

ONLINE APPENDIX
HIGHER EDUCATION AND MORTALITY:
LEGACIES OF AN AUTHORITARIAN COLLEGE CONTRACTION

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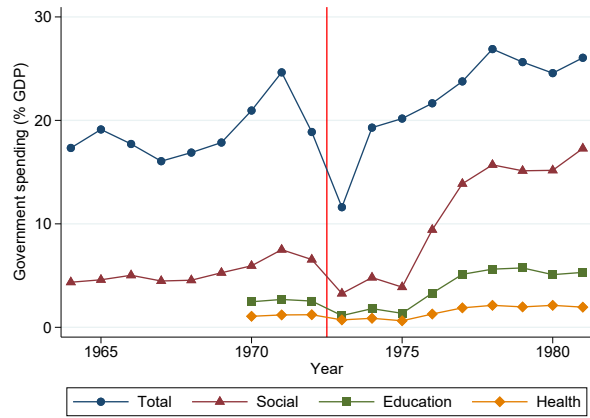
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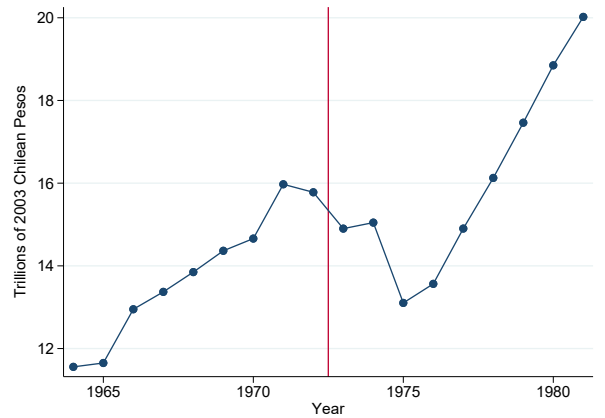
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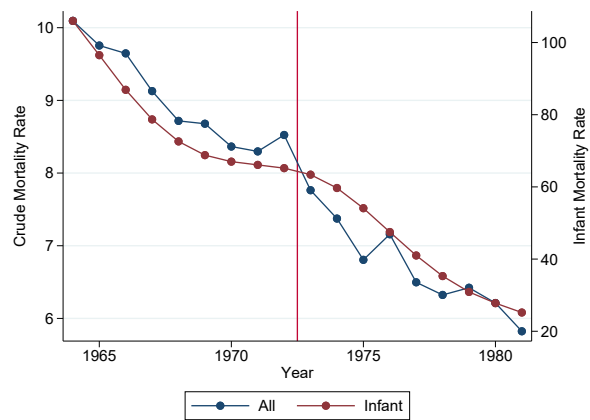
Figure A.1: Economic, fiscal and health outcomes around the 1973 coup



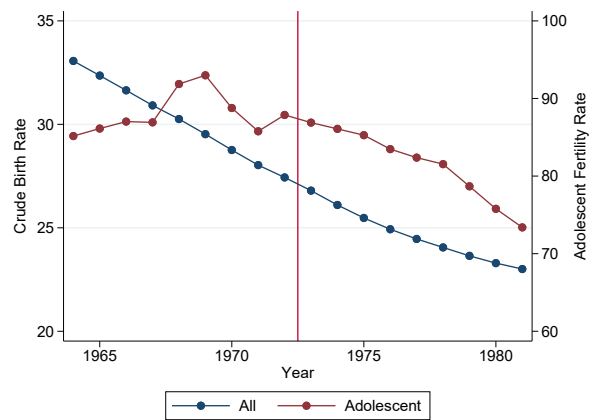
(a) Public Spending



(b) Gross Domestic Product



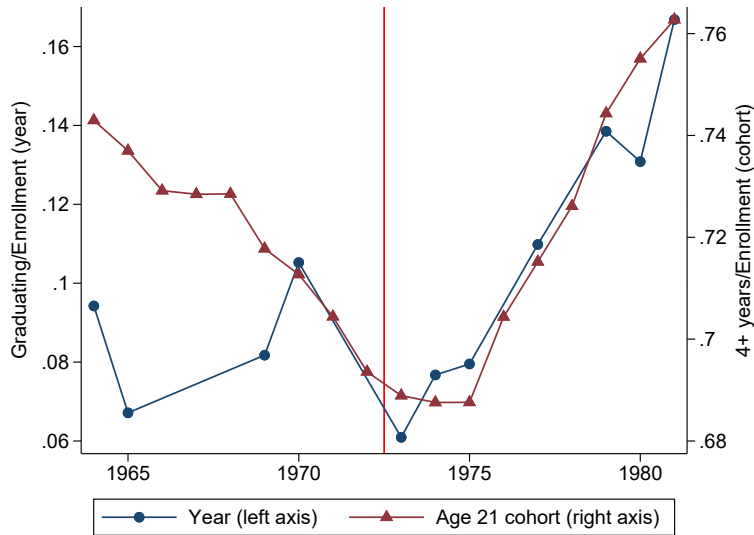
(c) Mortality



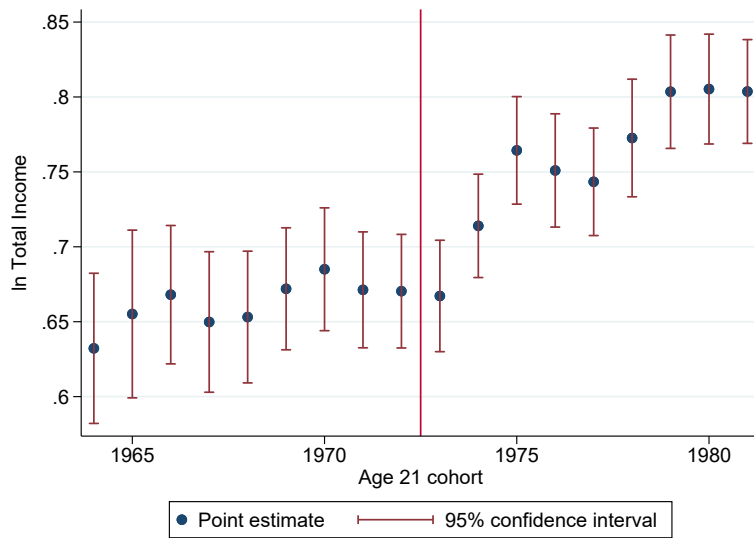
(d) Fertility

Notes: Panel (a) plots government spending (total, social, education, health) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Panel (b) shows GDP in trillions of constant 2003 Chilean pesos. Panel (c) shows the crude mortality rate and the infant mortality rate (both per 1,000). Panel (d) shows the crude birth rate and the fertility rate for adolescent women (ages 15-19). Outcomes in panels (c)-(d) are expressed per 1,000 people. Sources: [Cabezas \(1988\)](#); [Diaz et al. \(2016\)](#); World Bank (WDI).

