

# COVID19

# Apple Mobility Data

Group x

x(x)

x(x)

HS (x)

x(x)

# Table of Contents

- ▶ Data Pre-processing
  - ▶ Data Selection and Cleansing
  - ▶ Data Mapping
- ▶ Data Visualization
  - ▶ US Mobility Trend over time
- ▶ Graph Visualization
  - ▶ Basic Characteristics
- ▶ Data Modelling
  - ▶ Graph Machine Learning
  - ▶ Further Improvement

# Data Selection / Cleansing



# Data Selection

- ▶ Apple Mobility data
  - ▶ Level : Country, Region, Sub-region, County
    - ▶ Most complete -> County level
- ▶ County Distance data
  - ▶ National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)
    - ▶ Ultimate source -> Census
  - ▶ Level of distance: 50 miles, 100 miles, 500 miles, no restriction
- ▶ County COVID data
  - ▶ Github - nytimes/covid-19-data
    - ▶ Ultimate source -> State and local governments and health departments
  - ▶ Case, Death

# Data Mapping



# Data Visualization

Mobility and Confirmed Cases

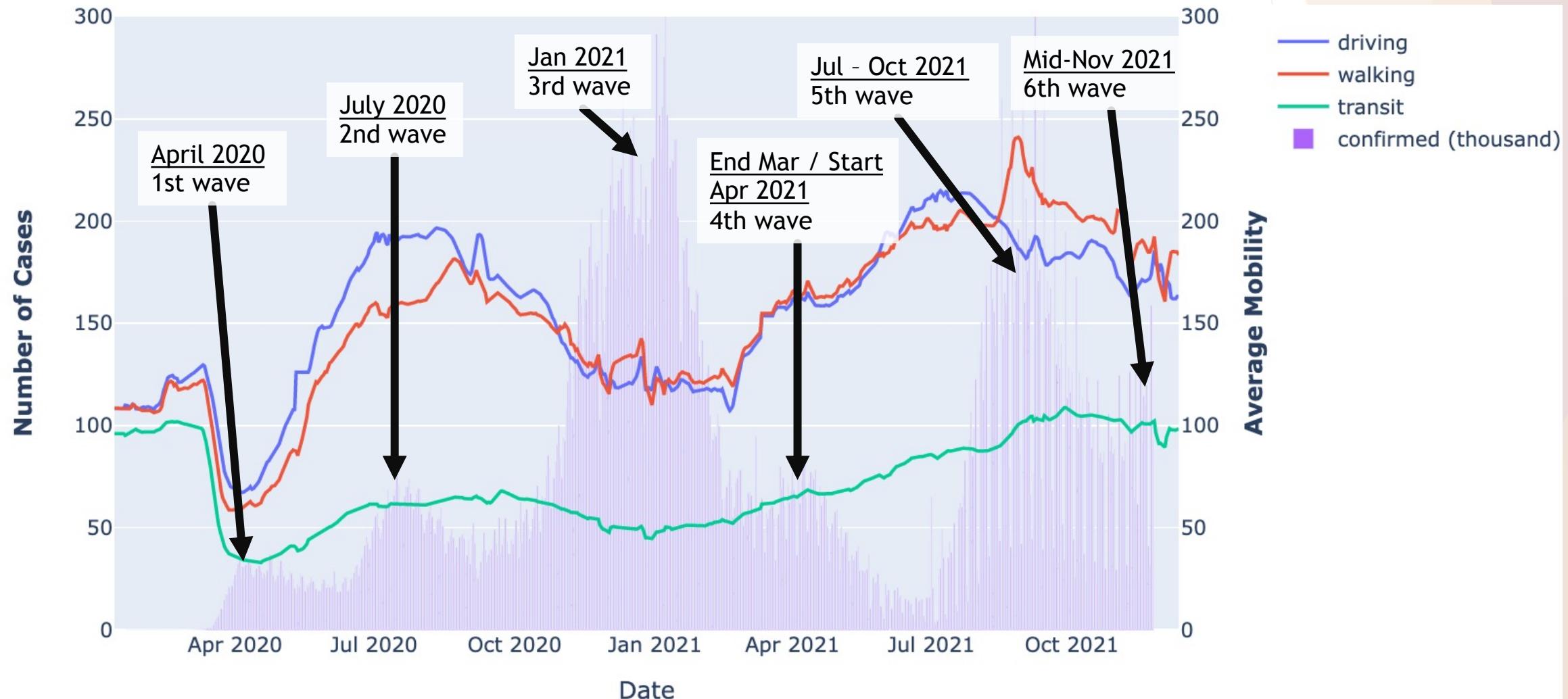


# Definition of Mobility in Apple dataset

- ▶ Count of direction / routing requests on Apple Maps
- ▶ Define a day as midnight-to-midnight, Pacific time

Reference: <https://covid19.apple.com/mobility>

# Mobility and Daily Confirmed Cases



# Mobility and Daily Confirmed Cases

Assumption:

- ▶ Number of confirmed cases increases with mobility
- ▶ COVID-19 is an infectious disease which can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe
- ▶ more interactions between people increases the chance of infection

# Mobility and Daily Confirmed Cases

Our assumption is wrong

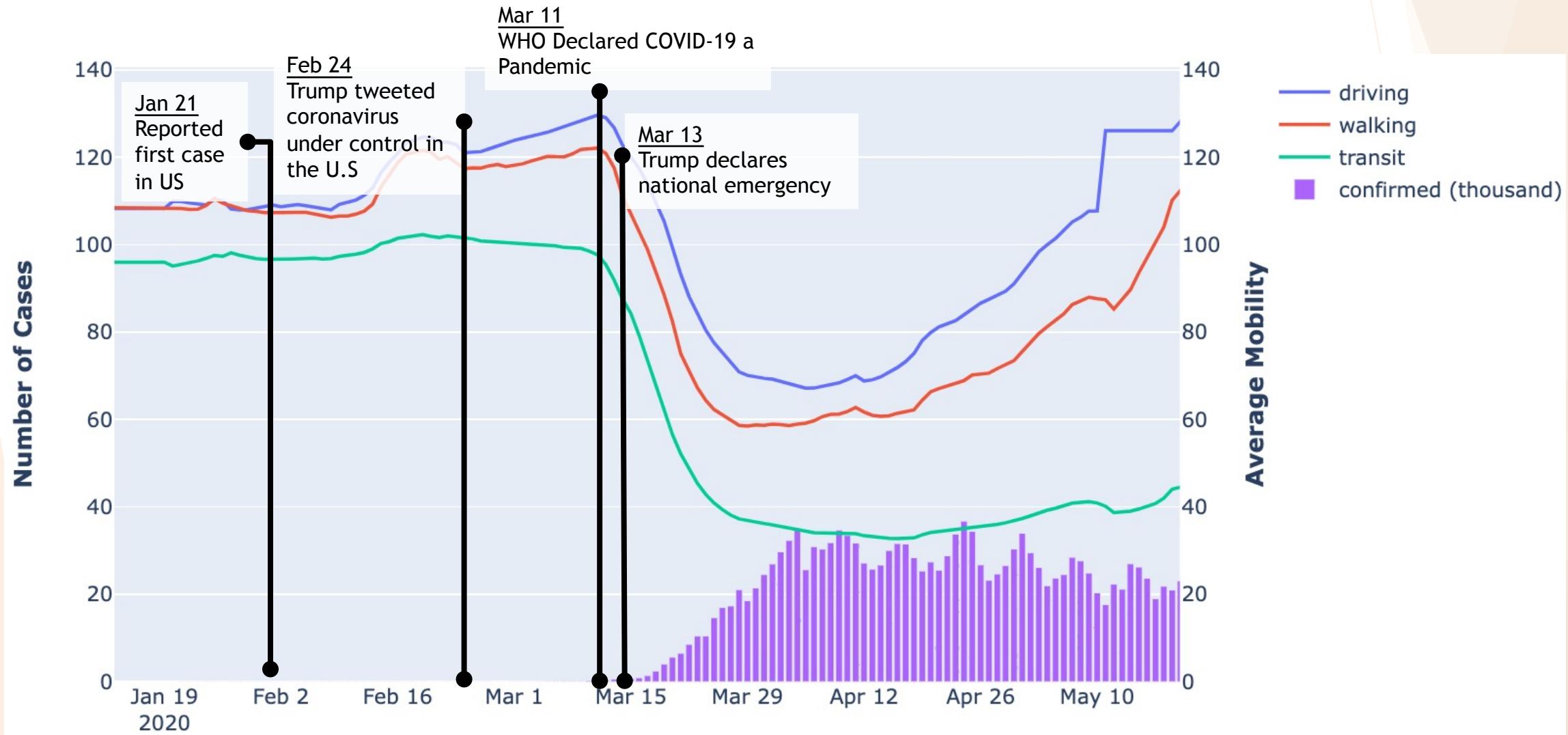
- ▶ Just the count of routing requests in Apple Maps
- ▶ Mobility  $\neq$  physical location/movement of users



