

The Impact of Paid Maternity Leave on Maternal Health

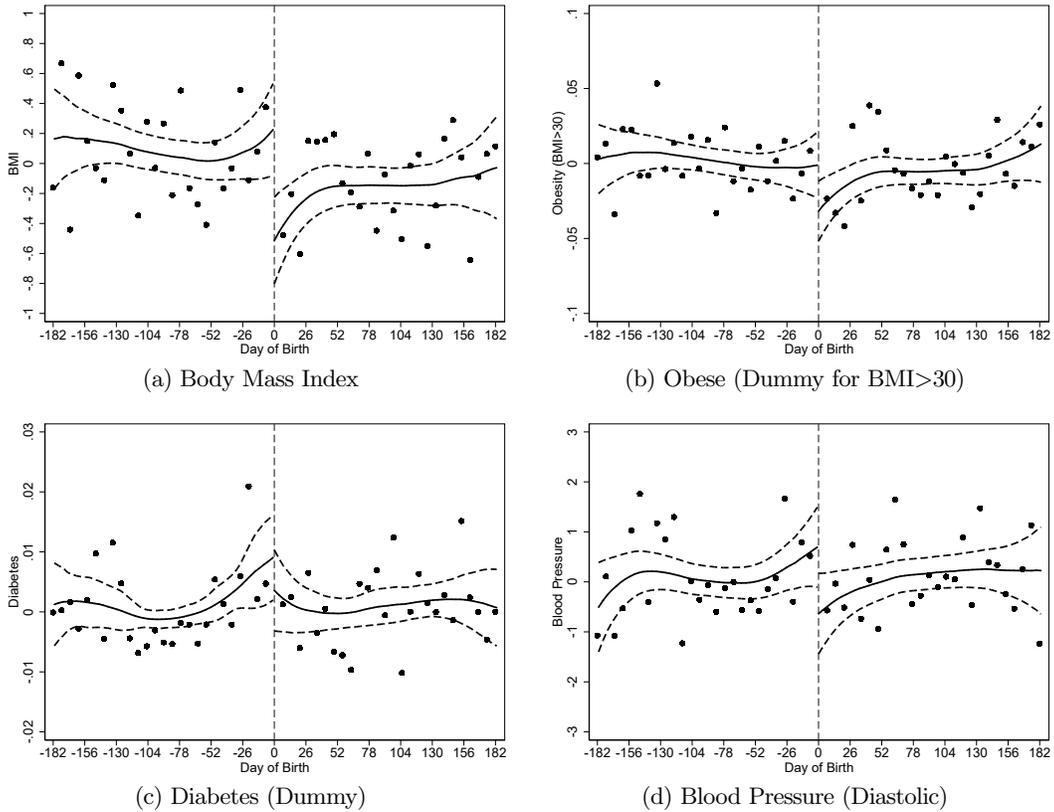
Online Appendix

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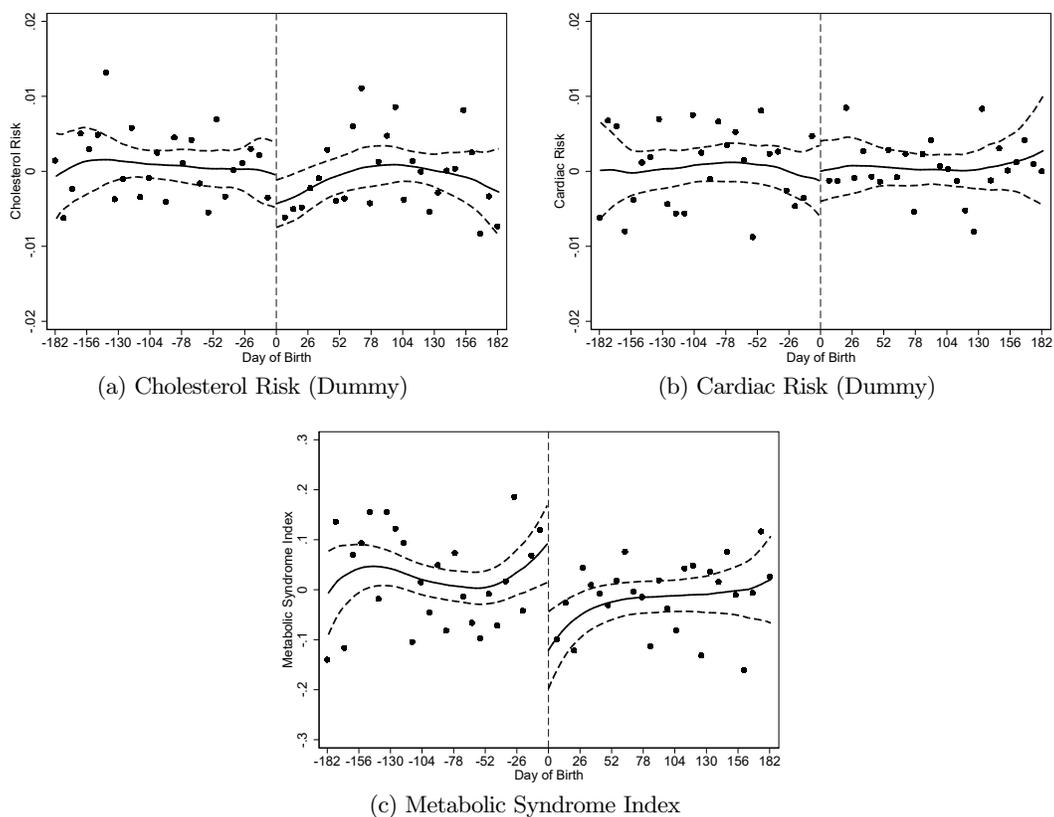
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Figure A1: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Metabolic Health (1977 vs. Control Years)



