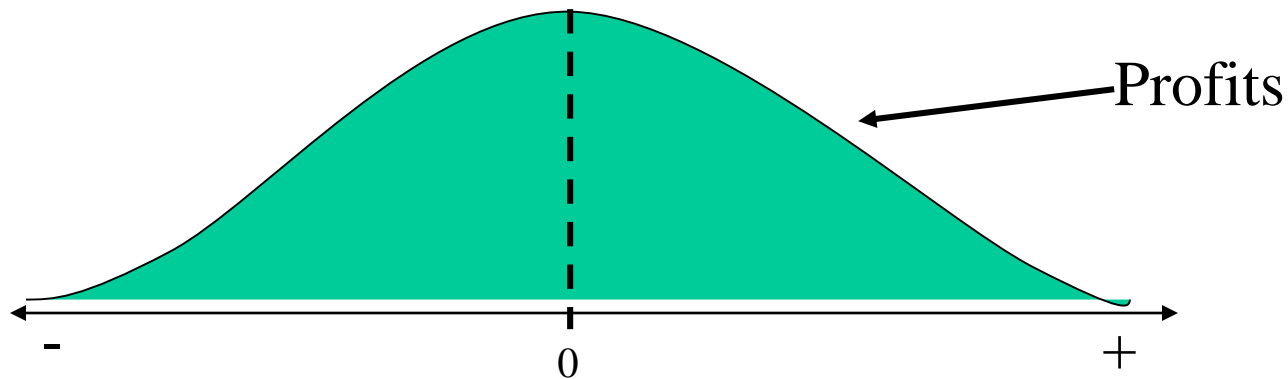


# Logistic Regression

# Linear Regression Assumption

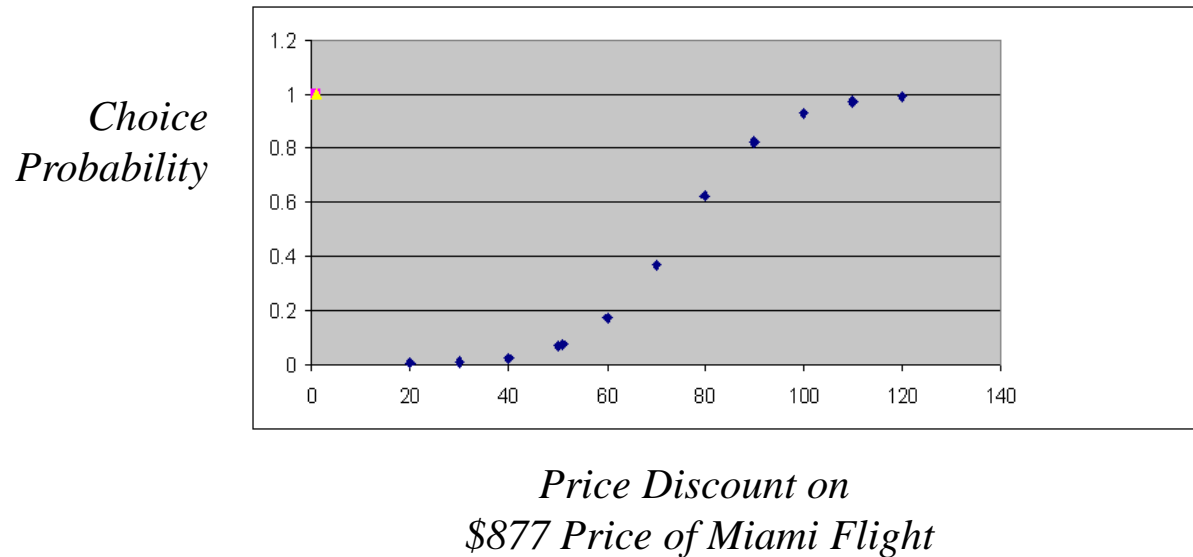
- Linear regression assumes the dependent variable (DV) to be continuous (and normally distributed)



- Often we have variables where there are only 2 different values
  - Buy (1) vs no buy (0)
  - Retain (1) vs lose customer (0)

# Logistic Regression

- Logistic Distribution



- Do our choice preferences evolve in an “S” shaped manner?

# Customer Retention: Logistic Regression

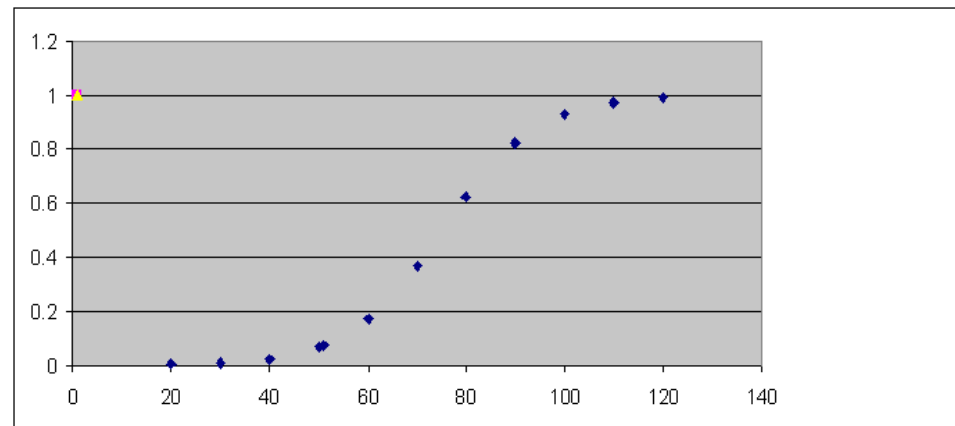
- With categorical (1/0) dependent variables, linear regression can result in nonsensical estimated probabilities (e.g. probability of retention  $> 100\%$ )
- A model that allows us to do this is the so-called “logistic regression”

