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» Classification of CPP

Application of a Multilayer Neural Network «

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Problem Definition



- 1-digit CPP classification, Census2011
- Multi-class: 10 classes
- Application of a multilayer neural network



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What is CPP?



The CPP is the set of all existing occupations in Portugal and their respective functional description, presented together by professional groups.

It is a fundamental tool for statistics on occupations, both in terms of observation, analysis, consolidation of series and statistical technical coordination, and for statistical comparability at European and international level at all these common levels.



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Large Group CPP



- 0: Armed Forces Professions
- 1: Representatives of the legislature and executive bodies, directors, directors and executive managers
- 2: Specialists in intellectual and scientific activities
- 3: Intermediate level technicians and professions
- 4: Administrative staff
- 5: Personal, security and safety service workers and vendors
- 6: Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry
- 7: Skilled workers from industry, construction and craftsmen
- 8: Plant and machine operators and assembly workers
- 9: unskilled workers



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CPP

» Coding system and structure



Levels	Total Classes	Breakdown/digits
Large Group	10	1
Sub-Large Group	43	2
Sub-Group	130	3
Base Group	442	4
Occupation	708	5



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CPP

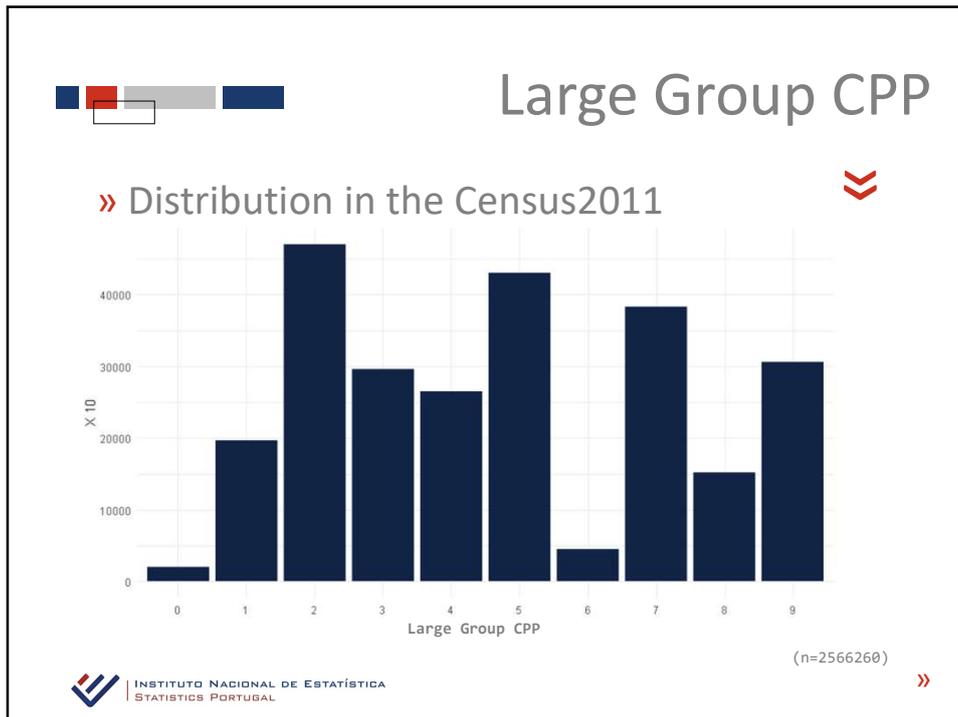
» Encoding example: “Physicist”



Code	Designation	Levels
2	Experts in scientific intellectual activities	Large Group
21	Specialists in the physical, mathematical, engineering and related technical sciences	Sub-Large Group
211	Physicists, Chemists and Related Experts	Sub-Group
2111	Physicists and Astronomers	Base Group
2111.1	Physicist	Occupation



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Pre-Processing

» 4 variables:

Occupation, company activity, product of the company and tasks

- lowercase conversion
- codepage enforcement
- removal of accents
- removal of special characters
- removal of specific stopwords
- removal of double spaces, spaces at the beginning and at the end

