



Beyond regression: time series and changepoints

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Rewilding, Edinburgh Oct 2025



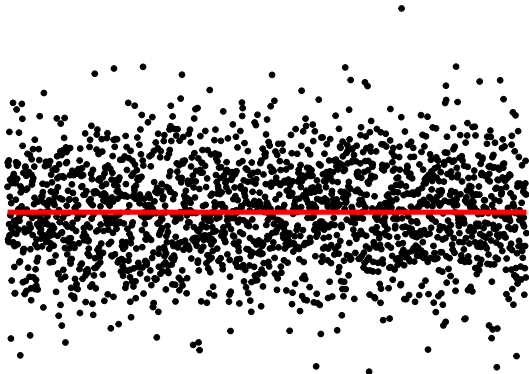


- Different underlying paradigms
- Practically can look very similar

In my brain, a key difference is:

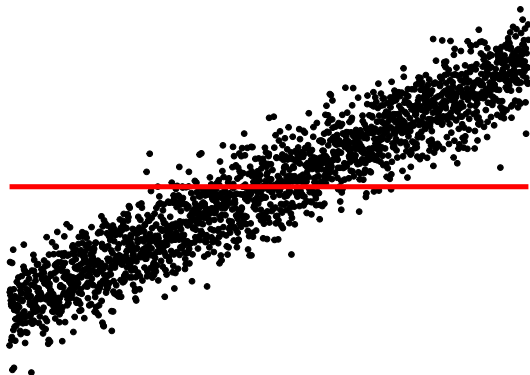
Statistical models require data to develop, process models require data to validate.

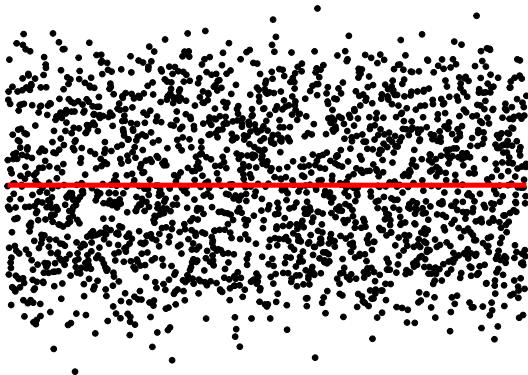
- Recap regression (linear models)
- Time series as regression
- Linear Mixed Models (Tom's talk)
- Changepoint modelling
- Monitoring for change





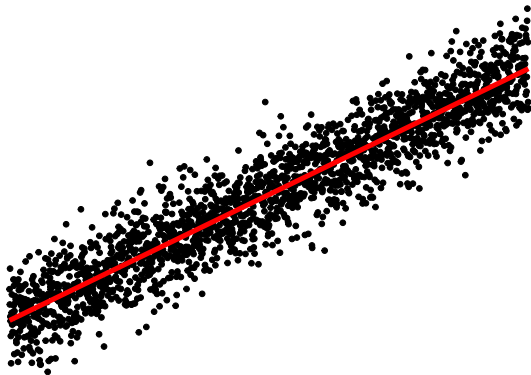
$$y_t = \mathbb{E}(\mathbf{y}) = \mu$$







$$y_t = a + bt = \beta_1 + \beta_2 t$$



$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & n-1 \\ 1 & n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

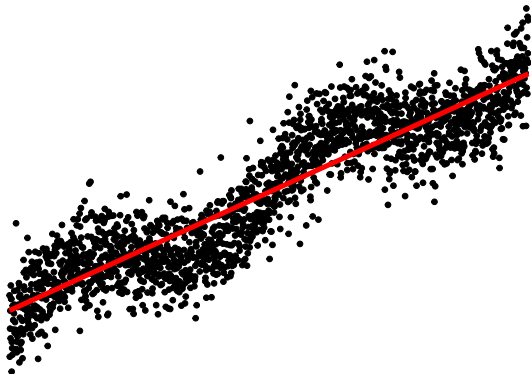
Often $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$.

