What is Data Science?

In general terms, Data Science consists of extracting knowledge from data. It employs techniques and concepts from many fields such as mathematics, statistics, engineering, signal processing, probability, computer science, operations research, data warehousing and high performance computing. The field of Data Science is emerging at the intersection of the fields of social sciences, statistics, information and computer science, biology, medicine and healthcare. One of the main characteristics of Data Science is the diversity of knowledge from multidisciplinary teams with the objective of solving new challenging problems.

Why these seminars at BCAM?

BCAM research area in Data Science organises these seminar series to gather around researchers (particularly undergraduate, postgraduate, master students, PhD. students, Postdocs and early career researchers) in different areas in the Basque Country that utilise statistical methods, data analysis, simulation and computational techniques for solving new challenging problems with particular interest in understanding the potential value it brings for society. The seminars are also open to practitioners and industrial partners interested in sharing their problems and challenges.

Aims

- Bring together people interested in Data Science.
- Foster a safe environment for Data Scientist where everyone feels comfortable to share and learn.
- Create a “community” of Data Scientists interested in learning about interesting problems and present their results to a “friendly” audience.
- Be open to new ideas on how to make this group an exciting growth opportunity for everyone.
- Networking.

After a short introduction about this activity, a first talk will be given Simona DEMEL (UPV/EHU) who will present her recent work on:

**Education and the Non-Financial Employment Commitment in Times of Economic Crisis Among the Youth in Spain.**

This paper furthers research by exploring the non-financial employment commitment in Spain for the very first time. We find a positive relationship between the willingness to continue working and the unemployment rate; however, this pattern does not extend to 2011. In spite of its downward trend, the willingness to continue working in Spain is much lower than in previous research. Our main focus is on the non-financial employment commitment in 2008 and 2011 and the effects of various explanatory variables and education.

A second talk will be given by María ÁLVAREZ (UPV/EHU) who will present her recent paper on:

**Personality and market values.**

Several authors cast doubt on the classic assumptions about consumers’ preferences. These works give room to the concept of heterogeneity or multiplicity of preferences. The different preferences or market values relate to the different notions of distributive justice, that is, the various attitudes that people have towards income redistribution, which can lead to dissimilar sharing norms among the population. We rely on one classification, in which the types vary from a strict egalitarian ideal that believe income should be equalized among the individuals regardless whether the initial incomes are well-deserved earnings or windfalls to a strict libertarian ideal claiming that initial incomes should remain untouched regardless their origin as well. In the middle, the liberal egalitarian ideal attaches great importance to how income inequality arises and makes redistribution depend on it. Of course, there are always purely selfish people and intermediate types. Whereas strict and liberal egalitarians and egots have received considerable attention in the literature, libertarians have been put aside. We focus on the latters, those who blindly believe in free market and stand up for no-redistribution at all. We are interested on knowing what these kinds of preferences depend on and, in particular, we relate them with a personality trait that is called Locus of Control.