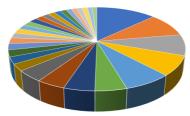# Feature Importance

- 1MMaxo3
- o31Mavg
- Insuffisance cardiaque grave, troubles du rythme graves, cardiopathies valvulaires graves, cardiopathies congÃ©nitales graves (ALD5)
- all_day_ratio_single_tile_users
- Insuffisance respiratoire chronique grave (ALD14)
- 1MMaxno2
- minority
- co1Mavg
- no21Mavg
- pm251Mavg
- all_day_bing_tiles_visited_relative_change
- co7davg
- 1MMaxco
- no27davg
- Nb_susp_501Y_V1
- pm101Mavg
- Smokers
- o37davg
- co
- 1MMaxpm25
- vac2nb
- vac1nb
- o3
- 1MMaxpm10
- pm25
- no2
- pm257davg
- pm10
- pm107davg
- Nb_susp_501Y_V2_3

*Setting aside population density data, positive test data and the current number of total hospitalizations due to COVID19; the monthly trailing maximum (MTMs) concentrations in Ozone (O3) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) are determined by our AI machine learning algorithm as being the most influent variables in forecasting the daily new number of severe COVID19 cases leading to hospitalizations. After NO2 concentration spikes, minority data and Carbon Monoxyde concentrations' Monthly Trailing Averages (MTAs), the MTAs of PM2.5 also have their importance above identified Covid variant cases in determining severe COVID19 cases.*