

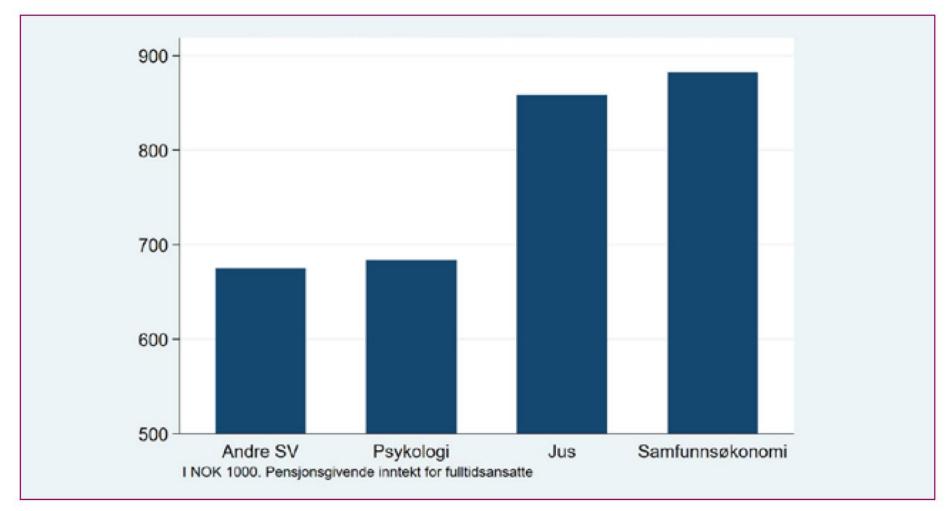
# SOK-1004 Økonomiske emner med programmering

Forelesning 1 – Økonomisk etterforskning

Derek J. Clark

# «Økonomer er bare opptatt av penger!»

• Nei, men



Figur 2: Hva de tjener i 2017. Gjennomsnitt.

28 // SAMFUNNSØKONOMEN NR. 5 2020

### «Økonomer kan ikke bestemme seg»

#### Nils G. Gjelsten

Nils G. Gjelsten, administrerende direktør i Glencore Nikkelverk AS. Kristiansand

Innlegg

#### Innlegg: Strømstøtte er ingen varig løsning – og prisene kan bli høye i årevis

Strømeksporten vil i årene fremover drive ned vannstanden i magasinene til et minimumsnivå – det som skal til for å hindre rasjonering og inngripen fra myndighetene. Da blir strømprisene høye.

#### Geir H.M. Bjertnæs

Geir H.M. Bjertnæs, forsker, Statistisk sentralbyrå

Innlegg

# Strømstøtte kan være god samfunnsøkonomi

Strømstøtte som øker etterspørselen etter strøm, gir økt spotpris dersom tilgangen på strøm er begrenset. Med en gitt produksjon innenlands og strømstøtte til alle, øker spotprisen like mye som strømstøtten.

#### ric Nævdal

Eric Nævdal, seniorforsker ved Erischsenteret

Innlegg

#### Innlegg: Elavgiftskutt hjelper ikke strømkundene – men det gjør elavgift på eksportstrøm

Redusert elavgift reduserer ikke strømregningen for kundene – pengene vil gå til kraftselskapene. Men elavgift på krafteksport kan gi lavere strømregning.

#### Nils-Henrik M. von der Fehr

Nils-Henrik M. von der Fehr, professor ved Økonomisk institutt, Universitetet i Oslo

Innlegg

# Innlegg: Nævdals teori passer ikke for kraftmarkedet

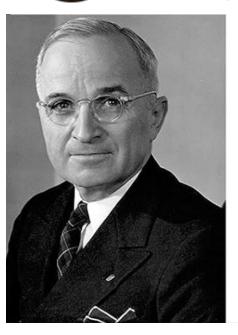
En reduksjon i eller fjerning av elavgiften i stor grad vil komme forbrukerne til gode i form av lavere strømutgifter.

### Avveininger



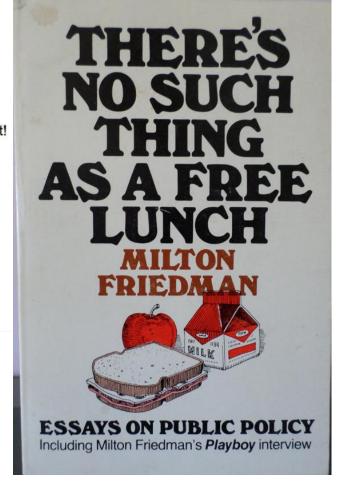
"Economics is not a gay science. It is a dreary, desolate, and indeed quite abject and distressing one; what we might call, by way of eminence, the dismal science."