# Timeline - 13 Jan to 19 May 2020

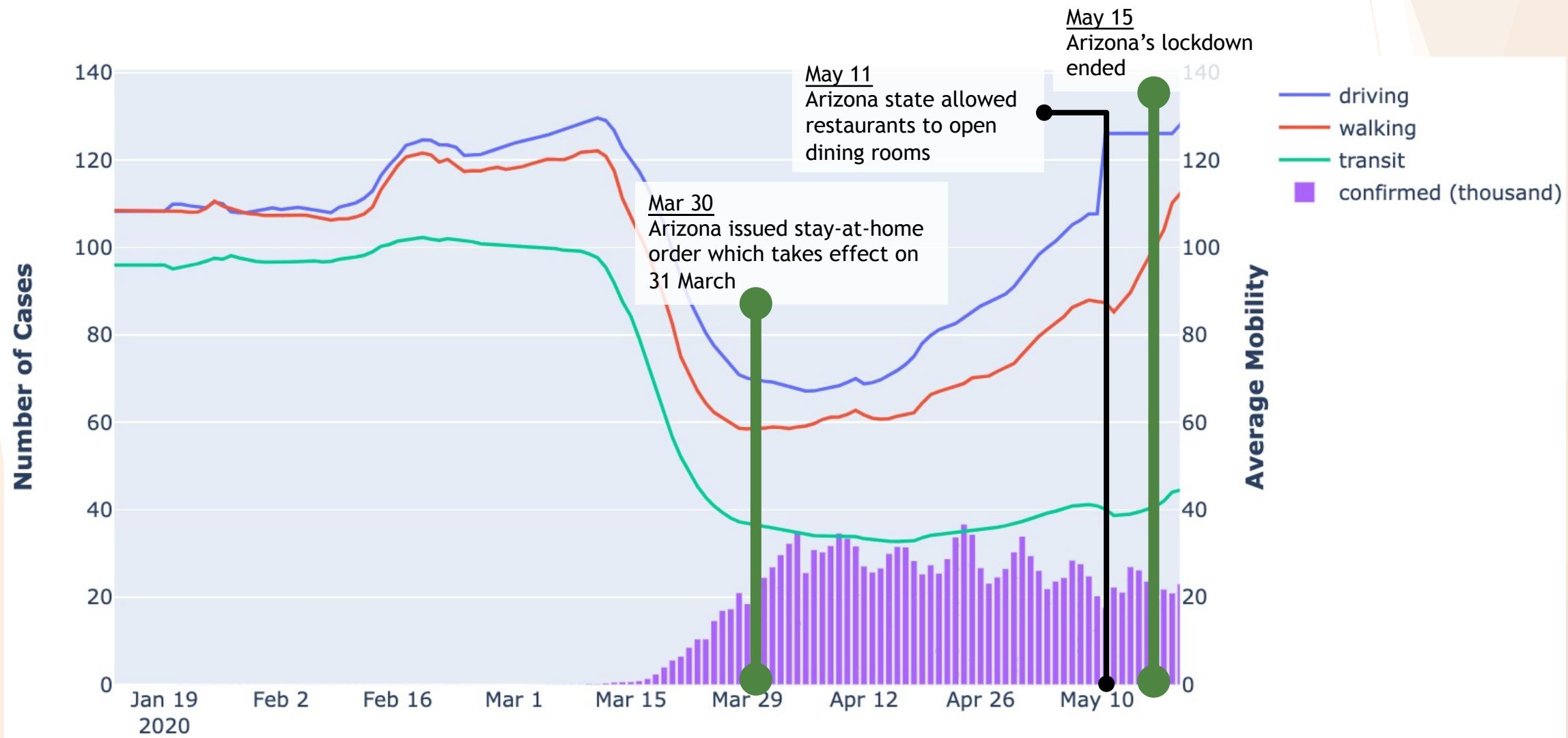
► Mobility soared after Donald Trump's tweeter post

