

Basic Data

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Business Administration

Lecture 1: Ap

The Times They

*Come gather 'round people, where
And admit that the waters around
And accept it that soon, you'll be a
If your time to you is worth saving
Then you'd better start swimming*

We Need to Change

- Everybody in Japan hopes for *monozukuri*. *Shakō* teaches about
- Those are still value-added areas, but they probably won't lead to growth

Everything I need to

Basic Data

- This is one of the most important
MBA-MPP program.
 - The only material that is m

I'm glad y

- Modern organizations generate
- According to psychologists, hu
items of data directly.
- Some processing goes on subco

Descriptive statistics

- In the U.S., the Senate (legislative representatives from each state) has 100 members. California has 2. However, we don't know anything else about states, to make a list. Since there are two Senators per

Descriptive statistics of electoral systems

- Most modern democracies insist on direct representation of citizens. For this reason, they use “small electoral districts” where representatives are elected by the voters in each district.

I'm really glad

- Many fields of business science are related disciplines. For example
- Even with modern precision engineering, the production process may not be

I'm still glad

- But the *customer* is likely to do claims.
- A failure is very costly; the cus
- A *Bayesian analysis* can help y

“Hensachi”

- The Japanese educational system uses a standardized, nationally ranked score on a 20-80 scale with a normal distribution of scores.
 - Schools use the hensachi of students to determine admission.
 - Prospective students use the hensachi to determine which schools to apply to.

Hensachi,

- Should hensachi of students be hensachi of universities?
- Can the hensachi of a student university?

Financial in

- The *market efficiency hypothesis* about a security affects its market price.
- We say that information already *discounted* by the market. We use it to make unusually profit

Financial instr

- For example, *martingale theory* strategy “buy and hold until p can be successful, *i.e.*, on average
- The answer for a simple random

Don't Over

Use several different methods, which
to increase both breadth and depth

- In the automobile industry, large
surveyed using questionnaires.

An Example from Economic

- In telecommunications, there is a market for spectrum licenses, which is designed to bring in large amounts of revenue by selling permission to use certain frequencies (e.g., for wireless internet) in a given region.

Brief course

Goal Understanding of the basic i
statistics, including the underl
(probability and linear algebra
statistics including factor analy
regression analysis will be intro

Prerequisites

Prerequisites Although not absolute, students should have taken college algebra courses.

Language of Instruction I plan that course materials will generally

Manual C

- Calculation by hand will be a
N.B. “By hand” includes use of
I can’t permit that on examination
- Intended to improve your understanding of
computations

Computation

- Computational exercises will a
- Intended to familiarize you with
output (*e.g.*, organization of da
common statistics.

Reso

- Just about anything you need the class home page, <http://teach.dataanalysis.com/>. If it's not an acceptable excuse.

Recommendations

- *Statistics*, by David Freedman, (i.e., expensive but worth it).
many examples showing how to
- *Principles and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling*, by Kenneth Bollen.
Kline. An advanced topic but

What can we learn

Earlier, we mentioned some fields w
finance, education, and so on. Wha
There are three basic kinds of ques

- What happened? or What are

What ha

- We would like to measure quan
- Most “happenings” (we call th
outcomes at different times, or
least we can count *frequency* o
histogram to display frequenci

Types of

- The *type* of a variable determines how observations may be compared
- Variables may be *qualitative* (values are not equal), *ordinal* (values can be ordered), or *quantitative* (values can be combined using arithmetic)

Working with

- *Cardinal* variables may be treated as *ordinal* values (“forgetting” their order) *vice versa*. That is, it is reasonable to sort a *cardinal* variable by size, but it is not reasonable to sort a *list* of values for an *ordinal* variable.

