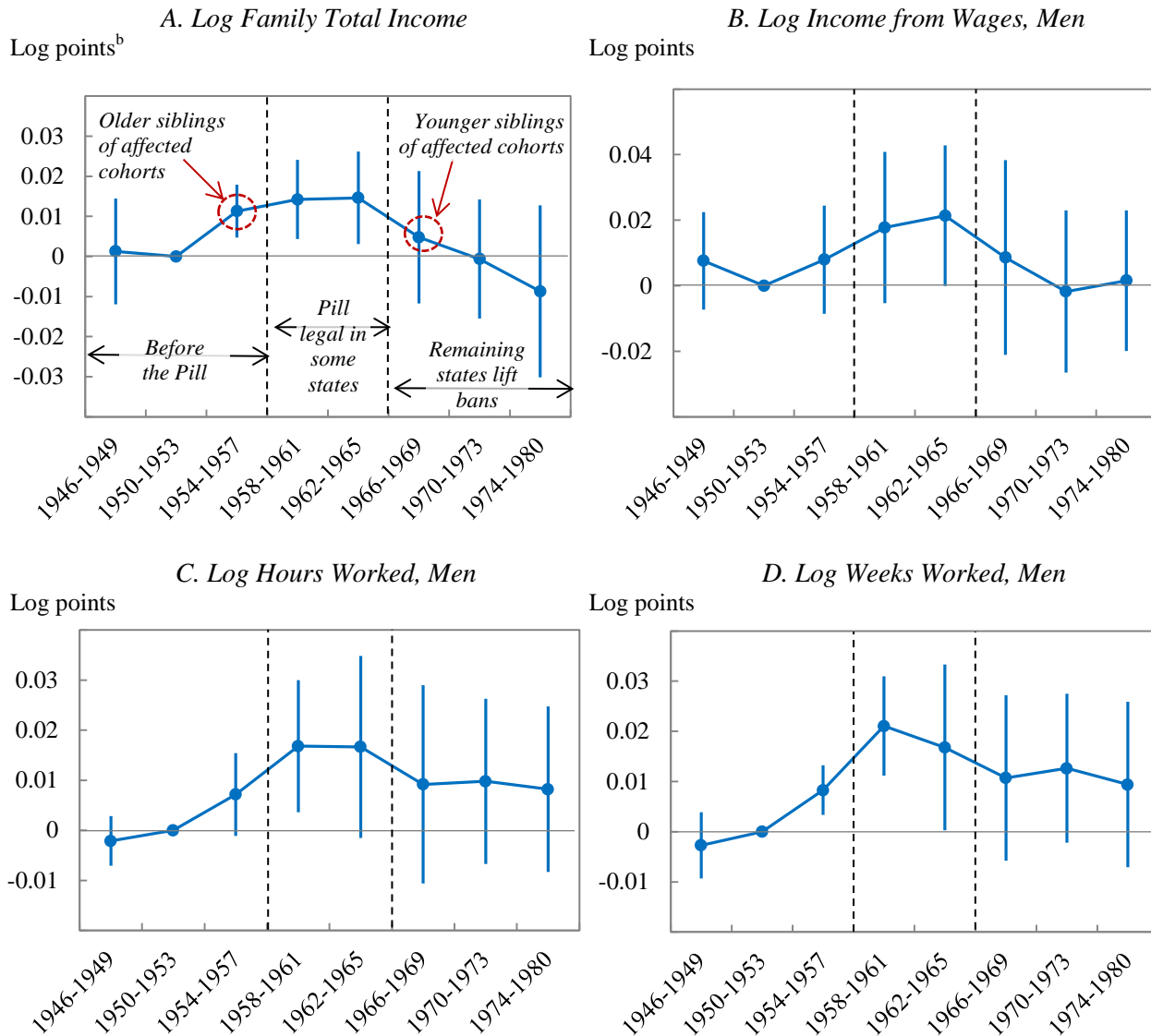


Figure 6. Estimates of the Effects of the Pill and *Griswold* on Next-Generation Family Income, Wages and Labor-Force Participation^a



Source: Author’s calculations using data from the 5 percent sample of the 2000 decennial census and the 2005–11 ACS (Ruggles and others 2010). See the online appendix for details of the data sources and the regressions.

