

Data Science: How to Turn Data Into Actionable Mission-Oriented Decisions

Harvey Alférez, Ph.D.

Global Software Lab,
School of Engineering and Technology,
Universidad de Montemorelos, Mexico
www.harveyalferez.com



At the Church, We're **Drowning** in a Sea of Data



Textual Documents

Social Media

Databases

Video & Audio

Web Access &
Search Logs

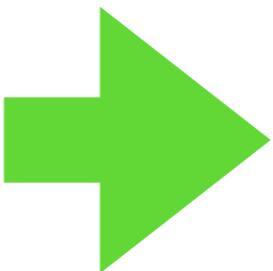
Geolocation

- How to discover the current and future needs of people at your conference?
- How to understand your members with data?
- Are SDA churches and schools near to families with children?
- Where to open a new school or church?
- Where to launch evangelistic campaigns?
- Which places don't have Adventist presence?
- How to know the apostasy profile from data?

Data Science

Big Data

Open Data



Our Mission

Agenda

1. What is big data, data science, and open data?
2. Successful case studies
3. How to use data science at your conference
4. Conclusions

Agenda

1. **What is big data, data science, and open data?**
2. Successful case studies
3. How to use data science at your conference
4. Conclusions

Data Science



analyzed with

Big Data



composed of

Open Data

A photograph of an oil field at sunset. In the foreground, the dark silhouette of an oil pump jack is visible against the bright sky. To its right, the silhouettes of two people standing together are visible. The background is a vast, hazy landscape under a sky filled with warm, orange and yellow hues.

Big data is a term that can be used to describe data sets so **large** and **complex** that they become difficult to work with using standard techniques [1].

Big data is the next big thing. The new oil [2].

1. Snijders, C., Matzat, U., and Reips, U.-D. (2012). “Big data”: Big gaps of knowledge in the field of Internet science. *International Journal of Internet Science*, 1(1):1–5.
2. Rotella, P. (2012). Is data the new oil? URL: <http://www.forbes.com/sites/perryrotella/2012/04/02/is-data-the-new-oil/>

IN 60 SECONDS..

1,600+
READS ON Scribd.

13,000+ HOURS
MUSIC STREAMING ON PANDORA

12,000+
NEW ADS POSTED ON craigslist

370,000+ MINUTES
VOICE CALLS ON skype™

98,000+
TWEETS

1 NEW
DEFINITION
IS ADDED ON
urban



20,000+
NEW POSTS ON tumblr.



320+
NEW twitter ACCOUNTS



100+
NEW LinkedIn ACCOUNTS

Y!
THE WORLD'S LARGEST COMMUNITY CREATED CONTENT!!

1 associatedcontent
NEW ARTICLE IS PUBLISHED



6,600+
NEW PICTURES ARE UPLOADED ON flickr



50+
WORDPRESS DOWNLOADS



695,000+
facebook STATUS UPDATES



125+
PLUGIN DOWNLOADS

100+
Answers.com
40+
YAHOO! ANSWERS



600+
NEW VIDEOS

2 QUESTIONS
ASKED ON THE
INTERNET...

25+ HOURS
TOTAL DURATION



70+
DOMAINS REGISTERED

60+
NEW BLOGS

168 MILLION
EMAILS ARE SENT

694,445
SEARCH QUERIES

1,700+
Firefox DOWNLOADS



79,364
WALL POSTS

510,040
COMMENTS



THE SOURCE OF IT ALL

BIG DATA

Big data is used to describe data sets that are too large and complex to be processed and analyzed using traditional technologies.

THE DIGITAL UNIVERSE

50X
GROWTH
FROM
2010
TO 2020



2010

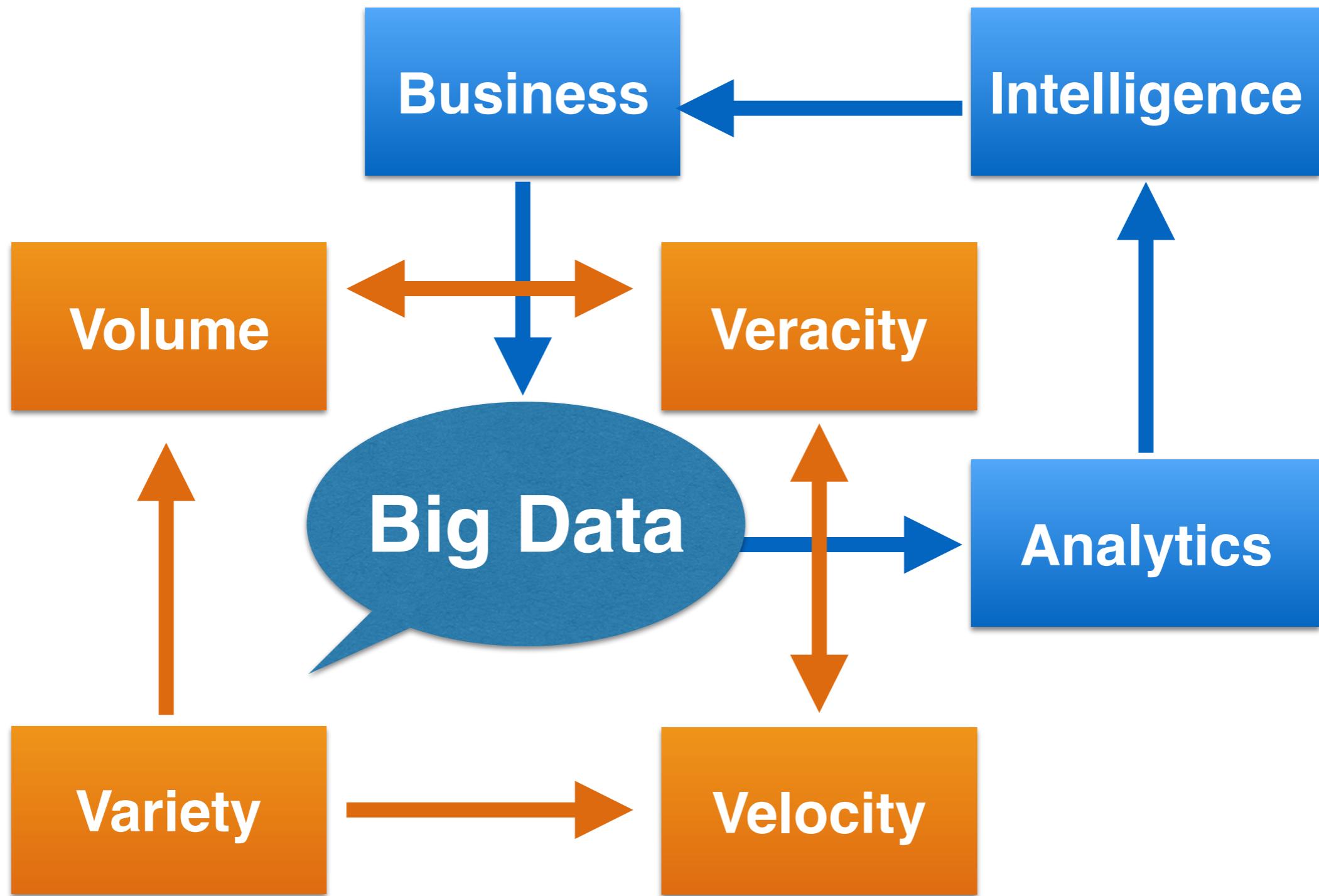
40,000
EB



2020

1 exabyte (EB) = 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

Source: IDC's Digital Universe Study, sponsored by EMC, December 2012



Big Data Context [3]

Volume of Data

The quantity of data generated in the world has been relentlessly doubling every 12-18 months!

Traditional Data

Measured in **Gigabytes** (GB) and **Terabytes** (TB)

Big Data

Measured in **Petabytes** (PB) and **Exabytes** (1 Exabyte = 1 Million TB)

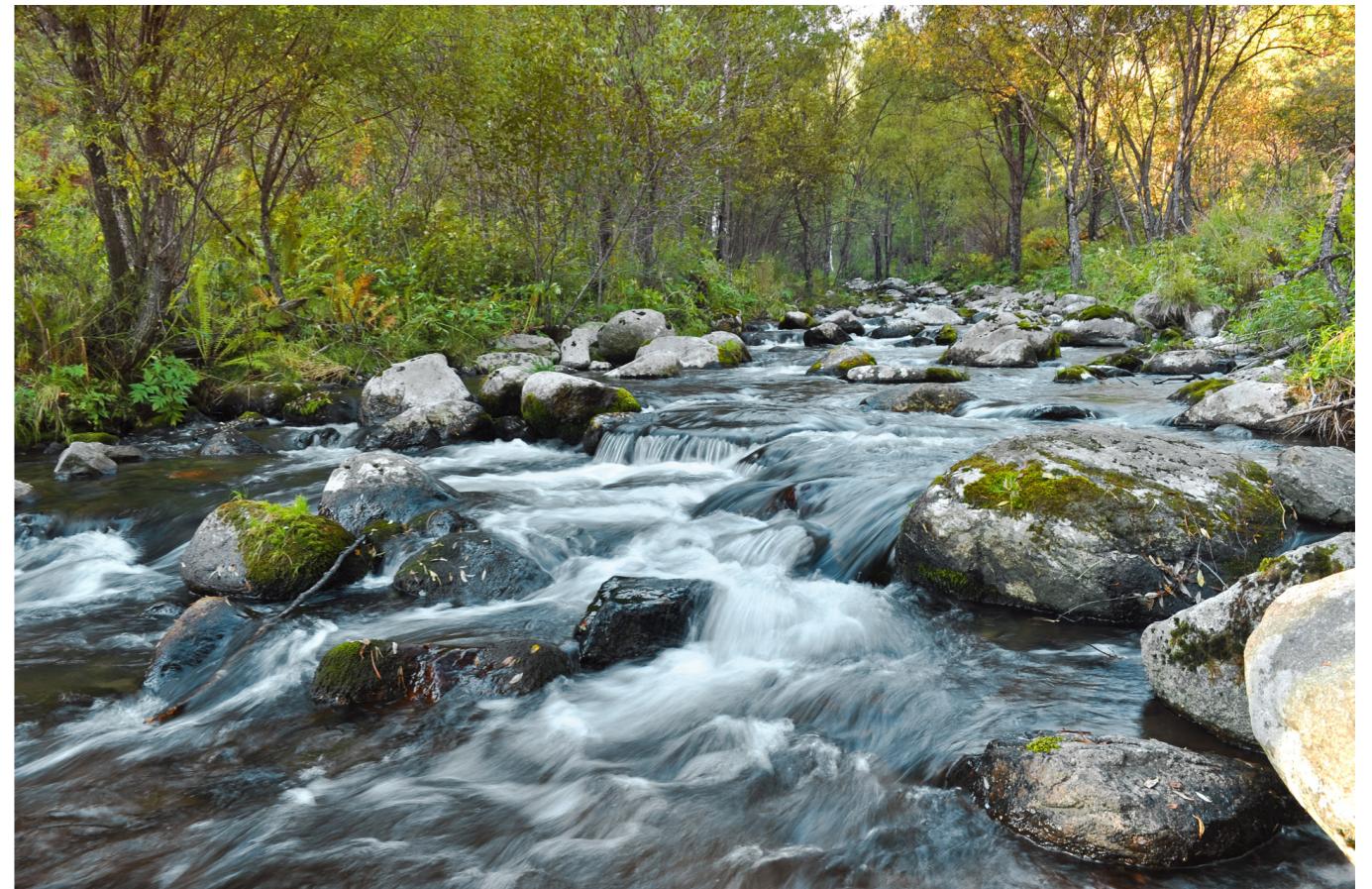


The **primary reason** for the **growth of data** is the **dramatic reduction** in the **cost of storing data (30-40% every year)**.

Velocity of Data



Traditional Data



Big Data

Velocity of Data

- **Reasons for the increased velocity of data:**
 1. **Increase in internet speed.**
 - 10MB/sec to 1 GB/sec (100 times faster)!
 2. **Increased variety of sources**, such as **mobile devices**.



Variety of Data



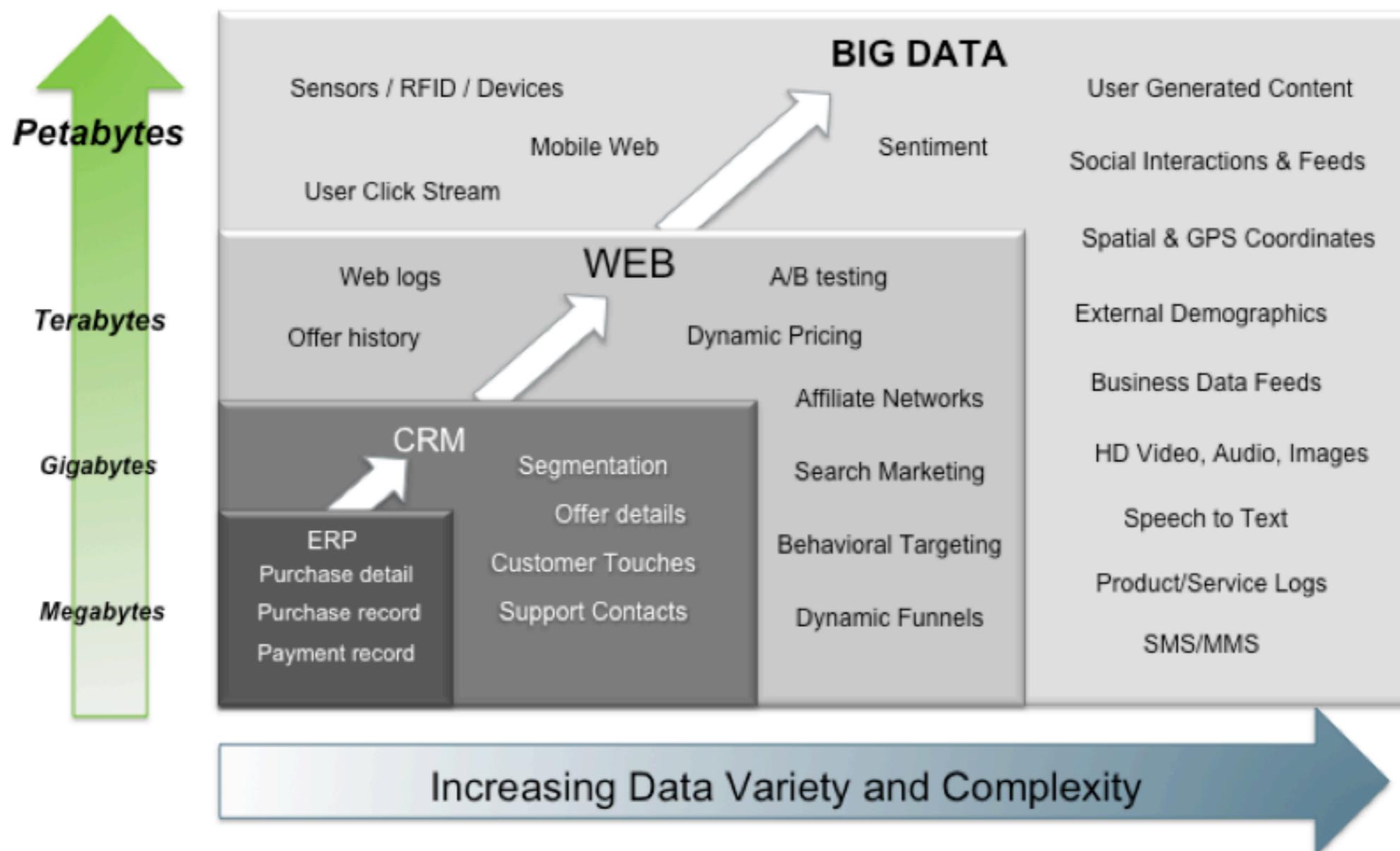
Traditional Data



Big Data

Variety of Data

Big Data = Transactions + Interactions + Observations



Veracity of Data

- Veracity relates to the **truthfulness, believability** and **quality of data**.
- Big Data is messy.

