



UiT Norges arktiske universitet

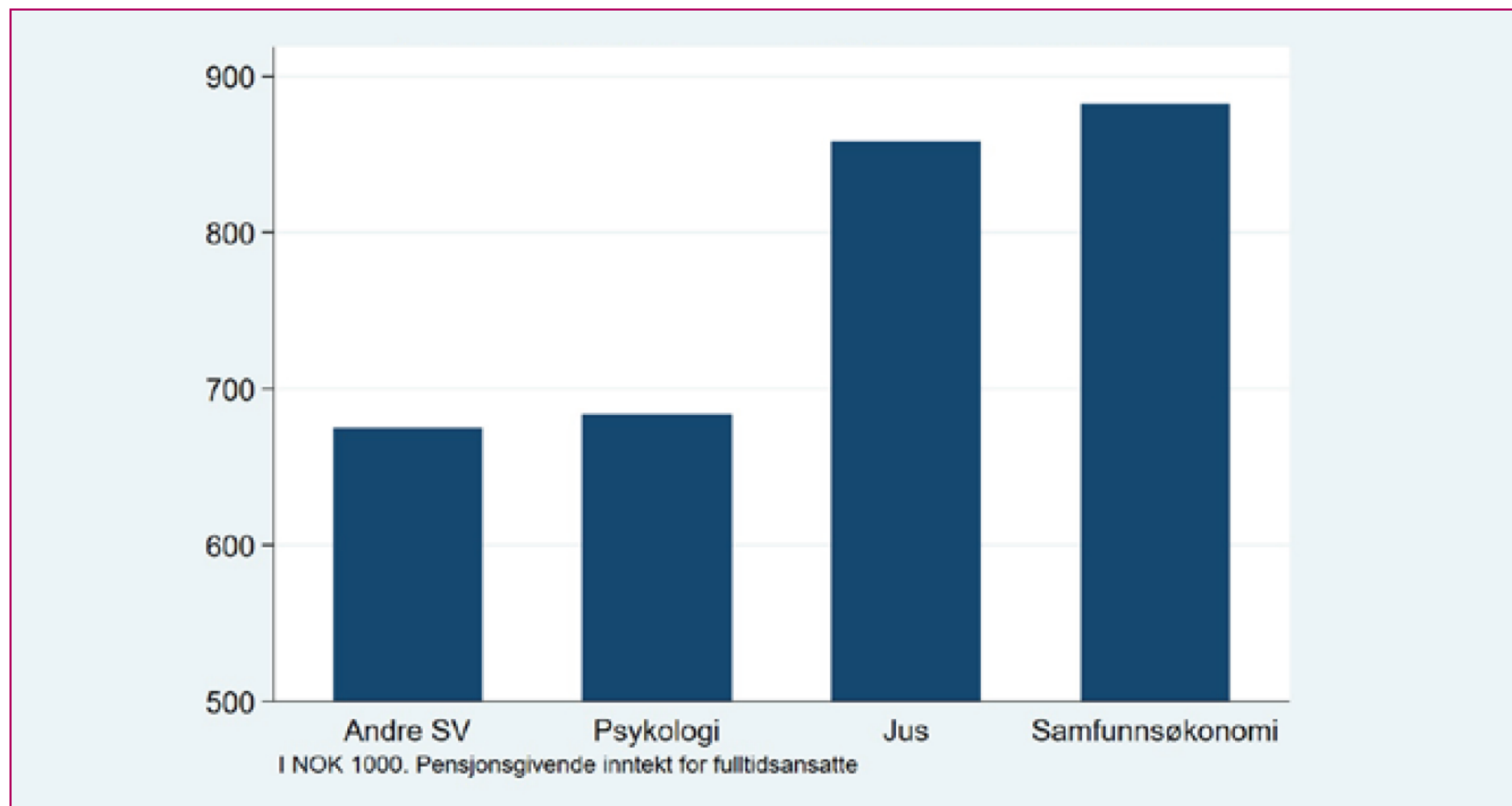
SOK-1004 Økonomiske emner med programmering

