



# DATA LITERACY & DATA INTUITION: MAKING SMARTER DECISIONS WITH DATA

PROF. DR. FLORIAN STAHL



Data Are Not Insights



Understanding Your Psychological Biases in Decision Making



Data-Driven Decision Making



How to Ask Data-Driven Questions



How to Evaluate Data Integrity



Creating Richer Data-Driven Dialogue



The Art of Guestimating – The Fermi Method



Emerging Areas in Data-Driven Decision Making

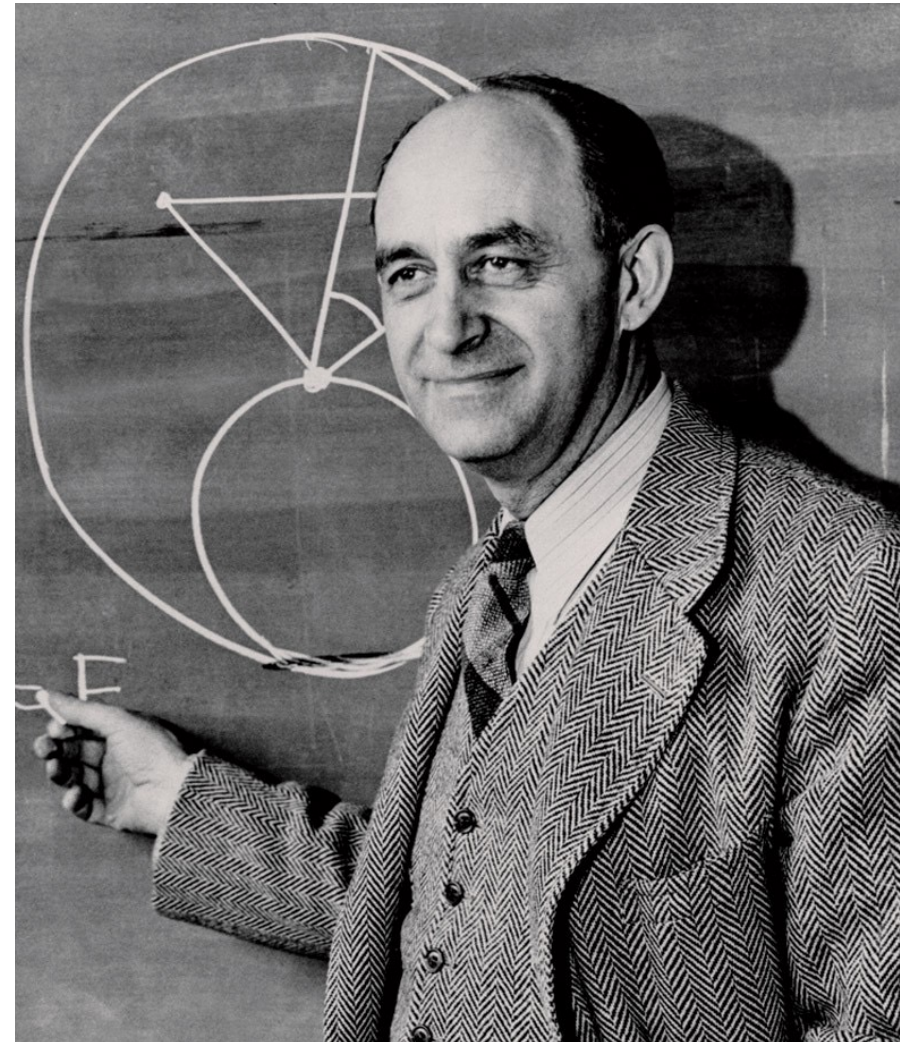
# Enrico Fermi and the Fermi-problems

## Enrico Fermi

- › Italian-American physicist
- › Creator of the world's largest first nuclear reactor
- › Known for his **ability to make good approximate calculations with little or no actual data**

## Fermi problems

- › Making **justified guesses** about **quantities** and their **variance** or **lower and upper bounds**



# “How many piano tuners are there in Chicago?” – a Fermi Problem

We make the following assumptions/estimations:



Approximately **5,000,000** people living in **Chicago**.



On average, **two persons** in each household in **Chicago**.



Roughly **one household in twenty** has a piano that is tuned regularly.



Pianos are tuned on average about **once per year**.



It takes a piano tuner about **two hours** to tune a piano



Each piano tuner works **eight hours** in a day, **five days** in a week, and **50 weeks** in a year.

