# Modeling

### Group 6

```
# Get couldabeens
couldabeens <- read_csv("../data-gen/couldabeens.csv")
# Get payroll revenue data
payroll_rev <- read_csv("../data/revenue-payroll.csv")
payroll <- find_labShare(payroll_rev)</pre>
```

## **Predictors**

```
# Revenue and Labor Share
cor(couldabeens$totRev, couldabeens$labShare)

## [1] -0.5044864

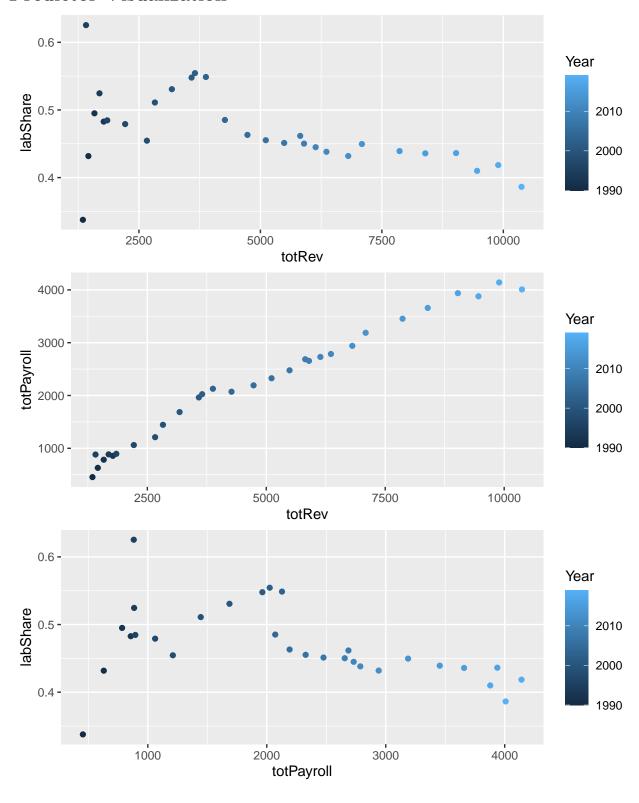
cor(couldabeens$totRev, couldabeens$totPayroll)

## [1] 0.9897413

cor(couldabeens$totPayroll, couldabeens$labShare)

## [1] -0.4059079
```

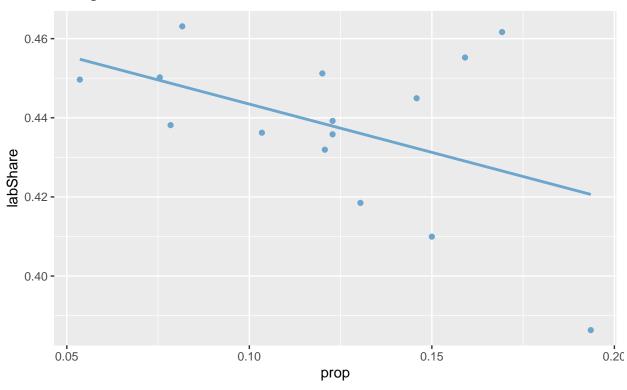
# Predictor Visualization



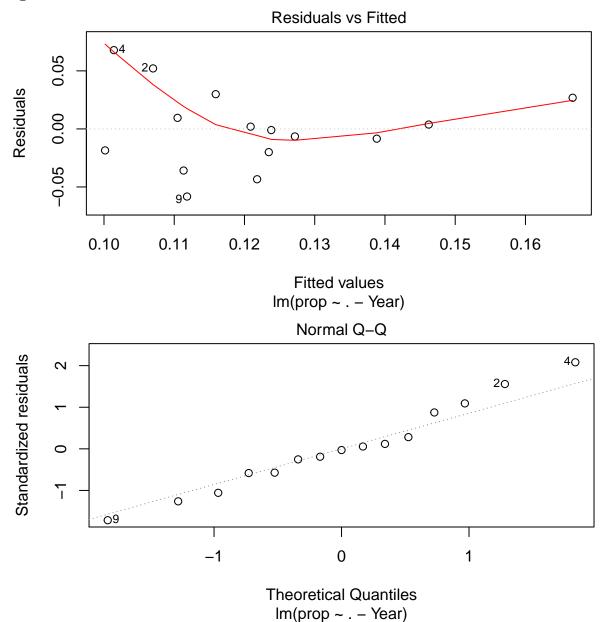
#### Linear Model: Labor Share

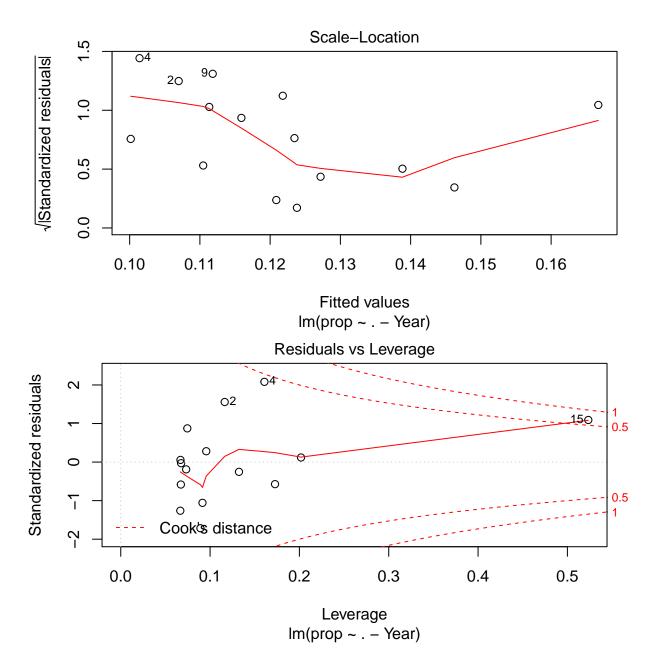
```
prop labShare
## 1 2004 0.08163265 0.4631073
## 2 2005 0.15909091 0.4552351
## 3 2006 0.12000000 0.4512095
## 4 2007 0.16923077 0.4616658
## 5 2008 0.07547170 0.4502196
## 6 2009 0.14583333 0.4449408
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = prop ~ . - Year, data = dataset1)
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                   1Q
                         Median
                                       ЗQ
                                                Max
## -0.058253 -0.019268 -0.001008 0.018178 0.067824
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                0.5017
                           0.2036
                                    2.464
                                            0.0284 *
## labShare
               -0.8670
                           0.4642 -1.868
                                            0.0845 .
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.03558 on 13 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2116, Adjusted R-squared: 0.151
## F-statistic: 3.49 on 1 and 13 DF, p-value: 0.08446
```

### Relationship between Labor Share and Couldabeen Rates



# Diagnostic Plots





## Couldabeen Rates across the Years

