



TEAM 3

COVID IMPACT 2019

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This presentation analyzes the economic impact of COVID-19 in the U.S. from 2018 to 2024, focusing on unemployment rates, GDP, inflation, housing prices, and retail sales. It examines variations across education levels, the relationship between money supply and growth, and trends in housing and medical prices. Detailed visualizations will highlight the challenges and recovery patterns in the U.S. economy during the pandemic.





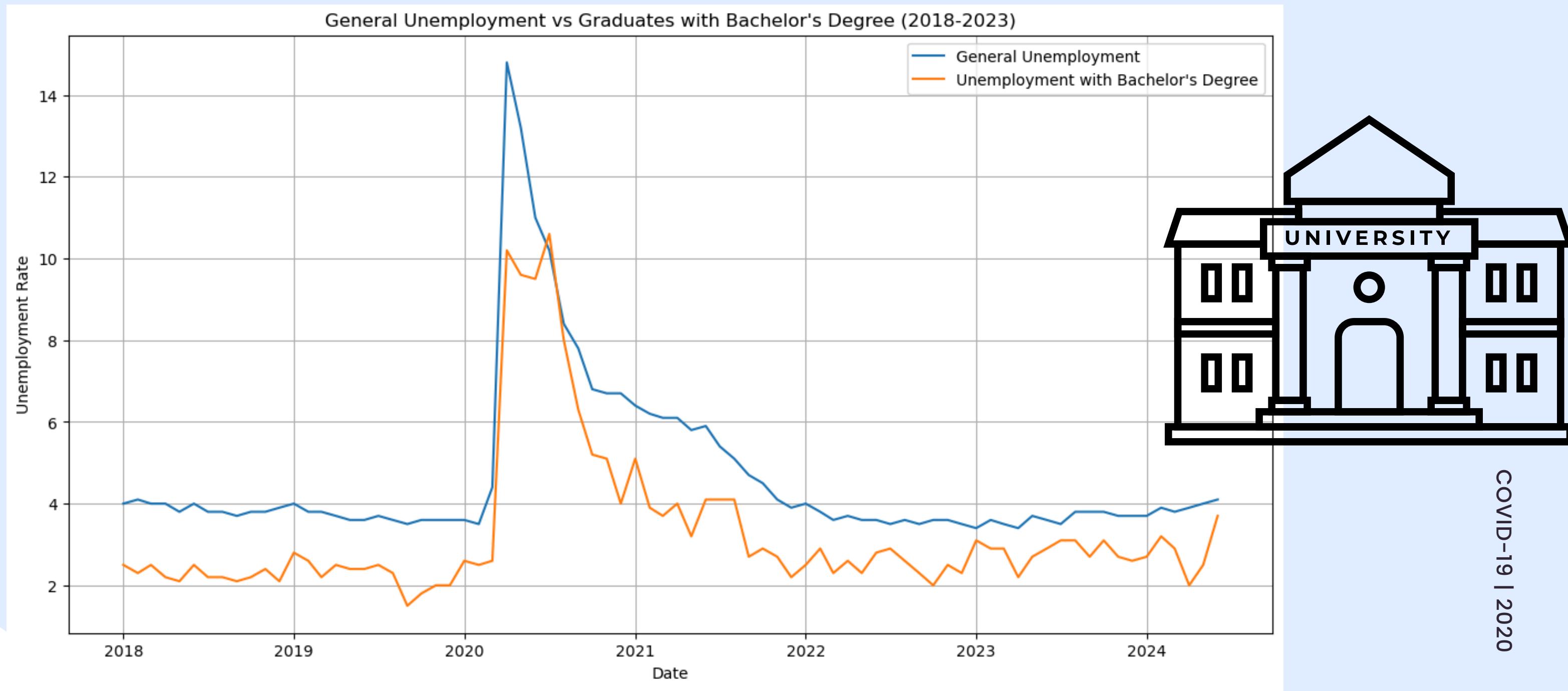
	Date	General Unemployment Rate	High School Unemployment Rate	Bachelor's Degree Unemployment Rate	Master's Degree Unemployment Rate	Real M2 Money Stock	Real GDP	Inflation Rate	Food and Drinking Places Retail Sales	Housing Prices	Medical Prices
0	2018-01-01	4.0	4.5	2.5	2.3	5570.1	20044.077	2.00	59420.0	107.44	480.797
1	2018-02-01	4.1	4.4	2.3	2.2	5570.3	NaN	2.05	59687.0	107.91	481.600
2	2018-03-01	4.0	4.3	2.5	1.8	5592.7	NaN	2.06	60248.0	107.85	483.078
3	2018-04-01	4.0	4.3	2.2	1.6	5587.2	20150.476	2.10	59500.0	107.88	483.577
4	2018-05-01	3.8	3.9	2.1	1.7	5600.7	NaN	2.11	60839.0	108.38	484.543

FEDERAL RESERVE ECONOMIC DATA.

Question 1: How has the general unemployment rate and the unemployment rate of college graduates with a bachelor's degree varied from 2018 to the present?



