

# Application of Machine Learning

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The Graham School University of Chicago  
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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Findings
- Conclusion

# Opportunities of Machine Learning



## Customer Segmentation

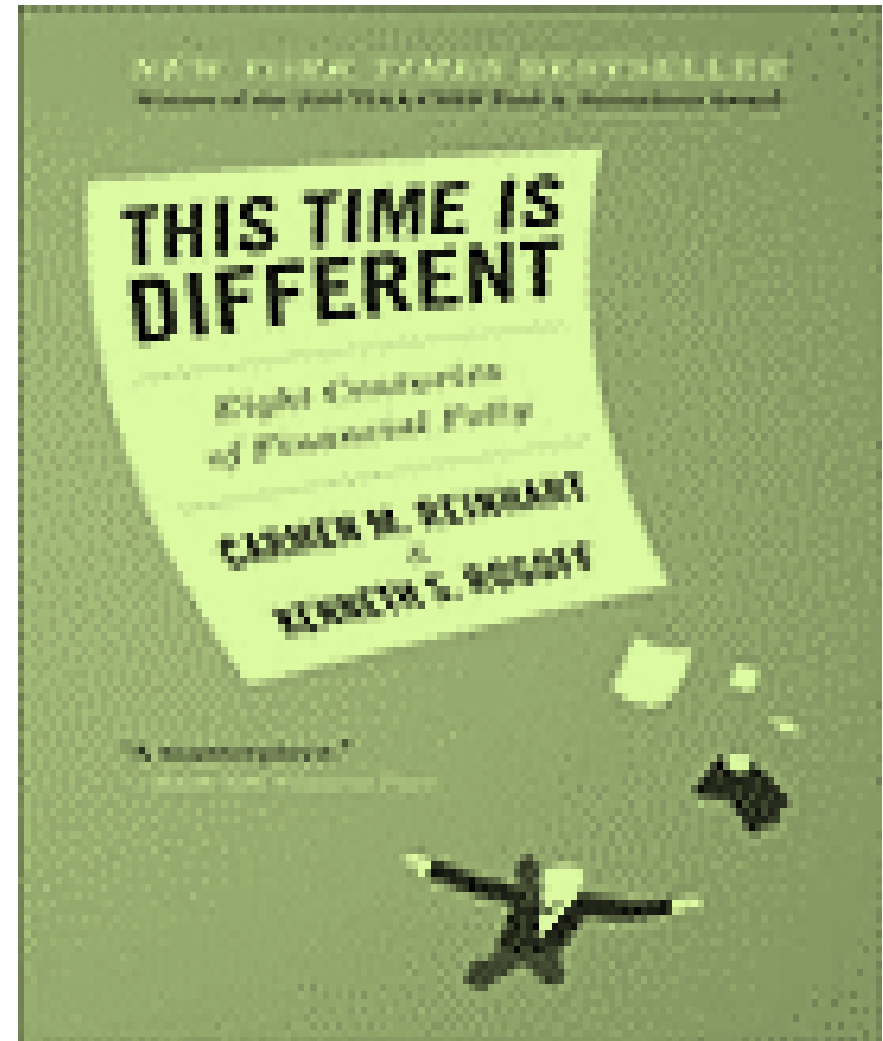


# What is Machine Learning (ML)?

- ML is a semi-automated extraction of knowledge from data
- You apply some processes or algorithms to the data using a computer
- ML requires you to make any smart decisions

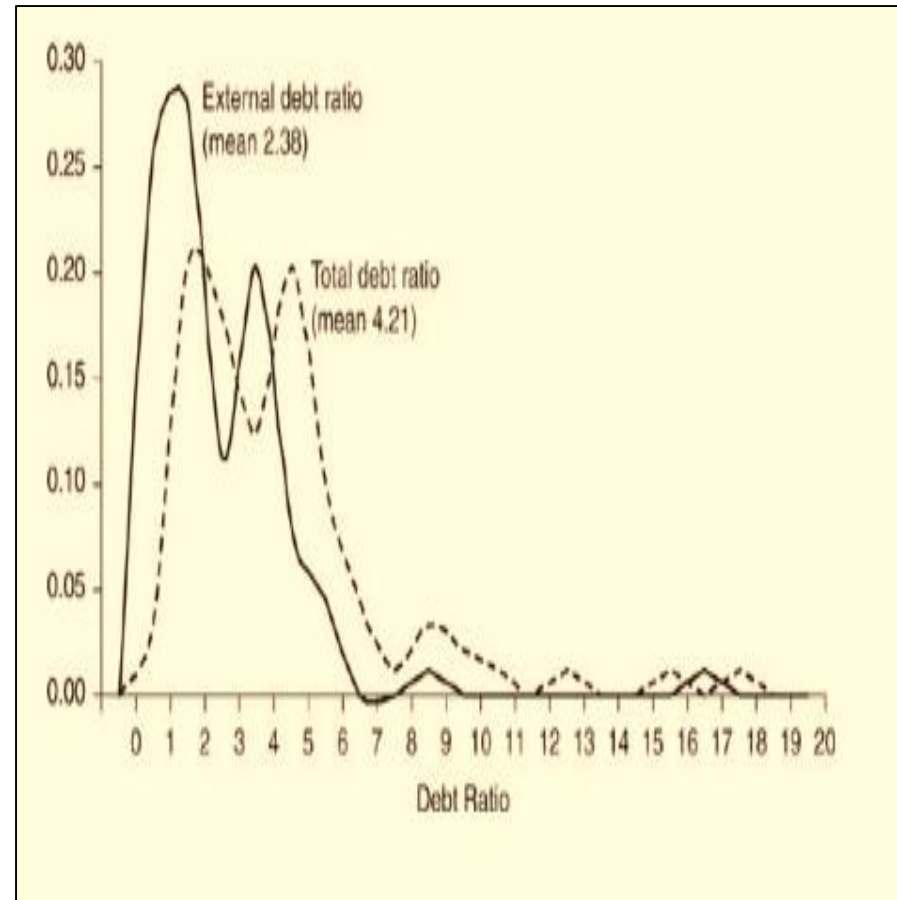
# Introduction

- Reoccurrence of financial crises
- Less cautionary steps of towards financial crises
- The “this time is different” syndrome
- More similarities of financial crises



# Problem Statement

- Serial default occurs from time to time around the globe
- Domestic debt plays a significant role in default even though external debt is at a very low level



# Research Purpose

To examine the consistency of serial defaults throughout history

To examine authors' assertion that domestic debt plays a significant role in default even though external debt is at a very low level

To argue that domestic debt is overlooked

# Research Questions

- Is serial default a historical pattern?
- Does domestic debt play a significant role in default?
- What are the correlations among external debt, domestic debt and total debt ?



# Variables Identified

Domestic Debt

Domestic Debt Ratio

External Debt

External Debt Ratio

Gross National Product  
(GNP)

Total Debt Ratio

Revenue

Inflation

# Methodology

# Methodology

## Supervised Learning



Known as predict modeling. For example, predict email as spam or non-spam

## Unsupervised Learning



Extracting structure from data. For example, segment customers to prompt productions

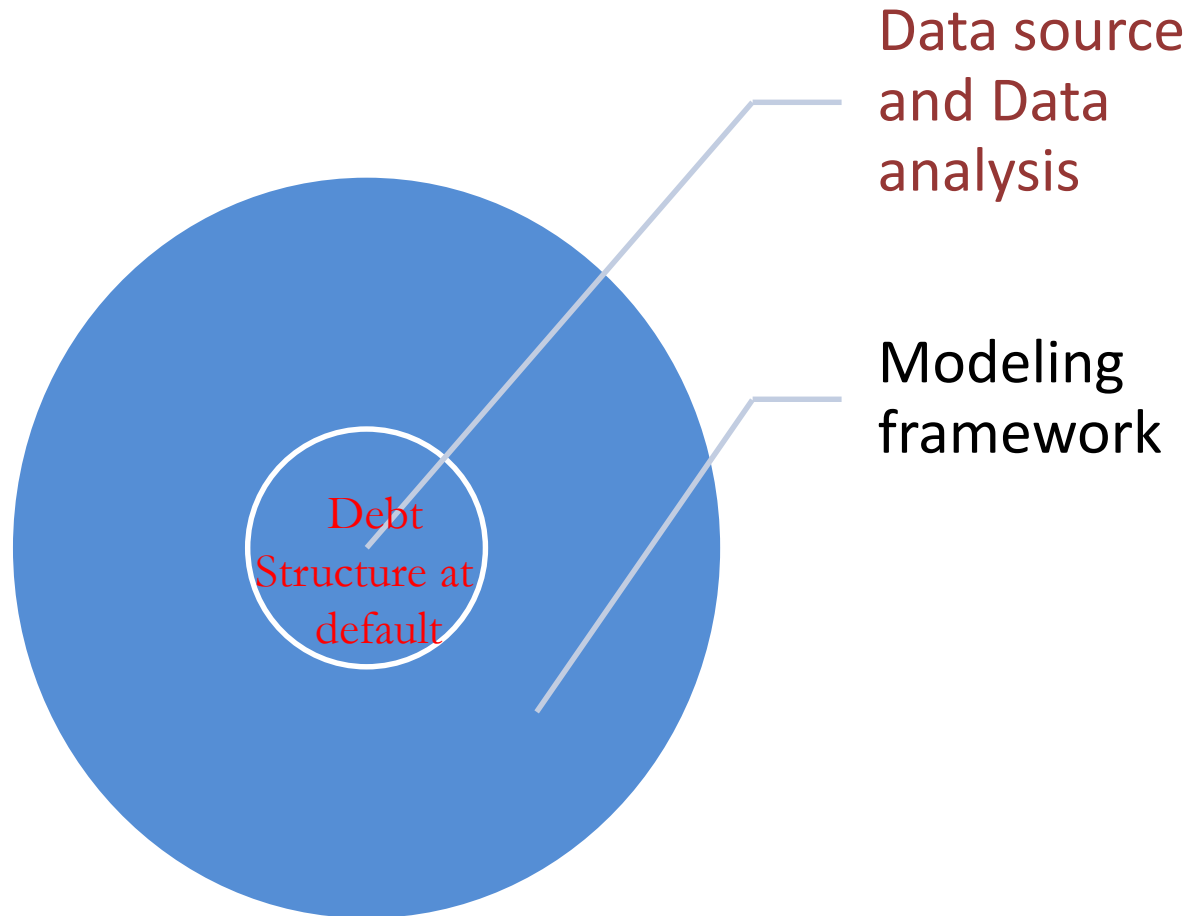
# Methodology

Analysis of Debt  
Structure at Default



Analysis of  
government strategy  
after default

# Analysis of Debt Structure at Default



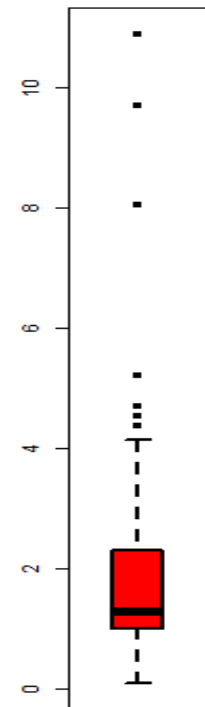
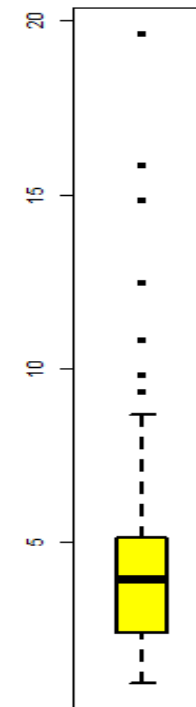
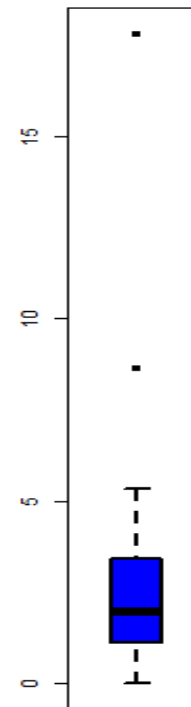
# Data Source and Data Analysis

