Data Engineering Final Project Report

Topic: Analysis of COVID-19 impact on Economy using Stock Market data and Unemployment rates

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Tasks:

- 1. To analyze the COVID-19 cases among all the countries of the world, using Clustering
- 2. To compare the impact of Covid-19 cases on stock indexes of 3 countries (US, UK, China)
- 3. To predict the stock indexes for the next 10 days after May 4th
- 4. To analyze the unemployment rate using the historical data for US, UK, and China

Data Sources:

Covid-19 data: https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19 (JHU)

Historical Unemployment Rates: https://www.kaggle.com/allen-institute-for-ai/CORD-19-research-challenge

Historical Stock Value: https://tradingeconomics.com

Methods:

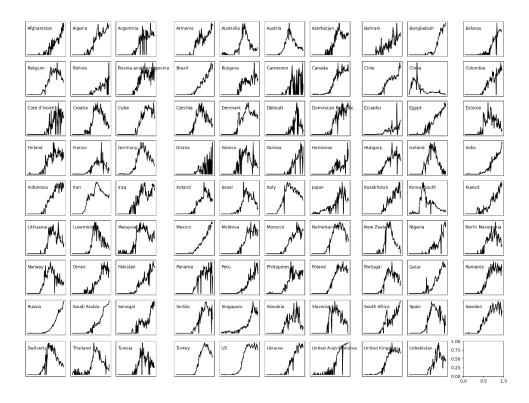
Data Preparation:

- Satiny checks were done, to see the initial condition of the data, filling the missing values, and understand the count, mean, std, min, max of the day-to-day values of COVID 19 cases, starting from Jan-22 2020 to May-04 2020
- Data is filtered to use only the relevant information for the analysis
- Only the countries which have more than 1000 cases in total were taken for analysis Country/Region Afghanistan Algeria Argentina Armenia Australia Austria Azerbaijan Bahrain

4/30/20	232.0	158.0	143.0	134.0	14.0	50.0	38.0	119.0
5/1/20	164.0	148.0	104.0	82.0	12.0	79.0	50.0	130.0
5/2/20	134.0	141.0	149.0	125.0	21.0	27.0	40.0	114.0
5/3/20	235.0	179.0	102.0	113.0	23.0	39.0	38.0	99.0
5/4/20	190.0	174.0	104.0	121.0	25.0	24.0	52.0	150.0

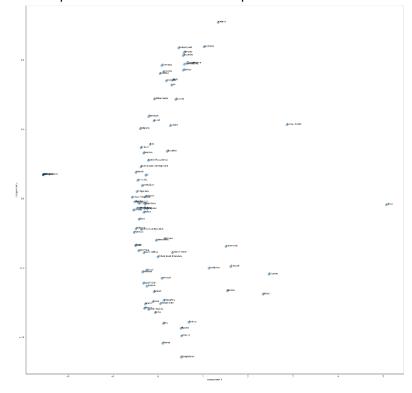
5 rows × 89 columns

For each country, a plot of cases was done to see the trends



PCA:

- Distance Matrix is calculated for each country, by calculating the Bray-Curtis distance for each country from all others using the day-to-day confirmed cases, to see how close the trend of one country is from another.
- We have 89 features for each country using this method, so PCA is used to compress them into 2 components (variance: [1.20720431 0.37731189]
- Scatter plot is made between the components



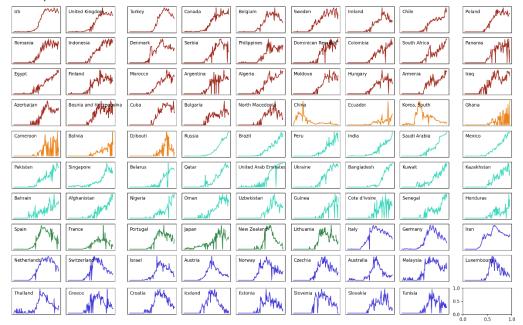
Clustering:

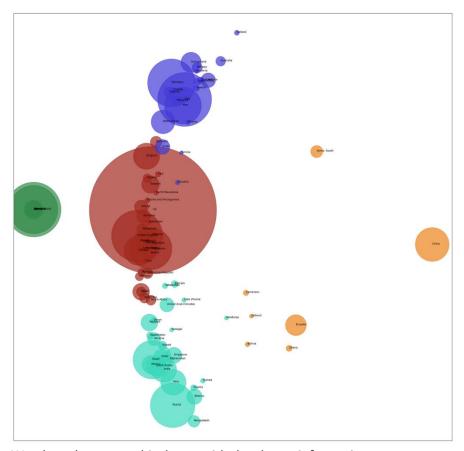
- We used Kmeans++ clustering algorithm to make 5 clusters of the data.
- We assigned each cluster a color, so that it can be used to re-plot the PCAs and the trends

	Cluster	Country	Color	Cases	PC1	PC2
0	4	US	#a32a1f	1180374.0	-0.271424	0.168282
1	4	United Kingdom	#a32a1f	191832.0	-0.573301	0.008152
2	4	Turkey	#a32a1f	127659.0	-0.307859	-0.071745
3	4	Canada	#a32a1f	61957.0	-0.543196	-0.083701
4	4	Belgium	#a32a1f	50267.0	-0.394543	0.503297
84	0	Iceland	#453bd9	1799.0	1.334103	1.270509
85	0	Estonia	#453bd9	1703.0	0.394570	0.714288
86	0	Slovenia	#453bd9	1439.0	0.560006	1.030755
87	0	Slovakia	#453bd9	1413.0	0.200817	0.339929
88	0	Tunisia	#453bd9	1018.0	0.272296	0.524732

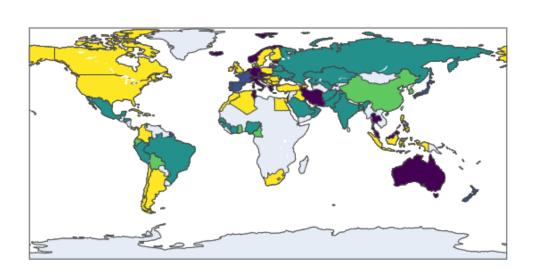
89 rows × 6 columns

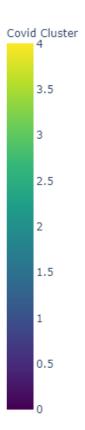
• We replotted the PCAs and trends as follows:





• We plotted a geographical map with the cluster information





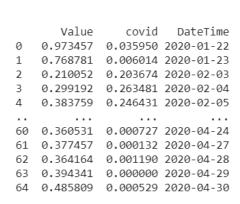
Classification:

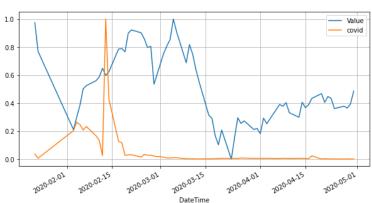
• We used SVM and KNN algorithms over the PCA data, using clusters as labels to perform classification, and figured that SVM performs better

SVC with test size 0.4: Accuracy: 97.2 || KNN with test size 0.4: Accuracy: 94.4

Stock Market Analysis:

China:

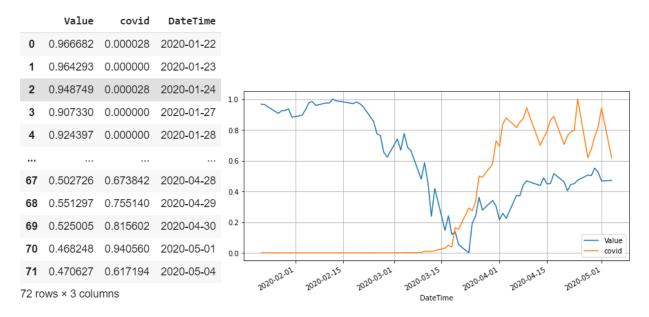




Unites States:

	Value	covid	DateTime
0	0.966682	0.000028	2020-01-22
1	0.964293	0.000000	2020-01-23
2	0.948749	0.000028	2020-01-24
3	0.907330	0.000000	2020-01-27
4	0.924397	0.000000	2020-01-28
67	0.502726	0.673842	2020-04-28
68	0.551297	0.755140	2020-04-29
69	0.525005	0.815602	2020-04-30
70	0.468248	0.940560	2020-05-01
71	0.470627	0.617194	2020-05-04
72 rc	ows × 3 colu	mns	

United Kingdom:



Regression on Stock Market data and Forecasting:

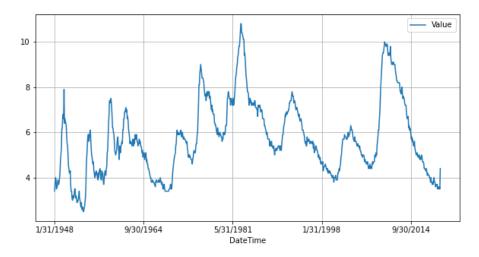
- We used Liner Regression, Ridge Regression, Lasso Regression, and Support Vector Regression on the stock data of US, UK, and China to forecast next 10 days of stock values.
- We did the forecasting using the Covid-19 cases and without using the cases, and in the case where we used the Covid-19 cases as none of the features, the forecasting worked better and the results are as shown below:

```
Not inclusing covid count
Linear Regression:
0.6711618482987114
[5635.45256212 5717.69646279 5753.22125878 5706.01985961 5766.0274464
 5836.91838888 5936.39162523 5800.56226951 5712.89255594 5707.00348651]
r2 score is = 0.6696723100209541
0.6696723100209541
[5638.43259625 5720.19139822 5755.50665852 5708.58366708 5768.23731148
 5838.71011834 5937.59663229 5802.56843805 5715.41582623 5709.56149226]
Lasso:
r2 score is = 0.6710299481435071
0.6710299481435071
[5635,71927562 5717,91975989 5753,42580241 5706,24932077 5766,22522966
 5837.07874894 5936.49947354 5800.7418219 5713.11838902 5707.23242841
SVR
r2 score is = 0.6957319816690711
0.6957319816690711
[5721.44619647 5744.2184805 5756.98981401 5740.41084738 5762.03451376
 5794.22317921 5851.6212633 5776.81094948 5742.62870456 5740.72419253
```

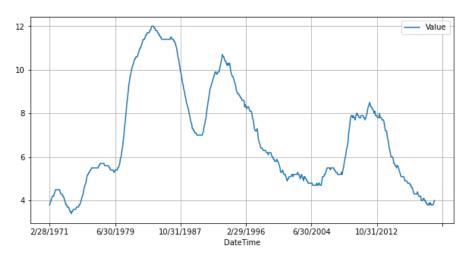
Including the COVID cases count Linear Regression 0.6859399986851307 [5803.86036544 5914.07859486 5968.33139149 5980.12794226 5957.92318297 6015.20675171 6140.56058926 6147.58385183 6057.96915731 5860.46176818 Ridge Regression: r2 score is = 0.6849809686497884 0.6849809686497884 [5801.07719691 5909.68016869 5962.98713917 5972.90808734 5953.35694937 6010.6567771 6134.35399743 6136.98528732 6048.05150787 5857.74039798] Lasso Regression: $r2 \ score \ is = 0.685891796370531$ 0.685891796370531 [5803.22611145 5913.24948028 5967.38234567 5978.88678652 5957.09218203 6014.41080308 6139.57176843 6145.89934299 6056.34233844 5859.86943461] Support Vector Regression: $r2 \ score \ is = 0.743338416577092$ 0.743338416577092 [5801.8701086 5830.01462487 5847.03001871 5860.43840365 5839.42235766 5855.32695997 5910.36251842 5902.2940079 5883.8126865 5804.52295907]

Unemployment Data Analysis:

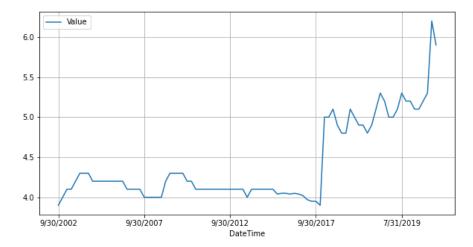
United States:



United Kingdom:



China:



Regression on Historical Unemployment data and Forecasting:

- We used the unemployment data available for US, UK, and China to perform Regression analysis and forecast for the next 10 months
- We used Linear Regression, Ridge Regression, Lasso Regression, and Support Vector Regression for each country to forecast. Results can be seen below:

United States:

```
Regression Analysis forecast of Unemployment rate for United States
        Country
                          Category ... HistoricalDataSymbol
                                                                      LastUpdate
0 United States Unemployment Rate ...
                                                    USURTOT 2012-02-23T11:41:00
1 United States Unemployment Rate ...
                                                    USURTOT 2012-02-23T11:41:00
2 United States Unemployment Rate ...
                                                    USURTOT 2012-02-23T11:41:00
3 United States Unemployment Rate ...
                                                    USURTOT 2012-02-23T11:41:00
4 United States Unemployment Rate ...
                                                    USURTOT 2012-02-23T11:41:00
[5 rows x 7 columns]
0.7205453277782565
[4.1804584 4.1804584 4.1804584 4.02528328 4.10287084 4.02528328
4.02528328 4.10287084 4.02528328 4.72357132]
Ridge
r2 score is = 0.7204817440835063
0.7204817440835063
[4.18115035 4.18115035 4.18115035 4.02604363 4.10359699 4.02604363
4.02604363 4.10359699 4.02604363 4.72402386]
Lasso:
r2 score is = 0.6542115008470094
0.6542115008470094
[4.55182531 4.55182531 4.55182531 4.43336083 4.49259307 4.43336083
4.43336083 4.49259307 4.43336083 4.96645102]
SVR
r2 score is = 0.7235918186238486
0.7235918186238486
[3.72449464 3.72449464 3.72449464 3.62888601 3.6709389 3.62888601
 3.62888601 3.6709389 3.62888601 4.3056083 ]
```

United Kingdom:

```
Regression Analysis forecast of Unemployment rate for United Kingdom
                            Category ... HistoricalDataSymbol
          Country
                                                                        LastUpdate
                                              UKUEILOR 2015-12-16T10:10:00
0 United Kingdom Unemployment Rate ...
                                                UKUEILOR 2015-12-16T10:10:00
UKUEILOR 2015-12-16T10:10:00
UKUEILOR 2015-12-16T10:10:00
1 United Kingdom Unemployment Rate ...
2 United Kingdom Unemployment Rate ...
3 United Kingdom Unemployment Rate ...
4 United Kingdom Unemployment Rate ...
4 United Kingdom Unemployment Rate ...
                                                   UKUEILOR 2015-12-16T10:10:00
[5 rows x 7 columns]
0.9350197861315745
[3.99966332 4.09419263 3.99966332 4.09419263 3.99966332 3.99966332
 3.99966332 3.99966332 4.09419263 4.18872194]
Ridge
r2 score is = 0.9350036716616507
0.9350036716616507
[4.00170083 4.09616583 4.00170083 4.09616583 4.00170083 4.00170083
 4.00170083 4.00170083 4.09616583 4.19063082]
Lasso:
r2 score is = 0.914080147129281
0.9140801471292809
[4.41696871 4.49832564 4.41696871 4.49832564 4.41696871 4.41696871
 4.41696871 4.41696871 4.49832564 4.57968257]
r2 score is = 0.9411990963170547
0.9411990963170547
[3.84648533 3.92190864 3.84648533 3.92190864 3.84648533 3.84648533
 3.84648533 3.84648533 3.92190864 4.00054389]
China:
Regression Analysis forecast of Unemployment rate for China
                     Category ... HistoricalDataSymbol LastUpdate
  Country
  China Unemployment Rate ...
                                                  CNUERATE 6/27/2011
    China Unemployment Rate ...
1
                                                 CNUERATE 6/27/2011
                                                CNUERATE 6/27/2011
    China Unemployment Rate ...
2
3
    China Unemployment Rate ...
                                                 CNUERATE 6/27/2011
    China Unemployment Rate ...
                                                 CNUERATE 6/27/2011
[5 rows x 7 columns]
0.844989778548143
[5.18481317 5.28368413 5.3825551 6.27239378 5.97578088]
Ridge
r2 score is = 0.8457921306151513
0.8457921306151512
[5.18013374 5.27836979 5.37660584 6.26073028 5.96602213]
Lasso:
r2 score is = 0.8479539266937678
0.8479539266937678
[5.16365009 5.2596496 5.3556491 6.21964466 5.93164614]
SVR
r2 score is = 0.9337285549821069
0.9337285549821069
[5.17292196 5.24218446 5.32085733 8.14023506 6.69738112]
```

Conclusion:

Covid-19 has clearly made a huge impact on the economies of all the countries of the world. It is no doubt crucial to understand the respective impacts and take measures to bounce back. Our analysis of Stock data and Unemployment rates of three major economies of the world showed a great impact of the pandemic, to steer us towards making betters decisions. Similar analyses can be done on other indexes and this can also be done for other countries as well to understand the country level impacts with respect to these indicators.