

COVID-19

Visualizing the History of Pan



Published 1 month ago on March 14, 2020

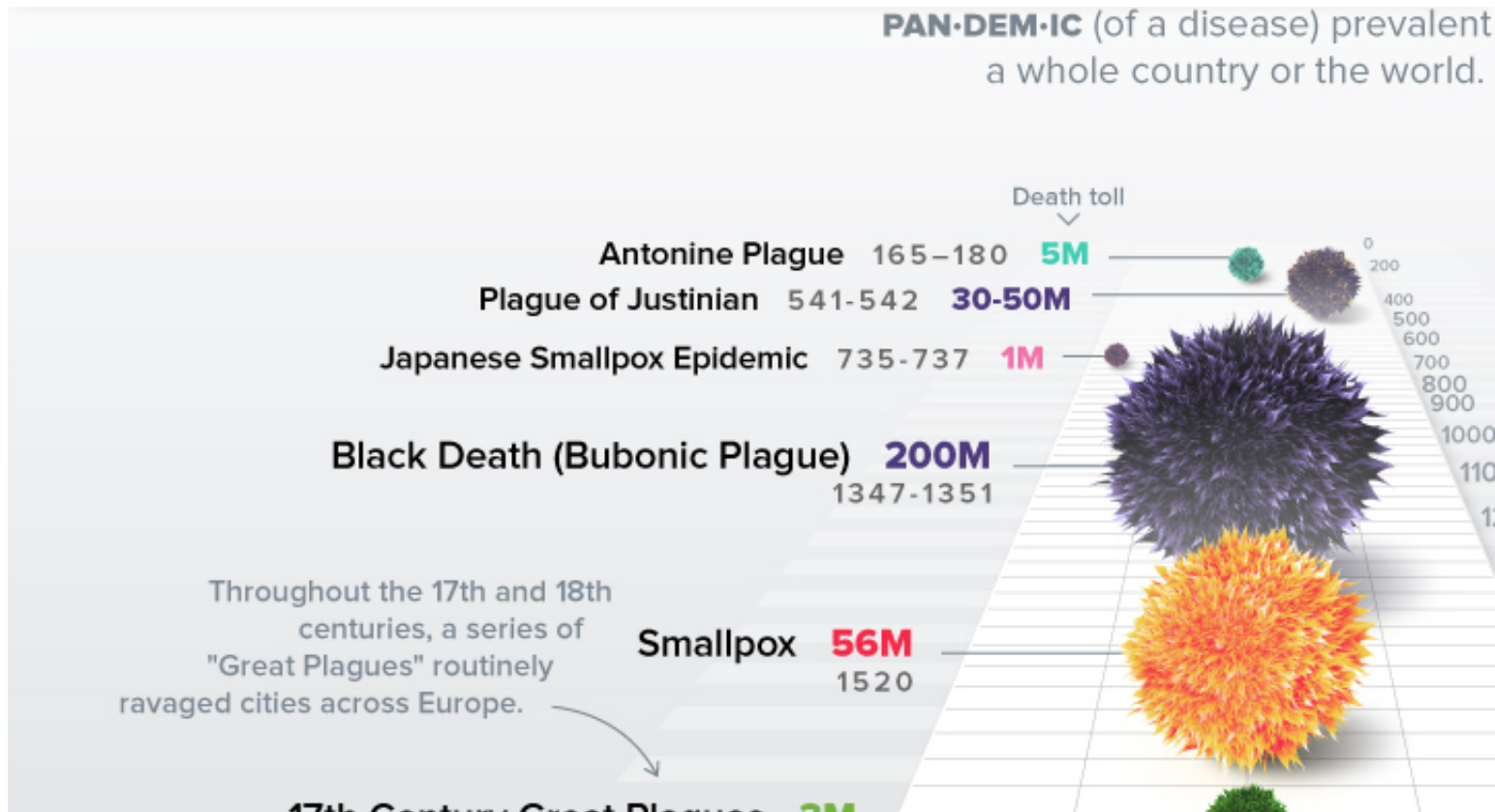
By **Nicholas LePan**

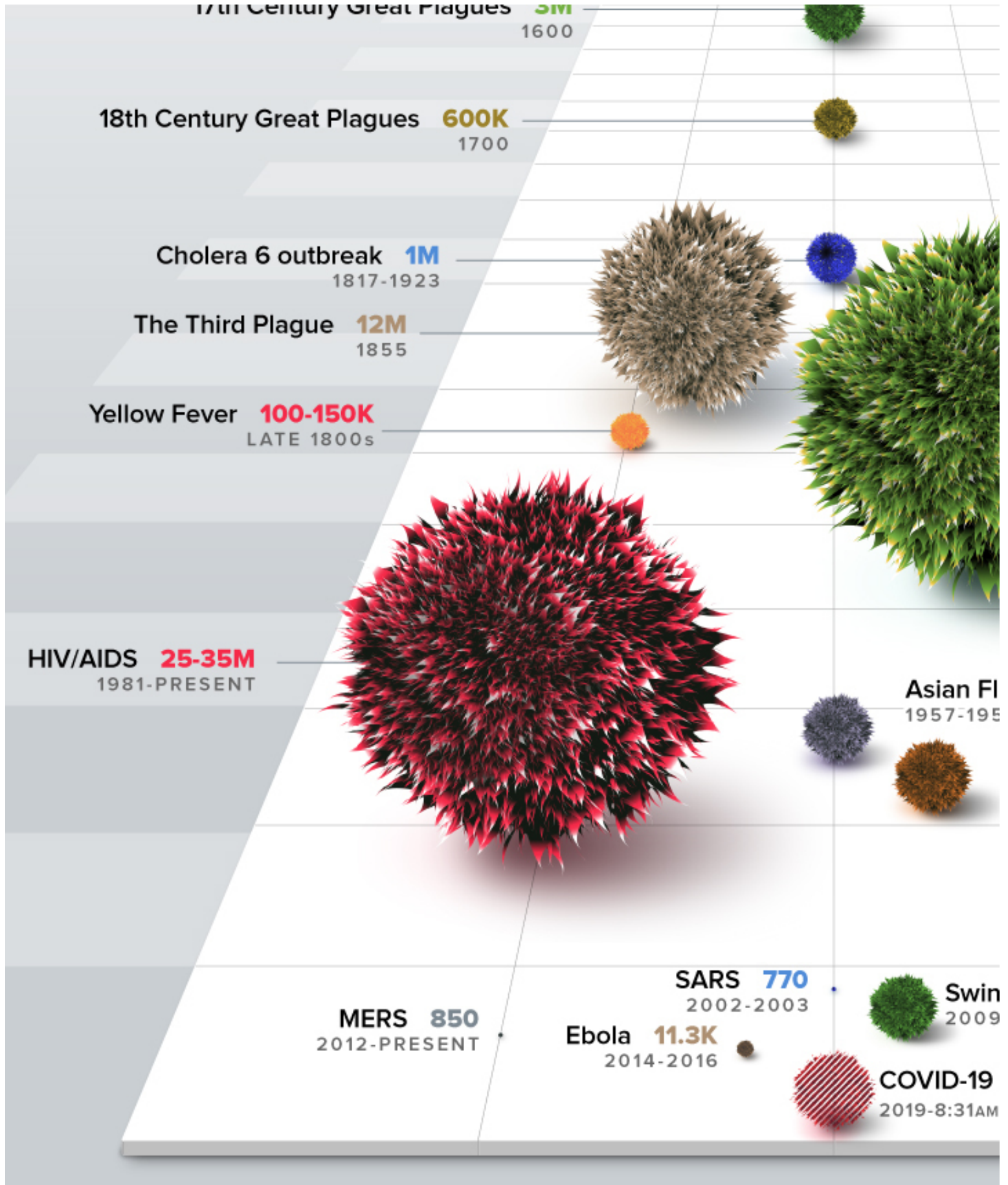


Visualizing the History of Pandemics

