

On the Eight Domains of Evidence Based Policy Design

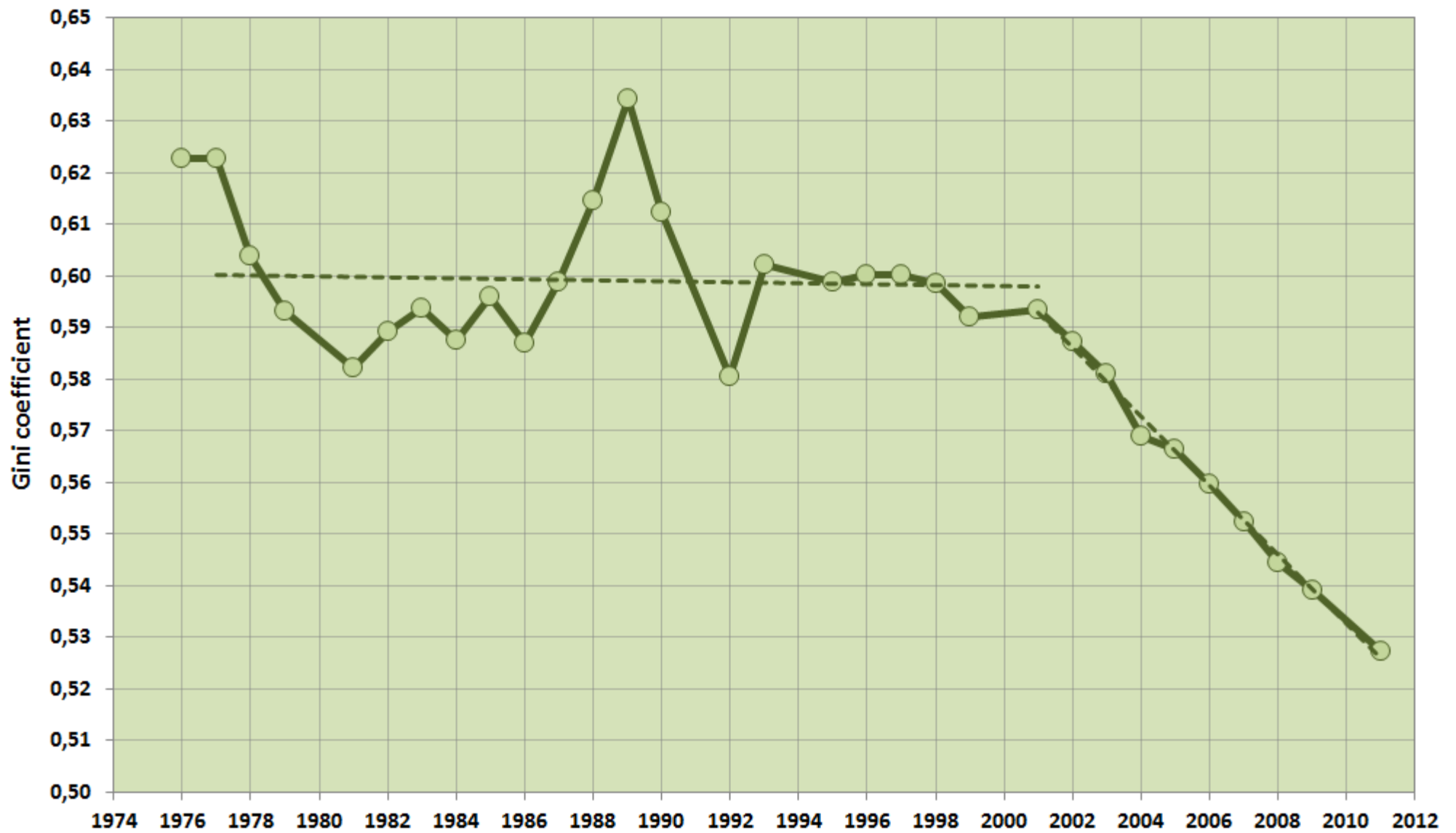
Ricardo Paes de Barros - SAE

Evidence Based Policy Design

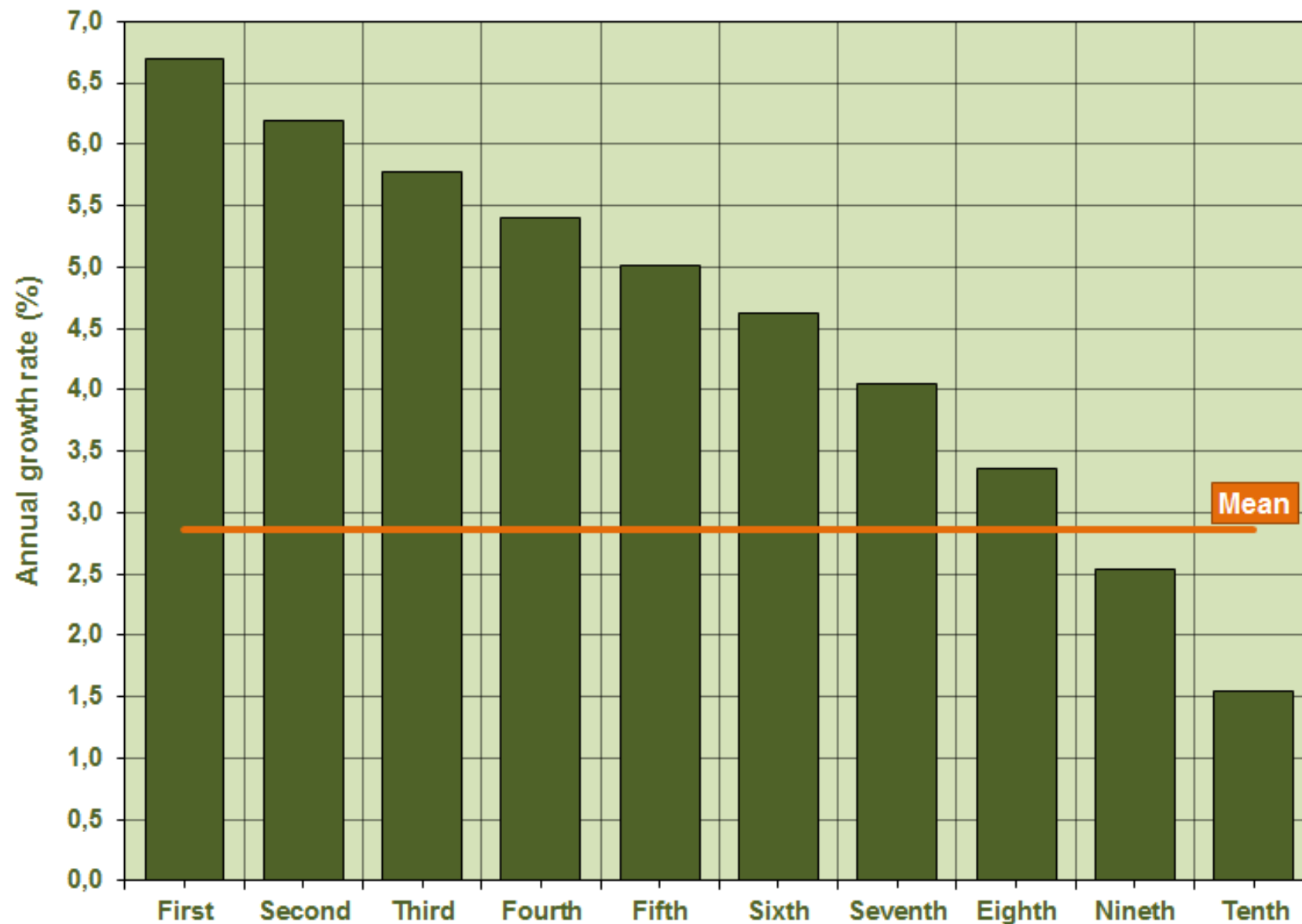
- 1. Recognizing progress**
- 2. Identifying the determinants of progress**
- 3. Identifying failures**
- 4. Early detection of new trends**
- 5. Ex-ante evaluation**
- 6. Ex-post impact evaluation**
- 7. Learning from others (meta-analysis)**
- 8. Identifying programs with no impact**

