# FedNLP: An interpretable NLP System to Decode Federal Reserve Communications

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#### ABSTRACT

The Federal Reserve System (the Fed) plays a significant role in affecting monetary policy and financial conditions worldwide. Although it is important to analyse the Fed's communications to extract useful information, it is generally long-form and complex due to the ambiguous and esoteric nature of content. In this paper, we present FedNLP, an interpretable multi-component Natural Language Processing (NLP) system to decode Federal Reserve communications. This system is designed for end-users to explore how NLP techniques can assist their holistic understanding of the Fed's communications with NO coding. Behind the scenes. FedNLP uses multiple NLP models from traditional machine learning algorithms to deep neural network architectures in each downstream task. The demonstration shows multiple results at once including sentiment analysis, summary of the document, prediction of the Federal Funds Rate movement and visualization for interpreting the prediction model's result. Our application system and demonstration are available at https://fednlp.net

#### CCS CONCEPTS

Computing methodologies → Natural language processing;
Social and professional topics → Systems development.

#### KEYWORDS

Federal Reserve; AI Application; Text Analysis; Federal Funds Rate Forecasting; Interpretable Machine Learning

#### ACM Reference Format:

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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the role of the U.S. Federal Reserve System (the Fed) has expanded due to changes in the monetary and financial conditions globally. The Fed's decisions have a chain effect on a broader range of economic factors like inflation, employment, value of currency, growth and loans [10]. Therefore, it is important to analyse the Fed's communications that anchor and guide market expectations, however, it is generally long-form and complex due to the ambiguous and esoteric nature of content [2, 7]. Additionally, the Fed has increased their interest in research exploring the importance of Natural Language Processing (NLP) for macroeconomics [4]. It is aligned with the remarkable progress in NLP that has seen the emergence of a massive number of model architectures (e.g. Transformers [23]), and pre-trained models (e.g. BERT [6], T5 [16]). Considering the fact that the Fed supervision carries vast amounts of unstructured data, the significant improvement in NLP research could assist their needs. However, there are no pilot studies to identify how NLP components could help end-users analyse Federal Reserve communications.

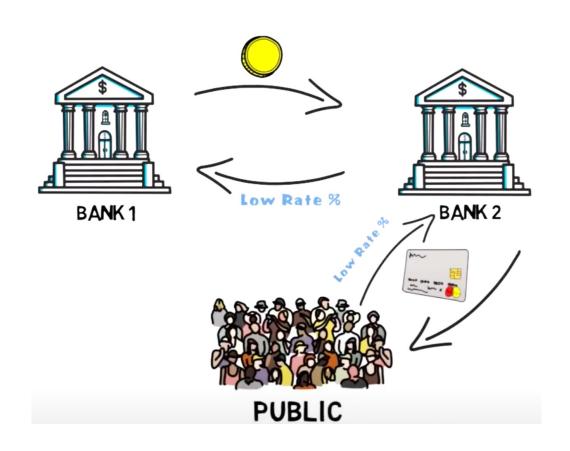
In this paper, we present FedNLP, an multi-component NLP system that aims to decode Federal Reserve communications with NO code. The system is designed for end-users to assist their holistic and intuitive understanding of the Fed's communications through the use of multiple NLP components. We define that an end-user is the person who works within a broad range of business sectors such as finance and accounting, often reads economic and financial news, and has low to no programming skills. Our objectives are to reduce the gap between the advance of NLP technology and the needs for the use of NLP by building a "practical use" of NLP system. Inspired by recent research that combines language tools [22], our system focuses on presenting multiple NLP components such as sentiment analysis [14], prediction [6, 26], explanation [18], and summarization [16] in one application. Fig. 1 shows the functional system flow that consists of NLP and application modules required to deliver a no-code system to an end-user. In each NLP task, multiple models are built and then the final models are selected for web applications.

