ACE 592 SAE:

Data Science for Applied Economics

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What is Data Science?

What is data science?

Data science is a somewhat catch all term for what is now considered essential skills and practice for data analysis and processing.

or according to Dr. Matthew Brett:

"Data science is an approach to data analysis with a foundation in code and algorithms."





or according to a Berkeley course:

"Data Science is about drawing useful conclusions from large and diverse data sets through exploration, prediction, and inference."

...ok, so what is data science?

As a student that analyzes data, most of it you do already: you process it, you use statistics to describe it, or you visualize it.

In addition to this, data science adds some crucial things to our toolkit:

- New kinds of data, especially unstructured data.
- Workflow using open source software and tools.
- New analytical (e.g. machine learning) and visualization techniques.

Why does it matter to our field?

Here are four reasons:



#1: Getting data



#2: Learning new tools.



#3: Community and collaboration



#4: Presenting your work

Reason #1: There is more data out there than ever before, but it isn't always in .csv format.

To learn about human behavior, the most cuttingedge economics papers are using:

- Text data (government reports, tweets etc.).
- Image data (weather data, soil data, satellite images).
- Information scraped from websites.

This drastically increases the number of things we can research!

Reason #1: There is more data out there than ever before, but it isn't always in .csv format.

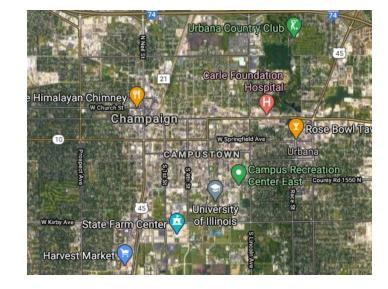


This is data

i am shiny and fast!

9:07 PM - Apr 2, 2017

So is this



Reason #2: Coding and algorithms help us do our work better.

Our main coding tools for this course:



Why Python/Anaconda?

- Multi-purpose and appropriate for many tasks.

ANACONDA

- A good introduction to object-oriented programming.
- Very good package library.



Reason #3: Coding using git and GitHub

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Accessible and transparent research



- Becoming standard practice for researchers to use GitHub to make their research accessible and reproducible.
- Don't reinvent the wheel; learn from what others have already done.
- Easy to track your own work and collaborate.

Reason #4: New ways to present your work.



Jupyter makes it easy to:

- Code interactively.
- Present and comment your code.
- Make presentations.
- Make your work interactive.

Bonus Reason: Employability

JOE Listings (Job Openings for Economists)

August 1, 2020 - January 31, 2021





Uber

+ Economist (Data Scientist)

The World Bank

Equity Policy Lab

Poverty and Equity Global Practice

+ Poverty Economist / Data Scientist

Stanford University

Immigration Policy Lab

+ Postdoctoral Research Fellow (Data Science, Health)

Course Objectives

By the end of the course, you will be able to:

- 1. Obtain and process text, image, and numeric data using Python.
- Analyze data using basic data visualization and machine learning in Python.
- Construct a git repository and collaborate on a research project on GitHub.
- 4. Document code and communicate results using Jupyter notebooks.

Course Objectives



Objectives 1 and 2

For obtaining, processing, and analyzing data.



Objective 3

For tracking our work and collaborating.



Objective 4

For presenting and making our work transparent.

Lectures and Discussion

Lectures

- Tuesday and Thursday, 4 - 5:20 pm.

Discussion Sections

- Friday, 10 am.

Prerequisites

No specific prereqs, but it helps if you are:

- Interested in or currently doing quantitative research.
- Familiar with coding and scripting.
- Taken a statistics or econometrics course.

I do not assume you know Python, git, or Jupyter.

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Text as Data
- 3. Images as Data
- 4. Numbers as Data
- 5. Analysis

- 1. Introduction (3 weeks)
 - a. Python, git, and Jupyter basics.
 - b. Pandas, numpy, matplotlib.
 - c. APIs, requests, scraping.

This is a good time to catch up if you feel have gaps in your knowledge.

- 2-4. The Data Types (3 weeks each)
 - a. How do we obtain it?
 - b. How do we process/clean it?
 - c. What tools can we use to analyze it?
 - d. What economics questions need it?

- 5. Analysis and Visualization (3 weeks)
 - a. How do we decide how to visualize data?
 - b. Basics of unsupervised learning.
 - c. Basics of supervised learning.

When do we use each of these tools?

Assessments

- 3 Homework Assignments + 1 Bonus Assignment (20 pts each, 60 pts total)
 - Submitted individually as a Jupyter notebook.
 - One for each data type: text, image, and numeric.
- One final, team project (40 pts)
 - Presentation (10 pts)
 - GitHub Repo (15 pts)
 - Write up (15 pts)

Homeworks

- One for each data module.
- Written up individually, but group discussion is encouraged.
- Submit as a Jupyter notebook to the GitHub Classroom Link (See Syllabus Appendix)
- Due the week after we finish discussing the topic.

Final Project

- Teams must be:
 - At least 3 people.
 - Formed by February 17th.
- Projects must consist of:
 - An analysis of an economics question, cleared by me by March 10th
 - A GitHub repository of your project.
 - A presentation done at the end of the semester.

Extra Credit Assignments

- Data Viz Competition

- For every homework, you may submit your visualization to receive 2 points extra credit.
- Submitted visualizations will be voted on by the class to judge who made the best visualization.

Resources to Learn

No textbook, but we have the following resources:

- DataCamp tutorials (you are all signed up for it).
- Various online textbooks (available in the syllabus).
- Stack Overflow (if you are *really* desperate).

Much of learning to code is self-guided, and: How much you learn ∝ How much you work

Things to do right now:

- 1. Get a GitHub account.
- 2. Sign up for DataCamp.
- 3. Install Anaconda on your computer.

Let Brayden and I know if you have any issues here.

Things to start thinking about

- 1. Readying your computer for working with our tools.
- 2. Forming your group (must be formed by Feb 17).
- 3. Thinking about a research topic (March 10)