

# Educational Outcomes of CSL

## Laws:

*A longitudinal study of the impact of CSL policies on educational attainment across urban & rural groups.*

# Literature Review

- What's a CSL?
- Research into the heterogeneous effects of CSL laws on social and educational equality has found a (mostly short-term) evidence of causal relation between these factors (Rauscher, 2014; Raftery and Hout, 1993; Hamad, Elser et. al., 2018).
- CSL policies mainly affects the intended-to-treat cohorts (Lang & Kropp, 1986; Cabus & De Witte, 2011).
- Impact of CSL policies subject to broader or underlying political and economic structures (Lewis & Nguyen, 2020).
- Gap in economic literature on migratory effects of CSL laws.

## Research Question & Motivation

**(Original) Research Question:** How does human capital accumulation in rural areas affect rural-to-urban migration in Latin America?

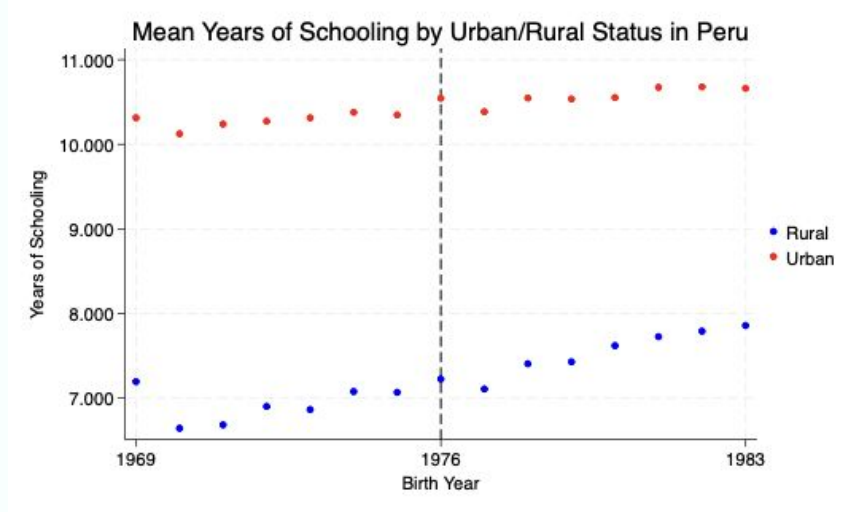
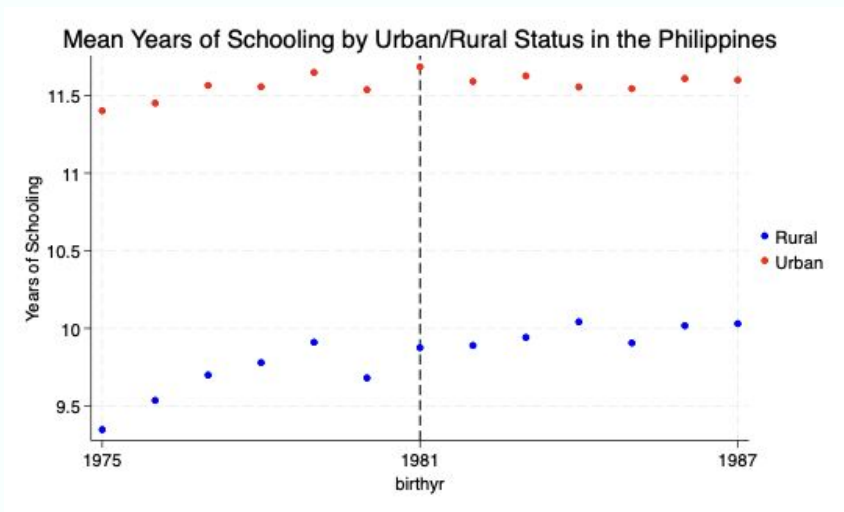
- (Guiding) Motivation: Do regression discontinuities in the educational attainment of urban & rural populations appear after the implementation of CSL policies?

