

Classifying companies in France using machine learning

**UNECE Machine Learning for Official Statistics Workshop
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Context

Context

- **Several major changes:**
 - **Internal:** Revamping of the French company registry, **Sirene 4**.
 - **External:** Implementation of a **one-stop shop** to declare the creation of a business.
- **Observation:** **Sicore** is no longer a suitable tool ➡ 30% automated coding.
- **Consequence:** Ideal moment to propose a new methodology for automated NACE coding.

Data

- **≈ 10 million** observations from Sirene 3 covering the period 2014-2022.
- **Data labeled** both by Sicore and manually.
- An observation consists of:
 - A **textual description** of the activity
 - The **nature of the activity** – NAT (23 categories)
 - The **type of form** – TYP (15 categories)
 - The **type of event** – EVT (24 categories)
 - The **area (m²)** – SUR (4 categories)

Hierarchical structure of NACE

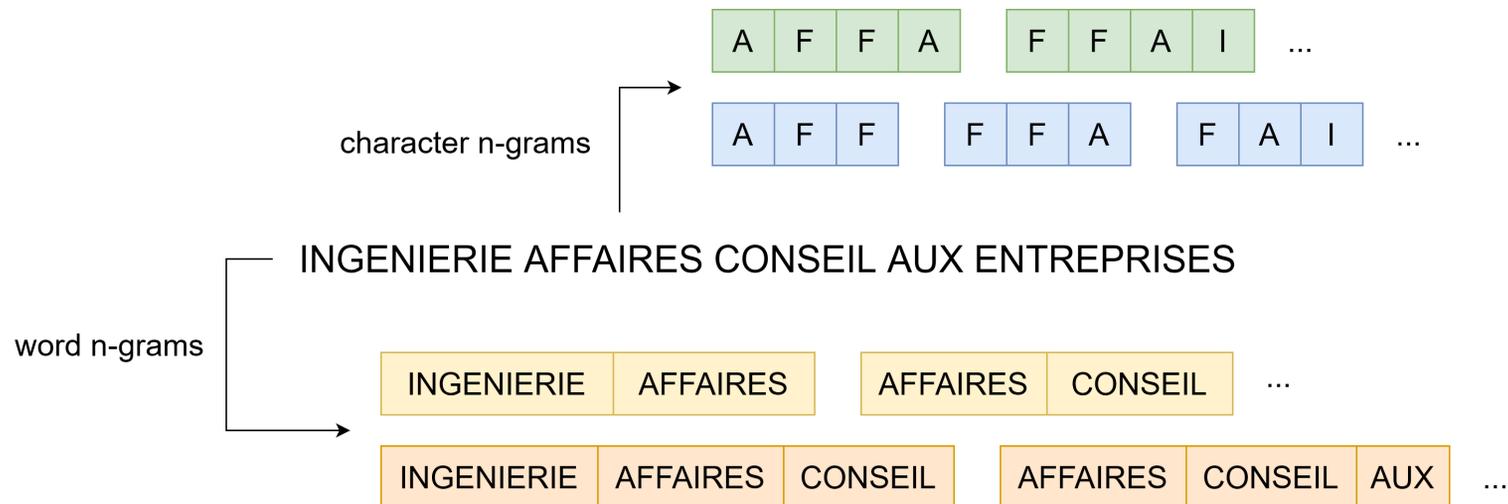
Rev. 2

| Level | NACE | Title | Size |
|-----------------|--------------|---|------------|
| Section | H | Transportation and storage | 21 |
| Division | 52 | Warehousing and support activities for transportation | 88 |
| Group | 522 | Support activities for transportation | 272 |
| Class | 5224 | Cargo handling | 615 |
| Subclass | 5224A | Harbour handling | 732 |

Methodology

Feature extraction

- **Word embedding**: a method of **vectorisation**.
- **Pre-trained** embeddings available in open-source.
- We learn **our own word** embeddings.
- Additionally, embeddings for:
 - **word n-grams** and **character n-grams**.

