

BIG DATA EDUCATION

An Exploratory Study

of Rio de Janeiro City Public School System

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OBJECTIVE:

Propose a methodology based on the big data technology in order to identify behaviors or conditions that might impact on school and student performance.

The goal of this proposal is to offer policy makers and public education managers a new tool to support their decision making process in order to achieve higher educational outcomes.

METHODOLOGY

- Database Identification
- Indicators definition
- Data Analysis:
 - Multiple Linear Regression of the indicators for each school, based on performance
 - Multiple Linear Regression of the greater impact indicators
 - Comparison between the highest impact indicators in groups of the 20 best and the 20 worst schools in performance

DATABASES

1746
(=311)

IBGE
Brazilian Statistic
Institute

CGM
Controller
City Hall
Commission

Education
Secretariat

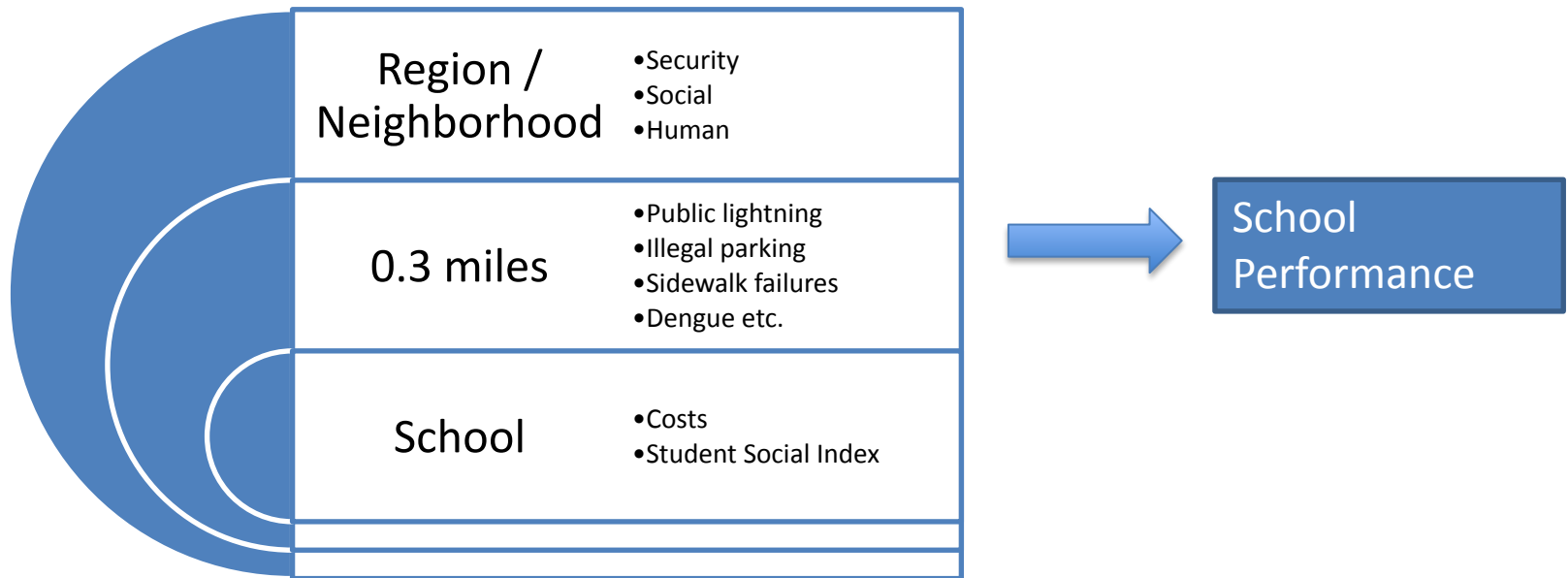
IPP
Rio Statistic Institute

ISP
