# Informality, population aging, educational attainment, and earnings in Brazil

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# **Objective**

- Estimate association of earnings of male workers in Brazil with:
  - Population aging
  - Educational improvement
  - Decrease in informal economic sector
- Major demographic and educational changes have large regional variations

# Workers in informal sector, Brazil



Sources: Neto and Zylberstajn (1999) for 1992–1999; Brazilian Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) for 2001–2009.

## Data

- Brazilian Demographic Censuses:
  - Year: 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010
  - 502 micro-regions
  - 32 age-education-sector groups
    - Age: 15–24, 25–34, 35–49, 50–64
    - Education: less then primary, primary, secondary, university
    - Economic sector: formal, informal

# Variables

Independent variables

 Male working population <u>aggregated</u> by year, area, and age-education-sector group

Dependent variable

 Natural logarithm of <u>individual</u> earnings of Brazilian male workers

### Age 25–34, Brazilian formal sector

#### Male distribution



Source: 1980–2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses.

### Age 25–34, Brazilian informal sector

#### Male distribution



Source: 1980–2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses.

### Age 35-49, Brazilian formal sector

#### Male distribution



Source: 1980–2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses.

### Age 35-49, Brazilian informal sector

#### Male distribution



Source: 1980–2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses.

# **Discussion**

- Changes in age-education composition and economic sector are correlated with earnings
- Negative effects on earnings are stronger:
  - In the formal sector than in the informal sector
  - In more recent years

