

Describe the impact of Covid-19 in 5 countries of your choice? Why these 5 countries?

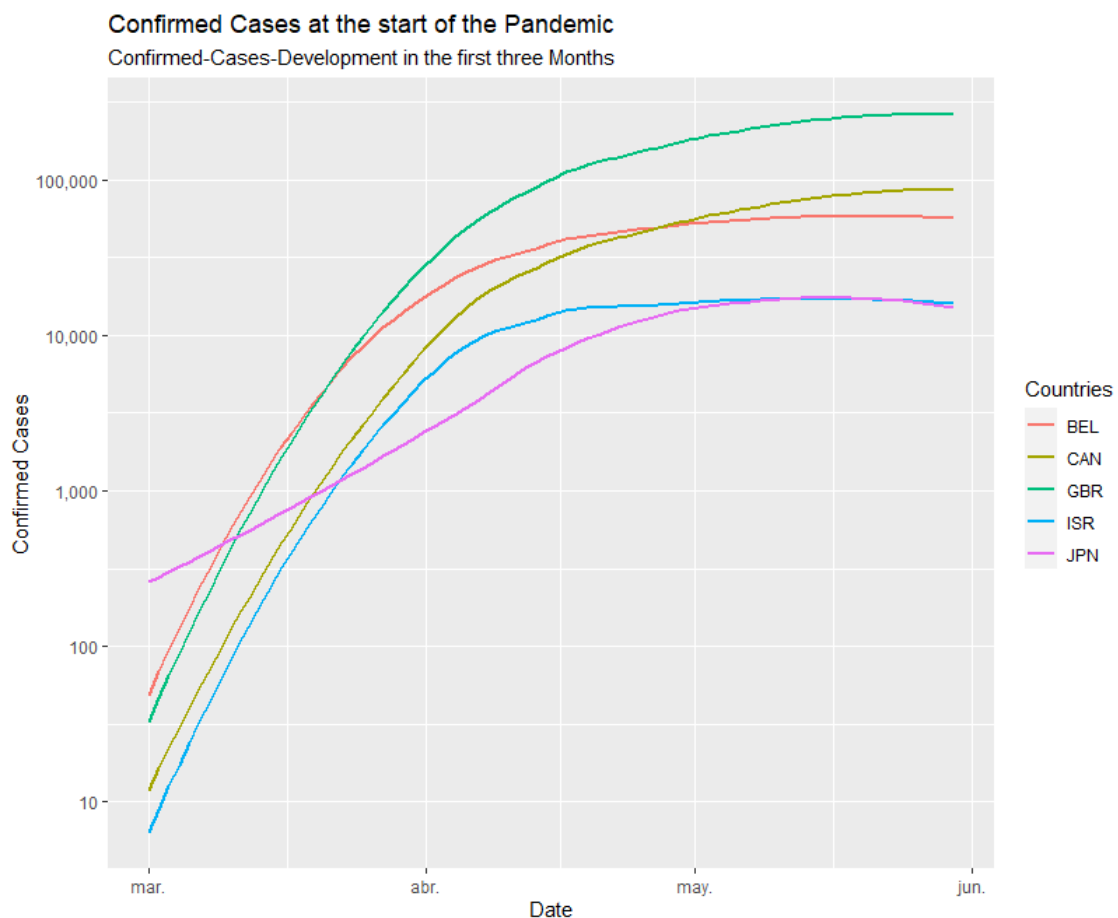
Our decisions making on the countries goes like this:

- **Canada:** The only American country we included in the study. We decided to study it due to the similarity with GDP per capita that it has compare to the rest of the countries.
- **Japan:** Asian country known by being much different than its neighbors and the rest of the countries. However, we chose it for its positioning, being an Island that we can compare with our next country.
- **United Kingdom:** Island which had a particular view of how to face the pandemic because of its prime minister, which stablsh light policies at the beginning and changed afterwards. Also, the new British strain has been key for our decision.
- **Belgium:** While most of the countries have only one border or none, Belgium has multiple ones and we wanted to study how this could have affected the country.
- **Israel:** Our main attraction for this country is the response when the vaccines were launched. This head start compared to the rest of the countries make Israel one of the leaders, making us want to know how they developed their strategies compared to others. We want to know how to be successful in a pandemic.

