

The Intended and Unintended Consequences of Parental Leave Policies

■ work in progress ■

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▶ **Motivation:**

- ▶ Parental leave (PL) policies: reconcile family & working life
- ▶ Improve welfare of children (& parents)
- ▶ Steady increase in provision & duration PL ▶ PL policies

▶ **Research questions:**

- ▶ PL may have far-reaching consequences on family outcomes
 - ▶ Intended: improve child outcomes
 - ▶ Unintended: labor supply, fertility, family stability,
- ▶ Unintended: mediating channels for long-term child outcomes
- ▶ Heterogeneous effects

▶ **Application:**

- ▶ Austrian parental leave reforms: 1990, 1996, 2001
 - ▶ Extension of paid PL from one to two years

▶ **Results:**

- ▶ Strong heterogeneity: Counterfactual mode of care
 - ▶ Formal care available: PL enforces trad. gender roles; neg. for children
 - ▶ Not available: PL attaches women to labor market; pos. for children

Existing evidence (I)

- ▶ **Psychological studies suggest negative effects of maternal employment (but evidence is mixed)**
- ▶ **Quasi-experimental studies: PL extensions between age 0 and 1**
 - ▶ Rasmussen 2010 (DK, 1984): no effect on long-term education
 - ▶ Baker & Milligan 2010, 2011 (CA, 2000): no effect on child development
 - ▶ Carneiro, Løken & K. Salvanes 2015 (NO, 1977): positive effects on education and wages at age 30
 - ▶ Dahl, Løken, Mogstad & S. Salvanes 2015 (NO, 1987-1992): no effects on school outcomes
 - ▶ Dustmann & Schönberg 2012 (DE, 1979 & 1986): no effects on education and wages

Existing evidence (II)

- ▶ **PL extensions between age 1 and 2/3:**
 - ▶ Liu & Skans 2010 (SE, 1988): positive effects on test scores/grades at age 16 (for highly educated mothers)
 - ▶ Dustmann & Schönberg 2012 (DE, 1992): small negative effects on track choice at age 14
 - ▶ Danzer & Lavy 2013 (AT, 1990): positive effects on PISA test scores for boys of high educated mothers and negative effects for boys of low educated mothers
- ▶ **Differences between studies:**
 - ▶ Institutional setting: availability of formal child care
 - ▶ Other differences: paid vs. unpaid leave (job protection), length of leave, outcomes, indirect effects via fertility or income, heterogeneities, ITT/LATE, RD vs. RD-DiD (ability to control for seasonality/age effects)

Channels

How does maternal employment affect child development?

Cognitive ability production function:

$$H = H(T, C, G, S, F, P, a)$$

- ▶ Maternal (parental) time investment (T): quantity & quality
- ▶ Non-parental care (C): institutional & informal child care
- ▶ Market-purchased goods and services (G): family income
- ▶ Fertility effects (S): number of siblings, birth spacing
- ▶ Family stability (F): time, monetary & psychological aspects
- ▶ Public child investments (P)
- ▶ Ability (a)

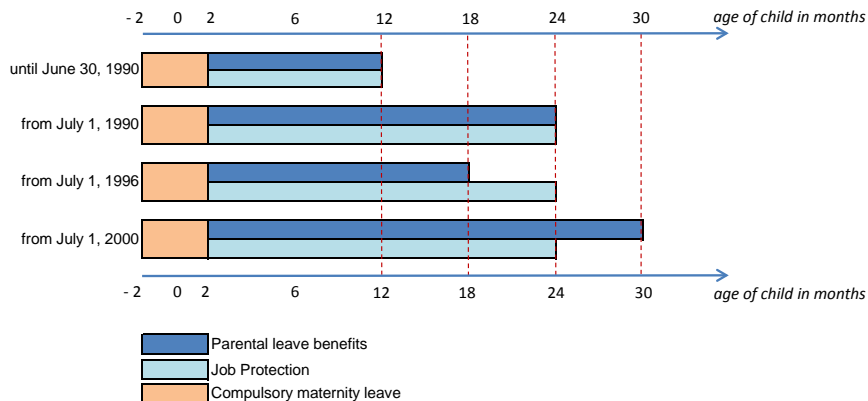
Maternal time, income and alternatives

- ▶ Timing of return-to-work → sensitive or critical periods in the development of a child (Cunha, Heckman, Lochner & Masterov 2006)
- ▶ Trade-off between maternal care & family income
 - ▶ Level of income replacement through PL cash benefits
 - ▶ Long-run effects on employment & income
 - ▶ Quality of child care provided by the market

Our contribution

- ▶ Largest extension of PL from first until second birthday
- ▶ Almost universal take-up
- ▶ Universe of births
- ▶ Precise measurement of eligibility, PL take-up & return behavior
- ▶ Link between child, mother & father (if married)
- ▶ **Medium & long-term child outcomes**
- ▶ Other family outcomes: parental labor supply, completed fertility, family stability
- ▶ Show importance of **heterogeneity**:
 - ▶ Availability of formal child care → counterfactual child-care mode
 - ▶ (Socio-economic status of family (SES) → quality, incentives)

