Business phase classification and prediction: How to compare interpretability of classification methods?

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When comparing methods for classification, often the rating relies on their prediction accuracy alone. One reason for this is that this is the aspect that can be most easily measured. Yet, often one wants to learn more about the problem than only how to predict. The interpretation of the relation of predictors and classes is often of high interest, but an unique accepted general formalization of "interpretability" relevant for many classification problems and measurable at least for a wide range of different classification methods does not exist, and - as we believe - is not really what is needed. Instead of trying to measure "interpretability" as such, standardizing and formalizing typical ways to interpret classification rules and finding performance criteria for this kind of outcomes leads to ratings of classification methods w.r.t. interpretability that can be tailored for the specific problem at hand and the subjective preferences of addressees of results. In this short paper, three results of this kind stemming from a comparative study of various classification methods applied to the classification of German business cycle phases based on 13 economic variables are exemplarily discussed .

Keywords: classification methods, performance measures, business cycle analysis

1. Data and Methods

The data set consists of 13 ‘stylized facts’ (cp. Lucas (1983)) for the (West-) German business cycle and 157 quarterly observations from 1955/4 to 1994/4 (price index base is 1991). The stylized facts (and their abbreviations) are real-GNP-gr (Y), real-private-consumption-gr (C), government-deficit (GD), wage-and-salary-earners-gr (L), net-exports (X), money-supply-M1-gr (M1), real-investment-in-equipment-gr (IE), real-investment-in-construction-gr (IC), unit-labor-cost-gr (LC), GNP-price-deflator-gr (PY), consumer-price-index-gr (PC), nominal short term interest rate (RS), and real long term interest rate (RL). The abbreviation 'gr' stands for growth rates relative to last year’s corresponding quarter.

For the investigation of the data with respect to business cycle phases we use the same 4-phase scheme as Heilemann and Münch (1996) where phases are called ‘upswing’ (up), ‘upper turning points’ (utp), ‘downswing’ (down), and ‘lower turning points’ (ltp).

The compared classification methods include classical standard procedures like Linear Discriminant Analysis without (LDA) and with variable selection (LDA-VS), analogously Quadratic Discriminant Analysis QDA and QDA-VS, as well as Classification and Regression Trees (CART). Compared modern standard procedures are Multi-Layer Perceptrons (NN) and the linear Support Vector Method (SVM). Two recent developments (Weihs, Röhl, and Theis (1999)) based on projection pursuit algorithms constructed to guarantee optimal error rates in linear projections are included also. Both methods, called Minimal Error Classifier 1 and 2, are using either LDA or QDA for classification in the projected space (MEC1-L, MEC1-Q, MEC2-L, MEC2-Q). MEC1 is assuming normality only in the projected space, whereas MEC2 assumes global normality of the observations in each group. Another new method is a Discrete Dynamic Bayesian Network (DDBN) with a certain ‘rake’-structure, tailored for classification in dynamic domains (Sondhauss and Weihs, 1999).

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2. Important Variables

One obvious way to try to decide on the most important variables for prediction with a certain classification method is to perform a variables selection based on cross validated error rates. For LDA and QDA best subsets consisting of 1,2,...,12 variables were constructed. Considering the best variables combinations and practically equivalent ones for different subset sizes all variables are included, although more or less frequently . Thus, one still has to decide how to measure ‘importance’. A first idea was realized by Weihs, Röhl, and Theis (1999) by using the number of the appearances of the variables within the best eight models of sizes one to four, both for LDA and QDA.

As a comparable measure for the importance of variables in CART we ranked variables by their distance to the root-node and, within decision nodes on the same level, by their corresponding number of observations. Highest rank of 12 is given to the variable closest to the root with the highest number of observations, rank 0 to variables that do not appear in the tree. These rankings were summed up over trees gained from a leave-1-(business-) cycle-out analysis. As an alternative ranking on the same level we could have also used the splitting index.

All other methods were performed without variables selection. Thus, comparable rank-based measures of importance could not be used. Alternatives might be measures based on sensitivity analysis of the output of the rule learnt in a leave-1-predictor-out analysis.

