

COVID-19 vs. Air Quality

The Unexpected Correlation between Lockdowns
and Air Quality



Our Question:

How did the COVID 19 lockdowns influence Air Quality (AQI) throughout the United States?



What is AQI?

- Air Quality Index
- A numerical scale ranging 0-500 ppm that measures the quality of air in a specific location, and how it may affect human health
- Measures the concentration of six major air pollutants
 - Ground-level ozone
 - Particle pollution
 - Carbon monoxide
 - Sulfur dioxide
 - Nitrogen Dioxide.
- Can change from day to day or hour to hour
- Major sources of pollution include:
 - Transportation
 - Power Plants
 - Industrial Facilities
 - Agriculture



AQI monitoring station ^



What do AQI Measurements Mean?

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good	0-50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate	51-100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101-150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151-200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201-300	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
Hazardous	> 300	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.



Executive Summary and Overview

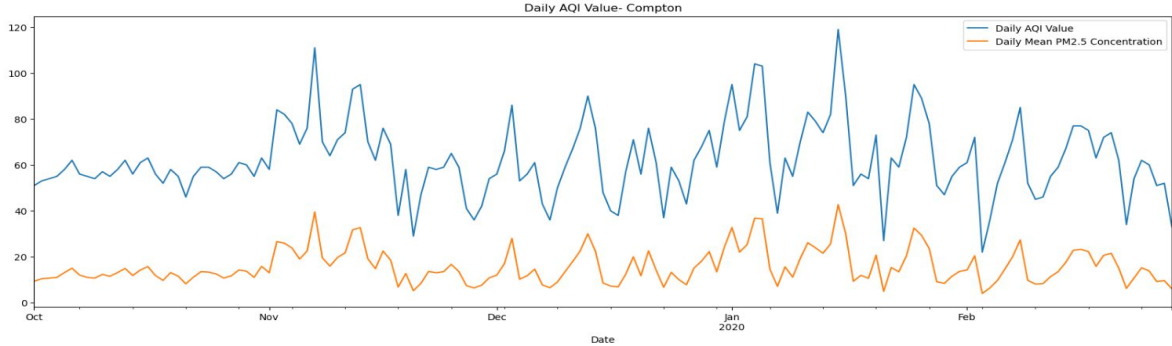
- Source monthly AQI data from 2019-2021 for 3 different US cities with varying population levels
 - Los Angeles, California (Pop. 3.8 Million)
 - St, Louis, Missouri (Pop 280,000)
 - Jeaneu, Alaska (Pop 31,500)
- By sourcing cities with different population levels and geographical regions, we hope to get a more definitive picture of the data
- How did the AQI change in each city from 2019-2021?
 - 6 months before pandemic declaration (March 11th, 2020)
 - 6 months during pandemic declaration
 - 6-12 months after pandemic exploration
- Hypothesis: Overall Air Quality would increase due to less commerce, driving, etc.



