MAIN STREET QUANT







PHILANTHROPIC
ANALYTICS
SHOWDOWN



BACKGROUND



- Expansion upon a graduate project / case competition
- Real life data: prominent veteran's charity, 13M+ donors
- Data:
 - Sample for model development, 50/50 balanced response, 60/40 partition
 - Frequency, Recency, Worth, Demographics
 - Costs for each mail piece
- Problem: losing money on the 'spray & pray'
 - Best expected response rate: 5.1%
- Benchmark logistic regression vs. classification tree in SAS JMP to predict likely donors
 - Maximize profit using classification under an asymmetric response
 - Generating the label printing list of likely donors



BACKGROUND



Journal of Machine Learning Research 15 (2014) 3133-3181

Submitted 11/13; Revised 4/14; Published 10/14

Do we Need Hundreds of Classifiers to Solve Real World Classification Problems?

Manuel Fernández-Delgado

MANUEL.FERNANDEZ.DELGADO@USC.ES EVA.CERNADAS@USC.ES

Eva Cernadas Senén Barro

SENEN.BARRO@USC.ES

CITIUS: Centro de Investigación en Tecnoloxías da Información da USC

 $University\ of\ Santiago\ de\ Compostela$

Campus Vida, 15872, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Dinani Amorim

DINANIAMORIM@GMAIL.COM

Departamento de Tecnologia e Ciências Sociais- DTCS

Universidade do Estado da Bahia

Av. Edgard Chastinet S/N - São Geraldo - Juazeiro-BA, CEP: 48.305-680, Brasil

Editor: Russ Greiner

- Almost always parallel random forest (R/Caret), if not, then Gaussian SVM (libSVM)
- "This is consistent with our experience running hundreds of Kaggle competitions: for most classification problems, some variation on ensembles decision trees (random forests, gradient boosted machines, etc.) performs the best."

- Ben Hamner, Co-founder & CTO

NARRAMIVE



- Imagine that YOU are the Executive Director of your favorite non-profit...
 - Education, health, faith, politics, social good, etc.
 - Maximize donations, minimize costs
- Do you have more than a \$1M in your treasury?
 - University foundations
 - Political campaigns
 - Major national charities
- Do you have the means to hire a Fundraising Manager?
 - Not a programmer, uses point-and-click
- Do you have the means to hire a Data Scientist/Programmer?
 - Higher salary





	Baseline (No Sort)	
Role		
Projected Take	\$8,619,000	
Mailer Costs (\$0.68 Each)	\$8,840,000	
Pieces to Send	13,000,000	
Expected Response Rate	5.10%	
Misclassificatio n Rate	94.90%	
Gross Profit Lift		
Gross Profit	-\$221,000	
Labor		
Burden (50%)		
Software		
Net Profit	-\$221,000	





	Baseline (No Sort)	Logistic Regression (Excel)
Role		Consultant
Projected Take	\$8,619,000	\$3,967,760
Mailer Costs (\$0.68 Each)	\$8,840,000	3,130,948
Pieces to Send	13,000,000	1,0834
Expected Response Rate	5.10%	6.51%
Misclassificatio n Rate	94.90%	35.99%
Gross Profit Lift		445.74%
Gross Profit	-\$221,000	\$764,080
Labor		\$4,300
Burden (50%)		
Software		
Net Profit	-\$221,000	\$759,780





	Baseline (No Sort)	Logistic Regression (Excel)	Bootstrap Tree* (SAS JMP)
Role		Consultant	Fundraiser
Projected Take	\$8,619,000	\$3,967,760	\$6,187,845
Mailer Costs (\$0.68 Each)	\$8,840,000	3,130,948	1,805,338
Pieces to Send	13,000,000	1,0834	6,247
Expected Response Rate	5.10%	6.51%	17.93%
Misclassificatio n Rate	94.90%	35.99%	17.63%
Gross Profit Lift		445.74%	2,083.04%
Gross Profit	-\$221,000	\$764,080	\$4,382,507
Labor		\$4,300	\$48,500
Burden (50%)			\$24,250
Software			\$11,000
Net Profit	-\$221,000	\$759,780	\$4,298,757





