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Labor Force Participation in Mississippi and Other Southern States: Final Report

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Labor Force Participation in Mississippi and Other Southern States

Final Report

Upjohn Institute Technical Report No. 12-027

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Notes and Definitions

American Community Survey (ACS): A mail survey conducted by the Census Bureau that samples approximately 1 percent of the United States population annually and provides data on the socioeconomic characteristics, including labor force status and employment status, of individuals and households. Unlike the Current Population Survey sample (see below), the ACS sample is large enough to allow examination of population subgroups within states. See U.S. Census Bureau (2009). Data in this report come from the American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (ACS-IPUMS) (Ruggles, et al. 2010).

Blueprint States: States used by the State of Mississippi to craft "Blueprint Mississippi" — states adjacent to Mississippi (Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama) plus Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Florida.

Civilian non-institutional population: The total population of a state minus (a) anyone under age 16, (b) inmates of a penal or psychiatric institution, old-age homes, and tuberculosis sanitariums, and (c) anyone in the military.

Current Population Survey (CPS): A monthly survey of approximately 50,000 households conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. The

source of the official labor force statistics of the United States. (See also American Community Survey, above.)

Discouraged worker: Labor force status of a person who (a) did not have a job and (b) had not looked for one in the last month but (c) said he or she wanted to work.

Employed: Labor force status of a person who (a) worked during the middle week of the month for pay for as little as one hour, (b) was temporarily absent from a regular job because of illness, vacation, strikes, bad weather, etc., or (c) worked in a family business (not for pay) for 15 hours or more.

Employment-population ratio (**E-P ratio**): The proportion of the civilian non-institutional population currently employed.

Neighboring States: States sharing a border with Mississippi — Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama.

Labor force: The number of persons employed (see definition above) plus the number unemployed (able, available, and looking for work) — officially, the *civilian* labor force.

Labor force participation rate (LFPR): The proportion of the civilian non-institutional population that is in the labor force — officially, the *civilian* labor force participation rate.

Not in the labor force (NLF): Labor force status of a person who did not work during the week *and* was either not available for work or not looking for work. Includes retirees, homemakers and those engaged in childcare in the home, students who are not working, the "voluntarily idle," and "discouraged workers."

Unemployed (UE): Labor force status of a person who did not work during the survey week but was (a) available for work and indicated that he or she had looked for a job in the last four weeks, or (b) waiting to report for a scheduled job.

Unemployment rate: The proportion of the labor force that is currently unemployed, stated as a percentage.

1. Introduction

Labor force participation is a key social indicator because the economic performance of a state and the well-being of its residents are closely tied to labor force outcomes. Together, the labor force participation rate (LFPR) and the unemployment rate are of paramount concern to state governments because living standards and consumption are so closely tied to work and earnings from employment.

Mississippi has historically had one of the lowest LFPRs in the United States. As Table 1.1 shows, in 2010, Mississippi had the third lowest LFPR of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. It also had the third lowest employment-population ratio, and the tenth highest rate of unemployment.

The purpose of this report is threefold:

- to describe the LFPR gap between Mississippi and other Southern states during the last 35 years
- to describe key differences between Mississippi and other Southern states — such as place of residence, educational attainment, racial composition, and receipt of government transfers — that might contribute to the LFPR gap between Mississippi and other Southern states
- to analyze and draw conclusions about the reasons for the LFPR gap between Mississippi and other Southern states

Table 1.1: Key Labor Force Indicators for the 50 States and District of Columbia, Ordered by Labor Force Participation Rate, 2010

State	Labor force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Unemployment rate
West Virginia	53.7	48.8	9.1
Alabama	58.3	52.8	9.5
Mississippi	**59.4**	**53.2**	**10.4**
Arkansas	60.9	56.1	7.9
Louisiana	60.9	56.3	7.5
South Carolina	61.3	54.5	11.2
Delaware	61.4	56.2	8.5
Michigan	61.6	53.9	12.5
Kentucky	62.1	55.6	10.5
New Mexico	62.1	56.9	8.4
Tennessee	62.2	56.2	9.7
New York	62.4	57.1	8.6
Florida	62.6	55.4	11.5
Oklahoma	62.6	58.2	7.1
North Carolina	62.7	56.1	10.6
Arizona	63.2	56.9	10.0
Georgia	63.5	57.0	10.2
Pennsylvania	63.5	58.0	8.7
Hawaii	63.6	59.4	6.6
Indiana	63.6	57.2	10.2
California	64.2	56.3	12.4
Montana	64.4	59.7	7.2
Missouri	64.9	58.7	9.6
Idaho	65.2	59.1	9.3
Oregon	65.3	58.2	10.8
Maine	65.4	60.2	7.9
Ohio	65.7	59.1	10.1
Texas	65.9	60.5	8.2
New Jersey	66.1	59.8	9.5
Massachusetts	66.2	60.5	8.5
Illinois	66.9	60.0	10.3
Nevada	67.0	57.0	14.9
Maryland	67.1	62.1	7.5
District of Columbia	67.3	60.6	9.9
Washington	67.3	60.8	9.6
Rhode Island	68.2	60.2	11.6
Utah	68.2	62.9	7.7
Connecticut	68.6	62.3	9.1
Colorado	68.9	62.8	8.9
Virginia	68.9	64.1	6.9
Wisconsin	69.0	63.2	8.3
Wyoming	69.6	64.8	7.0
Alaska	69.8	64.2	8.0
Kansas	70.0	65.1	7.0
New Hampshire	70.0	65.8	6.1
Vermont	70.7	66.3	6.2
Nebraska	71.0	67.7	4.7
South Dakota	71.0	67.6	4.8
Iowa	71.1	66.8	6.1
Minnesota	72.1	66.8	7.3
North Dakota	72.6	69.8	3.9

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

The next section ("Labor Market Trends in Mississippi and Other Southern States") uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) to examine changes and trends in the LFPR, the employment-population ratio, and the unemployment rate in Mississippi and other states in the South during the last 35 years. In particular, we compare Mississippi with two groups of states:

- Neighboring States: states contiguous with Mississippi — Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama
- Blueprint States: the Neighboring States plus Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Florida

Relative to these "comparison states," Mississippi's labor market prospects have varied over time, but in general those prospects have been significantly less favorable.

Section 3 ("Labor Force Participation Rates of Population Subgroups") turns to data from the American Community Survey (ACS)[1] to examine the LFPR patterns of five key groups of the population, again in Mississippi and other states in the South:

- Men, ages 25–54
- Married Women, ages 25–54
- Single Women (never married, divorced, and widowed), ages 25–54
- Older Persons, ages 55 and older
- Younger Persons, ages 16–24

For each of these groups except Married Women, the LFPR in Mississippi is lower than in other Southern states. It follows that Mississippi's lower overall LFPR is not due to

[1] TheACCS is a relatively new survey that provides detailed household data annually on 1 percent of the population. Because the ACS sample is 60 times the size of the CPS sample, it allows state-level examination of detailed population subgroups.

one or a few population subgroups; rather, it is part of a broader pattern. As a result, the analysis must focus on broad differences between Mississippi and other states that might lead to lower LFPRs.

Section 4 ("Key Differences Between Mississippi and the Comparison States") again uses ACS data to identify the following differences between Mississippi and the comparison states:

- Nearly 60 percent of Mississippi's residents lived in Non-Metropolitan areas in 2009, compared with 26 percent in Neighboring States, and 19 percent in the Blueprint States.
- Compared with the Neighboring States and the Blueprint States, a higher percentage of Mississippi residents had not completed high school, and a lower percentage were college graduates.
- Compared with the Neighboring and Blueprint States, the Mississippi population had a significantly higher percentage of Black residents, and a correspondingly lower percentage of White residents.
- The incidence of government income transfers — income from Social Security Disability, Supplemental Security Income in particular — was higher in Mississippi than in the comparison states.

Each of these differences is potentially important because each is related to lower rates of labor force participation.

Section 5 ("Modeling Labor Force Participation") provides background for the econometric analysis of why Mississippi's labor force participation differs from that of other states. The section starts with a review of the economics of labor supply, followed

by a description of the econometric model and data used in the analysis. The section develops the rationale for estimating regression models relating labor force participation to the following factors:

- individual characteristics — age, gender, race, and educational attainment
- household composition (marital status and number of children) and place of residence
- non-labor income sources, especially support from government transfer programs)

Section 6 ("Accounting for LFPR Gaps Between Mississippi and Other States") uses the estimated models to analyze the LFPR gaps between Mississippi and and the comparison states. In particular, we compare the actual LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states with the LFPR gap that would be expected in light of the measurable characteristics of the Mississippi population. With four of the five population subgroups, the analysis explains more than half the difference in labor force participation between Mississippi and the comparison states (Younger Persons are the exception). The most important and consistent explanation of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states is that a substantially larger share of Mississippi residents live in Non-Metropolitan areas than do residents of the comparison states. Other important contributing factors to Mississippi's LFPR gap include lower educational attainment, a larger share of Black residents, and a higher incidence of government transfer receipt.

Section 7 summarizes the findings and draws some possible conclusions for policy.

The report also includes six appendices that serve to support and extend the analysis in the main body of the report:

- Appendix 1 ("Labor Force Concepts") defines and illustrates the key labor force concepts that are used in the report.
- Appendix 2 ("The Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition") gives a short description of the technique used to decompose any LFPR gap between two groups into (1) a portion that is "expected" (based on the measurable characteristics of individuals in the groups) and (2) a portion that cannot be attributed to observable individual characteristics.
- Appendix 3 ("Changes Over Time in the Mississippi Population") describes some relatively minor changes in the demographic characteristics of the five groups of Mississippi residents during 2005, 2007, and 2009. These changes offer possible explanations for changes in the Mississippi LFPR that occurred during those years.
- Appendix 4 ("Explaining LFPR Changes Over Time in Mississippi") examines LFPR changes in the five key demographic groups in Mississippi during 2005, 2007, and 2009, and attempts to explain those changes in light of measurable changes that occurred during these years. This "within-Mississippi" analysis suggests that, for 2005–2007, changes in Mississippi's LFPRs can be explained by two factors: declining household size (for Men 25–54 and Single Women) and changes in non-labor income (for Single Women and Older Persons). For 2007–2009, the analysis suggests that most of Mississippi's LFPR changes are

accounted for by changes in self-reported health problems — changes that are puzzling and difficult to interpret.

- Appendix 5 ("Sample Means for Population Subgroups") comprises five reference tables of descriptive statistics — one for each of the five demographic groups.
- Appendix 6 ("Econometric Estimates and Blinder-Oaxaca Decompositions") is a separate document comprising 20 tables that provide reference and support for the analysis presented in the body of the report. These tables display (a) regression estimates of the LFPR models, (b) weighted subgroup sample means, and (c) changes in coefficient estimates, changes in sample means, and explained and unexplained portions of LFPR gaps, all of which underlie the analyses presented in Section 6 and Appendix 4.

2. Labor Market Trends in Mississippi and Other Southern States

This section examines long-term trends in the labor force participation rate (LFPR), the employment-population ratio (E-P ratio), and the unemployment rate in Mississippi and two groups of states with which we compare Mississippi throughout this report:

- Neighboring States: states contiguous with Mississippi — Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama
- Blueprint States: the Neighboring States plus Texas, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Florida

The Neighboring States offer a useful comparison with Mississippi by virtue of geographic proximity, while the 12 Blueprint States were chosen by the State of Mississippi to craft its "Blueprint Mississippi."

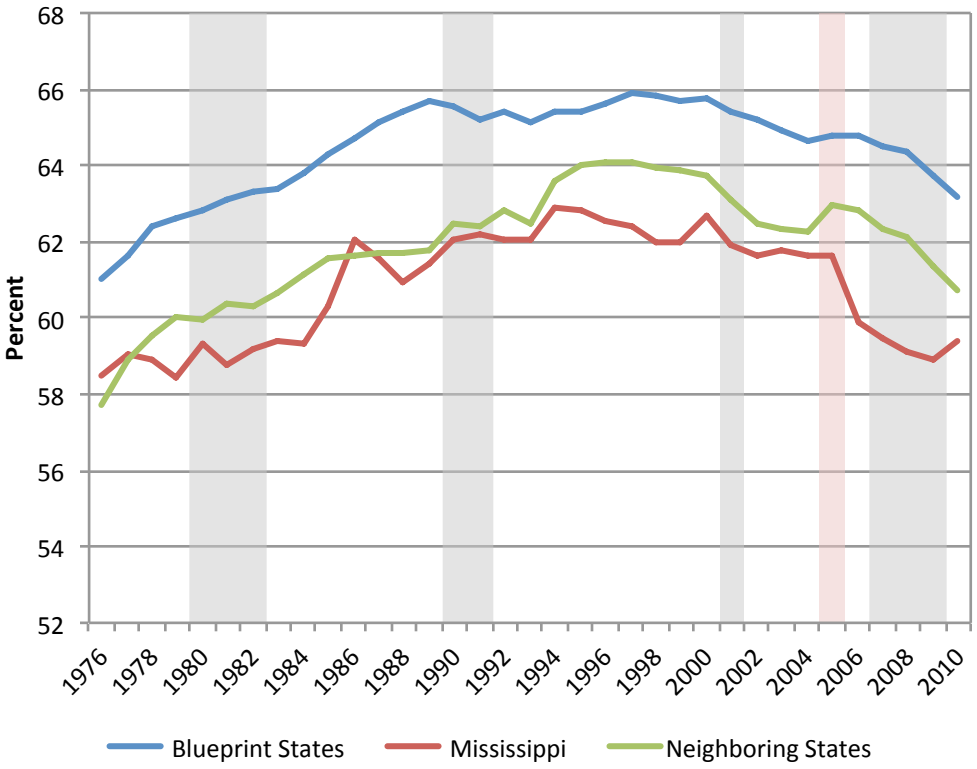
Trends in Labor Force Participation

Figure 2.1 displays LFPR trends in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and the Blueprint States from 1976 through 2010. In all three cases, the LFPR shows an inverted U-shaped pattern, rising from the mid 1970s into the 1990s, and falling thereafter. However, the patterns in the Neighboring and Blueprint States differ from that in Mississippi in three ways:

- First, the LFPRs in the Neighboring and Blueprint States are higher than Mississippi's throughout the period. (The one exception is 1987, when Mississippi's LFPR bumped above the Neighboring States' LFPR.) This LFPR gap is quite variable, ranging between one-half and 2 percentage points with

respect to the Neighboring States, and between 3 and nearly 5 percentage points with respect to the Blueprint States.

Figure 2.1: Labor Force Participation Rates in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 1976–2010



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

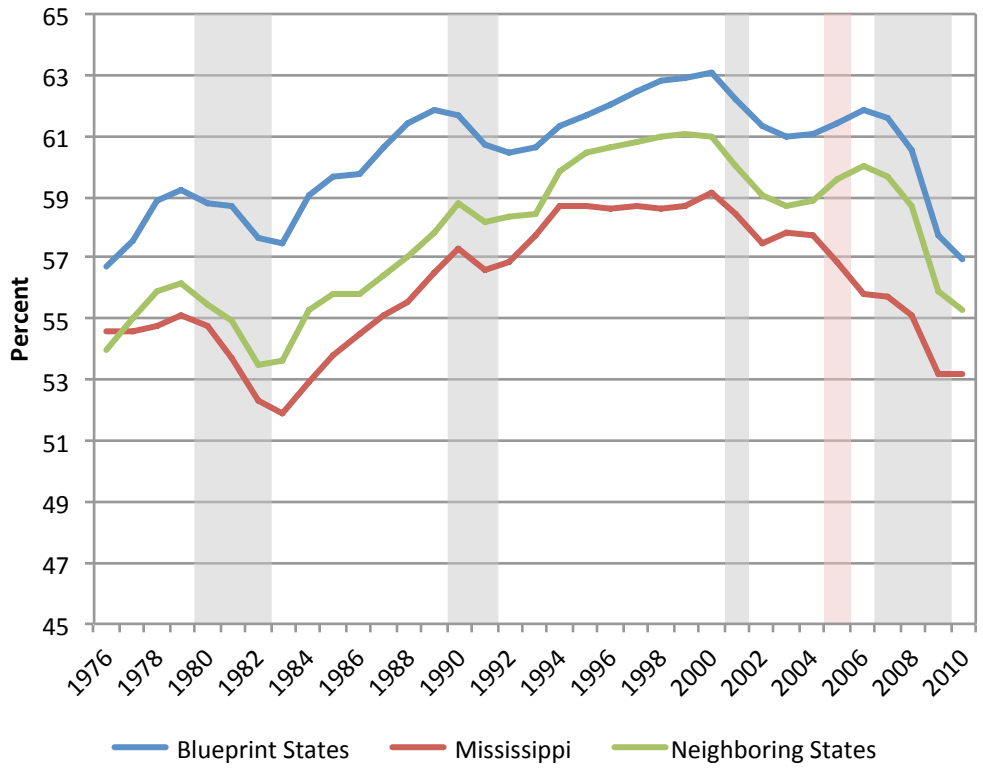
- Second, the LFPRs in the Neighboring and Blueprint States rise until 1997 before starting a downtrend trend, whereas in Mississippi, the LFPR peaks in 1993, then trends downward. That is, Mississippi's LFPR peaked earlier and at a lower level than the comparison states' LFPRs before starting to fall.
- Third, the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states widened following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, although the gap appears to be narrowing as of 2010.

The LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states is the central issue to be explored and explained in this report. To what extent can that gap be attributed to differences in the measurable characteristics of the states' residents? To what extent is that gap the result of intangibles, like culture and institutions, that are more difficult to measure?

Trends in Employment-Population Ratios

Figure 2.2 shows employment-population ratios (E-P ratios) for Mississippi, Neighboring States, and the Blueprint States from 1976 through 2010. A comparison of Figures 2.1 and 2.2 highlights the main difference between the LFPR and the E-P ratio as measures of economic performance: The E-P ratio invariably drops during a recession because it reflects employers' demand for labor, whereas the LFPR often rises in a recession because it reflects workers' willingness to supply labor. That is, labor supply often rises during a recession because when a household's primary earner loses his or her job, the spouse or another household member often seeks employment — the so-called added-worker effect (see, for example, Cain 1976).

Figure 2.2: Employment-Population Ratios in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 1976–2010



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Figure 2.2 shows a clear gap between Mississippi and the comparison states: Mississippi's E-P ratio is usually 1 to 2 percentage points lower than the Neighboring States' E-P ratio, and 3 to 5 percentage points lower that the Blueprint States' E-P ratio. Moreover, the gap between Mississippi and the comparison states widened following Hurricane Katrina — although again that gap started to narrow by 2010.

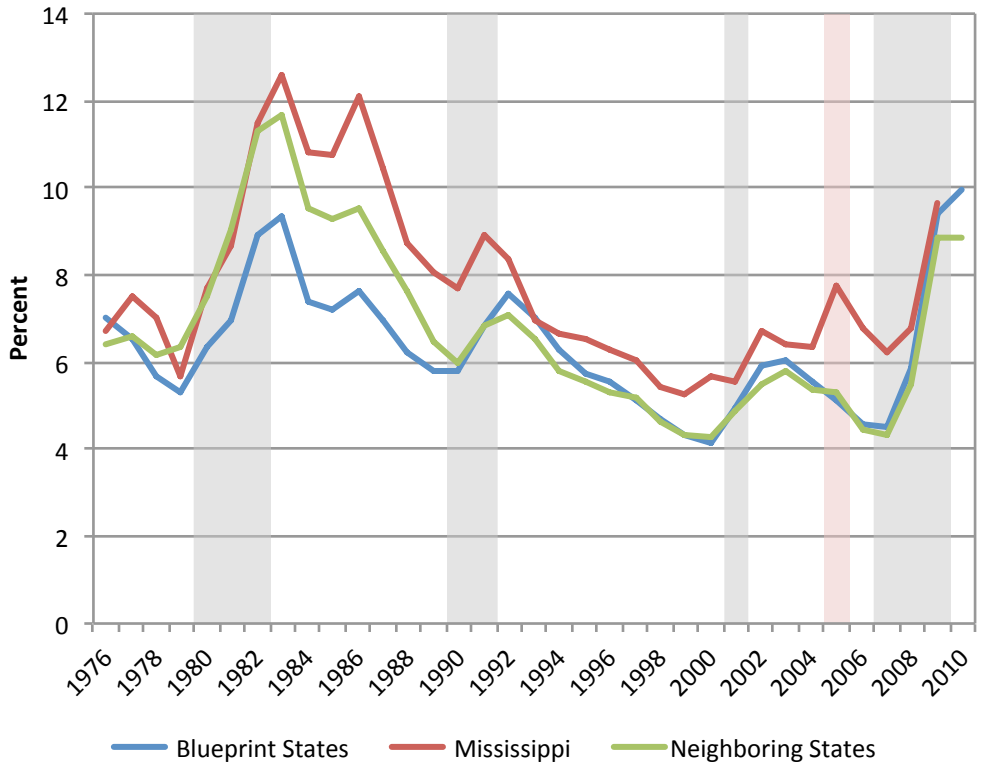
The gap between Mississippi and the comparison states in the E-P ratio gives further evidence that Mississippi's labor market lags the labor markets of other Southern states.

Changes in Unemployment Rates

Figure 2.3 displays the unemployment rates in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and the Blueprint States for 1976 through 2010. Three points are clear from the figure:

- First, during the early and mid 1980s the unemployment rate in Mississippi was higher than in the comparison states by 3 to 4 percentage points.

Figure 2.3: Unemployment Rates in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 1976–2010



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

- Second, during the 1990s, Mississippi's unemployment picture improved both absolutely and relative to the comparison states. The unemployment rate gap between Mississippi and the comparison states narrowed to just over 1 percentage point.

- Third, a 3 percentage point gap between Mississippi and the comparison states reappeared following Hurricane Katrina, but this large gap appears to have been temporary. By 2009, the gap between the unemployment rate of Mississippi and the comparison states was again about 1 percentage point, as it was during most of the 1990s.

All three gauges of labor market health examined above suggest that Mississippi's labor market has been less prosperous than the labor markets of the Neighboring and Blueprint States. Moreover, the gaps between Mississippi and other states are longstanding. Although Mississippi's unemployment rate improved relative to other states in the 1990s, its LFPR and E-P ratio did not show similar improvement. This suggests that falling labor force participation, rather than improving labor market conditions, was responsible for the narrowing gap between Mississippi's unemployment rate and that in the comparison states. Accordingly, the remainder of this report focuses on understanding differences between Mississippi and other states in labor force participation.