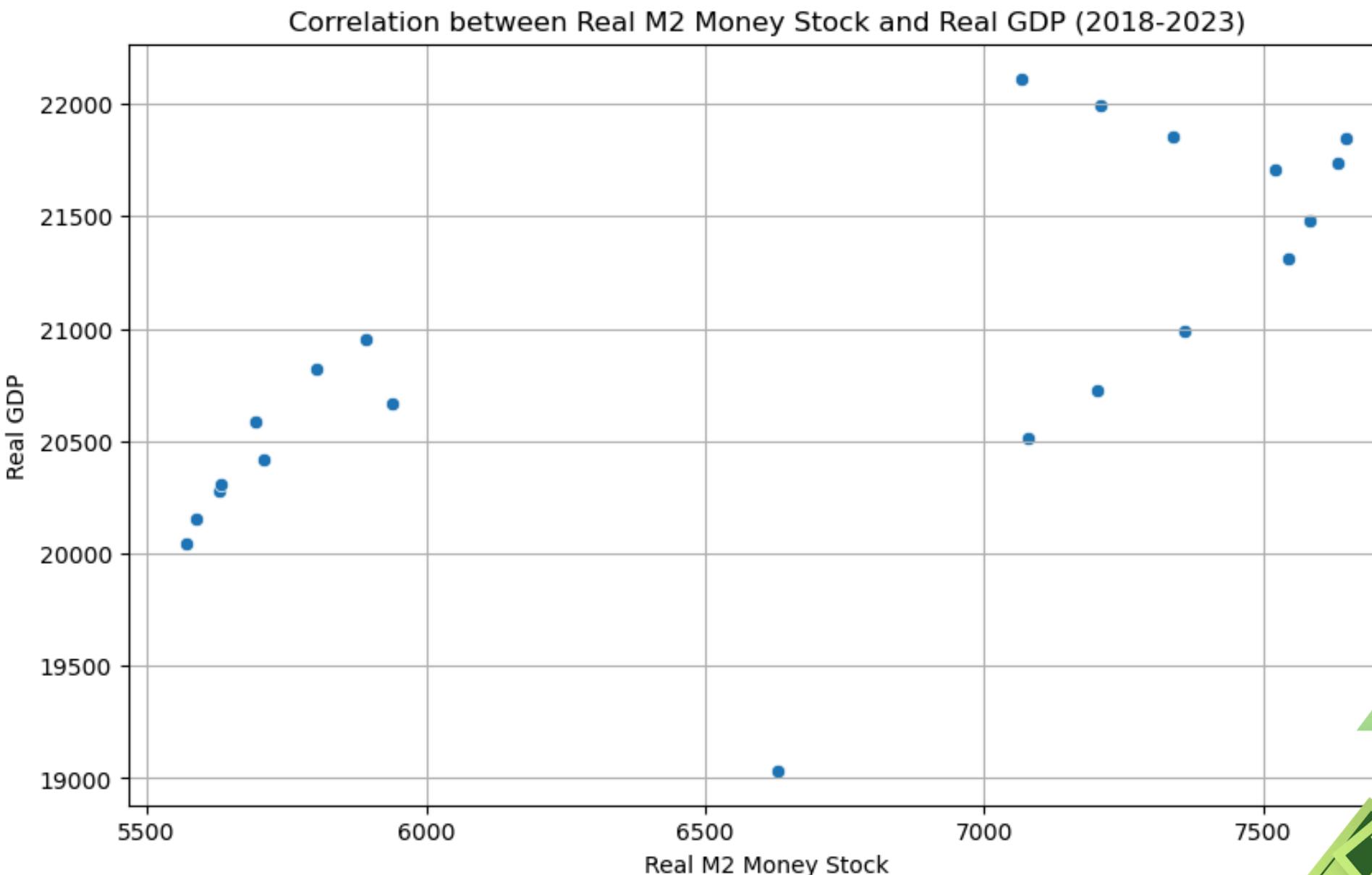
The general unemployment rate spiked sharply around March 2020, reaching a peak in April 2020, indicative of the initial impact of COVID-19, while the unemployment rate for college graduates with a bachelor's degree also increased, but not as dramatically as the general rate.



Question 2: What is the correlation between the real M2 money stock and the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the COVID-19 period?



