

## Accepted Manuscript

Title: Parental Alcohol Consumption and Adult Children's Educational Attainment

Author: Lucia Mangiavacchi Luca Piccoli

PII: S1570-677X(16)30152-6  
DOI: <https://doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.ehb.2017.12.006>  
Reference: EHB 688

To appear in: *Economics and Human Biology*

Received date: 12-10-2016  
Revised date: 6-10-2017  
Accepted date: 22-12-2017

Please cite this article as: Lucia Mangiavacchi, Luca Piccoli, Parental Alcohol Consumption and Adult Children's Educational Attainment, *Economics and Human Biology* (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2017.12.006>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



# Parental Alcohol Consumption and Adult Children's Educational Attainment\*

Lucia Mangiavacchi<sup>†</sup>

Luca Piccoli<sup>‡</sup>

December 28, 2017

## Abstract

This study analyses whether an excessive parental alcohol consumption during childhood can affect long run children's educational attainments. Using 19 waves of the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS), where individuals and their families are followed from childhood to adulthood, this study analyses parental alcohol consumption during childhood (between 1994 and 2001) and its relation with children's educational attainment about twelve years later (from 2005 to 2014). Panel estimations show that mother's excessive alcohol consumption during childhood is consistently negatively associated with children educational outcomes, as years of education, the highest education grade achieved and the probability of having a tertiary education degree, a finding that is robust to possible endogeneity issues. In particular, while moderate drinking is not an issue, an additional standard glass of vodka (15.57 grams of pure alcohol) consumed by the mother per day, reduces years of education by almost one year (0.88), and by 5.8 percentage points (or about 27%) the probability of having a university degree. Similarly, mothers' alcohol consumption increase the probability of lower education grades and reduces that of having higher education. The study also explores the transmission mechanisms suggested by the literature, identifying a significant role for prenatal exposure to alcohol and, to a lesser extent, for intergenerational transmission of drinking habits.

*JEL codes:* D1, I1, I2, I3.

*Keywords:* alcohol consumption, children education, parents problem-drinking, RLMS, Russia.

---

\*The paper has benefited from the valuable comments and suggestions of Ana Balsa, Massimiliano Bratti, Nadia Campaniello, Margherita Comola, Giorgia Giovannetti, Giovanni Mastrobuoni, William Nillsson, Steven Stillman, Inna Tsener and conference participants at 30th Annual Conference of the European Society for Population Economics (ESPE) in Berlin, 31st annual Conference of the Italian Association of Labour Economists (AIEL) in Trento, the Third SITES/IDEAs Annual Conference in Florence and seminar participants at University of Perugia. Financial support of the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, through grant ECO2015-63727-R, is gratefully acknowledged.

<sup>†</sup>Corresponding author. Department of Applied Economics, Universitat de les Illes Balears, Crt Valldemossa km. 7.5, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. E-mail: lucia.mangiavacchi@uib.es

<sup>‡</sup>Department of Applied Economics, Universitat de les Illes Balears, Crt Valldemossa km. 7.5, Palma de Mallorca, Spain. E-mail: luca.piccoli@uib.es

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7348316>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/7348316>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)