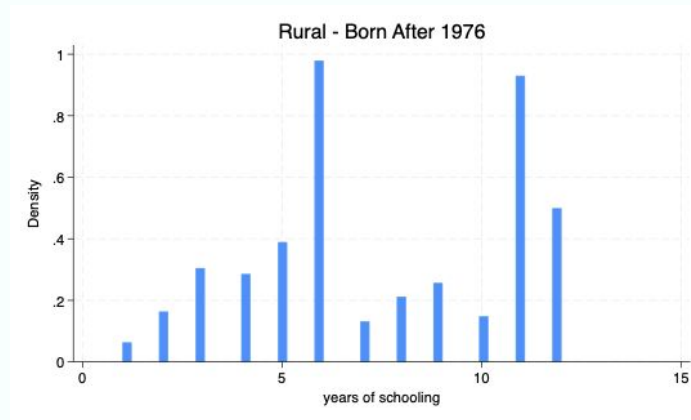
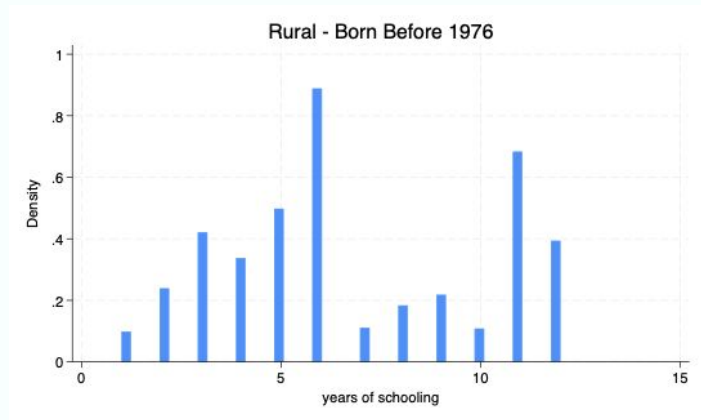
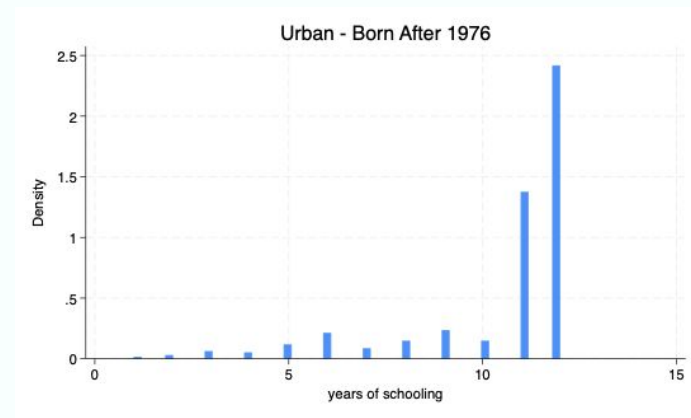
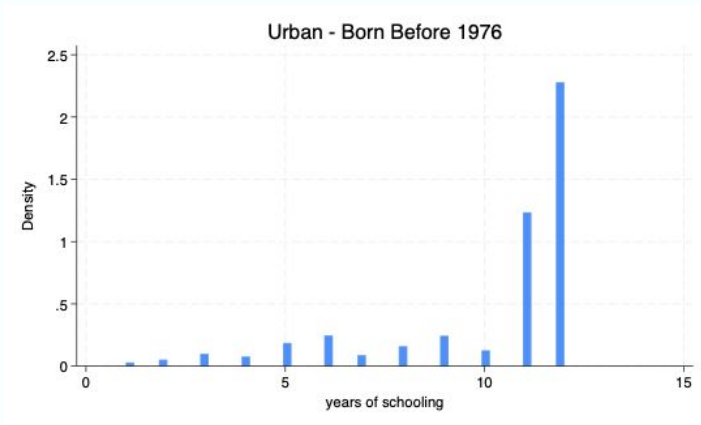
## Research Design

- Collecting survey data from IPUMS on respective countries' censuses centered around the variables of birth year, educational attainment, gender, and urban-rural status.
- Assumed independence within and between the census samples' populations.
- Cleaned and processed data in Stata and/or R, following standard academic procedures for reproducibility.
- Performed linear regression on mean years of schooling to search for a discontinuity.
- Graph/map additional longitudinal trends in the educational data across gender and/or urban & rural status.

# Philippine and Peru's policies

- Philippine's Compulsory Schooling Law
  - 1987 Philippine Constitution:
    - Establish and maintain a system of free public education in the elementary and high school levels. Claim that elementary education is compulsory for all children of school age.
  - Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013:
    - The first stage of compulsory education is Kindergarten, the second stage is elementary education, and the third stage is secondary education including junior high and senior high school education.
- Peru's Compulsory Schooling Law
  - 1993 Constitution:
    - 1993 Constitution, Article 17, is where compulsory education is first legally written.
    - Basic 11 years of education is compulsory





# Brazil and Russia CSL policies

## ***Brazil***

**1971, *Lei 5.692***: Formalized the previous 1961 *Law of directives and bases of national education* which, along with 1946 constitution, made four years of schooling mandatory to the entire primary education period.

- Years affected: 7 - 14 year olds (upper bound increased three years)
- Cohort cutoff: 1957
- Censuses: 1980, 1991

