

# UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS WITH PYTHON

May 15, 2023

## 1 UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS WITH PYTHON

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px
```

```
[5]: data=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/MyPc/Downloads/task 2/Unemployment in India.csv")
data
```

```
[5]:
```

	Region	Date	Frequency	Estimated Unemployment Rate (%) \
0	Andhra Pradesh	31-05-2019	Monthly	3.65
1	Andhra Pradesh	30-06-2019	Monthly	3.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	31-07-2019	Monthly	3.75
3	Andhra Pradesh	31-08-2019	Monthly	3.32
4	Andhra Pradesh	30-09-2019	Monthly	5.17
..	...	...	...	...
763	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
764	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
765	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
766	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
767	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)	Area
0	11999139.0	43.24	Rural
1	11755881.0	42.05	Rural
2	12086707.0	43.50	Rural
3	12285693.0	43.97	Rural
4	12256762.0	44.68	Rural
..	...	...	...
763	NaN	NaN	NaN
764	NaN	NaN	NaN
765	NaN	NaN	NaN
766	NaN	NaN	NaN
767	NaN	NaN	NaN

[768 rows x 7 columns]

```
[6]: data.tail(10)
```

```
[6]:      Region  Date  Frequency  Estimated Unemployment Rate (%) \
758      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
759      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
760      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
761      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
762      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
763      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
764      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
765      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
766      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN
767      NaN   NaN      NaN      NaN

      Estimated Employed  Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%) Area
758                    NaN      NaN  NaN
759                    NaN      NaN  NaN
760                    NaN      NaN  NaN
761                    NaN      NaN  NaN
762                    NaN      NaN  NaN
763                    NaN      NaN  NaN
764                    NaN      NaN  NaN
765                    NaN      NaN  NaN
766                    NaN      NaN  NaN
767                    NaN      NaN  NaN
```

```
[7]: new=pd.DataFrame({'null':(data.isnull().sum()),'no_unique':(data.
    ↪nunique()),'data_type':(data.dtypes)})
new
```

```
[7]:      null  no_unique  data_type
Region      28        28    object
Date        28        14    object
Frequency    28         2    object
Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)  28       624   float64
Estimated Employed              28       740   float64
Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)  28       626   float64
Area          28         2    object
```

```
[8]: data=data.dropna()
data.tail()
```

```
[8]:      Region      Date  Frequency  Estimated Unemployment Rate (%) \
749  West Bengal  29-02-2020   Monthly      7.55
750  West Bengal  31-03-2020   Monthly      6.67
751  West Bengal  30-04-2020   Monthly     15.63
752  West Bengal  31-05-2020   Monthly     15.22
```

753	West Bengal	30-06-2020	Monthly	9.86
-----	-------------	------------	---------	------

	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)	Area
749	10871168.0	44.09	Urban
750	10806105.0	43.34	Urban
751	9299466.0	41.20	Urban
752	9240903.0	40.67	Urban
753	9088931.0	37.57	Urban

```
[9]: data.columns
```

```
[9]: Index(['Region', ' Date', ' Frequency', ' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)',
        ' Estimated Employed', ' Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)',
        'Area'],
        dtype='object')
```

```
[10]: type(data[' Date'])
```

```
[10]: pandas.core.series.Series
```

```
[11]: import datetime
data[' Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data[' Date'])
```

C:\Users\MyPc\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_8804\1075674774.py:2:

SettingWithCopyWarning:

A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.

Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

```
data[' Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data[' Date'])
```

```
[12]: data[' Date'].info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
Int64Index: 740 entries, 0 to 753
Series name: Date
Non-Null Count  Dtype
-----
740 non-null    datetime64[ns]
dtypes: datetime64[ns] (1)
memory usage: 11.6 KB
```

