Assessing Default Probabilities in Subnational Governments: The Case of Brazil

Francisco Alves

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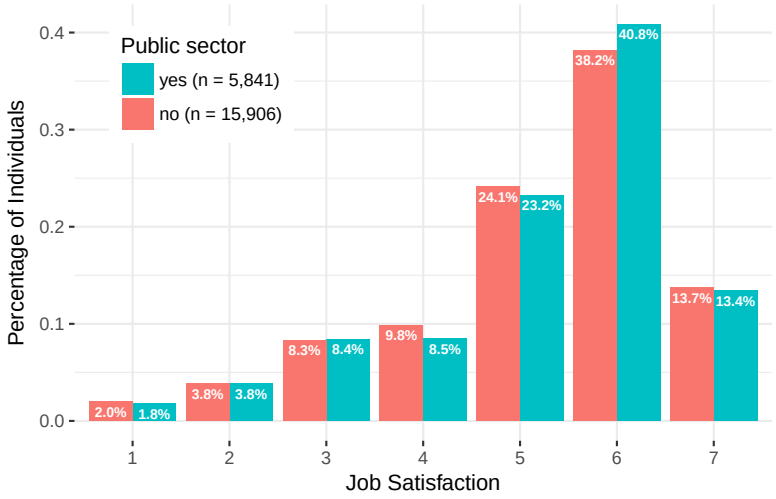

Figure 4.1: Distribution of job satisfaction anwers between Public and Private Sector Workers

Chapter 5

Discussion

This is a table

Table 5.1: AVERAGE JAJA JA

	OLS	FE OLS	Logit	BCUML
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Public sector employee	0.038***	0.042**	0.038***	0.064*
	(0.009)	(0.021)	(0.009)	(.)
Health - Very Good / Excelent	0.119***	0.055***	0.118***	0.069***
	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(.)
Log(Monthly net income)	0.098***	0.062***	0.101***	0.096***
	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.008)	(.)
Educ - GCSE / Other	−0.053***	0.186**	−0.053***	0.178
	(0.017)	(0.086)	(0.017)	(.)
Job security	−0.185***	−0.110***	−0.188***	−0.135***
	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.012)	(.)
Performance pay	0.027***	0.042***	0.026***	0.058**
	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.009)	(.)
No. individuals	12,028	6,676	12,028	2,741
No. observations	21,747	16,395	21,747	7,008

Notes: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01 and standard errors reported in parentheses
1) BCUML is the bias-corrected unconditional fixed effects logit estimator. The R package `bife` didn't report standard errors for the marginal effects and we do the same here. Although in theory they could be computed by the delta method, this is outside the scope of this study. The reported significance levels used the p-value of the coefficients reported in **??**
2) We only report statistically significant variables whose average marginal effects were above the threshold of 1% as a criterion of practical significance

Bibliography