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The limits of OLS, prediction as evaluation, and cross validation

Advanced Quantitative Methods 2019

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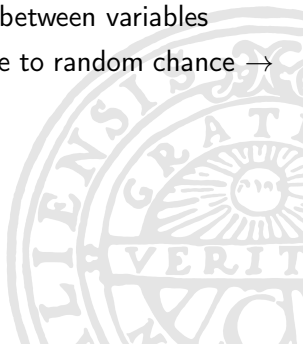
Null-Hypothesis Significance Testing (again)

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- ▶ Gives a measure of how likely it is that the results we observe are due to random chance →
- ▶ Allows us to draw inference about the population from a sample with some certainty

The limits of NHST

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- ▶ p-values are essentially arbitrary
- ▶ Testing many relationships will inevitably result in significant results
- ▶ NHST in itself does not tell us anything about the substantive effects of the relationships
- ▶ Relationships may be seen due to overfitting or influential observations



P-hacking

- ▶ Practice of tweaking models and variables to find significance





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- ▶ Difficult to avoid





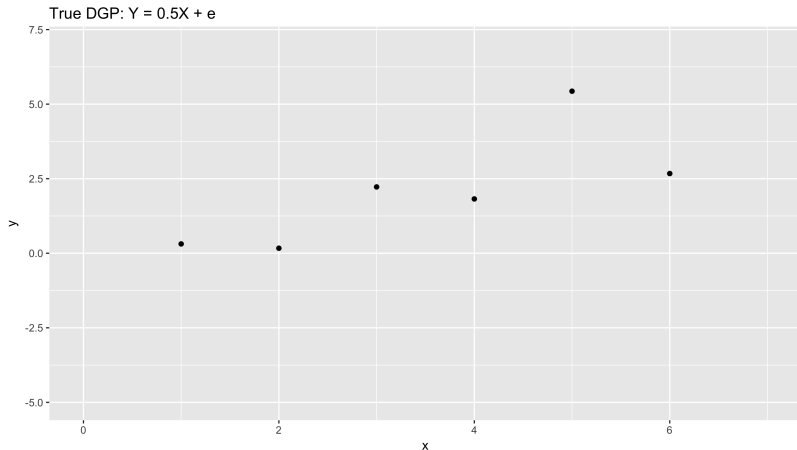
P-hacking

- ▶ Practice of tweaking models and variables to find significance
- ▶ Difficult to avoid
- ▶ Often associated with overfitting

