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## Parental leave policies and socio-economic gaps in child development: Evidence from a substantial benefit reform using administrative data

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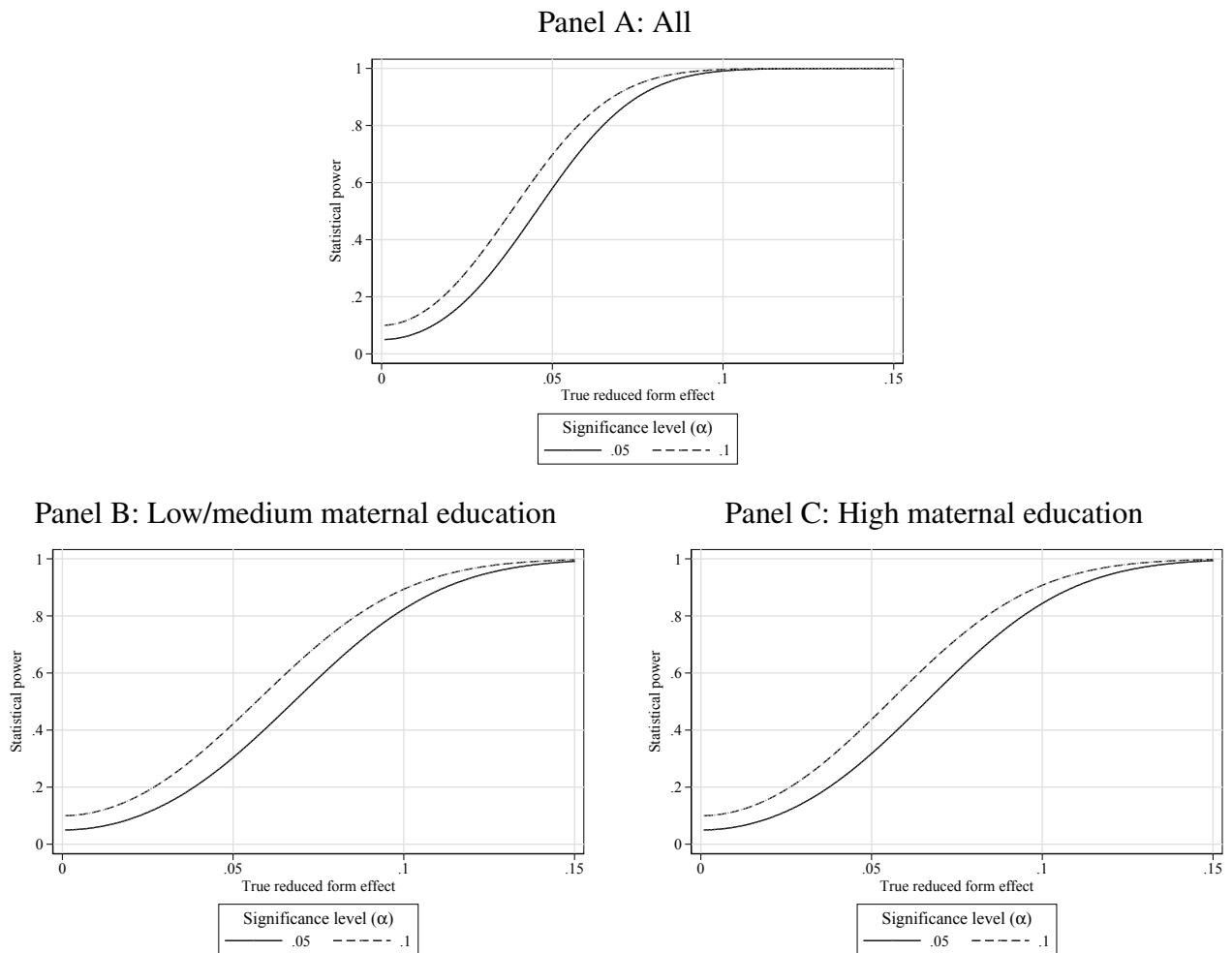


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## Online Appendix on child development outcomes

Supplementary material for Huebener, Kuehne, & Spiess (2019): “Parental leave policies and socio-economic gaps in child development: Evidence from a substantial benefit reform using administrative data”

Figure B.1: Power analysis



*Notes:* The figure plots the statistical power for school readiness with type I error probabilities of 5% and 10%. For the calculations, we specify (separately for each group) the number of observations, the conditional standard deviation of the treatment effect dummy and the conditional standard deviation of the standardised school readiness score.

*Source:* Own calculations using STATA's *power oneslope* command.

Table B.1: Comparison of socio-economic characteristics of Schleswig-Holstein to the rest of West Germany

	Schleswig-Holstein	West	West*
Age	44.07	43.21	43.22
Female	0.52	0.52	0.52
Unmarried	0.38	0.39	0.39
Married	0.47	0.47	0.48
Divorced	0.07	0.06	0.06
Household size	2.67	2.75	2.76
Children in household	0.92	0.97	0.98
Born in Germany	0.89	0.85	0.85
Working	0.45	0.47	0.47
Unemployed	0.03	0.03	0.03
Out of the labour force	0.51	0.5	0.5
Female labour force participation rate	0.80	0.80	0.80
Share of children below age 3 in day care <sup>a</sup>	0.12	0.12	0.12
Share of children aged 3-6 in day care <sup>a</sup>	0.84	0.91	0.91
Share of fathers taking parental leave <sup>b</sup>	0.18	0.20	0.20
<i>Highest level of education</i>			
≤ ISCED3	0.25	0.28	0.28
ISCED4	0.04	0.05	0.05
ISCED5	0.47	0.42	0.42
ISCED6	0.06	0.06	0.06
≤ ISCED7	0.18	0.20	0.20
<i>Personal monthly net income (Euro)</i>			
0 - 1,100	0.52	0.53	0.53
1,100-2,300	0.29	0.3	0.3
2,300-3,600	0.07	0.06	0.06
3,600-5,000	0.03	0.03	0.03
5,000-18,000	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>Household monthly net income (Euro)</i>			
0 - 1,100	0.1	0.1	0.1
1,100-2,300	0.29	0.31	0.31
2,300-3,600	0.19	0.2	0.2
3,600-5,000	0.14	0.15	0.15
5,000-18,000	0.09	0.09	0.09
<i>Municipality size</i>			
<2,000	0.19	0.05	0.05
2,000-5,000	0.11	0.09	0.09
5,000-10,000	0.12	0.12	0.12
10,000-50,000	0.33	0.35	0.36
50,000-100,000	0.08	0.1	0.1
>100,000	0.16	0.31	0.27
N	25,249	533,229	513,241

*Notes:* This table reports socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics of the population in Schleswig-Holstein and West Germany. “West” includes only West German federal states, without Schleswig-Holstein. “West\*” further excludes the city-states of Hamburg and Bremen. <sup>a</sup> Based on information in 2008. <sup>b</sup> Based on German Federal Statistical Office (2010).