a. Estimates are of the effects in adulthood of being born in a state with a ban on contraceptive sales, from the specification of equation 2 described in the text. The 1950–53 birth cohort category is omitted, and error bars represent 90 percent confidence intervals based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors corrected for an arbitrary covariance structure within birth state. The sample consists of individuals born in the United States from 1946 to 1980 who are aged 20 to 60. Data are collapsed to birth cohort category × birth state × year of observation cells and weighted by the population of each cell. In the 2000 census, income is measured for calendar 1999. In the ACS, income is measured for the 12 months before the survey. The ACS surveys are conducted throughout the year, and, to protect confidentiality, the month of the survey is not released. Each income observation is inflated to real 2012 dollars using the consumer price index. Income in the ACS is treated as earned entirely in the year before the survey (see usa.ipums.org/usa/acsincadj.shtml). Weeks of work in the previous year are recorded in intervals in the 2008–11 ACS, so interval means are constructed here using the 2000–07 period when individual weeks worked are reported. The cell means used in the estimation include zero hours or weeks worked when applicable.

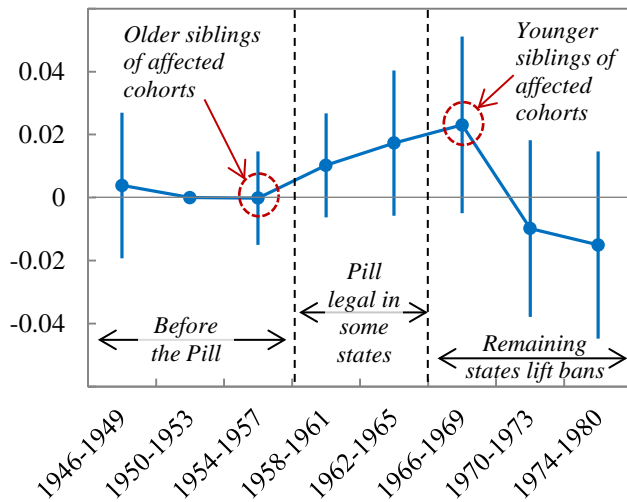
b. Differences in log outcomes between states permitting and states restricting contraceptive sales. Normalized to equal zero in 1950–53.

Figure 7. Estimates of the Effects of the Pill and *Griswold* on Children’s Higher Educational

Attainment^a

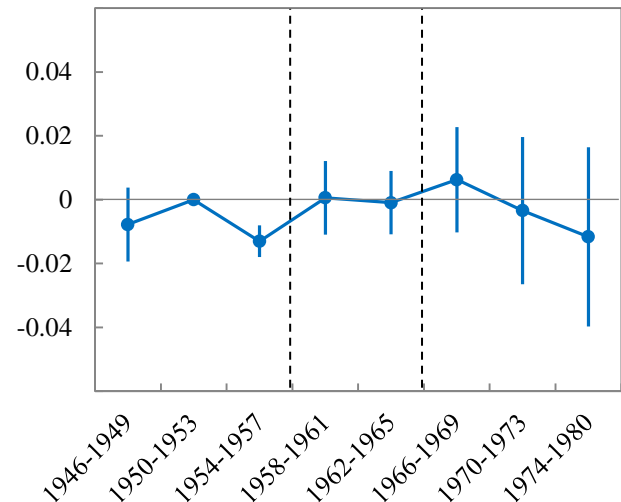
A. Log(Share with ≥ 16 years education), Men

Log points^b



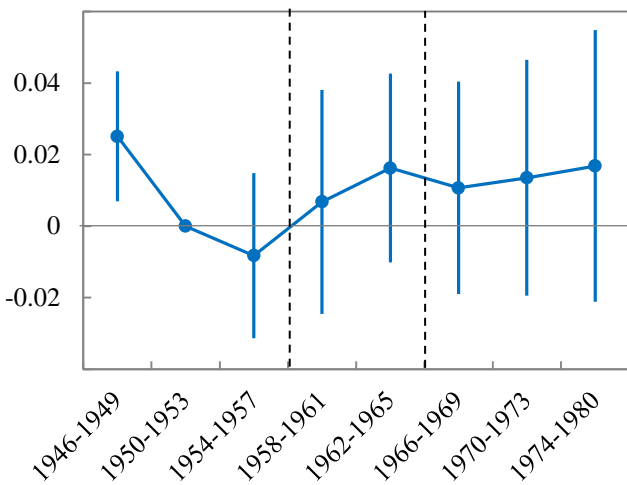
B. Log(Share with ≥ 13 years education), Men

