

What we're seeing

(or, a probability forecasting primer)



🕒 HOURLY FORECAST

Now



84°

7PM



80%

84°

8PM



75%

82°

8:39PM



Sunset

9PM



80°





🕒 HOURLY FORECAST

Now



84°

7PM



80%

84°

8PM



75%

82°

8:39PM



Sunset

9PM



80°



Probability Forecast

A prediction that quantifies the **likelihood or chance** of various future outcomes or events occurring.

(See also: probabilistic forecast)



Deterministic Forecast

A forecast that provides a **single, specific prediction** for a future outcome or event, without considering the likelihood of other possible outcomes.



🕒 HOURLY FORECAST

Now



84°

7PM



YES

84°

8PM



YES

82°

8:39PM



Sunset

9PM



NO

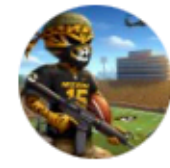
80°

“PRO” Style Forecast

A forecast that provides a multiple specific predictions, often a **Pessimistic**, a **Realistic**, and an **Optimistic** prediction, but without considering the likelihood of any of the predicted outcomes.

(See also: Goldilocks forecast)





Rambo 
@RamboMizzou

Dropping my best case and worst case scenarios:

Alabama

Best: 12-0

Worst: 0-12

Arkansas

Best: 12-0

Worst: 0-12

Auburn

Best: 12-0

Worst: 0-12

Florida

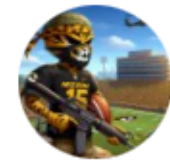
Best: 12-0

Worst: 0-12

Georgia

Best: 12-0

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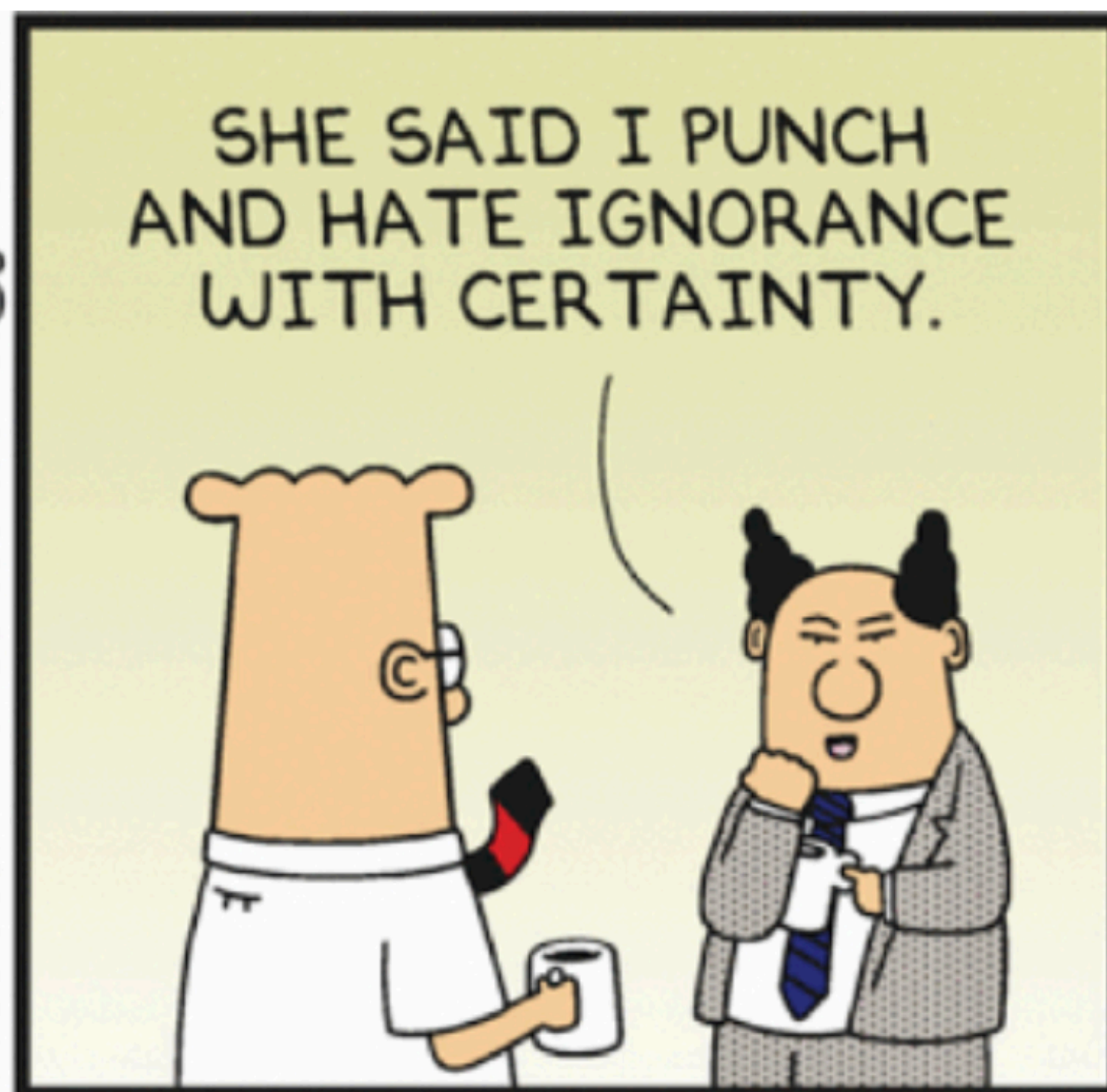
Georgia