# “How many piano tuners are there in Chicago?” – a Fermi Problem

## Number of pianos tunings in Chicago in a single year:

$(5,000,000 \text{ persons in Chicago}) / (2 \text{ persons/household}) \times (1 \text{ piano}/20 \text{ household}) \times (1 \text{ piano tuning per piano per year})$   
**= 125,000 piano tunings per year in Chicago.**

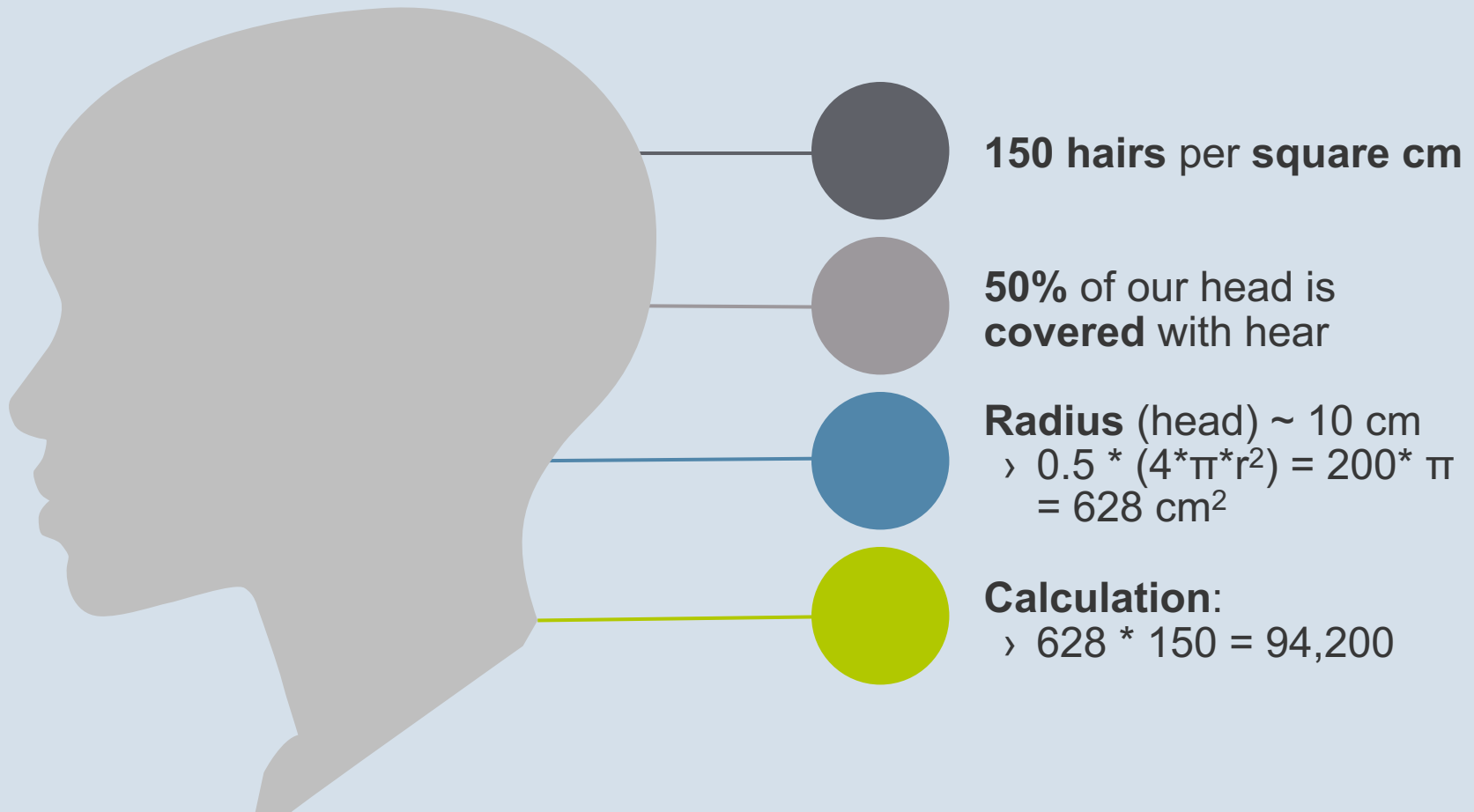
## The average piano tuner performs:

$(50 \text{ weeks/year}) \times (5 \text{ days/week}) \times (8 \text{ hours/day}) \times (1 \text{ piano tuning per 2 hours per piano tuner})$   
**= 1000 piano tunings per year per piano tuner.**

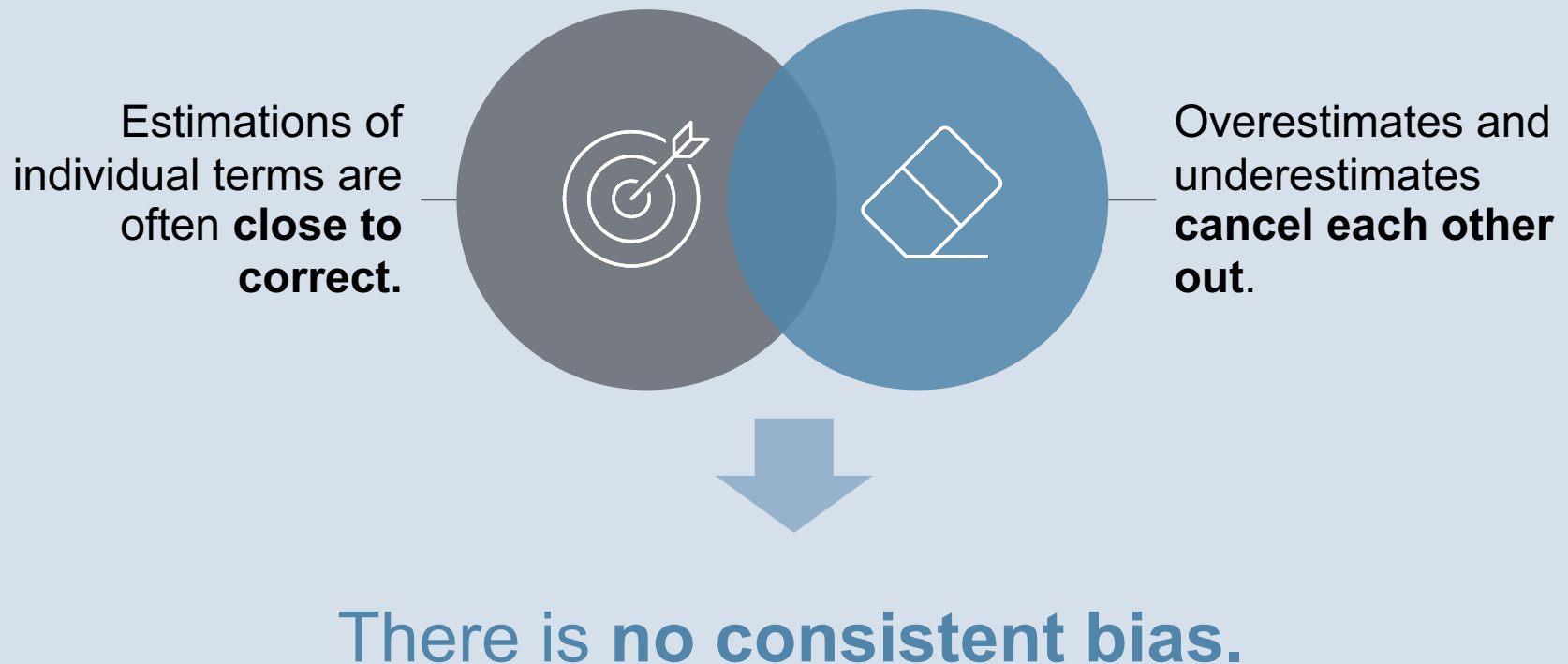
## This gives us:

$(125,000 \text{ piano tuning per year in Chicago}) / (1000 \text{ piano tunings per year per piano tuner})$   
**= 125 piano tuners in Chicago.**