Parental leave reforms in Austria



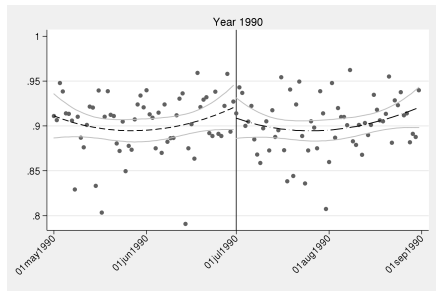
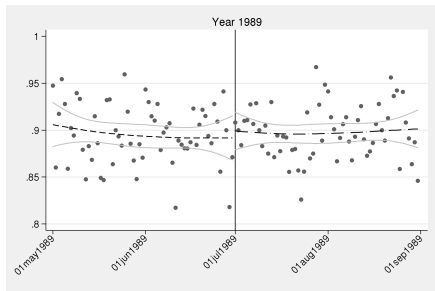
Details of the 1990 PL reform

- ▶ **General setting (before & after):**
 - ▶ PL cash benefit: € 340 \approx 30-40% of female net median income
 - ▶ Eligibility: 52 (20) weeks of social security contributions in last two (one) years (for mothers below age 25) \Rightarrow “work requirement”
- ▶ **Before July 1990:**
 - ▶ Job protected & paid PL until first birthday
 - ▶ No work requirement if next child born within 15.5 months
- ▶ **Since July 1990:**
 - ▶ Job protected & paid PL until second birthday
 - ▶ No work requirement if next child born within 27.5 months
 - ▶ Final decision in April 1990

Existing evidence on Austrian PL reforms

- ▶ Lalive & J. Zweimüller (QJE, 2009); Lalive, Schlosser, Steinhauer & J. Zweimüller (RES, 2013)
- ▶ **Maternal labor supply & earnings:**
 - ▶ Delay in return-to-work, lower employment & earnings in the short run (0-3 years)
 - ▶ No effects on employment & earnings in the long run (4-10 years)
 - ▶ Lower fraction of women ever returning (due to follow-up pregnancy)
- ▶ **Fertility:**
 - ▶ Higher probability of having a second child in the short run
 - ▶ Positive quantum effect for low income mothers in the long run
 - ▶ Tempo effect for high income mothers \Rightarrow reduction in birth spacing

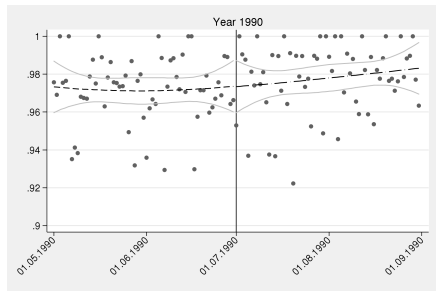
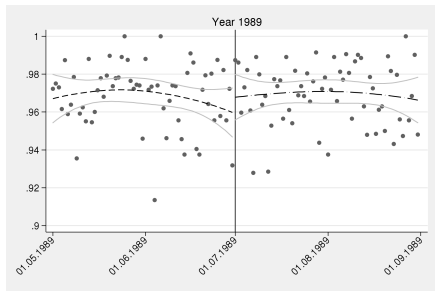
Eligibility for PL — 1989 vs. 1990



Local polynomial regressions of order two with 95% CI

- ▶ Around 90% of all mothers are eligible
→ allows clear interpretation!
- ▶ No discontinuity in eligibility

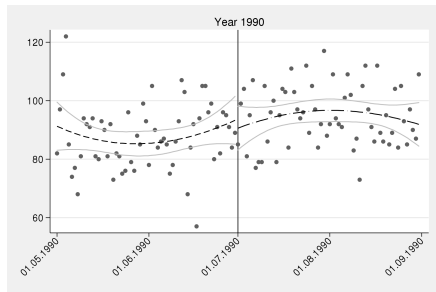
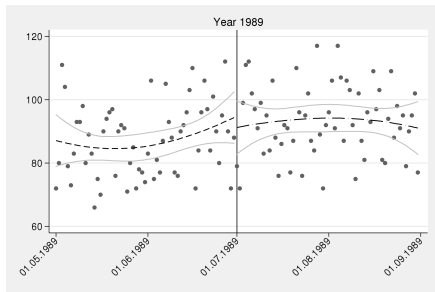
Take-up of PL — 1989 vs. 1990



Local polynomial regressions of order two with 95% CI

- ▶ PL take-up almost universal
→ allows clear interpretation!
- ▶ No discontinuity in take-up

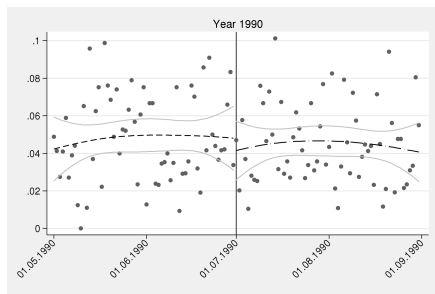
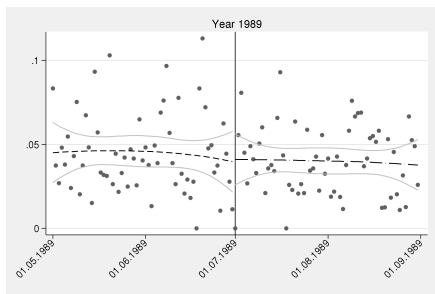
Density of births — 1989 vs. 1990