Veracity of Data

The **source of information** may **not be authoritative**.

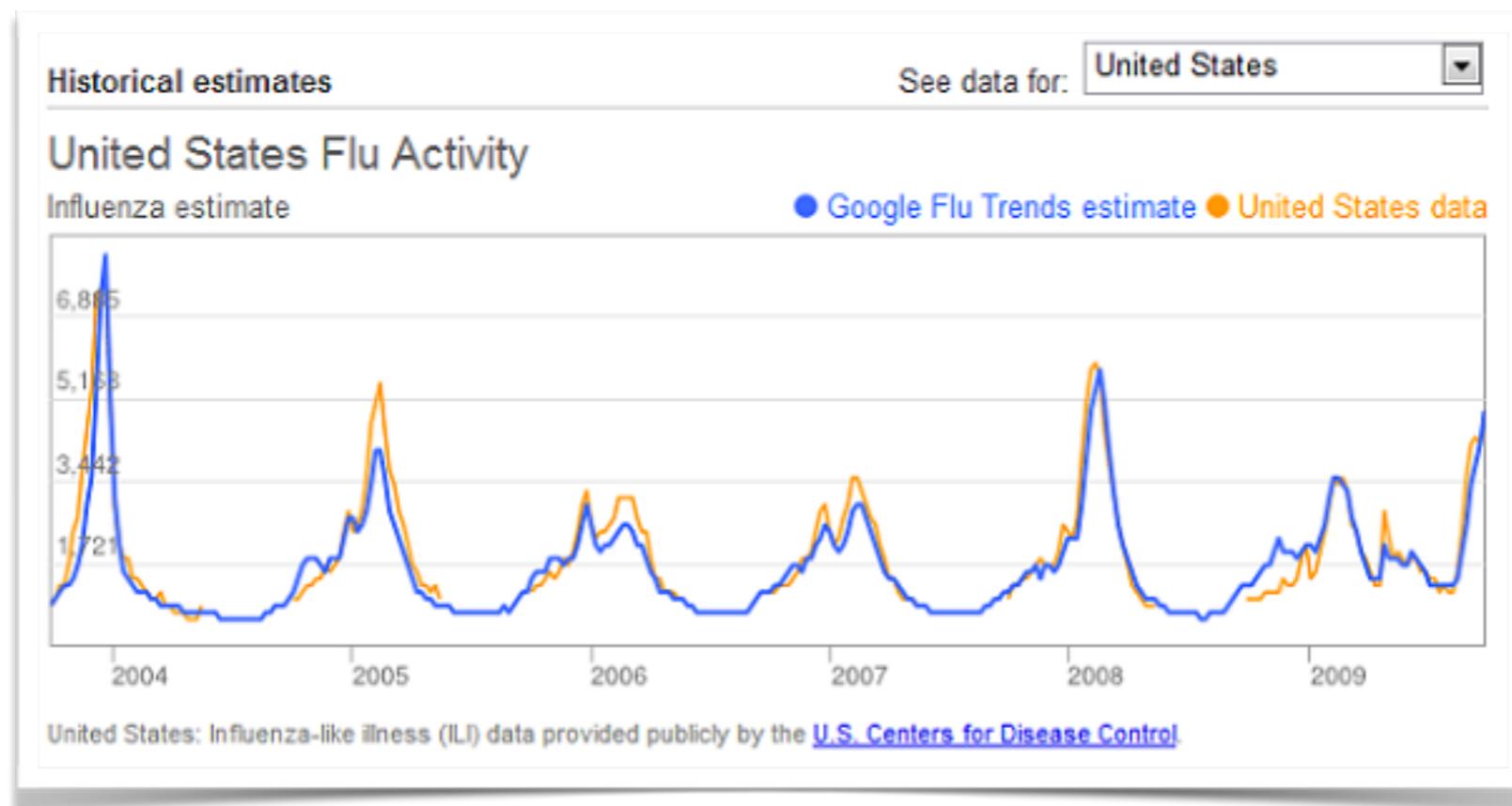
The New York Times



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Big Data Applications

- **Public Health Monitoring**



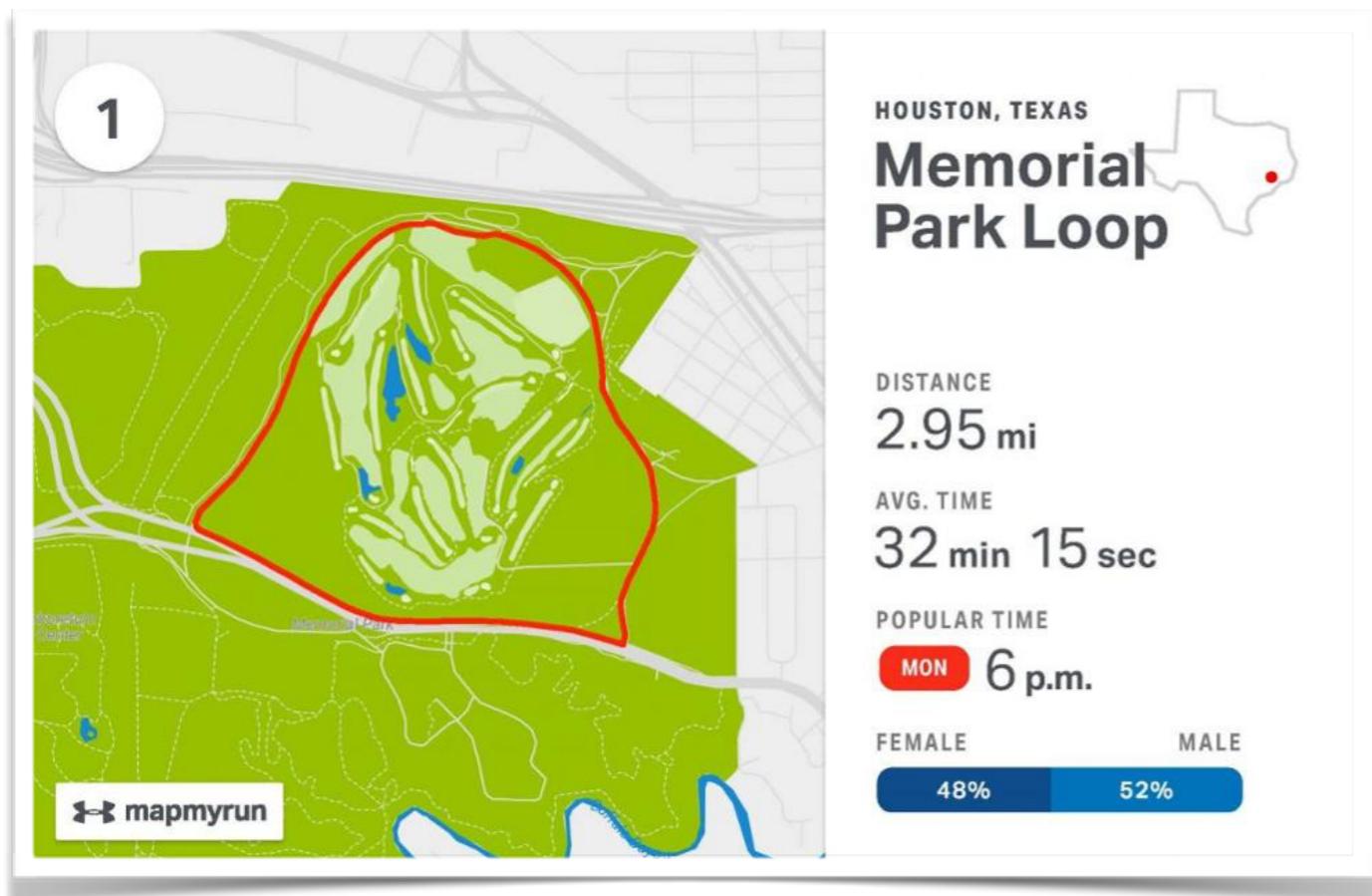
Google Flu Trends better predicted flu outbreaks than U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (2004-2012)

Big Data Applications

- **Predictive Policing**
 - **Los Angeles Police Department + UC Berkeley**
 - Analyzed **13 million crimes** recorded over **80 years**
 - The identified **hotspots of crimes** were likely to happen in the **future!**
 - **Reduce crime by 12% to 26%** in different categories of crime



Big Data Applications



Under Armour knows:

- The most popular running route in the country.
- The most popular time for this route to be run is Monday at 6pm.
- Among the 20 most popular running routes in the country, 14 of them are next to or around a body of water (river or lake).

Data Science



analyzed with

Big Data



composed of

Open Data



- **Data Science** can be defined as the study of the generalizable extraction of knowledge from data [5].

5. V. Dhar, "Data science and prediction," *Commun. ACM* , 56 (12, 2013), pp. 64-73.



- **Data science:**
 - A **multi-disciplinary approach.**
 - Programming skills + math + statistics knowledge + machine learning.
 - **Not** only restricted to big data.
 - Data science is the **new statistics** [6].

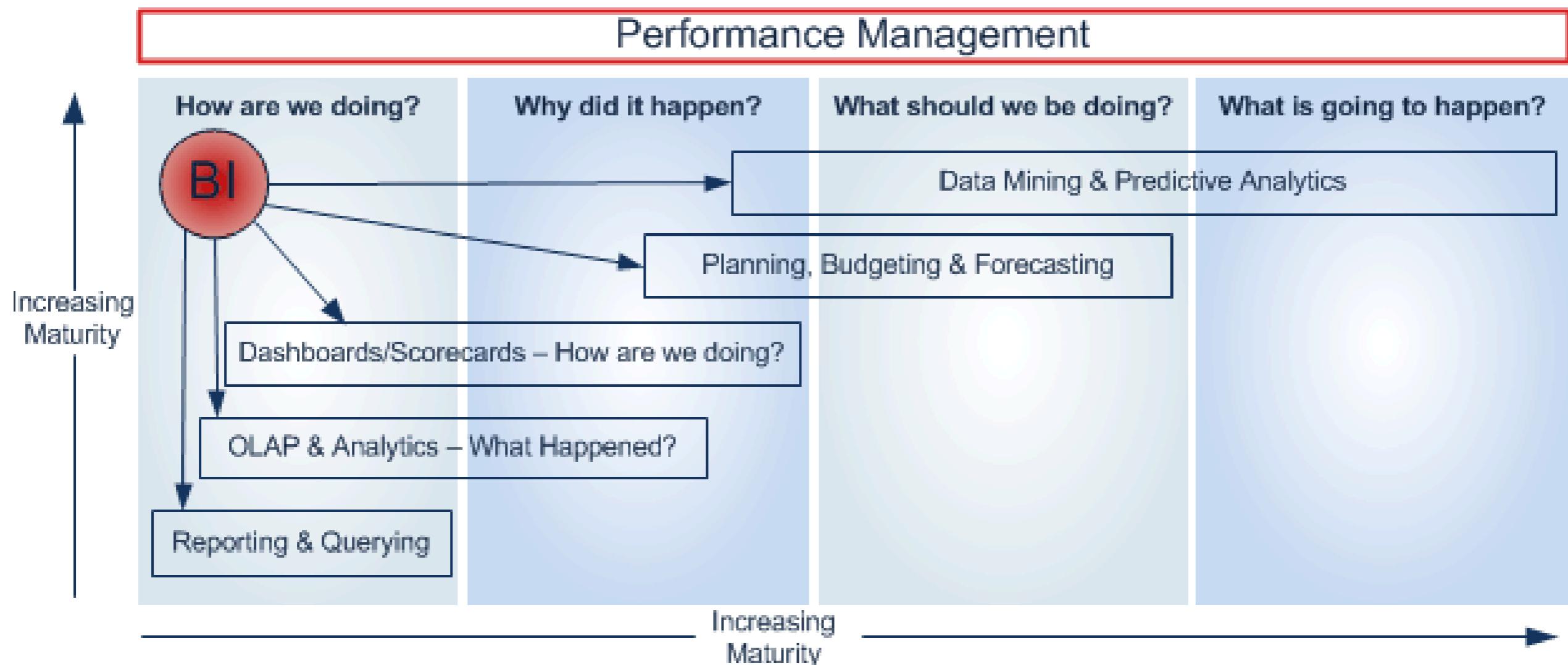
Why do we need a new term like **data science** when we have had statistics for centuries?

1. The raw material, the “**data**” part of data science, is increasingly **heterogeneous** and **unstructured**.
2. Traditional database methods are *not* suited for **knowledge discovery**.

