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**Topic:** The first 1000 days, infant feeding, and early childhood development

**Title:** The changing schooling profile of mother and non-mother Brazilian women in the last 20 years

**Presentation Type:** Oral

**Introduction:** Brazil has experienced sociodemographic changes in the last 30 years, mainly for fertility rate, which one decreased from 2.9 to 1.8.

**Objective:** We analyzed evolution of schooling profile for Brazilian mother and nonmother women in the last 20 years.

**Methods:** The data came from three probabilistic Demography Health Survey (1986,1996,2006). We included all women from 15 to 49 years, mother or not. We considered mother women who had at least one living child. The women schooling was classified in ranges: 0 to 3;4 to 7,8 to 11 and 12 or more years. The median age to become mother was estimated using Kaplan Meier and the influence of schooling years to become mother using Cox regression (hazard ratio(HR) and confidence interval(CI)).

**Results:** Schooling years increased 0.62 and 1.78 by year in first and second period (1986 to 1996 and 1996 to 2006), respectively. The median age span to become mother in bottom versus upper schooling categories is spreading: 21 versus 28 years(1986); 20 versus 29 years(1996) and 19 versus 30 years(2006). The age to become mother increased 1.3 from 1986 to 2006. The effect of schooling years to modify age to become mother across surveys was significantly for categories 8 to 11 years (HR=0.54[CI:0.48;0.60]) and 12 or more years (HR:0.29[CI: 0.25; 0.33]).

**Conclusion:** Trends in women schooling have contributed to postpone the maternity and this effect was more strong and evident for women who have achieved the university. This schooling profile could affect the child health care, specially breastfeeding.