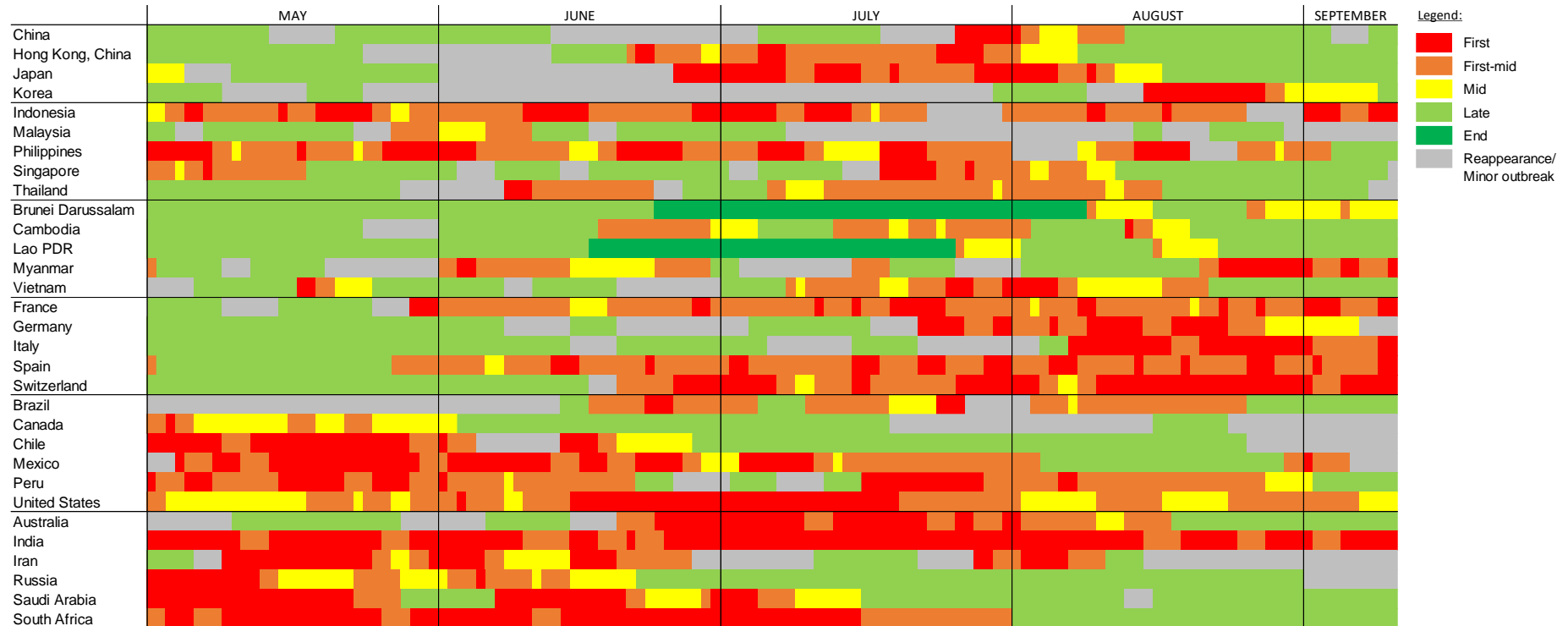


Friday, September 11, 2020

Data as of September 10, 2020

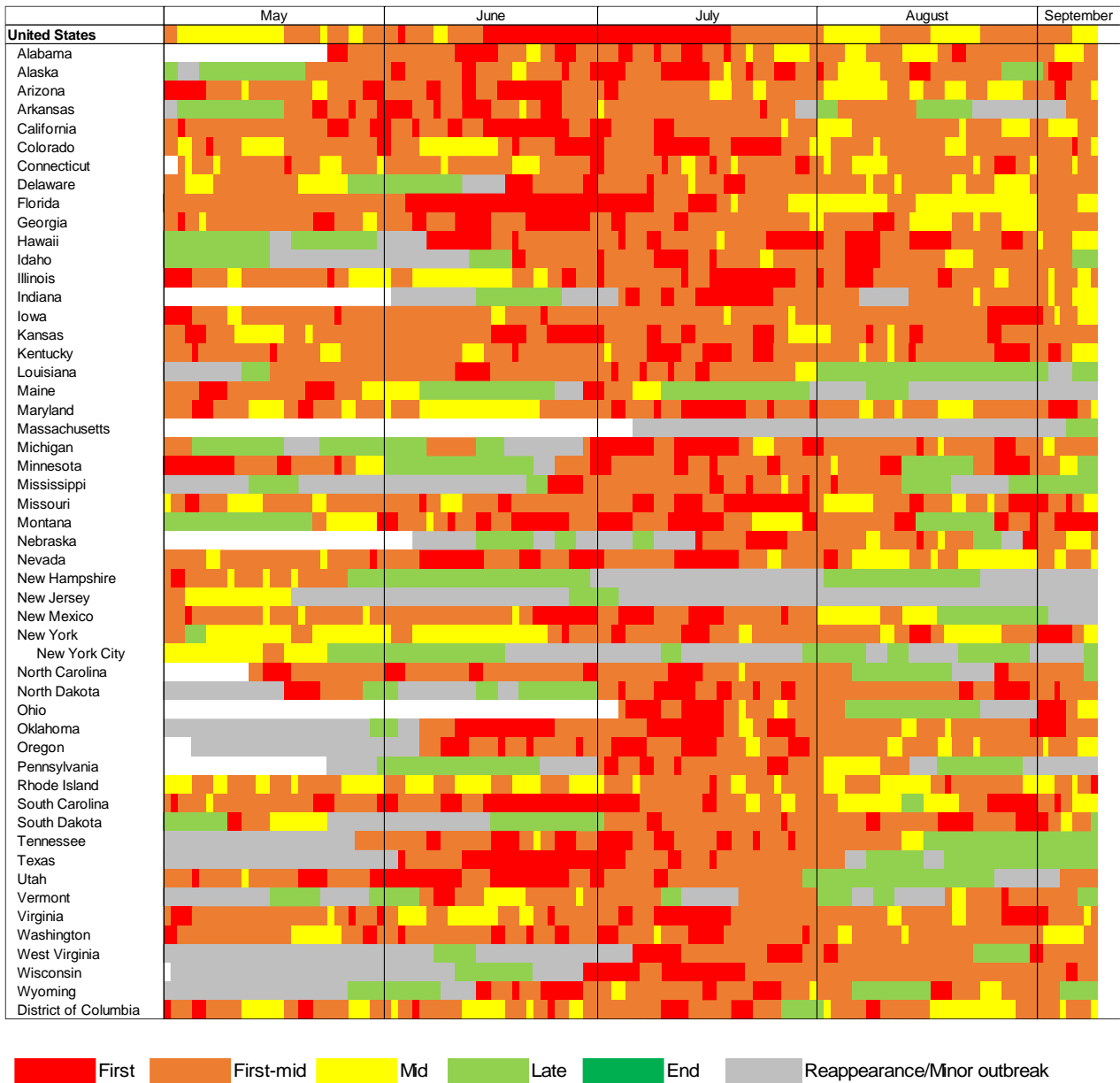
Figure 1. ASEAN+3 and Selected Economies: Covid Cycle Heat-map



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Note: Based on [Hinojales, Marthe, Anne Oeking, and Li Lian Ong. 2020. "Where are We in the Covid Cycle?" AMRO Analytical Note, Singapore, April 27.](#) Minor outbreaks are classified as outbreaks in the bottom 75th percentile of a country's 7-day average daily new cases. Outbreaks can retroactively be reclassified as non-minor if a later date breaches the 75th percentile threshold. The individual trajectories through the various stages of the Cycle are detailed in Figure 11.

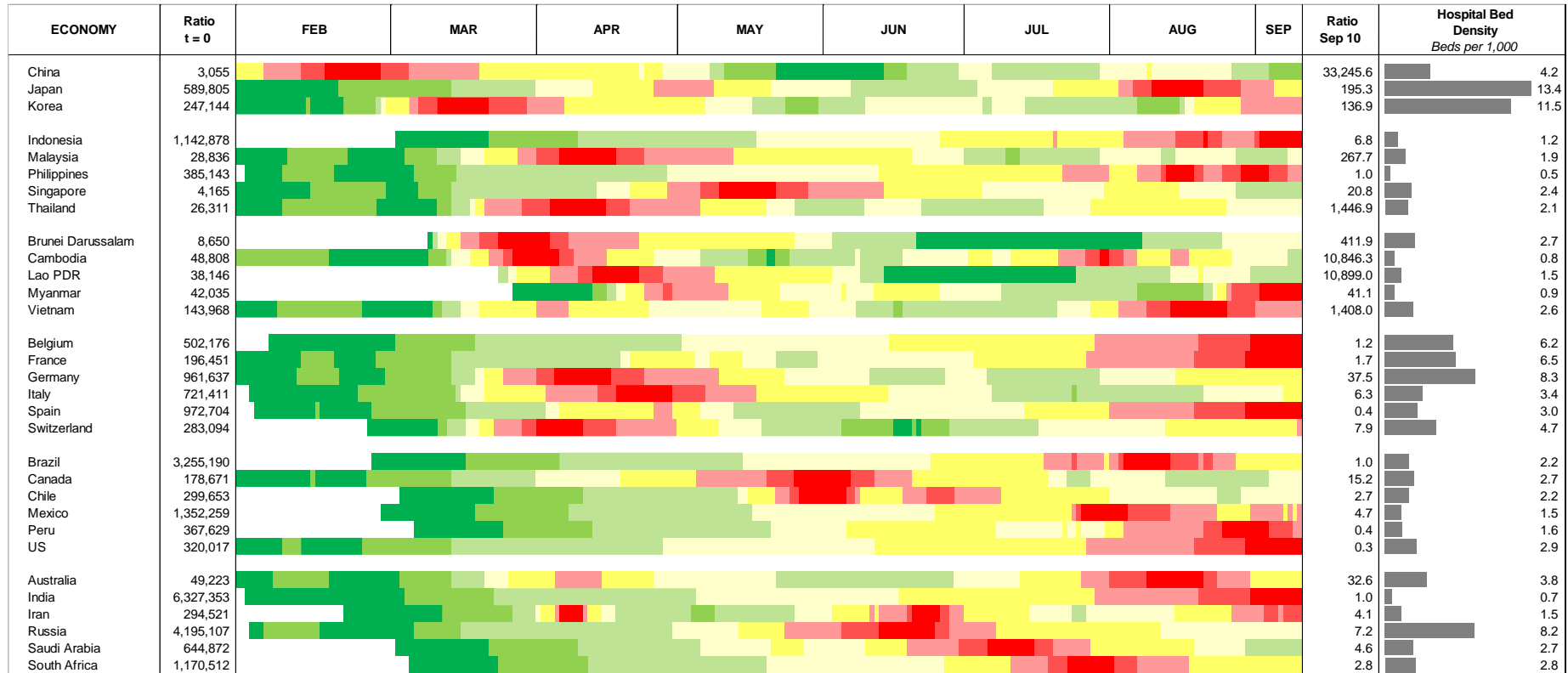
Figure 2. US States: Covid Cycle Heat-map



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Note: Based on [Hinojales, Marthe, Anne Oeking, and Li Lian Ong. 2020. "Where are We in the Covid Cycle?" AMRO Analytical Note, Singapore, April 27](#) and [Hinojales, Marthe, Anne Oeking, and Li Lian Ong. 2020. "The Covid Conundrum: Reopening in a Truly Global Pandemic" AMRO Analytical Note, Singapore, May 12](#). Minor outbreaks are classified as outbreaks in the bottom 75th percentile of a country's 7-day average daily new cases. Outbreaks can retroactively be reclassified as non-minor if a later date breaches the 75th percentile threshold. Recovery data for California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Washington, and New York City is not reported, thus estimated using the US-wide recovery rate.