*Source:* Own calculations based on German Microcensus 2009 (RDC, 2019).

Table B.2: Logit estimation on pre-reform eligibility for paid parental leave 13-24 months

<i>Independent variable</i>	Coefficient	s.e.
Single mother	2.161***	(0.753)
Number of children	0.417**	(0.186)
Number of children $\times$ Single mother	-0.650*	(0.352)
Maternal educ. middle	-0.396	(0.740)
Maternal educ. high	-0.473	(0.793)
Paternal educ. middle	-0.204	(0.876)
Paternal educ. high	-1.115	(1.460)
Migration background	-0.006	(0.449)

*Notes:* This table reports logit estimation results of pre-reform eligibility (13-24 months) for paid parental leave before the reform in 2007. The sign of the coefficient estimates are consistent with the institutional rules: for instance, the probability for eligibility increases with the number of children and single motherhood, while it decreases with the education level of the parents. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on SOEP v30.

Table B.3: Regression-discontinuity based specifications

Specification:	Sample stratified by maternal education						Sample stratified by predicted pre-reform eligibility for parental leave benefits			
	All		Low & medium		High		Previously eligible		Previously ineligible	
	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.
<i>Dep. variables: Language skills</i>										
<b>RD analysis</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0037	(0.0144)	-0.0020	(0.0212)	-0.0036	(0.0243)	0.0146	(0.0266)	-0.0108	(0.0255)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0207	(0.0181)	0.0252	(0.0267)	0.0207	(0.0307)	0.0444	(0.0337)	0.0278	(0.0320)
Linear, 2 Months-window	0.0196	(0.0304)	0.0690	(0.0445)	-0.0123	(0.0520)	0.0486	(0.0567)	-0.0191	(0.0540)
Second order polynomial	-0.0018	(0.0142)	0.0019	(0.0210)	-0.0073	(0.0241)	0.0177	(0.0263)	-0.0164	(0.0252)
Third order polynomial	0.0207	(0.0194)	0.0219	(0.0285)	0.0199	(0.0329)	0.0427	(0.0360)	0.0137	(0.0343)
Controlling for X-characteristics	0.0005	(0.0139)	0.0071	(0.0205)	-0.0100	(0.0241)	0.0174	(0.0257)	-0.0102	(0.0253)
<b>Donut-RD analysis (excluding January and February)</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0267	(0.0209)	-0.0533	(0.0310)	-0.0123	(0.0352)	-0.0060	(0.0386)	-0.0309	(0.0373)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0143	(0.0332)	-0.0362	(0.0493)	0.0405	(0.0559)	0.0467	(0.0618)	0.0566	(0.0594)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0407*	(0.0181)	-0.0713**	(0.0268)	-0.0336	(0.0315)	-0.0194	(0.0330)	-0.0186	(0.0335)
Second order polynomial	-0.0255	(0.0209)	-0.0503	(0.0309)	-0.0190	(0.0351)	-0.0012	(0.0383)	-0.0399	(0.0372)
Third order polynomial	0.0013	(0.0399)	-0.0913	(0.0591)	0.0444	(0.0678)	0.0437	(0.0733)	0.0170	(0.0721)
Controlling for X-characteristics	-0.0082	(0.0203)	-0.0311	(0.0303)	-0.0104	(0.0349)	0.0121	(0.0376)	-0.0266	(0.0369)
<b>Difference-in-discontinuities</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	0.0205	(0.0194)	0.0162	(0.0283)	0.0214	(0.0324)	0.0495	(0.0354)	-0.0260	(0.0340)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0118	(0.0219)	0.0127	(0.0318)	0.0339	(0.0362)	0.0368	(0.0401)	-0.0088	(0.0381)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0002	(0.0308)	-0.0298	(0.0445)	0.0763	(0.0501)	-0.0012	(0.0568)	0.0200	(0.0533)
Linear, 6 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0127	(0.0280)	-0.0273	(0.0410)	0.0240	(0.0469)	0.0552	(0.0509)	-0.0516	(0.0495)
Linear, 4 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	-0.0035	(0.0364)	-0.0223	(0.0533)	0.0142	(0.0610)	0.0485	(0.0658)	-0.0429	(0.0651)
Linear, 2 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	-0.0066	(0.0212)	-0.0360	(0.0308)	-0.0020	(0.0362)	0.0385	(0.0381)	-0.0280	(0.0386)
<i>Dep. variables: Socio-emot. stability</i>										
<b>RD analysis</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0308*	(0.0124)	-0.0257	(0.0185)	-0.0205	(0.0204)	-0.0484*	(0.0238)	-0.0417	(0.0214)
Linear, 4 Months-window	-0.0252	(0.0155)	-0.0086	(0.0230)	-0.0235	(0.0256)	-0.0602*	(0.0298)	-0.0239	(0.0263)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0593*	(0.0255)	-0.0619	(0.0379)	-0.0443	(0.0430)	-0.0792	(0.0491)	-0.0658	(0.0432)
Second order polynomial	-0.0262*	(0.0123)	-0.0206	(0.0185)	-0.0163	(0.0202)	-0.0451	(0.0238)	-0.0363	(0.0212)
Third order polynomial	-0.0370*	(0.0168)	-0.0234	(0.0250)	-0.0277	(0.0276)	-0.0771*	(0.0326)	-0.0281	(0.0287)
Controlling for X-characteristics	-0.0293*	(0.0121)	-0.0291	(0.0180)	-0.0182	(0.0203)	-0.0531*	(0.0234)	-0.0357	(0.0213)
<b>Donut-RD analysis (excluding January and February)</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0095	(0.0179)	-0.0028	(0.0271)	-0.0090	(0.0297)	-0.0192	(0.0343)	-0.0215	(0.0315)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0250	(0.0283)	0.0707	(0.0427)	-0.0033	(0.0477)	-0.0382	(0.0539)	0.0530	(0.0486)
Linear, 2 Months-window	0.0019	(0.0153)	0.0139	(0.0233)	-0.0116	(0.0263)	-0.0165	(0.0287)	0.0114	(0.0267)
Second order polynomial	-0.0012	(0.0179)	0.0073	(0.0270)	-0.0039	(0.0295)	-0.0125	(0.0344)	-0.0135	(0.0312)
Third order polynomial	0.0142	(0.0341)	0.0578	(0.0514)	-0.0147	(0.0573)	-0.0589	(0.0645)	0.0650	(0.0587)
Controlling for X-characteristics	-0.0035	(0.0176)	-0.0044	(0.0265)	-0.0002	(0.0296)	-0.0195	(0.0338)	-0.0111	(0.0313)
<b>Difference-in-discontinuities</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0278	(0.0172)	-0.0145	(0.0255)	-0.0361	(0.0282)	-0.0637*	(0.0322)	-0.0337	(0.0304)
Linear, 4 Months-window	-0.0446*	(0.0195)	-0.0219	(0.0288)	-0.0595	(0.0322)	-0.0901*	(0.0367)	-0.0382	(0.0341)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0843**	(0.0281)	-0.0560	(0.0411)	-0.0735	(0.0469)	-0.1884**	(0.0526)	-0.0163	(0.0481)
Linear, 6 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0041	(0.0248)	0.0089	(0.0371)	-0.0157	(0.0403)	-0.0165	(0.0460)	-0.0471	(0.0440)
Linear, 4 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0018	(0.0323)	0.0254	(0.0482)	-0.0497	(0.0531)	-0.0230	(0.0594)	-0.0523	(0.0570)
Linear, 2 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0080	(0.0185)	0.0196	(0.0276)	-0.0280	(0.0308)	-0.0055	(0.0341)	0.0002	(0.0323)