# „How many hairs are present on your head?“ – a Fermi Problem

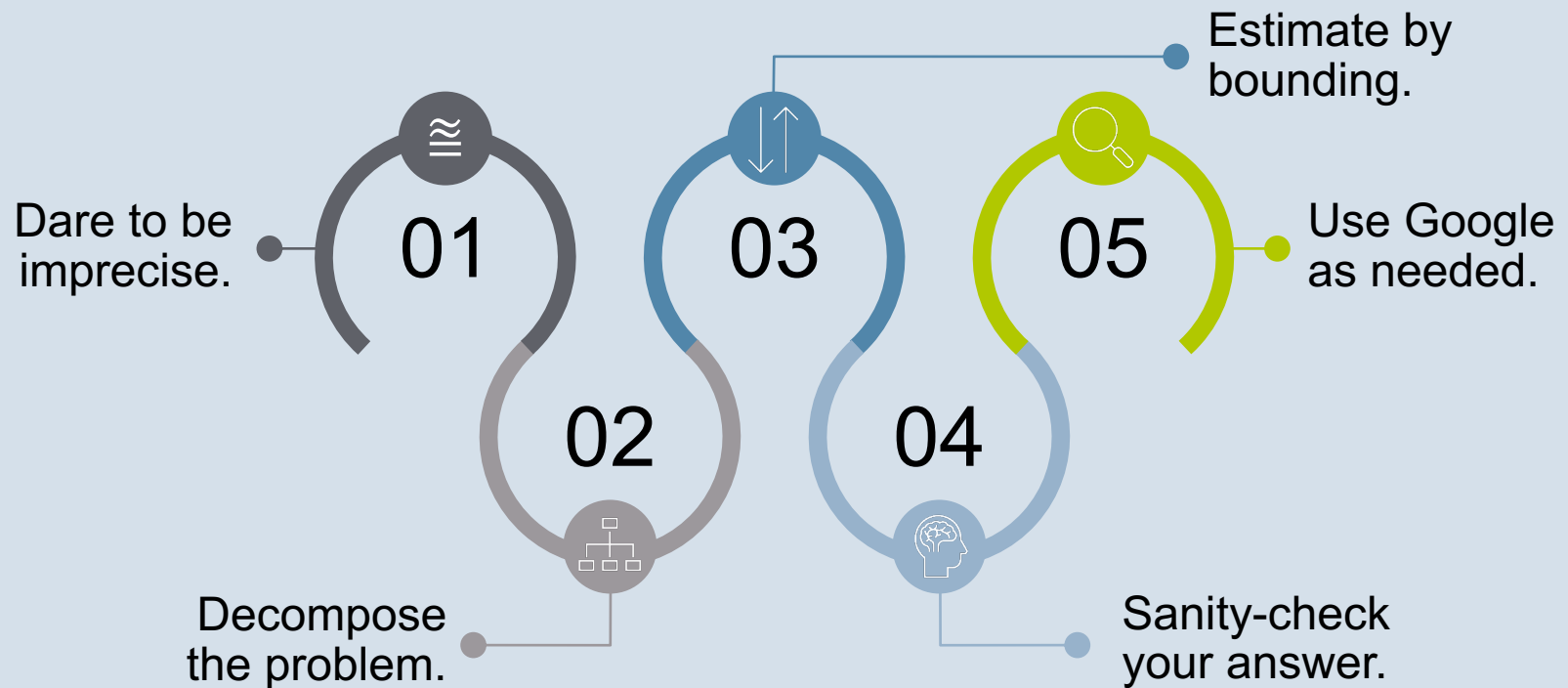


# The Fermi Method – How Does It Work?





# The Fermi Method – Estimation Tips






# The Fermi Method – Estimation Tips: Estimate by Bounding (Example)

**How much time per day does the average 15-year-old watch TV?**

- Rough estimation: Between 2 minutes and 400 minutes
- Use the **approximate geometric mean (AGM)** (approximate square root of the product of the upper and lower bounds)
- What is the AGM of 2 and 400?
  - ›  $\rightarrow 2 = 2 \times 10^0$  and  $400 = 4 \times 10^2$
  - › Average of the coefficients (2 and 4) is 3
  - › Average of exponents is (0 and 2) 1
  - › **AGM =  $3 \times 10^1 = 30$**  (*precise geometric mean 28.28*)

