Identifying areas with smaller access to Covid hospitals based on population density in the city of London

Background

It is a conspicuous fact that Covid-19 has showed us our limits. Amidst this pandemic situation, as the number of cases are rising there is a serious shortage of healthcare facilities almost everywhere in the world. Therefore, it is required that we develop new facilities such as emergency units, critical care units as quickly as possible.

Business Problem

As discussed in the above section, we need to cope-up with the urgent need of Covid care units. At the same time we cannot afford to build these units randomly. First, we need to find those areas which have been hit severely or are on the verge of an outbreak. Therefore, we need to monitor those areas which are densely populated, as they are at high risk. The problem we should be solving is, which areas have lesser access to hospitals relative to their population density. The approach we will be considering is: principal of inversion. It says, address the problem backwards. Applying the principle, we will not be finding the areas, which do not have Covid units. Rather, we will be looking for those areas which already have Covid care units. Then will highlight those areas where we need to build facilities. The solution will be helpful for the healthcare department of the government. This analysis will be useful for the government of the UK, as it is focused on the city of London