More generally

$$\mathbf{y} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}.$$

Fit using `lm` in R or OLS from `statsmodels` in Python.

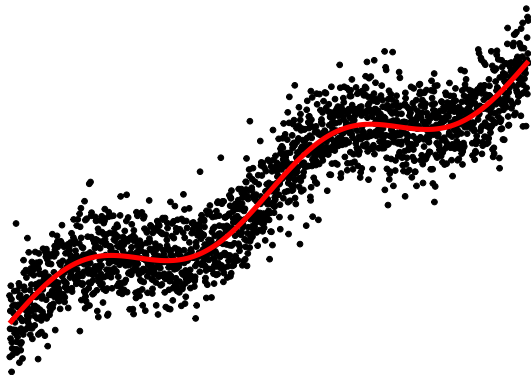
Regression



Regression



$$y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 t + \beta_3?$$



$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ 1 & n-1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & n & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \\ \beta_4 \\ \beta_5 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon$$

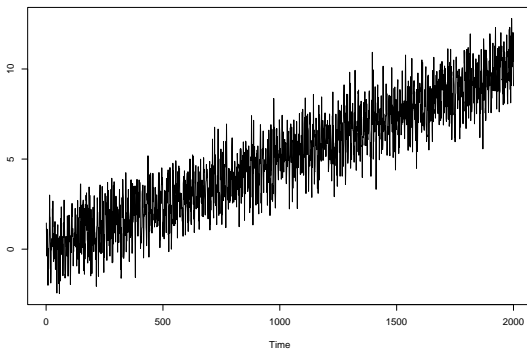
β_3 is the *change* from quarter 1 to quarter 2.

β_4 is the *change* from quarter 1 to quarter 3.

β_5 is the *change* from quarter 1 to quarter 4.

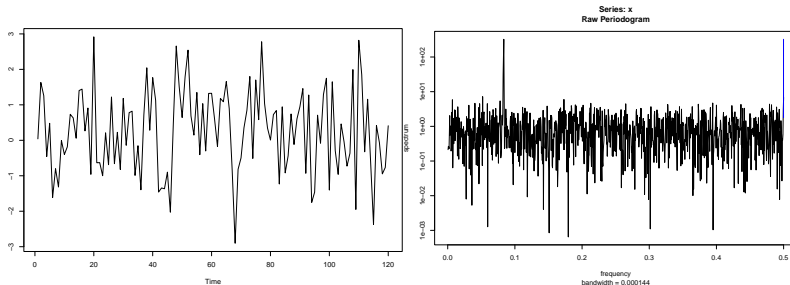


$$y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 t + \beta_3 \sin(\omega t) + \epsilon_t$$





$$y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 t + \beta_3 \sin(\omega t) + \epsilon_t$$



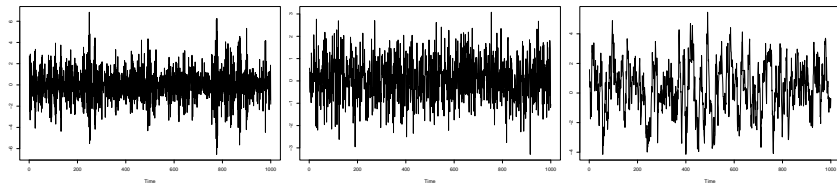
Many different things you can do here, depending on how you model.

- Traditional regression
- Time dependence through trend and seasonality
- Non-parametric modelling
- Spatial modelling

We have been thinking of this for continuous measurements but other types of measurements can use this model through GLM (Generalized Linear Model).

