

# **ETC3550/ETC5550**

## **Applied forecasting**

Ch2. Time series graphics  
[OTexts.org/fpp3/](http://OTexts.org/fpp3/)

# Outline

- 1 Time series in R
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Time plots
- 5 Time series patterns
- 6 Seasonal and subseries plots
- 7 Lag plots and autocorrelation
- 8 White noise

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- 8 White noise

# tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:      Country [263]
## #       Year Country          GDP Imports Exports Population
## #   <dbl> <fct>     <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 1960 Afghanistan 537777811.    7.02     4.13    8996351
## 2 1961 Afghanistan 548888896.    8.10     4.45    9166764
## 3 1962 Afghanistan 546666678.    9.35     4.88    9345868
## 4 1963 Afghanistan 751111191.   16.9     9.17    9533954
## 5 1964 Afghanistan 800000044.   18.1     8.89    9731361
## 6 1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4    11.3    9938414
## 7 1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6     8.57   10152331
## 8 1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2     6.77   10372630
## 9 1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2     8.90   10604346
## 10 1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0    10.1   10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:   Country [263]
## #       Year Country          GDP Imports Exports Population
## #   Index <fct>     <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 1960 Afghanistan 537777811.    7.02     4.13 8996351
## 2 1961 Afghanistan 548888896.    8.10     4.45 9166764
## 3 1962 Afghanistan 546666678.    9.35     4.88 9345868
## 4 1963 Afghanistan 751111191.   16.9      9.17 9533954
## 5 1964 Afghanistan 800000044.   18.1      8.89 9731361
## 6 1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4     11.3 9938414
## 7 1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6      8.57 10152331
## 8 1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2      6.77 10372630
## 9 1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2      8.90 10604346
## 10 1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0     10.1 10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:       Country [263]
## #             Year Country          GDP Imports Exports Population
## #   Index     Key      <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 1960 Afghanistan 537777811.    7.02     4.13 8996351
## 2 1961 Afghanistan 548888896.    8.10     4.45 9166764
## 3 1962 Afghanistan 546666678.    9.35     4.88 9345868
## 4 1963 Afghanistan 751111191.   16.9     9.17 9533954
## 5 1964 Afghanistan 800000044.   18.1     8.89 9731361
## 6 1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4    11.3 9938414
## 7 1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6     8.57 10152331
## 8 1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2     6.77 10372630
## 9 1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2     8.90 10604346
## 10 1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0    10.1 10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:   Country [263]
## #     Year Country          GDP Imports Exports Population
## #   Index   Key   Measured variables
## 1 1960 Afghanistan 537777811.    7.02   4.13 8996351
## 2 1961 Afghanistan 548888896.    8.10   4.45 9166764
## 3 1962 Afghanistan 546666678.    9.35   4.88 9345868
## 4 1963 Afghanistan 751111191.   16.9    9.17 9533954
## 5 1964 Afghanistan 800000044.   18.1    8.89 9731361
## 6 1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4   11.3 9938414
## 7 1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6    8.57 10152331
## 8 1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2    6.77 10372630
## 9 1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2    8.90 10604346
## 10 1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0   10.1 10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:      Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose  Trips
##   <qtr>  <chr>    <chr>  <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1998   Q1 Adelaide SA  Business  135.
## 2 1998   Q2 Adelaide SA  Business  110.
## 3 1998   Q3 Adelaide SA  Business  166.
## 4 1998   Q4 Adelaide SA  Business  127.
## 5 1999   Q1 Adelaide SA  Business  137.
## 6 1999   Q2 Adelaide SA  Business  200.
## 7 1999   Q3 Adelaide SA  Business  169.
## 8 1999   Q4 Adelaide SA  Business  134.
## 9 2000   Q1 Adelaide SA  Business  154.
## 10 2000  Q2 Adelaide SA  Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:      Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose  Trips
##   Index     <chr>    <chr>  <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1998   Q1 Adelaide SA  Business  135.
## 2 1998   Q2 Adelaide SA  Business  110.
## 3 1998   Q3 Adelaide SA  Business  166.
## 4 1998   Q4 Adelaide SA  Business  127.
## 5 1999   Q1 Adelaide SA  Business  137.
## 6 1999   Q2 Adelaide SA  Business  200.
## 7 1999   Q3 Adelaide SA  Business  169.
## 8 1999   Q4 Adelaide SA  Business  134.
## 9 2000   Q1 Adelaide SA  Business  154.
## 10 2000  Q2 Adelaide SA  Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:      Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose Trips
##   Index     Keys          <dbl>
## 1 1998   Q1 Adelaide SA Business 135.
## 2 1998   Q2 Adelaide SA Business 110.
## 3 1998   Q3 Adelaide SA Business 166.
## 4 1998   Q4 Adelaide SA Business 127.
## 5 1999   Q1 Adelaide SA Business 137.
## 6 1999   Q2 Adelaide SA Business 200.
## 7 1999   Q3 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## 8 1999   Q4 Adelaide SA Business 134.
## 9 2000   Q1 Adelaide SA Business 154.
## 10 2000  Q2 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:      Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose Trips
##   Index    Keys          Measure
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

# tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:      Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose Trips
##   Index    Keys          Measure
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

Domestic visitor  
nights in thousands  
by state/region and  
purpose.

# tsibble objects

- A tsibble allows storage and manipulation of multiple time series in R.
- It contains:
  - ▶ An index: time information about the observation
  - ▶ Measured variable(s): numbers of interest
  - ▶ Key variable(s): optional unique identifiers for each series
- It works with tidyverse functions.

# The tsibble index

## Example

```
mydata <- tsibble(  
  year = 2012:2016,  
  y = c(123, 39, 78, 52, 110),  
  index = year  
)  
mydata
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1Y]  
##   year     y  
##   <int> <dbl>  
## 1  2012    123  
## 2  2013     39  
## 3  2014     78  
## 4  2015     52  
## 5  2016    110
```

# The tsibble index

## Example

```
mydata <- tibble(  
  year = 2012:2016,  
  y = c(123, 39, 78, 52, 110)  
 ) %>%  
 as_tsibble(index = year)  
mydata
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1Y]  
##   year     y  
##   <int> <dbl>  
## 1  2012    123  
## 2  2013     39  
## 3  2014     78  
## 4  2015     52  
## 5  2016    110
```

# The `tsibble` index

For observations more frequent than once per year, we need to use a time class function on the index.

z

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   Month      Observation
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 2019           50
## 2 2019           23
## 3 2019           34
## 4 2019           30
## 5 2019           25
```

# The tsibble index

For observations more frequent than once per year, we need to use a time class function on the index.

```
#> z %>%
#>   mutate(Month = yearmonth(Month)) %>%
#>   as_tsibble(index = Month)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1M]
##       Month Observation
##       <mth>      <dbl>
## 1 2019 Jan        50
## 2 2019 Feb        23
## 3 2019 Mar        34
## 4 2019 Apr        30
## 5 2019 May        25
```

# The `tsibble` index

Common time index variables can be created with these functions:

Frequency	Function
Annual	<code>start:end</code>
Quarterly	<code>yearquarter()</code>
Monthly	<code>yearmonth()</code>
Weekly	<code>yearweek()</code>
Daily	<code>as_date(), ymd()</code>
Sub-daily	<code>as_datetime()</code>

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# Australian prison population



# Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 6
##   date      state gender legal indigenous count
##   <date>    <chr>  <chr>  <chr>    <chr>     <dbl>
## 1 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        0
## 2 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Remanded Other       2
## 3 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Sentenced ATSI        0
## 4 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Sentenced Other       0
## 5 2005-03-01 ACT    Male    Remanded ATSI        7
## 6 2005-03-01 ACT    Male    Remanded Other      58
## 7 2005-03-01 ACT    Male    Sentenced ATSI        0
## 8 2005-03-01 ACT    Male    Sentenced Other       0
## 9 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Remanded ATSI       51
## 10 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Remanded Other     131
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

# Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv") %>%  
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 7  
##   date      state gender legal indigenous count Quarter  
##   <date>    <chr>  <chr>  <chr>    <chr>     <dbl>  <qtr>  
## 1 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI         0 2005 Q1  
## 2 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Remanded Other        2 2005 Q1  
## 3 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Sentenc~ ATSI         0 2005 Q1  
## 4 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Sentenc~ Other        0 2005 Q1  
## 5 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Remanded ATSI        7 2005 Q1  
## 6 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Remanded Other       58 2005 Q1  
## 7 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Sentenc~ ATSI         0 2005 Q1  
## 8 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Sentenc~ Other        0 2005 Q1  
## 9 2005-03-01 NSW    Female Remanded ATSI       51 2005 Q1  
## 10 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Remanded Other      131 2005 Q1  
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

# Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv") %>%  
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date)) %>%  
  select(-date)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 6  
##   state gender legal    indigenous count Quarter  
##   <chr>  <chr>  <chr>      <chr>     <dbl>   <qtr>  
## 1 ACT    Female  Remanded  ATSI         0  2005 Q1  
## 2 ACT    Female  Remanded  Other        2  2005 Q1  
## 3 ACT    Female  Sentenced ATSI         0  2005 Q1  
## 4 ACT    Female  Sentenced Other        0  2005 Q1  
## 5 ACT    Male    Remanded  ATSI        7  2005 Q1  
## 6 ACT    Male    Remanded  Other       58  2005 Q1  
## 7 ACT    Male    Sentenced ATSI         0  2005 Q1  
## 8 ACT    Male    Sentenced Other        0  2005 Q1  
## 9 NSW    Female  Remanded  ATSI       51  2005 Q1  
## 10 NSW   Female  Remanded  Other      131  2005 Q1  
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

# Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv") %>%  
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date)) %>%  
  select(-date) %>%  
  as_tsibble(  
    index = Quarter,  
    key = c(state, gender, legal, indigenous)  
)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 3,072 x 6 [1Q]  
## # Key:      state, gender, legal, indigenous [64]  
##   state gender legal   indigenous count Quarter  
##   <chr>  <chr>  <chr>     <chr>     <dbl>   <qtr>  
## 1 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        0 2005 Q1  
## 2 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        1 2005 Q2  
## 3 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        0 2005 Q3  
## 4 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        0 2005 Q4  
## 5 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        1 2006 Q1  
## 6 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI        1 2006 Q2
```

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# Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme



# Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

The **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme** (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

# Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

The **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme** (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

- Many drugs bought from pharmacies are subsidised to allow more equitable access to modern drugs.
- The cost to government is determined by the number and types of drugs purchased. Currently nearly 1% of GDP.
- The total cost is budgeted based on forecasts of drug usage.
- Costs are disaggregated by drug type (ATC1 x15 / ATC2 84), concession category (x2) and patient type (x2), giving  $84 \times 2 \times 2 = 336$  time series.

# Working with tsibble objects

PBS

```
## # A tsibble: 67,596 x 9 [1M]
## # Key:      Concession, Type, ATC1, ATC2 [336]
##       Month Concession Type   ATC1   ATC1_desc   ATC2   ATC2_desc Scripts  Cost
##       <mth> <chr>     <chr> <chr> <chr>     <chr> <chr>     <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 1991 Jul Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 18228 67877
## 2 1991 Aug Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 15327 57011
## 3 1991 Sep Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 14775 55020
## 4 1991 Oct Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 15380 57222
## 5 1991 Nov Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 14371 52120
## 6 1991 Dec Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 15028 54299
## 7 1992 Jan Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 11040 39753
## 8 1992 Feb Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 15165 54405
## 9 1992 Mar Concession~ Co-pa~ A     Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 16898 61108
## 10 1992 Apr Concession~ Co-pa~ A    Alimentar~ A01 STOMATOLO~ 18141 65356
## # ... with 67,586 more rows
```

# Working with tsibble objects

We can use the filter() function to select rows.

```
PBS %>%  
  filter(ATC2 == "A10")
```

```
## # A tsibble: 816 x 9 [1M]  
## # Key:      Concession, Type, ATC1, ATC2 [4]  
##       Month Concession  Type   ATC1  ATC1_desc  ATC2  ATC2_desc Scripts  Cost  
##       <mth> <chr>      <chr> <chr> <chr>      <chr> <chr>     <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 1991 Jul Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 89733 2.09e6  
## 2 1991 Aug Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 77101 1.80e6  
## 3 1991 Sep Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 76255 1.78e6  
## 4 1991 Oct Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 78681 1.85e6  
## 5 1991 Nov Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 70554 1.69e6  
## 6 1991 Dec Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 75814 1.84e6  
## 7 1992 Jan Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 64186 1.56e6  
## 8 1992 Feb Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 75899 1.73e6  
## 9 1992 Mar Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 89445 2.05e6  
## 10 1992 Apr Concession~ Co-pa~ A Alimentar~ A10 ANTIDIAB~ 97315 2.25e6  
## # ... with 806 more rows
```

# Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `select()` function to select columns.

```
PBS %>%  
  filter(ATC2 == "A10") %>%  
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 816 x 4 [1M]  
## # Key:      Concession, Type [4]  
##      Month Concession     Type     Cost  
##      <mth> <chr>        <chr>    <dbl>  
## 1 1991 Jul Concessional Co-payments 2092878  
## 2 1991 Aug Concessional Co-payments 1795733  
## 3 1991 Sep Concessional Co-payments 1777231  
## 4 1991 Oct Concessional Co-payments 1848507  
## 5 1991 Nov Concessional Co-payments 1686458  
## 6 1991 Dec Concessional Co-payments 1843079  
## 7 1992 Jan Concessional Co-payments 1564702  
## 8 1992 Feb Concessional Co-payments 1732508  
## 9 1992 Mar Concessional Co-payments 2046102  
## 10 1992 Apr Concessional Co-payments 2225077
```

# Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `summarise()` function to summarise over keys.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2 == "A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) %>%
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost))
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
##       Month total_cost
##       <mth>     <dbl>
## 1 1991 Jul     3526591
## 2 1991 Aug     3180891
## 3 1991 Sep     3252221
## 4 1991 Oct     3611003
## 5 1991 Nov     3565869
## 6 1991 Dec     4306371
## 7 1992 Jan     5088335
## 8 1992 Feb     2814520
## 9 1992 Mar     2985811
## 10 1992 Apr    3224780
```

# Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `mutate()` function to create new variables.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2 == "A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) %>%
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost)) %>%
  mutate(total_cost = total_cost / 1e6)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
##       Month total_cost
##       <mth>     <dbl>
## 1 1991 Jul     3.53
## 2 1991 Aug     3.18
## 3 1991 Sep     3.25
## 4 1991 Oct     3.61
## 5 1991 Nov     3.57
## 6 1991 Dec     4.31
## 7 1992 Jan     5.09
## 8 1992 Feb     2.81
## 9 1992 Mar     3.00
```

# Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `mutate()` function to create new variables.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2 == "A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) %>%
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost)) %>%
  mutate(total_cost = total_cost / 1e6) -> a10
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
##       Month total_cost
##       <mth>     <dbl>
## 1 1991 Jul     3.53
## 2 1991 Aug     3.18
## 3 1991 Sep     3.25
## 4 1991 Oct     3.61
## 5 1991 Nov     3.57
## 6 1991 Dec     4.31
## 7 1992 Jan     5.09
## 8 1992 Feb     2.81
## 9 1992 Mar     3.00
```

# Your turn

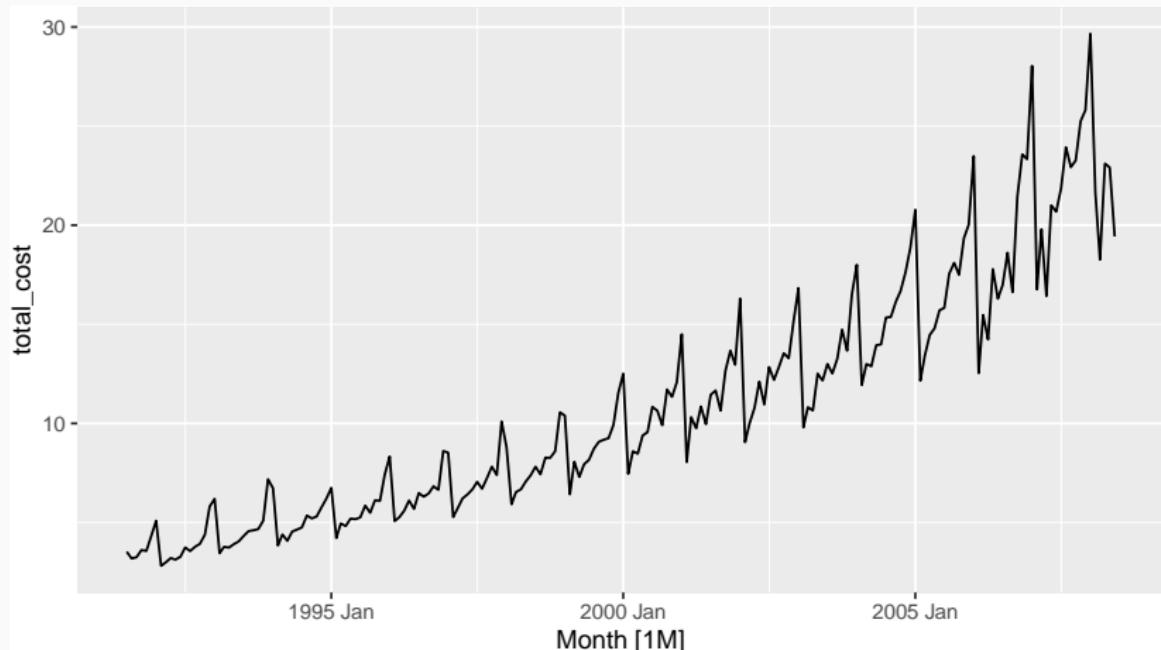
- 1 Download `tourism.xlsx` from  
<http://robjhyndman.com/data/tourism.xlsx>,  
and read it into R using `read_excel()` from the  
`readxl` package.
- 2 Create a `tsibble` which is identical to the `tourism`  
`tsibble` from the `tsibble` package.
- 3 Find what combination of Region and Purpose  
had the maximum number of overnight trips on  
average.
- 4 Create a new `tsibble` which combines the  
Purposes and Regions, and just has total trips by  
State.

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# Time plots

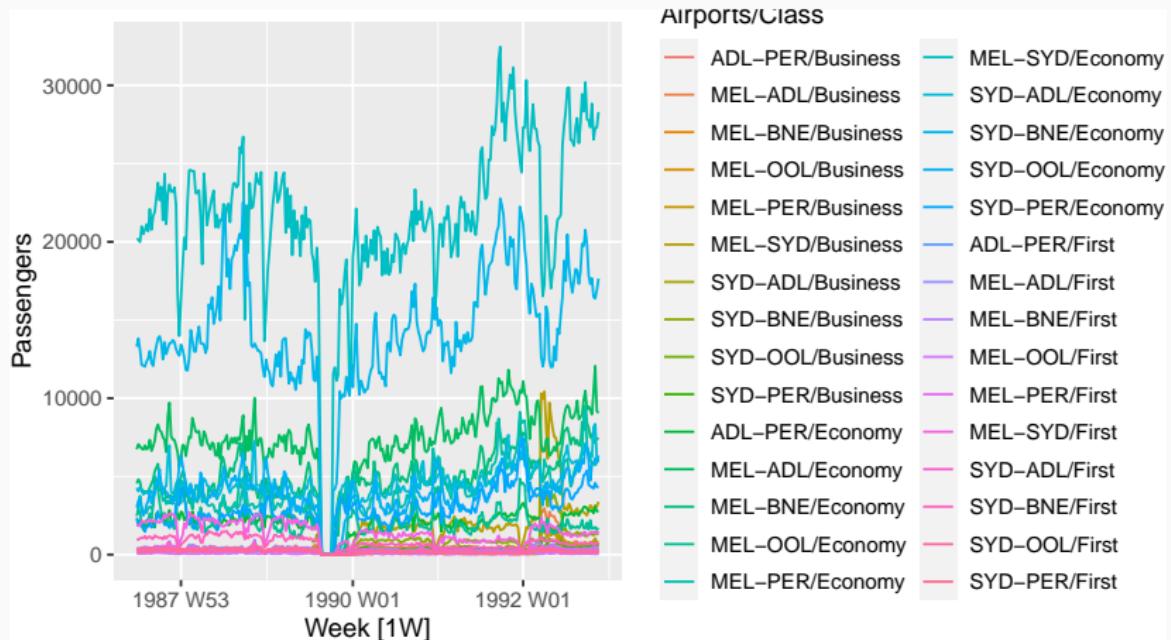
```
a10 %>%  
  autoplot(total_cost)
```



# Ansett airlines

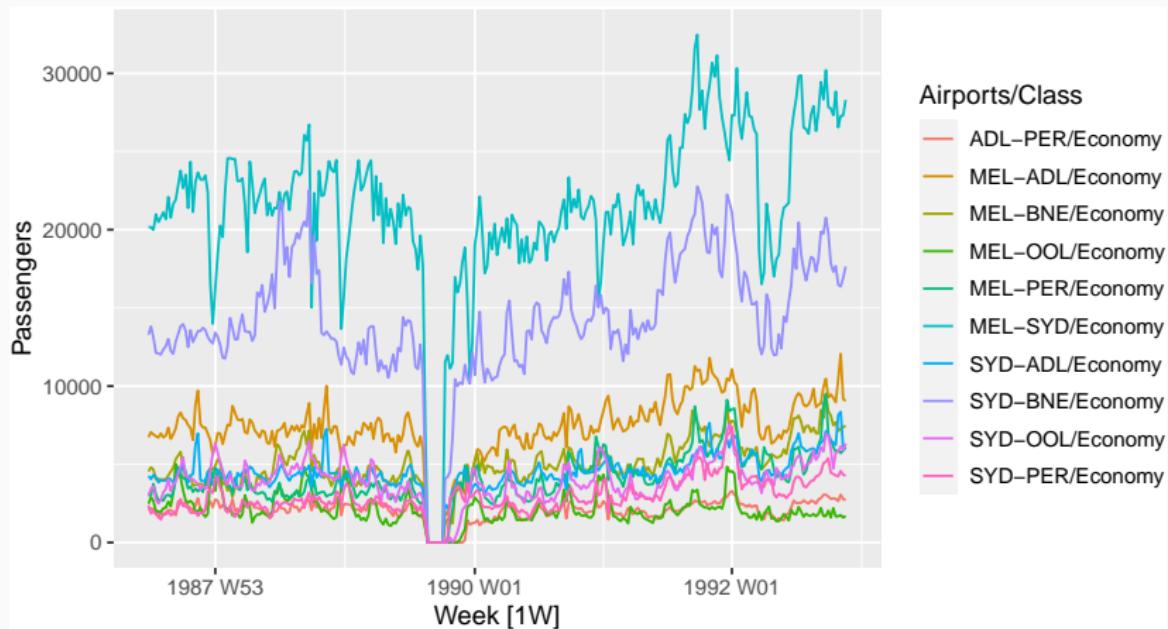
```
ansett %>%
```

```
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



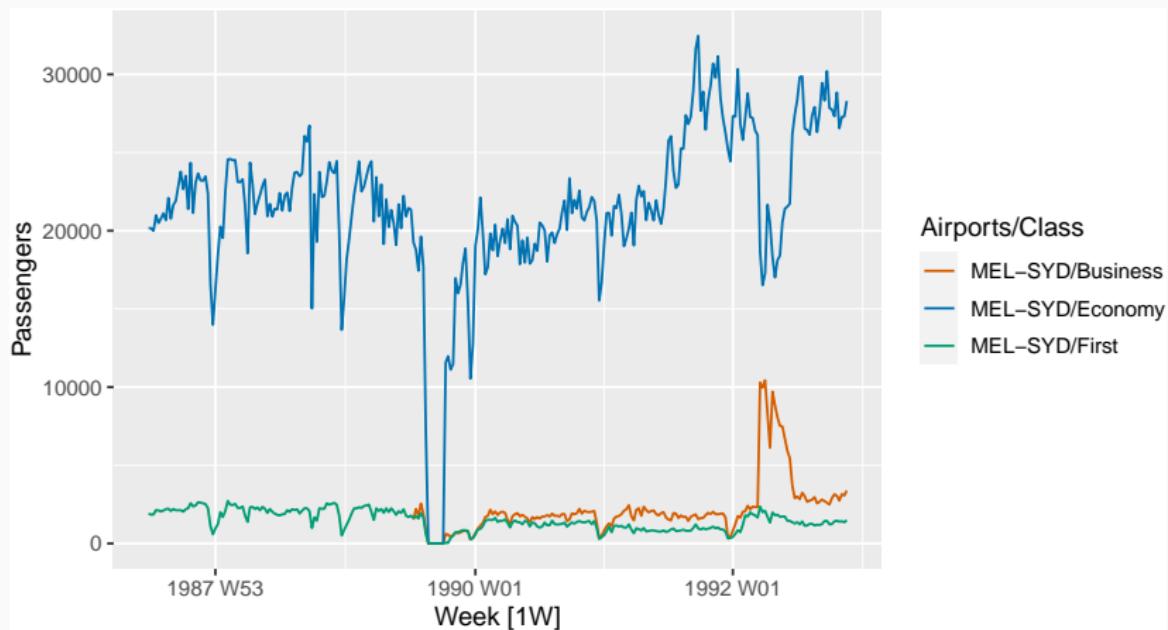
# Ansett airlines

```
ansett %>%  
  filter(Class == "Economy") %>%  
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



# Ansett airlines

```
ansett %>%
  filter(Airports == "MEL-SYD") %>%
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



## Your turn

- Create plots of the following time series: Bricks from aus\_production, Lynx from pelt, Close from gafa\_stock, Demand from vic\_elec.
- Use `help()` to find out about the data in each series.
- For the last plot, modify the axis labels and title.

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# Time series patterns

**Trend** pattern exists when there is a long-term increase or decrease in the data.

**Seasonal** pattern exists when a series is influenced by seasonal factors (e.g., the quarter of the year, the month, or day of the week).

**Cyclic** pattern exists when data exhibit rises and falls that are *not of fixed period* (duration usually of at least 2 years).

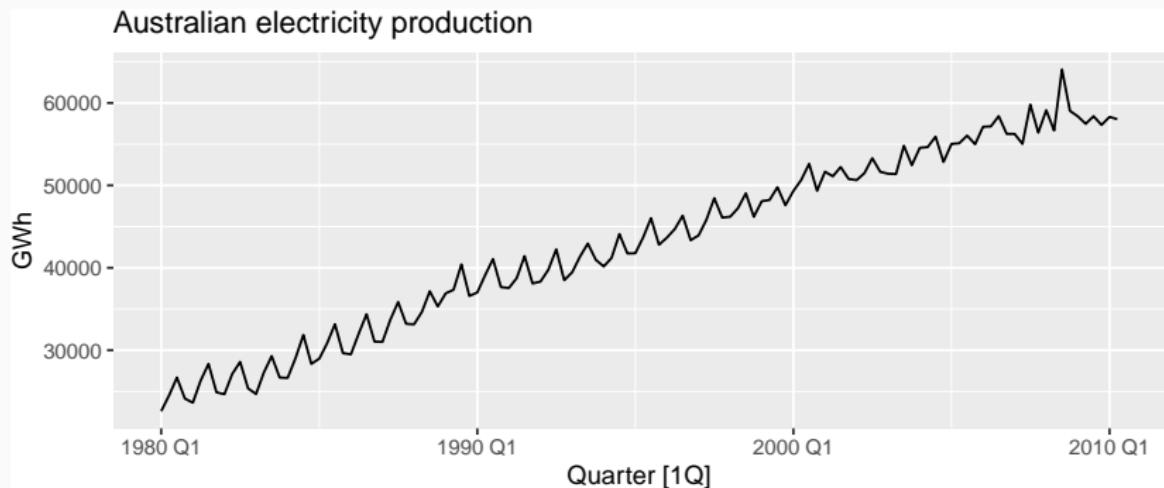
# Time series components

## Differences between seasonal and cyclic patterns:

- seasonal pattern constant length; cyclic pattern variable length
- average length of cycle longer than length of seasonal pattern
- magnitude of cycle more variable than magnitude of seasonal pattern

