

Three Essays in Labor and Public Economics

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Chapter 1: "Effect of Income in Early Childhood: New Evidence Using Census Data and Tax Discontinuities" (Job Market Paper)

A growing literature in social science suggests a sustained correlation between family economic resources in childhood and later life outcomes. However, the causal impact of changes in family income on later outcomes for children is an open topic of research since exogenous sources of variation in income are rare.

In this paper, I estimate a relationship between family income in infancy on later-life outcomes using an underutilized source of variation in the U.S. tax code. The tax code offers sizable tax credits to families with children, and eligibility for those credits depends on the calendar year in which a child is born. Thus, the tax benefit begins a year earlier if a child is born in December rather than a few days later in January. These eligibility rules create differences in after-tax income in the first year of a child's life, worth on average approximately \$2,000 for families in tax year 2016. This increase in after-tax income is experienced by millions of families every year, and is especially large for low-income families.

I use regression discontinuity techniques with an omitted region, with the omitted region used to account for endogenous birth timing around the New Year, to calculate the effect of this discontinuity in after-tax family income on outcomes for children and young adults. I use data from the 2000 Census combined with the 2001-2016 American Community Surveys. After calculating the size of the omitted region using techniques from the bunching estimation literature, I find that a \$1,000 discontinuity in after-tax income results in an estimated 0.94 percentage point increase in the probability of a student being grade-for-age by high school, a basic indicator of academic achievement and social maturity. This result is largely driven by changes for children from families that are likely to be more disadvantaged at a child's birth, including families with low education attainment and Black families. Moving forward to post-schooling outcomes, I find suggestive evidence that small effects on labor force attachment, earnings and education attainment persist for years after the adults leave high school, and are especially large for Black young adults and adults born in counties with lower education attainment. However, these effects appear to attenuate with age.

These results suggest a stronger relationship between income in early childhood and later life outcomes than has previously been estimated, and suggest that transfer programs that deliver resources to poorer households can deliver larger effects for children in school and early adulthood.

Chapter 2: "How Well Do Record Linkage Algorithms Perform? Lessons from US Historical Data" (With Martha Bailey, Morgan Henderson, Catherine Massey - forthcoming at *Journal of Economic Literature*)

Linking algorithms are a growing feature of many "big data" projects that require combining different data sources with limited identifying information across individuals. However, no work to date either analyzes how these algorithms perform in different data settings, or analyzes how differences in performance may translate into differences in inference.

In this paper, we review the literature in historical record linkage in the U.S. and examine the performance of widely-used automated record linking algorithms in two high-quality historical datasets and a synthetic replication exercise. Focusing on algorithms in current practice, our findings highlight the important effects of linking methods on data quality. Specifically, we find that (1) no method (including hand-linking) consistently produces representative samples; (2) 15 to 37 percent of links chosen by prominent machine linking algorithms are identified as false links by human reviewers; and (3) these false links are systematically related to baseline sample characteristics, suggesting that machine algorithms may introduce complicated forms of bias into analyses.

We then extend our analysis to look at the consequences of these differences in data quality on inference by computing intergenerational income elasticities. Many of the methods produce estimated elasticities that are statistically distinguishable from the estimated intergenerational elasticity with hand-linked data, suggesting that the linking algorithms themselves may bias inference. Furthermore, we find that prominent linking algorithms attenuate point estimates of the intergenerational income elasticity by up to 20 percent and common variations in algorithm choices result in greater attenuation. However, eliminating false matches renders elasticity estimates similar to each other, and statistically indistinguishable from the elasticity estimated with the hand-linked data.

These results recommend that current practice could be improved by placing more emphasis on reducing false links and less emphasis on increasing match rates.

Chapter 3: "Short and Long-term Effects of Exposure to Program Eligibility Cutoffs on Behavior: Evidence from the Medicaid Program"

Eligibility standards for various programs and benefits often create so-called "notches" where eligibility for the benefit is discontinuous in some measure of family economic resources. Economic theory would predict that exposure to such notches could alter economic behavior to ensure eligibility for the benefit. If such behavioral changes have impacts on determinants of future income, like a decline in human capital, then these changes in behavior have longer term consequences above and beyond the loss created by short-term alterations in behavior. While some papers have found impacts of exposure to these notches on short-term behavior and others have not, it is an open question whether exposure to notches has detectable long-term consequences.

In this paper, I add to this literature on short and long-run effects of responses to notches by analyzing responses to a unique feature of the Medicaid program. A series of expansions of eligibility to children in the 1990s made children eligible for Medicaid under substantially more generous family income rules if the children were born after September 30th, 1983. Pre-existing research has argued that these expansions altered labor supply decisions of families.

However, in the 1990s states gradually removed the discontinuity in eligibility rules through expansions of another program that made all children under age 19 eligible for health insurance coverage under less restrictive income requirements. Thus, families with children born before the date were exposed to a more restrictive notch for a longer time period than families with children born after the date, and, due to the expansion of eligibility, all families were exposed to the same less restrictive notch regardless of birthdate by the year 1999. Thus, looking at the economic decisions of families in the early years across the birth date threshold allows a test of whether there were detectable short-term consequences of exposure to the more restrictive notch, and a comparison of the economic decisions of families in the later years offers a test of whether there were detectable long-term consequences after exposure to the more restrictive notch was removed.

Using Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data and restricted access Census data, I use a regression discontinuity design in child birthdate on September 30th, 1983. Preexisting research has found some evidence of responses to this particular notch using other research designs, and, similar to that literature, I find weak evidence of short-term responses of family economic decision-making to the more restrictive notch in the SIPP. However, I reject evidence of long-term responses in the Census with a precisely estimated 0. These results strongly suggest that behavior around this particular more restrictive Medicaid eligibility notch had no detectable long-term consequences to family economic decision making. In general, this finding ties in with an established literature showing relatively elastic labor force responses of the families affected by these transfer programs.