

Analysis of COVID-19 vaccination progress in different countries

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Abstract— The COVID-19 pandemic has made a huge impact in the functioning of the global economy. The vaccination process against the deadly virus has started in most of the countries and it is the only solution to stop the spread of the coronavirus. When a herd immunity is obtained, it can also save the life of others who are not immune to this virus. In this paper, the progress of vaccination in different countries are analyzed using statistical analysis methods, graphs and tables using the data available from the Kaggle website. Hypothesis testing, ANOVA and Linear regression methods are used for analysis of the available data. In addition to this, the description of the dataset, the technologies used, interpretation of the visualizations are included in this report. The results from the analyses are included in the conclusion section.

Keywords—COVID-19, vaccination, Hypothesis testing, ANOVA, Linear regression, interpretation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 has become a major concern to the global community since January 2021. COVID-19 is a contagious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It was first discovered in Wuhan in China [2]. There are four major variants for COVID-19 and they are the Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta variants [3]. The disease is causing a serious hazard to human lives in 2020. Many people have lost their lives due to the deadly virus and many are still fighting for their lives. From the WHO's report, almost 251 million confirmed COVID-19 cases, including 5 million deaths, are there in the world [1].

When the virus started to spread enormously, vaccine research programs started in various countries. As a result, vaccines to fight the Coronavirus has developed by the middle of 2020 and vaccination is the best effective method to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is the first approved vaccine by the WHO [4]. It was developed by the German biotechnology company BioNTech collaborated with American company Pfizer. The Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine, also known under the name Covishield, is the most widely used vaccine over the globe. A study in Scotland found that the AstraZeneca vaccine is 81% effective after the second dose for Alpha variant and 61% effective for the Delta variant of COVID-19 [5]. Apart from the mentioned vaccines, there are many other vaccines developed and used by different nations. The African union is using the Janssen vaccine produced by the Johnson-Johnson and India is providing the Covaxin to its citizens. The vaccination has helped a lot in controlling the situation in many countries. Among the developed vaccines, different nations prefer different vaccines according to the availability, usage and doses.

Though vaccination can be a cure to the virus, all countries have not achieved 100% vaccination. Some nations have vaccinated almost half of its population while some countries like Africa are far behind. This may be due to the supply issues or the cost issues [6]. So, the analysis of vaccination data could be beneficial to understand the progress of the countries and to predict how long it will take them to achieve the goal.

By collecting the vaccination details of different countries, it is possible to understand the trends in the vaccination schemes. Hence the individuals and the authorities have accurate information to understand the progress and the preferred vaccinations of each country. The open data hub, github.com has the data related to the COVID-19 and the same data is available to download in csv format. This site has the covid vaccination data of countries based on the daily vaccinations, total vaccinated people by each dose and the vaccines used in each country. The same data is also available in Kaggle.com.

Analyzing this data will give the understanding and options to inspect the trends in the vaccination scheme in the countries. The following problems emerged while going through the data:

- Is the number of total vaccinated people in the countries equal to the number of fully vaccinated people?
- Is the vaccination trend having any relation with the continents/countries?
- Which country has attained more progress in vaccination?
- Is there any relationship between the number of vaccinations and the year?
- Which are the top 5 countries having highest and lowest vaccination rates?
- Which are factors affecting the progress of the vaccination?

In the current scenario where covid cases are again spiking in many regions an analysis and prediction on the vaccination count and progress will help the authorities and individuals to understand that herd immunity is the only solution to COVID-19 and it can be only achieved by vaccination [7]. This project attempts to analyze the above-mentioned problems to understand the progress of vaccination schemes in different countries, the vaccines used by the countries and the trend of vaccination progress in the countries in the 2020-2021.

The table below mentions the technology used for the project.

Technology
Programming language: Python (Jupyter Notebook, Spyder IDE)
Python libraries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pandas • Numpy • pycountry • Plotly • Matplotlib • Bokeh • Seaborn • scipy.stats • statsmodels • Flask

TABLE I. Technology used for the analysis

This paper is organized as follows: section II describes the related works. Data analytics life cycle is described in section III. The data description is given in section IV. Section V handles the visualizations and descriptive statistics is given in section VI. Hypothesis test is described in section VII, ANOVA test in section VIII and linear regression models in section IX. The project diary is detailed in the section X. Section XI gives the conclusion. Ethical Considerations is pointed out in section XII and Acknowledgements in section XIII. Finally, References are mentioned in section XIV and Appendix in section XV.

II. RELATED WORKS

TamilSelvan S [8] wrote a paper on analyzing and predicting the COVID-19 vaccination using Machine learning. In this paper his team analyzed the vaccination status and suggested various methods to vaccine distribution using the Machine learning algorithms. They used prophet algorithms for the analysis of the dataset and predicted that around 27% of the people worldwide will be vaccinated by the month of August 2021. The complete population could be vaccinated by the end of 2022 considering the awareness among the people and their literacy.

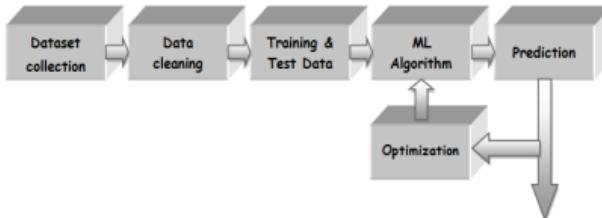


Figure.1. Proposed Machine Learning Workflow by [8]

Another paper by Narayana Darapaneni [9] on forecasting the vaccination drive in India by SIR prophet algorithm explained the vaccination drive in India and predicted the time to vaccinate the people to achieve herd immunity. They created SIR model simulation for the analysis and time series analysis was used to identify the time required to achieve herd immunity in India through vaccination.

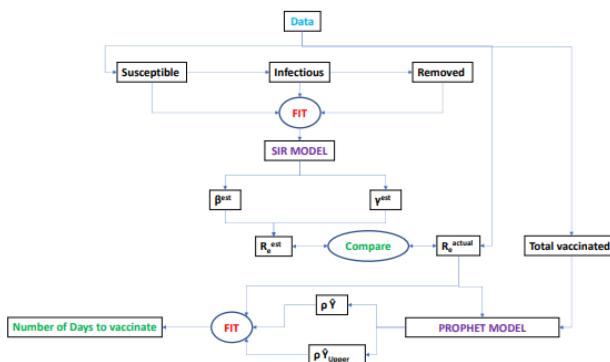


Figure.2. Proposed SIR workflow by [9]

Nasiba M. Abdulkareem [10] and team conducted a study using a machine algorithm to analyze the world COVID-19 vaccination progress. WEKA software was used to run the tests on real-world data. Random Tree, decision tree, K-nearest neighbors and Naïve bayes were used for analysis.

- *Random Tree*

Random tree comes under the supervised machine learning algorithm. It consists of a group of decision trees to form a Random Forest. These decision trees are merged together to produce the accurate prediction [11].

- *Decision Tree*

Decision tree algorithm comes under the supervised machine learning algorithm. Decision tree is used for solving both classification and regression problems. It is used to build a training model to predict the values of target variables from the training data [12].

- *K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)*

KNN is the simple algorithm for model representation. To predict a new data point using KNN, the entire training set is searched for K most neighbors and then summarizing those K most neighbors. This variable can be considered as the mean output for regression problems and mode for class value [13].

- *Naïve Bayes*

The Naïve Bayes algorithm is used for predictive modelling. It consists of two types of probabilities i) Each class probability ii) Conditional probability of each class. These probabilities can be obtained from the training data and after calculating them the prediction can be made using the Bayes Theorem [13].

From the analysis they concluded that Decision tree is the best method based on accuracy compared to the others.

Mansi Lende [14] published a paper on COVID-19 vaccinations using fuzzy logic. In this paper, priority regions for vaccination are predicted using the fuzzy rule. Mamdani technique was used for ranking each region to decide the priority. The fuzzy logic is applied using the python fuzzy-logic-toolbox. To calculate the priority of regions each country from the dataset is considered as input variable. The score is the output variable and it has values from 9 – 49. The regions are prioritized based on this score. Python programming is used to evaluate the outputs. This model can be implemented to understand the prioritization for covid vaccine areas when there is a shortage of vaccines.

III. DATA ANALYTICS LIFE CYCLE

The different stages of this project were: the data collection, data preparation, data modelling, evaluation and API access. This is shown in Figure 3. The framework used for the project was the CRISP-DM methodology for the data collection, preparation and modelling stages. The evaluation outcomes are included in this report.

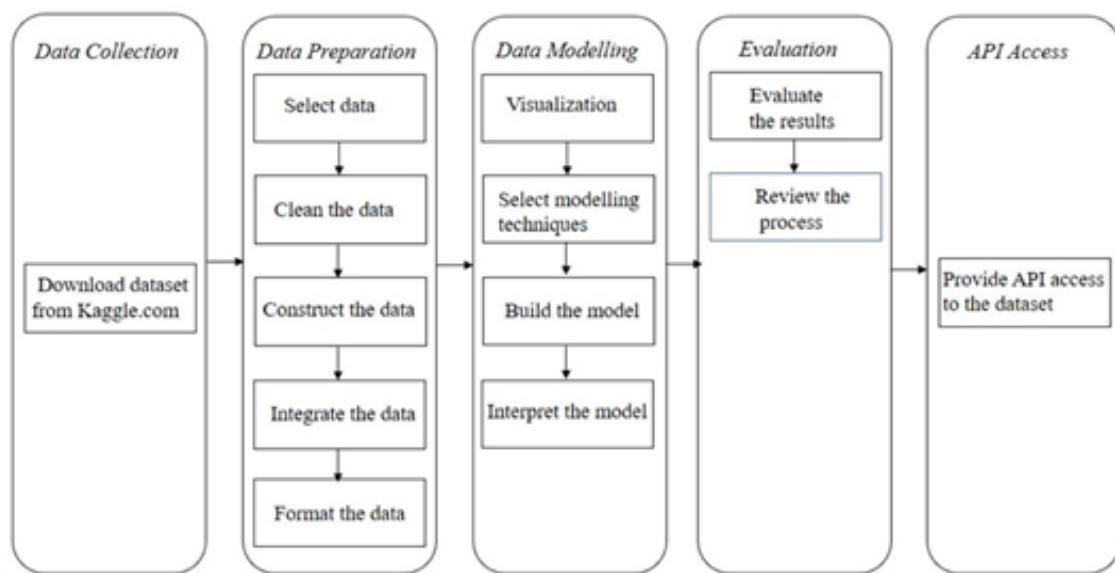


Figure 3. Methodology Implemented using CRISP-DM

A. Data Collection

The data collection stage included the gathering of the dataset from the Kaggle. This dataset was used in the data preparation stage. The dataset was downloaded in the CSV format.

B. Data Preparation

The CRISP-DM methodology was used in the data preparation stage. This stage included the selection and cleaning of the dataset, the integration of the data and formatting. Python programming libraries were used in this stage for the cleaning and integration of the dataset.

C. Data Modelling

In the data modelling stage, I worked with the dataset description, its visualizations and statistical analysis over a sample of the dataset with four countries including India, Ireland, Bahrain and the United Kingdom (UK). In this stage I also created more visualizations to find answers to the research questions.

D. Evaluation

The evaluation stage was to evaluate the results of the statistical analysis conducted. Then I came up with the results of the analysis.

E. API Access

In this stage, I provided API access to the cleaned dataset I used for the analysis. Flask framework was used for creating RESTful API.

IV. UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

A. Data Description

The dataset contains the details of the COVID-19 vaccination of 61 countries from 2020-2021. The data was collected from the Kaggle. There were 13 variables in the original dataset and 5750 observations. The data has the vaccination count and also the rate of vaccination per population of the country. As a part of cleaning and for analysis purposes I added 3 additional variables to the dataset. Finally, it had 16 variables and 5750 observations. The data is based on daily vaccinations on different dates in the time period 2020 – 2021. The details of fully vaccinated people and total vaccinations and the type vaccines used in each country are available in the dataset.

B. Types of variables

The TABLE II describes the type variables in the dataset. There were 16 variables in the dataset and I will be using ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred’, ‘people_vaccinated_per_hundred’, ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’, ‘country’, ‘year’, ‘month’, ‘continent’ for the statistical inference.

Variable ‘iso_code’ is not used for analysis since it is similar to the country name as a short form for the countries. The ‘date’ is not used because I have created month and year variables for analysis from the date variable. Similarly, I have discarded the ‘vaccines’ and ‘source_name’. Finally, I excluded the count variables ‘daily_vaccinations’, ‘total_vaccinations’, ‘people_vaccinated’ and ‘people_fully_vaccinated’ since I have the rate of vaccinations per population in the dataset, which is more appropriate for analysis. The other reason for excluding them was that if I use both of the count and rate variables, there will be higher chance for collinearity between them. The variables ‘month’, ‘year’ and ‘continent’ were additionally created for the analysis purpose.

Types of variables				
Variable Name	Category	Type	Description	Note
country	Nominal Categorical	String	The country in which vaccination is given	
iso_code	Nominal Categorical	String	ISO_CODE of the country	
date	Date	Datetime	The date in which the vaccinations are given.(All the dates are not included in the dataset)	

total_vaccinations	Discrete Numerical	Integer	The total number of vaccinations given in the country	
people_vaccinated	Discrete Numerical	Integer	Number of people vaccinated. It can be either single or both doses.	
people_fully_vaccinated	Discrete Numerical	Integer	Number of people who have received both doses of vaccines.	
daily_vaccinations	Discrete Numerical	Integer	It is the number of vaccinations given on that date in a country.	
total_vaccinations_per_hundred	Continuous Numerical	Float	It is the ratio between the total number of vaccinations and the total population in that country.	
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	Continuous Numerical	Float	It is the ratio between the population immunized and the total population in that country.	
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	Continuous Numerical	Float	It is the ratio between the population fully immunized and the total population in that country.	
daily_vaccinations_per_million	Continuous Numerical	Integer	It is the ratio between the vaccination number and the total population in that country.	
source_name	Nominal Categorical	String	The source name where this information is available.	
year	Discrete Numerical	Integer	The year of the vaccination given	Variable was additionally created for analysis
month	Ordinal Categorical	String	Month in which the vaccination is given	Variable was additionally created for analysis
continent	Nominal Categorical	String	The continent in which the country is in.	Variable was additionally created for analysis
vaccines	Nominal Categorical	String	Name of the vaccines used in that country	

