

work_sample

2023-10-08

```
#install.packages(c("xts", "pdfetch", "ggplot2", "mFilter"))
```

```
library(xts) # Library for plotting
```

```
## Loading required package: zoo
```

```
## Warning: package 'zoo' was built under R version 4.1.1
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
```

```
##
```

```
##      as.Date, as.Date.numeric
```

```
library(pdfetch) #Library for loading FRED data
```

```
## Warning: package 'pdfetch' was built under R version 4.1.1
```

```
library(mFilter) #Library for HP filter
```

```
library(rollRegres) #Library for regression
```

```
## Warning: package 'rollRegres' was built under R version 4.1.1
```

```
data_pc_raw <- pdfetch_FRED(c("GDPC1", "UNRATE", "CPIAUCSL", "CPILFESL")) #API fetching from FRED
```

```
data_pc <- data_pc_raw["2005-01-01/2020-04-01"] # Date Range
```

```
data_pc <- to.period(data_pc, period = "quarter", OHLC = FALSE) # Convert data to quarterly frequency
```

```
## Warning in to.period(data_pc, period = "quarter", OHLC = FALSE): missing values
```

```
## removed from data
```

```
#View(data_pc)
```

```
#Transformations
```

```
data_pc$lgdp <- log(data_pc$GDPC1) # Take logs
```

```
hp_gdp <- hpfilter(data_pc$lgdp, freq = 1600, type="lambda")
```

```
data_pc$gdpgap <- 100*hp_gdp$cycle #hp cycle lambda at 100 per HP and Ball and Mankiw paper
```

```
data_pc$l_cpi <- log(data_pc$CPIAUCSL) # Consumer Price Index of All Items in the US
```

```
data_pc$l_cpi_core <- log(data_pc$CPILFESL) # Consumer Price Index of All Items minus food & energy in
```

```
data_pc$unemployment_rate <- (data_pc$UNRATE) # seasonally adjusted
```

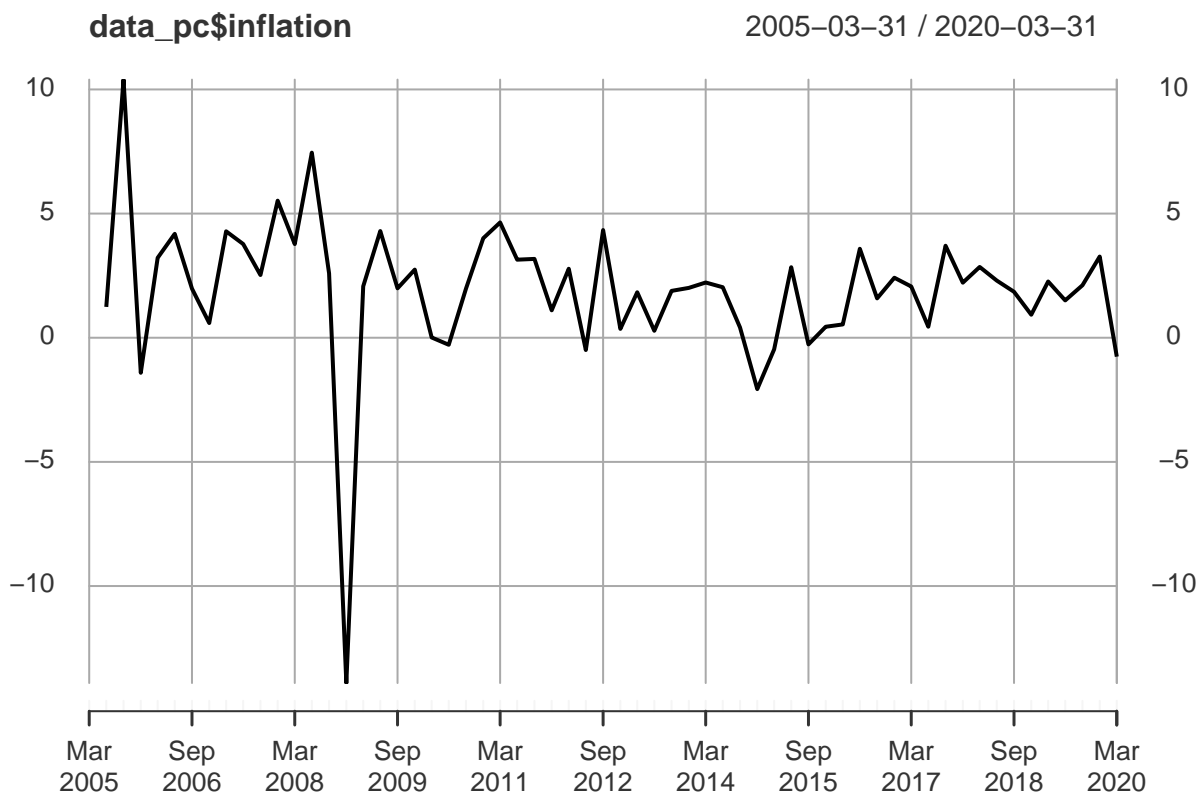
```
#Quarterly inflation, annualized
```

```
data_pc$inflation_q = 4*100*diff(data_pc$l_cpi)
```