1. On the Importance of Recognizing Progress

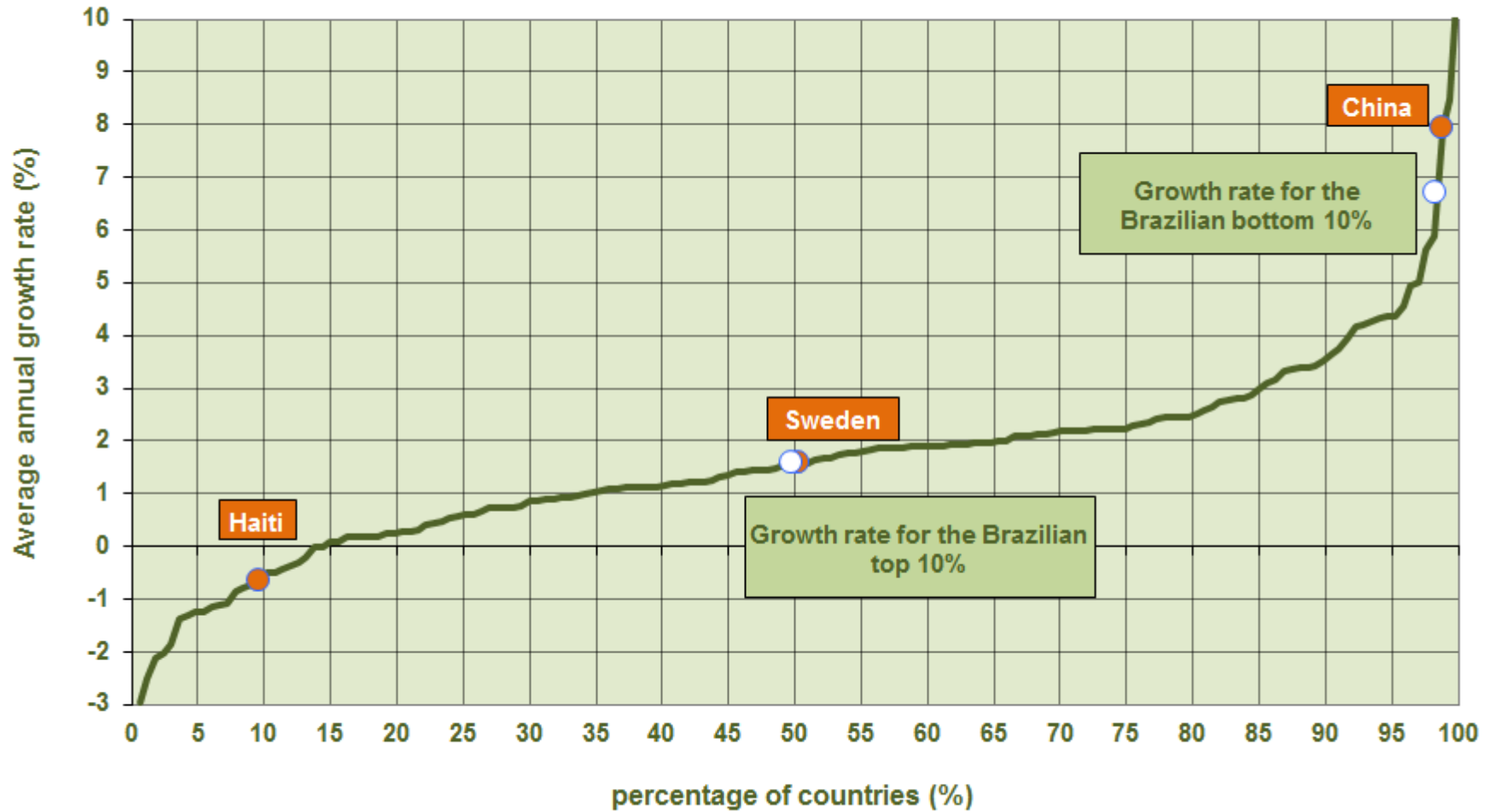
Evolution of the degree of inequality in per capita income: Brazil



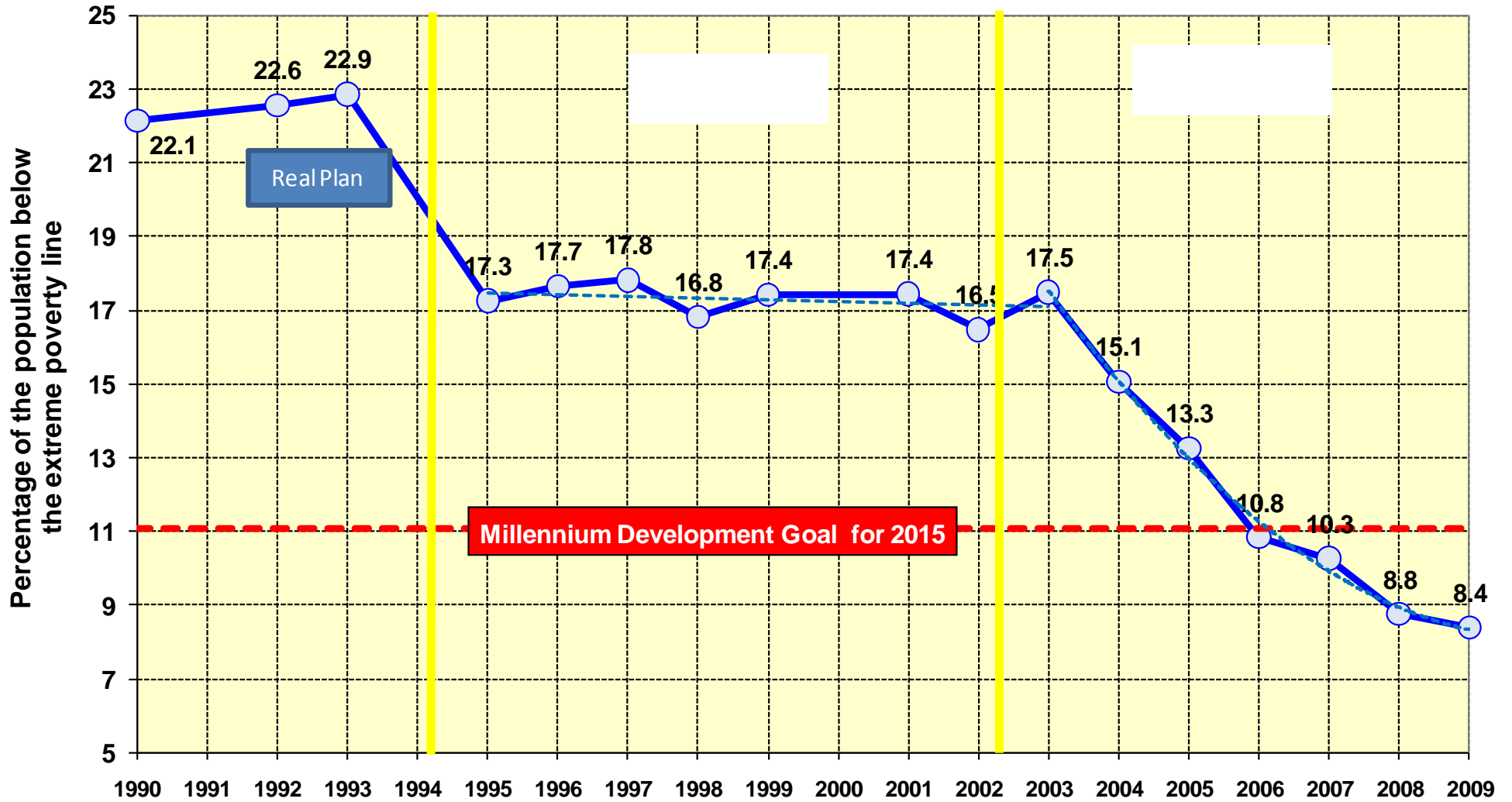
Average annual growth rate in per capita income by tenth of the distribution: Brazil, 2001-2011



Distribution of countries according per capita GDP annual average growth rate: 1970-2008