Public Secutiry
Institute

INDICATORS

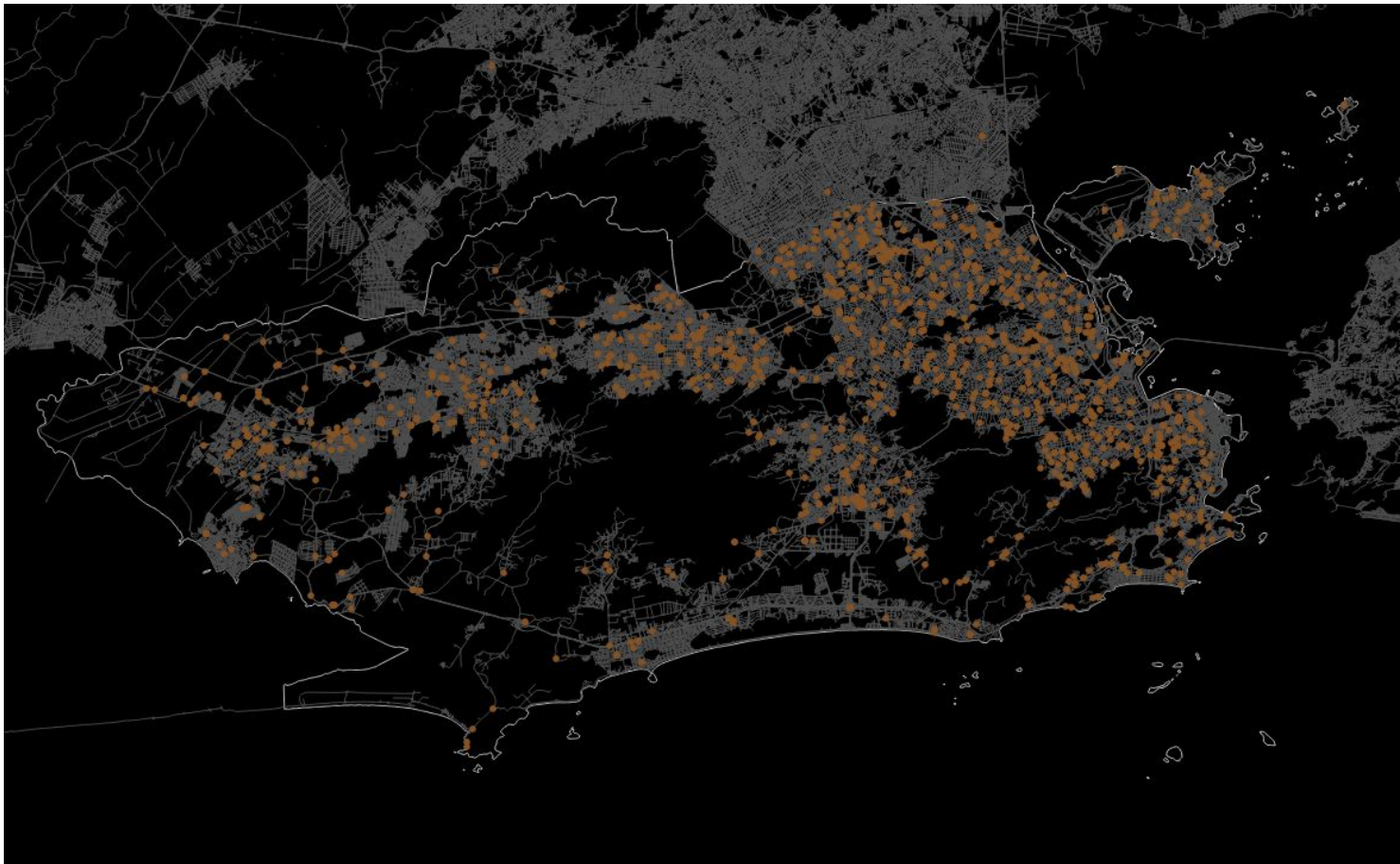
INDICATORS	SOURCE	RECORDS
IDH, IDH-L, IDH-E, IDH-R (per Neighborhood)	IBGE - Brazilian Statistic Institute	130 x 4
IDS (per Neighborhood)	IPP - City Data Institute	226
Variance and Average student-school distance	Education Secretariat	24000 x 2
Social Economic Condition of students (per School)	QEDU Website	885
Average Distance age-school grades (per School)	QEDU Website	885
Annual student cost (per School)	CGM	1500
Dengue fever (500m radius from school)	1746 (=311)	940
Potholes fix requests (500m radius from school)	1746 (=311)	940
Public Illumination requests (500m radius from school)	1746 (=311)	940
Illegal parking requests (500m radius from school)	1746 (=311)	940
Security assistance requests per school	1746 (=311)	940
Public security occurrences per neighborhood	Public Security Institute	152
IDEB - Brazilian Education Performance index	Education Secretariat	1450
IDE-RIO - RIO's Education Performance index	Education Secretariat	1450