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PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent a whole country or the world.





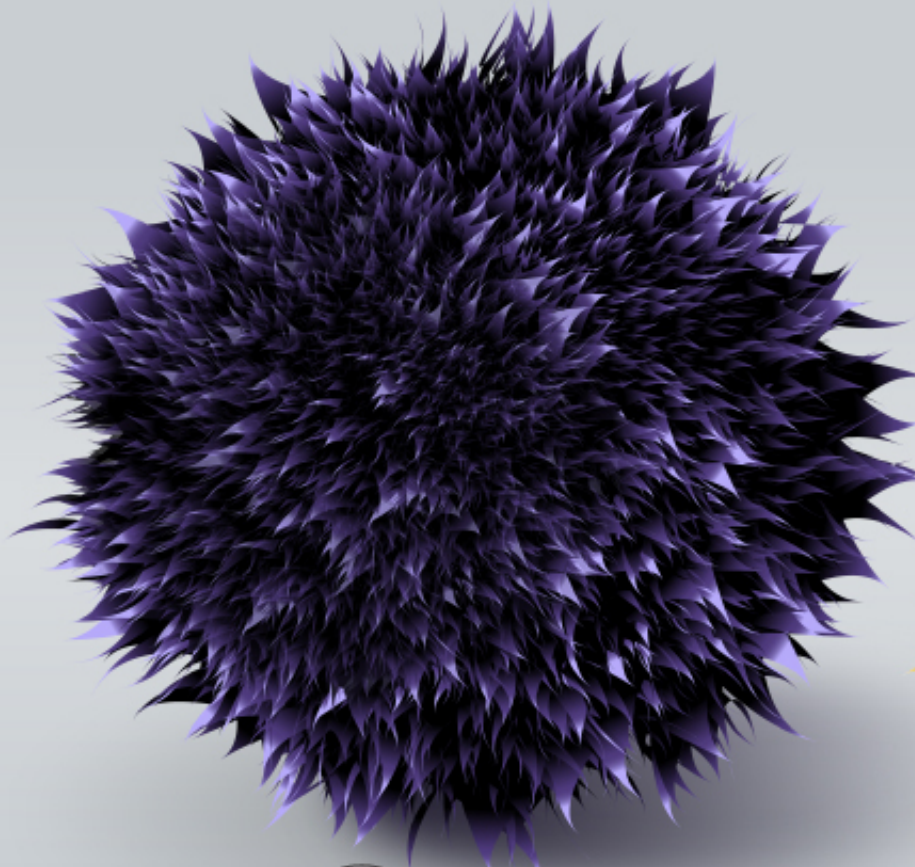
DEATH TOLL

[HIGHEST TO LOWEST]

