Story 2

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Introduction

Inflation and its economic effects have been in the news recently. The Fed's goal has been to curb inflation and maintain low unemployment. The Phillips Curve is an economic principle stating the general negative relationship between these two variables.

Data Sources

- New York Fed API
- BLS Data API used for unemployment data

The BLS API has an R wrapper that allows for easy data pulls from the API.

```
# Setting ZFed and BLS API Keys
registration_key = Sys.getenv("BLS_API_KEY")
fed_api_key <- Sys.getenv("FED_API_KEY")</pre>
```

Getting CPI time series data

```
# Call CPI data from BLS
registration_key <- Sys.getenv("BLS_API_KEY")
series_id <- 'APU0000702111'
series_url <- glue("https://api.bls.gov/publicAPI/v2/timeseries/data/{series_id}?registrationkey={regis}
response <- GET(series_url)

# Format CPI data
response_txt <- content(response, "text", encoding = "UTF-8")
json <- fromJSON(response_txt, flatten = TRUE)

cpi <- as.data.frame(json[[4]])$series.data[[1]]
head(cpi)</pre>
```

```
year period periodName value footnotes
##
## 1 2022
             M12
                   December 1.873
                                       NULL
                                       NULL
## 2 2022
             M11
                   November 1.847
## 3 2022
             M10
                    October 1.814
                                       NULL
## 4 2022
             MO9 September 1.749
                                       NULL
## 5 2022
             80M
                     August 1.756
                                       NULL
## 6 2022
             MO7
                       July 1.715
                                       NULL
```

We'll need to pull an additional 5 years of CPI data

```
series_url <= glue("https://api.bls.gov/publicAPI/v2/timeseries/data/{series_id}?registrationkey={regis</pre>
```

[1] FALSE

```
response <- GET(series_url)
response_txt <- content(response, "text", encoding = "UTF-8")
json <- fromJSON(response_txt, flatten = TRUE)

cpi_older <- as.data.frame(json[[4]])$series.data[[1]]</pre>
```

```
# Combining our CPI data
cpi_df <- rbind(cpi, cpi_older)

# Converting dates from BLS format
cpi_df$date <- str_c(cpi_df$periodName," ", cpi_df$year)
cpi_df$date <- myd(cpi_df$date, truncated=1)

# cast types
cpi_df$cpi <- as.double(cpi$value)</pre>
```

Now let's make a simple plot of our CPI data over time

```
cpi_plot <- ggplot(cpi_df, aes(x=date, y=cpi)) + geom_line() +
labs(x="Month", y="Consumer Price Index (CPI)", title="Consumer Price Index over Time - All US", subt</pre>
```

Grabbing Interest Rate Data

Grbabing interest rate data from the St Louis Fed API (FRED). The endpoint I'm using contains information about the Federal Effective Funds rate, which is the interest rate charged to banks borrowing overnight to meet their reserve requirements

```
# Use an environement variable for API token
url <- glue("https://api.stlouisfed.org/fred/series/observations?series_id=EFFR&api_key={fed_api_key}&f
# Pull data from FRED API
fed_response <- GET(url)</pre>
```

Let's do some basic data wrangling of our FRED API response to get it into a good format for plotting

```
# Write Response data to R dataframe
fed_response_txt <- content(fed_response, "text", encoding = "UTF-8")
fed_json <- json <- fromJSON(fed_response_txt, flatten = TRUE)
fed <- fed_json$observations</pre>
```

Let's clean up our federal funds rate data

```
# Convert types
fed$date <- as.Date(fed$date)
fed$fed_funds_rate <- as.double(fed$value)</pre>
```

Warning: NAs introduced by coercion

head(fed)

