

COVID VACCINE ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

In this analysis, we explored a comprehensive dataset on COVID-19 vaccination progress across different countries. The dataset includes information on daily vaccination numbers, total vaccinations administered, vaccine types, and more. Our goal was to gain insights into the global vaccination effort, understand vaccination trends over time, and identify factors influencing vaccination rates.

Key Findings and Insights

Global Vaccination Trends

Vaccine Types

Temporal Trends

Regional Disparities


Correlation Analysis



OBJECTIVE

1. Some math to understand it better, and making visuals to explain it clearly. The hope is that by doing this, we can give a good picture of how the vaccines are doing and help in the fight against Covid-19.
2. The project aims to thoroughly analyze Covid-19 vaccine data with key objectives:
 - Evaluating vaccine efficacy
 - Scrutinizing distribution strategies
 - Investigating adverse effects
 - Providing actionable insights

By achieving these goals, the project seeks to enhance decision-making for policymakers and health organizations, fostering optimized deployment strategies in the ongoing battle against the Covid-19 pandemic.




DESIGN & THINKING

1. Data Preprocessing
2. Exploratory Data Analysis(EDA)
3. Statistical Analysis
4. Virtualization
5. Insights and Recommendation
6. Data Collection


EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

- Calculate summary statistics for relevant columns (mean, median, standard deviation, etc.).
- Create various visualizations to explore trends and patterns, such as:
 - Time series plots of vaccination progress over time.
 - Bar charts to compare vaccination rates among countries.
 - Heatmaps to identify correlations between variables.
- Analyze the geographical distribution of vaccination progress using world maps.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

- Conduct hypothesis testing to answer specific research questions (e.g., comparing vaccination rates between countries using t-tests).
 - Use regression analysis to model the impact of variables (e.g., vaccine type or GDP) on vaccination rates.
- 

VISUALIZATION

- Develop informative and visually appealing charts and graphs.
 - Consider creating interactive visualizations for online sharing or presentations.
 - Ensure that your visualizations are well-labeled and easy to interpret.
- 

Data Source

Data set link <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/gpreda/covid-world-vaccination-progress>

country	iso_code	date	total_vaccin	people_vaci	people_fully	daily_vaccin	daily_vaccin	total_vaccin	people_vaci	people_fully	daily_vaccin	vaccines	source_name	source_website
Afghanistan	AFG	22-02-2021	0	0				0	0			Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	23-02-2021					1367					34 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	24-02-2021					1367					34 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	25-02-2021					1367					34 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	26-02-2021					1367					34 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	27-02-2021					1367					34 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	28-02-2021	8200	8200			1367	0.02	0.02			34 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	01-03-2021					1580					40 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	02-03-2021					1794					45 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	03-03-2021					2008					50 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	04-03-2021					2221					56 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	05-03-2021					2435					61 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	06-03-2021					2649					66 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	07-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	08-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	09-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	10-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	11-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	12-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	13-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	14-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	15-03-2021					2862					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	16-03-2021	54000	54000			2862	0.14	0.14			72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	17-03-2021					2882					72 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	18-03-2021					2902					73 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	19-03-2021					2921					73 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	20-03-2021					2941					74 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	21-03-2021					2961					74 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	22-03-2021					2980					75 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	23-03-2021					3000					75 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	24-03-2021					3000					75 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/
Afghanistan	AFG	25-03-2021					3000					75 Johnson&Joi	World Health	https://covid19.who.int/

PROGRAM FOR EDA:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

url = "data.csv"

data = pd.read_csv(url)

print("Basic Info:")

print(data.info())

print("\nSummary Statistics:")


print(data.describe())

print("\nMissing Values:")

print(data.isnull().sum())

print("\nData Types:")

print(data.dtypes)
```



```
categorical_columns = data.select_dtypes(include=['object'])  
  
print("\nUnique Values in Categorical Columns:")  
  
for col in categorical_columns.columns:  
    unique_values = data[col].nunique()  
  
    print(f'{col}: {unique_values} unique values')  
  
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=['number'])  
  
for col in numeric_data.columns:  
  
    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))  
  
    sns.histplot(data=data, x=col, kde=True, bins=20)  
  
    plt.title(f'Distribution of {col}')  
  
    plt.xlabel(col)  
  
    plt.ylabel("Frequency")  
  
plt.show()  
  
for col in categorical_columns.columns:  
  
