



Types of Data Analysis Questions

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Types of Data Analysis Questions

In approximate order of difficulty

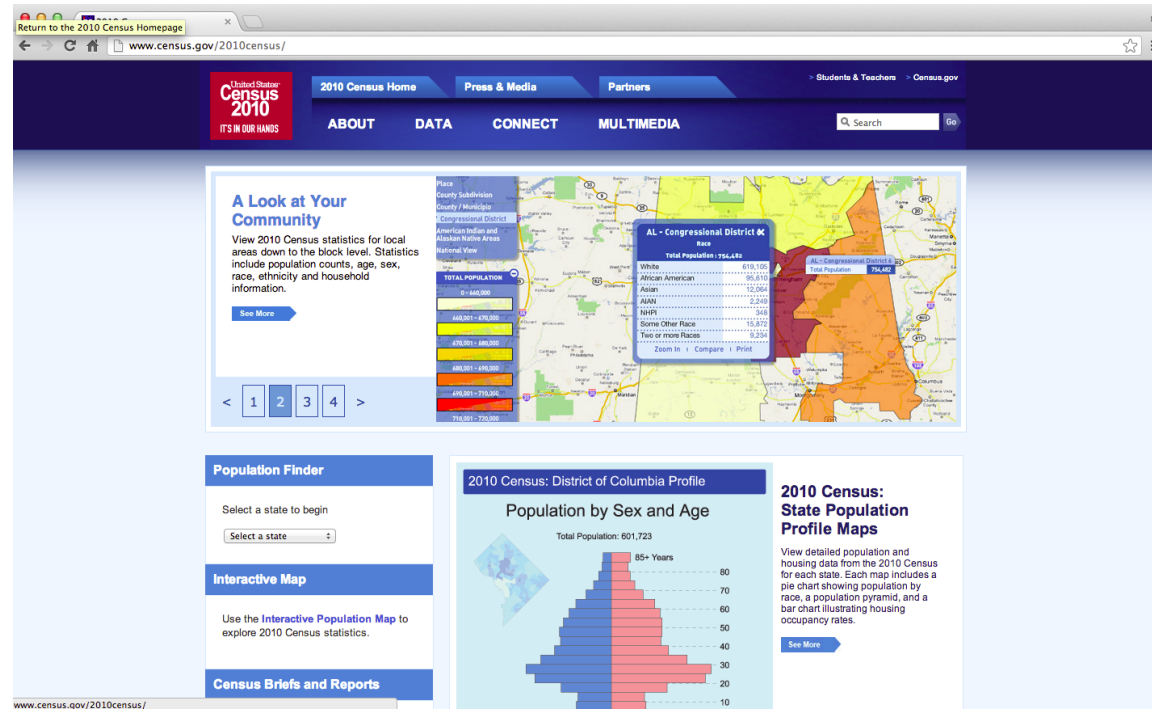
- Descriptive
- Exploratory
- Inferential
- Predictive
- Causal
- Mechanistic

