

# Alcohol Prohibition and Infant Mortality

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## Abstract

The merits of alcohol prohibition have been, and continue to be heavily debated. While the net effect of alcohol prohibition on violence is uncertain, one clear potential positive externality to alcohol prohibition is improved health outcomes, through improved prenatal health, reduced domestic violence, and/or higher standards of living. These effects should be especially salient among expecting mothers, birth outcomes for infants, and young children in general. Using data on age specific mortalities and exploiting the variation of state level prohibition laws, we estimate alcohol prohibition's impact on mortality rates from internal causes (sickness, congenital disorder) and external causes (violence, neglect, accidents) for infants and young children. We find a reduction in the share of infants under the age of one who die of internal causes rather than external causes when the commercial sale of alcohol is criminalized. We find that the reduction in the number of deaths for children aged one through nine is the result of prohibition's effect on external causes of death.

## **I. Introduction**

State sponsored policies banning certain types of goods, services and behaviors have been, and continues to be, an important public policy topic. Alcohol prohibition in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was the most prominent and stark ban on a consumable good. Many policy makers today still refer back to that “noble experiment” as an example of the efficacy (or inefficacy) of a wide sweeping ban. Until recently, however, there has been presented very little evidence of any direct and/or indirect effect of Prohibition.

Recent work has shown that the heaviest of alcohol consumers, those who suffer from liver cirrhosis, probably consumed less alcohol during Prohibition (Miron and Dills 2004), that the volume of alcohol produced (or smuggled) and thus available for consumption decreased even to the average consumer (Edwards and Howe 2013), and that while there is little evidence that the overall level of crime increased in response to Prohibition, there was a disproportionate increase in crime to those most likely to participate in illegal markets (Owens 2013). One of the most important policy considerations that accompany the analysis of Prohibition is the health effects that result from a ban on alcohol consumption. While there is some evidence of the effect of Prohibition on alcohol consumers (Miron and Dills 2004), the externalities of alcohol consumption are non-trivial (e.g. Cook and Moore 2012). To date, there is no direct evidence on health outcomes for people who are non-drinkers, but lived in close proximity to potential drinkers during the American Temperance Movement.

If Prohibition was truly effective in decreasing alcohol consumption, and alcohol does indeed have negative effects on third parties, one of the groups that stood to gain the most from Prohibition were young children; specifically those who were conceived and born to parents

whose alcohol consumption was eliminated, or significantly decreased, when commercial alcohol sales were criminalized. A child born in a dry state could potentially be healthier through two avenues. First, she should be healthier because of improved maternal health *in utero*. A mother who does not drink during pregnancy is much more likely to give birth to a healthy baby (Currie 2011). It could also be the case, however, that the health of the child improved as a result of a change in the composition of the family. As discussed in greater detail in the next section, male alcohol consumption was commonly seen at the time as a safety issue for women and children, as social norms limited both labor market opportunities and legal status for women (Geddes and Tennyson 2013). Thus, children may have also experienced gains to health as a result of increased family income, and reduced violence or stress in the household. There is some evidence that marginal changes to alcohol control policies<sup>1</sup> can be an effective tool in improving health outcomes (Markowitz and Grossman 1998), particularly to mothers and infants (Fertig and Watson 2009), but an outright ban on alcohol is much more grand and a very different policy than contemporary control policies, and there is no cleaner policy “experiment” than Prohibition.

The aim of this work is to identify the extent and the potential channels through which children benefited from an “alcohol free,” or at least “alcohol reduced,” environment. Are the gains to health for children a result from improved maternal health during pregnancy, the result of less violence in the home, or a combination of both? To our knowledge, no other work has attempted to empirically answer this question through the study of alcohol prohibition. Our work provides insight into the short-run implications of the American Temperance Movement. Using

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<sup>1</sup> For example, an increase in the beer tax or change in minimum legal drinking age.

an alternative approach in studying state prohibition laws, Ferreira, Marks, and Sorensen (2012) study the long-run labor market outcomes of individuals born in dry states.

To understand the interaction of state level alcohol prohibition policies on immediate health outcomes of infants and children, we collected census data on the cause of death by age, and exploit the variation in state dry laws that were passed prior to Federal Prohibition. We consider infants that died due to internal bodily reasons a measure of maternal health while infants that died due to external causes (e.g. violence, neglect)<sup>2</sup> to be a measure of changes in the composition of the household. However, given the data limitations, it is difficult to sort out the extent of these channels. For example, through prohibition, family income may have been substituted away from alcohol and to increases in health and care in the home. In general, we find that the proportion of infants that died due to internal causes of death decreased by about 2.5 percentage points in states with dry laws. For older children we find the opposite effect, specifically, the proportion of deaths from internal causes increases, suggesting that decreases in external causes is the dominant force.

## **II. Prohibition Laws and Child Health**

The “noble experiment” of Federal Prohibition, which lasted from 1920 to 1932, had its roots in the Second Great Awakening in 1790. A unique feature of this particular religious social movement was the involvement of women who played an important role in shaping the central issues of the associated groups (Gusfield 1986, Szymanski 2003). Due, at least in part, to the expanded role of women in the Great Awakening, groups like the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union and the American Temperance Society were focused on improving the

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<sup>2</sup> A precise definition of each is given the Appendix

wellbeing of children and families through proselytizing; encouraging poor, immigrant, and non-white men to behave according to Protestant standards of behavior, which included prayer, regular church attendance, vigorous physical exercise, and temperate use of alcohol (Szymanski 2003). Alcohol consumption was seen as a male activity that directly harmed families by reducing the income available for food, rent, and clothing.<sup>3</sup>

Men's alcohol consumption was also portrayed as a safety issue; women and children had little legal or social protection if husbands were neglectful or violent with them.<sup>4</sup> Consistent with this, surveys of household expenditures in "working class families" often contain reports of men hiding their alcohol expenditure from their wives, with surveyors having the question husbands in isolation in order to estimate true consumption levels.<sup>5</sup>

Analyses of contemporary alcohol control policies seem to confirm the point in that it suggests that tightening alcohol control policies tend to reduce domestic violence (Markowitz and Grossman 1998) specifically to children (Shen 2006). Additionally, increased access to alcohol through lenient minimum legal drinking age laws increased unplanned pregnancies, and are associated with worse birth outcomes (Fertig and Watson 2009).

Temperance organizations promoted their behavioral ideas in a number of ways, including holding prayer meetings in front of local saloons, publishing textbooks describing the deleterious health effects of alcohol consumption, and also promoting the political campaigns of "Dry" politicians who promised to restrict alcohol consumption by criminalizing alcohol sales

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<sup>3</sup> Of course, the impact of temperance laws on total household alcohol expenditure is not the same as the impact of temperance laws on alcohol consumption. If an individual's demand for alcohol is sufficiently inelastic, dry laws could increase total household expenditure on alcohol.

<sup>4</sup> While hard evidence on this idea is limited, it is widely reported that Carrie Nation, a figurehead of the second temperance wave, was a victim of domestic violence and that experience of victimization directly contributed to her activism (Szymanski 2003).

<sup>5</sup> For instance, Chapin (1909) contains an anecdote of a surveyor who repeatedly asked a husband and wife about their weekly alcohol consumption. The wife answered "nothing" for the couple and only upon direct questioning did the husband, apparently quite reluctantly, admits to "10 to 15 glasses of beer a day and a glass of whiskey."

(Gusfield 1986). Historians typically divide the political success of the “Drys” into three waves (Merz 1969). The first wave lasted from roughly 1840 to 1860, with 13 states passing ordinances that restricted legal alcohol sales (Merz 1969). As state and local government coffers recovered from the Civil War, a second wave of temperance led to local ordinances outlawing alcohol sales in many states, particularly in the south, from the 1880s until the panic of 1893 (Hamm 1995). The third and final wave of the Temperance movement began in 1907, when Georgia passed a state level Dry law. It was this third wave, headed by the H. H. Russell and Wayne Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League, that succeeded in passing state level dry laws in 30 states by 1918, covering roughly 38% of the US population, culminating in overwhelming support for the 1919 ratification of the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment criminalizing the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcohol (as defined by the Volstead Act) within the United States.

In this paper, we will use the timing of third-wave, state level, dry laws to estimate the impact of alcohol prices on domestic violence. While states that “went dry” prior to Federal Prohibition were not a random sample of states, factors that are correlated with the early passage of dry laws are reasonably well documented by historians and social scientists. Specifically, important factors that determined the success of a dry law include the fraction of residents living in non-urban areas, the fraction of residents that were native, white, and protestant, and the pre-existing demand for alcohol (Lewis 2008, Merz 1969).

