

Big Data: ideas, desafíos y oportunidades para la economía

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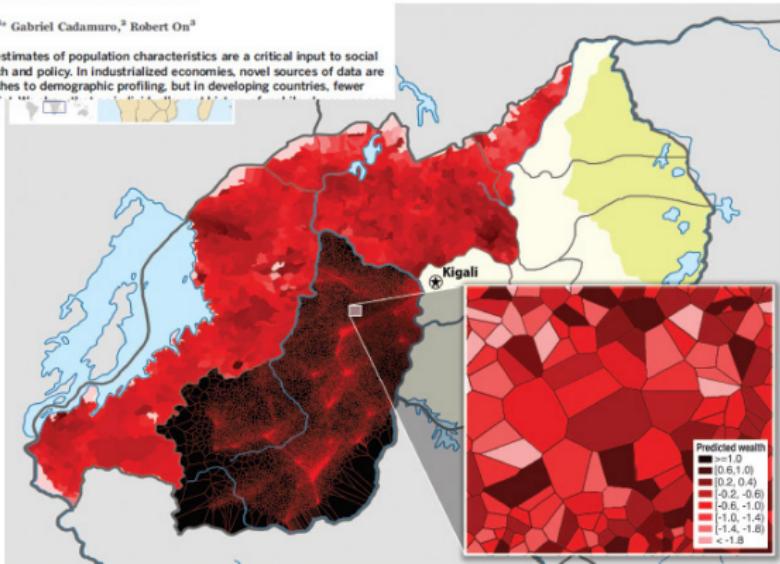
Pobreza en Rwanda (predecir)

ECONOMICS

Predicting poverty and wealth from mobile phone metadata

Joshua Blumenstock,^{1*} Gabriel Cadamuro,² Robert On³

Accurate and timely estimates of population characteristics are a critical input to social and economic research and policy. In industrialized economies, novel sources of data are enabling new approaches to demographic profiling, but in developing countries, fewer



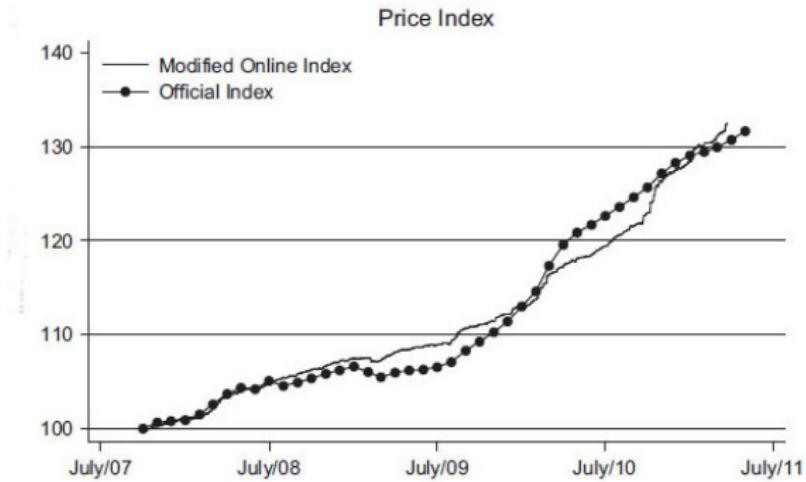
Precios en Argentina (medir)



Online and official price indexes: Measuring Argentina's inflation

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Sales Taxes and Internet Commerce

Liran Einav

Dan Knoepfle

Jonathan Levin

Neel Sundareshan

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Small data (estadistica clasica)

- Como extraer lo maximo de **pocos** datos?
- Solucion: **estructurar** los datos (muestreo)
- Enfoque: muestreo complejo que aproxima el muestreo al azar (**lento y caro**).

Big Data

- **Muchos** datos (Volumen)
- Muchos datos **no estructurados** (Variedad)
- Muchos datos no estructurados e **immediatos** (Velocidad)
- 'Condicionalmente baratos'.

$$Y = f(X) + u$$

Estadistica clasica

- Interes en $f(.)$. Efecto causal
- Modelo? Teoria, experimento.
- Probabilidades (error estandar, tests)

Machine learning

- Interes en Y : predecir, clasificar, medir.
- Modelo? No hay modelo. Lo **aprendemos**.
- Estimacion puntual (no inferencia).

- Dependencias (realmente tenemos big data?. Trump effect)
- Choice based sampling.
- Contrafactuals nunca se observan (podemos tener *todos* los datos?).
- Falacia de la correlacion.
- Transparencia / privacidad.
- Comunicabilidad. Caja negra (deep learning, forests, etc.)
- Consenso social/politico.

- More data: Big data no es solo muchos sino **mas** datos (pocos o muchos).
- Identificar la complejidad. Maldicion de la dimensionalidad.
- Rapido (crucial para la politica). Goggle Flu Trends. Price scrapping.
- Oportunidad para diseñar experimentos causales.
- Complementa a las estadisticas oficiales (no reemplaza).
- Cobertura (Rwanda). Rural vs. urbano, etc..

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IZA DP No. 4201

Google Econometrics and Unemployment Forecasting

Nikolaos Askitas
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Germán Caruso, Walter Sosa-Escudero, Marcela Svarc

First published: 6 May

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Machine Learning Methods for Estimating Heterogeneous Causal Effects

Susan Athey^{*} and Guido W. Imbens[†]

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In this paper we propose methods for estimating heterogeneity in causal effects in regression and observational studies. We estimate heterogeneity about the magnitude of the differences in treatment effects across subsets of the population. In applications, our method provides a data-driven approach to determine which specific

of complexity (the one that minimizes predictive performance in cross-validation). The method involves comparing a model with various values of the complexity parameter by varying the value of complexity parameter for which out-of-sample predictions best match the data in a cross-validation exercise (AICL). We observe a performance improvement in the treatment effect estimates of that best

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Big Data

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