

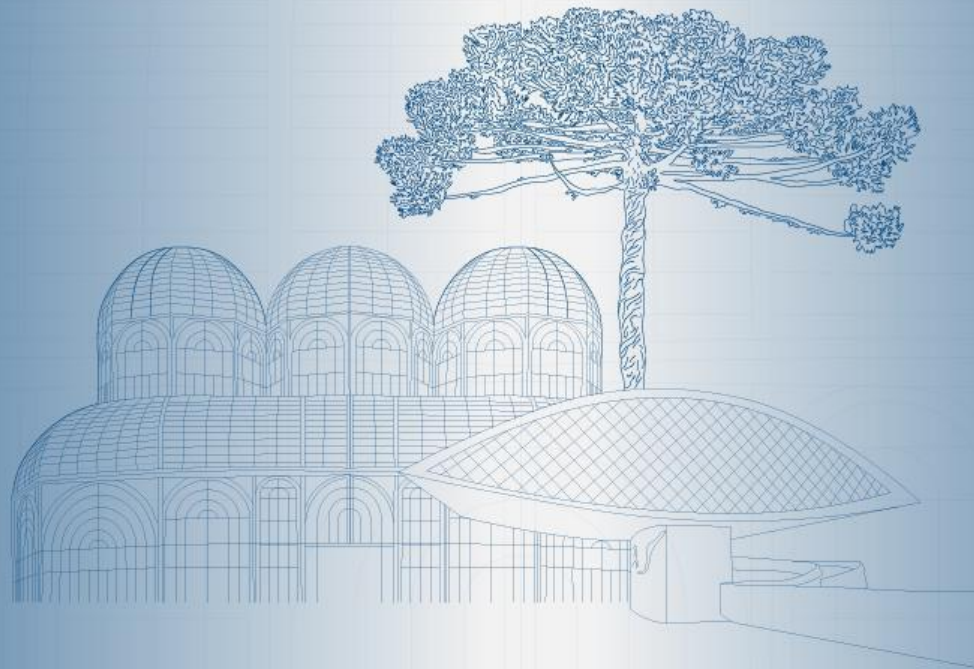
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Rede Internacional Políticas Públicas e Ciência de Dados (RP3CD)



Patrocínio





II CONFERÊNCIA INTERNACIONAL DE
**POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS E
CIÊNCIA DE DADOS**



TÍTULO: ENSEMBLE OF MACHINE LEARNING APPLIED TO ECONOMIC CYCLES ANALYSIS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY USING ANTECEDENT MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR BRAZILIAN GDP PREDICTION CLASSIFICATION

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ÁREA TEMÁTICA: Machine Learning



Summary

- Analyze various indicators and techniques to classify the turning points in the Brazilian economic cycle (recession/expansion).
 - Macroeconomic indicators
 - Market Indicators
 - Sentiment Analysis
- Conduct a comparative study of classification and regression techniques to predict the breadth of the economic cycle phases.
 - Machine Learning-based approach
 - Econometric Approach



Methodology

- **Data Preparation**
- **Classification**
- **Validation**

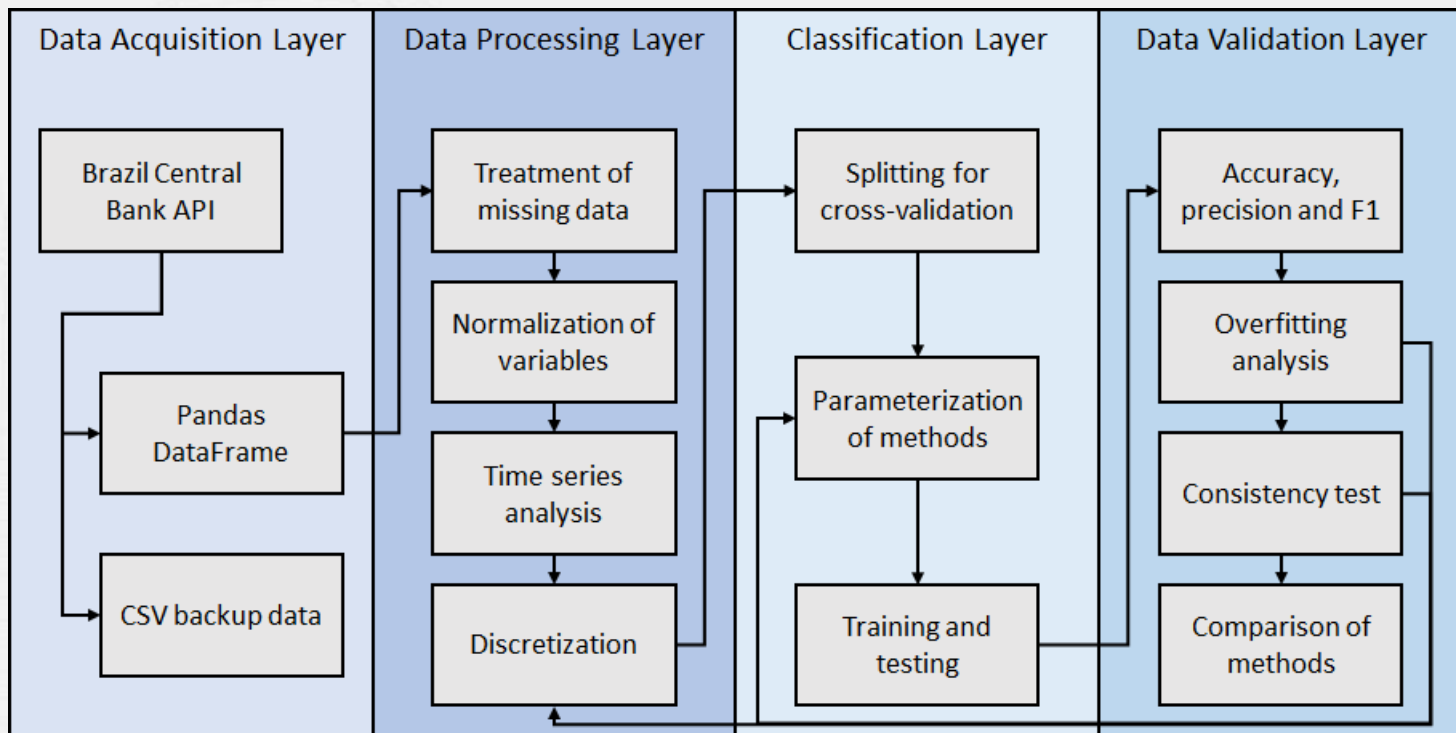


Methodology

- Data acquisition (Brazilian Central Bank API)
- Indicators selection
 - Data preparation
 - Temporal granularity
 - Units of measurement (percentage variation)
 - Missing data
- Database discretization
- Method selection
- Evaluation of results



Architecture





Data acquisition

- Python function
- API imports direct from the Brazilian Central Bank website

```
def consulta_bcb(codigo_bcb, data_inicial, data_final):  
    url = 'http://api.bcb.gov.br/dados/serie/bcdata.sgs.{} /dados?formato=json'.format(codigo_bcb)  
    df = pd.read_json(url)  
    df['data'] = pd.to_datetime(df['data'], dayfirst=True)  
    periodo = (df['data'] >= data_inicial) & (df['data'] <= data_final)  
    df = df[periodo]  
    df.set_index('data', inplace=True)  
    return df
```



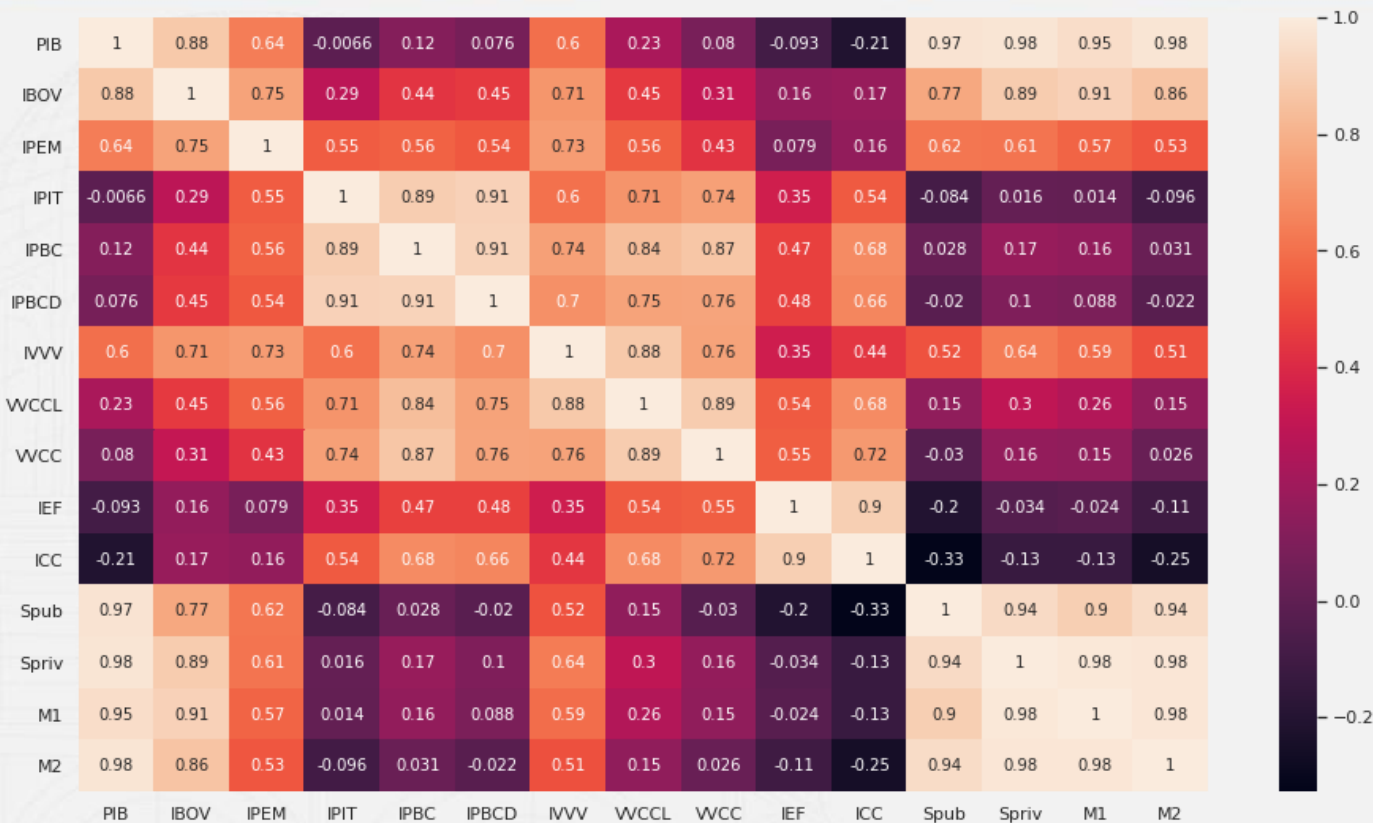

Indicators used

Economic Variable	Min	Median	Max	Range	Mean	Std dev	Skewness	Kurtosis	Description
PIB	-0,11	0,01	0,10	0,22	0,01	0,04	-0,15	0,01	GDP monthly
IPA	-0,02	0,01	0,07	0,09	0,01	0,01	1,37	3,84	Wholesale Price Index-Market
IPEM	-0,23	0,00	0,18	0,41	0,00	0,06	-0,10	0,86	Physical Production - Mineral extraction
IPIT	-0,25	0,00	0,21	0,46	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,61	Physical Production - Capital goods
IPBC	-0,46	0,01	0,40	0,86	0,01	0,11	-0,25	1,79	Physical Production - Intermediate goods
IPBCD	-0,81	0,02	1,10	1,91	0,02	0,16	1,15	11,31	Physical Production - Durable goods
IVVV	-0,44	0,01	0,51	0,95	0,01	0,12	0,42	1,83	Sales volume index in the retail sector - Vehicles and motorcycles, spare parts - Brazil
VVCL	-0,52	0,02	0,63	1,15	0,02	0,16	0,08	1,12	Sales of factory authorized vehicle outlets - Light commercial cars sales
VVCC	-0,44	0,00	0,85	1,29	0,02	0,17	1,03	3,83	Sales of factory authorized vehicle outlets - Trucks sales
IEF	-0,13	0,00	0,12	0,26	0,00	0,05	0,08	0,34	Future expectations index
ICC	-0,14	0,00	0,15	0,29	0,00	0,05	0,02	0,74	Consumer confidence index
Spub	-0,01	0,01	0,08	0,09	0,01	0,01	1,12	3,22	Credit operations outstanding of financial institutions under public control - Total
Spriv	-0,02	0,01	0,05	0,07	0,01	0,01	0,28	0,32	Credit operations outstanding of financial institutions under private control - Total
M1	-0,09	0,01	0,12	0,22	0,01	0,02	0,98	9,77	Money supply - M1 (working day balance average)
M2	-0,01	0,01	0,06	0,07	0,01	0,01	1,89	5,72	Broad money supply - M2 (end-of-periodo balance)

