Lab 2: Impact of Stay at Home Orders on Individual Mobility

w203: Statistics for Data Science

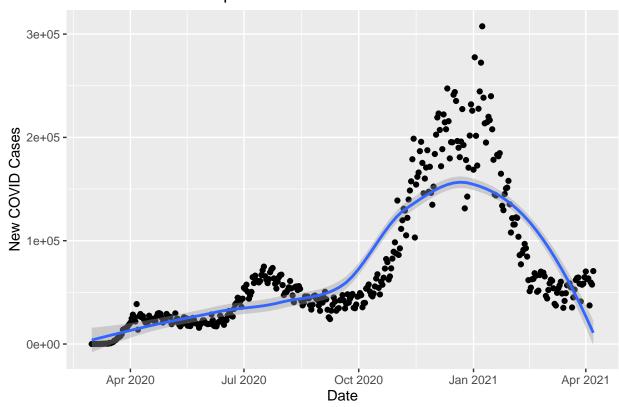
Elaine Chang, Dom Dillingham, Jesse Miller, Michael Wang

1. Introduction

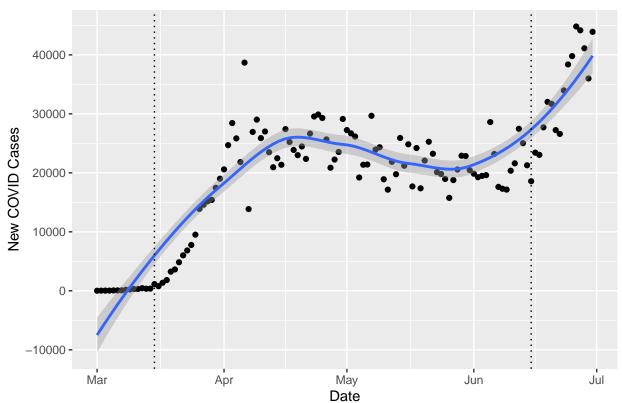
2. Model Building

\mathbf{EDA}

Total COVID Case Spread

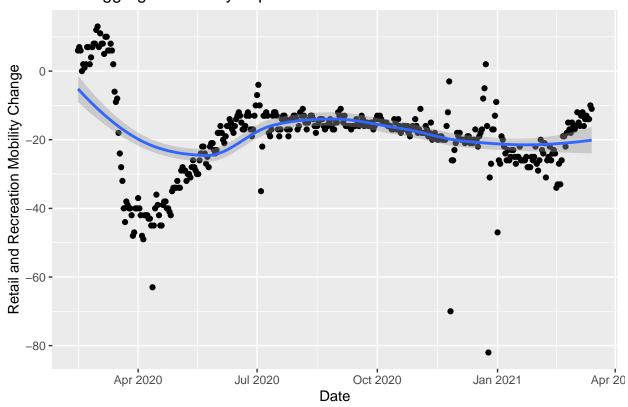


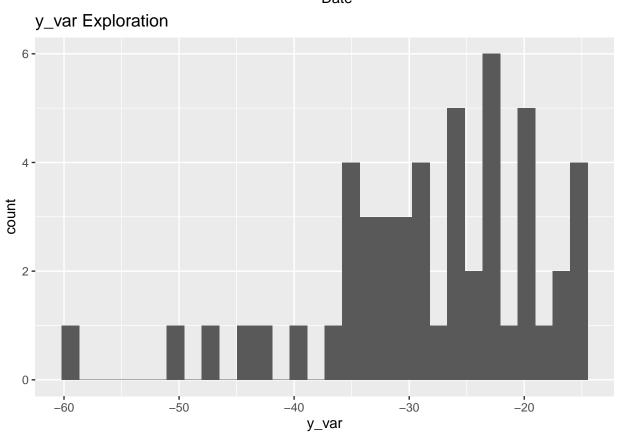
First US COVID Wave



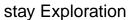
We will begin our analysis by first exploring the Google Mobility dataset. While there are many mobility measures within this dataset, we will focus on the change in mobility for retail and recreation. Unlike the other features that focus on grocery or parks, we believe that retail and recreation captures the type of activity that stay at home policies intended to reduce.