How have the policies applied by those countries affected the Covid-19 impact?**1-year study**

In order to get a one-year study we believe it was in our interest to use specific variables which could represent both waves. For instance, we will work on the following variables:

- **Date.**
- **Confirmed Cases.**
- **Stay Home Restrictions:**
 - **0:** No measures
 - **1:** Recommend not leaving the house
 - **2:** Require not leaving house with exceptions for daily exercise, grocery shopping, and “essential” trips
 - **3:** Require not leaving house with minimal exceptions
- **International Movement Restrictions**
- **Recoveries per Cases.**
- **Canceled Events**
 - **0:** No measures
 - **1:** Recommend cancelling
 - **2:** Require cancelling

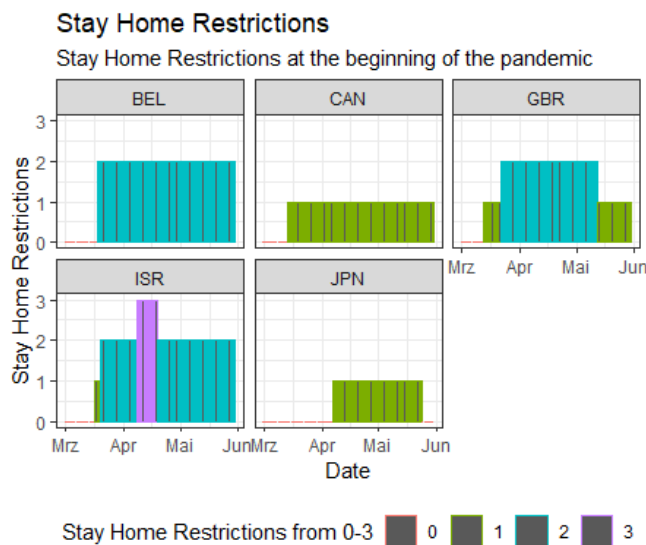
Graph 1: Date with Confirmed Cases**Situation of the first wave**

Firstly, during March the situation was critical, cases were rising rapidly. However, the rapid response of the politicians stabilizes the curve, allowing it to maintain the confirmed cases, which means no new cases were documented at the time. Unfortunately, there are three countries which we want to explain more deeply because their fight for freedom made it difficult for politicians to impose a lockdown, making it unavailable for them to control the pandemic.

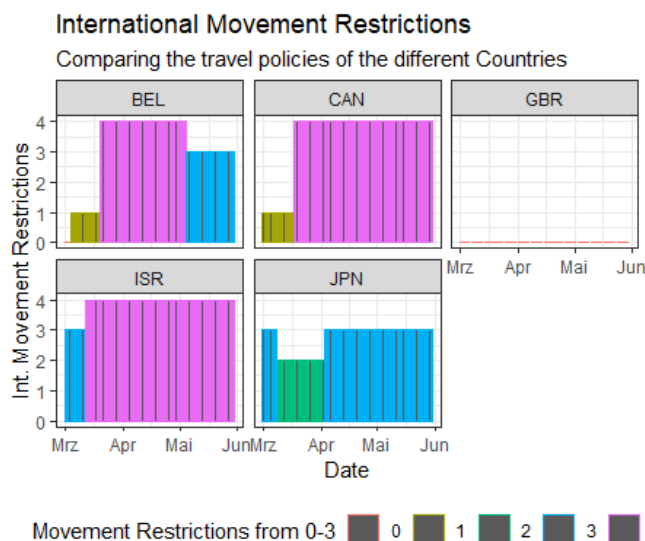
- **Japan:** Instead of applying lockdowns the country has developed itself into a more learning process, “learning how to live with the virus”.
- **Great Britain:** At the beginning they were resilient of following its European colleagues with a full lockdown. It wasn't until the prime minister Boris Johnson had the Covid-19 when more severe restrictions were introduced.
- **Canada:** In Canada mainly the response was economically, by giving funds, but not regulatorily, by declaring a lockdown.

