

SCM 651: Business Analytics

WEEK 7

Agenda

Overview of homework #3 (Regression and Optimization)

Overview of homework #4 (Logit, Probit, Neural networks: info in week 9 videos)

Review of hands-on exercises

Group discussion of articles

- Big Data in Health Care: Using Analytics to Identify and Manage High-Risk and High-Cost Patients
- A Review of Analytics and Clinical Informatics in Health Care

Homework #3

1. Graph, regression, calculated sales, revenue, profit
2. Constrained optimization
3. Discussion of risks, other data which would be valuable

Homework #4

1. Logit and probit analysis (see week 9)
2. Moderating effects (week 7)
3. Final logit & probit models with interaction effects (moderating effects), prediction of outcome, sensitivity analysis
4. Neural network analysis
5. Neural network prediction model and sensitivity analysis (new material in handout in week 9)

Week 7 - Review

Histograms, Boxplots, and other charts

- Boxplots show minimum, 25%-ile, median, 75%-ile, maximum
- Histograms show frequency of data within intervals
- Scatterplots add trend line, average, standard deviation

Statistical summaries

- Replicates capability seen in Excel: minimum, average, median maximum
- Also can calculate by brand or other category

Week 7 - Review

Correlation

- Positive correlation means when one variable increases, the other increases
- Negative correlation means when one variable increases, the other decreases
- Correlation does not measure the magnitude of the change

ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)

- Compares the means of two populations

Regression

- Linear regression in Excel is similar to multivariate regression in R

Week 7 - Review

Dummy variables

- Dummy variables are used to measure the differences in intercepts between two groups, for example, different brands

Moderating effects (interaction term $x_1 * x_2$)

- Moderating effects (interaction effects) measures the difference in slope between two groups

Article #1: Big Data in Health Care

Big Data in Health Care: Using Analytics to Identify and Manage High-Risk and High-Cost Patients

- What are the six opportunities to reduce costs through analytics?
- How can cost be reduced in each

Article #1: Big Data in Health Care

Big Data in Health Care: Using Analytics to Identify and Manage High-Risk and High-Cost Patients

- What are the six opportunities to reduce costs through analytics?
 - High cost patients
 - Readmissions
 - Triage
 - Decompensation
 - Adverse events
 - Diseases affecting multiple organs
- How can cost be reduced in each

Article #2: A Review of Analytics in Clinical Informatics in Health Care

A Review of Analytics and Clinical Informatics in Health Care

- What are some methods for improvement in health care using analytics (page 2)
- What are some challenges for analytics in health care (page 4)

Article #2: A Review of Analytics in Clinical Informatics in Health Care

A Review of Analytics and Clinical Informatics in Health Care

- What are some methods for improvement in health care using analytics (page 2)
 - Identify patients of greatest risk: early detection in neo-natal care
 - Wearable monitors: disease prevention through monitoring
 - Costs savings and resolution of billing anomalies: revenue leakage
 - Better manage resource allocation: patient's length of stay
- What are some challenges for analytics in health care (page 4)
 - Garbage in, garbage out
 - Increased demand for professionals well versed in analytics and medicine

Upcoming assignments

1. Homework –

Homework #3 due before live session #8

Submissions instructions:

- a) Each team member submits the same team documents in the 2SU site: MS Word homework assignment
- b) One team member emails a copy of the team assignment (MS Word and Excel document) to lflee100@syr.edu noting both the team name and day/time of class

2. Hands-on: Week 8 online materials

R: Regression Diagnostics, Fraud Detection, and Decision Trees

Complete before our next live session