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Cross sectional and panel data

13may11:00 am12:00 pmABCS: Data Science Discussion Panel The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 created the Section 8 federal housing subsidy program. Section 8 participants pay about one-third of their personal income in rent; federal subsidies through local housing authorities pay the difference between the Fair Market Rent (FMR) and the amount paid by Section 8 renters. According to the "American Heritage Dictionary of Business Terms," FMRs are "U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development rent estimates used to determine the eligibility of rental housing units for housing assistance payments. The estimates are designed to be high enough to ensure an adequate supply of rental units, but low enough to serve as many families as possible." The purpose of Section 8 housing is to ensure affordable housing for low-income Americans. There are many alternative means to providing affordable housing: subsidies from other federal resources, state or municipal resources, private resources or some combination. Federal agencies, from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), have housing resources. The federal budget also has discretionary funds to meet needs that are not specifically addressed by its many bureaus. HU) has housing resources providing alternatives to Section 8. One such resource is the ability to lend money to municipalities at favorable interest rates for the provision of affordable housing. HUD and other federal bureaus may also provide grants to subsidize the creation or renovation of affordable housing in a specific area. As federal funding for Section 8 housing decreases, resources closer to home, so to speak, may need to be tapped. The New York Division of Housing and Community Renewal is a state organization providing funds to nonprofits throughout New York with community-specific housing needs. Other states may have similar housing subsidy programs. Cities, large or small, have great incentive to take up the slack in federal voucher programs, if Section 8 housing is reduced or the local need for low-cost housing increases. In New York, for example, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development began funding thousands of federal vouchers that would have gone unpaid and resulted in struggling families being left without affordable shelter. Community organizations with nonprofit status are funded by a variety of sources, from local businesses, individuals, grants and other government entities. State governments often publish lists of community resources and have regional offices that help organize an disseminate resources. Local businesses and active community members are vital sources of help, because adequate housing needs are essential to a healthy local economy and culture. The Federal Government has added four suppliers to its Data Centre Facilities Supplies Panel as part of its program to cut costs and increase the efficiency of its technology infrastructure.The new suppliers are Australian Data Centres, Canberra Data Centres, Datapod (Australia), and NextDC Limited.In a blog post earlier today, Mundi Thomlinson, assistant secretary at the Department of Finance and Deregulation, said the updated panel augments the government’s existing arrangements.He said it offers agencies a more scalable and flexible method to meet a wide range of requirements.“Under these new data centre procurement arrangements, we will be entering [into] service contracts rather than leases to procure supplies from located in Australia.”In 2010, the government created a new data centre strategy and setup a panel for data centre facilities, which covers 20 sites across Australia. In April last year, the Australian government’s CTO, John Sheridan, said the government had signed more than \$300 million worth of data centre contracts and avoided \$24 million worth of costs.This followed the April 2008 review by Sir Peter Gershon, which suggested that if the government didn’t change its data centre arrangements over the next 10 to 15 years, it would incur an extra \$1 billion in costs. At the time, the government was spending \$870 million per year on outsourced and insourced data centres. Copyright © 2014 IDG Communications, Inc. Updated: 07/06/2020 by Computer Hope The back panel is the portion of the motherboard that allows you to connect external devices, such as your monitor, speakers, keyboard, and mouse. As seen in the picture below, the back panel is on the edge of the motherboard. When installing the motherboard, the back panel is on the back side of the case and is inserted into the cases I/O plate. The picture below is an example of what the connections look like on the back panel. If you’ve never seen a motherboard, you can identify these as the connections found on the back of every computer. Tip Additional information about each of the connections on a back panel is available on our connections page. Related pages How to install a computer motherboard. I/O plate, Motherboard, Motherboard terms In math, a cross-section is the shape you would see if you were to slice an object. Knowing how to calculate it can be useful, especially for calculating the volume of a whole object. In technical terms, the cross section is when a plane meets a solid form. Calculating it is very similar to calculating the area of a shape; the only difference is that a cross section is part of a three-dimensional form. Different shapes have different formulas, and below are some examples of how to go about your calculations. Rectangles You may see a rectangular cross section on a rectangular building, cereal box or anything that’s a rectangular prism. This may be the easiest cross-sectional area to calculate, as it’s simply the width x length. For example, let’s say one side of the building is eight-feet long and the other side is six-feet long. Eight multiplied by six is 48, and there you have your cross section. Squares You can see a square-shaped cross section in a dice or in a square-based pyramid, like the ones in Egypt. Since all sides of a square are of equal length, the cross section is simply that length multiplied by itself. For example, if the length of the dice is two inches, the area of the cross section is four inches squared. An easy way to remember this is that the cross-section of a square is the length squared. Triangles A triangular cross section may not be as common as other shapes, as you would probably only see one in a triangular-based pyramid or a triangular prism. The most basic way of finding this cross-sectional area would be the base length multiplied by the height and then divided by two. However, these lengths may be tricky to find if they aren’t stated, and you’ll need to rely on trigonometry to find out any missing