Explain

- We use *models* to explain why models expressed as equations handle other kinds of model.
- There are two aspects to any *model*. Statistics does not tell

Domain mo

- In the domain of economics we
a demand function.
- We sometimes assume that the
specific form (such as linear or
statistics easier to calculate. T

Statistical mo

- In a food supply model the un
contributes positively, sometime
supply. Statistics can *measure*
some degree, and the uncertain
- Probability theory shows that

Variable type, mo

- Each variable type has particular assumptions for its analysis. The statistician must choose the test appropriate to her problem.
 - Especially watch out for confounding
- 3 to represent the Minshuto

Reliability

- If the data are random, can we
After all, anything could happen
- Yes! We can derive *moments* (
are quite predictable even if in

Designing Stat

*The following notes correspond to
Pisani, & Purves.*

- Yes, Virginia, statistical analysis
- We often have a choice of *what*
- the *type* of each variable

Controlled e

- When
 - we have substantial control
 - observations and their *quan*
 - exploit that control to achie
 - results in different circumst

Observation

- Though we have less control in
preferred for
 - *ethical* reasons: experiment
consent is generally frowned
 - *financial* reasons: it's often

The Salk vacco

- Case study in the ethics of exp
- Background: *polio* is a disease killing some, and paralyzing m
unknown, because of the succe
the 1950s

The Di

- *Planning* and *execution* of a pr
and coordination with related
effectiveness of the treatment i
– But we didn't know accurate
– Do more testing to find out

Effectiveness of

- Experiments can give more accurate estimates of effectiveness
- Baseline: just give vaccine to everyone
incidence (rate of infection) falls
– Problem: incidence varies a lot

Various difficulties

- **Principle:** relationships among variables must be controlled. Ideally, the only difference between treatment and control groups is the treatment.
- *Imbalanced sample: counts will be skewed toward results toward large group*

Addressing th

- *Imbalanced sample*: computing
- *Self-selection*: imposing treatm
- *Confounding*: assign treatment
- *Placebo effect*: use a *placebo* on

Salk vacci

Two studies of effectiveness of the

NFIP The *National Foundation f*

and conducted an experiment

age groups (Grades 1–3) were

treatment group) if in Grade 2

Salk vaccine study

Incidence of polio: rate per 100

Experts group

Size

Rate

Salk vaccine study

- “Refused permission” has a very low rate of polio infection, similar to the “control” in both studies. This group consists of children in high-income families who were not vaccinated, and more likely to be white.
- While both studies indicate that the Salk vaccine is effective, the 1954 study shows a higher rate of polio infection in the control group compared to the 1958 study.

Comparison: portat

Number of studies

Design

No controls

Controlled, not randomized

Comparison: random

Number of studies

Therapy

Ra

Positiv

Coronary bypass surgery

1

The bias in favor of

- In studies of new medical treatments, there are often biases in favor of the effectiveness of the new treatment.
- Especially for *surgical* treatments, the results for eligible patients are often better than for ineligible patients; other treatments should be better.

Homework 1: due

Submit homework to `data-hw@tu`
email. Note the due date is April
time of receipt by the server.

For this homework, please submit a
PDF attachments). In other words

Problems

1. In student evaluations of a course, a question is asked is “was the pace of lecture (1) too slow, (2) just right, (3) too fast?” The students’ answers are stored for a variable named **pace**. Is **pace** a cardinal variable? If cardinal, is it discrete or continuous?

3. In the mass media (*e.g.*, newspaper pages, but *not* a statistical text) give an example of each type of variable.

(a) qualitative

(b) ordinal

(c) discrete cardinal

(d) continuous cardinal

4. In the mass media, find an example of each of
 - (a) a controlled experiment
 - (b) an observational study

Also give the URL or bibliographic information for the source you found the example. You may use multiple sources, or different sources, as convenient.

Measurement Proje

18, 11

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Tasks

1. Find “something” to observe. It should have career relevance to you, as you will be discussing it throughout this class. It needs to have some complexity, because you will be analyzing it. Describe your topic briefly, and why it is important in it.

- continuous cardinal

Describe the variables you have
each one, its unit of observation
and origin (if relevant to that)

Example: For the traffic exam
gender and mode of transporta
motorcycle), and weather cond

types (qualitative, ordinal, discrete)
use variables defined in part 2?

Example: In the traffic example
person passing the point between
observation. Some variables may
observations, for example the
weather condition will be the same

date will be perfectly correlated

Keep in mind that once your observations are collected, you will be asked to collect a *data set* by measuring all the variables you have in your observation. You will also be asked to describe your data, *i.e.*, the relations you expect to find.

You may augment your data set with