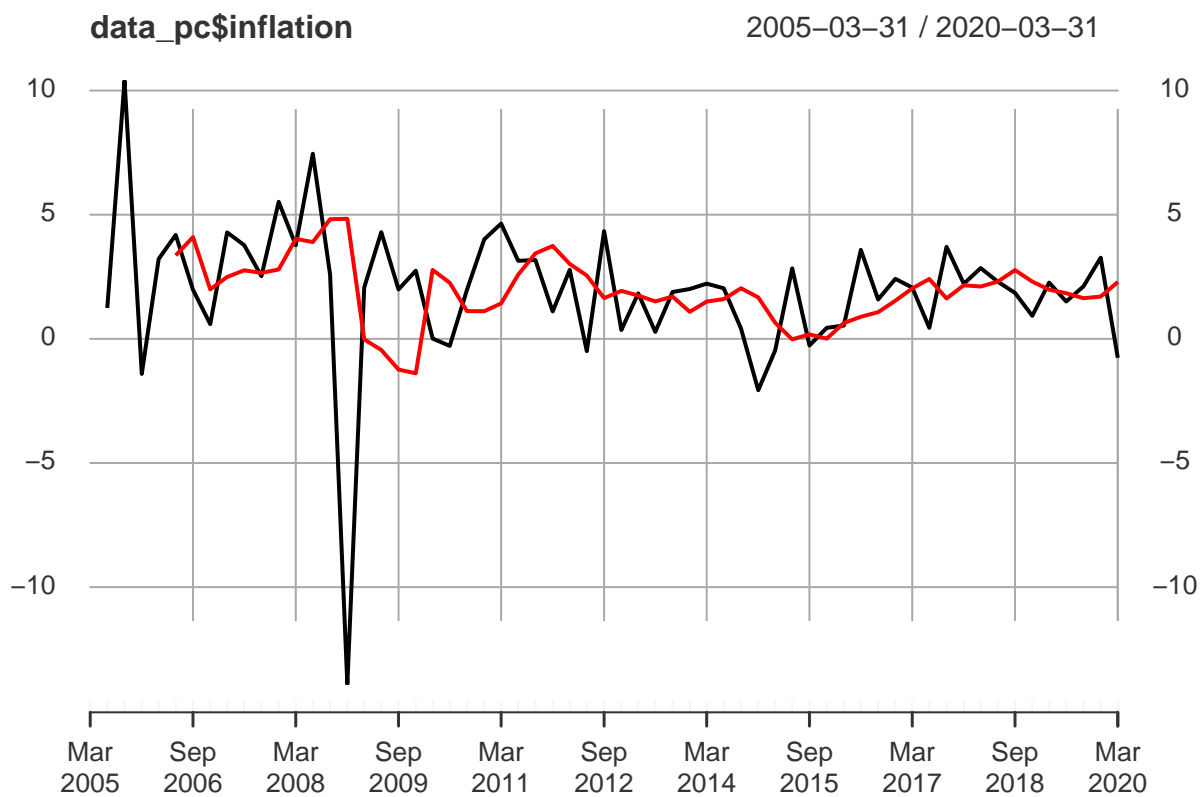
```
#Inflation expectations as an average of 4 past y-o-y inflation rates
```

```
data_pc$infexp <- 1/4*(lag(data_pc$inflation, k=1) + lag(data_pc$inflation, k=2) + lag(data_pc$inflation, k=3) + lag(data_pc$inflation, k=4))
```

```
plot.xts(data_pc$inflation, col = "black", lwd = 2)
```