# Summary Statistics and Box Plots

Table 1

## Summary Statistics

Variable Name	No of Obs	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	StDev
External Debt Ratio	89	0.00	1.12	1.95	2.47	3.44	17.79	2.33
Total Debt Ratio	89	0.94	2.40	3.92	4.37	5.14	19.61	3.26
Domestic Debt Ratio	89	0.09	1.01	1.29	1.90	2.30	10.88	1.81



# Pearson Correlation and Spearman Correlation

Table 2

	Pearson	Spearman
External to Domestic Debt Ratio	0.2196669	0.2164136
External to Total Debt Ratio	0.8393286	0.8362263
Domestic to Total Debt Ratio	0.7147191	0.6574123



# Histograms

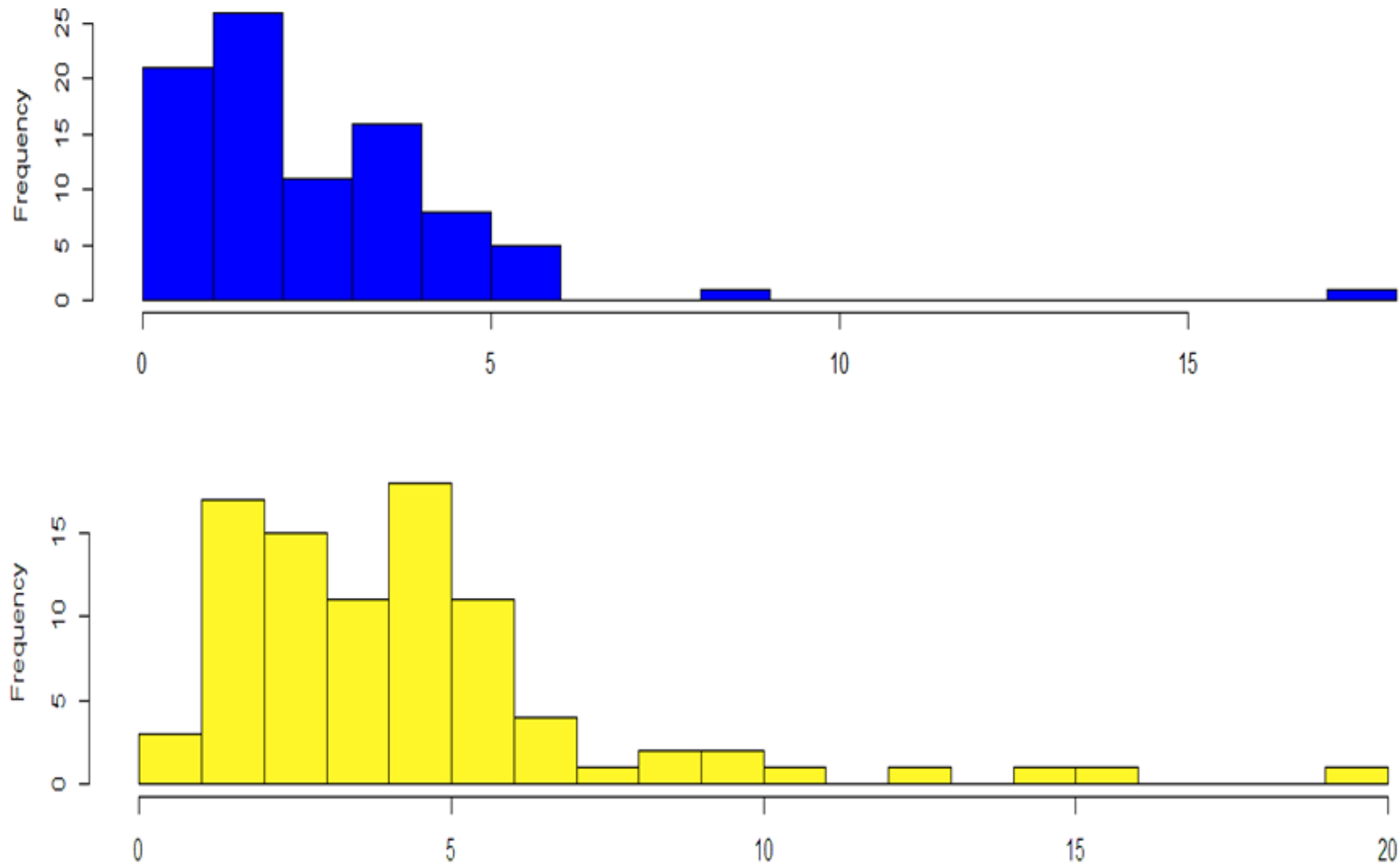
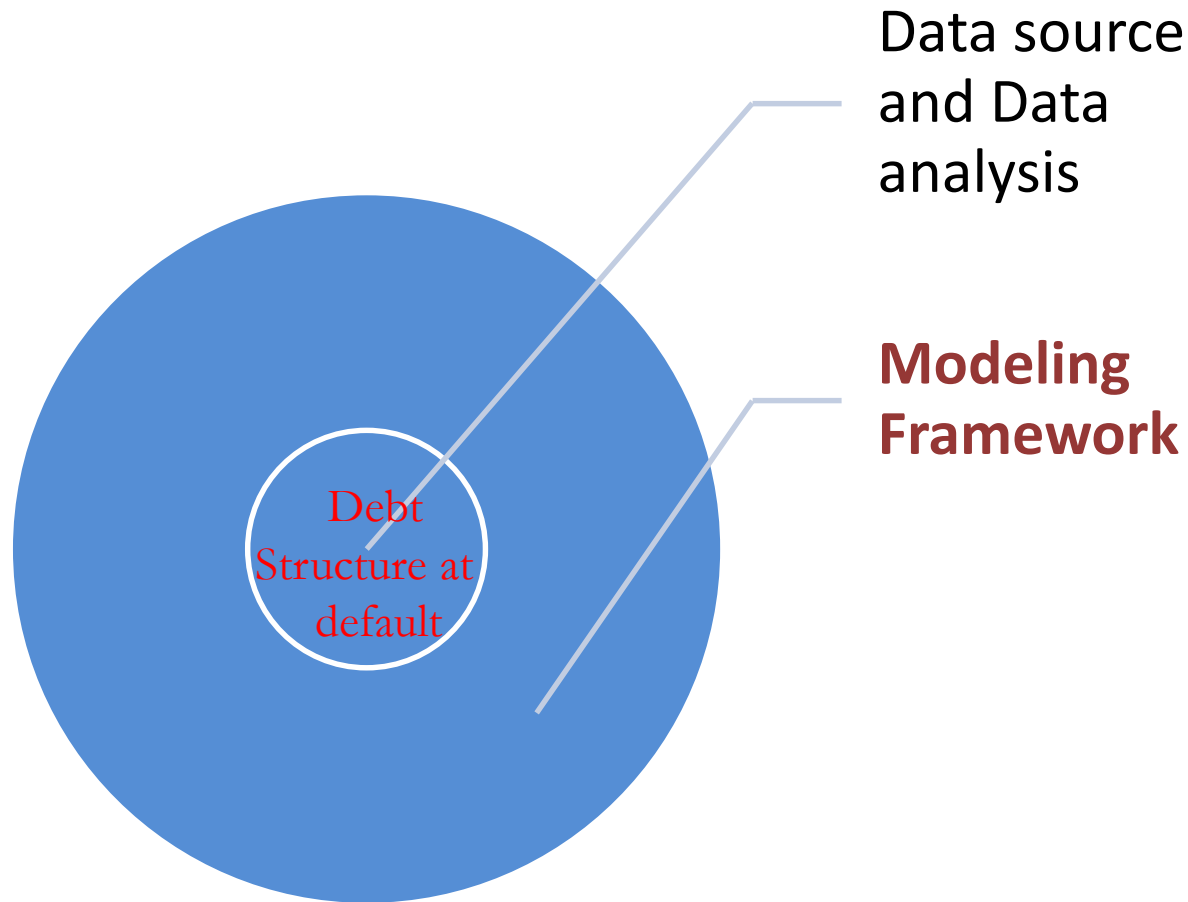


Figure 2. External debt ratio distribution and total debt ratios distribution

# Analysis of Debt Structure at Default



# Modeling Framework

# Data Preparation

- Outliers in dataset
- Log transformation

# Assess the Clustering Tendency

## Hopkins Statistic

- Null hypothesis: the dataset is uniformly distributed (i.e., no meaningful clusters,  $H$  is about 0.5)
- Alternative hypothesis: the dataset is not uniformly distributed (i.e., contains meaningful clusters)

# Data Visualization

Hopkins test return H value = 0.23

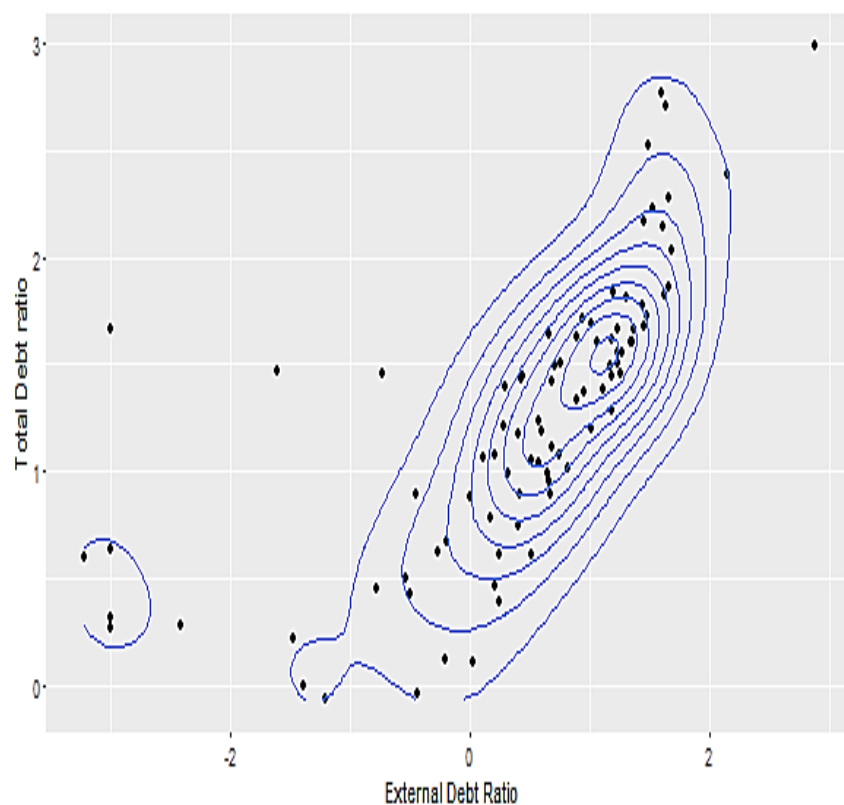


Figure 9. Visualization of external debt ratio and total debt ratio on two dimensions