DATA ANALYSIS



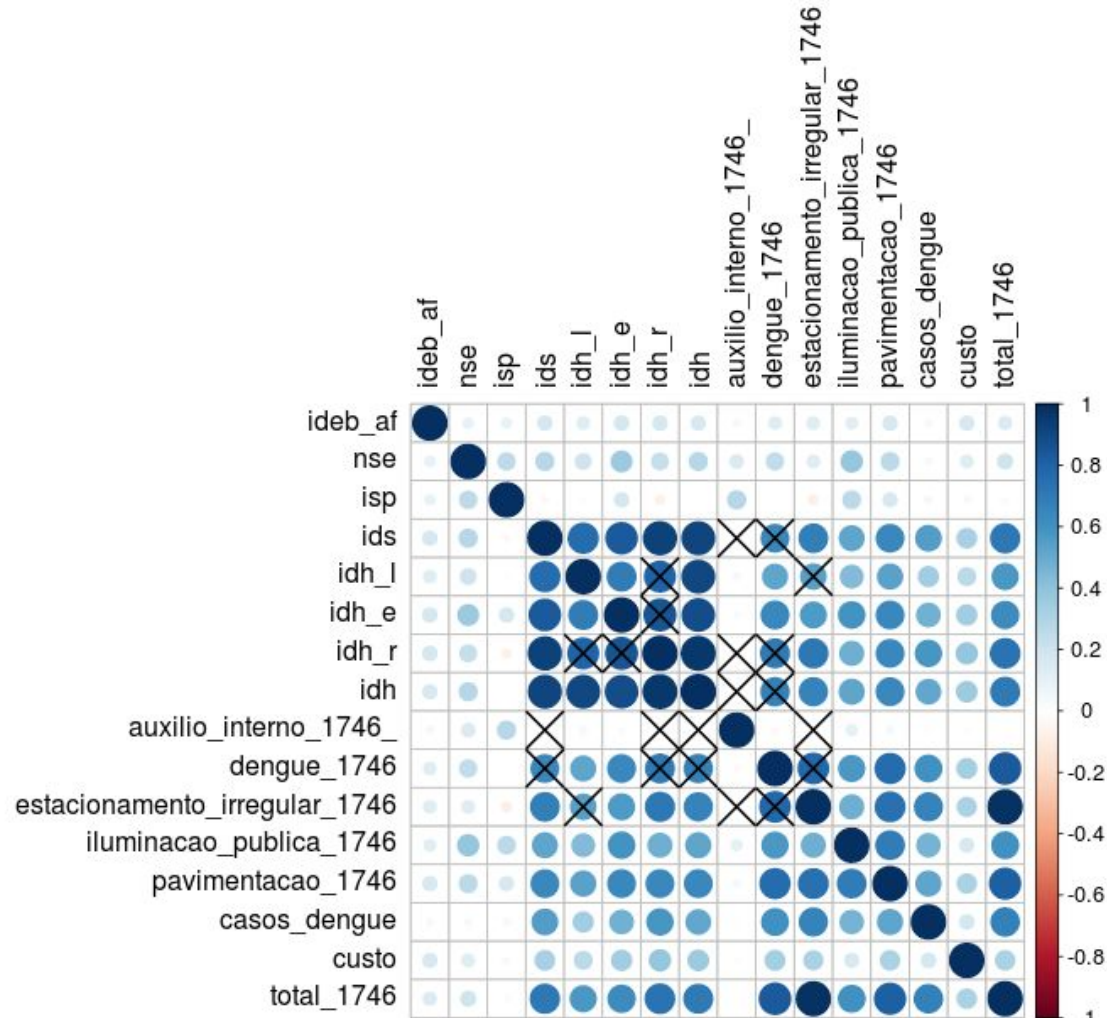
ANALYSIS RESULTS

- Schools geographically distributed on Rio de Janeiro's territory



