Twitter Thread by Youyang Gu

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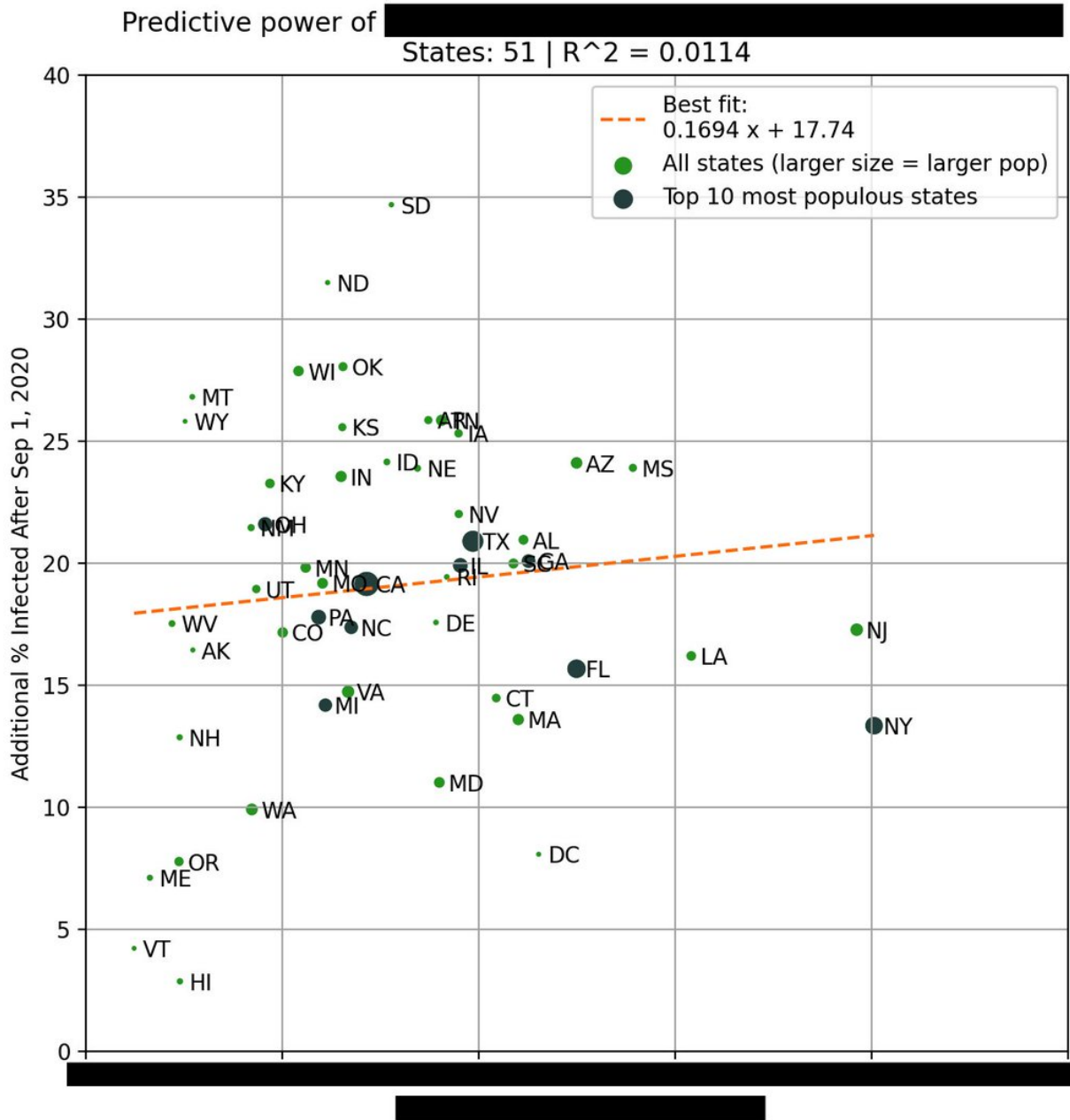**Which metric is a better predictor of the severity of the fall surge in US states?**