Figure A.2: College graduation and wage premium



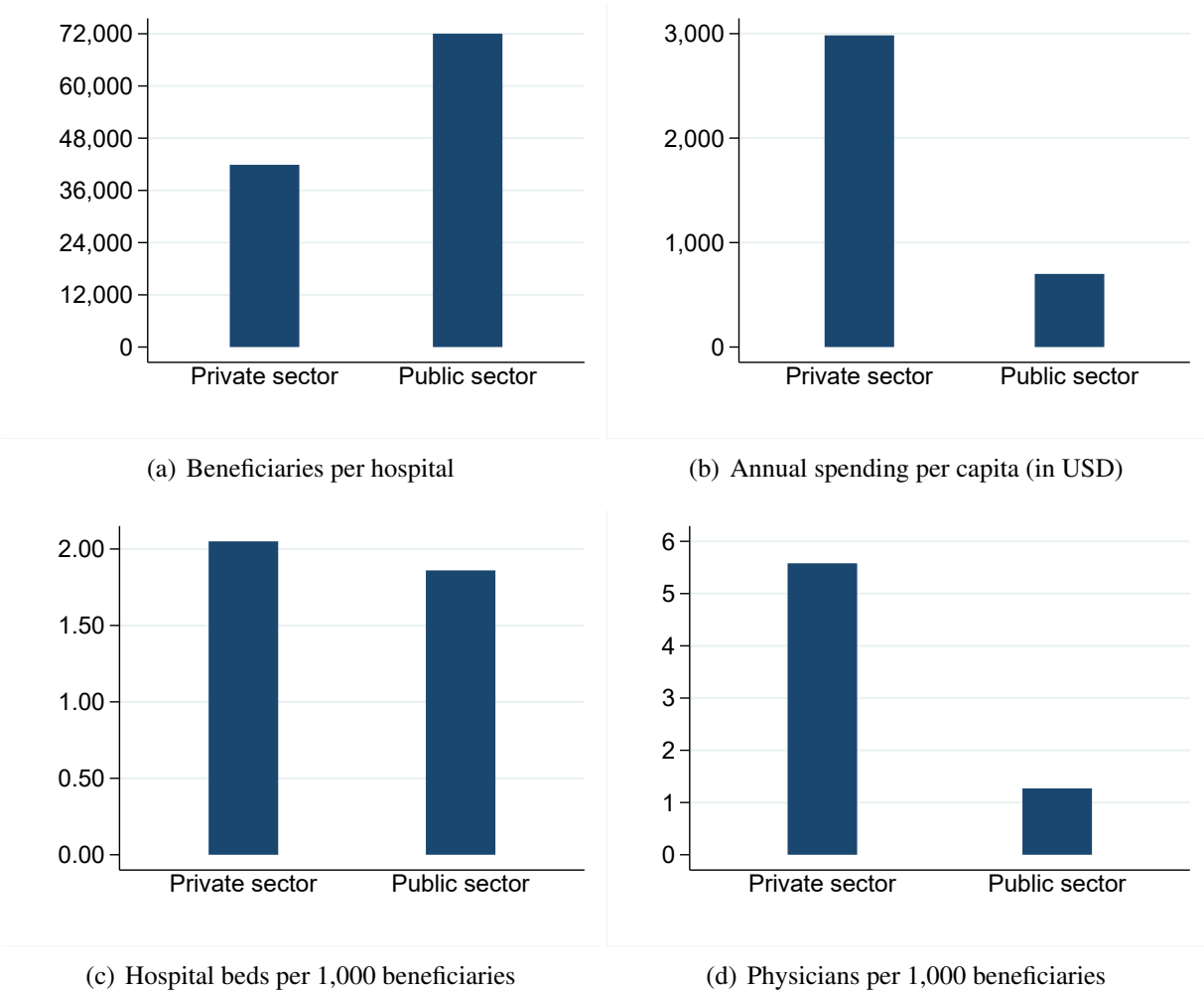
(a) Graduation rate



(b) College wage premium

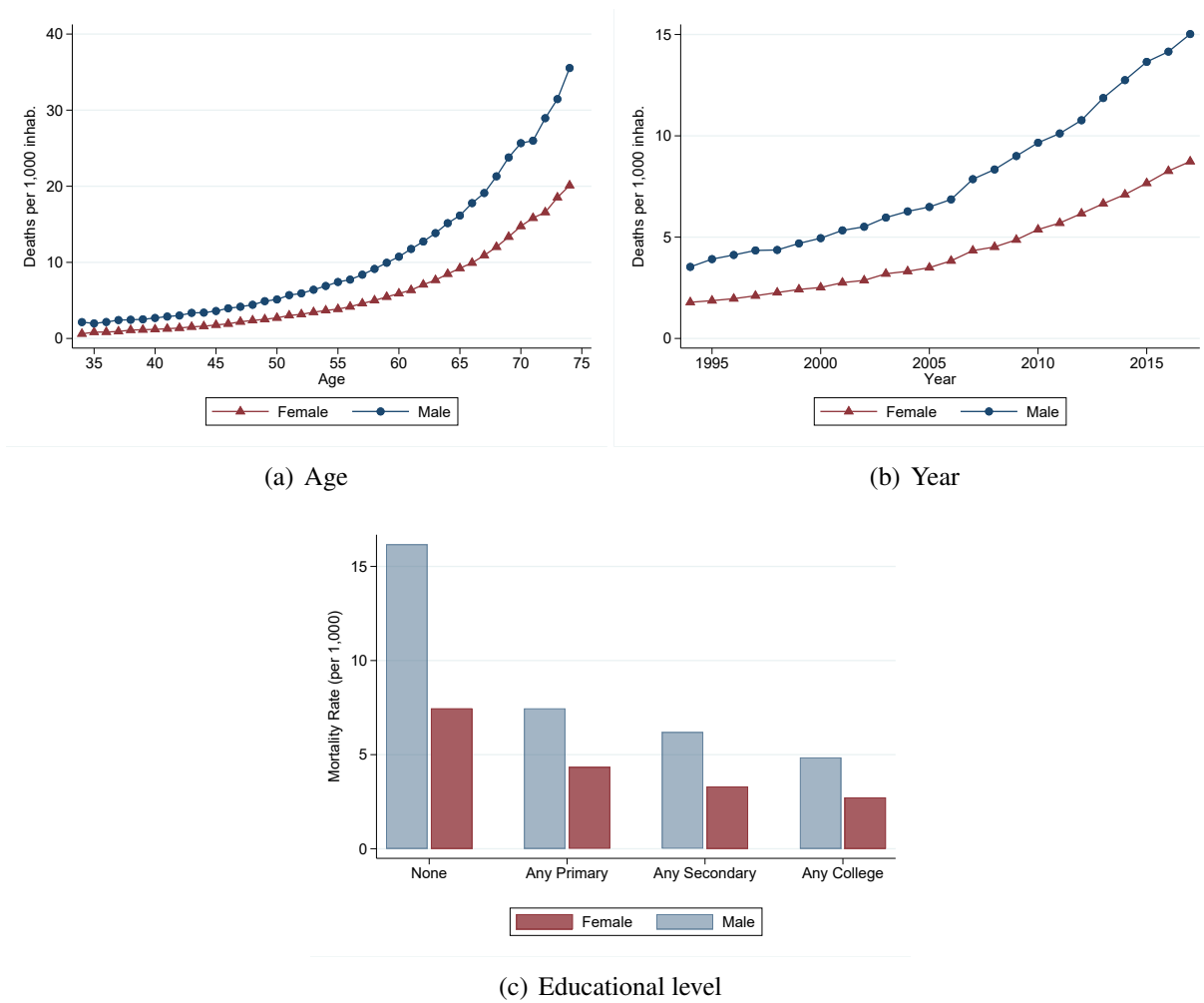
Notes: In panel (a), the circle markers (left axis) show the number of graduating college students as a share of total enrollment per year, based on UNESCO yearbooks. The triangle markers (right axis) show the share of 1992 census respondents per cohort that report four or more years of college, among those with any college. Panel (b) shows point estimates and 95% confidence intervals from a regression of log income (in constant 2015 Chilean pesos) on cohort indicators interacted with an indicator for college enrollment. Sample includes all CASEN survey respondents that reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. Controls include county of residence by gender, survey year and age fixed effects. Standard errors clustered by county of residence.

