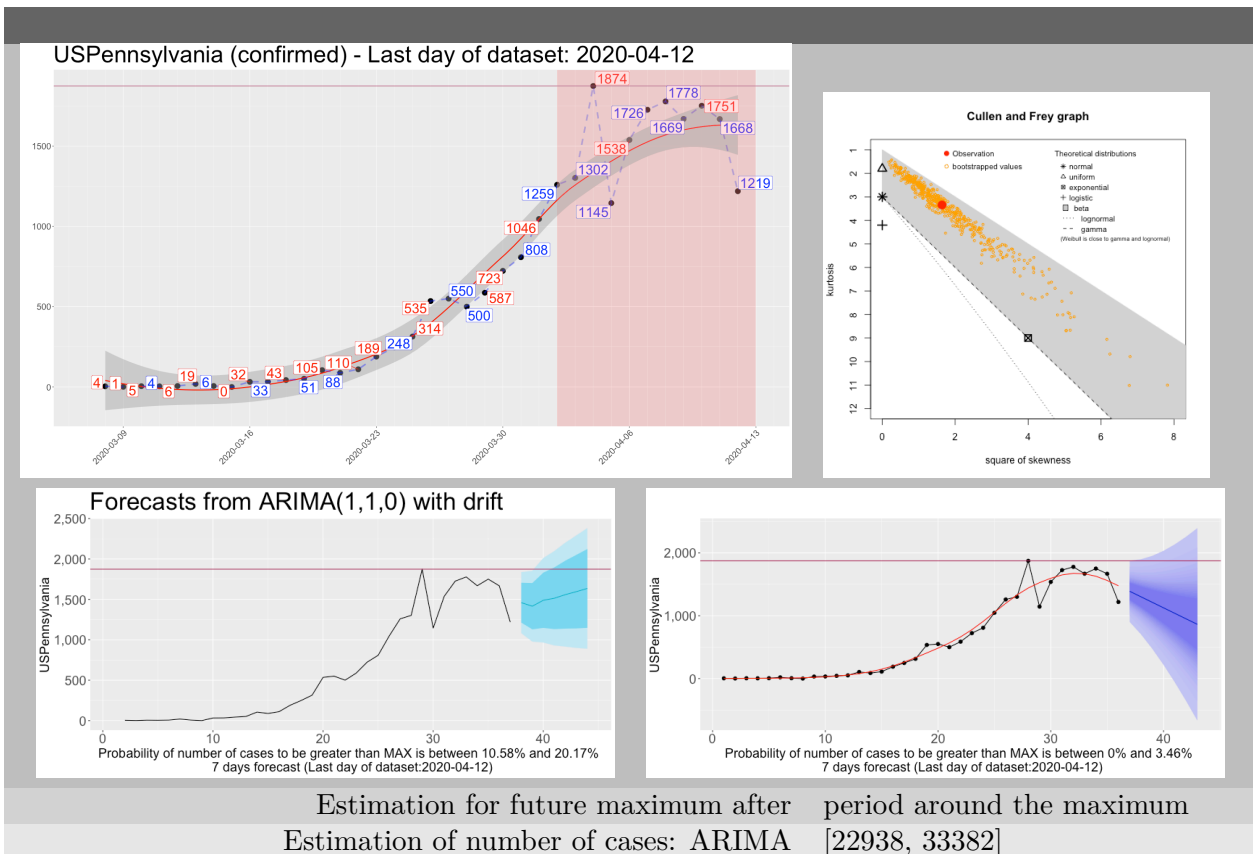
8.7.33 US Oklahoma

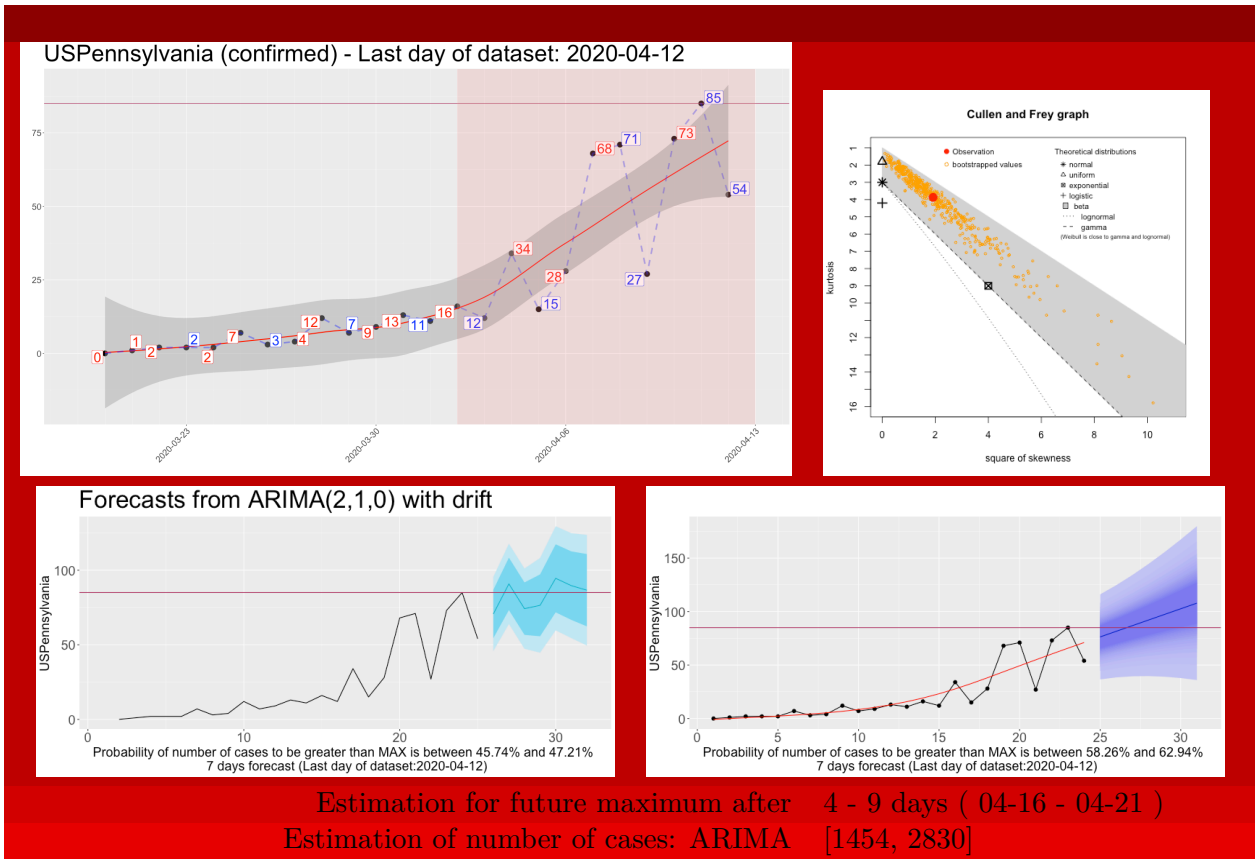


8.7.34 US Oregon

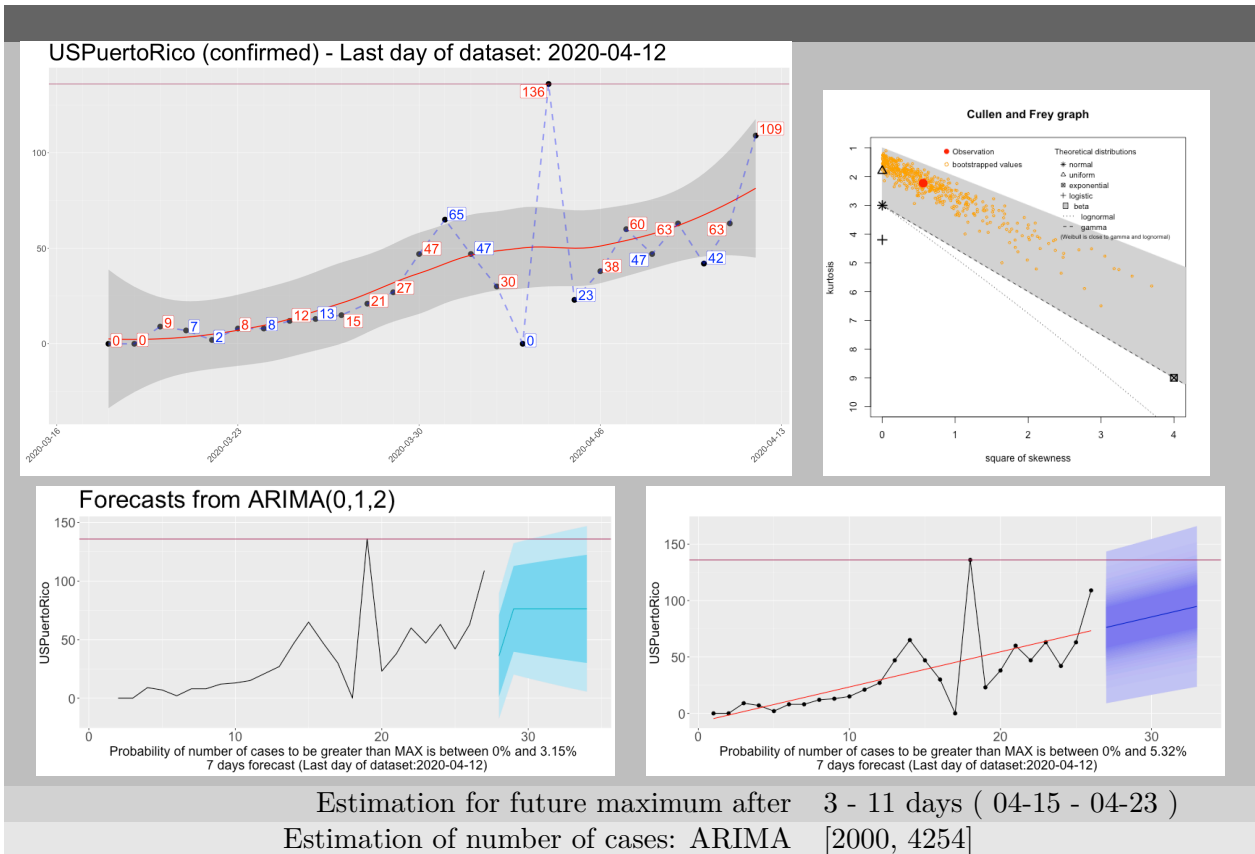


8.7.35 US Pennsylvania

