

Team 3: Data Challenge 2021

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The Covid-19 Pandemic has disrupted many different aspects of society across the world. With the world dealing with a global health crisis, Team 3 decided to dive deep and understand what is causing the rise in Covid-19 cases. When analyzing the data provided to us, we asked whether any changing attitudes towards the Covid-19 pandemic affected the number of Covid-19 cases. In addition, we also asked if there were any particular locations at an increased risk of becoming a hotspot with the data provided. From the correlation Coefficient graphs, we found the following.

- People started to wear a mask more frequently as they develop covid like illness symptoms.
- There is a weak positive correlation between CLI (Covid Like Illness) and Mask Wearing since the average coefficient of the Mask Wearing Correlation Coefficient is 0.1164.
- People also intend to misjudge the symptoms of Covid and Flu.
- There is a strong positive correlation between CLI and ILI (Flu-Like Illness since the average coefficient of the Flu-Like Illness Correlation Coefficient is 0.70.
- People tend to have covid like illness symptoms if there is direct contact between people who aren't living together.
- There is a weak positive correlation between CLI and Direct Contact since the average coefficient of the Direct Contact Correlation Coefficient is 0.0930
- People lose their trust in government as the covid like illness raises.
- There is a weak negative correlation between CLI and Trust Government in the Trust Government Correlation Coefficient since the average coefficient is -0.0392.
- CLI reduces when people started to get vaccinated.
- There is a weak negative correlation between CLI and Covid Vaccine in the Covid Vaccine Correlation Coefficient since the average coefficient is -0.0456.
- People may worry more about their financial wellbeing as the CLI raises
- There is a weak positive to no correlation between CLI and HF in the Financial Correlation Coefficient since the average coefficient is 0.0081

Certain indicators of the dataset in the API have less data because they started surveying later. If more data is provided from those indicators then we could have a better understanding of determining the correlation coefficient of those datasets. Overall, from our datasets we found that the number of cases within all the countries that we analyzed significantly dropped after citizens began wearing masks, Vaccination helped reduce covid like illnesses, social distance practices help prevent the spread of Covid-19, and smaller countries tend to manage Covid-19 more efficiently than the highly populated nations