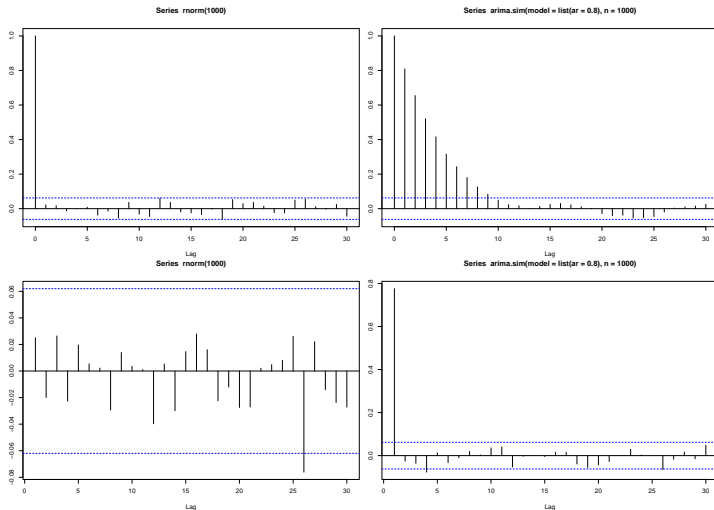


$$\Gamma(t, s) = \text{Cov}(Y_t, Y_s) = \mathbb{E}[(Y_t - \mathbb{E}(Y_t))(Y_s - \mathbb{E}(Y_s))]$$





Weighted Portmanteau Test (`WeightedPortTest` in R)



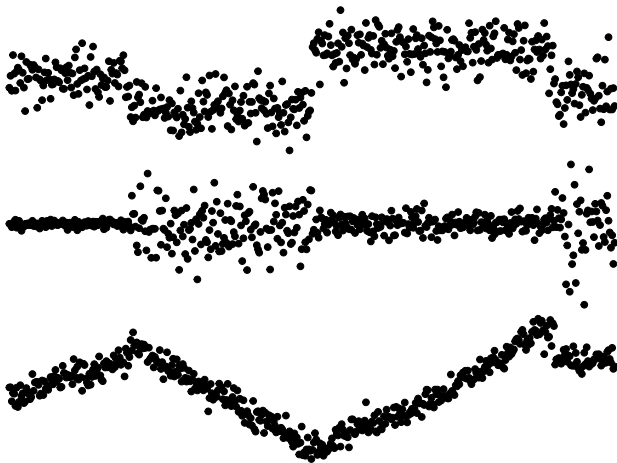
Small amount of time points? Use a Generalized Linear Mixed Effects Regression (GLMER) model (`lme4` in R).

$$y_i | \mathbf{b} \sim \text{Distr}(\mu_i, \sigma^2) \quad (1)$$

$$g(\mu) = \mathbf{X}\beta + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{b}, \quad (2)$$

- \mathbf{X} - external regressors with coefficients β
- Distr - conditional distribution
- \mathbf{Z} - random effects with coefficients \mathbf{b}

Non-stationarity

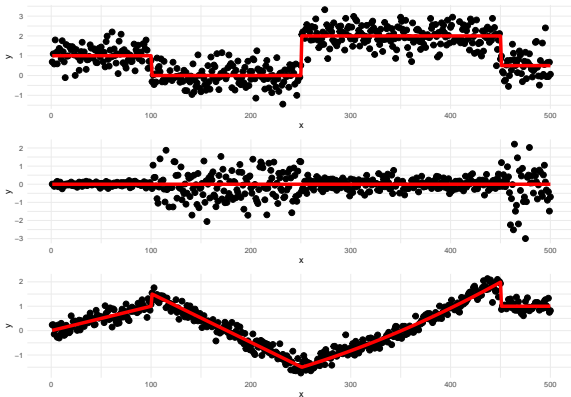


What are changepoints?

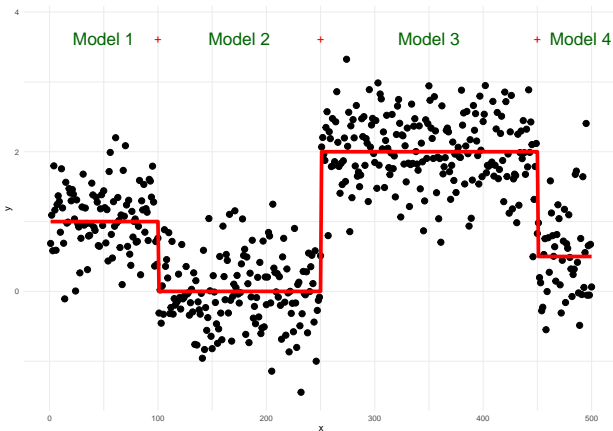


For data y_1, \dots, y_n , if a changepoint exists at τ , then y_1, \dots, y_τ differ from $y_{\tau+1}, \dots, y_n$ in some way.

