

Big Picture and Closure

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Historic Perspective: Decades Metaphor

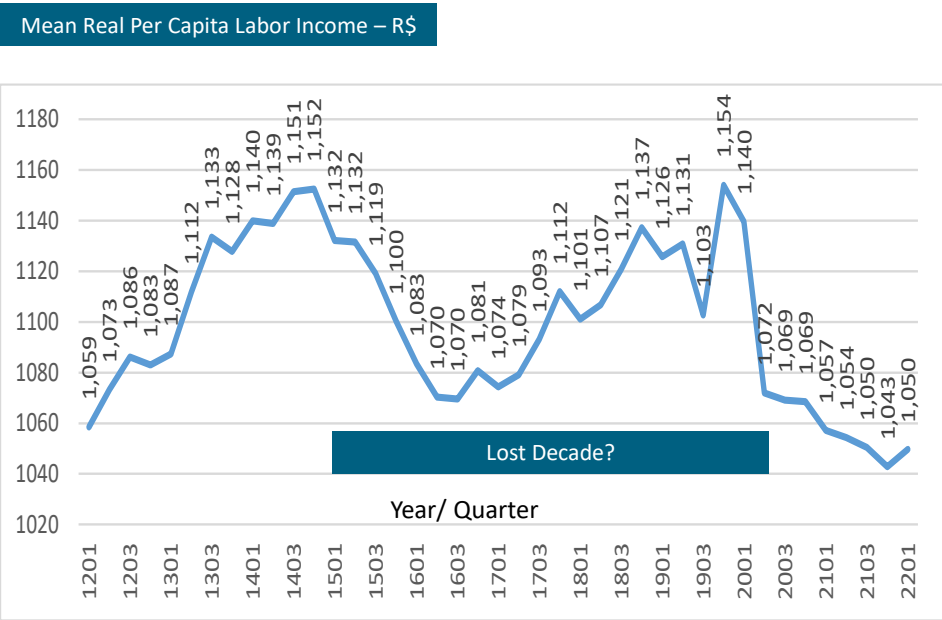
1960/70s – Growth (Inequality, Political Closure)

1980s – Redemocratization (Instability)

1990s – Stabilization (Kids in school)

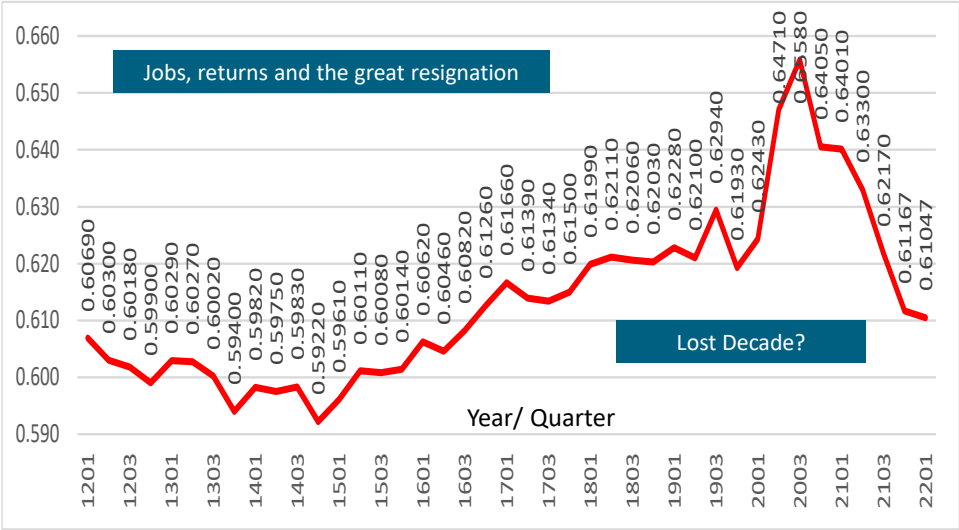
2000s – Inequality fall (Formal jobs)

