Team 3: Data Challenge 2021



What is happening?

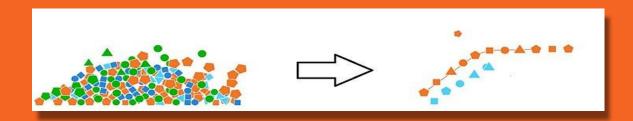
The Covid-19 Pandemic has disrupted many different aspects of society across the world. With the world dealing with a global health crisis, Team 3 decided to dive deep and understand what is causing the rise in Covid-19 cases.

What did we ask?

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.

What did we do?

Team 3 initiated a data wrangling process in which we retrieved our data from the API provided to us by the Data Challenge members. We then we cleaned the data using Python. Through cleaning the data, our team was able to enhance our findings by grouping countries together from different continents.



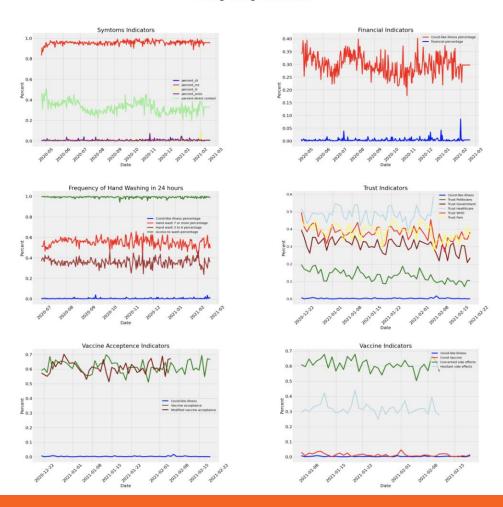
What did we see?



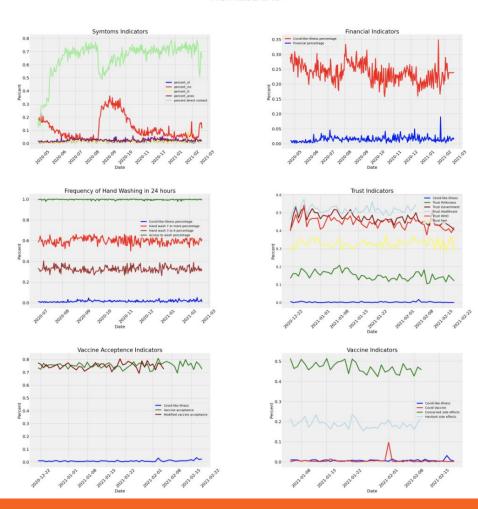
India Indicators



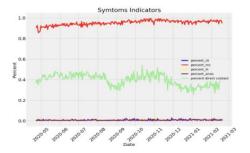
Hong Kong Indicators

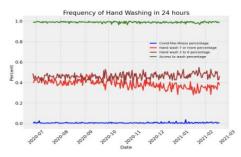


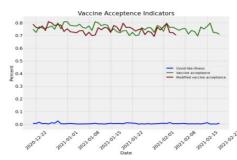
New Zealand



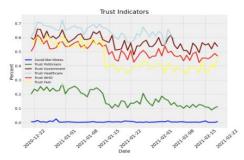
Korea

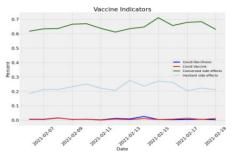




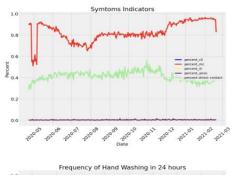




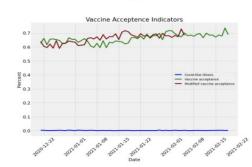




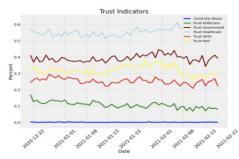
Taiwan

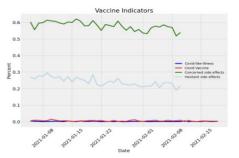




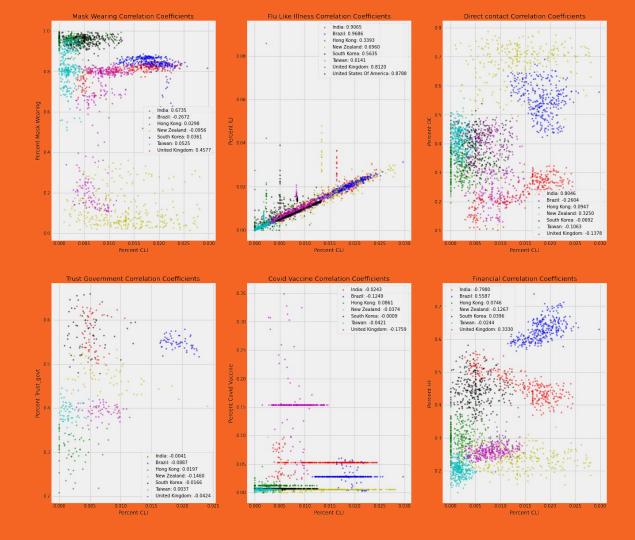












What did we find?

From the correlation Coefficient graph we found:

- People started to wear 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 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 a direct contact between people who aren't living together
 - There is weak positive correlation between CLI and Direct Contact since the average coefficient of the Direct Contact Correlation Coefficient is 0.0930

What did we find? (cont.)

- People loses their trust on government as the covid like illness raises
 - There is 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 starts 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 weak positive to no correlation between CLI and HF in the Financial Correlation Coefficient since the average coefficient is 0.0081

What could be improved?

Certain indicators of the dataset in the API has 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.



Struggles

- Limitation on how much data we could retrieve from the API
- Flitering out the countries and indicators
- Some Indicators had more data than others
- Achieving consistency in the survey date

Conclusion

- 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
- Smaller countries tend to manage Covid-19 more efficiently then the highly populated nations