



Project Presentation

Taxis to Revenues

By Connor Van Cleave, Conor Oliver & Teddy Owen

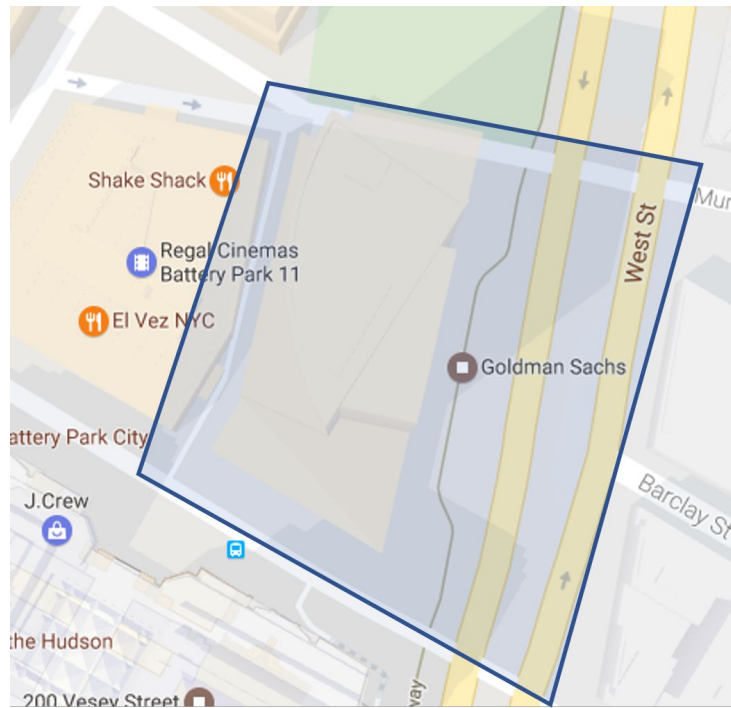
Introduction

- ❖ Investment Banking Analysts and Associates work late nights
- ❖ More deals = later nights = more revenue
- ❖ Taxi drop offs and pickups data available by coordinates
- ❖ Taxi data around firms = proxy for how many late nights = predictor of future revenues?



Data Layout

- ❖ Segment Revenues by Firm:
 - Interested in investment banking revenue
- ❖ Firm Coordinates
 - 4-point polygon outlining pickup zone for each firm
- ❖ Yellow Taxi Pickups
 - Coordinates of location
 - Uber Data not yet available



Error Term

- ❖ Unobserved variables that correlate w/ taxi data and affect revenue
 - Firm crises -> late hours, but reduces revenue
- ❖ Non-employee taxi data
 - Noisy x variable
 - Non-banking employee rides
- ❖ Possible that employees work similar hours on deals with lower revenue as those with high revenue
- ❖ Firm-specific effects
 - Should observe each firm separately
- ❖ Use of other ride services not available



Thus Far

❖ Collected data

- Segment revenues by quarter: Bloomberg
- Coordinates for Firms: Google Maps
- Taxi Data: NYC Taxi and Limousine Commission API