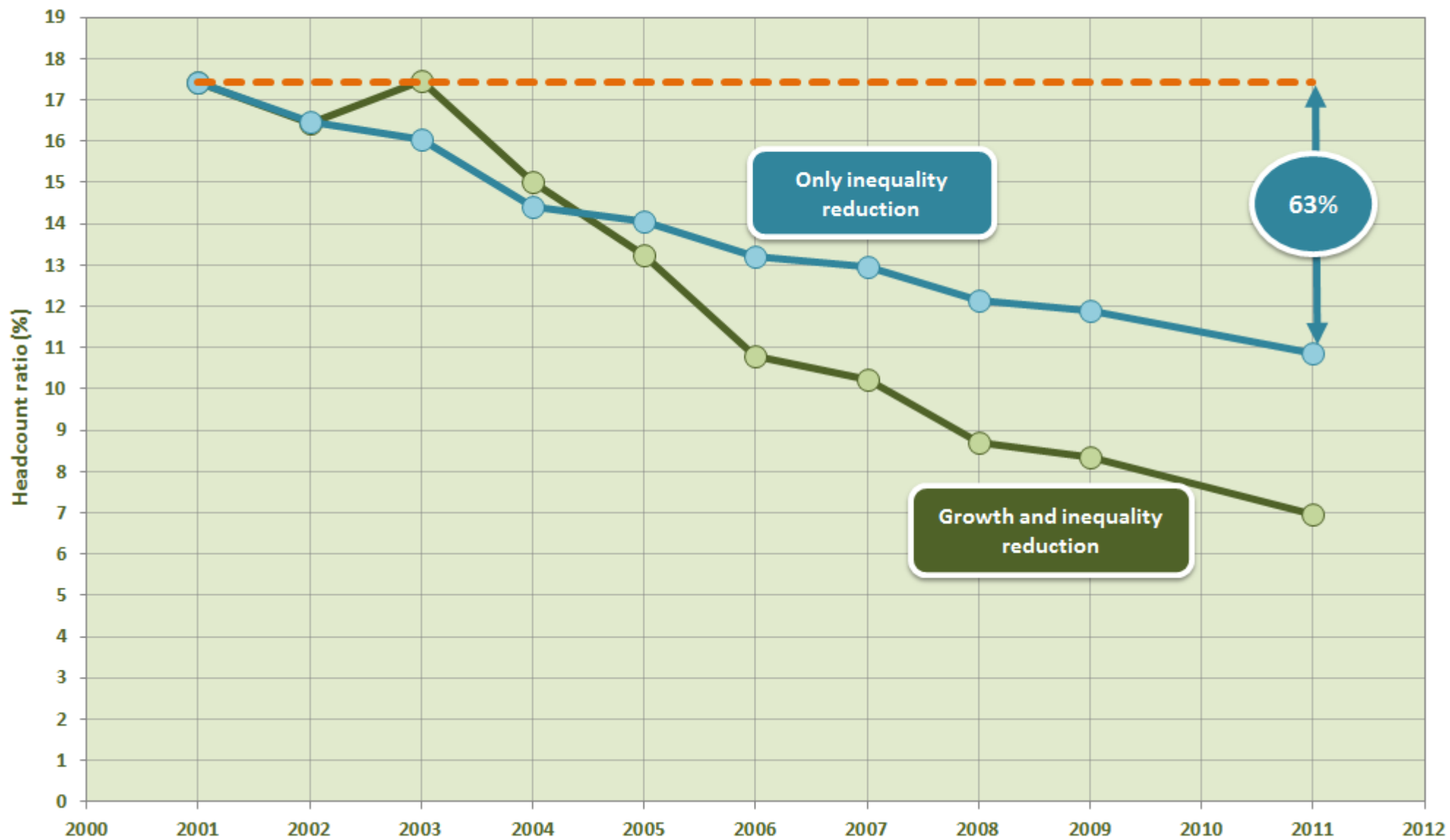


Evolution of extreme poverty rate in Brazil: 1990-2009



2. On the Importance of Identifying the Determinants of Progress

Evolution of Extreme Poverty in Brazil



per capita
income

Non labor income
per adult

Labor income per
adult working

$$y = a.(o + u.w)$$

Percentage of
adults

Percentage of
adults working

**Table 1: Characteristics of the income growth of the 20% poorest:
Brasil, 2003-2009**

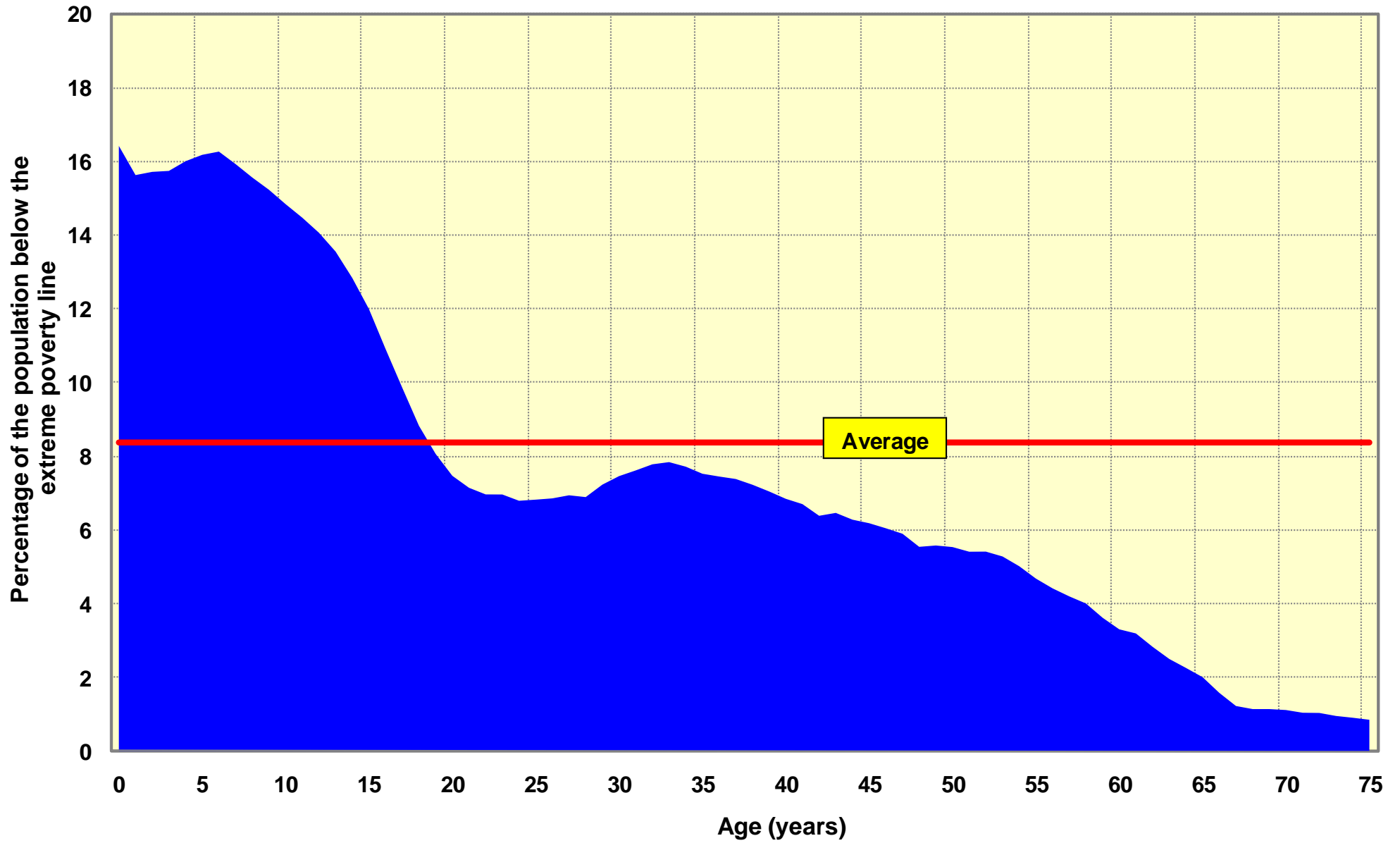
Indicator	2003	2009	Variation		
			Absolut (R\$/month)	Relative (%)	Annual growth rate (%)
Income <i>per capita</i> (R\$/month)	62	100	39	63	8,4
Percentage of adults (%)	55,0	58,0	3,0	5,5	0,9
Non work-related income per adult (R\$/month)	25	49	25	100	12,3
Work-related income per adult (R\$/month)	87	123	35	40	5,8
Percentage of the family income originated from work (%)	78,0	71,0	-7,0	-9,0
Income <i>per capita</i> if only work-related income had grown (R\$/month)	81*	19	31	4,7

Source: Estimates obtained from the household survey Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD) in 2003 and 2009.