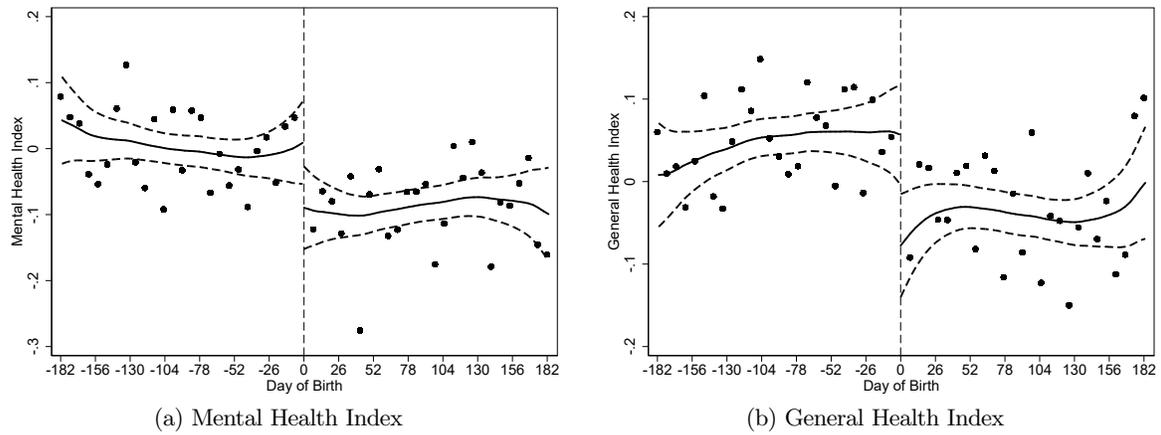
Note: The figure plots the difference in metabolic health outcomes around age 40 of mothers who gave birth in 1977 versus 1975, 1978, and 1979. The sample consists of eligible mothers that we observe in the health datasets. Each data point corresponds to the difference in the average value of each outcome for mothers who gave birth in 1977 and those who gave birth in the control years (1975, 1978, and 1979), organized according to date of birth (in one-week bins). Dashed vertical lines denote July 1 (normalized to zero). The solid line is the difference in fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in 1977 and fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in the control years. The dashed lines mark the corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure A2: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Metabolic Health Continued (1977 vs. Control Years)



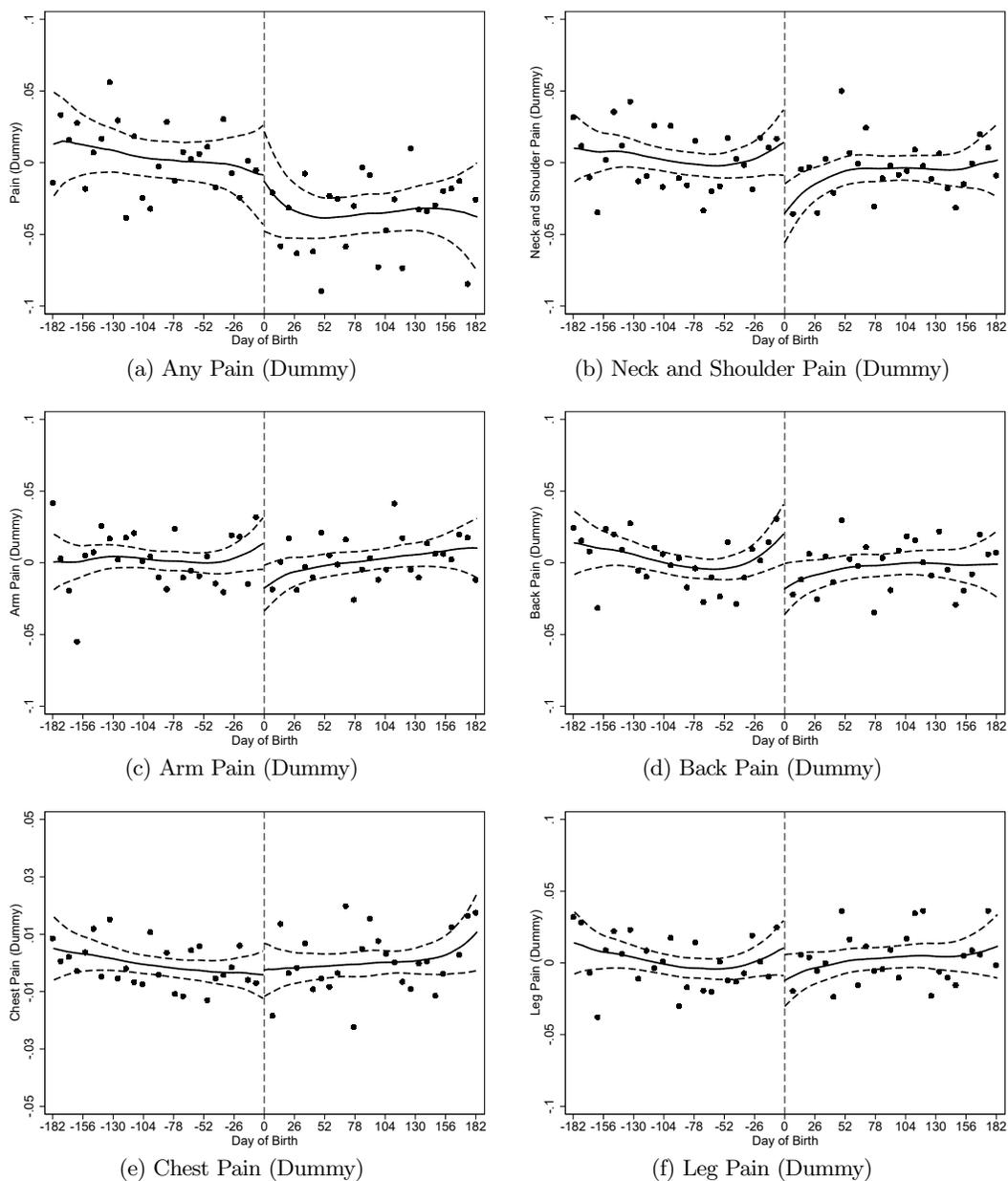
Note: The figure plots the difference in metabolic health outcomes around age 40 of mothers who gave birth in 1977 versus 1975, 1978, and 1979. The sample consists of eligible mothers that we observe in the health datasets. Each data point corresponds to the difference in the average value of each outcome for mothers who gave birth in 1977 and those who gave birth in the control years (1975, 1978, and 1979), organized according to date of birth (in one-week bins). Dashed vertical lines denote July 1 (normalized to zero). The solid line is the difference in fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in 1977 and fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in the control years. The dashed lines mark the corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure A3: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Self-Reported Health (1977 vs. Control Years)