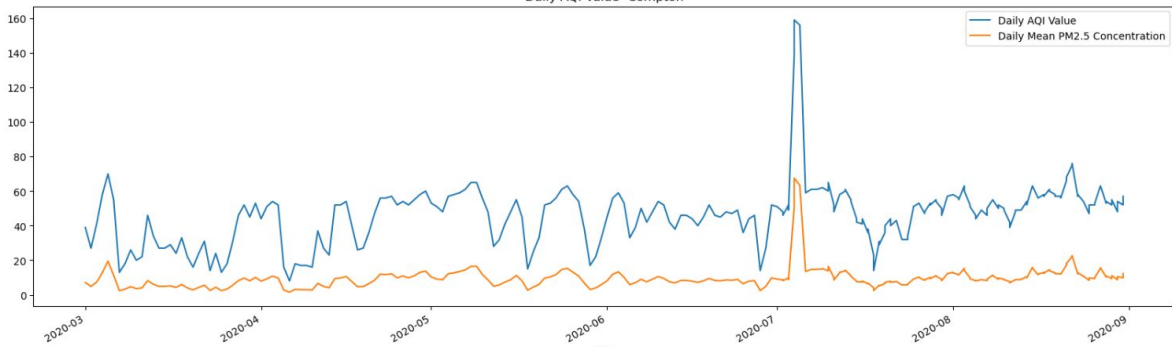
Data Collection/ Demo

Los Angeles

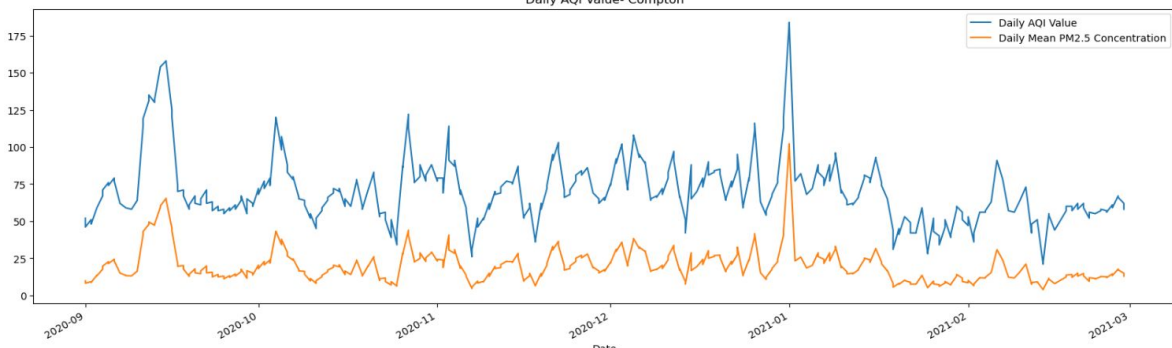
AQI Index 6 months before pandemic declaration:



AQI Index during pandemic declaration:

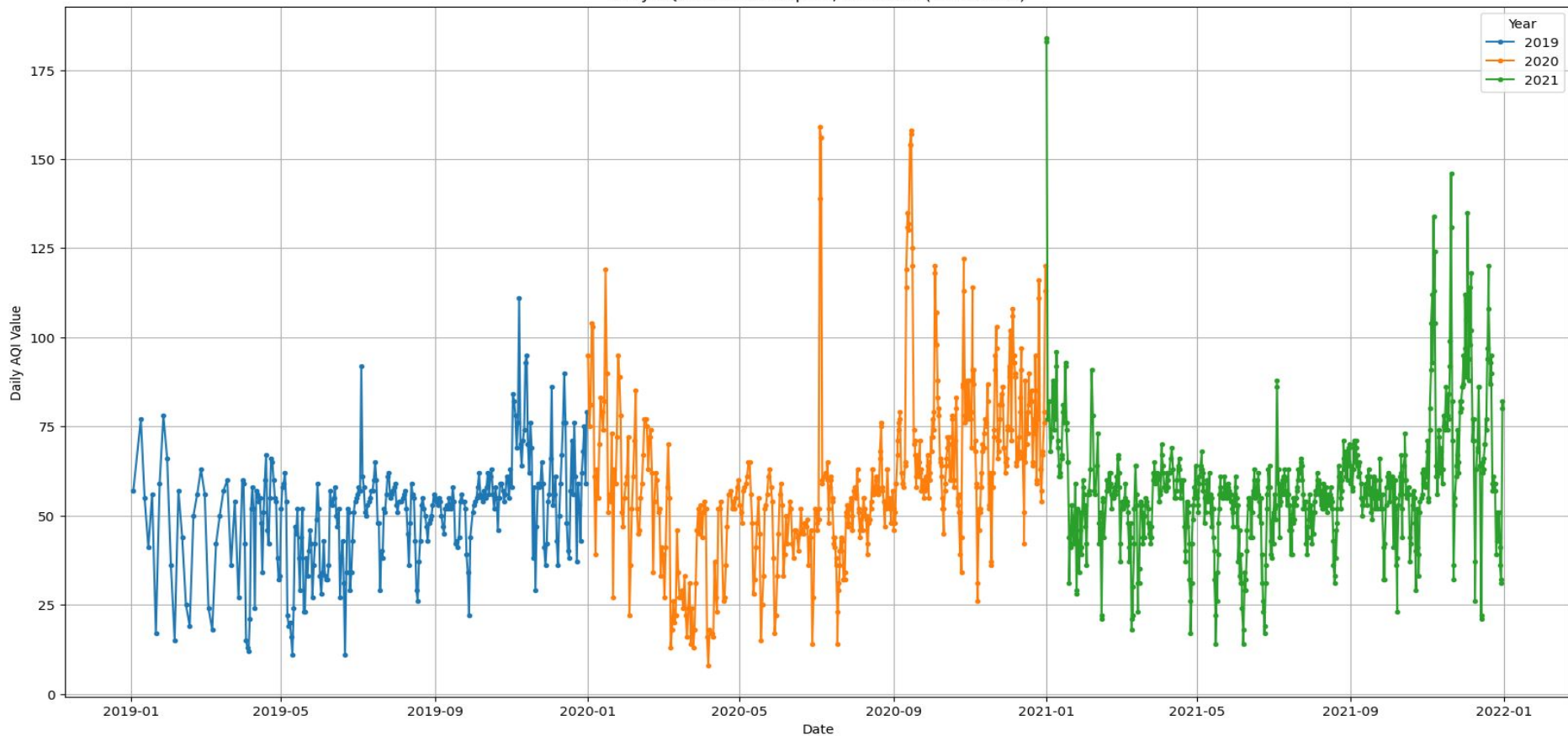


AQI Index 6 months post pandemic declaration:



