



BGPE Mini-Workshop

Thursday June 13, 2019

Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg
Lange Gasse 20, 90403 Nürnberg
Room 0.423

14.30-15.30 Miriam Wüst, University of Copenhagen (Denmark)

**Beyond Treatment Exposure: The Timing of Early Interventions
and Children's Health**

15.30-16.30 Stefan Bauernschuster, University of Passau

**Speed Limit Enforcement and Road Safety: Evidence from German
Blitzmarathons**

16.30-17.00 Coffee Break

17.00-18.00 Andrea Weber, CEU (Hungary)

**Free Mobility of Labor: How are neighboring labor markets
affected by the 2004 EU Eastern enlargement?**

18.00-18.30 Walk to the Biergarten

18.30- Discussion at the Biergarten

For reservations please let us know **by June 7 2019**, if you attend the workshop and / or Biergarten discussion. Please email felicitas.koetzsch@fau.de .

Miriam Wüst, Hans Henrik Sievertsen, and Jonas Lau-Jensen Hirani:

Beyond Treatment Exposure: The Timing of Early Interventions and Children's Health

This paper analyzes the impact of the timing of nurse home visiting (NHV) on infant and maternal health. We study universal NHV in Denmark, where nurses (i) monitor and screen infant and post-partum maternal health, (ii) provide information and counselling to new parents, and (iii) refer families with identified problems to other health care professionals. We exploit exogenous variation in the timing of forgone visits induced by the 2008 national nurse strike. Using data on the population of children born in Copenhagen in the period up to the strike and in control years, we show that children (and mothers) who missed early nurse visits after birth have more general practitioner contacts in their first five years of life compared to those who missed visits later. We speak to mechanism for these effects by showing (i) that nurses in control years perform well in identifying health risks during early home visits, and (ii) that children of parents with no educational background in health and childcare and first-parity children drive the health effects. Taken together, our findings provide evidence for the importance of universal screening and timely provision of information and counselling to new parents. A stylized cost-effectiveness calculation confirms that early universal NHV is worth the while.

Stefan Bauernschuster and Ramona Rekers:

Speed Limit Enforcement and Road Safety: Evidence from German Blitzmarathons

We study the impact of unique traffic law enforcement operations (Blitzmarathons) on road safety in Germany. The operations are characterized by repeated one-day lasting massive speed limit enforcement accompanied by extensive media campaigns. Using register data on the universe of police reported traffic accidents in a generalized difference-in-differences approach, we find that Blitzmarathons reduce traffic accidents and casualties by eight percent. Several pieces of evidence suggest that people drive more responsibly on Blitzmarathon days to avoid getting fined. Immediately after a Blitzmarathon day, drivers return to their usual driving style. We do not find any sustainable effect on road safety.

Julia Schmieder and Andrea Weber:

Free Mobility of Labor: How are neighboring labor markets affected by the 2004 EU Eastern enlargement?

In recent years there has been growing public and political opposition against the principle of free movement of labor within the European Union (EU). Concerns are often based on the belief that immigrants hurt residents' labor market opportunities and they are particularly pronounced toward the mobility of nationals from countries that joined the EU since 2004. In this paper, we provide the first evaluation of the labor market effects of an increase in immigration on neighboring markets that resulted from the EU Eastern enlargement of 2004. Our empirical strategy exploits the fact that municipalities closer to the border received larger shares of immigrant workers after 2004 due to lower commuting costs. Relying on social security data on the universe of workers in Austrian municipalities within commuting distance to the new EU Member States from 1997 to 2015, we first show that the share of nationals from the new EU Member States among all employees increased by a factor of four over our observation period and that this increase is larger in municipalities closer to the border. Second, comparing changes over time in labor markets closer to the border to those further away within regions, we observe for subgroups of resident workers that their employment decreases relatively faster in municipalities closer to the border after 2004. This negative effect tends to be more pronounced in blue-collar occupations and for non-Austrian workers.