

Table 1: Effects of segregation and race on health in rural counties, number of children lost as dependent variable.

	Number of children lost					
Age	0.063 (0.001)***	0.063 (0.001)***	0.063 (0.001)***	0.063 (0.001)***	0.063 (0.001)***	0.063 (0.001)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***
Literate	-0.310 (0.009)***	-0.305 (0.009)***	-0.300 (0.009)***	-0.302 (0.009)***	-0.298 (0.009)***	-0.298 (0.009)***
Black	0.513 (0.009)***	0.494 (0.010)***	0.411 (0.025)***	0.495 (0.010)***	0.444 (0.037)***	0.415 (0.061)***
Segregation index		0.171 (0.036)***	0.226 (0.042)***	0.172 (0.036)***	0.226 (0.042)***	0.226 (0.042)***
Percent black		0.028 (0.023)	-0.072 (0.029)**	0.017 (0.024)	-0.073 (0.029)**	-0.073 (0.029)**
Black x Seg. index			-0.051 (0.071)		-0.058 (0.072)	-0.020 (0.158)
Black x Pct. black			0.242 (0.041)***		0.214 (0.046)***	0.247 (0.086)***
Doctors per 100 households				-0.046 (0.014)***	-0.033 (0.015)**	-0.033 (0.015)**
Black x Doctors					-0.023 (0.028)	0.019 (0.077)
Black x Doctors x Seg.						-0.059 (0.214)
Black x Doctors x Pct. black						-0.052 (0.117)
R^2	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
N	250,890	233,618	233,618	233,168	233,168	233,168

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 2: Effects of segregation and race on health in urban counties, number of children lost as dependent variable.

	Number of children lost					
Age	0.059 (0.002)***	0.059 (0.002)***	0.059 (0.002)***	0.059 (0.002)***	0.059 (0.002)***	0.059 (0.002)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.004 (0.001)***
Literate	-0.521 (0.020)***	-0.514 (0.022)***	-0.507 (0.022)***	-0.508 (0.022)***	-0.503 (0.022)***	-0.503 (0.022)***
Black	0.457 (0.017)***	0.459 (0.018)***	0.230 (0.057)***	0.462 (0.018)***	0.098 (0.076)	-0.198 (0.146)
Segregation index		0.116 (0.079)	0.083 (0.084)	0.201 (0.081)**	0.209 (0.087)**	0.179 (0.088)**
Percent black		-0.046 (0.058)	-0.195 (0.067)***	-0.142 (0.061)**	-0.295 (0.069)***	-0.290 (0.069)***
Black x Seg. index			0.238 (0.113)**		0.109 (0.117)	0.780 (0.388)**
Black x Pct. black			0.343 (0.077)***		0.433 (0.087)***	0.455 (0.214)**
Doctors per 100 households				-0.156 (0.033)***	-0.187 (0.037)***	-0.188 (0.037)***
Black x Doctors					0.176 (0.053)***	0.529 (0.156)***
Black x Doctors x Seg.						-0.753 (0.403)*
Black x Doctors x Pct. black						-0.071 (0.256)
R^2	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
N	71,125	64,200	64,200	64,200	64,200	64,200

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 3: Effects of segregation and race on health in rural counties, indicator variable for having lost a child as dependent variable.

	Lost a child					
Age	0.090 (0.001)***	0.090 (0.001)***	0.090 (0.001)***	0.090 (0.001)***	0.090 (0.001)***	0.090 (0.001)***
Age squared	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***
Literate	-0.122 (0.007)***	-0.120 (0.007)***	-0.117 (0.007)***	-0.117 (0.007)***	-0.115 (0.007)***	-0.115 (0.007)***
Black	0.213 (0.007)***	0.219 (0.008)***	0.201 (0.020)***	0.220 (0.008)***	0.214 (0.029)***	0.278 (0.048)***
1900	-0.084 (0.007)***	-0.083 (0.007)***	-0.083 (0.007)***	-0.083 (0.007)***	-0.082 (0.007)***	-0.082 (0.007)***
Segregation index		0.044 (0.028)	0.102 (0.033)***	0.044 (0.028)	0.102 (0.033)***	0.101 (0.033)***
Percent black		-0.071 (0.018)***	-0.133 (0.022)***	-0.082 (0.018)***	-0.138 (0.023)***	-0.137 (0.023)***
Black x Seg. index			-0.128 (0.056)**		-0.140 (0.056)**	-0.187 (0.124)
Black x Pct. black			0.149 (0.032)***		0.136 (0.036)***	0.030 (0.067)
Doctors per 100 households				-0.043 (0.011)***	-0.039 (0.012)***	-0.039 (0.012)***
Black x Doctors					-0.004 (0.022)	-0.099 (0.060)
Black x Doctors x Seg.						0.074 (0.167)
Black x Doctors x Pct. black						0.170 (0.091)*
<i>N</i>	250,853	233,583	233,583	233,133	233,133	233,133