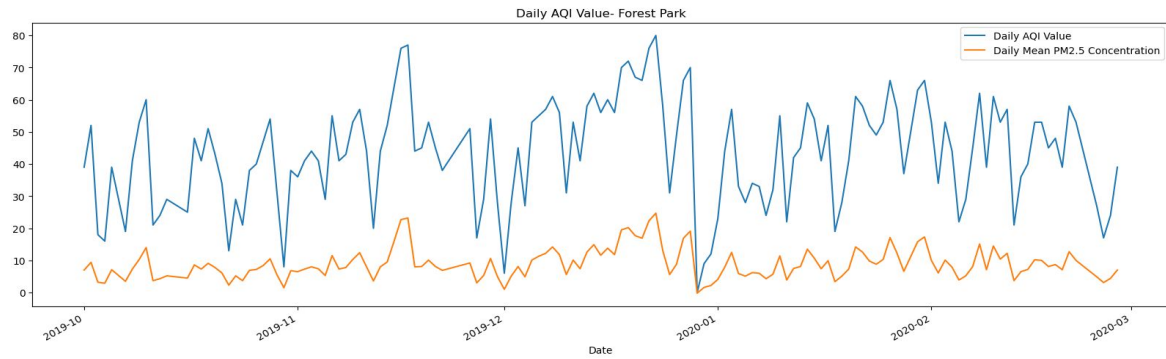
Los Angeles

Daily AQI Value in Compton, California (2019-2021)

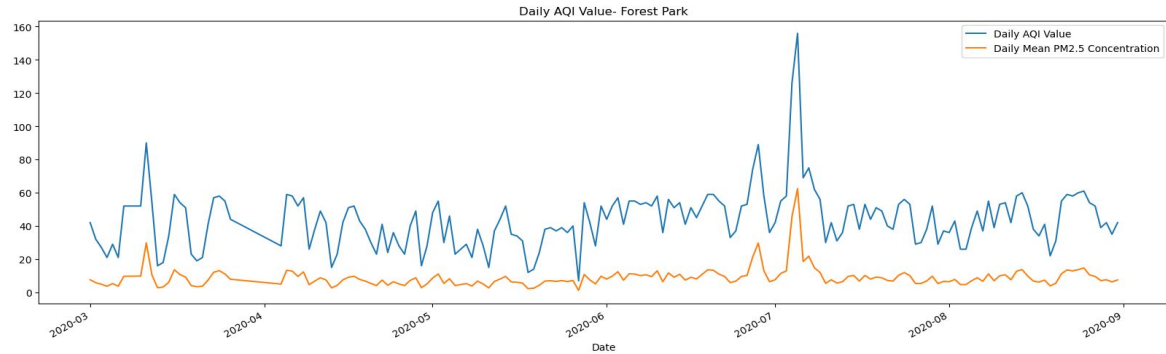


St. Louis

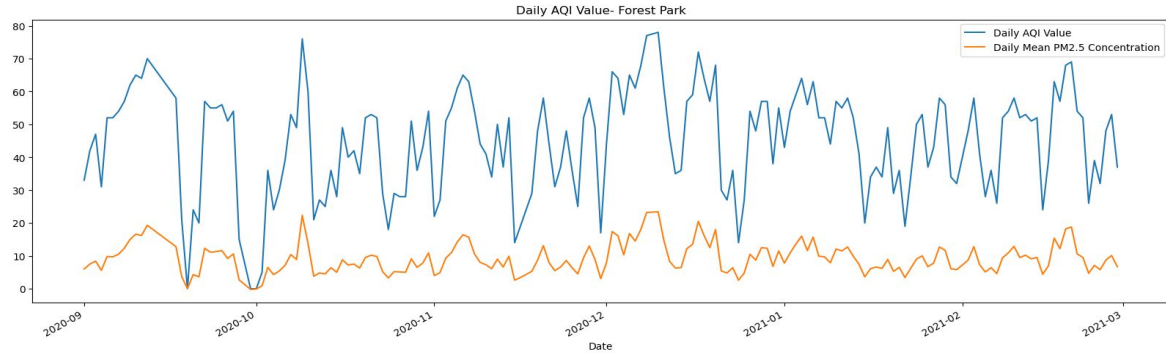
AQI Index 6 months before pandemic declaration



