

Trump Rallies and COVID Cases: An Investigative Approach

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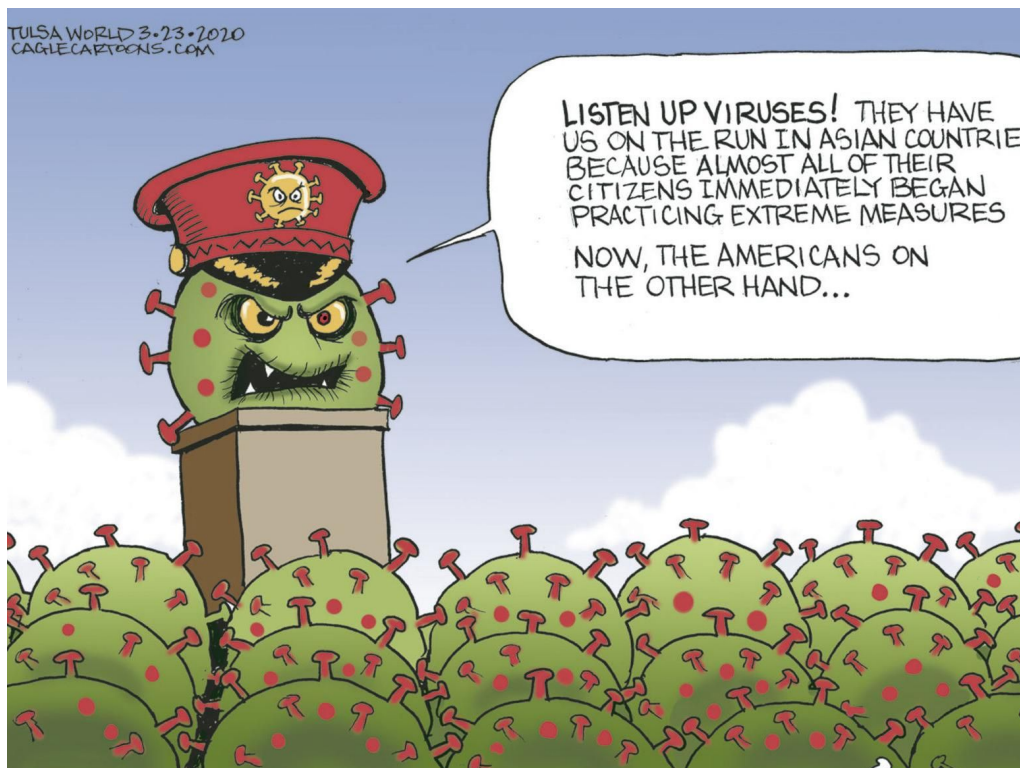


Figure 1: Sourced from Bruce Plante cartoon: General COVID-19

1 Introduction

Right now we are engrossed within an era of the COVID-19 pandemic. While there are many questions, concerns, and changes going on, there is a lot of data and questions the technical database management team or individual might ask about the pandemic in relation to other events. In our case, we were curious to find out how Trump rallies that have been ongoing within the last few months have influenced COVID-19 cases. Some of these influences could include: if the cases started to peak during these rallies, the state where they occurred within the United States, the amount of COVID-19 recoveries after being exposed, and much more.

Because COVID-19 has been such a major topic within the past year and especially within the US, there is a lot of data that has been collected during this timeframe. Within the data set that we obtained from the COVID tracking website, there was a ton of data and data columns. Because of this, our team decided to trim out some of the extraneous variables that we did not want to necessarily focus on during the course of this project. Some of these variables were things like positive and negative test results, positive and negative antibody tests, whether or not people were on ventilators and more. In the end, our team decided to stay with the following columns: data, state, quality of the data, confirmed deaths, increase in deaths on that day, number of hospitalizations there currently are, increase in hospitalizations on that day, number of positive cases, increase in positive case on that day, total recoveries, total test results, and increase in test results on that day. This table information was obtained from the COVID tracking website on November 23, 2020. This combined with our other table would allow us to see the effects of Trump rallies on COVID and propose a variety of different queries. The Trump rallies table consists of the following columns: the rally date, city and state where the rally was held, and the specific venue it was held at. The Trump data was created from a wikipedia database.

