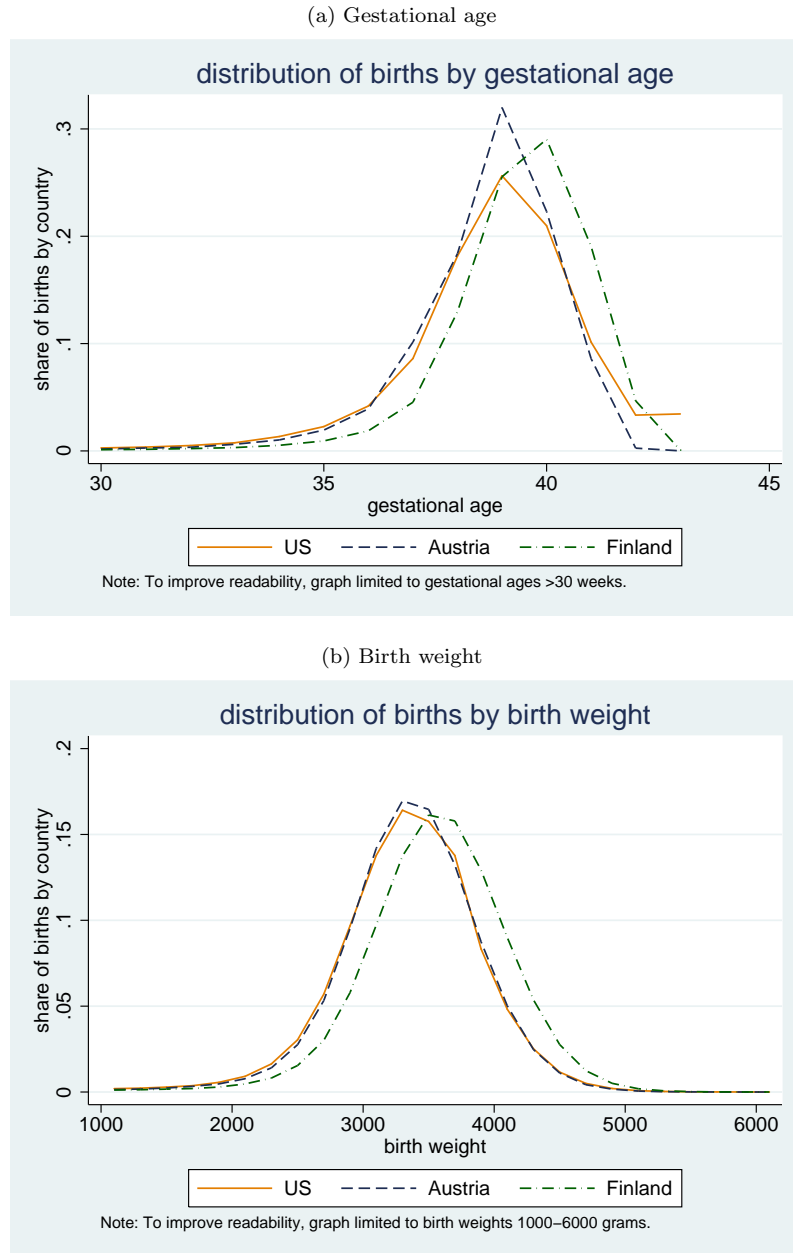


Appendix A: Additional tables and figures

Figure A.1: Distribution of births by gestational age and birth weight, by country



Notes: These figures show the distribution of gestational age and birth weight for each country. For ease of presentation, Panel A is limited to births >30 weeks and Panel B is limited to birth weights between 1000 and 6000 grams. Data for all countries covers 2000-2005; as described in the text, the sample is limited to singleton births at ≥ 22 weeks of gestation and ≥ 500 grams with both birth weight and gestational age observed.

Table A.1: Cross country differences in mortality: Robustness

		Panel A: US vs. Finland					
		(1)		(2)		(3)	
<i>sample restriction</i>		< 1 week		1 week to 1 month		1 to 12 months	
	baseline	-0.276 (0.063)	***	0.164 (0.033)	***	0.647 (0.054)	***
	exclude births < 1000gr	-0.269 (0.055)	***	0.124 (0.030)	***	0.601 (0.053)	***
	demographic controls	-0.320 (0.063)	***	0.142 (0.033)	***	0.516 (0.054)	***
	exclude APGAR < 9	0.027 (0.036)		0.123 (0.038)	***	0.672 (0.084)	***
	exclude US Blacks	-0.218 (0.063)	***	0.145 (0.033)	***	0.496 (0.054)	***
	exclude first births	-0.422 (0.083)	***	0.111 (0.044)	**	0.676 (0.074)	***
	include multiple births	-0.351 (0.067)	***	0.157 (0.035)	***	0.697 (0.054)	***
		Panel B: US vs. Austria					
		(1)		(2)		(3)	
<i>sample restriction</i>		< 1 week		1 week to 1 month		1 to 12 months	
	baseline	-0.019 (0.056)		0.068 (0.036)	*	1.083 (0.043)	***
	exclude births < 1000gr	0.034 (0.045)		0.140 (0.029)	***	1.050 (0.040)	***
	demographic controls	-0.067 (0.056)		0.059 (0.037)		1.026 (0.044)	***
	exclude APGAR < 9	-0.103 (0.027)	***	0.082 (0.025)	***	0.964 (0.038)	***
	exclude US blacks	0.078 (0.056)		0.049 (0.036)		0.904 (0.043)	***
	exclude first births	-0.053 (0.074)		0.061 (0.048)		1.127 (0.062)	***
	include multiple births	-0.029 (0.060)		0.035 (0.039)		1.113 (0.044)	***

