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**Supplementary Information for**

# Life expectancy in adulthood is falling for those without a BA degree but, as educational gaps have widened, racial gaps have narrowed

Anne Case and Angus Deaton

Corresponding Author Anne Case
Email: accase@princeton.edu

**This PDF file includes:**

Supplementary text
Figures S1 to S7

**Death by degrees Supplementary Information**

This graphical appendix presents alternative measures of life expectancy and mortality to those in the main text, with the object of showing that our conclusions based on ${}_{50}e_{25}$ also apply to adult life expectancy $e_{25}$ and to age-adjusted mortality at ages 25 to 74. Figs. S1, S2 and S3 correspond to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 in the text, except that they show the corresponding calculations for $e_{25}$ rather than for ${}_{50}e_{25}$. The numbers are different, because more years are lived, and the gaps are correspondingly larger, but the shapes of rise and fall are the same, as is the shrinking of gaps by race and the expansion of gaps by education. Fig. S4 is the same as Fig. 3 in the text, but also includes lines for Hispanic men and women with and without the BA. There is some widening of the gap between Hispanic men with and without the BA, but not much change for Hispanic women. The gap between Hispanics and whites with a BA has grown larger though, once again, we note there are relatively few Hispanics, especially elderly Hispanics, with the four-year degree; as is the case for Blacks with a BA, we have smoothed the mortality rates as described in the main text. Figs. S5, S6, and S7 present age-adjusted mortality, also for ages 25 to 74. We follow the NCHS in adjusting to the 2000 population, though we use single years of age; note that the reference population is the population of everyone in 2000, irrespective of sex, race and ethnicity, or education. Once again, these three figures tell the same story, of growing educational gaps and narrowing gaps by race. As before, blacks with a BA, who used to have higher mortality than whites without a BA, now have lower mortality, and the gaps by race conditional on education are now smaller than the gaps by education conditional on race.