figures. Circles The area of a circle cross section is pretty complicated since it usually requires a calculator to get the precise number because it involves pi. Forms that have a circular cross section include cones, spheres and cylinders. The area of the circle is two x pi x radius squared. The radius is half the diameter, which is the length cutting across the circle. If you don’t need an exact number, you can just leave the result with pi in it. For example, if the radius is five inches, the cross sectional area would be two x pi x 25, which comes out to be 50 x pi as a final result without a calculator.Taking an Extra Step While the main focus here is on the cross-sectional area of a form, you can easily find the volume of the form with this information. With most shapes, you just multiply the area from the cross section by the length of the object. Certain shapes, such as spheres and cones, have different formulas, meaning it’s not a one-size-fits-all rule. This is only a simple guide on how to calculate basic cross sectional areas. Most forms can be broken down into these four simpler shapes. The hardest part about cross sections is being able to visualize what the form looks like when it’s sliced. Once you know the cross-sectional shape, you can easily apply one of these formulas and do the math. Panel data, also known as longitudinal data or cross-sectional time series data in some special cases, is data that is derived from a (usually small) number of observations over time on a (usually large) number of cross-sectional units like individuals, households, firms, or governments. In the disciplines of econometrics and statistics, panel data refers to multi-dimensional data that generally involves measurements over some period of time. As such, panel data consists of researcher’s observations of numerous phenomena that were collected over several time periods for the same group of units or entities. For example, a panel data set may be one that follows a given sample of individuals over time and records observations or information on each individual in the sample. The following are very basic examples of two panel data sets for two to three individuals over the course of several years in which the data collected or observed includes income, age, and sex: Panel Data Set A Person Year Income Age Sex 1 2013 20,000 23 F 1 2014 25,000 24 F 1 2015 27,500 25 F 2 2013 35,000 27 M 2 2014 42,500 28 M 2 2015 50,000 29 M 3 2014 46,000 25 F Both Panel Data Set A and Panel Data Set B above show the data collected (the characteristics of income, age, and sex) over the course of several years for different people. Panel Data Set A shows the data collected for two people (person 1 and person 2) over the course of three years (2013, 2014, and 2015). This example data set would be considered a balanced panel because each person is observed for the defined characteristics of income, age, and sex each year of the study. Panel Data Set B, on the other hand, would be considered an unbalanced panel as data does not exist for each person each year. Characteristics of person 1 and person 2 were collected in 2013 and 2014, but person 3 is only observed in 2014, not 2013 and 2014. There are two distinct sets of information that can be derived from cross-sectional time series data. The cross-sectional component of the data set reflects the differences observed between the individual subjects or entities whereas the time series component which reflects the differences observed for one subject over time. For instance, researchers could focus on the differences in data between each person in a panel study and/or the changes in observed phenomena for one person over the course of the study (e.g., the changes in income over time of person 1 in Panel Data Set A above). It is panel data regression methods that permit economists to use these various sets of information provided by panel data. As such, analysis of panel data can become extremely complex. But this flexibility is precisely the advantage of panel data sets for economic research as opposed to conventional cross-sectional or time series data. Panel data gives researchers a large number of unique data points, which increases the researcher’s degree of freedom to explore explanatory variables and relationships. Sectionalism is the expression of loyalty or support for a particular region of one’s country, rather than to the country as a whole. In contrast to simple feelings of local pride, sectionalism arises from deeper cultural, economic, or political differences and can lead to violent civil strife, including insurrection. In the United States, for example, the enslavement of African people created feelings of sectionalism that eventually led to the Civil War fought between Southerners, who supported it, and Northerners, who opposed it. In this context, sectionalism is considered the opposite of nationalism—the belief that national interests should always be placed ahead of regional concerns. On June 16, 1858, three years before the Civil War, then U.S. Senate candidate and future president of the United States Abraham Lincoln prophetically warned that “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” In these words, Lincoln was referring to the deepening regional divisions over the enslavement of African people threatening to tear the young nation apart. The regional divisions Lincoln spoke of had first appeared during the nation’s great westward expansion that began in the early 1800s. The industrial East and Northeast were angered to see their youngest, most able workers lured away by new opportunities in the growing Western territories. At the same time, the West was developing its sectionalist feelings based on the settlers’ shared sense of independent “rugged individualism,” and a belief that they were being disrespected and exploited by rich Eastern businessmen. While enslavement was also expanding into the West, most people in the North still largely ignored it. By far the strongest and most visible feelings of sectionalism during the 1850s were growing in the South. Set aside by its dependence on agriculture, rather than industry, the South considered enslavement—already largely abolished in the North—essential to its economic and cultural survival. In truth, however, fewer than 1,800 individuals of the South’s total White population of over 6 million owned more than 100 slaves in 1850. These large plantation owners were held in great esteem and considered to be the economic, and political leaders of the South. As such, their cultural values—including virtually unanimous support of the enslavement of African people—came to be shared by all levels of Southern society. The percentage of slaves in the population in each county of the slave-holding states in 1860. US Coast Guard/Wikimedia Commons/Public Domain The South’s disdain for