

# The Effect of Education on Health and Mortality: Evidence from a Schooling Expansion in Romania

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# Motivation

- There is substantial evidence showing that education is associated with better health and longer life-expectancy
- Recent papers use compulsory schooling requirements:
  - US: Lleras-Muney (2005) and Mazumder (2008)
  - UK: Oreopoulos (2006) and Clark and Royer (2013)
  - Denmark: Arendt (2008)
  - France: Albouy and Lequien (2009)
  - Netherlands: van Kippersluis et al. (2011)
  - Sweden: Meghir, et al. (forthcoming)
- But findings are mixed and sometimes contradictory
- Limited evidence from developing/transition countries
  - Previous papers focused on US and Western Europe
  - Lower margins of education more relevant to developing nations

# This paper

- Explores a school expansion in Romania during 1950s-60s
- Research design: compare across cohorts using school entry cutoffs with a regression discontinuity approach
- Data: death certificates in Vital Statistics records from 1994-2016 and self-reported health in the 2011 Census
- Results: The schooling expansions led to:
  - significant increases in years of schooling...
  - but no effects on mortality or self-reported health

# Outline

- Motivation
- Schooling expansion
- Empirical strategy
- Data
- Results
- Discussion

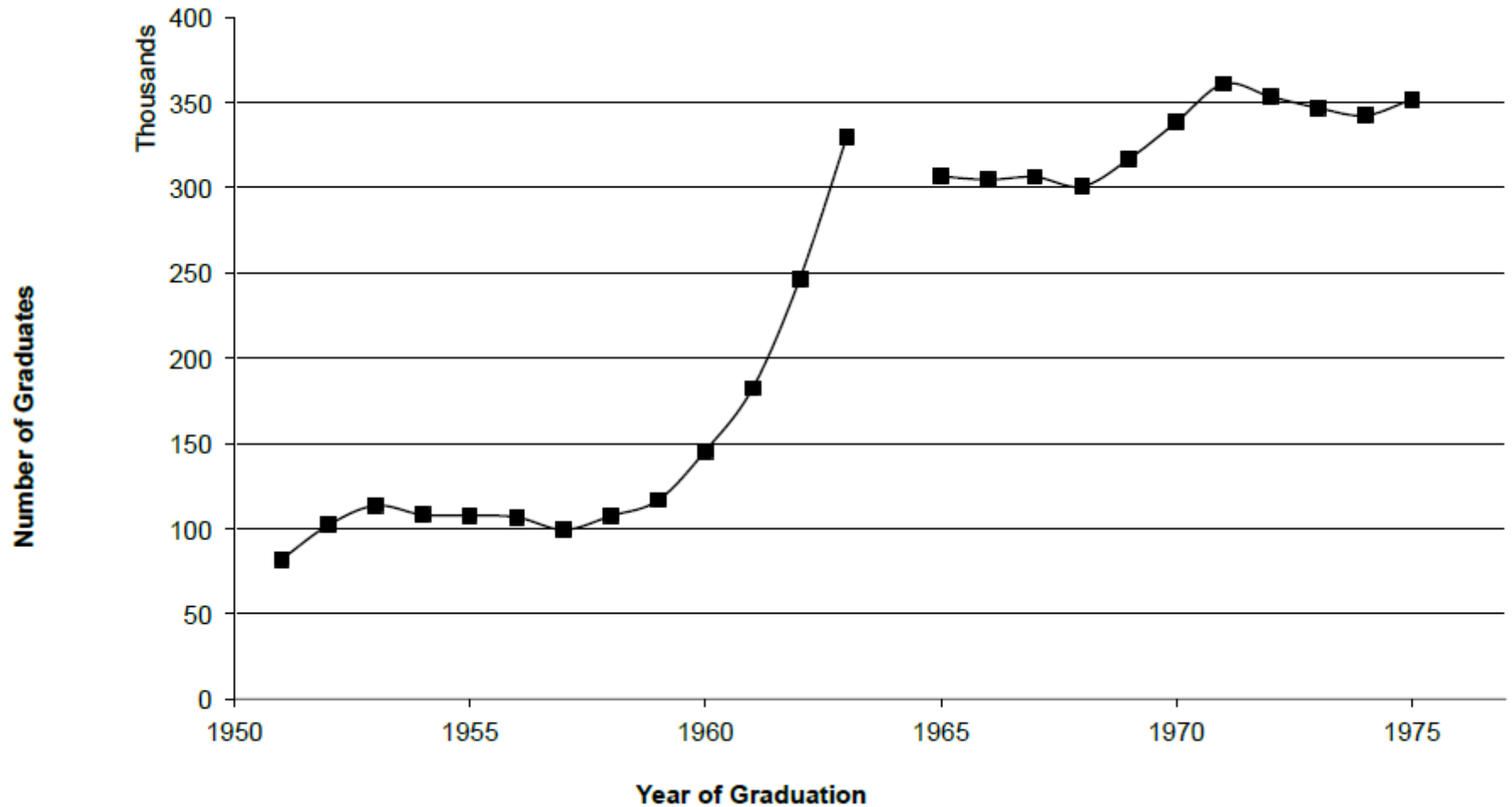
# Romania's schooling expansion

- After a successful campaign to provide basic literacy in the 1940s and early 1950s, the Communist Party focused its attention on increasing enrollment beyond 4<sup>th</sup> grade.
- The second five year plan of 1955-1960 specified that the extension of **compulsory schooling to 7 years** was to be given special attention by the party and government.
  - According to Braham (1963) the Communist Party's Second Congress of 1955 envisioned that "by 1960-1961, the fifth grade would enroll 90 percent of the 4-year school graduates, and under which, according to the Third Five Year plan, the **7-year [gymnasium] school would be universal and compulsory**".

# Romania's schooling expansion

- However, progress was gradual due to a lack of gymnasium schools offering 7 years of compulsory schooling
  - The “governmental action applied only to places where 7-year schools already existed...[and] the lack of detailed planning to elevate their schools to the 7-year compulsory level has left an irregular pattern of schooling in the provinces.” (Braham, 1963)
- Filipescu and Oprea (1972) also confirm the gradual process of expanding education at the “gymnasium” level:
  - Began in 1956 within towns and larger villages that already had schools beyond the 4th grade
  - Gradually expanded until it was close to universal by 1961-1962.

