Online Appendix for: UNIVERSAL INVESTMENT IN INFANTS AND LONG-RUN HEALTH: EVIDENCE FROM DENMARK'S 1937 HOME VISITING PROGRAM

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October 24, 2016

A Data Sources and Data Structure

A.1 Diagnoses for Medical Conditions Data

The health data comes from the Danish Inpatient Register and the Danish Death Register for 1980-2012. The Inpatient Register uses ICD 8 coding until 1993 and ICD 10 coding from 1994 onwards.

If an individual uses the Danish hospital system, we observe diagnoses and hospitalizations: Individuals have to be hospitalized (1980–1993) or have at least one outpatient visit (1994–2012) to appear in the diagnosis data. While we thus may not capture minor health conditions, the hospitalization data most likely contains clinically relevant diagnoses. As health care is publicly funded and universally accessible, our health measures are well suited for capturing the underlying prevalence of health conditions in the population.

ICD 8 codes for diagnoses groups:

- Diabetes: 249, 250

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Wüst gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Danish Council for Independent Research (grant 11-116669).

- Cardiovascular Disease: 390–458
- Heart disease: 410–414

ICD 10 codes for diagnoses groups:

- Diabetes: DE10–DE14
- Cardiovascular Disease: DI00–DI99
- Heart disease: DI20–DI25

The causes of death are grouped according to the 23 groups used by the Danish National Board of Health. We merge groups 20-23 and 12-13 (the ICD 8 system does not distinguish between these last two).

Causes of death:

- 1 Infection: A00–B99, 000–136
- 2 Cancer: C00–C97, 140–209
- 3 Other cancer: D00–D48, 210–239
- 4 Blood and bloodforming organs: D50-D89, 280-289
- 5 Endocrine, metabolic disease: E00-E90, 240-246, 250-279
- 6 Mental disorders: F03-F99, 290-315
- 7 Nervous system: G00-G31, 320-389
- 8 Heart disease: G35-H95, I00-I25, I27, I30-I51, 390-398, 400-404, 410-414, 420-429
- 9 Other cardiovascular disease: I26, I28, I60-I99, 430-438, 440-448, 450-458
- 10 Respiratory system: J00-J99, 460-474, 480-486, 490-493, 500-519
- 11 Digestive system: K00-K92, 520-577
- 12, 13 Skin, musculosceletal system, connecting tissue: L00-L99, M00-M99, 680-738
- 14 Genitourinary system: N00-N98, 580-629
- 15 Pregnancy and childbirth: O00-O99, 630-678

- 16 Perinatal period: P00-P96, 760-779
- 17 Congential disease: Q00-Q99, 746-759
- 18 Symtoms not elsewhere classified: R00-R98, R99, 780-793, 795-796
- 19 Accidents: V01-X59, Y40-Y86, Y88, E80-E94
- 20 Suicide, murder, legal interventions: X60-X99, Y00-Y36, Y89, R99, E95-E99

A.2 Missing Observations

While we have a uniquely high match of cohort members with available outcome data to their municipality of birth and its treatment status, we do not observe individuals who die or leave Denmark before the year 1980. Thus we have left censoring in our data and the censoring is effective at different ages for individuals in different cohorts: Individuals from the 1935 cohort must survive until age 45 to be in our data while individuals from the 1949 cohort enter the data if they survive until age 31 (in the year 1980). This left censoring may especially be influential for our analysis of survival outcomes. Thus we implement a joint point of left censoring at age 45 in our main analyses (i.e., we only study individuals who survive until age 45). We thereby secure that all individuals enter and live through the same risk period.

If treated and untreated individuals selectively die or emigrate before age 45, this selection could confound our analysis. We perfom two sets of analyses to address this issue: First, as we cannot observe the number of births per municipality, we use aggregated statistics on live births and infant deaths from the Medical Reports of Denmark to examine how many individuals we miss in our data of survivors until age 45 per cohort. Second, we use the data on our younger cohorts (born 1940-49) to study mortality at earlier ages (age 40-45).

