Evaluation of the Reggio Approach

Draft

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1 Introduction

Evidence from seminal experiments in early childhood interventions, such as the Perry Preschool Program, demonstrates the potential for early childhood education to improve life-cycle outcomes of disadvantaged individuals (**??**). There are many early childhood interventions that are widely replicated with little empirical evidence of their effectiveness. One such intervention is the Reggio Approach. Starting in 1963 in Reggio Emilia in Northern Italy, the Reggio Approach is still implemented in the municipal schools of Reggio Emilia, as well as replicated internationally.[1]

This paper presents an evaluation of the Reggio Approach, which includes infant-toddler centers (ages 0-3) and preschools (ages 3-6). The Reggio Approach is administrated through the municipal government of Reggio Emilia. Other early childhood education options include state preschools and private infant-toddler centers and preschools. We have collected data on individuals who have attended each type of early childhood education, as well as those who were informally cared for outside of a center setting.

Our sample includes individuals across five age cohorts: three cohorts of adults, one cohort of adolescents, and one cohort of children in their first year of elementary school. The individuals are not only from Reggio Emilia, but also from Padova and Parma, two cities that are similar to Reggio Emilia along several dimensions but have different preschool systems.

Evaluating the Reggio Approach presents several challenges, given the non-experimental nature of the program. The Reggio Approach preschool system was introduced in 1963, grew over the decades, and now has infrastructure to teach educators about the Reggio Approach. Therefore, the evaluation strategy has to account for potential changes in treatment over time, the lack of well defined control group, and the potential spillover of the Reggio Approach

[1]The official Reggio Children International Network is present in 33 countries worldwide. Many other preschools around the world are "inspired" by the Reggio Approach but they are not officially part of these network.

into other programs attended by individuals in the data.

In Section 2, we highlight the similarities and differences between the Reggio Approach and the other early childhood education experiences in the three cities. Section 3 describes the data in more detail and discusses the outcome variables that are available for the different cohorts. We also present an overview of the demographic aspects of Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova that contextualize the differences in approaches to early childhood education. Section 4 discusses the methodology we employ to produce the results discussed in Section 5.

2 Early Childhood Education Experiences

We first describe the different types of early childhood education in Italy. We then detail the Reggio Approach, which we consider to be the treatment in this evaluation. Because those who did not receive this treatment did not receive uniform alternative early childhood education experiences, we also document the curricular and programmatic elements of these alternative experiences.

2.1 Types of Early Childhood Education in Italy

Italy's current system of early education is divided into two parts according to children's age: (i) infant-toddler care for children younger than 3 years old and (ii) preschool for children between the ages of 3 and 6.[2]

The responsibilities for the funding and provision of preschool are as follows: the state passes laws, defines educational aims, and provides the majority of funding for preschools to regions. Each region may pass laws regarding the organization and distribution of funds for all municipal programs in that region. Municipalities subsidize and manage local schools. Over 96% of children ages 3-6 years attend preschool which is provided by state, municipal, or private initiatives (**?**). For children under the age of 3 years, local provision of childcare in

[2]Current early childhood education reform efforts seek to unify the system of early childhood education to provide continuity of care from 0-6 years.

Italy varies considerably as regional and municipal governments are responsible for regulating and funding infant-toddler centers. Some cities in Northern Italy meet the childcare demand for 30-45% of families with very young children, in contrast to 2.3% in Southern Italy (**?**).

Municipalities are enabled to set eligibility criteria for local preschools and infant-toddler centers. Although the selection criteria are similar across municipalities, the weighting of distinct family characteristics varies (**?**). Fees to attend municipal preschools vary; about half of municipalities provide free preschool while others are offered on a sliding scale. State preschools are free to all families.[3] In contrast, parental fees for infant-toddler care are much higher, covering 21% of total program costs on average (**?**).

The Catholic Church offers the majority of private religious early childhood programs. Until approximately 2000, private schools were considered "schools for the rich" given that families had to pay the full tuition themselves (**?**). After 2000, the public education system acknowledged non-state schools that complied with eight specific regulations by allowing regions to allocate funds to "equitable" private *and* municipal schools. Tuition for religious preschools currently depends on family income, and the amount of public subsidies for non-state schools vary as decided by the region (**??**).

To summarize, early childhood education is publicly provided by the municipality or the state, and privately provided by religious institutions or secular ones. Section 3 describes the selection of our sample into these different school types.

2.2 The Reggio Approach

The Reggio Approach is a form of municipal early childhood education designed by Loris Malaguzzi, an educator influenced by the educational practices and psychological theories of Dewey, Piaget, Erikson, Vygotsky, Bronfenbrenner, Kagan, and Gardner. Malaguzzi, along with Bruno Ciari in Bologna, was one of several left-wing educators within the region of Emilia Romagna who were influenced by these progressive models of education. Under the

[3] All school systems charge for meals and transportation.

guidance of Malaguzzi, Reggio Emilia opened its first preschool in 1963 for children aged 3-6 years. In 1965, Reggio Emilia opened the first infant-toddler center for children aged 3 months to 3 years. The Reggio Emilia municipal early childhood system thus preceded Italy's legislative reforms in the 1960s and 1970s that established state-run preschools and mandated the local provision of infant-toddler centers (**?**).

In the Reggio Approach, the educative team is assigned specialized roles. Each incoming class of 3-year-olds is assigned two full-time co-teachers who remain with this cohort of same-aged children for three consecutive years. This extended time provides continuity of care for children and enables strong teacher-family engagement. Each school site is further staffed by a full-time atelierista, an instructor with a background in visual arts. Auxiliary site staff, such as cooks and janitors, are considered members of the educative team and participate in trainings and professional development. A pedagogista—or educative coordinator—with a higher degree in psychology or education is assigned to support professional development on a biweekly basis for the educative staff of approximately 4-5 municipal preschools.

The Reggio Approach is notable for viewing curriculum as an ongoing, collaborative project without pre-determined learning goals or timelines. There is no institutionally-prescribed content knowledge that educators convey to children for "school readiness." In contrast, teachers and children are viewed as researchers and co-creators of knowledge. For example, educators, children and families collaborate to define a question or topic. Learning is then pursued following a scientific process: theories are shared, tested, and revised through dialogue. Teachers observe children's development, interact with children through questions and dialogue, and provide scaffolding to support learning. Children demonstrate their emerging knowledge through creative visual media with aid from the atelierista. Teachers document each child's development in a portfolio—a collection of work—which is shared and discussed with children and parents over the year (**??**).

The municipal school environment reflects a light-filled and open interior design, furnished with natural materials and a garden. Each site is equipped with an atelier, or dedi-

cated studio laboratory used for creative instructional activities, and in-house kitchen used for daily meal preparation. Preschools and infant-toddler centers are open five full-time days per week from September through June (**?**). Extended day options are available by request at several municipal preschool locations throughout the school year, as is educational programming in July. Children with disabilities and single parents have been prioritized in admission criteria for infant-toddler and preschool programs since before it was decreed by 1971 state regulations (**?**).

2.3 Other Early Childhood Education Experiences

Municipal early childhood education programs in Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova differ in certain aspects of program administration, environmental features, and pedagogical methods. We discuss these differences below. **[This section will be expanded as we receive and translate responses from the survey.]**

2.3.1 Parma Municipal Schools

Detailed documentation of the Parma municipal early childhood system is scarce. Conversation with the authors of **?** suggests that municipal schools in Parma are parallel to those of Reggio Emilia.[4]

As of 2001, 16 infant-toddler centers were offered throughout the municipality. The administration of these centers are managed by a director of services for children under 3 years of age. Pedagogical coordinators perform both administrative and professional development roles. Assigned to a specific set of infant-toddler centers, these coordinators meet twice each month with all teachers collectively for shared reflection, on-site supervision, and to promote relationships with the families. The city director meets biweekly with all pedagogical coordinators for overall planning. University professors or administrators from other municipalities provide professional development in the form of continuing education (**?**).

[4]Kuperman, Interview with Carolyn Pope Edwards, 2016.

In contrast to pre-fabricated preschool centers, Parma's infant-toddler centers are intentionally designed in the context of an apartment. **?** report mixed-age classes that include 18 total children from 13 months to 3 years in a single section, led by two teachers (9:1 child-teacher ratio). To accommodate parents, infant-toddler centers open at 7:30pm and offer three pick-up times: 2 p.m. (short-day), 3:30 p.m. (normal-day), or 5 p.m. (extended-day). Classrooms can be organized by single-age groups (e.g., 5-12 months, 12-24 months, and 24-36 months) or by mixed-age groups (e.g.,12-36 months) (**?**).

2.3.2 Padova Municipal Schools

Padova is located in the relatively more religious and politically diverse region of Veneto. Compared to Reggio Emilia and Parma, its municipal early childhood education system is smaller and it has a larger number of private religious programs.

In 1989, the region of Veneto reported a total provision of childcare slots for 3.9% of its infant-toddler population. In contrast, the region of Emilia Romagna reported a provision of infant-toddler childcare for 15.6% of its population. The practice of professional development trainings for early childhood staff in Veneto first began in 1986 (**?**).

2.3.3 Catholic Schools

The Catholic Church offers the majority of private religious early childhood programs. Unlike municipal programs, tuition for private religious programs is at least partially the family's responsibility. In some cases, families can receive subsidies depending on their income and the particular municipality's subsidy program (**?**). The Catholic Church in Italy is concerned with equity and parity of state funding for private schools.[5] Prior to March 2000, state funding for private schools reflected a 1947 constitutional clause that non-state schools could operate "without financial burdens on the state." Private schools were thus considered options

[5]In 2005, funding for state and private schools differed greatly. Authorized private schools received a state contribution for pre-primary schools (ages 2-6 years), while funding for private primary schools (ages 6-11 years) was at 15.5% the rate of public primary schools. Private secondary schools (ages 11-18 years) received no state funding (**?**).

only for affluent families that could afford the tuition expense (**?**).

3 Data

The sample is a subset of the individuals in Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova who were born in the year ranges of the five cohorts. These individuals were collected from the population registries in each of the cities. The sample was then restricted to those individuals living in the same city in which they were raised. All cohorts except the youngest one comprised only individuals who are Italian citizens. In contrast, the youngest cohort includes an oversampling of immigrant children.[6] The sample from Reggio Emilia, across all cohorts, includes an oversampling of those who attended municipal schools, as this is the treatment group.

Of the reference sample, 7,109 individuals were randomly selected. Of these, 4,019 completed interviews, resulting in a response rate of 56.5%. Table 1 provides an overview of the birth years for the different cohorts and the counts of the full sample. Table 2 provides a detailed tabulation of the sample by city, cohort, and school type.

Table 1: Description of the Full Sample by Cohort and City

Cohort	Birth year(s)	Age at interview	Count			
			Reggio Emilia	Parma	Padova	**Total**
Children	2006	6	311	291	278	880
Migrants	2006	6	110	58	113	281
Adolescents	1994	19	300	254	282	836
Adults 30s	1980-1981	32	280	251	251	782
Adults 40s	1969-1970	43	285	254	252	791
Adults 50s	1954-1959	54-60	200	103	146	449
Total			1,486	1,211	1,322	4,019

Note: This table presents the number of individuals in the full sample. The age at interview is approximate given there is some variation in the interview date and birth year within each cohort.

[6] In the adult cohorts there was no immigrant who was born in the any of the three cities and still lived there. In the adolescent cohort, the number was immigrant born was extremely small.

Table 2: Tabulation by Cohort, City, and School Type

	Reggio Emilia: 1,471					Parma: 1,198					Padova: 1,305				
	None	Muni.	State	Relig.	Priv.	None	Muni.	State	Relig.	Priv.	None	Muni.	State	Relig.	Priv.
Children	2	166	45	92	5	6	154	43	77	9	2	82	40	141	12
Migrants	4	52	37	14	1	4	35	10	3	6	5	36	47	23	1
Adolescents	7	166	22	96	6	4	116	43	82	6	1	93	47	131	6
Adults 30	57	149	31	40	1	44	98	51	50	5	47	35	26	140	1
Adults 40	80	128	17	52	5	116	52	26	55	1	75	27	24	123	0
Adults 50	147	9	10	28	2	72	12	7	11	0	57	11	2	68	2
	297	670	162	322	20	246	467	180	278	27	187	284	186	626	22

Note: This table shows the sample size by city, cohort, and school type. These numbers do not include individuals with an unidentified preschool type. In total, there are 45 individuals with unidentified preschool type. We separate migrants and children for clarity in this table even though they are in the same birth cohort (year of birth: 2006). None: no preschool; Muni.: municipal preschool; State: state preschool; Relig.: religious preschool; Priv.: private preschool.

The structure of the cohorts allows us to study the effects of the Reggio Approach at different points throughout the life cycle. The youngest cohort of children were interviewed when they entered primary school, the adolescent cohort when they ended compulsory schooling, and the adult cohorts capture different points of adulthood to measure key outcomes such as engagement in the labor market, health, and family decisions. This cohort structure also allows us to evaluate the Reggio Approach compared to the alternative early childhood experiences over time.

