

Data3888 project report

Covid_p11

2022-05-25

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Executive Summary

Backgrounds

The global spread of SARS-COV2 (Covid-19) in the beginning of 2020 resulted in millions of deaths and ICU hospitalisations worldwide. The economy was severely impacted by this pandemic and as a result, public equity markets of leading countries (Australia, Japan, India, USA and China) Most equity markets reached a peak in February 2019, and dipped around March 23 as a majority of the world's largest economy were forced into lockdown. (Seven & Yilmaz 2021) This report evaluates the impact of Covid-19 on global equity markets and provides a guide for retail traders and investors. Using data collected from (WHERE DID WE GET OUR DATA AGAIN?) we conducted basic linear regressions and correlation matrices as analysis for the modeling on a user Shiny app to better communicate the effects of Covid-19 on relevant public equity markets. We used various modeling algorithms (KNN, KSV, Cv, Clustering) as an attempt to predict the accuracies in trends between interested variables relating to Covid and the prices of equity markets to highlight any relevant relationships between the two data.

A hypothesis formulated by (Diermier, Ibbotson, & Siegel, 1984; Ibbotson & Chen, 2003) states that a stock market's success is reliant on the success of businesses. With lockdown and strict social distancing laws in place globally, business and trade were impacted and called to a halt. These series of events layed path for negative returns, greater volatility, and higher trading volume in the global equity market (Harjoto 2021) As there are no current studies to report on the effect of stock markets and daily cases and mortality

rates, through this report we aim to make preliminary findings and identify variables which are responsible for changes in equity markets and relate them to the current Covid-19 crisis to identify how this virus has caused instability in stocks. With the introduction of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is hypothesized that global equity markets will have a correlation to the status of cases, tests and vaccinations.

Approach & Method

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Group Contribution