*Notes:* This table reports coefficient estimates of  $\beta_{PPL}$  of different regression models. The dependent variables is school readiness. The results are reported for the sample including all children, and subsamples stratified by mothers' education and predicted pre-reform eligibility. "Low & medium" education refers to lower and medium-secondary school certificates. "High" education refers to upper-secondary school certificates (*Abitur*). *Previously eligible* families likely received benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* families were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth (see Section 3.2). The regressions include county-by-examination year fixed effects. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.4: Regression-discontinuity based specifications

Specification:	Sample stratified by maternal education						Sample stratified by predicted pre-reform eligibility for parental leave benefits			
	All		Low & medium		High		Previously eligible		Previously ineligible	
	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.	$\beta_{PPL}$	s.e.
<i>Dep. variables: Motor skills</i>										
<b>RD analysis</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	0.0046	(0.0120)	0.0307	(0.0179)	-0.0431*	(0.0195)	0.0240	(0.0229)	-0.0095	(0.0212)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0168	(0.0150)	0.0496*	(0.0223)	-0.0439	(0.0243)	0.0263	(0.0290)	-0.0203	(0.0262)
Linear, 2 Months-window	0.0053	(0.0252)	0.0546	(0.0378)	-0.0580	(0.0406)	0.0137	(0.0490)	-0.0490	(0.0433)
Second order polynomial	0.0067	(0.0119)	0.0356*	(0.0178)	-0.0450*	(0.0196)	0.0262	(0.0228)	-0.0124	(0.0212)
Third order polynomial	0.0124	(0.0162)	0.0449	(0.0239)	-0.0490	(0.0271)	0.0150	(0.0312)	-0.0226	(0.0286)
Controlling for X-characteristics	0.0051	(0.0117)	0.0300	(0.0175)	-0.0420*	(0.0193)	0.0201	(0.0226)	-0.0011	(0.0208)
<b>Donut-RD analysis (excluding January and February)</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	0.0048	(0.0173)	0.0107	(0.0264)	-0.0215	(0.0279)	0.0326	(0.0328)	0.0201	(0.0314)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0349	(0.0273)	0.0354	(0.0417)	-0.0028	(0.0431)	0.0393	(0.0522)	0.0286	(0.0490)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0138	(0.0151)	-0.0137	(0.0233)	-0.0452	(0.0240)	-0.0040	(0.0284)	-0.0278	(0.0275)
Second order polynomial	0.0082	(0.0174)	0.0163	(0.0265)	-0.0213	(0.0281)	0.0371	(0.0330)	0.0153	(0.0316)
Third order polynomial	0.0297	(0.0332)	0.0031	(0.0506)	0.0121	(0.0531)	0.0222	(0.0630)	0.0372	(0.0598)
Controlling for X-characteristics	0.0098	(0.0170)	0.0131	(0.0259)	-0.0197	(0.0274)	0.0287	(0.0323)	0.0364	(0.0307)
<b>Difference-in-discontinuities</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	0.0260	(0.0165)	0.0413	(0.0243)	-0.0024	(0.0272)	0.0458	(0.0308)	0.0019	(0.0301)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0230	(0.0186)	0.0455	(0.0272)	-0.0028	(0.0306)	0.0259	(0.0346)	-0.0085	(0.0339)
Linear, 2 Months-window	0.0281	(0.0263)	0.0618	(0.0382)	-0.0146	(0.0428)	0.0299	(0.0488)	0.0349	(0.0487)
Linear, 6 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0158	(0.0239)	0.0119	(0.0357)	0.0050	(0.0389)	0.0374	(0.0441)	0.0286	(0.0441)
Linear, 4 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0063	(0.0311)	-0.0013	(0.0463)	0.0187	(0.0510)	-0.0016	(0.0569)	-0.0109	(0.0578)
Linear, 2 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0057	(0.0181)	0.0005	(0.0270)	-0.0027	(0.0297)	0.0127	(0.0332)	-0.0024	(0.0342)
<i>Dep. variables: School readiness</i>										
<b>RD analysis</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0077	(0.0115)	-0.0016	(0.0174)	-0.0061	(0.0156)	-0.0083	(0.0245)	-0.0158	(0.0159)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0061	(0.0144)	0.0191	(0.0217)	-0.0171	(0.0195)	0.0036	(0.0309)	-0.0251	(0.0192)
Linear, 2 Months-window	0.0066	(0.0242)	0.0227	(0.0364)	-0.0126	(0.0324)	0.0344	(0.0519)	-0.0401	(0.0308)