3. Labor Force Participation Rates of Population Subgroups

Labor economists and demographers have long recognized that labor force behavior differs greatly among different groups of individuals. Women, especially married women, traditionally have specialized in home production, whereas men have specialized in market work. Younger workers often spend time out of the labor force in order to enhance their human capital and earnings capacity through schooling and training. Older workers who have participated in the labor force often leave their career job for some other pursuit — a different job or retirement. Accordingly, we follow a long tradition in the analysis of labor force participation and examine five subgroups of the civilian non-institutional population separately:[2]

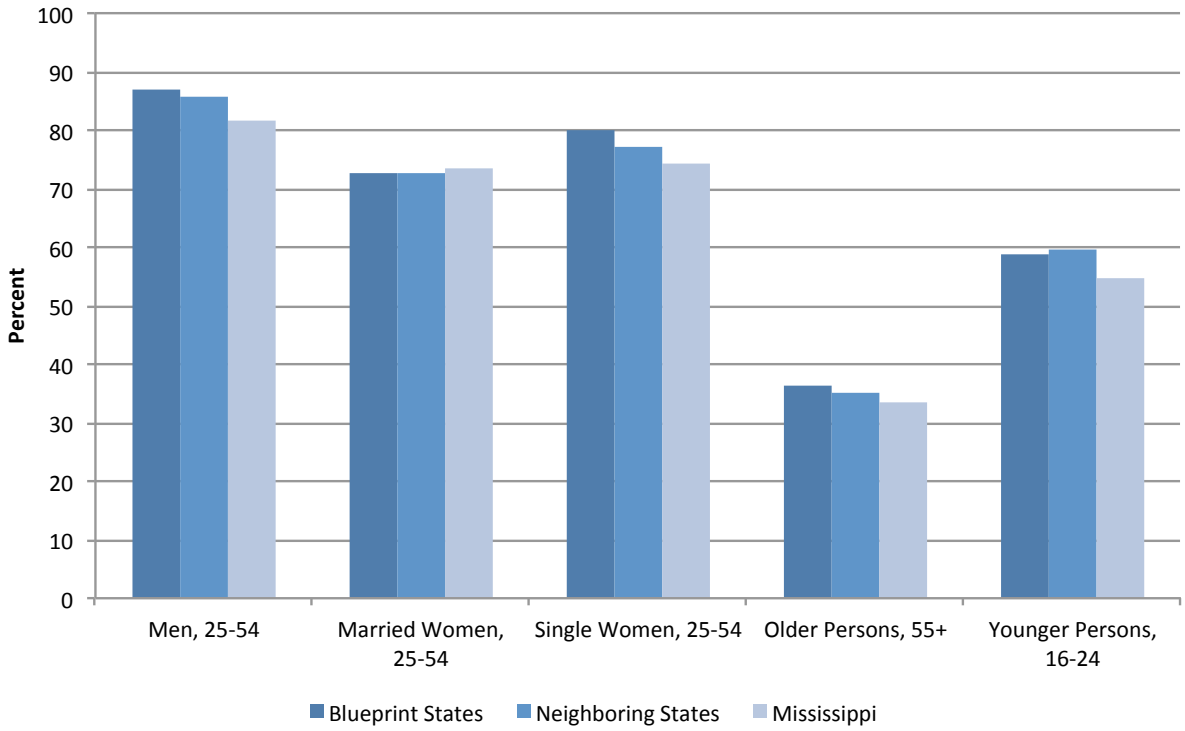
- Men, ages 25–54
- Married Women, ages 25–54
- Single Women (never married, divorced, and widowed), ages 25–54
- Older Persons, ages 55 and older
- Younger Persons, ages 16–24

This is a natural division of the population for analyzing labor force participation because each of the five groups has shown substantially different labor force behavior, as Figure 3.1 shows.

- Men 25–54, sometimes called "prime-age males," have traditionally been the most active labor force participants, with LFPRs exceeding 90 percent in the Blueprint States.

[2] Bowen and Finegan (1969) first analyzed the labor force behavior of these five groups systematically.

Figure 3.1: Labor Force Participation Rates of Population Subgroups in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

- Married Women 25–54 showed dramatic growth in labor force participation in the years following World War II, as they substituted work in the labor market for work at home. Their LFPRs are now within 10–15 percentage points of prime-age males.
- Single Women 25–54 have long had LFPRs approaching those of prime-age men.
- Older Persons have the lowest LFPRs of the five groups because they are likely to be retired.
- Younger Persons have lower LFPRs than people aged 25–54 partly because they are still in school (or other training), and partly because they have less human

capital and earnings capacity than older people and hence have limited opportunities in the labor market.

Figure 3.1 shows that, except in the case of married women, the LFPRs of the Mississippi population are lower than those in the comparison states. Specifically, the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states are:

- 4–5 percentage points for Men 25–54
- 2.75–5.5 percentage point for Single Women 25–54
- 1.5–3 percentage points for Older Persons
- 4–5 percentage points for Younger Persons

Again, Married Women in Mississippi are the exception — their LFPR is on a par with the Blueprint States, and nearly 1 percentage point higher than in the Neighboring States.

Interstate Differences in Demographic Composition and the Overall LFPR of Mississippi and the Comparison States

Because the five demographic groups we examine exhibit different labor force behavior, it is possible that interstate differences in the overall LFPR stem from differences in the population mix. For example, compared with other states, a somewhat lower percentage of Mississippi's residents are Men 25–54 (see Table 3.1). Because Men 25–54 have the highest LFPR of the five groups we examine, having relatively few Men could push down Mississippi's overall LFPR.

Table 3.1: Population Shares and LFPRs by Demographic Subgroup, Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States

	Percent of the Population			Labor Force Participation Rate (%)		
Demographic group	Mississippi	Neighboring states	Blueprint states	Mississippi	Neighboring states	Blueprint states
Men 25–54	25.2	25.9	26.6	83.2	85.5	87.4
Married Women 25–54	15.5	16.4	16.6	72.4	71.1	70.8
Single Women 25–54	12.0	11.1	11.0	73.9	76.5	79.1
Older Persons	30.5	31.4	30.6	32.8	34.1	35.5
Younger Persons	16.8	15.2	15.2	57.3	61.1	60.3

Source: Population shares and LFPRs are averages for 2005, 2007, and 2009 computed by the authors from the ACS-IPUMS.
Note: "Population" refers to the civilian non-institutional population.

Table 3.1 displays the composition of the civilian non-institutional population according to the above five groups, for Mississippi, Neighboring States, and the Blueprint States. The table shows that Mississippi's population is broadly similar to that of the Neighboring and Blueprint States; however, subtle differences exist that could lead to interstate differences in LFPRs:

- First, as already noted, relatively few Mississippi residents are Men 25–54, which can be expected to reduce Mississippi's overall LFPR.

- Second, Mississippi women ages 25–54 are more likely to be single, and correspondingly less likely to be married, than women in the comparison states. (Single Women are 12.0 percent of the Mississippi population, but only 11.0 percent of the population in the Neighboring and Blueprint States. Married Women are 15.5 percent of the Mississippi population, but about 16.5 percent of the population in the Neighboring and Blueprint States.) Because the LFPRs of both Single and Married Women ages 25–54 are higher than average (in particular, higher than the LFPRs of Younger and Older Persons), Mississippi's relatively high percentage of Single Women and relatively low percentage of Married Women are likely to have opposite effects on Mississippi's overall LFPR. In fact, Table 3.2 (below) will show that the two differences almost exactly offset each other.
- Finally, Mississippi's population is younger than the population of the Neighboring and Blueprint States: The percentage of Younger Persons in Mississippi is about 1.5 percentage points higher than in the comparison states — 16.8 percent in Mississippi versus 15.2 percent in the Neighboring and Blueprint States. Also, the percentage of Older Persons is slightly lower in Mississippi than in the comparison states — 30.5 percent in Mississippi versus 31.4 percent in the Neighboring States and 30.6 percent in the Blueprint States. Because Younger Persons have a higher LFPR than Older Persons, this difference would be expected to increase Mississippi's LFPR relative to the comparison states.

Considered together, how do these differences in demographic composition influence the overall LFPRs of Mississippi and the comparison states? Table 3.2 addresses this question by comparing Mississippi's actual LFPR (60.7 percent, shown in column 1) with the LFPR it would have if the composition of its population changed so as to look like the population of the Neighboring States (60.6, in column 2) or like the population of the Blueprint States (61.0 percent, column 3). The "simulated" LFPRs in columns 2 and 3 are obtained by weighting the LFPR of each subgroup of Mississippi's population by the population percentage of the Neighboring States (column 2) or the comparison states (column 3). Each column heading shows the calculation involved in obtaining each entry, and the results show that changing the composition of Mississippi's population to resemble that of the comparison would have a negligible effect on Mississippi's overall LFPR: Mississippi's actual overall LFPR is 60.7 percent, whereas the simulated overall LFPRs are 60.6 percent and 61.0 percent.

Table 3.2: Simulated Population Shares and LFPRs by Demographic Subgroup, Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States

	Mississippi LFPR x Population Percentage in:			Neighboring States' LFPR x Population Percentage in:		Blueprint States' LFPR x Population Percentage in:	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Demographic group	Mississippi	Neighboring states	Blueprint states	Neighboring states	Mississippi	Blueprint states	Mississippi
Men 25–54	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.1	21.5	23.2	22.0
Married women 25–54	11.2	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.0	11.8	11.0
Single women 25–54	8.9	8.2	8.1	8.5	9.2	8.7	9.5
Older persons	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.8
Younger persons	9.6	8.7	8.7	9.3	10.3	9.2	10.1
Weighted sum	60.7	60.6	61.0	62.3	62.4	63.7	63.4

Source: Table 3.1 and authors' calculations.
Note: "Population" refers to the civilian non-institutional population.

The same point can be seen by applying Mississippi's population percentages to the LFPR of each group in the Neighboring States (columns 4 and 5) or the Blueprint States (columns 6 and 7). Doing this shows that, if the Neighboring States had Mississippi's demographic composition, their overall LFPR would be 62.4 percent rather than 62.3 percent — a negligible difference (see columns 4 and 5). And if the Blueprint States had Mississippi's demographic composition, their overall LFPR would be 63.4 percent rather than 63.7 percent — again a small difference (see columns 6 and 7).

The conclusion is that Mississippi's lower overall LFPR is the result not of differences between Mississippi and the comparison states in demographic composition. Rather, it is the result of within-group differences between Mississippi and the comparison states. For example, Mississippi does have a lower percentage of Men 25–54 in its population, but this is not a significant factor in explaining Mississippi's lower LFPR. What matters is that Men 25–54 in Mississippi have a lower LFPR than do Men 25–54 in the comparison states. Whether this is because Mississippi's Men have different characteristics than Men in the comparison states (possibly less education or more health problems, for example) or because they simply behave differently than Men in the comparison states is a question we address in Section 6.

4. Key Differences Between Mississippi and the Comparison States

The LFPR differences between residents of Mississippi and the comparison states may be due to a wide range of factors, some quantifiable, others difficult to measure. For example, one of the key measurable differences is Non-Metropolitan residence: If a higher percentage of the Mississippi population lives outside Metropolitan areas, and if residents of Non-Metropolitan areas are less likely to participate in the labor force (because labor market opportunities tend to be fewer), this residential pattern will bring down Mississippi's LFPR.

This section describes the key measurable differences between Mississippi and the comparison states — differences that our subsequent analysis suggests contribute to Mississippi's lower LFPR.

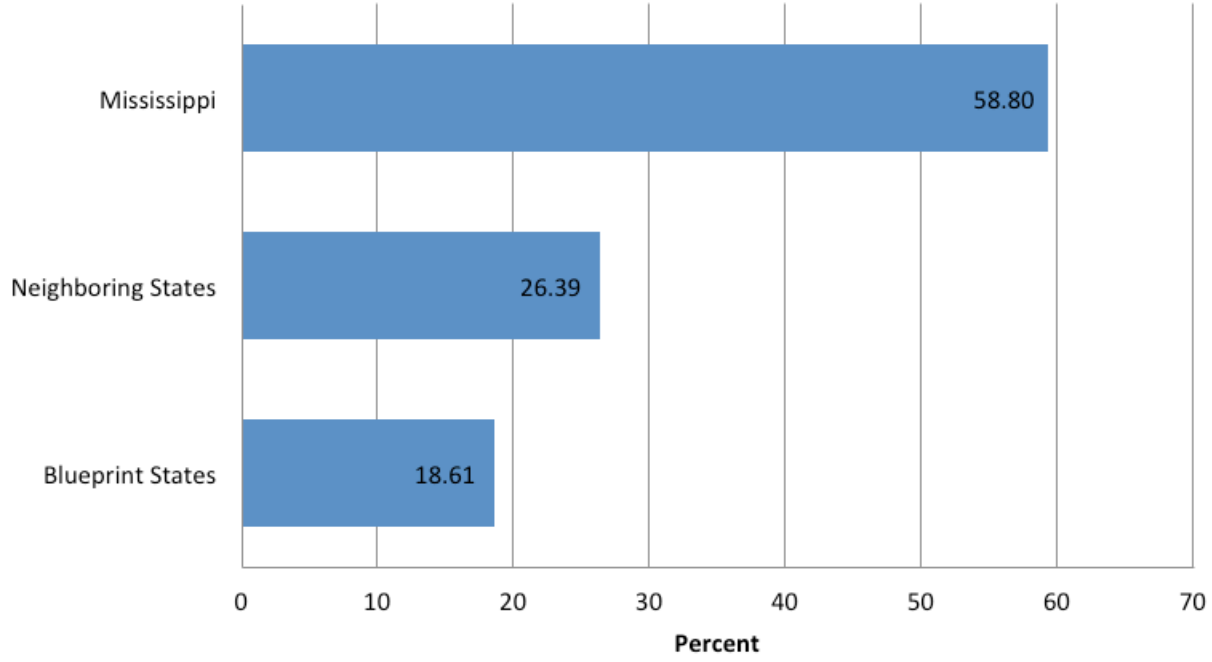
Non-Metropolitan Residence

The most dramatic difference between Mississippi and the comparison states is that a far larger percentage of Mississippi's residents live in Non-Metropolitan areas:

- Nearly 60 percent of Mississippi's residents lived in Non-Metropolitan areas in 2009, compared with 26 percent in Neighboring States, and 19 percent in the Blueprint States — see Figure 4.1.

Mississippi's high percentage of Non-Metropolitan residents reflects its agricultural and rural history, although it is perhaps surprising that the differences between Mississippi and other states are so sharp given that many of those state also have rural and agricultural histories.

Figure 4.1: Differences between Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States in the Percentage of Residents living outside of Metropolitan Areas, 2009



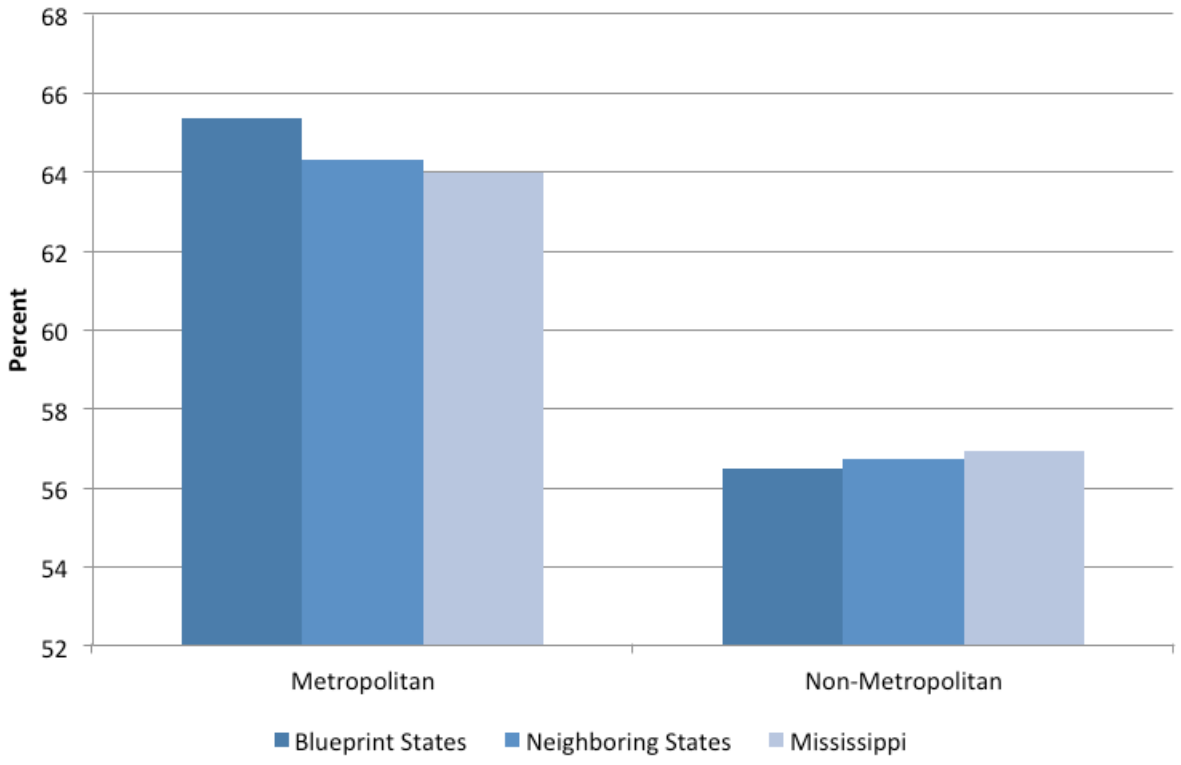
Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

These differences matter because residents of Non-Metropolitan areas have significantly lower LFPRs than do residents of Metropolitan areas, as Figure 4.2 shows:

- The LFPRs of Metropolitan residents are 64–66 percent, whereas the LFPRs of Non-Metropolitan residents are 56–57 percent.

Accordingly, Mississippi's mix of Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan residents — which is skewed toward Non-Metropolitan residents — is one likely explanation of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states.

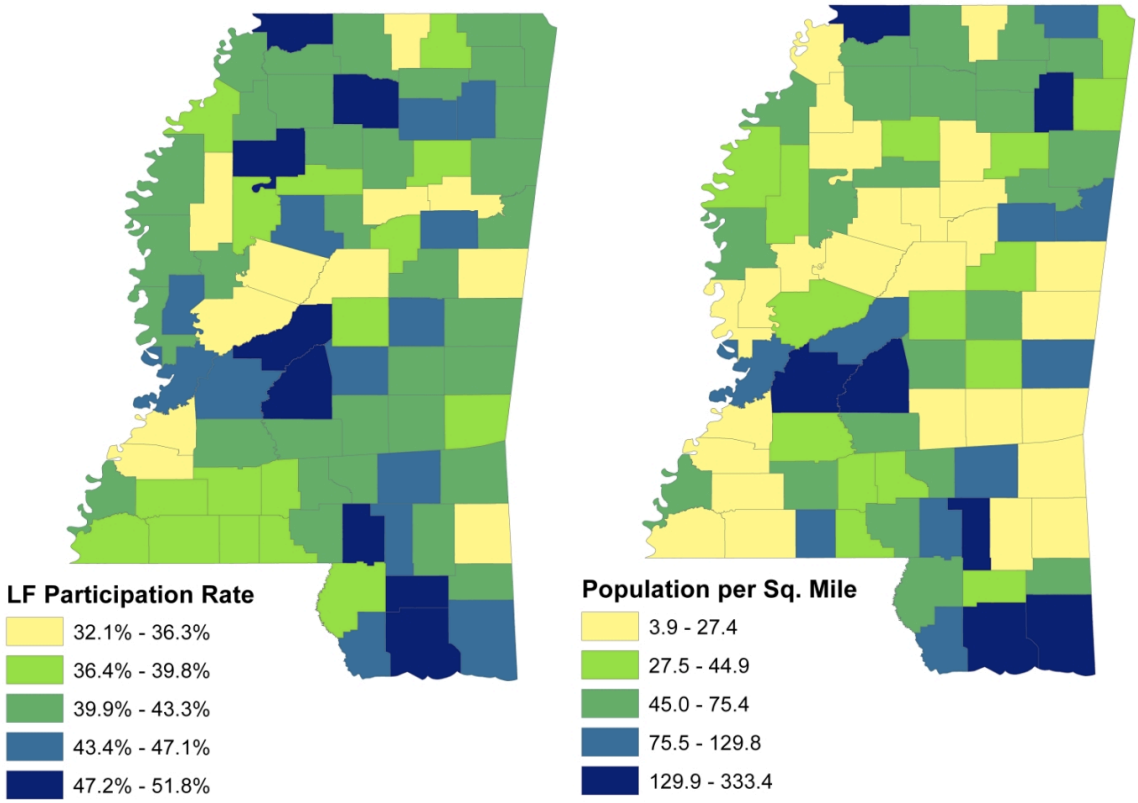
Figure 4.2: Labor Force Participation Rates in Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Areas of Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

Figure 4.3 gives further evidence on the relationship between Non-Metropolitan residence and labor force participation. The map on the left shows the LFPR of each Mississippi county, and the map on the right shows the population density of each county. The correlation between counties with a low LFPR (tan and bright green) and counties with low population density (again, tan and bright green) is evident. Similarly, counties with a high LFPR (blue and dark blue) tend to have high population density (again, blue and dark blue).

Figure 4.3: Labor Force Participation Rates and Population Densities in Mississippi Counties, 2009



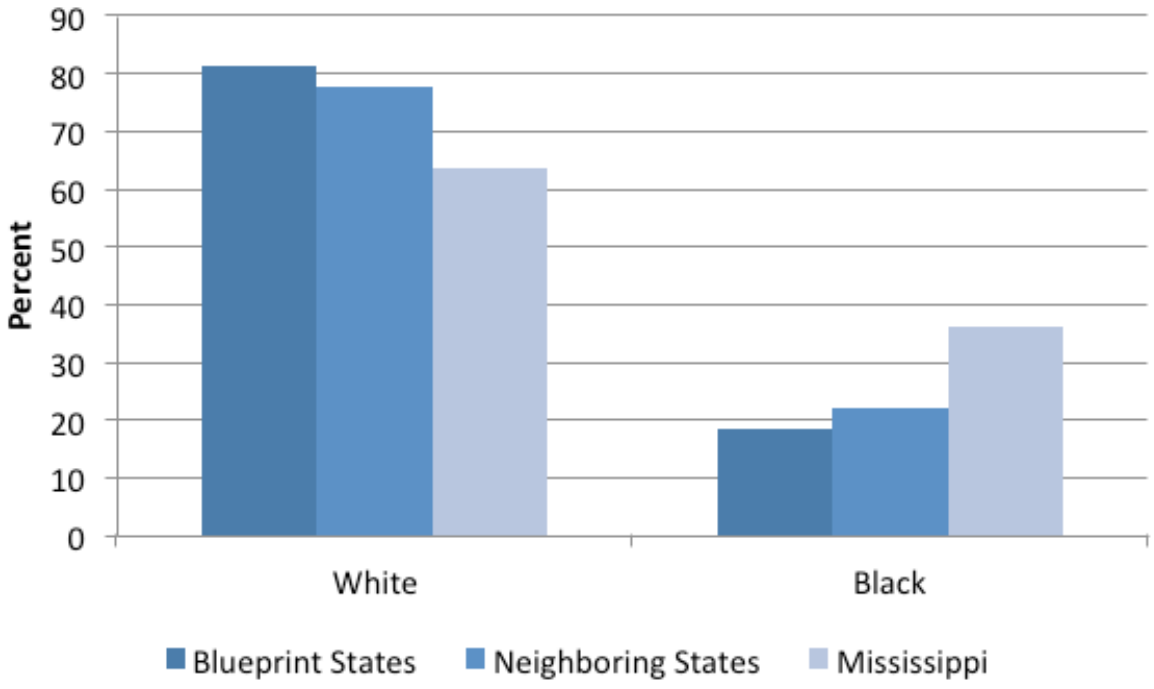
Source: Labor force data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/lau/). Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates program (http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html).

Race

Mississippi and the comparison states also differ sharply in the racial composition of their populations, as Figure 4.4 shows:

- Compared with the Neighboring and Blueprint States, the Mississippi population has a significantly higher percentage of Black residents, and a correspondingly lower percentage of White residents. Specifically, more than one-third (36 percent) of Mississippi's population is Black, compared with 22 percent in Neighboring States and 18.5 percent in the Blueprint States.

