

Clothing sales time series forecast

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Outline

- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ Modeling framework
- ❑ Results
- ❑ Conclusions

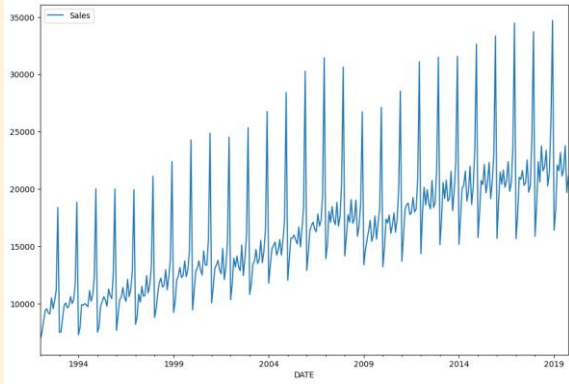
Motivation

Business Stakeholders

- Executive Leadership can use the forecast to assess overall business health, in budgeting, profit planning, to range of products a store or business offers with seasonal demand and sales cycles
- Operational and Business Stakeholders can optimize restoration, warehousing, and transportation based on forecasted demand, can align marketing campaigns and promotional budgets with forecasted high-sales periods

Modeling framework

Use clothing retail sale data from FRED
(Federal Reserve Economic Database,
<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/RSCCASN>)



Do time series forecasting for sales in the
units of millions of dollars



Final data set:
334 data points
from 1992-2019

Split 70:30 and
scale to [0,1]

Test set

Training set

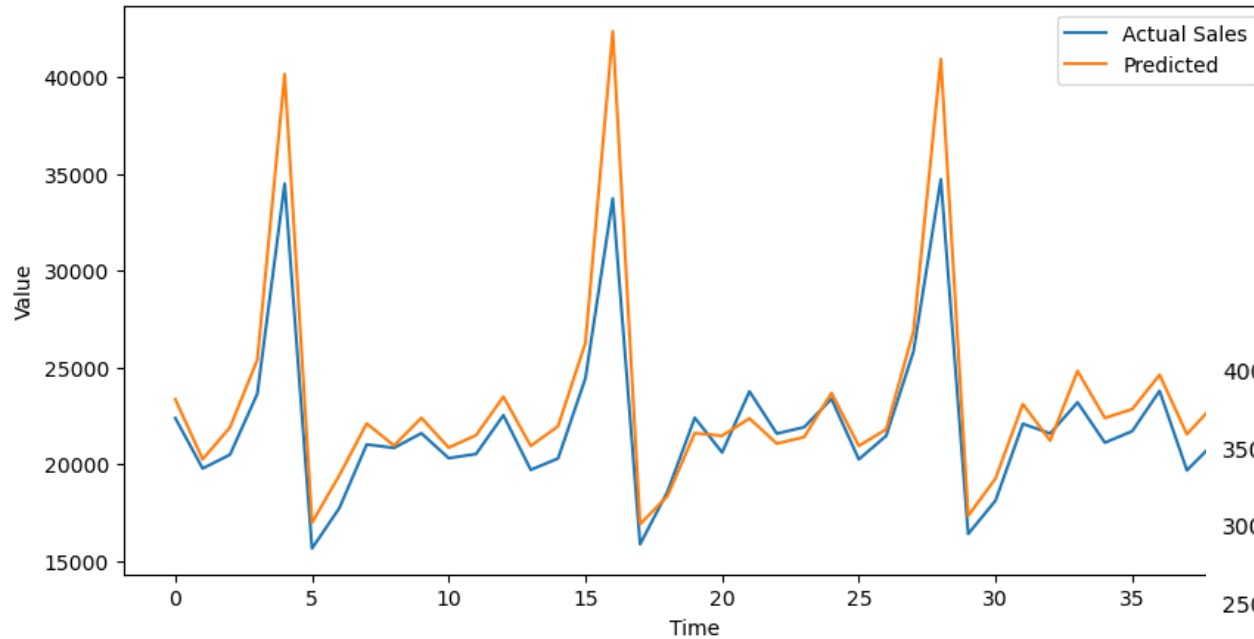
Use two different Machine
Learning models

- LSTM
- Linear Regression (best performance, requires feature engineering)