- Thomas Carlyle



"Give me a one-handed economist! All my economists say, On the one hand on the other."

Hany S. Truma





**Kjersti Haugland** Sjeføkonom i DNB Markets

økonomi

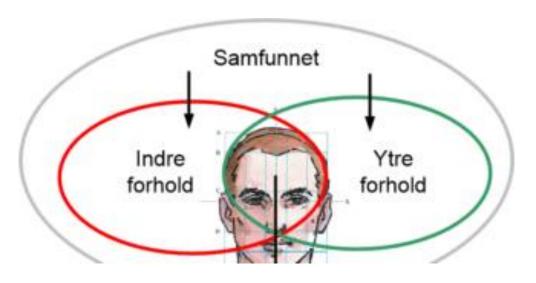
#### Gir gass med én fot og bremser med den andre

Støtteordninger og statlig pengebruk demper energikrisens konsekvenser. Dermed må sentralbankene gå hardere til verks med rentene for å bekjempe inflasjonen.

30NNENT 2 MIN | PUBLISERT: 04.01.23 — 19.58 | OPPDATERT: 7 MÅNEDER SIDEN



#### Det handler om mennesker.....









# «Best» mulig fordeling av samfunnets ressurser?





# Økonomisk «etterforskning»

Spesifiser problemstillingen

Forenkle virkelighet med en modell

Innhente data

Kjør analyse

Evaluer og presenter resultatene

Foreslå tiltak

Evaluer tiltakene

# Problemstillingen

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



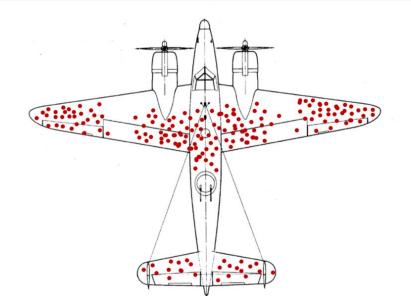
# Modell av virkelighet

- <u>T-bane i Oslo</u>: modell og virkelighet
- London underground

#### 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                          |  |  |  |





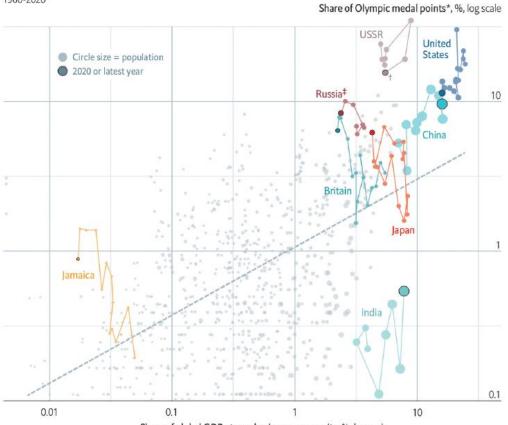
Abraham Wald



### Økonometrisk analyse

#### Born to run

Economic output v Olympic medals 1960-2020



Share of global GDP at purchasing-power parity, %, log scale \*Weighted medals tally, where: gold=3 points; silver=2 points; bronze=1 point

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

% medaljepoeng = f(%BNP, befolkning, helse, utdanning)

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

<sup>†1992,</sup> newly-independent USSR states competed as a single team PRussian Olympic Committee in 2020

### Presentasjon av resultater

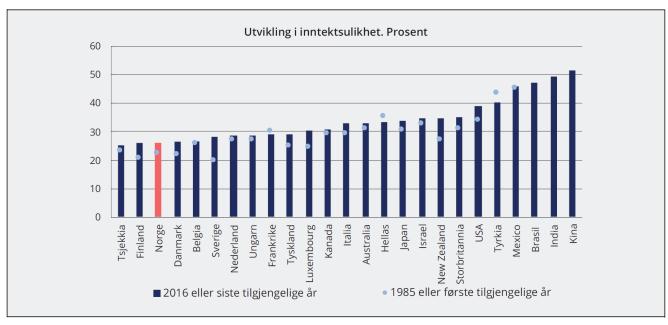
Datavitenskap gir oss mange muligheter:

28

- Reiser på London undergrunn
- Eksempel fra Gapminder
- Måling av ulikhet:

Meld. St. 13

Muligheter for alle



Figur 2.5 Gini-indeks for inntekt etter skatt. 1985 og 2016 eller siste tilgjengelige år. OECD-skala