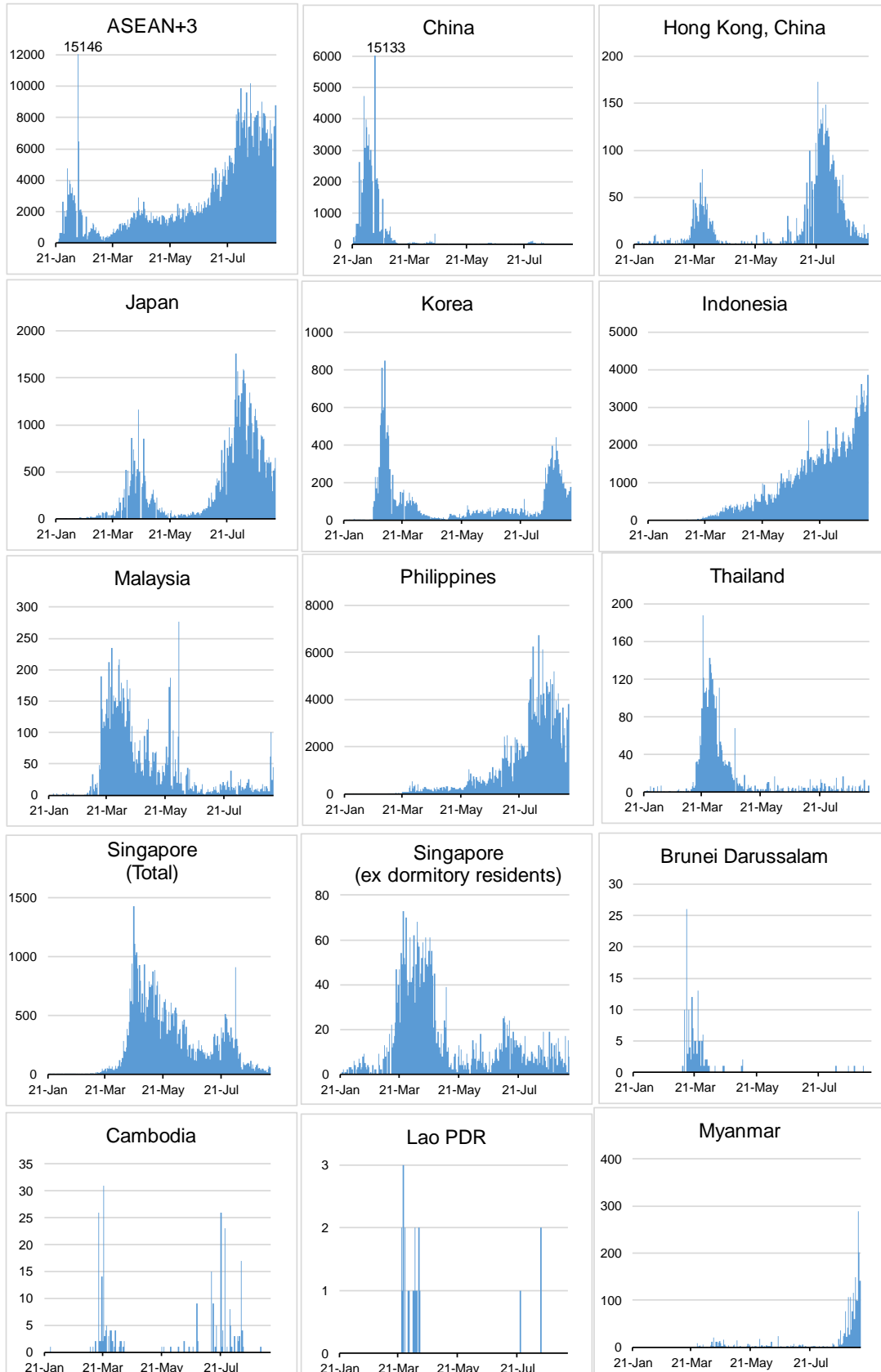
Figure 3. ASEAN+3 and Selected Economies: Capacity of the Healthcare System during COVID-19
(Measured by the number of hospital beds to active cases)



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; World Health Organization; and AMRO staff calculations.

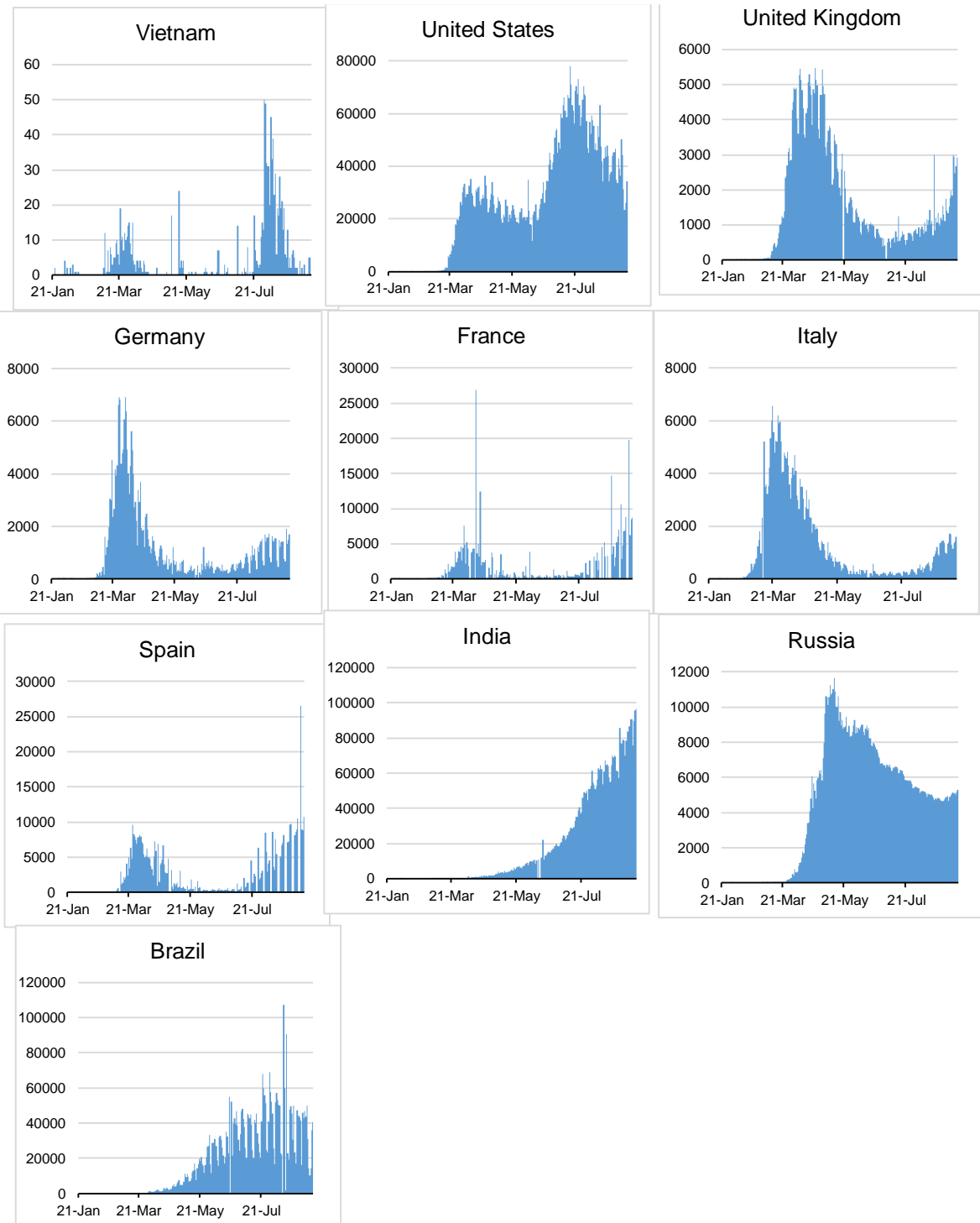
Note: t = 0 refers to the value on February 1, 2020. Where unavailable, t = 0 refers to the date when the data series for each economy begins. The comparison is relative to each economy's own historical ratios, and does not take into account the quality of healthcare. The greener the heatmap, the greater the capacity of the economy's healthcare system compared to its past capacity; the redder, the weaker the capacity.

Figure 4. Selected Economies: Daily Confirmed Cases



Note: For Singapore, the majority of the new confirmed cases belongs to work permit holders residing in dormitories. For the past one week (September 4– September 10), the proportion of this group of cases took up 83.5% of the total new cases.

Figure 4. Selected Economies: Daily Confirmed Cases
(Cont'd)



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Figure 5. Selected Economies: Daily Confirmed Deaths