Figure A.3: Private and public healthcare



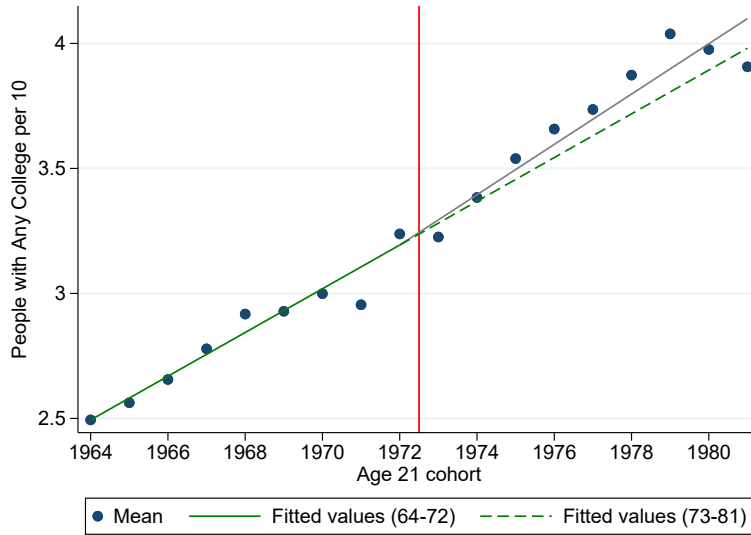
Notes: These figures characterize the public and private sectors in the Chilean health system. There are 3.3 million beneficiaries in the private sector and 13.5 million in the public sector. The plots show that the public sector is significantly more crowded than the private sector. These numbers correspond to administrative data from [Clínicas de Chile \(2014\)](#).

Figure A.4: Mortality rate by age, year, and educational level

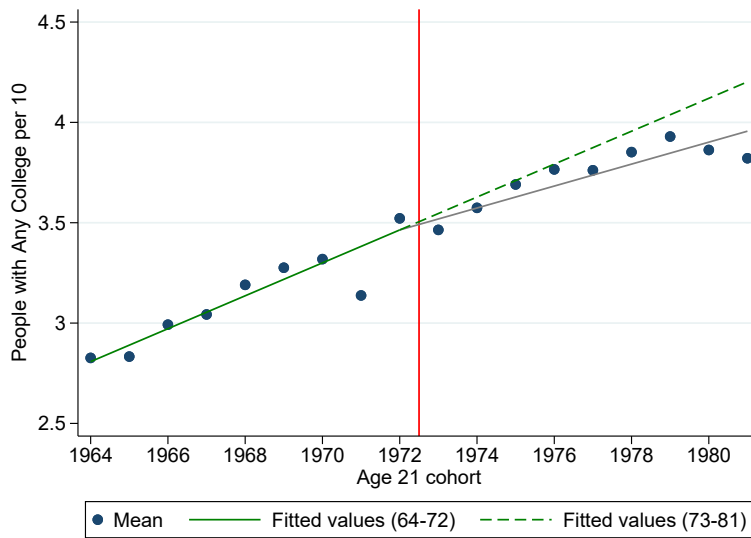


Notes: Plots show the female and male mortality rates (per 1,000) by age, year, and level of education. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Mortality rates are based on initial population counts in the 1992 census for individuals reaching age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive). In panels (a) and (b), we further restrict the sample to individuals with complete secondary education.

Figure A.5: Secondary completion



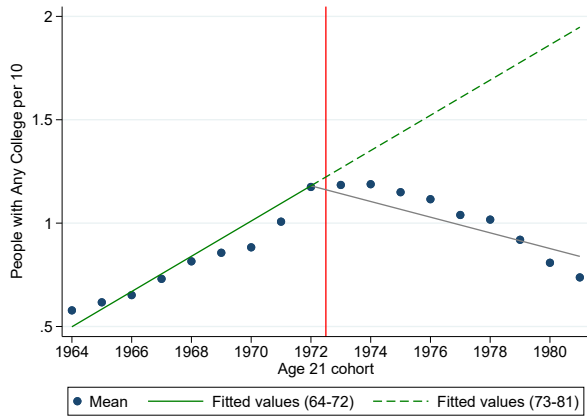
(a) Female



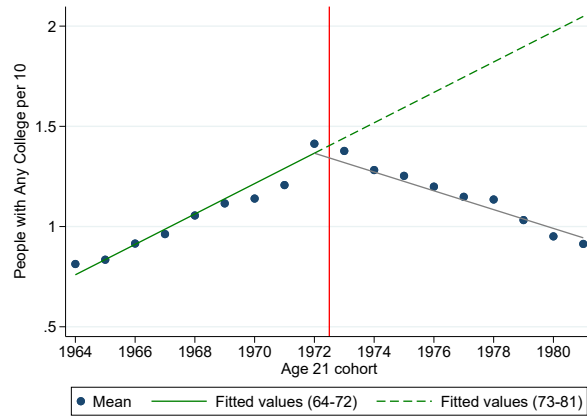
(b) Male

Notes: Each panel shows cohort averages for the gender in the caption. The dependent variable is the share with four or more years of secondary education per every 10 individuals in the 1992 census. Solid green line corresponds to the line of best fit for cohorts reaching age 21 before 1973, which we extrapolate for later cohorts (dashed line). Grey line corresponds to line of best fit for cohorts reaching age 21 in 1973 or afterwards.