Separate questionnaires were administered to the children, adolescents, and adults. as well as to the caregivers of the children and adolescents. The questionnaires include items about early childhood experiences, family structure, education, interaction with non-Italians (or with Italians in the case of the migrant children), and measures of cognitive and social-emotional skills. The questionnaires for adults additionally included items about occupation, income, health, and life satisfaction.

Table 3 presents summary statistics for baseline variables by cohort and city. As mentioned above, certain baseline variables are missing for the adult cohorts due to differences in questionnaires administered to adults and children. The table illustrates differences and similarities in parental, caregiver and family characteristics across cities as well as over time.

Table 3: Summary statistics for baseline variables by cohort and city

	Children			**Adolescents**			**Adults 30**			**Adults 40**			**Adults 50**		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Male	0.54	0.56	0.52	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.60	0.53	0.55	0.54	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.38	0.46
	0.50	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.50*
Low birthweight	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.27	*0.25*	*0.21*	*0.23*	*0.24*	*0.21*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Premature birth	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.07	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.30	*0.26*	*0.25*	*0.24*	*0.30*	*0.25*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAPI	0.55	0.43	0.47	0.43	0.55	0.49	0.57	0.40	0.35	0.63	0.34	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.28
	0.50	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.48*	*0.48*	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.45*
Born to teenaged mother	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	0.00	*0.08*	*0.08*	*0.11*	*0.12*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Mom born in province	0.51	0.60	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.78	0.84	0.70	0.71	0.80	0.74	0.63	0.78	0.80	0.76
	0.50	*0.49*	*0.46*	*0.47*	*0.47*	*0.41*	*0.36*	*0.46*	*0.46*	*0.40*	*0.44*	*0.48*	*0.42*	*0.40*	*0.43*
Mom Max Edu: Low	0.17	0.07	0.10	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
	0.38	*0.25*	*0.30*	*0.36*	*0.31*	*0.35*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.13*	*0.00*	*0.06*	*0.10*	*0.19*	*0.12*
Mom Max Edu: Middle School	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.41	0.55	0.64
	0.27	*0.23*	*0.29*	*0.29*	*0.30*	*0.31*	*0.18*	*0.25*	*0.30*	*0.39*	*0.43*	*0.42*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.48*
Mom Max Edu: High School	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.30	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.26	0.18
	0.50	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.46*	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.48*	*0.48*	*0.44*	*0.39*
Mom Max Edu: University	0.28	0.46	0.36	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.55	0.63	0.54	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.22	0.15	0.15
	0.45	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.43*	*0.47*	*0.46*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.46*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.42*	*0.35*	*0.36*
Born to teenaged father	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	0.00	*0.06*	*0.08*	*0.00*	*0.09*	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Father born in province	0.52	0.59	0.64	0.58	0.61	0.73	0.87	0.79	0.76	0.78	0.85	0.73	0.84	0.65	0.82
	0.50	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.44*	*0.34*	*0.41*	*0.43*	*0.42*	*0.36*	*0.44*	*0.37*	*0.48*	*0.38*
Dad Max Edu: Low	0.23	0.12	0.09	0.19	0.16	0.14	.	.	.	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02
	0.42	*0.33*	*0.29*	*0.40*	*0.37*	*0.35*	.	.	.	*0.14*	*0.06*	*0.06*	*0.07*	*0.19*	*0.14*
Dad Max Edu: Middle School	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.19	0.22	0.14	0.35	0.55	0.52
	0.27	*0.30*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.26*	*0.30*	*0.17*	*0.27*	*0.30*	*0.39*	*0.41*	*0.35*	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.50*
Dad Max Edu: High School	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.32	0.32	0.45	0.33	0.27	0.36	0.19	0.17
	0.48	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.47*	*0.47*	*0.50*	*0.47*	*0.44*	*0.48*	*0.40*	*0.38*
Dad Max Edu: University	0.24	0.35	0.30	0.19	0.26	0.28	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.33	0.45	0.58	0.27	0.20	0.27
	0.43	*0.48*	*0.46*	*0.39*	*0.44*	*0.45*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.47*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.45*	*0.40*	*0.45*
Has 1 sibling	0.52	0.46	0.50	0.52	0.46	0.55	0.36	0.33	0.45	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.28	0.26	0.39
	0.50	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.47*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.45*	*0.44*	*0.49*
Has 2 siblings	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.24	0.33	0.25	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.30	0.27	0.22
	0.35	*0.41*	*0.37*	*0.38*	*0.40*	*0.36*	*0.43*	*0.47*	*0.43*	*0.44*	*0.47*	*0.48*	*0.46*	*0.45*	*0.42*

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.

Table 3: Summary statistics for baseline variables by cohort and city

	Children			**Adolescents**			**Adults 30**			**Adults 40**			**Adults 50**		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Has more than 2 siblings	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.26	0.34	0.39	0.35
	0.23	*0.19*	*0.21*	*0.29*	*0.24*	*0.16*	*0.33*	*0.40*	*0.37*	*0.40*	*0.39*	*0.44*	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.48*
Caregiver was Catholic	0.77	0.83	0.79	0.75	0.86	0.73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.42	*0.37*	*0.41*	*0.43*	*0.35*	*0.44*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver was faithful and Catholic	0.47	0.52	0.51	0.45	0.54	0.45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.50	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver owned house	0.58	0.71	0.66	0.84	0.81	0.77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.49	*0.46*	*0.48*	*0.37*	*0.39*	*0.42*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver was a migrant	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.26	*0.14*	*0.15*	*0.11*	*0.12*	*0.00*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 5,000 euros or less	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.04	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.11	*0.15*	*0.18*	*0.06*	*0.15*	*0.19*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 5,001-10,000 euros	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.11	*0.13*	*0.12*	*0.10*	*0.09*	*0.08*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 10,001-25,000 euros	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.38	*0.39*	*0.36*	*0.39*	*0.38*	*0.30*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 25,001-50,000 euros	0.32	0.41	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.47	*0.49*	*0.47*	*0.47*	*0.46*	*0.43*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 50,001-100,000 euros	0.19	0.19	0.13	0.24	0.24	0.11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.40	*0.39*	*0.34*	*0.43*	*0.43*	*0.31*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: 100,001-250,000 euros	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.15	*0.14*	*0.17*	*0.20*	*0.17*	*0.16*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver Income: $>$ 250,000 euros	.	.	.	0.00	0.00	0.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*0.06*	*0.00*	*0.00*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caregiver was religious	0.85	0.87	0.80	0.77	0.87	0.74	0.50	0.73	0.72	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.64	0.71	0.77
	0.36	*0.34*	*0.40*	*0.42*	*0.34*	*0.44*	*0.50*	*0.45*	*0.45*	*0.50*	*0.43*	*0.44*	*0.48*	*0.46*	*0.42*

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.

3.1 Characteristics of Reggio Emilia, Parma, and Padova

Parma and Padova are similar to Reggio Emilia along several characteristics, but have different early childhood education offerings.[7] All three cities are in Northern Italy; Reggio Emilia and Parma are in the same region of Emilia Romagna, Padova is in the adjacent region of Veneto. Tables 4 and 5 describe the cities along demographic characteristics. Reggio Emilia and Parma, in addition to being geographically close are socially and economically similar.

The three cities are similar in employment for different industries, proportion of individuals renting property, and marital status. In 2011, Padova had more individuals with post-secondary degrees compared with Reggio Emilia and Parma. Starting in 1991, the aging index has been higher in Parma than in Reggio Emilia. Starting in 2001, Padova's aging index overtook that of both Reggio Emilia and Parma. A higher aging index indicates there are more individuals over 59 years of age per one hundred individuals under 15 years of age, i.e., an older population with low birth rates.

[7] See Section 2 for a discussion of the differences in early childhood education in the three cities.

Table 4: Proportion of Individuals in Different Employment and Industry Categories

	Reggio Emilia					Parma					Padova				
	1971	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
Employment															
Employed (B)	0.48	0.51	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.49
Employed (F)	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.43	0.46	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.46	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.42
Employed (M)	0.70	0.66	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.57
Unemployed (B)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Unemployed (F)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Unemployed (M)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Homemaker (B)	0.26	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.28	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.32	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.09
Homemaker (F)	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.20	0.11	0.53	0.37	0.30	0.22	0.12	0.59	0.47	0.38	0.30	0.16
Homemaker (M)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Pensioner (B)	0.15	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.26
Pensioner (F)	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.28	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.27
Pensioner (M)	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.25
Student (B)	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08
Student (F)	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07
Student (M)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08
Other (B)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Other (F)	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other (M)	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05
Industry															
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing (B)	.	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	.	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing (F)	.	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	.	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing (M)	.	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.05	.	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Finance, Professional, Scientific, Admin (B)	.	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.14	.	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.17	.	0.09	0.15	0.17	0.19
Finance, Professional, Scientific, Admin (F)	.	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.15	.	0.07	0.15	0.14	0.18	.	0.08	0.15	0.17	0.19
Finance, Professional, Scientific, Admin (M)	.	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.13	.	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.16	.	0.09	0.15	0.17	0.20
Trade, Hotels And Restaurants (B)	.	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.18	.	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	.	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.16
Trade, Hotels And Restaurants (F)	.	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	.	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.18	.	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.16
Trade, Hotels And Restaurants (M)	.	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.16	.	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.15	.	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17
Transport, Storage, Info, Communication (B)	.	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.06	.	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	.	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07
Transport, Storage, Info, Communication (F)	.	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	.	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	.	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Transport, Storage, Info, Communication (M)	.	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	.	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	.	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.09
Other Activities (B)	.	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.28	.	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.31	.	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.37
Other Activities (F)	.	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.43	.	0.39	0.36	0.41	0.44	.	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.51
Other Activities (M)	.	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	.	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	.	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.25

Note: This table presents the percentage of individuals in different employment and industry categories within each city during each of the 5 listed years. Percentages are reported for females (F), males (M), and both genders (B) combined. The percentages are calculated using the total number of individuals above age 15 for the denominator. Data were collected from ISTAT and regional agencies.

Table 5: Proportion of Individuals in Different Education, Rental, and Marital Categories

	Reggio Emilia					Parma					Padova				
	1971	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1971**	**1981**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**
Education															
< Primary (B)	0.27	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.06
< Primary (F)	0.31	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.32	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.06
< Primary (M)	0.23	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.23	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.06
Primary (B)	0.45	0.43	0.34	0.26	0.18	0.43	0.41	0.32	0.24	0.18	0.41	0.35	0.27	0.21	0.17
Primary (F)	0.44	0.45	0.37	0.28	0.21	0.42	0.43	0.35	0.27	0.20	0.42	0.39	0.31	0.25	0.20
Primary (M)	0.46	0.40	0.31	0.22	0.16	0.43	0.38	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.39	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.13
Lower Secondary (B)	0.16	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.16	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.23
Lower Secondary (F)	0.14	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.23	0.21
Lower Secondary (M)	0.17	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.26	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.24
High School (B)	0.10	0.15	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.10	0.16	0.24	0.30	0.32	0.12	0.19	0.27	0.30	0.31
High School (F)	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.09	0.16	0.24	0.29	0.31	0.10	0.17	0.25	0.29	0.30
High School (M)	0.11	0.16	0.24	0.30	0.33	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.31	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.28	0.32	0.33
Post Secondary Degree (B)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.17	0.24
Post Secondary Degree (F)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.20	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.23
Post Secondary Degree (M)	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.19	0.24
Rental Status															
Rented (B)	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.23	0.23	0.61	0.49	0.35	0.26	0.25	0.58	0.49	0.33	0.25	0.23
Marital Status															
Divorced (B)	.	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	.	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06	.	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.06
Married (B)	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.49	0.44	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.43
Never Married (B)	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.41	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.40	0.41
Widowed (B)	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Population Metrics															
Aging Index (B)	69.49	101.51	171.58	155.22	131.09	63.32	99.35	192.66	210.50	184.46	44.27	73.08	160.67	202.58	205.18
Dependency Ratio (B)	46.34	41.05	46.98	51.69	54.17	47.05	47.92	43.79	50.36	56.70	51.97	45.65	40.58	50.29	59.41

Note: This table presents the percentage of individuals in different education, rental and marital categories within each city during each of the 5 listed years. Percentages are reported for females (F), males (M), and both genders (B) combined. The percentages are calculated using the total number of individuals above age 15 for the denominator. Data were collected from ISTAT and regional agencies. Aging Index: number of people older than 59 years old per one hundred people younger than 15 years; Dependency Ratio: number of people older than 64 or younger than 15 divided by the number of people between 15 and 64 years old.

