

Online Additional Material:
 Can Compulsory Military Service Raise Civilian Wages?
 Evidence from the Peacetime Draft in Portugal

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TABLE A.1: TYPES OF LEAVE AND THEIR CODING DURING THE PERIOD UNDER ANALYSIS

| Type of Leave | Worker Reported (1) | QP Coding of Wage | Coding of Hours | Coding of "on Leave" | Notes |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Sickness | yes | missing, if leave longer than 3 days | missing, if leave longer than 3 days | =1 | Wage paid (approx. 65% of normal wage) by the social security, after 3 days of sickness. Estimated overall rate of sickness absenteeism in Portugal: 8% (EFILWC, 1997, p. 18). |
| Maternity | yes | missing | missing | =1 | Maternity leave started in Portugal in 1976, when it lasted for 90 days. Currently, it lasts for 120 days. |
| Strike | yes | missing | missing | =1 | Average of 0.016% work days lost per year during 1986-1996 (own computations based on Portugal, INE (1986-1996) and Pordata (1986-1996)). |
| Holiday | yes | reported | reported | =0 | |
| Military | yes | missing | missing | =1 | |

Note: (1) Instructions to fill out the questionnaire during the 1980s and 1990s stated that everyone engaged in the firm during the reference period should be listed, including: "the owner of the firm, if performing a function in the firm; unpaid and paid family members, if working in the firm more than one third of the normal duration of work; piece-rate workers; workers on short-term leave and those doing their military service" (Portugal, MT, Decree-Law 380/80, instructions on filling out column 2 of the Quadros de Pessoal form) [own translation]. Elsewhere in the instructions form, examples of short term leave are provided: sickness, maternity, holiday, strike.

TABLE A2.A: ESTIMATED WAGE EFFECTS OF CONSCRIPTION AT VARIOUS AGES FROM ALTERNATIVE MODELS (POOLED EDUCATION GROUPS)

| Year | Modal Age | OLS Model with No Control for Wage at Age 20/21 | | OLS Model Including Control for Wage at Age 20/21 | | Differenced Model: Wage Minus Wage at Age 20/21 | | Quasi-Differenced Model: Wage Minus 2.62 x Wage at Age 20/21 | |
|------------------|-----------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | Conscription Effect (1) | Std. Error (2) | Conscription Effect (3) | Std. Error (4) | Conscription Effect (5) | Std. Error (6) | Conscription Effect (7) | Std. Error (8) |
| 1991 | 24 | -1.4 | (1.1) | -1.8 | (1.0) | -2.1 | (1.1) | -3.1 | (2.0) |
| 1992 | 25 | 1.7 | (1.2) | 1.4 | (1.1) | 1.0 | (1.2) | 0.0 | (2.1) |
| 1993 | 26 | 1.5 | (1.3) | 1.4 | (1.2) | 1.3 | (1.3) | 1.1 | (2.3) |
| 1994 | 27 | 1.2 | (1.4) | 1.1 | (1.3) | 0.9 | (1.4) | 0.5 | (2.4) |
| 1995 | 28 | 1.8 | (1.3) | 1.5 | (1.2) | 1.1 | (1.3) | 0.0 | (2.3) |
| 1996 | 29 | 2.6 | (1.4) | 2.2 | (1.4) | 1.7 | (1.5) | 0.3 | (2.5) |
| 1997 | 30 | 0.6 | (1.3) | 0.6 | (1.3) | 0.6 | (1.4) | 0.6 | (2.4) |
| 1998 | 31 | 1.4 | (1.3) | 1.0 | (1.2) | 0.5 | (1.4) | -0.8 | (2.4) |
| 1999 | 32 | 0.9 | (1.3) | 0.6 | (1.2) | 0.1 | (1.3) | -1.1 | (2.3) |
| 2000 | 33 | 1.2 | (1.3) | 1.2 | (1.3) | 1.0 | (1.4) | 0.7 | (2.3) |
| 2002 | 35 | 0.8 | (1.4) | 0.9 | (1.4) | 0.9 | (1.5) | 1.0 | (2.4) |
| 2003 | 36 | 2.2 | (1.4) | 2.3 | (1.4) | 2.4 | (1.5) | 2.8 | (2.5) |
| 2004 | 37 | 0.4 | (1.4) | 0.6 | (1.4) | 0.9 | (1.5) | 1.7 | (2.5) |
| 2005 | 38 | 2.2 | (1.4) | 2.1 | (1.4) | 2.0 | (1.5) | 1.6 | (2.4) |
| 2006 | 39 | 3.0 | (1.5) | 2.8 | (1.4) | 2.6 | (1.5) | 1.8 | (2.4) |
| 2007 | 40 | 3.7 | (1.5) | 3.5 | (1.4) | 3.1 | (1.5) | 2.2 | (2.4) |
| 2008 | 41 | 2.5 | (1.4) | 2.4 | (1.4) | 2.2 | (1.5) | 1.8 | (2.5) |
| 2009 | 42 | 1.7 | (1.5) | 1.8 | (1.5) | 2.1 | (1.6) | 2.7 | (2.5) |
| Pooled 1991-2000 | | 1.1 | (0.9) | 0.9 | (0.8) | 0.6 | (0.9) | -0.2 | (2.0) |
| Pooled 2002-2009 | | 2.1 | (1.2) | 2.1 | (1.2) | 2.0 | (1.3) | 1.9 | (2.3) |

