

Make Your Publications Visible.

A Service of



Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft Leibniz Information Centre

Chan, Marc K.; Liu, Kai

Article

Life-cycle and intergenerational effects of child care reforms

Quantitative Economics

Provided in Cooperation with:

The Econometric Society

Suggested Citation: Chan, Marc K.; Liu, Kai (2018): Life-cycle and intergenerational effects of child care reforms, Quantitative Economics, ISSN 1759-7331, The Econometric Society, New Haven, CT, Vol. 9, Iss. 2, pp. 659-706, https://doi.org/10.3982/QE617

This Version is available at: https://hdl.handle.net/10419/217112

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.



https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



Supplement to "Life-cycle and intergenerational effects of child care reforms"

(Quantitative Economics, Vol. 9, No. 2, July 2018, 659-706)

MARC K. CHAN Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Melbourne

KAI LIU Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Department of Economics, Norwegian School of Economics, and IZA

APPENDIX TABLE A.1. Cohort and age composition of analysis sample.^a

Cohort/						Ca	lendar	Year					
Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
						Low-ea	lucation	і шотен	<u>1</u>				
1974	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
1975		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
1976			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
1977				19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1978					19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
						High-e	ducatio	n wome	n				
1970	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
1971		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
1972			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1973				23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
1974					23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}$ The number in cells indicates the age of the woman. Boldface indicates the post-cash-for-care reform environment.

Marc K. Chan: marc.chan@unimelb.edu.au

Kai Liu: kai.liu@econ.cam.ac.uk

 \odot 2018 The Authors. Licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial License 4.0. Available at http://qeconomics.org. https://doi.org/10.3982/QE617

APPENDIX TABLE A.2. Comparing characteristics across different samples.^a

Variables	Sample 1	Sample 2 (+Unstable Family)	Sample 3 (+Unstable Family and Pre-Marital Birth)
Years of education	13.650	13.609	13.545
Work between 1 and 4 years after child birth	0.637	0.627	0.593
Mother's age at first birth	27.948	27.711	27.489
Increase in sample size (relative to previous sample)	_	1.07	1.14

 $^{^{}m a}$ Sample 1 includes both low-education and high-education women. Sample 2 adds to sample 1 by including mothers who ever gave birth to a child by 2010, whose biological father is different from the father of her previous child. Sample 3 adds to sample 2 by including single mothers.

APPENDIX TABLE A.3. Simulated effective tax rate by family size, year 12.

		Number o	of Children		
Variable	0	1	2	3	All
Low-Education Women:					
Proportion of individuals (%)	21.07	35.93	37.23	5.77	100.00
PDV gross earnings (1000 NOK) ^a	724.88	673.75	659.19	605.95	675.19
	(412.97)	(357.43)	(295.99)	(236.66)	(344.34)
PDV net government benefits (1000 NOK) ^a	-198.20	-88.25	36.11	154.18	-51.13
	(117.77)	(109.47)	(101.86)	(85.41)	(147.75)
Effective tax rate (%) ^{a,b}	26.88	4.20	-16.65	-36.05	-1.34
	(1.34)	(27.58)	(35.92)	(35.31)	(34.15)
High-Education Women:					
Proportion of individuals (%)	12.73	23.26	50.80	13.21	100.00
PDV gross earnings (1000 NOK) ^a	990.12	969.12	955.18	884.50	953.53
-	(545.97)	(476.68)	(396.74)	(310.34)	(429.33)
PDV net government benefits (1000 NOK) ^a	-286.90	-188.60	-59.57	76.96	-100.50
-	(170.68)	(157.95)	(146.97)	(127.06)	(183.99)
Effective tax rate (%) ^{a,b}	28.23	13.72	-1.04	-14.97	4.17
	(1.81)	(19.22)	(26.46)	(24.91)	(26.11)

 $^{^{\}rm a} From\ year\ 1\ to\ year\ 12.\ Unweighted\ averages\ across\ individuals\ are\ reported.\ Standard\ deviations\ are\ in\ parentheses.$

 $^{^{\}rm b}$ An individual's effective tax rate is computed as the negative of her PDV net government benefit divided by her PDV gross earnings.