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Variable correlation





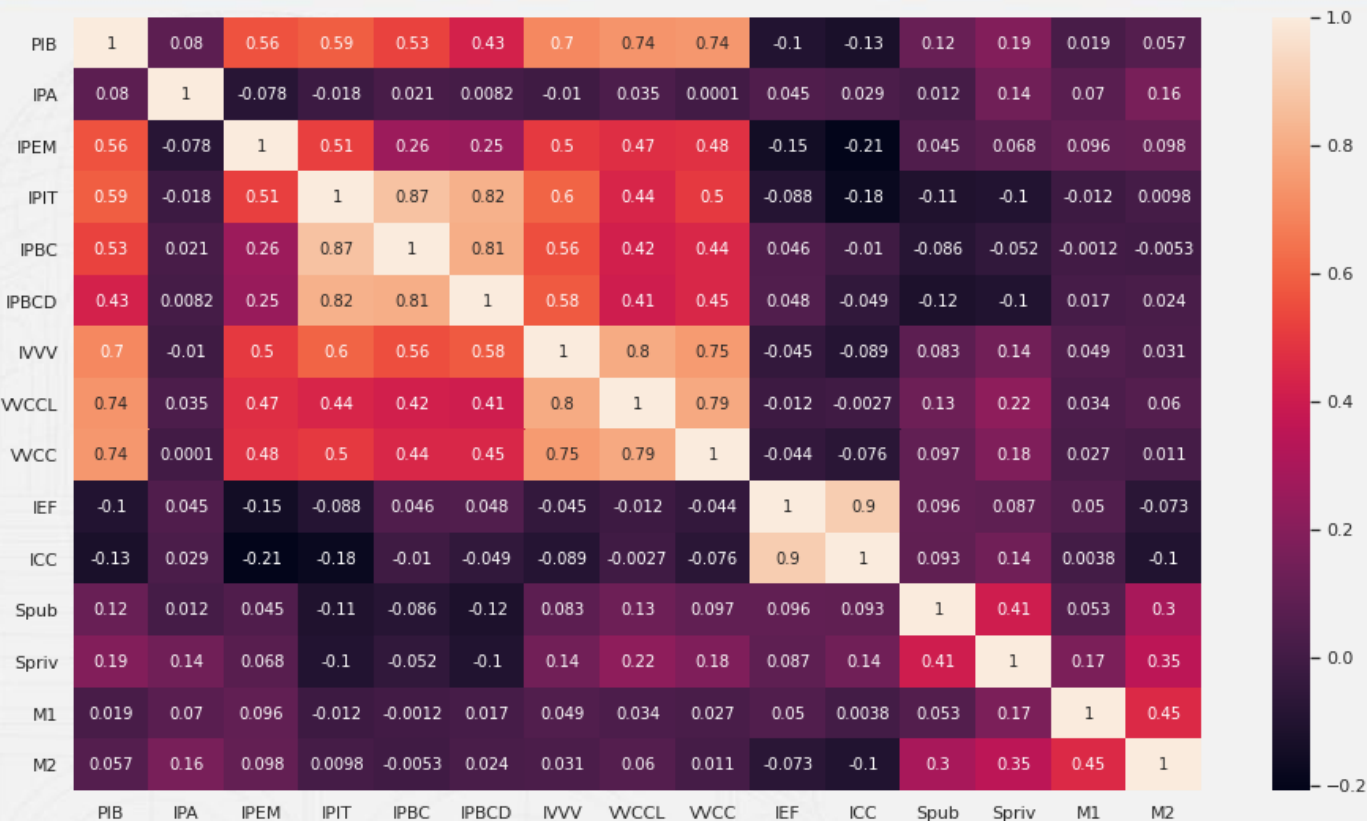
Units normalization



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Normalized correlation



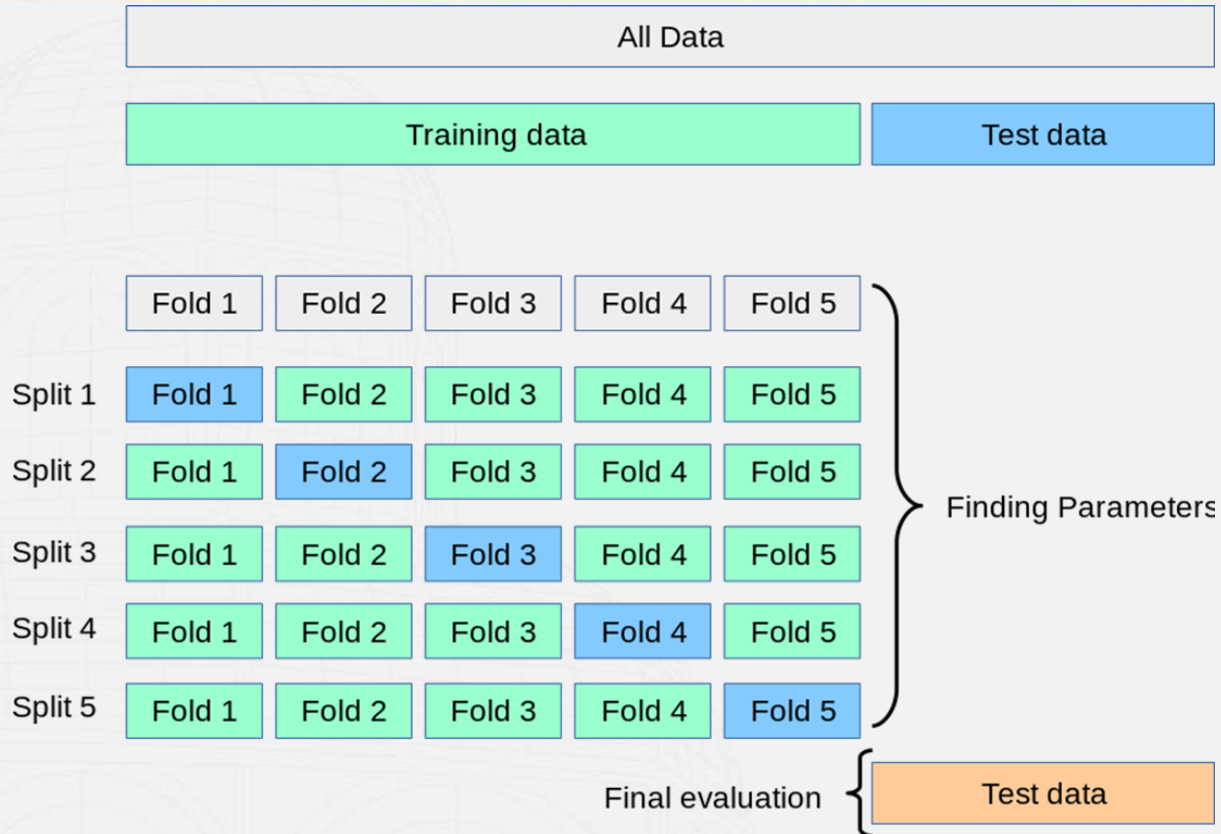


Database discretization

- Strategy 1
 - All discretized variables binary (up or down)
- Strategy 2
 - All discretized variables in 3 classes (lateralization, high or fall)
 - Interval based on the average and standard deviation ($\mu - \sigma$ | μ | $\mu + \sigma$)
- Strategy 3
 - All discreet variables in 5 classes (lateralization, high or strong or weak fall). Interval based on average and standard deviation.
 - Interval ($\mu - 2\sigma$ | $\mu - \sigma$ | μ | $\mu + \sigma$ | $\mu + 2\sigma$) = (2,5% | 13,5% | 68% | 13,5% | 2,5%)
 - Interval ($\mu - 1,67\sigma$ | $\mu - 0,67\sigma$ | μ | $\mu + 0,67\sigma$ | $\mu + 1,67\sigma$) = (5% | 20% | 50% | 20% | 5%)



Cross-validation

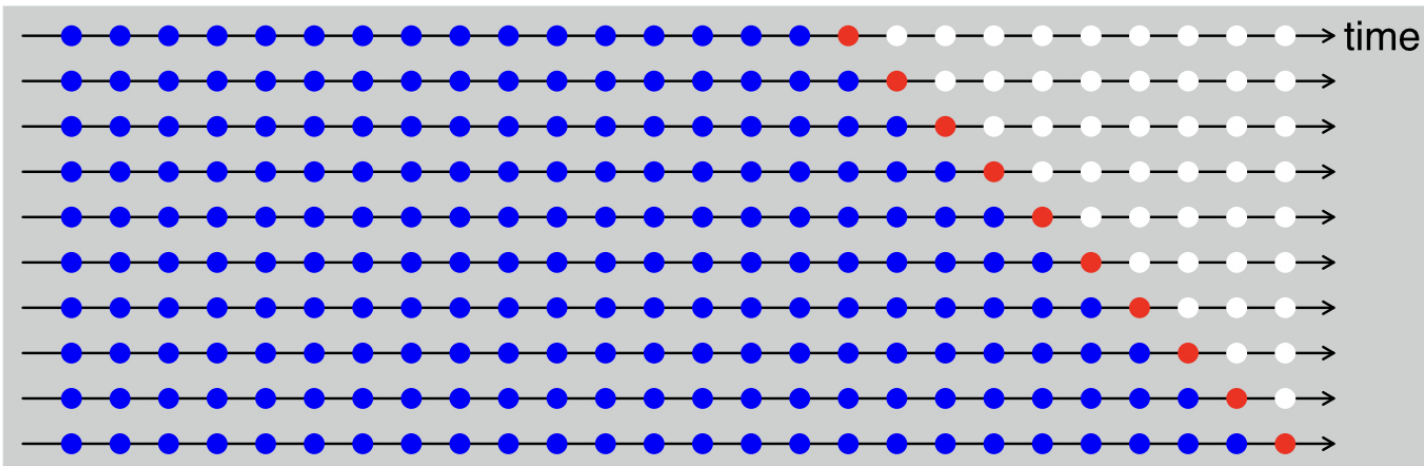




Traditional evaluation



Time series cross-validation



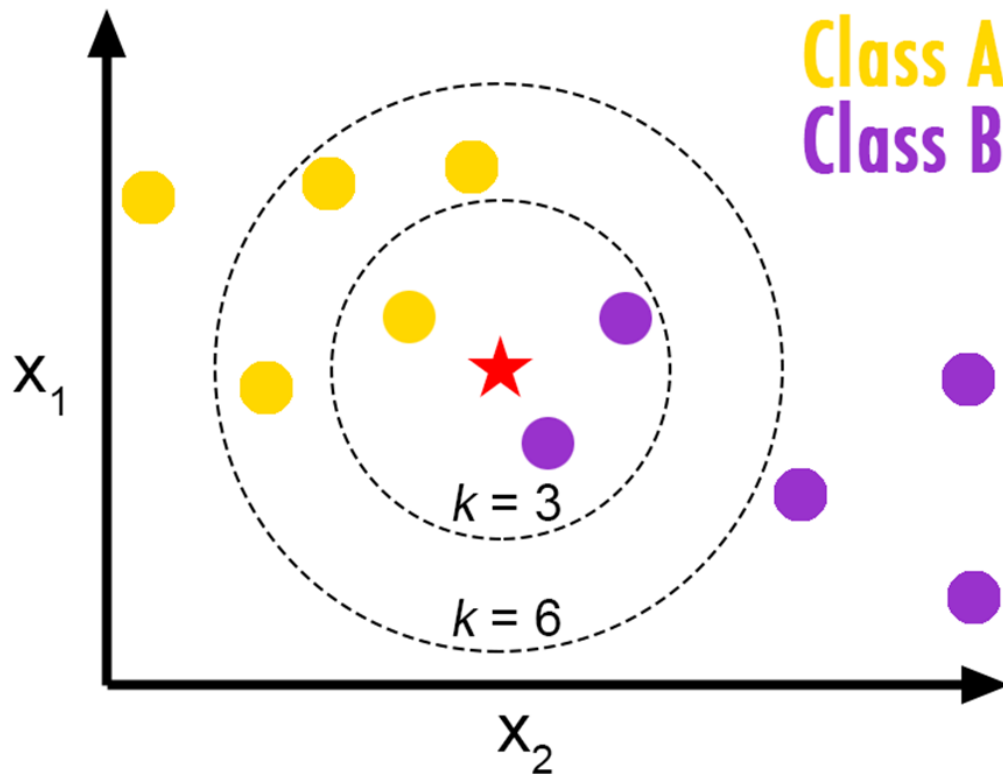


Classification methods

- **kNN**– K Nearest Neighbors
- **NB** – Gaussian Naive Bayes
- **DT** – Decision Tree
- **RF** – Random Forest
- **LR** – Logistic Regression
- **SVC**– Support Vector Classification
- **NN** – Neural Network



