

**BIG
DATA**

***Data for Public Policies**

Micro, Subjective, RCTs & Big

= Volume, Velocity and Variety

Digital Inclusion

Coverage, Consistency, Convergency, Conectivity

Who?

How much?

How?

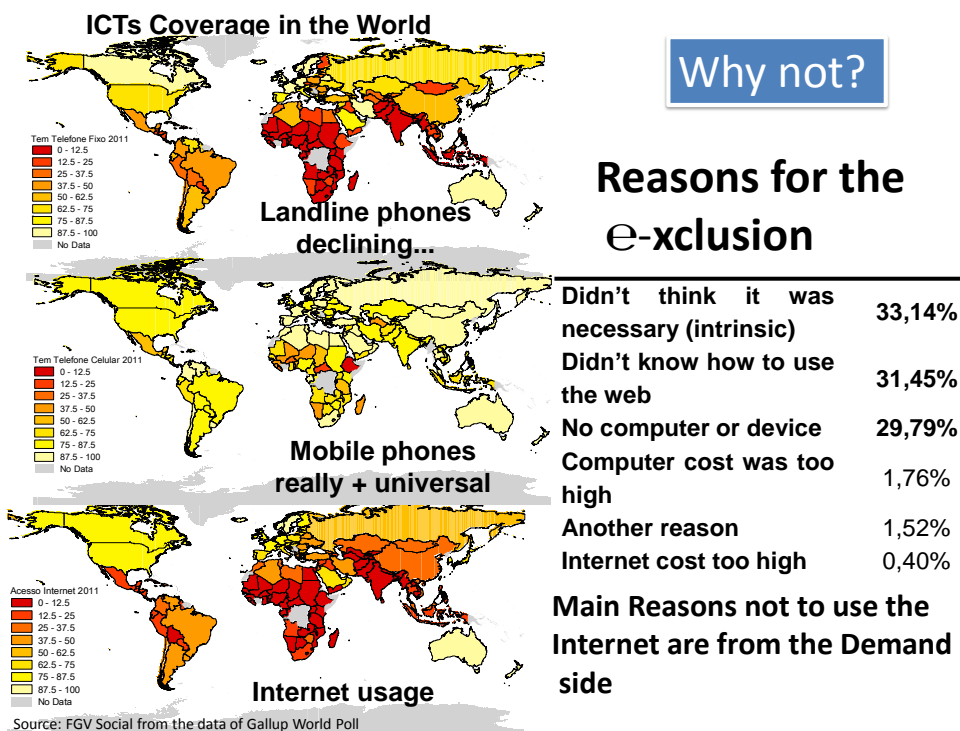
Where?

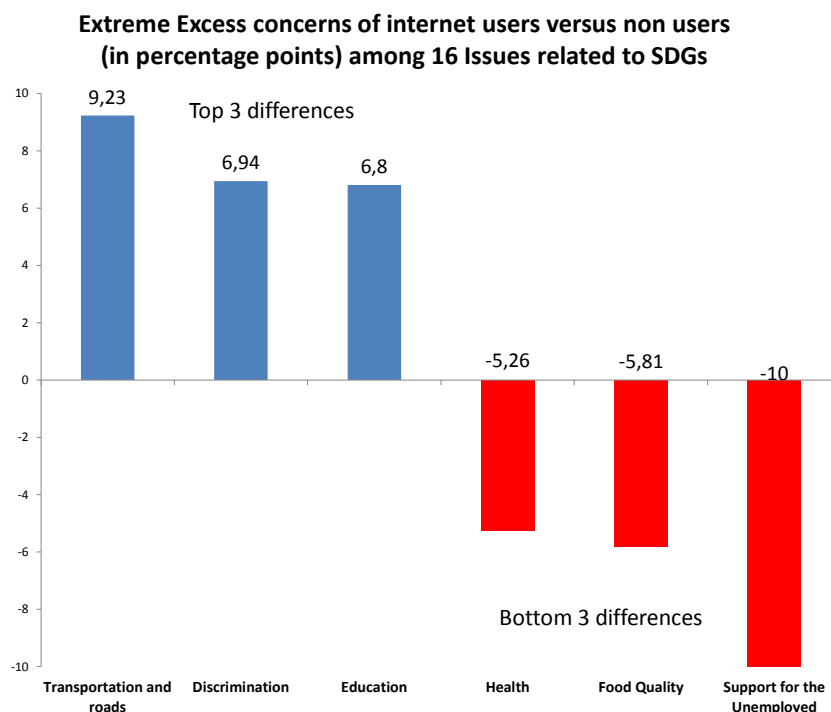
Content and Capabilities:

What?

For What?

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.**





****Understanding and misunderstanding randomized controlled trials (RCTs)**

Angus Deaton and Nancy Cartwright (critical view) <http://www.nber.org/papers/w2259>

RCTs are valuable tools whose use is spreading in economics and in other social sciences. They are seen as desirable aids in scientific discovery and for generating evidence for policy. Yet some of the enthusiasm for RCTs appears to be based on misunderstandings: that randomization provides a fair test by equalizing everything but the treatment and so allows a precise estimate of the treatment alone; that randomization is required to solve selection problems; that lack of blinding does little to compromise inference; and that statistical inference in RCTs is straightforward, because it requires only the comparison of two means. None of these statements is true. RCTs do indeed require minimal assumptions and can operate with little prior knowledge, an advantage when persuading distrustful audiences, but a crucial disadvantage for cumulative scientific progress, where randomization adds noise and undermines precision. The lack of connection between RCTs and other scientific knowledge makes it hard to use them outside of the exact context in which they are conducted.

