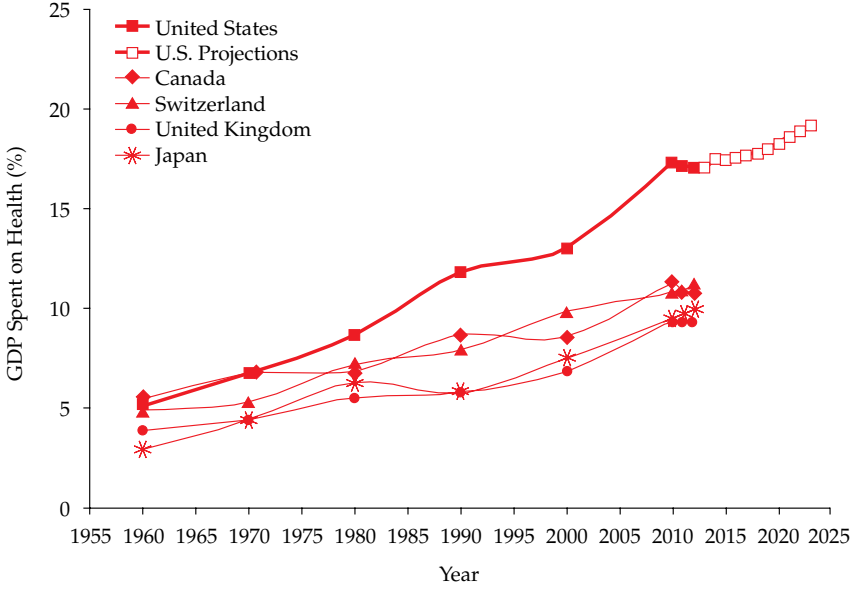
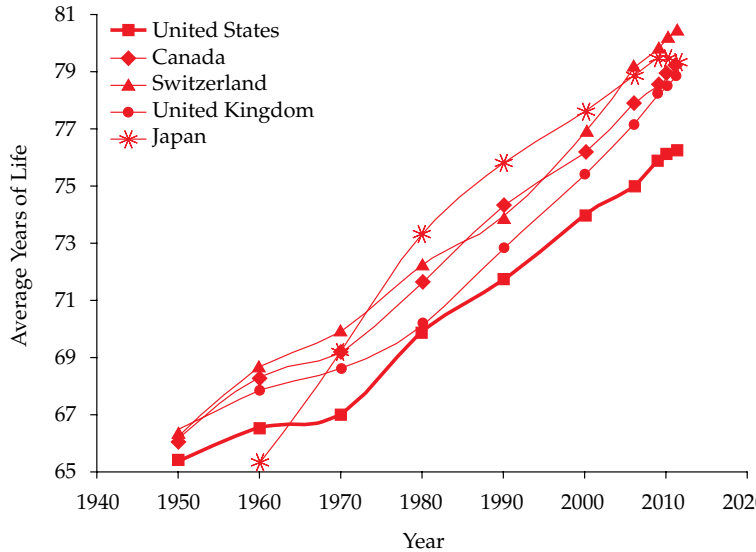
Figure 1.1 GDP Spent on Health in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1960–2012 (with Projections for the United States from 2013 to 2023)



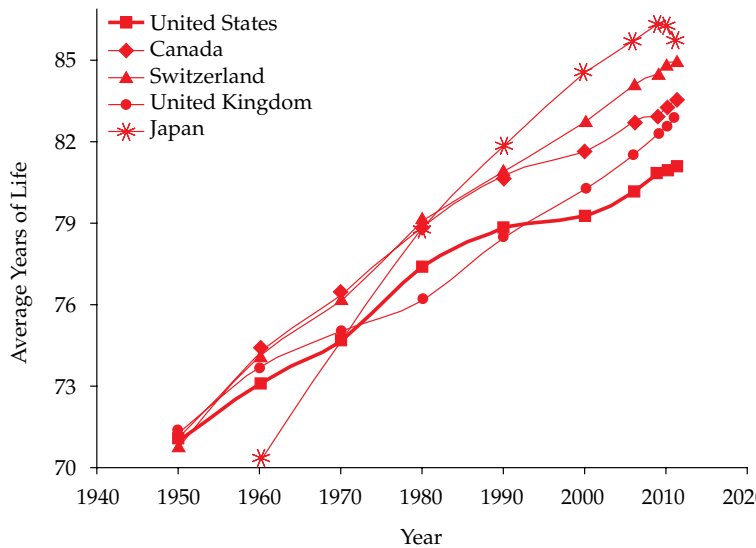
Source: Author compilation based on OECD iLibrary and OECD.StatExtracts (1960—2012); and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary (U.S. 2010–2023).

Figure 1.2 Male Life Expectancy at Birth in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1950–2011



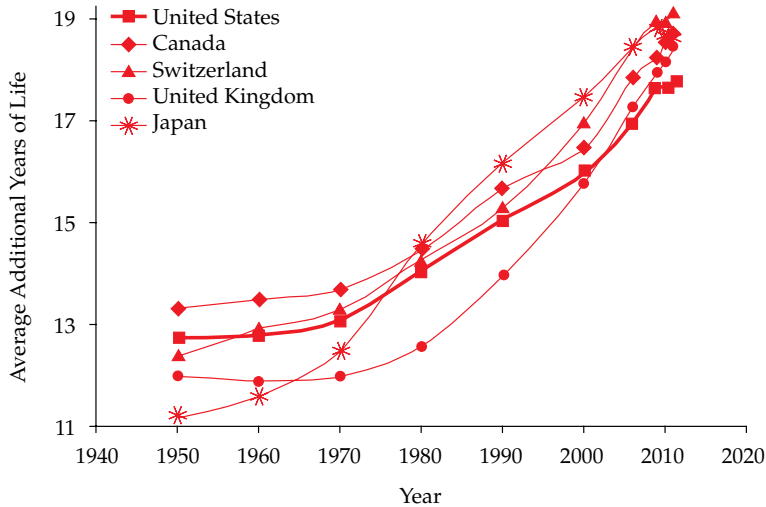
Source: Author compilation based on UN Demographic Yearbook (1950) and OECD.Stat Extracts (1960–2011).

Figure 1.3 Female Life Expectancy at Birth in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1950–2011



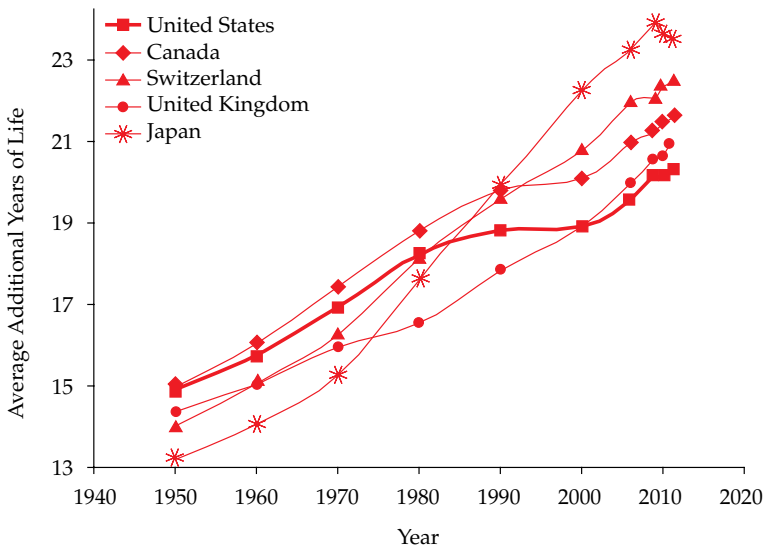
Source: Author compilation based on UN Demographic Yearbook (1950) and OECD.Stat Extracts (1960–2011).

Figure 1.4 Male Life Expectancy at Age Sixty-Five in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1950–2011



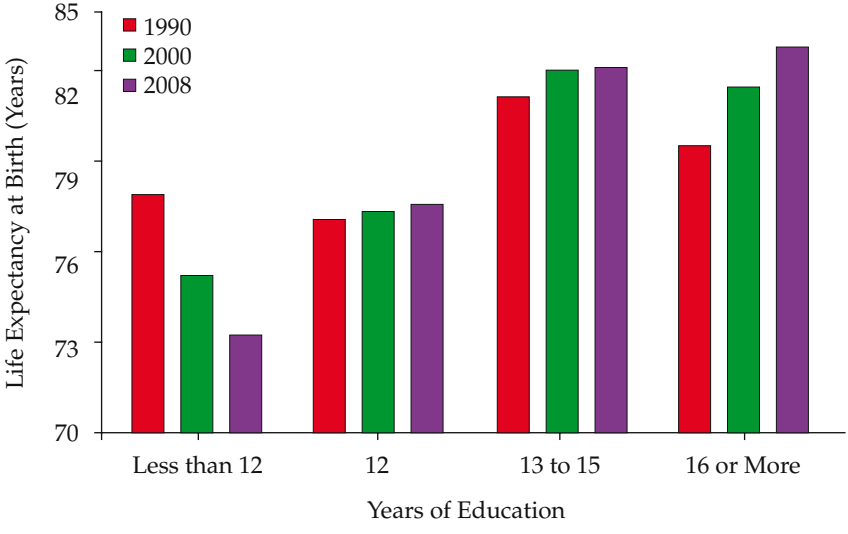
Source: Author compilation based on UN Demographic Yearbook (1950) and OECD.Stat Extracts (1960–2011).

Figure 1.5 Female Life Expectancy at Age Sixty-Five in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1950–2011



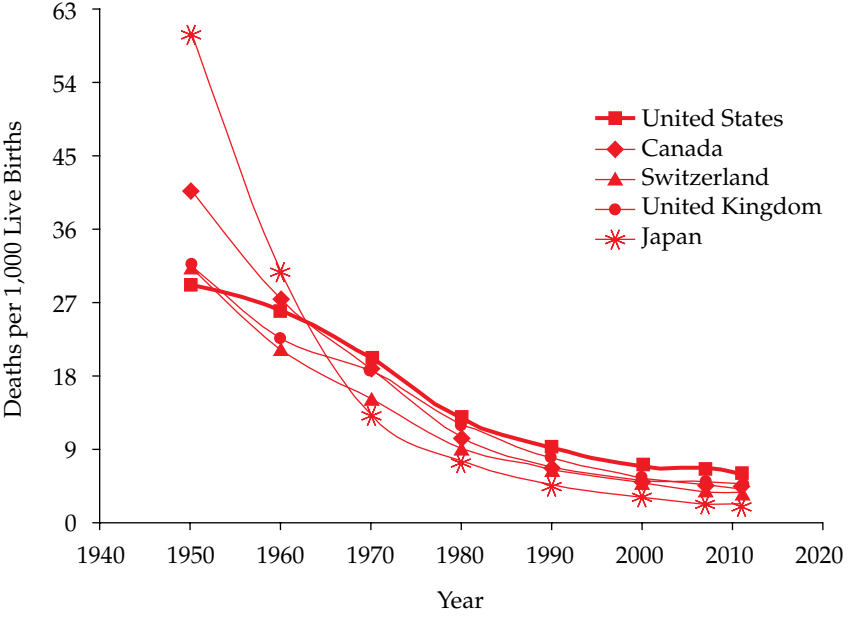
Source: Author compilation based on UN Demographic Yearbook (1950) and OECD.Stat Extracts (1960–2011).