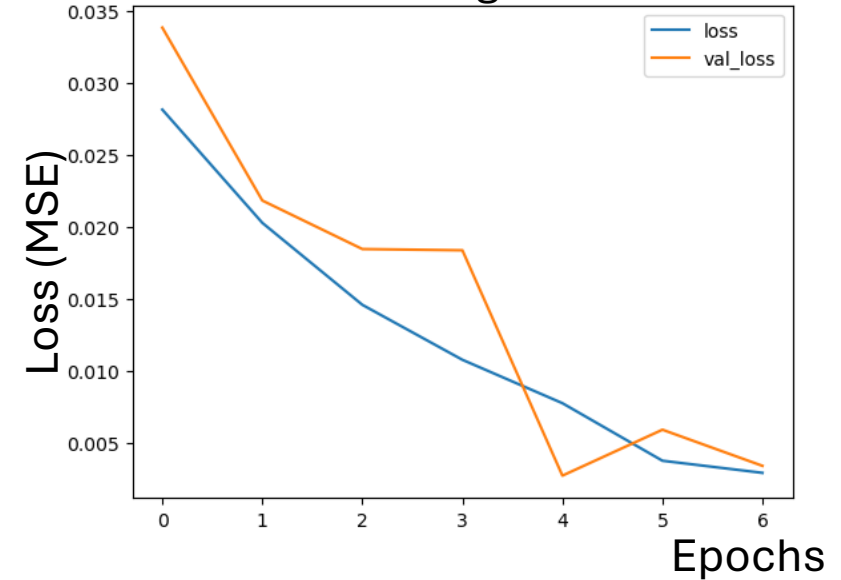
Results: LSTM

- LSTMs excel at capturing long-term dependencies in time series data
- Easy to implement
- Used early stopping based on validation loss

