**Literature review for covid-19 database analsys – id 011708005 025372830**

## Literature review

For analysis of Covid 19 data set in Israel we looked other work done in the field with similar datasets around the world.

The data we obtained contains the day by day data of Covid – 19 outbreak in Israel (towns above 2000 citizens), data progress count of: people infected, people cured, people hospitalized, deaths Covid related and people vaccinated.

Othere data sets contain population data, demografic data, socio economic data.

Work previously done in the field (Liao, 2021) disscused the topics of social laddering of pandemic and health- basicly stating that the higher income homes are prone to have a healthere life standart than lower income homes, the study analized 46000 people in the state of illanoy in united states with different socio economic background and different ethical groups representing scocio – economy groups coralated. From the work done we can see different aproches of researching a subject and the amount of drill down.

Other academic work done (Mathieu, 2021) trackes the global distribution of the vaccine This dataset tracks the number of COVID-19 vaccinations administered in each

country, broken down by first and second doses, and derived daily vaccination rates and population-adjusted figures. The insights the work detail the differecines between countries and policy, more from the work done we can notice the method done and the kind of insights concluded and representation of data and conclusions.

A differend study was done (Gustafsson, 2022) in 2022 and showed unequal social distribution in Sweden of risk for COVID-19 infection, hospitalization or intensive care admissions, or death among groups with lower income, shorter education, and particularly those born in low-income countries. Also from the study we can learn about grouping, clustering, methodology, and critical thinking, the data display of tables and the benefit of usage in comparison research.

A different approach is utilizing GIS information and geographic info to figure out the outbreak and containment of the virus. In the work done (Samany, 2021) we can notice the usage of GIS info for virus transmission by monitoring infected people in an urban area, by analizing different factors like distance from highways, hospitals, residential areas, agriculture areas etc, We can learn from the paper different aproches to analize and conclude geographical information with different refrecencs and input data, we can also learn about the visualization of resaults in the paper

A interesting work done in India by Arijit Das in 2020 analyzed the impact of living environment on COVID-19 hotspots in Kolkata megacity in India and explored concentrations of COVID-19 hotspots and the relative causes for the out break with different statistical mesurments and analysis. We learned from the work the colations of heat maps and different statistical metheods like poasion regression, negative binomial regression and other regression metheods.

Exploring the chines study of outbreak of covid 19 in Beijing and the government efforts to contain the outbreak of COVID-19, the classification-coordination-collaboration approach was applied. This approach seeks to identify high-risk factors and areas of COVID-19 transmission, coordinate the prevention, control the resources, and promote government-NGO's cooperation. We learned from the study the use of Correlation analysis and geographically weighted regression modeling to determine the virus trajectories.

For better understanding of correlated factors to predict mortality rates for different populations the study done by Onder Erg€onül

In 2020 investigated the association between 18 health indicators and covariates and the national mortality of COVID-19 adjusted by pandemic duration in 34 OECD member countries, also a key poin is the difference between rural and populated areas in OECD contries which will be analyzed in our work. We can learn from the study the cleaning of data in to correlation analysis normalizing data, time aujeustments, population adjusments etc), other key insights taken are the use of simple analysis of corlation which proves to be a powerfull tool.

## Bibliography

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