    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))  
  
    sns.boxplot(data=data[0:2500], x=col, y='total_vaccinations')
```

```
plt.title(f"Box Plot of Total Vaccinations by {col}")  
    plt.xticks(rotation=10)  
    plt.xticks(fontsize=6)  
plt.show()  
  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
sns.lineplot(data=data, x=data.index, y='total_vaccinations')  
plt.title("Total Vaccinations Over Time")  
plt.xlabel("Date")  
plt.ylabel("Total Vaccinations")  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:\naan\New folder\eda.py =====
Basic Info:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 86512 entries, 0 to 86511
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   country                               86512 non-null  object
1   iso_code                              86512 non-null  object
2   date                                  86512 non-null  object
3   total_vaccinations                    86512 non-null  float64
4   people_vaccinated                     86512 non-null  float64
5   people_fully_vaccinated                86512 non-null  float64
6   daily_vaccinations_raw                 86512 non-null  float64
7   daily_vaccinations                     86512 non-null  float64
8   total_vaccinations_per_hundred         86512 non-null  float64
9   people_vaccinated_per_hundred          86512 non-null  float64
10  people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred     86512 non-null  float64
11  daily_vaccinations_per_million          86512 non-null  float64
12  vaccines                                86512 non-null  object
13  source_name                             86512 non-null  object
14  source_website                         86512 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(9), object(6)
memory usage: 9.9+ MB
None

Summary Statistics:
      total_vaccinations  ...  daily_vaccinations_per_million
count      8.651200e+04  ...           86512.000000
mean       2.315117e+07  ...           3245.792248
std        1.611037e+08  ...           3932.156455
min         0.000000e+00  ...              0.000000
25%         0.000000e+00  ...           629.000000
50%         1.008000e+03  ...          2036.000000
75%         3.697554e+06  ...          4667.000000
max         3.263129e+09  ...          117497.000000

[8 rows x 9 columns]