Unlike **database querying**, which asks “What data satisfies this pattern (query)?”

discovery asks “What **interesting** and **robust patterns satisfy** this **data**? ”

Data Science in the Context of Business Intelligence



7. University of Glasgow (2015). Business intelligence strategy. URL: http://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_434476_en.pdf

Data Science



analyzed with

Big Data



composed of

Open Data

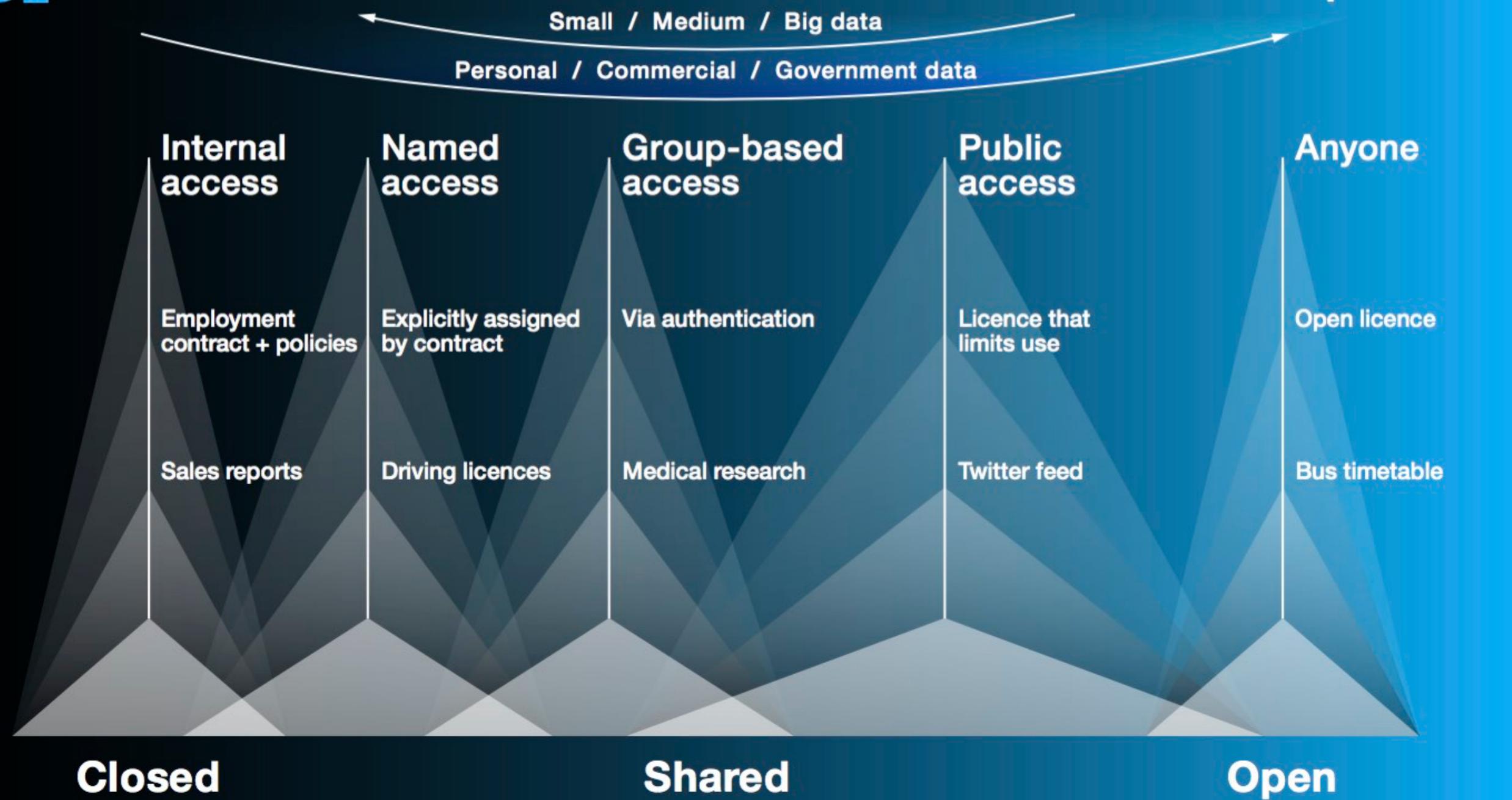
Open data is **data** that **anyone** can **access, use or share**. Simple as that.



The Data Spectrum



The Data Spectrum

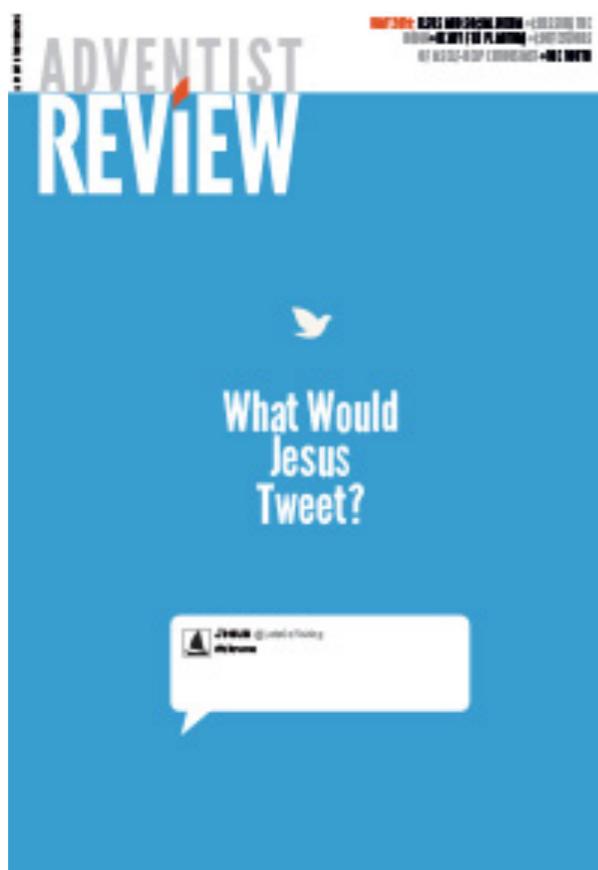


theodi.org/data-spectrum

Agenda

1. What is big data, data science, and open data?
2. **Successful case studies**
3. How to use data science at your conference
4. Conclusions

Big Data for Reaching a Big World



9. Alférez, G.H. (2015). Big Data for Reaching a Big World. *Adventist Review*, 192(11), 47-51

Use **big data analysis** to try to understand how **culture** perceives our **fundamental beliefs**.

Big Data and Our Church

- In this study, the computational data analysis was based on **culturomics**.
 - The application of high-throughput data collection and analysis to the study of human culture [10].

10. Michel, J.-B. et al. (2011). Quantitative analysis of culture using millions of digitized books. *Science*, 331(6014):176–182.

Big Data and Our Church

- The full **data set** used in the experiments is available for download at:

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

- This data set is composed of digitized texts containing about **4% of all books ever printed** between **1800** and **2008** (5,195,769 books).
- **Books in English** (361 billion words) and in **Spanish** (45 billion words)

Big Data and Our Church

- The corpus **cannot be read by a human** [11]:
 - If you try to read only English-language entries from the year 2000 alone, at the reasonable pace of 200 words/min, without interruptions for food or sleep, it would take **80 years**.



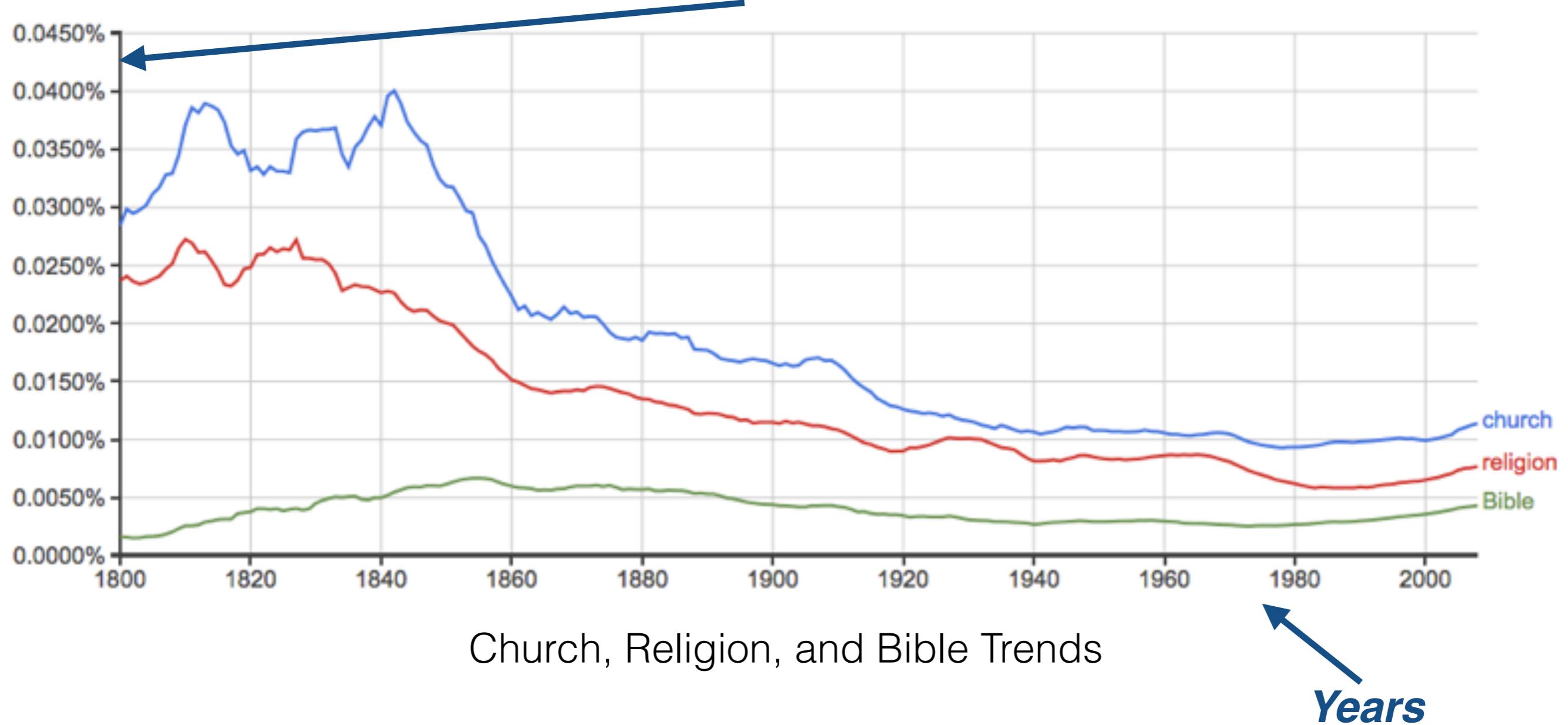
11. Michel, J.-B. et al. (2011). Quantitative analysis of culture using millions of digitized books. *Science*, 331(6014):176–182.

Big Data and Our Church

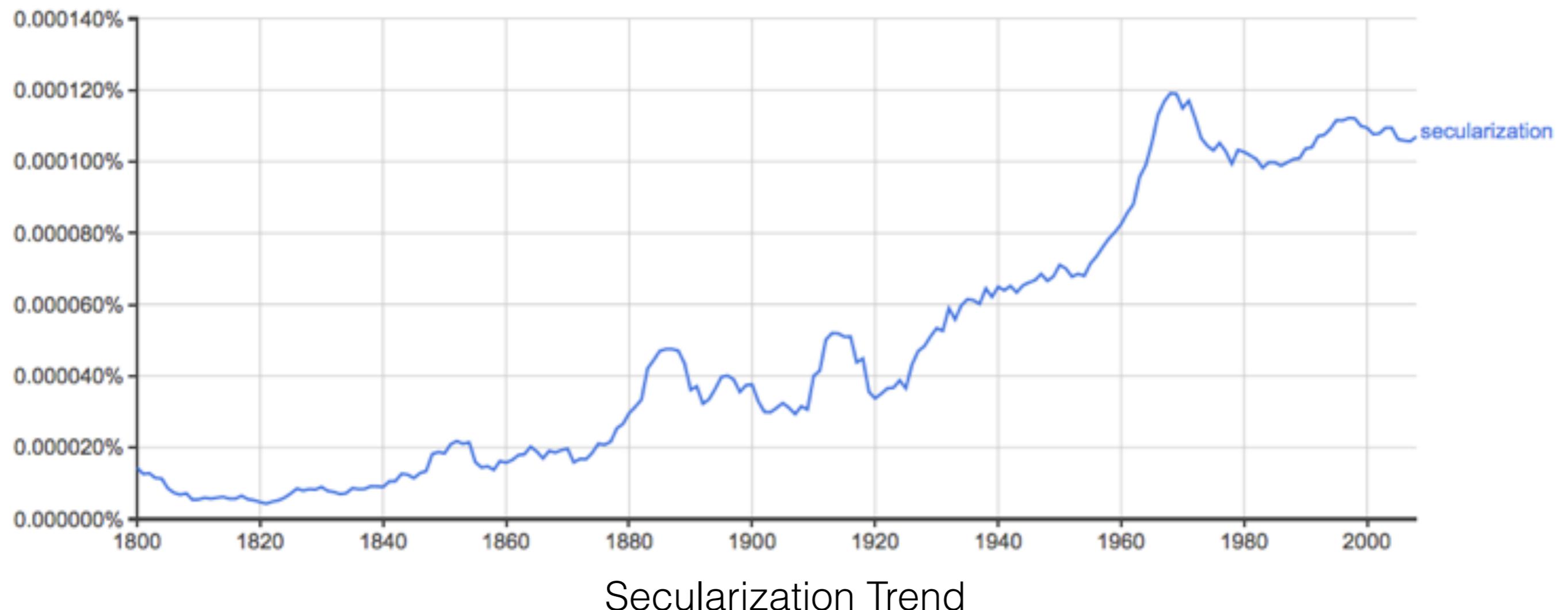
- The **Google Ngram Viewer** was used to visualize the results.
 - A **1-gram** is a string of characters uninterrupted by a space. This includes words (“car”, “MICHIGAN”) but also numbers (“3.14”) and typos (“excesss”).
 - An **n-gram** is a sequence of 1-grams, such as the phrases “stock market” (a 2-gram) and “the United States of America” (a 5-gram).