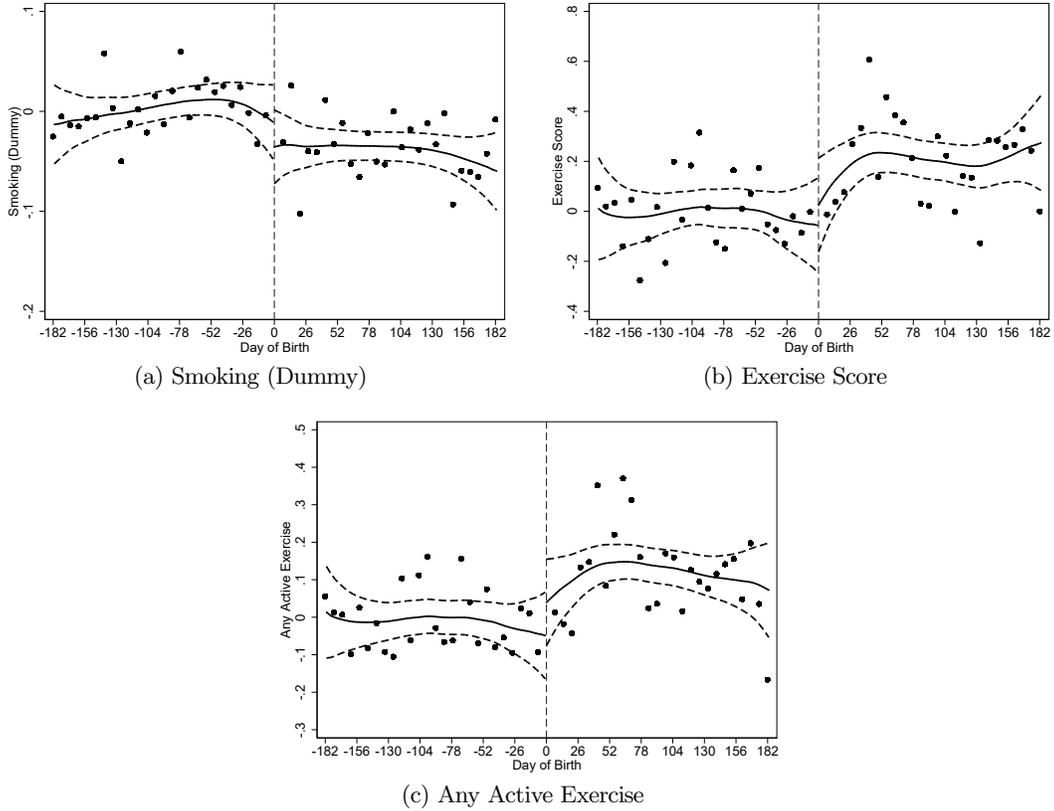
Note: The figure plots the difference in self-reported health outcomes around age 40 of mothers who gave birth in 1977 versus 1975, 1978, and 1979. The sample consists of eligible mothers that we observe in the health datasets. Each data point corresponds to the difference in the average value of each outcome for mothers who gave birth in 1977 and those who gave birth in the control years (1975, 1978, and 1979), organized according to date of birth (in one-week bins). Dashed vertical lines denote July 1 (normalized to zero). The solid line is the difference in fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in 1977 and fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in the control years. The dashed lines mark the corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure A4: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Pain (1977 vs. Control Years)



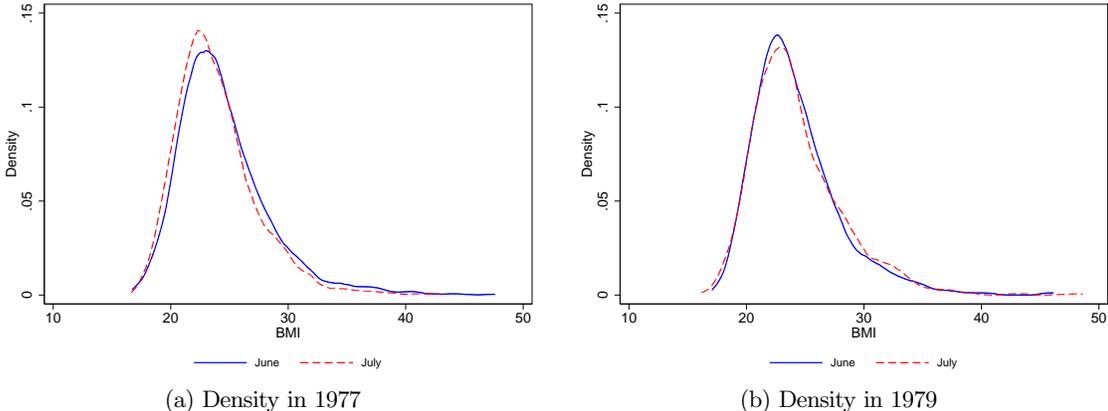
Note: The figure plots the difference in the probability of having pain around age 40 of mothers who gave birth in 1977 versus 1975, 1978, and 1979. The sample consists of eligible mothers that we observe in the health datasets. Each data point corresponds to the difference in the average value of each outcome for mothers who gave birth in 1977 and those who gave birth in the control years (1975, 1978, and 1979), organized according to date of birth (in one-week bins). Dashed vertical lines denote July 1 (normalized to zero). The solid line is the difference in fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in 1977 and fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in the control years. The dashed lines mark the corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure A5: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Health Behaviors (1977 vs. Control Years)