About descriptive analyses

Goal: Describe a set of data

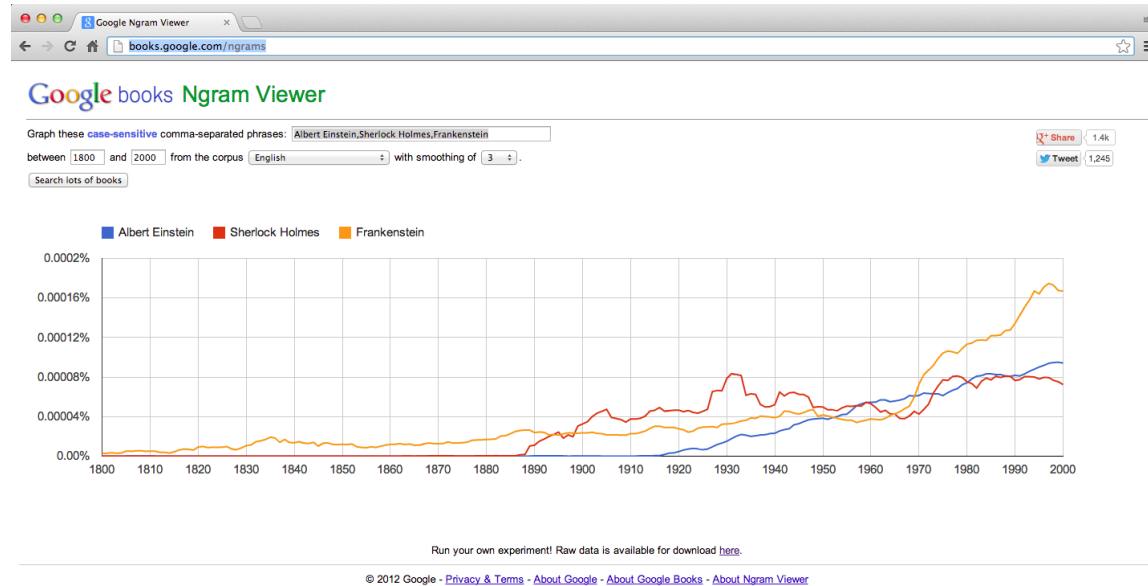
- The first kind of data analysis performed
- Commonly applied to census data
- The description and interpretation are different steps
- Descriptions can usually not be generalized without additional statistical modeling