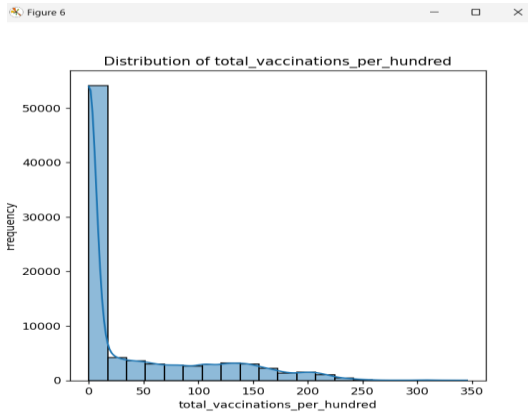
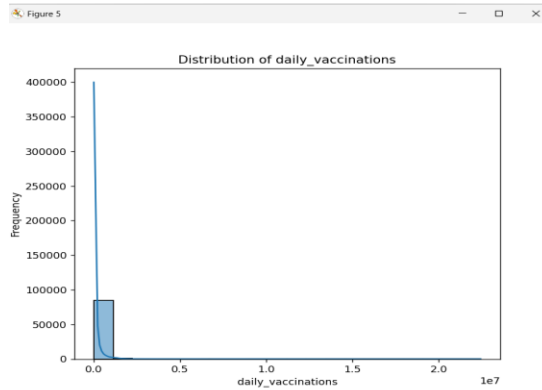
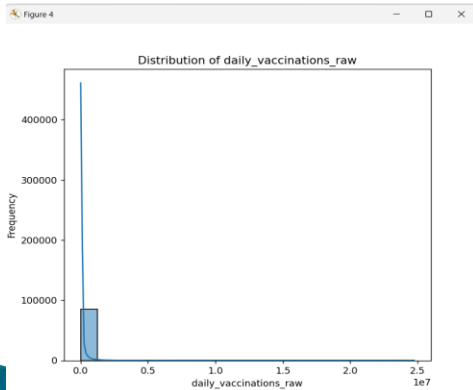
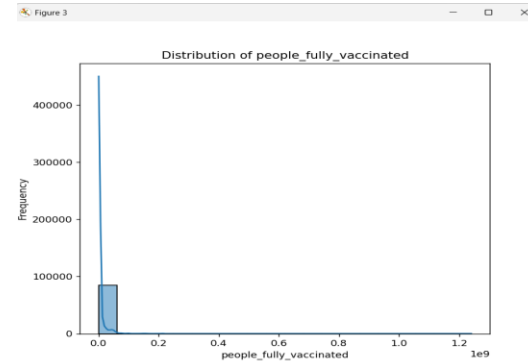
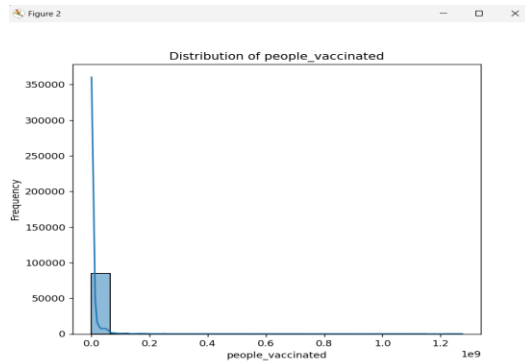
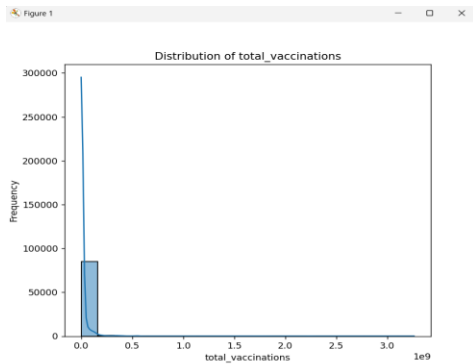
Missing Values:
country      0
iso_code     0
date         0
total_vaccinations  0
people_vaccinated  0
```

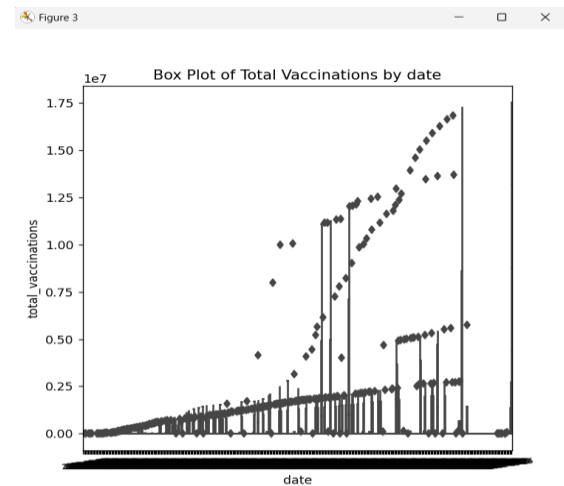
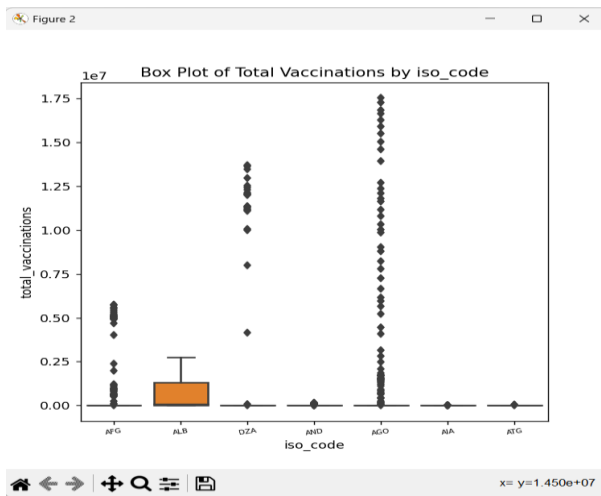
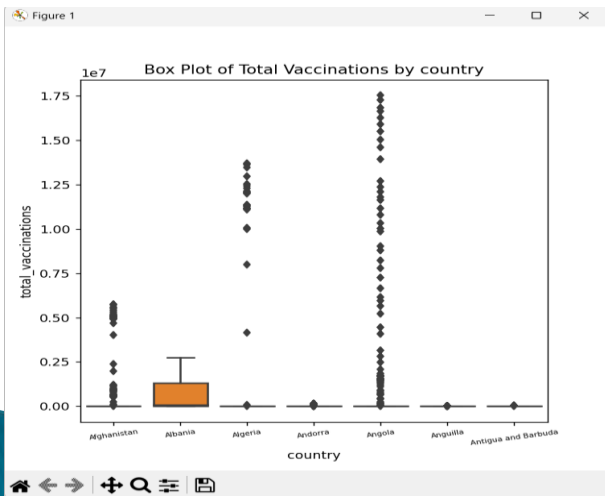
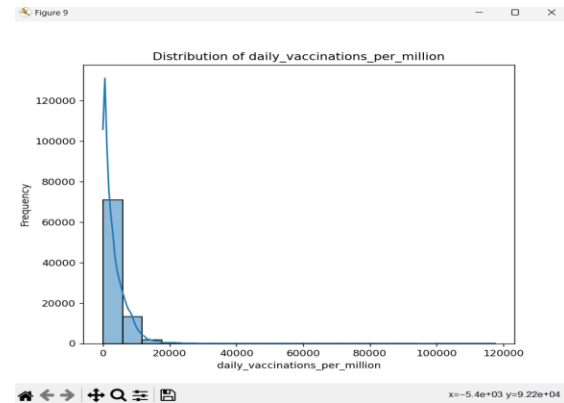
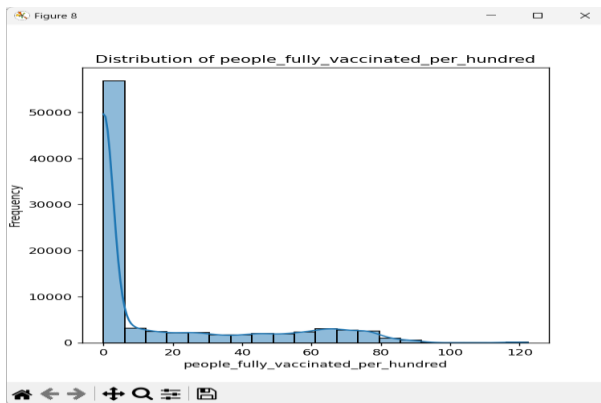
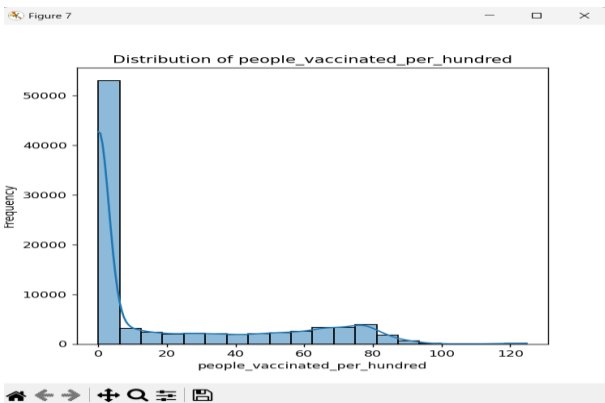
```
people_fully_vaccinated      0
daily_vaccinations_raw      0
daily_vaccinations           0
total_vaccinations_per_hundred  0
people_vaccinated_per_hundred  0
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred  0
