Conclusion:

Until now CHILDREN only influences whether organizations are supported and how much funding they receive to provide both the trips and the meals program. However, we find a strong positive correlation between the healthiness of the meals that organizations serve and health related outcomes of children and adolescents. During our visit of an organization in Augsburg, the employees told us that both they, the children and adolescents appreciate the healthy food and demand even more healthier meals. This might be one possible way for CHILDREN to improve the beneficiaries’ health without the necessity of spending particularly more money. In the yearly meetings they could point out our results and mention the appreciation of the provision of healthy foods. Moreover, CHILDREN could request that the organizations fulfill the DGE criteria for the provided meals. Due to the good relationship between CHILDREN and the supported social institutions, we think that the organizations are open to implementing this proposal.

On the basis of the processed dataset, we cannot measure the causal effect of the trips program on everyday expertise and selfworth of participating children and adolescents. However, measuring significant effects of CHILDREN’s trips program might be possible if the data structure will be adjusted. At this point, we recommend to directly ask the beneficiaries to answer the children specific questions of the survey. During our first meeting with CHILDREN we were informed that they already have collected data from children and adolescents directly, leading to additional workload. For instance, the organizations have to obtain the permission of the parents. Nevertheless, the individual level data are perhaps more precise.

The dataset contains several features that made our analysis easier. Firstly, CHILDREN has asked many questions every year that was very helpful in our empirical analysis. Furthermore, they asked the survey questions regarding increased selfworth and broadened everyday expertise for both programs.

This allowed to for time trends as well as our empirical analysis

There are features of the dataset that made our analysis much easier.

The dataset contains some features that

the parents’ consent before asking the childre

Even though this may lead to additional workload because they need the parents’ consent,

During our meeting with CHILDREN we were informed that they already tried to do that and that it is a big challenge that comes with a lot of work. Still should try because the data on the individual level might be more informing precise.

Problem selfworth und so, that not enough variation --> ask variables that have a potentially higher variation to actually measure effects

Faktoranalyse

This would increase the number of observations for every year

Ask questions that potentially have a higher variation

Es ist gut, dass die Variablen jedes j

Reduce the number of survey questions

with a larger dataset and

part of our project was the preparation and transformation of the raw data

The main part of our project was the preparation, transformation and cleaning of the raw data. During this process, we face several challenges

The main part of our project was the preparation, transformation and cleaning of the raw data to construct a final dataset for measuring the effect of CHILDREN’s programs.

This study examines the effect of CHILDREN’s trips program on the everyday expertise and selfworth of participating children and adolescents. The panel structure of the dataset allows us to implement a differences-in-differences approach to estimate the average effect of the participation in the trips program. According to our estimates, the

Hauptresultate

By using a differences-in-differences (DID) approach,

Furthermore, we construct two different treatment variable and compares the results of both