Notes: Estimated coefficients times 100 (with standard errors in parentheses) from models fit separately by age to wages of conscripts and non-conscripts. All models include dummies for education as of age 20 or 21. Models in columns 3-4 include wage measured at age 20 or 21. Models in columns 5-6 use as dependent variable wage at indicated age, minus wage at age 20/21. Models in columns 7-8 use as dependent variable wage at indicated age minus 2.62 times wage at age 20/21. Pooled estimates use sample of available person-year observations, and include year dummies. Standard errors for pooled models are clustered by person. Source: Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

TABLE A2.B: ESTIMATED WAGE EFFECTS OF CONSCRIPTION AT VARIOUS AGES FROM ALTERNATIVE MODELS FOR LOW-EDUCATION MEN

| Year | Modal Age | OLS Model with No Control for Wage at Age 20/21 | | OLS Model Including Control for Wage at Age 20/21 | | Differenced Model: Wage Minus Wage at Age 20/21 | | Quasi-Differenced Model: Wage Minus 2.62 x Wage at Age 20/21 | |
|------------------|-----------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | Conscription Effect (1) | Std. Error (2) | Conscription Effect (3) | Std. Error (4) | Conscription Effect (5) | Std. Error (6) | Conscription Effect (7) | Std. Error (8) |
| 1991 | 24 | -1.4 | (1.5) | -1.7 | (1.4) | -1.9 | (1.5) | -2.8 | (2.8) |
| 1992 | 25 | -0.8 | (1.5) | -1.0 | (1.5) | -1.4 | (1.6) | -2.3 | (3.0) |
| 1993 | 26 | 0.1 | (1.8) | 0.7 | (1.7) | 1.0 | (1.8) | 2.0 | (3.1) |
| 1994 | 27 | 0.9 | (1.9) | 0.9 | (1.8) | 0.9 | (1.9) | 0.7 | (3.3) |
| 1995 | 28 | 1.0 | (1.7) | 1.1 | (1.6) | 1.2 | (1.8) | 1.6 | (3.2) |
| 1996 | 29 | 3.1 | (2.0) | 2.8 | (1.9) | 2.7 | (2.1) | 2.0 | (3.4) |
| 1997 | 30 | -0.7 | (1.8) | -0.6 | (1.7) | -0.5 | (1.9) | -0.1 | (3.2) |
| 1998 | 31 | 0.5 | (1.7) | 0.7 | (1.6) | 1.2 | (1.8) | 2.4 | (3.2) |
| 1999 | 32 | 2.0 | (1.7) | 2.1 | (1.6) | 2.3 | (1.8) | 2.8 | (3.2) |
| 2000 | 33 | 1.7 | (1.7) | 1.9 | (1.6) | 2.1 | (1.8) | 2.6 | (3.1) |
| 2002 | 35 | 2.9 | (1.8) | 3.1 | (1.8) | 3.4 | (1.9) | 4.1 | (3.3) |
| 2003 | 36 | 4.2 | (1.9) | 4.6 | (1.8) | 5.5 | (2.0) | 7.5 | (3.4) |
| 2004 | 37 | 2.3 | (1.8) | 2.6 | (1.8) | 3.3 | (2.0) | 5.0 | (3.4) |
| 2005 | 38 | 3.6 | (1.9) | 3.6 | (1.8) | 3.6 | (2.0) | 3.5 | (3.4) |
| 2006 | 39 | 4.1 | (1.8) | 3.9 | (1.8) | 3.4 | (2.0) | 2.4 | (3.4) |
| 2007 | 40 | 5.0 | (1.9) | 4.9 | (1.8) | 4.8 | (2.0) | 4.4 | (3.4) |
| 2008 | 41 | 5.5 | (1.8) | 5.4 | (1.8) | 5.2 | (2.0) | 4.7 | (3.4) |
| 2009 | 42 | 4.8 | (1.8) | 4.8 | (1.8) | 4.9 | (2.0) | 5.0 | (3.5) |
| Pooled 1991-2000 | | 0.6 | (1.2) | 0.6 | (1.1) | 0.7 | (1.3) | 0.8 | (2.7) |
| Pooled 2002-2009 | | 4.1 | (1.7) | 4.1 | (1.6) | 4.3 | (1.8) | 4.5 | (3.2) |

