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Autore	de Carvalho Filho Irineu
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Nota di contenuto	<p>Contents; I. Introduction; II. Background information about child labor in Brazil; III. Description of the Social Security reform; IV. Data; V. Empirical strategy; A. The Determinants of Children's Schooling and Labor; VI. Results; A. First Stage Estimates; B. Reduced Form Estimates; C. Counterfactual Analysis; D. Structural Estimates; E. Assessing the robustness of the estimates; VII. Causal Effects or Selection Bias?; VIII. Conclusions; References; Tables; 1. The Work-School Enrollment Statistics of Children 10-14; 2. Means: Boys; Means: Girls; 3. First Stage Regressions</p> <p>4. Reduced Form Estimates5. Panel 1. Actual and Counterfactual Values fo Treated Group, after the Reform; 6. Estimates of the Effect of Monthly Benefits. Coefficient is the Estimated Effect of 100 in Social Security Income; 7. Instrumental Variables Estimates of the Effect of Benefits for Different Subsamples; 8. Reduced Form Estimates. Has the Reform Changed the Percentage of Elderly Coresiding with Children 10 to 14?; Figures; 1. Child Work in Brazil: 1981-1998; 2. School Enrollment in Brazil: 1981-1998</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>This paper studies the effects of household income on labor participation and school enrollment of children aged 10 to 14 in Brazil using a social security reform as a source of exogenous variation in household income. Estimates imply that the gap between actual and full school enrollment was reduced by 20 percent for girls living in the same household as an elderly benefiting from the reform. Girls' labor participation rates reduced with increased benefit income, but only when benefits were received by a female elderly. Effects on boys' enrollment rates and labor participation were in general smaller and statistically insignificant.</p>