we chose the corona wiki dataset mainly because it seemed easy to combine with many other datasets, thus it allows us a lot of freedom in our analysis. I’m thinking of combining it with potentially one or more of the following datasets:

- A dataset of speeches from different politicians like Macron, Boris Johnson…, in order to see how the political speeches impacted mobility of the people during covid and to measure how worried a population is compared to the other (we would quantify this typically by looking at which populations read more about covid on Wikipedia, since one would expect that worry over corona would lead people to read more about it).

- a dataset of tweets during the pandemic one of which might be (<https://borealisdata.ca/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.5683/SP2/BSGQGS>)

-the OMS dataset of covid infections per country.

at first it would be interesting to see which countries are most worried about covid, and which are not and compare the political dialogues happening during the periods of peak interest as well as the periods of peak disinterest during the covid outbreak, the goal is to see identify which political rhetoric is most effective.

A second idea which might look like the first is to add the data from oms to see the number of infections as a function of time as well as a dataset of tweets during that time, the goal is to study what the people are saying about covid especially the evolution of the conspirational speech during the pandemic (we could quantify the amount of conspirational speech by tracking the amount of specific hashtags as a function of time like #FilmYourHospital #coronahoax etc).

A third and final idea would be to combine it with the OMS dataset of infections as a function of time and country In order to study the effectiveness of the different lock down strategy adopted by different countries, since we have the mobility report we could study the evolution of the number of infections and death linked to covid in parallel to the amount of population movement in order to determine which countries have a “low” number of infections while not having strict lock down measures, as we have seen that strict lock downs have severe effects on small businesses and local economies.