TABLE II. Type of variables in the dataset

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 5750 entries, 0 to 5219
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count Dtype  
--- 
 0   country          5750 non-null   object  
 1   iso_code          5750 non-null   object  
 2   date              5750 non-null   datetime64[ns]
 3   total_vaccinations 5750 non-null   int64   
 4   people_vaccinated 5750 non-null   int64   
 5   people_fully_vaccinated 5750 non-null   int64  
 6   daily_vaccinations 5750 non-null   int64  
 7   total_vaccinations_per_hundred 5750 non-null   float64 
 8   people_vaccinated_per_hundred 5750 non-null   float64 
 9   people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 5750 non-null   float64 
 10  daily_vaccinations_per_million 5750 non-null   int64  
 11  vaccines           5750 non-null   object  
 12  source_name        5750 non-null   object  
 13  year               5750 non-null   int64  
 14  month              5750 non-null   object  
 15  continent          5750 non-null   object  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), int64(6), object(6)
memory usage: 763.7+ KB

```

Figure 4. Information of the variables using the `info()` in Python

C. Outliers and Treatments

NOTE: From this point I will be using the sample dataset of four countries with India, Ireland, Bahrain and UK for my analysis.

I chose India because it is my home country and Ireland since I am living in Ireland now. My analysis includes both 2020 and 2021 vaccination details. But most of the countries have started their vaccination only in 2021, and not much data is available for 2020. So, I chose Bahrain as one of my 4 countries because it has started its vaccination in 2020. At this point I had 2 Asian countries and one European country. So, I decided to choose one more country in the European continent. Since the United Kingdom is in Europe and is neighboring to Ireland and also has a higher population, I chose the United Kingdom as my fourth country. The new sample dataset has 646 observations and 16 columns.

There are outliers present in four variables. They are, ‘total_vaccinations’, ‘daily_vaccinations’, ‘people_vaccinated’ and ‘people_fully_vaccinated’. This is because the vaccination count is very much higher in some countries compared to the others. So, I decided not to remove these outliers as there is a chance it may affect other observations.

There were no missing values present in the dataset. I assured it by applying `isnull().sum()` functions in python on my dataframe.

country	0
iso_code	0
date	0
total_vaccinations	0
people_vaccinated	0
people_fully_vaccinated	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
year	0
month	0
continent	0
dtype: int64	

Figure 5. Count of missing values in the dataframe

V. VISUALIZATIONS

A. Univariate Visualizations

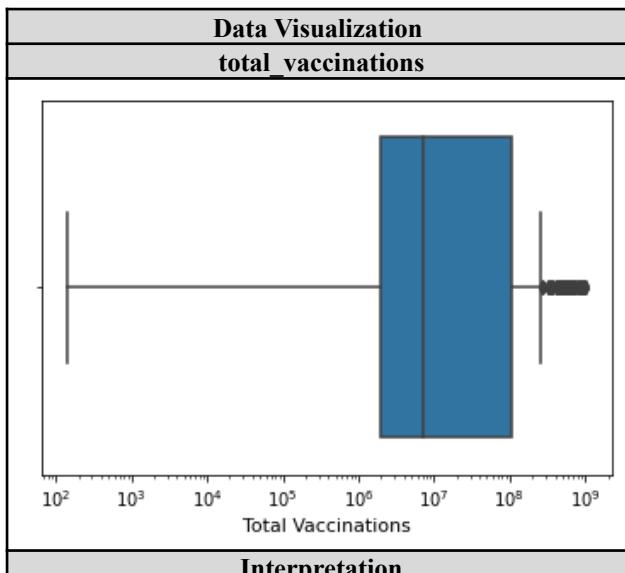


TABLE III. Univariate plot for total_vaccinations

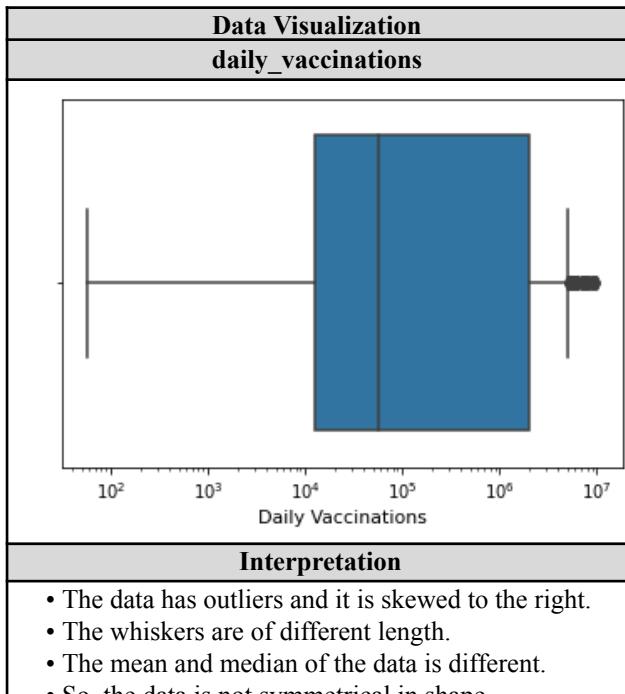


TABLE V. Univariate plot for daily_vaccinations

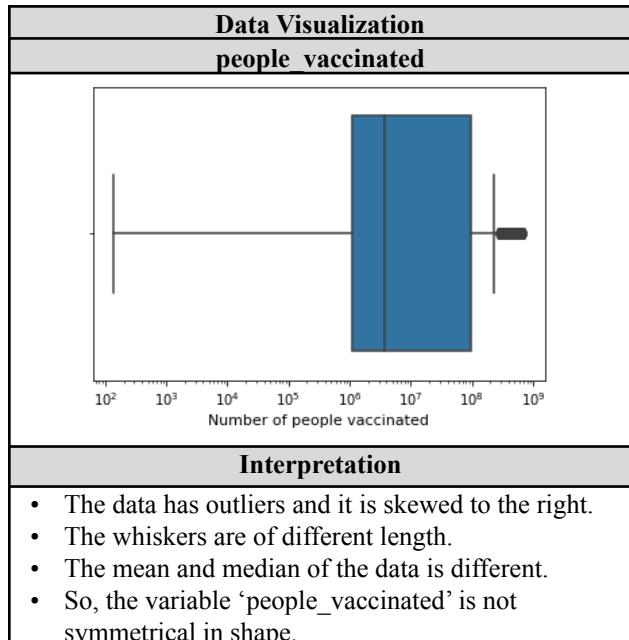


TABLE IV. Univariate plot for people_vaccinated

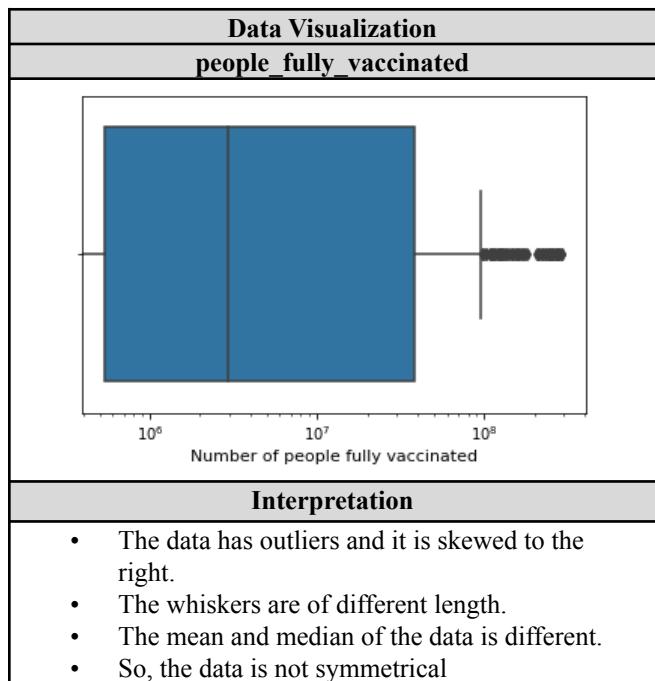


TABLE VI. Univariate plot for people_fully_vaccinated

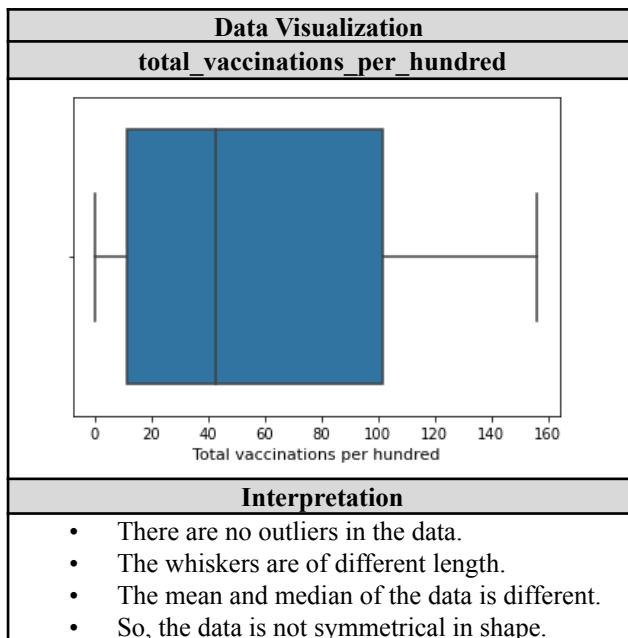


TABLE VII. Univariate plot for
total_vaccinations_per_hundred

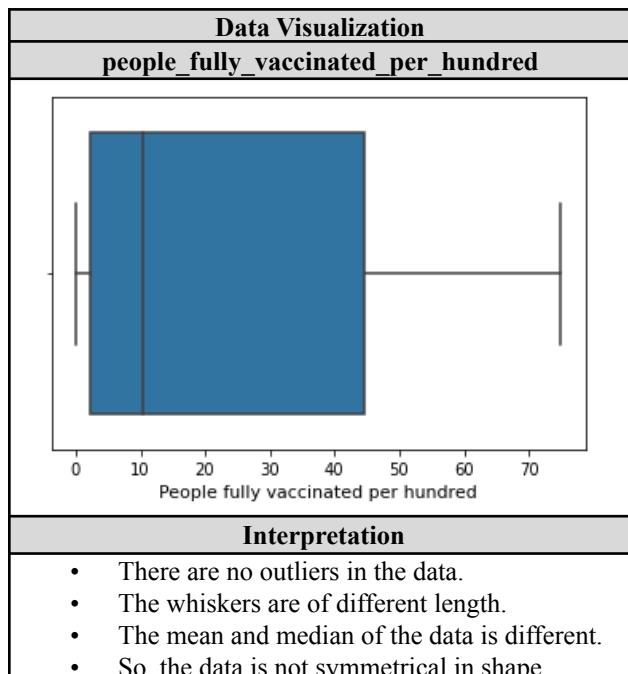


TABLE VIII. Univariate plot for
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred

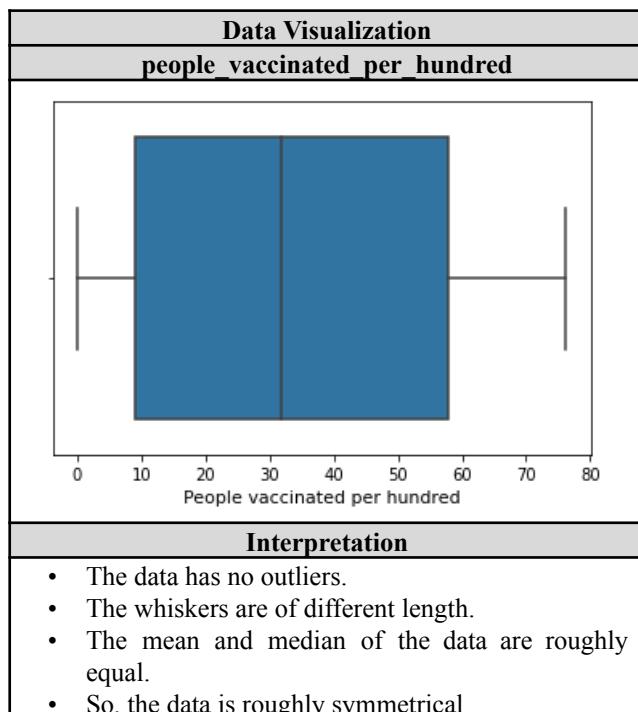


TABLE IX. Univariate plot for
people_vaccinated_per_hundred

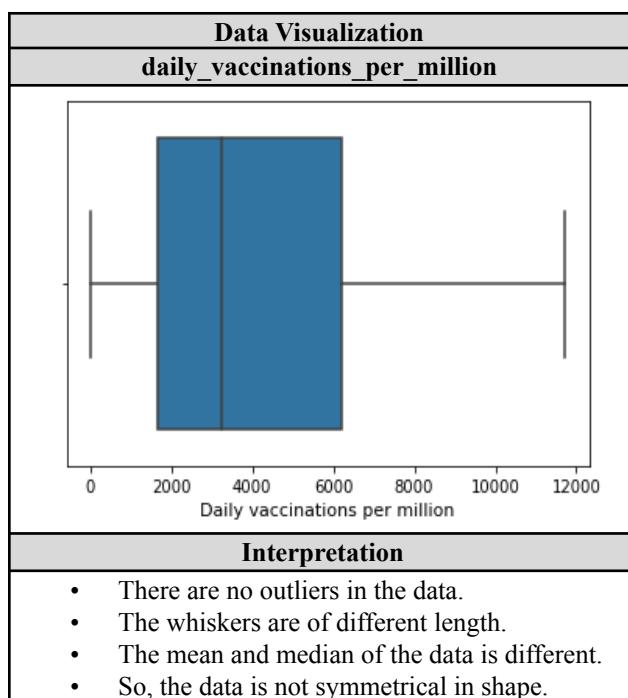


TABLE X. Univariate plot for
daily_vaccinations_per_million

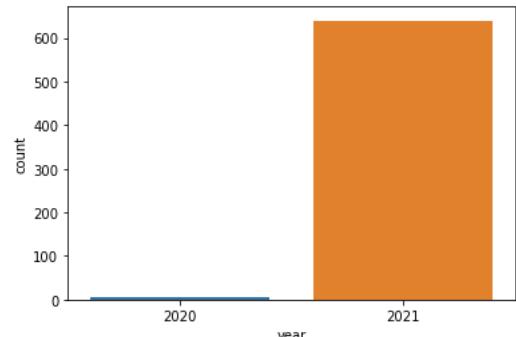
Data Visualization	
year	
	
Interpretation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of the observations in the sample dataset falls in the 2021 year. • Less than 10 % falls in the 2020 year. • More vaccinations are given in 2021 than 2020. • The data does not look balanced. 	

TABLE XI. Univariate plot for year

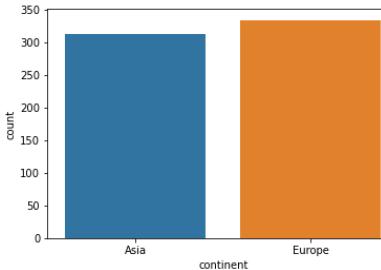
Data Visualization	
continent	
	
Interpretation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More observations are in Europe than in Asia. • More vaccinations are given in Europe than Asia. • The data looks roughly balanced. 	

TABLE XII. Univariate plot for people_fully_vaccinated

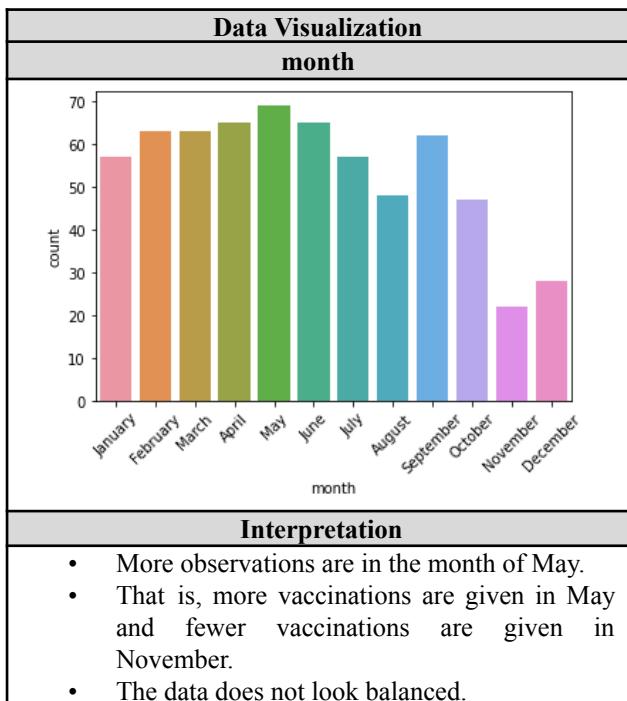


TABLE XIII. Univariate plot for month

B. Bivariate Visualizations

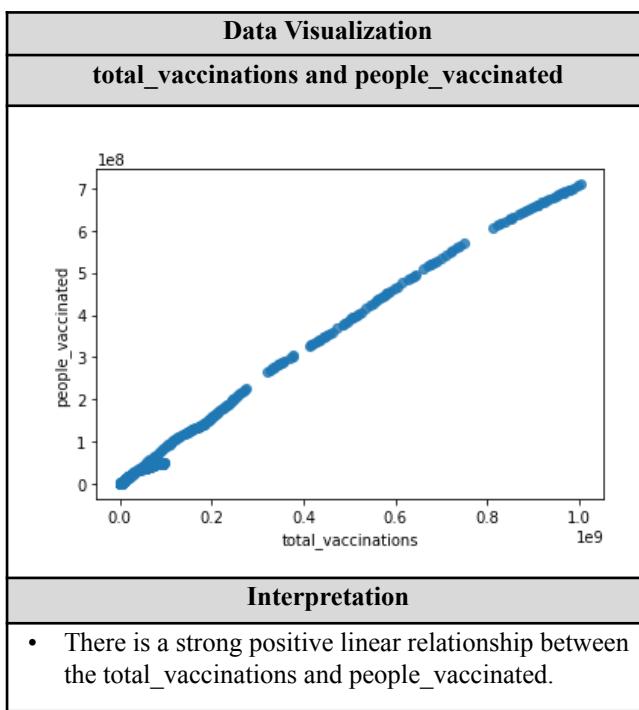


TABLE XIV. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and total_vaccinations

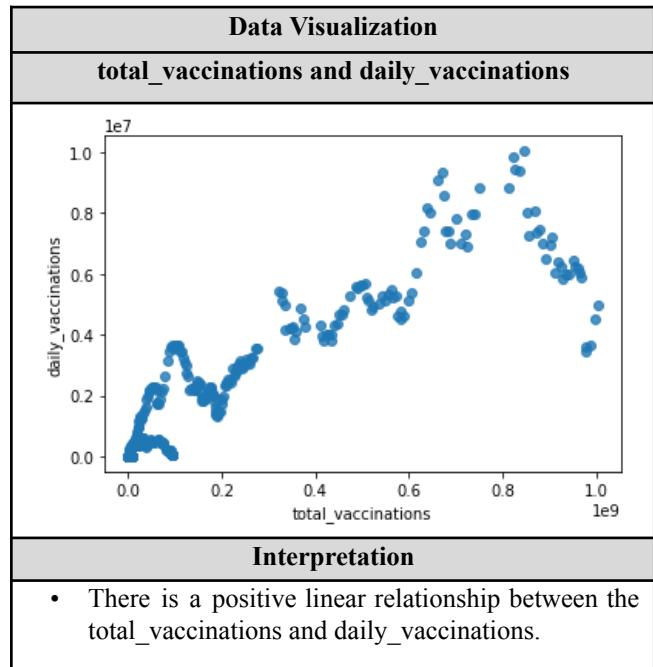


TABLE XV. Bivariate plot for people_fully_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

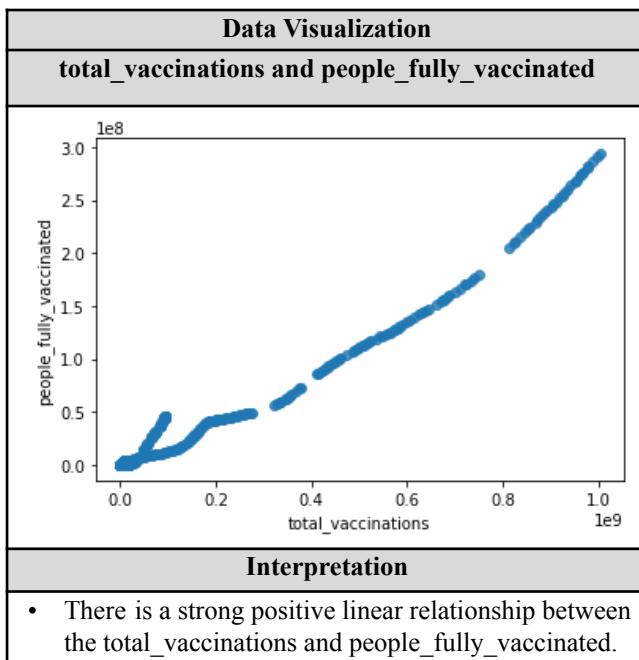


TABLE XVI. Bivariate plot for people_fully_vaccinated and total_vaccinations

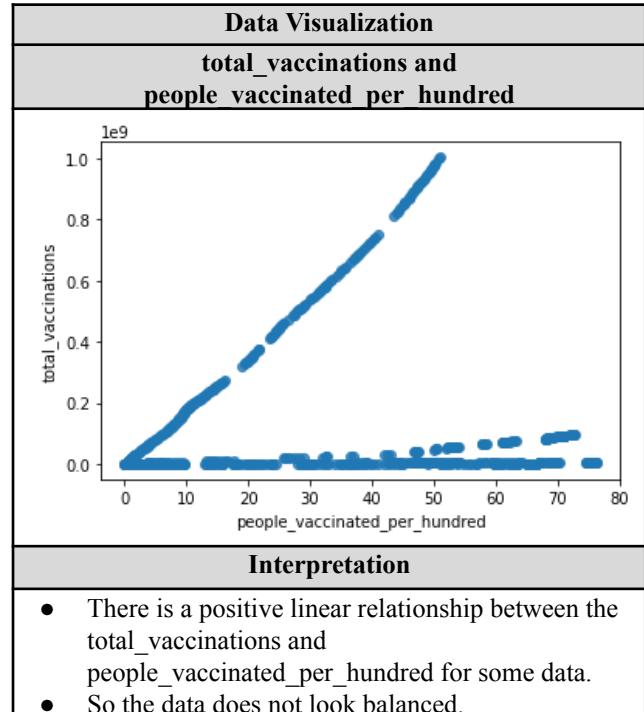


TABLE XVII. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated_per_hundred and total_vaccinations

Data Visualization	
total_vaccinations and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	
Interpretation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a positive linear relationship between the total_vaccinations and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred. But for some data there is not a relationship. So the data does not look balanced. 	

TABLE XVIII. Bivariate plot for people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred and total_vaccinations

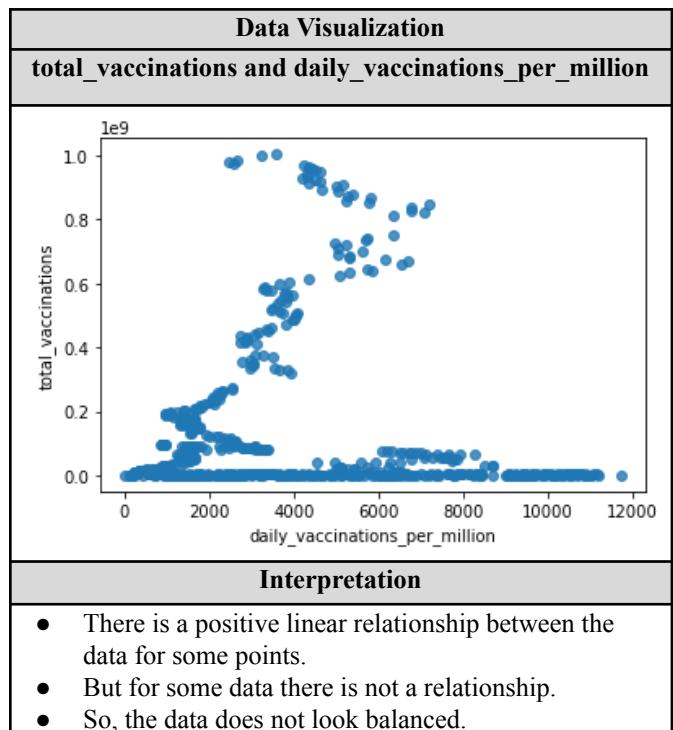


TABLE XIX. Bivariate plot for total_vaccinations and daily_vaccinations_per_million

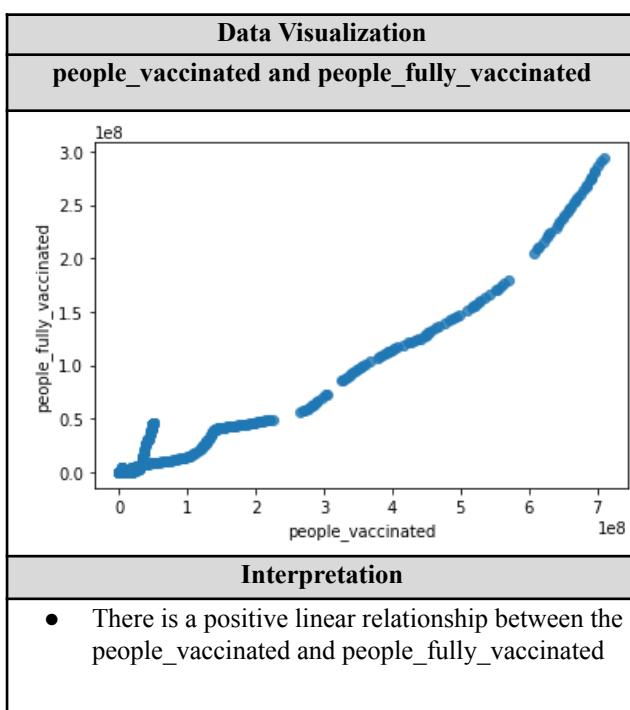


TABLE XX. Multivariate plot for people_vaccinated and people_fully_vaccinated

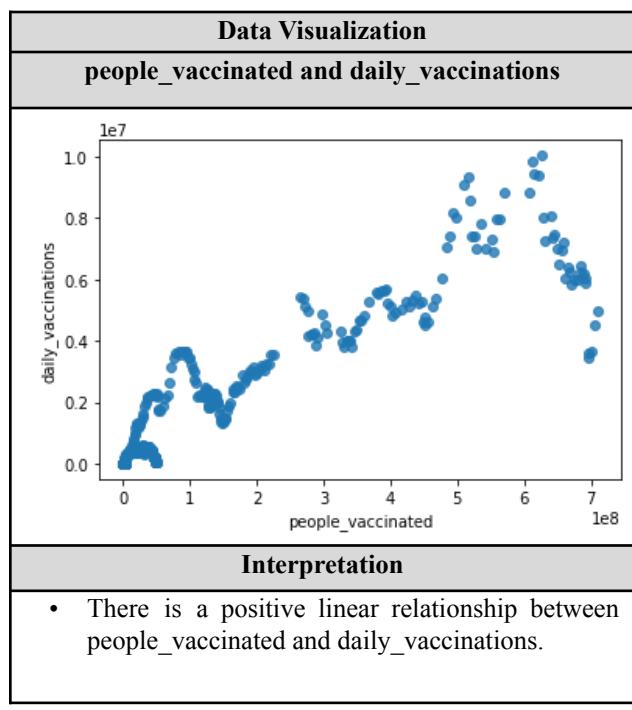


TABLE XXI. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

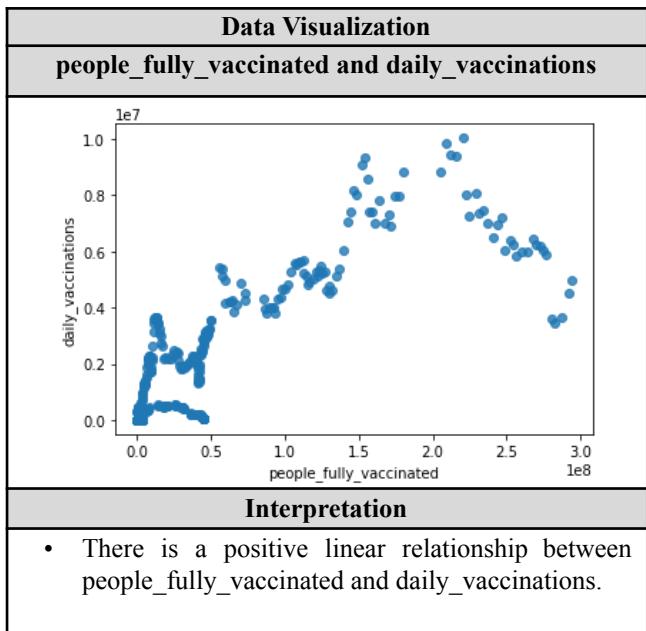


TABLE XXII. Bivariate plot for people_fully_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

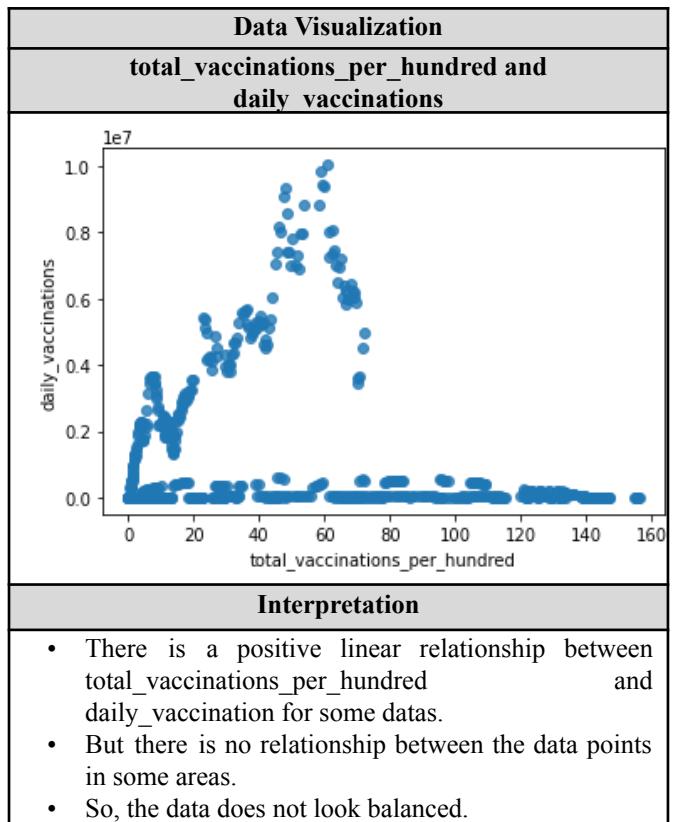


TABLE XXIII. Bivariate plot for total_vaccinations_per_hundred and daily_vaccination

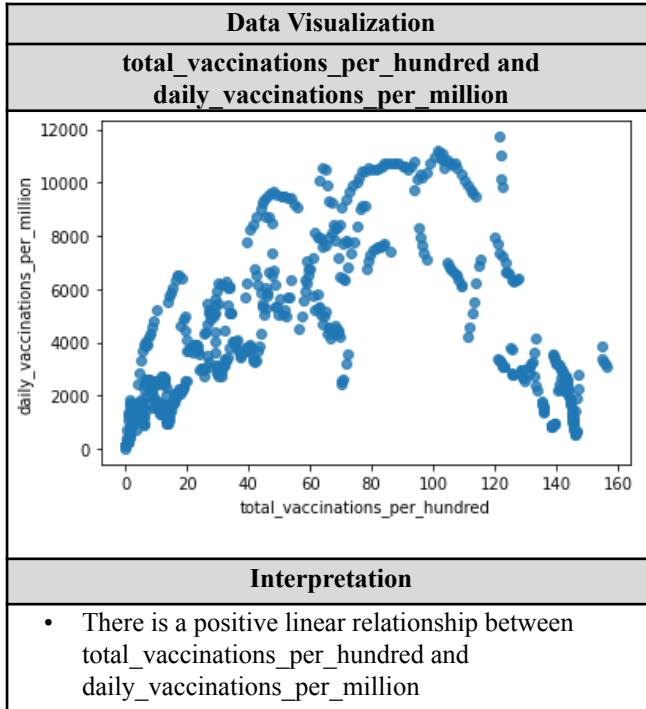


TABLE XXIV. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations_per_million.

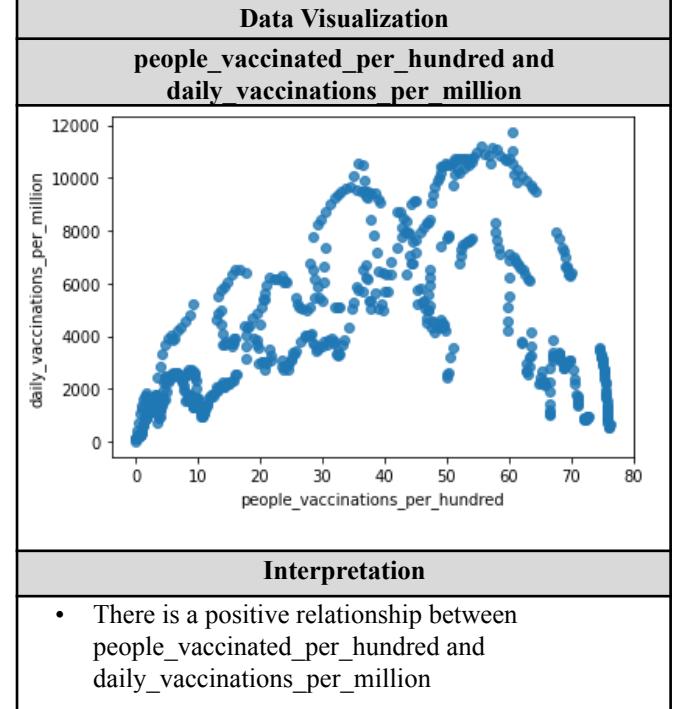


TABLE XXV. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

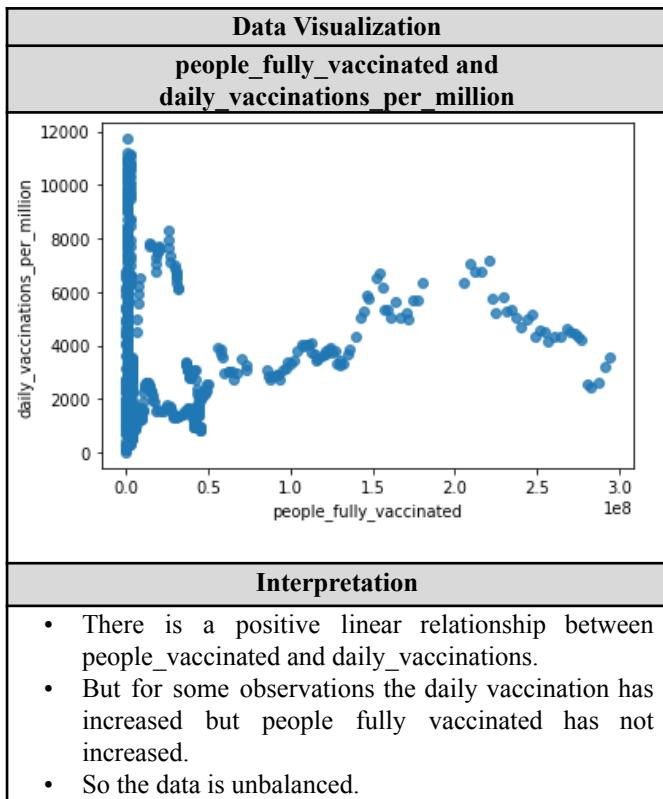


TABLE XXVI. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

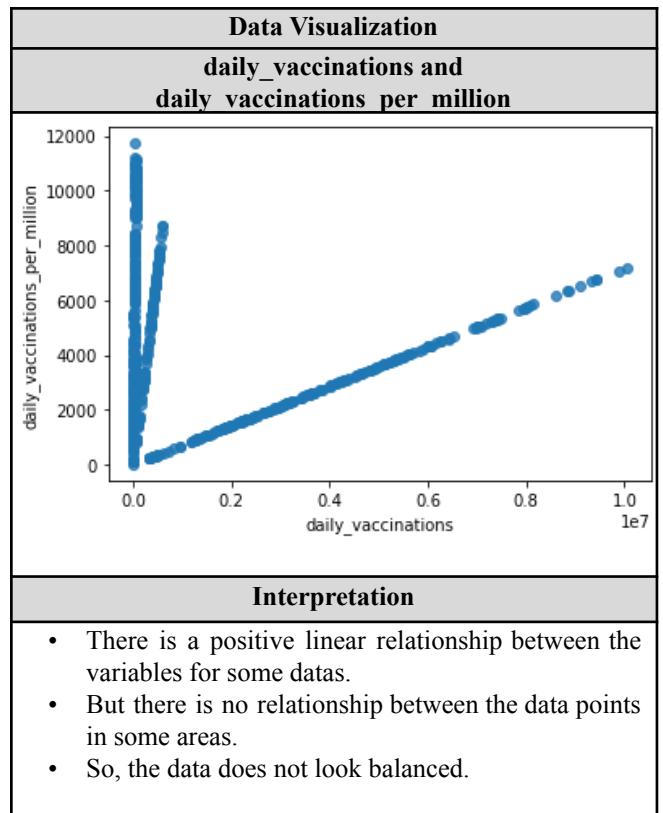


TABLE XXVII. Bivariate plot for daily_vaccinations and daily_vaccinations_per_million

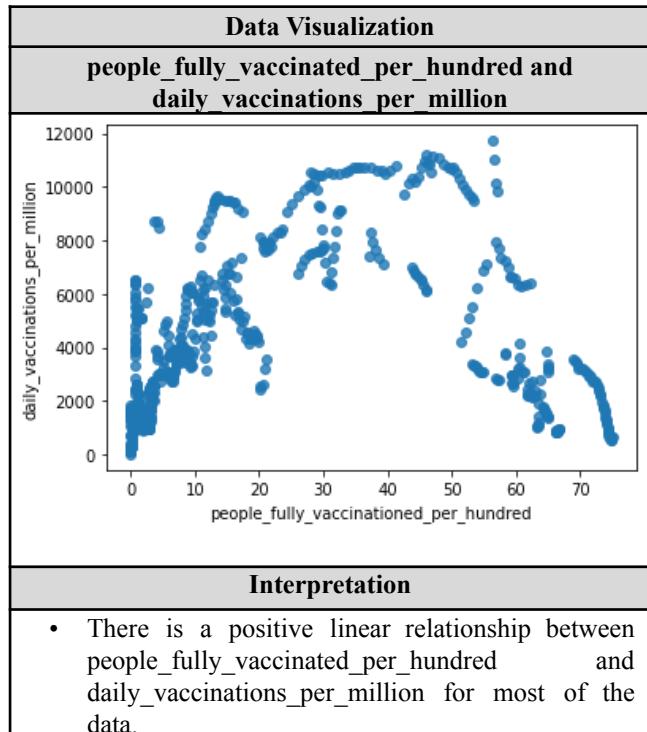


TABLE XXVIII. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

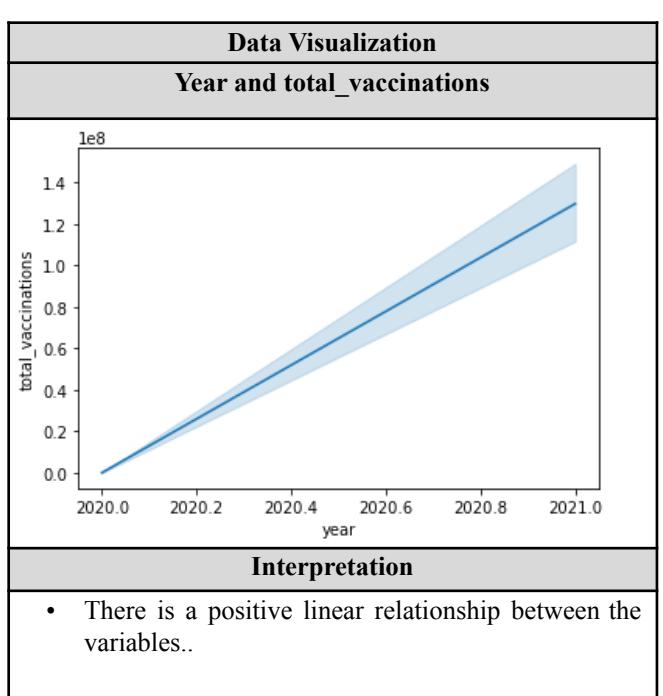


TABLE XXIX. Bivariate plot for Year and total_vaccination

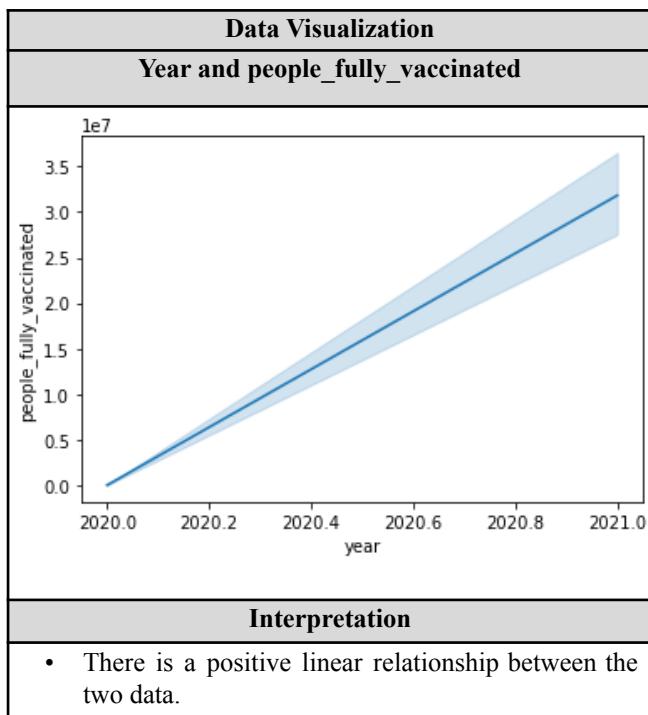


TABLE XXX. Bivariate plot for Year and people_fully_vaccinated

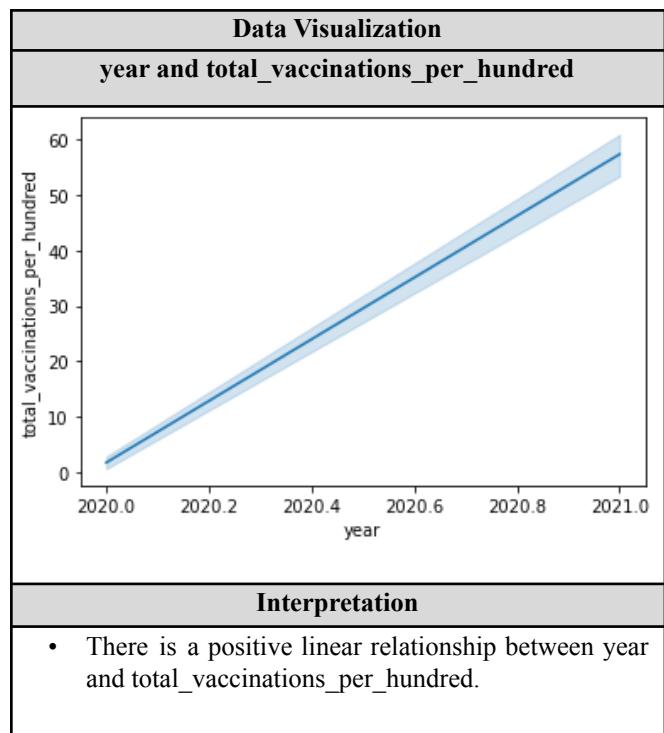


TABLE XXXI. Bivariate plot for year and total_vaccinations_per_hundred

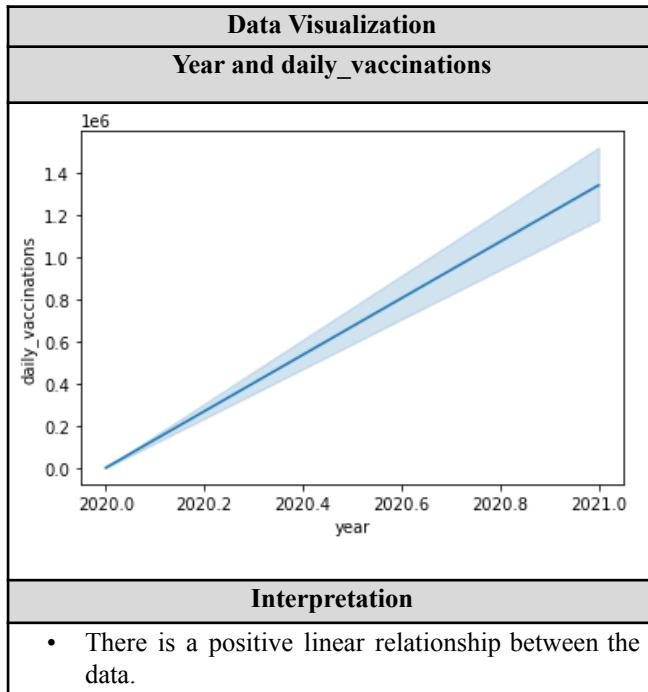


TABLE XXXII. Bivariate plot for year and daily_vaccinations

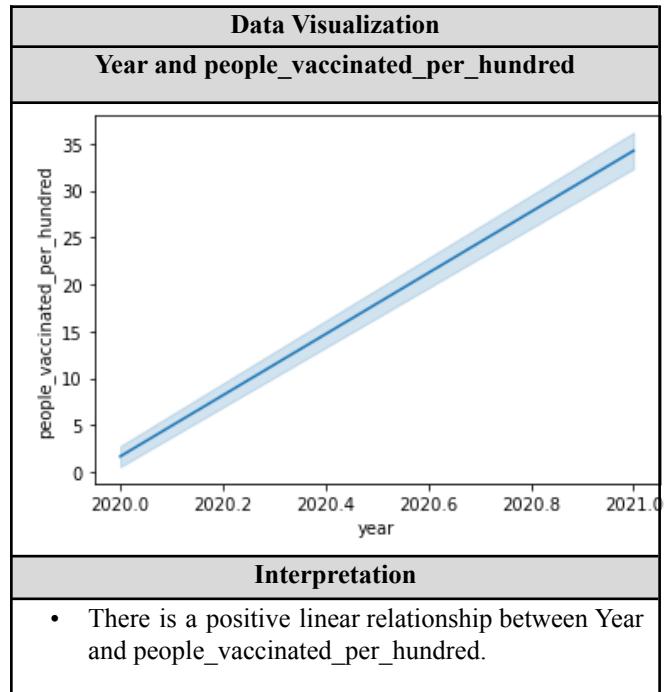


TABLE XXXIII. Bivariate plot for Year and people_vaccinated_per_hundred.

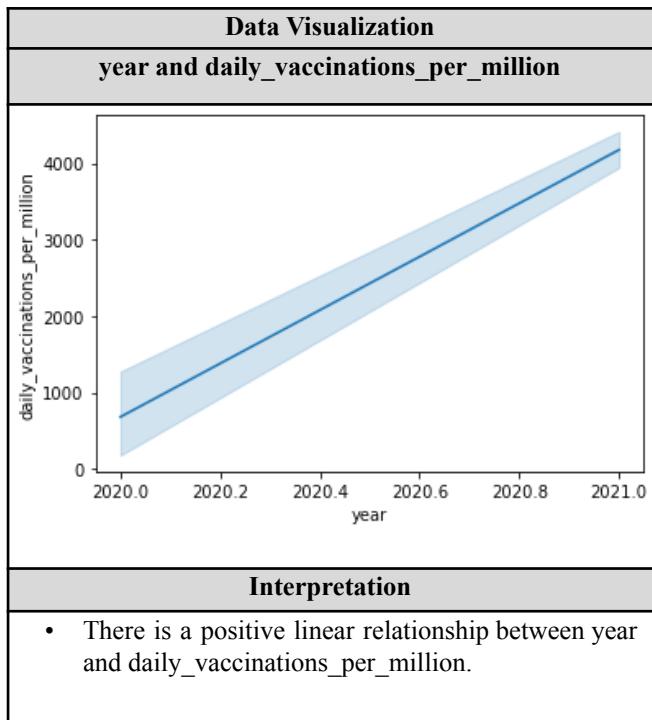


TABLE XXXIV. Bivariate plot for year and daily_vaccinations_per_million

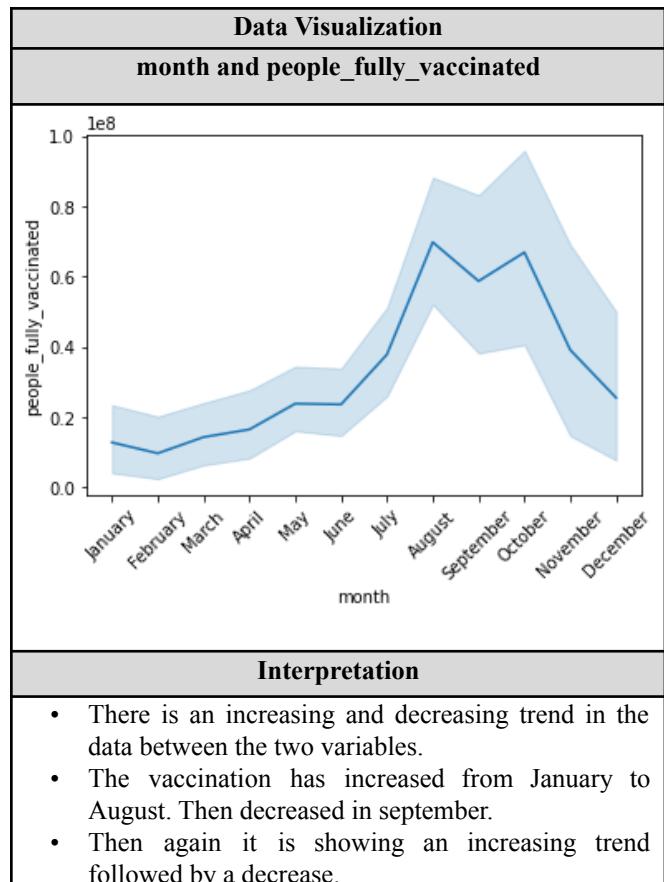


TABLE XXXV. Bivariate plot for month and people_fully_vaccinated

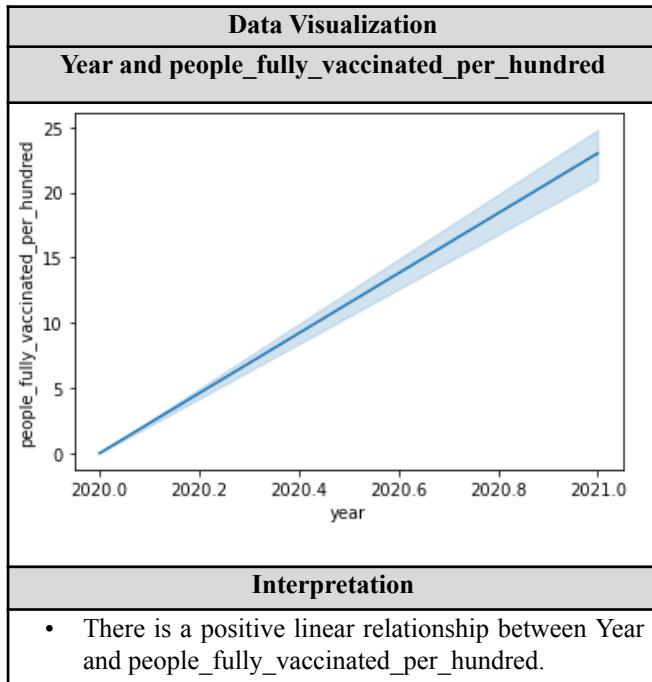


TABLE XXXVI. Bivariate plot for Year and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred

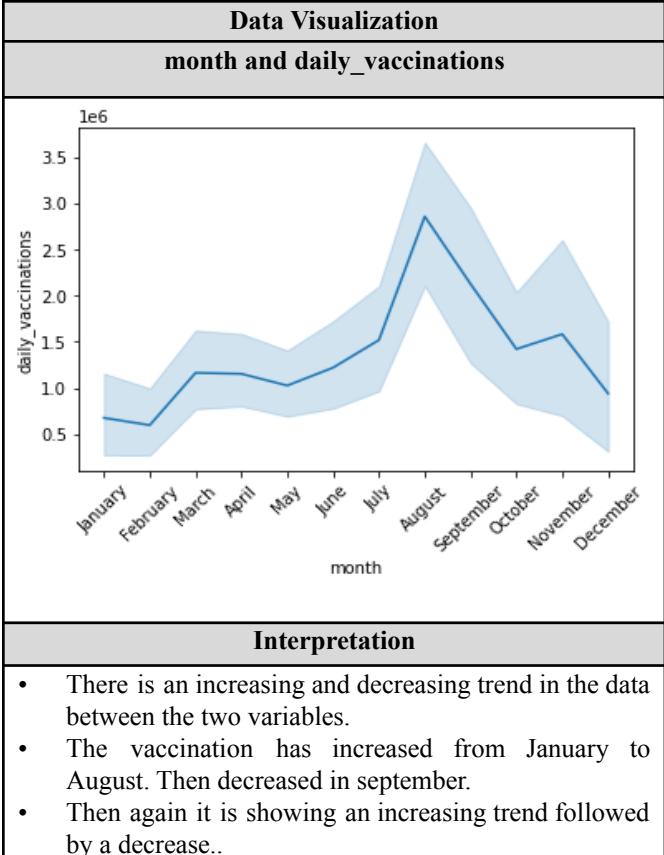


TABLE XXXVII. Bivariate plot for month and daily_vaccinations

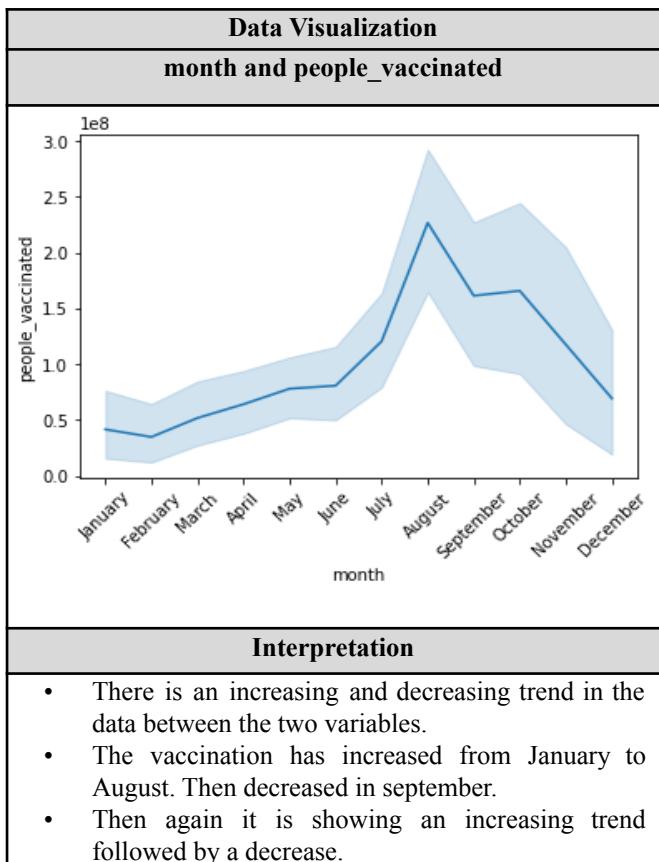


TABLE XXXVIII. Bivariate plot for month and people_vaccinated

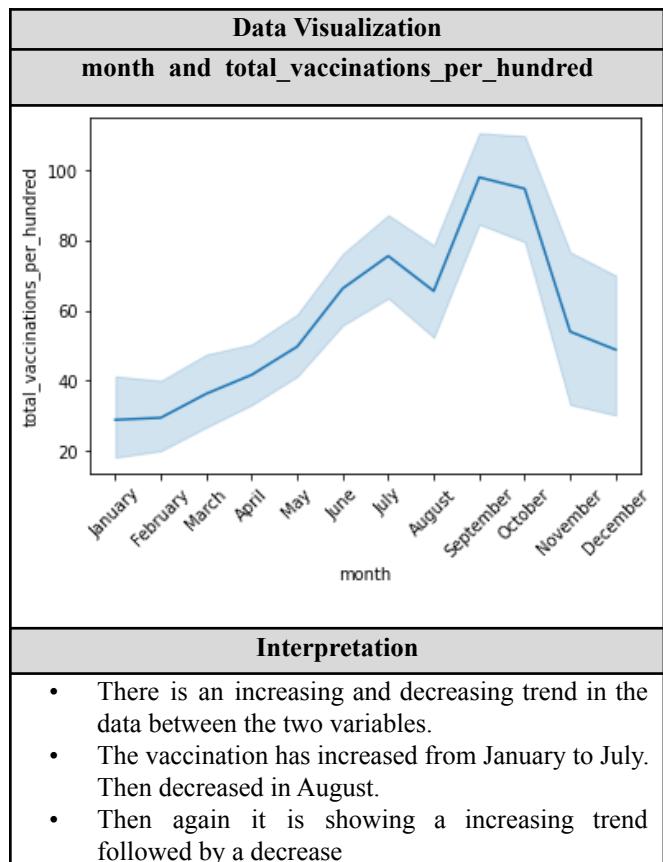


TABLE XXXIX. Bivariate plot for month and total_vaccinations_per_hundred

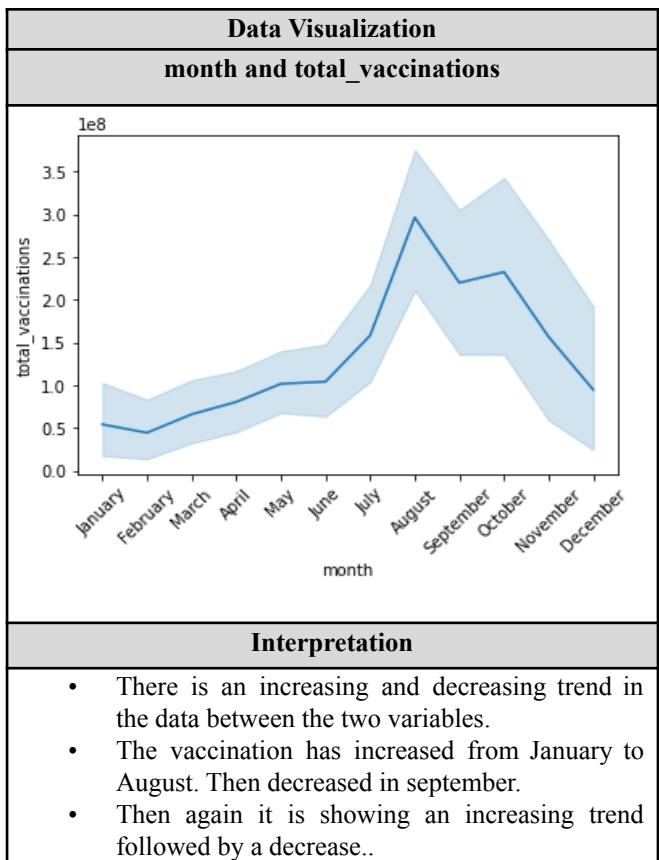


TABLE XL. Bivariate plot for month and total_vaccination

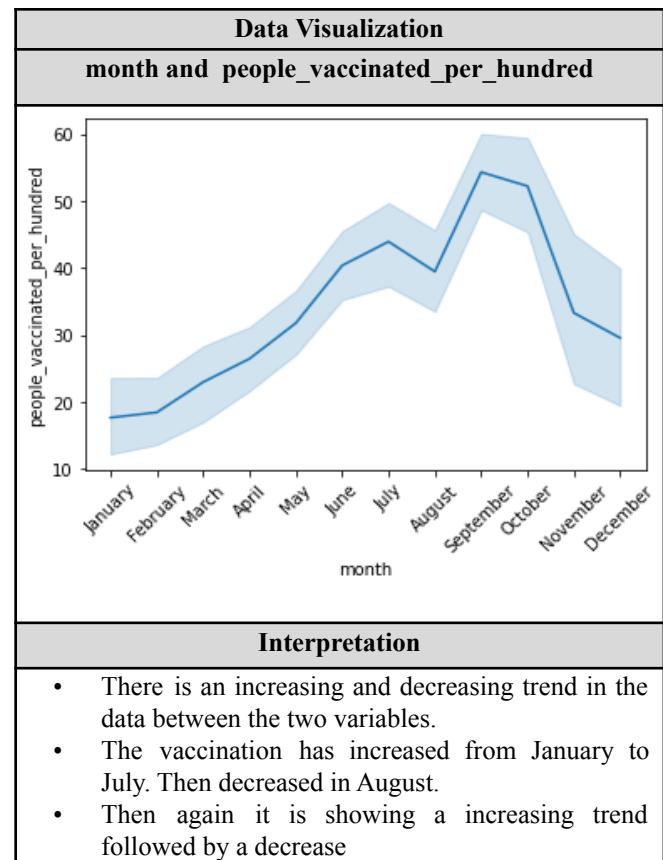


TABLE XLI. Bivariate plot for month and people_vaccinated_per_hundred

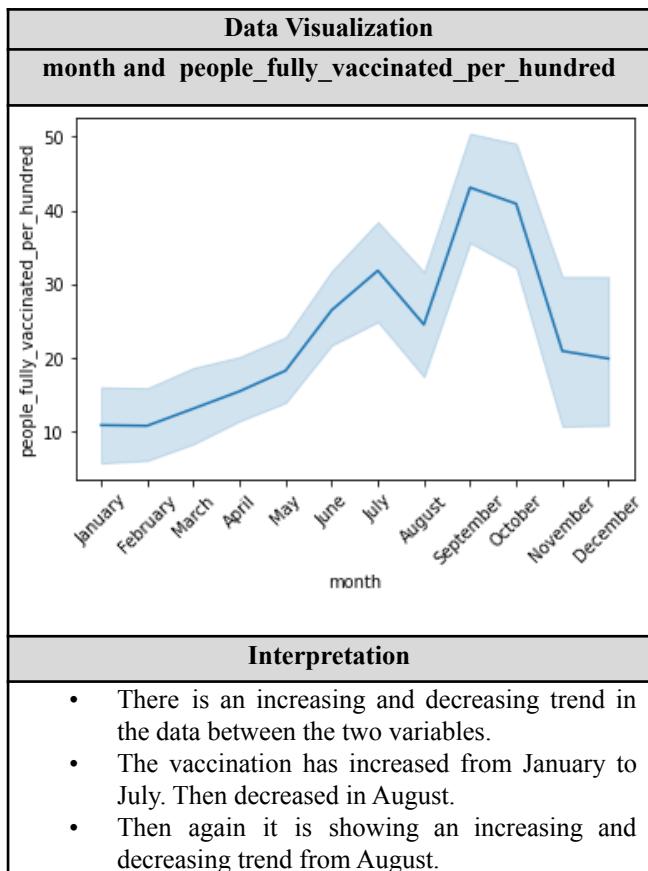


TABLE XLII. Bivariate plot for month and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred

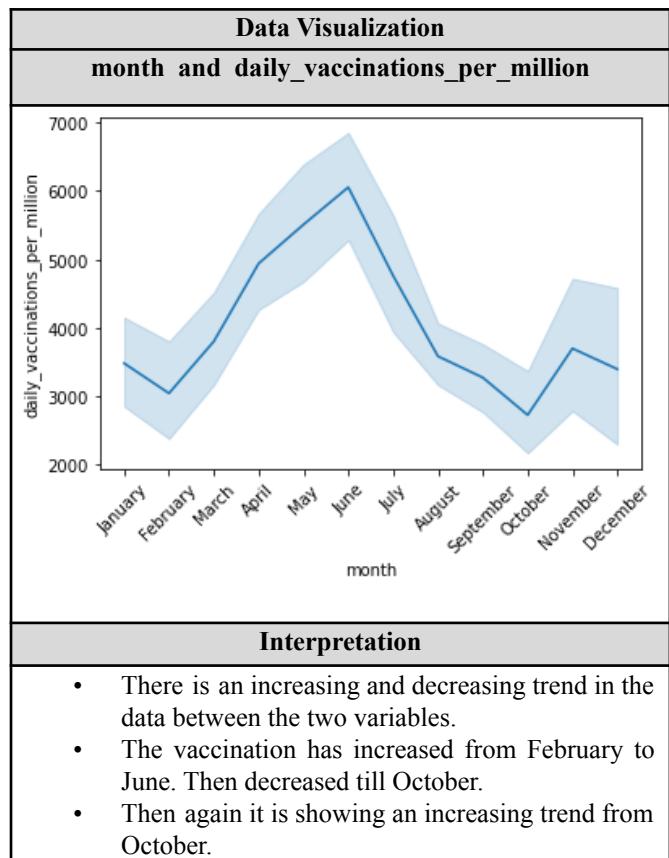


TABLE XLIII. Bivariate plot for month and daily_vaccinations_per_million

Data Visualization						
people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations						
vaccines	Covaxin, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sputnik V	Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sputnik V	All	
country						
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	93	93
India	219	0	0	0	0	219
Ireland	0	230	0	0	0	230
United Kingdom	0	0	104	0	104	0
All	219	230	104	93	646	

Interpretation						
• The data is unbalanced.						

TABLE XLIV. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

Data Visualization						
people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations						
vaccines	Covaxin, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sputnik V	Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sputnik V	All	
continent						
Asia	219	0	0	0	93	312
Europe	0	230	104	0	0	334
All	219	230	104	93	646	

Interpretation						
• The data is unbalanced.						

TABLE XLV. Bivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

C. Multivariate Visualizations

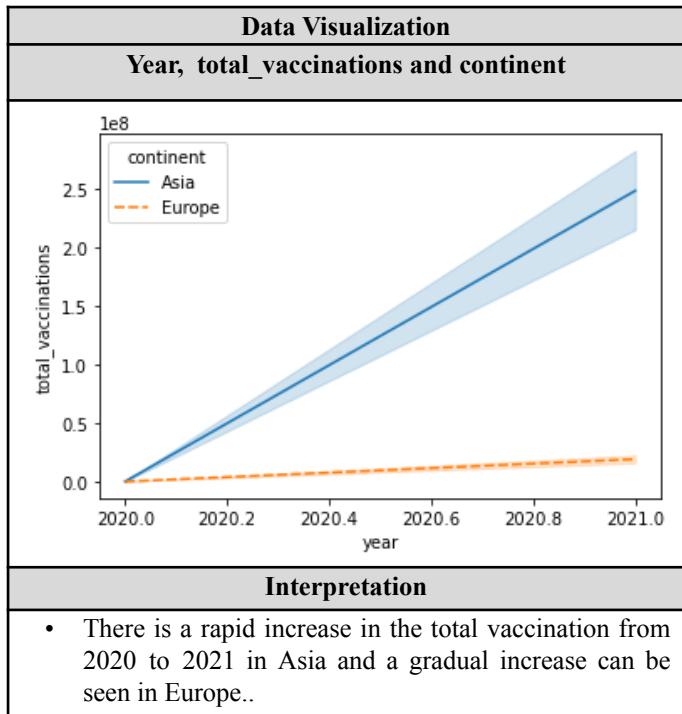


TABLE XLIV. Multivariate plot for Year, total_vaccinations and continent

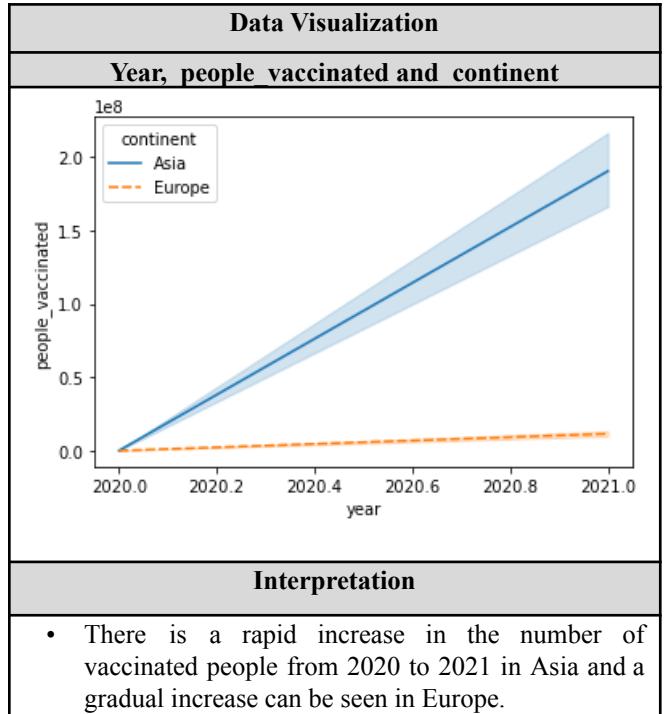


TABLE XLVII. Multivariate plot for Year, people_vaccinated and continent

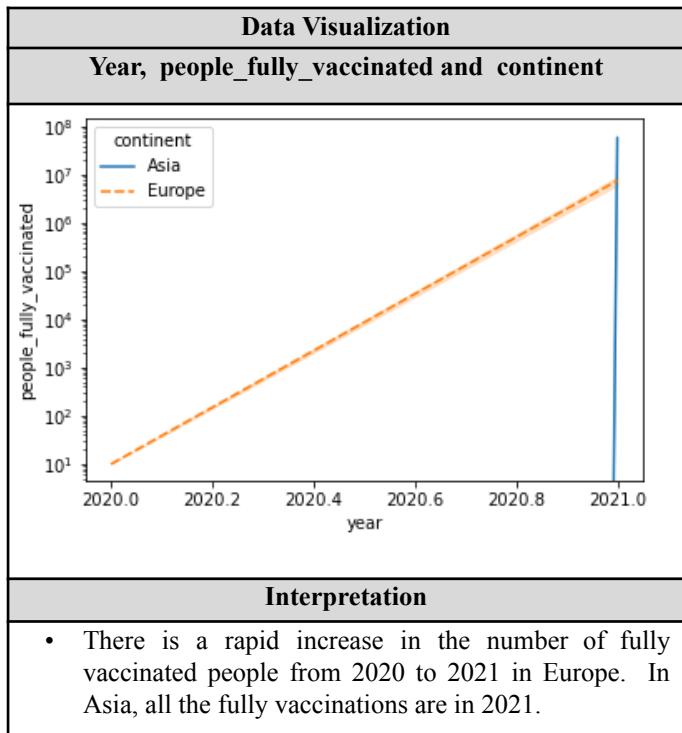


TABLE XLVIII. Multivariate plot for Year, people_fully_vaccinated and continent

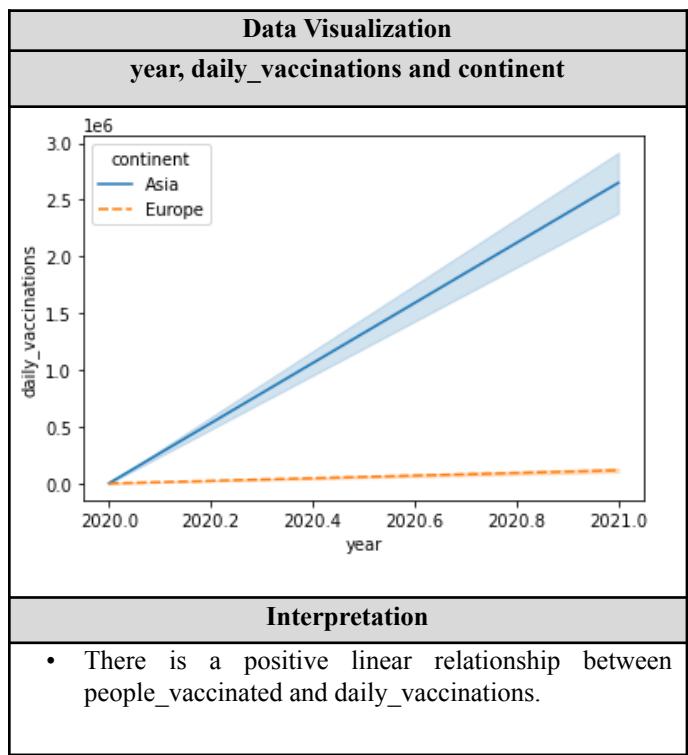


TABLE XLIX. Multivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations

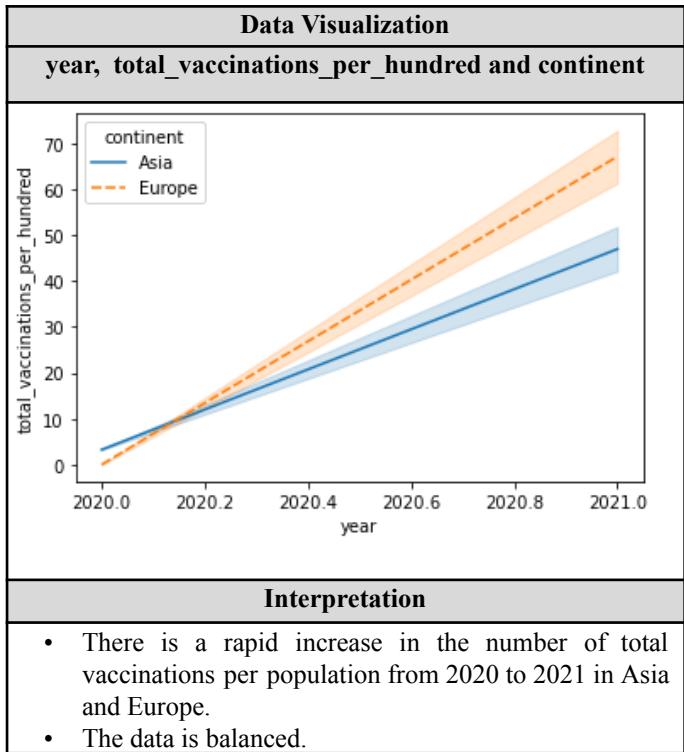


TABLE L. Multivariate plot for year, total_vaccinations_per_hundred and continent

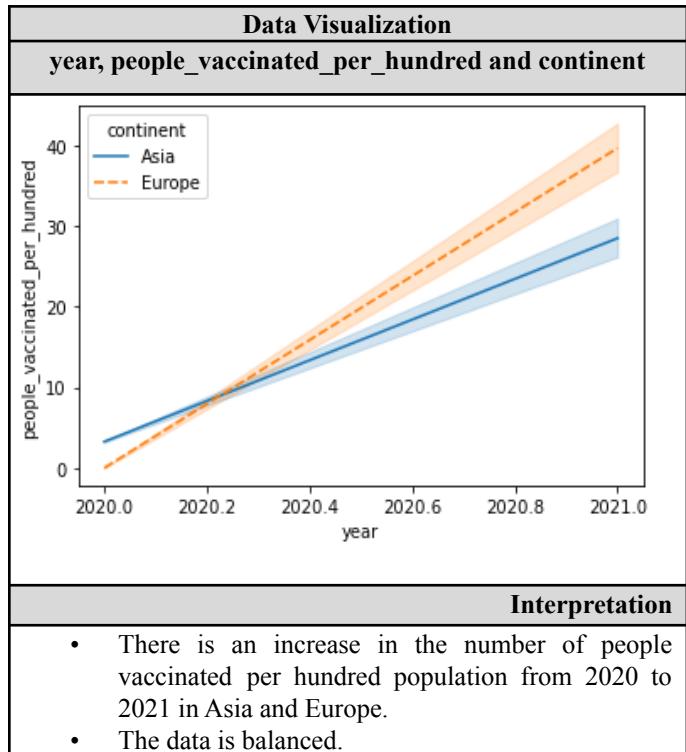


TABLE LI. Multivariate plot for year, people_vaccinated_per_hundred and continent

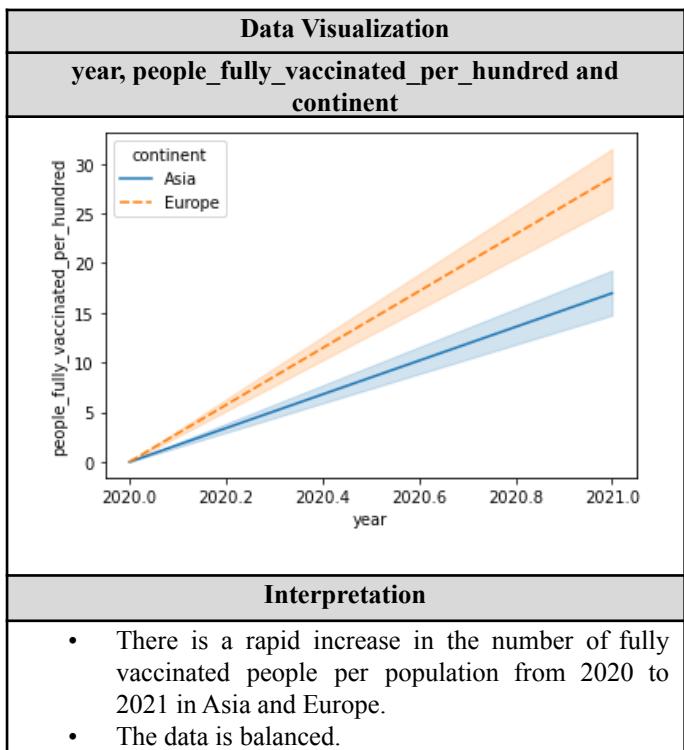


TABLE LII. Multivariate plot for year, people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred and continent

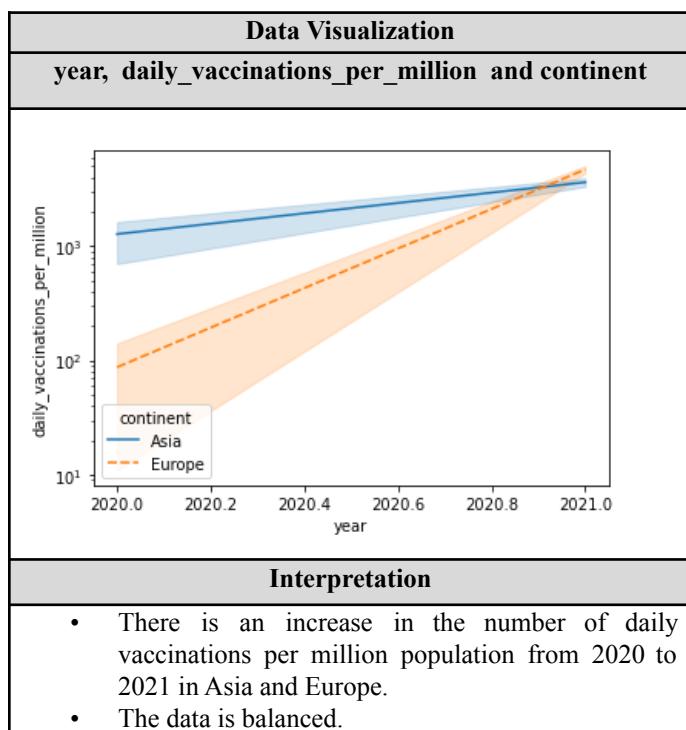


TABLE LIII. Multivariate plot for year, daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent

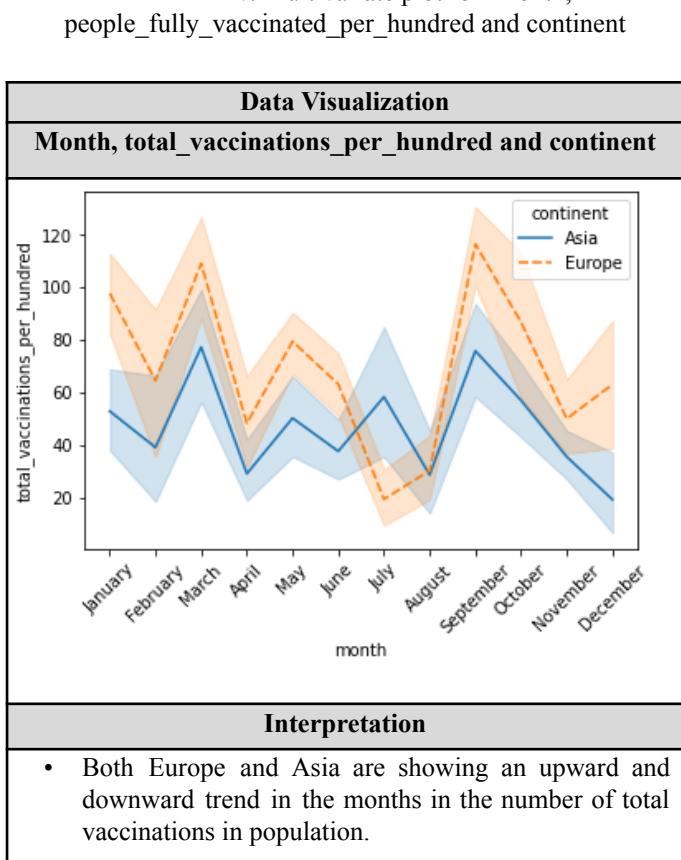
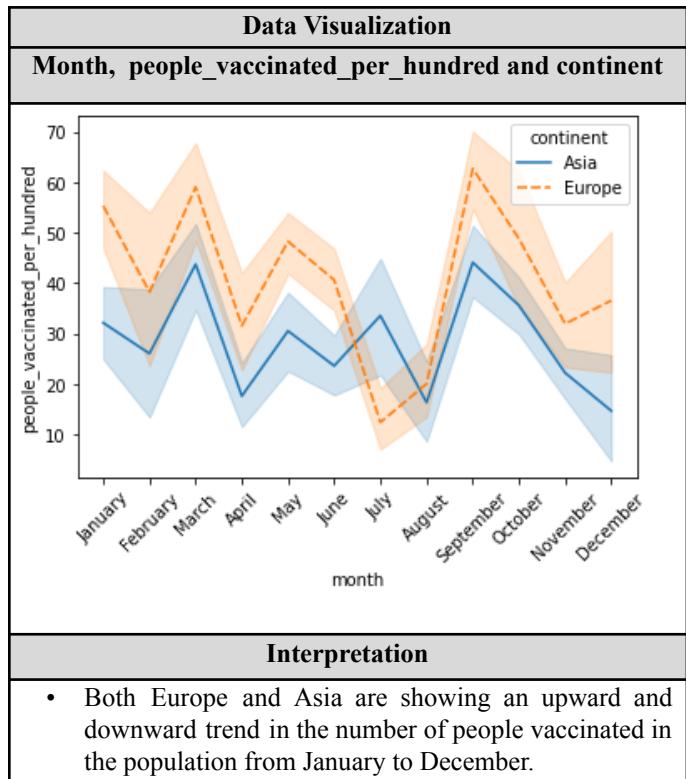
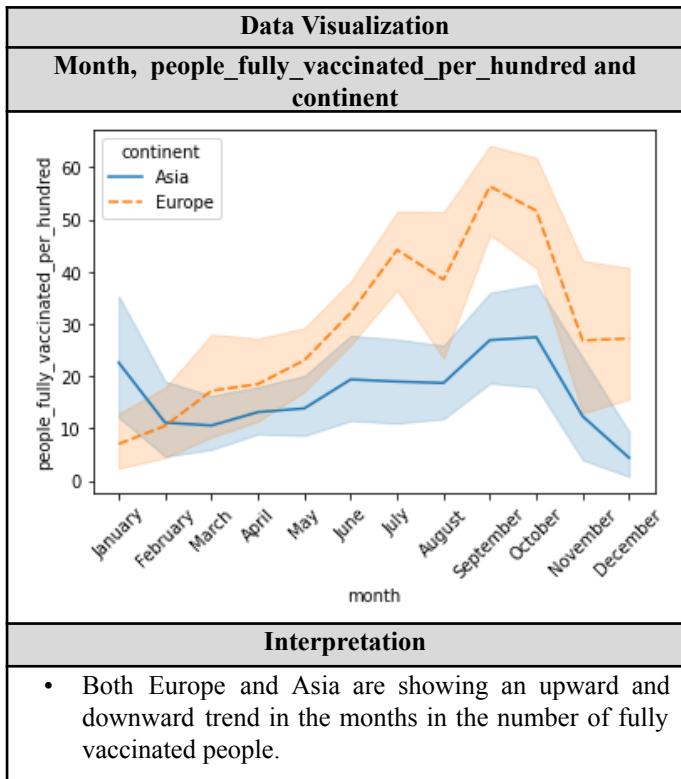


TABLE LIV. Multivariate plot for Month, people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred and continent

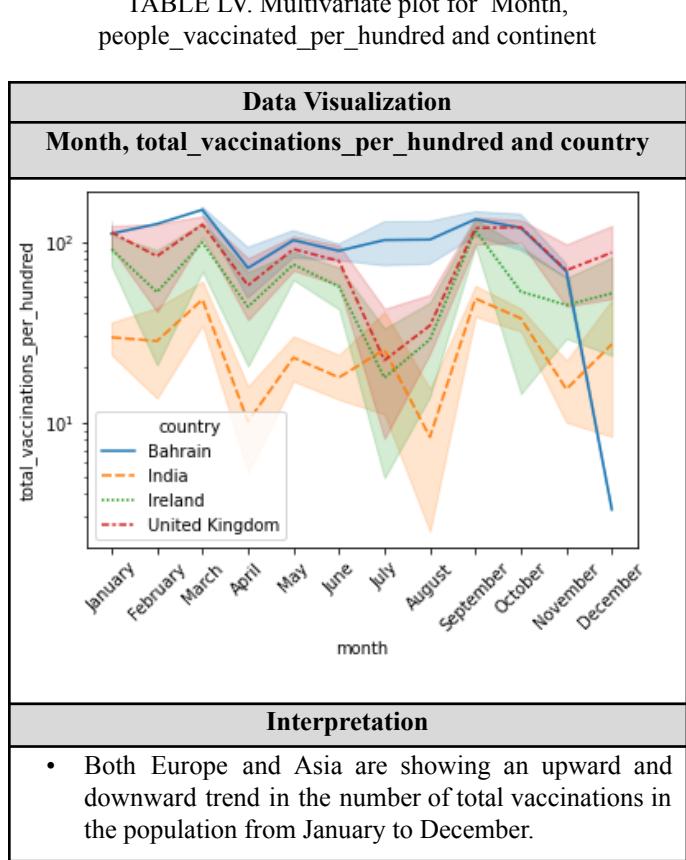
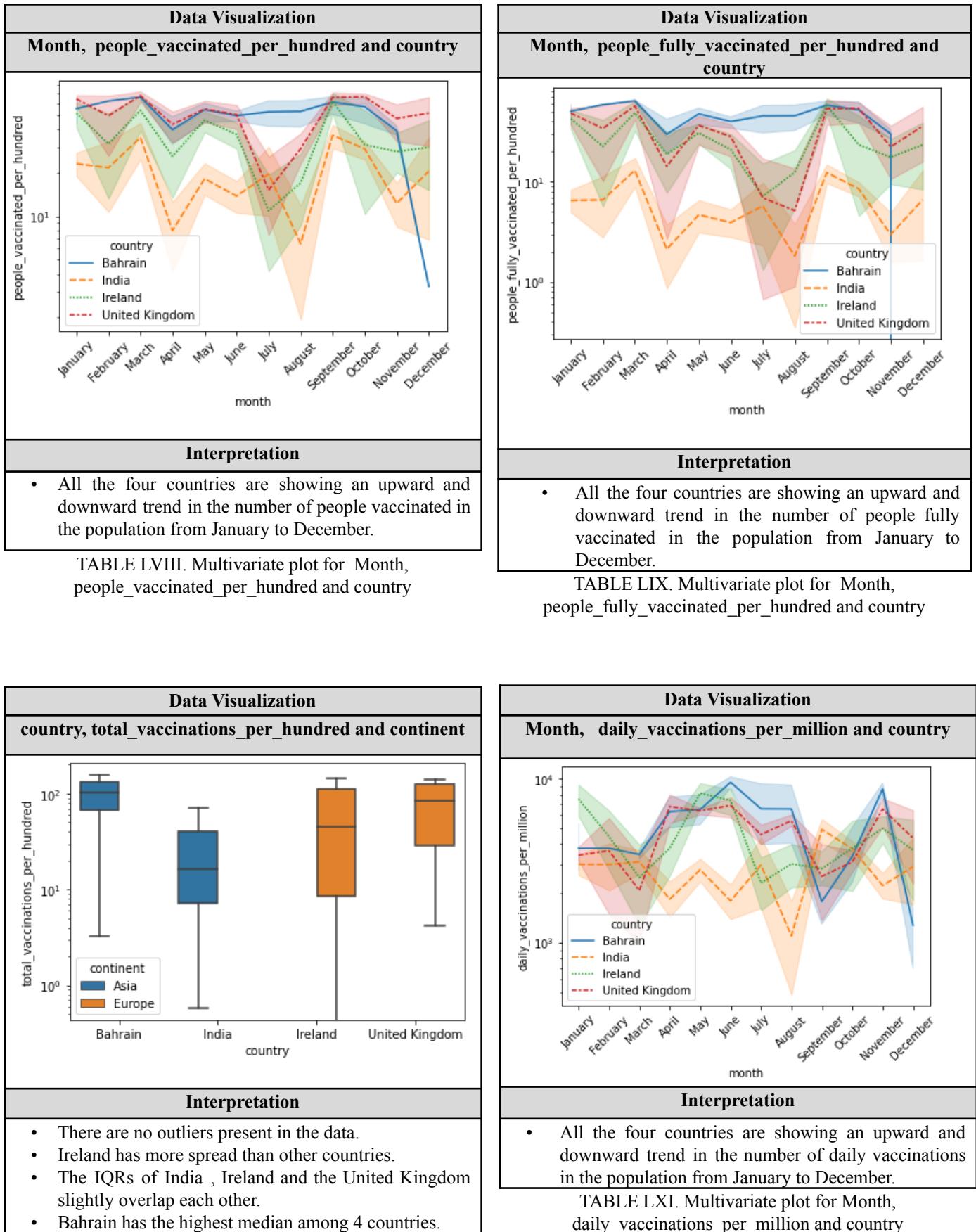


TABLE LVII. Multivariate plot for people_vaccinated and daily_vaccinations



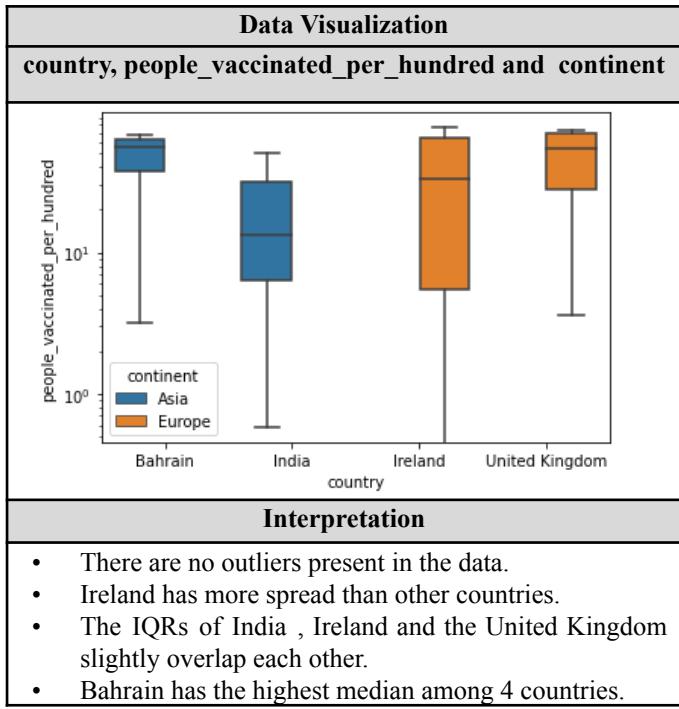


TABLE LXII. Multivariate plot for country, people_vaccinated_per_hundred and continent

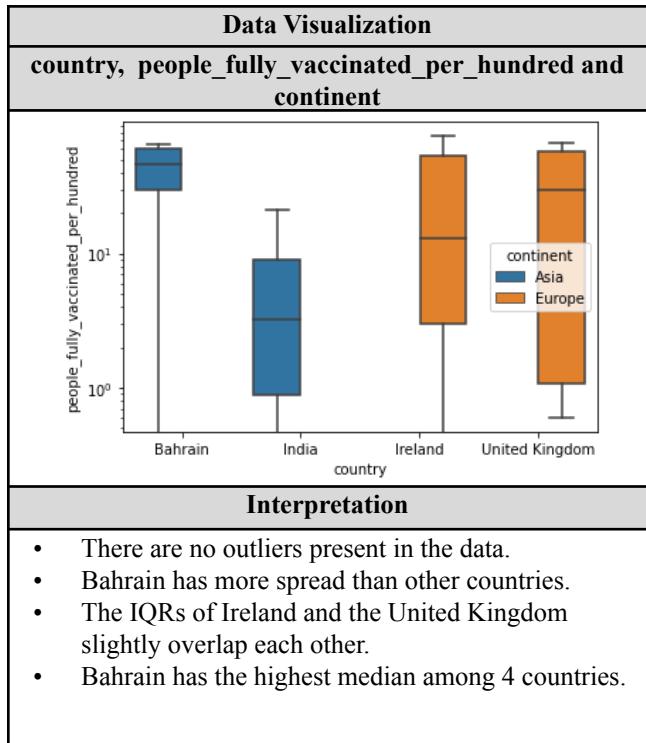


TABLE LXIII. Multivariate plot for country, people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred and continent

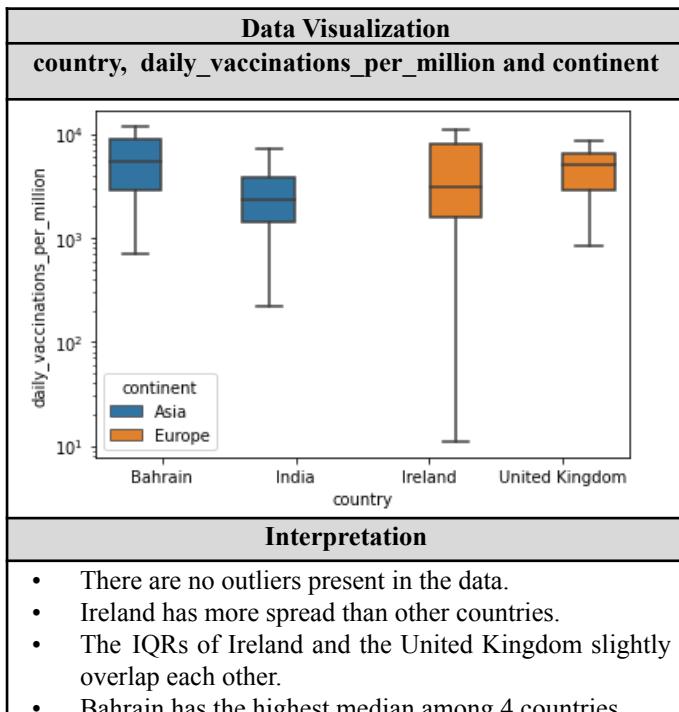


TABLE LXIV. Multivariate plot for country, daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent

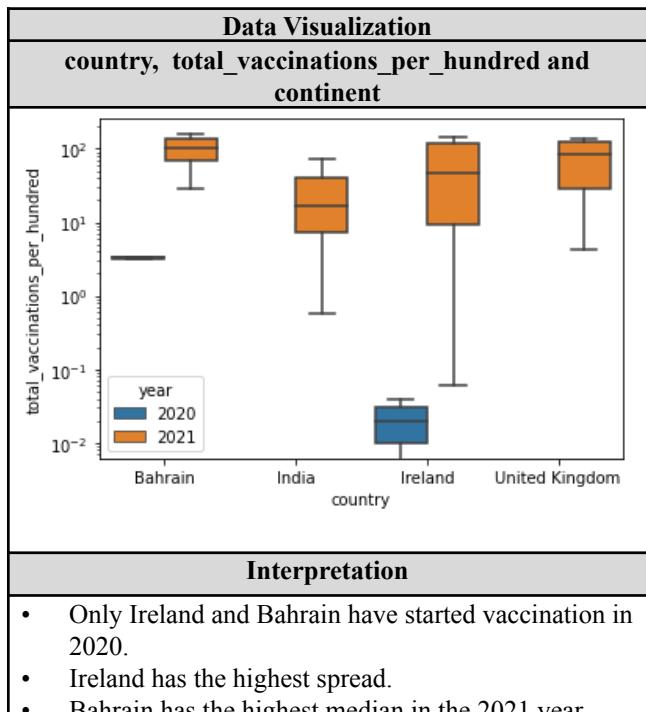


TABLE LXV. Multivariate plot for country, daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent

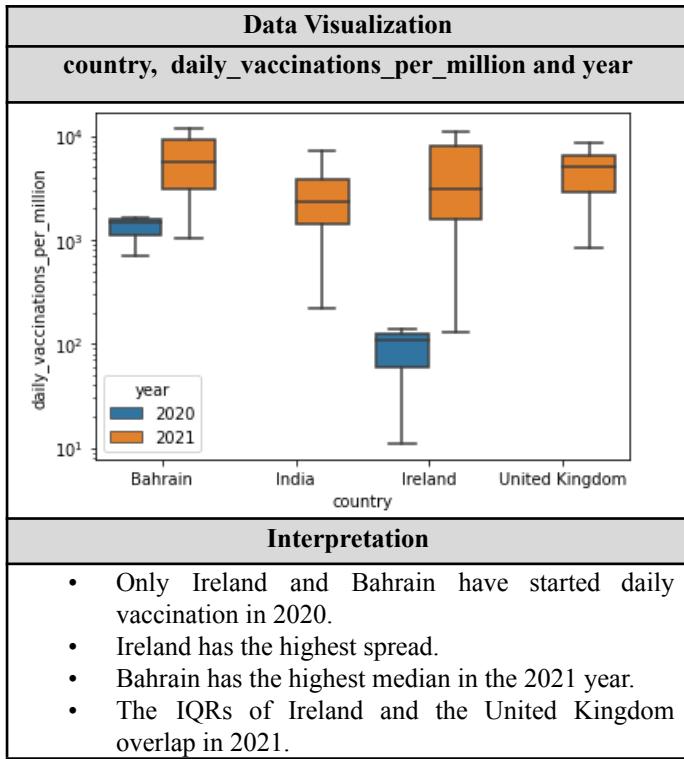


TABLE LXVI. Multivariate plot for country, daily_vaccinations_per_million and year

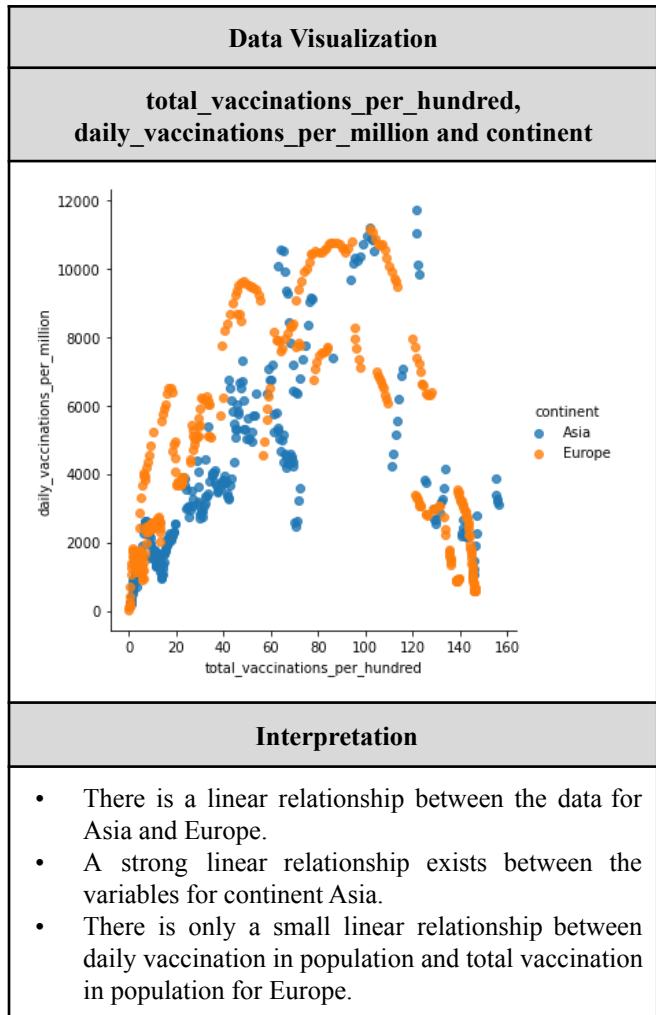


TABLE LXVII. Multivariate plot for total_vaccinations_per_hundred, daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent

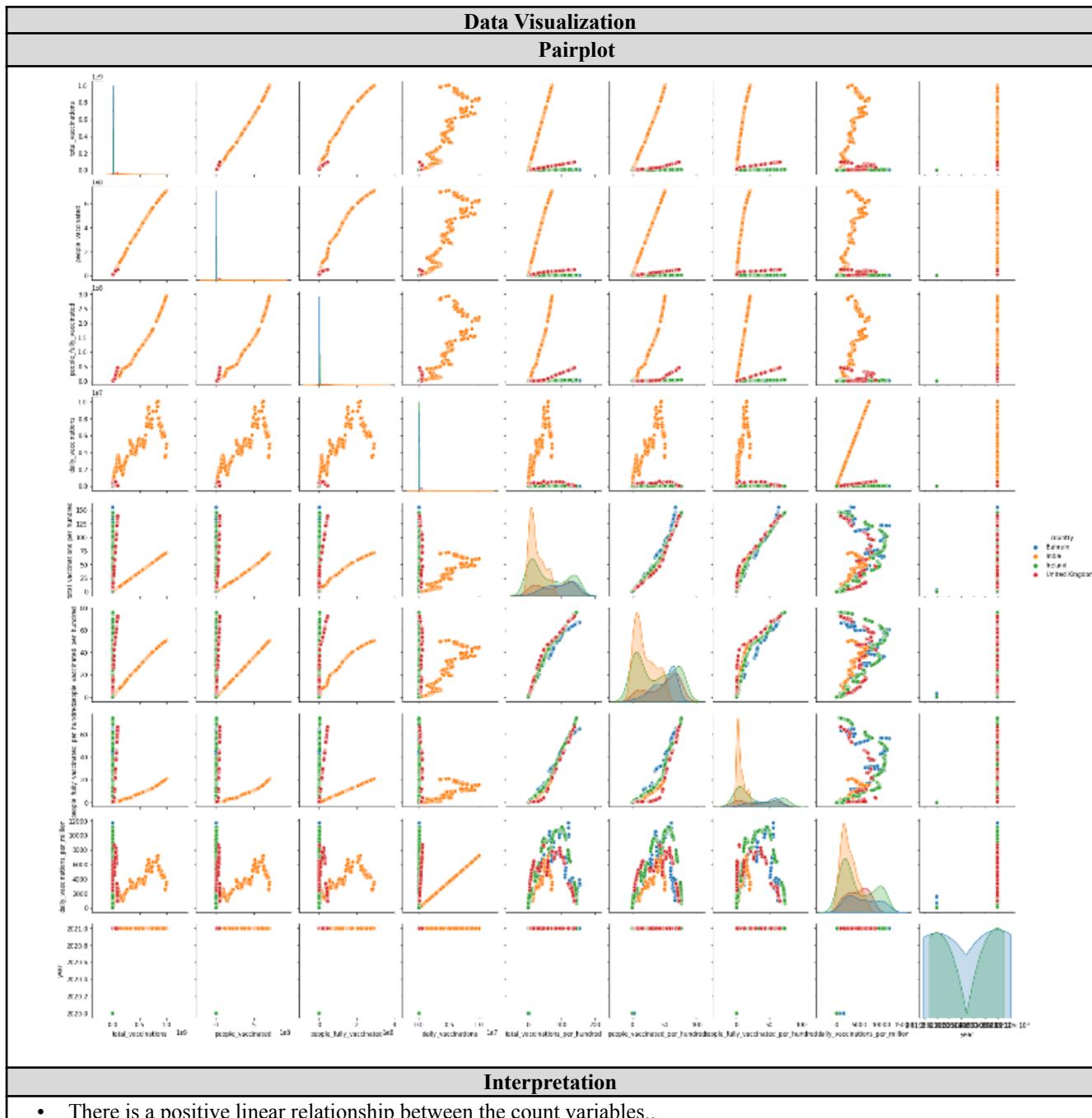
Data Visualization	Data Visualization
people_vaccinated_per_hundred, daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent
<p>A scatter plot showing the relationship between daily vaccinations per million (Y-axis, 0 to 12000) and people vaccinated per hundred (X-axis, 0 to 80). Data points are colored by continent: blue for Asia and orange for Europe. Both continents show a positive correlation, with peaks around 40-60% vaccination rate.</p>	<p>A scatter plot showing the relationship between daily vaccinations per million (Y-axis, 0 to 12000) and people fully vaccinated per hundred (X-axis, 0 to 70). Data points are colored by continent: blue for Asia and orange for Europe. Both continents show a positive correlation, with peaks around 40-60% vaccination rate.</p>
Interpretation	Interpretation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a linear relationship between the data for Asia and Europe. A strong linear relationship exists between the variables for continent Asia. There is only a small linear relationship between daily vaccination in population and people vaccinated in population for Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a linear relationship between the data for Asia and Europe. A strong linear relationship exists between the variables for continent Asia. There is a small negative linear relationship between daily vaccination in population and people fully vaccinated in population for Europe

TABLE LXVIII. Multivariate plot

people_vaccinated_per_hundred,
daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent

TABLE LXIX. Multivariate plot

people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred,
daily_vaccinations_per_million and continent



Interpretation

- There is a positive linear relationship between the count variables..

TABLE LXX. Pair plot

VI. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

This section includes the summary statistics of all variables in the dataset. Measures of central tendency, spread and correlation are also included in this section.

A. Country

There are a total of 646 observations within the *country* and it has 4 unique values. They are the United Kingdom, Ireland, India and Bahrain. The mode of the *country* variable is Ireland with a frequency of 230.

sel_data['country'].describe()	
count	646
unique	4
top	Ireland
freq	230
Name:	country, dtype: object

Figure 6. Summary statistics of variable ‘country’

B. ISO_Code

There are a total of 646 observations within the *iso_code* and it has 4 unique values. The mode of the *iso_code* variable is IRL with a frequency of 230.

sel_data['iso_code'].describe()	
count	646
unique	4
top	IRL
freq	230
Name:	iso_code, dtype: object

Figure 7. Summary statistics of variable ‘iso_code’

C. Date

There are a total of 646 observations within the *date* and it has 295 unique values. The mode of the *date* variable is 2021-04-28 with a frequency of 4. The first date is 2020-12-29 and the last date is 2021-12-10.

sel_data['date'].describe()	
count	646
unique	295
top	2021-04-28 00:00:00
freq	4
first	2020-12-29 00:00:00
last	2021-12-10 00:00:00
Name:	date, dtype: object

Figure 8. Summary statistics of variable ‘date’

D. Total Vaccinations

The mean of the *total_vaccinations* is 1.284127e8 that is approximately 3815.62 vaccinations. The median is at 2920.82 vaccinations. There is a minimum of 10 number of total vaccinations and a maximum of 8127 total number of vaccinations. The IQR lies between 1.982450e+06 and 1.075320e+08.

sel_data['total_vaccinations'].describe()	
count	6.460000e+02
mean	1.284127e+08
std	2.377074e+08
min	1.410000e+02
25%	1.982450e+06
50%	7.243817e+06
75%	1.075320e+08
max	1.003204e+09
Name:	total_vaccinations, dtype: float64

Figure 9. Summary statistics of variable ‘total_vaccinations’

E. People vaccinated

The mean of the *people_vaccinated* is 10626.37. That is 10626 people has vaccinated .The median is at 1529 number of people.There is a minimum of 10 number of people vaccinated and a maximum of 21135 number of people vaccinated.The IQR lies between 1.078896e+06 and 9.417913e+07.

sel_data['people_vaccinated'].describe()	
count	6.460000e+02
mean	9.690832e+07
std	1.780241e+08
min	1.360000e+02
25%	1.078896e+06
50%	3.791142e+06
75%	9.417913e+07
max	7.095520e+08
Name:	people_vaccinated, dtype: float64

Figure 10. Summary statistics of variable ‘people_vaccinated’

F. People fully vaccinated

The mean of the *people_fully_vaccinated* is 3454. That is average of 3454 people has vaccinated with both doses .The median is at 1174 number of people.There is a minimum of 0 number of people fully vaccinated and a maximum of 8734 number of people vaccinated.The IQR lies between 0.000000e+00 and 3.859196e+07.

sel_data['people_fully_vaccinated'].describe()	
count	6.460000e+02
mean	3.152000e+07
std	6.076850e+07
min	0.000000e+00
25%	5.360668e+05
50%	2.917430e+06
75%	3.859196e+07
max	2.936523e+08
Name:	people_fully_vaccinated, dtype: float64

Figure 11.. Summary statistics of variable ‘people_fully_vaccinated’

G. Daily vaccinations

The mean of the *daily_vaccinations* is approximately 532.52 vaccinations.The median is at 310 vaccinations.There is a minimum of 15 number of daily vaccinations given and a maximum of 1100 daily vaccinations.The IQR lies between 1.277475e+04 and 2.011813e+06.

sel_data['daily_vaccinations'].describe()	
count	6.460000e+02
mean	1.327012e+06
std	2.200616e+06
min	5.700000e+01
25%	1.277475e+04
50%	5.686950e+04
75%	2.011813e+06
max	1.003800e+07
Name:	daily_vaccinations, dtype: float64

Figure 12. Summary statistics of variable ‘daily_vaccinations’

H. Total vaccinations per hundred

The mean of the *total_vaccinations_per_hundred* is approximately 56.89 vaccinations per hundred. The median is at 42.44 vaccinations per hundred of population. There is a minimum of 0 number of vaccinations given and a maximum of 156 vaccinations per hundred of population. The IQR lies between 11.26 and 101.76 vaccinations.

sel_data['total_vaccinations_per_hundred'].describe()	
count	646.000000
mean	56.885201
std	50.081623
min	0.000000
25%	11.267500
50%	42.440000
75%	101.717500
max	156.140000
Name:	total_vaccinations_per_hundred, dtype: float64

Figure 13. Summary statistics of variable ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’

I. People vaccinated per hundred

The mean of the *people_vaccinated_per_hundred* is approximately 33.94 number of people per hundred of population. The median is at 31.8 number of people per hundred of population. There is a minimum of 0 number of people vaccinated in entire population and a maximum number of 76 people vaccinated per hundred of population. The IQR lies between 9.07 and 57.84 people vaccinated.

sel_data['people_vaccinated_per_hundred'].describe()	
count	646.000000
mean	33.944381
std	25.453184
min	0.000000
25%	9.075000
50%	31.790000
75%	57.845000
max	76.220000
Name:	people_vaccinated_per_hundred, dtype: float64

Figure 14. Summary statistics of variable ‘people_vaccinated_per_hundred’

J. People fully vaccinated per hundred

The mean of the *people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred* is approximately 22.77 number of people fully vaccinated per hundred of population. The median is at 10.43 that is 10 number of people fully vaccinated per hundred of population. There is a minimum of 0 number of people vaccinated in entire population and a maximum number of approximately 75 people fully vaccinated per hundred of population. The IQR lies between 2.27 and 44.72 number of people vaccinated.

sel_data['people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'].describe()	
count	646.000000
mean	22.779396
std	25.124573
min	0.000000
25%	2.272500
50%	10.430000
75%	44.720000
max	74.970000
Name:	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, dtype: float64

Figure 15. Summary statistics of variable ‘people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred’

K. Daily vaccinations per million

The mean of the *daily_vaccinations_per_million* is approximately 4142.4 vaccinations per million of population. The median is at 3227.5 vaccinations per million of population. There is a minimum of 11 number of vaccinations given and a maximum of 11723 vaccinations per million of population. The IQR lies between 1652.5 and 6215.5 vaccinations.

sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million'].describe()	
count	646.000000
mean	4142.394737
std	3009.103827
min	11.000000
25%	1652.500000
50%	3227.500000
75%	6215.500000
max	11723.000000
Name:	daily_vaccinations_per_million, dtype: float64

Figure 16. Summary statistics of variable ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’

L. Vaccines

There are a total of 646 observations within the *vaccines* and it has 4 unique values. The mode of the *vaccines* variable is ‘Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, pFizer with a frequency of 230.

sel_data['vaccines'].describe()	
count	646
unique	4
top	Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, ...
freq	230
Name:	vaccines, dtype: object

Figure 17. Summary statistics of variable ‘vaccines’

M. Source name

There are a total of 646 observations for the variable `source_name` and it has 4 unique values. The mode of the `source_name` variable is 'Health Service Executive' with a frequency of 230.

sel_data['source_name'].describe()	
count	646
unique	4
top	Health Service Executive
freq	230
Name:	source_name, dtype: object

Figure 18. Summary statistics of variable 'source_name'

N. Year

There are a total of 646 observations for the variable `year`. The mean of year is 2020 and median is 2021. Minimum observations are in 2020 and maximum observations in 2021. The IQR lies within the year 2021.

sel_data['year'].describe()	
count	646.000000
mean	2020.990712
std	0.096000
min	2020.000000
25%	2021.000000
50%	2021.000000
75%	2021.000000
max	2021.000000
Name:	year, dtype: float64

Figure 19. Summary statistics of variable 'year'

O. Month

There are a total of 646 observations for the variable `month`. There are 12 unique months present from January to December. The most vaccinations are given in the month of May with a frequency of 96 days.

sel_data['month'].describe()	
count	646
unique	12
top	May
freq	69
Name:	month, dtype: object

Figure 20. Summary statistics of variable 'month'

P. Continent

There are a total of 646 observations for the variable `continent`. There are 2 unique values present in the sample dataset. They are Asia and Europe.. The most observations are in Europe with a frequency of 334.