## ***Russia***

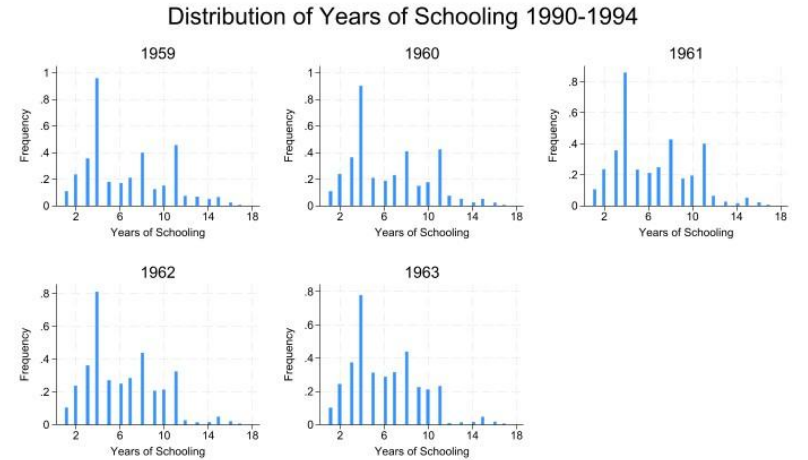
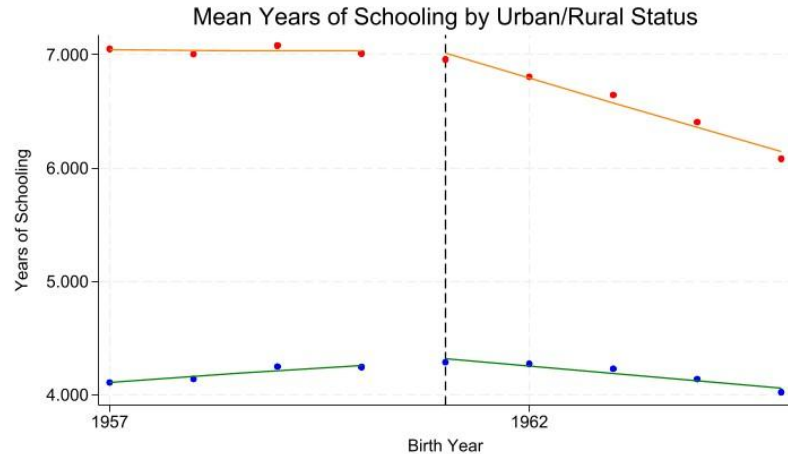
**1992, *On Education***: Introduced major reforms for general education (incomplete secondary education) but did not make it explicitly compulsory for all inhabitants of the Russian Federation. First major educational law after dissolution of the USSR.

- Years affected: 7 - 16 year olds
- Cohort cutoff: 1976
- Censuses: 2002, 2010

**2007, *Federal Law No. 194-FZ***: Made general education (uncomplete secondary education) compulsory for all inhabitants of the Russian Federation.

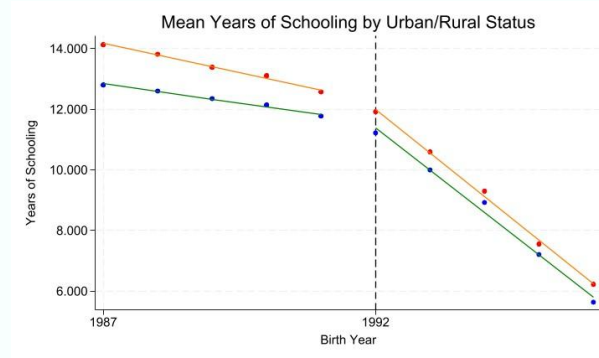
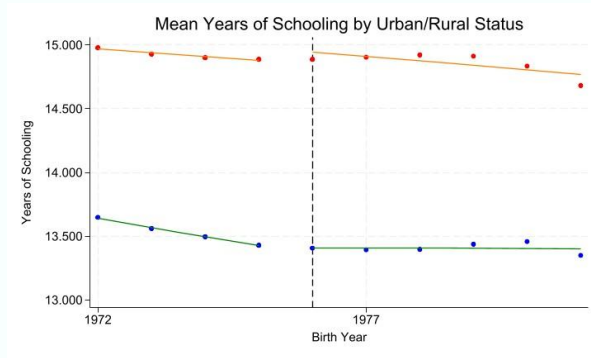
- Years affected: 7 - 16 year olds
- Cohort cutoff: 1992
- Censuses: 2002, 2010

# Findings: Brazil



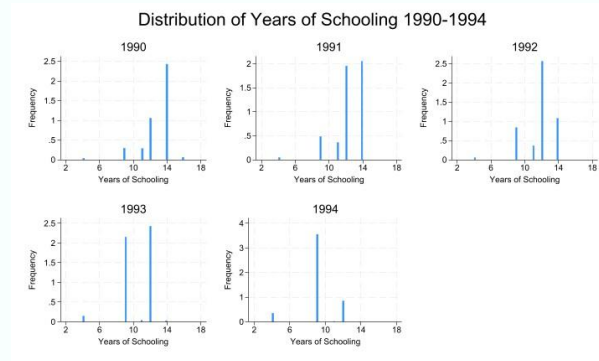
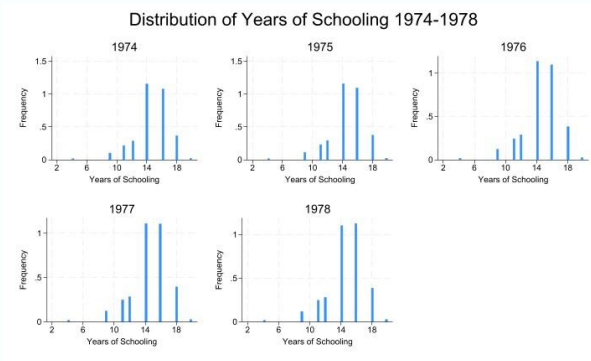
- Both urban and rural populations saw decreases in mean years of schooling.
  - 1964 coup d'etat: military dictatorship, shift in professionalisation (Silveira, 2013).
  - Clustering and overcrowding in lower-income urban areas (Nishijima & Pal, 2023).
- Clustering around 4 years of schooling with gradual increase towards end.
  - Hard to separate overlapping effect of previous CSL's.
  - Correlative success between CSL policy's implementation & attainment.