However, let's get deeper in the different measures all of them took in order to stabilize or try at least, the curve of confirmed cases.

All this explanation is made from the basis that they all followed similar testing policies which allow us to reach the previous and the following conclusions.

Graph 2: Date with Stay Home Restrictions

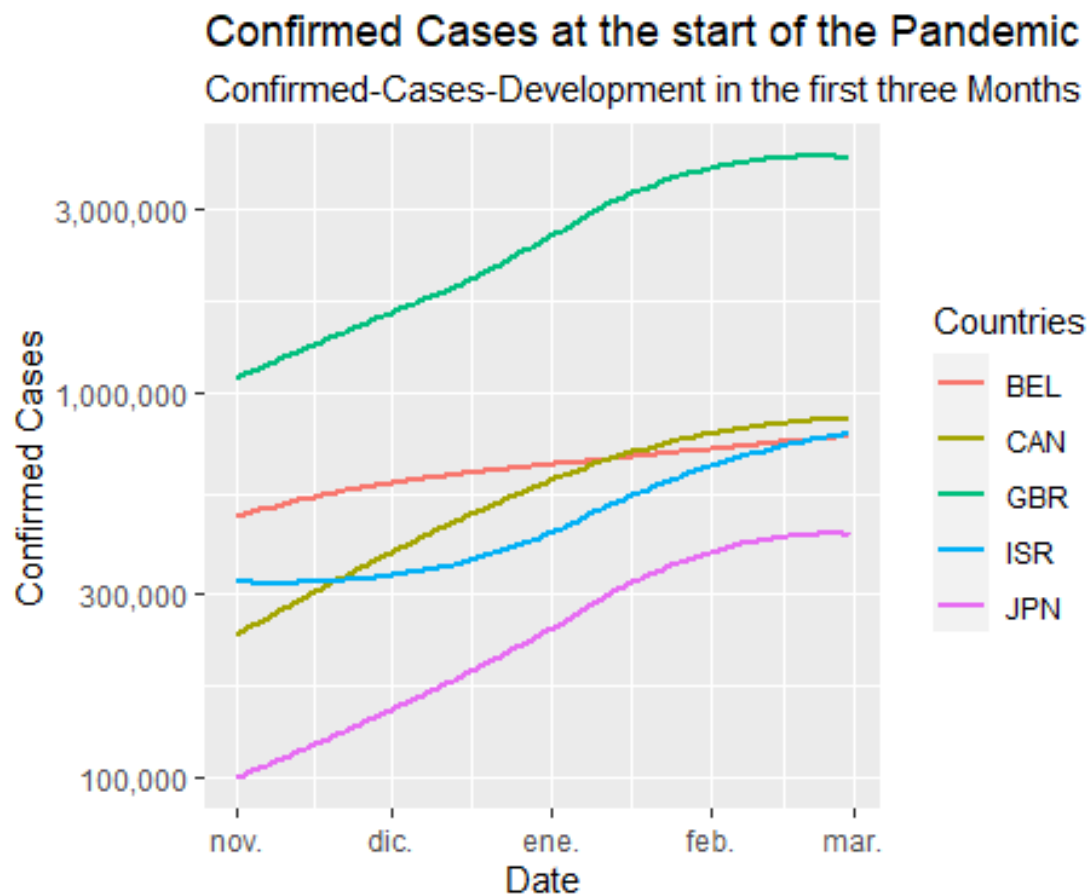
With this graph, the difference in the restrictions imposed to the locals are seen immediately. Once again, the confirmation of the policies that Japan took is a clear differentiation from the rest of the countries, and still, the results are much better.