Figure 1.6 Life Expectancy at Birth in the United States, by Years of Education at Age Twenty-Five, for White Females, 1990–2008



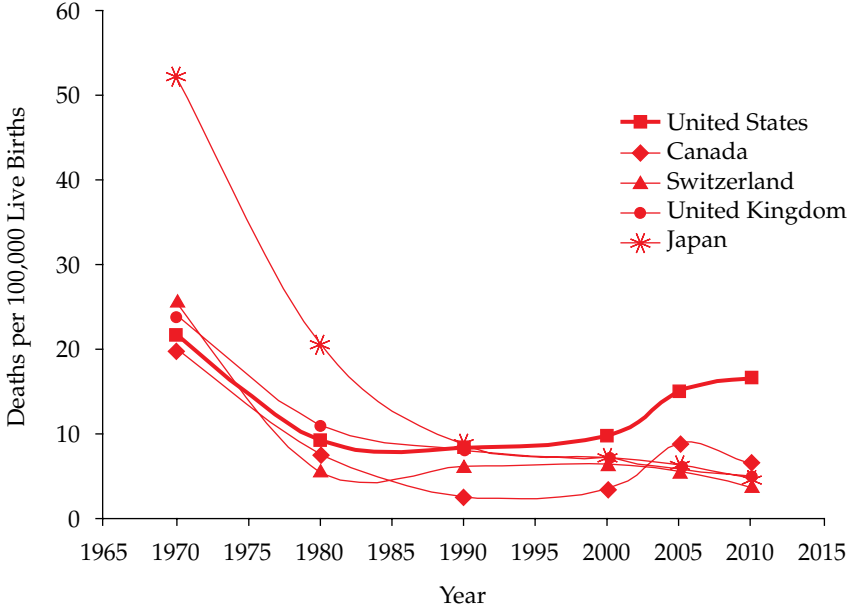
Source: Olshansky et al. (2012, exhibit 2). © 2012 Project HOPE. Reprinted with permission.

Figure 1.7 Infant Mortality in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1950–2011



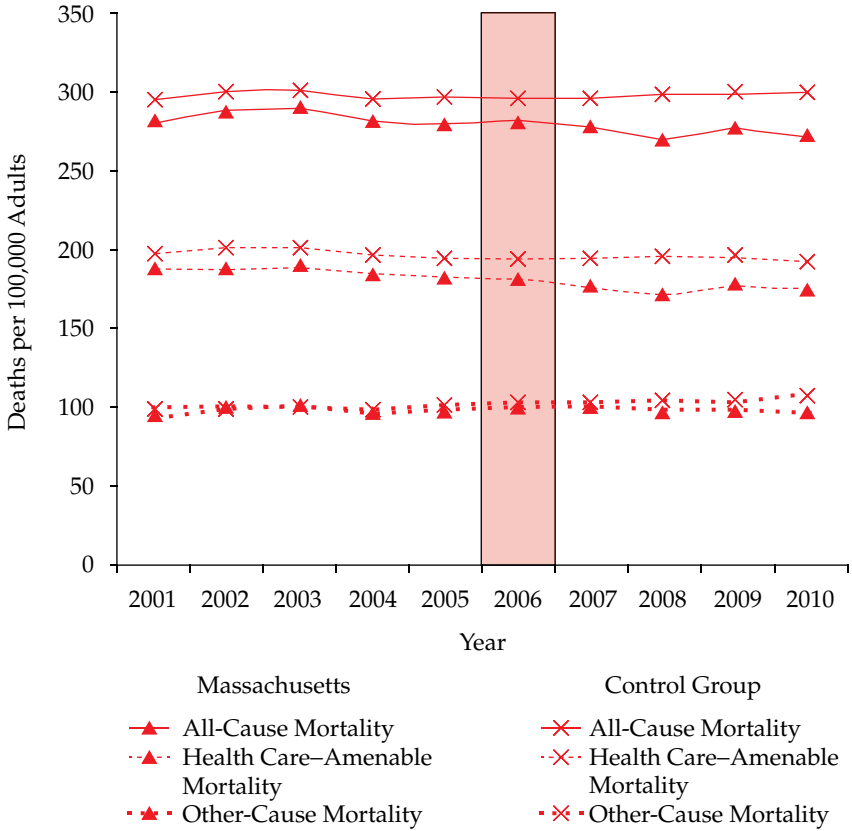
Source: Author compilation based on UN Demographic Yearbook (1950) and OECD.Stat Extracts (1960–2011).

Figure 1.8 Maternal Mortality in the United States and Four Comparably Wealthy Nations, 1970–2010



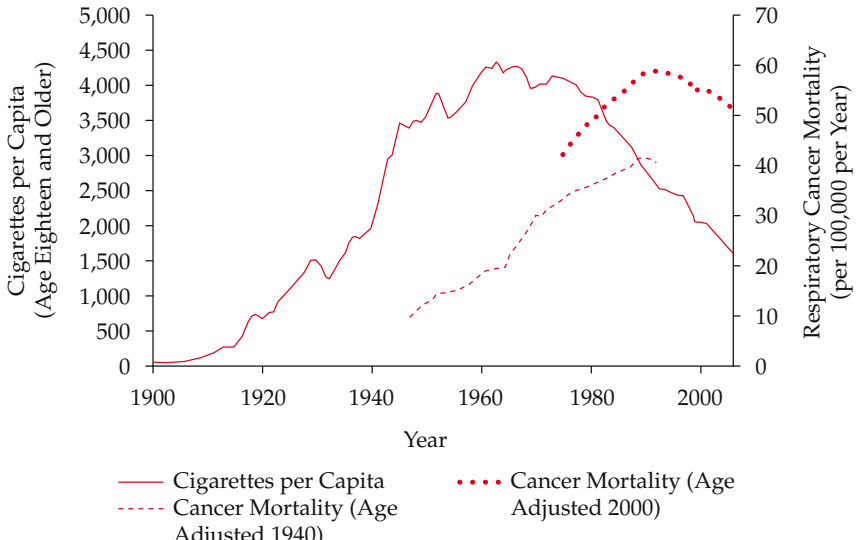
Source: Author compilation based on OECD.StatExtracts (1970–2010) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Pregnancy, Mortality Surveillance System (U.S. 2010).

Figure 2.1 Unadjusted Mortality Rates for Adults Age Twenty to Sixty-Four in Massachusetts Versus a Control Group, 2001–2010



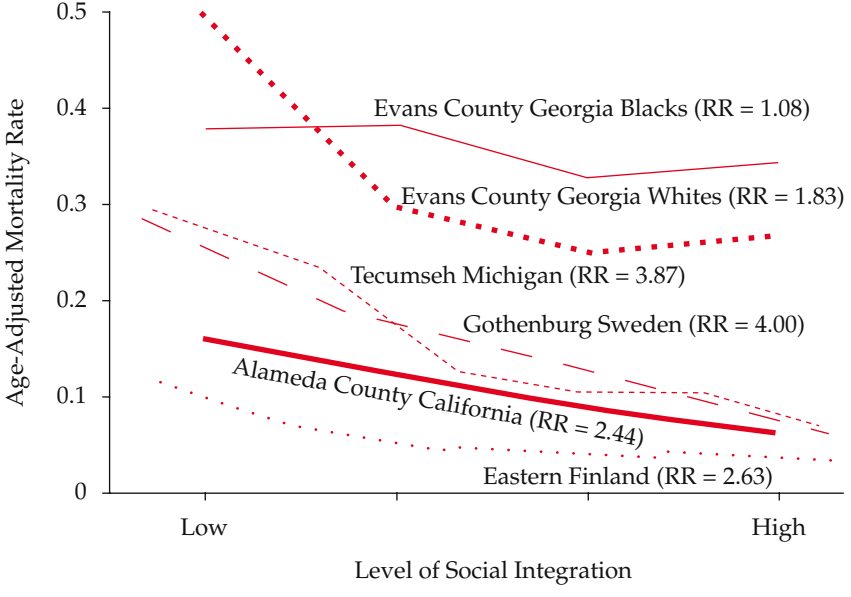
Source: Sommers et al. (2014). © 2014 The American College of Physicians. Reprinted with permission.
Note: The shaded band designates the beginning of the Massachusetts state health care reform which was implemented starting in July 2006. "Health care–amenable mortality" is as defined in table 1 of the supplement [to the article]. "Other-cause mortality" covers all other causes of death not included in that definition.

Figure 3.1 Cigarette Consumption and Respiratory Cancer Mortality, 1900–2006



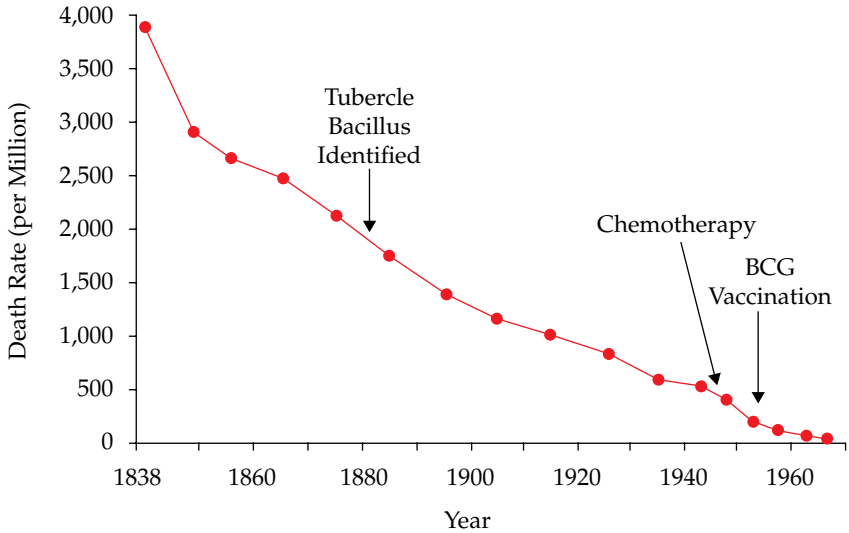
Sources: Author compilation based on Young (1998, 200); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Smoking and Tobacco Use Consumption Data (2015); and National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) (1975–2007).

Figure 3.2 Social Integration and Age-Adjusted Mortality for Males in Prospective Studies, 1960s to 1980s



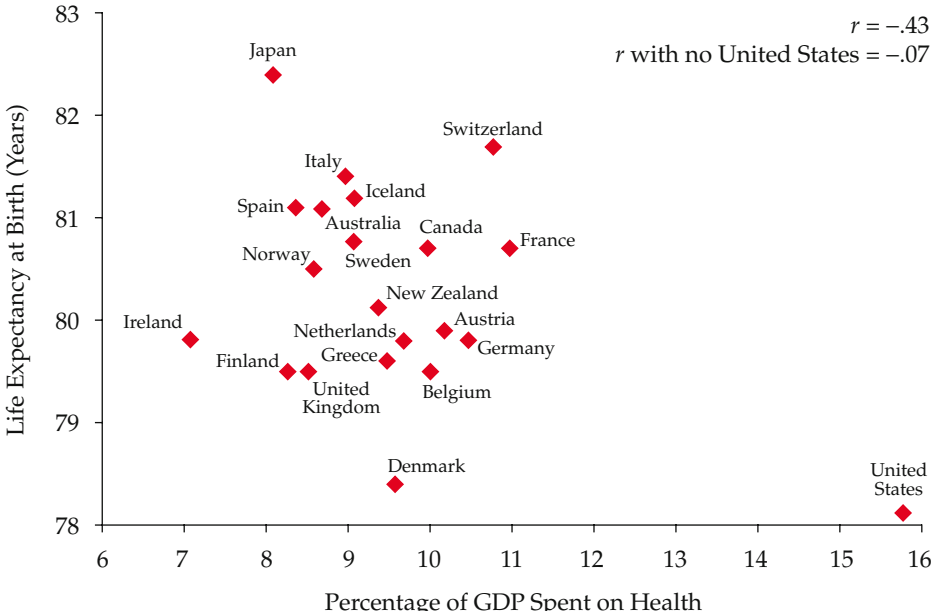
Source: House et al. (1988, figure 1).
Note: RR equals the relative risk ratio of mortality at the lowest versus highest level of social integration.

