

Advanced
Regression
Analysis

Predictive
Descriptive
Prescriptive
Strategic

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What Language You Speak Depends on Where You Come From

Undergraduate:
Math / Physics



Graduate / Academic:
Econ / OR



Business Intelligence
Engineer

Data Visualization

Private:
Econ / Data Science
Statistical Inference
Design of Experiment

Database Engineering

Hosting Infrastructure

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Weather, Missile
Trajectories, Illegal
Coastal Fisher



Total Sales for Supply
Chain Replenishment



Predictive Polling in a
Static Environment

Predictive Models

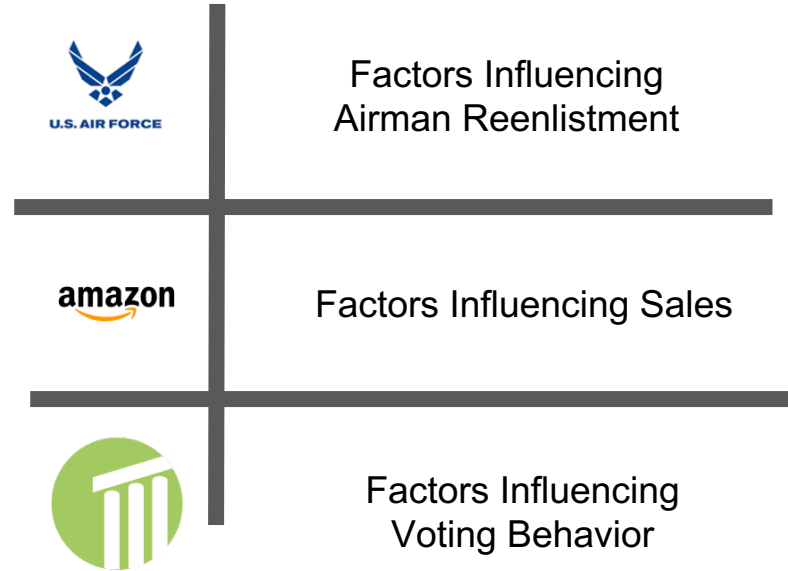
Care about Accuracy & Precision in
Dependent / Outcome Variable

$$\vec{\beta} \min \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2$$
$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \epsilon$$

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Descriptive Models

Causal Inference
Accuracy / Precision on inferred impact
of how A causes B



Gauss Markov Thm:
(we'll come back to this)

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Bonuses, Assignments,
Recruiting for Personnel



Pricing, Marketing, UI/UX



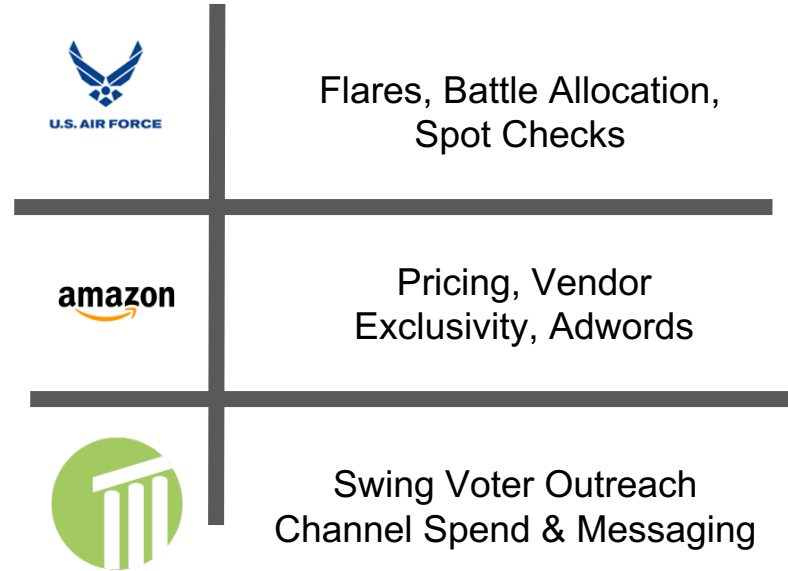
Outreach Channel Spend
& Messaging

Prescriptive Models

Use Descriptive Models and Choice
Constraints to Optimize Performance

$$\vec{x} \max \Pi(\vec{x} | \vec{\beta}) \text{ s.t. } \overrightarrow{\text{constraints}}$$