Forelesning 1 – Økonomisk etterforskning

Derek J. Clark

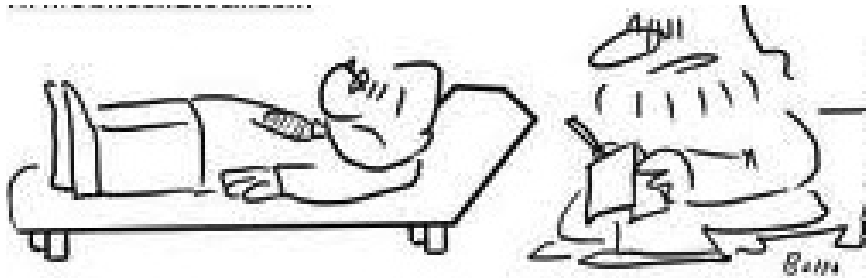
«Økonomer er bare opptatt av penger!»

- Nei, men



Figur 2: Hva de tjener i 2017. Gjennomsnitt.

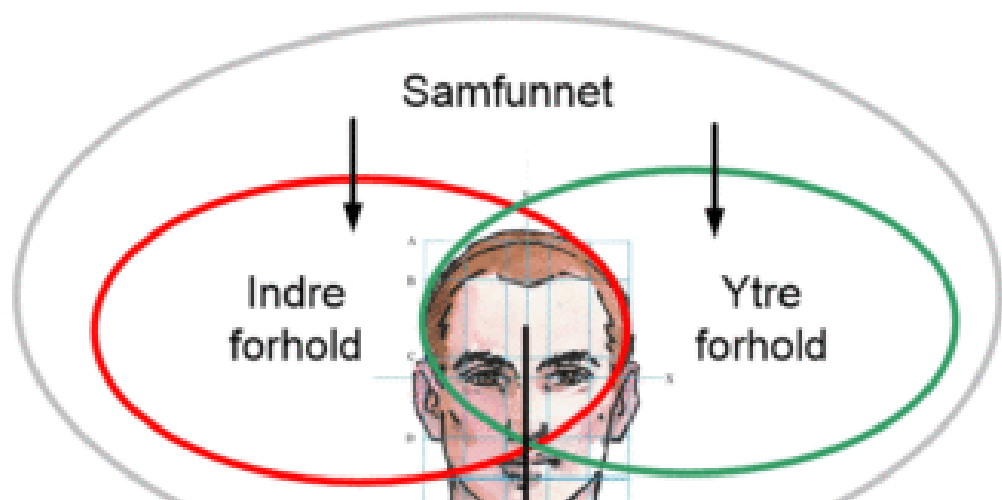
«From zero to hero?»



"If you knew that economics was the 'dismal science,' why did you become an economist?"



Det handler om mennesker.....




og



«Best» mulig fordeling av samfunnets ressurser?



Økonomisk «etterforskning»

1. Spesifiser problemstillingen
 2. Forenkle virkelighet med en modell
 3. Innhente data
 4. Kjør analyse
 5. Evaluer resultatene
 6. Foreslår tiltak
 7. Evaluer tiltakene
- 

Problemstillingen

- Avgrenset tema
- Et spørsmål eller påstand
- Utforskende og presis



Modell av virkelighet

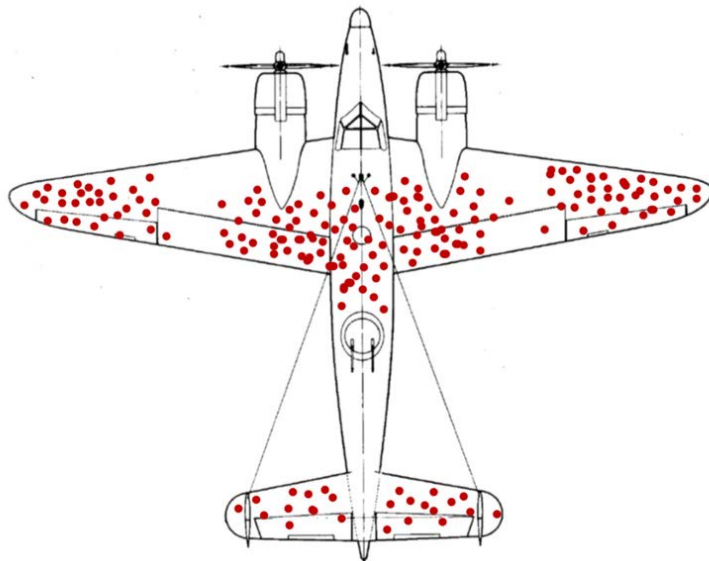
- [T-bane i Oslo](#): modell og virkelighet