	Baseline (No Sort)	Logistic Bootstrap Regression (Excel) (SAS JMP)		Radial SVM (R)
Role		Consultant	Fundraiser	Programmer
Projected Take	\$8,619,000	\$3,967,760	\$6,187,845	\$8,558,011
Mailer Costs (\$0.68 Each)	\$8,840,000	3,130,948	1,805,338	517,586
Pieces to Send	13,000,000	1,0834	6,247	1,791
Expected Response Rate	5.10%	6.51%	17.93%	86.49%
Misclassificatio n Rate	94.90%	35.99%	17.63%	0.83%
Gross Profit Lift		445.74%	2,083.04%	3,738.20%
Gross Profit	-\$221,000	\$764,080	\$4,382,507	\$8,040,425
Labor		\$4,300	\$48,500	\$80,000
Burden (50%)			\$24,250	\$40,000
Software			\$11,000	
Net Profit	-\$221,000	\$759,780	\$4,298,757	\$7,920,425



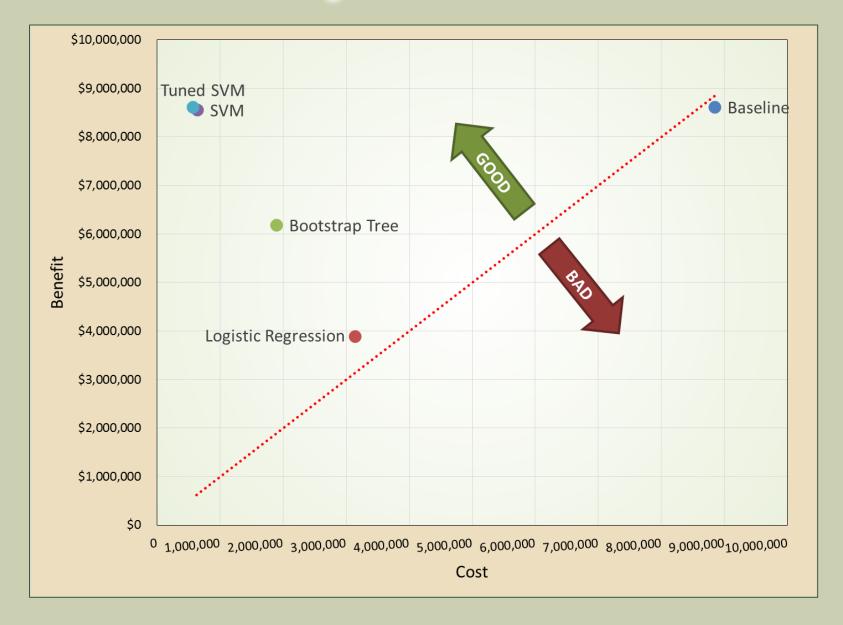


	Baseline (No Sort)	Logistic Regression (Excel)	Bootstrap Tree* (SAS JMP)	Radial SVM (R)	Tuned Radial SVM (R)
Role		Consultant	Fundraiser	Progra	mmer
Projected Take	\$8,619,000	\$3,967,760	\$6,187,845	\$8,558,011	\$8,618,785
Mailer Costs (\$0.68 Each)	\$8,840,000	3,130,948	1,805,338	517,586	\$450,829
Pieces to Send	13,000,000	1,0834	6,247	1,791	1,560
Expected Response Rate	5.10%	6.51%	17.93%	86.49%	100%
Misclassificatio n Rate	94.90%	35.99%	17.63%	0.83%	0.00%
Gross Profit Lift		445.74%	2,083.04%	3,738.20%	3,795.91%
Gross Profit	-\$221,000	\$764,080	\$4,382,507	\$8,040,425	\$8,167,956
Labor		\$4,300	\$48,500	\$80,000	\$80,000
Burden (50%)			\$24,250	\$40,000	\$40,000
Software			\$11,000		
Net Profit	-\$221,000	\$759,780	\$4,298,757	\$7,920,425	\$8,047,956



COST/BENEFIT





TAKE-AWAYS



- Even small improvements in misclassification rates can lead to big financial gains.
- Expensive services do no necessarily yield the best results.
- Expensive software does not necessarily yield the best results.
- The world is attempting to automate and democratize statistical functions presently executed with programming:
 - Pro: Saves time and effort
 - Con: Greater use can lead to greater misuse. To wit:
 - Data Cleaning
 - Checking for Normality, Heteroskadcity, Multicolinearity, Endogeity, Variable Reduction
 - Drawing Statistical Inference from Machine Learning