Best: 12-0

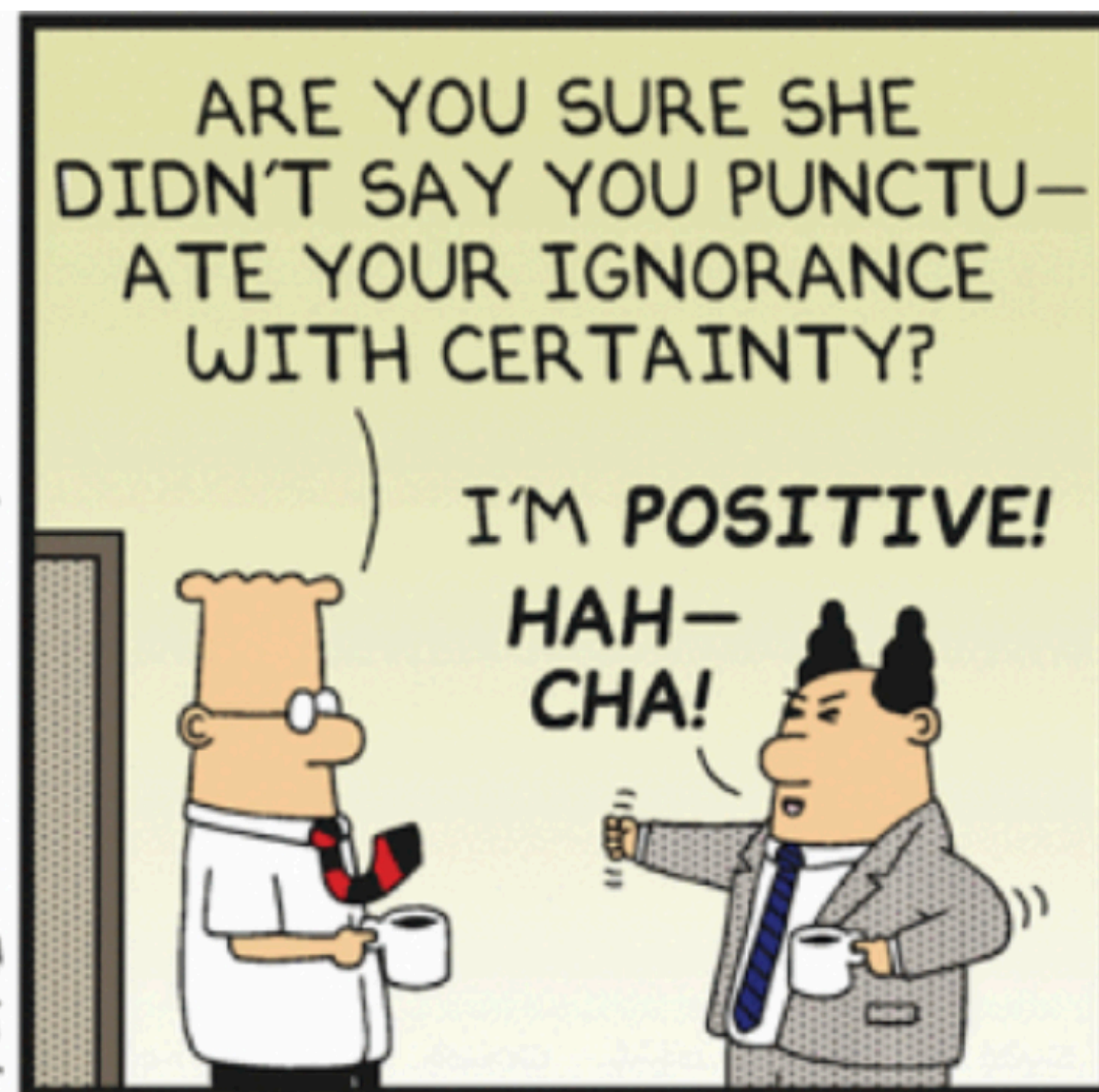
Worst: 0-12



Dilbert.com DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com



7-27-12 ©2012 Scott Adams, Inc./Dist. by Universal Uclick



“Probability forecasting is the worst form of forecasting, except for all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.

- Sir Winston Churchill, probably



Call Me “Maybe”



What we're seeing...





**and now it's time for something
completely different**



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Let's define some terms



Definition

Uncertainty

The existence of more than one possible outcome.



Definition

Probability

The extent to which an event is likely to occur

Ex: 30% or 50/50

How we measure uncertainty



Definition

Risk

A state of uncertainty where one or more outcomes involves an undesirable result

Ex: sales tax could decline, yikes!



Definition

Exposure

The real-world value of a possible negative outcome, often combined with the probability of the event

Ex: A 10% chance that sales tax declines by \$1mm

How we measure risk



When should we reach for probability forecasting?

- When we have a high degree of uncertainty
- When we have complex or noisy historical data
- When quantifying our risk is required for informed decision making



Let's look at some examples



1. Sales tax forecasting



Challenges

- Noisy historical data
- Lots of possible variables
- Influenced by outside economic factors
- Bad things can happen when you're wrong



How to build a simulation

- Identify your variables
- Define *prediction intervals* for each one
- For each simulation, randomly select a value for each variable (often from a normal distribution)
- Summarize the results of all simulations



1. Identify your variables

- Growth by industry
- Population growth
- Inflation
- New businesses expected to open