Notes: This table shows differences across countries in mortality, using either Finland (Panel A) or Austria (Panel B) as the omitted country, as in Table 3. Each cell shows the key estimate of interest from a different regression equation: the baseline as in Table 3 (row 1 in each panel); excluding births less than 1000 grams (row 2 in each panel); including demographic controls (a quadratic in mother's age in years; an indicator variable for whether the mother is currently married; an indicator variable for whether the child is male; and an indicator variable for high education/occupation as defined in the text; row 3 in each panel); excluding infants with APGAR scores less than 9 (row 4 in each panel); excluding US Blacks (row 5 in each panel); excluding first births (row 6 in each panel); and including multiple births (row 7 in each panel). The regressions adjust for 500-gram birth weight category cells. The regression results are conditional on reaching the minimum age: deaths up to 1 week; deaths from 1 week to 1 month, conditional on surviving to 1 week, etc. Coefficients are in units of 1000 deaths: a coefficient of 1 indicates an increase of 1 death in 1000 births. Robust standard errors in parentheses. ***significant at 1% level, **significant at 5% level, * significant at 10% level. Data for all countries covers 2000-2005; as described in the text, the sample is limited to singleton births at ≥ 22 weeks of gestation and ≥ 500 grams with birth weight and gestational age observed in all rows, and no missing covariates in rows 3 through 7 of each panel.

Table A.2: Cross country differences in mortality, by group (education only)

	(1)		(2)	
	US versus Austria		US versus Finland	
United States	1.383	***	0.924	***
	(0.047)		(0.062)	
high SES	-0.119		-0.272	**
	(0.114)		(0.120)	
United States \times high SES	-1.108	***	-0.952	***
	(0.115)		(0.121)	
# of observations	23,505,784		23,382,000	
<i>high SES, US vs. Europe</i>	0.009		0.782	

Notes: This table shows differences across countries in mortality by advantaged versus disadvantaged group, as in Table 6, except that “advantaged” here is defined only as high education/occupation. The regressions adjust for 500-gram birth weight category cells. The regression results are conditional on surviving to 1 month of age. Coefficients are in units of 1000 deaths: a coefficient of 1 indicates an increase of 1 death in 1000 births. Robust standard errors in parentheses. ***significant at 1% level, **significant at 5% level, * significant at 10% level. Data for all countries covers 2000-2005; as described in the text, the sample is limited to singleton births at ≥ 22 weeks of gestation and ≥ 500 grams with no missing covariates. The last row in each panel reports the p-value from a test for equality between the advantaged group in the US relative to the advantaged group in the comparison country.

Table A.3: Cross country differences in mortality, by group (education+married only)

	(1)		(2)	
	US versus Austria		US versus Finland	
United States	1.375	***	0.915	***
	(0.046)		(0.061)	
high SES and married	-0.064		-0.320	**
	(0.132)		(0.127)	
United States \times (high SES and married)	-1.180	***	-0.922	***
	(0.133)		(0.128)	
# of observations	23,505,784		23,382,000	
<i>high SES and married, US vs. Europe</i>	0.119		0.947	

Notes: This table shows differences across countries in mortality by advantaged versus disadvantaged group, as in Table 6, except that “advantaged” here is defined only as high education/occupation and married. The regressions adjust for 500-gram birth weight category cells. The regression results are conditional on surviving to 1 month of age. Coefficients are in units of 1000 deaths: a coefficient of 1 indicates an increase of 1 death in 1000 births. Robust standard errors in parentheses. ***significant at 1% level, **significant at 5% level, * significant at 10% level. Data for all countries covers 2000-2005; as described in the text, the sample is limited to singleton births at ≥ 22 weeks of gestation and ≥ 500 grams with no missing covariates. The last row in each panel reports the p-value from a test for equality between the advantaged group in the US relative to the advantaged group in the comparison country.