Log points



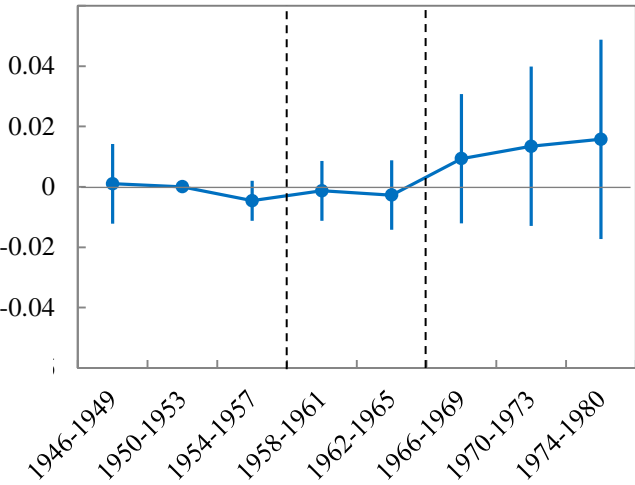
C. Log(Share with ≥ 16 years education), Women

Log points



D. Log(Share with ≥ 13 years education), Women

Log points



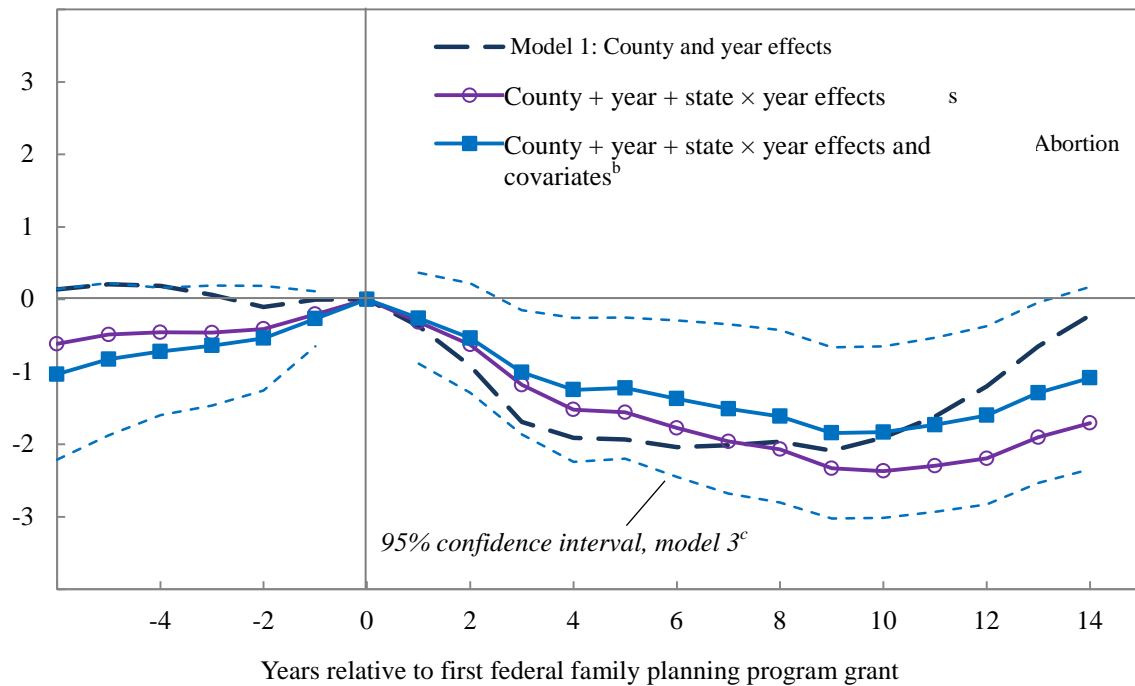
Source: Author's calculations using data from the 5 percent sample of the 2000 decennial census and the 2005–11 ACS. See the online appendix for details of the data sources and the regressions.

a. See figure 6 for details of the estimation.

b. Differences in log outcomes between states permitting and states restricting contraceptive sales. Normalized to equal zero in 1950–53.