2010s? –



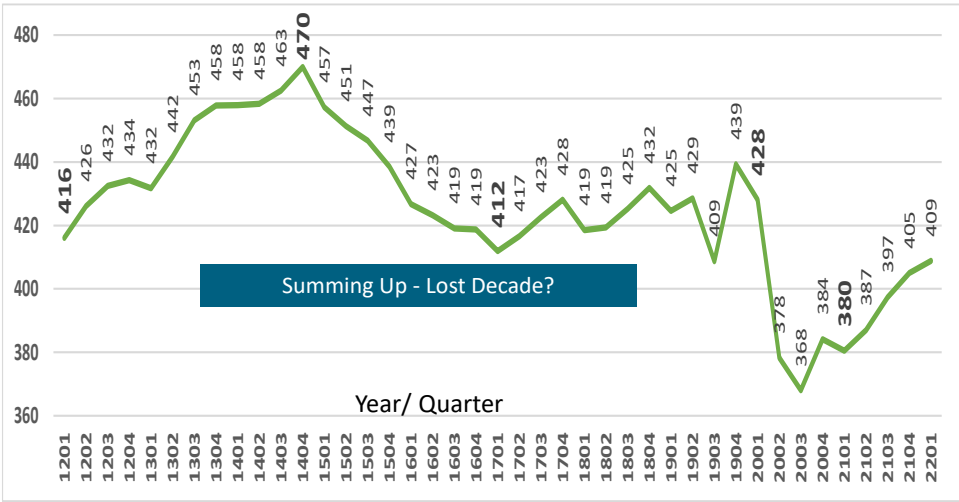
Fonte: FGV Social baseado nos microdados da PNAD Contínua/IBGE.

Inequality (Gini) Per Capita Labor Income



Fonte: FGV Social baseado nos microdados da PNAD Contínua/IBGE.

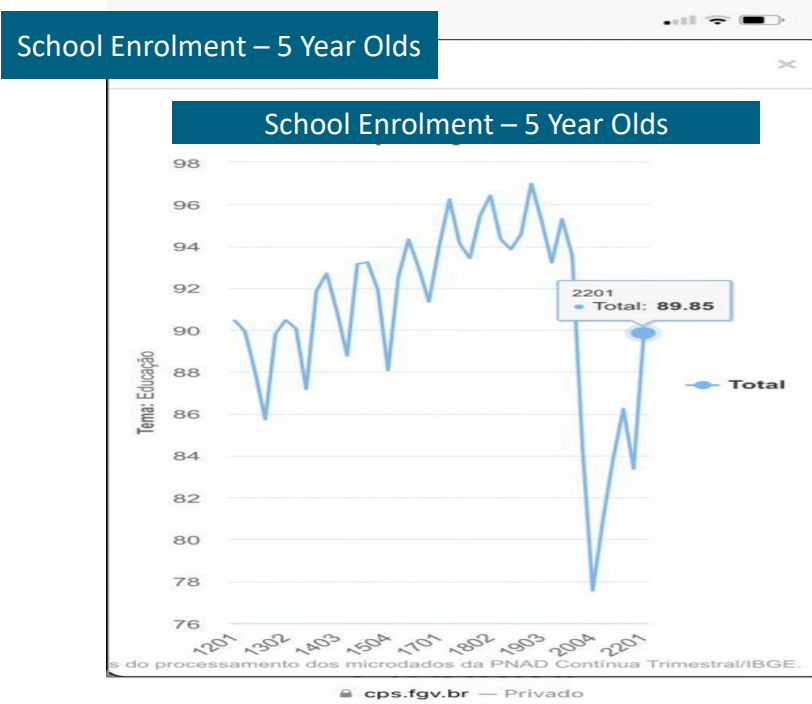
Social Welfare of Per Capita Labor Income – R\$