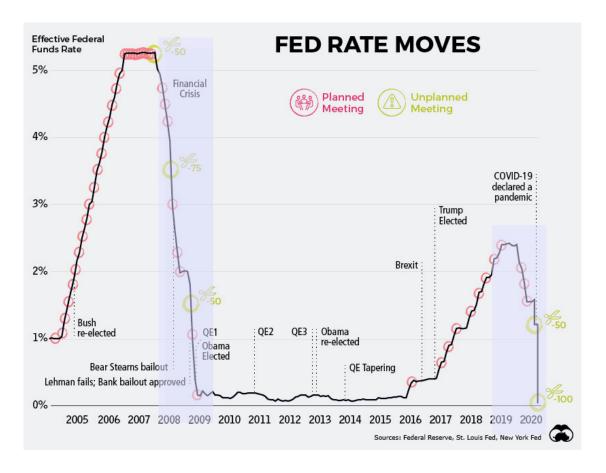
The main contributions of this paper are as follows:

 To the best of our knowledge, we propose FedNLP, the first interpretable multi-component NLP system for decoding Federal Reserve communications that assist end-users.

### Background

Federal Funds Rate (FFR) is decided by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) where the body members set the monetary policies and often speak through the media.







# Background

it is important to analyse the Fed's communications that guide market expectations. However, it is generally long-form and complex due to the ambiguous nature of content.

The New York Times

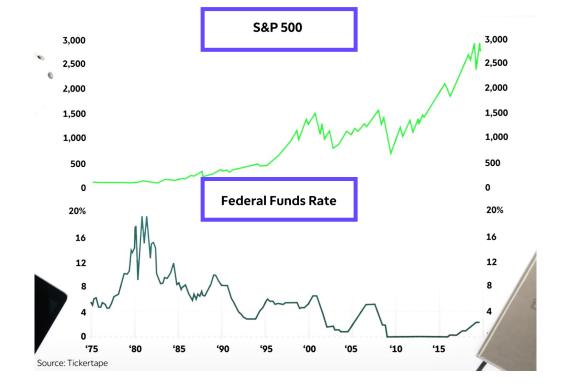
Stocks Jump as Fed's Powell Suggests Rates Could Come Down



Jerome Powell, the Federal Reserve chairman, said the central bank is prepared to act if trade tension with China and Mexico worsen. Al Drago for The New York Times

Powell said of the United States trade disputes with Mexico, China and other nations. "We are closely monitoring the implications of the development of the control of the

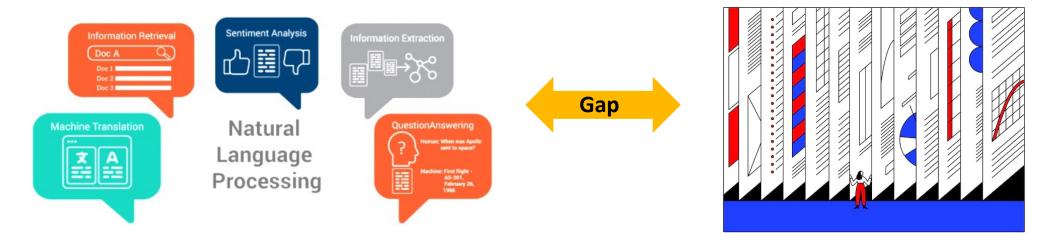
objective,"





### **Problems**

The Fed has increased their interest in research exploring the importance of Natural Language Processing (NLP) for macroeconomics, but no pilot studies exist performing Interpretable NLP system on the Fed's communications.



Advance of technology

No practical NLP applications in finance and economics for end-users



### Contributions

Our study shows novel uses of Artificial intelligence (AI) in the financial domain and explore how NLP techniques can assist end-users' holistic understanding of the Fed's communication.







### **End-to-End Applications**

- As a pilot study, we propose FedNLP, the first interpretable multicomponent NLP system for decoding Federal Reserve communications that assist end-users.
- shows novel uses of Artificial intelligence (AI) in the financial domain and explores NLP techniques.