```

sel_data['continent'].describe()

count      646
unique      2
top        Europe
freq       334
Name: continent, dtype: object

```

Figure 21. Summary statistics of variable ‘continent’

Q. Correlation and spread

From the visualizations in section V the variables ‘*daily_vaccinations*’ is showing linear relationship with variables ‘*people_vaccinated*’, ‘*people_fully_vaccinated*’ and ‘*total_vaccinations*’. Similarly, the variable ‘*daily_vaccinations_per_million*’ is showing linear relationship with variables ‘*people_vaccinated_per_hundred*’, ‘*people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*’ and ‘*total_vaccinations_per_hundred*’. Also variable ‘*year*’ is showing a linear relationship between ‘*daily_vaccinations_per_million*’, ‘*people_vaccinated_per_hundred*’, ‘*people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*’ and ‘*total_vaccinations_per_hundred*’.

Since the data is not normally distributed I will be using Spearman coefficient and for the data with outliers I will be using Kendall Tau, because it is the best to deal with the outliers. So for the correlation for ‘*daily_vaccinations*’ ‘*people_vaccinated*’, ‘*people_fully_vaccinated*’ and ‘*total_vaccinations*’ I decided to use Kendall Tau since it has outliers in the data. For the others I will be using Spearman coefficients because the data is not normally distributed. So I can not use Pearson coefficient.

- *daily_vaccinations and total_vaccinations*

```

corr_d1= kendalltau(sel_data["daily_vaccinations"], sel_data["total_vaccinations"])
corr_d1

KendalltauResult(correlation=0.7100637444815846, pvalue=1.5813370089538293e-160)

```

Figure 22. Correlation between ‘*daily_vaccinations* and *total_vaccinations*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.71. So it shows a strong positive linear relationship.

- *daily_vaccinations and people_vaccinated*

```

corr_d2= kendalltau(sel_data["daily_vaccinations"], sel_data["people_vaccinated"])
corr_d2

KendalltauResult(correlation=0.731222279898405, pvalue=4.106103591132174e-170)

```

Figure 23. Correlation between ‘*daily_vaccinations* and *people_vaccinated*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.73. So it shows a strong positive linear relationship between the variables *daily_vaccinations* and *people_vaccinated*.

- *daily_vaccinations and people_fully_vaccinated*

```

corr_d3= kendalltau(sel_data["daily_vaccinations"], sel_data["people_fully_vaccinated"])
corr_d3

KendalltauResult(correlation=0.6051656984778233, pvalue=3.9256708757503784e-117)

```

Figure 24. Correlation between ‘*daily_vaccinations* and *people_fully_vaccinated*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.60. So it shows a strong positive linear relationship between the variables *daily_vaccinations* and *people_fully_vaccinated*.

- *daily_vaccinations_per_million and total_vaccinations_per_hundred*

```
corr_d4 = spearmanr(sel_data["total_vaccinations_per_hundred"], sel_data["daily_vaccinations_per_million"])
corr_d4
SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.41707910285019856, pvalue=1.4098452514826318e-28)
```

Figure 25. Correlation between ‘*daily_vaccinations* and *total_vaccinations_per_hundred*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.41. So it shows a medium positive linear relationship between the variables *ddaily_vaccinations_per_million and total_vaccinations_per_hundred*

- *daily_vaccinations_per_million and people_vaccinated_per_hundred*

```
corr_d5= spearmanr(sel_data["daily_vaccinations_per_million"], sel_data["people_vaccinated_per_hundred"])
corr_d5
SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.4153347144694074, pvalue=2.49209972646122e-28)
```

Figure 26. Correlation between ‘*daily_vaccinations* and *people_vaccinated_per_hundred*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.41. So it shows a medium positive linear relationship between the variables *ddaily_vaccinations_per_million and people_vaccinated_per_hundred*

- *daily_vaccinations_per_million and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*

```
corr_d6= spearmanr(sel_data["people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred"], sel_data["daily_vaccinations_per_million"])
corr_d6
SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.39037342213798276, pvalue=6.040720386196199e-25)
```

Figure 27. Correlation between ‘*daily_vaccinations_per_million* and *people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.39. So it shows a weak positive linear relationship between the variables *daily_vaccinations_per_million and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*

- *year and daily_vaccinations_per_million*

```
corr_d7= spearmanr(sel_data["total_vaccinations_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d7
SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.150095400856671, pvalue=0.00012854535937752598)
```

Figure 28. Correlation between ‘*year* and *daily_vaccinations_per_million*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.15. So it shows a weak positive linear relationship between the variables *year and daily_vaccinations_per_million*.

- *year and total_vaccinations_per_hundred*

```
corr_d7= spearmanr(sel_data["total_vaccinations_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d7
SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.150095400856671, pvalue=0.00012854535937752598)
```

Figure 29. Correlation between ‘*year* and *total_vaccinations_per_hundred*’

The correlation coefficient is 0.15. So it shows a very weak positive linear relationship between the variables *year and total_vaccinations_per_hundred*

- *year and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*

```

corr_d9= spearmanr(sel_data["people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d9
SpearmanResult(correlation=0.160960943767872, pvalue=3.9570424695439016e-05)

```

Figure 30. Correlation between ‘year and people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred’

The correlation coefficient is 0.16. So it shows a very weak positive linear relationship between the variables *year* and *people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred*

- *year and people_vaccinated_per_hundred*

```

corr_d10= spearmanr(sel_data["people_vaccinated_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d10
SpearmanResult(correlation=0.14659073931734956, pvalue=0.00018488028448843745)

```

Figure 31. Correlation between ‘year and people_vaccinated_per_hundred’

The correlation coefficient is 0.14. So it shows a very weak positive linear relationship between the variables *year* and *people_vaccinated_per_hundred*.

VII. HYPOTHESIS TEST

A. Two sample independent test

In this section I want to assess if there is any relationship between the continents and the progress in vaccination. So I decided to use the two sample independent tests to check if the continent and daily vaccinations are related. The variables of interest in this test are the ‘continent’ and ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’

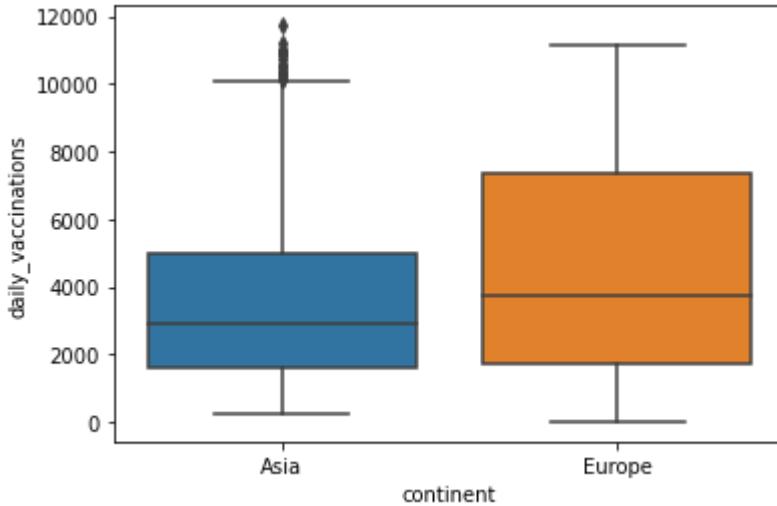


Figure 32. Bivariate plot between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘continent’

Null Hypothesis, H0: The mean daily vaccinations in Europe is equal to the mean daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is no relationship between the mean daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia).

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: The mean daily vaccinations in Europe is not equal to the mean daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is a relationship between the mean daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia).

Assumptions for 2 sample independent test :

- Two samples must be random and independent.
- The samples should be normally distributed.
- The samples should have the same standard deviation.

Here from the box plot it is clear that the data is not normally distributed and the Asia continent data is skewed to the right. So I won't be able to use the 2 sample independent tests here. So I decided to use the Wilcoxon- Mann-Whitney(WMW) sample test to compare the medians of the data.

Null hypothesis, H0 : The median of daily vaccinations in Europe is equal to the median of daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is no relationship between the median of daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia).

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: The median of daily vaccinations in Europe is not equal to the median of daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is a relationship between the median of daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia).

```
one_vacc = sel_data[sel_data["continent"] == 'Asia']['daily_vaccinations_per_million']
two_vacc = sel_data[sel_data["continent"] == 'Europe']['daily_vaccinations_per_million']

ranksums(one_vacc,two_vacc)

RanksumsResult(statistic=-3.6627538521554364, pvalue=0.0002495182805865695)
```

Figure 33. Rank sum Test

Here the *p-value* is 0.0002 and the significant level is 5% .

p-value < 0.05, so we will reject the null hypothesis, H0 and hence there is a relationship between the median of daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia.

B. Chi-Squared Test

In order to answer the research question about total vaccinations and fully vaccinated people and to assess if there is any relation between the total vaccinations and the number of fully vaccinated people in countries, I am grouping the variables ‘*total_vaccinations*’ and ‘*people_fully_vaccinated*’ into categories. And to assess the relationship between the daily vaccinations and the year of vaccination I am grouping *daily_vaccinations* into 2 groups’. So I am performing the Chi-Squared test with those two variables. Here I selected the count variables instead of the rate variables because I am focusing on the vaccination count only and not on the population. I created 2 categories for both the variables. I looked into the highest and smallest numbers for both variables and then created 2 categories.

NOTE: I tried One way ANOVA with *daily_vaccinations* and year. But I couldn't proceed with the test since the assumptions were not satisfied. So I used the Chi-Squared Test.

- ‘*total_vaccinations*’ and ‘*people_fully_vaccinated*’
 1. *total_vaccinations*
 - 0 - 450000000 : Group A
 - 450000000 - 900000000 : Group B
 2. *people_fully_vaccinated*
 - 0 - 120000000 : FullGroup A
 - 120000000 - 250000000 : FullGroup B

```
totalvacc_peoplevacc = pd.crosstab(index=desc['people_fully_vaccinated_group'], columns=desc["total_vaccination_group"])
totalvacc_peoplevacc
```

total_vaccination_group	Total A	Total B
people_fully_vaccinated_group		
FullGroup A	569	14
FullGroup B	0	42

```
chi2_contingency(totalvacc_peoplevacc)

(445.6070505375738,
 6.518583859518397e-99,
 1,
 array([[530.7632,  52.2368],
 [ 38.2368,   3.7632]]))
```

Figure 34. Chi-Squared Test 1

Assumptions for Chi-Squared Test :

1. Random sample
2. Independent observations in each cell

3. Expected values should be greater than or equal to 5

All the three assumptions are satisfied.

Null Hypothesis, H0: There is no relationship between total vaccinations and people fully vaccinated (i.e. people_fully_vaccinated and total_vaccinations are independent)

Alternative hypothesis, H1: There is relationship between total vaccinations and people fully vaccinated (i.e. people_fully_vaccinated and total_vaccinations are dependent)

Here $p\text{-value}$, $0.0007 < 0.05$, so we will reject null hypothesis.Hence there is a relationship between total vaccinations and people fully vaccinated

- *daily_vaccinations and year*

<code>dailyvacc_year = pd.crosstab(index=desc['year'], columns=desc["daily_vaccn_group"])</code>
<code>dailyvacc_year</code>
<code>daily_vaccn_group Group A Group B</code>
<code>year</code>
<code>2020 6 0</code>
<code>2021 466 174</code>
<code>chi2_contingency(dailyvacc_year)</code>
<code>(1.064830730435012,</code>
<code> 0.3021159874898026,</code>
<code> 1,</code>
<code> array([[4.38390093, 1.61609907],</code>
<code> [467.61609907, 172.38390093]]))</code>

Figure 35. Chi-Squared Test 2

Assumptions for Chi-Squared Test :

1. Random sample
2. Independent observations in each cell
3. Expected values should be greater than or equal to 5

The third assumption is not met since only one value is greater than 5.

Hence Chi-squared test cannot be performed.So, I am performing the Fisher Exact test, since the table is 2x2 and the expected values are less than 5.

<code>fisher_exact(dailyvacc_year)</code>
<code>(inf, 0.19878131014557648)</code>

Figure 36. Fisher Exact Test

Null Hypothesis, H0: There is no relationship between daily vaccinations and year (i.e. year and daily_vaccinations are independent)

Alternative hypothesis, H1: There is relationship between daily vaccinations and year (i.e. year and daily_vaccinations are dependent)

Here $p\text{-value}$, $0.19 > 0.05$, so we failed to reject the null hypothesis.Hence there is not enough evidence to suggest there is relationship between daily vaccinations and year.

VIII. ANOVA TEST

- A. *One Way ANOVA*
- *daily_vaccinations_per_million and month*

Assumptions for One-Way ANOVA:

1. Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance).
2. The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent.

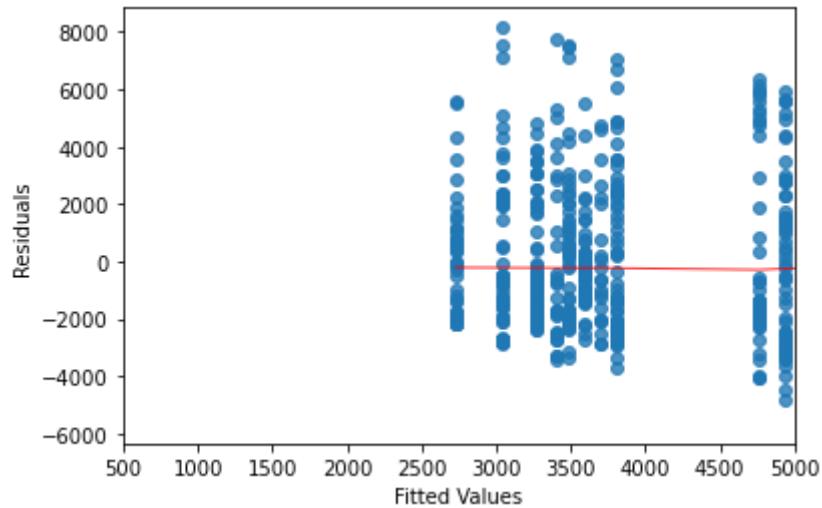


Figure 37. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘month’

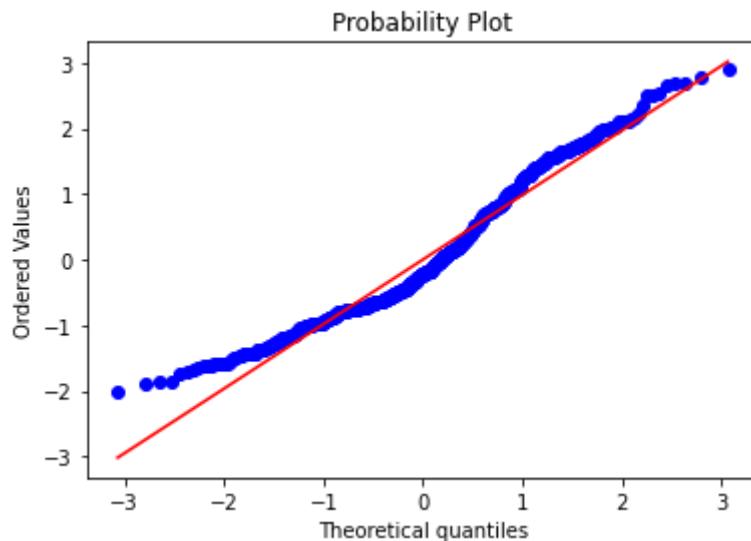


Figure 38. Probability plot of the residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘month’

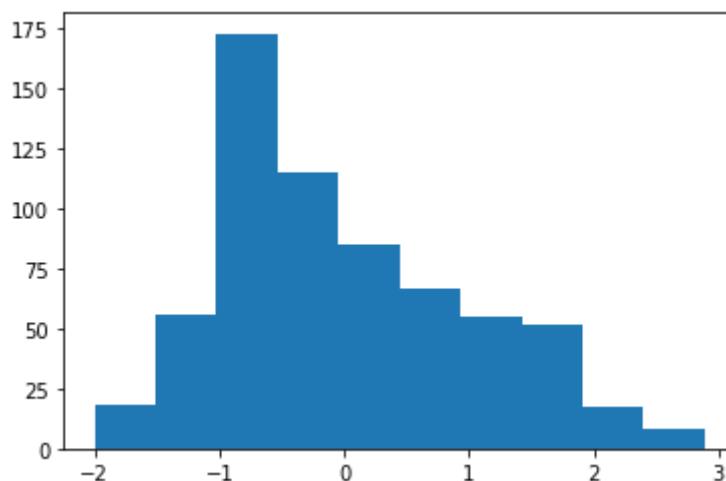


Figure 39. Histogram of the residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘month’

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. Since there is roughly equal variance and equal spread and the qq plot is roughly normal. There is no strong deviation from normality.

Model Summary						
OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.122			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.107			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	8.020			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	3.57e-13			
Time:	10:31:00	Log-Likelihood:	-6048.1			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.212e+04			
Df Residuals:	634	BIC:	1.217e+04			
Df Model:	11					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	4940.9385	352.716	14.008	0.000	4248.306	5633.571
C(month)[T.August]	-1355.3968	541.182	-2.505	0.013	-2418.123	-292.670
C(month)[T.December]	-1543.2242	642.817	-2.401	0.017	-2805.532	-280.916
C(month)[T.February]	-1896.2877	502.759	-3.772	0.000	-2883.561	-909.014
C(month)[T.January]	-1457.9385	516.021	-2.825	0.005	-2471.255	-444.621
C(month)[T.July]	-179.1139	516.021	-0.347	0.729	-1192.431	834.203
C(month)[T.June]	1113.9385	498.815	2.233	0.026	134.408	2093.469
C(month)[T.March]	-1138.6686	502.759	-2.265	0.024	-2125.942	-151.395
C(month)[T.May]	567.9021	491.533	1.155	0.248	-397.328	1533.132
C(month)[T.November]	-1241.5294	701.412	-1.770	0.077	-2618.901	135.842
C(month)[T.October]	-2213.4917	544.484	-4.065	0.000	-3282.701	-1144.282
C(month)[T.September]	-1666.4385	504.813	-3.301	0.001	-2657.747	-675.130
Omnibus:	41.339	Durbin-Watson:	0.392			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	41.026			
Skew:	0.669	Prob(JB):	1.23e-09			
Kurtosis:	2.520	Cond. No.	12.0			

Figure 40. Model summary for One-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘month’

sm.stats.anova_lm(oneywaymodel1, typ=2)				
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(month)	7.134142e+08	11.0	8.020213	3.571618e-13
Residual	5.126871e+09	634.0	NaN	NaN

Figure 41. One-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘month’

Type =2 is used here, because the counts are not balanced.

Null Hypothesis, H0: true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across months.

$H_0: \mu_{jan} = \mu_{feb} = \mu_{mar} = \mu_{apr} = \mu_{may} = \mu_{jun} = \mu_{jul} = \mu_{aug} = \mu_{sep} = \mu_{oct} = \mu_{nov} = \mu_{dec}$, μ_i is the true mean daily vaccinations for group i .

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: at least one mean of daily vaccinations is different across months.

$p\text{-value} = 0.00000806 < 0.05$, so we reject the null hypothesis and hence the true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across months.

- *daily_vaccinations_per_million* and *country*

Assumptions for One-Way ANOVA:

- Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance).
- The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent.

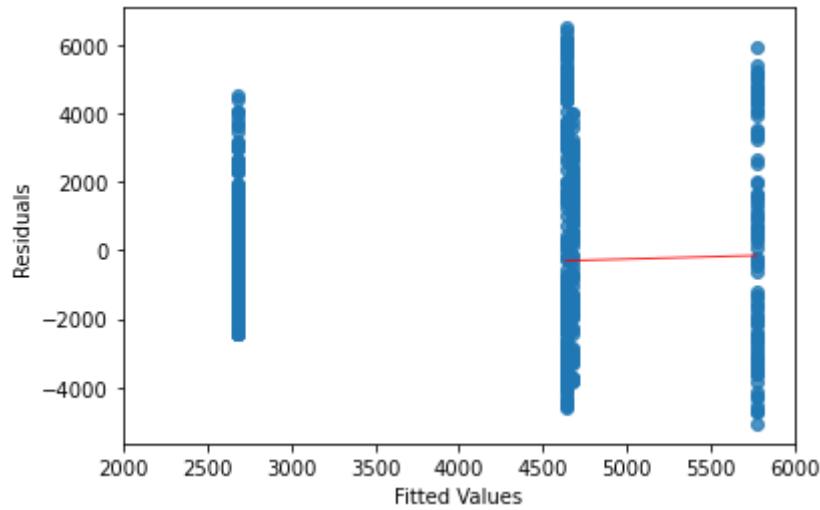


Figure 42. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for ‘*daily_vaccinations_per_million*’ and ‘*country*’

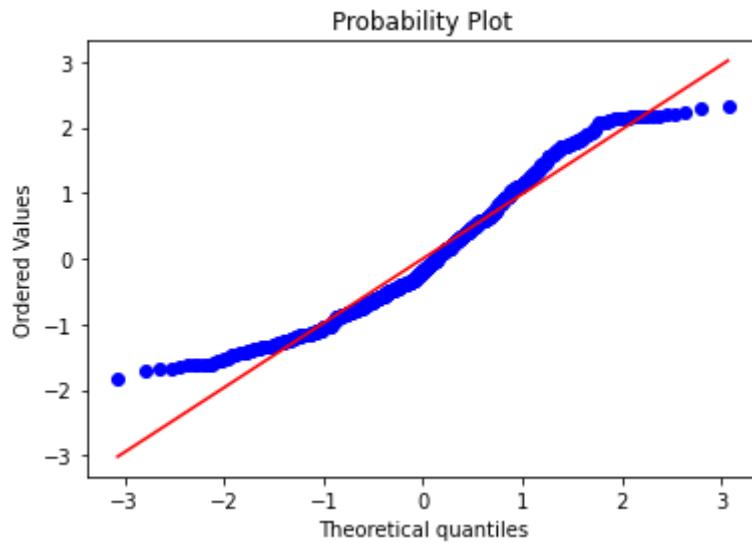


Figure 43. Probability plot of the residuals for ‘*daily_vaccinations_per_million*’ and ‘*country*’

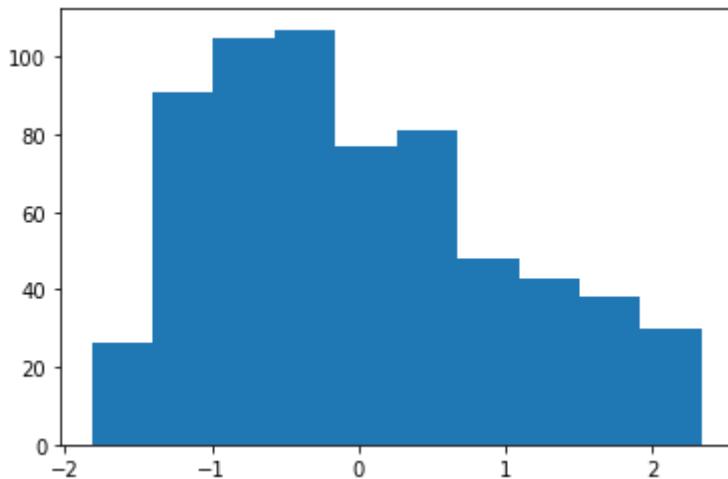


Figure 44. Histogram of the residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘country’

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal variance and equal spread and there is no strong deviation from normality.

Model Summary						
OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.137			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.133			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	33.98			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.15e-20			
Time:	10:31:03	Log-Likelihood:	-6042.6			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.209e+04			
Df Residuals:	642	BIC:	1.211e+04			
Df Model:	3					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	5770.4409	290.539	19.881	0.000	5199.919	6340.962
C(country)[T.India]	-3090.4272	346.784	-8.912	0.000	-3771.396	-2409.458
C(country)[T.Ireland]	-1135.2930	344.304	-3.297	0.001	-1811.391	-459.195
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-1094.2005	399.872	-2.736	0.006	-1879.415	-308.986
Omnibus:	51.505	Durbin-Watson:	0.371			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	37.036			
Skew:	0.479	Prob(JB):	9.07e-09			
Kurtosis:	2.323	Cond. No.	6.30			

Figure 45. Model summary for One-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘country’

Type =2 is used here for the ANOVA test, because the counts are not balanced.

sm.stats.anova_lm(oneywaymodel2, typ=2)				
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	8.003283e+08	3.0	33.982485	2.150283e-20
Residual	5.039957e+09	642.0	NaN	NaN

Figure 46. One-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘country’

Null Hypothesis, H0: true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across countries

H0: $\mu_{\text{bahrain}} = \mu_{\text{india}} = \mu_{\text{ireland}} = \mu_{\text{uk}}$, μ_i is the true mean daily vaccinations for group i.

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: at least one means of daily vaccinations is different across the countries.

p-value = 0.0005 < 0.05, so we reject the Null Hypothesis and hence there is a relationship between daily vaccinations across the countries.(ie..at least one mean of daily vaccinations is different)

- ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and continent

Assumptions for One-Way ANOVA:

- Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance)
- The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent.

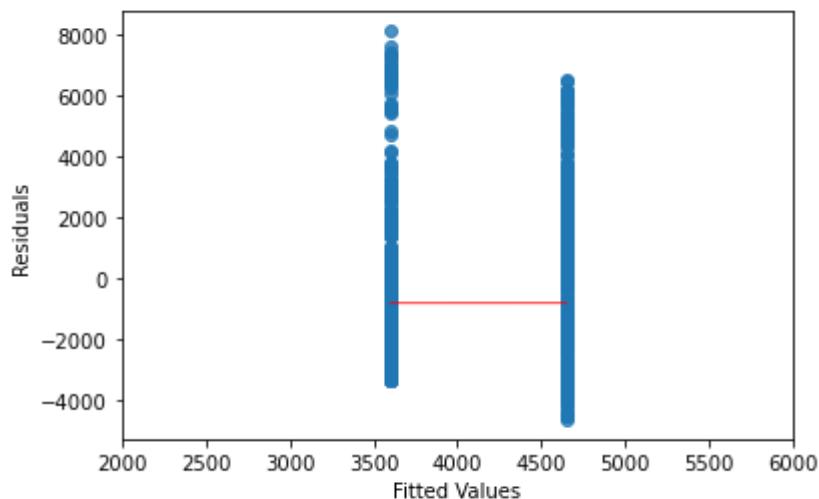


Figure 47. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘continent’

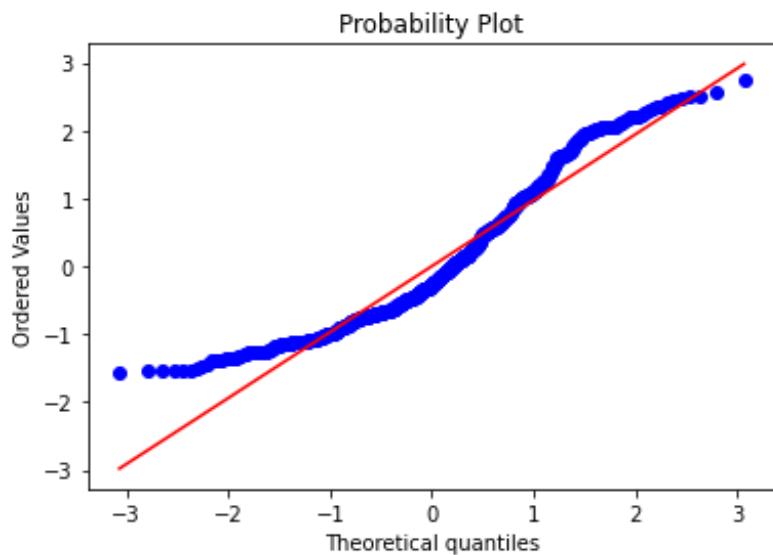


Figure 48. Probability plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘continent’

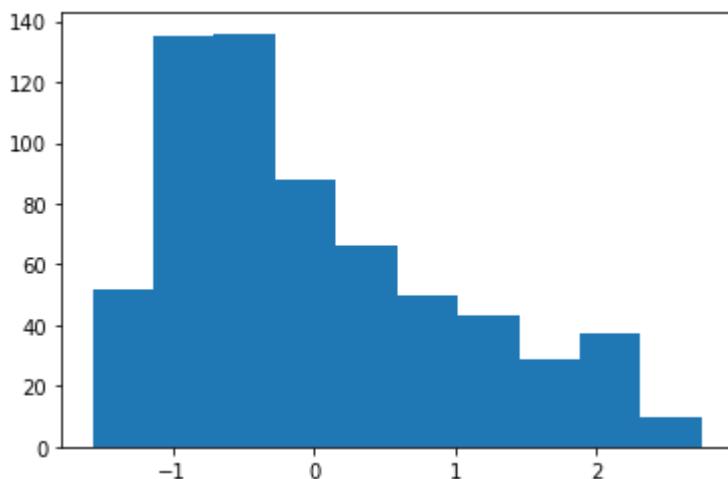


Figure 49. Histogram of residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘continent’

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality.

As the counts are not balanced, I will be using Type= 2 for ANOVA test.

sm.stats.anova_lm(onedewaymodel3, typ=2)				
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(continent)	1.767461e+08	1.0	20.097766	0.000009
Residual	5.663539e+09	644.0	NaN	NaN

Figure 50. One-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘continent’

Model Summary						
OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.030			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.029			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	20.10			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	8.71e-06			
Time:	15:51:32	Log-Likelihood:	-6080.3			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.216e+04			
Df Residuals:	644	BIC:	1.217e+04			
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	3601.1987	167.890	21.450	0.000	3271.522	3930.876
C(continent)[T.Europe]	1046.7444	233.489	4.483	0.000	588.252	1505.236
Omnibus:	53.689	Durbin-Watson:	0.334			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	60.383			
Skew:	0.719	Prob(JB):	7.73e-14			
Kurtosis:	2.579	Cond. No.	2.66			

Figure 51. Model summary for One-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘continent’

Null Hypothesis, H0: true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across continents
H0: $\mu_{\text{Europe}} = \mu_{\text{Asia}}$, μ_i is the true mean daily vaccinations for group i.

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: at least one means of daily vaccinations is different across the continents.

p-value = 0.000009 < 0.05, so we reject the Null Hypothesis and hence there is a relationship between daily vaccinations across the continents.(ie..at least one mean of daily vaccinations is different)

B. TWO-WAY ANOVA

- *daily_vaccinations_per_million, country and year*

Assumptions for Two-Way ANOVA:

1. Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance)
2. The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent.

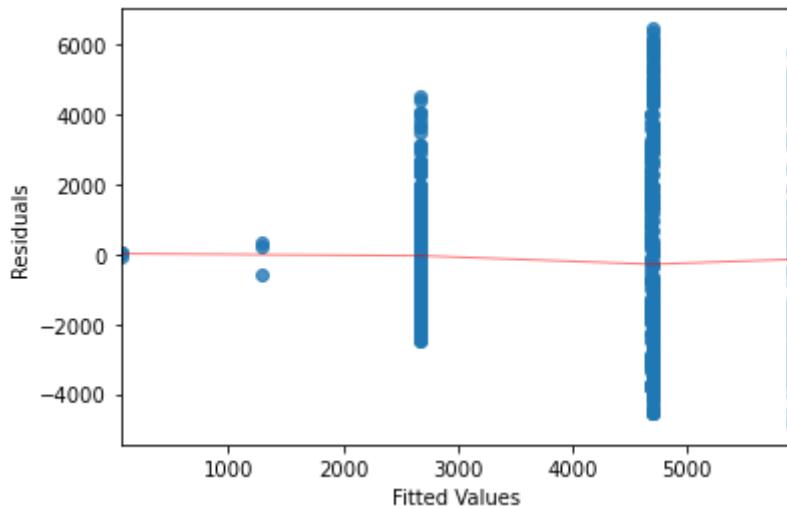


Figure 52. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘year’

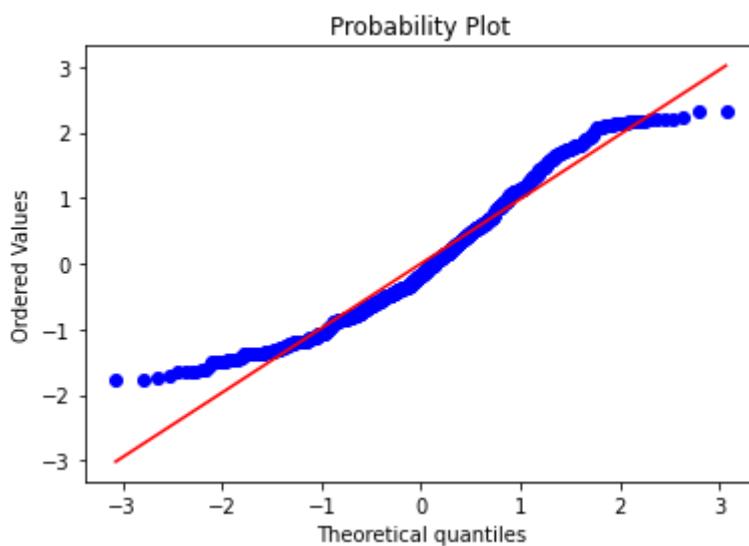


Figure 53. Probability plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘year’

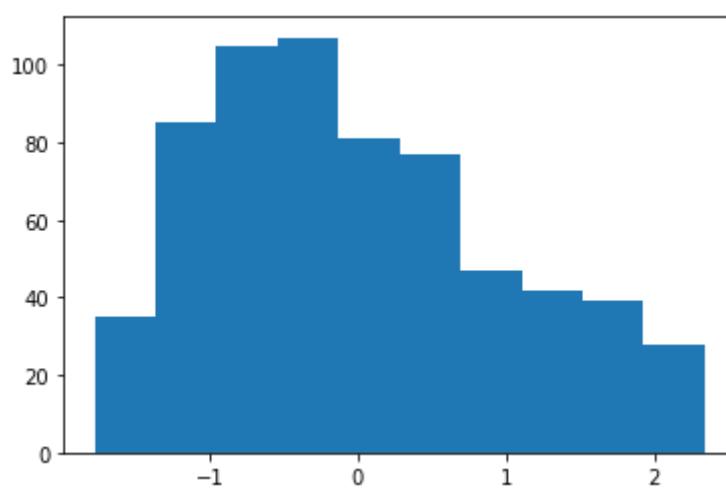


Figure 54. Histogram of residuals t for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘year’

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality.

Model Summary						
OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.159			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.153			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	30.19			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	4.91e-23			
Time:	10:31:06	Log-Likelihood:	-6034.5			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.208e+04			
Df Residuals:	641	BIC:	1.210e+04			
Df Model:	4					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	1293.9207	1143.189	1.132	0.258	-950.926	3538.768
C(country)[T.India]	-3239.6445	344.687	-9.399	0.000	-3916.496	-2562.793
C(country)[T.Ireland]	-1224.1747	340.964	-3.590	0.000	-1893.717	-554.632
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-1243.4178	396.888	-3.133	0.002	-2022.776	-464.059
C(year)[T.2021]	4625.7375	1143.429	4.045	0.000	2380.418	6871.057
Omnibus:	50.510	Durbin-Watson:	0.348			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	36.129			
Skew:	0.471	Prob(JB):	1.43e-08			
Kurtosis:	2.325	Cond. No.	22.1			

Figure 55. Model summary for Two-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘year’

sm.stats.anova_lm(twoway_model1, typ=2)				
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	8.532785e+08	3.0	37.097954	4.079026e-22
C(year)	1.254767e+08	1.0	16.366033	5.857979e-05
Residual	4.914480e+09	641.0	NaN	NaN

Figure 56. Two-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘year’

First Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H₀: true daily vaccination means are equal across the countries.

Alternate Hypothesis, H₁: not all the means are equal across the countries.

Second Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H₀: true daily vaccination means are equal across the year 2020 and 2021.

Alternate Hypothesis, H₁: not all the means are equal across the year 2020 and 2021.

Both the *p-values* are less than 0.05. So we reject both the first and second null hypothesis. Hence not all the daily vaccination means are equal across countries and year.

		count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
year	country								
2020	Bahrain	3.0	1276.333333	502.346826	701.0	1100.50	1500.0	1564.00	1628.0
	Ireland	3.0	87.333333	67.899435	11.0	60.50	110.0	125.50	141.0
2021	Bahrain	90.0	5920.244444	3187.917665	1035.0	3135.25	5695.0	9094.75	11723.0
	India	219.0	2680.013699	1679.367496	222.0	1426.00	2322.0	3795.50	7204.0
	Ireland	227.0	4695.251101	3552.422479	130.0	1600.50	3141.0	8139.00	11161.0
	United Kingdom	104.0	4676.240385	2295.204217	852.0	2934.00	5070.0	6513.25	8700.0

Figure 57. Mean value analysis based on Groupby function for 'country' and 'year'

From the above table I assume that an interaction term might be needed in the model. Because the means are different across the countries and year.

So I decided to run Two-Way ANOVA with interaction.

Assumptions for Two-Way ANOVA:

1. Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance)
2. The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent.

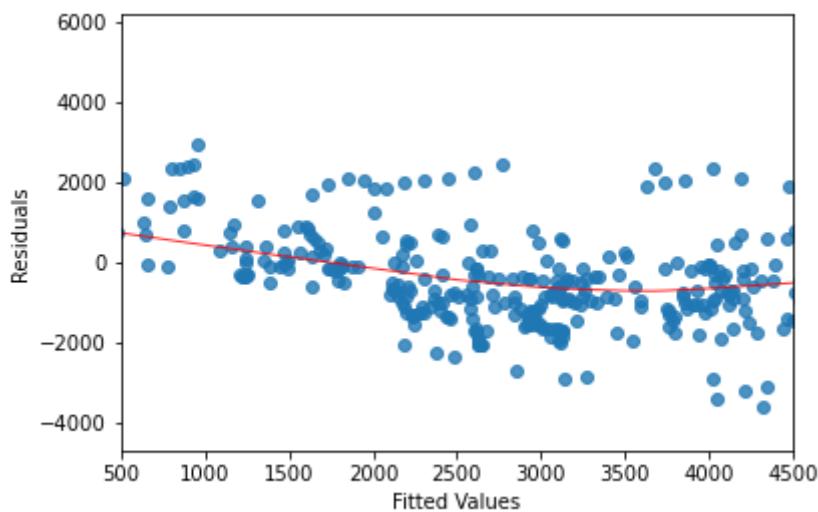


Figure 58. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for 'daily_vaccinations_per_million', 'country' and 'year' with interaction

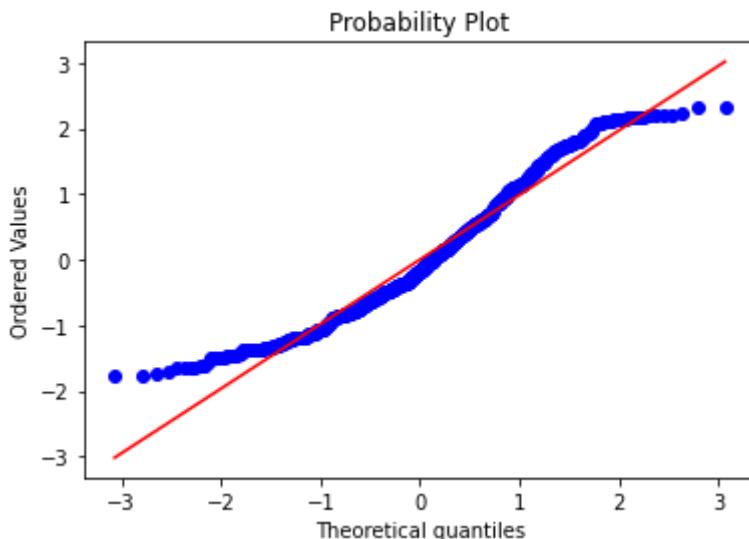


Figure 59. Probability plot for 'daily_vaccinations_per_million', 'country' and 'year' with interaction

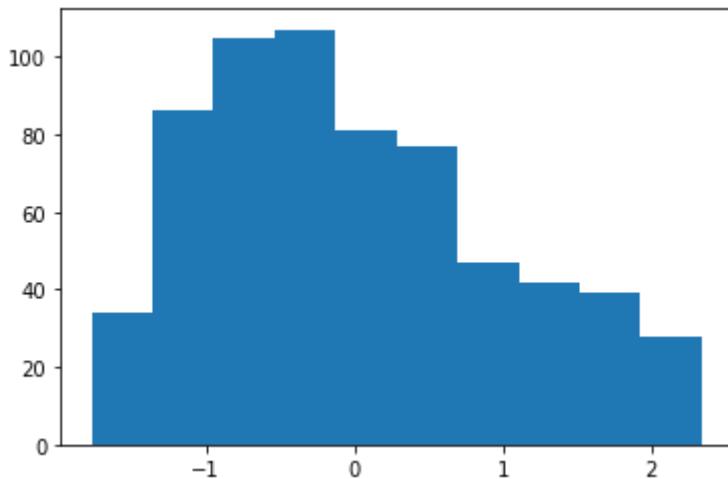


Figure 60. Histogram of residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘year’ with interaction

The assumptions are roughly satisfied.

There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality.

Model Summary							
OLS Regression Results							
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.159				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.152				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	24.11				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.89e-22				
Time:	16:32:13	Log-Likelihood:	-6034.5				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.208e+04				
Df Residuals:	640	BIC:	1.211e+04				
Df Model:	5						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
Intercept	1276.3333	1599.883	0.798	0.425	-1865.320	4417.987	
C(country)[T.India]	-1620.1154	173.482	-9.339	0.000	-1960.778	-1279.452	
C(country)[T.Ireland]	-1189.0000	2262.576	-0.526	0.599	-5831.969	3253.969	
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-622.0020	199.472	-3.118	0.002	-1013.700	-230.304	
C(year)[T.2021]	4643.9111	1626.329	2.855	0.004	1450.326	7837.496	
C(country)[T.India]:C(year)[T.2021]	-1620.1154	173.482	-9.339	0.000	-1960.778	-1279.452	
C(country)[T.Ireland]:C(year)[T.2021]	-35.9933	2288.754	-0.016	0.987	-4530.369	4458.382	
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]:C(year)[T.2021]	-622.0020	199.472	-3.118	0.002	-1013.700	-230.304	
Omnibus:	50.500	Durbin-Watson:	0.348				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	36.128				
Skew:	0.471	Prob(JB):	1.43e-08				
Kurtosis:	2.325	Cond. No.	6.18e+18				

Figure 61. Model summary for Two-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘country’ with interaction

sm.stats.anova_lm(twoway_model3, typ=2)				
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	9.128881e+07	3.0	3.962770	8.144215e-03
C(year)	7.728294e+07	1.0	10.064360	1.583995e-03
C(country):C(year)	7.618027e+08	3.0	33.069207	7.015527e-20
Residual	4.914478e+09	640.0	NaN	NaN

Figure 62. Two-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘country’ with interaction

First Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H0: true daily vaccination means are equal across the countries.

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: not all the means are equal across the countries.

Second Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H0: true daily vaccination means are equal across the year 2020 and 2021.

Alternate Hypothesis, H1: not all the means are equal across the year 2020 and 2021.

Third Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H0: no interaction between country and year for daily vaccinations

Alternate Hypothesis, H1 : there is an interaction between country and year for daily vaccinations

First Hypothesis: p-value = 0.40 > 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence there is not enough evidence to suggest there is a relationship between countries and daily vaccinations.

Second Hypothesis: p-value = 0.07 > 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. Hence there is not enough evidence to suggest there is a relationship between year and daily vaccinations.

Third Hypothesis: p-value= 0.0004 < 0.05 , we reject null hypothesis and hence there is an interaction between country , year and daily vaccinations.

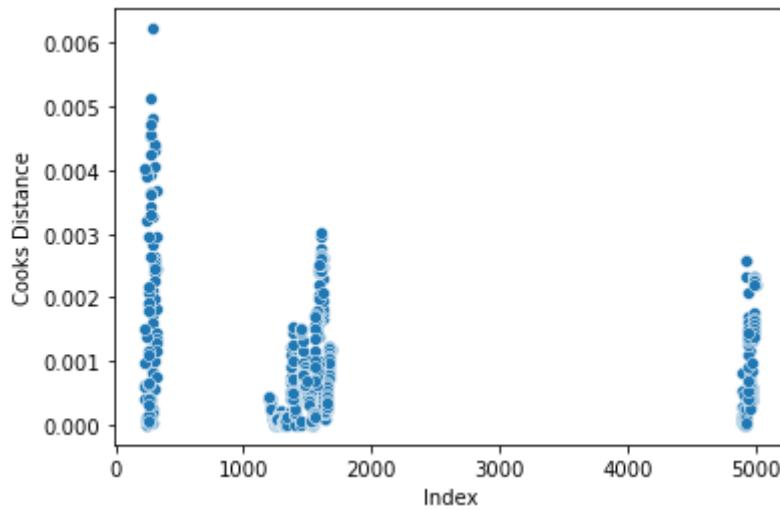


Figure 63. Cook's distance plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘country’

From the above figure , there is no large cook's distance. So no need to worry about the influential points.

- *daily_vaccinations_per_million, country and month*

Assumptions for Two-Way ANOVA:

1. Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance)
2. The observations should be sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent.

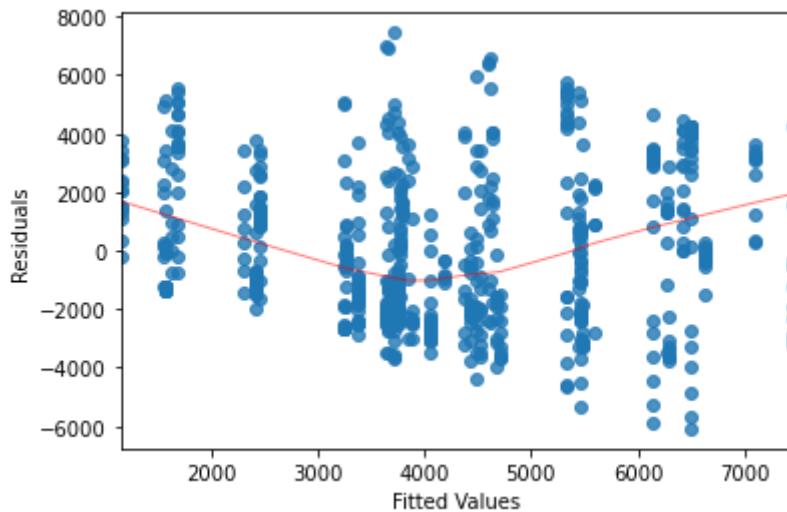


Figure 64. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘month’

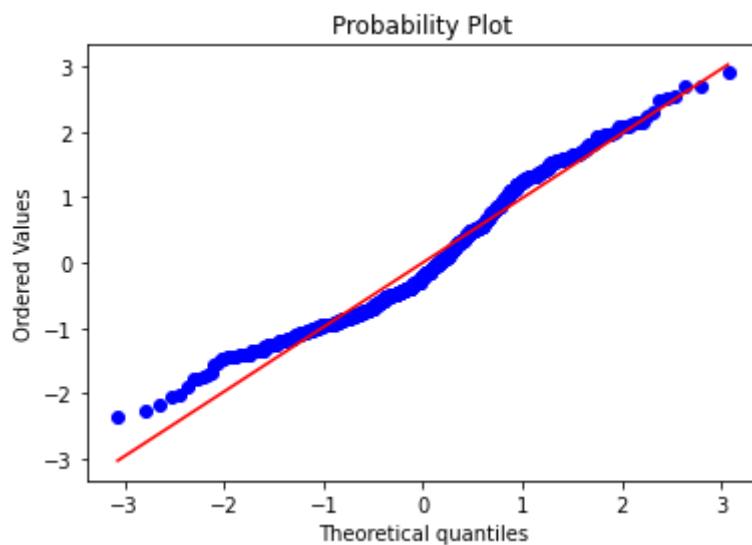


Figure 65. Probability plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘month’

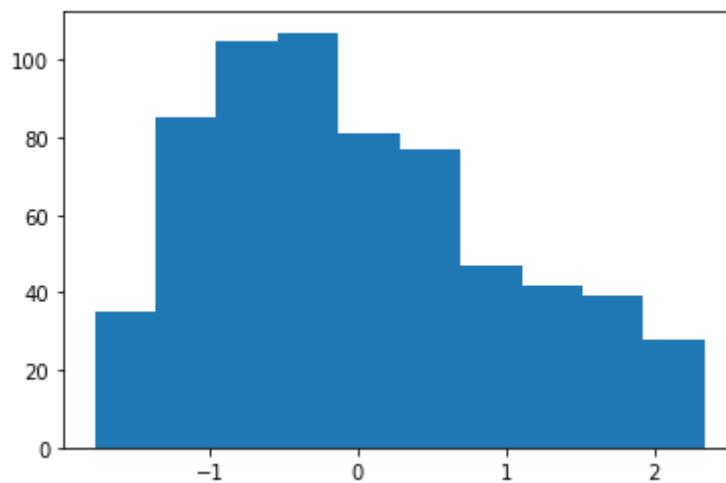


Figure 66. Histogram of residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’, ‘country’ and ‘month’

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality.

Model Summary						
OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.262			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.245			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	15.97			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	1.35e-33			
Time:	10:31:07	Log-Likelihood:	-5992.2			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.201e+04			
Df Residuals:	631	BIC:	1.208e+04			
Df Model:	14					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	6410.2988	398.555	16.084	0.000	5627.643	7192.954
C(country)[T.India]	-3026.3171	324.951	-9.313	0.000	-3684.434	-2388.201
C(country)[T.Ireland]	-954.0362	324.635	-2.939	0.003	-1591.532	-316.540
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-819.0530	377.328	-2.171	0.030	-1560.024	-78.082
C(month)[T.August]	-926.9263	500.148	-1.853	0.064	-1909.083	55.230
C(month)[T.December]	-1745.6310	593.519	-2.941	0.003	-2911.142	-580.120
C(month)[T.February]	-1798.1018	463.724	-3.878	0.000	-2708.730	-887.473
C(month)[T.January]	-1820.7308	480.079	-3.793	0.000	-2763.477	-877.984
C(month)[T.July]	-122.5347	475.128	-0.258	0.797	-1055.559	810.490
C(month)[T.June]	1038.8167	459.419	2.257	0.024	134.641	1938.992
C(month)[T.March]	-964.7341	462.745	-2.085	0.037	-1873.441	-56.028
C(month)[T.May]	675.6088	452.494	1.493	0.136	-212.967	1564.185
C(month)[T.November]	-1077.3399	647.443	-1.664	0.097	-2348.744	194.064
C(month)[T.October]	-2217.9610	502.134	-4.417	0.000	-3204.016	-1231.906
C(month)[T.September]	-1702.6149	464.872	-3.663	0.000	-2615.498	-789.731
Omnibus:	39.467	Durbin-Watson:	0.471			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	32.742			
Skew:	0.470	Prob(JB):	7.77e-08			
Kurtosis:	2.423	Cond. No.	13.5			

Figure 67. Model summary for Two-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ ,‘country’ and ‘month’

sm.stats.anova_lm(twoway_model2, typ=2)				
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	8.147105e+08	3.0	39.738960	1.564768e-23
C(month)	7.277964e+08	11.0	9.681701	2.689818e-16
Residual	4.312161e+09	631.0	NaN	NaN

Figure 68. Two-way ANOVA between ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ ,‘country’ and ‘month’

First Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H_0 : true daily vaccination means are equal across the countries.

Alternate Hypothesis, H_1 : not all the means are equal across the countries.

Second Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis, H_0 : true daily vaccination means are equal across the months

Alternate Hypothesis, H_1 : not all the means are equal across the months.

Both the *p-values* are less than 0.05. So we reject both the first and second null hypothesis. Hence not all the daily vaccination means are equal across countries and months.

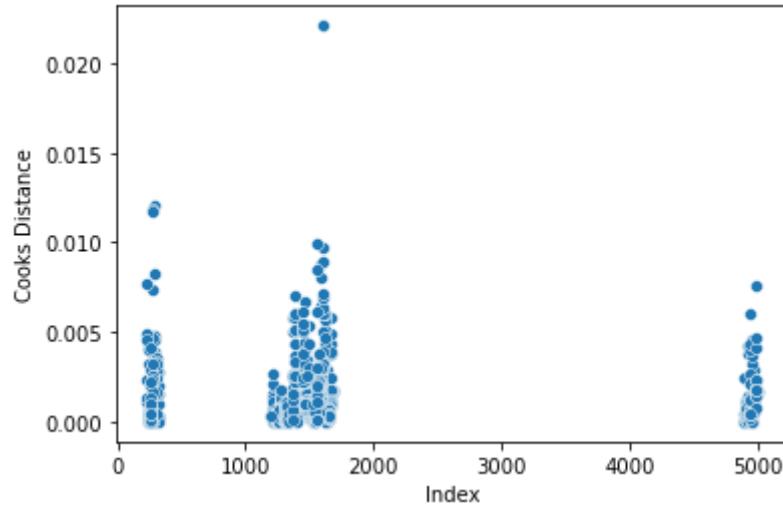


Figure 69. Cook's distance plot 1

From the above plot, there is no cook's distance greater than 0.5. So no need to worry about the influential points.

IX. LINEAR REGRESSION

In this section, a model will be constructed based on the response variable selected, and the type of response variable (i.e., categorical or numerical), and summary statistics generated in Python. The data from the sample is regarding the COVID-19 vaccination details of countries Bahrain, India, Ireland and UK. The response variable I chose is the 'daily_vaccinations_per_million' and the independent variables I am considering are 'year', 'country', 'month', 'continent', 'total_vaccinations_per_hundred', 'people_vaccinated_per_hundred', 'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'. The count variables 'total_vaccinations', 'people_vaccinated', 'people_fully_vaccinated', and 'daily_vaccinations' are not considered because it may cause high collinearity between the variables. The other variables 'iso_code', 'vaccines', 'date', and 'source_name' are not used here. Since it does not come in the analysis scope.

Since my response variable is continuous numeric, I will be using Simple linear regression (SLR) and Multiple linear regression (MLR). For MLR, I have created dummy variables for all the categorical variables ('year', 'month', 'country', 'continent'). Since total_vaccinations_per_hundred has high correlation it is used as a predictor in SLR.

A. SLR with 'daily_vaccinations_per_million' and 'total_vaccinations_per_hundred'

Assumptions for SLR:

1. A linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variables.
2. Residuals should be normally distributed with mean zero.
3. The residuals should have equal variance across the values of the independent variables.
4. i.i.d: Residuals are independently and identically distributed .

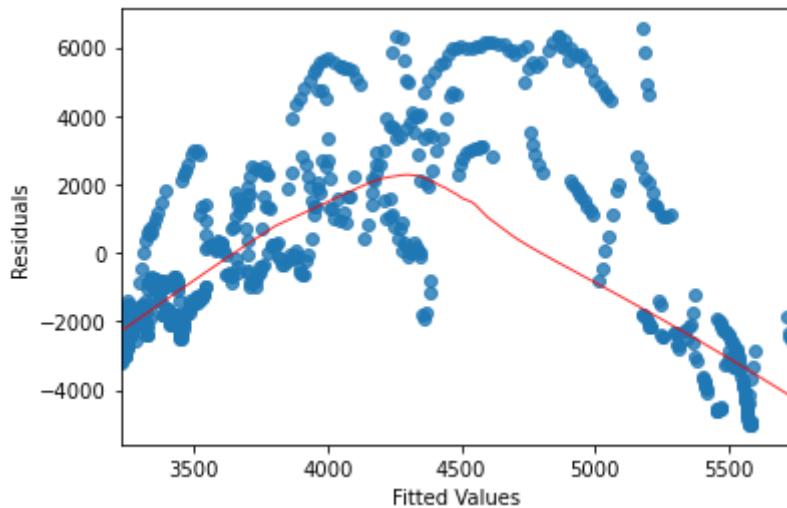


Figure 70. Fitted values vs Residuals plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’

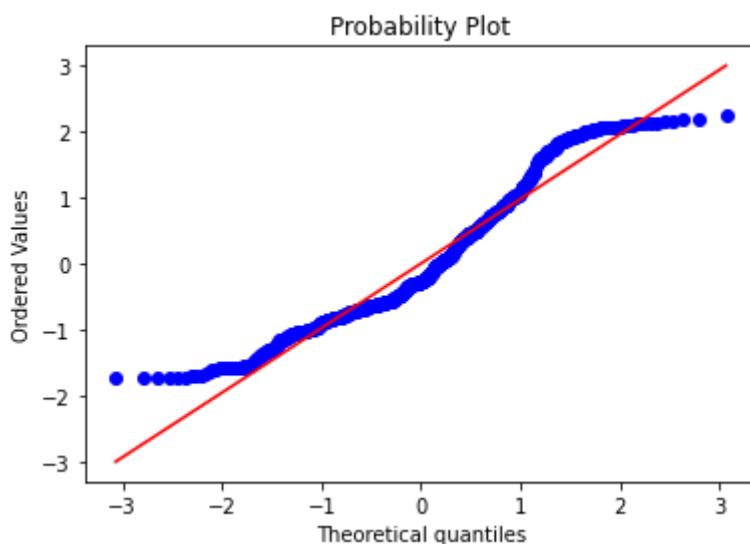


Figure 71. Probability plot for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’

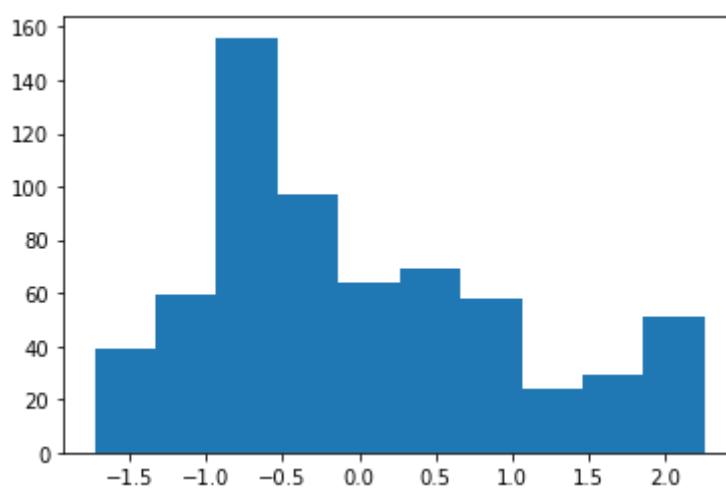


Figure 72. Histogram of residuals for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal variance and random scatter and there is no much stronger deviation from normality.

Model Summary							
OLS Regression Results							
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million		R-squared:	0.072			
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.070			
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	49.70			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021		Prob (F-statistic):	4.62e-12			
Time:	10:31:10		Log-Likelihood:	-6066.2			
No. Observations:	646		AIC:	1.214e+04			
Df Residuals:	644		BIC:	1.215e+04			
Df Model:	1						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
	const	3227.5018	172.836	18.674	0.000	2888.111	3566.893
	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	16.0831	2.281	7.050	0.000	11.604	20.563
Omnibus:	47.439	Durbin-Watson:	0.335				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	43.335				
Skew:	0.568	Prob(JB):	3.89e-10				
Kurtosis:	2.434	Cond. No.	115.				

Figure 73. SLR Model summary for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’

```
np.sqrt(model_slr.scale)
2901.5472635993583
```

Figure 74. RSE for ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’ and ‘total_vaccinations_per_hundred’

The average distance of data points around the equation of line is 2901.5.

B. Full Model MLR

Assumptions for MLR:

1. A linear relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables.
2. Residuals should be normally distributed with mean zero.
3. The variance of the residuals are similar across the values of the independent variables.
4. i.i.d: Residuals are independently and identically distributed.
5. There should be no collinearity.

I created dummy variables for the categorical data.