K Nearest Neighbors





Gaussian Naive Bayes

Likelihood of the
Evidence given that the
Hypothesis is True

Prior
Probability of
the Hypothesis

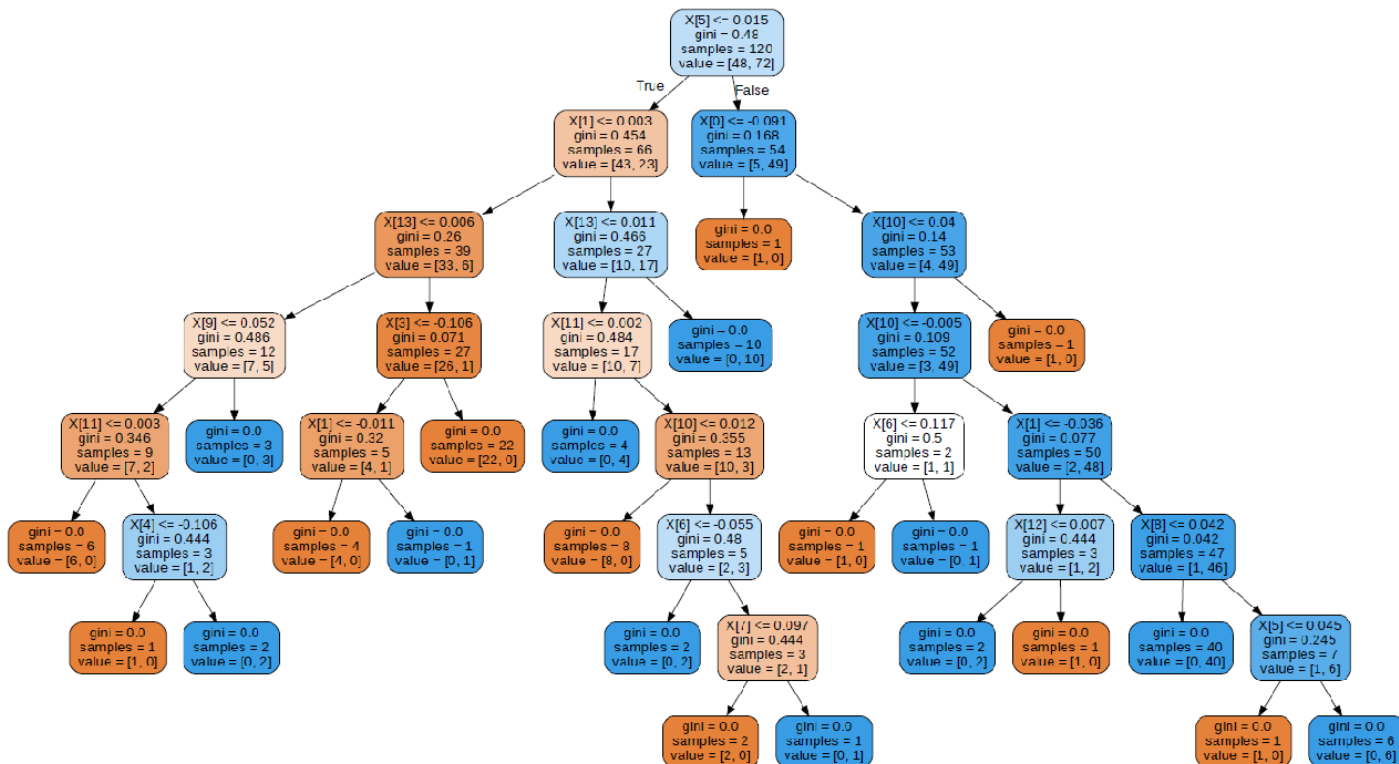
$$P(H|E) = \frac{P(E|H) * P(H)}{P(E)}$$

Posterior Probability of
the Hypothesis given
that the Evidence is
True

Prior Probability
that the evidence is
True

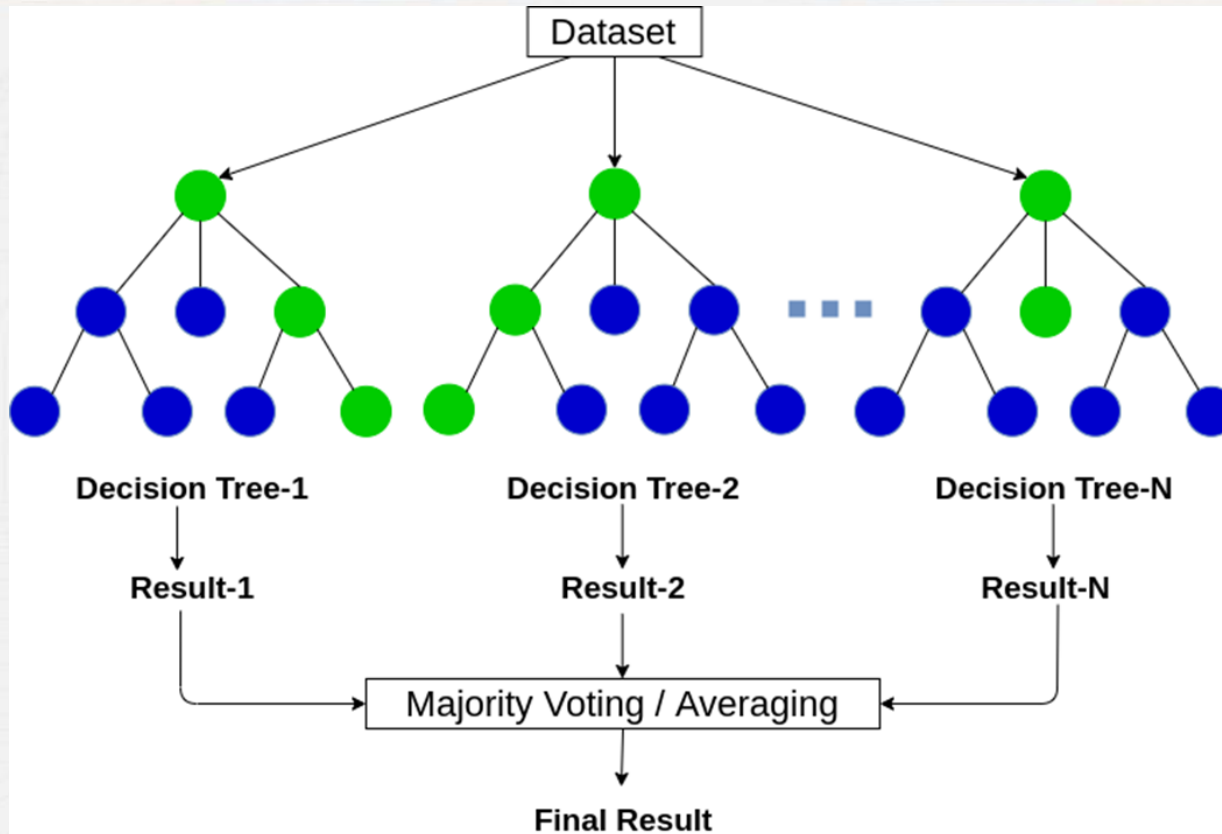


Decision Tree



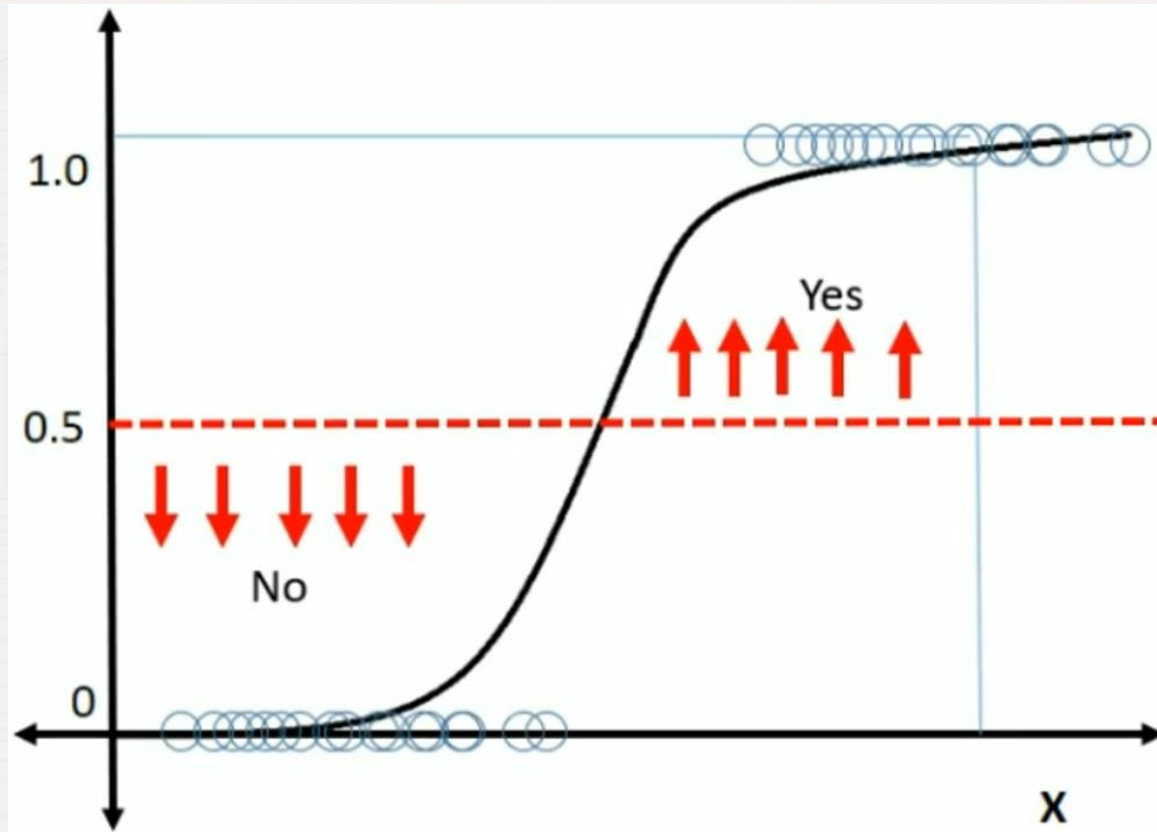


Random Forest



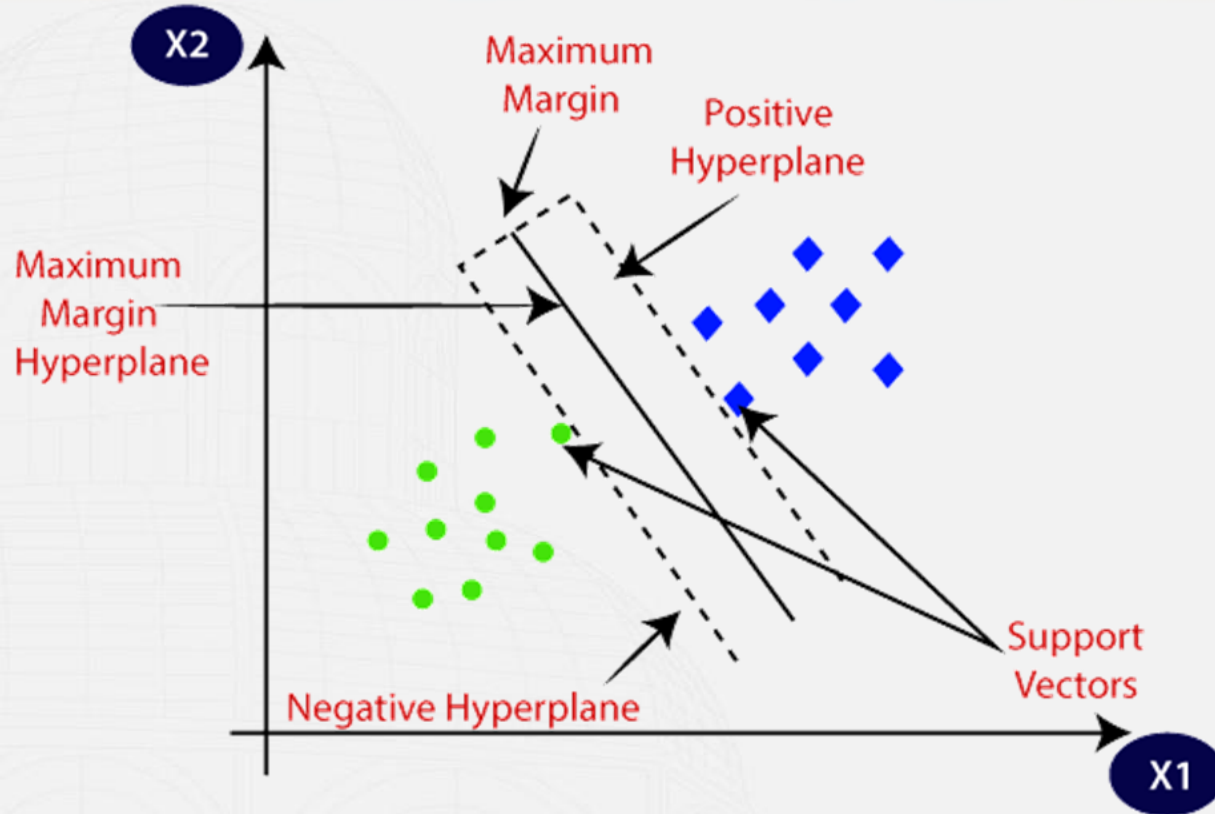


Logistic Regression



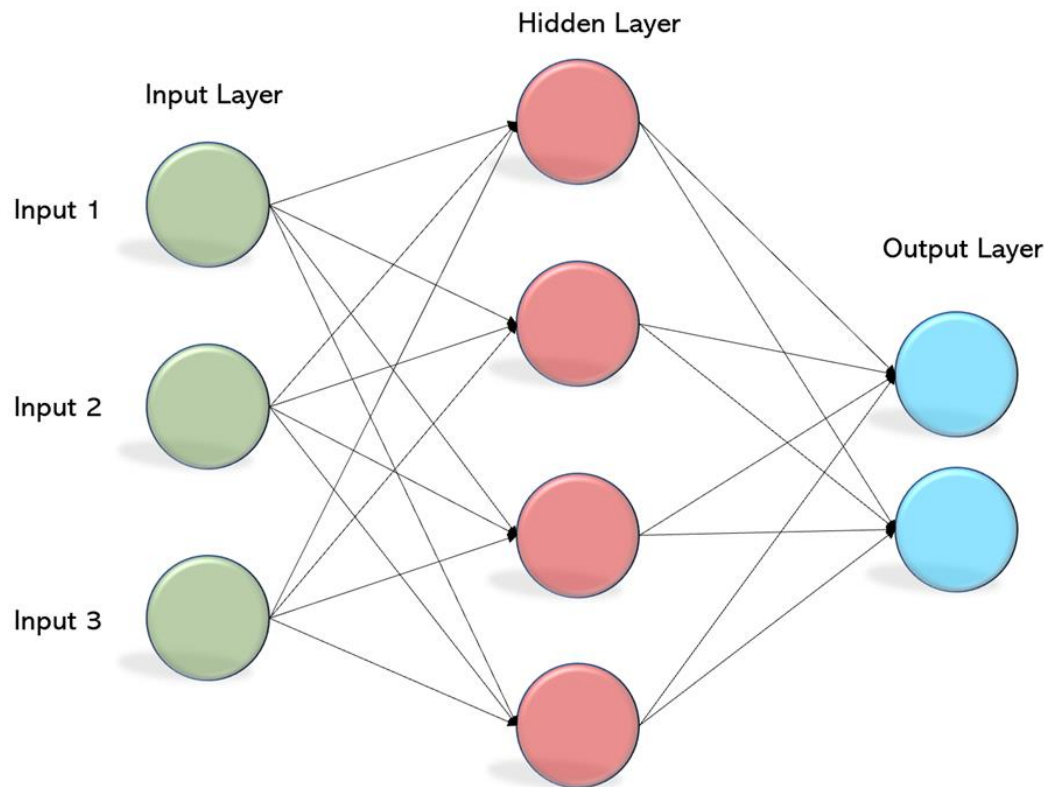


Support Vector Machine





Neural Network



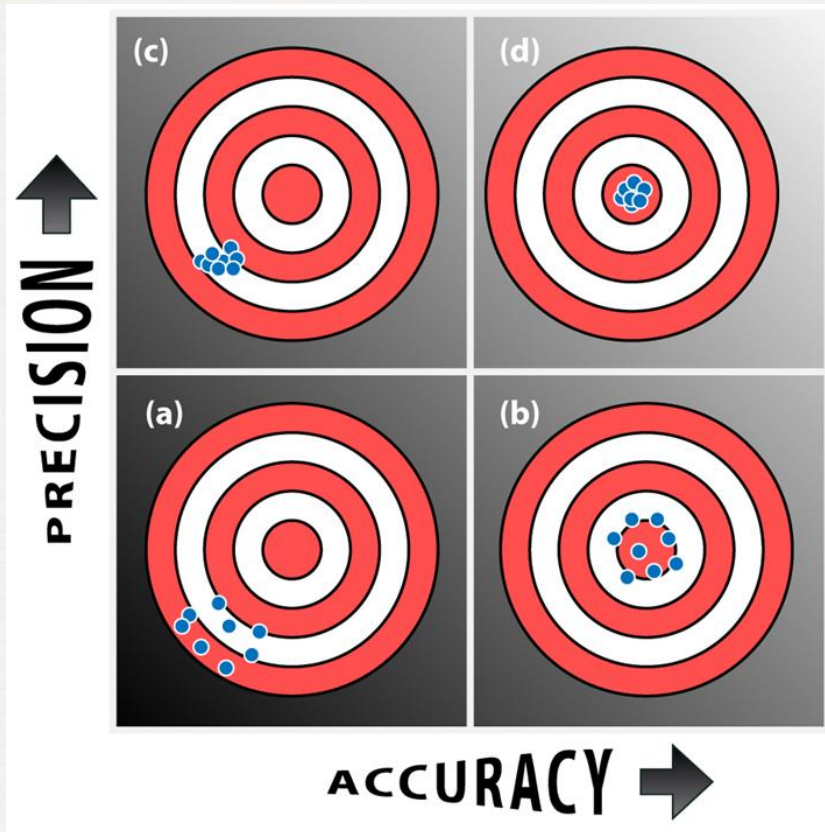


Evaluation metrics

		Predicted Class		
		Positive	Negative	
Actual Class	Positive	True Positive (TP)	False Negative (FN) Type II Error	Sensitivity $\frac{TP}{(TP + FN)}$
	Negative	False Positive (FP) Type I Error	True Negative (TN)	Specificity $\frac{TN}{(TN + FP)}$
		Precision $\frac{TP}{(TP + FP)}$	Negative Predictive Value $\frac{TN}{(TN + FN)}$	Accuracy $\frac{TP + TN}{(TP + TN + FP + FN)}$



Evaluation metrics





Evaluation metrics

Confusion Matrix:

```
[[ 2  2  0  0  0]
 [ 2  5  7  1  0]
 [ 0  2 25  5  0]
 [ 0  0  2 13  2]
 [ 0  0  0  1  1]]
```

Accuracy score: 0.66

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
Recessão	0.50	0.50	0.50	4
Queda fraca	0.56	0.33	0.42	15
Lateralização	0.74	0.78	0.76	32
Alta fraca	0.65	0.76	0.70	17
Alta forte	0.33	0.50	0.40	2
accuracy			0.66	70
macro avg	0.55	0.58	0.56	70
weighted avg	0.65	0.66	0.65	70



Results

- **Quantity of discretized classes**
- **Criterion for interval between classes**
- **Complete base discretization**
- **Relevant Indicators**
- **Class interval**



Strategy 1 Objectives

- Discretize all variables at 2 intervals.
- Verify if there was improvement in the classification compared to phase 1:
 - Convergence
 - Accuracy
 - Score-f1
- Reduce explanatory variables