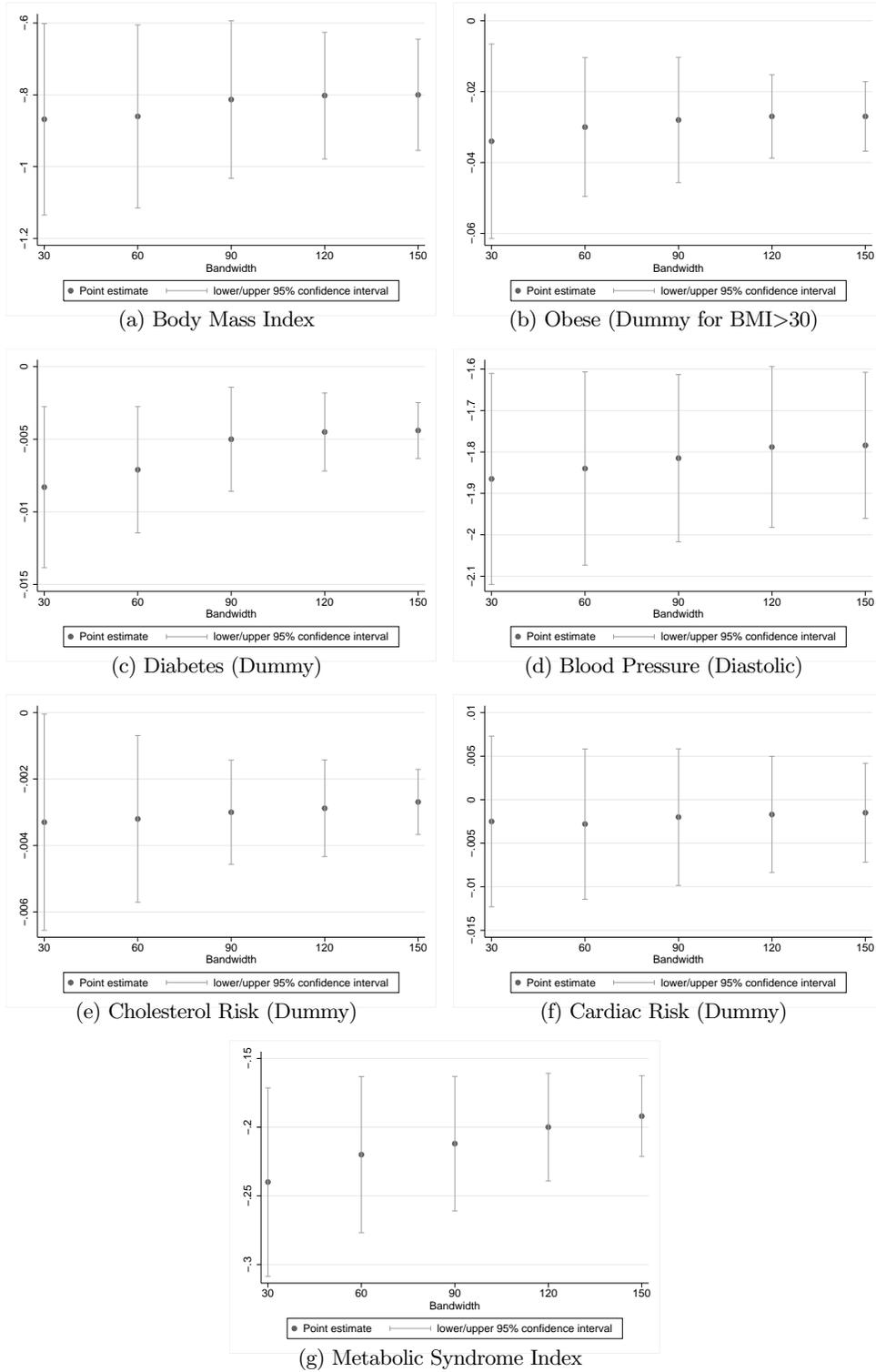
Note: The figure plots the difference in health behaviors around age 40 of mothers who gave birth in 1977 versus 1975, 1978, and 1979. The sample consists of eligible mothers that we observe in the health datasets. Each data point corresponds to the difference in the average value of each outcome for mothers who gave birth in 1977 and those who gave birth in the control years (1975, 1978, and 1979), organized according to date of birth (in one-week bins). Dashed vertical lines denote July 1 (normalized to zero). The solid line is the difference in fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in 1977 and fitted values from a local polynomial regression where the window includes all eligible mothers who gave birth in the control years. The dashed lines mark the corresponding 95 percent confidence intervals.

Figure A6: Body Mass Index Distributions of Mothers Who Gave Birth in June and July in 1977 and 1979



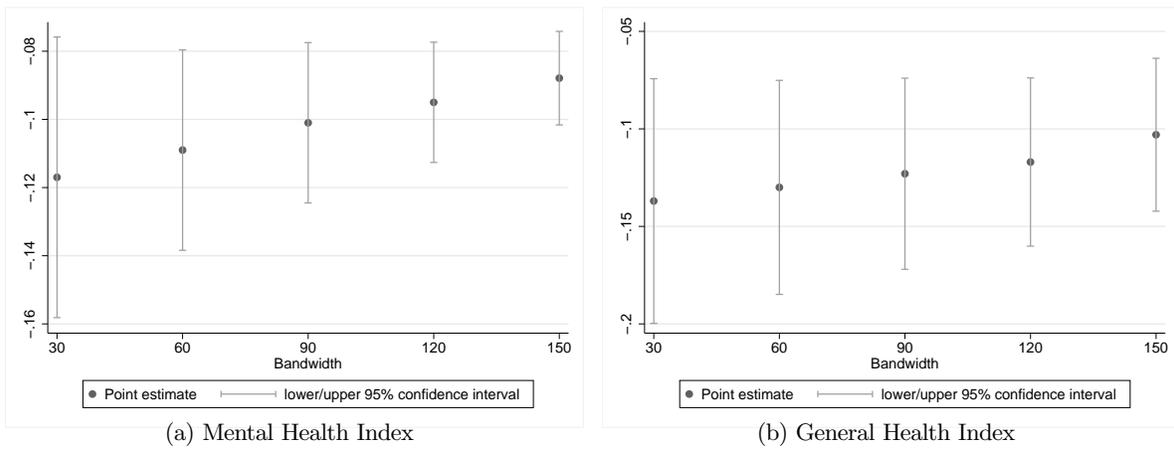
Note: The left panel plots the BMI density functions for women who gave birth in June and July 1977 and the right panel plots the BMI density functions for women who gave birth in June and July 1979.