Figure 3.3 Respiratory Tuberculosis: Mean Annual Death Rates in England and Wales (Standardized to 1901 Population), 1838–1960



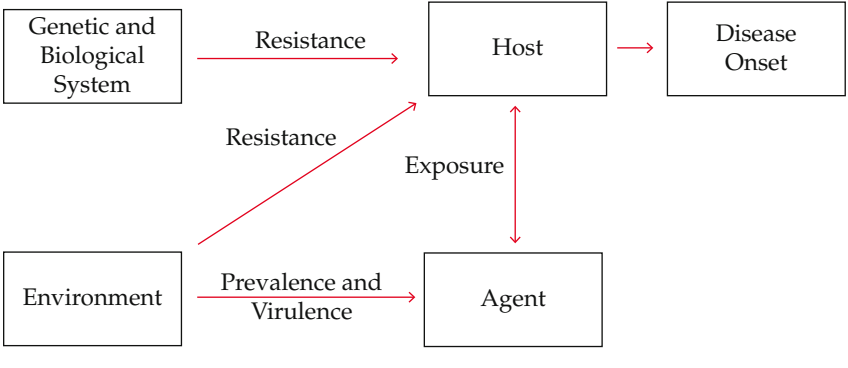
Source: McKeown (1979, figure 8.1). © Princeton University Press (United States, Canada, Philippines, Mexico, and South America) and John Wiley and Sons (all other regions). Reprinted with permission.

Figure 3.4 Life Expectancy at Birth for Most-Developed OECD Countries by Percentage of GDP Spent on Health, 2006



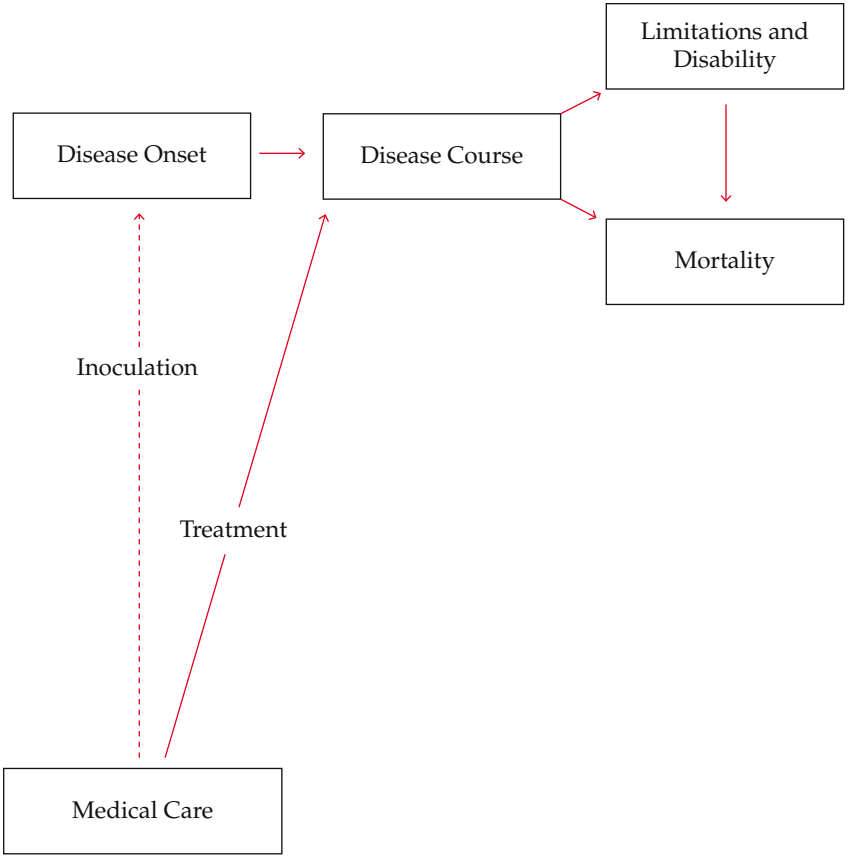
Source: Author compilation based on OECD Factbook (2010) and OECD Health at a Glance (2009).

Figure 3.5 Disease Onset as a Function of Environment, Agent, and Host



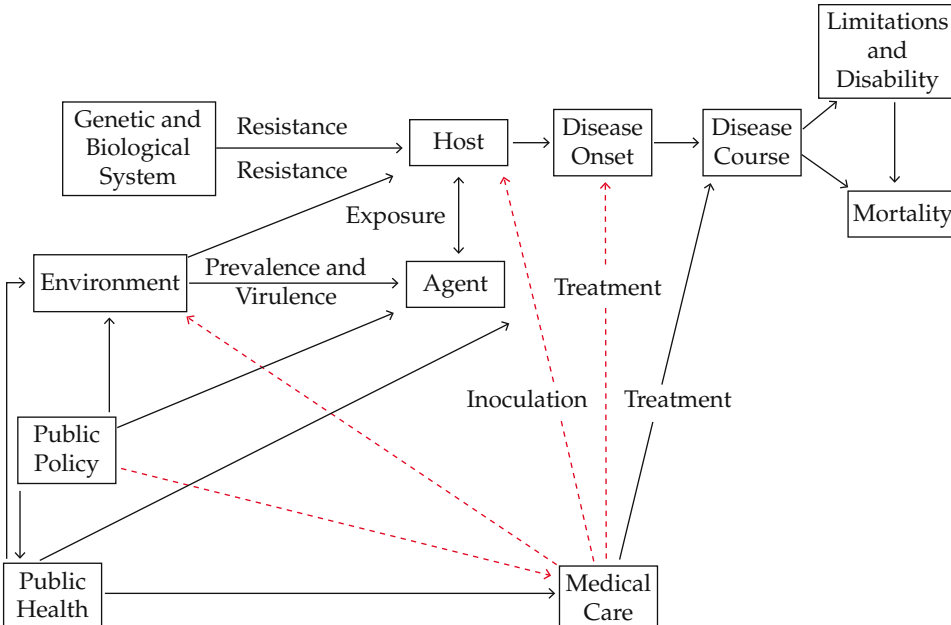
Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 3.6 Medical Care and Disease Onset and Course



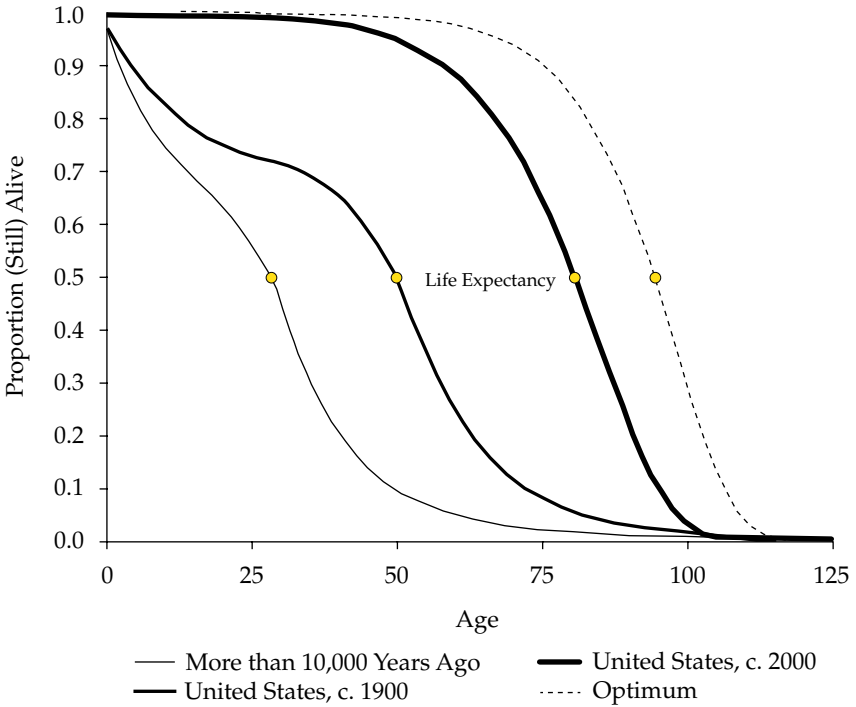
Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 3.7 Public Policy, Public Health, and Population Health



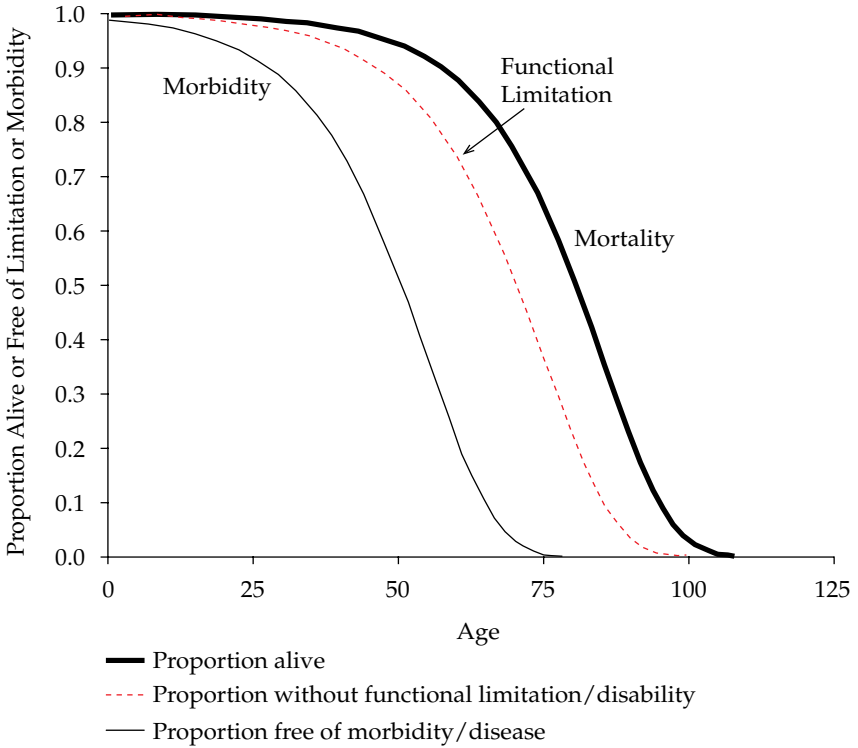
Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 4.1 The Rectangularization or Compression of Mortality in Human Populations, from More Than 10,000 Years Ago Until the Modern Age



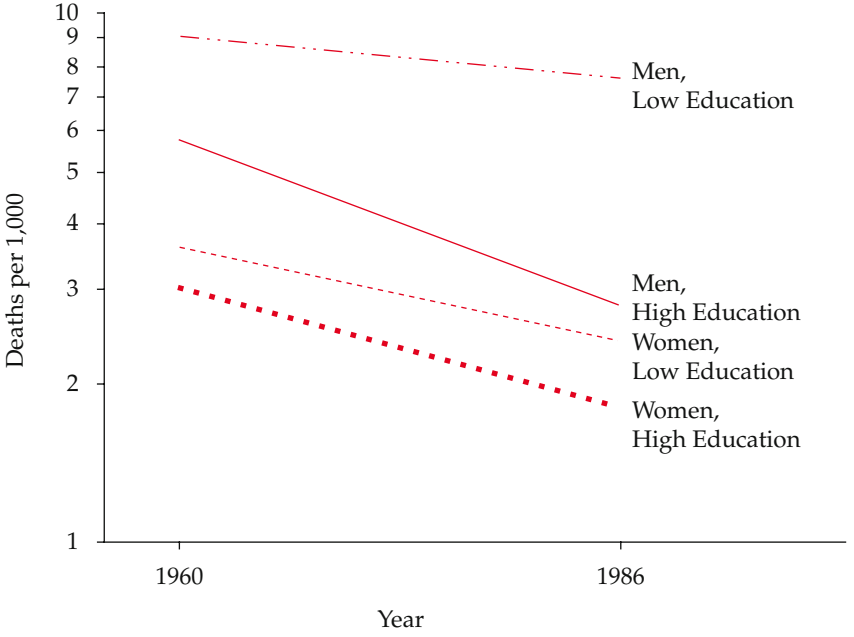
Source: Stylized construction by author (see endnote 4).

