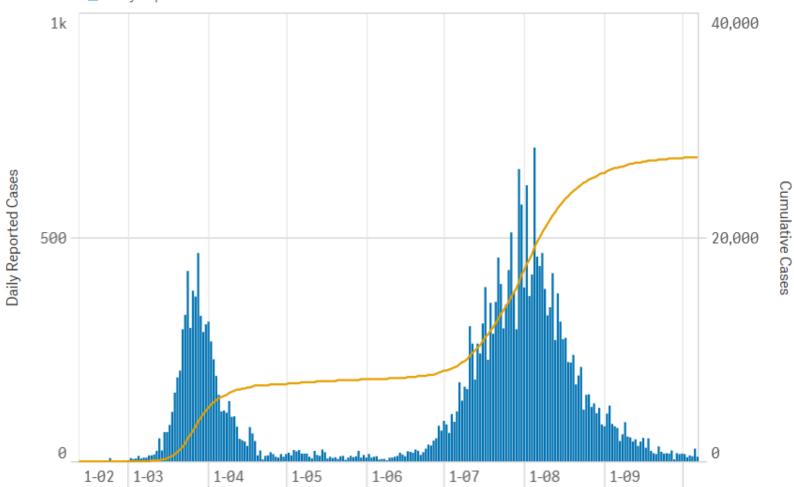


A Bayesian Network Analysis of the Australian National Surveys of the Household Impact of COVID-19

Christine Ji The University of Sydney

Source: Department of Health, States & Territories Report 7/10/2020

Daily Reported Cases — Cumulative Cases



COVID-19 Infection in Australia (March – Oct 2020)

Australian Department of Health, States & Territories

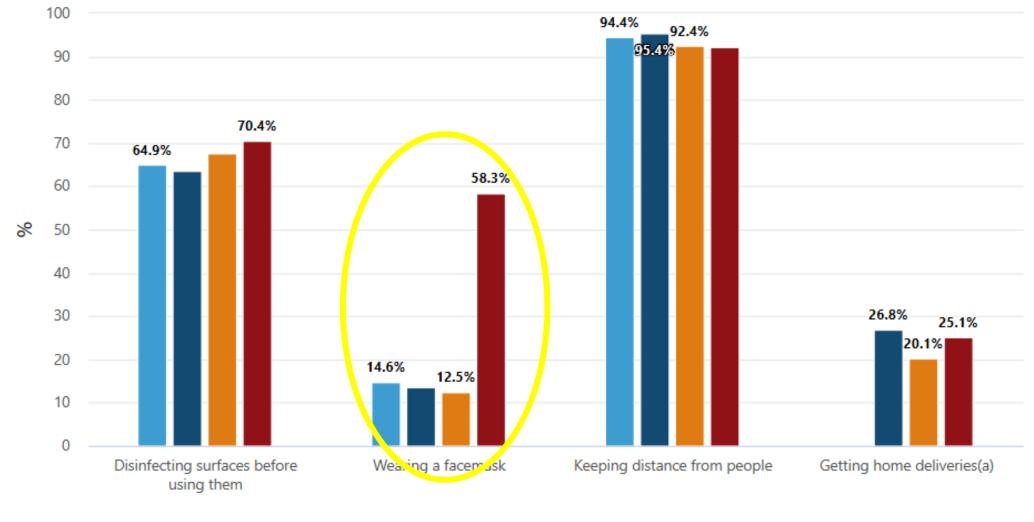
ABS Household Impacts of COVID 19 Survey

Australian Bureau of Statistics	Statistics Census Complete your survey About	Q		
ne > Statistics > People > People a	and communities > Household Impacts of COVID-19 Survey > August 2020 Latest release Unit	wnload		
Key statistics	Household Impacts of COVID-19			
Emotional and mental wellbeing	Survey			
Precautions Returning to activities Household financial stress and stimulus	Insights into the prevalence and nature of impacts from COVID-19 on households in Australia Reference period August 2020			
payments Job status What's next?	Released 31/08/2020 Next release 12/10/2020 Previous releases			
Data downloads History of changes Methodology Media releases	 Key statistics In mid-August, almost half (46%) Australians felt nervous at least some of the time. 58% of people reported wearing facemasks due to COVID-19, including all Victorians. 			
	• Fewer people (77%) said they can raise \$2,000 in a week compared with 88% in mid-June.			