Innhente data

- Forstå hva du har (og hva du mangler)

| Section of plane | Bullet holes per square foot |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Engine | 1.11 |
| Fuselage | 1.73 |
| Fuel system | 1.55 |
| Rest of the plane | 1.8 |



Abraham Wald

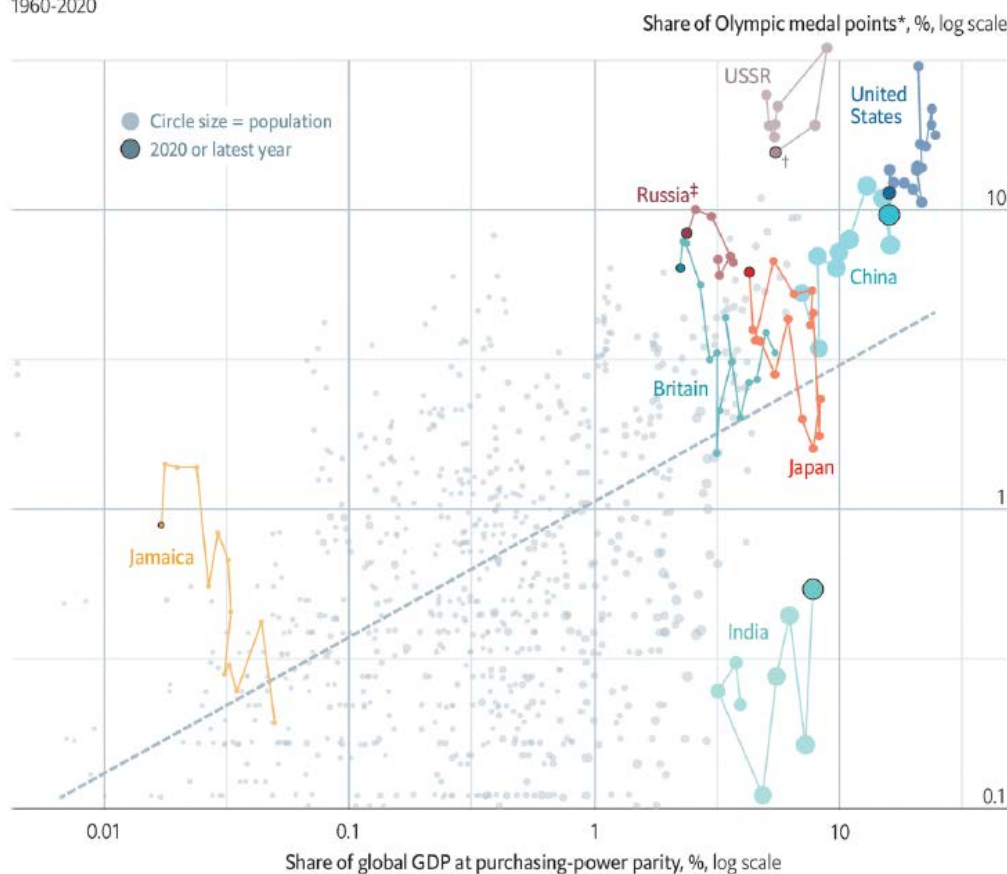


Økonometrisk analyse

Born to run

Economic output v Olympic medals

1960-2020



*Weighted medals tally, where: gold=3 points; silver=2 points; bronze=1 point

†1992, newly-independent USSR states competed as a single team ‡Russian Olympic Committee in 2020

Sources: International Olympic Committee; Olympedia.org; Maddison Project, University of Groningen; *The Economist*

The Economist

$\% \text{ medaljepoeng} = f(\% \text{BNP}, \text{befolkning}, \text{helse}, \text{utdanning})$

‘GDP alone explains 55% of the variation in Olympic medals won since 1960’. *The Economist* 8.8.21.

