

# A Synthetic Difference-in-Difference Analysis of Paid Family Leave in Washington State

By: Jeremy Rexus, Amneet Pawar, and Madilyn Shirley

# Project Overview

- ▶ **Central Question:**
  - How does implementing paid family leave affect birth rates in Washington state?
- ▶ **Hypothesis:**
  - Anticipated finding: A positive correlation between paid family leave implementation and birth rates.
  - Expectation: Birth rates to decline, but at a slower pace compared to no policy enactment.

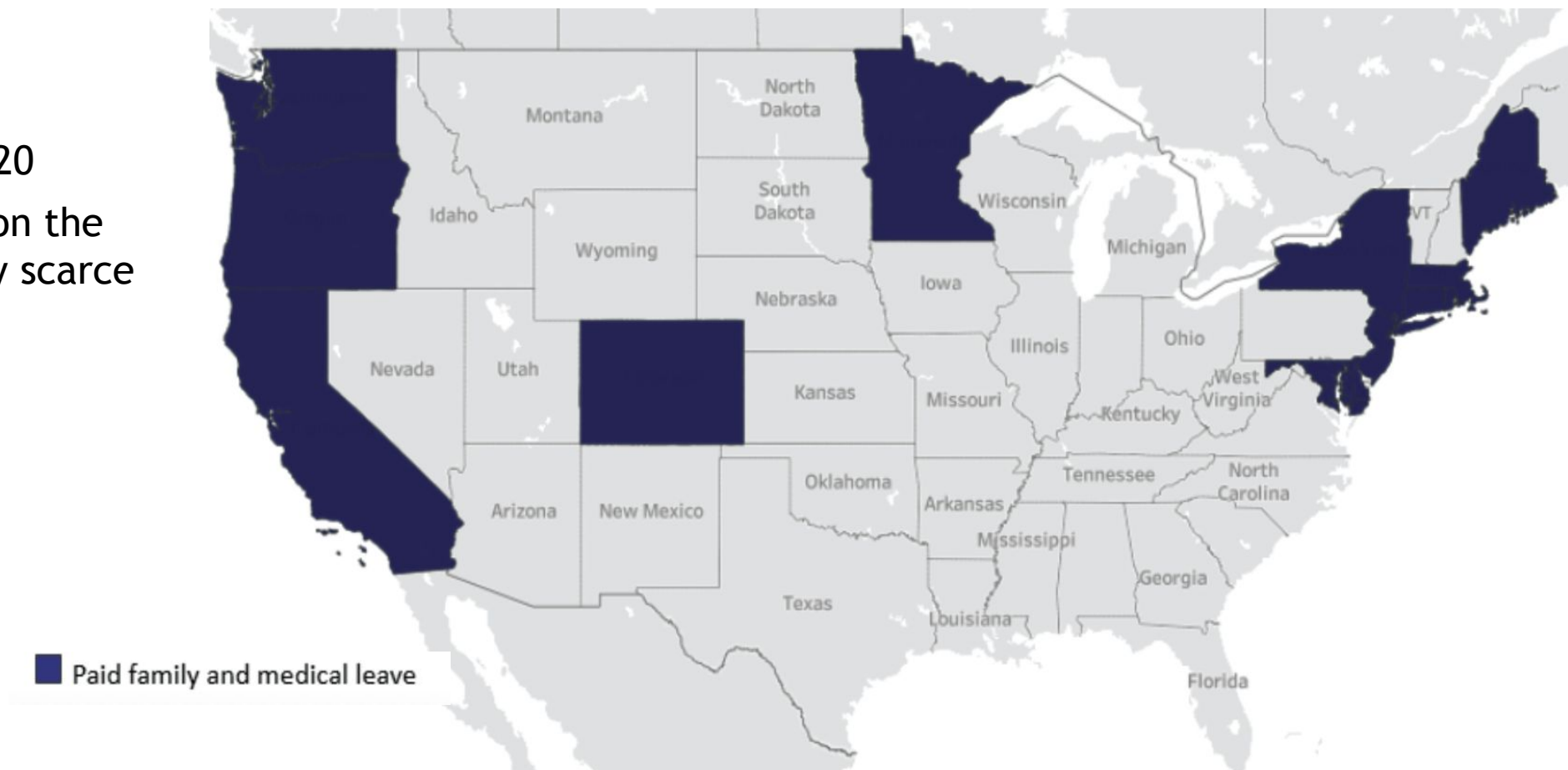
# Background

- ▶ Since the peak of the baby boom there has been a decline in the fertility rate
- ▶ Older populations put more strain on social programs



# Background (continued)

- Some states offer Paid Leave Policies (PLP)
  - US only country without PLP
- WA PLP
  - Enacted 2017
  - Implemented 2020
- Existing literature on the subject is relatively scarce



Source: US Department of Labor

DID focuses on estimating causal effects by comparing changes in outcomes over time between a treatment group that experiences an intervention and a control group that does not.