200M

Black Death (Bubonic Plague)

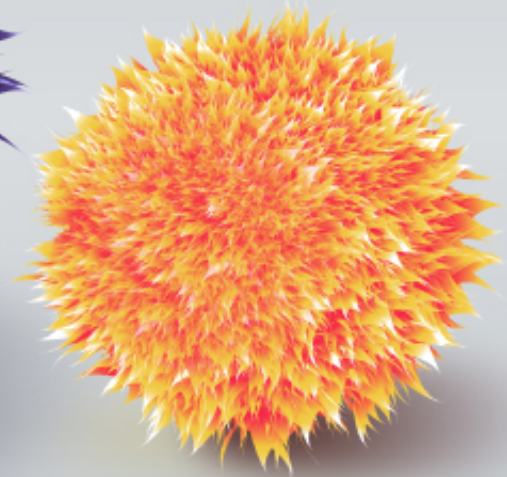
1347-1351



56M

Smallpox

1520

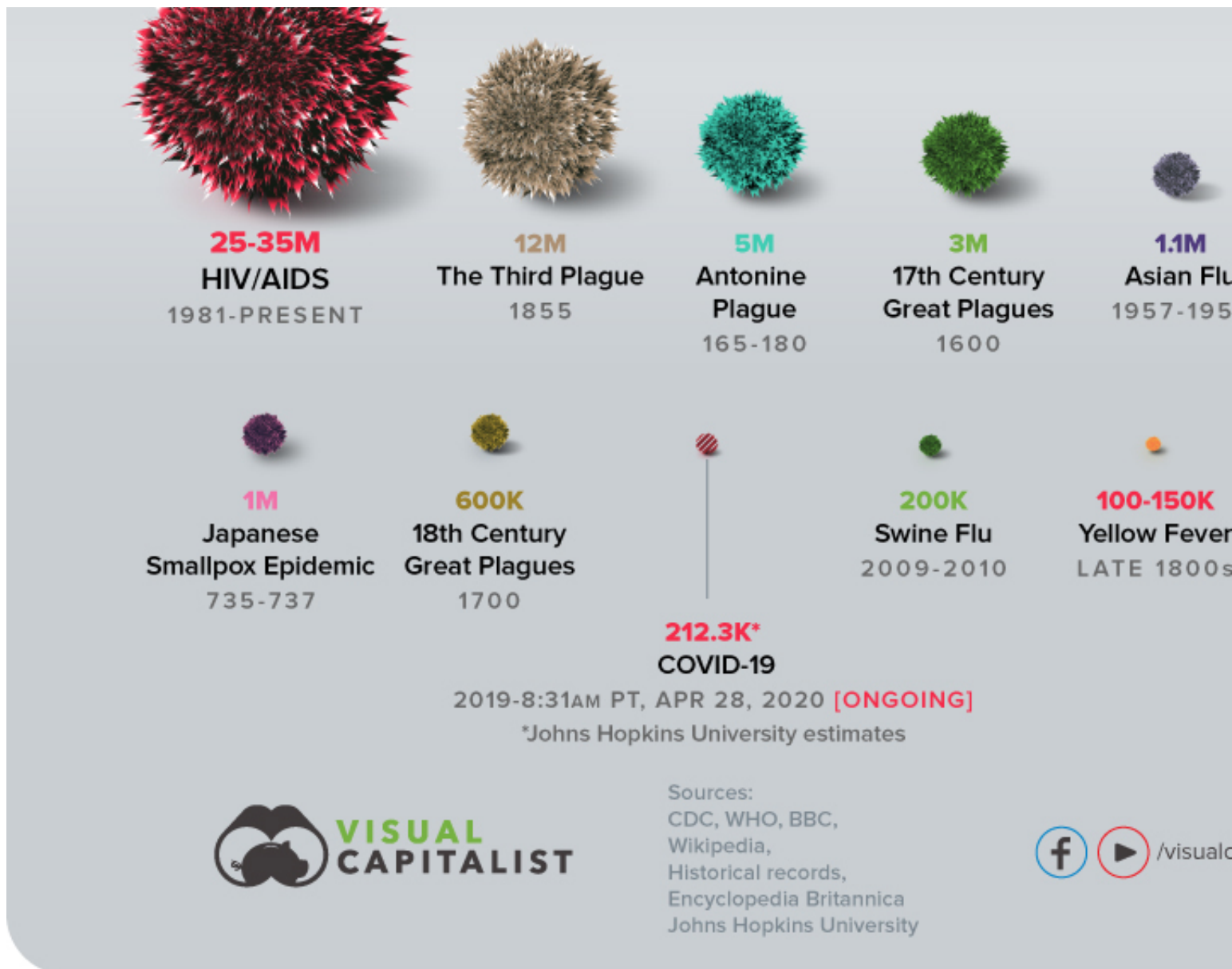


The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas.