Figure 4.4: Racial Composition of the Populations of Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009



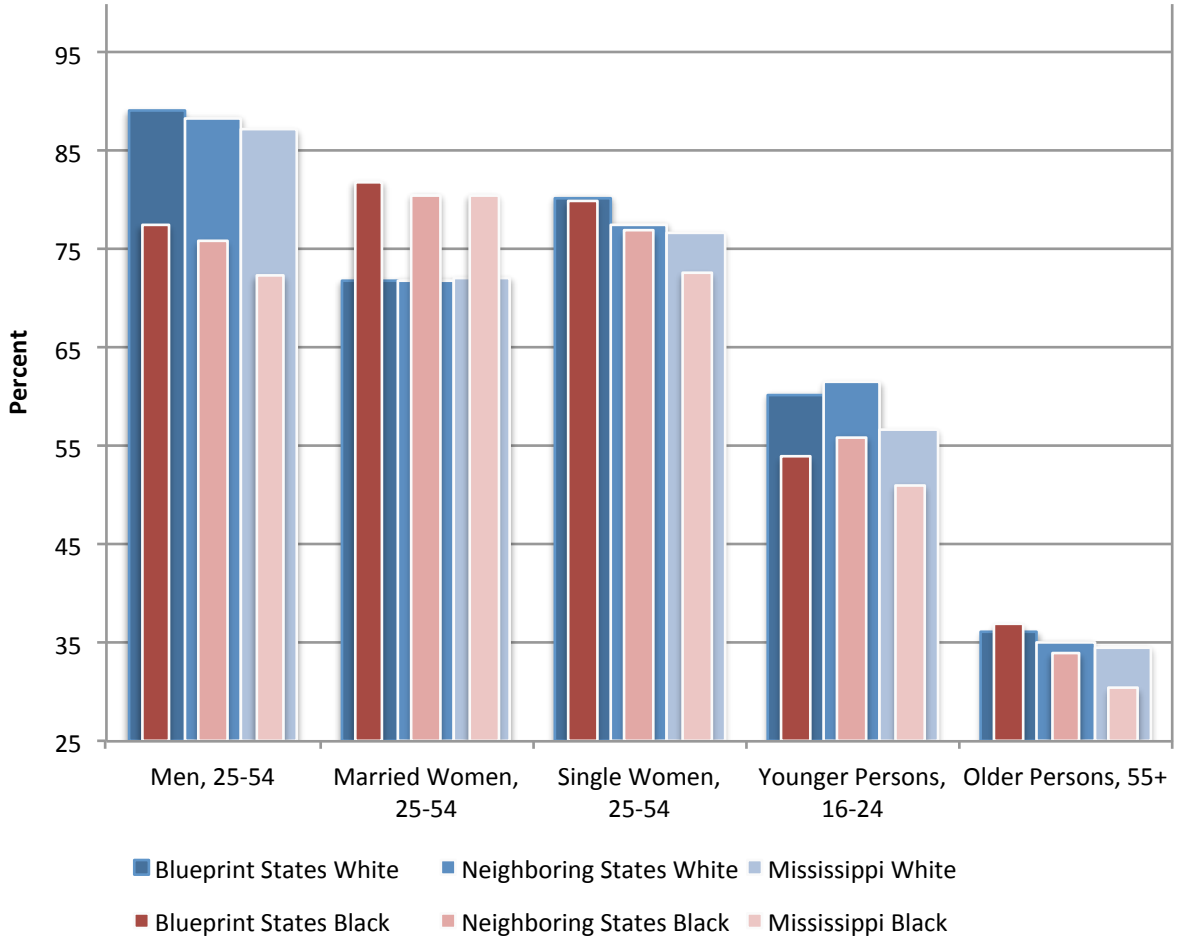
Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

This is another interstate difference that matters because, in most states, Black Men 25–54 and Black Younger Persons have lower labor force participation rates than their White counterparts, as Figure 4.5 shows:

- In both Mississippi and the comparison states, Black Men 25–54 have lower LFPRs than White Men 25–54. Also, the LFPR gap between Black and White Men in Mississippi is larger than in the comparison states — nearly 15 percentage points (72 percent for Blacks, 87 percent for Whites) versus 12 percentage points in the comparison states (76–77 percent for Blacks, 88–89 percent for Whites).[3]

[3] The LFPR gap between Black and White men has been attributed to worse labor market opportunities facing Black men due to discrimination and less education (Cain 1976; Hotchkiss 2006).

Figure 4.5: Labor Force Participation Rates by Race and Population Subgroup in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

- In Mississippi and the comparison states, Younger Black Persons have lower LFPRs than Younger White Persons. The LFPR gap between Younger Blacks and Younger Whites in Mississippi is similar to that in the comparison states.

The pattern for Single Women and Older Persons is somewhat different:

- In the Neighboring and Blueprint States, Single Black Women and Single White Women have similar LFPRs. In Mississippi, however, the LFPR of Single Black Women is lower by 4 percentage points (72.6 percent versus 76.7 percent).
- In the Neighboring and Blueprint States, Older Black Persons and Older White Persons have similar LFPRs. But in Mississippi, the LFPR of Older Black Persons lags that of Older White Persons by more than 4 percentage points (30.4 percent versus 34.6 percent).

Married Women 25–54 are quite different from the other four population subgroups: The LFPR of Married Black Women leads that of Married White Women by 8.5 percentage points in Mississippi and Neighboring States, and by 10 percentage points in the Blueprint States.

Incidence of Health Problems

A third set of differences between Mississippi and the comparison states is that Mississippi residents report a higher incidence of health problems. The ACS asks questions about five types of health issues: cognitive difficulties, ambulatory difficulty, difficulty taking care of oneself, difficulty living independently, and vision or hearing difficulties.

Table 4.1 shows that, in most cases, Mississippi residents are more likely to report having one or more of the above health difficulties. Only in the case of Younger Persons are Mississippi residents and residents of the comparison states (approximately) equally likely to report having each of these health difficulties.

Although some of the differences in health problems reported by residents of Mississippi and the comparison states are 1 percentage point or less, it will be seen in Section 6 that these differences do account for a substantial portion of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states, particularly for Men 25–54, Single Women 25–54, and Older Persons.

Table 4.1: Health Difficulties by Demographic Group, Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009

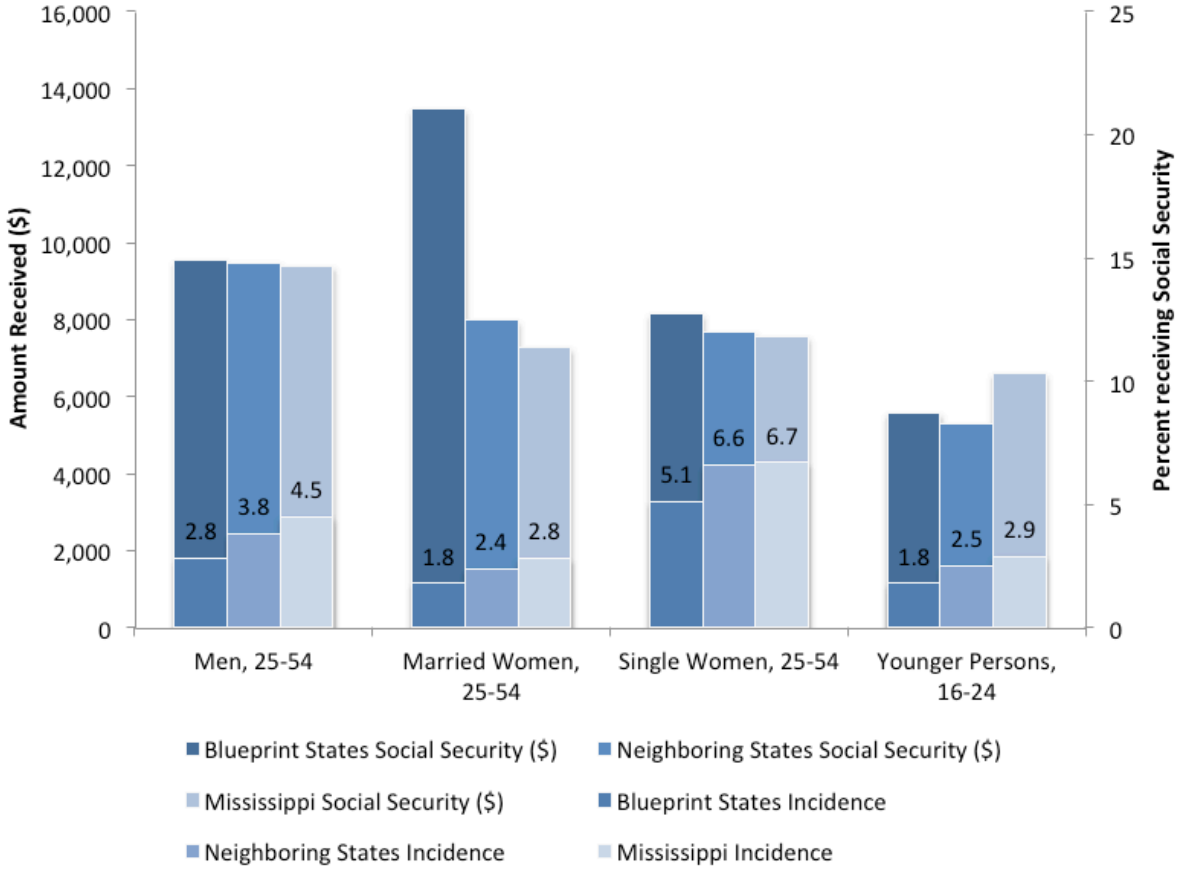
Demographic Group/ Health Difficulty	Percent Reporting a Health Difficulty		
	Mississippi	Neighboring states	Blueprint states
Men 25–54			
Cognitive	6.2	5.1	4.2
Ambulatory	6.7	6.0	4.7
Independent living	4.5	4.0	3.1
Self-care	2.4	2.1	1.7
Vision or hearing	4.9	4.7	3.8
Married Women 25–54			
Cognitive	3.6	3.5	2.5
Ambulatory	5.6	5.2	4.0
Independent living	3.7	3.2	2.4
Self-care	1.7	1.5	1.2
Vision or hearing	2.6	3.1	2.4
Single Women 25–54			
Cognitive	8.3	8.4	6.8
Ambulatory	10.4	9.5	7.7
Independent living	6.6	7.0	5.5
Self-care	3.7	3.1	2.6
Vision or hearing	4.8	4.8	4.1
Older Persons			
Cognitive	13.1	11.2	9.7
Ambulatory	27.5	25.4	22.3
Independent living	17.6	15.9	14.0
Self-care	10.9	9.8	8.5
Vision or hearing	17.8	16.7	15.3
Younger Persons			
Cognitive	3.9	4.8	4.1
Ambulatory	1.7	1.6	1.3
Independent living	2.3	2.7	2.3
Self-care	0.7	1.1	0.9
Vision or hearing	2.3	2.3	1.9

Source: Authors' tabulations of the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

Receipt of Government Transfers

Mississippi and the comparison states also differ in the percentage of individuals who receive government transfers such as Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Figures 4.6 and 4.7 display data on receipt of these transfers in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and the Blueprint States.[4]

Figure 4.6: Percent of Individuals Receiving Social Security Income and Amount Received by Demographic Group, Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2005, 2007, and 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Figures are averaged over 2005, 2007, and 2009.

[4] Unlike other figures, the data for this and the next figure come from three years of the ACS combined — 2005, 2007, and 2009 — rather than 2009 alone.

Figure 4.6 shows both the percentage of individuals who received income from Social Security (scaled on the right vertical axis) and the average dollar amount received by those who received Social Security income (scaled on the left vertical axis), for each of the five population subgroups. The figure illustrates the following points:

- About 4.5 percent of Men 25–54 in Mississippi receive income from Social Security (presumably mainly in the form of Disability Income), compared with 3.8 in Neighboring States and 2.8 percent in the Blueprint States. These differences are substantial and suggest that the incidence of Social Security Disability receipt among prime-age males in Mississippi is 36 percent higher than in Neighboring States, and 60 percent higher than in the Blueprint States. The differences are significant in view of the importance of Men 25–54 to the aggregate labor force.
- Among Women 25–54 (both Married and Single) and Younger Persons, the incidence of Social Security receipt is again higher in Mississippi than in the comparison states; however, for Married Women, the average amount received is lower in Mississippi than elsewhere.[5]

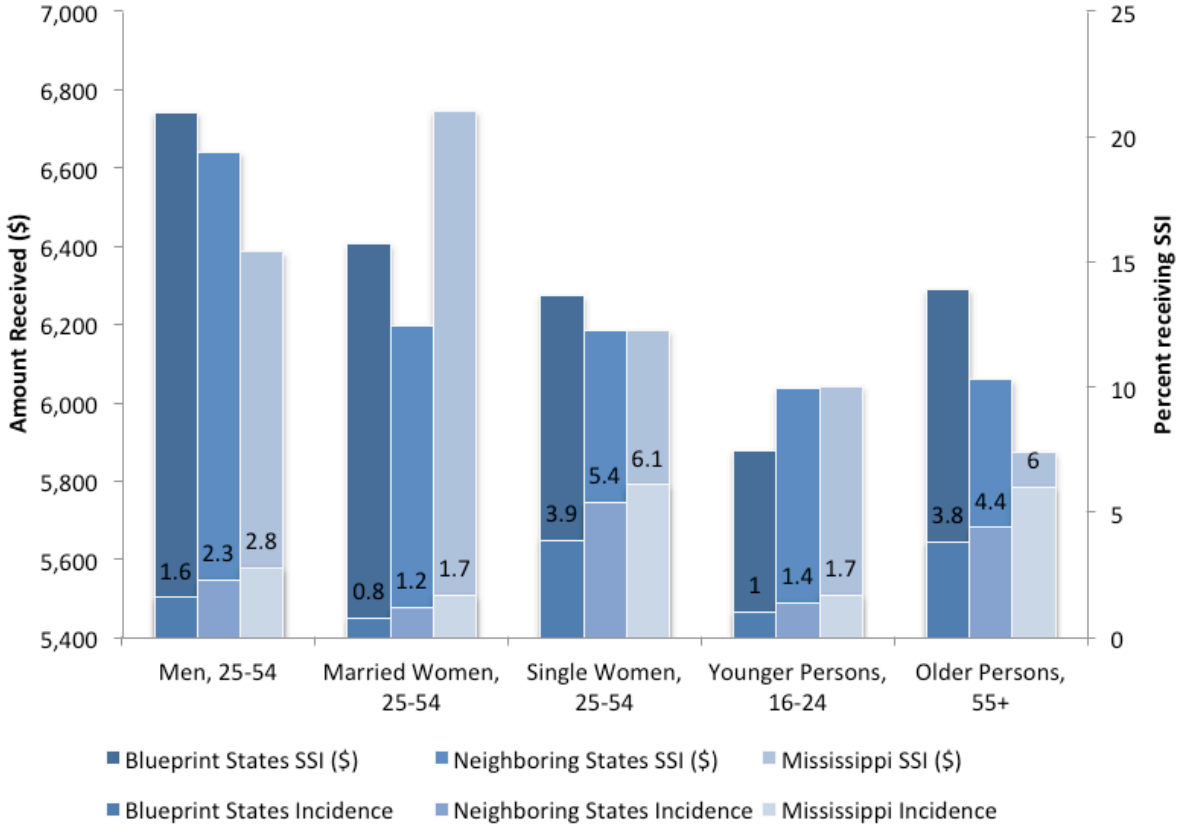
Figure 4.7 shows the percentage of individuals who received SSI and the average payment to SSI recipients. The pattern of SSI receipt is similar to Social Security receipt:

- For all five demographic groups, the incidence of SSI receipt is highest in Mississippi, somewhat lower in the Neighboring States, and lower still in the Blueprint States. This pattern makes sense because SSI is often received by

[5] Figure 4.6 excludes Older Persons because the incidence of Social Security income is about the same in Mississippi as in the comparison states (59 percent in all cases); however, the average amount received in Mississippi ($5,873) is somewhat less than in the Blueprint States ($6,289) and Neighboring States ($6,059).

households receiving other government transfer benefits, but for whom those other transfers are inadequate to bring the household out of poverty.

Figure 4.7: Receipt of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Amount Received by Demographic Group, Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2005, 2007, and 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Figures are averaged over 2005, 2007, and 2009.

Mississippi also differs from the comparison states in the percentage of its residents who receive food stamps (now the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), as Table 4.2 shows.[6] Note that individuals in Mississippi are about as likely to

[6] We discuss food stamps separately from other transfers because the ACS includes questions on whether food stamps were received by a household, but does not attempt to "cash out" the value of the food stamps received. As a result, we only observe the incidence of food stamp receipt, not the amount received.

receive food stamps as are those in the Neighboring States, but they are substantially more likely than those in the Blueprint States to receive food stamps. Also, the gap between food stamp receipt in Mississippi and the Blueprint States is largest (in both proportional and absolute terms) for the two groups most likely to receive food stamps — Younger Persons and Single Women.

Table 4.2: Incidence of Food Stamp Receipt, by Demographic Group, Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2005–2009

	Percent receiving food stamps		
Demographic group	Mississippi	Neighboring states	Blueprint states
Men 25–54	11.6	11.6	9.0
Married Women 25–54	7.7	8.6	7.1
Single Women 25–54	31.7	29.0	22.4
Older Persons	9.3	8.0	7.1
Younger Persons	20.8	19.2	15.0

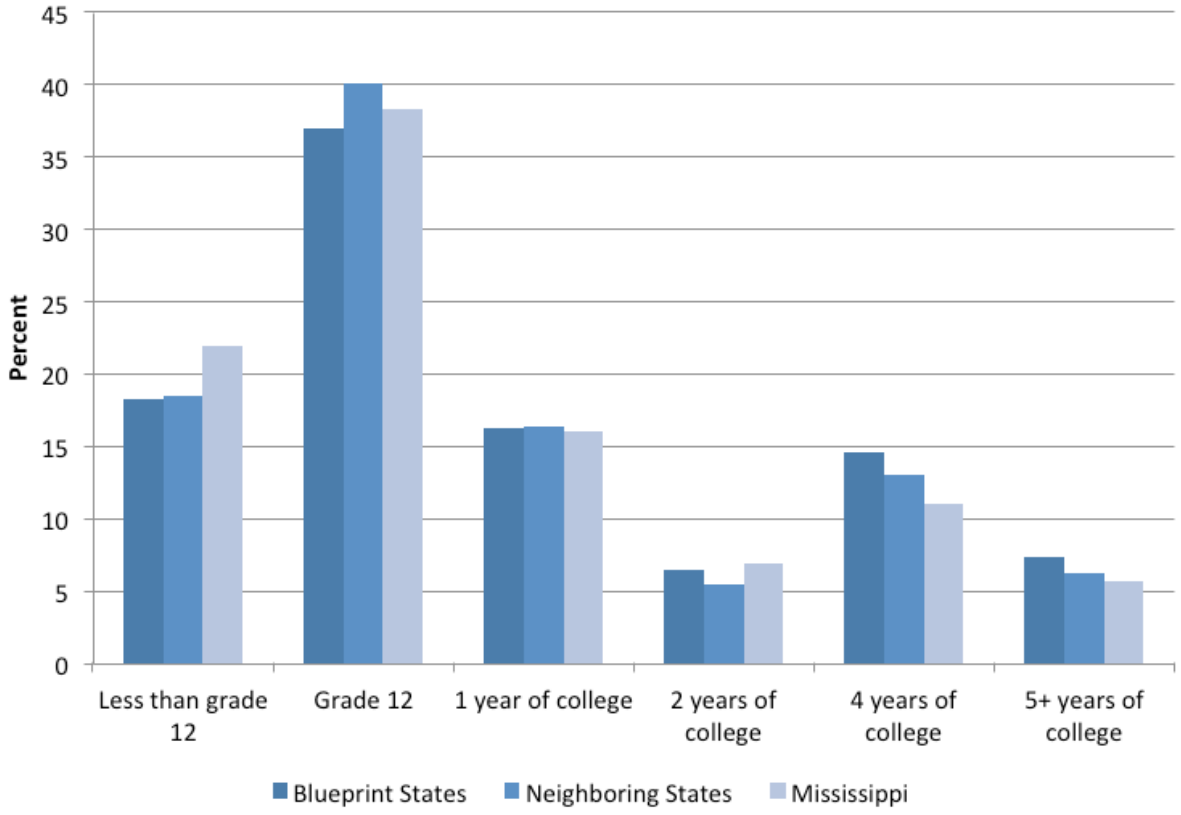
Source: Authors' calculations from the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Figures are averaged over 2005, 2007, and 2009.

Educational Attainment

A final important difference between Mississippi and the comparison states is the educational attainment of their residents, as Figure 4.8 shows:

- Compared with the Neighboring States and the Blueprint States, a higher percentage of Mississippi residents had not completed high school, and a lower percentage were college graduates (or had more than a college education).

Figure 4.8: Educational Attainment in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009

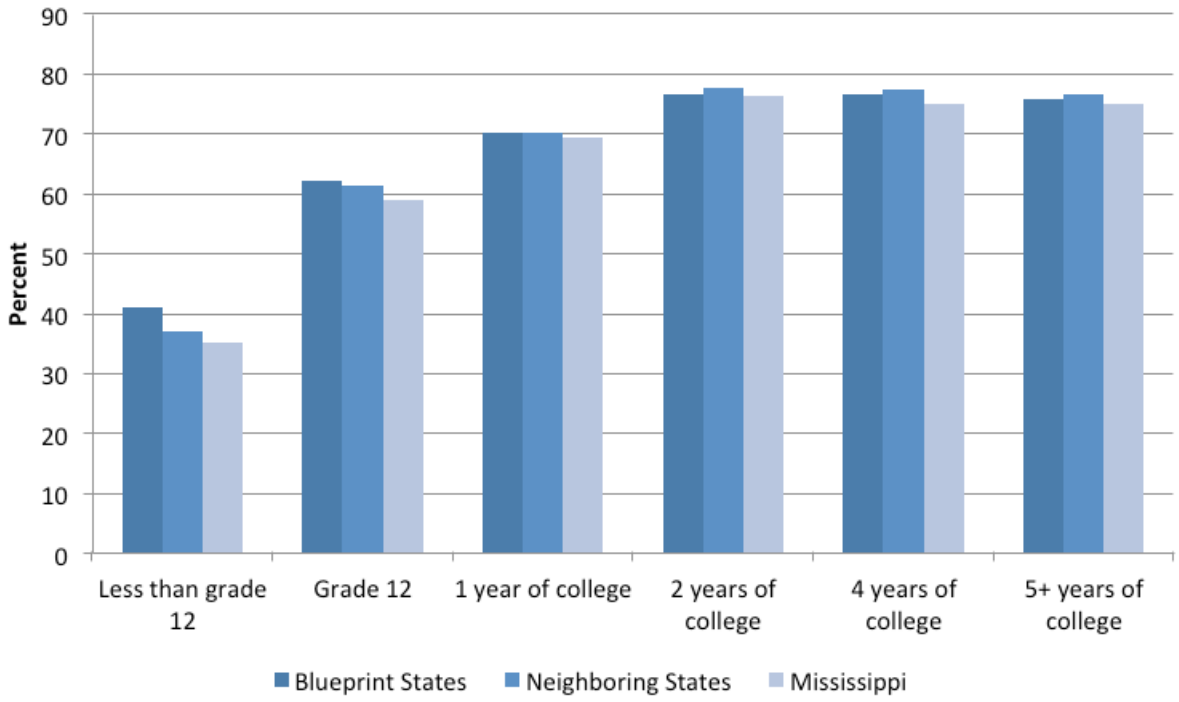


Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

This is another set of important differences because labor force participation tends to increase with higher educational attainment, as Figure 4.9 shows:

- The LFPRs of individuals with less than a high school diploma or only a high school diploma are substantially lower than the LFPRs of individuals with higher educational attainment.

Figure 4.9: Labor Force Participation Rates by Educational Attainment in Mississippi, Neighboring States, and Blueprint States, 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

5. Modeling Labor Force Participation

This section develops the labor supply model we estimate and discusses the data used to analyze LFPR gaps between Mississippi and other states. The first subsection offers a brief review of the theory of labor force participation, describing the factors that contribute to labor force decisions. The second subsection describes the econometric model estimated, and the third subsection describes the American Community Survey data and the variables included in the estimating equation.

Labor Supply Theory

The economic approach to labor force participation is a straightforward extension of the economic theory of consumer behavior.[7] The labor supply model starts with the assumption that people value goods (which can be bought by working in the labor market and earning income) and "leisure" (or time at home, which may be spent either in home production or recreation). Also, each person faces a predetermined market wage rate and is rational in deciding on the division of time between work in the labor market and time not working. Accordingly, an individual faces two decisions about labor supply: (1) whether or not to work in the labor market (the labor force participation decision) and (2) how many work hours to supply, given that he or she has decided to work in the labor market (the so-called intensive margin). This report focuses on the first decision.

The main implication of the economic theory of labor supply is straightforward: An individual decides to participate in the labor force if the wage offered in the market (by an employer) exceeds the individual's "reservation wage" — the lowest wage rate at

[7] For a more complete review of the literature; see Pencavel (1986) and Blundell and MaCurdy (1999).

which an individual is indifferent between working and not working. If the individual's wage offer falls below the reservation wage, he or she will not participate in the labor force. The *wage offer* depends in turn on two factors:

1. the individual's human capital or earnings capacity, and
2. the state of the labor market in the worker's region

The *reservation wage* depends on three factors:

1. the availability of income from sources other than market work
2. the ability of the individual to take care of consumption needs by working at home (or engaging in "home production")
3. the worker's "taste for work" (work preferences or work ethic)

The model generates five testable hypotheses:

First, because individuals with more education have more human capital and greater earnings capacity (Mincer 1974) individuals with more education typically face higher wage offers and supply more labor. Accordingly, education is an important determinant of labor force participation.[8] A related point is that good health is a form of human capital that gives an individual greater earnings capacity. As a result, health problems are also a determinant of labor force participation, and healthy individuals will supply more labor than unhealthy individuals.

