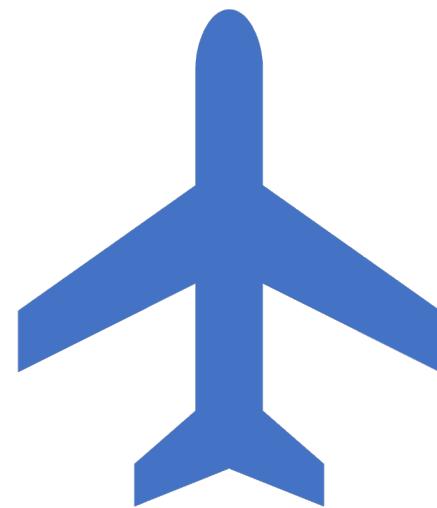


# **Financial Data Analysis of Airlines**

**Data 690 Financial Data Science  
Professor: Abdullah Karasan**

**TEAM 4**  
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# INTRODUCTION

- **Objective and Scope**

The project aimed to analyze the financial performance of five selected airlines, using the S&P 500 Index as a market benchmark, over a five-year period from 2019 to 2024. The analysis spans from 2019 to 2024, covering pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post-pandemic market conditions.

- **Data Collection and Preparation**

Stock price data for the airlines and the S&P 500 Index were collected, followed by data cleaning to ensure accuracy and completeness for analysis.

- **Summary Statistics**

Detailed statistics provided initial insights into each airline's performance, highlighting differences in volatility and average stock prices.

- **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)**

EDA techniques, including time series plots of stock prices, were used to visualize performance trends over the specified period.

- **Statistical Analysis for In-depth Insights**

Statistical measures like mean, standard deviation, Z score, and confidence interval have been determined.

- **Main Financial Concepts**

Financial Concepts such as return, risk, covariance, correlation, risk return ratio have been determined.

- **Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) Analysis**

CAPM was utilized to evaluate expected returns based on systematic risk, offering insights into each airline's market performance relative to overall market movements and performance measurements such as Sharpe and Treynor Ratios are determined.

- **Application of Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)**

MPT principles guided the exploration of optimal investment strategies and portfolio construction, enhancing investment decision-making.

- **Time Series Analysis**

The time series analysis focused on evaluating and forecasting airline stock prices with methods like decomposition, stationarity testing, ARIMA and SARIMA models to understand patterns and predict future trends.

# MOTIVATION

- The project seeks to dissect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on airline stocks, comparing their performance with the broader S&P 500 index, to gauge the industry's resilience and strategic responses.
- It aims to offer a detailed examination of airline stock behavior from 2019 to 2024, encapsulating pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post-pandemic market conditions, providing insights into the financial dynamics during crisis periods.
- Through the application of financial models and theories, the project bridges the gap between academic understanding and real-world market fluctuations, enhancing our knowledge of economic resilience.
- The endeavor contributes to a comprehensive understanding of how airlines navigated the challenges posed by the pandemic, offering lessons on adaptability and strategic planning in the face of global economic disruptions.

# MAIN FINANCIAL CONCEPTS

## Return

```
# Annualizing the returns
annual_returns = daily_returns.mean() * 252
print(annual_returns)
```

```
Ticker
AAL      0.010167
JBLU     -0.062182
LUV      -0.019150
RYAAY    0.206151
UAL      0.033867
^GSPC    0.151584
dtype: float64
```

## Correlation

```
# Calculating correlation matrix of daily returns
correlation_matrix = daily_returns.corr()
print(correlation_matrix)
```

Ticker	AAL	JBLU	LUV	RYAAY	UAL	^GSPC
Ticker						
AAL	1.000000	0.789332	0.732772	0.518209	0.854692	0.482458
JBLU	0.789332	1.000000	0.736299	0.587489	0.787428	0.493511
LUV	0.732772	0.736299	1.000000	0.551456	0.780400	0.566794
RYAAY	0.518209	0.587489	0.551456	1.000000	0.610320	0.497248
UAL	0.854692	0.787428	0.780400	0.610320	1.000000	0.527668
^GSPC	0.482458	0.493511	0.566794	0.497248	0.527668	1.000000

## Risk

```
#Annualizing the risk
annual_risk = daily_returns.std() * np.sqrt(252)
print(annual_risk)
```

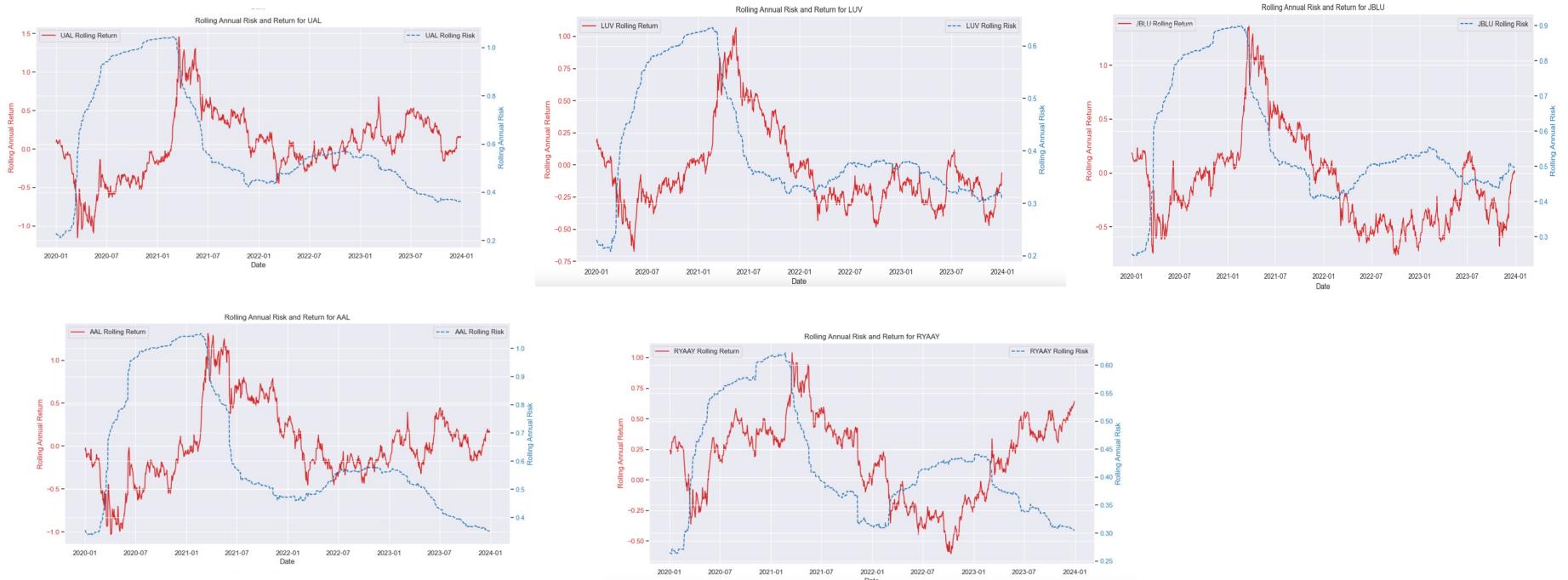
```
Ticker
AAL      0.612494
JBLU     0.558842
LUV      0.397472
RYAAY    0.406074
UAL      0.592375
^GSPC    0.213234
dtype: float64
```