Concerns and Precautions Taken Due to the Spread of COVID-19

Whether concerned about personal health due to spread of COVID-19				
Not concerned				
Neither concerned nor unconcerned				
Concerned				
Very concerned				
Total persons aged 18 years and over				
Actions taken in the last four weeks due to spread of COVID-19				
Wore a facemask				
Sought advice from a medical professional				
Avoided public transport				
Avoided public spaces (and public events)				
Kept distance from people				
Cancelled personal gatherings (e.g. with friends or family)				
Changed or cancelled travel plans				
Worked from home				
Stopped working (e.g. cancelled shifts)				
Kept children home from school or childcare				
Purchased additional household supplies				
Purchased additional medical supplies				
Self-isolated (stayed at home)				

Persons aged 18 years and over, selected precautions taken in the last week due to the spread of COVID-19

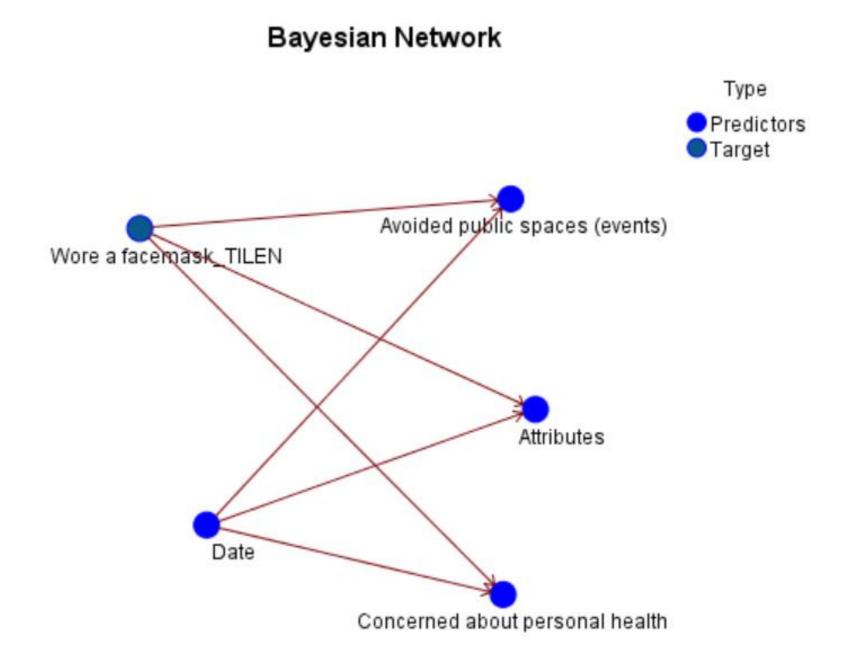


🔵 Early May 🛛 🔵 Late May 🛛 🛑 Late June

ne 🛛 🔵 Mid-August

The Research Question – when/how Australian population segments are using masks as a preventative measure during the COVID-19 spread