Number of live births and number of observations in our data If untreated individuals died at an increased rate between age 1–45, we would underestimate the program's effects on adult mortality, and we should see a decreasing percentage of missing observations for subsequent birth cohorts (because subsequent cohorts contain increasing shares of treated municipalities/individuals). We show that the number of missing observations is relatively stable across birth cohorts, with a small tendency towards fewer

missing observations in later cohorts. Figure A.1 plots the number of first-year survivors (live births - first year mortality) and the number of individuals that we observe in our register data (including the ones with unvalid parish codes). The figure shows that we lack around 5–10 percent of Danish-born first-year survivors in each cohort. Appendix Table A.1 contains the national figures.

As weaker infants most likely survived in treated municipalities, we may also expect a compositional change of the population of treated survivors that may attenuate our findings. Wüst (2012) has estimated that at the mean infant survival rate of the time, 5–8 additional infants per 1000 live births survived in treated municipalities. We argue that at the average cohort size of around 65,000, this number of around 325-520 additional survivors for each cohort should not drive our results. If these additional infants were drawn from the lower end of the infant health distribution, the population of treated individuals that we later observe may be negatively selected (relative to the population from untreated municipalities). Consequently, we may underestimate the long-run benefits of the program, and we should interpret our findings as lower bounds. To test for the impact of additionally surviving infants on our conclusions we have performed analyses that omit the bottom percentile of individuals in our sample (according to their income). Our results are not impacted by this omission (further results are available from the authors).

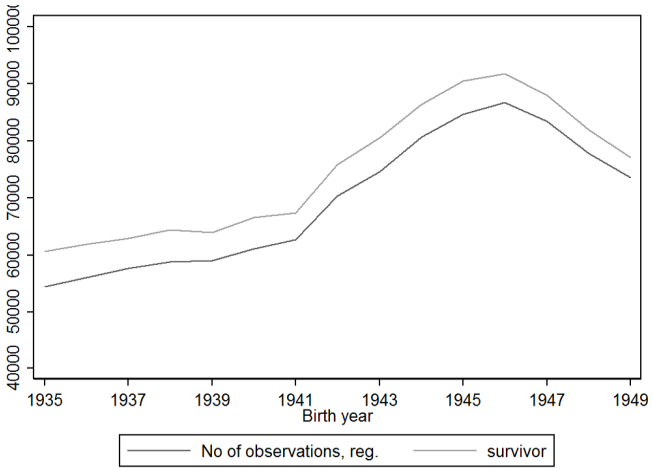
Mortality at younger ages (40-45) for the cohorts 1940-1949 Appendix Figure A.2 presents results for an analysis of survival beyond ages 40-45 for the cohorts 1940-49. Appendix Table A.2 presents the respective estimates for survival past ages 40-45. As the Figure and the Table show, the survival gains of the home visiting program materialize at later ages and are not present for earlier ages. Thus we do not think that selective mortality between ages 1-45 biases our estimates.

Table A.1: Missing observations, 1935-1949.

Birth cohort	*Live births* (1)	*Infant deaths* (2)	*Obs. in register data* (3)	*Valid parish* (4)	*Percent miss.: (1)-(2) vs (3)* (5)
1935	65223	4634	54489	47480	.1006783
1936	66418	4473	56067	48759	.0948907
1937	67440	4455	57662	49820	.0845122
1938	68462	4022	58852	50852	.0867164
1939	67914	3945	59065	51052	.0766621
1940	70121	3517	61071	52450	.0830731
1941	71306	3919	62711	54483	.0693902
1942	79545	3737	70350	61105	.0719977
1943	84346	3780	74549	64585	.0746841
1944	90669	4322	80604	70237	.0665107
1945	95062	4590	84703	73967	.0637656
1946	96111	4408	86713	75381	.0544148
1947	91714	3710	83363	71902	.0527362
1948	84938	2999	77827	67579	.0501837
1949	79919	2758	73570	63107	.0465391
Total	78612.53	3951.267	69439.73	60183.93	.0717836

