

PHIGHT COVID

Help better understand the impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions and model the changes in covid cases over time

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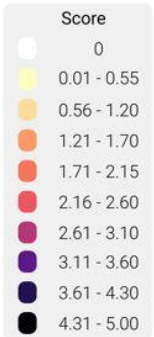
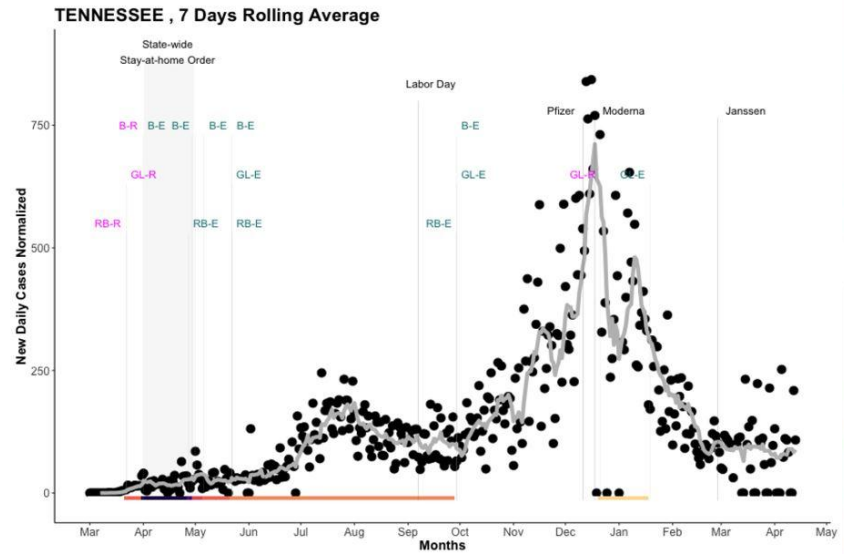
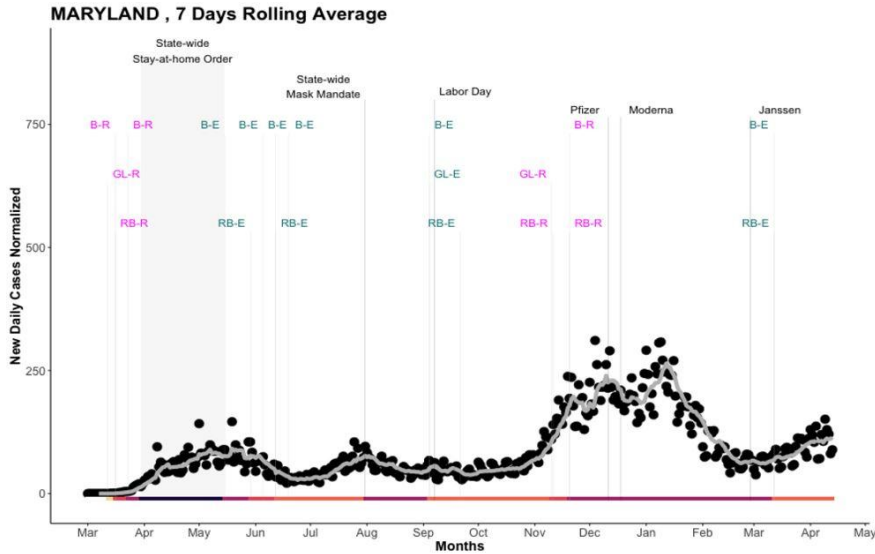
Carnegie Mellon University
Statistics & Data Science