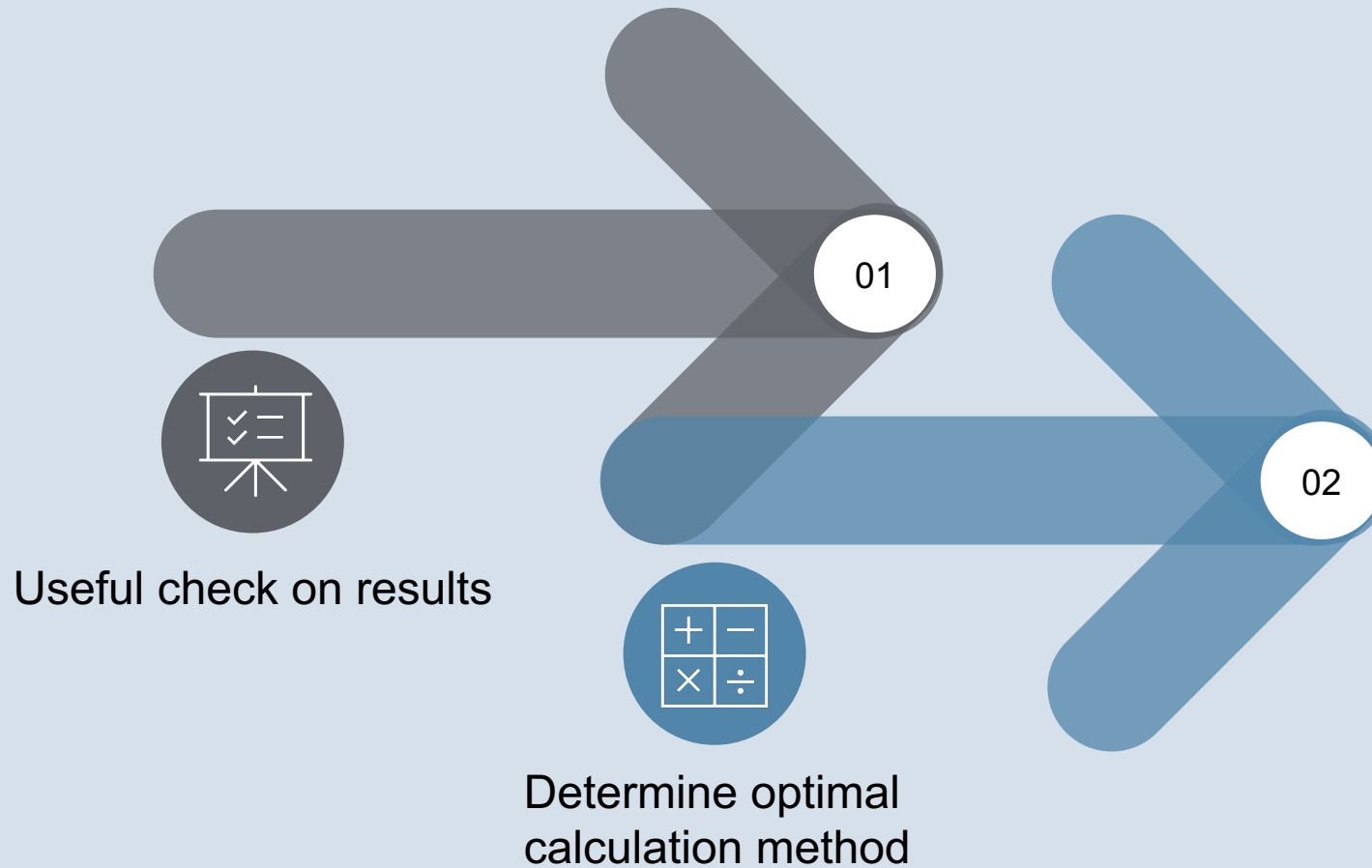


 If the sum of exponents is an odd number: Round the resulting exponent down and multiply the final answer by three.

# Fermi Estimation Failure Modes



# The Fermi Method – Advantages



# „How many new passenger cars are sold each year in the USA?“ - Exercise

## Approach #1: Car dealerships

- 1 How many new cars does a dealership sell per month?
  - › More than 5, less than 50
  - › AGM is 15
- 2 How many counties are there in the US?
  - › More than 300, less than 20,000
  - › AGM is 2,500
- 3 How many towns of 10,000 people or more are there per county?
  - › More than 10, less than 5,000
  - › AGM is 300
- 4 How many car dealerships are there in cities of 10,000 or more people?
  - › More than 2, less than 30
  - › AGM is 7.5



$$(15 \times 12) \times 7.5 \times 300 \times 2,500 = 1,012,500,000$$



# „How many new passenger cars are sold each year in the USA?“ - Exercise

## Approach #1: Population in the USA



~ 330 million people live in the US



~ 110 million people own cars



Lifetime of a car ~ 15 years

1/15 bought a car in the last year



$110 \text{ million} / 15 = 7.33 \text{ million new cars sold}$

*Actual number (Google 2021) = 3.34 million*