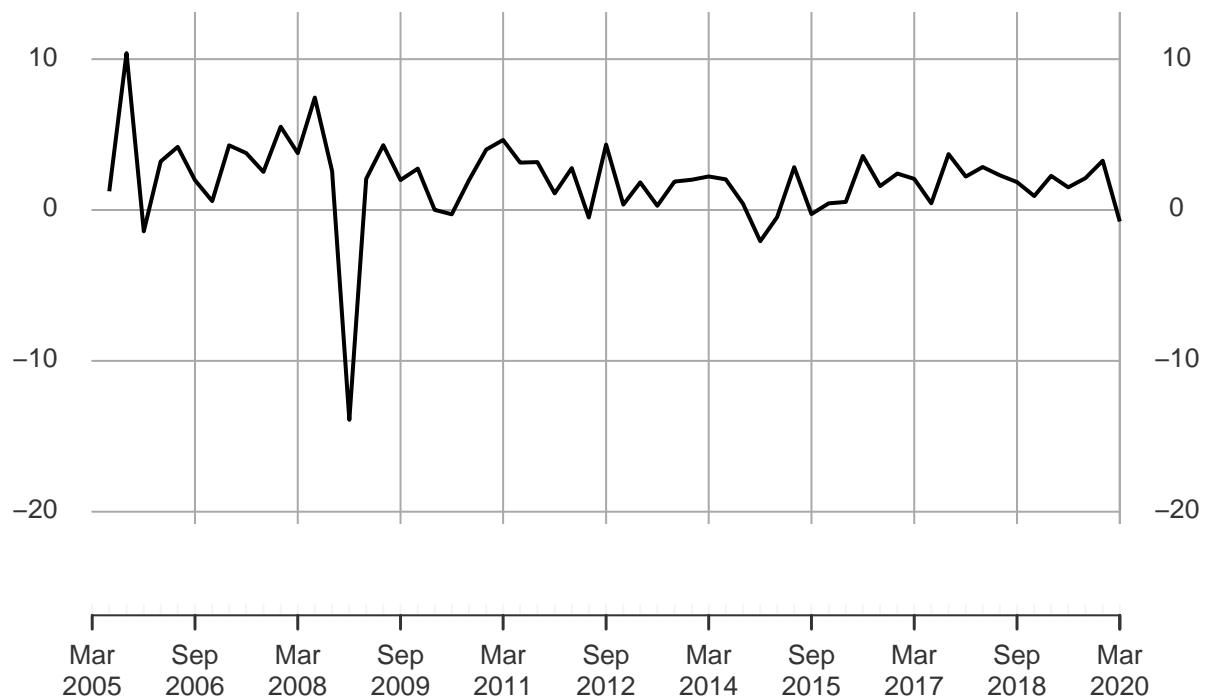
```
addSeries(data_pc$infexp, on = 1, col = "red", lwd = 2)
```



```
#Creating inflation gap  
data_pc$infgap <- data_pc$inflation_q-data_pc$infexp  
plot.xts(data_pc$inflation_q, main = "Inflation Gap", ylim = c(-25, 15))
```