Figure 4.2 The Rectangularization or Compression of Morbidity and Functional Limitation in U.S. Populations, Circa 2000



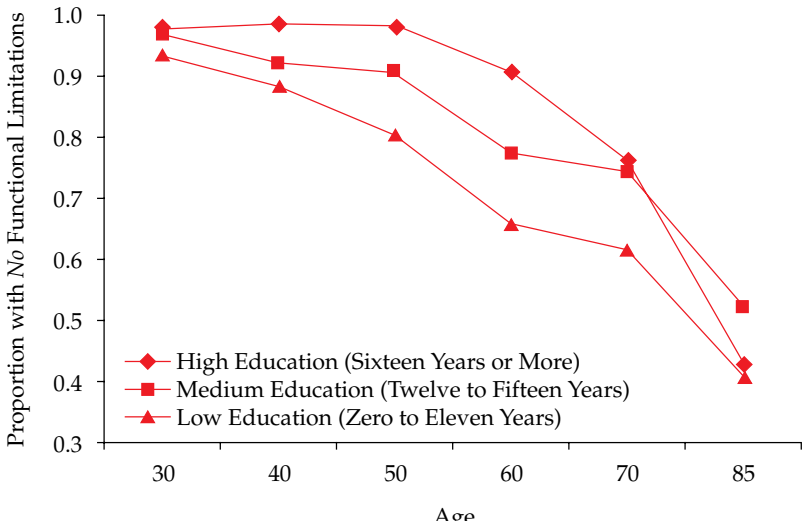
Source: Stylized construction by author (see endnote 4).

Figure 4.3 Death Rates Among U.S. Whites Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, by Sex and Educational Level, 1960 and 1986



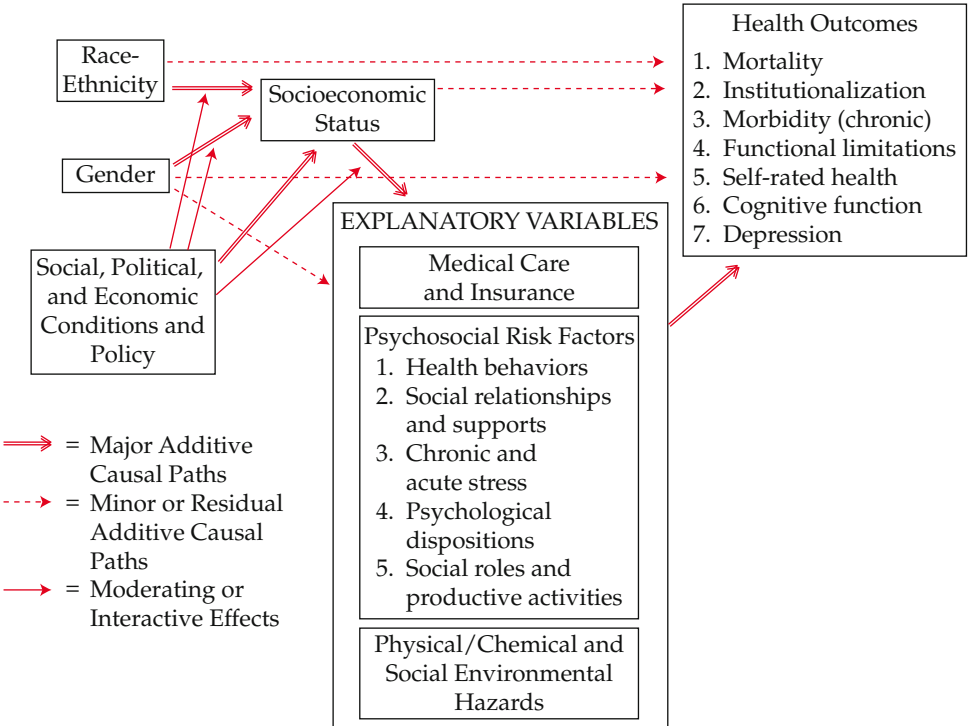
Source: Pappas et al. (1994, figure 4). © 1993 Massachusetts Medical Society. Reprinted with permission.

Figure 4.4 Functional Limitations of U.S. Adults from Early Adulthood to Late Old Age, by Education: ACL Study, 1986



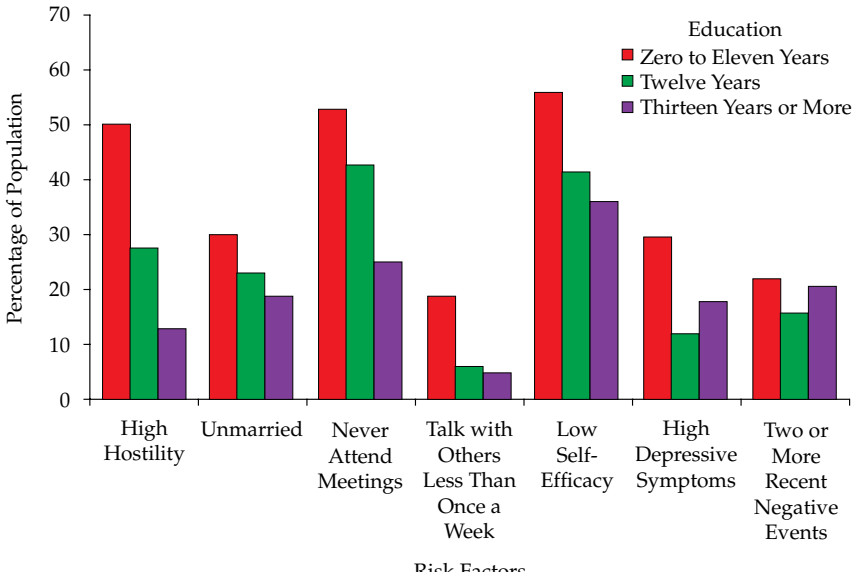
Source: Adapted from House et al. (1994, figure 1).

Figure 4.5 A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Social Inequalities in Health and Aging



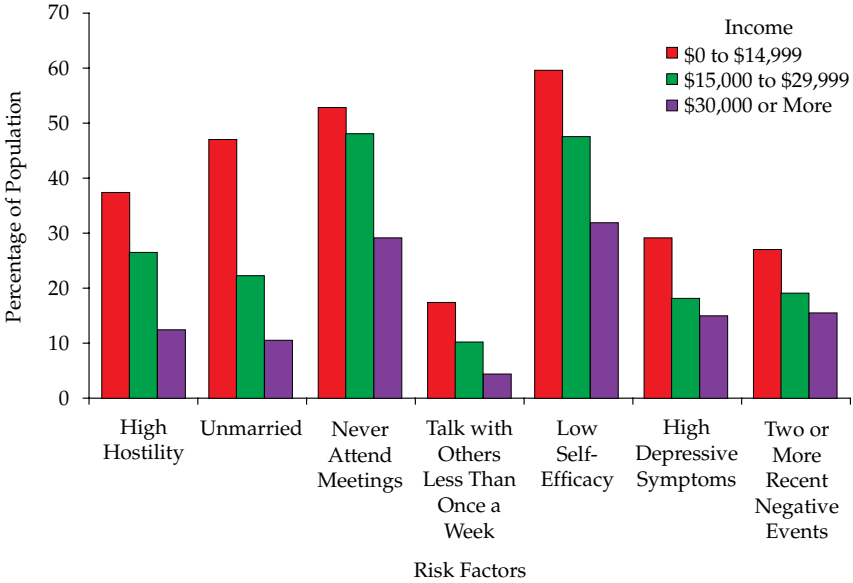
Source: Adapted from House (2002, figure 5).

Figure 4.6 Psychosocial Risk Factor Status in U.S. Residents Age Forty-Five to Sixty-Four, by Education: ACL Study, 1986



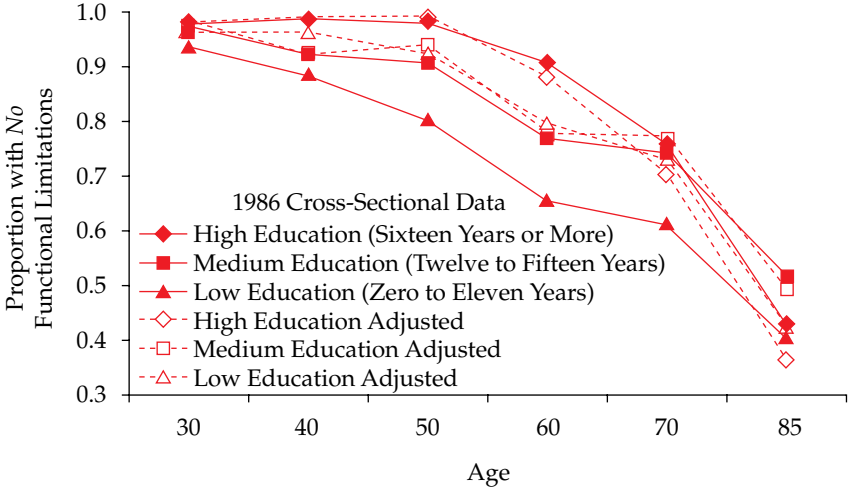
Sources: House and Williams (2000, figure 2A). For hostility: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) Standardization Study.

