**COVID-19 Numbers in relation to both latitude and GDP**

Analyzing the effects: infections, infections per population, and deaths of COVID-19 on a global scale seeing what regions/countries have been affected more and less severely, see if the countries’ latitude and GDP has a relationship to the COVID infection numbers, and make conclusions to why or why not these correlations exist.

**Does latitude positively or negatively affect the COVID-19 infection rate/deaths?**

**Chart, box and whisker chart

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We have hypothesized that latitude could affect COVID effects due to countries having different environmental, cultural, and weather considerations. As you can see from the above boxplots above the infections and deaths from COVD-19 are influenced by significant outliers that will affect any relationship overall, this will have to be taken into consideration for any analysis. Since the primary factor we are investigating is distance from the equator, we have taken the absolute value of the countries latitude in order to better represent its location in visual form. First we will look at Cases vs. Degrees from the equator:

Chart, scatter chart

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As you can see in the visualizations above this number is significantly influenced by 3 significant outliers and dropping them from the dataset significantly affects the overall correlation. There is a slight positive relationship between number of overall cases and the distance from the equator however the correlation is weak to none overall. Next we will look at the deaths per 100,000 people vs. distance from the equator:

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

Again there is a slight positive relationship between deaths per 100,000 people in the countries population and the distance from the equator, this time with a stronger correlation of .02269 but still weak overall but analyzing on a global scale, this is the strongest correlation that was found. The possible reasons that there was a stronger correlation could be due to colder temperatures and potentially higher population densities more located in cities as the latitudes increase in absolute value. Eliminating extreme outliers in this case did not have the same effect as noted on the previous example, this is primarily due to having less significant outliers overall. Since, the highest correlation found between COVID effect numbers and distance from the equator is this weak, it appears that COVID-19 infections/deaths are not significantly related to a countries location on the earth and that other factors are to blame for higher and lower impacts.