

Predicting FOMC Actions using NLP; Assesing the impact of matrix sparsity and regularization

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Abstract

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meets throughout the year to set the target Federal Funds rate. The Federal Funds rate is one of the primary monetary policy tools, and it impacts the cost of borrowing money globally. This paper explores ML and NLP methods, examines the impact of matrix sparsity from NLP methods and regularization from ML models, to predict the potential outcome of an upcoming FOMC using past FOMC statements and meeting minutes to train ML and NLP models.

1 Introduction

In this paper we use methods in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning (ML) to predict Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) rate actions (hold or change) using text from FOMC meeting minutes, Board of Governors speeches, and FOMC post-meeting statements. For this analysis we used 713 separate documents (roughly 1.6 Million Words) and 148 Fed Decisions for our data set. Employing NLP techniques can result in large numbers of features being generated and an extremely sparse resultant feature matrix. In the analysis we conducted some of the feature matrices generated contained over 2 Billion elements with fractions as small as 0.0025 of the elements containing a non-zero value. Our analysis and techniques used were driven by the issue of feature sizes orders of magnitude larger than the label size and the extreme degrees of sparseness in the feature matrix. To make sure the analysis was at least plausible we created a simulator to detect positive or negative sentiment from randomly generated text and found as the number of sentiment words increased the prediction accuracy approached close to 1.0. For the study the analysis hones in on the mix of distributions containing hawkish or dovish(positive) words.

1.1 git repository for project

<https://www.github.com/jrrpanix/ML9>

2 Objective

1. Since its pretty easy to just blindly apply tools to a set of data we wanted to understand the characteristics of the output from the text processing functions (in our case CountVectorizer) in terms of number of features, matrix sparsity, matrix norm that are generated from calls to this function.
2. Assess the effeiveness of Bayesian Approaches and Regularization on the analysis.
3. Determine whether ML and NLP methods can be used to predict FOMC action (no change or a change in the base rate).

4. Because 70% of the actions are “no action”, make sure the prediction is not always just “no action” (which would give a 70% accuracy).

3 Methodology

3.1 Data

The time frame of our study covered 2000 to 2018. We primarily utilized three sources for our data, FOMC statements, FOMC meeting minutes and Board of Governors speeches. Details on datasources, extraction and scrubbing are left to the appendix to keep the focus on the methods and results. Preparing the data was a large amount of work and we are not aware of any data sets that combine the three types of documents and then map the documents to a Fed Action.

3.2 Feature Modeling and Data Label Mapping

Documents are mapped to the first rate decision on or before the document date at time ti where $j = \text{Statement}$ or $j = \text{Speech}$ or $j = \text{Minutes}$

$$\text{Document}_{j,ti} \rightarrow \text{Decision}_{ti+k} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if Decision} = \text{change}, \\ 0, & \text{if Decision} = \text{no change} \end{cases}$$

Model 1: Unstacked

The **Unstacked** model maps each document to a feature vector generated by CountVector given an $n\text{-gram}(n_1, n_2)$ where $n_1 \leq n_2$ and n_i are integers > 0 . Given there are approximately 713 documents, this will generate a feature matrix with 713 rows and K columns where each column will be an instance of the word sequence generated by the $n\text{-gram}$.

$$E[D_{ti}] = f(ngram(n_1, n_2)[\text{Document}_{j,ti-k}])$$

Model 2: Stacked

The **Stacked** model maps the set of documents which occur after the previous decision date but on or before the next decision date to one rate decision. This has the effect of concatenating the documents between decisions into one large document, but cuts down the number from 713 to 148. where $n_1 \leq n_2$ and n_i are integers > 0 . Given there are approximately 713 documents, this will generate a feature matrix with 148 rows and K columns where each column will be an instance of the word sequence generated by the $n\text{-gram}$.

$$E[D_{ti}] = f(ngram(n_1, n_2)[\text{Document}_{j1,ti-k1}, \text{Document}_{j2,ti-k2}, \dots]), \quad ti - 1 < ti - ki < ti + 1$$

3.3 Matrix Sizes and Sparsity from CountVector

For this study we used **CountVectorizer** (**Tfidf** can also be used, but it did not alter the conclusions of this study). When an $n\text{-gram}$ is applied to corpus combinatorics dictates a large number of features will be generated and for a given feature, most of the column entries will be zero, resulting in extremely sparse matrices. The table below gives a measure of sparsity = $\frac{\text{non-zero elements}}{\text{total elements}}$ and the resulting number of elements in each $n\text{-gram}$ generated matrix in the billions. In general stacking reduces the sparsity by a factor of 4 and the matrix size by a factor of 5. The L1 matrix norm for all of the matrices ranged between 1200 to 1600.