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Probit regressions with state dummies included. The dependent variable is equal to one if the number of children ever born exceeds the number of children surviving. Sample includes all women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 4: Effects of segregation and race on health in urban counties, indicator variable for having lost a child as dependent variable.

	Lost a child					
Age	0.079 (0.002)***	0.078 (0.002)***	0.078 (0.002)***	0.078 (0.002)***	0.078 (0.002)***	0.079 (0.002)***
Age squared	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.004 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***	-0.003 (0.001)***
Literate	-0.174 (0.015)***	-0.175 (0.016)***	-0.169 (0.016)***	-0.172 (0.016)***	-0.167 (0.016)***	-0.167 (0.016)***
Black	0.225 (0.012)***	0.228 (0.013)***	0.117 (0.042)***	0.230 (0.013)***	0.049 (0.057)	-0.132 (0.108)
1900	-0.005 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.012)
Segregation index		-0.006 (0.058)	0.012 (0.062)	0.041 (0.060)	0.079 (0.065)	0.062 (0.066)
Percent black		-0.081 (0.043)*	-0.209 (0.050)***	-0.135 (0.045)***	-0.262 (0.052)***	-0.260 (0.052)***
Black x Seg. index			0.012 (0.084)		-0.056 (0.086)	0.329 (0.287)
Black x Pct. black			0.292 (0.057)***		0.339 (0.065)***	0.377 (0.159)**
Doctors per 100 households				-0.087 (0.024)***	-0.100 (0.028)***	-0.101 (0.028)***
Black x Doctors					0.092 (0.039)**	0.310 (0.116)***
Black x Doctors x Seg.						-0.434 (0.299)
Black x Doctors x Pct. black						-0.076 (0.190)
<i>N</i>	71,108	64,189	64,189	64,189	64,189	64,189

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Probit regressions with state dummies included. The dependent variable is equal to one if the number of children ever born exceeds the number of children surviving. Sample includes all women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 5: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in rural counties for black mothers, number of children lost as dependent variable.

	Number of children lost				
Age	0.099 (0.002)***	0.099 (0.002)***	0.099 (0.002)***	0.099 (0.002)***	0.099 (0.002)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.003 (0.001)**	-0.003 (0.001)**	-0.003 (0.001)**	-0.003 (0.001)**	-0.003 (0.001)**
Literate	-0.169 (0.017)***	-0.169 (0.017)***	-0.169 (0.017)***	-0.168 (0.017)***	-0.168 (0.017)***
Segregation index	0.545 (0.084)***	0.503 (0.086)***	0.424 (0.188)**	0.550 (0.084)***	0.206 (0.209)
Percent black	0.145 (0.045)***	0.149 (0.050)***	0.153 (0.050)***	0.138 (0.056)**	0.156 (0.056)***
White doctors per 100 households		0.009 (0.040)	-0.004 (0.101)		
Black doctors per 100 households		1.546 (0.547)***	-2.261 (2.307)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.040 (0.251)		
Black doctors x Seg. index			9.259 (5.454)*		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.016 (0.032)	-0.120 (0.092)
Black health pros per 100 households				0.001 (0.015)	-0.083 (0.046)*
White health pros x Seg. index					0.272 (0.229)
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.222 (0.119)*
R^2	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
N	78,127	78,060	78,060	78,060	78,060

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all black women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 6: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in urban counties for black mothers, number of children lost as dependent variable.