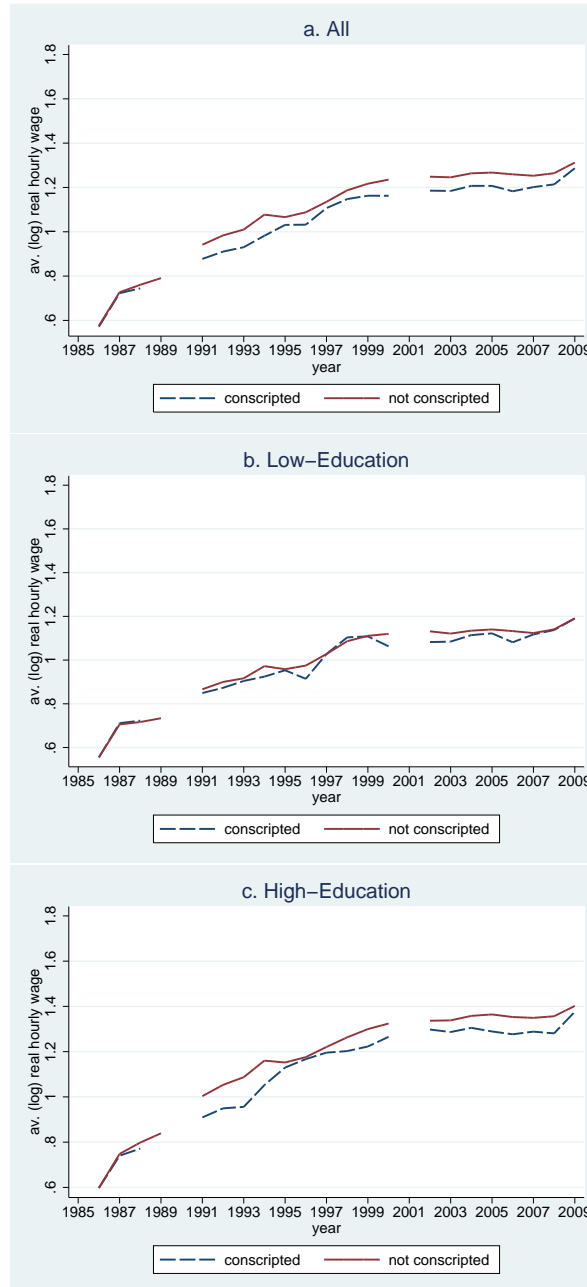
Notes: Estimated coefficients times 100 (with standard errors in parentheses) from models fit separately by age to wages of conscripts and non-conscripts. All models include dummies for education as of age 20 or 21. Models in columns 3-4 include wage measured at age 20 or 21. Models in columns 5-6 use as dependent variable wage at indicated age, minus wage at age 20/21. Models in columns 7-8 use as dependent variable wage at indicated age minus 2.62 times wage at age 20/21. Pooled estimates use sample of available person-year observations, and include year dummies. Standard errors for pooled models are clustered by person. Source: Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