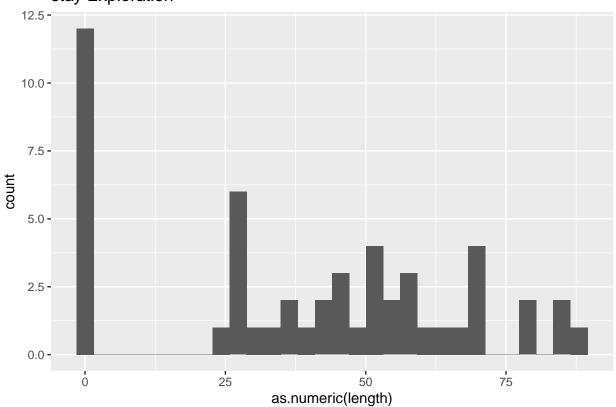
U.S. Aggregate Mobility Impact





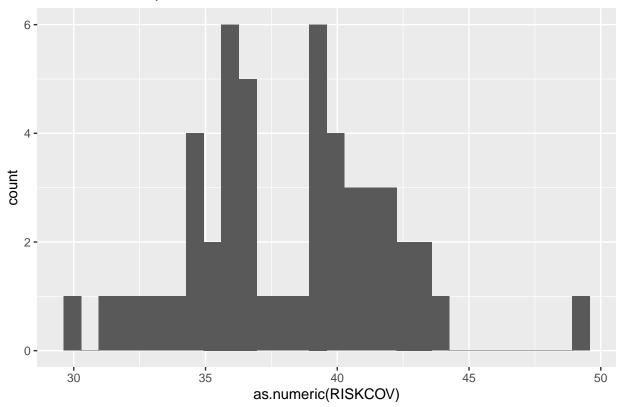
Model 1



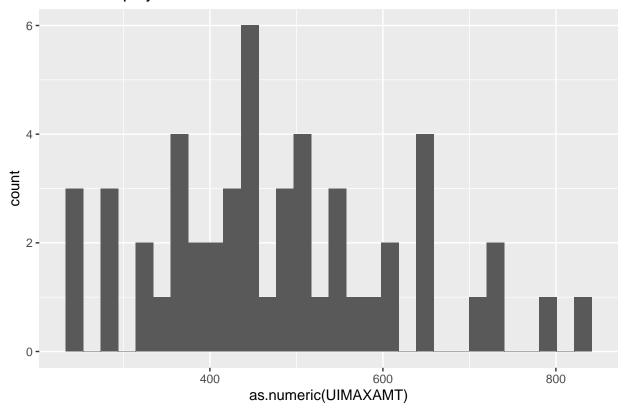


Model 2

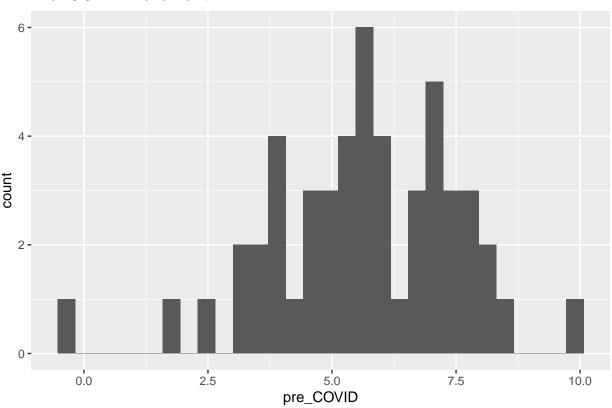




Max Unemployment Amount



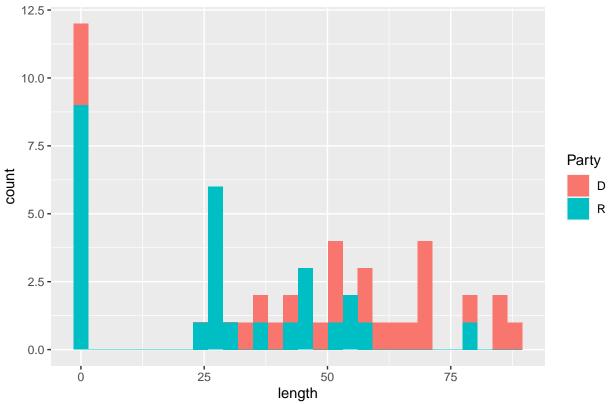
Pre-COVID Movement



```
##
## t test of coefficients:
##
##
                           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                                      5.3911522 -5.2574 3.506e-06 ***
## (Intercept)
                        -28.3432663
## length
                         -0.1667794
                                      0.0301530 -5.5311 1.369e-06 ***
## as.numeric(UIMAXAMT)
                         -0.0153400
                                      0.0046246 -3.3170 0.001761 **
## pre_COVID
                          2.4724951
                                      0.7427975 3.3286 0.001703 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Model 3

Length of Stay at Home by Party



```
## t test of coefficients:
##
##
                           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                        -24.2336339
                                     15.5370240 -1.5597 0.1261531
## length
                         -0.1270953
                                      0.0314811 -4.0372 0.0002186 ***
## as.numeric(RISKCOV)
                          0.4267054
                                      0.3079901 1.3855 0.1730593
## as.numeric(UIMAXAMT)
                                      0.0057686 -1.6874 0.0987622 .
                         -0.0097342
## pre_COVID
                                      0.5826682 2.5173 0.0156313 *
                          1.4667795
## MedianAge
                         -0.5204531
                                      0.5666856 -0.9184 0.3635243
## as.numeric(POPDEN18)
                         -0.0016404
                                      0.0056692 -0.2893 0.7737061
## PartyR
                          3.5563352
                                      1.7723973 2.0065 0.0511166 .
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Regression Table and Interpretation

- 4. Limitations
- 5. Discussion of Omitted Variables
- 6. Conclusion