Graph 3: Date with International Movement Restrictions

Straight Away we can appreciate that all of them, except for Great Britain, had some restrictions in international traveling. However, is relevant how the country with the most confirmed cases (GBR) and the country which end up the first months with the less amount of cases (JPN) had the least hard restrictions when welcoming international travel.

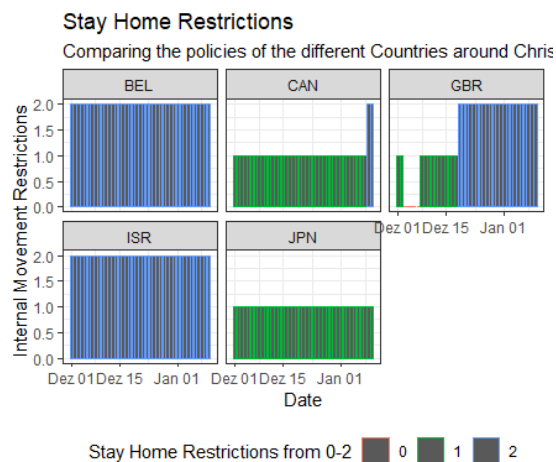
While Japan banned from the very beginning all the high-risk countries, Great Britain did nothing on that matter. Japan accomplished its mission of becoming an unattractive country for travelers, while Great Britain suddenly became the most suitable destination for all of them.

This comparison between both countries is so relevant due to both being islands and having similar geographical conditions, concluding that in this case, the policies made a huge impact on the curve.

Graph 4: Date with Confirmed Cases**Situation of the second wave**

The situation hasn't change much since the beginning. While Israel hasn't been able to control the pandemic, Japan has differentiated itself with the rest. However, almost all of them have an increase during Christmas. Nevertheless, we want to highlight two countries which seem like the effects where less detrimental.

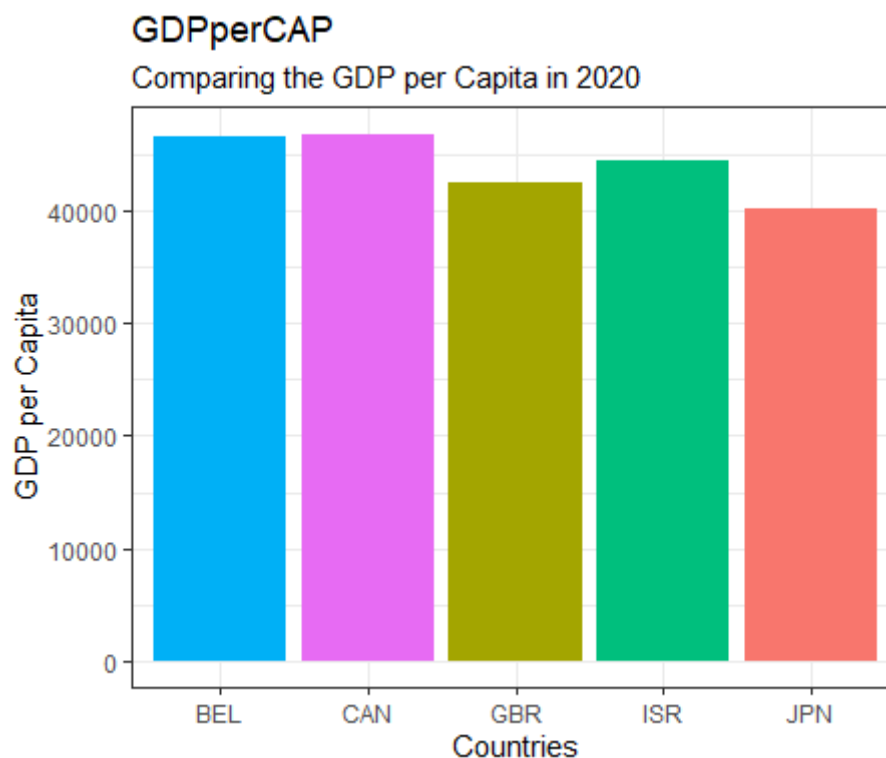
- **Israel:** While most of the countries celebrate Christmas based on the Christian religion, Israel population celebrates Hanukkah. In contrast to the Christmas celebration, this religious drives into less gathering, which delayed the transmission of the virus.
- **Belgium:** Belgium was one of the few countries which maintain most of the restrictions during Christmas, stabilizing the curve.