```
[13]: data = data.set_index(' Date')
data
```

Date	Region	Frequency	Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)	\
2019-05-31	Andhra Pradesh	Monthly	3.65	

2019-06-30	Andhra Pradesh	Monthly	3.05
2019-07-31	Andhra Pradesh	Monthly	3.75
2019-08-31	Andhra Pradesh	Monthly	3.32
2019-09-30	Andhra Pradesh	Monthly	5.17
...	...	...	...
2020-02-29	West Bengal	Monthly	7.55
2020-03-31	West Bengal	Monthly	6.67
2020-04-30	West Bengal	Monthly	15.63
2020-05-31	West Bengal	Monthly	15.22
2020-06-30	West Bengal	Monthly	9.86

Date	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%) \
2019-05-31	11999139.0	43.24
2019-06-30	11755881.0	42.05
2019-07-31	12086707.0	43.50
2019-08-31	12285693.0	43.97
2019-09-30	12256762.0	44.68
...	...	...
2020-02-29	10871168.0	44.09
2020-03-31	10806105.0	43.34
2020-04-30	9299466.0	41.20
2020-05-31	9240903.0	40.67
2020-06-30	9088931.0	37.57

Date	Area
2019-05-31	Rural
2019-06-30	Rural
2019-07-31	Rural
2019-08-31	Rural
2019-09-30	Rural
...	...
2020-02-29	Urban
2020-03-31	Urban
2020-04-30	Urban
2020-05-31	Urban
2020-06-30	Urban

[740 rows x 6 columns]

```
[14]: from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

# create a LabelEncoder object
le = LabelEncoder()

# fit and transform the 'category' column using LabelEncoder
```

```

data['Region'] = le.fit_transform(data['Region'])
data['Area'] = le.fit_transform(data['Area'])
data['Frequency'] = le.fit_transform(data['Frequency'])
# print the result
print(data)

```

	Region	Frequency	Estimated Unemployment Rate (%) \
Date			
2019-05-31	0	0	3.65
2019-06-30	0	0	3.05
2019-07-31	0	0	3.75
2019-08-31	0	0	3.32
2019-09-30	0	0	5.17
...	...	...	...
2020-02-29	27	1	7.55
2020-03-31	27	1	6.67
2020-04-30	27	1	15.63
2020-05-31	27	1	15.22
2020-06-30	27	1	9.86

	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%) \
Date		
2019-05-31	11999139.0	43.24
2019-06-30	11755881.0	42.05
2019-07-31	12086707.0	43.50
2019-08-31	12285693.0	43.97
2019-09-30	12256762.0	44.68
...	...	...
2020-02-29	10871168.0	44.09
2020-03-31	10806105.0	43.34
2020-04-30	9299466.0	41.20
2020-05-31	9240903.0	40.67
2020-06-30	9088931.0	37.57

	Area
Date	
2019-05-31	0
2019-06-30	0
2019-07-31	0
2019-08-31	0
2019-09-30	0
...	...
2020-02-29	1
2020-03-31	1
2020-04-30	1
2020-05-31	1
2020-06-30	1

[740 rows x 6 columns]

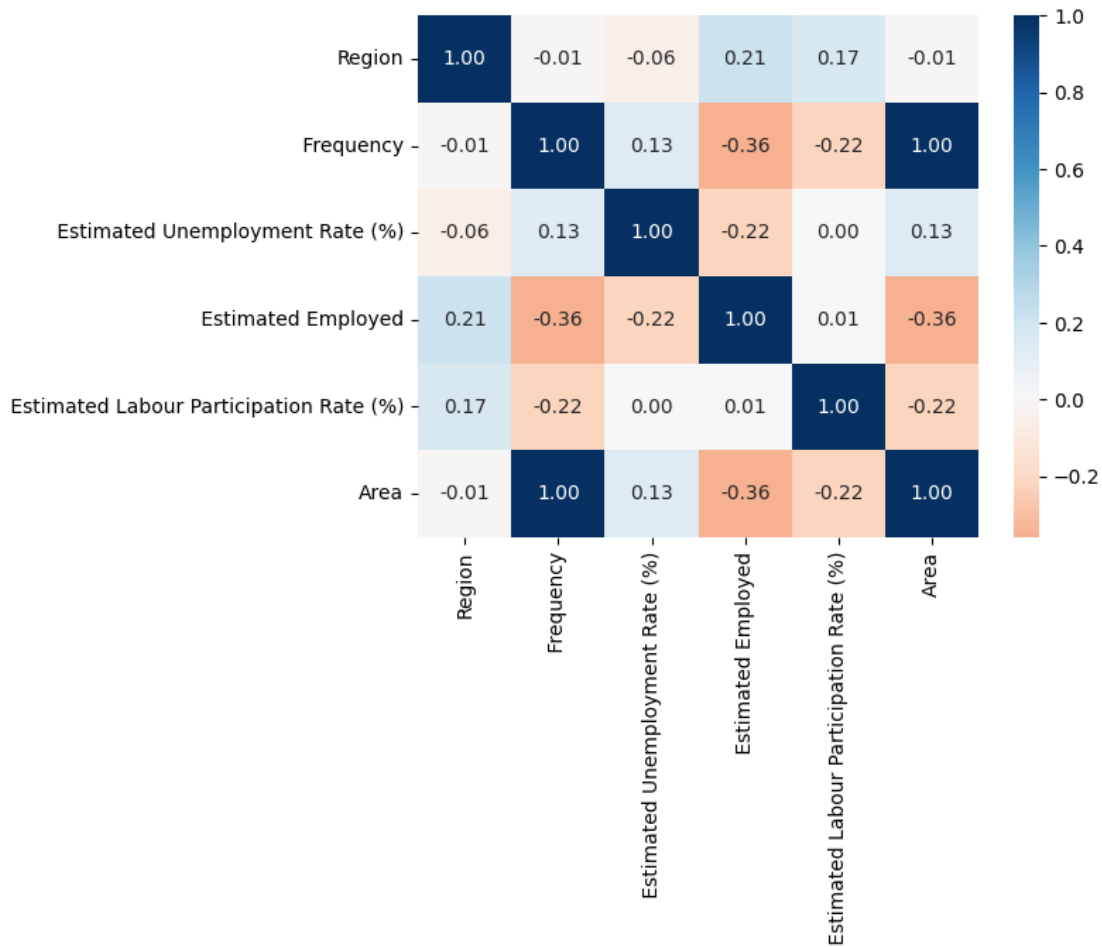
```
[15]: data[' Frequency']
```