# Graduates from 7<sup>th</sup> grade (gymnasiums)

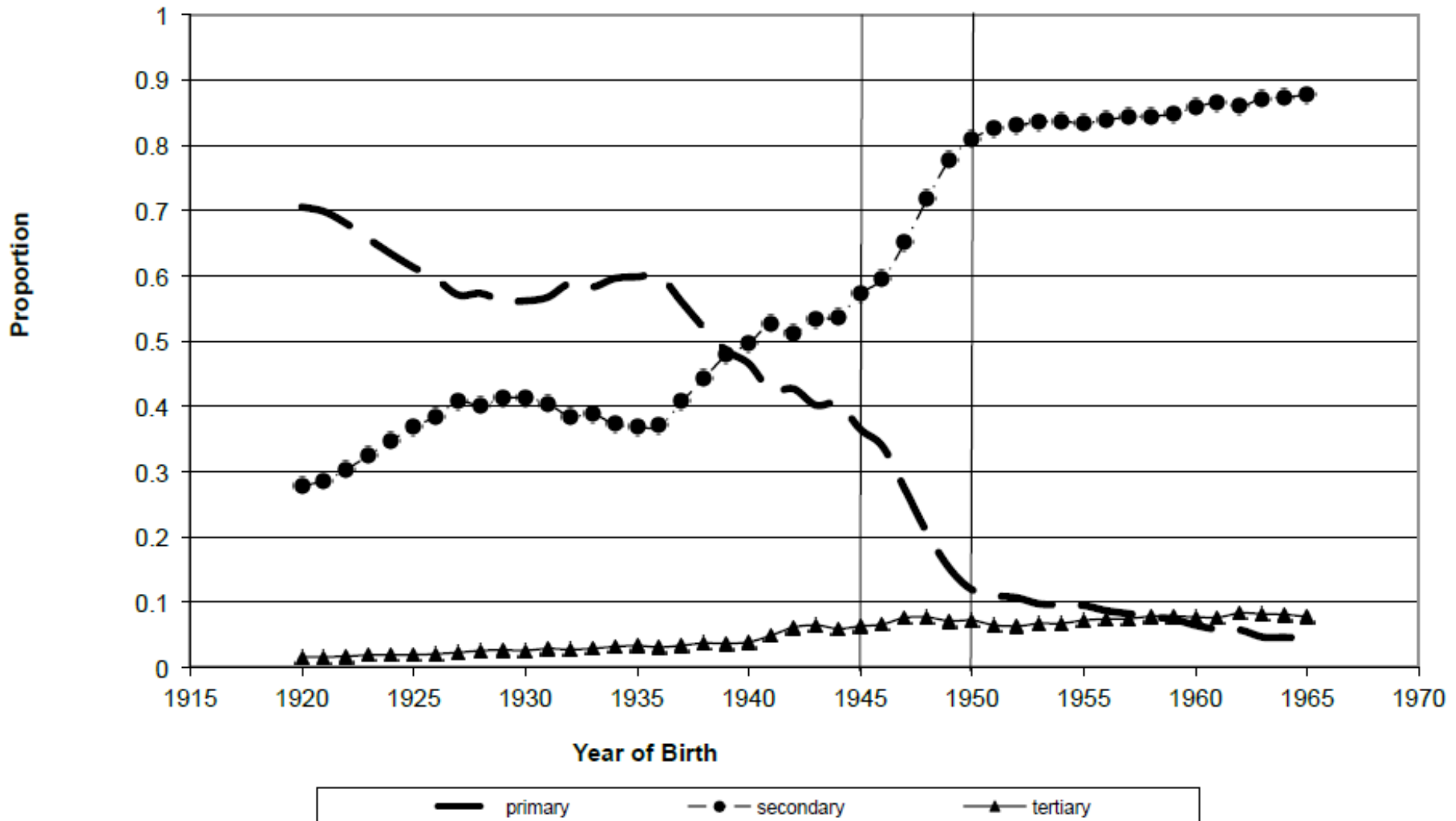


# Educational attainment by year of birth

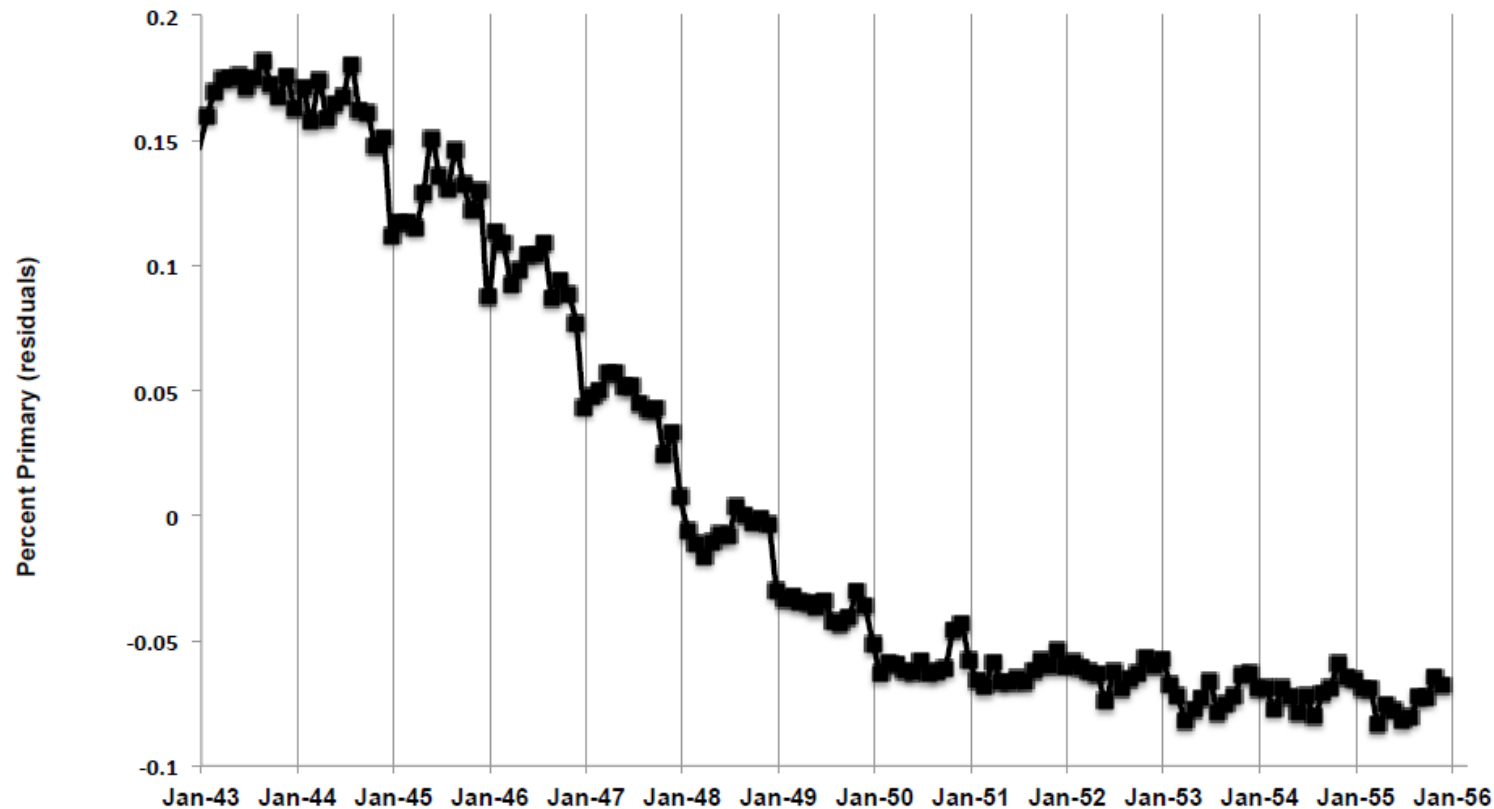
- By law, students entered grade 1 in September of year following *the calendar year* they reached 6 years of age:
- Children born in 1945 (first cohort affected by expansion)
  - Entered 1<sup>st</sup> grade in the fall of 1952
  - Entered 5<sup>th</sup> grade in the fall of 1956
  - Graduated 7<sup>th</sup> grade in the spring of 1959
- Children born in 1950 (last cohort affected by expansion)
  - Entered 1<sup>st</sup> grade in the fall of 1957
  - Entered 5<sup>th</sup> grade in the fall of 1961
  - Graduated 7<sup>th</sup> grade in the spring of 1964



# Educational attainment by year of birth



# Preview of RD design: Education by month of birth



- School cutoff date is January 1
- Advantage to be young: government can build more schools
- Creates a “step” function: a number of RDs (Jan 1945-Jan 1950)

# Empirical Strategy: RD design

- Estimate differences across successive cohorts between 1945 and 1950 affected by educational expansions by exploiting the discontinuities around January 1<sup>st</sup> cutoffs:

$$y_i = \beta' X_i + \alpha AFTER_i + f(day_i) + \varepsilon_i$$

- $y_i$  – outcome such as education or mortality for individual  $i$
- $X_i$  – set of control variables
- $AFTER_i$  – dummy for birth on or after January 1<sup>st</sup>
- $f(day)$  – parametric or non-parametric function of the day of birth which serves as our running variable
- Coefficient on  $AFTER$  captures impact of expansions
  - Always estimated within 180 days of January 1 cutoff

# Empirical Strategy: RD design

- Key assumptions for estimating the impact of education on mortality using this RD design:
  - individuals are “effectively” randomly assigned to being born around the January 1 school cutoff
  - being born after the January school cutoff affects mortality only through educational attainment
- Potential issue in our setting:
  - heaping - more births on Jan. 1; fewer on the days just before
  - individuals born just after school entry cutoff are generally the oldest children in their grade *and* relative age may have an independent effect on education and mortality