There are some potential issues that we could run into that we need to address before diving into the various queries and potential conclusions we could draw from this project. Since we are just looking at a very narrow view of the variables affecting COVID-19 data, the data will be very skewed and the rallies could potentially have no bearing on the data at all. There are many environmental and surrounding factors related to this but we will not consider them and these two tables will be our whole “environment”.

Our group split the project up in order to optimize workflow. Joline worked to create/upload all of the tables into her schema, she also worked on the SQL for the comparison table and found the source Trump Rally data. Walden worked on the write up and SQL queries, as well as finding the source covid data for the states. Jordan worked on the creation of the introduction, conclusion and ERD diagram representing the created COVID Data/Rally database. Jacky worked on the write up, formatting, editing, and the SQL queries as well.

2 SQL Code for Database Creation

```
-- Database loaded under the schema: jolinesikora
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS trump_rallies;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS trump_rallies_by_state;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS state_info;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS comparison_table;

CREATE TABLE trump_rallies (
    date_of_rally DATE;
    city TEXT;
    state CHAR(2);
    venue TEXT;
);

\COPY trump_rallies (rally_date, city, state, venue) FROM
'TrumpRallies.csv' delimiter ',' csv;

CREATE TABLE covid_data_all_states (
    test_date DATE NOT NULL,
    state CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
    data_quality_grade TEXT,
    deathconfirmed INTEGER,
    deathincrease INTEGER,
    hospitalizedcurrently INTEGER,
    hospitalizedincrease INTEGER,
    positive INTEGER,
    positiveincrease INTEGER,
    recovered INTEGER,
    totaltestresults INTEGER,
    totaltestresultsincrease INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY (test_date, state)
);

SET datestyle = dmy;

\COPY covid_data_all_states FROM 'all-states-history-clean.csv' delimiter
',' csv;

CREATE TABLE trump_rallies_by_state (
    rally_date date NOT NULL,
    state char(2) NOT NULL,
```

```

        PRIMARY KEY (rally_date, state)
    );

INSERT INTO trump_rallies_by_state (
    SELECT DISTINCT rally_date, state
    FROM trump_rallies
);

GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
ON trump_rallies, covid_data_all_states, trump_rallies_by_state
TO jtehranchi, ruemmele, jacwang;

GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA jolinesikora
TO jtehranchi, ruemmele, jacwang;

CREATE TABLE trump_covid_xref (
    state CHAR(2),
    date DATE,
    trump_rally_dates INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY (state, date),
    FOREIGN KEY (trump_rally_dates) REFERENCES
    trump_rallies_by_state(rally_date);
);

CREATE TABLE comparison_table (
    state CHAR(2),
    date_of_rallies DATE,
    number_of_rallies INTEGER,
    cases_on_day INTEGER,
    cases_2_weeks_later INTEGER,
    cases_2_weeks_earlier INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO comparison_table
(state, date_of_rallies, number_of_rallies)
SELECT state, rally_date, count(*)
FROM trump_rallies
GROUP BY state, rally_date;

```

```

-- Insert COVID counts from day of rally

UPDATE comparison_table ct
SET ct.cases_on_day = cv.sum
FROM (
    SELECT state, test_date, sum(positive) AS sum
    FROM covid_data_all_states
    GROUP BY state, test_date) AS cv
WHERE ct.state = cv.state AND ct.date_of_rallies = cv.test_date;

-- Insert positive COVID counts from 2 weeks after the rally

UPDATE comparison_table ct
SET cases_2_weeks_later = cv.sum
FROM (
    SELECT state, test_date, sum(positive) AS sum
    FROM covid_data_all_states
    GROUP BY state, test_date) AS cv
WHERE ct.state = cv.state AND ct.date_of_rallies + 14 = cv.test_date;

-- Insert positive COVID counts from 2 weeks prior to the rally

UPDATE comparison_table ct
SET cases_2_weeks_earlier = cv.sum
FROM (
    SELECT state, test_date, sum(positive) AS sum
    FROM covid_data_all_states
    GROUP BY state, test_date) AS cv
WHERE ct.state = cv.state AND ct.date_of_rallies - 14 = cv.test_date;