2. Define *prediction intervals*

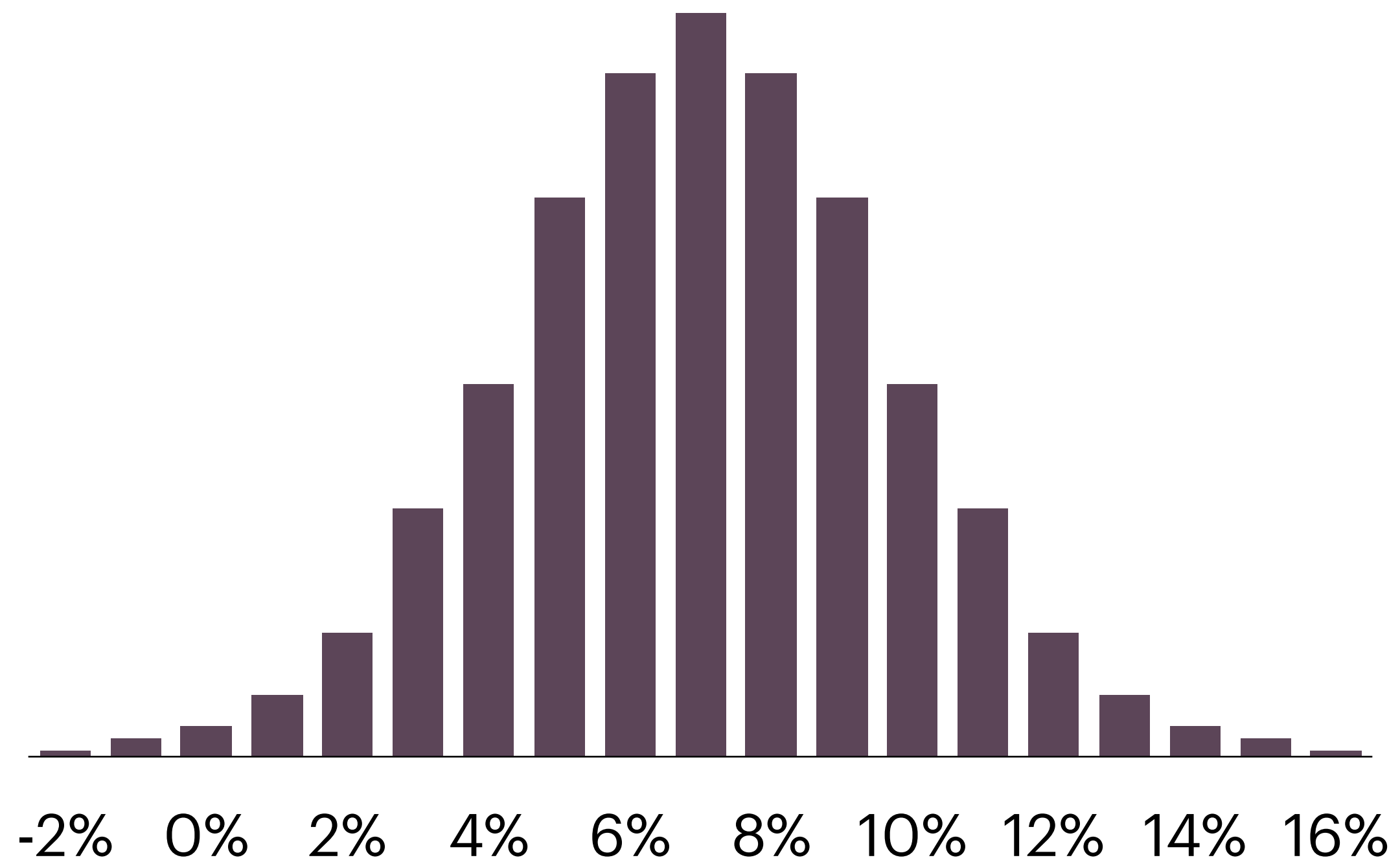
e.g., 90% confidence intervals

- Retail will grow between 2% and 12%
- Population will grow between -1% and 1%
- Inflation will average between 2% and 4%
- New In-n-Out will open between Dec 2025 and Apr 2026



3. Randomize value selection

e.g., using a normal distribution



7.5%

Simulation 1

2%

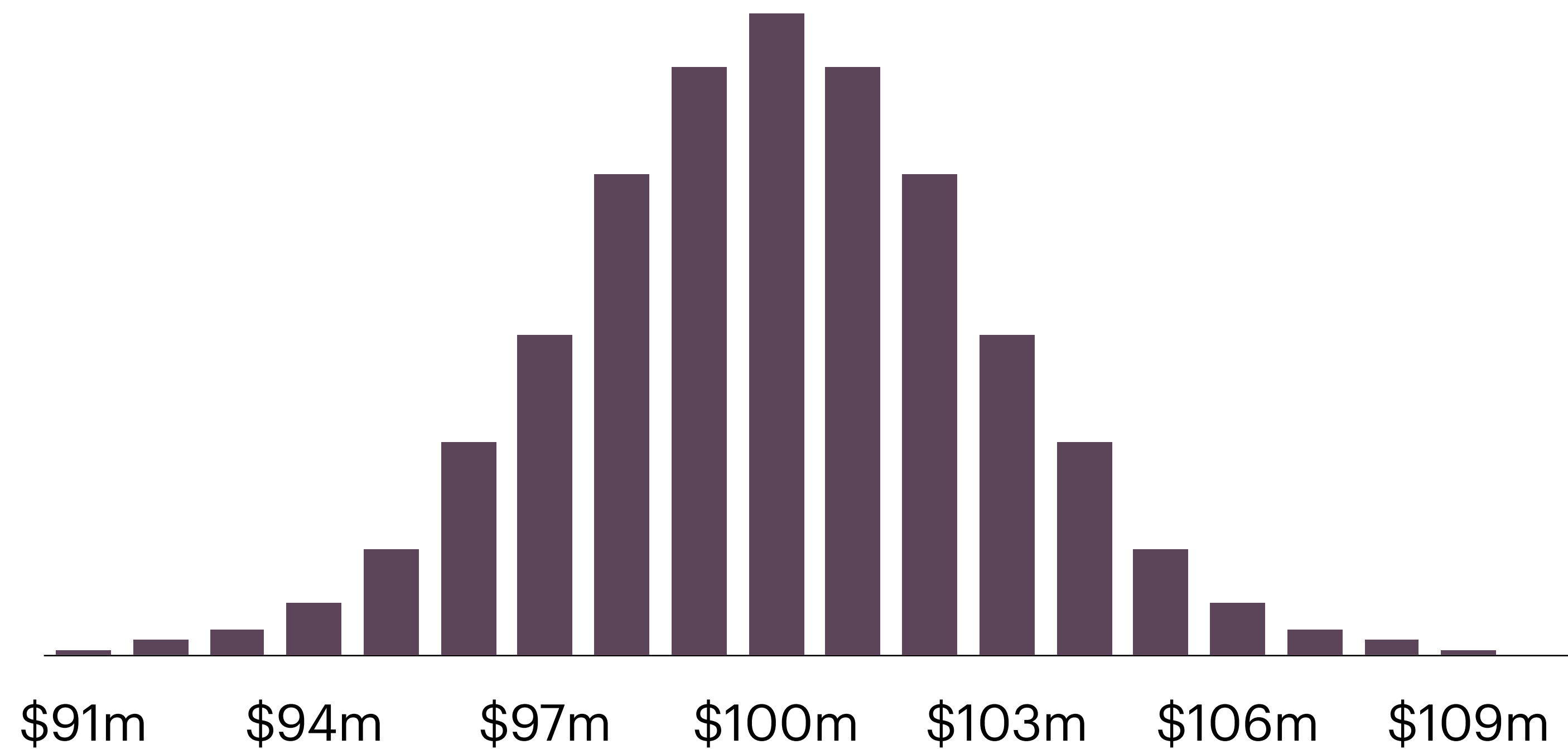
Simulation 2

4%

Simulation 3



4. Summarize the results



4. Summarize the results

Variance from Budget	Probability
>5% below	3%
0-5% below	25%
0-5% above	57%
>5% above	15%



How to use this info

Example scenario

- Budget recommendation: \$85m (at 60% likelihood)
- Council wants to increase sales tax \$2m for new projects
- Reduces likelihood to 40%



How to use this info

- Risk-weighted gap
- Value-at-risk
- Expected shortfall
- Etc.



Excel formulas

Pick a random number from a normal distribution

`NORM.INV()`

Pick a random number from a uniform distribution

`RANDBETWEEN()`



2. Economic Development Analysis



Retail recruitment

Project overview

- Major grocery development
- Lots of public improvements needed
- Uncertain timelines
- Short term general fund subsidies required
- How long until the city was generating positive revenue?



Retail recruitment

Known unknowns

- Store opening
- Property values at buildout
- Sales tax revenue generated
- Annual debt service for public improvements



Retail recruitment

Known unknowns

Variable	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Opening Date	?	?
Property Value	?	?
Sales Taxes	?	?
Annual Debt Service	?	?