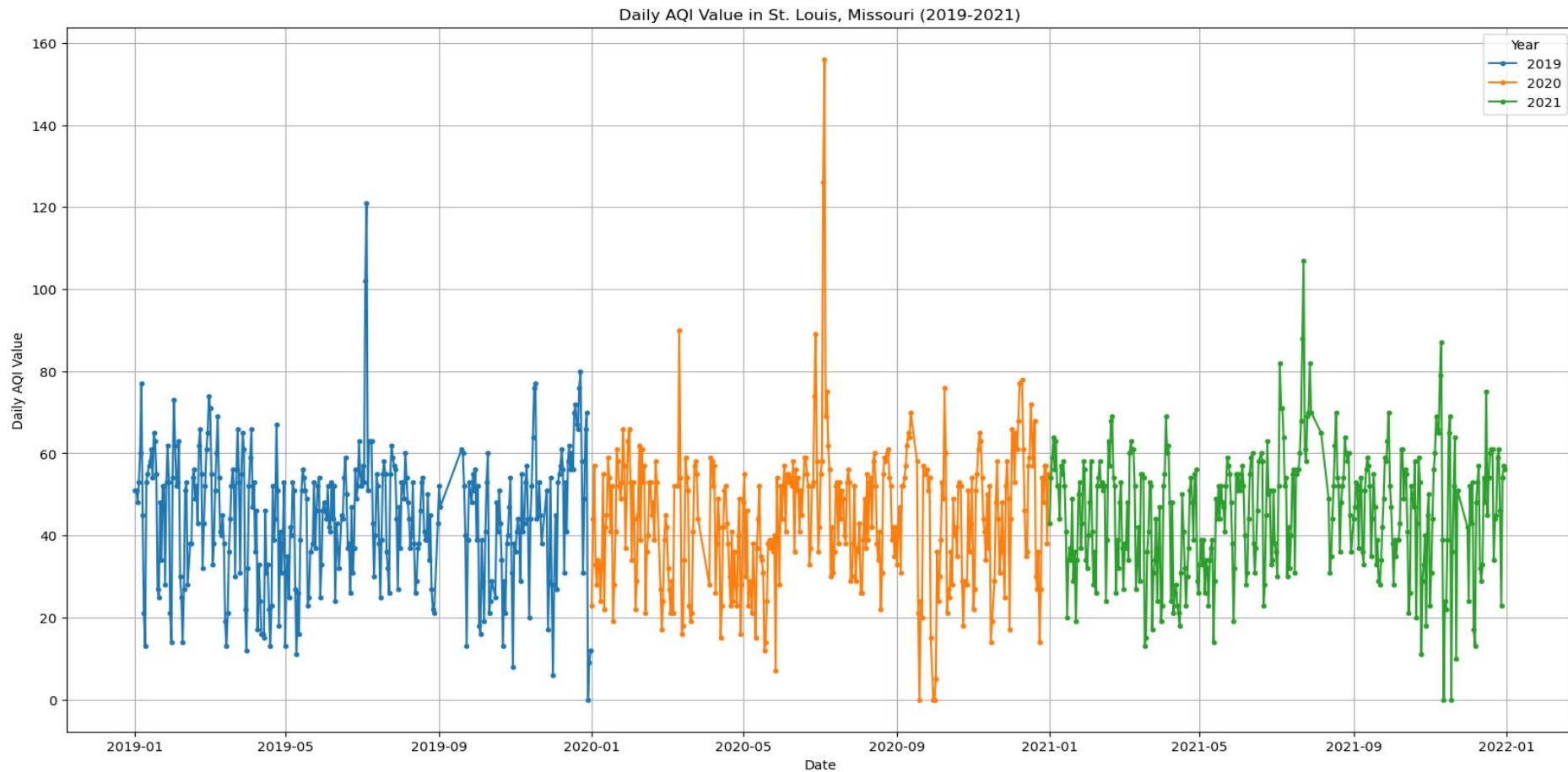
AQI Index during pandemic declaration



AQI Index 6 months post pandemic declaration

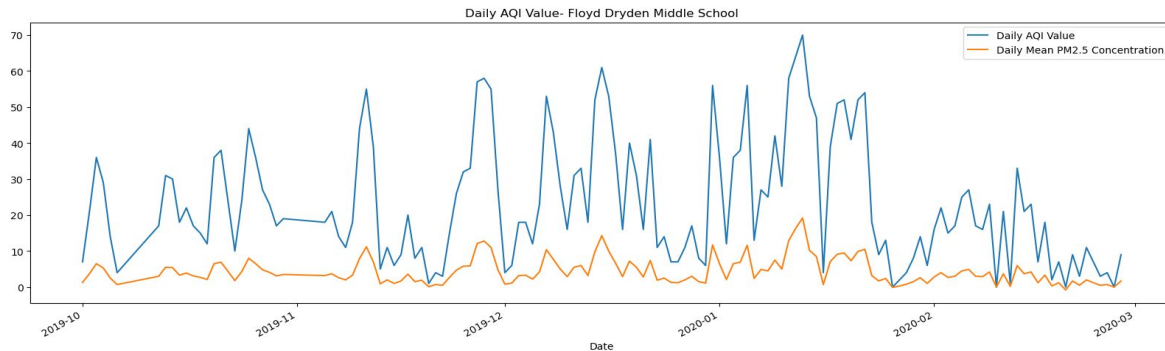