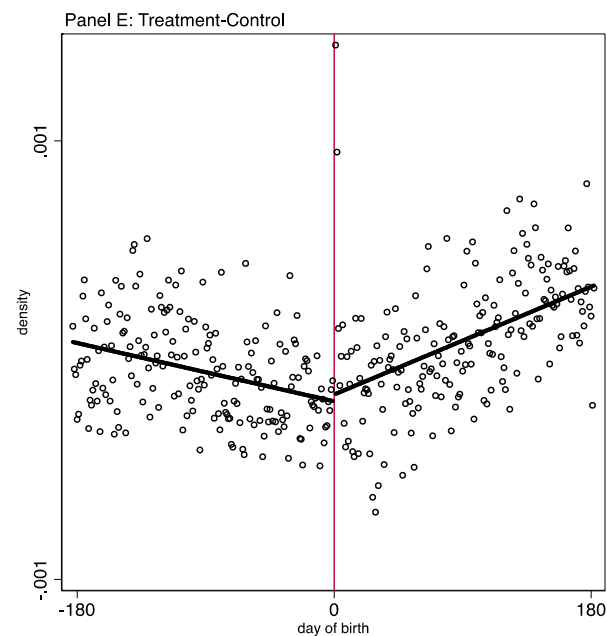
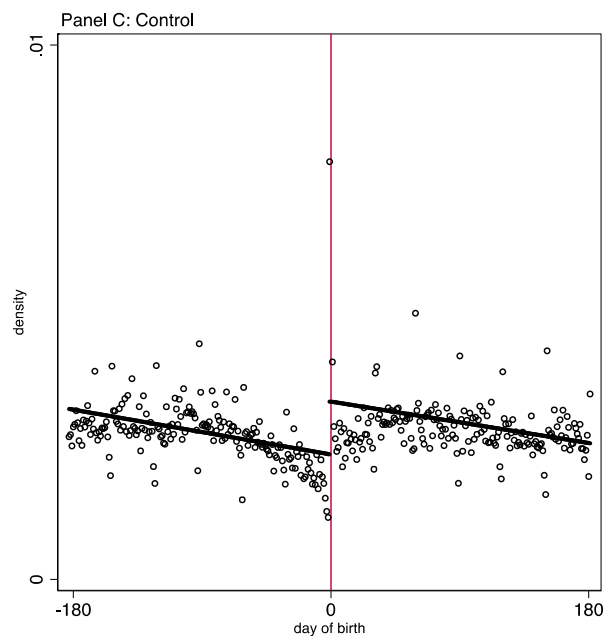
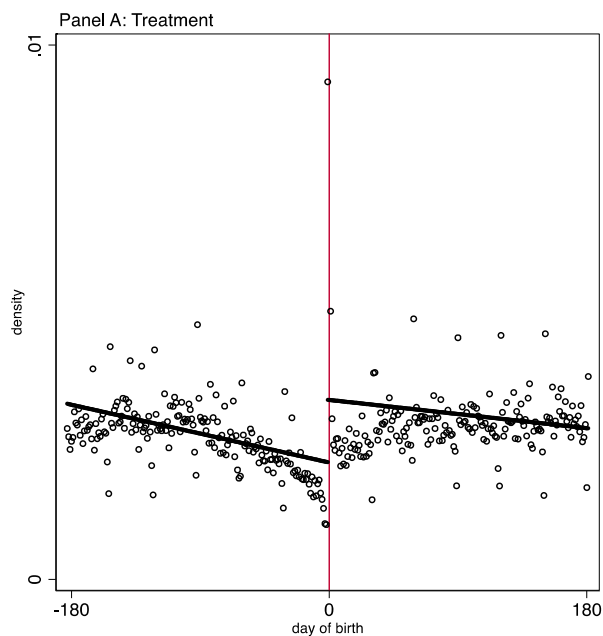
# Empirical Strategy: RD design

- To deal with these concerns:
  - Estimate RD specification for successive cohorts born between 1950 to 1953 (“control cohorts”)
  - Interact  $AFTER_i$  with  $TREAT_i$  – an indicator for “treated” cohorts born 1945-50 vs. “control” cohorts in 1950-53

$$y_i = \beta' X_i + \alpha AFTER_i + \gamma TREAT_i + \delta AFTER_i * TREAT_i + f(day_i) + \varepsilon_i$$

- We also implement “donuts RDs” (drop week around Jan 1)

# Density of observations



# Density of observations (full sample)

Bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	0.167** [0.073]	0.224** [0.100]	0.262** [0.122]	0.337** [0.150]	0.519*** [0.179]	1.005*** [0.119]
Sample size	233,596	150,586	108,797	68,738	32,116	8,743
R-squared	0.139	0.188	0.227	0.305	0.502	0.843
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	0.134*** [0.050]	0.174** [0.070]	0.200** [0.088]	0.249** [0.114]	0.388** [0.148]	0.823*** [0.111]
Sample size	135,524	89,614	65,819	42,014	19,661	5,003
R-squared	0.157	0.199	0.223	0.280	0.455	0.828
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	0.134*** [0.050]	0.174** [0.070]	0.200** [0.088]	0.249** [0.114]	0.388** [0.148]	0.823*** [0.111]
After*Treatment	0.033 [0.024]	0.050 [0.030]	0.063* [0.034]	0.088** [0.037]	0.131*** [0.032]	0.182*** [0.012]
Sample size	369,120	240,200	174,616	110,752	51,777	13,746
R-squared	0.144	0.191	0.226	0.299	0.492	0.842

# Density of observations (1 week donut)

Bandwidth (days)	180 (7)	120 (8)	90 (9)	60 (10)	30 (11)	IK (12)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	0.064*** [0.011]	0.072*** [0.013]	0.060*** [0.013]	0.049*** [0.011]	0.076*** [0.018]	- -
Sample size	224,853	141,843	100,054	59,995	23,373	-
R-squared	0.210	0.284	0.312	0.352	0.473	-
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	0.069*** [0.010]	0.078*** [0.011]	0.069*** [0.012]	0.055*** [0.012]	0.067** [0.026]	- -
Sample size	130,521	84,611	60,816	37,011	14,658	-
R-squared	0.172	0.286	0.337	0.405	0.446	-
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	0.069*** [0.010]	0.078*** [0.011]	0.069*** [0.012]	0.055*** [0.012]	0.067** [0.026]	- -
After*Treatment	-0.005 [0.006]	-0.006 [0.007]	-0.009 [0.008]	-0.006 [0.010]	0.009 [0.018]	- -
Sample size	355,374	226,454	160,870	97,006	38,031	-
R-squared	0.199	0.288	0.326	0.378	0.481	-



# Data

- 1992 Census sample (15% sample): cohorts in their 40s
  - Education outcomes
  - Employment and fertility outcomes
- 2011 Census sample (100% sample): cohorts in their 60s
  - Self reported health problems (yes/no)
  - Specific problems: (i) vision, (ii) hearing, (iii) movement, (iv) memory/concentration, (v) self-care or (vi) communication
- Death certificates in Vital Statistics data from 1994-2016
  - Compute mortality by dividing total deaths from 1994-2016 by number of people alive in 1992 (based on the 1992 Census)
  - Detailed information on cause of death
- Household survey data 2001-2009: additional outcomes

# Summary statistics

Table 1: Summary Statistics

	Mean	S.D.	Obs
<b>Panel A: Census data</b>			
Female	0.506	0.500	375,103
Age	42.224	2.575	375,103
<i>Ethnicity</i>			
Romanian	0.893	0.309	375,103
Hugarian	0.073	0.261	375,103
Roma	0.015	0.122	375,103
Other	0.018	0.134	375,103
Years of schooling	9.578	3.660	373,980
Self-reported health index (2011)	0.076	0.265	2,058,787
<b>Panel B: Mortality data</b>			
Overall mortality	0.260	0.081	3,284
<i>Mortality by category</i>			
Cancer	0.077	0.026	3,284
Circulatory	0.105	0.039	3,284
Preventable	0.059	0.018	3,284
Treatable	0.039	0.014	3,284