## Covariance

```
]# Calculating covariance matrix of daily returns
covariance_matrix = daily_returns.cov() * 252
# Display the results
print(covariance_matrix)
```

Ticker	AAL	JBLU	LUV	RYAAY	UAL	^GSPC
Ticker						
AAL	0.375149	0.270178	0.178393	0.128888	0.310104	0.063011
JBLU	0.270178	0.312305	0.163550	0.133320	0.260673	0.058809
LUV	0.178393	0.163550	0.157984	0.089007	0.183747	0.048038
RYAAY	0.128888	0.133320	0.089007	0.164896	0.146811	0.043056
UAL	0.310104	0.260673	0.183747	0.146811	0.350908	0.066652
^GSPC	0.063011	0.058809	0.048038	0.043056	0.066652	0.045469

# RISK RETURN RATIO



# ANALYSIS

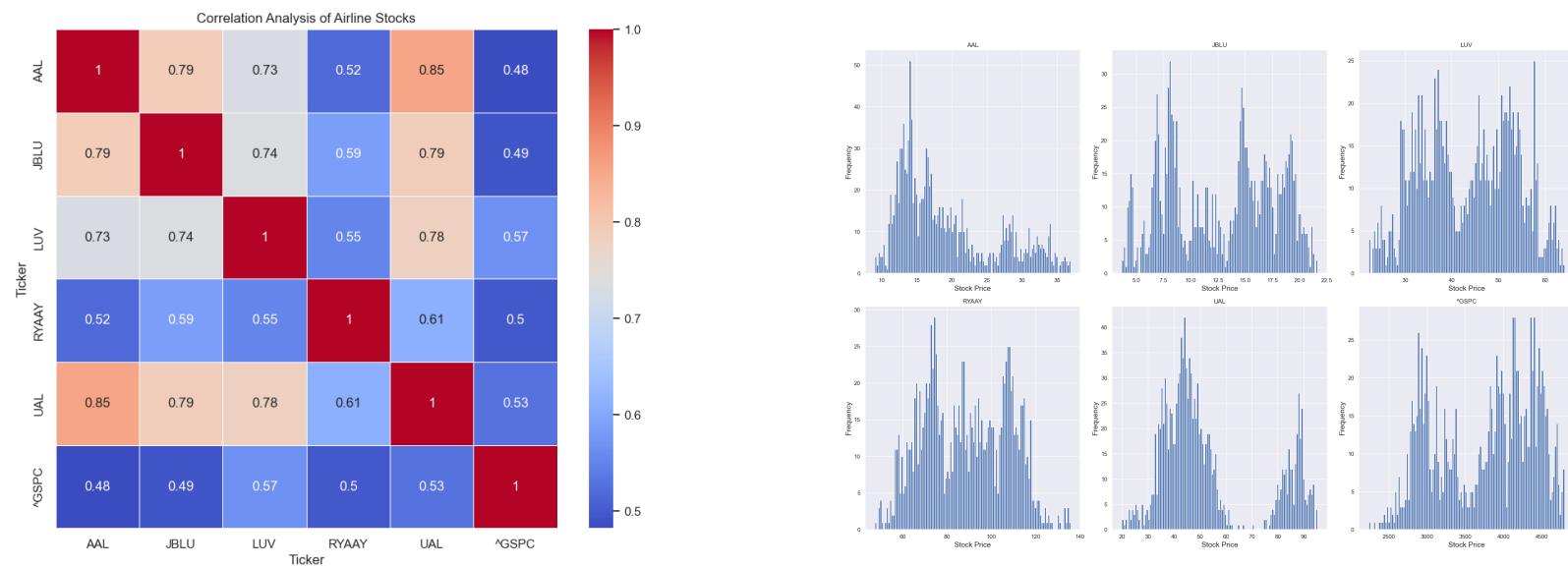


Summary Statistics

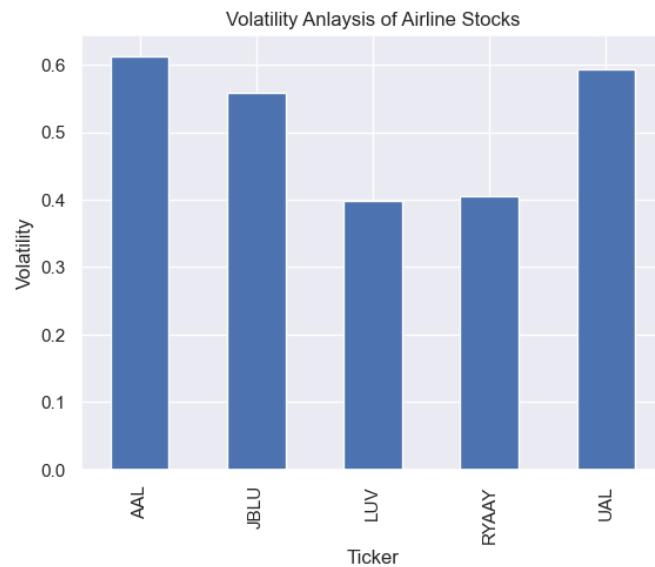
`airline_stock_prices.describe()`

Ticker	AAL	JBLU	LUV	RYAAY	UAL	GSPC
count	1258.000000	1258.000000	1258.000000	1258.000000	1258.000000	1258.000000
mean	19.277631	12.844269	43.375246	88.637043	53.287504	3755.831541
std	7.000581	4.842476	10.095553	18.808973	19.375327	634.050177
min	9.040000	3.690000	22.230000	47.509998	19.920000	2237.399902
25%	13.835000	8.202500	34.757500	72.910002	40.027500	3128.659973
50%	16.835000	13.880000	43.965000	87.759998	46.465000	3907.449951
75%	23.437500	16.980000	51.932499	105.857500	57.700000	4305.090088
max	36.930000	21.639999	64.099998	135.740005	95.279999	4796.560059