# Logistic Regression – How do we get the S- Shaped Form?

$$\text{Prob(Retention)} = \frac{e^{(a+b_1 \text{ PriceDiscount})}}{1 + e^{(a+b_1 \text{ PriceDiscount})}}$$

Predictions are bound between [0,1]

*Choice  
Probability*



*Price Discount on  
\$877 Price of Miami Flight*

# Example:

## What Predicts Above Median Sales of Xbox Games on Best Buy Mobile App?

sku	game	numsales	abmedian	browsetime	new	regular price	customer review count	customer review average
1004622	Sniper: Ghost Warrior - Xbox 360	53	1	-0.00017	0	19.99	7	3.4
1010544	Monopoly Streets - Xbox 360	12	1	-0.00285	0	29.99	3	4
1011067	MySims: SkyHeroes - Xbox 360	3	1	0.00157	0	19.99	1	2
1011491	FIFA Soccer 11 - Xbox 360	85	1	-479.80822	0	12.99	18	4.6
1011831	Hasbro Family Game Night 3 - Xbox 360	6	1	0.00094	0	9.99	2	3.5
1012721	The Sims 3 - Xbox 360	140	1	-0.00031	0	19.99	13	3.8
1012876	Two Worlds II - Xbox 360	5	1	0.00047	0	39.99	8	3.4
1013666	Call of Duty: The War Collection - Xbox 360	41	1	0.00115	0	68.18	2	4.5
1014064	Castlevania: Lords of Shadow - Xbox 360	15	1	-0.00235	0	7.99	4	4.8
1032361	Need for Speed: Hot Pursuit - Xbox 360	168	1	-0.00039	0	19.99	45	4.2
1052221	Marvel vs. Capcom 3: Fate of Two Worlds - Xbox 360	28	1	-0.00092	0	19.99	11	4

**Example:**  
**What Predicts Above Median Sales of Xbox Games on  
Best Buy Mobile App?**

Top Sellers	Bottom Sellers
Battlefield 3 Limited Edition - Xbox 360	Adrenalin Misfits - Xbox 360
Dead Island - Xbox 360	Dance Masters - Xbox 360
Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3 - Xbox 360	Rango - Xbox 360
Batman: Arkham City - Xbox 360	MotionSports: Adrenaline - Xbox 360

# Example: XLStat Output

Summary statistics:

Variable	Categories	Frequencies	%
nrx_ind	0	1128	44.183
	1	1425	55.817

Variable	Observations	Obs. with missing data	Obs. without missing data
sales calls	2553	0	2553
Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
0.000	12.000	2.396	2.128

Goodness of fit statistics (Variable nrx\_ind):

Statistic	Independent	Full
Observations	2553	2553
Sum of weigh	2553.000	2553.000
DF	2552	2551
-2 Log(Likelih	3504.580	3216.666
R <sup>2</sup> (McFadden	0.000	0.082
R <sup>2</sup> (Cox and S	0.000	0.107
R <sup>2</sup> (Nagelkerk	0.000	0.000
AIC	3508.580	3220.666
SBC	3520.270	3232.356
Iterations	0	6



# Example: XLStat Output

Model parameters (Variable abmedian):

Source	Value	SE	Wald Chi-Square	Pr > Chi <sup>2</sup>
Intercept	-1.707	0.814	4.397	0.036
new	-2.896	1.736	2.784	0.095
regular price	0.023	0.022	1.153	0.283
customer review count	0.175	0.073	5.695	0.017
customer review average	0.352	0.164	4.573	0.032

# Example: Sales of Xbox Games

Coefficient of Customer Review Average ( $b_{\text{review}}$ )	0.352	
	Customer Review Average = 3	Customer Review Average = 4
	$-1.707 + 3 \times 0.352 = -0.651$	$-1.707 + 4 \times 0.352 = -0.299$
$U = a + bx$		
$P(\text{sale}) = \exp(u) / (1 + \exp(u))$	.34	0.43
difference	0.09	

# Hit Rates – In Sample

		Observed	
		Above Median	Below Median
Predicted	Above Median	16	11
	Below Median	10	62

$$\text{Hit Rate} = (16+62)/(16+10+11+62)$$

$$= (78)/99 = 79\%$$

# Model Building

- Determine properties of dependent variable
  - Linear, + ve values, Dummy Variable, text data
- Select model that reflects dependent variable properties
  - Logistic regression for dummy variables

# Model Building

- Include the decision variable of interest among the independent variable set
  - Price, advertising, etc
- Include common control variables
  - Quality, Distribution, Demographics, Tenure, Competition etc.

# Model Building

- Does including lagged dependent variable lead to UNIT ROOT?
- If UNIT ROOT, use difference as the dependent variable

# Marketing Mix Models - Summary

- Are independent variables correlated?
  - Is the sign of a variable not making sense?
  - Is the significance and sign of the coefficient changing with other variables in the model?
- Do we have an omitted variable bias?
- If no omitted variable bias-
  - Check for correlation among independent variables
  - If they are correlated; try combining them (add/subtract/divide/multiply etc.)

# Model Building

- Does the model hint @ causality or is it a correlational model?
  - Are dependent and independent variables measured at the same time?
  - Are there sufficient controls or confounding variables included
  - Can a reverse causation reasonably exist
  - Do we need to recommend an experiment?