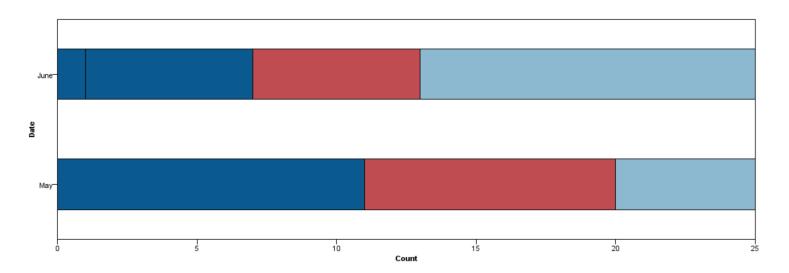




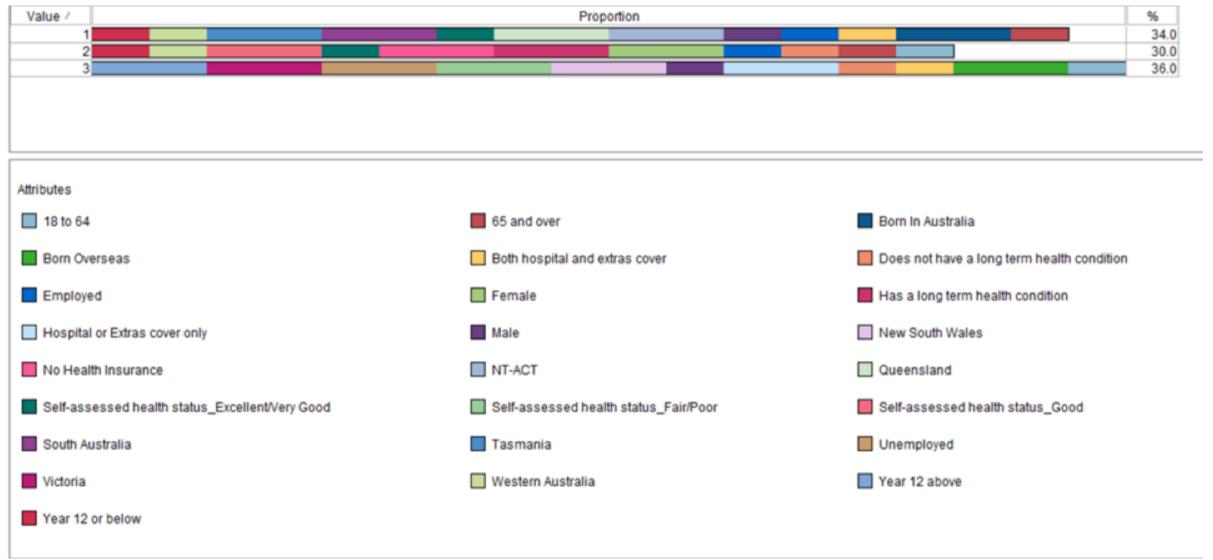
The use of masks among Australians

	Lower	Upper
1	>= 11.8	< 24.6
2	>= 24.6	< 27.9
3	>= 27.9	<= 42

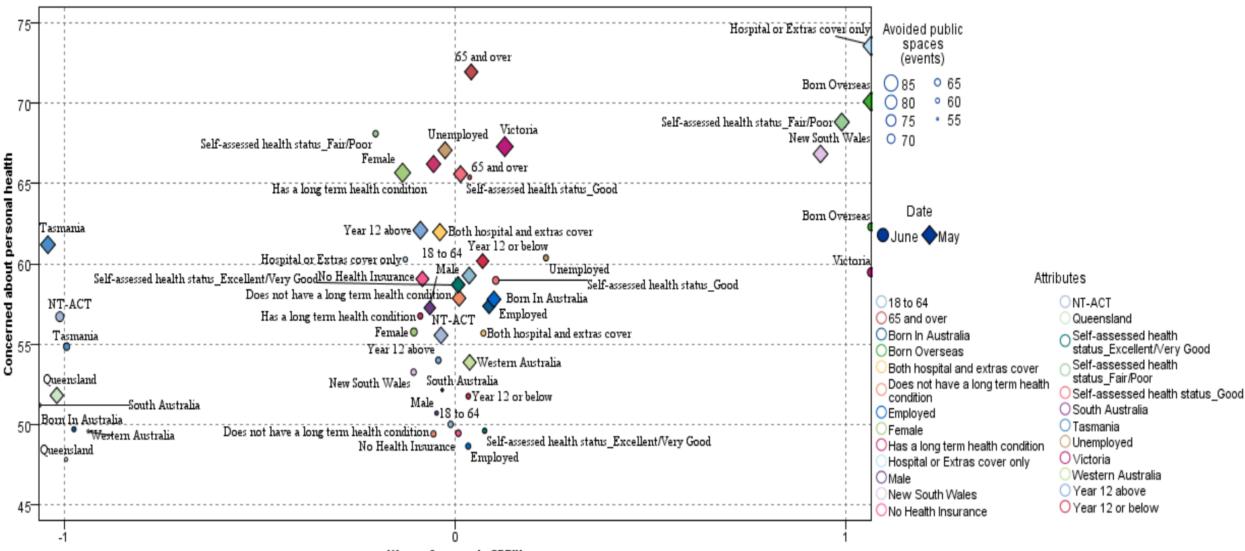
