

Bayesian Time Series Analysis of US Unemployment Rates

STAT 447C Final Project - Project Report

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Key Details

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- **Professor:** Alexandre Bouchard-Côté
- **Course:** STAT 447C - Bayesian Statistics
- **GitHub Repository Link:** <https://github.com/RohanUBC/STAT-447C-Final-Project>

Abstract

- Brief summary of objectives, methods, key results, focus on uncertainty quantification and calibration.

[To be added]

Introduction

- *Introduce the problem:* Forecasting US unemployment rates using Bayesian time series analysis.
- Provide context and the importance of understanding and predicting unemployment rates.
- The importance of forecasting and uncertainty quantification.
- *Context:* Briefly explain the significance of unemployment rates in economic planning and policy-making.

[To be added]

Problem Formulation

The central focus of this project is to model and forecast unemployment rates in the United States (US), utilizing a real-world dataset that has documented the monthly unemployment rate (from 01/1948 to 02/2024) in the US. A key element of the project is to accurately forecast these rates into the future while also quantifying the inherent uncertainty of such forecasts. The dataset that is being used is from the US Federal Reserve on monthly US unemployment rates.

Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED): This dataset offer historical data on monthly US unemployment rates (from 1948 to 2024) and their associated economic indicators.

URL: <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE>

We will adopt a Bayesian time series analysis approach, utilizing a Bayesian Structural Time Series (BSTS) model to capture the dynamics of the US labor market based on the provided data. This involves uncovering and modeling historical trends and seasonal patterns within the data, providing probabilistic forecasts of future unemployment rates. We opt for BSTS due to its flexibility in modeling complex time series data with trend and seasonality components. BSTS allows for the estimation of latent states, such as trend and seasonal effects, and provides a framework for forecasting future states while quantifying uncertainty.

Key Modelling/Methodological Challenge

This project faces challenges in applying Bayesian time series analysis with BSTS to economic data, particularly in modeling the seasonal patterns and long-term trends inherent in unemployment rates. The primary hurdle lies in selecting and fine-tuning parameters and models that can accurately reflect the dynamics of the US labor market. This includes determining appropriate prior distributions, specifying the structural components of the model, and validating the model's performance through diagnostics and posterior predictive checks. Additionally, handling the irregularity in seasonal variation presents a challenge, requiring careful consideration in the modeling approach to ensure accurate representation of the data.

In addition, we aim to also include a calibration of the uncertainty of the forecast, demanding a sophisticated approach in how the model is constructed and validated. This is done to ensure that the forecasts are not only precise, but also accompanied by reliable uncertainty measures. Such measures are pivotal for economic planning and policy-making, providing a foundation for risk-aware decision-making. By accurately quantifying forecast uncertainty, this approach aims to assess potential risks effectively, thereby facilitating more informed and prudent economic decision making.

Literature Review

- Summarize key findings from existing literature on Bayesian forecasting and unemployment rate analysis.
- Highlight gaps your project aims to fill or how it builds upon previous work.
- Discussion of uncertainty quantification in economic forecasting.
- Calibration of probabilistic forecasts in existing literature.

[To be added]

Data Analysis

- *Model:* A Bayesian model is precisely described (e.g., using the $\dots \sim \dots$ notation).
 - Description of BSTS for modeling unemployment rates.
- Implementation code in the appendix (e.g., using Stan)
 - R code for implementing the BSTS using Bayesian methods.
- *Motivation of prior choice:* If appropriate, several choices are compared or sensitivity analysis is performed.
- *Critical evaluation of the posterior approximation:* An appropriate combination of diagnostics, synthetic datasets and other validation strategies.
 - Techniques used for uncertainty quantification and calibration of forecasts.
 - Model diagnostics and validation strategies.
- *Methodological/Theoretical aspect:*
 - Assessment of the approach's robustness and creativity.
 - Discussion on the choice of BSTS and Bayesian calibration methods.