Second, workers face different labor market opportunities (or wage offers) due to how well labor markets are developed where they live. Metropolitan areas, almost by definition, have better developed labor markets than Non-Metropolitan areas, leading to the expectation that individuals in Non-Metropolitan areas will supply less labor to the

[8] Wessels (2001) has highlighted this point in the context of teenagers.

market. Labor market opportunities also vary with race and ethnicity as a result of discrimination, so groups subject to discrimination face less attractive labor market opportunities and can be expected to supply less labor (Juhn and Potter 2006).

Third, an increase in non-labor income is likely to reduce the likelihood of an individual participating in the labor force. Non-labor income could come from private sources (such as rental income, interest and dividends, and pensions) or government transfers (such as Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, unemployment insurance, and food stamps). Government transfers may have a greater-than-average influence on labor force participation in a state like Mississippi, where wages are below the national average.[9]

Fourth, labor supply decisions are influenced by how productive an individual is at home, which in turn depends in part on the composition of the individual's household (Gronau 1977, Rosenzweig and Stark 1998). Accordingly, following Hotchkiss (2006), the model includes indicators of household composition, such as the number of household members, number of children, and an indicator for the presence of grandchildren in the household.

Fifth, an individual's work ethic (motivation or taste for work) will influence his or her decision to supply labor. However, because an individual's work ethic is difficult or impossible to observe, labor supply models typically include demographic indicators

[9] Hausman (1981), Blank (1985), Gallaway, Vedder, and Lawson (1991), Gruber and Wise (1999), Eissa (1996), Lumsdaine and Mitchell (1999), and DiCecio, Engemann, Owyang, and Wheeler (2008) discuss various aspects of non-labor income and labor supply.

(age, sex, and marital status, for example) to account for differences in the taste for work that vary over the life-cycle or with sex or marital status.[10]

Econometric Methods

The considerations outlined in the previous section can be translated into a regression analysis that offers a tool for studying questions about the determinants of labor force participation. Consider a model in which the probability of individual *i* participating in the labor force depends on a set of observable variables ($x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k$) and unobservables that are specific to the individual (c_i):

$$\Pr(LFP_i = 1 \mid \bullet) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \ldots + \beta_k x_{ki} + c_i \qquad (5.1)$$

In equation 5.1, each β_k coefficient gives the change in the probability of labor force participation [$\Pr(LFP_i = 1 \mid \bullet)$] associated with a unit change in the *k*th observable characteristic (x_k), holding constant the other factors in the equation.[11] The model can be implemented by regressing a 0-1 indicator of individual *i*'s labor force participation ($LFP_i = 1$ if individual *i* is in the labor force, 0 otherwise) on a set of observable characteristics.

The ACS includes a rich set of variables capturing the following :

- individual characteristics (age, gender, race, educational attainment, and veteran status)
- family characteristics (marital status and number of children)
- indicators of poor health

[10] Like other labor supply models, the model we estimate does not include the wage as a determinant of labor supply because wages cannot be observed for individuals who do not participate in the labor force. For the same reason, an individual's occupation and industry cannot be included in the labor force participation model.

[11] We stress that this approach does not capture causality, but rather the correlation between labor force participation and each individual determinant, holding other determinants constant.

- location of residence and whether the individual migrated within the last year
- non-labor income sources (including support from government transfer programs available to the individual)

Table 5.1 gives a complete list of the variables included in the regression models, with a brief description of each.

The above approach is similar to that used by Hotchkiss (2006), and it is informative for at least three reasons. First, it can be used to gauge the importance of each observable factor in explaining whether an individual participates in the labor force. For example, if the estimated coefficient on Non-Metropolitan residence is –0.05 (as it is for Men 25–54 in the Blueprint States — see Table A6.1), then the implication is that living in a Non-Metropolitan area reduces an individual's probability of labor force participation by 0.05, or 5 percentage points — a substantial reduction.

Second, the approach leads to an analysis of whether the strength of a relationship between a given factor and labor force participation differs among different groups of workers, or between Mississippi and other states. For example, for Younger Persons in Mississippi, residence in a Non-Metropolitan area is related to a 10 percentage point reduction in the probability of labor force participation, whereas for Younger Persons in the Blueprint States, the reduction is only 2 percentage points (Table A6.5).

Third, the approach can be used to gauge the importance of specific observable factors in explaining LFPR gaps between Mississippi and other states, and to make statements about the degree to which each factor contributes to an LFPR gap. For example, if the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Blueprint States is 5 percentage

points, statements can be made about the percentage of this difference that can be attributed to demographic characteristics such as location of residence, income transfers, and an individual's health status. The technique used to perform this analysis is a method introduced independently by Blinder (1973) and Oaxaca (1973), which decomposes the LFPR gap between Mississippi and a comparison group (either the Neighboring States or the Blueprint States) into two parts:

- a part that is "explained" or "expected" given the measurable differences in characteristics between Mississippi and the comparison states
- a residual that is due to other factors that are not included in the model because they cannot be measured

Using the Blinder-Oaxaca approach, the LFPR gap between Mississippi (*MS*) and a comparison group (*C*, which can be either the Neighboring States or the Blueprint States) can be expressed as:[12]

$$LFPR_C - LFPR_{MS} = (\Delta X \bullet b_C) + (X_{MS} \bullet \Delta b) \qquad (5.2)$$

where:

- $LFPR_C - LFPR_{MS}$ = the LFPR gap between the comparison states and Mississippi.
- $\Delta X = X_C - X_{MS}$ = the differences between the comparison states and Mississippi in observable characteristics (X_C and X_{MS} are the average observable characteristics in the comparison states and Mississippi, respectively).
- b_C = estimates of the β coefficients in equation 5.1 using a sample of observations from the comparison states.

[12] See Appendix 2 for a more complete derivation.

- $\Delta b = b_C - b_{MS}$ = the differences between the comparison states and Mississippi in the estimated coefficients from equation 5.1 (b_{MS} are estimates of the β coefficients in equation 5.1 using the Mississippi sample).

Accordingly, the terms in equation 5.2 have the following interpretations:

- The left-hand side is the LFPR gap between Mississippi (*MS*) and the comparison group (*C*); that is, the difference between the LFPR in Mississippi ($LFPR_{MS}$) and the LFPR in the comparison states ($LFPR_C$).
- The first term on the right-hand side is the portion of the LFPR gap that can be attributed to differences between Mississippi and the comparison states in observable characteristics (ΔX). This is the "expected" or "explained" portion of the LFPR gap.
- The second term on the right-hand side is the portion of the LFPR gap that cannot be "explained" by observable differences between Mississippi and the comparison states. This portion of the LFPR gap results from differences in the way observable characteristics are transformed into a probability of labor force participation — that is, differences between Mississippi and the comparison states in the estimated β_k parameters, which are denoted Δb.

The result of the Blinder-Oaxaca is a decomposition of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states into portions attributable to: (a) differences between Mississippi and other states in observable factors, such as ethnicity, educational attainment, and income transfers; and (b) differences between Mississippi and other states in unobservable factors (or factors that are difficult to measure), such as culture or institutions.

The decomposition can in turn offer insights into whether policy changes might influence the LFPR of a population subgroup. For example, the decomposition can indicate whether a state's relatively low LFPR can be attributed in part to a higher percentage of the state's population living in Non-Metropolitan areas, relatively low educational attainment, and/or wider availability of government income transfers in that state than elsewhere.

Data

To estimate the model summarized by equation 5.1 we use data on individuals from the American Community Survey Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (ACS-IPUMS, Ruggles et al. 2010) for 2005, 2007, and 2009. The ACS is a mail survey conducted by the Census Bureau that samples approximately 1 percent of the United States population annually (about 250,000 individuals per month) and provides detailed data on the socio-economic characteristics of households and individuals, their labor force status, and their annual earnings and sources of income.

The large sample of the ACS-IPUMS allows a convincing analysis of labor force participation of subgroups of individuals. For example, the 2009 ACS household data on Mississippi consists of 29,958 individuals representing the Mississippi population of 2,951,996. This sample is more than adequate to analyze the five population subgroups first analyzed by Bowen and Finegan (1969) in their landmark study of labor force participation: Men 25–54, Married Women 25–54, Single Women 25–54, Older Persons (ages 55 and up), and Younger Persons (ages 16–24).

The ACS has two drawbacks for our purposes. First, 2005 was the first year in which the ACS was fully implemented, so it cannot be used to estimate and analyze labor

force participation earlier than 2005. In particular, we cannot use the ACS to analyze long-term trends in labor force participation. Second, the ACS has fewer (and less detailed) questions on labor force participation than the CPS, mainly because the ACS is a mail-in survey, rather than being administered in-person or by telephone, like the CPS. Although the ACS picks up the major features of labor force status (labor force participation, employment, and unemployment), it does not pick up more refined aspects of labor force behavior, such as discouraged worker status or "marginal attachment" to the labor force. As a result, we cannot analyze them in the report. (This limitation of the ACS is illustrated in Figure A1.1, where the aspects of labor force status that cannot be observed in the ACS are grayed.)

The main goal of this report is to compare Mississippi with two sets of comparison states: Mississippi's Neighboring States and the Blueprint States. To make these comparisons, we use data from 2009, the most recent year for which ACS-IPUMS data were available when this project started. We also compare Mississippi with itself over three years — 2005, 2007, and 2009 — in order to examine labor force behavior under different labor market conditions. Unfortunately, 2005 is not a full "Pre-Katrina" year because Hurricane Katrina struck in late August 2005. However, as already noted, 2005 is the first year for which ACS-IPUMS data are available. Nationally, 2007 was a pre-recession year, but it was a year in which Mississippi was still struggling in the aftermath of Katrina. Finally, 2009 is the first year in which the labor market felt the full effects of the "Great Recession."

Table 5.1 displays the variables used in the analysis, paired with short descriptions. The first variable, labor force participation, is the variable we aim to

explain through regression analysis. The remaining variables are the characteristics used to explain each individual's probability of labor force participation.

Table 5.1: Brief Descriptions of Variables Used in the Analysis

Variables	Description
Dependent variable	
Labor Force Participant	Indicator variable equal to 1 if an individual is either employed or unemployed (not employed but able, available, and looking for work); else 0
Explanatory variables	
Age	Age of the individual in years
Female	= 1 if woman; 0 if man
Race	A set of five 0-1 variables indicating race, ethnicity, or nativity: White; Black; Asian (Chinese, Japanese, Other Asian or Pacific Islander); Other (Indian or Alaska Native, Other race); Multiple races
Hispanic	= 1 if Hispanic origin; else 0
Educational attainment	A set of six 0-1 variables indicating level of educational attainment: Less than grade 12; Grade 12; 1 year of college; 2 years of college; 4 years of college; 5 or more years of college
Marital status	A set of four 0-1 variables indicating the civil status of the individual: married; divorced or separated, widowed, and never married
Number of persons in the household	Number of persons present in the household, excluding institutional inmates
Number of children in the household	Number of children younger than age 18 present in the household
Grandchildren present in the household	= 1 if grandchildren are present in the household; else 0
Educational attainment	A set of six 0-1 variables indicating level of educational attainment: Less than grade 12; Grade 12; 1 year of college; 2 years of college; 4 years of college; 5 or more years of college
Cognitive difficulty	= 1 if yes; else 0 (includes difficulties in learning, remembering, concentrating, or making decisions)
Ambulatory difficulty	= 1 if yes; else 0 (difficulties that limit basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying)
Independent living difficulty	= 1 if yes; else 0 (includes physical, mental, or emotional conditions that last six months or more that make it difficult or impossible to perform basic activities outside the home alone)
Self-care difficulty	= 1 if yes; else 0 (includes difficulty in taking care of own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home)
Vision or hearing difficulty	= 1 if yes; else 0 (includes "long-lasting" blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment)

(Continued on next page)

Table 5.1: Brief Descriptions of Variables Used in the Analysis (continued)

Variables	Description
Explanatory variables	
Migrated within last year	= 1 if migrated a year ago; = 0 if no (indicates whether the respondent had changed residence since a reference point one year ago, including within-state migration)
Veteran status	= 1 if individual is has ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military reserves, or National Guard; else 0
Not metropolitan resident	= 1 if not residing in a metropolitan area; else 0 (including "not identifiable")
Received food stamps	= 1 if food stamp recipient; else 0
Social Security income ($/1,000)	Dollar amount of Social Security income divided by 1,000 (pre-tax Social Security pension, survivors benefits, and permanent disability insurance, plus Railroad Retirement insurance payments)
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1,000)	Dollar amount of pre-tax income from public assistance such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and General Assistance, divided by 1,000
Interest, dividend, and rental income ($/10,000)	Dollar amount of interest, dividend, and rental income divided by 10,000 (pre-tax income received or lost from an estate or trust, interest, dividends, royalties, and rents — may be negative)
Retirement, survivor, or disability income ($/1,000)	Dollar amount of private retirement income divided by 1,000 (pre-tax retirement, survivor, and disability pension income, other than Social Security)
Supplemental Security Income ($/1,000)	Dollar amount of Supplemental Security Income divided by 1,000 (pre-tax income received from SSI)
Other non-wage income ($/1,000)	Dollar amount of other income divided by 1,000 (residual reporting how much of each respondent's total money income or losses, as recorded in the IPUMS variable INCTOT, came from sources not included in the other IPUMS person-record income variables)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census (2009), ACS-IPUMS.

6. Accounting for LFPR Gaps Between Mississippi and Other States

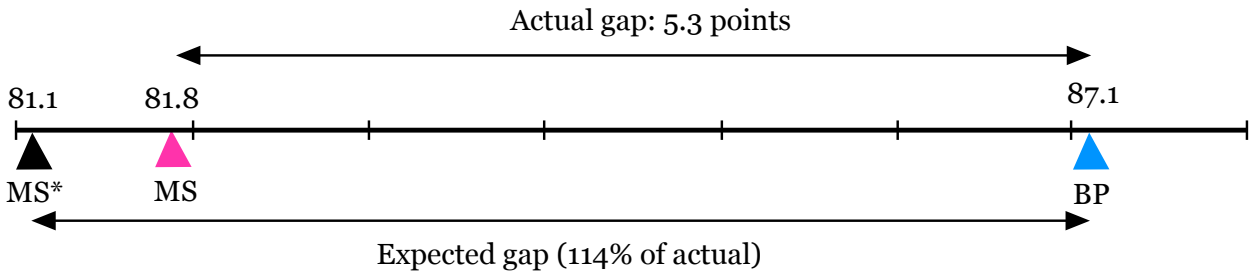
To what extent do the LFPR differences between Mississippi and the comparison states reflect the interstate differences in Non-Metropolitan residence, educational attainment, and government transfers discussed in Section 4? We address this question using the Blinder-Oaxaca technique described in the previous section. This technique compares the actual LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states with the LFPR gap that is "expected" based on differences in measurable characteristics (such as Non-Metropolitan residence and transfers) between residents of Mississippi and the comparison states. In the process, it allows statements to be made about which observable factors are responsible for observed LFPR gaps between individuals in Mississippi and the comparison states. Figures 6.1 through 6.6 summarize the findings.

Men 25–54

Figure 6.1 shows that, for Men 25–54, the actual LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Blueprint States was 5.3 percentage points in 2009 (81.8 percent in Mississippi versus 87.1 percent in the Blueprint States). But if the labor force behavior of Mississippi Men 25–54 were the same as the labor force behavior of Men in the Blueprint States, Mississippi Men would be expected to have a somewhat *lower* LFPR — 81.1 percent — denoted by the black triangle labeled MS*.[13] As a result, the *expected* LFPR gap between Men in Mississippi and in the Blueprint States is greater than the actual LFPR gap.

[13] Alternatively, MS* could be thought of as the expected LFPR of Men in the Neighboring States if those Men had the characteristics of Mississippi Men.

Figure 6.1: Actual and Expected LFPR Gap for Men 25–54, Mississippi (MS) and the Blueprint States (BP), 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

What does this imply? First, for Men 25–54, the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Blueprint States is expected — that is, it can be fully explained by interstate differences in residents' characteristics. In particular, the findings reported in the Appendix (Table A6.1) suggest that four measurable differences between Men in Mississippi and the Blueprint States explain most of the LFPR gap:

- Mississippi has a higher concentration of Men in Non-Metropolitan areas, and this reduces the LFPR of Mississippi Men by 2.1 percentage points.
- A higher percentage of Mississippi Men are Black (nearly 35 percent in Mississippi versus 17 percent in the Neighboring States), and this reduces the LFPR of Mississippi Men by 1.2 percentage points.
- Mississippi Men have a higher incidence of health problems, which reduces their LFPR by 1.0 percentage point.
- A higher percentage of Mississippi Men receive food stamps and income from Social Security and SSI, which reduces their LFPR by 0.9 percentage point.

Second, based on their measurable characteristics, Mississippi Men 25–54 have a somewhat higher-than-expected LFPR (the actual 81.8 percent, rather than the expected

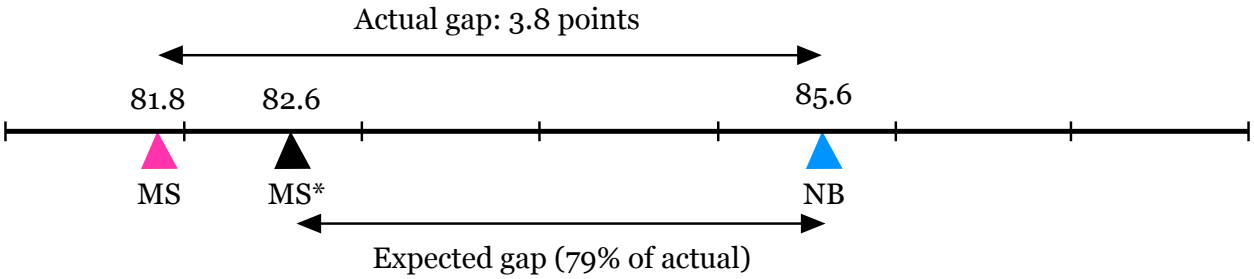
81.1 percent). Why was the LFPR of Mississippi Men somewhat higher than expected? Apparently, the labor force behavior of Mississippi Men differs somewhat from that of men in the Blueprint States due to factors that are difficult to observe or measure. We can only speculate as to what these intangible factors might be, but culture or institutions are possibilities, and they appear to be slightly favorable to the labor force participation of Men.

Figure 6.2 compares the LFPRs of Men 25–54 in Mississippi and the Neighboring States. The actual LFPR gap was 3.8 percentage points in 2009 (81.8 percent in Mississippi versus 85.6 percent in the Neighboring States) — smaller than the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Blueprint States. In this case, however, the *expected* LFPR of Mississippi Men is *greater* than it was in fact — 82.6 percent (denoted MS*).

Again, there are two implications. First, most but not all of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Neighboring States is due to observable differences between the states' residents. Findings reported in Table A6.6 suggest that Mississippi's relatively high concentration of Men in Non-Metropolitan areas, its higher percentage of Men who are Black, its higher incidence of health problems, and its higher incidence of income from Social Security and SSI are the main factors explaining this difference. (This was also true of the comparison between Mississippi and the Blueprint States). Second, when compared with the Neighboring States, Mississippi Men 25–54 have a somewhat lower-than-expected LFPR (81.8 percent, compared with the expected 82.6 percent). Again, intangibles such as culture or institutions are the factors we can point to, although in this case (in contrast to the comparison between Mississippi and the

Blueprint States) the intangible factors appear to be slightly unfavorable to labor force participation.

Figure 6.2: Actual and Expected LFPR Gap for Men 25–54, Mississippi (MS) and Neighboring States (NB), 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

Based on Figures 6.1 and 6.2, we have the following conclusions for Men 25–54:

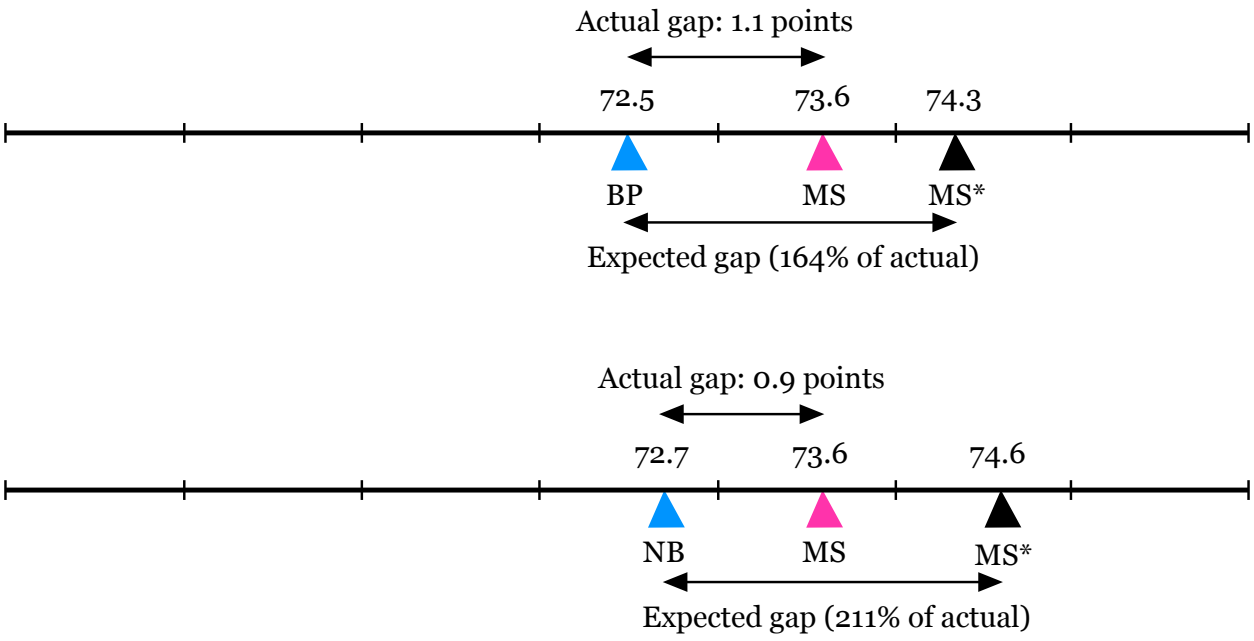
- Four-fifths or more of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states can be attributed to the observable characteristics of Men in Mississippi, the Blueprint States, and the Neighboring States. The most important observable factors that lead to the LFPR gap are the relatively high concentration of Mississippi's residents in Non-Metropolitan areas, Mississippi's higher concentration of Black residents, its higher incidence of health problems, and its higher incidence of income from Social Security and SSI.
- A relatively small percentage (20 percent or less) of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states is due to intangible factors such as culture and institutions.

Married Women 25–54

Figure 6.3 compares the LFPR of Married Women 25–54 in Mississippi with the LFPRs of Married Women in the Blueprint and Neighboring States.

- The actual LFPR of Married Women in Mississippi is greater than in the comparison states by more than 1 percentage point (73.6 percent in Mississippi versus 72.5 percent in both the Blueprint and Neighboring States).
- However, the LFPR of Mississippi's Married Women is expected to be even *higher* than it was in fact — 74.3 percent (compared with the Blueprint States) or 74.6 percent (compared with the Neighboring States).

Figure 6.3: Actual and Expected LFPR Gaps for Married Women 25–54, Mississippi (MS), Blueprint States (BP), and Neighboring States (NB), 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

Mississippi Married Women have a higher LFPR than Married Women in the comparison states for two main reasons (see Tables A6.2 and A6.7). First, a higher percentage of Married Women in Mississippi are Black than in the comparison states, and Black Women generally have higher LFPRs than do White Women (see Figure 4.5). The higher percentage of Blacks among Mississippi's Married Women raises their LFPR by 1.2 percentage points. Second, Married Women in Mississippi are more likely to have 1 or 2 years of post-secondary education, which also raises their LFPR. Other observable differences between Married Women in Mississippi and the comparison states tend to reduce labor force participation of Married Women[14]; however, these factors are outweighed by the positive influence of Black Married Women on Mississippi's LFPR. In fact, the positive influence of Black Married Women on the LFPR leads to the expectation that Mississippi Married Women will have an even higher LFPR than they do. Intangible factors appear to hold back the LFPR of Mississippi's Married Women.

