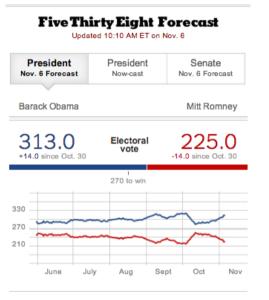


# What data should you use?

Jeffrey Leek
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

#### A successful predictor

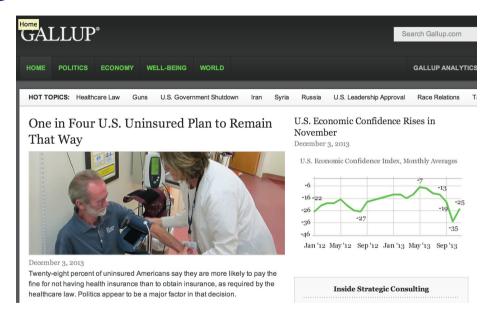


this is an example of using the same kind of data for prediction as the result:

"who are going to vote
for?"

fivethirtyeight.com

#### **Polling data**



http://www.gallup.com/

#### Weighting the data

# FiveThirtyEight

6.06.2010

#### Pollster Ratings v4.0: Methodology

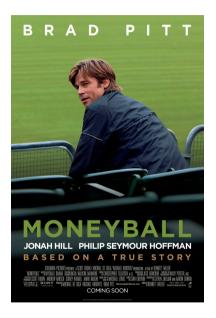
by Nate Silver

Rating pollsters is at the core of FiveThirtyEight's mission, and forms the backbone of our forecasting models. But, it has been two years since we last revised our ratings. Here, at last, is an update. We have both substantially increased the amount of data that we are evaluating, and significantly refined our methodology.

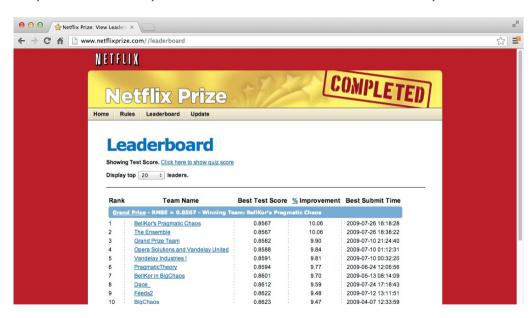
http://www.fivethirtyeight.com/2010/06/pollster-ratings-v40-methodology.html

To predict X use data related to X

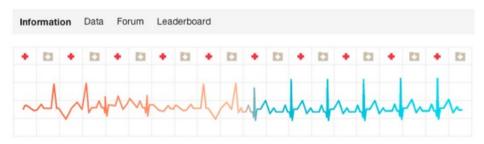
To predict player performance use data about player performance



To predict movie preferences use data about movie preferences



To predict hospitalizations use data about hospitalizations



# Improve Healthcare, Win \$3,000,000.

COMPETITION GOAL

Identify patients who will be admitted to a hospital within the next year, using historical claims data.

#### Not a hard rule

To predict flu outbreaks use Google searches

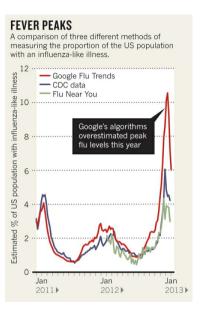


http://www.google.org/flutrends/

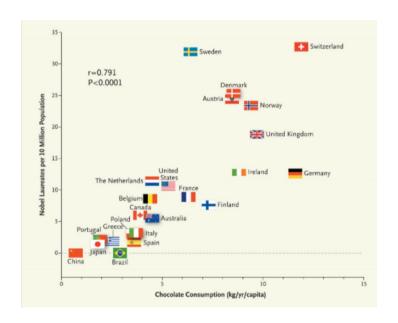
#### Looser connection = harder prediction



## **Data properties matter**



# Unrelated data is the most common mistake



http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMon1211064