Figure 8. Estimates of the Effects of Subsidizing Family Planning Services on the General Fertility Rate^a

Births per 1,000 women per year



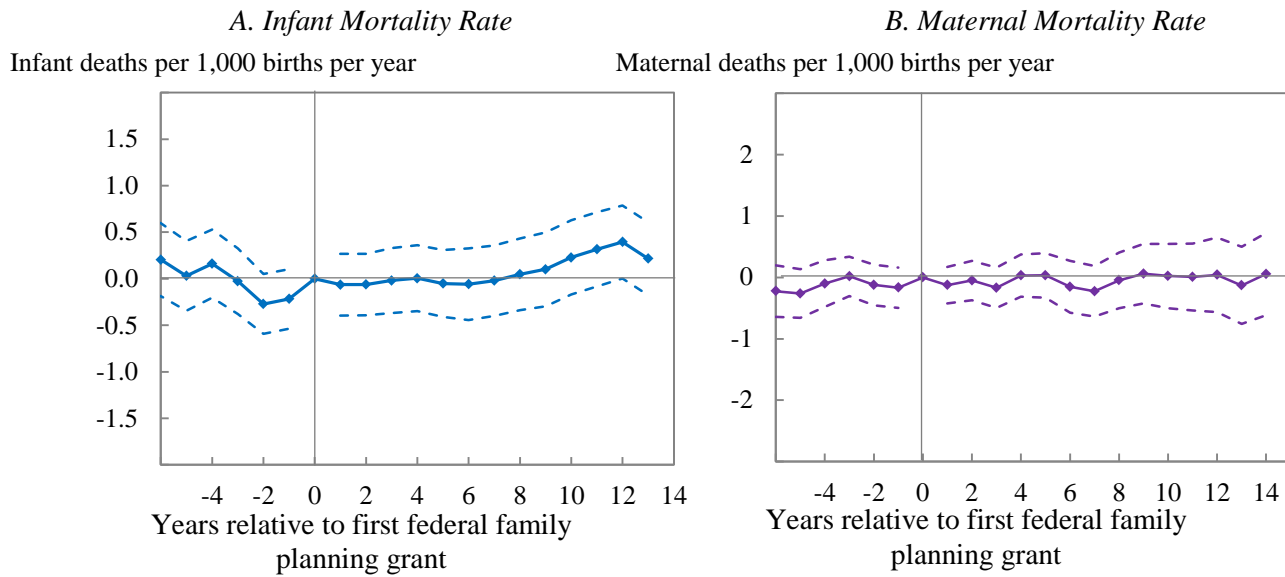
Source: Author's calculations using data from the National Archives, the Office of Economic Opportunity (1969, 1971, and 1974), and hand-entered data by county from Vital Statistics; Natality Detail microdata from NCHS (2003); and Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) data (Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute 2009). See the online appendix for details of the data sources and the regressions. (See Bailey 2012.)

a. The figure plots weighted least-squares estimates of the change in the difference in general fertility rates between counties with and counties without federal family planning grants relative to time zero (y in equation 2). The weights are the 1970 population of women aged 15 to 44. Denominators for 1959–68 were constructed by linearly interpolating information between the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses; denominators for 1969–88 use the SEER data. Dashed lines plot 95 percent, pointwise confidence intervals for model 3 based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors that account for an arbitrary covariance structure within county.

b. The model adds 1960 county covariates interacted with a linear trend and controls from the REIS data to model 2. See the text for details.

c. Pointwise confidence intervals based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors that account for an arbitrary covariance structure within county.