Second order polynomial	-0.0026	(0.0114)	0.0050	(0.0172)	-0.0018	(0.0154)	-0.0045	(0.0243)	-0.0105	(0.0157)
Third order polynomial	0.0004	(0.0156)	0.0107	(0.0234)	-0.0099	(0.0211)	-0.0157	(0.0335)	-0.0230	(0.0208)
Controlling for X-characteristics	-0.0024	(0.0110)	0.0035	(0.0166)	-0.0052	(0.0152)	-0.0052	(0.0237)	-0.0117	(0.0156)
<b>Donut-RD analysis (excluding January and February)</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0091	(0.0165)	-0.0140	(0.0250)	0.0072	(0.0227)	-0.0186	(0.0347)	0.0002	(0.0245)
Linear, 4 Months-window	0.0161	(0.0257)	0.0182	(0.0391)	-0.0097	(0.0356)	-0.0253	(0.0544)	-0.0102	(0.0373)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0092	(0.0140)	-0.0168	(0.0214)	-0.0125	(0.0187)	-0.0390	(0.0300)	-0.0122	(0.0202)
Second order polynomial	0.0004	(0.0165)	-0.0021	(0.0251)	0.0138	(0.0226)	-0.0096	(0.0348)	0.0049	(0.0244)
Third order polynomial	0.0154	(0.0313)	0.0025	(0.0477)	0.0212	(0.0431)	-0.0651	(0.0662)	-0.0087	(0.0455)
Controlling for X-characteristics	0.0049	(0.0159)	-0.0001	(0.0241)	0.0129	(0.0224)	-0.0090	(0.0336)	0.0071	(0.0242)
<b>Difference-in-discontinuities</b>										
Linear, 6 Months-window	-0.0076	(0.0159)	-0.0075	(0.0236)	-0.0180	(0.0221)	-0.0005	(0.0332)	-0.0175	(0.0222)
Linear, 4 Months-window	-0.0232	(0.0179)	-0.0168	(0.0266)	-0.0218	(0.0256)	-0.0394	(0.0375)	-0.0199	(0.0249)
Linear, 2 Months-window	-0.0475	(0.0256)	-0.0434	(0.0377)	-0.0654	(0.0375)	-0.0885	(0.0530)	-0.0212	(0.0354)
Linear, 6 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	-0.0104	(0.0227)	-0.0242	(0.0341)	0.0024	(0.0310)	-0.0004	(0.0473)	-0.0070	(0.0331)
Linear, 4 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	-0.0243	(0.0293)	-0.0326	(0.0440)	0.0267	(0.0402)	-0.0593	(0.0611)	-0.0102	(0.0423)
Linear, 2 Months-window w/o Dec/Jan	0.0036	(0.0168)	-0.0004	(0.0252)	0.0112	(0.0228)	-0.0075	(0.0354)	0.0100	(0.0242)

*Notes:* This table reports coefficient estimates of  $\beta_{PPL}$  of different regression models. The dependent variables is school readiness. The results are reported for the sample including all children, and subsamples stratified by mothers' education and predicted pre-reform eligibility. "Low & medium" education refers to lower and medium-secondary school certificates. "High" education refers to upper-secondary school certificates (*Abitur*). *Previously eligible* families likely received benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* families were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth (see Section 3.2). The regressions include county-by-examination year fixed effects. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.5: Estimation results for children with low and medium educated mothers separately

	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Maternal education	
	Low/med.	Low	Medium
Language skills	-0.0219 (0.0152) [0.1321]	-0.0310 (0.0265) [0.1437]	-0.0161 (0.0185) [0.1044]
Socio-emotional stability	-0.0065 (0.0139) [0.0978]	0.0015 (0.0248) [0.1080]	-0.0123 (0.0167) [0.0872]
Motor skills	-0.0103 (0.0132) [0.0879]	-0.0181 (0.0238) [0.0846]	-0.0076 (0.0157) [0.0865]
School readiness	0.0097 (0.0126) [0.1177]	-0.0089 (0.0242) [0.1196]	0.0194 (0.0142) [0.0864]
N	14,610	5,146	9,464

*Notes:* This table reports the coefficient estimates of the parental leave reform effect ( $\beta_{PPL}$ ) on child outcomes. All regressions are based on the main equation and include examination year-by-county fixed effects, birth month fixed effects, birth cohort fixed effects and dummies for missing variables, as well as controls for child and family characteristics. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.  $R^2$  are reported in brackets. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.6: Heterogeneity analysis by gender, parental education and pre-reform eligibility - interacted models