Appendix Table A.4. Reading score regression: children of low-education mothers, additional $specifications. \\ ^{a}$

Dependent Variable: Ln(Reading Score)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Years of "non-maternal informal care" (age 1–3)	-0.072	-0.054	-0.056	-0.069
, and the second	(0.029)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.023)
Years of "maternal care" (age 1–3)	-0.047	-0.045	-0.035	-0.032
	(0.025)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Years of "employed and formal care use" (age 1–3)	-0.018			
	(0.035)			
Ln(mother + father total income, age 0–3)	-0.008	-0.001	-0.009	-0.016
	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.043)
Control function:				
Skill endowment (log wage) (Q_w)	0.123	-0.006	0.030	0.189
	(0.152)	(0.195)	(0.151)	(0.174)
Work preference (in NOK 100,000) (Q_h)	0.132		0.095	0.159
	(0.084)		(0.083)	(0.097)
Pregnancy preference (in NOK 100,000)		-0.006		
		(0.059)		
School quality dummy variables:				
Second quintile			0.094	
			(0.039)	
Third quintile			0.115	
			(0.039)	
Fourth quintile			0.151	
			(0.041)	
Fifth quintile			0.219	
			(0.048)	
F-test of work preference and skill (p-value)	0.289		0.478	0.241
F-test of pregnancy preference and skill (p-value)		0.992		
F-test of school quality dummies (<i>p</i> -value)			0.000	
First child in the family only?	No	No	No	Yes
R-squared	0.129	0.127	0.148	0.138

^a In columns 1 to 3, there are 1087 children in the regression. Column 4 includes the first child in the family only (the number of observations is 840). All regressions include the same set of other covariates as in the baseline specification. Standard errors are given in parentheses.

 $\label{eq:appendix} \textbf{Appendix Table A.5.} \ \ \textbf{Reading score regression: children of high-education mothers, additional specifications.}^a$

Dependent Variable: Ln(Reading Score)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Years of "non-maternal informal care" (age 1–3)	-0.033	-0.025	-0.021	-0.026
-	(0.015)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Years of "maternal care" (age 1–3)	-0.004	0.001	0.004	-0.002
	(0.014)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)
Years of "employed and formal care use" (age 1-3)	-0.011			
	(0.017)			
Ln(mother + father total income, age 0–3)	0.026	0.023	0.011	0.003
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.029)
Control function:				
Skill endowment (log wage) ($Q_{\rm w}$)	0.188	0.192	0.178	0.157
	(0.062)	(0.067)	(0.062)	(0.069)
Work preference (in NOK 100,000) (Q_h)	0.016		0.019	0.006
	(0.026)		(0.026)	(0.029)
Pregnancy preference (in NOK 100,000)		0.004		
		(0.012)		
School quality dummy variables:				
Second quintile			0.058	
			(0.029)	
Third quintile			0.077	
			(0.028)	
Fourth quintile			0.079	
			(0.028)	
Fifth quintile			0.155	
			(0.030)	
F-test of work preference and skill (p-value)	0.010		0.015	0.078
F-test of pregnancy preference and skill (<i>p</i> -value)		0.012		
F-test of school quality dummies (p-value)			0.000	
First child in the family only?	No	No	No	Yes
R-squared	0.194	0.194	0.205	0.210

^a In columns 1 to 3, there are 2043 children in the regression. Column 4 includes the first child in the family only (the number of observations is 1515). All regressions include the same set of other covariates as in the baseline specification. Standard errors are given in parentheses.

APPENDIX TABLE A.6. Test score regression (math and english): children of low-education mothers.a