St. Louis

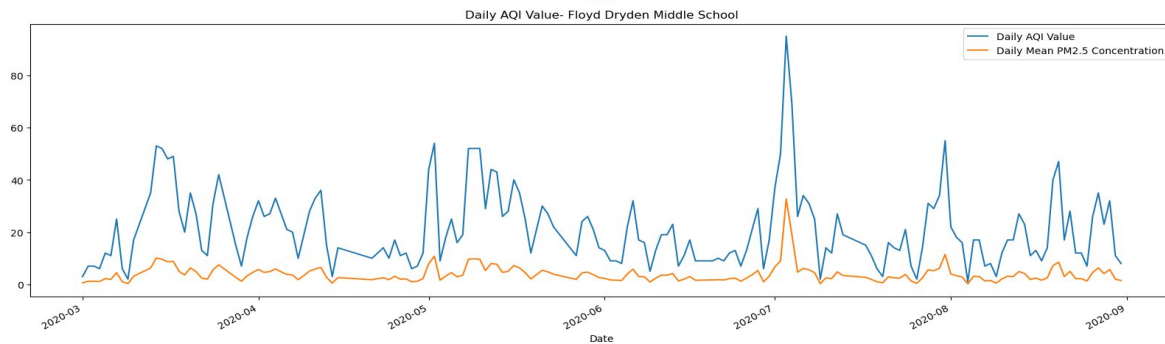


Jeanue

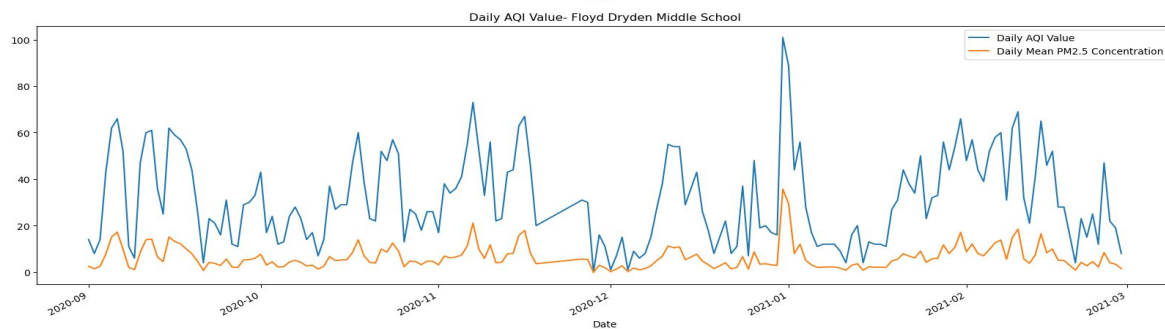
AQI Index 6 months before pandemic declaration