Synthetic DID analysis is a sophisticated extension of traditional DID methods. It involves creating a synthetic control group that closely matches the characteristics of the treatment group before the intervention.

What are the differences between DID and Synthetic DID analysis?

# Data

- ▶ Crude Birth Rate & General Fertility differences
- ▶ Data Sources
  - Bureau of Labor Statistics
  - WA Dept. of Health
  - CO Center for Health & Environmental Data
  - Census Data
- ▶ We have also reached out to State Governments to gather the data necessary
- ▶ We are in the process of collecting data for more control variables such as education, income, and marital status

# Project Methodology

- ▶ Study period: 2011-2022
- ▶ Treatment group: Washington state
- ▶ Control group: Synthetic Washington (composed of portions of other states matched to pre-treatment characteristics of Washington). This synthetic control state is meant to mirror Washington state's characteristics.
- ▶ Control variables ensure reliability and validity of findings.
  - ▶ Age
  - ▶ Race
  - ▶ Avg. age when giving birth to 1<sup>st</sup> child
  - ▶ Marriage Status
- ▶ Fixed effects will be by year and county.

# Regression Analysis

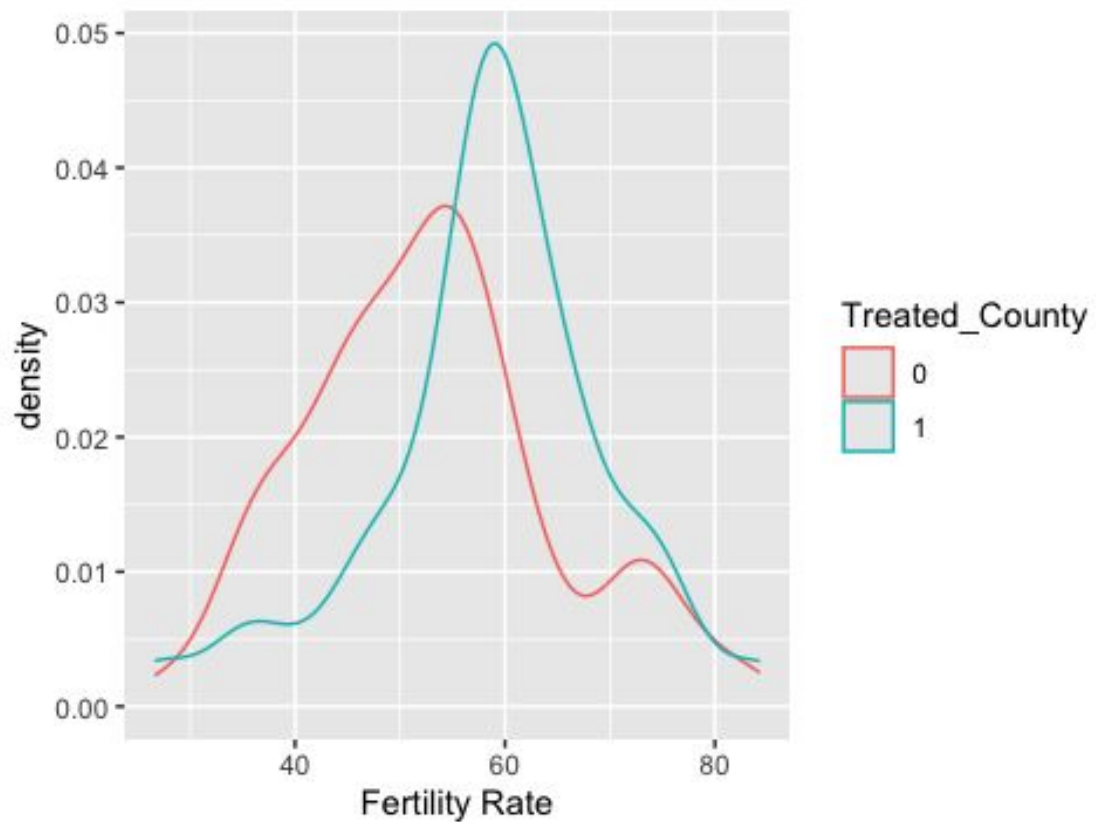
Employ regression models with county-specific and time-specific fixed effects, controlling for potential confounding factors. Estimate interaction terms between policy implementation and the post-treatment period to assess the differential effect of paid family leave policies.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Post_t + \beta_2 Treatment_i + \beta_3 (Post_t \times Treatment_i) + \alpha_i + \delta_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