daily_vaccinations_per_million  0
vaccines                     0
source_name                  0
source_website               0
dtype: int64
```

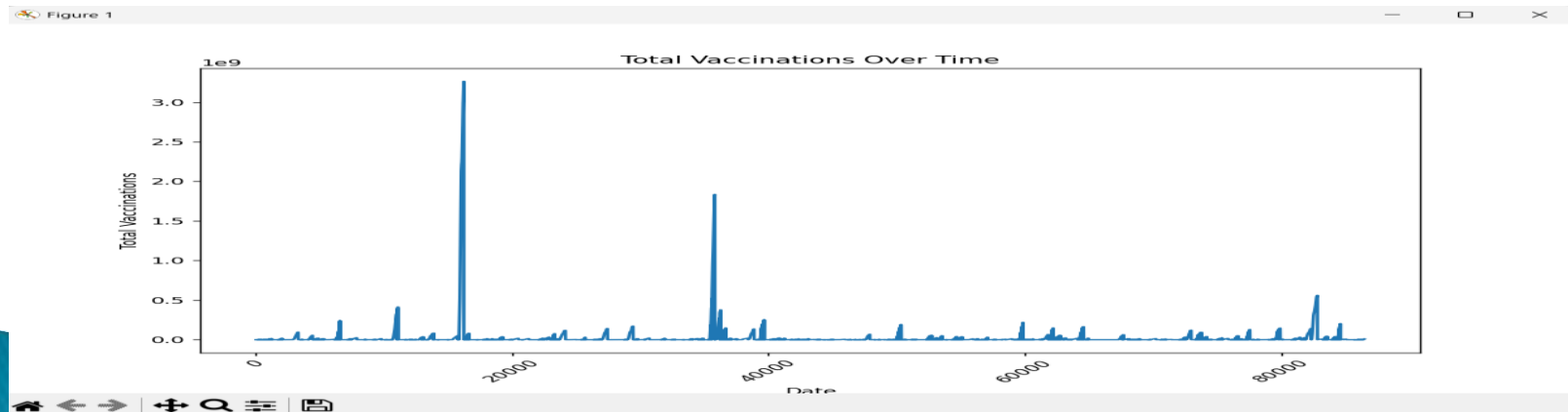
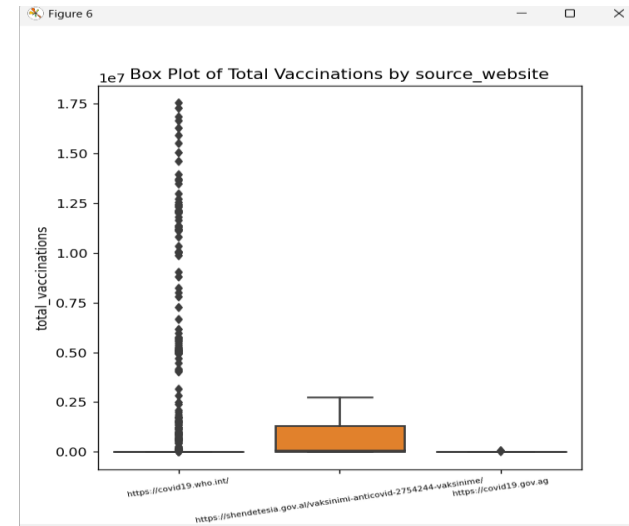
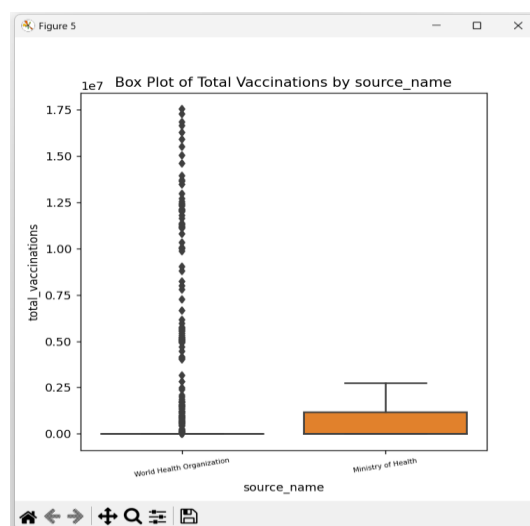
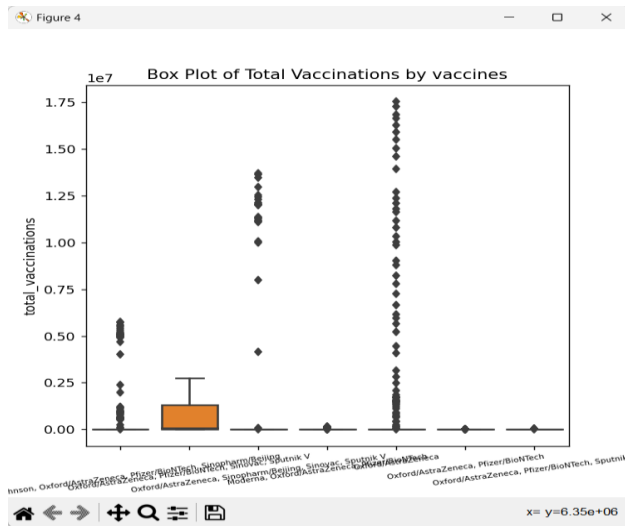
```
Data Types:
country      object
iso_code     object
date         object
total_vaccinations  float64
people_vaccinated  float64
people_fully_vaccinated  float64
daily_vaccinations_raw  float64
daily_vaccinations  float64
total_vaccinations_per_hundred  float64
people_vaccinated_per_hundred  float64
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred  float64
daily_vaccinations_per_million  float64
vaccines      object
source_name   object
source_website  object
dtype: object
```