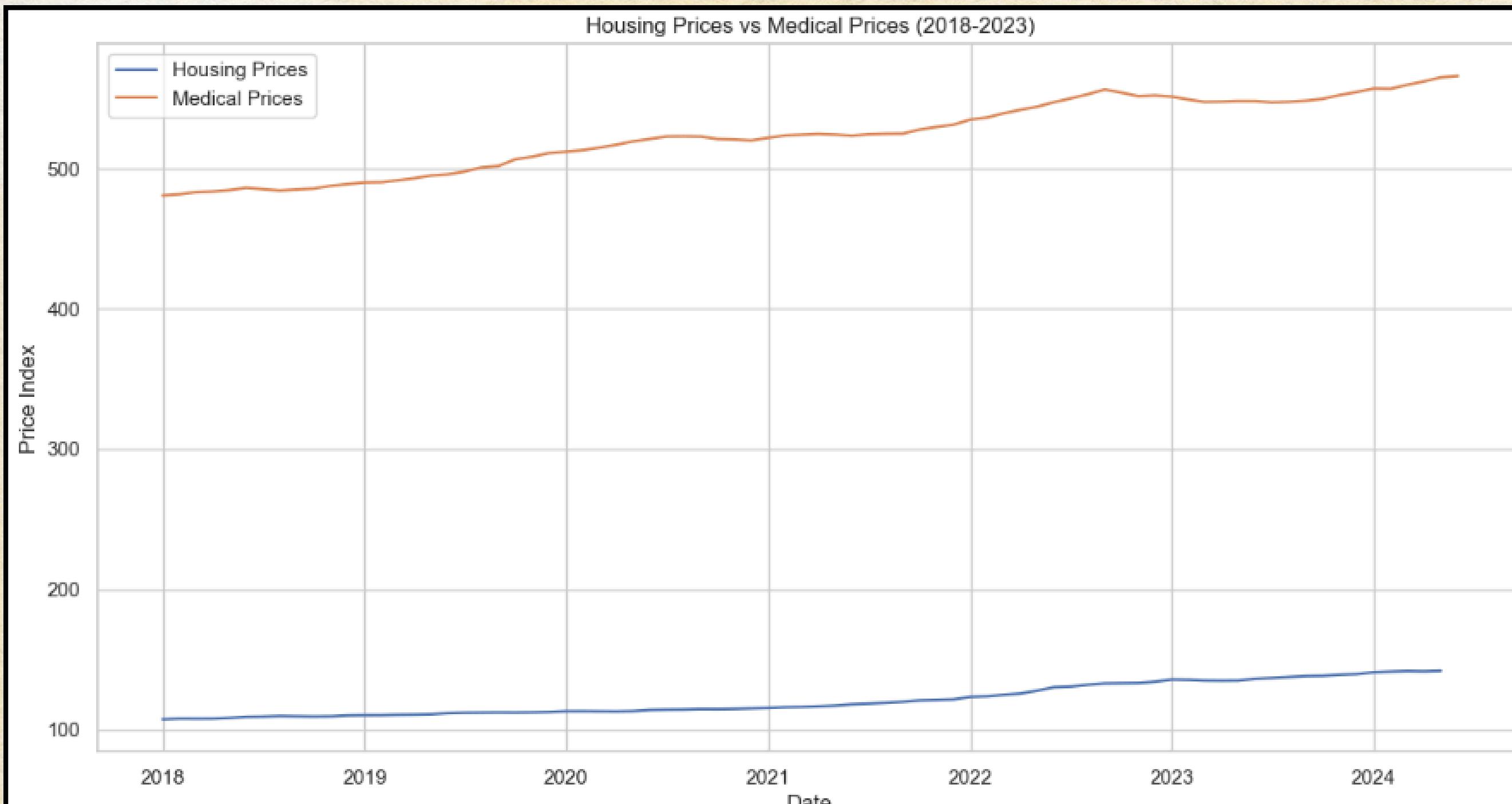
There is a noticeable spread in the data points, suggesting some level of correlation between the real M2 money stock and real GDP, with the scatter plot indicating that increases in the money stock do not directly translate to proportional increases in GDP, especially during the pandemic period.



COVID-19 | 2020



Question 3: How have housing prices and medical prices changed from 2018 to the present?



BOTH HOUSING AND MEDICAL PRICES HAVE SHOWN AN UPWARD TREND SINCE THE START OF THE PANDEMIC, WITH HOUSING PRICES INCREASING MORE STEADILY, WHILE MEDICAL PRICES EXHIBIT A MORE VOLATILE BUT OVERALL INCREASING TREND.

