

Stress Test Model

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Introdução

Neste estudo, a série denominada “Inadimplência da carteira de crédito das instituições financeiras sob controle privado – Total” será modelada com técnicas de séries temporais univariada e multivariada. Inicialmente, o modelo ARIMA será adotado para estimar a série de inadimplência com base em seus valores defasados e componentes de médias móveis. Em posse do modelo, será realizada a previsão da série para o período de dezembro de 2024.

Posteriormente, no caso multivariado, o modelo ARIMAX será adotado para modelar a série de inadimplência com base em variáveis explicativas macroeconômicas.

Upload packages

```
library(readxl)
library(forecast)
library(tseries)
library(lmtest)
library(dplyr)
library(corrplot)
library(ggplot2)
#library(TSPred)

source("http://www.sthda.com/upload/rquery_cormat.r")
```

Upload database

```
data<-readxl::read_excel("Data_Stress.xlsx")

attach(data)
```

Overview da base de dados

```
glimpse(data)
```

```
## Rows: 192
## Columns: 16
## $ Date <dtm> 2006-01-01, 2006-02-01, 2006-0~
## $ `IBC-BR` <dbl> 108.55, 107.80, 119.09, 112.61,~
## $ PIB_Index <dbl> 83.7, 80.2, 92.4, 85.7, 95.4, 9~
## $ `Retail Sales` <dbl> 52.7, 46.9, 55.1, 52.0, 56.8, 5~
## $ `Business Credit Concessions` <dbl> 138.9600, 120.1362, 159.5268, 1~
## $ `Business Confidence Index` <dbl> 93.4, 97.5, 100.4, 104.0, 98.3,~
## $ `Commodity Price Index` <dbl> 101.81, 97.57, 93.81, 95.29, 99~
## $ `USD/BRL` <dbl> 2.2739, 2.1619, 2.1520, 2.1293,~
## $ `Index of Employed Persons - Industry` <dbl> 115.2033, 115.6635, 116.2086, 1~
## $ Selic <dbl> 17.25, 17.25, 16.50, 15.75, 15.~
## $ `Uncertainty Index` <dbl> 93.4, 89.0, 92.3, 90.1, 98.0, 9~
## $ Index_Inad <dbl> 3.79, 3.94, 4.04, 4.24, 4.33, 4~
## $ IPCA <dbl> 0.59, 0.41, 0.43, 0.21, 0.10, --
## $ DLSP <dbl> 47.82, 47.78, 47.66, 47.14, 47.~
## $ Cut <dbl> 86.06, 91.73, 89.01, 94.15, 86.~
## $ Juro_Real <dbl> 16.66, 16.84, 16.07, 15.54, 15.~
```

Variáveis consideradas na análise

Variável dependente

- Taxa_Inad - Taxa de inadimplência da carteira de crédito das instituições financeiras sob controle privado Total (%)” (Mensal).

Variáveis explicativas

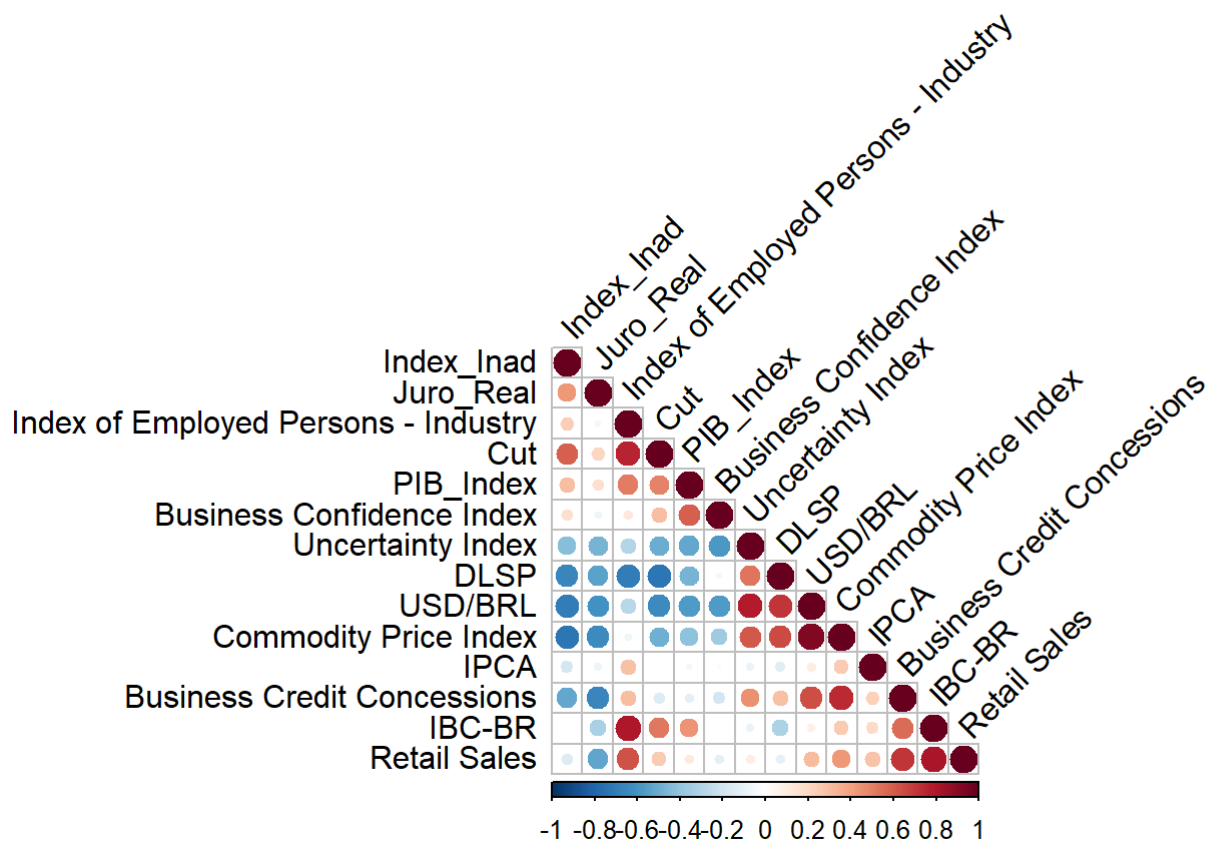
- PIB Mensal (Índice) - Índice do PIB - (Mensal)
- Retail Sales - Índice de Vendas no varejo - (Mensal)
- IPCA - Índice geral de preços ao consumidor amplo - (Mensal).
- Business Credit Concessions - Índice da concessão de crédito para negócios (Mensal)
- DSLP - Dívida Líquida do Setor Público (%) - (Mensal).
- Index of Employed Persons - Industry - Proxy para taxa de pessoas empregadas - (Mensal)
- USD/BRL - Taxa de câmbio - (Mensal)
- Industrial Production - Índice de produção industrial - (Mensal)
- Uncertainty Index - Índice de incerteza da economia - (Mensal)
- Taxa Real de Juros - Taxa real de juros básica da economia (%) - (Mensal)
- Commodity price index - Índice de preço de commodities - (Mensal)
- Business Confidence Index - Índice de confiança nos negócios. - (Mensal)
- Cut : Custo Unitário do Trabalho - (Mensal).

Matriz de correlação

A seguir, será plotado a matriz de correlação, para analisar o grau de correlação entre as variáveis do modelo.

```
tab_cor<- data %>%
  select(
    `IBC-BR`,
    PIB_Index,
    `Retail Sales`,
    `Business Credit Concessions`,
    `Business Confidence Index`,
    `USD/BRL`,
    `Commodity Price Index`,
    `Index of Employed Persons - Industry`,
    `Uncertainty Index`,
    Index_Inad,
    IPCA,
    DLSP,
    Cut, #Custo unitario do Trabalho
    Juro_Real
  )

rquery.cormat(tab_cor)
```



```

## $r
##                                Index_Inad Juro_Real
## Index_Inad                                1
## Juro_Real                                0.43      1
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry      0.24    -0.054
## Cut                                       0.59     0.21
## PIB_Index                               0.3      0.17
## Business Confidence Index                0.17    -0.072
## Uncertainty Index                       -0.43    -0.47
## DLSP                                    -0.66    -0.54
## USD/BRL                                 -0.7      -0.61
## Commodity Price Index                   -0.73    -0.64
## IPCA                                    -0.19    -0.076
## Business Credit Concessions             -0.52    -0.66
## IBC-BR                                  -0.013    -0.33
## Retail Sales                           -0.15    -0.53
##                                Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry      1
## Cut                                       0.76
## PIB_Index                               0.51
## Business Confidence Index                0.12
## Uncertainty Index                       -0.3
## DLSP                                    -0.7
## USD/BRL                                 -0.28
## Commodity Price Index                   -0.068
## IPCA                                    0.29
## Business Credit Concessions             0.3
## IBC-BR                                  0.8
## Retail Sales                           0.63
##                                Cut PIB_Index Business Confidence Index
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut                                       1
## PIB_Index                               0.49      1
## Business Confidence Index                0.3      0.59      1
## Uncertainty Index                       -0.5     -0.52     -0.58
## DLSP                                    -0.73     -0.47     -0.051
## USD/BRL                                 -0.64     -0.57     -0.56
## Commodity Price Index                   -0.49     -0.41     -0.36
## IPCA                                    0.0037    -0.051    -0.022
## Business Credit Concessions             -0.15     -0.12     -0.19
## IBC-BR                                  0.52      0.44      0.013
## Retail Sales                           0.25      0.11     -0.12
##                                Uncertainty Index  DLSP USD/BRL
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut
## PIB_Index
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index                        1
## DLSP                                    0.53      1

```

## USD/BRL	0.78	0.71	1
## Commodity Price Index	0.61	0.65	0.92
## IPCA	-0.081	-0.14	0.1
## Business Credit Concessions	0.45	0.29	0.64
## IBC-BR	-0.09	-0.32	0.088
## Retail Sales	0.098	-0.11	0.31
##	Commodity Price Index IPCA		
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index			
## DLSP			
## USD/BRL			
## Commodity Price Index		1	
## IPCA	0.25	1	
## Business Credit Concessions	0.74	0.23	
## IBC-BR	0.25	0.19	
## Retail Sales	0.43	0.28	
##	Business Credit Concessions IBC-BR		
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index			
## DLSP			
## USD/BRL			
## Commodity Price Index			
## IPCA			
## Business Credit Concessions		1	
## IBC-BR	0.56	1	
## Retail Sales	0.71	0.82	
##	Retail Sales		
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index			
## DLSP			
## USD/BRL			
## Commodity Price Index			
## IPCA			
## Business Credit Concessions			
## IBC-BR			
## Retail Sales	1		
##			
## \$p			
##	Index_Inad Juro_Real		
## Index_Inad	0		
## Juro_Real	5e-10	0	

## Index of Employed Persons - Industry	0.0012	0.45
## Cut	1.6e-20	0.0034
## PIB_Index	6.9e-06	0.021
## Business Confidence Index	0.022	0.32
## Uncertainty Index	3.1e-10	3.4e-12
## DLSP	2.5e-26	5.2e-16
## USD/BRL	1.4e-31	4.6e-20
## Commodity Price Index	1.1e-33	1.6e-20
## IPCA	0.0039	0.28
## Business Credit Concessions	5.4e-16	8.2e-22
## IBC-BR	0.75	2.5e-06
## Retail Sales	0.04	5e-15
##	Index of Employed Persons - Industry	
## Index_Inad		
## Juro_Real		
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry		0
## Cut		2.7e-36
## PIB_Index		7.9e-14
## Business Confidence Index		0.089
## Uncertainty Index		3.5e-05
## DLSP		1.1e-28
## USD/BRL		0.00018
## Commodity Price Index		0.44
## IPCA		4.3e-05
## Business Credit Concessions		2.3e-05
## IBC-BR		1.3e-44
## Retail Sales		1e-22
##	Cut PIB_Index	
## Index_Inad		
## Juro_Real		
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry		
## Cut	0	
## PIB_Index	2.3e-13	0
## Business Confidence Index	2.9e-05	2.5e-19
## Uncertainty Index	5.2e-14	8.8e-15
## DLSP	1.1e-33	2.7e-12
## USD/BRL	4.3e-25	1.7e-18
## Commodity Price Index	6.6e-14	1e-09
## IPCA	0.82	0.39
## Business Credit Concessions	0.0054	0.03
## IBC-BR	1.2e-13	4.6e-10
## Retail Sales	0.00041	0.12
##	Business Confidence Index	
## Index_Inad		
## Juro_Real		
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry		
## Cut		
## PIB_Index		
## Business Confidence Index		0
## Uncertainty Index		3.7e-18
## DLSP		0.48
## USD/BRL		4.9e-16
## Commodity Price Index		1.6e-06
## IPCA		0.76
## Business Credit Concessions		0.016
## IBC-BR		0.87