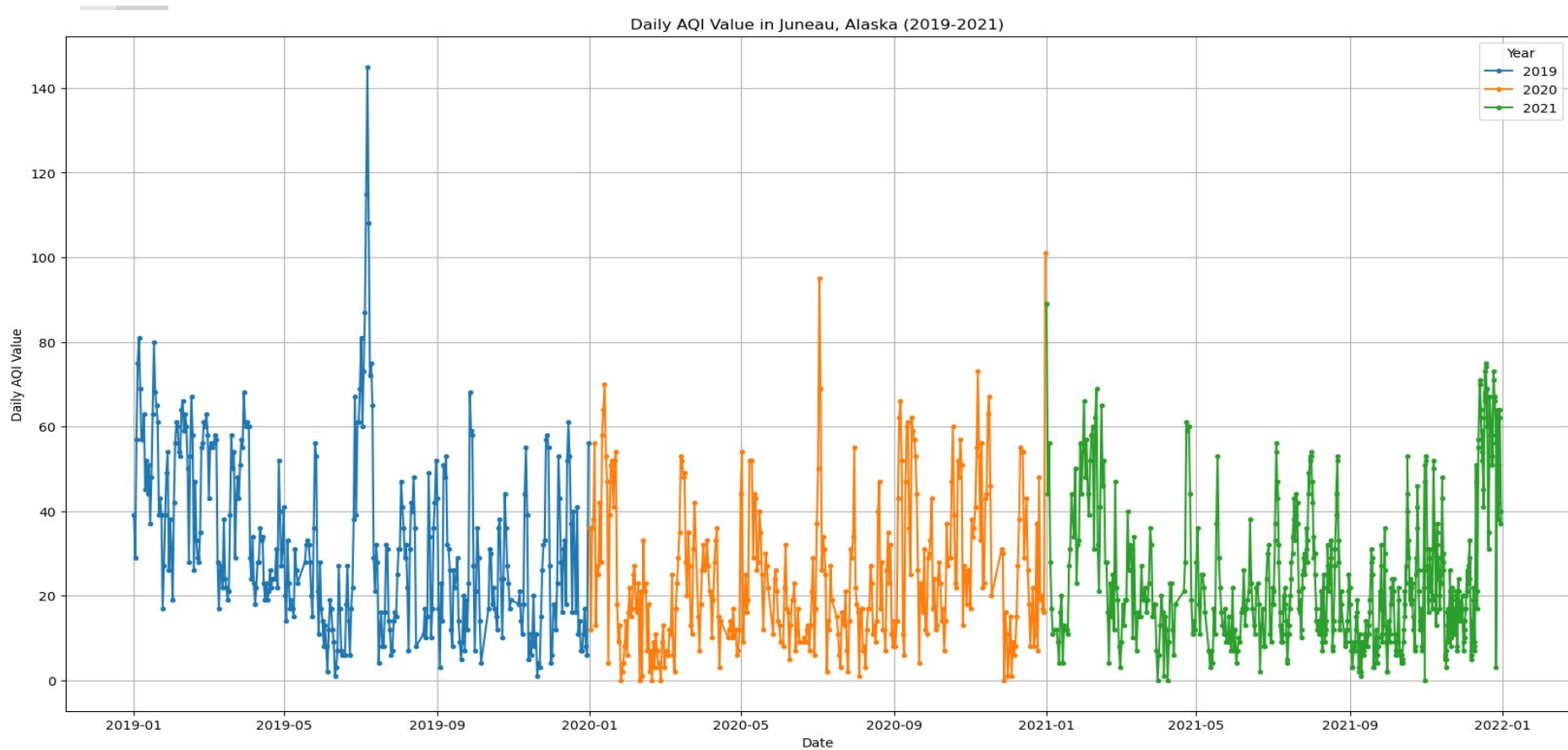
AQI Index during pandemic declaration



AQI Index 6 months post pandemic declaration



Jeaneu





Findings

- Not a strong correlation between AQI and lockdowns
- The overall summertime spike in AQI was due to extraneous factors
 - Statistics show AQI has always increased during the summers
 - Pollen?
 - Uptick in travel?
 - Weather Patterns?
- Further study is needed to determine why exactly AQI increases so highly during summertime months in the United States.



QUESTIONS?

Citations for the presentation



(Slide 3 graphic source):

<https://bazallergy.com/understand-the-basics-of-the-air-quality-index/>

(Slide 3 information source):

<https://www.healthpartners.com/blog/air-quality-index/#:~:text=Poor%20air%20quality%20is%20polluted,of%20smoke%2C%20soot%20and%20smog.>

(Slide 2 graphic source):

<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/04/07/us/los-angeles-pollution-clean-air-coronavirus-trnd/index.html>

(Slide 1 graphic source):

<https://www.latimes.com/la-fi-port-container-ships-pg-photo-gallery.html>