Church, Religion and Bible

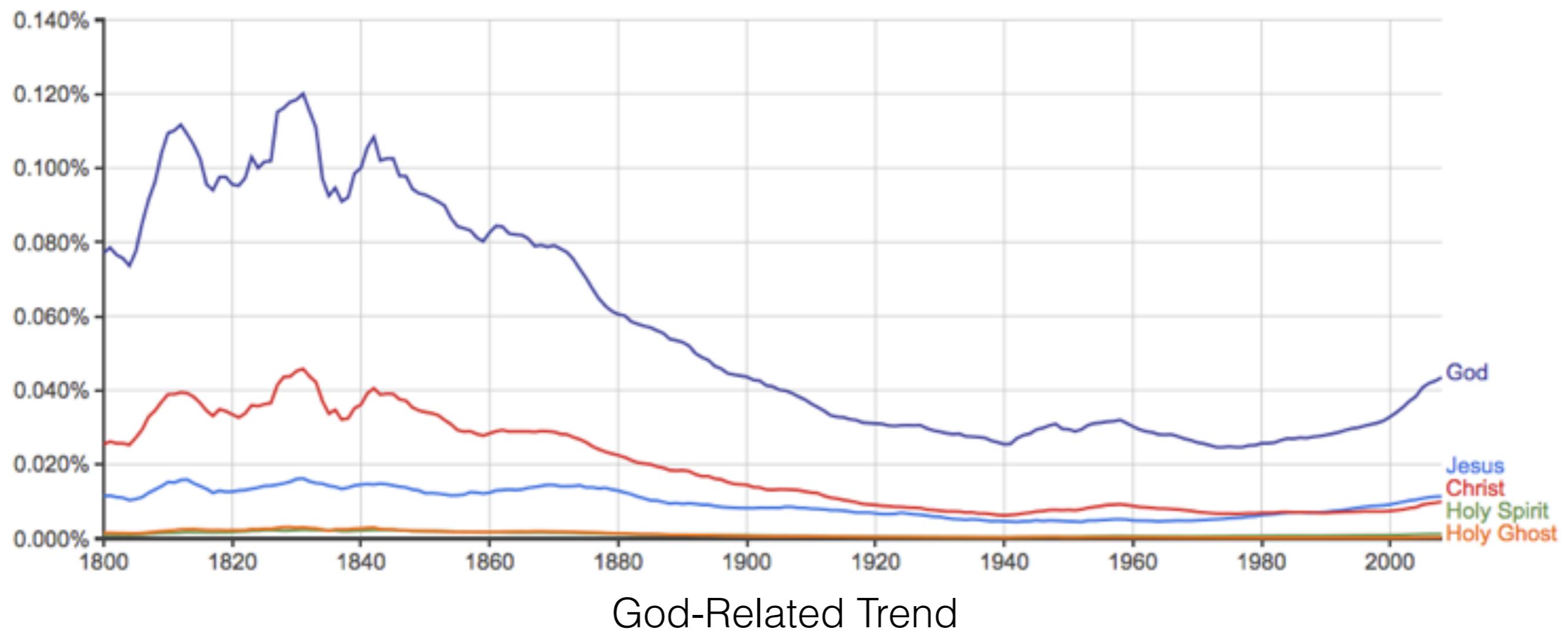
N-gram Frequency (Corpus of English Books)



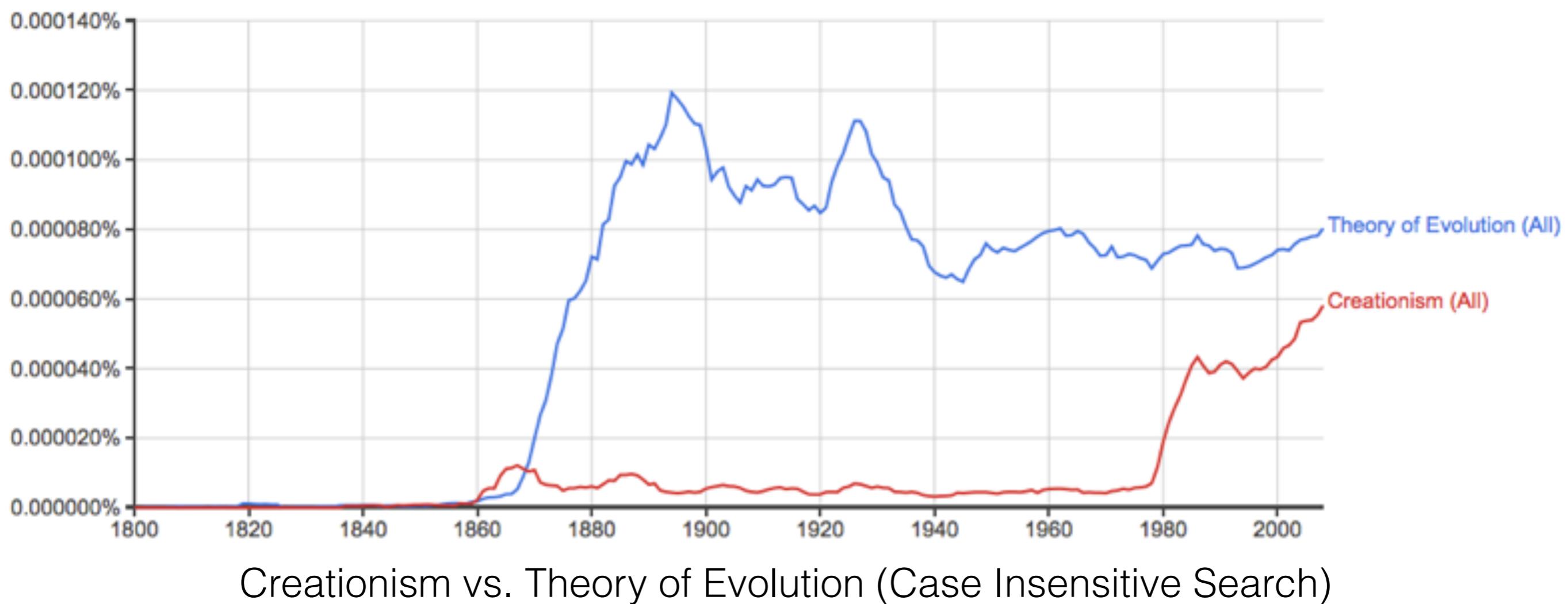
Secularization



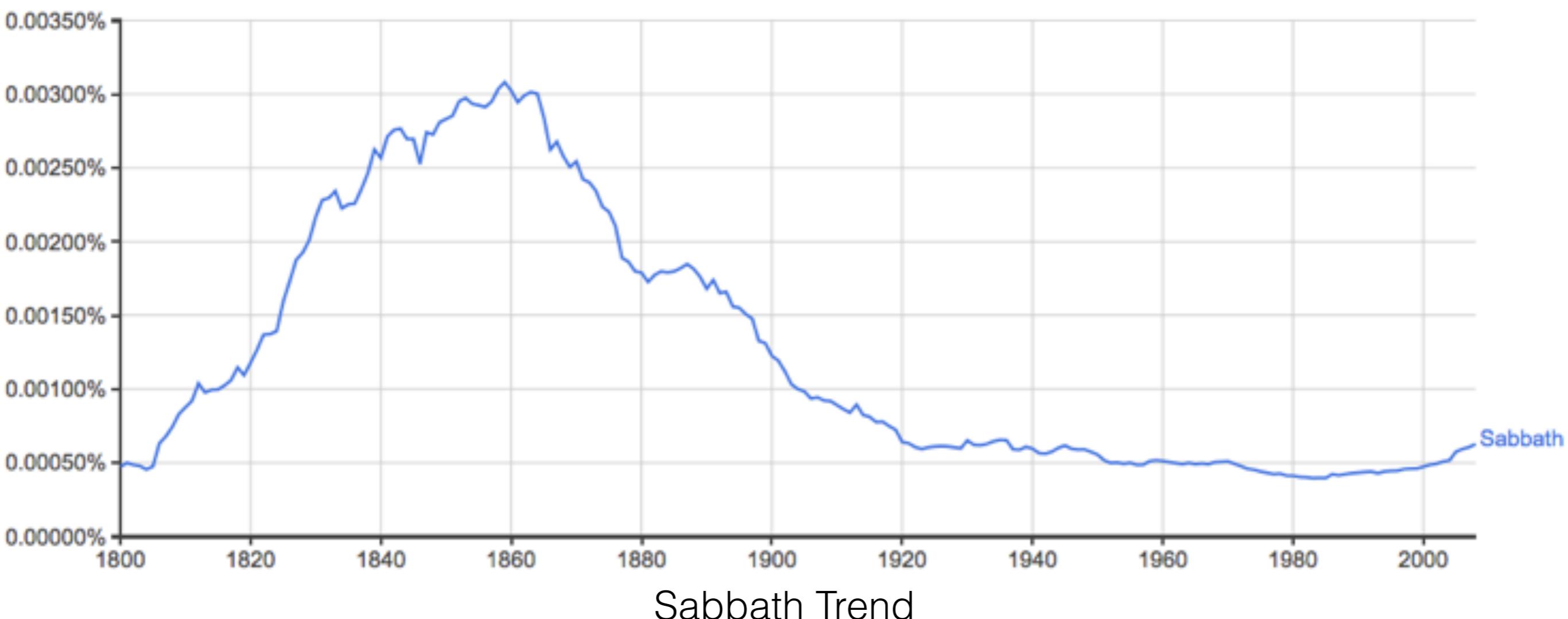
God



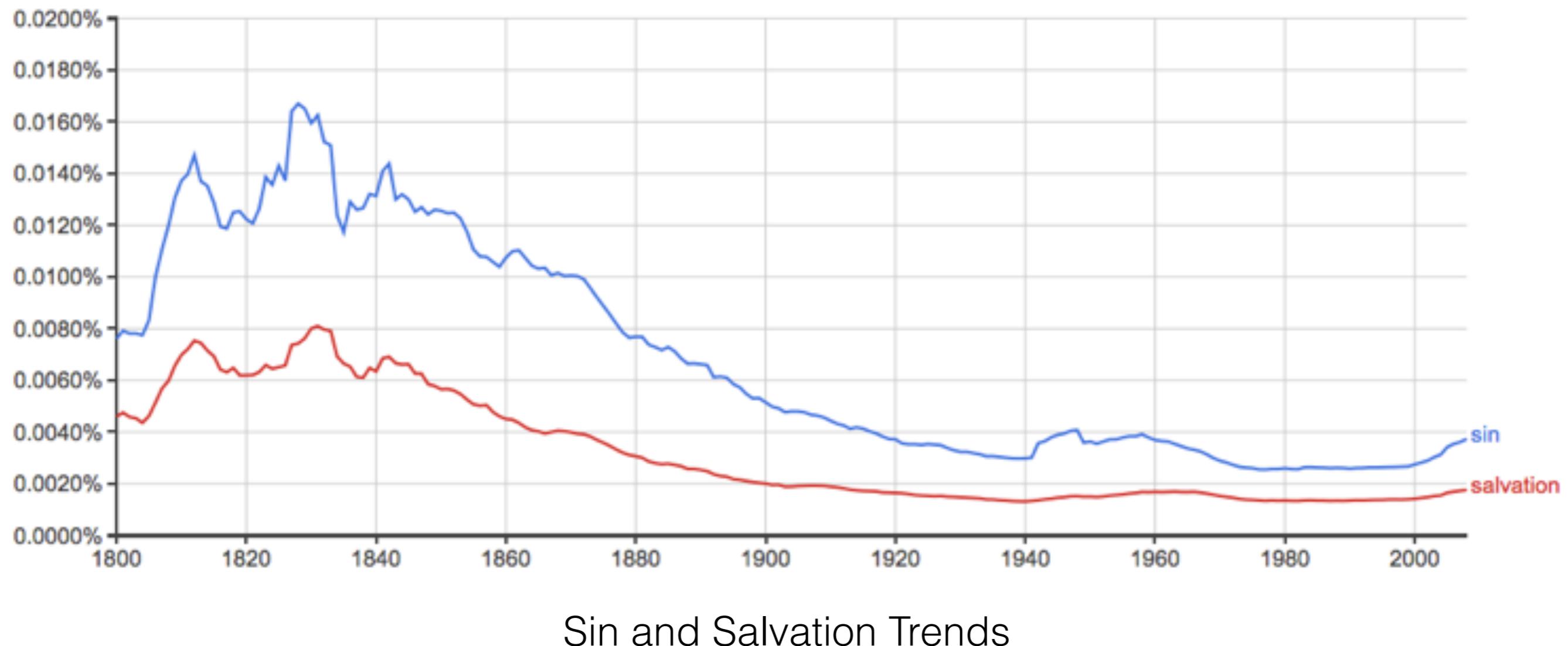
Creation



The Sabbath



Nature of Man



The Second Coming of Christ



Second Coming of Christ, English Vs. Spanish Trends
(Case Insensitive Search)

Healthy Living



Increasing Interest in Healthy Living and Vegetarianism

Understanding the Needs of People in Big Cities through Data Science



12. Alférez, G.H. (2016). Tweeting in New York City - Data Science Can Teach Us to Sympathize. *Adventist Review*, 193(2), 47-49



Cities are growing fast

- **66%** of the world's population will live in urban areas by **2050** [13].
- There are more than **500** cities with a population of **1 million or more people**. However, these cities have an average of **1 Adventist congregation** for every **89,000 people!** [14].

13. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, "World's Population Increasingly Urban with More than Half Living in Urban Areas," *United Nations* (July 10, 2014) <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/world-urbanization-prospects.html>; retrieved November 10, 2015.

14. Oliver, A. "Adventist Church Implements Assessment Plan for Urban Mission," *Adventist News Network* (October 25, 2013) <http://news.adventist.org/en/all-news/news/go/2013-10-25/adventist-church-implements-assessment-plan-for-urban-mission/>; retrieved November 11, 2015.

“The work in the cities is the essential work for this time. When the cities are worked as God would have them, the result will be the setting in operation of **a mighty movement such as we have not yet witnessed”** [15].

15. White, E. G., Medical Ministry (Pacific Press Pub, 1963), p. 304.





“the Savior mingled with men as one who desired their good. He showed His sympathy for them, ***ministered to their needs***, and won their confidence. Then He bade them, ‘Follow Me.’” [16]

16. White, E. G., The Ministry of Healing (Review & Herald, 1905), p. 143.



Use **data science** to understand the
needs of people in **New York City**.

**Which data to use to understand the
needs of people in big cities?**



Twitter is the largest
searchable archive of
human thought, that's
public, that's ever existed
[17] - *Chris Moody,*
Twitter's vice president for
data strategy

17. Simonite, T., "Twitter Boasts of What It Can Do with Your Data," *MIT Technology Review* (October 21, 2015) <http://www.technologyreview.com/news/542711/twitter-boasts-of-what-it-can-do-with-your-data/>; retrieved November 10, 2015.

Reaching People's Tweets

Sentiment analysis was used to discover the **needs** of people from tweets.

The **computational study of opinions, sentiments, and emotions** expressed in text [18].

Sentiment analysis has been **satisfactory** used to classify users' sentiments in tweets [19].

18. B. Ling, "Sentiment Analysis and Subjectivity," in N. Indurkhy, & F. J. Damerau, *Handbook of Natural Language Processing*, 2nd ed., (Boca Raton, Fl: Chapman & Hall, 2010), pp. 627-665.

19. A. Tumasjan, T. O. Sprenger, & P. G., Sa. "Predicting Elections with Twitter: What 140 Characters Reveal about Political Sentiment," *Proceedings of the Fourth International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media*. AAAI, (2010), pp. 178-185.

Reaching People's Tweets

- **Tweets** are **classified**
 - as ***positive*** when they communicate a positive sentiment, such as happiness;
 - as ***negative*** when a negative sentiment is attached to them (e.g. sadness);
 - and as ***neutral*** when no emotions are implied.

