

A Surprise and a Conundrum About Human Progress

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Outline

- Introduction
 - Quotes, questions, surprise, conundrum
- Possible explanations
- Data and graphs (lots!) of human progress
- **My requests**
- Class examples
- Conclusion
 - Criticisms, resources, final quote, shameless plug

Quote 1

"How can we soundly appraise the state of the world? The answer is to *count*. ... A quantitative mindset, despite its nerdy aura, is in fact the morally enlightened one, because it treats every human life as having equal value rather than privileging the people who are closest to us or most photogenic." – Steven Pinker

Question A

- In the last 20 years, the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty has ...?
 - Almost doubled
 - Remained more or less the same
 - Almost halved

Question B

- What percent of the world's 1-year-old children today have been vaccinated against some disease?
 - 20 percent
 - 50 percent
 - 80 percent

Question C

- Worldwide, 30-year-old men have spent 10 years in school, on average. How many years have women of the same age spent in school, on average?
 - 9 years
 - 6 years
 - 3 years

Quote 2

"Over the past twenty years, the proportion of the global population living in extreme poverty has halved. This is absolutely revolutionary. I consider it to be the most important change that has happened in the world in my lifetime." – Hans Rosling

Question A

- In the last 20 years, the proportion of the world population living in extreme poverty has ...?
 - Almost doubled
 - Remained more or less the same
 - **Almost halved**

Question B

- What percent of the world's 1-year-old children today have been vaccinated against some disease?
 - 20 percent
 - 50 percent
 - **80 percent**

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- Worldwide, 30-year-old men have spent 10 years in school, on average. How many years have women of the same age spent in school, on average?
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- 6 years
- 3 years

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Quote 3: Surprise

"Here is a shocker: *The world has made spectacular progress in every single measure of human well-being.*

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Quote 3: Surprise and conundrum

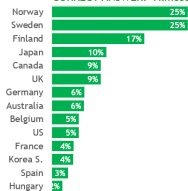
"Here is a shocker: *The world has made spectacular progress in every single measure of human well-being.*

Here is a second shocker: *Almost no one knows about it.*" – Pinker

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Question A (poverty)

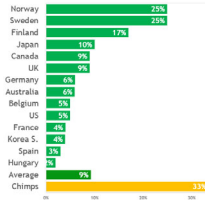
CORRECT ANSWER: "Almost halved"



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Question A (poverty)

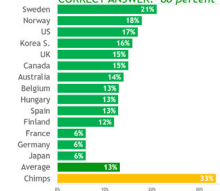
CORRECT ANSWER: "Almost halved"



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Question B (vaccinations)

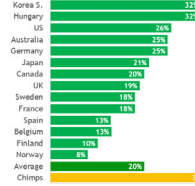
CORRECT ANSWER: "80 percent"



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Question C (schooling)

CORRECT ANSWER: "9 years"



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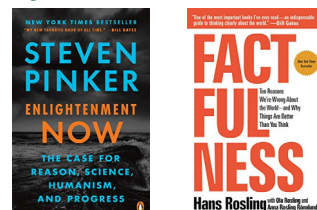
Worse than ignorance

Share of humans with different scores



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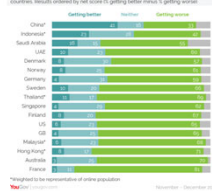
Inspirations for this talk



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Perception: World is getting worse

Thinking generally about the world, do you think the world is getting better or worse, or neither getting better nor worse? Also, adults in the following countries think the world is getting better or worse.

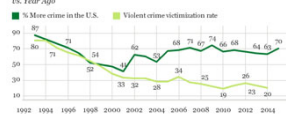


Source: Pew Research Center, 2014. *Weighted by population of each country. **Data for 2014.

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Crime rate: Perception vs. actual

U.S. Violent Crime Rate* and Americans' Perceptions of Crime Rate vs. Year

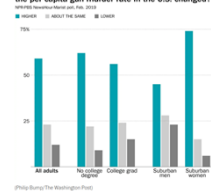


* Violent crime rate is number of victimizations per 1,000 persons that occurred during the year. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992-2014. GALLUP

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Gun murder rate: perception

Compared to 25 years ago, how has the per capita gun murder rate in the U.S. changed?