```

3 Visualization

For the visualization portion of this project report, we created an ERD to show the relationships between the two data sets that we referenced. Based on this ERD diagram, we were able to implement the above SQL code to create the different tables that are used in the queries and code portions of the project. The relationship between Trump rallies by state and the COVID data for all states was assumed to be a many-to-many relationship, where there were many rallies in multiple states and the data for each state was spread out over many different days. This ERD along with the assumptions made in the introduction allowed us to create the different SQL tables.



Figure 3.1: ERD Diagram Relating Trump Rallies by State to COVID Data Within All States

4 Queries

Below are some of the queries and what they returned when put into SQL:

```
--How many rallies were held total for a state
```

```
select state, COUNT(*) from jolinesikora.trump_rallies group by state;
```

state	count
VA	1
NC	8
WI	7
AZ	6
OK	1
GA	2
MN	4
PA	14
NH	2
NV	3
OH	3
MI	7
IA	2
NE	1
FL	7

```
--How many rallies were held in each state total, after sept 13 (Sept, 13 was Trump's first indoor rally after the pandemic started)
```

```
select state, COUNT(*) from jolinesikora.trump_rallies where rally_date >= '2020-09-13' group by state;
```

state	count
GA	2
MN	3
PA	12
NH	1
NV	2
OH	3
MI	6
IA	2
NE	1
FL	7
VA	1
NC	7
WI	6
AZ	4

```
-- Get the most recent covid numbers for states where Trump held rallies
```

```
select distinct c.state,c.positive from jolinesikora.covid_data_all_states as c, jolinesikora.trump_rallies as t where c.test_date=(select MAX(test_date) from jolinesikora.covid_data_all_states) and c.state = t.state order by positive;
```

state	positive
NH	18042
NE	114061
NV	136227
OK	177874
IA	189856
VA	221038
MN	276500
AZ	302324
PA	314401
NC	339194
MI	340964
OH	363304
WI	379693
GA	406220
FL	930728

-- What was the increase in COVID cases 2 weeks after each rally? 2 weeks earlier?

```
select state, date_of_rallies, number_of_rallies, cases_on_day, cases_2_weeks_later,
cases_2_weeks_earlier
from jolinesikora.comparison_table;
```

state	date_of_rallies	rallies	cases_on_day	cases_2_weeks_later	cases_2_weeks_earlier
AZ	2020-06-23	1	58179	105094	28296
AZ	2020-08-18	1	194920	202342	180505
AZ	2020-10-19	2	231897	248139	221070
AZ	2020-10-28	2	241165	265163	227635
FL	2020-09-24	1	684847	717148	647318
FL	2020-10-12	1	726934	771989	692962
FL	2020-10-16	1	739050	789714	703212
FL	2020-10-23	2	761924	821526	720001
FL	2020-10-29	1	784331	851825	735685
FL	2020-11-01	1	796802	872810	745492
GA	2020-10-16	1	337850	358225	320634
GA	2020-11-01	1	361982	386949	340558
IA	2020-10-14	1	97384	113042	85596
IA	2020-11-01	1	121967	167282	101960
MI	2020-09-10	1	120846	132337	110343
MI	2020-10-17	1	159119	197406	141271
MI	2020-10-27	1	182344	245252	152862
MI	2020-10-30	1	193388	268362	159119
MI	2020-11-01	1	197406	275792	159119
MI	2020-11-02	2	204326	288954	164123
MN	2020-08-17	1	65716	75864	56560
MN	2020-09-18	1	87807	101366	78966
MN	2020-09-30	1	99134	115943	85813
MN	2020-10-30	1	145465	207339	119396
NC	2020-09-08	1	178635	195549	157741
NC	2020-09-19	1	192248	216886	175815
NC	2020-10-15	1	238939	269021	212909
NC	2020-10-21	1	250592	282802	222969