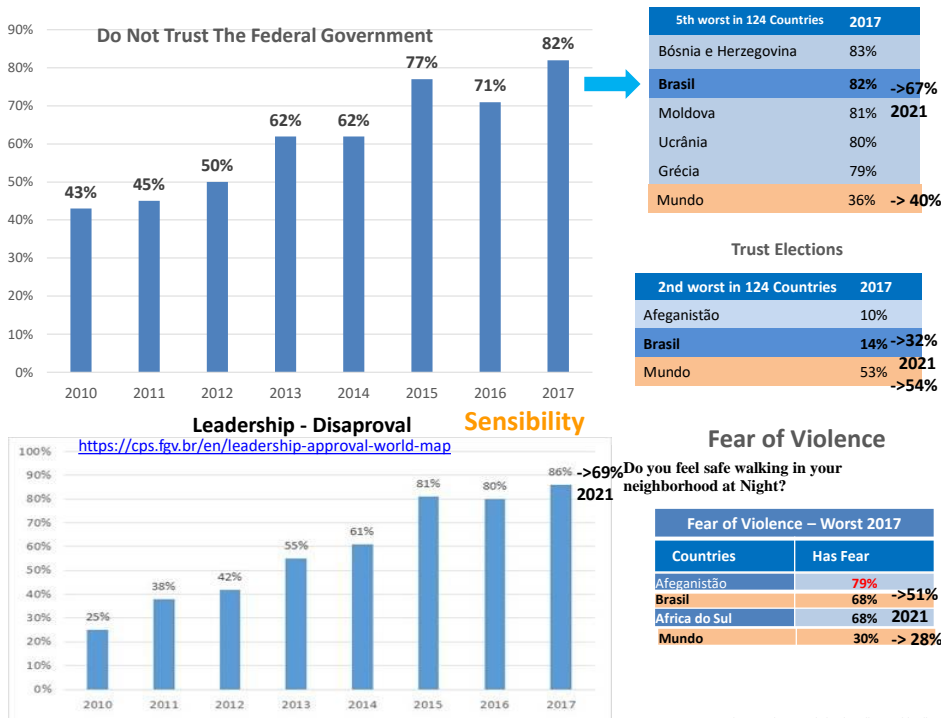


Fonte: FGV Social baseado nos microdados da PNAD Contínua/IBGE.



Fonte: FGV Social a partir do processamento dos dados do Gallup World Poll





Brazilians' perceptions compared to rest of world

The subjective data on a global scale shown in the survey sheds light on the values and peculiarities of Brazil's current situation. The study compared the evolution of Brazilians' perceptions to those of 124 countries in some of the most sensitive issues of the current scenario: fear of violence, disbelief in the political system and lack of confidence in the State. These figures place Brazil as second to last in each of these issues among all countries surveyed in 2017, the worst result in the Brazilian series.

The study also showed that 68% feel unsafe walking at night in their home area in Brazil; just 14% believe in the honesty of elections and 82% do not trust the Federal Government. Only Afghanistan ranks worse in the first two issues, and Bosnia in the last. These figures help us understand the priority given to safety, the lack of transparency in the electoral process and the breakdown of the State in the current Brazilian political moment.

The renewal of traditional political scenarios, seen in the first round of the 2018 elections, can be understood from the 86% disapproval rate of Brazilian political leaders. It was not only the highest disapproval rate on the planet last year, but also the highest in the historical series examined in more than 733 cases (number of countries times years surveyed). That is, a record in the global series for this decade.

According to the study, the extreme perceptions of Brazilians captured in an extensive list of countries, including the poorest, suggests a critical psychosocial situation. The trajectory of the subjective series of this decade led to the study of the objective and subjective causes of the 2013 protests, one of the main landmarks of Brazilian society in its recent history.

Demonstrations 2013

Demonstration participants are more educated

Participation in the 2013 Demonstrations - Profile

Variables / Participation	Participated	Didn't participate but wanted to	Dind't participate, didn't want to, but approves	Disapproves
% with Tertiary Education	26%	16%	8%	5%
Household Head Income	R\$ 1,464	R\$ 1,382	R\$ 1,104	R\$ 871

There was a transitory increase of expected life satisfaction among demonstration participants, the opposite occurred to those that disapproved demonstrations

Variables / Participation	Participated	Didn't participate but wanted to	Dind't participate, didn't want to, but approves	Disapproves
Life Satisfaction in 5 Years (april 2013)	8,19	8,54	8,42	8,21
Life Satisfaction in 5 Years (august 2013)	8,69	8,49	8,26	7,75
Difference	0,51	-0,05	-0,16	-0,46
Life Satisfaction in 5 Years (august 2013)	8,69	8,49	8,26	7,75
Life Satisfaction in 5 Years (may 2014)	8,17	8,16	8,37	8,36
Difference	- 0,52	- 0,33	0,11	0,61

Fonte: Elaboração própria, dados SIPPS/PEA, 2013.