# Er resultatene fornuftige?

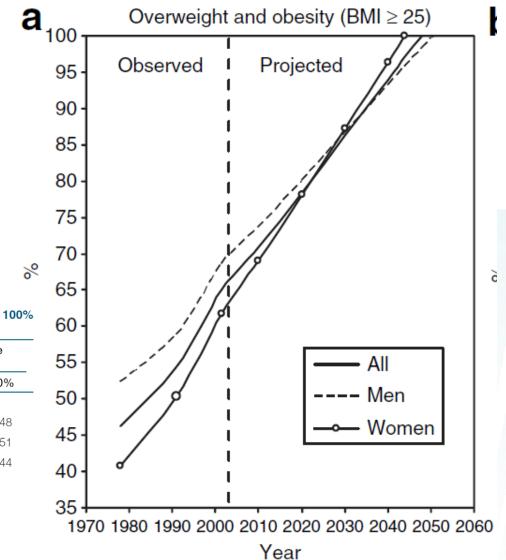
nature publishing group ARTICLES
EPIDEMIOLOGY

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

Youfa Wang<sup>1</sup>, May A. Beydoun<sup>1</sup>, Lan Liang<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin Caballero<sup>1</sup> and Shiriki K. Kumanyika<sup>3</sup>

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

|   |        |     |           | Year w | year when the prevalence<br>will reach |      |  |  |
|---|--------|-----|-----------|--------|--|------|--|--|
|   | Gender |     | Ethnicity | 80%    | 90%                                    | 100% |  |  |
| US adults                               |        |     |           |        |  |      |  |  |
| Overweight and obesity (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) | 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

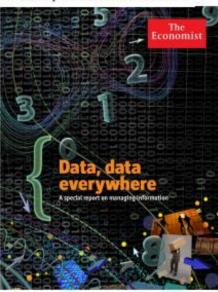


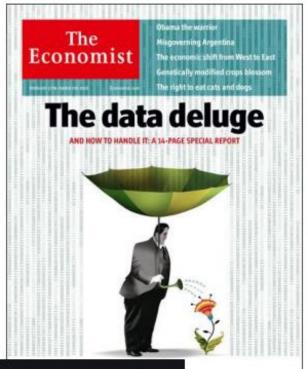
# Datavitenskap (fra kollega Prof. Øystein Myrland)

Volume 455 Issue 7209, 4 September 2008



Feb 27th 2010 edition >





The data deluge | Feb 27th 2010 | The Economist

#### What is data science?

The future belongs to the companies and people that turn data into products.

By Mike Loukides. June 2, 2010

We've all heard it: according to Hal Varian, statistics is the next sexy job. Five years ago, in What is Web 2.0, Tim O'Reilly said that "data is the next Intel Inside." But what does that statement mean? Why do we suddenly care about statistics and about data?

In this post, I examine the many sides of data science — the technologies, the companies and the unique skill sets.

The web is full of "data-driven apps." Almost any e-commerce application is a data-driven application. There's a database behind a web front end, and middleware that talks to a number of other databases and data services (credit card processing companies, banks, and so on). But merely using data isn't really what we mean by "data science." A data application acquires its value from the data itself, and creates more data as a result. It's not just an application with data; it's a data product. Data science enables the creation of data products.



Maps are data made into a product. (source: New York Public Library)

#### The Age of Big Data

By STEVE LOHR Published: February 11, 2012 The New York Times
Sunday Review



Click Here To Access!



#### Data Science som vitenskap [De Veaux et al. (2017)]

"science of planning for, acquisition, management, analysis of, and inference from data"

"... emphasis on using data to describe the world"

"Data science is inherently interdisciplinary. Working with data requires the mastery of a variety of skills and concepts, including many traditionally associated with the fields of statistics, computer science, and mathematics."

"Data at the Core"

"Analytical (Computational and Statistical) Thinking"

#### Ikke alltid nødvendig å være "big" for å være relevant

#### **Forbes**

Apr 30, 2014, GTREWN EDIT

#### How Big Data Can Predict The Wine Of The Century



- F By James Marland, Vice President, Network Growth, Ariba an SAP Company
- While Moneyball, and Brud Pitt's good looks, became the face that launched a thousand big data blog posts, I've often thought about other examples, which might
- in appeal to those who prefer to pour a glass a wine versus pore over box scores and Hadoop clusters. This begs the question; Can Big Data help me find a good bottle of wine?

According to the book "Supercrunchers", the answer is yes. Imagine trying to determine if 2013 will be a good year for cabernet because you want to invest in wine futures or want to place an early order for a few cases of the good stuff from your wine merchant. The usual approach is to ask a wine connoisseur who has decades of experience and uses the "swish and spit" technique to expose complex wine flavors.

#### How an Economist Cracked the Wine Business by Predicting Prices With 90% Accuracy

Ashenfelter could've brought down an empire using a simple math formula







flustration created by the author from a Twitter post

Orley Ashenfelter's adventure started with a revelation at a wine store.