Er resultatene fornuftige?

nature publishing group

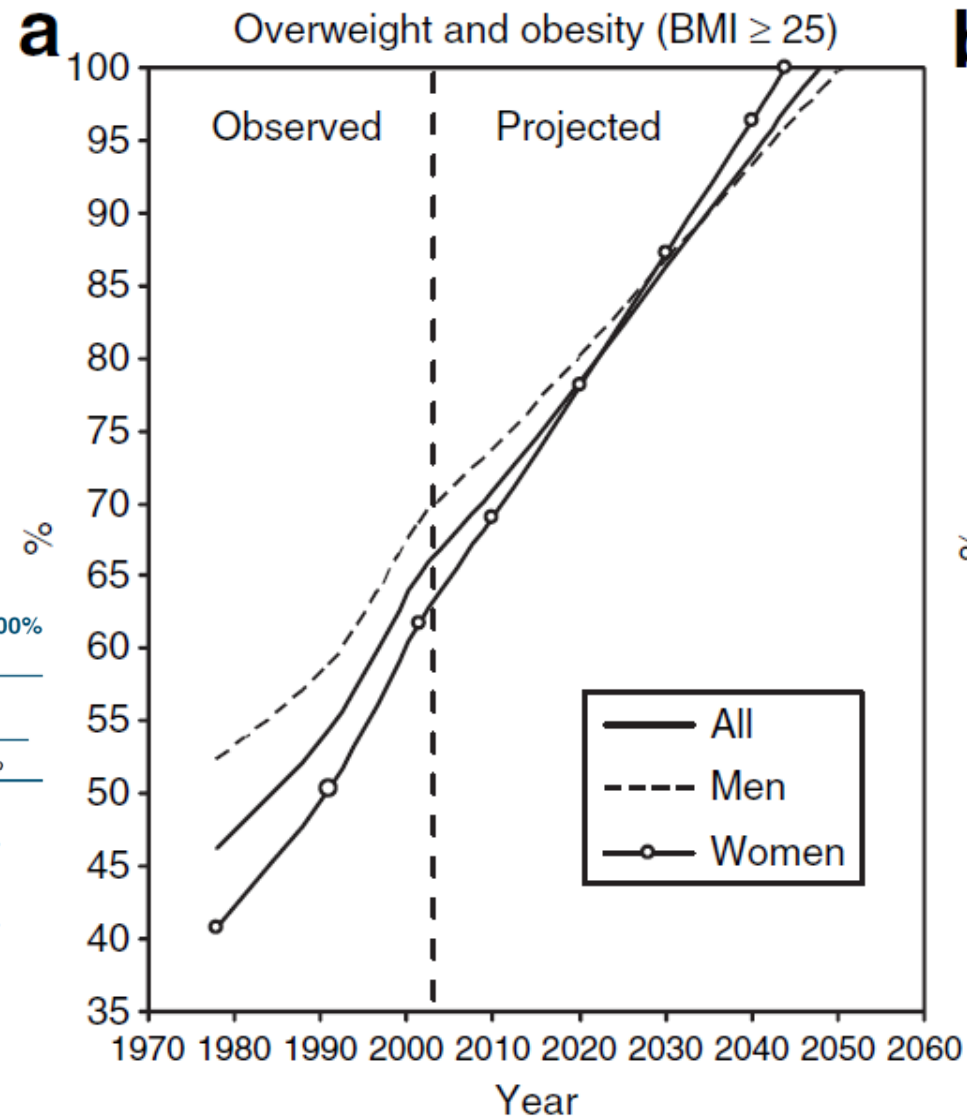
ARTICLES
EPIDEMIOLOGY

Will All Americans Become Overweight or Obese? Estimating the Progression and Cost of the US Obesity Epidemic

Youfa Wang¹, May A. Beydoun¹, Lan Liang², Benjamin Caballero¹ and Shiriki K. Kumanyika³

Table 2 Future projections:^a time when the prevalence of overweight or obesity among US adults will reach 80, 85, 90, and 100% and prevalence of overweight (BMI \geq 95th percentile^b) among US children will reach 30, 40, and 50%

| | | | Year when the prevalence will reach | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| | | | 80% | 90% | 100% |
| US adults | | | | | |
| Overweight and obesity (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m ²) | All | All | 2022 | 2035 | 2048 |
| | Men | All | 2020 | 2035 | 2051 |
| | Women | All | 2022 | 2033 | 2044 |



