Title: Bayesian structural time series

URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayesian_structural_time_series

PageID: 50211107

Categories: Category:Bayesian statistics, Category:Machine learning, Category:Time series

Source: Wikipedia (CC BY-SA 4.0). Content may require attribution.

Bayesian structural time series (BSTS) model is a statistical technique used for feature selection, time series forecasting, nowcasting, inferring causal impact and other applications. The model is designed to work with time series data.

The model has also promising application in the field of analytical marketing. In particular, it can be used in order to assess how much different marketing campaigns have contributed to the change in web search volumes, product sales, brand popularity and other relevant indicators. Difference-in-differences models and interrupted time series designs are alternatives to this approach. "In contrast to classical difference-in-differences schemes, state-space models make it possible to (i) infer the temporal evolution of attributable impact, (ii) incorporate empirical priors on the parameters in a fully Bayesian treatment, and (iii) flexibly accommodate multiple sources of variation, including the time-varying influence of contemporaneous covariates, i.e., synthetic controls."

General model description

The model consists of three main components:

Kalman filter. The technique for time series decomposition. In this step, a researcher can add different state variables: trend, seasonality, regression, and others.

Spike-and-slab method. In this step, the most important regression predictors are selected.

Bayesian model averaging. Combining the results and prediction calculation.

The model could be used to discover the causations with its counterfactual prediction and the observed data.

A possible drawback of the model can be its relatively complicated mathematical underpinning and difficult implementation as a computer program. However, the programming language R has ready-to-use packages for calculating the BSTS model, which do not require strong mathematical background from a researcher.

See also

Bayesian inference using Gibbs sampling

Correlation does not imply causation

Spike-and-slab regression

References

Further reading

Scott, S. L., & Varian, H. R. 2014a. Bayesian variable selection for nowcasting economic time series . Economic Analysis of the Digital Economy.

Scott, S. L., & Varian, H. R. 2014b. Predicting the present with bayesian structural time series . International Journal of Mathematical Modelling and Numerical Optimisation.

Varian, H. R. 2014. Big Data: New Tricks for Econometrics . Journal of Economic Perspectives

Brodersen, K. H., Gallusser, F., Koehler, J., Remy, N., & Scott, S. L. 2015. Inferring causal impact using Bayesian structural time-series models . The Annals of Applied Statistics.

R package "bsts".

R package "CausalImpact" .

O'Hara, R. B., & Sillanpää, M. J. 2009. A review of Bayesian variable selection methods: what, how and which . Bayesian analysis.

Hoeting, J. A. , Madigan, D., Raftery, A. E., & Volinsky, C. T. 1999. Bayesian model averaging: a tutorial . Statistical science.