## Retail Sales			0.1
##	Uncertainty Index	DLSP	USD/BRL
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index		0	
## DLSP	1.2e-15	0	
## USD/BRL	2.2e-39	1.5e-31	0
## Commodity Price Index	8e-20	1.3e-24	4.4e-79
## IPCA	0.35	0.12	0.078
## Business Credit Concessions	9.6e-11	3.3e-06	8.6e-26
## IBC-BR	0.24	1.8e-05	0.18
## Retail Sales	0.18	0.14	1.5e-05
##	Commodity Price Index	IPCA	
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index			
## DLSP			
## USD/BRL			
## Commodity Price Index		0	
## IPCA	8.5e-05	0	
## Business Credit Concessions	9.8e-40	0.00029	
## IBC-BR	5e-04	0.0082	
## Retail Sales	7e-10	0.00012	
##	Business Credit Concessions	IBC-BR	
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index			
## DLSP			
## USD/BRL			
## Commodity Price Index			
## IPCA			
## Business Credit Concessions		0	
## IBC-BR		8.6e-16	0
## Retail Sales		7.1e-31	1.4e-47
##	Retail Sales		
## Index_Inad			
## Juro_Real			
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry			
## Cut			
## PIB_Index			
## Business Confidence Index			
## Uncertainty Index			
## DLSP			
## USD/BRL			

```

## Commodity Price Index
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions
## IBC-BR
## Retail Sales          0
##
## $sym
##          Index_Inad Juro_Real
## Index_Inad          1
## Juro_Real          .          1
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut          .
## PIB_Index
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index          .          .
## DLSP          ,          .
## USD/BRL          ,          ,
## Commodity Price Index          ,          ,
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions          .          ,
## IBC-BR          .
## Retail Sales          .
##          Index of Employed Persons - Industry Cut
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry 1
## Cut          ,          1
## PIB_Index          .          .
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index          .
## DLSP          ,          ,
## USD/BRL          ,          ,
## Commodity Price Index          .
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions
## IBC-BR          ,          .
## Retail Sales          ,
##          PIB_Index Business Confidence Index
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut
## PIB_Index          1
## Business Confidence Index          .          1
## Uncertainty Index          .          .
## DLSP          .
## USD/BRL          .          .
## Commodity Price Index          .          .
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions
## IBC-BR          .
## Retail Sales
##          Uncertainty Index DLSP USD/BRL
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry

```



```

## Cut
## PIB_Index
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index          1
## DLSP                       .          1
## USD/BRL                    ,          ,    1
## Commodity Price Index      ,          ,    *
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions .          ,
## IBC-BR                     .
## Retail Sales               .
##                               Commodity Price Index IPCA
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut
## PIB_Index
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index
## DLSP
## USD/BRL
## Commodity Price Index      1
## IPCA                       .          1
## Business Credit Concessions ,
## IBC-BR
## Retail Sales               .
##                               Business Credit Concessions IBC-BR
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut
## PIB_Index
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index
## DLSP
## USD/BRL
## Commodity Price Index
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions 1
## IBC-BR                     .          1
## Retail Sales               ,          +
##                               Retail Sales
## Index_Inad
## Juro_Real
## Index of Employed Persons - Industry
## Cut
## PIB_Index
## Business Confidence Index
## Uncertainty Index
## DLSP
## USD/BRL
## Commodity Price Index
## IPCA
## Business Credit Concessions
## IBC-BR
## Retail Sales              1

```

```
## attr(,"legend")
## [1] 0 ' ' 0.3 '.' 0.6 ',' 0.8 '+' 0.9 '*' 0.95 'B' 1
```

Com base na matriz de correlação acima, destaca-se:

- Uma correlação negativa entre a taxa de inadimplência e índice de crédito para negócios.
- Uma alta correlação positiva entre a taxa de câmbio e o índice de incerteza da economia.
- Uma alta correlação negativa entre a taxa de inadimplência e a taxa de câmbio.

Teste de estacionariedade

A seguir, com base no teste Kpss, será analisado se a série de inadimplência no Brasil é estacionária.

Variável dependente: Taxa de Inadimplência

```
Taxa_Inad<-ts(data$Index_Inad, start=c(2006,1), end=c(2021,12),frequency=12)
```

Teste de estacionariedade

```
ndiffs(Taxa_Inad, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 1
```

Portanto, a série de inadimplência no Brasil não é estacionária, pois é necessário 1 processo de diferenciação para torna-la estacionária.

ACF e PACF

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))

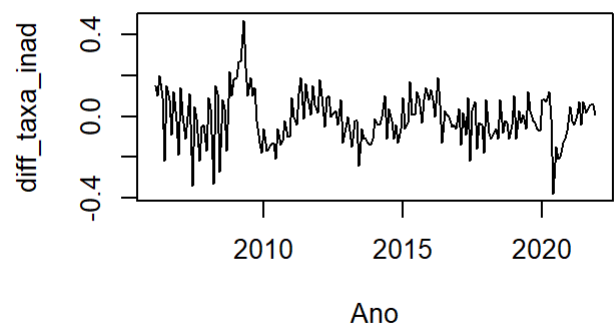
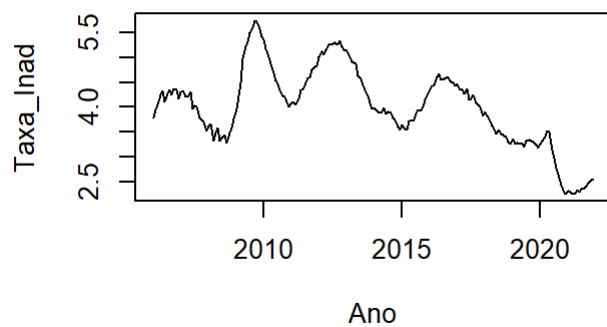
diff_taxa_inad<-diff(Taxa_Inad)

plot.ts(Taxa_Inad, xlab="Ano")

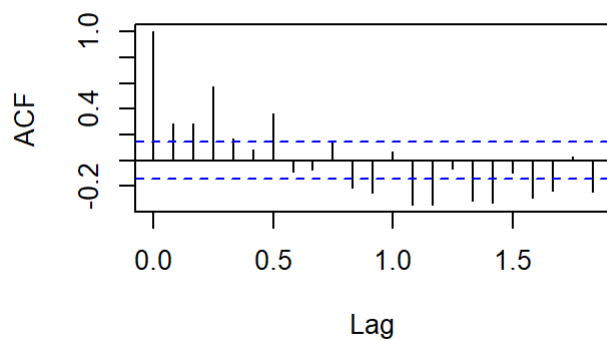
plot.ts(diff_taxa_inad, xlab="Ano")

acf(diff_taxa_inad)

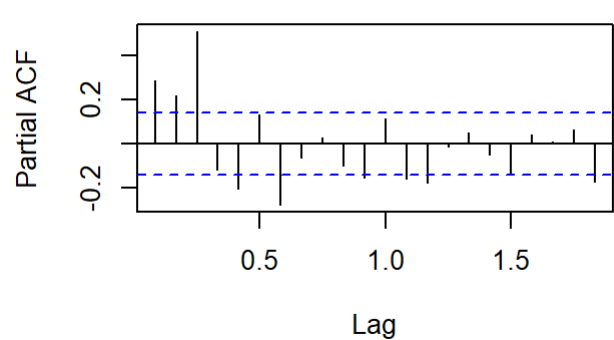
pacf(diff_taxa_inad)
```



Series diff_taxa_inad



Series diff_taxa_inad



Análise univariada

Nesta seção, a série de inadimplência será modelada de forma univariada, ou seja, os valores defasados da própria variável serão utilizados como preditores do valor atual e futuro.

Modelo Arima

A função `auto.arima()` do pacote `forecasts` realiza a estimação iterativa do modelo ARIMA que melhor se adequa a série temporal, com base na minimização do critério de informação de Akaike (AIC).

```
mod_arima<-auto.arima(Taxa_Inad, trace=TRUE, approximation=FALSE)
```

```

##
## ARIMA(2,1,2)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(0,1,0) with drift : -257.9515
## ARIMA(1,1,0)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -297.9447
## ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,0,1)[12] with drift : -275.3359
## ARIMA(0,1,0) : -259.4529
## ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift : -272.5774
## ARIMA(1,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -308.5957
## ARIMA(1,1,0)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(1,1,0)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(0,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -257.3619
## ARIMA(2,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -329.1481
## ARIMA(2,1,0)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -318.1022
## ARIMA(2,1,0)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(2,1,0)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(3,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -347.139
## ARIMA(3,1,0)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -343.2771
## ARIMA(3,1,0)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(3,1,0)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(4,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -348.8681
## ARIMA(4,1,0)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -346.0348
## ARIMA(4,1,0)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(4,1,0)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(5,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -353.8377
## ARIMA(5,1,0)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -352.664
## ARIMA(5,1,0)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(5,1,0)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(5,1,1)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -358.5373
## ARIMA(5,1,1)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -357.3955
## ARIMA(5,1,1)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(5,1,1)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -368.0166
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(1,0,0)[12] with drift : -365.6928
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(1,0,1)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(3,1,1)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -346.7326
## ARIMA(4,1,2)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(3,1,2)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : -354.3713
## ARIMA(5,1,2)(2,0,0)[12] with drift : Inf
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12] : -369.8603
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(1,0,0)[12] : -367.3849
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,1)[12] : Inf
## ARIMA(4,1,1)(1,0,1)[12] : Inf
## ARIMA(3,1,1)(2,0,0)[12] : -348.8846
## ARIMA(4,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] : -351.0318
## ARIMA(5,1,1)(2,0,0)[12] : -360.7622
## ARIMA(4,1,2)(2,0,0)[12] : Inf
## ARIMA(3,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] : -349.2598
## ARIMA(3,1,2)(2,0,0)[12] : -356.5737
## ARIMA(5,1,0)(2,0,0)[12] : -356.0387
## ARIMA(5,1,2)(2,0,0)[12] : Inf
##
## Best model: ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]

```

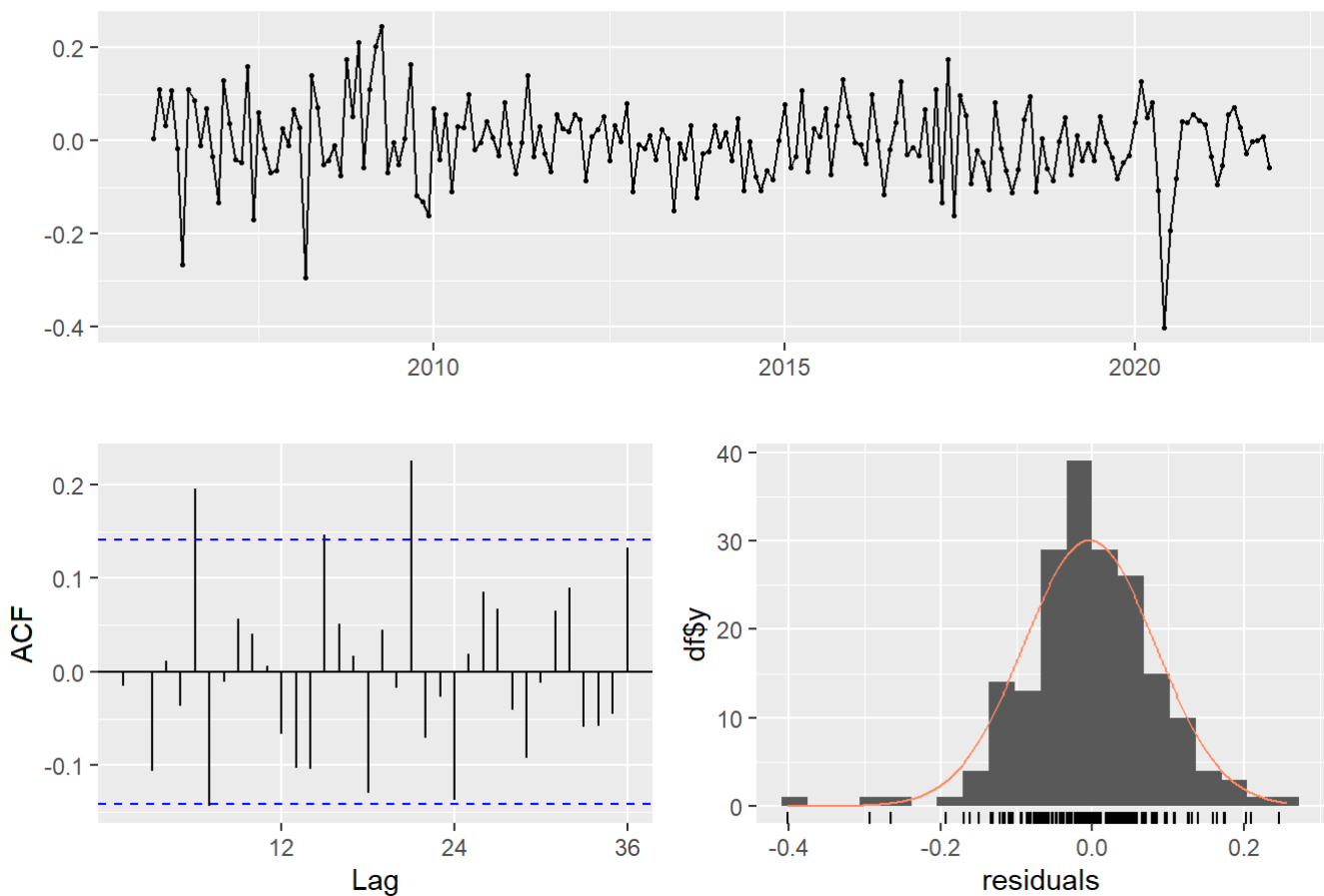
Com base na função `auto.arima()`, o modelo implementado para representar a série de inadimplência, será o $ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)$.

Análise dos resíduos

O teste de Ljung-Box, analisa a correlação dos resíduos do modelo ARIMA estimado.