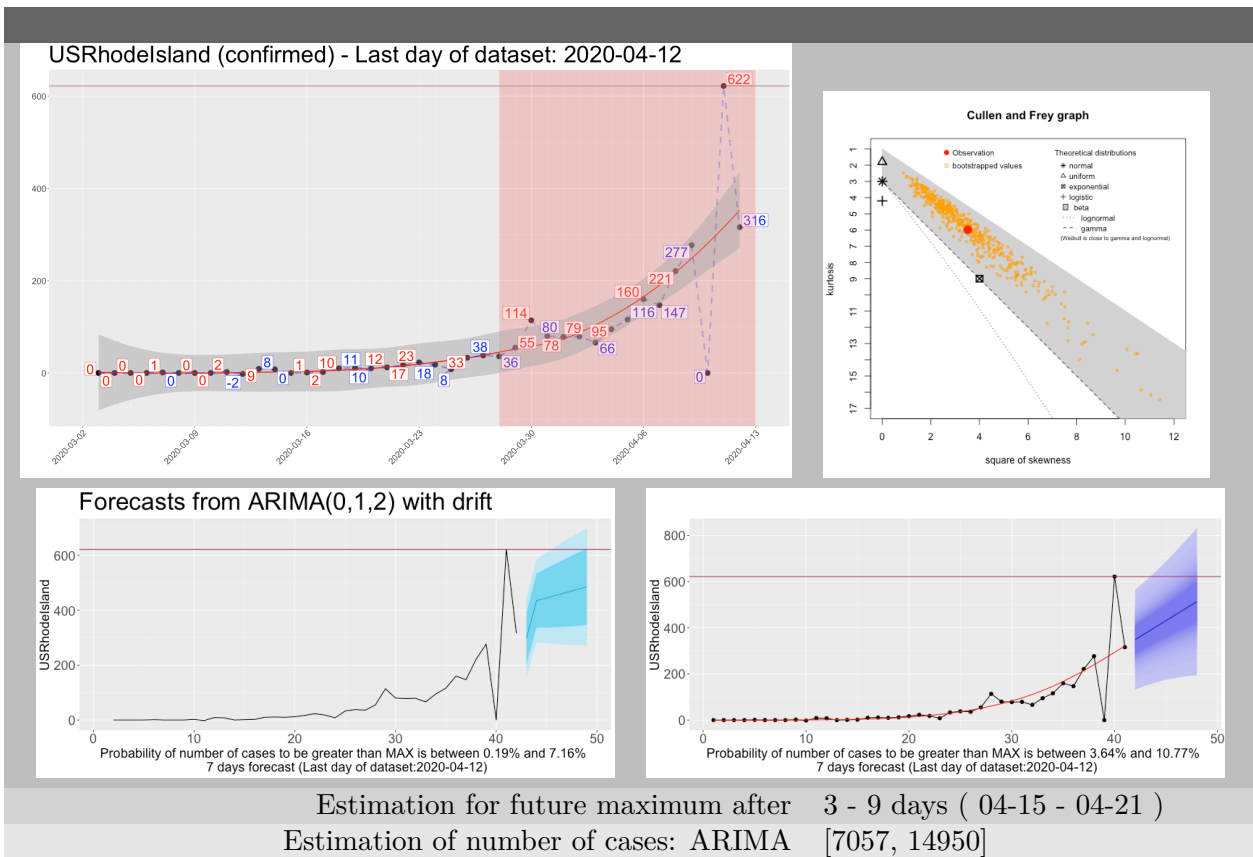




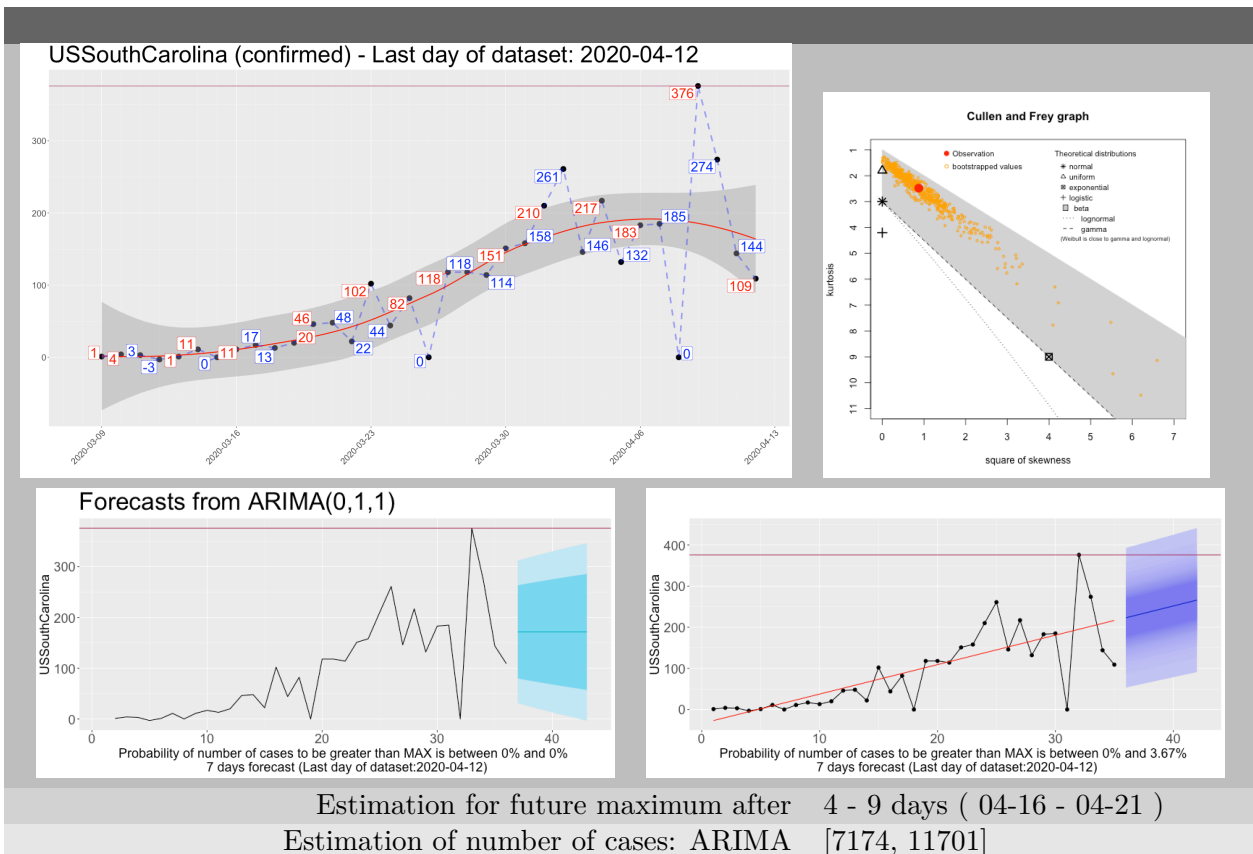
8.7.36 US Puerto Rico



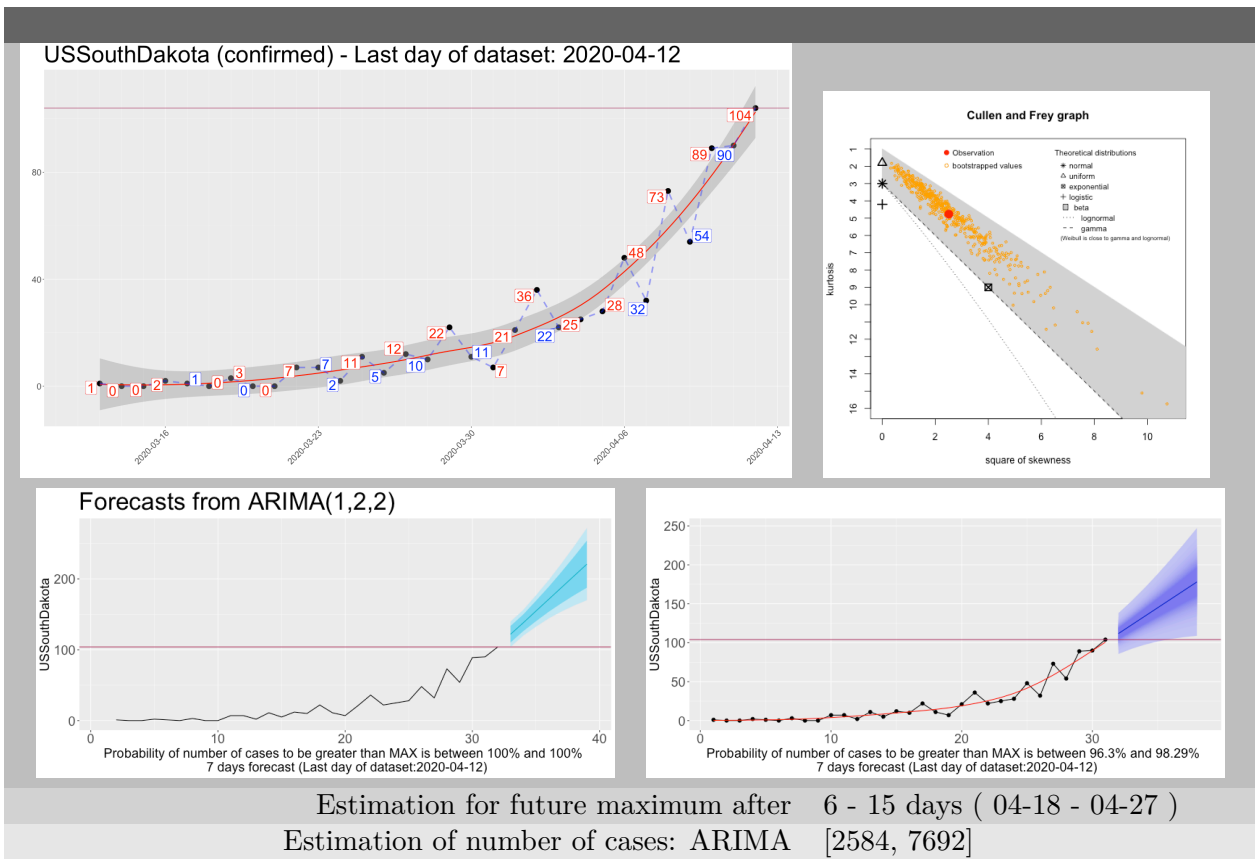
8.7.37 US Rhode Island



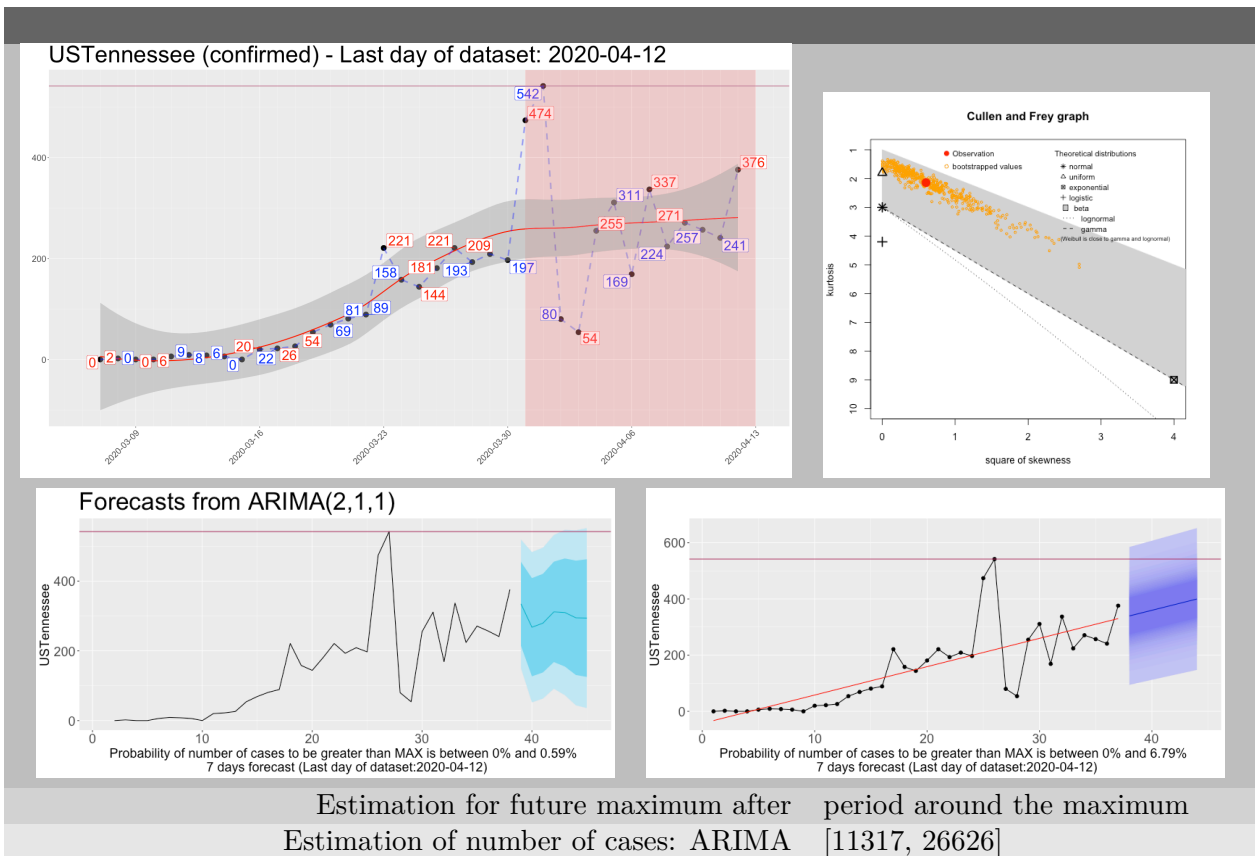