```
Unique Values in Categorical Columns:
country: 223 unique values
iso_code: 223 unique values
date: 483 unique values
vaccines: 84 unique values
source_name: 81 unique values
source_website: 119 unique values
```

```
>>>
```








PROGRAM FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
print(df.head())
print(df.info())
print(df.describe())
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
afghanistan_data = df[df['country'] == 'Afghanistan']
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.lineplot(x='date', y='total_vaccinations', data=afghanistan_data)
```




```
plt.title('Total Vaccinations Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.lineplot(x='date', y='daily_vaccinations', data=afghanistan_data)
plt.title('Daily Vaccinations Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Daily Vaccinations')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
df.to_csv('data.csv', index=False)
```

OUTPUT:

IDLE Shell 3.11.0

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>

===== RESTART: D:\naan\New folder\eda.py =====

Basic Info:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 86512 entries, 0 to 86511

Data columns (total 15 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	country	86512 non-null	object
1	iso_code	86512 non-null	object
2	date	86512 non-null	object
3	total_vaccinations	86512 non-null	float64
4	people_vaccinated	86512 non-null	float64
5	people_fully_vaccinated	86512 non-null	float64
6	daily_vaccinations_raw	86512 non-null	float64
7	daily_vaccinations	86512 non-null	float64
8	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	86512 non-null	float64
9	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	86512 non-null	float64
10	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	86512 non-null	float64
11	daily_vaccinations_per_million	86512 non-null	float64
12	vaccines	86512 non-null	object
13	source_name	86512 non-null	object
14	source_website	86512 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(9), object(6)

memory usage: 9.9+ MB

None

Summary Statistics:

	total_vaccinations	...	daily_vaccinations_per_million
count	8.651200e+04	...	86512.000000
mean	2.315117e+07	...	3245.792248
std	1.611037e+08	...	3932.156455
min	0.000000e+00	...	0.000000
25%	0.000000e+00	...	629.000000
50%	1.008000e+03	...	2036.000000
75%	3.697554e+06	...	4667.000000
max	3.263129e+09	...	117497.000000

[8 rows x 9 columns]