Exemplifying outputs

Histograms are shown in figures 1 and 2 to display the frequency of appearance of stylized facts within the eight best models with 1 to 4 variables of LDA-VS and QDA-VS. The overall best four variables were wage-and-salary-earners-gr, unit-labor-cost-gr, real-investment-in-equipment-gr, and the GNP-price-deflator-gr.

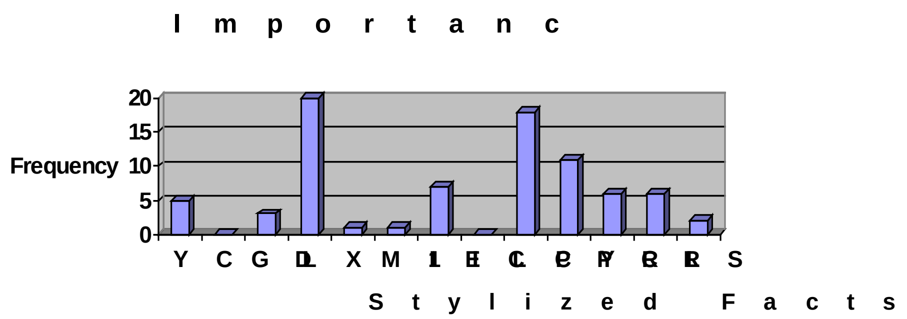

Figure 1: Appearances of v

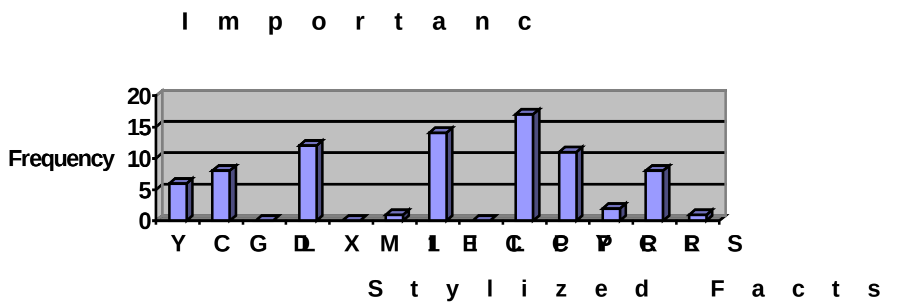

Figure 2: Appearances of va

In figure 3 we show a histogram
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variables as in LDA-VS

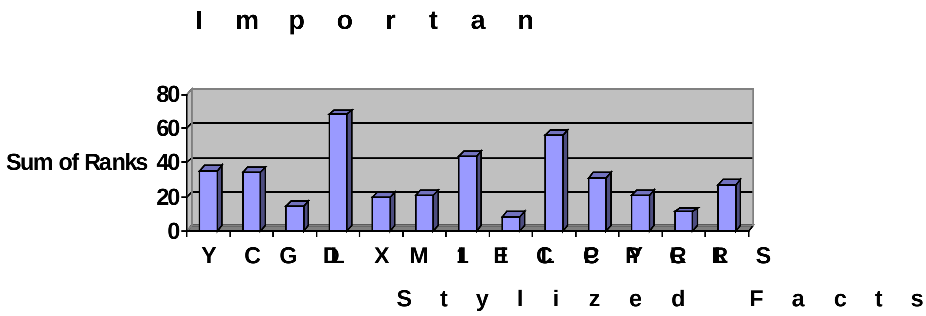

Figure 3: Sum of ranks of v

Learning from Important Variab

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3. Partitions

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Exemplifying outputs
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Learning from partitions

Interpretations of partitions in latent variable spaces, resulting, e.g., from LDA, depend heavily on the latent variables. Therefore, no real understanding is gained if no textual interpretation is available. With very different latent variables, a comparison of the partitions of different methods is equally useless. Preferable for the interpretation of partitions are projections of rules at observed coordinates. From the partition resulting from QDA-VS (figure 5) one may learn the following.