► Great drop in mobility after 11st Mar



# Timeline - 13 Jan to 19 May 2020

- Sudden soared mobility on May 11



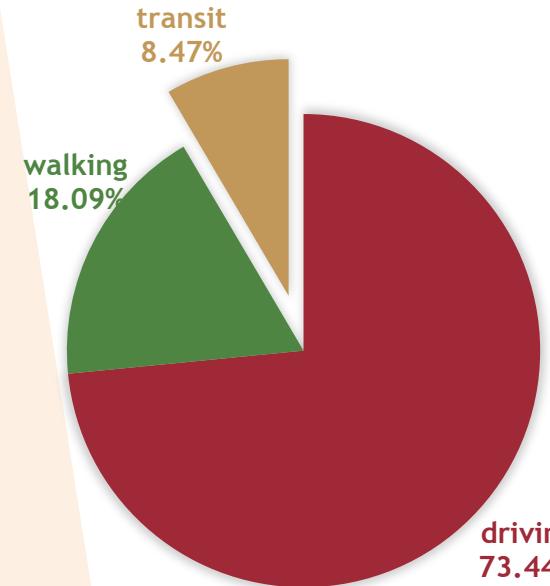
# Insight - Change in Behaviors of Taking Transportation

- ▶ After WHO declared pandemic and during 1<sup>st</sup> wave, the portion of taking public transports decreases
- ▶ Until nowadays, in the latest months, although portion of transit increases, it is still lower than before

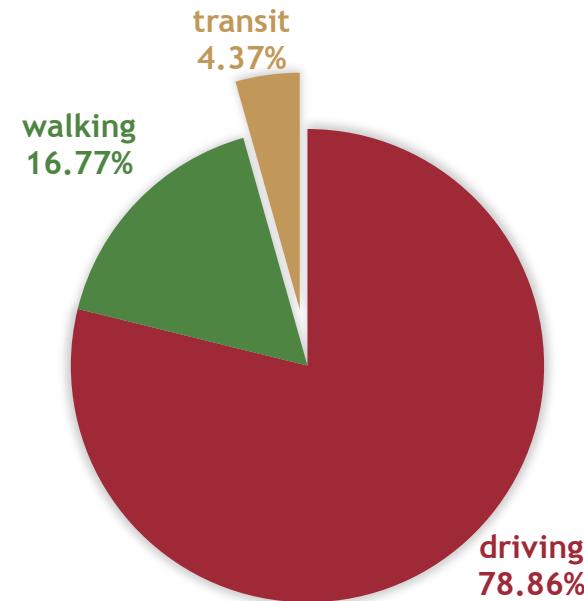
## Conclusion:

- ▶ People avoid to take public transportation, they are more willing to walk and drive