Inflation Gap

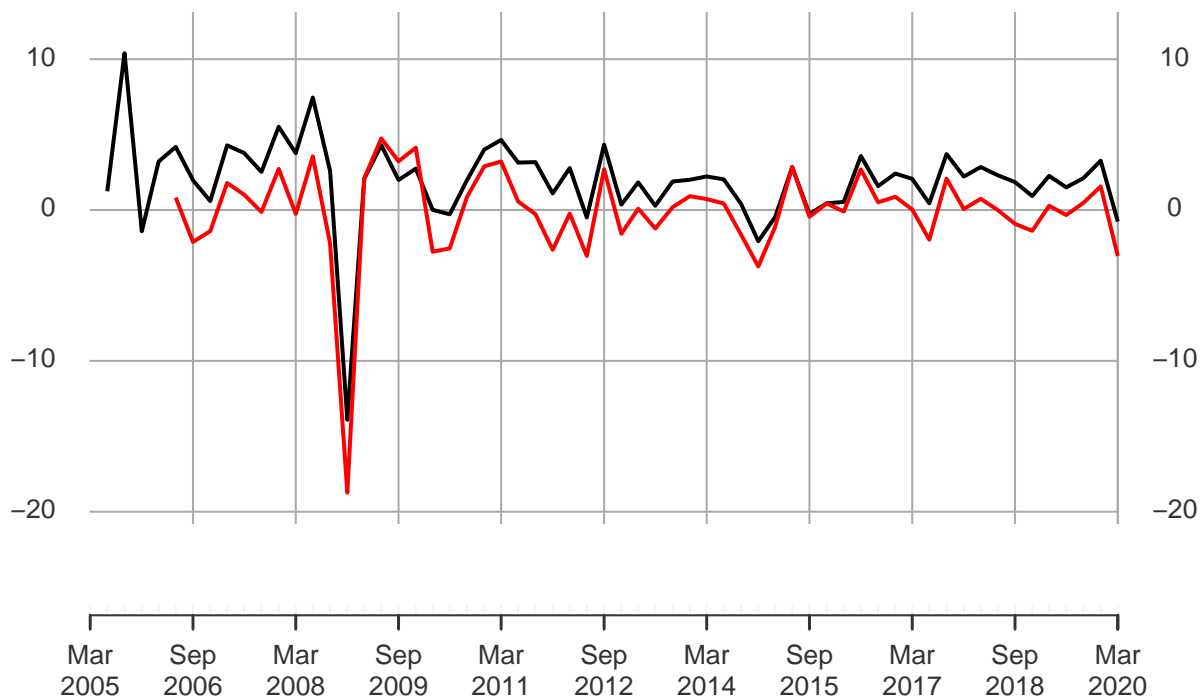
2005-03-31 / 2020-03-31



```
addSeries(data_pc$infgap, on = 1, col = "red", lwd = 2)
```

Inflation Gap

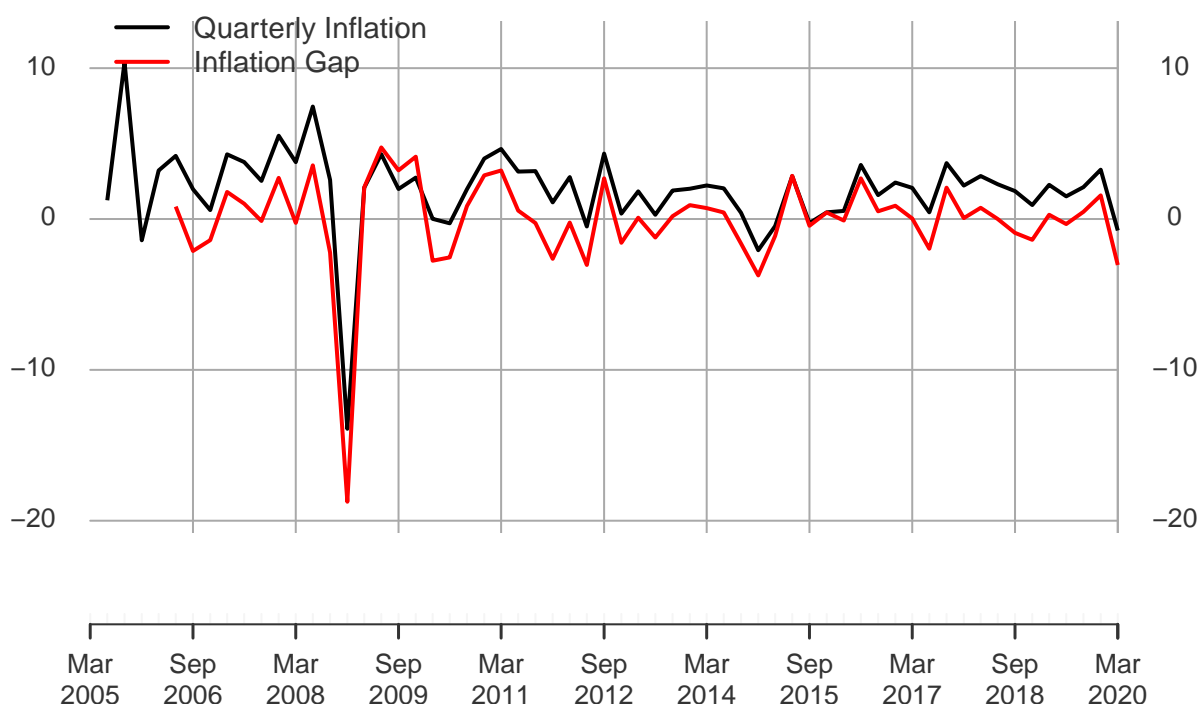
2005-03-31 / 2020-03-31



```
addLegend("topleft", on=1,  
  legend.names = c("Quarterly Inflation", "Inflation Gap"),  
  lty=c(1, 1), lwd=c(2, 2),  
  col=c("black", "red"))
```