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Pre-Processing



» Original Data

```
##          PROFISSAO  ACTIV_EMPRESA  PRODS_EMP_COD
## 1 Professora do Ensino Básico-1º ciclo  EBI da Horta  educação/ensino
## 2 Técnica Especializada Telecomunicações  outsourcing  mão de obra
## 3          Técnico de Informática  comércio  serviços
## 4          Investigador  Ensino  Ensino
## 5          Professor  Ensino  Ensino

##          TAREFAS CPP
## 1  ensino a ler e escrever  2
## 2      supervisao do GNOC  3
## 3 Administrador de sistemas  3
## 4 Investigação e leccionar  2
## 5          Dar aulas  2
```



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Pre-Processing



» Data After Pre-Processing

```
##          PROFISSAO  ACTIV_EMPRESA  PRODS_EMP_COD
## 1  professora ensino basico 1o ciclo  ebi horta  educacao ensino
## 2 tecnica especializada telecomunicacoes  outsourcing  mao obra
## 3          tecnico informatica  comercio  servicos
## 4          investigador  ensino  ensino
## 5          professor  ensino  ensino

##          TAREFAS CPP
## 1  ensino ler escrever  2
## 2      supervisao gnoc  3
## 3 administrador sistemas  3
## 4 investigacao leccionar  2
## 5          dar aulas  2
```



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Input preparation



» Training set and Test set

➤ Stratification by CPP

- Training set: 70%
- Test Set: 30%

CPP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Treino	12953	133976	286348	199270	181177	280126	27463	238689	99184	190617
Teste	5670	58009	125960	86441	78433	122406	12268	105204	43496	83725



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Input preparation



» Tokenizers

Tokenize the text: convert the text into an integer sequence in which each number corresponds to a word in the dictionary.

```
texts[[1]]
```

```
[1] "militar logistica defesa soberania nacional defesa nacional"
```

```
sequences_treino[1]
```

```
[[1]] [1] 158 210 247 2996 185 247 185
```

```
paste(collapse=' ',tokenizer$index_word[sequences[[1]])
```

```
[1] "militar logistica defesa soberania nacional defesa nacional"
```



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Input preparation



	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]	[,6]	[,7]	[,8]	[,9]	[,10]	[,11]	[,12]	[,13]	[,14]	[,15]	[,16]	[,17]	[,18]	[,19]	[,20]
[1,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[2,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[3,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[4,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[5,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[6,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	[,21]	[,22]	[,23]	[,24]	[,25]	[,26]	[,27]	[,28]	[,29]	[,30]	[,31]	[,32]	[,33]	[,34]	[,35]	[,36]	[,37]	[,38]	[,39]	
[1,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[2,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1409	1514	2698
[3,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	710	590	558	1234	
[4,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[5,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[6,]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	[,40]	[,41]	[,42]	[,43]	[,44]	[,45]	[,46]	[,47]												
[1,]	0	158	210	247	2996	185	247	185												
[2,]	483	91	91	155	174	16117	91	287												
[3,]	710	590	558	19	247	408	9142	397												
[4,]	158	1	408	21	18812	3523	247	185												
[5,]	0	0	175	710	590	78	247	247												
[6,]	0	158	1514	2698	528	338	247	2969												

» ... dim: 1649803 x 47



Input preparation



» One hot Encoding

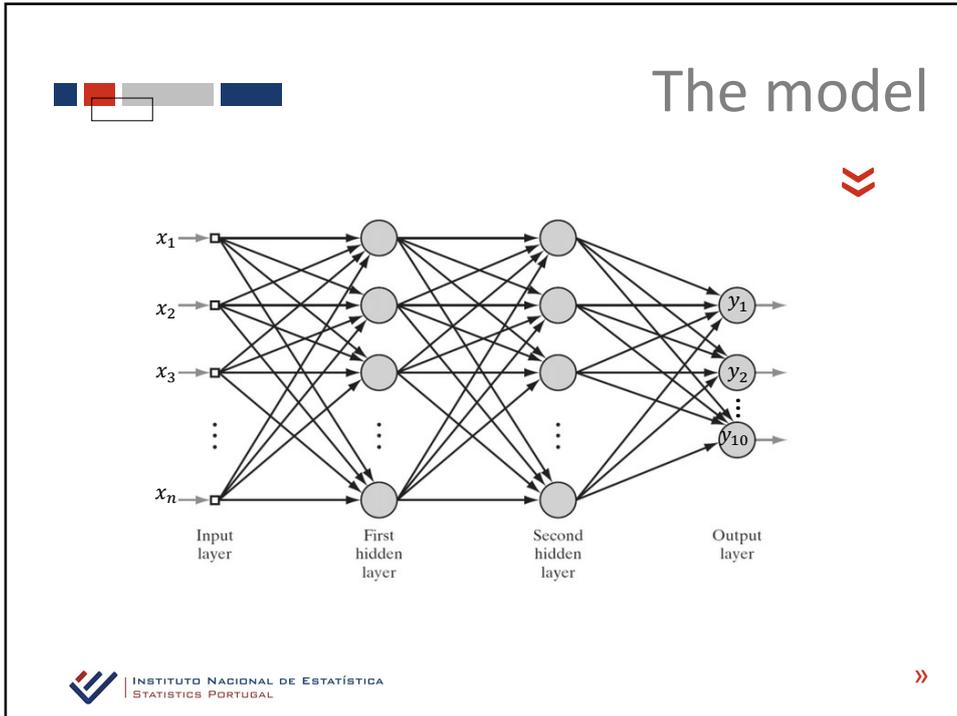
Before starting to build the model, it is necessary to transform the CPP vector, which has a value for each class, into a boolean matrix.