Retail recruitment

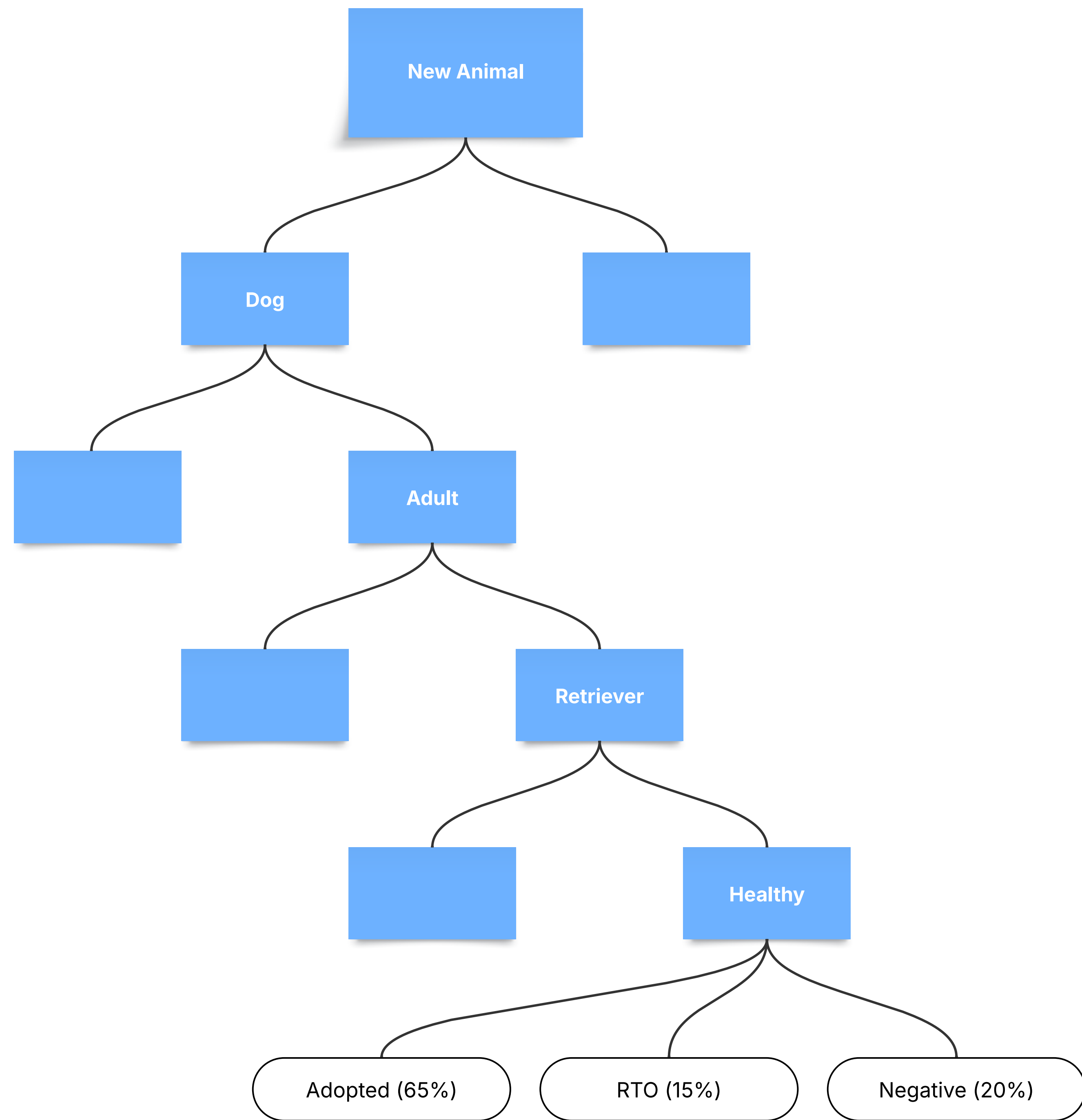
Results (expected subsidies)

	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Year 1	\$100k	\$200k
Year 2	\$25k	\$80k
Year 3	\$0	\$25k



