

# Econometrics and Data Science: Research Projects

**Siem Jan Koopman, prof. dr. in Econometrics**

Topic: **Presentation EDS Group**

School of Business and Economics, VU Amsterdam

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Large Data Sets
- 3 Mixed, Messy and Noisy Data
- 4 Econometric Modelling: Causality
- 5 Conclusion

# Econometrics and Data Science: The EDS Group

- **EDS Group** operates within the  
**School of Business and Economics, VU Amsterdam**  
**Department of Econometrics and Operations Research**
  
- **EDS Group** consists of 20+ fte
  - 12 fte research staff (senior, junior, tenure-track)
  - 4 part-time researchers (business partners, 1 fte)
  - 2 fte post-docs (external funding)
  - 6 PhD students (core 4 fte)
  - 2 fte teaching staff

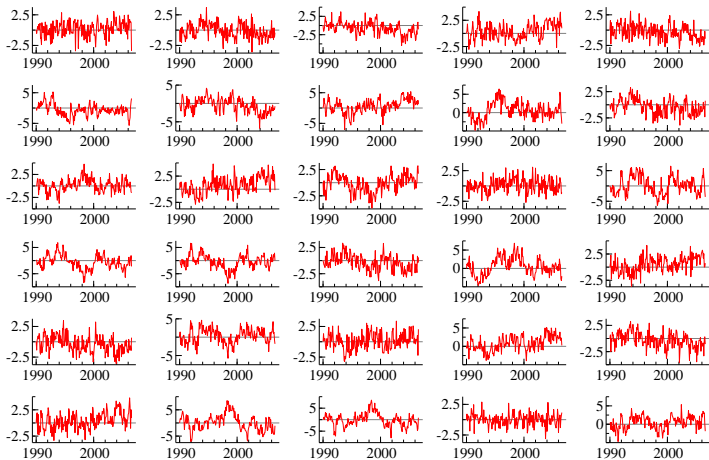
## ■ Data Science:

- Multivariate Statistical Methods
- Network structures
- Classification
- Regression
- Unsupervised Statistical Learning ( $k$ -means, principal components)
- Random Forests

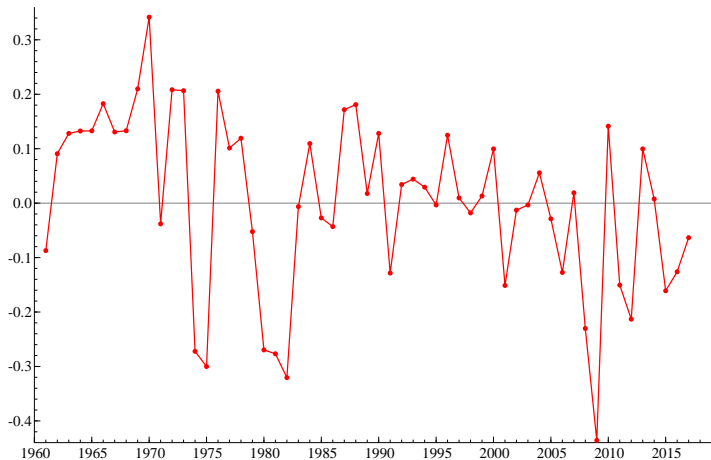
## ■ Econometrics

- Time Series and Dynamic Econometrics
- Prediction and Forecasting
- Causal Structural Modelling
- Mixed-Frequency, Messy and Noisy Data

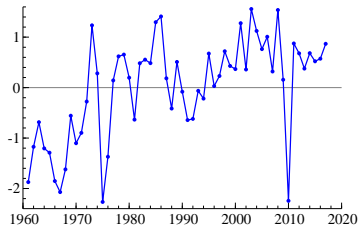
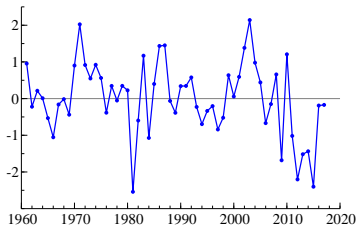
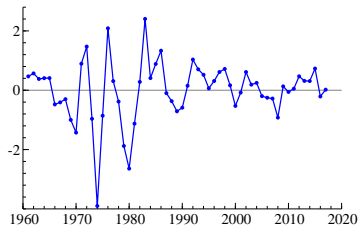
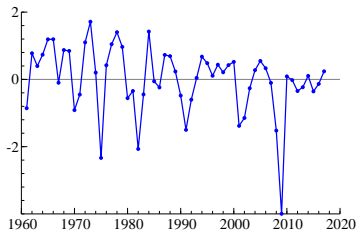
# Factors and Prediction