8.7.38 US South Carolina



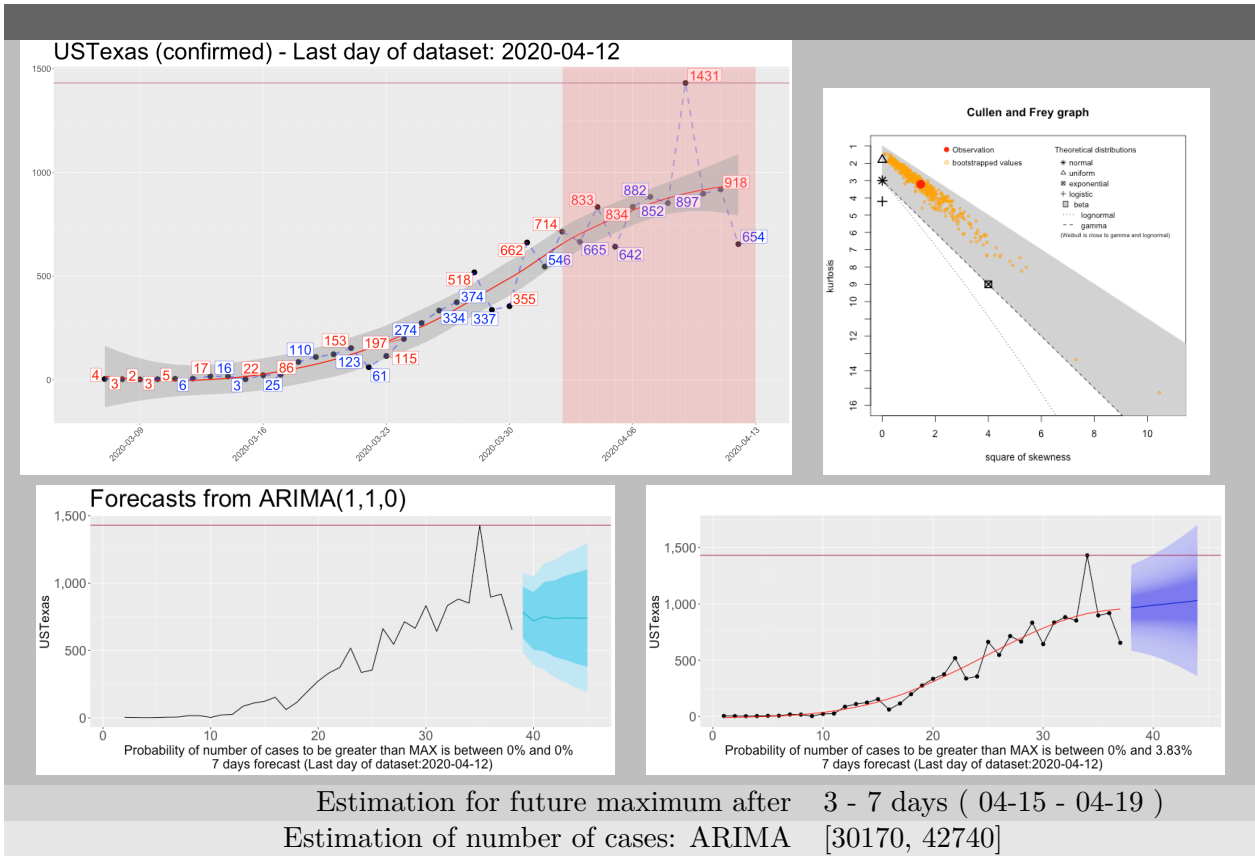
8.7.39 US South Dakota



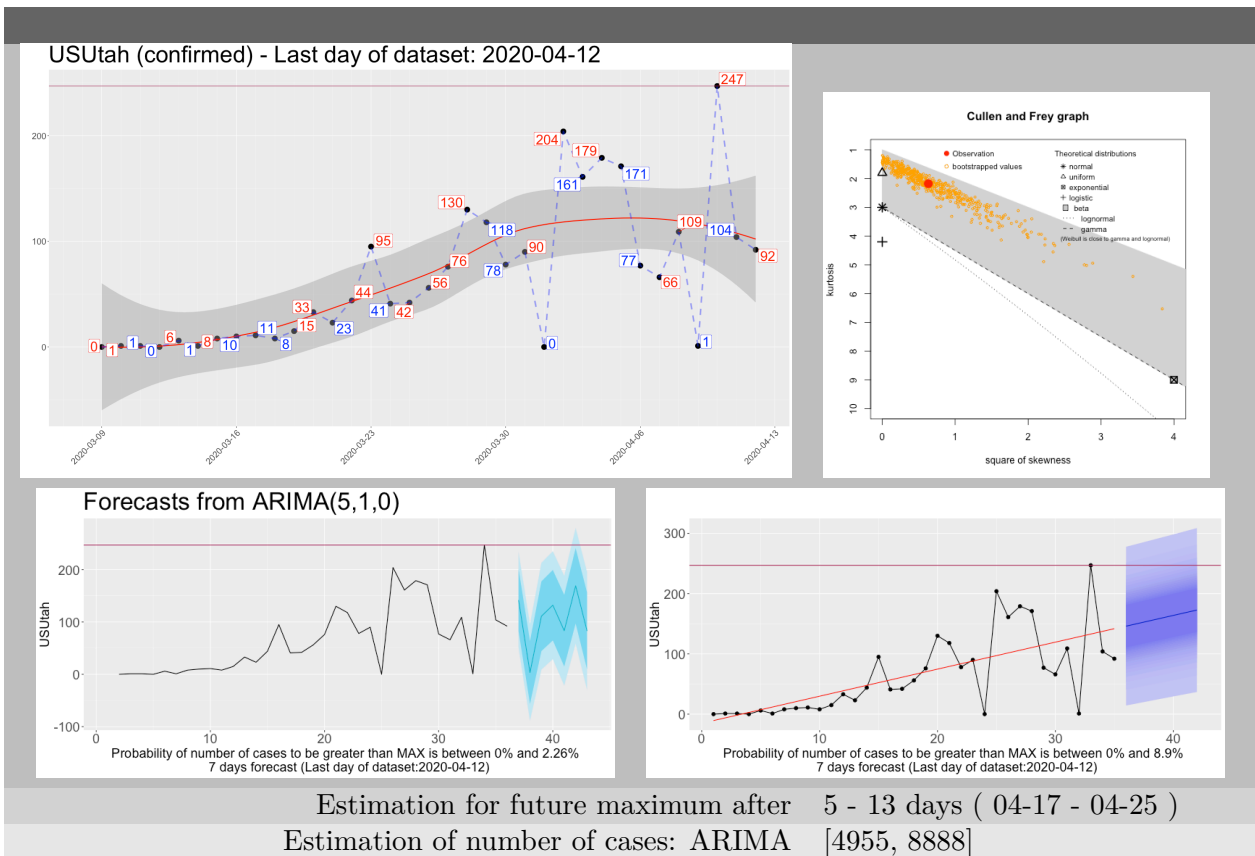
8.7.40 US Tennessee



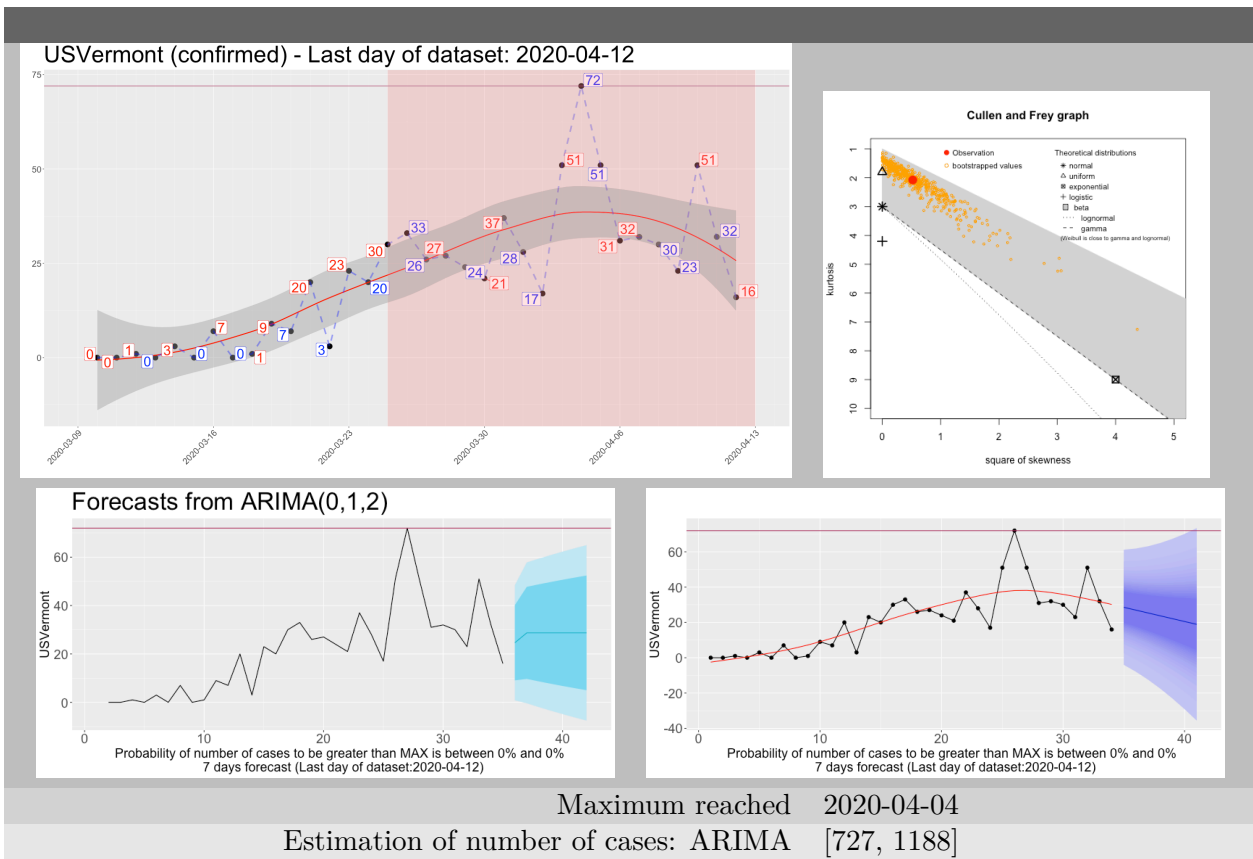