There are many different types of change.

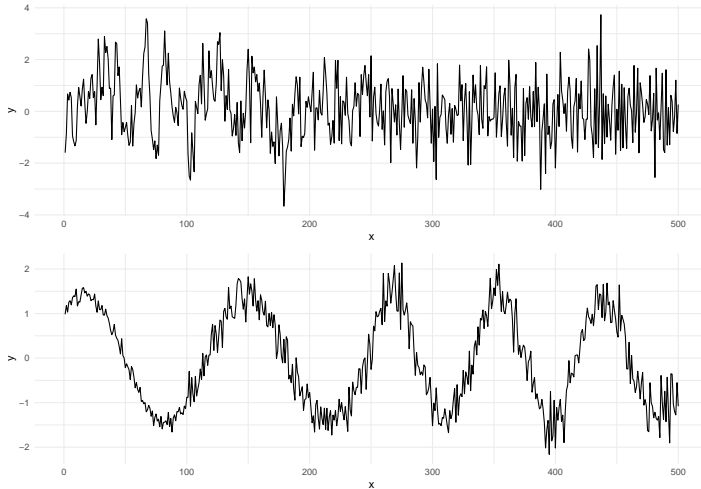


Changepoint Problem



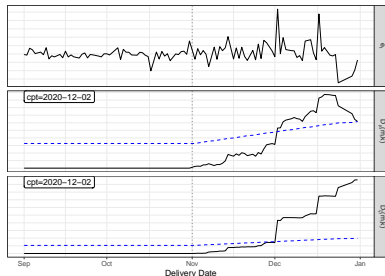
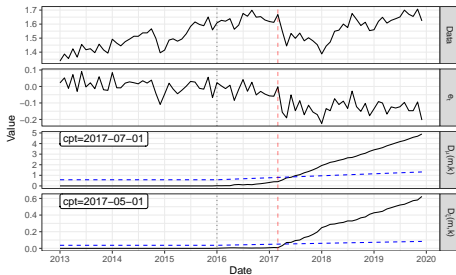
- How many changes? (changepoint package in R)
- Where are the changes? 2^{n-1} possible solutions!

More complicated change

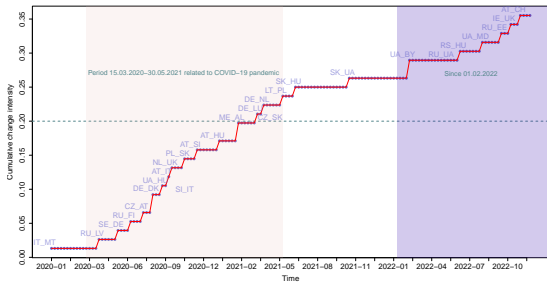
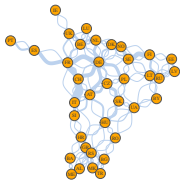




Monitor models for concept drift - works with any type of model online fit/forecast



Concept drift in time series on networks



- Took a modelling approach to introducing time series
- We learnt about mixed effects models, traditional ARMA models, and changepoint models
- Model diagnostics and visually (even parts of) data are important.
- Many more models out there; spatiotemporal, threshold, functional, locally stationary, . . .
- I enjoy working with messy real life data . . .
- . . . as often it sparks my next research challenge.

R packages: lme4, forecast, changepoint, WeightedPortTest

Links or stars from: <https://www.github.com/rkillick>

Online monitoring: <https://github.com/grundy95/changepoint.forecast>

Multivariate:

Covariance:

https://github.com/s-ryan1/Covariance_RMT_simulations

Mean/Var: <https://github.com/grundy95/changepoint.geo>