1) Margin of Democrat victory in Nov 2020 election
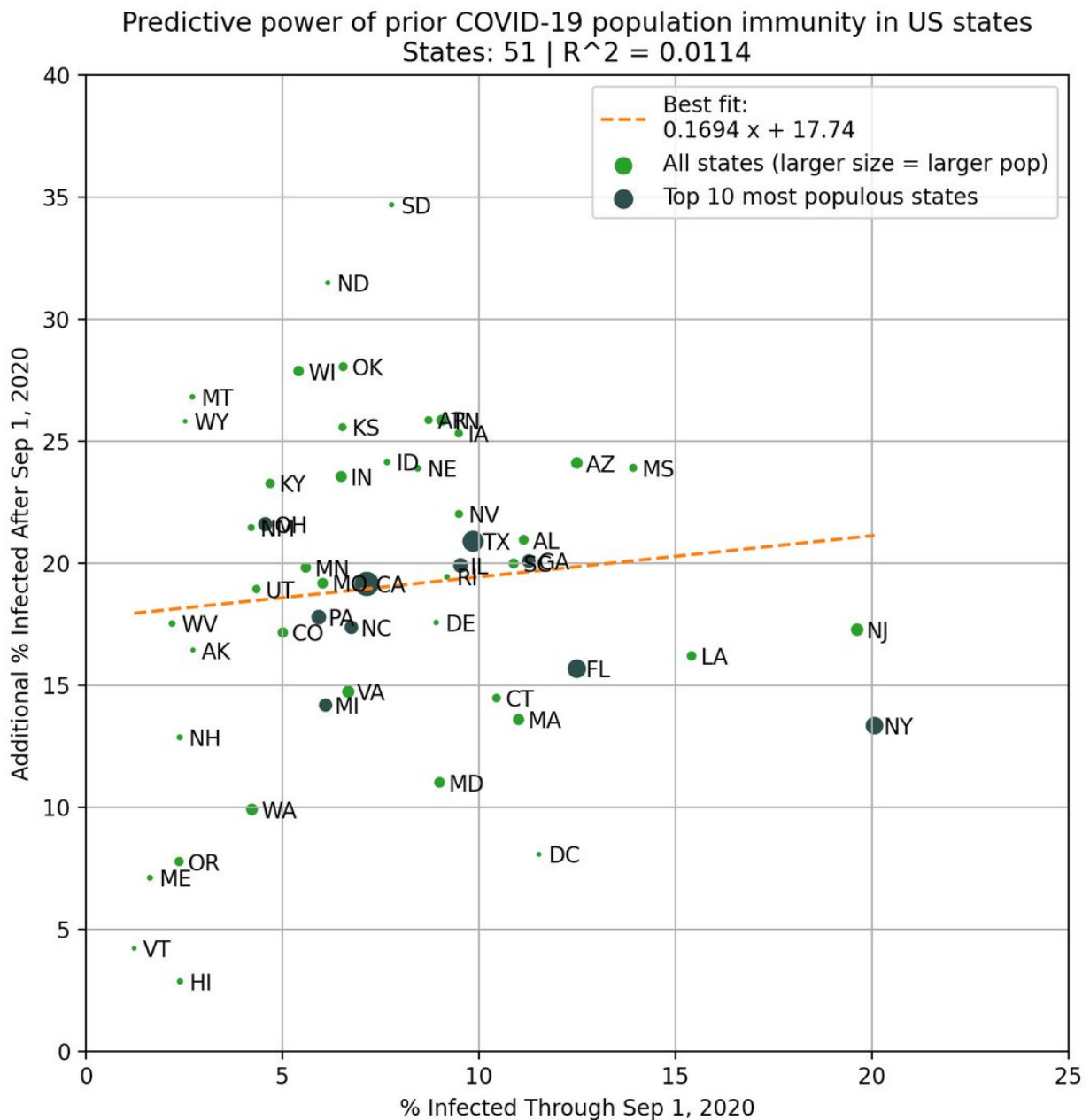
or

2) % infected through Sep 1, 2020

Can you guess which plot is which?