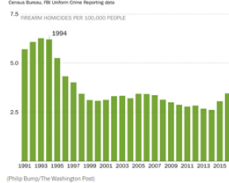


Source: Pew Research Center, 2014. *Weighted by population of each country. **Data for 2014.

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Gun murder rate: actual

Firearm murders per year as a function of population

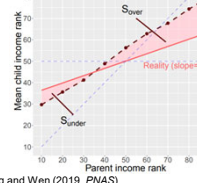


Source: FBI, 2017. *Weighted by population of each country. **Data for 2017.

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Intergenerational income mobility

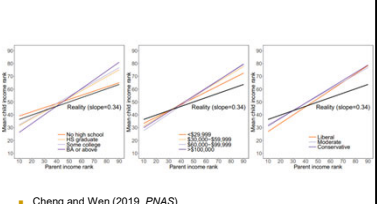
Perceived (slope=0.65, 95% CI=[0.62, 0.67])



Source: Cheng and Wen (2019, PNAS). *Weighted by population of each country. **Data for 2019.

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Intergenerational income mobility



Source: Cheng and Wen (2019, PNAS). *Weighted by population of each country. **Data for 2019.

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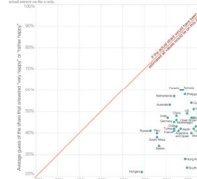
Explanations for conundrum (Pinker)

- Optimism gap
- Nature of news
- Negativity bias
 - "Negative news elicits stronger and more sustained reactions than positive news." – Soroka and McAdams (2015)
- Availability bias

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Perceived happiness of others

In every country people think that others are less happy than they themselves are



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Sentiment analysis of news (Lectaru)

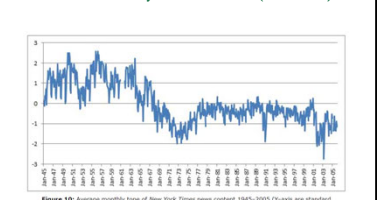


Figure 10: Average monthly tone of New York Times news content 1945-2015 (T-rates are standard deviations from mean).

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Sentiment analysis of news (Leetaru)

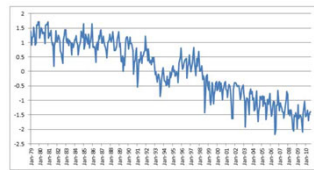


Figure 11: Average monthly tone of Summary of World Broadcasts news content, January 1979–July 2010 (Y-axis are standard deviations from mean).

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Question D

- Are there more English words with the letter K as the first letter or with the letter K as the third letter?
 - First letter
 - Third letter

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Question D

- Are there more English words with the letter K as the first letter or with the letter K as the third letter?
 - First letter
 - **Third letter** (three times as many)

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Availability heuristic/bias

- A mental shortcut that relies on “the ease with which relevant instances come to mind” (Tversky and Kahneman, 1973)
- Combines with nature of news and negativity bias

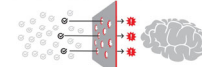
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Explanations for conundrum (Rosling)

The dramatic attention filter

Factfulness starts by realizing that we don't see reality as it is. We all have a built-in attention filter processing is skewed information overload. But the filter is highly selective and we end up processing mainly dramatic information.

From everything that happens the attention filter selects the most dramatic.

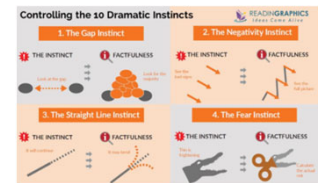


makes the world look more dramatic than it is

www.gapminder.org/factfulness

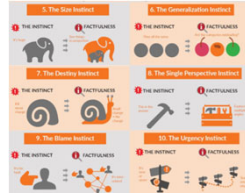
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Explanations for conundrum (Rosling)



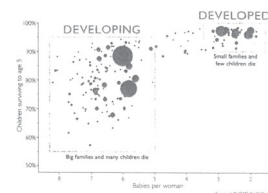
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Explanations for conundrum (Rosling)



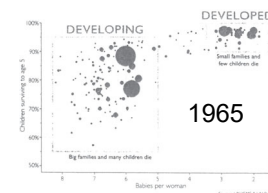
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Gap instinct