Despite its initial popularity, Federal Prohibition quickly became controversial, with critics in the news media pointing to a rise in crime due, in part, to a failure by law enforcement agencies to enforce the law. Indeed, there is an abundance of evidence that alcohol consumption was never eliminated by local dry laws or Federal Prohibition (Dills and Miron 2004, Miron 1999, Warburton 1932). Rather, Dry laws are arguably best thought of as raising the price of alcohol

by increasing the cost of production (which now must include the cost of evading law enforcement and protecting your property right in the illegal good) and the cost of consumption (through higher search costs, and the expected cost of punishment for illegally purchasing alcohol in a dry area). The effect of Dry laws on the equilibrium quantity of alcohol consumed will therefore vary across markets, depending on the local price elasticity of demand and supply.<sup>6</sup>

The overall welfare effects of Dry laws are the source of considerable debate, in part because of the paucity of comprehensive data on crime, health, poverty, and child wellbeing. On one hand, alcohol consumption played an important role in American life, and there was undoubtedly a large loss of utility from restricting access to this good. Further, criminalizing the market for alcohol undoubtedly contributed to the rise of market-based violence, as consumers turned to underground speakeasies and bootleggers who specialized in (often) violent contract enforcement (Miron 1999, Jensen 2000, Owens 2013). As in modern drug markets, illegal alcohol was not only more expensive, but also of lower quality than alcohol that was purchased legally (Boyum and Kleiman 2002, Burns 2004). At the same time, however, anecdotal reports from social workers suggested reductions in domestic violence (Cook 2007), and the passage of certain types of temperance laws was associated with a moderate reduction in homicide rates (Owens 2011). As Americans increasingly moved into cities and the country plunged into the Great Depression, Federal Prohibition failed to prevent homicide rates from rising in an absolute sense, and there was a general opinion that overall crime rates were increasing. Political opinion turned against 18<sup>th</sup> amendment in an unprecedented way (Garcia-Jimeno 2011), and Federal Prohibition was repealed by the 21<sup>st</sup> amendment as of 1933. The remaining Dry states gradually repealed their own temperance laws, and 35 years later no state law criminalized the sale of

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<sup>6</sup> Owens (2011, 2013) documents wide variation in the impact of state level dry laws on homicide rates and on the composition of homicide victims

alcohol, although county level dry ordinances remain in effect in many parts of the country today.

### **III. Data and Empirical Strategy**

To estimate the effect of state level alcohol prohibition on infant and child mortality we exploit the variation in the passage of state Dry laws. Table 1 shows the years that states enacted, repealed, and re-enacted state prohibition laws. Following the existing literature on the temperance movement (Dills and Miron 2004, Owens 2013), we differentiate between dry laws that allowed for limited legal access to alcohol, by either home production or personal importation, and “bone dry” laws that did not allow for any legal means of acquiring alcohol. The far right column in Table 1 indicates if the state’s prohibition policy was bone-dry, based on Merz (1969). The basic empirical strategy exploits the state by year variation in Table 1 by applying a difference-in-differences model that compares the outcomes in states that passed state dry laws to those who did not pass prohibition laws. As suggested earlier, the passage of dry laws was not random. Therefore, we control for a number factors that may have influenced a state to pass a law that restricted alcohol consumption or production. Our identification assumption is that in the absence of the criminalization of alcohol markets, the unobserved differences in infant and child mortality between states that adopted prohibition laws and states that did not adopt prohibition laws are the same over time after conditioning on observable factors that may have been correlated with a state’s prohibition policy. Therefore, the validity of our difference-in-difference estimates is based on the assumption that the conditional underlying ‘trends’ in infant and child mortality is the same for both states that did and did not adopt state level prohibition laws.



To disentangle the path through which alcohol prohibition may affect infant mortality, either through improved maternal health or compositional changes in the home, we create two measures of infant deaths: deaths from internal and deaths from external causes. *Internal* causes of death result from factors directly related to the health of the child, such as sicknesses and diseases, and could conceivably be caused by poor prenatal health causing congenital disorders. *External* causes of death include factors that are likely unrelated to the health of the mother or child, but may be the result of a decrease in alcohol consumption in the home such as various types of accidents and other measures of child neglect.<sup>7</sup> Each variable was digitized from the U.S. Census “death registry.” Starting in 1900, the U.S. Census Bureau began recording detailed death data that included death by age and cause. In the initial years of this death registry, only a small number of states participated, primarily in New England, with more states participating each additional year. By 1919, 35 states provided detailed information on the cause and age of death per year. Critically for our analysis, there is very little evidence of any correlation between passage of any state dry law and a state’s entrance into the death registry.<sup>8</sup>

To estimate the effect on internal causes of death relative to external causes of death we estimate the following regression equation,

$$y_{s,t} = \gamma ProhibitionAll_{s,t} + X_{s,t}\beta + \theta_s + \omega_t + South_s\alpha_t + \varepsilon_{s,t}, \quad (1)$$

where  $y_{s,t} = \frac{internal_{s,t}}{internal_{s,t} + external_{s,t}}$ .  $internal_{s,t}$  is the number of internal causes of death in state  $s$  at year  $t$  and  $external_{s,t}$  is the number of external causes of death in state  $s$  at year  $t$ .<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> See Appendix Table A1 for a complete list of the causes of death that we classify as an *internal* cause of death and *external* cause of death.

<sup>8</sup> The correlation coefficient between the two variables 0.35.

<sup>9</sup> One important limitation of the Census death registry is that the data are reported in levels, rather than rates. In the absence of data on the number of live births in each state and year, which we will discuss in more detail later in the

*Prohibition* is an indicator that takes the value of one if state  $s$  in year  $t$  had a policy that prohibited the consumption of alcohol (either partial or bone-dry policy).  $X_{s,t}$  is a vector of state by year controls for urbanization, race, age, education, foreign born, and religion. Work by Lewis (2008) and Merz (1969) suggest that these factors played an important role in the passage of state prohibition laws.  $\theta_s$  and  $\omega_t$  are state fixed effects and year fixed effects, respectively. *South* is an indicator variable that takes the value of one if state,  $s$ , is a Southern state. Therefore,  $South_s \alpha_t$  is South-region by year specific fixed effect.  $\varepsilon_{s,t}$  is a state by year unobserved term that affects the outcome of interest, which is clustered at the state level. State fixed effects controls for time invariant factors within a state, such as the general health of mothers or access to health care within the state. Year fixed effects controls for shocks that affect southern or northern states uniformly, such as federal alcohol taxes, and factors that affect alcohol production like weather shocks and the European food shortage caused by World War I. The South-region by year fixed effect controls for factors that affect mortality rates that are time varying and specific to the South or North. Hookworm in the South provides a vivid example as it was not only specific to the Southern States, its eradication began during our period of study (Bleakley, 2008).<sup>10</sup>

To control for urbanization we include the proportion of the state population that is living in a place with more than 2,500 people. To control for race we include the proportion of the state population that is not white. We use the proportion of the state population between the ages of six and 20 to control for the age of the state population. We use the proportion of the state

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paper, we will initially focus on the fraction of all deaths due to internal causes as our outcome of interest. As such, it is important to keep in mind that we are estimating changes in relative death rates, rather than actual death rates.

<sup>10</sup> In the results section we address the robustness of adding in South-region by year fixed effects as well as adding in census region by year fixed effects.

population that is white and foreign born to control for the influence of natives relative to foreign born immigrants. To control for the education rate of the state we use the adult literacy rate in 1900 decennial Census and the proportion of six to 14 year-olds attending school in later decennial Censuses. The variables used as controls for urbanization, race, age, education, and foreign born were obtained from the decennial census and are linearly interpolated when required. To control for the role that Protestant church groups had in the Temperance movement, we include the proportion of the state that is catholic. We obtain annual measures of this variable from linearly interpolating the 1906, 1916, and 1926 Census of Religious Bodies.

Under the difference-in-difference framework described in equation 1, the estimate of  $\gamma$  is the difference-in-difference estimate of interest. The interpretation of  $\hat{\gamma}$  is that it is the difference between the actual change in the state mortality rate and the counterfactual state mortality rate that would have occurred if there had been no change in state dry laws.

If state alcohol prohibition laws did impact infant and child mortality, it is likely the case that the strictness of differing laws across states had heterogeneous effects. Specifically, some states enacted bone-dry legislation that prohibited alcohol production and sales outright. Therefore, we estimate two additional equations that are similar to equation 1. The first additional equation estimates the impact for only bone-dry states,

$$y_{s,t} = \delta ProhibitionDry_{s,t} + X_{s,t}\beta + \theta_s + \omega_t + South_s\alpha_t + \varepsilon_{s,t}, \quad (2)$$

where *ProhibitionDry*<sub>s,t</sub> takes the value of one if the state passed a bone-dry prohibition law and zero otherwise. To estimate this equation we drop all observations that had a prohibition law in effect that was not a dry law. Similar to equation 1,  $\hat{\delta}$  is the difference-in-difference estimate.

The second additional equation includes indicators for both prohibition states and bone-dry states,

$$y_{s,t} = \tau ProhibitionOther_{s,t} + \varphi ProhibitionDry_{s,t} + X_{s,t}\beta + \theta_s + \omega_t + South_s\alpha_t + \varepsilon_{s,t}. \quad (3)$$

In equation 3 the coefficients of interest,  $\tau$  and  $\varphi$  are the decomposed difference-in-difference estimate from equation 1.

In addition to estimating the passage of dry laws on internal causes of death relative to external causes of death, we employ the same estimation framework to estimate the role of prohibition on the number of deaths in a state by age group and the number of specific causes of death. When studying the outcome of internal causes of death relative to external causes of death we were able to mitigate potential omitted variable bias that results from the passage of prohibition legislation being correlated with changes in the birth rate because changes in the birth rate would affect changes in both internal and external causes of death. Therefore, instead of estimating the effect on the gross number of deaths we divide the gross number of deaths by an estimate of the state population of children under the age of five in thousands. We obtained an estimate of this state by year specific population count for children under the age of five by using decennial census data and the percent of the population that is under the age of five, then interpolated between years and finally multiplied by the total state population.

We estimate the relationship between state dry laws and two specific *internal* causes of death that are closely related to prenatal health and the healthcare of children: congenital and diseases, and two *external* causes of death that may be the result of a fragile home situation:

accidents and trauma.<sup>11</sup> We follow the same estimation strategy for these four outcomes as for the relative internal cause of death rate. Specifically, the dependent variable is the proportion of all deaths that we caused by one of the four general causes of interest: congenital, diseases, accidents, and trauma.