Random uniformly distributed data

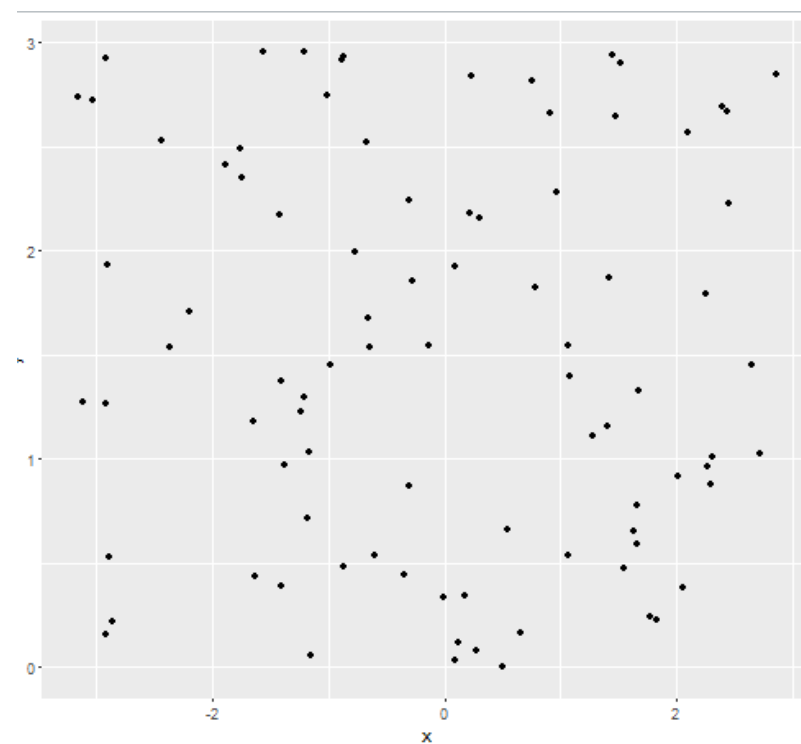


Figure 10. Random Uniformly Distributed Non-Clustering Dataset

# Mclust

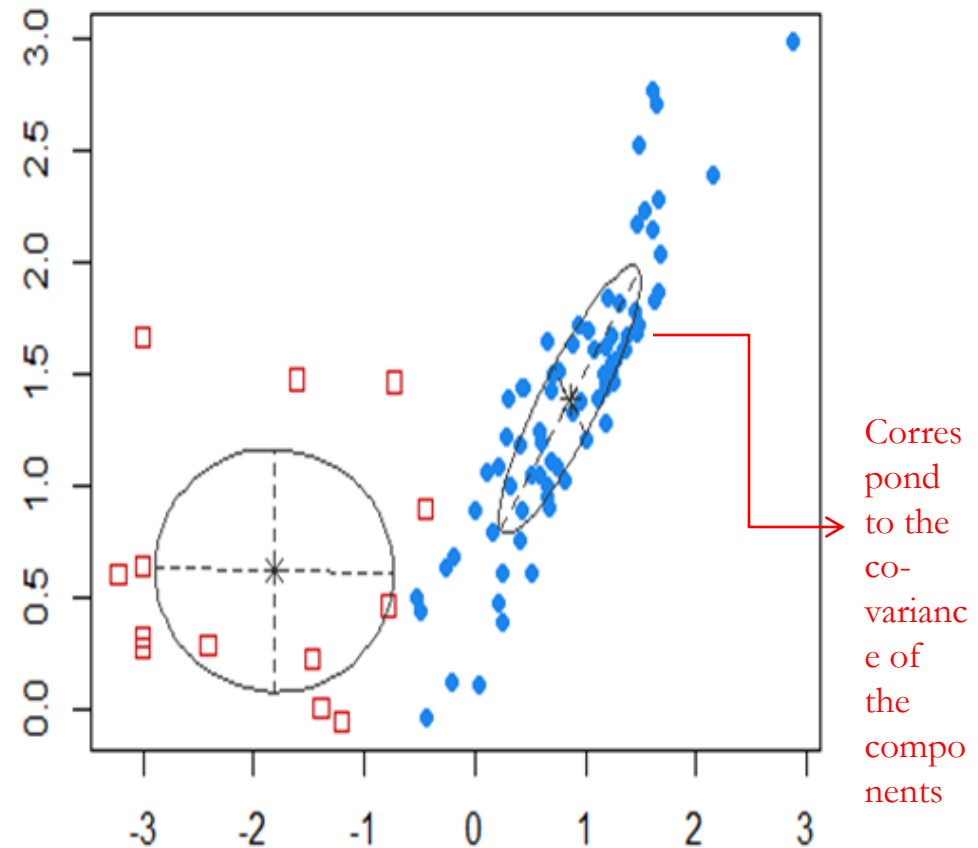
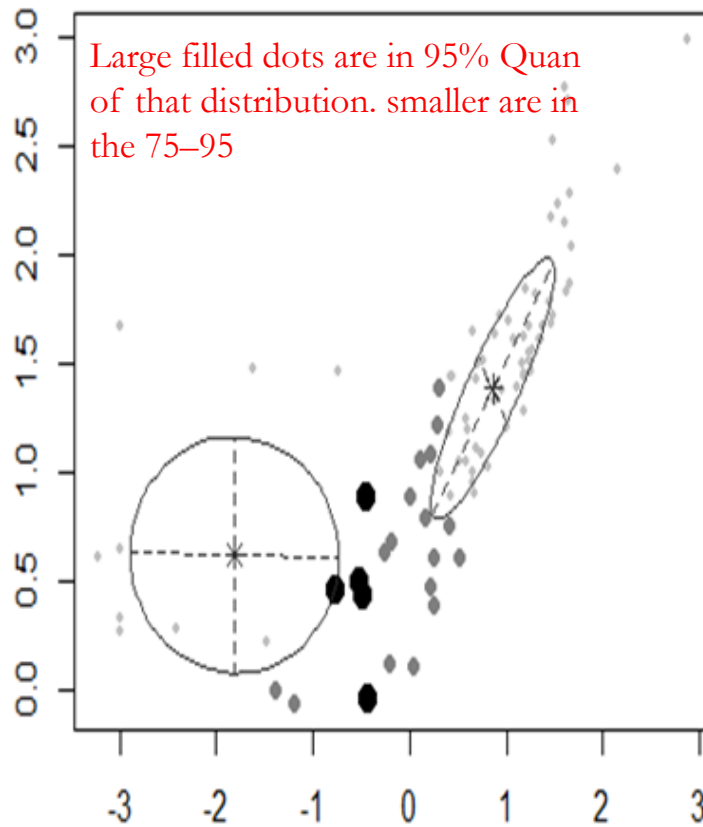