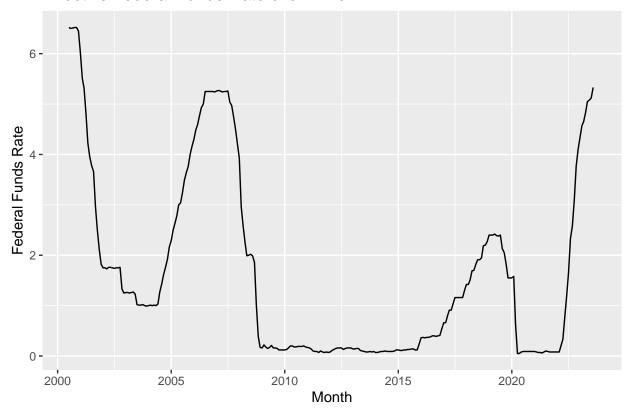
```
##
    realtime_start realtime_end
                                     date value fed_funds_rate
## 1
        2023-09-23 2023-09-23 2000-07-01 6.52
                                                         6.52
## 2
        2023-09-23 2023-09-23 2000-08-01 6.50
                                                         6.50
        2023-09-23 2023-09-23 2000-09-01 6.51
## 3
                                                         6.51
## 4
        2023-09-23 2023-09-23 2000-10-01 6.52
                                                         6.52
## 5
        2023-09-23 2023-09-23 2000-11-01 6.52
                                                         6.52
## 6
        2023-09-23 2023-09-23 2000-12-01 6.45
                                                         6.45
```

Now let's plot a simple time series of our federal funds rate date

```
# Plotting Federal Funds Rate over time
fed_rate_plot <- ggplot(fed, aes(x=date, y=fed_funds_rate)) +
  geom_line() + labs(y="Federal Funds Rate", x="Month", title ="Effective Federal Funds Rate over Time"
fed_rate_plot</pre>
```

Warning: Removed 1 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

Effective Federal Funds Rate over Time



Unemployment Data

I found a CSV file containing seasonally adjusted unemployment data from BLS here

```
unemployment <- read.csv("data/unemployment-bls.csv")</pre>
```

Let's wrangle the unemployment API data a bit

head(unemployment)

```
##
       Series.ID Year Period
                                Label Value
## 1 LNS1400000 1998
                         M01 1998 Jan
                                         4.6
## 2 LNS14000000 1998
                         M02 1998 Feb
                                         4.6
## 3 LNS14000000 1998
                                        4.7
                         M03 1998 Mar
## 4 LNS14000000 1998
                         M04 1998 Apr
                                         4.3
## 5 LNS14000000 1998
                         M05 1998 May
                                        4.4
## 6 LNS1400000 1998
                         M06 1998 Jun
                                        4.5
```

Clwaning up our unemployment data before plotting

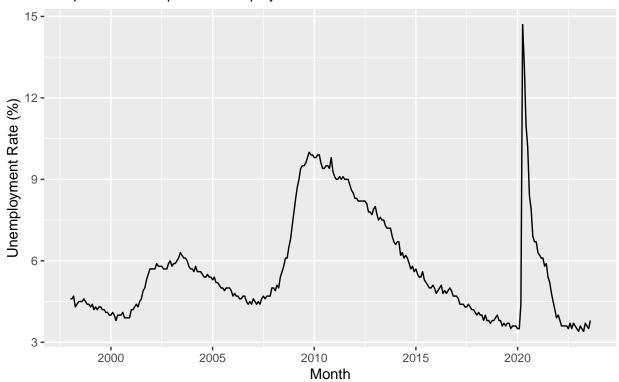
```
unemployment$date <- as.Date(parse_date_time(unemployment$Label, order = "Ym"))
unemployment$unemployment_rate <- unemployment$Value
head(unemployment)</pre>
```

```
##
       Series.ID Year Period
                                Label Value
                                                   date unemployment_rate
## 1 LNS14000000 1998
                         M01 1998 Jan
                                        4.6 1998-01-01
                         M02 1998 Feb
## 2 LNS14000000 1998
                                         4.6 1998-02-01
                                                                      4.6
## 3 LNS14000000 1998
                                        4.7 1998-03-01
                                                                      4.7
                         M03 1998 Mar
## 4 LNS14000000 1998
                         M04 1998 Apr
                                        4.3 1998-04-01
                                                                      4.3
## 5 LNS14000000 1998
                         M05 1998 May
                                        4.4 1998-05-01
                                                                      4.4
## 6 LNS14000000 1998
                         M06 1998 Jun
                                        4.5 1998-06-01
                                                                      4.5
```

Let's quickly plot the US unemployment rate over time (1998 - 2003)

US Unemployment Rate 1998 – 2023

The post-COVID spike in unemployment has come back to earth



Combining our Datasets

Now we can join together our datasets to overlay the data points in a single panel plot

```
dat <- merge(unemployment, fed, by=c("date", "date"))

df <- merge(dat, cpi_df, by=c("date", "date"))</pre>
```

Let's plot the time series three variables of interest:

- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Unemployment Rate (%)
- Federal Funds Rate

Warning: Removed 1 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

