

# Career Costs of Children

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# Plan for today

- Dynamic Labor supply w. HC and **children**

Adda, Dustmann and Stevens (2017): “The Career Costs of Children”

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- **Reading guide:**
  - 1 What are the main *research questions*?
  - 2 What is the (*empirical*) *motivation*?
  - 3 What are the central *mechanisms in the model*?
  - 4 What is the *simplest model* in which we could capture these?

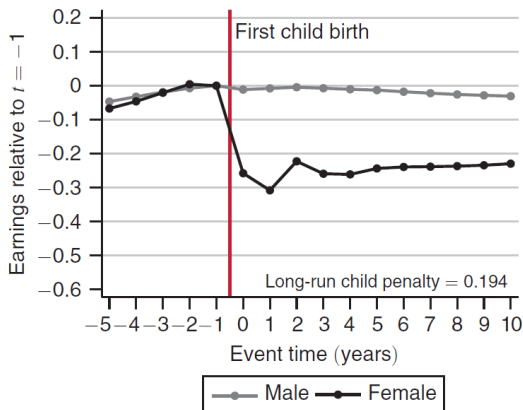
# Plan for today

- Dynamic Labor supply w. HC and **children**  
Adda, Dustmann and Stevens (2017): “The Career Costs of Children”
- **Reading guide:**
  - 1 What are the main *research questions*?
    - How **costly** are children for careers over the life cycle?
    - How does pro-fertility **reforms** affect labor supply?
  - 2 What is the (*empirical*) *motivation*?
  - 3 What are the central *mechanisms in the model*?
  - 4 What is the *simplest model* in which we could capture these?

# Empirical Motivation: I

- “Child penalty” (Kleven, Landais and Sørensen, 2019)

Panel A. Earnings



# Empirical Motivation: II

TABLE 1  
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS, BY OCCUPATION

	Routine	Abstract	Manual	Whole Sample
Initial occupation	25.0%	44.8%	30.3%	100%
Occupation of work	25.4%	52.7%	21.9%	
A				
Annual occupational transition rates:				
If in routine last year	97.9%	1.5%	.5%	
If in abstract last year	.7%	99.0%	.2%	
If in manual last year	.9%	.8%	98.3%	
B				
Log wage at age 20	3.598 (.297)	3.742 (.301)	3.470 (.386)	3.634 (.337)
Log wage growth, at potential experience = 5 years	.0485 (.187)	.0551 (.156)	.0450 (.196)	.0510 (.175)
Log wage growth, at potential experience = 10 years	.0181 (.187)	.0240 (.206)	.0152 (.223)	.0208 (.206)
Log wage growth, at potential experience = 15 years	.00995 (.206)	.0147 (.195)	.0127 (.211)	.0133 (.200)
C				
Total work experience after 15 years	11.55 (3.273)	12.81 (2.624)	12.14 (2.880)	12.34 (2.909)
Full-time work experience after 15 years	10.32 (3.907)	11.92 (3.348)	10.86 (3.570)	11.29 (3.617)
Part-time work experience after 15 years	1.229 (2.187)	.889 (1.828)	1.274 (2.125)	1.056 (1.997)
D				
Total log wage loss, after interruption = 1 year	-.0968 (.560)	-.147 (.636)	-.105 (.633)	-.121 (.613)
Total log wage loss, after interruption = 3 years	-.152 (.604)	-.253 (.639)	-.223 (.619)	-.216 (.625)
E				
Age at first birth	27.27 (4.138)	28.39 (3.783)	25.94 (3.517)	27.56 (3.943)

# Empirical Motivation: III

- **Selection** into family friendly occupations
  - correlation  $\neq$  causation!
  - we need a model!
- **Short run** effects of pro-fertility reforms on labor supply are substantial
  - Reduced form evidence
  - Long run effects: “need” a model!

# Outline

1 Model and Mechanisms

2 Simulation Results

3 Simple Model



# Model Overview

- sdfsd

# Recursive Formulation

- dsf

# something

- sdfsf

# Solution

- **sdfsdf**

# Outline

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# Simulation Results



# Outline

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# Extending our simple model

- **We can extend** the simple dynamic model of Keane (2016)  
Random arrival of a child,  $n_t \in \{0, 1\}$   
Dis-utility from work depend on children



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- **We can extend** the simple dynamic model of Keane (2016)  
Random arrival of a child,  $n_t \in \{0, 1\}$   
Dis-utility from work depend on children
- **Bellman equation**

$$V_t(n_t, a_t, k_t) = \max_{c_t, h_t} \frac{c_t^{1+\eta}}{1+\eta} - \beta(n_t) \frac{h_t^{1+\gamma}}{1+\gamma} + \rho \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}(n_{t+1}, a_{t+1}, k_{t+1})]$$

s.t.

$$n_{t+1} = \begin{cases} n_t + 1 & \text{with prob. } p(n_t) \\ n_t & \text{with prob. } 1 - p(n_t) \end{cases}$$

$$a_{t+1} = (1+r)(a_t + (1-\tau_t)w_th_t - c_t)$$

$$k_{t+1} = k_t + h_t$$

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- **Expected value** is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_t[V_{t+1}(n_{t+1}, a_{t+1}, k_{t+1})] &= p(n_t) V_{t+1}(n_t + 1, a_{t+1}, k_{t+1}) \\ &\quad + (1 - p(n_t)) V_{t+1}(n_t, a_{t+1}, k_{t+1}) \end{aligned}$$

- See notebook...

# Next Time

- **Next time:**

Labor supply and children.

- **Literature:**

Keane (2011, sections 1–5): “The Career Costs of Children”

- **Read** before lecture

- **Reading guide:**

Section 1: Introduction. Key

Section 2: Data. Skim fast.

Section 3: Model. *Key*, but complex. Get the idea.

Section 4: Results. *Simulations in sections E, F and G are key!*

# References I

ADDA, J., C. DUSTMANN AND K. STEVENS (2017): “The Career Costs of Children,” *Journal of Political Economy*, 125(2), 293–337.

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KLEVEN, H. J., C. LANDAIS AND J. E. SØGAARD (2019): “Children and gender inequality: Evidence from Denmark,” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 11, 181–209.