Local polynomial regressions of order two with 95% CI

- ▶ No evidence of sorting
- ▶ Note: equivalent seasonality pattern in 1989 and 1990

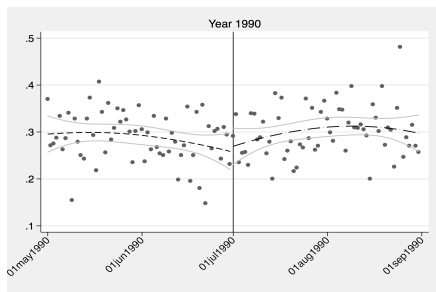
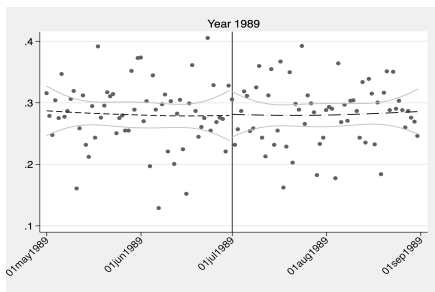
Covariates: Pre-term births—1989 vs. 1990



Local polynomial regressions of order two with 95% CI

- ▶ No evidence of sorting

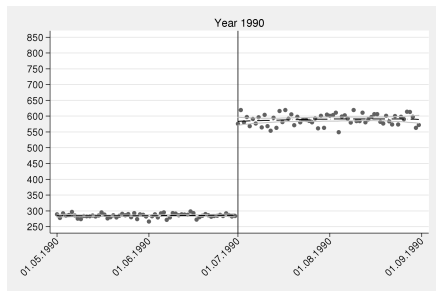
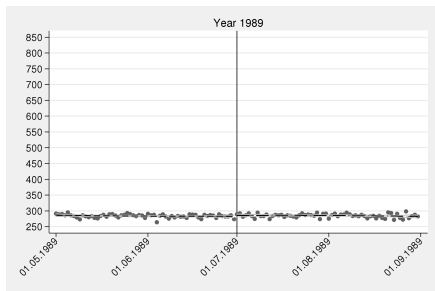
Covariates: Married at birth — 1989 vs. 1990



Local polynomial regressions of order two with 95% CI

- ▶ No evidence of sorting (applies to all covariates)

Duration of PL — 1989 vs. 1990



- ▶ Days on maternity leave after childbirth are excluded (56 days)
- ▶ Increase in paid PL days from 285 to 590 \implies First stage

Return to work (extensive margin!)

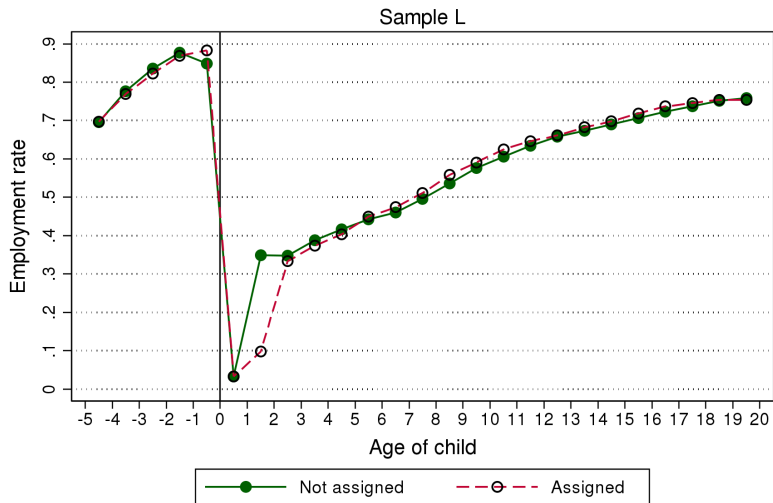
Return after child's 1st bday			
Group	Before	After*	ppt Diff
Low SES	30%	5%	25%
High SES	40%	13%	27%

* Non-compliers

Return after child's 2nd bday			
Group	Before	After	ppt Diff
Low SES	30%	30%	0%
High SES	40%	40%	0%

- ▶ Counterfactual 'not stayed home after 1st bday' (30%/40%):
 - ▶ Reform decreases income; increases time with child
- ▶ Counterfactual 'stayed home' (70%/60%) after 1st bday:
 - ▶ Reform increases income; possibility to return after child's second bday

Maternal labor supply - 1990 reform



Research design (I)

- ▶ **Fuzzy regression discontinuity difference-in-differences (RD-DiD)**
 - ▶ Treatment: duration of paid PL (time and/or income effects)
 - ▶ Assignment: child is born in the post-reform period (after July 1, 1990)
 - ▶ RD: discontinuity in duration of paid PL at the reform date
 - ▶ DiD: use 1989-cohort to difference out seasonal & age effects
 - ▶ Identifying assumption: no sorting at reform date
- ▶ **Samples**

Sample	Years	Months	Total number of children
L	1989–1990	May–August	22,311
S	1989–1990	June–July	11,157
D	1989–1990	June–July	approx. 10,500

Research design (II)