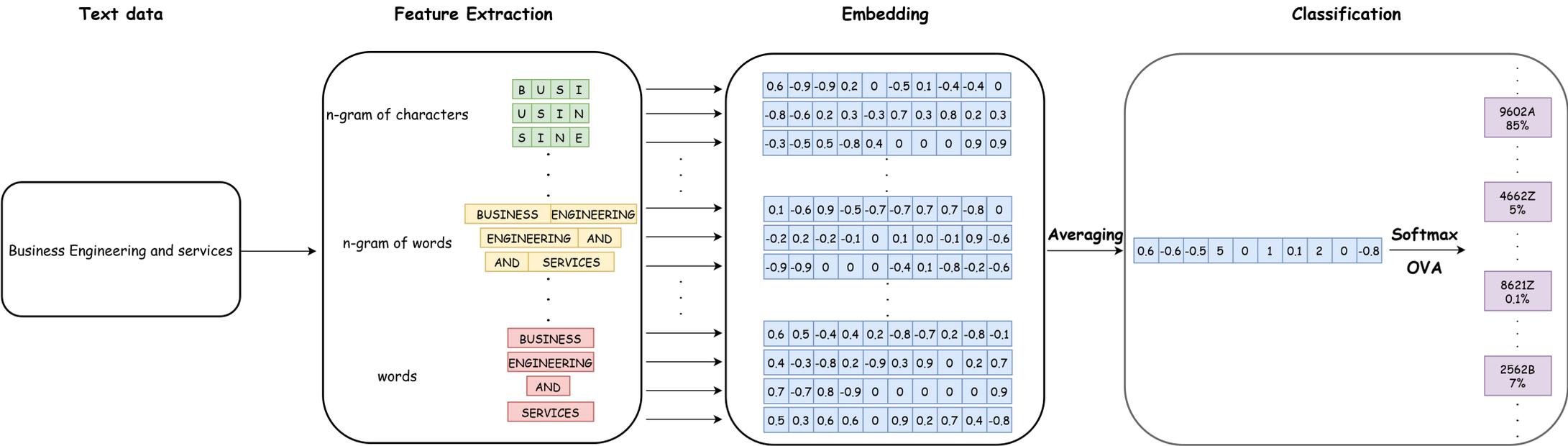


Linear classifier

- **2 classification methods:**
 - **Softmax:** a **single** multiclass classifier.
 - **One-vs-all:** **multiple** binary classifiers.
- **Optimisation:** **stochastic gradient descent** algorithm.
- **Loss function:** **cross-entropy**.

fastText model

- **fastText**: very **simple** and **fast** (C++) “bag of n-grams” model.



Handling categorical variables

- **Concatenation** of the text description with the names and values of the auxiliary variables:

| Text | NAT | TYP | EVT | SUR |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Cours de musique | NaN | X | 01P | NaN |
| | □ | | | |

“Cours de musique NAT_NaN TYP_X EVT_01P SUR_NaN”

- **Imperfect method**: 3-grams “AT_” or “T_0” used.

Preprocessing

- **Preprocessing** essential for natural language processing.
- **Constraints:** **simple**, **light** and easily **reproducible** in Java .

| Transformation | Text description |
|-----------------------|--|
| Input | 3 D: La Deratisation - La Desinsectisation - La Desinfection |
| Lower-case conversion | 3 d: la deratisation - la desinsectisation - la desinfection |
| Punctuations removal | 3 d la deratisation la desinsectisation la desinfection |

Preprocessing

| Transformation | Text description |
|-------------------------|--|
| Input | 3 D: La Deratisation - La Desinsectisation - La Desinfection |
| ... | ... |
| Numbers removal | d la deratisation la desinsectisation la desinfection |
| One-letter word removal | la deratisation la desinsectisation la desinfection |
| Stopwords removal | deratisation desinsectisation desinfection |

Preprocessing

| Transformation | Text description |
|-----------------------|---|
| Input | 3 D: La Deratisation - La Desinsectisation - La Desinfection |
| ... | ... |
| NaN removal | deratisation desinsectisation desinfection |
| Stemming | deratis desinsectis desinfect |