↑ The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover.

↑ **Smallpox** killed an estimated 35% of Native Americans. In the 1800s, an estimated 100,000 were being killed annually. The first ever vaccine was developed to ward off smallpox.





The History of Pandemics

Pan-dem-ic /pan'demik/ (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

As humans have spread across the world, so have infectious diseases. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant, though not every outbreak reaches pandemic level as Coronavirus (COVID-19) has.

Today’s visualization outlines some of history’s most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to the current COVID-19 event.

A Timeline of Historical Pandemics

Disease and illnesses have plagued humanity since the earliest days, our mortal flaw it was not until the marked shift to agrarian communities that the scale and spread of diseases increased dramatically.

Widespread trade created new opportunities for human and animal interactions that led to such epidemics. Malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, influenza, smallpox, and others first emerged during these early years.

The more civilized humans became – with larger cities, more exotic trade routes, and increased contact with different populations of people, animals, and ecosystems – the more likely pandemics would occur.

Here are some of the major pandemics that have occurred over time:

Name	Time period	Type / Pre-human host	Death toll
Antonine Plague	165-180	Believed to be either smallpox or measles	5M
Japanese smallpox epidemic	735-737	Variola major virus	1M
Plague of Justinian	541-542	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	30-50M
Black Death	1347-1351	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	200M
New World Smallpox Outbreak	1520 – onwards	Variola major virus	56M
Great Plague of London	1665	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	100,000

Italian plague	1629-1631	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	1M
Cholera Pandemics 1-6	1817-1923	V. cholerae bacteria	1M+
Third Plague	1885	Yersinia pestis bacteria / Rats, fleas	12M (China and India)
Yellow Fever	Late 1800s	Virus / Mosquitoes	100,000-150,000 (U.S.)
Russian Flu	1889-1890	Believed to be H2N2 (avian origin)	1M
Spanish Flu	1918-1919	H1N1 virus / Pigs	40-50M
Asian Flu	1957-1958	H2N2 virus	1.1M
Hong Kong Flu	1968-1970	H3N2 virus	1M
HIV/AIDS	1981-present	Virus / Chimpanzees	25-35M
Swine Flu	2009-2010	H1N1 virus / Pigs	200,000
SARS	2002-2003	Coronavirus / Bats, Civets	770
Ebola	2014-2016	Ebolavirus / Wild animals	11,000
MERS	2015-Present	Coronavirus / Bats, camels	850
COVID-19	2019-Present	Coronavirus – Unknown (possibly pangolins)	207,500 (Johns Hopkins University estimates as of 7.31am PT, April 27, 2020)

Note: Many of the death toll numbers listed above are best estimates based on available research. Some, such as Justinian and Swine Flu, are subject to debate based on new evidence.

Despite the persistence of disease and pandemics throughout history, there's one cor

trend over time – a gradual reduction in the death rate. Healthcare improvements and understanding the factors that incubate pandemics have been powerful tools in mitigating their impact.

Wrath of the Gods

In many ancient societies, people believed that spirits and gods inflicted disease and destruction upon those that deserved their wrath. This unscientific perception often led to disastrous responses that resulted in the deaths of thousands, if not millions.

In the case of Justinian's plague, the Byzantine historian Procopius of Caesarea traced the origins of the plague (the *Yersinia pestis* bacteria) to China and northeast India, via land and sea trade routes to Egypt where it entered the Byzantine Empire through the Mediterranean.

Despite his apparent knowledge of the role geography and trade played in this spread, Procopius laid blame for the outbreak on the Emperor Justinian, declaring him to be a devil, or invoking God's punishment for his evil ways. Some historians found that the plague could have dashed Emperor Justinian's efforts to reunite the Western and Eastern Roman Empires, and marked the beginning of the Dark Ages.

Luckily, humanity's understanding of the causes of disease has improved, and this is reflected in a drastic improvement in the response to modern pandemics, albeit slow and incremental.

Importing Disease

The practice of quarantine began during the 14th century, in an effort to protect coastal cities from plague epidemics. Cautious port authorities required ships arriving in Venice from infected ports to sit at anchor for 40 days before landing — the origin of the word quarantine from the Italian “quaranta giorni”, or 40 days.

One of the first instances of relying on geography and statistical analysis was in mid-19th century London, during a cholera outbreak. In 1854, Dr. John Snow came to the conclusion that cholera was spreading via tainted water and decided to display neighborhood mortality maps.

directly on a map. This method revealed a cluster of cases around a specific pump from which people were drawing their water from.