Predictive power of ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

States: 51 | R^2 = 0.0114

Best fit:
0.1694 x + 17.74
● All states (larger size = larger pop)
● Top 10 most populous states

The left plot is based on the % infected through Sep 1, 2020. You can see that there is very little correlation with the % infected since Sep 1.

However, there is a *strong* correlation when using the margin of Biden's victory (right).

Infections % from https://t.co/WcXlfxv3Ah.

Predictive power of prior COVID-19 population immunity in US states
States: 51 | R^2 = 0.0114

Best fit:
0.1694 x + 17.74

This is the strongest single variable I've seen in being able to explain the severity of this most recent wave in each state.

Not past infections / existing immunity, population density, racial makeup, latitude / weather / humidity, etc.

But political lean.

One can argue that states that lean Democrat are more likely to implement restrictions/mandates.

This is valid, so we test this by using the Government Stringency Index made by @UniofOxford.

We also see a correlation, but it's weaker (R^2=0.36 vs 0.50).

https://t.co/BxBBKwW6ta

Predictive power of Oxford Government Stringency Index for COVID-19 infections
States: 51 | $R^2 = 0.3629$
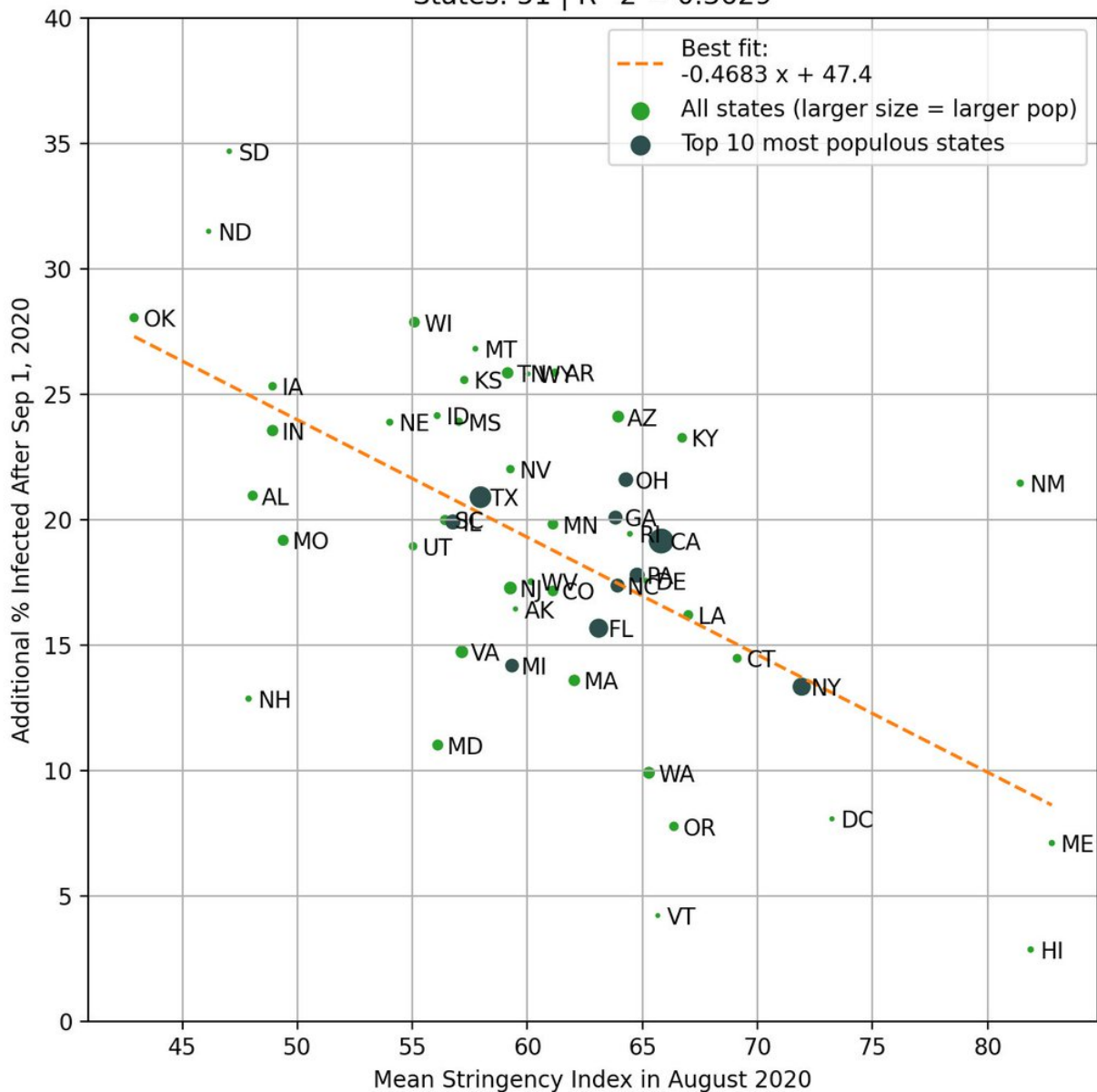
To avoid look-ahead bias/confounding variables, here is the same analysis but using 2016 margin of victory as the predictor. Similar results.