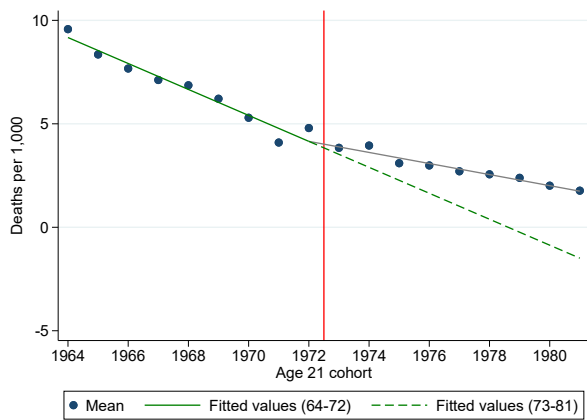
Figure A.6: College enrollment and mortality (unrestricted sample)



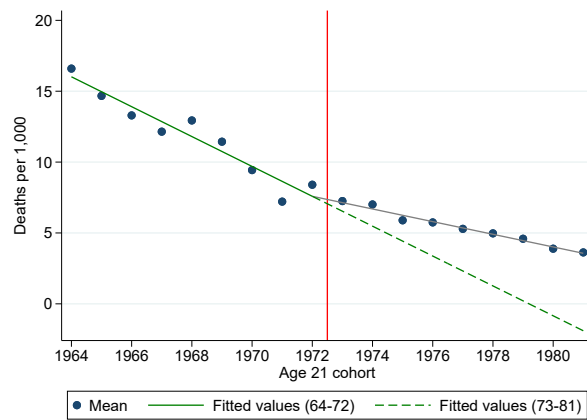
(a) Female: College enrollment



(b) Male: College enrollment



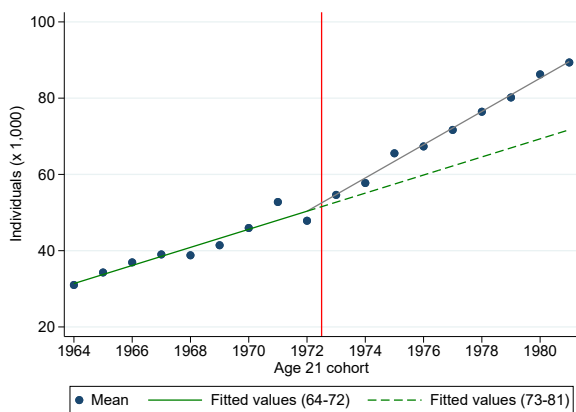
(c) Female: Mortality rate



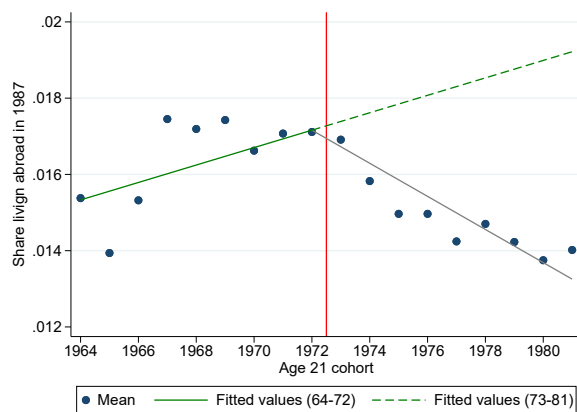
(d) Male: Mortality rate

Notes: Panels (a) and (b) show the share per cohort with any college education in the 1992 census. Panels (c) and (d) show the average yearly number of deaths (per 1,000) between 1994 and 2017 (ages 34-74). Mortality rate is adjusted for previous deaths before averaging across years. Solid green line corresponds to the line of best fit for cohorts reaching age 21 before 1973, which we extrapolate for later cohorts (dashed line). Grey line corresponds to line of best fit for cohorts reaching age 21 in 1973 or afterwards.