- ▶ **PL take-up not observed** → ITT

$$Outcome = \alpha_3 + A\beta_3 + X\gamma_3 + \delta_{3y} + \theta_{3m} + e$$

- ▶ **PL take-up observed** → LATE

$$Outcome = \alpha_1 + \hat{P}L\beta_1 + X\gamma_1 + \delta_{1y} + \theta_{1m} + w$$

$$PL = \alpha_2 + A\beta_2 + X\gamma_2 + \delta_{2y} + \theta_{2m} + v$$

- ▶ *A*: assigned; child is born post-reform
- ▶ *PL*: duration of paid parental leave measured in years
- ▶ *X*: maternal age at birth (in categories), maternal SES (two groups based on education & pre-birth earnings), sex of child, premature birth, mother is foreign born
- ▶ δ_y, θ_m : birth year and birth month effects

Research design (III)

- ▶ **Heterogeneity wrt the availability of formal child-care**
 - ▶ Availability of child-care facility in the community (of birth) in 2nd year \implies Counterfactual situation ▶ child-care
 - ▶ Sample split
- ▶ **Heterogeneity wrt maternal SES**
 - ▶ Low SES: compulsory school, apprenticeship training or intermediate vocational school + below median pre-birth earnings
 - ▶ High SES: at least higher school, apprenticeship training or intermediate vocational school + above median pre-birth earnings
 - ▶ Interaction effects
- ▶ **Groups and sample sizes**

	Low SES	High SES	Total
No child-care	7,499	5,622	13,121
Child-care	4,436	4,754	9,190
Total	11,935	10,376	22,311

Outcomes & data

Outcome	Measurements	Data source	Reform
<u>Child:</u>			
Track choice	Academic track (g5-g9)	<i>Education Register Linz, PISA (different waves)</i>	1990, 1996
Test scores	Test scores in mathematics, science, reading	<i>PISA (different waves)</i>	1990, 1996
Labor market	Employment (apprenticeship/white/blue collar), family allowance, service at age 17-22 (boys)	<i>Austrian Social Security Database</i>	1990
<u>Mother:</u>			
Labor market	Employment , full-time employment	<i>Austrian Social Security Database</i>	1990, 1996, 2001
<u>Family:</u>			
Fertility	Family size, spacing	<i>Austrian Birth Register</i>	1990, 1996, 2001
Family stability	Probability of marriage, divorce	<i>Austrian Marriage Register</i>	1990, 1996, 2001

Sample restrictions

- ▶ **Administrative data for Austria:**
 - ▶ Universe of births in respective years & months
 - ▶ Focus on first births, exclude multiple births
 - ▶ Mothers between 15 and 45 years of age at the time of birth
 - ▶ Eligible for PL cash benefits
 - ▶ (Health outcomes for Upper Austria)
- ▶ **PISA (Austria) & Education register (Linz):**
 - ▶ No information on birth order, multiple births and age at birth
 - ▶ No information on eligibility & PL take-up \implies ITT
 - ▶ PISA: no information on community of birth \implies urban/rural area (school location)
 - ▶ Education register Linz: no information on maternal education \implies low/high SES neighborhoods

Outcomes

- ▶ Maternal labor supply
 - ▶ Extensive margin
 - ▶ Intensive margin (proxy for full employment)
- ▶ Family size
- ▶ Family stability
 - ▶ Married conditional on being married at birth
 - ▶ Married conditional on not being married at birth
- ▶ Child outcomes
 - ▶ Test scores
 - ▶ Track choice
 - ▶ Labor market activity at the age of 17/21/23
 - ▶ (Alternative) military service

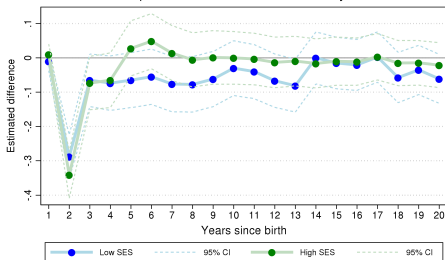
Maternal labor supply

Years Since birth	Communities with child care				Communities w/o child care			
	Employment ^a		Full-time ^b		Employment ^a		Full-time ^b	
	Low SES	High SES	Low SES	High SES	Low SES	High SES	Low SES	High SES
1	-0.010	0.010	-0.010	-0.010	0.011	0.018	0.005	0.005
2	-0.288***	-0.341***	-0.189***	-0.198***	-0.286***	-0.331***	-0.119***	-0.131***
3	-0.065*	-0.073*	-0.038	-0.031	-0.028	-0.003	0.035	0.030
4	-0.074*	-0.065	-0.025	0.024	-0.005	0.026	0.057**	0.092***
5	-0.065	0.028	-0.010	0.036	-0.005	0.026	0.060**	0.087***
6	-0.055	0.049	0.018	0.019	-0.000	0.035	0.033	0.062*
7	-0.076*	0.014	-0.033	-0.019	0.024	0.029	0.070**	0.063*
8	-0.077*	-0.006	-0.050	-0.019	0.010	-0.018	0.084***	0.081**
9	-0.062	0.001	-0.045	-0.020	0.008	-0.006	0.092***	0.100***
10	-0.030	0.000	-0.011	-0.006	0.012	-0.004	0.060*	0.065*
11	-0.040	-0.003	-0.051	-0.016	0.044	0.002	0.078**	0.064*
12	-0.066*	-0.013	-0.063	-0.017	0.036	0.008	0.070**	0.067*
13	-0.081**	-0.010	-0.059	-0.010	0.011	-0.021	0.053	0.048
14	-0.000	-0.016	0.002	-0.007	0.046	0.003	0.079**	0.072*
15	-0.015	-0.010	-0.018	-0.031	0.028	-0.007	0.084**	0.073*
16	-0.021	-0.011	-0.047	-0.060	0.035	0.030	0.086**	0.068*
17	0.002	0.003	-0.005	-0.030	0.056*	0.012	0.081**	0.027
18	-0.057	-0.015	-0.081*	-0.045	0.027	0.012	0.078**	0.074*
19	-0.035	-0.015	-0.035	-0.025	0.031	0.019	0.059*	0.056
20	-0.061*	-0.021	-0.075*	-0.050	0.029	0.020	0.044	0.033