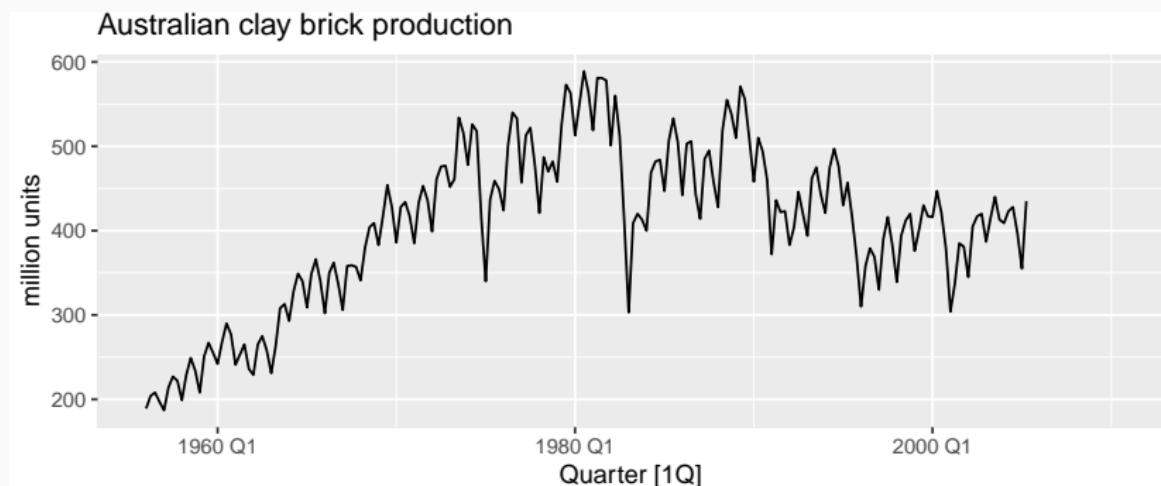
# Time series patterns

```
aus_production %>%
  filter(year(Quarter) >= 1980) %>%
  autoplot(Electricity) +
  labs(y = "GWh",
       title = "Australian electricity production")
```



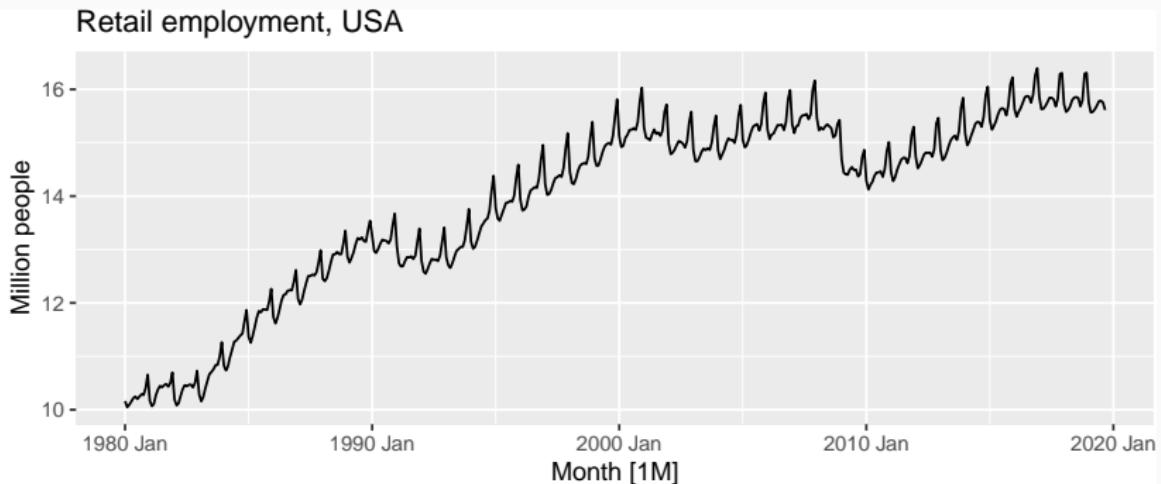
# Time series patterns

```
aus_production %>%
  autoplot(Bricks) +
  labs(y = "million units",
       title = "Australian clay brick production")
```



# Time series patterns

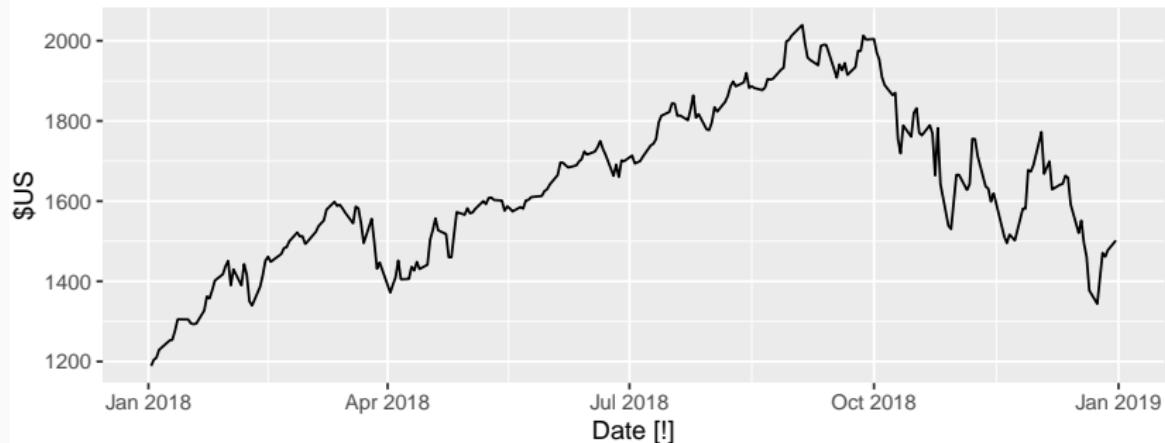
```
us_employment %>%
  filter>Title == "Retail Trade", year(Month) >= 1980) %>%
  autoplot(Employed / 1e3) +
  labs(y = "Million people",
       title = "Retail employment, USA")
```



# Time series patterns

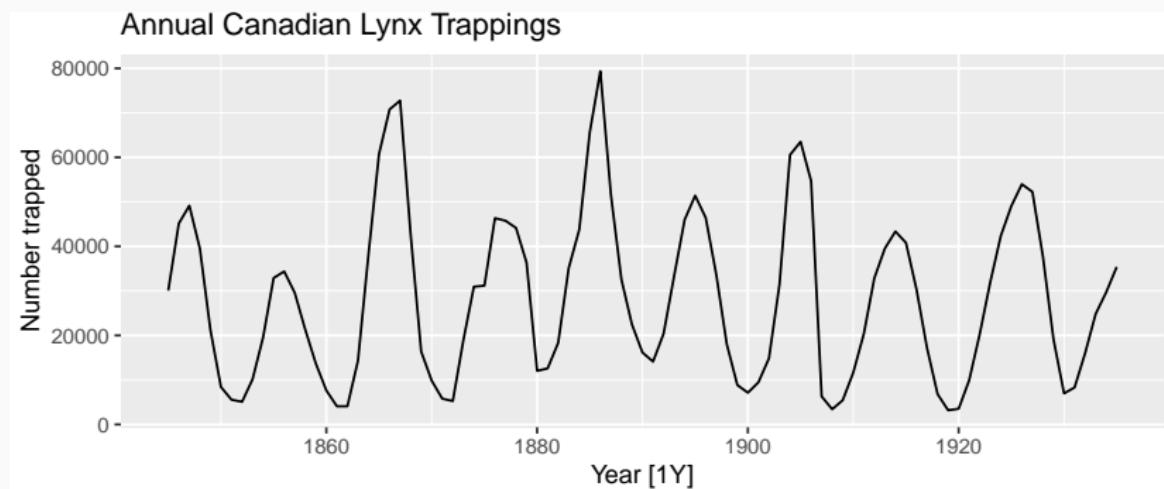
```
gafa_stock %>%
  filter(Symbol == "AMZN", year(Date) >= 2018) %>%
  autoplot(Close) +
  labs(y = "$US",
       title = "Amazon closing stock price")
```

Amazon closing stock price



# Time series patterns

```
pelt %>%
  autoplot(Lynx) +
  labs(y="Number trapped",
       title = "Annual Canadian Lynx Trappings")
```



# Seasonal or cyclic?

## Differences between seasonal and cyclic patterns:

- seasonal pattern constant length; cyclic pattern variable length
- average length of cycle longer than length of seasonal pattern
- magnitude of cycle more variable than magnitude of seasonal pattern

# Seasonal or cyclic?

## Differences between seasonal and cyclic patterns:

- seasonal pattern constant length; cyclic pattern variable length
- average length of cycle longer than length of seasonal pattern
- magnitude of cycle more variable than magnitude of seasonal pattern

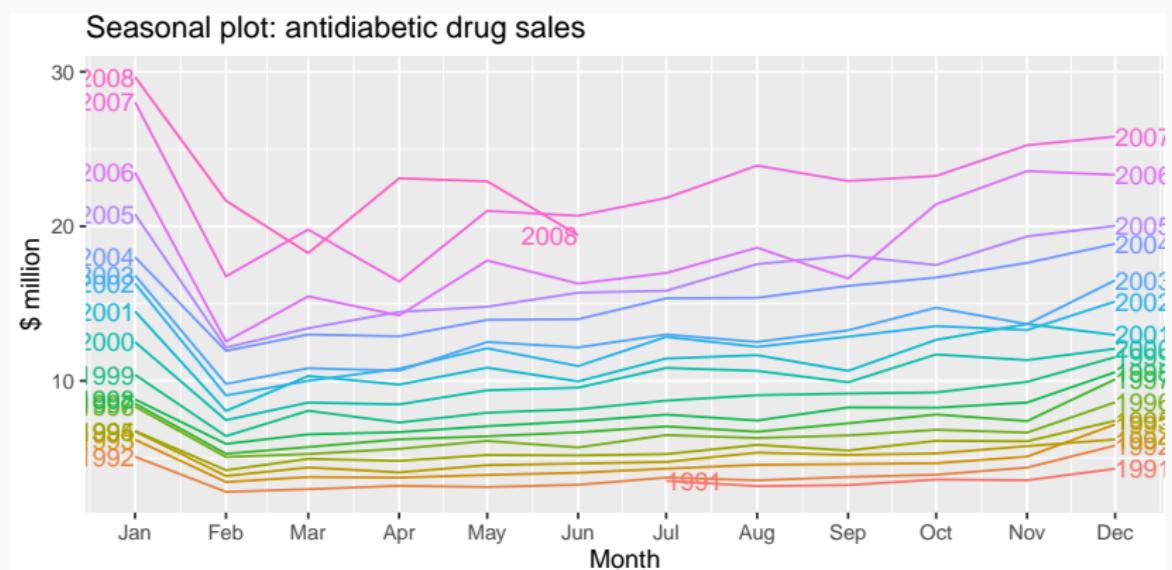
The timing of peaks and troughs is predictable with seasonal data, but unpredictable in the long term with cyclic data.

# Outline

- 1 Time series in R
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
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- 8 White noise

# Seasonal plots

```
a10 %>% gg_season(total_cost, labels = "both") +  
  labs(y = "$ million",  
        title = "Seasonal plot: antidiabetic drug sales")
```



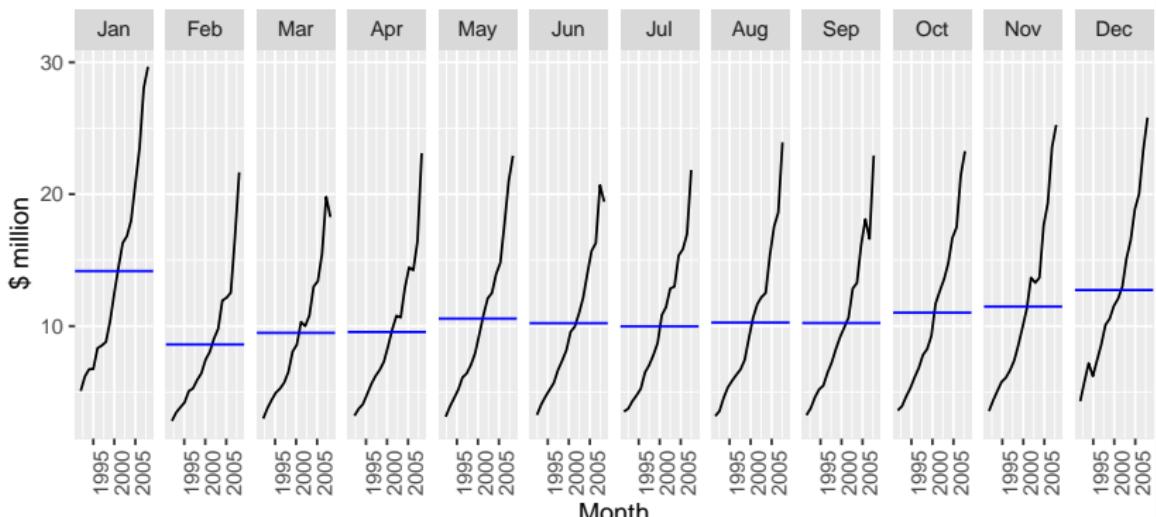
## Seasonal plots

- Data plotted against the individual “seasons” in which the data were observed. (In this case a “season” is a month.)
- Something like a time plot except that the data from each season are overlapped.
- Enables the underlying seasonal pattern to be seen more clearly, and also allows any substantial departures from the seasonal pattern to be easily identified.
- In R: `gg_season()`

# Seasonal subseries plots

```
a10 %>%
  gg_subseries(total_cost) +
  labs(y = "$ million",
       title = "Subseries plot: antidiabetic drug sales")
```

Subseries plot: antidiabetic drug sales

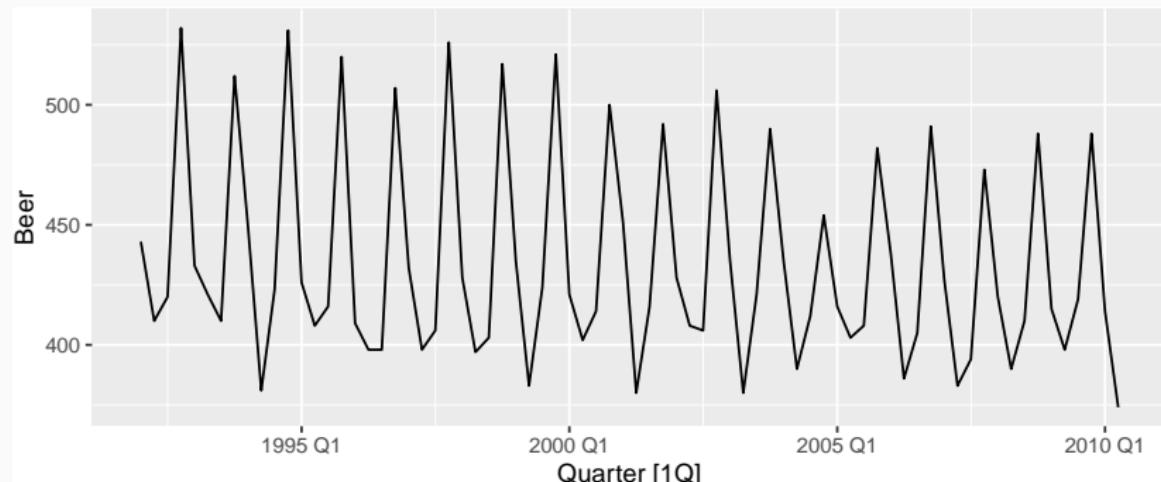


# Seasonal subseries plots

- Data for each season collected together in time plot as separate time series.
- Enables the underlying seasonal pattern to be seen clearly, and changes in seasonality over time to be visualized.
- In R: `gg_subseries()`

