

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

Objective

- \checkmark We estimate the association of changes on informality, age, and educational compositions with earnings of male workers in Brazil.
- \checkmark Brazil is passing through a rapid process of demographic and educational changes with large regional and social inequalities.
- \checkmark We consider regional variations over time.



Data and Methods

- ✓ We use Brazilian Demographic Censuses microdata (1980–2010).
- ✓ We aggregated Census microdata by year, 502 microregions, and 32 age-education-formality groups.
- \checkmark Our main independent variables come from this collapsed database with information on male working population distributed by year, area, and age-education-formality group.
- \checkmark The dependent variable is the natural logarithm of individual earnings of male workers.

Discussion

- ✓ Informality, demographic, and educational transitions are correlated with earnings.
- \checkmark Proportions of people in age-education-formality groups tend to have negative associations with individual earnings.
- \checkmark These effects tend to depress earnings more in the formal sector than in the informal sector.
- \checkmark Negative correlations have been increasing in magnitude over time.

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50–64, Informal

22.5%

20.0%

17.5%

15.0%

12.5%

10.0%

7.5%

5.0%

2.5%

----Less than primary

50–64, Formal



Source: 1980–2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses



Effects of Distribution on Earnings

50–64, Formal



Source: 1980–2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses.



15–24, Informal





35–49, Informal



50–64, Informal