❖ Filtered and Cleaned Data

- Isolated taxi data to firm locations

❖ Visualizations

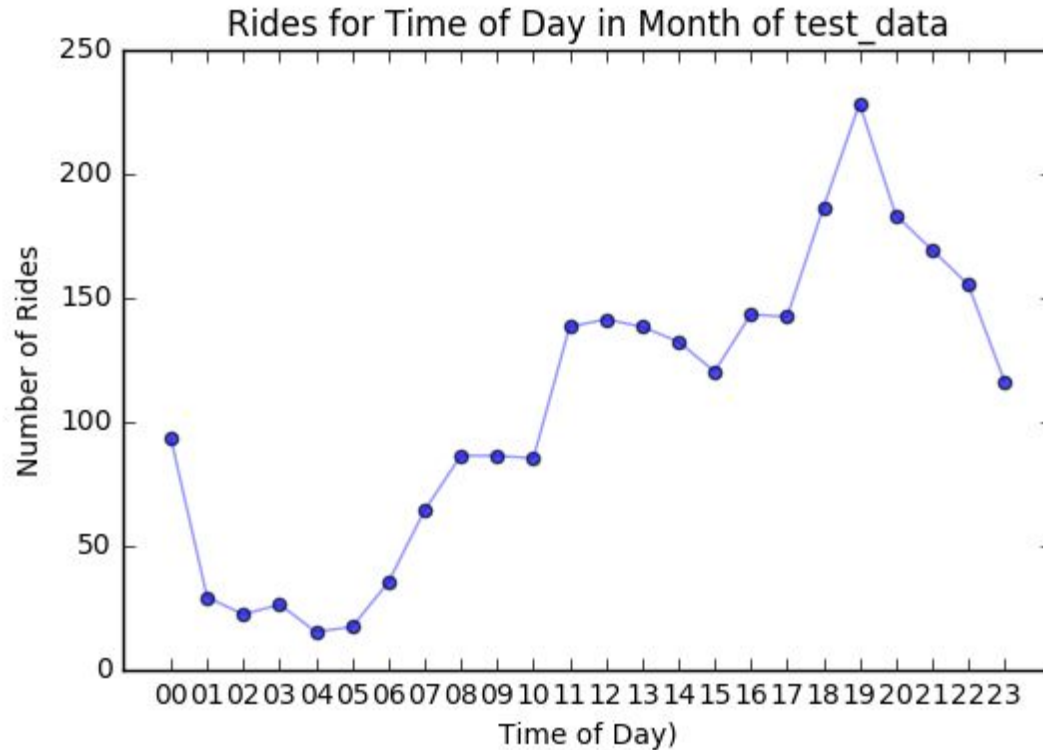
- Line graph, scatter plot

❖ Model Progress

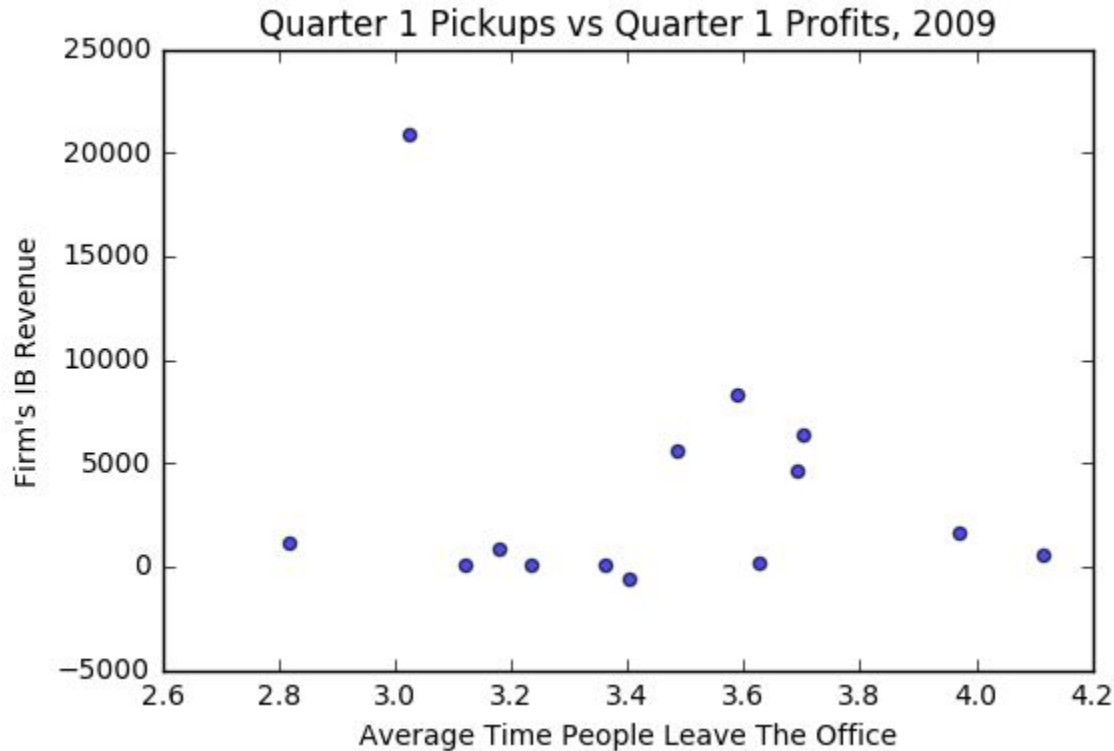
- Scatter plot
- Simple Linear Regression
- IB Revenue $Q_{n+lag} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ IB Hours Worked } Q_n + \varepsilon$
- IB Hours Worked proxy = avg. daily lateness