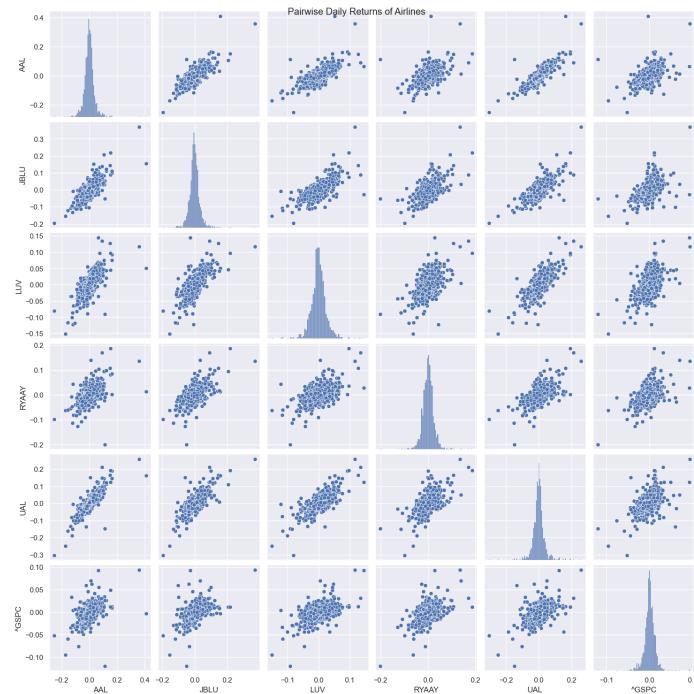
# ANALYSIS



# ANALYSIS



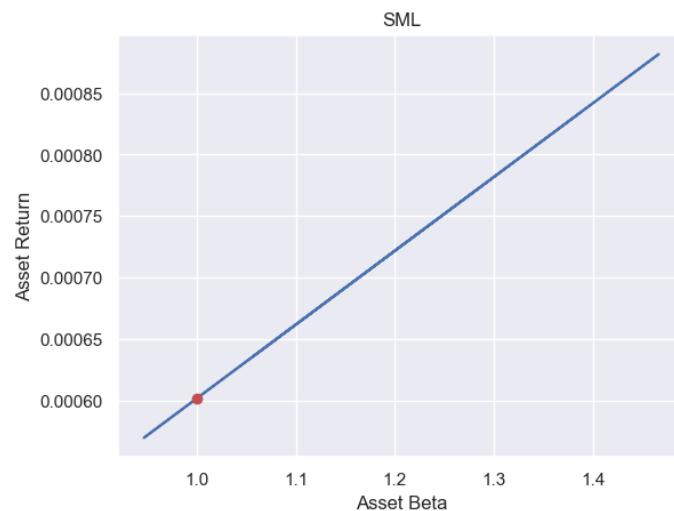
# ANALYSIS



# ANALYSIS

CAPM Analysis for American Airlines (AAL):		CAPM Analysis for Southwest Airlines (LUV):		CAPM Analysis for United Airlines (UAL):		CAPM Analysis for Ryanair (RYAAY):		CAPM Analysis for JetBlue Airways (JBLU):	
OLS Regression Results		OLS Regression Results		OLS Regression Results		OLS Regression Results		OLS Regression Results	
click to scroll output; double click to hide	R-squared: 0.233	Dep. Variable: excess_return_LUV	R-squared: 0.321	Dep. Variable: excess_return_UAL	R-squared: 0.278	Dep. Variable: excess_return_RYAAY	R-squared: 0.247	Dep. Variable: excess_return_JBLU	R-squared: 0.244
Model: OLS	Adj. R-squared: 0.232	Model: OLS	Adj. R-squared: 0.321	Model: OLS	Adj. R-squared: 0.278	Model: OLS	Adj. R-squared: 0.247	Model: OLS	Adj. R-squared: 0.243
Method: Least Squares	F-statistic: 380.7	Method: Least Squares	F-statistic: 594.0	Method: Least Squares	F-statistic: 484.3	Method: Least Squares	F-statistic: 412.2	Method: Least Squares	F-statistic: 404.1
Date: Wed, 10 Apr 2024	Prob (F-statistic): 2.88e-74	Date: Wed, 10 Apr 2024	Prob (F-statistic): 9.88e-108	Date: Wed, 10 Apr 2024	Prob (F-statistic): 4.99e-91	Date: Wed, 10 Apr 2024	Prob (F-statistic): 1.78e-79	Date: Wed, 10 Apr 2024	Prob (F-statistic): 3.91e-78
Time: 12:38:11	Log-Likelihood: 2474.9	Time: 12:38:12	Log-Likelihood: 3095.4	Time: 12:38:13	Log-Likelihood: 2555.4	Time: 12:38:14	Log-Likelihood: 3003.5	Time: 12:38:15	Log-Likelihood: 2599.0
No. Observations: 1257	AIC: -4946.	No. Observations: 1257	AIC: -6187.	No. Observations: 1257	AIC: -5107.	No. Observations: 1257	AIC: -6003.	No. Observations: 1257	AIC: -5194.
Df Residuals: 1255	BIC: -4935.	Df Residuals: 1255	BIC: -6177.	Df Residuals: 1255	BIC: -5097.	Df Residuals: 1255	BIC: -5993.	Df Residuals: 1255	BIC: -5184.
Df Model: 1		Df Model: 1		Df Model: 1		Df Model: 1		Df Model: 1	
Covariance Type: nonrobust		Covariance Type: nonrobust		Covariance Type: nonrobust		Covariance Type: nonrobust		Covariance Type: nonrobust	
coef std err t P> t  [0.025 0.975]		coef std err t P> t  [0.025 0.975]		coef std err t P> t  [0.025 0.975]		coef std err t P> t  [0.025 0.975]		coef std err t P> t  [0.025 0.975]	
excess_return_GSPC 1.3858 0.071 19.513 0.000 1.246 1.525		excess_return_GSPC 1.0655 0.043 24.372 0.000 0.971 1.142		excess_return_GSPC 1.4659 0.067 22.006 0.000 1.355 1.597		excess_return_GSPC 0.9469 0.047 20.304 0.000 0.855 1.038		excess_return_GSPC 1.2934 0.064 20.102 0.000 1.167 1.420	
const -0.0008 0.001 -0.831 0.406 -0.003 0.001		const -0.0007 0.001 -1.221 0.222 -0.002 0.000		const -0.0007 0.001 -0.835 0.404 -0.003 0.001		const 0.0002 0.001 0.398 0.692 -0.001 0.001		const -0.0010 0.001 -1.165 0.238 -0.003 0.001	
Omnibus: 786.697 Durbin-Watson: 1.860		Omnibus: 128.654 Durbin-Watson: 2.015		Omnibus: 255.393 Durbin-Watson: 1.849		Omnibus: 255.189 Durbin-Watson: 1.906		Omnibus: 368.770 Durbin-Watson: 1.981	
Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 34852.998		Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 865.144		Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 5390.216		Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 2250.181		Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 5426.633	
Skew: 2.257 Prob(JB): 0.00		Skew: 0.168 Prob(JB): 1.37e-188		Skew: 0.338 Prob(JB): 0.00		Skew: 0.675 Prob(JB): 0.00		Skew: 0.942 Prob(JB): 0.00	
Kurtosis: 28.398 Cond. No. 74.5		Kurtosis: 7.050 Cond. No. 74.5		Kurtosis: 13.122 Cond. No. 74.5		Kurtosis: 9.414 Cond. No. 74.5		Kurtosis: 13.003 Cond. No. 74.5	