Descriptive analysis



<http://www.census.gov/2010census/>

Descriptive analysis



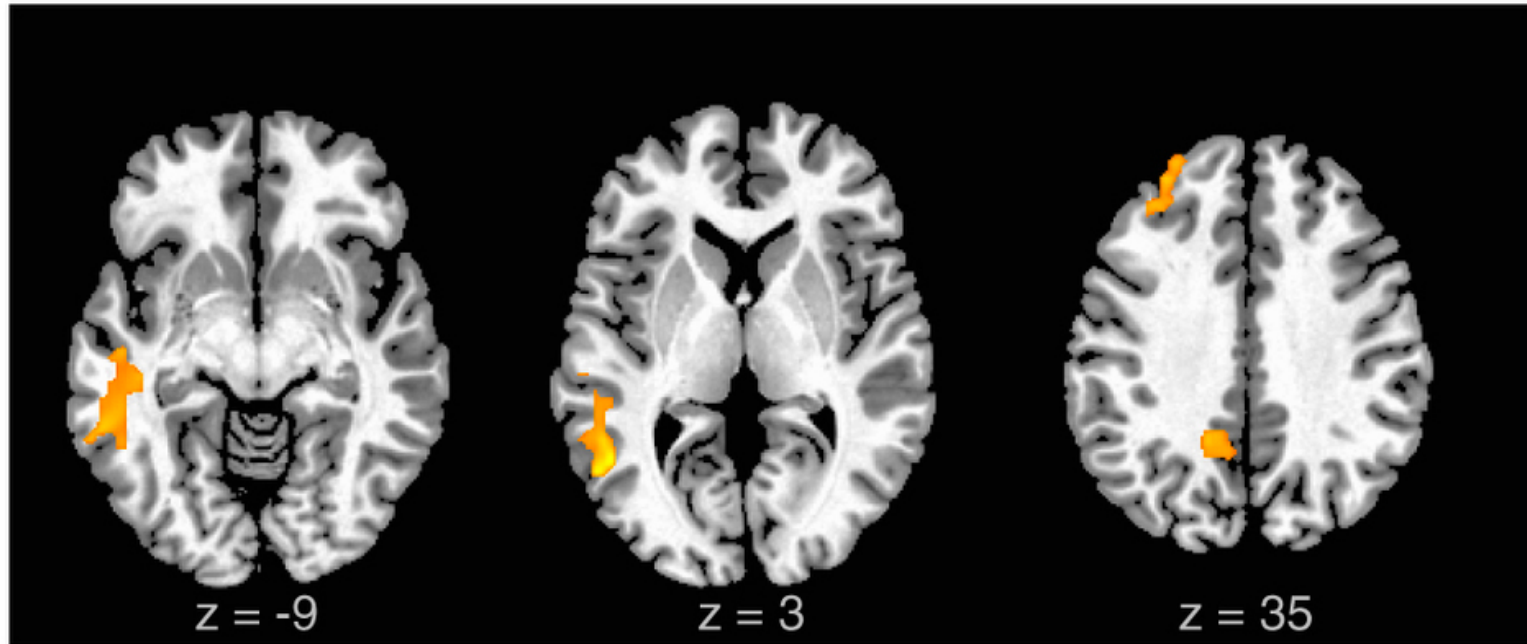
<http://books.google.com/ngrams>

About exploratory analysis

Goal: Find relationships you didn't know about

- Exploratory models are good for discovering new connections
- They are also useful for defining future studies
- Exploratory analyses are usually not the final say
- Exploratory analyses alone should not be used for generalizing/predicting
- [Correlation does not imply causation](#)

Exploratory analysis



[Liu et al. \(2012\) Scientific Reports](#)

Exploratory analysis

Sloan Digital Sky Survey
Mapping the Universe

The Sloan Digital Sky Survey

The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) is one of the most ambitious and influential surveys in the history of astronomy. Over eight years of operations (SDSS-I, 2000-2005; SDSS-II, 2005-2008), it obtained deep, multi-color images covering more than a quarter of the sky and created 3-dimensional maps containing more than 930,000 galaxies and more than 120,000 quasars.

SDSS data have been released to the scientific community and the general public in annual increments, with the final public data release from SDSS-II occurring in October 2008. That release, [Data Release 7](#), is available through this website.

Meanwhile, SDSS is continuing with the [Third Sloan Digital Sky Survey \(SDSS-III\)](#), a program of four new surveys using SDSS facilities. SDSS-III began observations in July 2008 and released [Data Release 8](#) in January 2011 and [Data Release 9](#) in August 2012. SDSS-III will continue operating and releasing data through 2014.

[Data Release 9](#) contains the first release of BOSS spectroscopy to the public as well as several significant updates to the cumulative SDSS archive.

[Data Release 8](#) contains all images from the SDSS telescope - [the largest color image of the sky ever made](#). It also includes measurements for nearly 500 million stars and galaxies, and spectra of nearly two million. All the images, measurements, and spectra are available free online. You can [browse through sky images](#), look up [data for individual objects](#), or [search for objects](#) anywhere in the sky based on any criteria.

The SDSS used a dedicated 2.5-meter telescope at Apache Point Observatory, New Mexico, equipped with two powerful special-purpose instruments. The 120-megapixel camera imaged 1.5 square degrees of sky at a time, about eight times the area of the full moon. A pair of spectrographs fed by optical fibers measured spectra of (and hence distances to) more than 600 galaxies and quasars in a single observation. A custom-designed set of software pipelines kept pace with the enormous data flow from the telescope. The two key technologies that enabled the SDSS, optical fibers and the digital imaging detectors known as CCDs, were the discoveries awarded the [2009 Nobel Prize in Physics](#).

During its first phase of operations, 2000-2005, the SDSS imaged more than 8,000 square degrees of the sky in five optical bandpasses, and it obtained spectra of galaxies and quasars selected from 5,700 square degrees of that imaging. It also obtained repeated imaging (roughly 30 scans) of a 300 square degree stripe in the southern Galactic cap.