- *Calibration of uncertainty:*
 - Explanation of calibration tests for predictive intervals.
 - Presentation of calibration test results.
 - Analysis of how well the model's uncertainty measures align with observed data.

[To be added]

Discussion

- *Project Theme:* Assess the soundness and creativity of the approach within the context of Bayesian forecasting and time series analysis. Discuss the model's ability to handle the intricacies of unemployment data and its forecasting accuracy.
- *Summarizing results:* Summarize key findings and their implications for understanding and forecasting US unemployment rates.
 - Interpretation of the forecasting results.
- Implications of calibrated uncertainty for economic decision-making.
- Discuss the limitations of your study, such as data constraints, model assumptions, or potential biases.
- Suggest areas for future research or methodological improvements.

[To be added]

Conclusion

- Recap of the project's contributions to Bayesian forecasting and calibration.
- Reflect on the value of Bayesian methods in economic time series forecasting.
- Final thoughts on policy implications and the value of calibrated forecasting.

[To be added]

References

[To be added]

Appendix

Appendix A - Explanatory Data Analysis

Reading in the Dataset

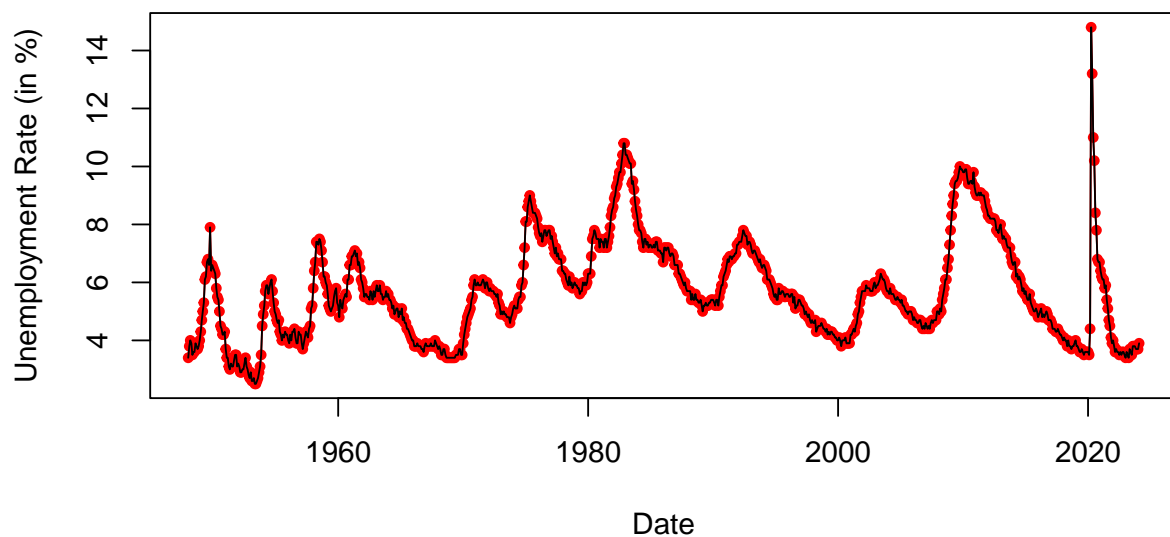
```
dat <- read_csv("UNRATE.csv")
dat$DATE <- as.Date(dat$DATE)
head(dat)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   DATE      UNRATE
##   <date>    <dbl>
## 1 1948-01-01    3.4
## 2 1948-02-01    3.8
## 3 1948-03-01    4
## 4 1948-04-01    3.9
## 5 1948-05-01    3.5
## 6 1948-06-01    3.6
```

Historical US Unemployment Rates from 01/1948 to 02/2024

```
plot(dat$DATE, dat$UNRATE,
     type = "o",
     pch = 20,
     col = "red",
     xlab = "Date",
     ylab = "Unemployment Rate (in %)",
     main = "Figure 1: Historical US Unemployment Rate Over Time")
lines(dat$DATE, dat$UNRATE, col = "black")
```