# ANALYSIS



## Sharpe and Treynor Ratios

```
: stock_returns.columns[:5].tolist()
: ['AAL', 'JBLU', 'LUV', 'RYAAY', 'UAL']

: stocks = stock_returns.columns[:5].tolist()
: def sharpe(stocks, rf, n_assets):
:     sharpe_ratios = {}
:     for i,j in zip(stocks, range(n_assets)):
:         sharpe_ratios[i] = np.round((stock_returns.iloc[:,j].mean()-rf)/np.std(stock_returns.iloc[:,j]),4)
: 
:     return sharpe_ratios

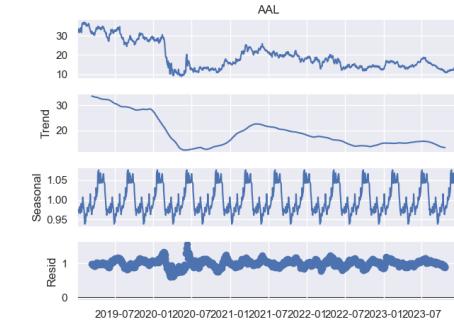
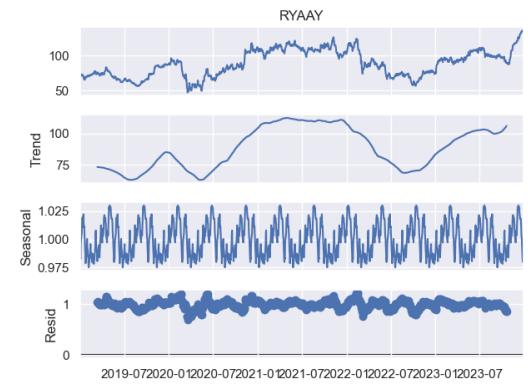
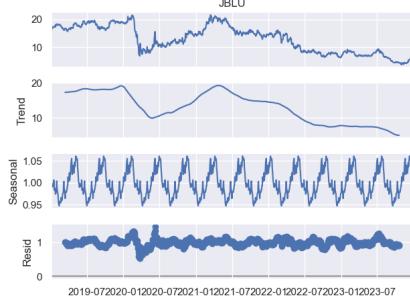
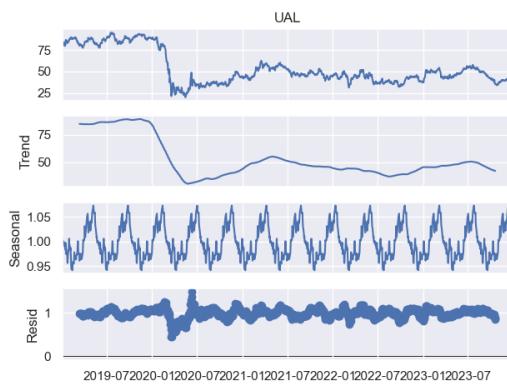
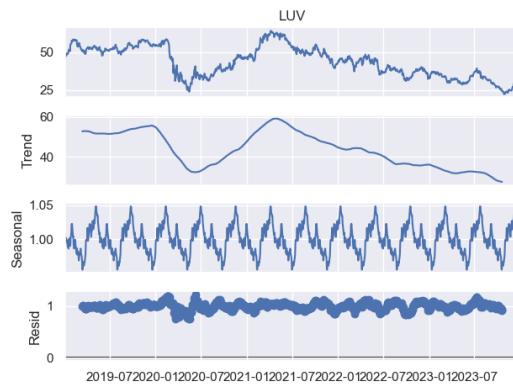
: n_assets = 5
: sharpe(stocks[:5], rf, n_assets)
: {'AAL': 0.001, 'JBLU': -0.007, 'LUV': -0.003, 'RYAAY': 0.032, 'UAL': 0.0036}

: def treynor(stocks, rf, n_assets):
:     treynor_ratios = {}
:     for i,j in zip(stocks, range(n_assets)):
:         treynor_ratios[i] = np.round((stock_returns.iloc[:,j].mean()-rf)/(df_all['betas'].iloc[j]),4)
: 
:     return treynor_ratios

: treynor(stocks, rf, n_assets)
: {'AAL': 0.0, 'JBLU': -0.0002, 'LUV': -0.0001, 'RYAAY': 0.0009, 'UAL': 0.0001}
```

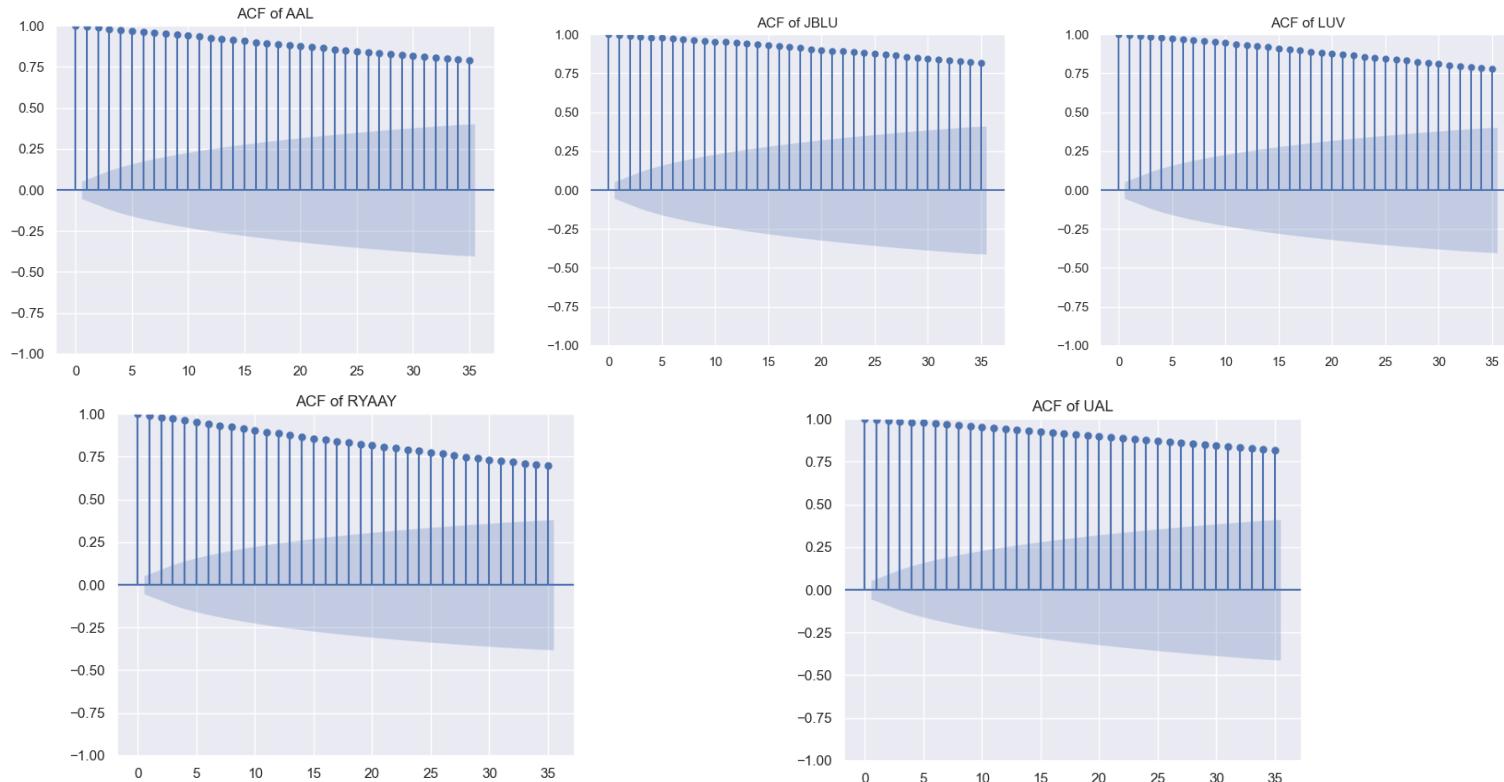
# FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