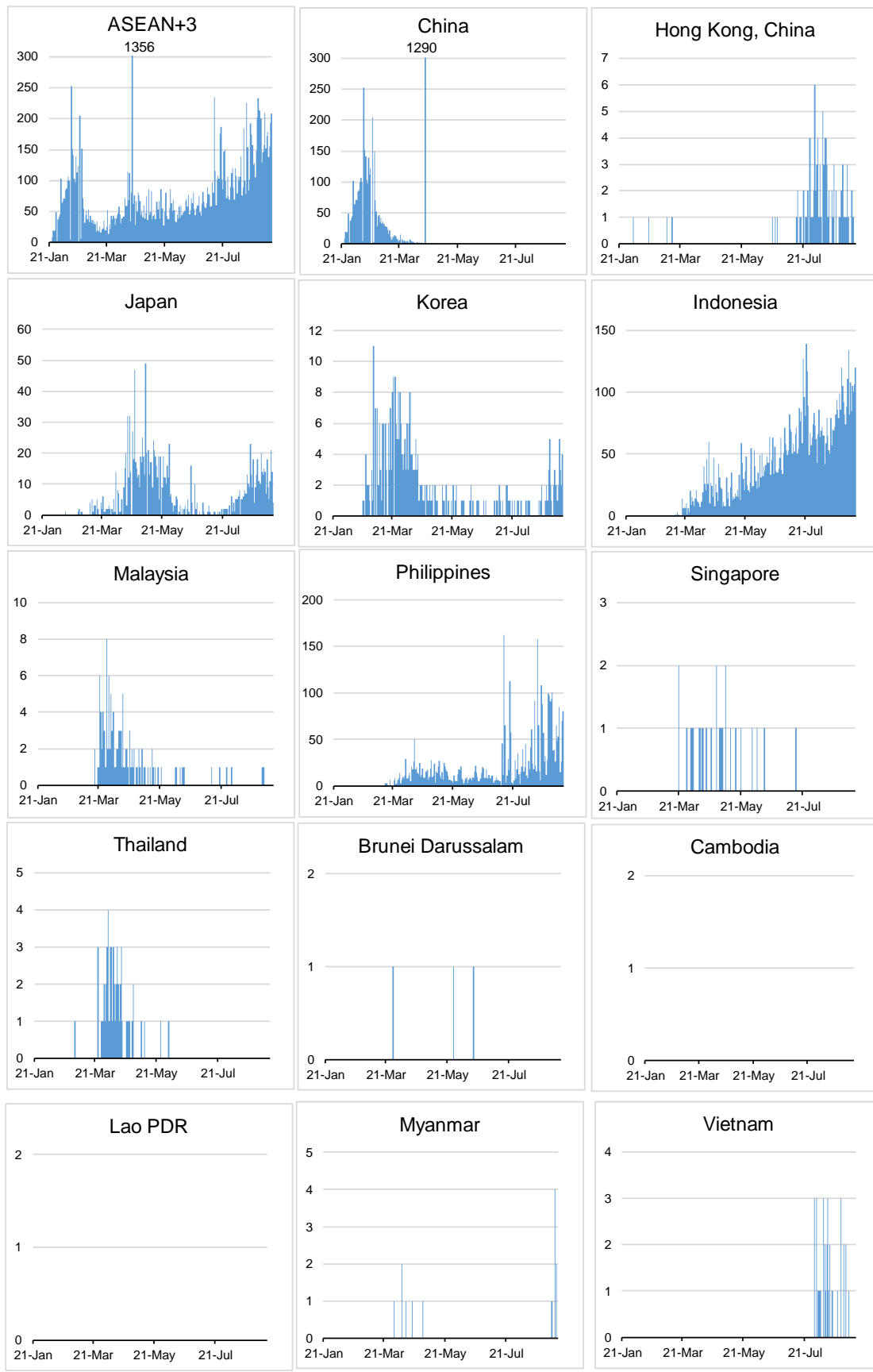
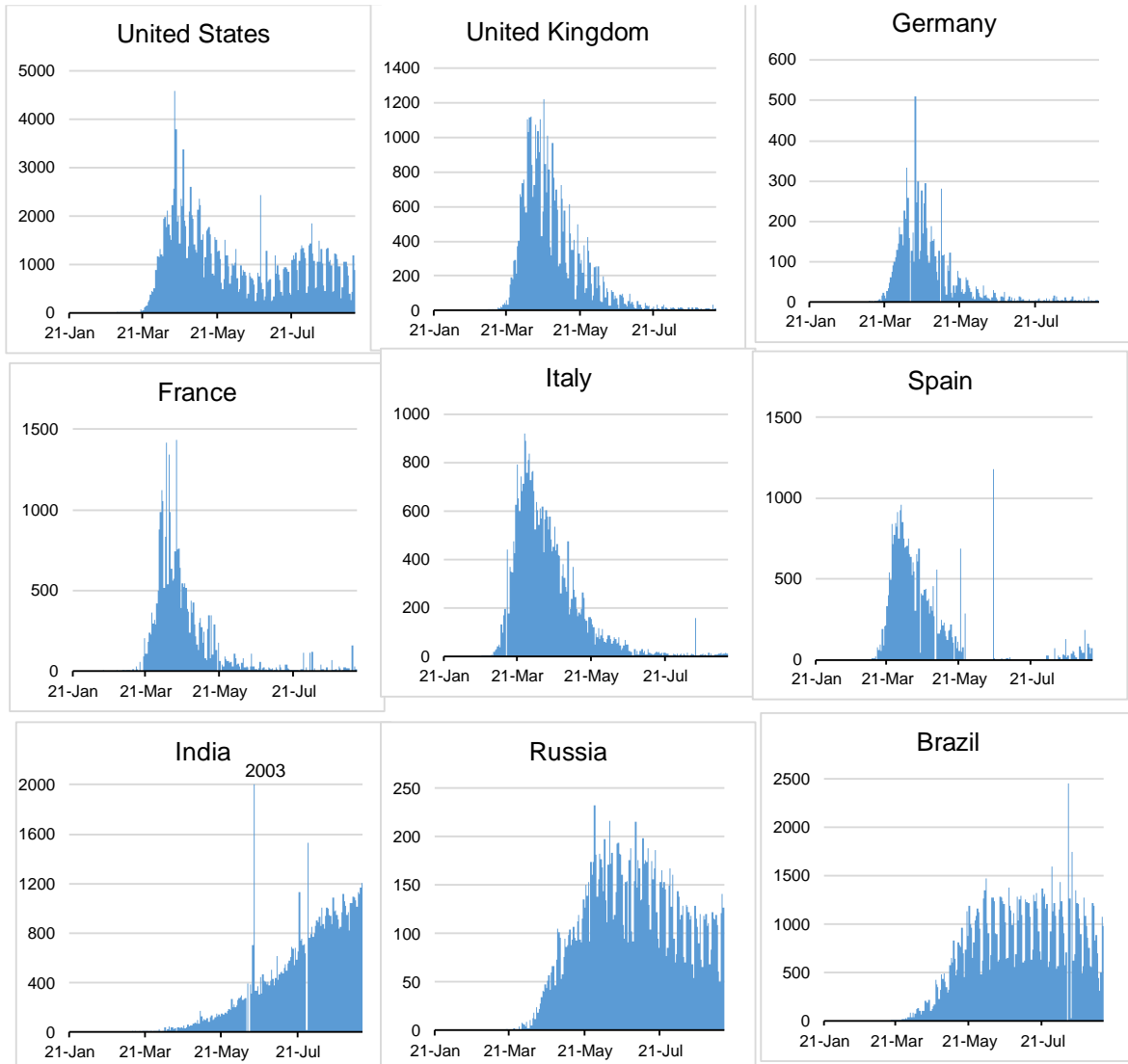
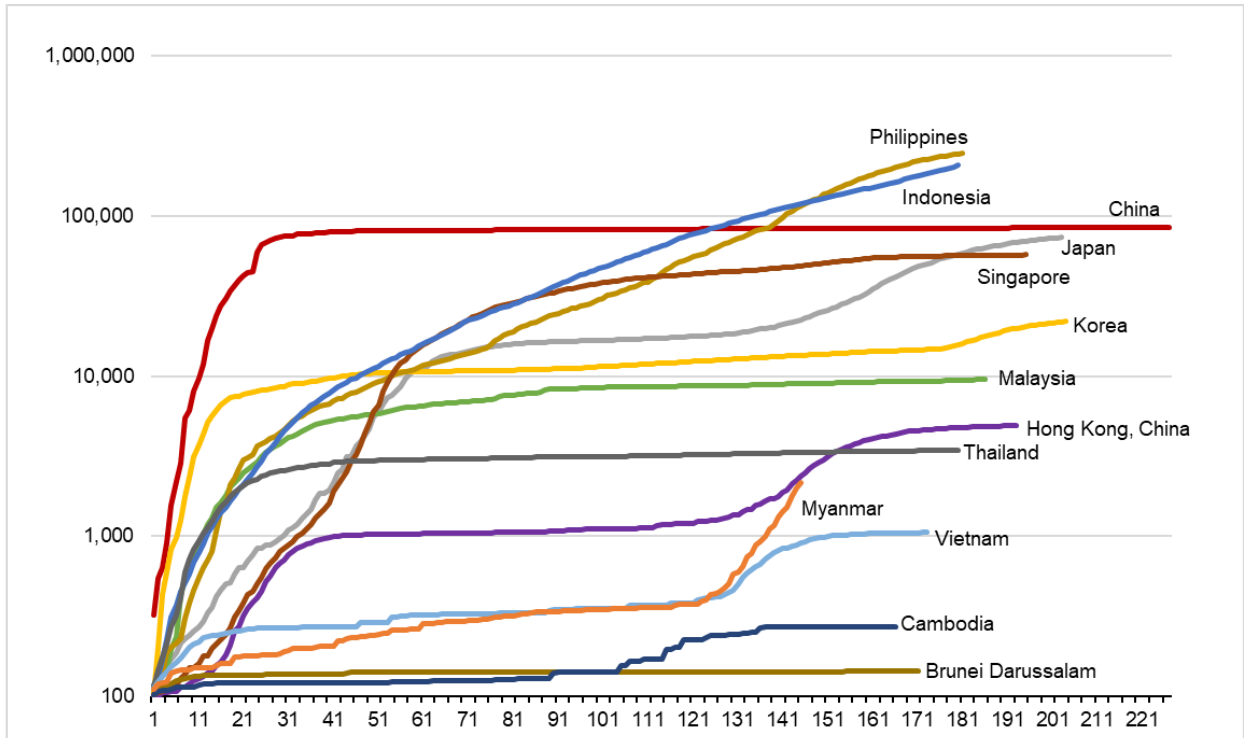


Figure 5. Selected Economies: Daily Confirmed Deaths
(Cont'd)



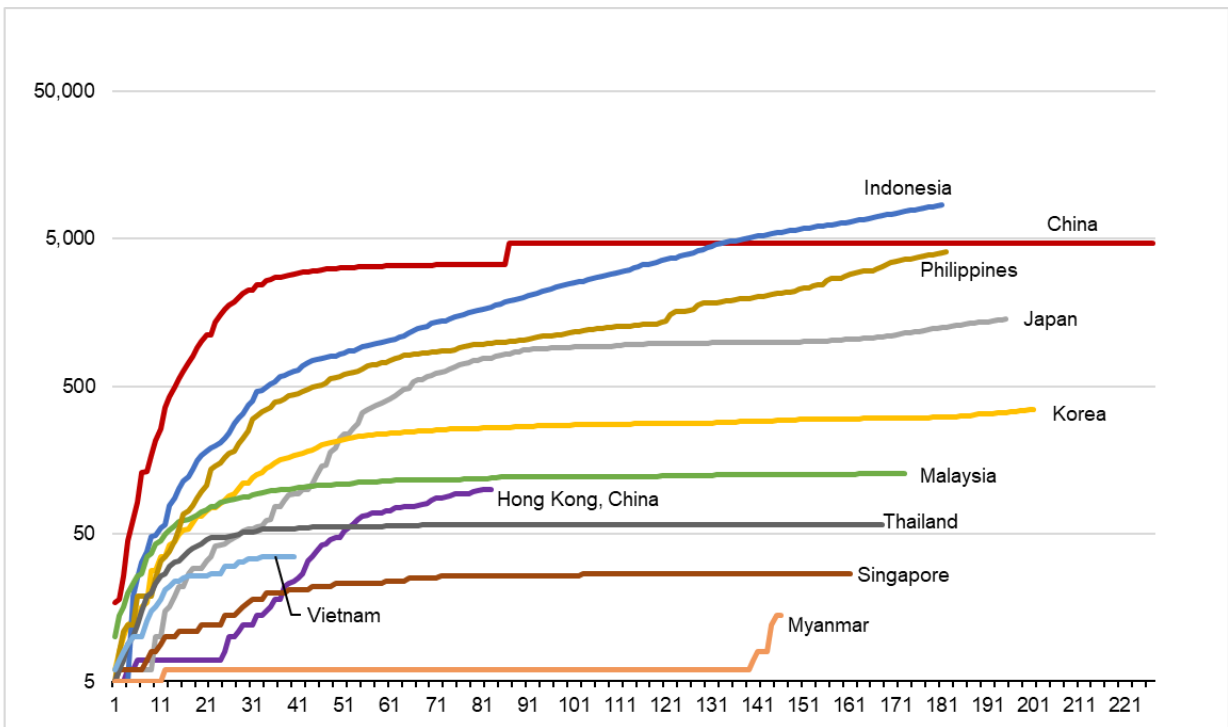
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Figure 6. ASEAN+3: Confirmed Cases
 (Number of days after 100th confirmed case; cases in log scale)



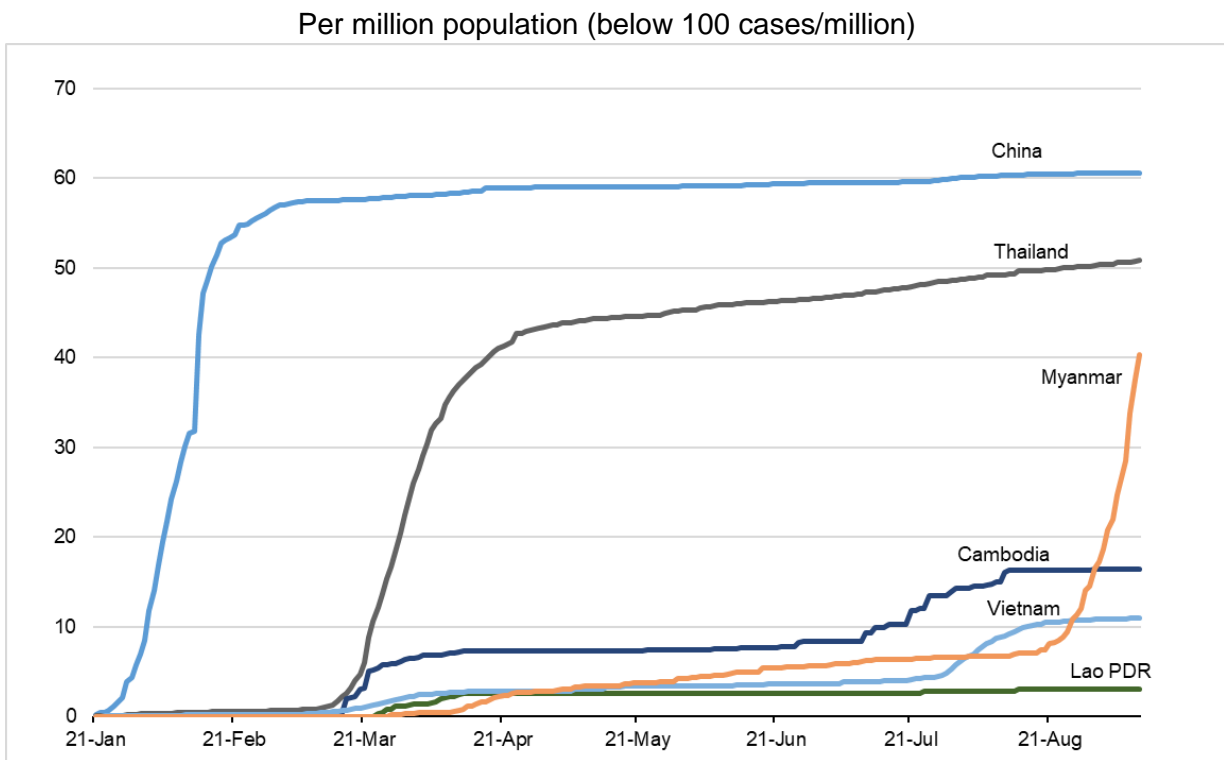
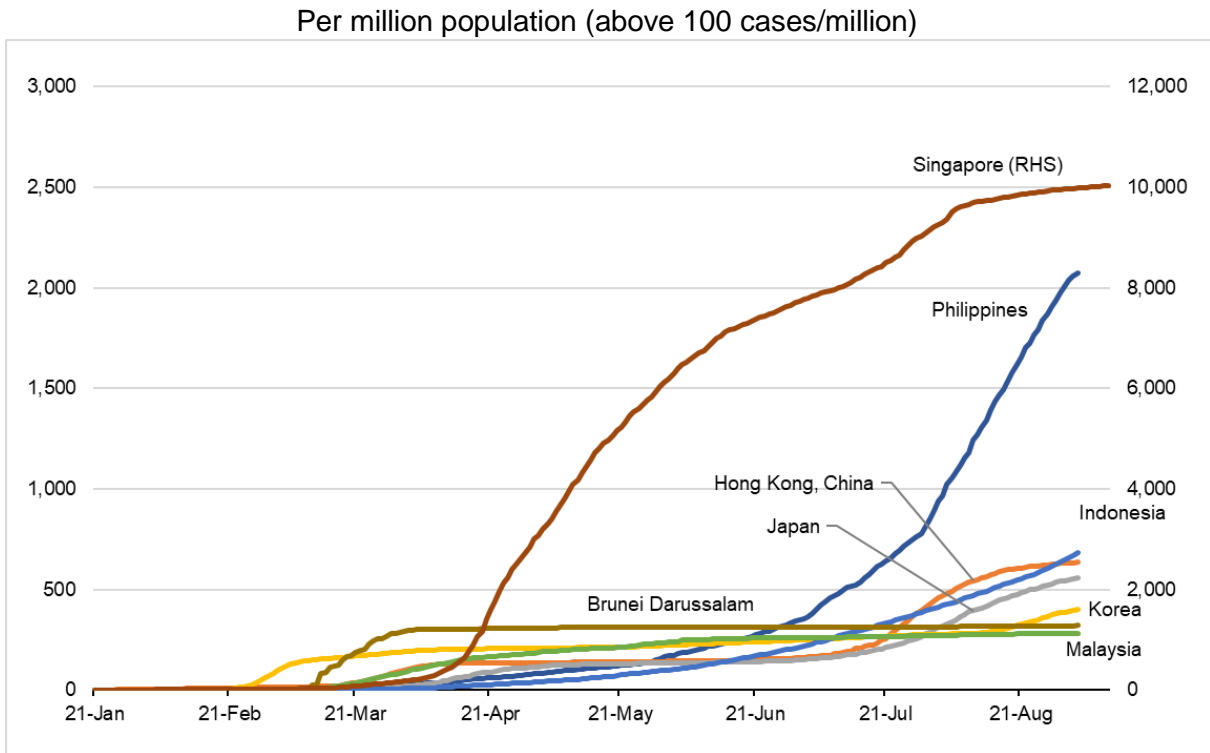
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Figure 7. ASEAN+3: Confirmed Deaths
 (Number of days after 5th confirmed case; cases in log scale)