# Findings: Russia



**1992**

**2007**



# Ethiopia and Indonesia CSL Policies

## Ethiopia's Education and Training Policy of 1994

- Established compulsory education in the country for the first time
- Required mandatory primary and secondary education for children ages 7-14 years old
- Not only initiated compulsory education but also reformed all aspects of Ethiopian education

## Indonesia's Presidential Instruction Decree No. 10 of 1973

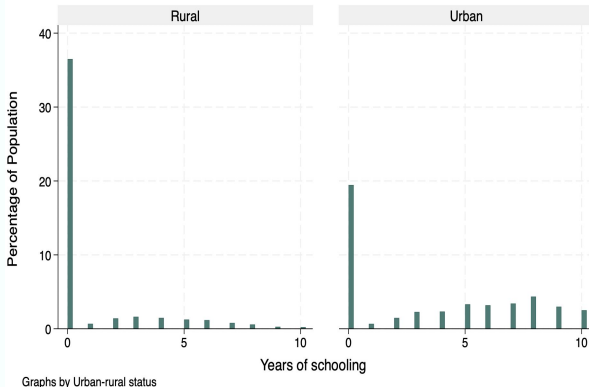
- Establishes compulsory education from ages 7-12 years old
- Not formally implemented until 1984

## Indonesia's Education Law of 1989 (Law No. 2/1989)

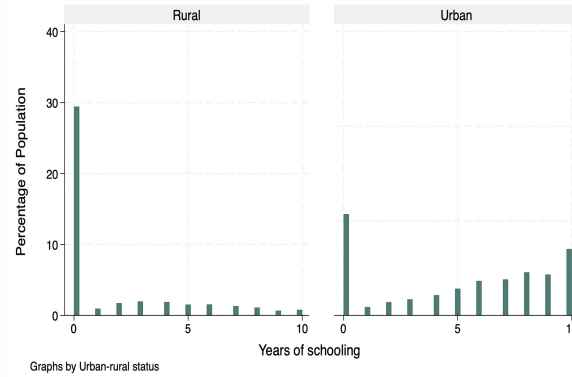
- Second compulsory education law for the country
- Expanded the upper bound of mandatory education in the state to 15 years old

# Ethiopian Compulsory Education Graphs

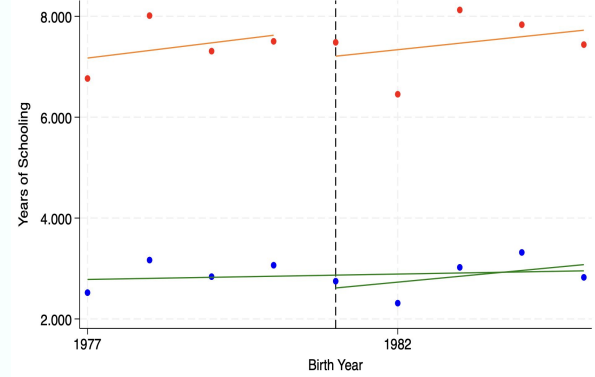
Years of Schooling Distribution 4 Years Before Policy (1977)



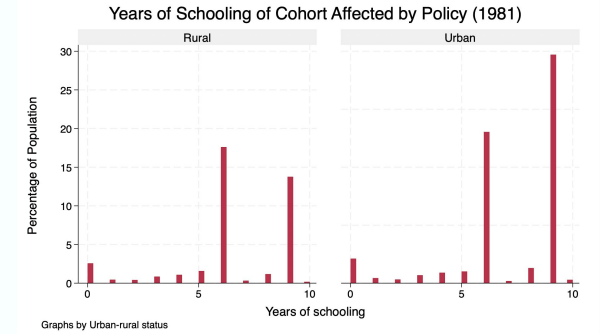
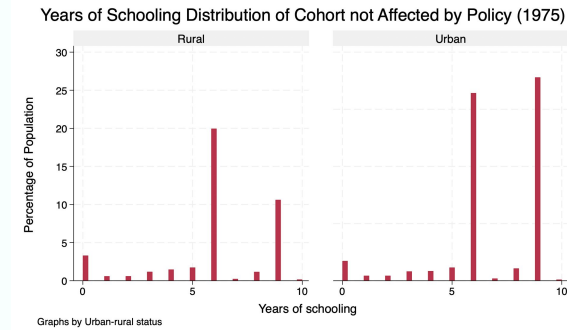
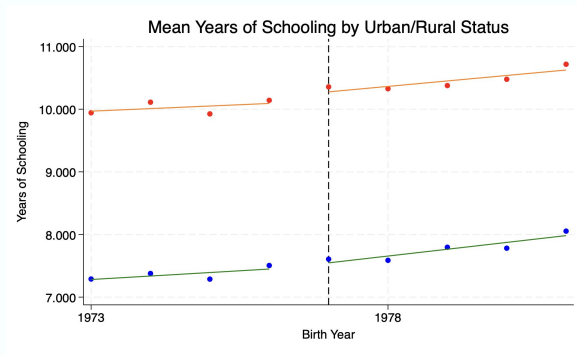
Years of Schooling Distribution 4 Years After Policy (1985)