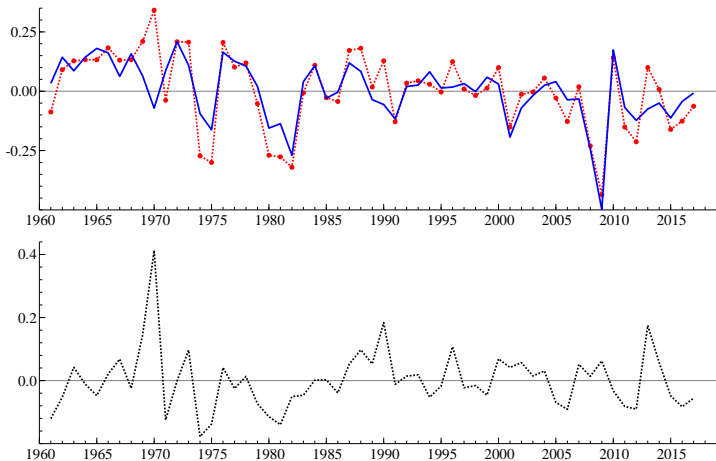


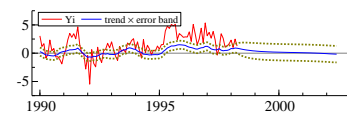
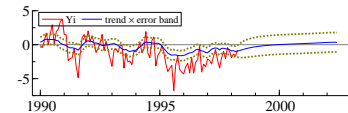
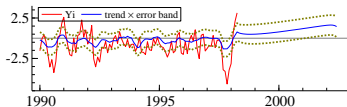
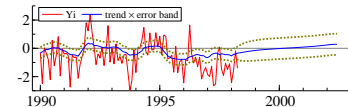
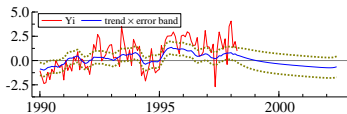
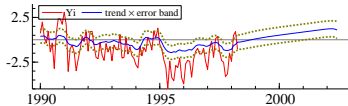
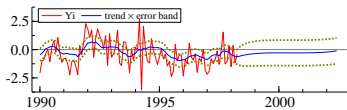
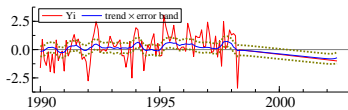
# One series of interest











# Mixed, Messy and Noisy Data

**Key challenge:** from noisy indicators towards SIGNAL EXTRACTION

We are the experts in effective **SIGNAL EXTRACTION**:

- Building predictive models from data with
- different frequencies, different features, missing entries, outliers, etc.
- Using Score-Driven framework:

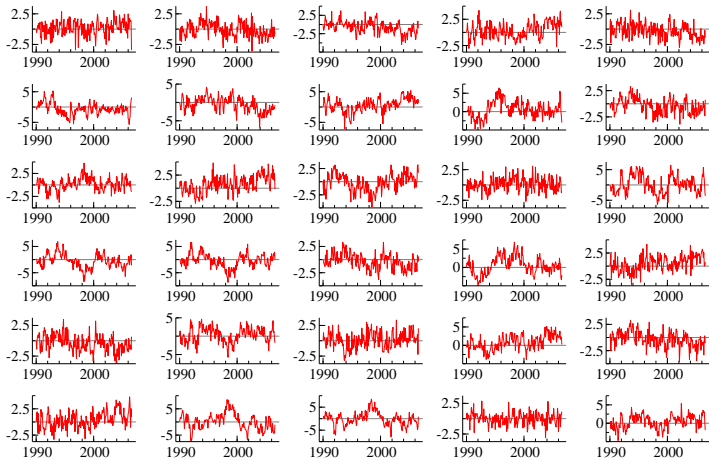
$$y_{it} \sim p_i(y_{it} | \mathcal{F}_{t-1}, \theta_t; \psi), \quad \theta_t = Z_t \alpha_t$$

- with data  $y_{it}$ , distribution  $p(y_{it}; \cdot)$ , past data  $\mathcal{F}_{t-1}$ , signal  $\theta_t$ , parameter vector  $\psi$  and state vector  $\alpha_t$  with dynamic updating

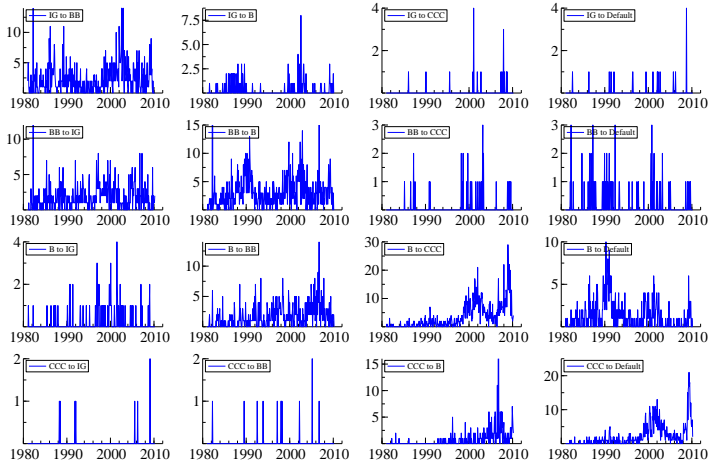
$$\alpha_{t+1} = \omega + \beta \alpha_t + \delta \nabla_t$$