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

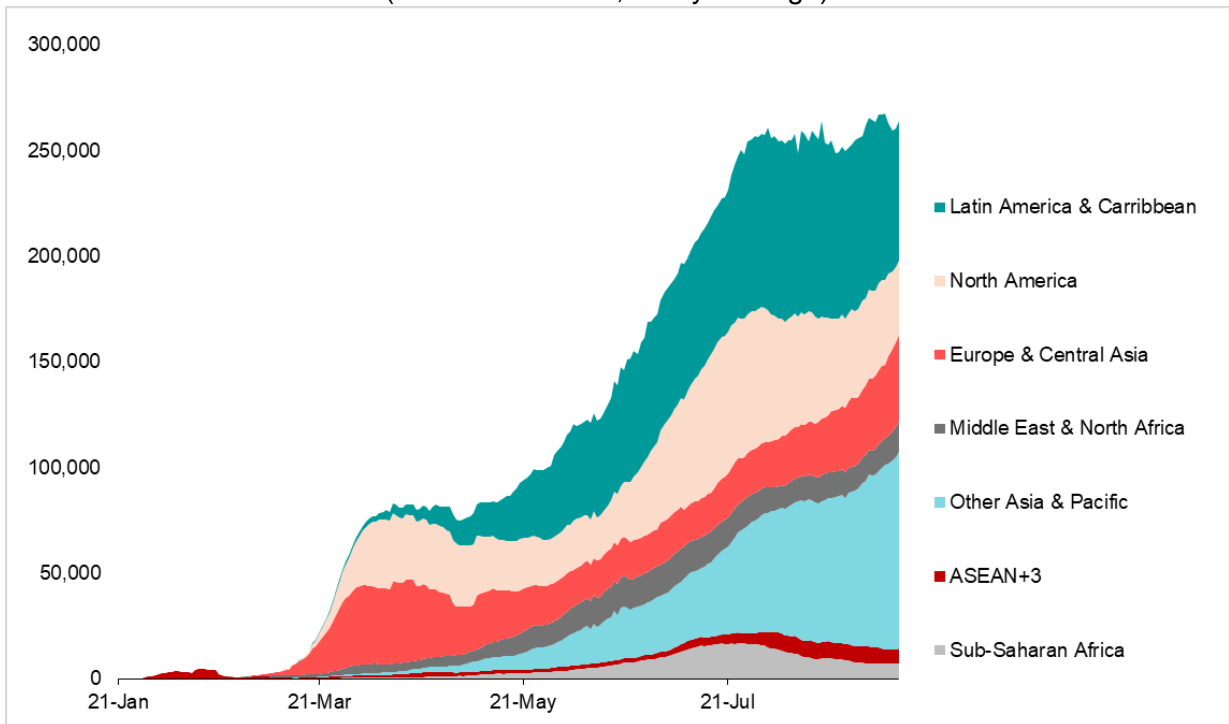
Figure 8. Selected ASEAN+3 Economies: Confirmed Cases



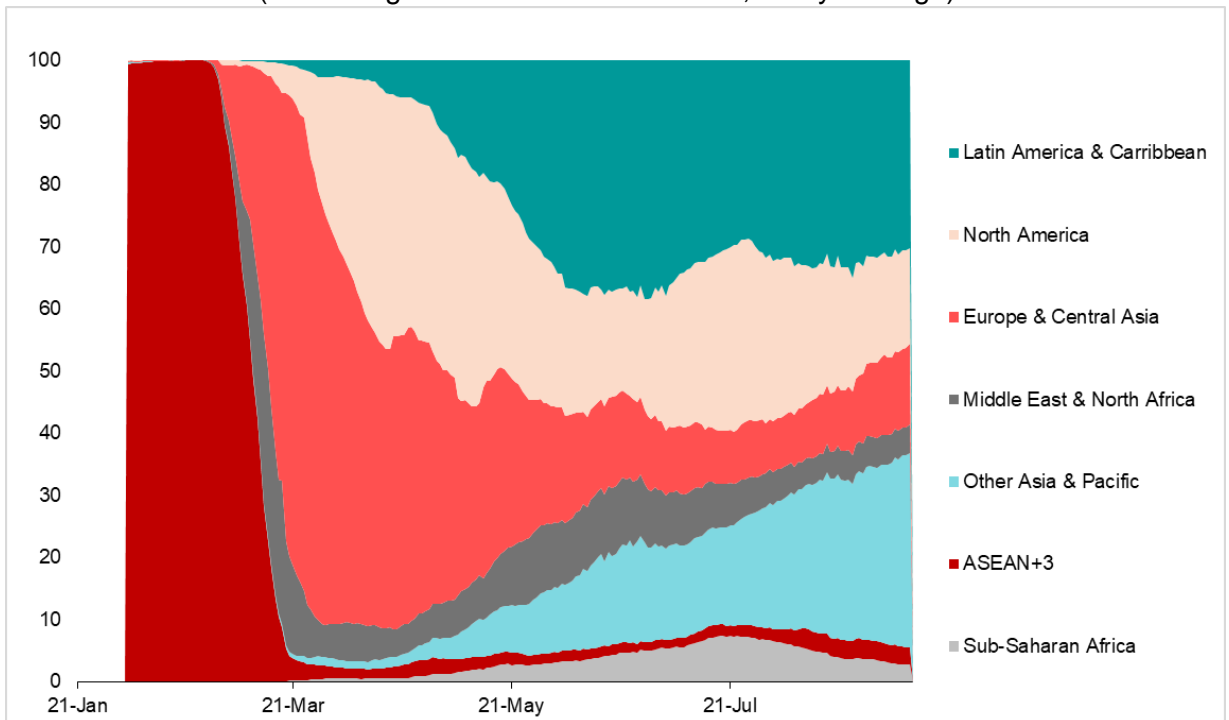
Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Figure 9. World: Daily New Cases by Region

(Number of cases, 7-day average)

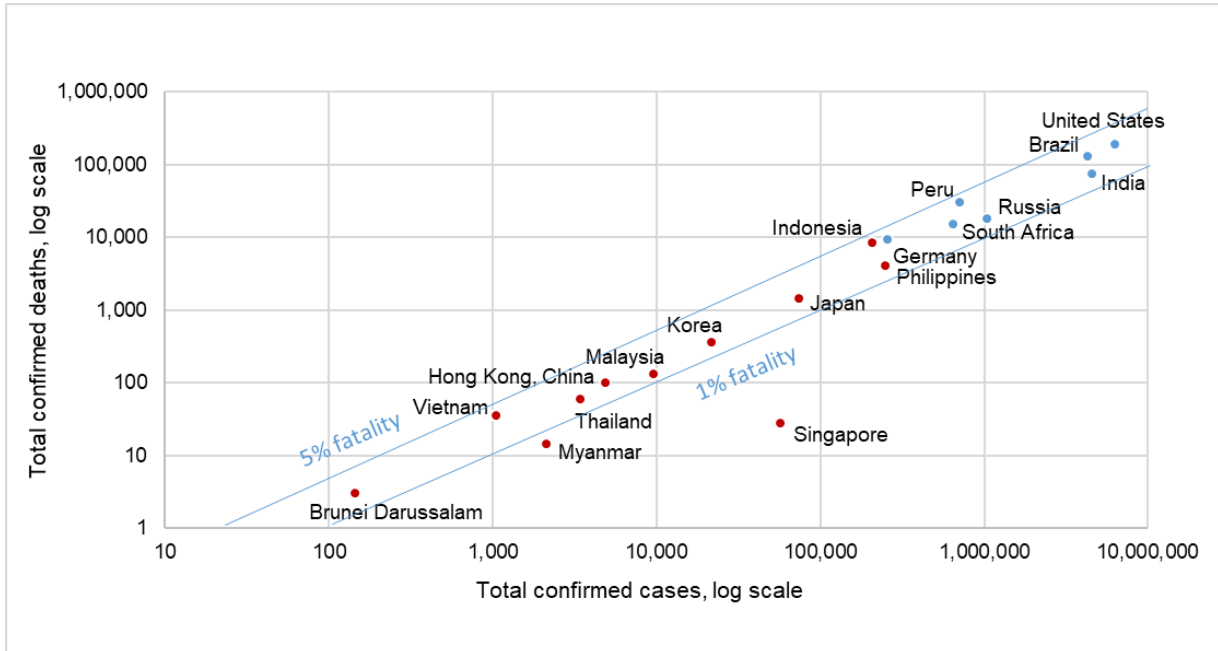


(Percentage share of total new cases, 7-day average)



Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.