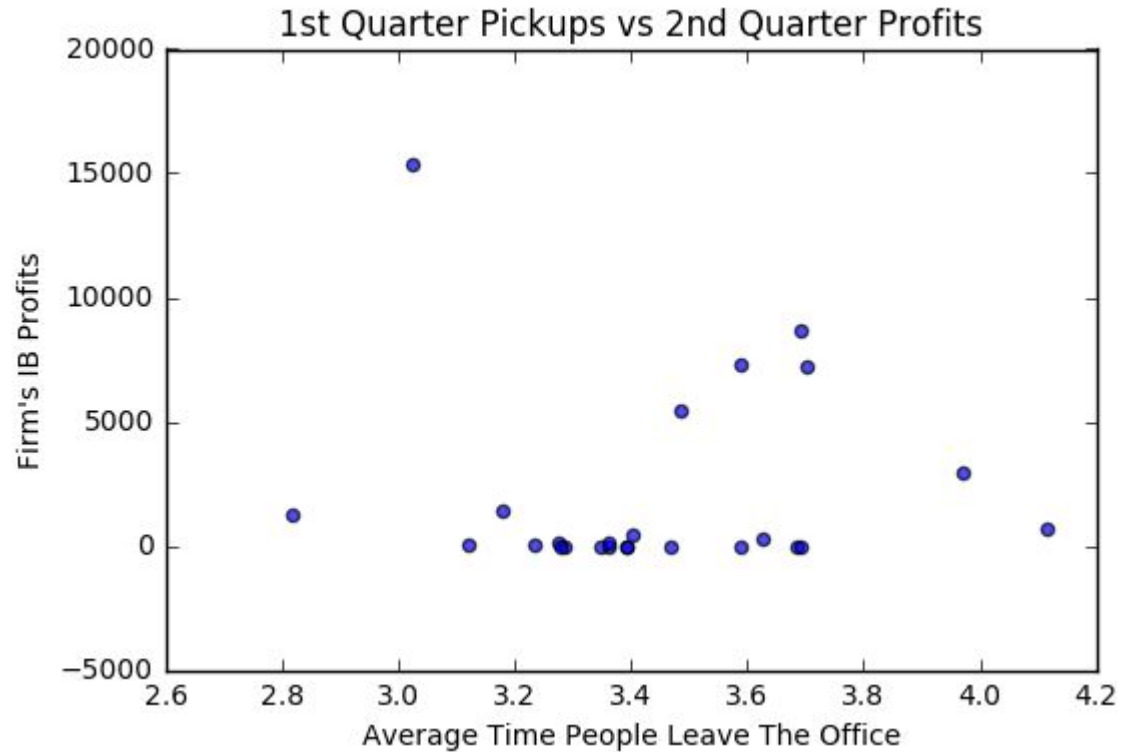
Visualizations



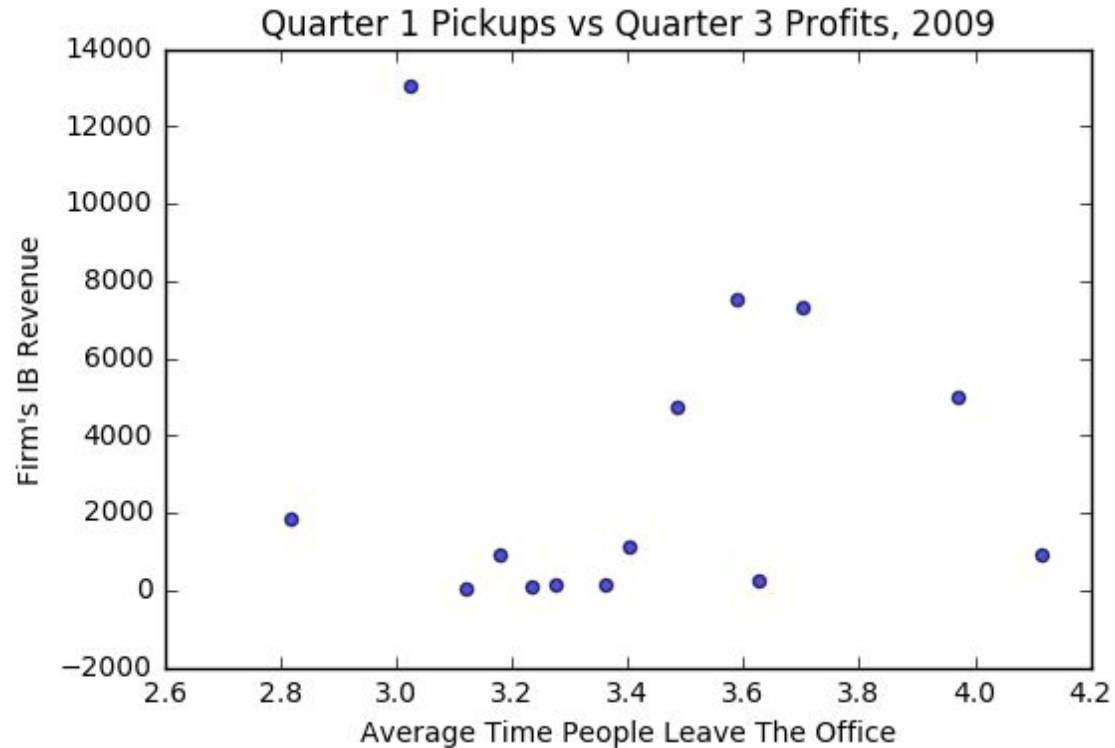
Visualizations



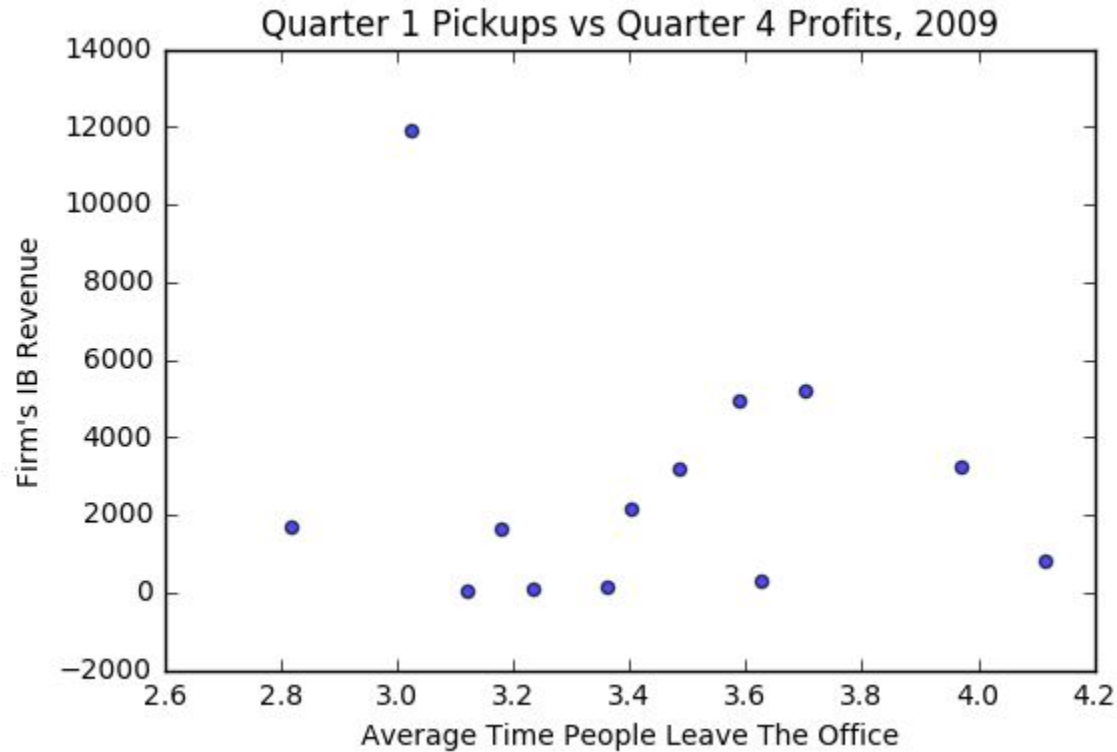
Visualizations



Visualizations

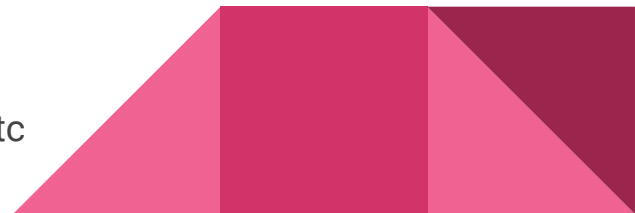


Visualizations



Elements of Data Science

- ❖ Data collection and processing
 - Pull GPS coordinates, financials from Bloomberg and using Taxi data API
 - Linking in SQL and querying
- ❖ Data exploration
 - Stats and Visualization
- ❖ Data analysis: statistics, hypothesis testing, linear modeling
 - Simple Linear Regression
 - Hypothesis Testing (T-tests and F-tests)
- ❖ Machine learning: prediction, clustering
 - Using Simple Linear Regression for prediction
- ❖ Visualization
 - Regression results, observing departure times across firms etc



Critical Tasks

- ❖ Load data into SQL database
- ❖ Run regressions on many different subsets of data
 - Separately by firm
 - For each segment
 - For total revenue
 - Without 2009
 - With absolute, not average, hours
- ❖ Process more years of our data

