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THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC'S MOST AFFECTED AGE DEMOGRAPHIC AND VIEWS ON CLEAN AND WELL COOKED FOOD

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ABSTRACT:

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant influence on society, and one important aspect affecting the virus's impact is age demography. An summary of the changing trends in age demographics within the COVID-19 setting is given in this abstract. It is clear from analyzing data from different countries that the virus has impacted different age groups disproportionately, with varying consequences for society.

The virus has demonstrated a discernible preference for specific age cohorts, with elderly individuals and those with comorbidities at heightened risk of severe illness and death. This study looks at how COVID-19 affects different age groups differently, highlighting the vulnerabilities of elderly people and possible long-term societal repercussions.

Food safety and cleanliness have become critical in the midst of the pandemic. The abstract investigates how eating food that has been prepared and cooked properly can strengthen the immune system and reduce the amount of the virus that spreads through contaminated surfaces. It emphasizes how crucial it is to implement strict food safety regulations and make sure that food borne infections don't worsen the health problems the pandemic has caused.COVID-19 has an effect on age demographics that goes beyond health consequences. Depending on the age group, social and economic effects have varied in how they have affected employment, education, and mental health. While younger people have seen disruptions to their educational and employment paths, older groups have struggled with loneliness.

INTRODUCTION

The respiratory ailment known as COVID-19, or "coronavirus disease 2019," is extremely contagious and is brought on by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was originally discovered in Wuhan, Hubei, China in December 2019, and it soon spread throughout the world, sparking a pandemic.

Easy human-to-human transmission, a wide range of symptoms from moderate to severe, and the possibility of serious respiratory consequences, especially in older persons and those with underlying medical issues, are some of the key characteristics of COVID-19. The virus can cause a wide range of symptoms, but common ones include fever, coughing, and shortness of breath. It can also affect other organs.

Governments everywhere have put in place a number of measures to stop the virus from spreading, including social distance, lockdowns, and campaigns to encourage people to wash their hands and wear masks. Globally produced and disseminated vaccines are a vital instrument in halting the virus's transmission and lessening its effects.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on daily lives, economy, and worldwide health. It has emphasized the

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value of international cooperation in responding to health emergencies and sparked improvements in the creation of vaccines and public health initiatives. As of January 2022, when I last updated my knowledge, attempts were being made globally to control and contain the pandemic. It's crucial to remember that things can have changed since then and that fresh things might have happened.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In data analysis, statistical methods such as cross-tabulations and frequency tables are used to show and summarize categorical data. Each has its own goals and fulfills a specific function. A frequency table counts the number of observations in each category in order to organize and summarize categorical data. Show the categorical variables' distribution. Give a concise summary of the total number of instances in each category. Examine the data for any patterns, trends, or outliers. Sort categories into a single column. Determine how many times each category appears. Make a table with the appropriate frequencies for each category.

By displaying the distribution of data across the categories for each variable, cross-tabulation serves as a major tool for examining correlations between two or more categorical variables. Look at any dependencies or correlations between the variables. Examine the joint distribution of categorical variables for any patterns or trends. Make it easier to compare different subgroups of the data. Put one variable's categories in rows and another variable's categories in columns.

For every combination of categories, count the number of observations.

Make a table where the cells hold the frequencies and the rows and columns reflect the categories.

The frequencies or counts of observations in each combination of categories are represented by the numbers in the cells.

In conclusion, cross-tabulation expands this analysis by examining correlations between two or more categorical variables, offering a more in-depth knowledge of the data, whereas frequency tables assist in providing a clear and concise overview of the distribution of one categorical variable.

CAUESES OF STUDYING COVID-19

Studying COVID-19 in relation to age, hygiene, and well-cooked food is important for several reasons. Understanding these factors can contribute to developing effective strategies for preventing and managing the spread of the virus. Here are some key considerations:

Age-related susceptibility:

Studies have indicated that age plays a major role in how severe COVID-19 symptoms are. The elderly population, particularly those over 65, is more susceptible to serious illnesses and problems.

Examining the effects of COVID-19 on various age groups facilitates the customization of public health interventions and resources to safeguard the most susceptible groups.

Hygiene and transmission:

Maintaining physical distance, donning masks, and regularly washing your hands are all important measures in limiting the transmission of COVID-19.

Knowing how the virus spreads, particularly across age groups, aids in the development of policies and suggestions for upholding good hygiene to lower the risk of infection.

Well-cooked food and food safety:

While COVID-19 is primarily a respiratory virus, studying the potential routes of transmission, including surfaces and food, is important.

