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***Part 3 report on David Brooks-Final Essay***

*The fact that we keep records of information, statistics and value explains to us that data is a quantitative aspect of our life and wellbeing. It is used in various aspects such as hospitals, schools, sports and professional jobs where adequate data has to be kept to keep record. Data are values of quantitative or qualitative variables belonging to a set of item and pertaining to a specific thing. For us to be able to predict the likelihood of events we have to be able to analyze our numerical data with statistics and probability. The use of statistics and probability in relation to a data obtain makes it more meaningful to the reader, viewer, consumer or general public as an adequate information to understand. An example of how data can be used was seen in the article “What data can’t do” and “The philosophy of data” by David Brooks.*

*David Brooks was a political and cultural commentator who engaged in different writings for the New York Times. In one of his column or article-“What data can’t do”, he explained how data analysis could enhance the strength and limitations of a company and as well as compensate for our overconfidence in our intuitions. He highlighted key points such as potential crisis, data analysis, randomized control experiment and perception as an important aspect towards the behavior and affection people and companies act during tough times. Using examples from scientist and coworkers he concluded that Network scientist can map your interactions with the six co-workers you see during 76 percent of your days, but they can’t capture your devotion to the childhood friends you see twice a year as an example of what data can’t do. His second article-“The philosophy of Data” creates assumptions that may foresee future events likely to come true. He said that “data is a transparent and reliable lens that allows us to filter our emotionalism and ideology; that data will help us do remarkable things-like foretell the future”. Key points such as statistical analysis, dataism, and intuitive pattern behavior are factors that constitute to the philosophy of data.*

*Other instances that correlate towards data and its establishment in statistics with probability can be seen in the article-“The economic impact of the Olympic games” by Arthur Anderson (1999). It explains to us that the various impacts of hosting such an event, it is necessity to build a model of the economy in question. This necessarily involves making a number of simplifying assumptions in order to make the model tractable.* *For instance, most studies to date have been based upon the classic input-output (I-O) modeling approach, which assumes that linear relationships hold between major economic variables even in the presence of a major shock such as hosting the Games.*

*In conclusion, both the article by David Brooks and Arthur Anderson display a qualitative and quantitative area of how data can be used in relation to statistics.*

***Work sited***

* *David Brooks. “The Philosophy of Data”. New York Times 4 Feb. 2013: A23. Web. 1 Mar. 2013.* [*http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/05/opinion/brooks-the-philosophy-of-data.html*](http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/05/opinion/brooks-the-philosophy-of-data.html)
* *David Brooks. “What Data Can’t Do”. New York Times 18 Feb. 2013: A23. Web. 1 Mar. 2013. < http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/19/opinion/brooks-what-data-cant-do.html >*
* [*http://www.pages.drexel.edu/~rosenl/sports%20Folder/Economic%20Impact%20of%20Olympics%20PWC.pdf*](http://www.pages.drexel.edu/~rosenl/sports%20Folder/Economic%20Impact%20of%20Olympics%20PWC.pdf)