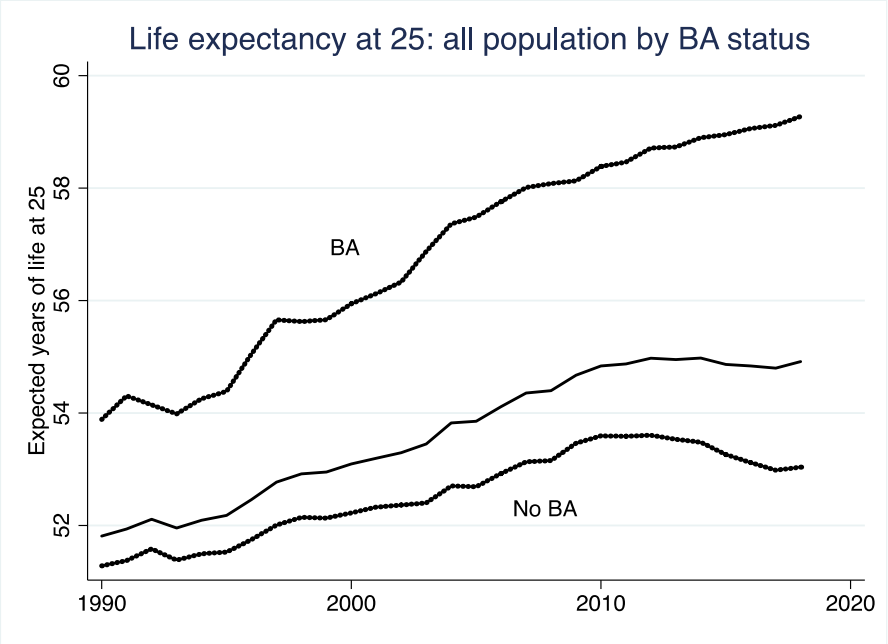


**Fig. S1. Adult life expectancy by BA status**

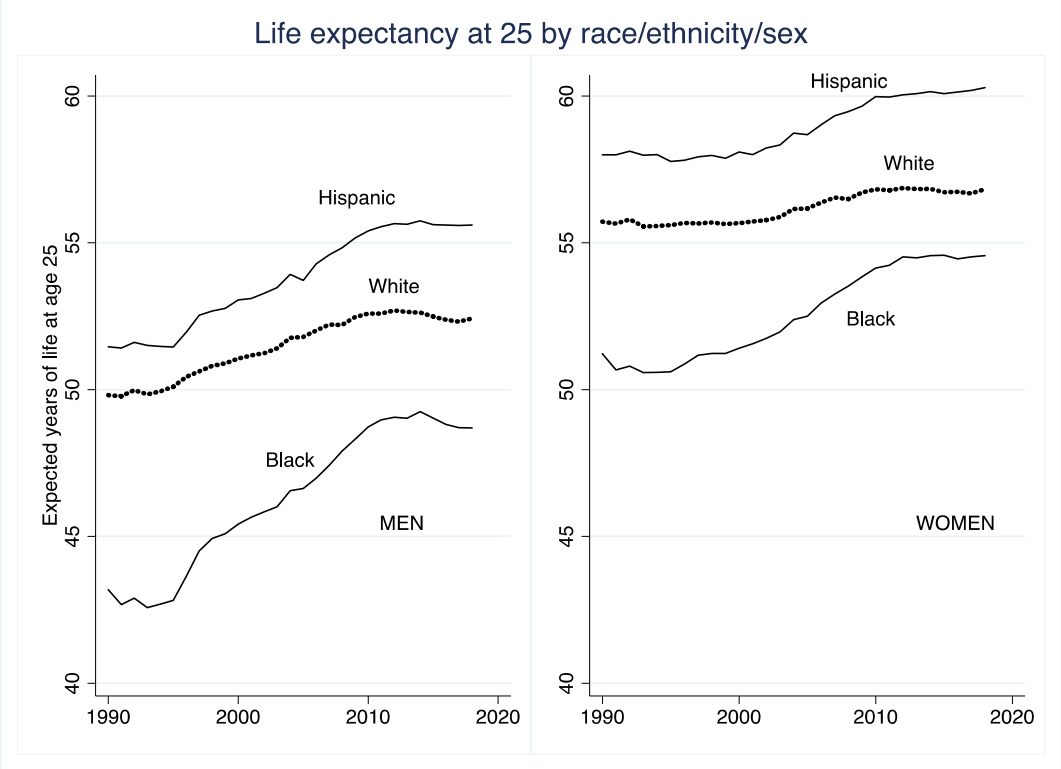


**Fig. S2. Adult life expectancy by sex and race and ethnicity**

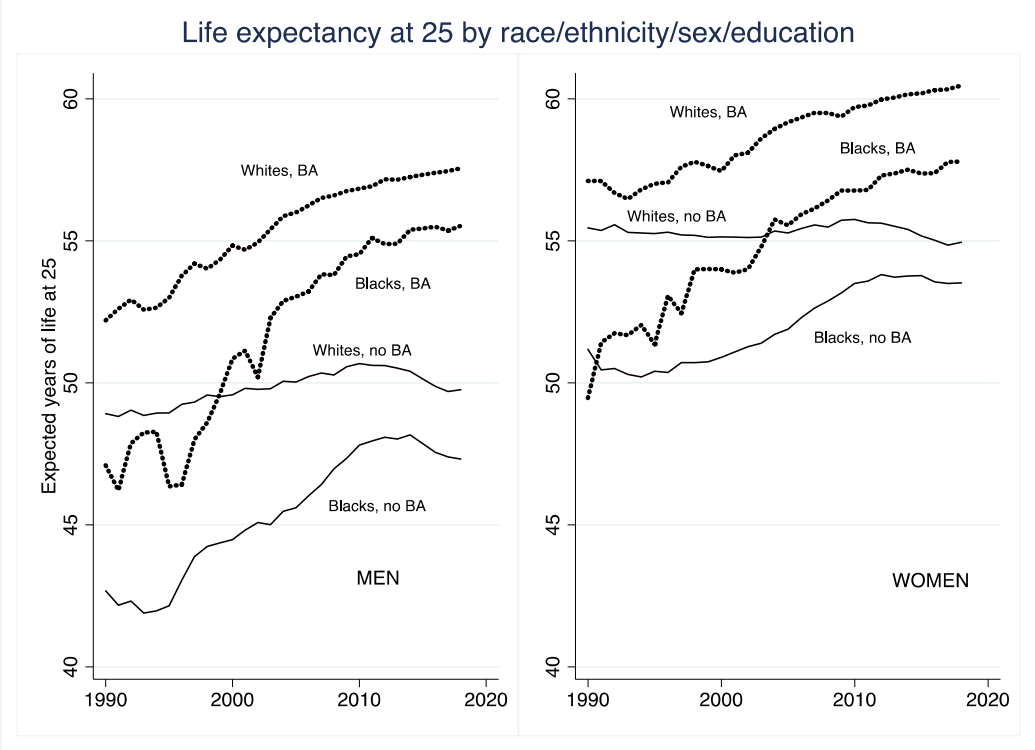