	(1)	(2) Mothers' education		(4) Fathers' education		(6) Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<b>Language skills</b>							
Reform · Girls	0.0096 (0.0119)	-0.0181 (0.0176)	0.0229 (0.0201)	0.0028 (0.0186)	-0.0023 (0.0202)	0.0181 (0.0218)	0.0200 (0.0213)
Reform · Boys	-0.0133 (0.0121)	-0.0255 (0.0177)	-0.0116 (0.0211)	-0.0168 (0.0187)	-0.0303 (0.0212)	-0.0009 (0.0224)	-0.0125 (0.0225)
<b>Socio-emo. stability</b>							
Reform · Girls	-0.0029 (0.0105)	-0.0100 (0.0157)	0.0144 (0.0171)	-0.0115 (0.0165)	0.0097 (0.0169)	-0.0302 (0.0201)	0.0013 (0.0184)
Reform · Boys	-0.0012 (0.0112)	-0.0033 (0.0165)	-0.0002 (0.0187)	-0.0182 (0.0174)	0.0148 (0.0185)	-0.0136 (0.0210)	-0.0023 (0.0203)
<b>Motor skills</b>							
Reform · Girls	0.0013 (0.0097)	-0.0000 (0.0145)	0.0171 (0.0157)	0.0107 (0.0149)	-0.0039 (0.0163)	-0.0161 (0.0184)	0.0087 (0.0176)
Reform · Boys	-0.0150 (0.0111)	-0.0201 (0.0162)	-0.0223 (0.0189)	-0.0293 (0.0171)	-0.0161 (0.0189)	-0.0090 (0.0207)	-0.0047 (0.0206)
<b>School readiness</b>							
Reform · Girls	0.0242 (0.0292)	0.0222 (0.0239)	0.0271 (0.0227)	0.0231 (0.0243)	0.0273 (0.0231)	0.0128 (0.0297)	0.0409 (0.0327)
Reform · Boys	0.0003 (0.0202)	-0.0021 (0.0253)	-0.0005 (0.0250)	-0.0168 (0.0259)	0.0135 (0.0254)	0.0064 (0.0211)	0.0007 (0.0259)
N	28,987	14,610	9,072	13,027	9,069	8,458	7,849

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform on child outcomes on samples stratified by different definitions of parental education, and pre-reform eligibility for parental leave benefits. The reform indicator is interacted with dummies indicating girls and boys. All regressions include examination year-by-county fixed effects, birth month fixed effects, birth cohort fixed effects, dummies for missing variables and control variables for child and family characteristics. The stratification in columns 6 and 7 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.



Table B.7: Effect heterogeneity on further child outcomes by number of children

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dep. variable: School readiness				
	Mothers' education			Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<i>Heterogeneity by number of children</i>					
<b>Language skills</b>					
PPL reform effect · Single child	0.0044 (0.0146)	0.0041 (0.0214)	-0.0031 (0.0263)	0.0106 (0.0252)	0.0014 (0.0243)
PPL reform effect · More children	-0.0037 (0.0110)	-0.0289 (0.0161)	0.0077 (0.0188)	0.0057 (0.0205)	0.0039 (0.0207)
<b>Socio-emo. stability</b>					
PPL reform effect · Single child	0.0017 (0.0135)	0.0077 (0.0198)	0.0128 (0.0226)	-0.0275 (0.0241)	-0.0101 (0.0216)
PPL reform effect · More children	-0.0044 (0.0099)	-0.0098 (0.0147)	0.0028 (0.0164)	-0.0261 (0.0189)	0.0043 (0.0183)
<b>Motor skills</b>					
PPL reform effect · Single child	-0.0065 (0.0131)	-0.0033 (0.0192)	0.0141 (0.0228)	-0.0219 (0.0230)	0.0138 (0.0215)
PPL reform effect · More children	-0.0089 (0.0094)	-0.0152 (0.0139)	-0.0056 (0.0158)	-0.0161 (0.0180)	-0.0044 (0.0180)
<b>School readiness</b>					
PPL reform effect · Single child	0.0215 (0.0120)	0.0341 (0.0274)	0.0229 (0.0181)	-0.0032 (0.0236)	0.0331 (0.0263)
PPL reform effect · More children	0.0089 (0.0089)	0.0014 (0.0134)	0.0094 (0.0126)	0.0127 (0.0188)	0.0132 (0.0136)

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform effect on language skills, socio-emotional stability and motor skills. Regressions are based on the main model, including an additional interaction term of the treatment indicator with the heterogeneity category, and the baseline variable of the interacted category. The stratification in columns 4 and 5 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.8: Effect heterogeneity on further child outcomes by day care availability

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dep. variable: School readiness				
	Mothers' education			Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<i>Heterogeneity by share of children below age 3 in day care (county-year level, min. 8%, max. 27%)</i>					
<b>Language skills</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0012 (0.0104)	-0.0213 (0.0152)	0.0114 (0.0186)	0.0039 (0.0198)	0.0086 (0.0195)
PPL reform effect · childcare share in %	-0.0038 (0.0020)	-0.0024 (0.0031)	-0.0048 (0.0041)	-0.0047 (0.0033)	-0.0043 (0.0043)
<b>Socio-emotional stability</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0020 (0.0094)	-0.0072 (0.0139)	0.0114 (0.0159)	-0.0249 (0.0185)	-0.0053 (0.0170)
PPL reform effect · childcare share in %	0.0002 (0.0017)	0.0033 (0.0026)	-0.0035 (0.0032)	-0.0029 (0.0031)	0.0041 (0.0033)
<b>Motor skills</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0069 (0.0090)	-0.0109 (0.0132)	-0.0003 (0.0153)	-0.0166 (0.0173)	0.0011 (0.0169)
PPL reform effect · childcare share in %	-0.0004 (0.0016)	0.0031 (0.0025)	-0.0023 (0.0030)	-0.0044 (0.0029)	0.0005 (0.0035)

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform effect on language skills, socio-emotional stability and motor skills. Regressions are based on the main model, including an additional interaction term of the treatment indicator with the heterogeneity category, and the baseline variable of the interacted category. The stratification in columns 4 and 5 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.9: Effect heterogeneity on further child outcomes by female labour force participation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dep. variable: School readiness				
	Mothers' education			Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<i>Heterogeneity by female labour force participation rate (county level, 2011, min. 70%, max. 79%)</i>					
<b>Language skills</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0024 (0.0104)	-0.0221 (0.0152)	0.0064 (0.0180)	0.0142 (0.0197)	0.0056 (0.0191)
PPL reform effect · female LFP share in %	-0.0033 (0.0026)	-0.0050 (0.0037)	-0.0025 (0.0045)	0.0069 (0.0053)	-0.0041 (0.0048)
<b>Socio-emotional stability</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0018 (0.0094)	-0.0065 (0.0139)	0.0062 (0.0155)	-0.0160 (0.0185)	-0.0029 (0.0168)
PPL reform effect · female LFP share in %	0.0020 (0.0023)	0.0008 (0.0032)	0.0014 (0.0038)	0.0069 (0.0049)	0.0039 (0.0040)
<b>Motor skills</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0070 (0.0090)	-0.0103 (0.0132)	-0.0014 (0.0152)	-0.0094 (0.0173)	0.0001 (0.0168)
PPL reform effect · female LFP share in %	-0.0001 (0.0022)	0.0002 (0.0032)	-0.0036 (0.0036)	0.0036 (0.0047)	0.0029 (0.0041)

