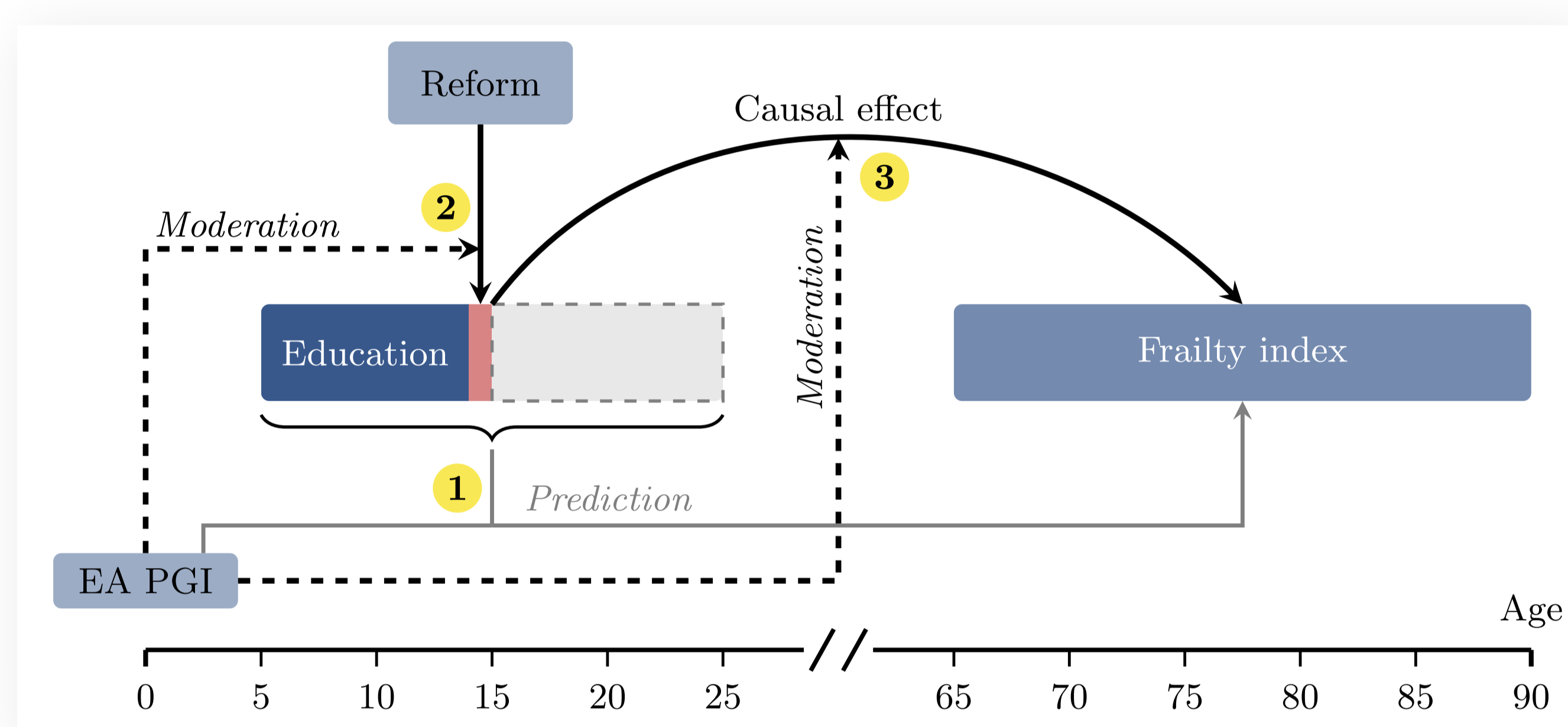


Schooling improves later-life health only for those genetically predisposed to it