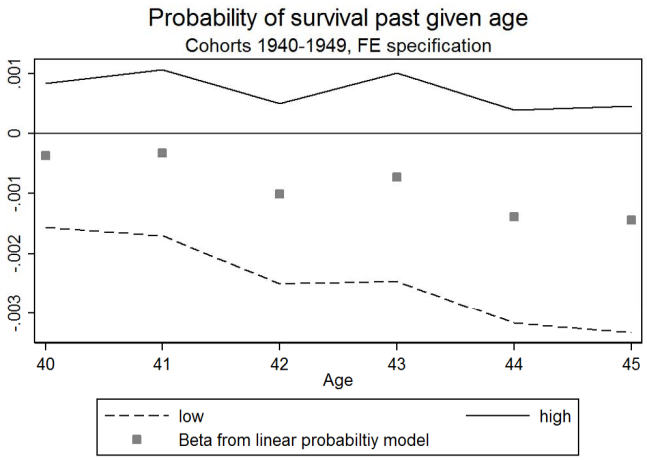
Source: Authors' calculations from administrative data and the Medical Reports for the Kingdom of Denmark.
Notes: Columns (1) and (2) are national aggregate statistics for the number of life births and infant deaths for the given cohorts. Columns (3) and (4) show the number of observations in our full and valid-parish samples. Column (5) shows the percentage of observations that are missing when we compare columns (1) and (3) and account for first year mortality (*Live births - first year mortality*).

Figure A.1: Number of observations (including individuals with no valid parish information but born in DK) in register data and cohort size (1935-1949).



Notes: Figure based on data from Appendix Table A.1.
Source: Authors' calculations from administrative data.

Figure A.2



Notes: The figure plots estimates and 95% confidence intervals from separate regressions of probability of survival beyond the given age on treatment status and year and municipality fixed effects. We include only the cohorts 1940-1949 as they have aged through the risk period and we only look at deaths that occur between ages 40 and 45 (i.e. we can observe all relevant death events in our post-1980 data). Standard errors are clustered at the municipality level.

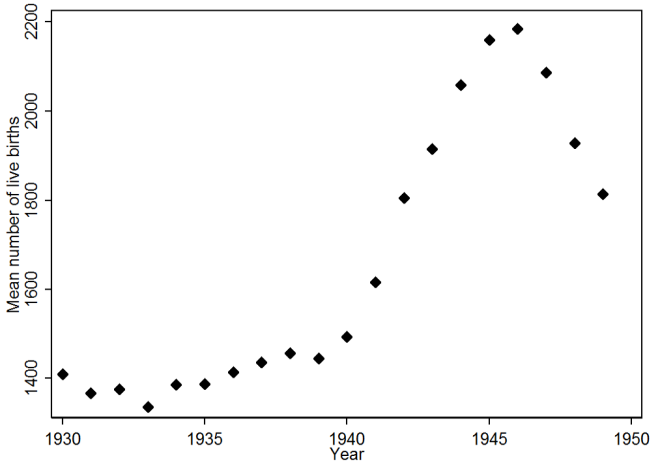
Table A.2: Scaled coefficients for the effect of the home visiting program on survival, cohorts 1940–1949.