8.7.41 US Texas



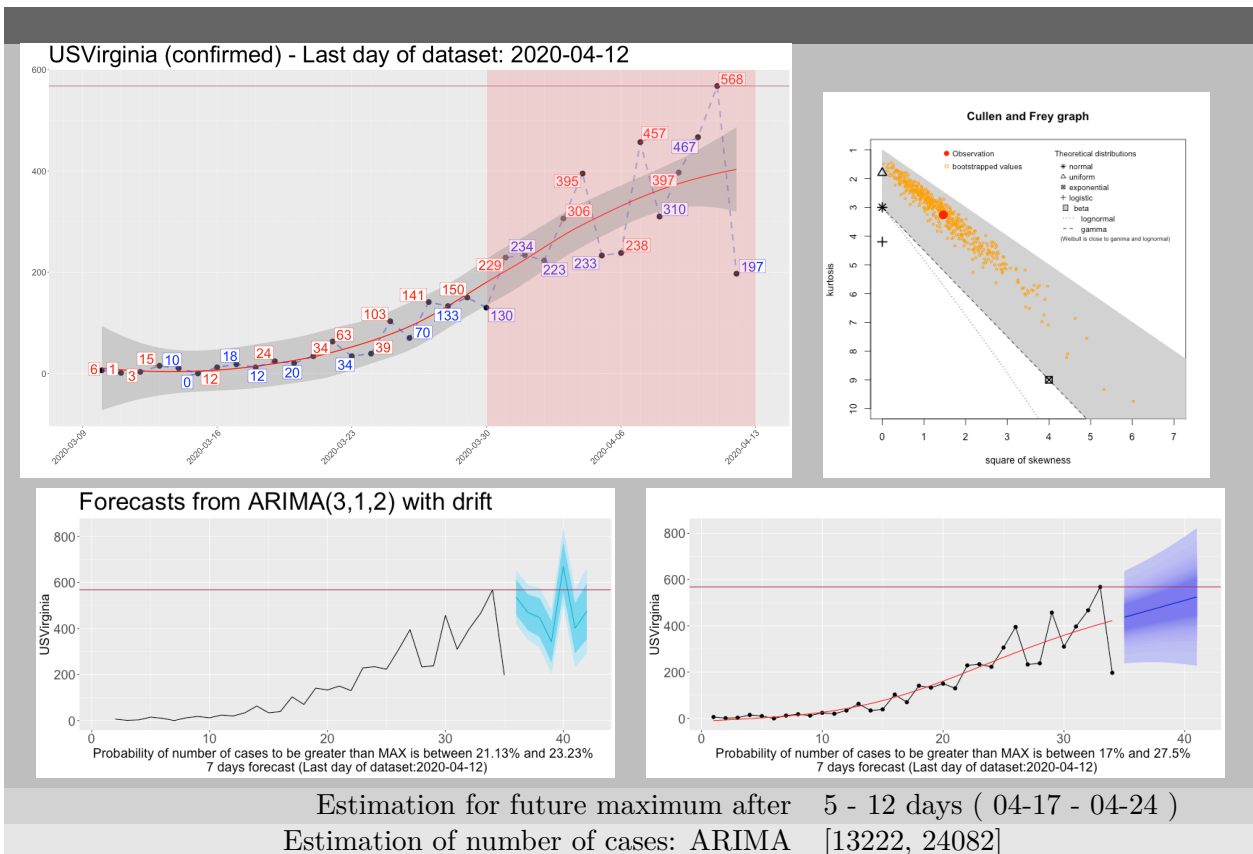
8.7.42 US Utah



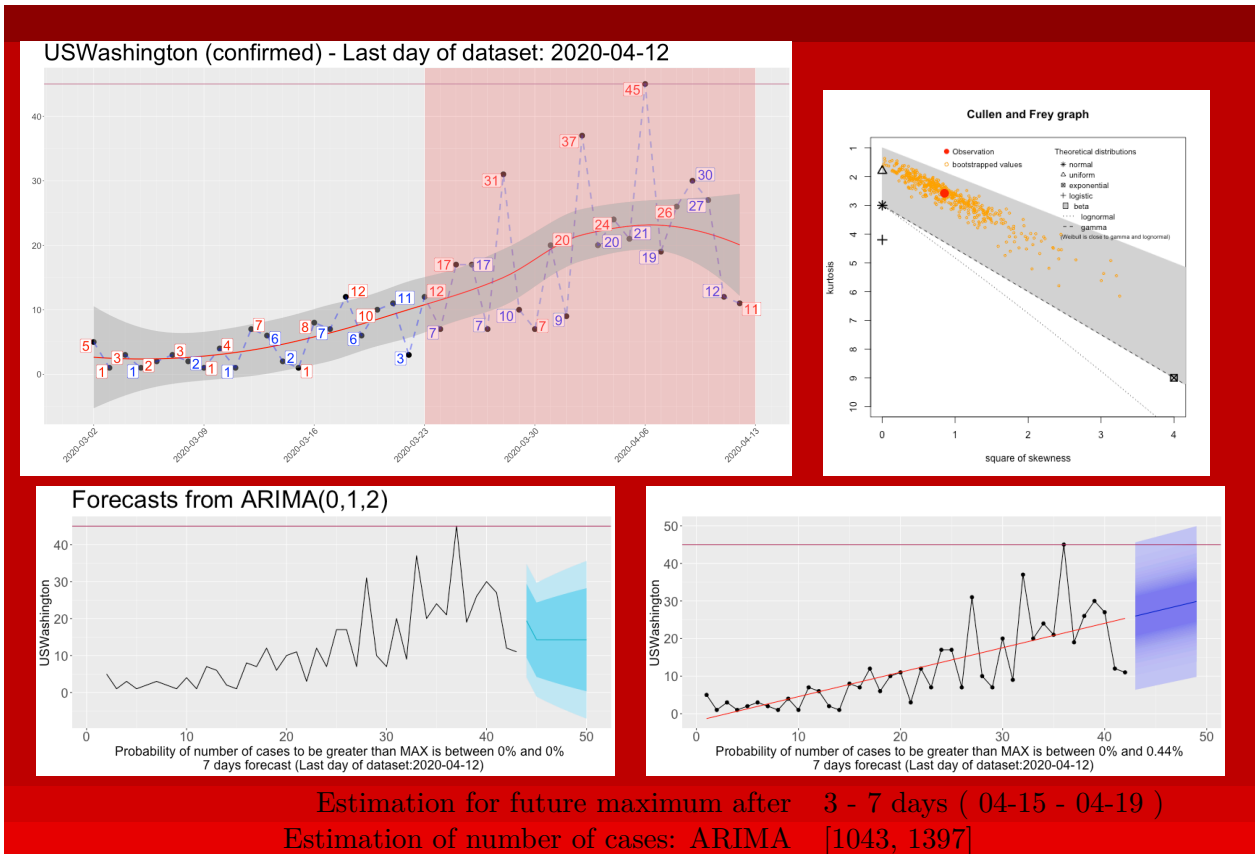
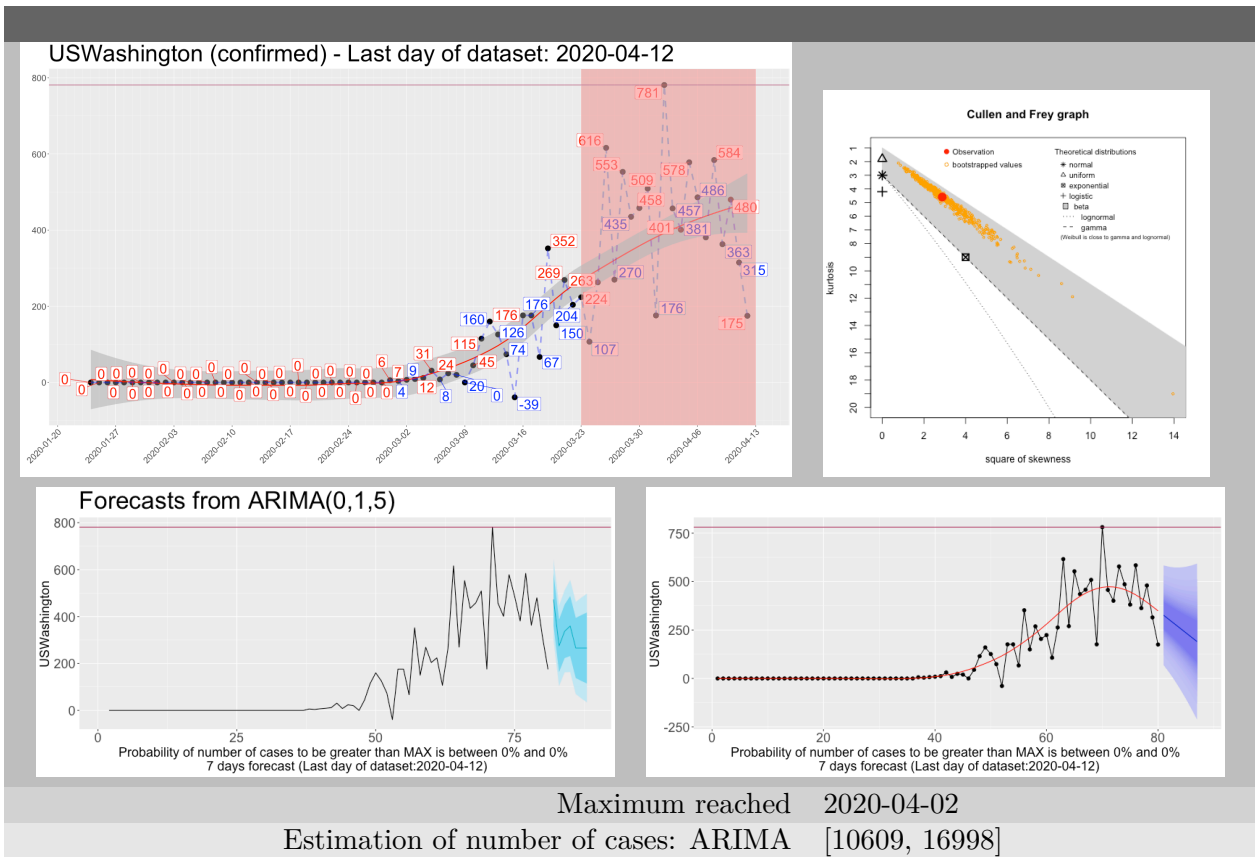
8.7.43 US Vermont