4 Basic Analysis

Because there are two stages of early childhood interventions, (i) ages 0-3 and (ii) ages 3-6, it is important to consider both when estimating treatment effects of either intervention on later outcomes. Table 6 shows the possible cases of receiving early childhood intervention in our data, where 0 indicates not attending and 1 indicates attending. At this stage, we limit the type of infant-toddler centers and preschools to municipal only.

Table 6: Possible Cases of Treatment

		Preschool (Ages 3-6) 0	Preschool (Ages 3-6) 1
ITC (Age 0-3)	0	(0,0)	(0,1)
	1	(1,0)	(1,1)

Note: We only consider municipal ITCs (infant-toddler-centers, ages 0-3) and preschools (ages 3-6). (0,0): did not attend any municipal school for both ages 0-3 and 3-6; (1,0): attended a municipal school for ages 0-3 but did *not* attend for ages 3-6; (0,1): did *not* attend a municipal school for ages 0-3 but did attend for ages 3-6; (1,1): attended a municipal school for both ages 0-3 and 3-6.

4.1 Estimating Effects of Infant-Toddler Centers

There are two main methods to test the effect of attending infant-toddler centers. The first is to compare people who did not attend infant-toddler care or preschool with people who only attended municipal infant-toddler care. Using the notation in Table 6, this comparison is between (0,0) and (1,0). The second method is to compare people who only attended municipal preschool with people who attended both municipal infant-toddler centers and preschools. That is, to compare (0,1) and (1,1). The hypotheses are formally written as

$$H_1 : \quad Y_{0,0} = Y_{1,0} \tag{1}$$

$$H_2 : \quad Y_{0,1} = Y_{1,1} \tag{2}$$

where $Y_{i,j}$ is the outcome of the individuals who attended $i \in \{0,1\}$ infant-toddler care and $j \in \{0,1\}$ preschool.

A possible estimation strategy is to limit the sample to a specific city and a specific cohort constrained to the comparison groups needed according to the hypotheses above. To test H_1, we estimate the following regression equation:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_i^{c,h} &= \alpha + \beta_0 R_i^{ITC} + \mathbf{X}_i\gamma + \varepsilon_i^{c,h}, \\ \forall \quad i \in & \{\text{People in city } c \text{ and cohort } h \text{ and in group (0,0) or (1,0)}\} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where R_i^{ITC} is the indicator for attending municipal infant-toddler center and $\mathbf{X_i}$ is the vector of baseline variables for individual i. Likewise, to test H_2:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_i^{c,h} &= \alpha + \beta_0 R_i^{ITC} + \mathbf{X}_i\gamma + \varepsilon_i^{c,h}, \\ \forall \quad i \in & \{\text{People in city } c \text{ and cohort } h \text{ and in group (0,1) or (1,1)}\}. \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

One caveat of this analysis is that it uses a limited sample size. In our data, these hypotheses cannot be tested under this strategy for many groups. Table 7 shows the number of individuals available for each group necessary for analysis using this strategy. It is impossible to test H_1 in our data, because there are almost no people who attended municipal infant-toddler care without attending preschool (the group (1,0)). While it is possible to test H_2 for several groups, the number of observations for the group (1,1) is small for the adult cohorts.

Table 7: Number of Individuals in Each Group

	Reggio					**Parma**					**Padova**				
	(0,0)	(1,0)	(0,1)	(1,1)	Total	(0,0)	(1,0)	(0,1)	(1,1)	Total	(0,0)	(1,0)	(0,1)	(1,1)	Total
Child	2	0	46	117	**311**	5	1	35	100	**291**	2	0	31	36	**278**
Migrant	4	0	24	26	**110**	4	0	12	23	**58**	5	0	18	16	**113**
Adolescent	7	0	45	116	**300**	4	0	49	61	**254**	1	0	55	37	**282**
Age-30	57	0	95	53	**280**	43	0	64	29	**251**	47	0	25	9	**251**
Age-40	80	0	97	28	**285**	115	1	35	16	**254**	75	0	25	2	**252**
Age-50	146	0	8	0	**200**	71	0	4	8	**103**	55	0	11	0	**146**

In Table 7, the groups subject to our estimation are highlighted. Since there are more outcomes for adult cohorts than for younger cohorts, we first focus on analyzing the effect of infant-toddler care on the adult cohorts. Based on the available number of individuals in each cell and the history of the foundation date of municipal infant-toddler care for each city, we decide to test H_2 for the following groups:

- Age-30 individuals in Reggio who did not attend any infant-toddler center and attended municipal preschool (the group (0,1)) **vs.** Age-30 individuals in Reggio who attended both municipal infant-toddler center and municipal preschool (the group (1,1))

- Age-40 individuals in Reggio who did not attend no infant-toddler center and attended municipal preschool (the group (0,1)) **vs.** Age-40 individuals in Reggio who attended both municipal infant-toddler center and municipal preschool (the group (1,1))

These two comparisons show effects of the Reggio-Approach infant-toddler care for each age cohort. In this draft, we only include the comparisons for individuals in Reggio Emilia.

4.2 Estimating Effects of Preschools

4.2.1 OLS

For this abbreviated analysis, we restrict to individuals from Reggio Emilia who either attended a Reggio Approach preschool or did not attend any preschool. We exclude the cohort of adults in their 50s because the Reggio Approach was not available at that time.

For individual i in Reggio Emilia, let R_i^P indicate whether that individual attended a Reggio Approach preschool. We select a vector, $\boldsymbol{X}_i$, of baseline control variables with the lowest BIC to account for family background.[8] For both cohorts, we estimate β in the simple model

[8]These variables are: gender, whether the individual took the computer-assisted (CAPI), number of siblings, an indicator if the mother's maximum education was middle school, an indicator if the father's maximum education is university, and two indicators for the number of siblings (one indicating having two or more siblings, the other indicating having three or more siblings).

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta R_i^P + \boldsymbol{X}_i\gamma + \varepsilon_i \tag{5}$$

where we assume ε_i to be a random disturbance.

While this estimate is useful in gaining a basic understanding of the relation between the Reggio Approach and outcomes Y_i, there is a clear selection issue. That is, the choice to enroll a child in the Reggio Approach and the choice not to enroll a child in any preschool might be tied to unobservable characteristics that are also influencing the outcomes. After Section 5 in which we present the estimates from Equation (5), we present a preliminary discussion of selection on observed characteristics.

4.2.2 Difference-in-Difference

For this difference-in-difference analysis, we compare the difference in outcomes across cities for different preschool types after fixing the cohort. We restrict this analysis to individuals in the age-30 and age-40 cohorts who either attended municipal preschool or did not attend any preschool. In this section, we present the estimation model to explicitly show how our difference-in-difference approach works.

In the context of our analysis, we consider a case with age-30 individuals from Reggio Emilia and Parma who either attended municipal preschool or did not attend any preschool. We can write the estimation equation for this group as:

$$Y_i \quad = \alpha + \beta_1 Reggio_i + \beta_2 R_i^P + \beta_3 Reggio_i * R_i^P + \boldsymbol{X}_i\gamma + \varepsilon_i \tag{6}$$

where $Reggio_i$ is the indicator for i living in Reggio Emilia. In this regression, β_3 has an interpretation of (Reggio Municipal - Parma Municipal) - (Reggio None - Parma None). The first difference shows the difference between outcomes of those who attended municipal preschools in Reggio Emilia and those who attended municipal preschools in Parma. However, there can be inherent differences between individuals in Reggio Emilia and those

in Parma for the age-30 cohort. The second difference is intended to capture the inherent difference in outcomes between two cities and to eliminate the city effect. Analogous interpretation is applied to difference-in-difference comparisons between Reggio Emilia and Padova.

5 Empirical Results

5.1 Infant-Toddler Centers (Ages 0-3)

Table 8: OLS Results for Cognitive and Education, Infant-Toddler Centers, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) None40	(5) BIC40	(6) Full40
IQ Factor	0.0071	-0.16	-0.14	-0.34**	-0.35**	-0.39**
	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.15)
High School Grade	-4.15*	-4.72**	-4.68**	-0.042	0.59	1.88
	(1.66)	(1.79)	(1.67)	(1.66)	(1.66)	(1.95)
University Grade	-4.04	-5.93	2.57	-3.12	-1.65	14.1
	(5.29)	(4.58)	(7.73)	(3.43)	(5.24)	(11.85)
Graduate from High School	-0.014	-0.039	-0.054	-0.27**	-0.13	-0.078
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Max Edu: University	-0.16**	-0.19**	-0.19**	-0.11	-0.039	-0.099
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Max Edu: Graduate School	0.019	0.022	0.023	0	0	0
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(.)	(.)	(.)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach infant-toddler center and preschools or only preschools at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 9: OLS Results for Employment and Income, Infant-Toddler Centers, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) None40	(5) BIC40	(6) Full40
Employed	0.053*	0.049*	0.043	0.031	0.056	0.045
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Self-Employed	0.053	0.064	0.075	0.16	0.15	0.20
	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.11)
Hours Worked Per Week	0.60	0.75	1.02	3.34	4.18*	5.74**
	(0.93)	(0.92)	(0.90)	(1.87)	(1.90)	(2.02)
Monthly Wage	-218.0	-164.0	-160.7	-725.3	-265.8	100.8
	(113.94)	(116.14)	(105.54)	(410.34)	(303.48)	(361.86)
Income: 5,000 Euros of Less	0.18**	0.15*	0.13*	0	0	0
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Income: 5,001-10,000 Euros	-0.011	-0.013	-0.014	0	0	0
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(.)	(.)	(.)
Income: 10,001-25,000 Euros	-0.0095	-0.039	-0.037	0.27**	0.26*	0.28*
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.13)
Income: 25,001-50,000 Euros	-0.097	-0.025	-0.019	-0.16	-0.14	-0.21
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Income: 50,001-100,000 Euros	-0.063*	-0.070*	-0.063*	-0.082**	-0.10**	-0.080
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Income: 100,001-250,000 Euros	0	0	0	-0.031	-0.012	0.0033
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Income: More than 250,000 Euros	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach infant-toddler center and preschools or only preschools at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 10: OLS Results for Living Environment, Infant-Toddler Centers, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) None40	(5) BIC40	(6) Full40
Married or Cohabitating	0.18*	0.16	0.14	-0.095	-0.15	-0.15
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Divorced	0.075*	0.076*	0.078*	0.11	0.13	0.13
	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Num. of Children in House	0.094	0.12*	0.13*	0.11	-0.036	-0.012
	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Own House	-0.053	-0.028	0.0050	-0.16	-0.065	-0.026
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.13)
Live With Parents	-0.0026	-0.0050	0.018	0.015	0.0061	-0.0099
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.05)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach infant-toddler center and preschools or only preschools at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 11: OLS Results for Health, Infant-Toddler Centers, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) None40	(5) BIC40	(6) Full40
Tried Marijuana	0.085	0.052	0.048	-0.15***	-0.18***	-0.11*
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	1.08	0.16	0.70	-0.37	-0.48	1.57
	(1.06)	(1.10)	(1.25)	(1.62)	(2.11)	(2.68)
BMI	-0.073	0.21	0.17	-0.91	-1.07	-1.42
	(0.42)	(0.40)	(0.39)	(0.68)	(0.76)	(0.88)
Obese	-0.16**	-0.085	-0.100	-0.21**	-0.089	-0.072
	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Overweight	-0.014	0.020	0.032	-0.12	-0.21*	-0.26**
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Good Health	-0.018	-0.070	-0.094	-0.025	-0.0065	0.010
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.14)
No Problematic Health Condition	-0.076	-0.048	-0.054	0.012	0.054	0.14
	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	0.077	0.039	0.031	0.095	0.12	-0.0026
	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(0.23)
Ever Suspended from School	0.014	0.0052	0.0011	-0.016	0.028	0.015
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Age At First Drink	1.64	0.78	0.69	0.073	-1.26	-1.95
	(1.30)	(1.27)	(1.35)	(1.79)	(1.89)	(2.05)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach infant-toddler center and preschools or only preschools at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 12: OLS Results for Non-cognitive, Infant-Toddler Centers, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) None40	(5) BIC40	(6) Full40
Locus of Control - positive	-0.037	-0.064	-0.063	0.17	0.16	0.15
	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Depression Score - positive	-0.78	-1.42	-1.48	0.77	-0.42	-0.99
	(0.92)	(0.85)	(0.83)	(1.19)	(1.33)	(1.51)
Stress	0.16	0.060	0.031	0.30**	0.24	0.17
	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.15)
Work is Source of Stress	-0.10	0.014	0.0079	0.0031	0.11	0.20
	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.20)	(0.22)
Satisfied with Income	-0.42**	-0.39**	-0.39**	0.12	0.16	0.25
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Satisfied with Work	-0.32*	-0.28	-0.25	0.27*	0.25	0.22
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.17)
Satisfied with Health	-0.15	-0.16	-0.14	0.065	-0.019	-0.040
	(0.11)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Satisfied with Family	0.077	0.15	0.18	0.076	-0.10	-0.15
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.23)	(0.25)	(0.26)
Optimistic Look in Life	0.13	0.22**	0.24**	0.16	0.20	0.20
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Return Favor	0.047	0.010	0.017	0.37**	0.24	0.29
	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.18)
Put Someone in Difficulty	-0.35*	-0.31	-0.34*	-0.75***	-0.97***	-1.04***
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.23)
Help Someone Kind To Me	-0.020	-0.040	-0.048	0.37**	0.22	0.28
	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.21)
Insult Back	-0.43**	-0.32*	-0.30*	-0.85***	-0.58**	-0.65**
	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.23)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach infant-toddler center and preschools or only preschools at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 13: OLS Results for Social Behavior, Infant-Toddler Centers, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) None40	(5) BIC40	(6) Full40
Favorable to Migrants	0.048	0.041	0.034	0.20	0.18	0.18
	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.14)
Num. of Friends	-2.87**	-3.22**	-3.49**	-4.27***	-3.26**	-3.13***
	(0.97)	(1.04)	(1.21)	(0.88)	(1.06)	(0.80)
Has Migrant Friends	-0.19*	-0.22**	-0.24**	-0.038	0.012	-0.0042
	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.12)
Volunteers	-0.044	-0.054	-0.039	-0.10***	-0.059	-0.10*
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Child Eats Meal with Fam	-0.13	-0.24	-0.54***	0.37**	0.26	0.22
	(0.27)	(0.21)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.16)	(0.22)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.20**	0.080	0.069	0.29***	0.058	0.18*
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Ever Voted for Regional	0.20**	0.12	0.12	0.29***	0.075	0.15
	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Ever Voted for National	0.018	0.045	0.025	0.014	-0.026	0.047
	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.07)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach infant-toddler center and preschools or only preschools at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