Overall Conclusion

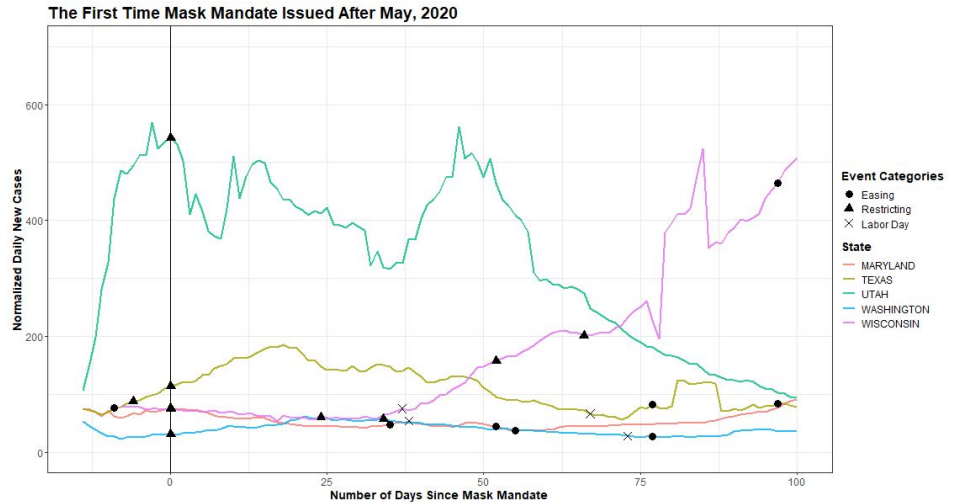
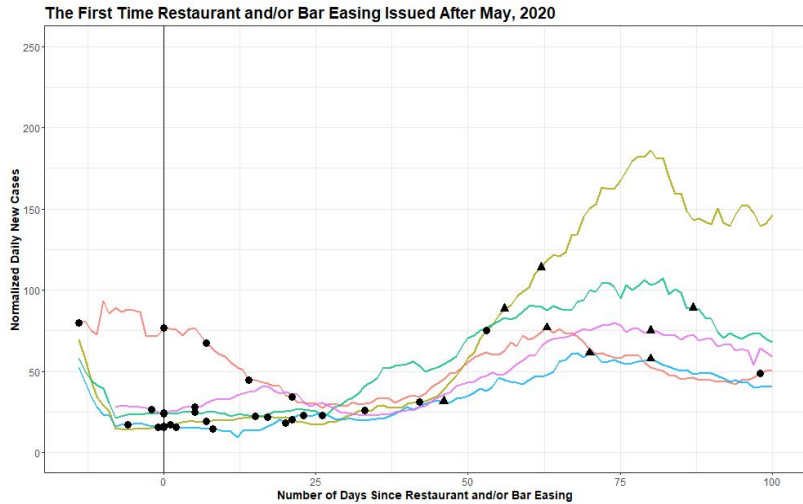
- To combat the COVID-19 pandemic, each U.S. state has implemented different non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI)
- Characterize the effectiveness of NPIs
 - Tighter the restrictions, lower the cases
 - Some NPIs lead to similar trends among different states
 - Took a while to see the positive impact of NPI restrictions
 - Covid cases trends are approximately grouped by regions

States with tighter restrictions have more cases under control



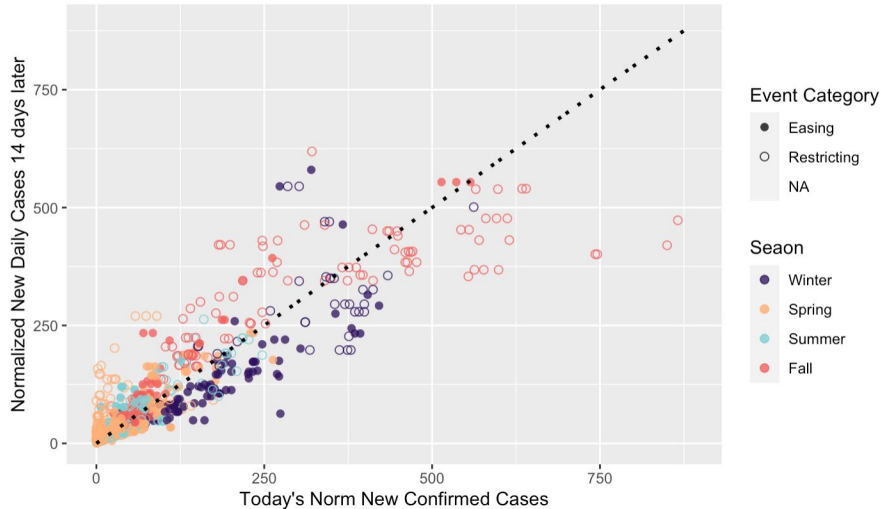
For interactive graphs of all states, visit <https://phightcovid.org/Graphs.html> for interactive graphs for all states