	Ln(Math Score)			Ln(English Score)			
Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Years of "non-maternal informal care" (age 1–3)	-0.010	-0.017	-0.011	-0.015	-0.010	-0.005	
	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	
Years of "maternal care" (age 1–3)	-0.004	0.007	0.011	-0.011	-0.009	-0.006	
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	
Ln(mother + father total income, age 0–3)	0.036	0.013	0.018	-0.026	-0.035	-0.033	
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.037)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.037)	
Control function:							
Skill endowment (log wage) ($Q_{\rm w}$)		0.342	0.232		0.198	0.110	
		(0.145)	(0.143)		(0.142)	(0.141)	
Work preference (in NOK 100,000) (Q_h)		0.162	0.122		-0.041	-0.069	
		(0.079)	(0.078)		(0.077)	(0.077)	
School quality dummy variables:							
Second quintile			0.137			0.076	
			(0.037)			(0.036)	
Third quintile			0.168			0.095	
			(0.037)			(0.036)	
Fourth quintile			0.218			0.138	
•			(0.039)			(0.038)	
Fifth quintile			0.301			0.233	
•			(0.045)			(0.045)	
Socioeconomic covariates:							
High education father	0.086	0.086	0.082	0.048	0.052	0.051	
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.026)	
Child's gender (male $= 1$)	0.049	0.043	0.049	-0.022	-0.024	-0.020	
-	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	
Ln(birth weight)	0.204	0.210	0.190	0.017	0.027	0.013	
	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.066)	(0.065)	
Grandparent lives close	-0.055	-0.056	-0.055	0.002	0.003	0.003	
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	
Mother under age 21 at birth	-0.003	-0.020	-0.006	-0.054	-0.055	-0.042	
· ·	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.048)	(0.047)	
Young sibling born within 4 years of first child's birth	0.001	0.008	0.017	-0.041	-0.034	-0.028	
,	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.030)	
Not the first child in the family	-0.074	-0.061	-0.060	0.006	0.006	0.008	
·	(0.031)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	
F-test of work preference and skill (p-value)		0.037	0.181		0.148	0.256	
F-test of school quality dummies (<i>p</i> -value)			0.000			0.000	
R-squared	0.050	0.056	0.101	0.011	0.015	0.041	

^aThere are 1109 children in the regression. Standard errors are given in parentheses. Grade scores are normalized.

Appendix Table A.7. Test score regression (math and english): children of high-education mothers. $^{\rm a}$

	Ln	(Math Sc	ore)	Ln(English Score)			
Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Years of "non-maternal informal care" (age 1–3)	-0.008	-0.008	-0.001	-0.024	-0.024	-0.019	
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	
Years of "maternal care" (age 1–3)	-0.012	0.002	0.005	-0.020	-0.008	-0.006	
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)	
Ln(mother + father total income, age 0–3)	0.019	-0.001	-0.014	0.004	-0.013	-0.025	
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.025)	
Control function:							
Skill endowment (log wage) ($Q_{\rm w}$)		0.213	0.206		0.179	0.166	
		(0.062)	(0.061)		(0.062)	(0.062)	
Work preference (in NOK 100,000) ($Q_{\rm h}$)		0.042	0.049		0.041	0.048	
		(0.025)	(0.025)		(0.025)	(0.025)	
School quality dummy variables:							
Second quintile			0.054			0.056	
			(0.028)			(0.029)	
Third quintile			0.124			0.063	
			(0.027)			(0.028)	
Fourth quintile			0.119			0.093	
_			(0.028)			(0.028)	
Fifth quintile			0.192			0.165	
_			(0.029)			(0.029)	
Socioeconomic covariates:							
High education father	0.090	0.088	0.091	0.068	0.066	0.068	
-	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.021)	
Child's gender (male $= 1$)	0.042	0.042	0.042	-0.015	-0.015	-0.017	
· ·	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	
Ln(birth weight)	0.106	0.115	0.124	0.087	0.094	0.103	
· ·	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)	
Grandparent lives close	-0.020	-0.016	-0.012	-0.043	-0.040	-0.035	
-	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	
Young sibling born within 4 years of first child's birth	0.076	0.078	0.084	0.018	0.019	0.024	
	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.022)	
Not the first child in the family	-0.075	-0.069	-0.069	-0.009	-0.003	-0.005	
·	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)	
F-test of work preference and skill (p-value)		0.001	0.001		0.006	0.006	
F-test of school quality dummies (<i>p</i> -value)			0.000			0.000	
R-squared	0.059	0.066	0.090	0.018	0.023	0.041	

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}$ There are 2081 children in the regression. Standard errors are given in parentheses. Grade scores are normalized.

Appendix Table A.8. Effects of counterfactual policies, year 6.

