

# 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 senators. However, we don't know anything else about states, to make a list. Since there are two Senators per state,

# 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 rights, 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.

# Resources

- Just about anything you need for the class is on the class home page, <http://teach.dataanalysis.org>. If it's not there, you didn't know (about the assignment) is an acceptable excuse.

# Recommendations

- *Statistics*, by David Freedman, (i.e., expensive but worth it).  
many examples showing how to
- *Principles and Practice of Structural Equations 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 ordered), *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 roughly to the notes of  
Pisani, & Purves.*

- Yes, Virginia, statistical analysis is not just about numbers.
- We often have a choice of *what* to measure.
- 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 by 25%
  - 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

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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 refused vaccination, and more likely to be vaccinated.
- While both studies indicate that the Salk vaccine is effective, the 1954 study is more convincing because it was a randomized controlled trial.

# Comparison: portat

Number of studies

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Design

No controls

Controlled, not randomized

# Comparison: random

## Number of studies

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

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 reference for the source you found the example. You may use multiple sources, or different sources, as convenient.



# Measurement Proje

18, 11

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

# Tasks

1. Find “something” to observe. It should be of career relevance to you, as you will be discussing it throughout this class. It needs to be of 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 exam  
*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