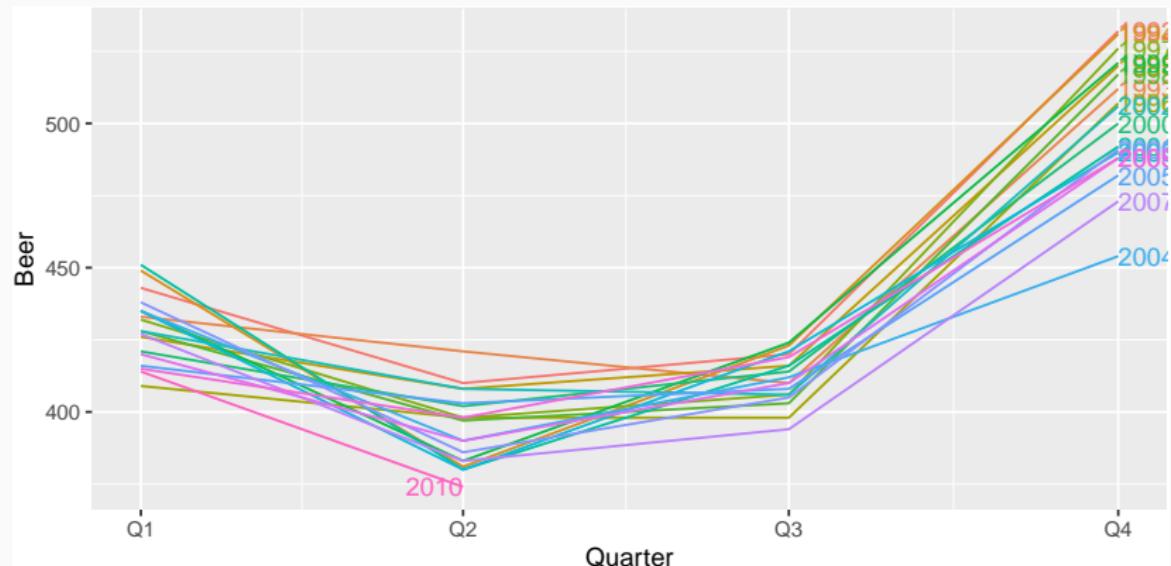
# Quarterly Australian Beer Production

```
beer <- aus_production %>%
  select(Quarter, Beer) %>%
  filter(year(Quarter) >= 1992)
beer %>% autoplot(Beer)
```



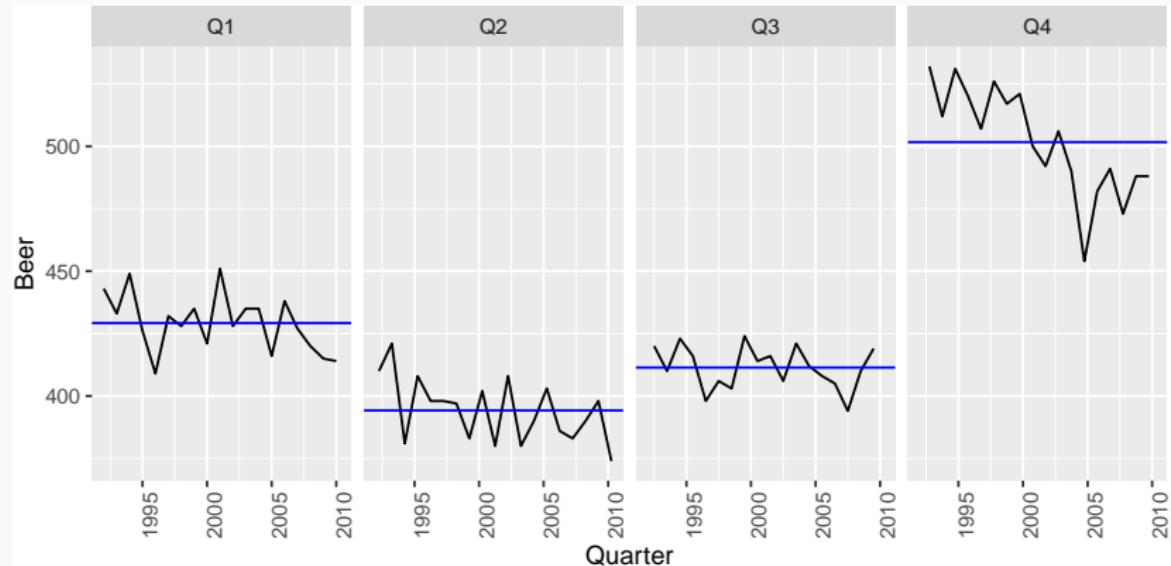
# Quarterly Australian Beer Production

```
beer %>% gg_season(Beer, labels="right")
```



# Quarterly Australian Beer Production

```
beer %>% gg_subseries(Beer)
```



## Your turn

Look at the quarterly tourism data for the Snowy Mountains

```
snowy <- tourism %>%
  filter(Region == "Snowy Mountains")
```

- Use autoplot(), gg\_season() and gg\_subseries() to explore the data.
- What do you learn?

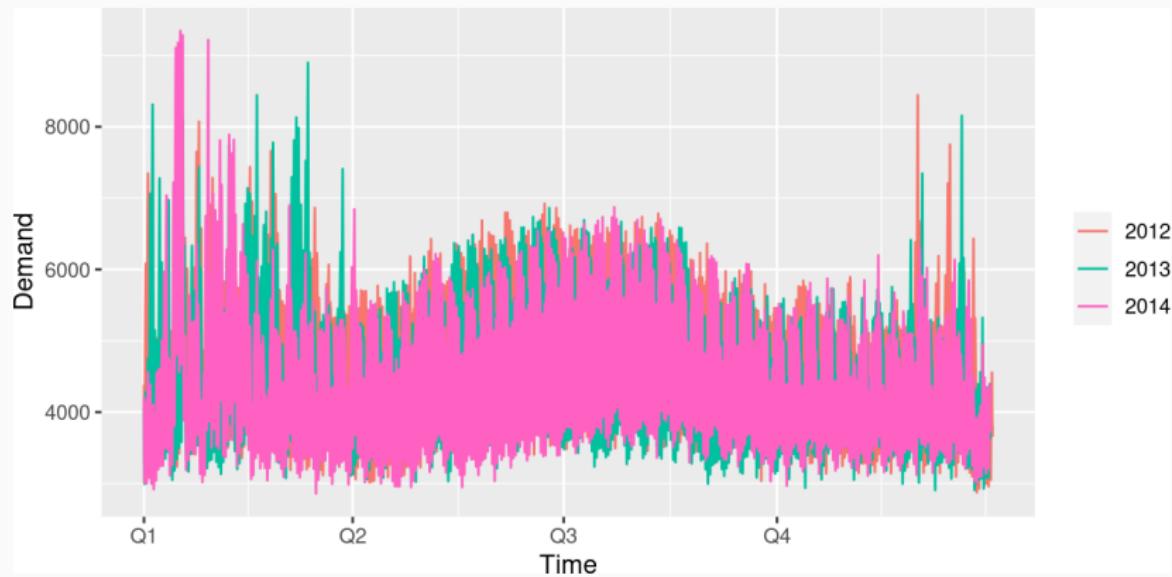
# Multiple seasonal periods

```
vic_elec
```

```
## # A tsibble: 52,608 x 5 [30m] <Australia/Melbourne>
##   Time           Demand Temperature Date      Holiday
##   <dttm>        <dbl>     <dbl> <date>    <lgl>
## 1 2012-01-01 00:00:00 4383.     21.4 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 2 2012-01-01 00:30:00 4263.     21.0 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 3 2012-01-01 01:00:00 4049.     20.7 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 4 2012-01-01 01:30:00 3878.     20.6 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 5 2012-01-01 02:00:00 4036.     20.4 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 6 2012-01-01 02:30:00 3866.     20.2 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 7 2012-01-01 03:00:00 3694.     20.1 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 8 2012-01-01 03:30:00 3562.     19.6 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 9 2012-01-01 04:00:00 3433.     19.1 2012-01-01 TRUE
## 10 2012-01-01 04:30:00 3359.     19.0 2012-01-01 TRUE
## # ... with 52,598 more rows
```

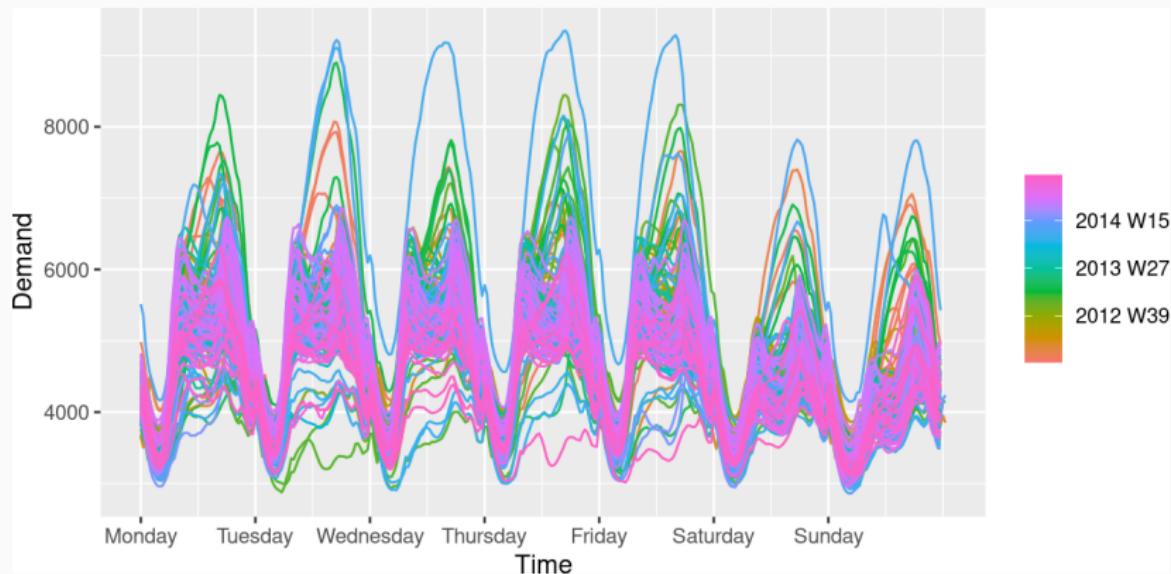
# Multiple seasonal periods

```
vic_elec %>% gg_season(Demand)
```



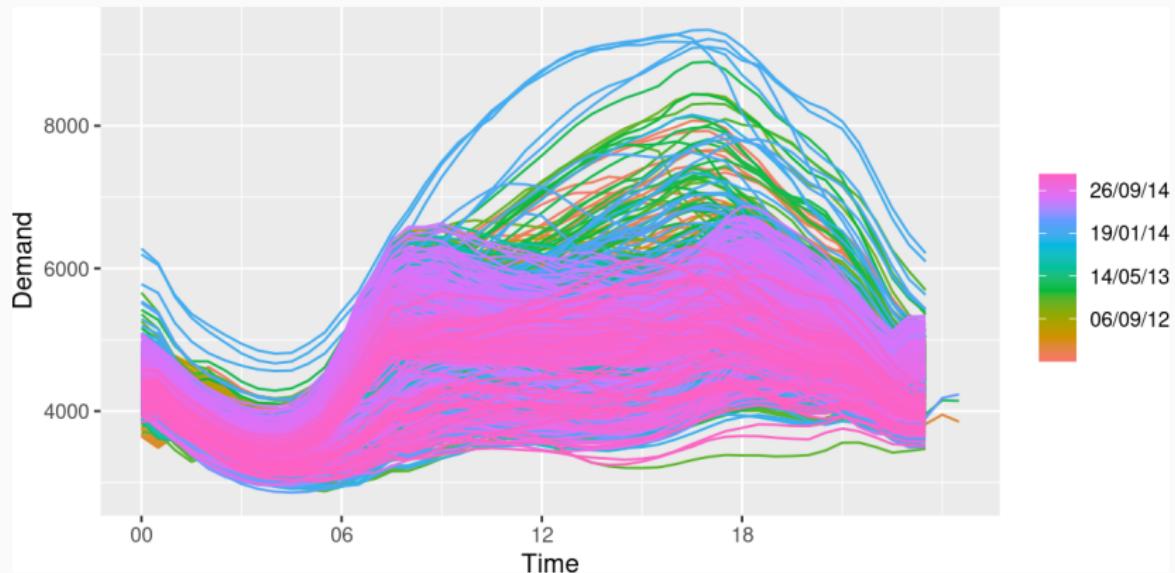
# Multiple seasonal periods

```
vic_elec %>% gg_season(Demand, period = "week")
```