Why? Engaging in Street Protests Demonstrations 2013

Explanatory Variables: Stepwise Multinomial Ordered Logit Model

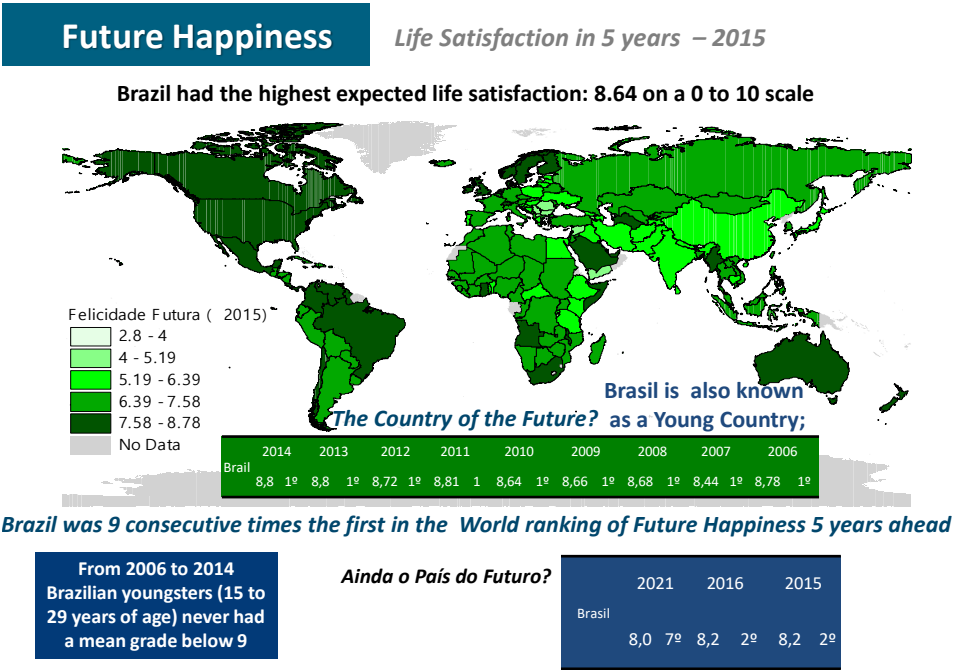
Order	Variables	Coefficient	p-value	Odds Ratio
1	Internet as Main information Source	0.9893	<.0001	2.69
2	Northeast	-0.736	<.0001	0.48
3	Head or Spouse	-0.4172	0.0015	0.66
4	Work	0.2441	0.009	1.28
5	Thinks Incomes Below His improved +	0.3431	0.0001	1.41
6	Delay in Public Services Bill	0.2371	0.009	1.27
7	15-29 years	0.7224	<.0001	2.06
8	30-59 years	0.3755	0.0019	1.46
9	Is against Bolsa Familia	0.2638	0.0124	1.30
10	Has Private Health Insurance	0.192	0.0404	1.21