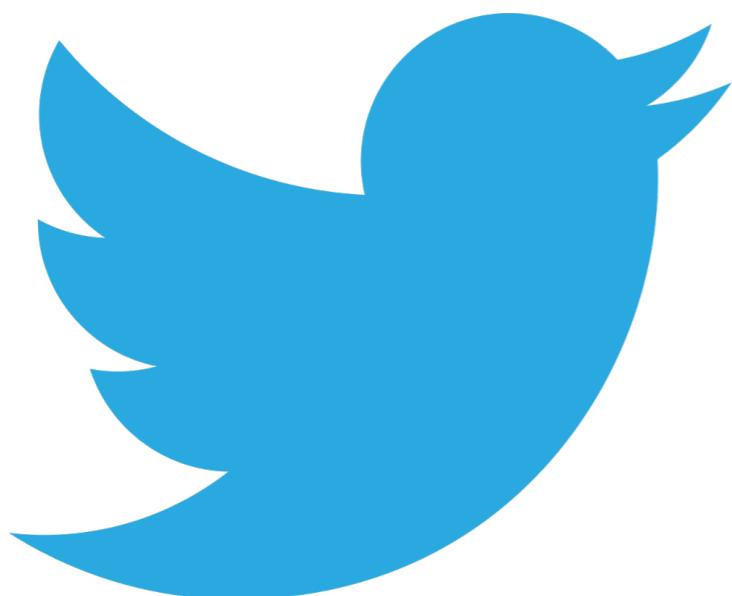
Reaching People's Tweets

Machine learning [20] was used as a tool to differentiate tweets with *positive*, *negative*, and *neutral* sentiments.

Machine learning explores the study and construction of **algorithms** that can **learn from** and **make predictions on data**.

20. A. Go, R. Bhayani, & L. Huang, *Twitter Sentiment Classification using Distant Supervision* (Stanford University, 2009)

Listening Closely to the Birds



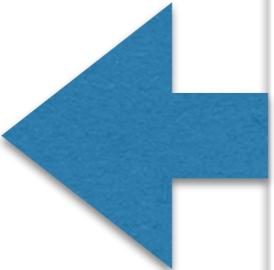
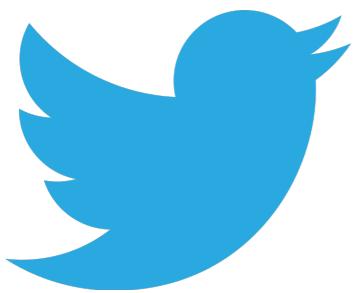
Over a period of six weeks (September 22 to November 3, 2015), we collected 2,084 tweets from New York City, 1,633 of them bearing positive sentiments and 451 expressing negative sentiments. Tweets with neutral sentiments were not collected.

Listening Closely to the Birds

30 specified keywords:

Adventist, addiction, Bible, children, Christ, church, contamination, divorce, education, elderly, exercise, family, God, health, Jesus, obesity, peace, poverty, religion, rest, safety, salvation, Savior, stress, teenagers, teens, terrorism, vegetarian, violence, youth

1. Collects



```
        j.replace("\\n", "\\\\n")
        str(j["coordinates"]).split(",")[1].split("[")[-1]
        str(j["coordinates"]).split(",")[-1].split("]")[0] +"\n"
    fd.close()

    elif int(j["polarity"]) == 4:
        positive_tweets += 1
        #print "Positive^ " + str(j["username"]) + " " +str(j["screen_name"]) + " " +str(j["date"])+"^ " + j["text"] + " "
        (str(j["coordinates"]).split(",")[-1]+ " " + str(j["coordinates"]).split(",")[-1])
        fd = open('DataSets/'+'user_city_+'+EXPRESSION+'.csv','a')
        fd.write("Positive" + "\\\n" +
                 str(j["postId"])+"\\\n" +
                 str(j["username"]) + "\\\n" +
                 str(j["screen_name"])[2:len(str(j["screen_name"]))-1] +"\\\n" +
                 str(j["date"])+"\\\n" +
                 j["text"].replace("\n", "") +"\\\n" +
                 str(j["coordinates"]).split(",")[-1].split("[")[-1] +"\\\n" +
                 str(j["coordinates"]).split(",")[-1].split("]")[0] +"\n"
        fd.close()

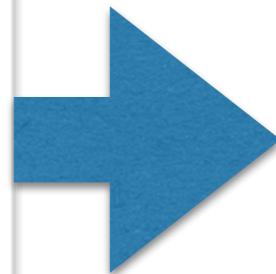
    return negative_tweets, positive_tweets

def main(argv):
    global user_city
    global EXPRESSION
    global radio

    try:
        opts, args = getopt.getopt(argv,"he:c:r:l:",["expr=","city=","ra
    except getopt.GetoptError:
        print os.path.basename(__file__) + ' -e <expression> -c <city> -
        pass
    for opt, arg in opts:
        if opt == '-h':
            print os.path.basename(__file__) + ' -e <expression> -c <cit
            sys.exit()
        elif opt in ("-e", "--expr"):
            EXPRESSION = arg
            radio = 1
            user_city = arg
            print "User City: " + user_city
            print "Expression: " + EXPRESSION
            print "Radio: " + str(radio)
            print "File: " + __file__
            print "Path: " + os.path.dirname(__file__)
            print "Name: " + os.path.basename(__file__)
            print "Ext: " + os.path.splitext(__file__)[-1]
```



2. Classifies



+ and -

3. Stores



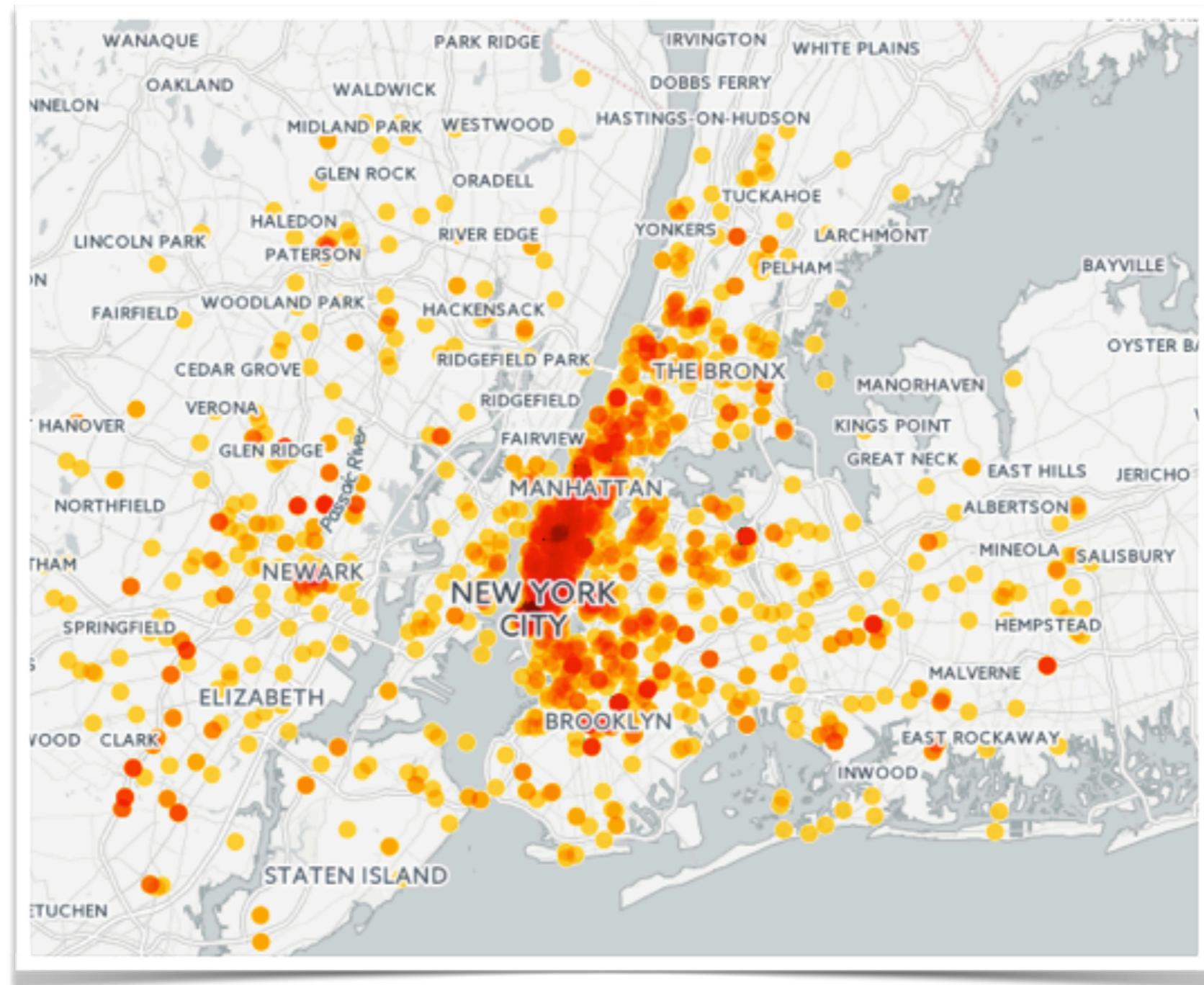
Positive Tweet about Vegetarian Food

- Positive
- her*
- 2015/10/02 02:08:16
- I want to be vegetarian. I really do. @arrogantswine @ East Williamsburg Brooklyn <https://t.co/rpatPGyhXw>
- -73.939 (longitude)
- 40.714 (latitude)

Negative Tweet about Family

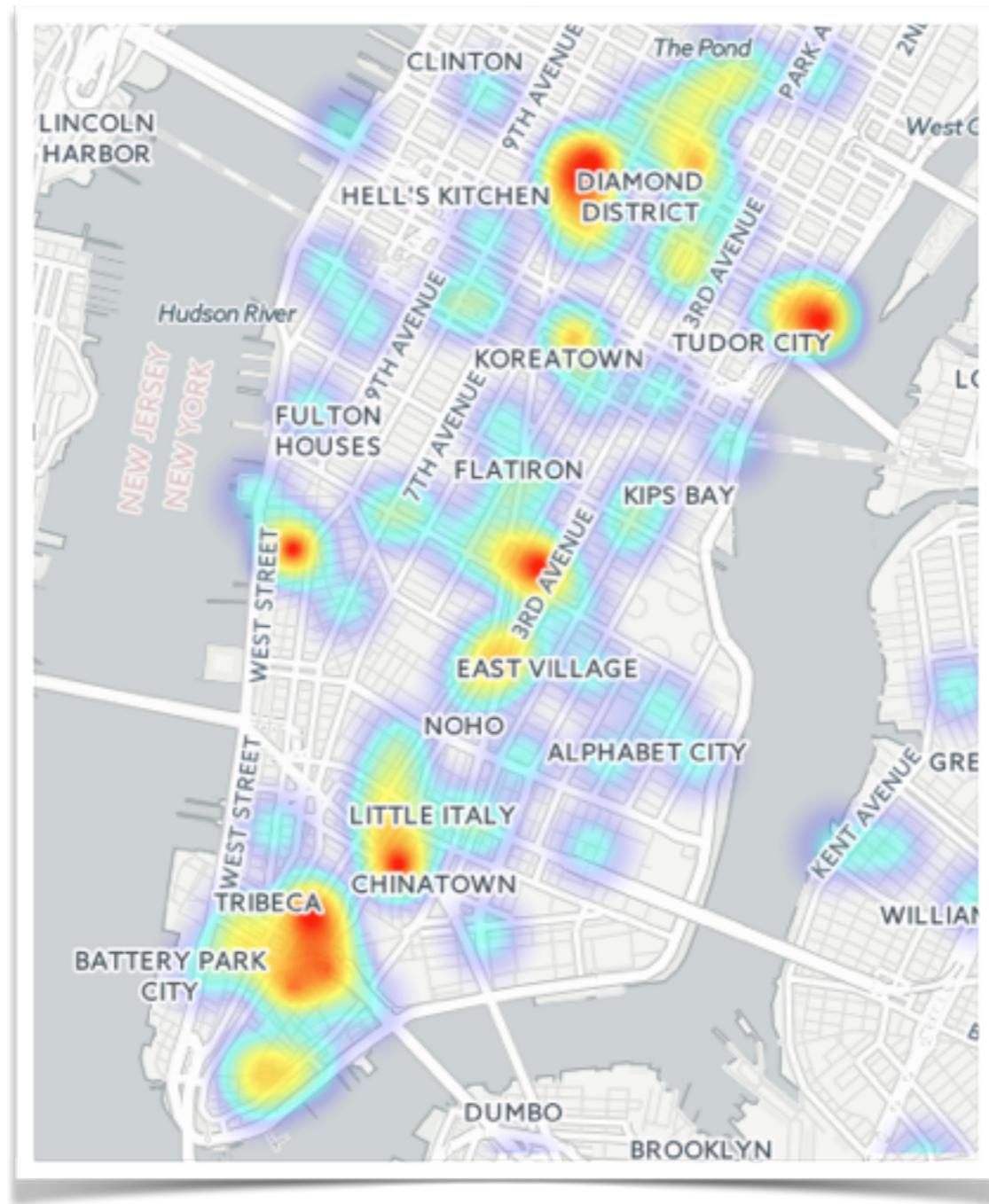
- Negative
- And*
- 11/10/15 18:48
- My ex has made them hate me, but I still see the children in my dreams.
- -73.74663446 (longitude)
- 40.69729011 (latitude)