**Fig. S3. Adult life expectancy by race and sex and BA status**

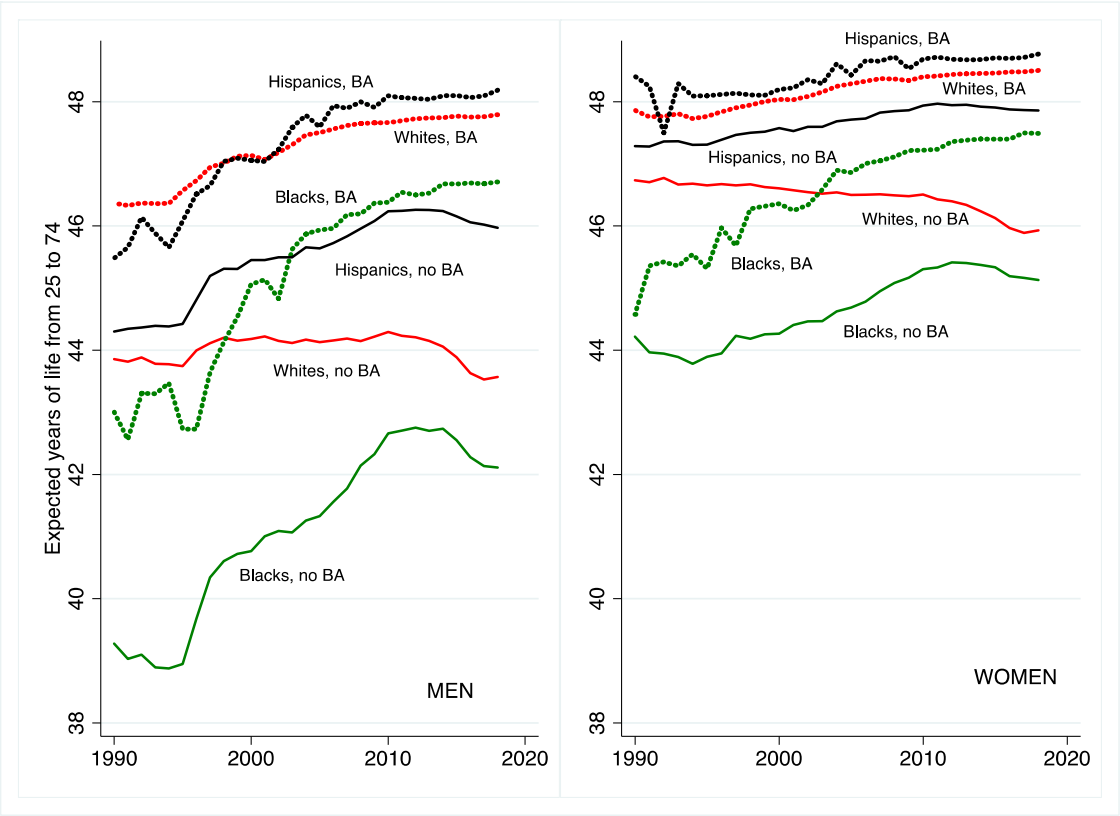


**Fig. S4. Expected years from 25 to 75 by sex, race and ethnicity, and BA status**