NC	2020-10-24	1	258292	291245	229752
NC	2020-10-29	1	269021	303454	238939
NC	2020-11-01	1	276692	312235	246028
NC	2020-11-02	1	278028	314207	247172
NE	2020-10-27	1	64499	85551	52839
NH	2020-08-28	1	7216	7620	6921
NH	2020-10-25	1	10328	12488	9092
NV	2020-09-12	1	73220	78355	68461
NV	2020-09-13	1	73537	78728	68908
NV	2020-10-18	1	90261	101479	82100
OH	2020-09-21	2	145165	159964	131336
OH	2020-10-24	1	195806	245727	167458
OK	2020-06-20	1	10037	15645	7003
PA	2020-08-20	1	126940	136771	116521
PA	2020-09-03	1	136771	147923	126940
PA	2020-09-22	1	151646	165243	140359
PA	2020-09-26	1	155232	171050	143805
PA	2020-10-13	1	174646	198446	157814
PA	2020-10-20	1	184872	214871	165243
PA	2020-10-26	3	195695	234296	173304
PA	2020-10-31	4	208027	259938	180943
PA	2020-11-02	1	211996	269613	183315
VA	2020-09-25	1	144433	156649	131640
WI	2020-08-17	1	70715	80568	59401
WI	2020-09-17	1	100574	132123	82922
WI	2020-10-17	1	175227	237870	138002
WI	2020-10-24	1	205139	277503	155602
WI	2020-10-27	1	217429	293812	163759
WI	2020-10-30	1	232062	318023	175227
WI	2020-11-02	1	244928	334562	183142

(58 rows)

-- Which states have a data quality rating of C for November, 23rd, 2020?

```
select state from jolinesikora.covid_data_all_states where data_quality_grade = 'C' and test_date = '2020-11-23' group by state;
```

-- What is the state that was hit the hardest in terms of increase in positive tests on November, 23rd, 2020?

```
select state from jolinesikora.covid_data_all_states where positiveincrease = (select max(positiveincrease) from jolinesikora.covid_data_all_states where test_date = '2020-11-23');
```

state

MI

(1 row)

-- What was the baseline number of positive test cases at the time of a trump rally?

```
SELECT TR.rally_date, TR.state, CD.positive
FROM jolinesikora.covid_data_all_states CD, jolinesikora.trump_rallies_by_state TR
WHERE CD.test_date = TR.rally_date
AND CD.state = TR.state
ORDER BY TR.state, rally_date;
```

rally_date	state	positive
2020-06-23	AZ	58179
2020-08-18	AZ	194920
2020-10-19	AZ	231897
2020-10-28	AZ	241165
2020-09-24	FL	684847
2020-10-12	FL	726934
2020-10-16	FL	739050
2020-10-23	FL	761924
2020-10-29	FL	784331
2020-11-01	FL	796802
2020-10-16	GA	337850
2020-11-01	GA	361982
2020-10-14	IA	97384
2020-11-01	IA	121967
2020-09-10	MI	120846
2020-10-17	MI	159119
2020-10-27	MI	182344
2020-10-30	MI	193388
2020-11-01	MI	197406
2020-11-02	MI	204326
2020-08-17	MN	65716
2020-09-18	MN	87807
2020-09-30	MN	99134
2020-10-30	MN	145465
2020-09-08	NC	178635
2020-09-19	NC	192248
2020-10-15	NC	238939
2020-10-21	NC	250592
2020-10-24	NC	258292
2020-10-29	NC	269021
2020-11-01	NC	276692
2020-11-02	NC	278028
2020-10-27	NE	64499
2020-08-28	NH	7216
2020-10-25	NH	10328
2020-09-12	NV	73220
2020-09-13	NV	73537
2020-10-18	NV	90261
2020-09-21	OH	145165
2020-10-24	OH	195806
2020-06-20	OK	10037
2020-08-20	PA	126940
2020-09-03	PA	136771
2020-09-22	PA	151646
2020-09-26	PA	155232
2020-10-13	PA	174646
2020-10-20	PA	184872
2020-10-26	PA	195695
2020-10-31	PA	208027
2020-11-02	PA	211996
2020-09-25	VA	144433
2020-08-17	WI	70715