Figure 1: Historical US Unemployment Rate Over Time



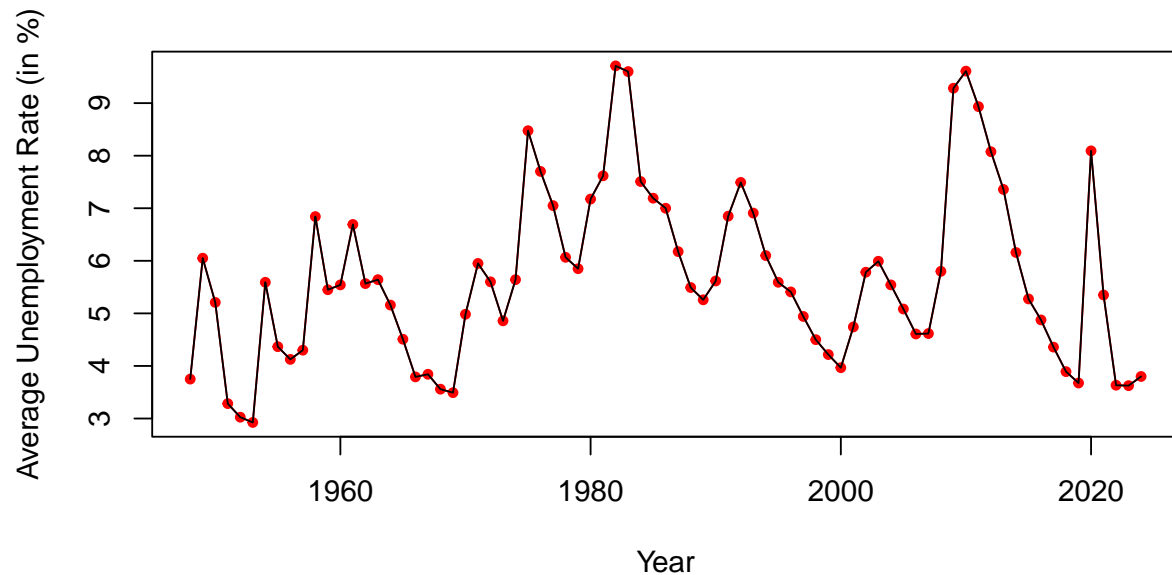
Average Yearly US Unemployment Rates from 01/1948 to 02/2024

```
avg_yearly_unrate <- dat |>
  mutate(YEAR = format(DATE, "%Y")) |>
  group_by(YEAR) |>
  summarise(Average_Unemployment_Rate = mean(UNRATE, na.rm = TRUE))

avg_yearly_unrate$YEAR <- as.numeric(as.character(avg_yearly_unrate$YEAR))

plot(avg_yearly_unrate$YEAR, avg_yearly_unrate$Average_Unemployment_Rate,
     type = "o",
     pch = 20,
     col = "red",
     xlab = "Year",
     ylab = "Average Unemployment Rate (in %)",
     main = "Figure 2: Average Yearly Unemployment Rate in the US")
lines(avg_yearly_unrate$YEAR, avg_yearly_unrate$Average_Unemployment_Rate, col = "black")
```