Figure 6.3 leads to the following conclusion regarding Married Women 25–54:

- Married Women in Mississippi have a higher LFPR than Married Women in the comparison states, mainly because a higher percentage of Mississippi's Married Women are Black, and a higher percentage of Mississippi's Married Women have 1 or 2 years of post-secondary education.
- Nonetheless, based on their observable characteristics, we would expect the LFPR of Mississippi's Married Women to be even higher than it is in fact.

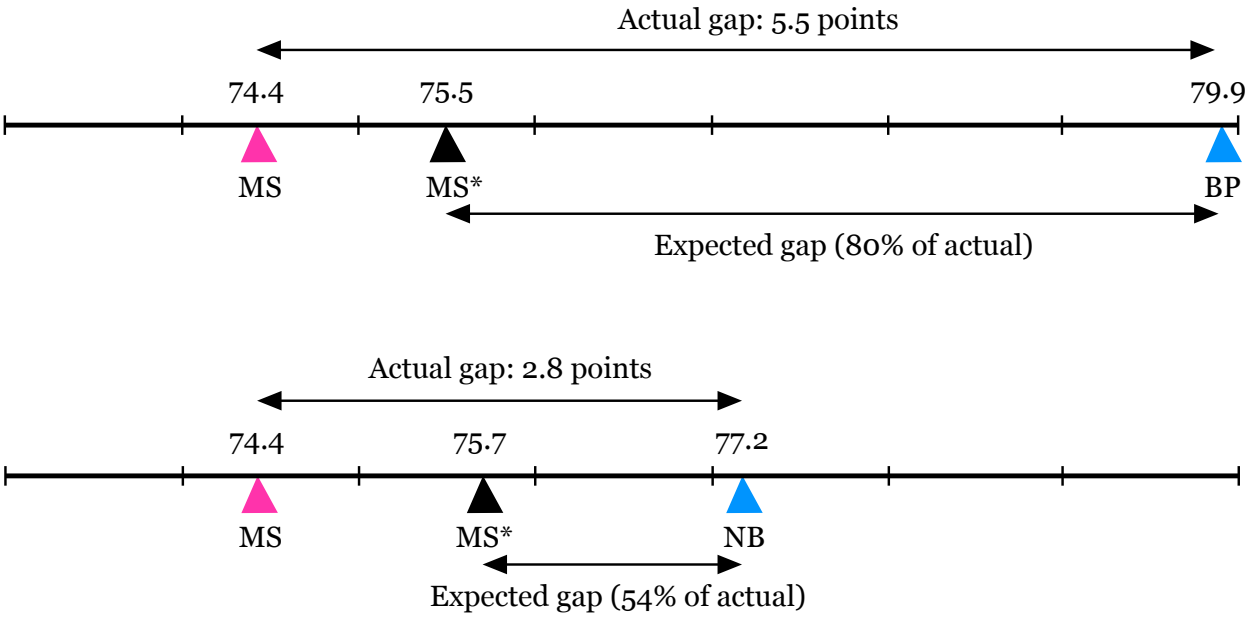
[14] Mississippi's Married Women have a higher incidence of health problems and receipt of income from Social Security and SSI than Married Women in the Blueprint States.

Single Women 25–54

Figure 6.4 compares the LFPR of Single Women 25–54 in Mississippi with the LFPRs of Single Women in the Blueprint and Neighboring States. The figure illustrates two points:

- Single Women in Mississippi have a substantially lower LFPR than Single Women in the comparison states.
- Eighty percent of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Blueprint States, and more than half the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the Neighboring States, can be attributed to observable factors.

Figure 6.4: Actual and Expected LFPR Gaps for Single Women 25–54, Mississippi (MS), Blueprint States (BP), and Neighboring States (NB), 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

The findings reported in Appendix 6 (Tables A6.3 and A6.8) suggest that three measurable differences between Mississippi and the Blueprint States explain much of the LFPR gap for Single Women:

- The higher concentration of Mississippi's Single Women in Non-Metropolitan areas reduces their LFPR by 1.7 points.
- The higher incidence of food stamp receipt and income from SSI among Mississippi's Single Women reduces their LFPR by 1.5 percentage points.
- The higher incidence of health problems among Mississippi's Single Women reduces their LFPR by 0.8 percentage point.

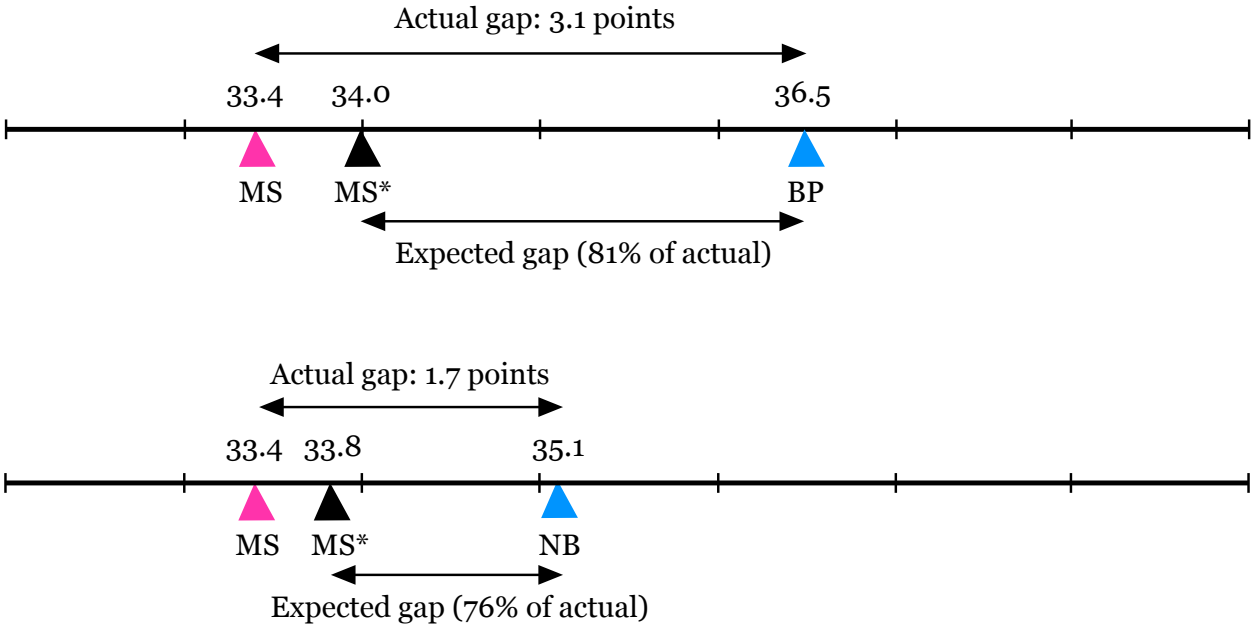
Although much of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states is due to the above observable factors, part of the gap remains unexplained and must be attributed to intangibles like culture and institutions.

Older Persons

Figure 6.5 displays LFPR gaps for Older Persons and illustrates two points:

- The LFPR of Older Persons in Mississippi is about 2 to 3 percentage points lower than the LFPRs of Older Persons in the Blueprint and Neighboring States.
- About three-quarters of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states is explained by interstate differences in individuals' characteristics.

Figure 6.5: Actual and Expected LFPR Gaps for Older Persons, Mississippi (MS), Blueprint States (BP), and Neighboring States (NB), 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

The findings reported in Appendix 6 (Tables A6.4 and A6.9) suggest that three observable factors are responsible for much of the LFPR gap for Older Persons:

- The higher concentration of Mississippi's Older Persons in Non-Metropolitan areas reduces their LFPR by 1.2 points.

- The higher incidence of health problems among Mississippi's Older Persons reduces their LFPR by 1.1 percentage points.
- The lower educational attainment of Mississippi's Older Persons (particularly the lower likelihood of having completed 4 or more years of college) reduces their LFPR by 0.7 percentage point.

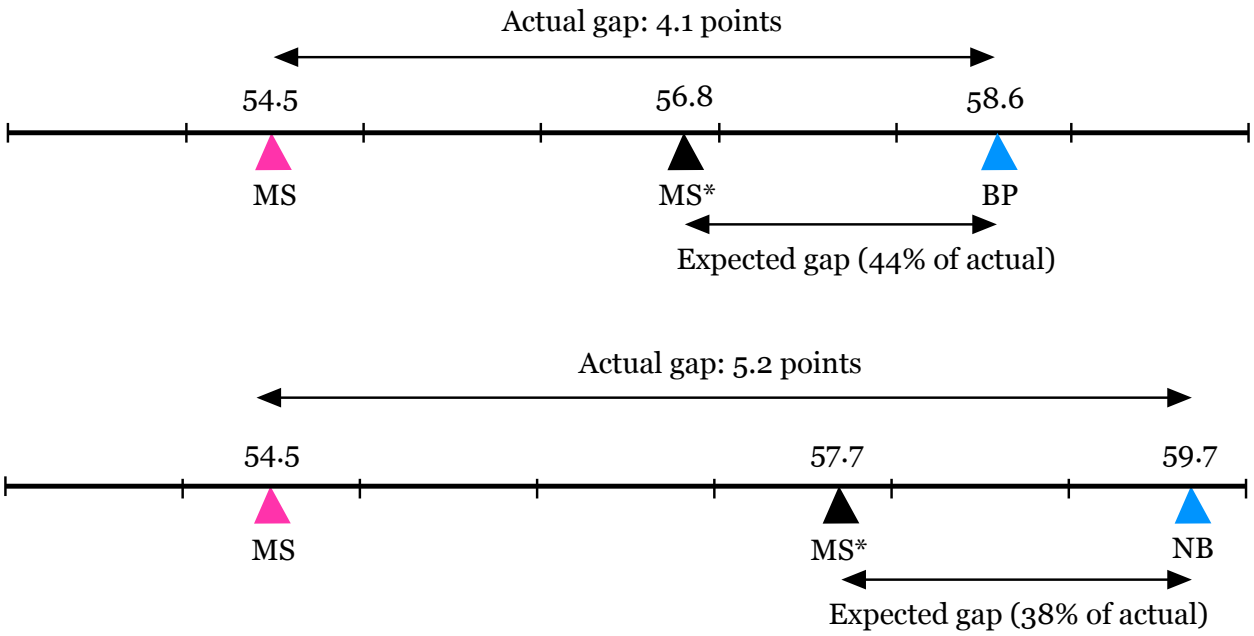
For Older Persons, as for Single Women, most of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states is due to observable factors, but part of the LFPR gap cannot be explained by interstate differences that are easily measured.

Younger Persons

The LFPR gaps for Younger Persons, shown in Figure 6.6, differ from the LFPR gaps of the other four population subgroups because a relatively small percentage of those gaps can be explained by observable differences between Mississippi and the comparison states:

- The LFPR of Younger Persons is 4 to 5 percentage points lower in Mississippi than in the Blueprint and Neighboring States.
- Less than one-half of the LFPR gap between Mississippi and the comparison states can be explained by interstate differences in Young Persons' characteristics.

Figure 6.6: Actual and Expected LFPR Gaps for Younger Persons, Mississippi (MS), Blueprint States (BP), and Neighboring States (NB), 2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

The *expected* portion of the LFPR gap for Younger Persons can be explained mainly by three factors (see Tables A6.5 and A6.10):

- A higher percentage of Mississippi's Younger Persons are Black (nearly 45 percent in Mississippi versus 22 percent in the Blueprint States and 27 percent in the Neighboring States), and this reduces the LFPR of Mississippi's Younger Persons by about 1 percentage point.
- A higher percentage of Mississippi's Younger Persons are concentrated in Non-Metropolitan areas, and this also reduces the LFPR of Mississippi's Younger Persons by about 1 percentage point.
- Younger Persons in Mississippi have lower educational attainment than Younger Persons in the Blueprint and Neighboring States, and this reduces the LFPR of Mississippi's Younger Persons by about 0.5 percentage point.

Still, these observable differences between Younger Persons in Mississippi and the comparison states are less important than intangible differences that are not easily measured. We have referred to these intangibles as culture and institutions, but the concern is that longstanding factors that are difficult to change — the legacy of racial discrimination or the rural history of the state — play a role in labor force behavior, particularly in the case of Younger Persons.

7. Summary and Implications

Mississippi historically has had one of the lowest LFPRs in the United States. This report has analyzed the labor force behavior of five population groups to draw conclusions about the reasons for the LFPR gaps between Mississippi and other Southern states. Table 7.1 summarizes the main findings, showing the percentage point difference in the LFPR for which each of five key differences between Mississippi and the Blueprint States is responsible.

Table 7.1: Percentage Point Changes in the LFPR Resulting from Five Main Measurable Differences Between Mississippi and the Blueprint States, by Population Subgroup

		Percentage Points Attributable to Differnces in:				
Demographic Group	Total LFPR Gap	Non-Metropolitan Residence	Percentage Black	Health Problems	Government Transfer Receipt	Educational Attainment
Men 25–54	−5.3	−2.1	−1.2	−1.0	−0.9	—
Married Women 25–54	+1.1	—	+1.2*	−0.7	—	+0.3
Single Women 25–54	−5.5	−1.7	—	−0.8	−1.6	−0.9
Older Persons	−3.1	−1.2	—	−1.1	—	−0.7
Younger Persons	−4.1	−0.8	−1.2	—	—	−0.4

Note: Compared with the Blueprint States, a higher percentage of Mississippi residents live in a Non-Metropolitan area, are Black, report health problems, and receive government transfers. The educational attainment of Mississippi residents is on average lower than in the Blueprint States.
*Mississippi's higher percentage of Blacks among Married Women increases the LFPR of Mississippi's Married Women because the LFPR of Black Married Women is higher than the LFPR of White Married Women (see Figure 4.5).

The main reasons for Mississippi's LFPR gap differ among the five population subgroups:

- The relatively high concentration of Mississippi residents in Non-Metropolitan areas is the most consistent reason for Mississippi's lower LFPR, reducing the

LFPR of Mississippi's Men, Single Women, Older Persons, and Younger Persons.

- Mississippi's relatively high percentage of Black residents has a mixed impact on its LFPR. For Men and Younger Persons, it tends to reduce the LFPR. For Married Women, it raises the LFPR because the LFPR of Black Married Women exceeds that of White Married Women.
- Higher incidence of health problems helps explain the lower LFPR of Mississippi's Men, Married Women, Single Women, and Older Persons.
- Higher incidence of government transfer receipt helps explain the lower LFPR of Mississippi's Men and Single Women.
- Lower educational attainment reduces the LFPR of Mississippi's Single Women, Older Persons, and (to a lesser extent) Younger Persons.

For all but Younger Persons, the five key measurable differences between Mississippi and the Blueprint States account for (or "explain") most of the gap between Mississippi and the Blueprint States. However, for Younger Persons, more than half of the gap must be attributed to cultural, historical, and institutional factors that are difficult to measure and quantify. The legacy of racial discrimination, the connection of Mississippi residents to rural communities, and an agricultural sector that is in long-term decline are all possible contributors.

The findings may have the following implications for policy:

- The connection between low LFPRs and Non-Metropolitan residence provides a rationale for targeting regional economic development toward Non-Metropolitan areas of Mississippi (see also Range 2011). Such efforts at regional

development could be augmented with efforts to connect workers in Non-Metropolitan areas with job opportunities in urban areas that are relatively nearby, for example, through inexpensive and accessible transportation.

- The connection between educational attainment and labor force participation provides a rationale for improving the quality of education generally and, more specifically, for creating opportunities for vocational and technical training in occupation-specific skills that employers indicate they demand (Parisi 2011).
- The findings in Section 6 suggest that, of the five demographic groups studied, Younger Persons are the group for whom culture and institutions play the largest role in explaining the LFPR gap between Mississippi and other states. This finding suggests that special efforts may be needed to create employment opportunities for high school students in Mississippi, so that young people see the relevance of schooling to job opportunities and to gaining a foothold in the labor market. Policies that could be helpful include cooperative programs connecting school to work, and direct employer subsidies to encourage the hiring of young people.

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Appendix 1: Labor Force Concepts

This appendix defines and illustrates the key labor force concepts used throughout the report — the labor force participation rate (LFPR), the Employment-Population ratio (E-P ratio), and the unemployment rate. It also discusses issues that arise in estimating those concepts using the two data sources used in the report.

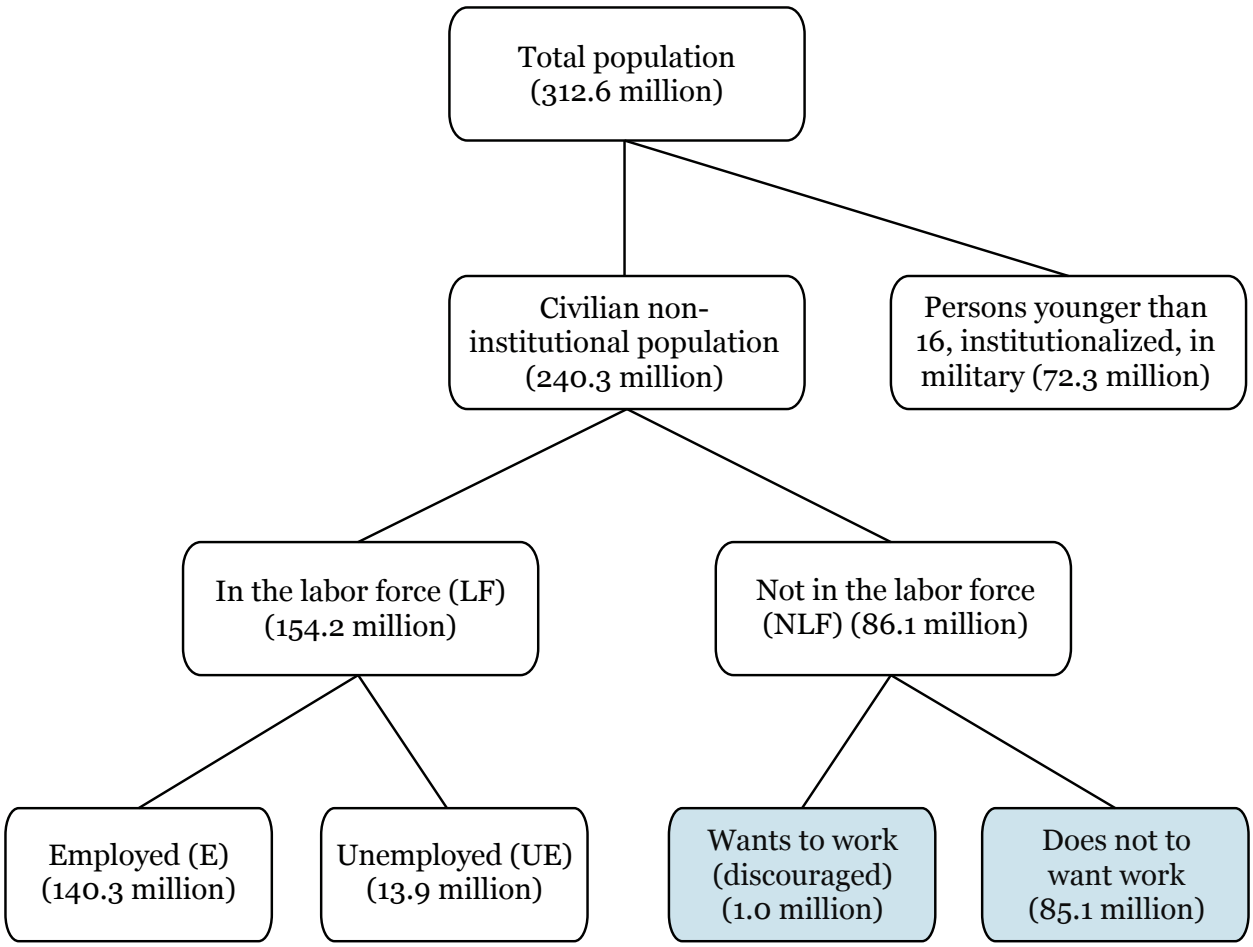
Figure A1.1 illustrates the basic measures from which the LFPR, E-P ratio, and unemployment rate are derived, using figures from the October 2011 CPS. The top rectangle represents the total population of the United States in October 2011, estimated to be 312.6 million. The total population is every living person in the United States, but not everyone has the potential to be part of the labor force. In particular, three groups are excluded:

- anyone under age 16
- inmates of penal institutions, psychiatric institutions, old-age homes, and tuberculosis sanitariums
- anyone in the military

Dropping these groups from the total population gives the civilian non-institutional population, represented by the left rectangle in the second row of Figure A1.1:

> **Definition**: The **civilian non-institutional population** is the total population of the United States minus: (a) anyone under age 16; (b) inmates of a penal or psychiatric institution, old-age homes, and tuberculosis sanitariums; and (c) anyone in the military.

Figure A1.1: Labor Force Concepts in the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey (with CPS figures for October 2011)



Note: Shaded boxes represent concepts that are estimated in the Current Population Survey but not in the American Community Survey.
Source: Adapted from Bjorklund, Edin, Holmlund, and Wadensjo (2000), chapter 2.

Surveys like the CPS and the ACS include a series of questions that divide everyone in the civilian non-institutional population into one of three groups:

- Employed (E)
- Unemployed (UE)
- Not in the Labor Force (NLF)

Individuals are counted as **employed (E)** if they: (a) worked during the middle week of the month for pay for as little as one hour); (b) were temporarily absent from a regular job because of illness, vacation, strikes, bad weather, etc.; or (c) worked in a family business (not for pay) for 15 hours or more. In October 2011, 140.3 million workers were employed.

A weakness of this measure of employment is that it counts a person as employed even if he or she works for only one hour for pay. Those who work for 35 hours or more during the week are considered full-time workers, whereas those who work for less than 35 hours a week are considered part-time. But in both cases, the person is "employed." The CPS (but not the ACS) asks questions of part-time workers to determine whether they are voluntarily or involuntarily part-time.

A person is counted as **unemployed (UE)** if he or she did not work during the survey week but was (a) available for work and indicated that he or she had looked for a job in the last four weeks, or (b) waiting to report for a scheduled job. The key is that a person is not automatically counted as unemployed simply because he or she did not work during the week. Rather, the person must have been looking for a job (or be waiting to report for one) — otherwise that person is counted as not in the labor force (see below). In October 2011, 13.9 million workers were unemployed in the United States.

The sum of employed workers and unemployed job seekers is the **civilian labor force**. These are people who are either working or are able, available, and looking for work.

Definition: The **civilian labor force** is the sum of individuals who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the notation of Figure A1.1:

$$LF = E + UE$$

The definition emphasizes that persons who are unemployed are considered part of the labor force because they are able, available, and seeking work.

Finally, a person is counted as **not in the labor force (NLF)** if he or she did not work during the week *and* was either not available for work or not looking for work. NLF status includes many groups of individuals: retired people, homemakers and those engaged in child care, students who are not working, the "voluntarily idle," and "discouraged workers." This last group — **discouraged workers** — comprises persons who (a) did not have a job and (b) had not looked for one in the last month but (c) said they wanted a job.

Note that a discouraged worker is *not* defined as "unemployed." The reasoning is that a person must recently have looked for a job to be considered part of the labor force, and hence unemployed. Counting discouraged workers as NLF rather than as unemployed has been controversial (National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics 1979, Finegan 1979, Haugen and Bregger 1995). Those who believe that discouraged workers should be counted as unemployed argue that these people are able and available for work and want jobs but have given up looking after concluding their prospects are bleak. Why not classify them as part of the labor force, and hence unemployed? Those who support the existing classification of these workers as NLF respond that, without having looked for work in the last month, they cannot

know whether jobs are available. They question whether these people are in fact willing to work and available for work.

