How does family formation get between school and work transitions? The Brazilian case.

(ABSTRACT)

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The main purpose of this paper is to study three transitions simultaneously: entry in the labor market, exit from school, and union formation. The economic literature in Brazil and Latin America has focused strictly at the school/work relationship. Another line of work includes family formation (first union and/or first birth) as a major simultaneous or intermediate process. The increase of school attendance at higher ages and growing educational attainment leads to simultaneous school and work activities, but this literature overlooked the role of simultaneous family formation. While school and work are more important for males, school and family formation are for females.. Studies about Latin American portraying a historical increase in school attendance simultaneously to a constant age mean age at marriage is an important stylized fact. This paper will explore these three major transitions through time-cohort, using a unique Brazilian data set called PPV – Pesquisa de Padrões de Vida.

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How does family formation get between school and work transitions? The Brazilian case.

(EXTENDED ABSTRACT)

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INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this paper is to study three transitions simultaneously: entry in the labor market, exit from school, and union formation. These three transitions are captured retrospectively through the recall of their respective ages (age at entering the labor force, age at leaving school, and age at first union or first birth).

LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper will review three set of studies. First, the traditional school/work studies applied by economists and demographers in the Brazilian case. These studies show that as schooling and school attendance increase in Brazil, there is a growing pattern of simultaneous school/work activities. These studies point to gender differences in the school work activities, but overlook the importance of including family formation in the scene. Second, a seminar work by Stupp and Caceres (2001) stress the importance of school attendance in marriage formation and age at first birth outcomes. Finally, studies of adolescent/adulthood transitions in the US and Europe stress the role of human capital investments in the postponement of family formation. In sum, the latter two views stress the use of longitudinal analysis. While the Latin American traditional pattern points to a divergent pattern by gender, the advanced countries pattern points to a convergence.

DATA AND VARIABLES

Data comes from the Brazilian Household Survey (PPV). This data set was a special application of the World Bank Living Standard Survey, conducted in Brazil only once in the years 1996/97. The data set is rather unique with some type of questions never found in other Brazilian Household surveys that are similar to the American CPS.

The retrospective age at the transitions are the main precious variables in the data set, because they entail the application of hazard models and other longitudinal analysis. These variables will be independent and dependent in simultaneous transition models.

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Other variables included will be age-period cohorts between age 20-24 and 45-49, they will give a temporal dimension to the analysis. There will be control for socioeconomic status through variables associated with father's and mother's educational attainment, as well as father's occupational status.

METHODS:

The main estimation procedure will be to perform a proportional hazard model, controlling for other time varying processes as independent variables. If possible, we will estimate a simultaneous hazard model, controlling for simultaneity bias and unobserved heterogeneity. The aML package will be used for that application (developed by Lillard and Panis).

PRELMINARY RESULTS

The main preliminary results obtained so far are associated with a monograph, advised by Rios-Neto, that tested the link between schooling, school attendance and age at first birth using the same data set and logit regressions. Tables enclosed below.

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TABLES IN PORTUESE FROM MONOGRAPH

TABELA 25 – Descrição Estatística das Variáveis – Mulheres acima de 20 anos

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PFILHO17	5281	,00	1,00	9,771E-02	,2969
PFILHO19	5281	,00	1,00	,2130	,4095
UNIAO	5281	,00	1,00	3,219E-02	,1765
IDADE1	5281	,00	1,00	,1651	,3713
IDADE2	5281	,00	1,00	,1505	,3576
IDADE3	5281	,00	1,00	,1452	,3524
IDADE4	5281	,00	1,00	,1286	,3348
IDADE5	5281	,00	1,00	,1221	,3275
IDADE6	5281	,00	1,00	9,146E-02	,2883
EDUC1	5281	,00	1,00	,1704	,3760
EDUC2	5281	,00	1,00	,3905	,4879
EDUC3	5281	,00	1,00	,1914	,3935
EDUC4	5281	,00	1,00	,2477	,4317
EDUC11	5281	,00	1,00	,2329	,4227
EDUC12	5281	,00	1,00	,4376	,4961
EDUC13	5281	,00	1,00	,2450	,4301
EDUC14	5281	,00	1,00	,2477	,4317
SAIDA1	5281	,00	1,00	,4009	,4901
SAIDA2	5281	,00	1,00	8,105E-02	,2729
SAIDA3	5281	,00	1,00	6,912E-02	,2537
SAIDA4	5281	,00	1,00	,1532	,3602
SAIDA5	5281	,00	1,00	,2030	,4023
SAIDA6	5281	,00	1,00	,3034	,4597
Valid N (listwise)	5281				