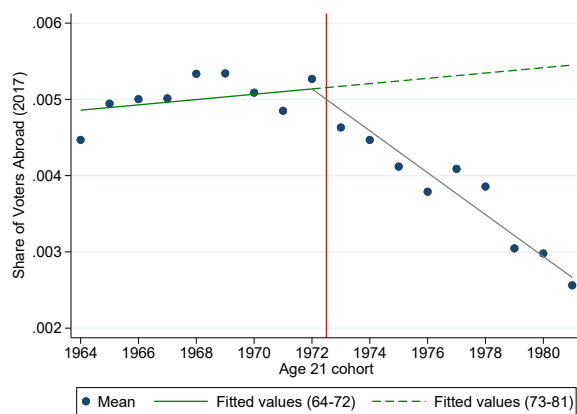
Figure A.7: International migration



(a) Cohort size in 1992



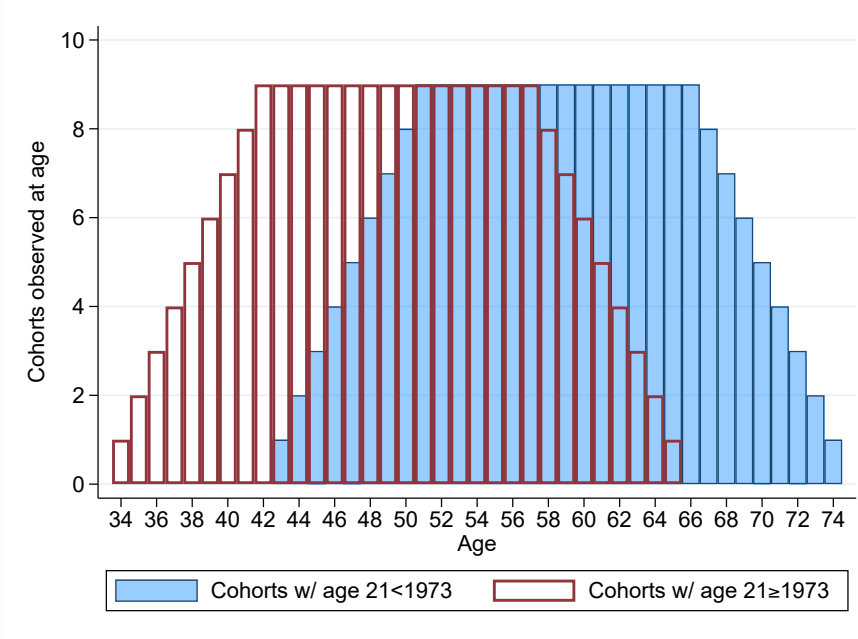
(b) Lived abroad in 1987



(c) Voters registered abroad in 2017

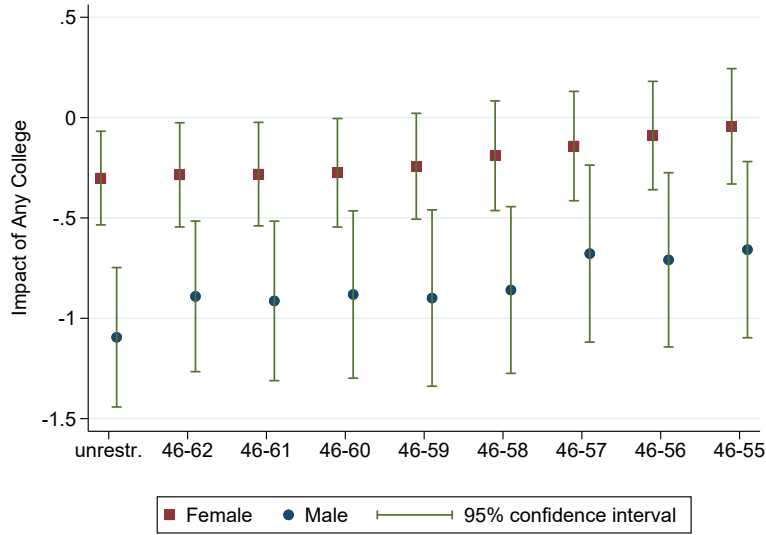
Notes: Panel (a) shows the number of people with complete secondary education per cohort in the 1992 census. Panel (b) shows the share per cohort that report in the 1992 census to be living abroad in 1987, among those with complete secondary. Panel (c) shows the share per cohort registered to vote outside of the country in 2017. Solid green line corresponds to the line of best fit for cohorts reaching age 21 before 1973, which we extrapolate for later cohorts (dashed line). Grey line corresponds to line of best fit for cohorts reaching age 21 in 1973 or afterwards.

Figure A.8: Age distribution of the study cohorts

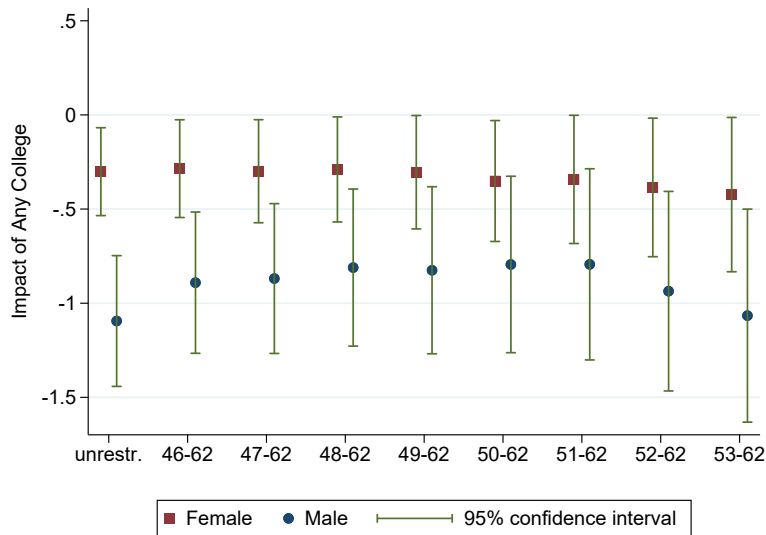


Notes: Plot shows the number of cohorts observed at each age between 1994 and 2017, among those that reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive). We distinguish between cohorts reaching age 21 before 1973 (i.e., age 21 between 1964 and 1972) and those reaching the same age on or after 1973 (i.e., age 21 between 1973 and 1981).

Figure A.9: College enrollment and mortality at different ages



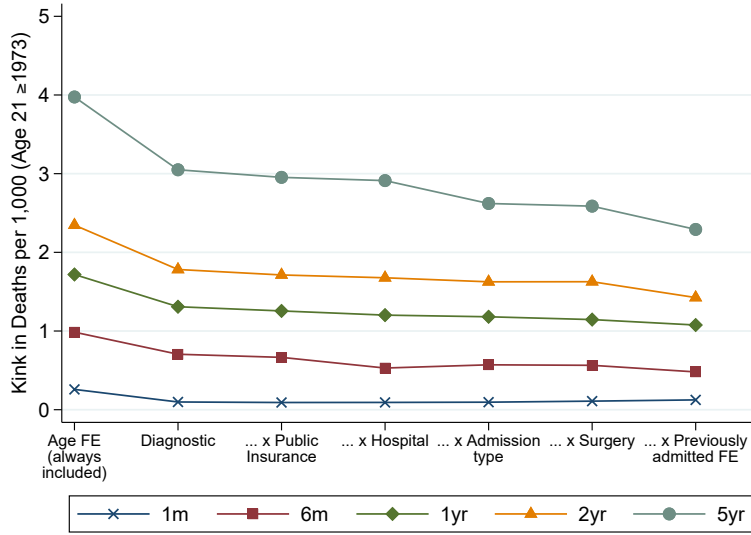
(a) Gradually removing older ages



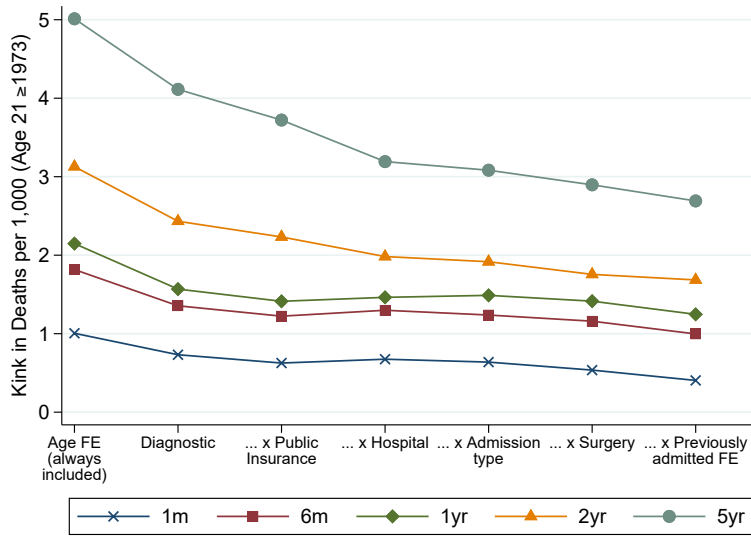
(b) Gradually removing younger ages

Notes: Panels show point estimates and 95% confidence intervals of β in equation (5). The baseline sample (leftmost estimates) includes cohorts reaching age 21 between 1969 and 1976 and the sample period is 1994-2017 (ages 39-69). The next set of results to the right restricts the sample to the set of ages observed for all cohorts (46-62). In panel (a), each set of results to the right further restricts the sample by removing the oldest remaining age. In panel (b), each set of results to the right further restricts the sample by removing the youngest remaining age. The mortality rate is (i) expressed per 1,000 people, (ii) based on the number of people per cohort that report complete secondary education in the 1992 census, (ii) adjusted for previous deaths within cell. The endogenous variable is the share with college per 10 individuals. The excluded instrument is the interaction of “Cohort trend”, a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached 21 years of age (normalized to zero in 1972) with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. All regressions include region-by-year and age fixed effects. Standard errors clustered by region-year.