```
checkresiduals(mod_arima)
```

Residuals from $ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]$



```
##
##  Ljung-Box test
##
## data:  Residuals from ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]
## Q* = 46.546, df = 17, p-value = 0.0001428
##
## Model df: 7.   Total lags used: 24
```

```
Box.test(mod_arima$residuals, type="Ljung-Box")
```

```
##
##  Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  mod_arima$residuals
## X-squared = 0.046353, df = 1, p-value = 0.8295
```

Com base no p-valor, constata-se a ausência de correlação entre os resíduos.

Previsão do modelo (univariado)

```
previsao24<-forecast(mod_arima, h=36) # 36 meses a frente  
  
summary(previsao24$fitted)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.  
##      2.216   3.537   4.030   4.015   4.473   5.838
```

Portanto, no período analisado o valor médio e mediano da taxa de inadimplência, foi de 4.12% e 4.08%, respectivamente.

Acurácia do modelo univariado

```
accuracy(previsao24)
```

```
##              ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE  
## Training set -0.00400138 0.08677066 0.06475809 -0.1405619 1.673754 0.1002792  
##              ACF1  
## Training set -0.01541723
```

O erro absoluto médio, representado por MAE, é igual a aproximadamente 6,4%.

A raiz do erro médio ao quadrado, representado por RMSE, é igual a aproximadamente 8,6%.

Gráfico da previsão

```
autoplot(previsao24, xlab="Ano", ylab="Taxa de inadimplência dos bancos (%)")
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]

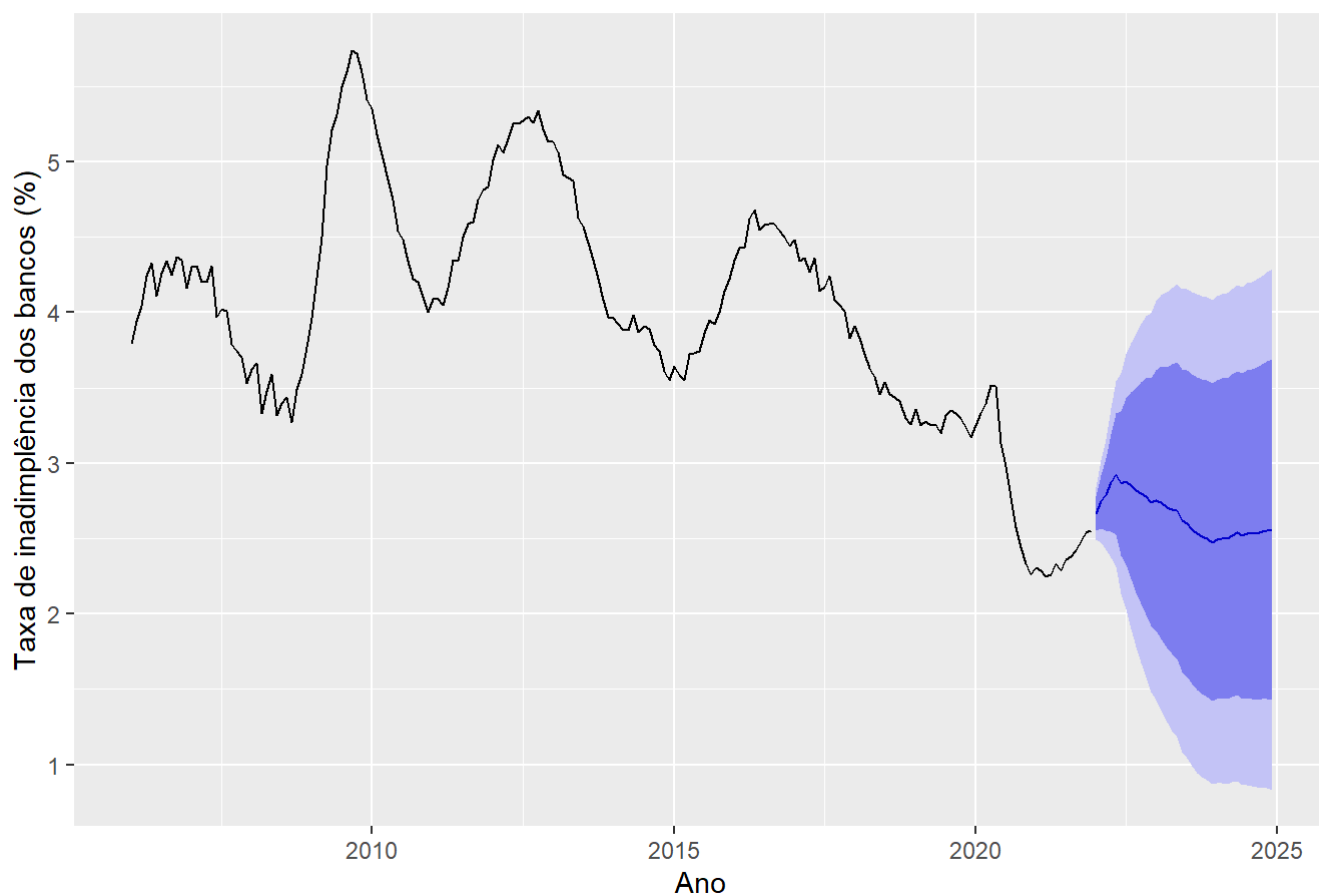
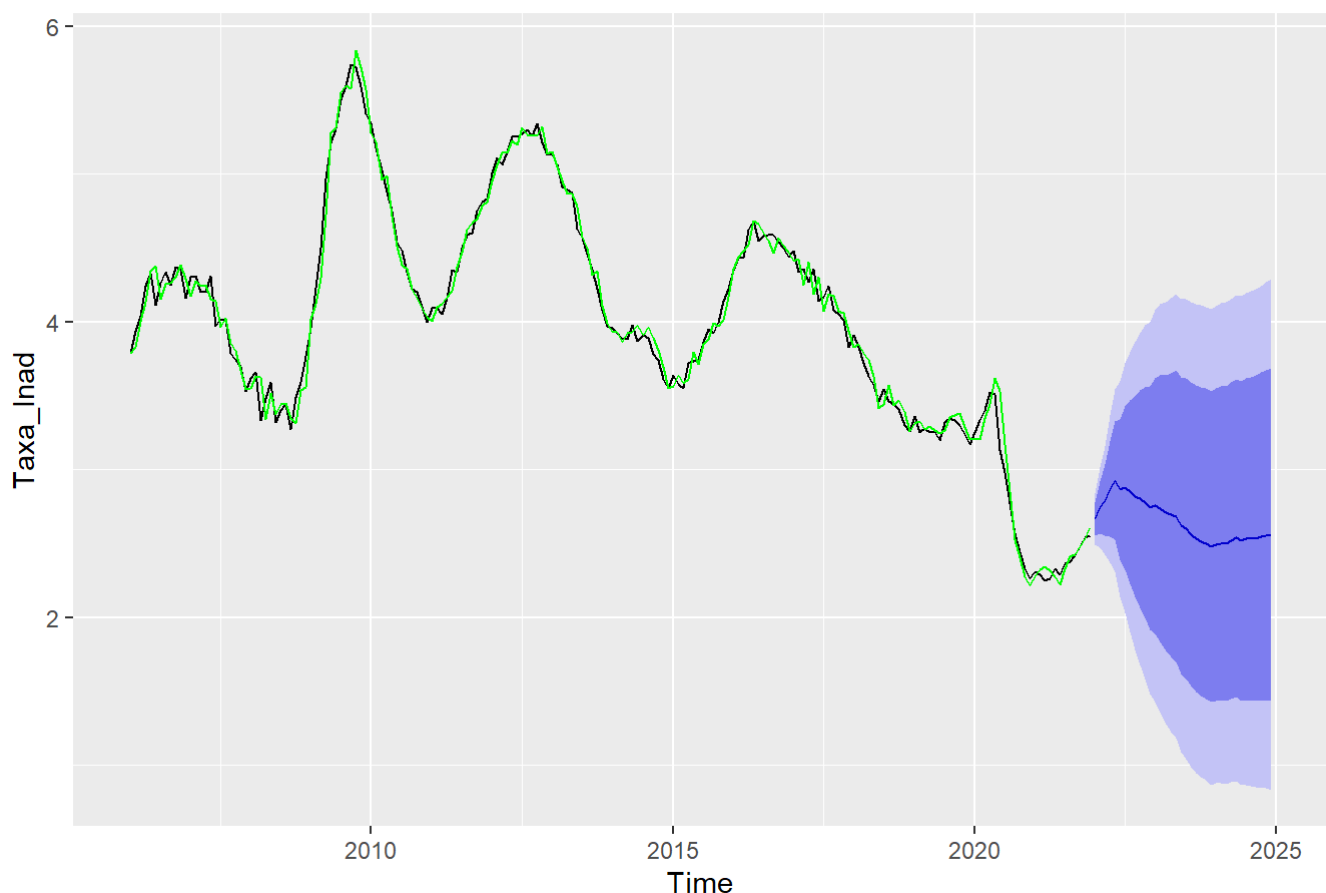


Gráfico dos valores previstos e efetivos

```
previsao24 %>%
  autoplot() +
  geom_line(
    aes(
      x = as.numeric(time(Taxa_Inad)),
      y = as.numeric(mod_arima$fitted)
    ),
    col = "green"
  )
)
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(4,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]



Modelo Multivariado

Com base no enunciado, o ano de 2021 será utilizado para validação da previsão. Desta forma, 180 observações (93.75%) da amostra será para treino e 12 observações (6.25%) para teste.

Partição da amostra entre treino e teste.

```
treino<-data[1:180,]
teste<-data[181:192,]
```

Variável Endógena

```
v0<-ts(treino$Index_Inad,
      frequency = 12,
      start=c(2006,1))
```

Variáveis Exógenas

```
v1<-ts(treino$`IBC-BR`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v2<-ts(treino$PIB_Index,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v3<-ts(treino$`Retail Sales`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v4<-ts(treino$`Business Credit Concessions`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v5<-ts(treino$`Business Confidence Index`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v6<-ts(treino$`Commodity Price Index`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v7<-ts(treino$`USD/BRL`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v8<-ts(treino$`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v9<-ts(treino$`Uncertainty Index`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v10<-ts(treino$IPCA,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v11<-ts(treino$Juro_Real,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v12<-ts(treino$Cut,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

v13<-ts(treino$DLSP,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2006,01))

vxreg<-cbind(
  #v1, `IBC-BR`
```



```

#v2, #Pib Index
v3, # Retail Sales
#v4, # BCC
#v5, #BCI
#v6, #CPI
#v7, #Cambio
#v8, #Emprego
v9, #Unc Index
#v10, #IPCA
v11, # Juro Real
v12 #Cut
#v13 #DLSP
)

```

Modelo ARIMAX

Variáveis exógenas selecionadas: Retail Sales , Uncertainty Index , Taxa Real de Juros e Custo Unitário do Trabalho .