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform effect on language skills, socio-emotional stability and motor skills. Regressions are based on the main model, including an additional interaction term of the treatment indicator with the heterogeneity category, and the baseline variable of the interacted category. The stratification in columns 4 and 5 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.10: Effect heterogeneity on further child outcomes by paternal leave share

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dep. variable: School readiness				
	Mothers' education			Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<i>Heterogeneity by share of fathers taking parental leave (county level, 2008, min. 5.8%, max. 13.3%)</i>					
<b>Language skills</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0026 (0.0104)	-0.0218 (0.0153)	0.0052 (0.0179)	0.0088 (0.0191)	0.0026 (0.0190)
PPL reform effect · paternal leave share in %	-0.0040 (0.0046)	0.0003 (0.0067)	-0.0062 (0.0071)	-0.0142 (0.0092)	-0.0100 (0.0079)
<b>Socio-emotional stability</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0020 (0.0094)	-0.0055 (0.0140)	0.0069 (0.0157)	-0.0214 (0.0178)	-0.0005 (0.0170)
PPL reform effect · paternal leave share in %	-0.0005 (0.0039)	0.0039 (0.0056)	0.0008 (0.0064)	-0.0133 (0.0083)	0.0024 (0.0070)
<b>Motor skills</b>					
PPL reform effect	-0.0070 (0.0090)	-0.0094 (0.0132)	-0.0032 (0.0151)	-0.0121 (0.0168)	0.0016 (0.0166)
PPL reform effect · paternal leave share in %	0.0001 (0.0039)	0.0035 (0.0058)	0.0030 (0.0061)	-0.0118 (0.0081)	-0.0030 (0.0071)

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform effect on language skills, socio-emotional stability and motor skills. Regressions are based on the main model, including an additional interaction term of the treatment indicator with the heterogeneity category, and the baseline variable of the interacted category. The stratification in columns 4 and 5 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.11: Effect heterogeneity on further child outcomes by population density in the area

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dep. variable: School readiness				
	Mothers' education			Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<i>Heterogeneity by population density (county level, 2006, rural if <math>\leq 125</math> inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)</i>					
<b>Language skills</b>					
PPL reform effect · rural	0.0406 (0.0371)	0.0348 (0.0256)	0.0549 (0.0361)	0.0311 (0.0290)	0.0687 (0.0373)
PPL reform effect · urban	-0.0134 (0.0114)	-0.0317 (0.0167)	-0.0039 (0.0188)	-0.0033 (0.0228)	-0.0087 (0.0200)
<b>Socio-emotional stability</b>					
PPL reform effect · rural	-0.0007 (0.0151)	-0.0158 (0.0228)	0.0213 (0.0297)	0.0274 (0.0267)	0.0034 (0.0308)
PPL reform effect · urban	-0.0018 (0.0103)	-0.0021 (0.0151)	0.0034 (0.0165)	-0.0321 (0.0210)	-0.0012 (0.0179)
<b>Motor skills</b>					
PPL reform effect · rural	-0.0063 (0.0144)	-0.0321 (0.0215)	0.0352 (0.0282)	0.0224 (0.0255)	-0.0306 (0.0307)
PPL reform effect · urban	-0.0053 (0.0098)	-0.0013 (0.0145)	-0.0090 (0.0158)	-0.0209 (0.0198)	0.0070 (0.0174)

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform effect on language skills, socio-emotional stability and motor skills. Regressions are based on the main model, including an additional interaction term of the treatment indicator with the heterogeneity category, and the baseline variable of the interacted category. The stratification in columns 4 and 5 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

Table B.12: Effect heterogeneity on further child outcomes by migration background

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dep. variable: School readiness				
	Mothers' education			Predicted eligibility for parental leave benefits	
	All	Low/med.	High	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
<i>Heterogeneity by migration background (sample mean: 21%)</i>					
<b>Language skills</b>					
PPL reform effect · Migration background	-0.0179 (0.0165)	-0.0471 (0.0333)	-0.0023 (0.0299)	-0.0085 (0.0352)	0.0007 (0.0315)
PPL reform effect · No migration background	-0.0044 (0.0113)	-0.0177 (0.0164)	0.0055 (0.0188)	0.0051 (0.0194)	-0.0112 (0.0232)
<b>Socio-emotional stability</b>					
PPL reform effect · Migration background	-0.0246 (0.0145)	-0.0258 (0.0208)	-0.0527 (0.0362)	-0.0488 (0.0301)	-0.0236 (0.0279)
PPL reform effect · No migration background	0.0075 (0.0102)	0.0075 (0.0151)	0.0159 (0.0164)	0.0075 (0.0174)	-0.0124 (0.0220)
<b>Motor skills</b>					
PPL reform effect · Migration background	-0.0114 (0.0142)	-0.0029 (0.0204)	-0.0322 (0.0256)	-0.0268 (0.0298)	-0.0143 (0.0274)
PPL reform effect · No migration background	-0.0053 (0.0098)	-0.0054 (0.0144)	-0.0028 (0.0160)	0.0066 (0.0171)	-0.0104 (0.0211)

*Notes:* This table reports the estimation results of the parental leave reform effect on language skills, socio-emotional stability and motor skills. Regressions are based on the main model, including an additional interaction term of the treatment indicator with the heterogeneity category, and the baseline variable of the interacted category. The stratification in columns 4 and 5 is based on pre-reform eligibility predictions for parents who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth. *Previously ineligible* parents were likely not eligible for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on school entrance examinations for Schleswig-Holstein for children born between July 2005 and June 2007.