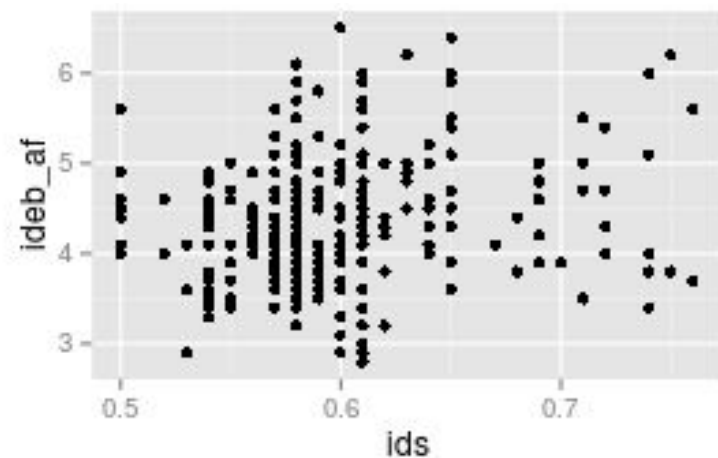
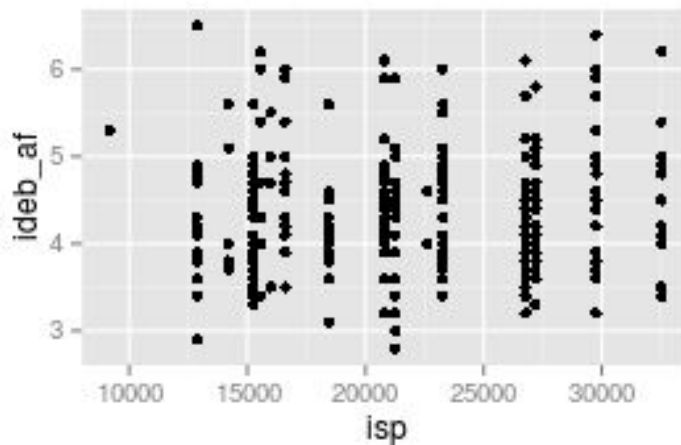
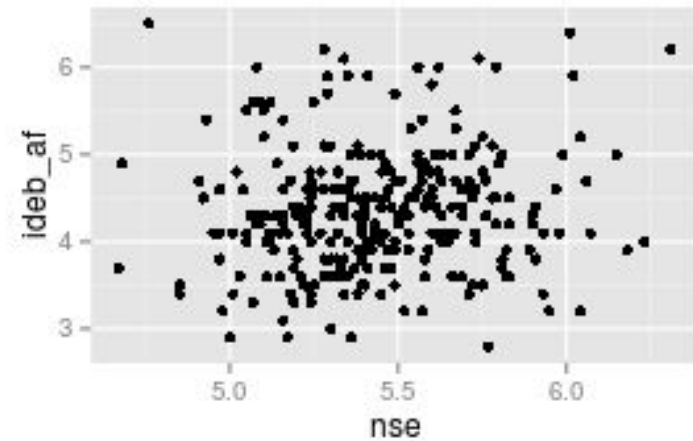
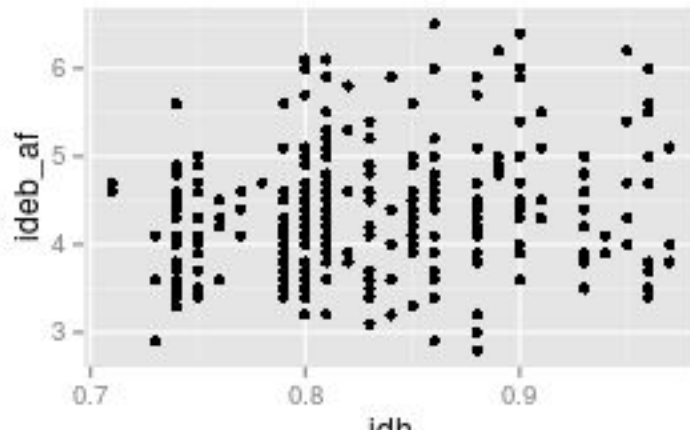
ANALYSIS RESULTS