Listening Closely to the Birds



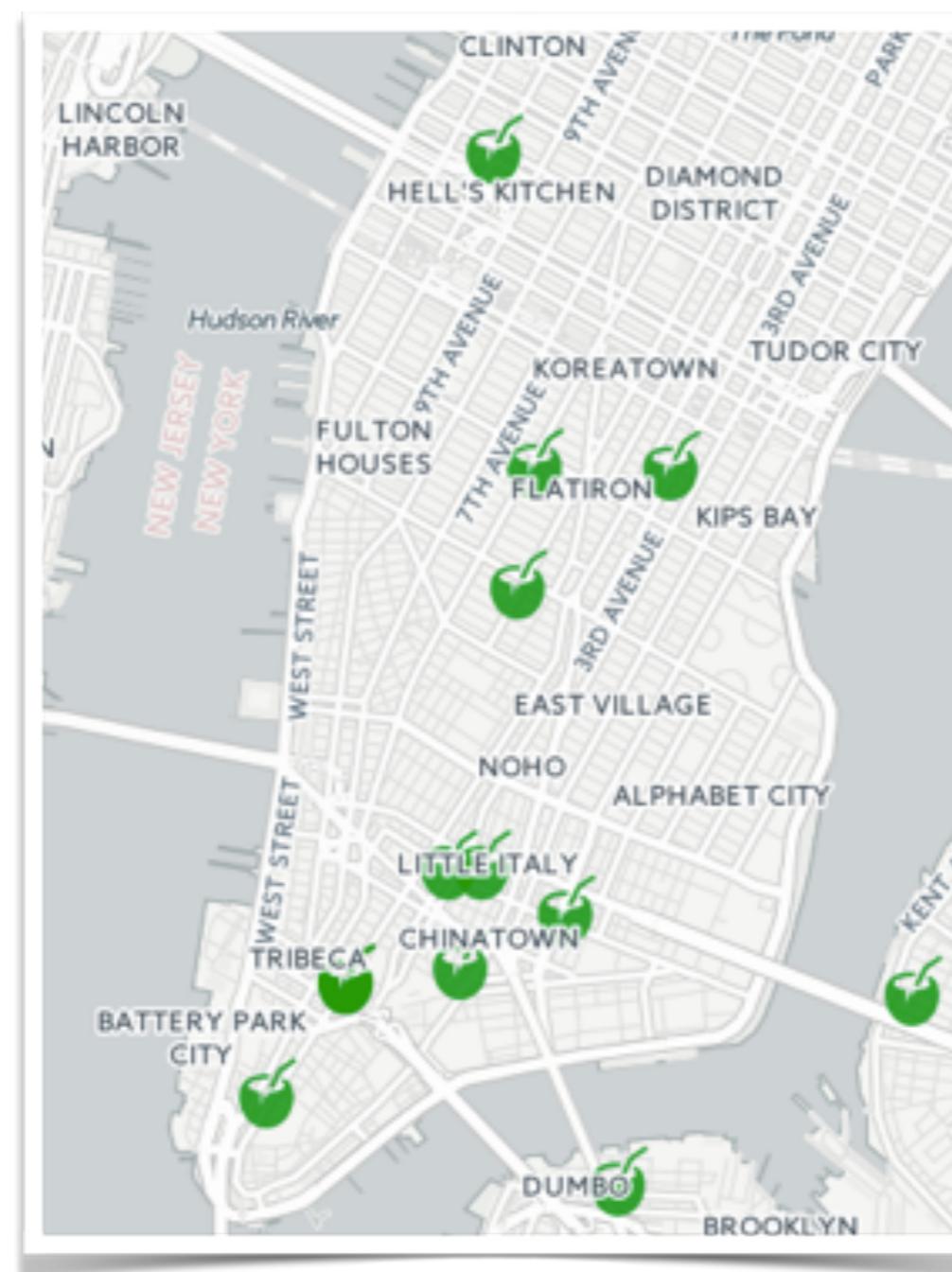
Intensity of tweets in New York City

Listening Closely to the Birds



Areas with negative tweets in Manhattan

Upbeat and Downbeat



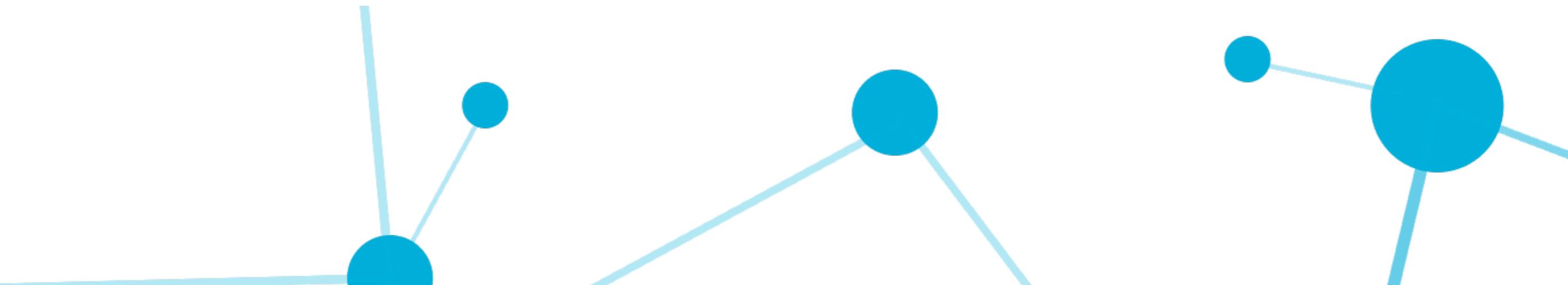
Positive tweets about vegetarian food in Manhattan

Upbeat and Downbeat



Positive [blue] and negative [red] tweets about family in Manhattan

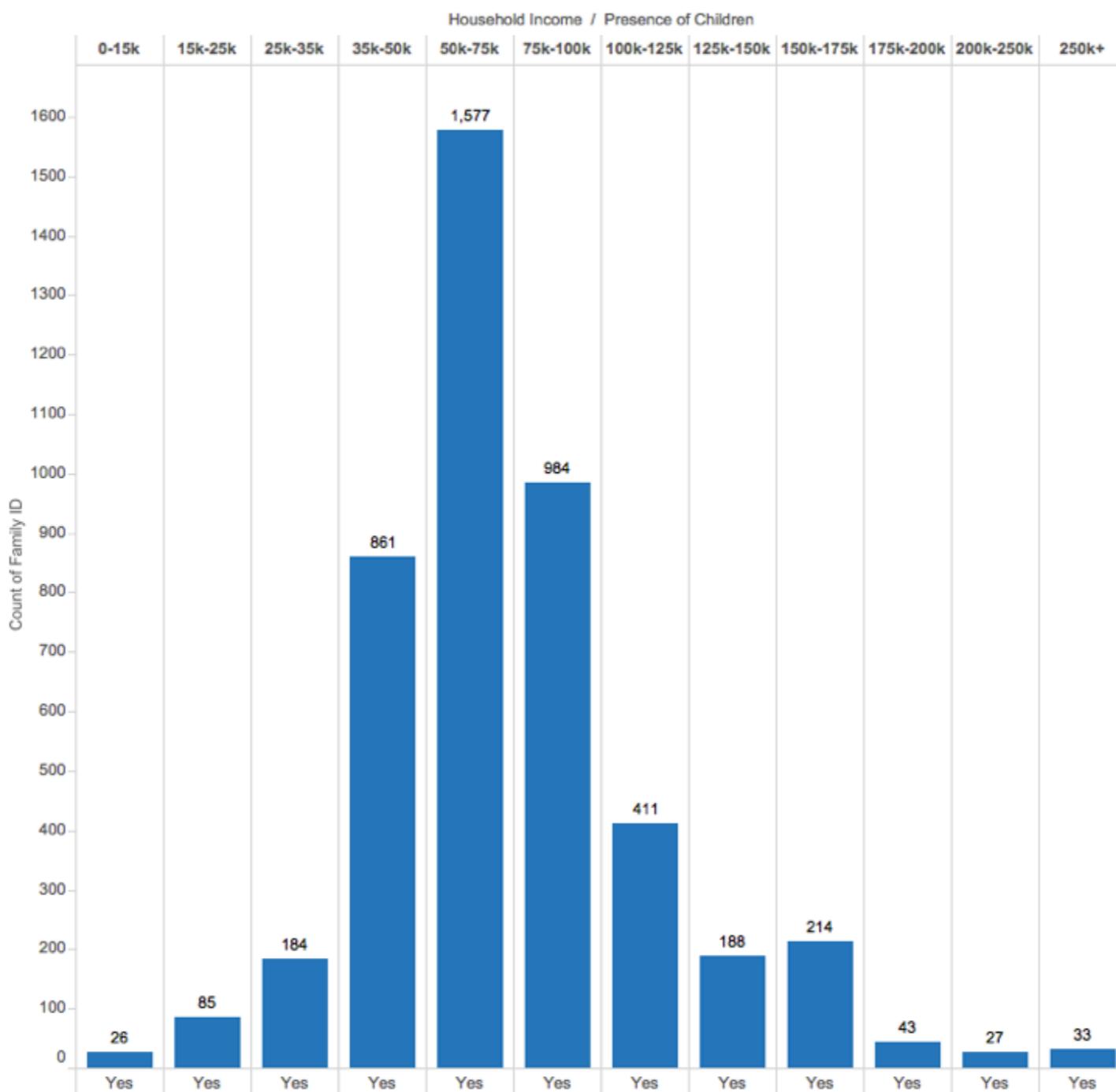
Other Data Science Mission-Oriented Case Studies



Data Analysis for Washington Conference

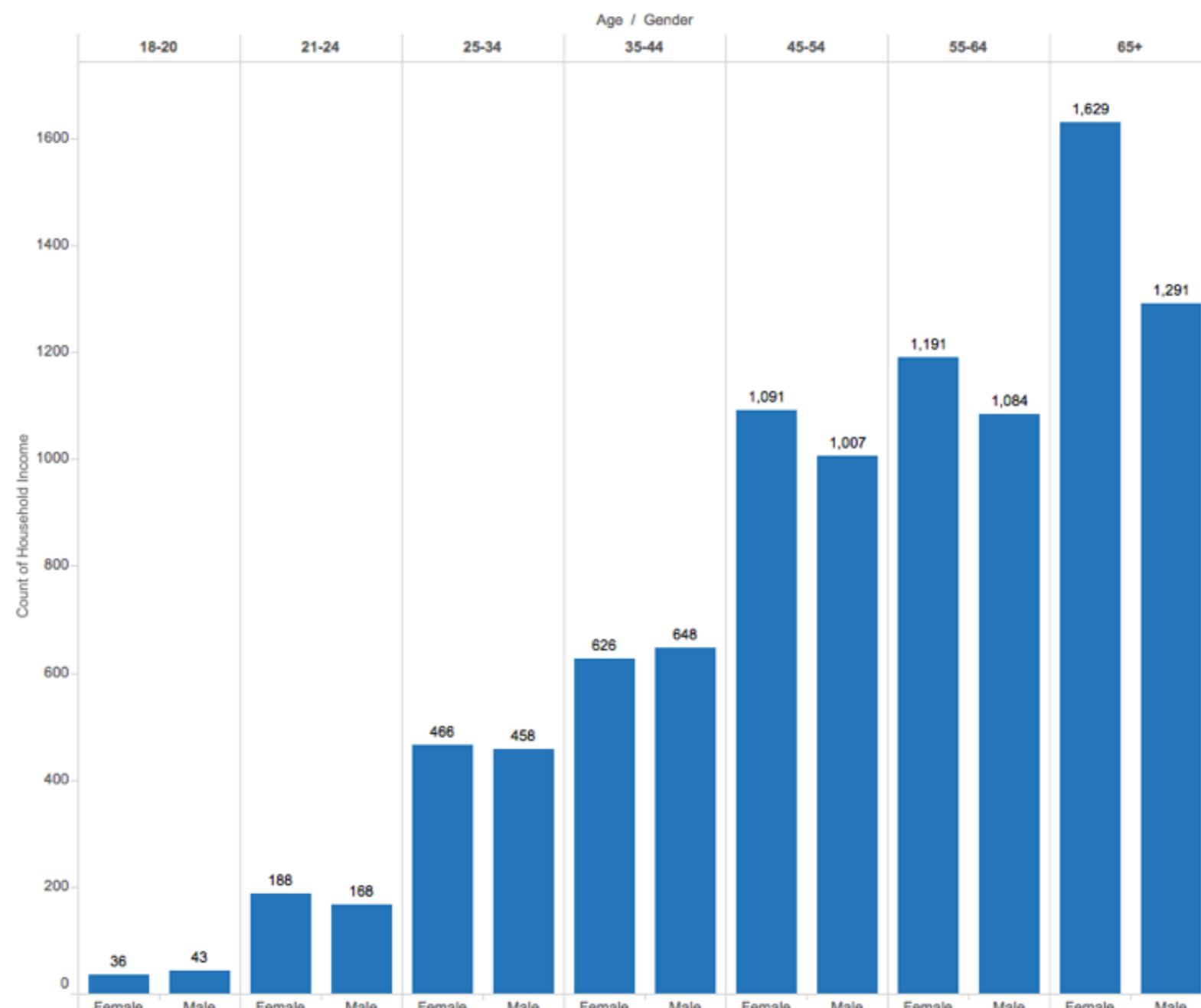
- What communities have the highest concentrations of members?
- What are the needs of the communities according to open data?
- What communities have no SDA presence?
- What age range do the parents fall into?
- What is the general income of families?
- What are key membership interests based on age and income?
- Geo-localization of all the Adventist churches and schools at the Washington Conference compared to the information in 2017 US Census
- Social media analysis
- Cluster analysis for marketing

Data Analysis for Washington Conference



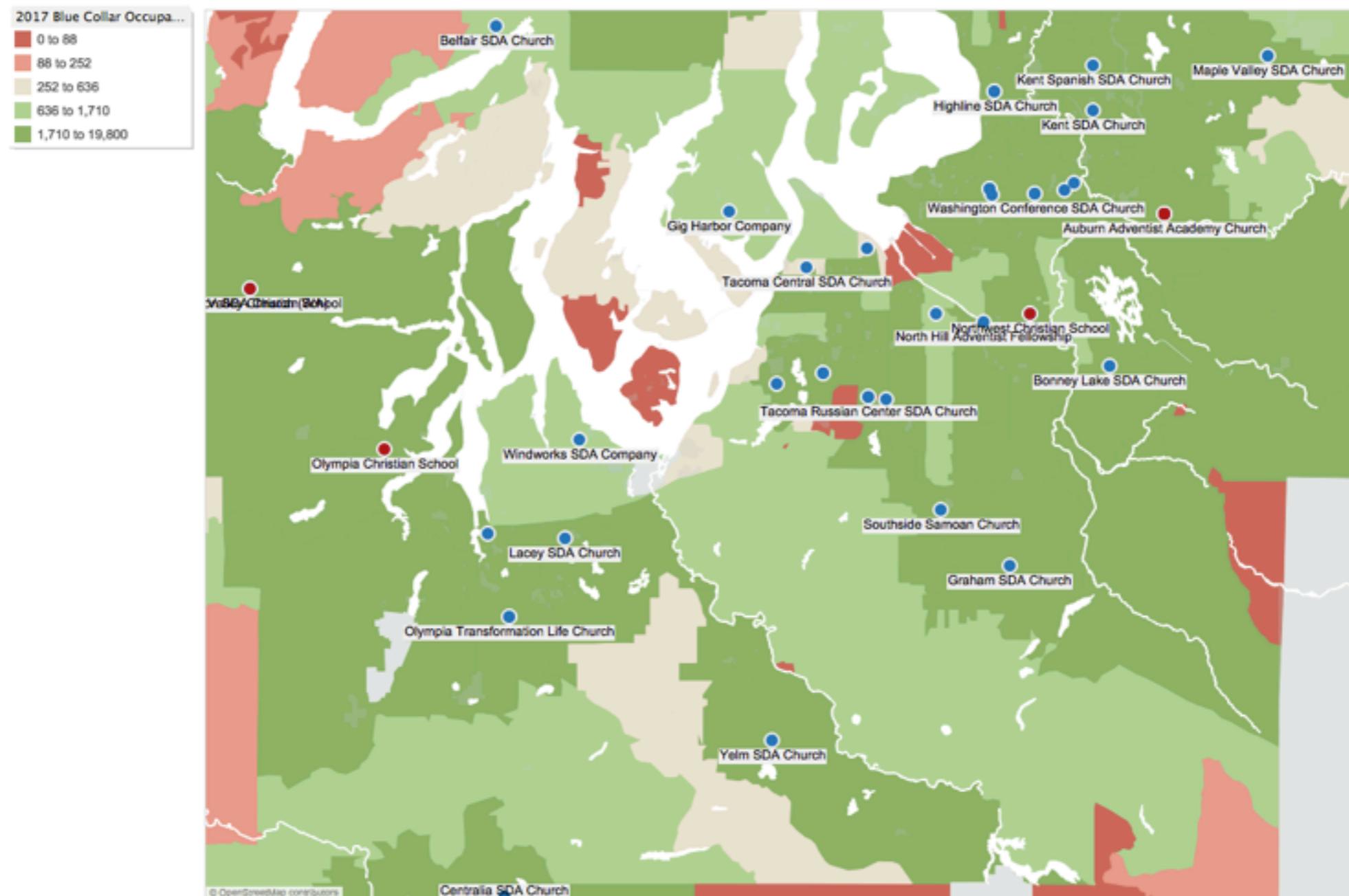
Household income of families with children at home