Figure A7: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Metabolic Health by Different Bandwidths



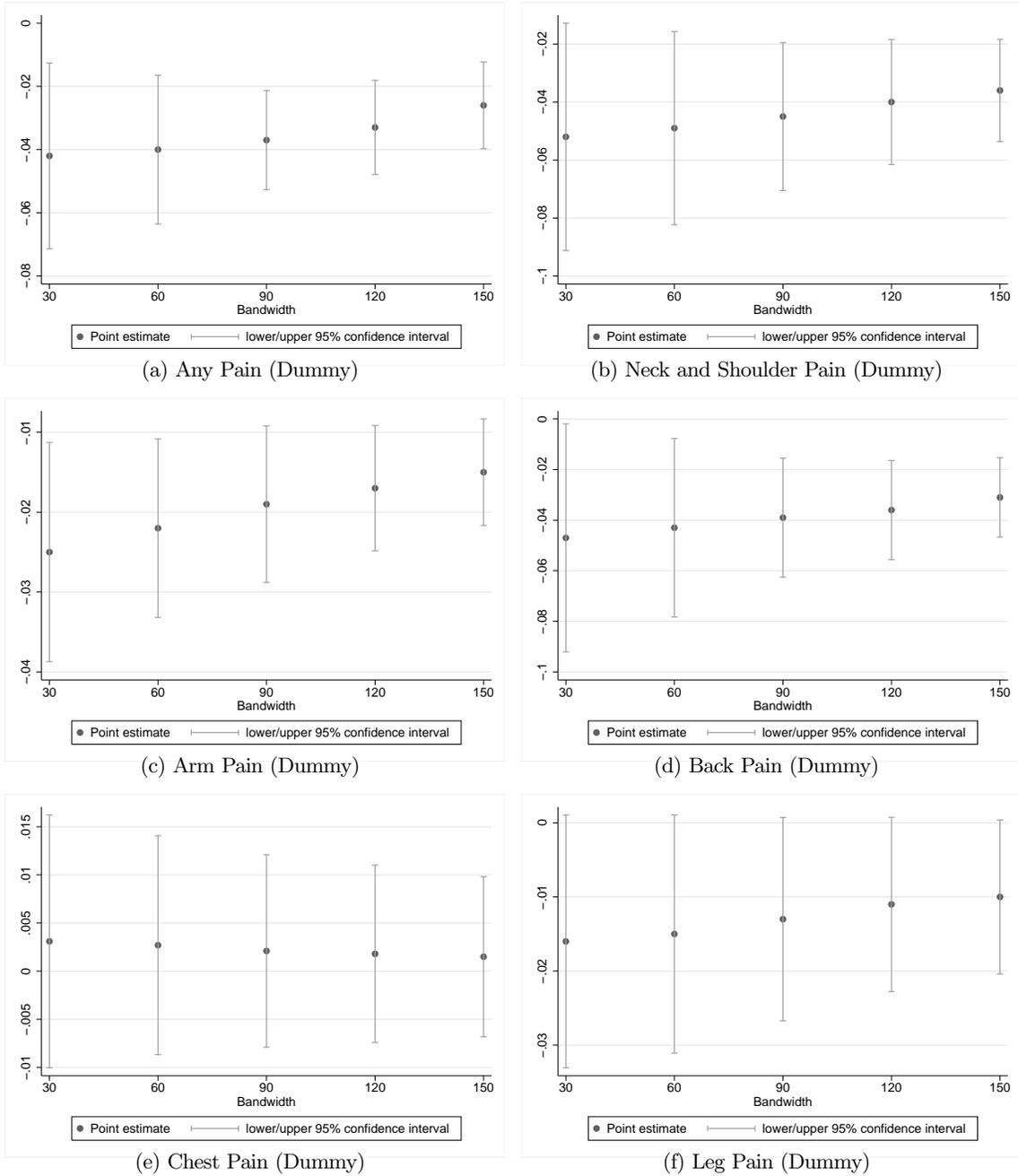
Note: The figure plots the regression discontinuity point estimates. The bars mark the 95 percent confidence interval. Bandwidths ranging from 30 to 150 days are on the x -axis.

Figure A8: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Self-Reported Health by Different Bandwidths



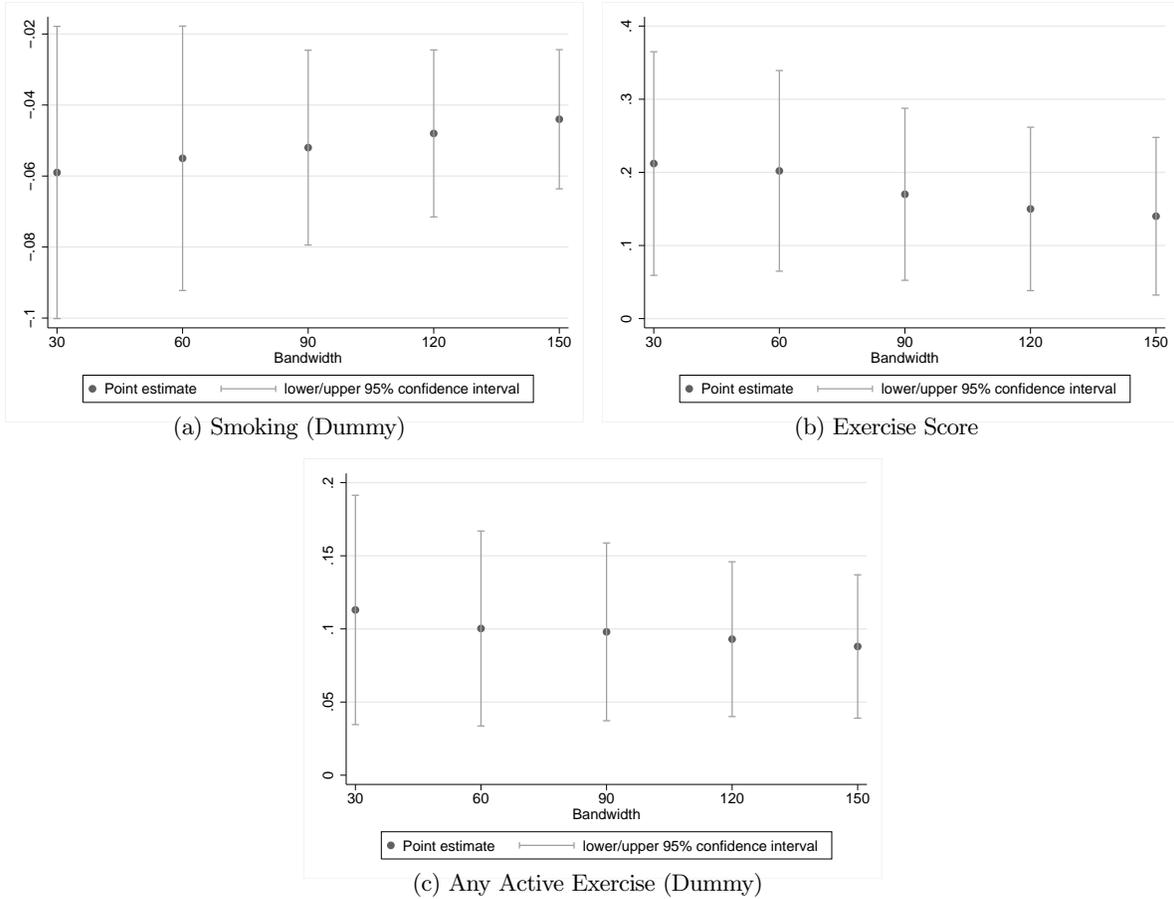
Note: The figure plots the regression discontinuity point estimates. The bars mark the 95 percent confidence interval. Bandwidths ranging from 30 to 150 days are on the x -axis.