As a compromise, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has maintained the definition of discouraged workers as NLF, but now routinely reports the number of NLF workers who say they want a job. In October 2011, there were about 1.0 million such workers, and including them among the unemployed would have increased the ranks of the unemployed from 13.9 million to 14.9 million — an increase of about 7 percent. Unfortunately, the questions needed to determine discouraged workers status are not asked in the ACS, so we do not examine "discouragement" in this report.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates

The above discussion provides the definitions needed to define the three socioeconomic statistics that are central to this report. The first is the civilian labor force participation rate (usually referred to simply as the labor force participation rate, or LFPR):

> **Definition**: The **civilian labor force participation rate** (LFPR) is the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population that is in the labor force. In the notation of Figure A1.1:
>
> $$LFPR = LF / (LF + NLF) = LF / (E + UE + NLF)$$

Using the statistics in Figure A1.1 for October 2011, the LFPR of the entire United States was estimated to be 154.2/240.3 = 0.642, or about 64.2 percent. Literally, the LFPR is the proportion of all individuals who we think of as eligible to work (that is, the non-institutional population) who are either working or trying to find work. Accordingly, the

LFPR is one measure of the extent to which the population of a country or state is contributing (or attempting to contribute) to market work.

A second statistic that follows from the earlier definitions is the employment-population ratio (E-P ratio):

> **Definition**: The **employment-population ratio** (**E-P ratio**) is the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population currently employed. In the notation of Figure A1.1:

$$E/P = E / (LF + NLF) = E / (E + UE + NLF)$$

Again using the statistics in Figure A1.1, the LFPR of the United States in October 2011 was estimated to be 140.3/240.3 = 0.584, or about 58.4 percent. The E-P ratio is closely related to the LFPR: Adding the number of unemployed workers to the numerator of the E-P ratio yields the LFPR.

The third key statistic is the civilian unemployment rate (usually referred to simply as the unemployment rate):

> **Definition**: The **unemployment rate** is the proportion of the labor force that is currently unemployed, stated as a percentage. In the notation of Figure A1.1:

$$UER = UE / (E + UE) = UE / LF$$

The statistics in Figure A1.1 for October 2011 show that the unemployment rate in the United States was 13.9/154.2 = 0.090, or about 9.0 percent. Although the unemployment rate is perhaps the most closely watched economic statistic the government generates, it is of secondary interest in this report.

It is useful to compare the interpretations of these three labor force statistics. The LFPR is often interpreted as a labor supply indicator because of its focus on employment

and demonstrated desire for employment; that is, the LFPR depends significantly on the decisions of individuals to seek employment and work in the labor market. A falling LFPR is sometimes taken as an indication that work incentives have fallen (although the LFPR also falls during periods of slack demand for labor). In contrast, the E-P ratio is usually interpreted as a labor demand indicator because it varies primarily with changes in employers' demand for labor. Although the unemployment rate is usually viewed as an indicator of labor demand, in fact it is a hybrid that includes both supply (the number of unemployed) and demand (employment). Changes in the level of employment are regarded by most labor economists as more telling indicators of labor demand than the unemployment rate, which is why the Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research has focused mainly on changes in the level of employment in dating the three most recent peaks and troughs.

A Note on Data Sources

We use two main data sources in the report — the CPS and the ACS — because they have complementary strengths and weaknesses. The CPS has been a joint responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau since 1959. The CPS samples approximately 50,000 households each month in order to construct the official labor force statistics of the United States. Although only 50,000 households are surveyed each month, the CPS is structured as a rotating panel, so over the course of a year approximately 190,000 households are surveyed. As a result, it is possible to use the CPS to estimate the labor force status of fairly detailed groups of individuals — age, race, and gender — at the state level. The Bureau of Labor Statistics does this in preparing its Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) reports.

Unfortunately, the monthly CPS does not obtain information on annual earnings and income sources, which are necessary to address several of the main questions analyzed in this report. Each March, the regular CPS questionnaire is supplemented with an Annual Social and Economic survey, which does provide detailed data on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household, including annual income from various sources. However, because the supplement is administered only in March, it samples about 50,000 households throughout the United States, so sample sizes for states and subgroups are generally too small for reliable analysis. For example, only about 500 Mississippi households are sampled monthly by the CPS.

To get around the problems posed by the small sample size of the CPS, we use the relatively new ACS, described more fully in Section 5. Because the ACS sample is so much larger than the CPS sample, the ACS allows examination of population subgroups within states, as we have done in the body of the report.

Appendix 2: The Blinder-Oaxaca Decomposition

The Blinder-Oaxaca method decomposes the observed mean difference in an outcome variable between two groups into two parts. Begin with separate labor force participation equations estimated over a group of comparison states (*C*) and Mississippi (*MS*):

$$LFPR_C = X_C \bullet b_C$$

$$LFPR_{MS} = X_{MS} \bullet b_{MS}$$

where:[15]

- $LFPR_C$ and $LFPR_{MS}$ denote the average LFPR in the comparison states and Mississippi, respectively;
- X_C and X_{MS} denote vectors of average observable characteristics in the comparison states and Mississippi; and
- b_C and b_{MS} denote the estimated coefficients for equation 5.1 estimated over samples from the comparison states and Mississippi.

It follows that:

$$LFPR_C - LFPR_{MS} = (X_C \bullet b_C) - (X_{MS} \bullet b_{MS})$$

Now add the terms $-X_{MS}b_C + X_{MS}b_C$ to the above and rearrange to obtain:

$$LFPR_C - LFPR_{MS} = (X_C \bullet b_C) - (X_{MS} \bullet b_{MS}) - (X_{MS} \bullet b_C) + (X_{MS} \bullet b_C)$$

$$= [(X_C - X_{MS}) \bullet b_C] + [X_{MS} \bullet (b_C - b_C)]$$

Finally, let $\Delta X = X_C - X_{MS}$ and let $\Delta b = b_C - b_{MS}$, which allows the last expression to be rewritten as:

$$LFPR_C - LFPR_{MS} = (\Delta X \bullet b_C) + (X_{MS} \bullet \Delta b) \qquad (5.2)$$

[15] A regression estimated by Ordinary Least Squares cuts through the sample means, which makes it possible to redefine the model in terms of averages.

By definition, $\Delta X = X_C - X_{MS}$ will be zero if the two groups have, on average, the same observable characteristics. In this case, the entire LFPR gap will be due to differences between the comparison states and Mississippi in the "structure" that transforms characteristics into probabilities of labor force participation — that is, differences between b_C and b_{MS}. Also by definition, $\Delta b = b_C - b_{MS}$ will be zero if the "structure" that transforms characteristics into probabilities of labor force participation are the same in both the comparison states and Mississippi. In this case, the entire LFPR gap will be due to differences between the comparison states and Mississippi in observable characteristics. Accordingly, the first term on the right-hand side is called the "explained" portion of the LFPR gap because it is the portion of the LFPR gap that can be attributed to differences in characteristics between the comparison states and Mississippi. The second term on the right-hand side is called the "unexplained" portion of the LFPR gap because it is unknown why the comparison states and Mississippi transform characteristics into probabilities of labor force participation differently.

Equation 5.2 is stated in terms of the structure that transforms characteristics into probabilities of labor force participation in the comparison states (*C*). Because the analysis is concerned with understanding what the LFPR would be in Mississippi if Mississippians "behaved" like residents of other states, this seems appropriate, although one could just as easily use Mississippi as the norm or benchmark.

Appendix 3: Changes Over Time in the Mississippi Population

This appendix and Appendix 4 offer an analysis of changes in the LFPRs of subgroups of the Mississippi population that occurred during 2005–2007 and 2007–2009. These are potentially interesting changes to examine because the first period (2005–2007) spans the time of Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath, while the second period (2007–2009) spans the time during which (1) Mississippi recovered from Katrina and (2) the U.S. economy experienced its most severe downturn since the Great Depression.

This appendix focuses on the context of recent changes in Mississippi's LFPF. In particular, we review evidence on how the Mississippi population changed in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and point out changes in the characteristics of Mississippi's population that can be observed in the ACS data. Appendix 4 turns to an analysis of the possible reasons for recent changes in Mississippi's LFPR, using the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition that was used in Section 6 above.

In a series of three papers, Jeffrey A. Groen and Anne E. Polivka (2008a, 2008b, 2009) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have analyzed changes in the labor market in the three Gulf Coast states that were hit by Hurricane Katrina in late August 2005 — Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Their analysis, based on a sequence of questions added to the Current Population Survey between October 2005 and October 2006, provides the following main insights into the effects of Katrina on labor markets in Mississippi and nearby states:

- Katrina led to the evacuation of about 1.5 million people from the affected area, about 288,000 of whom came from Mississippi.

- The average time an evacuee was away from his or her residence was about 3 weeks, and 83 percent of Mississippi's evacuees returned to their original county of residence (with 69 percent returning to their pre-Katrina residence).
- Of the Katrina evacuees who returned to their original county of residence, virtually all (98 percent) had returned by November 2005.
- Ultimately, about 1.5 percent of Mississippi's population left Mississippi permanently as a result of Katrina.
- Mississippi's Katrina evacuees were similar to the Mississippi population as a whole. As Groen and Polivka (2008a, p. 41) characterize it, "the demographic composition of evacuees reflect[ed] the composition of pre-storm residents of the Katrina-affected region."
- Although the evacuees were similar to the general population, the probability of returning varied considerably by demographic group. The groups least likely to return were people between the ages of 20 and 34, Blacks, those with less than a high school education, and single individuals. Accordingly, to the extent Katrina led to demographic changes, it probably made Mississippi's population somewhat older, with a lower percentage of Black residents, greater educational attainment, and more likely to be married.
- Despite these possibilities, and although 1.5 percent of Mississippi's population left permanently, it seems unlikely that Katrina led to major changes in Mississippi's demographic makeup.

The tables in Appendix 5 present sample means from the ACS for each subgroup of the Mississippi population in 2005, 2007, and 2009. In general, the year-to-year

changes shown in those tables are consistent with Groen and Polivka's analysis, with one main exception: The percentage of Men 25–54 who were married fell by 3 percentage points between 2005 and 2007, and fell by another 3 percentage points between 2007 and 2009. This is counter to what what would be expected based on the pattern of evacuation and return described by Groen and Polivka, and it seems likely that this trend is independent of Katrina.

Other changes evident in Appendix 5 are consistent with Groen and Polivka's findings and are also consistent with expected long-term trends. For example, the percentage of Married Women 25–54 with a college degree increased during these years, the percentage of Older Persons with high school or less fell (probably as older, less educated, individuals passed away), and the percentage of Younger Persons with some college increased.

In general, however, the tables in Appendix 5 suggest few large, systematic changes in the composition of the Mississippi population during 2005–2009, which is not surprising because demographic change tends to be long-term and slow. The changes evident in Appendix 5 are mainly in the incidence of reported health problems and the incidence of non-labor income. The next appendix will show that, to the extent changes in Mississippi's LFPR during these years can be explained by changes in observable factors, the explanatory factors are often changes in self-reported health problems and the incidence of non-labor income.

Appendix 4: Explaining LFPR Changes Over Time in Mississippi

This appendix continues the discussion of changes over time in Mississippi's LFPR and offers an analysis of the possible reasons for its recent changes. The discussion makes use of the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition, which was described in Section 5 and Appendix 2, and used in Section 6 to analyze LFPR gaps between Mississippi and the comparison states. The first discussion (of Mississippi Men) describes the intuition behind the approach, so it is somewhat longer than the discussions of the other four demographic groups.

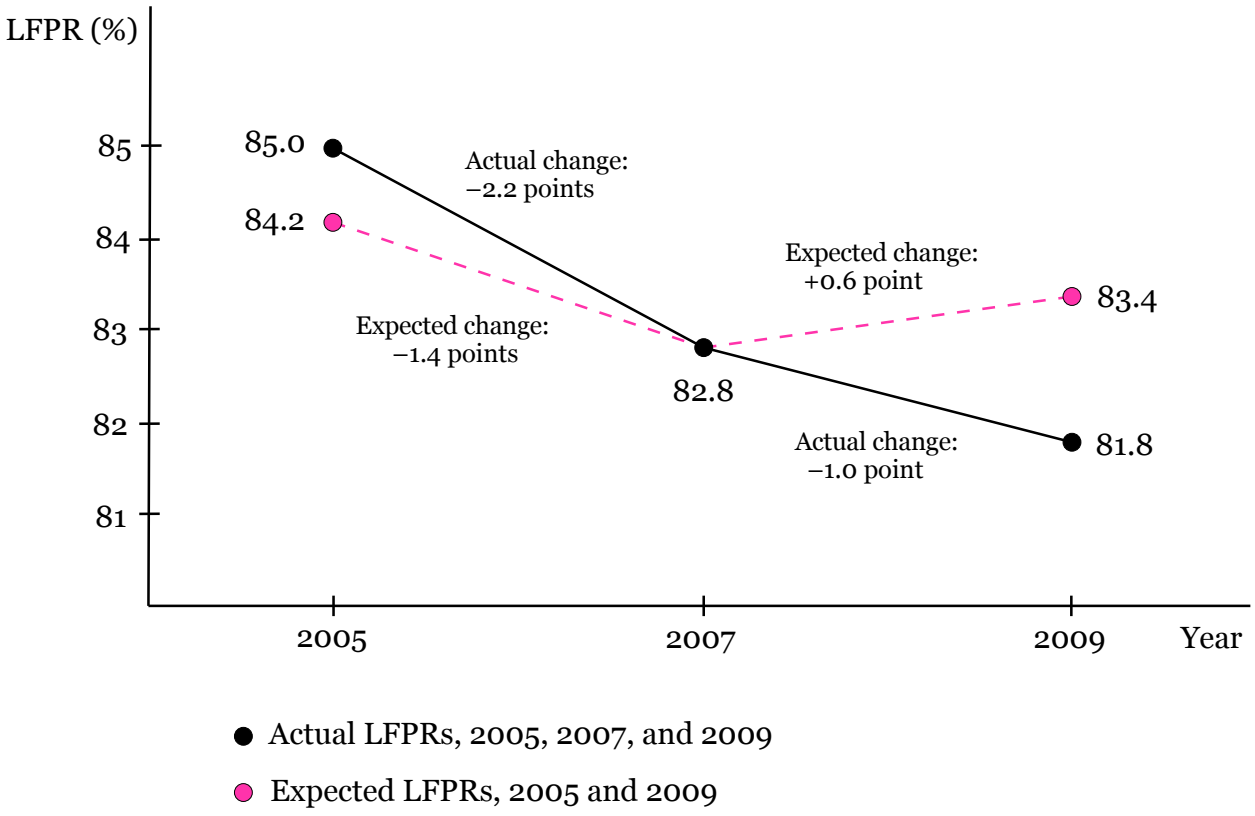
Mississippi Men, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009

Figure A4.1 shows that the LFPR of Mississippi Men fell from 85.0 percent to 82.8 percent between 2005 and 2007 (shown by the black points and the solid line connecting them), then continued to fall to 81.8 in 2009. To what extent can these changes be explained by changes in the characteristics of Mississippi Men that occurred during 2005–2009? We answer this question by taking the middle year (2007) as a benchmark, and simulating the *expected* LFPR changes from 2005–2007 and 2007–2009, based on the observed changes in characteristics of Mississippi Men during each period.[16] When we perform these simulations, we find that the expected change in Mississippi Men's LFPR between 2005 and 2007 was –1.4 points (a drop from 84.2 percent to 82.8 percent, shown by the shaded red points and the dashed line connecting them). Further, the simulations suggest that Mississippi Men's LFPR was expected to

[16] Using the notation from Section 5 and Appendix 2, the 2005–2007 simulation is performed by substituting the change in characteristics of men between 2005 and 2007 (ΔX) into the structure of LFPR determination estimated for 2007 (b_{2007}). This yields the simulated LFPR change of Mississippi men between 2005 and 2007: $(LFPR_{2007} - LFPR_{2005})^{sim} = (\Delta X \bullet b_{2007})$. Other simulations are performed by analogy.

increase by 0.6 percentage point between 2007 and 2009, when in fact it *fell* by 1.0 point.

Figure A4.1: Actual and Expected LFPR Changes for Men 25–54 in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

The interpretation of these findings is straightforward: Most of the 2005–2007 change — 1.4 of the 2.2 point decrease — was expected due to changes in the measurable characteristics of Mississippi Men that occurred between those two years (as shown in Figure A4.1). However, the remaining 0.8 point decrease cannot be explained by changes in the characteristics of Mississippi Men; that is, the decrease in the LFPR of Men during 2005–2007 was greater than expected. Findings reported in Table A6.11

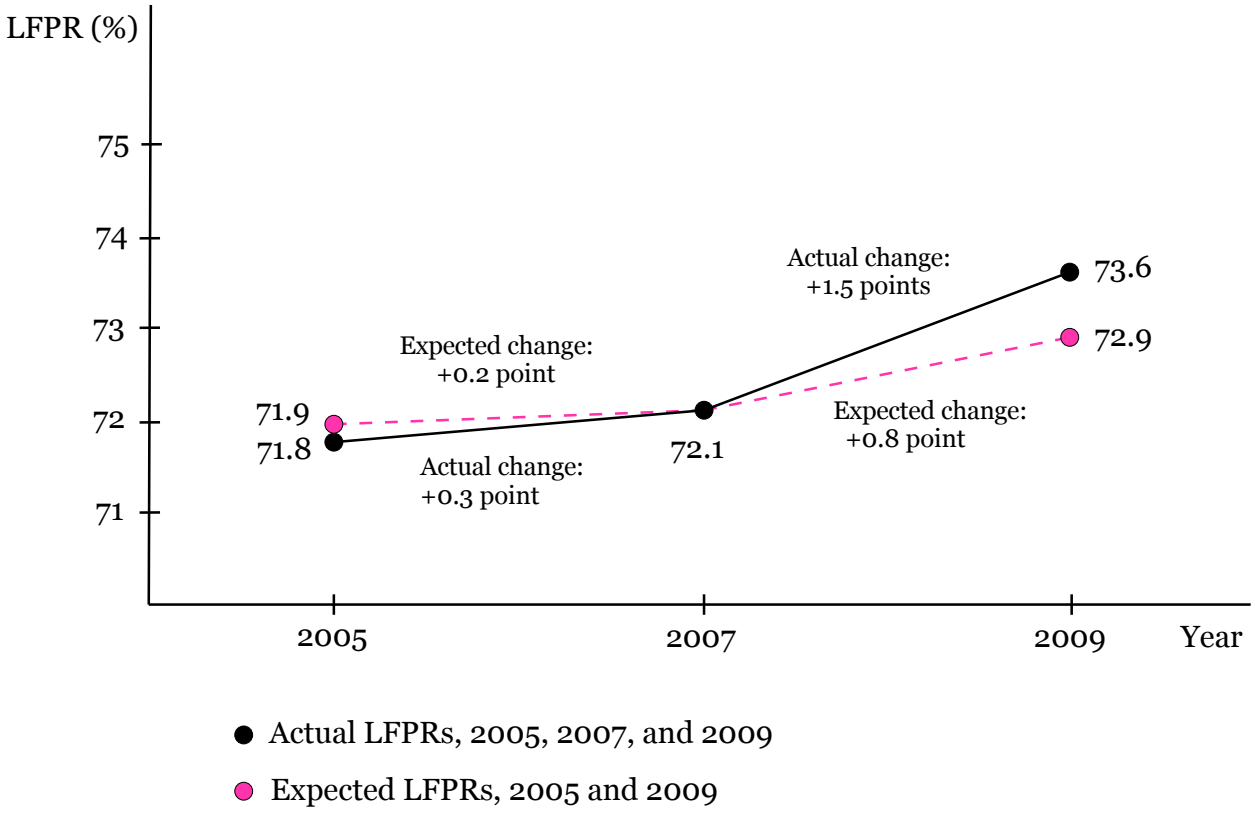
suggest that changes in household composition were the main measurable contributor to the 2005–2007 decline in Mississippi Men's LFPR. In particular, the average size of a household fell enough to account for a 1 percentage point decrease in the LFPR of Men. Declining household size is consistent with changes brought about by Hurricane Katrina (although Groen and Polivka's analysis did not examine Katrina's impact on household composition). It seems reasonable to conjecture that the unexpected portion of Men's declining LFPR was also part of the aftermath of Katrina.

Between 2007 and 2009, the LFPR of Mississippi Men fell by an additional 1 percentage point (from 82.8 percent to 81.8 percent), but changes in the characteristics of Mississippi Men that occurred during 2007–2009 lead to the expectation that the LFPR of Mississippi Men would have *increased* by 0.6 percentage point. The reason for the expected increase in Men's LFPR during 2007–2009 is a reduction in health problems reported by individuals, although it is difficult to know how to interpret such a change over just a two-year period. Clearly, though, the rebound in the Mississippi's overall LFPR during 2007–2009 did not benefit Mississippi Men.

Married Women in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009

During 2005–2007, the LFPR of Married Women in Mississippi increased slightly (from 71.8 to 72.1 percent), as Figure A4.2 shows. This small change is approximately what would be predicted given the minor changes in the characteristics of Mississippi's Married Women that occurred during these years.

Figure A4.2: Actual and Expected LFPR Changes for Married Women in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

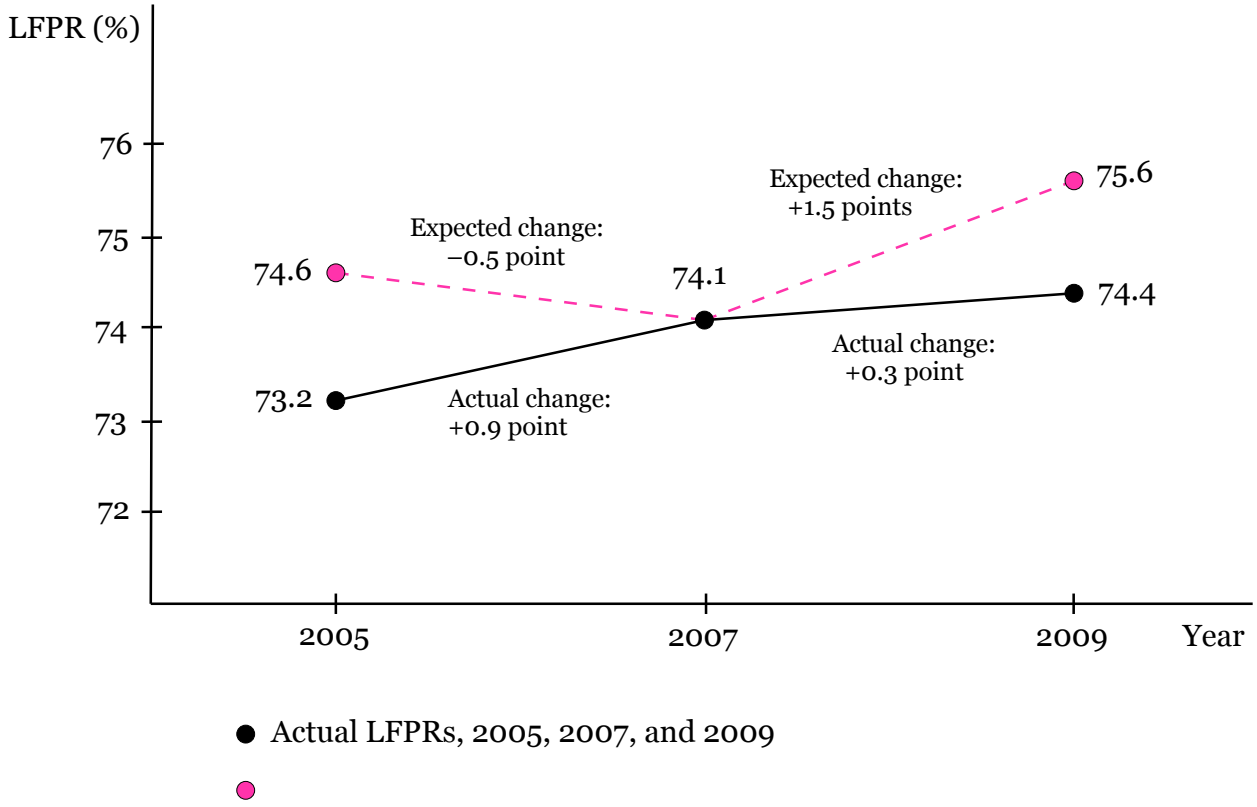
During 2007–2009, the LFPR of Mississippi's Married Women increased more substantially — by 1.5 percentage points (from 72.1 to 73.6 percent). As Figure A4.2 shows, about half of this increase (0.8 of the 1.5 point change) would be expected based

on changes in the characteristics of Mississippi's Married Women during 2007–2009. However, as with Men, the expected portion of the LFPR change during 2007–2009 results from fewer health problems reported by individuals, and again, it is difficult to know how to interpret such a change.

