D+S

The primary motivation behind this  
reform was the health of the mother, although the potential benefits that the expan  
sion may have on the welfare of the child were also recognized (Gesetzentwurf  
der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 8/2613)

School entry cutoff date: 1 July.

Also: 2 month: march+april; may+june. --> best: only 2 months.

Interpretation:

The ML extension increase/decreased ed the rate of hospital admissions and in-patient treatments by X%, E.g.,

Or: the magnitude of the decrease in hospital admissions due to mental disorders corresponds to 7% of the average rate.

Can “fraction of people born in month x” be interpreted as probability of diagnosis per individual.

Can one say: it lowers the probability of hospital admission by X percentage points or by 76% of a std dev?

Compare results:

All of Germany

West Germany

West Germany correcting for Mig-Background.

Comparability of empirical approach and sample across different data sets!

* **Aufsummieren aller cases und ins verhältnis zu anzahl geburts-monats-kohorte setzen; Absolute Zahlen.**
* 2 oder 3 jahre poolen
* **Poolen und treatment effekt mit jahren interagieren  interaktionseffekte**
* Comment alex danzer: did pl affect likelihood to show up for preventive doctor visits which possibly reduces severe hospital cases (wird die sensibility)
* Gibt es outcomes, die man als placebo nehmen kann (wo preventive visit keine rolle spielt)

1. Intro –

Health paper or PL paper?

Why relevant?

What do we (not) know?

What do we do?

What do we find?

To which literature do we contribute to?

* Parental leave literature
* Literature on the role of early childhood interventions on long-run child development
  + The role of type of nurture at the beginning of life on later health outcomes
  + Fetal origin hypotheses extended
* Spill-over of labour market policy on health outcomes
* …..

1. Background
   1. Reform
      1. description
      2. Eligibility
      3. Take-up
      4. First stage
         1. D+S 2012
         2. L+S
         3. Own evidence? Official statistics?
   2. Counterfactual care in 1979
   3. Breastfeeding in 1979
   4. Any prior on health effects given literature?!
2. Empirical strategy
   1. Design
   2. Threats
   3. validity
3. data and variables
4. results
5. robustness
6. discussion
7. conclusion

Schönberg/Ludsteck p.483

“FN18. Part-time jobs with less than 20 hours per week are not included in our data as  
they are not covered by the Social Security system.”

We consider a mother as having returned to the labor market if she  
works for at least 2 consecutive months after childbirth. Full- and parttime work are defined as working more than 30 hours and from 20 to  
30 hours per week, respectively.18 Labor market income in month t after  
childbirth is equal to earnings in month t if the mother is working in that  
month and zero otherwise. To compute the mother’s cumulative total income through month t after childbirth, we add up the mother’s monthly  
total income in each month since childbirth. We define the mother’s  
monthly total income in month t after childbirth as her monthly earnings  
if she is working, as the maternity benefit if she is not working but is entitled to maternity benefits, and zero otherwise.

ARE YOU KIDDING ME????? THIS IS A PAPER ON LABOR SUPPLY!!!???!!!

ARE THEY ARE REALLY SAYING THAT THEY SET ALL WOMEN WORKING LESS THAN 20 HOURS ON “EMPLOYMENT=0” AND “EARNINGS=0”?????????????????????????????????????????????????????????????

Seit wann gibt es eigentlich Infos über Arbeitsstunden in den iab daten?

Longer Maternity leave payments became means-tested – mainly relevant for those at the bottom of the income (and hours!) distribution – and they are excluding these individuals from the sample??????????????????? PLUS: if there is any effect of the PL reform on the intensive margin in the spectrum of < 20 hours they miss it.

They do not do any heterogeneity analysis! Did the effect differ by education? Individual with lower educational attainment should have been more affected due to means-testing!!!!

Auf welcher Datenbasis wird die Mütterrente ausgezahlt? Es muss also irgendwo einen Datensatz geben, bei dem man nachvollziehen kann, welche Frau wann wie viele Kinder geboren hat!

Und hier die Gene für Marc:

Zum Thema nature-nurture. Frage: Wenn wir anhand der Gen-Informationen zwischen Kuckuckskindern und leiblichen Kindern unterscheiden können, welchen Einfluss werden die Ergebnisse auf die Debatte „nature or nurture“ und das relative Verhältnis der Bedeutung von maternal and paternal charateristics (edu, income, personality traits) haben? Wie viele Kinder und Väter wissen nicht, dass sie nicht blutsverwandt sind? Wie viele Kinder erfahren irgendwann in ihrem Leben, dass sie das Ergebnis einer Samenspende waren?

Can we use birth register data to analyse fertility effects of german pl reforms?

Mütterrente-Datensatz?

CENSUS DATEN 1986