Inflation Gap

2005-03-31 / 2020-03-31



```
#Supply shocks
```

```
data_pc$supply_shock <- 4*diff(data_pc$l_cpi)*100 - 4*diff(data_pc$l_cpi_core)*100
```

```
modell1 <- lm(infgap ~ unemployment_rate, data = data_pc)
```

```
summary(modell1)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = infgap ~ unemployment_rate, data = data_pc)
```

```
##
```

```
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
```

```
## -18.7261  -1.1792   0.2388   1.3384   4.6324
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
## (Intercept)    -0.43779    1.36894  -0.320   0.750
```

```
## unemployment_rate  0.05787    0.21083   0.274   0.785
```

```
##
```

```
## Residual standard error: 3.227 on 54 degrees of freedom
```

```
## (5 observations deleted due to missingness)
```

```
## Multiple R-squared:  0.001393, Adjusted R-squared:  -0.0171
```

```
## F-statistic: 0.07535 on 1 and 54 DF, p-value: 0.7848
```

```
model2 <- lm(infgap ~ 0 + gdpgap, data = data_pc)
summary(model2)
```

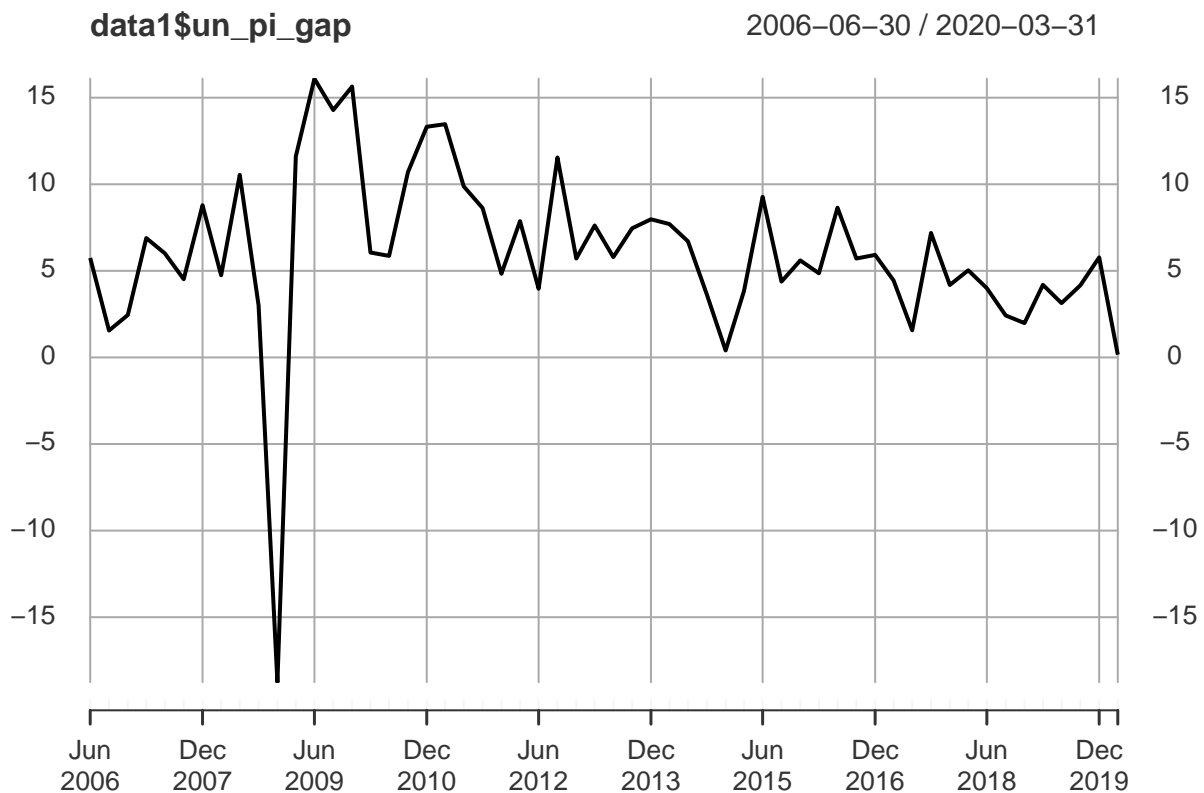
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = infgap ~ 0 + gdpgap, data = data_pc)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -18.6830  -1.2467   0.1392   1.0632   4.9169
##
## Coefficients:
##      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## gdpgap  0.06793    0.43113   0.158   0.875
##
## Residual standard error: 3.2 on 55 degrees of freedom
## (5 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.0004512, Adjusted R-squared:  -0.01772
## F-statistic: 0.02483 on 1 and 55 DF,  p-value: 0.8754
```