```
sel_data["year_21"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["year"])[2021]
```

Figure 75. Dummy variables created for year

```

sel_data["month_2"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["February"]
sel_data["month_3"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["March"]
sel_data["month_4"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["April"]
sel_data["month_5"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["May"]
sel_data["month_6"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["June"]
sel_data["month_7"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["July"]
sel_data["month_8"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["August"]
sel_data["month_9"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["September"]
sel_data["month_10"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["October"]
sel_data["month_11"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["November"]
sel_data["month_12"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["December"]

```

Figure 76. Dummy variables created for month

```

sel_data["country_ind"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["India"]
sel_data["country_irl"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["Ireland"]
sel_data["country_bah"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["Bahrain"]

```

Figure 77. Dummy variables created for countries

```

sel_data["conti_eur"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["continent"])["Europe"]

```

Figure 78. Dummy variables created for continent

- *Full model MLR*
- *'daily_vaccinations_per_million', 'year', 'country', 'month', 'continent', 'total_vaccinations_per_hundred', 'people_vaccinated_per_hundred', 'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'*

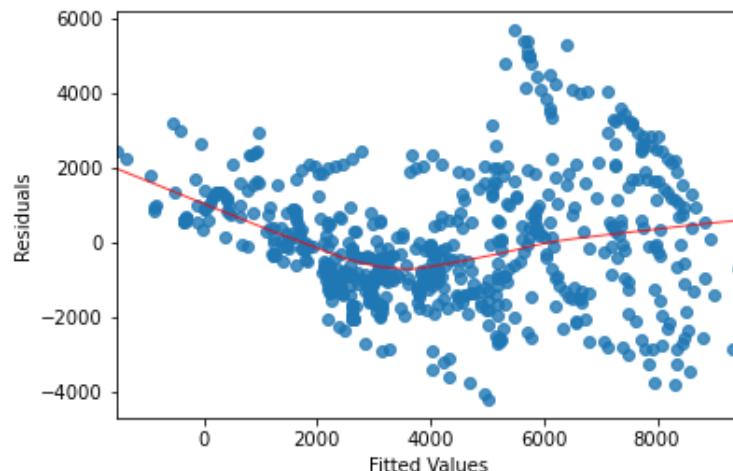


Figure 79. Residual and Fitted values plot for full model MLR

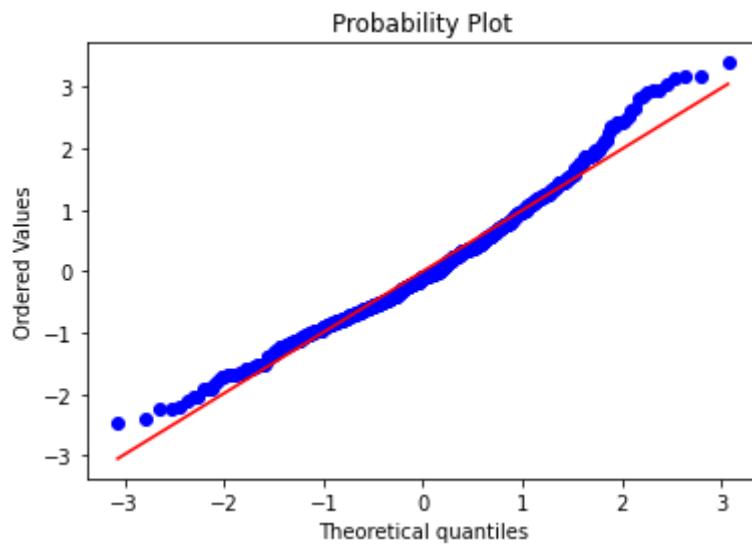


Figure 80. Probability plot for full model MLR

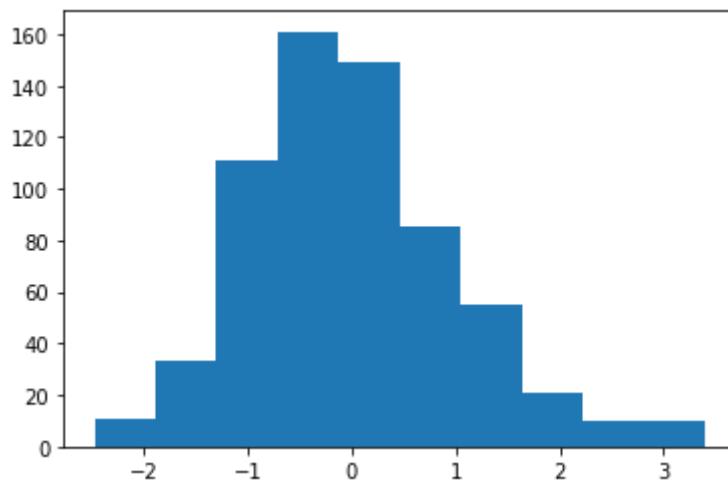


Figure 81. Histogram of residuals for full model MLR

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal variance and random scatter and there is no much stronger deviation from normality. The i.i.d assumption is also met.

Model Summary							
OLS Regression Results							
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.684				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.675				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	75.34				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.08e-143				
Time:	10:31:13	Log-Likelihood:	-5718.3				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.147e+04				
Df Residuals:	627	BIC:	1.156e+04				
Df Model:	18						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
const	-968.4083	627.247	-1.544	0.123	-2200.168	263.351	
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	374.6250	24.056	15.573	0.000	327.385	421.864	
total_vaccinations_per_hundred	-147.5449	23.447	-6.293	0.000	-193.589	-101.500	
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	-68.8774	25.204	-2.733	0.008	-118.372	-19.383	
year_21	3104.4078	817.007	3.800	0.000	1500.006	4708.809	
month_2	-305.8513	316.524	-0.966	0.334	-927.427	315.725	
month_3	-112.7019	321.460	-0.351	0.726	-743.970	518.567	
month_4	359.9958	321.145	1.121	0.263	-270.654	990.646	
month_5	626.7068	320.668	1.954	0.051	-3.007	1256.420	
month_6	725.3279	330.047	2.198	0.028	77.197	1373.459	
month_7	26.3157	343.437	0.077	0.939	-648.111	700.743	
month_8	-1027.0043	362.896	-2.830	0.005	-1739.844	-314.365	
month_9	-1447.2262	351.642	-4.116	0.000	-2137.764	-756.688	
month_10	-1626.7927	370.579	-4.390	0.000	-2354.519	-899.067	
month_11	-605.6963	439.439	-1.378	0.169	-1468.646	257.254	
month_12	-232.8088	440.184	-0.529	0.597	-1097.223	631.805	
country_IND	-2310.5079	269.354	-8.578	0.000	-2839.452	-1781.564	
country_IRL	1674.6371	222.018	7.543	0.000	1238.649	2110.625	
country_BAH	2678.5949	258.915	10.345	0.000	2170.150	3187.040	
conti_EUR	-1336.4953	260.943	-5.122	0.000	-1848.923	-824.068	
Omnibus:	38.218	Durbin-Watson:	0.678				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	44.116				
Skew:	0.585	Prob(JB):	2.63e-10				
Kurtosis:	3.519	Cond. No.	1.34e+17				

Figure 82. Model summary for MLR with all variables of interest.

np.sqrt(model_full_mlr.scale)
1716.069677663897

Figure 83. RSE for MLR with all variables of interest.

The equation of line, $y = -968.40 + 374.62 \text{ people_vaccinated_per_hundred} - 147.54 \text{ total_vaccinations_per_hundred} - 68.87 \text{ people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 3104.4 \text{ year_21} - 305.85 \text{ month_2} - 112.70 \text{ month_3} + 359.99 \text{ month_4} + 626.7 \text{ month_5} + 725.32 \text{ month_6} + 26.31 \text{ month_7} - 1027.00 \text{ month_8} - 1447.22 \text{ month_9} - 1447.22 \text{ month_10} - 605.69 \text{ month_11} - 605.69 \text{ month_12} - 2310.50 \text{ country_ind} + 1674.63 \text{ country_irl} + 2678.59 \text{ country_bah} - 1336.46 \text{ conti_eur}$.

-968.40 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in people_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 374.62 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in total_vaccinations_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -147.54 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -68.87 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in year_21, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 3104.4 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_2, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -305.85 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_3, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 359.99 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_4, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -305.85 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_5, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 626.7 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_6, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 725.32 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_7, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 26.31 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_8, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1027.00 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1447.22 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1447.22 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_11, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -605.69 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_12, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -605.69 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -305.85 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 1674.63 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2678.59 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1336.46 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

68% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model.

1716.06 is RSE, the average spread of residuals around the equation.

There are insignificant variables present in the model. I should remove those variables. Also, I need to check the collinearity using variance inflation factor(VIF).

const	0.000000
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	82.112671
total_vaccinations_per_hundred	302.013712
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	87.825520
year_21	1.347351
month_2	1.934285
month_3	1.995081
month_4	2.047339
month_5	2.151961
month_6	2.162413
month_7	2.081532
month_8	1.987035
month_9	2.353440
month_10	2.032280
month_11	1.393484
month_12	1.762435
country_ind	inf
country_irl	2.479098
country_bah	inf
conti_eur	inf
dtype:	float64

Figure 84. VIF for MLR with all variables of interest.

There is high collinearity for the total_vaccinations_per_hundred variable. So I removed that variable along with the variables that have $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. Here 7 variables have $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ they are month_2, month_3, month_4, month_5, month_7, month_11 and month_12.. So I removed them.

- *First reduced MLR model*

Performing MLR with the significant variables from the full MLR model,

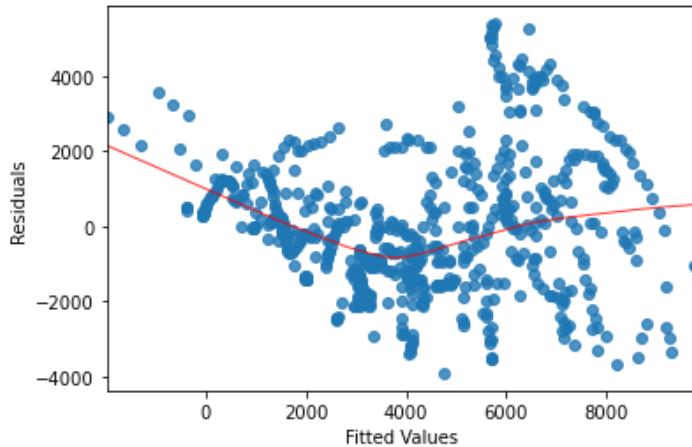


Figure 85. Residuals and Fitted values plot for the first reduced MLR.

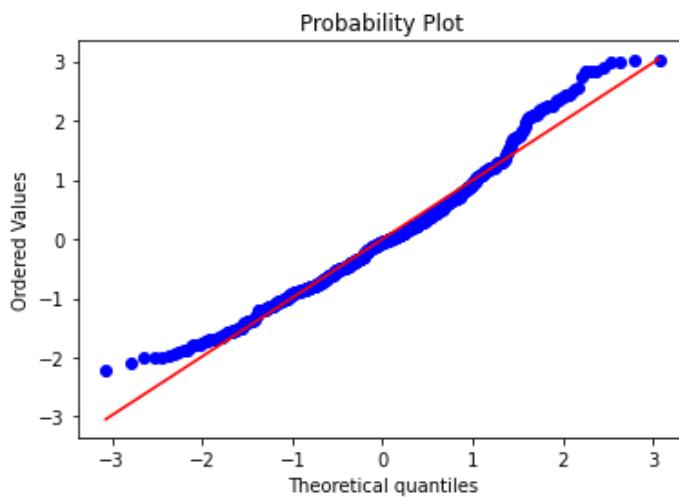


Figure 86. Probability plot for the first reduced MLR.

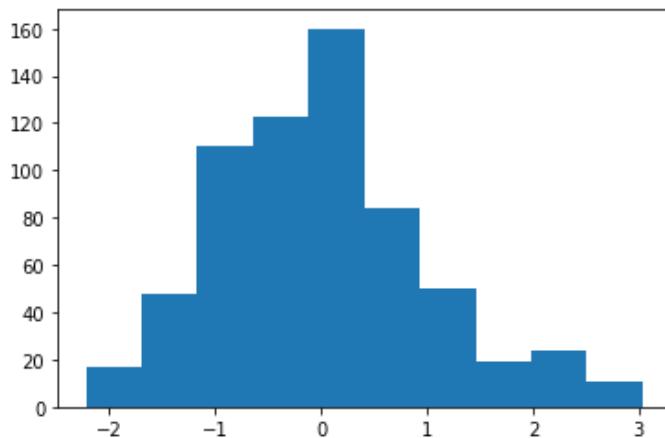


Figure 87. Histogram of residuals for the first reduced MLR.

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal variance and random scatter and there is no much stronger deviation from normality. The i.i.d assumption is also met.

Model Summary							
OLS Regression Results							
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.654				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.648				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	119.8				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	5.19e-139				
Time:	10:31:15	Log-Likelihood:	-5747.8				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.152e+04				
Df Residuals:	635	BIC:	1.157e+04				
Df Model:	10						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
const	-1160.6356	553.216	-2.098	0.036	-2246.989	-74.282	
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	237.8681	8.455	28.134	0.000	221.285	254.471	
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	-222.6971	8.816	-25.281	0.000	-240.009	-205.386	
year_21	2988.3757	749.171	3.989	0.000	1517.223	4459.529	
month_6	669.9570	242.607	2.761	0.006	193.547	1146.367	
month_8	-1352.1133	280.043	-4.828	0.000	-1902.036	-802.191	
month_9	-1729.8410	261.092	-6.625	0.000	-2242.549	-1217.133	
month_10	-2039.0891	288.155	-7.076	0.000	-2804.941	-1473.238	
country_IND	-2035.7225	236.613	-8.604	0.000	-2500.380	-1571.085	
country_IRL	2024.8861	224.116	9.035	0.000	1584.787	2464.985	
country_BAH	2130.4219	231.057	9.220	0.000	1676.694	2584.150	
contl_eur	-1255.3350	243.565	-5.154	0.000	-1733.625	-777.045	
Omnibus:	35.237	Durbin-Watson:	0.697				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	39.557				
Skew:	0.582	Prob(JB):	2.57e-09				
Kurtosis:	3.340	Cond. No.	7.84e+16				

Figure 88. Model summary for first reduced MLR model

```
np.sqrt(model_full_mlr1.scale)
```

```
1784.8850186108089
```

Figure 89. RSE for first reduced MLR model

The equation of line, $y = -1160.63 + 237.86 \text{people_vaccinated_per_hundred} - 222.69 \text{people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred}$
+ 2988.37 year_21 + 669.95 month_6 -1352.11 month_8 -1729.84 month_9 -2039.08 month_10 -2035.72 country_ind +
2024.88 country_irl + 2130.42 country_bah -1255.33 conti_eur

-1160.63 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in people_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 237.86 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be - 222.69 , keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in year_21, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2988.37 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_6, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 669.95 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_8, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1352.11 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1729.84 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2039.08 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2035.72 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2024.88 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2130.42 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1255.33 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

65% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model.

-2035.72 is RSE, the average spread of residuals around the equation.

There are insignificant variables present in the model. I should remove those. I need to check the collinearity using variance inflation factor(VIF).

const	0.000000
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	9.376282
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	9.932258
year_21	1.047226
month_6	1.080051
month_8	1.093803
month_9	1.199331
month_10	1.135856
country_ind	inf
country_irl	2.335154
country_bah	inf
conti_eur	inf
dtype: float64	

Figure 90. VIF for first reduced MLR model

Since 2 variables show higher multicollinearity, I removed people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred with high collinearity.

- *Second Reduced MLR Model*

Performing MLR with significant variables from the previous model,

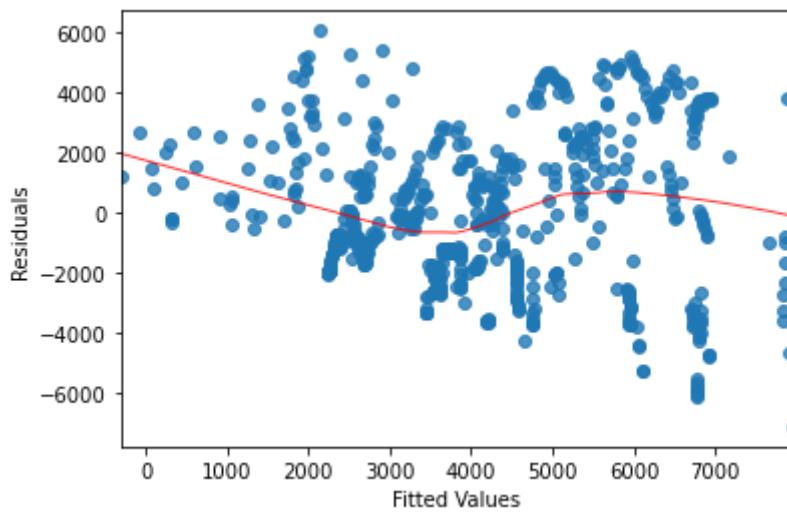


Figure 91. Residuals and Fitted values plot for second reduced MLR model

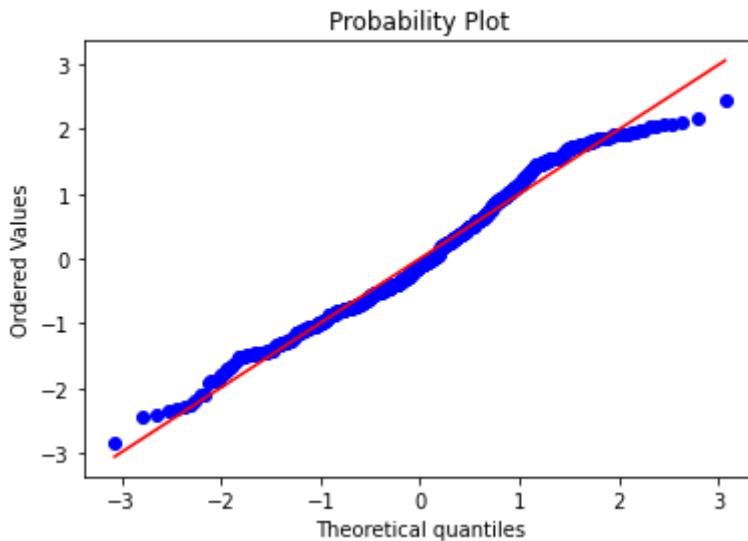


Figure 92. Probability plot for second reduced MLR model

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal variance and random scatter and there is no much stronger deviation from normality. The i.i.d assumption is also met.

Model Summary						
OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.306			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.296			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	31.09			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	3.64e-45			
Time:	10:31:17	Log-Likelihood:	-5972.4			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.196e+04			
Df Residuals:	636	BIC:	1.201e+04			
Df Model:	9					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-51.2541	780.246	-0.066	0.948	-1583.424	1480.916
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	43.7982	4.995	8.768	0.000	33.990	53.607
year_21	3135.7701	1059.932	2.958	0.003	1054.381	5217.160
month_6	1184.2395	342.042	3.462	0.001	512.572	1855.908
month_8	-948.7070	395.574	-2.398	0.017	-1725.496	-171.918
month_9	-2196.7951	368.479	-5.962	0.000	-2920.377	-1473.213
month_10	-2584.3614	406.550	-6.357	0.000	-3382.704	-1786.019
country_Ind	-869.8043	328.340	-2.649	0.008	-1514.567	-225.042
country_Irl	503.0906	305.421	1.647	0.100	-96.665	1102.846
country_bah	956.8360	320.234	2.988	0.003	327.992	1585.680
conti_eur	-138.2858	338.881	-0.408	0.683	-803.746	527.175
Omnibus:	21.962	Durbin-Watson:	0.451			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	13.042			
Skew:	0.189	Prob(JB):	0.00147			
Kurtosis:	2.415	Cond. No.	2.23e+17			

Figure 93. Model summary for second reduced MLR model

The equation of line, $y = -51.25 + 43.79 \text{ people_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 3135.77 \text{ year_21} + 1184.23 \text{ month_6} - 948.70 \text{ month_8} - 2196.79 \text{ month_9} - 2584.36 \text{ month_10} - 869.80 \text{ country_ind} + 503.09 \text{ country_irl} + 956.83 \text{ country_bah} - 138.28 \text{ conti_eur}$.

-51.25 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in people_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 43.79 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in year_21, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 3135.77 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_6, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 1184.23 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_8, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -948.70 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2196.79 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2584.36 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be

-869.80 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 503.09 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 956.83 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -138.28 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

30% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model.

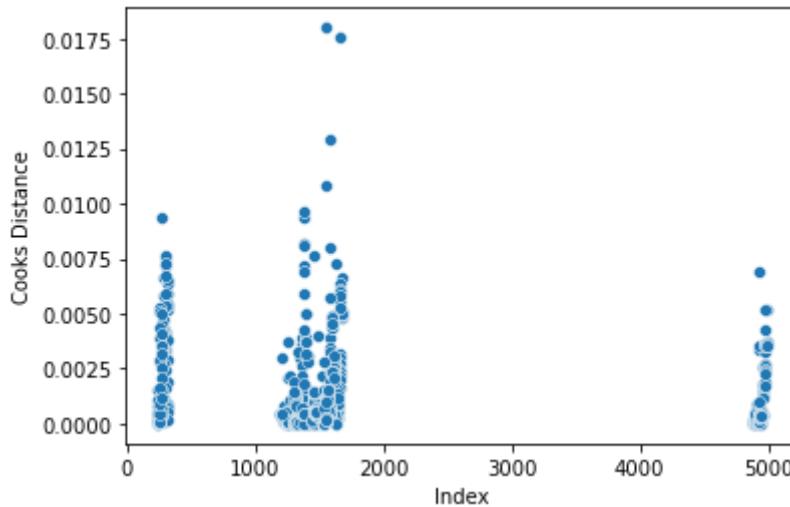


Figure 94. Cook's distance plot for second reduced MLR model.

There is no cook's distance greater than 0.5. So no need to worry about influential data points.

There are two variables with $p\text{-value} > 0.5$. They are country_irl and conti_eur. So I removed it. Performing the MLR with the significant variables.

- *Third Reduced MLR Model*

Performing the model with the significant variables from the previous model,

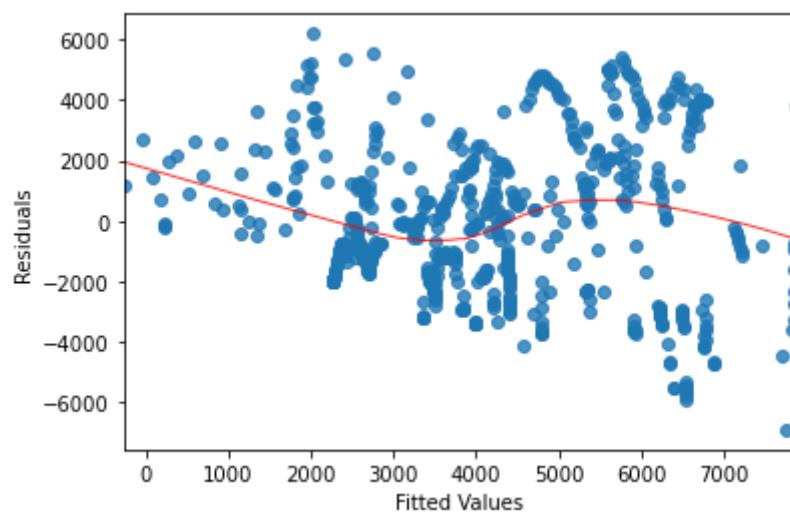


Figure 95. Residuals and fitted values plot for third reduced MLR model.

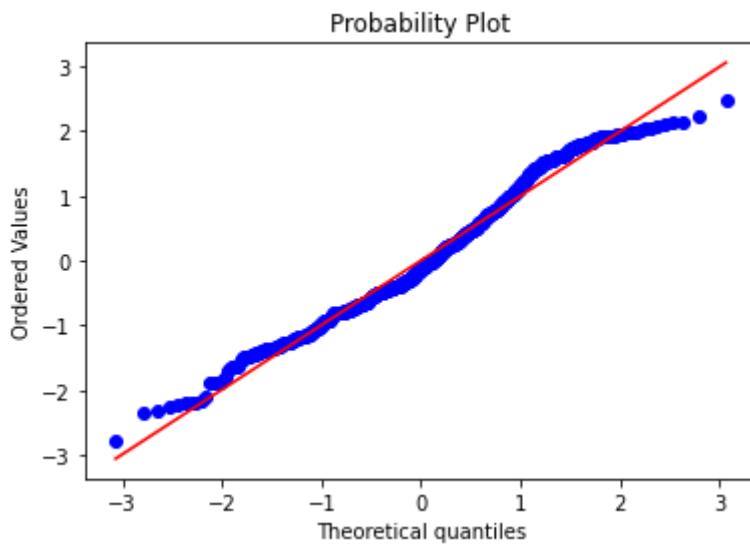


Figure 96. Probability plot for third reduced MLR model.

The assumptions are roughly satisfied. There is roughly equal variance and random scatter and there is no much stronger deviation from normality. The i.i.d assumption is also met.

Model Summary											
Dep. Variable: daily_vaccinations_per_million				R-squared: 0.303							
Model: OLS				Adj. R-squared: 0.294							
Method: Least Squares				F-statistic: 34.54							
Date: Sat, 11 Dec 2021				Prob (F-statistic): 2.24e-45							
Time: 10:31:21				Log-Likelihood: -5973.8							
No. Observations: 646				AIC: 1.197e+04							
Df Residuals: 637				BIC: 1.201e+04							
Df Model: 8											
Covariance Type: nonrobust											
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]				
const	229.5946	1043.210	0.220	0.826	-1818.952	2278.142					
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	42.1816	4.904	8.801	0.000	32.551	51.812					
year_21	3115.4994	1061.285	2.936	0.003	1031.459	5199.540					
month_6	1212.7513	342.063	3.545	0.000	541.044	1884.458					
month_8	-951.3802	396.102	-2.402	0.017	-1729.204	-173.556					
month_9	-2133.5381	386.985	-5.814	0.000	-2854.145	-1412.931					
month_10	-2565.1734	406.929	-6.304	0.000	-3384.258	-1766.089					
country_ind	-1108.2326	244.216	-4.538	0.000	-1587.799	-628.667					
country_bah	765.2781	302.640	2.529	0.012	170.986	1369.570					
Omnibus:	21.412	Durbin-Watson:	0.447								
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	14.393								
Skew:	0.240	Prob(JB):	0.000749								
Kurtosis:	2.448	Cond. No.	631.								

Figure 97. Model summary for third reduced MLR model.

```
np.sqrt(model_full_mlr3.scale)
```

2528.7360968806156

Figure 98. RSE for the third reduced MLR model.

The equation of line, $y = 229.59 + 42.18 \text{ people_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 3115.49 \text{ year_21} + 1212.75 \text{ month_6} - 951.38 \text{ month_8} - 2133.53 \text{ month_9} - 2565.17 \text{ month_10} - 1108.23 \text{ country_ind} + 765.27 \text{ country_bah}$

229.59 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in people_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 42.18 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in year_21, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 115.49 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_6, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 1212.75 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_8, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -951.38 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2133.53 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2565.17 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1108.23 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 503.09 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 956.83 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -138.28 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

30% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model. And, RSE is 2528.73, the average spread of residuals around the equation.

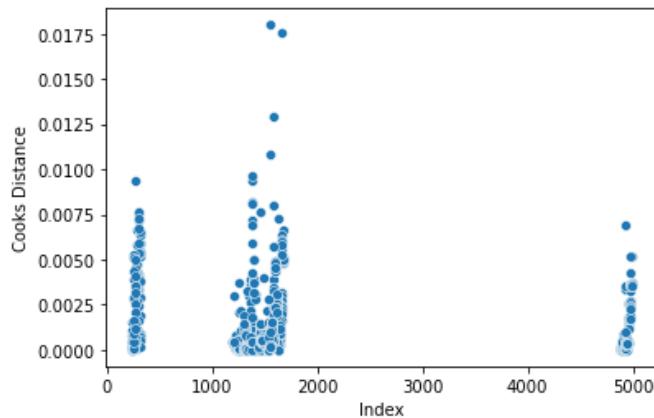


Figure 99. Cook's distance for the third reduced MLR model.

There are no points greater than 0.5. So no need to worry about the influential data points.

Checking collinearity with variance inflation factor,

const	109.943415
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	1.571727
year_21	1.047022
month_6	1.069699
month_8	1.090228
month_9	1.180358
month_10	1.128555
country_ind	1.350147
country_bah	1.140304
dtype: float64	

Figure 100. VIF for the third reduced MLR model.

Variance inflation factor is less than 5 for all the variables. And from the summary function, there are no variables with $p\text{-value} > 0.5$. So all the variables are significant for the model.

To identify which among the performed MLR is preferred, I did ANOVA using the MLR models.

Null Hypothesis, H0 : Reduced MLR model is preferred.

Alternate Hypothesis, H1 : Reduced MLR model is not preferred.

anovaResults = anova_lm(model_full_mlr3, model_full_mlr)						
	df_resid	ssr	df_diff	ss_diff	F	Pr(>F)
0	637.0	4.073300e+09	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	627.0	1.846449e+09	10.0	2.226851e+09	75.617335	7.122837e-101

Figure 101. ANOVA between reduced MLR model and full MLR model.

$p\text{-value} < 0.5$ (*significance level, 5%*).

So we will reject the null hypothesis. Hence the full model MLR is preferred. So it seems that all the variables are depending on the response variable ‘daily_vaccinations_per_million’.

X. ANALYSIS USING BOKEH

In this section I will be analyzing the vaccination scheme using bokeh to analyze the dataset. I identified the top 5 countries in the vaccination scheme.

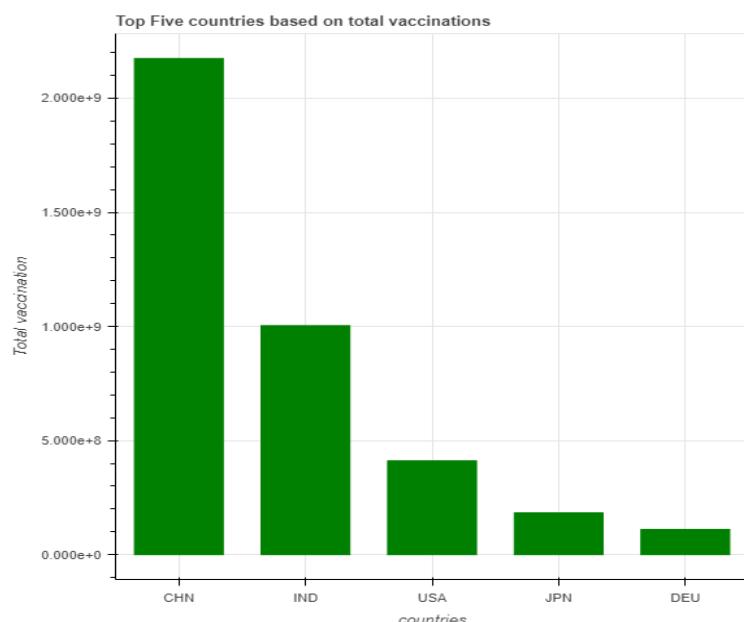


Figure 102. Bokeh visualization of top vaccinated countries.

From the visualization I identified the top 5 countries in total vaccination. They are China, India, USA, Japan and Denmark.

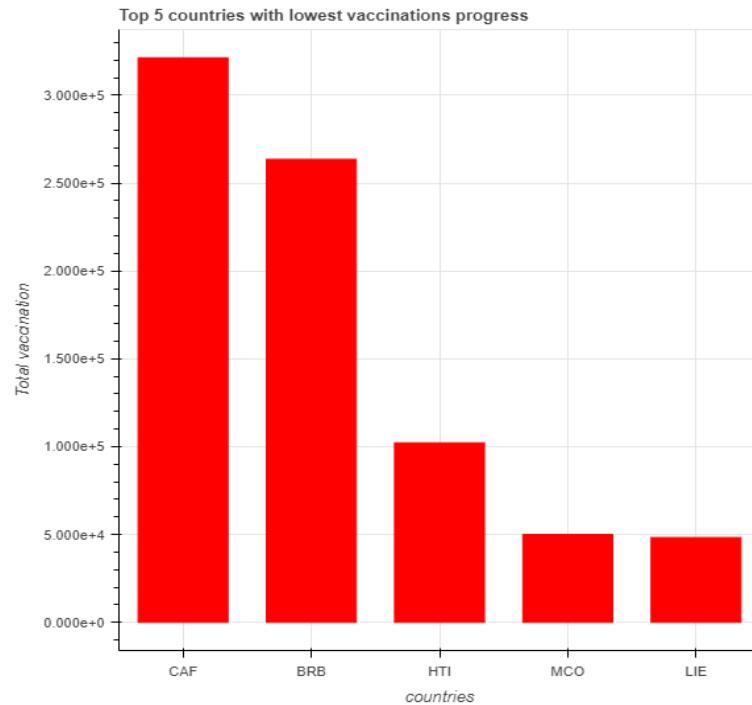


Figure 103. Bokeh visualization of least vaccinated countries.

The countries with the least number of total vaccinations are the Central African Republic, Barbados, Haiti, Monaco and Liechtenstein. The number of vaccinations and vaccinated people in each continent is calculated using the bokeh stacked bar charts as below.

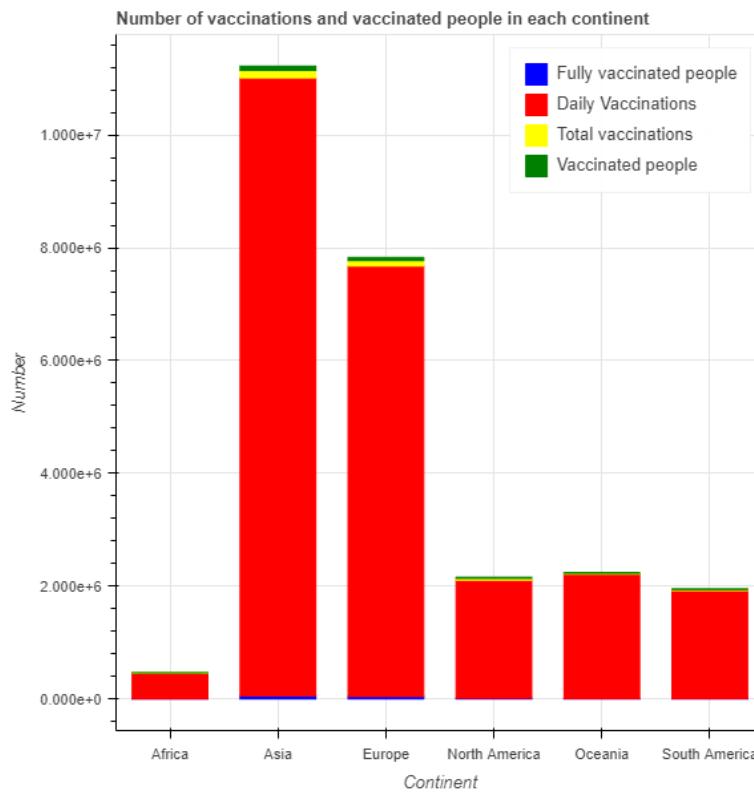


Figure 104. Bokeh visualization of vaccinations in each continent.

The difference in the number of daily vaccinations in each continent is identified from the bokeh visualizations. Asia has administered more number of daily vaccinations than other continents. Africa has the least number of daily vaccinations.

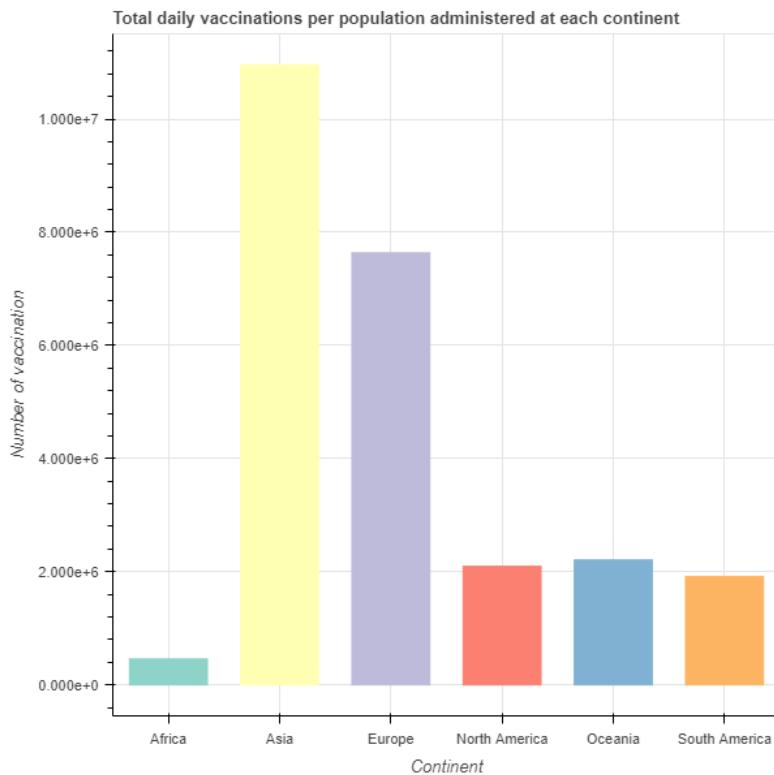


Figure 105. Bokeh visualization of daily vaccinations in each continent

XI. PROJECT DIARY

A. Data Collection

One of the major problems we faced was to gather the data needed for the analysis. An appropriate dataset was available in the Github.com and Kaggle.com. The data available in both of the sites was raw data which was better for the analysis. The datasets were available to download as csv files and the datasets contain all the relevant information required for the analysis. Since the Kaggle dataset contains the vaccine information along with the vaccination details, I decided to proceed with the Kaggle dataset.

I took 4 days to collect the dataset.

B. Quantity of the data

To solve the problems with the quantity of the dataset, I compared the datasets available in Kaggle and Github.com. It has the required number of both numerical and categorical variables. The available dataset is a population dataset so I considered the sample sets from them for better visualization. I also added additional variables for the analysis purpose.

No additional effort was used in this section. I was able to complete it along with data collection.

C. Data Management

Data cleaning and arranging was one of the main tasks during the analysis. For proper data management I used different Python libraries available.

Total of 4 days was utilized for this task.

D. Analysis , visualization and API access

Finally, when the dataset was ready, I needed a model which can be applied to get the appropriate results for the analysis. For better visualization, I used the Matplotlib, Seaborn and Bokeh libraries. In order to analyze the data and to predict the results, various statistical methods like Chi-squared test, Hypothesis test, ANOVA and Linear regression were used.

Total of 6 days was utilized for this task.

XII. CONCLUSION

The main objective of this project was to analyze the trends in the vaccination process from 2020- 2021 and to analyze which are the factors that influence the vaccinations from the available dataset. The dataset was not balanced and the information of all consecutive dates was not available in the dataset. Majority of the countries as per the dataset has not started

vaccination in 2020 and it has made a unbalance in the total dataset. I chose the vaccination parameters over population for my analysis rather than the count parameters for better results.

I used ANOVA, hypothesis testing and linear regression models for the analysis. From the analysis done using Hypothesis testing, it seems that there is a relationship between the vaccinations given in the continents.

ANOVA tests conclude that there exists a relationship between the vaccinations and the country in which vaccination is given. That is vaccination progress depends on the country. Similarly, from the ANOVA it seems there is not enough evidence to prove the dependency of daily vaccination progress on the year in which the vaccinations are given or the year in which the vaccinations have started. This may be because of the unbalance in the dataset.

For the Linear regression I was able to remove the insignificant variables and to find the fitted model.

XIII. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The data required for the analysis was collected from Kaggle.com and it was accessible to the users for download. The journals and research papers used for the project are mentioned in the reference section.

XIV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Prof. Rajesh Jaiswal, Prof. Siobhan Connolly Kernan and Prof. Jack Mc Donnel of Dundalk Institute of Technology for helping me in this project.

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XVI. APPENDIX

In [273...]

```
import pandas as pd
import math
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import statsmodels.api as sm
import scipy.stats as stats
from scipy.stats import ranksums
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
from scipy.stats import fisher_exact
from scipy.stats import kendalltau
from scipy.stats import spearmanr
from scipy.stats import pearsonr
import pycountry_convert as pc
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
from bokeh.plotting import figure, output_file, show
import bokeh.io
from bokeh.models import ColumnDataSource
from bokeh.models.tools import HoverTool
from bokeh.palettes import Spectral16
from bokeh.transform import factor_cmap
from bokeh.palettes import Set3_6
from statsmodels.graphics.factorplots import interaction_plot
from statsmodels.graphics.regressionplots import plot_partregress_grid
from statsmodels.stats.anova import anova_lm

import random
import os
os.chdir("G:\\Ginu_StudyMaterials\\Sem1\\CrossModuleProject")
```

In [2]:

#Reading the dataset

```
country_vaccinations = pd.read_csv("country_vaccinations_v1.csv", na_values = ("N/A",  
country_vaccinations
```

Out[2]:

	country	iso_code	date	total vaccinations	people vaccinated	people fully vaccinated	daily vaccinations	vaccinal per_hun
5745	Barbados	BRB	13/10/2021	258231	143661	114570	1184	8
5746	Barbados	BRB	15/10/2021	260653	144569	116084	1162	9
5747	Barbados	BRB	16/10/2021	261495	144981	116514	1134	9
5748	Barbados	BRB	17/10/2021	262359	145339	117020	1145	9
5749	Barbados	BRB	21/10/2021	263548	145648	117900	1129	9

5750 rows × 13 columns



cleaning the data

In [3]:

```
# renaming the column names for better analysis
country_vaccinations.rename(columns = {"total vaccinations":"total_vaccinations","pe
print(country_vaccinations)
```

0	Afghanistan	AFG	11/05/2021	504502	448878	\
1	Afghanistan	AFG	20/05/2021	547901	470341	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	24/05/2021	573277	476367	
3	Afghanistan	AFG	26/05/2021	590454	479372	
4	Afghanistan	AFG	27/05/2021	593313	479574	
...	\
5745	Barbados	BRB	13/10/2021	258231	143661	
5746	Barbados	BRB	15/10/2021	260653	144569	
5747	Barbados	BRB	16/10/2021	261495	144981	
5748	Barbados	BRB	17/10/2021	262359	145339	
5749	Barbados	BRB	21/10/2021	263548	145648	
				people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations	\
0				55624	13921	
1				77560	4822	
2				96910	5692	
3				111082	6768	
4				113739	6487	
...				\
5745				114570	1184	
5746				116084	1162	
5747				116514	1134	
5748				117020	1145	
5749				117900	1129	
				total_vaccinations_per_hundred	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	\
0				1.27	1.13	
1				1.38	1.18	
2				1.44	1.20	
3				1.48	1.20	
4				1.49	1.20	

```

...
5745           ...          89.75          49.93
5746           ...          90.60          50.25
5747           ...          90.89          50.39
5748           ...          91.19          50.52
5749           ...          91.60          50.62

      people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred  daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0                           0.14                  349
1                           0.19                  121
2                           0.24                  143
3                           0.28                  170
4                           0.29                  163
...
5745           ...          39.82          4115
5746           ...          40.35          4039
5747           ...          40.50          3941
5748           ...          40.67          3980
5749           ...          40.98          3924

                                vaccines \
0  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
1  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
2  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
3  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
4  Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
...
5745  Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm...
5746  Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm...
5747  Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm...
5748  Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm...
5749  Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm...

      source_name
0  World Health Organization
1  World Health Organization
2  World Health Organization
3  World Health Organization
4  World Health Organization
...
5745      Ministry of Health
5746      Ministry of Health
5747      Ministry of Health
5748      Ministry of Health
5749      Ministry of Health

```

[5750 rows x 13 columns]

In [4]:

```
# checking if any missing values are there in the dataset
country_vaccinations.isnull().sum()
```

Out[4]:

country	0
iso_code	0
date	0
total_vaccinations	0
people_vaccinated	0
people_fully_vaccinated	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

dtype: int64

There are no missing values present in the dataset.

```
In [5]: # checking if any duplicate values are present in the dataset  
country_vaccinations.duplicated().sum()
```

```
Out[5]: 0
```

There are no duplicate values present in the dataset.

```
In [6]: country_vaccinations.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 5750 entries, 0 to 5749  
Data columns (total 13 columns):  
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype    
 ---  --    
 0   country          5750 non-null    object   
 1   iso_code          5750 non-null    object   
 2   date              5750 non-null    object   
 3   total_vaccinations 5750 non-null    int64    
 4   people_vaccinated 5750 non-null    int64    
 5   people_fully_vaccinated 5750 non-null    int64    
 6   daily_vaccinations 5750 non-null    int64    
 7   total_vaccinations_per_hundred 5750 non-null    float64   
 8   people_vaccinated_per_hundred 5750 non-null    float64   
 9   people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 5750 non-null    float64   
 10  daily_vaccinations_per_million 5750 non-null    int64    
 11  vaccines           5750 non-null    object   
 12  source_name        5750 non-null    object   
dtypes: float64(3), int64(5), object(5)  
memory usage: 584.1+ KB
```

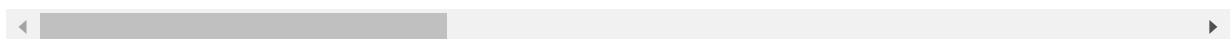
```
In [7]: # The country names are in shuffled order in the last section , so sorting it in asc  
country_vaccinations.sort_values(['country'], ascending =True, inplace =True)
```

```
In [8]: country_vaccinations
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinate
0	Afghanistan	AFG	11/05/2021	504502	448878	5562
16	Afghanistan	AFG	21/10/2021	1201286	770542	43074
15	Afghanistan	AFG	11/07/2021	962093	742934	21915
14	Afghanistan	AFG	07/07/2021	934463	735213	19925
13	Afghanistan	AFG	05/07/2021	915671	726349	18932
...
5252	Zimbabwe	ZWE	23/08/2021	3829011	2345043	148396

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinate
5251	Zimbabwe	ZWE	22/08/2021	3773199	2312117	146108
5250	Zimbabwe	ZWE	21/08/2021	3753242	2301341	145190
5199	Zimbabwe	ZWE	14/05/2021	775219	571458	20376
5219	Zimbabwe	ZWE	26/06/2021	1249486	747328	50215

5750 rows × 13 columns



```
In [9]: # changing the date to pandas datetime format
cd_date = pd.to_datetime(country_vaccinations['date']).astype(str), format = '%d/%m/%Y'
```

```
In [10]: # creating separate columns for year and month for analysis.
country_vaccinations['year'] = cd_date.dt.year
country_vaccinations['month'] = cd_date.dt.month
```

```
In [11]: # changing month values from Numbers to text
country_vaccinations['date'] = pd.to_datetime(country_vaccinations['date'])
country_vaccinations['month'] = country_vaccinations['date'].dt.month_name()
print(country_vaccinations)
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	people_vaccinated_per_hundred
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-11-05	504502	448878	55624	13921	160.4	16.0
16	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-10-21	1201286	770542	430744	1119	153.0	15.0
15	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-11-07	962093	742934	219159	7455	153.0	15.0
14	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-07-07	934463	735213	199250	6801	153.0	15.0
13	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-05-07	915671	726349	189322	8989	153.0	15.0
...
5252	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-23	3829011	2345043	1483968	69004	153.0	15.0
5251	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-22	3773199	2312117	1461082	69134	153.0	15.0
5250	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-21	3753242	2301341	1451901	74048	153.0	15.0
5199	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-05-14	775219	571458	203761	19211	153.0	15.0
5219	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-06-26	1249486	747328	502158	16169	153.0	15.0

```

0           1.27          1.13
16          3.02          1.93
15          2.42          1.87
14          2.35          1.85
13          2.30          1.82
...
5252        ...          ...
5251        25.37         15.54
5250        25.00         15.32
5199        24.87         15.25
5199        5.14          3.79
5219        8.28          4.95

      people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred  daily_vaccinations_per_million \
0                      0.14            349
16                     1.08            28
15                     0.55            187
14                     0.50            171
13                     0.48            226
...
5252                   ...            ...
5251                   9.83           4572
5250                   9.68           4581
5250                   9.62           4906
5199                   1.35           1273
5219                   3.33           1071

      vaccines \
0    Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
16   Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
15   Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
14   Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
13   Johnson&Johnson, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/Bi...
...
5252   Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
5251   Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
5250   Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
5199   Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...
5219   Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sinovac...

      source_name  year     month
0    World Health Organization  2021 November
16   World Health Organization  2021 October
15   World Health Organization  2021 November
14   World Health Organization  2021 July
13   World Health Organization  2021 May
...
5252       ...          ...   ...
5251       ...          ...   ...
5250       ...          ...   ...
5199       ...          ...   ...
5219       ...          ...   ...

[5750 rows x 15 columns]

```

In [12]:

```
# printing the number of countries in the dataset
d = list(country_vaccinations['country'].unique())
d = len(d)
print(d)
```

61

In [13]:

```
# adding continent column for visualizations and analysis

def convert(row):
    cn_code = pc.country_name_to_country_alpha2(row.country, cn_name_format = "defau
    conti_code = pc.country_alpha2_to_continent_code(cn_code)
    return conti_code
```

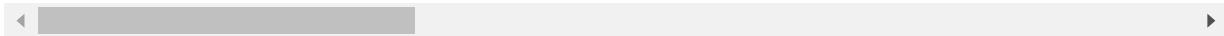
In [14]:

```
country_vaccinations["continent"] = country_vaccinations.apply(convert, axis =1 )
country_vaccinations
```

Out[14]:

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	date
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-11-05	504502	448878	55624	2021-11-05
16	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-10-21	1201286	770542	430744	2021-10-21
15	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-11-07	962093	742934	219159	2021-11-07
14	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-07-07	934463	735213	199250	2021-07-07
13	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-05-07	915671	726349	189322	2021-05-07
...
5252	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-23	3829011	2345043	1483968	2021-08-23
5251	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-22	3773199	2312117	1461082	2021-08-22
5250	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-21	3753242	2301341	1451901	2021-08-21
5199	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-05-14	775219	571458	203761	2021-05-14
5219	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-06-26	1249486	747328	502158	2021-06-26

5750 rows × 16 columns



In [15]:

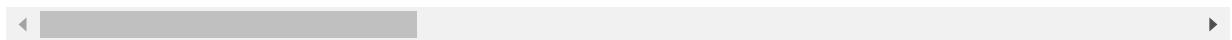
```
# converting continent codes to Names
conti_names = {"AS": "Asia", "SA":"South America", "AN":"Antartica", "OC":"Oceania",
country_vaccinations["continent"] = country_vaccinations["continent"].map(conti_name
country_vaccinations
```

Out[15]:

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	date
0	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-11-05	504502	448878	55624	2021-11-05

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	da
16	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-10-21	1201286	770542	430744	
15	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-11-07	962093	742934	219159	
14	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-07-07	934463	735213	199250	
13	Afghanistan	AFG	2021-05-07	915671	726349	189322	
...
5252	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-23	3829011	2345043	1483968	
5251	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-22	3773199	2312117	1461082	
5250	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-08-21	3753242	2301341	1451901	
5199	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-05-14	775219	571458	203761	
5219	Zimbabwe	ZWE	2021-06-26	1249486	747328	502158	

5750 rows × 16 columns



In [16]:

```
country_vaccinations.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 5750 entries, 0 to 5219
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   country          5750 non-null    object  
 1   iso_code          5750 non-null    object  
 2   date              5750 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 3   total_vaccinations 5750 non-null    int64  
 4   people_vaccinated 5750 non-null    int64  
 5   people_fully_vaccinated 5750 non-null    int64  
 6   daily_vaccinations 5750 non-null    int64  
 7   total_vaccinations_per_hundred 5750 non-null    float64
 8   people_vaccinated_per_hundred 5750 non-null    float64
 9   people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 5750 non-null    float64
 10  daily_vaccinations_per_million 5750 non-null    int64  
 11  vaccines          5750 non-null    object  
 12  source_name        5750 non-null    object  
 13  year              5750 non-null    int64  
 14  month             5750 non-null    object  
 15  continent         5750 non-null    object
```

```
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), int64(6), object(6)
memory usage: 763.7+ KB
```

```
In [17]: # checking if any missing values are there in the dataset
country_vaccinations.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[17]: country          0
iso_code         0
date            0
total_vaccinations 0
people_vaccinated 0
people_fully_vaccinated 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
year             0
month            0
continent         0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [18]: # saving cleaned dataset to csv
country_vaccinations.to_csv("country_vaccinations_v1.1.csv", index=False)
```

Description of the data. This should include, brief discussion of the data and variables of interest, identification of outliers/missing data, and treatment of any outliers/missing data. (10 marks)

The dataset contains the COVID-19 vaccination details of different countries. It includes the daily vaccinations given in each countries, the total vaccinated and fully vaccinated peoples numbers for each day for 61 countries. The data is for the time period 2020 and 2021. It was collected from the Kaggle.com. The columns year, month and continent was additionally created for the analysis purpose.

There are 5750 observations and 16 variables for the dataset.

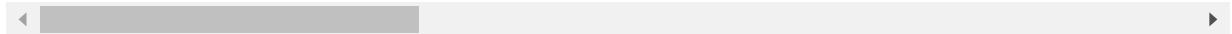
```
In [19]: # selecting a sample dataset of countries of Asia and Europe for the analysis and pl
# I am selecting India and Ireland because India is my home country and Ireland is t
# I selected Bahrain since it is the only Asian country which has started vaccinati
# Then I selected United Kingdom which is the neighbouring country and it has a larg

values=["India", "Ireland", "Bahrain", "United Kingdom"]
sel_data = country_vaccinations[country_vaccinations["country"].isin(values)]
sel_data
#sel_data = country_vaccinations.loc[(country_vaccinations['country'] == 'Ireland')]
#sel_data
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily
295	Bahrain	BHR	2021-07-30	2297602	1107217	1052384	
296	Bahrain	BHR	2021-07-31	2305354	1108252	1055185	

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily
294	Bahrain	BHR	2021-07-24	2266289	1101005	1041059	
293	Bahrain	BHR	2021-07-23	2262698	1100267	1039944	
292	Bahrain	BHR	2021-07-22	2257391	1099361	1038168	
...
4975	United Kingdom	GBR	2021-11-09	92419795	48424317	43995478	
4974	United Kingdom	GBR	2021-10-09	92293823	48396404	43897419	
4987	United Kingdom	GBR	2021-10-18	94863415	49462425	45400990	
4989	United Kingdom	GBR	2021-10-20	95014529	49554407	45460122	
4939	United Kingdom	GBR	2021-05-16	56992075	36704672	20287403	

646 rows × 16 columns

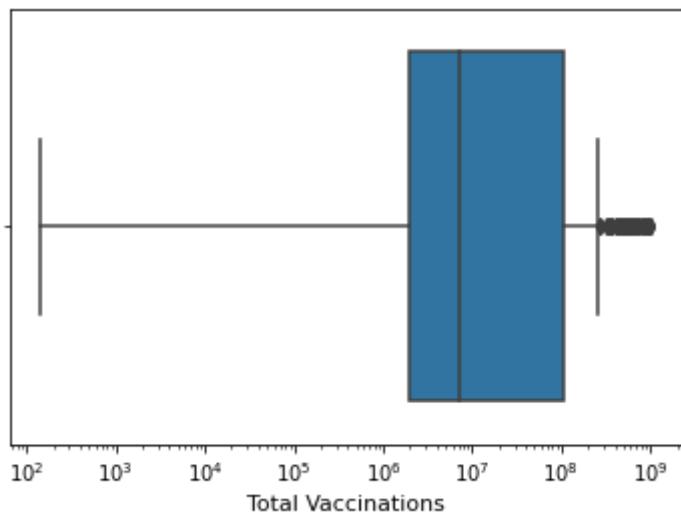


Univariate plots

In [20]:

```
# total_vaccinations

boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="total_vaccinations", data =sel_data )
boxplot.set_xlabel("Total Vaccinations", fontsize=11)
boxplot.set_xscale('log')
```



```
In [21]: sel_data['total_vaccinations'].describe()
```

```
Out[21]: count    6.460000e+02
mean     1.284127e+08
std      2.377074e+08
min      1.410000e+02
25%     1.982450e+06
50%     7.243817e+06
75%     1.075320e+08
max      1.003204e+09
Name: total_vaccinations, dtype: float64
```

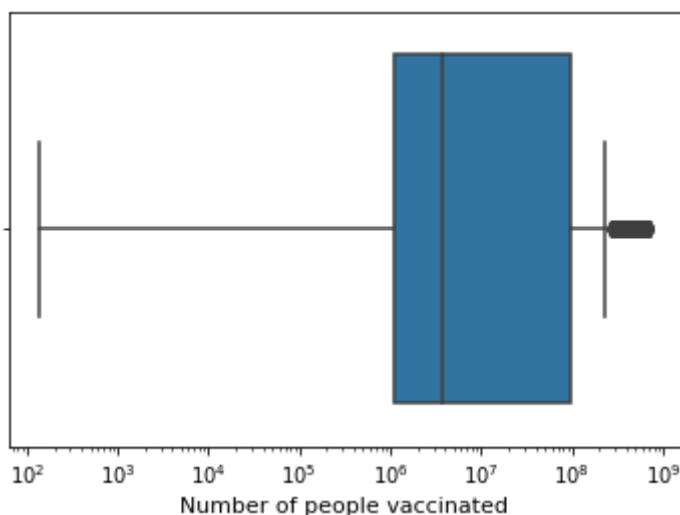
The data has outliers and it is skewed to the right.

The mean and median are different and the whiskers are of different length.

Therefore the variable 'total_vaccinations' is not symmetrical in shape.

```
In [22]: # people_vaccinated
```

```
boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="people_vaccinated", data =sel_data )
boxplot.set_xlabel("Number of people vaccinated", fontsize=11)
boxplot.set_xscale('log')
```



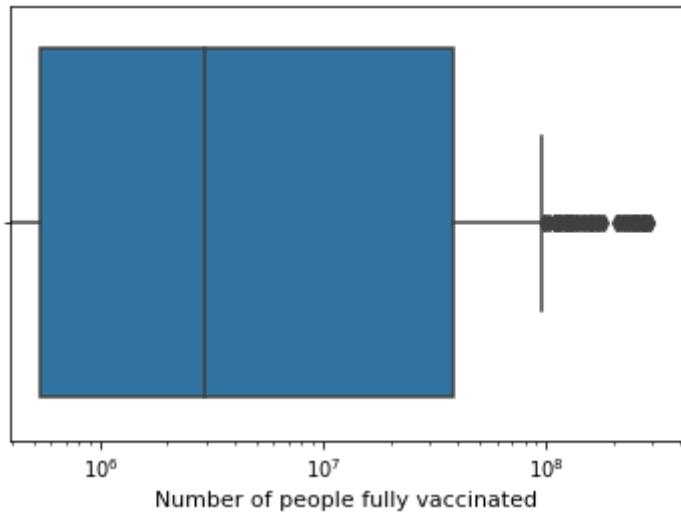
The data has outliers and it is skewed to the right.

The mean and median are roughly equal but, the whiskers are of different length.

Therefore the variable 'people_vaccinated' is not symmetrical in shape.

```
In [23]: # people_fully_vaccinated
```

```
boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="people_fully_vaccinated", data =sel_data )
boxplot.set_xlabel("Number of people fully vaccinated", fontsize=11)
boxplot.set_xscale('log')
```



```
In [24]: sel_data['people_fully_vaccinated'].describe()
```

```
Out[24]: count    6.460000e+02
mean      3.152000e+07
std       6.076850e+07
min       0.000000e+00
25%      5.360668e+05
50%      2.917430e+06
75%      3.859196e+07
max      2.936523e+08
Name: people_fully_vaccinated, dtype: float64
```

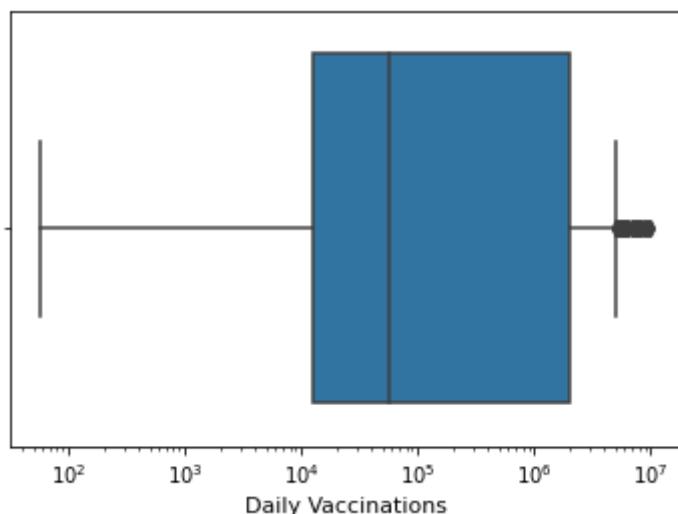
The data has outliers and it is skewed to the right.

The mean and median are different and the whiskers are of different length.

Therefore the variable 'people_vaccinated' is not symmetrical in shape.

```
In [25]: # daily_vaccinations

boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="daily_vaccinations", data =sel_data )
boxplot.set_xlabel("Daily Vaccinations", fontsize=11)
boxplot.set_xscale('log')
```



```
In [26]: sel_data['daily_vaccinations'].describe()
```

```
count    6.460000e+02
```

```
Out[26]: mean      1.327012e+06
          std       2.200616e+06
          min      5.700000e+01
          25%     1.277475e+04
          50%     5.686950e+04
          75%     2.011813e+06
          max      1.003800e+07
Name: daily_vaccinations, dtype: float64
```

The data has outliers and it is skewed to the right.

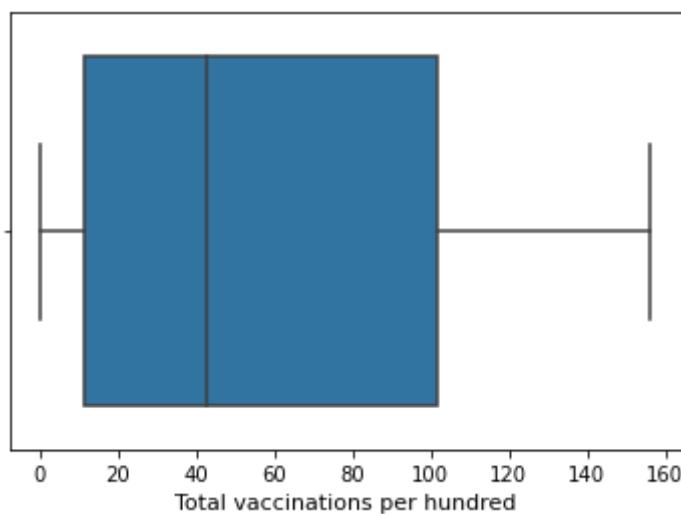
The mean and median are roughly equal but, the whiskers are of different length.

Therefore the variable 'daily_vaccinations' is not symmetrical in shape.

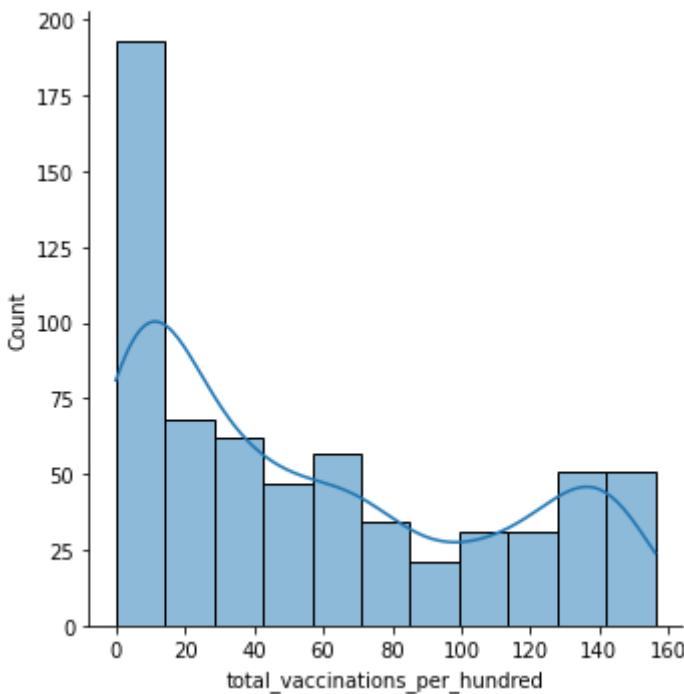
```
In [27]: # total_vaccinations_per_hundred

boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", data=sel_data)
boxplot.set_xlabel("Total vaccinations per hundred", fontsize=11)
```

```
Out[27]: Text(0.5, 0, 'Total vaccinations per hundred')
```



```
In [28]: sns.displot(x='total_vaccinations_per_hundred', data=sel_data, kde=True)
plt.show()
```



The data has no outliers present.

The mean and median are different and the whiskers are of different length.

The does not looks symmetrical.

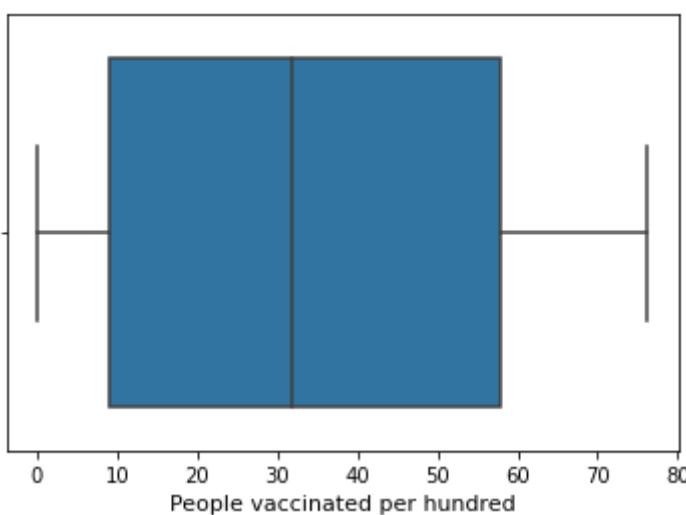
Therefore the variable 'daily_vaccinations' is not symmetrical in shape.

In [29]:

```
# people_vaccinated_per_hundred

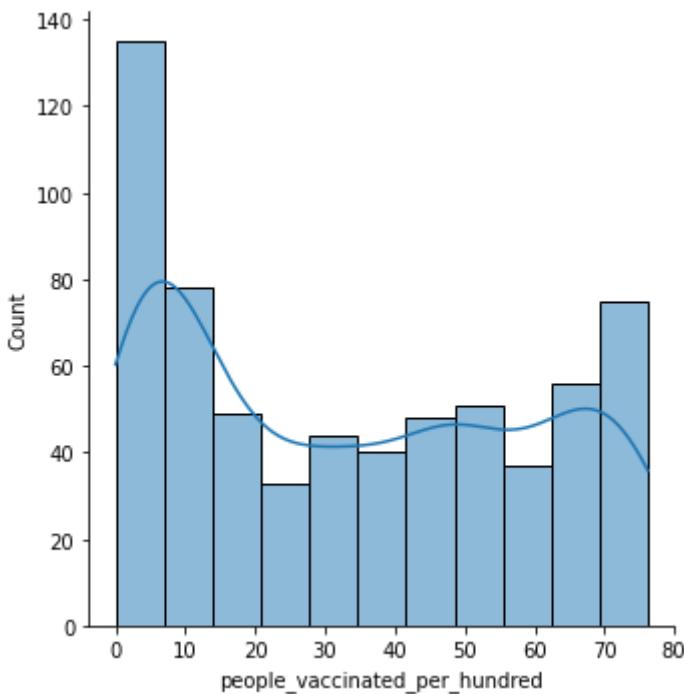
boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", data=sel_data)
boxplot.set_xlabel("People vaccinated per hundred", fontsize=11)
```

Out[29]: Text(0.5, 0, 'People vaccinated per hundred')



In [30]:

```
sns.displot(x='people_vaccinated_per_hundred', data=sel_data, kde=True)
plt.show()
```



The data has no outliers present.

The mean and median are different and the whiskers are of different length.

The data looks roughly symmetrical.

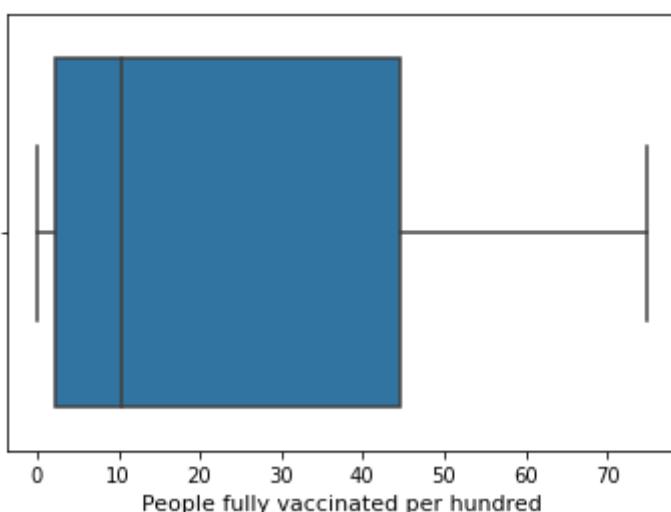
Therefore the variable 'people_vaccinated_per_hundred' is roughly symmetrical in shape.

In [31]:

```
# people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred

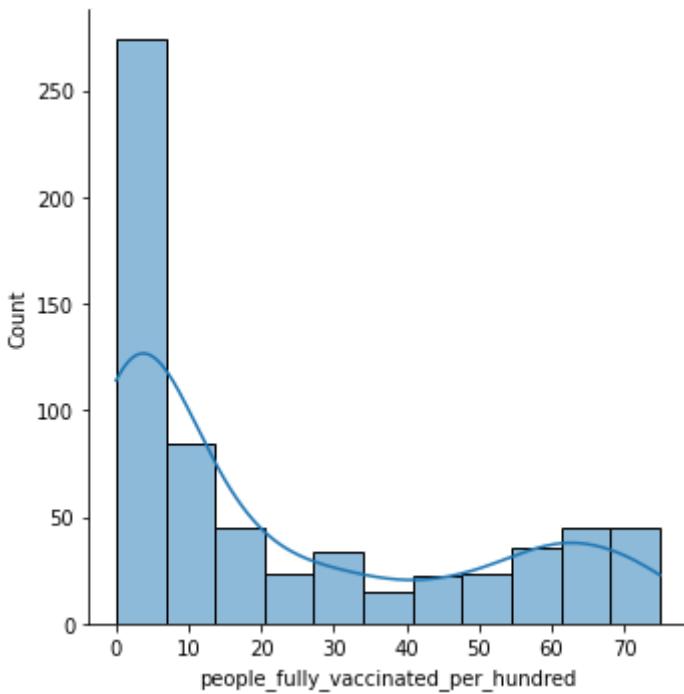
boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred", data=sel_data)
boxplot.set_xlabel("People fully vaccinated per hundred", fontsize=11)
```

Out[31]: Text(0.5, 0, 'People fully vaccinated per hundred')



In [32]:

```
sns.displot(x='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred', data=sel_data, kde=True)
plt.show()
```



The data has no outliers.

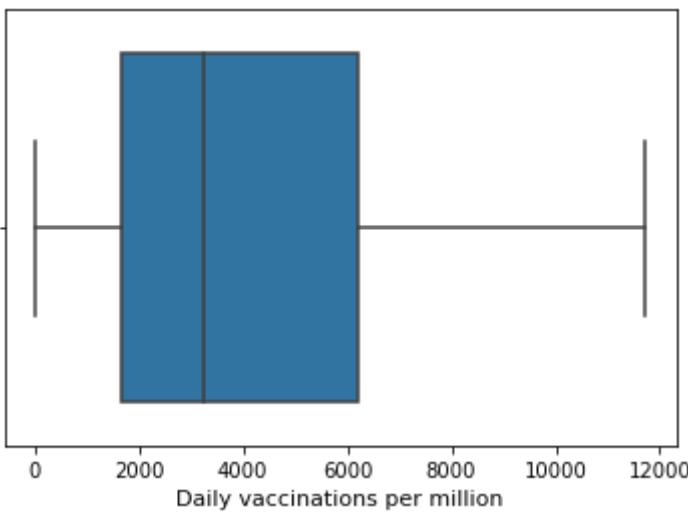
The mean and median are different and the whiskers are of different length.