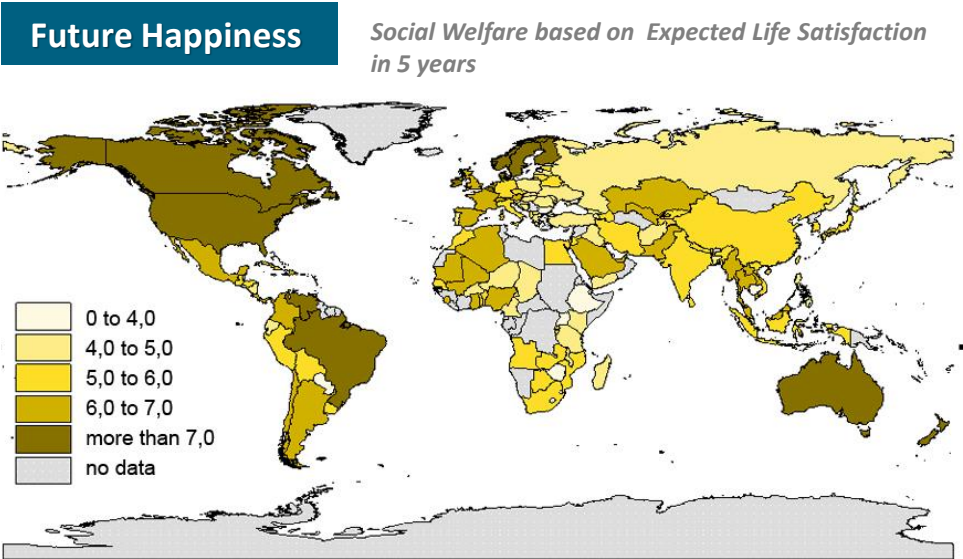
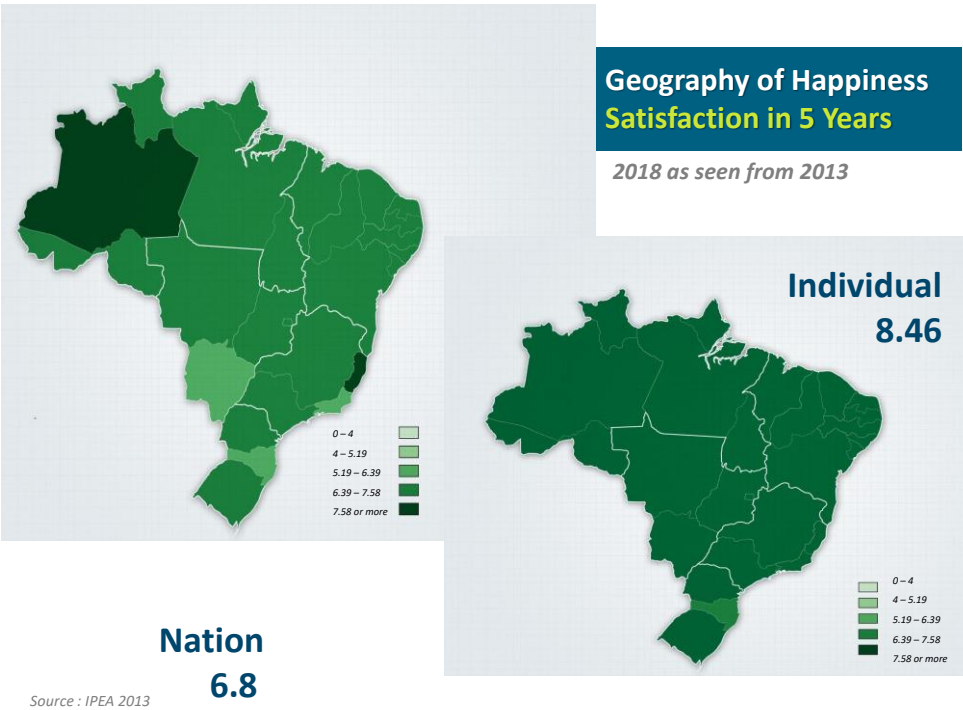
Source: SIPPS/PEA 2013 microdata - Population 15 years of age and +. Sample 3880 Observations in 215 cities representing Brazil.

Main Motivations to Participate: 1) None 29,23%, 2) Health 29,19% , 3) Corruption 24%