Mean Years of Schooling by Urban/Rural Status



# Indonesian Compulsory Education Graphs



# Bangladesh and Vietnam Policies

## Bangladesh's Compulsory Primary Education Act (1990)

- Bangladesh's first compulsory education policy.
- Declared primary education (Grades 1-5) free and compulsory for all children aged 6-10.
- Compulsory primary education was introduced to whole country on Jan 1, 1993.
- First affected birth year cohorts are those born in 1981.

## Vietnam's Law on Universal Primary Education (1991)

- Declared primary education (Grades 1-5) compulsory for all 6-14 year old children.
- No minimum level of compulsory education until this law passed.
- Early childhood education not compulsory or prerequisite for entry into primary school.
- First affected birth cohorts are those born in 1978.

# Bangladesh Graphs

Legend for Bar Graph x-axis:

None = No Education

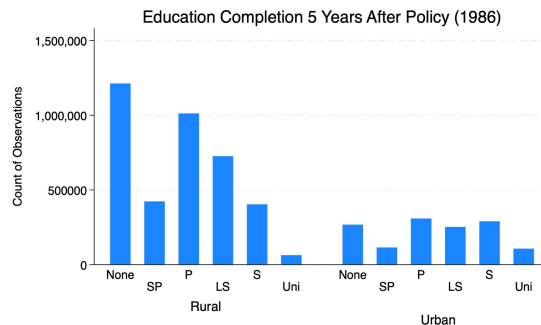
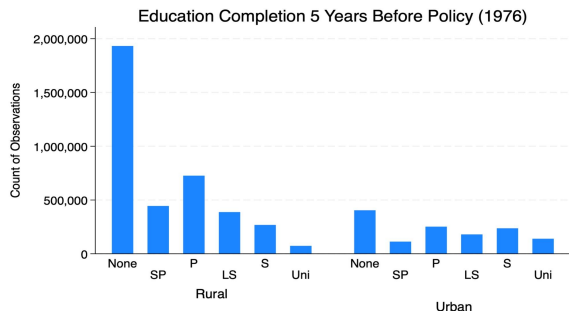
SP = Some Primary

P = Primary

LS = Lower Secondary

S = Secondary

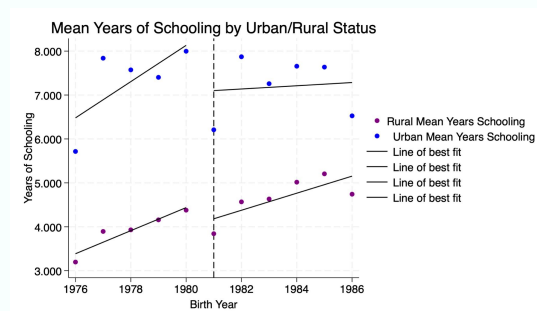
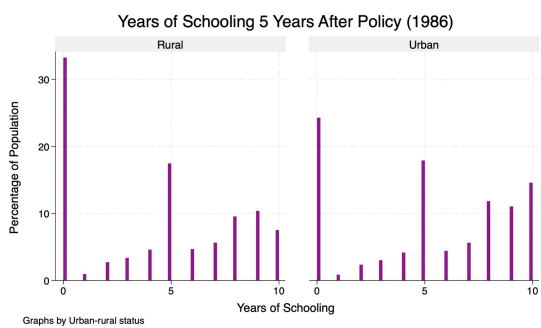
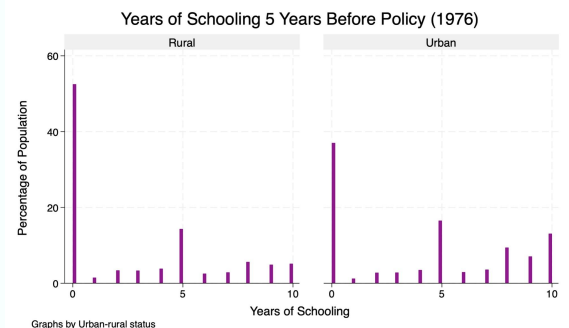
Uni = University/College



Bar Graph: Big decrease in No Education and large increase in Primary, Lower Secondary, and Secondary Education.

