

Workshop on using big data for forecasting and statistics

Monday, 7 and Tuesday, 8 April 2014 European Central Bank, Eurotower Frankfurt am Main





Kenneth Cukier
Data Editor
The Economist

Different, not better

Big data may lead to new economic indicators, not just improve existing ones



a story . . .



General Electric MRI machine, 1990













"small data"







"anecdata"



"My contacts report that cutbacks in spending are widespread, especially for discretionary items. For example, East Bay plastic surgeons and dentists note that patients are deferring elective procedures. [Laughter] Reservations are no longer necessary at many high-end restaurants..."

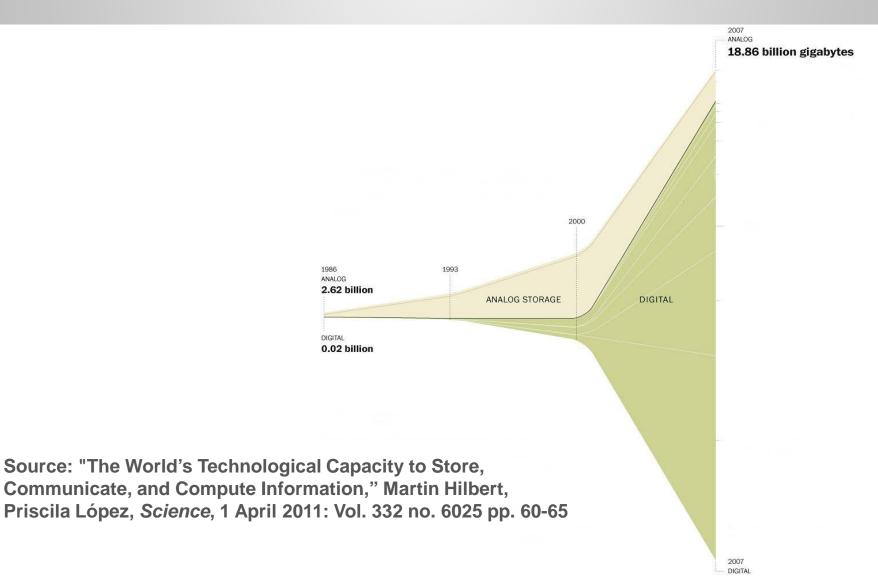
Janet Yellen

President, San Francisco Federal Reserve FOMC meeting, 16 September 2008









276.12 billion gigabytes



"datafication"

location

posture



new

reported vs observed data revealed preferences

fixed vs variable costs measure to individual unit

snapshot vs continuous real time and constant (like weather data)



examples:

- inrix: traffic = local economies
 - premise: granular price info
- alibaba: credit ratings from sales



stats science fiction

"investor sentiment index"

(the shift from risk to uncertainty)









stats science fiction

"investor sentiment index"

based on sleep patterns, biochemistry, driving and time per news consumption



March 28, 2014 11:38 am

Big data: are we making a big mistake?

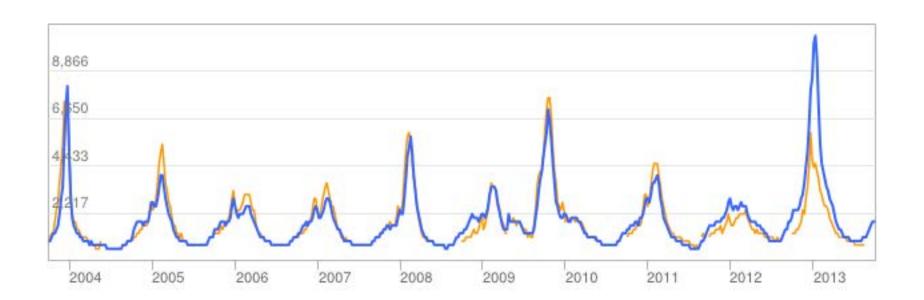
By Tim Harford

Big data is a vague term for a massive phenomenon that has rapidly become an obsession with entrepreneurs, scientists, governments and the media





google flu trends



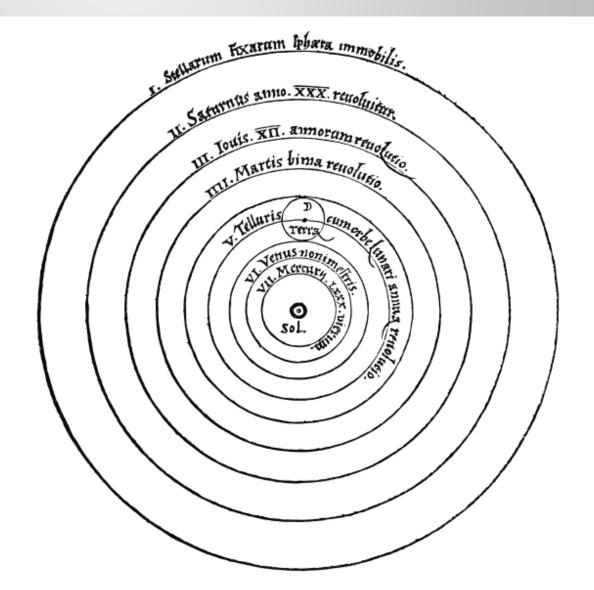


ground truth?

- searches (media attention)
- visits to clinics (recession)

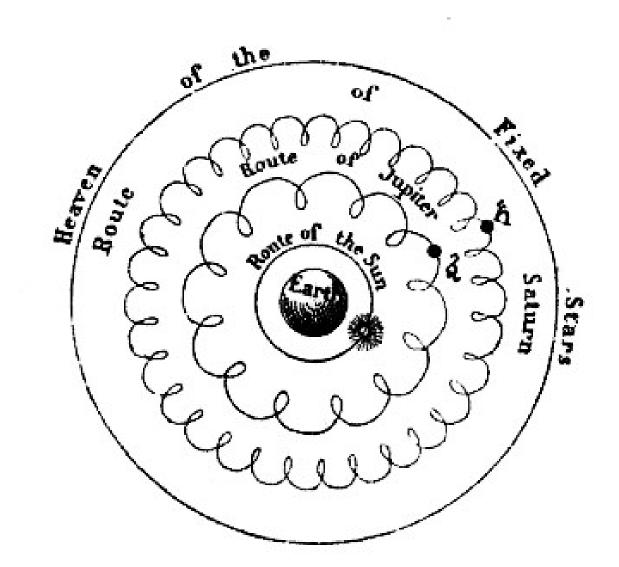


Copernicus 1473-1543





Ptolemy, 90-168 AD





questions, comments, insults?

KennethCukier@Economist.com

@kncukier