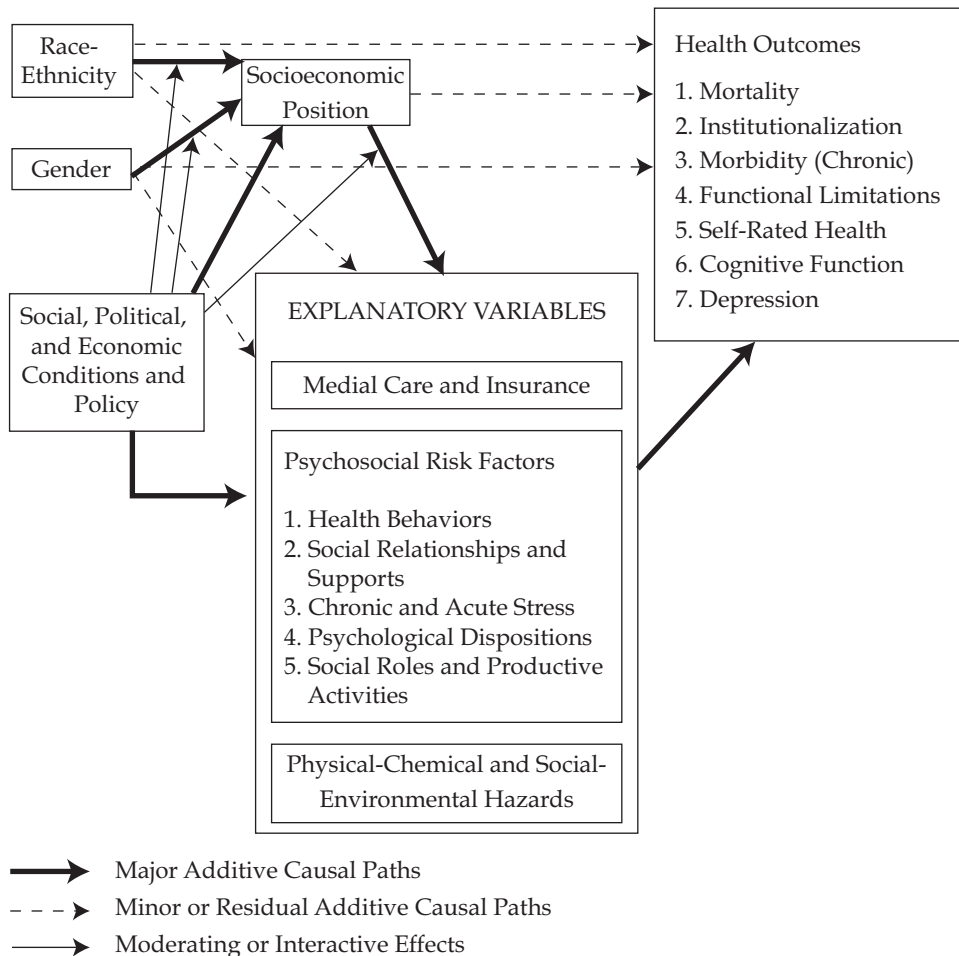


FIGURE 1.1 / A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Determinants of Social Inequalities in Health and Aging



Source: House (2002).

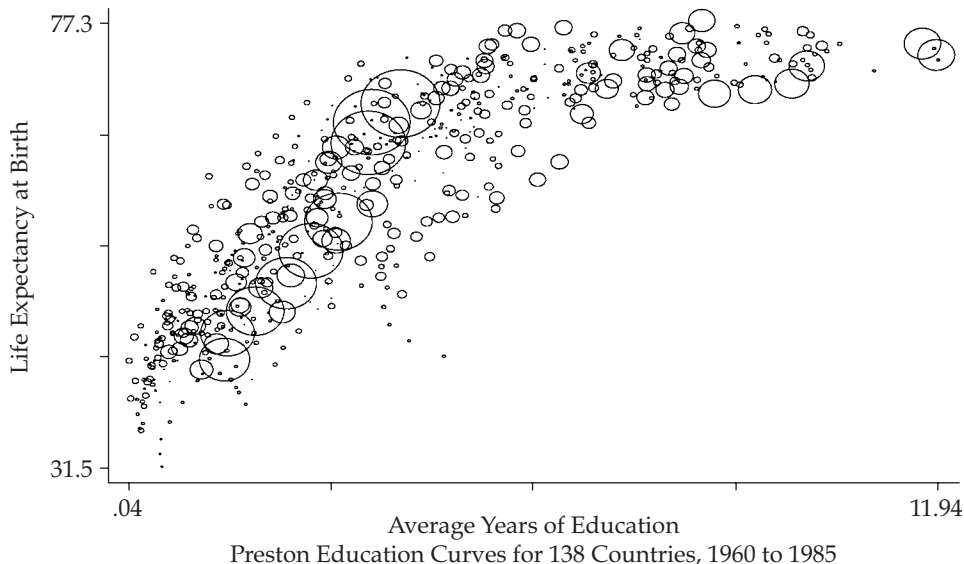
Note: As indicated in the text, health outcomes can affect socioeconomic position and explanatory variables. For the sake of graphic simplicity and clarity, such effects are not explicitly indicated above.

TABLE 1.1 / U.S. Rank Among Thirty OECD Developed Nations on Indicators of Population Health and Percent GDP Spent on Health

Year	U.S. Rank on Life Expectancy at Birth	U.S. Rank on Infant Mortality	Percentage of GDP Spent on Health		
			United States Rank	United States Spending	Average Spending Among All Other OECD Countries
1960	15.5	12	2	5.1%	3.7%
1970	19	14	3, tied	7.0	5.0
1980	14	18	1	8.8	6.7
1990	18	21	1	11.9	6.8
2000	22	25	1	13.3	7.6
2003	23	27	1	15.2	8.6

Source: Authors' compilation from OECD Health Statistics (2006).

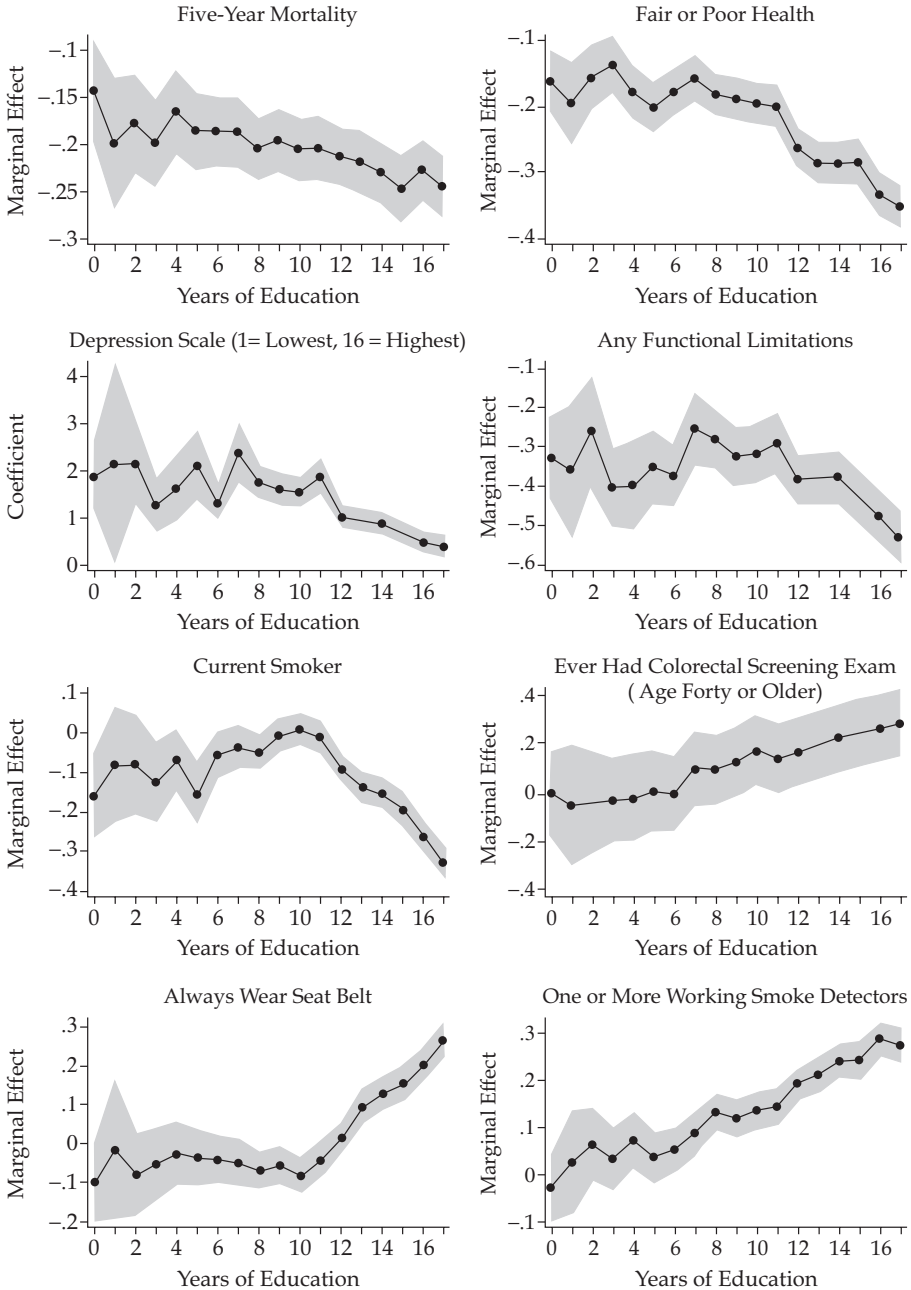
FIGURE 2.1 / The Relationship Between Education and Life Expectancy
Across Countries



Source: Authors' calculation using the Barro-Lee international data.

Note: Circle size is proportional to country population.

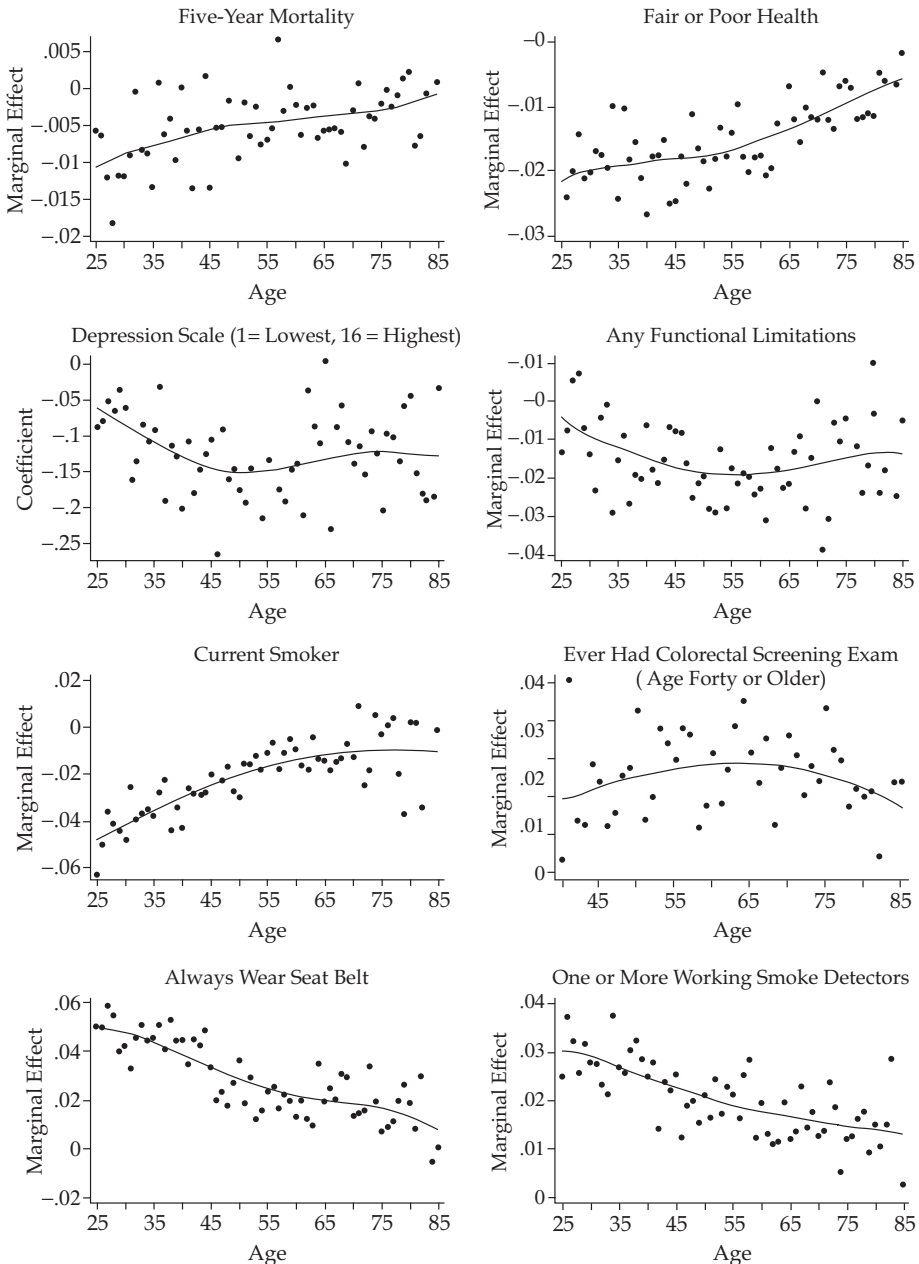
FIGURE 2.2 / Effect of Education on Various Health Measures, By Single Year of Schooling



Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Marginal effects from logit regressions on education, controlling for race and gender. The shaded areas are 95 percent confidence intervals for each coefficient.

FIGURE 2.3 / Effect of Education on Various Health Measures, By Single Year of Age



Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Marginal effects from age-specific logit regressions on education, controlling for race and gender. Curve fitted using a locally weighted regression smoother, with a bandwidth of 0.8.

TABLE 2.1 / Effect of Education on Health, Adults Twenty-Five and Over

Dependent Variable	With Limited Controls		With Broader Controls		With Occupation and Industry		Obs	Mean
	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE		
Five-year mortality	-0.0017**	[0.0002]	-0.0011**	[0.0002]	-0.0010**	[0.0002]	35394	0.05
Self-Report of disease diagnosis								
Heart condition	-0.0054**	[0.0011]	-0.0035**	[0.0013]	-0.0033*	[0.0014]	28343	0.31
Cancer	0.0018**	[0.0004]	0.0011*	[0.0005]	0.0009	[0.0005]	28180	0.07
Stroke	-0.0010**	[0.0002]	-0.0004*	[0.0002]	-0.0003*	[0.0001]	22480	0.03
Ulcer	-0.0032**	[0.0005]	-0.0012*	[0.0006]	-0.0006	[0.0006]	28255	0.08
Hepatitis	0.0008	[0.0004]	0.0013**	[0.0005]	0.0013**	[0.0005]	27821	0.04
Chickenpox	0.0096**	[0.0008]	0.0058**	[0.0009]	0.0048**	[0.0009]	26410	0.85
Hay fever or sinusitis, past twelve months	0.0075**	[0.0010]	0.0064**	[0.0012]	0.0046**	[0.0013]	28307	0.22
Pain, past twelve months	-0.0060**	[0.0012]	-0.0053**	[0.0015]	-0.0037*	[0.0015]	28345	0.49
Sickness, past two weeks	-0.0037**	[0.0008]	-0.0025**	[0.0009]	-0.0032**	[0.0010]	28334	0.15
Asthma episode, past twelve months	-0.0007	[0.0004]	-0.0002	[0.0004]	-0.0007	[0.0004]	28156	0.03
Ulcer past twelve months	-0.0024**	[0.0002]	-0.0009**	[0.0003]	-0.0006**	[0.0002]	27584	0.02
Hypertension	-0.0066**	[0.0009]	-0.0048**	[0.0011]	-0.0046**	[0.0011]	28321	0.25
High cholesterol °	-0.0059**	[0.0014]	-0.0045**	[0.0016]	-0.0036*	[0.0017]	20110	0.32
Emphysema	-0.0011**	[0.0002]	-0.0006**	[0.0001]	-0.0004**	[0.0001]	23997	0.02
Asthma	0.0002	[0.0007]	0.0008	[0.0008]	-0.0003	[0.0008]	28258	0.09
Diabetes	-0.0032**	[0.0004]	-0.0015**	[0.0004]	-0.0016**	[0.0004]	28151	0.07
Functioning								
In fair or poor health °	-0.0152**	[0.0006]	-0.0082**	[0.0005]	-0.0073**	[0.0005]	35774	0.12
Anxiety (scale from 0 to 8)	-0.0483**	[0.0041]	-0.0286**	[0.0046]	-0.0316**	[0.0050]	28350	1.05
Depression (scale from 0 to 16)	-0.1268**	[0.0068]	-0.0748**	[0.0077]	-0.0711**	[0.0084]	28350	1.2
Effect of health								
Number of work loss days, past twelve months	-0.5768**	[0.0857]	-0.4680**	[0.0933]	-0.4082**	[0.1086]	19112	5.15
Number of bed days, past twelve months	-0.5623**	[0.0663]	-0.3442**	[0.0776]	-0.3767**	[0.0875]	27935	4.75
Depression hindered life, past month ^a	-0.0165**	[0.0024]	-0.0061*	[0.0027]	-0.0063*	[0.0028]	7722	0.62
Any functional limitations	-0.0160**	[0.0011]	-0.0104**	[0.0013]	-0.0104**	[0.0014]	28263	0.33

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: The first column (limited controls) includes a full set of age dummies, race, and gender.

The second column (broader controls) adds Hispanic origin, family income, family size, major activity, region, MSA, marital status, and whether covered by health insurance.

Outcomes marked with ° came from waves of the NHIS that did not collect health-insurance data, so health insurance is not included in these regressions.

The third column adds occupation and industry dummies to the limited and broader controls.

^a Question was asked only of individuals who reported experiencing at least one negative affective state, most or all of the time.

* significant at 10 percent; ** significant at 5 percent.

TABLE 2.2 / Effect of Education on Health Behaviors, Adults Twenty-Five and Over

Dependent Variable	With Limited Controls		With Broader Controls		With Occupation and Industry		Obs	Mean
	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE		
Smoking								
Current smoker	-0.0218**	[0.0009]	-0.0186**	[0.0011]	-0.0141**	[0.0012]	28154	0.23
Number of cigarettes a day (smokers)	-0.3780**	[0.0672]	-0.4129**	[0.0703]	-0.2926**	[0.0736]	6276	16.65
Made serious attempt to quit °	0.0133**	[0.0025]	0.0105**	[0.0027]	0.0084**	[0.0028]	9211	0.62
Alcohol								
Had twelve or more drinks in entire life	0.0187**	[0.0009]	0.0097**	[0.0011]	0.0098**	[0.0011]	28042	0.78
Drink at least once per month	0.0319**	[0.0014]	0.0183**	[0.0016]	0.0183**	[0.0017]	27711	0.45
Number of days had five or more drinks past year	-1.7572**	[0.1711]	-1.5787**	[0.1858]	-1.2149**	[0.2094]	16311	11.1
Average number of drinks on days drank	-0.1720**	[0.0138]	-0.1410**	[0.0136]	-0.1131**	[0.0157]	16491	2.38
Diet or exercise								
Body mass index (BMI)	-0.1996**	[0.0127]	-0.1270**	[0.0150]	-0.1269**	[0.0157]	27253	26.88
Overweight (BMI greater or equal to 25)	-0.0172**	[0.0013]	-0.0122**	[0.0015]	-0.0113**	[0.0016]	27253	0.60
Obese (BMI greater or equal to 30)	-0.0129**	[0.0009]	-0.0087**	[0.0011]	-0.0088**	[0.0012]	27237	0.23
How often eat fruit or vegetables per day	0.0658**	[0.0033]	0.0585**	[0.0039]	0.0515**	[0.0040]	28350	1.88
Ever do vigorous activity	0.0489**	[0.0015]	0.0359**	[0.0017]	0.0322**	[0.0018]	28000	0.38
Ever do moderate activity	0.0418**	[0.0014]	0.0306**	[0.0016]	0.0286**	[0.0017]	27724	0.51
Illegal drugs (ages twenty-five to forty-four)								
Ever used marijuana °	0.0189**	[0.0018]	0.0085**	[0.0021]	0.0092**	[0.0024]	16220	0.46
Used marijuana, past twelve months °	-0.0009	[0.0007]	-0.0021*	[0.0008]	-0.001	[0.0009]	16212	0.08

TABLE 2.2 / (Continued)

Dependent Variable	With Limited Controls		With Broader Controls		With Occupation and Industry		Obs	Mean
	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE		
Ever used cocaine °	0.0055**	[0.0011]	0.0003	[0.0013]	0.0009	[0.0014]	15929	0.15
Used cocaine, past twelve months °	−0.0003	[0.0003]	−0.0004	[0.0003]	−0.0001	[0.0003]	15247	0.02
Ever used any other illegal drug °	0.0047**	[0.0013]	0.0005	[0.0015]	0.0023	[0.0018]	16175	0.20
Used other illegal drug, past twelve months °	−0.0015*	[0.0006]	−0.0012	[0.0007]	−0.0007	[0.0007]	15726	0.05
Household safety Know poison control number °	0.0466**	[0.0025]	0.0337**	[0.0029]	0.0301**	[0.0032]	8517	0.60
One or more working smoke detectors °	0.0207**	[0.0009]	0.0113**	[0.0009]	0.0101**	[0.0010]	34455	0.79
House tested for radon °	0.0066**	[0.0004]	0.0038**	[0.0003]	0.0032**	[0.0004]	33478	0.04
Home paint ever tested for lead °	−0.0001	[0.0007]	0.0001	[0.0006]	−0.0007	[0.0006]	11519	0.05
Automobile safety Always wear seat belt °	0.0295**	[0.0011]	0.0236**	[0.0012]	0.0185**	[0.0013]	35585	0.68
Never wear seat belt °	−0.0097**	[0.0005]	−0.0078**	[0.0006]	−0.0057**	[0.0006]	35567	0.09
Recommended preventive care Ever had mammogram (age forty or older)	0.0149**	[0.0011]	0.0081**	[0.0013]	0.0072**	[0.0013]	10126	0.86
Had mammogram, past two years (age forty or older)	0.0270**	[0.0021]	0.0153**	[0.0025]	0.0155**	[0.0026]	10061	0.55
Ever had pap smear test	0.0045**	[0.0004]	0.0028**	[0.0004]	0.0022**	[0.0003]	15064	0.96
Had pap smear, past year	0.0258**	[0.0017]	0.0143**	[0.0019]	0.0121**	[0.0020]	15129	0.62
Ever had colorectal screening (age forty or older)	0.0217**	[0.0014]	0.0169**	[0.0016]	0.0153**	[0.0016]	17586	0.29

TABLE 2.2 / (Continued)

Dependent Variable	With Limited Controls		With Broader Controls		With Occupation and Industry		Obs	Mean
	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE	Years of Education	SE		
Had colonoscopy, past year (age forty or older)	0.0060**	[0.0008]	0.0045**	[0.0008]	0.0034**	[0.0008]	17490	0.09
Ever been tested for HIV	0.0126**	[0.0013]	0.0132**	[0.0015]	0.0113**	[0.0016]	26456	0.32
Had an STD other than HIV/AIDS, past five years	0.0003	[0.0004]	0.0000	[0.0004]	0.0001	[0.0004]	14659	0.02
Had flu shot, past twelve months	0.0172**	[0.0012]	0.0123**	[0.0014]	0.0091**	[0.0014]	28013	0.31
Ever had pneumonia vaccination	0.0052**	[0.0007]	0.0045**	[0.0008]	0.0046**	[0.0008]	27554	0.16
Ever had hepatitis B vaccine	0.0185**	[0.0011]	0.0178**	[0.0013]	0.0126**	[0.0014]	26826	0.20
Received all three hepatitis B shots	0.0154**	[0.0009]	0.0147**	[0.0011]	0.0097**	[0.0011]	26453	0.15
Among diabetics								
Are you now taking insulin	-0.0008	[0.0038]	-0.0039	[0.0046]	-0.0031	[0.0048]	2006	0.33
Are you now taking diabetic pills	-0.0059	[0.0040]	-0.0023	[0.0048]	-0.0011	[0.0049]	1997	0.66
Blood pressure high at last reading °	-0.0043**	[0.0005]	-0.0033**	[0.0005]	-0.0029**	[0.0005]	33569	0.08
Among hypertensives								
Still have high bp °	-0.0104**	[0.0022]	-0.0079**	[0.0024]	-0.0077**	[0.0026]	8591	0.49
High bp is cured (versus controlled) °	0.0006	[0.0027]	-0.0022	[0.0031]	-0.0023	[0.0033]	4185	0.26

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: The first column (limited controls) includes a full set of age dummies, race, and gender.