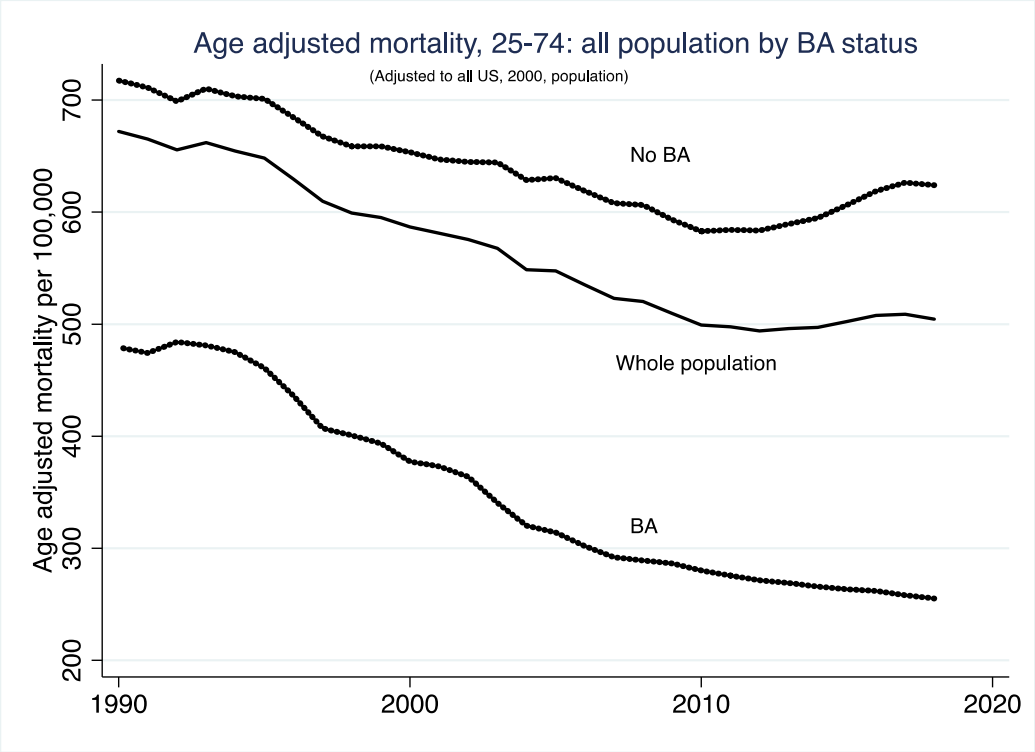


**Fig. S5. Mortality rate per 100,000, ages 25 to 74, age-adjusted to single year of 2000 US population**

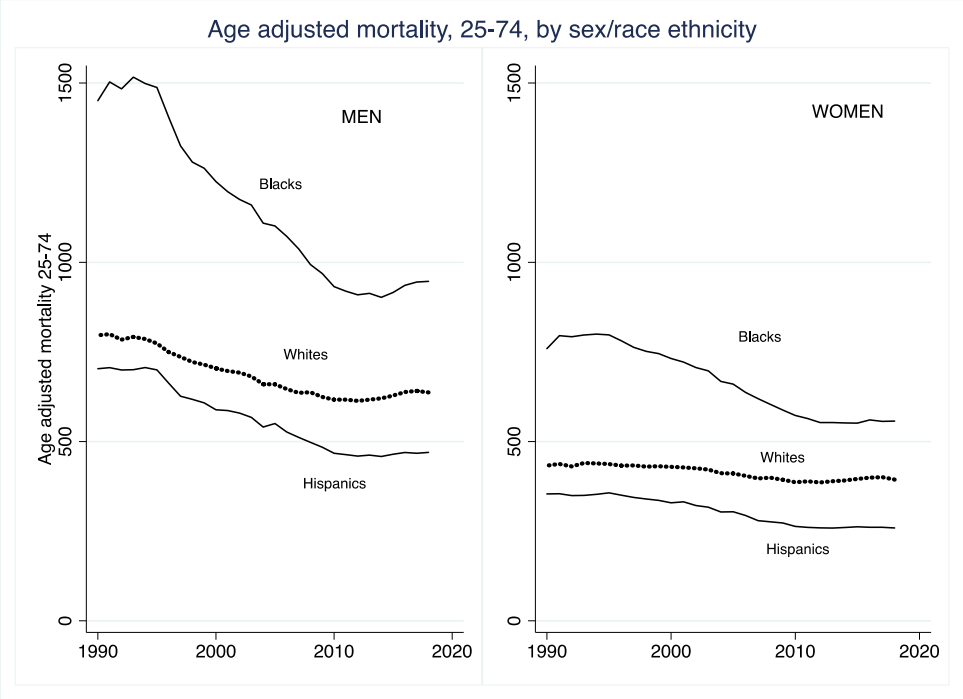