Results

A good overall performance

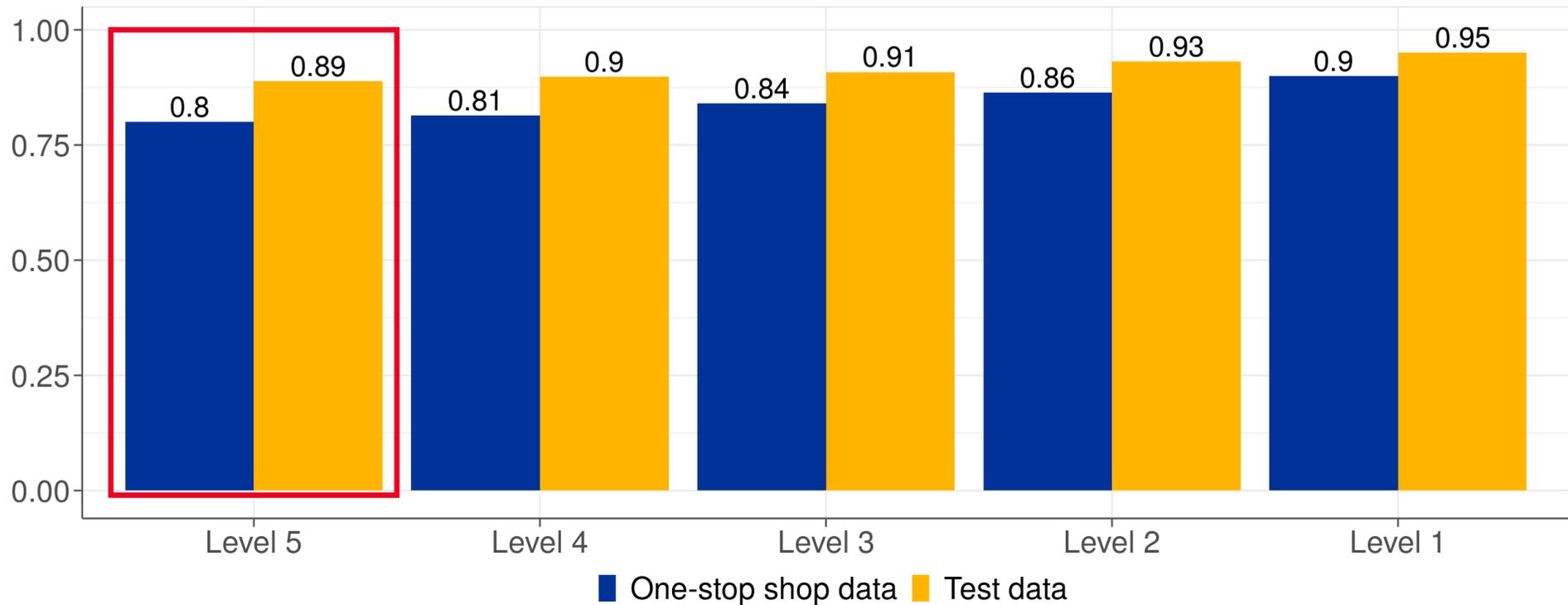


Figure 1: Accuracy for various level of the NACE nomenclature.

- Nearly **80%** of labels from the one-stop shop are correctly coded.
- Most prediction errors are **close** in the nomenclature.