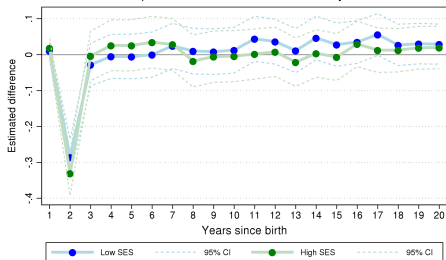
^bFull-time: mother earns at least 75% of pre-birth daily wage (no info on hours!)

Maternal labor supply (above: employment, below: full time emp.)

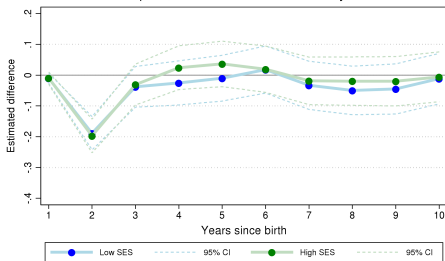
Sample S, communities with child care: by SES



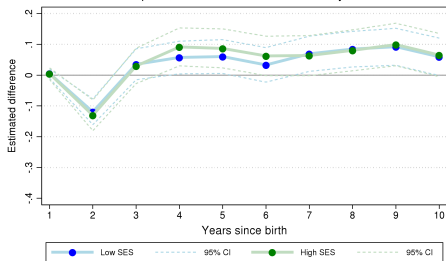
Sample S, communities w/o child care: by SES



Sample S, communities with child care: by SES



Sample S, communities w/o child care: by SES



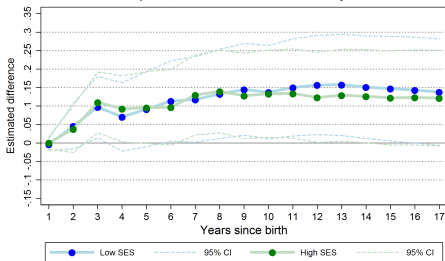
Family size

Years birth since	Communities with child care		Communities w/o child care	
	Low SES	High SES	Low SES	High SES
1	-0.004	0.000	0.003	-0.002
2	0.045	0.037	0.044*	0.036
3	0.097**	0.110***	0.034	0.000
4	0.070	0.092**	0.036	-0.008
5	0.091*	0.096*	0.032	-0.004
6	0.114**	0.097*	0.014	-0.002
7	0.118**	0.130**	-0.013	-0.013
8	0.133**	0.139**	-0.028	-0.004
9	0.145**	0.128**	-0.032	-0.012
10	0.137**	0.133**	-0.037	-0.007
11	0.150**	0.134**	-0.039	-0.015
12	0.157**	0.123**	-0.042	-0.019
13	0.157**	0.129**	-0.036	-0.015
14	0.151**	0.127**	-0.022	0.002
15	0.147**	0.122*	-0.029	-0.012
16	0.143*	0.123*	-0.018	-0.014
17	0.138*	0.122*	-0.023	-0.018

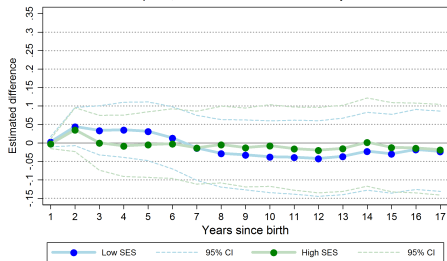
(Overall mean after 17 years: 2 children)

Family size (graphical)

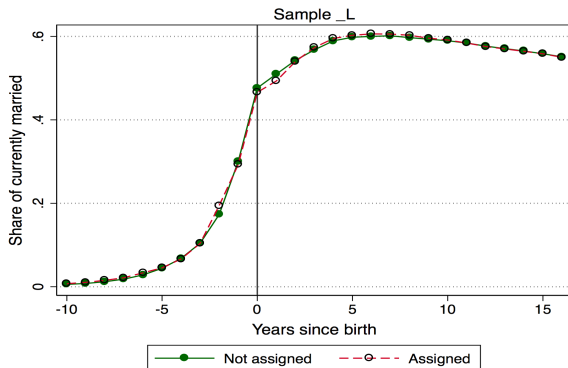
Sample S, communities with child care: by SES