Wore a facemask_TILEN



The use of masks among Australians

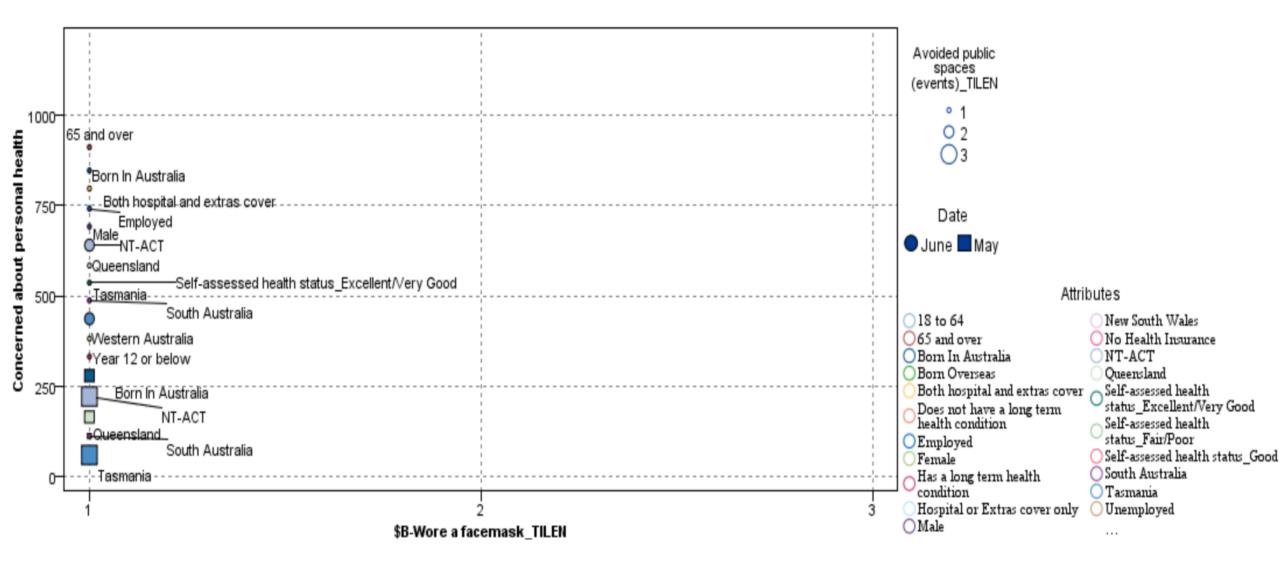


BBN Analysis of Mask Use in May and June

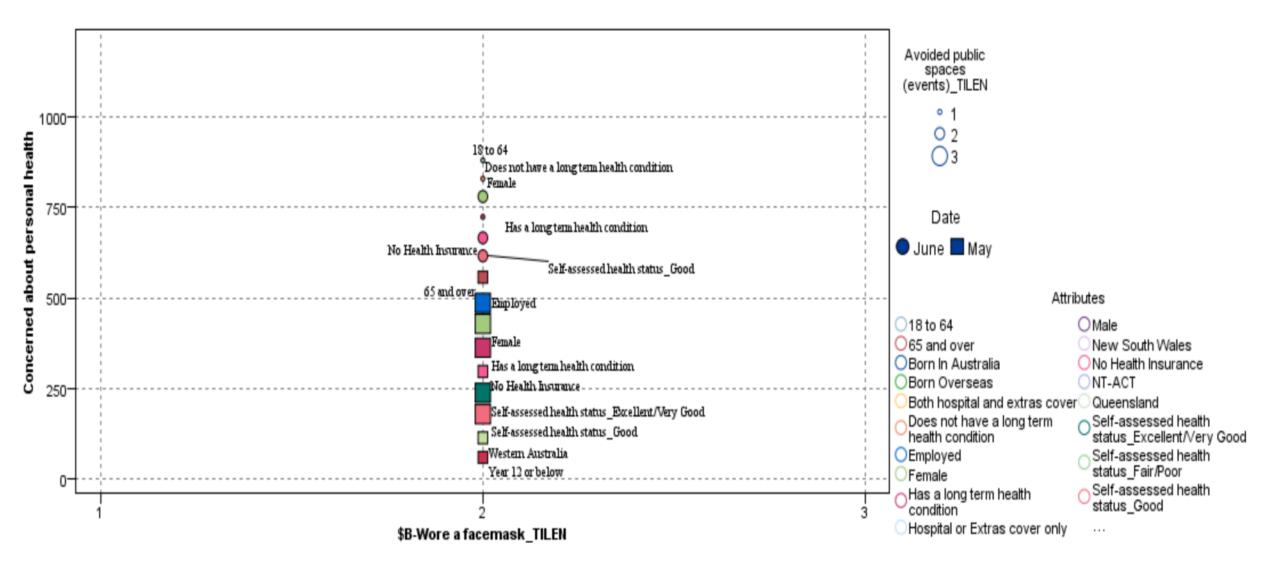


Wore a facemask_SDBIN

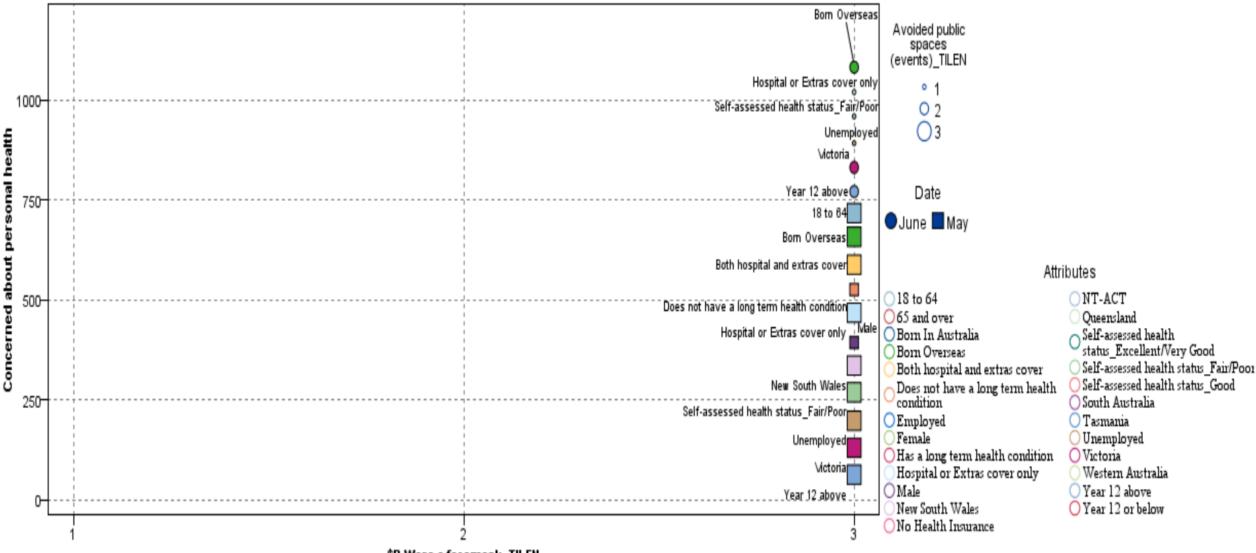