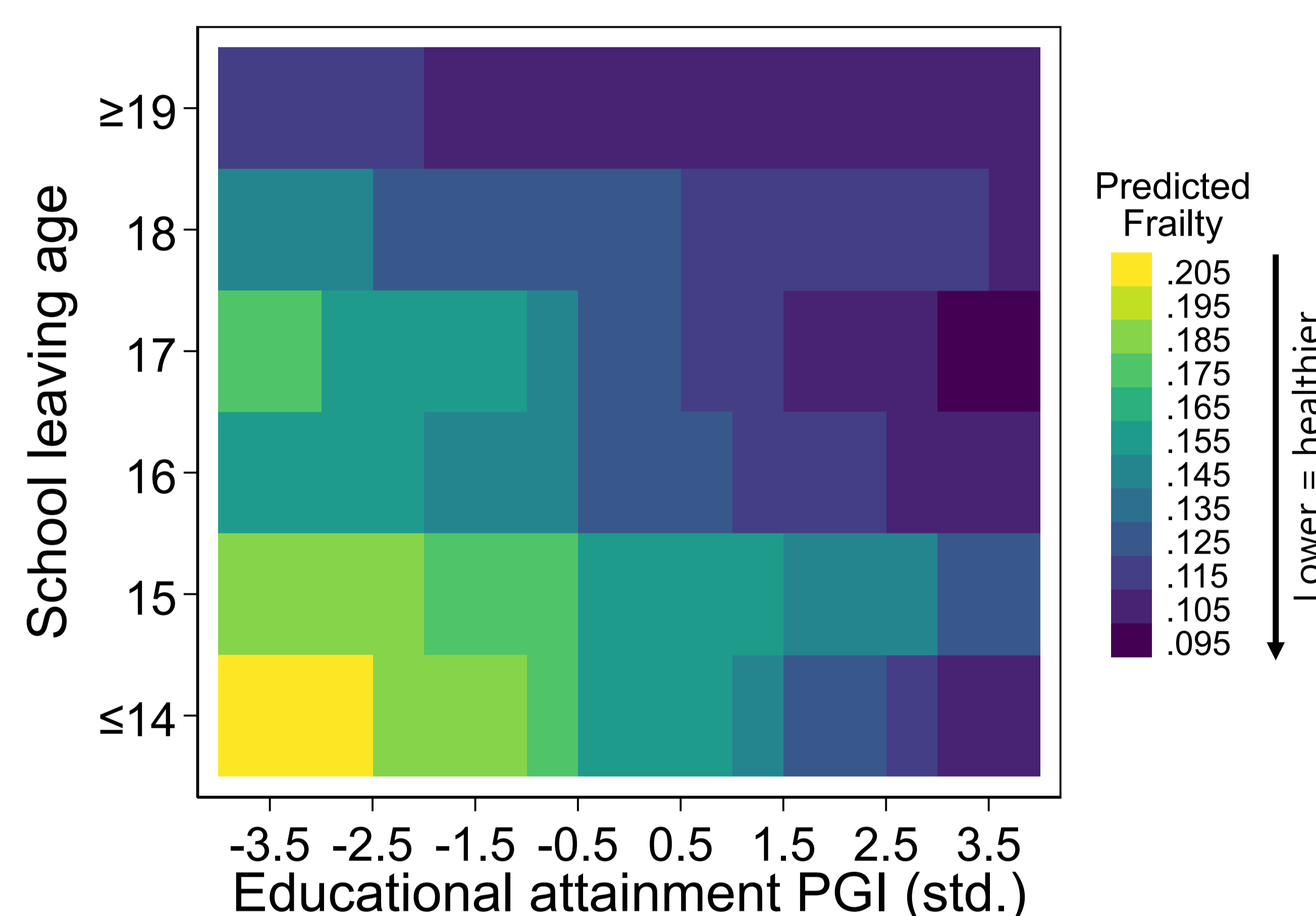
Who Benefits from More Schooling? Genetic Endowment and the Long-Run Health Returns to Compulsory Education

Background: Education is often viewed as an equalizer, yet increasing it may widen later-life inequalities if those already advantaged in early life are able to extract more from it.