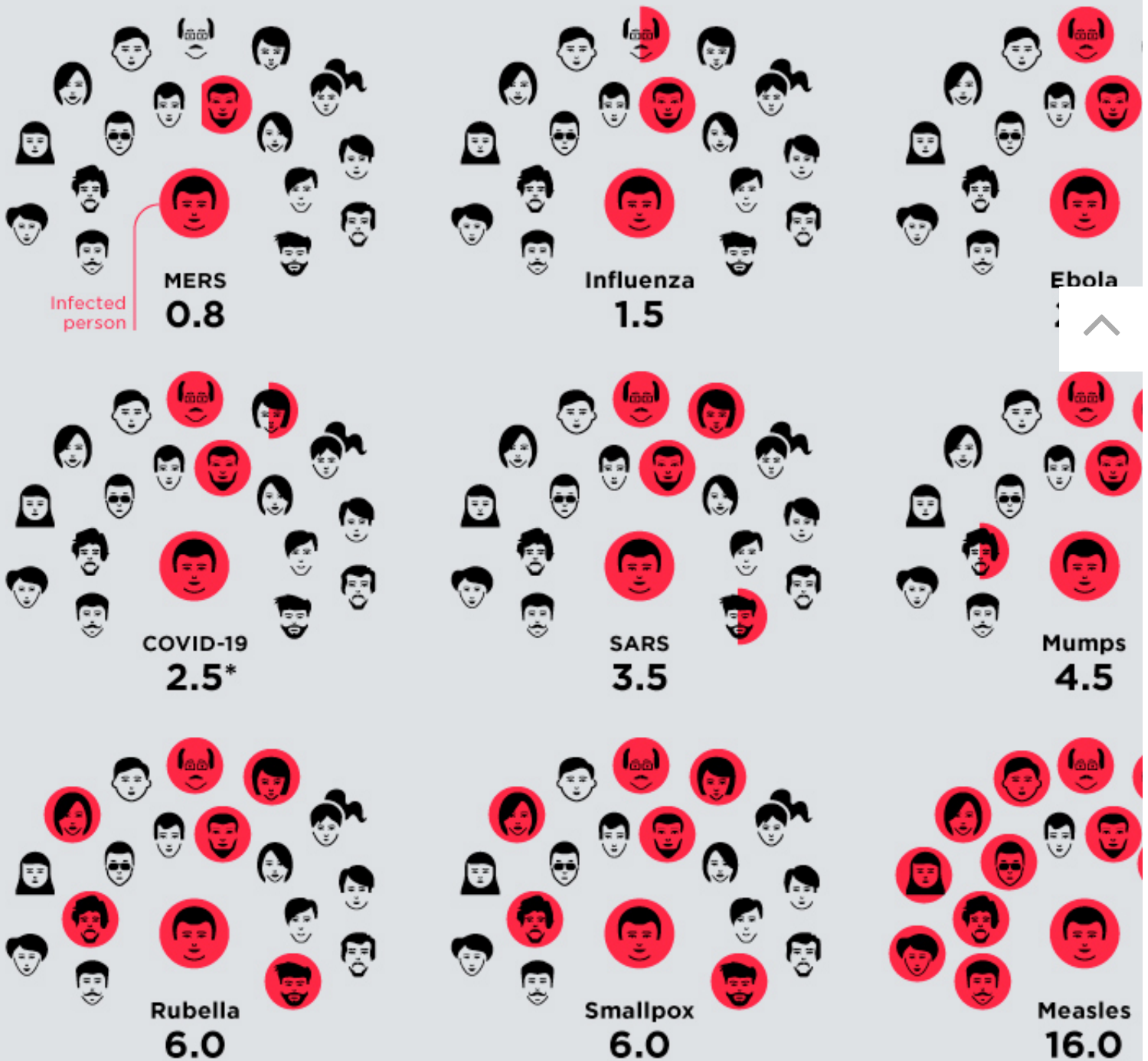
While the interactions created through trade and urban life play a pivotal role, it is the virulent nature of particular diseases that indicate the trajectory of a pandemic.

Tracking Infectiousness

Scientists use a basic measure to track the infectiousness of a disease called the reproduction number — also known as R_0 or “R naught.” This number tells us how many susceptible people, on average, each sick person will in turn infect.

R0 (basic reproduction number) of diseases

A measure of how many people each sick person will infect on average



*This number may change as we learn more about this new disease

Measles tops the list, being the most contagious with a R0 range of 12-18. This means person can infect, on average, 12 to 18 people in an unvaccinated population.

While measles may be the most virulent, vaccination efforts and herd immunity can spread. The more people are immune to a disease, the less likely it is to proliferate, and vaccinations critical to prevent the resurgence of known and treatable diseases.

It's hard to calculate and forecast the true impact of COVID-19, as the outbreak is still ongoing and researchers are still learning about this new form of coronavirus.