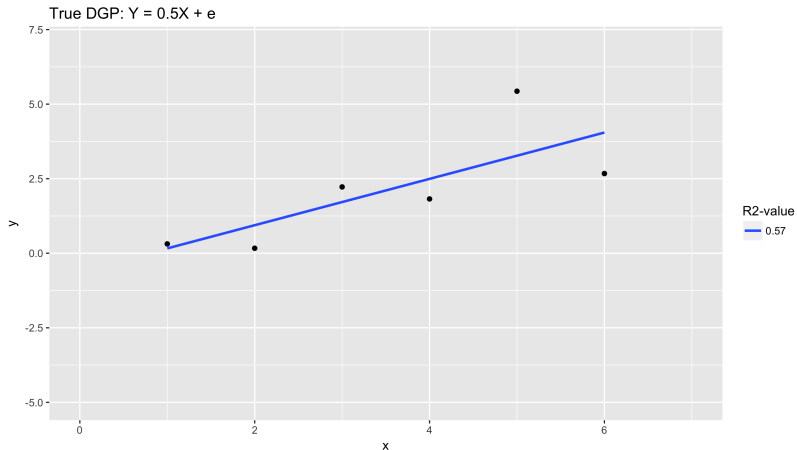




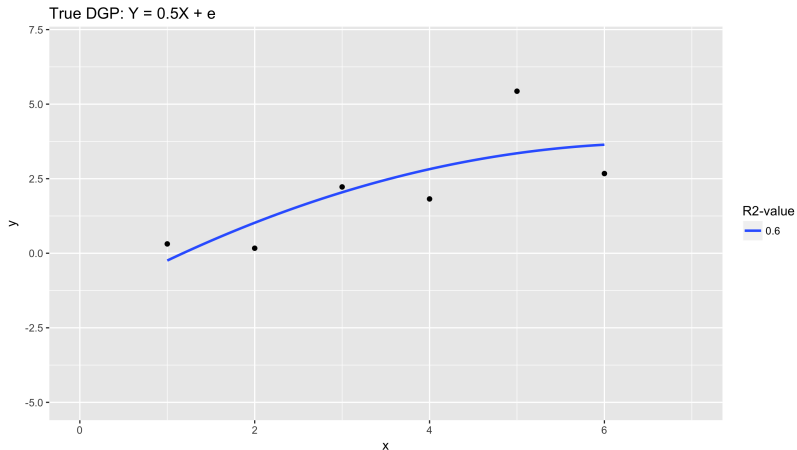
An instructive example of overfitting



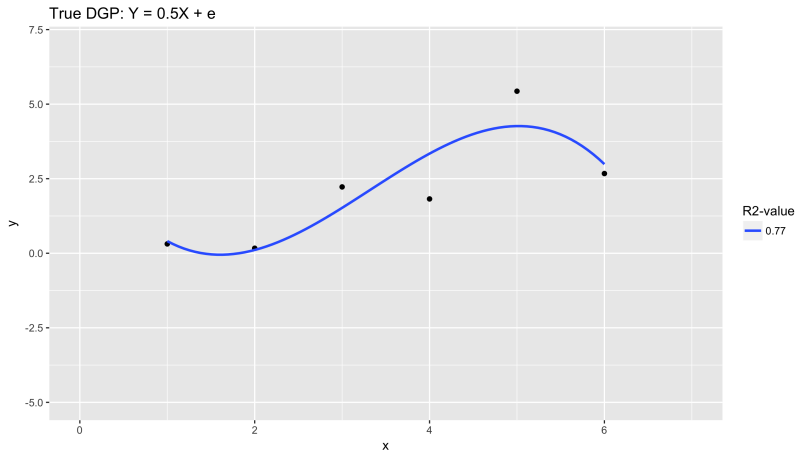
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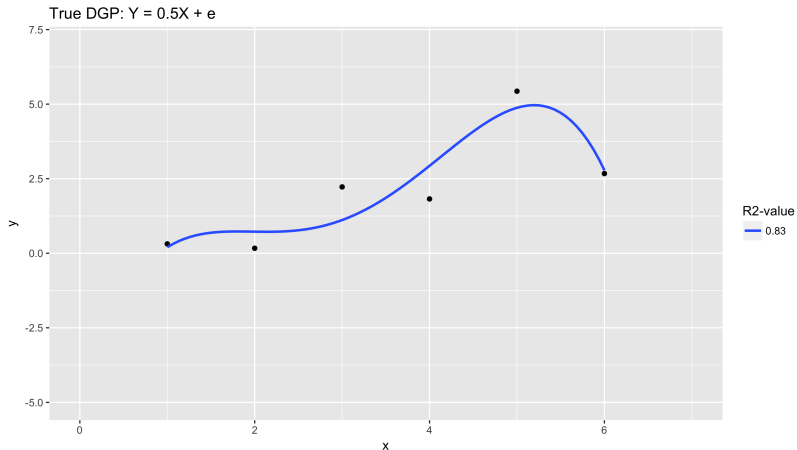
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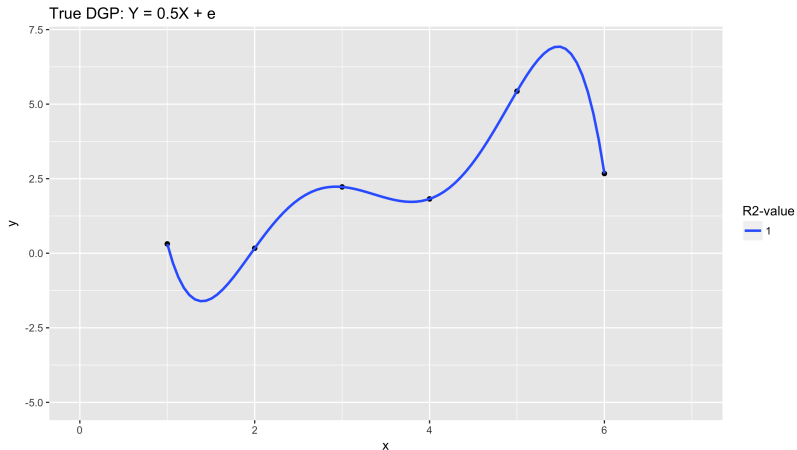
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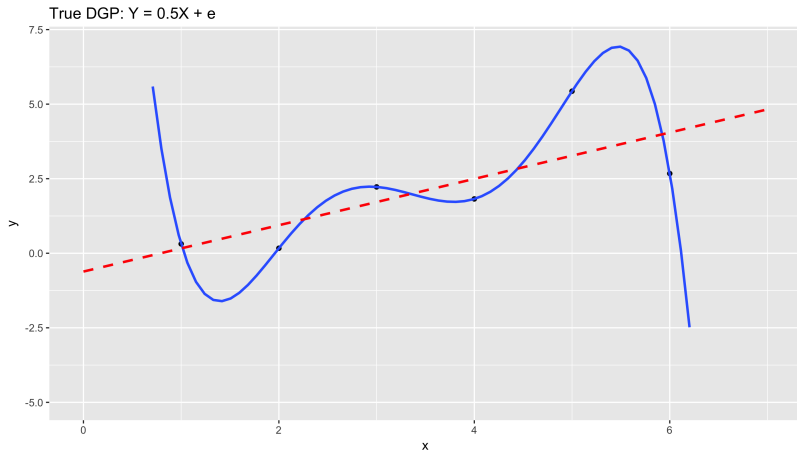