Histogram: Big decrease in 0 years of schooling, more clustered around 5 years of schooling and onwards.

Scatterplot: Steady increase for rural, drop in urban after 1981.



Graphs by Urban-rural status

Graphs by Urban-rural status

# Vietnam Graphs

Legend for Bar Graph x-axis:

SP = Some Primary

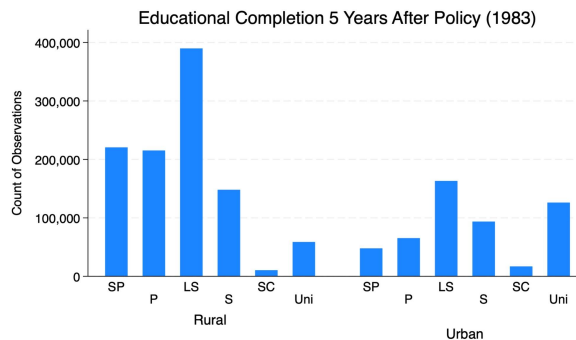
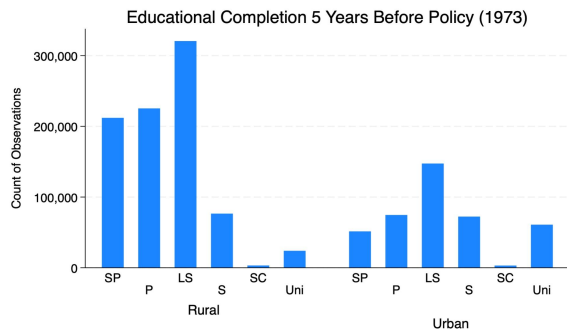
P = Primary

LS = Lower Secondary

S = Secondary

SC = Some College

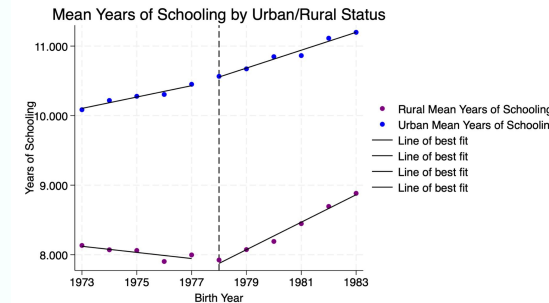
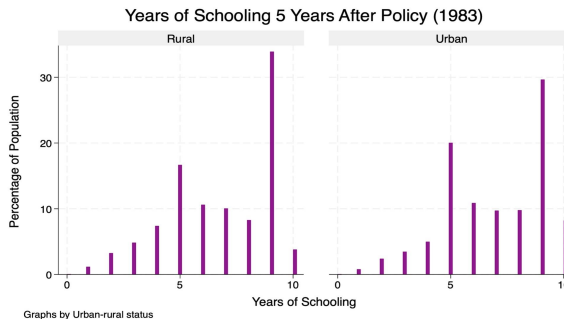
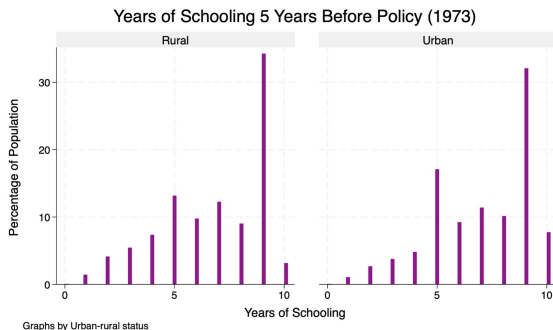
Uni = University/College



Bar Graph: Big jump in LS completion (300k-400k). SP and P stayed relatively the same.

Histogram: Small increase in 5 years of schooling.

Scatterplot: Steady, sharp increase for urban and rural.



# Pakistan and India CSL Policies

## **India:**

constitution of India (86th amendment), article 21-A, announced in 2002.

no info on previous policy - but potentially is the first policy the country introduced.

constitution of India (86th amendment), article 21-A: provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

## **Pakistan:**

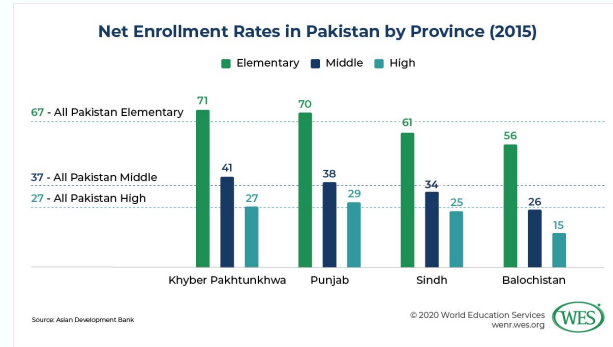
announced in 1973.

no info on previous policies - might just be the first policy implemented by the country.

article 25-A, constitution of Pakistan 1973: “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law.”