Urbanization and the Spread of Disease

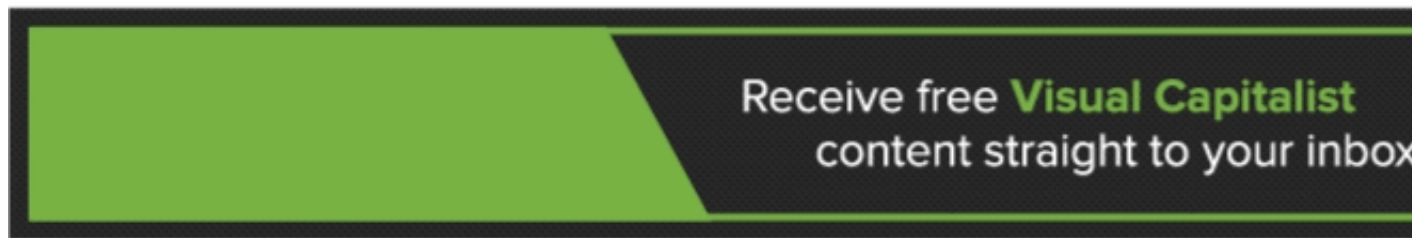
We arrive at where we began, with rising global connections and interactions as a driver behind pandemics. From small hunting and gathering tribes to the metropolis, human reliance on one another has also sparked opportunities for disease to spread.

Urbanization in the developing world is bringing more and more rural residents into cities and neighborhoods, while population increases are putting greater pressure on the environment. At the same time, passenger air traffic nearly doubled in the past decade. These macro-trends are having a profound impact on the spread of infectious disease.

As organizations and governments around the world ask for citizens to practice social distancing to help reduce the rate of infection, the digital world is allowing people to maintain connections and commerce like never before.

Editor's Note: The COVID-19 pandemic is in its early stages and it is obviously impossible to predict its future impact. This post and infographic are meant to provide historical context and we will continue to update it as time goes on to maintain its accuracy.

Update (March 15, 2020): We've adjusted the death toll for COVID-19, and will continue to update on a regular basis.



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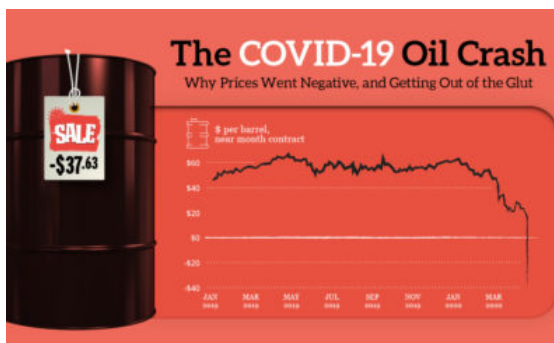
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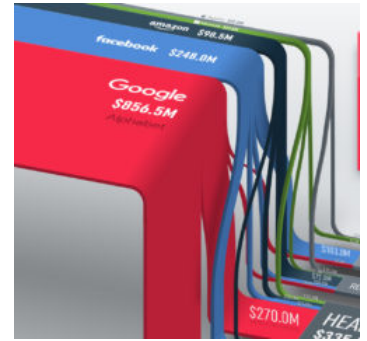
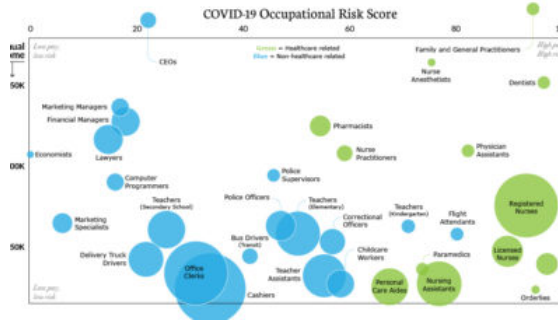
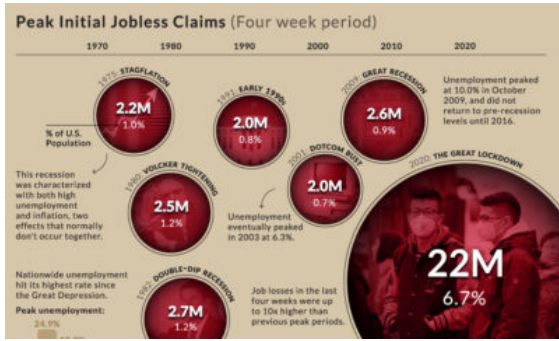
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COVID-19

How COVID-19 Consumer Spending Impacting Industries

This infographic showcases the industries that will benefit from COVID-19 consumer spending, and the industries that have a very uncertain future.



