

Birth Spacing And Sibling Outcomes Project Muse

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Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes mediated entirely by the age spacing between siblings " and that greater spacing between siblings can reverse the negative effects of birth order. The argument is that children born into families with older children are born into more favorable intel-lectual environments. In this model, larger gaps may also positively affect fir-st-born

Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes Because spacing may be endogenous, we use an instrumental variables strategy that exploits variation in spacing driven by miscarriages. The IV results indicate that a one-year increase in spacing increases test scores for older siblings by about 0.17 standard deviations. These results are larger than the OLS estimates, suggesting that failing to account for the endogeneity of spacing may understate its benefits.

Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes The IV results indicate that a one-year increase in spacing increases test scores for older siblings by about 0.17 standard deviations—an effect comparable to estimates of the effect of birth order. Especially close spacing (less than two years) decreases scores by 0.66 SD.

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Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes . PRELIMINARY AND INCOMPLETE . PLEASE DO NOT CITE OR CIRCULATE WITHOUT PERMISSION . Kasey S. Buckles, University of Notre Dame . Elizabeth L. Munnich, University of Notre Dame . March 2011 . Abstract . This paper investigates the effect of the age difference between siblings (spacing) on educational achievement.

Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes. Buckles, Kasey S.; Munnich, Elizabeth L. Journal of Human Resources, v47 n3 p613-642 Sum 2012. Using the NLSY79 and NLSY79 Child and Young Adult Surveys, we investigate the effect of the age difference between siblings (spacing) on educational achievement. Because spacing may be endogenous, we use an instrumental variables strategy that exploits variation in spacing driven by miscarriages.

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Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes, Journal of Human ... Birth Spacing and Birth Outcomes. Birth spacing refers to the time from one child ' s birth until the next pregnancy, also known as the interpregnancy interval. Pregnancies that start less than 18 months after birth are associated with delayed prenatal care and adverse birth outcomes, including preterm birth, neonatal morbidity, and low birthweight.1,2,3 Further, these poor birth outcomes are often associated with ongoing health problems such as developmental delay, asthma, and vision and ...

Birth Spacing and Birth Outcomes Key Points Birth Spacing And Sibling Outcomes The IV results indicate that a one-year increase in spacing increases test scores for older siblings by about 0.17 standard deviations—an effect comparable to estimates of the effect of birth order. Especially close spacing (less than two years) decreases scores by 0.65 SD. ...

Birth Spacing And Sibling Outcomes Project Muse The reduction in effective analytical sample is even more pronounced in sibling comparison studies of birth spacing, because adverse perinatal outcomes are uncommon.

Invited Commentary: Promise and Pitfalls of the Sibling ... Using the NLSY79 and NLSY79 Child and Young Adult Surveys, we investigate the effect of the age difference between siblings (spacing) on educational achievement. Because spacing may be endogenous, we use an instrumental variables strategy that exploits variation in spacing driven by miscarriages. The IV results indicate that a one-year increase in spacing increases test scores for older ...

[PDF] Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes | Semantic Scholar The IV results indicate that a one-year increase in spacing increases test scores for older siblings by about 0.17 standard deviations. These results are larger than the OLS estimates, suggesting that failing to account for the endogeneity of spacing may understate its benefits.

Birth Spacing and Sibling Outcomes - IDEAS/RePEc PIP: The impact of the number, order, and spacing of siblings on child and adult outcomes has been the topic of research by scholars in 4 separate fields (human biology, psychology, sociology, and economics), and the barriers to communication between academic disciplines are strong.

Effect of number, order, and spacing of siblings on child ... There are a number of factors in the outcome of spacing on siblings, from the temperament of the parent and each child to birth order and gender. Says Dr. Kevin Leman, author of The Birth Order Book: " In any family, a person ' s order of birth has a lifelong effect on who and what that person turns out to be. "

Considerations of Sibling Spacing on the Family Dynamic ... The results show clear differences between first- and second-born siblings. At the more common spacing intervals (less than 5 years), spacing has a negligible association to second-born children ' s long-term income rank. However, first-born children have lower income rank when a younger sibling is born when they are very young.

Sibling Configuration and Adulthood Outcomes : The Case of ... The examined morbidity risks of short birth spacing have primarily concerned birth and early life outcomes, including pregnancy related complications (high blood pressure, pre eclampsia), preterm birth, low birthweight, and small for gestational age, while the evidence of birth spacing effects on downstream morbidity and the evolution of child health is scant and either weak or mixed (Dewey and Cohen 2007; Kozuki et al. 2013).

Originally published in 1975, this volume reports a multidisciplinary, longitudinal study of the precursors of intelligence, as measured by Stanford-Binet IQ scores, of 4-year-old children. Over 26, 000 children (more than 12, 000 whites and 14,000 blacks) were followed from the prenatal period, and 169 prenatal and developmental variables were examined in relation to preschool IQ scores. Considered are the degree to which events during pregnancy and delivery, physical and psychomotor development in infancy and childhood, and certain major family characteristics were related to IQ scores. The large, heterogeneous sample of children studied prospectively and the wide range of biological and social variables investigated made this work of major importance at the time. The level of maternal education and the socioeconomic status of the family were major contributors to explained variance in IQ, and had larger effects among whites than among blacks. Other findings relate low IQ at age 4 to delayed motor and mental development in infancy. Many other factors thought to affect IQ scores, both individually and in combination, are reported, to make this a work of importance to all concerned with the neurological and mental development of the child.