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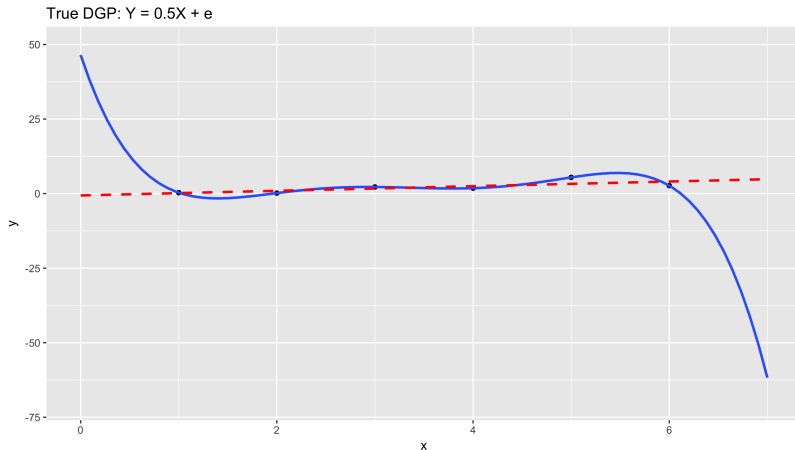




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Enter: Predictive Methods





Prediction vs Explanation

- Explanatory modeling uses theory to explain causation





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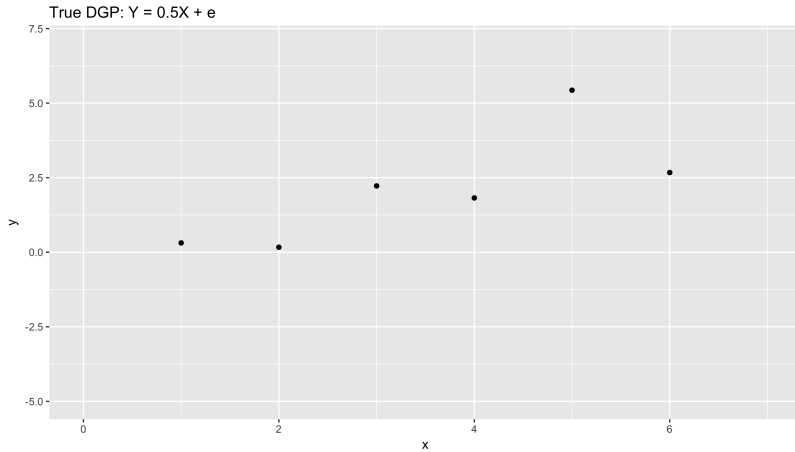