3. Animal Shelter Outcomes



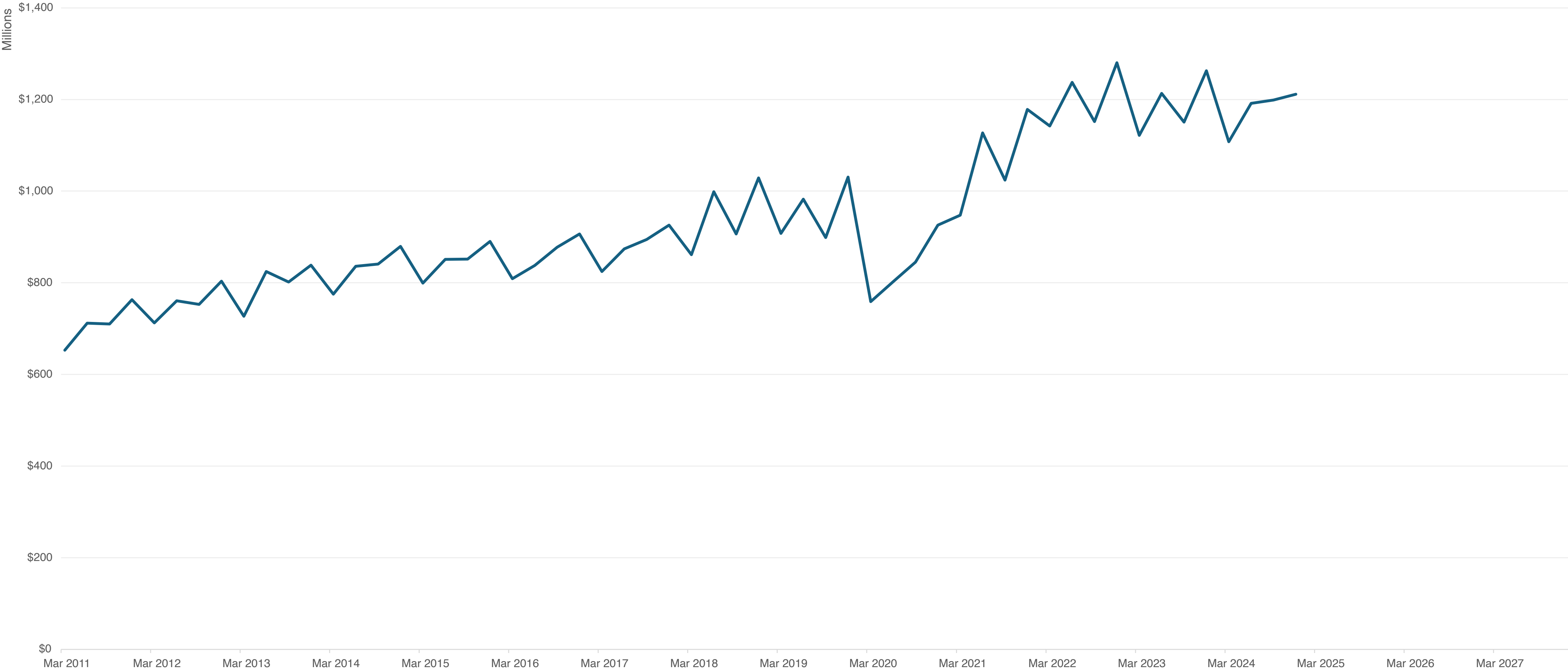


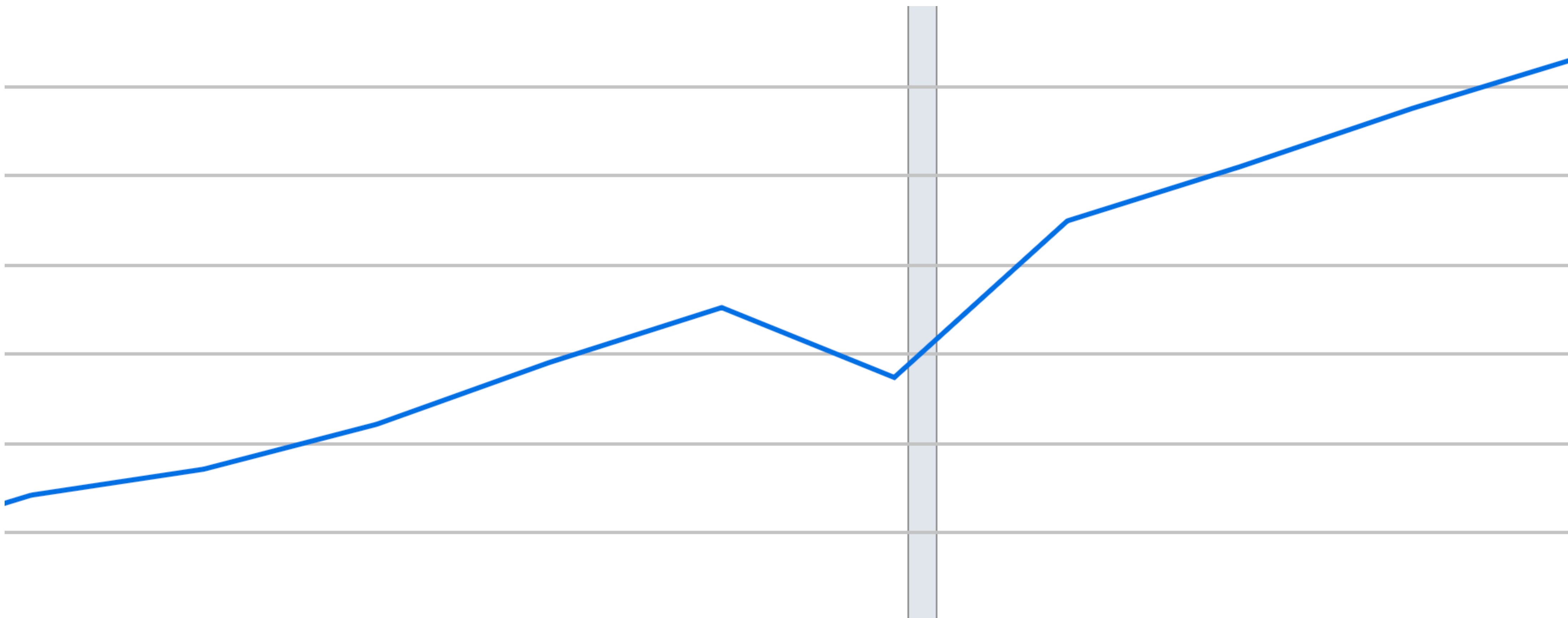
What we're seeing...