# Multiple seasonal periods

```
vic_elec %>% gg_season(Demand, period = "day")
```



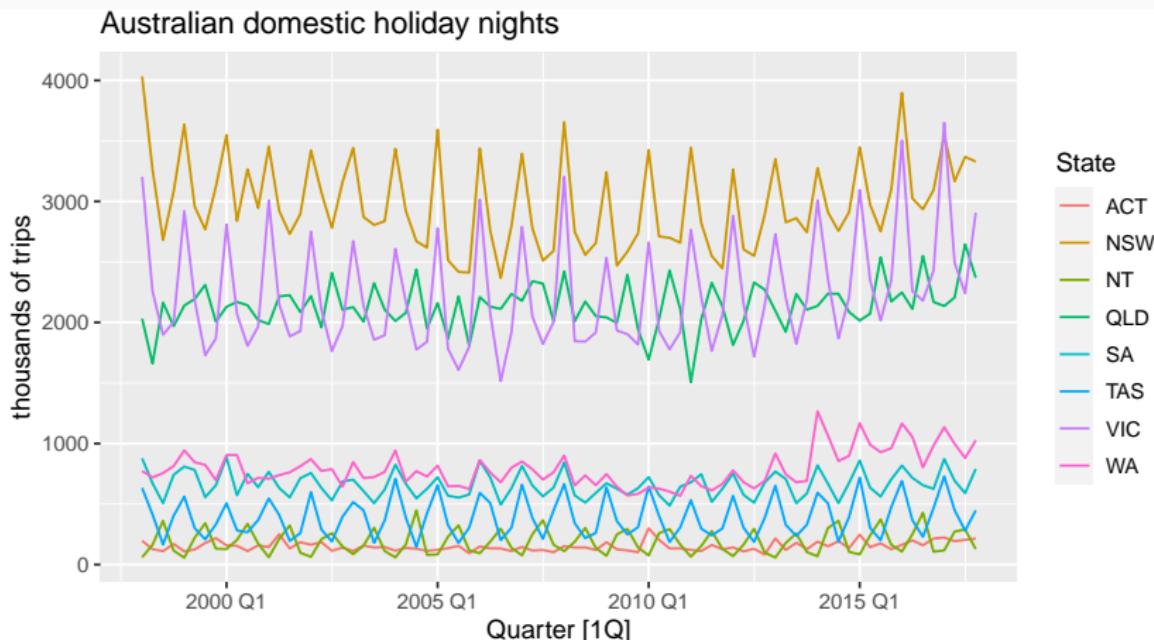
# Australian holidays

```
holidays <- tourism %>%
  filter(Purpose == "Holiday") %>%
  group_by(State) %>%
  summarise(Trips = sum(Trips))
```

```
## # A tsibble: 640 x 3 [1Q]
## # Key:      State [8]
##   State Quarter Trips
##   <chr>   <qtr> <dbl>
## 1 ACT     1998  Q1    196.
## 2 ACT     1998  Q2    127.
## 3 ACT     1998  Q3    111.
## 4 ACT     1998  Q4    170.
## 5 ACT     1999  Q1    108.
## 6 ACT     1999  Q2    125.
## 7 ACT     1999  Q3    178.
## 8 ACT     1999  Q4    218.
## 9 ACT     2000  Q1    158.
## 10 ACT    2000  Q2    155.
```

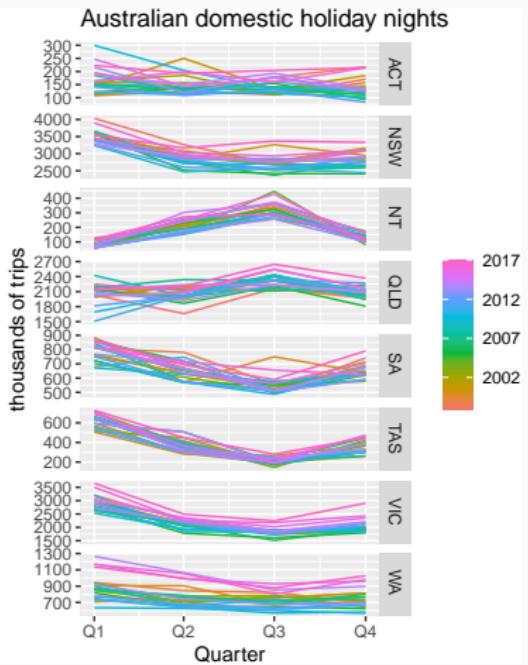
# Australian holidays

```
holidays %>% autoplot(Trips) +  
  labs(y = "thousands of trips",  
        title = "Australian domestic holiday nights")
```



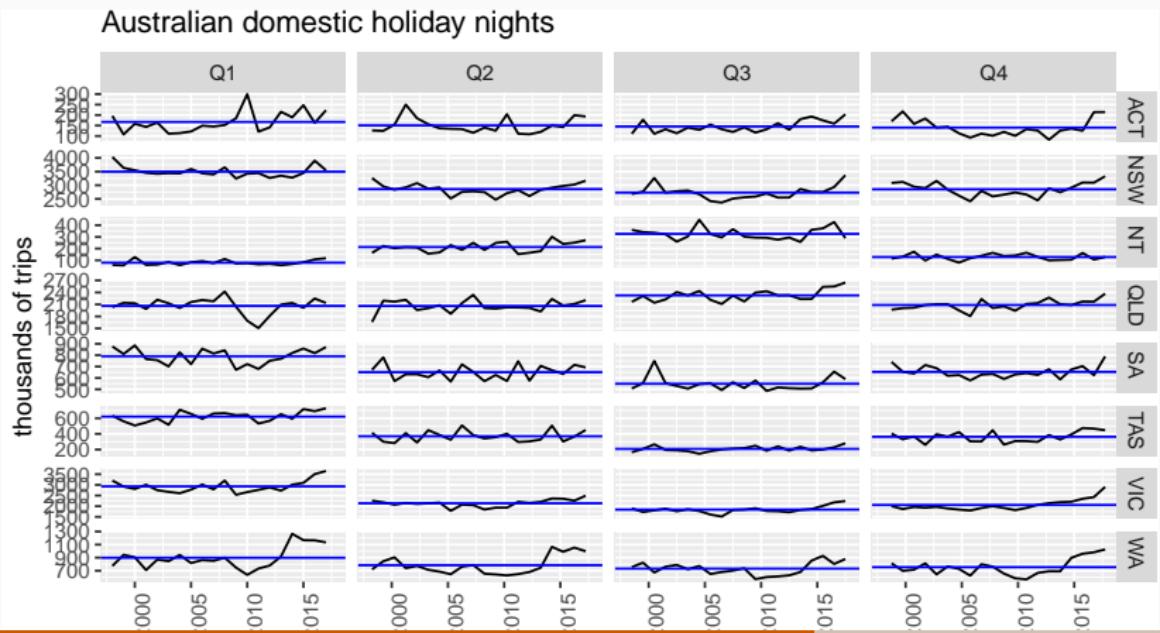
# Seasonal plots

```
holidays %>% gg_season(Trips) +  
  labs(y = "thousands of trips",  
       title = "Australian domestic holiday nights")
```



# Seasonal subseries plots

```
holidays %>%  
  gg_subseries(Trips) +  
  labs(y = "thousands of trips",  
    title = "Australian domestic holiday nights")
```



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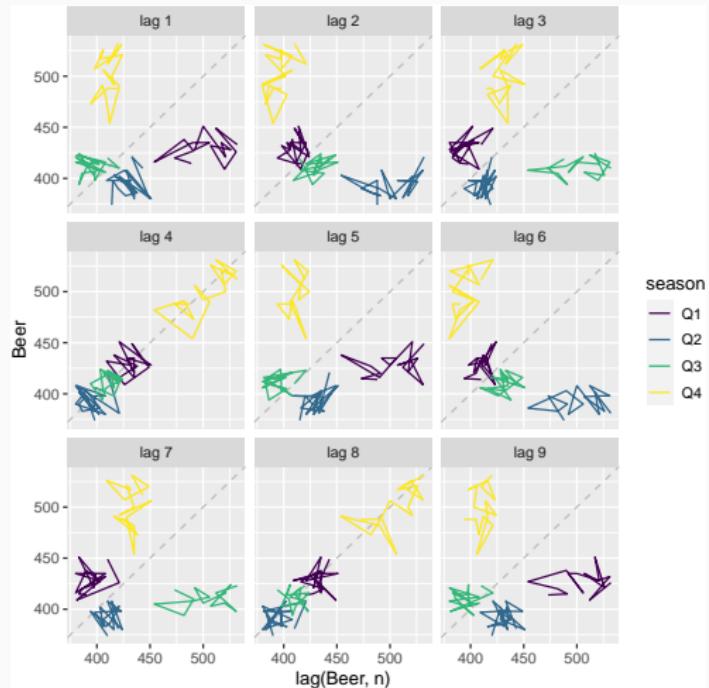
# Example: Beer production

```
new_production <- aus_production %>%
  filter(year(Quarter) >= 1992)
new_production
```

```
## # A tsibble: 74 x 7 [1Q]
##   Quarter Beer Tobacco Bricks Cement Electricity Gas
##   <qtr> <dbl>    <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 1992   Q1     443     5777    383    1289    38332   117
## 2 1992   Q2     410     5853    404    1501    39774   151
## 3 1992   Q3     420     6416    446    1539    42246   175
## 4 1992   Q4     532     5825    420    1568    38498   129
## 5 1993   Q1     433     5724    394    1450    39460   116
## 6 1993   Q2     421     6036    462    1668    41356   149
## 7 1993   Q3     410     6570    475    1648    42949   163
## 8 1993   Q4     512     5675    443    1863    40974   138
```

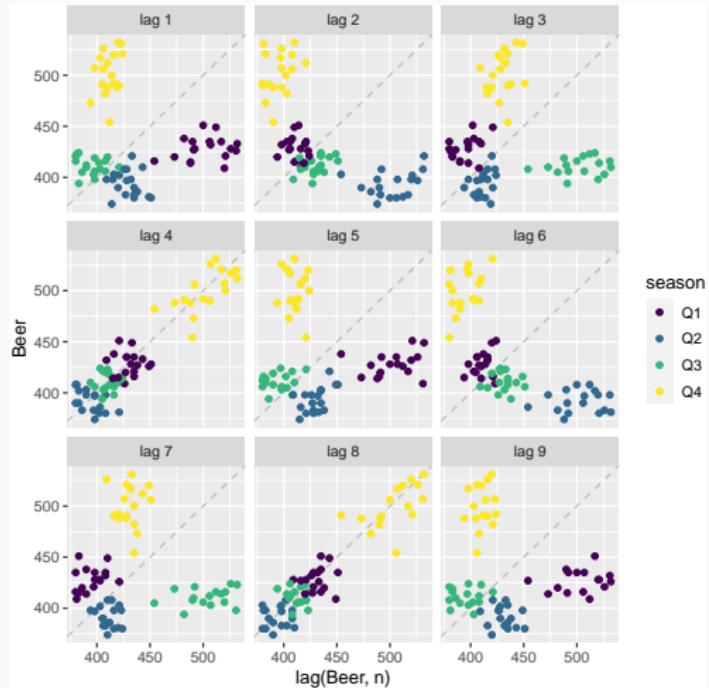
# Example: Beer production

```
new_production %>% gg_lag(Beer)
```



# Example: Beer production

```
new_production %>% gg_lag(Beer, geom='point')
```



# Lagged scatterplots

- Each graph shows  $y_t$  plotted against  $y_{t-k}$  for different values of  $k$ .
- The autocorrelations are the correlations associated with these scatterplots.
- ACF (autocorrelation function):
  - ▶  $r_1 = \text{Correlation}(y_t, y_{t-1})$
  - ▶  $r_2 = \text{Correlation}(y_t, y_{t-2})$
  - ▶  $r_3 = \text{Correlation}(y_t, y_{t-3})$
  - ▶ etc.

# Autocorrelation

**Covariance and correlation:** measure extent of  
**linear relationship** between two variables ( $y$  and  $X$ ).

# Autocorrelation

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**Autocovariance and autocorrelation:** measure linear relationship between **lagged values** of a time series  $y$ .

# Autocorrelation

**Covariance and correlation:** measure extent of **linear relationship** between two variables ( $y$  and  $X$ ).

**Autocovariance and autocorrelation:** measure linear relationship between **lagged values** of a time series  $y$ .

We measure the relationship between:

- $y_t$  and  $y_{t-1}$
- $y_t$  and  $y_{t-2}$
- $y_t$  and  $y_{t-3}$
- etc.

# Autocorrelation

We denote the sample autocovariance at lag  $k$  by  $c_k$  and the sample autocorrelation at lag  $k$  by  $r_k$ . Then define

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=k+1}^T (y_t - \bar{y})(y_{t-k} - \bar{y})$$

and  $r_k = c_k/c_0$

# Autocorrelation

We denote the sample autocovariance at lag  $k$  by  $c_k$  and the sample autocorrelation at lag  $k$  by  $r_k$ . Then define

$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=k+1}^T (y_t - \bar{y})(y_{t-k} - \bar{y})$$

and  $r_k = c_k/c_0$

- $r_1$  indicates how successive values of  $y$  relate to each other
- $r_2$  indicates how  $y$  values two periods apart relate to each other
- $r_k$  is *almost* the same as the sample correlation between  $y_t$  and  $y_{t-k}$ .