There are two estimation points to note. First, in addition to addressing the significance of the point estimates of interest, dry laws and other prohibition laws, as described in equation 3, we additionally report the joint significance of the two estimates. Second, we weight each regression by the state population under the age of five years-old in effort to estimate the average effect on infants and young children.

Table 2 displays the variables used in this paper. The top panel and middle panel of the table display the summary statistics for internal causes of death and external causes of death, respectively. The bottom panel of the table displays the summary statistics for the right-hand side regressors described above. The data covers the years from 1900 through 1919 and we have mortality data from 31 states. These states include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.<sup>12</sup>

#### **IV. Results and Discussion**

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<sup>11</sup> In place of rates, this set of regressions uses the count of each respective death and controls for changes in the population on the right hand side of the equation.

<sup>12</sup> By 1919, 35 states were registering death data with the Census Bureau. For the time being, we have chosen to drop all state by year observations that have data errors. Therefore, our sample is limited to 31 of the 35 states.

Tables 3 through 7 display the regression results from the specifications described in section III. Each column of each table represents a different regression. The first column reports the results from the difference-in-difference model that estimates the effect on the infant mortality rate for infants under the age of one. The second, third, fourth and fifth columns report the results for one year-old children, two year-old children, three year-old children and four year-old children, respectively. The sixth column reports the results for children ages five through nine. Each regression controls for time varying demographic characteristics of the state that likely influenced the passage of state prohibition laws as well as state fixed effects, year fixed effects, and region by year fixed effects.

In Table 3 the point estimate for Prohibition All is the difference-in-difference estimate described in equation 1. Table 3 shows that general state prohibition laws decreased the relative rate of *internal* causes of death for infants under the age of one years-old by 1.5 points. However, this result is not statistically significant at the 10-percent level. Table 3 also suggests that state prohibition laws did not have an overwhelming large or consistent effect among older children. Only the estimate for children four years-old is statistically different from zero. However, the point estimates displayed in columns 3 through 6 are positive and therefore suggest that state prohibition laws may have decreased the relative rate of *external* causes of death for older children. If we include only state and year fixed effects, we find a statistically precise negative relationship between all prohibition states and the relative rate of internal deaths for infants.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> In addition to controlling for South-region by year fixed effects in the regression equations, we also tried controlling for census-region by year fixed effects in each estimation equation. Under this specification, the results seemed to be completely swamped by the many addition fixed effects. The point estimates were similar, but the standard errors were much larger.

The addition of South-region by year fixed effects affects the results by slightly increasing the standard error, but not significantly changing the point estimates.<sup>14</sup>

Table 4 displays the regression results for the specification that analyzes the effect of the relative causes of death from states that adopted dry prohibition laws. To do this, we excluded state by year observations for states that had a prohibition law in effect that was not a bone-dry law. Therefore, the number of state by year observations decreases from 289 observations to 254 observations. We find that bone-dry prohibition laws decreased the relative rate of internal causes of death for infants under the age of one years-old by 2.4 points. This point estimate is statistically significant at the 10-percent level. The point estimates for older children, displayed in columns 2 through 5 are positive, and, similar to the results in Table 3 the point estimate for four year-olds is statistically different from zero. These results suggest that bone-dry prohibition laws may have increased the relative rate of internal causes of death, or in other words, decreased the relative rate of external causes of death.

The estimates in Table 5 are the regression results from including separate indicators for states that had dry prohibition laws and states that had non-dry or other prohibition laws, as described in equation 3. Similar to the results presented in tables 3 and 4, the effect from prohibition on the relative rate of internal causes of death for infants under the age of one years-old is negative for both bone-dry states and non-bone-dry states. The estimate on the effect of bone-dry laws is statistically different from zero, however, the point estimate for non-bone-dry laws is neither statistically nor economically significant. A joint test on the null hypothesis that both types of prohibition laws have a zero effect is statistically rejected at the 10-percent

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<sup>14</sup> Without South-region by year fixed effect the point estimate on Prohibition All in Table 3 for infants under one year of age is -0.0148 and is statistically significant at the 10-percent level.

significant level for infants under the age of one. The point estimate on bone-dry states suggests that bone-dry laws decreased the relative rate of infant mortality by 2.6 points. The results displayed in columns 2 through 6 show that the effect was the opposite for older children. Similar to tables 3 and 4, dry states have a positive effect and this effect statistically different from zero for four year-olds at a 5-percent significance level.

The results in tables 3, 4 and 5 provide new evidence on prohibition laws and confirm prior beliefs that previously had not been shown empirically. Specifically, the above results show that states that entirely prohibited the production, sales and consumption of alcohol (bone-dry states) had different impacts on infant and child mortality than states that simply limited various aspects of the alcohol market. This dry prohibition legislation decreased the relative rate of *internal* causes of death for infants under the age of one at a significant rate. This outcome is consistent with the narrative that bone-dry prohibition laws either increased the health of the mother prior to birth of the child or increased the care of the infants immediately after birth. Although the point estimates of interest for the older age groups were mostly not statistically significant, the sign on the point estimates suggest a common theme that these older children may have had less exposure to external forces such as violence in the home or accidents that caused death.

Table 6 displays the results for the estimation of equation 3 that uses the number of all deaths, *internal* deaths, and *external* deaths per thousand individuals in the state under the age of five as the dependent variable. There are three panels in Table 6. The top, middle and bottom panel display the decomposed difference-in-difference results for the log of the gross number of all deaths, *internal* causes of death, and *external* causes of death, respectively. Therefore, Table 6 reports the results from 18 independently estimated regressions. The results in Table 6 show that



state prohibition laws affected likely decreased the number of infant and child deaths. All but one of the point estimates is negative. The point estimates for non-bone-dry prohibition on all deaths for two year-olds and five to nine year-olds is statistically significant at the 10-percent level and the point estimate for three year-olds is statistically significant at the 1-percent level. Although none of the point estimates are statistically different from zero for *internal* causes of death, all but two of the 12 point estimates are negative. In studying *external* causes of death, we see a similar pattern of limited statistical significance, but the estimates that are statistically different from zero, non-bone-dry prohibition for three year-olds and five to nine year-olds, are negative.

Table 7 provides the results for analyzing the four general causes of death: congenital disorders, diseases, accidents, and trauma. The results show a negative relationship between the infant deaths from congenital factors and bone-dry prohibition laws. Specifically, the point estimates suggests that the relative death rate by congenital disorders decreased by 5.7 percentage points in bone-dry states. This result is statistically significant at the 5-percent level. The fact that results for congenital disorders causes of death are neither economically nor statistically significant for older children provide a simple falsification test to the analysis. If we were to find statistically significant or large point estimates then it is likely that our results are being driven by spurious effects. The second panel of Table 7 reports the results for the other *internal* cause of death, diseases. Although we find the point estimates to be negative, we do not have the statistical significance to reject a null effect.

The bottom two panels of Table 7 report the effect of dry laws on the two *external* causes of death: accidents and trauma. The results for deaths by accidents show a negative relationship that is statistically significant at the 5-percent level for children the age of four. The point estimate suggest that bone-dry prohibition laws decreased the relative death rate from accidents

by 7.7 percentage points. Again, the results for trauma are similar to those above. When we find a statistically significant effect, it is negative. Specifically, we find a very small effect for infants that is statistically significant at the 10-percent level.

## V. Conclusion

By analyzing historical mortality data by age and cause, we have provided some insight into the third party effects of the most severe form of alcohol control policies, and outright ban on consumption. Through multiple channels there are theoretical reasons to believe infants would experience and increase health. Specifically, we find that the relative rate of *internal* causes of death decreased for infants. This finding is consistent with the narrative that dry laws increased prenatal health and increased the healthcare provided in the home following birth. Furthermore, we find that the relative rate of *internal* causes of death increased for older children between the ages of one and nine. This result suggests that decreases in *external* causes of death dominated *internal* causes of death for these older children as alcohol consumption was limited and homes potentially became safer. In all, these results suggest that despite of the potential welfare losses associated with Prohibition, gains were made through increased health of infants and children.

The availability of data has been a significant limitation to the paper. As we are able to continue to digitize data to extend the time series and number of participating states, we will be able to construct a fuller picture of the interaction of state prohibition laws and the health outcomes of children in these states.

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# 1 Figures and Tables

Table 1: State Prohibition Laws

State	Enacted	Repealed	Re-enacted	Bone-Dry
Alabama	1908	1911	1915	
Arizona	1914			Yes
Arkansas	1915			Yes
Colorado	1914			Yes
Florida	1918			
Georgia	1907			Yes
Idaho	1915		1916	Yes
Indiana	1917			
Iowa	1915			
Kansas	1880			Yes
Kentucky	1918			
Maine	1884			
Mississippi	1908			
Nevada	1918			
New Hampshire	1855	1903	1917	
New Mexico	1917			
North Carolina	1908			
North Dakota	1889			
Ohio	1918			
Oklahoma	1907			Yes
Oregon	1914			Yes
South Carolina	1915			
Tennessee	1909			
Texas	1918		1919	
Utah	1917		1918	Yes
Virginia	1914			
Washington	1914			Yes
West Virginia	1912			
Wyoming	1918			

Note: *Enacted* is the year that the prohibition law was enacted in the state. *Repealed* is the year that the state prohibition law was repealed. *Re-enacted* is the year that a state prohibition law was re-enacted after being either repealed or altered by state legislature. *Bone-Dry* indicates whether the state prohibition law was a complete outright ban. In bone-dry states all importation and the manufacturing of alcohol was banned.