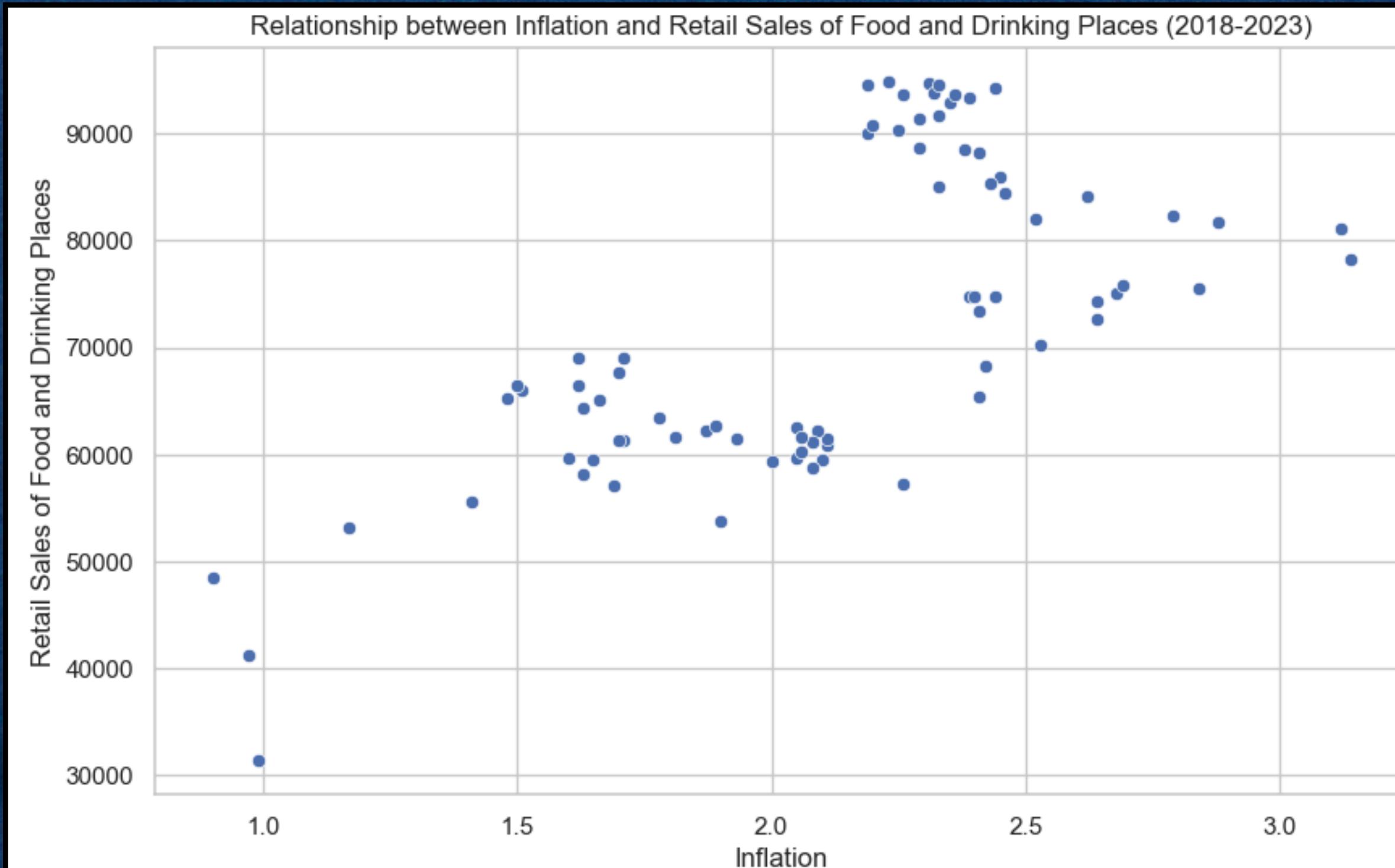


VS



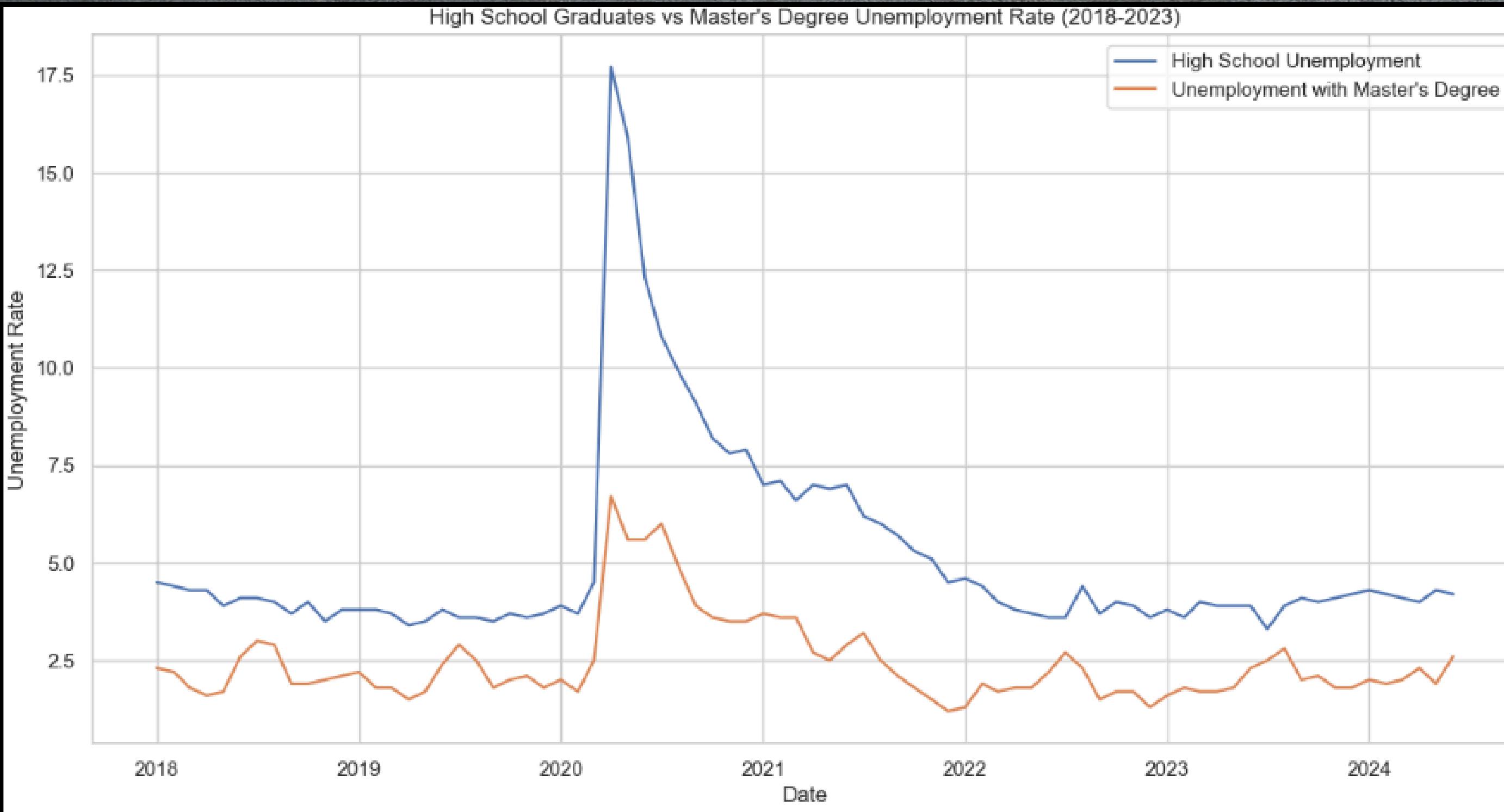


Question 4: What is the relationship between inflation and retail sales of food and drinking places during the pandemic period?