$$Y = FertilityRate$$

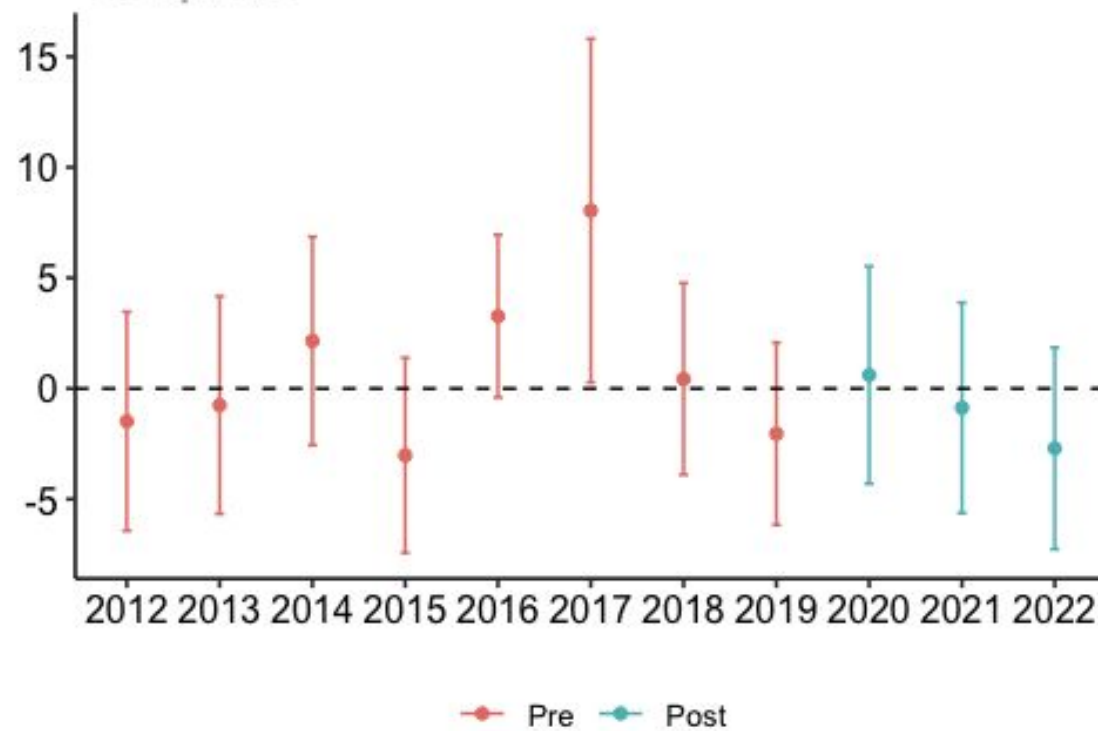


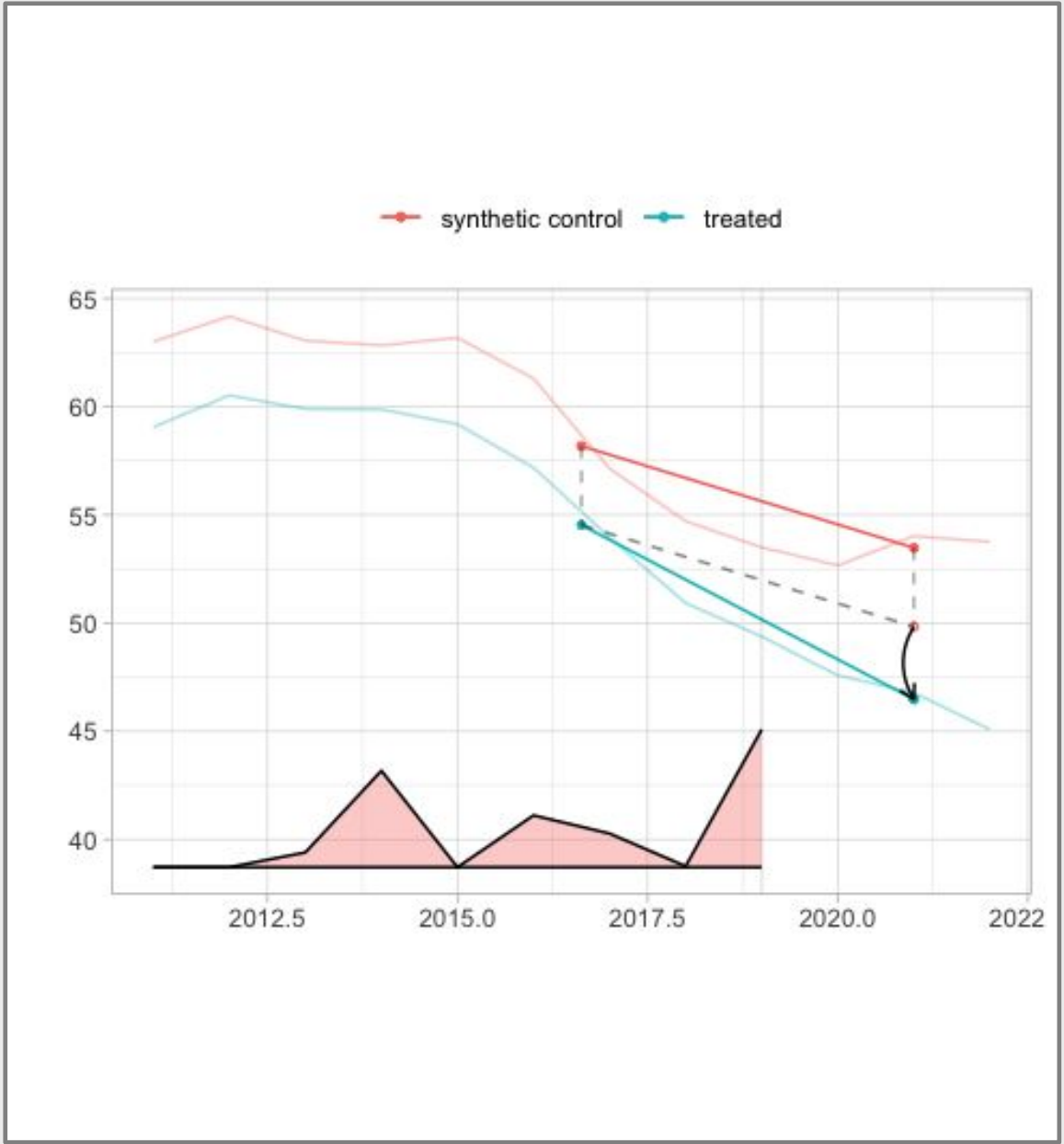