```
[15]: Date
      2019-05-31    0
      2019-06-30    0
      2019-07-31    0
      2019-08-31    0
      2019-09-30    0
      ..
      2020-02-29    1
      2020-03-31    1
      2020-04-30    1
      2020-05-31    1
      2020-06-30    1
      Name: Frequency, Length: 740, dtype: int32
```

```
[19]: import seaborn as sns
      # Calculate the correlation matrix
      corr_matrix = data.corr()

      # Create a heatmap using Seaborn
      sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, cmap='RdBu', center=0, annot=True, fmt='.2f')
```

```
[19]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



```
[22]: data2=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/MyPc/Downloads/task 2/
↳Unemployment_Rate_upto_11_2020.csv")
data2.head()
```

```
[22]:
```

	Region	Date	Frequency	Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)	\
0	Andhra Pradesh	31-01-2020	M	5.48	
1	Andhra Pradesh	29-02-2020	M	5.83	
2	Andhra Pradesh	31-03-2020	M	5.79	
3	Andhra Pradesh	30-04-2020	M	20.51	
4	Andhra Pradesh	31-05-2020	M	17.43	

	Estimated Employed	Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)	Region.1	\
0	16635535	41.02	South	
1	16545652	40.90	South	
2	15881197	39.18	South	
3	11336911	33.10	South	
4	12988845	36.46	South	

	longitude	latitude
0	15.9129	79.74
1	15.9129	79.74
2	15.9129	79.74
3	15.9129	79.74
4	15.9129	79.74

```
[23]: new2=pd.DataFrame({'null':(data2.isnull().sum()),'no_unique':(data2.
↪nunique()),'data_type':(data2.dtypes)})
new2
```

```
[23]:
```

	null	no_unique	data_type
Region	0	27	object
Date	0	10	object
Frequency	0	1	object
Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)	0	252	float64
Estimated Employed	0	267	int64
Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)	0	248	float64
Region.1	0	5	object
longitude	0	27	float64
latitude	0	24	float64

```
[24]: data2.columns
```