States experienced similar trends after the onset of restaurant and/or bar easing

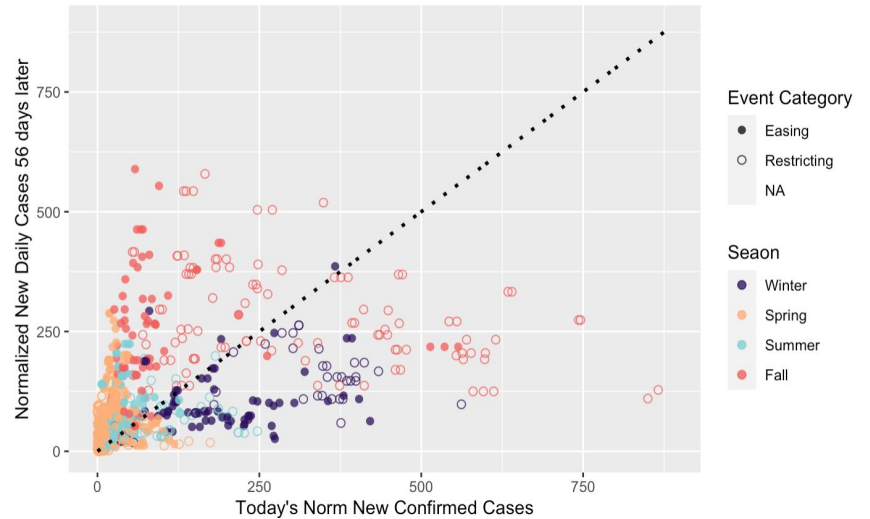


It took 40 days to see the impact of restriction, but even longer for winter

ALL Satates lag 14 correlation= 0.87



ALL Satates lag 56 correlation= 0.32



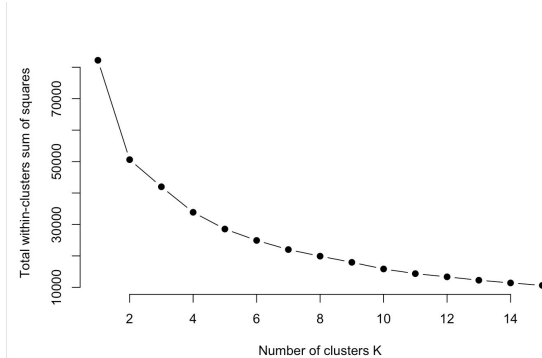
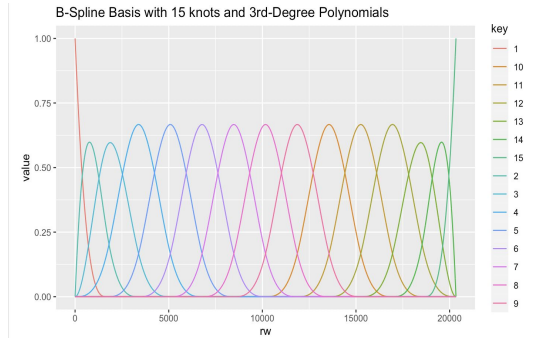
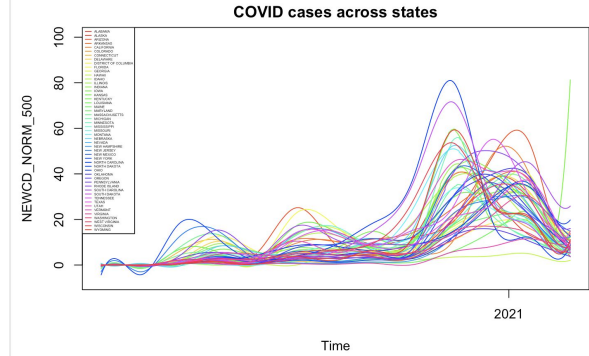
Bspline explanation