Figure 10. Selected Economies: Confirmed Cases vs. Confirmed Deaths
 (Fatality rate below 5 percent)



(Fatality rate above 5 percent)

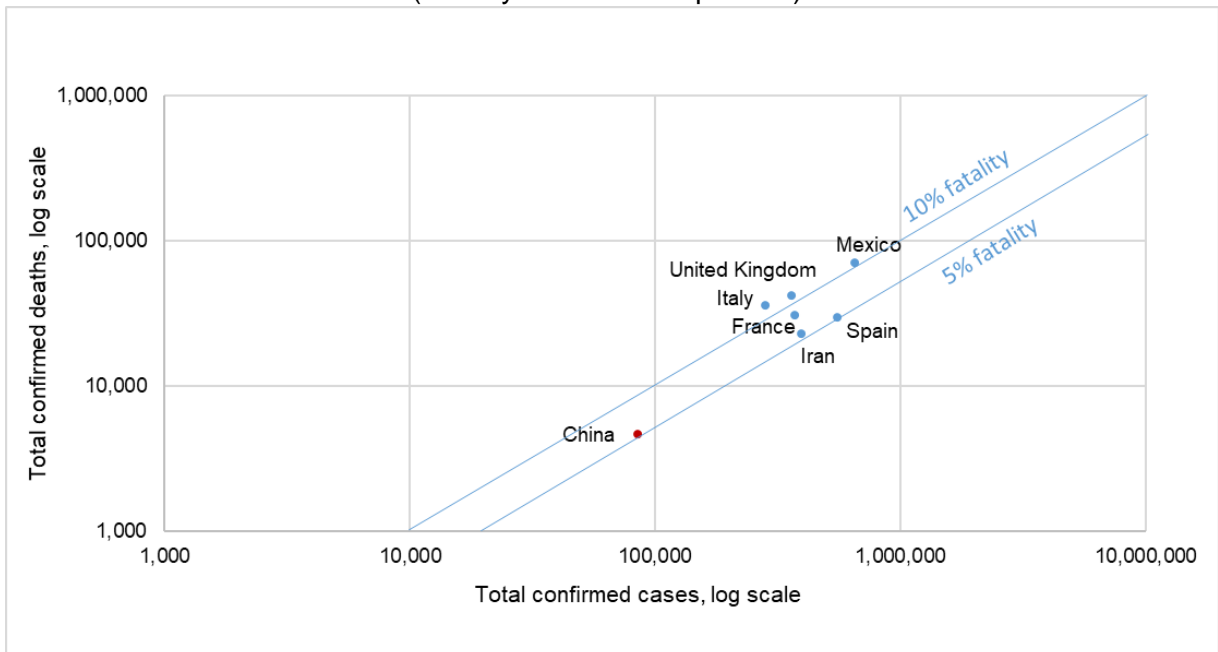
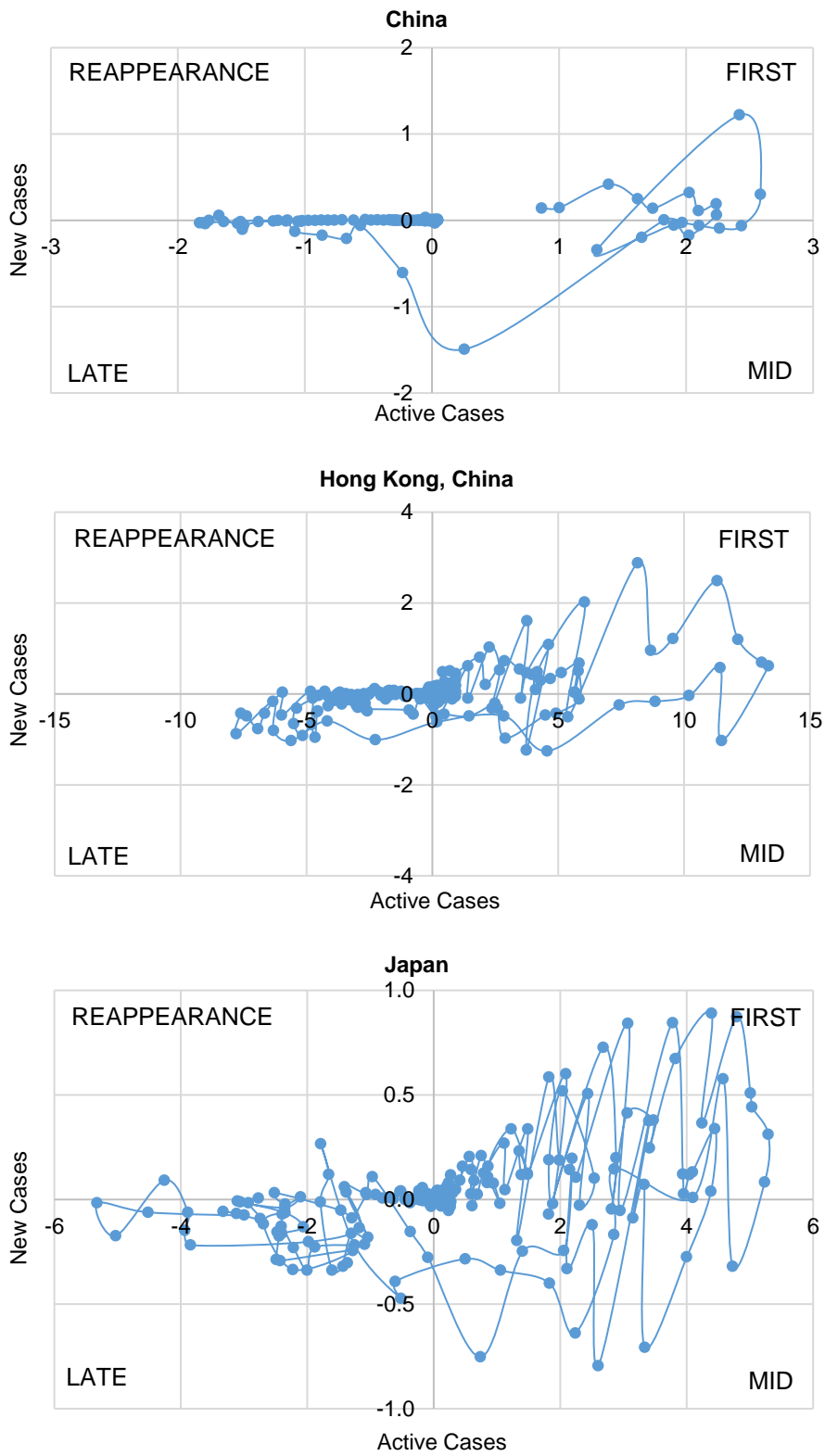
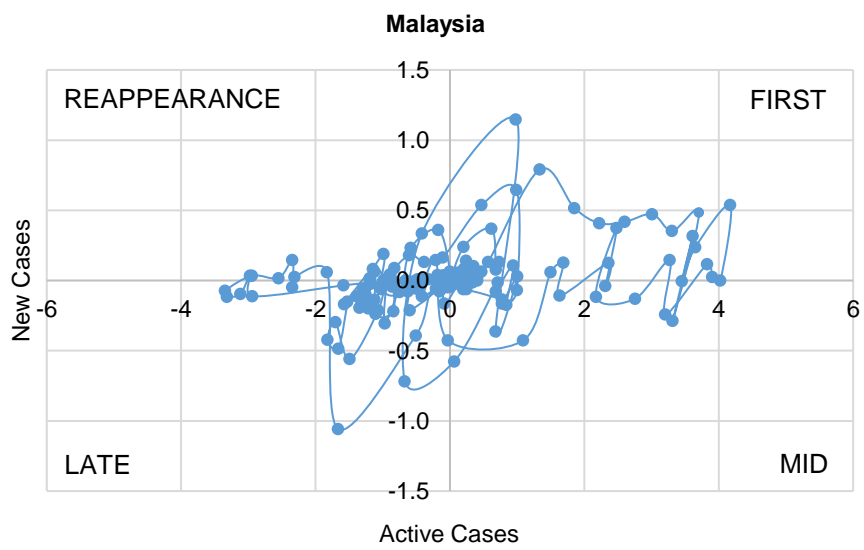
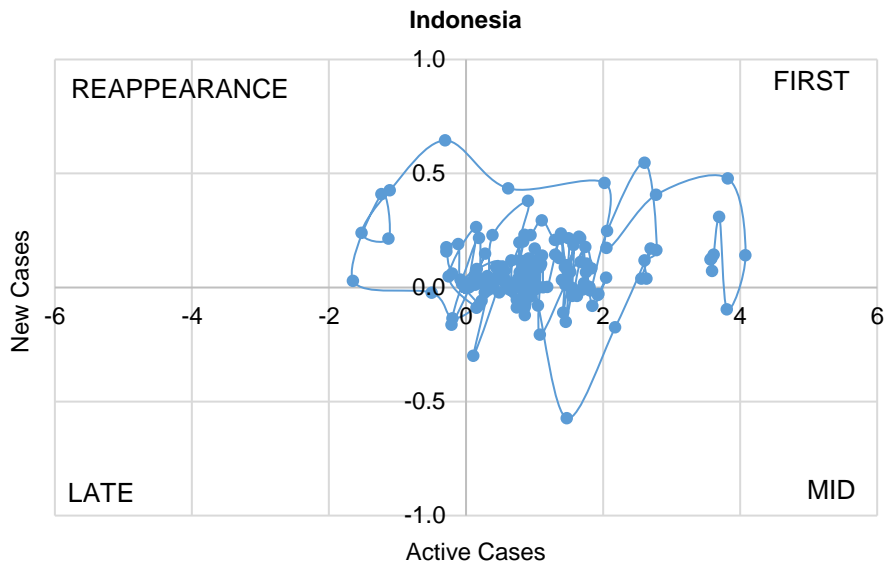
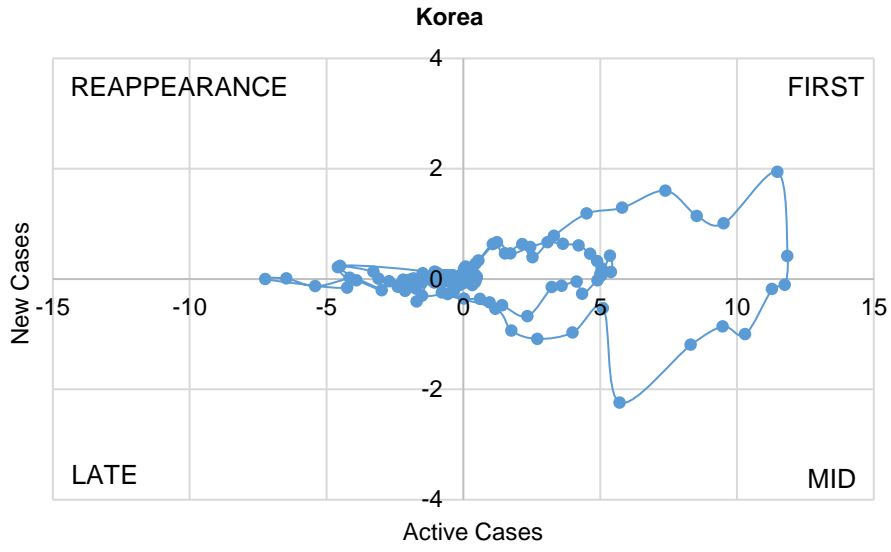
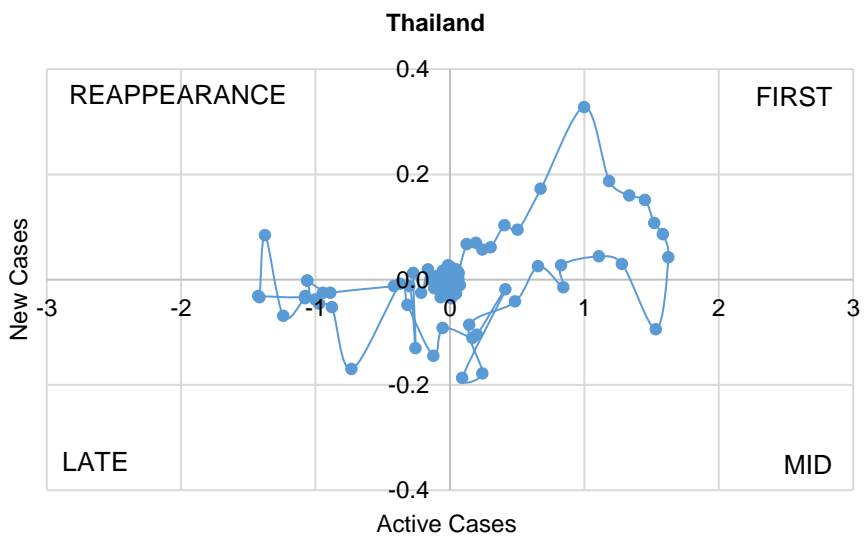
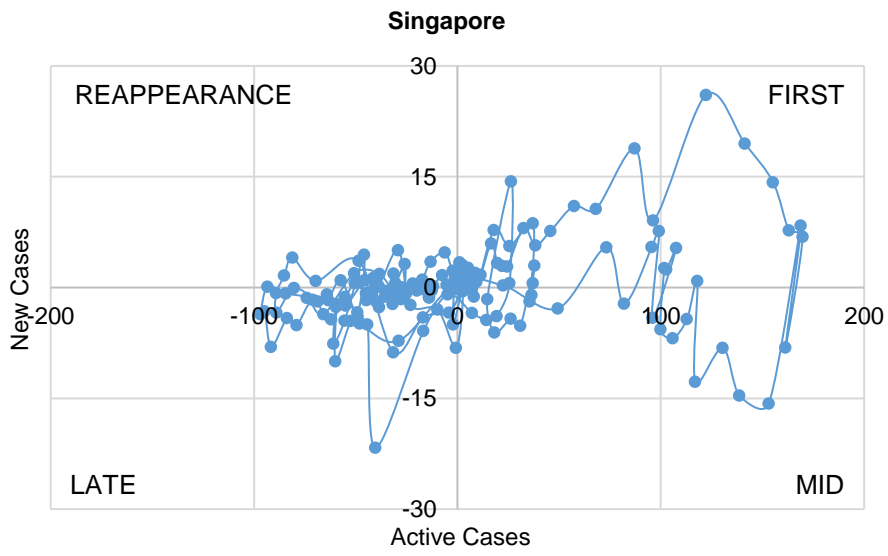
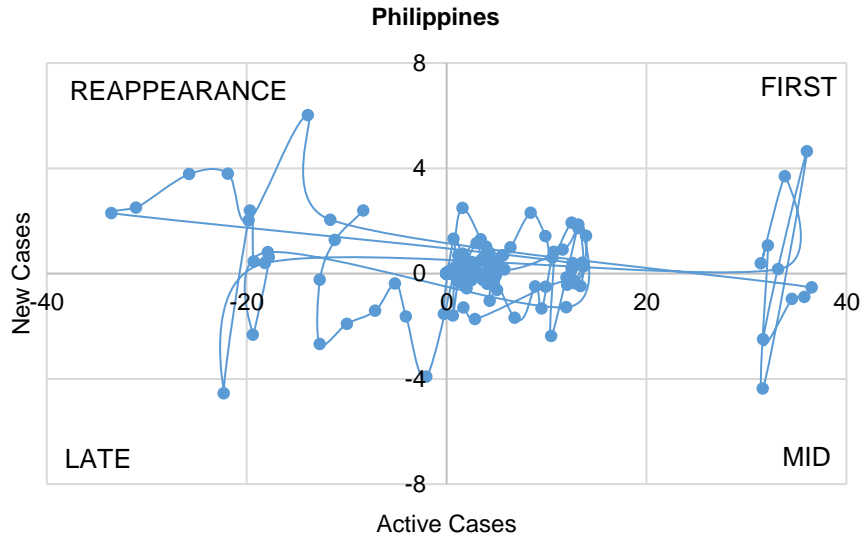
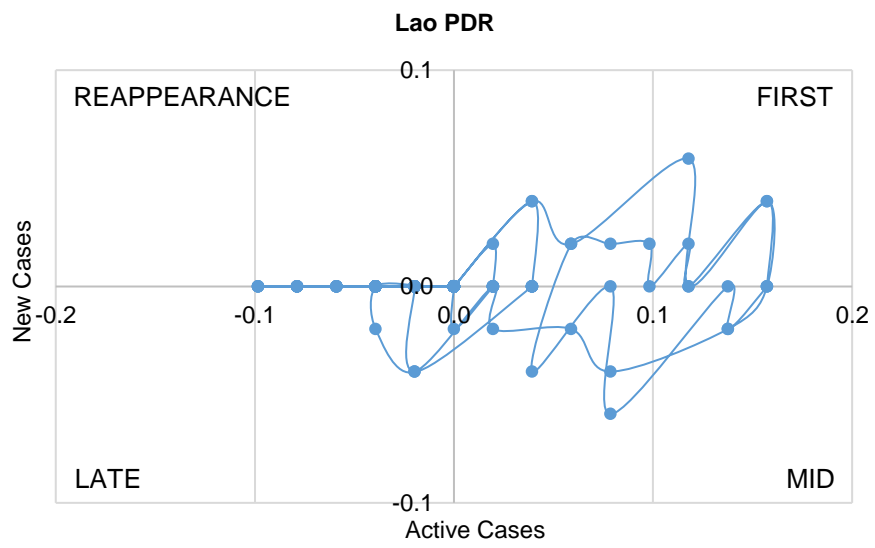
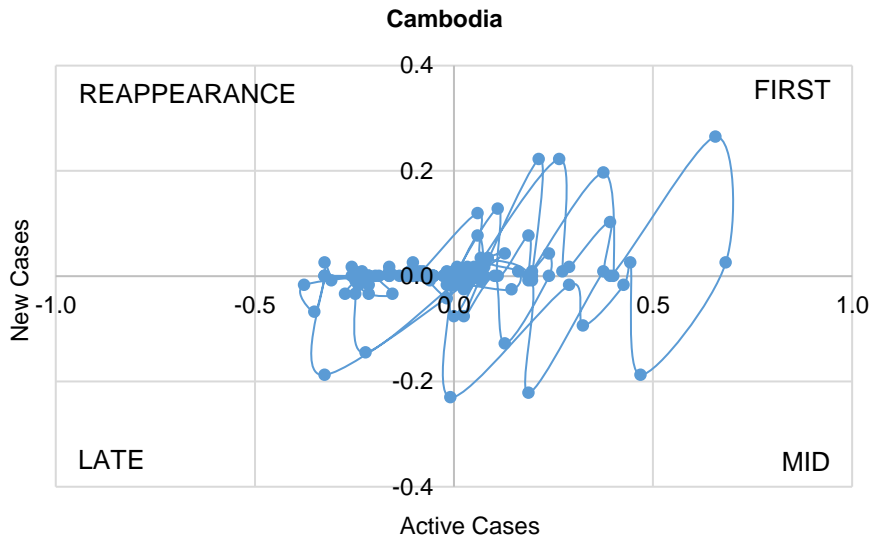
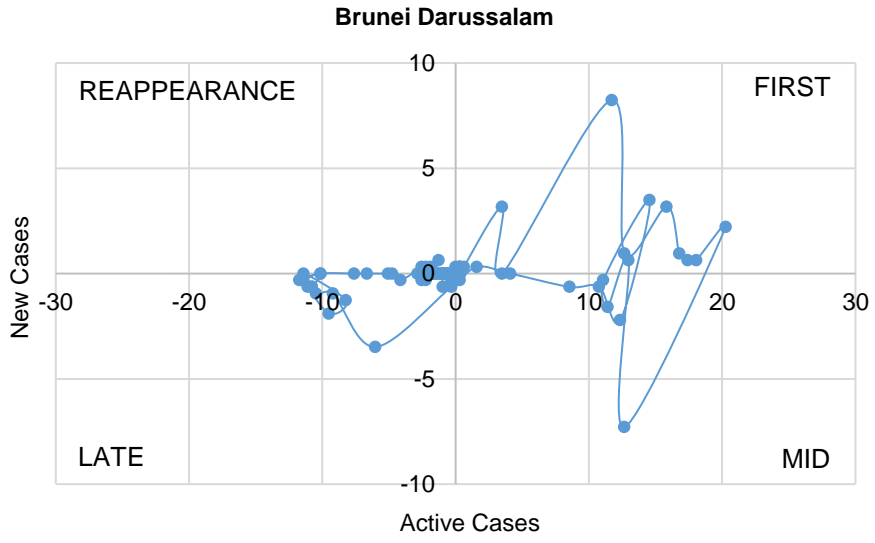