5.2 Preschool (Ages 3-6)

Table 14: OLS and Diff-in-Diff Results for Cognitive and Education, Preschools, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) DidPm30	(5) DidPv30	(6) None40	(7) BIC40	(8) Full40	(9) DidPm40	(10) DidPv40
IQ Factor	0.00406	-0.205	-0.276	-0.244	-0.358	-0.0747	-0.0249	0.0428	0.132	0.321
	(0.149)	(0.146)	(0.145)	(0.194)	(0.232)	(0.120)	(0.133)	(0.151)	(0.155)	(0.213)
High School Grade	4.051*	4.858*	3.870	-1.589	4.713	0.690	1.673	1.570	1.659	5.020
	(1.961)	(2.083)	(2.177)	(3.982)	(3.675)	(1.395)	(1.508)	(1.792)	(2.986)	(3.086)
University Grade	2.390	0.191	1.574	2.492	1.510	-0.826	-0.579	-5.733	-6.382	-6.287
	(2.233)	(2.344)	(2.920)	(3.467)	(4.697)	(2.433)	(2.740)	(4.420)	(3.291)	(4.093)
Graduate from High School	-0.0424	0.0330	0.0468	0.0751	-0.00821	-0.170***	-0.0537	-0.0704	-0.119	-0.185
	(0.0502)	(0.0471)	(0.0498)	(0.0756)	(0.0853)	(0.0502)	(0.0494)	(0.0593)	(0.0717)	(0.104)
Max Edu: University	-0.120	-0.0719	-0.0838	-0.0310	-0.357**	-0.0188	0.0514	0.111*	-0.202*	-0.0472
	(0.0670)	(0.0678)	(0.0692)	(0.107)	(0.124)	(0.0535)	(0.0577)	(0.0562)	(0.0899)	(0.114)
Max Edu: Graduate School	0.00671	0.00821	0.00852	-0.0256	0.00885	0	0	0	-0.0738	-0.0229
	(0.00672)	(0.00832)	(0.00876)	(0.0178)	(0.00914)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(0.0388)	(0.0382)

Note: This table shows the OLS estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach preschools or no preschool at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. "DidPm30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None) for the age-30 cohort. "DidPv30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None) for the age-30 cohort. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 15: OLS and Diff-in-Diff Results for Employment and Income, Preschools, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) DidPm30	(5) DidPv30	(6) None40	(7) BIC40	(8) Full40	(9) DidPm40	(10) DidPv40
Employed	0.0717	0.0566	0.0802	0.124	0.0169	0.0652	0.0835*	0.0559	0.0933	0.126
	(0.0435)	(0.0426)	(0.0433)	(0.0663)	(0.0771)	(0.0348)	(0.0339)	(0.0350)	(0.0554)	(0.0868)
Self-Employed	-0.0566	-0.101	-0.0836	-0.00748	-0.0950	0.0461	0.0209	0.00955	0.0742	0.188**
	(0.0591)	(0.0598)	(0.0627)	(0.0845)	(0.0805)	(0.0487)	(0.0522)	(0.0539)	(0.0703)	(0.0671)
Hours Worked Per Week	6.476**	6.066**	5.450**	5.797*	5.489*	4.736*	4.428*	5.679**	3.486	6.824
	(1.987)	(2.061)	(1.922)	(2.565)	(2.665)	(1.880)	(1.829)	(1.997)	(2.086)	(3.554)
Monthly Wage	-188.4*	-227.5**	-170.3	-538.4*	-111.5	-849.4	-467.2	178.3	55.44	-231.0
	(74.31)	(87.36)	(92.69)	(245.3)	(327.9)	(699.5)	(733.1)	(785.6)	(1203.6)	(990.3)
Income: 5,000 Euros of Less	0.148***	0.164***	0.168***	0.179***	0.128*	-0.0125	-0.0197	-0.0180	-0.0119	-0.0103
	(0.0292)	(0.0344)	(0.0367)	(0.0375)	(0.0554)	(0.0125)	(0.0187)	(0.0171)	(0.0194)	(0.0105)
Income: 5,001-10,000 Euros	-0.0284	-0.0239	-0.0251	0.0306	-0.0116	0	0	0	0.0108	-0.106
	(0.0254)	(0.0254)	(0.0204)	(0.0403)	(0.0257)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(0.00822)	(0.0578)
Income: 10,001-25,000 Euros	-0.199**	-0.188*	-0.182*	-0.249*	0.0564	-0.0531	-0.0552	-0.0903	0.152	0.0217
	(0.0760)	(0.0782)	(0.0830)	(0.121)	(0.135)	(0.0672)	(0.0686)	(0.0792)	(0.101)	(0.132)
Income: 25,001-50,000 Euros	0.0741	0.0568	0.0439	0.0566	-0.0497	0.0797	0.0718	0.00887	-0.0422	0.129
	(0.0780)	(0.0839)	(0.0833)	(0.123)	(0.144)	(0.0707)	(0.0702)	(0.0815)	(0.109)	(0.136)
Income: 50,001-100,000 Euros	0.00518	-0.00921	-0.00543	-0.0173	-0.123*	0.0250	0.0277	0.0792*	-0.0401	0.00910
	(0.0294)	(0.0249)	(0.0285)	(0.0549)	(0.0619)	(0.0303)	(0.0315)	(0.0363)	(0.0613)	(0.0721)
Income: 100,001-250,000 Euros	0	0	0	0	0	-0.0391	-0.0246	0.0202	-0.0682	-0.0437
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(0.0303)	(0.0324)	(0.0345)	(0.0404)	(0.0316)
Income: More than 250,000 Euros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)

Note: This table shows the OLS and Diff-in-Diff estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach preschools or no preschool at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. "DidPm30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None) for the age-30 cohort. "DidPv30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None) for the age-30 cohort. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 16: OLS and Diff-in-Diff Results for Living Environment, Preschools, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) DidPm30	(5) DidPv30	(6) None40	(7) BIC40	(8) Full40	(9) DidPm40	(10) DidPv40
Married or Cohabitating	0.0652	-0.0267	-0.0443	-0.0759	0.0504	0.00781	-0.0281	0.0263	-0.247*	0.0939
	(0.0754)	(0.0787)	(0.0817)	(0.119)	(0.136)	(0.0618)	(0.0657)	(0.0770)	(0.0978)	(0.131)
Divorced	0.0268*	0.0318	0.0232	0.0585	0.0227	-0.0312	-0.00611	-0.0117	0.0494	0.0480
	(0.0133)	(0.0167)	(0.0137)	(0.0322)	(0.0328)	(0.0453)	(0.0490)	(0.0549)	(0.0746)	(0.101)
Num. of Children in House	0.0223	0.0344	0.0129	-0.143	0.0356	0.0563	-0.0384	-0.0439	-0.418*	-0.251
	(0.0519)	(0.0539)	(0.0556)	(0.0932)	(0.100)	(0.0846)	(0.0926)	(0.0973)	(0.168)	(0.196)
Own House	-0.00177	0.0648	0.101	-0.0396	0.0291	-0.0859	-0.0295	-0.00685	-0.185*	-0.210*
	(0.0773)	(0.0805)	(0.0851)	(0.119)	(0.136)	(0.0642)	(0.0666)	(0.0702)	(0.0899)	(0.104)
Live With Parents	-0.0613	-0.131*	-0.0960	-0.246**	-0.322**	-0.0266	-0.0247	-0.0448	-0.0882	-0.171
	(0.0570)	(0.0565)	(0.0524)	(0.0916)	(0.118)	(0.0279)	(0.0270)	(0.0299)	(0.0594)	(0.0917)

Note: This table shows the OLS and Diff-in-Diff estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach preschools or no preschool at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. "DidPm30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None) for the age-30 cohort. "DidPv30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None) for the age-30 cohort. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 17: OLS and Diff-in-Diff Results for Health, Preschools, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) DidPm30	(5) DidPv30	(6) None40	(7) BIC40	(8) Full40	(9) DidPm40	(10) DidPv40
Tried Marijuana	0.103	0.100	0.0916	-0.0442	-0.217*	0.0375	0.0495	0.0864	-0.0828	-0.0882
	(0.0528)	(0.0542)	(0.0563)	(0.0751)	(0.106)	(0.0432)	(0.0462)	(0.0507)	(0.0655)	(0.0882)
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	1.468	1.689	2.431	1.905	1.891	-0.348	-0.588	-0.372	-0.582	3.486
	(1.092)	(1.163)	(1.348)	(2.306)	(2.443)	(1.399)	(1.596)	(1.666)	(2.433)	(1.902)
BMI	0.898*	0.659	0.620	0.222	1.166	-0.414	-0.555	-0.220	0.0640	-1.071
	(0.450)	(0.399)	(0.412)	(0.560)	(0.715)	(0.491)	(0.487)	(0.482)	(0.613)	(0.851)
Obese	-0.0685	0.0509	0.0472	-0.184*	0.259*	-0.211**	-0.114	-0.0337	-0.332***	-0.282*
	(0.0671)	(0.0613)	(0.0617)	(0.0916)	(0.118)	(0.0670)	(0.0715)	(0.0776)	(0.0904)	(0.125)
Overweight	0.0393	-0.0253	-0.0226	0.000214	-0.00132	0.0281	-0.0616	-0.0934	0.124	0.0689
	(0.0609)	(0.0573)	(0.0573)	(0.0979)	(0.107)	(0.0618)	(0.0638)	(0.0699)	(0.0947)	(0.102)
Good Health	0.220**	0.142	0.129	0.373**	0.384*	0.121	0.171	0.126	0.380**	-0.352
	(0.0750)	(0.0727)	(0.0775)	(0.133)	(0.161)	(0.0801)	(0.0924)	(0.103)	(0.133)	(0.202)
No Problematic Health Condition	-0.278***	-0.250***	-0.272***	-0.204	-0.0634	0.0286	0.0531	0.0713	0.106	-0.195
	(0.0690)	(0.0737)	(0.0792)	(0.113)	(0.142)	(0.0777)	(0.0822)	(0.0930)	(0.118)	(0.134)
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	0.256**	0.283***	0.285***	0.113	0.0297	0.0423	0.0561	0.0400	-0.0299	0.0135
	(0.0863)	(0.0843)	(0.0848)	(0.0948)	(0.143)	(0.0602)	(0.0836)	(0.0872)	(0.139)	(0.121)
Ever Suspended from School	-0.111*	-0.120*	-0.141**	-0.129*	-0.161	-0.0406	-0.0325	-0.0159	-0.0515	-0.0597
	(0.0516)	(0.0534)	(0.0521)	(0.0651)	(0.0931)	(0.0369)	(0.0413)	(0.0545)	(0.0609)	(0.0583)
Age At First Drink	2.106	-0.278	-0.518	2.159	-3.238	0.960	0.0244	-0.367	-0.141	-1.582
	(1.331)	(1.256)	(1.238)	(1.652)	(2.009)	(1.270)	(1.328)	(1.396)	(1.517)	(2.040)