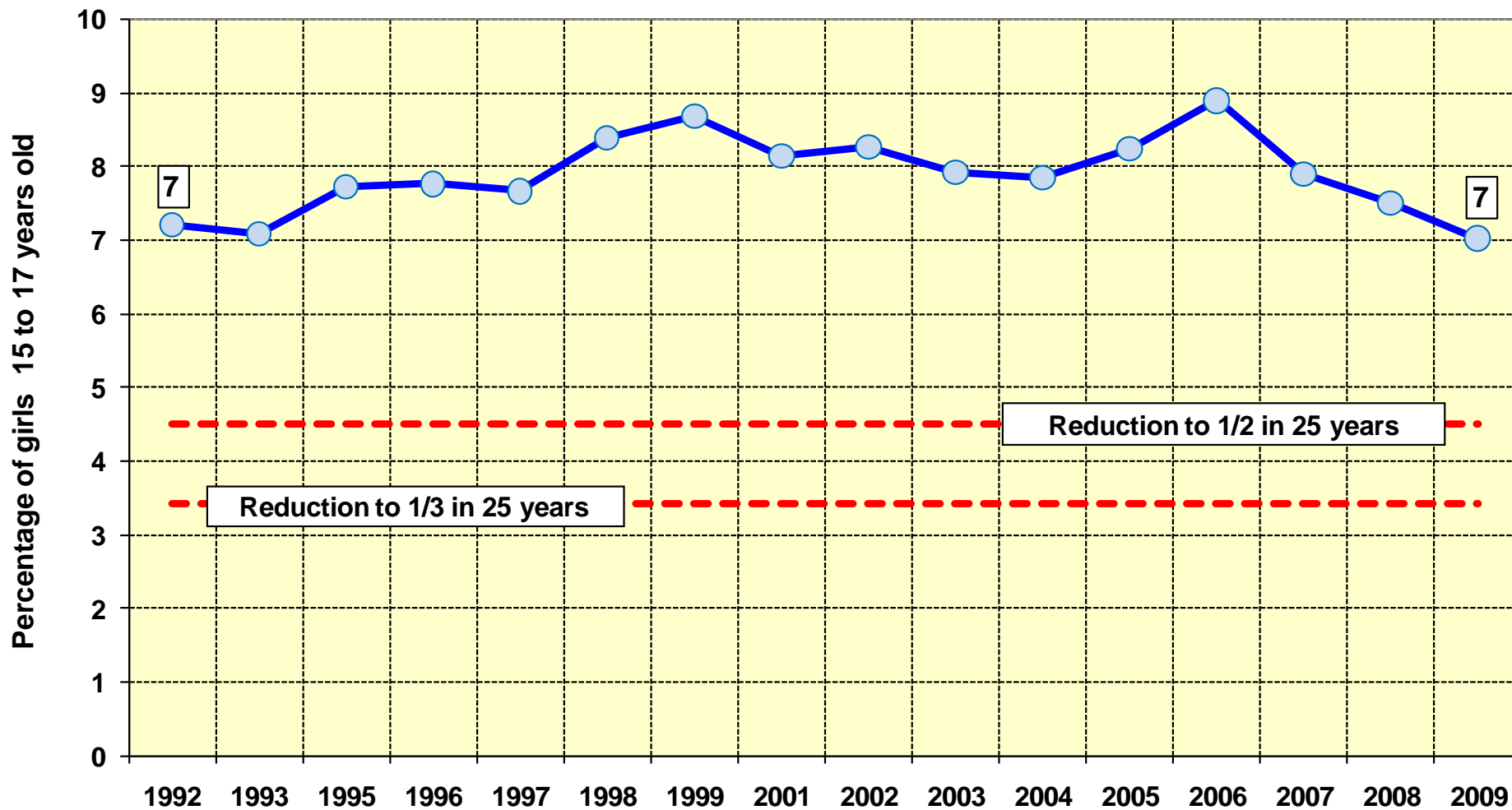
Note: * Income *per capita* if work-related income were as of 2009, all else constant, in 2003 values.

3. On the Importance of Recognizing Failure

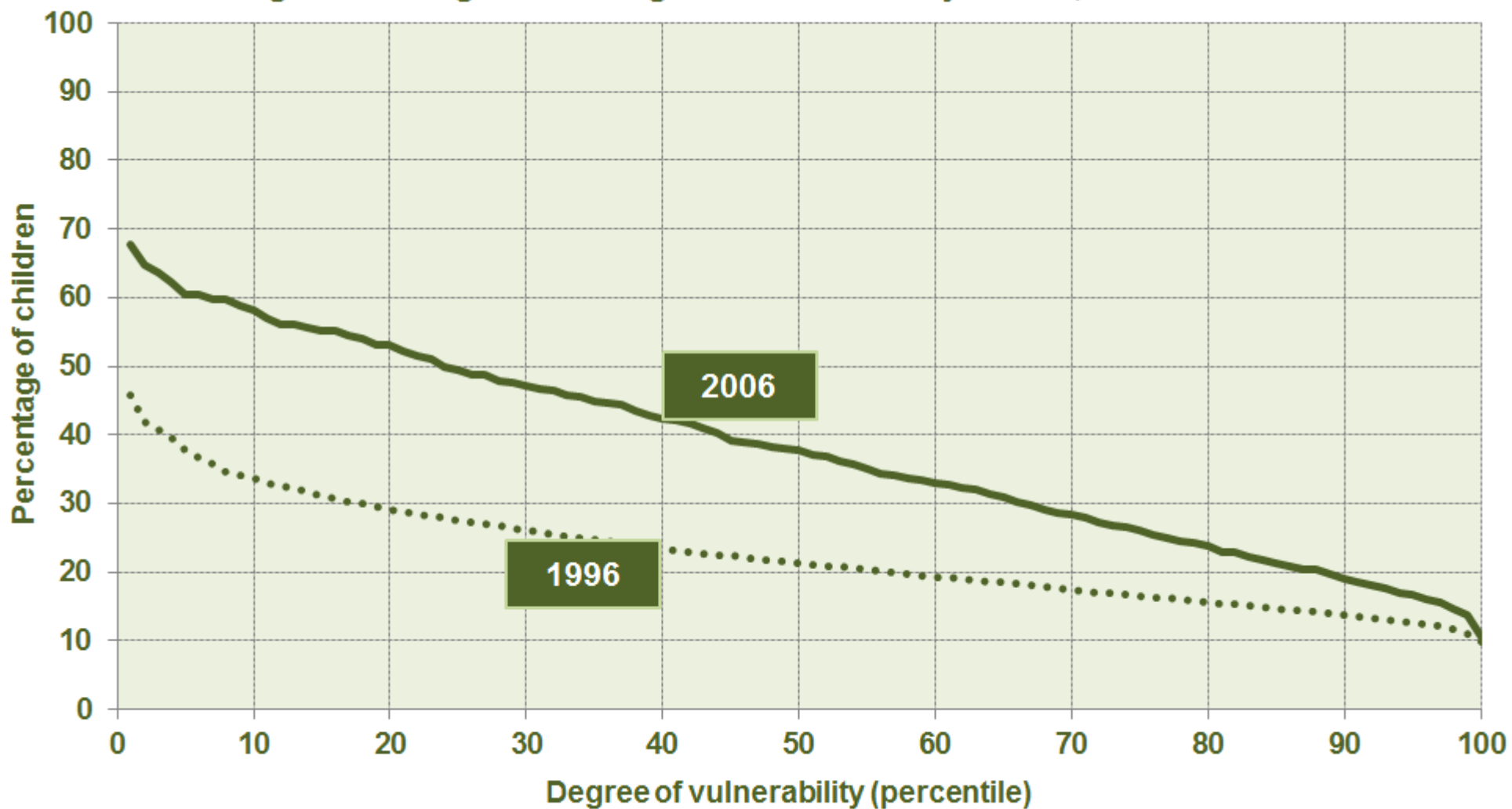
Extreme poverty by age after transfers: Brazil, 2009



Evolution of the percentage of girls 15 to 17 years old already mothers or married: Brazil, 1992-2009