Table 2: Summary Statistics

		<b>Mean</b>	<b>St. Dev.</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Internal Cause of Death</b>	Under 1	2897.83	3485.49	289
	Age 1	94.04	456.98	289
	Age 2	32.69	192.72	289
	Age 3	19.34	120.09	289
	Age 4	13.10	83.75	289
	Ages 5-9	34.02	215.23	289
<b>External Cause of Death</b>	Under 1	279.47	299.52	289
	Age 1	65.12	88.00	289
	Age 2	53.99	76.87	289
	Age 3	46.20	71.80	289
	Age 4	39.79	63.21	289
	Ages 5-9	164.33	255.65	289
	Prohibition All	0.19	0.39	289
	Prohibition Dry	0.07	0.25	289
	Urban	0.53	0.20	289
	Catholic	0.19	0.11	289
	Education	0.89	0.04	289
	Foreign Born	0.18	0.09	289
	Black	0.04	0.09	289
	Young	0.28	0.03	289



Table 3: Proportion of Internal Deaths: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition All	-0.0152 (0.0089)	-0.0076 (0.0325)	0.0197 (0.0289)	0.0125 (0.0331)	0.0553* (0.0312)	0.0052 (0.0196)
Urban	-0.2117 (0.2902)	2.1793 (1.3957)	0.4034 (1.1646)	-1.9402 (1.2287)	-1.8846* (0.9249)	-1.2393 (0.8520)
Catholic	0.0621 (0.1317)	0.0895 (0.7085)	0.1368 (0.6588)	-0.1305 (0.7217)	-0.5657 (0.8037)	-0.3920 (0.6362)
Education	-0.3461 (0.2346)	1.8664 (1.3450)	0.5368 (1.1950)	0.9928 (1.2196)	0.9702 (1.0493)	-0.2409 (0.5912)
Foreign Born	-0.5043 (0.6008)	-1.2771 (3.0148)	-1.0995 (2.7886)	2.0965 (2.6461)	-1.0084 (2.8404)	2.0752 (2.2604)
Black	1.1808 (2.8948)	-12.6905 (10.8393)	0.8942 (10.3959)	2.4506 (9.3413)	15.4268 (9.1383)	4.1995 (8.3602)
Young	0.1795 (1.2686)	7.7410 (5.9495)	4.5968 (3.6566)	-3.8345 (5.1730)	-0.8977 (3.4945)	-0.7720 (3.4853)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.630	0.800	0.732	0.619	0.639	0.785
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of internal causes of death from internal and external causes. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition All includes all state prohibition laws, both dry laws and non-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table 4: Proportion of Internal Deaths: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-0.0244** (0.0108)	0.0164 (0.0494)	0.0558 (0.0463)	0.0394 (0.0585)	0.1120** (0.0514)	-0.0024 (0.0287)
Urban	-0.0216 (0.3617)	3.0438 (1.9285)	1.2690 (1.5986)	-1.3004 (1.4967)	-1.1738 (1.3264)	-1.6400 (1.2266)
Catholic	0.0441 (0.1338)	0.1249 (0.8139)	0.2635 (0.6470)	0.0481 (0.7225)	-0.2854 (0.7772)	-0.4043 (0.5968)
Education	-0.6158** (0.2448)	1.8463 (1.4453)	0.3849 (1.2550)	0.6375 (1.4545)	0.4829 (1.0206)	0.1916 (0.6109)
Foreign Born	-0.9021 (0.6669)	-1.6640 (3.4428)	-1.2015 (3.1541)	1.4402 (2.9669)	-0.5066 (3.0855)	2.9691 (2.4264)
Black	1.2825 (3.6352)	-19.4350 (13.6285)	-6.1489 (15.5331)	2.3257 (14.4742)	12.9195 (13.9201)	3.2901 (12.7320)
Young	1.3728 (1.5226)	8.0667 (7.6812)	5.3931 (4.5048)	-2.5713 (6.0999)	0.2812 (3.8896)	-2.4128 (4.1099)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.616	0.795	0.744	0.614	0.644	0.781
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of internal causes of death from internal and external causes. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table 5: Proportion of Internal Deaths: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition Other	-0.0050 (0.0169)	-0.0277 (0.0284)	-0.0170 (0.0248)	-0.0039 (0.0277)	-0.0003 (0.0250)	0.0048 (0.0245)
Prohibition Dry	-0.0261** (0.0109)	0.0141 (0.0486)	0.0593 (0.0449)	0.0300 (0.0523)	0.1151** (0.0522)	0.0056 (0.0280)
Urban	-0.2903 (0.3187)	2.3352 (1.4551)	0.6876 (1.2132)	-1.8140 (1.2604)	-1.4550 (0.8884)	-1.2362 (0.8890)
Catholic	0.0249 (0.1343)	0.1633 (0.7008)	0.2712 (0.6220)	-0.0708 (0.7002)	-0.3624 (0.7871)	-0.3905 (0.6226)
Education	-0.2833 (0.2416)	1.7420 (1.4433)	0.3101 (1.2019)	0.8921 (1.2493)	0.6275 (0.9494)	-0.2434 (0.6309)
Foreign Born	-0.5597 (0.6220)	-1.1673 (3.0449)	-0.8993 (2.7754)	2.1854 (2.6344)	-0.7057 (2.8391)	2.0774 (2.3062)
Black	1.3240 (2.9013)	-12.9745 (11.1000)	0.3766 (10.3789)	2.2206 (9.3944)	14.6444 (9.0303)	4.1938 (8.4618)
Young	0.1364 (1.2517)	7.8265 (6.0808)	4.7526 (3.7486)	-3.7653 (5.1237)	-0.6621 (3.3194)	-0.7703 (3.4697)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.632	0.800	0.734	0.619	0.643	0.785
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	3.1654 [0.0566]	0.6334 [0.5377]	1.0443 [0.3644]	0.2057 [0.8152]	3.0283 [0.0634]	0.0353 [0.9653]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of internal causes of death from internal and external causes. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.

Table 6: Any Cause, Internal Cause, and External Cause of Death: State Prohibition Laws

		<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
All Deaths	Prohibition Other	-0.753 (1.028)	-0.070 (0.073)	-0.101* (0.054)	-0.114*** (0.033)	-0.090 (0.062)	-0.374* (0.185)
	Prohibition Dry	-2.176 (1.793)	-0.053 (0.221)	0.047 (0.089)	-0.079 (0.065)	-0.037 (0.046)	-0.042 (0.150)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289
Internal	Prohibition Other	-0.219 (1.254)	-0.080 (0.122)	-0.013 (0.059)	-0.011 (0.042)	-0.010 (0.026)	-0.032 (0.074)
	Prohibition Dry	-1.537 (1.609)	-0.062 (0.168)	0.004 (0.069)	-0.013 (0.046)	0.016 (0.032)	-0.019 (0.081)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289
External	Prohibition Other	0.068 (0.090)	0.039 (0.056)	-0.071 (0.074)	-0.078* (0.041)	-0.089 (0.063)	-0.371* (0.218)
	Prohibition Dry	0.051 (0.137)	0.052 (0.054)	0.046 (0.046)	-0.042 (0.035)	-0.046 (0.034)	0.006 (0.109)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> The results within each column and panel are from separate regressions. In the first (top) panel the dependent variable is the number of deaths per 1000 individuals in the state. In the second panel the dependent variable is the number of internal causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state. In the third and final panel the dependent variable is the number of external causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table 7: General Causes of Death: State Prohibition Laws