the North increased as the U.S. Congress, then controlled by Northerners, voted to annex one new Western territory after another on the condition that enslavement would never be allowed within their borders. The sectionalist conflict between the North and the South reached new heights in 1854 when Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act annexing the vast territory between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. Though it had been intended to ease sectional tensions by offering a lasting solution to the contentious issue of enslavement, the bill had the opposite effect. When both Nebraska and Kansas were eventually admitted to the Union as free states, the South resolved to defend enslavement at all costs. When Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860, the South saw secession as the only way it could retain enslavement. After South Carolina became the first state to withdraw from the Union on December 20, 1860, the ten states of the lower South soon followed. Half-hearted attempts by outgoing President James Buchanan to stop secession had failed. In Congress, a proposed compromise measure intended to appease the South by extending the 1850 Missouri Compromise line dividing free and pro-slavery states to the Pacific Ocean also failed. When federal military forts in the South began to be overrun by secessionist forces, the war became inevitable. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States of America, making his famous ‘Gettysburg Address’ speech, November 19, 1863. Library Of Congress/Getty Images On April 12, 1861, less than a month after President Abraham Lincoln had been inaugurated, Southern forces attacked Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Driven by the divisive effects of sectionalism in America, the Civil War—the bloodiest conflict in the nation’s history—had formally begun. While enslavement in the United States is perhaps the most often-cited example of sectionalism, deep regional differences have also played roles in the development of other countries. Among the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom, sectionalism has figured most prominently in the development of modern Scotland, where strongly sectionalist political factions and parties first appeared in the 1920s. Most prominent among these was the Scottish National League (SNL), formed in London in 1921. Created by leaders of earlier sectionalist parties (the Highland Land League and the National Committee), the SNL campaigned for Scottish independence reflecting the old traditions of Gaelic popular sovereignty. Eventually, the United Kingdom granted the Scottish Parliament the authority to control Scotland’s laws, court system, and domestic affairs, while the U.K. Parliament retained control of defense and national security. In 1928, the Scottish National League reorganized as the National Party of Scotland, and in 1934 merged with the Scottish Party to form the Scottish National Party, which today continues to work for full Scottish independence from the United Kingdom and the rest of the European Union. In 1977, the once French colony of Quebec began a movement to gain its independence from Canada as its own sovereign French-speaking country. Quebec is the only Canadian province in which French-speaking citizens make up the majority, while English speakers are an officially recognized minority group. According to the 2011 Canadian census, nearly 86% of Quebec’s population speaks French at home, while less than 5% of the population is unable to speak French. However, the French-speaking people of Quebec feared that continued Canadian control would erode their language and culture. In 1980 and again in 1995, Quebec held referendum votes to decide whether to remain a Canadian province or become an independent country. Though the margin was significantly smaller in the 1995 referendum, independence was rejected in both votes, leaving Quebec under the control of the Canadian government. However, as a result of the independence movement, the Canadian government granted northern Quebec’s indigenous Inuit people a degree of self-governance, helping them to maintain their traditional language and culture. BARCELONA, SPAIN – OCTOBER 26: Over 300,000 people protest in Barcelona over the jailing of Catalan politicians who organised the the 2017 referendum on October 26, 2019 in Barcelona, Spain. Catalan pro-independence protesters demonstrated against the recent jailing of Catalan separatist politicians. Guy Smallman / Getty Images Sectionalism can currently be found playing itself out in the Spanish region of Catalonia, a semi-autonomous region of about 7.5 million people in northeast Spain. The wealthy region has its own language, parliament, police force, flag, and anthem. Fiercely loyal to their land, Catalans had long complained that the Spanish government in Madrid devoted a disproportionately large share of their tax dollars to poorer parts of Spain. In an October 1, 2017 referendum, that had been declared illegal by the Spanish Constitutional Court, about 90% of Catalan voters backed independence from Spain. On October 27, the separatist-controlled Catalan parliament declared independence. In retaliation, Madrid imposed direct constitution rule over Catalonia for the first time in its 1,000-year history. The Spanish government fired the Catalan leaders, dissolved the region’s parliament, and on December 21, 2017, held a special election, won by Spanish nationalist parties. The former Catalan president, Carles Puigdemont, fled and remains wanted in Spain, accused of raising a rebellion. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the former Cold War Soviet satellite country of Ukraine became an independent unitary state. However, some regions of Ukraine remained heavily populated by Russian loyalists. This split sectionalist loyalty resulted in rebellions in eastern regions of Ukraine, including the self-declared republics of the Donetsk People’s Republic, the Luhansk People’s Republic, and the peninsula of Crimea. In February 2014, Russian troops seized control of Crimea and held a disputed referendum in which Crimean voters chose to secede and join Russia. Though the United States, along with many other nations and the U.N., has refused to recognize the validity of Russia’s annexation of Crimea, its control remains disputed between both Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Sydnor, Charles S. “The Development of Southern Sectionalism 1819-1848.” LSU Press, November 1, 1948, ISBN-10: 0807100153. “Sectionalism in the Early Republic.” Lumen Learning, ER Services. , “Causes of the Rise of Sectionalism.” UKessays, Harvie, Christopher. “Scotland and Nationalism: Scottish Society and Politics, 1707 to the Present.” Psychology Press, 2004, ISBN 0415327245. 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