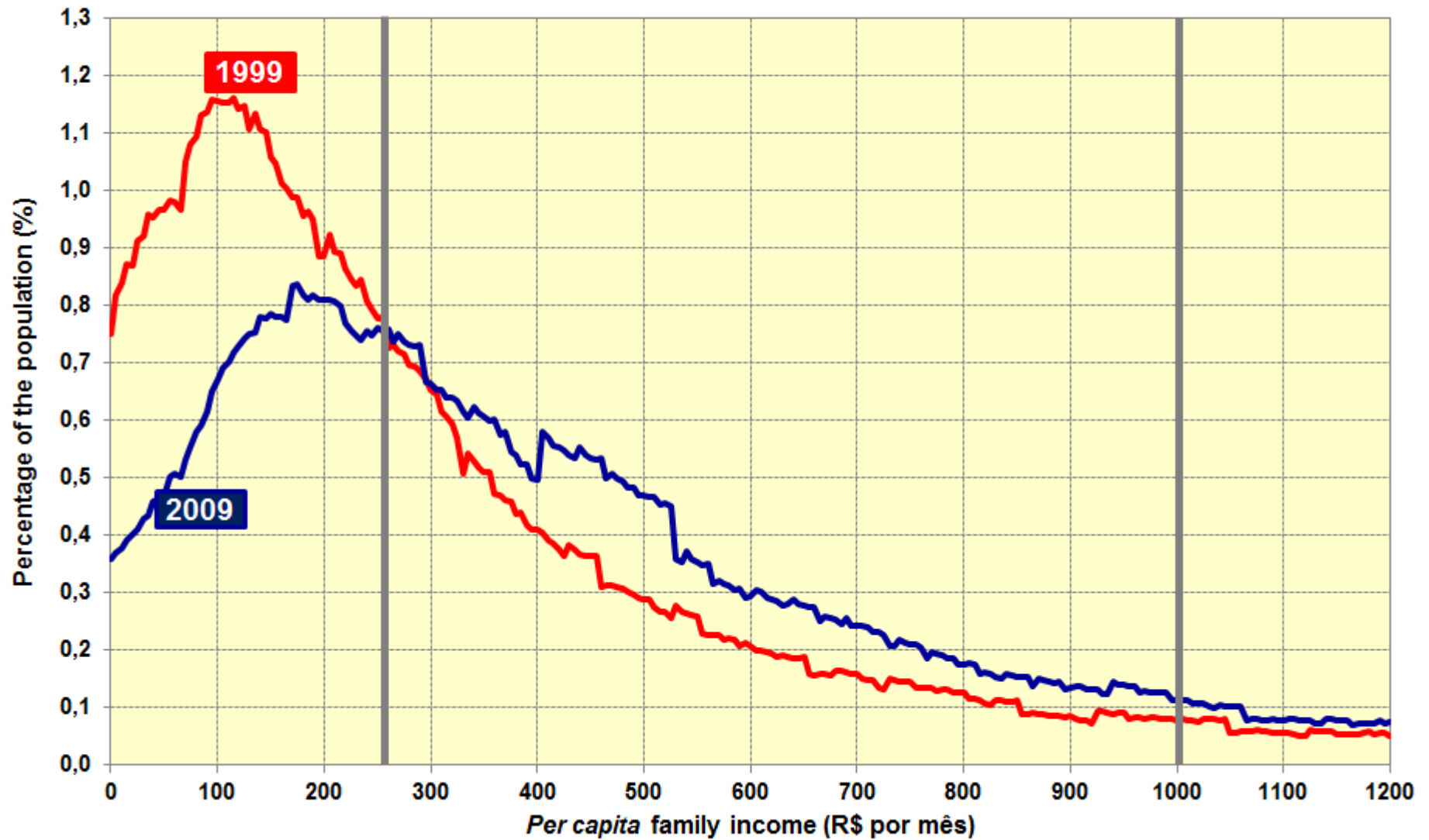


Percentage of children who had exclusive breastfeeding up to six months of age according to their degree of vulnerability: Brasil, 1996 and 2006

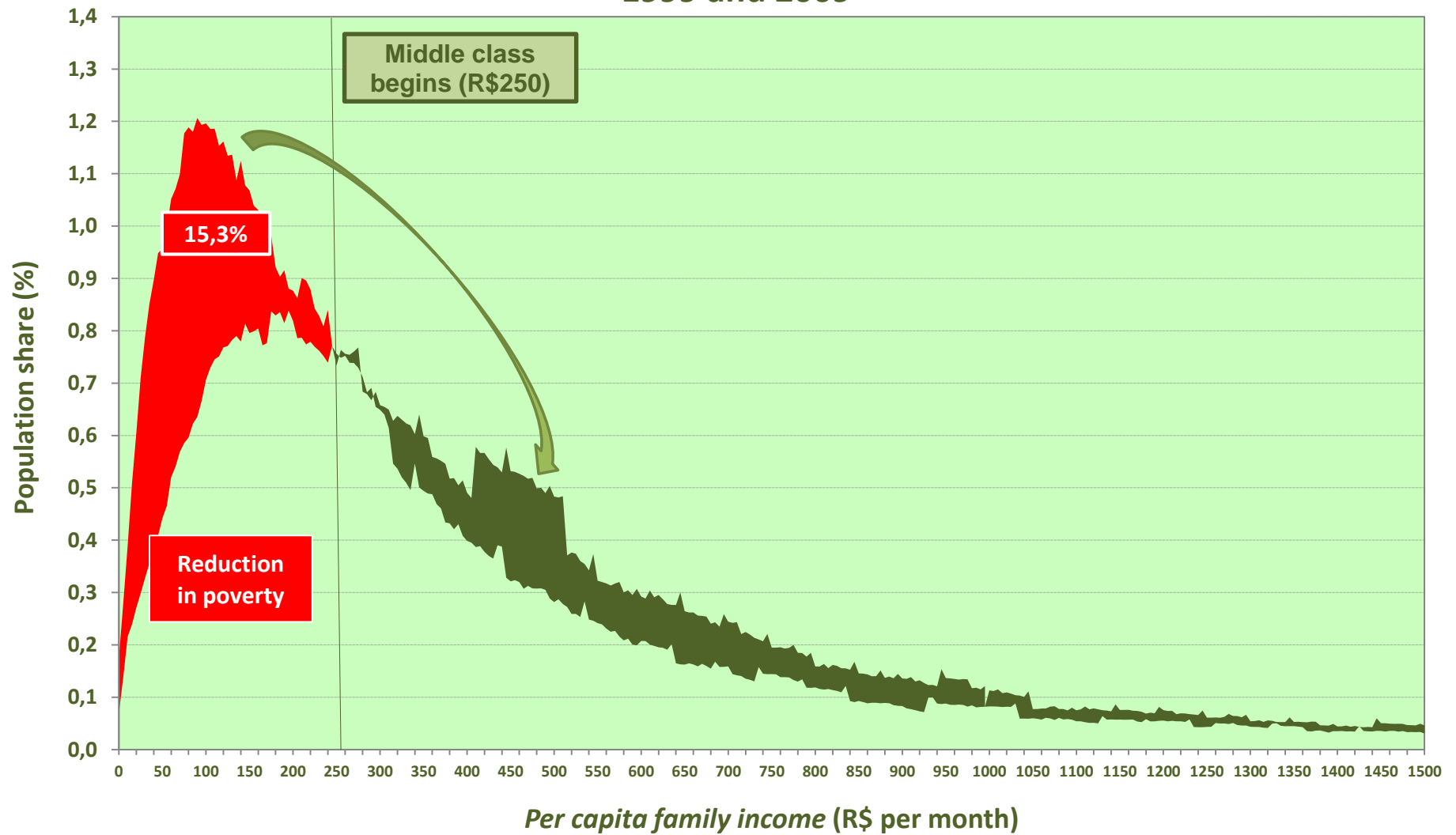


4. On the Importance of Early Detection of New Trends

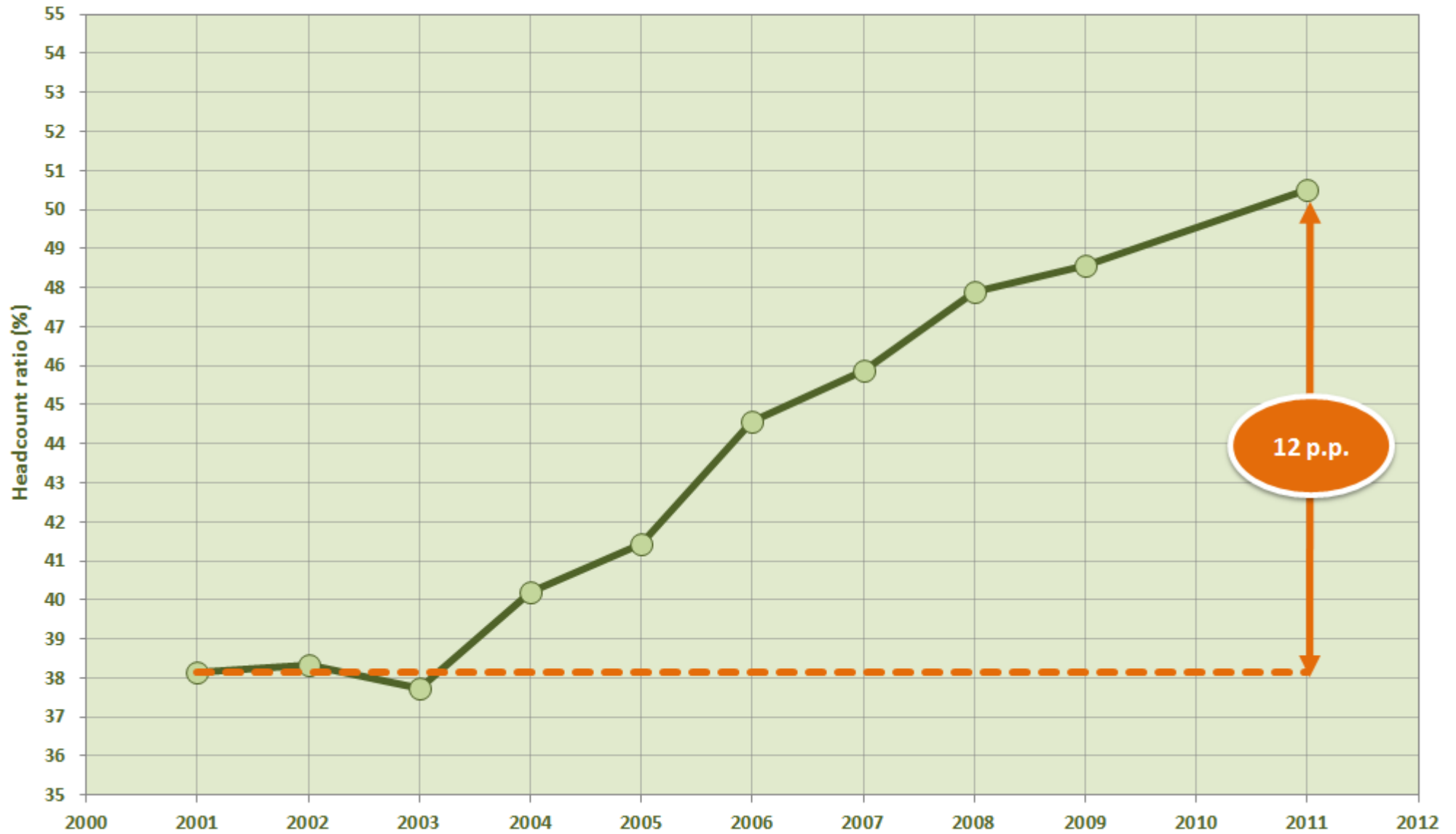
Evolution of the Brazilian income distribution density: 1999 and 2009