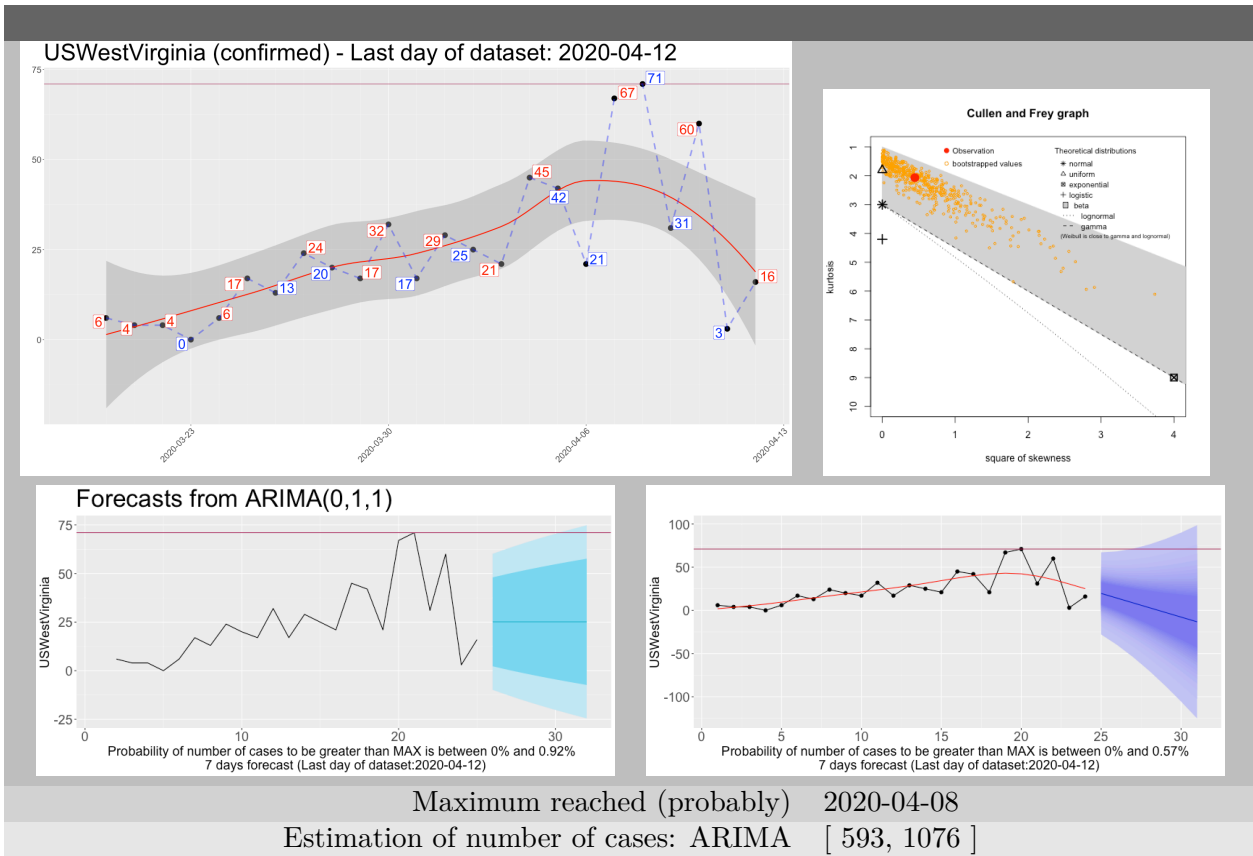
8.7.44 US Virginia



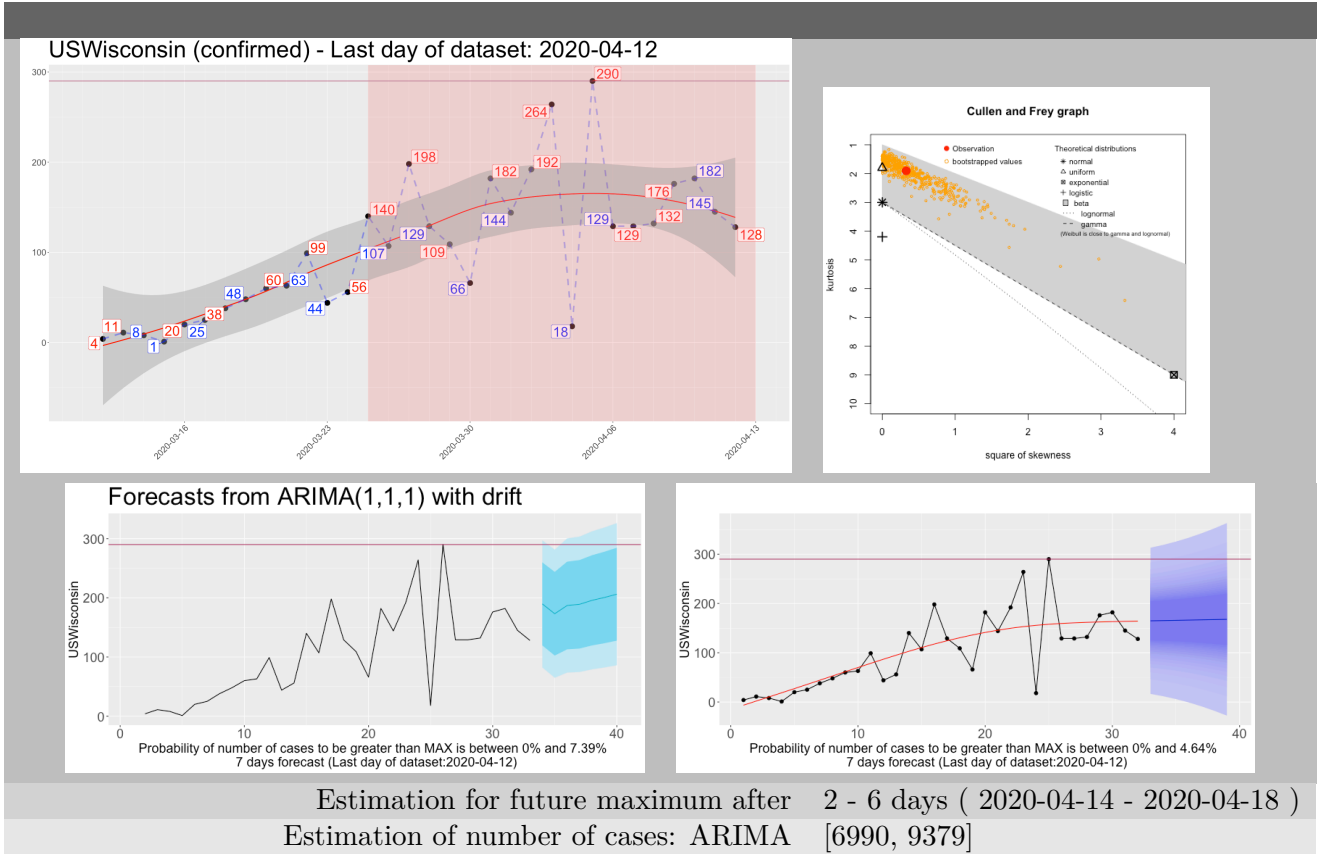
8.7.45 US Washington



8.7.46 US West Virginia



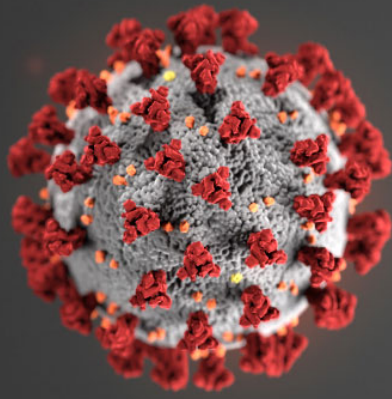
8.7.47 US Wisconsin



VIII