TABLE A2.C: ESTIMATED WAGE EFFECTS OF CONSCRIPTION AT VARIOUS AGES FROM ALTERNATIVE MODELS FOR HIGH-EDUCATION MEN

| Year | Modal Age | OLS Model with No Control for Wage at Age 20/21 | | OLS Model Including Control for Wage at Age 20/21 | | Differenced Model: Wage Minus Wage at Age 20/21 | | Quasi-Differenced Model: Wage Minus 2.62 x Wage at Age 20/21 | |
|------------------|-----------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| | | Conscription Effect (1) | Std. Error (2) | Conscription Effect (3) | Std. Error (4) | Conscription Effect (5) | Std. Error (6) | Conscription Effect (7) | Std. Error (8) |
| 1991 | 24 | -1.4 | (1.6) | -1.8 | (1.4) | -2.2 | (1.5) | -3.4 | (2.9) |
| 1992 | 25 | 3.7 | (1.8) | 3.4 | (1.7) | 3.0 | (1.8) | 1.8 | (3.2) |
| 1993 | 26 | 2.3 | (1.9) | 2.0 | (1.8) | 1.6 | (2.0) | 0.3 | (3.4) |
| 1994 | 27 | 1.5 | (1.9) | 1.2 | (2.0) | 1.0 | (2.1) | 0.2 | (3.5) |
| 1995 | 28 | 2.5 | (1.9) | 1.8 | (1.8) | 1.0 | (1.9) | -1.5 | (3.4) |
| 1996 | 29 | 2.2 | (2.0) | 1.6 | (1.9) | 1.0 | (2.1) | -1.1 | (3.5) |
| 1997 | 30 | 1.7 | (2.0) | 1.6 | (1.9) | 1.5 | (2.0) | 1.2 | (3.5) |
| 1998 | 31 | 2.0 | (1.9) | 1.1 | (1.9) | 0.0 | (2.0) | -3.3 | (3.4) |
| 1999 | 32 | -0.1 | (1.9) | -0.7 | (1.8) | -1.6 | (2.0) | -4.1 | (3.4) |
| 2000 | 33 | 0.9 | (1.9) | 0.6 | (1.9) | 0.3 | (2.0) | -0.7 | (3.4) |
| 2002 | 35 | -0.8 | (2.1) | -1.0 | (2.0) | -1.1 | (2.2) | -1.5 | (3.5) |
| 2003 | 36 | 0.5 | (2.1) | 0.3 | (2.0) | 0.0 | (2.2) | -0.9 | (3.7) |
| 2004 | 37 | -1.0 | (2.2) | -1.0 | (2.1) | -1.0 | (2.3) | -0.9 | (3.6) |
| 2005 | 38 | 1.1 | (2.1) | 1.0 | (2.1) | 0.8 | (2.2) | 0.2 | (3.5) |
| 2006 | 39 | 2.2 | (2.2) | 2.0 | (2.1) | 1.9 | (2.2) | 1.4 | (3.5) |
| 2007 | 40 | 2.7 | (2.2) | 2.3 | (2.1) | 1.8 | (2.2) | 0.5 | (3.5) |
| 2008 | 41 | 0.2 | (2.2) | 0.1 | (2.1) | -0.1 | (2.3) | -0.4 | (3.6) |
| 2009 | 42 | -0.6 | (2.3) | -0.4 | (2.2) | 0.0 | (2.3) | 1.0 | (3.6) |
| Pooled 1991-2000 | | 1.5 | (1.3) | 1.0 | (1.2) | 0.5 | (1.4) | -1.1 | (2.8) |
| Pooled 2002-2009 | | 0.5 | (1.8) | 0.4 | (1.7) | 0.3 | (1.9) | -0.1 | (3.1) |