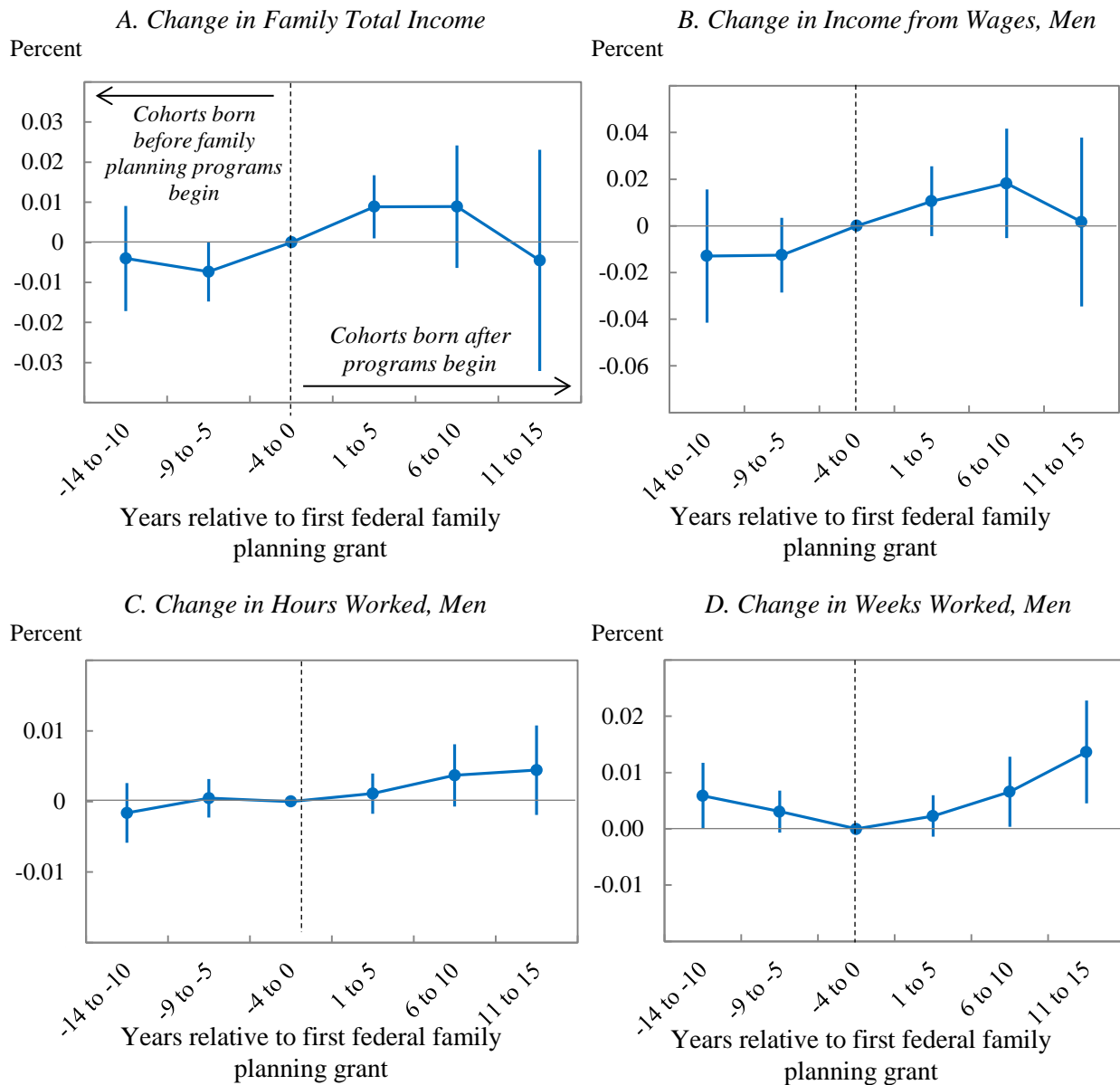
Figure 9. Estimates of the Effects of Subsidizing Family Planning Services on Infant and Maternal Mortality^a



Source: Author’s calculations using Multiple Cause of Death microdata, 1959–88, from NCHS (2008) for the numerators, and hand-entered 1959–67 birth records from Vital Statistics and 1968–88 Natality Detail microdata from NCHS (2003) for the denominators. See the online appendix for details of the data sources and the regressions.

a. Effects are measured as changes in the differences in the indicated outcome between areas receiving and areas not receiving federal family planning grants, relative to time zero. Dashed lines indicate pointwise 95 percent confidence intervals. Estimates are for model 3; see the text and notes to figure 8 for more details on the estimation; see the online appendix for details of the data sources and regression output.

Figure 10. Estimates of the Effects of Family Planning Programs on Next-Generation Family Income, Wages and Labor-Force Participation