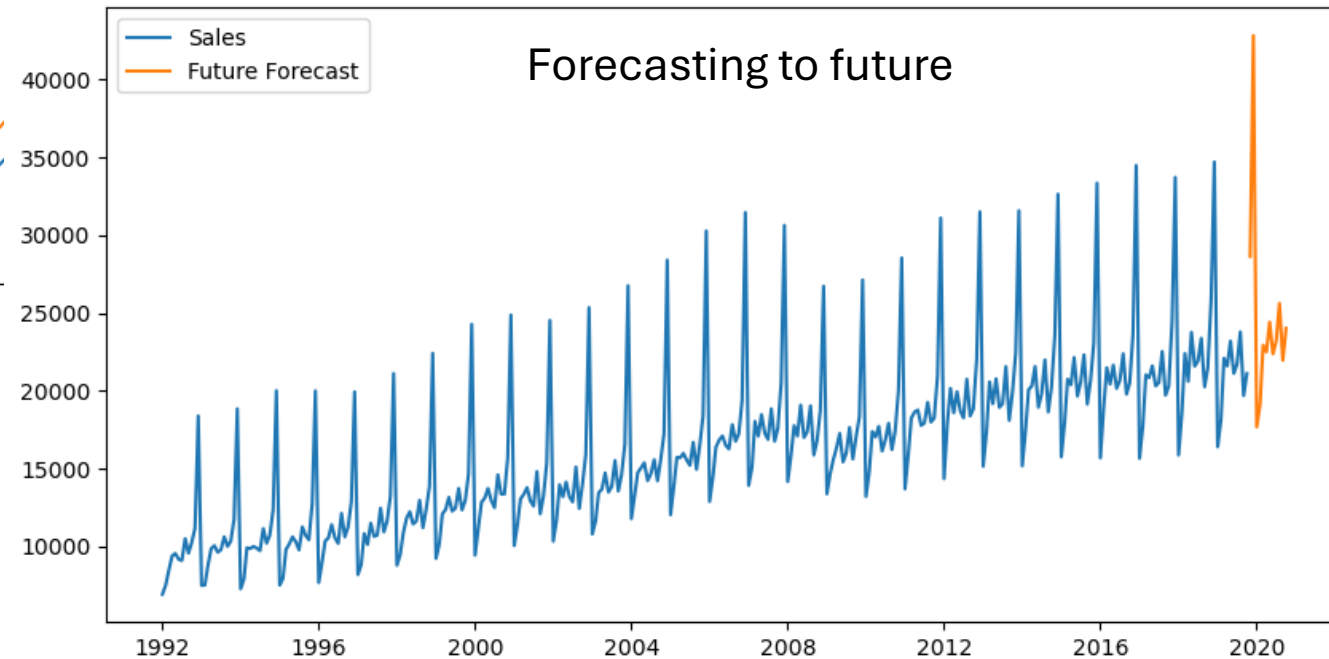
Model prediction on test sample



Learning Curve



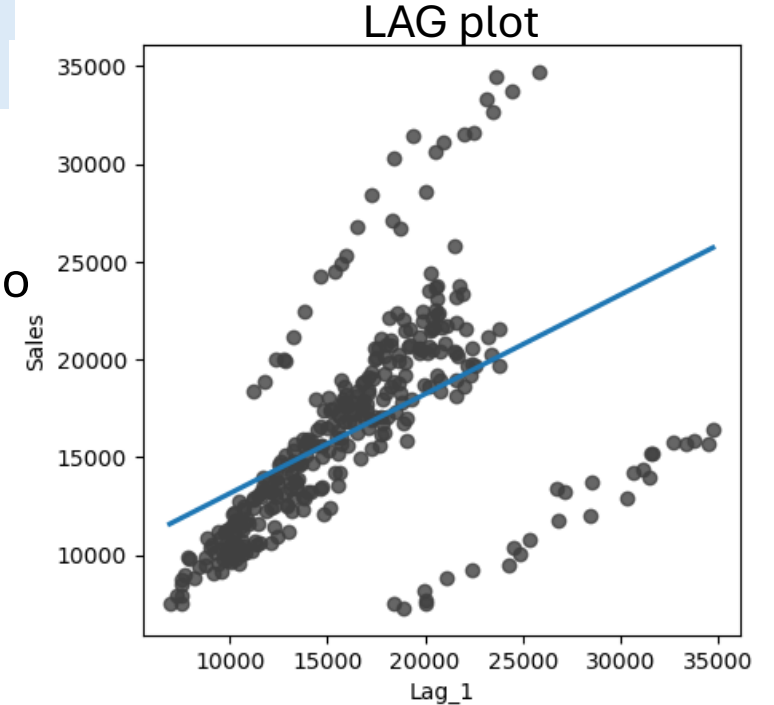
Forecasting to future



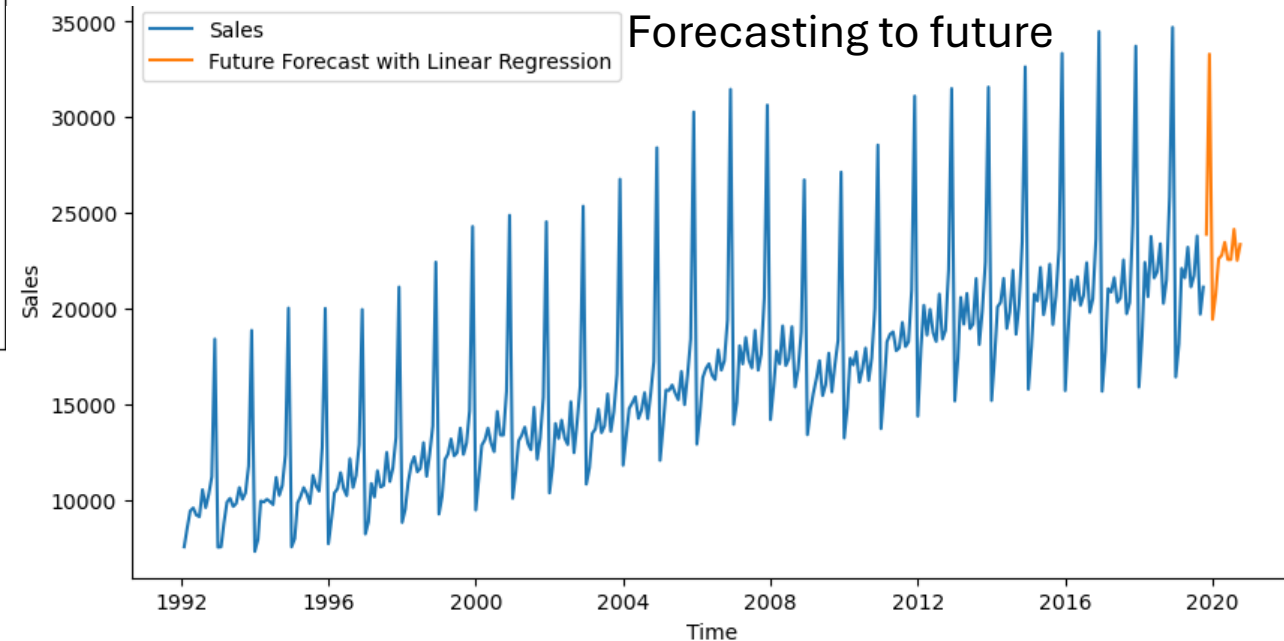
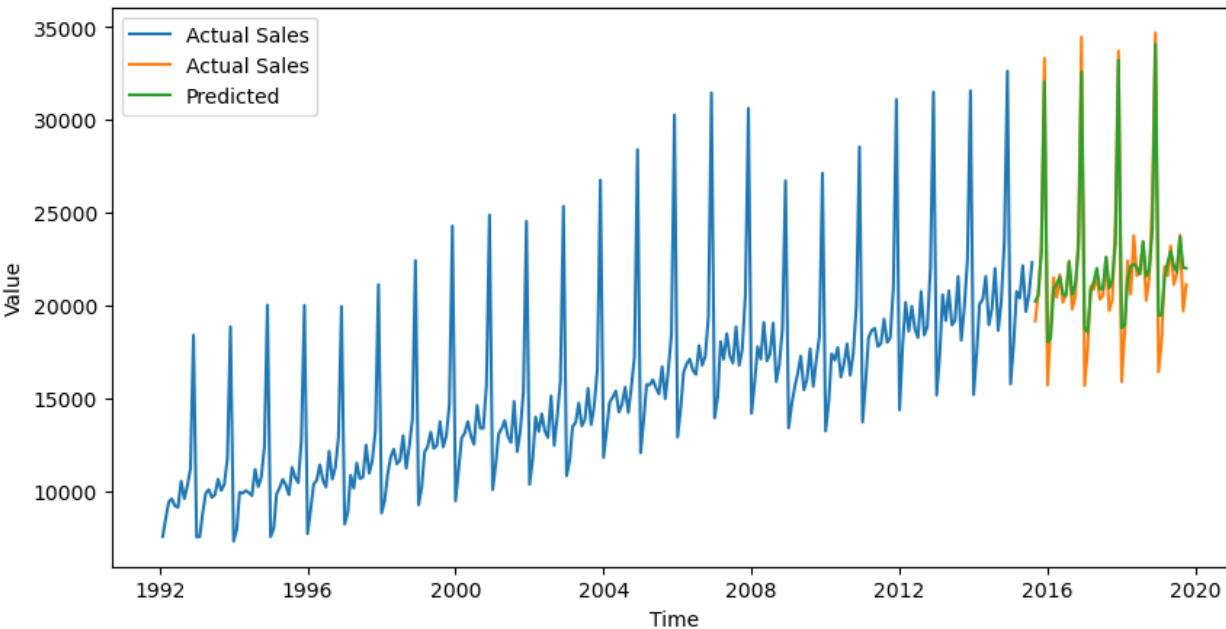
Results: Linear Regression

❑ Need to do some feature engineering

- Create a time-step feature to describe trend
- Add lag feature (value of the time series at the previous time step) to describe autocorrelation
- Add month categorical variable to describe seasonality



Model prediction on test sample



Results: Summary

Used early stopping based on validation loss for LSTM based Deep Learning model training.

Used feature engineering for Linear Regression based model.

Overall best model performance was obtained with Linear Regression. It is also a simple model and easy to interpret.

| Model | Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) in the units of millions of dollars | R^2 |
|-------------------|---|-------|
| Linear Regression | 1172 (5.4% of mean value) | 0.92 |
| LSTM | 2212 (9.5% of mean value) | 0.72 |

Conclusions

- ❑ Used LSTM and Linear Regression based models for time series forecasting. Linear Regression gives better performance, though both perform well. When dataset is small Linear Regression is better choice.
- ❑ Other models one can try
 - Fit with hybrid model consisting of Linear Regression + XGBoost models.
 - Use statistical model called SARIMA (Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average.)