Down

$$x < 0$$

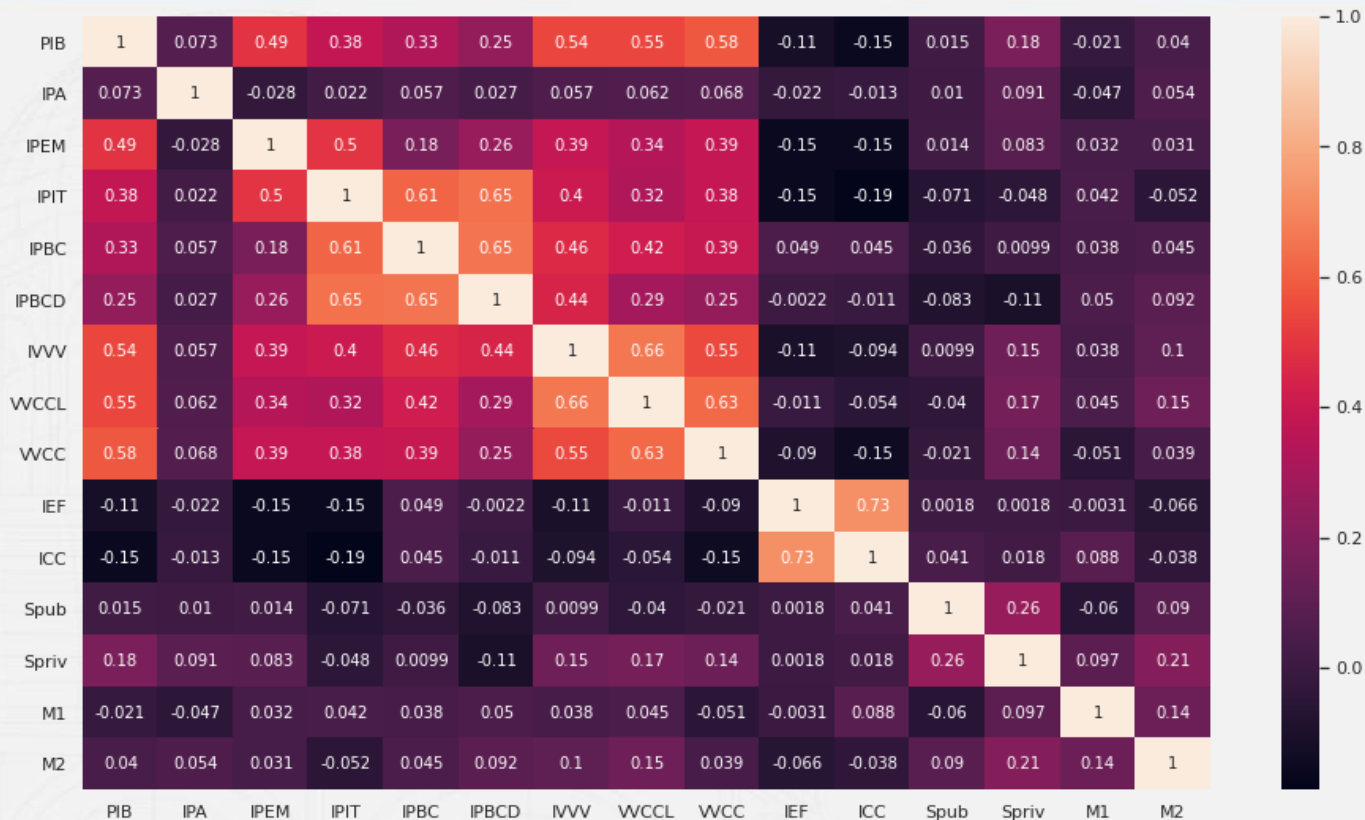
Up

$$x > 0$$

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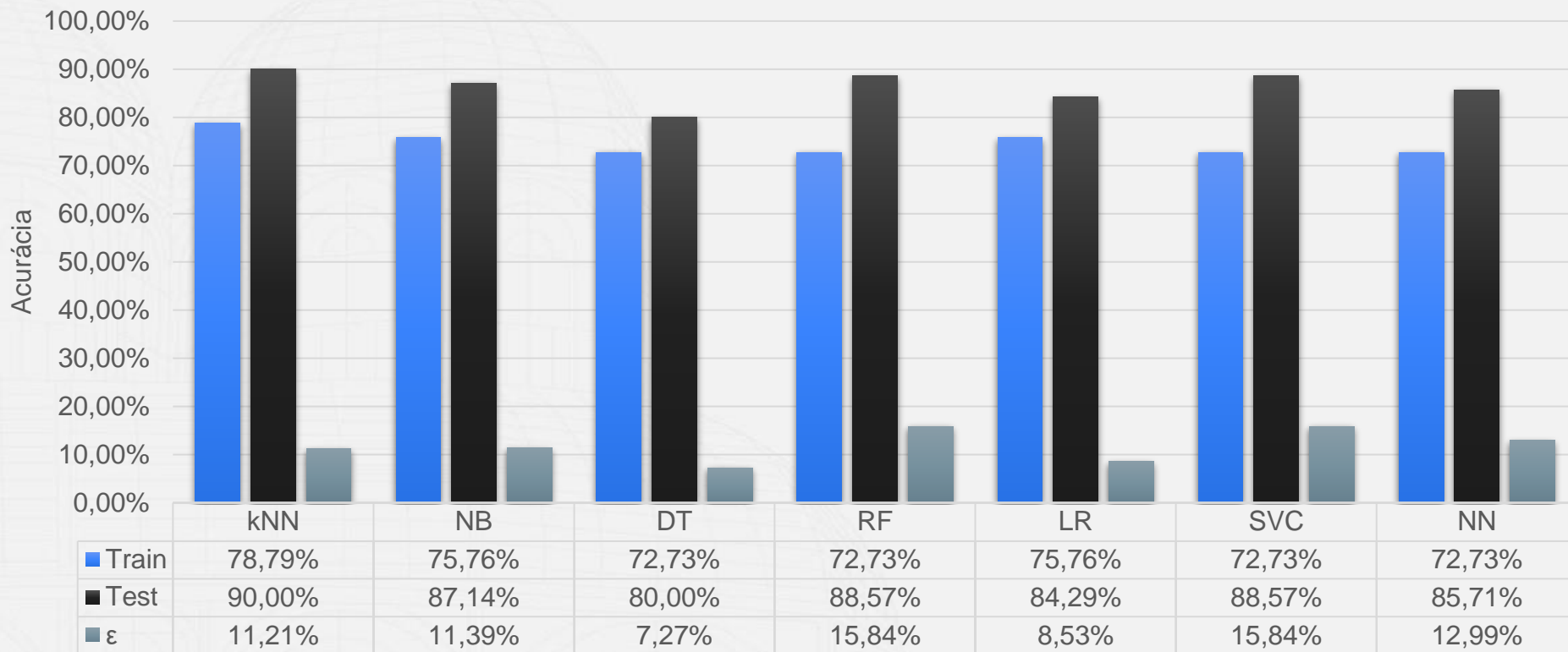


Complete Binary Correlation



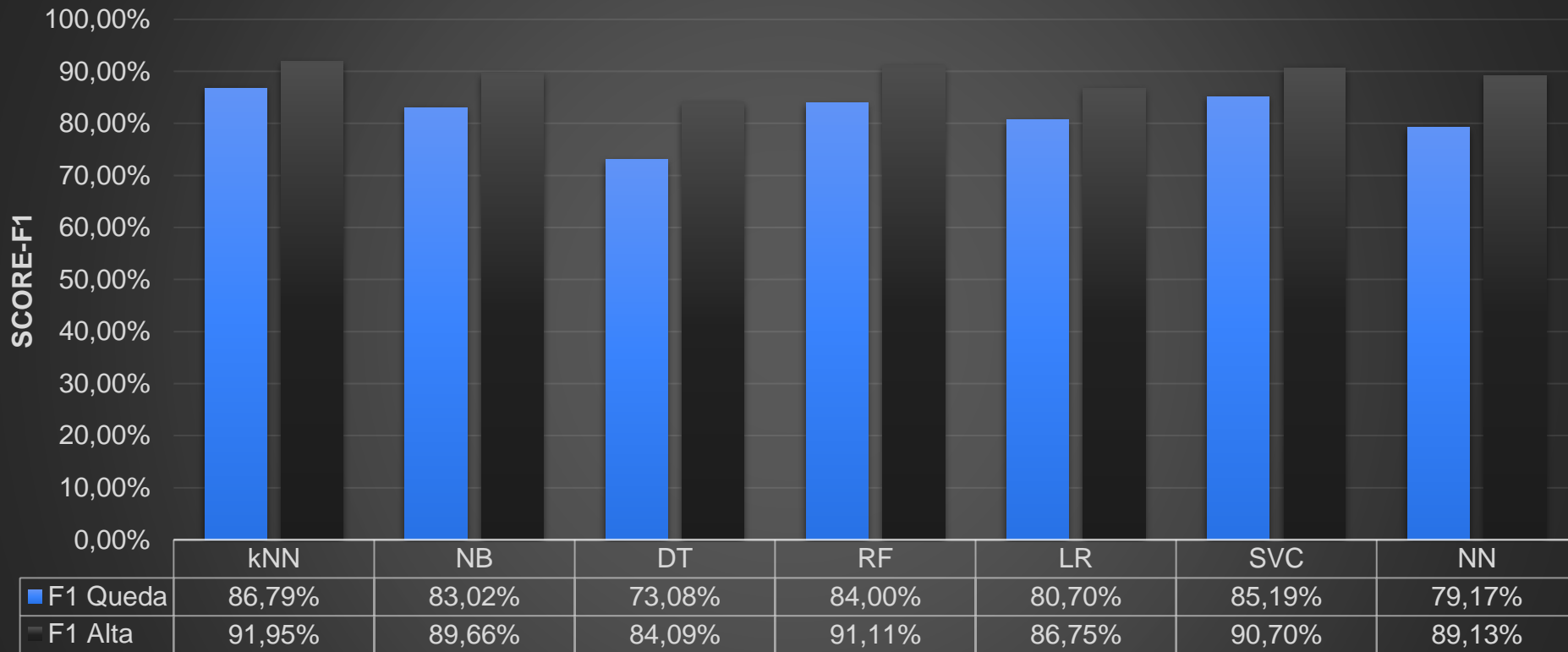


Complete Binary Accuracy





Complete Binary Score-F1



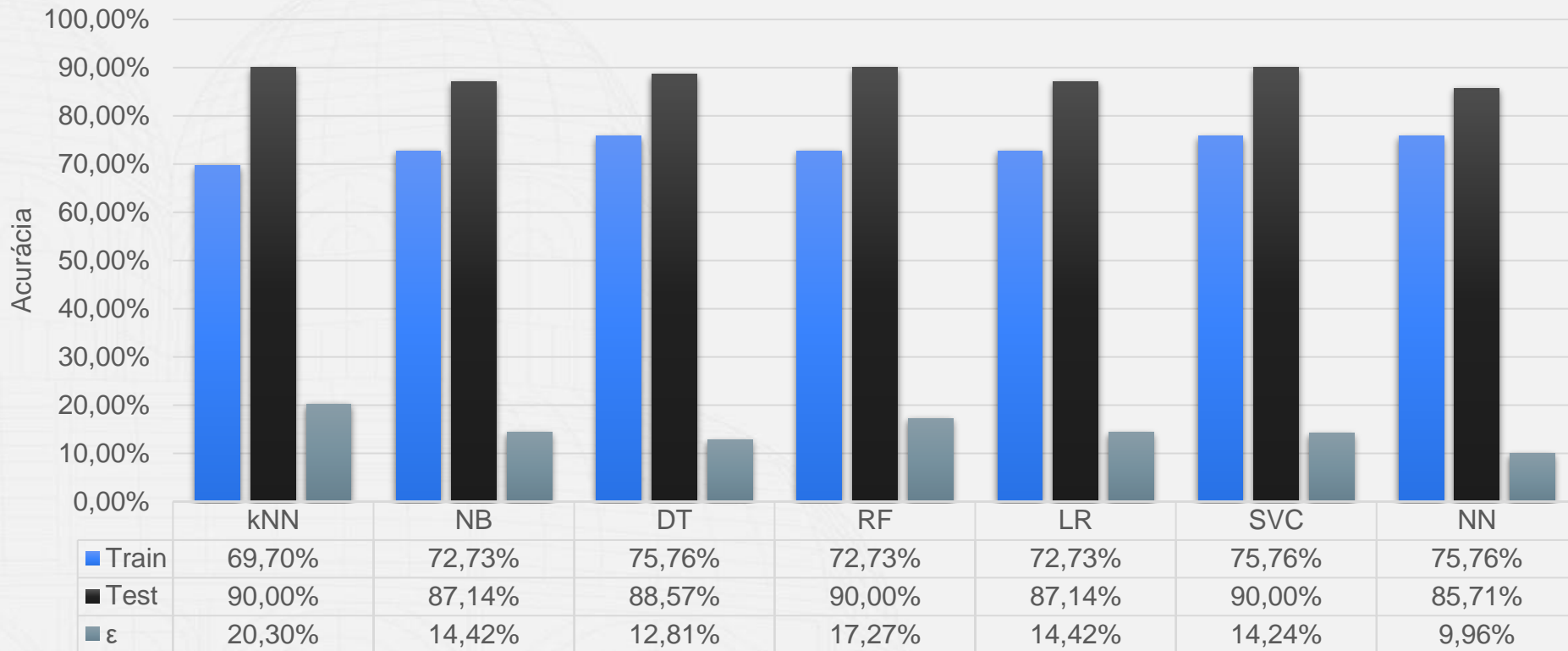


Restricted Binary Correlation



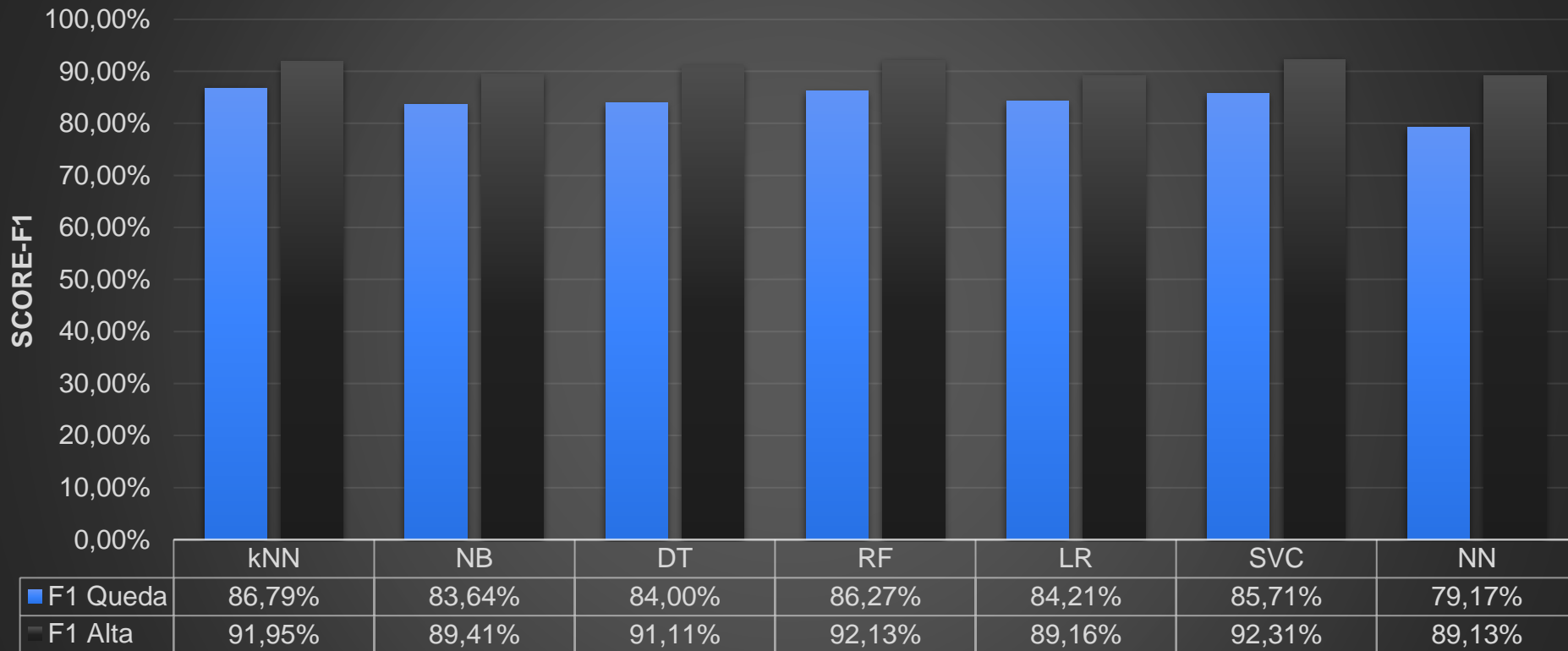


Restricted Binary Accuracy





Restricted Binary Score-F1





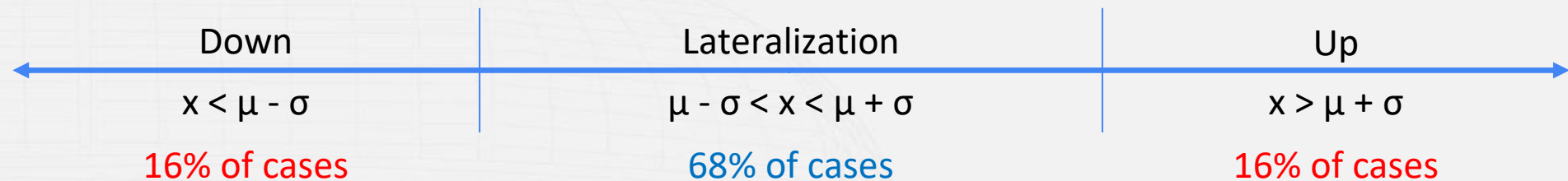
Strategy 1 Summary

- Compared to the results obtained in phase 1
 - The results were slightly worse in training and better in the test.
 - In phase 2 the results had little variation when repeated.
 - SVC only converged in phase 2.
- Comparing the complete dataset with the restricted
 - There was a little improvement with the restricted dataset, within such a narrow track that can be considered statistically insignificant.
 - Although very small, it was achieved with a simpler model, which justifies this approach.
- Test performing better than training



Strategy 2 Objectives

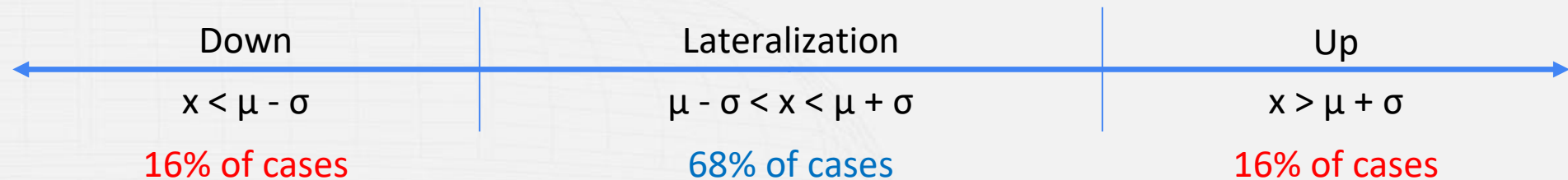
- Discretize all variables at 3 intervals
 - The criterion used will be based on the standard deviation
- Analyze the correlation after discretization
- Reduce explanatory variables