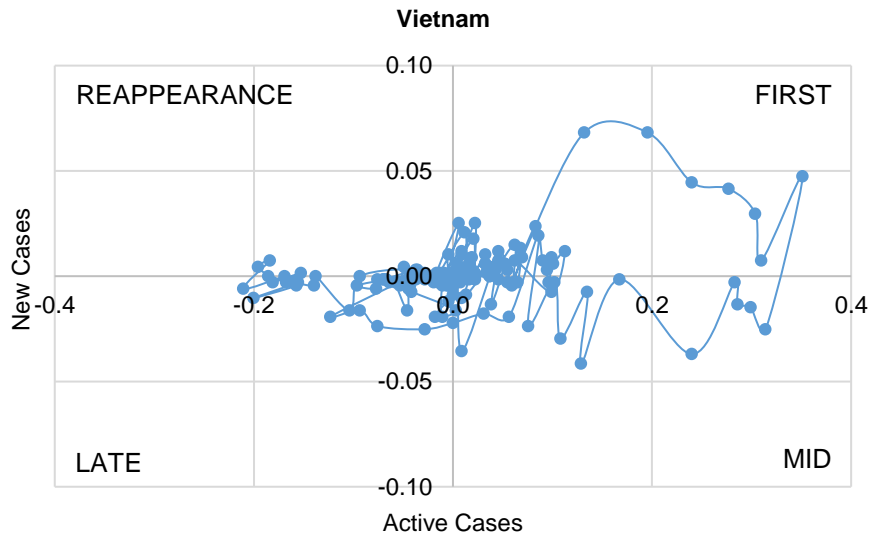
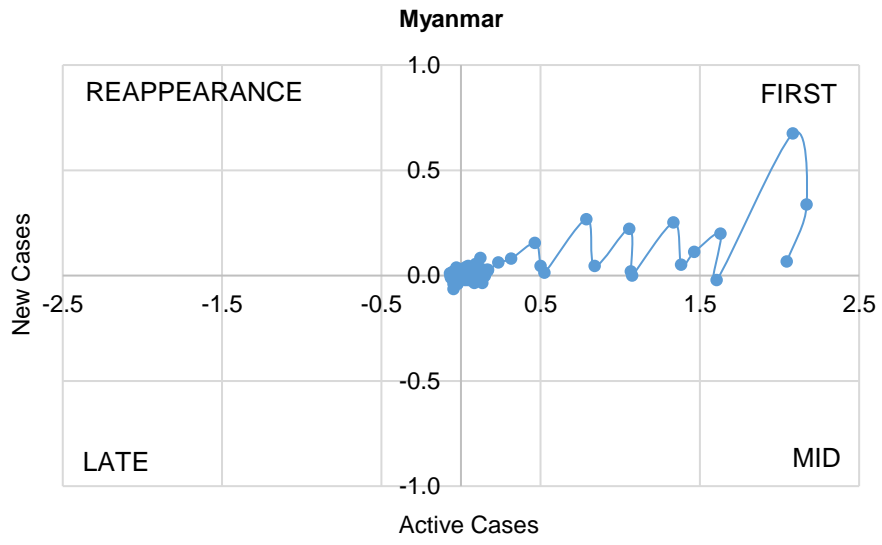
Figure 11. ASEAN+3 and Selected Economies: Covid Cycle
 (Change in number of persons per one million population)

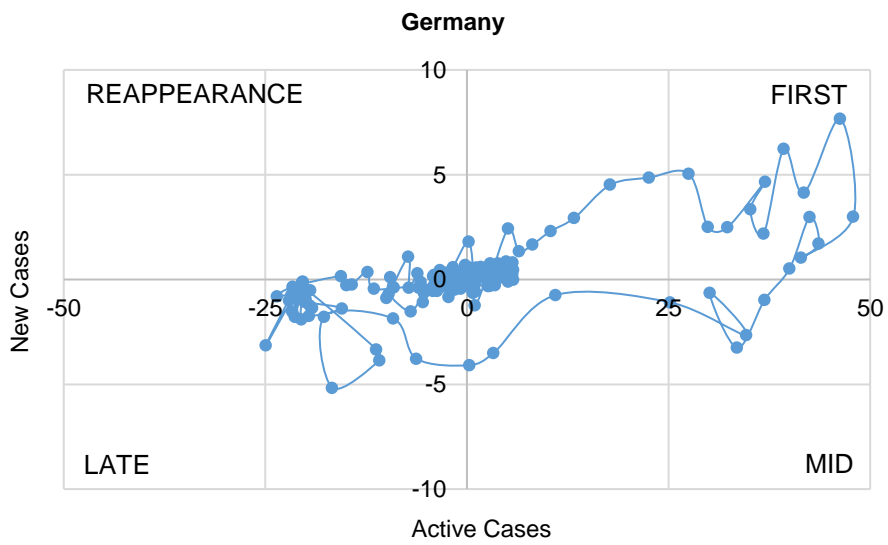
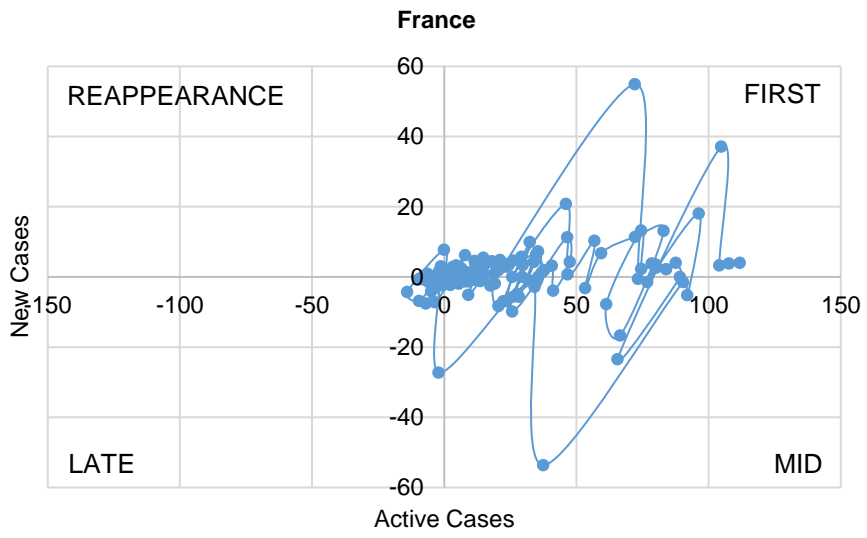
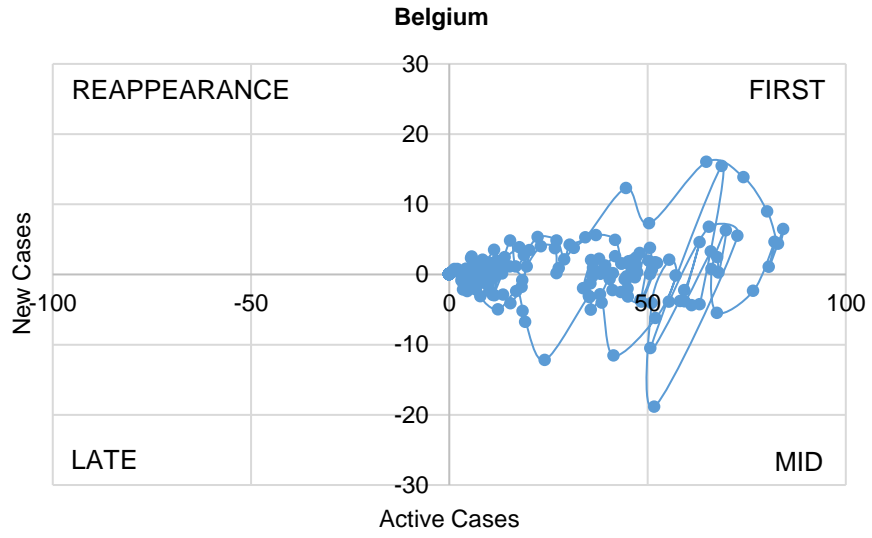