Note: This table shows the OLS and Diff-in-Diff estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach preschools or no preschool at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Baysian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. "DidPm30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None) for the age-30 cohort. "DidPv30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None) for the age-30 cohort. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 18: OLS and Diff-in-Diff Results for Non-cognitive, Preschools, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) DidPm30	(5) DidPv30	(6) None40	(7) BIC40	(8) Full40	(9) DidPm40	(10) DidPv40
Locus of Control - positive	0.0713	-0.0996	-0.153	-0.245	0.168	0.171	0.208	0.319*	0.231	0.855***
	(0.127)	(0.121)	(0.124)	(0.215)	(0.232)	(0.119)	(0.127)	(0.136)	(0.185)	(0.211)
Depression Score - positive	1.337	-0.658	-0.516	-0.553	-0.311	2.399**	1.932*	2.116*	0.202	4.235**
	(0.920)	(0.808)	(0.847)	(1.330)	(1.607)	(0.872)	(0.960)	(1.031)	(1.212)	(1.553)
Stress	0.184	0.0860	0.0963	0.0472	-0.00170	0.255*	0.231*	0.0969	0.247	0.737***
	(0.111)	(0.103)	(0.108)	(0.194)	(0.184)	(0.104)	(0.111)	(0.128)	(0.169)	(0.181)
Work is Source of Stress	0.0933	0.0542	0.0158	0.336*	-0.175	0.162	0.177*	0.220*	0.355**	0.123
	(0.0994)	(0.0927)	(0.0910)	(0.157)	(0.181)	(0.0857)	(0.0843)	(0.0917)	(0.136)	(0.177)
Satisfied with Income	0.240	0.258	0.204	0.367	0.298	0.269*	0.303*	0.221	0.0298	0.428
	(0.142)	(0.149)	(0.148)	(0.217)	(0.248)	(0.128)	(0.142)	(0.150)	(0.198)	(0.257)
Satisfied with Work	0.122	0.0994	0.0771	0.1000	-0.102	0.353**	0.341**	0.226	0.178	0.455
	(0.138)	(0.145)	(0.145)	(0.237)	(0.248)	(0.114)	(0.122)	(0.123)	(0.184)	(0.296)
Satisfied with Health	-0.0871	-0.166	-0.174	-0.0609	-0.478**	0.0578	0.0253	-0.0167	0.180	-0.0550
	(0.108)	(0.109)	(0.117)	(0.144)	(0.165)	(0.0700)	(0.0835)	(0.0894)	(0.158)	(0.191)
Satisfied with Family	0.0616	-0.0287	-0.0175	-0.245	-0.289	0.227*	0.147	0.180	-0.0241	-0.000832
	(0.134)	(0.135)	(0.137)	(0.187)	(0.261)	(0.116)	(0.130)	(0.149)	(0.169)	(0.231)
Optimistic Look in Life	-0.173*	-0.146	-0.151	-0.314*	-0.446***	-0.0632	-0.0408	0.0613	-0.0911	-0.132
	(0.0746)	(0.0771)	(0.0838)	(0.123)	(0.131)	(0.0716)	(0.0768)	(0.0841)	(0.108)	(0.147)
Return Favor	0.0610	-0.0942	-0.0905	-0.0182	-0.290	0.0891	0.0414	-0.00000865	0.0166	0.944**
	(0.159)	(0.154)	(0.173)	(0.186)	(0.298)	(0.128)	(0.141)	(0.161)	(0.163)	(0.324)
Put Someone in Difficulty	0.615***	0.652***	0.658***	0.772**	0.113	0.0109	-0.0589	-0.103	-0.303	-1.049***
	(0.178)	(0.181)	(0.186)	(0.280)	(0.344)	(0.163)	(0.176)	(0.201)	(0.256)	(0.319)
Help Someone Kind To Me	-0.0164	-0.114	-0.124	0.00905	-0.0472	0.102	0.0296	-0.0170	0.152	0.706**
	(0.111)	(0.107)	(0.119)	(0.139)	(0.242)	(0.0940)	(0.0969)	(0.114)	(0.133)	(0.270)
Insult Back	0.387*	0.559***	0.597***	1.037***	0.581	-0.369*	-0.243	-0.173	-0.196	-0.422
	(0.176)	(0.162)	(0.165)	(0.274)	(0.324)	(0.158)	(0.157)	(0.184)	(0.249)	(0.328)

Note: This table shows the OLS and Diff-in-Diff estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach preschools or no preschool at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. "DidPm30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None) for the age-30 cohort. "DidPv30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None) for the age-30 cohort. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

Table 19: OLS and Diff-in-Diff Results for Social Behavior, Preschools, Reggio Emilia

	(1) None30	(2) BIC30	(3) Full30	(4) DidPm30	(5) DidPv30	(6) None40	(7) BIC40	(8) Full40	(9) DidPm40	(10) DidPv40
Favorable to Migrants	-0.0702	-0.0499	-0.0913	-0.0243	0.137	-0.00781	-0.00452	0.0103	0.163	0.592**
	(0.0834)	(0.0847)	(0.0916)	(0.161)	(0.208)	(0.0860)	(0.0893)	(0.107)	(0.170)	(0.217)
Num. of Friends	-1.463	-1.180	-1.168	-1.313	3.000	-2.068*	-0.957	0.543	2.304	3.038*
	(1.360)	(1.556)	(1.644)	(2.452)	(2.591)	(0.917)	(0.911)	(1.453)	(1.292)	(1.494)
Has Migrant Friends	0.0406	0.0694	0.0456	0.0784	-0.0353	-0.128*	-0.0959	-0.118	0.0151	-0.103
	(0.0720)	(0.0741)	(0.0768)	(0.110)	(0.134)	(0.0613)	(0.0647)	(0.0739)	(0.0971)	(0.123)
Volunteers	-0.146**	-0.142**	-0.127*	-0.174	-0.295**	-0.147**	-0.0909	-0.119	-0.00146	-0.126
	(0.0553)	(0.0489)	(0.0494)	(0.0991)	(0.0973)	(0.0526)	(0.0521)	(0.0676)	(0.0828)	(0.0822)
Child Eats Meal with Fam	0.333	-0.287	0.0423	0.148	-1.274***	0.0955	-0.00660	0.0204	-0.457*	-0.0625
	(0.207)	(0.192)	(0.229)	(0.559)	(0.265)	(0.144)	(0.147)	(0.179)	(0.219)	(0.245)
Ever Voted for Municipal	0.267***	0.102	0.108	0.0555	-0.00761	0.295***	0.143	0.136	0.167	-0.0200
	(0.0772)	(0.0655)	(0.0643)	(0.0857)	(0.131)	(0.0726)	(0.0762)	(0.0763)	(0.0984)	(0.124)
Ever Voted for Regional	0.212**	0.0636	0.0776	0.0636	-0.0260	0.299***	0.156*	0.144	0.210*	0.0559
	(0.0782)	(0.0678)	(0.0665)	(0.0865)	(0.132)	(0.0725)	(0.0758)	(0.0795)	(0.0920)	(0.133)
Ever Voted for National	-0.104*	-0.104*	-0.0939	-0.205*	0.0788	0.0944	0.0439	0.0572	-0.00267	0.227*
	(0.0512)	(0.0497)	(0.0502)	(0.0952)	(0.107)	(0.0582)	(0.0636)	(0.0709)	(0.0826)	(0.0917)

Note: This table shows the OLS and Diff-in-Diff estimates for attending Reggio Approach schools for people in Reggio Emilia who attended Reggio Approach preschools or no preschool at all. Column title indicates the age group and control set used in each regression corresponding to the column. "None30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with no control variables. "BIC30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with controls selected by Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). "Full30" refers to the regression with only age-30 cohort and with the full set of controls. "DidPm30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Parma Muni) - (Reggio None - Parma None) for the age-30 cohort. "DidPv30" refers to the diff-in-diff estimate of (Reggio Muni - Padova Muni) - (Reggio None - Padova None) for the age-30 cohort. Analogous meanings applied to the age-40 cohort. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. Stars show statistical significance as follows. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$.

6 Selection

The selection into preschool, as well as the selection into a particular type of preschool, might be determined by social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the family. We begin by presenting a linear probability model to predict the probability of selecting into (i) preschool or (ii) infant-toddler care and preschool based on background characteristics.

For an individual i, let V_i indicate selection into preschool and B_i indicate selection into both preschool and infant-toddler care.[9] Given a vector of binary characteristics $\mathbf{X}_i$, we perform the following regressions by city and cohort:

$$V_i = \alpha_0 + \mathbf{X}_i\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \upsilon_i \tag{7}$$

$$B_i = \gamma_0 + \mathbf{X}_i\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \epsilon_i. \tag{8}$$

We combine Italian and non-Italian children into one cohort, but include an indicator for migrant in $\mathbf{X}$. Tables 20 through 22 give the estimates of this model. These estimates reveal the percentage a particular characteristic contributes to the probability of enrolling in preschool (and infant-toddler care).

[9] There are too few individuals who selected only into infant-toddler care to consider that option as well.

Table 20: Linear Probability Model, Reggio Emilia

	Children		Adolescents		Adults 30s		Adults 40s		Adults 50s	
	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both
One Sibling or More	0.001	0.037	0.017	-0.022	0.128**	0.060	-0.174**	-0.057	0.138	
	(0.014)	(0.055)	(0.021)	(0.073)	(0.061)	(0.067)	(0.070)	(0.055)	(0.114)	
Mother Max. Edu.: Middle Sch.	0.027	-0.035	0.026	0.254*	-0.040	0.252	0.289	0.347*	0.643*	
	(0.029)	(0.115)	(0.037)	(0.130)	(0.422)	(0.464)	(0.256)	(0.201)	(0.338)	
Mother Max. Edu.: High Sch.	0.017	0.126**	0.002	0.219***	-0.148	0.128	0.182	0.320	0.615*	
	(0.015)	(0.062)	(0.024)	(0.084)	(0.437)	(0.481)	(0.247)	(0.194)	(0.348)	
Mother Max. Edu.: University	0.020	0.269***	0.036	0.229**	-0.360	0.057	0.147	0.319	0.502	
	(0.019)	(0.077)	(0.028)	(0.098)	(0.440)	(0.484)	(0.247)	(0.194)	(0.353)	
Father Max. Edu.: Middle Sch.	-0.041	0.077	0.012	-0.148	0.002	-0.751	0.246	0.013	-0.299	
	(0.028)	(0.111)	(0.035)	(0.123)	(0.436)	(0.479)	(0.231)	(0.181)	(0.333)	
Father Max. Edu.: High Sch.	-0.003	0.014	0.005	0.028	-0.013	-0.697	0.201	-0.229	-0.600*	
	(0.014)	(0.057)	(0.021)	(0.073)	(0.395)	(0.434)	(0.223)	(0.175)	(0.345)	
Father Max. Edu.: University	0.003	0.030	-0.043	0.141	0.039	-0.605	0.095	-0.242	-0.611*	
	(0.019)	(0.075)	(0.027)	(0.094)	(0.398)	(0.438)	(0.223)	(0.175)	(0.351)	
Caregiver is Religious	0.057***	-0.025	-0.004	-0.078	-0.150***	-0.120**	-0.100*	-0.059	-0.058	
	(0.016)	(0.066)	(0.020)	(0.071)	(0.050)	(0.055)	(0.052)	(0.041)	(0.072)	
H. Income Above Median	-0.015	-0.131***	0.023	-0.005						
	(0.012)	(0.050)	(0.018)	(0.061)						
Caregiver Politics: Right of the Median	-0.003	-0.064	-0.017	0.021						
	(0.014)	(0.055)	(0.017)	(0.060)						
Low Birthweight	0.011	-0.001	-0.008	0.007						
	(0.028)	(0.111)	(0.042)	(0.148)						
Premature Birth	0.003	0.256**	-0.011	-0.060						
	(0.026)	(0.106)	(0.040)	(0.138)						
Caregiver is a Migrant	0.002	-0.129	-0.447***	-0.070						
	(0.026)	(0.104)	(0.073)	(0.256)						
Non-Italian Child	-0.029	-0.005								
	(0.026)	(0.106)								
Constant	0.941***	0.561***	0.964***	0.429***	1.020*	0.812	0.559***	0.085	0.069	
	(0.024)	(0.095)	(0.029)	(0.102)	(0.591)	(0.650)	(0.167)	(0.131)	(0.359)	
N enrolled	415	242	293	170	223	69	205	41	53	0
N not enrolled	6	179	7	130	57	211	80	244	147	200
Total N	421	421	300	300	280	280	285	285	200	200
R^2	0.059	0.130	0.162	0.054	0.088	0.037	0.134	0.126	0.194	