GITHUB REPO

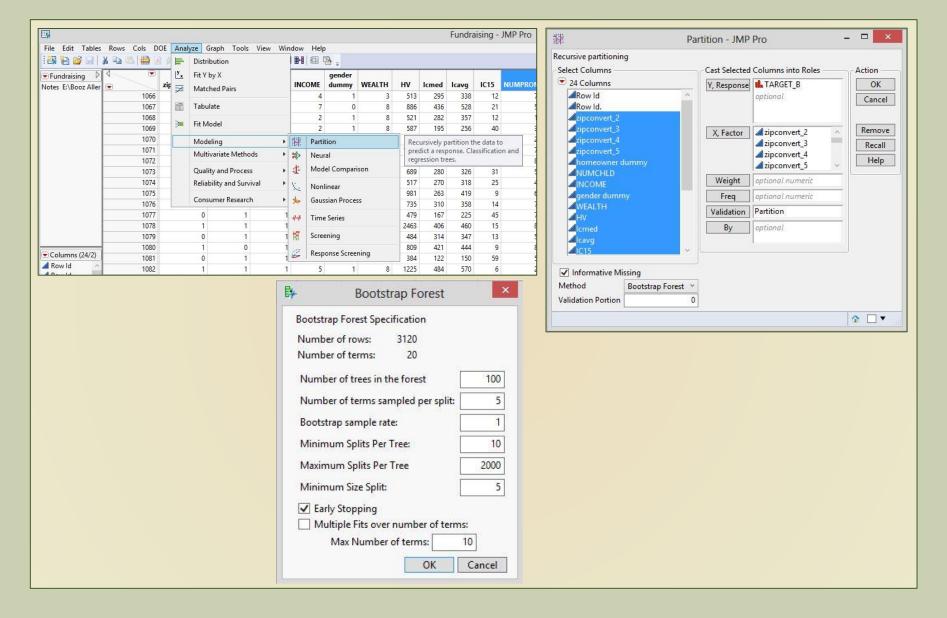


https://github.com/JD-Freeman/Philanthropic-Analytics-Showdown



CLICK PATH - JMP







RESULTS - JMP

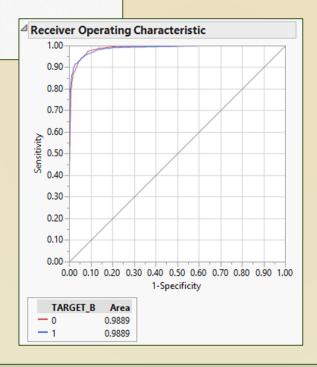


■ Bootstrap Forest for TARGET B Specifications Target Column: TARGET_B Training rows: 3120 Validation rows: 0 Number of trees in the forest: Test rows: Number of terms sampled per split: 5 Number of terms: 20 Bootstrap samples: 3120 Minimum Splits Per Tree: 10 Minimum Size Split: 5 △ Overall Statistics Training Definition Measure

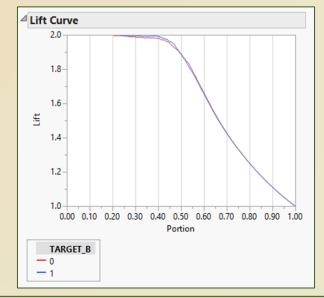
Entropy RSquare 0.3183 1-Loglike(model)/Loglike(0)

Generalized RSquare 0.4757 (1-(L(0)/L(model))^(2/n))/(1-L(0)^(2/n))

| Mean - Log p | 0.4725 ∑ - Log(ρ[j])/n | RMSE | 0.3797 √ ∑(ρ[j]-ρ[j])²/n | Mean Abs Dev | 0.3716 ∑ [ρ[j]-ρ[j]]/n | Misclassification Rate | 0.0564 ∑ (ρ[j]≠ρMax)/n | N | 3120 n |



Term	Number of Splits	G^2					Portion
NUMPROM	2076	9510.49667					0.0851
AVGGIFT	1917	9059.63772	•				0.0810
RAMNTALL	1953	9043.14548					0.0809
HV	1946	9006.7556					0.0806
IC15	2045	8690.55212					0.0777
totalmonths	1977	8629.61547					0.0772
lcmed	1885	8557.62277					0.0766
lcavg	1809	8055.04086					0.0721
TIMELAG	1899	7643.88654					0.0684
LASTGIFT	1681	7397.7376	1				0.0662
MAXRAMNT	1672	7268.52299					0.0650
INCOME	1720	5626.2538				- 1	0.0503
WEALTH	1186	4077.8348			- :	- 1	0.0365
gender dummy	1081	1996.14547				- 1	0.0179
homeowner dummy	790	1509.15954			:		0.0135
zipconvert_5	809	1477.9782					0.0132
zipconvert_2	645	1163.33475				1	0.0104
zipconvert_4	650	1131.61257				1	0.0101
zipconvert_3	603	1060.59827		- :	:	- 1	0.0095
NUMCHLD	258	878.5888		- :		- 1	0.0079