```
fit.arima<-auto.arima(v0, xreg=vxreg)
```

```
summary(fit.arima)
```

```

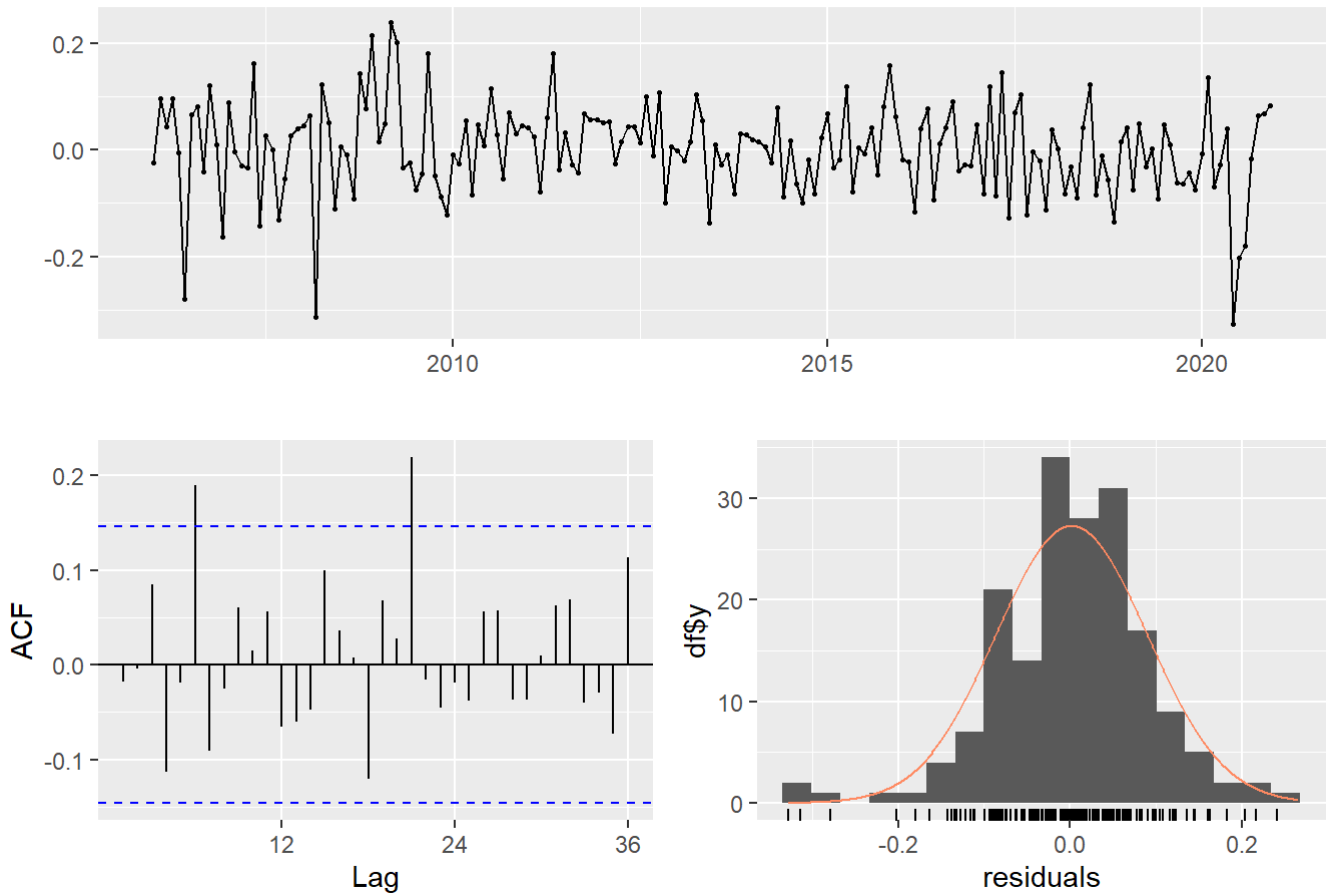
## Series: v0
## Regression with ARIMA(2,0,3)(1,0,0)[12] errors
##
## Coefficients:
##          ar1      ar2      ma1      ma2      ma3      sar1  intercept      v3
##          1.8789  -0.9109  -0.8441   0.2418   0.2264   0.4686    3.6340  -0.0015
## s.e.    0.0416   0.0415   0.0954   0.1126   0.0935   0.0786    0.3376   0.0012
##          v9      v11      v12
##          0.0023   0.0057   0.0014
## s.e.    0.0008   0.0129   0.0009
##
## sigma^2 = 0.008192:  log likelihood = 178.45
## AIC=-332.91   AICc=-331.04   BIC=-294.59
##
## Training set error measures:
##              ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE
## Training set 0.001536118 0.08769797 0.06643007 -0.02138524 1.687056 0.1032114
##              ACF1
## Training set -0.01783315

```

Análise dos resíduos

```
checkresiduals(fit.arima)
```

Residuals from Regression with ARIMA(2,0,3)(1,0,0)[12] errors



```
##
##  Ljung-Box test
##
## data:  Residuals from Regression with ARIMA(2,0,3)(1,0,0)[12] errors
## Q* = 32.274, df = 13, p-value = 0.002188
##
## Model df: 11.   Total lags used: 24
```

```
Box.test(fit.arma$residuals, type="Ljung-Box")
```

```
##
##  Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  fit.arma$residuals
## X-squared = 0.058203, df = 1, p-value = 0.8094
```

Com base no teste de Ljung-Box, constata-se a ausência de correlação dos resíduos.

Variáveis para validação da estimação

```
w0<-ts(teste$Index_Inad,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w1<-ts(teste$`IBC-BR`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w2<-ts(teste$PIB_Index,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w3<-ts(teste$`Retail Sales`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w4<-ts(teste$`Business Credit Concessions`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w5<-ts(teste$`Business Confidence Index`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w6<-ts(teste$`Commodity Price Index`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w7<-ts(teste$`USD/BRL`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w8<-ts(teste$`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w9<-ts(teste$`Uncertainty Index`,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w10<-ts(teste$IPCA,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w11<-ts(teste$Juro_Real,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w12<-ts(teste$Cut,
        frequency=12,
        start=c(2021,01))

w13<-ts(teste$DLSP,
        frequency=12,
```

```
start=c(2021,01))
```

```
wxreg<-cbind(  
  #w1,# `IBC-BR`  
  #w2,  #Pib Index  
  w3,  # Retail Sales  
  #w4,  # BCC  
  # w5,  #BCI  
  #w6,  #CPI  
  #w7,  #Cambio  
  #w8,  #Emprego  
  w9,  #Unc Index  
  #w10, #IPCA  
  w11,  # Juro Real (Baixo)  
  w12#v12 #Cut  
  #w13 #DLSP (ALto)  
)
```

Raizes ARIMAX

```
autoplot(fit.arima)
```

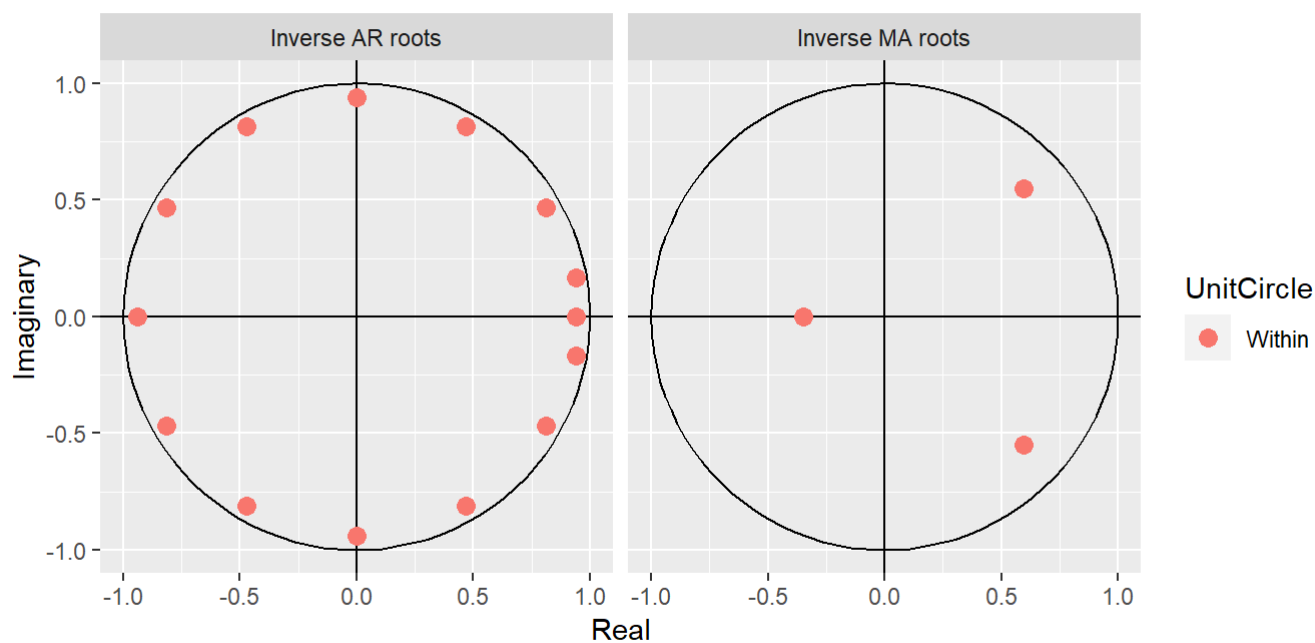
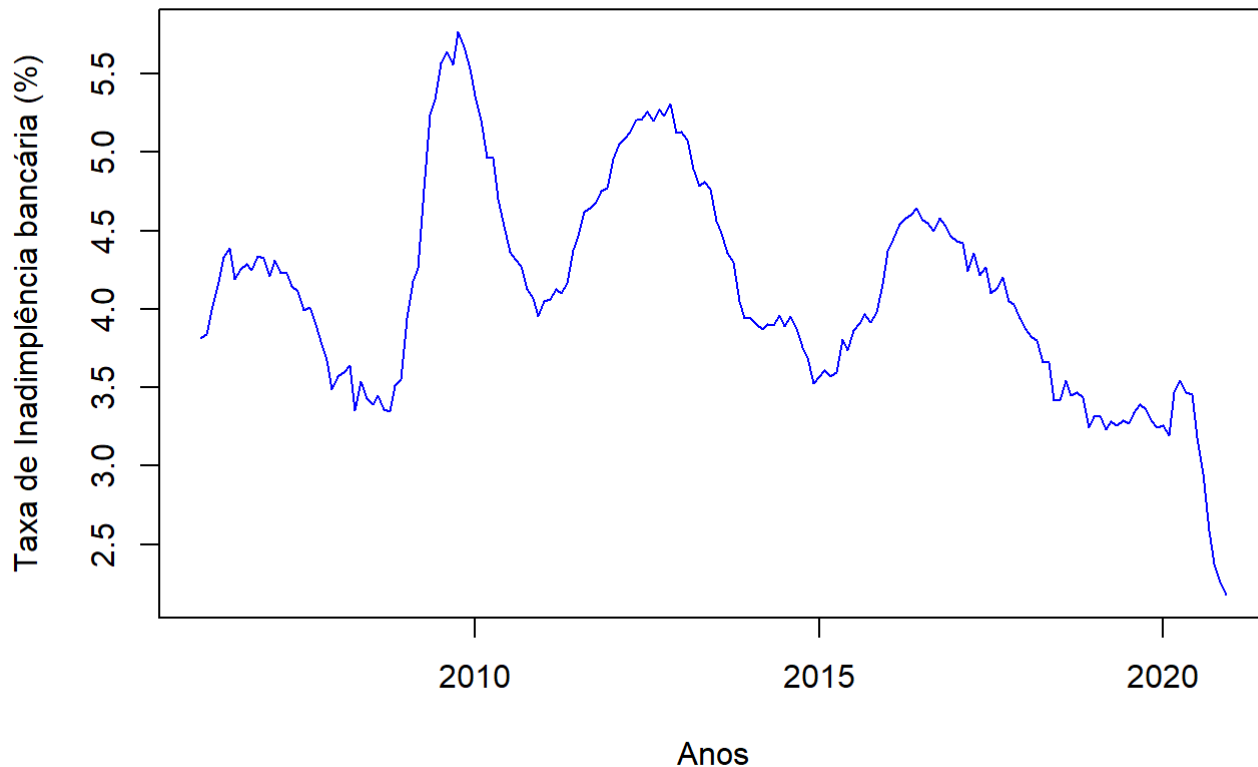


Gráfico (In-Sample)