Data Analysis for Washington Conference



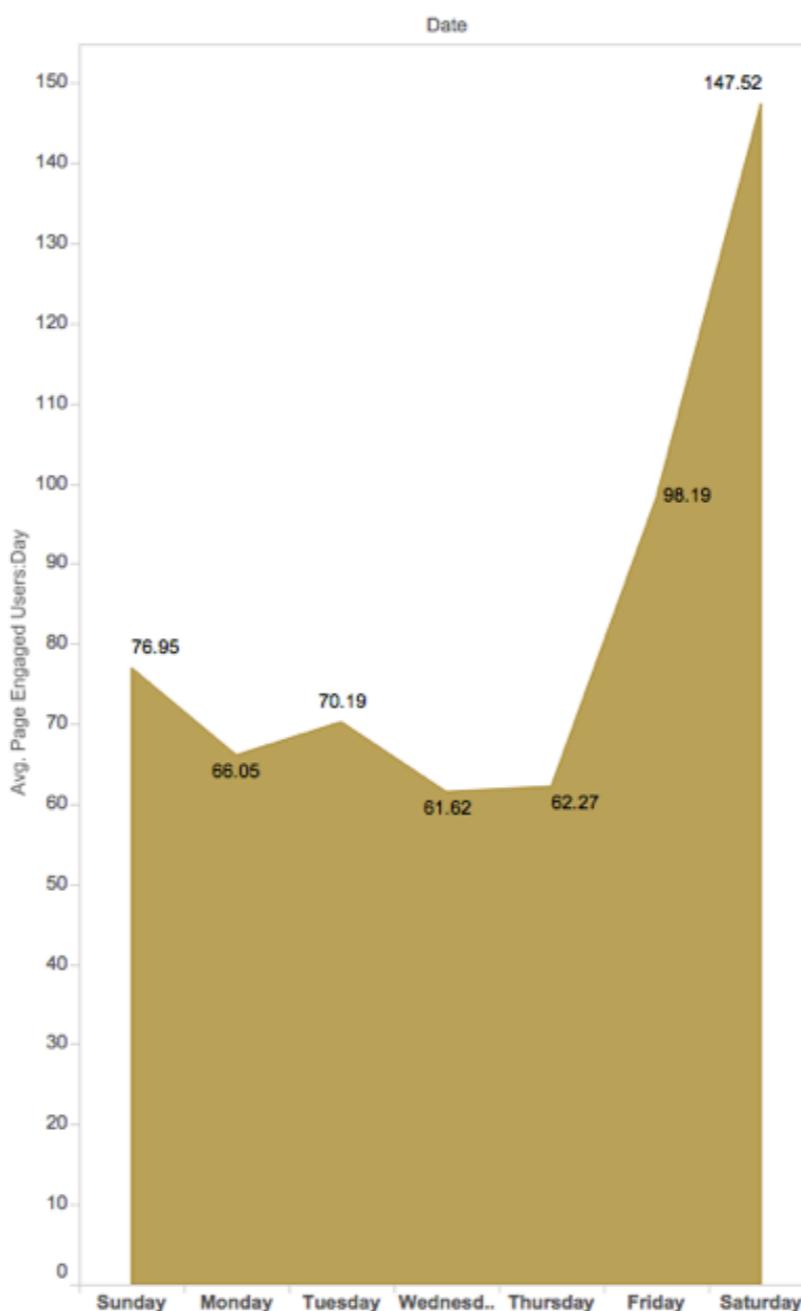
Household income by gender and age

Data Analysis for Washington Conference

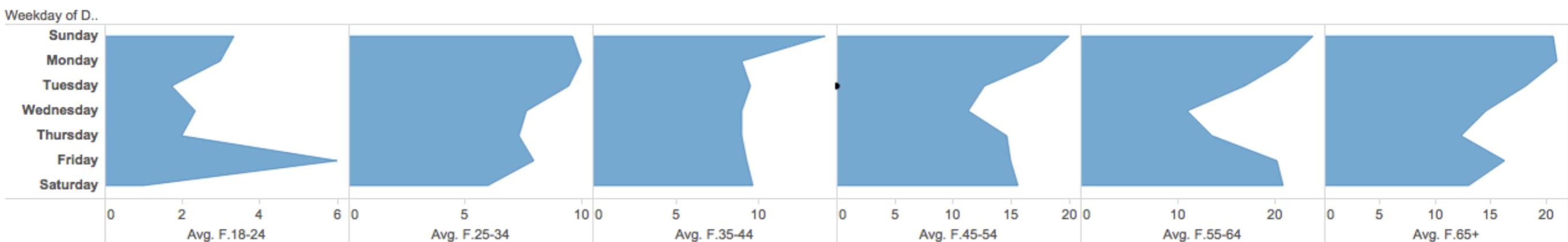
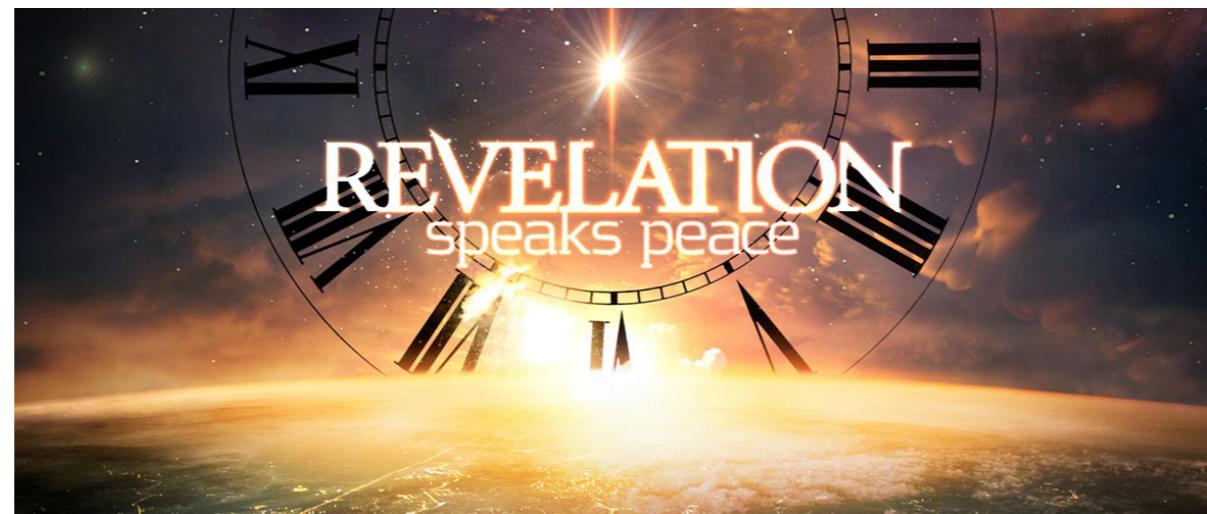


Sample map with the geo-localization of churches (in blue) and schools (in red) and census data related to blue-collar occupation (background colors)

Data Analysis for Washington Conference



Average page engaged users per day (January 12 to June 6, 2017)



Average page female visitors per day



SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH
NORTH AMERICAN DIVISION

Exploring Open Demographic Data

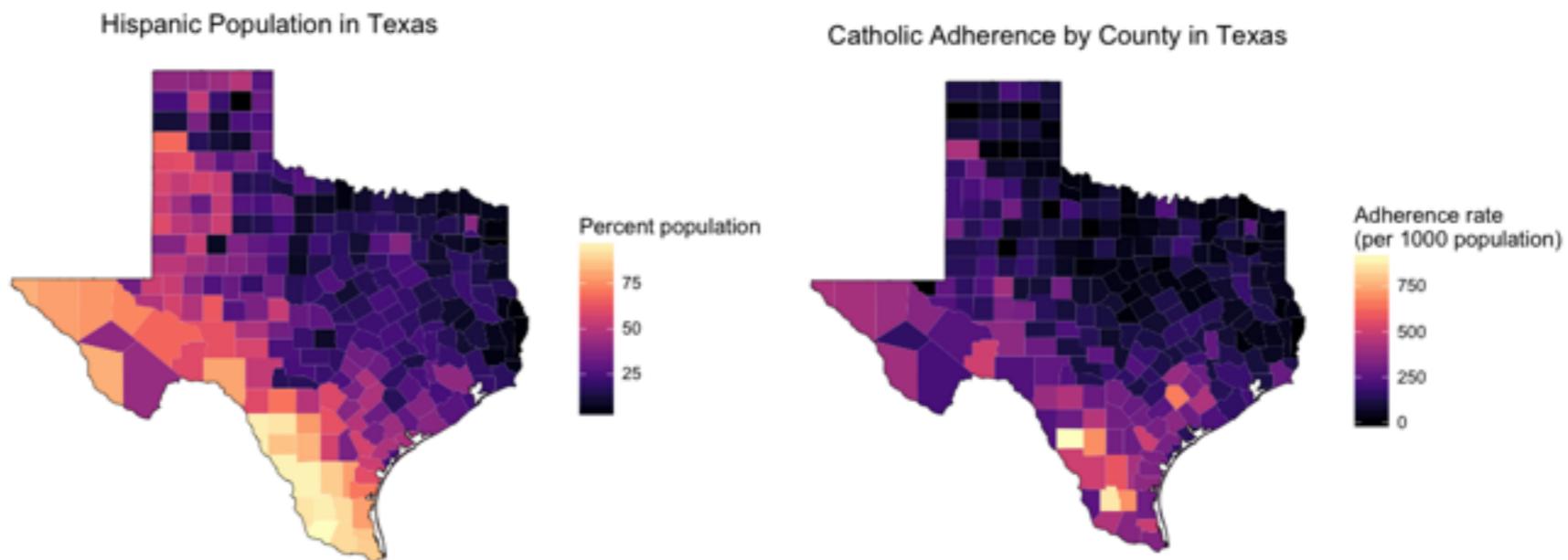
Data from the latest religion census that was published in 2010 by the Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies (ASARB)



Demographic data from the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) county demographic data

Exploring Open Demographic Data

The correlation coefficient between the Catholic adherence rate and the percentage of the population that is Hispanic in Texas counties is high 0.7521401, with a 95% confidence interval.



Hispanic Population in Texas Vs. Catholic Adherence by County in Texas

Using Data Science to Understand Segments of Individuals Who Have been Removed from Membership in the Inter-Oceanic Mexican Union Conference from 2005 to 2013

Dr. Germán H. Alférez, *Universidad de Montemorelos*, Erón Zebadúa, *Inter-Oceanic Mexican Union Conference*, and Enoc Cruz, *Universidad Linda Vista*

Technical Report June 23, 2016. Global Software Lab, School of Engineering and Technology, Universidad de Montemorelos

Abstract—Removing individuals from membership in the Seventh-day Adventist Church is the ultimate discipline that the church can administer. Our contribution is to present how we have applied state-of-the-art data science techniques to identify the segments of individuals who have been baptized from 2005 to 2013 and also been removed from membership in the same period of time at the Inter-Oceanic Mexican Union Conference. The dataset that was analyzed is composed of 14,388 records of members who have been removed. The results can guide further church decisions to prevent membership lost, specially among youth and among people who are baptized after evangelistic campaigns. Our data-science approach could be easily extrapolated to other divisions and conferences.

21. Alférez, G.H., Zebadúa, E., & Cruz, E. (2016). Using Data Science to Understand Segments of Individuals Who Have been Removed from Membership in the Inter-Oceanic Mexican Union Conference from 2005 to 2013. Technical Report June 23, 2016. Global Software Lab, School of Engineering and Technology, Universidad de Montemorelos. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from http://www.harveyalferez.com/publications/TechnicalReport_June_23_2016_GSL UM.pdf

1. Most individuals who are removed from membership are young and last around 3 years at church.
2. The percentage of retention of youth (15 to 33 years old) with a SDA background is very similar to the segment of youth without any religious background.
3. People who enter the church after an evangelistic campaign tend to leave the church in a higher percentage than people who take Bible courses or who are invited by friends.