Study design

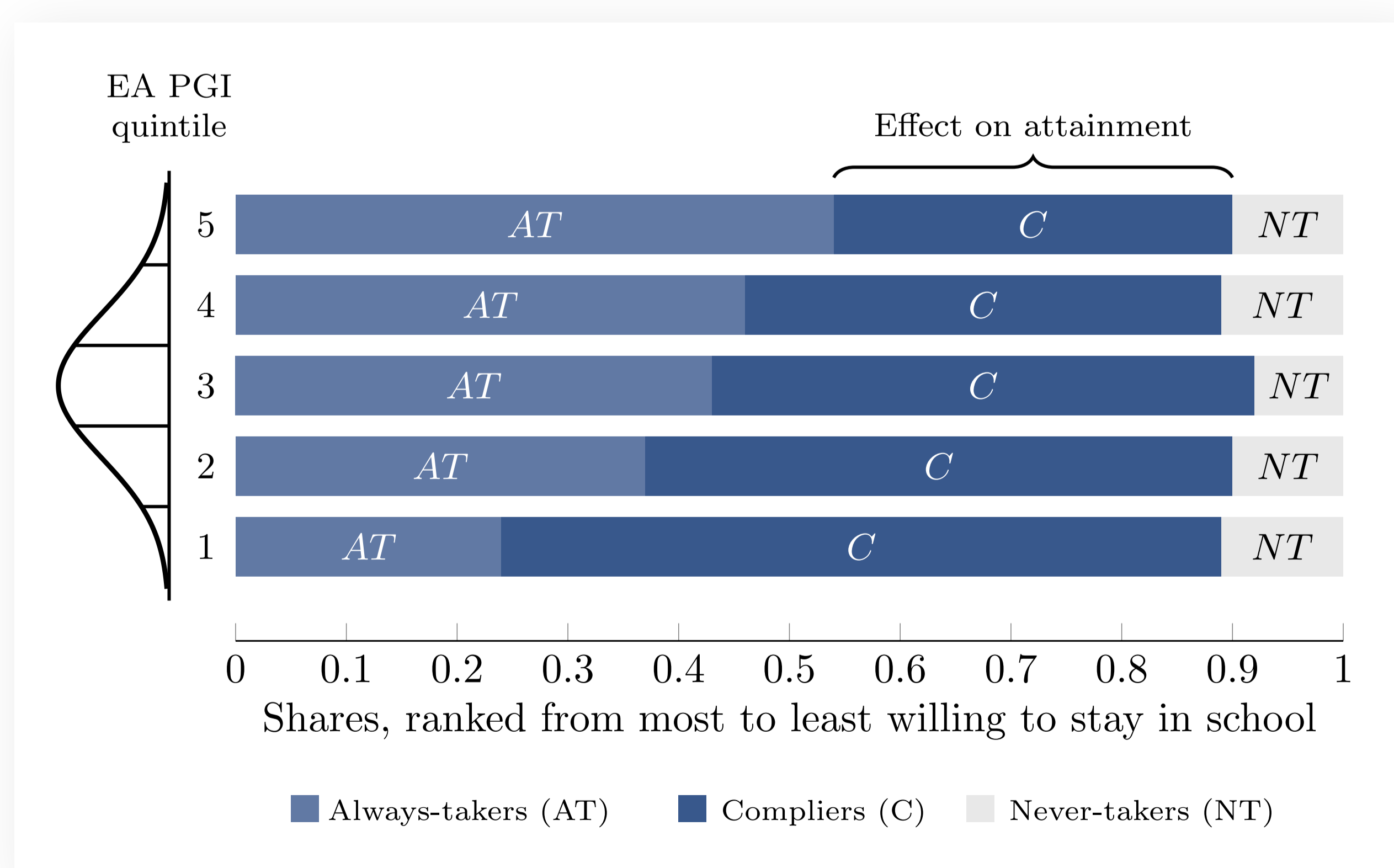


1 Old-age frailty differences by schooling emerge mainly at low genetic propensity for education

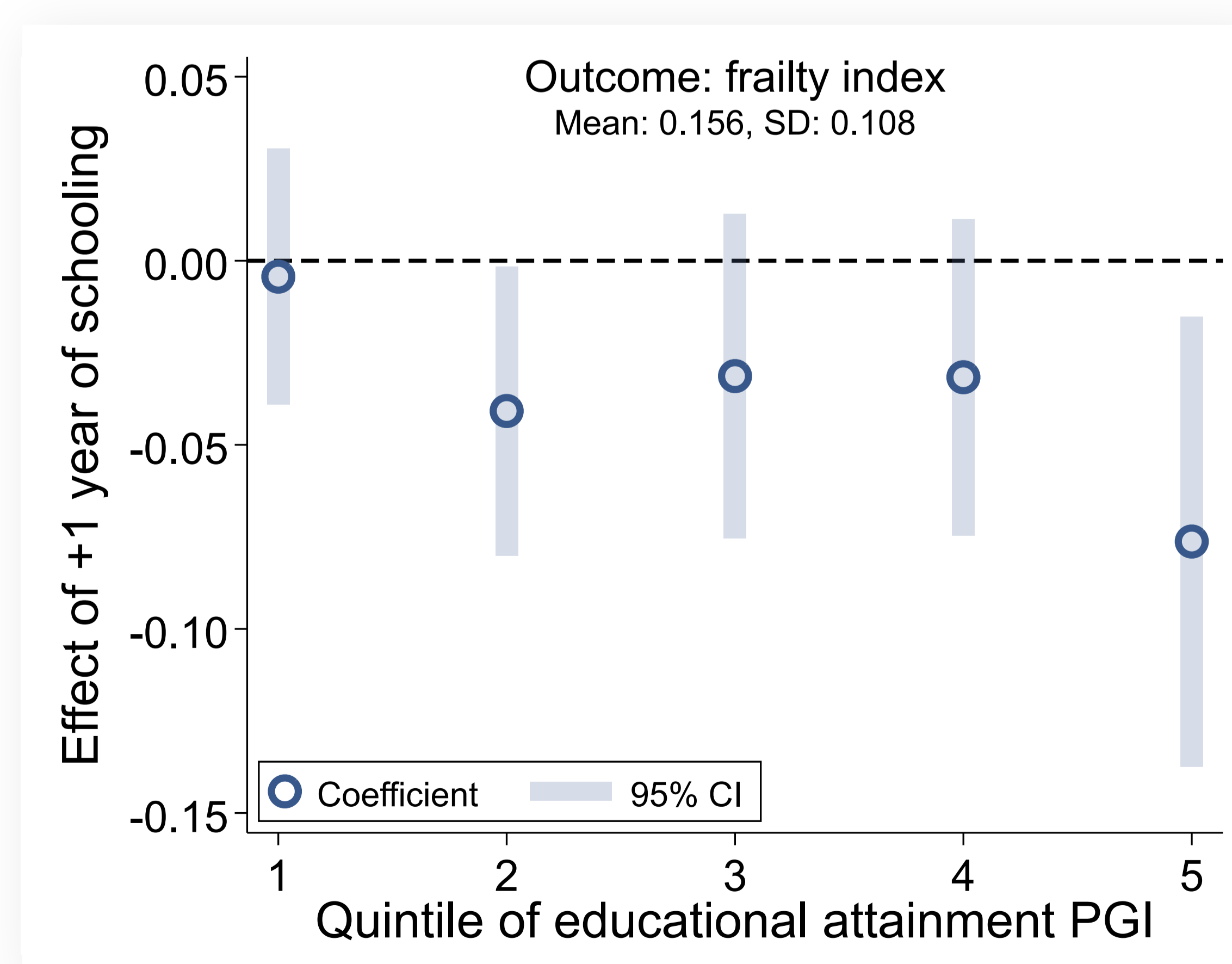


- 📍 **England**
- 📊 **English Longitudinal Study of Ageing** – adults 65+, 10 waves
- 🎓 **1947 reform** – school leaving age raised to 15
- 🏠 **Frailty index** – share of health deficits present
- 📝 **Fuzzy regression discontinuity** – reform shifts ed. attainment, this variation identifies causal effect of schooling on frailty

2 A compulsory schooling reform increased attainment of those with low EA PGI the most



3 But the additional education only decreased old-age frailty for those with higher EA PGI



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