## Online Appendix on maternal employment outcomes

Supplementary material for Huebener, Kuehnle, & Spiess (2019): “Parental leave policies and socio-economic gaps in child development: Evidence from a substantial benefit reform using administrative data”

Table C.1: Descriptive statistics

	(1)	(2) Sample stratified by eligibility for parental leave		(4)	(5)
	All mothers	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible	Difference	s.e.
If employed 6 months before childbirth (0/1)	.958	.957	.989	-.032	.003
If employed 18 months before childbirth (0/1)	.889	.805	.960	-.155	.007
If employed 30 months before childbirth (0/1)	.837	.673	.931	-.257	.009
Labour earnings 6-18 months before childbirth (Euro)	21289.10	6933.158	31594.87	-24661.71	245.116
Daily wage 6 months before childbirth (Euro)	60.215	20.942	88.403	-67.461	.663
Daily wage 18 months before childbirth (Euro)	54.964	16.187	83.013	-66.826	.746
Daily wage 30 months before childbirth (Euro)	51.145	16.758	76.301	-59.543	.847
German citizenship (0/1)	.924	.900	.939	-.038	.006
Age at childbirth (years)	30.801	29.820	31.610	-1.790	.121
East German (0/1)	.206	.241	.168	.072	.010
Mother's first child (0/1)	.681	.498	.800	-.302	.011
Work experience (years)	9.970	8.526	10.911	-2.385	.119
Schleswig-Holstein (0/1)	.032	.035	.030	.005	.004

*Notes:* This table reports descriptive statistics for our main SIAB samples. “Low” pre-birth wages refers to mothers below the 25th percentile of the pre-birth earnings distribution. “High” pre-birth wages refers to mothers above the median of the pre-birth earnings distribution. The means have been calculated based on non-missing information. The column “Difference” reports the difference in characteristics between children from high- and low-wage mothers.

*Source:* Own calculations based on SIAB-V7514.

Table C.2: Balancing checks - Analysis of maternal employment outcomes (SIAB)

	(1)	(2) Sample stratified by eligibility for parental leave	
	All mothers	Previously eligible	Previously ineligible
If employed 6 months before childbirth	.001935 (.008522)	-.01121 (.01764)	.006913 (.006407)
If employed 18 months before childbirth	.002588 (.01333)	.003812 (.03489)	-.001543 (.0118)
If employed 30 months before childbirth	.01452 (.01571)	-.01492 (.04102)	.001673 (.01542)
Labour earnings 6-18 months before childbirth	10.96 (576)	630.5* (361.1)	-182.4 (655.9)
Daily wage 6 months before childbirth	.145 (1.567)	.5221 (.974)	.04681 (1.78)
Daily wage 18 months before childbirth	-.1007 (1.648)	1.62 (1.139)	-1.128 (1.993)
Daily wage 30 months before childbirth	.3458 (1.683)	1.594 (1.776)	-.4514 (2.187)
German citizenship	-.003767 (.01129)	-.03587 (.02625)	.0109 (.01455)
Mother's first child	.02468 (.01986)	.05611 (.04397)	.00857 (.02431)
Age at childbirth	-.3714* (.201)	-.7731 (.4793)	-.2831 (.2455)
East German	-.02233 (.01725)	-.01299 (.0376)	-.02688 (.02273)
Work experience (in years)	-.2269 (.195)	-.5837 (.4268)	-.1577 (.2618)
Schleswig-Holstein	.01024 (.007572)	-.007061 (.01628)	.01576 (.0104)
N	8,817	2,073	4,345

*Notes:* This table reports coefficient estimates of  $\beta_{PPL}$  of regression models outlined in equation 1 (without  $X$ ) to check the balance of mother's pre-birth characteristics. The dependent variables are listed in the rows. The results are reported for the sample including all children, and subsamples stratified by mothers' pre-birth wages. "Low" pre-birth wages refers to mothers below the 25th percentile of the pre-birth earnings distribution. "High" pre-birth wages refers to mothers above the median of the pre-birth earnings distribution. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on SIAB-V7514.



Table C.3: Mechanisms - Medium-run effects of the parental leave reform on maternal employment outcomes

Outcome	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Outcome observed ... after childbirth					
	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years
<i>Panel A: Previously ineligible (N=4,345)</i>						
Employment	-.1836** (.03014)	-.04606 (.02904)	.02675 (.02833)	-.002944 (.0281)	.018 (.02716)	.01434 (.02551)
Part-time employment	-.1456** (.02547)	-.04857* (.02904)	-.01125 (.02931)	.05253* (.02981)	-.02075 (.03018)	-.005177 (.02996)
Full-time employment	-.04725* (.02611)	.00449 (.02741)	.0359 (.02822)	-.06727** (.02722)	.03889 (.02632)	.01344 (.02515)
Cumulated work experience	-1.716** (.2423)	-2.334** (.4991)	-2.405** (.7369)	-2.379** (.941)	-1.97* (1.151)	-1.646 (1.349)
Cumulated earnings (Euro)	-2783** (570.1)	-3059** (1296)	-2437 (2028)	-1409 (2730)	56.32 (3469)	1319 (4233)
<i>Panel B: Previously eligible (N=2,073)</i>						
Employment	-.04732 (.04349)	.03129 (.04353)	.03527 (.04117)	.008945 (.04008)	.0112 (.03924)	.0002752 (.03902)
Part-time employment	-.001583 (.03856)	.0158 (.04191)	.03524 (.04272)	.03125 (.04251)	-.01378 (.04239)	.0006207 (.04233)
Full-time employment	-.04529 (.03176)	.01738 (.03387)	.016 (.03758)	-.01489 (.03511)	.03583 (.03396)	.002648 (.03235)
Cumulated work experience (Euro)	-.8548** (.3567)	-.314 (.7601)	-.04229 (1.107)	.669 (1.422)	.7627 (1.746)	1.107 (2.068)
Cumulated earnings	-599.3** (248.8)	-111.4 (624.2)	133.6 (1057)	969.7 (1537)	1050 (2081)	1360 (2679)

*Notes:* This table reports the coefficient estimates of the parental leave reform effect ( $\beta_{PPL}$ ) on maternal employment outcomes observed at different years after childbirth. The sample includes mothers who give birth between July 2005 and June 2007, but excludes mothers who give birth in December or January because of measurement error in children's month of birth. All regressions are based on equation 1 and include state fixed effects, birth month fixed effects, birth cohort fixed effects, and controls for maternal age at childbirth (squared), German citizenship, first child indicator, and work experience before childbirth. The stratification in Panels B and C is based on pre-reform wages and separates parents into those who were likely *previously eligible* for parental leave benefits 13-24 months after childbirth and who were likely not *previously ineligible* for parental leave benefits 6-12 months after childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on SIAB-V7514.