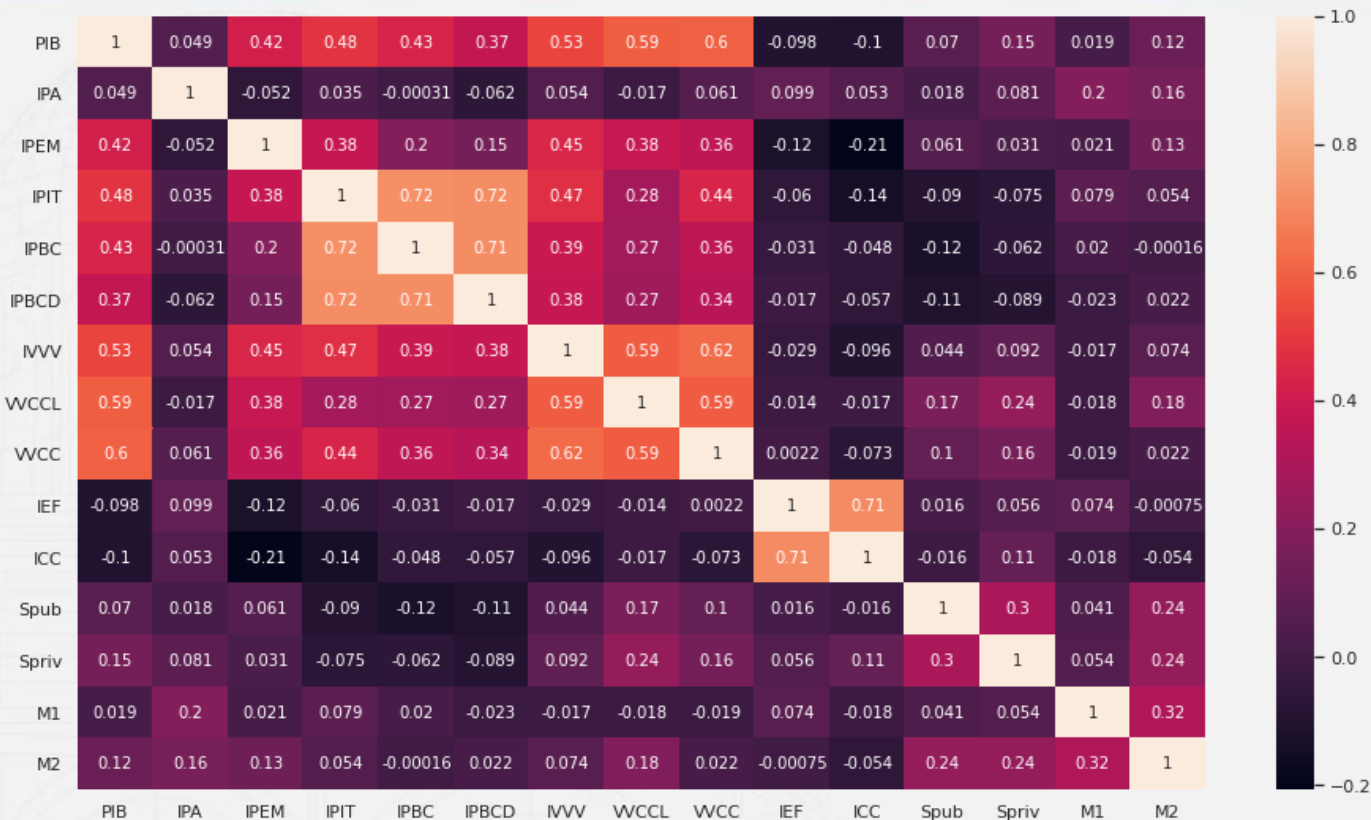
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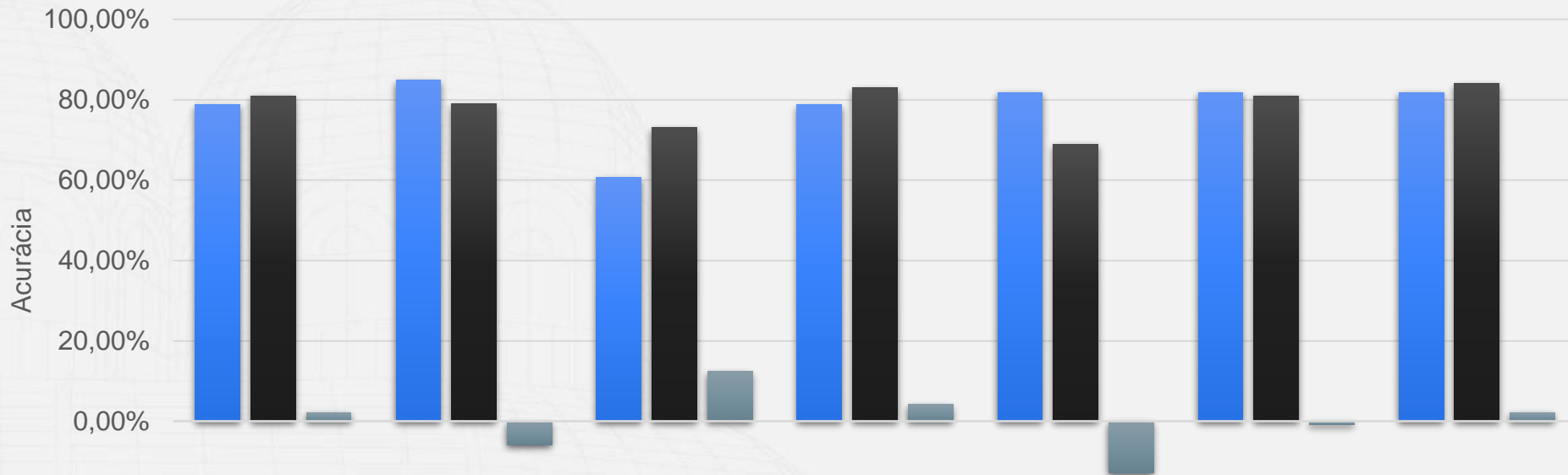


Complete 3 classes Correlation





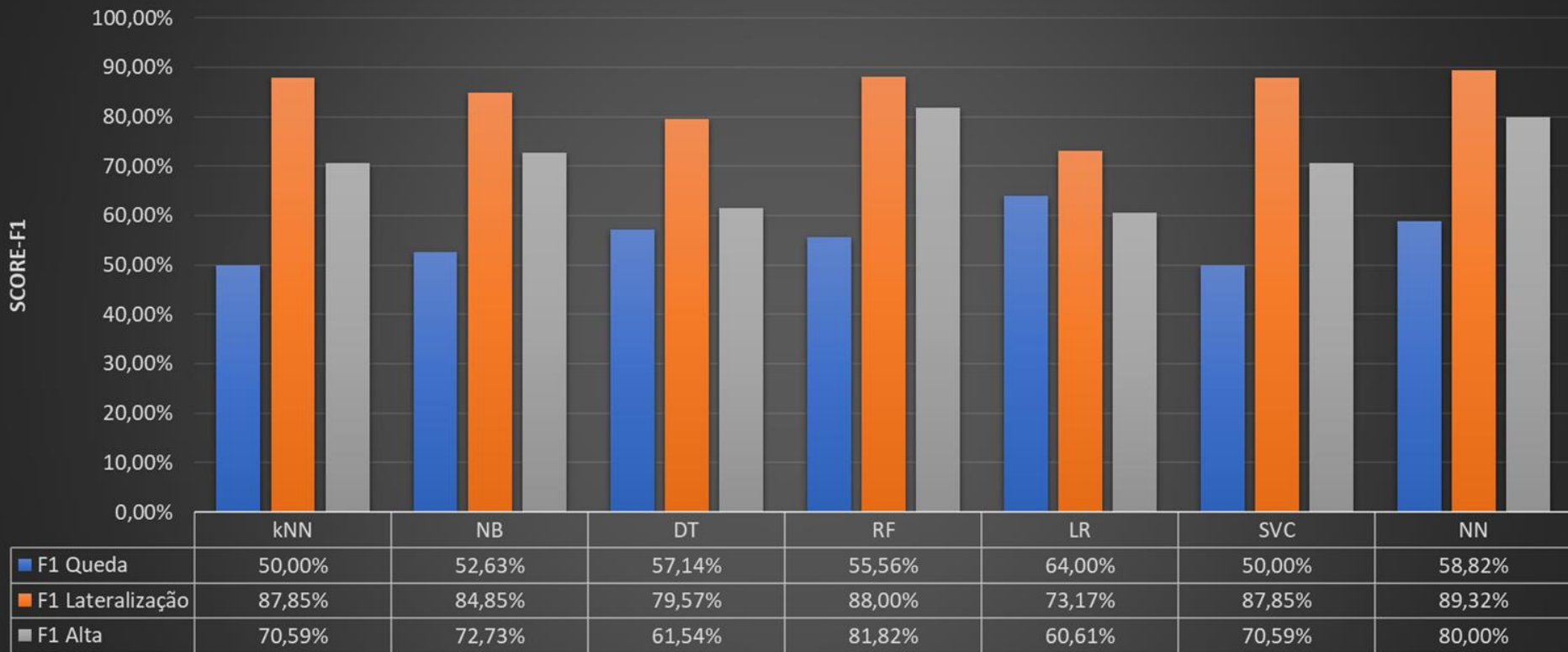
Complete 3 classes Accuracy



	kNN	NB	DT	RF	LR	SVC	NN
■ Train	78,79%	84,85%	60,61%	78,79%	81,82%	81,82%	81,82%
■ Test	81,00%	79,00%	73,00%	83,00%	69,00%	81,00%	84,00%
■ ε	2,21%	-5,85%	12,39%	4,21%	-12,82%	-0,82%	2,18%



Complete 3 classes Score-F1



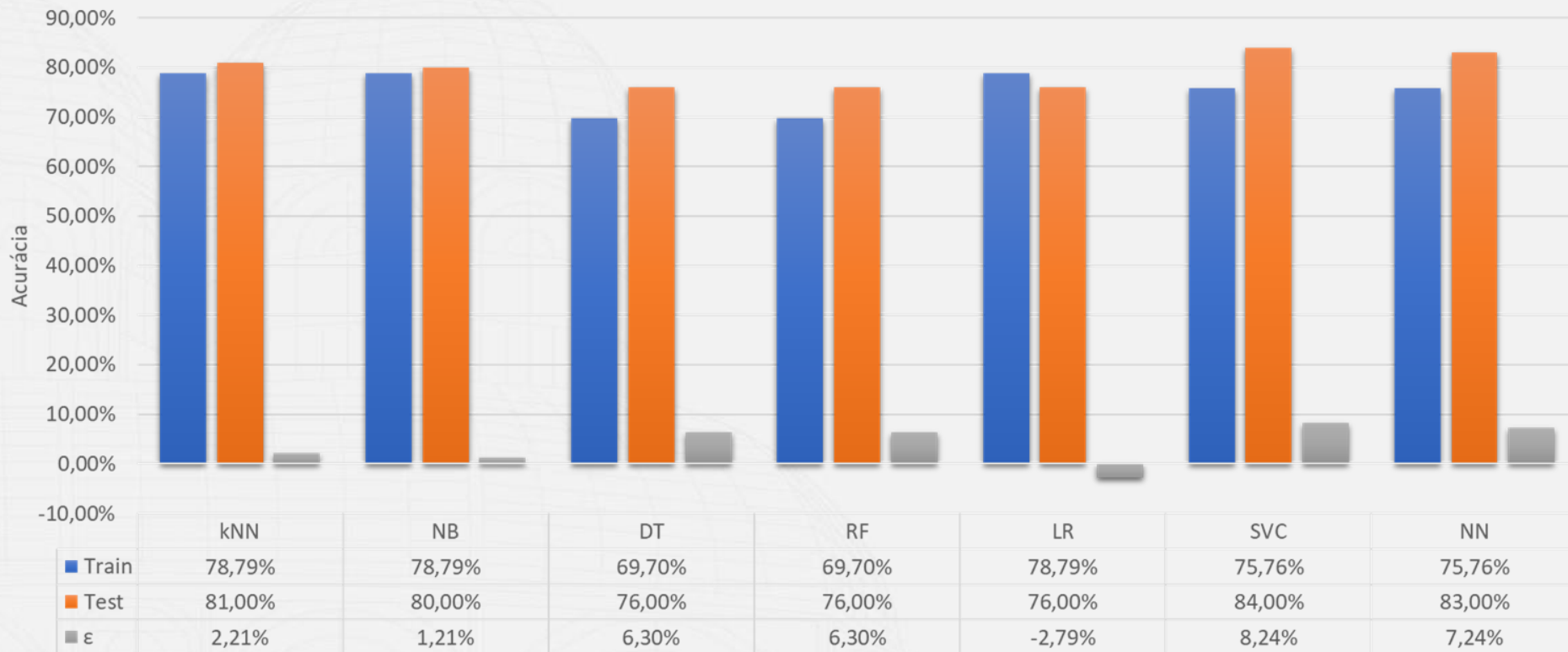


Restricted 3 classes Correlation



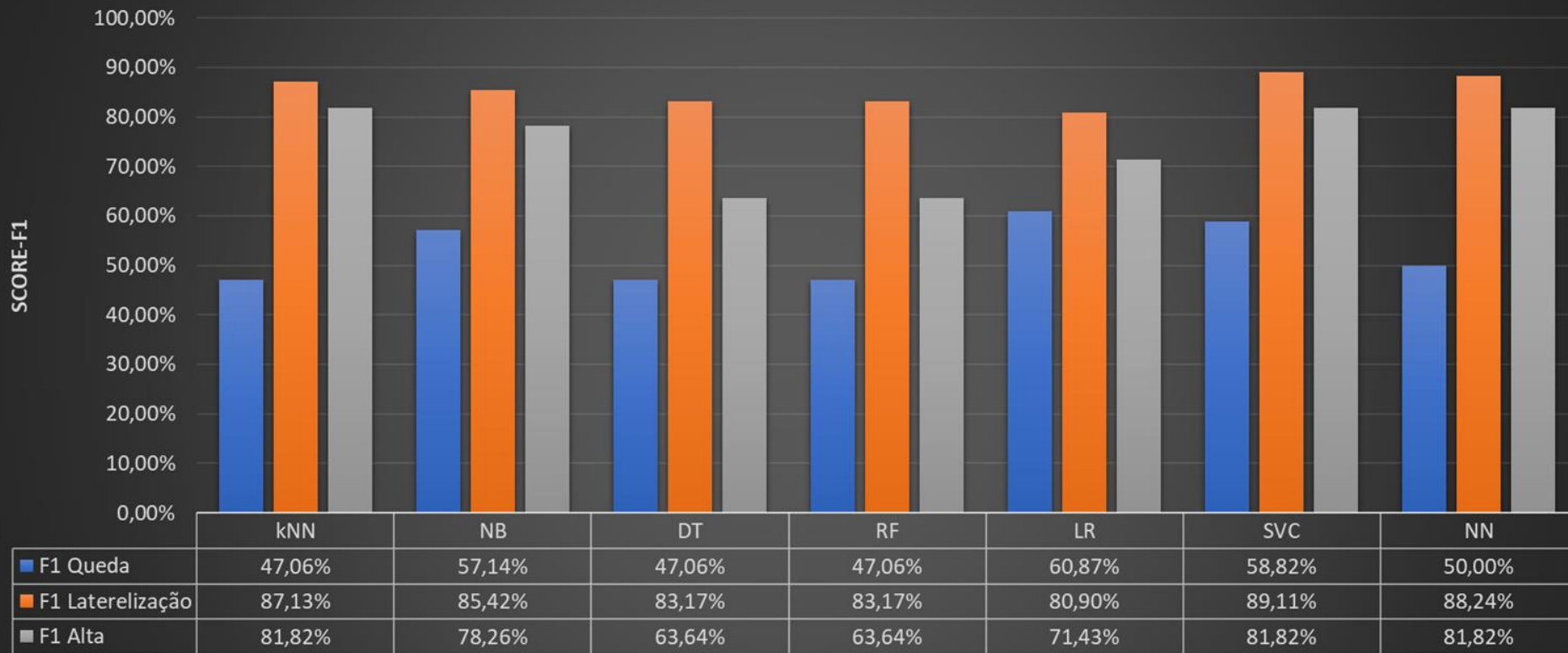


Restricted 3 classes Accuracy





Restricted 3 classes Score-F1





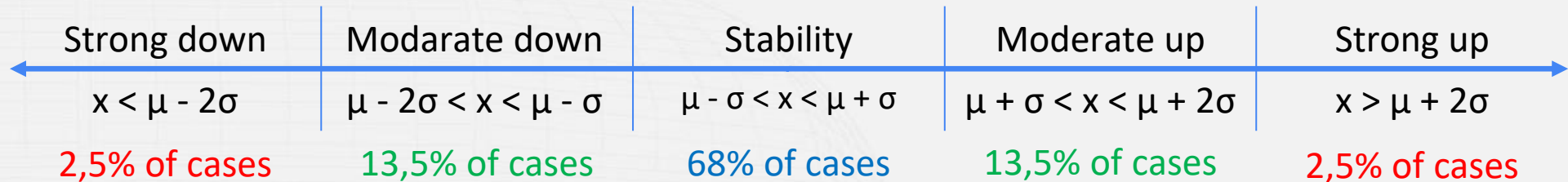
Strategy 2 Summary

- Compared to the results obtained in phase 1
 - As with the binary case, the results were slightly worse in training and better in the test.
 - There was also greater stability when testing were repeated.
- Comparing the complete dataset with the restricted
 - Similarly to the binary case, improvement can be considered irrelevant.
 - As the model is simpler, the approach is justified.
- Compared to strategy 1
 - There was greater variability in the results, but still quite promising.
 - The greatest difficulty in predicting fall movements is clear.