While holding a bottle he couldn't recognize, Ashenfelter knew he had two options:

- 1. Roll another \$20 dice at the risk of a disappointing taste.
- Spend half his salary to guarantee a fine drink.

#### Predicting the Quality and Prices of Bordeaux Wine

Orley Ashenfelter Author Notes

The Economic Journal, Volume 118, Issue 529, 1 June 2008, Pages F174-F184, https://doi-

org.mime.uit.no/10.1111/j.1468-0297.2008.02148.x

Published: 29 May 2008

Table 2 Regressions of Log Wine Price on Climate Variables

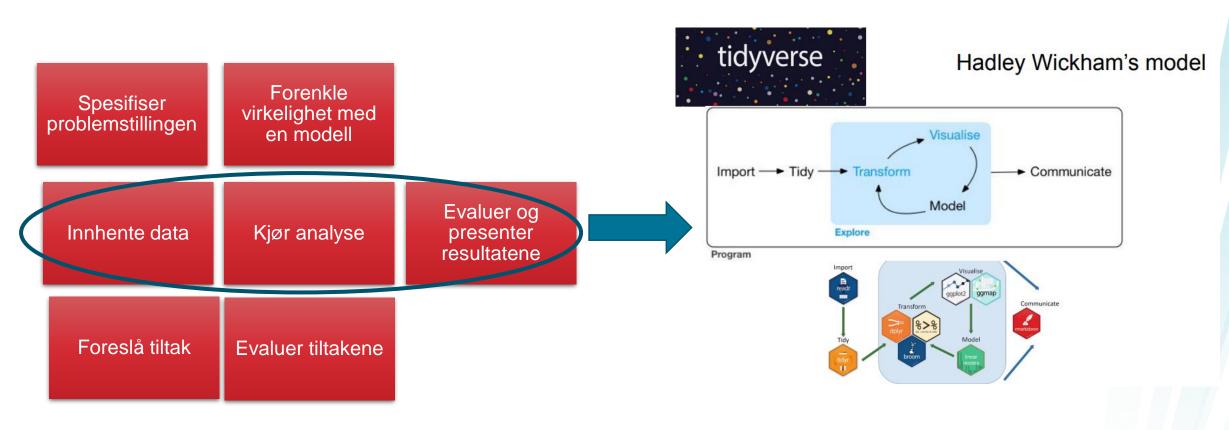
| Independent variables                                     |            | (1)      |          |   |
|---|------------|----------|----------|---|
| Age of vintage  | 0.0354     | (0.0137) | 0.0238   | ( |
| Average temperature over growing season (April–September) |            |          | 0.6160   | ( |
| Rain in August  | n August – |          | -0.00386 | 1 |
| Rain in the months preceding the vintage (October–March)  | -          |          | 0.00117  | 1 |
| Average temperature in September                          | -          |          |          |   |
| R-squared   | 0.212      |          | 0.828    |   |
| Root mean squared error                                   | 0.575      |          | 0.287    |   |
|   |            |          |          | + |

Notes. All regressions are of the (logarithm of) the price of different vintages of a portfolio of Bordeaux chateau wines on climate variables, using as data the vintages of 1952–80, excluding the 1954 and 1956 vintages, which are now rarely sold; all regressions contain an intercept, which is not reported. Standard errors are in parentheses.

### Samfunnsøkonomi med datavitenskap



# Økonomi & Datavitenskap



(Eksempel fra R)

#### Rstudio IDE (Integrated development environment)

Vi kommer til å bruke Rstudio i dette kurset



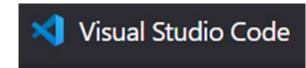
- Dette må lastes ned på din datamaskin
- Datamaskin bør du ta med deg til alle forelesninger/seminarer
- Nedlasting (før forelesning 2):
  - Trinn 1. Last ned den siste versjonen av R fra <a href="https://www.r-project.org/">https://www.r-project.org/</a>. Velg CRAN mirror 0-Cloud (øverst på nedlastningssiden).
  - Trinn 2. Last ned gratis versjonen av RStudio Desktop fra <u>https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/</u>

# Andre muligheter

https://jupyter.uit.no/hub/login



- Web-basert
- R og Python som programmeringsspråk
- Markdown som tekstspråk
- https://code.visualstudio.com/
  - Krever nedlasting



# «Holde styr på alt»

Versjonskontroll





#### **GitHub**



- Lag en konto på <a href="https://github.com/">https://github.com/</a>
- Velg et brukernavn som ikke «avslører» hvem du er
- Opprett private repositorier