Figure 11. Plots of uncertainty and classification

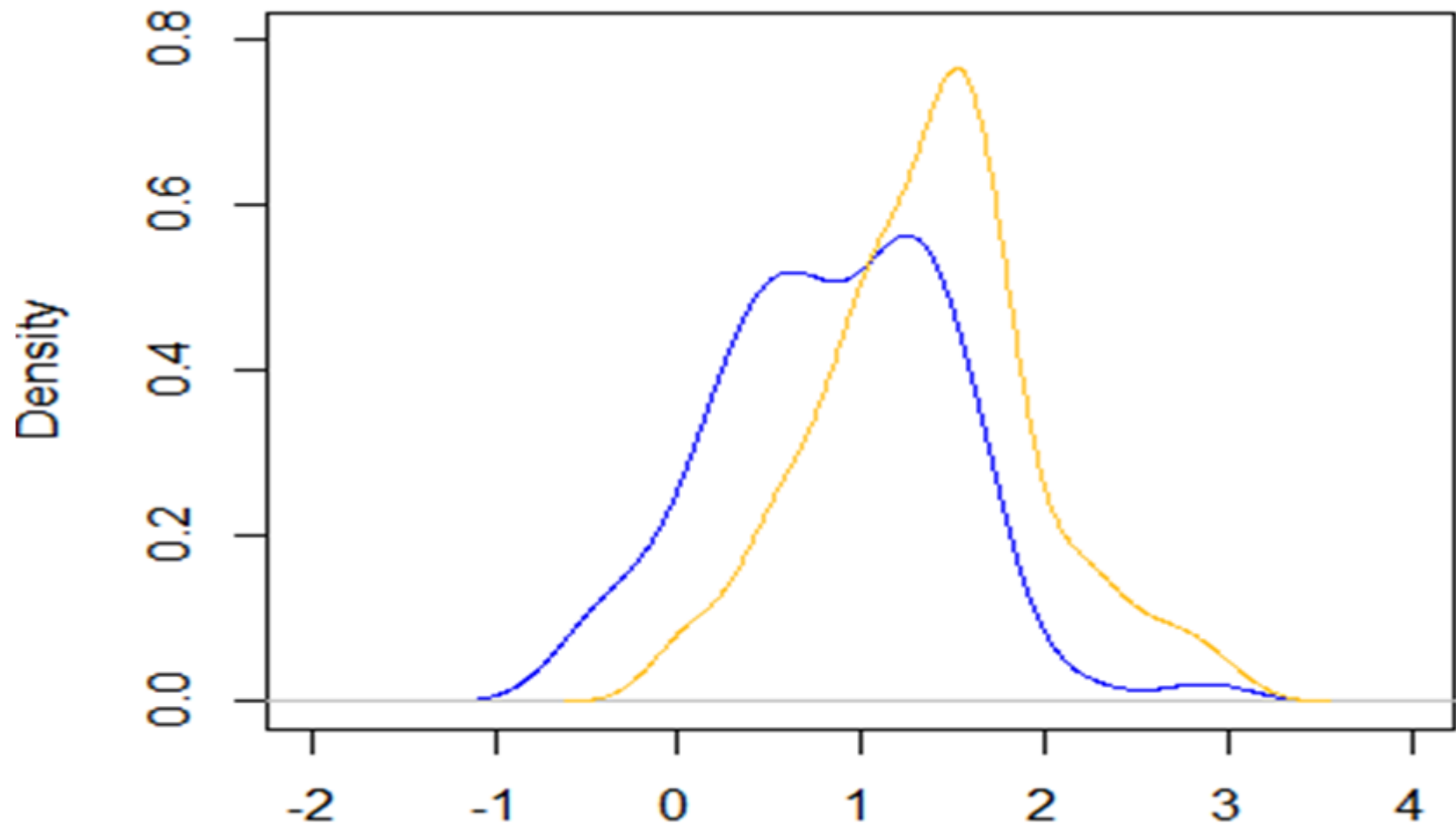
## Analysis of Clustering Output

Distribution from  
cluster 1 group

Distribution from  
cluster 2 group

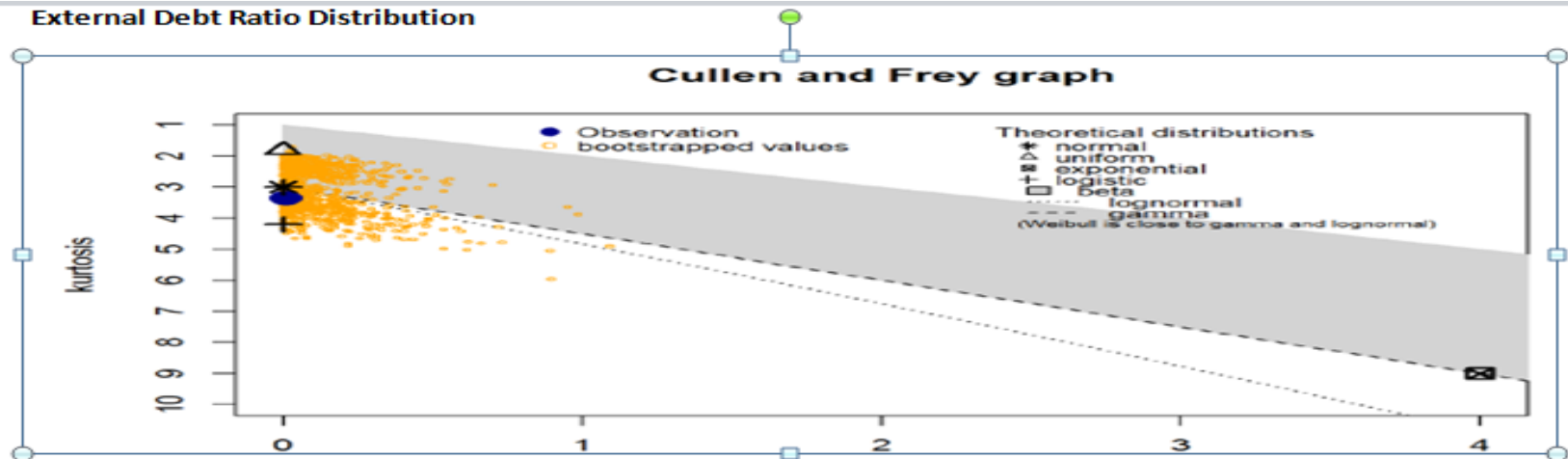


# Density Plot of Cluster 1

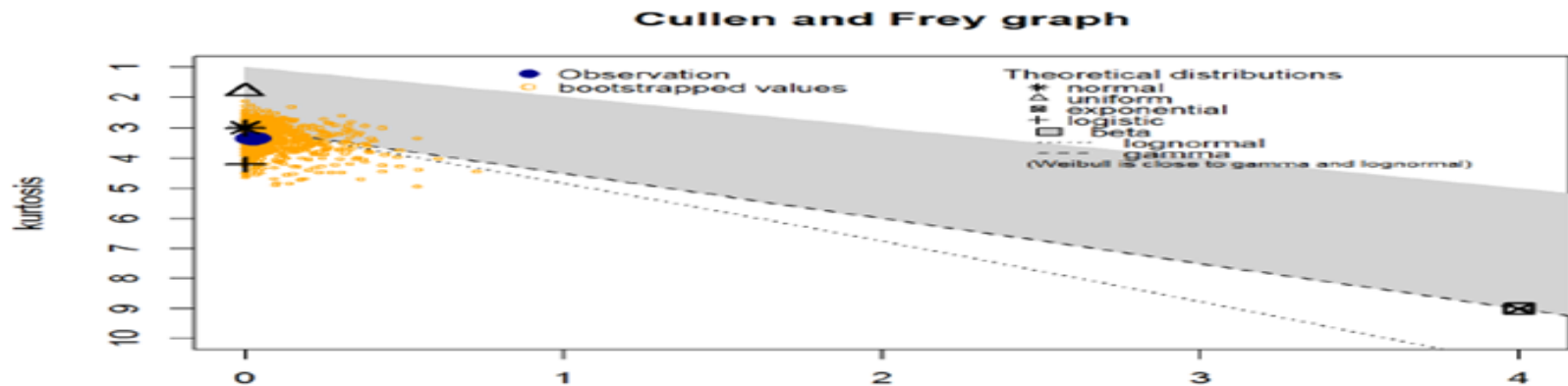


# Empirical Distribution of Cluster 1

External Debt Ratio Distribution



Total Debt Ratio Distribution



# Scatter Plot of Cluster 1

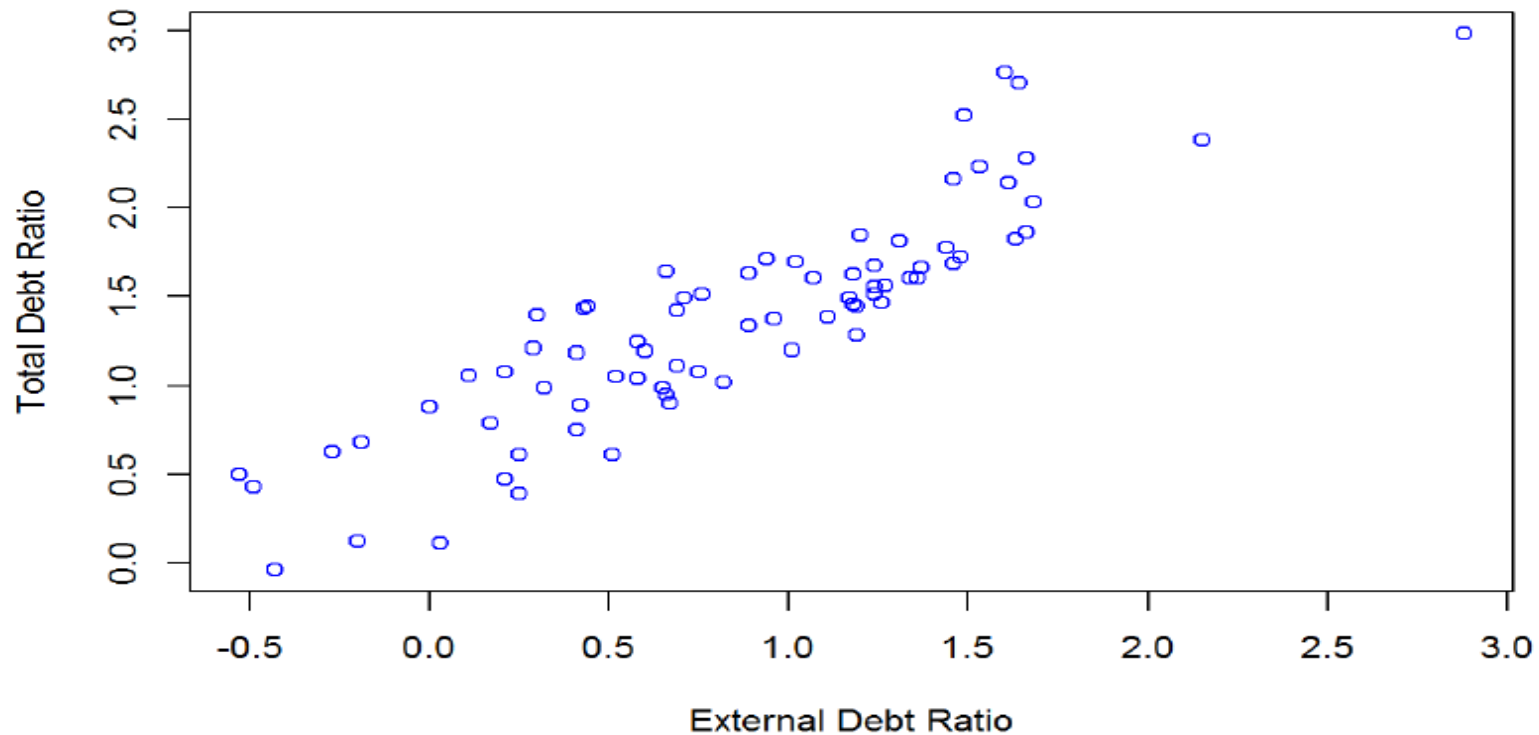


Figure 15. Scatter plot of external debt ratio and total debt ratio from cluster 1

# Empirical Copula of Cluster 1

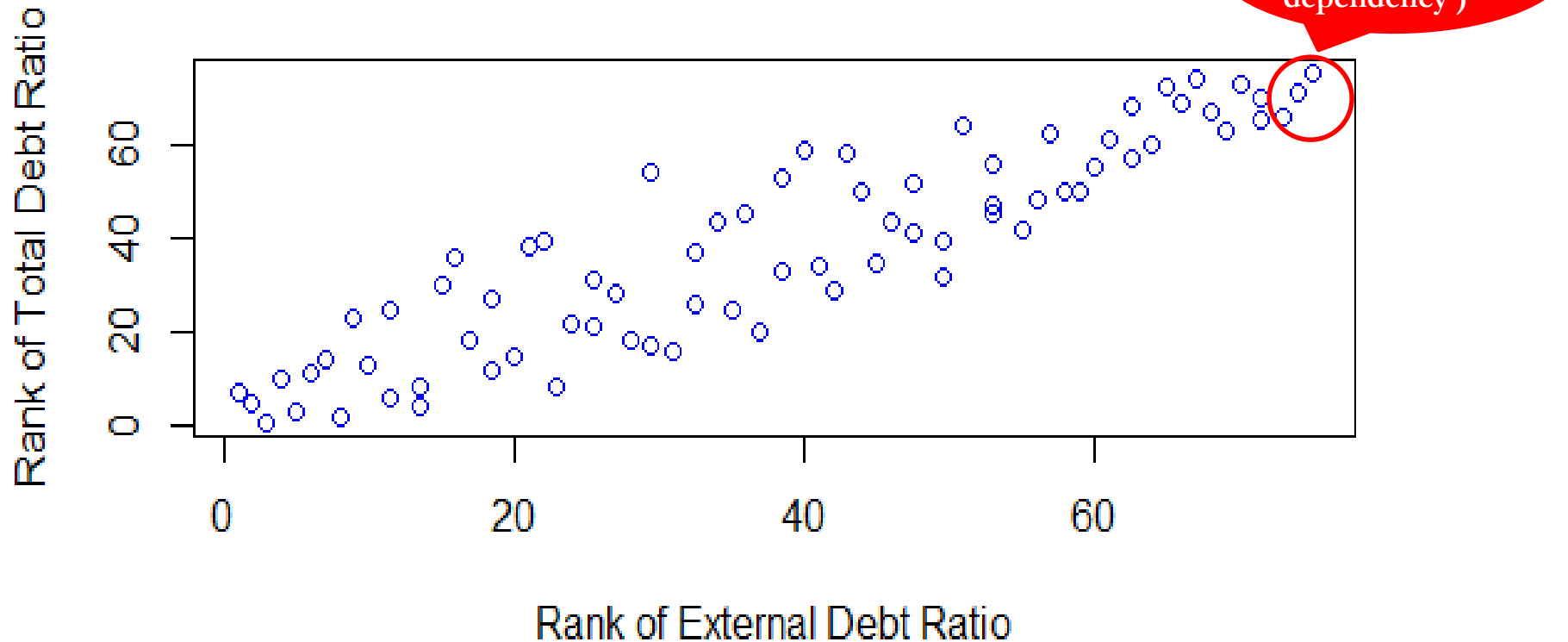


Figure 16. Plot of empirical copula from cluster 1

## Analysis of Clustering Output

```
graph TD; A[Analysis of Clustering Output] --> B[Distribution from cluster 1 group]; A --> C[Distribution from cluster 2 group];
```