21. Alférez, G.H., Zebadúa, E., & Cruz, E. (2016). Using Data Science to Understand Segments of Individuals Who Have been Removed from Membership in the Inter-Oceanic Mexican Union Conference from 2005 to 2013. Technical Report June 23, 2016. Global Software Lab, School of Engineering and Technology, Universidad de Montemorelos. Retrieved June 23, 2016, from http://www.harveyalferez.com/publications/TechnicalReport_June_23_2016_GSL_UM.pdf

100 languages

Software to Guide the Application
of Data Science in the 10/40
Window. Case Study: Data
Analysis in the Middle East and
North Africa Union

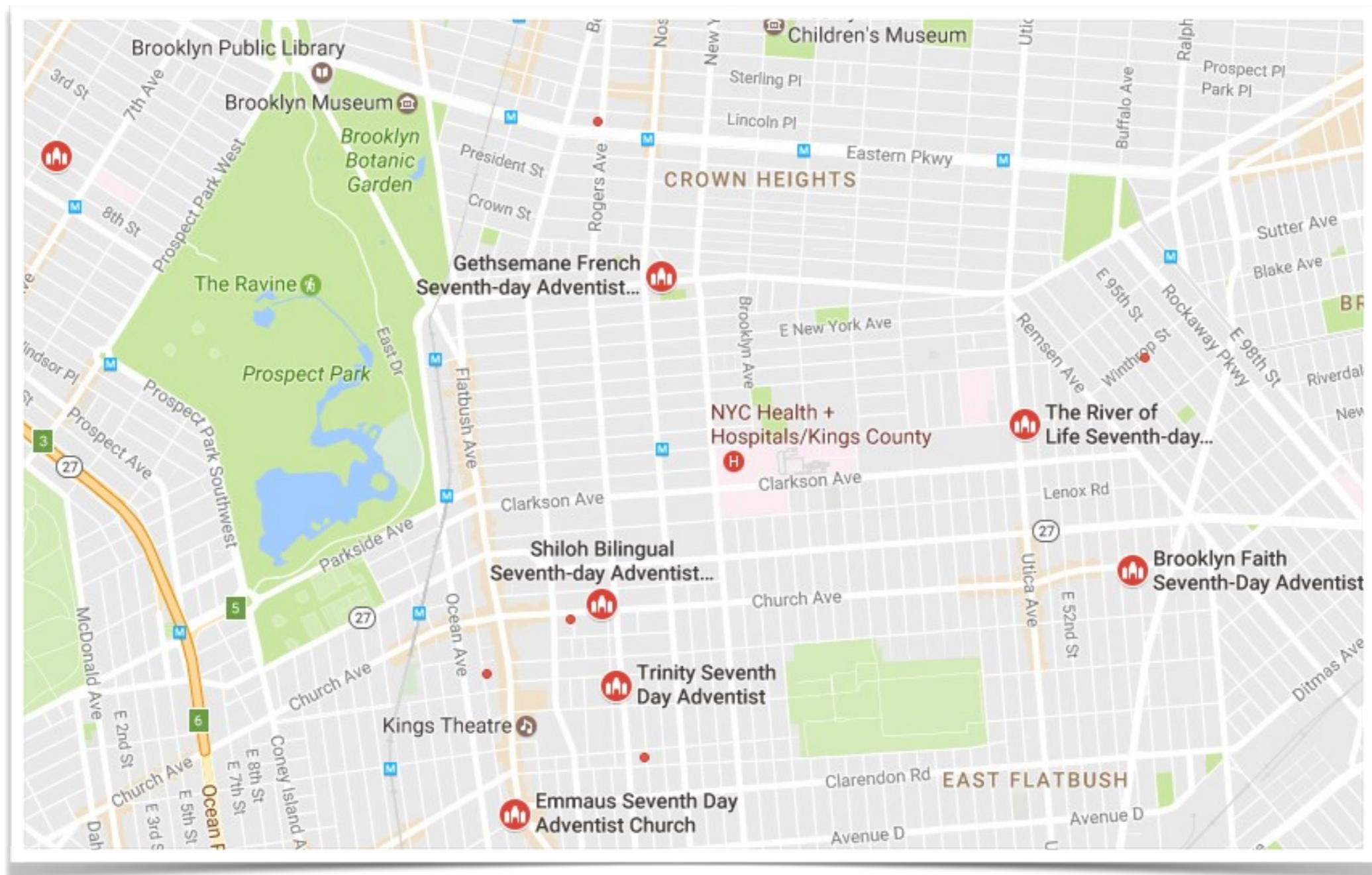


AfricaNews, Agence France Presse, Associated Press, Associated Press Online, Associated Press Worldstream, BBC Monitoring, Christian Science Monitor, Facts on File, Foreign Broadcast Information Service, The New York Times, United Press International and The Washington Post

Discovering Mission-Oriented Patterns with Open Data in New York City

- We analyzed an open dataset of motor vehicle collisions in NYC (2014-2016), which is freely provided by NYPD. 932,904 registered incidents with 30 variables. We applied the K-Means algorithm to this dataset.
- On Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, drivers tend to drive aggressively. This situation increases the number of accidents during those days.
- On Fridays, around Prospect Park, Brooklyn, there were over 77,000 pedicab accidents.

Discovering Mission-Oriented Patterns with Open Data in New York City



22. Alférez, G.H. (2017). Discovering Mission-Oriented Patterns with Open Data in New York City. Social Media and Big Data Services, North American Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Retrieved January 31, 2017, from <http://www.sdadata.org/blog/discovering-mission-oriented-patterns-with-open-data-in-new-york-city>

Application of Data Science to Classify Causes of Maternal Mortality in Mexico

- In Mexico, the maternal mortality rate is very high: 38 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 (WHO).
- Eclampsia during labor and postpartum hemorrhage.
- The model generated with Naïve Bayes was chosen to carry out classifications within the software (accuracy = 0.72, precision = 0.75, recall = 0.74). The model was trained with 1,018 instances.

Analyzing the CHSI

Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI) open dataset provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on Data.Gov. The CHSI dataset provides key health indicators for local communities. It contains over 200 measures for each of the 3,141 United States counties.

An increasing number of community/migrant health centers correlates with a decreasing number of people with diabetes per county.

24. Alférez, G.H. (2016). Discovering Hidden Patterns in US Health-Related Open Data with Machine Learning. Social Media and Big Data Services, North American Division of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Retrieved November 14, 2016, from <http://www.sdadata.org/blog/discovering-hidden-patterns-in-us-health-related-open-data-with-machine-learning>

Agenda

1. What is big data, data science, and open data?
2. Successful case studies
- 3. How to use data science at your conference**
4. Conclusions and recommendations

Use Open Data Sources

The screenshot shows the homepage of DATA.GOV. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the DATA.GOV logo on the left and links for DATA, TOPICS, IMPACT, APPLICATIONS, DEVELOPERS, and CONTACT. Below the navigation bar is a large blue header section containing the text "The home of the U.S. Government's open data". Underneath this, a subtext reads: "Here you will find data, tools, and resources to conduct research, develop web and mobile applications, design data visualizations, and more." In the center of the page is a "GET STARTED" button with the subtext "SEARCH OVER 196,465 DATASETS". Below this is a search bar containing the text "Monthly House Price Indexes" and a magnifying glass icon. Further down, there is a "BROWSE TOPICS" section featuring seven categories with corresponding icons: Agriculture (wheat), Climate (sun and bar chart), Consumer (shopping cart), Ecosystems (leaf and water), Education (graduation cap), Energy (lightbulb), and Finance (stack of coins). Each category has its name written below its respective icon.

DATA.GOV

DATA TOPICS IMPACT APPLICATIONS DEVELOPERS CONTACT

The home of the U.S. Government's open data

Here you will find data, tools, and resources to conduct research, develop web and mobile applications, design data visualizations, and more.

GET STARTED

SEARCH OVER 196,465 DATASETS

Monthly House Price Indexes

BROWSE TOPICS

Agriculture

Climate

Consumer

Ecosystems

Education

Energy

Finance

Use Open Data Sources

HealthData.gov

search 

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 / Home / Datasets / Food Affordability, 2006-2010

 View published

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Food Affordability, 2006-2010



State of California

License

Open Data Commons Open
Database License (ODbL)

OPEN DATA

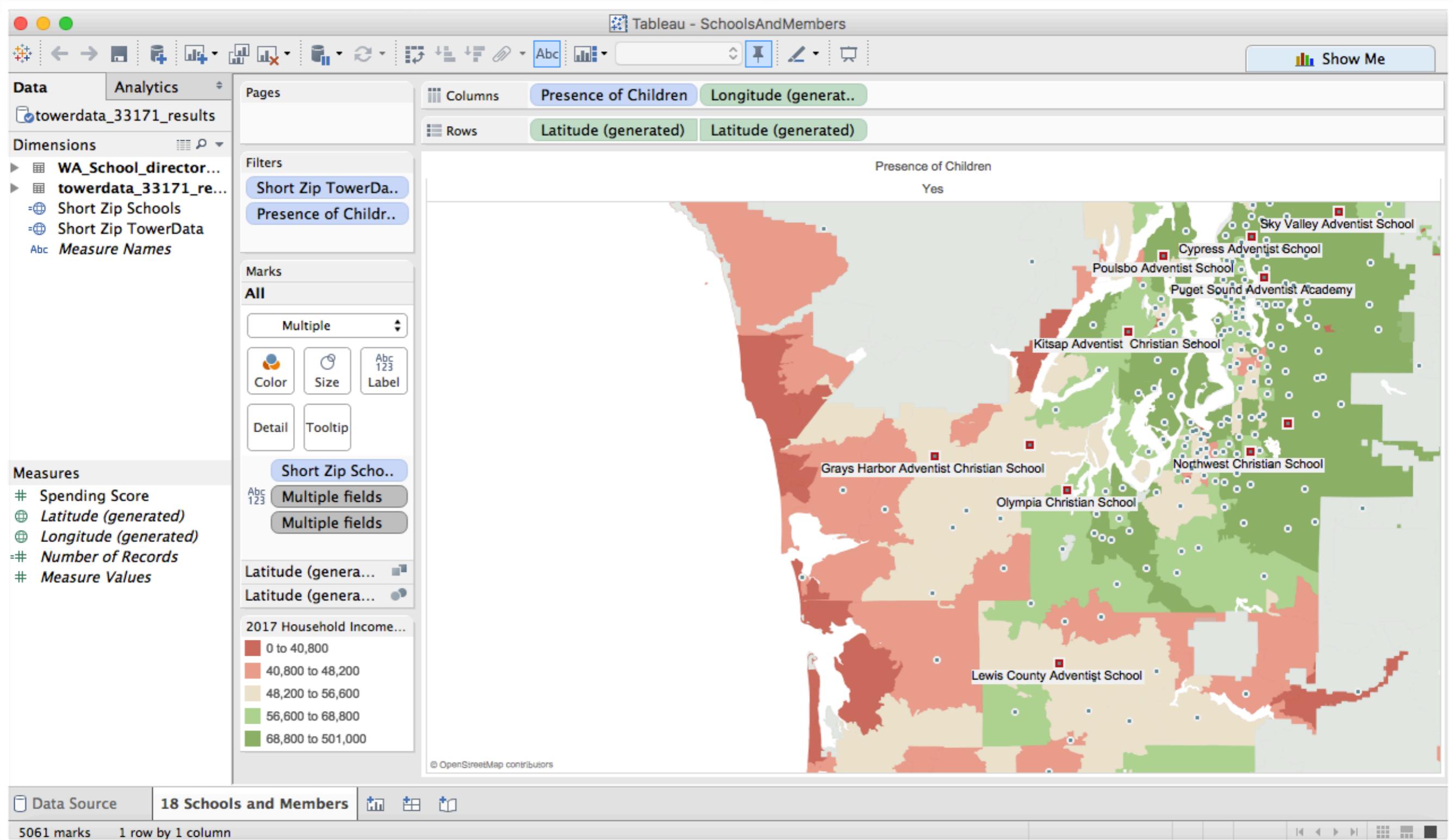
This table contains data on the average cost of a market basket of nutritious food items relative to income for female-headed households with children, for California, its regions, counties, and cities/towns. The ratio uses data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Census Bureau. The table is part of a series of indicators in the Healthy Communities Data and Indicators Project of the Office of Health Equity.

An adequate, nutritious diet is a necessity at all stages of life. Inadequate diets can impair intellectual performance and have been linked to more frequent school absence and poorer educational achievement in children. Nutrition also plays a significant role in causing or preventing a number of illnesses, such as cardiovascular disease, some cancers, obesity, type 2 diabetes, and anemia.

At least two factors influence the affordability of food and the dietary choices of families â the cost of food and

Tableau

Use Simple and Powerful Software



Use Free Software

GNU PSPP

*students.sav [DataSet1] – PSPPIRE Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Utilities Windows Help

Case id lastname firstnam gender ethnicit year lowup section hsgpa colgpa extrcred review quiz1 quiz2

Case	id	lastname	firstnam	gender	ethnicit	year	lowup	section	hsgpa	colgpa	extrcred	review	quiz1	quiz2
1	302400	JONES												
2	106484	VILLARRUZ												
3	664653	KHAN												
4	595177	WILLIAMS												
5	506467	SCARBROUG												
6	681855	GRISWOLD												
7	721311	SONG												
8	237983	LEE												
9	725987	BATILLER												
10	615115	VASENIUS												
11	979028	NEUHARTH												
12	140219	GUADIZ												
13	908754	MARQUEZ												
14	417003	EVANGELIST												
15	818528	CARRINGTON												
16	938666	SUAREZ-TAN												
17	354601	CARPIO	MARY		1	2	2	1	1	2.03	2.40	1	2	10
18	307894	TORRENCE	GWEN		1	3	2	1	2	2.09	2.21	2	2	6
19	983522	SLOAT	AARON		2	3	3	2	3	2.11	2.45	1	1	4
20	108642	VALAZQUEZ	SCOTT		2	4	3	2	2	2.19	3.50	2	1	10
21	287617	CUMMINGS	DAVENA		1	5	3	2	3	2.21	3.82	1	2	9

Data View Variable View Filter off Weights off No Split

Compute Variable

Target Variable: log_colgpa = Numeric Expressions: LN(colgpa)

Type & Label...

Functions:

- INDEX(string, string, number)
- LAG(num_variable)
- LAG(num_variable, positive_integer_constant)
- LAG(string_variable)
- LAG(string_variable, positive_integer_constant)
- LENGTH(string)
- LG10(number)
- LN(number)

OK Paste Cancel Reset Help

Contact Us



Connecting members & mission through technology



Agenda

1. What is big data, data science, and open data?
2. Successful case studies
3. How to use data science at your conference
4. Conclusions

The Role of Big Data in Our Church

- Our **Church** can do something **valuable** with **big data**.
 - For instance, big data can help us to **make our beliefs relevant in a postmodern culture**.
 - **Computational approaches** can be used to understand large pools of data, discover patterns, and make “**data-driven**” **decisions**.

Data science has the potential to help us understand the **needs of people in big cities** in an **unprecedented way**.



Areas of Interest

- **Evangelism:** Understand the community, etc.
- **Church Treasury:** Analysis of tithes and offering, donors profiles, offering distribution, etc.
- **Education:** Student profiles, retention forecasting, etc.
- **Media:** Create profiles of TV/radio/Internet viewers or listeners (i.e., personas), etc.
- **Geolocation Analysis:** Create maps related to schools and students, church and members, small groups, demographic information, etc.

Data Science: How to Turn Data Into Actionable Mission-Oriented Decisions

Harvey Alférez, Ph.D.

Global Software Lab,
School of Engineering and Technology,
Universidad de Montemorelos, Mexico
www.harveyalferez.com