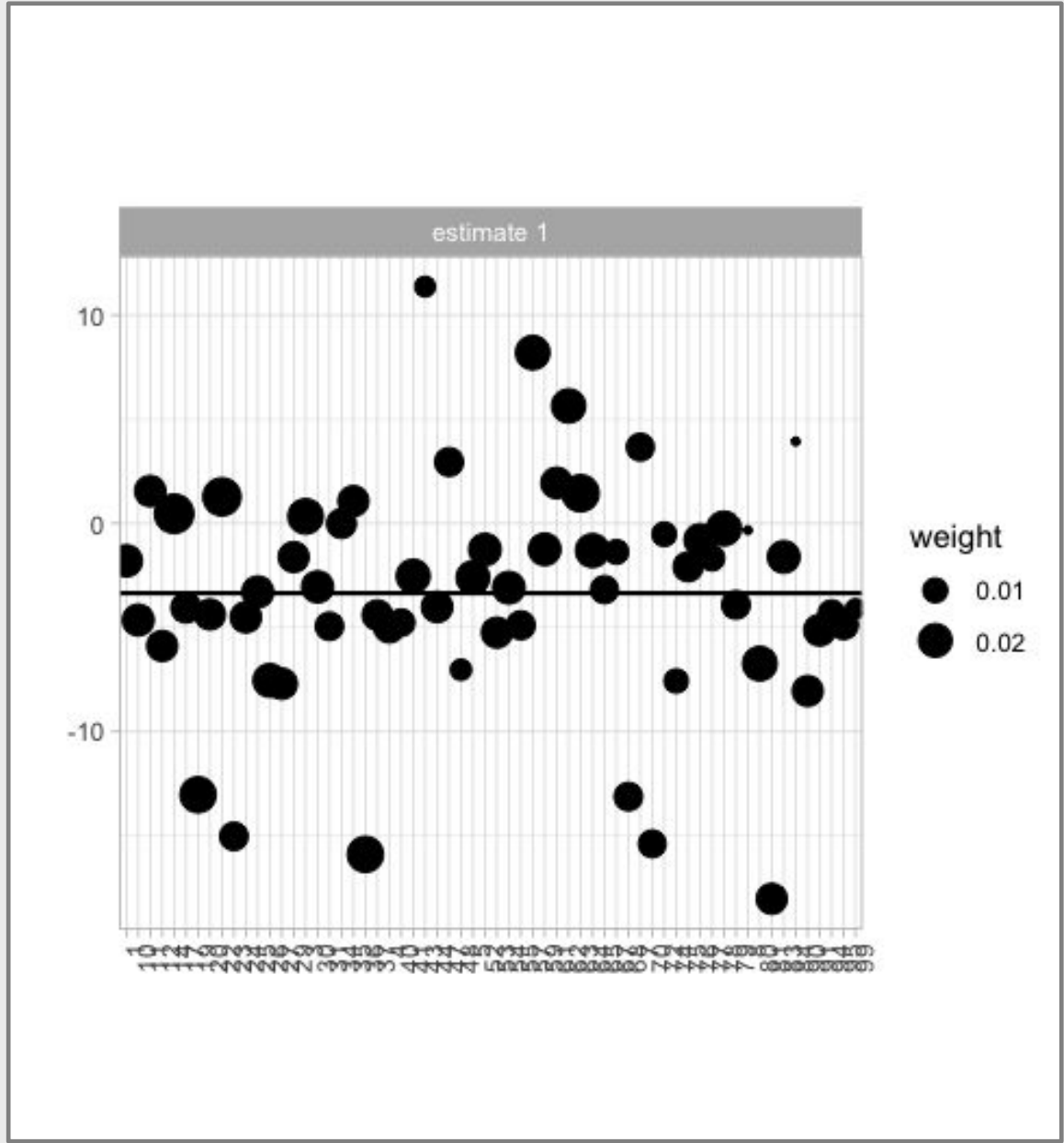
2020 Fertility Rate, by Treated County