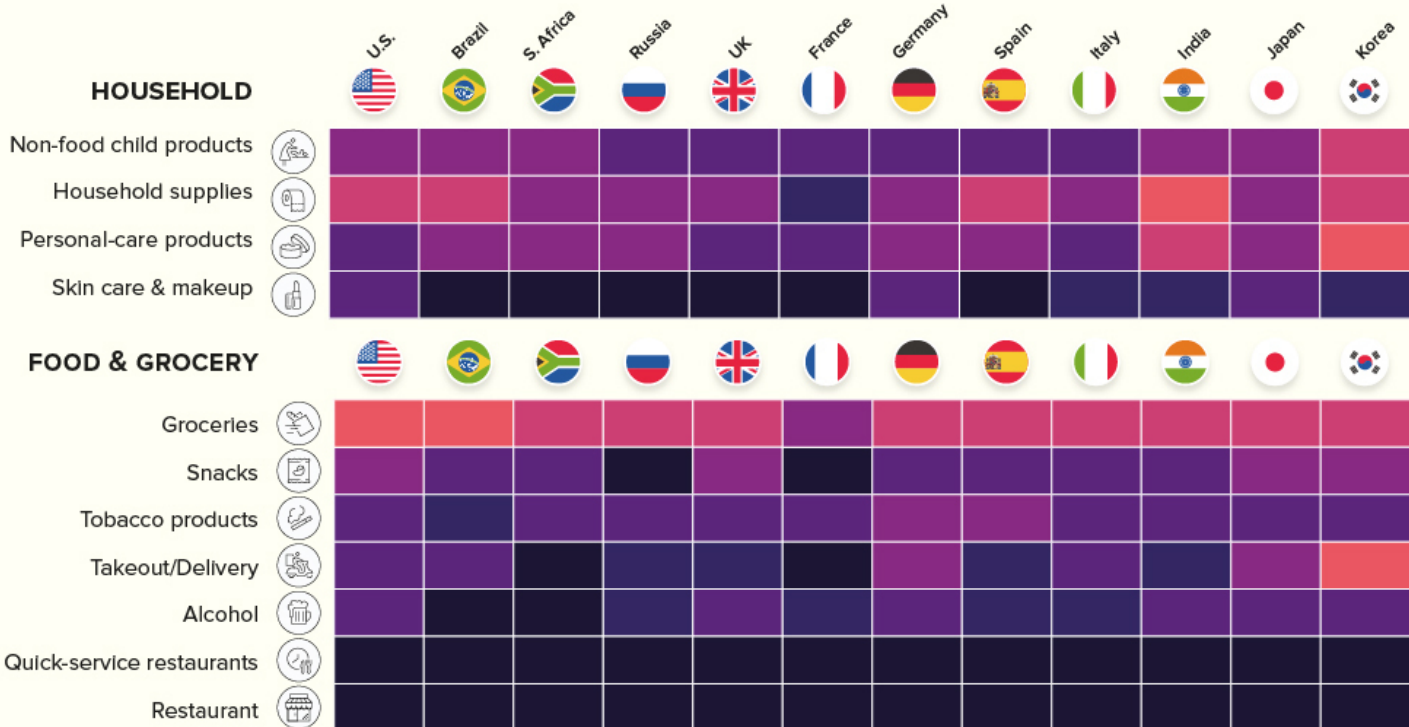
Published 6 days ago on April 22, 2020
By **Katie Jones**

HOW COVID-19 CONSUMER BEHAVIOR is Impacting Industries

Expected spending per category over the next two weeks compared to usual March 15th to April

Less spending More

Net Intent (%) < -50 -50 to -30 -30 to -15 -15 to 0 0 to 15 15 to 30 30 to 50



How COVID-19 Consumer Spending is Impacting Industries

Consumer spending is one of the most important driving forces for global economic growth.

Beyond impacting some of the factors that determine consumer spend—such as consumer confidence, unemployment levels, or the cost of living—the COVID-19 pandemic has also drastically altered how and where consumers choose to spend their hard-earned cash.