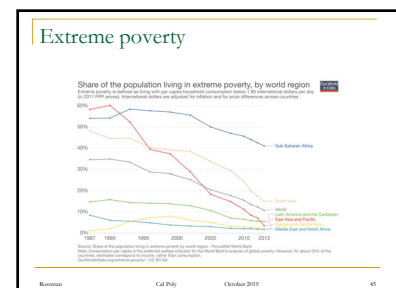
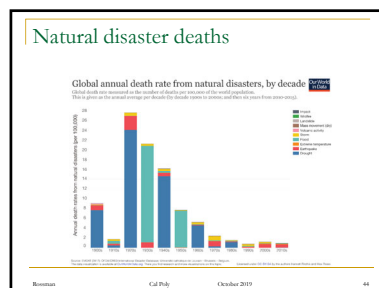
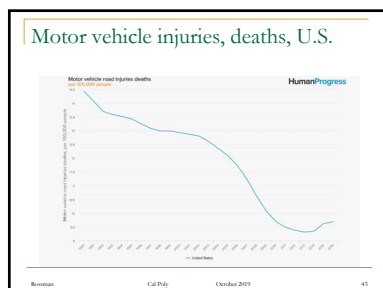
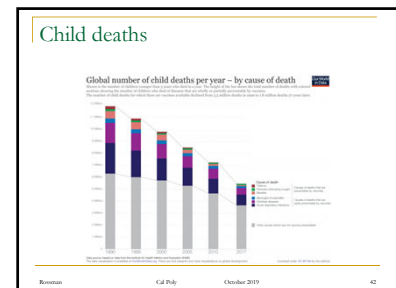
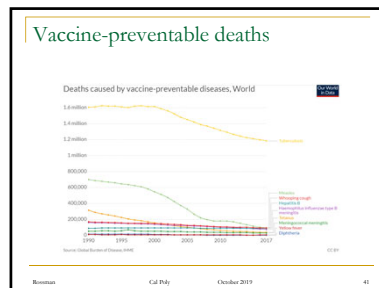
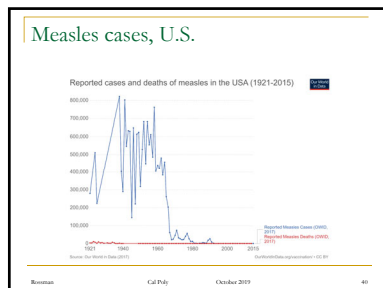
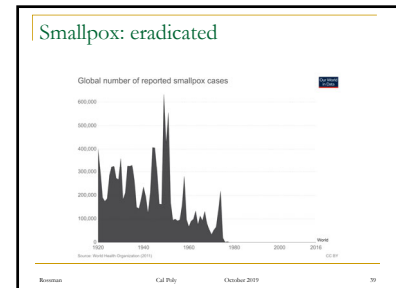
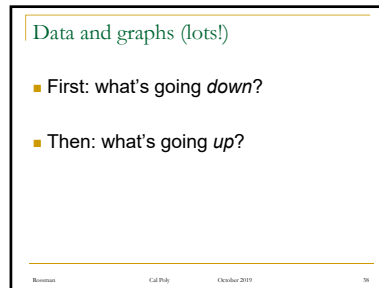
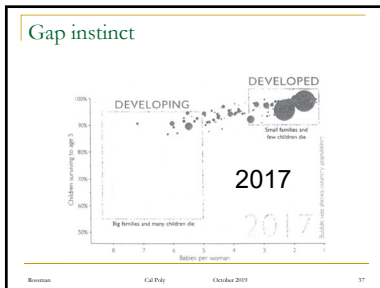