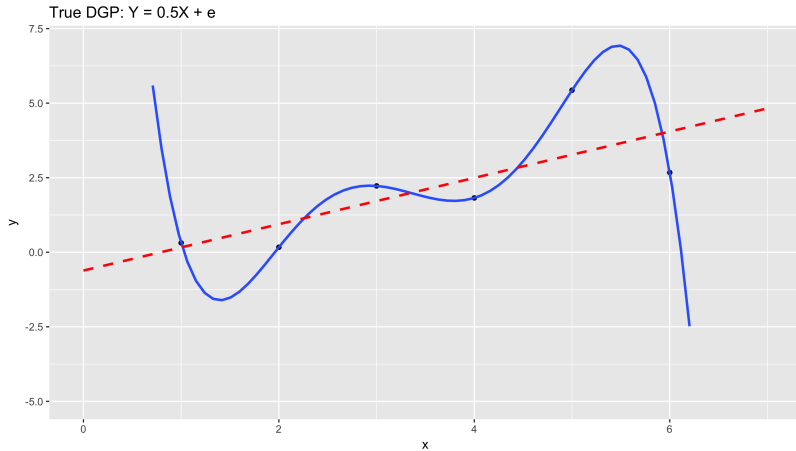
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Is predictive modeling not sensitive to overfitting?









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- ▶ Removes the problem of overfitting as long as the division of the data is done properly
- ▶ The best 'test' data is data completely set aside by the researcher

Problems with data division

- ▶ Setting aside data is 'expensive'





Problems with data division

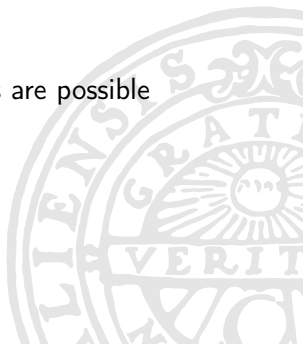
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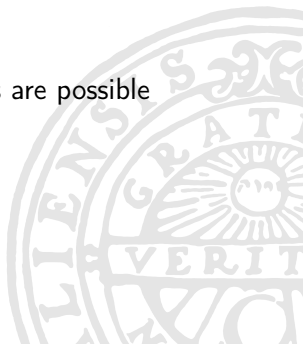
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- ▶ Solution: Cross-Validation



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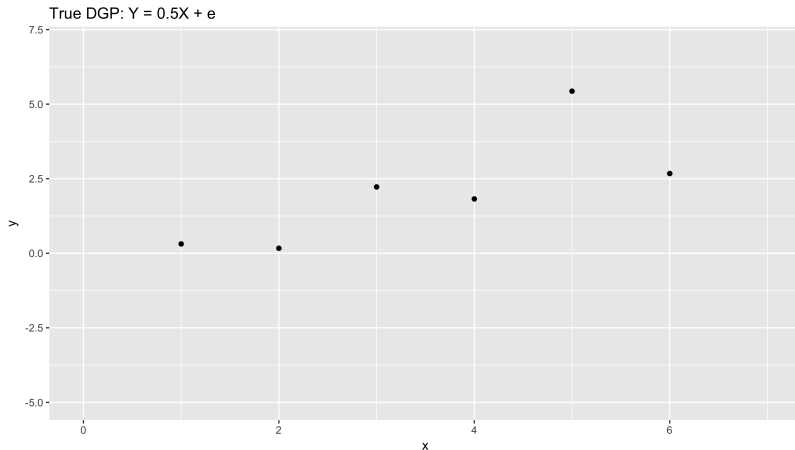


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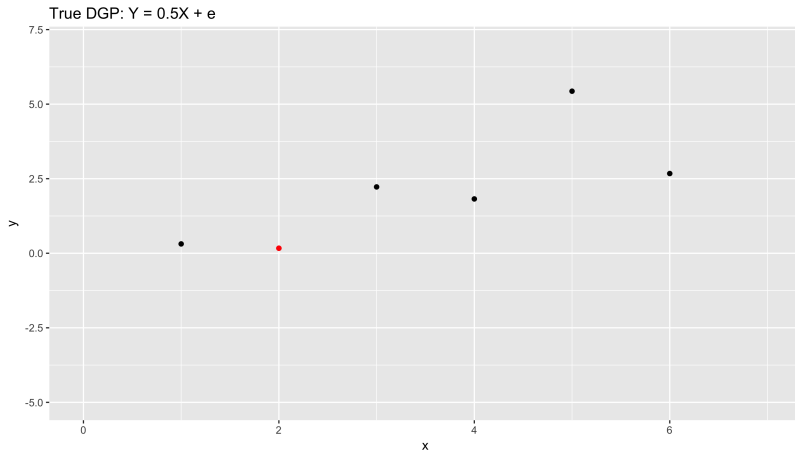
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 6. Repeat 3-5 for all remaining folds
 7. Calculate the evaluation metrics for the full data, where each observation has received one out of sample prediction
 8. Repeat 1-7 an appropriate number of times
 9. Calculate the mean (or some other quantity of interest) for the evaluation criteria across all simulations