Figure 4.7 Psychosocial Risk Factor Status in U.S. Residents Age Forty-Five to Sixty-Four, by Income: ACL Study, 1986



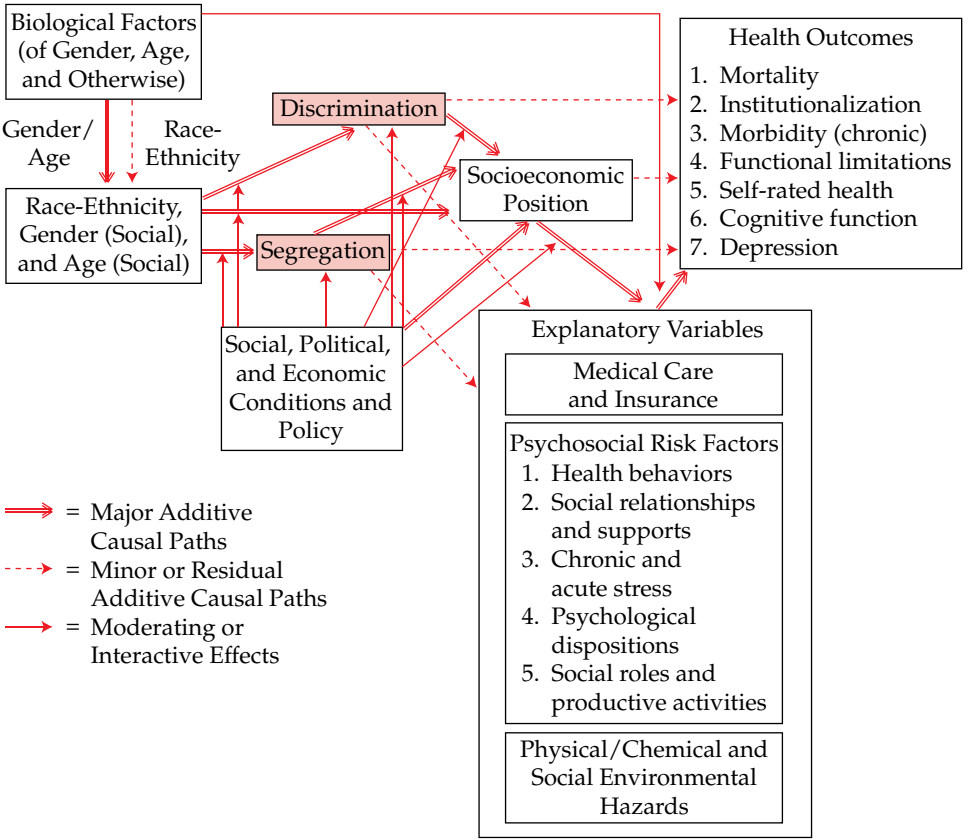
Sources: House and Williams (2000, figure 2B). For hostility: MMPI Standardization Study.

Figure 4.8 Functional Limitations of U.S. Adults from Early Adulthood to Late Old Age, by Education, Before and After Adjustment for Income and Eleven Psychosocial Risk Factors: ACL Study, 1986



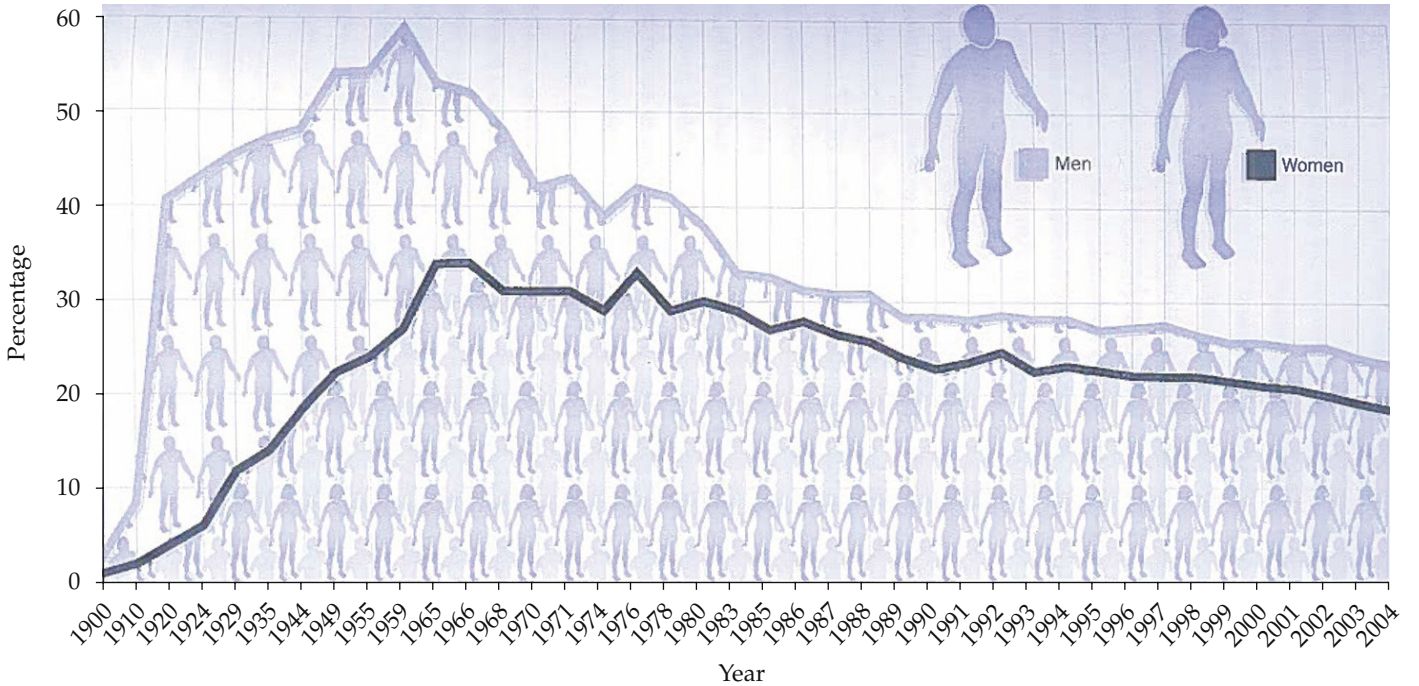
Source: Adapted from House et al. (1994, figure 3).

Figure 5.1 A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Social Inequalities in Health and Aging by Race-Ethnicity, Gender, Age, and Socioeconomic Position



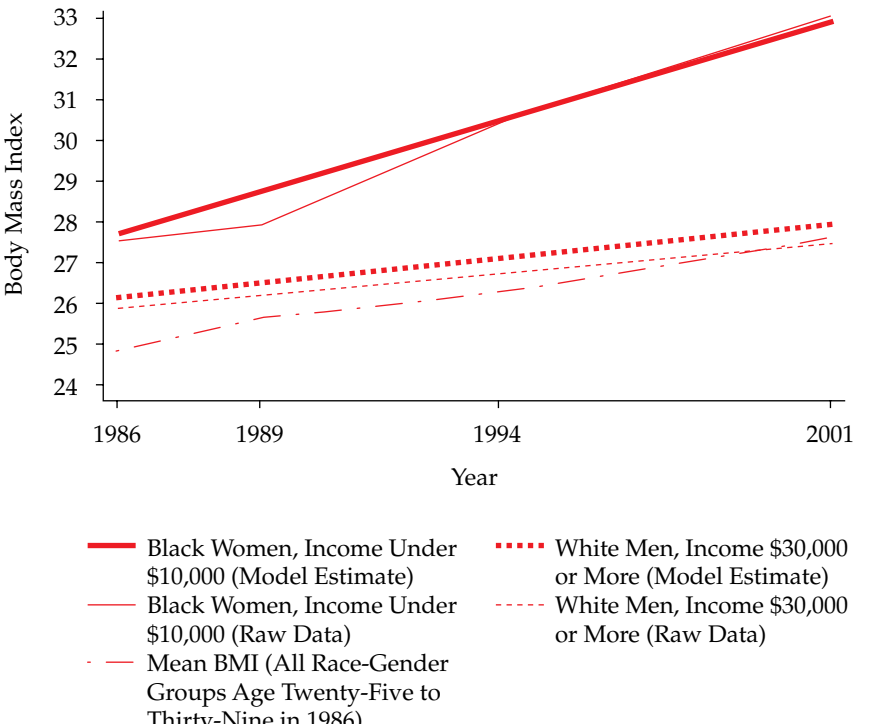
Source: Adapted from House (2002, figure 5).

Figure 5.2 Male and Female Smoking Prevalence in the United States, 1900–2004



Sources: Centers for Disease Control, Surgeon General's Reports (1988, 1989, 2001), reprinted in Brandt (2007, 309). © 2007 Perseus Books Group. Reprinted with permission.

Figure 5.3 BMI Trajectories from 1986 to 2001 of Low-Income Black Women and High-Income White Men Age Twenty-Five to Thirty-Nine in 1986



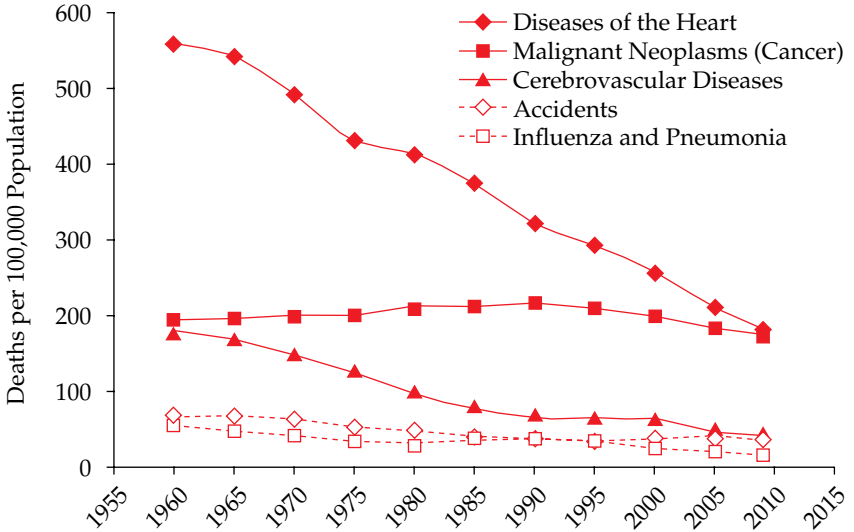
Source: Ailshire and House (2011, figure 2).
Note: All numbers are weighted.

Table 5.1 U.S. Life Expectancy (in Years) at Age Forty-Five, by Family Income, Race, and Gender (1980 Dollars), 1979–1991

	Females			Males		
Yearly Family Income	White	Black	Difference	White	Black	Difference
All	36.3	32.6	3.7	31.1	26.2	4.9
Less than $10,000	35.8	32.7	3.1	27.3	25.2	2.1
Less than $10,000 to $14,999	37.4	33.5	3.9	30.3	28.1	2.2
Less than $15,000 to $24,999	37.8	36.3	1.5	32.4	31.3	1.1
$25,000 or more	38.5	36.5	2.0	33.9	32.6	1.3

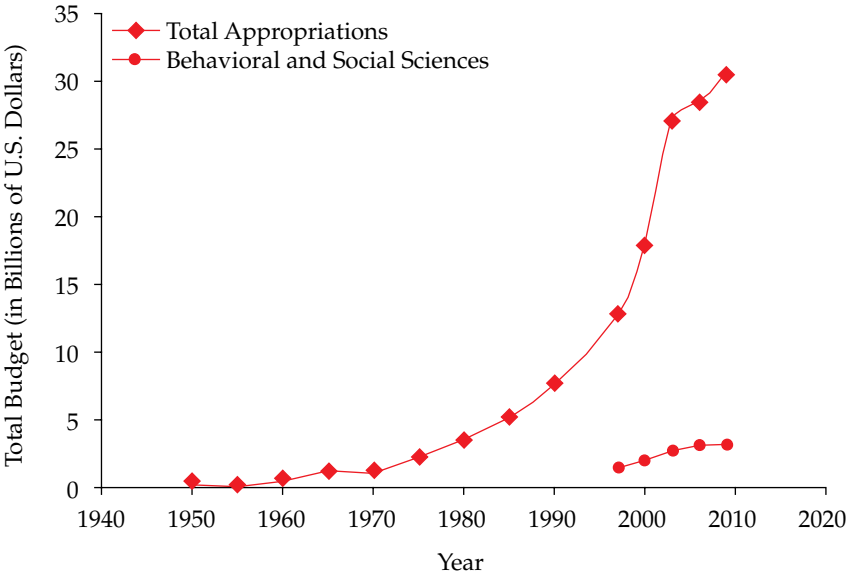
Source: Adapted from House and Williams (2000, table 1). © National Academy Press. Reprinted with permission. Original data from Pamuk et al (1998, data table for figure 25).

Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Major Causes, 1960–2009



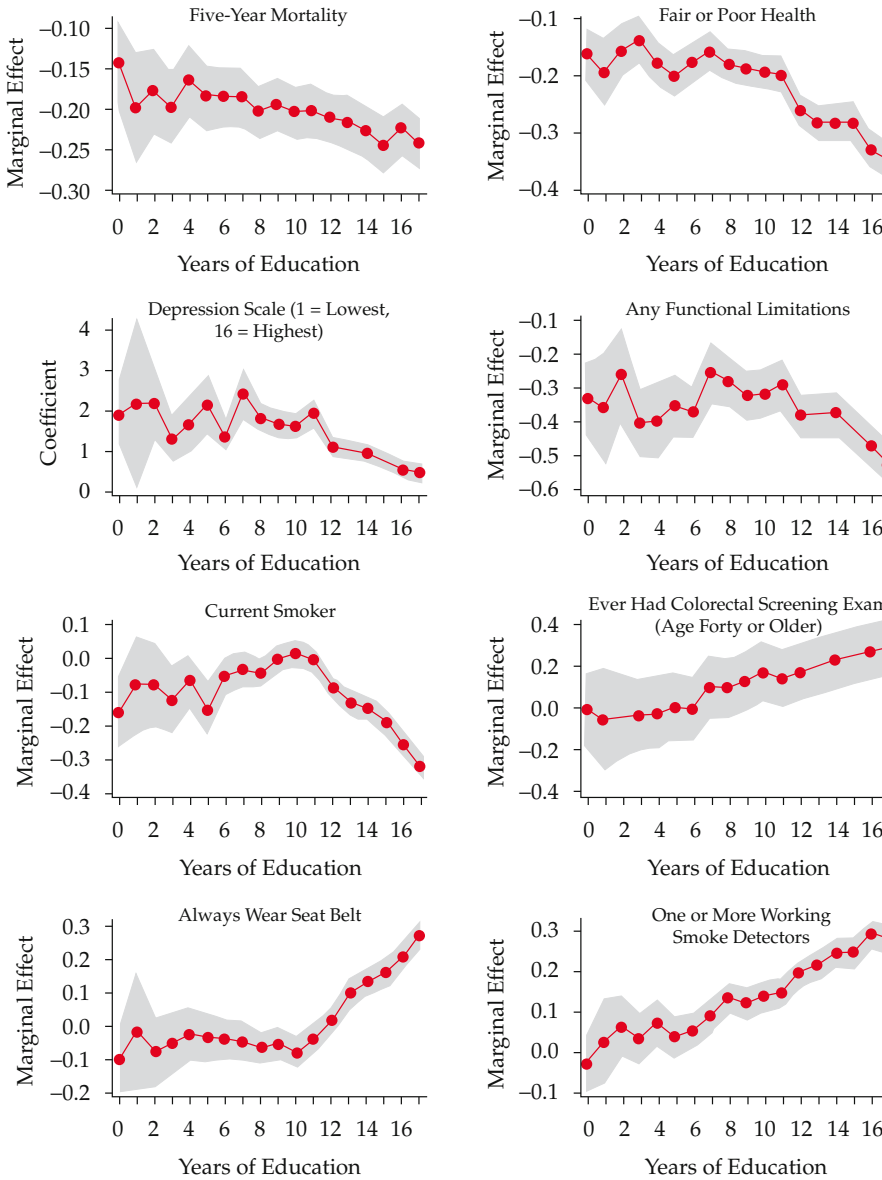
Sources: Author compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2012) and Kochanek et al. (2011, table B).

Figure 6.2 National Institutes of Health Budget, 1950–2010: Total Budget and Behavioral and Social Sciences Research Budget



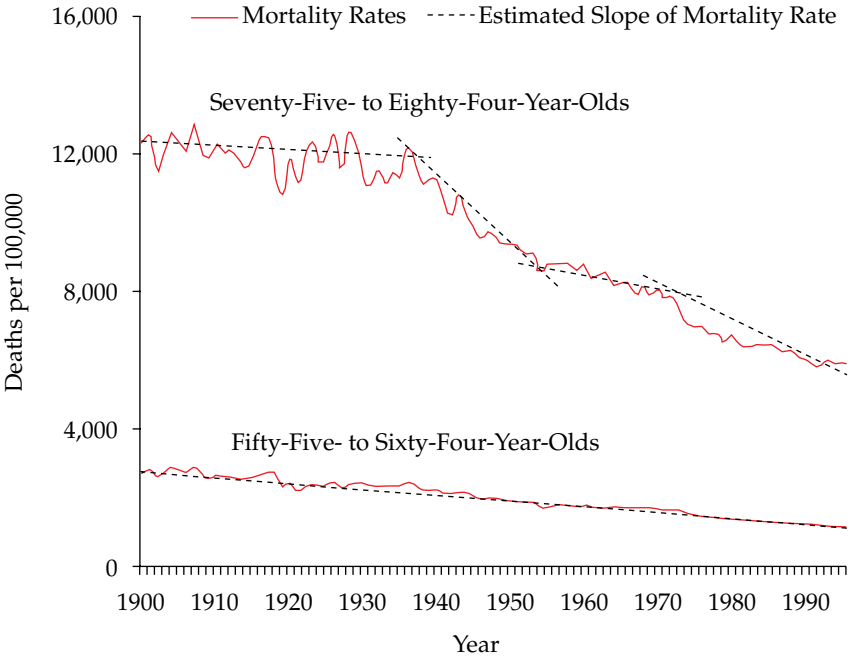
Sources: NIH, Office of Budget (various years) and NIH, Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (2005, 2008).

Figure 7.1 The Effects of Education on Various Health Measures, by Single Year of Schooling



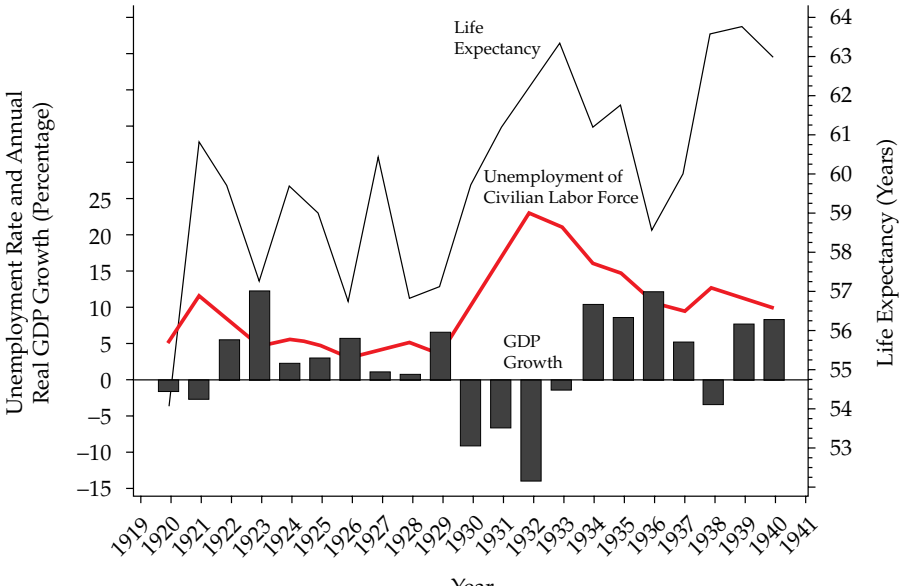
Source: Schoeni et al. (2008, figure 2.2).
Note: Marginal effects from logit regressions on education, controlling for race and gender. The shaded areas are 95 percent confidence levels for each coefficient. See text for explanation of marginal effects.

Figure 7.2 Mortality Trends and the Implementation of Social Security, 1900–1995



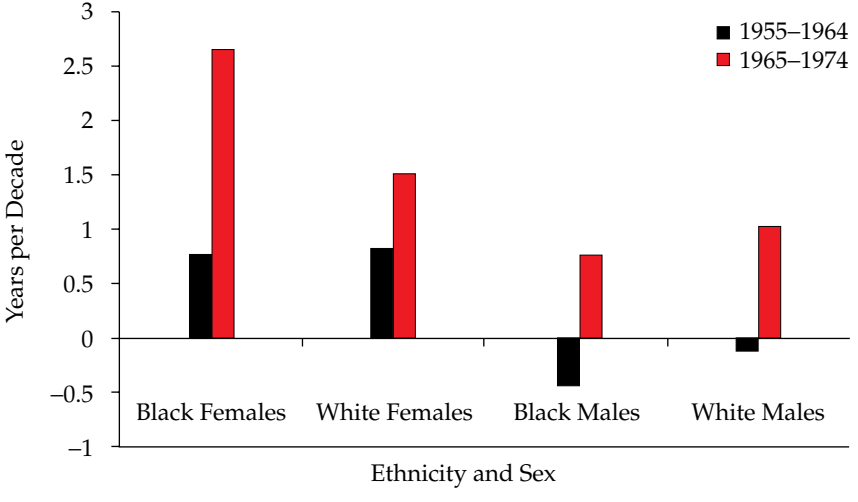
Source: Schoeni et al. (2008, figure 4.1).

Figure 7.3 Life Expectancy at Birth, Unemployment Rate, and Economic Growth in the United States, 1920–1940



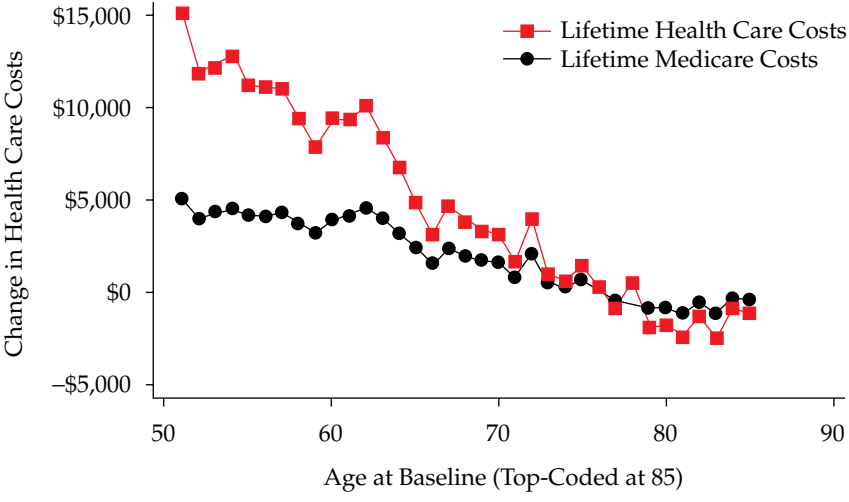
Source: Tapia Granados and Diez Roux (2009, figure 1).