The second column (broader controls) adds Hispanic origin, family income, family size, major activity, region, MSA, marital status, and whether covered by health insurance.

Outcomes marked with ° came from waves of the NHIS that did not collect health-insurance data, so health insurance is not included in these regressions.

The third column adds occupation and industry dummies to the limited and broader controls.

* significant at 10 percent; ** significant at 5 percent.

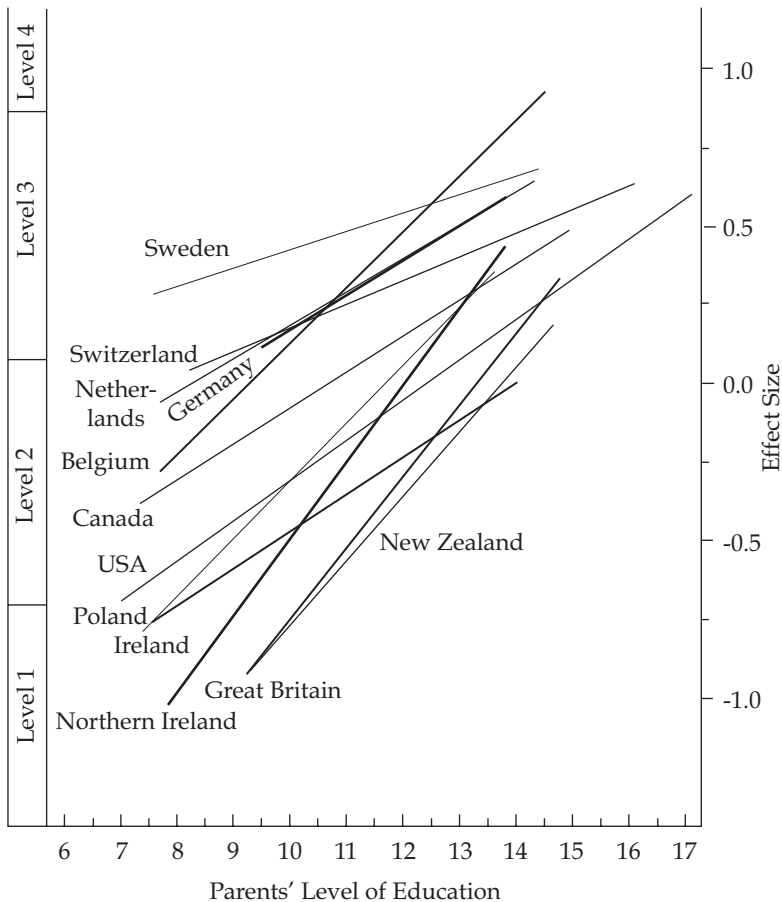
TABLE 2.3 / Effect of Education by Gender, Income, and Age for Selected Outcomes

	All	Male	Female	White	Black	Income at Least 20,000	Income Less than 20,000
Five-year mortality	-0.002 (0.0002) [-3.92%]	-0.002 (0.0003) [-3.17%]	-0.001** (0.0002) [-1.78%]	-0.001 (0.0002) [-2.33%]	-0.002 (0.0006) [-2.11%]	-0.001 (0.0002) [-2.44%]	-0.002 (0.0005) [-1.53%]
Any functional limitations	-0.016 (0.001) [-4.94%]	-0.014 (0.001) [-4.95%]	-0.018 (0.002) [-4.93%]	-0.018 (0.001) [-5.21%]	-0.012 (0.003) [-5.81%]	-0.013 (0.001) [-4.68%]	-0.003** (0.002) [-0.62%]
In fair or poor health	-0.015 (0.001) [-12.21%]	-0.013 (0.001) [-11.63%]	-0.017 (0.001) [-12.61%]	-0.015 (0.001) [-12.93%]	-0.022** (0.002) [-7.44%]	-0.008 (0.001) [-11.28%]	-0.021** (0.001) [-8.85%]
Depression scale (0 = lowest, 16 = highest)	-0.127 (0.007) [-10.5%]	-0.093 (0.009) [-9.0%]	-0.161** (0.010) [-11.9%]	-0.132 (0.008) [-13.2%]	-0.138 (0.019) [-10.5%]	-0.101 (0.008) [-10.1%]	-0.074 (0.014) [-3.6%]
Obese (BMI greater or equal to 30)	-0.013 (0.001) [-5.69%]	-0.009 (0.001) [-4.00%]	-0.017** (0.001) [-7.52%]	-0.013 (0.001) [-5.98%]	-0.012 (0.003) [-4.11%]	-0.014 (0.001) [-6.63%]	-0.005** (0.002) [-2.04%]
Moderate activity	0.042 (0.001) [8.14%]	0.043 (0.002) [8.36%]	0.04 (0.002) [7.95%]	0.045 (0.002) [8.43%]	0.035 (0.004) [11.23%]	0.041 (0.002) [7.47%]	0.027** (0.002) [7.46%]
Current smoker	-0.024 (0.001) [-9.25%]	-0.03 (0.002) [-10.4%]	-0.018** (0.001) [-7.78%]	-0.024 (0.001) [-9.54%]	-0.019** (0.003) [-8.49%]	-0.028 (0.001) [-11.71%]	-0.008** (0.002) [-2.70%]
Number of days had five or more drinks past year	-1.744 (0.170) [-15.8%]	-2.556 (0.275) [-14.1%]	-0.450** (0.095) [-13.4%]	-1.888 (0.197) [-17.6%]	-2.478 (0.553) [-18.6%]	1.571 (0.178) [-15.4%]	-1.257 (0.335) [-6.9%]
Ever had colorectal screening (age forty or older)	0.022 (0.001) [7.39%]	0.027 (0.002) [8.83%]	0.017 (0.002) [5.96%]	0.024 (0.002) [7.86%]	0.014 (0.003) [10.77%]	0.024 (0.002) [8.16%]	0.014** (0.002) [4.73%]
Always wear seat belt	0.03 (0.001) [4.32%]	0.031 (0.002) [4.83%]	0.029 (0.001) [3.97%]	0.032 (0.001) [4.62%]	0.019** (0.003) [5.40%]	0.032 (0.002) [4.51%]	0.017** (0.002) [2.84%]
Has smoke detector	0.021 (0.001) [2.60%]	0.021 (0.001) [2.70%]	0.02 (0.001) [2.50%]	0.019 (0.001) [2.39%]	0.034** (0.003) [2.69%]	0.014 (0.001) [1.63%]	0.02** (0.002) [2.92%]

Source: Authors' compilation.

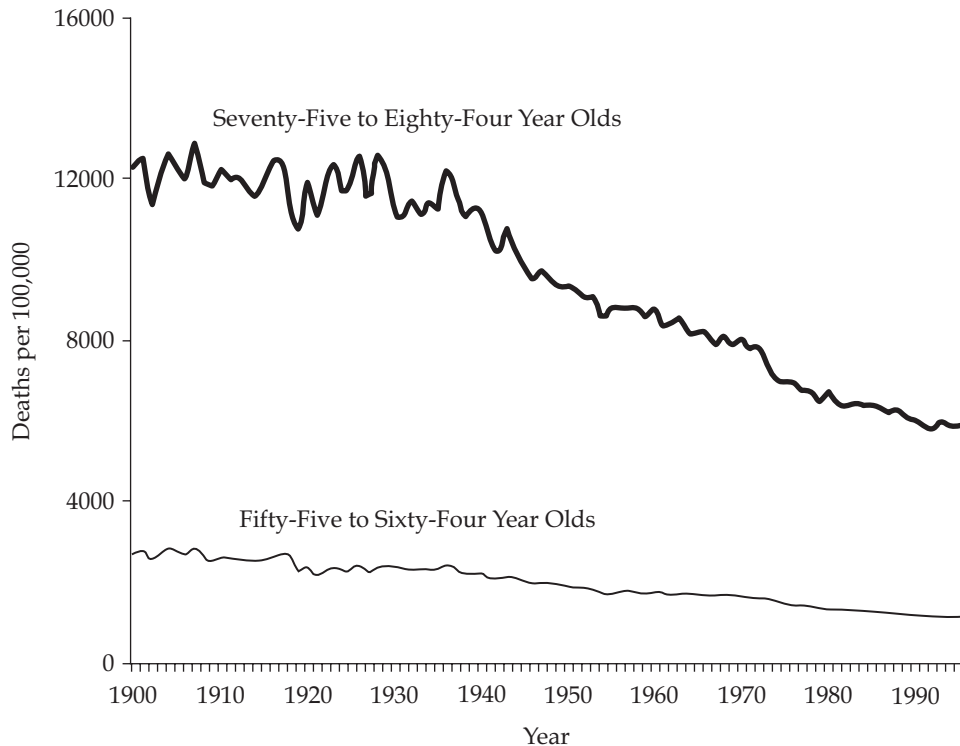
Note: OLS coefficients or marginal effects with standard errors in parentheses. Brackets express the coefficient as a percentage of the variable mean. Asterisks are for tests of equality between coefficients: ** 5 percent.

FIGURE 3.1 / Quantitative Literacy Scores for Youth Ages Sixteen to Twenty-Five, International Adult Literacy Study, 1994



Source: Adapted and updated from Willms (1999a, Figure 5.1).

FIGURE 4.1 / Mortality Trends and the Implementation of Social Security



Source: Arno, Schecter, and House (n.d.).
Social Security Benefits Become Regular and Ongoing, January 1940.

TABLE 4.1 / Proportionate Mortality, By Age and Income, Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1972 to 1989

Five-Year Average Annual Household Income, 1993	Ages Forty-Five and Older		Ages Forty-Five to Sixty-Four	
	Sample Proportion	Proportion of Deaths	Sample Proportion	Proportion of Deaths
Less than \$15,000	0.17	0.23	0.07	0.11
\$15,000 to 20,000	0.08	0.18	0.06	0.09
\$20,001 to 30,000	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.06
\$30,001 to 50,000	0.25	0.07	0.3	0.04
\$50,001 to 70,000	0.17	0.06	0.24	0.04
Greater than \$70,000	0.17	0.04	0.23	0.03

Source: McDonough et al. (1997).

TABLE 4.2 / Reported Health Problems in 2003 among Adults Eighteen Years and Over, By Poverty Level,^a National Health Interview Survey

Health Problem	Poor	Near Poor	Nonpoor
Asthma attack	5.3	4.1	2.9
Severe headache or migraine	21.0	18.7	13.3
Low back pain	33.2	30.6	25.8
Neck pain	17.9	16.3	13.8
Disabling chronic condition ^b	23.1	17	9.2
Vision problems	13.7	11.6	7.3
Hearing problems	3.9	3.6	2.8
Fair or poor health ^b	20.4	14.4	6.1
Psychological distress	8.7	5.4	1.8
Hypertension ^c	23.3	23.0	18.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (2005).

^a "Poor" is defined as below 100 percent of the poverty level, "near poor" is between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty, and "nonpoor" is above 200 percent of poverty. Rates take account of family size. For example, in 2003, 100 percent of the poverty level for a family of four was \$18,660.

^b Measured for all ages.

^c Measured for those twenty years and over.

TABLE 4.3 / State Variation in Maximum SSI Benefit for Single Persons, 1990 and 2000 (in 2000 Dollars)

	Maximum Monthly Benefit ^a		Percent Change in Maximum Monthly Benefit:	Annual Dollar Benefit Change:	Maximum Annual Income SSI Receipts Can Have: 2000
	1990	2000	1990 to 2000	1990 to 2000	
Alaska	944	874	-7.4%	-841	10488
California	829	692	-16.6	1650	8304
Colorado	579	548	-5.4	-374	6576
Connecticut	990	747	-24.6	-2919	8964
D.C.	528	512	-3.0	-189	6144
Hawaii	515	517	0.5	29	6204
Iowa	508	534	5.1	312	6408
Idaho	604	565	-6.5	-470	6780
Maine	521	522	0.2	10	6264
Massachusetts	678	641	-5.5	-444	7692
Michigan	548	526	-3.9	-258	6312
Minnesota	607	593	-2.3	-166	7116
Nebraska	558	519	-7.0	-469	6228
Nevada	555	548	-1.3	-89	6576
New Hampshire	544	539	-0.8	-55	6468
New Jersey	549	543	-1.1	-70	6516
New York	621	599	-3.6	-268	7188
Oklahoma	592	565	-4.6	-328	6780
Oregon	511	514	0.7	40	6168
Pennsylvania	550	539	-2.0	-134	6468
Rhode Island	592	576	-2.8	-196	6912
South Dakota	528	527	-0.1	-9	6324
Utah	516	512	-0.8	-47	6144
Vermont	591	570	-3.6	-252	6840
Washington	545	539	-1.1	-71	6468
Wisconsin	644	596	-7.4	-572	7152
Wyoming	534	522	-2.3	-148	6264
Federal Maximum (Remaining States) ^b	508	512	0.8	48	6144
Average Across All States	558	544	-2.5	-166	6533

Source: Authors' compilation.

^a These figures are rounded to the dollar, but annual benefit change reflects changes in monthly benefits to the cent.

^b SSI benefits are automatically adjusted each year to account for inflation. The difference in the federal minimum benefit between 1990 and 2000 is because the CPI adjuster used for automatic cost-of-living increases (for both Social Security and SSI) is different than the CPI adjuster used in most studies to account for inflation.

TABLE 4.4 / Mobility Limitation Regressed on Maximum State SSI Benefit Among Single Individuals

	All	Less Than or Equal to 25th Income Percentile	Greater or Equal to 75th Income Percentile
Maximum monthly state SSI benefit (parameter estimates multiplied by 100)	-0.0046* (.0019)	-0.01836* (.0075)	0.00112 (.0023)
Female	0.0392** (.0010)	0.0460*** (.0024)	0.0440*** (.0016)
Age (reference = eighty-five or older)			
Sixty-five to seventy-four	-0.3061*** (.0028)	-0.2233*** (.0043)	-0.3795*** (.0044)
Seventy-five to eighty-four	-0.1982*** (.0019)	-0.1328*** (.0033)	-0.2564*** (.0031)
Marital status (reference = widow)			
Divorced	-0.0030** (.0012)	-0.0049* (.0022)	-0.0088*** (.0021)
Never married	-0.0020 (.0019)	0.0121*** (.0031)	-0.0255*** (.0020)
Race-ethnicity (reference = white)			
Black	0.0505*** (.0053)	0.0349*** (.0060)	0.0540*** (.0042)
Hispanic	0.0382*** (.0081)	0.0275*** (.0074)	0.0298*** (.0081)
Immigrant	0.0217*** (.0044)	0.0141** (.0045)	0.0264*** (.0049)
Years of education (reference = high school)			
Less than high school	0.1074*** (.0022)	0.0682*** (.0029)	0.1370*** (.0027)
College degree	0.0409*** (.0017)	0.0187*** (.0031)	0.0526*** (.0018)
State unemployment rate	0.0044** (.0017)	0.0068* (.0031)	0.0012*** (.0013)
Institutionalized	0.5002*** (.0060)	0.5136*** (.0054)	0.4213*** (.0120)
Year 2000	0.0434*** (.0013)	0.0226*** (.0026)	0.0437*** (.0017)
Mean of dependent variable	0.30	0.39	0.23
Number of observations	1563910	376616	413015

Source: Authors' compilation.

All models include state fixed effects.

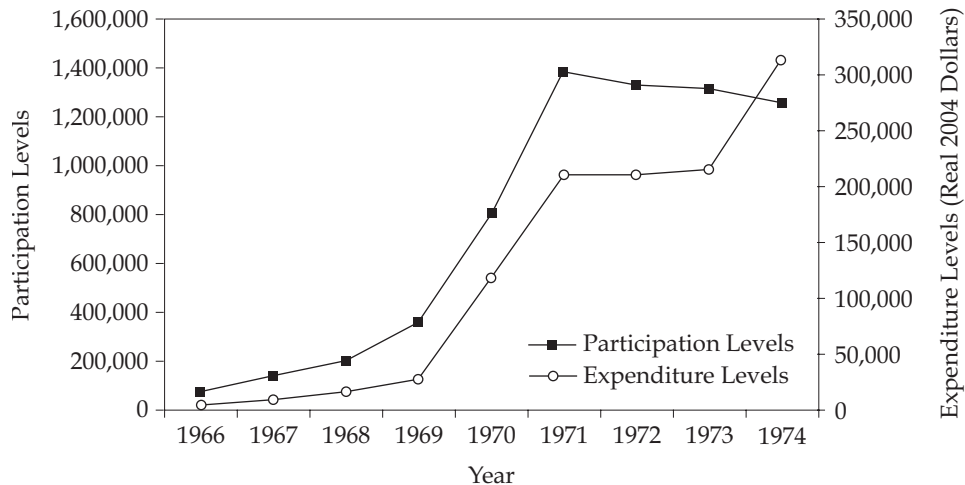
Standard errors in parentheses.

*p < 0.05

**p < 0.01

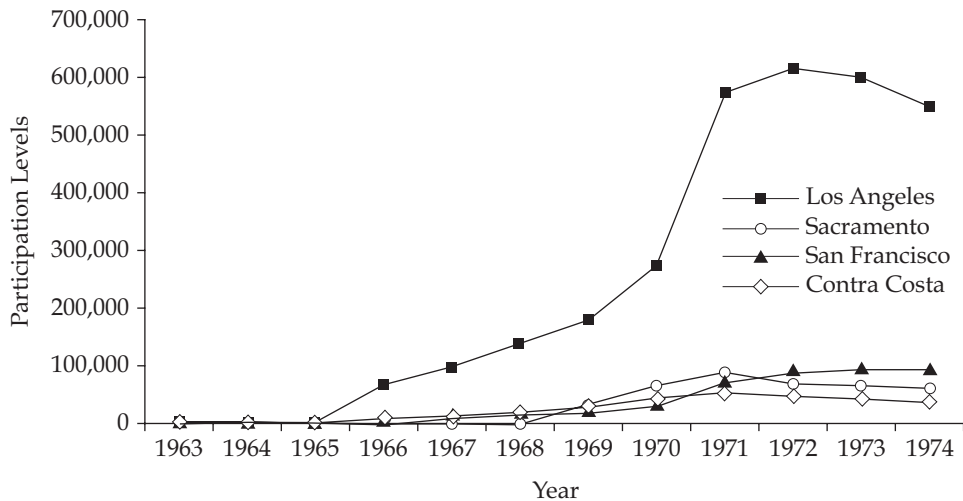
***p < 0.001

FIGURE 5.1 / California Food Stamp Participation and Expenditure Levels, 1963 to 1974



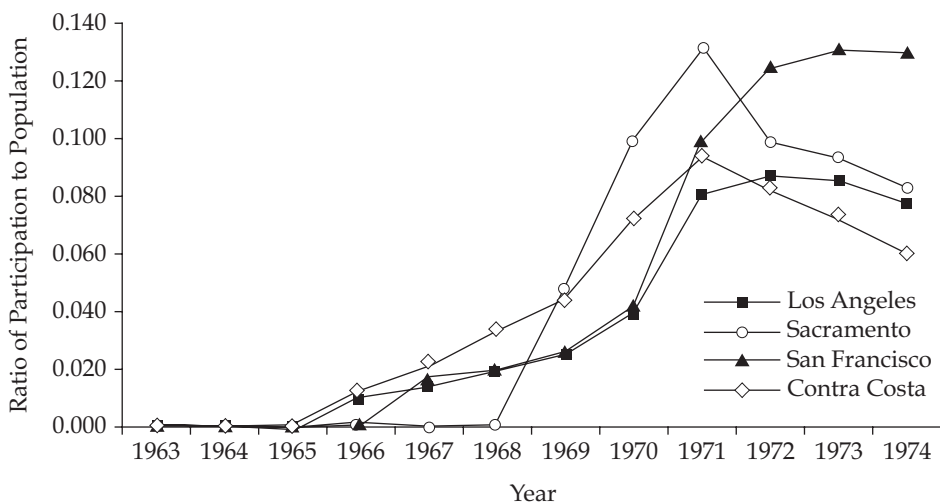
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 5.2 / Food Stamp Program Participation, 1963 to 1974 (Selected Large California Counties)



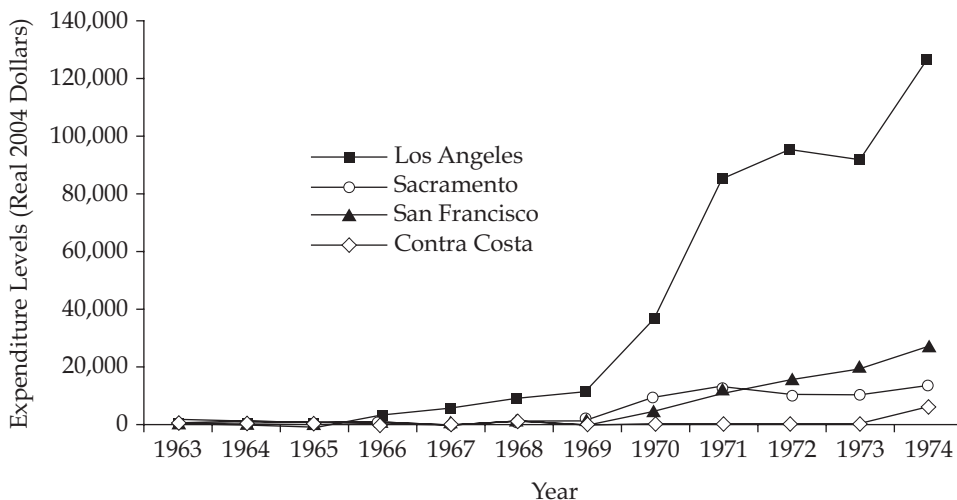
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 5.3 / Ratio of Food Stamp Program Participation Levels to County Population, 1963 to 1974 (Selected Large California Counties)



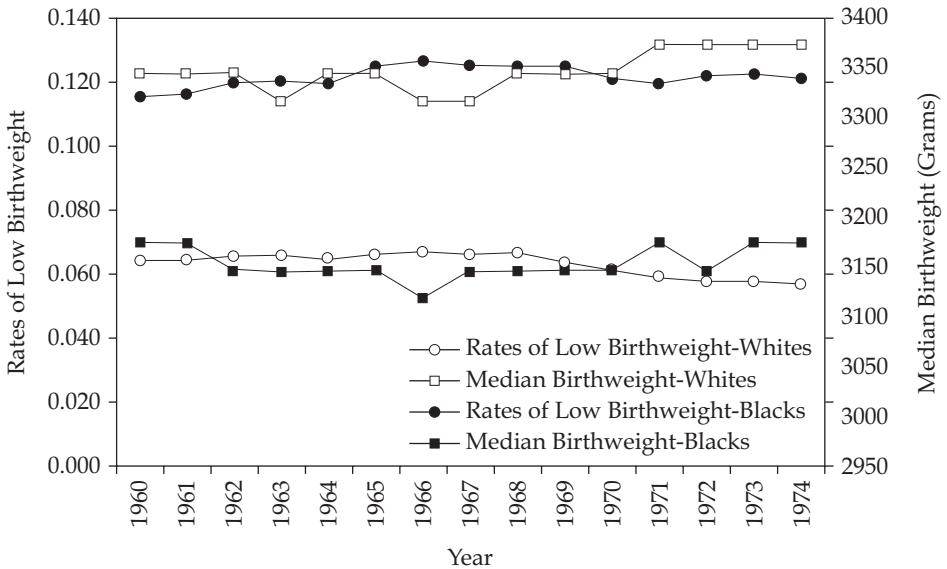
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 5.4 / Food Stamp Program Expenditures, 1963 to 1974 (Selected Large California Counties)