CountVector Matrix Size				
	Unstacked		Stacked	
N-gram	sparsity	size(billions)	sparsity	size(billions)
1:1	0.03628801	0.008561	0.10635940	0.001757
1:2	0.00544312	0.170058	0.02081416	0.036107
1:3	0.00368457	0.439898	0.01508941	0.092869
3:5	0.00238128	0.900721	0.01059293	0.173040
4:7	0.00224699	1.332560	0.00996789	0.271117
5:10	0.00218455	1.995502	0.00972276	0.402041
8:10	0.00213633	1.019811	0.00955894	0.198627
10:15	0.00210643	2.097187	0.00945586	0.398312
20:20	0.00205055	0.347043	0.00931157	0.074799

3.4 Apply ML to Sparse Matrices generated from CountVectorizer

For this problem the large feature size relative to the the number of labels dicitates looking at Bayesian approach or some form of L1 regularization (HW1 problem 2) to push a large number of coefficients to zero.

- Naive Bayes

$$P(A|x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = p(A) \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i|A)$$

- Logistic Lasso

$$A = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i)^{y_i} (1 - p(x_i))^{1-y_i} + L1$$

3.4.1 The impact of regularization coefficient α on logistic regression

For **Logistic Lasso** we are interested in examining the impact of the regularization parameter α on the fraction of non-zero coefficients remaining after regularization is applied and on the impact of the predictive score on test data. The results show the regularization parameter at the extremes produces the worst results and the stacked model has a higher fraction of coefficients eliminated from logistic lasso. The expected result is the larger regularization parameter reduces the fraction of non-zero coefficients.

Comparision of Logistic Lasso varying regularization coefficient α					
		Unstacked		Stacked	
N-gram	α	F1	frac remain	F1	frac remain
10:15	3.333	0.454	0.000040	0.720	0.000016
10:15	2.000	0.575	0.000066	0.897	0.000029
10:15	1.000	0.647	0.000148	0.893	0.000055
10:15	0.500	0.679	0.000291	0.913	0.000094
10:15	0.200	0.708	0.000339	0.913	0.000134
10:15	0.100	0.710	0.000463	0.923	0.000161
10:15	0.050	0.711	0.000619	0.925	0.000206
10:15	0.020	0.715	0.000764	0.923	0.000243
10:15	0.010	0.713	0.001045	0.913	0.000315
10:15	0.002	0.730	0.001659	0.906	0.000517
10:15	0.000	0.669	0.978049	0.669	1.000000

3.4.2 A comparison of Multinomial Naive Bayes to Logistic Regression with extrem sparse Matrices

4 Conclusion

Reducing the sparsity of the matrices generated from CountVectorizer by stacking the documents greatly improved the results. We were able to attain maximum test accuracy of 95.9% using a 10:15 n-gram with a recall of 93.4% and an F1 score of 92.5%. Because of the number of features generated can be in the millions, Logistic Lasso with small penatly proved to be the most effective method for reducing the number of coefficients. The fraction of non-zero coefficients remaining after applying logistic lasso ranged between $3e-05$ to $1.6e-03$. (Compared to .97 with no regularization using logistic regression). Logistic regression and Logistic Lasso both broke down at extreme levels of sparsity ($2.5e-03$). In general the Regularization parameter at the extremes produced inferior results. MultiNomial Naive Bayes with Laplace smoothing at zero proved to be the most stable method for producing useful results at the most extreme measures of matrix sparsity. In general no smoothing or large smoothing proved to give the best results with MultiNomial Naive Bayes.

A Appendix

A.1 What is the FOMC

The FOMC sets the Federal Funds target range (target rate prior to 2009). The permanent members are the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the rest of the seats are rotated through the Presidents of the other Federal Reserve Banks. There are twelve Reserve Banks and the Board of Governors oversees the activity, operations, and policies of the Federal Reserve System.