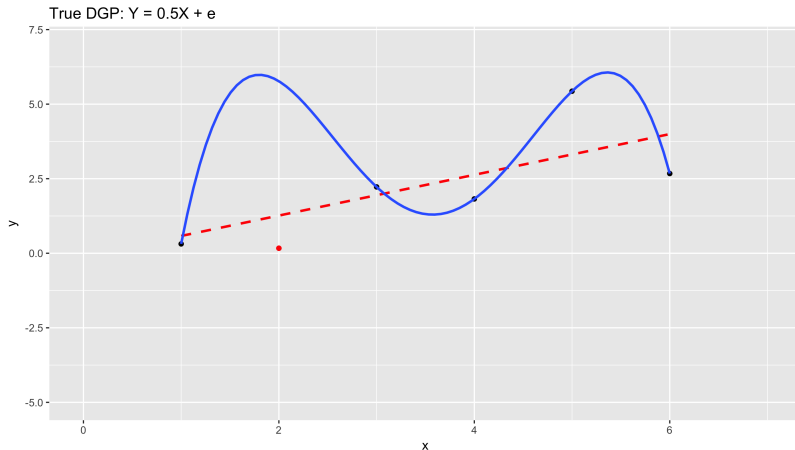
Cross-Validation in practice



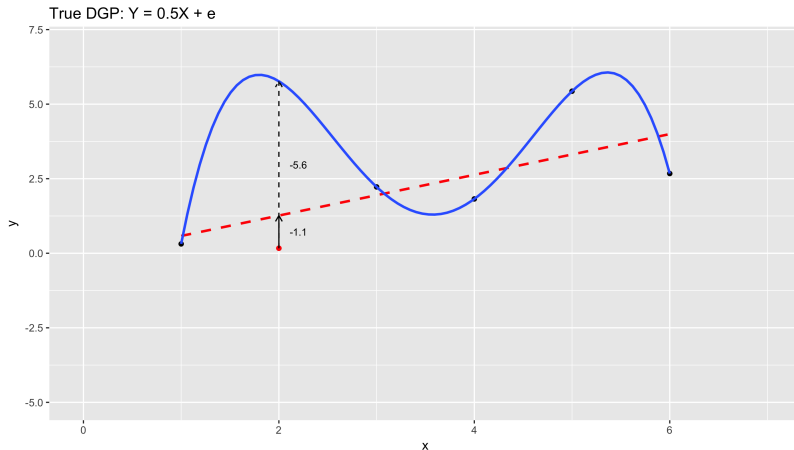
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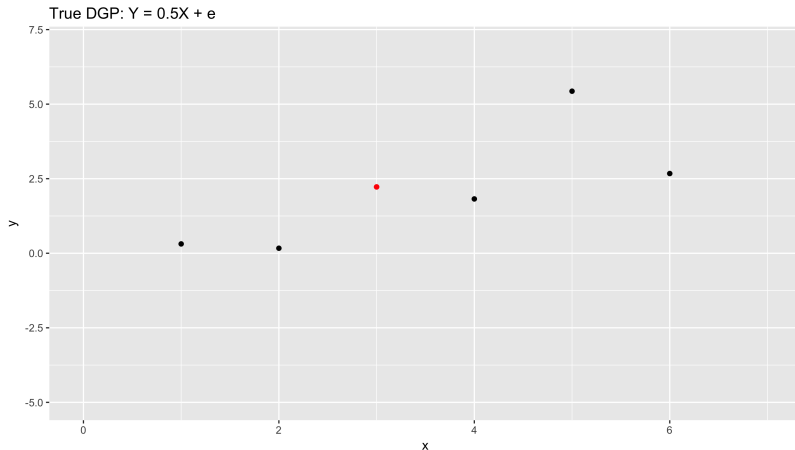