Streamlining the manual coding process

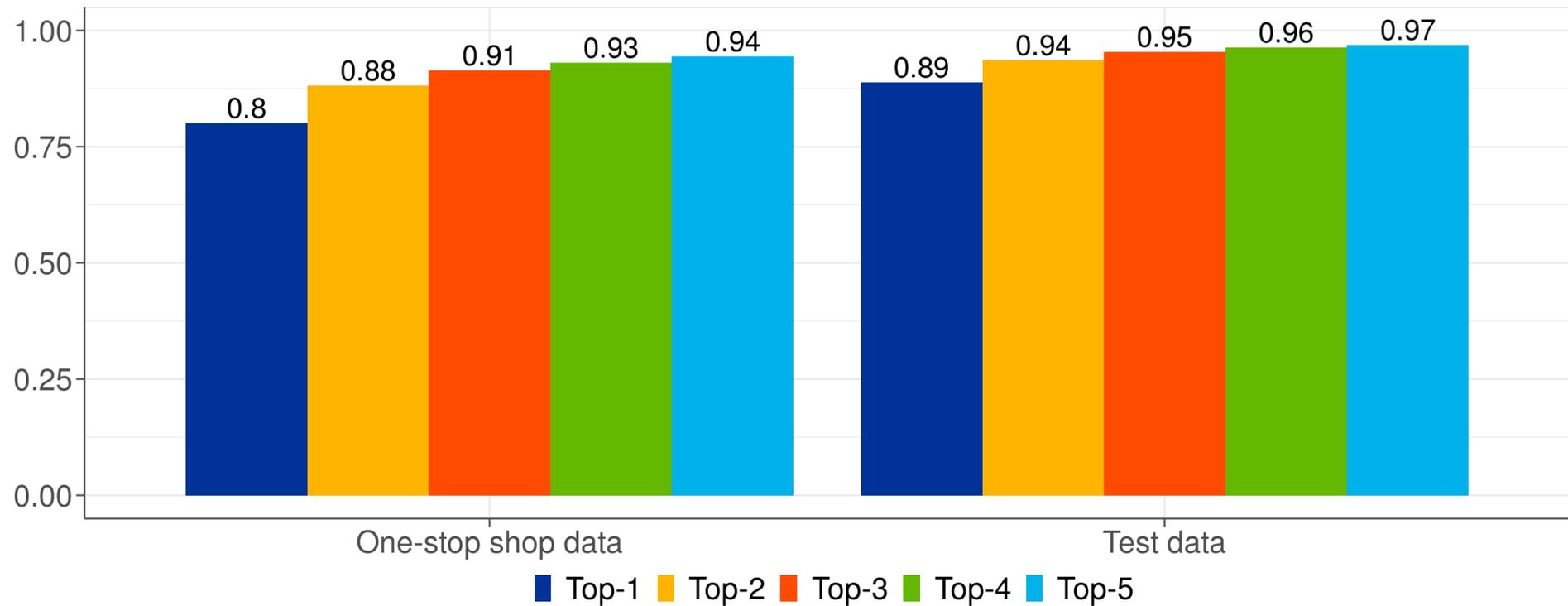


Figure 2: Top-k accuracy per sample.