Sample S, communities w/o child care: by SES

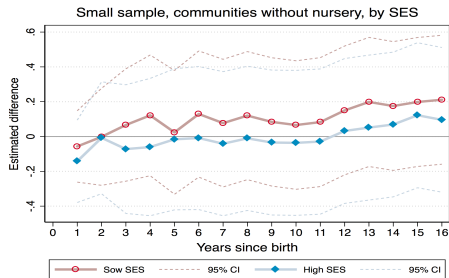
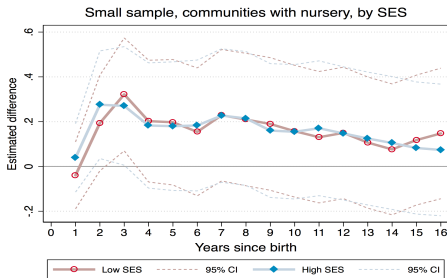


Family stability



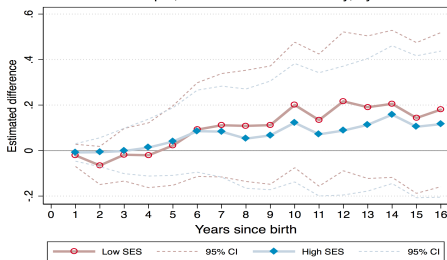
- ▶ Two outcomes:
 - ▶ Married conditional on **not being** married at birth; getting married
 - ▶ Married conditional on **being** married at birth; getting divorced

Married conditional on **not being** married at birth

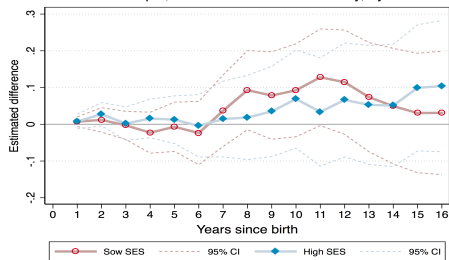


Married conditional on **being** married at birth

Small sample, communities with nursery, by SES



Small sample, communities without nursery, by SES



Results: child education outcomes (by SES)

Dependent variable	Data source	Communities with child care		Communities without child care	
		Low SES	High SES	Low SES	High SES
Test score math [†]	PISA	-37.038 (25.100)	-33.226 (27.774)	35.562* (18.357)	6.116 (16.600)
Test score science [†]	PISA	-55.783** (24.074)	-41.306* (22.495)	32.791* (19.543)	6.599 (17.519)
Test score reading [†]	PISA	-75.507*** (25.181)	-40.043* (23.822)	33.823* (19.457)	8.860 (17.825)
High track (g9) [†]	PISA	-0.121 (0.125)	0.018 (0.098)	0.112 (0.080)	-0.110 (0.087)
High track (g8) [†]	EducReg	-0.269*** (0.098)	-0.134 (0.111)	—	—
High track (g5) [†]	EducReg	-0.317*** (0.097)	-0.313*** (0.105)	—	—

Notes: This tables summarizes estimations results based on individual-level data from *PISA* and the *EducReg (Linz)* and reports reduced form estimates (ITT). Each entry represents a separate regression, where the dependent variable is indicated in the first column. Each specification controls for the child's sex, low maternal sex, birth-year, and birth-month fixed-effects. Robust standard errors are shown in parentheses. *, ** and *** indicate statistical significance at the 10-percent level, 5-percent level, and 1-percent. The definition of communities with/without child care depends on the data source. PISA: communities with child care are communities with at least 100,000 inhabitants; communities without child care are those with less than 15,000 inhabitants. EducReg: communities with child care are communities that provide a nursery for 0-2 year-old children two years after the child's birth year; communities without child care are those that do not provide such a nursery. The definition of low and high socioeconomic status (SES) depends on the data source. PISA: mothers with low SES include all mothers with less than higher secondary education; high SES mothers have at least higher secondary education. EducReg: mothers with low SES are defined by living in districts with average-SES below the median SES, high SES mothers are defined by living in districts with average-SES above the median.

Results: child labor outcomes

- ▶ Active vs. inactive at the age of 17, 21 and 23
 - ▶ Active: Educ (school, apprenticeship, or university) or work (excl. marginal)
 - ▶ Inactive: Unemployed, out of labor force, disabled
 - ▶ Mean inactivity in sample L is 12.1, 19.17 and 20.23

	Communities with child care			Communities without child care		
	Sample L	Sample S	Sample D	Sample L	Sample S	Sample D
Inactive at 17	0.006 (0.019)	0.001 (0.027)	0.000 (0.029)	-0.024* (0.013)	-0.040** (0.019)	-0.038* (0.020)
Inactive at 21	0.021 (0.022)	-0.005 (0.031)	0.007 (0.033)	-0.024 (0.016)	-0.041* (0.023)	-0.051** (0.025)
Inactive at 23	0.026 (0.022)	0.023 (0.031)	0.030 (0.034)	-0.006 (0.017)	-0.020 (0.023)	-0.042* (0.025)

Notes: This tables summarizes estimations results based on individual-level data from the *ASSD* and related data sources and reports instrumental variable estimates (LATE), where years on parental leave is instrumented by the mothers eligibility for 1990 parental leave reform. Each entry represents a separate regression, where the dependent variable is indicated in the first column. Each specification controls for the child's sex, maturity of birth, birth-year and birth-month fixed-effects; and for the mother's age, mother's country of birth. Communities with child care are communities that provide a nursery for 0-2 year-old children two years after the child's birth year; communities without child care are those that do not provide such a nursery.