The package keras has a function for this (to_categorical()).

```
labels<-to_categorical(labels, num_classes=10)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
...
1649803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0





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The model

```

embedding_dim <- 64
maxlen <- 47
max_words <- 30000

model <- keras_model_sequential() %%
  layer_embedding(input_dim = max_words,
                 output_dim = embedding_dim,
                 input_length = maxlen) %%
  layer_flatten() %%
  layer_dense(units = 512, activation = 'relu') %%
  layer_dropout(rate = 0.5) %%
  layer_dense(units = 256, activation = 'relu') %%
  layer_dropout(rate = 0.5) %%
  layer_dense(units = 10, activation = 'softmax')

```

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The model



» Model Summary

```
Model: "sequential_3"
```

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
embedding_3 (Embedding)	(None, 47, 64)	1920000
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 3008)	0
dense_11 (Dense)	(None, 512)	1540608
dropout_7 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 10)	2570

Total params: 3,594,506
Trainable params: 3,594,506
Non-trainable params: 0



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The model



» Compile the model

After configuring the model's architecture, it is necessary to compile and adjust it to improve performance.

For compilation we use the `compile()` function and parameterize *loss* and *optimizer*.

Compile the template

ADAM (ADAPTIVE MOMENT ESTIMATION)

```
model %>% compile(optimizer = 'adam',  
                 loss='categorical_crossentropy',  
                 metrics = 'accuracy')
```



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The model



» Adjust the model

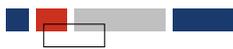
```
history <- model %>%  
  fit(data[ix,],  
      labels[ix,],  
      epochs = 5,  
      batch_size = 256,  
      validation_data = list(data[-ix,],  
                             labels[-ix,]))
```



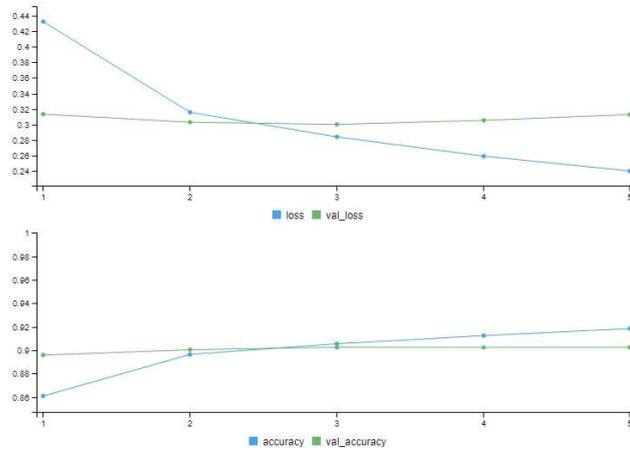
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Training history



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Predict Value



» Predict from classes to test data

```
predictions <- model %>%  
  predict(data_test) %>%  
  k_argmax() %>%  
  as.double()
```