Quarterly collections

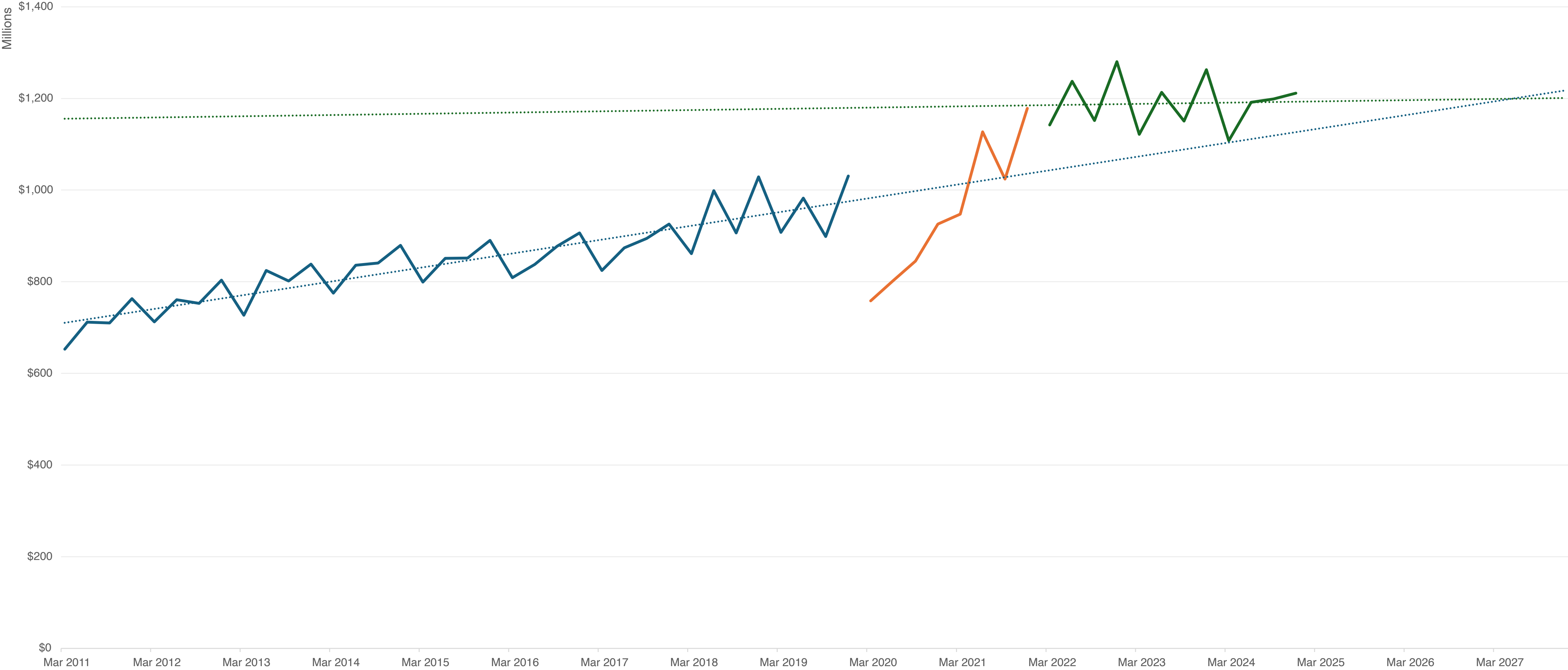
Southern California only





Quarterly collections

Southern California only



We built two different models

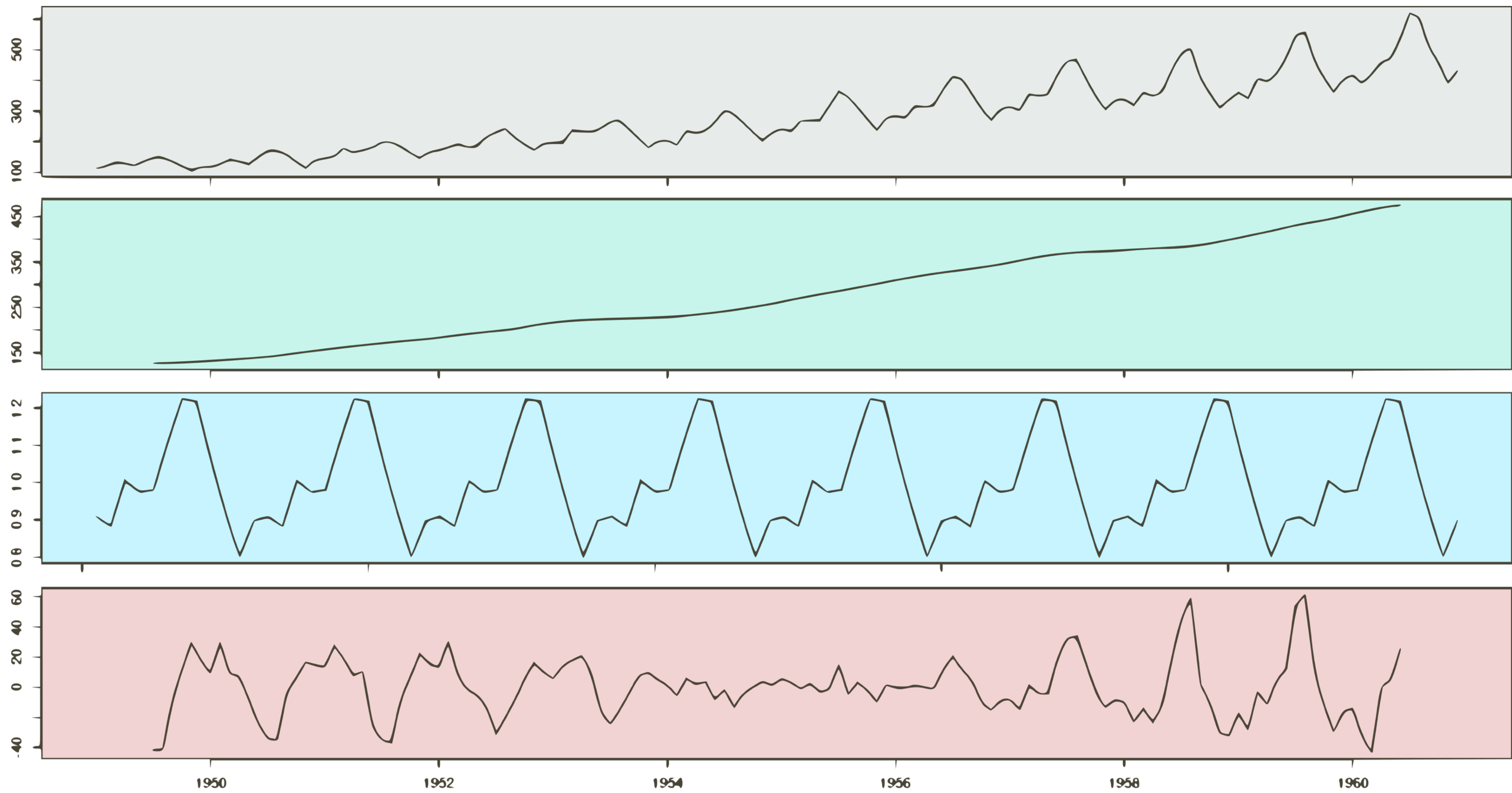
- Bayesian Structured Time Series
- Multi-Layer Perceptron



Bayesian Structured Time Series

- Decomposes traditional elements of time series data
 - Trend, Seasonality, Residual (noise)
- Adds Bayesian Priors to the model





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Want to learn more about Bayes?