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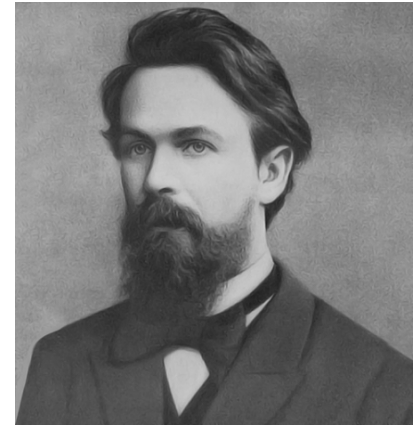
Strategic Models

Interdependent Payoffs
Game Theoretic, eg Nash Equilibrium

The Future:
But let's not get ahead of where
the biggest need is



Gauss Markov Theorem



Conditions under which, if satisfied, you can trust accuracy and precision of causal impact parameters in regression models.

And, if conditions aren't satisfied, gives insights to how you can adjust the regression model to recover accuracy and precision.

Gauss Markov Theorem

If none of the following things are true, then coefficients are:
Unbiased / Accurate
Efficient / Precise / Confident

Multicollinearity

Correlation in factors

Heteroskedasticity

Errors vary systematically with causal factors

Autocorrelation

Observations' errors are not independent across time

Improper Variables

Omitted variables, Extra variables

Model Mis-specification

Not the correct posited relationship between factors

Recovery High Level Description

Multicollinearity

Correlation in factors

Ooooh!

Heteroskedasticity

Error varies systematically with factors

Reweight emphases of observations

Autocorrelation

Observation errors are not independent

Remove correlated component of errors

Improper Variables

Omitted variables, Extra variables

Add in the right variables, Remove extraneous

Model Mis-specification

Not the correct posited relationship between factors

Think hard, Be an industry expert, Be careful



Air Force Reenlistment Labor supply elasticities

Name	Date	Decision	Bonus	Other factors
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$$y_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

Probit Regression



Amazon pricing

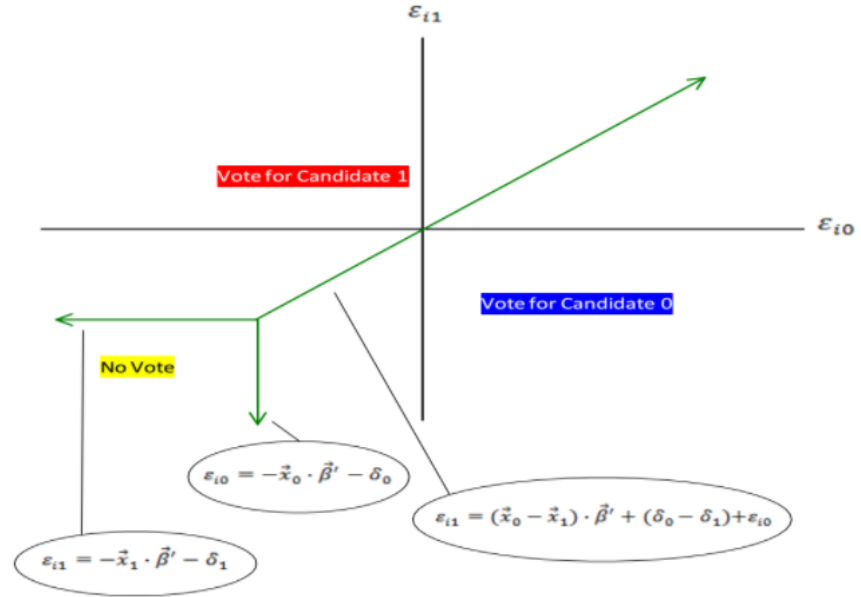




Voter behavior

$$\max_{x_j \in \{x_0, x_1, x_n\}} U_i(x_j) = \vec{x}_j \cdot \vec{\beta}' + \delta_j + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$\vec{x}_0 \cdot \vec{\beta}' + \delta_0 + \varepsilon_{i0} > \vec{x}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}' + \delta_1 + \varepsilon_{i1}$$



How Big Data and Increased Computational Capabilities are Changing Things

1. Ordinary Least Squares - (Generalized Method of Moments) - Maximum Likelihood Estimation

2. Model Iteration: Random Forests, Genetic Algorithms, Taylor/Fourier/Bessel Functional Bases

3. Oaxaca Blinder Regression Machine-Learning Hybrids to Identify Treatment Effects

4. Now that you can expect competitors to be employing these techniques - Strategic Effects