Building a confidence index

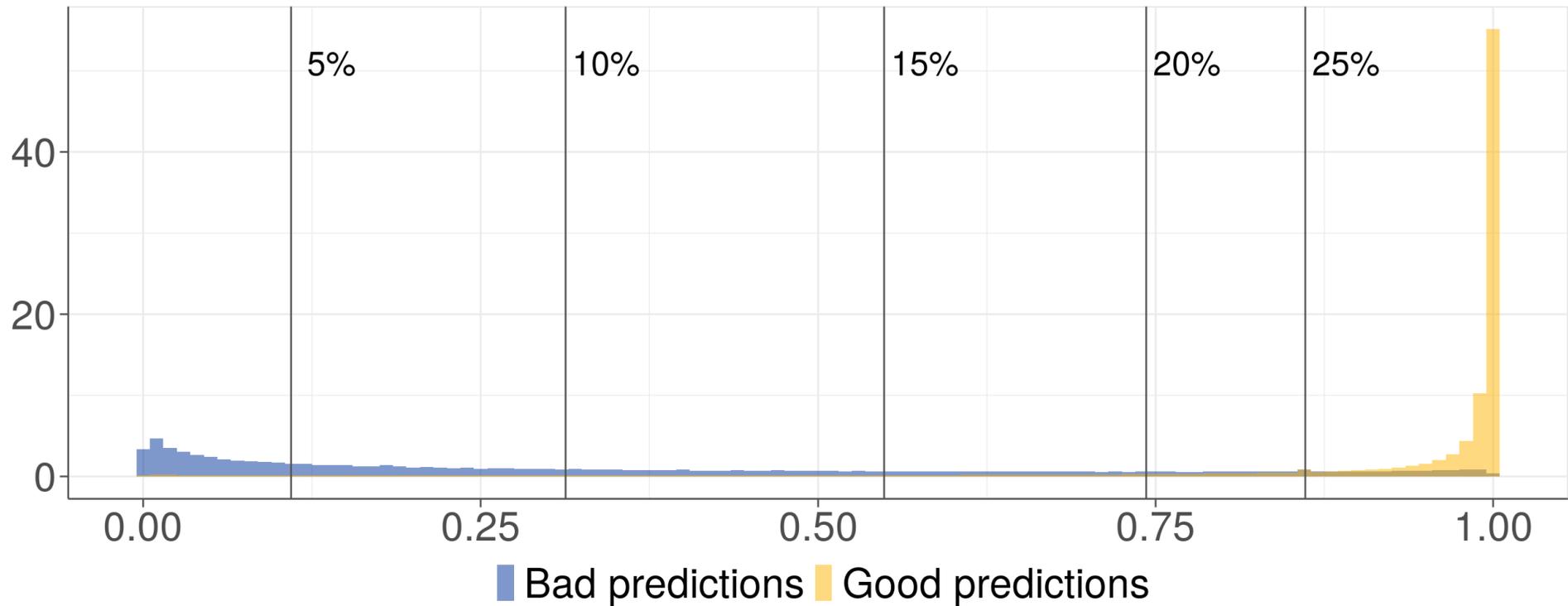


Figure 3: Distribution of the confidence index based on prediction results.

Efficiency of the manual coding process

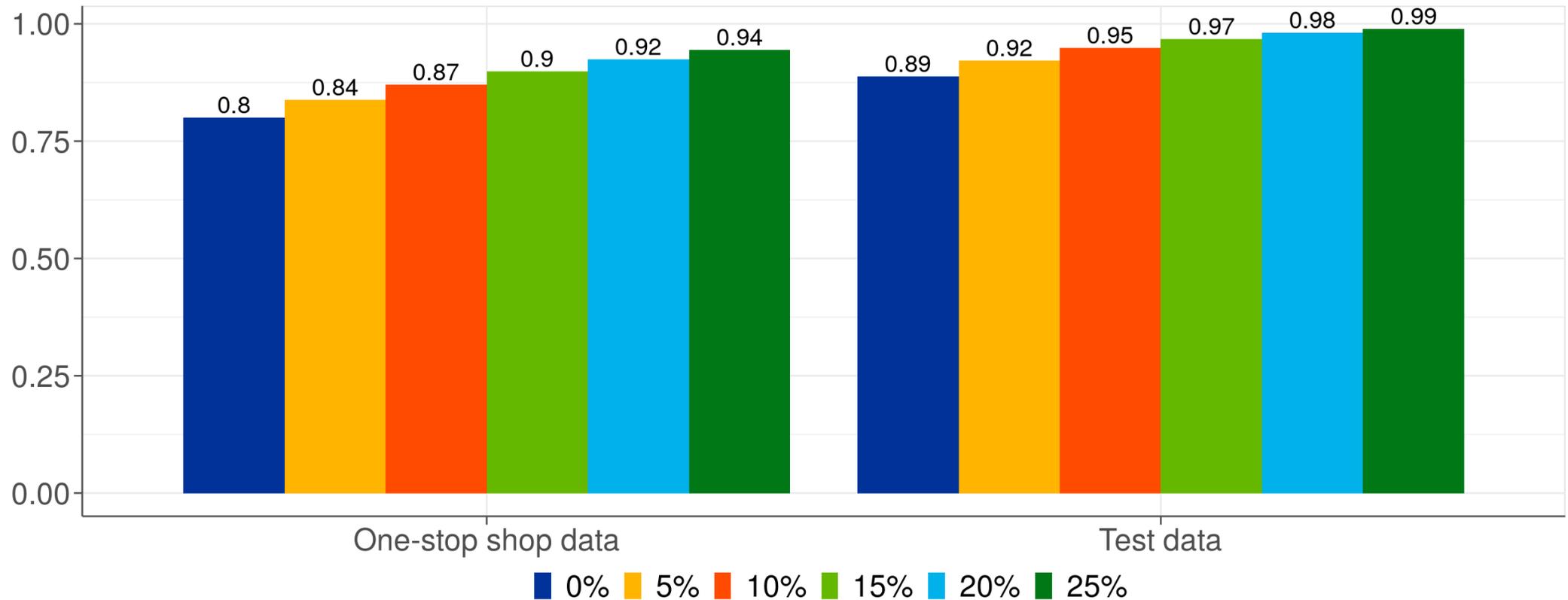


Figure 4: Accuracy for various shares of manual coding.

From experiment to production

Deployment of the model

- Models have been deployed in a **production environment** since November 2022.
- Emerging **new challenges** include:
 - **Organisational** issues.
 - Real-time **monitoring**.
 - Regular **re-training**.
- **MLOps** approach is required:
 - Join us on **Wednesday, June 7th** for a **Hands-on Lab!**