This basically says that 2016 election results is a better predictor of the severity of the fall wave than intervention levels in 2020!

Predictive power of 2016 election results for COVID-19 infections
States: 51 | R^2 = 0.4873
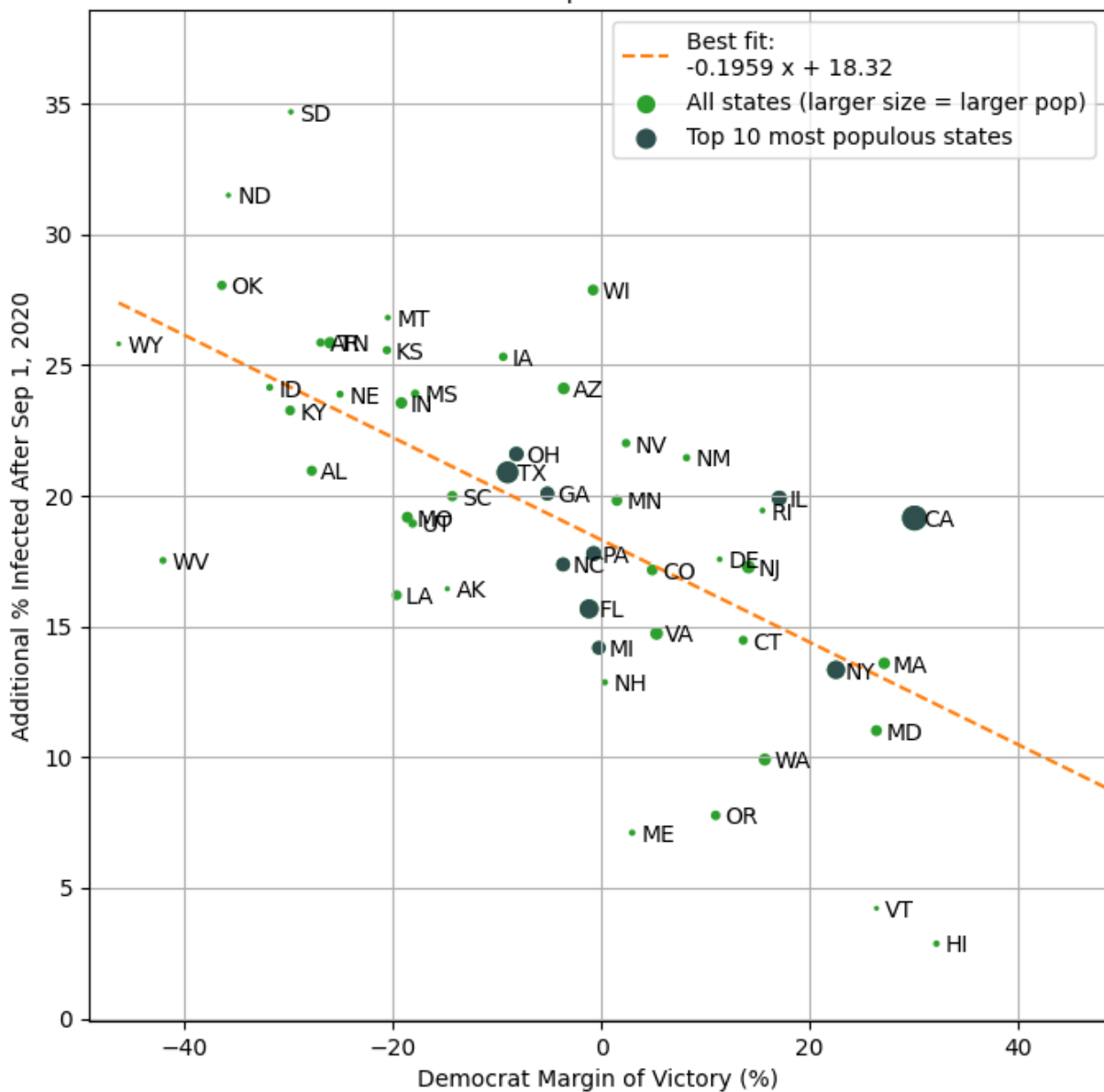
For completeness, here is the correlation between political leaning and intervention levels for all 50 states (R^2 = 0.30).

