**Background and Motivation**

In the beginning of 2020, a new viral outbreak originating from China established itself as one of the world’s biggest threats. In December 2019 a viral pneumonia of unknown aetiology was identified in Wuhan, Hubei, China (H. Lu et al., 2020). Later, on the 7th of January, the Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention identified the causative agent of these viral pneumonias as a new strain of coronavirus, which was subsequently named by the World Health Organization (WHO) SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2) (World Health Organization, 11 February 2020). The WHO has also named the disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 COVID-19. SARS-CoV-2 is a betacoronavirus belonging to the *Coronavirinae* subfamily, part of the *Coronaviridae* family (Sohrabi et al., 2020). Its genome presents 8 conserved SARS-CoV amino acids responsible for interaction with human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (Fehr & Perlman, 2015). SARS-CoV is a previously identified coronavirus strain which caused the 2003 SARS outbreak (R. Lu et al., 2020). COVID-19 is an acute resolved respiratory disease that can lead to death, with a reported 2 % fatality rate (Bassetti et al., 2020; Chan et al., 2020; Huang et al., 2020). Symptoms present themselves usually after an incubation period of approximately 5.2 days (Rothan & Byrareddy, 2020). The person-to-person transmission of COVID-19 occurs through direct contact or through droplets derived from coughing or sneezing of infected patients (Rothan & Byrareddy, 2020).

On the 30th of January 2020 the WHO declared COVID-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (Sohrabi et al., 2020; World Health Organization, 11 February 2020). After cases in multiple countries such as Italy, France, Germany, Spain, South Korea, Iran, USA, and evidence of local person-to-person transmission of the disease, on the 13th of March 2020 the WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic (World Health Organization, 13 March 2020). The classification of COVID-19 as a pandemic resulted in the implementation of multiple mitigation measures by the affected countries, in order to control the outbreak. This is especially important in the first phases of the outbreak as SARS-CoV-2 has a reported average R0 of 3.28 (Liu et al., 2020). Usually as the epidemic progresses the reproductive number of a virus declines steadily until it reaches a value lower than 1 and decays (Anderson et al., 2020). This is due to lack of susceptible individuals or because of the effect of implementation of multiple mitigation measures. This is supported by simulation studies on COVID-19 transmission using SEIR models (Fang et al., 2020). The main objectives of mitigation measures are minimizing morbidity and mortality, avoiding or shifting in time epidemic peaks to avoid overwhelming the health-care system and to flatten the epidemic curve (Anderson et al., 2020).

As COVID-19 has evolved to a global pandemic discussion about it has been continuing through the past year and on numerous platforms. Probably the largest amount of discussing about the pandemic has happened on social media, especially by the general public (Pastor, 2020). Due its enormous usage social media is considered one of the global centres of big data (DeNardis & Hackl, 2015). The amount of information and the length of time spent on social media by users has been shown to have an influence on the users’ behaviour (Alamoodi et al., 2021). This is influence has an effect not only on the users themselves but is also essential to governmental decision making as it is a direct catalogue of public opinion (Chung et al., 2015). One of the ways of extracting information from social media data is sentiment analysis as it can contribute to the understanding of human emotions through the users’ engagement with social media (Ji et al., 2016). A sentiment-based approach to analysing the COVID-19 pandemic has already shown good results in both prediction and inference of the general public’s opinion on both mitigation measures and the pandemic as a whole (Aljameel et al., 2021; Alomari et al., 2021; Gilardi et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2020). Not many studies have tried to measure the direct effect that social media has on a government’s ability to take difficult decisions such as those needed in the fight against COVID-19. A Swiss study on this issue has though found that social media does influence the ability and ease of discussion about mitigation measures by politicians (Gilardi et al., 2021).

The pressures from both the daily scientific data about the pandemic’s course and the general public’s opinion must have an influence on governmental decisions and policy making, but the effect that both have on the strictness of decisions remains unclear.

**Data**

The data we will use for the COVID-19 cases measurement is https://www.kaggle.com/gpreda/coronavirus-2019ncov where the COVID-19 measurements from beginning 2020 and updated daily were collected in terms of region, confirmed, recovered and dead. We will focus for the region of Germany, Italy and Switzerland and combine it with Twitter datasets: https://www.kaggle.com/smid80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-late-april and https://www.kaggle.com/smid80/coronavirus-covid19-tweets-early-april for April and https://www.kaggle.com/gpreda/covid19-tweets for the duration of end July till end of August 2020. These three datasets contain different variables, but all contain the tweet text, the country from which the tweet was made, and the date of the tweet. These are the three variables we are interested in for our analysis.

Variables in both data sets:

* Country (Germany, Italy, Switzerland)
* Region (in certain datasets this indicates the region of that country; for example NY                      for USA)
* Date

Variables of tweets:

* Sentiment (neutral, positive, negative)

Variables of COVID-19 daily cases:

* Recovered (number)
* Confirmed (number)
* Death (number)

**Research Questions**

* Is there any relationship between the sentiment of the general public about the mitigation measures and the governments’ decision-making of these mitigation measures?

* What is the effect of the sentiment of the general public and the course of the pandemic on the type of mitigation measure a government takes (strict, light, no measure, etc.)?

* Is there any forecast possible for the mitigation measures taken by a government and based on the pandemic’s course and general public sentiment?

* Is there a difference between the analysed countries??

* Is there a difference between time periods?

**Data processing and analysis**

1. Clean the dataset and filter for the three countries
2. Exploratory data analysis (EDA) to conduct summary statistics and check for correlation
3. Sentiment analysis & modification of sentiment analysis for other languages (Italian and German):
4. Tokenization (segregation into words)
5. Cleaning (removing the special characters)
6. Removing Stop words (preposition, auxiliary verbs, etc.)
7. Classification of words (+1: positive, -1 negative, 0: neutral)
8. Apply supervised algorithm for classification (train model with word or lexicons, and test on the analysis statement)
9. Calculate sentiment of statement (look at polarity)
10. Categorization of mitigation measures (response variable) into strict, medium, and light
11. Predictive modelling of mitigation measure based on sentiment and pandemic course
12. Importantly the response and predictors are polytomous variables (>2 possible categories)
13. Possible machine learning models:
14. Logistic regression
15. Artificial neural network
16. If time: temporal analysis of reponse changes (i.e., first wave, second wave) using the same predictors

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