Therefore the variable 'people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred' is roughly symmetrical in shape

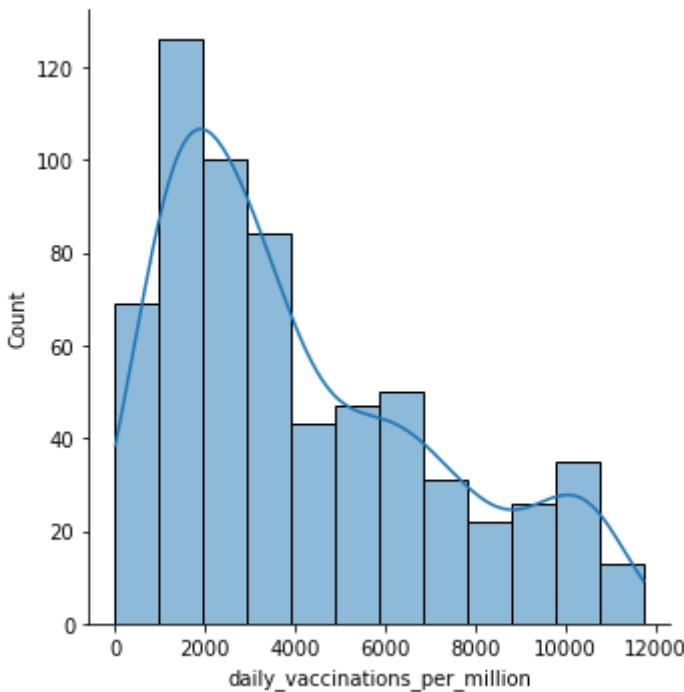
```
In [33]: # daily_vaccinations_per_million

boxplot = sns.boxplot(x="daily_vaccinations_per_million", data=sel_data)
boxplot.set_xlabel("Daily vaccinations per million", fontsize=11)
```

Out[33]: Text(0.5, 0, 'Daily vaccinations per million')



```
In [34]: sns.displot(x='daily_vaccinations_per_million', data=sel_data, kde=True)
plt.show()
```



The data has outliers and it is skewed to the right.

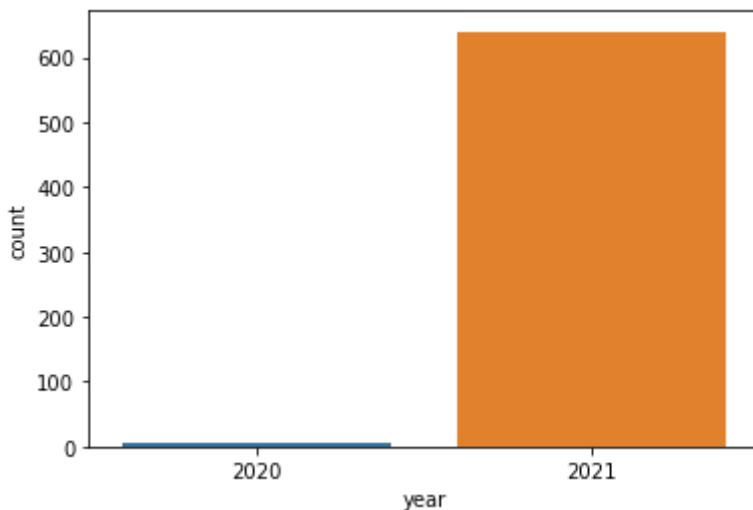
The mean and median are roughly equal and the whiskers are of different length.

Therefore the variable 'daily_vaccinations_per_million' is not symmetrical in shape

In [35]:

```
# year

sns.countplot(x='year', data=sel_data)
plt.show()
```



Majority of the observations in the sample falls in the 2021 year.

less than 10 % falls in the 2020 year.

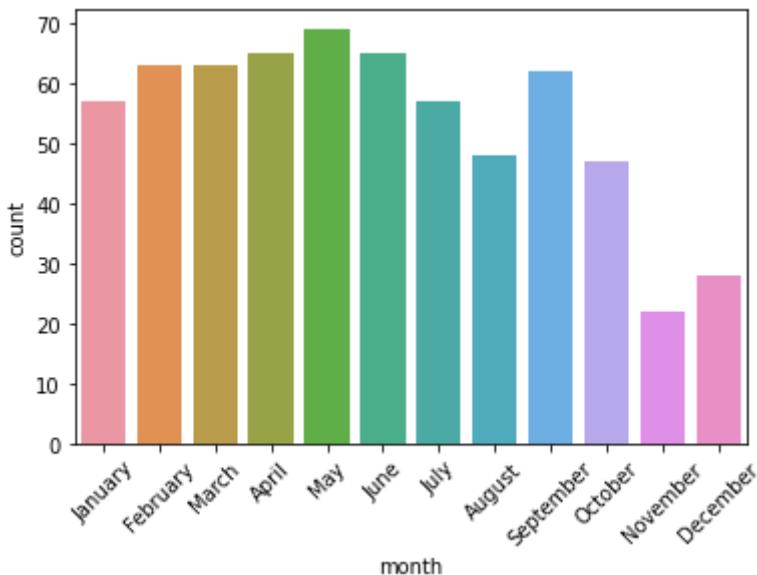
In [36]:

```
# month

mon_data = sel_data.copy()
mon_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(mon_data['month'],
                                    categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April'],
                                    ordered=True)

chart = sns.countplot(x='month', data=mon_data)
```

```
chart.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

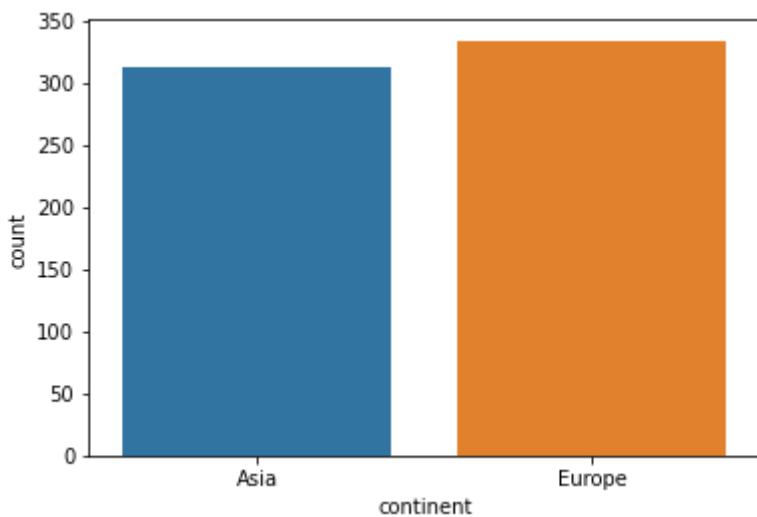


In [37]: `sel_data.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 646 entries, 295 to 4939
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   country          646 non-null    object 
 1   iso_code          646 non-null    object 
 2   date              646 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 3   total_vaccinations 646 non-null    int64  
 4   people_vaccinated 646 non-null    int64  
 5   people_fully_vaccinated 646 non-null    int64  
 6   daily_vaccinations 646 non-null    int64  
 7   total_vaccinations_per_hundred 646 non-null    float64
 8   people_vaccinated_per_hundred 646 non-null    float64
 9   people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 646 non-null    float64
 10  daily_vaccinations_per_million 646 non-null    int64  
 11  vaccines          646 non-null    object 
 12  source_name        646 non-null    object 
 13  year               646 non-null    int64  
 14  month              646 non-null    object 
 15  continent          646 non-null    object 
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), int64(6), object(6)
memory usage: 102.0+ KB
```

More number of observations are in the 7 th month ie. July. It shows more vaccinations are taken in the month of july.Least number is in the 12 th month ie. december.

In [38]: `sns.countplot(x='continent', data=sel_data)`
`plt.show()`

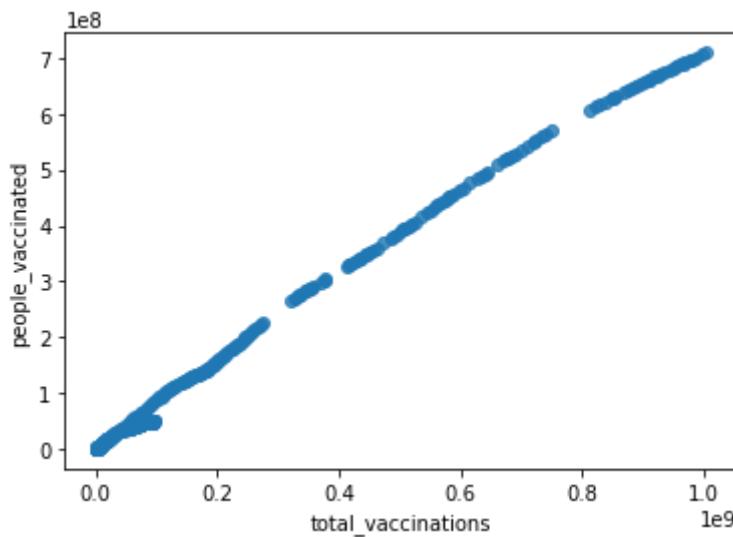


More number of obervationss lies in the Europe continent in the selected sample.

Bivariate Plots

In [39]:

```
# total_vaccinations and people_vaccinated
sns.regplot(x='total_vaccinations', y='people_vaccinated', data=sel_data, fit_reg=False)
plt.ylabel("people_vaccinated")
plt.xlabel("total_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



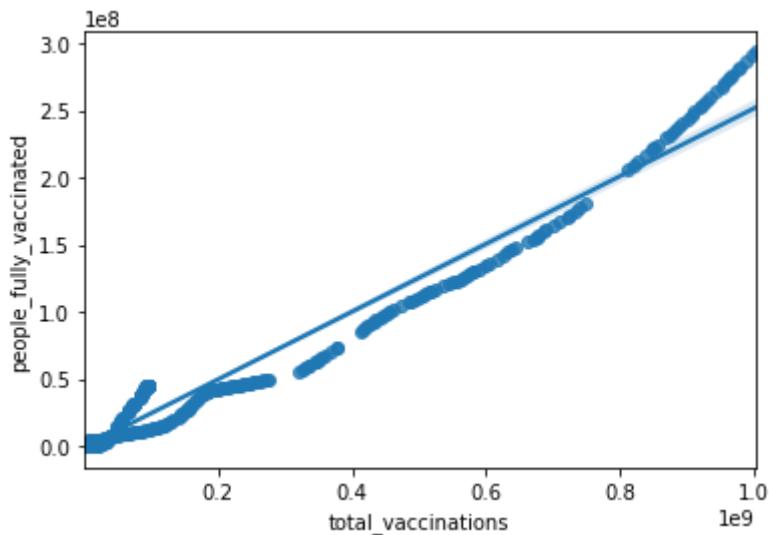
There is a relationship between the number of total vaccinations and the people vaccinated.

3 outliers are there in the data.

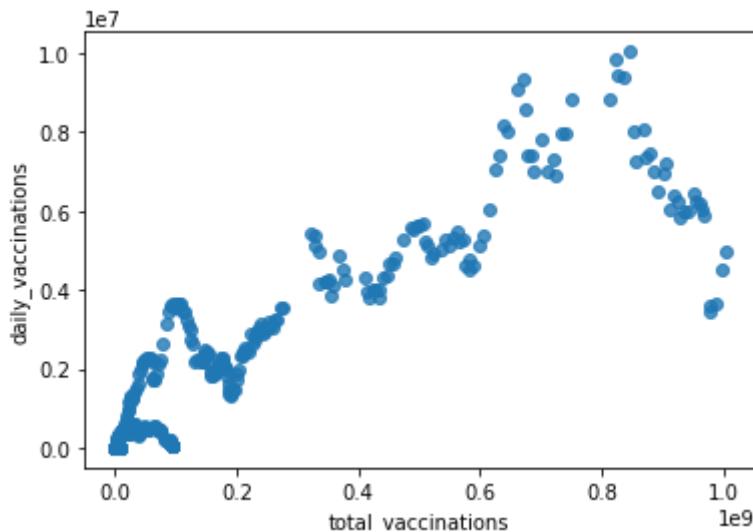
It is showing a strong positive linear relationship.

In [40]:

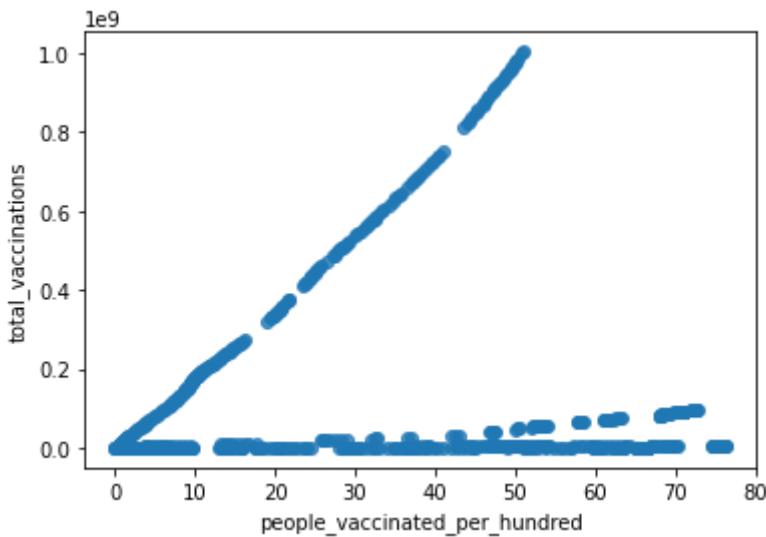
```
p1 = sns.regplot(x='total_vaccinations', y='people_fully_vaccinated', data=sel_data,
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated")
plt.xlabel("total_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



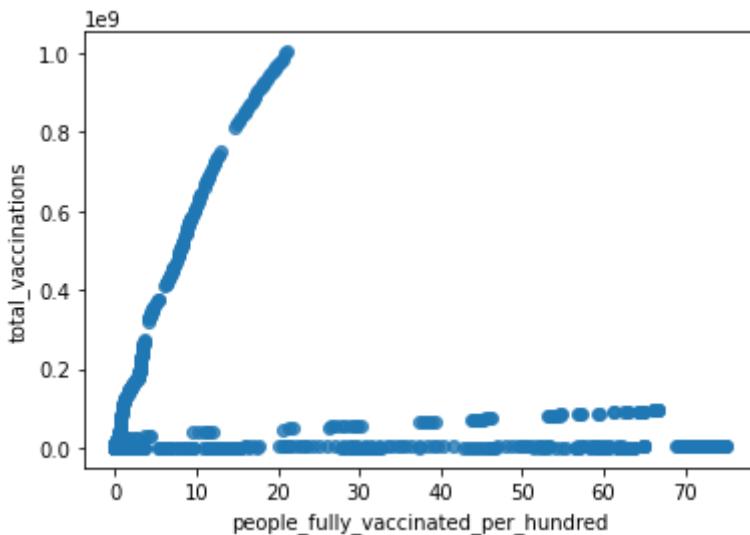
```
In [41]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='total_vaccinations', y='people_fully_vaccinated', data=sel_data, fit_reg=True)
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated")
plt.xlabel("total_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



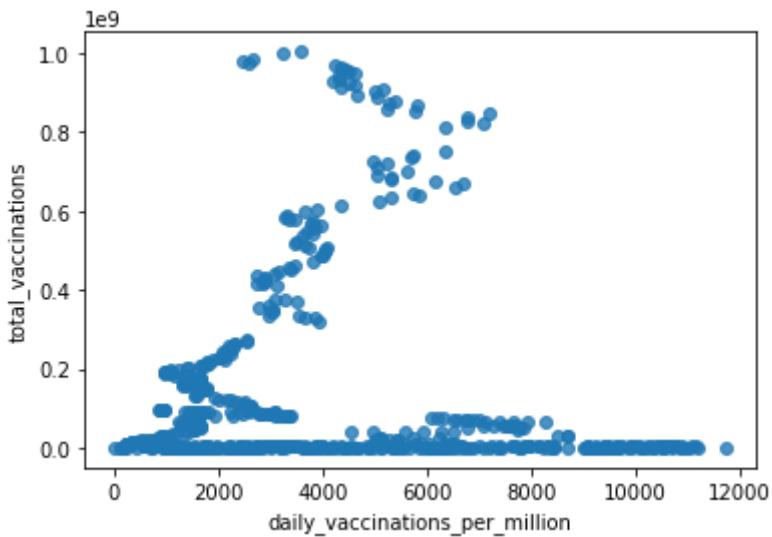
```
In [42]: p1 = sns.regplot(y='total_vaccinations', x='daily_vaccinations', data=sel_data, fit_reg=True)
plt.xlabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.ylabel("total_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



```
In [43]: p1 = sns.regplot(y='total_vaccinations', x='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred', data=se)
plt.xlabel("people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred")
plt.ylabel("total_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```

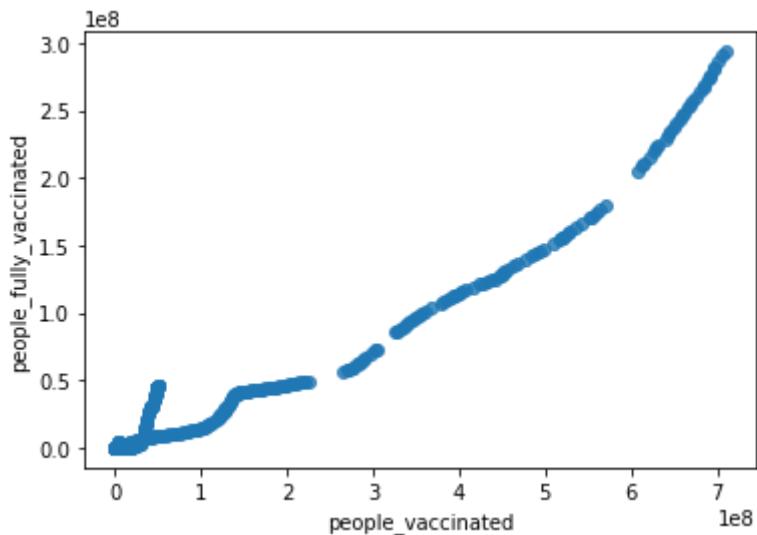


```
In [44]: p1 = sns.regplot(y='total_vaccinations', x='daily_vaccinations_per_million', data=se)
plt.xlabel("daily_vaccinations_per_million")
plt.ylabel("total_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



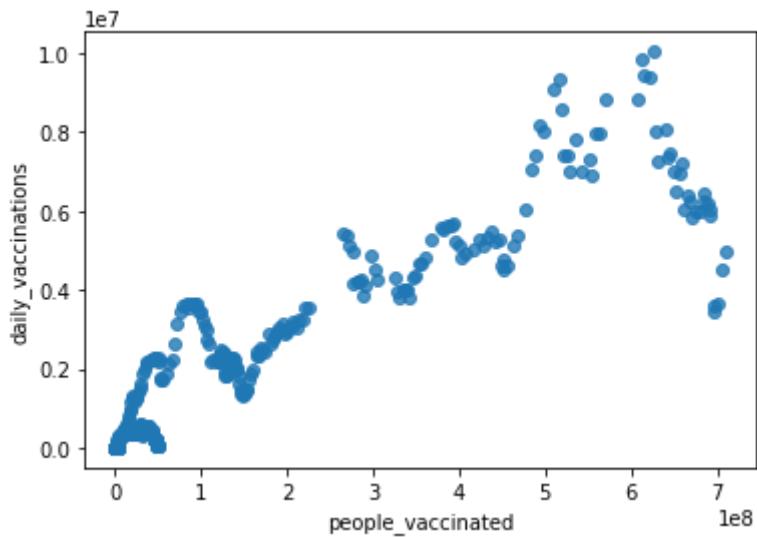
In [45]:

```
p1 = sns.regplot(x='people_vaccinated', y='people_fully_vaccinated', data=sel_data,
plt.xlabel("people_vaccinated")
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated")
plt.show()
```

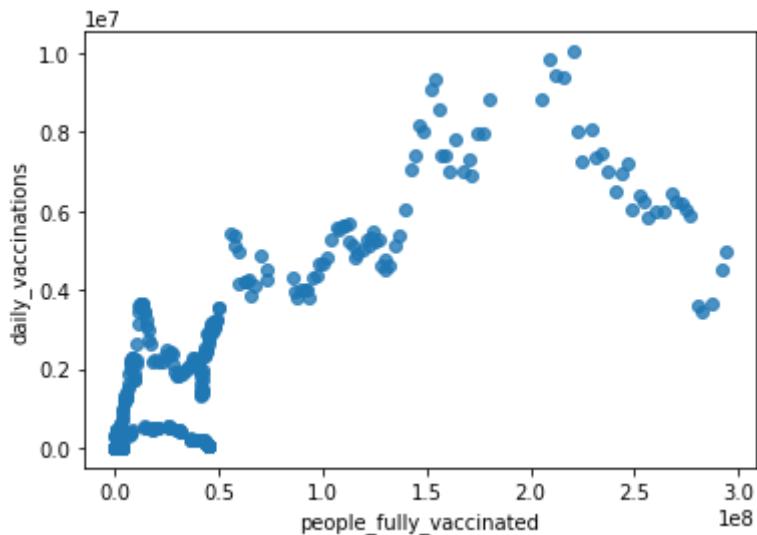


In [46]:

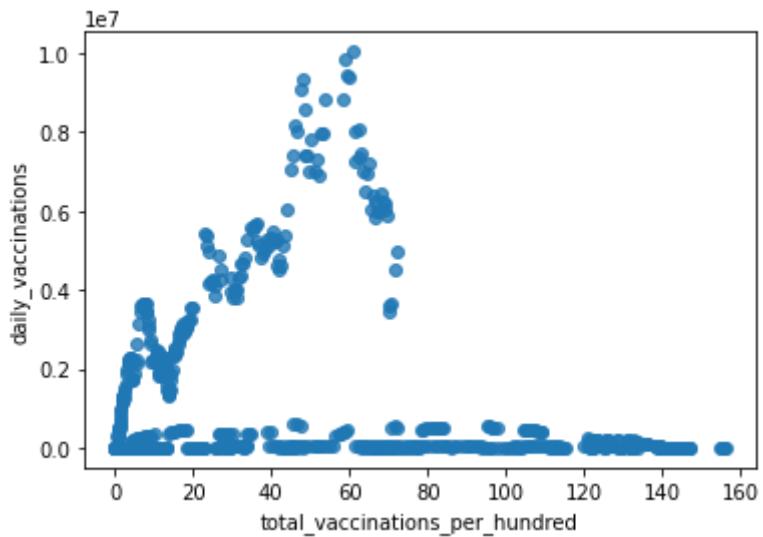
```
p1 = sns.regplot(x='people_vaccinated', y='daily_vaccinations', data=sel_data, fit_r
plt.xlabel("people_vaccinated")
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



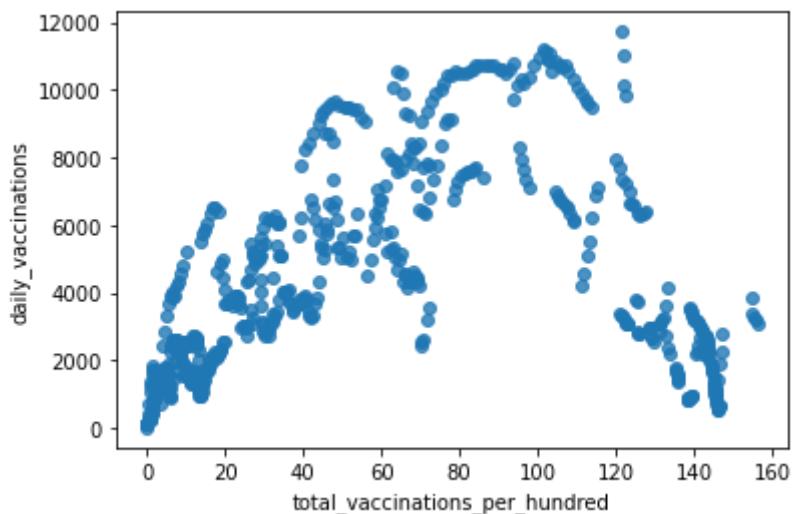
```
In [47]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='people_fully_vaccinated', y='daily_vaccinations', data=sel_data,
plt.xlabel("people_fully_vaccinated")
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



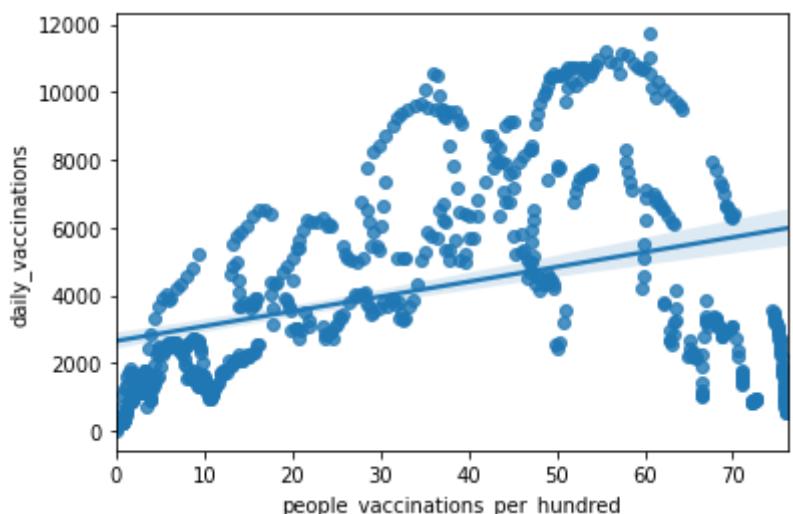
```
In [48]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='total_vaccinations_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations', data=se
plt.xlabel("total_vaccinations_per_hundred")
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



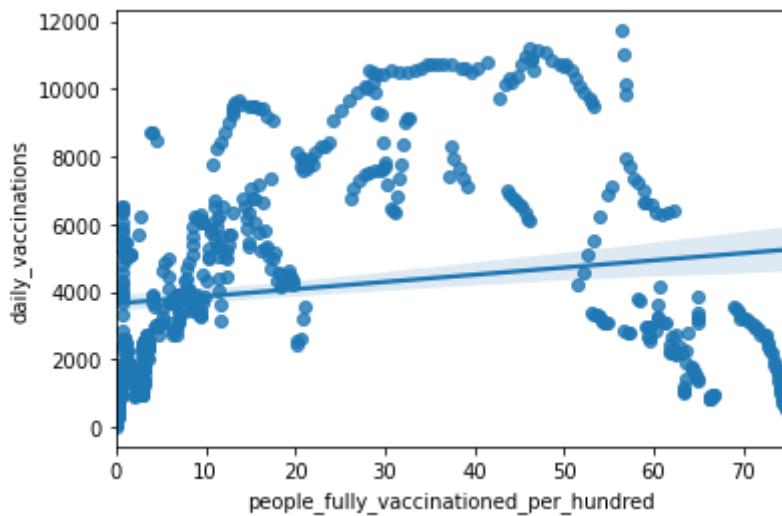
```
In [49]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='total_vaccinations_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations_per_milli  
plt.xlabel("total_vaccinations_per_hundred")  
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")  
plt.show()
```



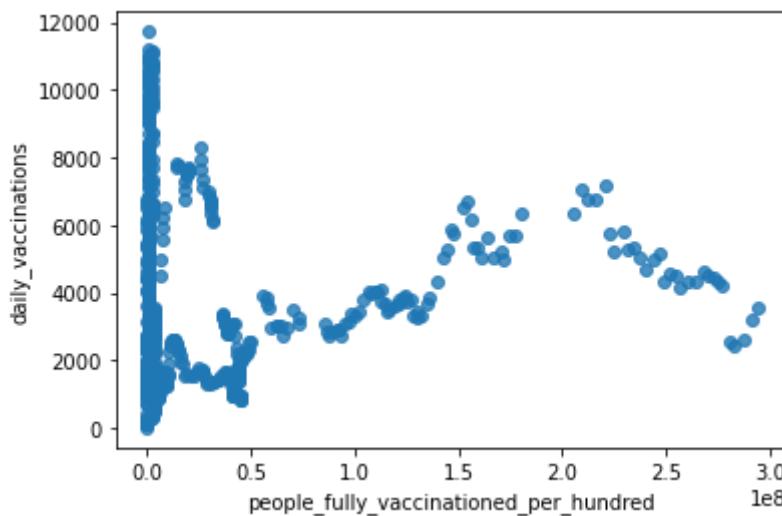
```
In [258...]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='people_vaccinated_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations_per_million  
plt.xlabel("people_vaccinations_per_hundred")  
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")  
plt.show()
```



```
In [255]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations_per_hundred')
plt.xlabel("people_fully_vaccinationed_per_hundred")
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```

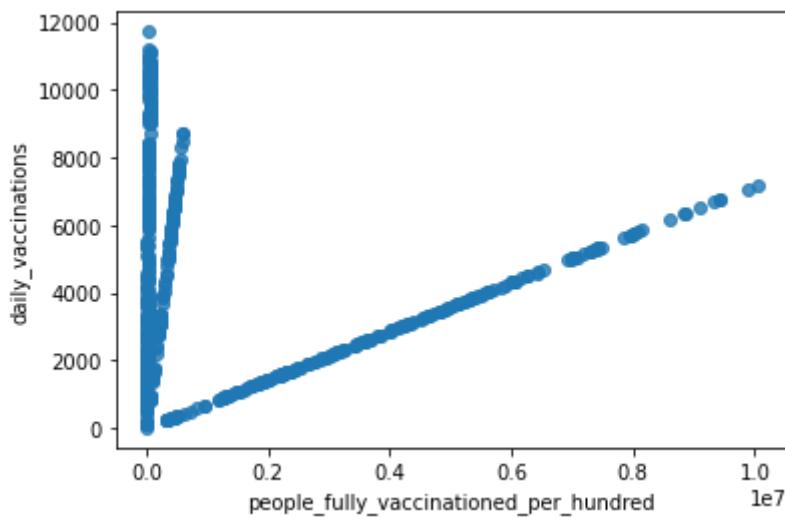


```
In [260]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='people_fully_vaccinated', y='daily_vaccinations_per_million', data=sel_data)
plt.xlabel("people_fully_vaccinationed_per_hundred")
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```

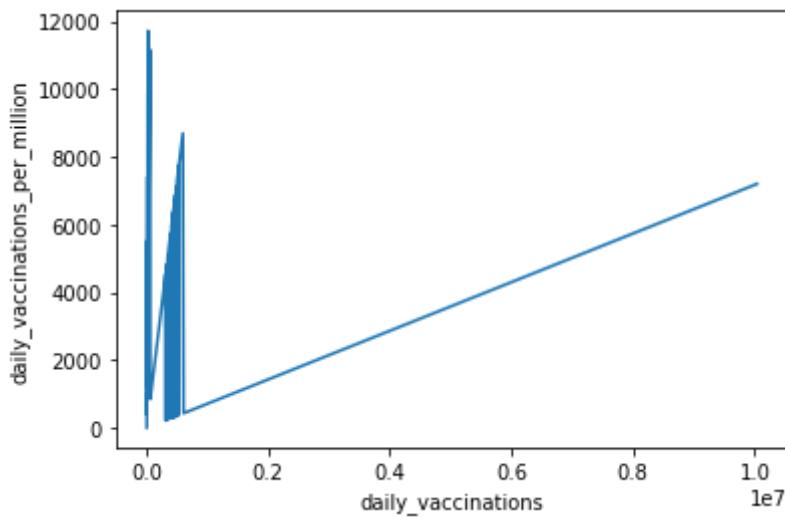


```
In [53]: p1 = sns.regplot(x='daily_vaccinations', y='daily_vaccinations_per_million', data=sel_data)
plt.xlabel("people_fully_vaccinationed_per_hundred")
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()

sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="daily_vaccinations", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million")
```

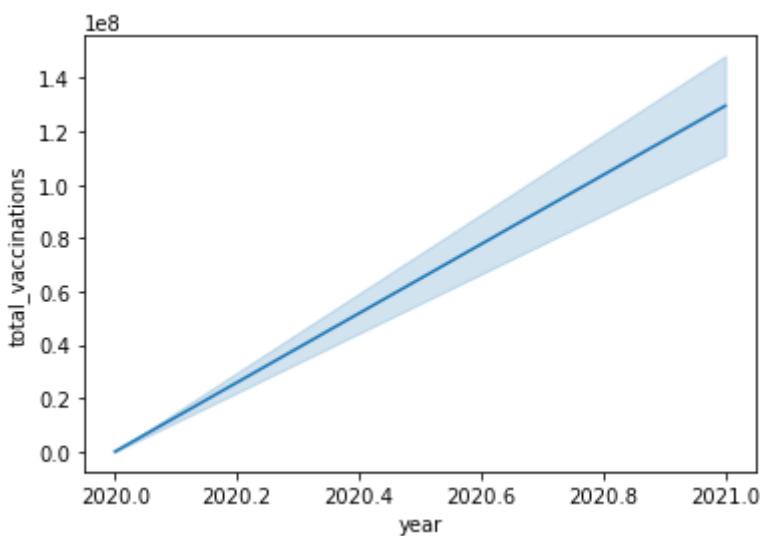


```
Out[53]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='daily_vaccinations', ylabel='daily_vaccinations_per_million'>
```



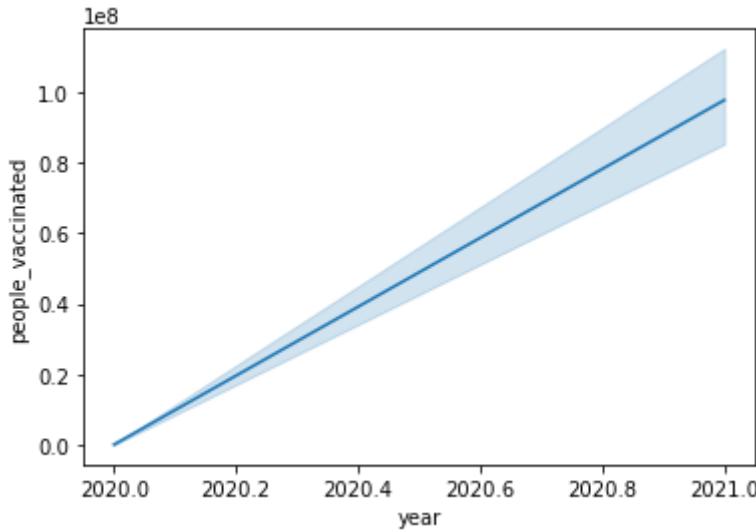
```
In [54]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="total_vaccinations")
```

```
Out[54]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='total_vaccinations'>
```



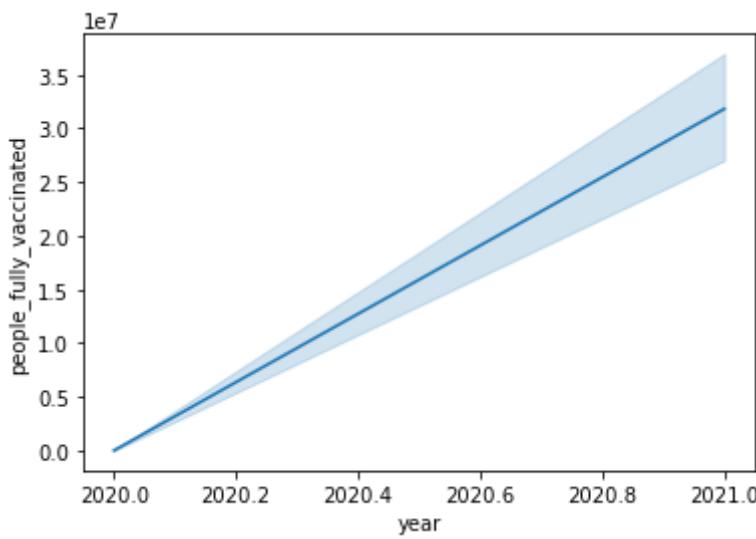
```
In [55]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_vaccinated")
```

```
Out[55]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_vaccinated'>
```



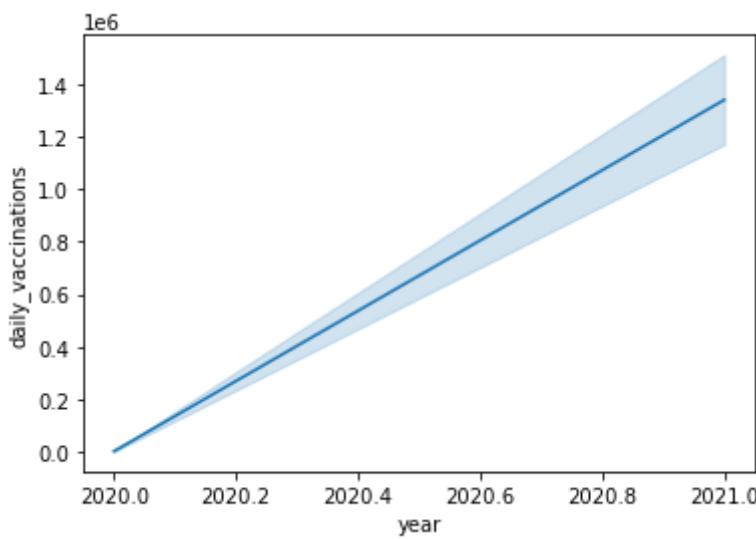
```
In [56]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_fully_vaccinated")
```

```
Out[56]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_fully_vaccinated'>
```



```
In [57]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="daily_vaccinations")
```

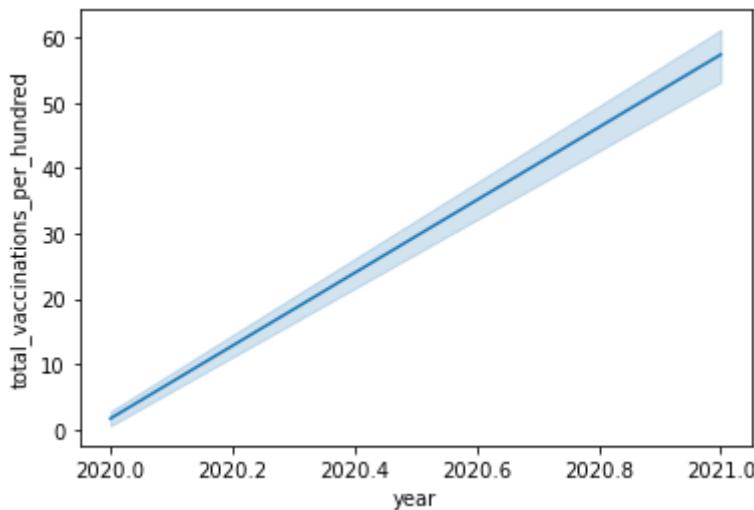
```
Out[57]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='daily_vaccinations'>
```



```
In [58]:
```

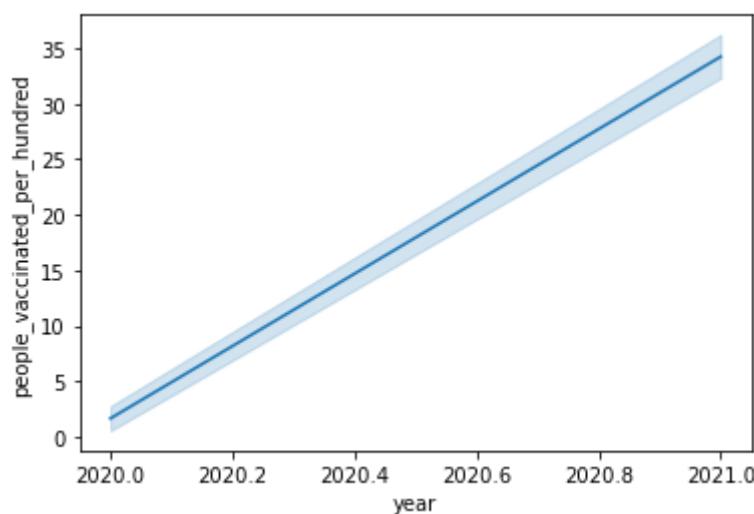
```
sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred")
```

Out[58]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='total_vaccinations_per_hundred'>



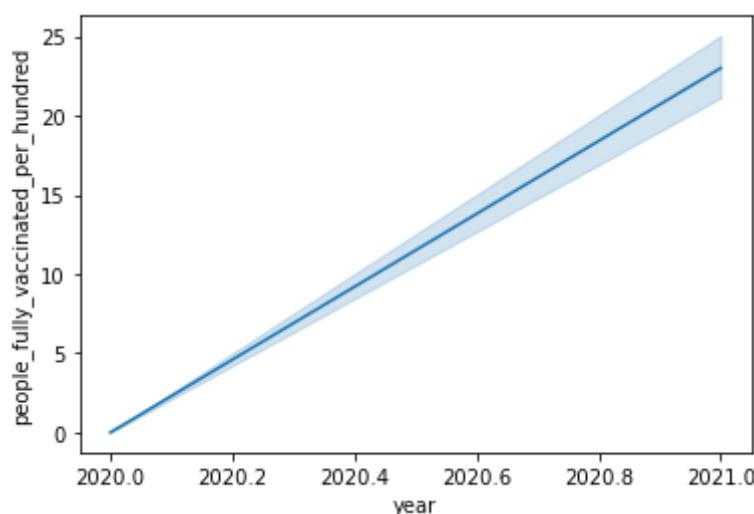
In [59]: `sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred")`

Out[59]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_vaccinated_per_hundred'>



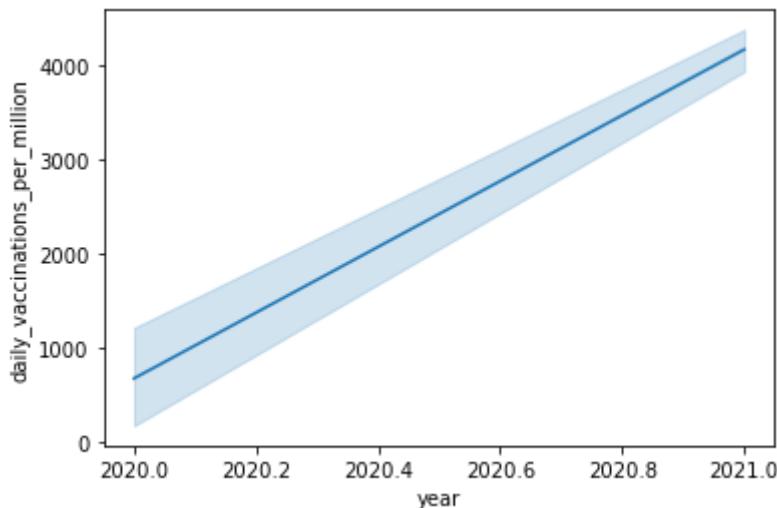
In [60]: `sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred")`

Out[60]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'>



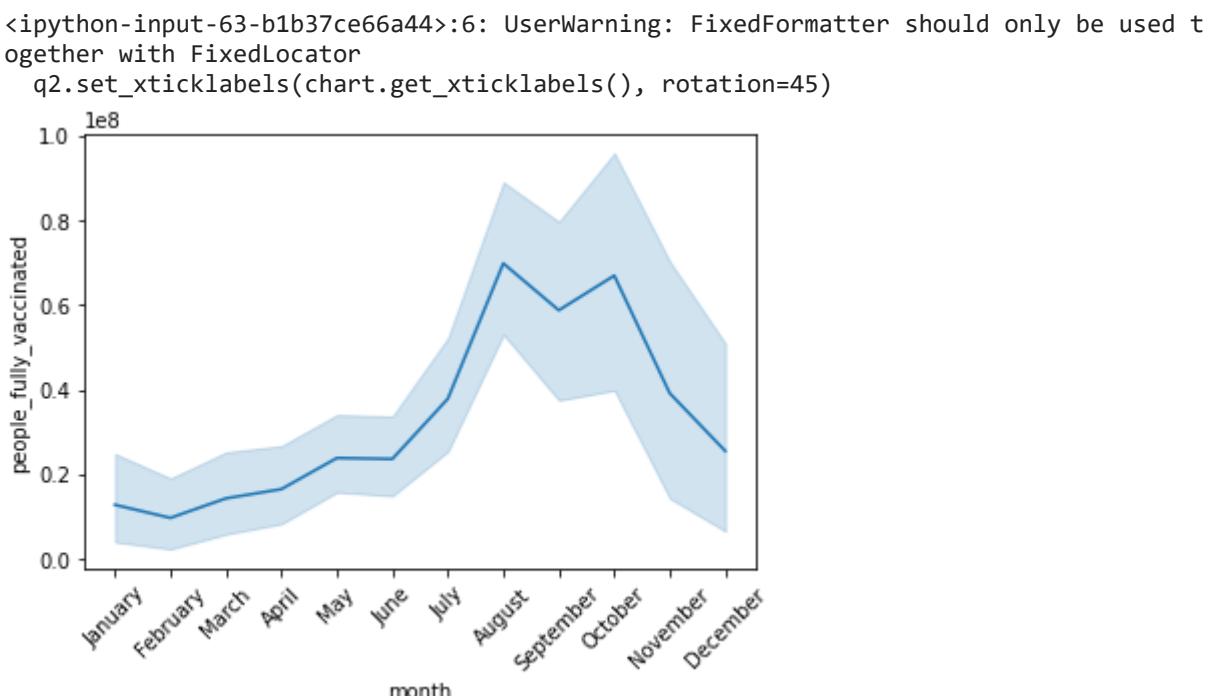
```
In [61]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million")
```

```
Out[61]: <AxesSubplot: xlabel='year', ylabel='daily_vaccinations_per_million'>
```



```
In [62]: #sel_data.set_index(['year'], inplace=True)  
#sel_data.sort_index()
```

```
In [63]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],  
#                                         categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',  
#                                         #ordered=True)  
  
q2 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="people_fully_vaccinated")  
q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)  
plt.show()
```

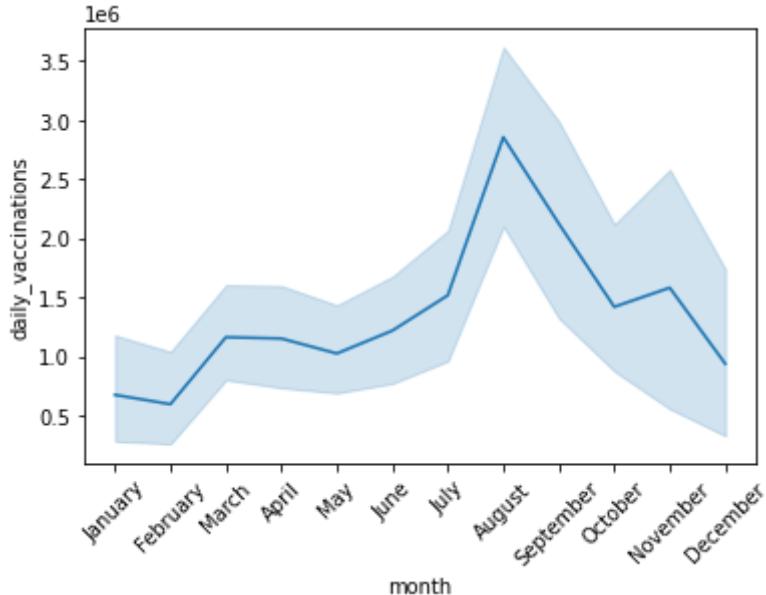


```
In [64]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],  
#                                         categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',  
#                                         #ordered=True)  
  
q3 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="daily_vaccinations")
```

```
q3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-64-da2632f6f991>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



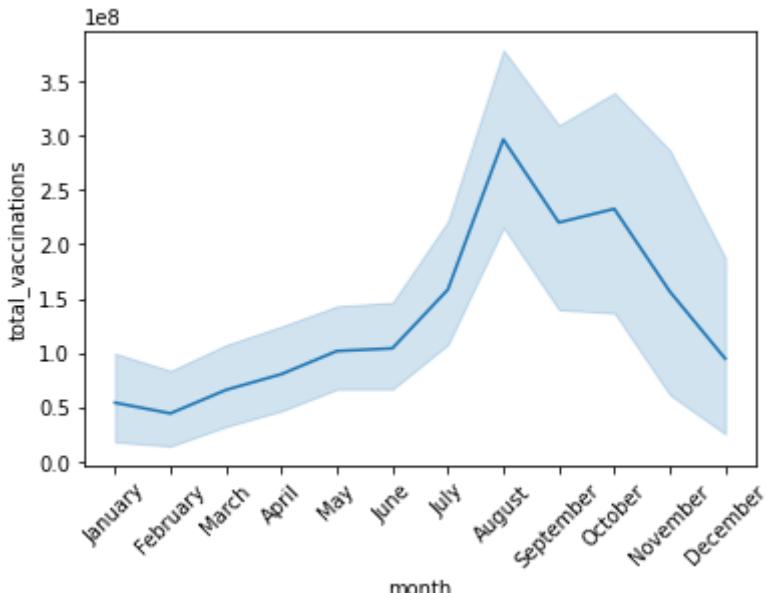
In [65]:

```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)
```

```
q2 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="total_vaccinations")
q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-65-aa9eaeb95665>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



In [66]:

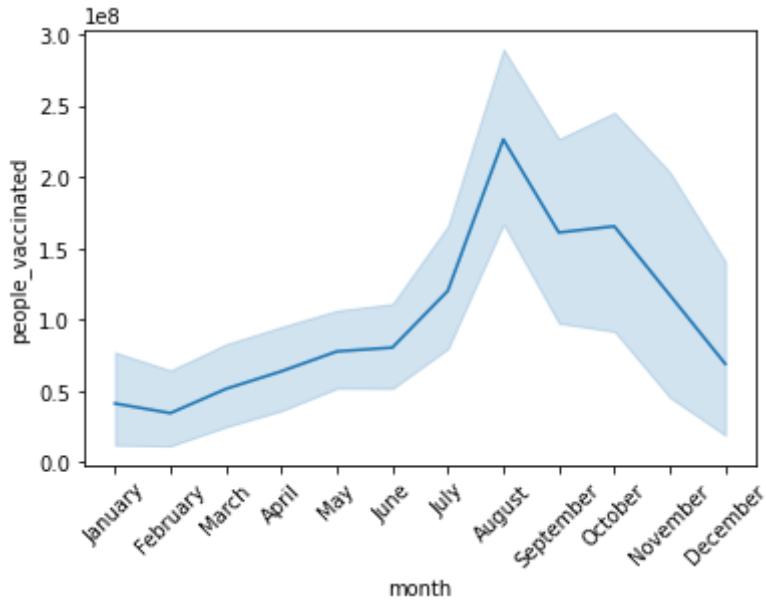
```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)
```

```
q1 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="people_vaccinated")
```

```
q1.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-66-d6e9fc05d1f5>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q1.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



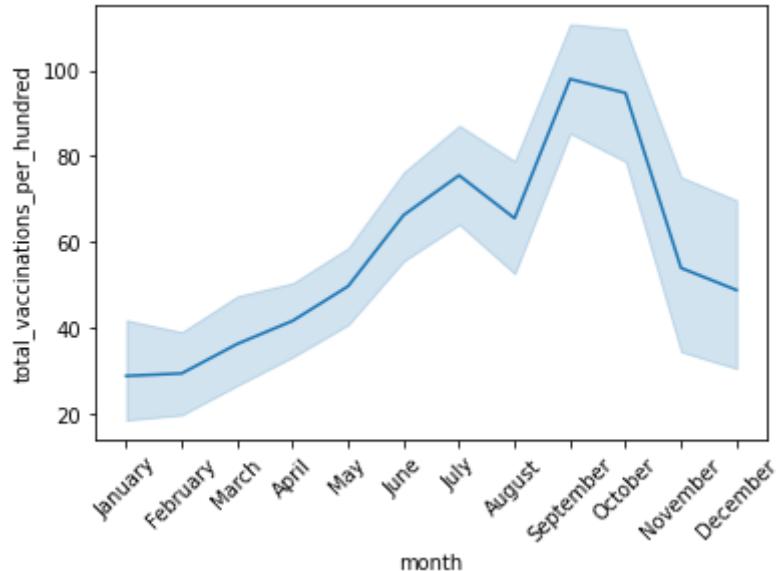
In [67]:

```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)
```

```
q4 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred")
q4.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-67-4377a4d79bfc>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q4.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



In [68]:

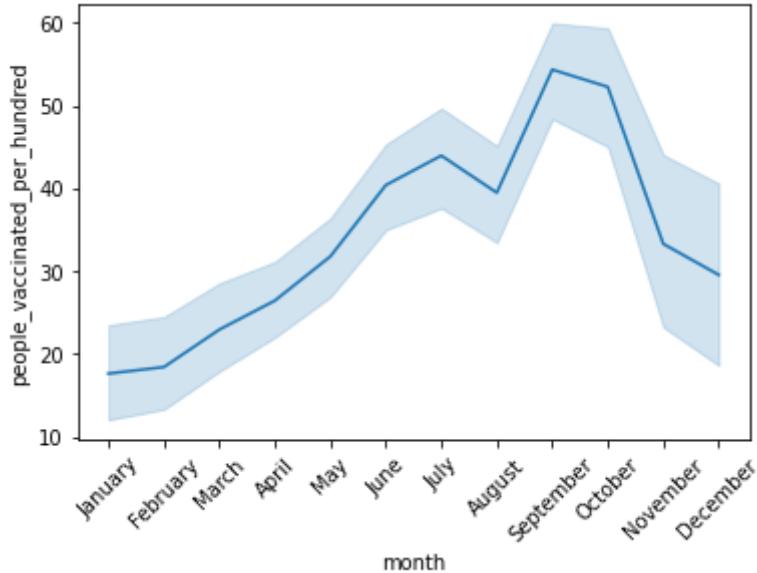
```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)
```

```
q5 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred")
```

```
q5.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-68-6dea5ca31254>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q5.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



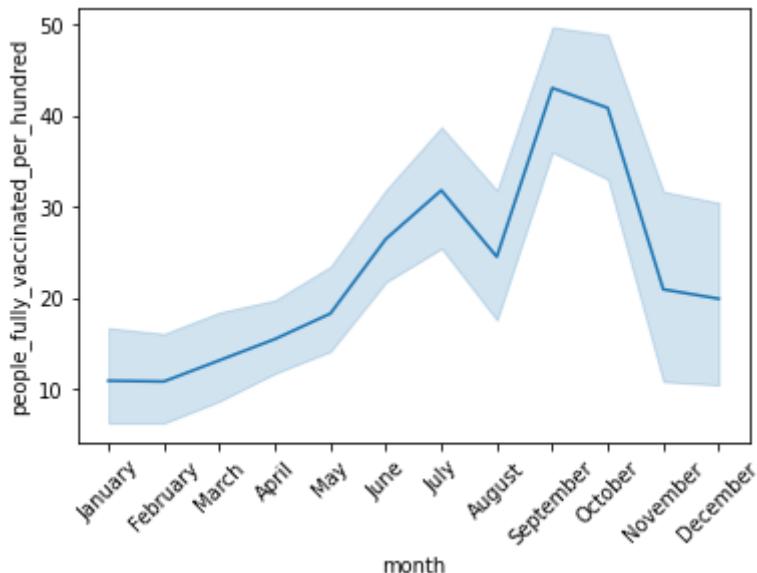
In [69]:

```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)
```

```
q6 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred")
q6.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-69-db4f4a123952>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q6.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



In [70]:

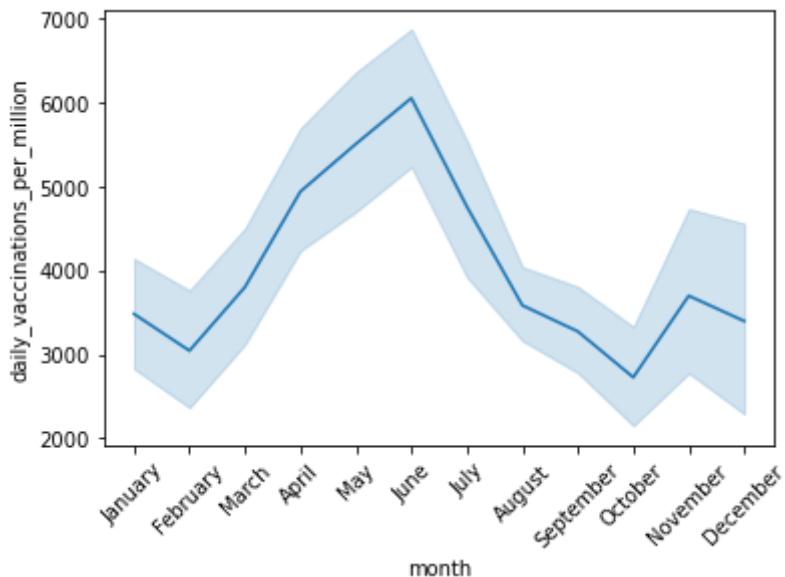
```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)
```

```
q7 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million")
```

```
q7.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-70-7adc3d86f966>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
```

```
    q7.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



In [71]:

```
sel_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 646 entries, 295 to 4939
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  --  
 0   country          646 non-null    object 
 1   iso_code          646 non-null    object 
 2   date              646 non-null    datetime64[ns]
 3   total_vaccinations 646 non-null   int64  
 4   people_vaccinated 646 non-null   int64  
 5   people_fully_vaccinated 646 non-null   int64  
 6   daily_vaccinations 646 non-null   int64  
 7   total_vaccinations_per_hundred 646 non-null   float64
 8   people_vaccinated_per_hundred 646 non-null   float64
 9   people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 646 non-null   float64
 10  daily_vaccinations_per_million 646 non-null   int64  
 11  vaccines          646 non-null    object 
 12  source_name        646 non-null    object 
 13  year              646 non-null    int64  
 14  month             646 non-null    object 
 15  continent         646 non-null    object 
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), int64(6), object(6)
memory usage: 102.0+ KB
```

In [72]:

```
# country and vaccines
```

```
T1 = pd.crosstab(index=sel_data['country'],columns=sel_data['vaccines'],margins=True)
T1
```

Out[72]:

vaccines	Covaxin, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sputnik V	Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sputnik V	All
country					

	Covaxin, vaccines	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sputnik V	Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sputnik V	All
country							
Bahrain	0		0		0		93 93
India	219		0		0		0 219
Ireland	0		230		0		0 230
United Kingdom	0		0		104		0 104
All	219		230		104		93 646

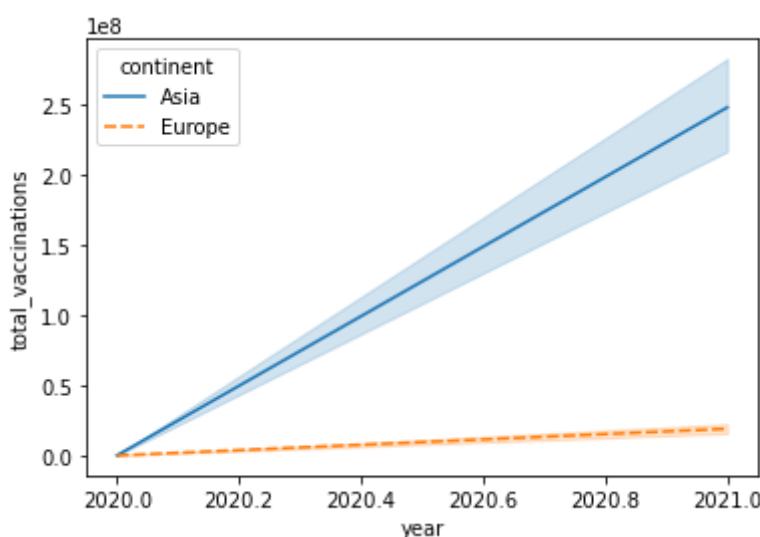
```
In [73]: T2 = pd.crosstab(index=sel_data['continent'],columns=sel_data['vaccines'],margins=True)
T2
```

	Covaxin, vaccines	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Sputnik V	Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech	Oxford/AstraZeneca, Pfizer/BioNTech, Sinopharm/Beijing, Sputnik V	All	
continent							
Asia	219		0		0		93 312
Europe	0		230		104		0 334
All	219		230		104		93 646

Multivariate plots

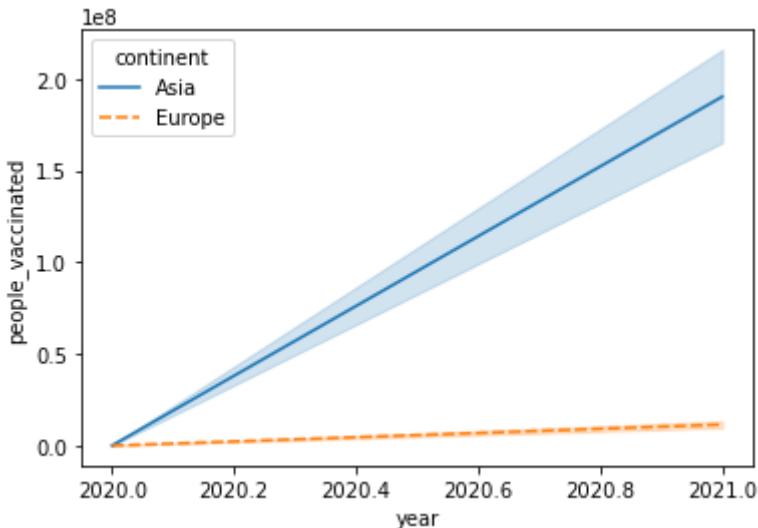
```
In [74]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="total_vaccinations", hue='continent', style='solid')
```

```
Out[74]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='total_vaccinations'>
```

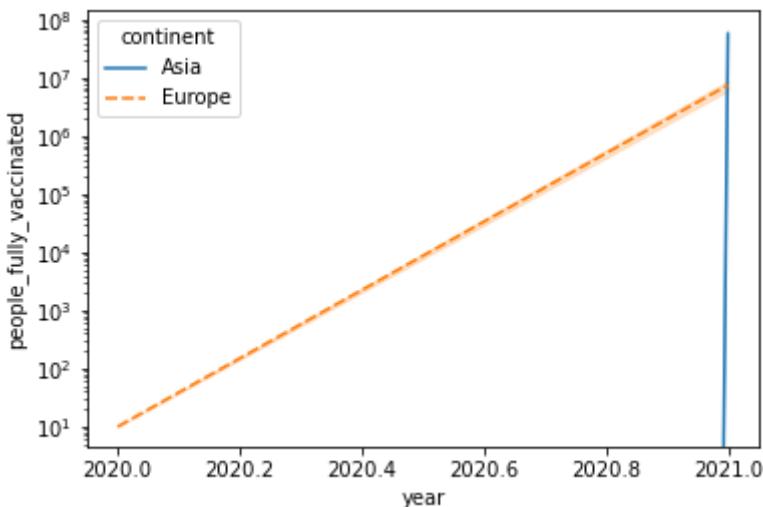


```
In [75]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_vaccinated", hue='continent', style='solid')
```

```
Out[75]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_vaccinated'>
```

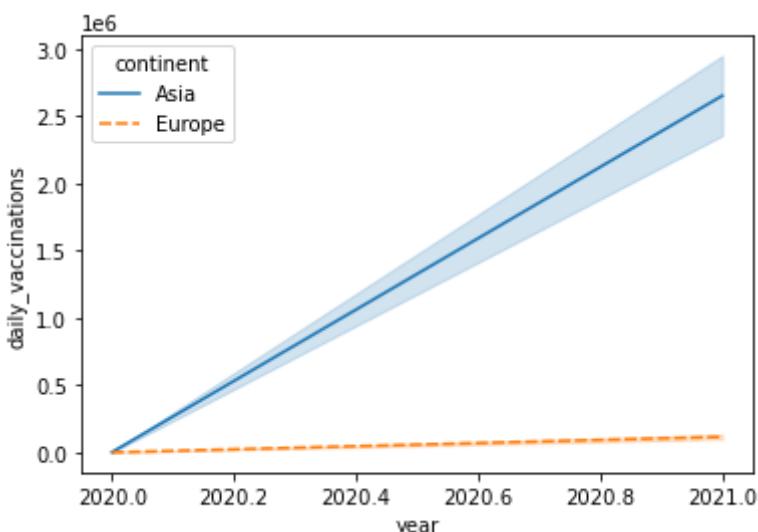


```
In [76]: p1 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_fully_vaccinated", hue='continent')
p1.set_yscale('log')
```



```
In [77]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="daily_vaccinations", hue='continent', style='solid')
```

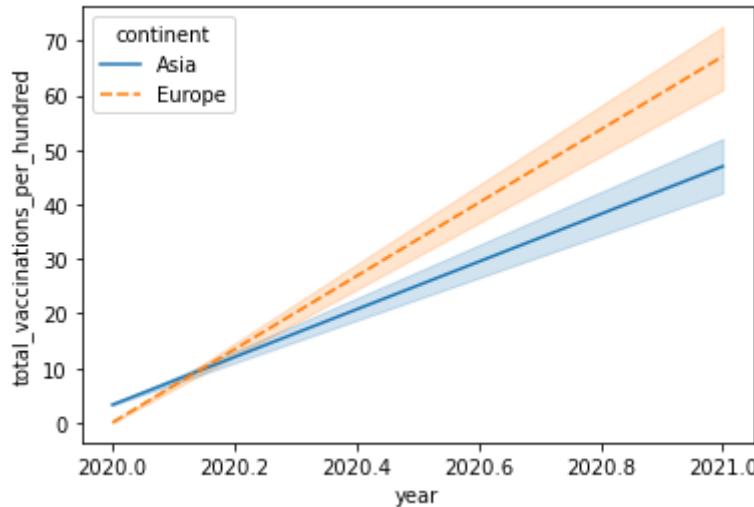
```
Out[77]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='daily_vaccinations'>
```



```
In [78]:
```