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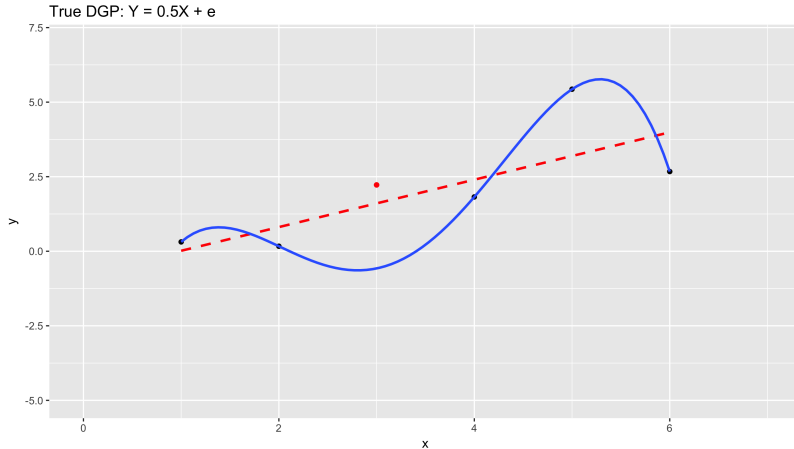


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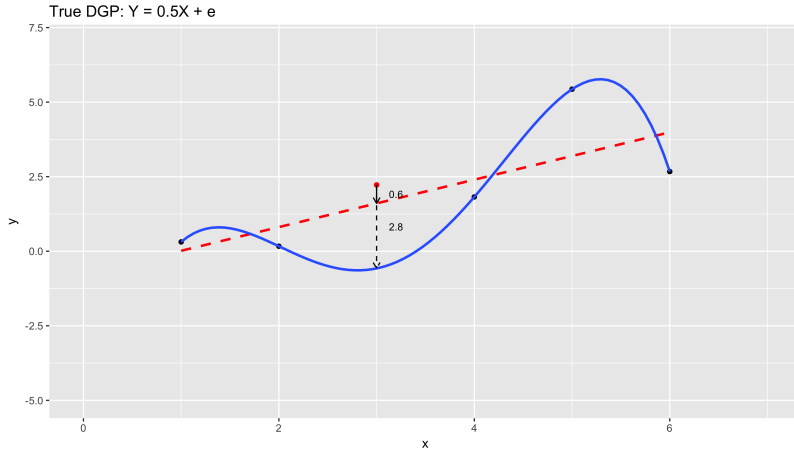




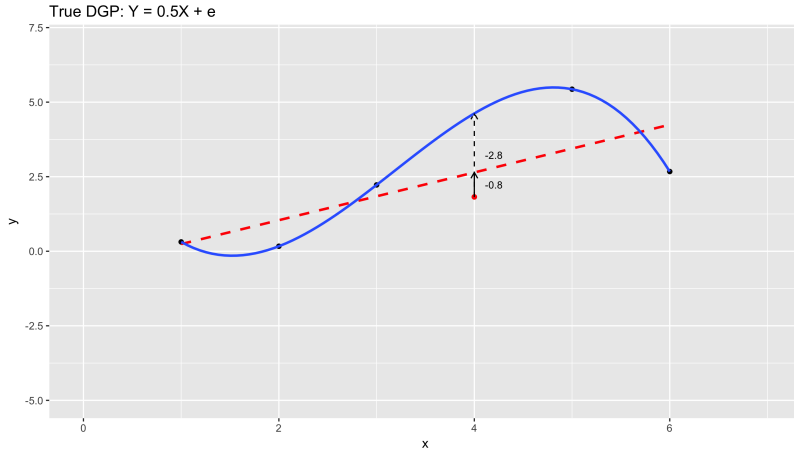
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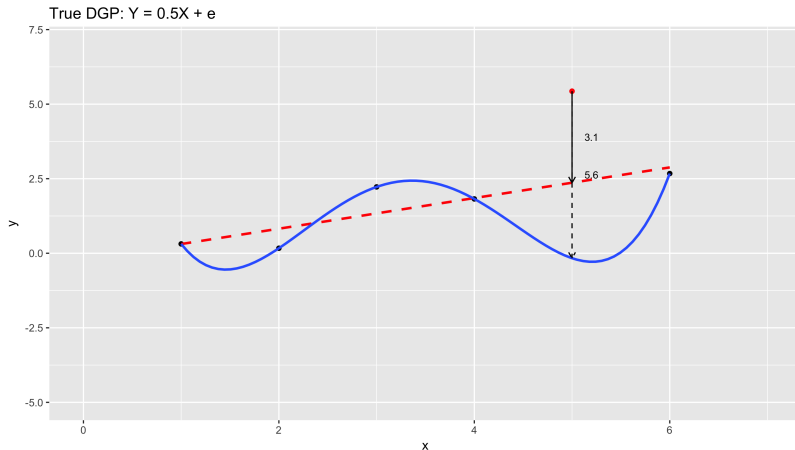
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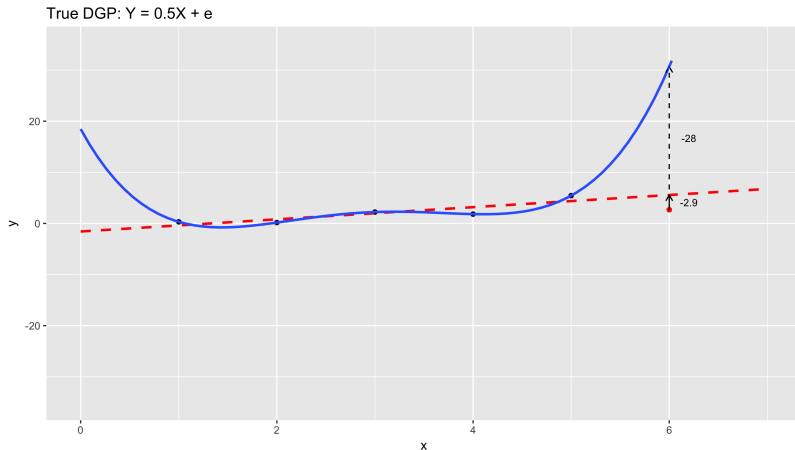