# Pakistan Graphs

Province	2001-02	2005-06	2009-10	2012-13
Balochistan	37.9%	71.3%	72.9%	63.9%
FATA	47.7%	59.5%	63.0%	57.2%
GB	33.6%	58.0%	60.6%	30.4%
ICT	13.5%	39.2%	45.0%	44.9%
KP	37.3%	72.9%	75.5%	88.2%
Punjab	31.6%	67.3%	80.2%	71.2%
Sindh	9.1%	36.4%	49.0%	48.9%
AJ&K	38.8%	55.4%	64.8%	54.8%
Pakistan	28.2%	60.4%	70.5%	66.4%



For the Pakistan graphs, I looked at these parameters: Urban / rural status

Current amount of years resided in Pakistan

Education attained by pakistan standards

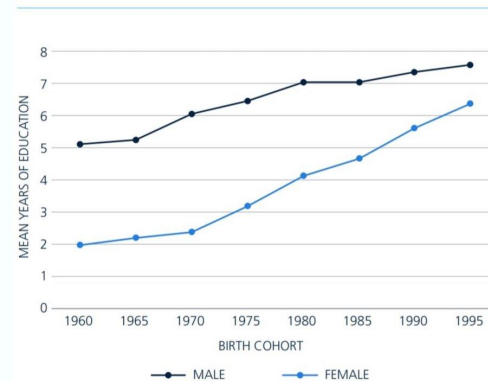
Education attained by international standard

Literacy rate

However, the census data for Pakistan is not there for the years affected by the policy hence why I referred to papers in this case.

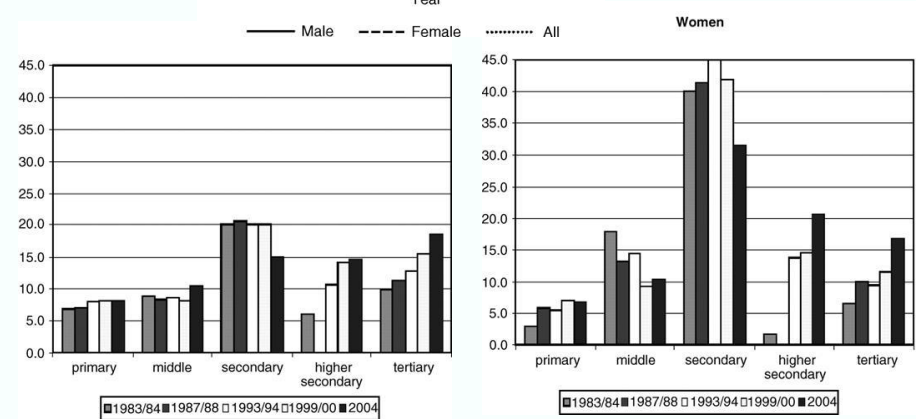
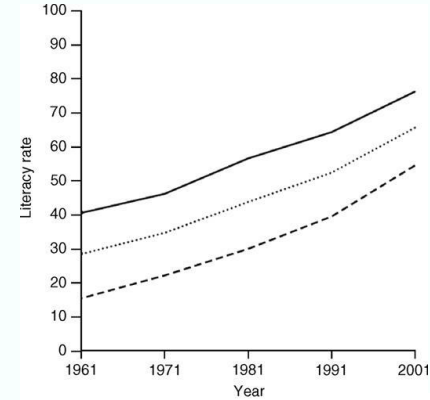
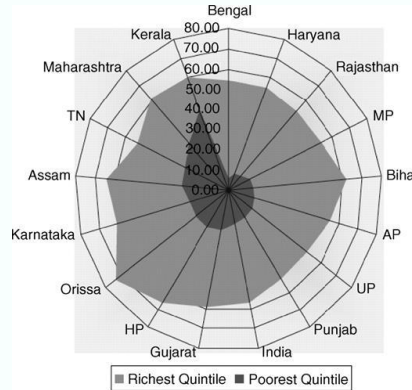
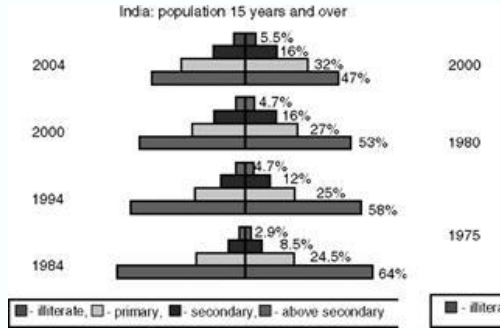
(<https://wenr.wes.org/2020/02/education-in-pakistan>)

Mean years of schooling by birth cohort and gender



Source: LFS 2017.