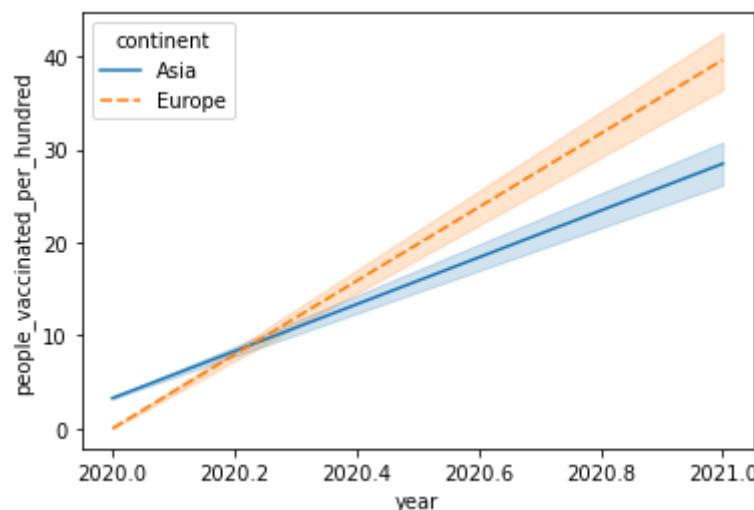
```
sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", hue='contin
```

Out[78]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='total_vaccinations_per_hundred'>



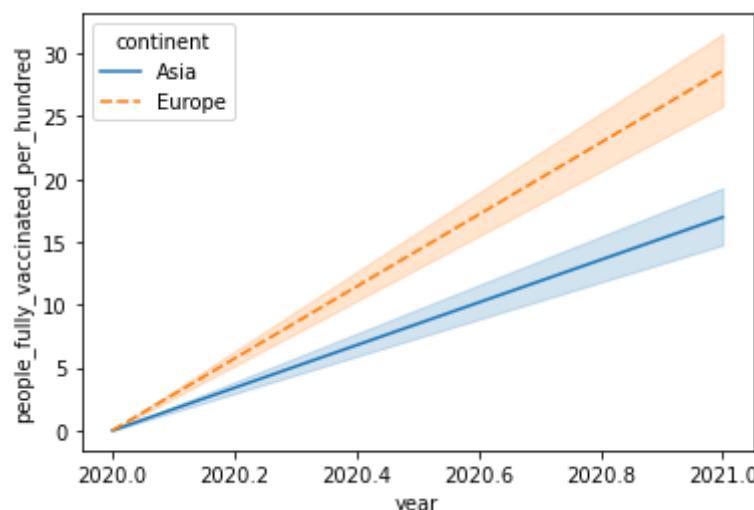
```
In [79]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='contine
```

Out[79]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_vaccinated_per_hundred'>

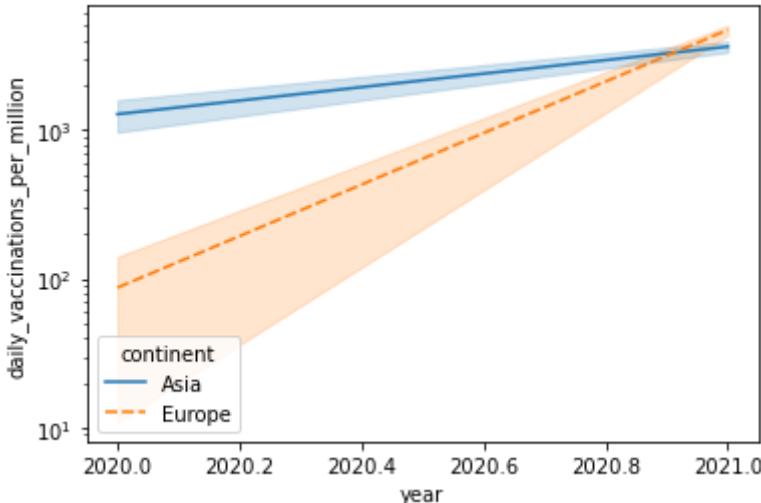


```
In [80]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='c
```

Out[80]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'>

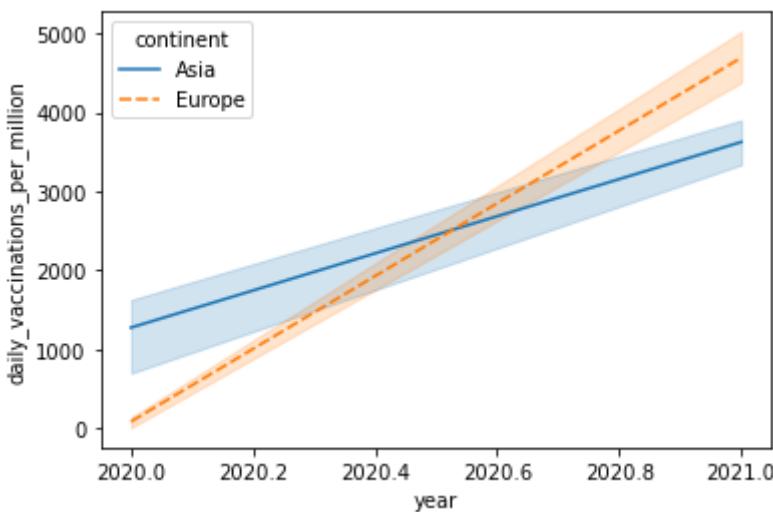


```
In [81]: p4= sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million",hue='co  
p4.set_yscale('log')
```



```
In [82]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million",hue='contin
```

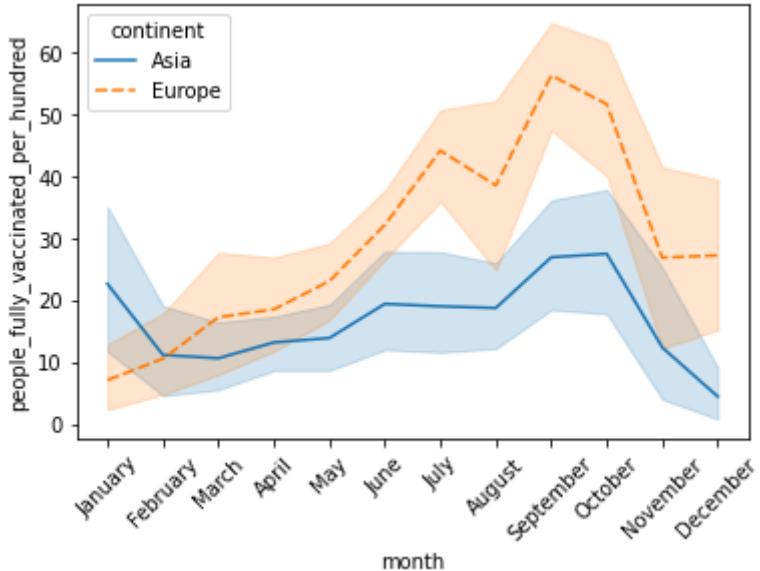
```
Out[82]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='daily_vaccinations_per_million'>
```



```
In [83]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],  
#categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',  
#ordered=True)
```

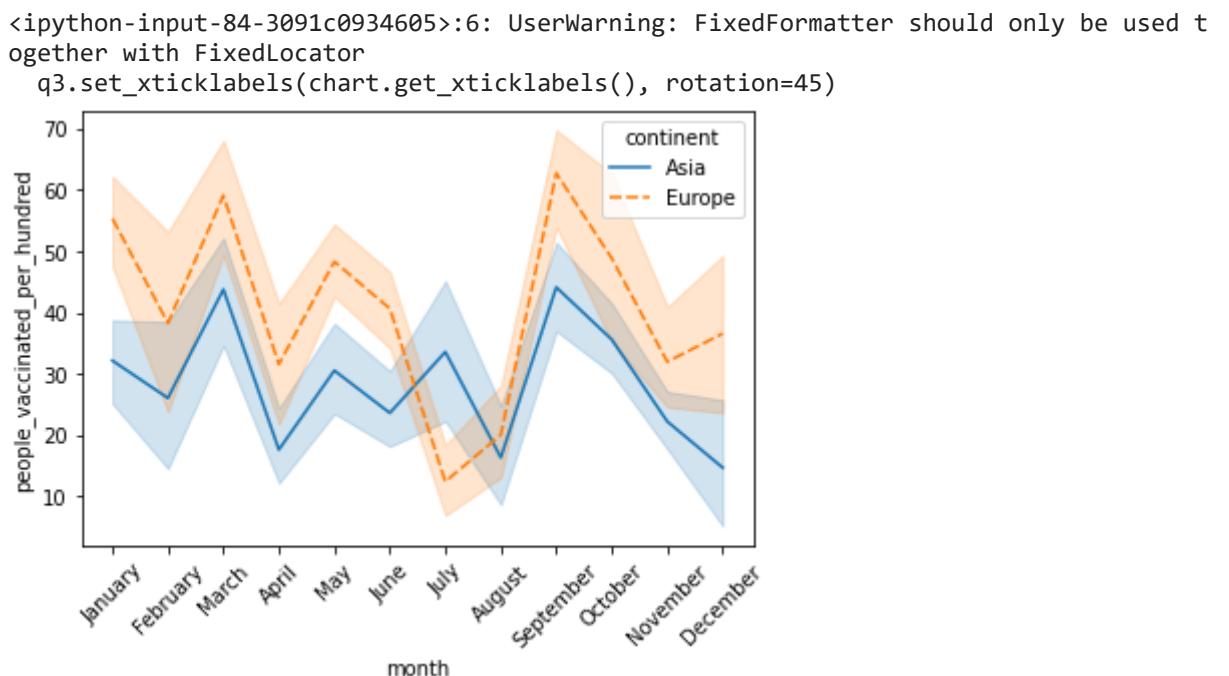
```
q2 = sns.lineplot(data=mon_data, x="month", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred",  
q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)  
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-83-261dc664a721>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used t  
ogether with FixedLocator  
    q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



```
In [84]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                         #categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                         #ordered=True)

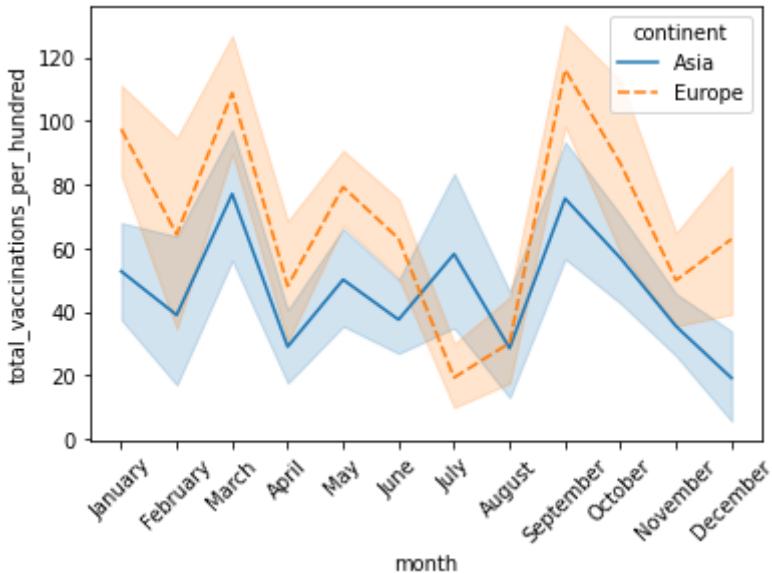
q3 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='c
q3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



```
In [85]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                         #categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                         #ordered=True)

q2 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", hue='c
q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-85-5e55e4843816>:6: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used t
ogether with FixedLocator
q2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```

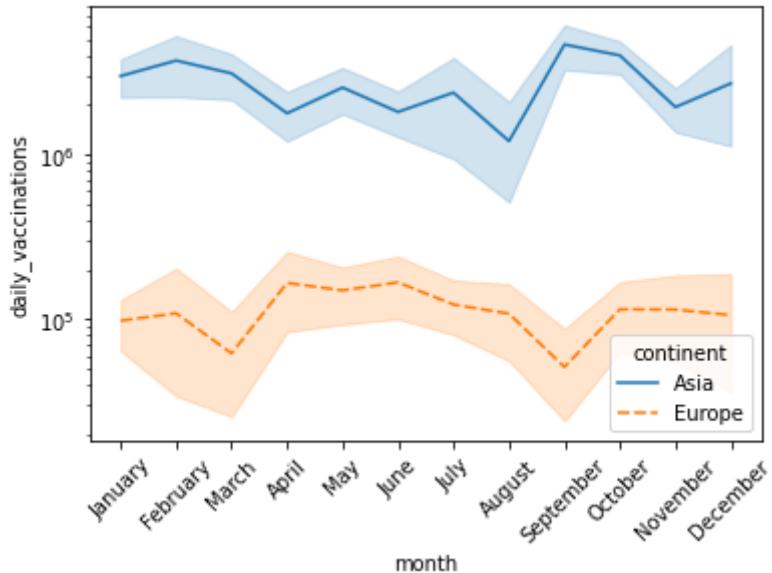


```
In [86]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                         categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                         #ordered=True)

p3 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="daily_vaccinations", hue='continent', s
p3.set_yscale('log')
p3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-86-8c5e7dc1397e>:7: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
p3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```

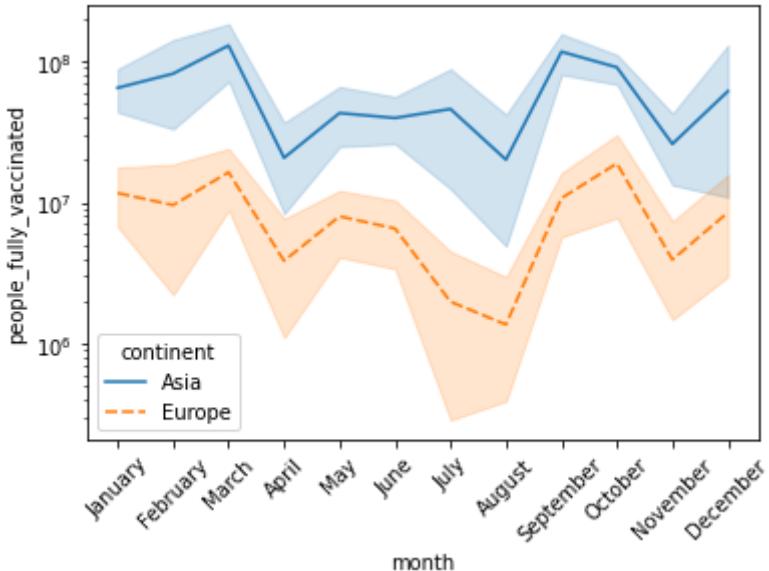


```
In [87]: #sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                         categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                         #ordered=True)

p2 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_fully_vaccinated", hue='continent',
p2.set_yscale('log')
p2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-87-0c0b530d418d>:7: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
p2.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



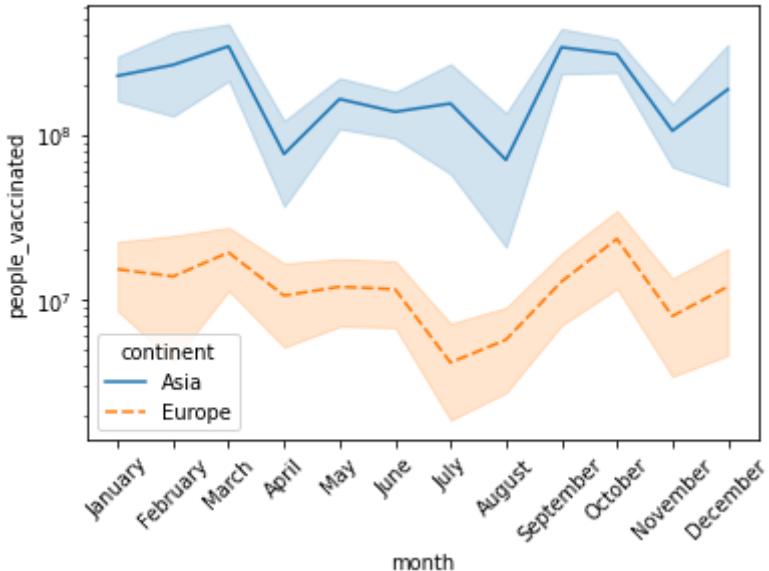
In [88]:

```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)

L1 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_vaccinated", hue='continent', style='continent')
L1.set_yscale('log')
L1.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-88-b271076d9a9e>:7: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
L1.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



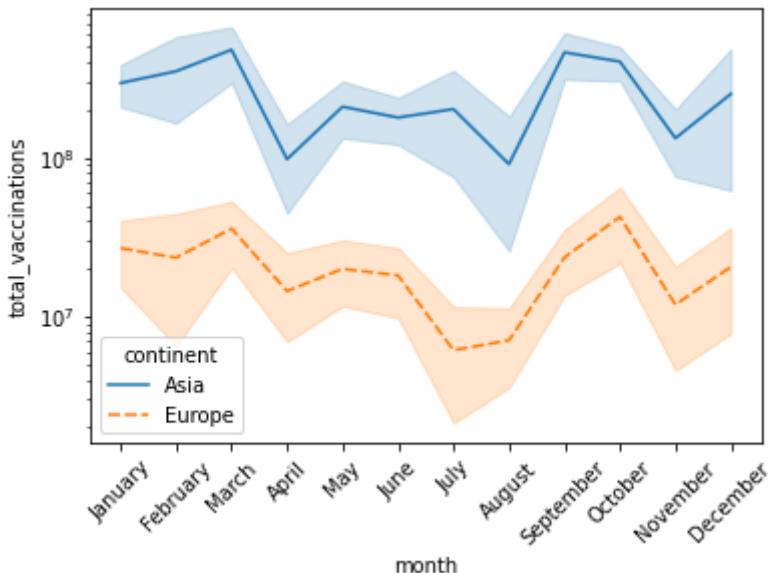
In [89]:

```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],
                                     categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',
                                     #ordered=True)

p =sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="total_vaccinations", hue='continent', style='continent')
p.set_yscale('log')
p.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-89-74ce950b1c75>:7: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
ogether with FixedLocator  
p.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```

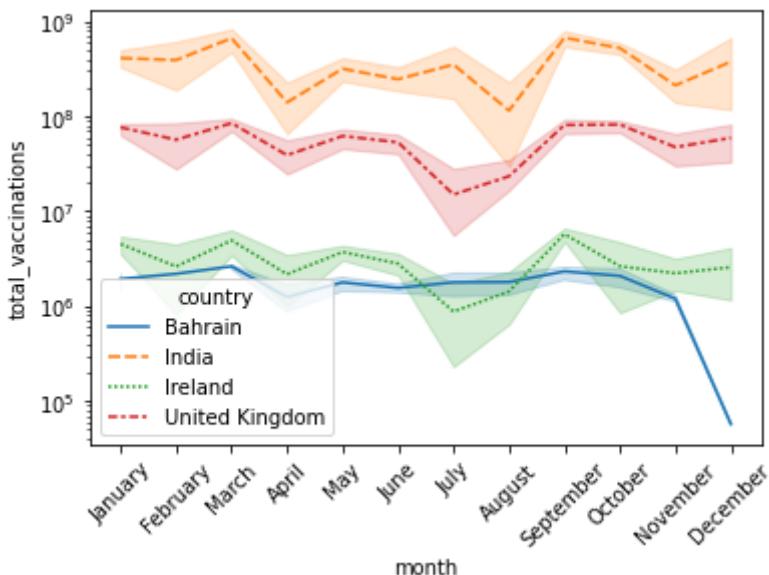


In [90]:

```
#sel_data['month'] = pd.Categorical(sel_data['month'],  
#categories=['January', 'February', 'March', 'April',  
#ordered=True)  
  
p5 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="total_vaccinations", hue='country', style=  
p5.set_yscale('log')  
p5.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)  
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-90-b5e364933d36>:7: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
p5.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```

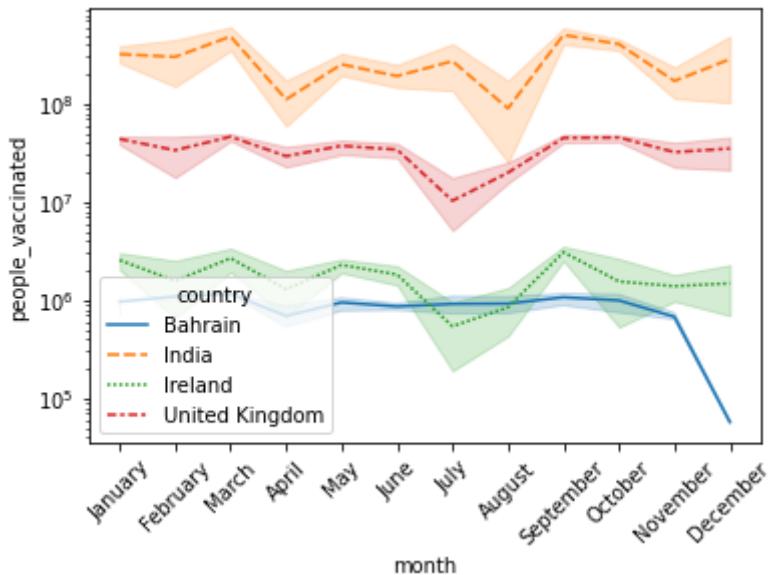


In [91]:

```
L3 =sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_vaccinated", hue='country', style=  
L3.set_yscale('log')  
L3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)  
plt.show()
```

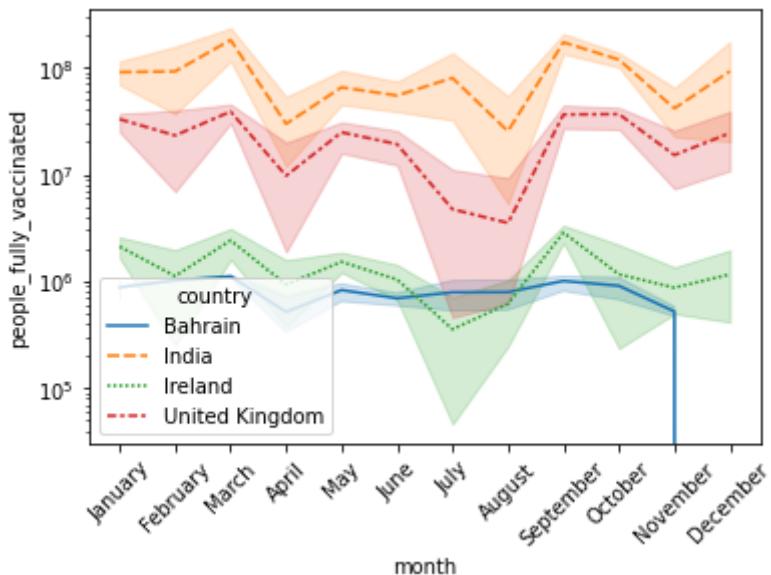
<ipython-input-91-f4644f1f4113>:3: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator

```
L3.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



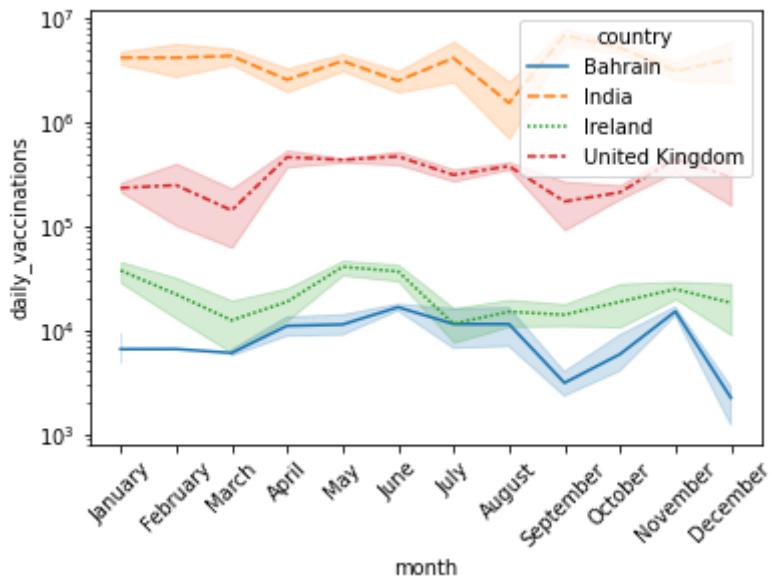
```
In [92]: L4 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_fully_vaccinated", hue='country')
L4.set_yscale('log')
L4.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-92-04d9098185c2>:3: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
 L4.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)

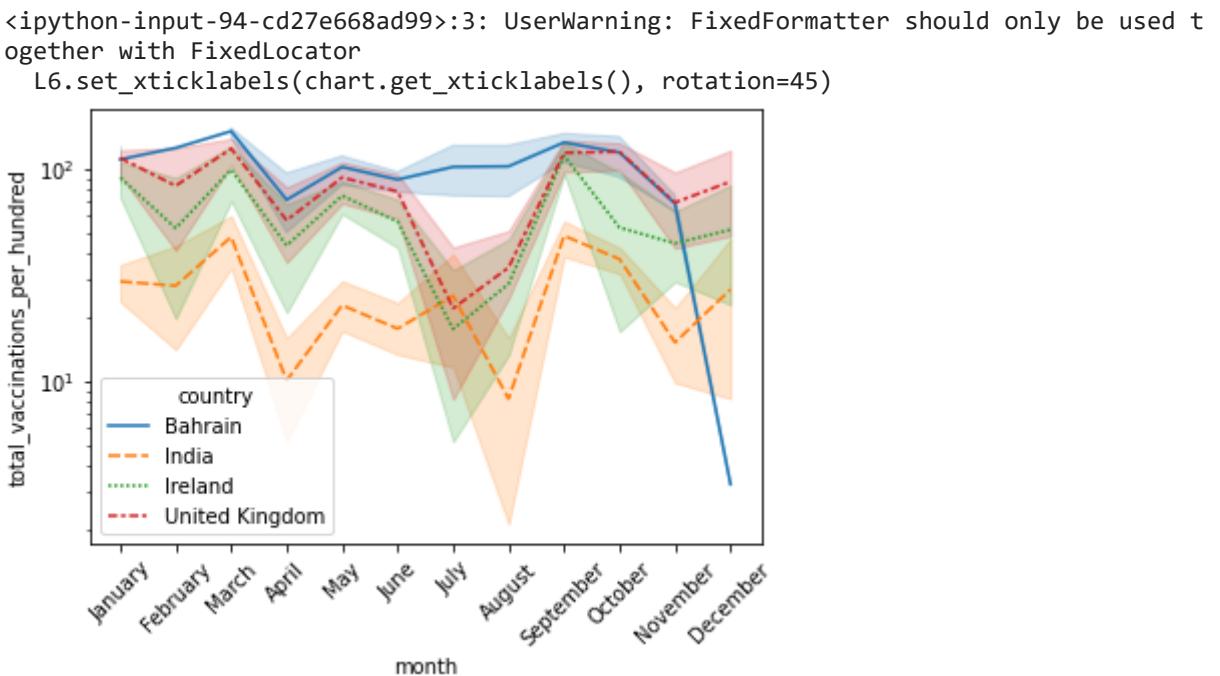


```
In [93]: L5 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="daily_vaccinations", hue='country', sty
L5.set_yscale('log')
L5.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-93-6594d267d5be>:3: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
 L5.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)

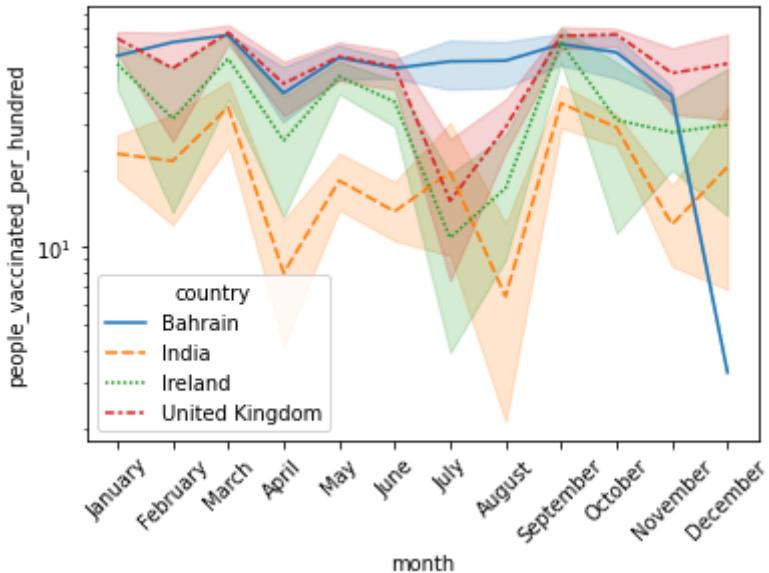


```
In [94]: L6 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", hue='country')
L6.set_yscale('log')
L6.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



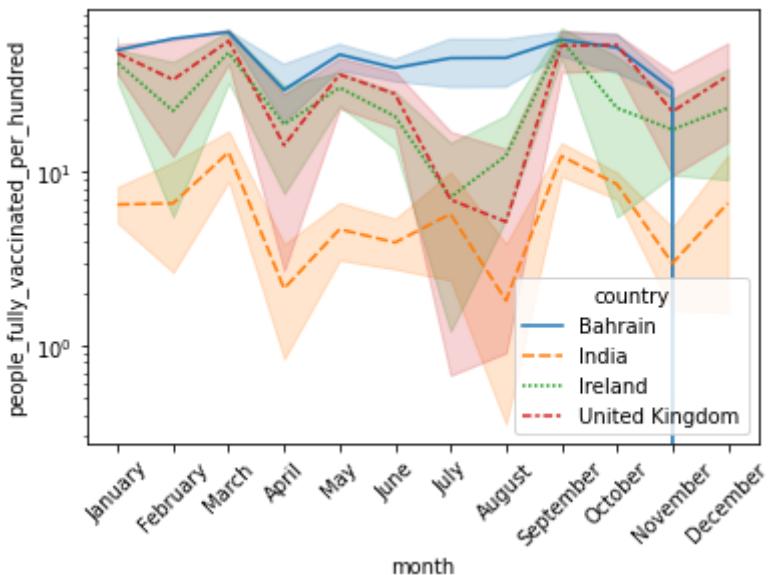
```
In [95]: L7 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='country')
L7.set_yscale('log')
L7.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-95-69c2591d8b2d>:3: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
L7.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
```



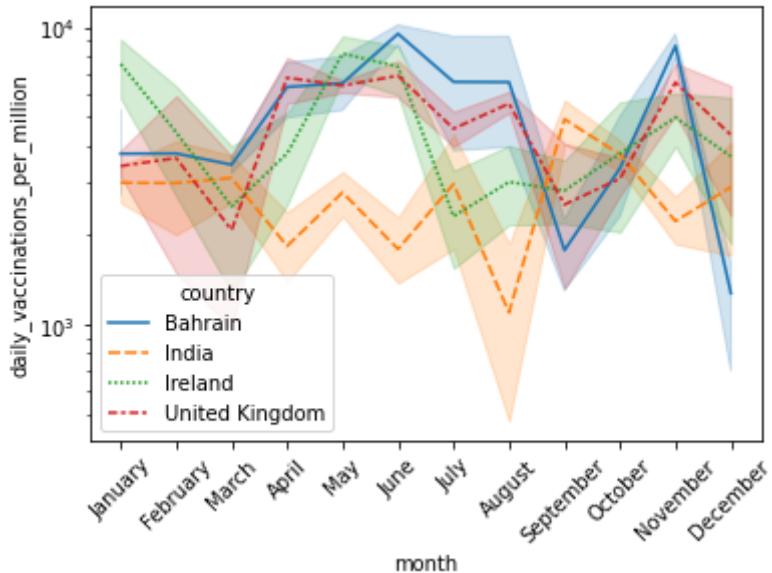
```
In [96]: L8 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred",
L8.set_yscale('log')
L8.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-96-c3f3acfe059d>:3: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
 L8.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)



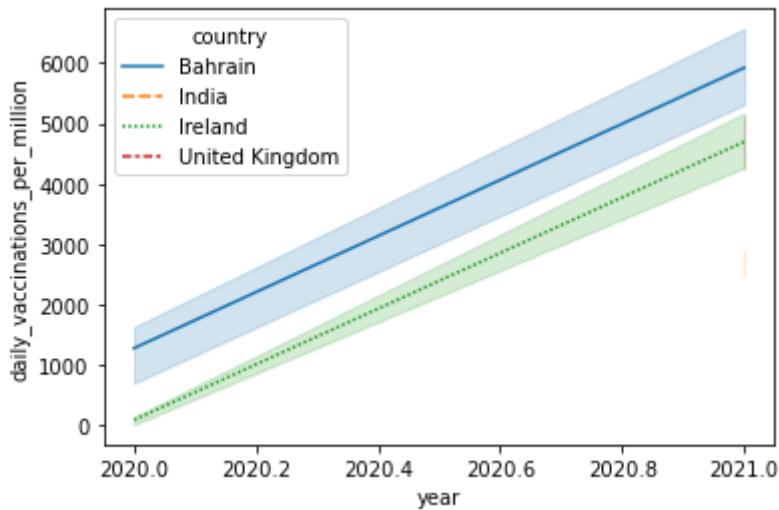
```
In [97]: L9 = sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="month", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million", hue='country'
L9.set_yscale('log')
L9.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-97-c1abd03f2c4f>:3: UserWarning: FixedFormatter should only be used together with FixedLocator
 L9.set_xticklabels(chart.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45)



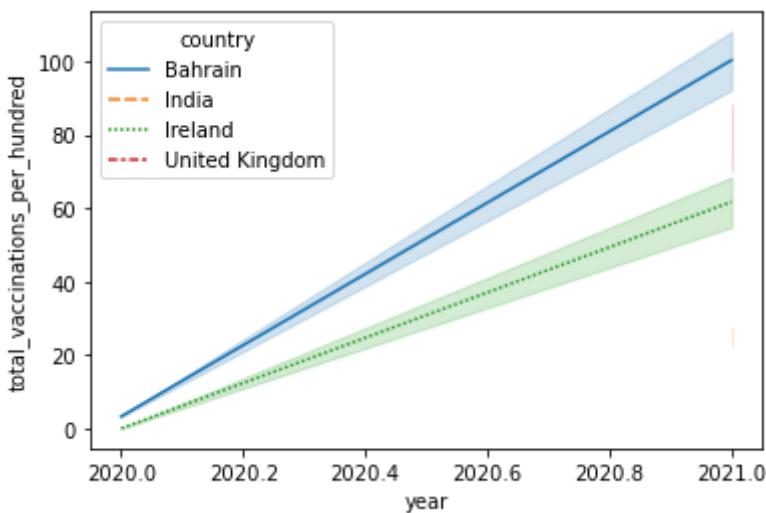
```
In [98]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million", hue='country')
```

```
Out[98]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='daily_vaccinations_per_million'>
```



```
In [99]: sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", hue='country')
```

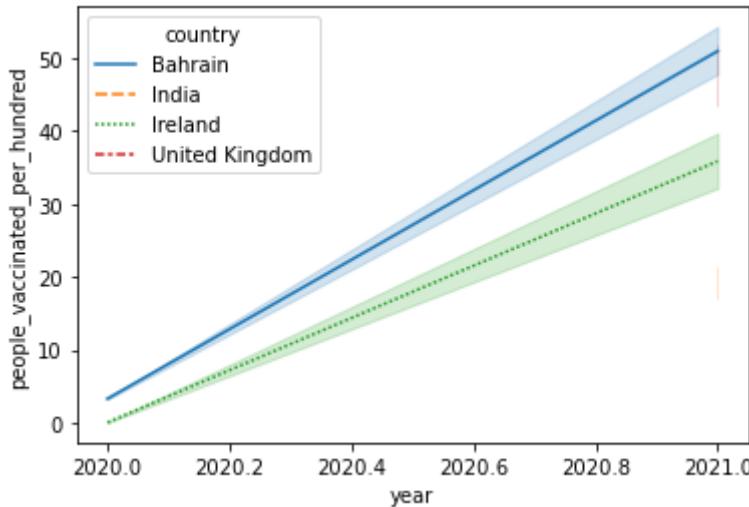
```
Out[99]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='total_vaccinations_per_hundred'>
```



```
In [100...]
```

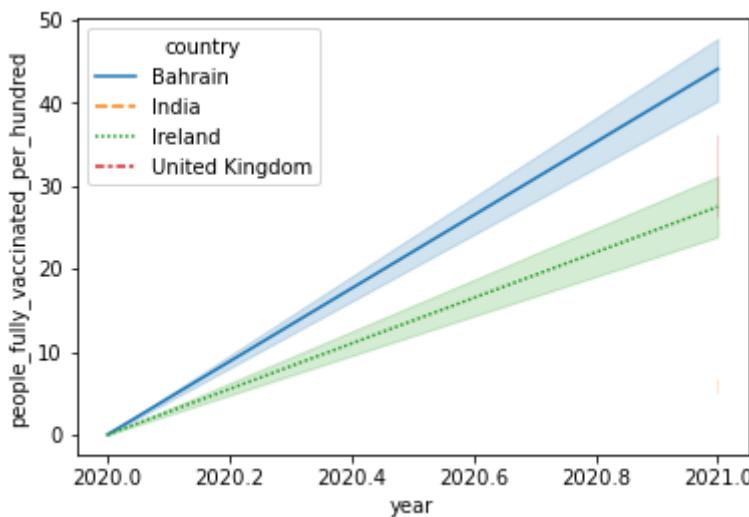
```
sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='country')
```

```
Out[100... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_vaccinated_per_hundred'>
```



```
In [101... sns.lineplot(data=sel_data, x="year", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='c
```

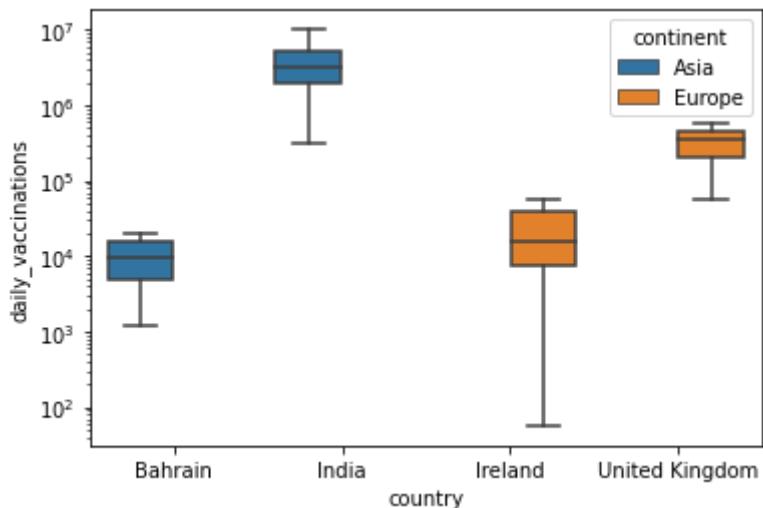
```
Out[101... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='year', ylabel='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'>
```



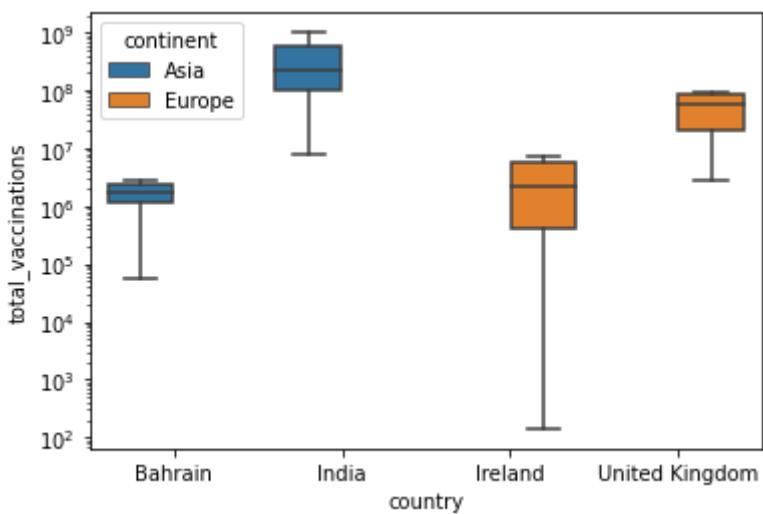
```
In [102... #total_vaccinations_per_hundred people_vaccinated_per_hundred people_fully_vaccina
```

```
In [103... #sns.histplot(sel_data['daily_vaccinations'] , color="yellow" ,label="male")
#sns.histplot(sel_data['people_fully_vaccinated'] , color="red",label="female")
#plt.legend()
#plt.xlabel("Time (days)")
#plt.xscale('Log')
# plt.yscale('Log')
# plt.show()
```

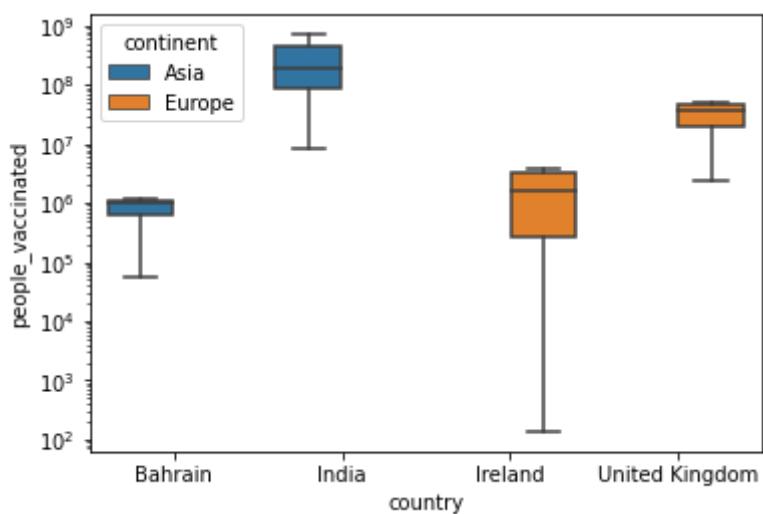
```
In [104... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="daily_vaccinations", hue='continent', data=sel_data)
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.yscale('log')
plt.show()
```



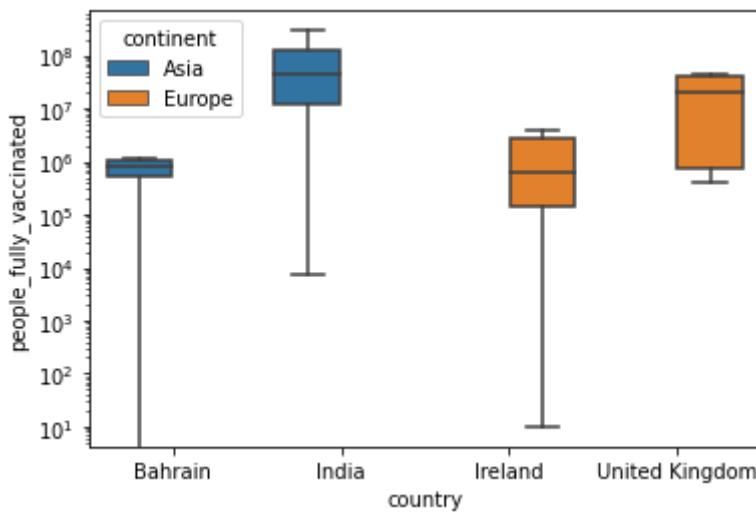
```
In [105...]  
sns.boxplot(x="country", y="total_vaccinations", hue='continent', data=sel_data)  
plt.ylabel("total_vaccinations")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



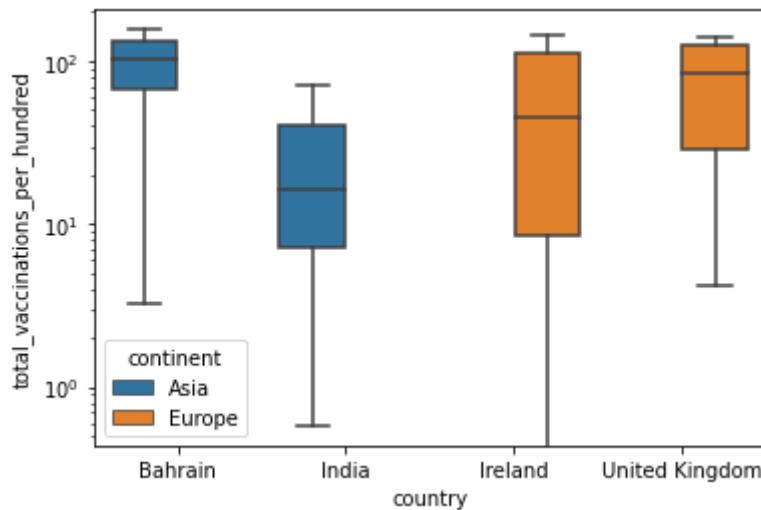
```
In [106...]  
sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_vaccinated", hue='continent', data=sel_data)  
plt.ylabel("people_vaccinated")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



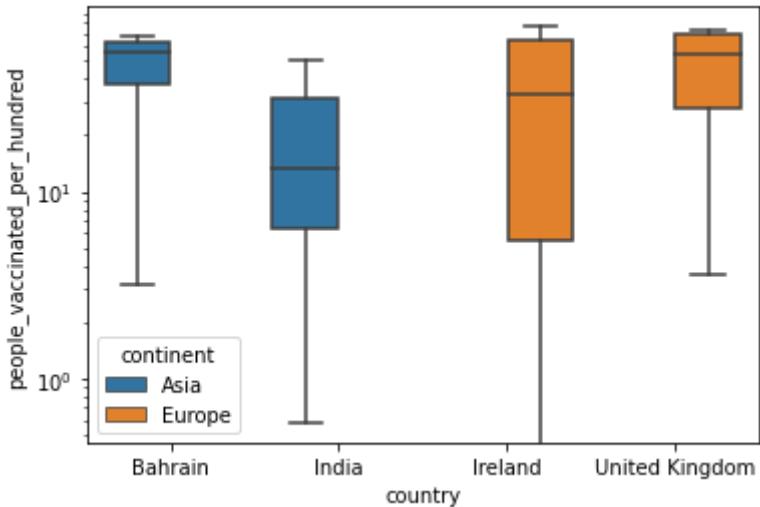
```
In [107... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_fully_vaccinated", hue='continent', data=sel_data  
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



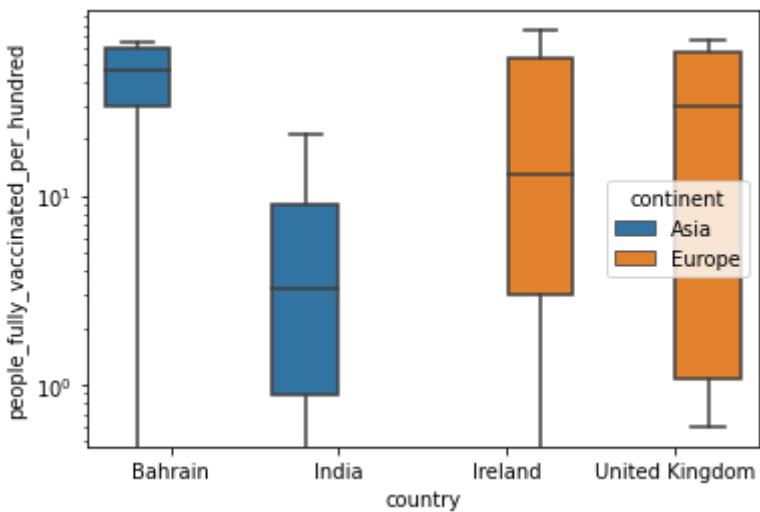
```
In [108... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", hue='continent', data=sel_data  
plt.ylabel("total_vaccinations_per_hundred")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



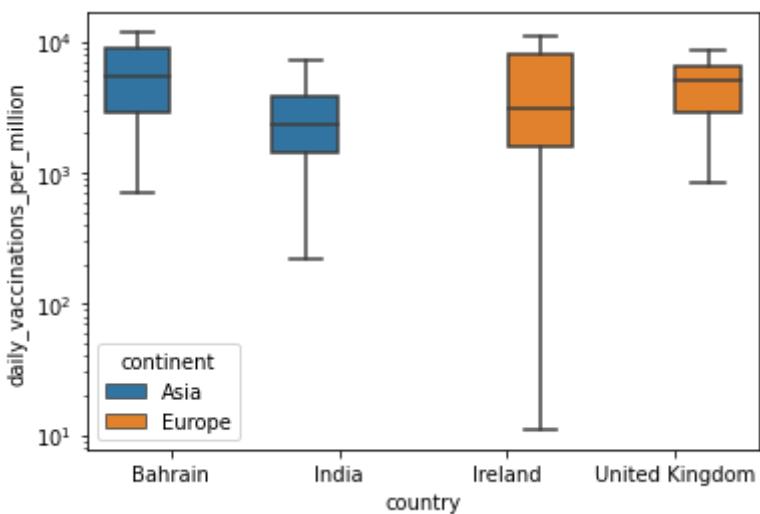
```
In [109... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='continent', data=sel_data  
plt.ylabel("people_vaccinated_per_hundred")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



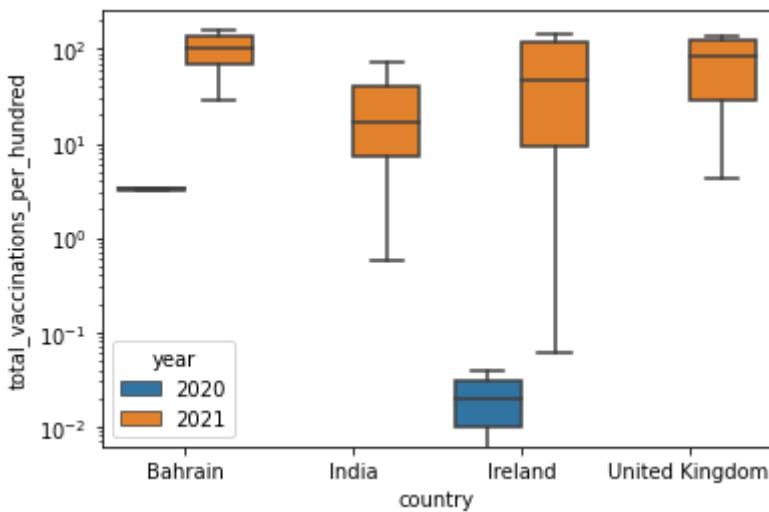
```
In [110...  
sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='continent', d  
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



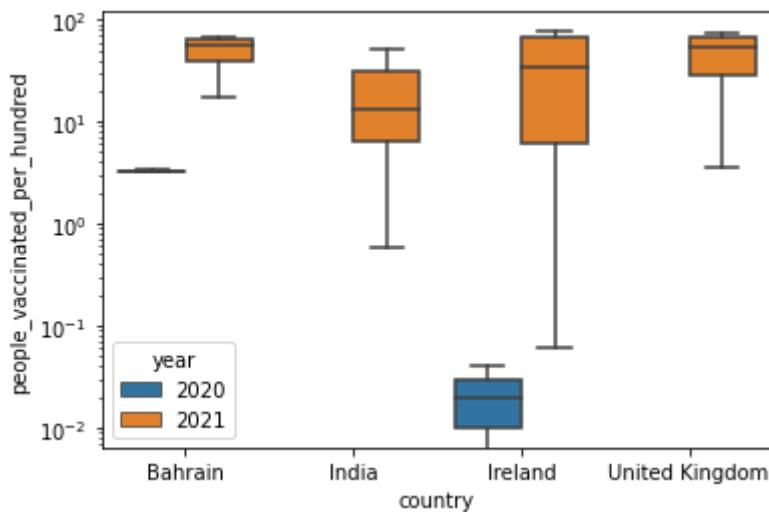
```
In [111...  
sns.boxplot(x="country", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million", hue='continent', data=s  
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations_per_million")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



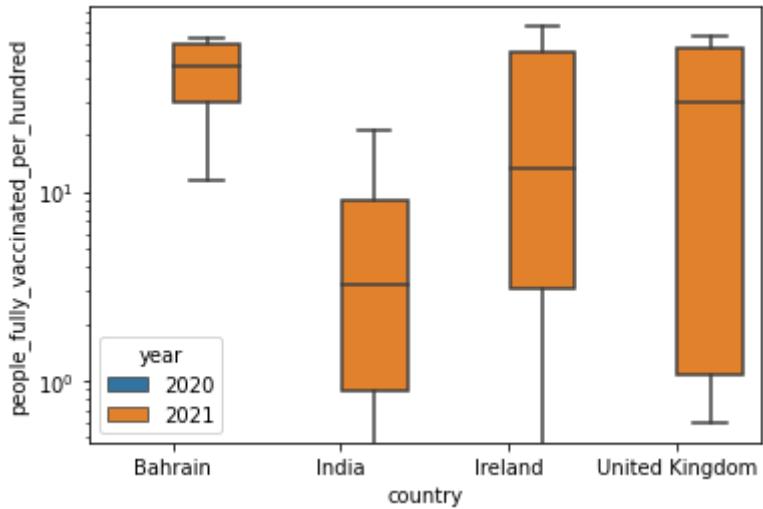
```
In [112... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="total_vaccinations_per_hundred", hue='year', data=sel_da  
plt.ylabel("total_vaccinations_per_hundred")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



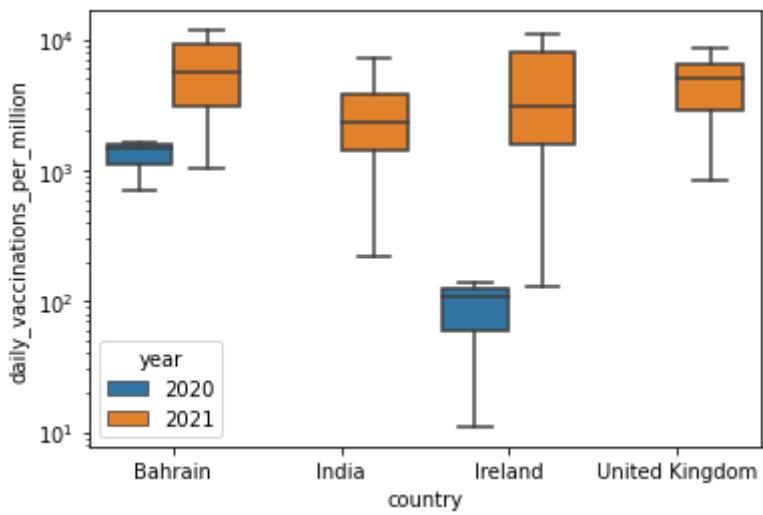
```
In [113... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='year', data=sel_da  
plt.ylabel("people_vaccinated_per_hundred")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



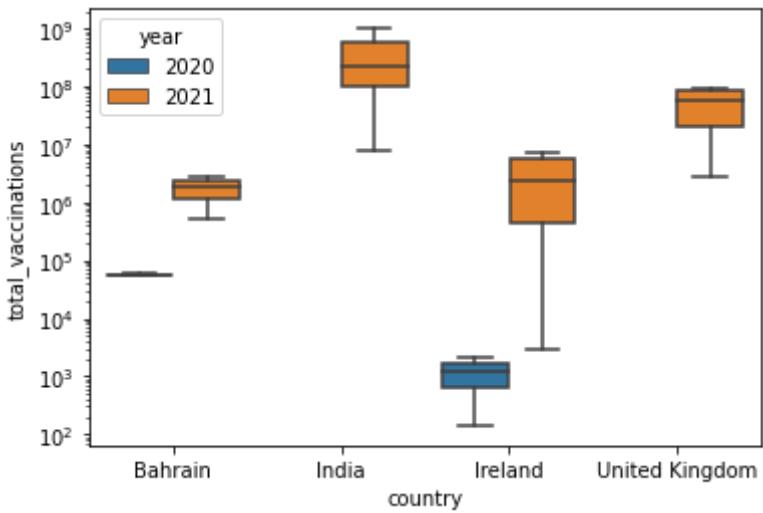
```
In [114... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred", hue='year', data=sel_da  
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred")  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



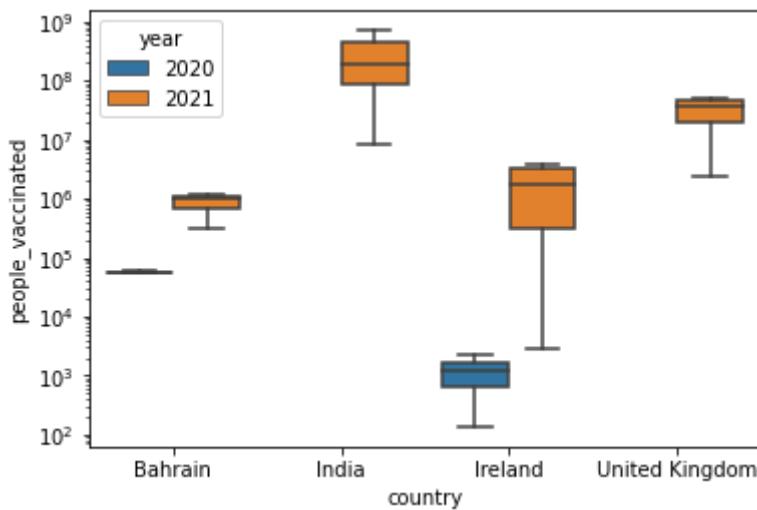
```
In [115...]  
sns.boxplot(x="country", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million", hue='year', data=sel_data)  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



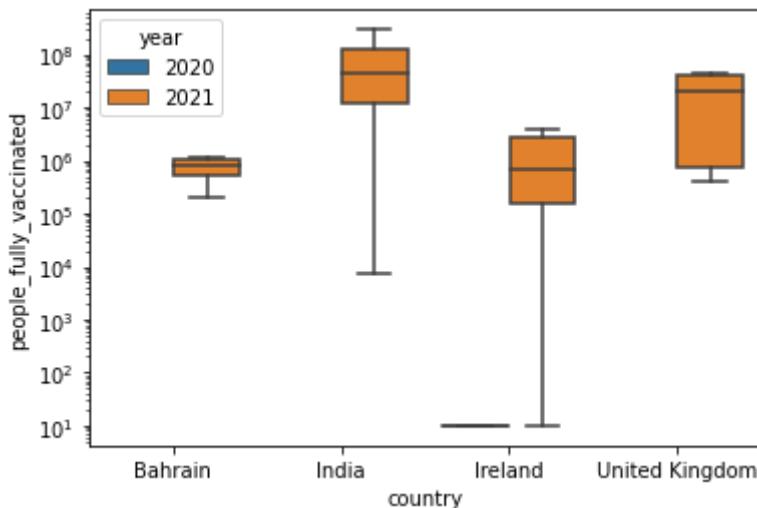
```
In [116...]  
sns.boxplot(x="country", y="total_vaccinations", hue='year', data=sel_data)  
plt.yscale('log')  
plt.show()
```



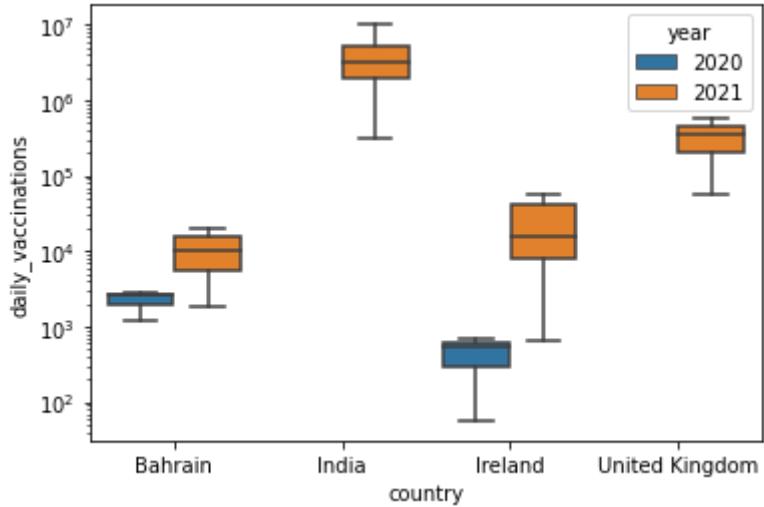
```
In [117... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_vaccinated", hue='year', data=sel_data)
plt.ylabel("people_vaccinated")
plt.yscale('log')
plt.show()
```



```
In [118... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="people_fully_vaccinated", hue='year', data=sel_data)
plt.ylabel("people_fully_vaccinated")
plt.yscale('log')
plt.show()
```

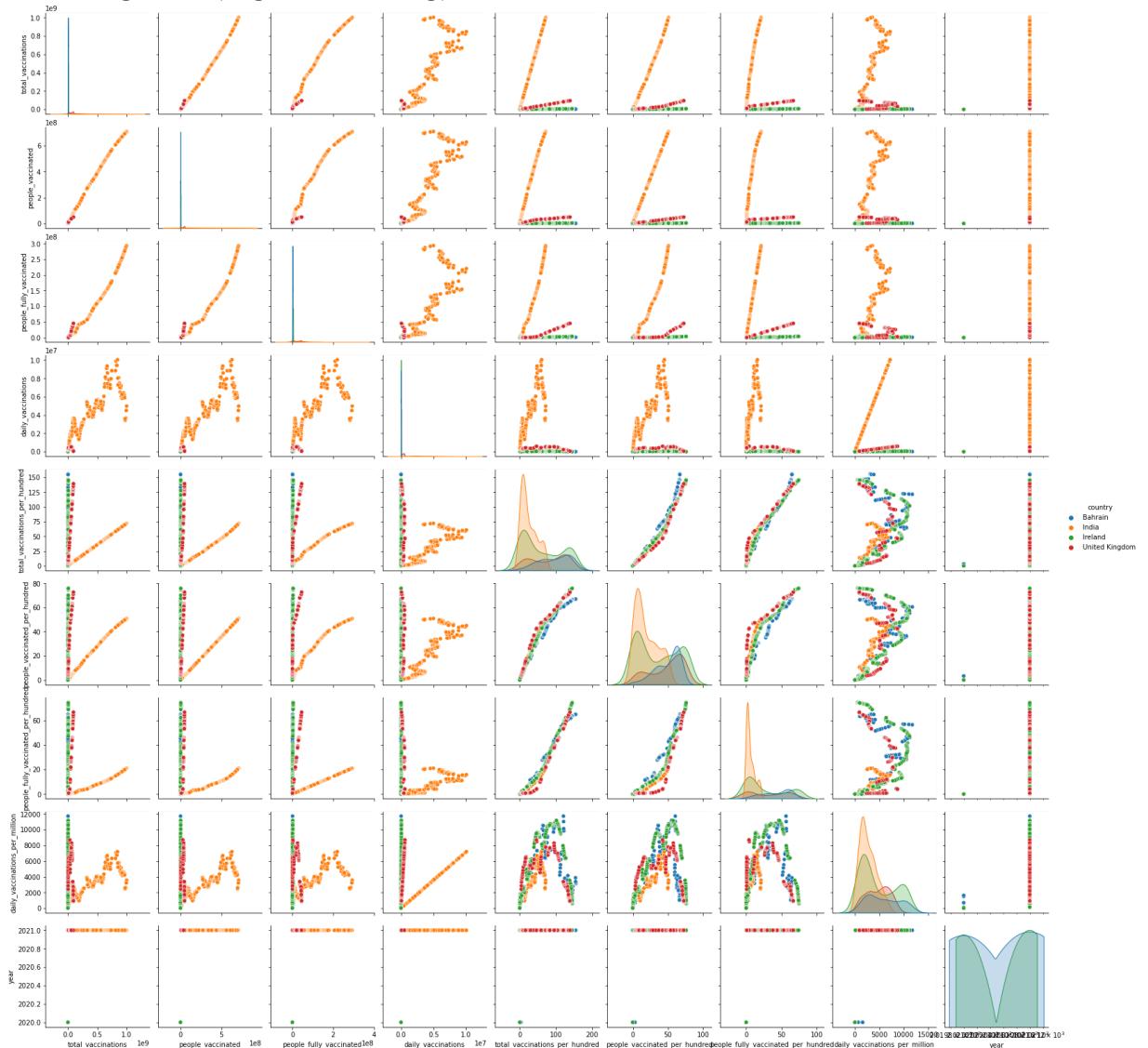


```
In [119... sns.boxplot(x="country", y="daily_vaccinations", hue='year', data=sel_data)
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.yscale('log')
plt.show()
```



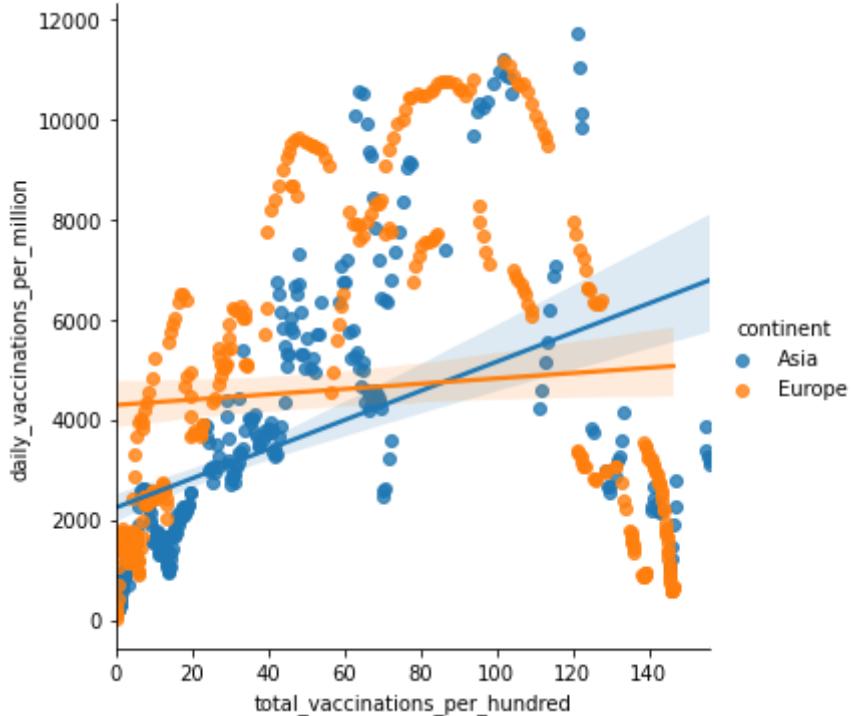
```
In [120...]: sns.pairplot(sel_data,hue="country")
plt.yscale('log')
plt.xscale('log')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:306: UserWarning: Dataset has 0 variance; skipping density estimate.
 warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:306: UserWarning: Dataset has 0 variance; skipping density estimate.
 warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)