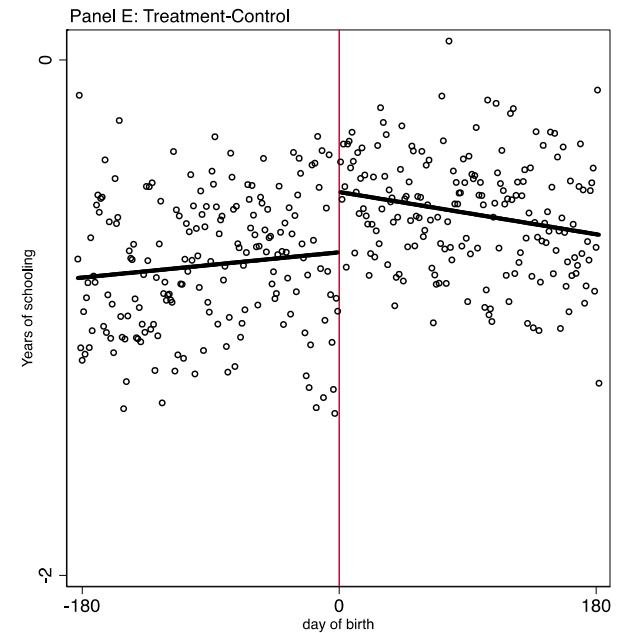
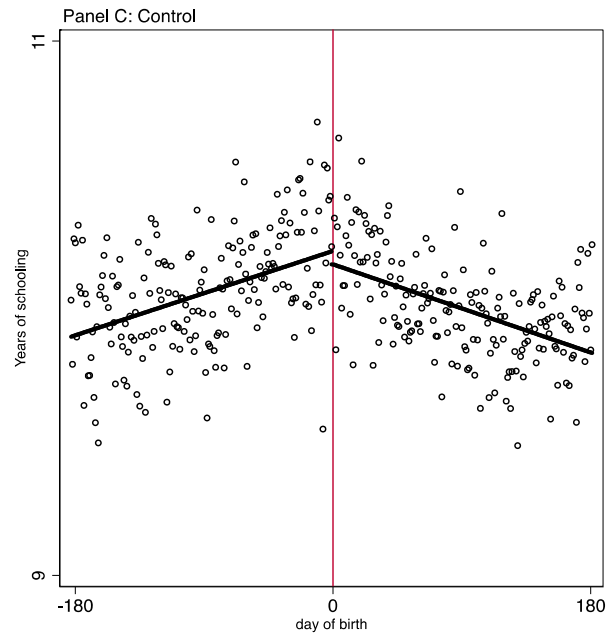
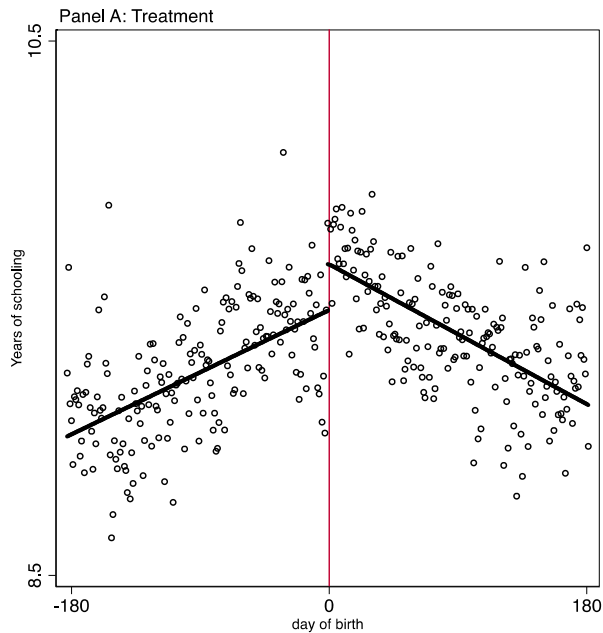
# Results: Years of Schooling (full sample)

Bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	<b>0.209***</b> [0.048]	<b>0.299***</b> [0.058]	<b>0.395***</b> [0.067]	<b>0.517***</b> [0.082]	<b>0.669***</b> [0.124]	<b>0.644***</b> [0.115]
Sample size	232,899	150,135	108,458	68,527	32,013	36,820
R-squared	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.018
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	-0.025 [0.049]	-0.005 [0.064]	0.030 [0.078]	0.062 [0.102]	0.079 [0.156]	0.073 [0.146]
Sample size	135,114	89,330	65,606	41,882	19,599	22,519
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	-0.025 [0.049]	-0.005 [0.064]	0.030 [0.078]	0.062 [0.102]	0.079 [0.156]	0.073 [0.146]
After*Treatment	<b>0.234***</b> [0.056]	<b>0.304***</b> [0.072]	<b>0.365***</b> [0.085]	<b>0.455***</b> [0.103]	<b>0.590***</b> [0.126]	<b>0.572***</b> [0.122]
Sample size	368,013	239,465	174,064	110,409	51,612	59,339
R-squared	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.018

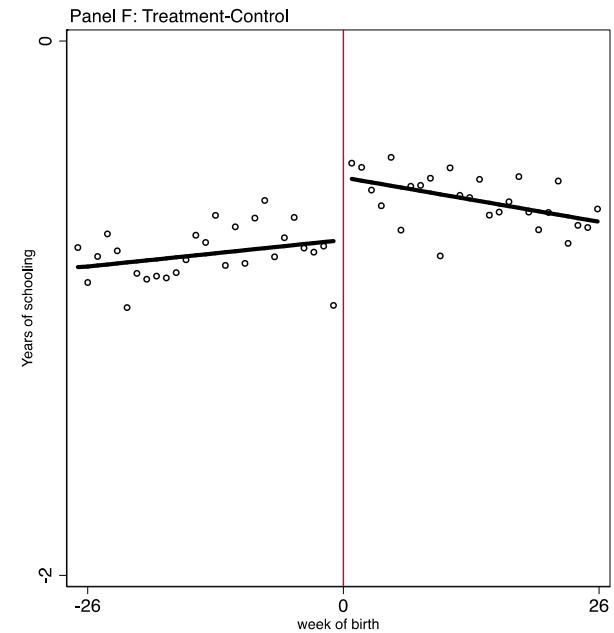
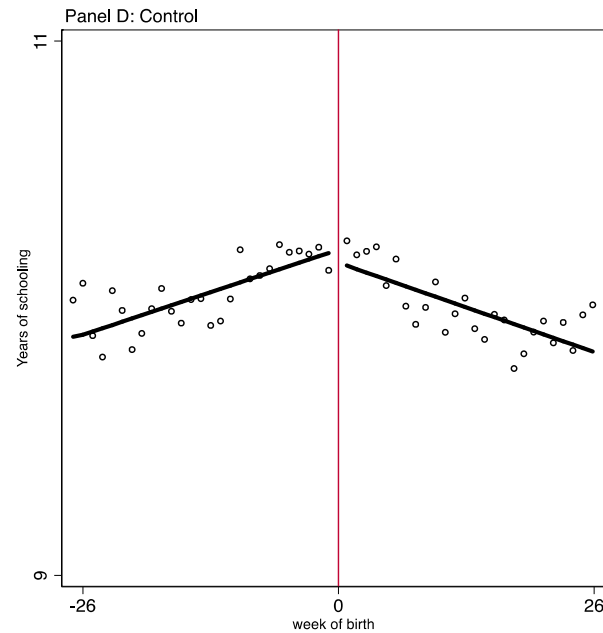
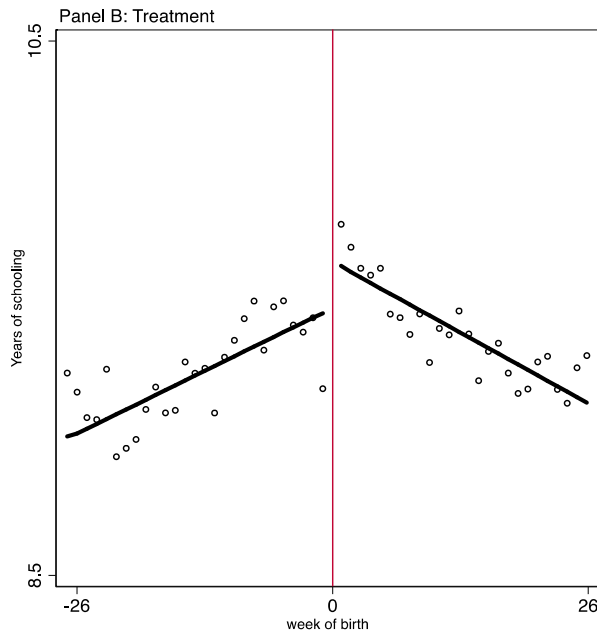
# Results: Years of Schooling (1 week donut)

