

PRDA-01 Profit Analysis Report

Assessing the Impact of Operational Spending on Startup Profitability

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Project Duration: 28/11/2025 to 30/11/2025

1 Executive Summary and Project Goal

The primary objective of the PRDA-01 project was to apply Multiple Linear Regression to a dataset of 50 startups to quantify the relationship between key operational expenses (R&D, Administration, and Marketing Spend) and final Profit.

The analysis confirms that **R&D Spending is the single most significant driver of Profit**, exhibiting a high positive correlation. Conversely, Administration Spending shows a negligible or slightly negative impact. Recommendations focus on strategically reallocating resources to maximize investment in research and development.

2 Data Acquisition and Exploratory Analysis (EDA)

The dataset comprises 50 startup records across three states: New York, California, and Florida.

2.1 Feature Attributes

- **R&D Spending:** Investment in research and development.
- **Administration Spending:** General operational and overhead costs.
- **Marketing Spending:** Expenditure on marketing and advertising.
- **State:** Location of the startup.
- **Profit:** The dependent (target) variable.

2.2 Key Findings from EDA

- **Correlation:** R&D Spending showed the strongest linear relationship with Profit (0.97), indicating that almost all variation in profit is explained by R&D investment. Marketing Spending also showed a strong positive correlation (0.75).

- **State Impact:** Average profit across the three states (NY, CA, FL) showed minimal variance, suggesting that spending ratios are far more influential than geographic location.

3 Multiple Linear Regression Model

A Multiple Linear Regression model was constructed to isolate and measure the contribution of each spending category to the total profit. Image of multiple linear regression model diagram

3.1 Model Formulation

The model estimates the profit (Y) as a linear combination of the independent spending variables

$$\text{Profit}/Y = b_0 + b_1*(\text{R\&D Spend}) + b_2*(\text{Administration}) + b_3*(\text{Marketing Spend})$$

Where (b_0) are the regression coefficients and Standard the error term.

3.2 Coefficient Analysis

The table below summarizes the theoretical coefficients, representing the change in Profit for every unit change in the corresponding spending, holding other factors constant. Table 1: Regression Coefficient Analysis (Simulated Data)

SUMMARY OUTPUT					
Regression Statistics					
Multiple R	0.975062				
R Square	0.950746				
Adjusted R Square	0.947534				
Standard Error	9232.335				
Observations	50				

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	75683964196	2.52E+10	295.9781	4.53E-30
Residual	46	3920856301	85236007		
Total	49	79604820497			

Spending Category	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	50122.19	6572.353	7.626218	1.06E-09	36892.73	63351.65	36892.73	63351.65
RD_Spend	0.805715	0.045147	17.84637	2.63E-22	0.714838	0.896592	0.714838	0.896592
Administration	-0.02682	0.051029	-0.52551	0.601755	-0.12953	0.0759	-0.12953	0.0759
Marketing_Spend	0.027228	0.016451	1.655077	0.104717	-0.00589	0.060343	-0.00589	0.060343

4 Profit Prediction and Recommendations

4.1 Profit Prediction Results

The trained model was used to predict profit for the two specified input scenarios: Table 2:
Predicted Profit for Given Scenarios

R&D spend	Administration	Marketing_spend	profit
21892.92	81910.77	164270.7	70037.9
23940.93	96489.63	137001.1	70554.57

4.2 Strategic Recommendations

Based on the high R^2 value (high model fit) and the quantified coefficients, the following strategic recommendations are proposed:

1. **Maximize R&D Investment:** Since every dollar spent on R&D Returns = **0.805715** in profit, R&D should be treated as the primary growth engine. Reallocate funds from less impactful areas to this category.
2. **Optimize Administrative Efficiency:** The negative or negligible coefficient for Administration suggests that this spending category does not contribute to profit. Focus efforts on process automation and lean management to reduce administrative overheads without impacting core operations.
3. **Strategic Marketing Support:** Marketing is a positive contributor but is far less impactful than R&D. Utilize marketing funds strategically to support the launch and scaling of R&D-developed products, rather than as an independent growth driver.

5 Visualization Summary (PowerBI/Tableau)

The visualization is critical for communicating the findings to stakeholders.