Yet, once they are seen as part of a cumulative program, they can play a role in building general knowledge and useful predictions, provided they are combined with other methods, including conceptual and theoretical development, to discover not “what works,” but why things work. Unless we are prepared to make assumptions, and to stand on what we know, making statements that will be incredible to some, all the credibility of RCTs is for naught. ***Video on Barnajee x Deaton at NYU

<http://int.search.myway.com/search/video.jhtml?n=7839a0aa&p2=%5EBYU%5Exdm119%5ELMPTBR%5Ebr&pg=video&pn=1&ptb=57353D8E-1A15-438E-A271->

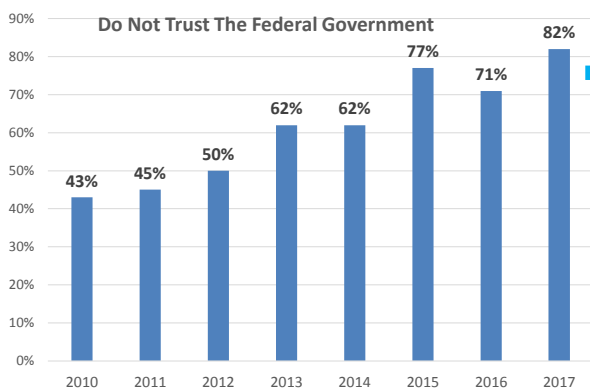
Brazilians' perceptions compared to rest of world brings new insights?

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.



5 worst in 124 Countries		2017
Bósnia e Herzegovina		83%
Brasil	82%	->81%
Moldova		81%
Ucrânia		80%
Grécia		79%
Mundo		36%

Do Not Trust Elections

2 worst in 124 Countries		2017
Afganistão		10%
Brasil	14%	->14%
Mundo		53%



Fear of Violence

Do you feel safe walking in your neighborhood at night?

Fear of Violence – Worst 2017	
Countries	Has Fear
Afganistão	79%
Brasil	68%
Africa do Sul	68%
Mundo	30%

Fonte: FGV Social a partir dos microdados do Gallup World Poll

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 disaproved 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 SIPS/IPEA, 2013.

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

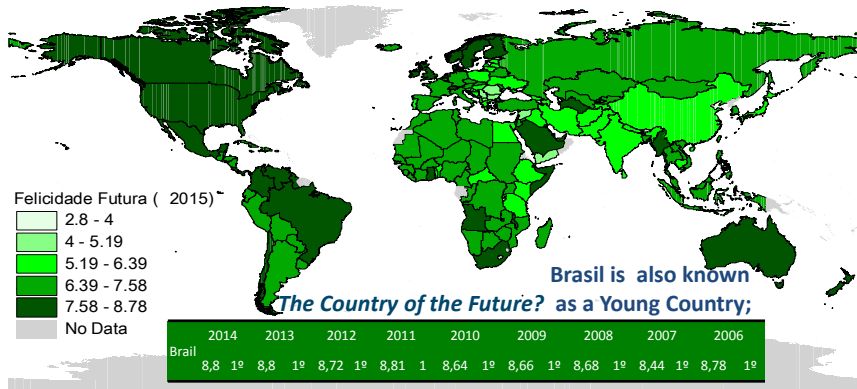
Internet usage as main variable to explain demonstrations mobilization meaning the web is a biased collection.

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

Future Happiness

Life Satisfaction in 5 years – 2015

Brazil had the highest expected life satisfaction: 8.64 on a 0 to 10 scale



Brasil is also known
The Country of the Future? as a Young Country;

Brazil is nine consecutive times the first in the World ranking of Future Happiness 5 years ahead

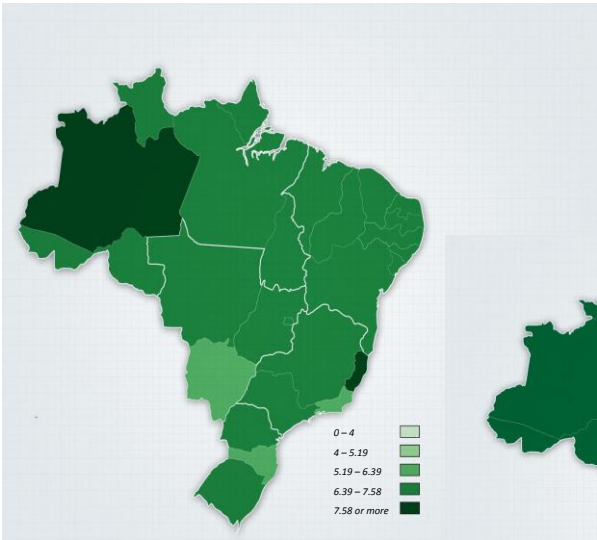
From 2006 to 2014
Brazilian youngsters (15 to 29 years of age) never had a mean grade below 9

Ainda o País do Futuro?

2018
8,2
➔

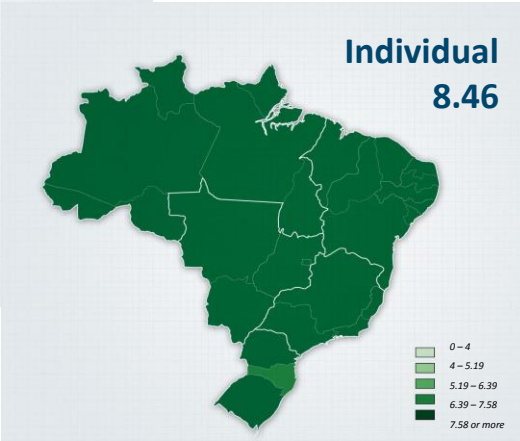
	2017	2016	2015
Brasil	8,1 5º	8,2 2º	8,2 2º

Source: Gallup World Poll microdata



Geography of Happiness
Satisfaction in 5 Years

2018 as seen from 2013



Nation
6.8

Source : IPEA 2013