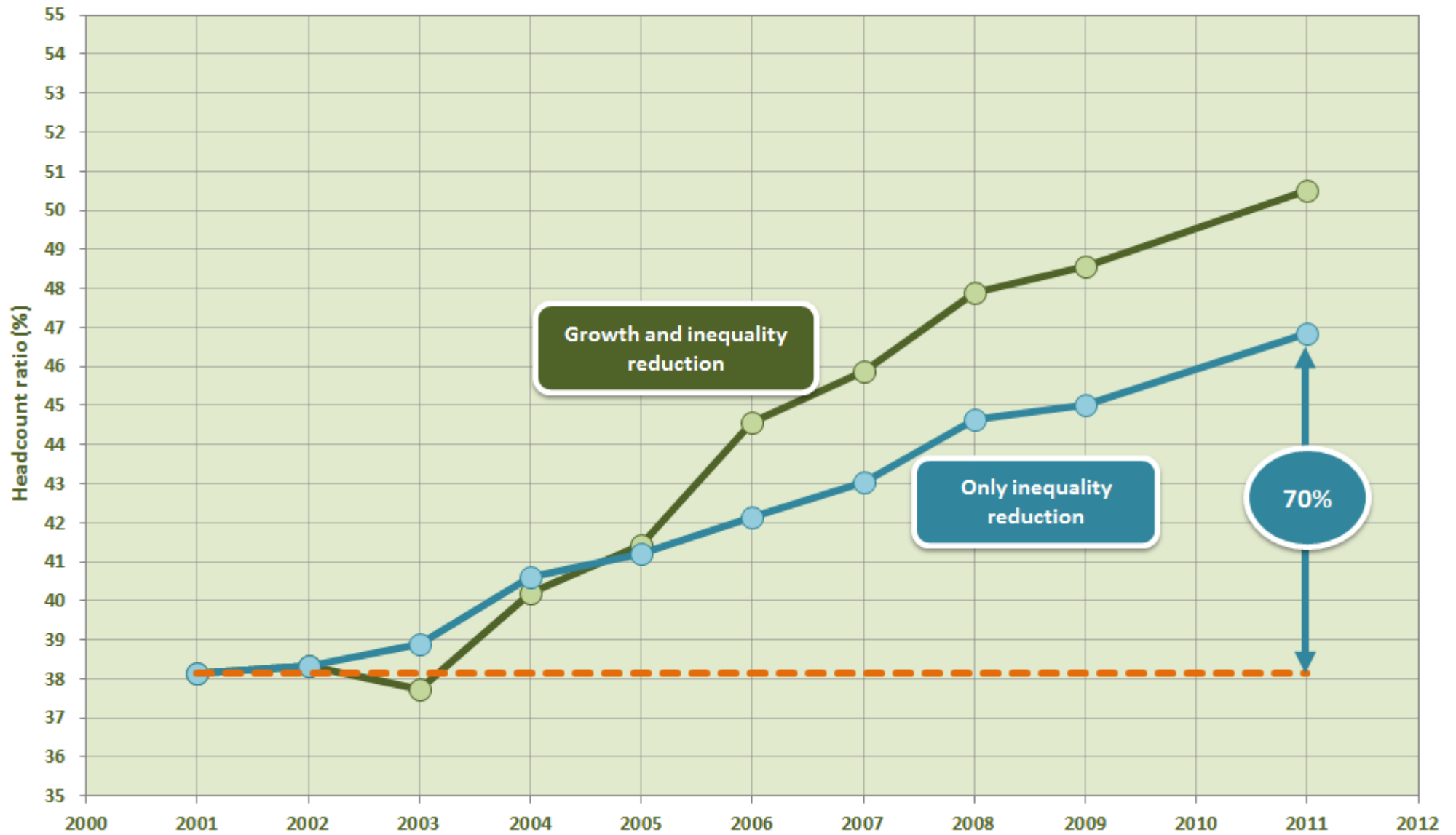
Evolution of the Brazilian Income Distribution: 1999 and 2009