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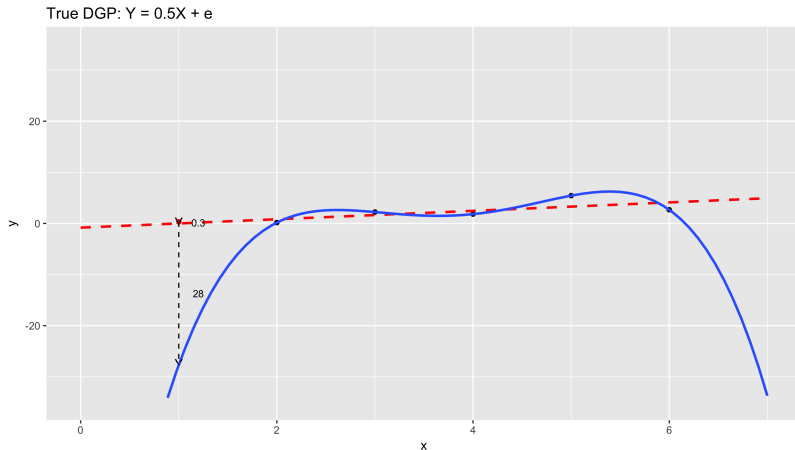


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- ▶ Correct fit CV MAPE ≈ 1.5
- ▶ Correct fit CV RMSE ≈ 1.8





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- ▶ Overfit CV MAPE ≈ 12.1





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- ▶ Correct fit CV RMSE ≈ 1.8
- ▶ Overfit CV MAPE ≈ 12.1
- ▶ Overfit CV RMSE ≈ 16.6





Cross-Validation in practice

- ▶ Correct fit CV MAPE without extremes ≈ 1.4
- ▶ Correct fit CV RMSE without extremes ≈ 1.7
- ▶ Overfit CV MAPE without extremes ≈ 4.2
- ▶ Overfit CV RMSE without extremes ≈ 4.4



Advantages of Cross-Validation

- Allows us to use all available data



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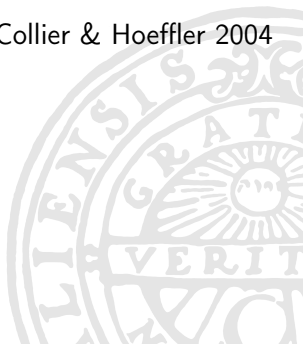
- ▶ Allows us to use all available data
- ▶ Easily integrated with existing explanatory models
- ▶ Allows for more nuanced analysis of variables than NHST
- ▶ Can easily be combined with NHST studies