```
predictions  
  0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9  
5898 59610 128204 83734 77919 121302 11950 105243 43785 83967
```



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Model Evaluation



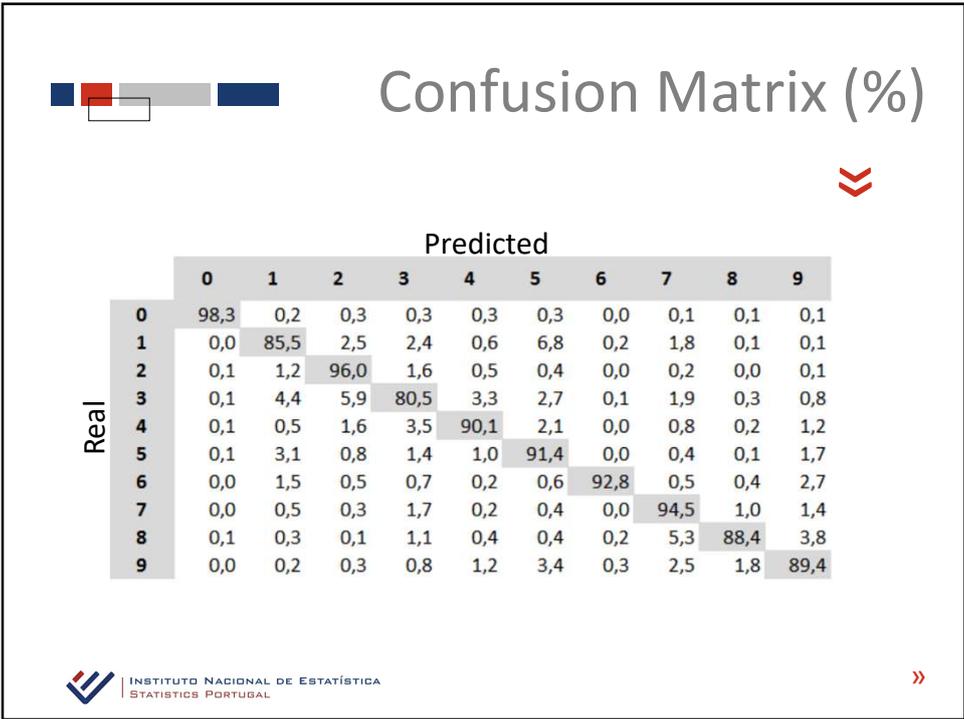
» Evaluation

```
results <- model %>%  
  evaluate(data_test, labels_test)
```

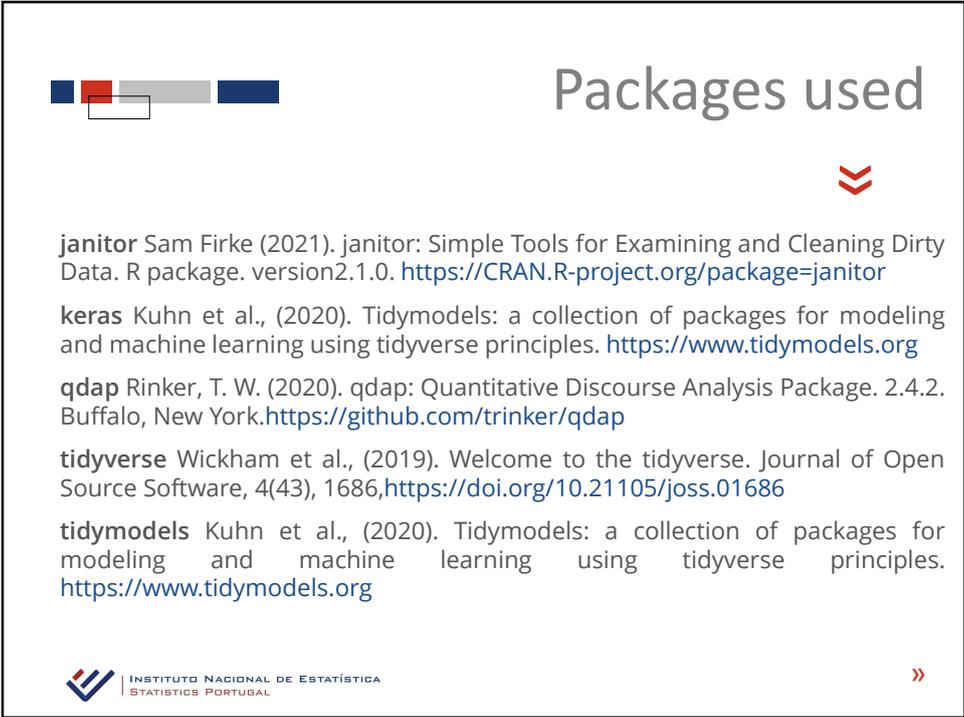
```
results  
  loss      accuracy  
0.3085286 0.9043350
```



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Thank you for your attention!