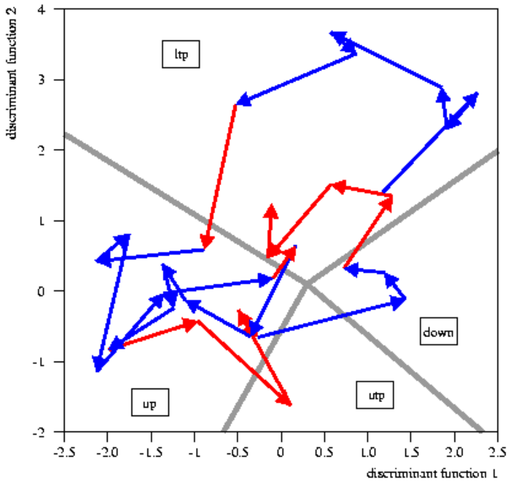

Figure 4: LDA partition in 2D

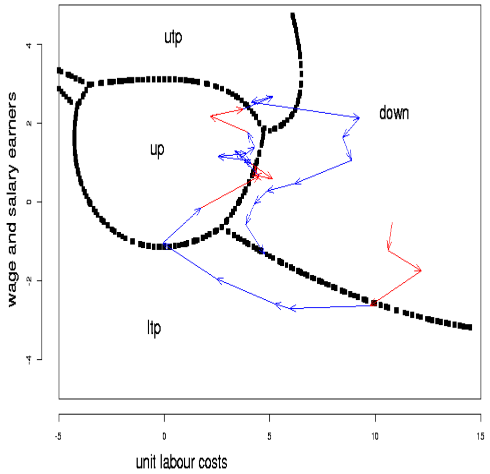

Figure 5: Partition from QDA-VS

Small absolute values of both wage-and-salary-earners-gr and unit-labor-cost-gr lead to an upswing, more extreme ones lead to a different phase. Upper turning points can only be reached if the growth rate of employment exceeds 3% and at the same time the growth rate of unit labor cost does not rise above 7%. A change of employment lower than –2% leads to a lower turning point, nearly no matter how unit labor cost behaves. Downswing can approximately be characterized by growth rates of employment bigger than –2% and simultaneous growth rates of unit labor costs of more than 5%.

Rating according to Partitions

The partitions in figures 4 and 5 indicate that LDA has lesser problems with classifying upswing and QDA-VS with downswing. Moreover, on the one hand with QDA-VS the chance seems to be bigger to change from upswing erroneously directly to downswing without having touched the upper turning points because of the long common border of upswing and downswing. On the other hand with QDA-VS the upper and lower turning points do not have any border in common. Overall, however, the distinction of upswing and downswing is much more important, and thus the LDA partition might be preferred to the QDA-VS partition.

4. Standardized Partition

For a standardized comparison of rules from very different classification methods we propose a new method using a diagram that is well known in experimental design, and that was used e.g. by Anderson (1958) to display regions of risk for Bayes classification procedures. Essential to our idea is the fact that almost all classification methods - all the above in any case - finally decide for a certain class using an argmax rule (e.g. the Bayes rule) based on transformations of the observations individual for each class. Interpreting these transformations as coordinates and standardizing in [0,1]-cubes of dimension g:= 'number of classes' means to use barycentric coordinates for the representation of membership measures of the observations to classes. A diagram showing the allocation of test set observations in a corresponding equilateral simplex leads to a comparable representation of very different rules.

An obvious measure of performance with respect to separation of groups is the average distance of test set observations to their corresponding true corner. This is the same as the root of half of the quadratic score on the test set. Note that this measure of inaccuracy overcomes the potential weakness of the error rate not taking into account how far from the thresholds the estimated memberships functions lay (cp. Hand, 1997, 100-101).

Exemplifying outputs

In figures 6-11 we show the simplexes gained by DDBN applied to the different training- and test sets of the leave-1-cycle-out analysis. Note that regions corresponding to classification into each of the four business phases are indicated by separating planes inside the simplex. Moreover, note that filled markers present misclassified observations where colors correspond to their true class.