```
plot.ts(fit.arma$fitted,  
        xlab="Anos",  
        ylab="Taxa de Inadimplência bancária (%)",  
        main="Evolução taxa de inadimplência: valores dentro da amostra",  
        col="blue")
```

Evolução taxa de inadimplência: valores dentro da amostra



Previsão fora da amostra

Validação para 2021

```
previsao21<-forecast(fit.arma, xreg = wxreg)
```

```
## Warning in forecast.forecast_ARIMA(fit.arma, xreg = wxreg): xreg contains  
## different column names from the xreg used in training. Please check that the  
## regressors are in the same order.
```

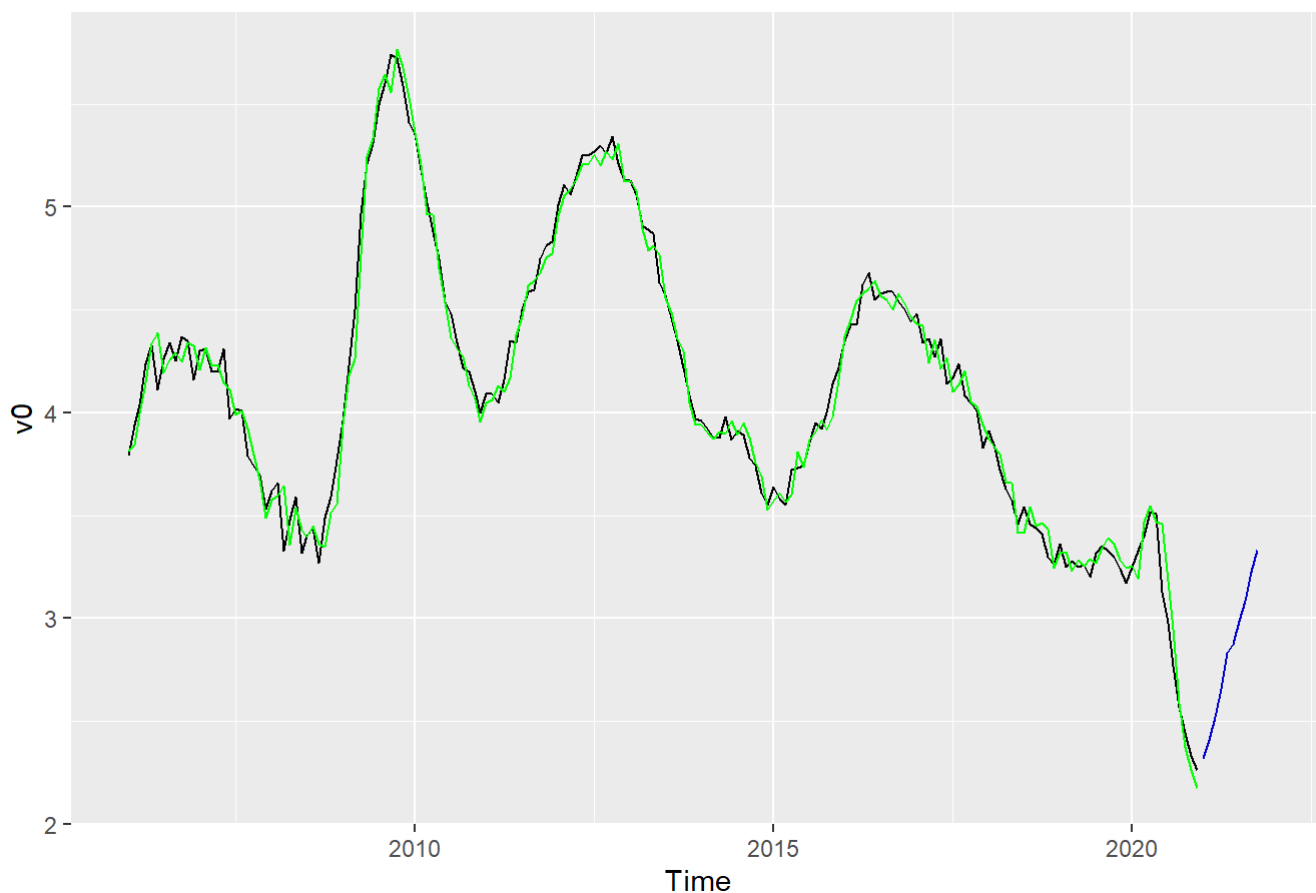
```
## Warning in forecast.forecast_ARIMA(fit.arma, xreg = wxreg): Upper prediction  
## intervals are not finite.
```

```
previsao21
```

##	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
## Jan 2021	2.318783	2.202793	2.434772	2.141392	2.496173
## Feb 2021	2.408203	2.241291	2.575115	2.152933	2.663473
## Mar 2021	2.520090	2.297074	2.743106	2.179016	2.861164
## Apr 2021	2.657047	2.360916	2.953179	2.204154	3.109941
## May 2021	2.831366	2.455591	3.207142	2.256667	3.406066
## Jun 2021	2.877675	2.422321	3.333029	2.181272	3.574079
## Jul 2021	2.989636	2.458978	3.520294	2.178065	3.801208
## Aug 2021	3.086932	2.487996	3.685869	2.170938	4.002926
## Sep 2021	3.227849	2.569383	3.886314	2.220812	4.234885
## Oct 2021	3.331825	2.623490	4.040160	2.248520	4.415130
## Nov 2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
## Dec 2021	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

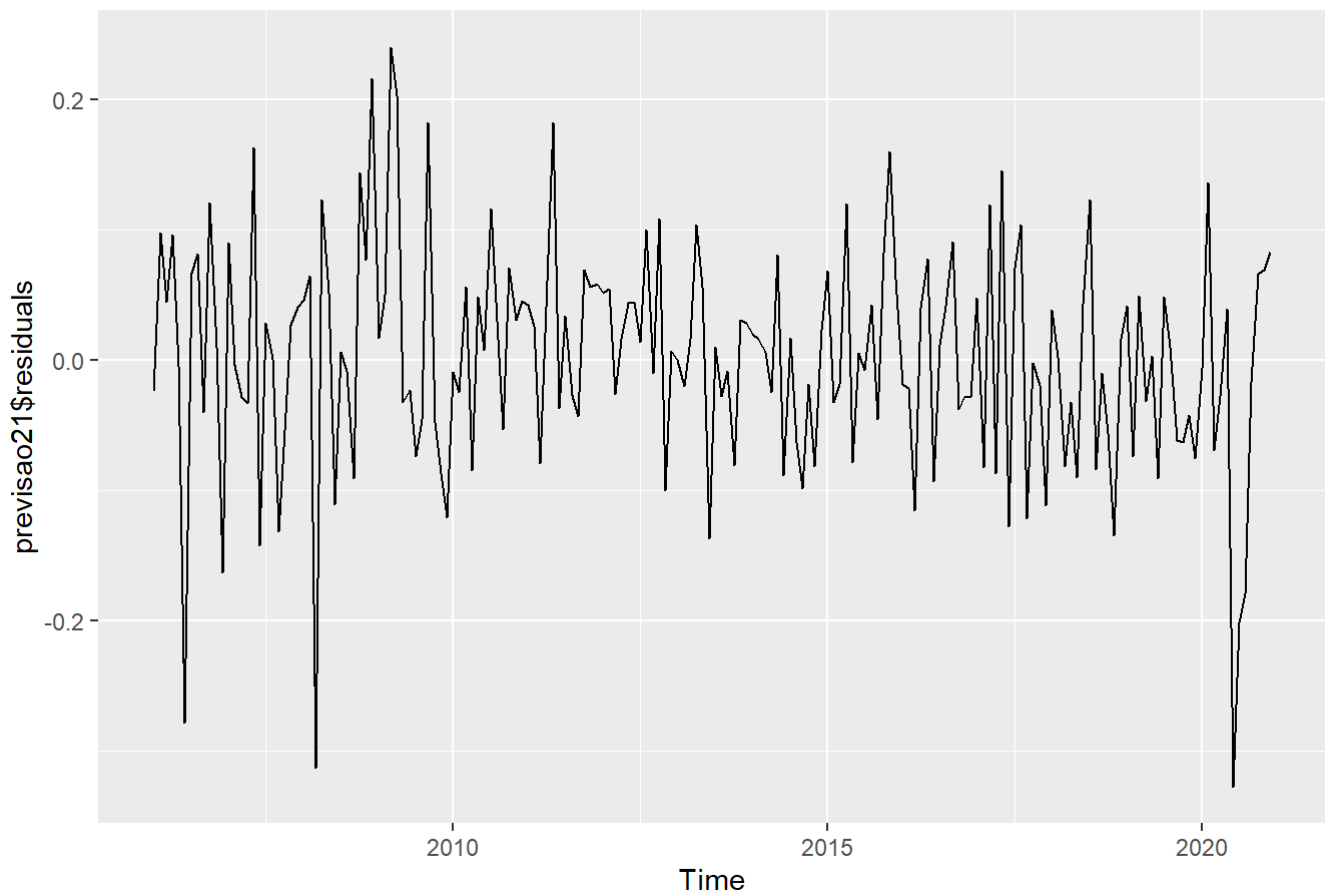
```
previsao21 %>%
  autoplot() +
  geom_line(
    aes(
      x = as.numeric(time(v0)),
      y = as.numeric(fit.arma$fitted)
    ),
    col = "green"
  )
```

Forecasts from Regression with ARIMA(2,0,3)(1,0,0)[12] errors



Análise dos resíduos

```
autoplot(previsao21$residuals)
```



```
Box.test(previsao21$residuals, type = "Ljung-Box")
```

```
##
## Box-Ljung test
##
## data:  previsao21$residuals
## X-squared = 0.058203, df = 1, p-value = 0.8094
```

Com base no p-valor do teste Ljung-Box, constata-se que os resíduos são não correlacionados.

Acurácia

```
accuracy(previsao21, teste$Index_Inad)
```

```
##
## Training set  0.001536118 0.08769797 0.06643007 -0.02138524 1.687056
## Test set     -0.487940630 0.55819305 0.48794063 -20.64073913 20.640739
##
## MASE          ACF1
## Training set  0.6676577 -0.01783315
## Test set      4.9040636          NA
```

```
previsao24<-forecast(fit.arma, xreg=vxreg, h=36)
```

```
fit.prev<-previsao24$fitted[1:36]
```

```
summary(fit.prev)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##    3.346   3.550   3.957   3.890   4.230   4.389
```

```
round(sd(fit.prev),2) #Desvio Padrão
```

```
## [1] 0.36
```

Portanto, a taxa de inadimplência média no período entre 2022 e 2024, será igual a 3.89% com desvio padrão de 36%.

Acurácia da previsão

```
accuracy(previsao24)
```

```
##              ME          RMSE          MAE          MPE          MAPE          MASE
## Training set 0.001536118 0.08769797 0.06643007 -0.02138524 1.687056 0.1032114
##              ACF1
## Training set -0.01783315
```

Neste caso, o MAE, apresentou valor igual a 6.64% e o RMSE igual a 8.7%.

Conclusão

Com base em modelos univariados e multivariados de séries temporais, foi modelada a série de inadimplência dos bancos privados no Brasil. Neste estudo, a série histórica mensal, obtida junto ao SGS do Banco Central do Brasil cobre o período de janeiro de 2006 a dezembro de 2021. Ademais, foi construído um banco de dados contendo 16 variáveis macroeconômicas, totalizando 192 observações. Com base no teste de raiz unitária foi possível constatar que a série de inadimplência no Brasil não é estacionária.

Primeiramente, com base no modelo ARIMA, a série de inadimplência foi estimada utilizando seus termos autoregressivos e de médias móveis. A previsão foi realizada considerando os 36 meses a frente. Em seguida, no modelo multivariado, a amostra foi particionada entre treino e teste, para realização da previsão fora da amostra e testar a validação da estimação.

No modelo ARIMAX, as seguintes variáveis explicativas foram incluídas: Vendas no Varejo, Índice de Incerteza, Taxa Real de Juros e Custo Unitário de Trabalho, pois apresentaram conjuntamente, menor correlação dos resíduos. O valor médio da taxa de inadimplência prevista para o período até dez/24 foi igual a 3.89% com desvio padrão de 36%, o qual pode ser indicio de forte volatilidade no período em questão.

Apêndice

Testes de estacionariedade das variáveis explicativas

IBC-BR