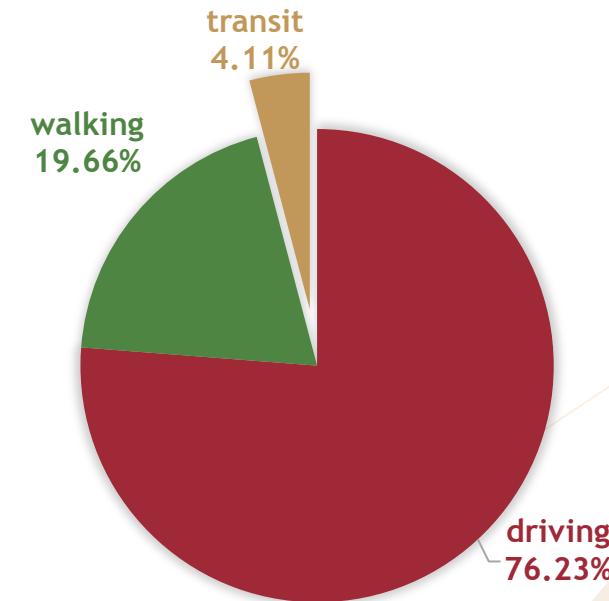
NORMAL, BEFORE 1<sup>ST</sup> CASE (2020, 30 JAN)



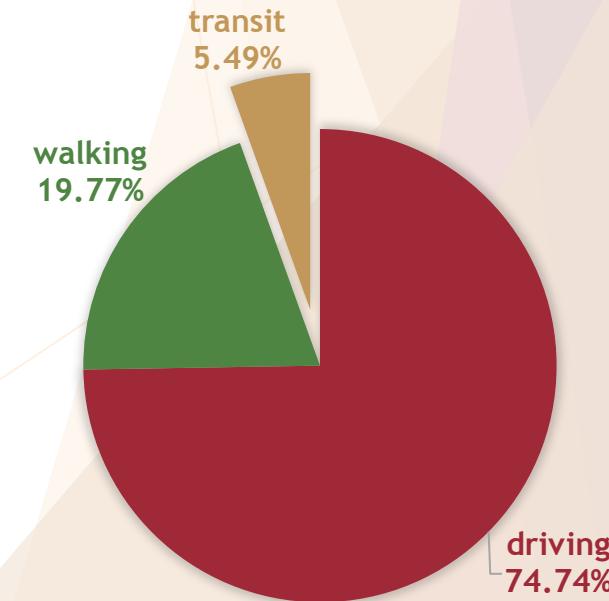
WHO DECLARES COVID-19 AS PANDEMIC & 1<sup>ST</sup> WAVE (2020, 11 MAR TO 1 JUN)



3<sup>RD</sup> WAVE (2020 NOV TO 2021 FEB)



NEW NORMAL (2021, NOV TO DEC)



# Dealing with seasonal time series data

- ▶ Using 7-day moving average to filter out weekly seasonality
- ▶ Much easier to see the trend after filtering

▶ Before



▶ After



# Graph Visualization

Degree, Path Length and Clustering Coefficient



# Graph Machine learning

# Reference

Index	Description
1	<a href="https://covid19.apple.com/mobility">https://covid19.apple.com/mobility</a>
2	<a href="https://www.nber.org/research/data/county-distance-database">https://www.nber.org/research/data/county-distance-database</a>
3	<a href="https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data">https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data</a>
4	<a href="https://data.nber.org/distance/internal_point.txt">https://data.nber.org/distance/internal_point.txt</a>
5	<a href="http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html">http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html</a>
6	<a href="https://www.kavas.com/blog/great-circle-and-rhumbline.html">https://www.kavas.com/blog/great-circle-and-rhumbline.html</a>
7	<a href="https://docs.dgl.ai/en/0.6.x/api/python/nn.pytorch.html#ginconv">https://docs.dgl.ai/en/0.6.x/api/python/nn.pytorch.html#ginconv</a>
8	<a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.05320">https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.05320</a>
9	<a href="https://github.com/stellargraph/stellargraph">https://github.com/stellargraph/stellargraph</a>