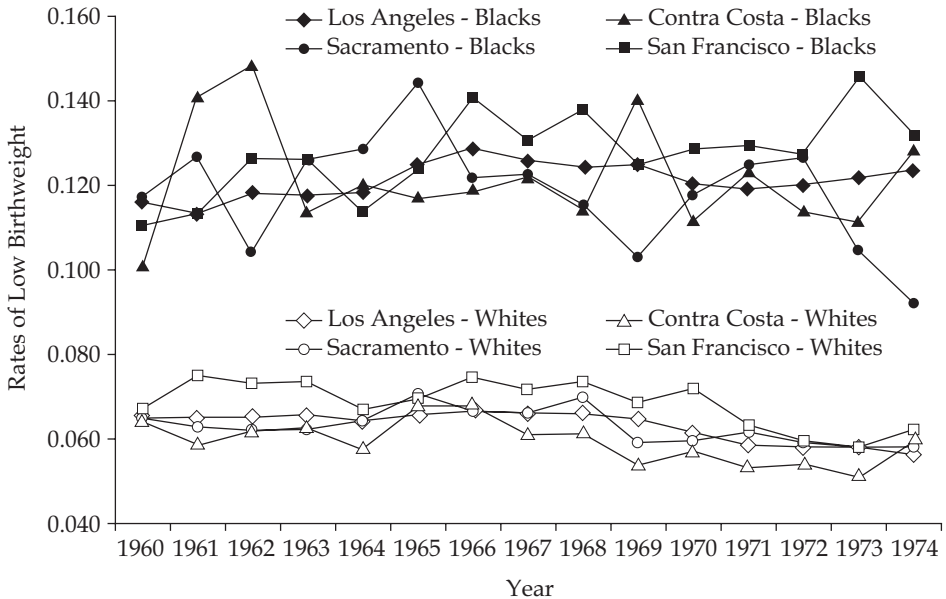
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 5.5 / Rates of Low Birthweight and Median Birthweight by Race, 1960 to 1974



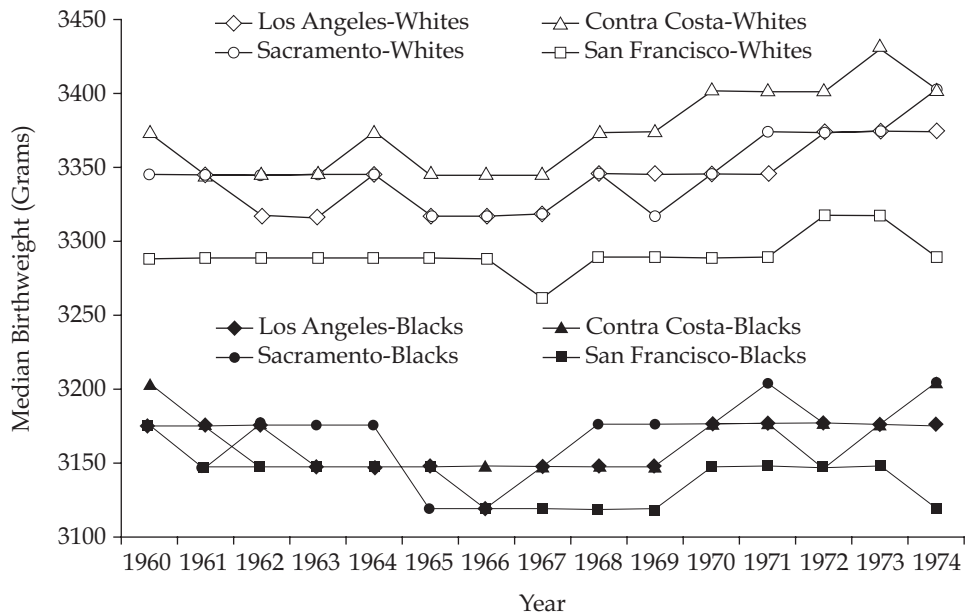
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 5.6 / Rates of Low Birthweight by Race, 1960 to 1974 (Selected Large California Counties)



Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 5.7 / Median Birthweight (in Grams), 1960 to 1974 (Selected Large California Counties)



Source: Authors' calculations.

TABLE 5.1 / California Food Stamp Program Entry Date, By County (1969 County Population and Poverty Rate)

County	Entry Date	1969 Population	1969 Pov. Rate	County	Entry Date	1969 Population	1969 Pov. Rate
Humboldt	3/63	98,868	0.132	Riverside	11/69	450,477	0.135
Contra Costa	12/65	546,362	0.077	San Luis Obispo	11/69	102,648	0.145
Los Angeles	12/65	6,989,910	0.108	Yuba	12/69	44,660	0.171
San Francisco	9/66	726,294	0.134	Yolo	6/70	89,817	0.154
Santa Clara	3/67	1,033,442	0.077	Madera	7/70	41,079	0.213
Modoc	4/67	7,261	0.147	Tehama	9/70	29,044	0.133
San Mateo	4/67	552,230	0.056	Santa Barbara	11/70	261,991	0.112
Sonoma	6/67	200,920	0.132	Tulare	7/72	185,701	0.191
Solano	12/67	168,394	0.109	Kern	9/72	325,549	0.160
Lassen	4/68	16,611	0.083	Butte	11/72	101,057	0.168
Shasta	4/68	76,290	0.128	Santa Cruz	12/72	122,243	0.144
Alameda	8/68	1,060,099	0.112	Merced	9/73	101,255	0.170
Monterey	2/69	255,128	0.109	Inyo	4/74	15,417	0.099
Del Norte	3/69	14,224	0.123	San Joaquin	4/74	284,769	0.142
Sacramento	3/69	618,673	0.107	Amador	5/74	11,240	0.100
Marin	4/69	203,506	0.064	El Dorado	5/74	43,168	0.116
Stanislaus	4/69	191,271	0.148	Kings	5/74	65,647	0.184
San Benito	7/69	18,103	0.136	Tuolumne	5/74	21,286	0.114
Imperial	8/69	73,604	0.204	Colusa	6/74	12,334	0.126
Mariposa	8/69	5,868	0.132	Mendocino	6/74	49,733	0.141
Nevada	8/69	25,264	0.129	Ventura	6/74	369,811	0.092
Placer	8/69	75,693	0.116	Alpine	7/74	398	0.111
Siskiyou	8/69	33,022	0.120	Glenn	7/74	17,207	0.131
Calaveras	9/69	13,328	0.116	Lake	7/74	18,799	0.189
Sierra	9/69	2,387	0.144	Napa	7/74	76,688	0.094
Fresno	10/69	408,304	0.188	Plumas	7/74	11,637	0.114
Mono	10/69	3,780	0.144	San Bernardino	7/74	671,688	0.119
Orange	10/69	1,376,796	0.066	San Diego	7/74	1,340,989	0.101
Trinity	10/69	7,261	0.134	Sutter	7/74	41,775	0.111

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 5.2 / Sample Means

1960 to 1974 Individual Level Data	All Parities, White	All Parities, Black	1st Births, White	1st Births, Black	Teen, White	Teen, Black	Teen, 1st Birth, White	Teen, 1st Birth, Black
Proportion of low birthweight	0.062	0.121	0.061	0.121	0.072	0.134	0.066	0.126
Proportion of exposed to food stamps	0.339	0.458	0.39	0.543	0.329	0.507	0.345	0.539
Mean expenditure on food stamps in county if exposed (thousands of dollars)	10.7 [27.23]	18.05 [34.40]	12.38 [29.00]	22.17 [37.30]	10.39 [27.01]	20.27 [36.09]	10.82 [27.44]	21.9 [37.21]
Mean participation in food stamps in county if exposed (thousands of dollars)	70.43 [158.92]	118.41 [197.34]	80.92 [168.47]	142.85 [211.47]	68.58 [157.61]	132.06 [205.68]	71.42 [160.17]	141.59 [211.13]
Number of observations	4421791	442882	1579079	152907	681959	114630	526210	80181

Source: Authors' compilations.

Note: Standard deviations in brackets.

TABLE 5.3 / Effects of Food Stamps on Number of Births, 1960 to 1974

	White, All Parity	White, 1st Births	White, Teen Mom	White Teen, 1st Birth	Black, All Parity	Black, 1st Births	Black, Teen Mom	Black Teen, 1st Birth
1. Food stamp variable is food stamp variable	30.54 [20.20]	137.77 [25.71]	48.552 [15.473]	169.886 [44.505]	16.62 [3.50]	25.50 [4.41]	42.330 [6.426]	85.568 [13.810]
Coeff. cell size	0.03	0.13	0.069	0.104	0.12	0.09	0.246	0.235
Number of observations	38475	12825	7695	2565	38475	12825	7695	2565
R-squared	0.744	0.984	0.673	0.9934	0.664	0.951	0.663	0.9903
2. Food stamp variable is Log food stamp expenditure	5.31 [3.20]	20.72 [4.04]	6.618 [2.434]	23.141 [7.036]	2.20 [0.548]	3.74 [0.699]	5.869 [1.015]	12.206 [2.178]
Coeff. cell size	0.01	0.02	0.0095	0.014	0.02	0.01	0.034	0.033
Number of observations	35820	11940	7164	2388	35820	11940	7164	2388
R-squared	0.744	0.985	0.672	0.9938	0.664	0.956	0.664	0.9903
3. Food stamp variable is Log food stamp participation	3.70 [2.37]	15.47 [2.94]	5.133 [1.793]	17.961 [5.173]	1.70 [0.398]	2.81 [0.505]	4.532 [0.731]	9.350 [1.584]
Coeff. cell size	0.00	0.02	0.007	0.011	0.01	0.01	0.026	0.026
Number of observations	36225	12075	7245	2415	36225	12075	7245	2415
R-squared	0.744	0.985	0.672	0.9938	0.664	0.956	0.664	0.9905
Cell size	940.77	1032.05	699.48	1628.5	134.29	280.68	171.5	362.98
4. LA not included. Food stamp variable is food stamp dummy	-2.79 [2.53]	1.94 [3.56]	-5.13 [2.51]	-12.877 [6.78]	1.500 [.388]	2.74 [.794]	2.04 [1.14]	6.05 [2.89]
Coeff. cell size	0.012	0.008	0.03	0.032	0.081	0.136	0.082	0.114
Number of observations	37800	12600	7560	2520	37800	12600	7560	2520
R-squared	0.655	0.966	0.746	0.987	0.632	0.945	0.648	0.967
Cell size	229	255.51	172.33	407.93	18.59	20.14	24.97	53.06

Source: Authors' compilation.

Notes: Standard errors in brackets. Regressions are weighted by county population.

Dep. Var. is number of births in each county/year/race/maternal age/third of the year/parity cell. There are five maternal age categories: fourteen to nineteen, twenty to twenty-five, twenty-six to thirty, thirty-one to thirty-five, thirty-six to forty and three parity categories: 1, 2, and 3 or more. Regressions include log population, county time trends, county*mother age group effects, and parity. Standard errors are clustered at the county*year*third of the year level. Mean cell size is the same for panels 1 to 3.

Table 5.4 / Change in Distribution of Birthweights in Los Angeles County From One Year Before Implementation of Food Stamps to One Year Afterwards.

	All White	All Black	1st Birth, White	1st Birth, Black	Teen, White	Teen, Black	Teen, 1st Birth, White	Teen, 1st Birth, Black
Effect of food stamps on:								
1. P(birthweight less than 2000 grams)	0.145 [.064]	0.396 [.383]	0.027 [.119]	-0.355 [.678]	0.274 [.110]	0.592 [.928]	0.328 [.102]	-0.211 [.938]
2. P(birthweight less than 2500 grams)	0.217 [.122]	0.366 [.420]	-0.101 [.172]	-0.01 [1.01]	0.296 [.239]	0.254 [1.47]	0.22 [.170]	0.254 [1.80]
3. P(birthweight less than 3000 grams)	0.402 [.234]	-0.863 [.649]	0.087 [.313]	-2.93 [2.14]	0.852 [.705]	-4.12 [1.69]	1.44 [.652]	-4.95 [2.76]
Number of observations	204887	32716	74882	10840	31938	8379	25004	5696

Source: Authors' compilation.

Notes: Coefficients and standard errors multiplied by 100. Standard errors in brackets. Regressions are linear probability models estimated using L.A. births from one year before and one year after the introduction of Food Stamps. The reported coefficient is that of a dummy variable indicating that Food Stamps have been introduced nine months prior to the index child's birth. Regressions include controls for child's gender, parity, and mother's age.

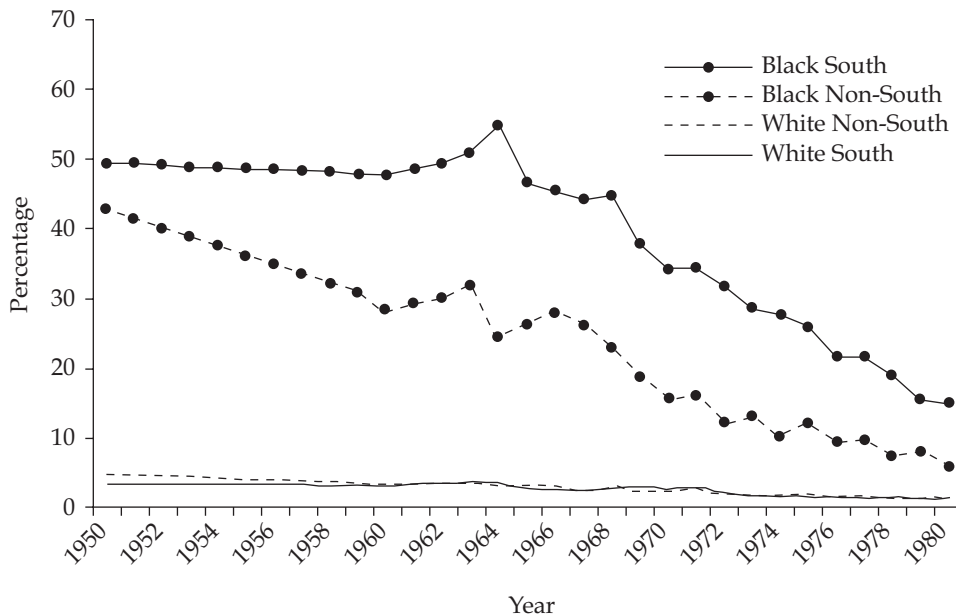
TABLE 5.5 / Effects of Food Stamps on Incidence of Low Birthweight, 1960 to 1974

Food Stamp Variable and Race	Dummy, White	Dummy, Black	Log (Exp), White	Log (Exp), Black	Log (Part), White	Log (Part), Black
1. All						
Food stamp variable	-0.014 [0.050]	0.471 [0.247]	-0.005 [0.006]	0.055 [.034]	-0.002 [0.005]	0.043 [.025]
Number of observations	4421132	442795	4415787	442769	4411467	442638
R-squared	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.004
2. 1st births						
Food stamp variable	0.062 [.080]	0.261 [.365]	0.003 [0.010]	0.065 [.052]	0.002 [0.008]	0.049 [.037]
Number of observations	1579079	152907	1577419	152901	1575425	1532854
R-squared	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.005
3. Teen mothers						
Food stamp variable	0.268 [.111]	0.175 [.467]	0.028 [.013]	0.034 [.051]	0.023 [.010]	0.032 [.040]
Number of observations	681891	114607	680928	114601	680207	114560
R-squared	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.005
4. Teen mothers, 1st births						
Food stamp variable	0.285 [.116]	0.577 [.435]	0.036 [.014]	0.108 [.052]	0.029 [.011]	0.082 [.040]
Number of observations	527529	80185	526884	80181	526210	80154
R-squared	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003
5. All counties except L.A.— Teen mothers, 1st births						
Food stamp variable	0.254 [.153]	0.633 [.578]	0.033 [.018]	0.142 [.073]	0.03 [.015]	0.108 [.056]
Number of observations	356416	39712	355711	39708	355037	39681
R-squared	0.0004	0.004	0.0004	0.004	0.0004	0.004
6. All counties—teen mothers, 1st births, P(less than 2000 grams)						
Food stamp variable	0.102 [.072]	-0.019 [.268]	0.008 [.009]	0.017 [.035]	0.007 [.007]	0.017 [.027]
Number of observations	527289	80185	526884	80191	526210	80154
R-squared	0.0003	0.0008	0.0003	0.0008	0.0003	0.0008
7. All counties—teen mothers, 1st births, P(less than 3000 grams)						
Food stamp variable	0.166 [.238]	0.215 [.740]	0.05 [.029]	0.039 [.092]	0.032 [.022]	0.029 [.072]
Number of observations	527529	80185	526884	80181	526210	80154
R-squared	0.005	0.011	0.005	0.011	0.005	0.011

Source: Authors' compilation.

Notes: Coefficient and standard errors multiplied by 100. Standard errors in brackets. Standard errors are clustered at the county-year level. All regressions include dummy variables for parity, gender, county time trends, county* mother age group effects (county indicators multiplied by mother age group indicators), and the log of county population.

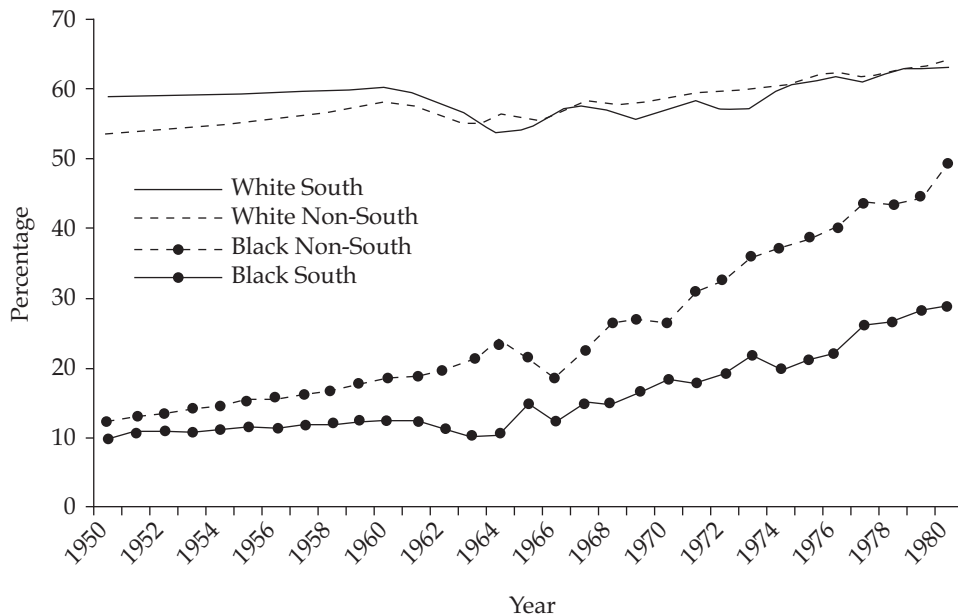
FIGURE 6.1 / Percentage of Women Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four Years Old Reporting Private-Household Service Work as Their Occupation, by Racial Group, Region, and Year^a



Source: Authors' calculations.

^a IPUMS U.S. Census data using the OCC1950 recode variable for occupation, 1950–1980.

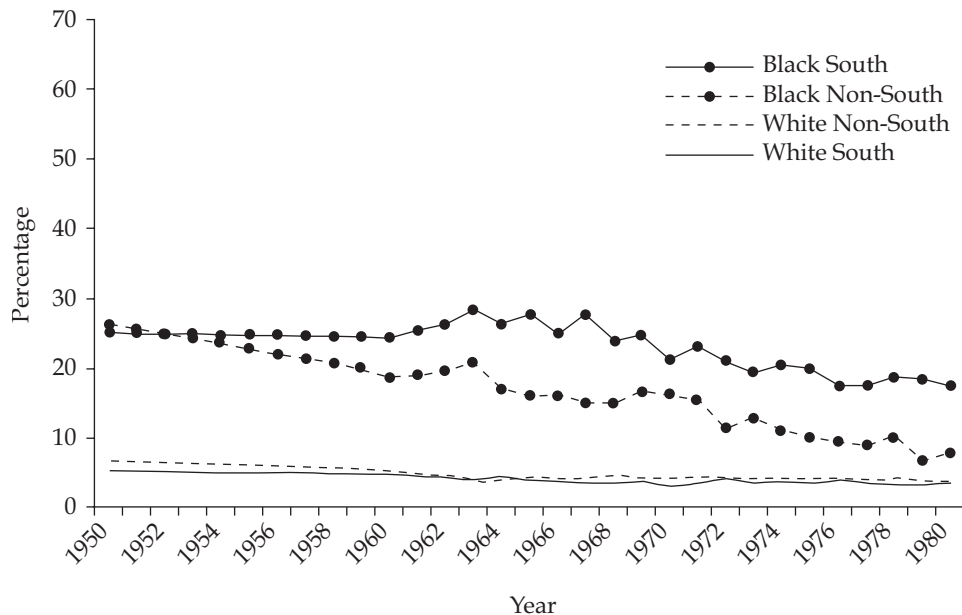
FIGURE 6.2 / Percentage of Women Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four Years Old Reporting a White-Collar Occupation, by Racial Group, Region, and Year^a



Source: Authors' calculations.

^a IPUMS U.S. Census data using the OCC1950 recode variable for occupation, 1950–1980.

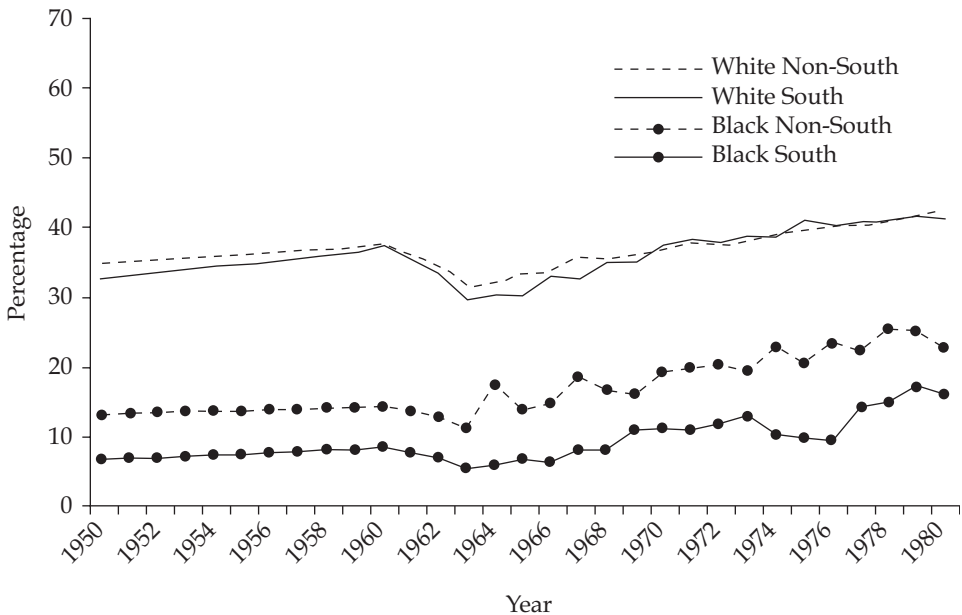
FIGURE 6.3 / Percentage of Men Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four Years Old Reporting a "Laborer" Occupation, by Racial Group, Region, and Year^a



Source: Authors' calculations.

^a IPUMS U.S. Census data using the OCC1950 recode variable for occupation, 1950–1980.

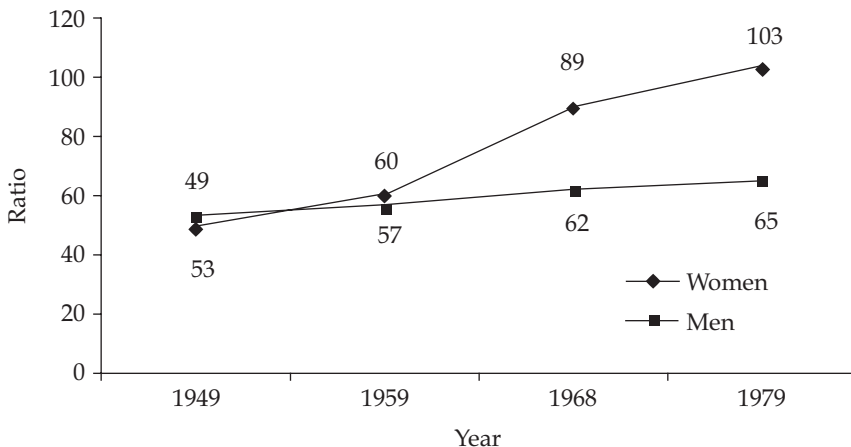
FIGURE 6.4 / Percentage of Men Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four Years Old Reporting a White-Collar Occupation, by Racial Group, Region, and Year^a



Source: Authors' calculations.