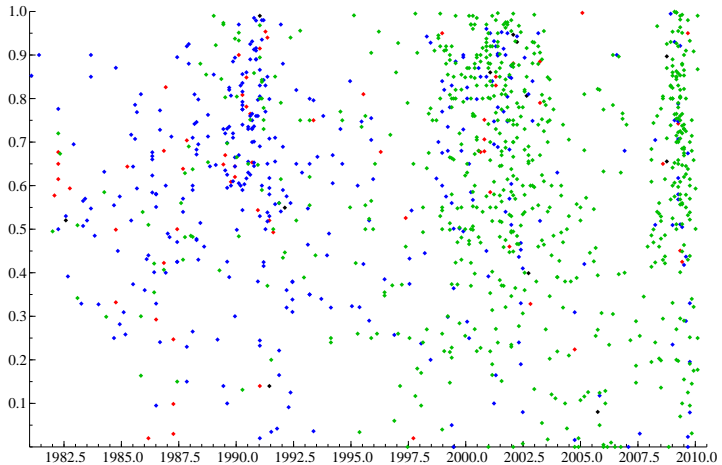
where  $\nabla_t$  is the innovation (score function) and  $\omega, \beta, \delta$  are coefficients.

# Risk Measure 1: Macro Data

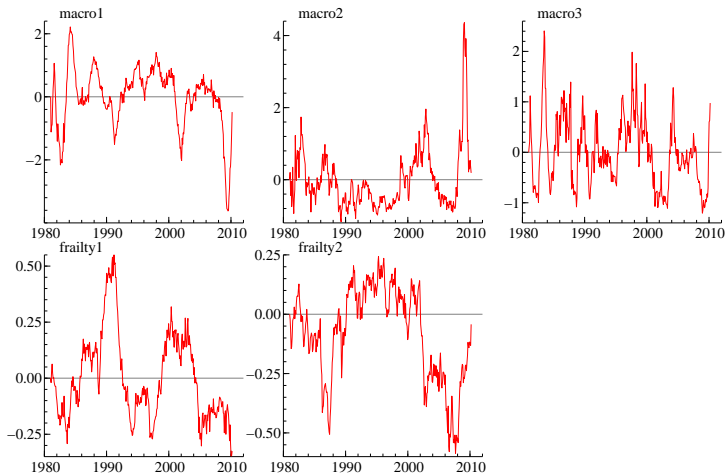


# Risk Measure 2: Failure Counts





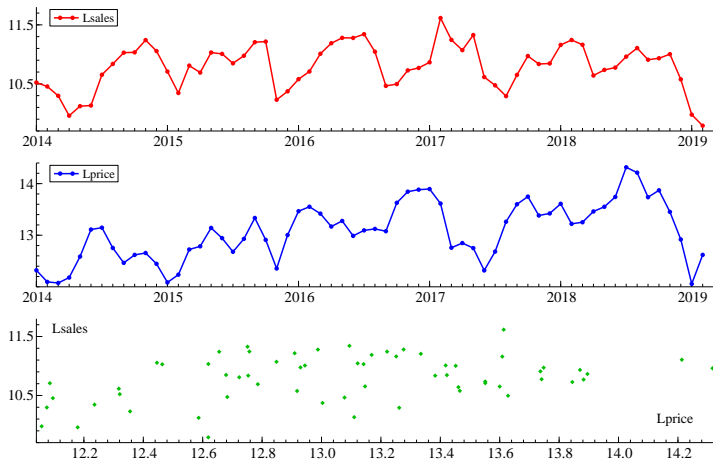


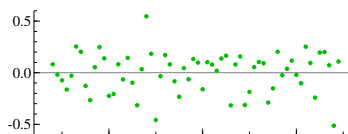
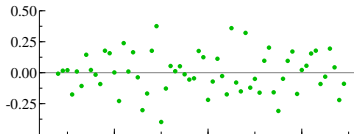
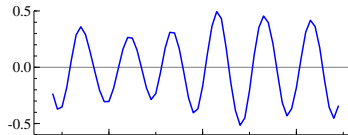
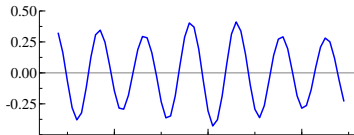
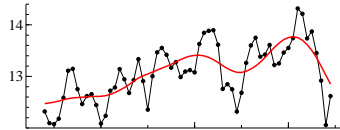
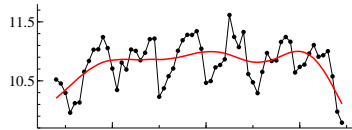


# Econometric Causal Models

- Data Science Methods are highly effective in Data Exploration, Visualisation, Correlations
- Correlation versus Causality: structural econometric models
- Classic example is sales/consumption versus price/inflation

# Sales and Price: positive correlation ?





- In a simultaneous analysis: common long-term and short-term features are recognised
- The temporary (medium-term) effects are extracted
- The medium-term effects are negatively related by  $-0.5$ : price elasticity

- EDS Group from VU Amsterdam
- Broad scope on Econometrics and Data Science Methods
- Structural view on Data Analysis, Modelling and Prediction