- Try “Bayesian Statistics the Fun Way” by Will Kurt

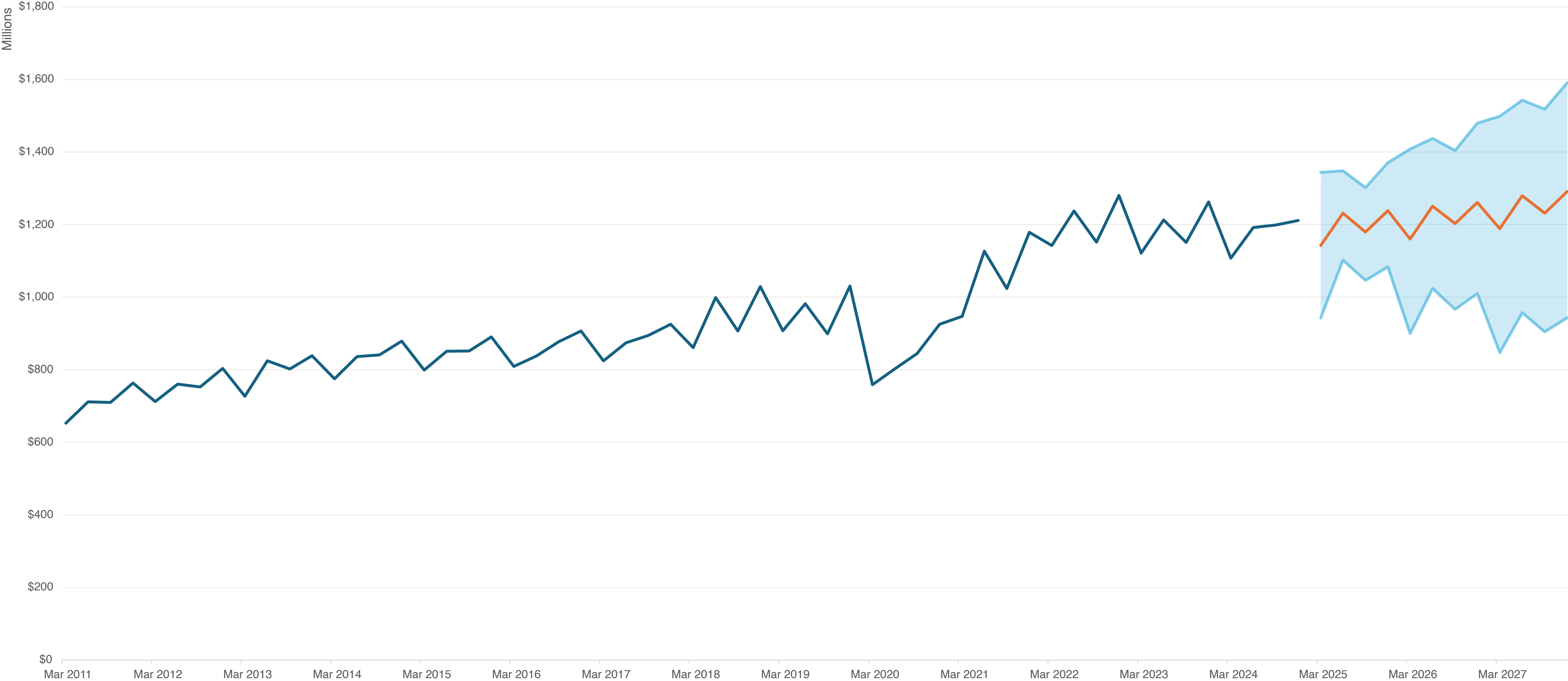


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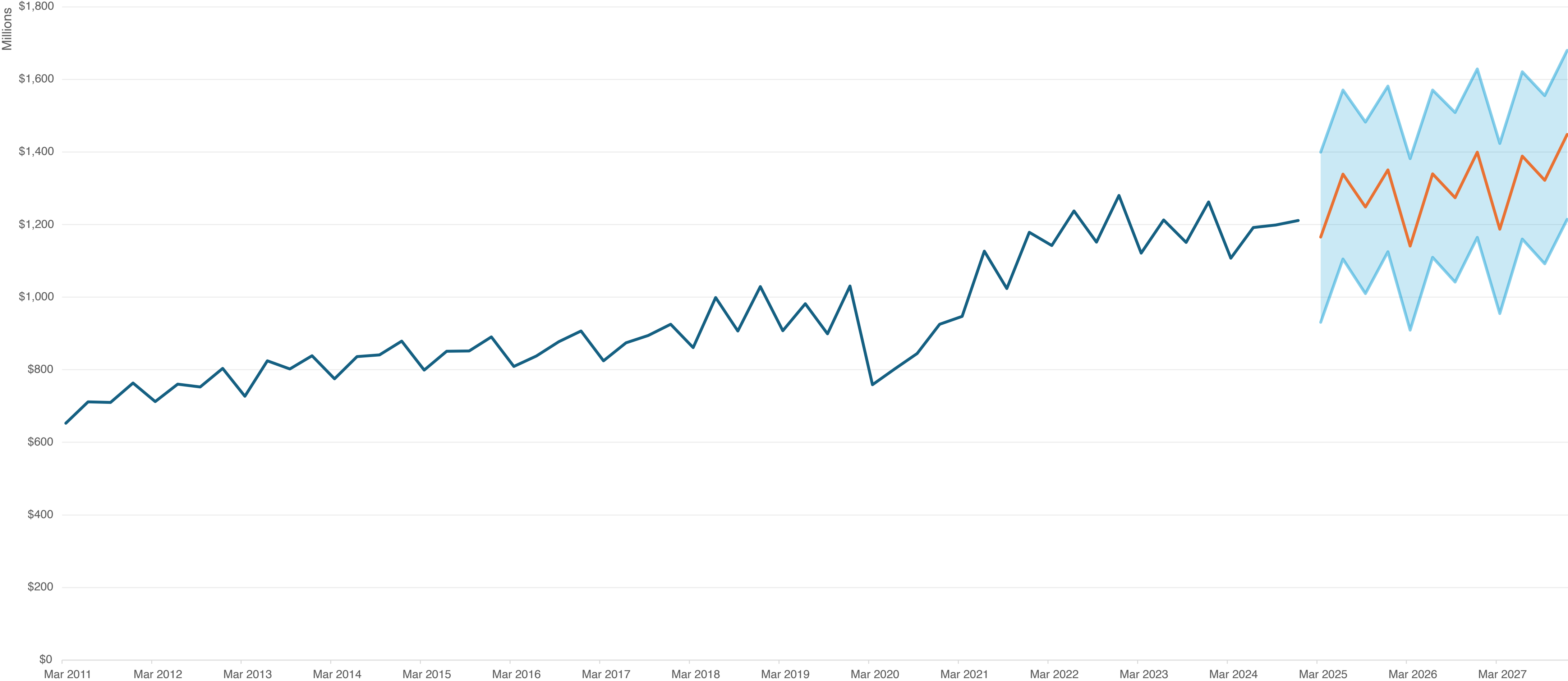


Multi-Layer Perceptron

- A type of neural network
- Learns from our features (as well as dummy columns to help explain the seasonality and trend)
- After training, we can use the model to predict what happened in the past. Then we can use the errors in those predictions to help improve our predictions for the future.