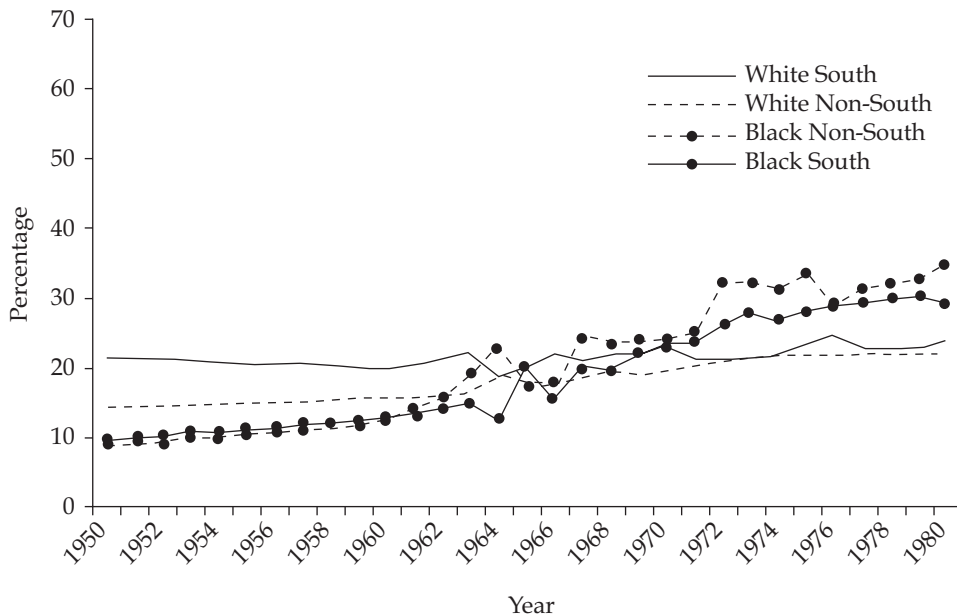
^a IPUMS U.S. Census data using the OCC1950 recode variable for occupation, 1950–1980.

FIGURE 6.5 / Ratio of Black-White Median Income (1983 Dollars) for Men and Women, Age Thirty-Five to Forty-Four (1959 to 1979)



Source: Adapted from Allen & Farley (1986).

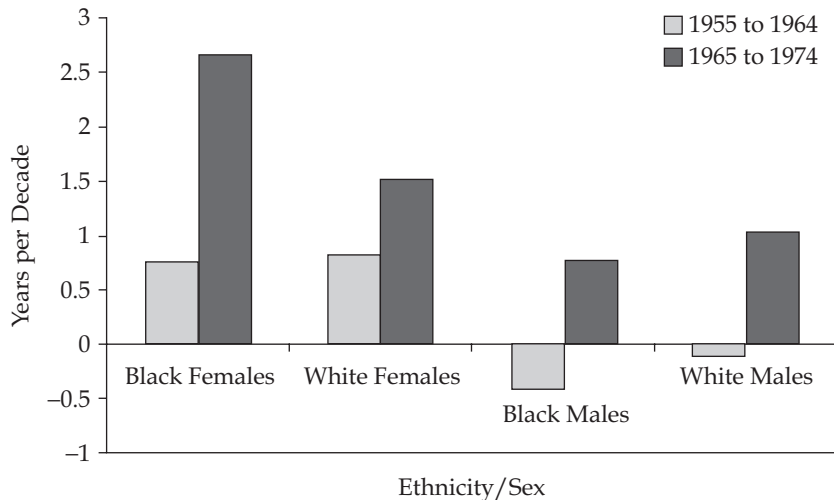
FIGURE 6.6 / Percentage of Women Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four Years Old Working for a Public Employer, by Racial Group and Region^a



Source: Authors' calculations.

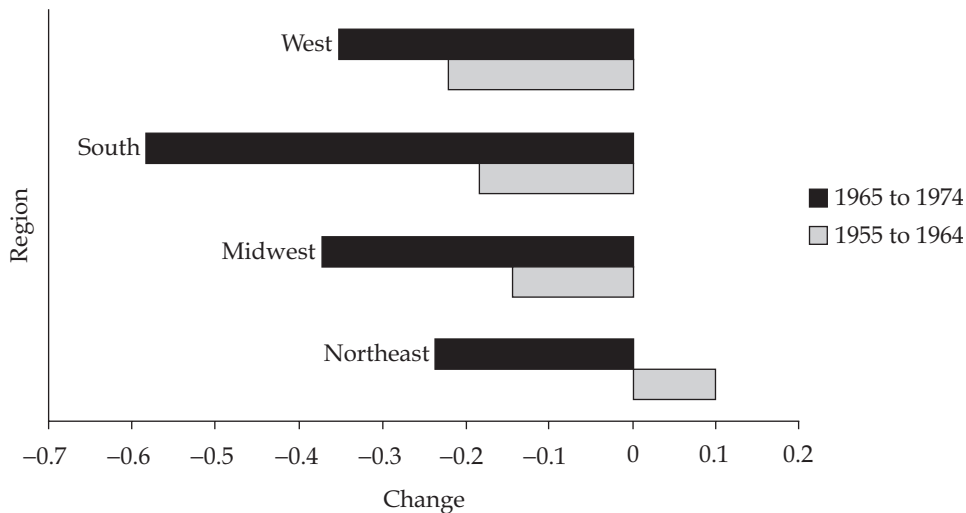
^a IPUMS U.S. Census data, 1950 to 1980.

Figure 6.7 / Change (Years per Decade) in Life Expectancy at Age Thirty-Five in the United States: 1955 to 1964 and 1965 to 1974



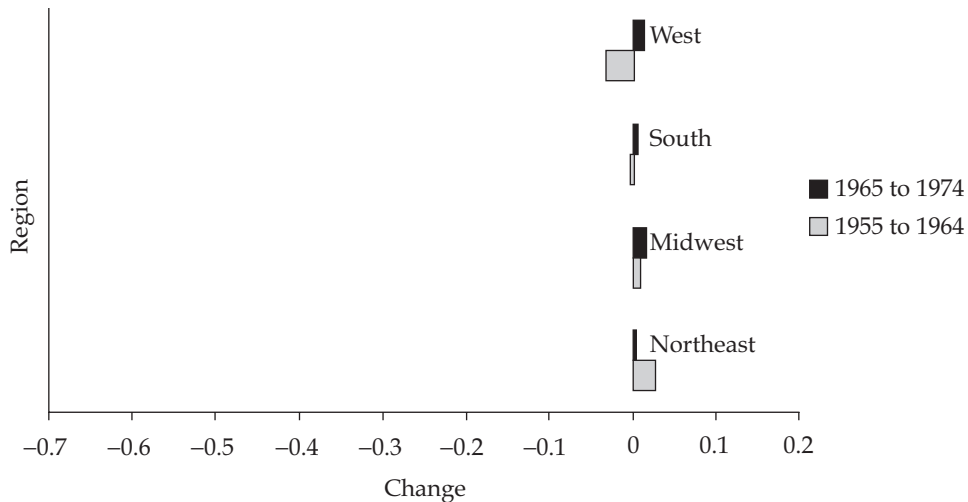
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 6.8 / Change in Black-White Ratio of Female Mortality (Ages Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four): 1955 to 1964 and 1965 to 1974



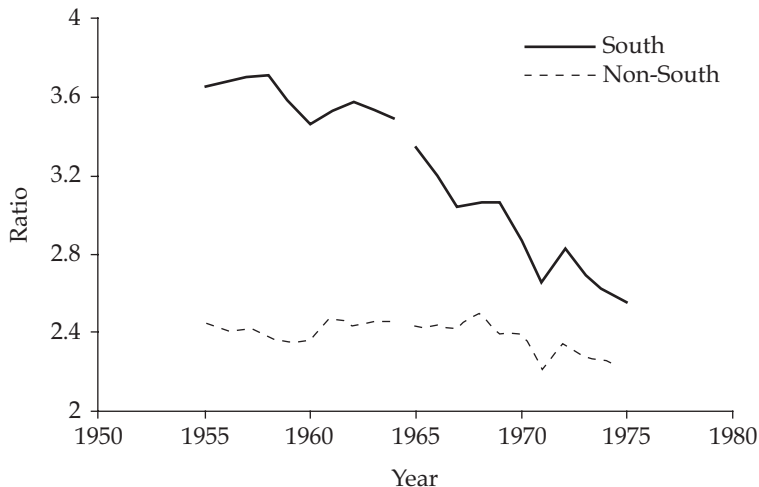
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 6.9 / Change in Black-White Ratio of Male Mortality (Ages Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four): 1955 to 1964 and 1965 to 1974



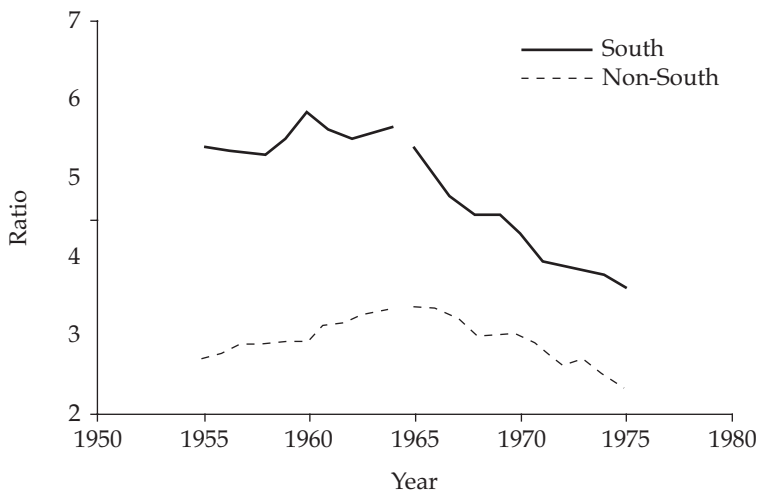
Source: Authors' calculations.

FIGURE 6.10 / Trends in Ratios of Black-White Mortality from Heart Disease (Ages Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four) for Females, By Region, 1955 to 1974



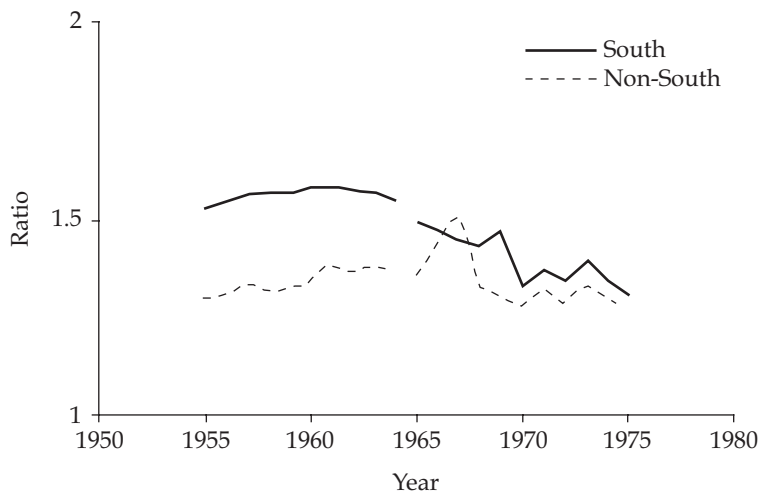
Source: Authors' calculations.

Figure 6.11 / Trends in Ratios of Black-White Mortality from Stroke (Ages Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four) for Females, By Region, 1955 to 1974



Source: Authors' calculations.

Figure 6.12 / Trends in Ratios of Black-White Mortality from Neoplasms (Ages Thirty-Five to Sixty-Four) for Females, By Region, 1955 to 1974



Source: Authors' calculations.

TABLE 6.1 / Annual Rates of Change in Remaining Life Expectancy at Age Thirty-Five and Age Sixty-Five, By Sex, Race, and Era

		Black Women	White Women	Black Men	White Men
Annual rates of change in remaining life expectancy at age thirty-five ^a	1956 to 1965	0.07	0.08	-0.04	-0.01
	1966 to 1975	0.26	0.15	0.07	0.10
Annual rates of change in remaining life expectancy at age sixty-five	1956 to 1965	-0.06	0.07	-0.08	-0.02
	1966 to 1975	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.06

Source: Authors' calculations.

^a Estimates are obtained from regressions of $e(x)$ on year, period, and race-sex group, with all possible interactions between year, race-sex, and period, to estimate differences in slope.

TABLE 6.2 / Slope of Trend in Ratios of Black-to-White Female Mortality, By Region, Era, and Cause of Death

	1955 to 1964			1965 to 1974		
	South	Non-South	South Non-South Difference	South	Non-South	South Non-South Difference
Heart disease ^a	-2.59 (0.73)	0.81 (0.73)	-3.4 (1.03)	-7.57 (0.62)	-2.36 (0.62)	-5.21 (0.88)
Stroke	-9.83 (1.07)	7.13 (1.25)	-3.33 (1.77)	-17.65 (1.07)	3.8 (1.25)	-7.82 (1.51)
Neoplasms	-0.46 (0.3)	0.85 (0.3)	-0.74 (0.42)	-1.65 (0.3)	0.1 (0.3)	-1.19 (0.43)

Source: Authors' calculations.

^a Estimates based on regression of black-white mortality ratios against year, region, cause of death, and all two-way and three-way interactions.

TABLE 7.1 / Estimated Effects of Economic Conditions on Mortality Using a Single Time Series of Macroeconomic Data

Study	Sample	Major Findings	Comments
Ogburn and Thomas (1922)	U.S., 1870 to 1920	Trend deviations in mortality, tuberculosis deaths and infant mortality are positively correlated with macroeconomic conditions ($R = 0.57, 0.32$, and 0.42). Suicides are countercyclical ($R = -0.74$). Similar estimates obtained in models with lags or nine-year moving averages.	Macroeconomic conditions proxied by nine series on prices, industrial production, railroad activity, employment, imports, and bank clearings.
Thomas (1927)	U.K., 1854 to 1913	Trend deviations in mortality, infant mortality, and deaths from excessive alcoholism are positively correlated with macroeconomic conditions ($R = 0.30, 0.28$, and 0.38). Suicides are countercyclical ($R = -0.50$). Similar estimates in models with lags. Results fairly stable across subperiods, reducing likelihood of omitted-variable bias.	Macroeconomic conditions proxied by nine series on prices, industrial production, railroad activity, unemployment, exports, and bank clearings. Total mortality excludes epidemic diseases.
Brenner (1971)	U.S., 1900 to 1967; New York, 1915 to 1967	Countercyclical variation in detrended heart-disease mortality and lagged macroeconomic conditions in New York data. Countercyclical variation also obtained for U.S. data using a different specification (current not lagged economic conditions).	Specifications apparently chosen to maximize strength of countercyclical variation. Little detail on results provided.
Brenner (1973)	New York, 1914 to 1960	Trend deviations in first admissions to mental hospitals negatively correlated with changes in manufacturing employment for entire period and subperiods.	Confounding factors not controlled for. Lead as well as lagged employment included.
Brenner (1975)	U.S., 1933 to 1973	Cirrhosis mortality positively related to lagged unemployment (with a maximum effect after two years) and possibly to long-run per capita income.	Specifications and sample time periods are not consistent across parts of analysis.

Eyer (1977)	U.S., 1870 to 1975	Procyclical variation in total mortality (with key role for motor vehicle and other accidents) and influenza deaths. Countercyclical variation in suicides. Possible causes are social stress and uprooting of communities due to migration, as well as increased work hours and overtime.	Same macroeconomic series as Ogburn and Thomas (1922). Analysis is descriptive and includes examining economic conditions during twenty-four separate death rate peaks and declines.
Brenner (1979)	England and Wales, 1936 to 1976	Polynomial distributed lag of unemployment (trend growth in per capita income) positively (negatively) correlated with total and age-specific mortality. Strongest unemployment effects at lags of one or two years but inconsistent lag pattern (such as stronger effect for five-year lag than in years three and four).	Models include highly correlated covariates (like annual and medium-term income changes), making interpretation difficult.
Gravelle et al. (1981)	U.K., 1922 to 1976	Replicates Brenner's (1979) results for 1936 to 1976 data but finds no significant unemployment effect for longer (1922 to 1976) period and subperiods. Model is not structurally stable across periods. Results are not consistent with Brenner's claim that the peak unemployment effect occurs after around two years; no consistent pattern of lagged unemployment coefficients in unconstrained models.	Similar specification to Brenner (1979) but uses more consistent unemployment series and controls for GDP rather than disposable income.
Forbes and McGregor (1984)	Scotland, 1956 to 1978	No consistent evidence of an unemployment effect on either total male mortality or deaths from ischemic heart disease. Positive impacts for some age groups and specifications, negative predicted effects for others. Similar inconsistency controlling for long-term unemployment. Income effects generally small and insignificant.	Models include five or ten-year unemployment lags and control for real per capita health service expenditure and three real per capita income variables (long-run trend, deviations from it, short-run change).

TABLE 7.1 / (continued)

Study	Sample	Major Findings	Comments
Brenner (1987)	Nine Industrialized Nations, 1951 to 1980	Heart disease mortality negatively related to per capita GDP and positively correlated with unemployment and business failure rates. Strongest effects typically observed with a lag of around two years.	Up to eighteen-year lags included, reducing degrees of freedom and making it very difficult to interpret plausibility of results.
McAvinchey (1988)	Five European Nations, 1959 to 1982	The effects of unemployment vary across countries, with reductions in overall mortality predicted in seven of ten cases. Optimal lag lengths vary substantially and are often much shorter than those used in previous studies. The data also generally do not support the previous use of a second degree polynomial for Almond lag specifications.	Econometric methods incorporate goodness-of-fit criteria using corrections for lost degrees of freedom and order of polynomial lag. Sample years vary slightly across countries.
Joyce and Mocan (1993)	Tennessee, 1970 to 1988	Using monthly data, cyclical and structural unemployment are either uncorrelated or negatively related to the frequency of low birthweight (LBW). The data pass two diagnostic tests for absence of omitted-variable bias: lagged LBW does not predict current unemployment; leads of unemployment do not predict current LBW.	Unemployment decomposed into permanent and transitory components, which proxy structural and cyclical unemployment. VAR methods used to estimate relationship between unemployment and health.
Laporte (2004)	U.S., 1948 to 1996	Increased unemployment associated with reductions in overall mortality; long-run effect is twice as large as short-run impact. Increases in GDP correlated with lower mortality in long-run but not short-run. Models estimated using Hendry error correction mechanism, with first differences in mortality regressed on first differences in regressors plus lag of the dependent and independent variables.	Variables are nonstationary and integrated of degree one, so commonly used trend/cycle decomposition is not appropriate.

Tapia Granados (2004)	Sweden, 1800 to 1998	From 1800 to 1880, bad harvests were associated with higher mortality. Since 1910, deaths have been procyclical (with a one to two-year lag), although of smaller magnitude after the 1950s.	Uses time-series methods including cross-correlations, spectral analysis, and local regressions.
Tapia Granados (2005a)	U.S., 1900 to 1996	Mortality is positively correlated to cyclical increases in real GDP, manufacturing production, and weekly work hours, and it is negatively related to unemployment. Results are generally similar across sex, age, and race-ethnicity groups. Procyclical variation is found for deaths from cardiovascular, liver and renal diseases, pneumonia and influenza, and traffic accidents, but not cancer. Suicides are countercyclical.	Time-series methods compare deviations from trend in dependent and independent variables. Effects tend to be stronger when proxying macroeconomic conditions by unemployment rates than other indicators.
Gerdtham and Johansson (2005)	Swedish Microdata for 1980 to 1996	Significant countercyclical variation in male mortality is found for four macroeconomic indicators (notification rate, capacity utilization rate, confidence indicator, change in GDP). An insignificant procyclical (countercyclical) fluctuation is obtained for the unemployment rate (deviation of GDP from trend). Among women, an almost significant procyclical variation is found using the unemployment rate and deviation of GDP from trend; small and insignificant estimates were obtained for the other four macroeconomic indicators.	Almost all of the secular decline in male mortality occurs during first eight years of the period (most in the first four), raising concern that omitted variables are confounded with the macroeconomic effects.

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: R is the correlation coefficient.

TABLE 7.2 / Estimates of Consequences of Macroeconomic Conditions on Mortality Using Longitudinal Data with Location-Specific Fixed Effects

Study	Sample	Major Findings	Comments
Ruhm (2000)	U.S., 1972 to 1991	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> ALL: -0.5% [-.04]; twenty to forty-four year olds: -2.0% [-.14]; sixty-five or older year olds: -0.3% [-.02]; CVD: -0.5% [-.03]; FLU: -0.7% [-.05]; vehicle: -3.0% [-.21]; EXTERNAL: -1.7% [-.11]; suicide: 1.3% [.09]; homicide: -1.9% [-.13]; INFANT: -0.6% [-.04]; NEONATAL: -0.6% [-.04].</p> <p><u>Insignificant Effects</u> forty-five to sixty-four year olds: 0.0%; CANCER: 0.0%; LIVER: -0.4%.</p> <p>Dynamic models generally yield larger medium-run than short- or long-run impacts. Income effects are mixed and inconsistent.</p>	All models control for percent of state population in specified age, race-ethnicity, education, and marital status groups. Similar results obtained using EP ratio or change in payroll employment as alternative macroeconomic proxies, or including state-specific time trends.
Dehejia and Lleras-Muney (2004)	U.S. Vital Statistics Records, 1975 to 1999, and other sources	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> INFANT: -0.5% [-.03]; NEONATAL: -0.3% [-.02]; POSTNEO: -0.9% [-.06]. Stronger effects for blacks (-0.9%, -0.6%, -1.2%) than whites (-0.3%, -0.1%, -0.7%).</p> <p>Decreased infant mortality for blacks primarily results from fertility selection; reductions in risky behaviors during pregnancy play a greater role for whites.</p>	Weaker effects obtained in models without trends. Fertility selection proxied by parent's education, age, and marital status. Risky pregnancy behaviors include smoking, drinking, and lack of prenatal care.

Economou et al. (2004)	Thirteen EU countries, 1977 to 1996	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> ALL: 0.3% [.02]; fifty-five to sixty-four year olds: 0.5% [.04]; 55-64 year olds: 0.5% [.05]; ISCHEMIC: 0.8% [.07]; CANCER: 0.2% [.02]; suicide: 0.9% [.08]; homicide: 1.5% [.14].</p> <p><u>Insignificant Effects</u> Males: 0.2%; females: 0.1%; twenty-five to thirty-four year olds: -0.4%; thirty-five to forty-four year olds: 0.3%; sixty-five to seventy-four year olds: 0.1%; seventy-five to eighty-four year olds: -0.1%; VEHICLE: 3.0%.</p>	Results difficult to interpret because models control for covariates (smoking, drinking, caloric intake, hospitalization, and sometimes pollution levels) that are determined by macroeconomic conditions.
Johansson (2004)	Twenty-three OECD countries, 1960 to 1997	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> ALL: -0.4%; -0.3% for observations with information on work hours.</p> <p>Total mortality is negatively associated with per capita incomes and work hours.</p>	Same sample and specification as Gerdtham and Ruhm (2006), except for addition of work hours in some models.
Neumayer (2004)	Sixteen German states, 1980 to 2000	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> ALL: -1.1%; females: -1.3%; males: -0.9%; twenty to forty-five year olds: -1.1%; sixty-five or older year olds: -1.2%; CVD: -1.8%; FLU: -3.1%; VEHICLE: -1.3%; suicide: -1.4%.</p> <p><u>Insignificant Effects</u> forty-five to sixty-four year olds: -0.5%; CANCER: -0.1%; LIVER: 0.4%; homicide: 0.3%; EXTERNAL: 1.7%; INFANT: 0.2%; NEONATAL: -1.9%.</p> <p>Dynamic models generally yield larger effects in long-run than initially. Income effects are mixed and inconsistent.</p>	Most specifications correspond to Ruhm (2000). Standard errors corrected for heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation. Models control for personal income, age and percent foreign. Similar results using real GDP growth as macroeconomic proxy.
Tapia Granados (2005b)	Fifty Spanish provinces, 1980 to 1997	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> ALL: -0.3% [-.06]; females: -0.3% [-.04]; males: -0.2% [-.06]; CANCER: -0.1% [-.02]; infectious disease: -0.7% [-.14]; VEHICLE: -2.0% [-.38].</p> <p><u>Insignificant Effects</u> CVD: -0.1%; suicide: 0.5%; homicide: -0.3%.</p>	Models control for age structure and per capita GDP. Similar results obtained using EP ratio as macroeconomic proxy. Inclusion of state-specific trends attenuates effects.