	Number of children lost				
Age	0.089 (0.005)***	0.089 (0.005)***	0.099 (0.002)***	0.090 (0.005)***	0.090 (0.005)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.011 (0.002)***	-0.011 (0.002)***	-0.003 (0.001)**	-0.011 (0.002)***	-0.010 (0.002)***
Literate	-0.356 (0.033)***	-0.356 (0.033)***	-0.169 (0.017)***	-0.354 (0.033)***	-0.354 (0.033)***
Segregation index	0.434 (0.184)**	0.427 (0.194)**	0.424 (0.188)**	0.498 (0.188)***	0.636 (0.511)
Percent black	0.171 (0.110)	0.124 (0.123)	0.153 (0.050)***	0.108 (0.141)	0.095 (0.144)
White doctors per 100 households		-0.069 (0.073)	-0.004 (0.101)		
Black doctors per 100 households		0.222 (1.040)	-2.261 (2.307)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.040 (0.251)		
Black doctors x Seg. index			9.259 (5.454)*		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.091 (0.061)	0.151 (0.187)
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.025 (0.031)	-0.313 (0.145)**
White health pros x Seg. index					-0.598 (0.416)
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.711 (0.340)**
R^2	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.17
N	21,450	21,450	78,060	21,450	21,450

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all black women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 7: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in rural counties for white mothers, number of children lost as dependent variable.

	Number of children lost				
Age	0.046 (0.001)***	0.046 (0.001)***	0.046 (0.001)***	0.046 (0.001)***	0.046 (0.001)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.001 (0.001)*	-0.001 (0.001)*	-0.001 (0.001)*	-0.001 (0.001)*	-0.001 (0.001)*
Literate	-0.248 (0.011)***	-0.241 (0.011)***	-0.241 (0.011)***	-0.243 (0.011)***	-0.243 (0.011)***
Segregation index	0.105 (0.037)***	0.094 (0.037)**	-0.012 (0.072)	0.110 (0.037)***	-0.062 (0.076)
Percent black	-0.025 (0.026)	-0.038 (0.026)	-0.030 (0.026)	-0.003 (0.031)	0.024 (0.032)
White doctors per 100 households		-0.069 (0.014)***	-0.098 (0.022)***		
Black doctors per 100 households		0.627 (0.321)*	0.511 (0.927)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.122 (0.071)*		
Black doctors x Seg. index			0.270 (2.449)		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.045 (0.012)***	-0.075 (0.021)***
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.018 (0.012)	-0.114 (0.029)***
White health pros x Seg. index					0.117 (0.067)*
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.261 (0.075)***
R^2	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
N	155,491	155,108	155,108	155,108	155,108

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all white women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 8: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in urban counties for white mothers, number of children lost as dependent variable.

	Number of children lost				
Age	0.042 (0.003)***	0.042 (0.003)***	0.046 (0.001)***	0.043 (0.003)***	0.043 (0.003)***
Age squared	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)***	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)
Income (occscore)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)*	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Literate	-0.503 (0.034)***	-0.482 (0.035)***	-0.241 (0.011)***	-0.497 (0.035)***	-0.469 (0.035)***
Segregation index	0.050 (0.081)	0.009 (0.090)	-0.012 (0.072)	0.153 (0.089)*	-1.074 (0.212)***
Percent black	-0.211 (0.066)***	-0.305 (0.068)***	-0.030 (0.026)	-0.230 (0.081)***	-0.074 (0.084)
White doctors per 100 households		-0.194 (0.035)***	-0.098 (0.022)***		
Black doctors per 100 households		2.804 (0.639)***	0.511 (0.927)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.122 (0.071)*		
Black doctors x Seg. index			0.270 (2.449)		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.069 (0.031)**	-0.440 (0.068)***
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.023 (0.022)	-0.136 (0.082)*
White health pros x Seg. index					1.007 (0.163)***
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.191 (0.184)
R^2	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15
N	42,750	42,750	155,108	42,750	42,750

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all white women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 9: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in rural counties for black mothers, indicator variable for having lost a child as dependent variable.

	Lost a child				
Age	0.033 (0.001)***	0.033 (0.001)***	0.033 (0.001)***	0.033 (0.001)***	0.033 (0.001)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***
Literate	-0.028 (0.004)***	-0.028 (0.004)***	-0.028 (0.004)***	-0.027 (0.004)***	-0.027 (0.004)***
Segregation index	0.041 (0.019)**	0.036 (0.019)*	-0.026 (0.042)	0.042 (0.019)**	-0.048 (0.047)
Percent black	0.015 (0.010)	0.015 (0.011)	0.016 (0.011)	0.015 (0.013)	0.018 (0.013)
White doctors per 100 households		0.000 (0.009)	-0.032 (0.023)		
Black doctors per 100 households		0.173 (0.123)	-0.140 (0.519)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.087 (0.056)		
Black doctors x Seg. index			0.753 (1.227)		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.012 (0.007)*	-0.048 (0.021)**
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.004 (0.003)	-0.017 (0.010)
White health pros x Seg. index					0.094 (0.052)*
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.032 (0.027)
R^2	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
N	78,118	78,051	78,051	78,051	78,051

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all black women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 10: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in urban counties for black mothers, indicator variable for having lost a child as dependent variable.