Ensuring that food is well-cooked is part of general food safety practices. While there is no evidence that the virus spreads

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through food, proper food handling and cooking contribute to overall health and reduce the risk of other infections that could weaken the immune system.

METHODOLOGY

Simple random sampling is a method of selecting a sample from a population in such a way that every possible sample of a given size has an equal chance of being chosen. It is one of the most straightforward and unbiased methods of sampling.

Random Selection: Every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample.

Independence: The selection of one individual does not affect the selection of another. Each selection is independent of others.

Equal Probability: Each possible sample has an equal probability of being chosen.

Steps in Simple Random Sampling:

Define the Population: Clearly define the population from which you want to draw a sample. The population should include all individuals or elements that are of interest for your study.

Specify the Sample Size: Determine the desired size of your sample. This is the number of individuals or elements that you will select from the population.

Assign a Number to Each Element: Give each individual or element in the population a unique identification number. This is necessary for the random selection process.

Use a Randomization Technique: Use a randomization technique to select elements from the population. This can be done using random number tables, random number generators, or other random selection methods.

Random Number Tables: Assign a number to each element in the population and use a random number table to select the sample.

Random Number Generators: Use a computer or calculator to generate random numbers and match them with the assigned numbers of individuals in the population.

Verify the Sample: After selecting the sample, verify that it represents the diversity and characteristics of the population accurately.

Simple random sampling is particularly useful when the population is relatively small and homogenous. However, it may become impractical for large populations. In such cases, other sampling methods like stratified random sampling or cluster sampling might be more efficient.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

AGE

AGE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	BELOW 20	2	1.3	1.3	1.3
	20-40	78	51.7	51.7	53.0
	40-50	63	41.7	41.7	94.7

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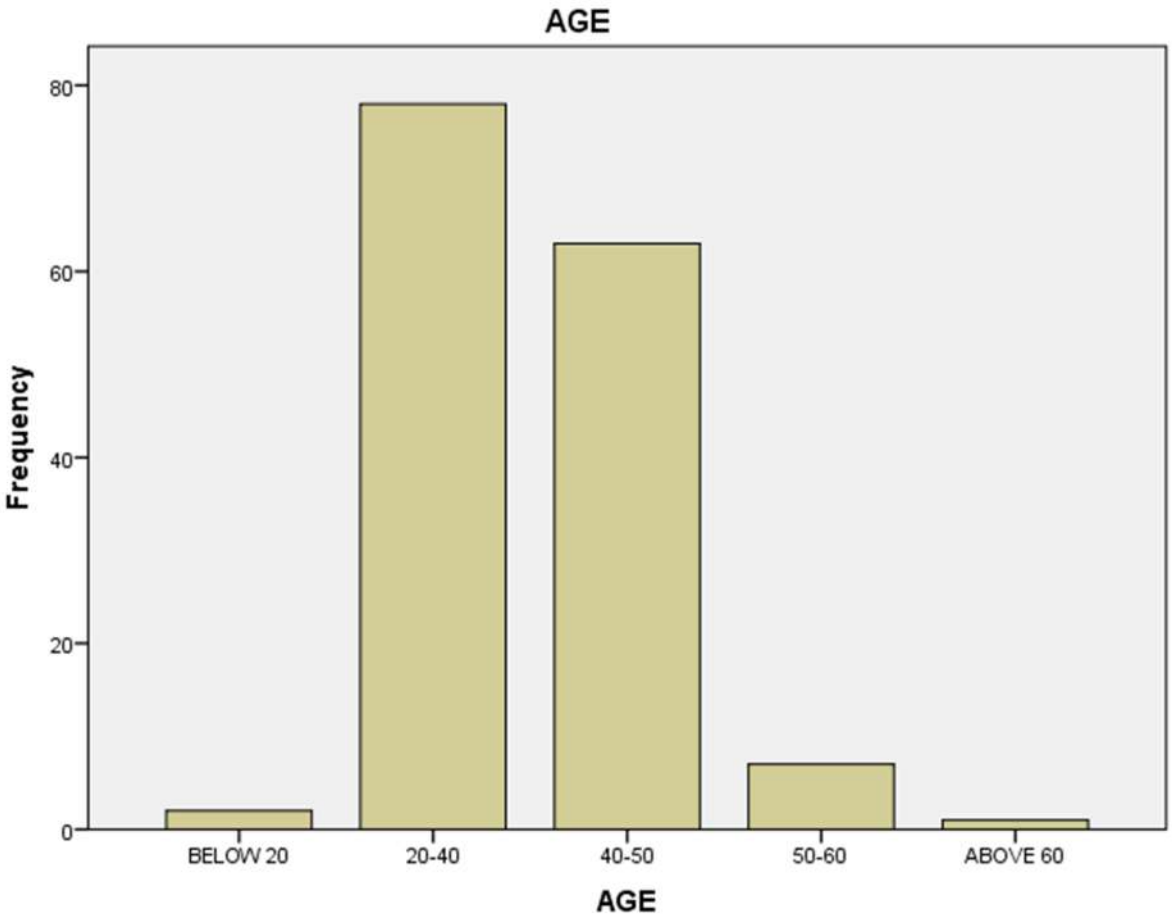
	50-60	7	4.6	4.6	99.3
	ABOVE 60	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	151	100.0	100.0	