TABLE 7.2 / (continued)

Study	Sample	Major Findings	Comments
Lin (2005)	Eight Asia-Pacific Countries, 1976 to 2001	<i>Significant Unemployment Effects</i> Total Mortality: -0.7% [-.03]; CVD: -2.0% [-.07]; VEHICLE: -10.5% [-.37]; infant: 2.1% [.08]; suicide: 6.7% [.24]; CANCER: 2.5% [.09]. Income effects are mixed.	Models control for population age structure, percent male and rural, number of physicians and hospital beds, public health expenditures and country-specific time trends. Weaker effects in recent years.
Buchmueller, et al. (2006)	Ninety-six French départements, 1982 to 2002	<i>Significant Unemployment Effects</i> All: -0.8% [-.08]; CVD: -1.0% [-.11]; CANCER: -1.1% [-.11]; VEHICLE: -2.0% [-.21]; non-vehicle accidents: -2.5% [-.26]. <i>Insignificant Effects</i> LIVER: 0.3%; suicide: -0.5%; homicide: -0.6%.	Models control for age structure. Stronger effects in smaller areas, later time periods (when labor markets became more flexible).
Ruhm (2006)	Twenty largest states, 1978 to 1997	<i>Significant Unemployment Effects on AMI</i> ALL: -1.3% [-.09]; twenty to forty-four year olds: -2.3% [-.15]; forty-five to sixty-four: -0.9% [-.06]; sixty-five or older year olds: -1.4% [-.09]. Larger long-run than short-run effects for twenty to forty-four year olds but not older individuals.	Macroeconomic effects similar across sex; possibly larger for whites than blacks. Mixed effects for income and work hours.

Gerdtham and Ruhm (2006)	Twenty-three OECD countries, 1960 to 1997	<p><u>Significant Unemployment Effects</u> ALL: -0.4% [-.02]; CVD: -0.4% [-.02]; LIVER: -1.8% [-0.10]; VEHICLE: -2.1% [-.12]; EXTERNAL: -0.8% [-.04].</p> <p><u>Insignificant Effects</u> CANCER: 0.1%; FLU: -1.1% [-.05]; suicide: 0.4%; homicide: 1.1%; INFANT: -0.2%.</p> <p>Dynamic models yield larger (smaller) long-run than initial effects for total mortality, FLU and LIVER (CVD, VEHICLE). Stronger effects found for countries with weak social safety nets. Income effects are mixed.</p>	Models control for age structure of population, percent male and include country-specific time trends. Weaker macroeconomic effects on total mortality obtained without trends; stronger effects for large countries and in more recent years.
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Source: Author's compilation.

Abbreviations: ALL – total mortality; CVD – cardiovascular disease; ISCHEMIC – ischemic heart disease; AMI – acute myocardial infarction; CANCER – malignant neoplasms; FLU – pneumonia and influenza; LIVER – chronic liver disease; VEHICLE – motor vehicle; EXTERNAL – external causes and accidents other than from motor vehicles; INFANT – infant deaths (in first year); NEONATAL – neonatal deaths (in first twenty-eight days) POSTNEO – post-neonatal deaths (twenty-nine days through end of first year); EP ratio – employment-to-population ratio.

Note: Unemployment effects refer to predicted impact of a 1 percentage point increase, with elasticities in brackets. Unless otherwise noted, all models control for location-specific fixed effects and general time effects. Significant effects refer to those where the null hypothesis of no effect is rejected at the 0.05 level.

TABLE 8.1 / Means or Percentages for Independent Variables by Employment Type in 1986, Americans' Changing Lives Study Men and Women

	Women					Men				
	Standard	Voluntary Part-Time	Involuntary Part-Time	Self- Employed	P- Value for Diff.	Standard	Voluntary Part-Time	Involuntary Part-Time	Self- Employed	P- Value for Diff.
Age	39.7 (10.4)	45.7 (12.9)	40.4 (12.4)	45.3 (14.8)	<.001	39.2 (10.6)	59.3 (13.4)	38.7 (15.2)	45.4 (13.0)	<.001
Percentage black	14.2	7.28	16.4	5.36	<.001	11.0	23.0	10.1	5.62	<.001
Percentage married	60.7	78.9	67.3	75.4	<.001	76.6	73.0	49.5	79.0	0.005
Annual childcare hours (in hundreds)	8.17 (9.33)	10.4 (10.4)	10.2 (10.2)	7.67 (10.0)	0.005	6.08 (7.48)	0.403 (1.61)	3.29 (6.05)	3.83 (6.54)	<.001
Years of education	13.3 (2.38)	12.9 (2.15)	12.5 (2.49)	12.8 (2.44)	0.001	13.1 (3.00)	12.1 (4.15)	12.6 (2.95)	13.4 (2.87)	0.004
Total annual household income (in 2005 dollars)	58,367 (37,014)	71,002 (44,865)	43,346 (31,407)	78,185 (60,055)	<.001	68,015 (40,674)	31,118 (23,246)	27,192 (19,333)	74,915 (55,816)	<.001
Percentage blue collar job	27.5	27.2	41.5	41.1	0.005	51.7	54.0	71.5	35.5	<.001
Percentage manufacturing industry	18.3	2.87	3.77	4.11	<.001	33.9	0.00	13.0	8.01	<.001
Percentage service industry	40.5	70.2	47.7	49.1	<.001	18.4	53.7	27.2	37.4	<.001
Dissatisfaction with work (1 = low, 5 = high)	2.23 (1.01)	1.93 (0.836)	2.49 (1.15)	1.83 (0.820)	<.001	2.13 (0.911)	1.86 (0.907)	2.42 (0.710)	2.02 (0.963)	0.233
Self-rated health	2.05 (0.914)	2.01 (0.877)	2.20 (0.834)	2.01 (0.859)	0.442	1.96 (0.872)	2.58 (1.08)	2.21 (1.23)	2.00 (0.937)	<.001
Depressive symptoms score	0.087 (1.06)	-0.171 (0.940)	0.137 (0.867)	-0.109 (1.07)	0.002	-0.153 (0.879)	-0.197 (0.854)	-0.162 (0.734)	-0.235 (0.857)	0.026
Body mass index	24.6 (4.60)	24.6 (4.83)	25.7 (5.68)	24.8 (4.44)	0.678	26.0 (4.06)	28.2 (5.23)	26.1 (3.80)	26.8 (3.96)	0.360
Percentage with health shock (1986 to 1989)	20.1	21.1	27.7	23.9	0.578	19.3	28.9	30.5	15.1	0.429
Percentage with involun- tary job loss (1986 to 1989)	6.26	5.53	7.63	4.02	0.260	10.1	3.73	31.3	6.93	0.013
N	609	160	72	130		673	29	31	161	

Source: Authors' compilation.

Notes: Standard errors associated with variable means presented in parentheses. Figures based on weighted data, except for column totals. Kruskal-Wallis or Chi-Square tests for difference between categories of employment type were conducted separately for men and women with significance levels at the * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$ levels and are presented in the final column for each sex.

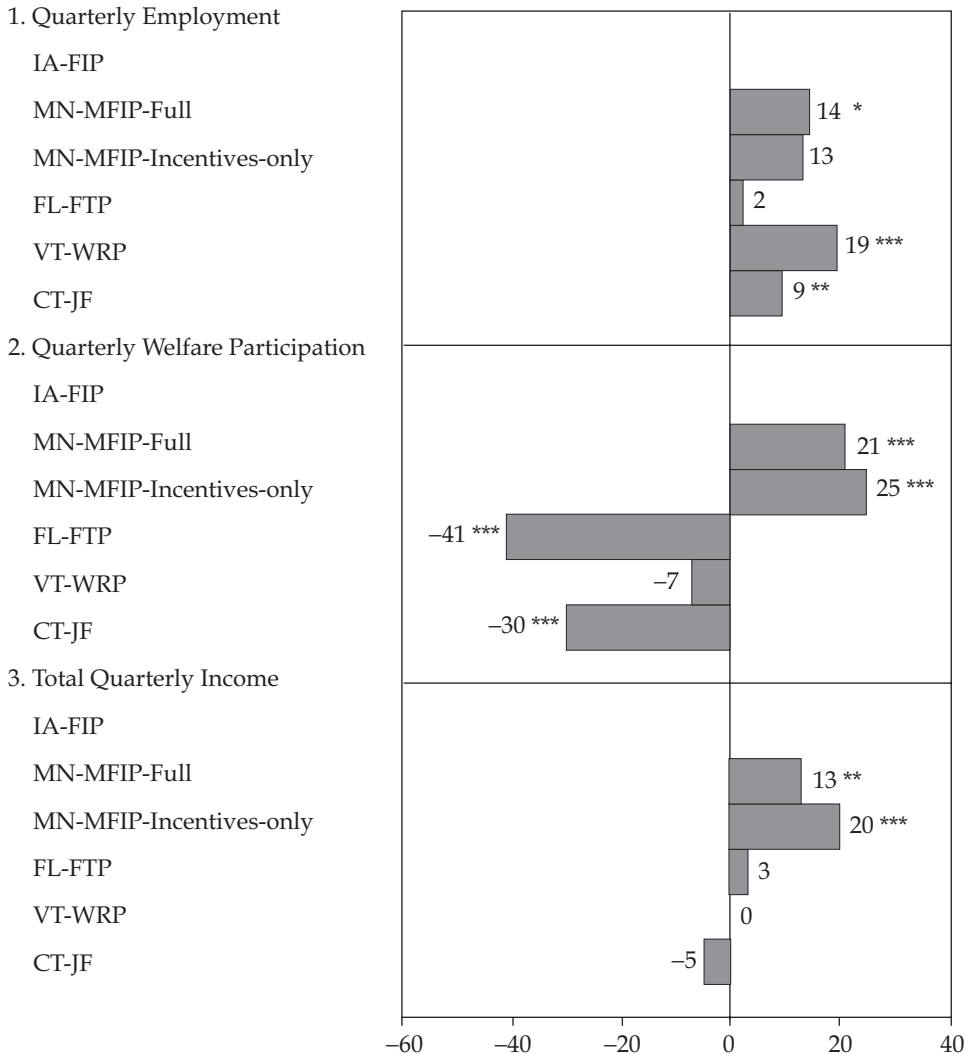
TABLE 8.2 / Selected Unstandardized Coefficients from OLS Regression Models of Health Predicted by Employment Type (Standard Employment Omitted, Other Predictors Not Shown)

	Women				Men			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Overall self-rated health								
Voluntary part-time	-0.096 (0.069)	-0.074 (0.070)	-0.095 (0.072)	-0.021 (0.054)	0.283* (0.131)	0.250† (0.130)	0.260† (0.135)	0.189 (0.136)
Involuntary part-time	0.170 (0.126)	0.058 (0.126)	0.034 (0.128)	0.034 (0.095)	0.139 (0.172)	0.14 (0.155)	0.131 (0.158)	0.092 (0.147)
Self-employed	-0.248** (0.088)	-0.214* (0.088)	-0.230* (0.089)	-0.127* (0.061)	-0.092 (0.076)	-0.065 (0.075)	-0.035 (0.074)	-0.034 (0.049)
Depressive Symptoms								
Voluntary part-time	-0.214** (0.066)	-0.208** (0.067)	-0.211** (0.068)	-0.128* (0.057)	0.041 (0.129)	-0.062 (0.132)	-0.049 (0.121)	-0.010 (0.101)
Involuntary part-time	0.223 (0.150)	0.09 (0.149)	0.07 (0.154)	0.034 (0.136)	0.286† (0.166)	0.142 (0.160)	0.107 (0.151)	0.117 (0.109)
Self-employed	-0.084 (0.098)	-0.061 (0.094)	-0.036 (0.096)	0.026 (0.073)	-0.063 (0.070)	-0.030 (0.068)	0.003 (0.068)	0.019 (0.052)
Body mass index								
Voluntary part-time	-1.36** (0.467)	-1.14* (0.483)	-1.18* (0.490)	-0.498** (0.147)	-0.713 (0.694)	-0.837 (0.732)	-0.833 (0.755)	0.087 (0.298)
Involuntary part-time	0.023 (0.860)	-0.383 (0.836)	-0.401 (0.843)	-0.144 (0.317)	-0.129 (0.869)	0.016 (0.861)	0.079 (0.877)	-0.684 (0.445)
Self-employed	-1.05* (0.491)	-0.779 (0.506)	-0.746 (0.533)	-0.281 (0.197)	0.239 (0.473)	0.331 (0.469)	0.35 (0.475)	-0.133 (0.122)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Coefficients obtained from OLS linear regression models, with standard errors of estimates in parentheses, and significance levels denoted by † $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$. Models control for all predictors in table 1 except involuntary job loss, and include indicators for the number of years in the person-spell. Models are adjusted for repeated observations on the same individual.

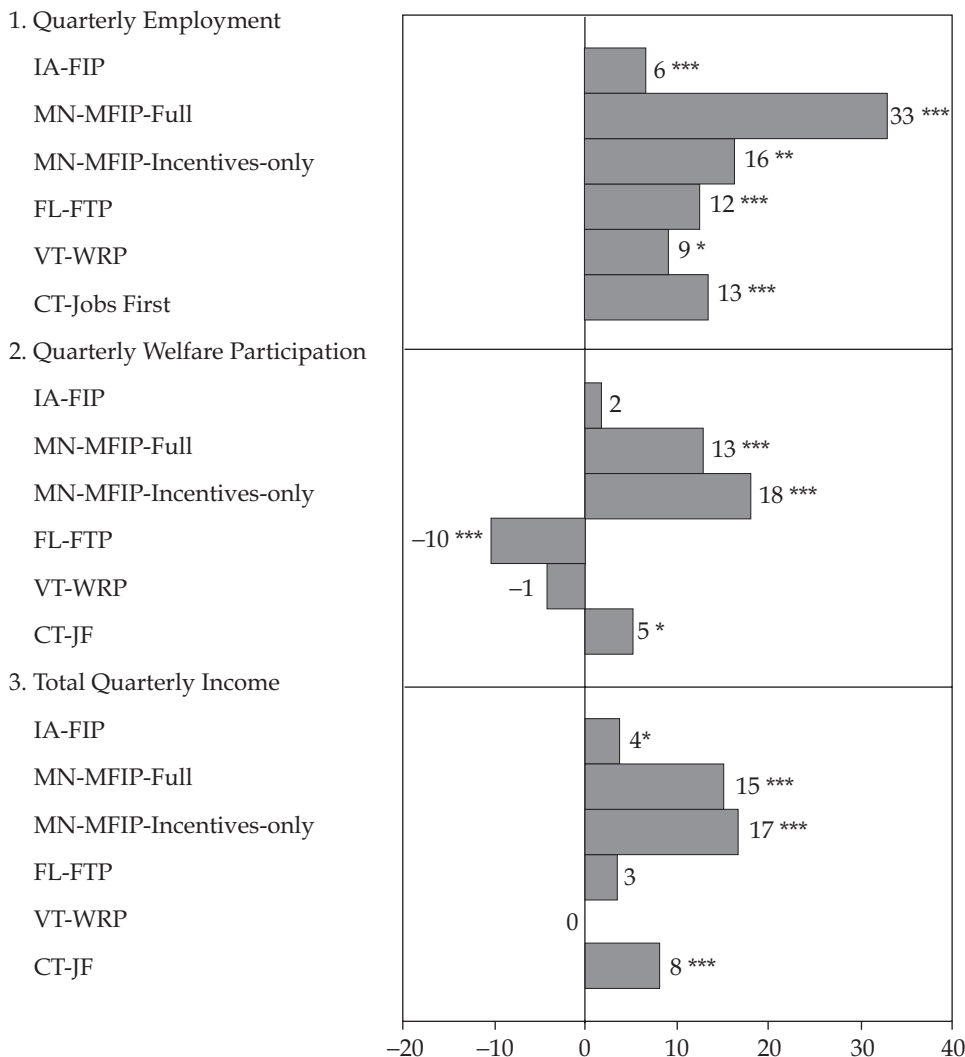
FIGURE 9.1 / Impacts of Welfare Reform on Employment, Welfare, and Income from Experimental Studies, Outcomes Measured at the Quarter of Survey (Percent Effects)



Source: Authors' compilation of public use data.

Note: The impacts are reported the outcomes at the quarter when the survey was conducted. For CT-JF, the survey was done thirty-six months after random assignment began; for VT-WRP, forty-two months; for FL-FTP, forty-eight months; for MN-MFIP, thirty-six months; and for IA-FIP, five to six years. Effect sizes reported are the treatment-control difference divided by the control mean. Significance levels (***) 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

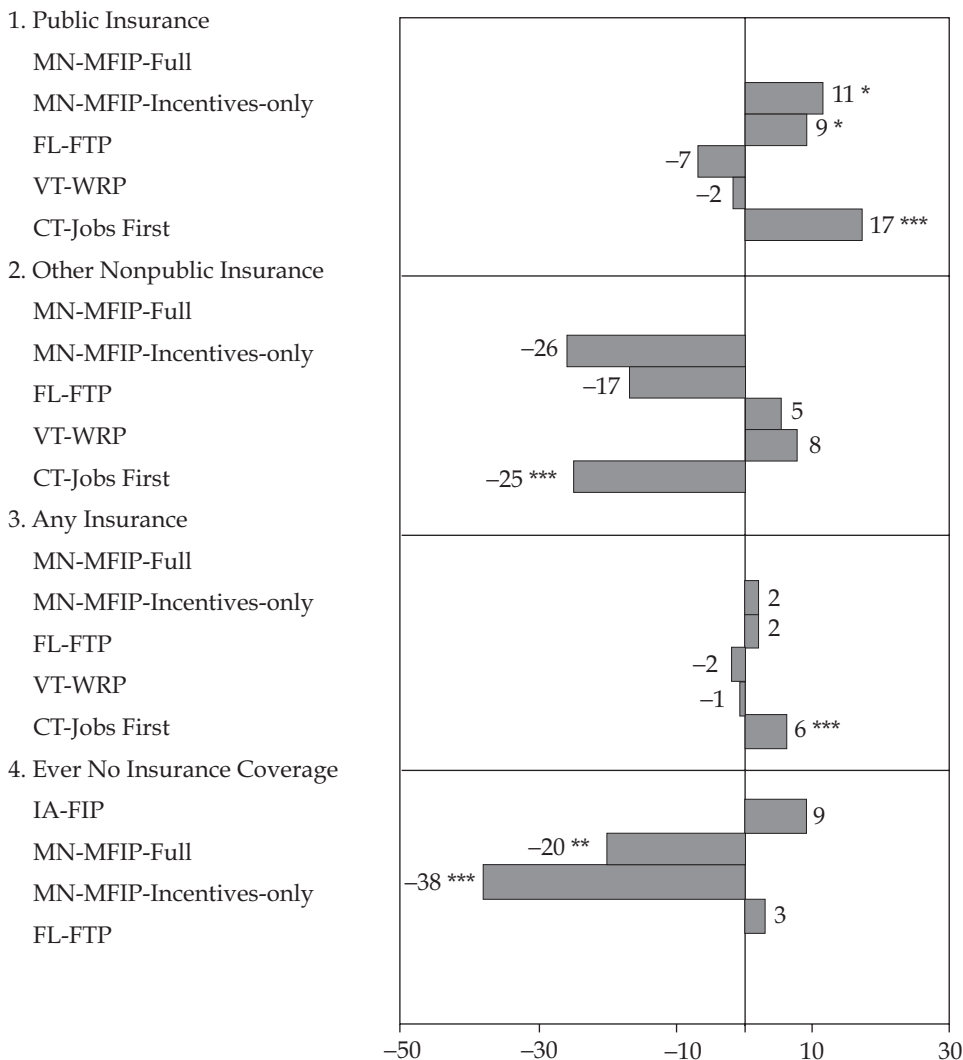
FIGURE 9.2 / Impacts of Welfare Reform on Employment, Welfare, and Income from Experimental Studies, Averages from Random Assignment to Quarter of Survey (Percent Effects)



Source: Authors' compilation of public use data.

Note: The impacts are reported for quarterly averages from the time of random assignment through the quarter when the survey was conducted. For CT-JF, the survey was done thirty-six months after random assignment began; for VT-WRP, forty-two months; for FL-FTP, forty-eight months; for MN-MFIP, thirty-six months; and for IA-FIP, five to six years (we report the six-year average). Effect sizes reported are the treatment-control difference divided by the control mean. Significance levels (*** 1 percent ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment control differences.

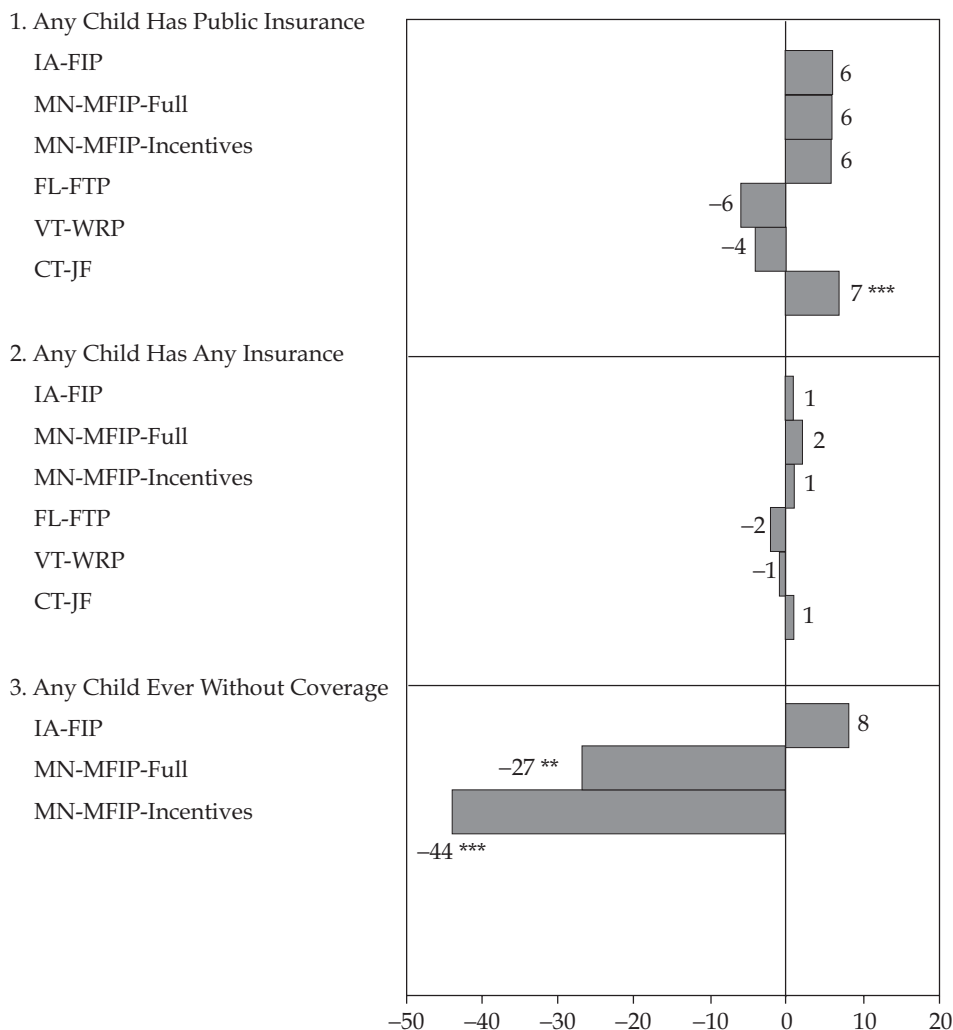
FIGURE 9.3 / Impacts of Welfare Reform on Head's Health Insurance from Experimental Studies (Percent Effects)



Source: Authors' compilation of public use data.