Missing Values:

country	0
iso_code	0
date	0
total_vaccinations	0
people_vaccinated	0

```
people_fully_vaccinated      0
daily_vaccinations_raw      0
daily_vaccinations           0
total_vaccinations_per_hundred 0
people_vaccinated_per_hundred 0
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 0
daily_vaccinations_per_million 0
vaccines                     0
source_name                  0
source_website               0
dtype: int64
```

Data Types:

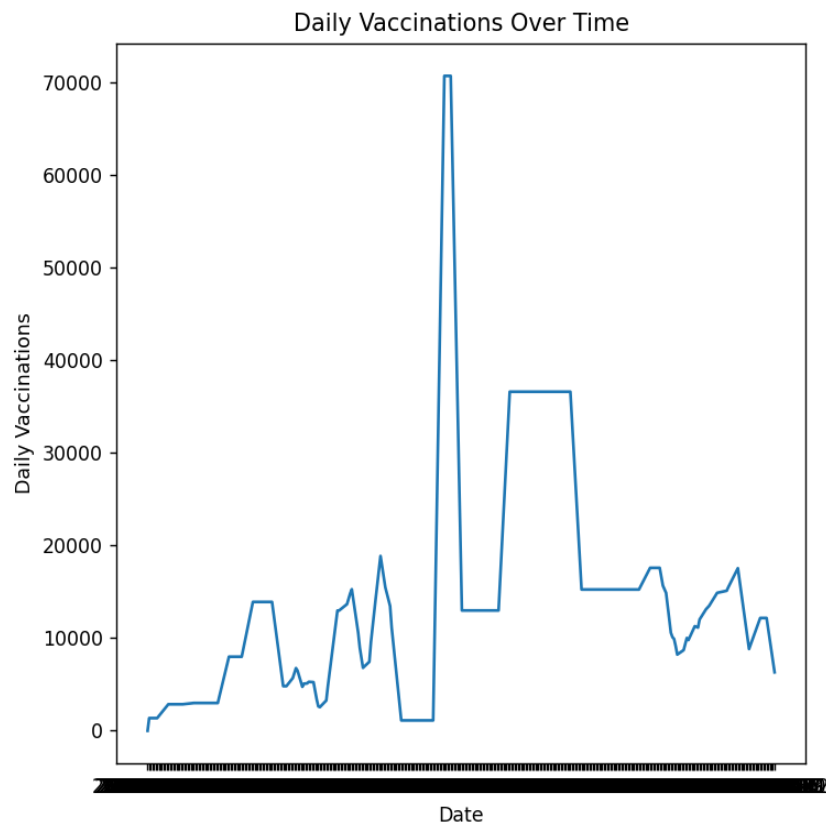
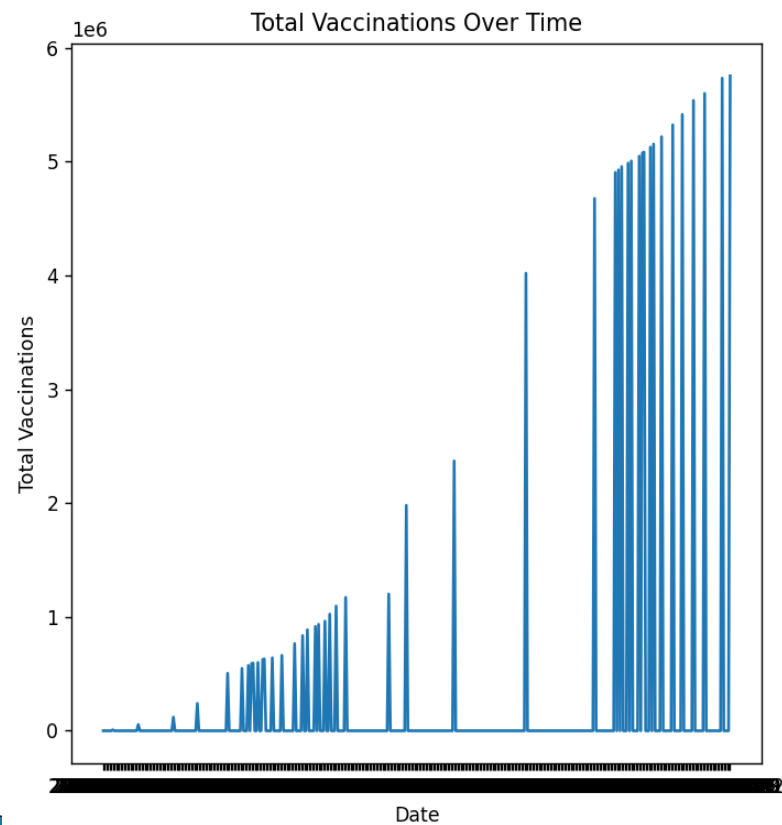
country	object
iso_code	object
date	object
total_vaccinations	float64
people_vaccinated	float64
people_fully_vaccinated	float64
daily_vaccinations_raw	float64
daily_vaccinations	float64
total_vaccinations_per_hundred	float64
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	float64
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	float64
daily_vaccinations_per_million	float64
vaccines	object
source_name	object
source_website	object
dtype:	object