Application: Ward et al 2010

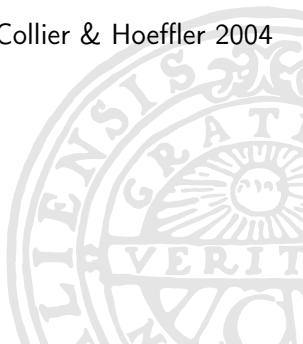
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Application: Ward et al 2010

- ▶ Uses predictive methodology to evaluate Fearon & Laitin 2003 and Collier & Hoeffler 2004
- ▶ Shows the dangers of not thinking about prediction

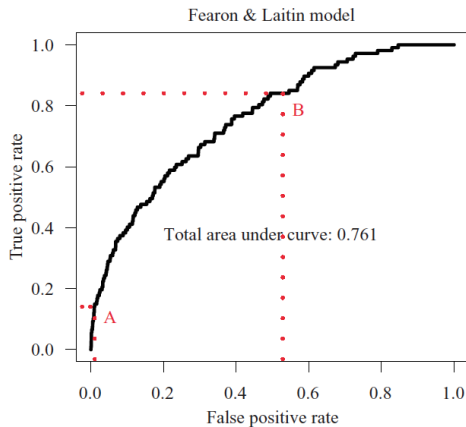




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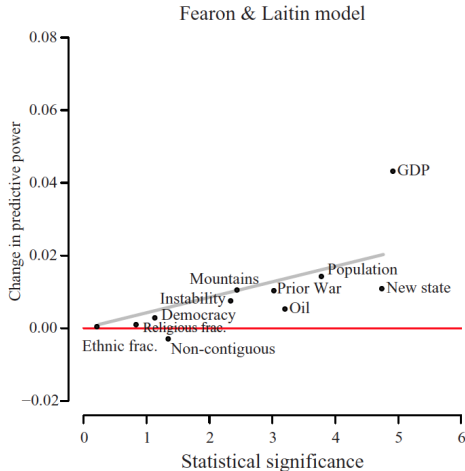
<i>Threshold</i>	<i>Fearon & Laitin model</i>	
	<i>Correctly predicted</i>	<i>False positives</i>
0.5	0/107	0
0.3	1/107	3
0.1	15/107	66

Application: Ward et al 2010

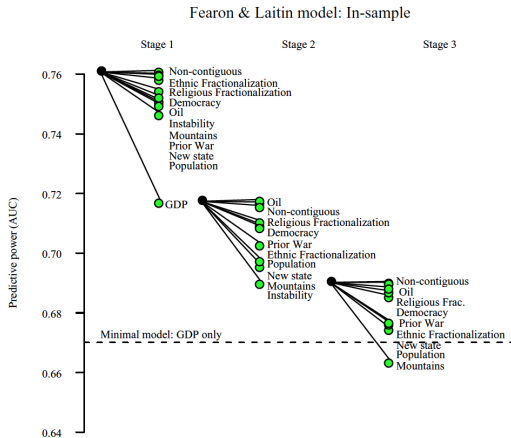




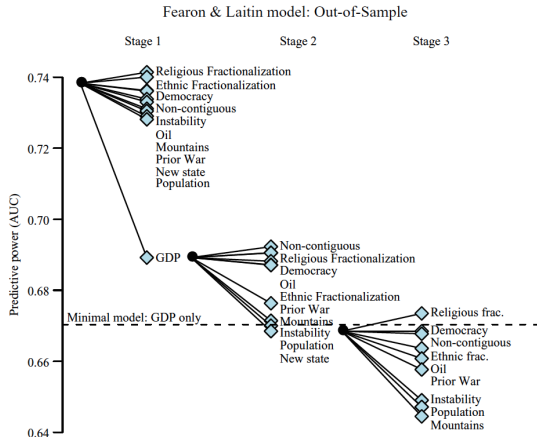
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- ▶ Statistical significance is not always a useful tool
- ▶ Prediction methods are an alternative to NHST
- ▶ Prediction has its own challenges
- ▶ Theory can be evaluated using a combination of prediction methods and NHST methods
- ▶ (k-fold) Cross Validation is a useful tool for implementing out of sample forecasts in a study