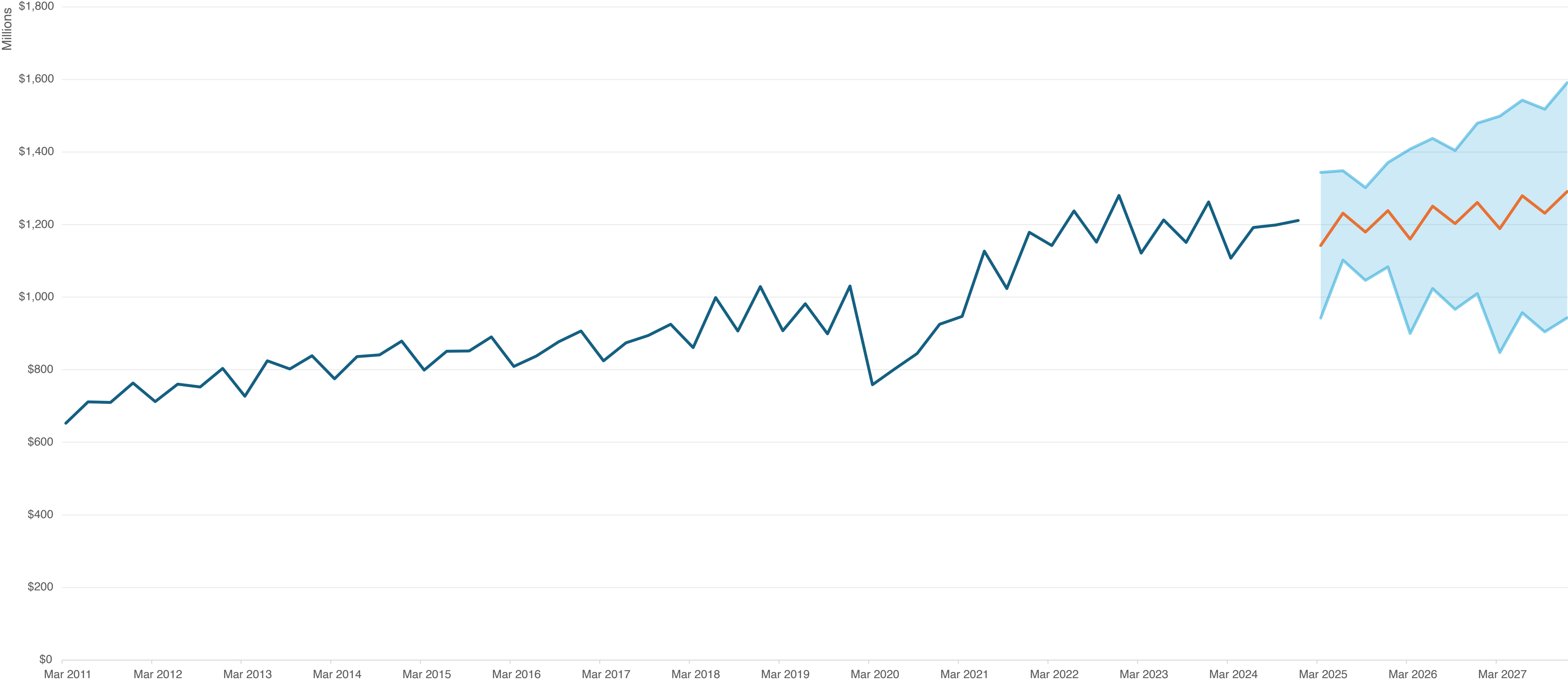


Multi-Layer Perceptron



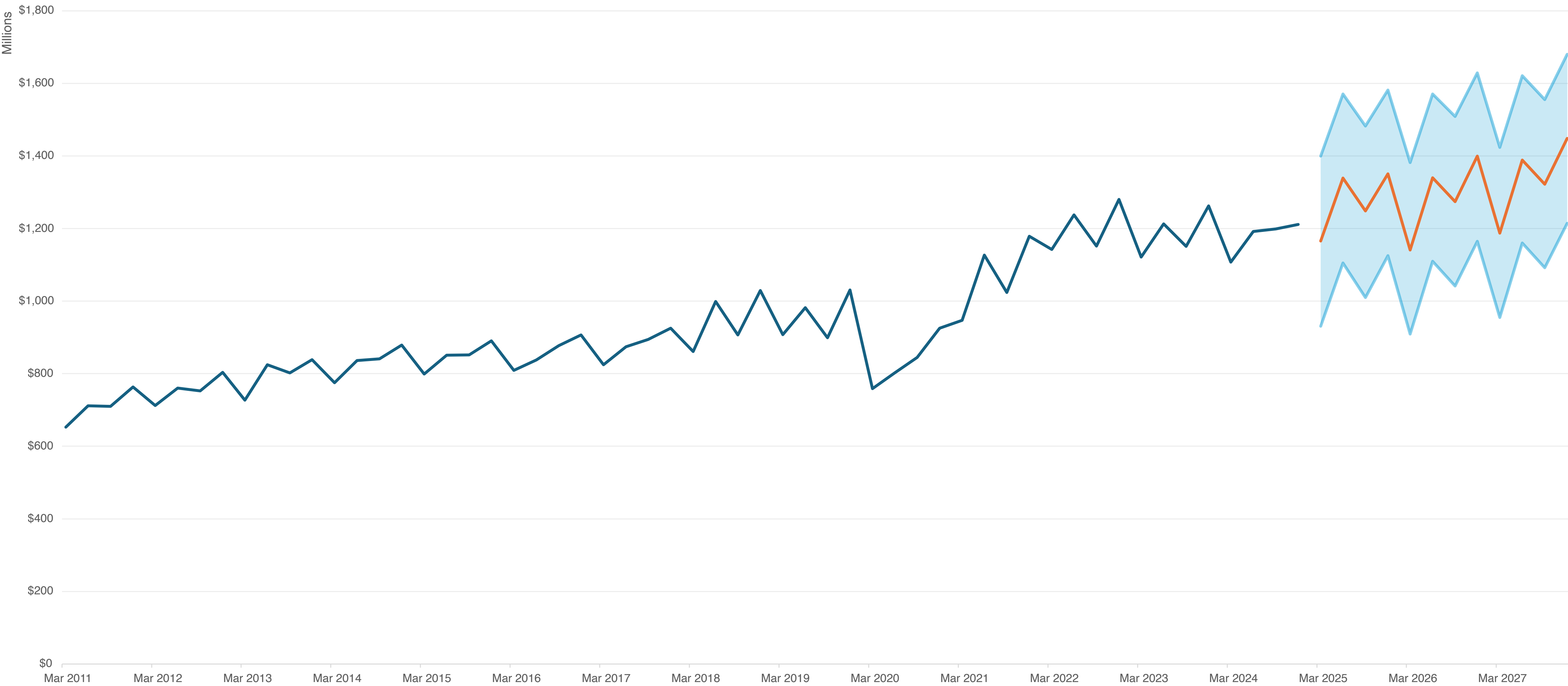
Comparing the two models

Bayesian



Comparing the two models

MLP



So, what are we seeing?

- Modest growth over the next 18-24 months
- Slower growth than you were probably used to pre-Covid
- Some downside risk, particularly 12+ months out



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