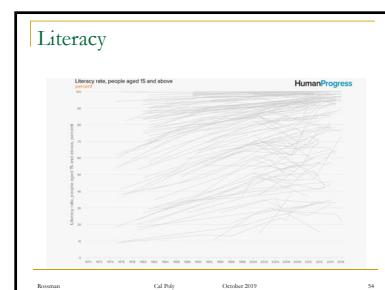
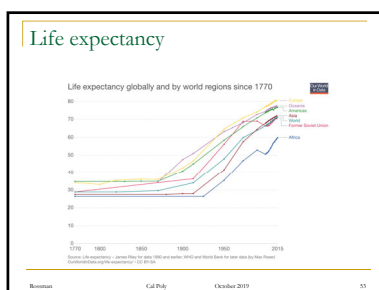
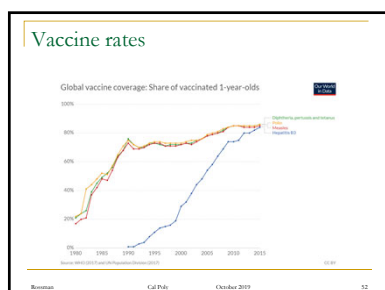
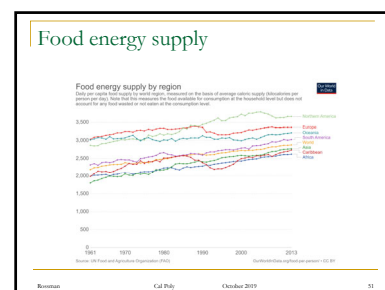
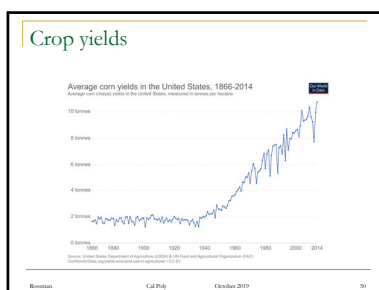
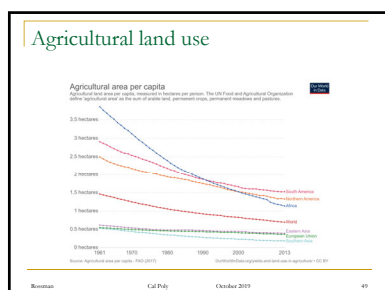
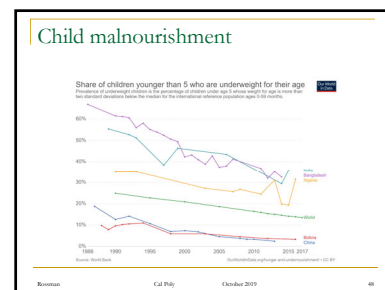
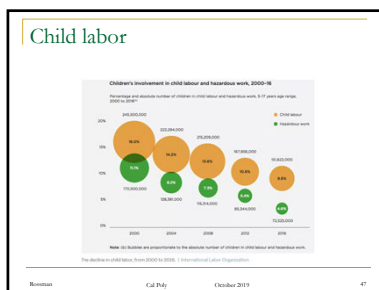
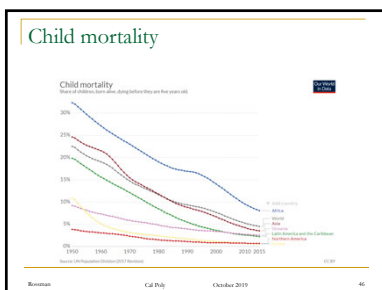
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Gap instinct

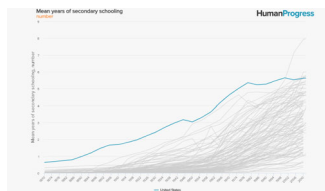


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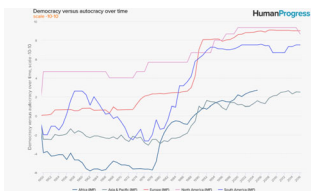


Secondary schooling



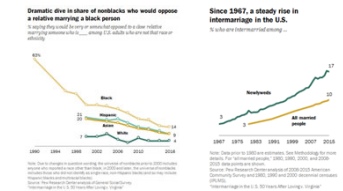
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Democracy vs. autocracy



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Inter-racial marriage, U.S.



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Please forgive a prideful side comment

- Statistics and statisticians deserve some of the credit for these advances
 - Public health
 - Agriculture
- Old-fashioned, 20th-century statistics
 - Experimental design
 - Clinical trials
 - Statistical inference

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My requests

- Teachers: Use data, examples, activities, and assignments that make students aware of human progress.
- Students: Make yourselves aware of human progress, and share your knowledge with peers.

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Example 1: Health vs. wealth

Students watch Rosling's video on "200 countries, 200 years in 4 minutes"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibkSRLYS0jo>

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Example 1: Health vs. wealth



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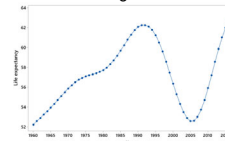
Example 1: Health vs. wealth

- Identify the observational units in this graph.
- Identify all of the variables in this graph.
- Classify each variable as categorical or numerical.
- Describe the association between income per person and life expectancy.
- Describe what the graph reveals about any relationship between regions of the world and health/wealth.