# Autocorrelation

Results for first 9 lags for beer data:

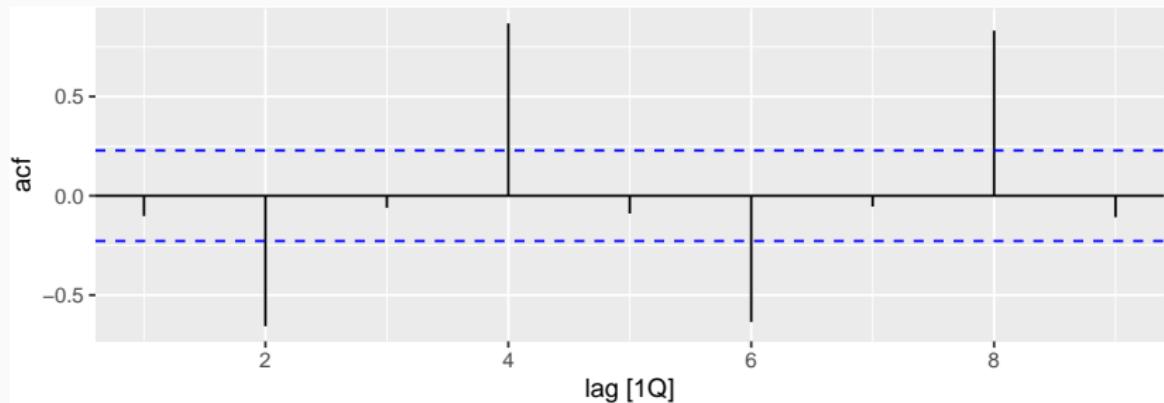
```
new_production %>% ACF(Beer, lag_max = 9)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 9 x 2 [1Q]
##      lag     acf
##    <lag>  <dbl>
## 1 1Q -0.102
## 2 2Q -0.657
## 3 3Q -0.0603
## 4 4Q  0.869
## 5 5Q -0.0892
## 6 6Q -0.635
## 7 7Q -0.0542
## 8 8Q  0.832
```

# Autocorrelation

Results for first 9 lags for beer data:

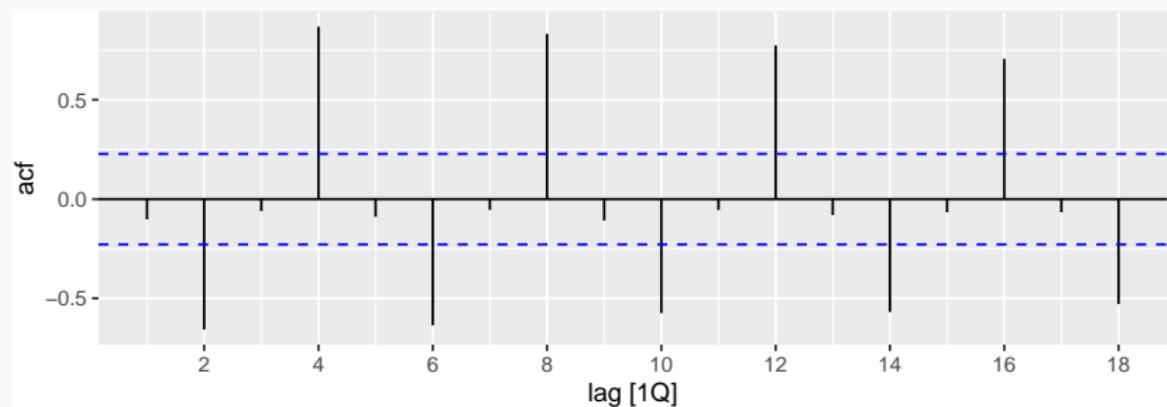
```
new_production %>% ACF(Beer, lag_max = 9) %>% autoplot()
```



- Together, the autocorrelations at lags 1, 2, ..., make up the *autocorrelation* or ACF.
- The plot is known as a **correlogram**

# Autocorrelation

```
new_production %>% ACF(Beer) %>% autoplot()
```



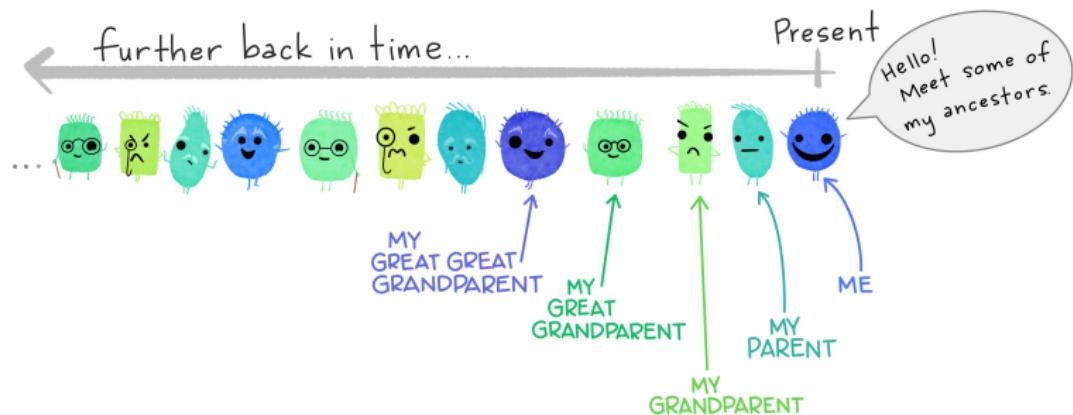
- $r_4$  higher than for the other lags. This is due to **the seasonal pattern in the data**: the peaks tend to be **4 quarters** apart and the troughs tend to be **2 quarters** apart.
- $r_2$  is more negative than for the other lags because troughs tend to be 2 quarters behind peaks.

# Trend and seasonality in ACF plots

- When data have a trend, the autocorrelations for small lags tend to be large and positive.
- When data are seasonal, the autocorrelations will be larger at the seasonal lags (i.e., at multiples of the seasonal frequency)
- When data are trended and seasonal, you see a combination of these effects.

# Autocorrelation functions

intro to the  
autocorrelation function (ACF)

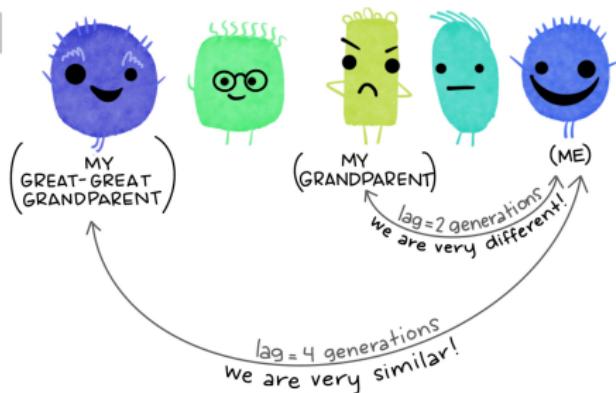


# Autocorrelation functions

*in our family* MONSTERS tend to be...

- A little similar to their parent and great-grandparent
- Very different from their grandparent
- Very similar to their great-great grandparent

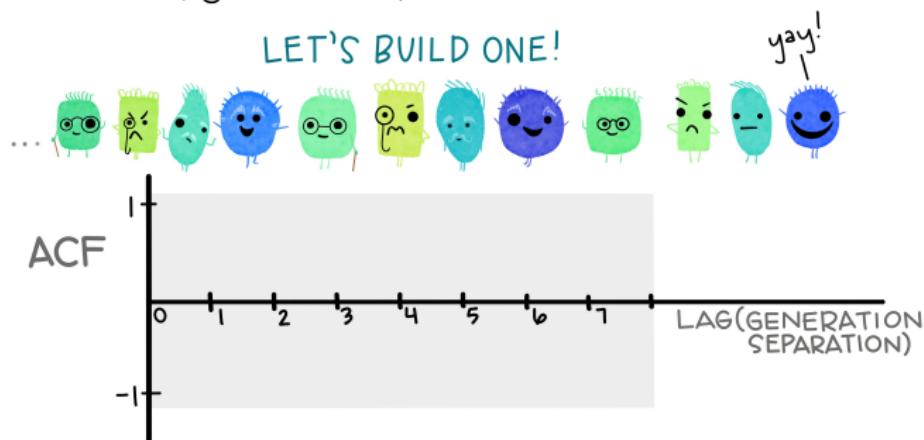
FOR EXAMPLE:



# Autocorrelation functions

## THE autocorrelation function (ACF)

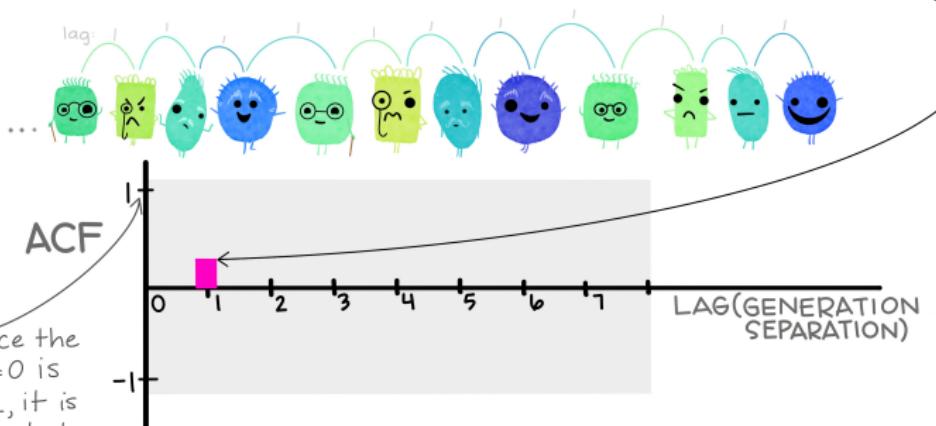
The ACF is a plot of autocorrelation between a variable and itself separated by specified lags (in our case, generations)



# Autocorrelation functions

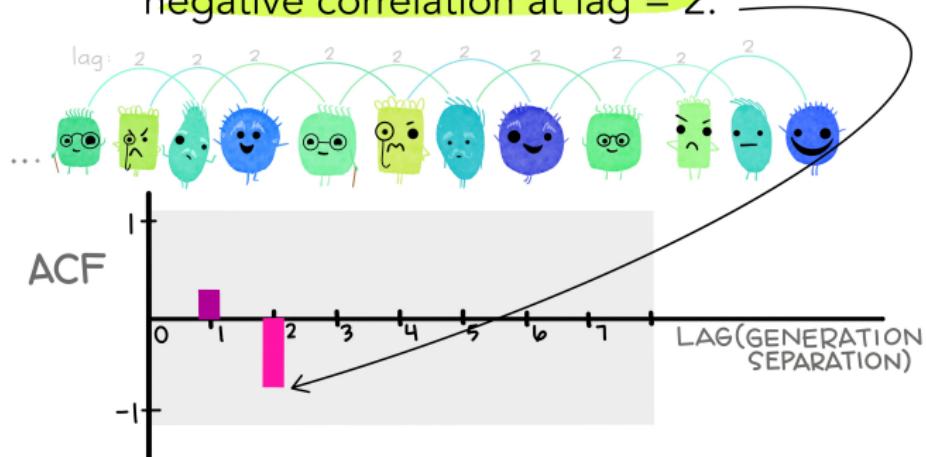
At lag = 1, we find the correlation between  
**monsters** and their **parent**.

They are somewhat positively correlated.



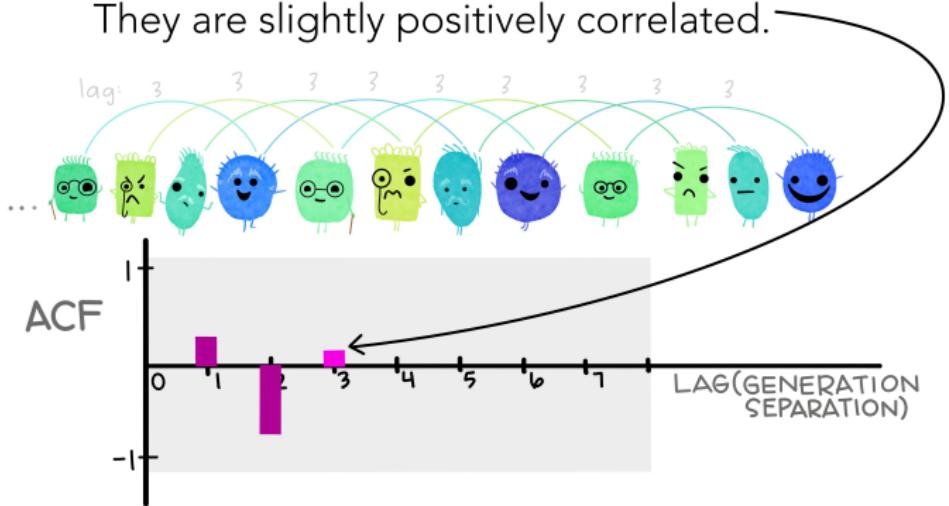
# Autocorrelation functions

At lag = 2, we find the correlation between **monsters** and their **grandparent**. Since they tend to be very different, we find a **negative correlation at lag = 2**.



# Autocorrelation functions

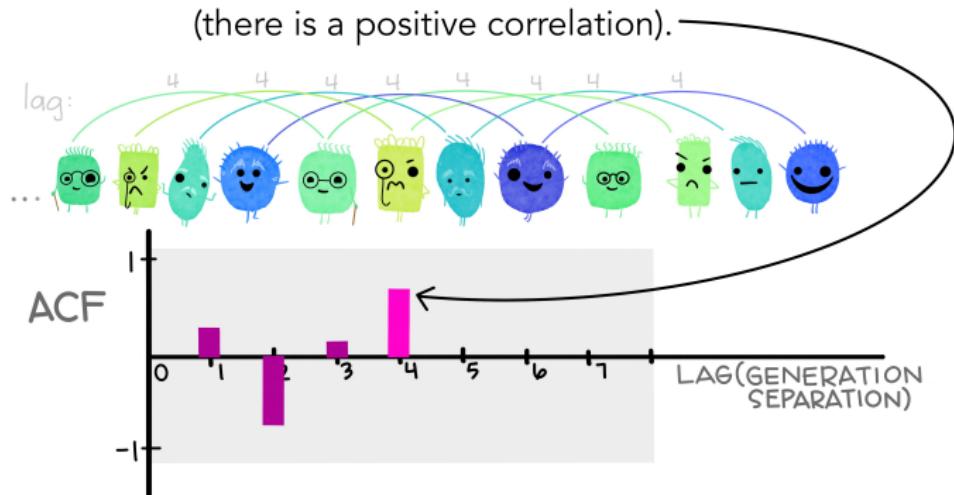
At lag = 3, we find the correlation between **monsters** and their **great-grandparent**.  
They are slightly positively correlated.



# Autocorrelation functions

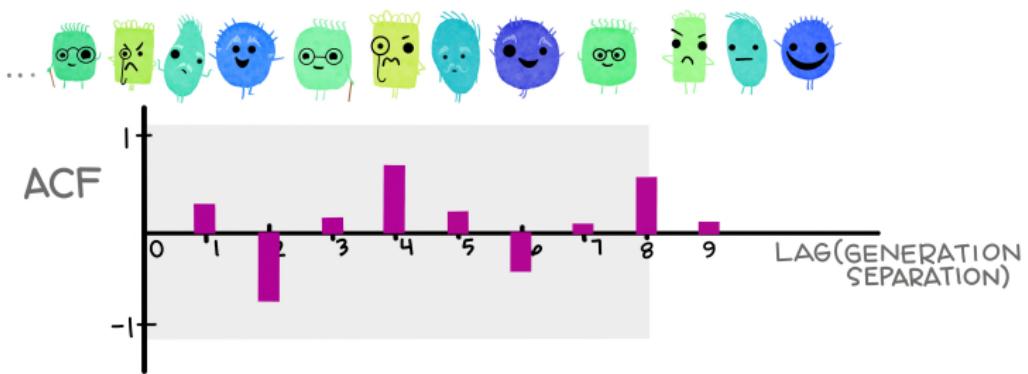
At lag = 4, we find the correlation between **monsters** and their **great-great grandparent**.