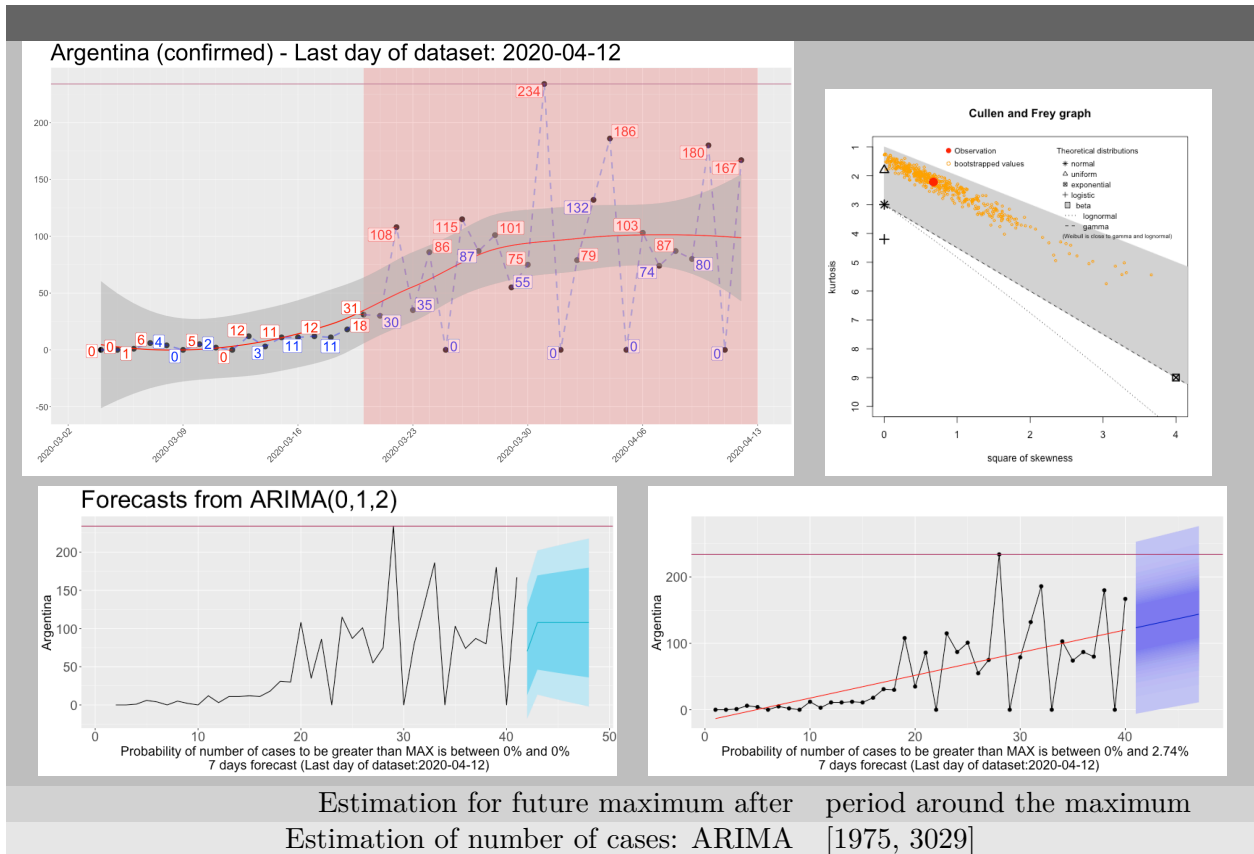
South America

9	South America	137
9.1	Argentina	
9.2	Brazil	
9.3	Chile	
9.4	Colombia	
9.5	Ecuador	
9.6	Peru	



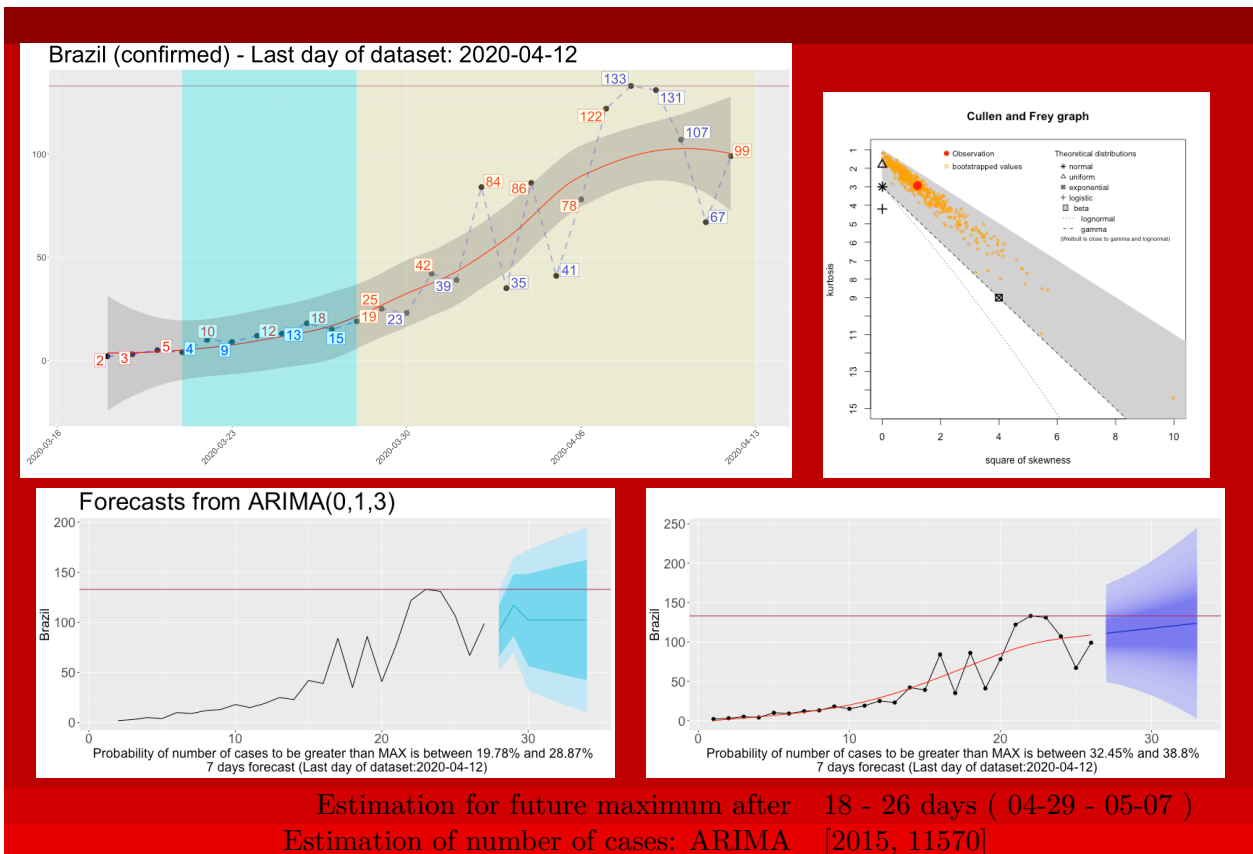
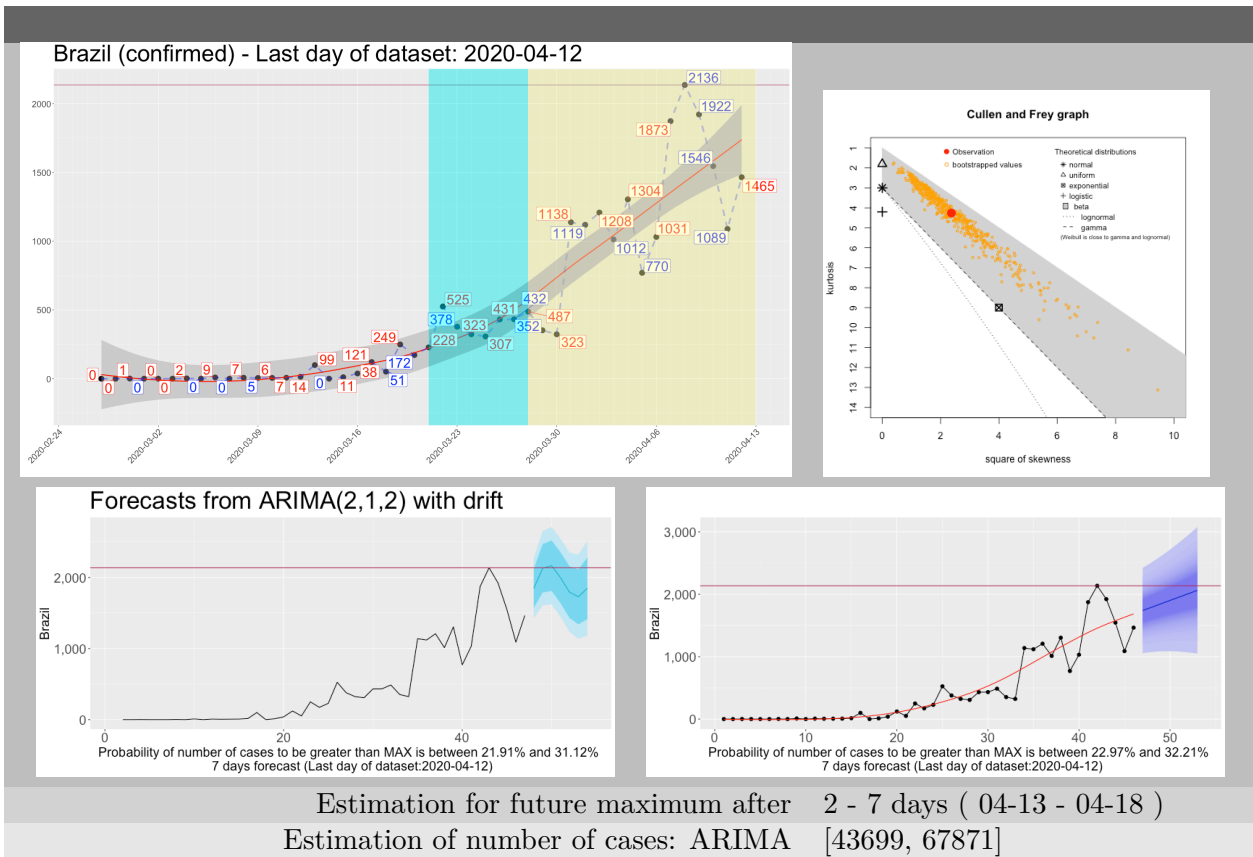
9. South America