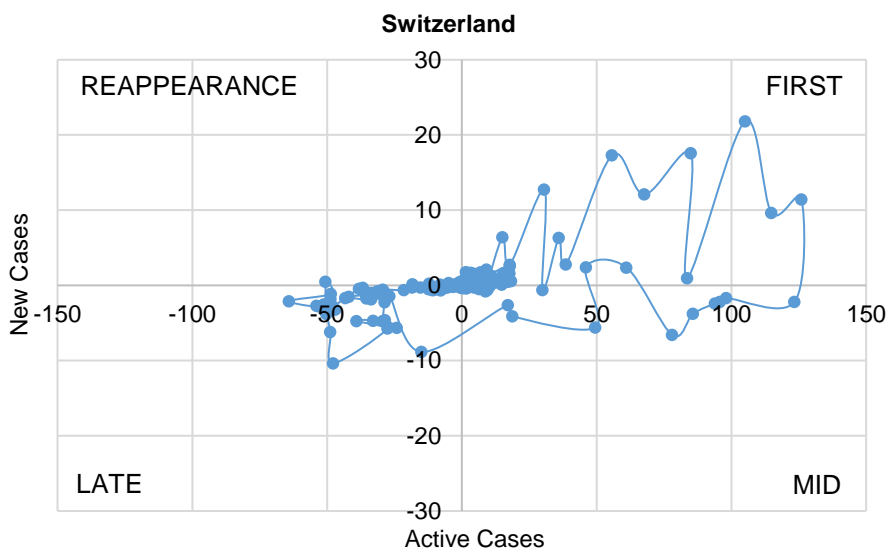
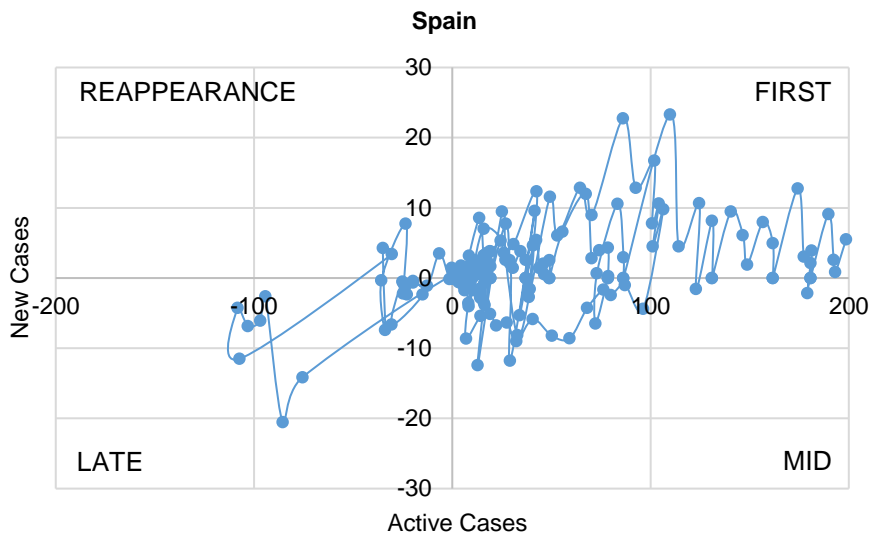
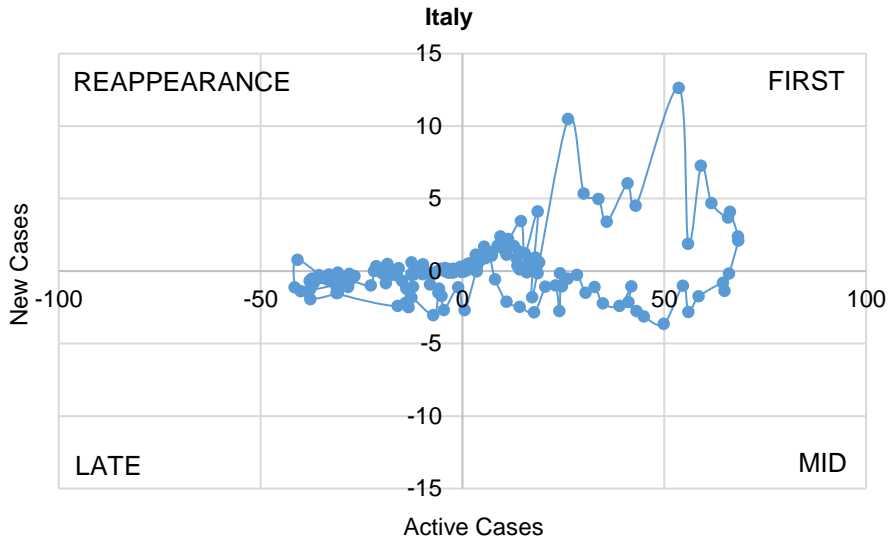


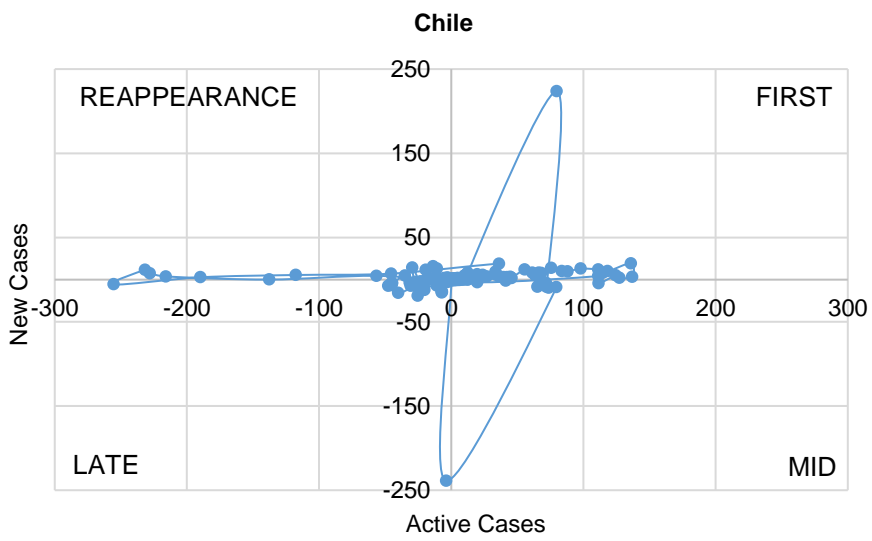
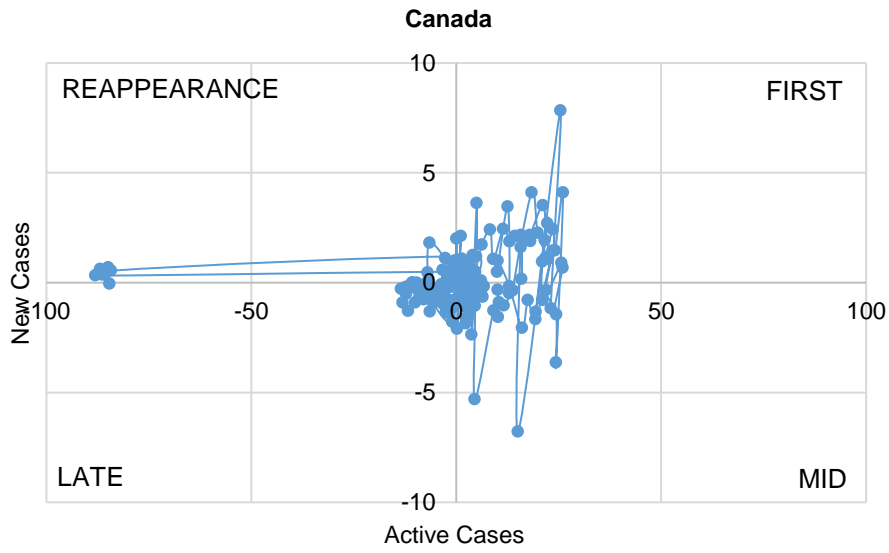
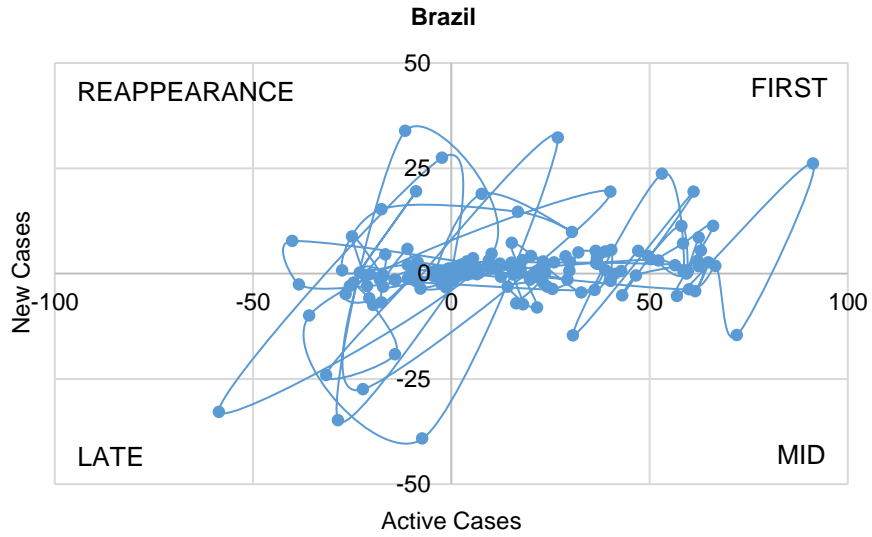