Figure 7.4 Change in Life Expectancy at Age Thirty-Five in the United States, 1955–1964 and 1965–1974



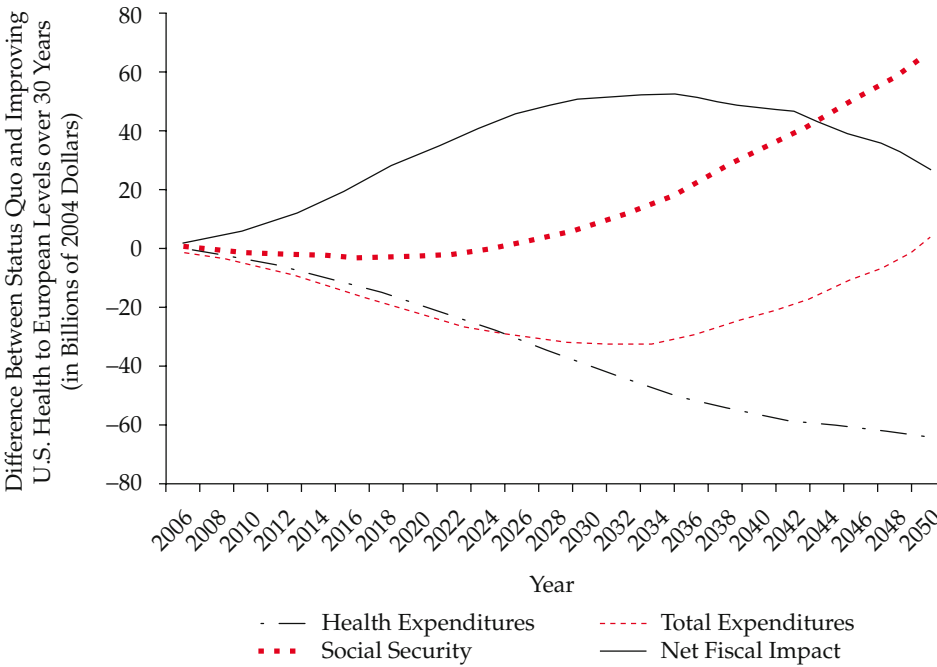
Source: Schoeni et al. (2008, figure 6.7).

Figure 8.1 The Marginal Effect of Becoming Obese at Baseline on Lifetime Health Care and Medicare Costs



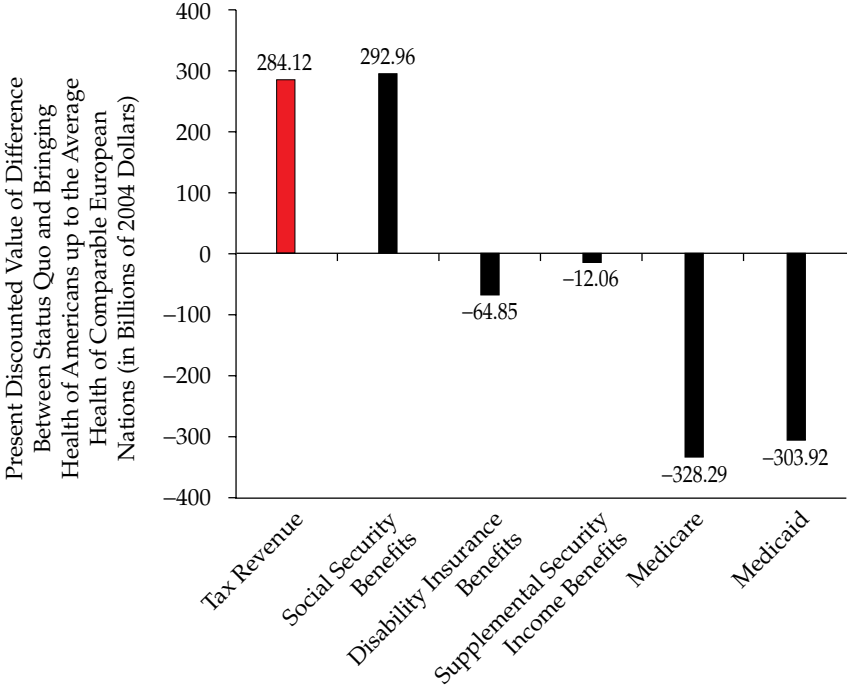
Source: Bhattacharya and Sood (2011, figure 4).

Figure 8.2 The Thirty-Year Impact on Government Spending of Improving the Health for U.S. Adults Age Fifty and Older in 2006 to the Average Level of Comparable European Nations



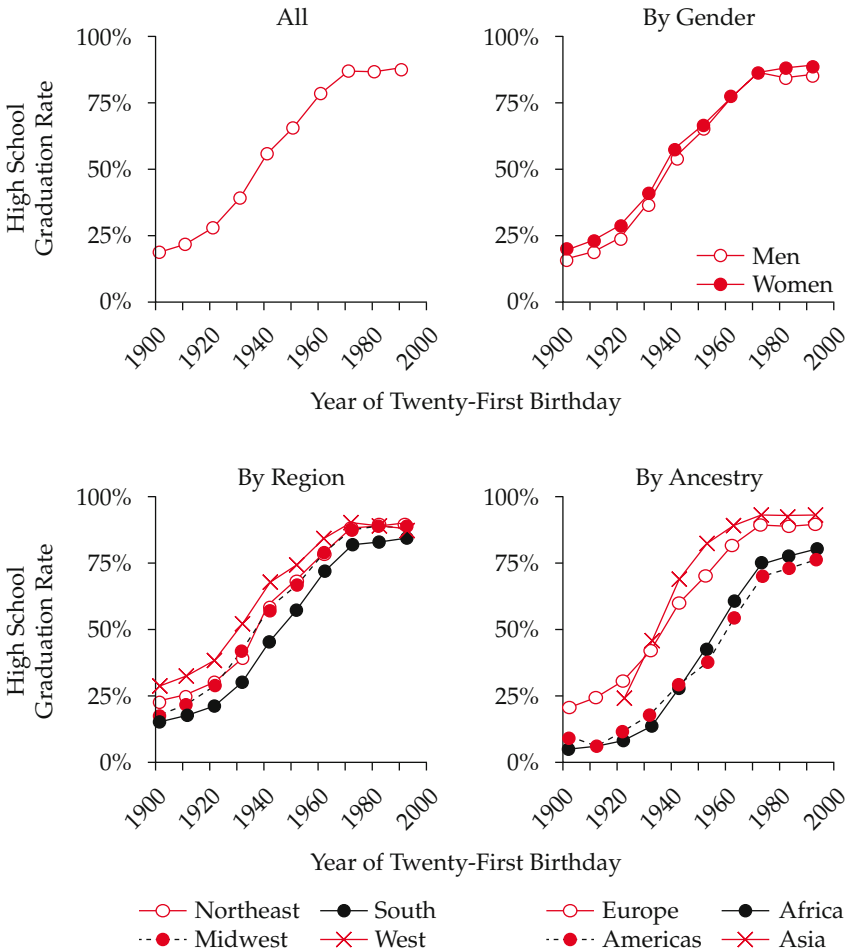
Source: Michaud et al. (2011, figure 5). © 2011 Elsevier Limited. Reprinted with permission.
Notes: Health expenditures include Medicare and Medicaid. Social Security includes SSI and OASDI expenditures. Net fiscal impact is the revenue change minus the total expenditure change. Calculated using the microsimulation model.

Figure 8.3 The Effect of Bringing the Health of Americans Up to the Average Health of Comparable European Nations on the Present Discounted Value of Government Expenditures and Revenue, 2004–2050



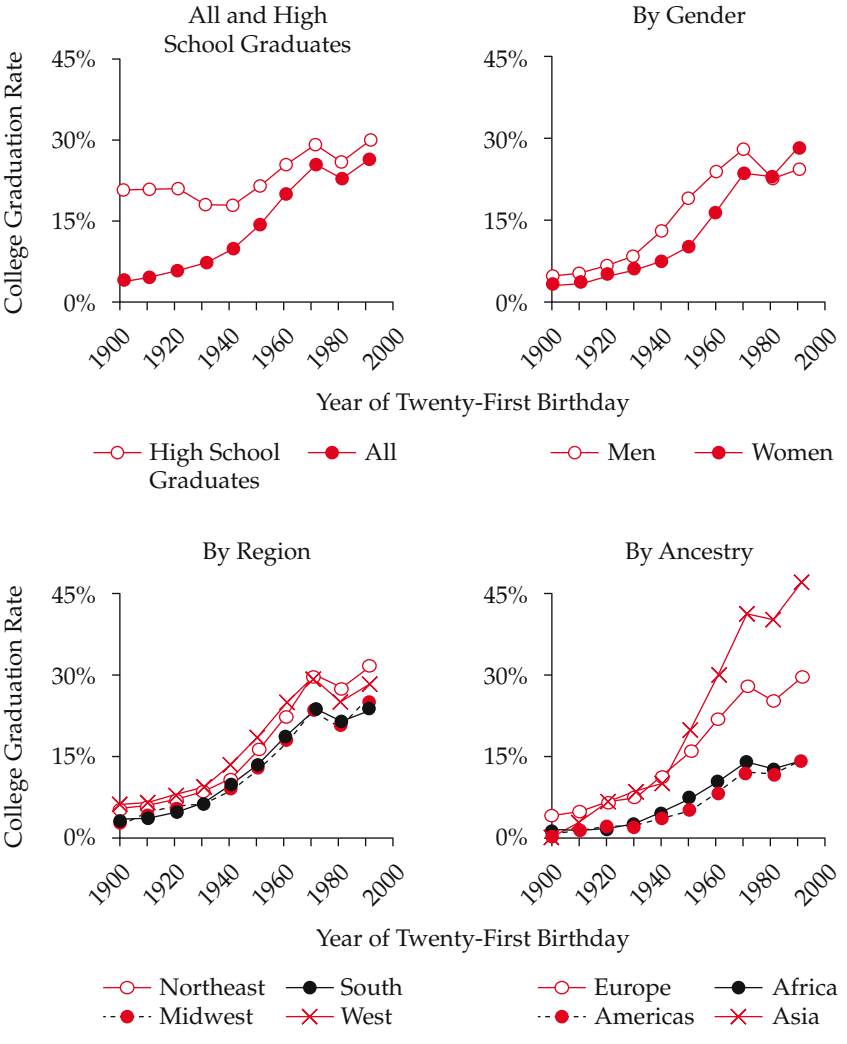
Source: Michaud et al. (2011, figure 6). © 2011 Elsevier Limited. Reprinted with permission.
Notes: Present discounted value calculated using a 3 percent real discount rate from 2004 to 2050. Tax revenue includes federal, state, and Social Security and Medicare taxes. Calculated using the microsimulation model.