Bandwidth (days)	180 (7)	120 (8)	90 (9)	60 (10)	30 (11)	IK (12)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	<b>0.104***</b> [0.039]	<b>0.160***</b> [0.049]	<b>0.242***</b> [0.059]	<b>0.336***</b> [0.077]	<b>0.329**</b> [0.125]	<b>0.344***</b> [0.082]
Sample size	224,186	141,422	99,745	59,814	23,300	53,167
R-squared	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.018	0.016	0.017
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	-0.056 [0.045]	-0.042 [0.060]	-0.004 [0.074]	0.023 [0.100]	-0.094 [0.172]	0.016 [0.108]
Sample size	130,133	84,349	60,625	36,901	14,618	32,849
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	-0.056 [0.045]	-0.042 [0.060]	-0.004 [0.074]	0.023 [0.100]	-0.094 [0.172]	0.016 [0.108]
After*Treatment	<b>0.160***</b> [0.057]	<b>0.202***</b> [0.077]	<b>0.246**</b> [0.096]	<b>0.313**</b> [0.129]	<b>0.423*</b> [0.214]	<b>0.328**</b> [0.139]
Sample size	354,319	225,771	160,370	96,715	37,918	86,016
R-squared	0.022	0.021	0.020	0.019	0.018	0.019

# Results: Years of Schooling (by day of birth)



# Results: Years of Schooling (by week of birth)



# Results: Mortality (full sample)

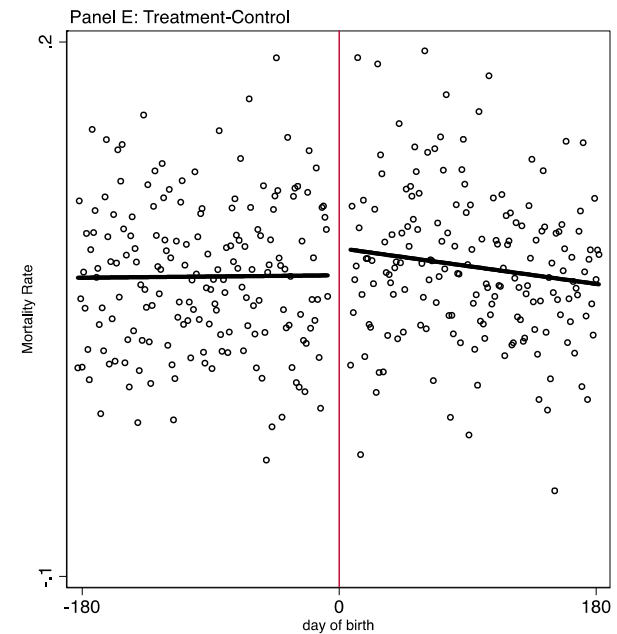
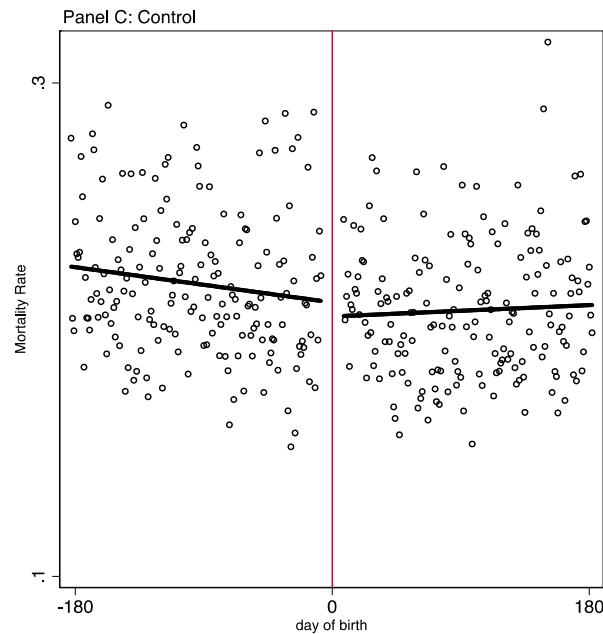
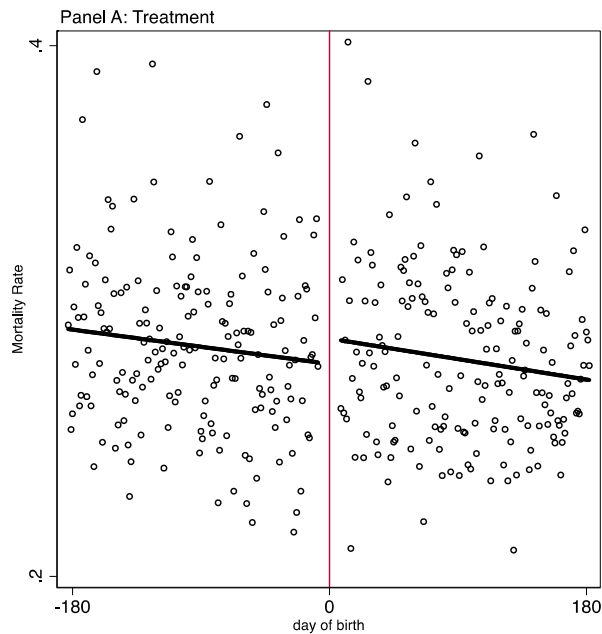
Bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	0.010 [0.009]	0.006 [0.011]	0.003 [0.013]	0.003 [0.015]	-0.006 [0.016]	0.003 [0.012]
Sample size	2,154	1,434	1,074	714	354	1,152
R-squared	0.118	0.112	0.105	0.108	0.130	0.106
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	-0.011 [0.007]	-0.012 [0.008]	-0.015 [0.009]	-0.020* [0.011]	-0.046*** [0.015]	-0.014 [0.009]
Sample size	1,077	717	537	357	177	576
R-squared	0.071	0.073	0.079	0.082	0.146	0.078
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	-0.011 [0.007]	-0.012 [0.008]	-0.015 [0.009]	-0.020* [0.011]	-0.046*** [0.015]	-0.014 [0.009]
After*Treatment	0.021* [0.012]	0.018 [0.014]	0.018 [0.016]	0.023 [0.019]	0.040* [0.020]	0.017 [0.016]
Sample size	3,231	2,151	1,611	1,071	531	1,728
R-squared	0.253	0.242	0.232	0.219	0.223	0.234