Question 5: How has the unemployment rate for high school graduates without college education compared to the unemployment rate of graduates with a master's degree?



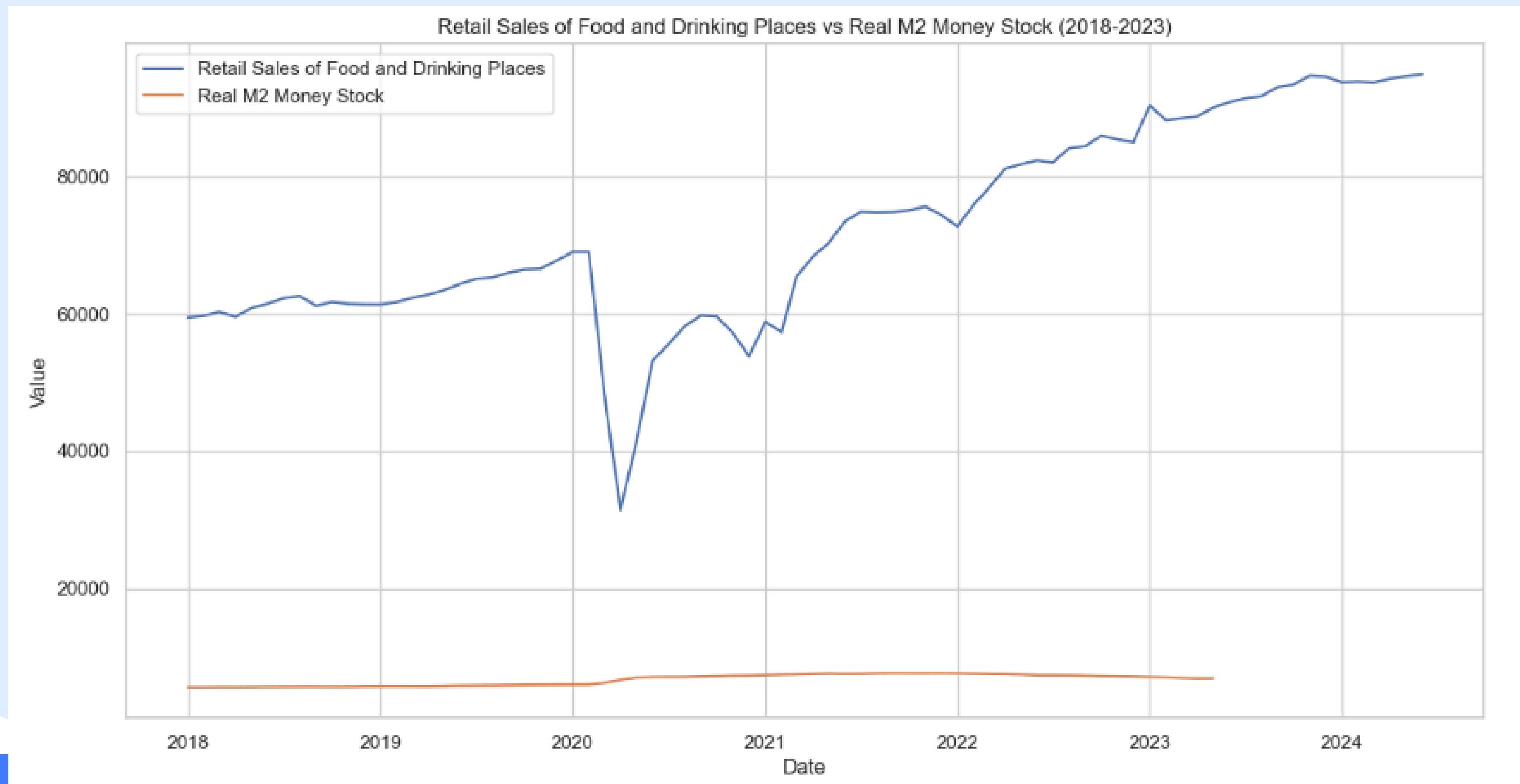
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WITHOUT A COLLEGE EDUCATION INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE THAN THAT FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH A MASTER'S DEGREE, INDICATING THAT LOWER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT WAS MORE NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY THE PANDEMIC IN TERMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.



Question 6: What has been the trend in retail sales of food and drinking places and the real M2 money stock from 2018 to the present?