Results: child labor outcomes (by SES)

	Communities with child care			Communities without child care		
	Sample L	Sample S	Sample D	Sample L	Sample S	Sample D
Inactive at 17						
Low SES	0.005 (0.021)	0.000 (0.029)	0.002 (0.032)	-0.025* (0.014)	-0.048** (0.019)	-0.045** (0.021)
High SES	0.008 (0.022)	0.001 (0.031)	-0.001 (0.034)	-0.021 (0.017)	-0.028 (0.025)	-0.029 (0.027)
Inactive at 21						
Low SES	0.046* (0.026)	0.032 (0.037)	0.044 (0.039)	-0.017 (0.018)	-0.034 (0.025)	-0.052* (0.027)
High SES	-0.002 (0.024)	-0.040 (0.035)	-0.026 (0.037)	-0.034* (0.019)	-0.051* (0.027)	-0.048 (0.030)
Inactive at 23						
Low SES	0.044* (0.026)	0.036 (0.037)	0.036 (0.040)	0.001 (0.018)	-0.006 (0.026)	-0.032 (0.028)
High SES	0.010 (0.024)	0.011 (0.035)	0.025 (0.037)	-0.015 (0.020)	-0.040 (0.028)	-0.058* (0.030)

Notes: This tables summarizes estimations results based on individual-level data from the *ASSD* and related data sources and reports instrumental variable estimates (LATE), where years on parental leave is instrumented by the mothers eligibility for 1990 parental leave reform. Each entry represents a separate regression, where the dependent variable is indicated in the first column. Each specification controls for the child's sex, maturity of birth, birth-year and birth-month fixed-effects; and for the mother's age, mother's country of birth. Communities with child care are communities that provide a nursery for 0-2 year-old children two years after the child's birth year; communities without child care are those that do not provide such a nursery. The definition of low SES are all mothers with compulsory schooling only and mothers with apprenticeship training or intermediate vocational school and earnings below median earnings (*ASSD*); high SES mothers have at least high school or an apprenticeship training or intermediate vocational school and earnings above median earnings.

Results: child labor outcomes for BOYS (by SES)

	Communities with child care			Communities without child care		
	Sample L	Sample S	Sample D	Sample L	Sample S	Sample D
Inactive at 17						
Low SES	0.005 (0.026)	-0.007 (0.037)	-0.020 (0.041)	-0.044** (0.018)	-0.088*** (0.025)	-0.090*** (0.027)
High SES	0.001 (0.029)	0.005 (0.042)	-0.006 (0.046)	-0.048** (0.022)	-0.089*** (0.032)	-0.090*** (0.034)
Inactive at 21						
Low SES	0.048 (0.036)	0.018 (0.052)	0.022 (0.055)	-0.023 (0.024)	-0.085*** (0.033)	-0.105*** (0.036)
High SES	-0.018 (0.034)	-0.081* (0.049)	-0.056 (0.052)	-0.044 (0.027)	-0.095** (0.037)	-0.106*** (0.040)
Inactive at 23						
Low SES	0.049 (0.036)	0.035 (0.051)	0.038 (0.055)	-0.040* (0.024)	-0.079** (0.033)	-0.093*** (0.036)
High SES	-0.009 (0.033)	-0.007 (0.047)	-0.001 (0.051)	-0.061** (0.026)	-0.109*** (0.037)	-0.128*** (0.040)

Notes: This tables summarizes estimations results based on individual-level data from the *ASSD* and related data sources and reports instrumental variable estimates (LATE), where years on parental leave is instrumented by the mothers eligibility for 1990 parental leave reform. Each entry represents a separate regression, where the dependent variable is indicated in the first column. Each specification controls for the child's sex, maturity of birth, birth-year and birth-month fixed-effects; and for the mother's age, mother's country of birth. Communities with child care are communities that provide a nursery for 0-2 year-old children two years after the child's birth year; communities without child care are those that do not provide such a nursery. The definition of low SES are all mothers with compulsory schooling only and mothers with apprenticeship training or intermediate vocational school and earnings below median earnings (*ASSD*); high SES mothers have at least high school or an apprenticeship training or intermediate vocational school and earnings above median earnings.

Summary of preliminary results

- ▶ **Communities with child-care facilities**
 - ▶ Negative or zero effects on maternal labour outcomes
 - ▶ Positive effects on family size and stability
 - ▶ Negative effects on child outcomes
- ▶ **Communities without child-care facilities**
 - ▶ Positive or zero effects on maternal labour outcomes
 - ▶ Insignificant effects on family size
 - ▶ Positive effects on child outcomes
- ▶ Effects generally stronger for boys of low-SES mothers

Potential explanations for observed effects on children

- ▶ **Counterfactual mode of care**

- ▶ Institutional child-care vs. care by other family-members
- ▶ Children might profit from formal child-care and lose from informal care-arrangements

- ▶ **Mediating channels**

- ▶ Larger family size may hurt children (quantity-quality trade-off)
- ▶ Bad marriages may hurt children
- ▶ Maternal labor supply seems to help children
 - ▶ Income effect
 - ▶ Different resource allocation