Fonte: Pesquisa Sobre Padrões de Vida (PPV) 1996-1997

TABELA 26.A: Regressão Logística – Variável Dependente: pfilho17

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1ª	IDADE2	,202	,147	1,900	1	,168	1,224
	IDADE3	,210	,147	2,029	1	,154	1,233
	IDADE4	,203	,150	1,817	1	,178	1,225
	IDADE5	-,255	,170	2,258	1	,133	,775
	IDADE6	-,223	,181	1,521	1	,218	,800
	EDUC2	-,480	,111	18,861	1	,000	,618
	EDUC3	-1,344	,198	46,082	1	,000	,261
	EDUC4	-1,946	,247	62,237	1	,000	,143
	SAIDA6	-,588	,152	14,947	1	,000	,556
	SAIDA7	-,354	,207	2,937	1	,087	,702
	Constant	-1,378	,117	139,082	1	,000	,252

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: IDADE2, IDADE3, IDADE4, IDADE5, IDADE6, EDUC2, EDUC3, EDUC4, SAIDA6, SAIDA7.

TABELA 27: Regressão Logística – Variável Dependente: pfilho19

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1ᵃ	IDADE2	,655	,108	36,984	1	,000	1,925
	IDADE3	,607	,110	30,364	1	,000	1,836
	IDADE4	,665	,113	34,891	1	,000	1,945
	IDADE5	-,019	,127	,023	1	,879	,981
	IDADE6	,184	,132	1,939	1	,164	1,202
	EDUC2	-,335	,088	14,387	1	,000	,715
	EDUC3	-1,121	,138	66,363	1	,000	,326
	EDUC4	-1,832	,175	109,689	1	,000	,160
	SAIDA2	-,319	,142	5,034	1	,025	,727
	SAIDA3	-,573	,176	10,615	1	,001	,564
	SAIDA4	-,214	,148	2,097	1	,148	,807
	SAIDA5	-,522	,149	12,219	1	,000	,593
	Constant	-,801	,094	72,606	1	,000	,449

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: IDADE2, IDADE3, IDADE4, IDADE5, IDADE6, EDUC2, EDUC3, EDUC4, SAIDA2, SAIDA3, SAIDA4, SAIDA5.

TABELA 27 A: Regressão Logística – Variável Dependente: pfilho19

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1ᵃ	IDADE2	,659	,108	37,530	1	,000	1,933
	IDADE3	,612	,110	30,815	1	,000	1,843
	IDADE4	,668	,113	35,162	1	,000	1,950
	IDADE5	-,018	,127	,020	1	,889	,982
	IDADE6	,181	,132	1,881	1	,170	1,199
	EDUC2	-,336	,088	14,447	1	,000	,715
	EDUC3	-1,119	,137	66,643	1	,000	,327
	EDUC4	-1,764	,164	115,205	1	,000	,171
	SAIDA6	-,347	,103	11,241	1	,001	,707
	SAIDA7	-,558	,146	14,570	1	,000	,572
	Constant	-,803	,094	72,932	1	,000	,448

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: IDADE2, IDADE3, IDADE4, IDADE5, IDADE6, EDUC2, EDUC3, EDUC4, SAIDA6, SAIDA7.