Note: The impacts are reported at the time of a follow-up survey administered to some recipients at some time after random assignment. For CT-JF, the survey was done thirty-six months after random assignment began; for VT-WRP, forty-two months; for FL-FTP, forty-eight months; for MN-MFIP, thirty-six months; and for IA-FIP, five to six years. Effect sizes reported are the treatment-control difference divided by the control mean. Significance levels (*** 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

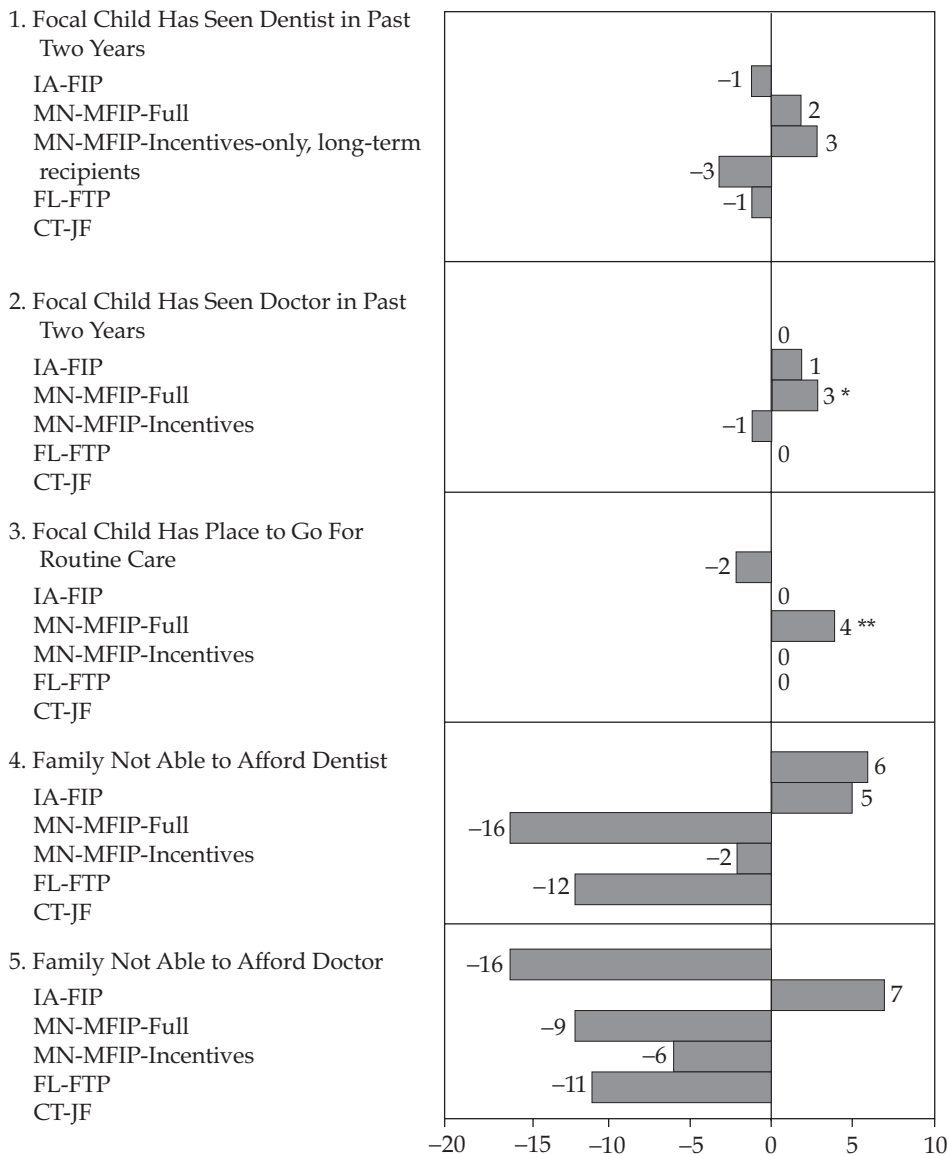
FIGURE 9.4 / Impacts of Welfare Reform on Child or Family Health Insurance from Experimental Studies (Percent Effects)



Source: Authors' compilation of public use data.

Note: The impacts are reported at the time of a follow-up survey administered to some recipients at some time after random assignment. For CT-JF, the survey was done thirty-six months after random assignment began; for VT-WRP, forty-two months; for FL-FTP, forty-eight months; for MN-MFIP, thirty-six months; and for IA-FIP, five to six years. Effect sizes reported are the treatment-control difference divided by the control mean. Significance levels (*** 1 percent and ** 5 percent) are for treatment-control differences. Values for IA are for any coverage within the family; those for other states are for any coverage for any child.

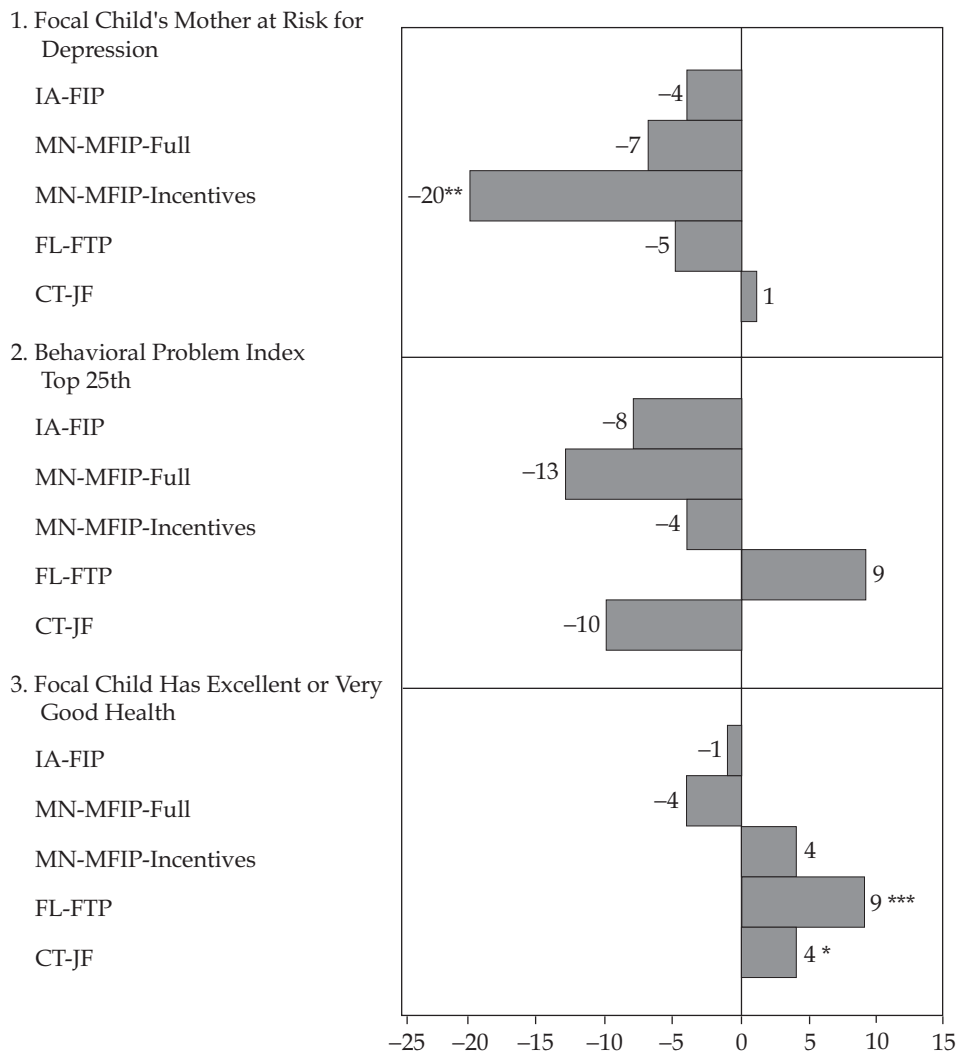
FIGURE 9.5 / Impact of Welfare Reform on Child and Family Health-Care Utilization, Access and Affordability of Care from Experimental Studies (Percent Effects)



Source: Authors' compilation of public use data.

Note: The impacts are reported at the time of a follow-up survey administered to some recipients at some time after random assignment. For CT-JF, the survey was done thirty-six months after random assignment began; for VT-WRP, forty-two months; for FL-FTP, forty-eight months; for MN-MFIP, thirty-six months; and for IA-FIP, five to six years. Effect sizes reported are the treatment-control difference divided by the control mean. Significance levels (** 5 percent and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences. Outcomes in panels 1, 2, and 3 are for focal child, those in panels 4 and 5 are for the family but for sample of focal children.

FIGURE 9.6 / Impacts of Welfare Reform on Child and Mother Health Outcomes from Experimental Studies (Percent Effects)



Source: Authors' compilation of public use data.

Note: The impacts are reported at the time of a follow-up survey administered to some recipients at some time after random assignment. For CT-JF, the survey was done thirty-six months after random assignment began; for VT-WRP, forty-two months; for FL-FTP, forty-eight months; for MN-MFIP, thirty-six months; and for IA-FIP, five to six years. Effect sizes reported are the treatment-control difference divided by the control mean. Significance levels (***) 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.1 / Policies in Welfare-Reform Experiments and Preexisting AFDC Program

	Connecticut Jobs First (JF)	Florida Family Transition Program (FTP)	Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)	Iowa Family Investment Program (FIP)	Vermont Welfare Restructuring Project (WRP)
General		Two-tiered system based on job readiness	Two-tiered system for long-term and short-term recipients. Two treatments- incentives only and full treatment	Control group subject to TANF rules in 1997	Two treatments: in- centives only and full (we only con- sider full treatment)
Time limit	Twenty-one months with six-month extensions	Twenty-four months (of every sixty) for job ready; thirty- six months (of every seventy-two) for others	None	None	None
Work requirements	Mandatory work first, exempt if child younger than one year	Mandatory job search and em- ployment for job ready; education and training for others; exempt if child younger than six months	Mandatory employ- ment and training for long-term; ex- empt if child younger than one year	Employment and training; exempt if child younger than six months (eliminated in 1997)	Half-time work re- quired after thirty months on aid

Earnings disregards	All earnings disregarded up to poverty line	\$200 + 50% of remaining earnings	38% of earnings disregarded up to 140% of poverty; maximum grant increased by 20% if working	40% of earnings disregarded (all earnings disregarded for first four months of work if “new worker” through 1997)	\$150 + 25% of remaining earnings
Financial sanctions	Cut in grant for first and second offense; three month suspension for third	Adult portion of grant eliminated until compliant (until June 1997)	10% reduction in grant	Three months reduced benefits, six months no benefits	None
Selected other policies	Two years transitional Medicaid	One year transitional Medicaid	One year transitional Medicaid	One year transitional Medicaid	Three years transitional Medicaid
Benefit level, family of three at start of experiment	\$636	\$303	\$532	\$426	\$640

Sources: Bloom et al. (2000, 2002); Fraker et al. (2002); Gennetian, Miller, and Smith (2005); Scrivener et al. (2002).

TABLE 9.2 / Welfare-Reform Experiments and Samples

	Connecticut Jobs First (JF)	Florida Family Transition Program (FTP)	Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)	Iowa Family Investment Program (FIP)	Vermont Welfare Restructuring Project (WRP)
Timing of experiment (RA: random assign- ment FO: follow-up)	RA: 1/1996 to 2/1997 FO: 4 years	RA: 5/1994 to 2/1995 FO: 4 years	RA: 4/1994 to 3/1996 (urban coun- ties through Q3 1995) FO: 2 to 4 years (through 6/1998)	RA: 9/1993 to 3/1996 FO: 6 to 7 years	RA: 6/1994 to 12/1996 FO: 6 years
Geographic range	Statewide waiver Evaluation in two offices	Partial state waiver Evaluation in one county	Partial state waiver Evaluation in seven counties (three ur- ban counties)	Statewide waiver Evaluation in nine counties	Statewide waiver Evaluation in six districts
Sample size for evaluation	4,803 single- parent cases	2,815 single-parent cases	9,217 single-parent cases, 2,615 long- term urban recipients	7,823 single- parent cases	5,469 single-parent cases, 4,381 single parents for full WRP
Timing of survey	Collected three years after RA to cohort enter- ing experiment between 4/1996 and 2/1997	Collected four years after RA to cohort entering ex- periment between 8/1994 and 2/1995	Collected three years after RA to cohort entering experiment between 4/1994 and 10/1994	Five to six years after RA to co- horts entering before 4/1996 for recipients	Collected forty-two months after RA to cohortentering ex- periment between 10/1994 and 6/1995

Survey Response rate	80%	80%	80%	72%	80%
Sample used in our analysis	All single-parent cases	All single-parent cases	Long-term single-parent recipients in incentives-only urban group (on welfare at least twenty-four of past thirty-six months): N = 1,769; Long-term single-parent recipients in full urban group: N = 1,780	Single females eighteen and older or sixteen to eighteen at RA with a preschool child: N = 1,996; (Note: survey sample as here completing survey between four years, ten months to five years, eleven months after RA)	Full-WRP single-parent: cases, N = 4,381
Maximum number of observations when using adult survey data	2,424	1,729	718 (incentives only) 724 (full MFIP)	1,201	842
Maximum number of observations when using focal-child survey data	1,469	1,108	573 (incentives only) 587 (full MFIP)	683	NA (no focal-child survey)

Source: Bloom et al. (2000, 2002); Fraker et al. (2002); Gennetian, Miller, and Smith (2005); and Scrivener et al. (2002).

TABLE 9.3 / Construction of Health Outcomes

	Connecticut Jobs First (JF)	Florida Family Transition Program (FTP)	Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)	Iowa Family Investment Program (FIP)	Vermont Welfare Restructuring Project (WRP)
1. Insurance coverage (Figure 9.3 for head and 9.4 for children)					
Public health insurance (month before survey)	Adult head covered by public insurance. Any child of head covered by public insurance	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA	Same as CT-JF
Other non-public health insurance (month before survey)	Adult head has no public coverage and has some other coverage	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA	Same as CT-JF
Any health insurance (month before survey)	Adult head has public or non-public coverage. Any child of head has some coverage	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA	Same as CT-JF
Ever no coverage (any period of no coverage since random assignment)	Adult head had at least one spell of no coverage. Any child had at least one spell of no coverage	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA	NA

2. Health care utilization for focal child sample (child aged five to twelve in household)
(Figure 9.5)

Dentist visit past two years	Focal child had a dental visit during two years preceding survey	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA
Doctor visit past two years	Focal child had a doctor visit during two years preceding survey	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA
Place for routine care	Focal child has place to go for routine care	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA
Family cannot afford dentist	For focal-child sample families, someone needed to see a dentist during past year but could not afford to do so	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA
Family cannot afford doctor	For focal-child sample families, someone needed to see a doctor during past year but could not afford to do so	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA

TABLE 9.3 / (continued)

	Connecticut Jobs First (JF)	Florida Family Transition Program (FTP)	Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)	Iowa Family Investment Program (FIP)	Vermont Welfare Restructuring Project (WRP)
3. Child and mother health outcomes for focal child sample (child aged five to twelve in household) (Figure 9.6)					
Mother at risk for depression	Mother has score of 16 or higher on 20-item Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (worst score is 60)	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA
Child behavioral problem index in top 25th	Focal child's Behavioral Problem Index was in the worst 25 percentile range	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA
Focal child has excellent or very good health	Focal child health is excellent or very good (rather than good, fair, or poor)	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	Same as CT-JF	NA

Sources: Authors' compilation of reports and public use data documentation.

TABLE 9.4 \ Impacts on Employment, Welfare, and Income, Quarter of Survey

	Difference	Std. Err., Difference	Mean (Controls)	Std. Dev. (Controls)	Percent Effect	Effect Size	N
1. Quarterly Employment							
IA-FIP	NA						
MN-MFIP-Full	0.071*	0.040	0.50	0.50	14.13%	0.142	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.064	0.041	0.50	0.50	12.72%	0.128	718
FL-FTP	0.009	0.024	0.54	0.50	1.69%	0.018	1,729
VT-WRP	0.102***	0.034	0.53	0.50	19.28%	0.204	842
CT-JF	0.050**	0.022	0.57	0.50	8.69%	0.100	2,414
2. Quarterly Welfare Receipt							
IA-FIP	NA						
MN-MFIP-Full	0.117***	0.040	0.56	0.50	20.97%	0.235	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.137***	0.039	0.56	0.50	24.65%	0.276	718
FL-FTP	-0.082***	0.017	0.20	0.40	-40.77%	-0.204	1,729
VT-WRP	-0.029	0.034	0.42	0.49	-6.86%	-0.058	842
CT-JF	-0.121***	0.021	0.40	0.49	-30.26%	-0.248	2,414
3. Average Quarterly Income							
IA-FIP	NA						
MN-MFIP-Full	337.97**	146.04	2616.34	1829.27	12.92%	0.185	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	512.71***	158.42	2616.34	1829.27	19.60%	0.280	718
FL-FTP	49.53	89.20	1799.48	1759.93	2.75%	0.028	1,729
VT-WRP	2.26	129.79	2527.20	1869.25	0.09%	0.001	842
CT-JF	-144.57	107.24	2974.01	2384.00	-4.86%	-0.061	2,414

Source: Authors’ compilations of public use data.

Note: Shown are average quarterly employment rates, averages for any cash welfare receipt during quarter (to be comparable to the employment rates), and average quarterly income (cash welfare plus food stamps plus general assistance [MN only] plus earnings) for the quarter during which the survey was done (except for IA where we do not report values because no quarterly number is available). Statistics are for all observations completing the adult survey that also had data for all the outcomes. Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Percent effect is one hundred times the treatment-control difference divided by control mean, effect size is treatment-control difference divided by control standard deviation. Significance levels (***) 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.5 / Impacts on Employment, Welfare, and Income, Averaged over Period from Random Assignment to Survey

	Difference	Std. Err., Difference	Mean (Controls)	Std. Dev. (Controls)	Percent Effect	Effect Size	N
1. Quarterly employment							
IA-FIP	0.033***	0.010	0.52	0.35	6.37%	0.095	7,823
MN-MFIP-Full	0.132***	0.029	0.40	0.36	32.92%	0.372	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.065**	0.030	0.40	0.36	16.17%	0.183	718
FL-FTP	0.058***	0.016	0.47	0.34	12.36%	0.169	1,729
VT-WRP	0.043*	0.025	0.46	0.37	9.28%	0.116	842
CT-JF	0.067***	0.017	0.51	0.38	13.16%	0.174	2,397
2. Quarterly cash welfare receipt							
IA-FIP	0.008	0.009	0.47	0.34	1.68%	0.023	7,823
MN-MFIP-Full	0.091***	0.025	0.72	0.34	12.76%	0.270	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.127***	0.024	0.72	0.34	17.77%	0.376	718
FL-FTP	-0.044***	0.015	0.43	0.33	-10.20%	-0.133	1,729
VT-WRP	-0.006	0.025	0.61	0.36	-0.98%	-0.017	842
CT-JF	0.029*	0.015	0.59	0.37	4.95%	0.079	2,397
3. Average quarterly income							
IA-FIP	83.23*	46.66	2215.24	1651.09	3.76%	0.050	7,823
MN-MFIP-Full	366.82***	88.79	2443.30	1133.39	15.01%	0.324	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	404.10***	97.66	2443.30	1133.39	16.54%	0.357	718
FL-FTP	58.85	55.91	1750.35	1101.99	3.36%	0.053	1,729
VT-WRP	-2.84	72.42	2376.29	1030.16	-0.12%	-0.003	842
CT-JF	209.93***	71.43	2658.18	1517.52	7.90%	0.138	2,397

Source: Authors' compilations of public use data.

Note: Shown are average quarterly employment rates, averages for any cash welfare receipt during quarter (to be comparable to the employment rates), and average quarterly income (cash welfare plus food stamps plus general assistance [MN only] plus earnings) for the period from random assignment to the quarter during which the survey was done (except for IA, for which it is an average over the entire follow-up period). Statistics are for all observations completing the adult survey that also had data for the full period, except for Iowa, where they are for approximately the same cohorts as the survey data (the IA public-use data does not contain the appropriate information to link the survey and administrative records). Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Percent effect is one hundred times the treatment-control difference divided by control mean (also shown in figure 9.1), effect size is treatment-control difference divided by control standard deviation. Significance levels (*** 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.6 / Impacts on Head's Health Insurance, Survey Data

	Difference	Std. Err., Difference	Mean (Controls)	Std. Dev. (Controls)	Percent Effect	Effect Size	N
1. Public insurance							
IA-FIP	NA						
MN-MFIP-Full	0.072*	0.038	0.65	0.48	11.07%	0.152	712
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.058	0.038	0.65	0.48	8.93%	0.122	709
FL-FTP	-0.025	0.023	0.37	0.48	-6.77%	-0.052	1,725
VT-WRP	-0.012	0.032	0.70	0.46	-1.71%	-0.026	840
CT-JF	0.099***	0.021	0.60	0.49	16.69%	0.203	2,418
2. Other nonpublic insurance							
IA-FIP	NA						
MN-MFIP-Full	-0.044	0.028	0.17	0.38	-25.77%	-0.117	707
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.029	0.028	0.17	0.38	-16.86%	-0.076	704
FL-FTP	0.013	0.021	0.25	0.43	5.24%	0.030	1,723
VT-WRP	0.011	0.024	0.14	0.35	7.84%	0.031	837
CT-JF	-0.055***	0.018	0.22	0.41	-25.23%	-0.133	2,402
3. Any insurance							
IA-FIP	NA						
MN-MFIP-Full	0.015	0.030	0.84	0.37	1.82%	0.042	708
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.016	0.030	0.84	0.37	1.96%	0.045	705
FL-FTP	-0.011	0.023	0.62	0.49	-1.78%	-0.023	1,723
VT-WRP	-0.006	0.025	0.84	0.37	-0.71%	-0.016	837
CT-JF	0.046***	0.017	0.82	0.39	5.65%	0.119	2,403
4. Ever no insurance coverage							
IA-FIP	0.049	0.032	0.54	0.50	9.13%	0.098	1,190
MN-MFIP-Full	-0.079**	0.039	0.39	0.49	-20.15%	-0.161	723
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.149***	0.037	0.39	0.49	-38.15%	-0.305	717
FL-FTP	0.011	0.023	0.38	0.49	2.87%	0.023	1,729
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	NA						

Source: Authors' compilations of public use data.

Note: Shown are survey estimates of insurance coverage for the recipient for month before survey, or of having had any spell of non-coverage since random assignment. Statistics are for all observations completing the adult survey that had data for the outcome. Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Percent effect is one hundred times the treatment-control difference divided by control mean (also shown in figure 9.2), effect size is treatment-control difference divided by control standard deviation. Significance levels (*** 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.7 / Impacts on Child or Family Health Insurance, Survey Data

	Difference	Std. Err., Difference	Mean (Controls)	Std. Dev. (Controls)	Percent Effect	Effect Size	N
1. Public insurance							
IA-FIP	0.031	0.033	0.49	0.50	6.32%	0.062	1,106
MN-MFIP-Full	0.045	0.036	0.72	0.45	6.34%	0.100	697
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.044	0.036	0.72	0.45	6.14%	0.097	696
FL-FTP	-0.037	0.026	0.61	0.49	-6.06%	-0.076	1,471
VT-WRP	-0.029	0.029	0.82	0.39	-3.58%	-0.076	774
CT-JF	0.055***	0.019	0.78	0.42	7.14%	0.132	2,135
2. Any insurance							
IA-FIP	0.006	0.026	0.80	0.40	0.80%	0.016	1,105
MN-MFIP-Full	0.017	0.027	0.86	0.34	1.97%	0.049	698
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.008	0.029	0.86	0.34	0.90%	0.022	697
FL-FTP	-0.017	0.020	0.82	0.38	-2.07%	-0.045	1,468
VT-WRP	-0.013	0.022	0.90	0.30	-1.45%	-0.044	772
CT-JF	0.005	0.010	0.95	0.22	0.57%	0.025	2,141
3. Any child ever without coverage							
IA-FIP	0.035	0.034	0.43	0.50	8.12%	0.071	1,004
MN-MFIP-Full	-0.094**	0.038	0.35	0.48	-27.08%	-0.197	698
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.154***	0.036	0.35	0.48	-44.32%	-0.323	697
FL-FTP	NA						
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	NA						

Source: Authors' compilations of public use data.