Distribution from  
cluster 1 group

Distribution from  
cluster 2 group

## Density Plot of Cluster 2

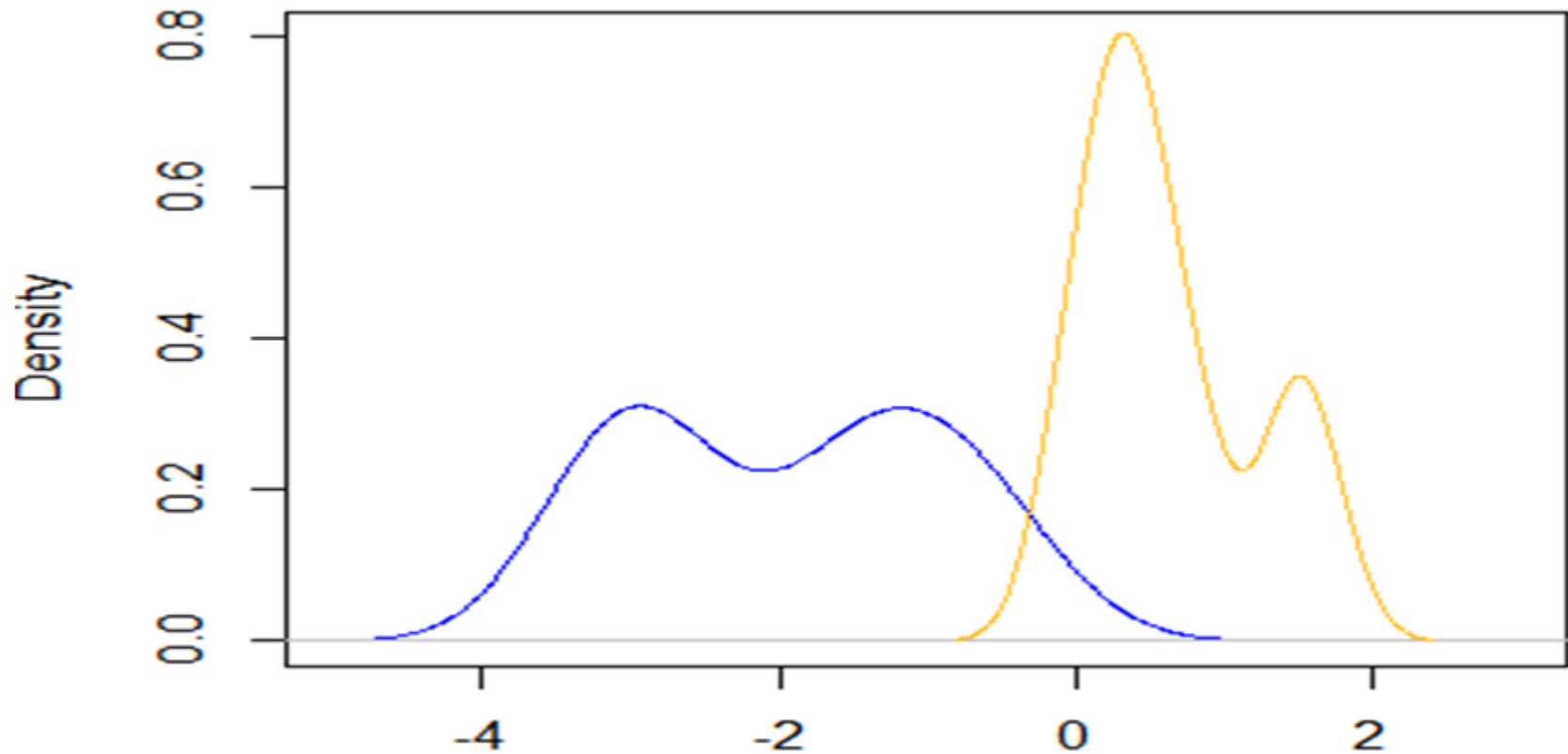
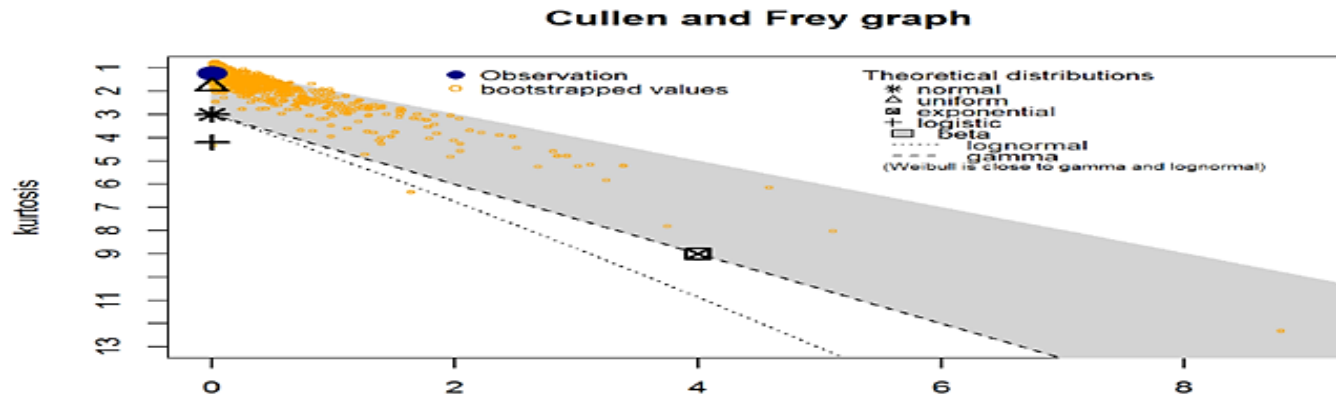


Figure 17. Density plot of external debt ratio and total debt ratio from cluster 2 group

# Empirical Distribution of Cluster 2

External Debt Ratio



Total Debt Ratio

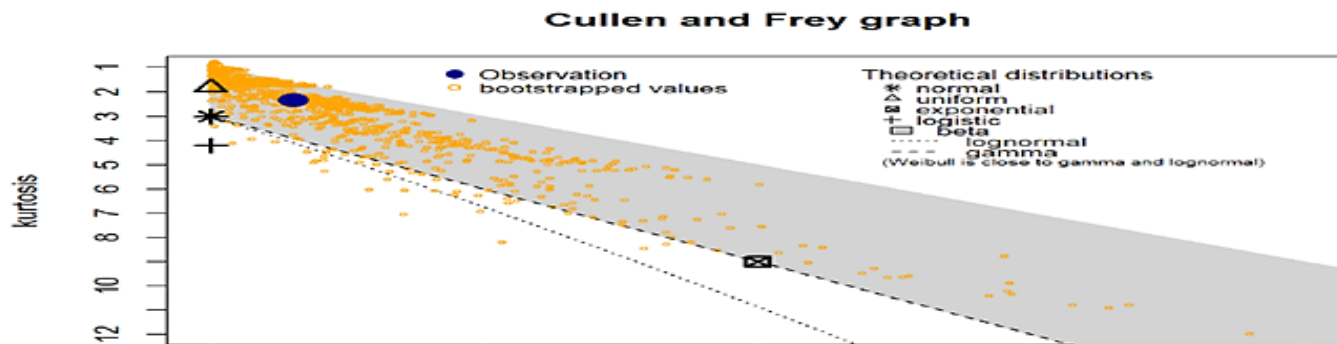


Figure 18. Empirical distribution check from cluster 2 group

# Scatter Plot of Cluster 2

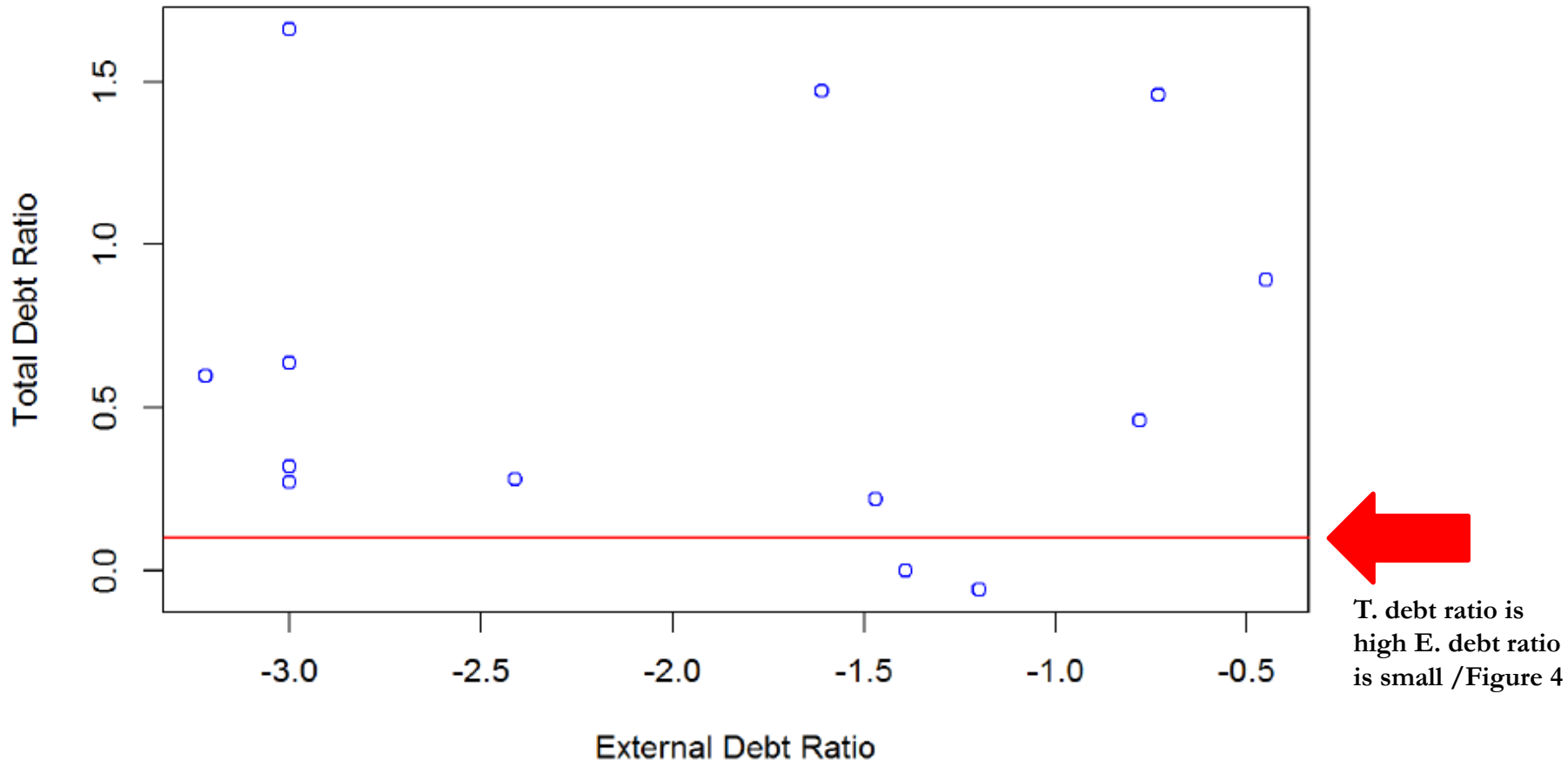


Figure 19. Scatter plot of external debt ratio and total debt ratio from cluster 2