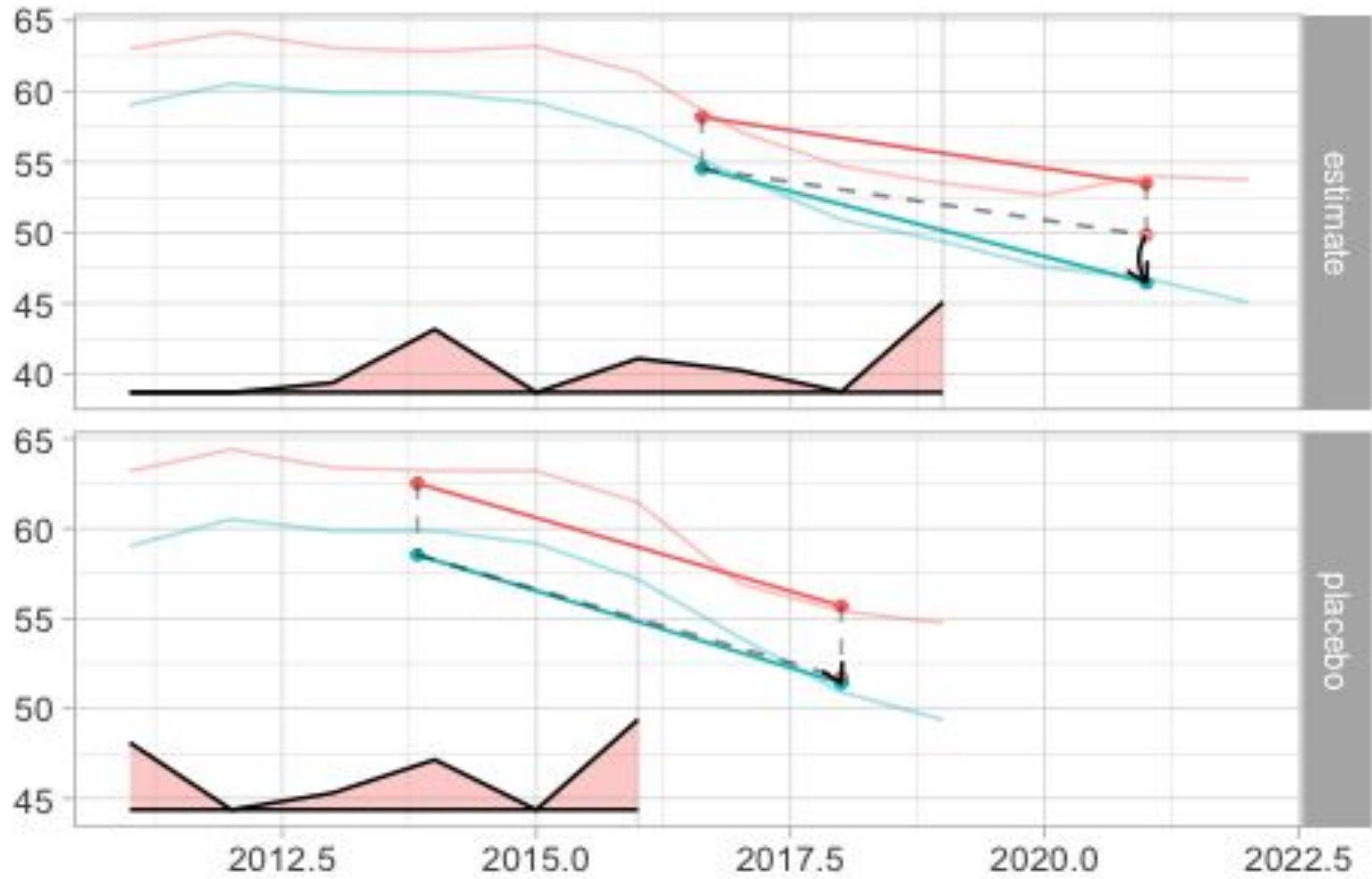
Group

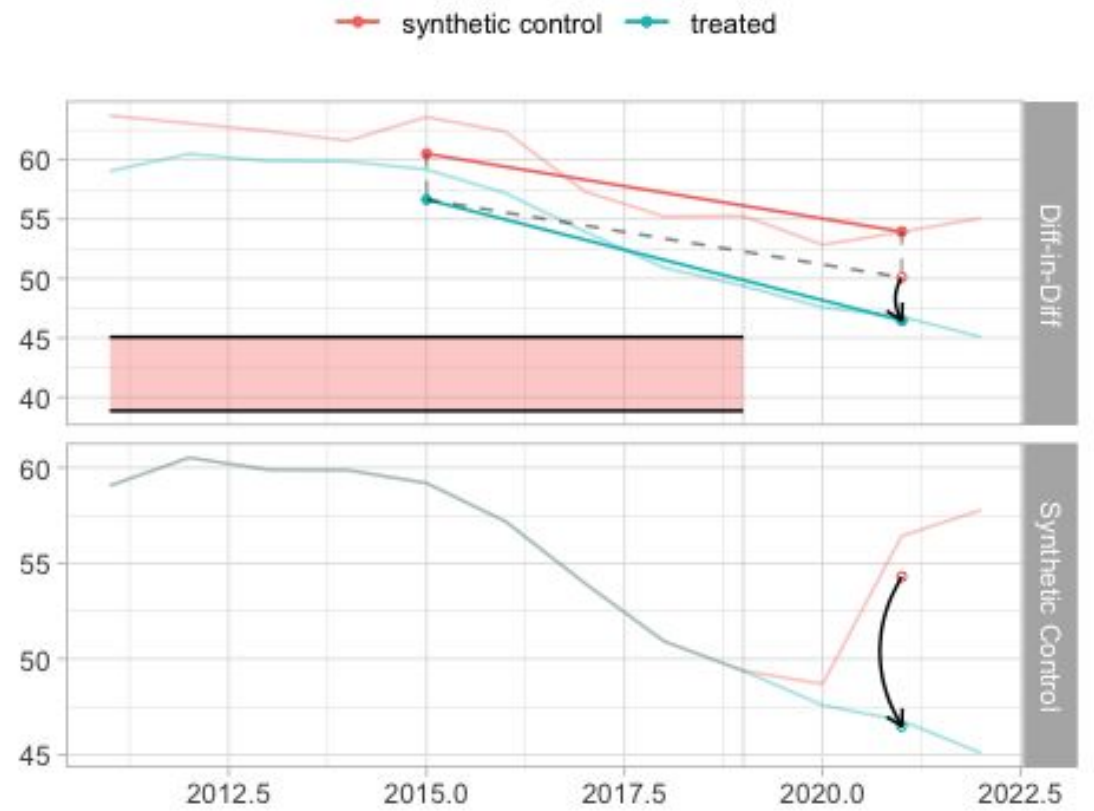
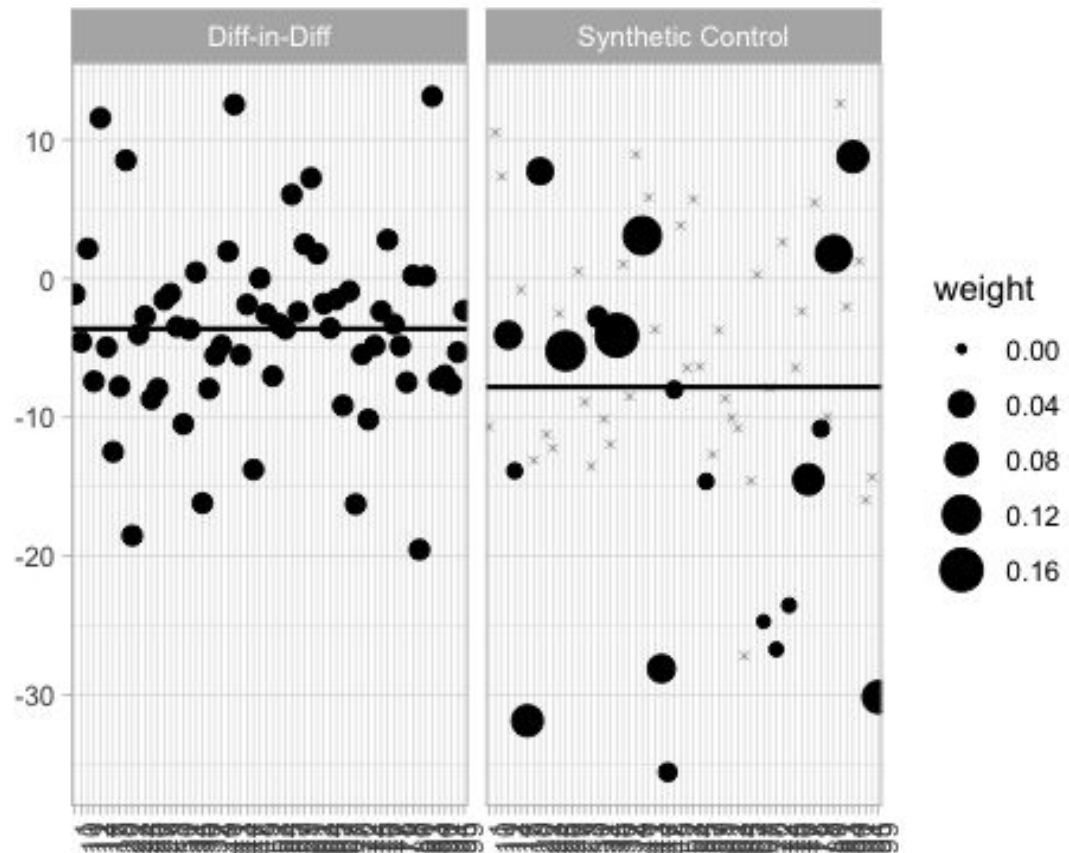
Group 2020






—●— synthetic control —●— treated







# Implications of Research

- ▶ Findings will inform policymakers and stakeholders interested in family leave policies' impact on population dynamics, guiding future policy decisions.
  - ▶ At least for Washington, 12 weeks of paid family leave is not enough incentive to raise the birth rate
- 

# What's After?

- ▶ **Addressing limitations:**
  - ▶ Adding more variables (education, marital status, income, etc.)
  - ▶ Collecting data from more states
  - ▶ Updating as newer data becomes available
- ▶ **Media Outreach:**
  - ▶ Local news outlets to share findings and insights from the research.
- ▶ **Massachusetts Comparison**
- ▶ **Publish Article/Journal (IJURCA)**
  - ▶ Long-run Goal

Questions?