With new financial support and an expanded collaboration including 25 institutions around the globe, SDSS-II carried out three distinct surveys:

- [The Sloan Legacy Survey](#) completed the original SDSS imaging and spectroscopic goals. The final dataset includes 230 million celestial objects detected in 8,400 square degrees of imaging and spectra of 930,000 galaxies, 120,000 quasars, and 225,000 stars.
- [SEGUE](#) (the Sloan Extension for Galactic Understanding and Exploration) probed the structure and history of the Milky Way galaxy with new imaging of

Images of the SDSS
(click for more information)

The Final Survey

The Whirlpool Galaxy (M51)

<http://www.sdss.org/>

About inferential analysis

Goal: Use a relatively small sample of data to say something about a bigger population

- Inference is commonly the goal of statistical models
- Inference involves estimating both the quantity you care about and your uncertainty about your estimate
- Inference depends heavily on both the population and the sampling scheme

Inferential analysis

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Epidemiology:

January 2013 - Volume 24 - Issue 1 - p 23–31

doi: 10.1097/EDE.0b013e3182770237

Air Pollution

Effect of Air Pollution Control on Life Expectancy in the United States: An Analysis of 545 U.S. Counties for the Period from 2000 to 2007

Correia, Andrew W.^a; Pope, C. Arden III^b; Dockery, Douglas W.^c; Wang, Yun^a; Ezzati, Majid^d; Dominici, Francesca^a

FREE SDC

[Article Outline](#)

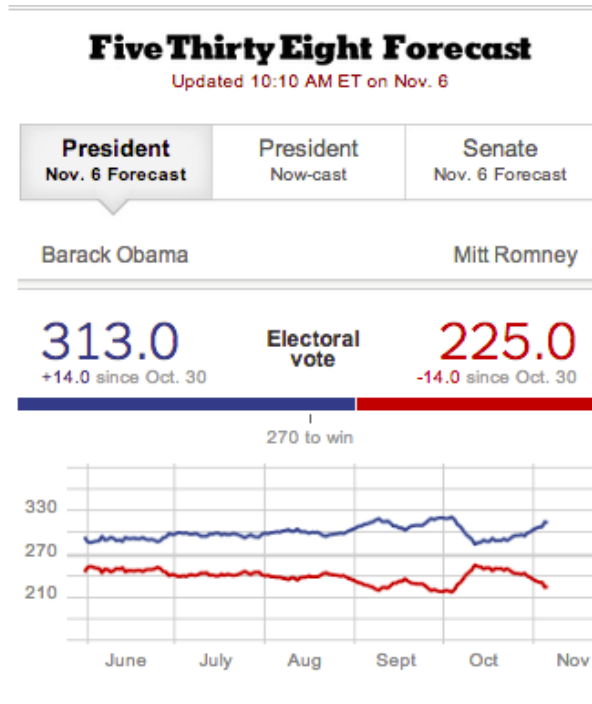
[Correia et al. \(2013\) Epidemiology](#)