Figure A.10: Mortality Rate of hospitalized patients: additional results



(a) Female



(b) Male

Notes: Each figure plots reduced-form estimates of the kink in mortality (x 1,000) for hospitalized patients in the cohorts that reached age 21 after 1973. The unit of analysis is a hospitalized patient. Each line corresponds to a different time horizon for death relative to time of discharge. Sample includes patients from cohorts that reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and is limited to one observation per patient (i.e. first admission). Sample period: 2004-2012 (ages 46-69). “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. The plotted estimates correspond to “Cohort trend x After 1973”, the interaction of the cohort trend with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. The baseline regression (leftmost estimates) include year by county of residence and age fixed effects. Each additional market to the right also includes an increasingly saturated set of fixed effects by diagnostic, public insurance (=1), hospital, admission type, surgery (=1), and previous admission in 2002-3 (=1).

Table A.1: Family background of college students

Dependent variable (=1):	Household Income Tercile			Parent Characteristics	
	Top	Middle	Bottom	w/ College	WCHS
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cohort trend	-0.016*** (0.004) [0.006]	0.008** (0.003) [0.029]	0.008*** (0.002) [0.005]	-0.010** (0.004) [0.029]	-0.016*** (0.004) [0.014]
Cohort trend × After 1973	0.016*** (0.006) [0.057]	-0.006 (0.005) [0.410]	-0.011*** (0.003) [0.000]	0.015** (0.007) [0.036]	0.017** (0.007) [0.088]
Observations	4,170	4,170	4,170	3,340	3,340
R-squared	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.005
Avg. dependent variable	0.691	0.200	0.079	0.310	0.318

Notes: Unit of analysis is an individual respondent of the EOD survey. Sample includes individuals that (i) report being college students, (ii) reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive), (iii) had ages 17-25 on the survey year. Dependent variable is an indicator equal to one for the characteristic in the header. Income terciles in columns 1-3 are calculated over all EOD households within a year, before introducing sample restrictions. Parent characteristics in columns 4-5 are calculated for individuals classified as ‘children of the household head’. WCHS: White-collar high-skill occupation. Sample period: 1960-1985. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Robust standard errors reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.2: Completion of secondary education

	Dependent variable: Share with complete secondary per 10 people						
	Cohort-region level					Cohort level	
	Pooled	Female	Male			Baseline	Adjusted pop.
			All	No 1981	No 80-81		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Cohort trend	0.086*** (0.008) [0.002]	0.090*** (0.006) [0.001]	0.083*** (0.007) [0.003]	0.079*** (0.007) [0.004]	0.076*** (0.007) [0.007]	0.083*** (0.010) -	0.078*** (0.007) -
Cohort trend × After 1973	-0.011 (0.012) [0.582]	0.008 (0.010) [0.676]	-0.031** (0.012) [0.190]	-0.017 (0.013) [0.429]	-0.004 (0.013) [0.851]	-0.029 (0.020) -	-0.021 (0.016) -
Region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Observations	540	270	270	255	240	18	18
R-squared	0.932	0.970	0.969	0.971	0.971	0.942	0.960
Avg. dependent variable	3.431	3.363	3.502	3.475	3.440	3.502	3.477

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region in columns 1-5, and cohort in columns 6-7. Observations weighted by cell size. The dependent variable is the share that reports complete secondary education in the 1992 census (per 10 people). Sample includes all census respondents who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive). “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached 21 years of age, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Column 1 uses a pooled sample, while columns 2 and 3 provide disaggregate results by gender. Columns 4 and 5 replicate the analysis for men excluding the cohorts that reached age 21 in 1981 or 1980-81, respectively. Column 6 replicates the analysis for men without the regional variation (i.e., cohort level). Column 7 further adjusts the initial population counts in the 1992 census for age heaping. Robust standard errors reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort reported in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A.3: Cohort size and mortality before college age

	Female				Male			
	Size 1960	Deaths per 1,000			Size 1960	Deaths per 1,000		
		Age ≤ 21	Age ≤ 18	6 ≤ Age ≤ 18		Age ≤ 21	Age ≤ 18	6 ≤ Age ≤ 18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Cohort trend	0.024*** (0.004)				0.028*** (0.004)			
Cohort trend × After 1973	0.001 (0.010)	0.012 (0.016) [0.602]	0.002 (0.022) [0.931]	0.007 (0.014) [0.756]	-0.002 (0.010)	-0.037 (0.022) [0.438]	-0.030 (0.031) [0.512]	-0.028 (0.020) [0.567]
Year fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	18	241	187	166	18	241	187	166
R-squared	0.872	0.998	0.998	0.767	0.884	0.997	0.998	0.707
Avg. dependent variable	0.934	2.118	2.340	1.091	0.938	2.724	2.844	1.469

Notes: Unit of analysis is the cohort in columns 1 and 5, and cohort-year in columns 2-4 and 6-8. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample includes all respondents in the 1960 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive). Observations weighted by cell size in columns 2-4 and 6-8. The dependent variable in columns 1 and 5 is the number of individuals per cohort (/100,000). In all other columns it is the number of deaths per 1,000, adjusted for previous mortality within the cell. In columns 2 and 6 we restrict the sample to cohort-years corresponding to ages ≤ 21. In columns 3 and 7 we further restrict to ages ≤ 18. In columns 4 and 8 we further restrict to ages 5-18. Sample period: 1960-1981. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Robust standard errors reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.4: Youth unemployment

Dependent variable:	Share with college per 10 people	Currently studying (age 20-30)	Unemployed			Deaths per 1,000 people
			age 20+	age 20-30	age 20-30 + secondary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Female						
Cohort trend	0.160*** (0.019)	0.012*** (0.002)	0.004 (0.003)	0.005 (0.004)	0.005 (0.004)	-0.550*** (0.059)
Cohort trend × After 1973	-0.329*** (0.032)	-0.015*** (0.002)	0.003 (0.006)	0.004 (0.007)	0.004 (0.007)	0.324*** (0.081)
Panel B: Male						
Cohort trend	0.134*** (0.014)	0.017*** (0.002)	0.002 (0.003)	0.004 (0.004)	0.005 (0.003)	-1.048*** (0.061)
Cohort trend × After 1973	-0.308*** (0.023)	-0.023*** (0.003)	0.004 (0.006)	0.003 (0.008)	0.003 (0.007)	0.631*** (0.102)
Observations	18	17	18	18	17	18
R-squared (Panel A)	0.878	0.873	0.480	0.586	0.577	0.975
R-squared (Panel B)	0.940	0.883	0.480	0.433	0.522	0.988
Avg. dependent variable (Panel A)	2.792	0.114	0.071	0.098	0.109	4.127
Avg. dependent variable (Panel B)	3.277	0.174	0.083	0.107	0.089	7.584

Notes: Unit of analysis is the cohort. Sample is restricted to the metropolitan region of Santiago. In column 1, the dependent variable is the share of respondents in the 1992 census that reports any college education, among those with full secondary. The dependent variables in columns 2-5 are based on survey micro-data from EOD for the year in which the cohort reached age 21. In column 2, the dependent variable is the share of EOD respondents that report being currently studying, among those with ages 20-30. In columns 3-5 it is the share of respondents that report being currently unemployed. This share corresponds to all respondents aged 20 and above in column 3, those with ages between 20 and 30 in column 4, and those within this same age range but that also report some secondary education in column 5. The dependent variable in column 6 is the average risk-adjusted mortality rate between 1994-2017 (ages 34-74). “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.5: Robustness checks

Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000	RF		IV		Avg. DV	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) Years of college	—	—	-0.702*** (0.134) [0.079]	-2.390*** (0.308) [0.001]	3.751	6.984
(2) Macro controls	0.130*** (0.024) [0.321]	0.369*** (0.043) [0.019]	-0.339*** (0.061) [0.318]	-1.113*** (0.126) [0.012]	3.751	6.984
(3) No military bases	0.133*** (0.028) [0.051]	0.280*** (0.045) [0.001]	-0.325*** (0.069) [0.071]	-0.800*** (0.129) [0.002]	3.604	6.688
(4) Discontinuity in 1973	0.112*** (0.022) [0.106]	0.313*** (0.041) [0.001]	-0.277*** (0.053) [0.123]	-0.918*** (0.117) [0.001]	3.751	6.984
(5) Quadratic cohort trend	0.104** (0.049) [0.547]	0.522*** (0.073) [0.037]	-0.313** (0.148) [0.544]	-1.191*** (0.162) [0.036]	3.751	6.984
(6) Unadjusted cell size	0.107*** (0.020) [0.057]	0.282*** (0.033) [0.001]	-0.266*** (0.049) [0.066]	-0.848*** (0.098) [0.001]	3.639	6.600
(7) Adjusting for age heaping	0.112*** (0.014) [0.015]	0.220*** (0.022) [0.006]	-0.842*** (0.114) [0.043]	-1.678*** (0.180) [0.022]	4.251	7.660
(8) 2002 baseline	0.207*** (0.030) [0.028]	0.408*** (0.051) [0.000]	-0.740*** (0.107) [0.068]	-1.758*** (0.224) [0.004]	4.275	7.325

Notes: Columns 1-2 show reduced-form estimates of γ in equation (3), while columns 3-4 show the corresponding IV estimates of β in equation (5), using the kink in college enrollment as excluded instrument. Unit of analysis is cohort-region-year in all exercises except 3 and 7, where it is cohort-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample is restricted to individuals with complete secondary in all exercises except 7, which has no restriction. In exercise 1, the endogenous variable is the average number of years of college. In exercise 2, we include as additional controls GDP per capita and government spending (% of GDP) on the year when the cohort reached age 21. In exercise 3, we drop from the sample counties housing a military base in 1970. In exercise 4, we include as an additional regressor a dummy for cohorts reaching college age after 1972, while in exercise 5 we include a quadratic term for the running variable (i.e., cohort trend). In exercise 6, we do not adjust the mortality rate or the share with college for previous mortality. In exercise 7, we smooth the initial population count in the 1992 census based on a linear prediction for cohorts with large discrepancies. In exercise 8 we replicate the analysis using population counts from the 2002 census and restricting the sample period to 2003-2017 (ages 45-74). The sample period for all other exercises is 1994-2017 (ages 34-74). Standard errors clustered by region-year (year in exercises 3,7) in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$

Table A.6: Disaggregate mortality by educational attainment

	Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000							
	Female				Male			
	Complete secondary			Incomplete secondary	Complete secondary			Incomplete secondary
	All	w/ College	w/o College		All	w/ College	w/o College	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Cohort trend × After 1973	0.110*** (0.021) [0.071]	-0.029*** (0.009) [0.064]	0.139*** (0.018) [0.002]	-0.003 (0.018) [0.978]	0.311*** (0.040) [0.001]	-0.041*** (0.011) [0.111]	0.352*** (0.036) [0.001]	-0.019 (0.026) [0.899]
Year-by-region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,480	6,408	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480
R-squared	0.760	0.412	0.724	0.858	0.853	0.618	0.819	0.861
Avg. dependent variable	3.751	0.759	2.992	4.989	6.984	1.554	5.430	8.958

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Sample includes all respondents of the 1992 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive). In columns 1-3 and 5-7, we further restrict the sample to individuals who report complete secondary education, while in columns 4 and 8 we only keep individuals with incomplete secondary or lower educational attainment. In columns 2 and 6 we only consider deaths of individuals with college, while in columns 3 and 7 we only consider deaths of individuals without college. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Mortality rate adjusted for previous mortality within cell. Standard errors clustered by region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.7: Heterogeneous effects based on exposure to the college contraction

Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000	Measure of high exposure to the college contraction			
	High secondary completion		Main college campus	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cohort trend \times After 1973	0.078*** (0.022) [0.223]	0.225*** (0.042) [0.019]	0.064*** (0.022) [0.287]	0.237*** (0.042) [0.009]
Cohort trend \times After 1973 \times High exposure	0.041** (0.017) [0.079]	0.109*** (0.027) [0.039]	0.064*** (0.017) [0.004]	0.102*** (0.027) [0.014]
Year-by-region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480
R-squared	0.760	0.853	0.761	0.853
Avg. dependent variable	3.751	6.984	3.751	6.984

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Sample includes all respondents of the 1992 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend \times After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Mortality rate adjusted for previous mortality within cell. “High secondary completion” is an indicator that takes the value one if the share of the population with at least 12 years of education, which corresponds to full secondary or higher, is above the median in the 1970 Census. “Main college campus” is an indicator that takes the value one if there is at least one main university campus in the region: Antofagasta, Valparaiso, Bio-Bio, Santiago, Los Rios. Standard errors clustered by region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A.8: Robustness checks: migration

	Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000					
	Female			Male		
	Non-migrants	Migrants w/ college		Non-migrants	Migrants w/ college	
		10%	50%		10%	50%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Panel A: Reduced form						
Cohort trend × After 1973	0.162*** (0.022) [0.022]	0.075*** (0.025) [0.326]	0.112*** (0.026) [0.115]	0.443*** (0.049) [0.001]	0.398*** (0.050) [0.001]	0.439*** (0.051) [0.001]
Panel B: IV						
Share with college per 10 people	-0.397*** (0.054) [0.028]	-0.197*** (0.065) [0.374]	-0.179*** (0.041) [0.128]	-1.241*** (0.132) [0.001]	-1.503*** (0.196) [0.008]	-0.755*** (0.085) [0.001]
Year-by-region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,470	6,480	6,480
R-squared (panel A)	0.742	0.763	0.756	0.801	0.844	0.840
Kleibergen-Paap <i>F</i> -stat (panel B)	4219	3120	8335	4304	2149	3741
Avg. dependent variable	3.954	3.716	3.860	7.663	7.407	7.554

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Sample includes all respondents of the 1992 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. In columns 1 and 4, we further restrict the sample to individuals that reside in 1992 in their region of birth and we adjust deaths based on an average migration rate of 30%. In columns 2-3 and 5-6, we construct a counterfactual dataset with fewer individuals in post-coup cohorts (i.e., more emigration) using pre-1973 trends. In columns 2 and 5 we assume that 10% of migrants are college educated while in columns 3 and 6 we assume that 50% of migrants are college educated. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. Mortality rate adjusted for previous mortality within cell. Standard errors clustered by region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.9: Disaggregate mortality by main causes of death

	Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000				
	Tumors	Circulatory system	External causes	Digestive system	Respiratory system
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Female					
Share with college per 10 people	-0.111*** (0.032) [0.058]	-0.083*** (0.020) [0.060]	0.001 (0.009) [0.941]	-0.033*** (0.011) [0.076]	-0.006 (0.008) [0.635]
Panel B: Male					
Share with college per 10 people	-0.232*** (0.080) [0.046]	-0.244*** (0.075) [0.060]	-0.105*** (0.040) [0.063]	-0.157*** (0.038) [0.005]	-0.073*** (0.026) [0.003]
Year-by-region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480
Avg. dependent variable (panel A)	1.923	0.695	0.217	0.256	0.159
Avg. dependent variable (panel B)	2.197	1.889	0.871	0.768	0.327
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic (panel A)	4231	4231	4231	4231	4231
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic (panel B)	6404	6404	6404	6404	6404

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Sample includes all respondents of the 1992 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. This variable is used as excluded instrument for the share with college in all regressions. Mortality rate and share with college adjusted for previous mortality within cell. Standard errors clustered by region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.10: Disaggregate mortality by cause of death: tumors

Panel A: Female	Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000				
	Digestive	Breast	Genital	Respiratory	Lymphatic
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Share with college per 10 people	-0.043** (0.018) [0.119]	-0.030** (0.012) [0.148]	-0.022** (0.010) [0.104]	0.014 (0.012) [0.288]	-0.027*** (0.007) [0.080]
Panel B: Male	Digestive	Respiratory	Lymphatic	Urinary	Genital
Share with college per 10 people	-0.090*** (0.030) [0.027]	-0.060*** (0.019) [0.074]	-0.023** (0.011) [0.072]	-0.008 (0.011) [0.494]	0.003 (0.009) [0.785]
Year-by-region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480
Avg. dependent variable (panel A)	0.616	0.358	0.287	0.222	0.143
Avg. dependent variable (panel B)	0.893	0.431	0.205	0.167	0.135
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic (panel A)	4231	4231	4231	4231	4231
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic (panel B)	8548	8548	8548	8548	8548

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Sample includes all respondents of the 1992 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. This variable is used as excluded instrument for the share with college in all regressions. Mortality rate and share with college adjusted for previous mortality within cell. Standard errors clustered by region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.11: Disaggregate mortality by cause of death: external causes

	Transit accident	Other accident	Homicide	Suicide	Medical complication	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Female						
Share with college per 10 people	0.003 (0.005) [0.660]	0.003 (0.005) [0.505]	-0.002 (0.002) [0.385]	-0.001 (0.004) [0.906]	-0.001 (0.002) [0.589]	-0.001 (0.004) [0.659]
Panel B: Male						
Share with college per 10 people	-0.019 (0.014) [0.312]	-0.029** (0.012) [0.272]	-0.003 (0.005) [0.574]	0.015 (0.012) [0.114]	-0.005** (0.002) [0.001]	-0.021*** (0.006) [0.002]
Year-by-region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480	6,480
Avg. dependent variable (panel A)	0.071	0.053	0.011	0.055	0.005	0.022
Avg. dependent variable (panel B)	0.280	0.239	0.045	0.216	0.006	0.084
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic (panel A)	4231	4231	4231	4231	4231	4231
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic (panel B)	8548	8548	8548	8548	8548	8548

Notes: The unit of analysis is cohort-region-year. Observations weighted by cell size. Sample period: 1994-2017 (Ages 34-74). Sample includes all respondents of the 1992 census who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. This variable is used as excluded instrument for the share with college in all regressions. Mortality rate and share with college adjusted for previous mortality within cell. Standard errors clustered by region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.12: Reasons for not having a Pap Smear (women)

	Pap smear test in last 3 years					
	Yes	No + stated reason				
		Doesn't know about it	Doesn't know where to do it	Afraid or doesn't like it	Forgot to do it	Uninterested or doesn't need it
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
College enrollment (=1)	0.168** (0.084) [0.004]	-0.016* (0.009) [0.091]	-0.001 (0.007) [0.879]	-0.009 (0.033) [0.806]	-0.075 (0.049) [0.014]	-0.014 (0.048) [0.727]
County-by-year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	58,549	58,549	58,549	58,549	58,549	58,549
Avg. dependent variable	0.726	0.003	0.002	0.033	0.096	0.096
Kleibergen-Paap F-statistic	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8

Notes: The unit of analysis is an individual female respondent in CASEN. Dependent variable in the header. In column 1, a dummy for having had a Pap smear in the past three years. In columns 2-6 respective dummies for stated causes for not having a Pap smear (set to zero if Pap smear in past three years). These causes are not exhaustive. Survey waves: 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017. Sample includes individuals who reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and report complete secondary education. “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend × After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. This variable is used as excluded instrument for an indicator for college enrollment in all regressions. All regressions include year by county of residence and age fixed effects. Standard errors clustered two-way by county and region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.13: Mortality of hospitalized patients over different time horizons

	Dependent variable: Deaths per 1,000 patients				
	at discharge	30 days	6 months	2 years	5 years
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Female					
Cohort trend × After 1973	0.123 (0.194) [0.551]	0.260 (0.242) [0.433]	0.985*** (0.358) [0.058]	2.344*** (0.456) [0.000]	3.970*** (0.519) [0.000]
Panel B: Male					
Cohort trend × After 1973	0.619*** (0.200) [0.056]	1.003*** (0.207) [0.033]	1.811*** (0.316) [0.004]	3.122*** (0.405) [0.000]	5.009*** (0.517) [0.000]
Year-by-county fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cell fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations (panel A)	611,795	611,795	611,795	611,795	611,795
Observations (panel B)	525,822	525,822	525,822	525,822	525,822
R-squared (panel A)	0.009	0.012	0.016	0.022	0.030
R-squared (panel B)	0.009	0.012	0.017	0.023	0.031
Avg. dependent variable (panel A)	11.03	18.60	35.02	59.35	91.58
Avg. dependent variable (panel B)	23.28	36.85	61.36	98.36	148.70

Notes: The unit of analysis is a hospitalized patient. The dependent variable is an indicator for whether the patient dies within the time horizon indicated in the column header (multiplied by 1,000). Sample includes patients from cohorts that reached age 21 between 1964 and 1981 (both inclusive) and is limited to one observation per patient (i.e. first admission). Sample period: 2004-2012 (ages 46-69). “Cohort trend” is a continuous variable indicating the year when the cohort reached age 21, normalized to zero in 1972. “Cohort trend x After 1973” is the interaction of this variable with a dummy for cohorts that reached age 21 on or after 1973. All regressions include year by county of residence and age fixed effects. Standard errors clustered two-way by county and region-year reported in parentheses. P-value from wild cluster bootstrap by cohort in brackets. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.