```
data$`IBC-BR` <- ts(data$`IBC-BR`)

ndiffs(`IBC-BR`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 1
```

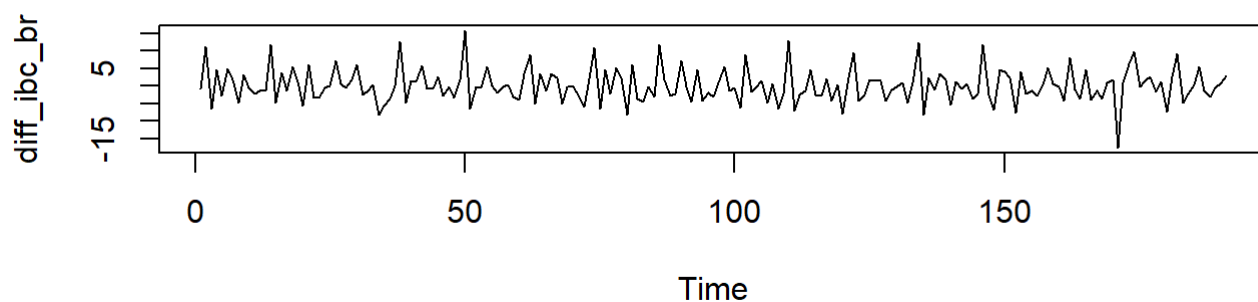
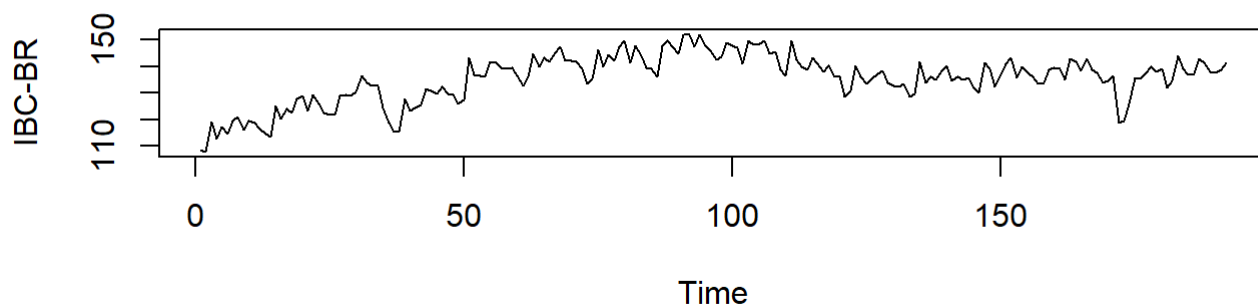


```
diff_ibc_br<-diff(`IBC-BR`)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot.ts(`IBC-BR`)

plot.ts(diff_ibc_br)
```



IPCA

```
data$IPCA<-ts(data$IPCA, start=c(2006,1), frequency=12)

ndiffs(IPCA, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

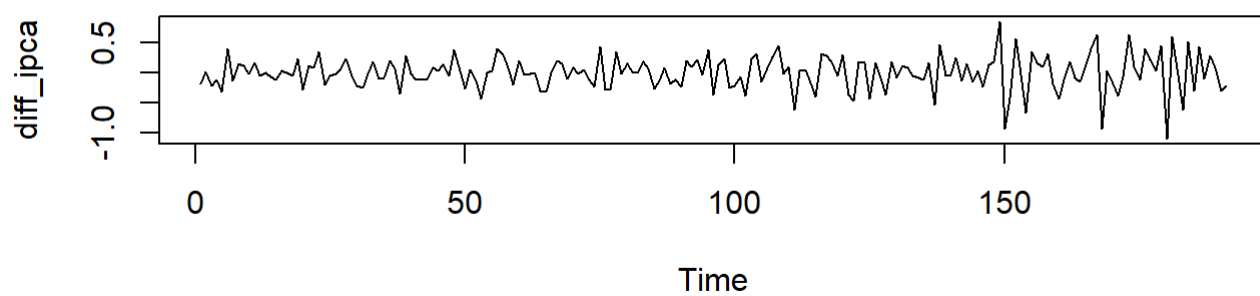
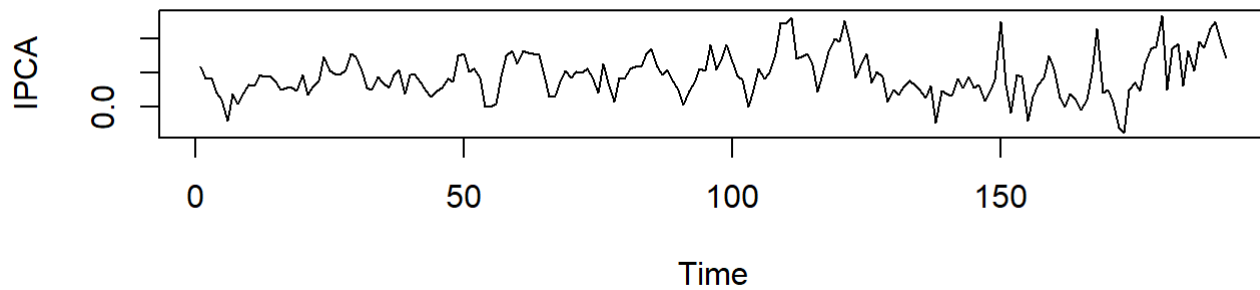
```
## [1] 0
```

```
diff_ipca<-diff(IPCA)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot.ts(IPCA)

plot.ts(diff_ipca)
```



Industrial Production

```
data$PIB_Index<-ts(data$PIB_Index)

ndiffs(PIB_Index, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

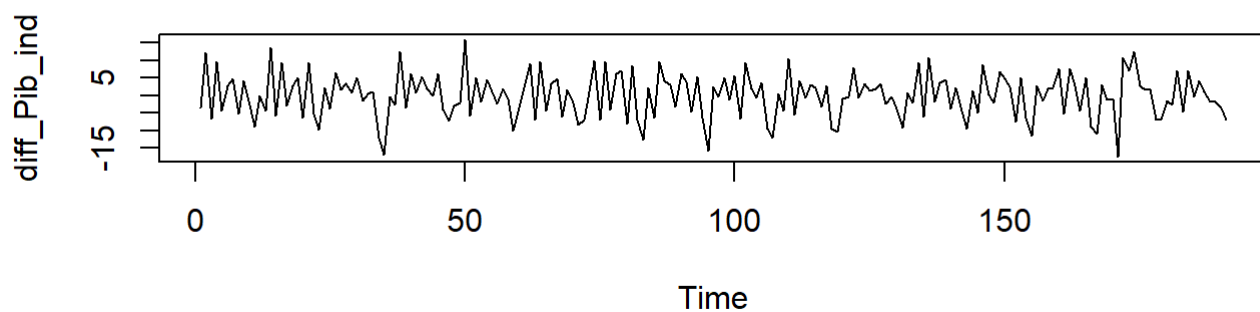
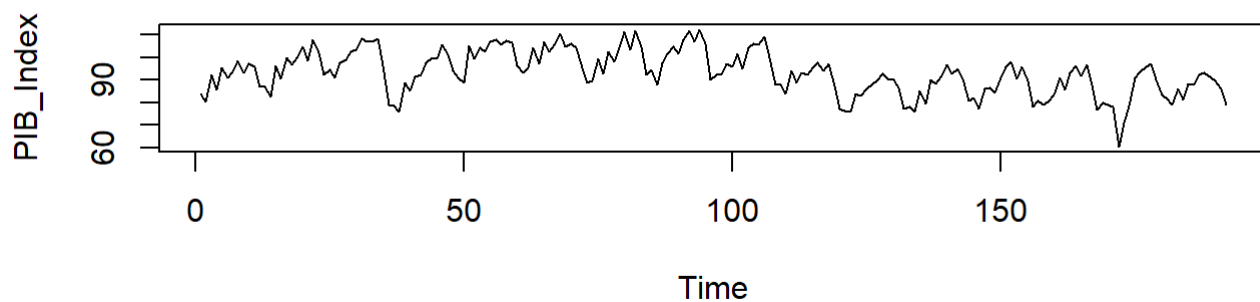
```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_Pib_ind<-diff(PIB_Index)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot.ts(PIB_Index)

plot.ts(diff_Pib_ind)
```

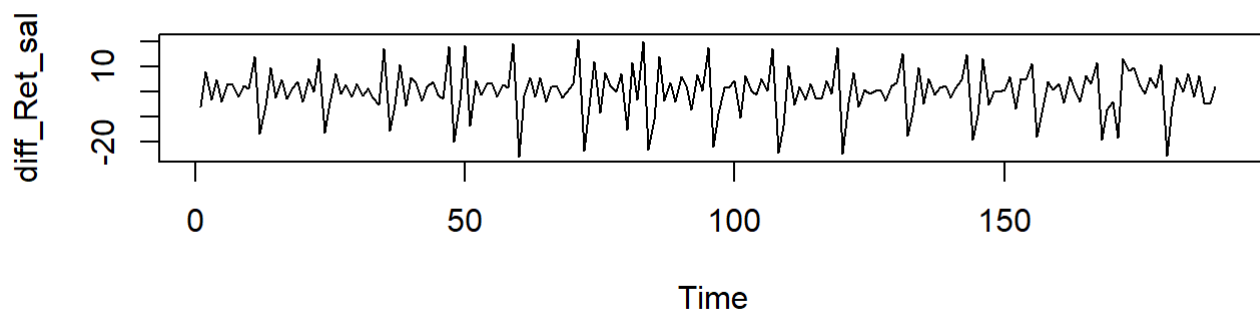
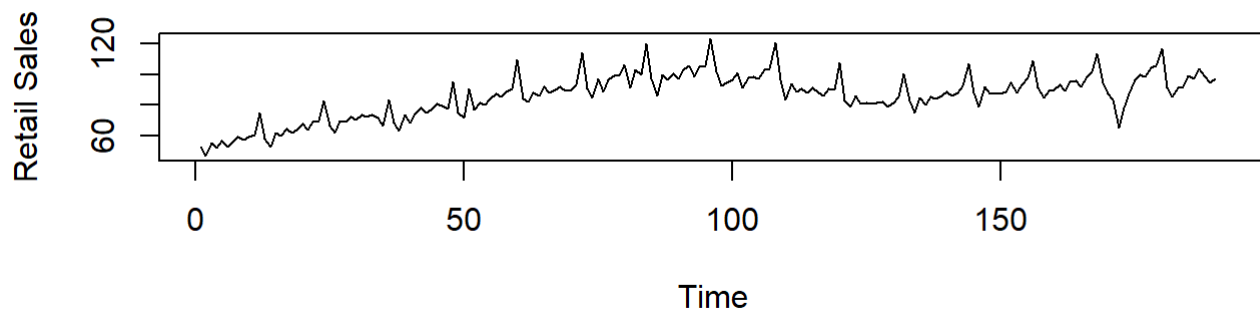


Retail Sales

```
data$`Retail Sales`<-ts(data$`Retail Sales`)  
ndiffs(`Retail Sales`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_Ret_sal<-diff(`Retail Sales`)  
par(mfrow=c(2,1))  
plot.ts(`Retail Sales`)  
plot.ts(diff_Ret_sal)
```



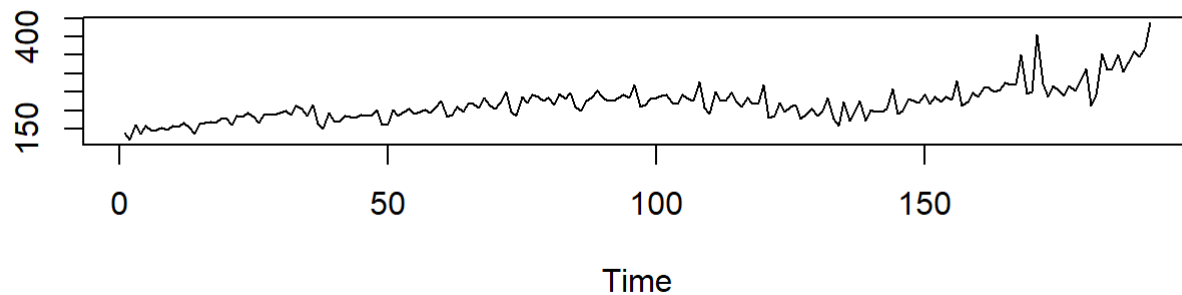
Business Credit Concessions

```
data$`Business Credit Concessions`<-data$`Business Credit Concessions`  
  
ndiffs(`Business Credit Concessions`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