Table 21: Linear Probability Model, Parma

	Children		Adolescents		Adults 30s		Adults 40s		Adults 50s	
	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both
One Sibling or More	-0.009	0.070	0.017	0.105	-0.116	-0.250***	-0.239**	-0.098	-0.149	-0.032
	(0.020)	(0.057)	(0.019)	(0.074)	(0.073)	(0.081)	(0.106)	(0.066)	(0.177)	(0.132)
Mother Max. Edu.: Middle Sch.	-0.000	0.131	-0.020	0.060	0.128	0.245	0.239	0.098	-0.262	-0.001
	(0.058)	(0.166)	(0.035)	(0.139)	(0.136)	(0.150)	(0.698)	(0.438)	(0.321)	(0.238)
Mother Max. Edu.: High Sch.	0.006	0.103	-0.043	-0.086	-0.083	0.055	0.127	0.080	-0.500	-0.223
	(0.031)	(0.088)	(0.028)	(0.111)	(0.066)	(0.073)	(0.708)	(0.444)	(0.333)	(0.247)
Mother Max. Edu.: University	-0.029	0.158*	-0.035	0.034			-0.000	0.016	-0.649*	-0.236
	(0.034)	(0.096)	(0.031)	(0.122)			(0.712)	(0.446)	(0.365)	(0.271)
Father Max. Edu.: Middle Sch.	0.026	-0.136	0.016	0.086			0.540	0.197	0.633**	0.323
	(0.044)	(0.124)	(0.034)	(0.137)			(0.493)	(0.309)	(0.282)	(0.209)
Father Max. Edu.: High Sch.	0.000	-0.052	0.022	0.028	0.187	0.091	0.520	0.059	0.515*	0.133
	(0.025)	(0.072)	(0.021)	(0.085)	(0.124)	(0.136)	(0.502)	(0.315)	(0.291)	(0.216)
Father Max. Edu.: University	0.016	-0.026	0.012	0.018	0.212*	0.118	0.795	0.160	0.808**	0.208
	(0.028)	(0.080)	(0.026)	(0.102)	(0.128)	(0.141)	(0.506)	(0.317)	(0.320)	(0.237)
Caregiver is Religious	0.005	-0.091	0.027	-0.064	-0.058	-0.064	-0.040	-0.007	-0.005	0.106
	(0.029)	(0.082)	(0.025)	(0.100)	(0.056)	(0.062)	(0.075)	(0.047)	(0.103)	(0.076)
H. Income Above Median	0.045**	-0.030	0.004	-0.093						
	(0.019)	(0.056)	(0.018)	(0.071)						
Caregiver Politics: Right of the Median	-0.009	-0.095	-0.035*	-0.133*						
	(0.023)	(0.064)	(0.018)	(0.071)						
Low Birthweight	0.016	-0.264**	-0.045	0.011						
	(0.046)	(0.132)	(0.040)	(0.160)						
Premature Birth	0.023	0.120	-0.010	0.079						
	(0.043)	(0.122)	(0.033)	(0.132)						
Caregiver is a Migrant	0.016	-0.047	0.048	-0.271						
	(0.070)	(0.186)	(0.067)	(0.267)						
Non-Italian Child	-0.061	0.067								
	(0.074)	(0.199)								
Constant	0.969***	0.693***	0.993***	0.594***	0.795***	0.360**	0.040	0.007	0.197	-0.044
	(0.044)	(0.127)	(0.033)	(0.130)	(0.144)	(0.159)	(0.494)	(0.310)	(0.253)	(0.188)
N enrolled	338	225	250	123	207	58	138	27	31	16
N not enrolled	10	124	4	131	44	193	116	227	72	87
Total N	348	349	254	254	251	251	254	254	103	103
R^2	0.042	0.046	0.042	0.060	0.057	0.063	0.075	0.050	0.115	0.220

Table 22: Linear Probability Model, Padova

	Children		Adolescents		Adults 30s		Adults 40s		Adults 50s	
	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both
One Sibling or More	-0.003	0.070	-0.006	0.042	-0.146*	-0.072	-0.125	-0.102	0.261	0.046
	(0.015)	(0.054)	(0.008)	(0.059)	(0.076)	(0.063)	(0.147)	(0.095)	(0.212)	(0.085)
Mother Max. Edu.: Middle Sch.	0.029	-0.053	0.002	0.028	-0.275	-0.215	-0.128	0.067	0.259	-0.027
	(0.034)	(0.123)	(0.015)	(0.108)	(0.267)	(0.221)	(0.257)	(0.166)	(0.347)	(0.139)
Mother Max. Edu.: High Sch.	0.025	-0.085	-0.002	0.131*	-0.164	-0.148	-0.215	0.138	0.523	0.097
	(0.020)	(0.070)	(0.011)	(0.078)	(0.245)	(0.203)	(0.252)	(0.163)	(0.371)	(0.149)
Mother Max. Edu.: University	0.029	0.234***	0.004	0.271***	-0.077	-0.132	-0.301	0.159	0.271	-0.022
	(0.024)	(0.086)	(0.012)	(0.089)	(0.242)	(0.201)	(0.257)	(0.166)	(0.379)	(0.152)
Father Max. Edu.: Middle Sch.	0.025	-0.149	-0.004	0.072	0.354	-0.069	-0.082	-0.926***	0.078	0.042
	(0.033)	(0.117)	(0.014)	(0.106)	(0.231)	(0.192)	(0.321)	(0.207)	(0.307)	(0.123)
Father Max. Edu.: High Sch.	0.034*	-0.124**	-0.008	-0.056	0.143	-0.121	-0.078	-0.990***	-0.033	0.074
	(0.017)	(0.062)	(0.010)	(0.072)	(0.208)	(0.172)	(0.311)	(0.201)	(0.326)	(0.131)
Father Max. Edu.: University	0.001	-0.147*	-0.001	-0.123	0.101	-0.061	-0.165	-1.060***	-0.058	0.004
	(0.022)	(0.080)	(0.011)	(0.084)	(0.205)	(0.170)	(0.313)	(0.202)	(0.328)	(0.131)
Caregiver is Religious	-0.015	0.063	-0.003	-0.073	-0.057	-0.022	0.107	0.040	0.002	0.032
	(0.020)	(0.072)	(0.008)	(0.061)	(0.056)	(0.046)	(0.066)	(0.043)	(0.100)	(0.040)
H. Income Above Median	0.005	-0.210***	-0.006	-0.040						
	(0.016)	(0.059)	(0.008)	(0.058)						
Caregiver Politics: Right of the Median	-0.006	-0.083	-0.005	-0.078						
	(0.019)	(0.067)	(0.008)	(0.056)						
Low Birthweight	0.014	0.094	-0.057***	0.015						
	(0.033)	(0.119)	(0.018)	(0.134)						
Premature Birth	0.008	0.017	-0.036**	0.094						
	(0.031)	(0.112)	(0.016)	(0.114)						
Caregiver is a Migrant	-0.001	0.050								
	(0.056)	(0.198)								
Non-Italian Child	-0.018	-0.152								
	(0.058)	(0.206)								
Constant	0.967***	0.607***	1.018***	0.248**	0.967***	0.418*	1.096***	1.053***	0.033	-0.061
	(0.031)	(0.110)	(0.015)	(0.106)	(0.263)	(0.218)	(0.299)	(0.193)	(0.315)	(0.126)
N enrolled	383	185	280	69	203	29	177	26	88	6
N not enrolled	7	206	1	213	47	222	75	226	57	140
Total N	390	391	281	282	250	251	252	252	145	146
R^2	0.041	0.138	0.101	0.069	0.051	0.028	0.073	0.129	0.062	0.087

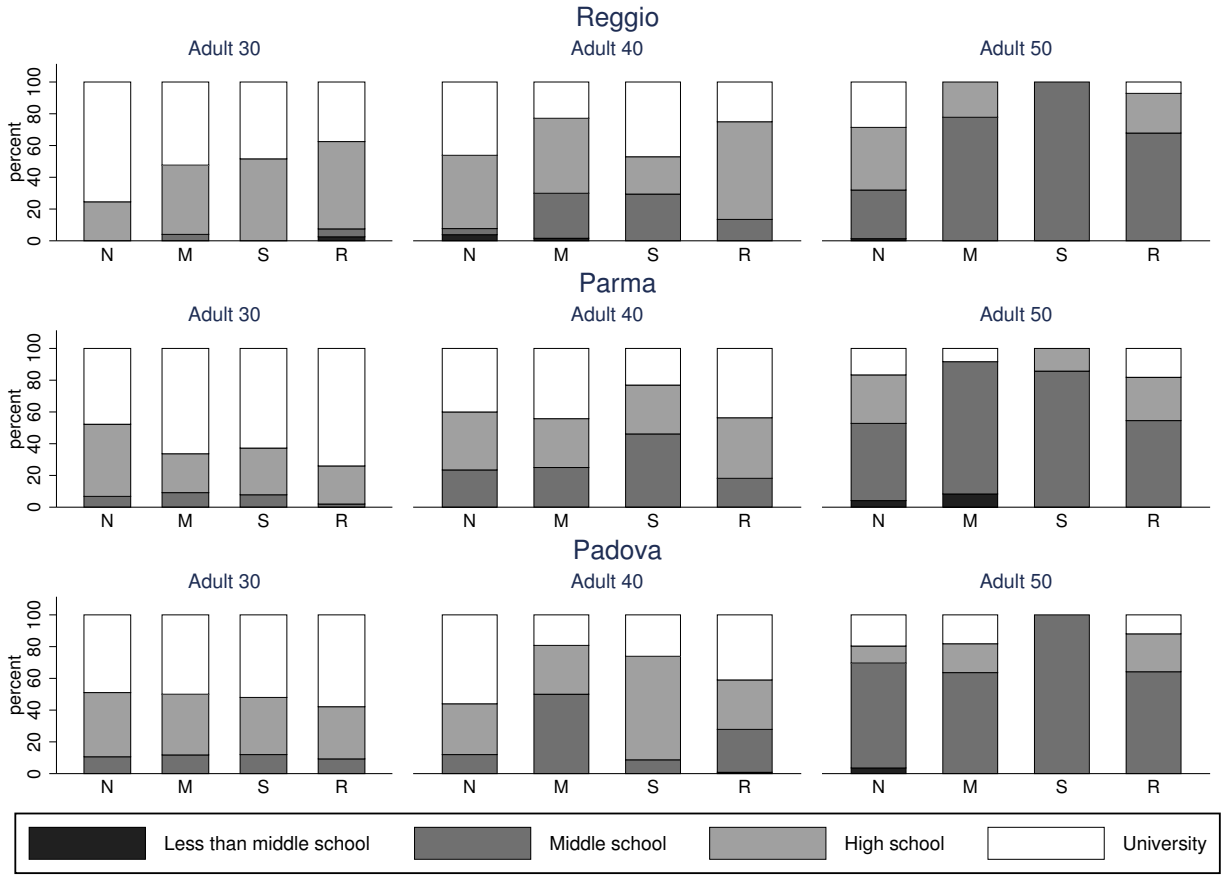
The number of individuals in the different groups are listed at the bottom of the tables. In the younger cohorts, it is rare not to be enrolled in preschool, while in the older cohorts it is rare to be enrolled in both preschool and infant-toddler care. In Reggio Emilia, there are no individuals in the age-50 cohort enrolled in both infant-toddler care and preschool. For children and adolescents, it is more fruitful to examine the selection into both infant-toddler care and preschool, while for the adults the selection into preschool is more supported.

Higher education of the mothers is generally associated with higher enrollment in preschool and preschool and infant-toddler care, even across cohorts and cities. This is especially the case for younger cohorts in Reggio Emilia. Figures 1 and 2 present the distribution of parental educational attainment for individuals from each combination of city, cohort, and preschool type. Figure 1 shows that within Reggio Emilia, mothers of individuals who did not attend preschool have proportionally higher levels of high school and university education than mothers of individuals who attended some form of preschool. This difference is more pronounced for the older cohorts, and statistically significant only for adults in their 50s (see Table 20). Figure 2 shows that a similar pattern persists when examining father's education. A clear pattern does not emerge when we compare parental educational attainment between individuals who attended different types of preschool in Reggio Emilia. This suggests that parental education might have played a larger role in the initial decision of sending an individual to preschool, as compared to the subsequent decision of choosing a particular type of preschool. Figures 1 and 2 include analogous graphs for Parma and Padova.

Figure 3 examines the difference of educational attainment between mothers and fathers for individuals from each city-cohort combination. Each column represents the total proportion of individuals in each city-cohort combination whose fathers are more educated than mothers. Each column is further broken down into sections that calculate this proportion conditional on different levels of father's education. The figures show that total inequality in educational attainment is largest in Padova and smallest in Reggio Emilia, and that this ranking of total inequality is consistent across the three adult cohorts. Furthermore, for the

older cohorts, the level of inequality is substantially larger in Padova compared to Reggio Emilia and Parma. Padova is similar to the other two cities for the cohorts younger than the age-40 cohort.