### **Multiple NLP components**

- We implement the multiple NLP components Sentiment analysis, Topic Modelling, Summarization, Prediction, Explanation, and Demonstration.
- The components were identified through the preliminary focus group interviews.

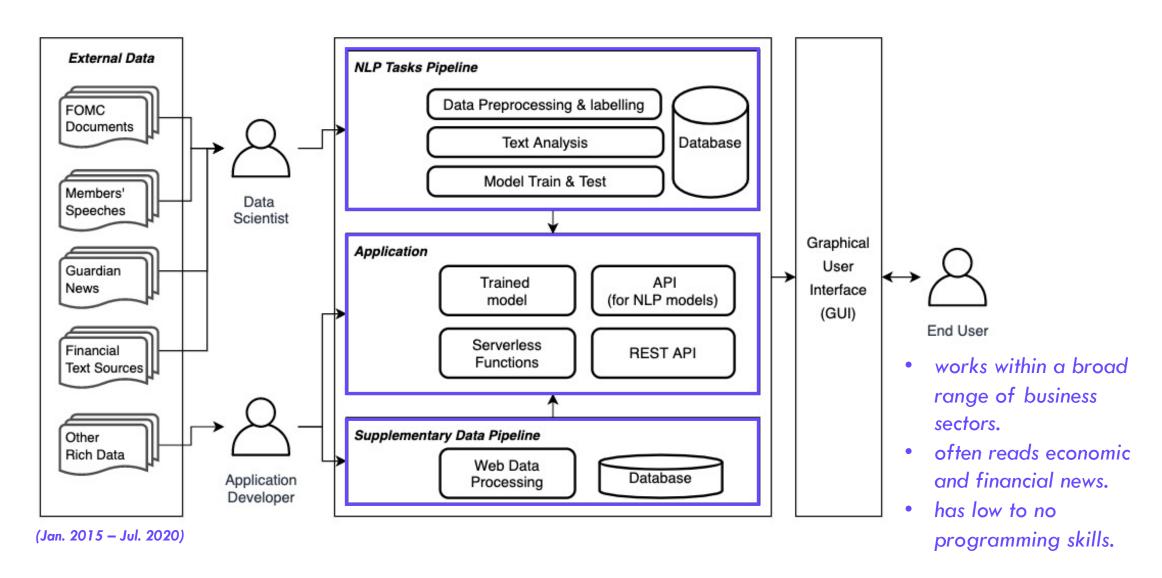
### A Demo for non-coders

- Our demonstration is designed for an endusers as a no-code system..
- By copying any text content, our demo shows the results from eight different NLP models.



### System Design & Implementation

The architecture is designed to be scaled easily, having two main process flow of NLP and Web App.