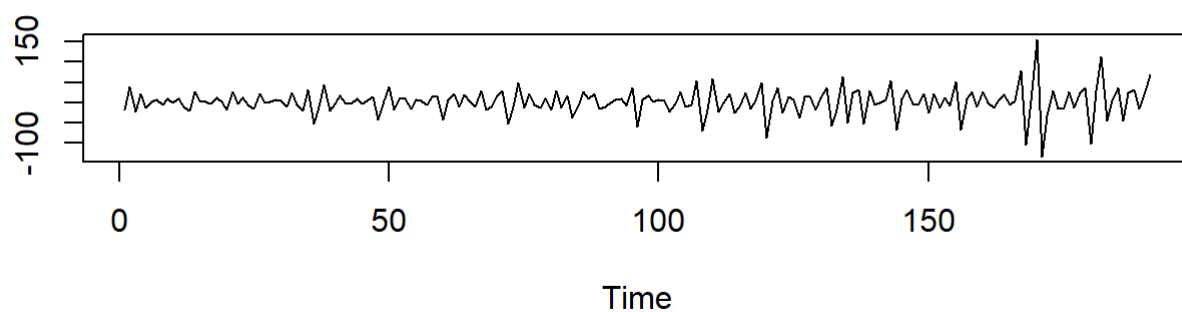
```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_bus_cred<-diff(`Business Credit Concessions`)  
  
par(mfrow=c(2,1))  
  
plot.ts(`Business Credit Concessions`)  
  
plot.ts(diff_bus_cred)
```

Business Credit Concessions



diff_bus_cred



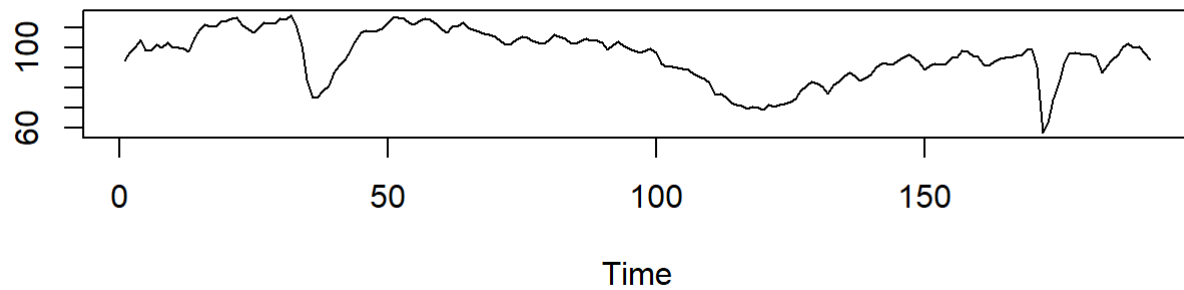
Business Confidence Index

```
data$`Business Confidence Index`<-ts(data$`Business Confidence Index`)  
  
ndiffs(`Business Confidence Index`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

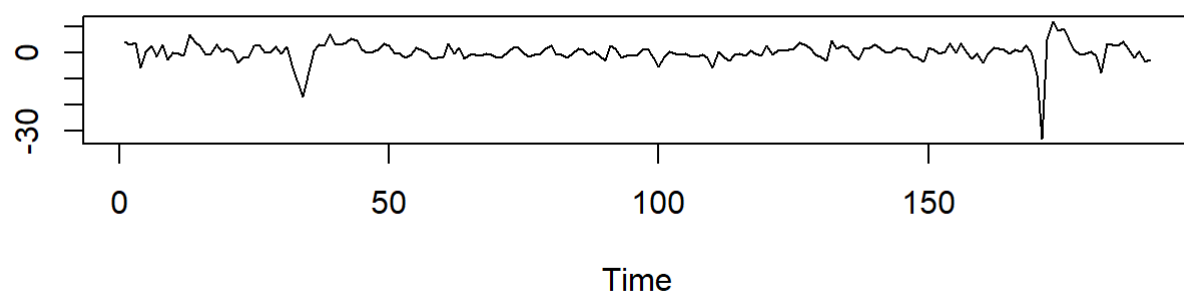
```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_conf_indx<-diff(`Business Confidence Index`)  
  
par(mfrow=c(2,1))  
  
plot.ts(`Business Confidence Index`)  
  
plot.ts(diff_conf_indx)
```

Business Confidence Index



diff_conf_indx



DSLSP

```
data$DLSP<-ts(data$DLSP)

ndiffs(`DLSP`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
diff_dlsp<-diff(`DLSP`)

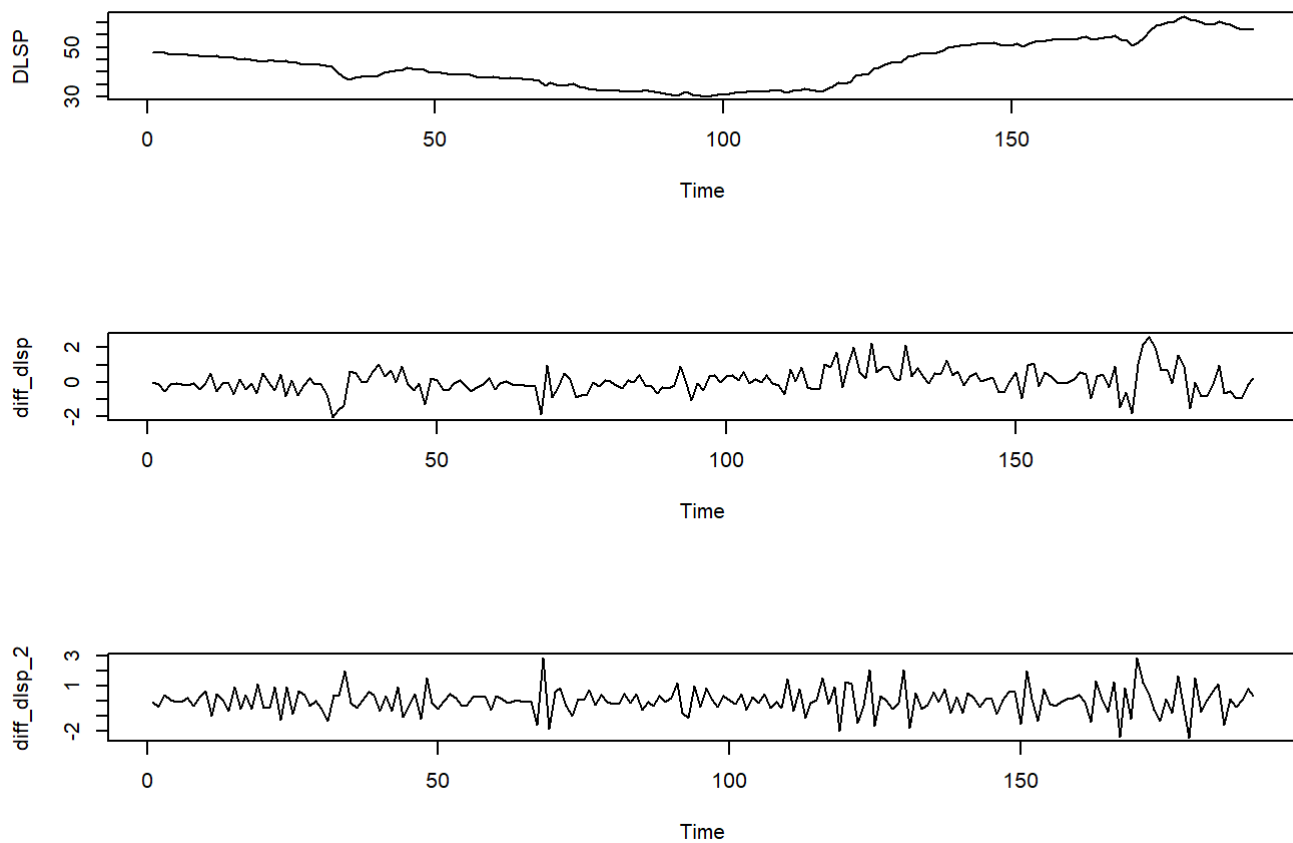
diff_dlsp_2<-diff(diff_dlsp)

par(mfrow=c(3,1))

plot.ts(`DLSP`)

plot.ts(diff_dlsp)

plot.ts(diff_dlsp_2)
```

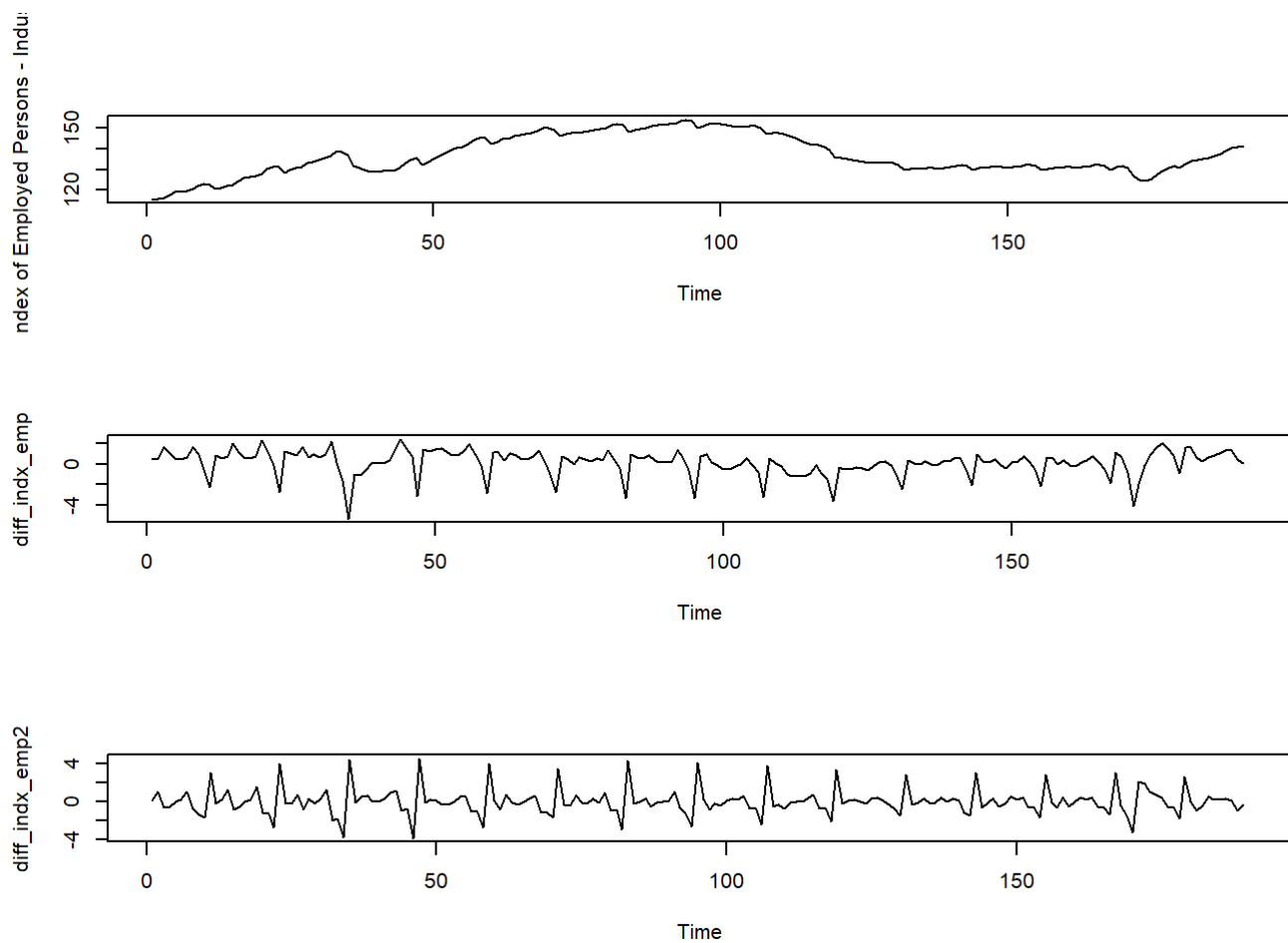


Index of Employed Persons - Industry

```
data$`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`<-ts(data$`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`)
ndiffs(`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
diff_indx_emp<-diff(`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`)
diff_indx_emp2<-diff(diff_indx_emp)
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
plot.ts(`Index of Employed Persons - Industry`)
plot.ts(diff_indx_emp)
plot.ts(diff_indx_emp2)
```