## Decomposing



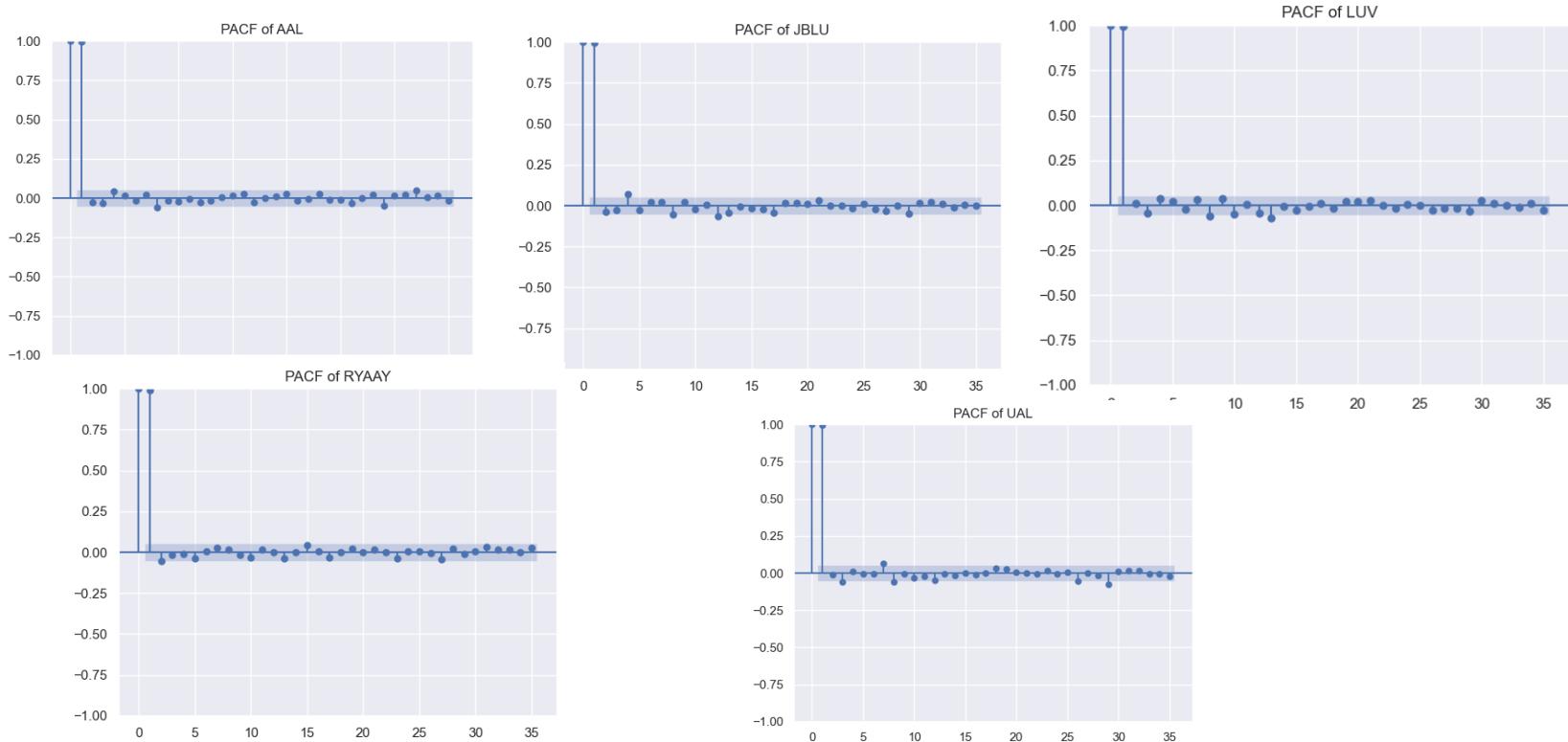
# FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

## Non-Stationary Data(ACF)



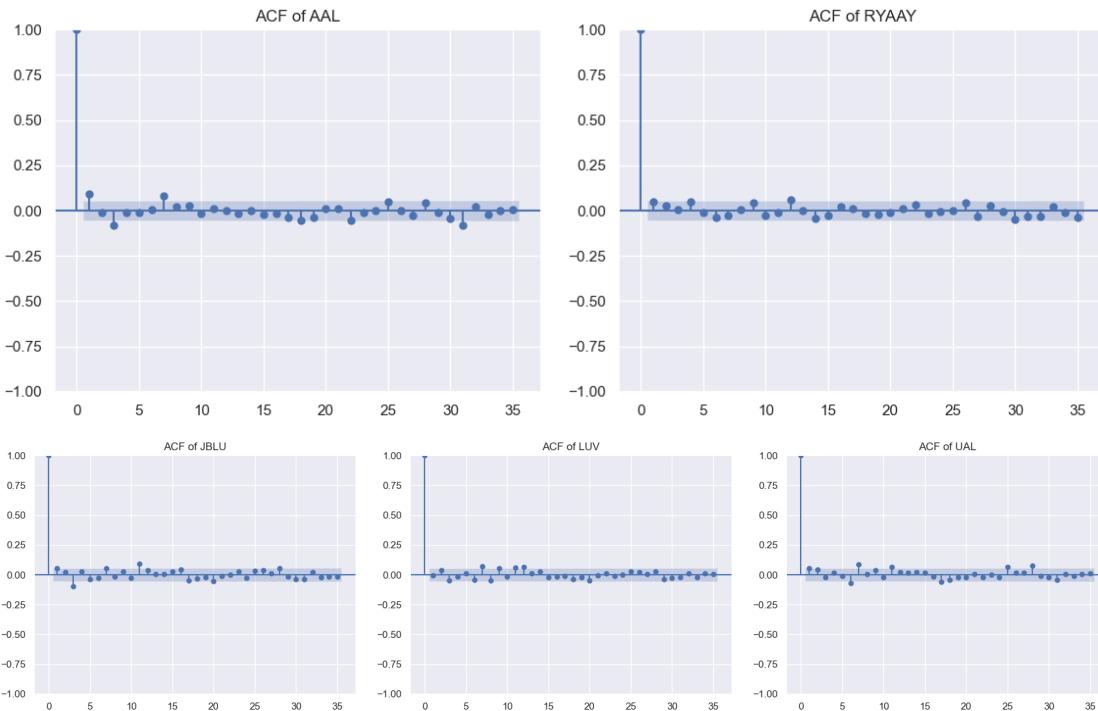
# FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