Outcome	(1) (All)	(2) (All)	(3) (All)	(4) (Matched)	(5) (Ever impl.)
Survival until age 40	-0.036	-0.056	-0.059	0.048	-0.045
	(0.061)	(0.093)	(0.064)	(0.131)	(0.073)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	99.490	99.490	99.490	99.516	99.443
No. of obs.	13404	13404	13404	3216	3865
Survival until age 41	-0.032	-0.024	-0.066	0.049	-0.049
	(0.070)	(0.102)	(0.073)	(0.144)	(0.086)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	99.328	99.328	99.328	99.370	99.265
No. of obs.	13404	13404	13404	3216	3865
Survival until age 42	-0.100	0.010	-0.106	-0.040	-0.067
	(0.077)	(0.113)	(0.081)	(0.153)	(0.094)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	99.147	99.147	99.147	99.196	99.065
No. of obs.	13404	13404	13404	3216	3865
Survival until age 43	-0.073	-0.023	-0.068	0.061	-0.068
	(0.089)	(0.125)	(0.091)	(0.175)	(0.107)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	98.937	98.937	98.937	99.002	98.844
No. of obs.	13404	13404	13404	3216	3865
Survival until age 44	-0.139	-0.116	-0.137	0.073	-0.170
	(0.091)	(0.133)	(0.094)	(0.199)	(0.112)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	98.701	98.701	98.701	98.792	98.589
No. of obs.	13404	13404	13404	3216	3865
Survival until age 45	-0.144	-0.081	-0.174*	0.104	-0.218*
	(0.096)	(0.153)	(0.105)	(0.221)	(0.127)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	98.445	98.445	98.445	98.545	98.322
No. of obs.	13404	13404	13404	3216	3865
Cohort FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muncipal:					
FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
X (level) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
X (trend) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linear time trends	No	Yes	No	No	No

Notes: Each cell presents the coefficient for the treatment indicator for a different regression. All means and coefficients are pre-multiplied by 100 and interpretable as percentage point changes. The units of observation are municipality×year of birth×treatment status-cells. We weight regressions with the number of observations in each cell. We cluster all standard errors at the municipal level. ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level

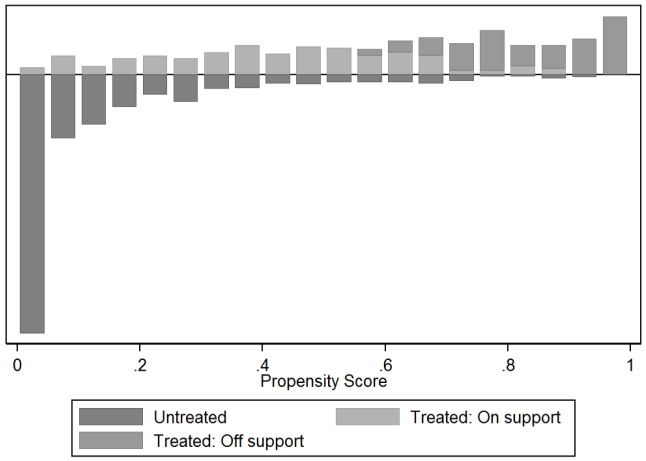
B Additional results

Figure B.1: Average number of live births in Danish counties for the cohorts 1930-1949



Notes: The figure displays average number of live births in urban and rural areas of Danish counties (47 areas).

Figure B.2: Density of municipalities over the propensity score



Notes: The figure displays the density of municipalities across the propensity score estimated with *psmatch2*. Nearest neighbour matching without replacement and a caliper of 0.05 results in 202 matched treated municipalities. Untreated corresponds to never-implementing municipalities.

Figure B.3: Propensity score for matched municipalities and their year of treatment initiation