A.2 Why Does the Federal Funds Target Range Matter?

The Federal Funds Target Range is set by the FOMC. The Federal Funds Target Range is the range where the Federal Funds Effective rate (calculated as the volumn weighted median of eligible transactions reported on FR 2420) is exepected to fix on a daily basis. The Federal Funds rate is the primary monetary policy instrument of the Federal Reserve System, and it influces the level of interest rates domestically and globally. For example, if the Federal Funds effective rate were 5 percent, then the interest rate on a 30 year mortgage would be 5 percent or greater.

A.3 Data

A.3.1 Data Sources

The time frame of our study covered 2000 to 2018. The primary source of our textual data were FOMC statements, FOMC meeting minutes, and Board of Governors speeches from <https://www.federalreserve.gov>. For FOMC statements between 2000 and 2008 we utilized Stanford's FOMC corpus. The Stanford FOMC corpus only has text prior to 2008 and it does not have Board of Governor speeches. The data for the Federal Funds target rate and target range (post 2009) is from FRED St. Louis. FRED offers a wealth of economic data and information to promote economic education and enhance economic research. FRED is updated regularly and allows 24/7 access to regional and national financial and economic data.

A.3.2 Scraping and Text Pre-Processing

We collected data from the Federal Reserve website and pre-processed the data for the document-term matrix.

We utilized Python packages *beautifulsoup4*, *re*, and *urllib* to scrape contextual data from the Federal Reserve website. Our scraping algorithm used regular expressions to handle and remove extraneous *html* and *javascript* text collected by the page scraper. We had to handle non UTF-8 characters upfront and remove them at this stage altogether. We collected over six hundred documents from the Federal Reserve website.

After scraping the data, we pre-processed the text by removing all punctuation, ensuring proper spacing between words, setting all words to lower case, and making all numbers *d* to reduce the dimensionality document-term matrix. We also used Regex to detect direct references to the Federal Funds target rate/range and transformed those references (a mixture of numbers, punctuation, and the word 'percent') to *ddpercentrate*. Since we were modeling the sentiment of FOMC rate action, this was one of our strategies to directly capture the target rate in the document-term matrix.

This formed the bulk of our text pre-processing and it allowed us to essentially utilize the stored text in the document-term matrix for NLP and ML models.

A.3.3 Meta-Data

Below is a table of the FOMC document metadata:

FOMC Documents						
Document Type	Years	Num Documents	Total Words	Avg Words Per Document	StDev	
Minutes	2000-2018	149	738,656	4,957	1,284	
Statements	2000-2018	160	62,350	389	185	
Speeches	2011-2018	403	915,359	2,271	1,539	

Statements are post-meeting communiqué and are generally short, but contains a summary of the committee's reasoning for the decision. Minutes are longer and contain the Staff and Committee member current economic assessments and outlooks. The speeches in the corpus are from the Board of Governors and may contain clues of their thoughts on their current economic outlook.

A.4 Latent Dirichlet Allocation

We explored latent topic modelling in our research to determine how a machine learning algorithm would classify $k = 3$ topics, a proxy for the Federal Reserve's three objectives.

Given the Federal Reserve's mandates of stable prices, maximum employment, and financial stability, we explored Latent Dirichlet Distribution of the speeches and minutes' word distribution over three latent topics. We were interested in exploring how well a topic model would distribute words over the three objectives and if the meaning of the distributions were relatively clear.

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Topic #0: inflation|economic|dd|prices|growth|quarter|participants|remained|market|consumer|continued|year|rate|spending|recent
Topic #1: financial|dd|banks|capital|federal|reserve|bank|crisis|firms|federal reserve|risk|important|banking|community|market
Topic #2: rate|inflation|dd|policy|market|economic|federal|percenttarget|labor|monetary|growth|participants|term|monetary policy|longer

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Figure 1: Top 15 Words Distributed Over Three Latent Topics

We found that the topic model generally distributed the speeches and minutes into the three categories fairly well. It was interesting that "Topic 1" referred solely to financial sta-

bility, "Topic 0" primarily referred to inflation and spending, and "Topic 2" returned a word distribution that included labor, growth, and lower for longer monetary policy.

References

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