Figure A9: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Pain by Different Bandwidths



Note: The figure plots the regression discontinuity point estimates. The bars mark the 95 percent confidence interval. Bandwidths ranging from 30 to 150 days are on the x-axis.

Figure A10: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Health Behaviors by Different Bandwidths



Note: The figure plots the regression discontinuity point estimates. The bars mark the 95 percent confidence interval. Bandwidths ranging from 30 to 150 days are on the x -axis.

Table A1: Summary Statistics for Women Who Gave Birth Between January and June 1977

	(1) All Mothers		(3) Health Survey Mothers	
	Eligible	Ineligible	Eligible	Ineligible
Years of education	11.833 (2.665)	10.799 (2.462)	11.808 (2.549)	10.934 (2.378)
Age at childbirth	25.657 (4.680)	25.856 (5.195)	24.491 (3.040)	24.606 (3.217)
Income in 1975	29,097 (17,753)	3,902 (8,087)	28,761 (16,270)	4,282 (8,242)
Married at childbirth	0.885 (0.318)	0.883 (0.321)	0.897 (0.304)	0.917 (0.275)
Parity of 1977 birth	1.565 (0.817)	2.258 (1.062)	1.422 (0.624)	2.113 (0.780)
Observations	14,347	12,673	7,296	5,712

Note: Entries in columns 1 and 2 are the means for eligible and ineligible mothers, respectively, who gave birth in the first half of 1977 regardless of whether they are in the health surveys. Entries in columns 3 and 4 are the means for eligible and ineligible mothers, respectively, who gave birth in the first half of 1977 and are observed in the health datasets. Standard deviations are in parentheses.

Table A2: Impact of the Reform on Pain of Mothers Controlling for BMI

	(1) Any	(2) Neck/Shoulder	(3) Arm	(4) Back	(5) Chest	(6) Leg/Hip
Panel A						
RD	-0.018** (0.008)	-0.020*** (0.006)	-0.014** (0.006)	-0.029*** (0.009)	0.000 (0.004)	-0.009 (0.007)
Observations	7752	7752	7160	7752	7160	7160
Panel B						
RD-DD	-0.035*** (0.009)	-0.018*** (0.006)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.011** (0.005)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.011 (0.007)
Observations	31645	31645	29638	31645	29638	29638

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of eligible mothers who gave birth in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include eligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A3: Impact of the Reform on Mothers' Health Before and During Next Pregnancy

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Before Pregnancy		During Pregnancy	
	Major Medical Diagnosis	Any Diagnosis	Diabetes	Hypertension
	Panel A			
RD	-0.010***	-0.012***	-0.002***	-0.002**
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Observations	4662	4662	4662	4662
	Panel B			
RD-DD	-0.009***	-0.011***	-0.002*	-0.004***
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Observations	19034	19034	19034	19034
Pre-reform mean	0.023	0.199	0.006	0.034

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of eligible mothers who gave birth to their first child in 1977 and later had another child, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include eligible mothers who gave birth to their first child in 1975, 1978, and 1979 and later had another child. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A5: Impact of Subsequent Reforms on Metabolic Health of Mothers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	BMI	Obese	Diabetes	Blood Pressure	Cholesterol Risk	Cardiac Risk	Index
Panel A: Reform May 1987							
RD	-0.335**	-0.019*	0.004	-0.251	-0.002	-0.002	-0.102***
	(0.152)	(0.010)	(0.004)	(0.357)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.029)
Observations	4839	4845	4825	4840	4845	4845	4834
Panel B: Reform July 1988							
RD	-0.285**	-0.013	-0.007	-1.474***	-0.004	-0.012	-0.111**
	(0.099)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.498)	(0.004)	(0.010)	(0.048)
Observations	4448	4462	4451	4456	4462	4462	4442
Panel C: Reform April 1989							
RD	-0.103	0.028	-0.002	-1.017**	0.003	-0.004**	-0.070
	(0.111)	(0.025)	(0.003)	(0.417)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.046)
Observations	4114	4121	4096	4115	4121	4121	4108
Panel D: Reform May 1990							
RD	-0.149	0.000	-0.002	-0.898**	-0.002	-0.001	-0.069
	(0.090)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.440)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.045)
Observations	3652	3657	3637	3655	3657	3657	3650
Panel E: Reform July 1991							
RD	0.270	-0.007	-0.001	0.265	-0.001	0.000	0.081
	(0.225)	(0.008)	(0.001)	(0.162)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.055)
Observations	2889	2898	2884	2894	2898	2898	2885
Panel F: Reform April 1992							
RD	-0.192	-0.001	0.003	-0.132	-0.001	-0.000	0.005
	(0.131)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.092)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.003)
Observations	2400	2404	2395	2401	2404	2404	2397
Panel G: Cumulative Effects							
RD	-0.272	-0.003	0.004	-0.540	-0.001	-0.003	-0.032
	(0.166)	(0.010)	(0.003)	(0.330)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.050)
Observations	22342	22387	22288	22361	22387	22387	22316

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the subsequent maternity leave reforms. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 3 months, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates are from the samples of mothers who were eligible for each particular reform. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A6: Impact of Subsequent Reforms on Self-Reported Health of Mothers