Lowest Level of Mask Use among Australians (11.8%-24.6%)



The Middle Level of Mask Use among Australians (24.6%-27.9%)



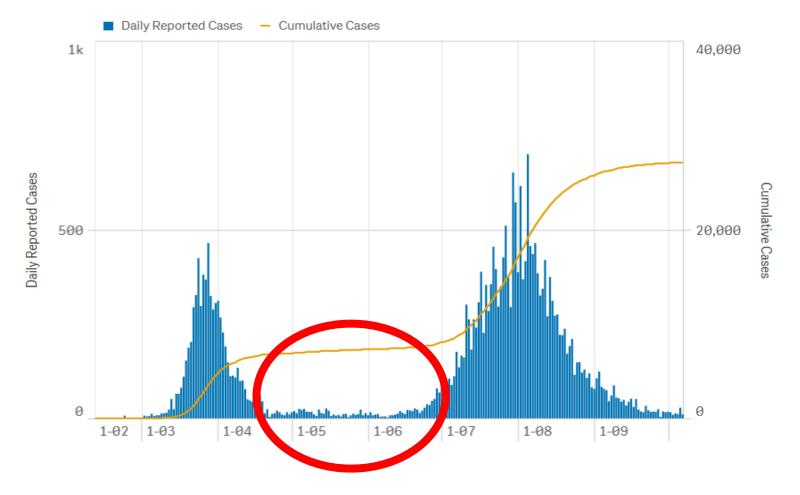
The Highest Level of Mask Use among Australians (27.9%-42%)

