

ECON425_HW5

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```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr      1.1.4      v readr      2.1.5
## v forcats    1.0.0      v stringr   1.5.1
## v ggplot2    3.4.4      v tibble    3.2.1
## v lubridate  1.9.3      v tidyr     1.3.0
## v purrr      1.0.2
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
library(quantmod)
```

```
## Loading required package: xts
## Warning: package 'xts' was built under R version 4.3.3
## Loading required package: zoo
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
## ##### Warning from 'xts' package #####
## #
## # The dplyr lag() function breaks how base R's lag() function is supposed to #
## # work, which breaks lag(my_xts). Calls to lag(my_xts) that you type or #
## # source() into this session won't work correctly. #
## #
## # Use stats::lag() to make sure you're not using dplyr::lag(), or you can add #
## # conflictRules('dplyr', exclude = 'lag') to your .Rprofile to stop #
## # dplyr from breaking base R's lag() function. #
## #
## # Code in packages is not affected. It's protected by R's namespace mechanism #
## # Set `options(xts.warn_dplyr_breaks_lag = FALSE)` to suppress this warning. #
## #
## #####
##
## Attaching package: 'xts'
```

```

##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##   first, last
##
## Loading required package: TTR
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo

library(fredr)

fredr_set_key("89e09406a6b0e5d39d06d3b19fec5156")

# Retrieve data from FRED
unemployment_rate <- fredr(series_id = "UNRATE")
cpi <- fredr(series_id = "CPILFESL")
hourly_earnings <- fredr(series_id = "CES0500000003")

# Convert the data to time series objects
unemployment_ts <- xts(unemployment_rate$value, order.by = as.Date(unemployment_rate$date))
cpi_ts <- xts(cpi$value, order.by = as.Date(cpi$date))
earnings_ts <- xts(hourly_earnings$value, order.by = as.Date(hourly_earnings$date))

# Calculate year-over-year inflation rate from CPI
inflation_rate <- diff(log(cpi_ts), lag = 12) * 100

# Calculate year-over-year wage inflation rate from hourly earnings
wage_inflation_rate <- diff(log(earnings_ts), lag = 12) * 100

# Merge the data into a single data frame
data <- merge(unemployment_ts, inflation_rate, wage_inflation_rate, all = FALSE)
colnames(data) <- c("Unemployment_Rate", "Inflation_Rate", "Wage_Inflation_Rate")

# Convert to a tidy data frame
data_df <- data.frame(date = index(data), coredata(data))

# Plot Inflation vs. Unemployment Rate
inflation_vs_unemployment_plot <- ggplot(data_df, aes(x = Unemployment_Rate, y = Inflation_Rate)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  labs(title = "Inflation vs. Unemployment Rate",
       x = "Unemployment Rate (%)",
       y = "Inflation Rate (%)")

ggsave("Inflation_vs_Unemployment.png", plot = inflation_vs_unemployment_plot)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

# Plot Wage Inflation vs. Unemployment Rate
wage_inflation_vs_unemployment_plot <- ggplot(data_df, aes(x = Unemployment_Rate, y = Wage_Inflation_Rate)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  labs(title = "Wage Inflation vs. Unemployment Rate",
       x = "Unemployment Rate (%)",
       y = "Wage Inflation Rate (%)")

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ggsave("Wage_Inflation_vs_Unemployment.png", plot = wage_inflation_vs_unemployment_plot)

## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_smooth()`).
## Warning: Removed 12 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).
# Analyze the relationship between variables
model1 <- lm(Inflation_Rate ~ Unemployment_Rate, data = data_df)
summary(model1)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Inflation_Rate ~ Unemployment_Rate, data = data_df)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.3414 -0.7152 -0.3110  0.4754  3.2524
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    4.28257    0.19997  21.416  <2e-16 ***
## Unemployment_Rate -0.31591    0.03166  -9.979  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.033 on 217 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3146, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3114
## F-statistic: 99.58 on 1 and 217 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
model2 <- lm(Wage_Inflation_Rate ~ Unemployment_Rate, data = data_df)
summary(model2)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Wage_Inflation_Rate ~ Unemployment_Rate, data = data_df)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.3422 -0.7289 -0.4321  0.6122  6.0938
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    3.9731    0.2177  18.249  < 2e-16 ***
## Unemployment_Rate -0.1585    0.0340  -4.661 5.66e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.097 on 205 degrees of freedom
## (12 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.09582, Adjusted R-squared:  0.09141
## F-statistic: 21.72 on 1 and 205 DF, p-value: 5.663e-06

```