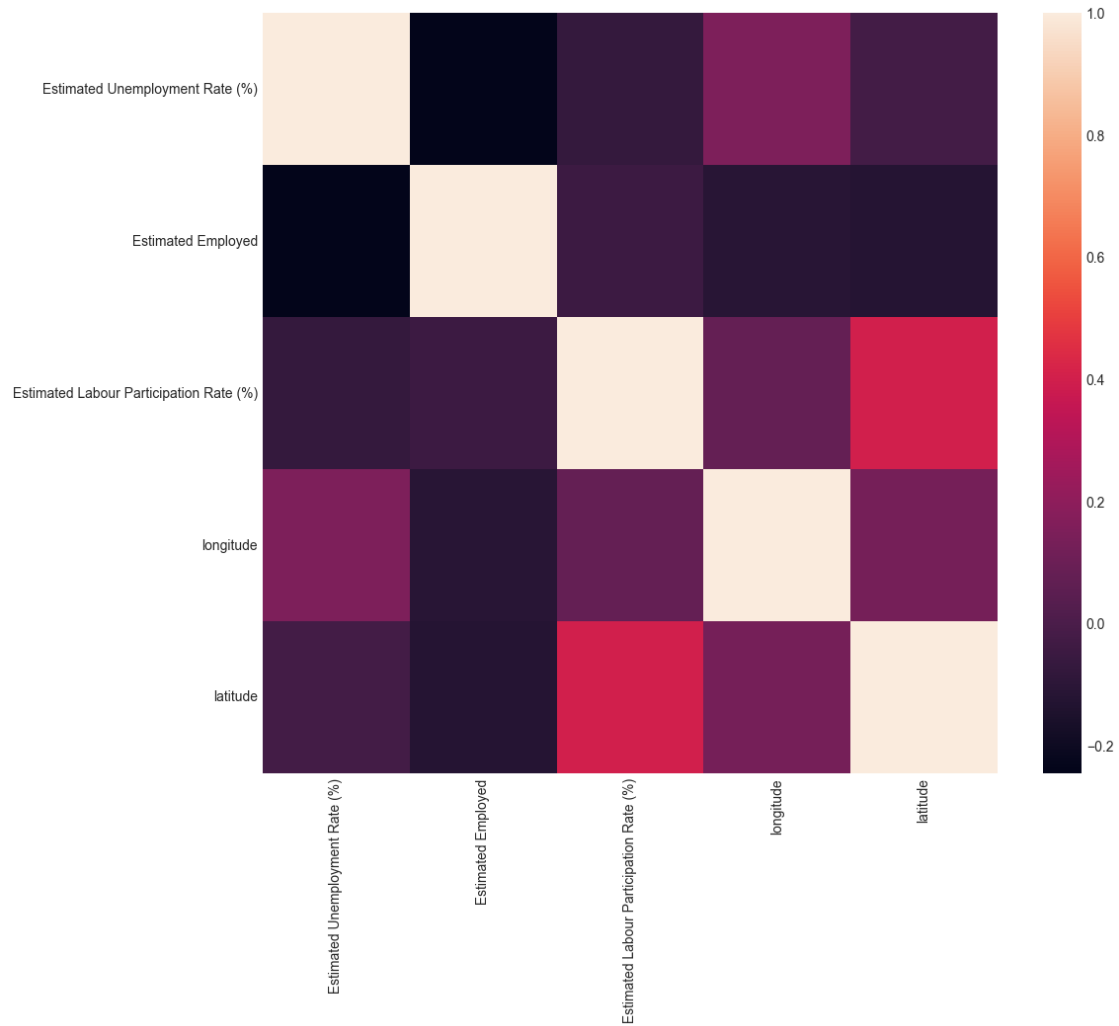
```
[24]: Index(['Region', ' Date', ' Frequency', ' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)',
' Estimated Employed', ' Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)',
'Region.1', 'longitude', 'latitude'],
dtype='object')
```

```
[25]: plt.style.use('seaborn-whitegrid')
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
sns.heatmap(data2.corr())
plt.show()
```

C:\python37\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\animation.py:887: UserWarning:  
Animation was deleted without rendering anything. This is most likely not  
intended. To prevent deletion, assign the Animation to a variable, e.g. `anim`,  
that exists until you have outputted the Animation using `plt.show()` or  
`anim.save()`.