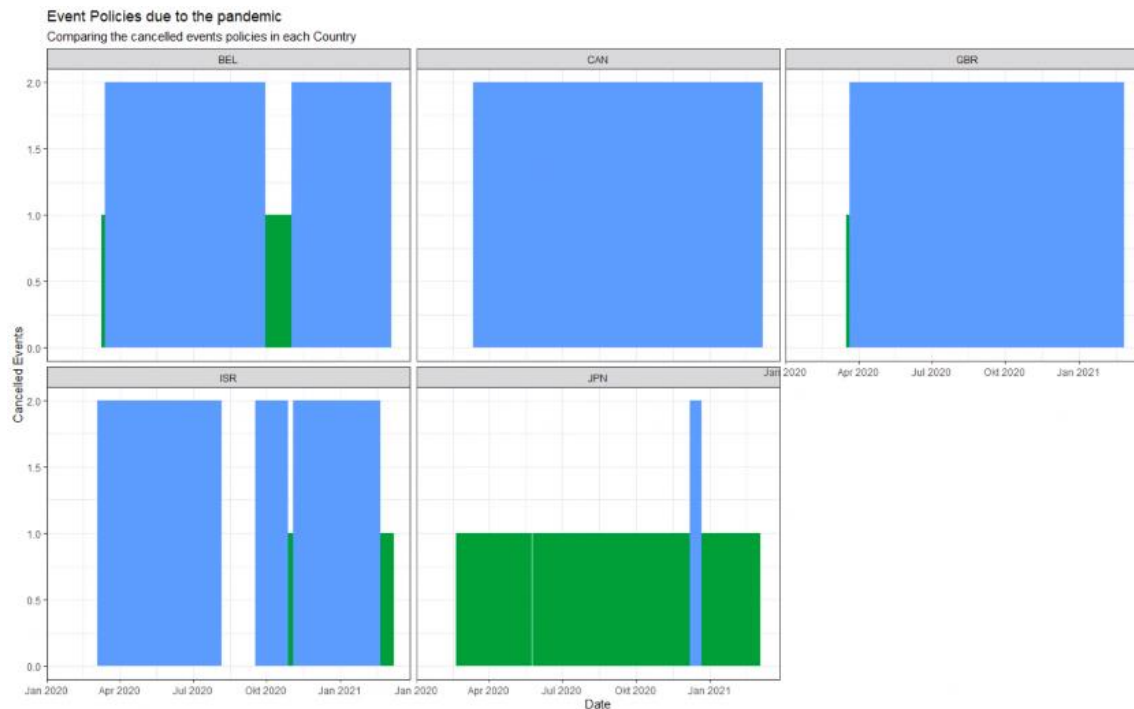
Graph 5: Date with Internal Movement Restrictions

Nevertheless, it is not until we saw this graph when we realized that the measures both countries took were the real reason for this stability. During Christmas, both countries focused on maintaining people at home, something which help to stabilize the curve.

However, clearly we can see how much effective was the Belgium measures compared to the Israel ones. While, both

were working at the beginning the beginning of the new year. The reason for that was that people lost fear to the virus due to the development of the vaccine, which was incredible in the country. Nevertheless, this relaxation on the vaccine was also the reason for the increase.