# Empirical Copula of Cluster 2 (A)



Figure 20. Plot of empirical copula from cluster 2

# Empirical Copula of Cluster 2 (B)

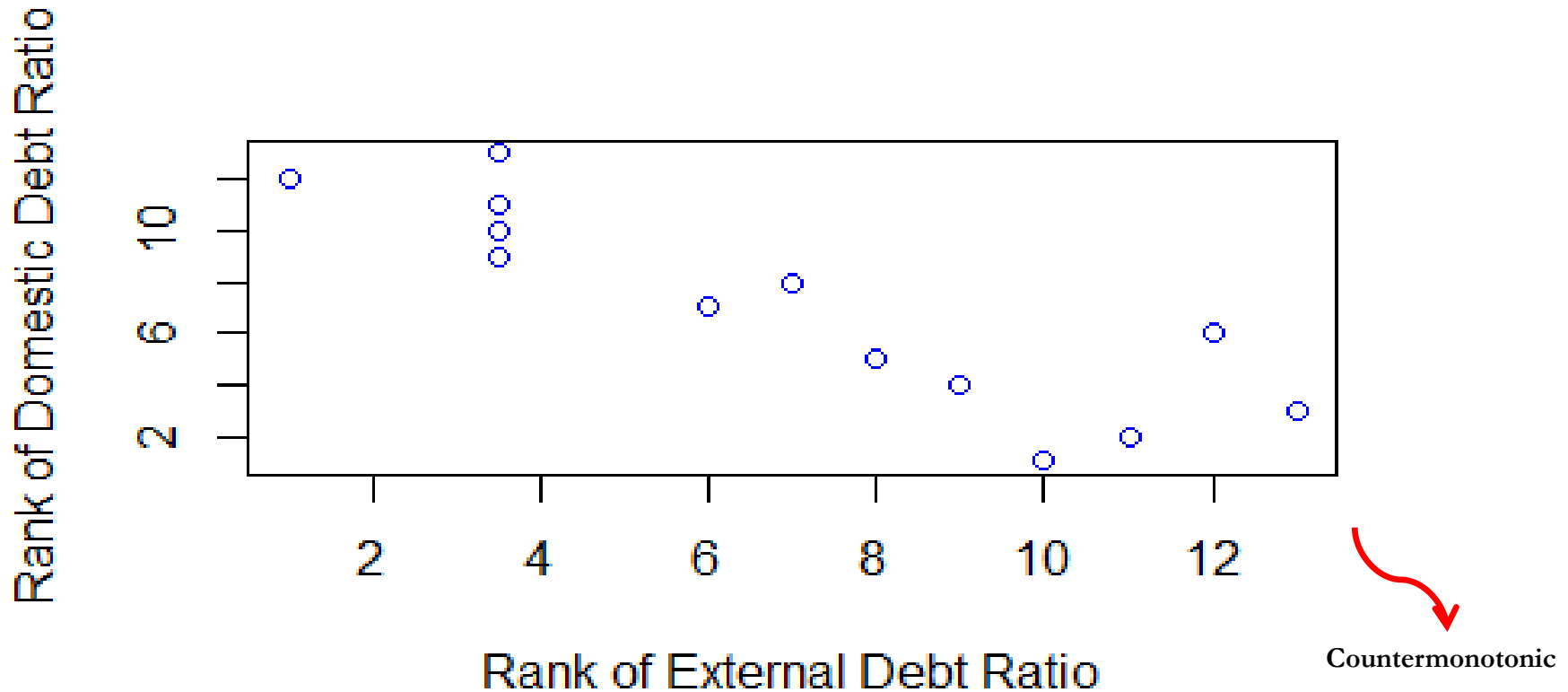


Figure 21. Plot of empirical copula between external debt ratio and domestic debt ratio from cluster 2