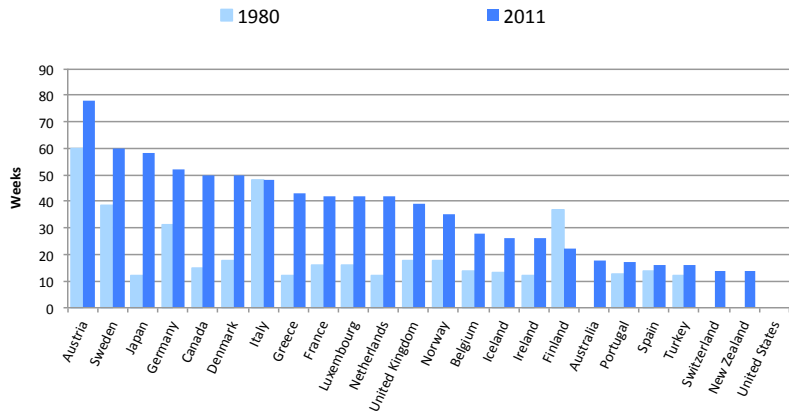
Preliminary conclusions & next steps

- ▶ PL succeeds only where no formal child care is available
- ▶ If formal child care available PL seems counterproductive (or at least enforcing traditional gender roles)
- ▶ Next steps: Check other reforms (1996 & 2000)

Thank you! Comments very welcome.

> > **Appendix** < <

Parental leave policies in the OECD

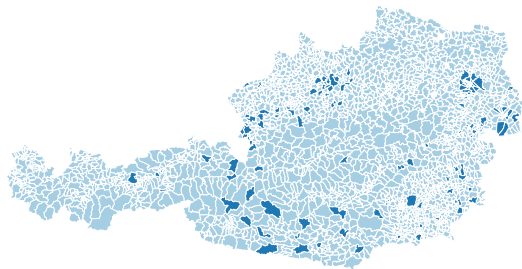


Source: Dahl et al. 2013 (OECD Family database; www.oecd.org/social/family/database)

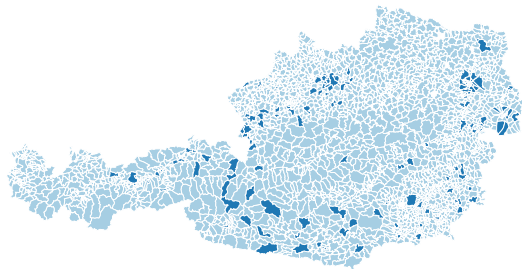
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Availability of child care facilities—1988 vs. 1998

1988



1998

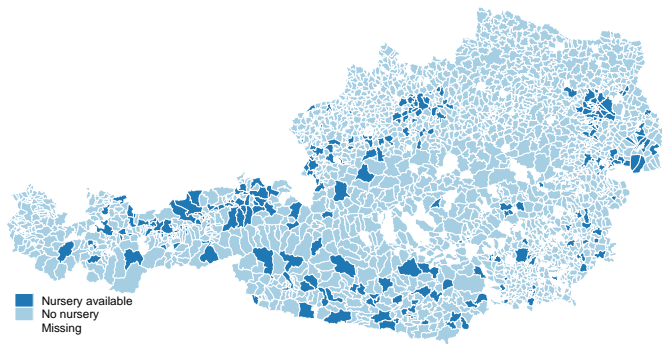


Child care in Austria – Microcensus 1983

- ▶ Enrollment in institutional child care (incl. daymothers) ▶ More
 - ▶ Below age 1:
 - ▶ 4% of children with employed mothers (14% in Vienna)
 - ▶ 0% of children with stay-at-home mothers
 - ▶ 1-2 year olds:
 - ▶ 9% of children with employed mothers (32% in Vienna)
 - ▶ 4% of children with stay-at-home mothers (13% in Vienna)
- ▶ Employed mothers with child aged 1-2 years receive almost daily help by
 - ▶ Husband: 65%
 - ▶ Grandparents: 51%
 - ▶ Siblings: 16%
 - ▶ Babysitter: 5% (of all mothers with 1-2 year-old children)
- ▶ Grandparents provide more help in rural areas:
 - ▶ Less than 20.000: 56%
 - ▶ 20.000–250.000: 46%
 - ▶ Vienna: 17%

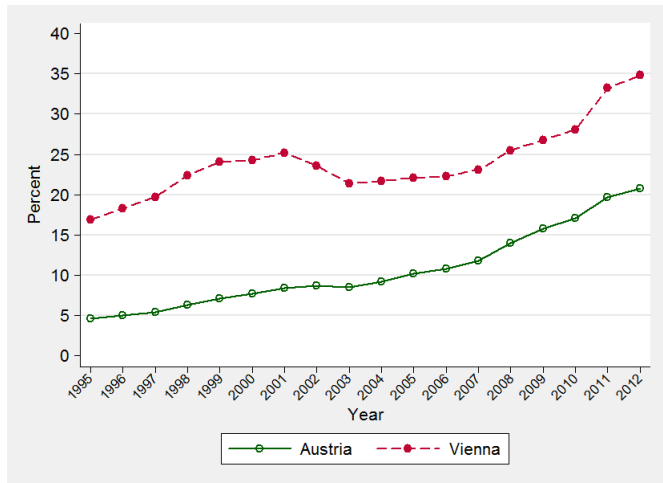
Availability of child care facilities—2008

2008



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Enrollment rate (0–2 year-olds) in institutional child care



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