Figure 9.1 High School Graduation Rates for All and by Gender, Region, and Racial Ancestry, by Year of Twenty-First Birthday, United States, 1900–2000



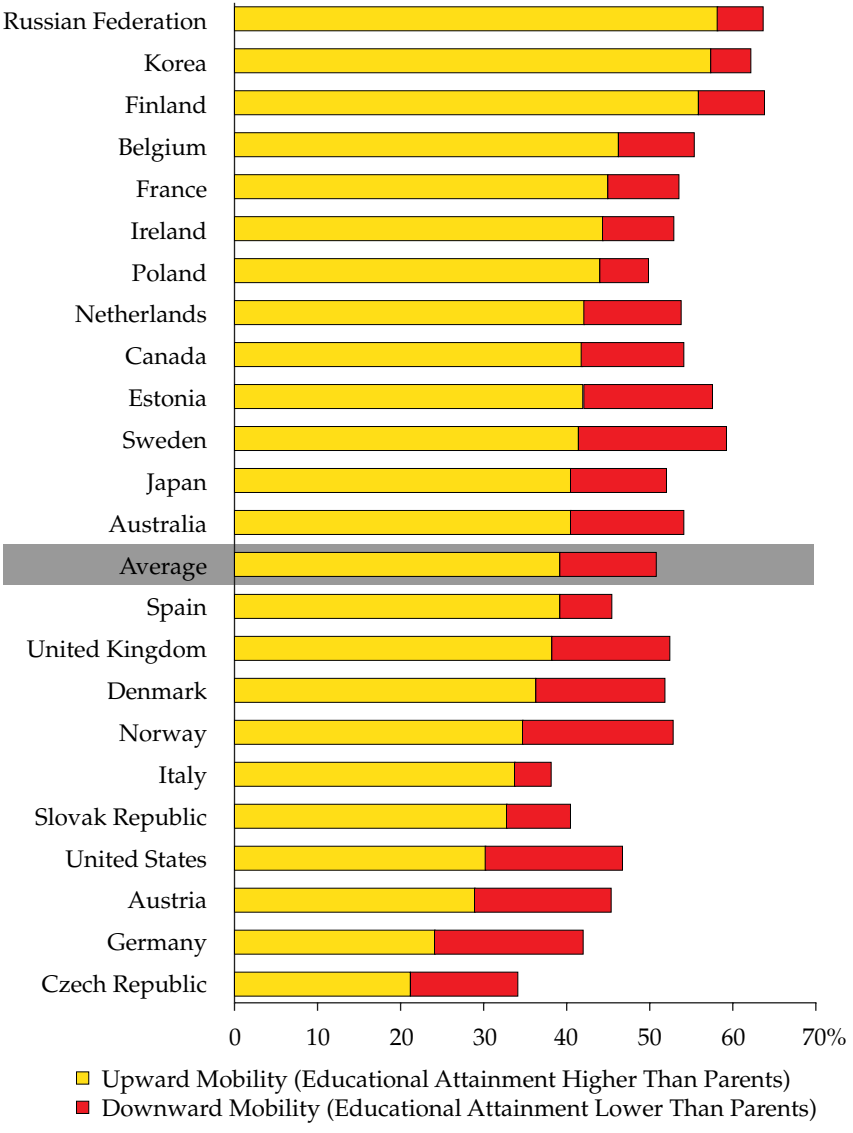
Source: Fischer and Hout (2006, figure 2.2), from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) data.
Notes: The data for the 1900 and 1910 cohorts contain too few Asian Americans to yield a reliable estimate.

Figure 9.2 College Graduation Rates for All and by Gender, Region, and Ancestry, by Year of Twenty-First Birthday, United States, 1900–2000



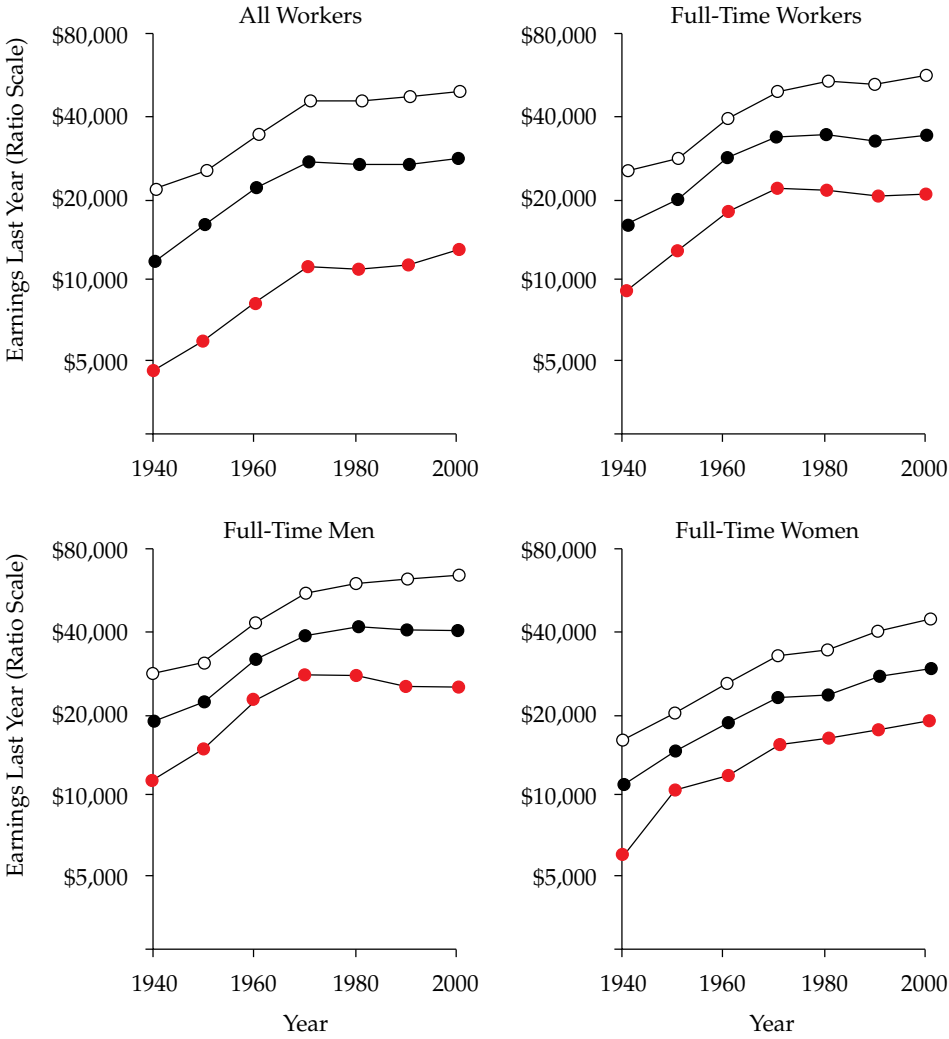
Source: Fischer and Hout (2006, figure 2.3), from IPUMS data.
Notes: The data for the 1900 and 1910 cohorts contain too few Asian Americans to yield a reliable estimate.

Figure 9.3 Educational Mobility Among Nonstudents Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, by Country, 2012



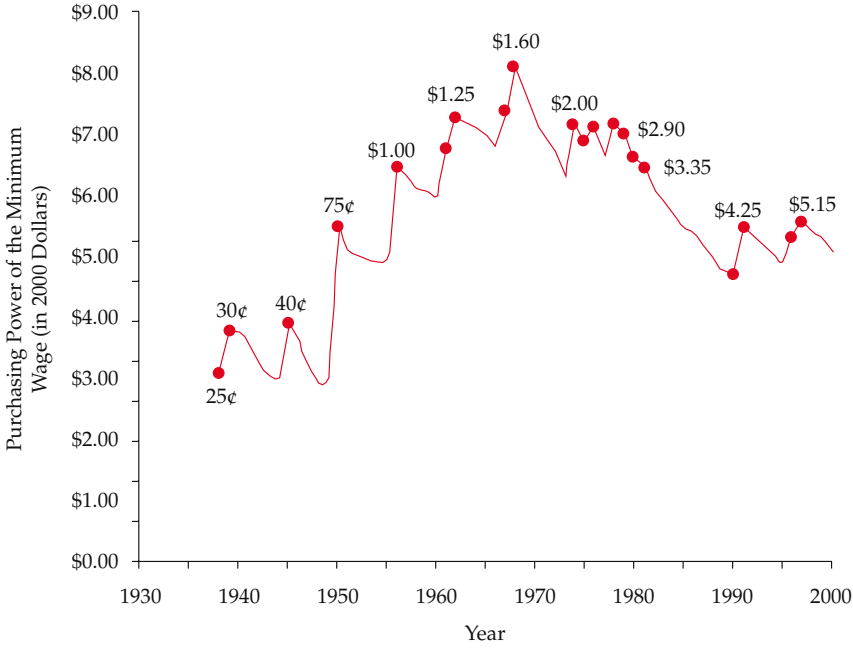
Source: OECD (2014, chart A.4.3).
Note: Countries are ranked in descending order of proportion of adults with upward mobility with respect to the educational attainment of their parents.

Figure 9.4 Earnings at the Twentieth Percentile, the Median, and the Eightieth Percentile, by Year and Gender, United States, 1940–2000



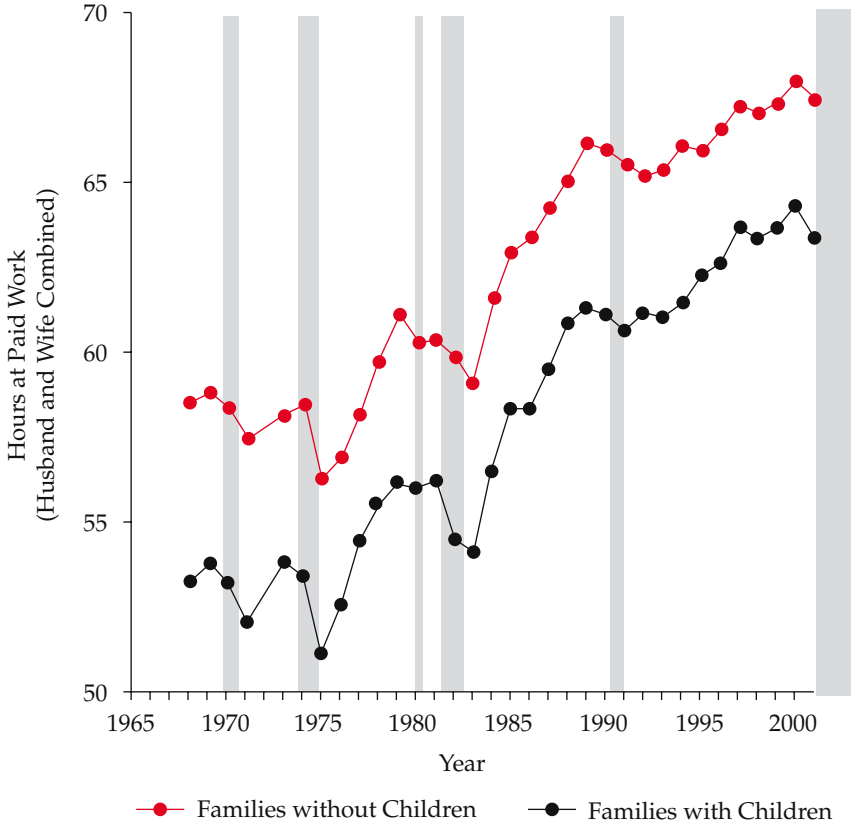
Source: Fischer and Hout (2006, figure 5.10), from IPUMS data.

Figure 9.5 Real Purchasing Power of the Minimum Wage, United States, 1930–2000



Source: Fischer and Hout (2006, figure 5.11), from IPUMS data.
Note: Dots show when the minimum wage was changed; labels show the nominal minimum wage in the year it first took effect.

Figure 9.6 Hours at Paid Work (Husband and Wife Combined) for U.S. Married Persons, Age Twenty-Five to Fifty-Four, Living in a Married-Couple Household, by Presence of Children in the Household, 1965–2000



Source: Fischer and Hout (2006, figure 5.13), from Current Population Survey data.
Note: Gray stripes indicate recessions.