

# JARED P. LANDER

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## Education

**Columbia University** 2007–2009  
GPA 3.926  
Master of Arts in Statistics

**Muhlenberg College** 2000–2004  
Cumulative GPA 3.748 Summa Cum Laude, Honors in Mathematics  
Bachelor of Science in Mathematics, Business Administration Minor  
The Robert W. and Edythe M. Mull Award for Excellence in Mathematics  
Member of Pi Mu Epsilon, a national honorary mathematics society

## Highlights

Organizer of <i>NY Open Statistical Programming Meetup</i>	Adjunct Professor at <i>Columbia Business School</i>
Author of best-selling book <i>R for Everyone</i>	Thesis on <i>NYC pizza</i> published by major news sites
Served as statistician in <i>Yangon, Myanmar</i>	Organizer of <i>NY &amp; DC R Conferences</i>
Analyzed global survey by the <i>World Health Organization</i>	Series Editor for <i>Pearson</i>

## Relevant Experience

**Lander Analytics** 2011–Present  
*Chief Data Scientist* New York, NY

- Founded a boutique data science consulting business
- Advise clients on proper models, algorithms, methods and software for their business needs
- Analyze and report on data of all sizes
- Conduct R, data mining and statistics training sessions

**New York Open Statistical Programming Meetup** 2012–Present  
*Organizer* New York, NY

- Publicize events, moderate host page and mailing list for group with over 4,100 members
- Contact and coordinate compelling speakers for monthly meetings
- Arrange meeting space and food for attendees

**New York R Conference** 2015–Present  
*Organizer* New York, NY

- Founded the New York R Conference
- Arrange engaging and educational speakers
- Provide a fun environment for attendees to network and learn

**Columbia Business School** 2017–Present  
*Adjunct Assistant Professor* New York, NY

- Designed a class intended to teach MBA students the R programming language
- Students entered class with little prior programming or statistics experience
- By end of semester students were proficient in R and acquainted with machine learning methods

**World Health Organization** 2010  
*Statistician* New York, NY

- Developed multilevel model of noncommunicable disease contraction in the developing world based on World Health Survey
- Analyzed data from the World Health Survey
- Designed visual display of statistical model allowing for easier understanding of the measured effects

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations** 2009  
*Statistician* Yangon, Myanmar

- Constructed indicators of well-being for GIS mapping
- Led technical team in developing models and analysis for Lead Scientists

## Athletics

**Ice Hockey Goaltender** — Columbia University, Muhlenberg College — 2007–2009, 2000–2004  
**Lacrosse Goaltender, Defense, Long Stick Midfielder** — Muhlenberg College — 2001–2002

**World Health Organization**

*Humanitarian Survey*

2010

Along with Dr. Richard Garfield from Columbia University and Dr. Gauden Galea from the World Health Organization I looked for a relationship between level of income and the contraction of noncommunicable diseases such as diabetes, angina and alcoholism. We found 'using multilevel models' that, in general, the mortality rate was lower in more highly developed nations. However, as countries became richer, the wealthy part of the population suffered more from noncommunicable diseases while in poorer countries the poor part of the population suffered more.

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations**

*Humanitarian Survey*

2009

During November and December of 2009 I served as statistician for the third Periodic Review of Myanmar's recovery since last year's cyclone Nargis. I led a data analysis team in support of the lead scientists' authorship of a final report. It was my responsibility to provide data for GIS mapping and to develop models that determine what areas were affected the most and what populations were most at risk for further harm. The work is being published and will dictate future relief aid provided to the disaster region.

**Columbia University**

*Masters Thesis*

2008

My master's thesis was a statistical analysis of New York City pizza and what made one pizzeria more popular than another. Using ratings from MenuPages I determined that having a coal burning oven was the single greatest factor in determining popularity, followed by a wood burning oven. The paper was covered by Slice, Serious Eats, Midtown Lunch, NBC New York, Revolution Analytics and various other statistics and food blogs and has been presented by me to a number of statistics-related groups.

**Columbia University**

*Political Research*

2008–2009

While attending Columbia, I was involved in three political science projects with Dr. Gelman. The first project involved data collecting and cleaning of opinion polls on both the Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates before and after the national nominating conventions going back to 1984. The goal was to estimate a candidate's change in favorability following his convention and to explain moves in either direction. The results of the research can be found on Dr. Gelman's blog, [redbluerichpoor.com](http://redbluerichpoor.com).

The second project, also for posting on his blog, examined the pundit notion that 'the Democrats turned in a disappointing performance in Congressional races' in the recent national election. We compared the increase in Congressional Democratic votes to the increase in Democratic Presidential votes from 2004 to 2008. The data suggested that the Democrats performed as well, if not better, in Congressional races as Barack Obama fared in his race.

The latest project is in conjunction with Dr. David Epstein of Columbia's Political Science Department. It is an analysis of historical election data to address political bias in Congressional districting. The goal is to develop a new method of identifying and examining gerrymandering. The findings were presented as a paper at the American Mathematical Society last January where I was one of the authors.

**Columbia University**

*Humanitarian Research*

2008–2011

To reduce the time, cost and effort necessary to properly analyze a region affected by a natural or manmade disaster Dr. Richard Garfield and I worked on methods to show that smaller sample sizes can adequately provide the same information as larger sample sizes. For our study we used data from the 2010 Pakistan floods that devastated large swathes of the country. We compared varying samples sizes ranging from 5 tehsils (villages) in each province to full enumeration. While the research is still ongoing we have so far demonstrated that as few as 10 tehsils per province is sufficient. This should help improve future responses to disasters.

I was engaged in statistical and analytic support to Dr. Garfield of Columbia's School of Nursing and Dr. John Mutter from Columbia's Earth Institute in their study of the socioeconomic, health and geographic factors affecting deaths in New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina. We are reconciling a self-reporting death list with an official State list that is thought to under represent Katrina related deaths. The goal is to determine what disparities, if any, resulted in a greater proportion of deaths among certain populations as opposed to others. The analysis will result in journal article preparation in which I will be one of the authors.

**Muhlenberg College**

*Biology Research*

2003

The Biology Department conducted experiments to measure the damage caused by insects to trees in the College's arboretum. Under Dr. Cicconetti's leadership, another student and I helped examine numerous techniques for assessing leaf damage to determine which method was best suited for capturing accurate results. Our analysis showed that human assessment of the proportion of leaf damaged provided better data than NASA imaging software. The results were used by the Biology Department to improve research and were presented at a College poster session.