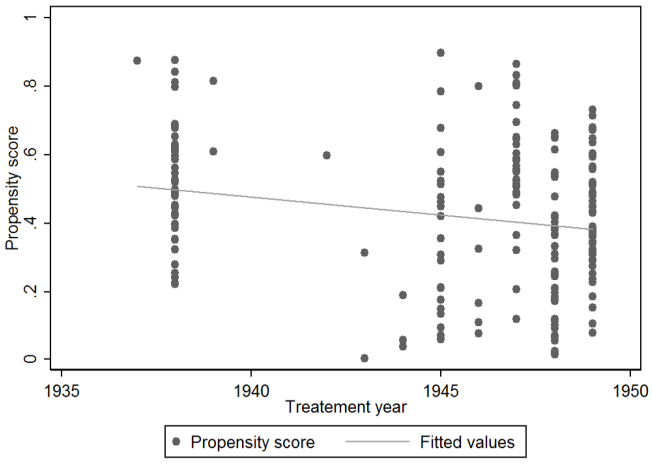
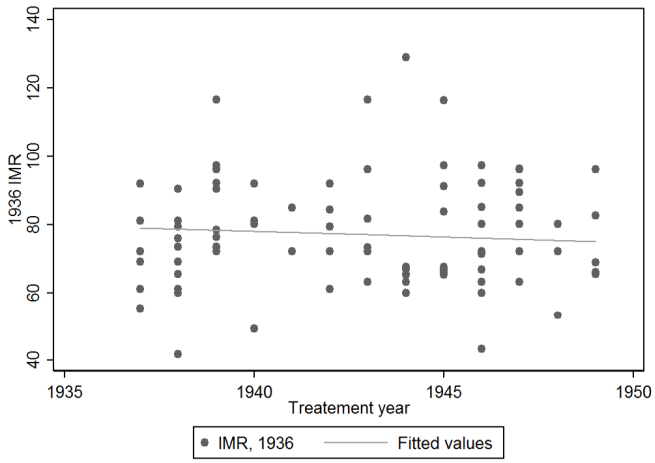
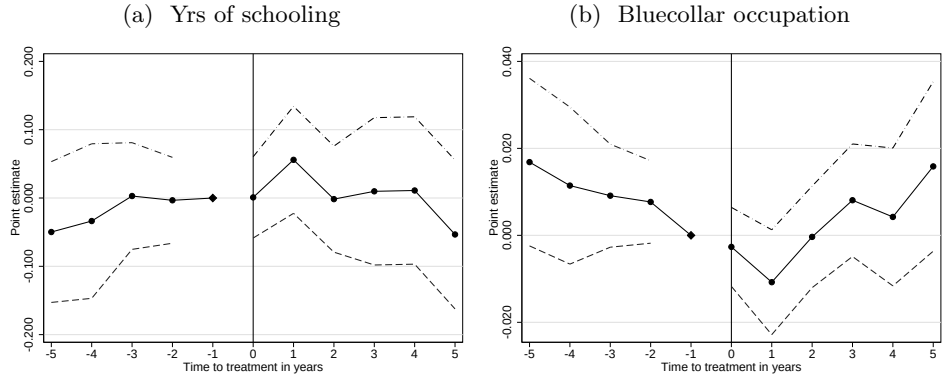


Figure B.4: 1936 IMR for ever-implementing municipalities and their year of treatment initiation, 1937-1949



Notes: The IMR is measured at a more aggregated level (medical districts), resulting in overlapping data points for all municipalities in the same district.

Figure B.5: Event study for effect of the home visiting program on education and labor market outcomes



Notes: Time to treatment in years for the unbalanced sample of all eventually treated municipalities (with non-missing data on controls, i.e. the sample used in the main estimations). Models include indicators for five years for both before and after treatment initiation, as well as indicators for more than five years before and after treatment initiation, year fixed effects and municipality fixed effects. Figures that also include municipality-specific trends or controls interacted with year fixed effects are very similar. The omitted indicator for event time is t=-1. The figure displays coefficients and a 95 percent confidence interval.

Table B.1: The impact of German occupation during World War II on the number of Danish live births, 1930–1949.

	Ln(Live births)	Ln(Live births)
WW II indicator	0.139***	0.005
	(0.024)	(0.010)
WW II × Urban		0.262***
		(0.026)
Mean of dep. var.	7.055	7.055
No. of obs.	904	904
County × urban FE	Yes	Yes

Notes: WWII is an indicator for the German occupation during WWII (1940-1945). We control for urban/rural area fixed affects. We include the cohorts 1930-1949. We cluster all standard errors at the urban/rural areas in counties level (47 clusters). ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level

Table B.2: Parish-municipality match for individuals of the cohorts 1935–1949.