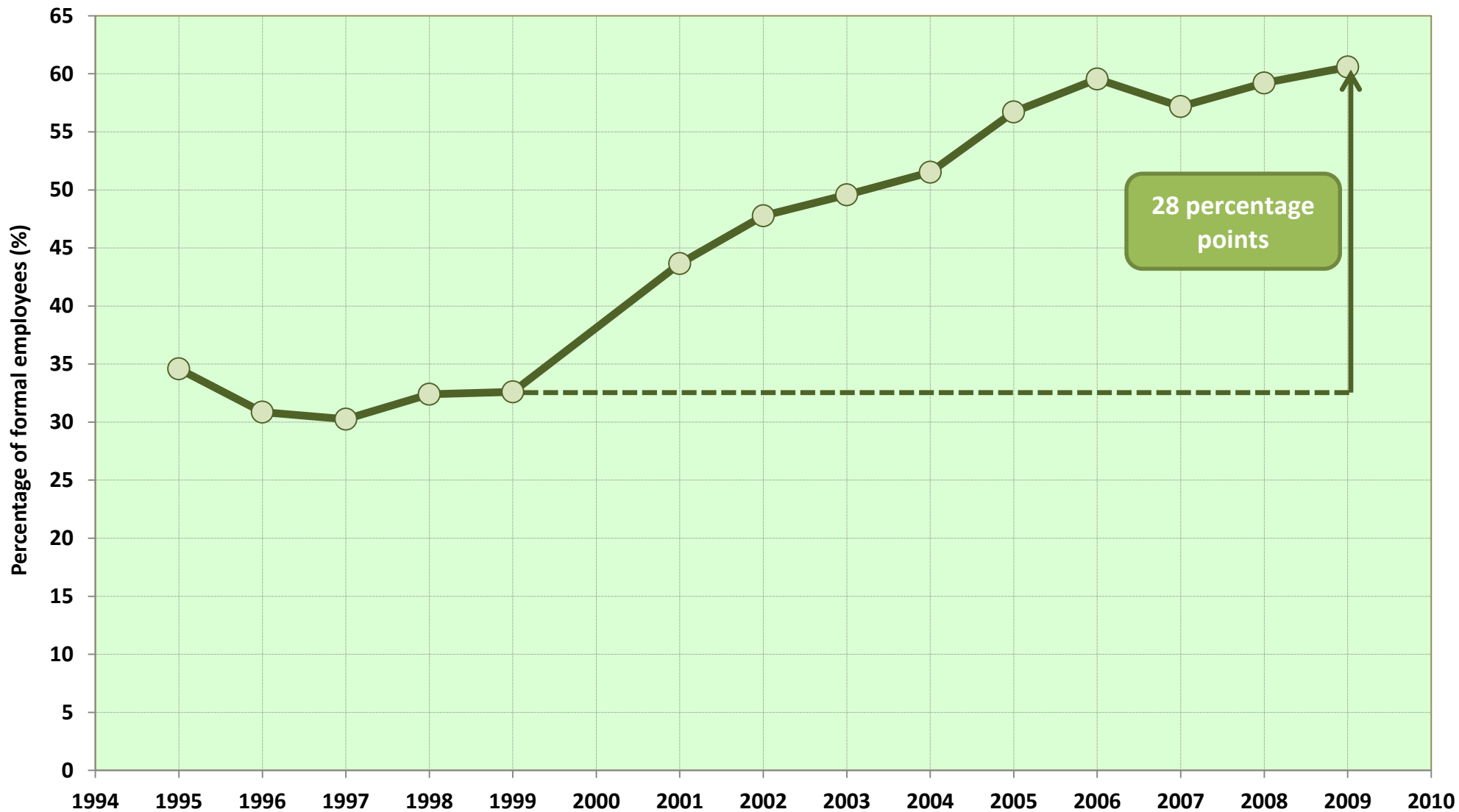
Evolution of the Middle Class in Brazil



Evolution of the Middle Class in Brazil

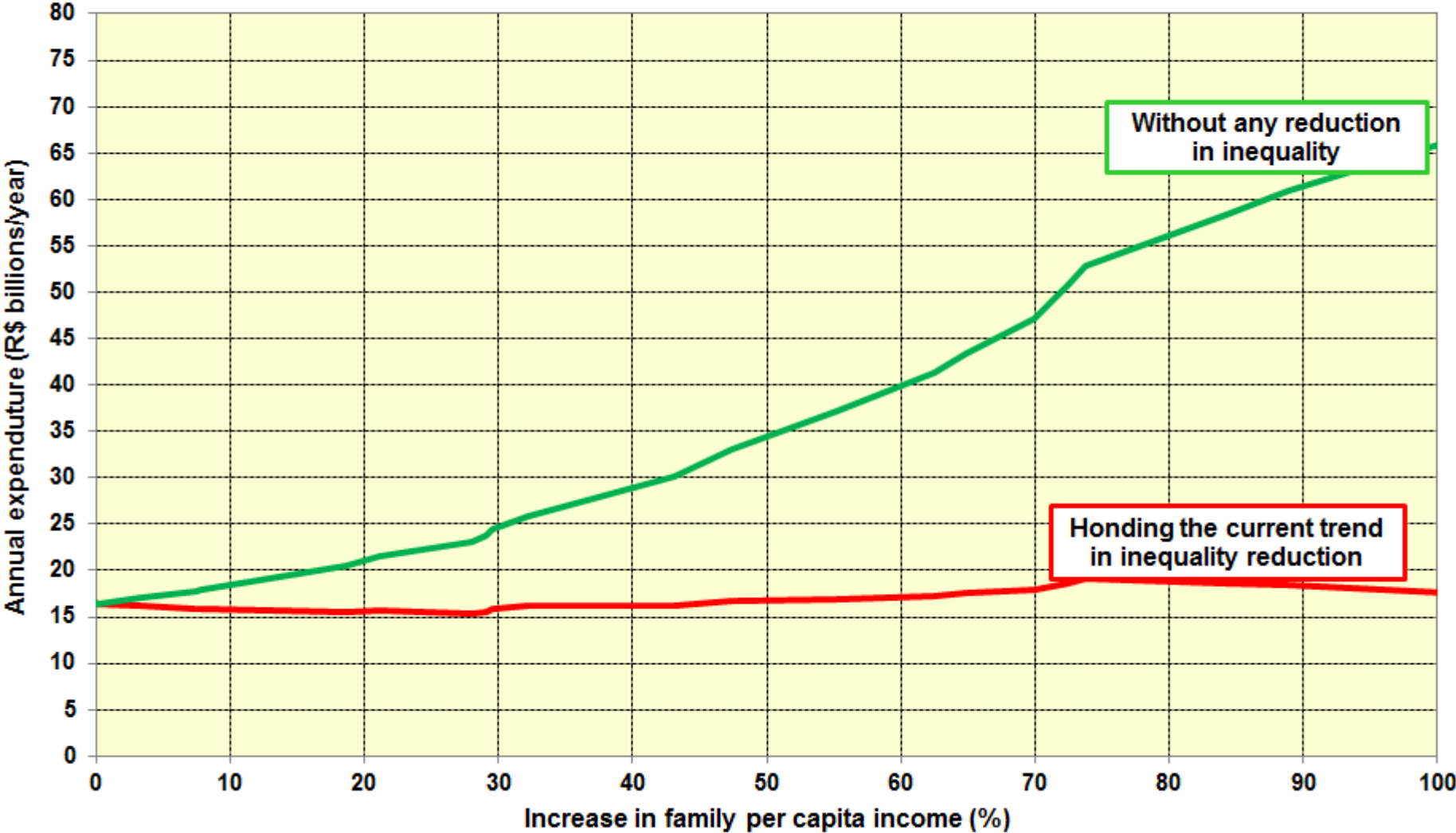


Evolution of the percentage of low wage (up to two minimum wages) workers among formal employees



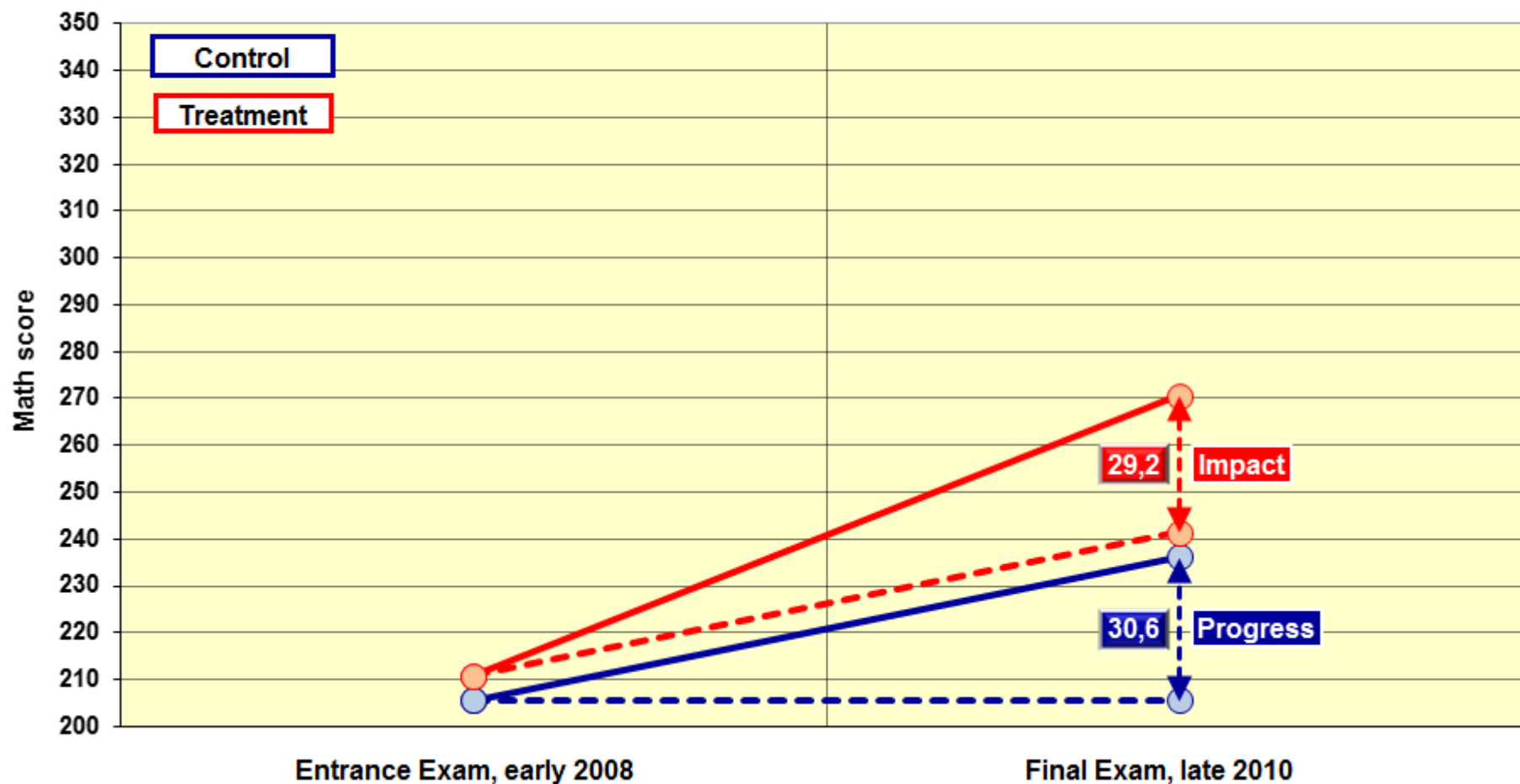
5. On the Importance of Ex-Ante Evaluations