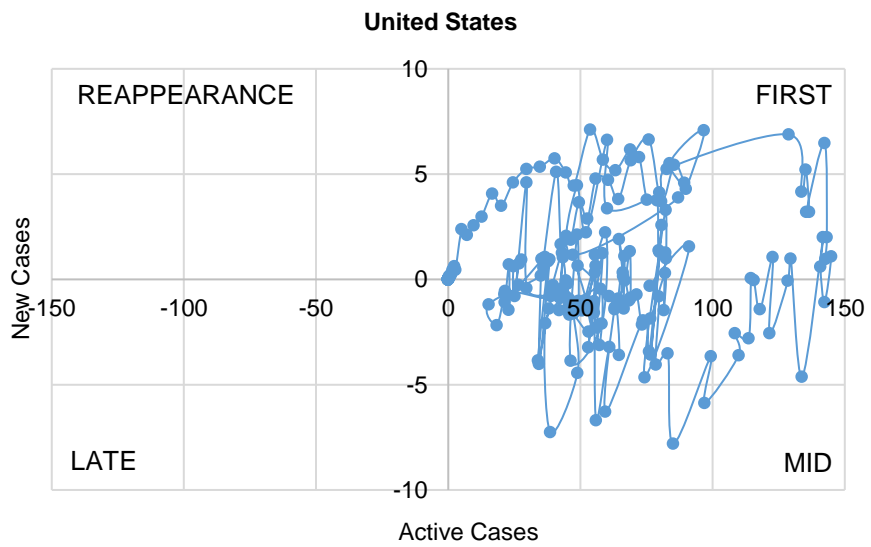
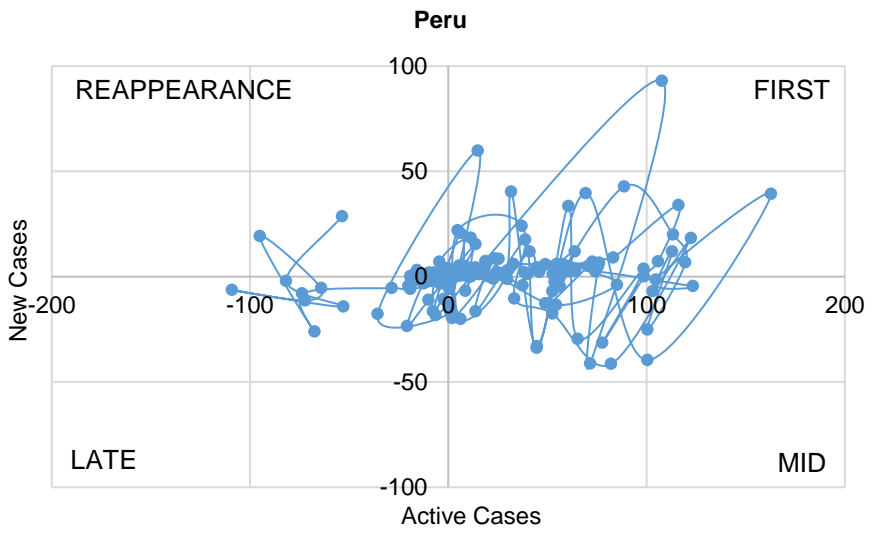
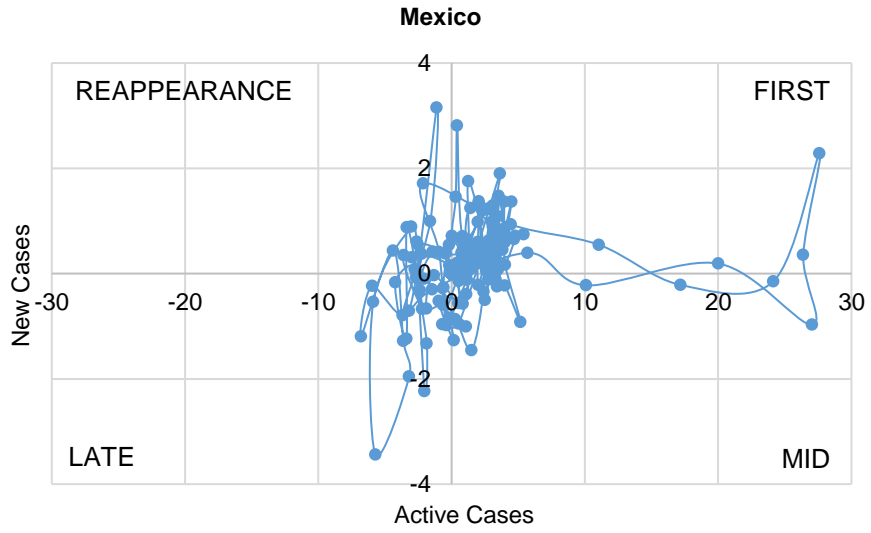




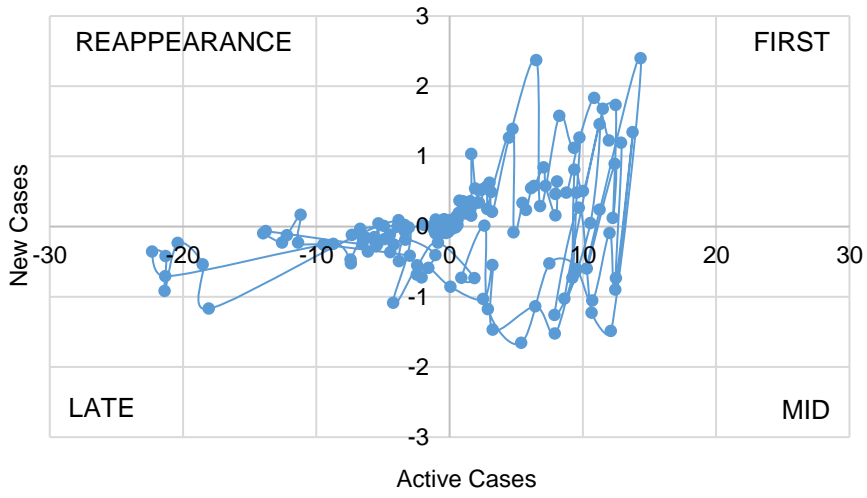




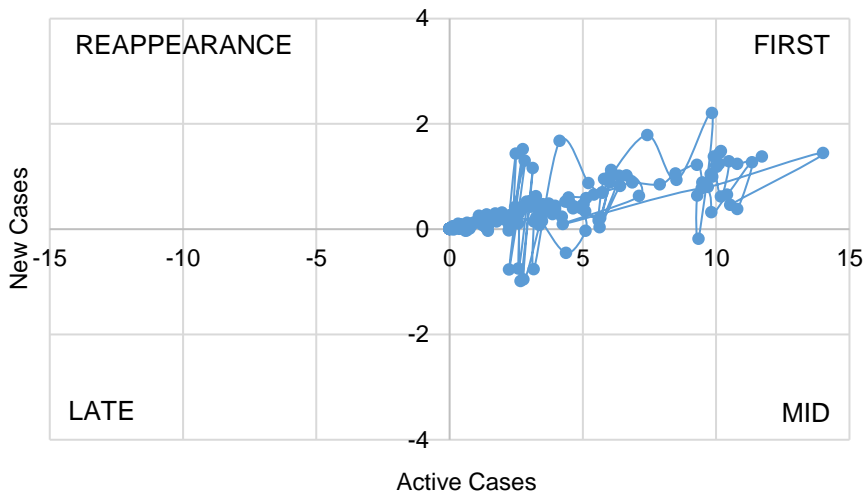




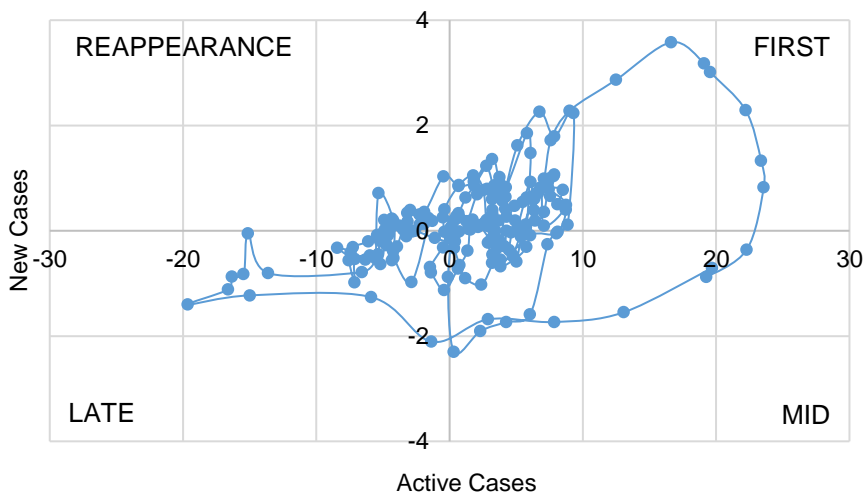
Australia

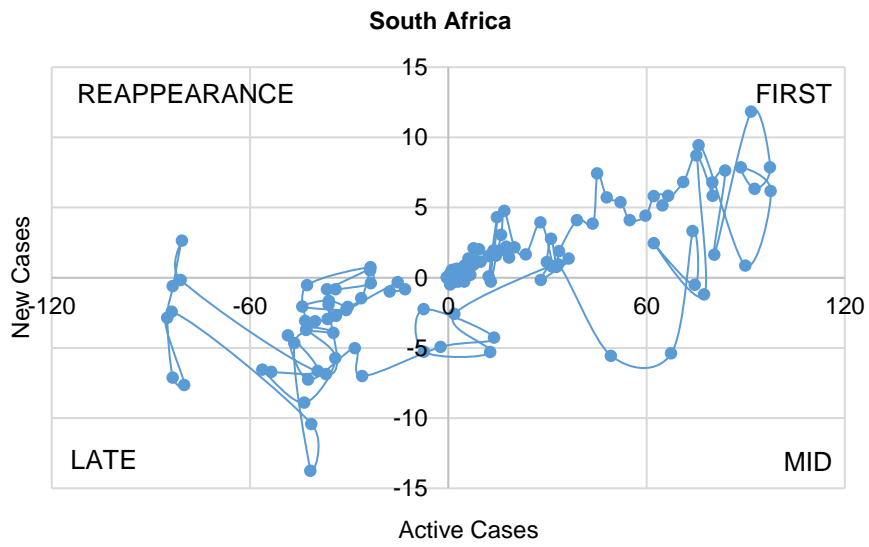
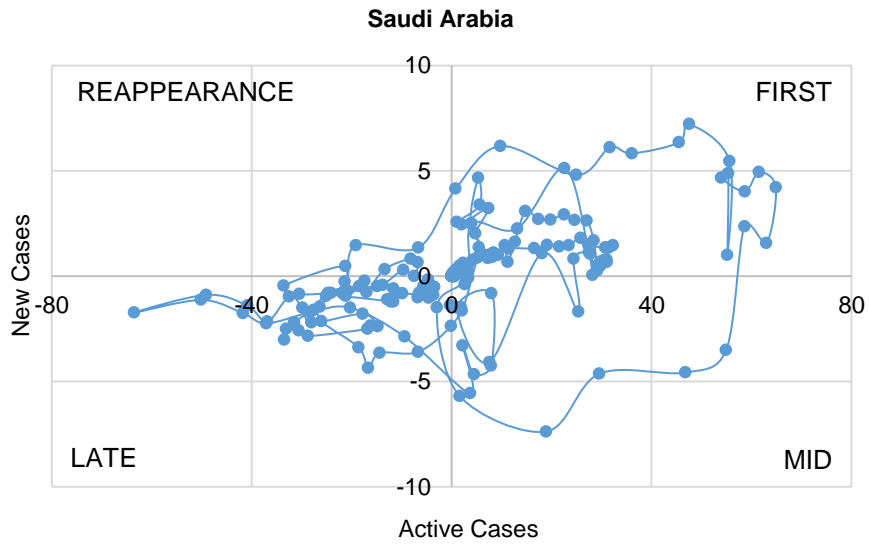
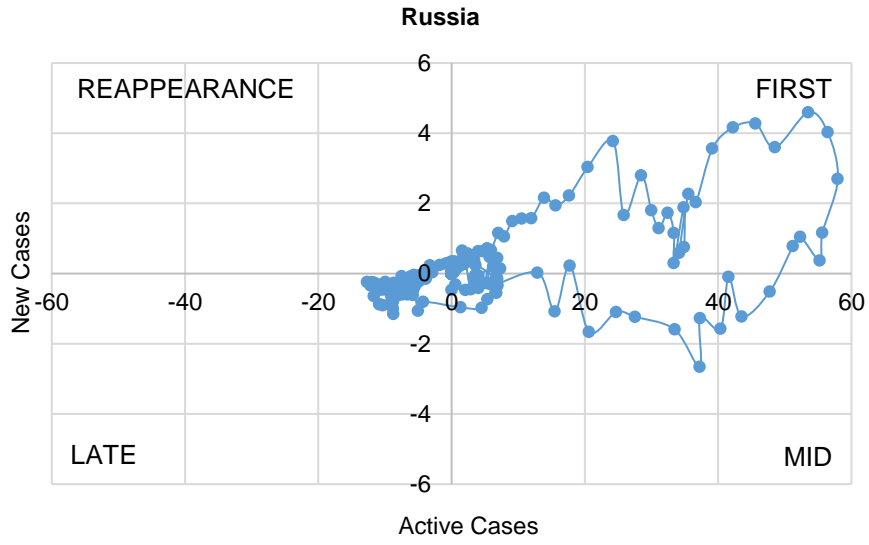


India



Iran





Sources: Haver Analytics, sourced from John Hopkins University; and AMRO staff calculations.