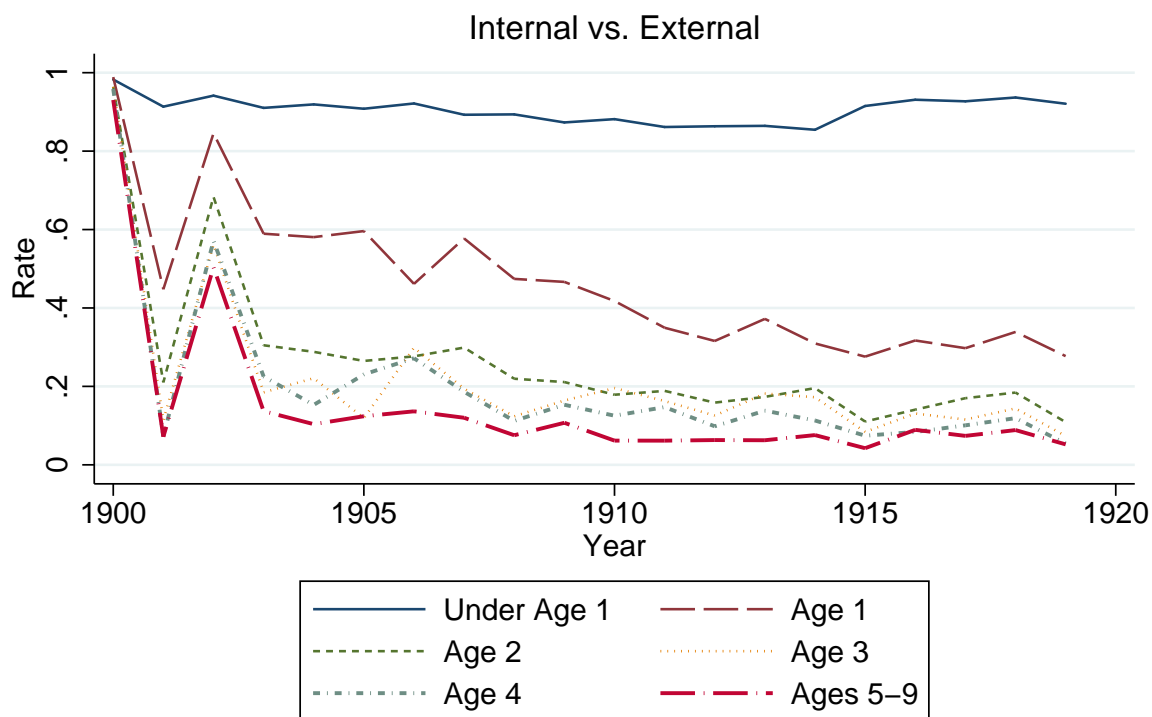
		<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Congenital	Prohibition Other	-0.0066 (0.0440)	0.0003 (0.0002)	-0.0000 (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0004 (0.0013)
	Prohibition Dry	-0.0571** (0.0228)	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0009 (0.0008)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0016 (0.0018)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289
Diseases	Prohibition Other	-0.0005 (0.0006)	-0.0006 (0.0005)	-0.0005 (0.0005)	-0.0009 (0.0008)	-0.0009 (0.0005)	-0.0007 (0.0006)
	Prohibition Dry	-0.0006 (0.0008)	-0.0003 (0.0007)	-0.0004 (0.0007)	-0.0001 (0.0012)	-0.0014 (0.0011)	-0.0003 (0.0009)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289
Accidents	Prohibition Other	-0.0006 (0.0019)	0.0116 (0.0173)	0.0012 (0.0198)	0.0124 (0.0263)	-0.0112 (0.0403)	0.0248 (0.0166)
	Prohibition Dry	-0.0006 (0.0012)	0.0445 (0.0471)	0.0043 (0.0347)	-0.0162 (0.0617)	-0.0769** (0.0284)	-0.0293 (0.0237)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289
Trauma	Prohibition Other	-0.0005* (0.0003)	-0.0147 (0.0097)	0.0081 (0.0103)	0.0208 (0.0134)	0.0320 (0.0358)	-0.0145 (0.0207)
	Prohibition Dry	-0.0003 (0.0006)	-0.0121 (0.0132)	0.0178 (0.0129)	0.0359 (0.0469)	-0.0389 (0.0352)	0.0331 (0.0209)
	N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> The results within each column and panel are from separate regressions. In the first (top) panel the dependent variable is the proportion of deaths cause by congenital disorders. In the second panel the dependent variable is the proportion of deaths caused by Diseases. In the third panel the dependent variable is the proportion of deaths caused by Accidents. And, in the fourth panel the dependent variable is the proportion of deaths caused by Trauma. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Figure 1: The Proportion of Internal Causes of Death



Note: The data is from the Vital Statistics Rates in the United States for the years 1900–1919. The vertical axis measures the the proportion of internal causes of death from all causes of death.

## A Appendix Tables

Table A1: Cause of Death

Internal Causes		External Causes
acute bronchitis	ulcers of stomach	accident
acute nephritis	uterine tumor	airplane
acute yellow atrophy of liver	white swelling	animals
asthma and emphysema	whooping cough	cold and freezing
asphyxia	abscess	effects of heat
biliary calculi	anemia leukemia	cutting or piercing
Bright's disease	angina pectoris	drowning
calculi of urinary tract	apoplexy	electricity
chronic bronchitis	appendicitis	firearms
cirrhosis of liver	asphyxia	fractures
congestion of lungs	bronchopneumonia	homicide
diarrhea and enteritis	cancer	lightning
early infancy	carbuncle	suicide
embolism and thrombosis	cholernnostras	trauma
gangrene of lungs	conflagration	absorption of gas
gastritis	congenital	automobile
general paralysis of insane	convulsions	homicide by firearms
heart disease	croup	machines
heart failure	dentition	other means
hemorrhage of lungs	diabetes	crushing
tumors of liver	diphtheria	earthquakes
ill defined	diseases	excessive cold
malarial fever	dropsy	other external causes
obstruction of intestines	dysentery	hanging
old age	encephalitis	heat and sun stroke
other forms of mental disease	endocarditis	injuries
ovarian tumor	epilepsy	jumping
paralysis	erysipelas	lack of care
pott's disease	gangrene	landslide
premature birth	hernia	other acute poisonings
scarlet fever	hydrocephalus	other external violence
small pox	influenza	poison
softening of brain	laryngitis	suffocation
sudden death	locomotor ataxia	violence
scrofula	measles	
senility	meningitis	
septicemia	peritonitis	
tetanus	pericarditis	
tonsillitis	pleurisy	
tuberculosis	pneumonia	
tumor	puerperal	
typhoid	rheumatism	

Table A2: Any Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition All	-1.416 (1.044)	-0.062 (0.088)	-0.032 (0.054)	-0.098*** (0.031)	-0.066 (0.043)	-0.219 (0.139)
Urban	66.044 (39.782)	-0.511 (3.806)	-0.143 (2.096)	-1.164 (1.530)	0.064 (1.076)	-2.680 (4.544)
Catholic	1.413 (27.408)	-0.022 (3.003)	-1.304 (1.321)	0.663 (1.416)	-0.125 (1.223)	1.453 (2.528)
Education	-36.331 (34.949)	4.027 (5.119)	0.842 (2.089)	0.807 (2.005)	-1.633 (1.506)	-0.170 (3.858)
Foreign Born	-86.251 (91.556)	-1.772 (12.100)	-0.082 (5.415)	-0.592 (4.245)	0.294 (3.898)	-0.654 (8.613)
Black	-324.012* (180.669)	3.438 (21.395)	-0.093 (10.204)	1.097 (7.969)	-1.735 (6.551)	15.164 (21.175)
Young	171.821 (140.236)	2.683 (14.674)	2.604 (7.976)	-4.280 (5.419)	1.758 (3.888)	-1.151 (14.234)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.865	0.786	0.787	0.775	0.773	0.832
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of deaths per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.



Table A3: Any Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-1.775 (1.851)	-0.031 (0.228)	0.058 (0.092)	-0.084 (0.067)	-0.037 (0.045)	-0.033 (0.155)
Urban	90.448* (50.749)	0.637 (4.923)	1.201 (2.529)	-1.072 (1.999)	1.126 (1.265)	0.976 (4.617)
Catholic	0.195 (28.416)	0.107 (3.078)	-0.948 (1.315)	0.810 (1.423)	0.111 (1.269)	2.175 (2.687)
Education	-52.795 (43.496)	2.779 (5.891)	-0.826 (2.387)	0.536 (2.443)	-3.156* (1.788)	-3.680 (4.009)
Foreign Born	-138.246 (105.369)	-3.112 (13.733)	-0.677 (5.967)	-0.214 (4.638)	0.034 (3.900)	-2.150 (8.936)
Black	-388.756 (234.403)	4.972 (26.499)	-1.029 (11.814)	0.781 (9.697)	-3.541 (7.372)	2.206 (24.619)
Young	244.992 (183.082)	5.731 (16.898)	6.227 (9.136)	-3.611 (6.606)	6.305 (5.099)	8.666 (14.335)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.844	0.771	0.777	0.761	0.778	0.829
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of deaths per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A4: Any Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Other	-0.753 (1.028)	-0.070 (0.073)	-0.101* (0.054)	-0.114*** (0.033)	-0.090 (0.062)	-0.374* (0.185)
Prohibition Dry	-2.176 (1.793)	-0.053 (0.221)	0.047 (0.089)	-0.079 (0.065)	-0.037 (0.046)	-0.042 (0.150)
Urban	61.138 (41.715)	-0.450 (4.051)	0.365 (2.115)	-1.041 (1.590)	0.247 (1.037)	-1.534 (4.015)
Catholic	-0.970 (26.769)	0.008 (2.954)	-1.057 (1.272)	0.723 (1.393)	-0.037 (1.227)	2.009 (2.506)
Education	-32.712 (37.947)	3.982 (5.651)	0.468 (2.217)	0.716 (2.126)	-1.767 (1.502)	-1.016 (3.618)
Foreign Born	-91.180 (93.837)	-1.711 (12.717)	0.428 (5.539)	-0.468 (4.399)	0.477 (3.992)	0.497 (8.601)
Black	-310.656 (184.935)	3.274 (22.828)	-1.475 (10.921)	0.761 (8.229)	-2.232 (6.679)	12.044 (20.502)
Young	171.257 (137.865)	2.690 (14.653)	2.662 (7.911)	-4.265 (5.418)	1.779 (3.823)	-1.019 (13.065)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.865	0.786	0.788	0.775	0.773	0.834
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	0.9089 [0.4138]	0.9157 [0.4111]	1.7492 [0.1912]	9.3150 [0.0007]	1.3646 [0.2709]	2.0562 [0.1456]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of deaths per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.