Note: Shown are survey estimates of insurance coverage for any child of the recipient for the month before survey, or of any child having had any spell of non-coverage since random assignment. Statistics are for all observations completing the adult survey that had data for the outcome and had a child in their household at the time of the survey. Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Percent effect is one hundred times the treatment-control difference divided by control mean (also shown in figure 9.3), effect size is treatment-control difference divided by control standard deviation. Significance levels (***) 1 percent and ** 5 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.8 \ Impacts on Child and Family Health-Care Utilization, Access, and Affordability of Care, Survey Data

	Difference	Std. Err., Difference	Mean (Controls)	Std. Dev. (Controls)	Percent Effect	Effect Size	N
1. Focal child has seen dentist in past two years							
IA-FIP	-0.005	0.021	0.93	0.25	-0.54%	-0.020	683
MN-MFIP-Full	0.022	0.025	0.89	0.31	2.47%	0.071	570
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.029	0.024	0.89	0.31	3.25%	0.094	558
FL-FTP	-0.023	0.023	0.85	0.36	-2.68%	-0.064	1,063
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	-0.013	0.012	0.96	0.21	-1.41%	-0.065	1,459
2. Focal child has seen doctor in past two years							
IA-FIP	0.004	0.014	0.97	0.17	0.40%	0.023	683
MN-MFIP-Full	0.008	0.018	0.95	0.22	0.79%	0.034	570
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.027*	0.016	0.95	0.22	2.83%	0.121	559
FL-FTP	-0.012	0.011	0.97	0.16	-1.22%	-0.072	1,065
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	0.002	0.004	0.99	0.07	0.16%	0.021	1,461
3. Focal child has place to go for routine care							
IA-FIP	-0.021	0.015	0.97	0.17	-2.14%	-0.123	682
MN-MFIP full	0.001	0.019	0.95	0.23	0.11%	0.005	570
MN-MFIP-Incentives-only	0.034*	0.016	0.95	0.23	3.59%	0.149	559
FL-FTP	0.004	0.018	0.90	0.30	0.41%	0.012	1,067
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	-0.004	0.006	0.99	0.11	-0.37%	-0.035	1,460
4. Family not able to afford dentist							
IA-FIP	0.009	0.031	0.17	0.37	5.62%	0.025	682
MN-MFIP-Full	0.010	0.033	0.20	0.40	5.19%	0.026	587
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.031	0.032	0.20	0.40	-16.01%	-0.079	573
FL-FTP	-0.007	0.029	0.35	0.48	-2.14%	-0.016	1,107
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	-0.019	0.019	0.17	0.37	-11.51%	-0.051	1,468
5. Family not able to afford doctor							
IA-FIP	-0.017	0.025	0.11	0.31	-15.68%	-0.055	682
MN-MFIP-Full	0.009	0.028	0.13	0.33	7.14%	0.027	587
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.012	0.027	0.13	0.33	-9.11%	-0.035	573
FL-FTP	-0.014	0.025	0.22	0.42	-6.43%	-0.035	1,107
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	-0.014	0.017	0.12	0.33	-11.17%	-0.042	1,469

Source: Authors' compilations of public-use data.

Note: Shown are survey estimates for the focal child of the recipient of having seen a doctor or dentist during the two years before the survey, having a place to go for routine care, and, for the focal-child sample, whether the family had someone who could not see a doctor or dentist because they could not afford it during the last year. Statistics are for all observations completing the focal-child survey that had data for the outcome. Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Percent effect is one hundred times the treatment-control difference divided by control mean (also shown in figure 9.4), effect size is treatment-control difference divided by control standard deviation. No focal-child survey was completed in Vermont. Focal-child sample is children 5 to 12. Significance levels (* 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.9 \ Impacts on Child and Mother Health Outcomes, Survey Data

	Difference	Std. Err., Difference	Mean (Controls)	Std. Dev. (Controls)	Percent Effect	Effect Size	N
1. Focal child's mother at risk for depression							
IA-FIP	-0.012	0.038	0.30	0.46	-3.88%	-0.025	676
MN-MFIP-Full	-0.036	0.044	0.55	0.50	-6.51%	-0.072	525
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.112**	0.044	0.55	0.50	-20.27%	-0.226	507
FL-FTP	-0.018	0.029	0.39	0.49	-4.70%	-0.038	1,091
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	0.005	0.025	0.34	0.47	1.45%	0.010	1,436
2. Behavioral Problem Index in top 25th percentile							
IA-FIP	-0.023	0.037	0.28	0.45	-8.27%	-0.052	683
MN-MFIP-Full	-0.038	0.040	0.30	0.46	-12.73%	-0.083	510
MN-MFIP-Incentives	-0.012	0.041	0.30	0.46	-4.13%	-0.027	493
FL-FTP	0.023	0.027	0.26	0.44	8.70%	0.052	1,100
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	-0.028	0.023	0.28	0.45	-9.92%	-0.063	1,450
3. Focal child has ex- cellent or very good health							
IA-FIP	-0.012	0.029	0.85	0.36	-1.39%	-0.033	683
MN-MFIP-Full	-0.029	0.036	0.78	0.42	-3.74%	-0.070	570
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.031	0.034	0.78	0.42	4.01%	0.075	559
FL-FTP	0.069***	0.026	0.73	0.45	9.43%	0.154	1,068
VT-WRP	NA						
CT-JF	0.033*	0.020	0.81	0.39	4.11%	0.086	1,466

Source: Authors' compilations of public use data.

Note: Shown are survey estimates for the focal child of the recipient of whether the mother was at risk for depression (score of sixteen or higher on twenty-item Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression scale; worst score was 60), whether the focal child's Behavioral Problem Index score was in the worst twenty-fifth percentile range, and whether the mother reported the child's general health was "excellent" or "very good." Statistics are for all observations completing the focal-child survey that had data for the outcome. Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Percent effect is one hundred times the treatment-control difference divided by control mean (also shown in figure 9.5), effect size is treatment-control difference divided by control standard deviation. No focal-child survey was completed in Vermont. Focal-child sample is children 5 to 12. Significance levels (***) 1 percent, ** 5 percent, and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences.

TABLE 9.10 / Summary Measure Impacts on Adult, Child, and Family Measures, Survey Data

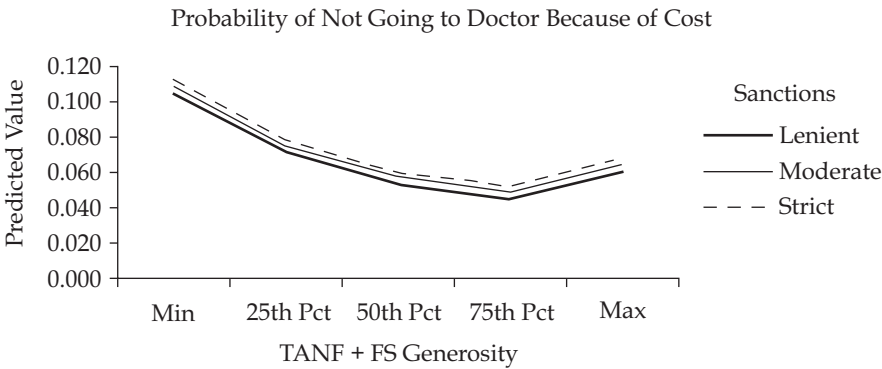
	Difference	Std. Err, Difference	FWE Adjusted P-Value	N
1. Summary measure, employment, off welfare, and income, since RA				
IA-FIP	0.041	0.020	0.181	7,823
MN-MFIP-Full	0.113	0.051	0.115	724
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.021	0.054	0.698	718
FL-FTP	0.110***	0.030	0.000	1,729
VT-WRP	0.046	0.048	0.671	842
CT-JF	0.078*	0.034	0.099	2,397
2. Summary measure: head's HI coverage				
IA-FIP	-0.049	0.032	0.409	1,190
MN-MFIP-Full	0.070	0.059	0.551	707
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.118	0.059	0.125	704
FL-FTP	-0.021	0.051	0.900	1,723
VT-WRP	-0.007	0.038	0.849	837
CT-JF	0.060*	0.025	0.099	2,402
3. Summary measure: child/family HI coverage				
IA-FIP	0.001	0.050	0.993	1,105
MN-MFIP-Full	0.114	0.062	0.235	697
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.144	0.064	0.107	696
FL-FTP	-0.066	0.053	0.489	1,468
VT-WRP	-0.052	0.060	0.671	771
CT-JF	0.067	0.032	0.103	2,134
IA-FIP	-0.013	0.045	0.993	681
4. Summary measure: child/family utilization, access, and affordability				
MN-MFIP-Full	0.015	0.058	0.857	570
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.117	0.055	0.123	558
FL-FTP	-0.018	0.045	0.900	1,060
VT-WRP	NA			
CT-JF	0.006	0.024	0.801	1,453
5. Summary measure: child/mother health outcomes				
IA-FIP	0.015	0.054	0.993	676
MN-MFIP-Full	0.030	0.062	0.857	509
MN-MFIP-Incentives	0.120	0.062	0.125	492
FL-FTP	0.065	0.044	0.435	1,048
VT-WRP	NA			
CT-JF	0.051	0.036	0.263	1,421

Source: Authors' compilations of public use data.

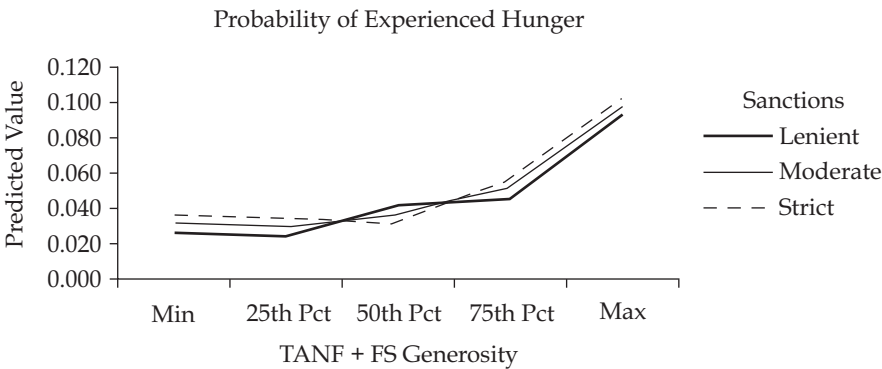
Note: Shown are survey estimates for summary measures for each state for each of the variables presented in figures 9.2 to 9.6. Each summary measure is the average of the outcomes on each figure (normalized by each outcome's control standard deviation), after converting each outcome to be positive when good (welfare participation is considered bad, but any kind of Health Insurance good). For the figure 9.2 summary measure, the sample is adults completing the survey with non-missing administrative data (for IA only, it is instead the same cohort as the survey). For the figure 9.3 summary measure, the sample is adults completing the survey with non-missing health insurance data. For the figure 9.4 summary measure, the sample is adults with a child in the household at the time of the survey completing the survey with non-missing child/family health insurance coverage data. For the figures 9.5 and 9.6 summary measures, the sample is survey recipients with a focal child completing the survey, with non-missing data on health care utilization, access, and affordability, or on health outcomes, respectively. Numbers are weighted to be representative of survey design where relevant. Standard errors are robust to heteroskedasticity. Difference is treatment-control difference in each summary measure. FWE adjusted p-value is p-value for comparison in row, adjusted for joint testing across all summary measures in the state. No focal-child survey was completed in Vermont. Focal child sample is children 5 to 12. Significance levels (***) 1 percent and * 10 percent) are for treatment-control differences, adjusted for family-wise errors.

FIGURE 10.1 / Predicted Probabilities of Five Maternal Health Behaviors and Outcomes Derived from Reduced Form Results

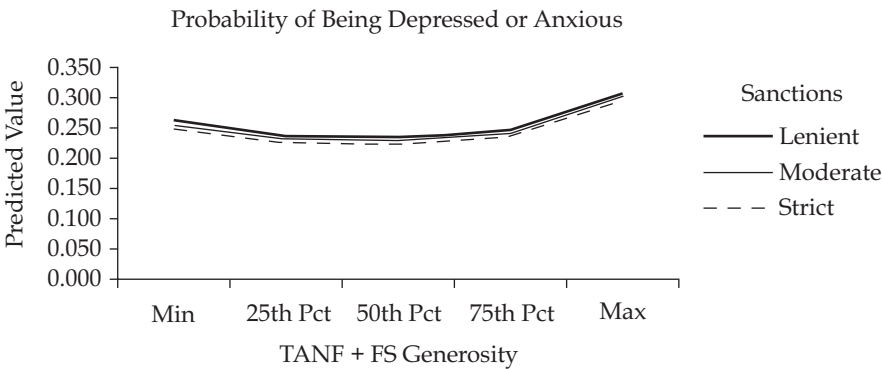
Panel A



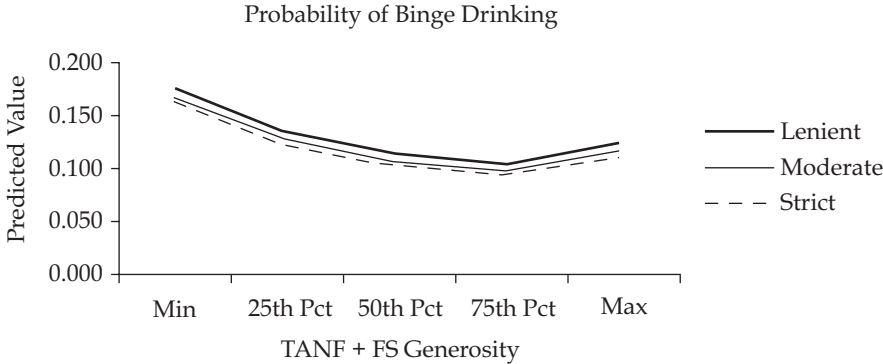
Panel B



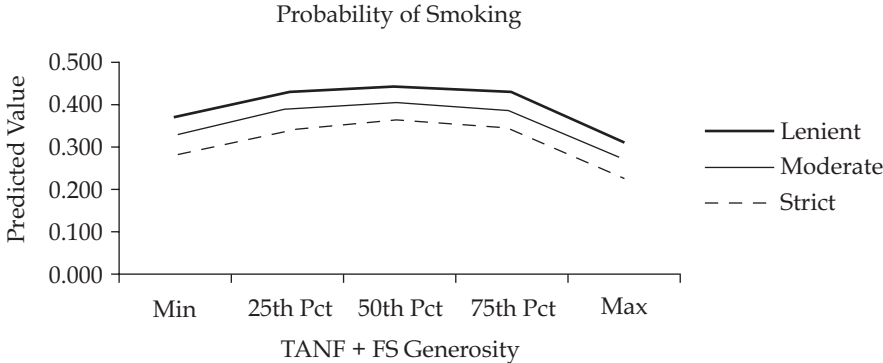
Panel C



Panel D



Panel E



Source: Authors' calculations.

TABLE 10.1 / Means of Key Measures

	Unweighted Percent/Mean
Health inputs and outcomes	
Has health insurance (percent)	75.0
Didn't go to doctor or hospital because couldn't afford it (percent)	7.0
Mother or child went hungry ^a (percent)	4.9
Overall health (high = poor on scale of 1 to 5) (mean)	2.3
Depressed or anxious (percent)	24.5
Stress-related behaviors	
Alcohol or drug dependent (percent)	1.7
Binge drinking (percent)	11.8
Smoking ^a (percent)	34.7
Argues with child's father (high = more on scale of 1 to 5) (mean)	3.2
Domestic violence (any partner) (percent)	11.1

Source: Authors' calculations.

Notes: Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study.

Sample includes only mothers unmarried at the focal child's birth.

^a Measured at the one-year follow-up.

N = 2,536

TABLE 10.2 / Welfare and Child Support Policies by State

State	Max TANF +FS /\$100	Sanction Policies	Child Support Enforcement Index	Received Welfare Past Year	Receives Child Support
Texas	5.3	Moderate	-0.215	19%	30%
Tennessee	5.6	Strict	-0.602	30	28
Indiana	6.2	Lenient	-0.397	34	21
Virginia	6.2	Strict	0.657	27	33
Florida	6.3	Strict	-0.006	15	46
Illinois	6.8	Moderate	-0.826	31	15
Maryland	6.9	Strict	-0.297	25	26
Ohio	6.9	Strict	1.766	32	49
Pennsylvania	7.3	Moderate	0.021	37	26
New Jersey	7.4	Strict	0.741	35	26
Michigan	7.7	Strict	0.709	30	25
Massachusetts	8.5	Strict	0.187	44	34
New York	8.6	Lenient	-0.325	37	18
California	8.7	Lenient	0.162	37	21
Wisconsin	9.1	Strict	1.947	30	43
All States in Sample	7.0	Mod/Strict	0.248	30	28

Sources: Column 1, State Policy Documentation Project; column 2, Pavetti and Bloom (2001); column 3, Nepomnyaschy and Garfinkel (2006); columns 4 and 5, authors' calculations.

TABLE 10.3 / First-Stage Regression Equations

	Received Welfare	Received Child Support
Mother characteristics		
White	-0.154 ** (.025)	0.006 (.020)
Hispanic	-0.128 ** (.021)	-0.009 (.020)
Age	-0.004 ^ (.002)	0.004 * (.002)
Less than high school degree	0.145 ** (.023)	-0.002 (.030)
Any college education	-0.098 ** (.021)	0.068 ** (.020)
First birth	-0.022 (.019)	-0.125 ** (.013)
City is in the south	0.009 (.028)	0.046 (.046)
City is in the east	0.055 * (.019)	0.013 (.033)
Instruments		
(Max TANF+FS 1999)/\$100	0.111 (.088)	-0.233 ^ (.115)
((Max TANF+FS 1999)/\$100) ²	-0.007 (.007)	0.014 (.008)
Sanctions (higher = stricter)	-0.065 ** (.021)	0.016 (.019)
Child support enforcement (higher = stronger)	0.021 (.026)	0.087 * (.030)
Constant	0.110 (.294)	1.055 * (.372)
F-statistic	12.0	27.3
<i>p</i> of F-statistic	0.000	0.000

Source: Authors' calculations.

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors clustered at state level.

** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; ^ $p < 0.10$ two-tailed

Table 10.4 / OLS Models Predicting Effects of Welfare and Child-Support Receipt on Maternal Health and Health Behaviors

	Health Insurance	No Doctor	Hungry	Overall Health ^a	Depressed or Anxious	Alcohol or Drug Dependent	Binge	Smoke	Argues	Domestic Violence
Received welfare last year	0.207 ** (0.02)	-0.005 (0.01)	0.041 ** (0.01)	0.113 * (0.05)	0.080 ** (0.02)	0.018 * (0.01)	-0.017 (0.01)	0.063 ** (0.02)	0.091 ^ (0.05)	0.041 ** (0.02)
Receives child support	0.013 (0.02)	-0.002 (0.01)	-0.021 * (0.01)	0.028 (0.05)	0.005 (0.02)	-0.009 (0.01)	0.014 (0.01)	-0.034 (0.02)	0.253 ** (0.05)	0.028 ^ (0.02)
White	-0.082 ** (0.03)	0.060 ** (0.02)	0.025 ^ (0.01)	0.090 (0.06)	0.030 (0.03)	0.007 (0.01)	0.102 ** (0.02)	0.269 ** (0.03)	-0.028 (0.06)	0.041 * (0.02)
Hispanic	-0.143 ** (0.02)	0.022 (0.01)	-0.008 (0.01)	0.092 ^ (0.06)	-0.030 (0.02)	-0.012 ** (0.00)	0.072 ** (0.02)	-0.025 (0.02)	-0.019 (0.05)	0.031 ^ (0.02)
Age	0.003 * (0.00)	0.001 (0.00)	0.000 (0.00)	0.028 ** (0.01)	-0.001 (0.00)	0.001 ^ (0.00)	-0.002 (0.00)	0.007 ** (0.00)	-0.005 (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)
Less than high school	-0.045 * (0.02)	0.010 (0.01)	0.012 (0.01)	0.107 * (0.05)	0.030 (0.02)	-0.005 (0.01)	-0.026 ^ (0.02)	0.131 ** (0.02)	0.042 (0.05)	0.022 (0.02)
Any college	0.038 ^ (0.02)	0.024 ^ (0.01)	0.017 (0.01)	-0.099 ^ (0.05)	0.014 (0.02)	-0.002 (0.01)	0.004 (0.02)	-0.085 ** (0.02)	-0.012 (0.05)	-0.017 (0.02)
First birth	0.058 ** (0.02)	-0.022 ^ (0.01)	-0.011 (0.01)	-0.059 (0.05)	-0.042 * (0.02)	-0.003 (0.01)	0.032 * (0.02)	-0.039 ^ (0.02)	0.083 ^ (0.05)	-0.017 (0.01)
City is in south	-0.052 * (0.03)	-0.003 (0.02)	-0.030 * (0.01)	0.023 (0.06)	-0.010 (0.03)	0.006 (0.01)	-0.065 ** (0.02)	-0.005 (0.03)	-0.010 (0.06)	-0.019 (0.02)
City is in east	0.022 (0.02)	-0.023 * (0.01)	-0.039 ** (0.01)	-0.041 (0.05)	-0.037 ^ (0.02)	-0.005 (0.01)	-0.049 ** (0.01)	0.011 (0.02)	0.063 (0.05)	-0.019 (0.01)

Source: Authors' calculations.

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors clustered at state level.

** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05; ^ p < 0.10 two tailed

^a High = poor health

TABLE 10.5 / OLS, Fixed Effects, Second-Stage IV, and Reduced Form Results for the Effects of Welfare and Child Support on Maternal Health and Health Behaviors

Outcome	Received Welfare Last Year			Reduced Form			Receives Child Support			Reduced Form
	OLS	FE	IV	TANF \$	TANF ²	Sanction (Higher = Less Strict)	OLS	FE	IV	C.S. Index
Health inputs and outcomes										
Has health insurance	0.207 ** (.017)	0.136 ** (.021)	—	0.149 (.153)	−0.005 (.011)	−0.026 (.026)	0.013 (.019)	−0.015 (.024)	—	−0.036 (.040)
No doctor or hospital because couldn't afford	−0.005 (.012)	0.005 (.011)	−0.242 (.151)	−0.149 * (.065)	0.009 ^ (.005)	−0.004 (.009)	−0.002 (.011)	0.006 (.013)	−0.008 (.080)	0.002 (.007)
Mother or child went hungry	0.063 ** (.020)	N/A	—	−0.077 ** (.025)	0.007 ** (.002)	−0.005 (.004)	−0.021 (.010)	N/A	—	−0.014 * (.005)
Overall health (high = poor)	0.113 * (.050)	−0.018 (.048)	0.227 (.233)	−0.208 (.127)	0.014 (.009)	−0.012 (.026)	0.028 (.048)	0.021 (.052)	1.015 ** (.261)	0.080 ^ (.039)
Depressed or anxious	0.080 ** (.020)	0.013 (.021)	0.388 ** (.148)	−0.181 * (.063)	0.013 ** (.004)	0.005 (.014)	0.005 (.019)	0.037 ^ (.021)	0.324 ^ (.179)	0.013 (.016)

Stress-Related Behaviors

Alcohol/drug dependent	0.018 *	N/A	0.138 **	-0.003	0.000	0.007 *	-0.009	N/A	0.018	0.002
	(.007)		(.052)	(.020)	(.001)	(.003)	(.006)		(.039)	(.005)
Binge drinking	-0.017	-0.013	-0.008	-0.175 *	0.011 *	0.006	0.014	0.015	0.249 *	0.028 ^
	(.014)	(.014)	(.162)	(.061)	(.004)	(.011)	(.014)	(.018)	(.116)	(.015)
Smoking	0.041 **	N/A	—	0.398 **	-0.029 **	0.043 **	-0.034	N/A	—	0.068 **
	(.010)			(.087)	(.006)	(.014)	(.024)			(.020)
Argues with father (high = more)	0.091 ^	N/A	-0.211	0.318	-0.023	-0.022	0.253 **	N/A	0.462	0.055
	(.048)		(.617)	(.206)	(.015)	(.039)	(.045)		(.443)	(.059)
Domestic violence (any partner)	0.041 **	0.004	-0.183	-0.011	0.001	-0.013	0.028 ^	0.017	-0.087 ^	-0.015 ^
	(.015)	(.016)	(.155)	(.038)	(.003)	(.009)	(.015)	(.017)	(.048)	(.008)

Source: Authors' calculations.