Unique Values in Categorical Columns:

```
country: 223 unique values
iso_code: 223 unique values
date: 483 unique values
vaccines: 84 unique values
source_name: 81 unique values
source_website: 119 unique values
```

>>>


Figure 1



PROGRAM FOR VISUALIZATION:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
url = "data.csv"
data = pd.read_csv(url)
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
sns.barplot(x='country', y='total_vaccinations', data=data.head(200))
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.title('Total Vaccinations in Top 10 Countries')
plt.xlabel('Country')
plt.ylabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.show()
afghanistan_data = data[data['country'] == 'Afghanistan']
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
sns.lineplot(x='date', y='daily_vaccinations', data=afghanistan_data[0:100])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.xticks(fontsize=6)
```

```
plt.title('Daily Vaccinations Trend in Afghanistan')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Daily Vaccinations')
plt.show()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
sns.scatterplot(x='total_vaccinations', y='people_vaccinated', data=data)
plt.title('Total Vaccinations vs. People Vaccinated')
plt.xlabel('Total Vaccinations')
plt.ylabel('People Vaccinated')
plt.show()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
sns.boxplot(x='vaccines', y='daily_vaccinations', data=data)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.xticks(fontsize=6)
plt.title('Distribution of Daily Vaccinations by Vaccine Type')
plt.xlabel('Vaccine Type')
plt.ylabel('Daily Vaccinations')
plt.show()
```

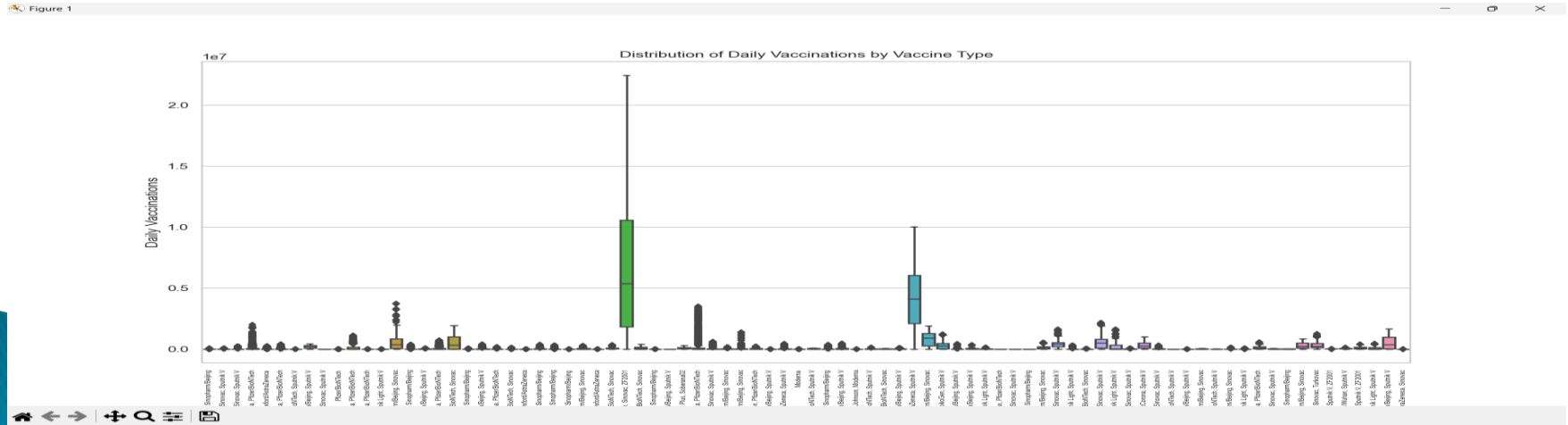
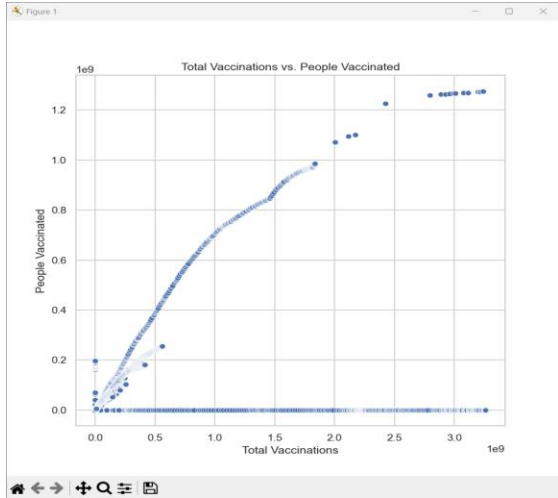
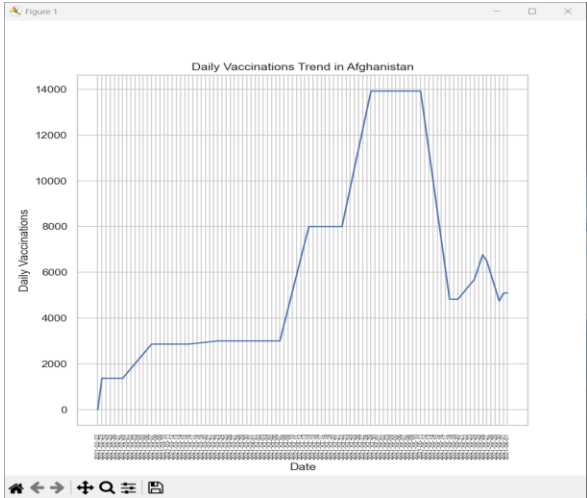
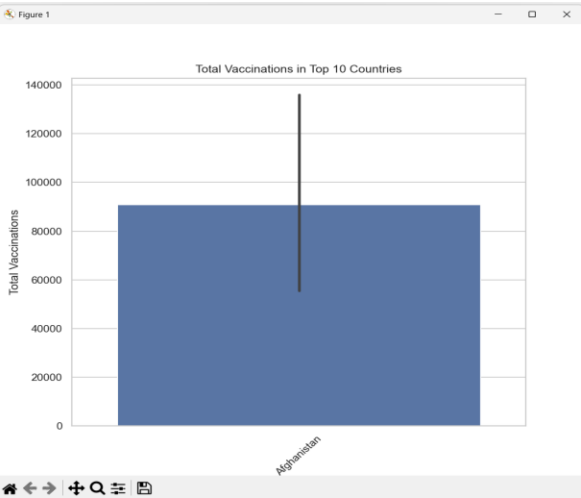


OUTPUT:

```
IDLE Shell 3.11.0
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.11.0 (main, Oct 24 2022, 18:26:48) [MSC v.1933 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: D:\naan\New folder\naan.py =====
country iso_code ... source_name source_website
0 Afghanistan AFG ... World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
1 Afghanistan AFG ... World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
2 Afghanistan AFG ... World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
3 Afghanistan AFG ... World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/
4 Afghanistan AFG ... World Health Organization https://covid19.who.int/

[5 rows x 15 columns]
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 86512 entries, 0 to 86511
Data columns (total 15 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
---
0 country 86512 non-null object
1 iso_code 86512 non-null object
2 date 86512 non-null object
3 total_vaccinations 86512 non-null float64
4 people_vaccinated 86512 non-null float64
5 people_fully_vaccinated 86512 non-null float64
6 daily_vaccinations_raw 86512 non-null float64
7 daily_vaccinations 86512 non-null float64
8 total_vaccinations_per_hundred 86512 non-null float64
9 people_vaccinated_per_hundred 86512 non-null float64
10 people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 86512 non-null float64
11 daily_vaccinations_per_million 86512 non-null float64
12 vaccines 86512 non-null object
13 source_name 86512 non-null object
14 source_website 86512 non-null object
dtypes: float64(9), object(6)
memory usage: 9.9+ MB
None
total_vaccinations ... daily_vaccinations_per_million
count 8.651200e+04 ... 86512.000000
mean 2.315117e+07 ... 3245.792248
std 1.611037e+08 ... 3932.156455
min 0.000000e+00 ... 0.000000
25% 0.000000e+00 ... 629.000000
50% 1.008000e+03 ... 2036.000000
75% 3.697554e+06 ... 4667.000000
max 3.263129e+09 ... 117497.000000

[8 rows x 9 columns]
>>>
```



CONCLUSION

The analysis of the COVID-19 vaccine dataset has provided valuable insights into the global vaccination effort. It is evident that vaccination progress is influenced by a combination of factors, including vaccine availability, distribution strategies, and regional disparities in healthcare resources.

To improve vaccination rates worldwide and ensure equitable access to vaccines, policymakers and public health officials should consider the following:

- Continuously monitor and adjust vaccination distribution strategies to address disparities.
- Promote public awareness and confidence in vaccines to encourage higher uptake.
- Collaborate with international organizations to ensure the availability of vaccines in underserved regions.
- Use data-driven insights to optimize vaccination campaigns and target high-risk populations.

This analysis serves as a foundation for further research and policy decisions aimed at effectively combatting the COVID-19 pandemic and achieving global vaccination goals.