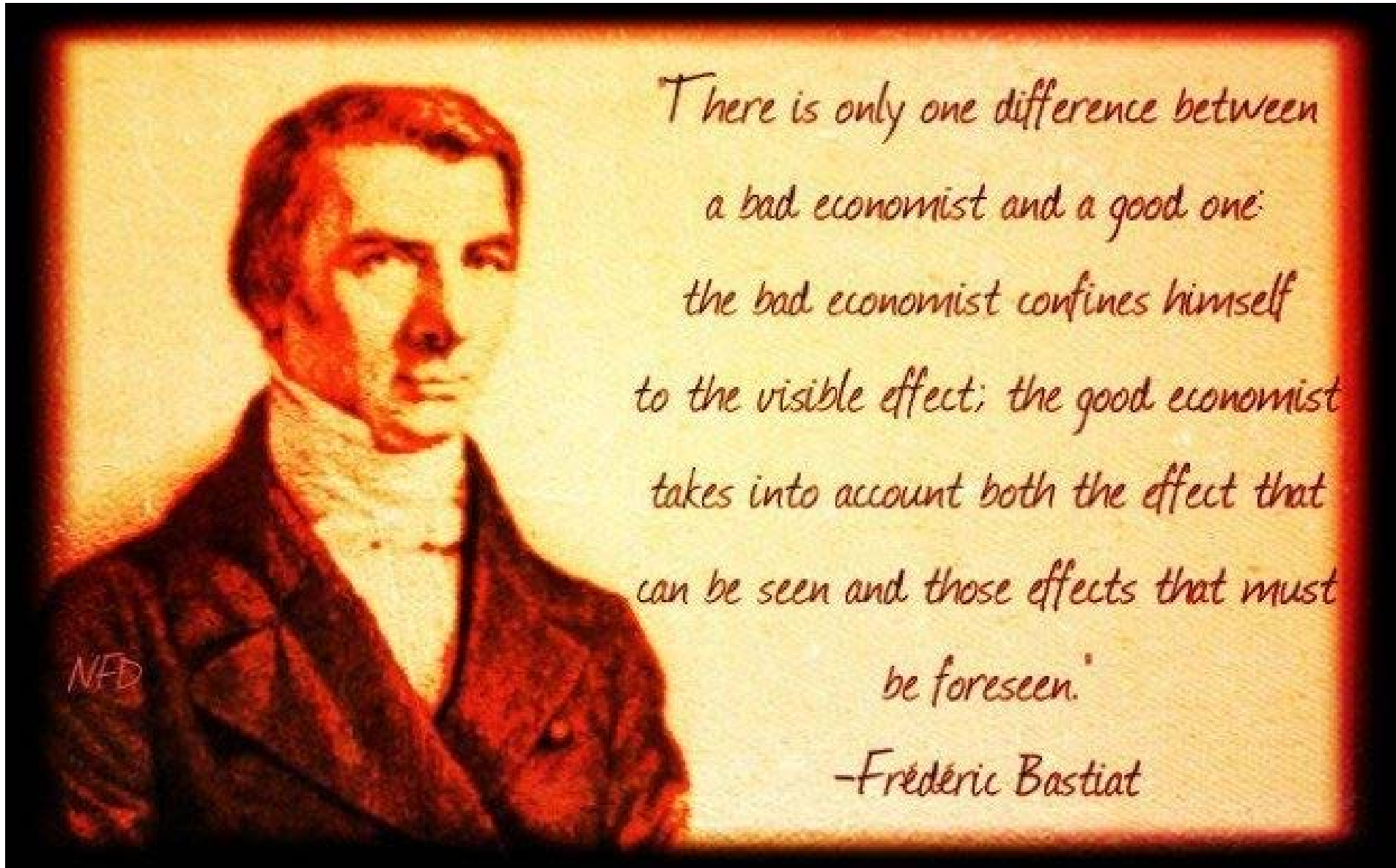
Foreslå og evaluer tiltak

Har tiltaket ønsket effekt?



www.alamy.com - EY0W5B





*There is only one difference between
a bad economist and a good one:
the bad economist confines himself
to the visible effect; the good economist
takes into account both the effect that
can be seen and those effects that must
be foreseen.'*

-Frédéric Bastiat