# Results: Mortality (1 week donut)

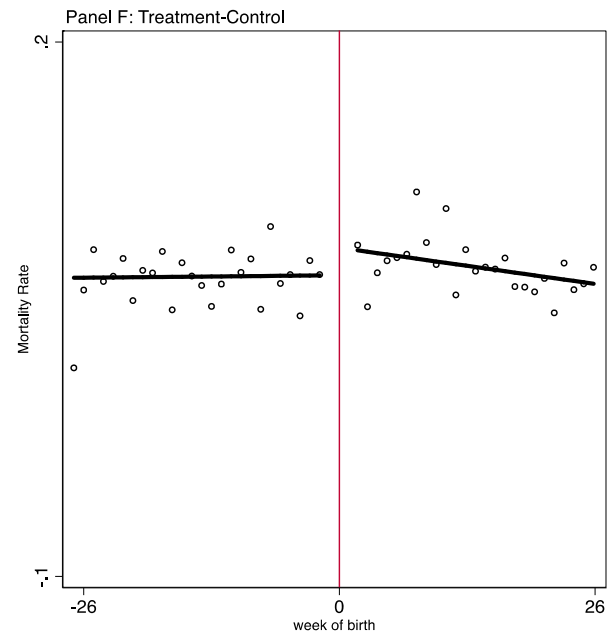
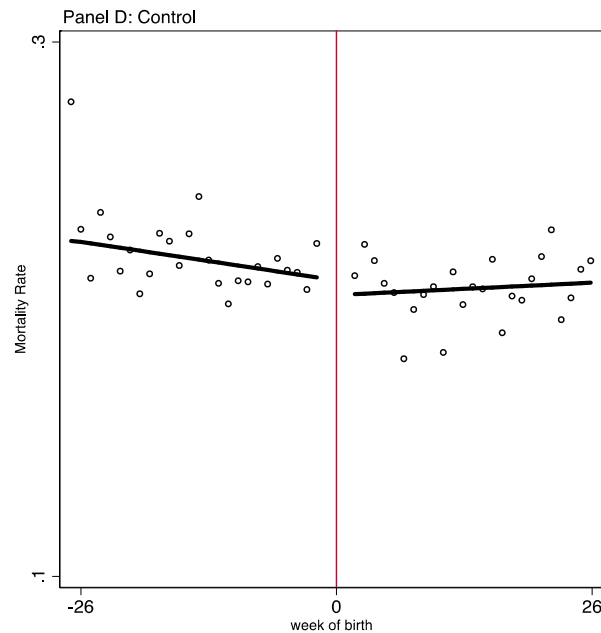
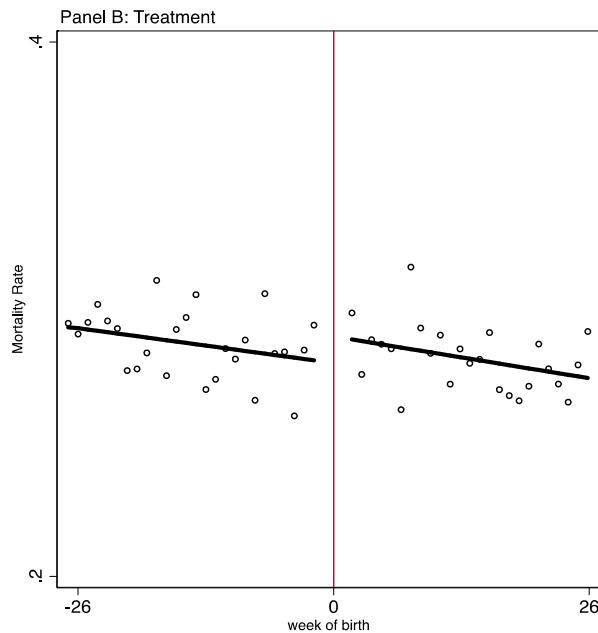
Bandwidth (days)	180 (7)	120 (8)	90 (9)	60 (10)	30 (11)	IK (12)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	0.011 [0.010]	0.007 [0.014]	0.003 [0.018]	0.004 [0.026]	-0.016 [0.053]	0.011 [0.010]
Sample size	2,070	1,350	990	630	270	2,105
R-squared	0.124	0.119	0.113	0.118	0.147	0.124
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	-0.002 [0.007]	0.004 [0.009]	0.006 [0.010]	0.013 [0.012]	-0.001 [0.022]	-0.002 [0.007]
Sample size	1,035	675	495	315	135	1,053
R-squared	0.058	0.055	0.055	0.046	0.042	0.059
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	-0.002 [0.007]	0.004 [0.009]	0.006 [0.010]	0.013 [0.012]	-0.001 [0.022]	-0.002 [0.007]
After*Treatment	0.013 [0.014]	0.003 [0.018]	-0.003 [0.023]	-0.009 [0.032]	-0.014 [0.062]	0.013 [0.013]
Sample size	3,105	2,025	1,485	945	405	3,158
R-squared	0.261	0.252	0.242	0.229	0.228	0.261



# Results: Mortality (by day of birth)



# Results: Mortality (by week of birth)



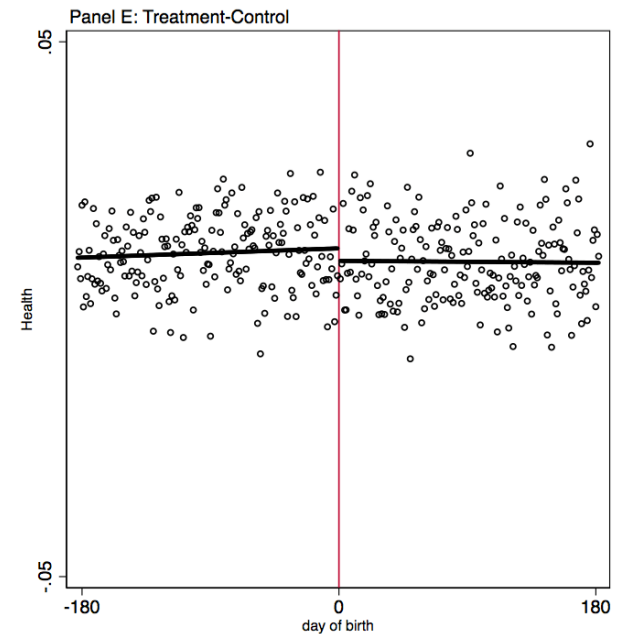
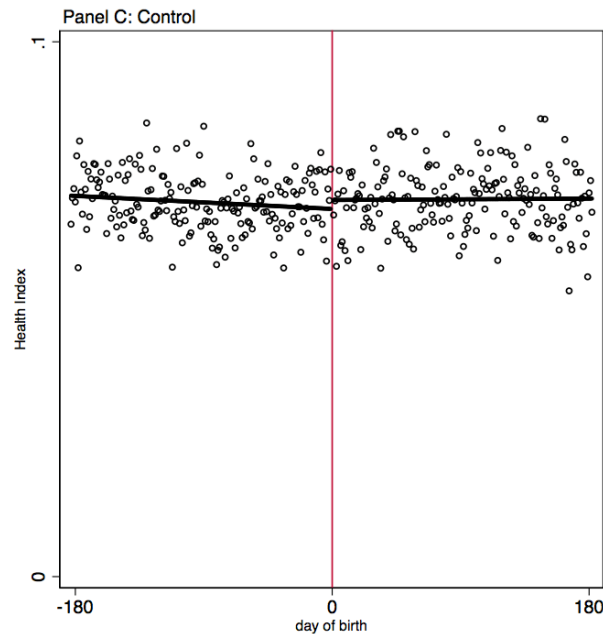
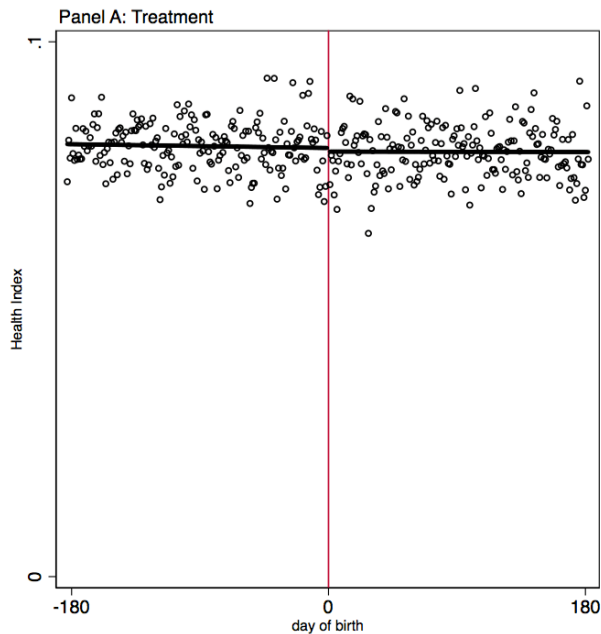
# Results: Self-reported Health (full sample)

Bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	-0.001 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.000 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]
Sample size	1,247,056	808,952	586,032	370,857	171,204	331,445
R-squared	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	0.001 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.003]	-0.002 [0.002]
Sample size	777,000	515,459	379,783	242,941	113,725	217,098
R-squared	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	0.001 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.000 [0.003]	-0.002 [0.002]
After*Treatment	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.000 [0.003]	-0.000 [0.003]	0.000 [0.003]
Sample size	2,024,056	1,324,411	965,815	613,798	284,929	548,543
R-squared	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012

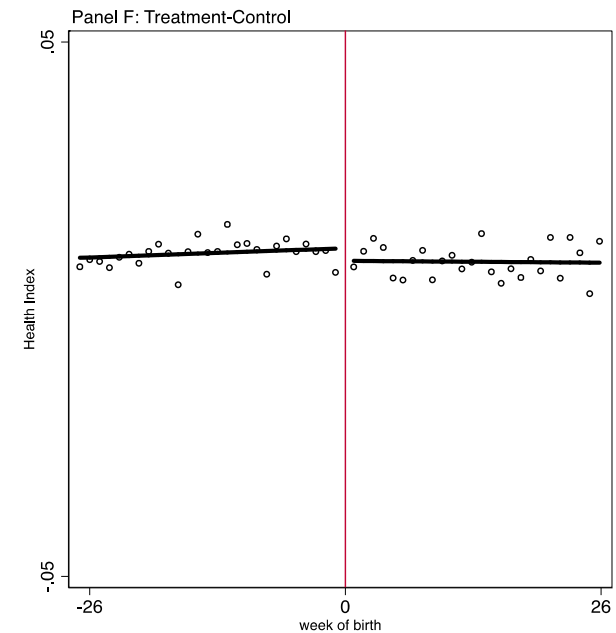
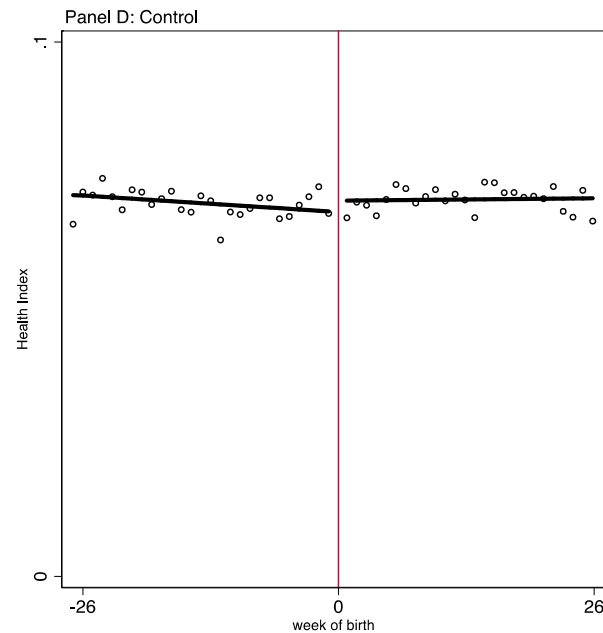
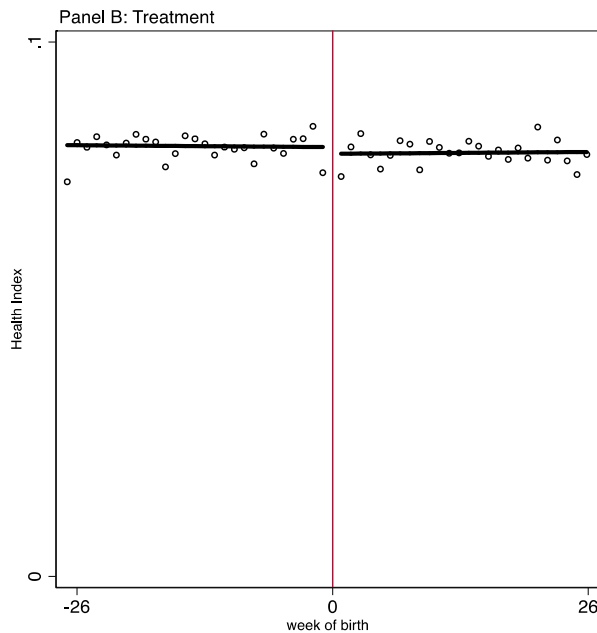
# Results: Self-reported Health (1 week donut)

Bandwidth (days)	180 (7)	120 (8)	90 (9)	60 (10)	30 (11)	IK (12)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	0.000 [0.004]	0.000 [0.003]
Sample size	1,202,917	764,813	541,893	326,718	127,065	287,306
R-squared	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	0.001 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.002]	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.004 [0.003]	-0.007 [0.005]	-0.005* [0.003]
Sample size	749,024	487,483	351,807	214,965	85,749	189,122
R-squared	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	0.002 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.002]	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.003 [0.003]	-0.006 [0.005]	-0.005 [0.003]
After*Treatment	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.001 [0.002]	0.001 [0.003]	0.003 [0.004]	0.006 [0.008]	0.005 [0.005]
Sample size	1,951,941	1,252,296	893,700	541,683	212,814	476,428
R-squared	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012

# Results: Self-reported Health (by day of birth)



# Results: Self-reported Health (by week of birth)



# Summary of main findings

The schooling expansions:

- Increased education by approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  year of schooling
- No significant effects on mortality or self-reported health
- So we can rule out that an additional year of school reduces mortality by more than 1.6 percentage points using our full sample between 1994-2016 (during which the average mortality rate was 27 percent)
  - Even more precise estimates for self-reported health!

# Additional specifications

- Specific cause of death
  - Common causes of death
    - Cancer
    - Circulatory (heart) diseases
  - Preventable and treatable causes of death
    - Preventable: Lung cancer, Cirrhosis of liver, External causes
    - Treatable: Tuberculosis, Asthma, Appendicitis, Hypertension, etc.
- Self-reported health index
  - Looked separately at specific problems: (i) vision, (ii) hearing, (iii) movement, (iv) memory or concentration, (v) self-care or (vi) communication with their peers.



# Robustness

- Additional robustness checks
    - Parametric specifications that include higher order polynomials in day of birth (linear, quadratic, and cubic splines)
    - Smoothness of main covariates: gender, ethnicity, region of birth
  - Accounting for migration
    - Vital Statistics cover Romanian residents/citizens who die abroad (i.e. temporary emigrants that constitute 90% of migrants)
  - Still, we examine international migration in 2011 census
  - Also look at attrition between 1992 and 2011 census
- => no evidence of significant effects

# Why no effects?

- Did the schooling expansion have any “real” effects?
  - **Yes, we observe impacts on employment and fertility!**
- Did education lead to higher incomes? **Unclear**
  - Higher income may enable the purchase of better healthcare
  - Higher income may also allow for unhealthy behaviors (such as smoking and drinking) – **no strong evidence for this!**
- Did education affect the occupational structure? **Yes**
  - Shifts out of manual occupations may lower fatality rates
  - Shifts into professional occupations may increase stress, etc.

# Results: Employment

Bandwidth (days)	180	120	90	60	30	IK
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Panel A: Treated years</b>						
After	0.010*** [0.004]	0.017*** [0.004]	0.021*** [0.005]	0.027*** [0.005]	0.037*** [0.007]	0.034*** [0.007]
Sample size	233,402	150,439	108,658	68,721	32,116	40,385
R-squared	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
<b>Panel B: Control years</b>						
After	-0.005 [0.005]	0.001 [0.006]	0.007 [0.006]	0.011 [0.008]	0.022** [0.010]	0.022** [0.009]
Sample size	135,396	89,500	65,692	42,013	19,661	24,801
R-squared	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Panel C: All years</b>						
After	-0.005 [0.005]	0.001 [0.006]	0.007 [0.006]	0.011 [0.008]	0.022** [0.010]	0.022** [0.009]
After*Treatment	0.015*** [0.005]	0.016** [0.007]	0.015* [0.008]	0.016* [0.009]	0.015 [0.012]	0.012 [0.011]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	65,186
R-squared	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002