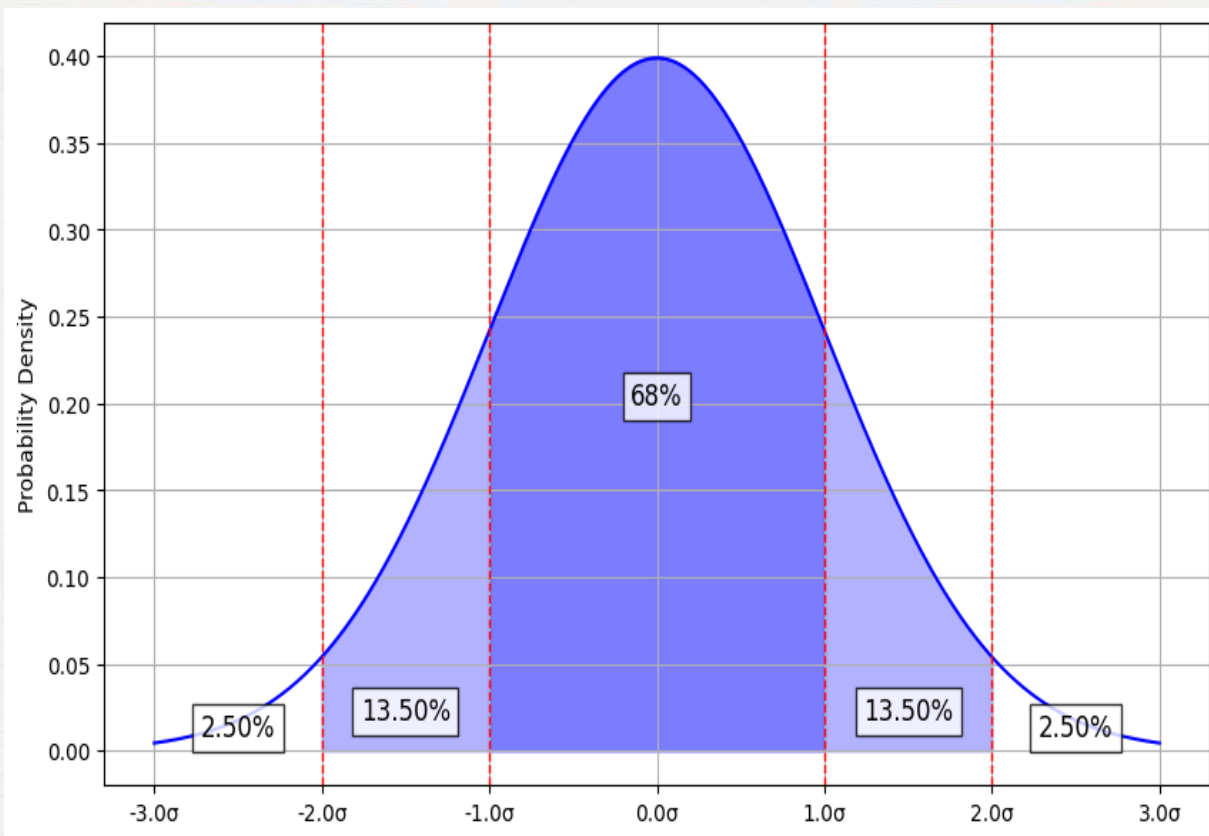
Strategy 3 Objectives

- Discretize all variables at 5 intervals
 - The criterion used will be based on the standard deviation
- Identify outliers (focusing on recession)
- More detailed study of the correlation between the variables
- Reduce explanatory variables





Probabilities distribution





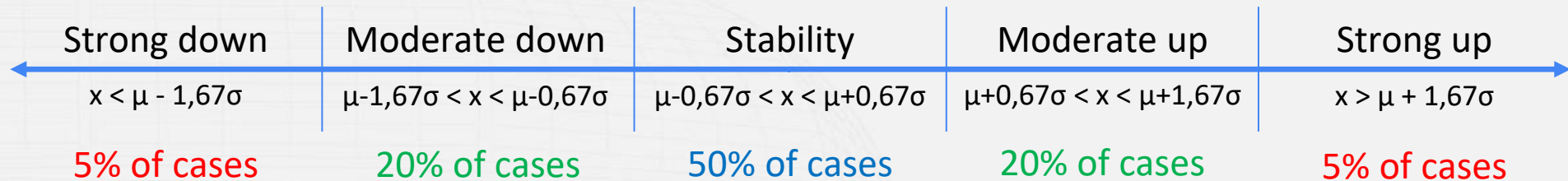
Strategy 3 Problems

- The new extreme classes (defined by $\mu \pm 2\sigma$) are extremely rare, making learning bad or null.
 - Virtually all methods obtained null score-f1 in the side classes.
 - SVC and NN methods simply did not converge.
- The possible factors that explain this scenario are:
 - Very complex modeling for the proposed phenomenon.
 - Very small historical series, causing unbalanced classes.
 - Excessively rare classes that do not represent the problem well.



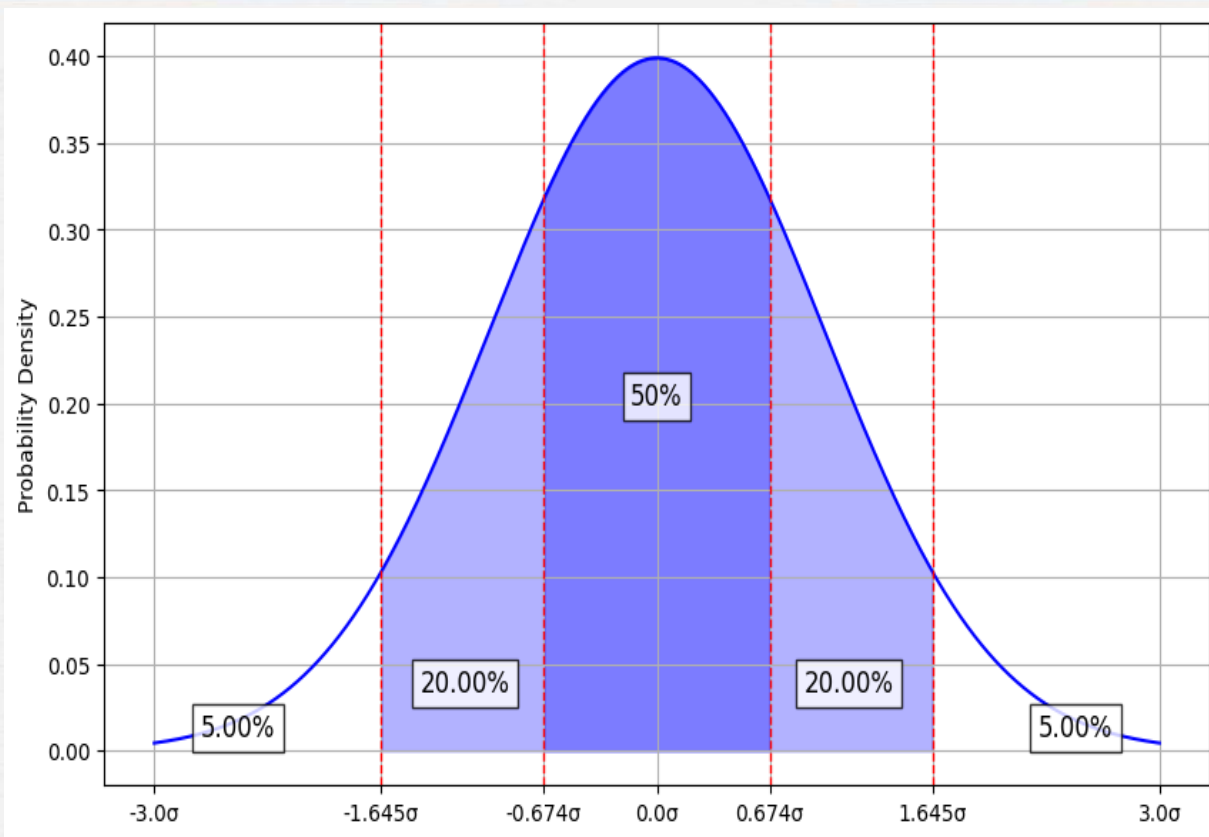
Strategy 4 Objectives

- Correct the proposed interval in strategy 3
 - Increase the interval of outliers
 - Reduce the interval of stability
- More detailed study of the correlation between the variables
- Reduce explanatory variables