	(1) Mental Health Index	(2) General Health Index
Panel A: Reform May 1987		
RD	-0.104** (0.045)	-0.059** (0.026)
Observations	4845	4845
Panel B: Reform July 1988		
RD	-0.022 (0.043)	-0.049** (0.024)
Observations	4462	4462
Panel C: Reform April 1989		
RD	-0.007 (0.032)	-0.030 (0.028)
Observations	4121	4121
Panel D: Reform May 1990		
RD	-0.071 (0.055)	-0.017 (0.023)
Observations	3657	3657
Panel E: Reform July 1991		
RD	-0.002 (0.056)	-0.030 (0.028)
Observations	2898	2898
Panel F: Reform April 1992		
RD	-0.008 (0.060)	0.014 (0.037)
Observations	2404	2404
Panel G: Cumulative Effects		
RD	-0.026 (0.026)	-0.032** (0.016)
Observations	22387	22387

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the subsequent maternity leave reforms. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 3 months, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates are from the samples of mothers who were eligible for each particular reform. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A7: Impact of Subsequent Reforms on Pain of Mothers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Any	Neck/Shoulder	Arm	Back	Chest	Leg/Hip
Panel A: Reform May 1987						
RD	-0.028*** (0.004)	-0.030*** (0.005)	0.001 (0.004)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.005 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.003)
Observations	4845	4845	4845	4845	4845	4845
Panel B: Reform July 1988						
RD	-0.039** (0.015)	-0.030*** (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)
Observations	4462	4462	4462	4462	4462	4462
Panel C: Reform April 1989						
RD	-0.023 (0.015)	-0.005 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)
Observations	4121	4121	4121	4121	4121	4121
Panel D: Reform May 1990						
RD	-0.017 (0.023)	0.006 (0.009)	0.003 (0.002)	0.004 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)	0.008 (0.005)
Observations	3690	3690	3657	3690	3657	3657
Panel E: Reform July 1991						
RD	-0.007 (0.020)	0.001 (0.010)	0.001 (0.001)	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.001 (0.007)
Observations	2898	2898	2898	2898	2898	2898
Panel F: Reform April 1992						
RD	-0.026 (0.022)	-0.006 (0.005)	0.005 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)	0.000 (0.001)	0.006 (0.007)
Observations	2404	2404	2404	2404	2404	2404
Panel G: Cumulative Effects						
RD	-0.029 (0.018)	-0.006 (0.011)	-0.003 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.010)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.006)
Observations	22420	22420	22387	22420	22387	22387

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the subsequent maternity leave reforms. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 3 months, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates are from the samples of mothers who were eligible for each particular reform. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A8: Impact of Subsequent Reforms on Health Behaviors of Mothers

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Smoking (Dummy)	Exercise Score	Any Active Exercise
Panel A: Reform May 1987			
RD	-0.035*** (0.009)	0.220*** (0.025)	0.100*** (0.028)
Observations	4845	4845	4845
Panel B: Reform July 1988			
RD	-0.036*** (0.008)	0.355*** (0.026)	0.099*** (0.031)
Observations	4462	4462	4462
Panel C: Reform April 1989			
RD	-0.027*** (0.009)	0.092*** (0.032)	0.054** (0.027)
Observations	4121	4121	4121
Panel D: Reform May 1990			
RD	-0.025 (0.017)	0.101** (0.047)	0.033 (0.035)
Observations	3657	3657	3657
Panel E: Reform July 1991			
RD	-0.019 (0.020)	-0.058 (0.043)	0.002 (0.039)
Observations	2898	2898	2898
Panel F: Reform April 1992			
RD	-0.015 (0.024)	0.040 (0.043)	0.012 (0.041)
Observations	2404	2404	2404
Panel G: Cumulative Effects			
RD	-0.021** (0.008)	0.088 (0.050)	0.038 (0.023)
Observations	22387	22387	22387

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the subsequent maternity leave reforms. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 3 months, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates are from the samples of mothers who were eligible for each particular reform. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A9: Impact of the Reform on Metabolic Health of Fathers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	BMI	Obese	Diabetes	Blood Pressure	Cholesterol Risk	Cardiac Risk	Index
Panel A							
RD	-0.007 (0.019)	0.004 (0.006)	0.001 (0.006)	0.491** (0.259)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)	0.011 (0.012)
Observations	5466	5466	5465	5452	5466	5466	5451
Panel B							
RD-DD	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.003)	0.667** (0.336)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.009 (0.013)
Observations	23021	23021	23014	22978	23021	23021	22966

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of men with children born in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include men with children born in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Fathers are only included in the sample if the mother was eligible for maternity leave. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A10: Impact of the Reform on Self-Reported Health of Fathers

	(1)	(2)
	Mental Health Index	General Health Index
Panel A		
RD	0.026 (0.058)	-0.006 (0.016)
Observations	5466	5466
Panel B		
RD-DD	0.038 (0.042)	0.008 (0.014)
Observations	23021	23021

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of men with children born in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include men with children born in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Fathers are only included in the sample if the mother was eligible for maternity leave. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A11: Impact of the Reform on Pain of Fathers

	(1) Any	(2) Neck/Shoulder	(3) Arm	(4) Back	(5) Chest	(6) Leg/Hip
Panel A						
RD	0.007 (0.009)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.003 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.004)
Observations	6069	6069	6069	6069	6069	6069
Panel B						
RD-DD	0.006 (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)
Observations	22535	22535	22535	22535	22525	22535

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of men with children born in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include men with children born in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Fathers are only included in the sample if the mother was eligible for maternity leave. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A12: Impact of the Reform on Health Behaviors of Fathers

	(1) Smoking (Dummy)	(2) Exercise Score	(3) Any Active Exercise
Panel A			
RD	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.037 (0.051)	-0.002 (0.004)
Observations	5466	5466	5466
Panel B			
RD-DD	0.004 (0.004)	-0.018 (0.049)	-0.001 (0.005)
Observations	23021	23021	23021

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of men with children born in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include men with children born in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Fathers are only included in the sample if the mother was eligible for maternity leave. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A13: Impact of the Reform on Metabolic Health of Ineligible Mothers