Relationship between political leaning and level of interventions
50 states | R^2 = 0.297
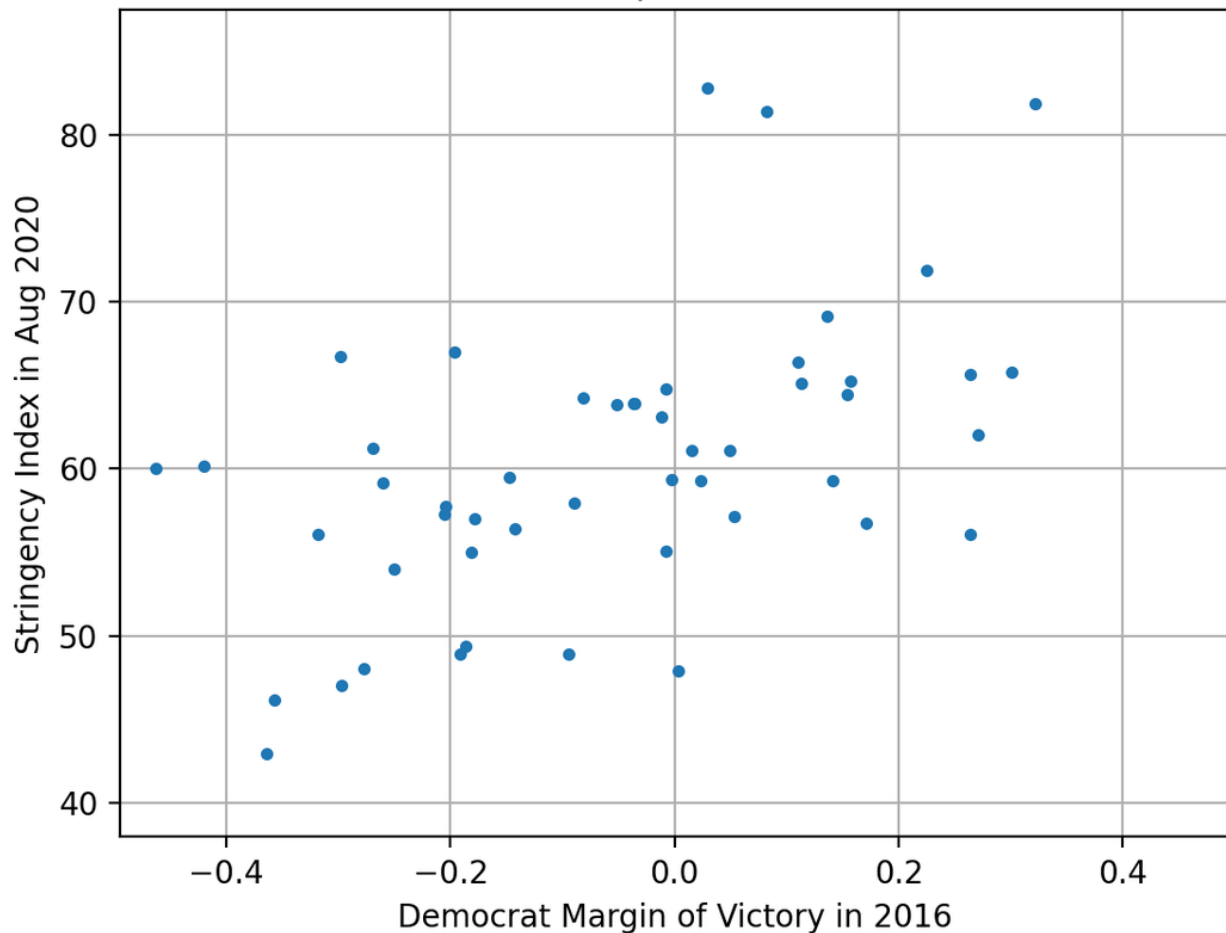
In the coming months/years, you will see lots of published research incorrectly attribute causal relationship between level of intervention and severity of the fall wave.