```
length(diff_indx_emp)
```

```
## [1] 191
```

```
length(diff_indx_emp2)
```

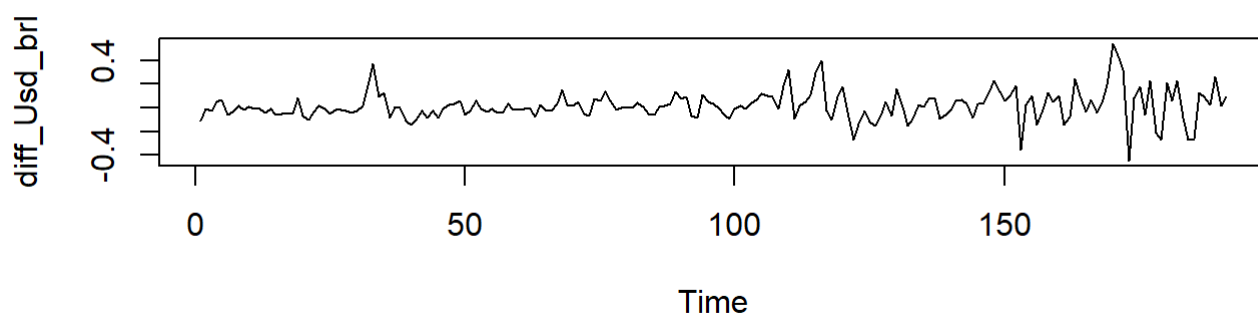
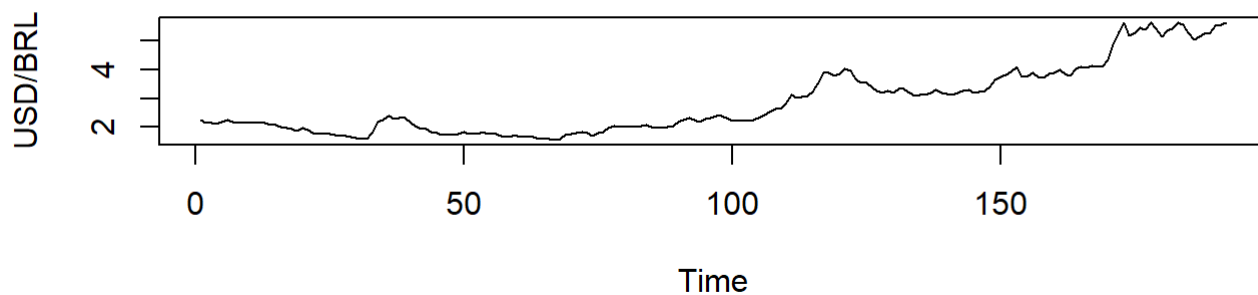
```
## [1] 190
```

- USD/BRL

```
data$`USD/BRL`<-ts(data$`USD/BRL`)  
ndiffs(`USD/BRL`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_Usd_br1<-diff(`USD/BRL`)  
  
par(mfrow=c(2,1))  
  
plot.ts(`USD/BRL`)  
  
plot.ts(diff_Usd_br1)
```

```
length(diff_Usd_brl)
```

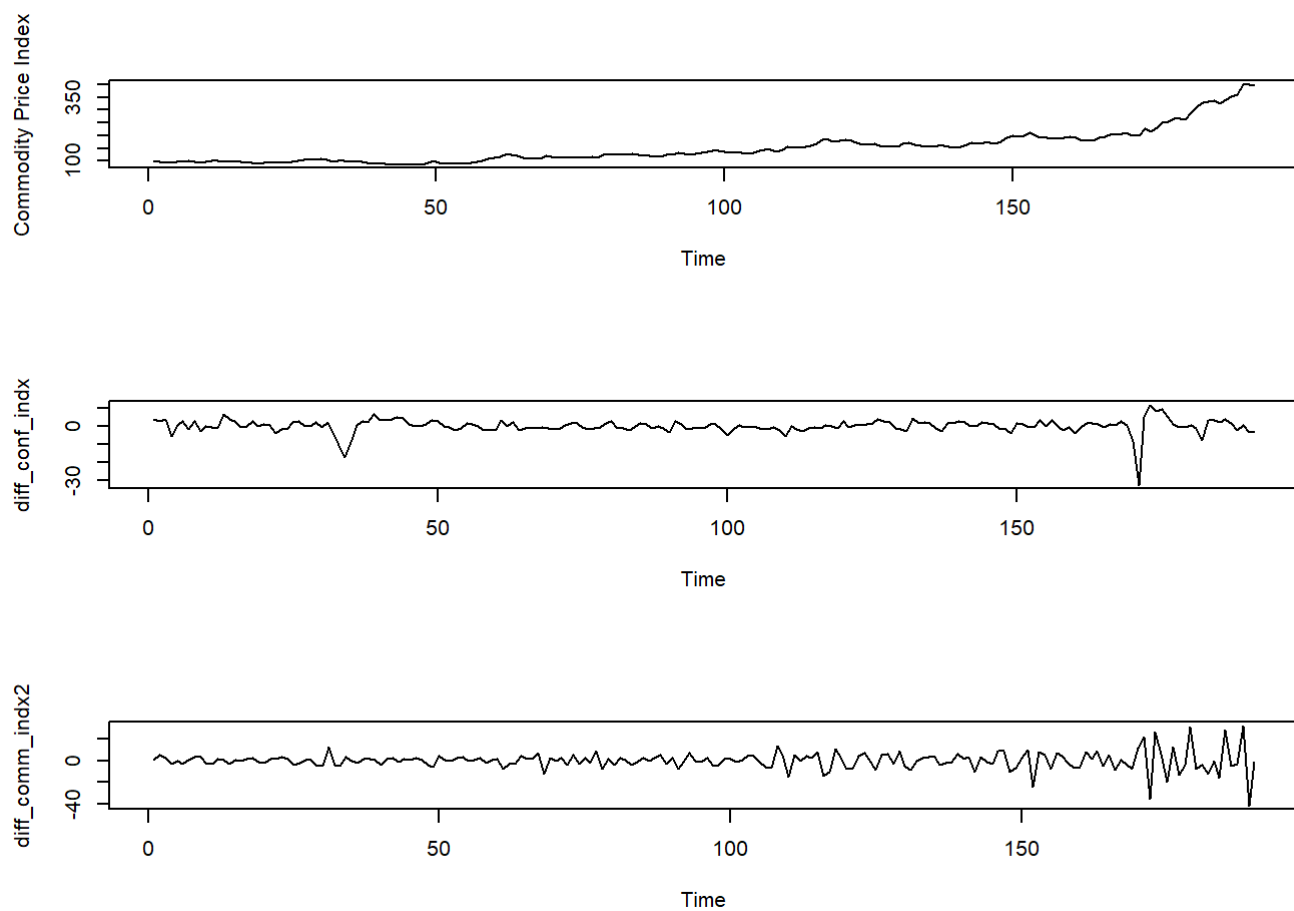
```
## [1] 191
```

Commodity price index

```
data$`Commodity Price Index`<-ts(data$`Commodity Price Index`)
ndiffs(`Commodity Price Index`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
diff_comm_indx<-diff(`Commodity Price Index`)
diff_comm_indx2<-diff(diff_comm_indx)
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
plot.ts(`Commodity Price Index`)
plot.ts(diff_conf_indx)
plot.ts(diff_comm_indx2)
```



Uncertainty Index

```
data$`Uncertainty Index`<-ts(data$`Uncertainty Index`)

ndiffs(`Uncertainty Index`, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

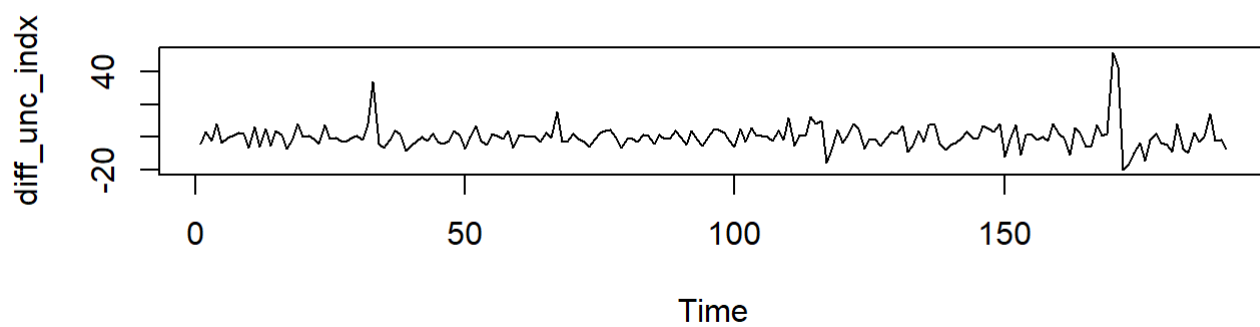
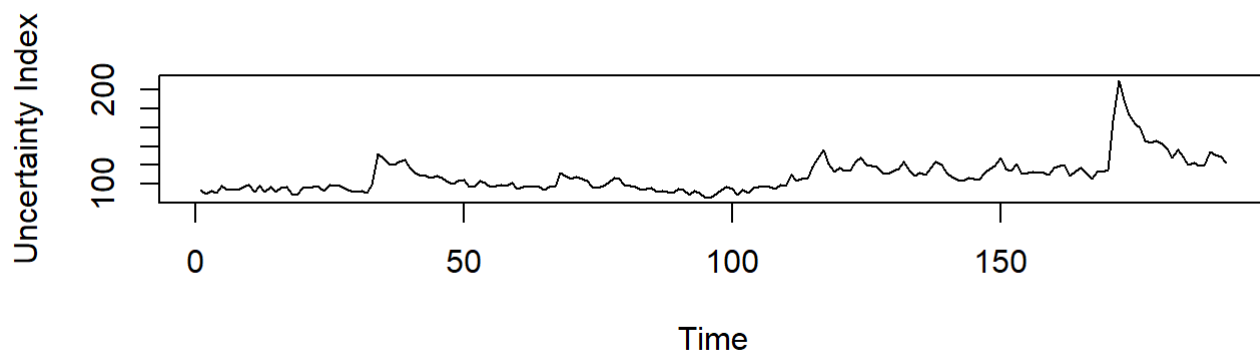
```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_unc_indxx<-diff(`Uncertainty Index`)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot.ts(`Uncertainty Index`)

plot.ts(diff_unc_indxx)
```



Taxa Real de Juros

```
data$juros<-ts(data$Juro_Real)

ndiffs(Juro_Real, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

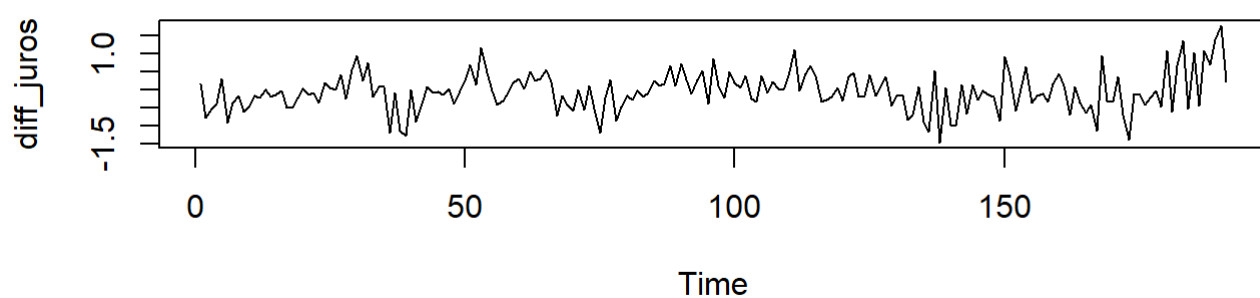
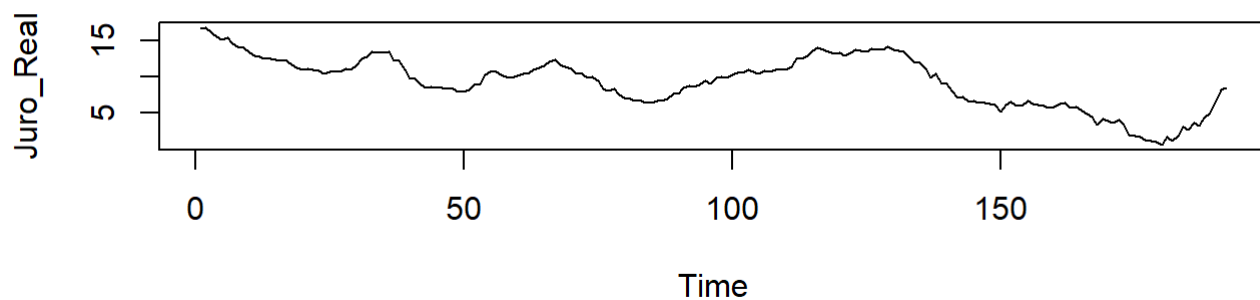
```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_juros<-diff(Juro_Real)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot.ts(Juro_Real)

plot.ts(diff_juros)
```



Custo Unitário do trabalho

```
ndiffs(Cut, alpha=0.05, test="kpss")
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
diff_cut<-diff(Cut)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot.ts(Cut,xlab="Meses")

plot.ts(diff_cut, xlab="Meses")
```