2020-09-17	WI	100574
2020-10-17	WI	175227
2020-10-24	WI	205139
2020-10-27	WI	217429
2020-10-30	WI	232062
2020-11-02	WI	244928

5 Challenges

One of the challenges we faced while doing this project was how we could interpret the data and come up with ways to utilize the two tables we created. From the start, our team focused on seeing if we could draw any conclusions. Therefore we had to decide on queries which would show any possible correlations between our tables. This search for general conclusions allowed us to look at the data in many different ways. While at the same time, it made us not have a specific target, meaning we had to find our own ways to interpret the data. We chose to use coronavirus' general 2 week incubation period to determine whether or not Trump rallies had affected the communities where they had been held.

Another challenge we faced was the initial form of the data. It required us to change it into a UNIX encoded file format and on the COVID data the date was in the form dd-mm-yy, to fix this Joline, who loaded the data, changed her datastyle to 'dmy'

A very small challenge we encountered was being able to access the tables, this was solved quickly by allowing access to both the table and the schema. We also learned how to add days to a date type in SQL, this was used for populating the comparison table.

We also ran into general challenges of working with the SQL language and how to interpret some of the questions we proposed and therefore convert them into the correct queries used. This was seen in every aspect of the project, from creating the tables and working with them to ensure the compatibility of the ERD with the SQL tables, to the queries themselves and making sure the result they returned was accurate.

6 Conclusion

After looking through the different queries that our group tried and the results from the tables we got, there was a definite increase in the number of positive cases after each of the different rallies. In 40 out of the 58 instances, rates of increase were higher 2 weeks after the rally versus 2 weeks before, with 24 instances being between 1-5% higher, 6 instances between 6-10% higher, and 10 instances with 11% or higher rates 2 weeks after the rally versus 2 weeks before. We determined this by looking at the baseline for the number of cases in each state before the rally and 2 weeks afterwards. We also examined the states that were outliers in terms of new cases. One of the query results, the state that was hit the hardest, Michigan, seems to demonstrate that the rallies did have a major effect towards increasing the new cases in each state. However, this result cannot be fully attributed to the rallies that were held, as cases everywhere in the US have been growing fairly rapidly due to other causes, such as small gatherings. Because of this, although our data seems to support the idea, it is in no way conclusive.

Some other ways to expand the project if given the opportunity, would be to include additional queries, visualizations, and potentially other data points or even additional information regarding the rallies table. Additional queries would've allowed the group to address more questions and potentially branch out to other conclusions that could have been made after seeing the data pool. Some visualizations the group talked about were graphs and scatter plots that could have been created to visually see the impact that the rallies had on the test case numbers. Similarly to the example report given, an idea was proposed that we could show a "heat map" of the increase in test cases over a 2 week period. We could then use this info to see if a huge increase in new cases directly correlated with states that had a rally or even multiple rallies. An additional data column that could have been added but would have involved much more research would be the number of people that attended each of the rallies. This way, the group could see if this number scaled with the number of new test cases in each of the states that the rallies were held in. This would give additional information and support to the main idea that we were looking for. One last way to expand this project would be to see how extraneous variables affected the COVID data table, in terms of some of the columns we eliminated early on. For example, one of the columns was the number of people on ventilators and the number of people that recovered. Availability of resources to each state would be interesting to relate to these ideas and many different conclusions could be drawn.

Overall, this was an interesting experience to go through. Sorting through the vast amounts of information and data out there was a very unique way to familiarize ourselves with how databases work and all the nuances of how a database is constructed effectively. Given how much COVID-19 has affected everyone's lives and sense of normality, understanding a small portion of the data that is out there really brought this whole class to a satisfying conclusion.

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