Figure 2: Average Yearly Unemployment Rate in the US

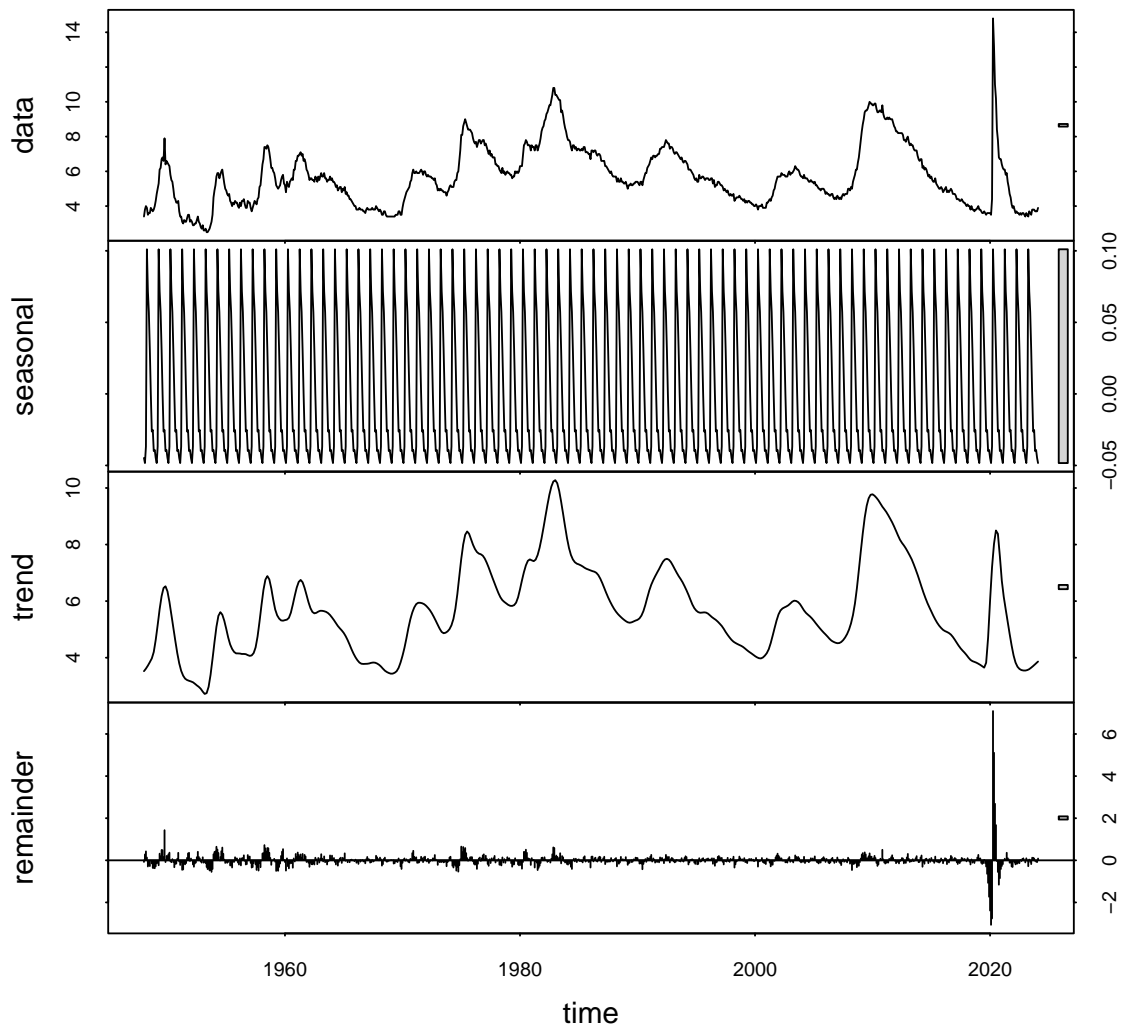


Appendix B - Time Series Analysis

Decomposition of the Time Series

```
ts_unrate <- ts(dat$UNRATE, start = c(1948, 1), frequency = 12)
decompose_of_ts = stl(ts_unrate, s.window = "periodic")
plot(decompose_of_ts,
     main = "Figure 3: Decomposition of the Time Series of US Unemployment Rates")
```

Figure 3: Decomposition of the Time Series of US Unemployment Rates



Trend: The trend plot in the decomposition suggests that there doesn't seem to be any particular long-term trend in the US unemployment rates, however, there are periods where the unemployment rate exhibits some trends, which seem to be non-linear and varying with time.

Seasonality: The seasonal plot in the decomposition suggests that there is seasonal variation in the US unemployment rates, but there isn't a consistent interval in the variation in the seasonality.

Considering the Trend Component

[To be added]

Considering the Seasonality Component

[To be added]

Appendix [] - []

[To be added]