But the reality is that political leaning is a heavy confounding variable, and we must be cognizant of this.

Rather than judging a state's pandemic response in a vacuum based on raw cases/deaths, we should instead look at how states expect to do given the demographics.

If we were to use the plot above, then states like WV/ME/VT outperformed expectations, while SD/WI/CA underperformed.

Predictive power of 2020 election results for COVID-19 infections
States: 51 | $R^2 = 0.5030$
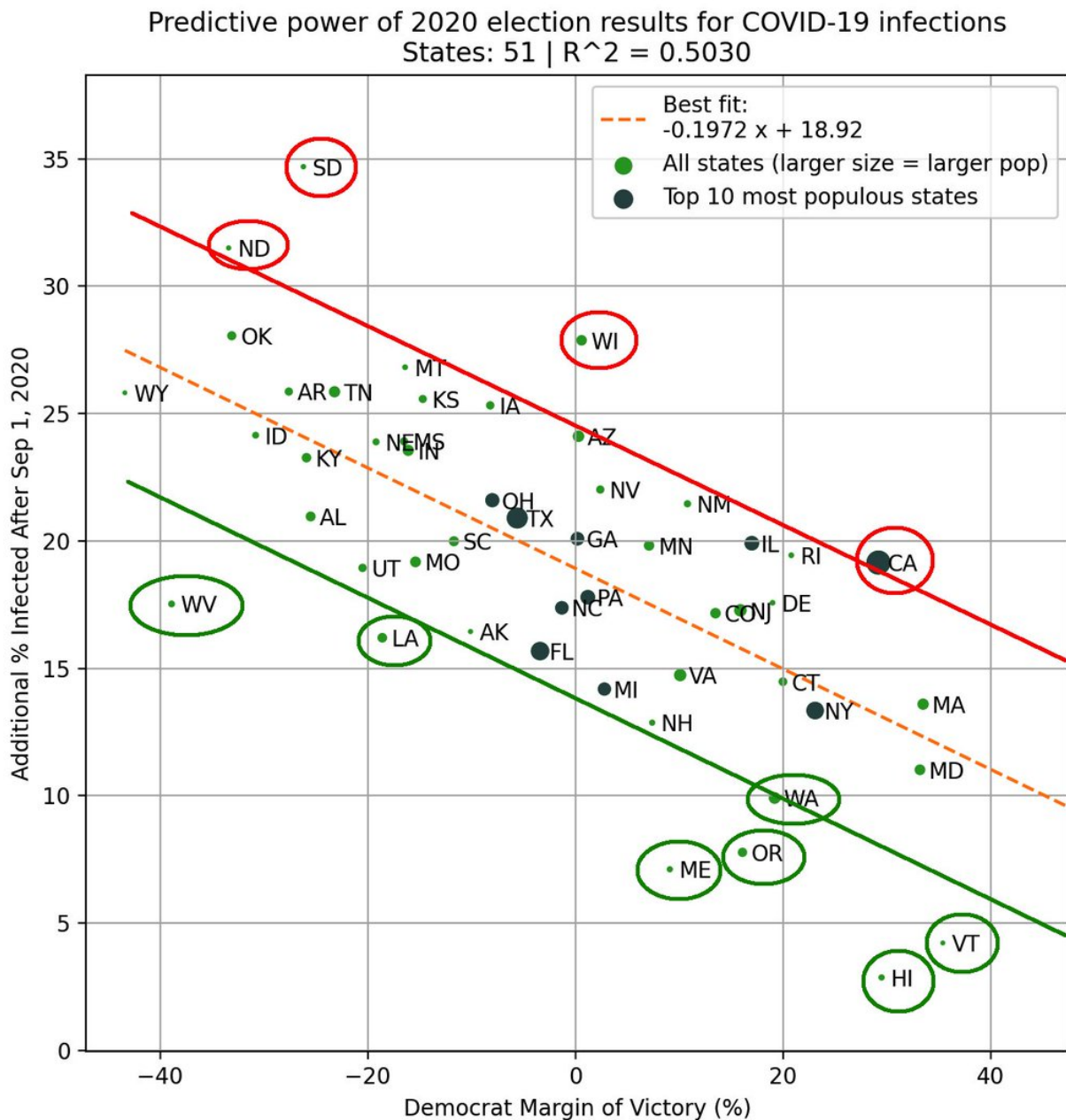
(Of course, we probably need a more complex model with more variables to do a better "expectations" analysis)

For some more single variate correlation analysis, see my thread from last month:

https://t.co/7SZu0Tw3se

> Are high levels of existing COVID-19 population immunity in US counties associated with a lower infection rate in this current wave?
>
> This thread contains my latest findings to this question.
>
> Initial conclusion: No, there is practically no correlation. pic.twitter.com/L2iTWIAcVR

Caveat: just because correlations may be "baked in" does not mean that we should just give up and do nothing.

Rather, it's important to tamper expectations. Interventions and restrictions will help, but unless we can change political beliefs, there seems to be a very real limit.

Here's the raw infections data so anyone can replicate these findings: https://t.co/qM3yjeXtND

Election data: https://t.co/PUIJeHoDVg

If anyone finds a stronger explanatory variable, please let me know.

I'll end here. Here's a final takeaway:

It's human nature to want to feel like we can control the future. This applies to everyone, including policy makers and public health experts.

But this pandemic has taught us that sometimes, there is a limit to what we have control over.

Update: A follower suggested incorporating county-level election results (from https://t.co/17nDgW85TP).

Here are the results (2016 left, 2020 right). The correlation is decent given 3000+ data points.

It'd be hard to find another explanatory variable with stronger correlation.

