**REPORT**

First of all, as a result of some researches, I found the news about the coronavirus called the psychosocial effects of the coronavirus epidemic. In the news, the negative thoughts created by the corona virus in our minds such as , the fear of death, the fear of losing relatives, and the curfews taken to prevent the spread of the virus, the obligation to wear a mask, social distancing disrupts our routine, people move away from social life and turn to social media and in some parts of the society It was mentioned that problems such as economic problems have great effects on people's psychology and cause various psychological disorders such as anxiety, hopelessness, depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder.

I decided to address the psychological effects of coronavirus. Later, I did research on the psychological effects of coronavirus, which causes various psychological disorders that affect people very badly, which is caused by the coronavirus mentioned in the news, which reduces the quality of their lives. As a result of my research, I decided to use the data in the research article `` Investigating the levels of anxiety and hopelessness according to psychosocial and demographic variables during the COVID-19 pandemic process, '' and other articles on the psychological effects.

Then I started looking for a platform to visualize this data. As a result of a number of researches I have done, I decided that excel is the best platform for me to visualize data, since excel is free, easy to use and I have previous experience in excel.

I created my graphs in excel by organizing the data I obtained from articles dealing with the psychological effects of coronavirus according to my own work. I created 7 charts in total. In three of these graphs, I visualized the demographic data of the participants showing their age, gender, marital status, education level, employment status, whether they have a chronic illness and whether they have a psychological illness. In addition, in three of the graphs, I visualized participants' assessment of whether the regional and global health measures assessed by the adequacy of COVID-19 measures are sufficient, whether regional and global economic measures are sufficient, and whether regional and global security measures are sufficient. In the last graph, I included the distribution of the participants, which emerged as a result of measuring the data in the first six graphs, by severity of anxiety and hopelessness.

As a result, the data I dealt with in my study are the data of 1026 participants aged between 18-65. It seems that the majority of the participants do not find the health, economic and security measures taken at the regional and global level to combat COVID19 sufficient. Approximately one in 4 participants was found to exhibit anxiety symptoms and approximately 1 in 3 participants showed moderate to severe hopelessness symptoms. Anxiety levels of women were found to be significantly higher than men. It was found that the anxiety and hopelessness levels of the participants who reported that the regional health, economic and security measures were not sufficient were higher than the participants who reported that these measures were sufficient.

Based on these findings, some needs should be emphasized in order to strengthen the psychological resilience and sustainability of these measures of individuals who are expected to comply with "staying at home" or social isolation strategies. One of the prominent needs is to encourage and increase the work that will provide understanding of the main concerns during the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic within the scope of transparency and as a priority. Developing a management and cooperation understanding that understands and responds to the concerns of the communities regarding the regional and global economic, health and safety measures will be important in terms of overcoming this process in the healthiest way possible. In the process of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is observed to be characterized by anxiety and despair, it will be beneficial to facilitate access to mental health support by considering the need for psychological support as well as medical support. While putting the measures to reduce virus spread at the center of management strategies, it is necessary to adopt practices that support the physical and psychological health of individuals. Enabling individuals to overcome this process with less physical and psychological damage will result in countries overcoming this process with less economic and social damage in the long term.