# Clustering Output Based upon Timeline

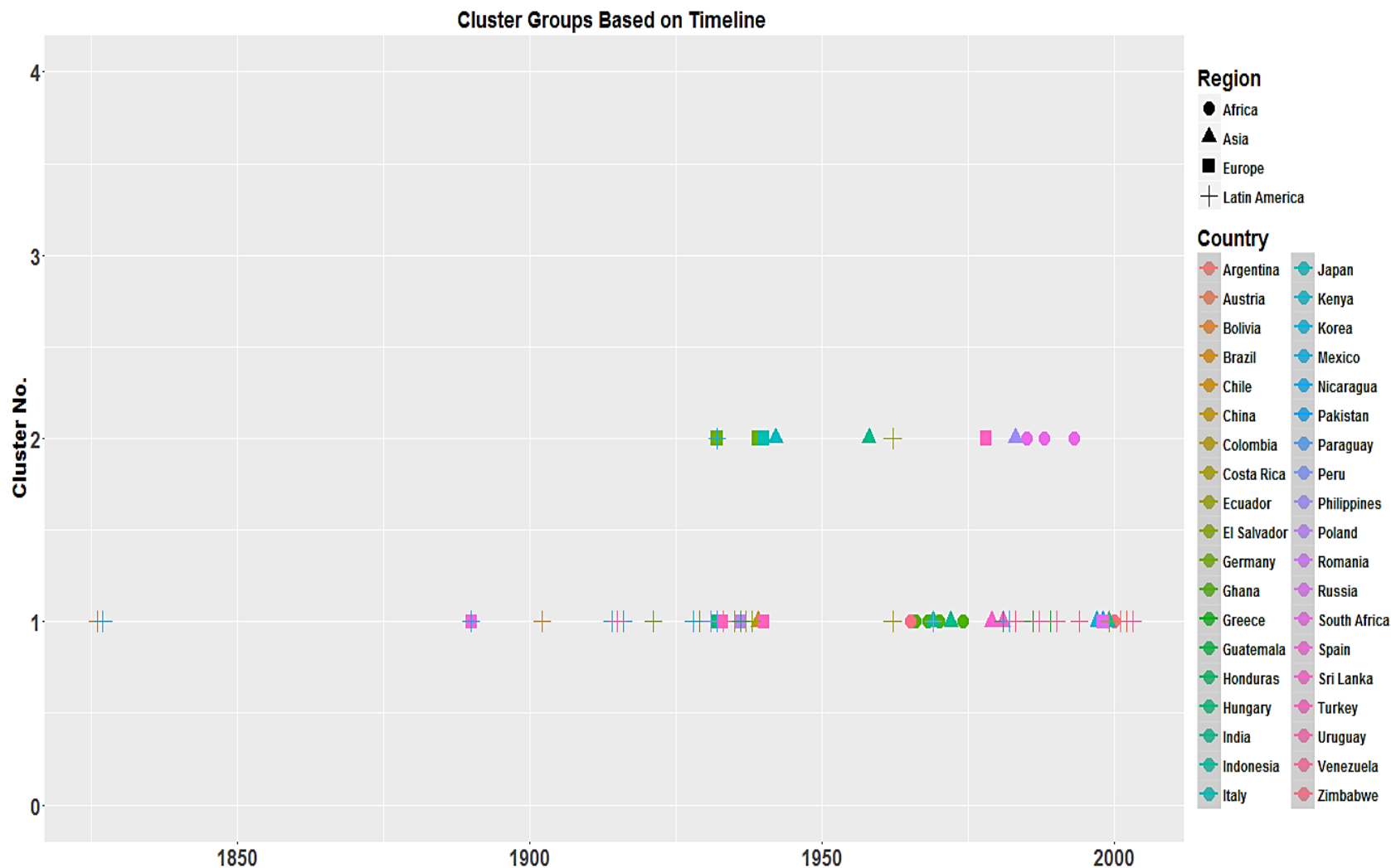


Figure 22. Plot of default countries based on timeline

# Frequency of Default Countries

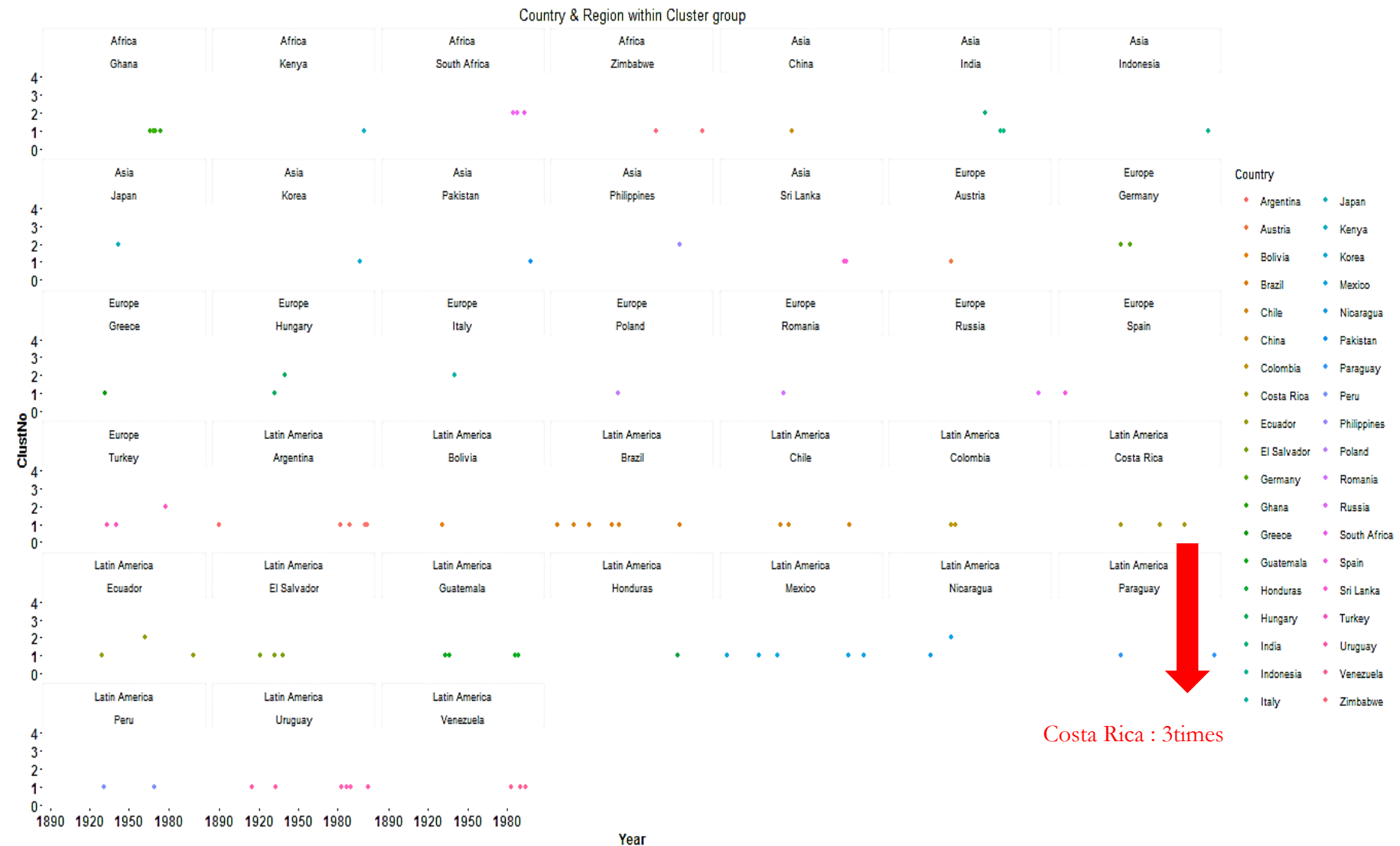


Figure 23. Plot of the number of default countries within each region

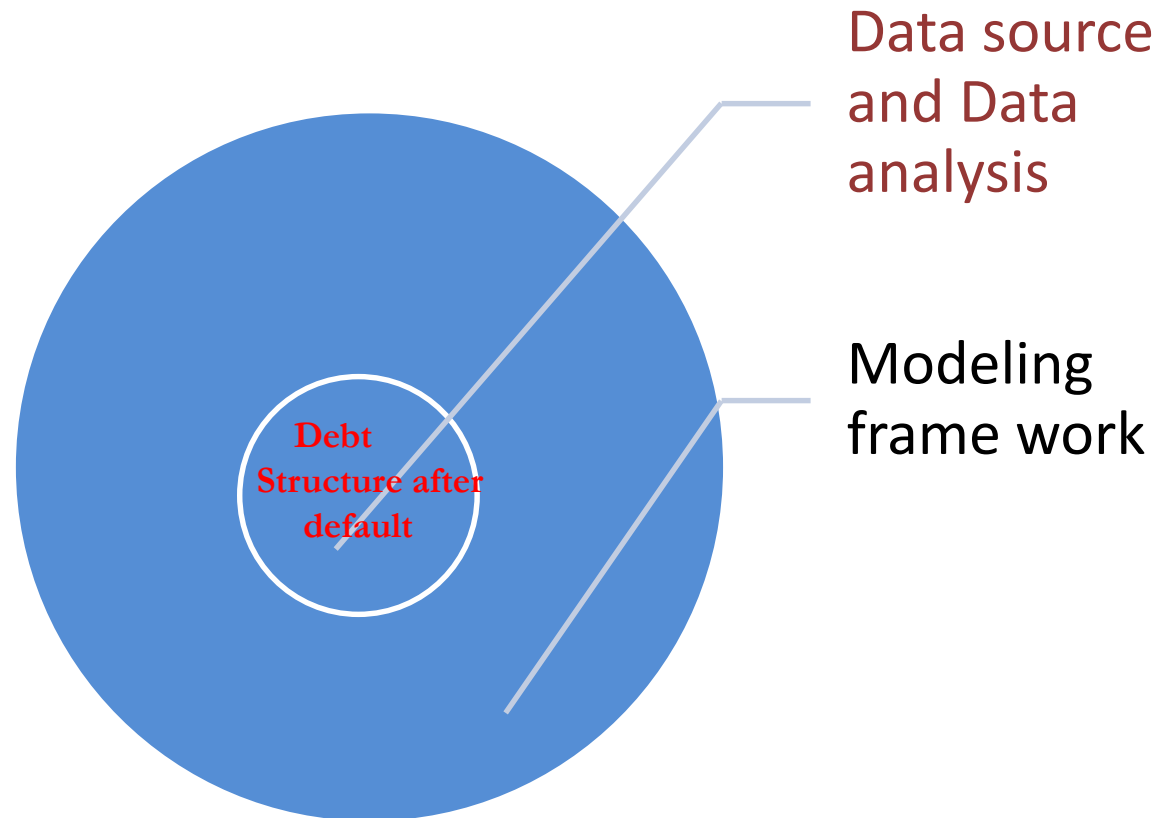
# Methodology

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# Analysis of Government Strategy After Default



# Data Source and Data Analysis

Ten-year domestic debt data after government external default was selected

$$\text{Domestic debt adjusted for inflation} = \text{Debt at time } t+1/(1+f)$$

Default year is at time  $t$ . where  $f$  is the rate of inflation during year  $t$

# Modeling Framework

Function `xyplot()` of R software

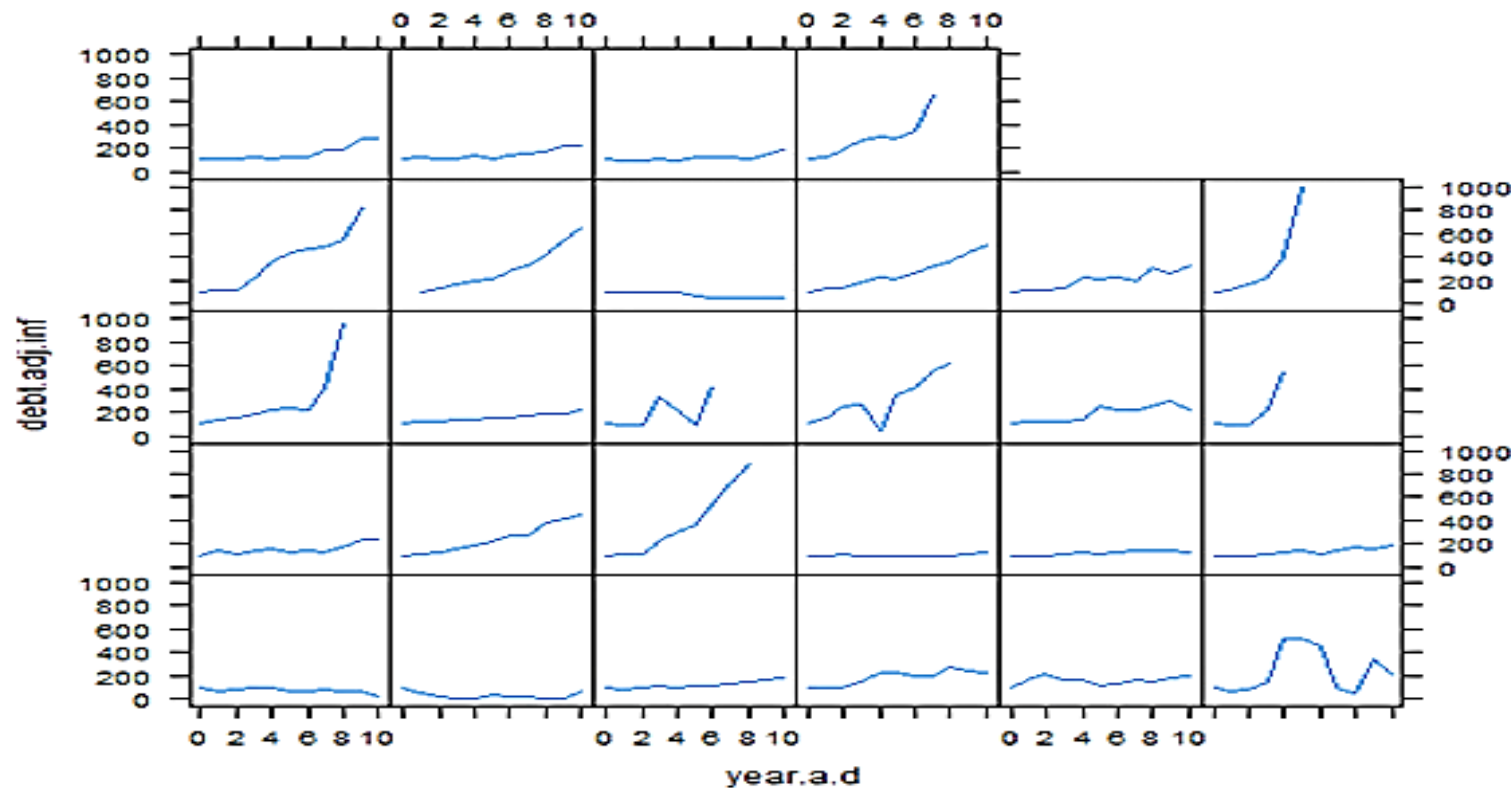


Figure 24. Adjustment of domestic debt over 10 year's period



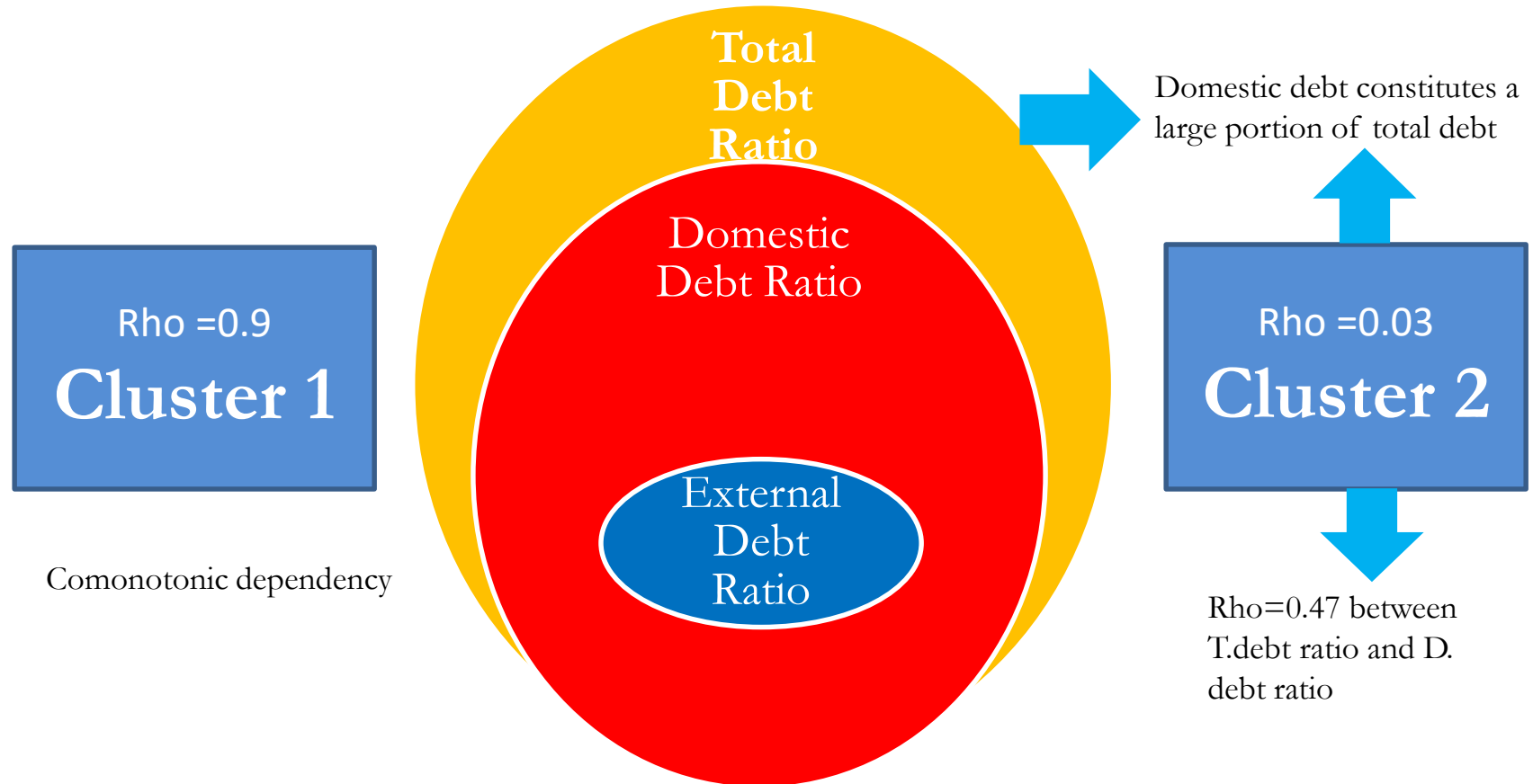
# Findings

Results of  
Descriptive  
Analyses



Modeling Results

# Results of Descriptive Analyses



# Modeling Results

- Examine the consistency of the serial defaults throughout history
- Examine authors' point of view that domestic debt plays a significant role
- Domestic debt is overlooked