Place of birth	*No. of obs*	*Percent*
Other countries	71,868	6.42
Greenland	1,933	0.17
Unknown in DK	2,197	0.20
Unvalid codes	1,141	0.10
Post-1970 codes	54,613	4.88
County codes	2,978	0.27
Other religious groups	1,957	0.17
Catholic church registration	59	0.01
Missing	2,559	0.23
Valid parish code	979792	87.55
Total	1,119,097	100.00

Source: Authors' calculations from administrative data.

Table B.3: Causes of death among all observed deaths for individuals aged 45-64.

Outcome	(All)
Infection	0.017
Cancer	0.414
Other cancer	0.007
Blood and bloodforming organs	0.004
Endocrine, metabolic disease	0.046
Mental disorders	0.082
Nervous system	0.029
Heart disease	0.183
Other cardiovascular disease	0.098
Respiratory disease	0.089
Digestive system	0.097
Skin,musculosceletal system, connecting tissue	0.010
Genitourinary system	0.006
Pregnancy and childbirth	0.000
Perinatal period	0.000
Congenital disease	0.005
Symptoms not elsewhere classified	0.039
Accidents	0.025
Suicide, murder, legal interventions	0.024
Missing cause of death	0.072
No. of obs.	110938

Notes:Means based on all individuals in our sample with a death age 45-64. We include both first and second cause of death. The "missing cause" is only for deaths with missing in the first registered cause of death.

Table B.4: Scaled coefficients for the effect of the home visiting program on adulthood health outcomes, alternative trend specifications, cohorts 1935–1949.

Outcome	(1) (All)	(2) (All)	(3) (All)
Survival until age 50	0.064 (0.063)	0.087 (0.078)	0.132 (0.129)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	98.342	98.342	98.342
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078
Survival until age 55	0.228** (0.091)	0.264** (0.119)	0.293* (0.155)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	95.880	95.880	95.880
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078
Survival until age 60	0.337*** (0.123)	0.260* (0.140)	0.244 (0.201)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	92.432	92.432	92.432
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078
Survival until age 64	0.382** (0.155)	0.257 (0.178)	0.109 (0.244)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	88.756	88.756	88.756
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078
Diagnosed cardio	-0.737*** (0.207)	-0.529** (0.253)	-0.387 (0.361)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	26.653	26.653	26.653
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078
Diagnosed heart	-0.199 (0.140)	-0.275* (0.161)	-0.242 (0.214)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	8.293	8.293	8.293
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078
Cohort FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muncipal:			
FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linear trends	No	Yes	Yes
Quadratic trends	No	No	Yes

Notes: Each cell presents the coefficient for the treatment indicator for a different regression. All means and coefficients are pre-multiplied by 100 and interpretable as percentage point changes. The units of observation are municipality×year of birth×treatment status-cells. We weight regressions with the number of observations in each cell. We cluster all standard errors at the municipal level. ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level

Table B.5: Effect of the home visiting program on survival beyond age 64, women and men of the cohorts 1935–1949.