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COVID-19

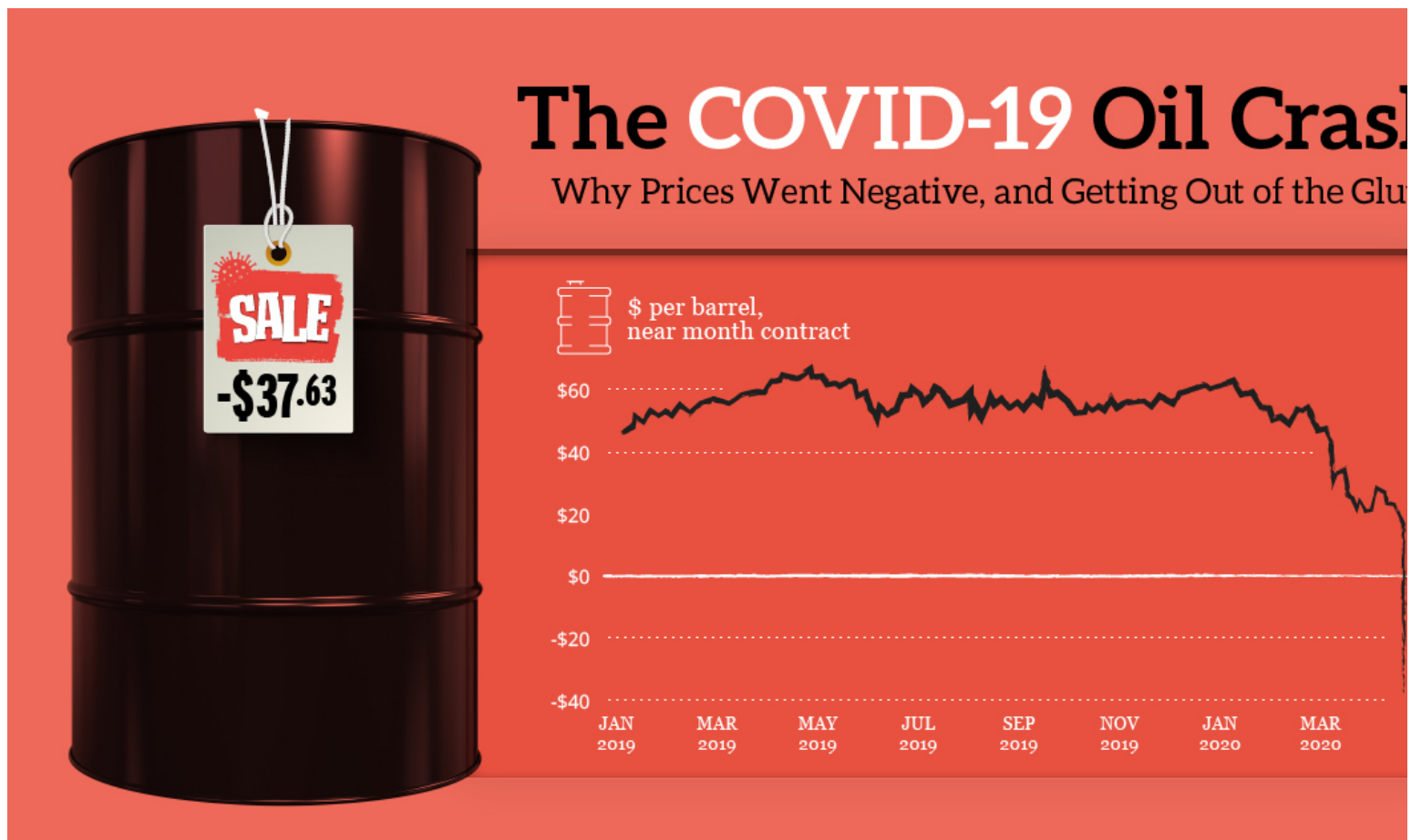
How Oil Prices Went Subzero: Explaining the COVID-19 Oil Crash

How oil prices went negative: this explainer shows how a collapse in demand, a Russia price war, and oversupply led to futures prices going wonky.



Published 7 days ago on April 21, 2020

By **Jeff Desjardins**



Explaining the Historic COVID-19 Oil Price Crash

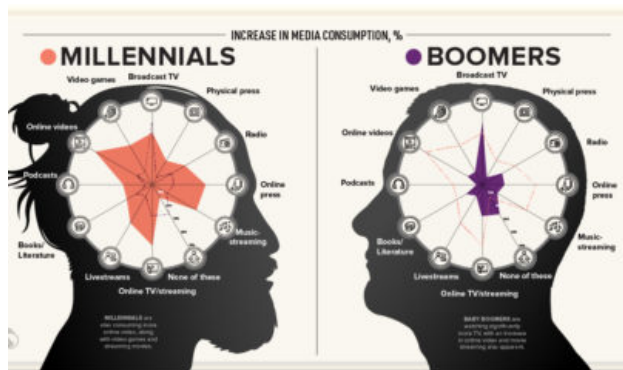
The Great Lockdown continues to turn markets on their head.

Last week, we dug into the unprecedented number of initial jobless claims coming out of the United States, which topped 22 million in a period of four weeks.

It's just days later, and we already have our next market abnormality: this time, traders were baffled by West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude — the U.S. benchmark oil price — which somehow flipped negative for the first time in history.

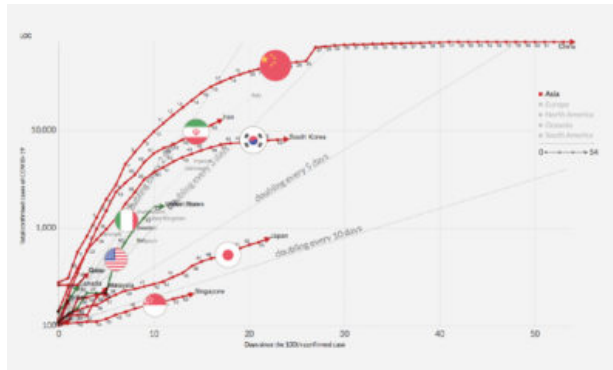
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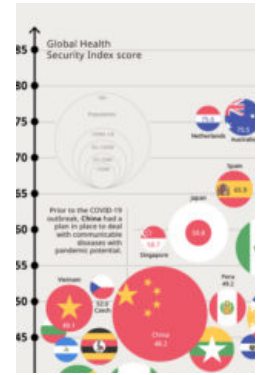
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