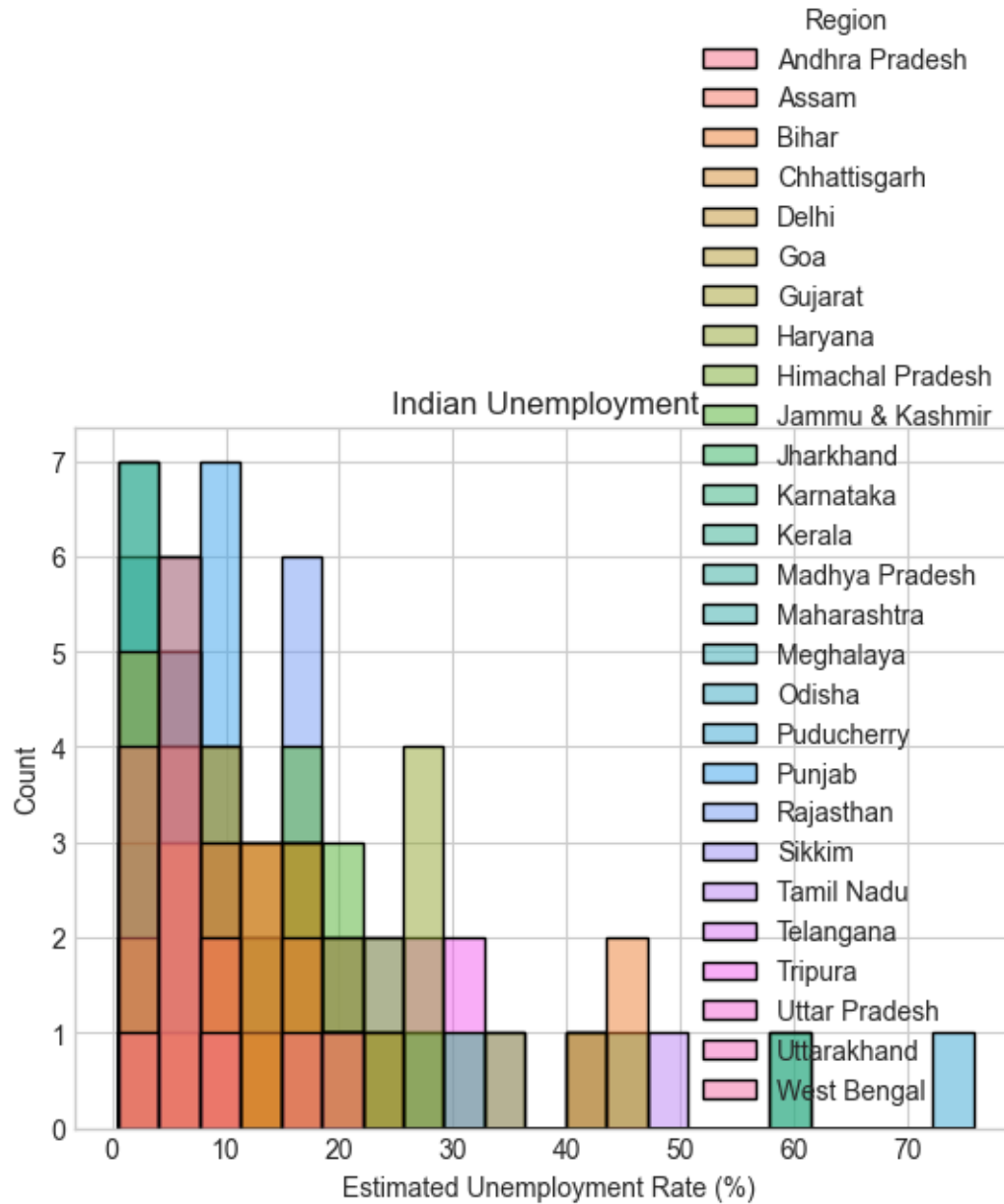
```
warnings.warn(
```





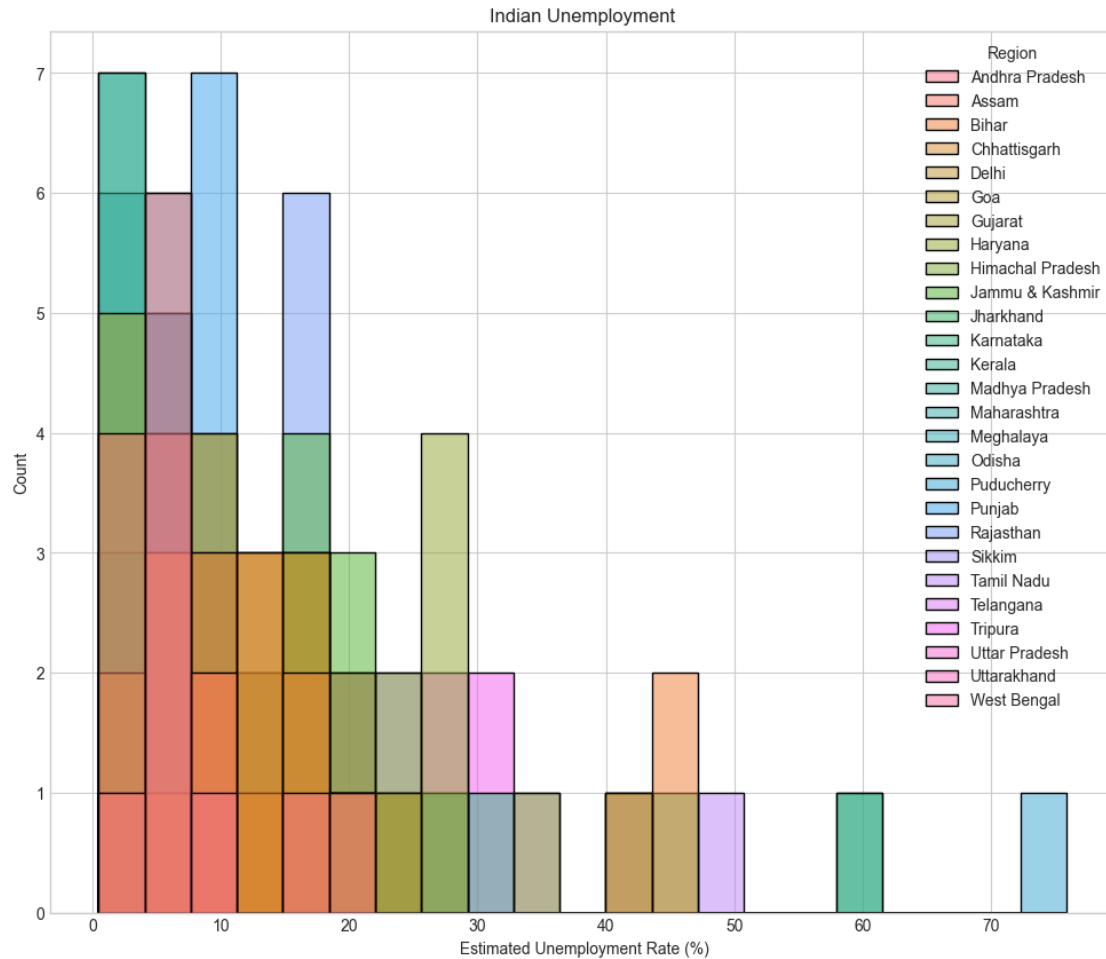
## 2 Unemployment Rate Analysis: Data Visualization

```
[26]: plt.title("Indian Unemployment")
sns.histplot(x=' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)', hue="Region", data=data2)
plt.show()
```



```
[27]: print(data2.columns)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.title("Indian Unemployment")
sns.histplot(x=' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)', hue="Region", data=data2)
plt.show()
```

```
Index(['Region', ' Date', ' Frequency', ' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)',
      ' Estimated Employed', ' Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)',
      'Region.1', 'longitude', 'latitude'],
      dtype='object')
```



```
[28]: print(data2.columns)
unemploment = data2[['Region.1', "Region", ' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)']]
figure = px.sunburst(unemploment, path=['Region.1',"Region"],
                     values=' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)',
                     width=700, height=700, color_continuous_scale="RdYlGn",
                     title="Unemployment Rate in India")
figure.show()
```