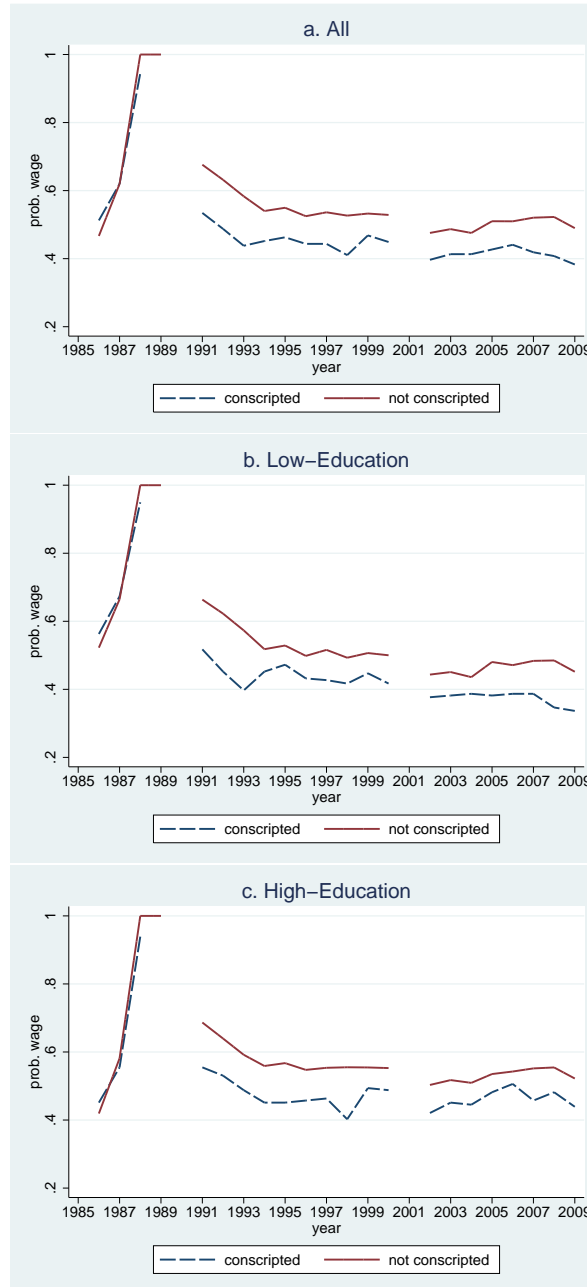
Notes: Estimated coefficients times 100 (with standard errors in parentheses) from models fit separately by age to wages of conscripts and non-conscripts. All models include dummies for education as of age 20 or 21. Models in columns 3-4 include wage measured at age 20 or 21. Models in columns 5-6 use as dependent variable wage at indicated age, minus wage at age 20/21. Models in columns 7-8 use as dependent variable wage at indicated age minus 2.62 times wage at age 20/21. Pooled estimates use sample of available person-year observations, and include year dummies. Standard errors for pooled models are clustered by person. Source: Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

FIGURE A.1: AGE PROFILES OF HOURLY WAGES, COHORT 1967, FEMALES



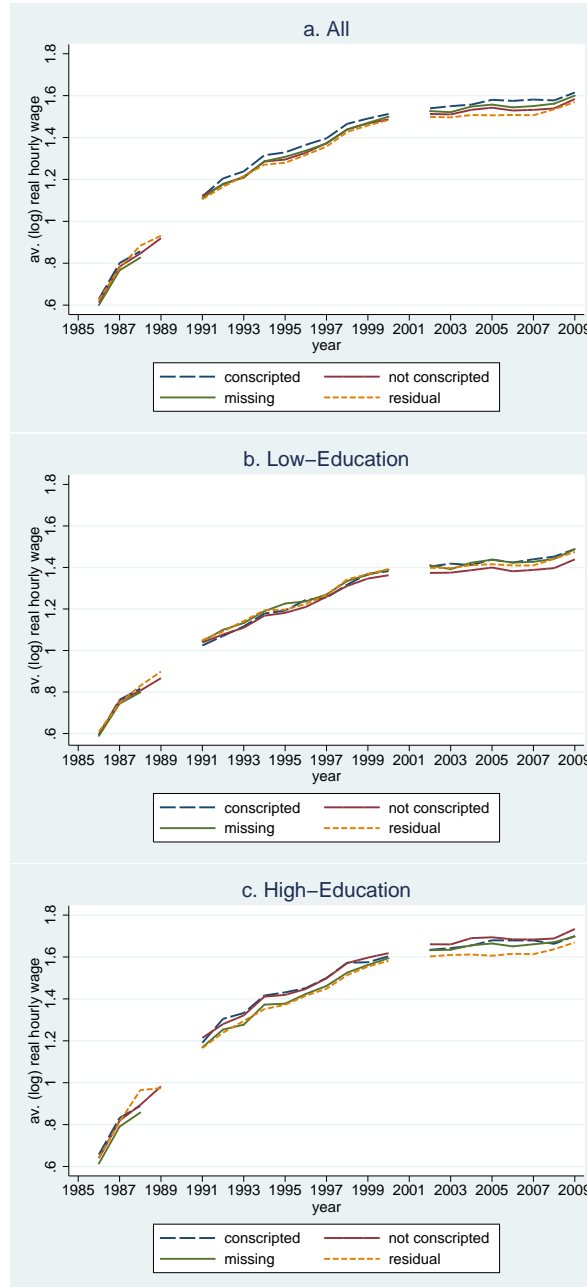
Note: 'Conscripted' is an individual working full-time in 1987 or 1988 and reported on leave during the years military enlistment is due; 'non-conscripted' is an individual observed working full-time during the years military enlistment is due. For the cohort born 1967, military enlistment was due the year the individual turned 21 and it lasted for 24 months. Source: Computations based on Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