9.1 Argentina

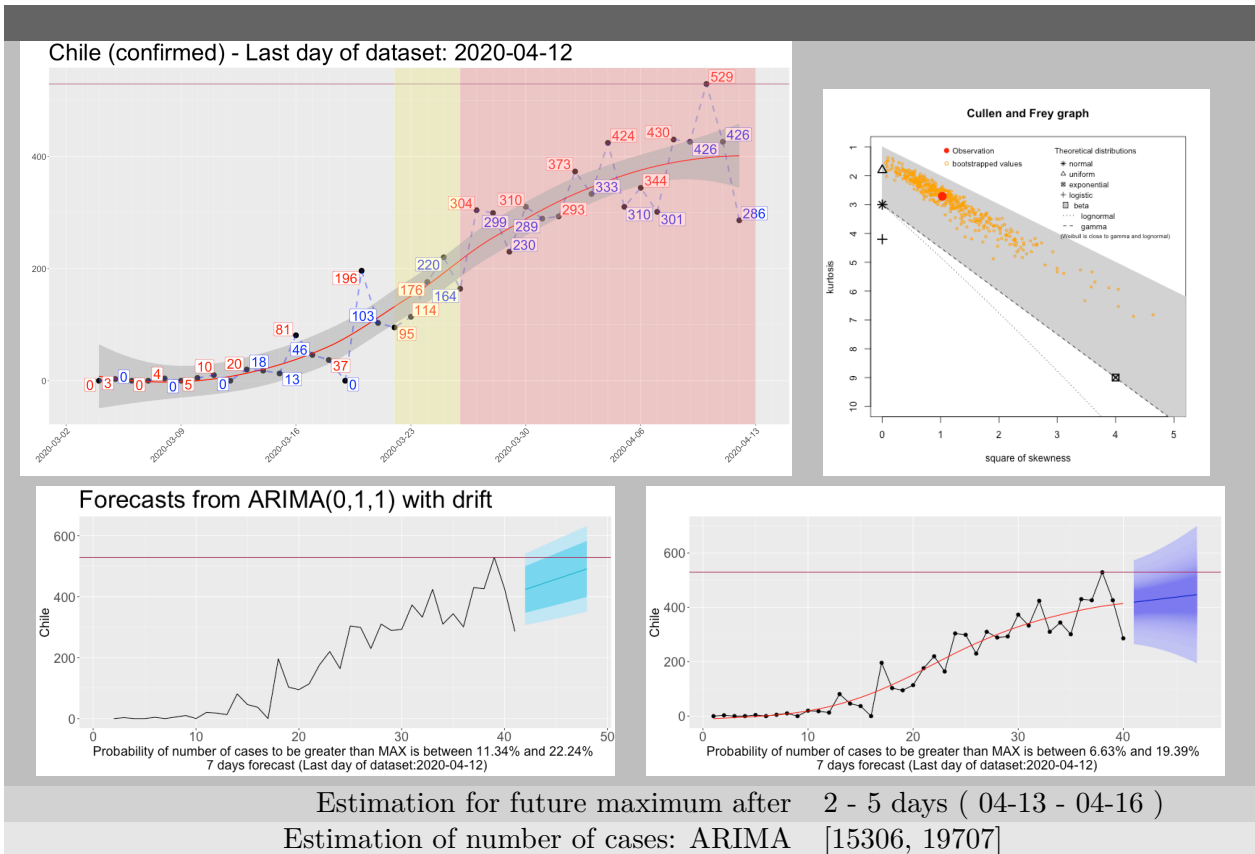


In Argentina the imposition of Phase 3 measures on March 20th did not change the dynamics of the exponential growth rate the cases follow.