# Examine the Consistency of the Serial Defaults throughout History



Region	Country	Year	External.Debt.Ratio	Total.Debt.Ratio	Cluster.Num
Africa	Ghana	1966	2.13	4.51	1
	Ghana	1968	1.99	4.13	1
	Ghana	1970	1.5	3.25	1
	Ghana	1974	1.12	2.9	1
	Kenya	2000	1.99	3.03	1
	Zimbabwe	1965	1	2.4	1
	Zimbabwe	2000	1.35	4.03	1
Latin America	Argentina	1890	4.42	12.46	1
	Argentina	1982	1.79	3.44	1
	Argentina	1989	17.79	19.61	1
	Argentina	2001	1.68	2.86	1
	Argentina	2002	5.34	7.64	1
	Bolivia	1931	8.62	10.79	1
	Brazil	1826	4.4	5.56	1
	Brazil	1898	3.7	6.1	1
	Brazil	1902	3.45	5.3	1
	Brazil	1914	4.3	8.68	1
	Brazil	1931	4.99	8.51	1
	Brazil	1937	2.56	5.51	1
	Brazil	1983	0.83	1.98	1
	Chile	1931	3.51	4.29	1

# Three Spike Episodes of Default in Countries Across Each Region

Later portion of 1920 – 1940: The majority of default countries are from Europe and Latin America. The Great Depression (early 1930s) plays a dominant role in defaulting countries during this period.

1980 to 2000: The majority of defaulting countries are from Latin America and Asia in emerging markets.

Middle portion of 1960 – 1970: The majority of default countries are from Africa and Asia.

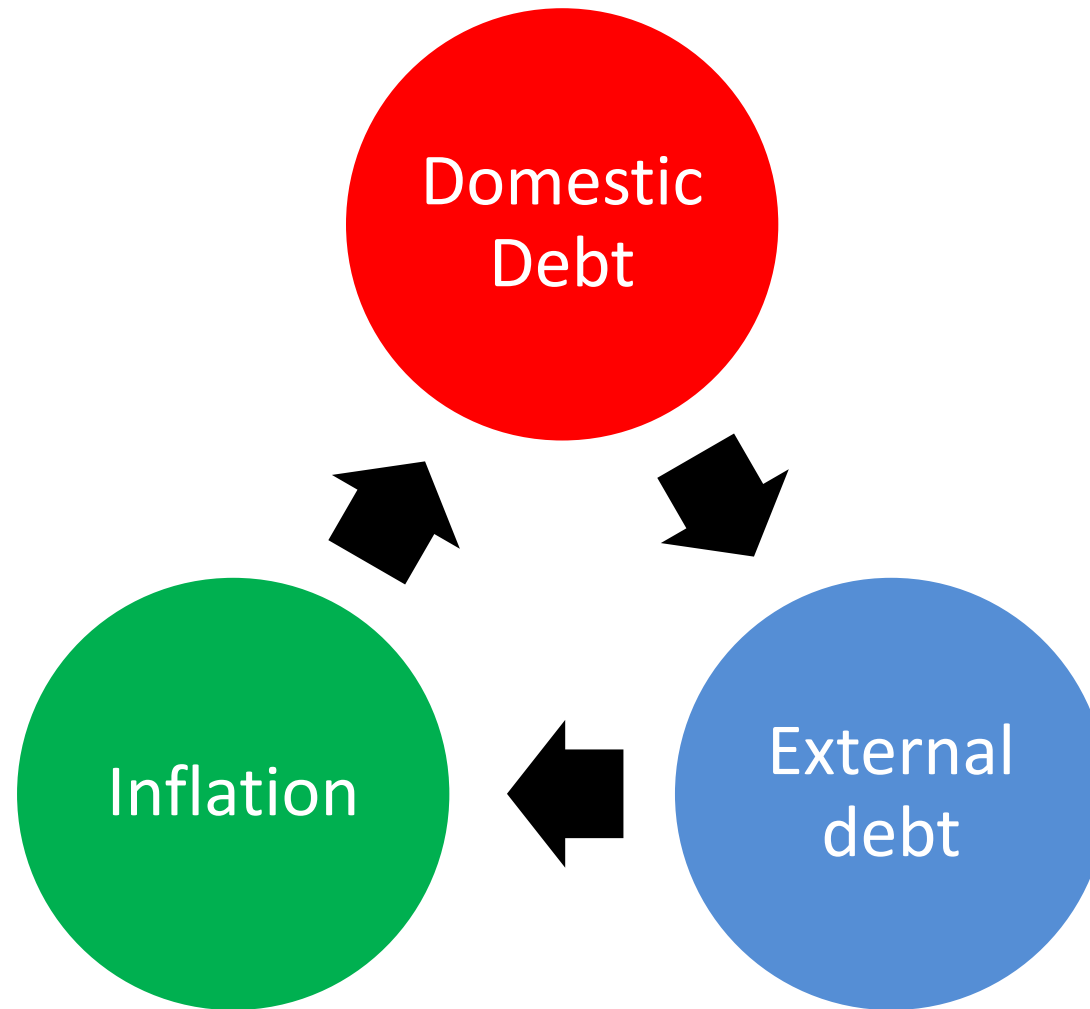
Timeline  
(1827-2003)

# Examine Authors' Point of View: Domestic Debt Plays a Significant Role



Region	Country	Default Year	External.Debt. Ratio	Total. Debt. Ratio	Cluster.Num
Africa	South Africa	1985	0.09	1.32	2
	South Africa	1988	0.05	1.38	2
	South Africa	1993	0.05	1.9	2
Asia	India	1958	0.2	4.35	2
	Japan	1942	0.04	1.83	2
	Philippines	1983	0.23	1.25	2
Europe	Germany	1939	0.05	1.31	2
	Hungary	1940	0.3	0.94	2
	Italy	1940	0.05	5.25	2
	Turkey	1978	0.25	1	2

# Domestic Debt is Overlooked



# Conclusions



Is “this time really different”?

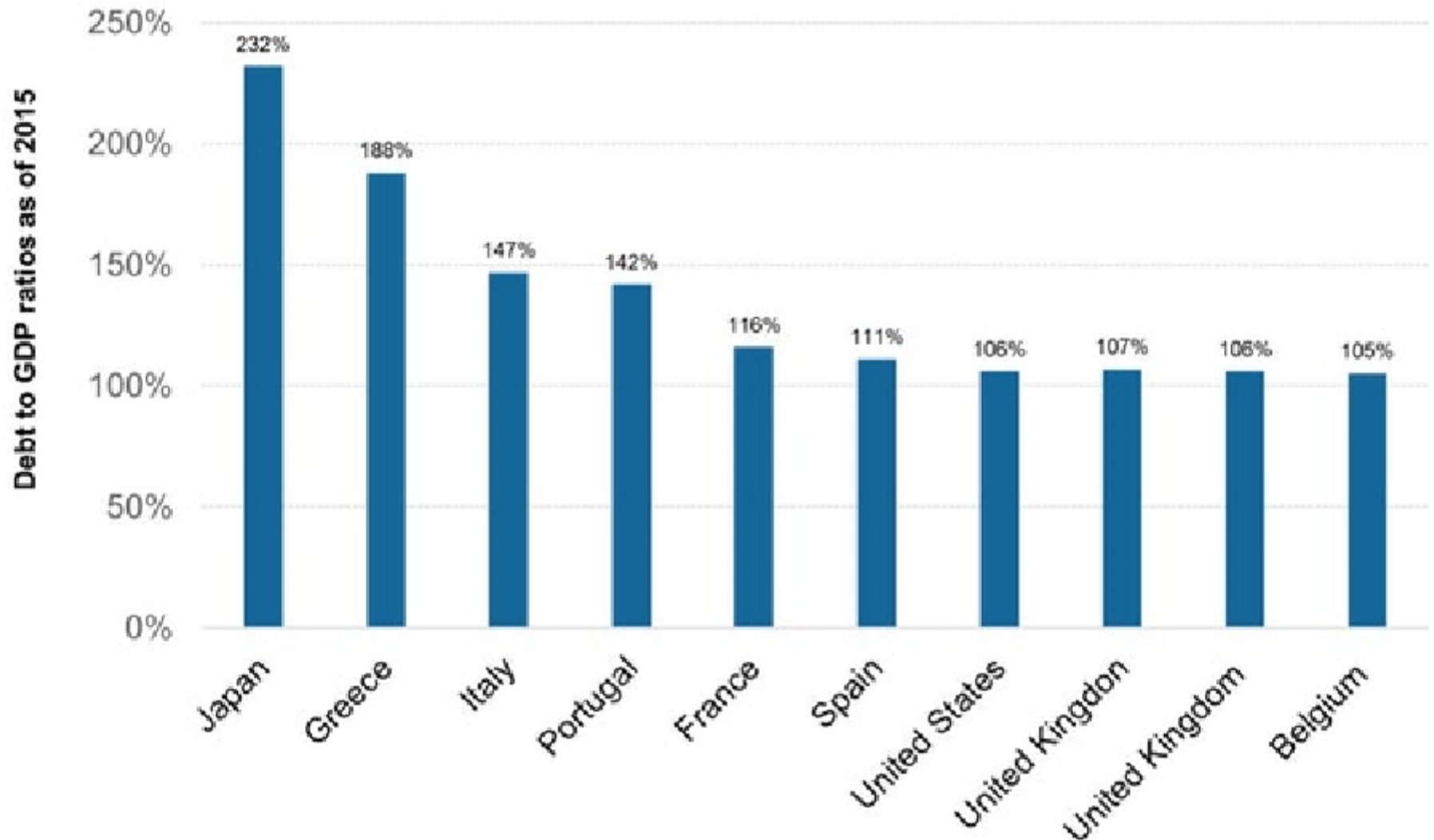
“The current boom, unlike the many booms that preceded catastrophic collapses in the past (even in our country) is built on sound fundamentals....”

Reinhart & Rogoff





## Debt-To-GDP Ratio Of Various Economies



# Federal debt held by the public as a percentage of gross domestic product, from 1790 to 2013, projected to 2038