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	BMI	Obese	Diabetes	Blood Pressure	Cholesterol Risk	Cardiac Risk	Index
Panel A							
RD	0.089 (0.108)	-0.009 (0.006)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.099 (0.126)	-0.000 (0.004)	0.000 (0.005)	0.004 (0.030)
Observations	5282	5282	5287	5290	5295	5295	5278
Panel B							
RD-DD	0.072 (0.108)	0.004 (0.009)	0.004 (0.003)	-0.050 (0.074)	-0.000 (0.002)	0.003 (0.003)	0.017 (0.027)
Observations	21422	21422	21421	21438	21456	21456	21405

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A14: Impact of the Reform on Self-Reported Health of Ineligible Mothers

	(1)	(2)
	Mental Health Index	General Health Index
Panel A		
RD	0.008 (0.027)	-0.008 (0.007)
Observations	5295	5295
Panel B		
RD-DD	-0.004 (0.029)	-0.009 (0.007)
Observations	21456	21456

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A15: Impact of the Reform on Pain of Ineligible Mothers

	(1) Any	(2) Neck/Shoulder	(3) Arm	(4) Back	(5) Chest	(6) Leg/Hip
Panel A						
RD	0.003 (0.005)	0.005 (0.011)	0.002 (0.005)	0.003 (0.005)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.005)
Observations	5298	5298	5295	5298	5295	5295
Panel B						
RD-DD	0.008 (0.007)	-0.009 (0.010)	0.004 (0.009)	0.005 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.005 (0.004)
Observations	21491	21491	21456	21491	21456	21456

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A16: Impact of the Reform on Health Behaviors of Ineligible Mothers

	(1) Smoking (Dummy)	(2) Exercise Score	(3) Any Active Exercise
Panel A			
RD	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.006 (0.012)	-0.000 (0.009)
Observations	5298	5298	5298
Panel B			
RD-DD	-0.007 (0.010)	0.016 (0.012)	-0.009 (0.009)
Observations	20314	20314	20314

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panel A are from the sample of ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1977, whereas the RD-DD estimates in Panel B additionally include ineligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A17: Impact of the Placebo Reform on Metabolic Health of Mothers Giving Birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	BMI	Obese	Diabetes	Blood Pressure	Cholesterol Risk	Cardiac Risk	Index
Panel A: Placebo Year 1975							
RD	-0.025 (0.123)	0.004 (0.014)	-0.004 (0.004)	0.051 (0.340)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.010 (0.051)
Observations	6709	6722	6712	6718	6722	6722	6705
Panel B: Placebo Year 1978							
RD	-0.068 (0.189)	-0.009 (0.014)	0.005 (0.004)	0.285 (0.494)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.003)	0.001 (0.048)
Observations	7698	7712	7698	7696	7712	7712	7682
Panel C: Placebo Year 1979							
RD	0.089 (0.187)	0.013 (0.014)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.007 (0.486)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.000 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.049)
Observations	8028	8044	8026	8036	8044	8044	8021

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the placebo maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panels A, B, and C are from the sample of eligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979, respectively. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A18: Impact of the Placebo Reform on Self-Reported Health of Mothers Giving Birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979

	(1)	(2)
	Mental Health Index	General Health Index
Panel A: Placebo Year 1975		
RD	0.012 (0.028)	0.005 (0.026)
Observations	6722	6722
Panel B: Placebo Year 1978		
RD	-0.022 (0.024)	0.010 (0.020)
Observations	7712	7712
Panel C: Placebo Year 1979		
RD	0.013 (0.029)	0.029 (0.029)
Observations	8044	8044

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the placebo maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panels A, B, and C are from the sample of eligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979, respectively. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A19: Impact of the Placebo Reform on Pain of Mothers Giving Birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Any	Neck/Shoulder	Arm	Back	Chest	Leg/Hip
Panel A: Placebo Year 1975						
RD	-0.011	0.013	0.015	0.009	0.006	0.006
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.011)
Observations	6779	6779	6722	6779	6722	6722
Panel B: Placebo Year 1978						
RD	0.006	0.000	0.002	0.003	-0.002	0.006
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.012)
Observations	8382	8382	7712	8382	7712	7712
Panel C: Placebo Year 1979						
RD	-0.005	0.001	0.011	0.005	-0.002	0.007
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.012)
Observations	8805	8805	8044	8805	8044	8044

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the placebo maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panels A, B, and C are from the sample of eligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979, respectively. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A20: Impact of the Placebo Reform on Health Behaviors of Mothers Giving Birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Smoking (Dummy)	Exercise Score	Any Active Exercise
Panel A: Placebo Year 1975			
RD	0.014	0.047	-0.020
	(0.026)	(0.070)	(0.057)
Observations	6756	6756	6756
Panel B: Placebo Year 1978			
RD	-0.017	-0.037	0.011
	(0.022)	(0.066)	(0.069)
Observations	8053	8053	8053
Panel C: Placebo Year 1979			
RD	-0.019	0.013	-0.025
	(0.021)	(0.072)	(0.070)
Observations	7026	7026	7026

Note: Each cell presents the estimated discontinuity in the outcomes as a result of the placebo maternity leave reform. We used local linear regressions including triangular weights, a bandwidth of 90 days, and separate trends on each side of the discontinuity. The estimates in Panels A, B, and C are from the sample of eligible mothers who gave birth in 1975, 1978, and 1979, respectively. Numbers in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust standard errors. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A21: *P*-Values of Placebo Reform Tests

	Proportion Larger in Magnitude Than Baseline Effect (Out of 27)
<i>Metabolic Health</i>	
BMI	0.00
Obese	0.00
Diabetes	0.00
Blood Pressure	0.00
Cholesterol Risk	0.10
Cardiac Risk	0.00
Index	0.00
<i>Self-Reported Health</i>	
Mental Health	0.00
General Health	0.00
<i>Pain</i>	
Any	0.00
Neck/Shoulder	0.00
Arm	0.00
Back	0.00
Chest	0.42
Leg/Hip	0.00
<i>Health Behaviors</i>	
Smoking	0.00
Exercise Score	0.15
Any Active Exercise	0.00

Note: The table shows the proportion of times the estimates from the placebo reforms are larger in magnitude (i.e., a larger negative or larger positive number) than the baseline regression discontinuity estimate. We consider 27 placebo reform months.