- Multiple Linear Regression on School performance



ANALYSIS RESULTS

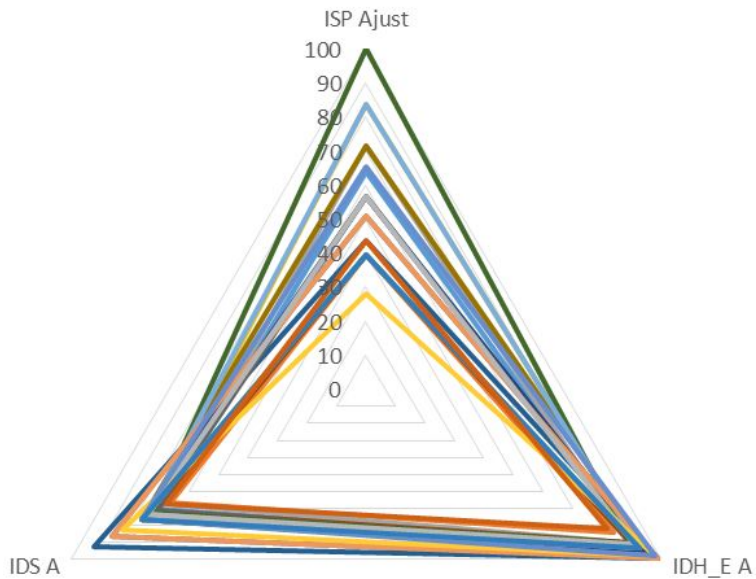
- Multiple Linear Regression based on School performance