Basis: 15 cubic polynomials

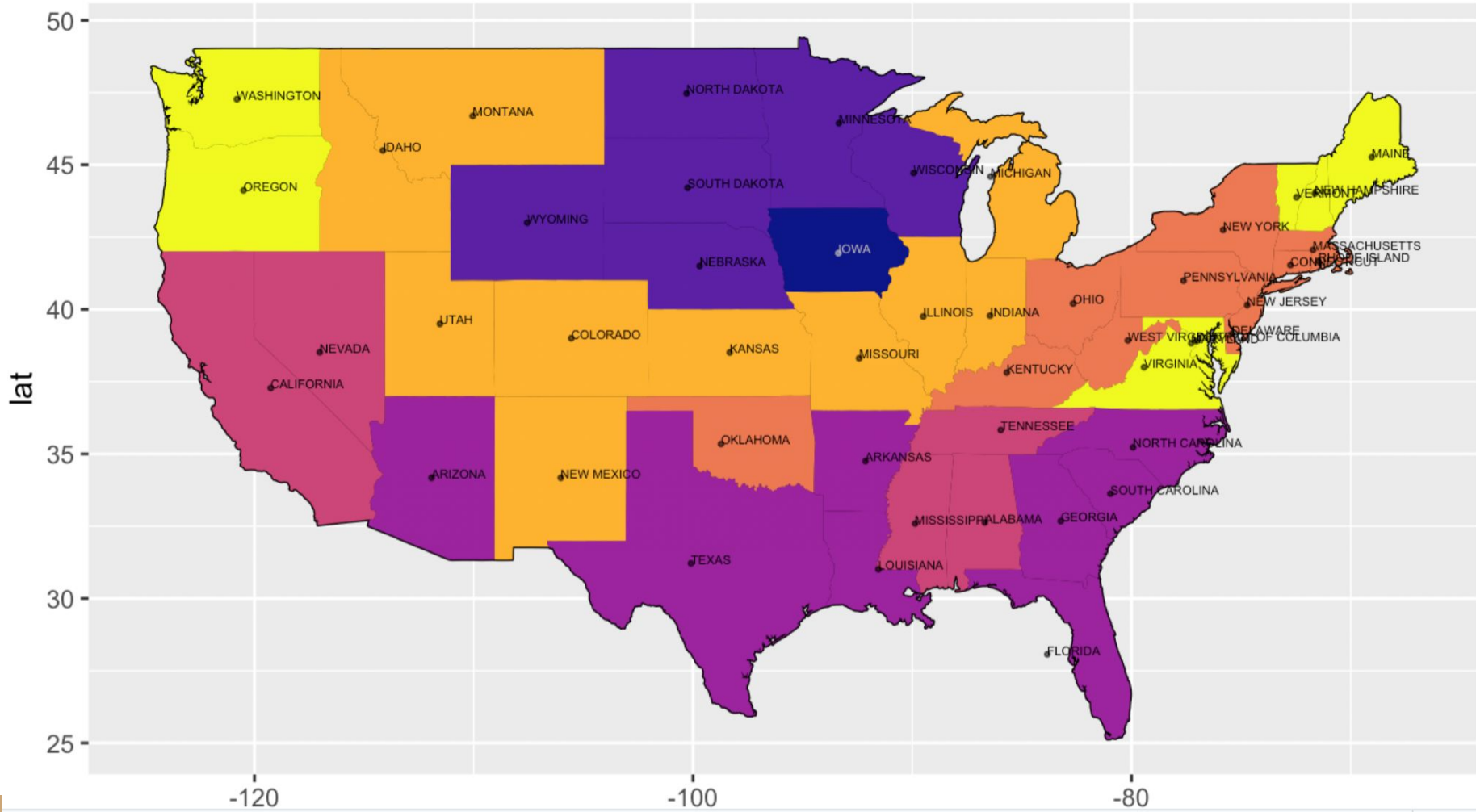
Model(independent of covid data)

Weighted sum of polynomials w.r.t. 15 estimated coefficients by [de Boor's algorithm](#) using our covid data(i.e. Time & Normalised covid cases)

Kmeans: Create k clusters(centers) and assign each state(a set of 15 coefficients) to its closest center based on its b-spline coefficients.



U.S. Map spline knots kmeans covid cases k=7



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