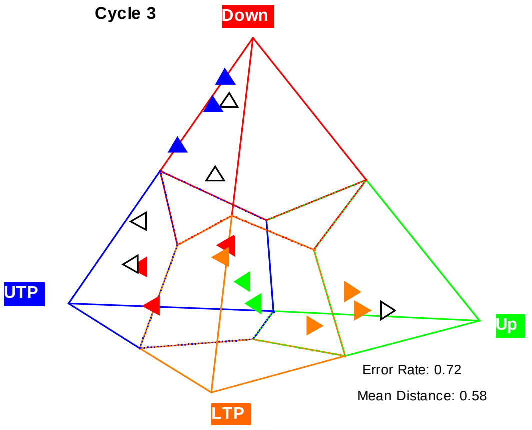

Figure 6: Standardized partition for DDBN

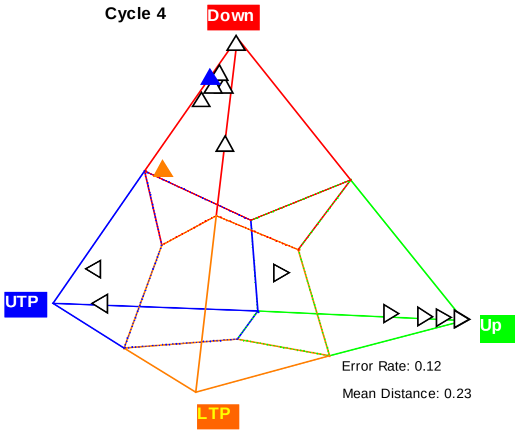

Figure 7: Standardized partition for DDBN

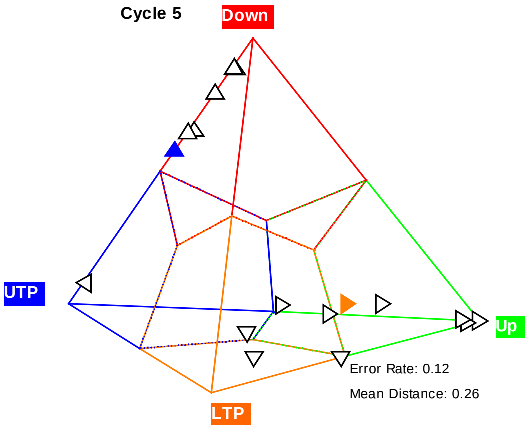

Figure 8: Standardized partition for DDBN

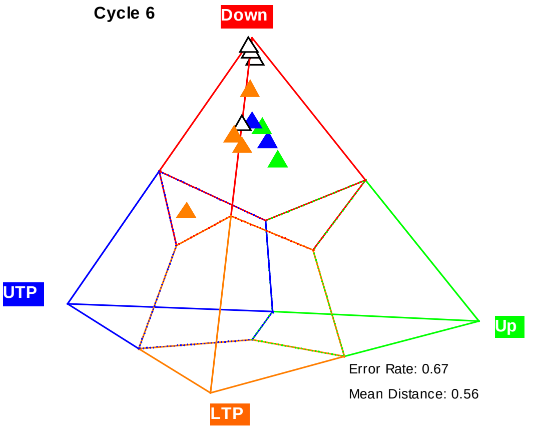

Figure 9: Standardized partition for DDBN

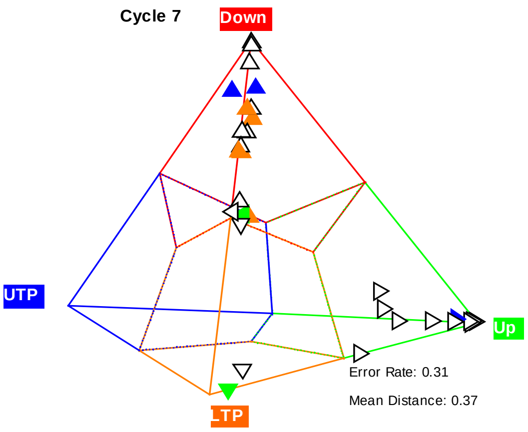

Figure 10: Standardized partition for DDBN

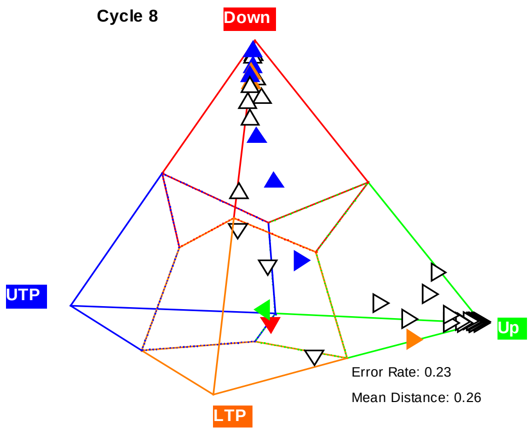

Figure 11: Standardized partition for DDBN

In figures 12 and 13 we compare the simplexes of DDBN and MEC2-Q on the 7[th] cycle.

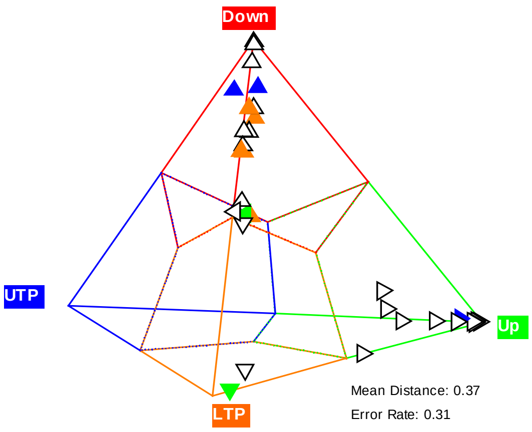

Figure 12: Standardized partition for DDBN

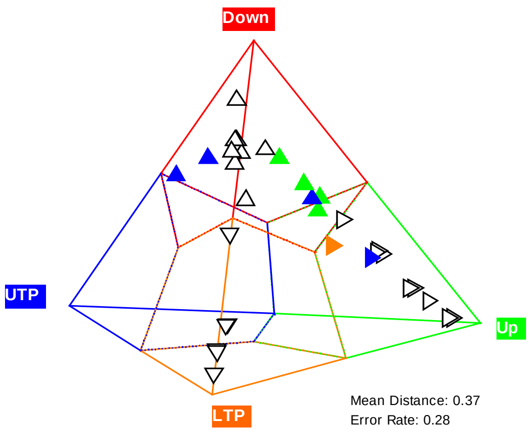

Figure 13: Standardized partition for MEC2-Q

Learning about Problem

On the one hand, standardized partitions can be interpreted best if the influence of the original variables can be identified. On the other hand, membership functions intrinsically have a textual interpretation. Additionally, because of space standardization we can learn about separability of groups by comparing different classifiers. In the present case, the standardized partitions of the leave-1-cycle-out analysis can be used to interpret deviations from the stability assumption of the data generating mechanism as special features of certain cycles:

> *Concentrating on those two cycles with poorest predictions one may identify two kinds of behavior. In cycle 3 no striking error structure is obvious, whereas in cycle 6 all observations are identified to be part of downswing. Thus, in cycle 3 there is no systematic deviation from the truth, whereas in the case of cycle 6 no cycle but only one phase is identified.*

Rating according to Standardized Partitions

Methods that lead to interpretable membership functions might be preferable to others. Another performance criterion is the above mentioned Euclidean distance to the true corner.

> *The position of the observations in figures 12 and 13 indicate that the separation in general and in particular the separation between upswing and downswing is stricter in DDBN than in MEC2-Q. Due to a higher misclassification rate of DDBN though, the performance w.r.t. Euclidean distance to the true corner of both classifiers is equal. Both classifiers have difficulties to identify upper turning points, MEC2-Q is better for lower turning points*

5. Conclusions

This paper gives examples for information other than error rates which might build a basis to compare the interpretability of different classification methods. It is demonstrated by means of some examples that such information refines the assertion upon the usability of a classification method in practice.

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