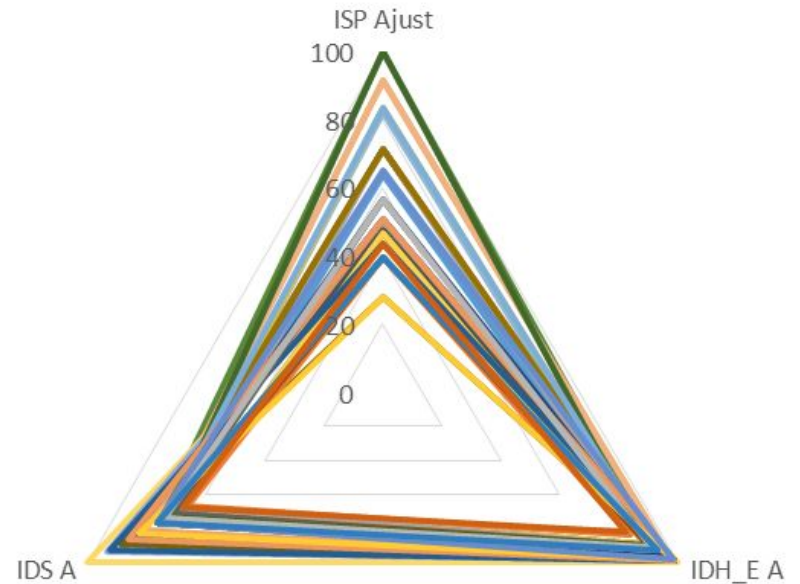
ANALYSIS RESULTS

- Variables Overview comparison: Top/Bottom 20
- Non significant variables

Bottom 20 IDEBs

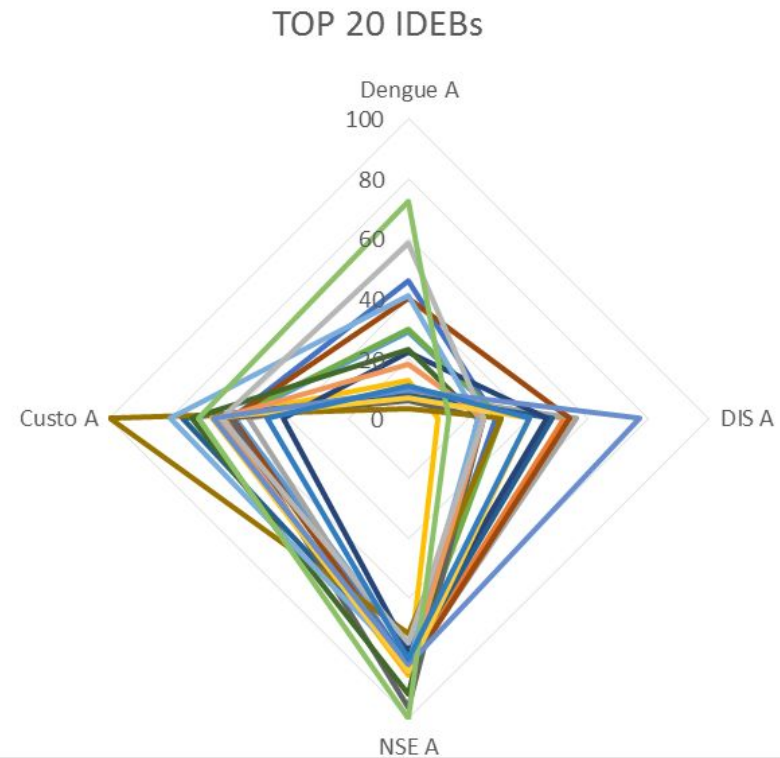
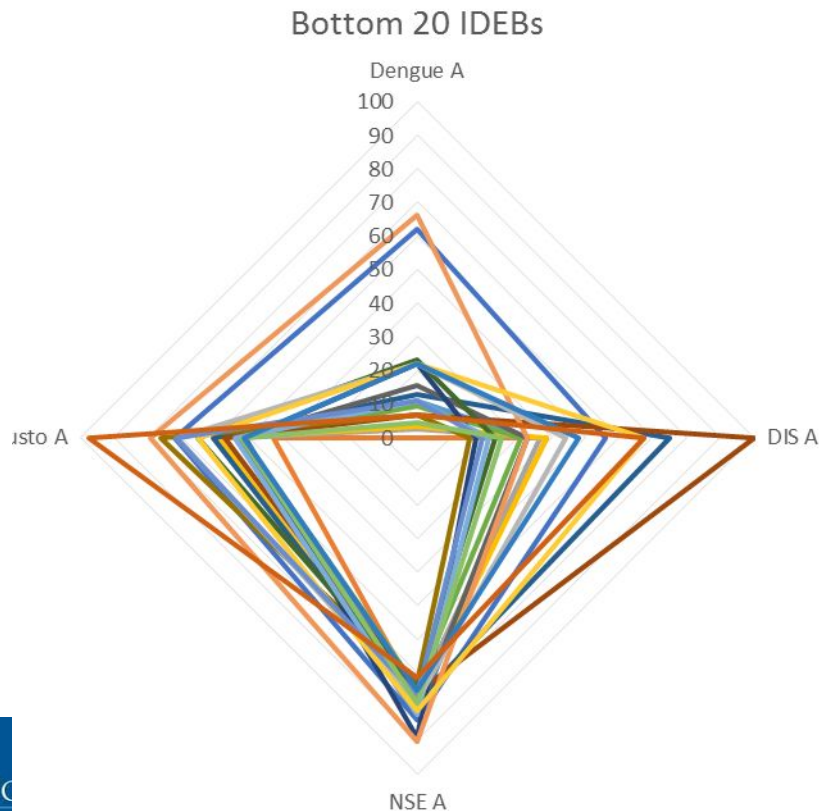


Top 20 IDEBs



ANALYSIS RESULTS

- Variables Overview comparison: Top/Bottom 20 Potentially significant variables



CONCLUSIONS

The sample used and the applied methodology showed no clear correlation between the data analyzed and school performance. That suggest that outside school environment factors do not have strong interference in student performance.

Recommendations:

- Use inner school indicators: assets, climate, principal performance, teachers, parents and community engagement
- Focus environment indicators on near school surrounding
- Avoid aggregated indicators
- Use a more rich and complete sample

LEARNED LESSONS

The experience showed us it is possible to reach better results if we go deeper crossing others indicators.

In a few weeks, we put together 6 City Hall areas, the BIG DATA PENSA Group, hundred of thousands of records crossed through 6 different databases.