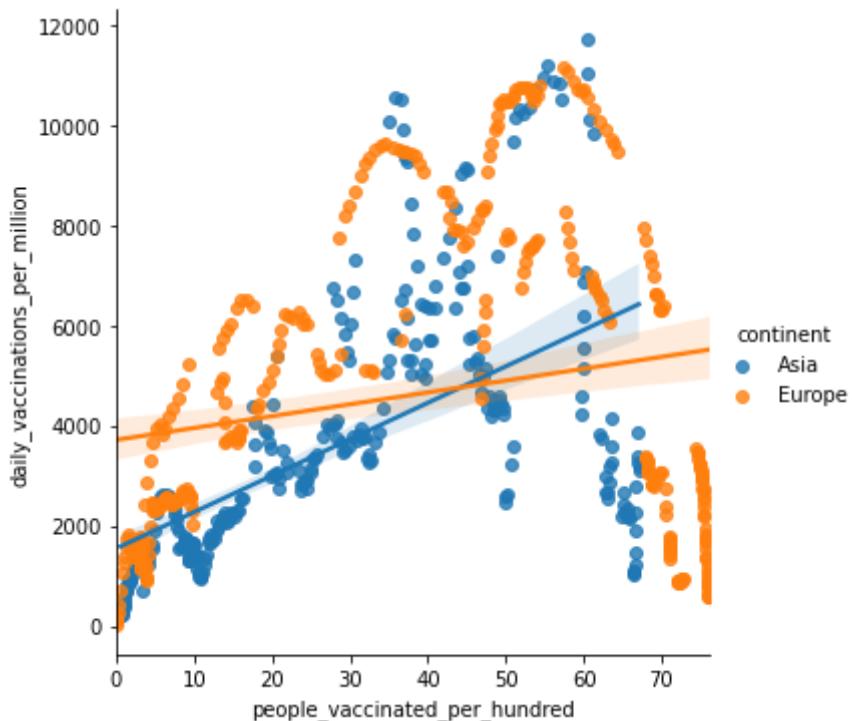
```
In [257... sns.lmplot(x='total_vaccinations_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations_per_million', h  
plt.xlabel("total_vaccinations_per_hundred")  
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations_per_million")
```

```
Out[257... Text(16.579765625, 0.5, 'daily_vaccinations_per_million')
```



```
In [256... sns.lmplot(x='people_vaccinated_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations_per_million', hu  
plt.xlabel("people_vaccinated_per_hundred")  
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations_per_million")
```

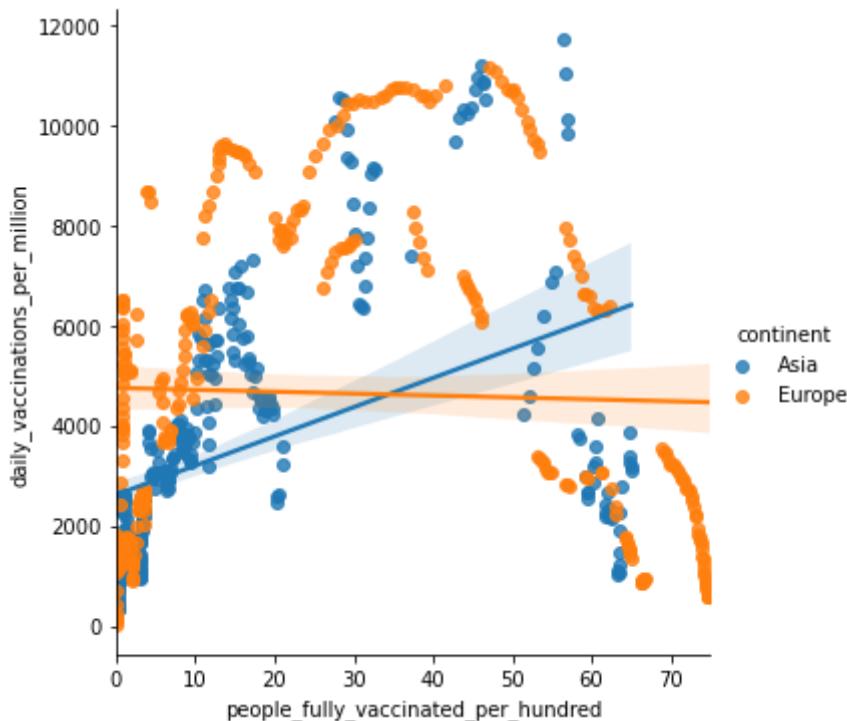
```
Out[256... Text(16.579765625, 0.5, 'daily_vaccinations_per_million')
```



```
In [254... sns.lmplot(x='people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred', y='daily_vaccinations_per_millio  
plt.xlabel("people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred")
```

```
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations_per_million")
```

```
Out[254... Text(16.579765625, 0.5, 'daily_vaccinations_per_million')
```



3. Descriptive Statistics - generate and analyse basic statistics for all variables - including measures of central tendency and spread and correlation. (10 marks)

```
In [124... sel_data['country'].describe()
```

```
Out[124... count      646  
unique        4  
top       Ireland  
freq       230  
Name: country, dtype: object
```

```
In [125... sel_data['iso_code'].describe()
```

```
Out[125... count      646  
unique        4  
top       IRL  
freq       230  
Name: iso_code, dtype: object
```

```
In [126... sel_data['date'].describe()
```

```
<ipython-input-126-045948d072e9>:1: FutureWarning: Treating datetime data as categorical rather than numeric in `describe` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version of pandas. Specify `datetime_is_numeric=True` to silence this warning and adopt the future behavior now.  
    sel_data['date'].describe()
```

```
Out[126... count          646  
unique         295  
top 2021-04-28 00:00:00  
freq           4  
first 2020-12-29 00:00:00  
last 2021-12-10 00:00:00  
Name: date, dtype: object
```

```
In [127...]: sel_data['total_vaccinations'].describe()
```

```
Out[127...]: count    6.460000e+02
mean      1.284127e+08
std       2.377074e+08
min       1.410000e+02
25%      1.982450e+06
50%      7.243817e+06
75%      1.075320e+08
max      1.003204e+09
Name: total_vaccinations, dtype: float64
```

```
In [128...]: sel_data['people_vaccinated'].describe()
```

```
Out[128...]: count    6.460000e+02
mean      9.690832e+07
std       1.780241e+08
min       1.360000e+02
25%      1.078896e+06
50%      3.791142e+06
75%      9.417913e+07
max      7.095520e+08
Name: people_vaccinated, dtype: float64
```

```
In [129...]: sel_data['people_fully_vaccinated'].describe()
```

```
Out[129...]: count    6.460000e+02
mean      3.152000e+07
std       6.076850e+07
min       0.000000e+00
25%      5.360668e+05
50%      2.917430e+06
75%      3.859196e+07
max      2.936523e+08
Name: people_fully_vaccinated, dtype: float64
```

```
In [130...]: sel_data['daily_vaccinations'].describe()
```

```
Out[130...]: count    6.460000e+02
mean      1.327012e+06
std       2.200616e+06
min       5.700000e+01
25%      1.277475e+04
50%      5.686950e+04
75%      2.011813e+06
max      1.003800e+07
Name: daily_vaccinations, dtype: float64
```

```
In [131...]: sel_data['total_vaccinations_per_hundred'].describe()
```

```
Out[131...]: count    646.000000
mean      56.885201
std       50.081623
min       0.000000
25%      11.267500
50%      42.440000
75%      101.717500
max      156.140000
Name: total_vaccinations_per_hundred, dtype: float64
```

```
In [132...]: sel_data['people_vaccinated_per_hundred'].describe()
```

```
Out[132...]: count    646.000000
             mean     33.944381
             std      25.453184
             min      0.000000
             25%     9.075000
             50%    31.790000
             75%    57.845000
             max     76.220000
             Name: people_vaccinated_per_hundred, dtype: float64
```

```
In [133...]: sel_data['people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred'].describe()
```

```
Out[133...]: count    646.000000
             mean     22.779396
             std      25.124573
             min      0.000000
             25%     2.272500
             50%    10.430000
             75%    44.720000
             max     74.970000
             Name: people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, dtype: float64
```

```
In [134...]: sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million'].describe()
```

```
Out[134...]: count    646.000000
             mean    4142.394737
             std     3009.103827
             min     11.000000
             25%    1652.500000
             50%    3227.500000
             75%    6215.500000
             max    11723.000000
             Name: daily_vaccinations_per_million, dtype: float64
```

```
In [135...]: sel_data['vaccines'].describe()
```

```
Out[135...]: count          646
             unique         4
             top       Johnson&Johnson, Moderna, Oxford/AstraZeneca, ...
             freq          230
             Name: vaccines, dtype: object
```

```
In [136...]: sel_data['source_name'].describe()
```

```
Out[136...]: count          646
             unique         4
             top       Heath Service Executive
             freq          230
             Name: source_name, dtype: object
```

```
In [137...]: sel_data['year'].describe()
```

```
Out[137...]: count    646.000000
             mean    2020.990712
             std      0.096000
             min     2020.000000
             25%    2021.000000
             50%    2021.000000
             75%    2021.000000
             max     2021.000000
             Name: year, dtype: float64
```

```
In [138...]
```

```
sel_data['month'].describe()
```

```
Out[138... count      646  
unique      12  
top        May  
freq       69  
Name: month, dtype: object
```

```
In [139... sel_data['continent'].describe()
```

```
Out[139... count      646  
unique      2  
top        Europe  
freq       334  
Name: continent, dtype: object
```

The top is the most common value. The freq is the most common value's frequency

Correletion and Spread

From Data Visualization, the variables that show a linear relationship were daily_vaccinations and total_vaccinations, daily_vaccinations and people_vaccinated, and daily_vaccinations and people_fully_vaccinated.

So, the coefficient to be used to measure the strength of the correlation between variables that shows linear relationship is Pearson coefficient.

But for those with outliers Kendalltau will be more appropriate.

```
In [140... corr_d1= kendalltau(sel_data["daily_vaccinations"], sel_data["total_vaccinations"])  
corr_d1
```

```
Out[140... KendalltauResult(correlation=0.7100637444815846, pvalue=1.5813370089538293e-160)
```

```
In [141... corr_d2= kendalltau(sel_data["daily_vaccinations"], sel_data["people_vaccinated"])  
corr_d2
```

```
Out[141... KendalltauResult(correlation=0.731222279898405, pvalue=4.106103591132174e-170)
```

```
In [142... corr_d3= kendalltau(sel_data["daily_vaccinations"], sel_data["people_fully_vaccinate"])  
corr_d3
```

```
Out[142... KendalltauResult(correlation=0.6051656984778233, pvalue=3.9256708757503784e-117)
```

```
In [143... corr_d4 = spearmanr(sel_data["total_vaccinations_per_hundred"], sel_data["daily_vaccinations"])  
corr_d4
```

```
Out[143... SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.41707910285019856, pvalue=1.4098452514826318e-28)
```

```
In [261... corr_d5= spearmanr(sel_data["daily_vaccinations_per_million"], sel_data["people_vaccinated"])  
corr_d5
```

```
Out[261... SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.4153347144694074, pvalue=2.49209972646122e-28)
```

```
In [145... ]
```

```
corr_d6= spearmanr(sel_data["people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred"], sel_data["daily_vaccinations_per_million"])
corr_d6
```

```
Out[145...]: SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.39037342213798276, pvalue=6.040720386196199e-25)
```

```
In [146...]: corr_d7= spearmanr(sel_data["total_vaccinations_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d7
```

```
Out[146...]: SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.150095400856671, pvalue=0.00012854535937752598)
```

```
In [147...]: corr_d8= spearmanr(sel_data["year"], sel_data["daily_vaccinations_per_million"])
corr_d8
```

```
Out[147...]: SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.138629511884896, pvalue=0.0004097339718941793)
```

```
In [148...]: corr_d9= spearmanr(sel_data["people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d9
```

```
Out[148...]: SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.160960943767872, pvalue=3.9570424695439016e-05)
```

```
In [262...]: corr_d10= spearmanr(sel_data["people_vaccinated_per_hundred"], sel_data["year"])
corr_d10
```

```
Out[262...]: SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.14659073931734956, pvalue=0.00018488028448843745)
```

The Kendalltau coefficient is greater than 0.7 for all the groups. Hence it has a strong positive relationship.

```
In [150...]: #total_vaccinations      people_vaccinated      people_fully_vaccinated      daily_vaccinations_per_million
```

```
In [151...]: #total_vaccinations_per_hundred      people_vaccinated_per_hundred      people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred      daily_vaccinations_per_million
```

Hypothesis Testing

Inorder to do the Hypothesis Testing with 'daily_vaccinations_per_million' discrete variable and others, I am converting 'daily_vaccinations' into catogories.

```
In [152...]: desc = sel_data.sort_values(['daily_vaccinations_per_million'], ascending =False )
desc
```

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations_per_million
285	Bahrain	BHR	2021-06-30	2122296	1057888	987140	
274	Bahrain	BHR	2021-02-06	1775070	969225	805845	
1607	Ireland	IRL	2021-12-07	5071466	2858652	2343709	

	country	iso_code	date	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_fully_vaccinated	daily_vaccinations
1608	Ireland	IRL	2021-07-13	5136618	2888501	2388286	
286	Bahrain	BHR	2021-01-07	2128340	1059186	991125	
...
1453	Ireland	IRL	2021-04-01	5128	5122	11	
1449	Ireland	IRL	2020-12-31	2187	2182	10	
1452	Ireland	IRL	2021-03-01	3974	3969	10	
1448	Ireland	IRL	2020-12-30	1176	1171	10	
1447	Ireland	IRL	2020-12-29	141	136	10	

646 rows × 16 columns

```
#add a new column category next to the daily_vaccination_group group.
category = pd.cut(desc.daily_vaccinations_per_million,bins=[0,6000, 12000],labels=['A','B'])
desc.insert(3,'daily_vaccn_group',category)
desc
```

	country	iso_code	date	daily_vaccn_group	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_full
285	Bahrain	BHR	2021-06-30	Group B	2122296	1057888	
274	Bahrain	BHR	2021-02-06	Group B	1775070	969225	
1607	Ireland	IRL	2021-12-07	Group B	5071466	2858652	

	country	iso_code	date	daily_vaccn_group	total_vaccinations	people_vaccinated	people_full
1608	Ireland	IRL	2021-07-13	Group B	5136618	2888501	
286	Bahrain	BHR	2021-01-07	Group B	2128340	1059186	
...
1453	Ireland	IRL	2021-04-01	Group A	5128	5122	
1449	Ireland	IRL	2020-12-31	Group A	2187	2182	
1452	Ireland	IRL	2021-03-01	Group A	3974	3969	
1448	Ireland	IRL	2020-12-30	Group A	1176	1171	
1447	Ireland	IRL	2020-12-29	Group A	141	136	

646 rows × 17 columns

In [154...]

```
# daily_vaccinations_per_million and country

#Since India is a developing country and all othres are developed countries , I assume
dailyvacc_country = pd.crosstab(index=desc['country'], columns=desc["daily_vaccn_group"])
dailyvacc_country
```

Out[154...]

country	Group A	Group B
Bahrain	49	44
India	210	9
Ireland	146	84
United Kingdom	67	37

country	Group A	Group B
Bahrain	49	44
India	210	9
Ireland	146	84
United Kingdom	67	37

In [155...]

```
chi2_contingency(dailyvacc_country)
```

Out[155...]

```
7.071404158680109e-20,
3,
array([[ 67.9504644,  25.0495356],
       [160.0123839,  58.9876161],
       [168.0495356,  61.9504644],
       [ 75.9876161, 28.0123839]]))
```

Assumptions :

1. Random sample
2. Independent observations in each cell
3. Expected values should be greater than or equal to 5

The assumptions are roughly satisfied since only 1 out of 8 value have value less than 5.

Null Hypothesis, H0: There is no relationship between daily vaccinations per population and country (i.e. country and daily_vaccinations are independent)

Alternative hypothesis, H1: There is relationship between daily vaccinations and country (i.e. country and daily_vaccinations are dependent)

Here p-value, $-0.78 < 0.05$, so we will reject null hypothesis.

Hence there is a relationship between daily vaccinations per population and country.

In [156...]

```
# daily_vaccinations and year

dailyvacc_year = pd.crosstab(index=desc['year'], columns=desc["daily_vaccn_group"])
dailyvacc_year
```

Out[156...]

	Group A	Group B
year		
2020	6	0
2021	466	174

In [157...]

```
chi2_contingency(dailyvacc_year)
```

Out[157...]

```
(1.064830730435012,
 0.3021159874898026,
 1,
 array([[ 4.38390093,  1.61609907],
       [467.61609907, 172.38390093]]))
```

Assumptions :

1. Random sample
2. Independent observations in each cell

3. Expected values should be greater than or equal to 5

The third assumption is not met since only one value is greater than 5.

Hence Chi-squared test cannot be performed.

So, I am performing the Fisher Exact test, since the table is 2x2 and the expected values are lesser than 5.

```
In [158]: fisher_exact(dailyvacc_year)
```

```
Out[158]: (inf, 0.19878131014557648)
```

Null Hypothesis, H0: There is no relationship between daily vaccinations and year (i.e. year and daily_vaccinations are independent)

Alternative hypothesis, H1: There is relationship between daily vaccinations and year (i.e. year and daily_vaccinations are dependent)

Here p-value, $0.19 > 0.05$, so we failed reject the null hypothesis.

Hence there is not enough evidence to suggest there is relationship between daily vaccinations and year

```
In [159]: # daily_vaccinations and month
```

```
dailyvacc_month = pd.crosstab(index=desc['month'], columns=desc["daily_vaccn_group"])
dailyvacc_month
```

```
Out[159]: daily_vaccn_group  Group A  Group B
```

month	Group A	Group B
April	38	27
August	45	3
December	21	7
February	53	10
January	49	8
July	42	15
June	31	34
March	46	17
May	34	35
November	18	4
October	43	4
September	52	10

```
In [160...]: chi2_contingency(dailyvacc_month)
```

```
Out[160...]: (80.02840304829743,
 1.457184452112441e-12,
 11,
 array([[47.49226006, 17.50773994],
 [35.07120743, 12.92879257],
 [20.45820433, 7.54179567],
 [46.03095975, 16.96904025],
 [41.64705882, 15.35294118],
 [41.64705882, 15.35294118],
 [47.49226006, 17.50773994],
 [46.03095975, 16.96904025],
 [50.41486068, 18.58513932],
 [16.07430341, 5.92569659],
 [34.34055728, 12.65944272],
 [45.3003096 , 16.6996904 ]]))
```

Assumptions :

1. Random sample
2. Independent observations in each cell
3. Expected values should be greater than or equal to 5

All the assumptions are satisfied.

Null Hypothesis, H0: There is no relationship between daily vaccinations and month (i.e. total_vaccinations and month are independent)

Alternative hypothesis, H1: There is relationship between daily vaccinations and month (i.e. total_vaccinations and daily_vaccinations are dependent)

Here p-value, -8.05 < 0.05, so we reject the null hypothesis.

Hence there is relationship between daily vaccinations and month.

In order to answer the research question, I need to consider total vaccinations and fully vaccinated people. So I am performing the Chi-Squared test with those two variables.

```
In [161...]: #add a new column categories next to the total_vaccinations group.
```

```
category = pd.cut(desc.total_vaccinations,bins=[0,450000000, 900000000],labels=['Total'])
desc.insert(5,'total_vaccination_group',category)
```

```
In [162...]: #add a new column category next to the people_fully_vaccinated group.
```

```
category = pd.cut(desc.people_fully_vaccinated,bins=[0,120000000, 250000000],labels='people_fully_vaccinated')
desc.insert(5,'people_fully_vaccinated_group',category)
```

```
In [163...]: # people_fully_vaccinated and total_vaccination
```

```
totalvacc_peoplevacc = pd.crosstab(index=desc['people_fully_vaccinated_group'], columns=totalvacc_peoplevacc)
```

```
Out[163...]
```

total_vaccination_group	Total A	Total B
people_fully_vaccinated_group		
FullGroup A	569	14
FullGroup B	0	42

```
In [164...]
```

```
chi2_contingency(totalvacc_peoplevacc)
```

```
Out[164...]
```

```
(445.6070505375738,
 6.518583859518397e-99,
 1,
 array([[530.7632, 52.2368],
       [38.2368, 3.7632]]))
```

Assumptions :

1. Random sample
2. Independent observations in each cell
3. Expected values should be greater than or equal to 5

All the three assumptions are satisfied.

Null Hypothesis, H0: There is no relationship between total vaccinations and people fully vaccinated (i.e. people_fully_vaccinated and total_vaccinations are independent)

Alternative hypothesis, H1: There is relationship between total vaccinations and people fully vaccinated (i.e. people_fully_vaccinated and total_vaccinations are dependent)

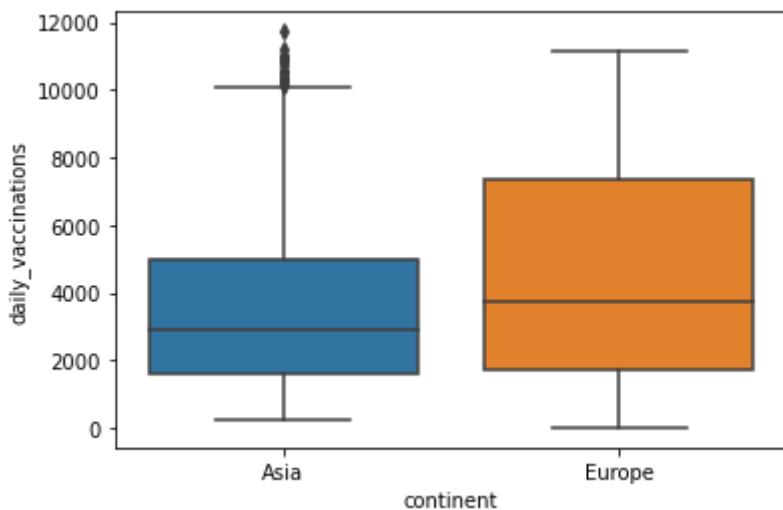
Here p-value, -58.78 < 0.05, so we will reject null hypothesis.

Hence there is a relationship between total vaccinations and people fully vaccinated

```
In [165...]
```

```
# 2 sample independent test for "continent" and "daily_vaccinations"

sns.boxplot(x="continent", y="daily_vaccinations_per_million", data=sel_data)
plt.ylabel("daily_vaccinations")
plt.show()
```



```
In [166]: sel_data.groupby("continent").describe()
```

Out[166]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	total_vacc
continent								
Asia	312.0	2.456784e+08	2.992326e+08	56041.0	2496287.0	123237578.0	4.291994e+08	1.003
Europe	334.0	1.887102e+07	3.003651e+07	141.0	982412.0	4702801.5	1.238887e+07	9.509

2 rows × 72 columns

So here I am performing 2 sample independent test to check the means of the data.

Null hypothesis, H_0 : The mean daily vaccinations in Europe is equal to the mean daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is no relationship between the mean daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia)

Alternate Hypothesis, H_1 : The mean daily vaccinations in Europe is not equal to the mean daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is a relationship between the mean daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia)

But since ,there is no equal spread and the data is not symmetrical and has outliers, I won't be able to continue the 2 sample independent test.

So I am performing the Wilcoxon- Mann-Whitney(WMW) sample test.

Null hypothesis, H_0 : The median of daily vaccinations in Europe is equal to the median of daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there is no relationship between the median of daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia)

Alternate Hypothesis, H_1 : The median of daily vaccinations in Europe is not equal to the median of daily vaccinations in Asia (i.e. there

is a relationship between the median of daily vaccinations in Europe and Asia)

```
In [167... one_vacc = sel_data[sel_data["continent"] == 'Asia']['daily_vaccinations_per_million  
two_vacc = sel_data[sel_data["continent"] == 'Europe']['daily_vaccinations_per_milli  
ranksums(one_vacc,two_vacc)
```

```
Out[167... RanksumsResult(statistic=-3.6627538521554364, pvalue=0.0002495182805865695)
```

The statistic and pvalue is < 0.5.

One way ANOVA test

Assumptions:

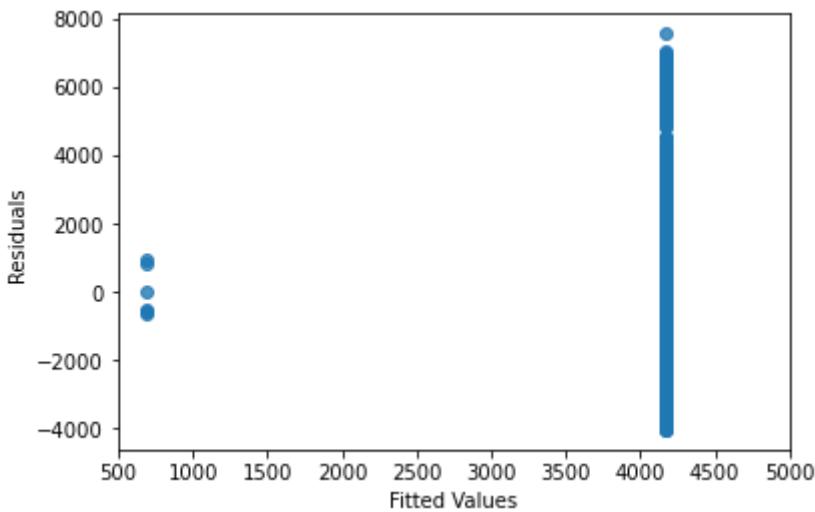
1. Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance)

2. The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent

```
In [168... #perform one-way ANOVA  
onewaymodel = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(year)', data=sel_data).fit()  
#fitted values  
model_fitted_vals = onewaymodel.fittedvalues  
#model residuals  
model_residuals = onewaymodel.resid  
#standardised residuals  
model_norm_residuals = onewaymodel.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

```
In [169... sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals,y=model_residuals,  
ci=False,lowess=True,  
line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})  
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")  
plt.ylabel("Residuals")  
#plt.xscale("Log")  
#plt.yscale("Log")  
plt.xlim(500, 5000)  
plt.show()
```

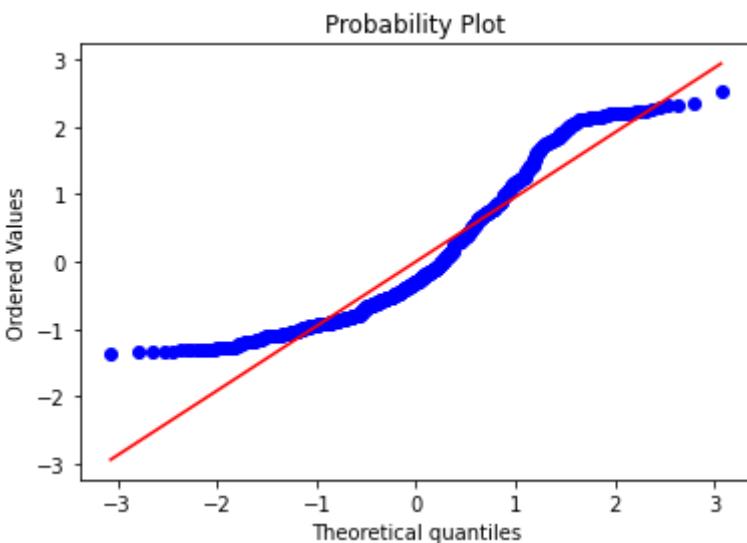
```
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\nonparametric\smoothers_lowess.py:214: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in true_divide  
    res, _ = _lowess(y, x, x, np.ones_like(x),
```



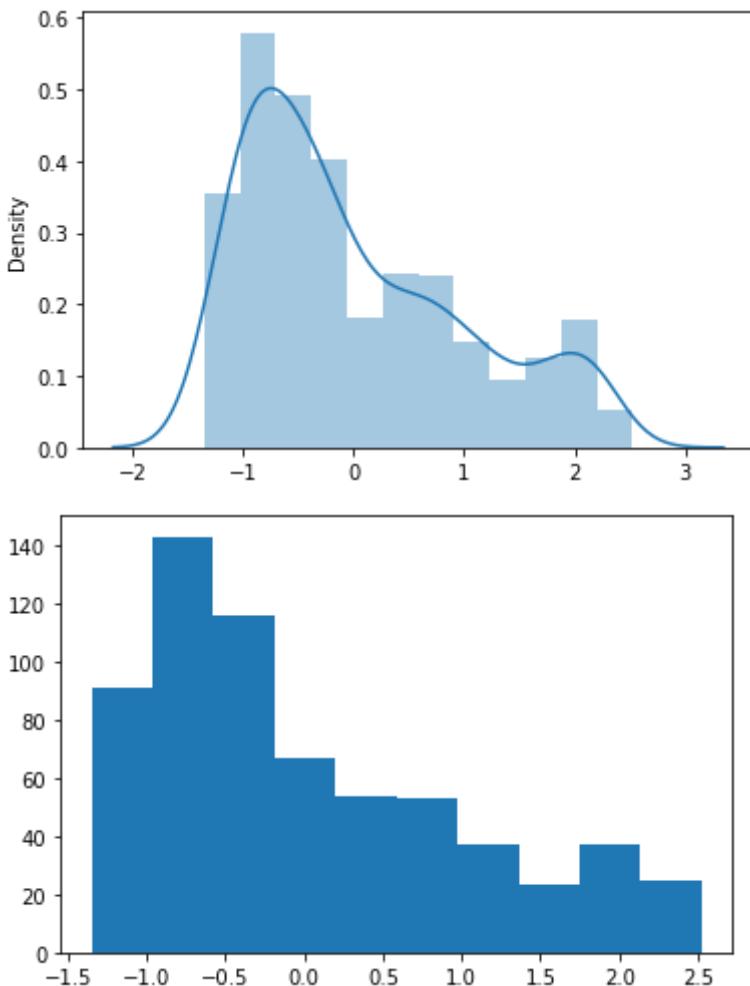
```
In [170... stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()

sns.distplot(model_norm_residuals, kde=True)
plt.show()

plt.hist(model_norm_residuals)
plt.show()
```



C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
 warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



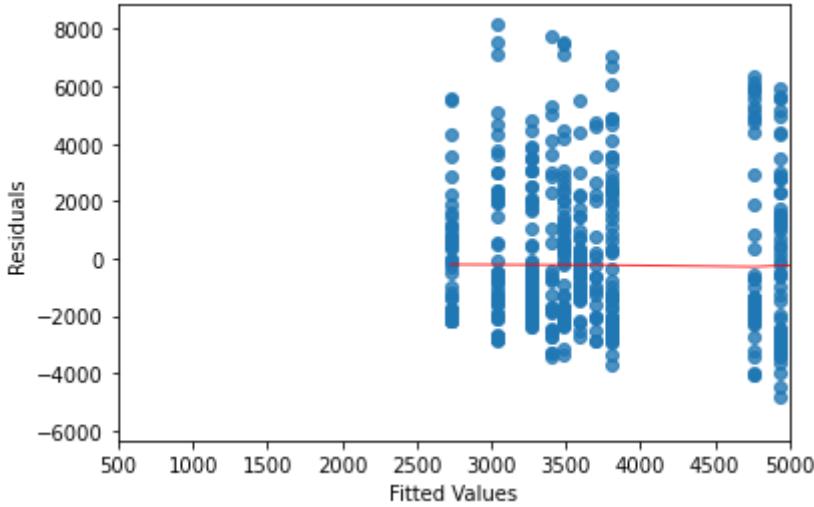
The assumptions are not met since there is a strong deviation from normality. I won't be able to continue with One-way ANOVA.

In [171...]

```
#perform one-way ANOVA for month and daily_vaccinations
onewaymodel1 = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(month)', data=sel_data).fit()
#fitted values
model_fitted_vals1 = onewaymodel1.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals1 = onewaymodel1.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals1 = onewaymodel1.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

In [172...]

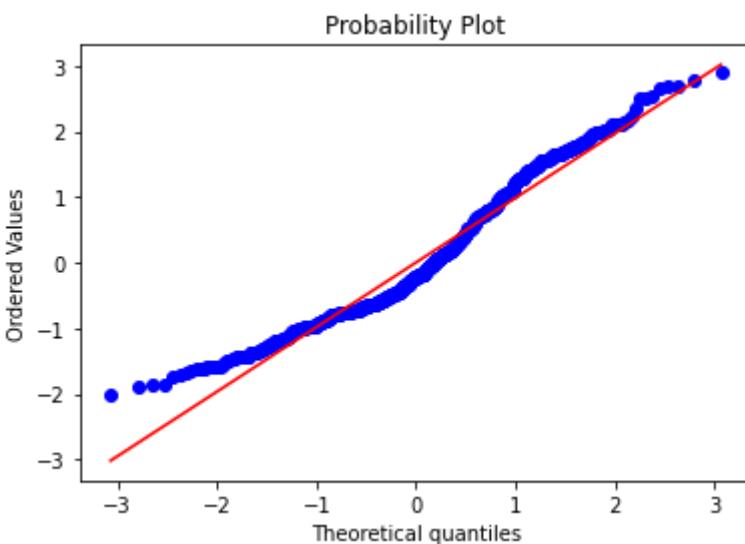
```
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals1,y=model_residuals1,
            ci=False,lowess=True,
            line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
#plt.xscale("Log")
#plt.yscale("Log")
plt.xlim(500, 5000)
plt.show()
```



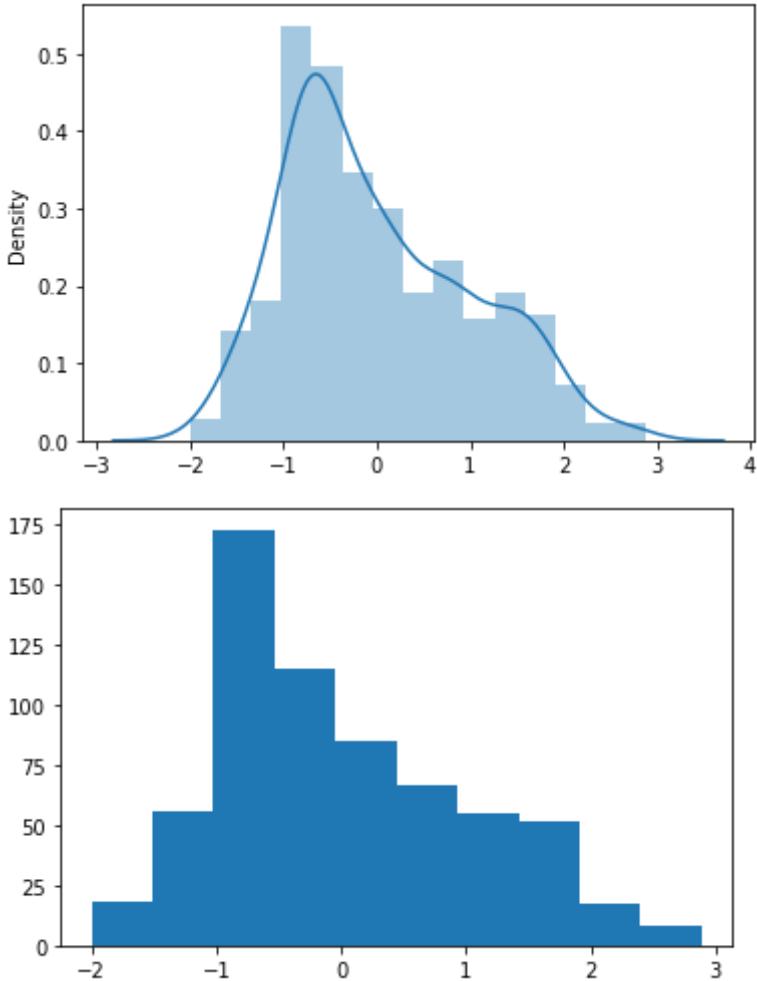
```
In [173...]: stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals1, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()

sns.distplot(model_norm_residuals1, kde=True)
plt.show()

plt.hist(model_norm_residuals1)
plt.show()
```



C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
 warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)



The assumptions are roughly satisfied. Since there is roughly equal variance and equal spread and the qq plot is roughly normal. There is no strong deviation from normality.

```
In [174...]: onewaymodel1.summary()
```

```
Out[174...]: OLS Regression Results
```

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.122			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.107			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	8.020			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	3.57e-13			
Time:	10:31:00	Log-Likelihood:	-6048.1			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.212e+04			
Df Residuals:	634	BIC:	1.217e+04			
Df Model:	11					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	4940.9385	352.716	14.008	0.000	4248.306	5633.571
C(month)[T.August]	-1355.3968	541.182	-2.505	0.013	-2418.123	-292.670
C(month)[T.December]	-1543.2242	642.817	-2.401	0.017	-2805.532	-280.916

C(month)[T.February]	-1896.2877	502.759	-3.772	0.000	-2883.561	-909.014
C(month)[T.January]	-1457.9385	516.021	-2.825	0.005	-2471.255	-444.621
C(month)[T.July]	-179.1139	516.021	-0.347	0.729	-1192.431	834.203
C(month)[T.June]	1113.9385	498.815	2.233	0.026	134.408	2093.469
C(month)[T.March]	-1138.6686	502.759	-2.265	0.024	-2125.942	-151.395
C(month)[T.May]	567.9021	491.533	1.155	0.248	-397.328	1533.132
C(month)[T.November]	-1241.5294	701.412	-1.770	0.077	-2618.901	135.842
C(month)[T.October]	-2213.4917	544.484	-4.065	0.000	-3282.701	-1144.282
C(month)[T.September]	-1666.4385	504.813	-3.301	0.001	-2657.747	-675.130

Omnibus: 41.339 **Durbin-Watson:** 0.392
Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 **Jarque-Bera (JB):** 41.026
Skew: 0.569 **Prob(JB):** 1.23e-09
Kurtosis: 2.520 **Cond. No.** 12.0

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [175...]: sel_data.groupby("month").describe()
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	total_v
month								
April	65.0	8.042143e+07	1.575861e+08	5128.0	1274232.00	4616601.0	1.226226e+08	9.1
August	48.0	2.964396e+08	2.892673e+08	39631.0	3087934.50	130914059.5	5.774673e+08	9.3
December	28.0	9.466291e+07	2.238413e+08	141.0	231798.00	5720027.5	7.662974e+07	9.6
February	63.0	4.430666e+07	1.467098e+08	3967.0	458621.50	7240455.0	1.427191e+07	9.0
January	57.0	5.415627e+07	1.631537e+08	2968.0	158251.00	2314773.0	6.822981e+06	8.9
July	57.0	1.581765e+08	2.207314e+08	26996.0	5197939.00	20989010.0	4.118464e+08	9.2
June	65.0	1.041527e+08	1.765267e+08	15322.0	3562675.00	4428233.0	1.626036e+08	9.2
March	63.0	6.591019e+07	1.554865e+08	3974.0	917284.50	27032671.0	5.432507e+07	9.0
May	69.0	1.017012e+08	1.605336e+08	8602.0	2294340.00	19497704.0	1.851916e+08	9.1
November	22.0	1.565667e+08	2.628086e+08	60714.0	2355877.75	33005850.5	1.565291e+08	9.5
October	47.0	2.325604e+08	3.680221e+08	52415.0	4842445.00	39587893.0	2.056904e+08	1.0
September	62.0	2.199804e+08	3.474209e+08	47668.0	6439109.50	7209959.5	2.197186e+08	9.4

12 rows × 72 columns

```
In [176...]: # the counts are not equal so I am using type=2
sm.stats.anova_lm(oneywaymodel1, typ=2)
```

```
Out[176...]:
```

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(month)	7.134142e+08	11.0	8.020213	3.571618e-13
Residual	5.126871e+09	634.0	NaN	NaN

H₀: true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across months

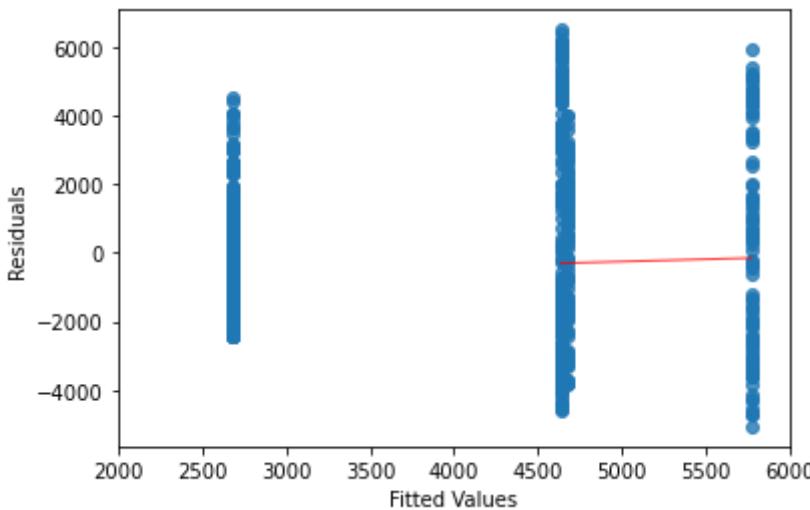
H₀: mu_jan = mu_feb = mu_mar = mu_apr = mu_may = mu_jun = mu_jul = mu_aug = mu_sep = mu_oct = mu_nov = mu_dec,
 mu_i is the true mean daily vaccinations for group i.

H₁: at least one mean of daily vaccinations is different

p-value = 2.86 > 0.05, so we fail to reject the H₀ and hence there is no enough evidence to suggest that the true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across months.

```
In [177...]: #perform one-way ANOVA for country and daily_vaccinations
onewaymodel2 = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(country)', data=sel_data).fit
#fitted values
model_fitted_vals2 = onewaymodel2.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals2 = onewaymodel2.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals2 = onewaymodel2.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

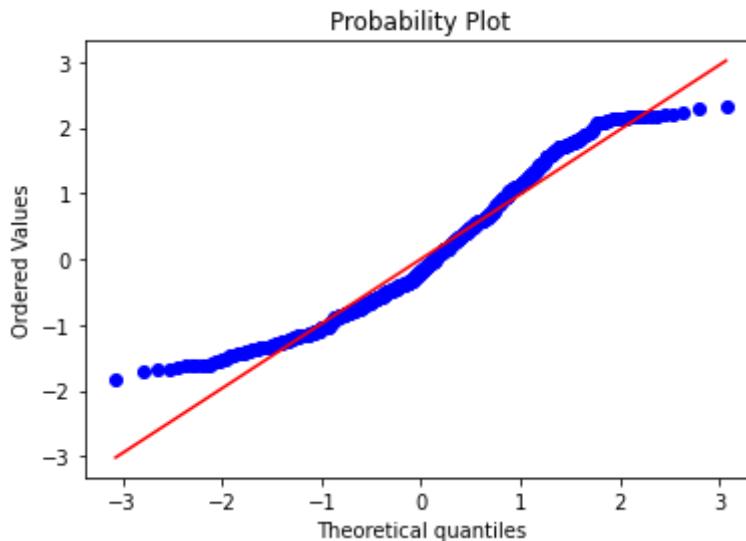
```
In [178...]: sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals2,y=model_residuals2,
ci=False,lowess=True,
line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
#plt.xscale("Log")
#plt.yscale("Log")
plt.xlim(2000, 6000)
plt.show()
```



```
In [179...]: stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals2, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()

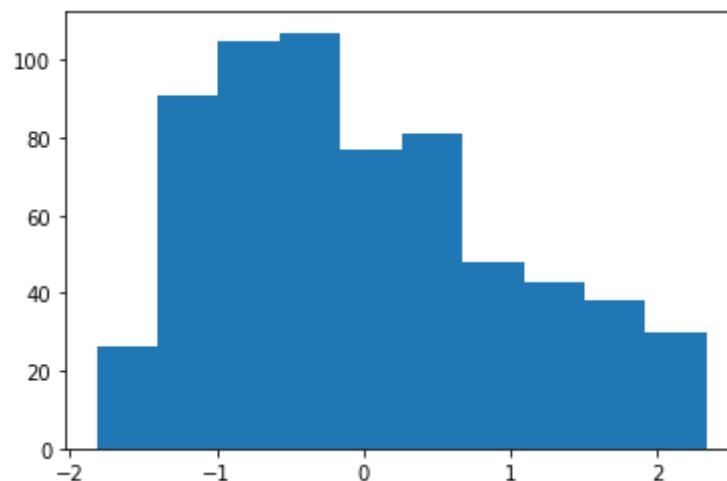
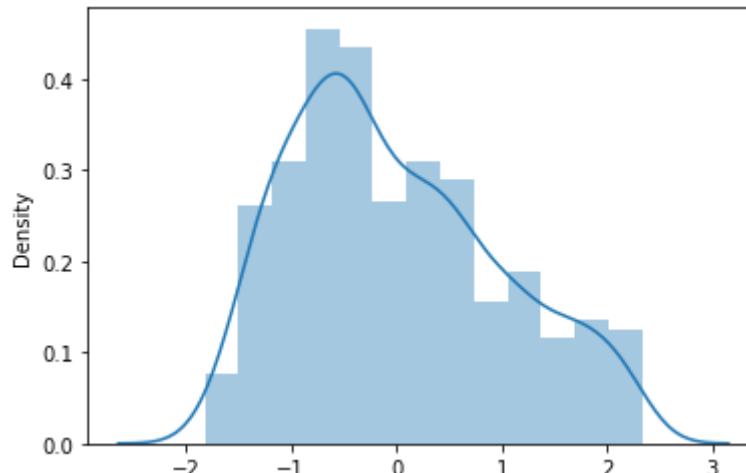
sns.distplot(model_norm_residuals2, kde=True)
plt.show()

plt.hist(model_norm_residuals2)
plt.show()
```



C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

```
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```



```
In [180...]: # The assumptions are satisfied. Since there is no equal variance and equal spre
```

The assumptions are roughly satisfied.

There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality.

```
In [181...]: onewaymodel2.summary()
```

```
Out[181...]: OLS Regression Results
```

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.137			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.133			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	33.98			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.15e-20			
Time:	10:31:03	Log-Likelihood:	-6042.6			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.209e+04			
Df Residuals:	642	BIC:	1.211e+04			
Df Model:	3					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	5770.4409	290.539	19.861	0.000	5199.919	6340.962
C(country)[T.India]	-3090.4272	346.784	-8.912	0.000	-3771.396	-2409.458
C(country)[T.Ireland]	-1135.2930	344.304	-3.297	0.001	-1811.391	-459.195
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-1094.2005	399.872	-2.736	0.006	-1879.415	-308.986
Omnibus:	51.505	Durbin-Watson:	0.371			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	37.036			
Skew:	0.479	Prob(JB):	9.07e-09			
Kurtosis:	2.323	Cond. No.	6.30			

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [182...]: #sel_data.groupby("country").describe()
```

```
In [183...]: # the counts are not equal so I am using type=2
```

```
sm.stats.anova_lm(oneywaymodel2, typ=2)
```

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	8.003283e+08	3.0	33.982485	2.150283e-20

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
Residual	5.039957e+09	642.0	NaN	NaN

In [184...]

```
#H0: true mean of daily vaccinations are equal across countries

#H0: mu_afghanistan = mu_india =mu_ireland = mu_iceland,
#mu_i is the true mean daily vaccinations for group i.

#H1: at Least one mean of daily vaccinations is different

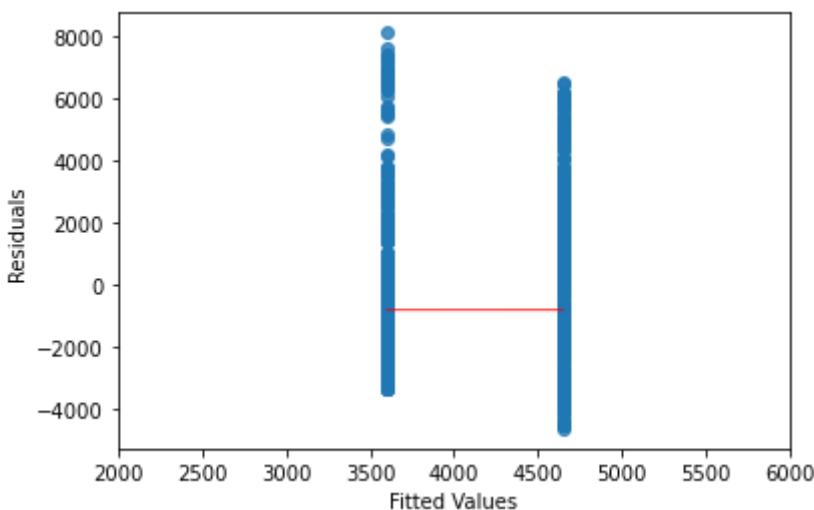
#p-value = -95.57 < 0.05, so we reject the H0 and hence there is a relationship
```

In [185...]

```
#perform one-way ANOVA for continent and daily_vaccinations
onewaymodel3 = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(continent)', data=sel_data).fit()
#fitted values
model_fitted_vals3 = onewaymodel3.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals3 = onewaymodel3.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals3 = onewaymodel3.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

In [186...]

```
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals3,y=model_residuals3,
            ci=False,lowess=True,
            line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
#plt.xscale("Log")
#plt.yscale("Log")
plt.xlim(2000, 6000)
plt.show()
```

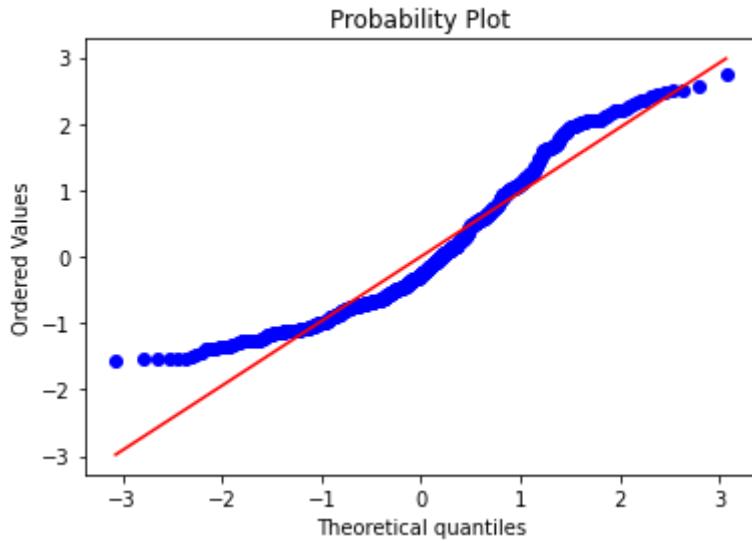


In [187...]

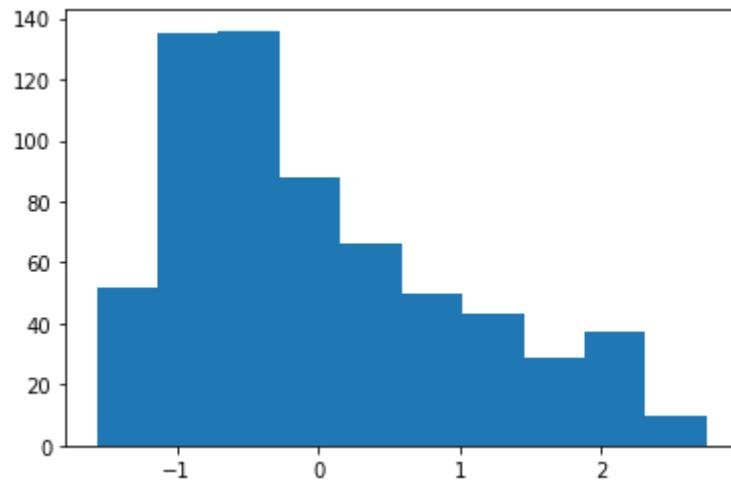
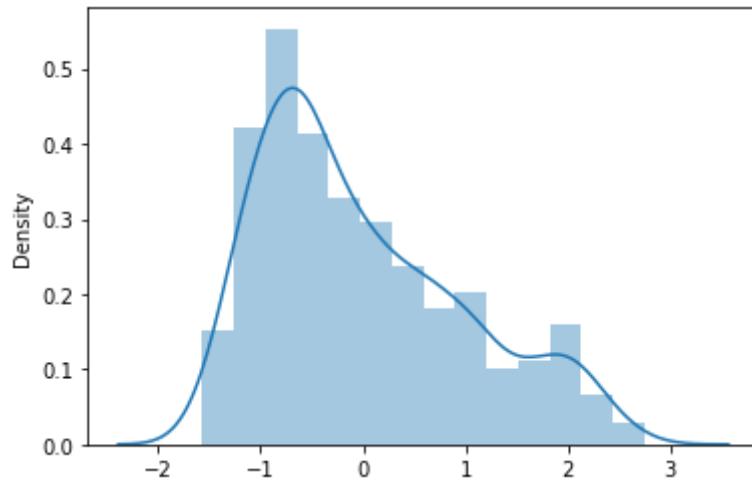
```
stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals3, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()

sns.distplot(model_norm_residuals3, kde=True)
plt.show()

plt.hist(model_norm_residuals3)
plt.show()
```



```
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2557: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).
warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
```



The assumptions are roughly satisfied.
 There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality

In [263]:

```
onewaymodel3.summary()
```

Out[263]:

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable: daily_vaccinations_per_million **R-squared:** 0.030
Model: OLS **Adj. R-squared:** 0.029
Method: Least Squares **F-statistic:** 20.10
Date: Sat, 11 Dec 2021 **Prob (F-statistic):** 8.71e-06
Time: 15:51:32 **Log-Likelihood:** -6080.3
No. Observations: 646 **AIC:** 1.216e+04
Df Residuals: 644 **BIC:** 1.217e+04
Df Model: 1
Covariance Type: nonrobust

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	3601.1987	167.890	21.450	0.000	3271.522	3930.876
C(continent)[T.Europe]	1046.7444	233.489	4.483	0.000	588.252	1505.236

Omnibus: 53.689 **Durbin-Watson:** 0.334
Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 **Jarque-Bera (JB):** 60.383
Skew: 0.719 **Prob(JB):** 7.73e-14
Kurtosis: 2.579 **Cond. No.** 2.66

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [189...]

```
# the counts are not equal so I am using type=2
sm.stats.anova_lm(onewaymodel3, typ=2)
```

Out[189...]

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(continent)	1.767461e+08	1.0	20.097766	0.000009
Residual	5.663539e+09	644.0	Nan	Nan

TWO WAY ANOVA TESTS

Assumptions:

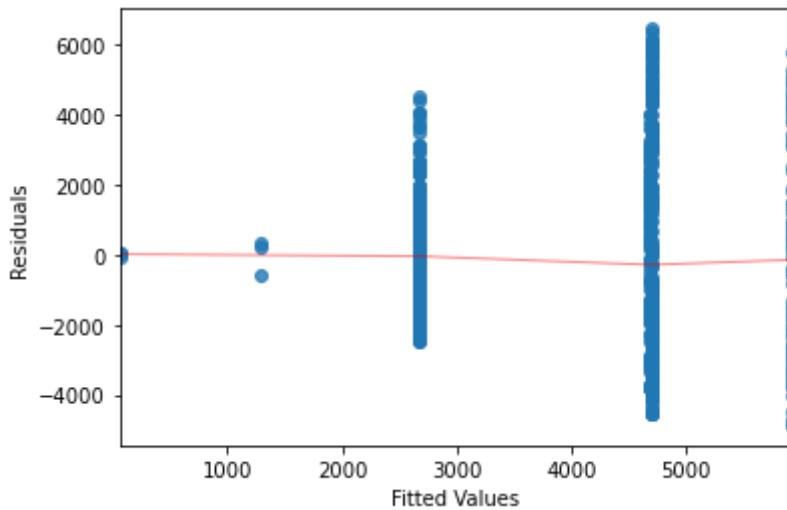
1. Each of the populations is Normally distributed with the same variance (homogeneity of variance)
2. The observations are sampled independently, the groups under consideration are independent

In [190...]

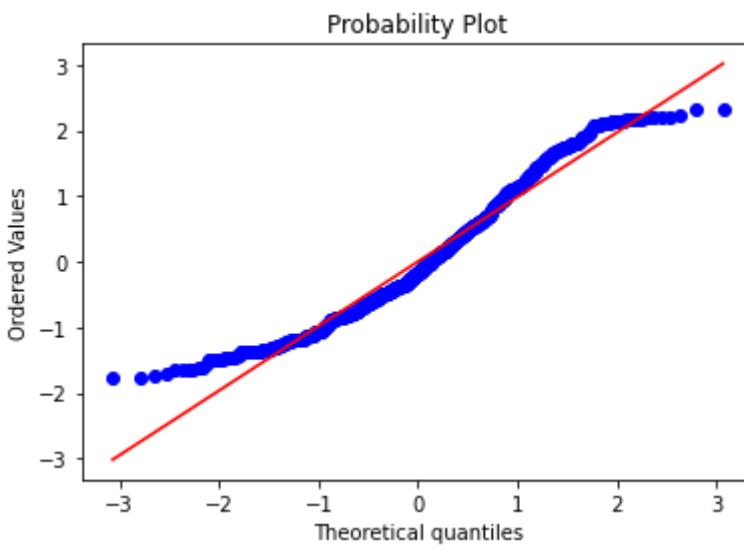
```
#perform two-way ANOVA without interaction between daily vaccinations, country and year
twoway_model1 = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(country) + C(year)', data=se
#fitted values
twoway_model_fitted_vals1 = twoway_model1.fittedvalues
```

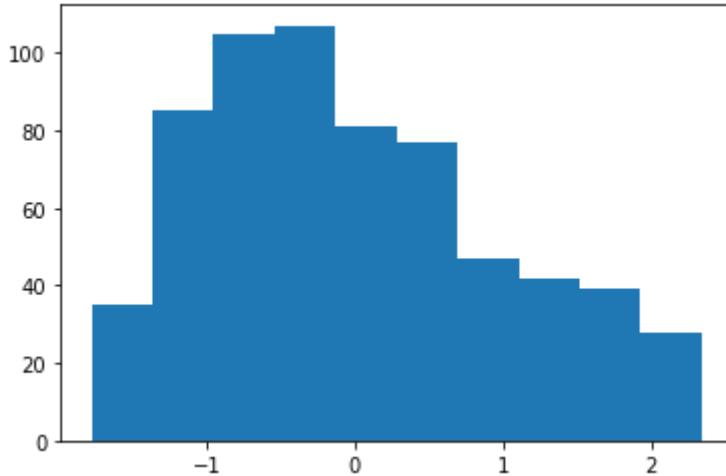
```
#model residuals
twoway_model_residuals1 = twoway_model1.resid
#standardised residuals
twoway_model_norm_residuals1 = twoway_model1.get_influence().resid_studentized_inter
```

```
In [191...]: sns.regplot(x=twoway_model_fitted_vals1,y=twoway_model_residuals1,ci=False,lowess=True)
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```



```
In [192...]: stats.probplot(twoway_model_norm_residuals1, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()
plt.hist(twoway_model_norm_residuals1)
plt.show()
```





The assumptions are roughly satisfied.

There is roughly equal spread and variance and there is no strong deviation from normality.

```
In [193...]: twoway_model1.summary()
```

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.159			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.153			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	30.19			
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	4.91e-23			
Time:	10:31:06	Log-Likelihood:	-6034.5			
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.208e+04			
Df Residuals:	641	BIC:	1.210e+04			
Df Model:	4					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
		coef	std err	t	P> t 	[0.025
Intercept	1293.9207	1143.189	1.132	0.258	-950.926	3538.768
C(country)[T.India]	-3239.6445	344.687	-9.399	0.000	-3916.496	-2562.793
C(country)[T.Ireland]	-1224.1747	340.964	-3.590	0.000	-1893.717	-554.632
C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-1243.4178	396.888	-3.133	0.002	-2022.776	-464.059
C(year)[T.2021]	4625.7375	1143.429	4.045	0.000	2380.418	6871.057
Omnibus:	50.510	Durbin-Watson:	0.348			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	36.129			
Skew:	0.471	Prob(JB):	1.43e-08			
Kurtosis:	2.325	Cond. No.	22.1			

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [194...]

```
sm.stats.anova_lm(twoway_model1, typ=2)
```

Out[194...]

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	8.532785e+08	3.0	37.097954	4.079026e-22
C(year)	1.254767e+08	1.0	16.366033	5.857979e-05
Residual	4.914480e+09	641.0		NaN

In [264...]

```
sel_data.groupby(["year", "country"]).daily_vaccinations_per_million.describe()
```

Out[264...]

		count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
	year	country							
2020	Bahrain	3.0	1276.333333	502.346826	701.0	1100.50	1500.0	1564.00	1628.0
	Ireland	3.0	87.333333	67.899435	11.0	60.50	110.0	125.50	141.0
2021	Bahrain	90.0	5920.244444	3187.917665	1035.0	3135.25	5695.0	9094.75	11723.0
	India	219.0	2680.013699	1679.367496	222.0	1426.00	2322.0	3795.50	7204.0
	Ireland	227.0	4695.251101	3552.422479	130.0	1600.50	3141.0	8139.00	11161.0
	United Kingdom	104.0	4676.240385	2295.204217	852.0	2934.00	5070.0	6513.25	8700.0

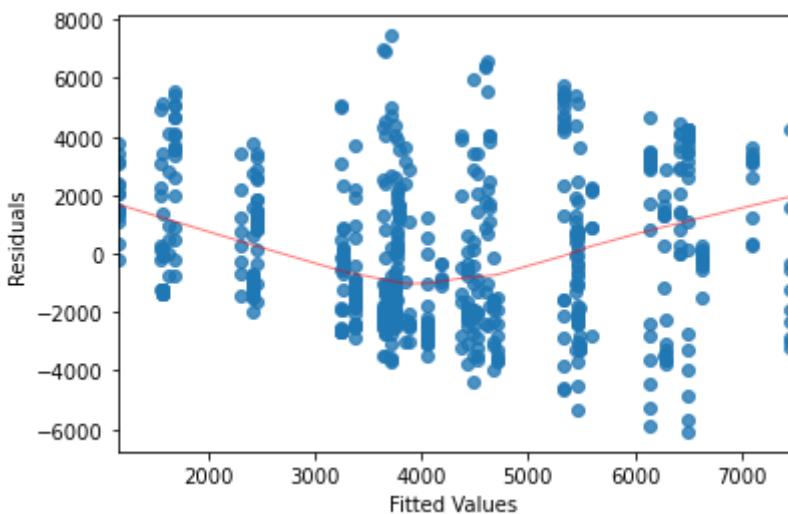
In [195...]

```
#perform two-way ANOVA without interaction between daily vaccinations, country and month
```

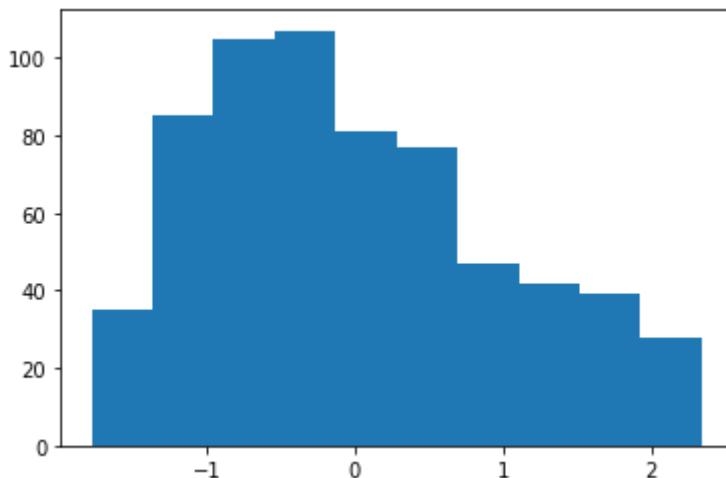
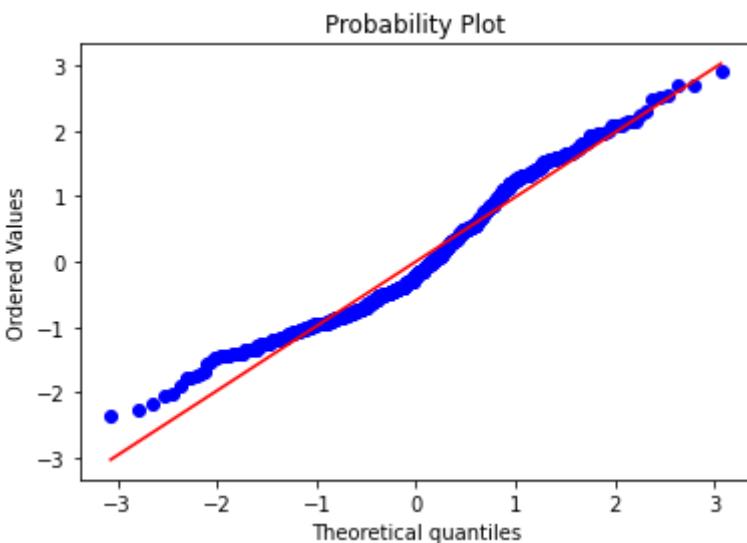
```
twoway_model2 = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(country) + C(month)', data=sel_data)
#fitted values
twoway_model_fitted_vals2 = twoway_model2.fittedvalues
#model residuals
twoway_model_residuals2 = twoway_model2.resid
#standardised residuals
twoway_model_norm_residuals2 = twoway_model2.get_influence().resid_studentized_inter
```

In [196...]