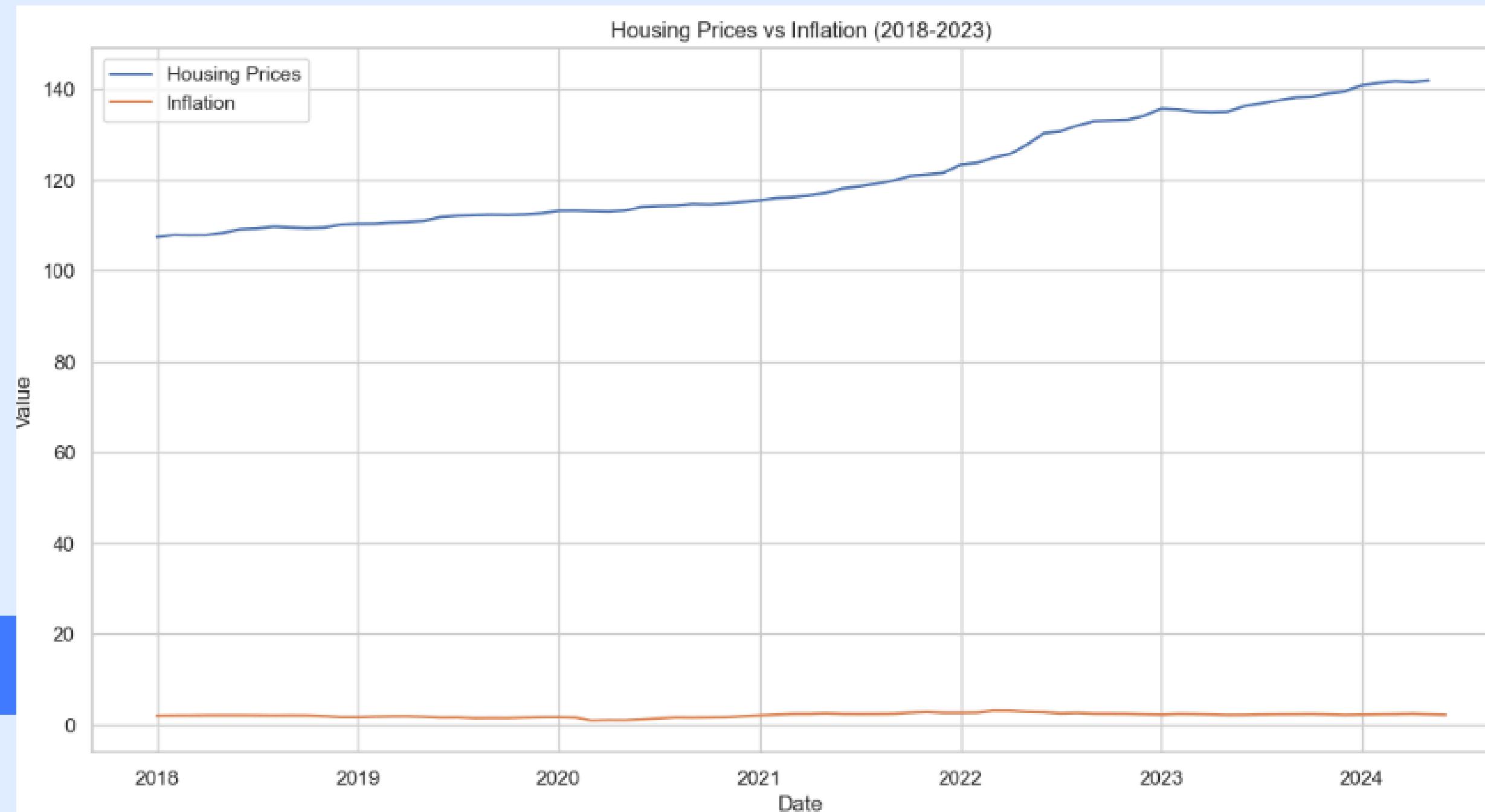


Retail Sales of Food and Drinking Places vs Real M2 Money Stock: Both the retail sales of food and drinking places and the real M2 money stock have increased since the start of the pandemic, showing a visible correlation that indicates increased money supply may have supported retail sales during the pandemic.



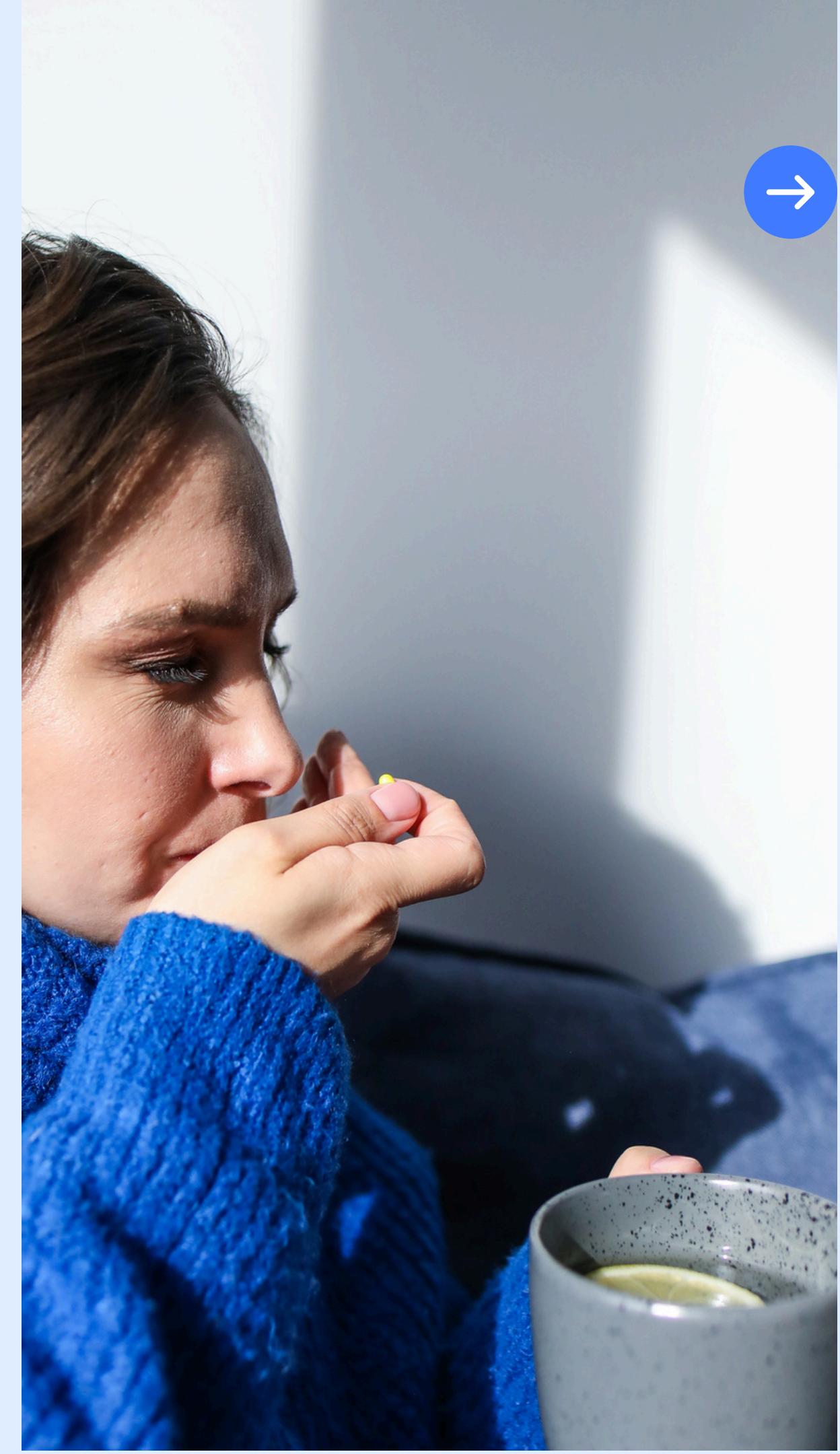
Question 7: How have housing prices and inflation fluctuated during the pandemic?