Table A5: Internal Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition All	-0.854 (1.015)	-0.071 (0.069)	-0.005 (0.033)	-0.012 (0.021)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.026 (0.044)
Urban	55.399 (41.298)	1.626 (4.005)	-0.642 (1.918)	-0.658 (1.395)	-0.411 (0.862)	-1.451 (2.414)
Catholic	-5.285 (24.104)	-1.030 (3.069)	-1.170 (1.399)	-0.834 (0.995)	-0.612 (0.658)	-1.572 (1.788)
Education	-54.340* (29.608)	1.926 (3.610)	0.207 (1.283)	0.683 (1.059)	0.149 (0.607)	0.371 (1.608)
Foreign Born	-94.796 (95.406)	1.931 (13.271)	2.363 (5.696)	2.156 (4.234)	1.345 (2.807)	4.431 (6.952)
Black	-106.325 (384.385)	-23.730 (58.686)	-3.522 (25.233)	-4.126 (15.995)	0.211 (10.556)	-2.498 (28.930)
Young	203.270 (153.956)	4.681 (17.878)	-0.722 (7.722)	-3.277 (5.268)	-0.792 (3.518)	-2.326 (9.402)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.850	0.792	0.787	0.764	0.802	0.785
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of internal causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A6: Internal Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-1.083 (1.683)	-0.042 (0.152)	0.006 (0.063)	-0.011 (0.042)	0.015 (0.030)	-0.019 (0.077)
Urban	67.852 (56.432)	2.448 (6.604)	-0.736 (3.175)	-0.675 (2.226)	-0.269 (1.366)	-1.940 (3.842)
Catholic	-7.666 (24.533)	-0.912 (3.067)	-1.123 (1.401)	-0.816 (0.972)	-0.537 (0.650)	-1.556 (1.735)
Education	-71.141* (39.609)	1.337 (3.716)	0.367 (1.253)	0.966 (1.101)	0.121 (0.637)	0.729 (1.583)
Foreign Born	-140.624 (107.738)	0.993 (15.151)	2.622 (6.509)	2.255 (4.834)	1.566 (3.176)	5.215 (7.863)
Black	-76.415 (579.891)	-22.544 (91.043)	-3.197 (39.866)	-5.100 (25.392)	-0.655 (16.583)	-0.473 (45.749)
Young	260.035 (184.408)	5.830 (19.750)	-1.838 (8.776)	-4.252 (6.023)	-0.927 (3.982)	-4.538 (10.758)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.829	0.785	0.785	0.763	0.802	0.785
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of internal causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A7: Internal Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Other	-0.219 (1.254)	-0.080 (0.122)	-0.013 (0.059)	-0.011 (0.042)	-0.010 (0.026)	-0.032 (0.074)
Prohibition Dry	-1.537 (1.609)	-0.062 (0.168)	0.004 (0.069)	-0.013 (0.046)	0.016 (0.032)	-0.019 (0.081)
Urban	50.489 (44.562)	1.691 (4.501)	-0.577 (2.132)	-0.663 (1.510)	-0.316 (0.941)	-1.402 (2.635)
Catholic	-7.607 (23.324)	-1.000 (3.020)	-1.139 (1.396)	-0.837 (0.969)	-0.567 (0.639)	-1.549 (1.764)
Education	-50.423 (32.067)	1.875 (4.088)	0.155 (1.465)	0.688 (1.176)	0.073 (0.694)	0.331 (1.792)
Foreign Born	-98.255 (98.501)	1.977 (13.843)	2.409 (5.922)	2.152 (4.411)	1.412 (2.902)	4.466 (7.215)
Black	-97.383 (390.809)	-23.848 (60.205)	-3.640 (25.804)	-4.116 (16.420)	0.038 (10.760)	-2.587 (29.549)
Young	200.577 (150.943)	4.717 (17.575)	-0.686 (7.636)	-3.280 (5.201)	-0.740 (3.487)	-2.299 (9.330)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.850	0.792	0.787	0.764	0.802	0.785
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	0.4681 [0.6307]	0.6315 [0.5387]	0.0273 [0.9731]	0.1529 [0.8589]	0.1317 [0.8771]	0.1776 [0.8381]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of internal causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.

Table A8: External Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition All	0.060 (0.088)	0.045 (0.037)	-0.014 (0.053)	-0.061* (0.032)	-0.068 (0.042)	-0.189 (0.157)
Urban	2.683* (1.436)	-1.876** (0.743)	0.307 (1.024)	-0.627 (0.722)	0.415 (0.926)	-2.114 (3.648)
Catholic	1.066 (0.931)	0.701 (0.477)	-0.206 (0.562)	1.346*** (0.407)	0.553 (0.730)	3.063*** (1.044)
Education	1.959 (1.762)	1.604 (1.111)	0.383 (1.140)	-0.238 (1.015)	-1.808 (1.224)	-0.751 (3.485)
Foreign Born	-7.928*** (2.775)	-3.175* (1.740)	-2.350 (1.469)	-3.095** (1.233)	-1.381 (2.070)	-5.980 (4.838)
Black	32.124*** (11.587)	21.356*** (5.960)	3.673 (6.237)	13.397** (6.329)	-2.603 (5.749)	35.375* (19.035)
Young	8.655* (4.501)	-2.980 (3.106)	2.106 (3.442)	0.764 (2.243)	1.827 (3.069)	1.843 (11.906)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.901	0.841	0.861	0.866	0.818	0.906
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of external causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A9: External Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	0.063 (0.142)	0.048 (0.057)	0.055 (0.046)	-0.047 (0.038)	-0.040 (0.037)	0.032 (0.118)
Urban	3.124* (1.774)	-1.673*** (0.597)	1.603** (0.712)	-0.453 (1.009)	0.880 (0.896)	1.642 (3.002)
Catholic	1.125 (0.965)	0.743 (0.556)	0.049 (0.424)	1.443*** (0.463)	0.741 (0.734)	3.955*** (1.016)
Education	1.178 (1.924)	0.920 (1.018)	-1.572* (0.809)	-0.940 (1.231)	-3.457*** (1.104)	-5.837** (2.388)
Foreign Born	-9.819*** (3.264)	-3.491* (1.895)	-3.423** (1.256)	-2.984*** (1.028)	-2.059 (1.618)	-9.139** (3.422)
Black	35.971** (13.808)	23.294*** (5.789)	4.995 (6.891)	15.046 (9.380)	3.059 (5.746)	36.893 (28.142)
Young	11.421* (5.590)	-0.583 (2.898)	7.582*** (2.226)	2.735 (2.702)	6.327* (3.243)	15.836** (7.263)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.906	0.843	0.878	0.876	0.849	0.922
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of external causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A10: External Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Other	0.068 (0.090)	0.039 (0.056)	-0.071 (0.074)	-0.078* (0.041)	-0.089 (0.063)	-0.371* (0.218)
Prohibition Dry	0.051 (0.137)	0.052 (0.054)	0.046 (0.046)	-0.042 (0.035)	-0.046 (0.034)	0.006 (0.109)
Urban	2.619* (1.371)	-1.827** (0.672)	0.743 (0.784)	-0.494 (0.709)	0.575 (0.820)	-0.708 (2.663)
Catholic	1.036 (0.896)	0.724 (0.522)	0.000 (0.487)	1.409*** (0.385)	0.629 (0.751)	3.728*** (0.949)
Education	2.010 (1.782)	1.565 (1.062)	0.035 (0.937)	-0.344 (1.066)	-1.936* (1.125)	-1.872 (2.780)
Foreign Born	-7.974*** (2.885)	-3.141* (1.790)	-2.043 (1.393)	-3.002** (1.216)	-1.269 (2.068)	-4.990 (4.447)
Black	32.241*** (11.524)	21.267*** (5.906)	2.879 (6.600)	13.154* (6.509)	-2.895 (6.018)	32.816 (20.574)
Young	8.620* (4.493)	-2.953 (3.005)	2.345 (2.947)	0.837 (2.175)	1.915 (2.879)	2.614 (9.548)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.901	0.841	0.864	0.867	0.819	0.911
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	0.3108 [0.7352]	0.7458 [0.4830]	1.1560 [0.3284]	2.0937 [0.1409]	1.5840 [0.2218]	1.5764 [0.2234]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the number of external causes of death per 1000 individuals in the state within the defined age group. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.