CROSS TABULATON AND HYPOTHESIS TEST FOR EDUCATION AND OPINIONS ON HYGENICELY AND WELL COOKED FOOD

EDUCATIONQUALIFICATION * HYGIENICELYANDWELLCOOKED FOOD IS SAFE CROSS TABULATION

Count

	HYGIENICELY AND WELL COOKED FOOD IS SAFE	Total

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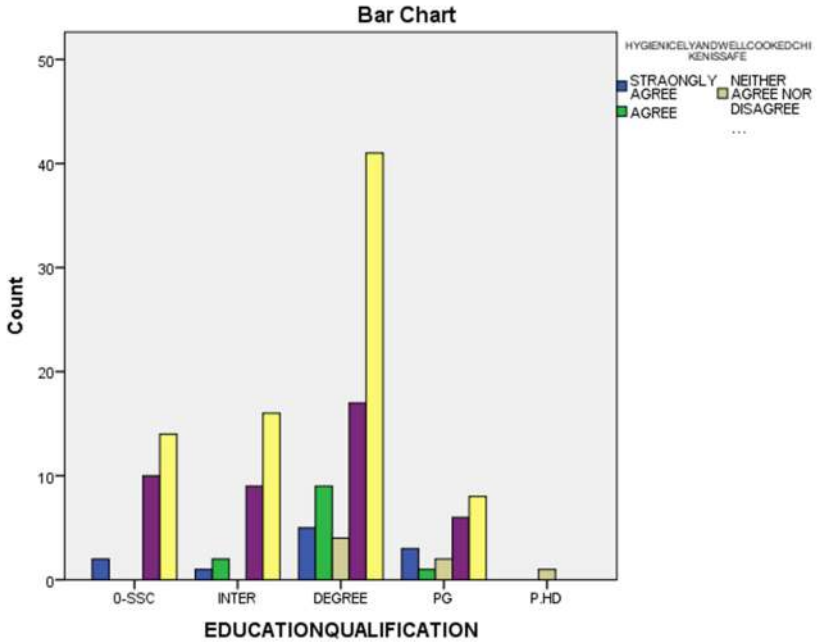
		STRAONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	
EDUCATIONQUALIFICATION	0-SSC	2	0	0	10	14	26
	INTER	1	2	0	9	16	28
	DEGREE	5	9	4	17	41	76
	PG	3	1	2	6	8	20
	P.HD	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		11	12	7	42	79	151

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.209	16	.007
Likelihood Ratio	22.599	16	.125
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.336	1	.068
N of Valid Cases	151		



CHI-SQUARE TEST

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Here we test the hypothesis that opinion on hygienically and well cooked chicken is safe and does not causes covid is dependent on educational qualification or not.

Null Hypothesis:

Opinion on hygienically and well cooked chicken is safe and does not causes covid is independent of educational qualification.

Alternative Hypothesis:

Opinion on hygienically and well cooked chicken is safe and does not causes covid is dependent on educational qualification.

Level of significance:

α%= 0.05

Here we compare the significant value with level of significance. If the significant value is greater than level of significance we reject our null hypothesis, otherwise we accept our null hypothesis.

For this hypothesis the significant value (0.007) is less than the level of significance (0.05), we reject our null hypothesis. Therefore, opinion on hygienically and well cooked food is safe and does not causes covid is dependent on educational qualification

CONCLUSION

We found that the people of age group 20-40 are effected a lot during covid-19 and less affected are above 60.And most of the degree qualified persons are neither agree nor disagree the hygienically and well cooked food is safe. By using chi square test hygienically and well cooked food is safe and does not causes covid that is dependent on educational qualification.

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