Housing Prices vs Inflation: Both housing prices and inflation have shown a steady increase since the start of the pandemic, with the correlation suggesting that rising housing costs may be its contributing factor to the overall inflation rate. we can see the trend to line



8. WHAT IMPACT DID COVID-19...

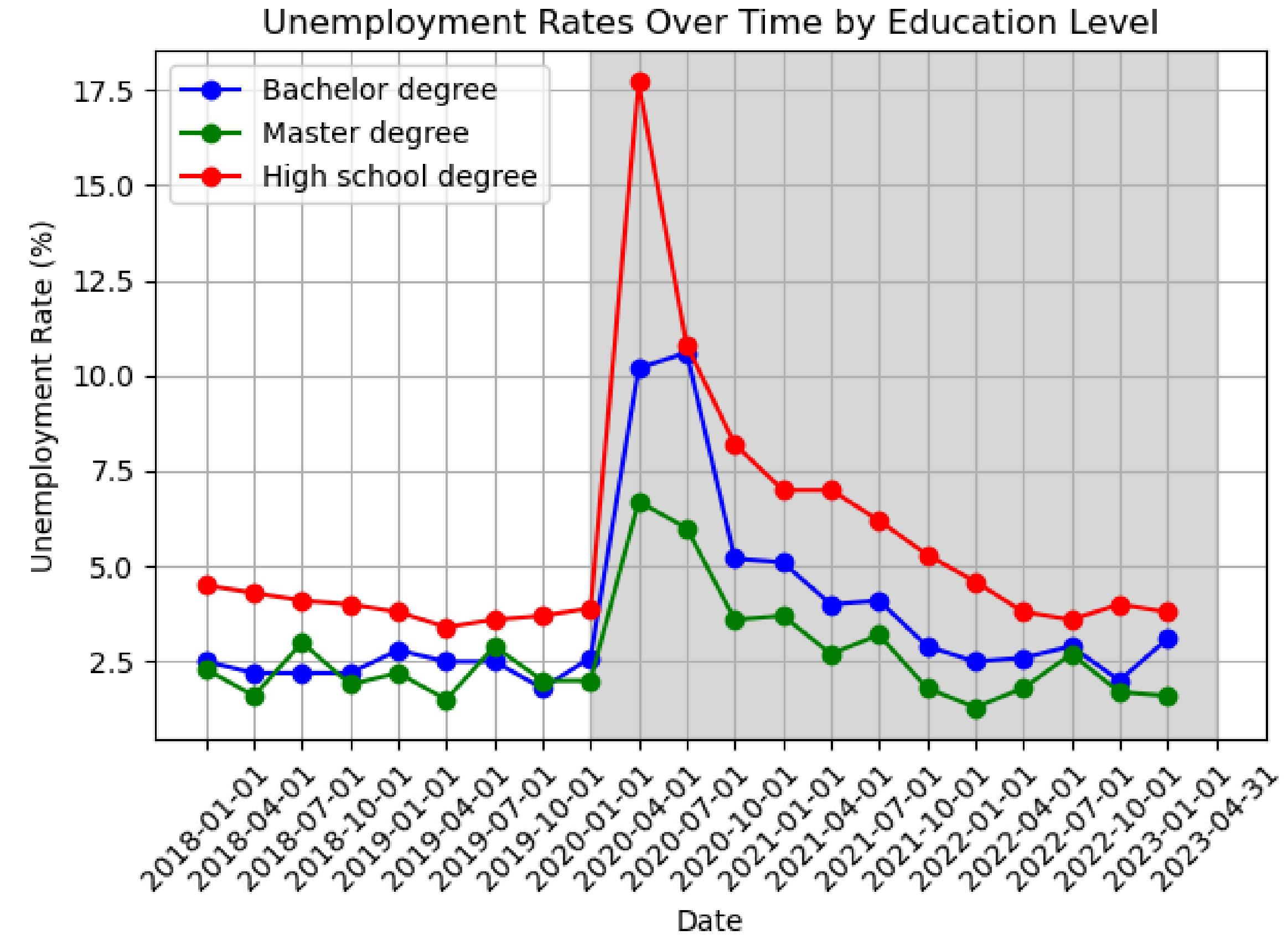
have on real GDP and
unemployment rates at
different education levels?