Outcome	(1) (All)	(2) (All)	(3) (All)	(4) (Matched)	(5) (Ever impl.)
Males					
Survival until age 50	0.018	-0.006	0.071	-0.126	0.057
	(0.087)	(0.111)	(0.127)	(0.255)	(0.154)
Mean of dep. var.	98.048	98.048	98.048	98.066	97.890
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Survival until age 55	0.232*	0.264	0.256	0.214	0.248
	(0.127)	(0.172)	(0.185)	(0.407)	(0.223)
Mean of dep. var.	95.151	95.151	95.151	95.210	94.797
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Survival until age 60	0.460***	0.305	0.481*	0.285	0.462
	(0.172)	(0.213)	(0.247)	(0.582)	(0.301)
Mean of dep. var.	91.075	91.075	91.075	91.157	90.476
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Survival until age 64	0.624***	0.408	0.509*	0.287	0.463
	(0.215)	(0.282)	(0.284)	(0.653)	(0.343)
Mean of dep. var.	86.708	86.708	86.708	86.673	85.889
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Females					
Survival until age 50	0.118	0.179**	0.273***	0.306	0.352***
	(0.073)	(0.090)	(0.105)	(0.228)	(0.128)
Mean of dep. var.	98.648	98.648	98.648	98.696	98.559
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Survival until age 55	0.229**	0.288**	0.376**	0.414	0.437**
	(0.115)	(0.139)	(0.150)	(0.343)	(0.187)
Mean of dep. var.	96.634	96.634	96.634	96.656	96.456
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Survival until age 60	0.211	0.253	0.455**	0.883**	0.497*
	(0.162)	(0.187)	(0.222)	(0.435)	(0.264)
Mean of dep. var.	93.837	93.837	93.837	93.948	93.516
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Survival until age 64	0.131	0.160	0.391	0.936*	0.323
	(0.194)	(0.226)	(0.267)	(0.501)	(0.313)
Mean of dep. var.	90.879	90.879	90.879	90.961	90.441
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Cohort FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muncipal:					
FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
X (level) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
X (trend) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linear time trends	No	Yes	No	No	No

Notes: Each cell presents the coefficient for the treatment indicator for a different regression. All means and coefficients are pre-multiplied by 100 and interpretable as percentage point changes. The units of observation are municipality×year of birth×treatment status-cells. We weight regressions with the number of observations in each cell. We cluster all standard errors at the municipal level. ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level

Table B.6: Effect of the home visiting program on diagnoses and hospital nights, women and men of the cohorts 1935–1949.

Outcome	(1) (All)	(2) (All)	(3) (All)	(4) (Matched)	(5) (Ever impl.)
Males					
Hospital nights, Age 45-64	-0.688**	-0.371	-0.572	-0.758	-0.417
	(0.327)	(0.414)	(0.411)	(0.691)	(0.492)
Mean of dep. var.	17.116	17.116	17.116	16.957	17.922
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Diagnosed cardio	-0.994***	-0.577	-0.936**	0.485	-0.648
	(0.306)	(0.392)	(0.438)	(0.879)	(0.549)
Mean of dep. var.	29.442	29.442	29.442	29.695	29.343
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Diagnosed heart	-0.339	-0.329	-0.539*	0.666	-0.498
	(0.216)	(0.279)	(0.280)	(0.592)	(0.344)
Mean of dep. var.	11.294	11.294	11.294	11.654	11.327
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Diagnosed diabetes	-0.057	-0.157	0.010	-0.465	0.238
	(0.148)	(0.197)	(0.211)	(0.459)	(0.257)
Mean of dep. var.	6.309	6.309	6.309	6.125	6.875
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Diagnosed cancer	0.104	0.122	0.102	-0.071	-0.103
	(0.229)	(0.291)	(0.274)	(0.600)	(0.335)
Mean of dep. var.	10.288	10.288	10.288	10.163	10.831
No. of obs.	19933	19933	19933	6142	5731
Females					
Hospital nights, Age 45-64	-0.461*	-0.798***	-0.399	-1.695**	-0.089
	(0.262)	(0.304)	(0.377)	(0.703)	(0.441)
Mean of dep. var.	16.916	16.916	16.916	16.632	17.382
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Diagnosed cardio	-0.452	-0.511	-0.427	-1.011	-0.849*
	(0.281)	(0.381)	(0.368)	(0.793)	(0.442)
Mean of dep. var.	23.764	23.764	23.764	23.864	22.823
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Diagnosed heart	-0.051	-0.254	-0.266	-0.601	-0.449*
	(0.145)	(0.175)	(0.216)	(0.404)	(0.266)
Mean of dep. var.	5.184	5.184	5.184	5.242	5.194
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Diagnosed diabetes	0.008	-0.215	0.037	-0.093	-0.122
	(0.110)	(0.153)	(0.163)	(0.372)	(0.195)
Mean of dep. var.	3.749	3.749	3.749	3.745	3.918
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Diagnosed cancer	-0.052	0.017	0.001	-0.755	0.374
	(0.220)	(0.280)	(0.305)	(0.623)	(0.356)
Mean of dep. var.	13.276	13.276	13.276	12.977	13.844
No. of obs.	19910	19910	19910	6129	5712
Cohort FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muncipal:					
FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
X (level) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
X (trend) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linear time trends	No	Yes	No	No	No

