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Predicting Inflation With Machine Learning

by

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Abstract

In October 2022, the UK hit an inflation rate of 11.1%, the country's highest in over 40 years. Now more than ever, the ability to accurately predict inflation and other financial indicators is a crucial skill required by the government and the individual to prepare themselves for the future financially. In a time where Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are ever flourishing, it is only natural to attempt to use these tools at our disposal to predict and combat the issues we face.

In this paper I will attempt to predict inflation through the use of machine learning eventually presenting my findings and evaluations.

Keywords: Inflation, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement chapter

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Main goals and define all the terms in the thesis title

1.1 Motivation

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.3 Potential Risks and Constraints

1.4 Methodology

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Motivation

Embarking on a literature review before developing our project offers numerous benefits. Understanding existing knowledge in Machine Learning, specifically when used to predict financial indicators, helps to contextualise our research, positioning it within the existing field. Reviewing previous literature also provides the benefits of identifying gaps in current research and finding supporting arguments that can guide our work and help us to avoid, as much as possible, redundancy in our and others' works. Having completed the literature review, we should have a strong foundation to start and guide our project.

2.2 Available Literature and Context

This report's topic focuses on the prediction of inflation through the use of machine learning. To accomplish this we can view papers predominantly addressing two types of topics. The first type is papers that focus on the topic of predicting inflation or other economic indicators and time series. The second type of papers we can research are ones that deal with different machine learning techniques. Additionally, it is pertinent to survey the current literature on inflation: its causing factors, effects, and significance.

2.2.1 Financial Indicator Prediction Papers

The application of using past values to predict future values has been widely implemented for years, one of the earliest uses of autoregressive models used for time series being in the 1920s from U.G.Yule[10]. There is a strong monetary incentive to produce research on how best to predict financial indicators as the correct predictions can allow organizations and individuals to not only profit but also

avoid loss. This results in a myriad of papers being written, experimenting with a variety of techniques to predict future values, most of which we can learn from to help structure our models. The predominant analysis strategies for predicting financial market behaviour are fundamental analysis and technical analysis[3].

Fundamental analysis[7] attempts to measure the intrinsic value of an asset by looking at current market and economic conditions. Additionally, fundamental analysis frequently makes use of techniques such as sentiment analysis that often deal with unstructured data. The success of fundamental analysis often relies on the financial efficiency of the target[9]. According to Tom Seegmiller "Financial efficiency measures how successful your organization is at turning expenses into revenue"[6].

Technical analysis attempts to identify opportunities and predict investments by viewing movements and trends in market data. Unlike fundamental analysis, technical analysis does not take into account many of the same fundamentals that can help indicate an asset's current value for example quarterly revenue. This is partially because it is often argued that technical indicators such as inflation or a stock's value are already priced in according to the fundamentals that cause or contribute to them[4]. From this, we can come to the understanding that while fundamental analysis is the idea of looking at the current factors affecting an asset and using them to evaluate to asset's true value; Technical analysis is built upon the idea that past performance can predict future performance. Traditionally, technical analysis has relied heavily on statistical models to forecast the future performance of assets[5]. However, with the increase of big data and the internet, ever larger amounts of potential financial predictive data are continually being produced. Simple statistical models may struggle to produce accurate future predictions when faced with big data sets containing complex characteristics[2]. This makes machine learning a great tool for technical analysis as we can feed our models large amounts of historical data without the need for much additional context.

2.2.2 Machine Learning Papers

This brings us to Machine Learning algorithms. Machine Learning is a 'hot topic' that is to say there is an abundance of fresh papers constantly being put out within the field. This bodes well for our project as it means that we should have plenty of guidance on the options available to conduct and develop our predictive models.

2.2.3 Inflation Papers

2.3 Problem Domain

2.3.1 Inflation a continuation of "Inflation Papers"

2.3.2 Existing Models

According to "Analysis of Financial Time Series" by Ruey S. Tsay "Financial time series analysis concerned with the theory and practice fo asset valuation over time." [8] There are many financial time series (FTS for short) prediction methods both theoretical and practical that have attracted attention. Among these is the trading discipline of technical analysis[1]. Technical analysis uses a variety of technical indicators and patterns in market data to evaluate and make predictions on investments and FTS. There are three main categories of technical analysis which are statistical models, Machine Learning (ML) models, and hybrid models. Statistical models Machine learning models Hybrid models

None Machine Learning Models

Machine Learning Models

2.3.3 Gap Anaylsis

Financial Markets and The Current State of Inflation

Machine Learning vs Traditional Methods for Financial Forecasting

Feature Comparison

2.4 Summary and Conclusion

Chapter 3

Main chapters

Chapter 4

Conclusion

Chapter 5

References