They tend to be very similar  
(there is a positive correlation).



# Autocorrelation functions

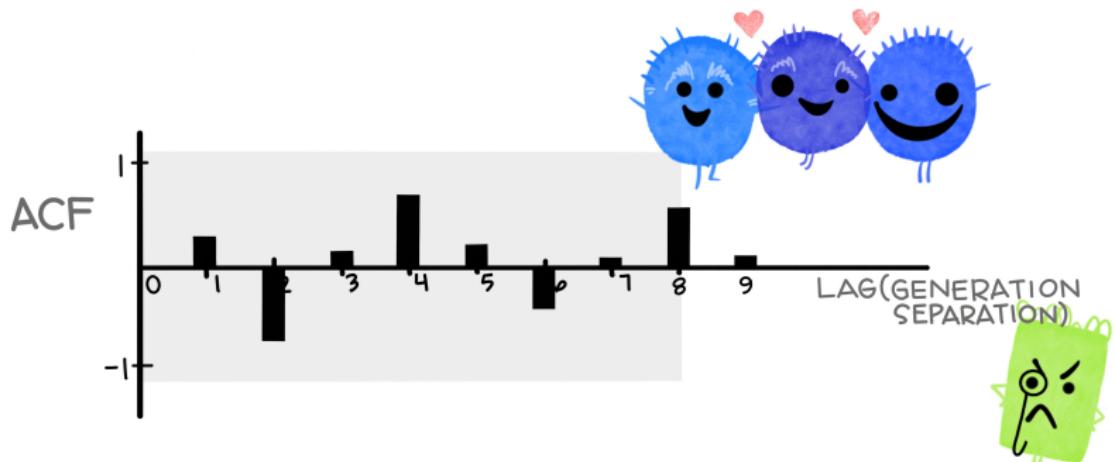
...and we continue finding the correlations as we increase the lag (generations) between the monsters...



# Autocorrelation functions

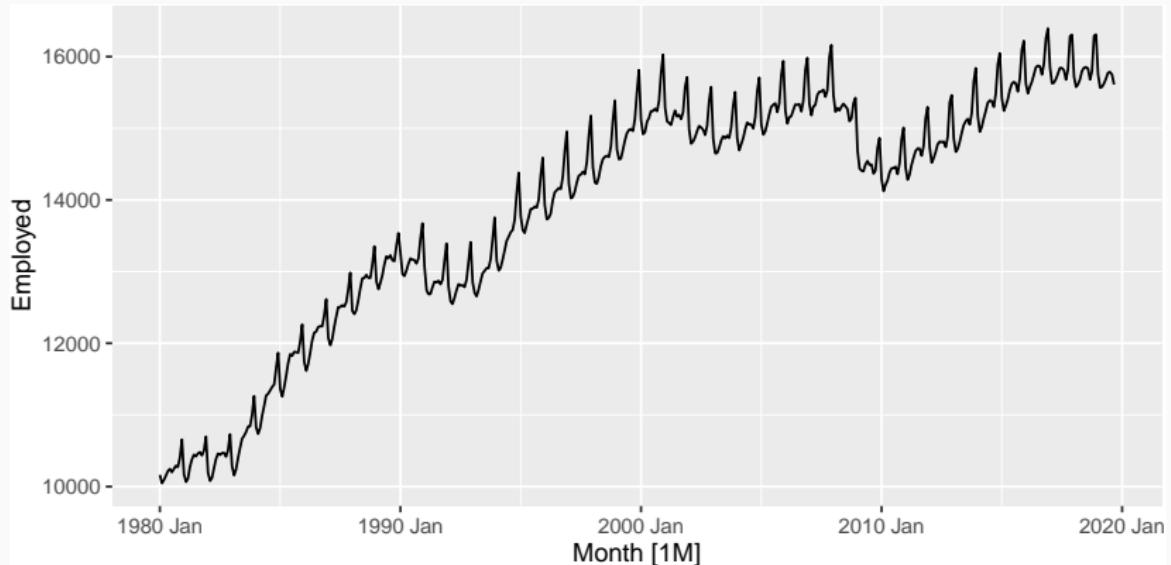
in Summary:

The autocorrelation function (ACF) tells us the correlation between observations and those that came before them, separated by different lags (here, monster generations)!



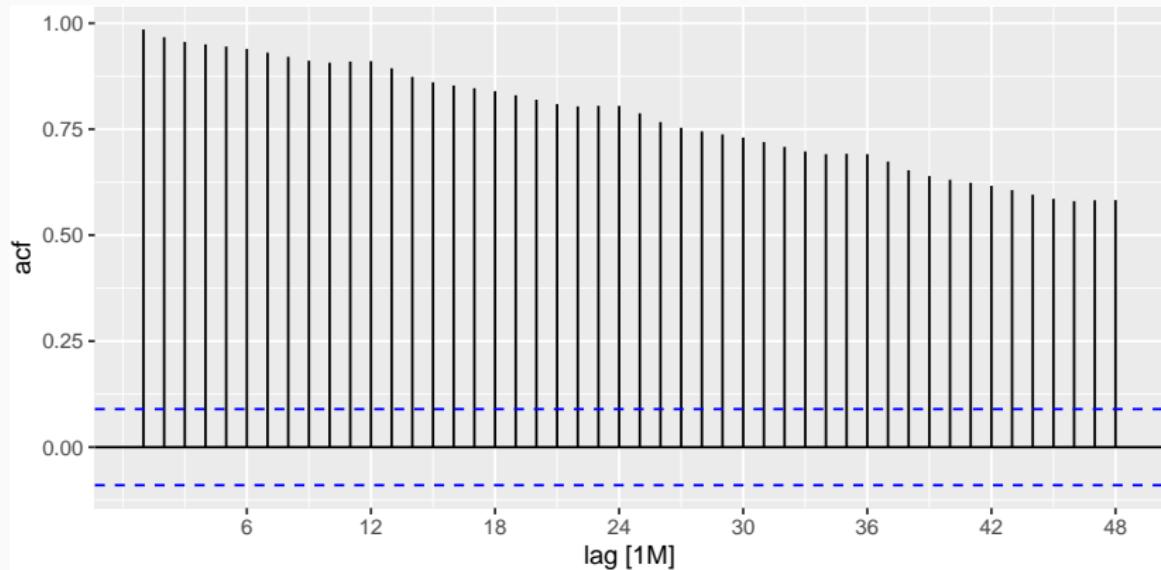
# US retail trade employment

```
retail <- us_employment %>%
  filter>Title == "Retail Trade", year(Month) >= 1980)
retail %>% autoplot(Employed)
```



# US retail trade employment

```
retail %>%  
  ACF(Employed, lag_max = 48) %>%  
  autoplot()
```



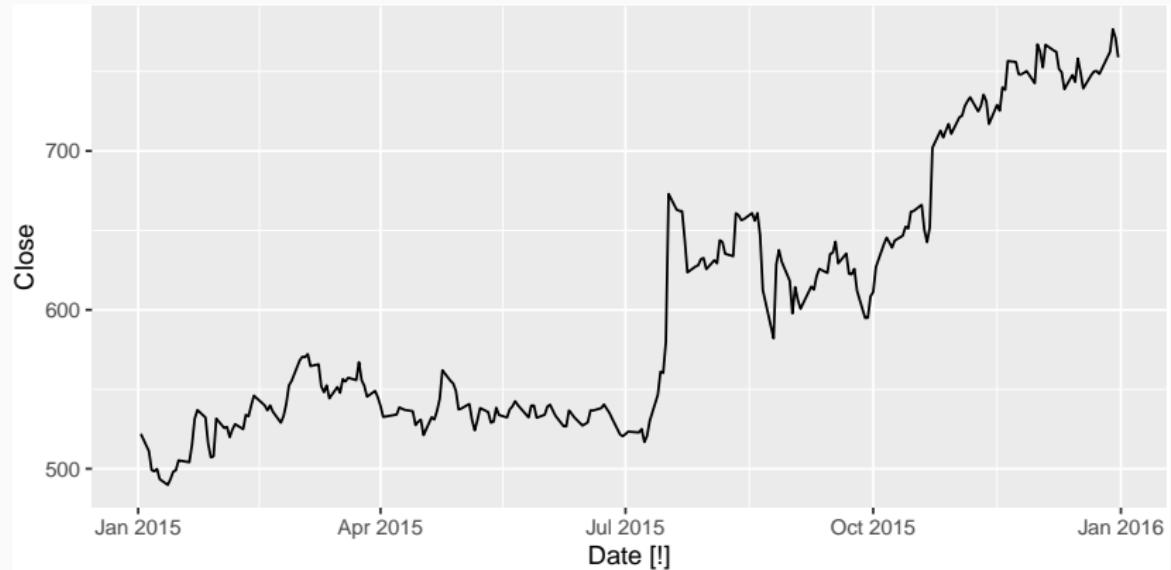
# Google stock price

```
google_2015 <- gafa_stock %>%
  filter(Symbol == "GOOG", year(Date) == 2015) %>%
  select(Date, Close)
google_2015
```

```
## # A tsibble: 252 x 2 [!]
##   Date      Close
##   <date>    <dbl>
## 1 2015-01-02  522.
## 2 2015-01-05  511.
## 3 2015-01-06  499.
## 4 2015-01-07  498.
## 5 2015-01-08  500.
## 6 2015-01-09  493.
```

# Google stock price

```
google_2015 %>% autoplot(Close)
```



# Google stock price

```
google_2015 %>%
  ACF(Close, lag_max=100)
# Error: Can't handle tsibble of irregular interval.
```

# Google stock price

```
google_2015 %>%
  ACF(Close, lag_max=100)
# Error: Can't handle tsibble of irregular interval.
```

```
google_2015
```

```
## # A tsibble: 252 x 2 [!]
##   Date      Close
##   <date>    <dbl>
## 1 2015-01-02  522.
## 2 2015-01-05  511.
## 3 2015-01-06  499.
```

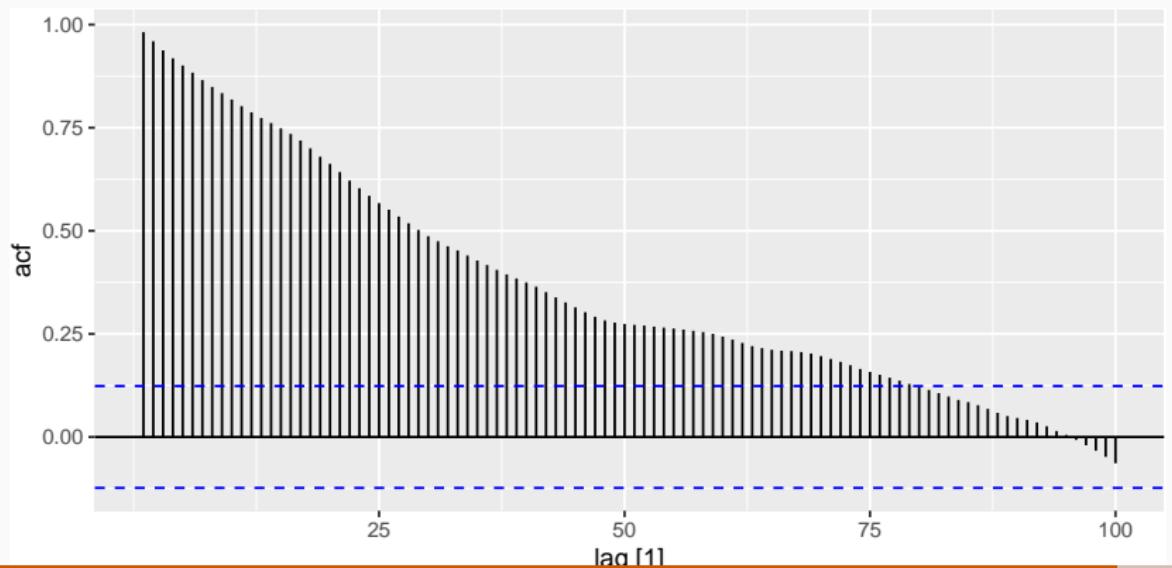
# Google stock price

```
google_2015 <- google_2015 %>%
  mutate(trading_day = row_number()) %>%
  update_tsibble(index = trading_day, regular = TRUE)
google_2015
```

```
## # A tsibble: 252 x 3 [1]
##   Date       Close trading_day
##   <date>     <dbl>      <int>
## 1 2015-01-02  522.        1
## 2 2015-01-05  511.        2
## 3 2015-01-06  499.        3
## 4 2015-01-07  498.        4
## 5 2015-01-08  500.        5
## 6 2015-01-09  493.        6
## 7 2015-01-12  490.        7
```

# Google stock price

```
google_2015 %>%  
  ACF(Close, lag_max = 100) %>%  
  autoplot()
```



## Your turn

We have introduced the following functions:

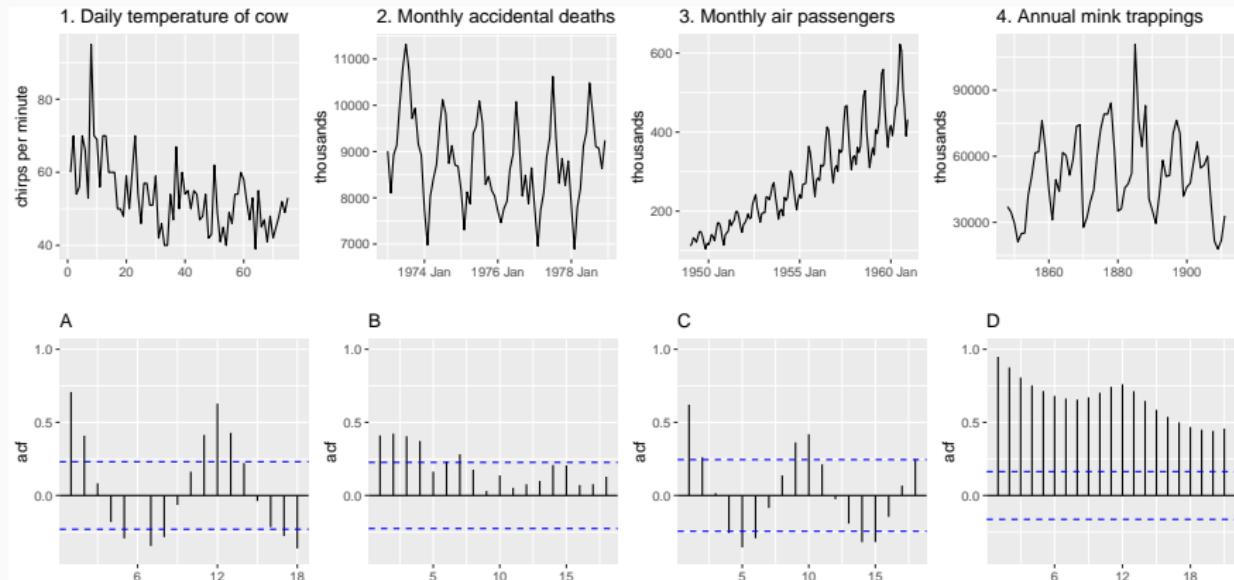
- gg\_lag
- ACF

Use these functions to explore the following time series:

- Bricks from aus\_production
- Lynx from pelt
- Victorian Electricity Demand from aus\_elec

Can you spot any seasonality, cyclicity and trend?  
What do you learn about the series?