Table C.4: Robustness checks - Maternal employment outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Baseline	No	Window size without January & December				Including	Including
	(Jul-Jun)	controls	Aug-May	Sep-Apr	Oct-Mar	Nov-Feb	children born	children born
							7/2004-6/2005	Jan & Dec
<i>Panel A: Previously ineligible (N=4,345)</i>								
Employment after 6 months	-.1398** (.02726)	-.1436** (.0274)	-.1459** (.03078)	-.1381** (.03597)	-.1053** (.04521)	-.1485** (.06505)	-.1331** (.02294)	-.1481** (.02596)
Part-time employment after 6 months	-.09803** (.01971)	-.09665** (.01969)	-.1097** (.02223)	-.1122** (.02558)	-.09863** (.03238)	-.1502** (.04847)	-.08446** (.01642)	-.09973** (.01877)
Full-time employment after 6 months	-.04749** (.02313)	-.05215** (.02326)	-.04551* (.02619)	-.03393 (.03091)	-.00686 (.03857)	-.0001061 (.05401)	-.05534** (.01951)	-.05284** (.02204)
Cumulated work experience after 6 months	-.4409** (.09938)	-.459** (.1005)	-.4675** (.1123)	-.4654** (.1333)	-.3645** (.1733)	-.4109 (.2513)	-.02734 (.08642)	-.4348** (.09536)
Cumulated earnings after 6 months	-.891.2** (222)	-.938.4** (226)	-.1015** (250.6)	-.1107** (288.3)	-.1221** (362.3)	-.1037** (521.3)	-.855.1** (185.4)	-.997.7** (211.7)
N	4,345	4,345	3,432	2,548	1,651	823	6,684	4,797
<i>Panel B: Previously eligible (N=2,073)</i>								
Employment after 6 months	-.1054** (.0401)	-.1071** (.04003)	-.08513* (.04572)	-.05734 (.05385)	-.06007 (.06675)	-.01889 (.09925)	-.08288** (.03462)	-.1063** (.03814)
Part-time employment after 6 months	-.07205** (.03398)	-.07364** (.03449)	-.06222 (.03861)	-.04934 (.04534)	-.05637 (.0559)	-.09594 (.07855)	-.07066** (.02982)	-.08016** (.03242)
Full-time employment after 6 months	-.03144 (.02749)	-.03228 (.02761)	-.01841 (.0315)	-.003399 (.03767)	-.01134 (.04653)	.07705 (.07027)	-.01287 (.02313)	-.02156 (.0261)
Cumulated work experience after 6 months	-.2899** (.1425)	-.3224** (.1434)	-.1782 (.1608)	-.01328 (.1904)	-.04727 (.2462)	-.05441 (.3721)	-.02077 (.1246)	-.2632* (.1371)
Cumulated earnings after 6 months	-.174.5* (101.4)	-.193.4* (99.4)	-.107.8 (115.5)	-.21.15 (145)	67.68 (133.2)	141.2 (208.4)	-113.4 (89.68)	-174.3* (96.69)
N	2,073	2,073	1,615	1,184	763	373	3,137	2,283

*Notes:* This table reports the results from robustness checks of the reform effect of the parental leave reform on maternal employment outcomes stratified by mothers' pre-birth wages. The window size around the reform cut-off and definitions of the control group are varied. All regressions include state fixed effects, birth month fixed effects, birth cohort fixed effects, and controls for maternal age at childbirth (squared), German citizenship, first child indicator, and work experience before childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .

*Source:* Own calculations based on SIAB-V7514.

Table C.5: Common trend checks - Maternal employment outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Baseline	Cohort-specific time trends		Placebo reforms	
		Linear	Quadratic	Placebo cohort	Mar/Apr 2007
<i>Panel A: Previously ineligible</i>					
Employment after 6 months	-.1398** (.02726)	-.1402** (.02723)	-.1398** (.02722)	.01484 (.02794)	-.03118 (.03902)
Part-time employment after 6 months	-.09803** (.01971)	-.0971** (.01968)	-.09735** (.01968)	.02642 (.02063)	-.005342 (.0275)
Full-time employment after 6 months	-.04749** (.02313)	-.04919** (.02312)	-.04839** (.0231)	-.01306 (.02367)	-.03196 (.03231)
Cumulated work experience after 6 months	-.4409** (.09938)	-.4444** (.09932)	-.4421** (.09927)	.7801** (.104)	-.08119 (.1466)
Cumulated earnings after 6 months	-891.2** (222)	-886.5** (221.9)	-883** (221.8)	45.83 (220.2)	392.2 (320.5)
N	4,345	4,345	4,345	4,476	2,068
<i>Panel B: Previously eligible</i>					
Employment after 6 months	-.1054** (.0401)	-.1057** (.04015)	-.1084** (.04014)	.05154 (.04023)	-.01223 (.05704)
Part-time employment after 6 months	-.07205** (.03398)	-.07268** (.03401)	-.07167** (.03404)	.00901 (.03403)	-.03554 (.04741)
Full-time employment after 6 months	-.03144 (.02749)	-.03107 (.0275)	-.03503 (.02753)	.03738 (.0278)	.01723 (.03783)
Cumulated work experience after 6 months	-.2899** (.1425)	-.2986** (.1431)	-.3069** (.1429)	.5836** (.15)	-.2672 (.2204)
Cumulated earnings after 6 months	-174.5* (101.4)	-181.2* (101.5)	-186* (101.4)	131 (84.07)	-180.3 (131.8)
N	2,073	2,073	2,073	2,130	1,028

*Notes:* This table reports the results of sensitivity checks to alternative model specifications for the common trend assumption for the full sample, and subsamples stratified by mothers' pre-birth wages. It also reports the results from placebo regressions. All regressions include state fixed effects, birth month fixed effects, birth cohort fixed effects, and controls for maternal age at childbirth (squared), German citizenship, first child indicator, and work experience before childbirth. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*  $p < 0.05$ .  
*Source:* Own calculations based on SIAB-V7514.