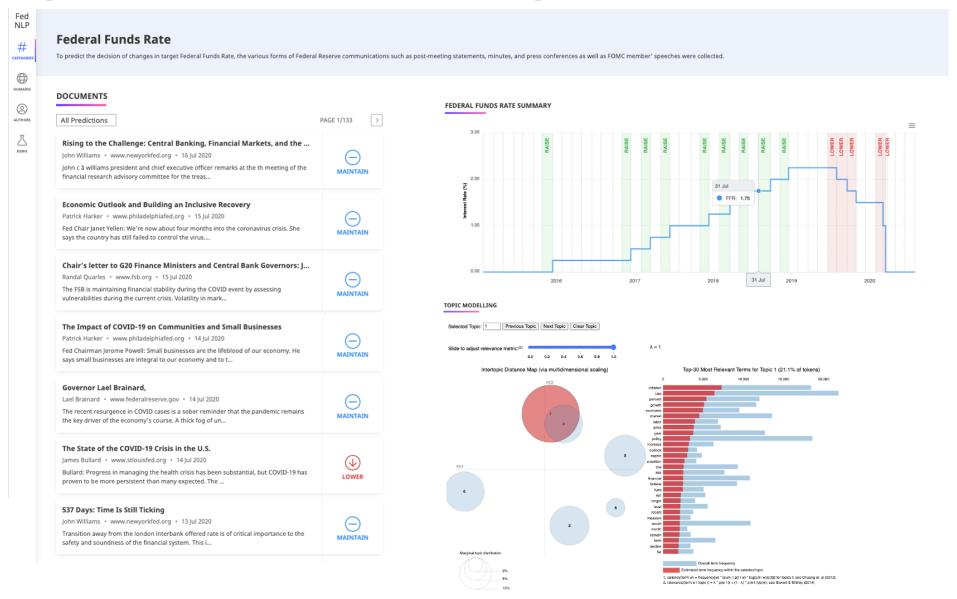
### System Design & Implementation

Multiple language processing components and algorithms in the proposed FedNLP. "General" denotes general algorithms and "Financial" denotes the financial domain-specific algorithms.

Component	Algorithm	Description	General	Financial
Sentiment Analysis	TextBlob [13]	Returns polarity and subjectivity using TextBlob for general settings.	v	
	LM Sentiment [14]	Returns polarity and subjectivity using LM sentiment for financial settings.		v
Topic Modelling	LDA [17]	Visualizes term clusters and topics in HTML using LDA model.	v	
Prediction	XGBoost [5]	Displays ML model predictions with explanation component.	v	
	FinBERT [26]	Displays model predictions using a fine-tuned FinBERT.		v
Explanation	Lime [18]	Visualizes top 10 highly-contributing features and highlights sentences.	v	v
Summarization	TextRank [15]	Displays an extractive summarization using a graph-based ranking model	v	
	T5 [16]	Displays an abstractive summarization using a fine-tuned T5.		v
Demonstration	Decoupled APIs	Shows multi-components in one webpage that works with new input data.	v	v

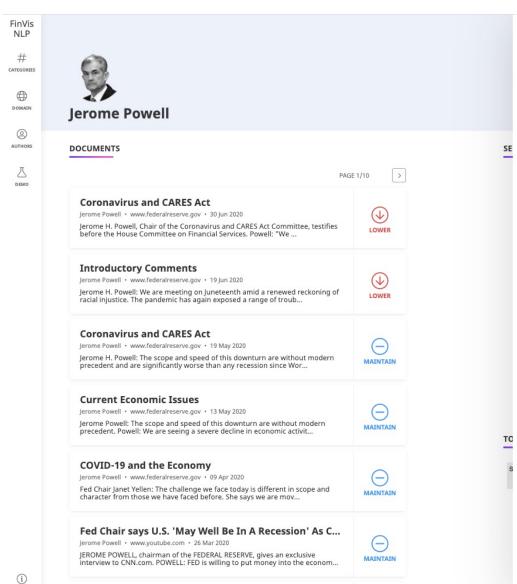


### System Walkthrough (List page)





# System Walkthrough (Detail page)



March FOMC Press Conference

### **Coronavirus and CARES Act**

### DOCUMENT DETAILS

AUTHOR DOMAIN www.federalreserve.gov

ORIGINAL SOURCE <a href="https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/testimony/powell">https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/testimony/powell</a>.

May 19, 2020 Coronavirus and CARES Act Chair Jerome H. Powell Before the Committee on

Crapo, Ranking Member Brown, and other members of the Committee, thank you for the

opportunity to discuss the extraordinary steps the Federal Reserve has taken to address the

coronavirus outbreak is, first and foremost, a public health crisis, with the most important

responses coming from those on the front lines in hospitals, emergency services, and care

individuals who put themselves at risk day after day in service to others and to our nation. The

substantially limited many kinds of economic activity. Many businesses remain closed, people

affected, but the burdens are falling most heavily on those least able to carry them. It is worth remembering that the measures taken to contain the virus represent an investment in our

individual and collective health. As a society, we should do everything we can to provide relief to

those who are suffering for the public good. Available economic data for the current quarter show

a sharp drop in output and an equally sharp rise in unemployment. By these measures and many others, the scope and speed of this downturn are without modern precedent and are significantly

worse than any recession since World War II. Since the pandemic arrived in force just two months ago, more than 20 million people have lost their jobs, reversing nearly 10 years of job gains. This

have been advised to stay home, and basic social interactions have been greatly curtailed. People

facilities. On behalf of the Federal Reserve, let me express our sincere gratitude to those

forceful measures that we, as a country, are taking to control the spread of the virus have