Table A11: congenital Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition All	-0.0302 (0.0245)	0.0003 (0.0002)	0.0004 (0.0004)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0002)	-0.0005 (0.0011)
Urban	-1.6301 (1.1626)	-0.0101 (0.0101)	0.0219 (0.0211)	-0.0025 (0.0035)	0.0028 (0.0046)	-0.0517 (0.0558)
Catholic	-0.0200 (0.4793)	-0.0150** (0.0073)	-0.0050 (0.0074)	-0.0052 (0.0040)	-0.0017 (0.0016)	0.0356 (0.0348)
Education	0.6426 (0.9488)	-0.0066 (0.0094)	0.0071 (0.0160)	-0.0014 (0.0040)	-0.0004 (0.0024)	0.1619 (0.1494)
Foreign Born	0.8256 (1.3008)	0.0268 (0.0158)	0.0498 (0.0325)	0.0205 (0.0163)	0.0095 (0.0077)	-0.0420 (0.0567)
Black	6.4267 (3.9324)	0.0357 (0.0376)	0.0242 (0.0537)	0.0012 (0.0182)	-0.0118 (0.0179)	0.5755 (0.5608)
Young	-1.9434 (3.9241)	-0.0000 (0.0307)	0.1068 (0.0836)	0.0031 (0.0178)	0.0079 (0.0130)	-0.1629 (0.1641)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.639	0.251	0.278	0.343	0.154	0.155
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as congenital. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition All includes all state prohibition laws, both dry laws and non-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A12: congenital Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-0.0553** (0.0228)	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0009 (0.0008)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0018 (0.0020)
Urban	-0.8988 (1.0802)	-0.0164 (0.0118)	0.0252 (0.0269)	-0.0034 (0.0045)	0.0029 (0.0052)	-0.0939 (0.0841)
Catholic	-0.0528 (0.4524)	-0.0157** (0.0074)	-0.0035 (0.0084)	-0.0050 (0.0037)	-0.0015 (0.0016)	0.0308 (0.0284)
Education	0.0768 (0.9312)	-0.0054 (0.0115)	0.0041 (0.0210)	-0.0014 (0.0048)	-0.0003 (0.0031)	0.1982 (0.1725)
Foreign Born	-0.2602 (1.3417)	0.0308* (0.0172)	0.0536 (0.0337)	0.0237 (0.0179)	0.0109 (0.0089)	-0.0212 (0.0622)
Black	4.4213 (3.7805)	0.0552 (0.0465)	0.0081 (0.0620)	0.0020 (0.0219)	-0.0188 (0.0253)	0.6989 (0.6427)
Young	1.2219 (3.8801)	-0.0138 (0.0335)	0.1123 (0.0984)	-0.0011 (0.0218)	0.0051 (0.0127)	-0.2862 (0.2400)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.665	0.259	0.283	0.345	0.159	0.167
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as congenital. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A13: congenital Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Other	-0.0066 (0.0440)	0.0003 (0.0002)	-0.0000 (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0004 (0.0013)
Prohibition Dry	-0.0571** (0.0228)	0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0009 (0.0008)	0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0016 (0.0018)
Urban	-1.8042 (1.1705)	-0.0100 (0.0111)	0.0251 (0.0227)	-0.0017 (0.0036)	0.0037 (0.0053)	-0.0588 (0.0612)
Catholic	-0.1045 (0.4928)	-0.0149** (0.0071)	-0.0035 (0.0079)	-0.0049 (0.0037)	-0.0012 (0.0014)	0.0321 (0.0320)
Education	0.7710 (0.9710)	-0.0067 (0.0096)	0.0047 (0.0175)	-0.0020 (0.0043)	-0.0010 (0.0027)	0.1671 (0.1532)
Foreign Born	0.6507 (1.4435)	0.0269 (0.0168)	0.0530 (0.0345)	0.0212 (0.0169)	0.0103 (0.0085)	-0.0491 (0.0599)
Black	6.9006* (3.9146)	0.0354 (0.0401)	0.0155 (0.0557)	-0.0009 (0.0186)	-0.0141 (0.0200)	0.5949 (0.5790)
Young	-1.9634 (4.1090)	-0.0000 (0.0308)	0.1071 (0.0823)	0.0032 (0.0179)	0.0080 (0.0131)	-0.1637 (0.1651)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.642	0.251	0.280	0.343	0.155	0.157
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	3.3341 [0.0493]	1.5573 [0.2273]	0.7596 [0.4766]	0.5487 [0.5834]	0.4707 [0.6291]	0.4494 [0.6422]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of the number of deaths in the state that the general cause was defined as congenital. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.

Table A14: diseases Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition All	-0.0006 (0.0005)	-0.0004 (0.0005)	-0.0005 (0.0005)	-0.0005 (0.0008)	-0.0011* (0.0006)	-0.0005 (0.0006)
Urban	-0.0269 (0.0265)	-0.0231 (0.0226)	-0.0252 (0.0232)	-0.0589 (0.0569)	0.0075 (0.0256)	-0.0287 (0.0295)
Catholic	-0.0203 (0.0188)	-0.0185 (0.0167)	-0.0220 (0.0177)	-0.0307 (0.0293)	-0.0046 (0.0209)	-0.0206 (0.0196)
Education	0.0019 (0.0164)	-0.0037 (0.0157)	-0.0001 (0.0154)	-0.0172 (0.0269)	0.0292 (0.0255)	-0.0038 (0.0179)
Foreign Born	0.0695 (0.0696)	0.0771 (0.0653)	0.0726 (0.0662)	0.1675 (0.1357)	0.0224 (0.0785)	0.0958 (0.0804)
Black	0.0619 (0.1186)	0.0418 (0.1010)	0.0598 (0.1056)	0.0810 (0.1352)	0.0703 (0.1301)	0.0533 (0.1163)
Young	0.0227 (0.1076)	0.0148 (0.0924)	0.0102 (0.0979)	-0.0230 (0.1817)	0.1862 (0.1173)	0.0260 (0.1142)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.702	0.661	0.660	0.649	0.500	0.703
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as diseases. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition All includes all state prohibition laws, both dry laws and non-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A15: diseases Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-0.0007 (0.0009)	-0.0003 (0.0008)	-0.0005 (0.0008)	-0.0002 (0.0013)	-0.0015 (0.0012)	-0.0004 (0.0009)
Urban	-0.0353 (0.0344)	-0.0289 (0.0284)	-0.0327 (0.0298)	-0.0724 (0.0687)	0.0062 (0.0342)	-0.0359 (0.0365)
Catholic	-0.0205 (0.0184)	-0.0179 (0.0157)	-0.0219 (0.0170)	-0.0294 (0.0259)	-0.0041 (0.0218)	-0.0197 (0.0182)
Education	0.0030 (0.0204)	-0.0041 (0.0192)	0.0010 (0.0191)	-0.0186 (0.0296)	0.0274 (0.0283)	-0.0047 (0.0213)
Foreign Born	0.0821 (0.0763)	0.0903 (0.0713)	0.0851 (0.0724)	0.1963 (0.1505)	0.0286 (0.0885)	0.1125 (0.0880)
Black	0.0934 (0.1536)	0.0662 (0.1292)	0.0900 (0.1368)	0.1346 (0.1843)	0.0794 (0.1594)	0.0832 (0.1494)
Young	0.0069 (0.1314)	0.0023 (0.1121)	-0.0061 (0.1196)	-0.0508 (0.2210)	0.1953 (0.1329)	0.0121 (0.1381)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.702	0.662	0.661	0.651	0.502	0.704
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as diseases. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A16: diseases Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Other	-0.0005 (0.0006)	-0.0006 (0.0005)	-0.0005 (0.0005)	-0.0009 (0.0008)	-0.0009 (0.0005)	-0.0007 (0.0006)
Prohibition Dry	-0.0006 (0.0008)	-0.0003 (0.0007)	-0.0004 (0.0007)	-0.0001 (0.0012)	-0.0014 (0.0011)	-0.0003 (0.0009)
Urban	-0.0273 (0.0278)	-0.0220 (0.0230)	-0.0250 (0.0241)	-0.0560 (0.0552)	0.0057 (0.0281)	-0.0274 (0.0296)
Catholic	-0.0205 (0.0189)	-0.0180 (0.0164)	-0.0219 (0.0176)	-0.0293 (0.0276)	-0.0055 (0.0212)	-0.0199 (0.0192)
Education	0.0022 (0.0177)	-0.0044 (0.0169)	-0.0002 (0.0165)	-0.0193 (0.0288)	0.0305 (0.0272)	-0.0048 (0.0191)
Foreign Born	0.0691 (0.0707)	0.0781 (0.0664)	0.0727 (0.0676)	0.1704 (0.1383)	0.0206 (0.0790)	0.0971 (0.0815)
Black	0.0630 (0.1206)	0.0390 (0.1021)	0.0595 (0.1069)	0.0731 (0.1314)	0.0752 (0.1353)	0.0498 (0.1168)
Young	0.0227 (0.1078)	0.0149 (0.0925)	0.0102 (0.0981)	-0.0227 (0.1818)	0.1860 (0.1179)	0.0262 (0.1143)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.702	0.661	0.660	0.649	0.500	0.703
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	0.6538 [0.5273]	0.7060 [0.5016]	0.5844 [0.5636]	0.7336 [0.4886]	1.8499 [0.1747]	0.8242 [0.4483]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of the number of deaths in the state that the general cause was defined as diseases. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.

Table A17: accident Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition All	-0.0006 (0.0013)	0.0269 (0.0271)	0.0026 (0.0190)	-0.0009 (0.0286)	-0.0418 (0.0299)	-0.0004 (0.0175)
Urban	-0.0519 (0.0367)	-0.8698 (0.5816)	1.3057 (0.9128)	0.1842 (0.8992)	1.5480* (0.8094)	0.1974 (1.3288)
Catholic	-0.0182 (0.0190)	0.2473 (0.4930)	0.1380 (0.6322)	0.6980 (0.8068)	0.8891 (0.6308)	0.1494 (0.5485)
Education	0.0538 (0.0326)	-0.3095 (0.8720)	-1.3284 (1.0831)	0.6800 (0.6449)	-0.0714 (0.9602)	1.4990* (0.7882)
Foreign Born	0.1593*** (0.0511)	0.7872 (1.3274)	-0.1175 (1.5284)	0.4420 (1.8733)	-0.7077 (1.5735)	0.0871 (1.9224)
Black	0.1532 (0.1443)	1.1119 (4.4378)	-6.8246 (4.3819)	0.1670 (1.9236)	-8.9901*** (3.2569)	-1.4465 (5.4207)
Young	-0.1743 (0.1238)	-4.5942*** (1.5294)	1.8419 (2.6872)	0.9741 (3.3204)	2.7679 (2.7281)	1.6705 (3.2479)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.743	0.723	0.679	0.545	0.550	0.554
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as accident. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition All includes all state prohibition laws, both dry laws and non-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A18: accident Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-0.0007 (0.0012)	0.0390 (0.0453)	-0.0006 (0.0352)	-0.0169 (0.0620)	-0.0760** (0.0307)	-0.0211 (0.0241)
Urban	-0.0280 (0.0264)	-0.9995 (0.6021)	1.0700 (1.1820)	0.7765 (0.8484)	1.8894 (1.1464)	1.0682 (1.0103)
Catholic	-0.0157 (0.0184)	0.2720 (0.4867)	0.1338 (0.6829)	0.6715 (0.8301)	0.7871 (0.6012)	0.1834 (0.4820)
Education	0.0341 (0.0303)	-0.3608 (0.9854)	-1.4503 (1.2670)	0.4739 (0.7096)	-0.1052 (0.9986)	1.4753* (0.8212)
Foreign Born	0.1395** (0.0529)	1.2363 (1.4309)	0.1364 (1.7882)	-0.2123 (2.0549)	-1.7961 (1.8268)	-1.0011 (1.7254)
Black	0.0455 (0.1317)	1.0378 (5.0768)	-6.4232 (5.7148)	-0.9076 (2.1551)	-10.6808** (4.0436)	-2.4594 (5.8908)
Young	-0.0711 (0.0888)	-4.6825** (1.8456)	1.8657 (3.7468)	2.8842 (3.4846)	4.4194 (3.9226)	3.5207 (3.1021)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.741	0.731	0.675	0.600	0.549	0.565
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as accident. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age.

Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.



Table A19: accident Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition Other	-0.0006 (0.0019)	0.0116 (0.0173)	0.0012 (0.0198)	0.0124 (0.0263)	-0.0112 (0.0403)	0.0248 (0.0166)
Prohibition Dry	-0.0006 (0.0012)	0.0445 (0.0471)	0.0043 (0.0347)	-0.0162 (0.0617)	-0.0769** (0.0284)	-0.0293 (0.0237)
Urban	-0.0518 (0.0335)	-0.7561 (0.4903)	1.3161 (0.9899)	0.0855 (0.8769)	1.3216 (0.8044)	0.0111 (1.3523)
Catholic	-0.0181 (0.0187)	0.3025 (0.4542)	0.1431 (0.6372)	0.6501 (0.8442)	0.7791 (0.6185)	0.0589 (0.5431)
Education	0.0538* (0.0310)	-0.3933 (0.8853)	-1.3361 (1.1472)	0.7528 (0.7260)	0.0956 (1.0133)	1.6364** (0.7985)
Foreign Born	0.1593*** (0.0567)	0.9014 (1.3367)	-0.1071 (1.6012)	0.3428 (2.0022)	-0.9352 (1.5258)	-0.1000 (1.9036)
Black	0.1531 (0.1383)	0.8025 (4.3367)	-6.8529 (4.5640)	0.4356 (2.0302)	-8.3737** (3.3704)	-0.9394 (5.4707)
Young	-0.1743 (0.1235)	-4.5812*** (1.3913)	1.8431 (2.7062)	0.9627 (3.2581)	2.7418 (2.5190)	1.6491 (3.2009)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.743	0.724	0.679	0.545	0.552	0.556
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	0.1318 [0.8770]	0.5282 [0.5951]	0.0099 [0.9902]	0.1281 [0.8802]	3.7801 [0.0343]	2.0647 [0.1445]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of the number of deaths in the state that the general cause was defined as accident. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.

Table A20: trauma Cause of Death: All State Prohibition Laws

	<b>Under One</b>	<b>Age 1</b>	<b>Age 2</b>	<b>Age 3</b>	<b>Age 4</b>	<b>Ages 5-9</b>
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Prohibition All	-0.0004 (0.0003)	-0.0135 (0.0080)	0.0126 (0.0078)	0.0278 (0.0232)	-0.0011 (0.0255)	0.0077 (0.0197)
Urban	0.0096 (0.0122)	-0.6229* (0.3470)	-0.5116 (0.3858)	-0.8648* (0.4903)	-0.5049 (0.9111)	0.0356 (0.5120)
Catholic	-0.0040 (0.0086)	0.0098 (0.1579)	-0.3523 (0.3293)	-0.3785 (0.4344)	-0.1787 (0.6138)	-0.4793 (0.3014)
Education	-0.0100 (0.0157)	0.9848** (0.4562)	0.0630 (0.4780)	-0.0800 (0.5924)	-1.2986 (2.2881)	-0.6174 (0.7059)
Foreign Born	0.0051 (0.0174)	0.4080 (0.6663)	0.5738 (1.0639)	1.0372 (1.0053)	1.8579 (1.5210)	1.4380 (0.9669)
Black	-0.0400 (0.0499)	2.4897 (1.9441)	0.8307 (1.7232)	1.0107 (2.5717)	-1.6040 (8.2427)	-0.6606 (2.3037)
Young	0.0016 (0.0398)	-2.3751** (0.9334)	-0.1976 (1.1976)	-2.5305 (1.5703)	-4.3679 (2.8871)	-2.2201 (1.3242)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.660	0.597	0.627	0.559	0.566	0.798
N	289	289	289	289	289	289

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as trauma. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition All includes all state prohibition laws, both dry laws and non-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A21: trauma Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws Only)

	<b>Under One (1)</b>	<b>Age 1 (2)</b>	<b>Age 2 (3)</b>	<b>Age 3 (4)</b>	<b>Age 4 (5)</b>	<b>Ages 5-9 (6)</b>
Prohibition Dry	-0.0004 (0.0006)	-0.0126 (0.0138)	0.0140 (0.0131)	0.0331 (0.0469)	-0.0372 (0.0347)	0.0337 (0.0212)
Urban	0.0050 (0.0129)	-0.6918 (0.4703)	-0.8502* (0.4169)	-0.9594 (0.6643)	-1.2346 (1.2997)	-0.2003 (0.4847)
Catholic	-0.0049 (0.0093)	0.0347 (0.1619)	-0.3370 (0.3251)	-0.3701 (0.4626)	-0.3419 (0.6042)	-0.4456 (0.3026)
Education	-0.0064 (0.0172)	0.8769 (0.5629)	0.2009 (0.5856)	-0.1671 (0.7573)	-1.0733 (2.5958)	-0.7508 (0.7118)
Foreign Born	0.0085 (0.0202)	0.6078 (0.6559)	1.1351 (1.0248)	1.2873 (1.1750)	2.0131 (1.5408)	1.8695* (1.0271)
Black	-0.0395 (0.0565)	3.1739 (2.3571)	2.3851 (1.8932)	1.6594 (3.1506)	1.9407 (8.8647)	0.3103 (2.4050)
Young	-0.0166 (0.0412)	-2.2511 (1.4044)	-1.0467 (1.2552)	-2.6654 (2.1640)	-5.7444 (4.1326)	-2.9729** (1.3694)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.670	0.590	0.659	0.549	0.575	0.810
N	254	254	254	254	254	254

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of deaths in the state in which the general cause was defined as trauma. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

Table A22: trauma Cause of Death: State Prohibition (Dry Laws and Other Laws)

	Under One (1)	Age 1 (2)	Age 2 (3)	Age 3 (4)	Age 4 (5)	Ages 5-9 (6)
Prohibition Other	-0.0005* (0.0003)	-0.0147 (0.0097)	0.0081 (0.0103)	0.0208 (0.0134)	0.0320 (0.0358)	-0.0145 (0.0207)
Prohibition Dry	-0.0003 (0.0006)	-0.0121 (0.0132)	0.0178 (0.0129)	0.0359 (0.0469)	-0.0389 (0.0352)	0.0331 (0.0209)
Urban	0.0102 (0.0128)	-0.6137 (0.3647)	-0.4783 (0.3904)	-0.8126* (0.4712)	-0.7493 (0.9403)	0.2000 (0.4800)
Catholic	-0.0037 (0.0090)	0.0142 (0.1595)	-0.3361 (0.3347)	-0.3532 (0.4510)	-0.2973 (0.6125)	-0.3994 (0.3077)
Education	-0.0104 (0.0168)	0.9780** (0.4675)	0.0384 (0.5063)	-0.1184 (0.6045)	-1.1183 (2.2812)	-0.7387 (0.7088)
Foreign Born	0.0057 (0.0183)	0.4172 (0.6678)	0.6073 (1.0838)	1.0895 (1.0602)	1.6123 (1.5132)	1.6032 (0.9760)
Black	-0.0417 (0.0528)	2.4647 (1.9767)	0.7400 (1.7939)	0.8688 (2.5485)	-0.9385 (8.0974)	-1.1082 (2.3730)
Young	0.0016 (0.0397)	-2.3741** (0.9416)	-0.1937 (1.2067)	-2.5245 (1.5613)	-4.3960 (2.8853)	-2.2012* (1.2679)
State Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South-Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Square	0.660	0.597	0.627	0.559	0.568	0.799
N	289	289	289	289	289	289
F-Statistic	1.9487 [0.1601]	1.6021 [0.2182]	1.2442 [0.3026]	1.5085 [0.2376]	1.2406 [0.3036]	1.5276 [0.2335]

<sup>a</sup> Each column displays a set of regression results. The dependent variable is the proportion of the number of deaths in the state that the general cause was defined as trauma. Each regression is weighted by the state population of children under five years of age. Prohibition Dry includes only states that had bone-dry laws. Prohibition Other includes states that had prohibition laws, but the laws were not bone-dry laws.

<sup>b</sup> Standard errors clustered on the state are presented in parentheses.

<sup>c</sup> \* 0.10, \*\* 0.05 and \*\*\*0.01 denote significance levels.

<sup>d</sup> The reported F-Statistic is from the joint test on Prohibition Other and Prohibition Dry. The p-value from the joint test is presented in brackets.