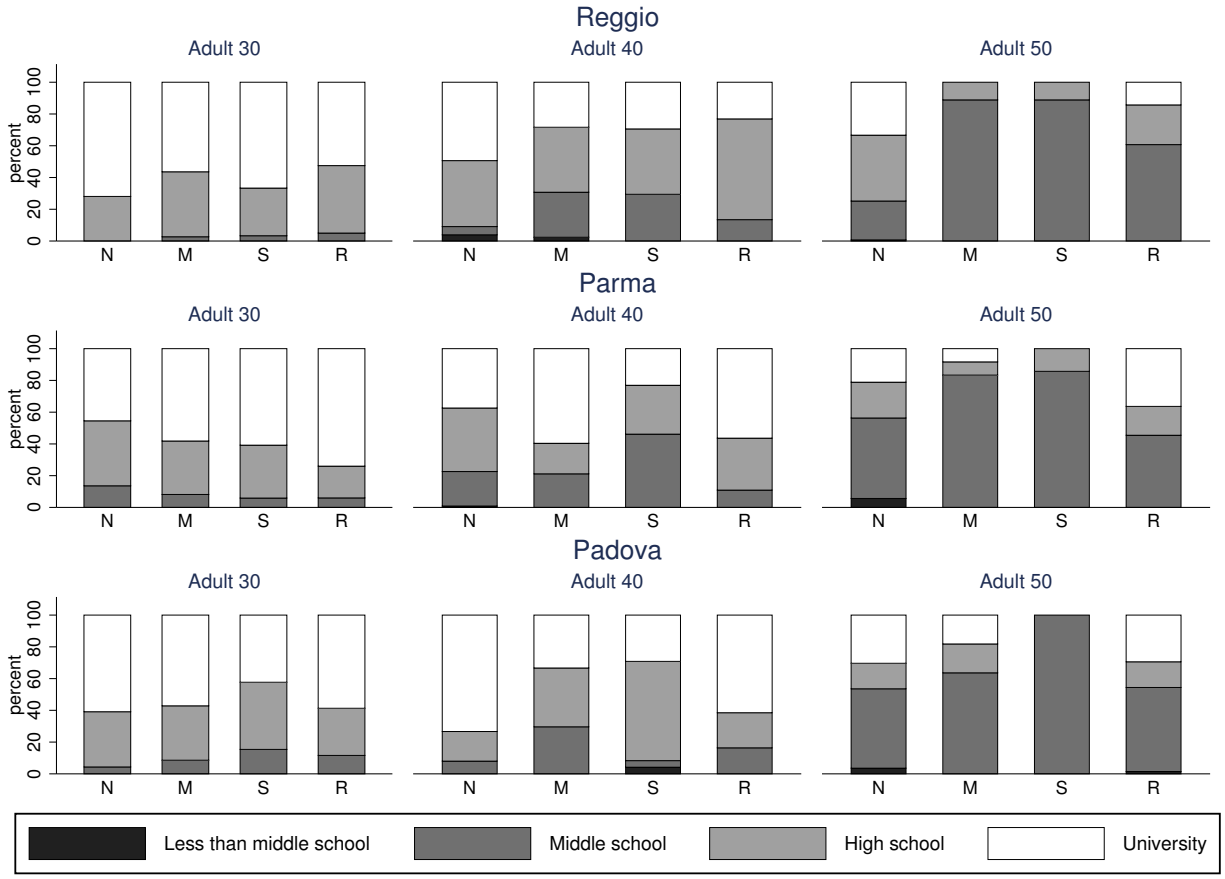
Figure 1: Mother's Educational Attainment by City, Cohort and Preschool Type



Note: **(1)** Definiteion of bar labels: N = Not attended; M = Municipal; S = State; R = Religious. **(2)** Each bar presents the distribution of mothers' educational attainment for individuals in each city-cohort-preschool type combination.

Although the above correlations help us understand some of the potential characteristics determining selection, one omitted variable is the mother's employment status. For the younger cohorts, measures for parental characteristics are measured after the birth of the children. Thus, including these characteristics in the the naive linear probability model above can produce biased results. We discuss several potential instruments for enrollment in preschool (and infant-toddler care). The second stage then uses this estimated first stage

Figure 2: Father's Education Attainment by City, Cohort and Preschool Type

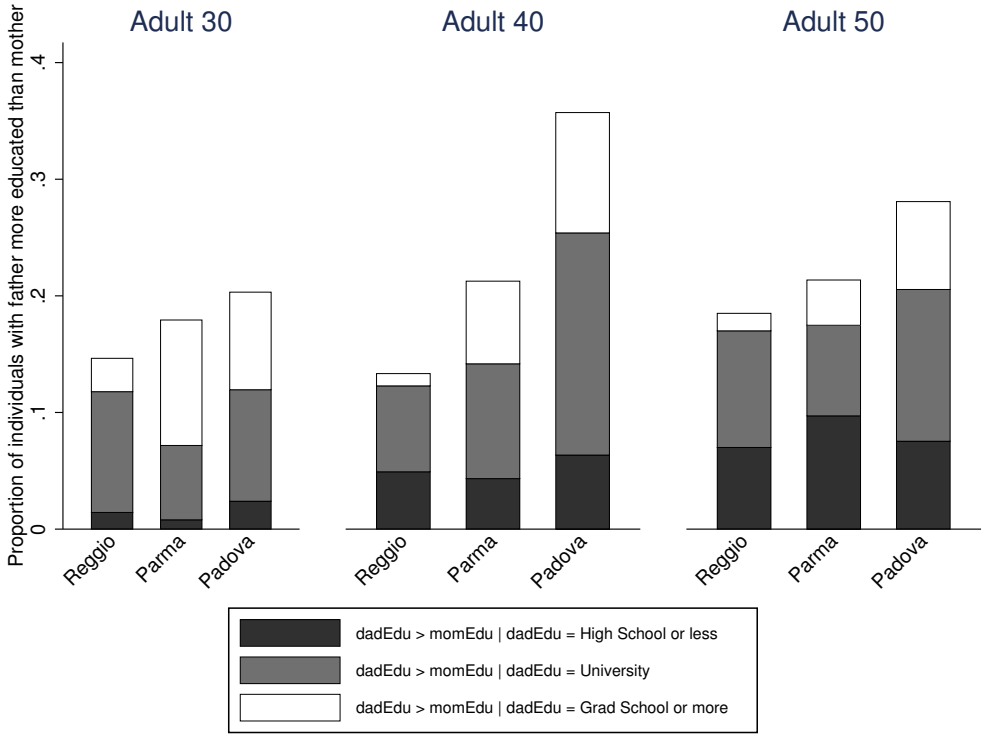


Note: **(1)** Definition of bar labels: N = Not attended; M = Municipal; S = State; R = Religious. **(2)** Each bar presents the distribution of fathers' educational attainment for individuals in each city-cohort-preschool type combination.

and a vector of controls to predict mother's working status and education.

One potential instrument is a measure of distance to the nearest preschool or infant-toddler center. We construct two indicators to be used in an IV regression for preschool and preschool and infant-toddler care separately. The first is an indicator that is 1 when the family lives closer than the sample median to the nearest preschool. The second is the analogous indicator for the nearest infant-toddler care. Table 23 shows a preliminary first stage to predict enrollment in preschool and both preschool and infant-toddler care.

Figure 3: Proportion of Individuals with Fathers who are More Educated than Mothers by City and Cohort



Note: Each column represents the proportion of individuals within each city-cohort combination whose fathers were more educated than their mothers.

Table 23: First Stage in Reggio Emilia, Distance to Nearest Center

	Children		Adolescents		Adults 30s		Adults 40s		Adults 50s	
	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both	Preschool	Both
Close to Preschool	-0.016		-0.008		0.046		0.047		0.049	
	(0.011)		(0.017)		(0.046)		(0.049)		(0.058)	
Close to Infant-toddler Care		0.040		-0.016		0.074		-0.015		
		(0.048)		(0.059)		(0.051)		(0.040)		
Constant	0.957***	0.650***	0.975***	0.409***	1.075*	0.797	0.160	0.014	-0.255	
	(0.025)	(0.107)	(0.032)	(0.114)	(0.589)	(0.643)	(0.173)	(0.144)	(0.389)	
Observations	409	409	299	299	280	280	285	285	199	199
R^2	0.080	0.152	0.093	0.081	0.136	0.102	0.247	0.145	0.227	

Note: This table shows the first stage using distance to the nearest center. Control variables are omitted in this table, although they are used in the regressions that produce these estimates. There are no individuals in the age-50 cohort who attended both preschool and infant-toddler care.

7 Appendix

Table 24: Summary statistics for outcome variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Cognitive															
IQ Factor	-0.07	0.26	0.01	0.15	0.16	-0.30	-0.19	0.47	0.43	0.09	0.45	0.31	0.58	0.32	0.45
	0.93	*0.79*	*1.08*	*0.85*	*0.67*	*1.19*	*0.93*	*0.54*	*0.62*	*0.80*	*0.58*	*0.76*	*0.40*	*0.57*	*0.48*
IQ Score	0.60	0.69	0.64	0.77	0.76	0.65	0.57	0.78	0.78	0.66	0.77	0.72	0.84	0.71	0.77
	0.22	*0.18*	*0.24*	*0.25*	*0.21*	*0.34*	*0.33*	*0.21*	*0.22*	*0.29*	*0.22*	*0.25*	*0.15*	*0.20*	*0.19*
NonCognitive															
SDQ Composite - Child	32.23	33.18	32.32	32.60	32.79	32.78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4.87	*4.46*	*4.73*	*4.97*	*4.98*	*4.36*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Pro-social - Child	2.15	2.17	2.22	2.35	2.26	2.53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1.79	*1.76*	*1.82*	*1.91*	*1.76*	*1.71*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Peer problems - Child	8.93	8.82	8.72	8.68	8.64	8.77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1.32	*1.47*	*1.57*	*1.57*	*1.40*	*1.41*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Hyper - Child	6.74	7.28	6.86	7.80	7.95	7.48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2.30	*2.17*	*2.19*	*1.97*	*2.04*	*1.95*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Emotional - Child	8.22	8.51	8.35	7.65	7.64	7.99	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1.81	*1.61*	*1.61*	*2.06*	*2.13*	*1.73*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Conduct - Child	8.35	8.56	8.39	8.46	8.56	8.56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1.49	*1.44*	*1.46*	*1.43*	*1.52*	*1.43*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Composite	.	.	.	30.77	31.78	31.09	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*5.33*	*4.90*	*5.15*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Pro-social	.	.	.	2.37	2.19	2.78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*1.76*	*1.75*	*1.82*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Peer problems	.	.	.	8.62	8.57	8.55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*1.47*	*1.31*	*1.61*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Hyper	.	.	.	6.80	7.45	6.85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*2.14*	*2.14*	*1.99*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Emotional	.	.	.	7.17	7.40	7.46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*2.24*	*2.17*	*2.17*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SDQ Conduct	.	.	.	8.18	8.36	8.23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*1.59*	*1.57*	*1.58*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Depression Score - positive	.	.	.	37.14	37.89	38.61	37.80	39.21	38.94	38.83	39.51	39.10	37.62	38.04	35.79
	.	.	.	*6.51*	*5.03*	*5.95*	*5.83*	*5.92*	*5.55*	*5.87*	*5.30*	*5.61*	*5.16*	*4.69*	*6.06*
Locus of Control - positive	.	.	.	0.06	-0.15	0.07	0.09	-0.23	0.26	0.15	-0.11	0.15	0.12	-0.40	-0.06
	.	.	.	*0.71*	*0.82*	*0.73*	*0.74*	*0.97*	*0.79*	*0.82*	*0.87*	*0.82*	*0.83*	*0.91*	*0.91*
Stress	.	.	.	2.89	3.08	2.85	3.40	3.15	3.21	3.27	3.20	3.25	3.29	3.26	2.92
	.	.	.	*0.87*	*0.73*	*0.82*	*0.69*	*0.81*	*0.75*	*0.69*	*0.77*	*0.75*	*0.73*	*0.79*	*0.78*

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.