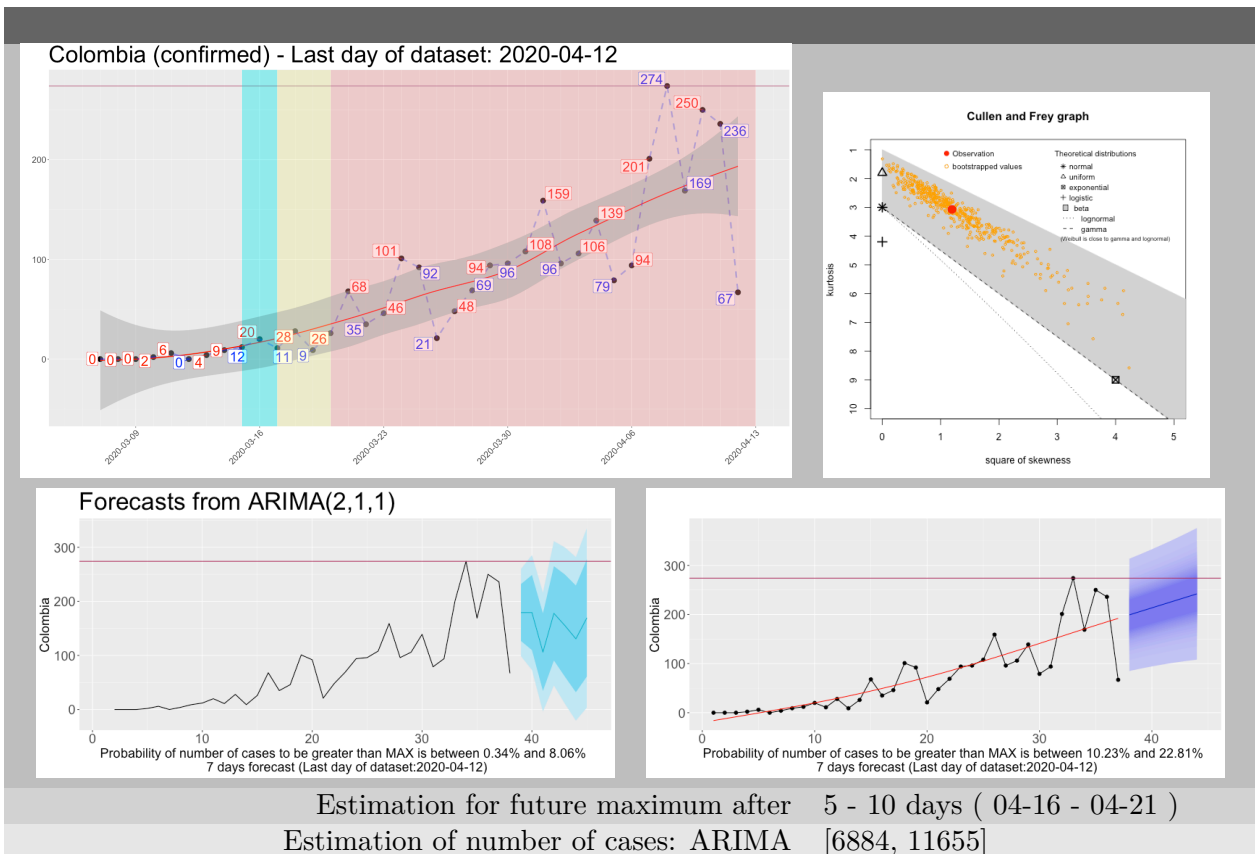
9.2 Brazil



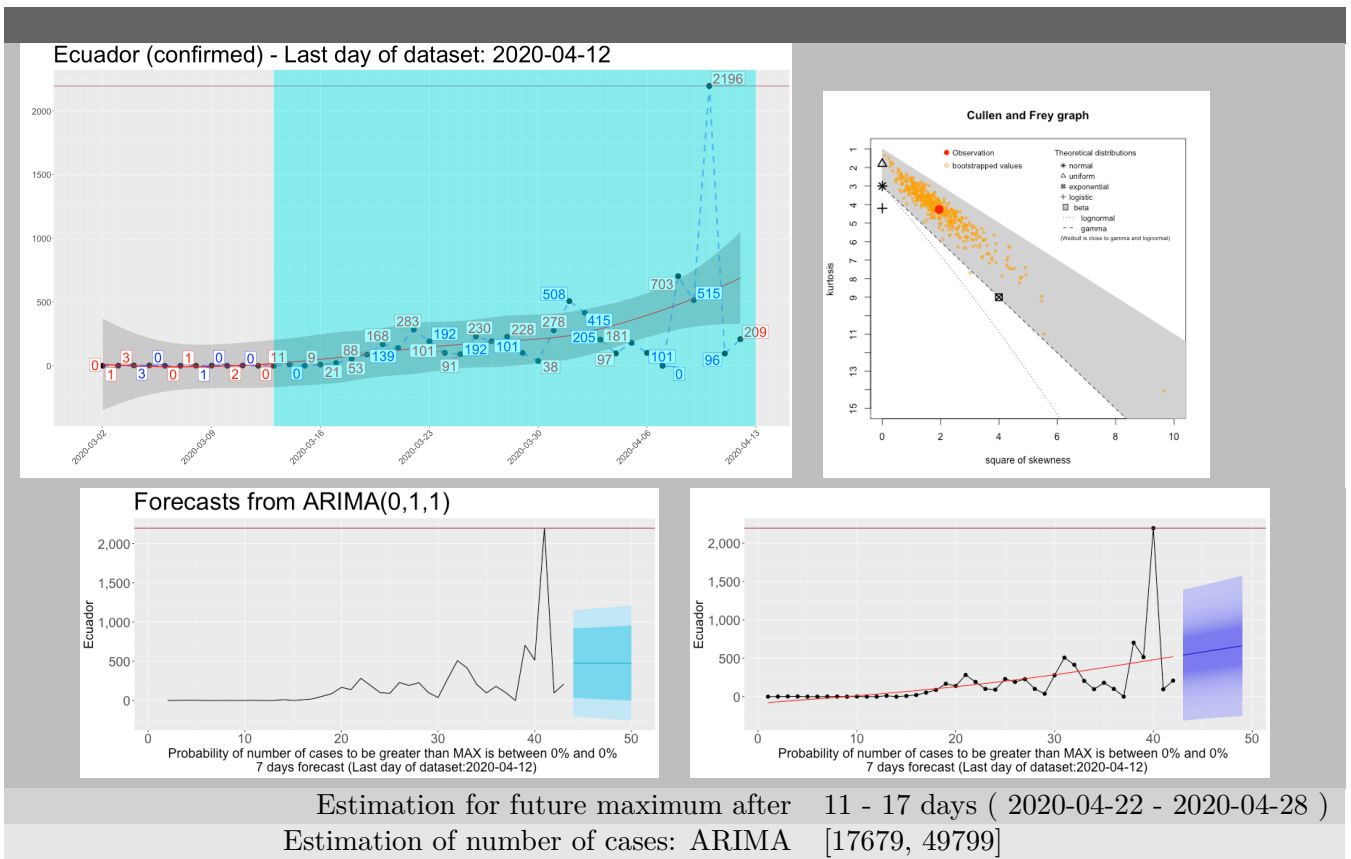
9.3 Chile



9.4 Colombia



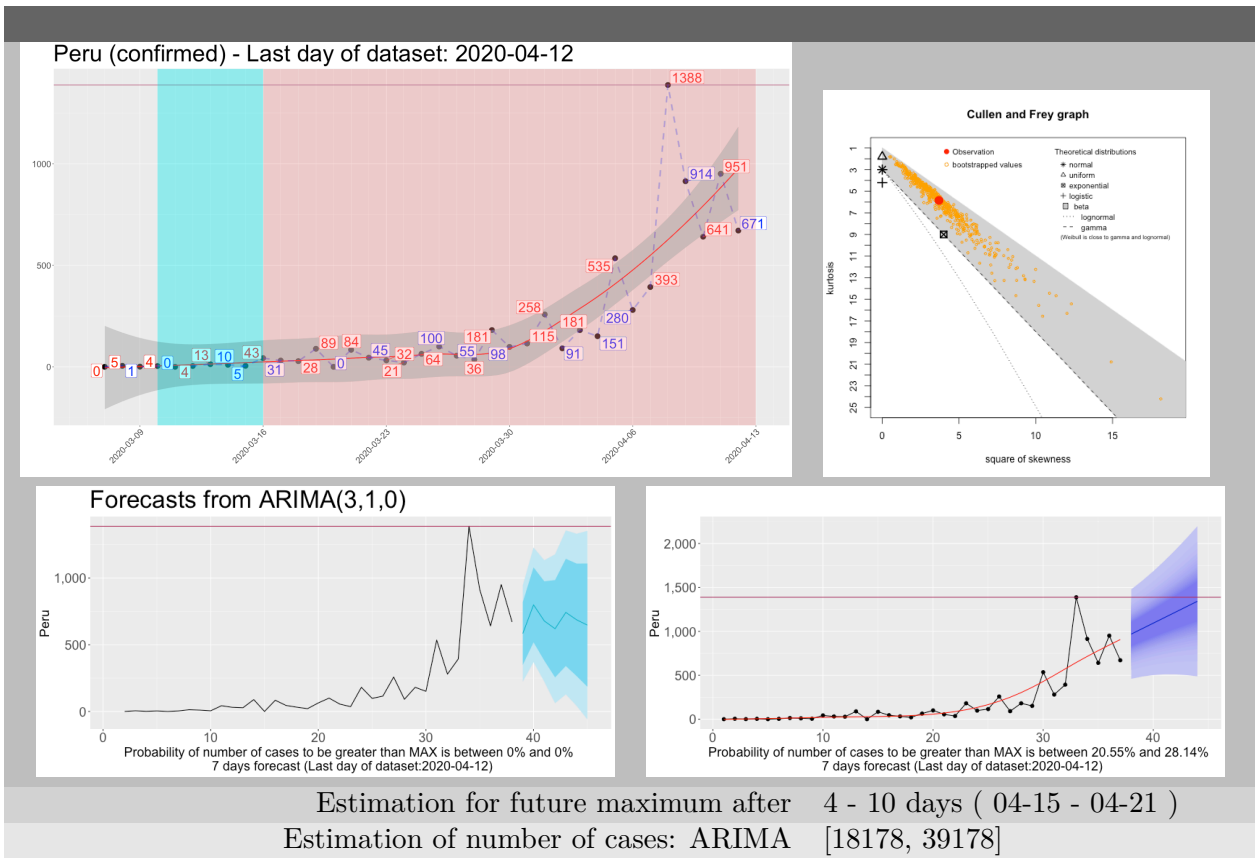
9.5 Ecuador



In Ecuador, although only Phase 1 measures were imposed, the exponential growth rate is not large.

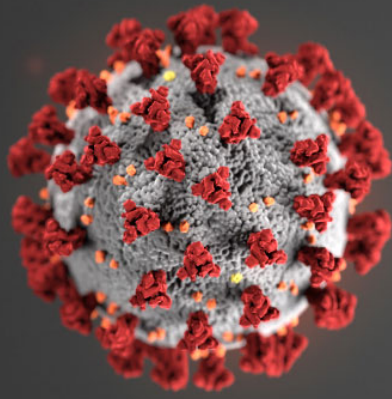
In Ecuador, the extremely large number of cases announced on April 10 affects the forecast and makes it unstable.

9.6 Peru



VIII Conclusion and Further Research

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10. Conclusion

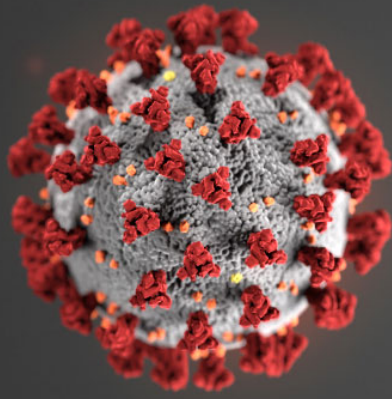
The basic conclusions are:

1. The case of the regions/countries where the decline has occurred, do not reject the theoretical expectation that the time of escalation and decline is approximately the same.
2. In regions/countries where the phenomenon has completed a cycle, the cycle duration was approximately 4 weeks.
3. In the regions/countries where the cycle of the phenomenon is ongoing its duration looks like it has been extended.
4. It is observed that the "death period" is almost double (7 weeks) than the "confirmed cases" period (4 weeks).
5. It seems that in the southern hemisphere (e.g. Australia and South Africa) the incidence of the virus decreases. The period in the southern hemisphere is 3-4 weeks.
6. Apparently the virus seems to appear to areas close to the equator, located in central Africa and the upper part of South America.
7. The de-escalation period is characterised by positive skewness when comparing to the escalation period, especially in the areas that have imposed strict measures.

Further research:

- in some areas, despite the imposition of mitigation measures, their impact was not expressed as a trend change on the COVID-19 confirmed cases curve
- however, in some areas the mitigation measures did affect the COVID-19 confirmed cases curve. In these cases what should be further approximated is the measures' impact in terms of time shifting of the expected peak, and the qualitative reduction of maximum infected cases, as well.

How realistic is the above? Unfortunately, the "no free lunch theorem" leaves little room for generalization. Each case is unique, each problem has its own optimal solution, so we have to adapt better to it.



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