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. Standard errors clustered at state level.

** p < 0.01; * p < 0.05; ^ p < 0.10 two-tailed

All models include controls for race-ethnicity, age, education, first birth, and region.

N/A means that model could not be estimated because do not have measures at two points in time.

“—” means the model fails test of overidentifying restrictions.

TABLE 11.1 / Definitions of Obesity-Related Outcome Variables

Variable	Definition
Body mass index (BMI)	<p>$BMI = (\text{body weight in kilograms}) / (\text{height in meters})^2$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Height was measured using a tape measure while respondents stood in a doorway in stocking feet. - Weight was measured in stocking feet and street clothes (less sweaters or other heavy overgarments) using digital scales.
Waist size	Waist size was measured with a tape measure in inches.
Systolic and diastolic blood pressure	<p>Three blood-pressure measures were collected, approximately one minute apart, using Omron oscillographic devices. We used the average of the final two measures of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, respectively. In cases where only two blood-pressure measurements were taken, we used the average of the two to define SBP and DBP, and in cases where blood pressure was measured only once, we used SBP and DBP values from that measurement.</p>
Exercise	<p>This scale was constructed from survey questions derived from the National Health Interview Survey that asked respondents whether they are currently confined to a bed or chair for most or all of the day because of their health; how many days a week do they do light or moderate leisure activities other than walking or working around the house for at least ten minutes that cause only light sweating or a slight to moderate increase in breathing or heart rate; when they do light-moderate leisure activities, do they generally do them for twenty minutes or more; how many days a week do they do vigorous activities for at least ten minutes that cause heavy sweating or large increases in breathing or heart rate; and each time they do vigorous activities, do they generally do them for twenty minutes or more. The scale was coded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = <i>Never exercises</i>: Individuals who said they never engage in light-moderate leisure activities, never engage in vigorous activity, or were confined to a bed or chair. • 1 = <i>Light exercise</i>: Individuals who engage in light-moderate physical activity once a week or less regardless of duration, light-moderate physical activity two to three times per week for less than twenty minutes, or vigorous activity once per week or less for less than twenty minutes. • 2 = <i>Light-moderate exercise</i>: Individuals who engage in light-moderate activity two to three times per week for more than twenty minutes, light-moderate activity four or more times per week for less than twenty minutes, or vigorous activity once per week or less for more than twenty minutes.

TABLE 11.1 / (Continued)

Variable	Definition
Walking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 = <i>Moderate-heavy exercise</i>: Individuals who engage in light-moderate activity four or more times per week for more than twenty minutes, or vigorous activity two to three times per week regardless of duration. • 4 = <i>Heavy exercise</i>: Individuals who engage in vigorous activity four or more times per week regardless of duration. <p>This measure is based on the following survey question: "On the average over the past year, how many days a week do you walk continuously for 20 minutes or more, either to get somewhere or just for exercise or pleasure?" (1) Never, (2) Less than once a week, (3) Once a week, (4) Two to three times a week, (5) Four to five times a week, (6) Almost every day.</p>
Fruit and Vegetable Intake	<p>This measure is based on the following survey question: "How many servings of fruit or vegetables do you usually eat in a day? (A serving is a cup of fruit or vegetable juice or a half cup of raw or cooked vegetables or fruits. Include juices and all types of raw or cooked fruits and vegetables.)"</p>
Cigarettes smoked per day	<p>We measured cigarette smoking with two survey questions. First, respondents were asked whether they currently smoke any cigarettes. If they answered yes, they were then asked how many cigarettes they smoke in an average day. We used the latter response to measure cigarettes smoked per day. We created two versions of this measure: one with nonsmokers coded as zero and another with nonsmokers coded as missing.</p>
Drinks per month	<p>We measured intake of alcohol with three survey questions. First, respondents were asked whether they ever drink beer, wine, or liquor. If they answered yes, they were then asked how many days they drink beer, wine, or liquor in a typical month, and on days that they drink, how many drinks do they have. (A drink is specified as a can or bottle of beer, glass of wine, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink.) For drinkers, we multiplied the number of days drinking per month by the number of drinks per day to estimate the number of drinks per month. We created two versions of this measure: one with nondrinkers coded as zero and another with nondrinkers coded as missing.</p>

Source: Authors' compilation from Chicago Community Adult Health Study.

TABLE 11.2 / Factor Analysis of Neighborhood Cluster Sociodemographic Characteristics

Variable	Rotated Factor Loadings				Uniqueness
	Disadvantage	Affluence or Gentrification ^a	Hispanic, Immigrant Non-Black ^a	Older Age Composition ^a	
Percent families with income less than \$10K	0.91	−0.24	−0.21	0.00	0.06
Percent families with income \$50K or higher	−0.83	0.45	−0.02	0.07	0.10
Percent families in poverty	0.86	−0.37	−0.19	−0.15	0.07
Percent families on public assistance	0.75	−0.40	−0.41	−0.09	0.10
Percent unemployed in civilian labor force	0.67	−0.41	−0.47	−0.07	0.16
Percent families female headed	0.71	−0.34	−0.57	−0.07	0.05
Percent never married	0.61	0.25	−0.39	−0.55	0.10
Percent less than twelve years of education	0.40	−0.73	0.38	−0.26	0.09
Percent sixteen or more years of education	−0.26	0.93	0.00	−0.10	0.06

Percent professional or managerial occupation	-0.23	0.92	-0.15	0.02	0.09
Percent non-Hispanic black	0.43	-0.26	-0.79	0.11	0.11
Percent Hispanic	-0.14	-0.34	0.77	-0.39	0.12
Percent foreign-born	-0.16	-0.04	0.91	-0.07	0.13
Percent homes owner occupied	-0.81	-0.21	-0.17	0.36	0.14
Percent in same residence in 1995	-0.20	-0.65	-0.41	0.41	0.20
Percent birth to seventeen years old	0.39	-0.85	-0.16	-0.18	0.07
Percent eighteen to twenty-nine years old	0.04	0.51	0.30	-0.71	0.15
Percent thirty to thirty-nine years old	-0.17	0.72	0.31	-0.38	0.22
Percent fifty to sixty-nine years old	-0.38	0.08	-0.38	0.70	0.22
Percent seventy or more years old	-0.15	0.20	-0.03	0.87	0.19
Eigenvalue	8.83	4.36	3.54	0.86	

Source: U.S. Census 2000.

^a Factor loadings have been multiplied by -1 in order to facilitate interpretation.

TABLE 11.3 / Intra-Cluster Correlation (Percentage of Variance Between Neighborhoods) Before and After Adjusting for Individual-Level Covariates (CCAHS)

	Unadjusted	Adjusted ^a	<i>n</i>
Physical measurements			
Body mass index	10.06	6.32	3,105
Waist size	11.33	5.82	3,105
Systolic blood pressure	6.91	6.00	2,860
Diastolic blood pressure	6.84	6.76	2,860
Health behaviors			
Exercise	10.68	9.16	3,105
Walking	9.02	9.73	2,983
Fruit and vegetable servings per day	6.69	4.92	3,097
Cigarettes per day			
Full sample (non-smokers = 0)	5.41	4.44	3,105
Among smokers (non-smokers = missing)	15.99	19.44	812
Drinks per month			
Full sample (nondrinkers = 0)	11.37	10.13	3,105
Among drinkers (nondrinkers = missing)	13.99	13.58	1,864
Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety			
Perceived violence and disorder	39.18	43.94	3,105
Victimization	16.75	22.24	3,105
Perceived lack of safety	26.07	32.59	3,105

Source: Chicago Community Adult Health Study.

^a The adjustment procedure, described in the text, controls for the within-neighborhood effects of sex, age, race-ethnicity, immigrant status, education, and income.

TABLE 11.4 / Hierarchical Linear Models of Exercise

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE
Female	-0.27	(0.06)**	-0.27	(0.06)**	-0.27	(0.06)**	-0.27	(0.06)**	-0.25	(0.06)**
Age (ref = age eighteen to twenty-nine)										
Age thirty to thirty-nine	-0.11	(0.08)	-0.08	(0.08)	-0.09	(0.08)	-0.09	(0.08)	-0.08	(0.08)
Age forty to forty-nine	-0.24	(0.10)*	-0.22	(0.09)*	-0.22	(0.09)*	-0.23	(0.09)*	-0.21	(0.09)*
Age fifty to fifty-nine	-0.37	(0.10)**	-0.35	(0.10)**	-0.35	(0.10)**	-0.36	(0.10)**	-0.33	(0.10)**
Age sixty to sixty-nine	-0.42	(0.13)**	-0.39	(0.13)**	-0.40	(0.13)**	-0.41	(0.13)**	-0.37	(0.13)**
Age seventy or more	-0.80	(0.15)**	-0.77	(0.15)**	-0.77	(0.15)**	-0.78	(0.15)**	-0.73	(0.15)**
Race-Ethnicity (ref = Non-Hispanic White)										
Non-Hispanic black	0.03	(0.08)	0.24	(0.10)*	0.25	(0.10)*	0.23	(0.10)*	0.26	(0.10)*
Hispanic	0.21	(0.10)*	0.29	(0.10)**	0.29	(0.10)**	0.28	(0.10)**	0.30	(0.10)**
Non-Hispanic other	0.19	(0.18)	0.16	(0.18)	0.16	(0.18)	0.16	(0.18)	0.17	(0.18)
Immigrant status (ref = 3rd+ generation)										
1st generation immigrant	-0.29	(0.11)**	-0.29	(0.10)**	-0.28	(0.10)**	-0.29	(0.10)**	-0.24	(0.10)*
2nd generation immigrant	-0.13	(0.10)	-0.13	(0.10)	-0.12	(0.10)	-0.13	(0.10)	-0.13	(0.10)
Education (ref = sixteen or more years)										
Less than twelve years of education	-0.20	(0.10)*	-0.08	(0.10)	-0.08	(0.10)	-0.07	(0.10)	-0.05	(0.10)
Twelve to fifteen years of education	-0.10	(0.07)	0.00	(0.07)	0.01	(0.07)	0.01	(0.07)	0.01	(0.07)
Income (ref = \$50,000+)										
Income less than \$10,000	-0.40	(0.12)**	-0.37	(0.12)**	-0.37	(0.12)**	-0.37	(0.12)**	-0.36	(0.12)**
Income \$10,000 to \$29,999	-0.29	(0.09)**	-0.25	(0.09)**	-0.25	(0.09)**	-0.25	(0.09)**	-0.26	(0.09)**
Income \$30,000 to \$49,999	-0.14	(0.09)	-0.12	(0.09)	-0.12	(0.08)	-0.12	(0.08)	-0.12	(0.08)
Missing data on income	-0.40	(0.10)**	-0.32	(0.09)**	-0.32	(0.09)**	-0.33	(0.09)**	-0.31	(0.09)**

Marital status (ref = married)										
Separated	0.52	(0.13)**	0.54	(0.12)**	0.55	(0.12)**	0.55	(0.12)**	0.56	(0.12)**
Divorced	0.07	(0.10)	0.06	(0.10)	0.06	(0.10)	0.06	(0.10)	0.06	(0.10)
Widowed	0.15	(0.13)	0.16	(0.13)	0.17	(0.13)	0.17	(0.12)	0.18	(0.12)
Never married	0.26	(0.08)**	0.24	(0.08)**	0.24	(0.08)**	0.24	(0.08)**	0.23	(0.08)**
Presence of children (ref = no children)										
One child	-0.16	(0.09)	-0.10	(0.09)	-0.09	(0.08)	-0.09	(0.08)	-0.11	(0.08)
Two children	-0.13	(0.09)	-0.08	(0.09)	-0.07	(0.09)	-0.08	(0.09)	-0.09	(0.09)
Three children	-0.07	(0.13)	-0.01	(0.12)	-0.01	(0.12)	-0.02	(0.12)	-0.03	(0.12)
Four or more children	0.01	(0.15)	0.08	(0.15)	0.09	(0.15)	0.08	(0.15)	0.07	(0.15)
Car ownership (ref = no car)										
Owns one car	0.03	(0.08)	0.04	(0.07)	0.05	(0.07)	0.05	(0.07)	0.05	(0.07)
Owns two cars	-0.01	(0.09)	0.04	(0.09)	0.04	(0.09)	0.04	(0.09)	0.03	(0.08)
Owns three or more cars	-0.25	(0.16)	-0.16	(0.15)	-0.16	(0.15)	-0.17	(0.15)	-0.18	(0.15)
Functional limitations	-0.26	(0.03)**	-0.26	(0.03)**	-0.26	(0.03)**	-0.26	(0.03)**	-0.26	(0.03)**
Neighborhood sociodemographic (census)										
Disadvantage			-0.01	(0.04)	-0.01	(0.05)	0.00	(0.06)	0.00	(0.06)
Affluence, gentrification			0.23	(0.03)**	0.21	(0.04)**	0.20	(0.04)**	0.21	(0.04)**
Hispanic, immigrant, non-black			0.08	(0.05)	0.07	(0.05)	0.08	(0.05)	0.08	(0.05)
Older age composition			-0.04	(0.03)	-0.03	(0.03)	-0.03	(0.04)	-0.03	(0.04)
Population density ^a			-0.08	(0.07)	-0.08	(0.07)	-0.04	(0.07)	-0.04	(0.07)
Neighborhood land use (SSO)										
Prop BF detached single family homes					0.09	(0.17)	0.07	(0.17)	0.08	(0.17)
Prop BF mixed comm-resid land use					0.19	(0.18)	0.19	(0.18)	0.20	(0.18)
Recreat facilities or waterfront in NC					0.19	(0.06)**	0.20	(0.07)**	0.20	(0.07)**

TABLE 11.4 / (Continued)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE
Neighborhood crime and safety (police survey)										
NC violent arrest							0.06	(0.05)	0.06	(0.05)
NC perceived crime or disorder							-0.10	(0.06)	-0.17	(0.07)**
NC victimization							0.03	(0.03)	0.01	(0.04)
NC perceived lack of safety							0.01	(0.04)	0.02	(0.05)
Subject's perceptions of crime										
Perceived violence or disorder									0.13	(0.04)**
Victimization									0.06	(0.03)
Lack of safety									-0.03	(0.04)
Intercept	2.68	(0.15)**	2.37	(0.15)**	2.36	(0.15)**	2.37	(0.15)**	2.32	(0.15)**
Variance Components										
Level 1	1.32		1.31		1.31		1.31		1.30	
Percentage reduction from unconditional model	(41.45%)		(41.80%)		(41.81%)		(41.81%)		(42.27%)	
Level 2	0.10		0.07		0.06		0.06		0.06	
Percentage reduction from unconditional model	(55.94%)		(69.26%)		(72.31%)		(73.70%)		(74.14%)	
Deviance	9830.6		9773.2		9763.4		9758.9		9733.5	
Chi-Square (df)			57.3 (5)**		9.9 (3)*		4.5 (4)		25.4 (3)**	

Source: Chicago Community Adult Health Study and U.S. Census 2000.

Note: Prop BF = Proportion of block faces; NC = neighborhood cluster

**p < .01; *p < .05

^a Coefficients and standard errors have been multiplied by 10,000.

TABLE 11.5 / Hierarchical Linear Models of Walking

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE
Female	0.00	(0.07)	0.01	(0.07)	0.01	(0.08)	0.02	(0.07)	0.04	(0.08)
Age (ref = age eighteen to twenty-nine)										
Age thirty to thirty-nine	0.07	(0.11)	0.08	(0.11)	0.08	(0.11)	0.08	(0.11)	0.08	(0.11)
Age forty to forty-nine	0.18	(0.12)	0.20	(0.12)	0.20	(0.12)	0.21	(0.12)	0.22	(0.12)
Age fifty to fifty-nine	0.28	(0.14)*	0.31	(0.14)*	0.31	(0.14)*	0.30	(0.14)*	0.35	(0.14)*
Age sixty to sixty-nine	0.04	(0.16)	0.08	(0.16)	0.07	(0.16)	0.09	(0.16)	0.15	(0.16)
Age seventy or older	-0.16	(0.20)	-0.11	(0.20)	-0.11	(0.20)	-0.10	(0.20)	-0.01	(0.20)
Race-ethnicity (ref = non-Hispanic White)										
Non-Hispanic black	-0.18	(0.11)	-0.34	(0.14)*	-0.34	(0.14)*	-0.31	(0.14)*	-0.32	(0.15)*
Hispanic	-0.07	(0.14)	-0.10	(0.14)	-0.11	(0.14)	-0.08	(0.14)	-0.07	(0.14)
Non-Hispanic other	-0.27	(0.26)	-0.32	(0.26)	-0.33	(0.25)	-0.31	(0.24)	-0.30	(0.25)
Immigrant status (ref = 3rd+ generation)										
1st generation immigrant	-0.04	(0.13)	0.00	(0.13)	0.00	(0.13)	0.03	(0.13)	0.07	(0.13)
2nd generation immigrant	0.15	(0.14)	0.19	(0.14)	0.19	(0.14)	0.20	(0.14)	0.21	(0.14)
Education (ref = sixteen or more years)										
Less than twelve years of education	0.27	(0.13)*	0.28	(0.13)*	0.28	(0.13)*	0.28	(0.13)*	0.26	(0.13)*
Twelve to fifteen years of education	0.18	(0.09)*	0.23	(0.09)*	0.23	(0.09)*	0.22	(0.09)*	0.21	(0.09)*
Income (ref = \$50,000 or more)										
Income less than \$10,000	0.03	(0.15)	-0.01	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)	0.00	(0.15)	-0.02	(0.15)
Income \$10,000 to \$29,999	0.16	(0.11)	0.13	(0.12)	0.14	(0.12)	0.13	(0.12)	0.10	(0.12)
Income \$30,000 to \$49,999	0.16	(0.12)	0.15	(0.12)	0.16	(0.12)	0.15	(0.12)	0.14	(0.11)
Missing data on income	0.07	(0.11)	0.10	(0.12)	0.10	(0.12)	0.11	(0.12)	0.11	(0.12)
Marital status (ref = married)										
Separated	0.37	(0.16)*	0.35	(0.17)*	0.35	(0.17)*	0.35	(0.17)*	0.35	(0.16)*
Divorced	0.12	(0.12)	0.10	(0.12)	0.10	(0.12)	0.10	(0.12)	0.10	(0.12)
Widowed	0.10	(0.19)	0.10	(0.19)	0.10	(0.19)	0.11	(0.19)	0.11	(0.18)
Never married	0.08	(0.11)	0.06	(0.11)	0.06	(0.11)	0.06	(0.11)	0.05	(0.11)

TABLE 11.5 / (Continued)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE	Coef.	SE
Presence of children (ref = no children)										
One child	0.00	(0.11)	0.02	(0.11)	0.03	(0.11)	0.02	(0.11)	0.02	(0.11)
Two children	-0.28	(0.14)*	-0.24	(0.14)	-0.24	(0.14)	-0.25	(0.14)	-0.27	(0.14)
Three children	-0.03	(0.15)	-0.02	(0.15)	-0.02	(0.15)	-0.01	(0.15)	-0.02	(0.15)
Four or more children	0.21	(0.17)	0.20	(0.17)	0.21	(0.17)	0.18	(0.17)	0.16	(0.17)
Car ownership (ref = no car)										
Owns one car	-0.12	(0.10)	-0.09	(0.10)	-0.09	(0.10)	-0.08	(0.10)	-0.06	(0.10)
Owns two cars	-0.22	(0.12)	-0.15	(0.12)	-0.15	(0.12)	-0.14	(0.12)	-0.13	(0.12)
Owns three or more cars	-0.53	(0.20)**	-0.45	(0.20)*	-0.45	(0.20)*	-0.44	(0.20)*	-0.43	(0.20)*
Functional limitations	-0.35	(0.06)**	-0.35	(0.06)**	-0.35	(0.06)**	-0.35	(0.06)**	-0.35	(0.06)**
Neighborhood sociodemographic (census)										
Disadvantage			0.17	(0.05)**	0.15	(0.07)*	0.12	(0.08)	0.13	(0.08)
Affluence, gentrification			0.01	(0.05)	0.00	(0.05)	0.02	(0.06)	0.02	(0.06)
Hispanic, immigrant, non-black			-0.11	(0.07)	-0.11	(0.07)	-0.05	(0.08)	-0.06	(0.08)
Older age composition			-0.05	(0.04)	-0.04	(0.05)	-0.03	(0.05)	-0.03	(0.05)
Population density ^a			0.25	(0.10)*	0.24	(0.10)*	0.23	(0.10)*	0.24	(0.10)*
Neighborhood land use (SSO)										
Prop BF detached single family homes					-0.06	(0.24)	0.05	(0.25)	0.06	(0.25)
Prop BF mixed comm-resid land use					-0.03	(0.25)	-0.06	(0.25)	-0.05	(0.25)
Recreat facilities or waterfront in NC					0.10	(0.10)	0.11	(0.10)	0.11	(0.10)

Neighborhood crime (police survey)										
NC violent arrest							0.04	(0.08)	0.04	(0.08)
Perceived violence or disorder							0.21	(0.09)*	0.10	(0.10)
NC victimization							-0.01	(0.05)	0.03	(0.06)
NC perceived lack of safety							-0.22	(0.06)**	-0.19	(0.07)**
Subject's perceptions of crime										
Perceived crime or disorder									0.18	(0.06)**
Victimization									-0.10	(0.04)*
Lack of safety									-0.05	(0.05)
Intercept	4.16	(0.18)**	4.17	(0.20)**	4.17	(0.20)**	4.14	(0.20)**	4.12	(0.20)**
Variance Components										
Level 1	2.17		2.17		2.17		2.16		2.15	
Percentage reduction from unconditional model	(3.95%)		(4.07%)		(4.01%)		(4.13%)		(4.87%)	
Level 2	0.20		0.16		0.16		0.14		0.14	
Percentage reduction from unconditional model	(9.60%)		(28.84%)		(30.75%)		(39.39%)		(38.50%)	
Deviance	10950.1		10916.4		10915.0		10896.9		10876.0	
Chi-Square (df)			33.6 (5)**		1.4 (3)		14.7 (3)**		21.0 (3)**	

Source: Chicago Community Adult Health Study and U.S. Census 2000.

Note: Prop = Proportion of block faces; NC = neighborhood cluster

^a Coefficients and standard errors have been multiplied by 10,000.

**p < .01; *p < .05

TABLE 11.6 / Unweighted Frequencies of Social Groups by Quartiles of Neighborhood Factors (N = 3,105)

Social Groups	Quartiles of Disadvantage				Quartiles of Affluence, Gentrification				Quartiles of Hispanic, Immigrant, Non-Black				Quartiles of Older Age Composition				Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
Race-ethnicity																	
Non-Hispanic white	373	315	225	70	121	138	307	417	57	202	461	263	256	212	207	308	983
Non-Hispanic black	243	196	303	498	322	480	286	152	663	416	100	61	188	380	386	286	1,240
Hispanic	136	279	284	103	407	136	159	100	28	70	191	513	403	210	96	93	802
Education																	
Less than twelve years	134	195	243	220	336	193	175	88	176	146	150	320	289	225	157	121	792
Twelve to fifteen years	412	399	395	370	441	457	418	260	445	365	365	401	363	428	387	398	1,576
Sixteen or more years	218	230	204	85	81	115	177	364	135	191	268	143	218	166	170	183	737
Income																	
Less than \$10,000	44	76	102	143	112	101	88	64	116	108	57	84	100	107	76	82	365
\$10,000 to \$29,999	156	213	264	243	276	246	193	161	230	183	182	281	286	236	197	157	876
\$30,000 to \$49,999	137	176	147	121	157	127	145	152	119	133	165	164	179	153	131	118	581
\$50,000 or more	242	213	159	84	116	140	195	247	152	169	227	150	168	167	170	193	698
Total	764	824	842	675	858	765	770	712	756	702	783	864	870	819	714	702	

Source: Chicago Community Adult Health Study and U.S. Census 2000.