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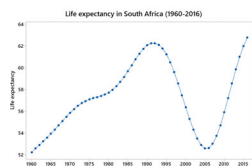
Example 2: Life expectancy in ...

- Describe what this graph reveals.
- Make an educated guess for the country.



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Example 2: Life expectancy in ...

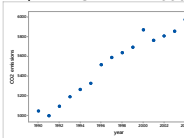


- Explain what happened in the 1990s.

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Example 3: CO₂ emissions

- Energy-related CO₂ emissions (in millions of metric tons) in the U.S. from 1990-2005

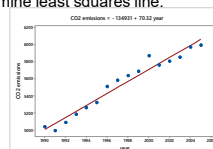


- Source: <https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/carbon/>

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Example 3: CO₂ emissions

- Describe what graph reveals.
- Determine least squares line.



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Example 3: CO₂ emissions

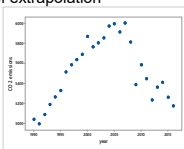
- Interpret the slope coefficient of the line.
- Use the line to predict CO₂ emissions for the year 2016.

Predicted CO₂ emissions in year 2016
 $= -134,931 + 70.32 \times 2016 \approx 6834 \text{ mmt}$
 Actual CO₂ emissions in year 2016: 5170 mmt
 ■ Determine percentage error of the prediction
 $(6834 - 5170) / 5170 \times 100\% \approx 32.2\%$

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Example 3: CO₂ emissions

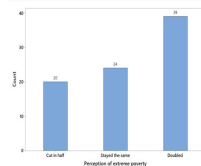
- What went wrong??
Beware of extrapolation



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Example 4: Global poverty question

Data from a recent class of mine ($n = 83$)



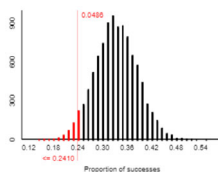
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Example 4: Global poverty question

- Do the sample data provide strong evidence that less than one-third of all students at the university would answer correctly (i.e., that students do worse than chimpanzees would)?
- Simulation-based inference

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Example 4: Global poverty question



- Moderately strong evidence ($p\text{-value} \approx .0486$) that less than one-third would answer correctly

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Example 5: Global poverty question

- U.S. survey: 5% of 1005 answered correctly
- Do the sample data provide strong evidence that less than one-third of all Americans would answer correctly?
- Test statistic: $z = \frac{.05 - .3333}{\sqrt{\frac{.3333 \times .6667}{1005}}} \approx -19.1$ (!!!)
- Overwhelming evidence that Americans do worse than random guessing on this question

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- U.S. survey: 59% of 1005 answered “doubled”
- Estimate the proportion of all U.S. adults who would answer “doubled” with 95% confidence
 $.59 \pm .030: (.560, .620)$
- Interpret this interval.
 - We are 95% confident that between 56% and 62% of all U.S. adults would give the most wrong answer to this question.

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- Enormous progress remains to be made.
- Teachers should also present data, examples, activities, and assignments that expose problems and inequities.
 - Students can be motivated to address societal challenges by such exposure.

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■ inthesetimes.com

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■ *The Chronicle Review*

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- Steven Pinker, *Enlightenment Now*
- Hans Rosling, *Factfulness*
- www.gapminder.org
- ourworldindata.org
- humanprogress.org

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"If you could choose a moment in history to be born, and you didn't know ahead of time who you were going to be, you'd choose *now*. Because the world has never been less violent, healthier, better educated, more tolerant, with more opportunity for more people, and more connected than it is today."

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“If you could choose a moment in history to be born, and you didn’t know ahead of time who you were going to be, you’d choose *now*. Because the world has never been less violent, healthier, better educated, more tolerant, with more opportunity for more people, and more connected than it is today.”
— President Barack Obama, July 20, 2016

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- Shameless plug for my blog about teaching introductory statistics: askgoodquestions.blog
 - These slides can be found there under "Presentations"
- Contact me with questions and comments: arossman@calpoly.edu

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