# India Graphs



- Unfortunately, there was no census data available for India, hence why I took graphs from different papers I found online that were applicable to our topic. ( graph 1: <https://academic.oup.com/oxrep/article/23/2/168/504868>)

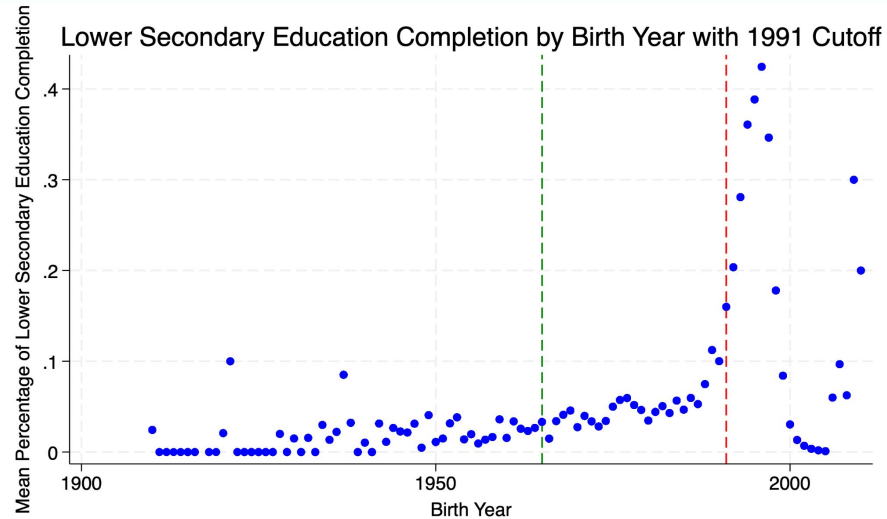
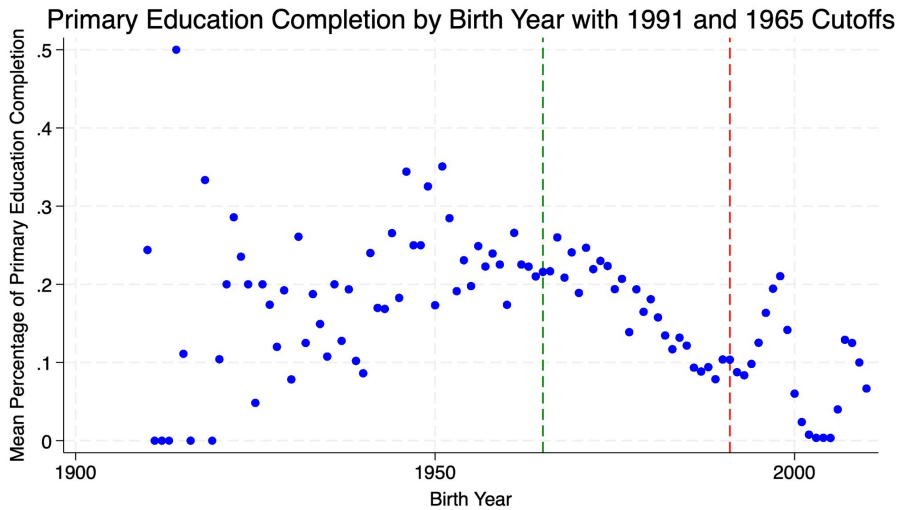
# Nigeria & Japan (no data)

## Policy:

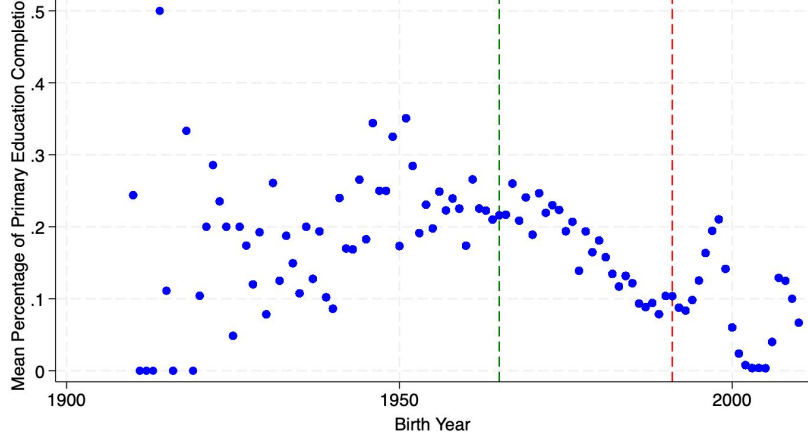
- Universal Basic Education (UBE) of 2004 (year of implementation)
  - Primary Education & Lower Secondary Education
- Universal Primary Education (UPE) of 1976
  - Primary Education only
  - Previous Literature: Very Little Impact on the Actual Attainment

## History:

- Prior to Nigeria independence, the UK was in charge of primary education and the impact was mixed.
- UPE was introduced by the first Nigeria independent government (1960), followed by political turmoil in the 2nd half of 20th Century.



Primary Education Completion by Birth Year (Males) with 1991 and 1965 Cut



Primary Education Completion by Birth Year (Females) with 1991 and 1965 Cut