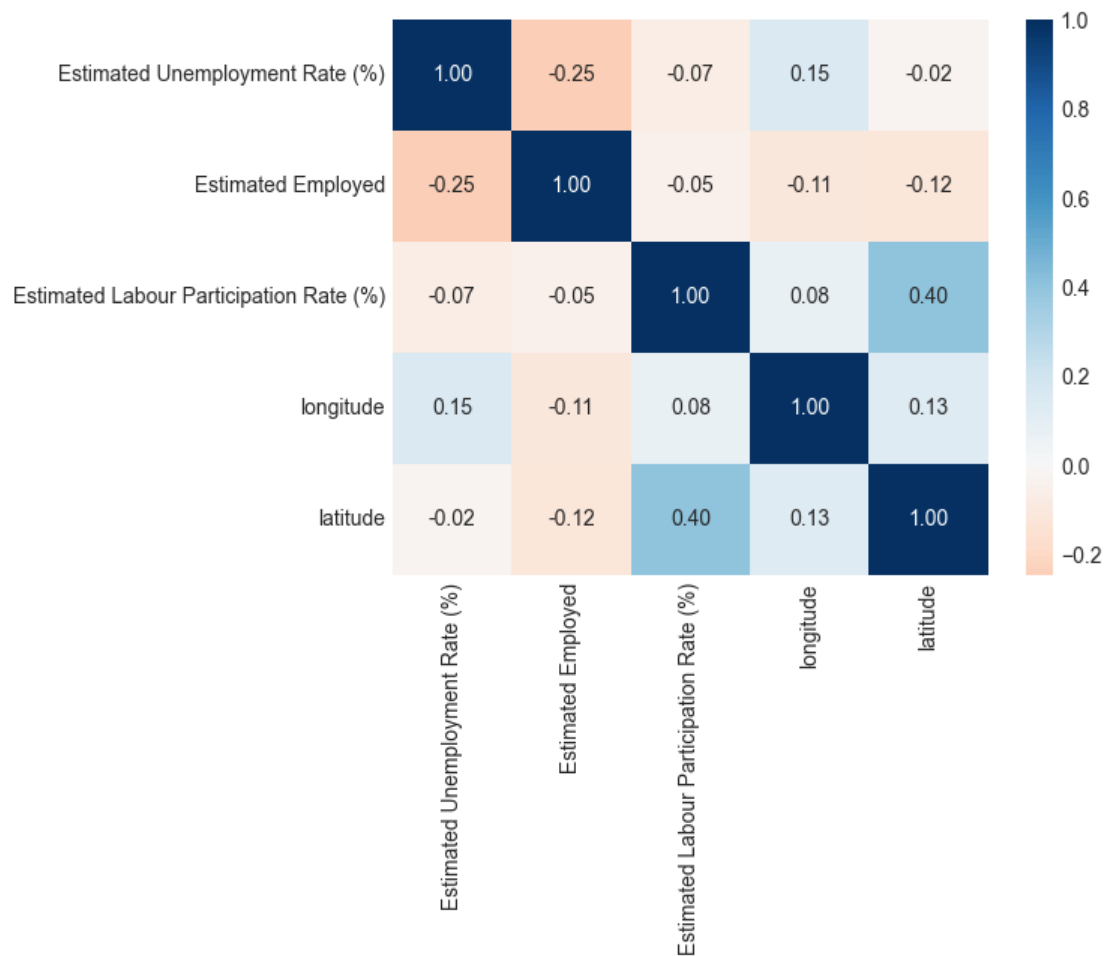
```
Index(['Region', ' Date', ' Frequency', ' Estimated Unemployment Rate (%)',
      ' Estimated Employed', ' Estimated Labour Participation Rate (%)',
      'Region.1', 'longitude', 'latitude'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[29]: # Calculate the correlation matrix
corr_matrix = data2.corr()

# Create a heatmap using Seaborn
```

```
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, cmap='RdBu', center=0, annot=True, fmt='.2f')
```

[29]: <AxesSubplot:>



### 3 Summary

So this is how you can analyze the unemployment rate by using the Python programming language. Unemployment is measured by the unemployment rate which is the number of people who are unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force. I hope you liked this article on unemployment rate analysis with Python. Feel free to ask your valuable questions in the comments section below.