1. **Analysis, and Interpretation**

Describe in detail the results of your analysis, and interpret your results in the context of your research question and problem. Include and discuss:

* + the proposed solution(s) and details of the analysis plan, and analysis interpretation
  + point out any interesting results **and** any implications of what it means
  + You should ensure that your team spends some time and energy considering the implications of your results and analysis. For example, if your research question is to understand the role of a potential explanatory variable in predicting a response variable, then consider what the "real-world" implications are of that explanatory variable being important (or not).
  + If applicable and reasonable, comment on any societal or ethical considerations of your results and interpretation.

After performing the data wrangling and model fitting on the Google PyTrends time series and the Statistics Canada historical retail and e-commerce sales and GDP values, a comparative study was performed using the results obtained from both the machine learning and the econometric modelling techniques for all three indicators.

The model was selected on the basis of prediction errors. The model selection criteria was the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE). The model with least predicted error was selected for every individual indicator.

**Retail Sales**

The predictors for the data were comparatively more than the observation count, therefore, applying PCA with Random Forest modelling technique was most optimal in capturing the trend over time. The number of trees fitted for the model were \_, these were selected after performing cross validation over the model.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Prediction Error (RMSE)** | **Parameter Tuning** |
| DFM + ARIMA | 2,828,358 | Number of factors |
| LASSO | 2,379,342 | Penalty parameter |
| PCA + Random Forest | 2,281,435 | Number of trees |
| PCA + XGBoost | 3,410,734 | *\_* |

The plot depicts the growth rate rolling prediction achieved using the random forest machine learning model. PCA helped in dimension reduction which contributed towards achieving an apt random forest model capturing the recessional (2008) and the pandemic (2020) impact over the sales of the country.



The plot is presenting the actual retail trade sales value calculated using the growth rate variations predictions as provided in the above graph. It is interesting to see how the model has captured the unforeseen/sudden variations using the Google trends of the related sub-categories.



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Prediction Error (RMSE)** | **Parameter Tuning** |
| ARIMA | 390,077 | -- |
| LASSO | 246,766 | Penalty parameter |
| Random Forest | 260,128 | Number of trees |
| XGBoost | 212,289 | *In progress* |

Chart, line chart, histogram

Description automatically generated

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Prediction Error (RMSE)** | **Parameter Tuning** |
| DFM + ARIMA | 65,511 | Number of factors |
| LASSO | 84,146 | Penalty parameter |
| PCA + Random Forest | 78,651 | Number of trees |
| PCA + XGBoost | 83,641 | *In progress* |

Chart, line chart

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Chart, line chart

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1. **Conclusion:** presenting the results, conclusion, and directions (or recommendations) for future work
2. **References:**a bibliography of your cited works; you may choose whatever citation style you wish (but stay consistent)
3. H. Choi, H. Varian, **Predicting the present with Google Trends**, *Economic record*, *88 (2012)*, 2-9.
4. Stock, J.H. and Watson, M.W., 2016. **Dynamic factor models, factor-augmented vector autoregressions, and structural vector autoregressions in macroeconomics**. In *Handbook of macroeconomics* (Vol. 2, pp. 415-525). Elsevier.
5. Woloszko, N. (2020). **Tracking activity in real time with Google Trends**, OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 1634, OECD Publishing, Paris.
6. Dauphin, M.J.F., Dybczak, M.K., Maneely, M., Sanjani, M.T., Suphaphiphat, M.N., Wang, Y. and Zhang, H., 2022. **Nowcasting GDP-A Scalable Approach Using DFM, Machine Learning and Novel Data***, Applied to European Economies*. International Monetary Fund.
7. Richardson, A., van Florenstein Mulder, T. and Vehbi, T., 2021. **Nowcasting GDP using machine-learning algorithms: A real-time assessment**. *International Journal of Forecasting*, *37*(2), pp.941-948.
8. Logo source: [UBC Logo](https://www.abdn.ac.uk/study/undergraduate/canada-university-of-british-columbia-4250.php), [Statistics Canada](https://crippledscholar.com/2020/05/30/statistics-canada-isnt-collecting-information-on-disability-during-the-pandemic/), [Google Trends](https://towardsdatascience.com/google-trends-api-for-python-a84bc25db88f)
9. **Appendix** (if needed):  If you feel the need to include a technical discussion of methods, how to use the tools developed to perform future analysis, deployment of dashboards, delivery and deployment package for the client, code listings, etc, please place them here.