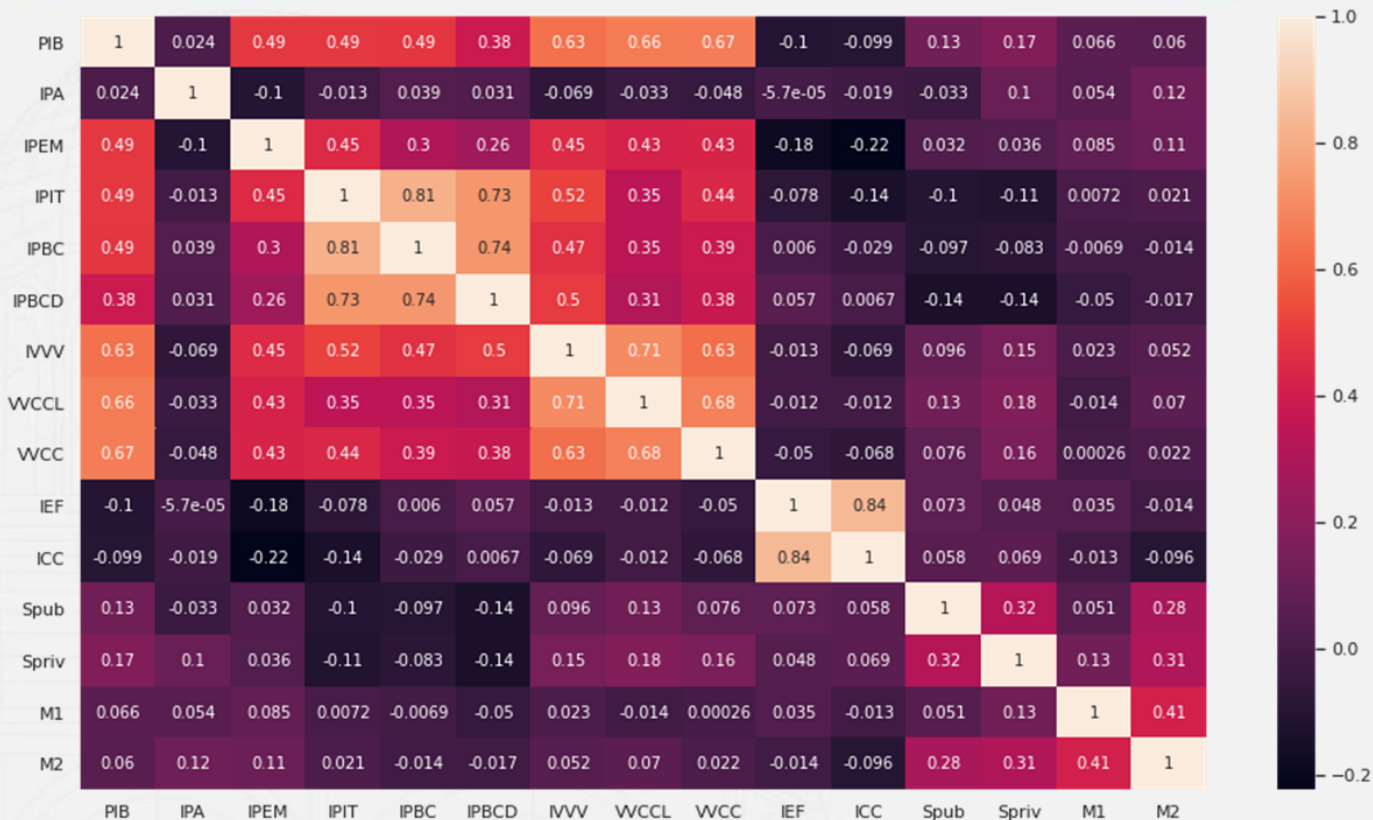


Probabilities distribution



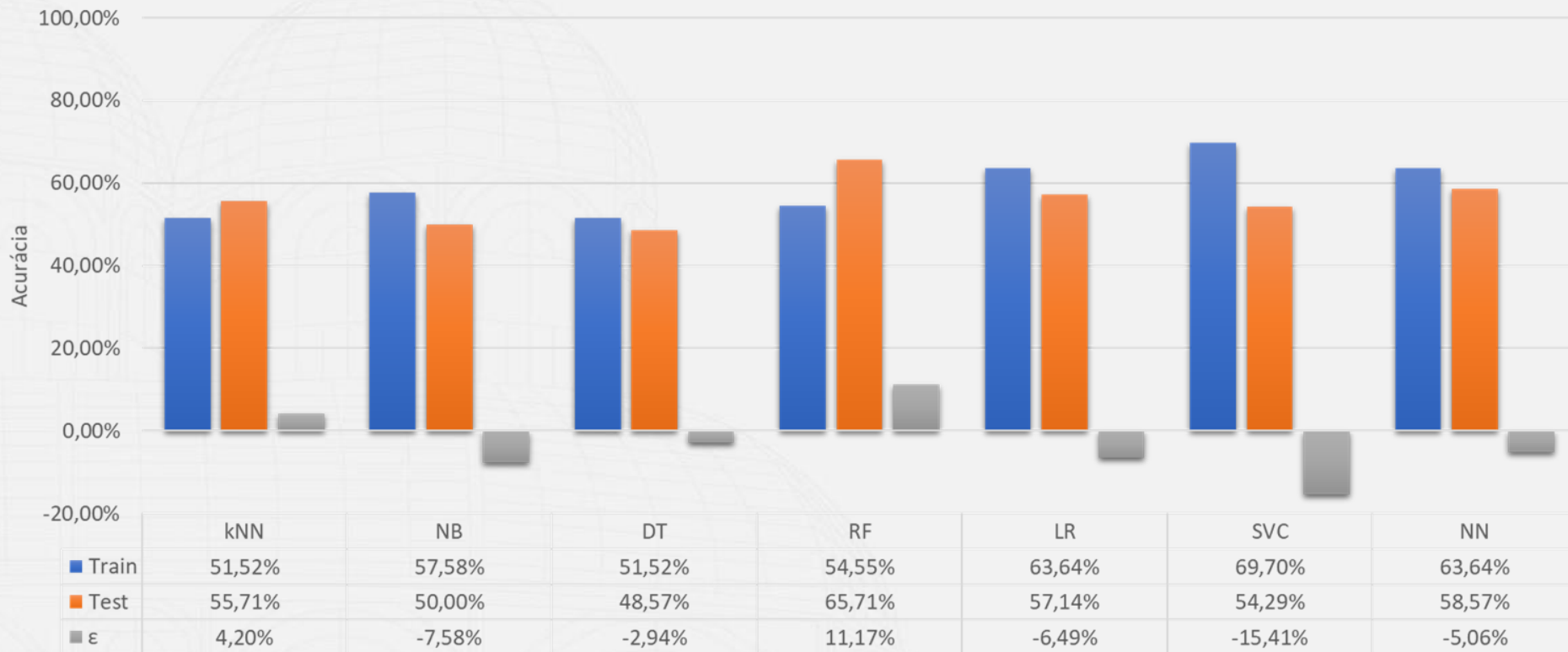


Complete 5 classes Correlation



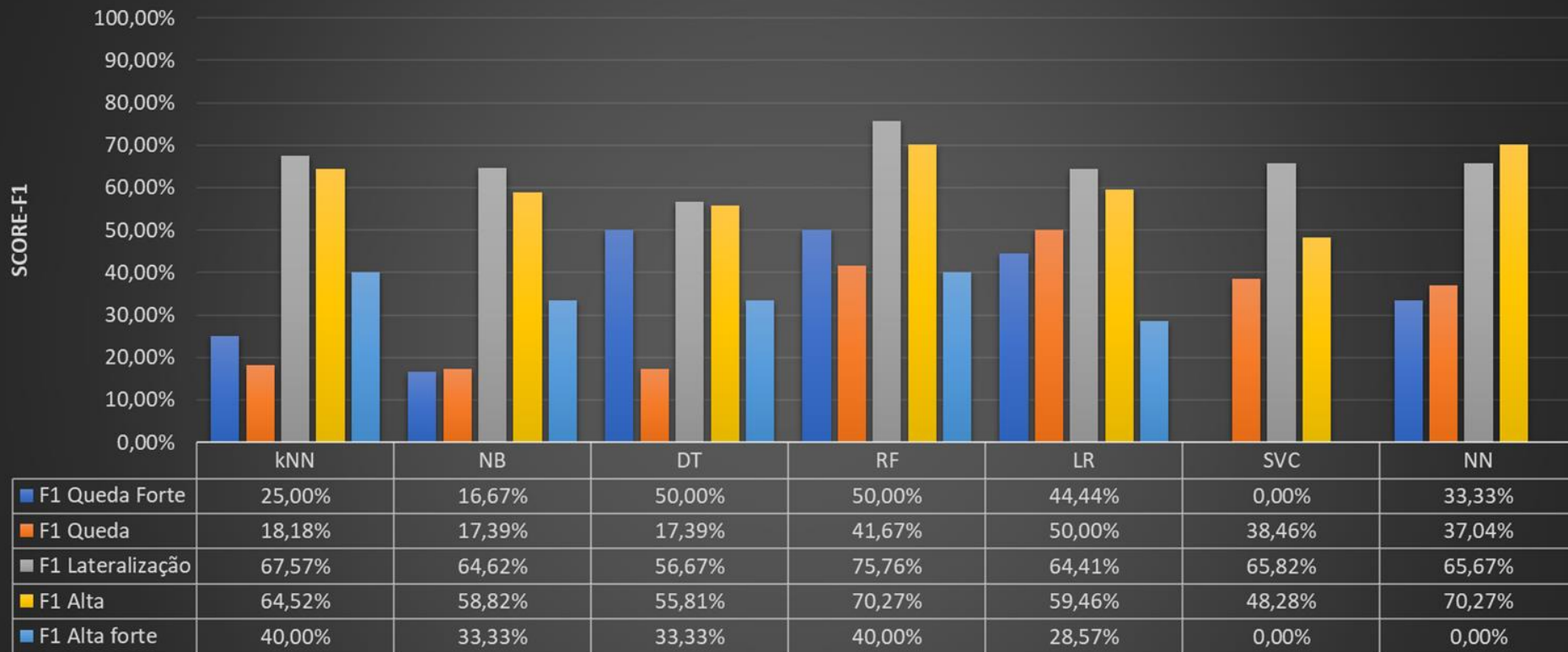


Complete 5 classes Accuracy





Complete 5 classes Score-F1



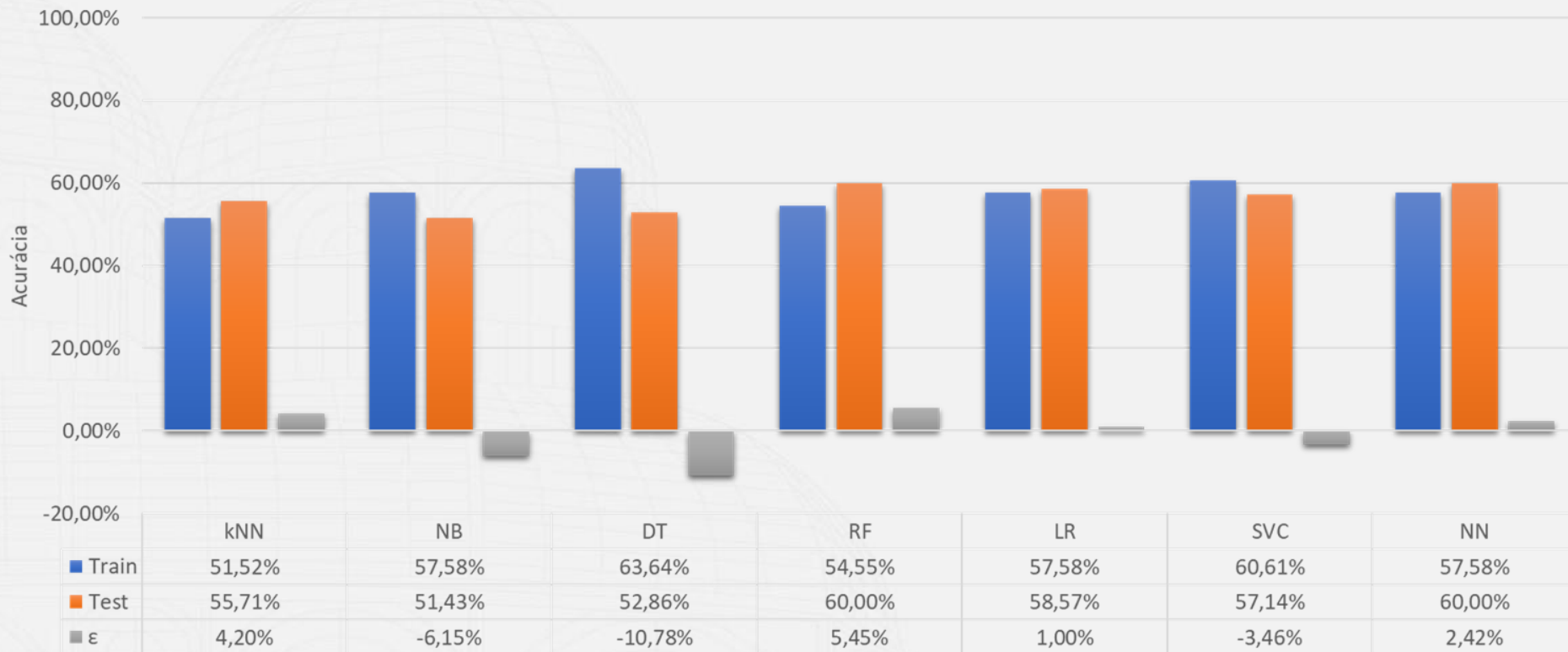


Restricted 5 classes Correlation



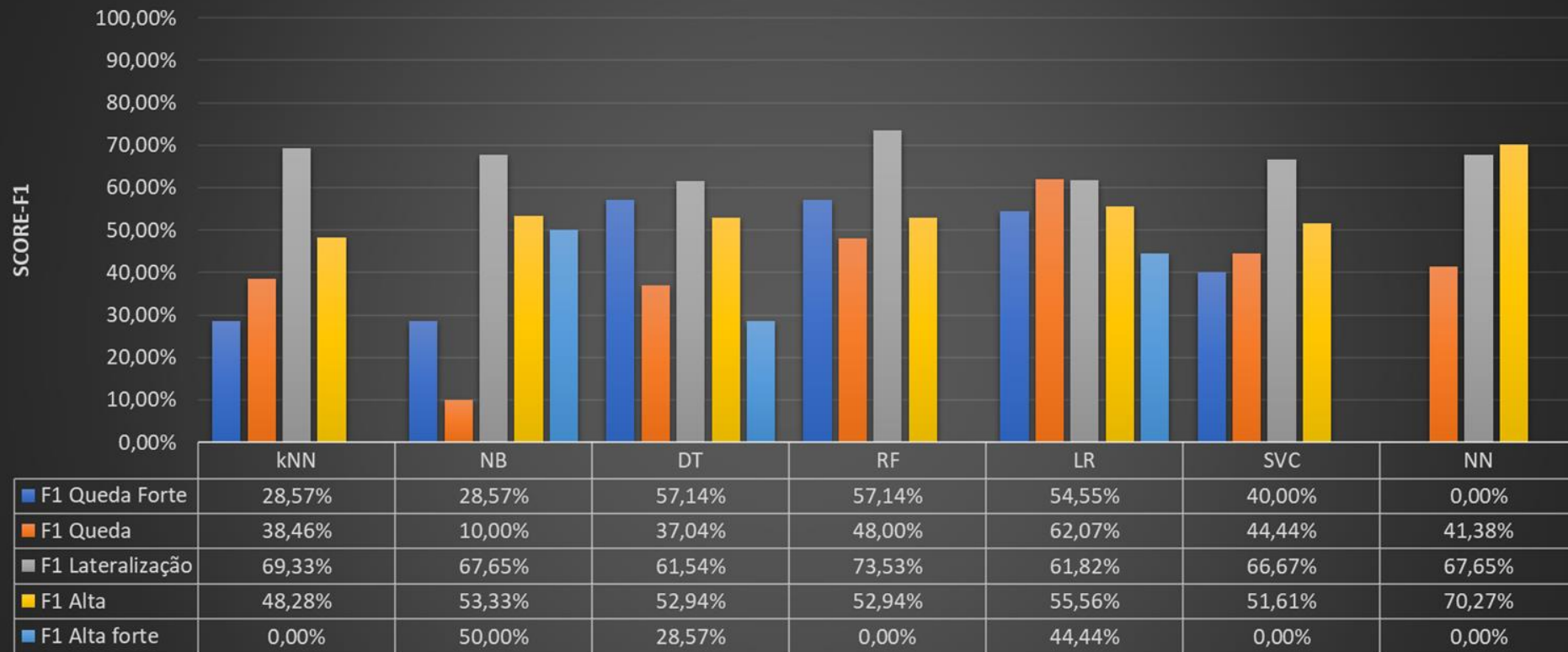


Restricted 5 classes Accuracy





Restricted 5 classes Score-F1



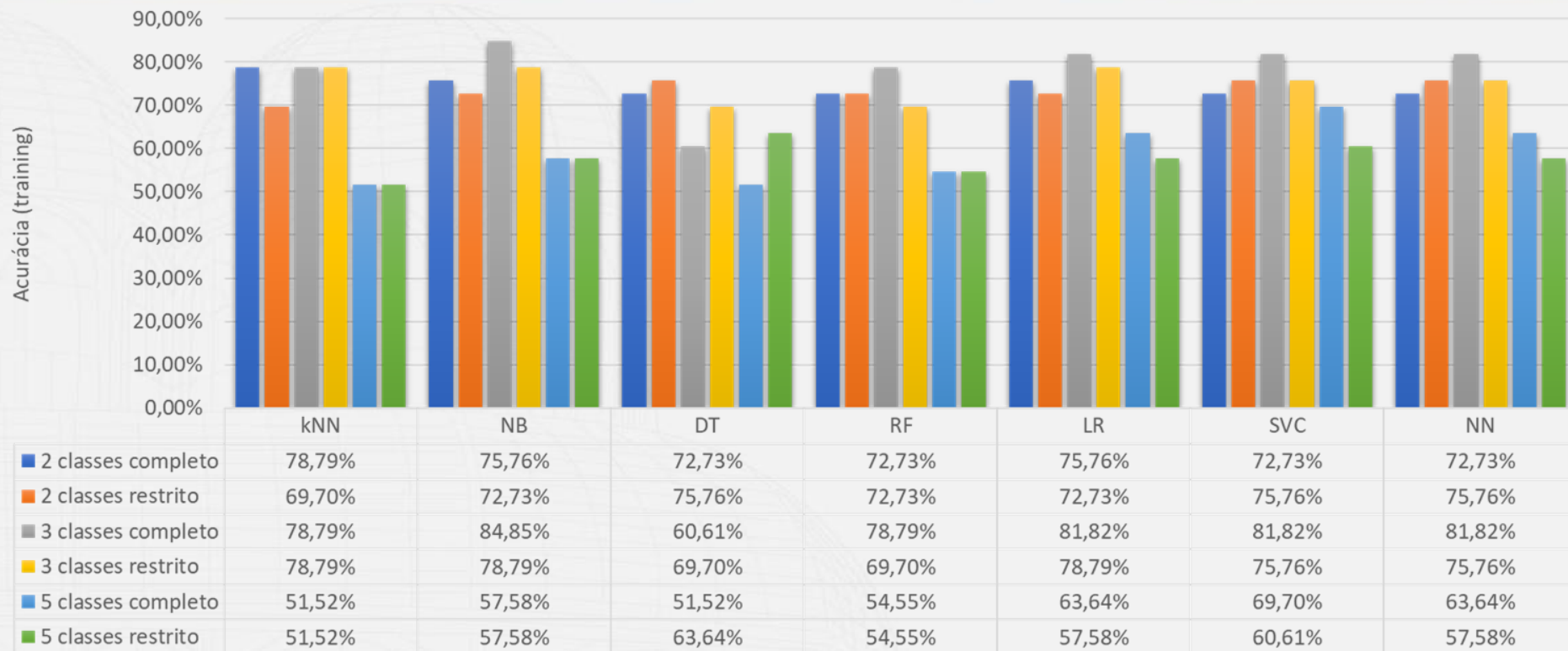


Strategy 4 Summary

- Compared to the results obtained in phase 1
 - Some methods were better and some worse, but high variability shows that there is randomness in the results.
 - On average, it surpassed the results of phase 1, but with much less stability.
- Comparing the complete dataset with the restricted
 - The restricted scenario presented much more difficulties in identifying the extreme classes. Removed variables may be relevant when considering more complex scenarios.
- Compared to strategy 3
 - There was significant but still unsatisfactory (low and unstable) improvement.
 - More sensitive methods (SVC and NN) still had null F1-Score.