```
model3 <- lm(infgap ~ unemployment_rate + supply_shock, data = data_pc)
summary(model3)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = infgap ~ unemployment_rate + supply_shock, data = data_pc)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.9684  -0.5616  -0.1596   0.6679   2.9882
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.057197   0.581284   0.098   0.922
## unemployment_rate -0.007194   0.089487  -0.080   0.936
## supply_shock     1.157393   0.073588  15.728 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.368 on 53 degrees of freedom
## (5 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8238, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8171
## F-statistic: 123.9 on 2 and 53 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
data1 <- na.omit(data_pc)
```

```
pc_rolling <- roll_regres(data1$infgap ~ data1$unemployment_rate + data1$supply_shock, width = 40, do_d
data1$un_pi_gap <- data1$unemployment_rate + data1$infgap/(0.007194*100)
#Note that 0.007194 was the estimated coefficient of unemployment rate in model 3.
plot.xts(data1$un_pi_gap)
```



```
#Get trend using the HP filter with high lambda (much higher than for business cycles frequencies)
data1_1 <- na.omit(data1)
```

```
hp_un_pi_gap <- hpfilter(data1_1$un_pi_gap, freq = 100, type="lambda") # lambda at 100
hp_un_pi_gap_1000 <- hpfilter(data1_1$un_pi_gap, freq = 1000, type="lambda") # lambda at 1000
```

```
#data wrangling to adjust for hp filter rowname change
```

```
hpgap_dat <- data.frame(hp_un_pi_gap$trend) %>%
  tibble::rownames_to_column("date") %>%
  dplyr::rename(nairu = un_pi_gap)
```

```
data2 <- data.frame(data1) %>%
  tibble::rownames_to_column("date")
```

```
data3 <- merge(hpgap_dat, data2, by = "date") %>%
  tibble::column_to_rownames("date")
```

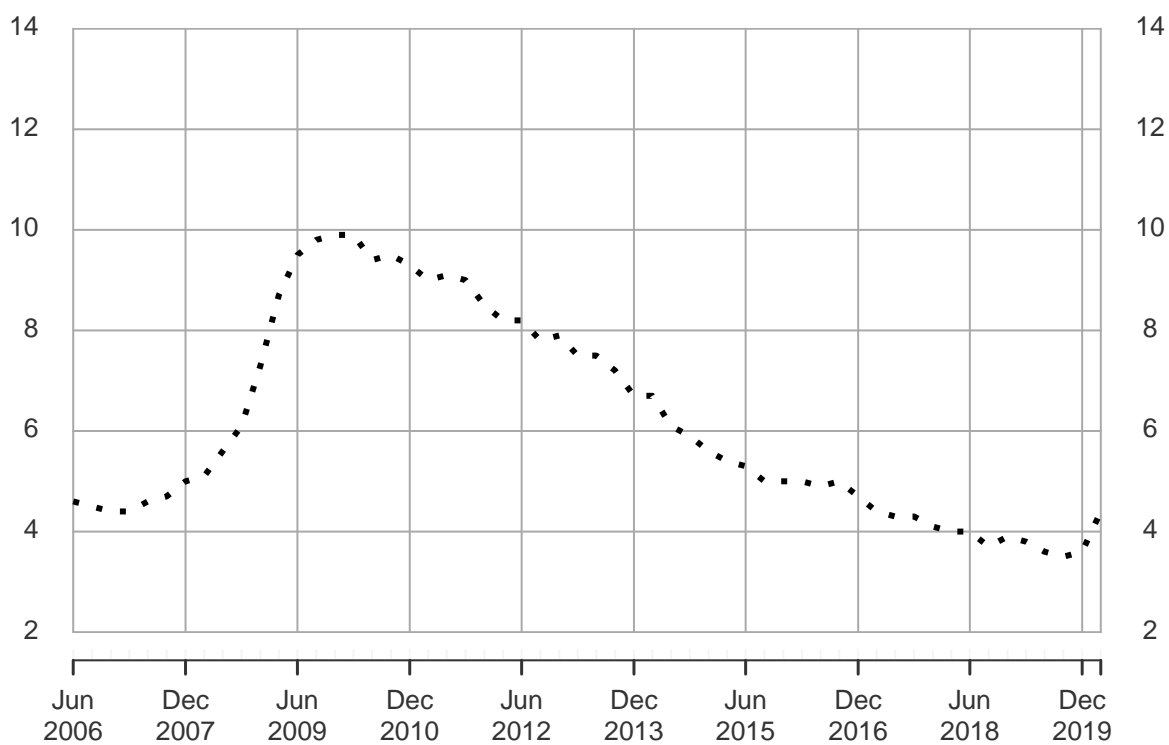
```
data4 <- as.xts(data3)
```