About predictive analysis

Goal: To use the data on some objects to predict values for another object

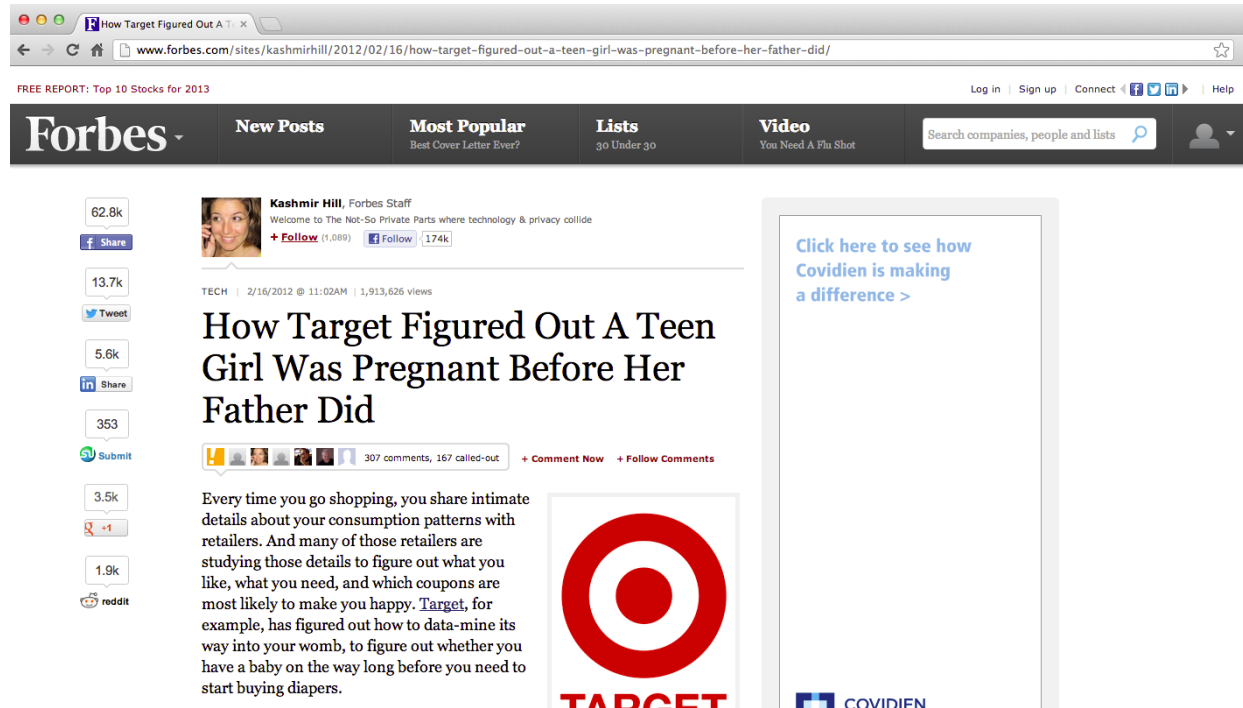
- If X predicts Y it does not mean that X causes Y
- Accurate prediction depends heavily on measuring the right variables
- Although there are better and worse prediction models, more data and a simple model [works really well](#)
- Prediction is very hard, especially about the future [references](#)

Predictive analysis



<http://fivethirtyeight.blogs.nytimes.com/>

Predictive analysis



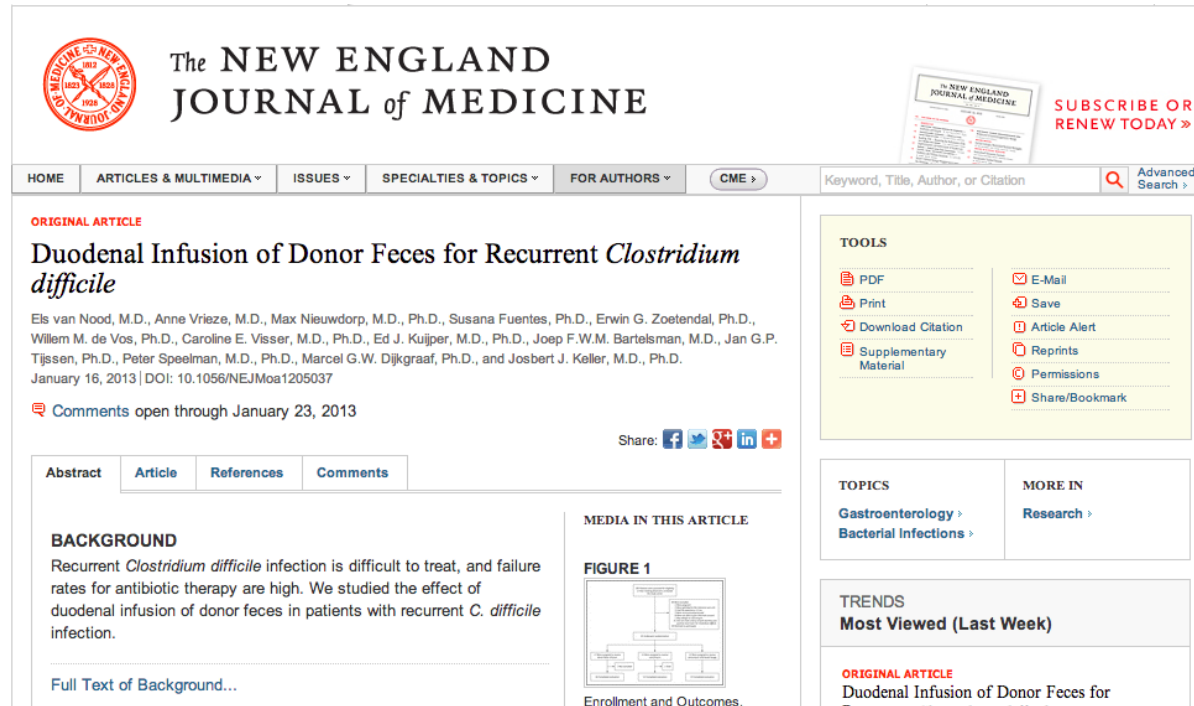
<http://www.forbes.com/sites/kashmirhill/2012/02/16/how-target-figured-out-a-teen-girl-was-pregnant-before-her-father-did/>