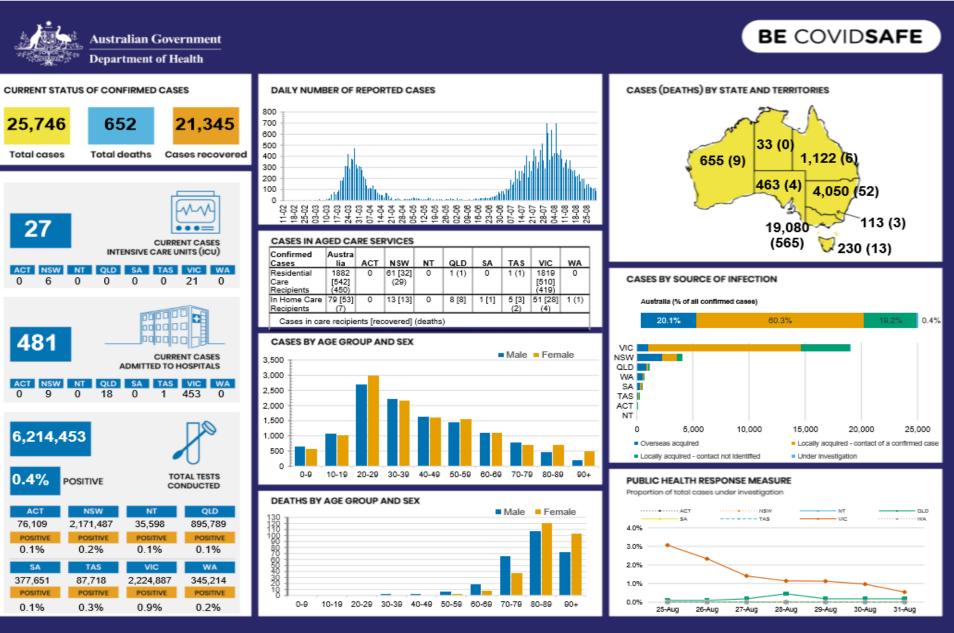


\$B-Wore a facemask TILEN

Discussions – Impact of Mask Use in May-June on Second Waves in Australia

Source: Department of Health, States & Territories Report 7/10/2020





Last updated 31 August 2020

This infographic is updated every afternoon based on the data we receive by 3.00pm from states and territories

How Australians at Risk Behaved (from May to June)

Population Segments	Mask Use	Concern Level	Avoiding Public Space
Male	Dropped from highest (27.9% - 42%) to lowest level (11.8% - 24.6%) of mask use	Dropped from 57.4% to 51.4% (-6%)	Dropped from 71% to 59% (- 12%)
Female (at higher risks of infection)	Remain at the middle level (24.6% - 27.9%)	Dropped from 65.8% to 56% (-9.8%)	Dropped from 79.2% to 66.8% (-12.4%)
<mark>Victoria</mark> (highest risk)	Remain at the highest level (31.2% - 34.5%)	67.3% to 60.4% (-6.9%)	80.4% to 69.5% (-10.9%)
NSW (higher risk)	Remain at the highest level (27.8% - 34.2%)	67% to 53.2% (-13.8%)	76.7% to 63.8% (-12.9%)
SA (low)	Remain at the lowest level (18.4% - 20.5%)	52.6% to 50.5% (-2.1%)	55.1% to 57.9% (+2.8%)

Mask Use in Australia During Stabilising Period of COVID-19 Spread

- There is a relatively higher and more consistent use of masks among females and people living the state of Victoria, but they remain the populations being most affected by COVID-19 in terms of infection rate
- A relatively sharper decrease (from May to June) in concern levels and the avoidance of public space was observed among populations at higher risk of contracting the disease.
- The use of mask, despite being effective during rapidly deteriorating periods of COVID-19 spread, due attention should be given to the management of psychological and behavioural measures as well such as concern levels and less exposure to public events/activities.



Stay home if you are unwell