Single Women in Mississippi, 2005, 2007, and 2009

During 2005–2007, the LFPR of Single Women in Mississippi increased by 0.9 percentage points, as shown Figure A4.3. However, the *expected* LFPR of Single Women in 2005 was substantially higher than the actual LFPR (74.6 percent rather than 73.2 percent), so the simulations lead to an expected 0.5 point *drop* in the LFPR of Single Women (from 74.6 to 74.1 percent).

Figure A4.3: Actual and Expected LFPR Changes for Single Women in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

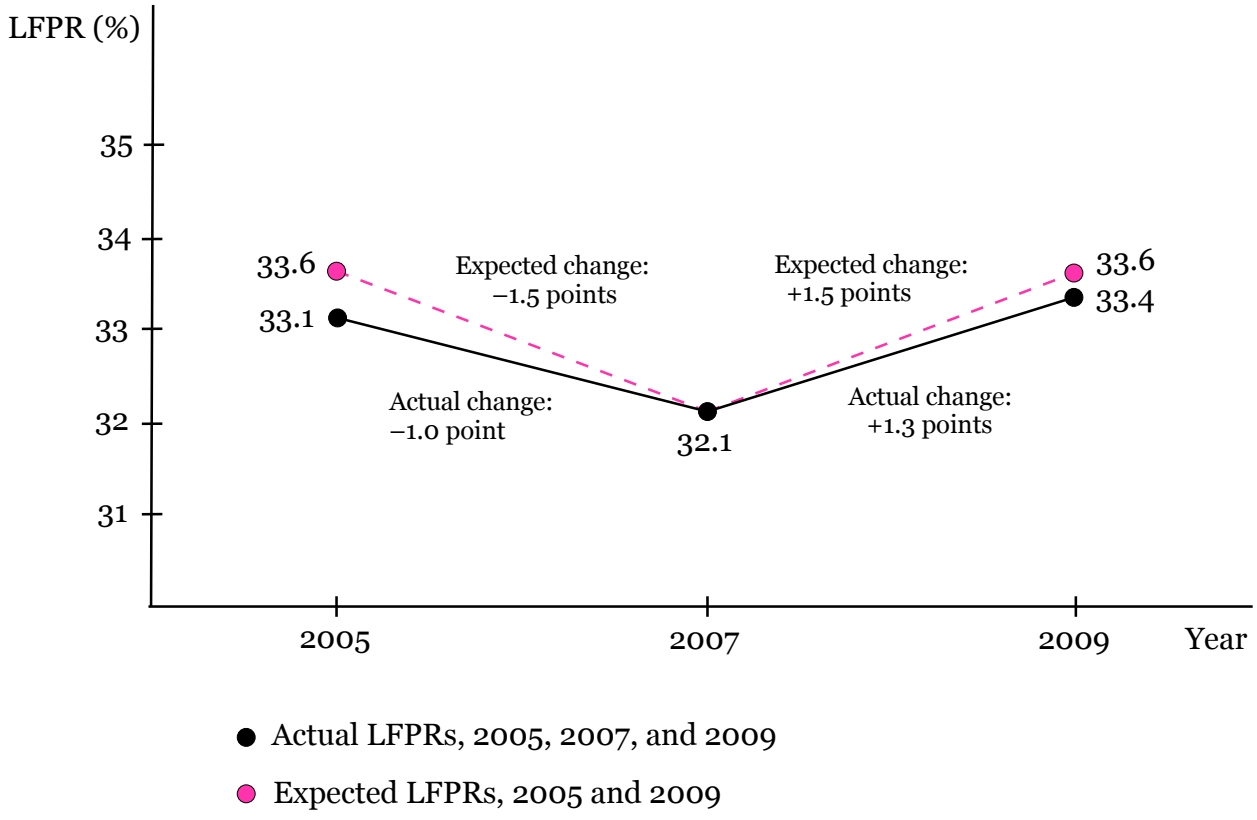
The findings in Table A6.13 suggest that two observable changes moved Single Women into the labor force between 2005 and 2007: first, a reduction in income from Social Security and SSI, and second, a reduction in the average number of children in Single Women's households. The first change is consistent with continuing changes that have occurred with welfare reform. The second is consistent with the overall reduction in household size that may have occurred as a result of the evacuation following Hurricane Katrina.

During 2007–2009, the LFPR of Single Women in Mississippi increased by another 0.3 percentage point (from 74.1 to 74.4 percent). However, changes in the observable characteristics of Single Women during those years lead the expectation that the LFPR of Single Women would increase by even more — by 1.5 percentage points (from 74.1 to 75.6 percent). Again, the expected increase in LFPR between 2007 and 2009 results from fewer health problems reported by individuals.

Older Persons in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009

The LFPR of Older Persons in Mississippi fell from 33.2 to 32.1 percent between 2005 and 2007, as Figure A4.4 shows. Changes in the characteristics of Older Mississippians that occurred during those years lead one to expect an even larger decrease — from 33.6 to 32.1 percent. Two factors lead to this expected decrease: first, an increase in income received from Social Security, and second, an *increase* in reported health problems. Both changes are consistent with Older Persons leaving the labor force in response to the adversity following Hurricane Katrina.

Figure A4.4: Actual and Expected LFPR Changes for Older Persons in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

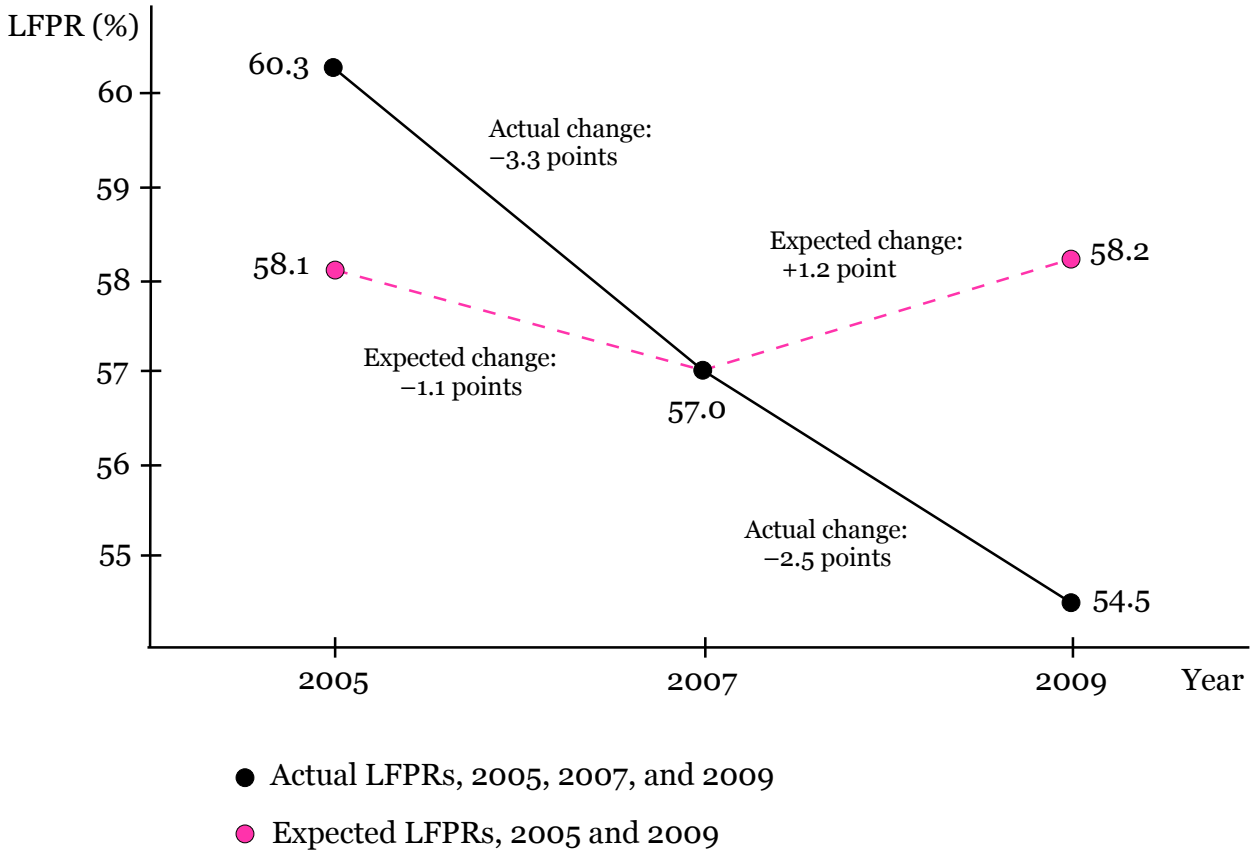
During 2007–2009, the LFPR of Older Persons in Mississippi recovered, growing from 32.1 percent to 33.4 percent. Almost all of this change (1.3 points out of the 1.5 point total) is expected based on changes in observable characteristics of Older Persons. But as with other subgroups, the factor generating the expected increase in the LFPR is a change in the incidence of self-reported health problems. In this case, Older Persons in Mississippi reported a lower incidence of health problems in 2009 than in 2007 (mainly fewer ambulatory difficulties), and as before, there is no straightforward interpretation of this change.

Younger Persons in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009

Figure A4.5 shows that the LFPR of Younger Persons in Mississippi fell by 3.3 percentage points during 2005–2007, then fell by a further 2.5 percentage points during 2007–2009. Only one-third of the 2005–2007 drop (1.1 of the 3.3 points) is accounted for by changes in observable characteristics of Mississippi's Younger Persons during those years, and no single variable stands out as an explanatory factor. Moreover, the further decrease between 2007 and 2009 is wholly unexpected: Changes in observables associated with Younger Persons — mainly a decline in non-labor income — were consistent with a 1.2 percentage point *increase* in their labor force participation.

Younger Persons pose a puzzle here as they did in Section 6, which examined LFPR gaps between Mississippi and the comparison states: The LFPR gaps for Younger Persons were largely unexplained by changes in observable differences between Mississippi and the comparison states. The same pattern is evident here: The LFPR changes for Younger Persons during 2005–2009 cannot be explained by changes in observable factors. The decline in the LFPR of Younger Persons is a concern because of evidence that a young person who has trouble gaining a foothold in the labor market may have further trouble in the labor market later in life.

Figure A4.5: Actual and Expected LFPR Changes for Younger Persons in Mississippi, 2005–2007 and 2007–2009



Source: Authors' calculations from the 2009 ACS-IPUMS.

Appendix 5: Sample Means for Population Subgroups

Table A5.1: Sample Means for Men Ages 25–54, Mississippi (2005, 2007, and 2009), Neighboring States (2009), and Blueprint States (2009)

Variables	Mississippi 2005	Mississippi 2007	Mississippi 2009	Neighboring 2009	Blueprint 2009
Labor force participation	0.850	0.828	0.818	0.856	0.871
	(0.358)	(0.377)	(0.386)	(0.351)	(0.335)
Age	39.85	39.76	39.65	39.69	39.55
	(8.49)	(8.69)	(8.74)	(8.72)	(8.64)
Race:					
White	0.637	0.624	0.615	0.743	0.732
	(0.481)	(0.484)	(0.487)	(0.437)	(0.443)
Black	0.335	0.345	0.349	0.211	0.170
	(0.472)	(0.475)	(0.477)	(0.408)	(0.376)
Asian	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.015	0.028
	(0.100)	(0.101)	(0.097)	(0.122)	(0.164)
Other	0.011	0.015	0.019	0.020	0.056
	(0.105)	(0.122)	(0.135)	(0.139)	(0.229)
Multiple	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.011	0.015
	(0.081)	(0.075)	(0.086)	(0.105)	(0.121)
Hispanic origin	0.020	0.022	0.028	0.045	0.187
	(0.141)	(0.146)	(0.164)	(0.207)	(0.390)
Family Characteristics:					
Married	0.618	0.586	0.554	0.581	0.580
	(0.486)	(0.493)	(0.497)	(0.493)	(0.494)
Divorced or separated	0.157	0.159	0.171	0.166	0.148
	(0.364)	(0.366)	(0.377)	(0.372)	(0.355)
Widowed	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.006	0.006
	(0.076)	(0.086)	(0.100)	(0.074)	(0.074)
Never married/single	0.219	0.247	0.264	0.247	0.266
	(0.414)	(0.432)	(0.441)	(0.432)	(0.442)
No. of children in household	0.833	0.749	0.743	0.761	0.801
	(1.100)	(1.085)	(1.068)	(1.090)	(1.120)
Grandchildren in household	0.061	0.052	0.063	0.051	0.050
	(0.239)	(0.223)	(0.243)	(0.219)	(0.217)
No. of persons in household	3.132	2.964	2.963	2.972	3.065
	(1.504)	(1.612)	(1.585)	(1.555)	(1.639)
Educational Attainment:					
Less than grade 12	0.167	0.169	0.157	0.141	0.149
	(0.373)	(0.375)	(0.364)	(0.348)	(0.356)
Grade 12	0.421	0.428	0.419	0.425	0.382
	(0.494)	(0.495)	(0.493)	(0.494)	(0.486)
1 year of college	0.144	0.160	0.179	0.168	0.157
	(0.351)	(0.366)	(0.383)	(0.373)	(0.364)
2 years of college	0.083	0.070	0.065	0.054	0.067
	(0.275)	(0.254)	(0.246)	(0.226)	(0.251)
4 years of college	0.131	0.122	0.122	0.150	0.169
	(0.337)	(0.327)	(0.327)	(0.357)	(0.375)
5+ years of college	0.055	0.052	0.058	0.063	0.076
	(0.228)	(0.223)	(0.234)	(0.242)	(0.265)

Health Problems:					
Cognitive difficulty	0.060	0.065	0.062	0.051	0.042
	(0.237)	(0.247)	(0.242)	(0.220)	(0.200)
Ambulatory difficulty	0.096	0.100	0.067	0.060	0.047
	(0.295)	(0.300)	(0.249)	(0.237)	(0.212)
Independent living difficulty	0.038	0.041	0.045	0.040	0.031
	(0.191)	(0.198)	(0.208)	(0.195)	(0.174)
Self-care difficulty	0.031	0.030	0.024	0.021	0.017
	(0.173)	(0.171)	(0.152)	(0.142)	(0.129)
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.047	0.044	0.049	0.047	0.038
	(0.211)	(0.205)	(0.216)	(0.211)	(0.192)
Other:					
Migrated within last year	0.166	0.172	0.150	0.167	0.180
	(0.372)	(0.377)	(0.357)	(0.373)	(0.384)
Veteran	0.133	0.122	0.108	0.121	0.112
	(0.340)	(0.327)	(0.310)	(0.326)	(0.315)
Not metropolitan resident	0.573	0.587	0.570	0.256	0.175
	(0.495)	(0.492)	(0.495)	(0.436)	(0.380)
Received food stamps	0.124	0.095	0.129	0.139	0.112
	(0.329)	(0.293)	(0.335)	(0.346)	(0.315)
Non-wage income ($1,000s):					
Social Security	0.377	0.417	0.482	0.388	0.286
	(2.183)	(2.211)	(2.522)	(2.224)	(1.944)
Welfare (public assistance)	0.010	0.005	0.029	0.020	0.024
	(0.182)	(0.161)	(0.401)	(0.428)	(0.446)
Interest, dividend and rental	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.009
	(0.073)	(0.040)	(0.068)	(0.077)	(0.104)
Retirement	0.464	0.485	0.389	0.407	0.397
	(3.322)	(3.560)	(2.800)	(3.600)	(3.561)
Supplemental Security Income	0.184	0.177	0.165	0.149	0.110
	(1.152)	(1.212)	(1.193)	(1.180)	(0.989)
Other non-wage	0.284	0.389	0.372	0.482	0.495
	(2.408)	(3.472)	(2.555)	(2.916)	(3.069)
Number of observations	5,000	5,169	5,023	33,903	171,176

Source: Authors' tabulations of the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses. Data weighted using person-weights.

Table A5.2: Sample Means for Married Women Ages 25–54, Mississippi (2005, 2007, and 2009), Neighboring States (2009), and Blueprint States (2009)

Variables	Mississippi 2005	Mississippi 2007	Mississippi 2009	Neighboring 2009	Blueprint 2009
Labor force particiation	0.718	0.721	0.736	0.727	0.725
	(0.450)	(0.449)	(0.441)	(0.445)	(0.446)
Age	40.44	40.69	40.61	40.60	40.54
	(8.22)	(8.37)	(8.51)	(8.43)	(8.33)
Race:					
White	0.733	0.735	0.744	0.821	0.785
	(0.443)	(0.441)	(0.437)	(0.383)	(0.411)
Black	0.235	0.234	0.224	0.131	0.116
	(0.424)	(0.424)	(0.417)	(0.338)	(0.321)
Asian	0.014	0.014	0.015	0.021	0.040
	(0.116)	(0.117)	(0.120)	(0.142)	(0.195)
Other	0.009	0.013	0.010	0.016	0.046
	(0.097)	(0.114)	(0.101)	(0.127)	(0.208)
Multiple	0.009	0.003	0.008	0.010	0.013
	(0.096)	(0.058)	(0.088)	(0.102)	(0.115)
Hispanic origin	0.013	0.020	0.024	0.038	0.167
	(0.111)	(0.141)	(0.153)	(0.190)	(0.373)
Family Characteristics:					
No. of children in household	1.084	1.076	1.079	1.086	1.145
	(1.138)	(1.164)	(1.137)	(1.172)	(1.192)
Grandchildren in household	0.052	0.050	0.050	0.046	0.046
	(0.221)	(0.217)	(0.218)	(0.209)	(0.210)
No. of persons in household	3.480	3.462	3.509	3.474	3.579
	(1.253)	(1.326)	(1.279)	(1.328)	(1.396)
Educational Attainment:					
Less than grade 12	0.096	0.084	0.077	0.084	0.097
	(0.295)	(0.277)	(0.267)	(0.277)	(0.296)
Grade 12	0.377	0.368	0.333	0.358	0.327
	(0.485)	(0.482)	(0.471)	(0.480)	(0.469)
1 year of college	0.167	0.155	0.196	0.167	0.163
	(0.373)	(0.362)	(0.397)	(0.373)	(0.369)
2 years of college	0.125	0.118	0.108	0.093	0.096
	(0.330)	(0.323)	(0.311)	(0.290)	(0.294)
4 years of college	0.159	0.187	0.191	0.206	0.215
	(0.365)	(0.390)	(0.393)	(0.404)	(0.411)
5+ years of college	0.077	0.087	0.095	0.092	0.102
	(0.267)	(0.282)	(0.293)	(0.289)	(0.302)
Health Problems:					
Cognitive difficulty	0.049	0.047	0.036	0.035	0.025
	(0.215)	(0.211)	(0.186)	(0.183)	(0.156)
Ambulatory difficulty	0.081	0.084	0.056	0.052	0.040
	(0.272)	(0.277)	(0.230)	(0.222)	(0.195)
Independent living difficulty	0.030	0.040	0.037	0.032	0.024
	(0.170)	(0.195)	(0.189)	(0.175)	(0.152)
Self-care difficulty	0.030	0.027	0.017	0.015	0.012
	(0.170)	(0.163)	(0.130)	(0.123)	(0.110)
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.027	0.023	0.026	0.031	0.024
	(0.161)	(0.148)	(0.159)	(0.174)	(0.152)

Other:					
Migrated within last year	0.126	0.122	0.098	0.111	0.121
	(0.332)	(0.328)	(0.297)	(0.314)	(0.326)
Veteran Status	0.012	0.011	0.018	0.015	0.017
	(0.109)	(0.102)	(0.132)	(0.123)	(0.127)
Not metropolitan resident	0.567	0.563	0.561	0.263	0.177
	(0.495)	(0.496)	(0.496)	(0.440)	(0.381)
Received food stamps	0.086	0.062	0.083	0.106	0.088
	(0.281)	(0.242)	(0.275)	(0.308)	(0.283)
Non-wage income ($1,000s):					
Social Security	0.186	0.202	0.227	0.235	0.162
	(1.245)	(1.421)	(1.694)	(1.734)	(1.451)
Welfare (public assistance)	0.021	0.012	0.013	0.016	0.023
	(0.448)	(0.205)	(0.217)	(0.274)	(0.399)
Interest, dividend and rental	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.005
	(0.060)	(0.043)	(0.047)	(0.066)	(0.079)
Retirement income	0.187	0.276	0.184	0.217	0.190
	(1.777)	(3.321)	(2.102)	(2.531)	(2.457)
Supplemental Security Income	0.102	0.109	0.126	0.077	0.054
	(0.864)	(1.065)	(1.063)	(0.818)	(0.690)
Other non-wage	0.321	0.402	0.369	0.408	0.447
	(2.276)	(2.854)	(2.139)	(2.493)	(2.881)
Number of observations	3,598	3,546	3,178	23,121	116,796

Source: Authors' tabulations of the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses. Data weighted using person-weights.

Table A5.3: Sample Means for Single Women Ages 25–54, Mississippi (2005, 2007, and 2009), Neighboring States (2009), and Blueprint States (2009)

Variables	Mississippi 2005	Mississippi 2007	Mississippi 2009	Neighboring 2009	Blueprint 2009
Labor force participation	0.732	0.741	0.744	0.772	0.799
	(0.443)	(0.438)	(0.437)	(0.420)	(0.400)
Age	38.90	38.76	38.73	38.78	38.63
	(8.87)	(8.92)	(8.84)	(9.03)	(8.97)
Race:					
White	0.387	0.387	0.385	0.575	0.620
	(0.487)	(0.487)	(0.487)	(0.494)	(0.485)
Black	0.583	0.593	0.591	0.390	0.303
	(0.493)	(0.491)	(0.492)	(0.488)	(0.460)
Asian	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.017
	(0.064)	(0.068)	(0.084)	(0.097)	(0.128)
Other	0.016	0.008	0.007	0.014	0.043
	(0.127)	(0.088)	(0.085)	(0.115)	(0.202)
Multiple	0.009	0.008	0.010	0.012	0.018
	(0.095)	(0.088)	(0.100)	(0.109)	(0.131)
Hispanic origin	0.017	0.010	0.012	0.028	0.155
	(0.130)	(0.100)	(0.108)	(0.165)	(0.361)
Family Characteristics:					
Divorced	0.482	0.456	0.448	0.484	0.469
	(0.500)	(0.498)	(0.497)	(0.500)	(0.499)
Widowed	0.050	0.047	0.046	0.050	0.044
	(0.217)	(0.212)	(0.210)	(0.219)	(0.205)
Never married	0.468	0.497	0.506	0.465	0.487
	(0.499)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.499)	(0.500)
No. of children in household	0.869	0.728	0.774	0.663	0.660
	(1.135)	(1.050)	(1.158)	(1.060)	(1.053)
Grandchildren in household	0.127	0.132	0.149	0.126	0.111
	(0.333)	(0.339)	(0.357)	(0.332)	(0.315)
No. of persons in household	3.002	2.879	2.963	2.732	2.772
	(1.569)	(1.505)	(1.707)	(1.573)	(1.609)
Educational Attainment:					
Less than grade 12	0.161	0.164	0.162	0.136	0.127
	(0.367)	(0.371)	(0.369)	(0.343)	(0.333)
Grade 12	0.411	0.408	0.361	0.386	0.362
	(0.492)	(0.492)	(0.480)	(0.487)	(0.481)
1 year of college	0.164	0.167	0.205	0.198	0.192
	(0.371)	(0.373)	(0.404)	(0.399)	(0.394)
2 years of college	0.090	0.093	0.092	0.079	0.090
	(0.286)	(0.290)	(0.289)	(0.270)	(0.286)
4 years of college	0.115	0.121	0.118	0.143	0.159
	(0.319)	(0.326)	(0.323)	(0.350)	(0.366)
5+ years of college	0.059	0.047	0.062	0.058	0.070
	(0.236)	(0.212)	(0.240)	(0.233)	(0.255)
Health Problems:					
Cognitive difficulty	0.099	0.106	0.083	0.084	0.068
	(0.299)	(0.308)	(0.276)	(0.277)	(0.251)
Ambulatory difficulty	0.147	0.135	0.104	0.095	0.078
	(0.354)	(0.342)	(0.305)	(0.293)	(0.267)

Independent living difficulty	0.082	0.075	0.066	0.070	0.055
	(0.274)	(0.263)	(0.249)	(0.256)	(0.229)
Self-care difficulty	0.062	0.050	0.037	0.031	0.026
	(0.241)	(0.218)	(0.188)	(0.172)	(0.160)
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.041	0.037	0.048	0.048	0.041
	(0.199)	(0.190)	(0.213)	(0.214)	(0.198)
Other:					
Migrated within last year	0.214	0.211	0.185	0.220	0.231
	(0.410)	(0.408)	(0.388)	(0.415)	(0.422)
Veteran	0.016	0.022	0.023	0.020	0.022
	(0.126)	(0.145)	(0.150)	(0.141)	(0.145)
Not metropolitan resident	0.599	0.591	0.572	0.223	0.159
	(0.490)	(0.492)	(0.495)	(0.416)	(0.366)
Received food stamps	0.300	0.297	0.352	0.323	0.253
	(0.458)	(0.457)	(0.478)	(0.468)	(0.435)
Non-wage income ($1,000s):					
Social Security	0.489	0.561	0.478	0.579	0.448
	(2.056)	(2.466)	(2.317)	(2.564)	(2.361)
Welfare (public assistance)	0.071	0.044	0.094	0.085	0.076
	(0.493)	(0.453)	(0.694)	(0.652)	(0.655)
Interest, dividend and rental	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.004
	(0.031)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.059)	(0.067)
Retirement income	0.286	0.293	0.265	0.269	0.255
	(2.238)	(2.347)	(2.726)	(2.604)	(2.535)
Supplemental Security Income	0.365	0.423	0.340	0.319	0.246
	(1.533)	(1.730)	(1.575)	(1.521)	(1.388)
Other non-wage	0.914	0.879	0.975	1.034	1.141
	(3.625)	(3.492)	(3.140)	(3.677)	(4.217)
Number of observations	2,354	2,364	2,345	13,639	68,287

Source: Authors' tabulations of the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses. Data weighted using person-weights.