```
data5 <- na.omit(data4)
```

```
#Plotting NAIRU
```

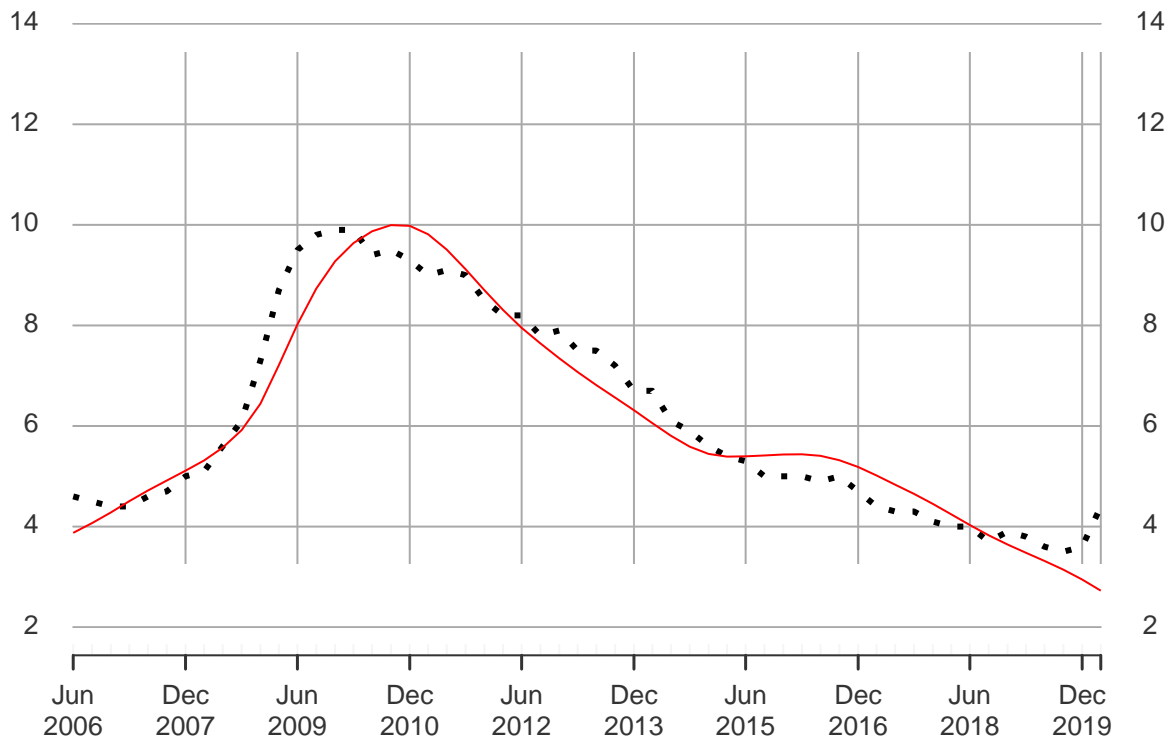
```
plot.xts(data5$unemployment_rate, col = "black", lwd = 3, main = "The U.S. NAIRU", main.timespan = FALSE)
```


The U.S. NAIRU



```
addSeries(data5$nairu, on = 1, col = "red", lwd = 1) # NAIRU
```

The U.S. NAIRU



```
addLegend("topleft", on=1,
  legend.names = c("Unemployment Rate", "NAIRU"),
  lty=c(3, 1), lwd=c(3, 1),
  col=c("black", "red"))
```

The U.S. NAIRU