FIGURE A.2: AGE PROFILES OF EMPLOYMENT, COHORT 1967, FEMALES



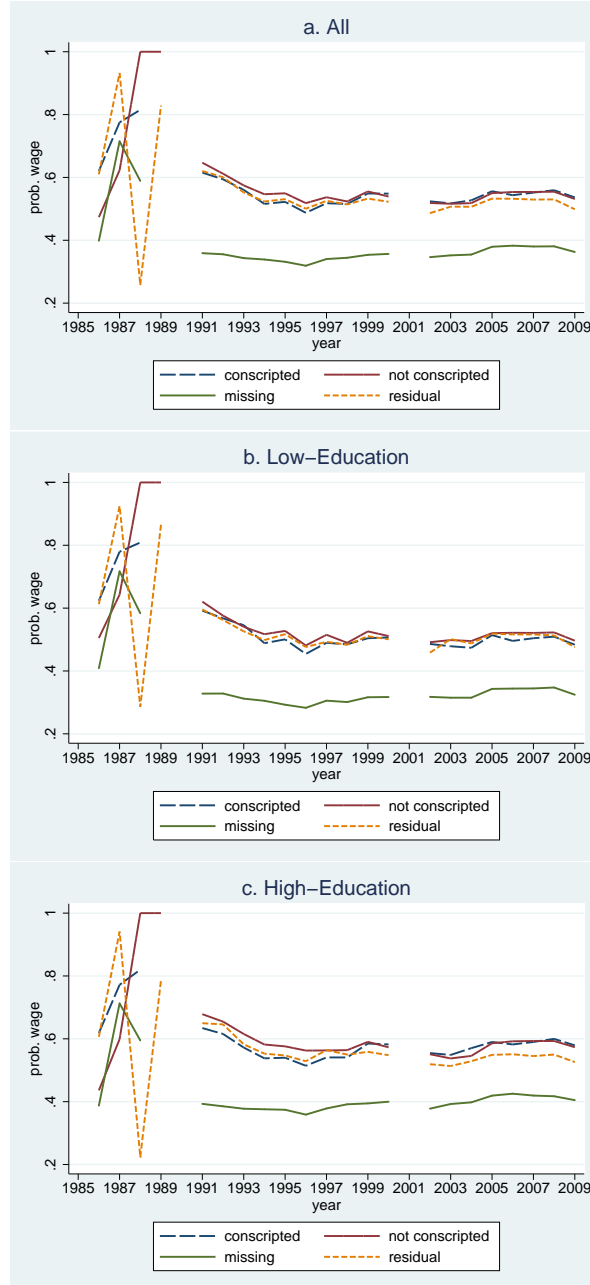
Note: 'Conscripted' is an individual working full-time in 1987 or 1988 and reported on leave during the years military enlistment is due; 'non-conscripted' is an individual observed working full-time during the years military enlistment is due. For the cohort born 1967, military enlistment was due the year the individual turned 21 and it lasted for 24 months. Source: Computations based on Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

FIGURE A.3: AGE PROFILES OF HOURLY WAGES, COHORT 1967, MALES EARLY LABOR MARKET ENTRANTS



Note: Conscripted men include men who were working full time in 1987, and were on leave of absence (listed on the roster of employees with missing values for wages and hours) in 1988 and 1989, plus men who were working full time in 1988 and on leave in 1989. Non-conscripted men are those who were working full time in 1988 and 1989. Missing group in column 6 are those who were working full time in 1987 or 1988 and are not present in the QP in 1989. Residual group in column 7 are all men who were working full time in 1987 or 1988 and are not included as conscripts, non-conscripts, or missing. Source: Computations based on Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

FIGURE A.4: AGE PROFILES OF EMPLOYMENT, COHORT 1967, MALES EARLY LABOR MARKET ENTRANTS



Note: Conscripted men include men who were working full time in 1987, and were on leave of absence (listed on the roster of employees with missing values for wages and hours) in 1988 and 1989, plus men who were working full time in 1988 and on leave in 1989. Non-conscripted men are those who were working full time in 1988 and 1989. Missing group in column 6 are those who were working full time in 1987 or 1988 and are not present in the QP in 1989. Residual group in column 7 are all men who were working full time in 1987 or 1988 and are not included as conscripts, non-conscripts, or missing. Source: Computations based on Portugal, MTSS (1986-2009).

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