Unemployment rate correlation with Education levels

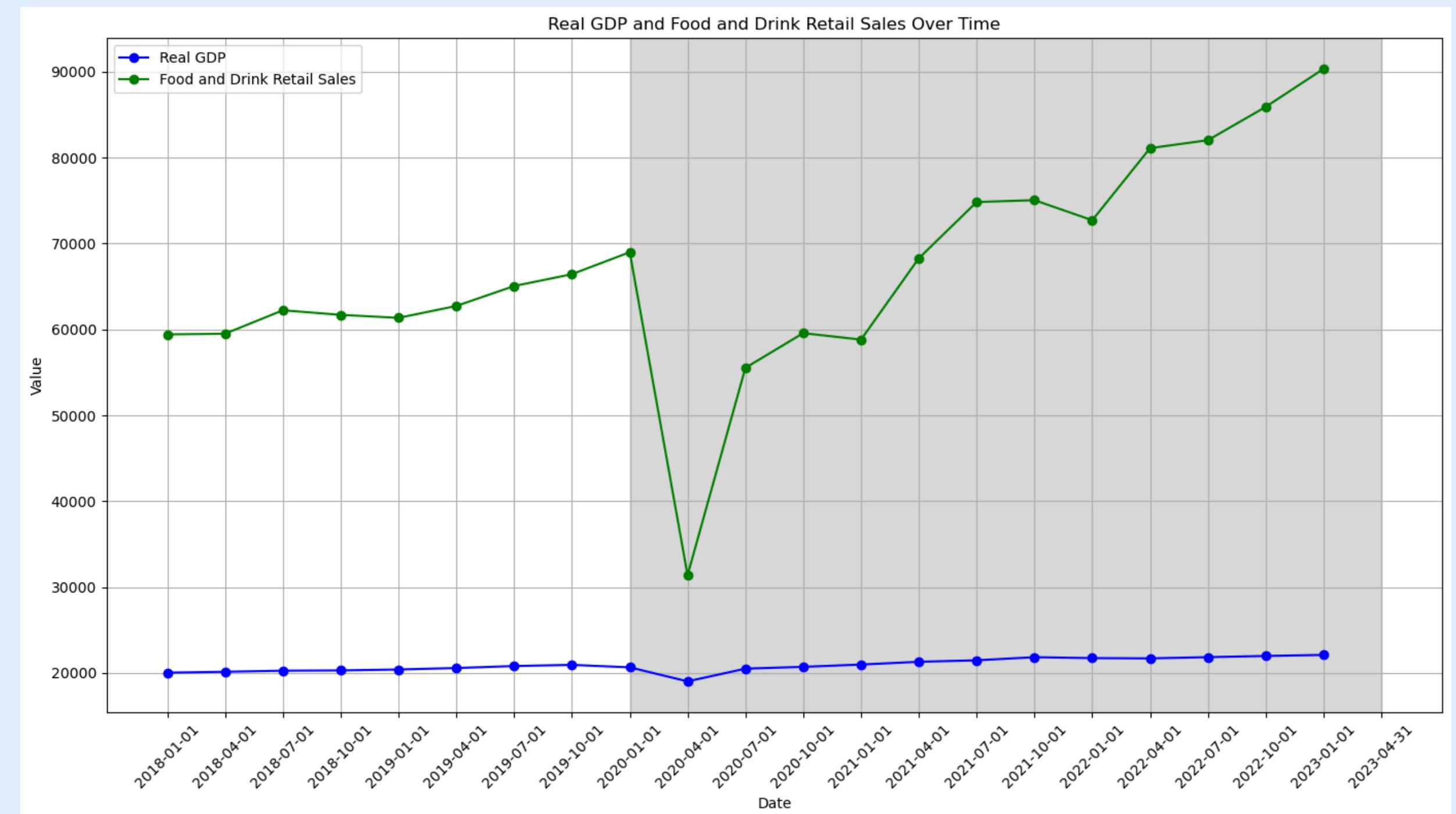
Impact of COVID-19 on Real GDP and Unemployment Rates: Real GDP experienced a significant drop in the second quarter of 2020, followed by a gradual recovery, while unemployment rates across all educational levels spiked in early 2020, with the highest impact seen in general and high school unemployment rates.



9. HOW HAVE MEDICAL PRICES AND RETAIL SALES OF FOOD AND DRINKING PLACES EVOLVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PANDEMIC?



Medical Prices vs Retail Sales of Food and Drinking Places: Medical prices have shown a steady increase during the pandemic, while retail sales of food and drinking places initially dropped and then recovered, indicating differing impacts of the pandemic on essential services (medical) versus consumer behavior (retail food and drink).



Wrap up !



In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic brought unprecedented economic challenges, affecting various sectors and demographics differently. These insights highlight the importance of tailored economic policies to support recovery and resilience in the face of future crises.