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. Share Watch Live Chairman

challenges we are facing. I would like to begin by acknowledging the tragic loss and tremendous

hardship that people are experiencing both here in the United States and around the world. The

DOCUMENT DATE 19 May 2020 10 Jun 2020

### PREDICTION

PREDICTION

MAINTAIN

GROUND TRUTH MAINTAIN

ON 10 IUN 2020

#### **GENERAL SENTIMENT**





FINANCIAL SENTIMENT

DOCUMENT SUMMARY



### ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

Jerome H. Powell: The scope and speed of this downturn are without modern precedent and are significantly worse than any recession since World War II. Since the pandemic arrived in force just two months ago, more than 20 million people have lost their jobs. The Federal Reserve's response to this extraordinary period has been guided by our mandate to promote maximum employment and stable prices. In March, we lowered our policy interest rate to near zero. We expect to maintain interest rates at this level until we are confident that the economy has weathered recent events. Congress's passage of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act was critical. The cost of borrowing rose sharply for those issuing corporate bonds, municipal debt, and assetbacked securities (ABS) backed by consumer and small business loans. Effectively, creditworthy households, businesses, and state and local governments were unable to borrow. The Federal Reserve is preparing to launch the Main Street Lending Program. The program is designed to provide loans to small and medium-sized businesses. Unlike the 2008 financial crisis, banks entered this period with substantial capital. have put their lives and livelihoods on hold at significant economic and personal cost. All of us are

### System Walkthrough (Demo page)

#### 1. ADD YOUR DOCUMENT CONTENT HERE

June 25, 2019 Economic Outlook and Monetary Policy Review Chair Jerome H. Powell At the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, New York Share Watch Live Good afternoon. It is a pleasure to speak at the Council on Foreign Relations. I will begin with a progress report on the broad public review my Federal Reserve colleagues and I are conducting of the strategy, tools, and communication practices we use to achieve the objectives Congress has assigned to us by law—maximum employment and price stability, or the dual mandate. Then I will discuss the outlook for the U.S. economy and monetary policy. I look forward to the discussion that will follow. During our public review, we are seeking perspectives from people across the nation, and we are doing so through open public meetings live-streamed on the internet. Let me share some of the thinking behind this review, which is the first of its nature we have undertaken. The Fed is insulated from short-term political pressures—what is often referred to as our "independence." Congress chose to insulate the Fed this way because it had seen the damage that often arises when policy bends to short-term political interests. Central banks in major democracies around the world have similar independence. Along with this independence comes the obligation to explain clearly what we are doing and why we are doing it, so that the public and their elected representatives in Congress can hold us accountable. But real accountability demands more of us than clear explanation: We must listen. We must actively engage those we serve to understand how we can more effectively and faithfully use the powers they have entrusted to us. That is why we are formally and publicly opening our decisionmaking to suggestions, scrutiny, and critique. With unemployment low, the economy growing, and inflation near our symmetric 2 percent objective, this is a good time to undertake such a review. Another factor motivating the review is that the challenges of monetary policymaking have changed in a fundamental way in recent years. Interest rates are lower than in the past, and likely to remain

START THE PREDICTION!

#### Or select from one of these samples

What Are We Learning about Artificial Intelligence in Financial Services?

**Economic Outlook and Monetary Policy Review** 

On Risk Management in Monetary Policy

Fed's Kaplan on interest rates: We'd be wise to be very patient from here

The Economic Outlook and Some Longer-Run Issues



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# Thank you!

A Live demo at www.fednlp.net

Any questions, please email us! caren.han@sydney.edu.au