## Non-Stationary Data(PACF)



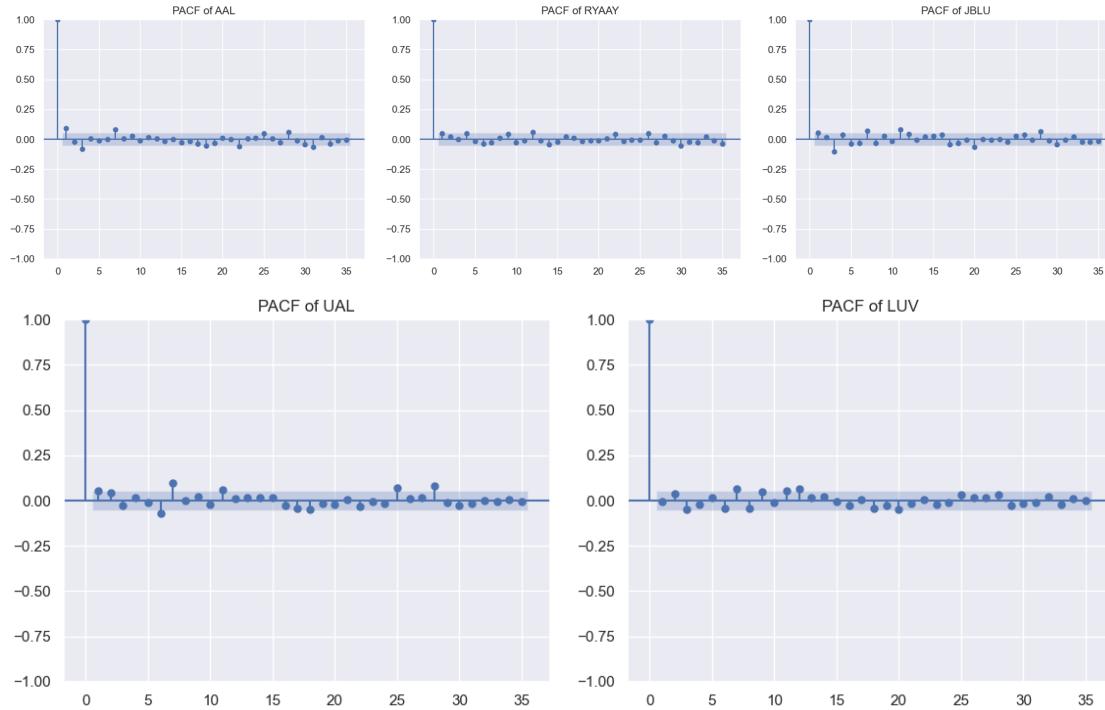
# FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

## Data(ACF)

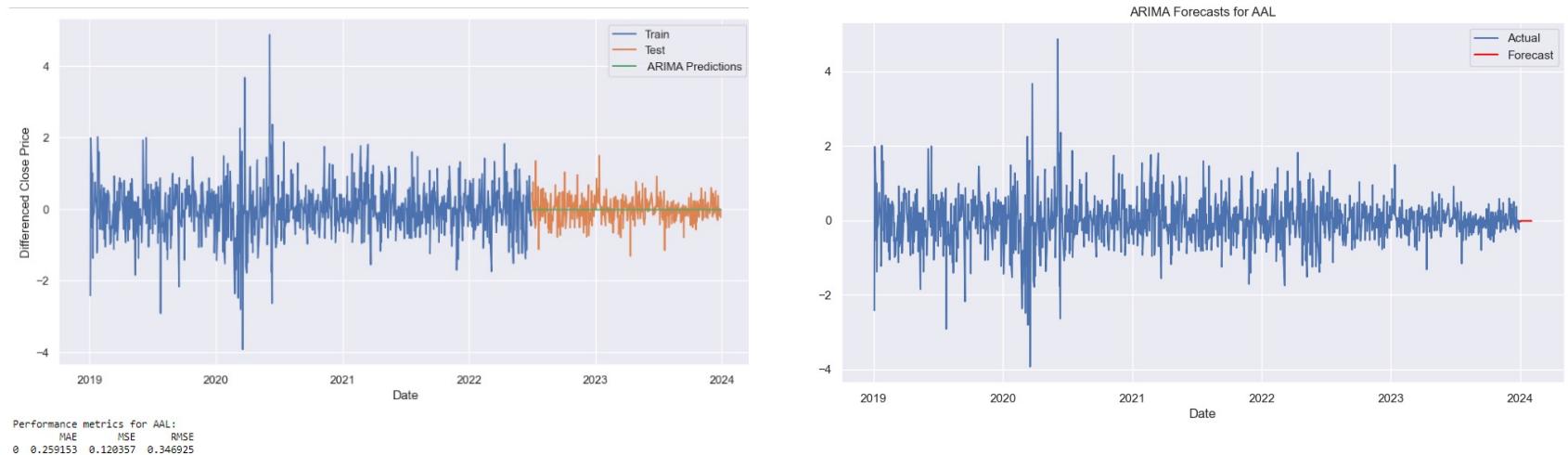


# FINDINGS AND INSIGHTS

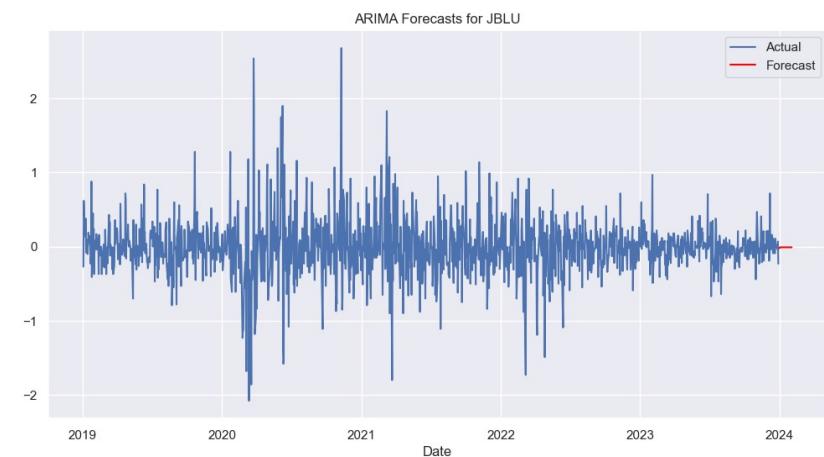
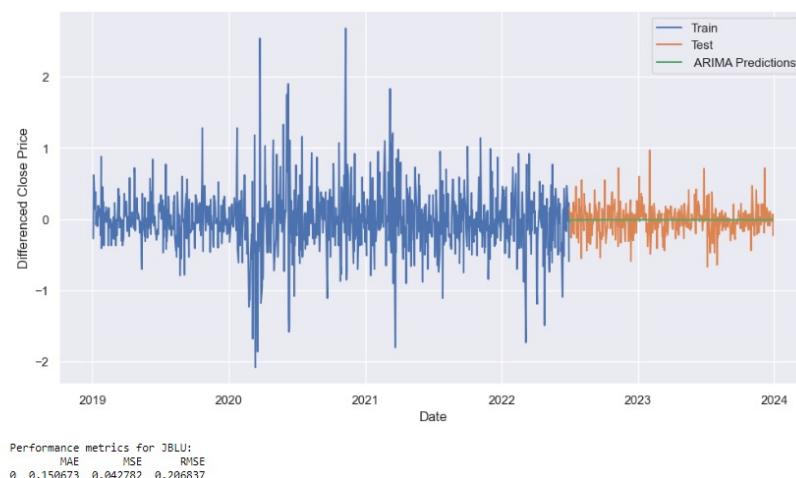
## Stationary Data(PACF)