R CODE



```
# This is the run of the parallel random forest. It did not beat SAS JMP bootstrap forest.
# Remember to set your working directory, install needed libraries, and set seed to 1.
> library("randomForest", lib.loc="~/R/win-library/3.1")
> library("foreach", lib.loc="~/R/win-library/3.1")
> library("doParallel", lib.loc="~/R/win-library/3.1")
> model <- read.csv("model.csv")</pre>
> response <- as.factor(model$TARGET B)</pre>
> predictors <- read.csv('predictors.csv')
> MyRF <- train(predictors, response, method = "parRF")
> getTree(MyRF$finalModel)
> head(MyRF$finalModel$predicted)
> MyRFresult <- MyRF$finalModel$predicted
> write.csv(MyRFresult, file = "MyRFresult.csv", row.names = FALSE)
# This is the run of the SVM and the tuned SVM
> library("e1071", lib.loc="~/R/win-library/3.1")
> dataframe <- data.frame(x=predictors, y=response)</pre>
> svmfit <- svm(y~., data=dataframe, kernel="radial", gamma=1, cost=1)
> str(svmfit)
> write.csv(svmresult, file = "svmresult.csv", row.names = FALSE)
> head(svmfit$fitted)
> svmresult <- svmfit$fitted</pre>
> tune.out=tune(svm, y\sim., dat=dataframe, kernel="radial", ranges=list(cost=c(0.1,1,10,100,1000),gamma=c(0.5,1,2,3,4)))
> summary(tune.out)
 #best performance found is cost 100, gamma 0.5
> svmfit <- svm(y~., data=dataframe, kernel="radial", gamma=.5, cost=100)
> tunedsvmresult <- svmfit$fitted</p>
> write.csv(tunedsvmresult, file = "tunedsvmresult.csv", row.names = FALSE)
```



MATRICES



Logistic Regression

	0			
Confusio	n Matrix			
Actual		Predicted	d	
Training	. 0	1	•	
0	854	706		
1	679	881		
Reweighte	ed:			
		Pred	icted	
		0	1	
A =4=1	0	15891	13137	29,028
Actual	1	679	881	1,560
		16570	14018	30,588
misclassifi	ication rate	0.45168		

SAS JMP Bootstrap Forest*

	△ Confusion Matrix						
		Actual	dicted				
		Training	0 1				
		0	1483 77 99 1461				
				7.000			
Reweighted:							
		Predi	cted				
		0	1				
Actual	0	27595	1433	29,028			
Actual		99 1461		1,560			
		27694	2894	30,588			
misclassificatio	n rate	0.050085					

R, Best of RF Runs

, -					
Confusion Matrix					
	0		1		
0	867		693	1560	
1	707		853	1560	
	1574		1546	3120	
Reweighted:					
			0	1	
Actual		0	16,133	12895	29,028
Actual		1	707	853	1560
			16,840	13748	30,588
Misclassification Rate:			0.445		

R Support Vector Machine

It Jupp		VCCCC	/I I V I	acii	1110
Count of x	Column	Labels 🔻			
Row Labels 🔻		0	1	(blank)	Grand Total
0		1547	13		1560
1		11	1549		1560
(blank)					
Grand Total		1558	1562		3120
Reweighted:					
			0	1	
Actual		0	28,786	242	29,028
Actual		1	11	1549	1560
			28,797	1791	30,588
Misclassification	n Rate:		0.0083		

R Support Vector Machine Tuned

Count of Tuned	Column Labels 🔻			
Row Labels ▼	0	1	(blank)	Grand Total
0	1560			1560
1		1560		1560
(blank)				
Grand Total	1560	1560		3120
Reweighted:				
		0	1	
Actual	0	29,028	0	29,028
Actual	1	0	1560	1560
		29,028	1560	30,588
Misclassification	n Rate:	0		