Table 24: Summary statistics for outcome variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Work is Source of Stress	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.65	0.55	0.59	0.59	0.48	0.57	0.35	0.53	0.48
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.50*
Satisfied with Income	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.53	3.10	3.46	3.56	3.23	3.45	3.30	3.11	3.29
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.84*	*0.91*	*0.82*	*0.86*	*0.83*	*0.84*	*0.80*	*0.94*	*0.99*
Satisfied with Work	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.87	3.40	3.71	3.95	3.62	3.57	3.62	3.60	3.46
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.80*	*1.09*	*0.90*	*0.76*	*0.83*	*0.98*	*0.80*	*0.83*	*1.02*
Satisfied with Health	.	.	.	4.19	4.15	4.24	4.20	4.16	4.08	4.14	3.91	3.96	3.79	3.42	3.58
	.	.	.	*0.91*	*0.70*	*0.88*	*0.69*	*0.64*	*0.65*	*0.53*	*0.72*	*0.63*	*0.67*	*0.76*	*1.08*
Satisfied with Family	.	.	.	4.14	4.10	4.21	3.90	3.83	4.02	4.01	3.92	3.88	3.87	3.80	3.94
	.	.	.	*0.88*	*0.81*	*0.84*	*0.85*	*0.83*	*0.86*	*0.84*	*0.75*	*0.82*	*0.91*	*0.73*	*0.97*
Optimistic Look in Life	.	.	.	0.67	0.69	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.61	0.59	0.30	0.46	0.20	0.19	0.23
	.	.	.	*0.47*	*0.46*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.46*	*0.50*	*0.40*	*0.39*	*0.42*
Return Favor	.	.	.	4.13	4.06	4.25	4.20	4.37	4.30	4.29	4.30	4.13	4.61	4.41	4.08
	.	.	.	*1.25*	*1.13*	*1.04*	*0.89*	*0.65*	*0.93*	*0.81*	*0.69*	*1.02*	*0.50*	*0.62*	*1.26*
Put Someone in Difficulty	.	.	.	3.04	3.00	2.87	3.11	2.32	2.45	2.79	2.48	2.38	2.44	2.99	2.41
	.	.	.	*1.20*	*1.14*	*1.16*	*1.07*	*1.21*	*1.29*	*1.15*	*1.20*	*1.29*	*1.31*	*1.15*	*1.34*
Help Someone Kind To Me	.	.	.	4.05	4.02	3.95	4.27	4.20	4.13	4.29	4.15	4.08	4.39	4.40	4.02
	.	.	.	*1.14*	*1.06*	*1.06*	*0.67*	*0.54*	*0.86*	*0.66*	*0.62*	*0.89*	*0.51*	*0.57*	*1.16*
Insult Back	.	.	.	3.06	3.00	2.88	2.91	2.67	2.69	2.71	2.78	2.81	2.73	3.06	2.62
	.	.	.	*1.34*	*1.31*	*1.23*	*1.00*	*1.20*	*1.16*	*1.08*	*1.19*	*1.07*	*1.06*	*1.13*	*1.26*
Social															
Num. of Friends	3.51	3.68	4.60	1.45	1.65	1.59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2.16	*3.74*	*4.38*	*0.58*	*0.69*	*0.65*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Musical Instrument at Home	0.48	0.45	0.54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.50	*0.50*	*0.50*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tell Worry at Home	0.66	0.71	0.71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.48	*0.46*	*0.46*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tell Worry to Teacher	0.30	0.30	0.21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.46	*0.46*	*0.41*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tell Worry to Friends	0.19	0.18	0.21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.39	*0.38*	*0.40*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Keep Worry to Myself	0.14	0.13	0.11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.35	*0.34*	*0.32*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Num. of Friends	.	.	.	10.35	9.80	11.26	8.24	11.43	10.49	7.40	8.83	9.86	8.53	6.52	9.12
	.	.	.	*9.89*	*10.01*	*11.18*	*6.65*	*9.47*	*7.42*	*5.54*	*6.95*	*7.51*	*3.97*	*5.05*	*7.89*
Doesn't Talk About Activities	.	.	.	1.52	1.78	1.50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*0.65*	*0.75*	*0.62*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.

Table 24: Summary statistics for outcome variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Doesn't Talk About School	.	.	.	1.45	1.62	1.41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	*0.61*	*0.66*	*0.60*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Favorable to Migrants	.	.	.	2.91	3.09	2.78	2.99	3.01	2.70	2.92	3.02	2.68	2.78	2.91	2.53
	.	.	.	*0.90*	*0.97*	*0.78*	*0.50*	*0.84*	*0.78*	*0.56*	*0.73*	*0.75*	*0.65*	*0.70*	*0.81*
Has Migrant Friends	.	.	.	0.86	0.87	0.78	0.70	0.76	0.69	0.71	0.66	0.58	0.72	0.58	0.60
	.	.	.	*0.35*	*0.34*	*0.42*	*0.46*	*0.43*	*0.46*	*0.45*	*0.47*	*0.49*	*0.45*	*0.50*	*0.49*
Volunteers	.	.	.	0.41	0.24	0.25	0.07	0.24	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.35	0.23	0.16
	.	.	.	*0.49*	*0.43*	*0.43*	*0.25*	*0.43*	*0.37*	*0.33*	*0.41*	*0.32*	*0.48*	*0.42*	*0.37*
Child Eats Meal with Fam	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.45	1.63	1.61	1.51	1.71	1.59	1.33	1.81	1.54
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.51*	*0.72*	*1.02*	*0.73*	*0.58*	*0.70*	*0.63*	*0.67*	*0.83*
Child Eats Meal with Fam	1.70	1.85	1.77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.63	*0.66*	*0.77*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ever Voted for Municipal	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.59	0.28	0.40	0.57	0.26	0.35	0.28	0.23	0.40
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.49*	*0.45*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.44*	*0.48*	*0.45*	*0.42*	*0.49*
Ever Voted for Regional	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.60	0.22	0.42	0.59	0.20	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.43
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.49*	*0.42*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.40*	*0.46*	*0.45*	*0.41*	*0.50*
Ever Voted for National	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.80	0.86	0.87	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.81	0.74	0.92
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.40*	*0.35*	*0.34*	*0.38*	*0.36*	*0.36*	*0.40*	*0.44*	*0.27*
Health															
Obese	0.31	0.17	0.30	0.15	0.11	0.28	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.30	0.19	0.25	0.17	0.25	0.38
	0.46	*0.37*	*0.46*	*0.36*	*0.31*	*0.45*	*0.42*	*0.42*	*0.40*	*0.46*	*0.39*	*0.43*	*0.38*	*0.44*	*0.49*
Overweight	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.34	0.24	0.22
	0.33	*0.37*	*0.27*	*0.19*	*0.23*	*0.14*	*0.40*	*0.42*	*0.39*	*0.43*	*0.46*	*0.41*	*0.48*	*0.43*	*0.42*
Health is Good	0.68	0.63	0.75	0.67	0.54	0.70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.47	*0.48*	*0.44*	*0.47*	*0.50*	*0.46*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Sick Days	1.57	1.40	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	0.84	*0.71*	*0.83*	*0.81*	*0.73*	*0.77*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ever Suspended from School	.	.	.	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.09
	.	.	.	*0.25*	*0.19*	*0.14*	*0.28*	*0.24*	*0.22*	*0.24*	*0.21*	*0.22*	*0.24*	*0.22*	*0.29*
Num. of Cigarettes Per Day	.	.	.	7.52	5.26	7.00	16.02	12.06	10.23	15.90	13.35	11.19	15.98	18.67	7.96
	.	.	.	*4.52*	*2.93*	*4.11*	*4.24*	*6.74*	*5.28*	*5.94*	*6.39*	*5.31*	*7.43*	*10.17*	*5.04*
Tried Marijuana	.	.	.	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.06
	.	.	.	*0.42*	*0.38*	*0.38*	*0.40*	*0.37*	*0.40*	*0.31*	*0.26*	*0.25*	*0.18*	*0.17*	*0.24*
BMI	.	.	.	21.36	21.39	21.40	23.35	23.29	23.39	24.16	23.92	23.71	24.46	23.76	25.11
	.	.	.	*2.83*	*3.10*	*2.56*	*2.26*	*2.94*	*2.99*	*2.94*	*2.78*	*2.85*	*2.77*	*2.95*	*4.19*
Good Health	.	.	.	3.98	3.69	4.05	4.23	3.84	3.80	3.90	3.54	3.55	3.28	3.10	3.16
	.	.	.	*0.86*	*0.74*	*0.84*	*0.54*	*0.65*	*0.64*	*0.57*	*0.68*	*0.73*	*0.65*	*0.60*	*0.89*

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.

Table 24: Summary statistics for outcome variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
No Problematic Health Condition	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.58	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.48	0.56	0.30	0.17	0.40
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.46*	*0.38*	*0.49*
Num. of Days Sick Past Month	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.31	1.13	1.16	1.10	1.12	1.19	1.31	1.14	1.33
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.56*	*0.51*	*0.63*	*0.40*	*0.54*	*0.62*	*0.66*	*0.38*	*0.91*
Age At First Drink	.	.	.	12.63	14.09	10.25	12.14	13.45	13.49	11.07	14.26	13.09	14.29	13.92	14.36
	.	.	.	*5.64*	*4.12*	*7.29*	*7.98*	*6.08*	*6.61*	*8.58*	*5.76*	*7.43*	*6.31*	*7.13*	*6.63*
Employment															
Employed	.	.	.	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.86	0.74
	.	.	.	*0.14*	*0.09*	*0.10*	*0.21*	*0.32*	*0.31*	*0.21*	*0.24*	*0.29*	*0.30*	*0.34*	*0.44*
Self-Employed	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.11
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.33*	*0.25*	*0.28*	*0.36*	*0.32*	*0.32*	*0.31*	*0.35*	*0.31*
Hours Worked Per Week	.	.	.	.	.	.	40.45	38.10	39.55	41.44	39.80	36.88	40.42	41.31	36.99
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*7.51*	*8.40*	*8.79*	*10.02*	*6.62*	*11.52*	*5.66*	*6.15*	*10.22*
Monthly Wage	.	.	.	.	.	.	1105.89	986.03	1430.03	2171.12	1151.47	1506.15	1479.85	1461.54	1904.24
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*527.14*	*466.55*	*656.81*	*3072.33*	*566.95*	*1448.48*	*461.44*	*588.95*	*3754.54*
Income: 5,000 Euros of Less	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.31*	*0.13*	*0.13*	*0.08*	*0.09*	*0.14*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*0.14*
Income: 5,001-10,000 Euros	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.05
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.10*	*0.11*	*0.11*	*0.06*	*0.09*	*0.14*	*0.00*	*0.14*	*0.21*
Income: 10,001-25,000 Euros	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.32	0.45	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.26	0.40	0.28
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.47*	*0.50*	*0.49*	*0.46*	*0.48*	*0.46*	*0.44*	*0.49*	*0.45*
Income: 25,001-50,000 Euros	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.53	0.43	0.49	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.65	0.45	0.49
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.48*	*0.50*	*0.50*
Income: 50,001-100,000 Euros	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.14
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.18*	*0.28*	*0.28*	*0.25*	*0.24*	*0.31*	*0.28*	*0.32*	*0.35*
Income: 100,001-250,000 Euros	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.00*	*0.09*	*0.06*	*0.21*	*0.12*	*0.11*	*0.00*	*0.10*	*0.08*
Income: More than 250,000 Euros	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.00	0.00	0.01
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.08*
Education															
High School Grade	.	.	.	76.44	80.71	82.63	82.86	74.16	77.89	83.36	74.98	78.66	79.89	72.47	75.91
	.	.	.	*12.13*	*12.05*	*10.64*	*9.20*	*18.32*	*14.42*	*8.22*	*14.91*	*11.25*	*8.80*	*14.79*	*11.77*
University Grade	.	.	.	.	.	.	100.67	99.68	99.81	97.17	100.73	98.48	97.19	100.17	104.24
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*6.38*	*7.35*	*8.38*	*6.49*	*7.52*	*7.74*	*6.77*	*7.12*	*6.66*
Graduate from High School	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.88	0.89	0.88	0.80	0.84	0.82	0.75	0.59	0.57
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.33*	*0.31*	*0.32*	*0.40*	*0.37*	*0.38*	*0.44*	*0.49*	*0.50*

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.

Table 24: Summary statistics for outcome variables by cohort and city

	Children			Adolescents			Adults 30			Adults 40			Adults 50		
	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova	Reggio	Parma	Padova
Max Edu: University	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.19	0.38	0.45	0.15	0.28	0.33	0.11	0.12	0.23
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.39*	*0.49*	*0.50*	*0.36*	*0.45*	*0.47*	*0.31*	*0.32*	*0.42*
Max Edu: Graduate School	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.06*	*0.16*	*0.29*	*0.00*	*0.19*	*0.15*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.21*
LivingStatus															
Married or Cohabitating	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.74	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.74	0.71
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.44*	*0.49*	*0.48*	*0.48*	*0.44*	*0.45*
Divorced	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.26	0.18	0.14
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.16*	*0.09*	*0.13*	*0.32*	*0.35*	*0.35*	*0.44*	*0.38*	*0.35*
Num. of Children in House	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.11	0.16	0.26	0.60	0.63	0.64	0.41	0.48	0.98
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.35*	*0.46*	*0.59*	*0.64*	*0.78*	*0.88*	*0.69*	*0.68*	*0.95*
Own House	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.58	0.61	0.73	0.71	0.79	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.82
	0.41	*0.36*	*0.36*	*0.29*	*0.35*	*0.30*	*0.49*	*0.49*	*0.44*	*0.46*	*0.41*	*0.36*	*0.36*	*0.34*	*0.39*
Live With Parents	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.14	0.22	0.34	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.06
	.	.	.	.	.	.	*0.35*	*0.41*	*0.47*	*0.18*	*0.28*	*0.32*	*0.12*	*0.10*	*0.24*

Note: Means are reported for each variable by cohort and city. Standard Deviations are reported in italics below each mean estimate. A . denotes that the variable is not defined for a specific cohort.