The most long-lasting and enduring relationship an individual can develop is with a sibling. Considering the closeness in age and early association of siblings, they can bond for a lifetime. Psychologists are beginning to appreciate the sibling link and its dynamic role in a child's social development. Beyond the mother-child dyad, sibling associations are now attributed with determining cognitive faculties, emotional balance, self-sufficiency, and peer interactions. Clarifying the complex processes of these relationships and the benefit of parental involvement, Avidan Milevsky provides a foundational text for a growing area of study. Deploying personal narrative, theoretical examinations, and empirical data, he unravels the intricacies of the sibling exchange and their function in overall family structures. He identifies the factors that make such bonds successful (or harmful) and the influence of parents in shaping these outcomes. He also evaluates the compensatory possibilities of the sibling bond when faced with the absence of a parent or friend. Variables such as age, birth order, gender, and family size are tremendous considerations, and parents hoping to enhance the sibling bond gain immensely from understanding these predictors. Milevsky shows practitioners how to educate parents and help them apply their knowledge in practice. He particularly supplies crucial perspective on "deidentification," or conscious differentiation, in which parents encourage different life paths to minimize sibling comparison and competition. A major tool for clinicians, social service providers, and educators, this book clarifies the next frontier in child development research.

The Relationship Code is the report of a longitudinal study, conducted over a ten-year period, of the influence of family relationships and genetic factors on competence and psychopathology in adolescent development. The sample for this landmark study included 720 pairs of same-sex adolescent siblings--including twins, half siblings, and genetically unrelated siblings--and their parents. Using a clear expressive style, David Reiss and his coinvestigators identify specific mechanisms that link genetic factors and the social environment in psychological development. They propose a striking hypothesis: family relationships are crucial to the expression of genetic influences on a broad array of complex behaviors in adolescents. Moreover, this role of family relationships may be very specific: some genetic factors are linked to mother-child relationships, others to father-child relations, some to relationship warmth, while others are linked to relationship conflict or control. The specificity of these links suggests that family relationships may constitute a code for translating genetic influences into the ontogeny of behaviors, a code every bit as important for behavior as DNA-RNA.

This study appears at a time when a decisive turn is due in the research on personality development. After many years of stagna tion and misguided research in this field, this book should lead to a thorough revision and a better understanding of current views on the factors which have an influence on personality. Let us consider the unsatisfactory aspects of the recent develop ments in personality studies. At the beginning of this century, the revolutionary insight gained ground that personality is susceptible to various influences, in particular to those resulting from human interaction. This insight swept away many of the old scholastic concepts and gained special importance in the fields of pedagogics and psychotherapy. How ever, in the wake of every great discovery we find inherent dangers. For years, various claims and creeds on the malleability of personality have been put forward as if they were proven facts. Lay literature, too, was permeated with wrong and distorted information on factors which might endanger child development.

Provides an interdisciplinary perspective on behaviors and strategies used to maintain intimate relationships.

Arguing that birth order plays a powerful role in shaping one's beliefs, careers, and choice of marital partner, explains how to tap birth-order insights to understand personal tendencies and overcome self-limiting obstacles.

Birth Order: The Science of Siblings and How They Shape Us

The fourth edition of Facts for Life contains essential information that families and communities need to know to raise healthy children. This handbook provides practical advice on pregnancy, childbirth, childhood illnesses, child development and the care of children. This edition also features a new chapter on child protection. The book is intended for parents, families, health workers, teachers, youth groups, women's groups, community organisations, government officials, employers, trade unions, media, and non-governmental and faith-based organisations.

My dissertation evaluates both own and spillover effects of a conditional cash transfer program targeting young girls. The first chapter evaluates the effects of an ongoing conditional cash transfer (CCT) program in India targeting young girls that provides incentives in the form of deferred cash payments, with eligibility at birth and the largest payment coming at age 21. Using a difference-in-differences framework, I exploit variation in exposure to LLY by birth cohort, state, and birth order to estimate the causal impact of the program on children ' s health and educational outcomes, as well as the fertility behavior of parents. I find that the program significantly increased the likelihood of registering the births of daughters. However, the sex ratio at birth does not change, suggesting no change in female mortality. I find evidence of families having children faster and in turn reducing the birth spacing. However, parents are moving toward lower eventual family sizes as I find an increase in the likelihood of parents adopting sterilization. Finally, the results using math and reading test score data show some evidence of improvement in the education outcomes of daughters. Overall, I find that a financial incentive program plays a limited role in affecting the well-being of girls. The second chapter paper evaluates the spill-over effects of an ongoing conditional cash transfer (CCT) program in India on the ineligible older siblings living in the same households as the eligible beneficiary. Using difference-in-differences framework, I exploit variation in exposure to LLY by birth cohort, state, and birth order to estimate the spillover effect of the program on the ineligible older sibling's educational outcomes. I find that the program does not have any effect on the schooling outcomes of the ineligible siblings. I also find negative effect on the math and reading skills of the ineligible siblings of treated children relative to the children in families that received no treatment. The evidence suggests that this effect operates through the reallocation of resources away from the ineligible sibling towards the eligible sibling.

Most individual differences in personality, including those that underlie the propensity to rebel, arise within the family. There is a central problem: Why do some scientists, but not others, readily accept radical ideas? Siblings raised together are almost as different in their personalities as people from different families. Sulloway claims that the influence of birth order, like that of gender, can be traced with clear and dramatic consequences. Explores a variety of influences, besides birth order, that affect personality. Considers the role of social influences, especially social attitudes and social class. The family is one of the foremost engines of change.

Birth Order: The Science of Siblings and How They Shape Us

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