**Fig. S6. Age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000, ages 25-74, by sex, race, and ethnicity**

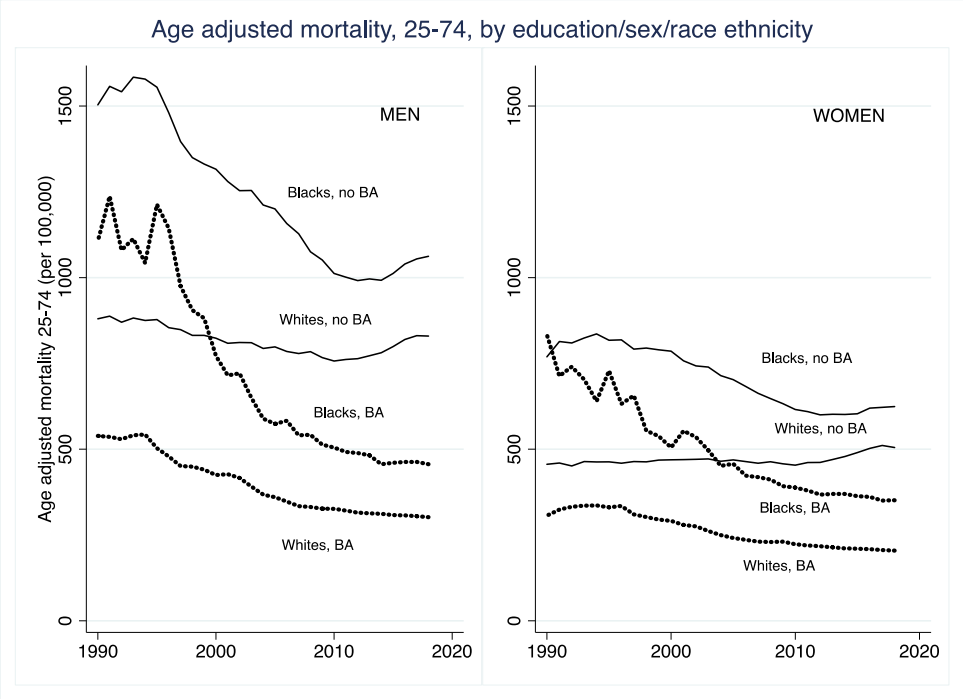


**Fig. S7. Age adjusted mortality per 100,000, ages 25-74, by sex, race, and BA status**