Notes: See Notes for Appendix Table B.5. All means and coefficients (except for hospital nights) are pre-multiplied by 100 and interpretable as percentage point changes. ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level

Table B.7: Scaled coefficients for the effect of the home visiting program on cause-specific mortality, cohorts 1935–1949.

Outcome	(1) (All)	(2) (All)	(3) (All)	(4) (Matched)	(5) (Ever impl.)
Cause of death: Cardio	-0.218**	-0.070	-0.150	0.188	-0.151
	(0.106)	(0.111)	(0.116)	(0.211)	(0.139)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	3.264	3.264	3.264	3.328	3.368
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078	6204	5769
Cause of death: Cancer	-0.177*	-0.028	0.020	-0.345	0.094
	(0.104)	(0.138)	(0.143)	(0.279)	(0.172)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	5.165	5.165	5.165	5.237	5.324
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078	6204	5769
Cause of death: Respiratory system	-0.037	0.003	-0.055	-0.162	-0.101
	(0.067)	(0.075)	(0.079)	(0.150)	(0.089)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	1.099	1.099	1.099	1.125	1.141
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078	6204	5769
Cause of death: Digestive system	-0.088	0.001	-0.072	-0.101	-0.064
	(0.060)	(0.066)	(0.075)	(0.136)	(0.093)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	1.197	1.197	1.197	1.120	1.397
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078	6204	5769
Missing cause of death	-0.049	-0.079	-0.024	-0.039	0.035
	(0.049)	(0.056)	(0.061)	(0.152)	(0.066)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	0.886	0.886	0.886	0.887	0.944
No. of obs.	20078	20078	20078	6204	5769
Cohort FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muncipal:					
FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
X (level) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
X (trend) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linear time trends	No	Yes	No	No	No

See Notes for Table B.5. ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level

Table B.8: Effect of the home visiting program on socio-economic and education outcomes measured at age 60, cohorts 1935–1949.

Outcome	(1) (All)	(2) (All)	(3) (All)	(4) (Matched)	(5) (Ever impl.)
Yrs. School	-0.229***	0.031	-0.037	-0.018	-0.038
	(0.027)	(0.032)	(0.024)	(0.063)	(0.030)
Mean of dep. var.	11.282	11.282	11.282	10.880	11.811
No. of obs.	20061	20061	20061	6195	5766
Basic Ed.	4.040***	-0.335	0.775**	0.335	0.744*
	(0.317)	(0.407)	(0.322)	(0.889)	(0.402)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	38.693	38.693	38.693	43.494	31.917
No. of obs.	20063	20063	20063	6197	5767
Log Wage Inc	-0.021**	0.005	0.009	0.009	0.009
	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.027)	(0.016)
Mean of dep. var.	12.027	12.027	12.027	11.984	12.077
No. of obs.	20017	20017	20017	6174	5748
Blue Collar Occu	1.783***	0.128	0.339	0.551	0.456
	(0.352)	(0.376)	(0.398)	(0.831)	(0.509)
Mean of dep. var. × 100	47.697	47.697	47.697	51.568	42.714
No. of obs.	20036	20036	20036	6188	5761
Cohort FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Muncipal:					
FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
X (level) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
X (trend) × year interactions	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Linear time trends	No	Yes	No	No	No

See Notes for Table B.5. ***significant at the 1 pct level, **significant at the 5 pct level *significant at the 10 pct level