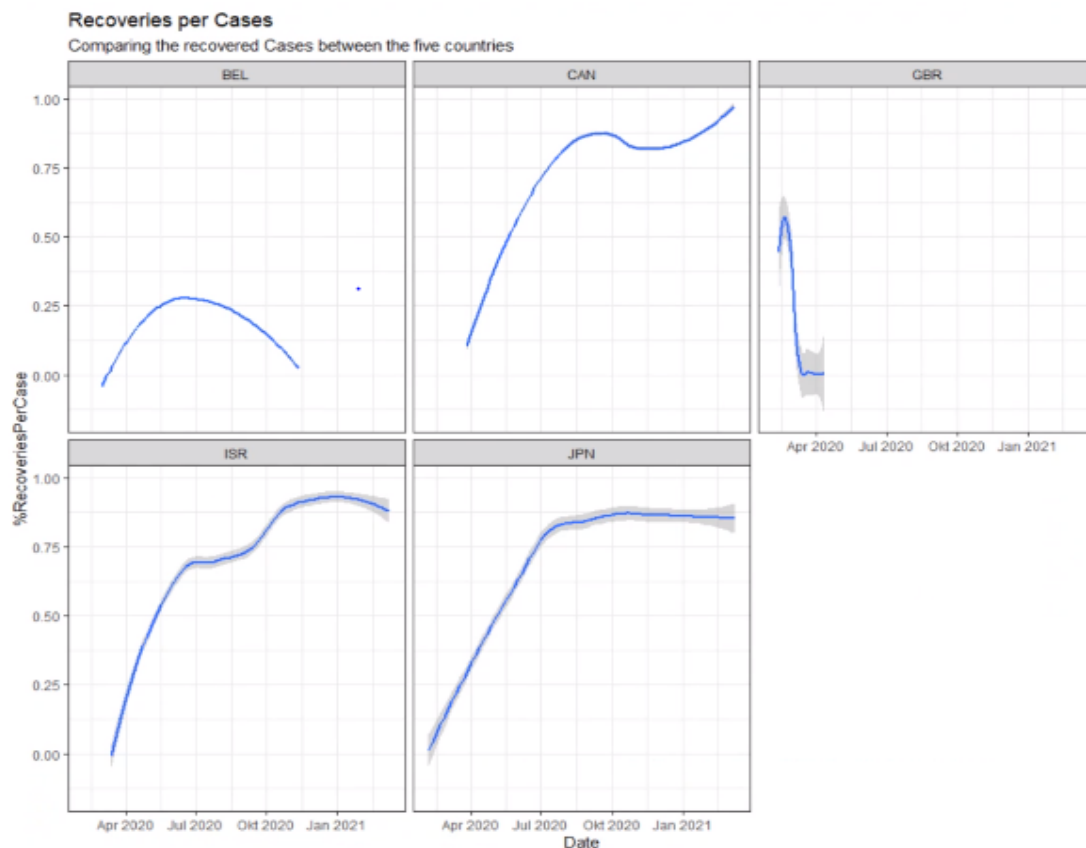
What's the effect of the country economy on the impact of Covid-19?



Increase in inequality has been a problem since the outbreak of the virus. Lockdowns and the stop of the economy have clearly damaged the economy and affected the economy largely.

However, we chose these two graphs as an indicator of inequality. However, we can clearly see how only one country was capable of maintaining the events, which was Japan, and we have seen before, is a clear case.

From this, we can determine that the pandemic, as it happened in 1918 from some reports we could see and videos provided by the channel extrahistory, this pandemic has affected everyone. From poor countries to develop countries, economies have been damaged and all social classes have been damaged, one of the characteristics of all world events like wars, pandemics or famine.

Show me the money!

One interesting thing that we saw during the study is another kind of strategy that countries had, which was collecting data. In this graph we can clearly see the strategy of simply not recording the recoveries was preformed by Belgium and Great Britain, something which surprise us, as both are developed countries.

Library

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<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/03/11/prime-minister-outlines-canadas-covid-19-response> - "Financial measures of Canada against the Covid-19", Government of Canada