Applying family-type fixed effects to the 2012 Madagascar Youth Transition Survey’s data, we examine the effect of birth order on non-cognitive and cognitive skills, education and labour market outcomes. We find that firstborns are more likely to be fixed-wage workers and show more spirit of initiative than their younger siblings. We do not find any effect of birth order on other measures of personality. The effect of birth order on cognition and education depends greatly on parent’s educational level. There is no difference in school attainment for children whose none or only one parent has a primary education. On the contrary, when both parents have at least a primary education, they invest less in their later-borns’ schooling. The negative effect of birth order on education is common in developed countries. In the context of Madagascar, we can imagine that first children need more investments in their schooling to play the role of a safety net for the whole family once they enter the labour market.

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