Predictive power of 2016 election results for COVID-19 infections
Counties: 3,098 | R^2 = 0.0972
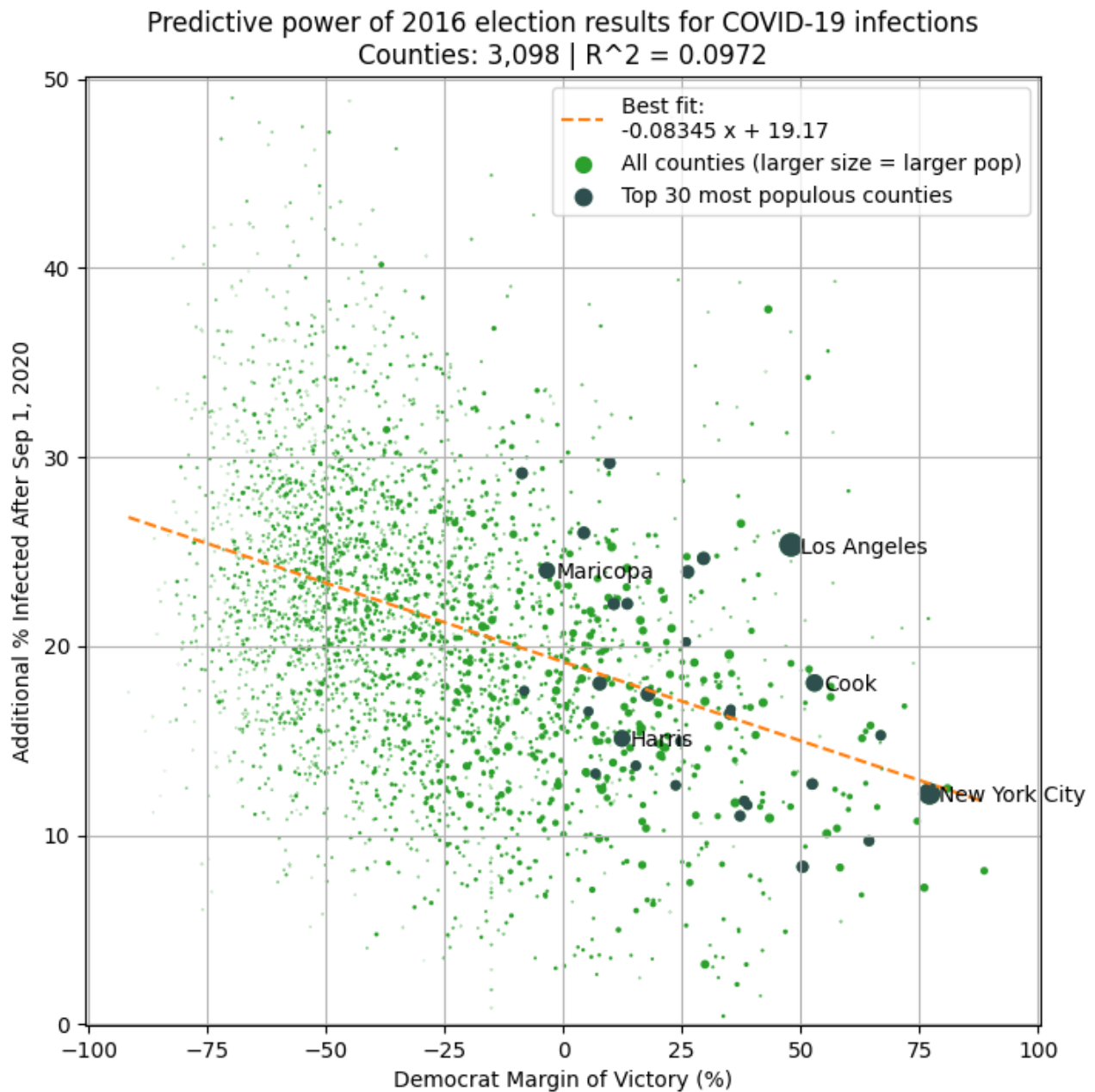
Update #2: Another suggestion was to look at deaths, so here it is.

Left plot is total deaths in the pandemic. Right plot is total deaths since Sep 1, 2020. No correlation on left, decent correlation on right.

Predictive power of 2016 election results for COVID-19 deaths
States: 51 | R^2 = 0.0013