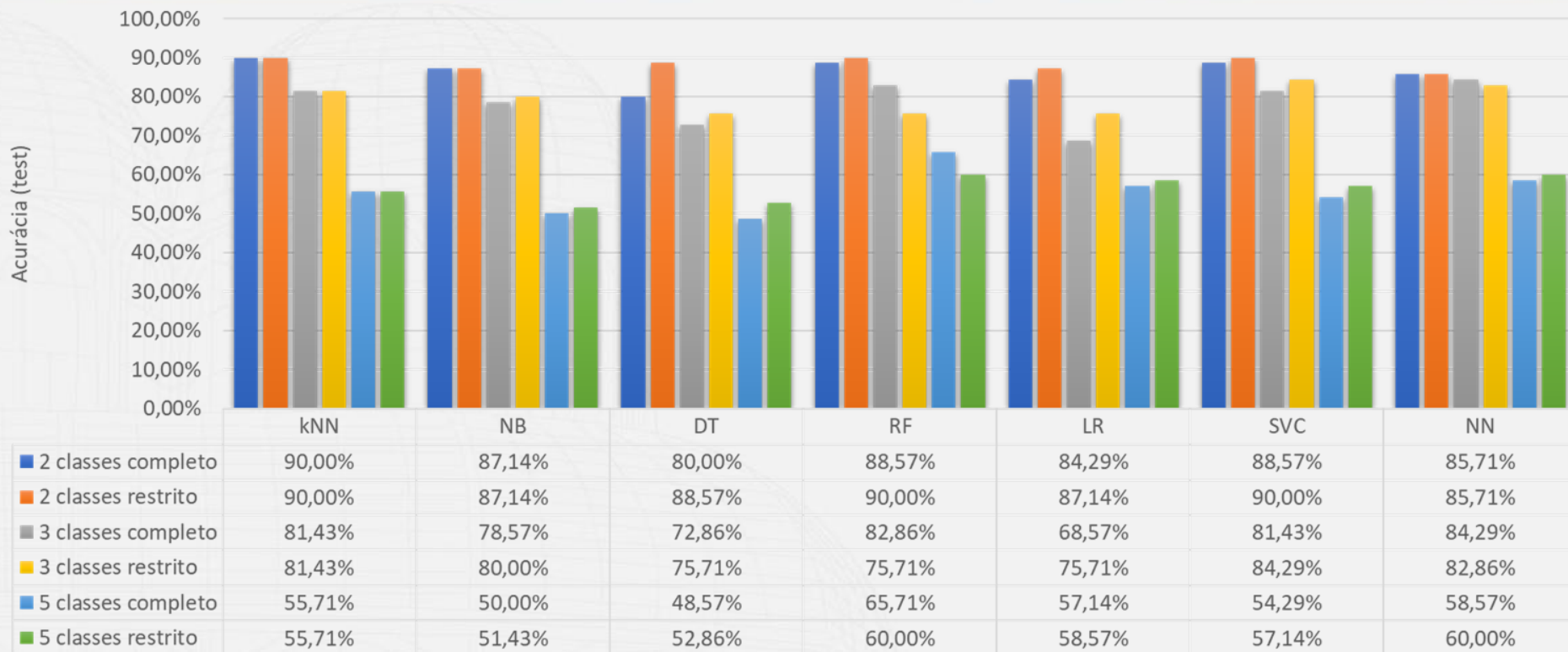


Training Accuracy



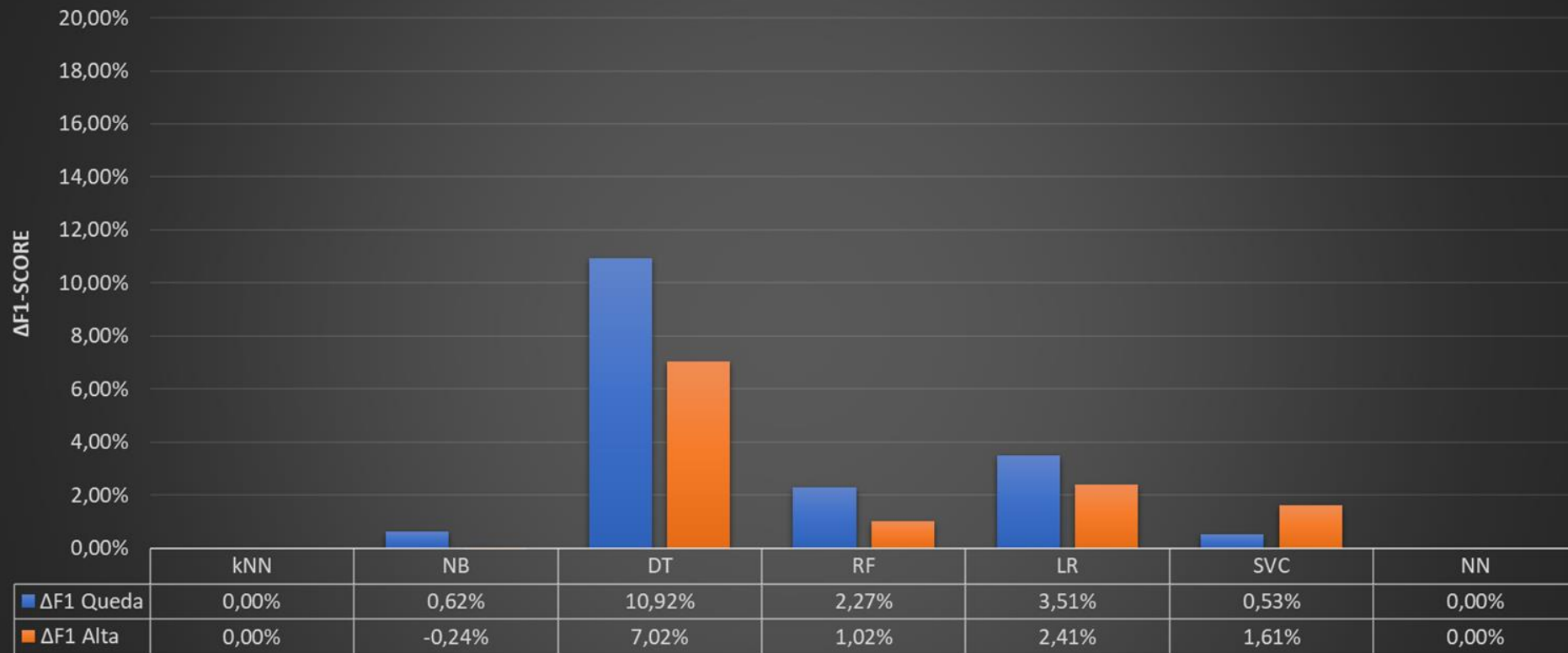


Testing Accuracy



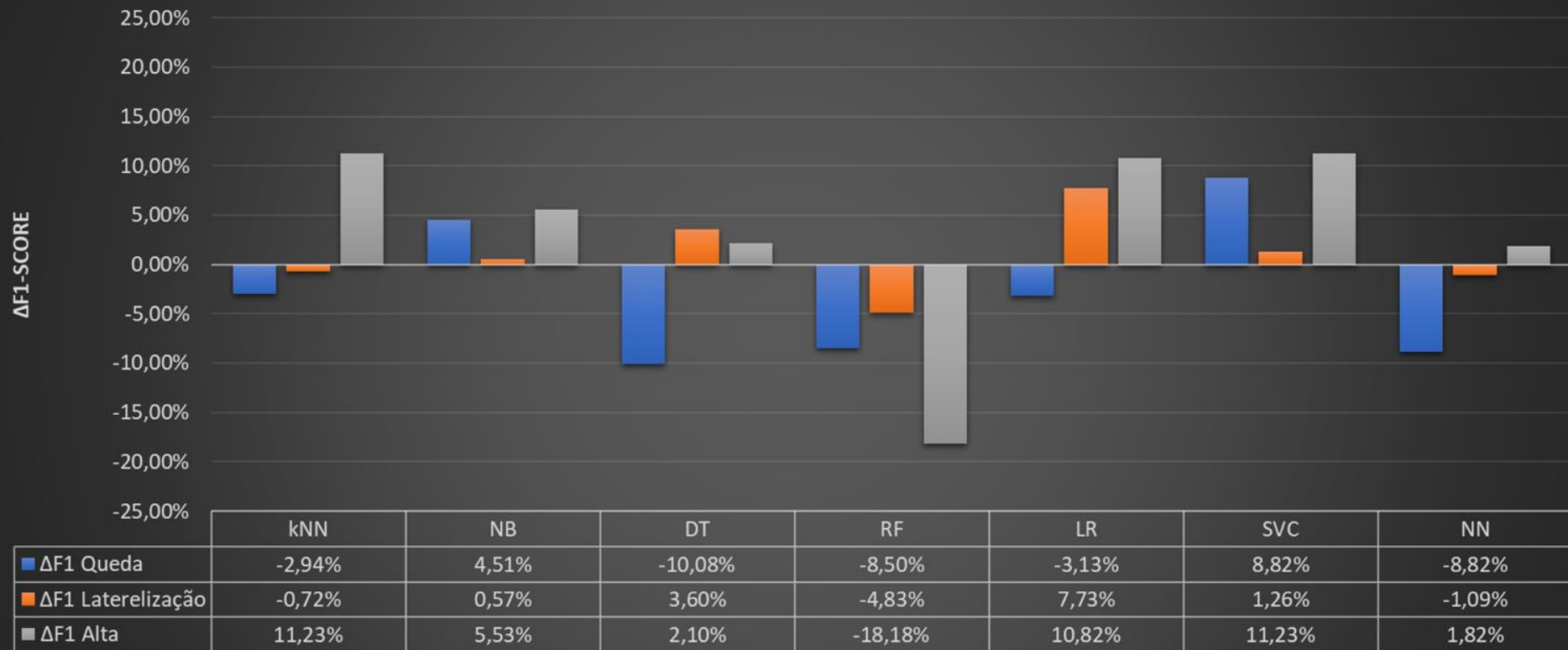


F1-Score 2 classes Complete vs restricted



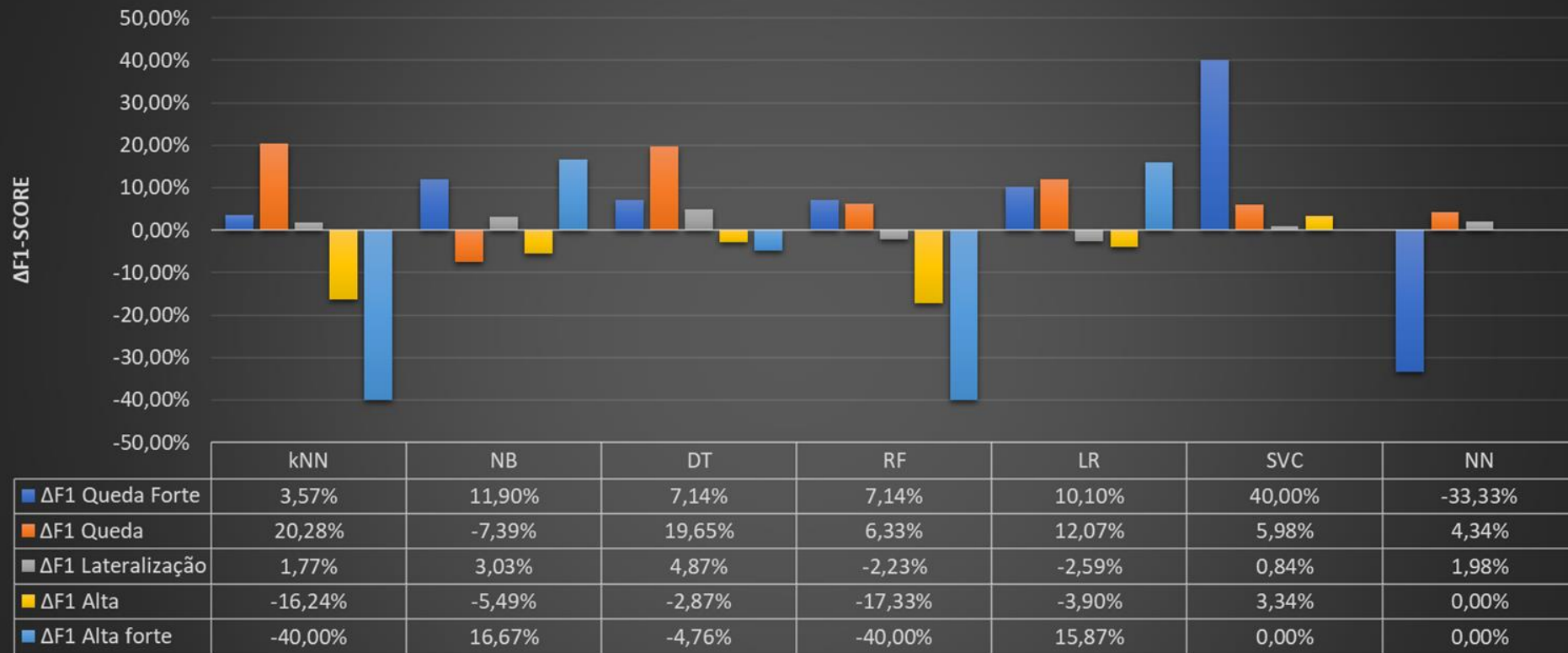


F1-Score 3 classes Complete vs restricted





F1-Score 5 classes Complete vs restricted





F1-Score gain

Complete vs restricted

classes	2 classes		3 classes		5 classes	
	absoluto	relativo	absoluto	relativo	absoluto	relativo
-2					46,53%	6,65%
-1			-20,14%	-2,88%	61,26%	8,75%
0	17,85%	2,55%	6,51%	0,93%	7,67%	1,10%
1	11,82%	1,69%	24,55%	3,51%	-42,50%	-6,07%
2					-52,22%	-7,46%
Total	29,67%	4,24%	10,92%	1,56%	20,74%	2,96%



Future Works

- **Variables inclusion**
- **Treatment of temporal series**
- **Discretization interval**
- **Calibration of hyperparameters**

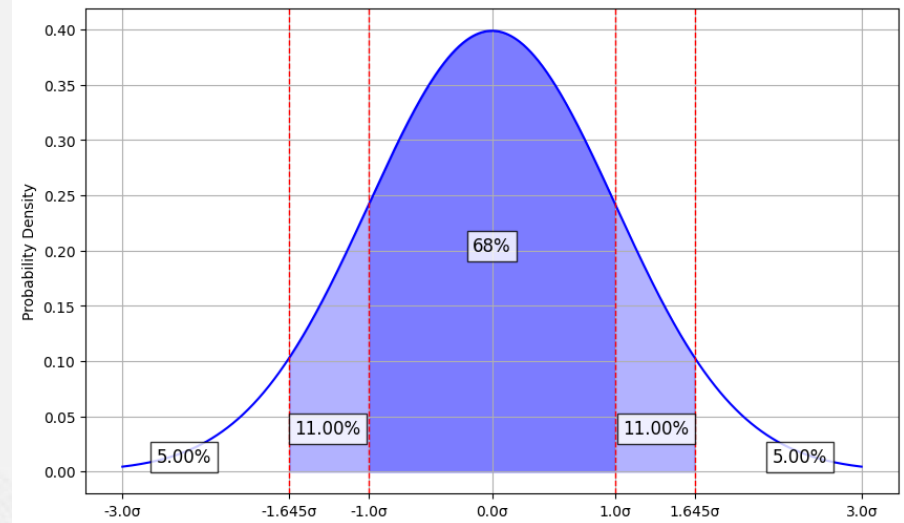
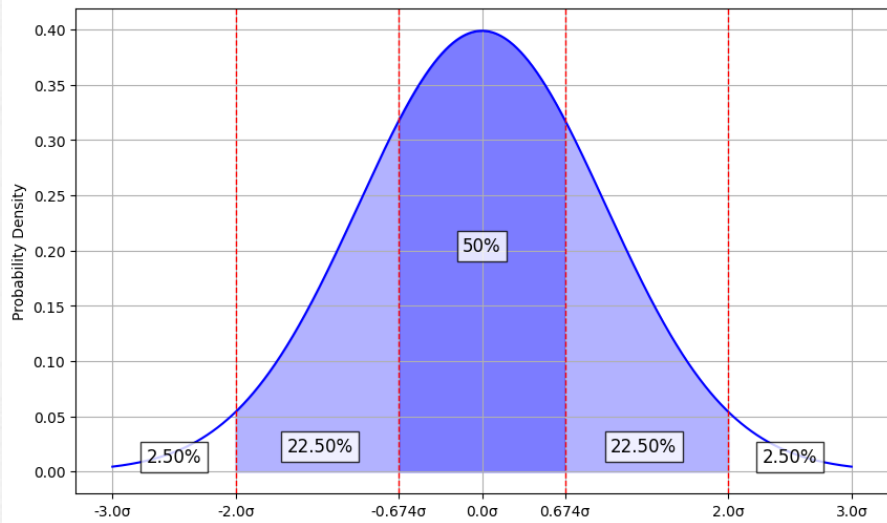


Inclusion of variables

- Ibovespa market value
 - Problem: The data series was discontinued in 2019
 - Solution: It was replaced by the IBrX100 indicator
- Interest rate spread
 - Problem: The series in question does not exist
 - Solution: The series was calculated manually
- Production and Monetary Indicators
 - Problem: Low correlation with GDP
 - Suggestion: Reconstruct them using moving averages
- Other indicators
 - Boletim Focus
 - Commodities



Discretization ranges





Hiperparametrization

Redes Neurais		Função ativação	Solver	Camadas Ocultas
2 Classes	Completo	Relu	SGD	21
	Restrito	Tanh	SGD	18
3 Classes	Completo	Identity	SGD	13
	Restrito	Tanh	Adam	5
5 Classes	Completo	Identity	SGD	16
	Restrito	Identity	SGD	2



Auf Wiedersehen!



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