		Difference From Baseline				
	Baseline	Full	Partial	Leave	Tax	
	(no Cash-	Cash-for-	Cash-for-	Maternity	Deduction	
	for-Care)	Care	Care	Leave	for Children	
Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Low-education women:						
Work (%)	62.7	-1.9	-1.9	-0.4	-0.6	
Part-time work (%)	18.4	+0.2	-0.5	-0.0	+0.3	
Full-time work (%)	44.3	-2.0	-1.4	-0.4	-0.9	
Overall formal care (%)	3.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	+1.2	
Formal care among mothers (%) ^b	21.5	-4.5	-2.8	+0.4	+1.6	
Maternal care among mothers (%) ^b	42.5	+1.1	+8.9	-1.1	-4.4	
Non-maternal informal care among mothers (%) ^b	36.0	+3.5	-6.1	+0.7	+2.8	
Pregnancy (%)	10.2	+3.1	+1.3	+1.1	+2.0	
Has a child aged 0 to 3 (%)	22.3	+8.5	+3.9	+2.9	+5.5	
Number of children	0.29	+0.10	+0.04	+0.03	+0.06	
PDV earnings (1000 NOK) ^a	366.90	-2.70	-4.22	+0.08	-1.18	
PDV net government benefits (1000 NOK) ^a	-71.53	+19.91	+10.72	+8.02	+8.26	
PDV utility ^a	400.92	+5.84	+4.13	+3.39	+0.14	
High-education women:						
Work (%)	66.7	-1.4	-1.3	-0.5	-1.2	
Part-time work (%)	13.6	-0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	
Full-time work (%)	53.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-1.0	
Overall formal care (%)	12.4	+0.1	+0.0	+1.0	+2.7	
Formal care among mothers (%) ^b	44.7	-5.7	-2.1	+0.2	+1.0	
Maternal care among mothers (%) ^b	24.6	+2.0	+4.2	-0.4	-1.5	
Non-maternal informal care among mothers (%) ^b	30.7	+3.6	-2.1	+0.2	+0.5	
Pregnancy (%)	16.1	+1.6	+0.5	+0.9	+2.0	
Has a child aged 0 to 3 (%)	38.4	+5.0	+1.8	+2.5	+6.4	
Number of children	0.53	+0.06	+0.02	+0.03	+0.08	
PDV earnings (1000 NOK) ^a	533.38	-5.25	-5.30	-2.27	-5.91	
PDV net government benefits (1000 NOK) ^a	-98.28	+20.08	+8.85	+13.13	+13.82	
PDV utility ^a	792.38	+10.28	+4.33	+7.48	+1.67	

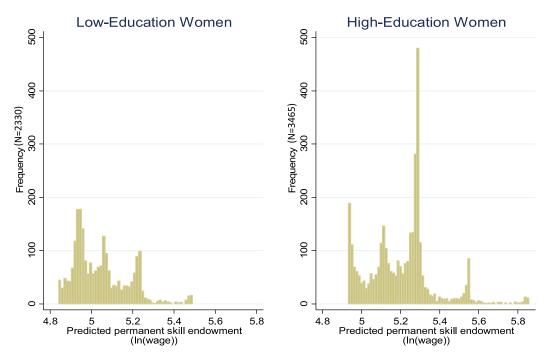
^aFrom year 1 to year 6.

^bMothers with at least one child aged between 1 and 3.

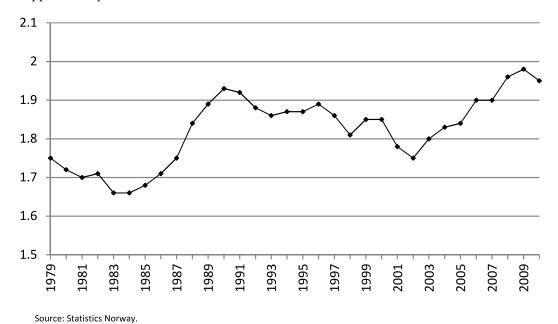
Appendix Table A.9. Completed fertility and timing effects.

		Difference From Baseline					
	Baseline (no Cash- for-Care)	Full Cash-for- Care	Partial Cash-for- Care	Expand Maternity Leave	Tax Deduction for Children		
Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Low-education women:							
Number of children in the last year of model	1.80	+0.23	+0.11	+0.11	+0.13		
Mother's age at birth of the first child ^a	27.42	-0.99	-0.49	-0.32	-0.63		
High-education women:							
Number of children in the last year of model	2.30	+0.11	+0.04	+0.07	+0.12		
Mother's age at birth of the first child ^a	29.26	-0.32	-0.11	-0.14	-0.45		

 $^{^{\}rm a}{\rm Among}$ women who give birth to a child within the full time horizon of the model.



Appendix Figure A.1. Distribution of the woman's predicted skill endowment conditional on her observed behavior.



APPENDIX FIGURE A.2. Total fertility rate in Norway.

Co-editor Petra E. Todd handled this manuscript.

Manuscript received 18 September, 2015; final version accepted 15 August, 2017; available online 22 September, 2017.