About causal analysis

Goal: To find out what happens to one variable when you make another variable change.

- Usually randomized studies are required to identify causation
- There are approaches to inferring causation in non-randomized studies, but they are complicated and sensitive to assumptions
- Causal relationships are usually identified as average effects, but may not apply to every individual
- Causal models are usually the "gold standard" for data analysis

Causal analysis



The screenshot shows the homepage of The New England Journal of Medicine. The header includes the journal's logo, name, and a navigation bar with links to Home, Articles & Multimedia, Issues, Specialties & Topics, For Authors, and CME. A search bar is also present. The main content area features an "ORIGINAL ARTICLE" titled "Duodenal Infusion of Donor Feces for Recurrent *Clostridium difficile*" by Els van Nood et al. The article's abstract is visible, stating that recurrent *C. difficile* infection is difficult to treat and that the study investigated the effect of duodenal infusion of donor feces. A "FIGURE 1" section shows a flowchart titled "Enrollment and Outcomes." The right sidebar contains "TOOLS" (PDF, Print, Download Citation, Supplementary Material, E-Mail, Save, Article Alert, Reprints, Permissions, Share/Bookmark), "TOPICS" (Gastroenterology, Bacterial Infections), "MORE IN" (Research), and "TRENDS" (Most Viewed (Last Week)).


van Nood et al. (2013) NEJM

About mechanistic analysis

Goal: Understand the exact changes in variables that lead to changes in other variables for individual objects.

- Incredibly hard to infer, except in simple situations
- Usually modeled by a deterministic set of equations (physical/engineering science)
- Generally the random component of the data is measurement error
- If the equations are known but the parameters are not, they may be inferred with data analysis

Mechanistic analysis



Mechanistic - Empirical Pavement Design

Problem: Empirical Design Process Restrict Performance Prediction
Accurately predicting performance and durability is critical to improving the design of new and existing pavements. Poor performance increases traffic congestion, compromises public safety, and raises maintenance costs due to frequent repairs. Each year, transportation agencies spend more than \$20 billion in Federal funds to improve the Nation's pavements. Existing design procedures are based upon the 1950's AASHO Road Test and use empirical relationships. Presently, pavement designs often exceed the data limits and conditions used in the AASHTO Road Test have been exceeded. Pavement with expected traffic as much as 30 times greater are

Deployment Process:
The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) organized the Design Guide Implementation Team (DGIT) to inform the FHWA division offices, State highway agencies, industry members, and other organizations and experts about the upcoming guide and to help potential users prepare for it. To introduce the guide and to discuss implementation issues, the DGIT has developed a one-day workshop. Seven of these workshops will be held across the Nation, starting on May 25, 2004, in Biloxi, MS. Other workshops will be held in Vancouver, WA (June); Indianapolis, IN (July); Hawaii (July); Mystic, CT (August); Kansas City, KS (September); and Phoenix, AZ (October).

PAVEMENT AND MATERIALS

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/teams/pavement/pave_3pdg.pdf