# Results: Fertility

bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Treated years</b>						
After	-0.034 [0.023]	-0.061** [0.027]	-0.089*** [0.030]	-0.118*** [0.033]	-0.119*** [0.032]	-0.120*** [0.034]
Sample size	119,118	76,505	55,473	35,243	16,431	28,114
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<b>Control years</b>						
After	0.048 [0.036]	0.084* [0.046]	0.096* [0.054]	0.123* [0.065]	0.171* [0.088]	0.150** [0.072]
Sample size	67,719	44,737	32,800	20,860	9,724	16,608
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
<b>All years</b>						
After	0.048 [0.036]	0.084* [0.046]	0.096* [0.054]	0.123* [0.065]	0.171* [0.088]	0.150** [0.072]
After*Treatment	-0.082** [0.038]	-0.145*** [0.047]	-0.185*** [0.055]	-0.241*** [0.065]	-0.290*** [0.088]	-0.270*** [0.072]
Sample size	186,837	121,242	88,273	56,103	26,155	44,722
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

# Results: Smoking (household surveys)

Bandwidth (months)	6	5	4	3	2
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Treated years</b>					
After	0.0092* [0.0051]	0.0092* [0.0044]	0.0095** [0.0040]	0.0117** [0.0041]	0.0067 [0.0045]
Sample size	113,367	94,611	73,720	53,302	32,486
R-squared	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
<b>Control years</b>					
After	0.0017 [0.0060]	-0.0006 [0.0064]	0.0007 [0.0071]	0.0031 [0.0058]	-0.0004 [0.0030]
Sample size					
R-squared	64,852 0.001	54,126 0.001	42,289 0.001	30,730 0.001	19,048 0.001
<b>All years</b>					
After	0.0017 [0.0060]	-0.0006 [0.0064]	0.0007 [0.0071]	0.0031 [0.0058]	-0.0004 [0.0030]
After*Treatment	0.0075 [0.0066]	0.0097 [0.0073]	0.0088 [0.0085]	0.0086 [0.0089]	0.0071 [0.0075]
Sample size	178,219	148,737	116,009	84,032	51,534
R-squared	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006

# Discussion

- The schooling expansions:
    - Increased schooling and affected labor market outcomes
    - No significant effects on mortality or self-reported health
  - First credible evidence outside of US or Western Europe
  - Why no effects?
- => Need more work to understand this!

# Additional Slides

# Results: Chronic conditions (household surveys)

Bandwidth (months)	6 (6)	5 (7)	4 (8)	3 (9)	2 (10)
<b>Treated years</b>					
After	0.0099** [0.0044]	0.0101* [0.0050]	0.0107* [0.0054]	0.0116* [0.0054]	0.0151** [0.0050]
Sample size	113,367	94,611	73,720	53,302	32,486
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<b>Control years</b>					
After	0.0017 [0.0063]	0.0016 [0.0060]	0.0040 [0.0051]	0.0032 [0.0047]	0.0087 [0.0054]
Sample size					
R-squared	64,852 0.001	54,126 0.001	42,289 0.000	30,730 0.001	19,048 0.001
<b>All years</b>					
After	0.0017 [0.0063]	0.0016 [0.0060]	0.0040 [0.0051]	0.0032 [0.0047]	0.0087 [0.0054]
After*Treatment	0.0082 [0.0079]	0.0084 [0.0081]	0.0068 [0.0083]	0.0083 [0.0074]	0.0064 [0.0093]
Sample size	178,219	148,737	116,009	84,032	51,534
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001



# Smoothness of covariates (1)

bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Female</b>						
After	-0.025*** [0.009]	-0.038*** [0.012]	-0.050*** [0.014]	-0.073*** [0.017]	-0.104*** [0.022]	-0.104*** [0.022]
After*Treatment	-0.013 [0.008]	-0.022** [0.010]	-0.028** [0.011]	-0.024* [0.014]	-0.026 [0.020]	-0.026 [0.020]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	51,777
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.006	0.006
<b>Ethnic Romanian</b>						
After	0.015*** [0.005]	0.024*** [0.006]	0.029*** [0.006]	0.032*** [0.007]	0.033*** [0.011]	0.032*** [0.008]
After*Treatment	-0.008 [0.005]	-0.011 [0.007]	-0.012 [0.008]	-0.012 [0.010]	-0.007 [0.014]	-0.010 [0.011]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	90,026
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
<b>Ethnic Hungarian</b>						
After	-0.013*** [0.003]	-0.019*** [0.004]	-0.021*** [0.005]	-0.023*** [0.005]	-0.022*** [0.007]	-0.023*** [0.006]
After*Treatment	0.006 [0.004]	0.009 [0.006]	0.010 [0.007]	0.012 [0.008]	0.011 [0.012]	0.012 [0.008]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	104,061
R-squared	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

# Smoothness of covariates (2)

bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Ethnic Roma</b>						
After	-0.000 [0.002]	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.004 [0.003]	-0.004 [0.003]	-0.005 [0.005]	-0.004 [0.003]
After*Treatment	0.001 [0.002]	0.000 [0.003]	0.000 [0.003]	-0.001 [0.005]	-0.005 [0.008]	-0.002 [0.005]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	105,028
R-squared	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
<b>Ethnic Other</b>						
After	-0.002 [0.002]	-0.004* [0.002]	-0.004* [0.003]	-0.004 [0.003]	-0.006 [0.004]	-0.004* [0.002]
After*Treatment	0.001 [0.002]	0.002 [0.003]	0.002 [0.003]	0.001 [0.004]	0.001 [0.006]	0.002 [0.003]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	238,075
R-squared	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Born in Bucharest</b>						
After	-0.009*** [0.003]	-0.011*** [0.003]	-0.012*** [0.004]	-0.011** [0.005]	-0.014** [0.007]	-0.012** [0.005]
After*Treatment	0.002 [0.003]	0.003 [0.004]	0.003 [0.005]	0.001 [0.006]	0.003 [0.009]	0.001 [0.006]
Sample size	368,798	239,939	174,350	110,734	51,777	115,361
R-squared	0	0	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

# International migration (from 2011 Census)

bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Treated years</b>						
After	-0.000 [0.000]	-0.000 [0.000]	-0.000 [0.000]	-0.001 [0.001]	0.000 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.000]
Sample size	2,170	1,448	1,085	718	354	1,430
R-squared	0.182	0.191	0.195	0.197	0.202	0.191
<b>Control years</b>						
After	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.001]	-0.002** [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]
Sample size	1,080	719	538	357	177	710
R-squared	0.090	0.096	0.096	0.089	0.119	0.096
<b>All years</b>						
After	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.001]	-0.001 [0.001]	-0.002** [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]
After*Treatment	-0.000 [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]	0.000 [0.001]	0.000 [0.001]	0.002** [0.001]	-0.000 [0.001]
Sample size	3,250	2,167	1,623	1,075	531	2,140
R-squared	0.364	0.367	0.371	0.382	0.420	0.367

# Attrition between 1992 and 2011 Census

bandwidth (days)	180 (1)	120 (2)	90 (3)	60 (4)	30 (5)	IK (6)
<b>Treated years</b>						
After	-0.008 [0.025]	-0.017 [0.031]	-0.020 [0.035]	-0.015 [0.040]	-0.026 [0.043]	-0.020 [0.036]
Sample size	2,155	1,435	1,075	714	354	1,045
R-squared	0.017	0.023	0.030	0.038	0.075	0.031
<b>Control years</b>						
After	-0.058** [0.026]	-0.060* [0.031]	-0.064* [0.035]	-0.071* [0.039]	-0.156*** [0.054]	-0.065* [0.035]
Sample size	1,078	718	538	357	177	523
R-squared	0.015	0.023	0.027	0.023	0.061	0.027
<b>All years</b>						
After	-0.058** [0.026]	-0.060* [0.031]	-0.064* [0.035]	-0.071* [0.039]	-0.156*** [0.054]	-0.065* [0.035]
After*Treatment	0.050 [0.039]	0.043 [0.047]	0.044 [0.053]	0.057 [0.059]	0.130** [0.060]	0.045 [0.053]
Sample size	3,233	2,153	1,613	1,071	531	1,568
R-squared	0.022	0.028	0.036	0.045	0.088	0.037

# Results: Employment