Historic Perspective: Decades Metaphor - Turning Points

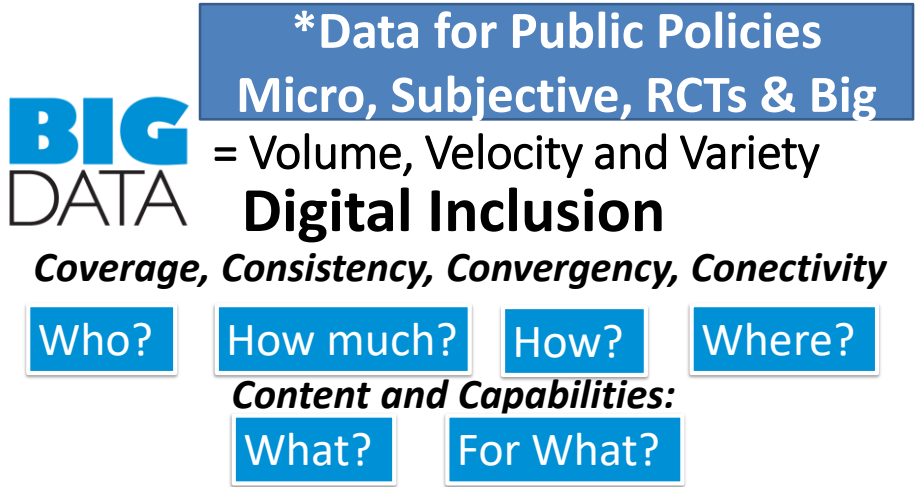
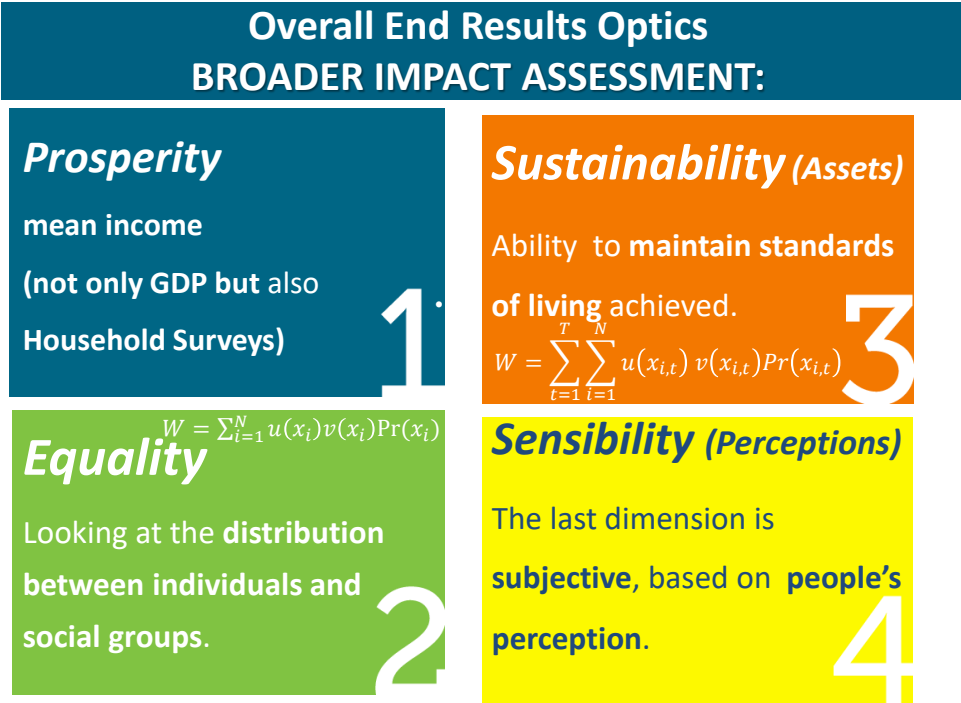
- 1964 – Military Intervention (Economic Miracle)
- 1974 –Democratization Begins (Opening)
- 1984 – Diretas Já (Direct Elections Movement)
- 1994 – Real Plan (Economic Stabilization)
- 2004 – Middle Path (Growth+Equality)
- 2014 – Back to All Problems Above (Turning Point)
- 2024? –





Brazil had the highest subjective social welfare (applying Sen (1973) SWF weights to expected future life satisfaction).

Source: Gallup World Poll 2006 microdata



The harmonious sum of these vectors keep the promise of reducing costs and broadening the possibilities on our everyday activities (including the design and application of urban policies) and automatic data collection but **sets challenges to the BIGDATA sample statistical representation.**



Ask

Act

Bigdata + Microdata + Perceptions = Better Data

Brighter Policies *Causality*

Research Agenda:
Main Policy Topics (2nd half of the course):

Income Policies - Conditional Cash Transfers
Education Policies - Quantity, Quality, Returns, Motivations
Productive Inclusion - Employment and Entrepreneurship
Financial Inclusion (Just Microcredit) - Savings, Credit and Insurance
Mitigating the Impacts of Covid-19 and All the Above



Bolsa Família Channels to Overcome Poverty (Means Approach)