```
sns.regplot(x=twoway_model_fitted_vals2,y=twoway_model_residuals2,ci=False,lowess=True)
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.xscale("Log")
plt.yscale("Log")
plt.xlim(1000000,1000000)
plt.show()
```



```
In [197... stats.probplot(twoway_model_norm_residuals2, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot) plt.show() plt.hist(twoway_model_norm_residuals1) plt.show()
```



The assumptions are roughly satisfied.

```
In [198... twoway_model12.summary()
```

Out[198...

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.262				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.245				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	15.97				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	1.35e-33				
Time:	10:31:07	Log-Likelihood:	-5992.2				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.201e+04				
Df Residuals:	631	BIC:	1.208e+04				
Df Model:	14						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
	Intercept	6410.2986	398.555	16.084	0.000	5627.643	7192.954
	C(country)[T.India]	-3026.3171	324.951	-9.313	0.000	-3664.434	-2388.201
	C(country)[T.Ireland]	-954.0362	324.635	-2.939	0.003	-1591.532	-316.540
	C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-819.0530	377.328	-2.171	0.030	-1560.024	-78.082
	C(month)[T.August]	-926.9263	500.148	-1.853	0.064	-1909.083	55.230
	C(month)[T.December]	-1745.6310	593.519	-2.941	0.003	-2911.142	-580.120
	C(month)[T.February]	-1798.1018	463.724	-3.878	0.000	-2708.730	-887.473
	C(month)[T.January]	-1820.7308	480.079	-3.793	0.000	-2763.477	-877.984
	C(month)[T.July]	-122.5347	475.128	-0.258	0.797	-1055.559	810.490
	C(month)[T.June]	1036.8167	459.419	2.257	0.024	134.641	1938.992
	C(month)[T.March]	-964.7341	462.745	-2.085	0.037	-1873.441	-56.028
	C(month)[T.May]	675.6088	452.494	1.493	0.136	-212.967	1564.185
	C(month)[T.November]	-1077.3399	647.443	-1.664	0.097	-2348.744	194.064
	C(month)[T.October]	-2217.9610	502.134	-4.417	0.000	-3204.016	-1231.906
	C(month)[T.September]	-1702.6149	464.872	-3.663	0.000	-2615.498	-789.731
Omnibus:	39.467	Durbin-Watson:	0.471				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	32.742				
Skew:	0.470	Prob(JB):	7.77e-08				
Kurtosis:	2.423	Cond. No.	13.5				

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [199]:

```
sm.stats.anova_lm(twoway_model2, typ=2)
```

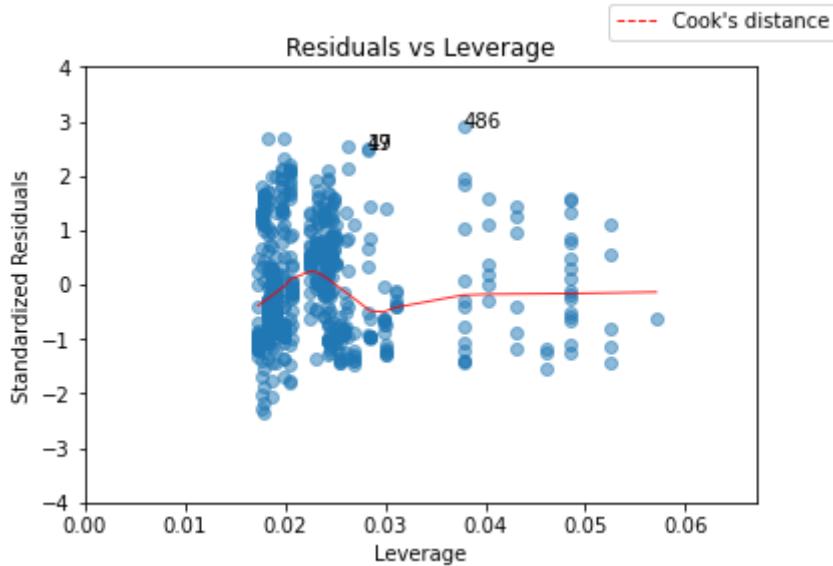
Out[199]:

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
--	--------	----	---	--------

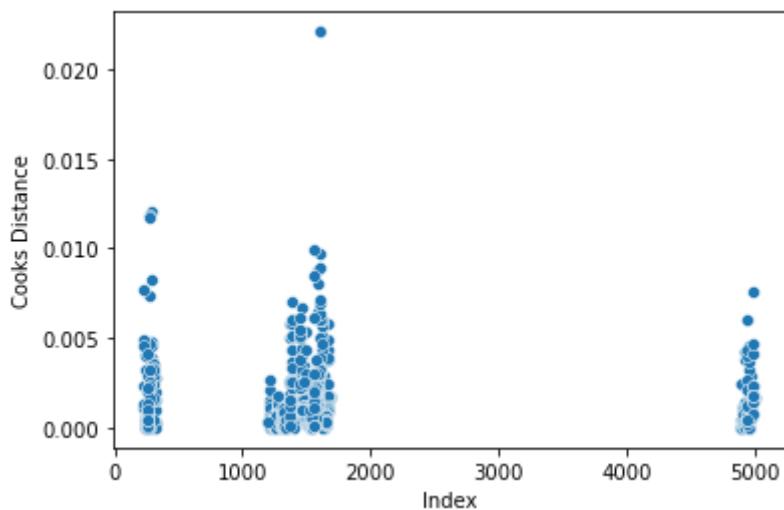
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	8.147105e+08	3.0	39.738960	1.564768e-23
C(month)	7.277964e+08	11.0	9.681701	2.689818e-16
Residual	4.312161e+09	631.0	NaN	NaN

In [200...]

```
def graph(formula, x_range, label=None):
    """
    Helper function for plotting cook's distance lines
    """
    x = x_range
    y = formula(x)
    plt.plot(x, y, label=label, lw=1, ls='--', color='red')
    # Leverage, from statsmodels internals
    model_leverage = twoway_model2.get_influence().hat_matrix_diag
    # cook's distance, from statsmodels internals
    model_cooks = twoway_model2.get_influence().cooks_distance[0]
    plot_cooks = plt.figure();
    plt.scatter(model_leverage, twoway_model_norm_residuals2, alpha=0.5);
    sns.regplot(x=model_leverage, y=twoway_model_norm_residuals2,
                scatter=False,
                ci=False,
                lowess=True,
                line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8});
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlim(0, max(model_leverage)+0.01)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylim(-4, 4)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_title('Residuals vs Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlabel('Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylabel('Standardized Residuals');
    # annotations
    leverage_top_3 = np.flip(np.argsort(model_cooks), 0)[:3]
    for i in leverage_top_3:
        plot_cooks.axes[0].annotate(i,
                                    xy=(model_leverage[i],
                                         twoway_model_norm_residuals2[i]));
    p = len(twoway_model2.params) # number of model parameters
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((0.5 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage), 50),
          'Cook\'s distance') # 0.5 line
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((1 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage), 50)) # 1 line
    plot_cooks.legend(loc='upper right');
    plt.show()
```



```
In [201...]: sns.scatterplot(x=sel_data.index, y=model_cooks)
plt.xlabel('Index')
plt.ylabel('Cooks Distance')
plt.show()
```



There is no cook's distance greater than 0.5. So no need to worry about influential data points.

```
In [265...]: #perform two-way ANOVA with interaction
twoway_model3 = ols('daily_vaccinations_per_million ~ C(country) + C(year) + C(county)')
twoway_model3.summary()
```

Out[265...]

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.159
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.152
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	24.11
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.89e-22
Time:	16:32:13	Log-Likelihood:	-6034.5
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.208e+04
Df Residuals:	640	BIC:	1.211e+04
Df Model:	5		

Covariance Type: nonrobust

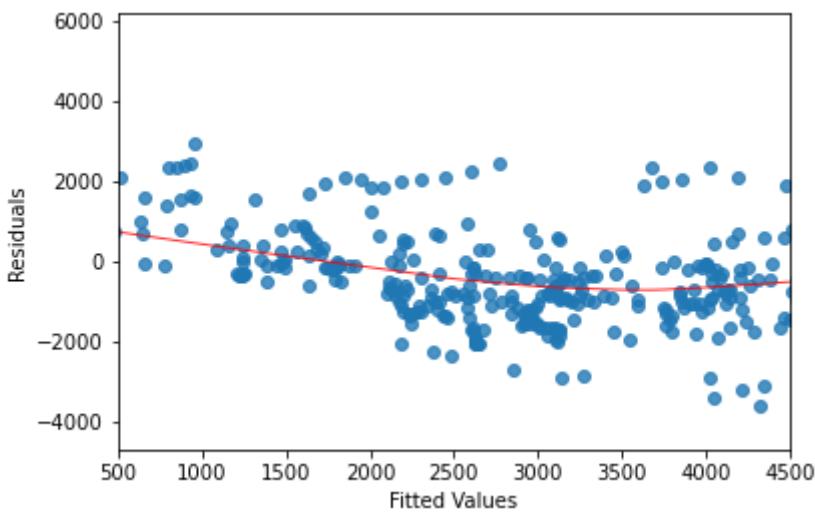
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
	Intercept	1276.3333	1599.883	0.798	0.425	-1865.320	4417.987
	C(country)[T.India]	-1620.1154	173.482	-9.339	0.000	-1960.778	-1279.452
	C(country)[T.Ireland]	-1189.0000	2262.576	-0.526	0.599	-5631.969	3253.969
	C(country)[T.United Kingdom]	-622.0020	199.472	-3.118	0.002	-1013.700	-230.304
	C(year)[T.2021]	4643.9111	1626.329	2.855	0.004	1450.326	7837.496
	C(country)[T.India]:C(year)[T.2021]	-1620.1154	173.482	-9.339	0.000	-1960.778	-1279.452
	C(country)[T.Ireland]:C(year)[T.2021]	-35.9933	2288.754	-0.016	0.987	-4530.369	4458.382
	C(country)[T.United Kingdom]:C(year)[T.2021]	-622.0020	199.472	-3.118	0.002	-1013.700	-230.304
Omnibus:	50.500	Durbin-Watson:	0.348				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	36.128				
Skew:	0.471	Prob(JB):	1.43e-08				
Kurtosis:	2.325	Cond. No.	6.18e+16				

Notes:

- [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.
- [2] The smallest eigenvalue is 4.31e-31. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

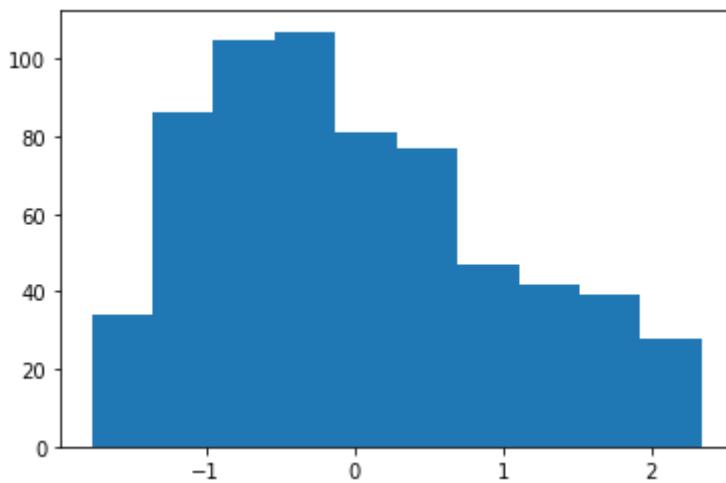
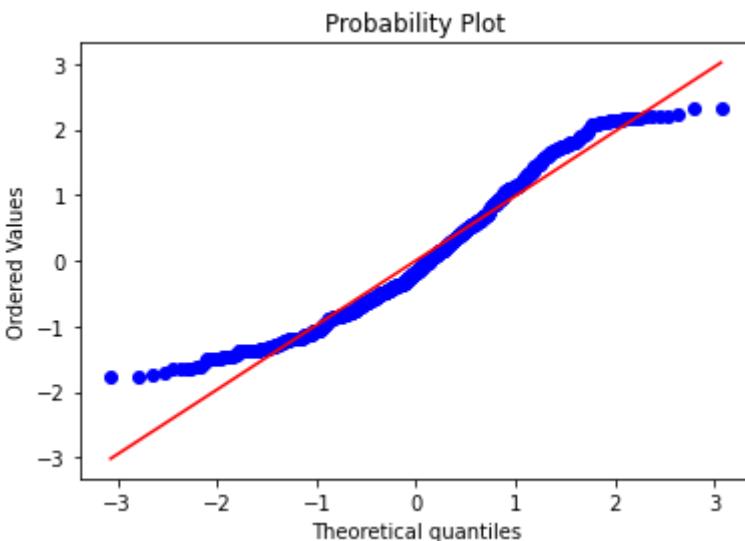
In [266...]

```
#fitted values
twoway_model_fitted_vals3 = twoway_model3.fittedvalues
#model residuals
twoway_model_residuals3 = twoway_model3.resid
#standardised residuals
twoway_model_norm_residuals3 = twoway_model3.get_influence().resid_studentized_inter
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals,y=model_residuals,
    ci=False,lowess=True,
    line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.xlim(500, 4500)
plt.show()
```



```
In [267...]: stats.probplot(twoway_model_norm_residuals3, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()

plt.hist(twoway_model_norm_residuals3)
plt.show()
```



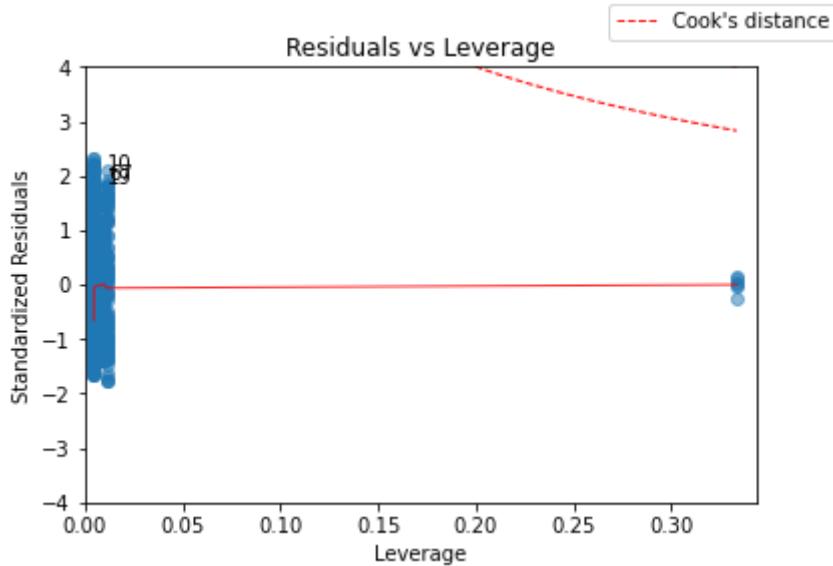
```
In [268...]: sm.stats.anova_lm(twoway_model3, typ=2)
```

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(country)	9.128881e+07	3.0	3.962770	8.144215e-03

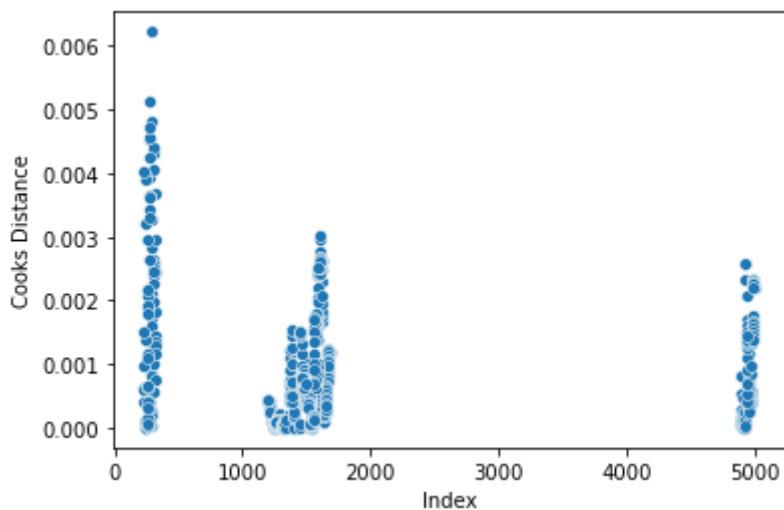
	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(year)	7.728294e+07	1.0	10.064360	1.583995e-03
C(country):C(year)	7.618027e+08	3.0	33.069207	7.015527e-20
Residual	4.914478e+09	640.0	NaN	NaN

In [207...]: # country , month, vaccinations

```
def graph(formula, x_range, label=None):
    """
    Helper function for plotting cook's distance lines
    """
    x = x_range
    y = formula(x)
    plt.plot(x, y, label=label, lw=1, ls='--', color='red')
    # leverage, from statsmodels internals
    model_leverage = twoway_model3.get_influence().hat_matrix_diag
    # cook's distance, from statsmodels internals
    model_cooks = twoway_model3.get_influence().cooks_distance[0]
    plot_cooks = plt.figure();
    plt.scatter(model_leverage, twoway_model_norm_residuals3, alpha=0.5);
    sns.regplot(x=model_leverage, y=twoway_model_norm_residuals3,
                 scatter=False,
                 ci=False,
                 lowess=True,
                 line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8});
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlim(0, max(model_leverage)+0.01)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylim(-4, 4)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_title('Residuals vs Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlabel('Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylabel('Standardized Residuals');
    # annotations
    leverage_top_3 = np.flip(np.argsort(model_cooks), 0)[:3]
    for i in leverage_top_3:
        plot_cooks.axes[0].annotate(i,
                                    xy=(model_leverage[i],
                                         twoway_model_norm_residuals3[i]));
    p = len(twoway_model3.params) # number of model parameters
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((0.5 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage), 50),
          'Cook\\'s distance') # 0.5 line
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((1 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage), 50)) # 1 line
    plot_cooks.legend(loc='upper right');
    plt.show()
```



```
In [271...]: sns.scatterplot(x=sel_data.index, y=model_cooks)
plt.xlabel('Index')
plt.ylabel('Cooks Distance')
plt.show()
```



Linear Regression

In this section, a model will be constructed based on the response variable selected, and the type of response variable (i.e., categorical or numerical), and summary statistics generated in Python.

The data from the sample is regarding the COVID-19 vaccination details of countries Afghanistan, India, Ireland and Iceland.

The response variable I choose is the "daily_vaccinations_per_million" and the independent variables I am considering are "total_vaccinations", "people_vaccinated", "people_fully_vaccinated", "year", "country", "month", "continent", "total_vaccinations_per_hundred", "people_vaccinated_per_hundred", "people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred".

The other variables "iso_code", "vaccines", "date", and "source_name" are not using here. Since it does not come in the analysis scope.

Since my response variable is continuous numeric, I will be using SLR

and MLR.

First I am creating dummy variables for all the categorical variables('year', 'month', 'country', 'continent). since total_vaccinations_per_hundred has high correlation it is using as predictor in SLR.

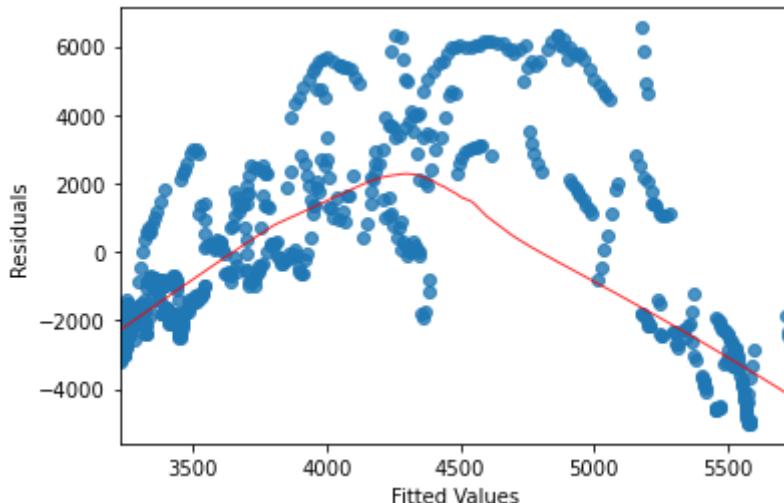
SLR with "daily_vaccinations_per_million" and "total_vaccinations_per_hundred"

In [208...]

```
X = sel_data["total_vaccinations_per_hundred"]
X = sm.add_constant(X)
y = sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million']
model_slr = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
#fitted values
model_fitted_vals = model_slr.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals = model_slr.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals = model_slr.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

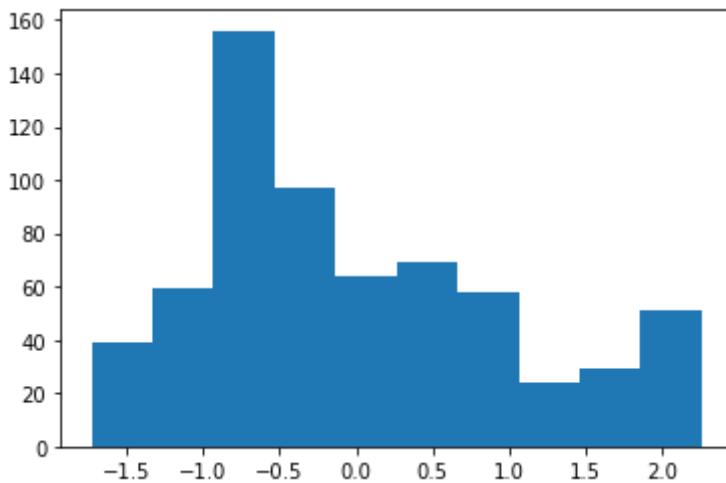
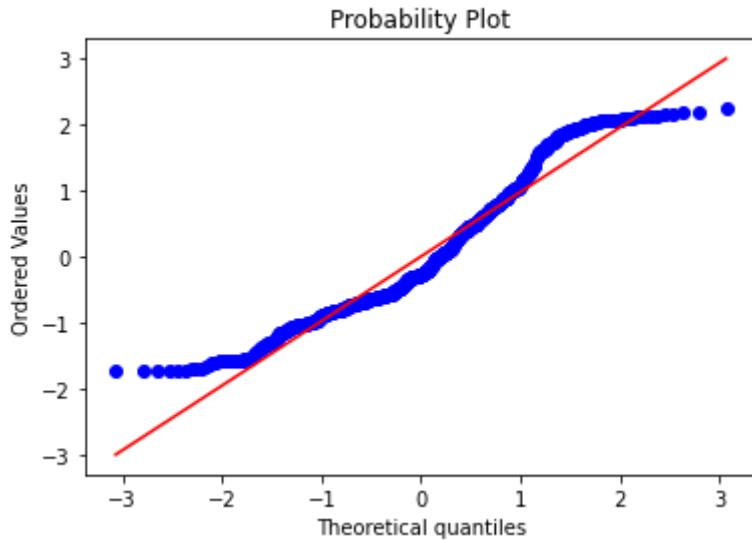
In [209...]

```
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals,y=model_residuals,
ci=False,lowess=True,
line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```



In [210...]

```
stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()
plt.hist(model_norm_residuals)
plt.show()
```



In [211...]

```
model_slr.summary()
```

Out[211...]

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.072				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.070				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	49.70				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	4.62e-12				
Time:	10:31:10	Log-Likelihood:	-6066.2				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.214e+04				
Df Residuals:	644	BIC:	1.215e+04				
Df Model:	1						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
	const	3227.5018	172.836	18.674	0.000	2888.111	3566.893
	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	16.0831	2.281	7.050	0.000	11.604	20.563
Omnibus:	47.439	Durbin-Watson:	0.335				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	43.335				

Skew: 0.568

Prob(JB): 3.89e-10

Kurtosis: 2.434

Cond. No. 115.

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [212...]: np.sqrt(model_slr.scale)
```

```
Out[212...]: 2901.5472635993583
```

MLR

```
In [213...]: sel_data["year_21"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["year"])[2021]
```

```
<ipython-input-213-1d64f13d3fc7>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["year_21"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["year"])[2021]
```

```
In [214...]: sel_data["month_2"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["February"]  
sel_data["month_3"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["March"]  
sel_data["month_4"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["April"]  
sel_data["month_5"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["May"]  
sel_data["month_6"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["June"]  
sel_data["month_7"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["July"]  
sel_data["month_8"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["August"]  
sel_data["month_9"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["September"]  
sel_data["month_10"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["October"]  
sel_data["month_11"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["November"]  
sel_data["month_12"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["December"]
```

```
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_2"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["February"]
```

```
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

```
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_3"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["March"]
```

```
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

```
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_4"] = pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["April"]
```

```
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:4: SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

```
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_5"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["May"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:5: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_6"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["June"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:6: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_7"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["July"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:7: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_8"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["August"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:8: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_9"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["September"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:9: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_10"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["October"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:10: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_11"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["November"]
<ipython-input-214-6fa632f36b48>:11: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["month_12"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["month"])["December"]
```

In [215..

```
sel_data["country_ind"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["India"]
sel_data["country_irl"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["Ireland"]
sel_data["country_bah"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["Bahrain"]
```

```
<ipython-input-215-fdd7c0be6704>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

```
sel_data["country_ind"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["India"]
<ipython-input-215-fdd7c0be6704>:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    sel_data["country_irl"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["Ireland"]
<ipython-input-215-fdd7c0be6704>:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    sel_data["country_bah"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["country"])["Bahrain"]
```

```
In [216... sel_data["conti_eur"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["continent"])["Europe"]
```

```
<ipython-input-216-4ddf0aea5024>:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead
```

```
See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
    sel_data["conti_eur"]=pd.get_dummies(sel_data["continent"])["Europe"]
```

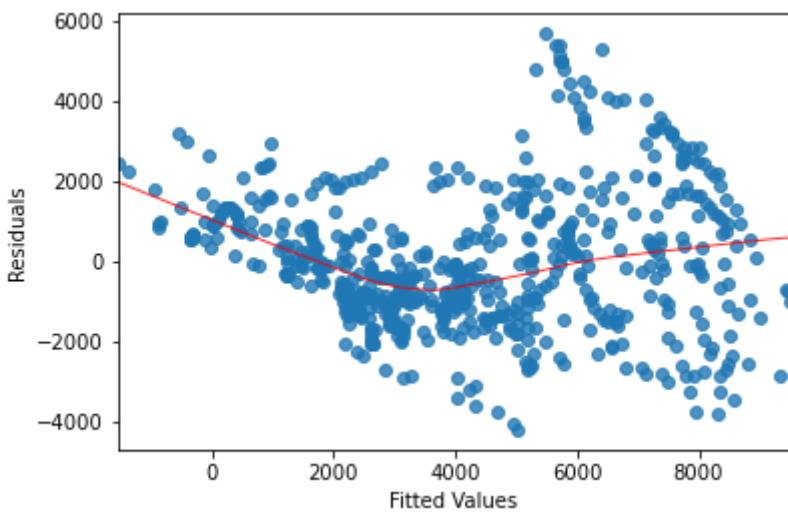
```
In [217... X = sel_data[["people_vaccinated_per_hundred","total_vaccinations_per_hundred","peop
X = sm.add_constant(X)
y = sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million']
X.head()
```

	const	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	people_fully_vaccinated_p
295	1.0	63.33		131.42
296	1.0	63.39		131.86
294	1.0	62.98		129.63
293	1.0	62.93		129.42
292	1.0	62.88		129.12

```
In [218... model_full_mlr = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
```

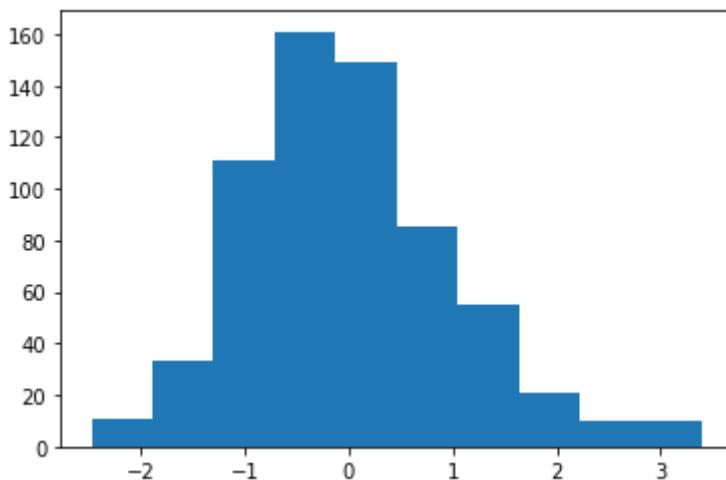
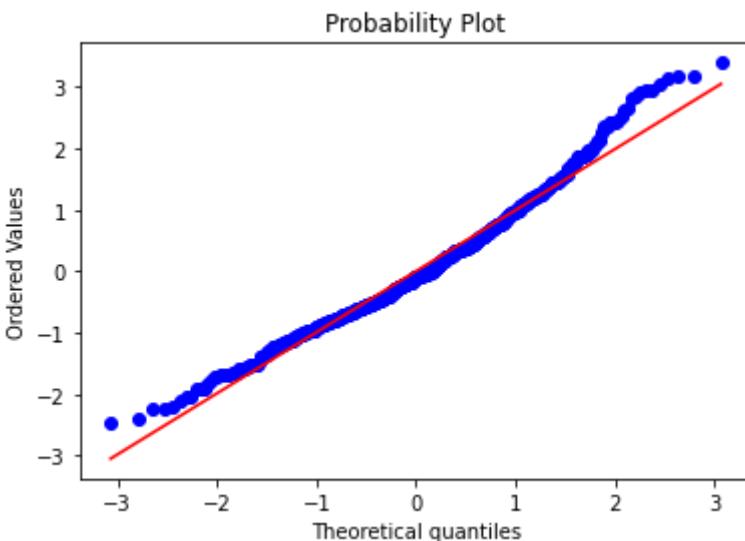
```
In [219... #fitted values
model_fitted_vals = model_full_mlr.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals = model_full_mlr.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals = model_full_mlr.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

```
In [220... sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals,y=model_residuals,
ci=False,lowess=True,
line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```



```
In [221...]: stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()

plt.hist(model_norm_residuals)
plt.show()
```



The assumptions are roughly satisfied as there is equal variance and no strong deviation from normality.
the iid assumption is also met.

```
In [222...]
```

```
model_full_mlr.summary()
```

Out[222...]

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.684				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.675				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	75.34				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.08e-143				
Time:	10:31:13	Log-Likelihood:	-5718.3				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.147e+04				
Df Residuals:	627	BIC:	1.156e+04				
Df Model:	18						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
	const	-968.4083	627.247	-1.544	0.123	-2200.168	263.351
	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	374.6250	24.056	15.573	0.000	327.385	421.864
	total_vaccinations_per_hundred	-147.5449	23.447	-6.293	0.000	-193.589	-101.500
	people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	-68.8774	25.204	-2.733	0.006	-118.372	-19.383
	year_21	3104.4078	817.007	3.800	0.000	1500.006	4708.809
	month_2	-305.8513	316.524	-0.966	0.334	-927.427	315.725
	month_3	-112.7019	321.460	-0.351	0.726	-743.970	518.567
	month_4	359.9958	321.145	1.121	0.263	-270.654	990.646
	month_5	626.7066	320.668	1.954	0.051	-3.007	1256.420
	month_6	725.3279	330.047	2.198	0.028	77.197	1373.459
	month_7	26.3157	343.437	0.077	0.939	-648.111	700.743
	month_8	-1027.0043	362.896	-2.830	0.005	-1739.644	-314.365
	month_9	-1447.2262	351.642	-4.116	0.000	-2137.764	-756.688
	month_10	-1626.7927	370.579	-4.390	0.000	-2354.519	-899.067
	month_11	-605.6963	439.439	-1.378	0.169	-1468.646	257.254
	month_12	-232.8088	440.184	-0.529	0.597	-1097.223	631.605
	country_ind	-2310.5079	269.354	-8.578	0.000	-2839.452	-1781.564
	country_irl	1674.6371	222.018	7.543	0.000	1238.649	2110.625
	country_bah	2678.5949	258.915	10.345	0.000	2170.150	3187.040
	conti_eur	-1336.4953	260.943	-5.122	0.000	-1848.923	-824.068
Omnibus:	38.218	Durbin-Watson:	0.678				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	44.116				
Skew:	0.585	Prob(JB):	2.63e-10				
Kurtosis:	3.519	Cond. No.	1.34e+17				

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The smallest eigenvalue is 3.08e-28. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

The equation of line, $y = -968.40 + 374.62 \text{ people_vaccinated_per_hundred} - 147.54 \text{ total_vaccinations_per_hundred} - 68.87 \text{ people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 3104.4 \text{ year_21} - 305.85 \text{ month_2} - 112.70 \text{ month_3} + 359.99 \text{ month_4} + 626.7 \text{ month_5} + 725.32 \text{ month_6} + 26.31 \text{ month_7} - 1027.00 \text{ month_8} - 1447.22 \text{ month_9} - 1447.22 \text{ month_10} - 605.69 \text{ month_11} - 605.69 \text{ month_12} - 2310.50 \text{ country_ind} + 1674.63 \text{ country_irl} + 2678.59 \text{ country_bah} - 1336.46 \text{ conti_eur}$

-968.40 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in people_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 374.62 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in total_vaccinations_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be - 147.54 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be - 68.87 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in year_21, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 3104.4 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_2, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -305.85 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_3, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 359.99 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_4, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -305.85 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_5, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 626.7 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_6, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 725.32 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_7, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 26.31 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_8, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1027.00 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1447.22 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1447.22 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_11, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -605.69 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_12, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -605.69 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -305.85 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_2, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2310.50 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 1674.63 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2678.59 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be - 1336.46 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

68% variation in hwt is being explained by this model.

1716.06 is RSE, the average spread of residuals around equation.

In [223...]: `np.sqrt(model_full_mlrs.scale)`

Out[223...]: 1716.069677663897

In [224...]: `from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
pd.Series([variance_inflation_factor(X.values, i)`

```
for i in range(X.shape[1]),
index=X.columns)
```

```
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\regression\linear_model.py:1
715: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
    return 1 - self.ssr/self.centered_tss
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\stats\outliers_influence.py:
193: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
    vif = 1. / (1. - r_squared_i)
```

```
Out[224... const          0.000000
people_vaccinated_per_hundred      82.112671
total_vaccinations_per_hundred    302.013712
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 87.825520
year_21           1.347351
month_2            1.934285
month_3            1.995081
month_4            2.047339
month_5            2.151961
month_6            2.162413
month_7            2.081532
month_8            1.987035
month_9            2.353440
month_10           2.032280
month_11           1.393484
month_12           1.762435
country_ind        inf
country_irl        2.479098
country_bah        inf
conti_eur          inf
dtype: float64
```

```
In [225... # removing insignificant variables and performing mlr again
```

```
X = sel_data[["people_vaccinated_per_hundred", "people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred",
X = sm.add_constant(X)
y = sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million']
X.head()
```

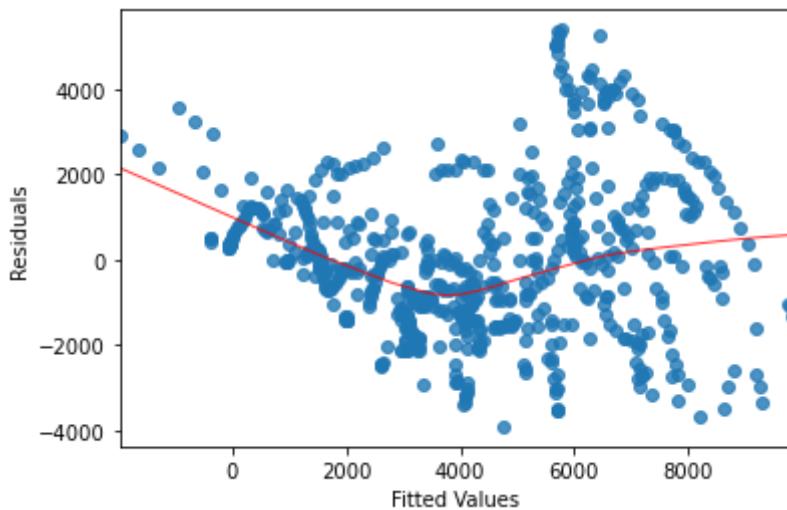
```
Out[225...   const  people_vaccinated_per_hundred  people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred  year_21  month_6
295     1.0                  63.33                      60.19      1      0
296     1.0                  63.39                      60.36      1      0
294     1.0                  62.98                      59.55      1      0
293     1.0                  62.93                      59.48      1      0
292     1.0                  62.88                      59.38      1      0
```

```
In [226... model_full_mlr1 = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
```

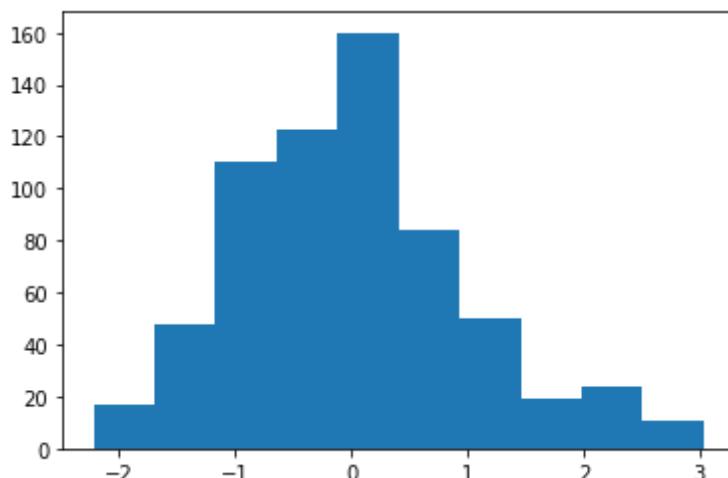
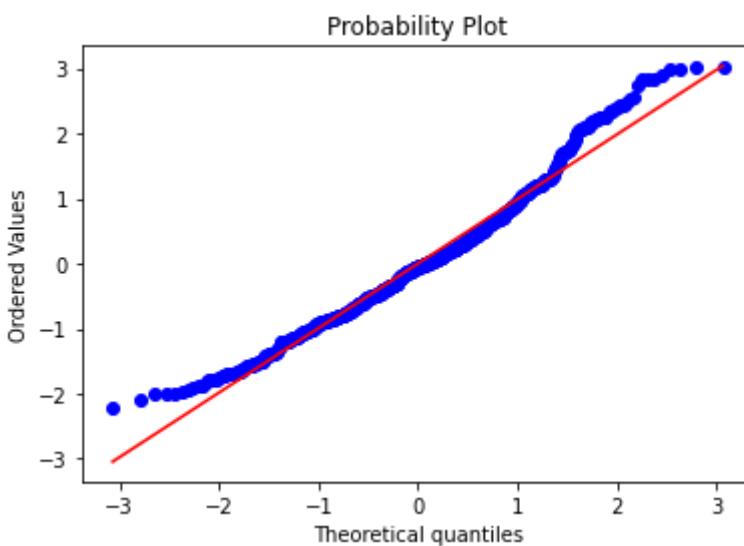
```
In [227... #fitted values
model_fitted_vals1 = model_full_mlr1.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals1 = model_full_mlr1.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals1 = model_full_mlr1.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

```
In [228... ]
```

```
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals1,y=model_residuals1,  
            ci=False,lowess=True,  
            line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})  
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")  
plt.ylabel("Residuals")  
plt.show()
```



```
In [229]:  
stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals1, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)  
plt.show()  
  
plt.hist(model_norm_residuals1)  
plt.show()
```



i.i.d: Residuals are independently and identically distributed -random

scatter.

```
In [230...]: model_full_mlr1.summary()
```

```
Out[230...]: OLS Regression Results
```

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.654				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.648				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	119.8				
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	5.19e-139				
Time:	10:31:15	Log-Likelihood:	-5747.8				
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.152e+04				
Df Residuals:	635	BIC:	1.157e+04				
Df Model:	10						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-1160.6356	553.216	-2.098	0.036	-2246.989	-74.282	
people_vaccinated_per_hundred	237.8681	8.455	28.134	0.000	221.265	254.471	
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred	-222.6971	8.816	-25.261	0.000	-240.009	-205.386	
year_21	2988.3757	749.171	3.989	0.000	1517.223	4459.529	
month_6	669.9570	242.607	2.761	0.006	193.547	1146.367	
month_8	-1352.1133	280.043	-4.828	0.000	-1902.036	-802.191	
month_9	-1729.8410	261.092	-6.625	0.000	-2242.549	-1217.133	
month_10	-2039.0891	288.155	-7.076	0.000	-2604.941	-1473.238	
country_ind	-2035.7225	236.613	-8.604	0.000	-2500.360	-1571.085	
country_irl	2024.8861	224.116	9.035	0.000	1584.787	2464.985	
country_bah	2130.4219	231.057	9.220	0.000	1676.694	2584.150	
conti_eur	-1255.3350	243.565	-5.154	0.000	-1733.625	-777.045	
Omnibus:	35.237	Durbin-Watson:	0.697				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	39.557				
Skew:	0.582	Prob(JB):	2.57e-09				
Kurtosis:	3.340	Cond. No.	7.84e+16				

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The smallest eigenvalue is 3.03e-28. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

The equation of line, $y = -1160.63 + 237.86 \text{people_vaccinated_per_hundred} - 222.69 \text{people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 2988.37 \text{year_21} + 669.95 \text{month_6} - 1352.11 \text{month_8} - 1729.84 \text{month_9} - 2039.08 \text{month_10} - 2035.72 \text{country_ind} + 2024.88 \text{country_irl} + 2130.42 \text{country_bah} - 1255.33 \text{conti_eur}$

-1160.63 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in people_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 237.86 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -222.69 , keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in year_21, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2988.37 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_6, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 669.95 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_8, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1352.11 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1729.84 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2039.08 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2035.72 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2024.88 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2130.42 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1255.33 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

65% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model.

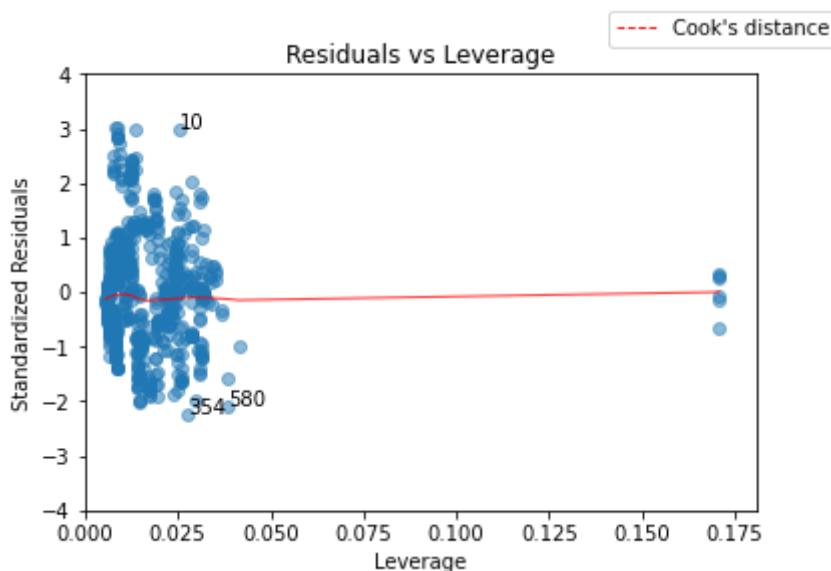
-2035.72 is RSE, the average spread of residuals around the equation.

```
In [231...]: np.sqrt(model_full_mlr1.scale)
```

```
Out[231...]: 1784.8850186108089
```

```
In [232...]: def graph(formula, x_range, label=None):
    """
    Helper function for plotting cook's distance lines
    """
    x = x_range
    y = formula(x)
    plt.plot(x, y, label=label, lw=1, ls='--', color='red')
    # Leverage, from statsmodels internals
    model_leverage1 = model_full_mlr1.get_influence().hat_matrix_diag

    # cook's distance, from statsmodels internals
    model_cooks1 = model_full_mlr1.get_influence().cooks_distance[0]
    plot_cooks = plt.figure();
    plt.scatter(model_leverage1, model_norm_residuals1, alpha=0.5);
    sns.regplot(x=model_leverage1, y=model_norm_residuals1,
                 scatter=False,
                 ci=False,
                 lowess=True,
                 line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8});
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlim(0, max(model_leverage1)+0.01)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylim(-4, 4)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_title('Residuals vs Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlabel('Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylabel('Standardized Residuals');
    # annotations
    leverage_top_3 = np.flip(np.argsort(model_cooks1), 0)[:3]
    for i in leverage_top_3:
        plot_cooks.axes[0].annotate(i,
                                    xy=(model_leverage1[i],
                                         model_norm_residuals1[i]));
    p = len(model_full_mlr1.params) # number of model parameters
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((0.5 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage1), 50),
          'Cook\'s distance') # 0.5 Line
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((1 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage1), 50)) # 1 Line
    plot_cooks.legend(loc='upper right');
```



```
In [233...]: from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor
```

```
pd.Series([variance_inflation_factor(X.values, i)
    for i in range(X.shape[1])],
    index=X.columns)
```

```
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\regression\linear_model.py:1
715: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
    return 1 - self.ssr/self.centered_tss
C:\Users\Chikku\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\stats\outliers_influence.py:
193: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in double_scalars
    vif = 1. / (1. - r_squared_i)
```

```
Out[233... const          0.000000
people_vaccinated_per_hundred      9.376282
people_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred 9.932258
year_21           1.047226
month_6            1.080051
month_8            1.093803
month_9            1.199331
month_10           1.135856
country_ind        inf
country_irl        2.335154
country_bah        inf
conti_eur          inf
dtype: float64
```

Since 2 variables show higher multicollinearity, removing the higher one and running model again.

In [234...]

```
# removing insignificant variables and performing mlr again
```

```
X = sel_data[['people_vaccinated_per_hundred', "year_21", "month_6", "month_8", "month_9", "month_10"]]
X = sm.add_constant(X)
y = sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million']
X.head()
```

Out[234...]

	const	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	year_21	month_6	month_8	month_9	month_10	coun
295	1.0	63.33	1	0	0	0	0	0
296	1.0	63.39	1	0	0	0	0	0
294	1.0	62.98	1	0	0	0	0	0
293	1.0	62.93	1	0	0	0	0	0
292	1.0	62.88	1	0	0	0	0	0

In [235...]

```
model_full_ml2 = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
```

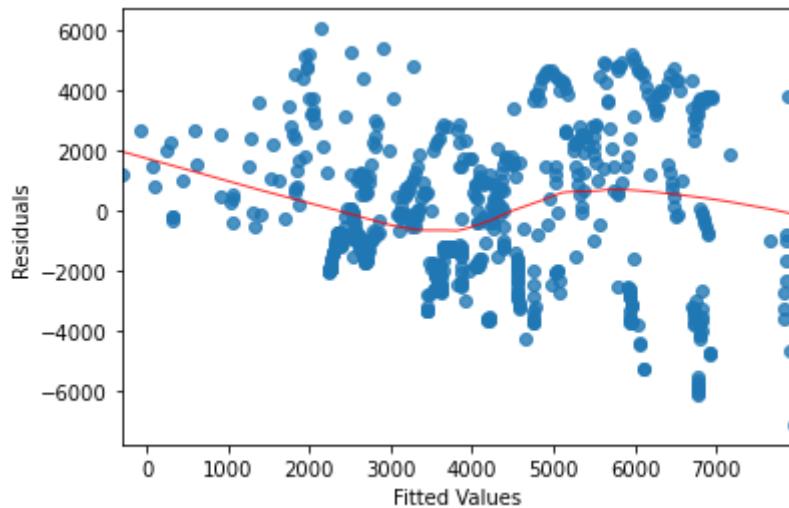
In [236...]

```
#fitted values
model_fitted_vals2 = model_full_ml2.fittedvalues
#model residuals
model_residuals2 = model_full_ml2.resid
#standardised residuals
model_norm_residuals2 = model_full_ml2.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

In [237...]

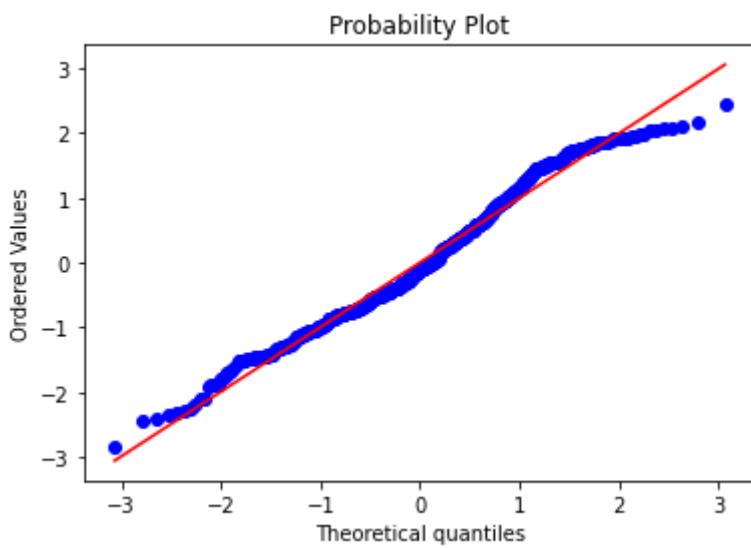
```
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals2,y=model_residuals2,
    ci=False,lowess=True,
    line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})
```

```
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")
plt.ylabel("Residuals")
plt.show()
```



In [238...]

```
stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals2, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)
plt.show()
```



In [272...]

```
model_full_mlr2.summary()
```

Out[272...]

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.306
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.296
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	31.09
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	3.64e-45
Time:	19:12:19	Log-Likelihood:	-5972.4
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.196e+04
Df Residuals:	636	BIC:	1.201e+04
Df Model:	9		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

		coef	std err	t	P> t 	[0.025	0.975]
	const	-51.2541	780.246	-0.066	0.948	-1583.424	1480.916
	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	43.7982	4.995	8.768	0.000	33.990	53.607
	year_21	3135.7701	1059.932	2.958	0.003	1054.381	5217.160
	month_6	1184.2395	342.042	3.462	0.001	512.572	1855.908
	month_8	-948.7070	395.574	-2.398	0.017	-1725.496	-171.918
	month_9	-2196.7951	368.479	-5.962	0.000	-2920.377	-1473.213
	month_10	-2584.3614	406.550	-6.357	0.000	-3382.704	-1786.019
	country_ind	-869.8043	328.340	-2.649	0.008	-1514.567	-225.042
	country_irl	503.0906	305.421	1.647	0.100	-96.665	1102.846
	country_bah	956.8360	320.234	2.988	0.003	327.992	1585.680
	conti_eur	-138.2858	338.881	-0.408	0.683	-803.746	527.175
Omnibus:	21.962	Durbin-Watson:	0.451				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	13.042				
Skew:	0.189	Prob(JB):	0.00147				
Kurtosis:	2.415	Cond. No.	2.23e+17				

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The smallest eigenvalue is 2.35e-29. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity problems or that the design matrix is singular.

The equation of line, $y = -51.25 + 43.79 \text{ people_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 3135.77 \text{ year_21} + 1184.23 \text{ month_6} - 948.70 \text{ month_8} - 2196.79 \text{ month_9} - 2584.36 \text{ month_10} - 869.80 \text{ country_ind} + 503.09 \text{ country_irl} + 956.83 \text{ country_bah} - 138.28 \text{ conti_eur}$

-1160.63 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in `people_vaccinated_per_hundred`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be 43.79 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in `year_21`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be 3135.77 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in `month_6`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be 1184.23 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in `month_8`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be -948.70 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_9, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2196.79 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 2584.36 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -869.80 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 503.09 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 956.83 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -138.28 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

30% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model.

```
In [240]: # removing insignificant variables.  
  
X = sel_data[['people_vaccinated_per_hundred', 'year_21', 'month_6', 'month_8', 'month_12',  
X = sm.add_constant(X)  
y = sel_data['daily_vaccinations_per_million']  
X.head()
```

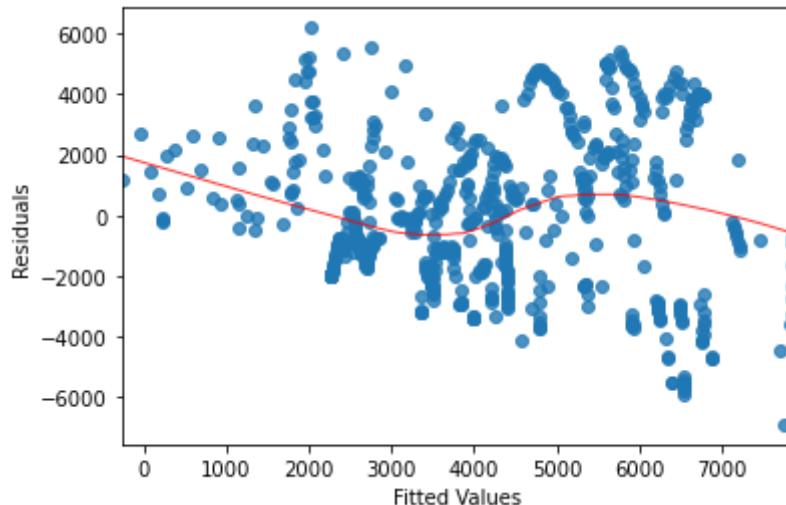
Out[240...]	const	people_vaccinated_per_hundred	year_21	month_6	month_8	month_9	month_10	coun
295	1.0	63.33	1	0	0	0	0	0
296	1.0	63.39	1	0	0	0	0	0
294	1.0	62.98	1	0	0	0	0	0
293	1.0	62.93	1	0	0	0	0	0
292	1.0	62.88	1	0	0	0	0	0

In [241]: [! ls -l /tmp](#) [! curl -s https://www.google.com | grep -i "Google"](#)

```
In [242...]  
#fitted values  
model_fitted_vals3 = model_full_mlr3.fittedvalues  
#model residuals  
model_residuals3 = model_full_mlr3.resid  
#standardised residuals  
model_norm_residuals3 = model_full_mlr3.get_influence().resid_studentized_internal
```

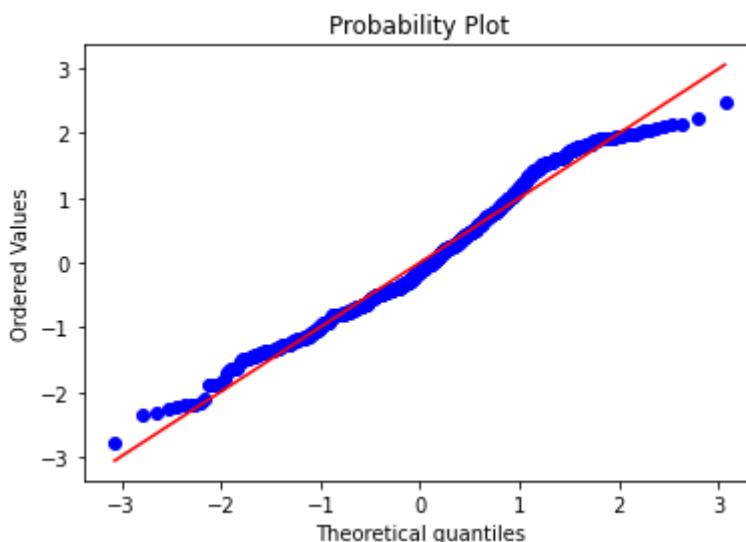
In [243...]

```
sns.regplot(x=model_fitted_vals3,y=model_residuals3,  
            ci=False,lowess=True,  
            line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8})  
plt.xlabel("Fitted Values")  
plt.ylabel("Residuals")  
plt.show()
```



In [244...]

```
stats.probplot(model_norm_residuals3, plot=sns.mpl.pyplot)  
plt.show()
```



In [245...]

```
model_full_mlr3.summary()
```

Out[245...]

OLS Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	daily_vaccinations_per_million	R-squared:	0.303
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.294
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	34.54
Date:	Sat, 11 Dec 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.24e-45
Time:	10:31:21	Log-Likelihood:	-5973.8
No. Observations:	646	AIC:	1.197e+04
Df Residuals:	637	BIC:	1.201e+04

Df Model:

8

Covariance Type:

nonrobust

		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
	const	229.5946	1043.210	0.220	0.826	-1818.952	2278.142
people_vaccinated_per_hundred		42.1816	4.904	8.601	0.000	32.551	51.812
	year_21	3115.4994	1061.285	2.936	0.003	1031.459	5199.540
	month_6	1212.7513	342.063	3.545	0.000	541.044	1884.458
	month_8	-951.3802	396.102	-2.402	0.017	-1729.204	-173.556
	month_9	-2133.5381	366.965	-5.814	0.000	-2854.145	-1412.931
	month_10	-2565.1734	406.929	-6.304	0.000	-3364.258	-1766.089
	country_ind	-1108.2326	244.216	-4.538	0.000	-1587.799	-628.667
	country_bah	765.2781	302.640	2.529	0.012	170.986	1359.570
Omnibus:	21.412	Durbin-Watson:	0.447				
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	14.393				
Skew:	0.240	Prob(JB):	0.000749				
Kurtosis:	2.448	Cond. No.	631.				

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

The equation of line, $y = 229.59 + 42.18 \text{ people_vaccinated_per_hundred} + 3115.49 \text{ year_21} + 1212.75 \text{ month_6} -951.38 \text{ month_8} -2133.53 \text{ month_9} -2565.17 \text{ month_10} -1108.23 \text{ country_ind} + 765.27 \text{ country_bah}$

229.59 is the estimated intercept, that is average y when all x are 0.

For every count increase in `people_vaccinated_per_hundred`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be 42.18 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in `year_21`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be 115.49 counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in `month_6`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be 1212.75 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in `month_8`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be -951.38 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in `month_9`, the average increase in `daily_vaccinations_per_million` will be -2133.53 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in month_10, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -2565.17 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_ind, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -1108.23 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_irl, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 503.09 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in country_bah, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be 956.83 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

For every count increase in vaccinations in conti_eur, the average increase in daily_vaccinations_per_million will be -138.28 vaccination counts, keeping all other variables the same.

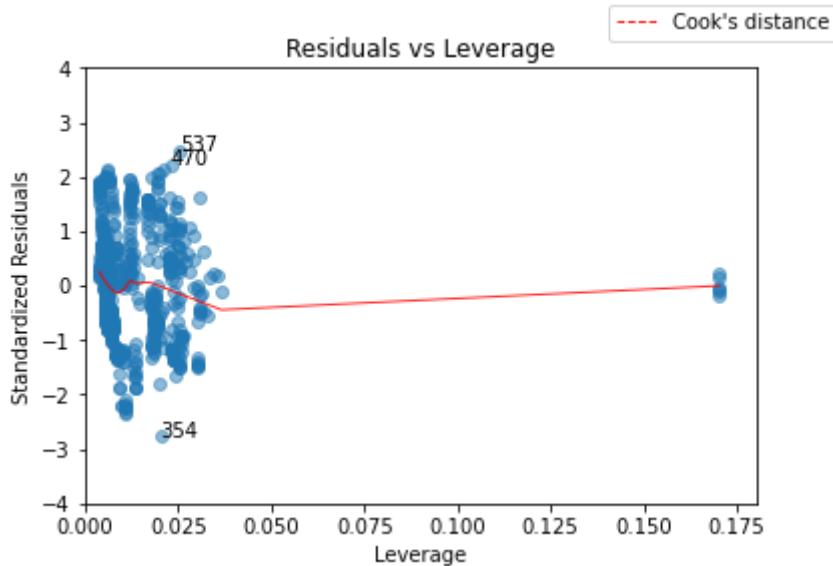
30% variation in daily vaccinations is being explained by this model.

In [246...]

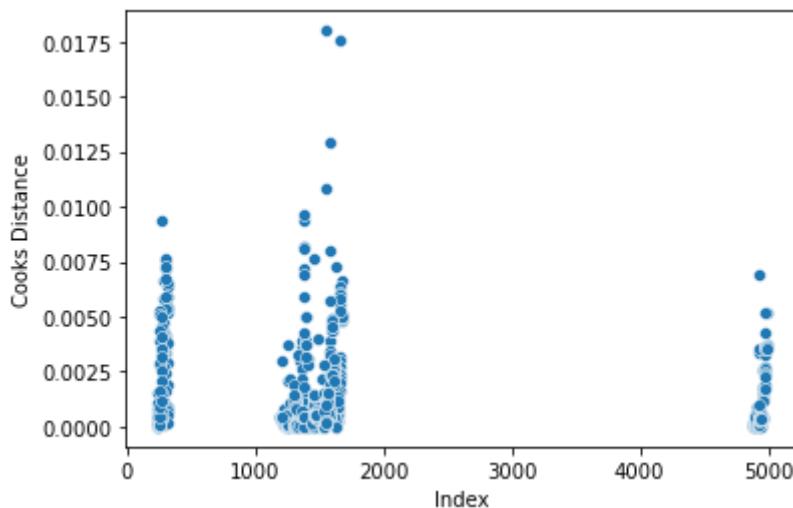
```
def graph(formula, x_range, label=None):
    """
    Helper function for plotting cook's distance lines
    """
    x = x_range
    y = formula(x)
    plt.plot(x, y, label=label, lw=1, ls='--', color='red')
    # leverage, from statsmodels internals
    model_leverage3 = model_full_mlr3.get_influence().hat_matrix_diag

    # cook's distance, from statsmodels internals
    model_cooks3 = model_full_mlr3.get_influence().cooks_distance[0]
    plot_cooks = plt.figure();
    plt.scatter(model_leverage3, model_norm_residuals3, alpha=0.5);
    sns.regplot(x=model_leverage3, y=model_norm_residuals3,
                 scatter=False,
                 ci=False,
                 lowess=True,
                 line_kws={'color': 'red', 'lw': 1, 'alpha': 0.8});
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlim(0, max(model_leverage3)+0.01)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylim(-4, 4)
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_title('Residuals vs Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_xlabel('Leverage')
    plot_cooks.axes[0].set_ylabel('Standardized Residuals');
    # annotations
    leverage_top_3 = np.flip(np.argsort(model_cooks3), 0)[:3]
    for i in leverage_top_3:
        plot_cooks.axes[0].annotate(i,
                                    xy=(model_leverage3[i],
                                         model_norm_residuals3[i]));
    p = len(model_full_mlr3.params) # number of model parameters
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((0.5 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
          np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage3), 50),
          'Cook\\'s distance') # 0.5 line
    graph(lambda x: np.sqrt((1 * p * (1 - x)) / x),
```

```
np.linspace(0.001, max(model_leverage3), 50) # 1 line  
plot_cooks.legend(loc='upper right');
```



```
In [247...]  
sns.scatterplot(x=sel_data.index, y=model_cooks3)  
plt.xlabel('Index')  
plt.ylabel('Cooks Distance')  
plt.show()
```



no cooks distance greater than 0.5

```
In [248...]  
from statsmodels.stats.outliers_influence import variance_inflation_factor  
pd.Series([variance_inflation_factor(X.values, i)  
for i in range(X.shape[1])],  
index=X.columns)
```

```
Out[248...]  
const          109.943415  
people_vaccinated_per_hundred 1.571727  
year_21         1.047022  
month_6          1.069699  
month_8          1.090228  
month_9          1.180358  
month_10         1.128555  
country_ind      1.350147  
country_bah      1.140304  
dtype: float64
```

All variables are significant.

```
In [249...]: np.sqrt(model_full_mlr3.scale)
```

```
Out[249...]: 2528.7360968806156
```

```
In [250...]: # assumptions ?? write here
```

```
In [251...]: anovaResults = anova_lm(model_full_mlr3, model_full_mlr2)
anovaResults
```

	df_resid	ssr	df_diff	ss_diff	F	Pr(>F)
0	637.0	4.073300e+09	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	636.0	4.055997e+09	1.0	1.730356e+07	2.713282	0.10001

```
In [252...]: anovaResults = anova_lm(model_full_mlr2, model_full_mlr)
anovaResults
```

	df_resid	ssr	df_diff	ss_diff	F	Pr(>F)
0	636.0	4.055997e+09	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	627.0	1.846449e+09	9.0	2.209548e+09	83.366397	4.178129e-101

```
In [253...]: anovaResults = anova_lm(model_full_mlr3, model_full_mlr)
anovaResults
```

	df_resid	ssr	df_diff	ss_diff	F	Pr(>F)
0	637.0	4.073300e+09	0.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	627.0	1.846449e+09	10.0	2.226851e+09	75.617335	7.122837e-101

All the variables are significant

```
In [ ]:
```