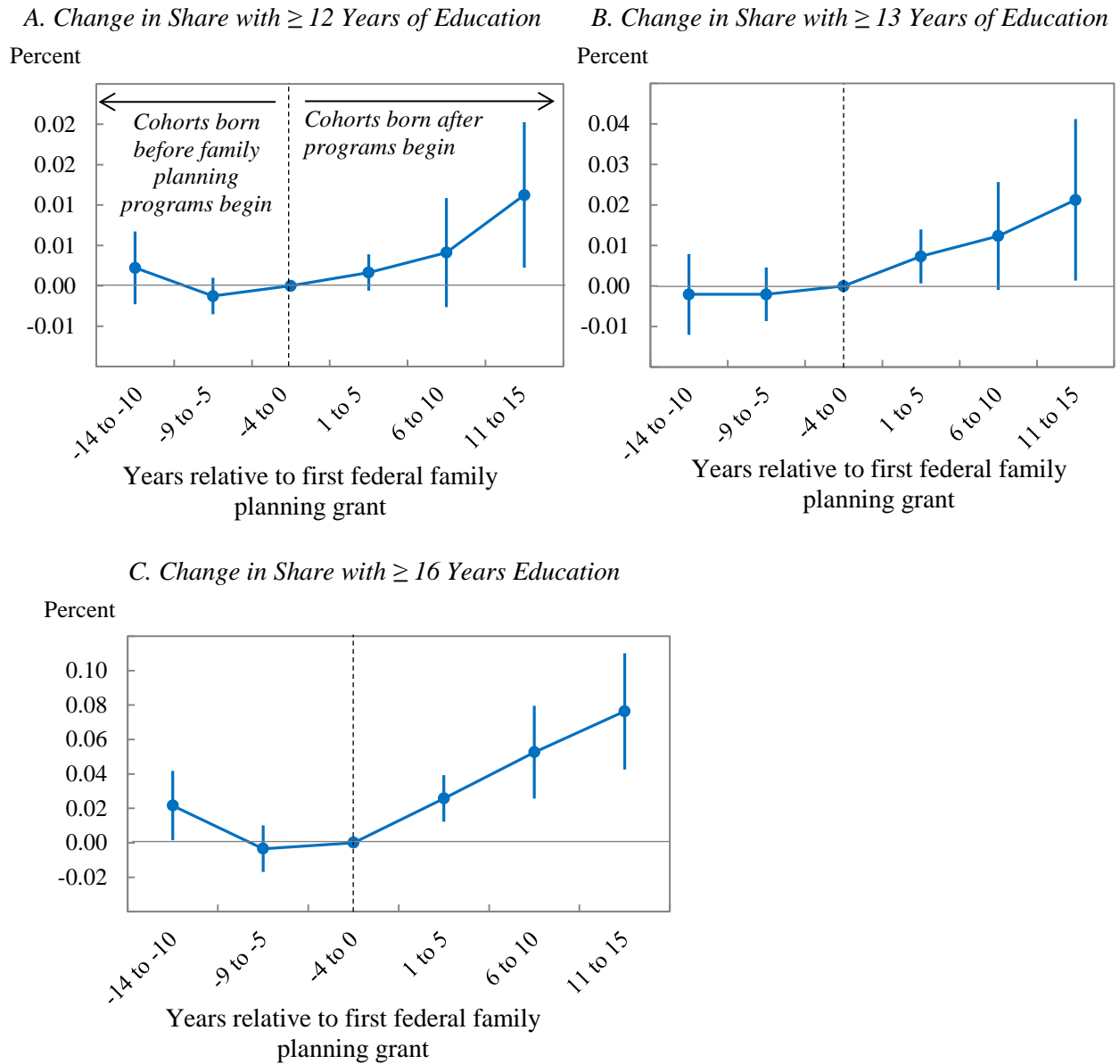


Source: Author’s calculations using data from the 5 percent sample of the 2000 decennial census and the 2005–11 ACS. See the online appendix for details of the data sources and the regressions.

a. Estimates are of the effects in adulthood of being born in a Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) that had a federally funded family planning program, from a specification of equation 2. Event time -4 to zero is omitted, and error bars represent 95 percent confidence intervals based on heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors corrected for an arbitrary covariance structure within PUMA. The sample consists of individuals born in the United States from 1946 to 1980 who are aged 20 to 59. Data are collapsed to birth cohort category \times PUMA \times year of observation cells. To minimize measurement error, estimates are unweighted and exclude Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York (see Bailey and others 2013). The cell means used in the estimation include observations of zero hours or weeks worked when applicable, so regressions are estimated in levels. For ease of interpretation, the results are rescaled by dividing by the mean dependent variable in event years zero to 4. See the notes to figure 6 for details on income and employment coding and the text for more information on the specification.

Figure 11. Estimates of the Effects of Family Planning Programs on Next-Generation

Educational Attainment^a



Source: Author's calculations using data from the 5 percent sample of the 2000 decennial census and the 2005–11 ACS. See the online appendix for details of the data sources and the regressions.
 a. See the notes to figure 10 for details of the estimation..