# Which is which?

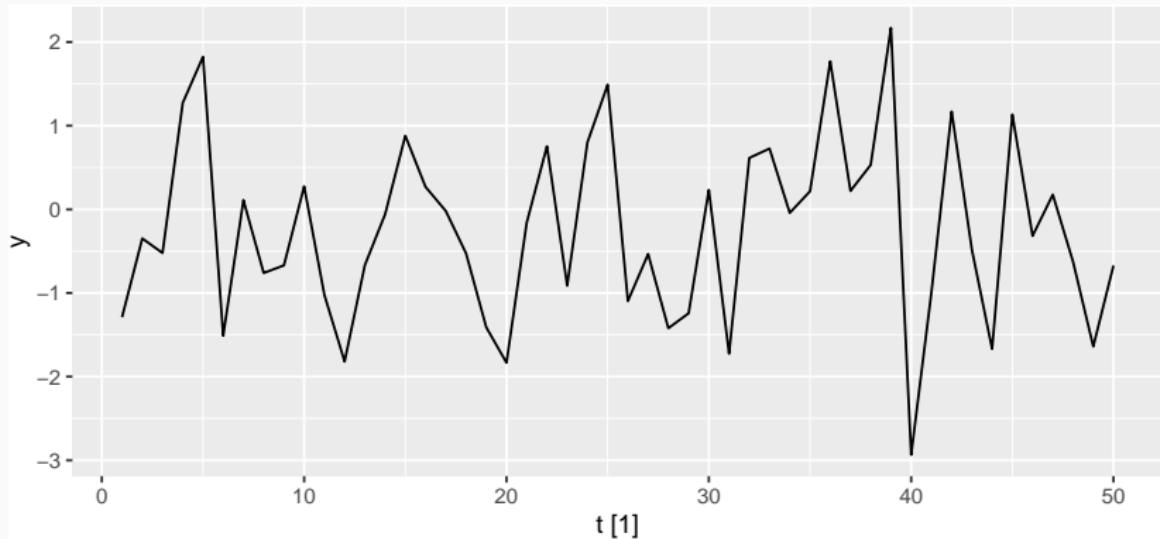


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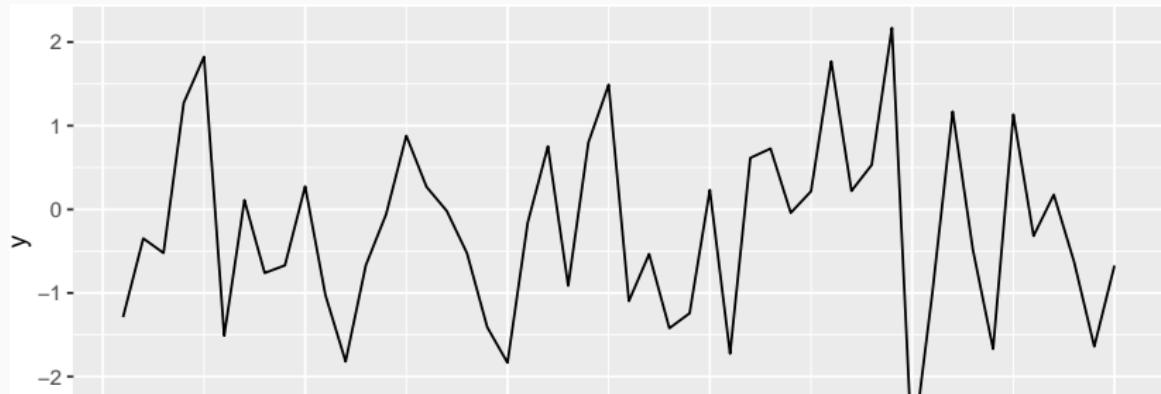
# Example: White noise

```
set.seed(30)
wn <- tsibble(t = 1:50, y = rnorm(50), index = t)
wn %>% autoplot(y)
```



# Example: White noise

```
set.seed(30)
wn <- tsibble(t = 1:50, y = rnorm(50), index = t)
wn %>% autoplot(y)
```

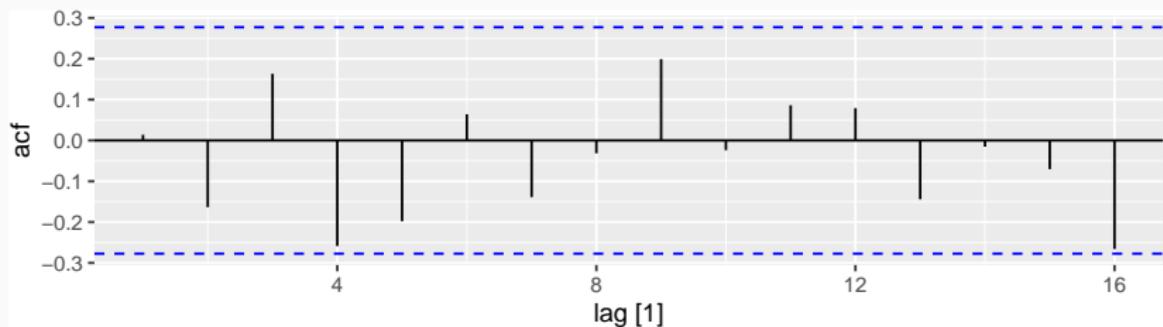


White noise data is uncorrelated across time with zero mean and constant variance.  
(Technically, we require independence as well.)

# Example: White noise

```
wn %>% ACF(y)
```

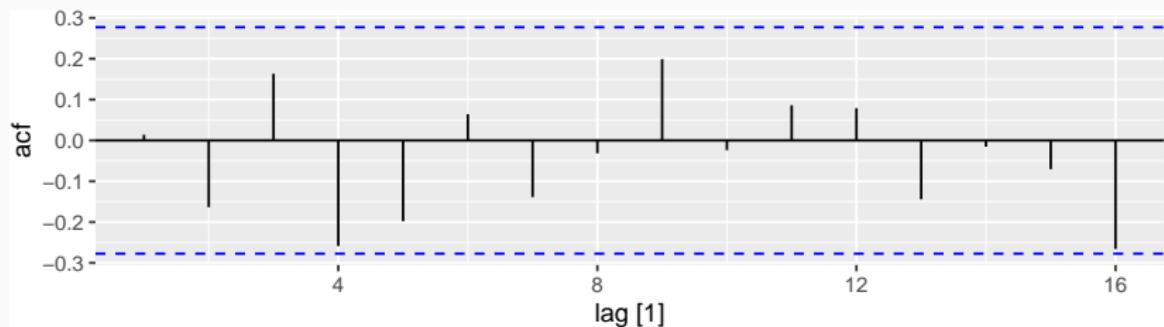
$r_1$	$r_2$	$r_3$	$r_4$	$r_5$	$r_6$	$r_7$	$r_8$	$r_9$	$r_{10}$
0.014	-0.163	0.163	-0.259	-0.198	0.064	-0.139	-0.032	0.199	-0.024



# Example: White noise

```
wn %>% ACF(y)
```

$r_1$	$r_2$	$r_3$	$r_4$	$r_5$	$r_6$	$r_7$	$r_8$	$r_9$	$r_{10}$
0.014	-0.163	0.163	-0.259	-0.198	0.064	-0.139	-0.032	0.199	-0.024



- Sample autocorrelations for white noise series.
- Expect each autocorrelation to be close to zero.
- Blue lines show 95% critical values.

# Sampling distribution of autocorrelations

Sampling distribution of  $r_k$  for white noise data is asymptotically  $N(0, 1/T)$ .

# Sampling distribution of autocorrelations

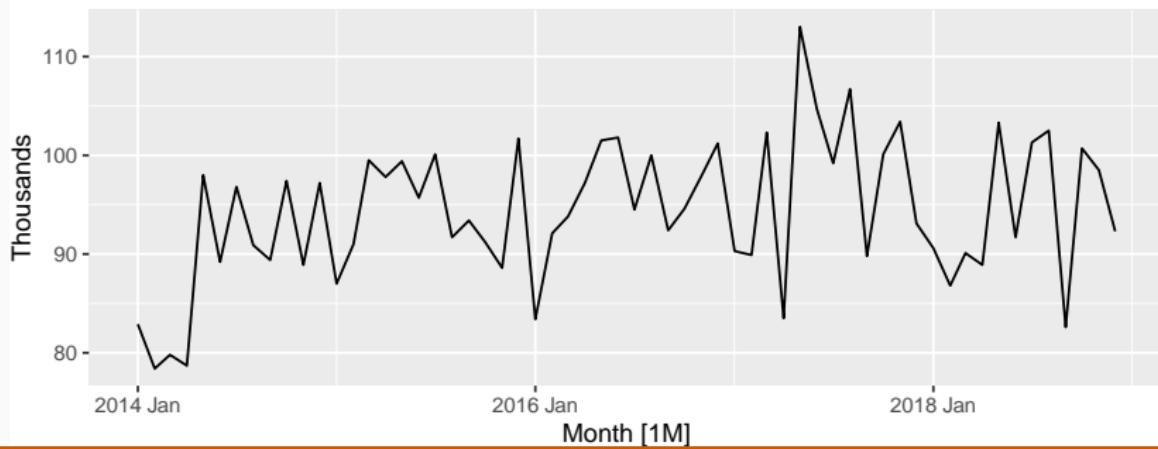
Sampling distribution of  $r_k$  for white noise data is asymptotically  $N(0,1/T)$ .

- 95% of all  $r_k$  for white noise must lie within  $\pm 1.96/\sqrt{T}$ .
- If this is not the case, the series is probably not WN.
- Common to plot lines at  $\pm 1.96/\sqrt{T}$  when plotting ACF. These are the **critical values**.

# Example: Pigs slaughtered

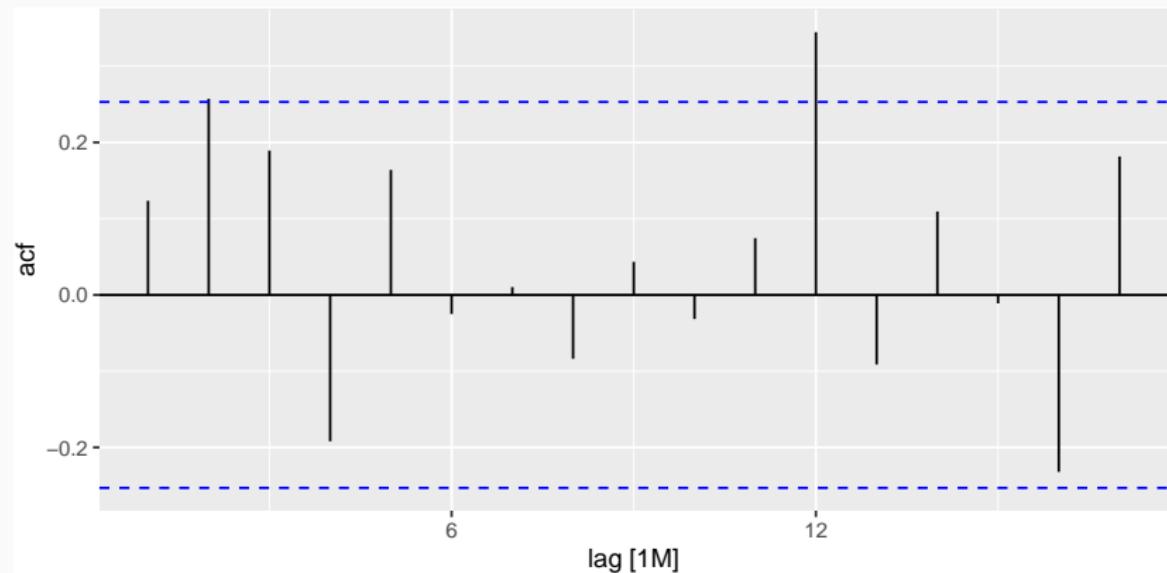
```
pigs <- aus_livestock %>%
  filter(State == "Victoria", Animal == "Pigs",
         year(Month) >= 2014)
pigs %>% autoplot(Count/1e3) +
  labs(y = "Thousands",
       title = "Number of pigs slaughtered in Victoria")
```

Number of pigs slaughtered in Victoria



# Example: Pigs slaughtered

```
pigs %>% ACF(Count) %>% autoplot()
```



## Example: Pigs slaughtered

Monthly total number of pigs slaughtered in the state of Victoria, Australia, from January 2014 through December 2018 (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.)

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- Indicate some slight seasonality.

## Example: Pigs slaughtered

Monthly total number of pigs slaughtered in the state of Victoria, Australia, from January 2014 through December 2018 (Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.)

- Difficult to detect pattern in time plot.
- ACF shows significant autocorrelation for lag 2 and 12.
- Indicate some slight seasonality.

These show the series is **not a white noise series**.

# Your turn

You can compute the daily changes in the Google stock price in 2018 using

```
dgoog <- gafa_stock %>%  
  filter(Symbol == "GOOG", year(Date) >= 2018) %>%  
  mutate(trading_day = row_number()) %>%  
  update_tsibble(index=trading_day, regular=TRUE) %>%  
  mutate(diff = difference(Close))
```

Does diff look like white noise?