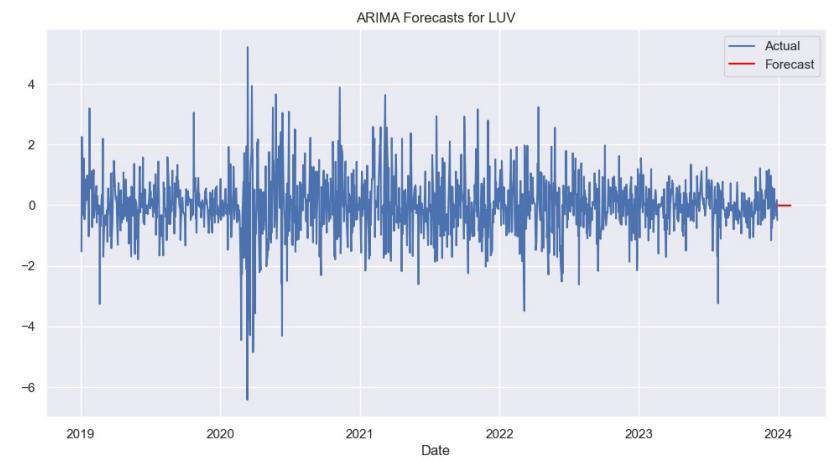
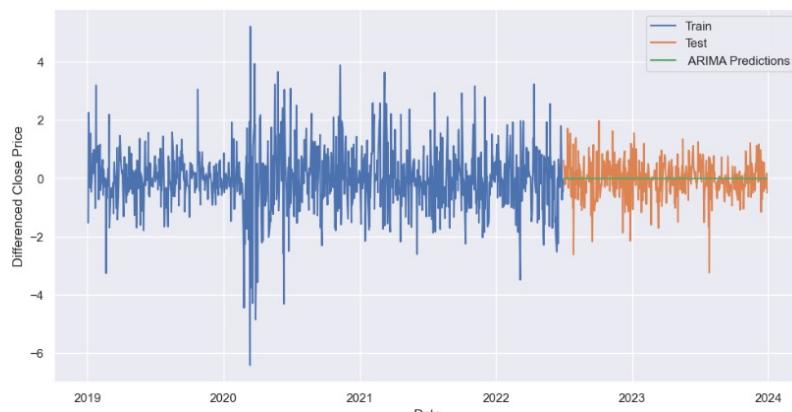
# ARIMA



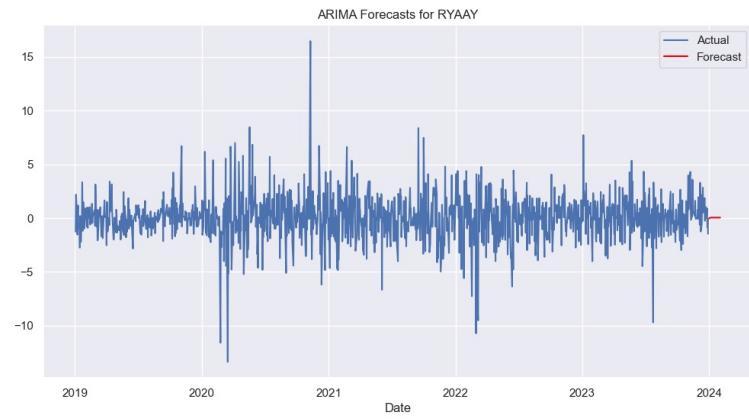
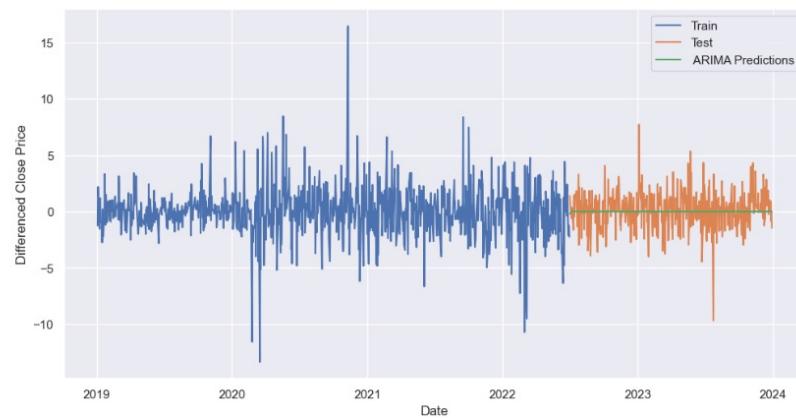
# ARIMA



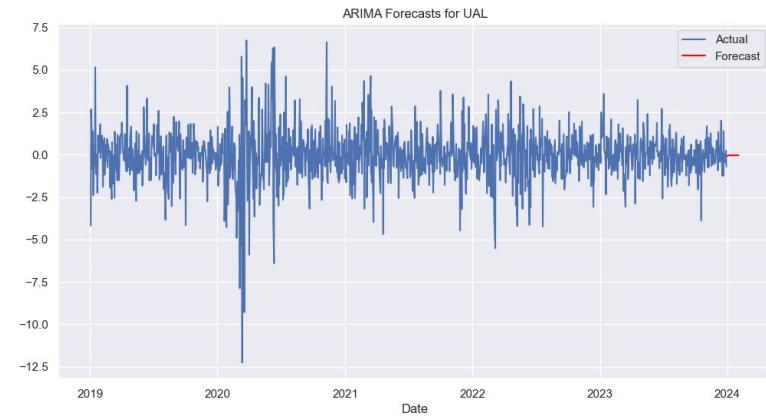
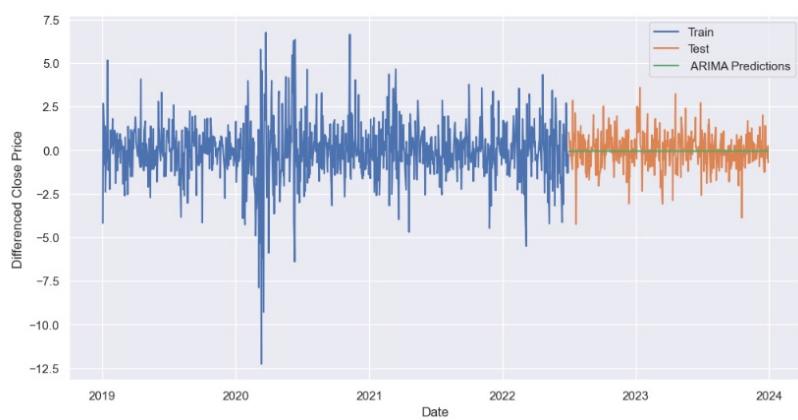
# ARIMA