	Lost a child				
Age	0.028 (0.001)***	0.028 (0.001)***	0.033 (0.001)***	0.028 (0.001)***	0.028 (0.001)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.002 (0.001)***	-0.002 (0.001)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.002 (0.001)***	-0.002 (0.001)***
Literate	-0.064 (0.007)***	-0.064 (0.007)***	-0.028 (0.004)***	-0.064 (0.007)***	-0.064 (0.007)***
Segregation index	0.023 (0.040)	0.040 (0.043)	-0.026 (0.042)	0.032 (0.041)	0.039 (0.112)
Percent black	0.048 (0.024)**	0.036 (0.027)	0.016 (0.011)	0.065 (0.031)**	0.065 (0.032)**
White doctors per 100 households		-0.010 (0.016)	-0.032 (0.023)		
Black doctors per 100 households		-0.265 (0.228)	-0.140 (0.519)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.087 (0.056)		
Black doctors x Seg. index			0.753 (1.227)		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.006 (0.013)	0.014 (0.041)
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.019 (0.007)***	-0.046 (0.032)
White health pros x Seg. index					-0.050 (0.091)
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.067 (0.075)
R^2	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.11	0.11
N	21,447	21,447	78,051	21,447	21,447

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all black women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 11: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in rural counties for white mothers, indicator variable for having lost a child as dependent variable.

	Lost a child				
Age	0.031 (0.000)***	0.031 (0.000)***	0.031 (0.000)***	0.031 (0.000)***	0.031 (0.000)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.001 (0.000)***
Literate	-0.062 (0.004)***	-0.060 (0.004)***	-0.060 (0.004)***	-0.060 (0.004)***	-0.060 (0.004)***
Segregation index	0.023 (0.012)**	0.022 (0.012)*	-0.032 (0.023)	0.025 (0.012)**	-0.036 (0.025)
Percent black	-0.044 (0.008)***	-0.047 (0.009)***	-0.043 (0.009)***	-0.033 (0.010)***	-0.024 (0.011)**
White doctors per 100 households		-0.019 (0.004)***	-0.035 (0.007)***		
Black doctors per 100 households		0.069 (0.104)	0.387 (0.302)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.065 (0.023)***		
Black doctors x Seg. index			-0.926 (0.797)		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.016 (0.004)***	-0.028 (0.007)***
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.009 (0.004)**	-0.031 (0.009)***
White health pros x Seg. index					0.050 (0.022)**
Black health pros x Seg. index					0.058 (0.024)**
R^2	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
N	155,465	155,082	155,082	155,082	155,082

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all white women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.

Table 12: Effects of segregation and doctor access on health in urban counties for white mothers, indicator variable for having lost a child as dependent variable.

	Lost a child				
Age	0.026 (0.001)***	0.026 (0.001)***	0.031 (0.000)***	0.026 (0.001)***	0.026 (0.001)***
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)***
Income (occscore)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.001 (0.000)***	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Literate	-0.090 (0.010)***	-0.086 (0.010)***	-0.060 (0.004)***	-0.089 (0.010)***	-0.084 (0.010)***
Segregation index	-0.003 (0.024)	0.001 (0.027)	-0.032 (0.023)	0.020 (0.027)	-0.194 (0.063)***
Percent black	-0.080 (0.020)***	-0.096 (0.020)***	-0.043 (0.009)***	-0.052 (0.024)**	-0.026 (0.025)
White doctors per 100 households		-0.033 (0.010)***	-0.035 (0.007)***		
Black doctors per 100 households		0.285 (0.192)	0.387 (0.302)		
White doctors x Seg. index			0.065 (0.023)***		
Black doctors x Seg. index			-0.926 (0.797)		
White health pros per 100 households				-0.007 (0.009)	-0.081 (0.020)***
Black health pros per 100 households				-0.023 (0.007)***	-0.013 (0.025)
White health pros x Seg. index					0.196 (0.049)***
Black health pros x Seg. index					-0.038 (0.055)
R^2	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12
N	42,742	42,742	155,082	42,742	42,742

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Linear regressions with state-year fixed effects. Sample includes all white women in Southern states reporting a positive number for children ever born in the 1900 or 1910 census.