Annual expenditure with Bolsa Família according to the level and inequality in per capita family income

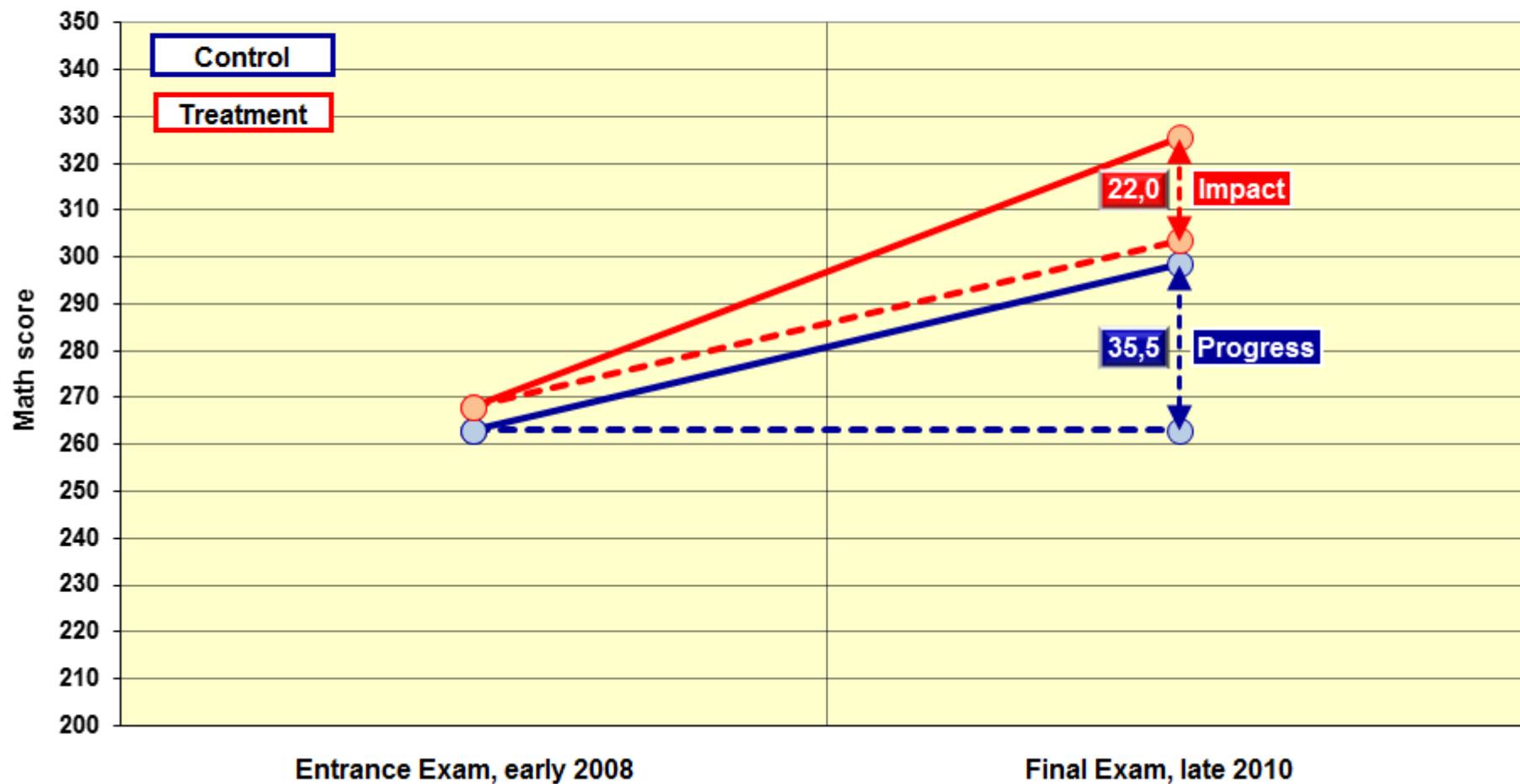


6. On the Importance of Ex-Post Impact Evaluations

**Evolution of Mathematics scores for treated and control schools:
Project Jovens de Futuro - Porto Alegre, Brazil
Impact on the First Quartile**

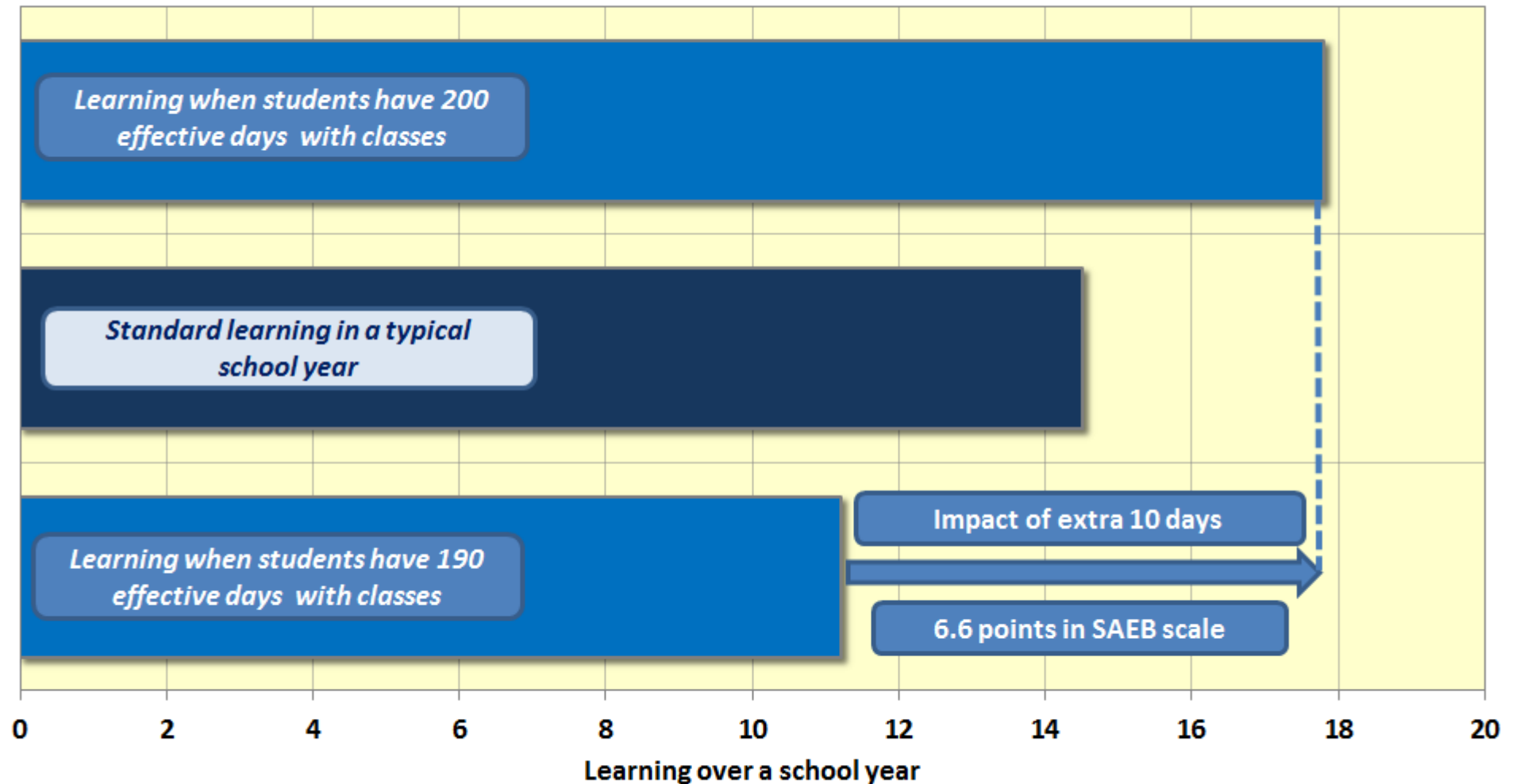


**Evolution of Mathematics scores for treated and control schools:
Project Jovens de Futuro - Porto Alegre, Brazil
Impact on the Third Quartile**



7. The Importance of Learning from the Experience of Others (meta-analysis)

Impact on learning of an expansion in the effective number of days with classes



8. On the Importance of Identifying Programs with no Impact

Evolution of extreme poverty and adult illiteracy rate: Brazil, 1977-2009