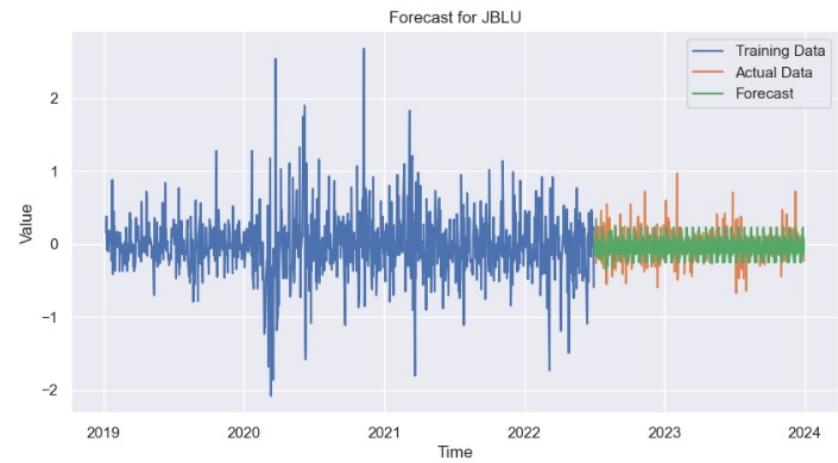
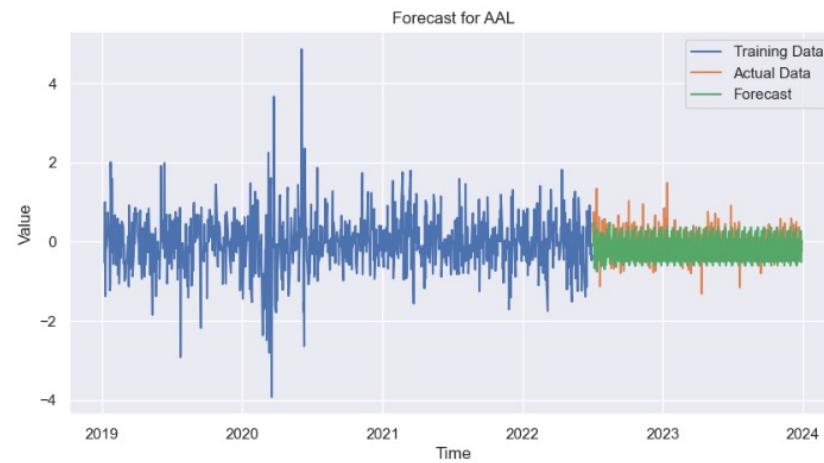
# ARIMA



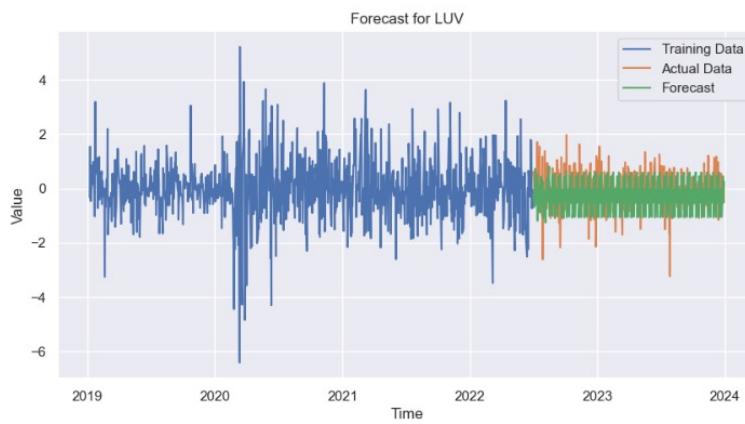
# ARIMA



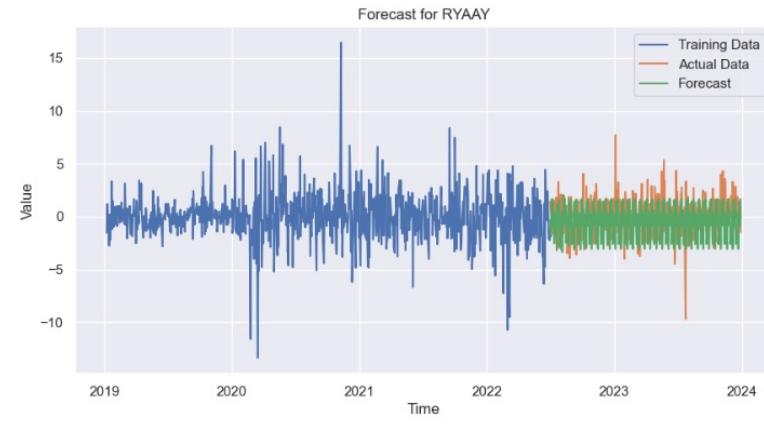
# SARIMA



# SARIMA

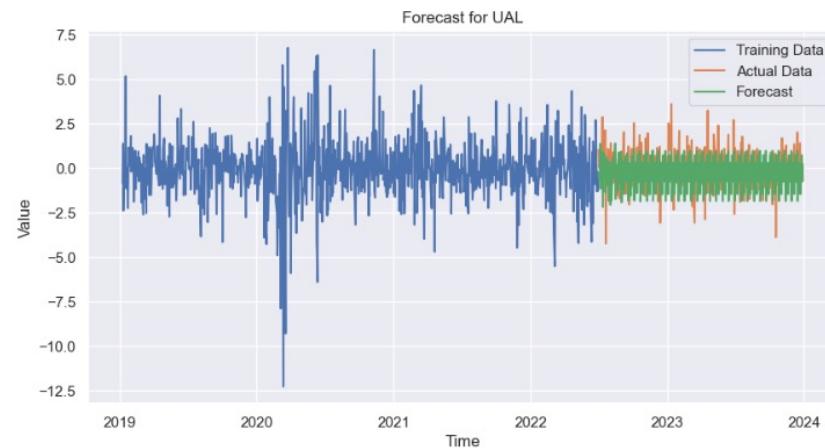


Performance Metrics for LUV:  
Mean Squared Error (MSE): 0.7743829757708941  
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 0.6941135695711492  
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.8799903270893914



Performance Metrics for RYAAV:  
Mean Squared Error (MSE): 5.853387275701544  
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 1.8905927368080868  
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 2.419377456227437

# SARIMA



# CONCLUSION

- **Volatility and Risk Analysis**

Ryanair (RYAAY) exhibited the lowest average and median stock prices, indicating a potentially lower market valuation compared to other airlines. American Airlines (AAL) and United Airlines (UAL) had higher volatility, with significant price fluctuations throughout the period analyzed.

- **Impact of COVID-19**

All airline stocks experienced a sharp decline in 2020 due to the pandemic, with partial recovery seen since then. However, stock prices remain below pre-pandemic levels.

- **CAPM Analysis**

The analysis showed that airline stocks have varying beta values, indicating differing levels of market risk and potential return. Higher beta values suggest a stock is more volatile than the market.

- **Risk-Adjusted Returns**

Ryanair and United Airlines displayed positive Sharpe and Treynor ratios, suggesting they are performing well relative to their risks. American Airlines, JetBlue, and Southwest Airlines showed lower or negative ratios, indicating less favorable risk-adjusted returns.

- **Portfolio Analysis using Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)**

The application of MPT principles aimed to identify efficient portfolios, highlighting the trade-off between risk and return.

The analysis suggests potential strategies for optimizing portfolios, taking into consideration the balance between reward and risk in the airline sector.

Thank  
you