Table A5.4: Sample Means for Older Persons (Ages 55 and Older), Mississippi (2005, 2007, and 2009), Neighboring States (2009), and Blueprint States (2009)

Variables	Mississippi 2005	Mississippi 2007	Mississippi 2009	Neighboring 2009	Blueprint 2009
Labor force participation	0.331	0.321	0.334	0.351	0.365
	(0.470)	(0.467)	(0.472)	(0.477)	(0.481)
Age	67.23	67.47	67.59	67.51	67.59
	(9.38)	(9.66)	(9.79)	(9.66)	(9.76)
Female	0.557	0.563	0.561	0.555	0.551
	(0.497)	(0.496)	(0.496)	(0.497)	(0.497)
Race:					
White	0.729	0.718	0.713	0.813	0.824
	(0.444)	(0.450)	(0.453)	(0.390)	(0.381)
Black	0.254	0.267	0.271	0.164	0.130
	(0.436)	(0.442)	(0.444)	(0.370)	(0.337)
Asian	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.008	0.016
	(0.072)	(0.074)	(0.070)	(0.090)	(0.126)
Other	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.006	0.019
	(0.077)	(0.067)	(0.072)	(0.079)	(0.138)
Multiple	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.010
	(0.072)	(0.070)	(0.082)	(0.091)	(0.099)
Hispanic origin	0.009	0.007	0.007	0.014	0.090
	(0.097)	(0.085)	(0.084)	(0.116)	(0.286)
Family Characteristics:					
Married	0.599	0.581	0.590	0.600	0.605
	(0.490)	(0.493)	(0.492)	(0.490)	(0.489)
Divorced or separated	0.140	0.141	0.151	0.154	0.158
	(0.346)	(0.348)	(0.358)	(0.361)	(0.364)
Widowed	0.220	0.232	0.212	0.200	0.190
	(0.415)	(0.422)	(0.409)	(0.400)	(0.392)
Never married/single	0.042	0.045	0.047	0.045	0.048
	(0.199)	(0.207)	(0.212)	(0.208)	(0.213)
No. of children in household	0.049	0.050	0.052	0.053	0.072
	(0.287)	(0.284)	(0.315)	(0.311)	(0.371)
Grandchildren in household	0.079	0.078	0.073	0.064	0.059
	(0.269)	(0.269)	(0.260)	(0.245)	(0.236)
No. of persons in household	2.136	2.055	2.061	2.055	2.121
	(1.124)	(1.110)	(1.151)	(1.110)	(1.173)
Educational Attainment:					
Less than grade 12	0.275	0.259	0.236	0.209	0.190
	(0.446)	(0.438)	(0.424)	(0.407)	(0.392)
Grade 12	0.403	0.393	0.395	0.430	0.397
	(0.490)	(0.488)	(0.489)	(0.495)	(0.489)
1 year of college	0.116	0.130	0.138	0.128	0.136
	(0.321)	(0.336)	(0.345)	(0.334)	(0.342)
2 years of college	0.042	0.047	0.045	0.044	0.053
	(0.201)	(0.211)	(0.207)	(0.205)	(0.225)
4 years of college	0.095	0.098	0.109	0.111	0.132
	(0.293)	(0.297)	(0.312)	(0.314)	(0.339)
5+ years of college	0.070	0.074	0.077	0.078	0.092
	(0.254)	(0.261)	(0.266)	(0.268)	(0.289)
Health Problems:					

Cognitive difficulty	0.152	0.173	0.131	0.112	0.097
	(0.359)	(0.378)	(0.337)	(0.316)	(0.295)
Ambulatory difficulty	0.350	0.369	0.275	0.254	0.223
	(0.477)	(0.483)	(0.447)	(0.435)	(0.416)
Independent living difficulty	0.162	0.191	0.176	0.159	0.140
	(0.368)	(0.393)	(0.381)	(0.365)	(0.347)
Self-care difficulty	0.112	0.139	0.109	0.098	0.085
	(0.316)	(0.346)	(0.311)	(0.297)	(0.278)
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.165	0.173	0.178	0.167	0.153
	(0.371)	(0.378)	(0.383)	(0.373)	(0.360)
Other:					
Migrated within last year	0.067	0.070	0.054	0.060	0.068
	(0.251)	(0.255)	(0.226)	(0.238)	(0.252)
Veteran	0.215	0.193	0.186	0.202	0.201
	(0.411)	(0.394)	(0.389)	(0.401)	(0.401)
Not metropolitan resident	0.615	0.616	0.615	0.292	0.212
	(0.487)	(0.486)	(0.487)	(0.455)	(0.409)
Received food stamps	0.103	0.084	0.094	0.095	0.083
	(0.303)	(0.278)	(0.291)	(0.293)	(0.276)
Non-wage income ($1,000s):					
Social Security	5.505	6.116	6.397	6.601	6.519
	(5.802)	(6.323)	(6.821)	(7.033)	(7.166)
Welfare (public assistance)	0.020	0.029	0.017	0.020	0.024
	(0.378)	(0.510)	(0.384)	(0.474)	(0.503)
Interest, dividend and rental	0.018	0.022	0.020	0.027	0.038
	(0.109)	(0.118)	(0.126)	(0.157)	(0.209)
Retirement	3.565	3.806	4.321	4.586	4.974
	(9.133)	(9.969)	(11.790)	(12.160)	(13.100)
Supplemental Security Income	0.345	0.394	0.325	0.242	0.234
	(1.555)	(1.786)	(1.621)	(1.488)	(1.510)
Other non-wage	0.934	0.881	0.901	0.989	1.098
	(4.907)	(5.026)	(4.895)	(5.151)	(5.690)
Number of observations	7,620	8,125	8,985	55,999	270,698

Source: Authors' tabulations of the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses. Data weighted using person-weights.

Table A5.5: Sample Means for Younger Persons Ages 16–24, Mississippi (2005, 2007, and 2009), Neighboring States (2009), and Blueprint States (2009)

Variables	Mississippi 2005	Mississippi 2007	Mississippi 2009	Neighboring 2009	Blueprint 2009
Labor force participation	0.603	0.570	0.545	0.597	0.586
	(0.489)	(0.495)	(0.498)	(0.491)	(0.493)
Age	19.97	19.78	19.92	19.95	19.97
	(2.63)	(2.57)	(2.56)	(2.60)	(2.61)
Female	0.515	0.483	0.486	0.489	0.488
	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.500)
Race:					
White	0.530	0.508	0.513	0.669	0.678
	(0.499)	(0.500)	(0.500)	(0.471)	(0.467)
Black	0.439	0.458	0.450	0.285	0.221
	(0.496)	(0.498)	(0.498)	(0.452)	(0.415)
Asian	0.007	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.021
	(0.086)	(0.100)	(0.099)	(0.106)	(0.144)
Other	0.018	0.014	0.012	0.018	0.056
	(0.134)	(0.119)	(0.109)	(0.132)	(0.231)
Multiple	0.005	0.009	0.014	0.017	0.024
	(0.073)	(0.096)	(0.119)	(0.130)	(0.154)
Hispanic origin	0.025	0.028	0.024	0.044	0.198
	(0.156)	(0.165)	(0.152)	(0.205)	(0.398)
Family Characteristics:					
Married	0.122	0.108	0.087	0.099	0.098
	(0.327)	(0.310)	(0.282)	(0.299)	(0.297)
Divorced or separated	0.021	0.012	0.011	0.019	0.016
	(0.142)	(0.109)	(0.106)	(0.136)	(0.124)
Widowed	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
	(0.027)	(0.031)	(0.019)	(0.027)	(0.027)
Never married/single	0.857	0.879	0.901	0.881	0.886
	(0.350)	(0.326)	(0.299)	(0.324)	(0.318)
No. of children in household	0.825	0.813	0.801	0.785	0.818
	(1.029)	(1.058)	(1.049)	(1.070)	(1.094)
Grandchildren in household	0.148	0.145	0.155	0.118	0.108
	(0.355)	(0.353)	(0.362)	(0.323)	(0.310)
No. of persons in household	3.605	3.608	3.613	3.478	3.600
	(1.528)	(1.580)	(1.554)	(1.566)	(1.647)
Educational Attainment:					
Less than grade 12	0.388	0.392	0.381	0.353	0.355
	(0.487)	(0.488)	(0.486)	(0.478)	(0.479)
Grade 12	0.353	0.356	0.318	0.357	0.346
	(0.478)	(0.479)	(0.466)	(0.479)	(0.476)
1 year of college	0.167	0.169	0.213	0.208	0.204
	(0.373)	(0.375)	(0.409)	(0.406)	(0.403)
2 years of college	0.046	0.047	0.047	0.024	0.035
	(0.209)	(0.212)	(0.211)	(0.152)	(0.182)
4 years of college	0.042	0.034	0.039	0.055	0.056
	(0.200)	(0.180)	(0.193)	(0.228)	(0.230)
5+ years of college	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004
	(0.066)	(0.039)	(0.056)	(0.059)	(0.066)
Health Problems:					

Cognitive difficulty	0.055	0.044	0.038	0.047	0.042
	(0.227)	(0.205)	(0.192)	(0.212)	(0.200)
Ambulatory difficulty	0.028	0.030	0.015	0.015	0.013
	(0.164)	(0.170)	(0.123)	(0.120)	(0.113)
Independent living difficulty	0.019	0.022	0.022	0.026	0.023
	(0.135)	(0.148)	(0.147)	(0.159)	(0.149)
Self-care difficulty	0.009	0.012	0.006	0.010	0.009
	(0.096)	(0.110)	(0.080)	(0.101)	(0.096)
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.018	0.023	0.024	0.023	0.018
	(0.134)	(0.150)	(0.152)	(0.149)	(0.134)
Other:					
Migrated within last year	0.257	0.227	0.240	0.249	0.258
	(0.437)	(0.419)	(0.427)	(0.432)	(0.437)
Veteran	0.014	0.012	0.009	0.007	0.008
	(0.117)	(0.111)	(0.094)	(0.083)	(0.090)
Not metropolitan resident	0.599	0.594	0.599	0.249	0.181
	(0.490)	(0.491)	(0.490)	(0.432)	(0.385)
Received food stamps	0.206	0.190	0.228	0.220	0.174
	(0.404)	(0.393)	(0.420)	(0.414)	(0.379)
Non-wage income ($1,000s):					
Social Security	0.121	0.170	0.202	0.135	0.111
	(0.843)	(1.239)	(1.318)	(1.060)	(1.009)
Welfare (public assistance)	0.027	0.019	0.026	0.022	0.019
	(0.273)	(0.205)	(0.268)	(0.335)	(0.300)
Interest, dividend, and rental	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
	(0.007)	(0.015)	(0.006)	(0.020)	(0.023)
Retirement	0.015	0.037	0.041	0.036	0.024
	(0.347)	(0.520)	(0.592)	(0.669)	(0.508)
Supplemental Security Income	0.091	0.121	0.089	0.080	0.061
	(0.748)	(0.886)	(0.777)	(0.741)	(0.646)
Other non-wage	0.177	0.177	0.253	0.302	0.242
	(1.374)	(1.395)	(1.447)	(1.831)	(1.598)
Number of observations	3,103	3,273	2,983	18,614	92,825

Source: Authors' tabulations of the 2005, 2007, and 2009 ACS-IPUMS.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses. Data weighted using person-weights.

Labor Force Participation in Mississippi and Other Southern States

Appendix 6: Econometric Estimates and Blinder-Oaxaca Decompositions

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Final, February 2012

Table A6.1: Men 25–54, 2009, Mississippi and Blueprint States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.00364	0.00268**	39.65	39.55	0.006	-0.100	0.000	0.251
	(0.00725)	(0.00112)	(8.740)	(8.643)				
Age sq./1000	0.0293	-0.0418***	1.649	1.639	-0.071	-0.010	0.000	-0.117
	(0.0895)	(0.0140)	(0.692)	(0.684)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.615	0.732	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.443)				
Black	-0.0647***	-0.0682***	0.349	0.170	-0.004	-0.179	0.012	-0.001
	(0.0139)	(0.00288)	(0.477)	(0.376)				
Asian	0.0000	-0.0494***	0.00957	0.0276	-0.049	0.018	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0367)	(0.00530)	(0.0974)	(0.164)				
Other	-0.0834*	0.00792*	0.0186	0.0556	0.091	0.037	0.000	0.002
	(0.0450)	(0.00433)	(0.135)	(0.229)				
Multiple races	-0.0938	-0.0264***	0.00749	0.0148	0.067	0.007	0.000	0.001
	(0.0632)	(0.00758)	(0.0862)	(0.121)				
Hispanic origin	-0.000968	0.00189	0.0277	0.187	0.003	0.159	0.000	0.000
	(0.0301)	(0.00258)	(0.164)	(0.390)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.554	0.580	--	--	--	--
			(0.497)	(0.494)				
Divorced or separated	-0.0349**	-0.0119***	0.171	0.148	0.023	-0.023	0.000	0.004
	(0.0168)	(0.00292)	(0.377)	(0.355)				
Widowed	0.138*	-0.0601***	0.0101	0.00553	-0.198	-0.005	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0760)	(0.0147)	(0.1000)	(0.0741)				
Never married	-0.102***	-0.0623***	0.264	0.266	0.040	0.002	0.000	0.010
	(0.0174)	(0.00271)	(0.441)	(0.442)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.0179*	-0.0248***	0.743	0.801	-0.007	0.058	-0.001	-0.005
	(0.00969)	(0.00178)	(1.068)	(1.120)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.112***	-0.106***	0.0630	0.0496	0.006	-0.013	0.001	0.000
	(0.0353)	(0.00633)	(0.243)	(0.217)				
No. of persons in the household	0.0517***	0.0455***	2.963	3.065	-0.006	0.102	0.005	-0.018
	(0.00841)	(0.00171)	(1.585)	(1.639)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.157	0.149	--	--	--	--
			(0.364)	(0.356)				
Grade 12	0.0915***	0.0775***	0.419	0.382	-0.014	-0.037	-0.003	-0.006
	(0.0196)	(0.00332)	(0.493)	(0.486)				
1 year of college	0.139***	0.0985***	0.179	0.157	-0.041	-0.022	-0.002	-0.007
	(0.0211)	(0.00372)	(0.383)	(0.364)				
2 years of college	0.136***	0.118***	0.0645	0.0673	-0.018	0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0251)	(0.00411)	(0.246)	(0.251)				
4 years of college	0.131***	0.128***	0.122	0.169	-0.003	0.047	0.006	0.000
	(0.0214)	(0.00347)	(0.327)	(0.375)				
5+ years of college	0.135***	0.132***	0.0584	0.0758	-0.003	0.017	0.002	0.000
	(0.0294)	(0.00366)	(0.234)	(0.265)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.251***	-0.180***	0.0622	0.0418	0.071	-0.020	0.004	0.004
	(0.0385)	(0.00747)	(0.242)	(0.200)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.179***	-0.204***	0.0665	0.0473	-0.025	-0.019	0.004	-0.002
	(0.0376)	(0.00763)	(0.249)	(0.212)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.118***	-0.166***	0.0454	0.0312	-0.048	-0.014	0.002	-0.002
	(0.0440)	(0.00962)	(0.208)	(0.174)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Self-care difficulty	0.0105	-0.00161	0.0236	0.0170	-0.012	-0.007	0.000	0.000
	(0.0566)	(0.0116)	(0.152)	(0.129)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0636*	-0.0290***	0.0492	0.0382	0.035	-0.011	0.000	0.002
	(0.0352)	(0.00573)	(0.216)	(0.192)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0640***	-0.0459***	0.150	0.180	0.018	0.030	-0.001	0.003
	(0.0191)	(0.00263)	(0.357)	(0.384)				
Veteran	-0.00567	0.0174***	0.108	0.112	0.023	0.004	0.000	0.002
	(0.0174)	(0.00265)	(0.310)	(0.315)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0216*	-0.0542***	0.570	0.175	-0.033	-0.395	0.021	-0.019
	(0.0114)	(0.00252)	(0.495)	(0.380)				
Received food stamps	-0.0820***	-0.0615***	0.129	0.112	0.021	-0.017	0.001	0.003
	(0.0236)	(0.00378)	(0.335)	(0.315)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0362***	-0.0352***	0.482	0.286	0.001	-0.196	0.007	0.000
	(0.00253)	(0.000819)	(2.522)	(1.944)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.00828	-0.00872***	0.0293	0.0236	-0.017	-0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.00832)	(0.00232)	(0.401)	(0.446)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.0363	-0.0554***	0.00579	0.00888	-0.092	0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0372)	(0.00965)	(0.0676)	(0.104)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00631***	-0.00516***	0.389	0.397	0.001	0.008	0.000	0.000
	(0.00236)	(0.000326)	(2.800)	(3.561)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0401***	-0.0434***	0.165	0.110	-0.003	-0.055	0.002	-0.001
	(0.00629)	(0.00130)	(1.193)	(0.989)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00866***	-0.00677***	0.372	0.495	0.002	0.123	-0.001	0.001
	(0.00267)	(0.000450)	(2.555)	(3.069)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Constant	0.840***	0.733***	1	1	-0.107	0.000	0.000	-0.107
	(0.143)	(0.0227)						
Observations	5,023	171,176						
Adjusted R-squared	0.378	0.326						
Total LFP difference							0.053	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.060	-0.007

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.2: Married Women 25–54, 2009, Mississippi and Blueprint States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.0390***	0.0282***	40.61	40.54	-0.011	-0.070	-0.002	-0.439
	(0.0117)	(0.00201)	(8.511)	(8.334)				
Age sq./1000	-0.492***	-0.361***	1.722	1.713	0.131	-0.009	0.003	0.226
	(0.145)	(0.0250)	(0.683)	(0.670)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.744	0.785	--	--	--	--
			(0.437)	(0.411)				
Black	0.110***	0.111***	0.224	0.116	0.001	-0.108	-0.012	0.000
	(0.0202)	(0.00442)	(0.417)	(0.321)				
Asian	-0.146*	-0.0821***	0.0145	0.0396	0.064	0.025	-0.002	0.001
	(0.0864)	(0.00858)	(0.120)	(0.195)				
Other	-0.0203	0.0124	0.0103	0.0455	0.033	0.035	0.000	0.000
	(0.0836)	(0.00904)	(0.101)	(0.208)				
Multiple Races	-0.121	0.0247*	0.00785	0.0133	0.146	0.005	0.000	0.001
	(0.105)	(0.0132)	(0.0883)	(0.115)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0605	-0.0372***	0.0241	0.167	0.023	0.143	-0.005	0.001
	(0.0695)	(0.00518)	(0.153)	(0.373)				
Family Characteristics:								
No. of children in the household	-0.0462***	-0.0558***	1.079	1.145	-0.010	0.066	-0.004	-0.010
	(0.0159)	(0.00270)	(1.137)	(1.192)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0000	-0.0430***	0.0500	0.0464	-0.043	-0.004	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0494)	(0.0102)	(0.218)	(0.210)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00496	-0.00333	3.509	3.579	0.002	0.070	0.000	0.006
	(0.0126)	(0.00236)	(1.279)	(1.396)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.0767	0.0970	--	--	--	--
			(0.266)	(0.296)				
Grade 12	0.123***	0.135***	0.333	0.327	0.012	-0.006	-0.001	0.004
	(0.0437)	(0.00693)	(0.471)	(0.469)				
1 year of college	0.206***	0.169***	0.196	0.163	-0.037	-0.033	-0.006	-0.007
	(0.0459)	(0.00750)	(0.397)	(0.369)				
2 years of college	0.292***	0.224***	0.108	0.0959	-0.068	-0.012	-0.003	-0.007
	(0.0465)	(0.00782)	(0.311)	(0.294)				
4 years of college	0.276***	0.202***	0.191	0.215	-0.074	0.024	0.005	-0.014
	(0.0458)	(0.00719)	(0.393)	(0.411)				
5+ years of college	0.343***	0.258***	0.0947	0.102	-0.085	0.007	0.002	-0.008
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0606	-0.0900***	0.0361	0.0249	-0.029	-0.011	0.001	-0.001
	(0.0545)	(0.0120)	(0.186)	(0.156)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.221***	-0.180***	0.0559	0.0397	0.041	-0.016	0.003	0.002
	(0.0552)	(0.0105)	(0.230)	(0.195)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.177***	-0.208***	0.0370	0.0238	-0.031	-0.013	0.003	-0.001
	(0.0645)	(0.0134)	(0.189)	(0.152)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0655	-0.0476***	0.0171	0.0123	0.018	-0.005	0.000	0.000
	(0.0747)	(0.0163)	(0.130)	(0.110)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0577	0.00254	0.0261	0.0237	0.060	-0.002	0.000	0.002
	(0.0501)	(0.0108)	(0.159)	(0.152)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0477	-0.0393***	0.0979	0.121	0.008	0.023	-0.001	0.001
	(0.0320)	(0.00529)	(0.297)	(0.326)				
Veteran	0.0109	0.0115	0.0176	0.0165	0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0687)	(0.0111)	(0.132)	(0.127)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Not metropolitan resident	0.0168	0.00848**	0.561	0.177	-0.008	-0.384	-0.003	-0.005
	(0.0178)	(0.00401)	(0.496)	(0.381)				
Received food stamps	-0.0203	-0.0639***	0.0827	0.0877	-0.044	0.005	0.000	-0.004
	(0.0388)	(0.00681)	(0.275)	(0.283)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0312***	-0.0285***	0.227	0.162	0.003	-0.065	0.002	0.001
	(0.00699)	(0.00145)	(1.694)	(1.451)				
Welfare (public assistance) income $/1000	0.0521**	-0.00173	0.0127	0.0226	-0.054	0.010	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0233)	(0.00426)	(0.217)	(0.399)				
Interest dividend and rental income $/1000	-0.374**	-0.165***	0.00302	0.00548	0.209	0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.162)	(0.0187)	(0.0472)	(0.0788)				
Retirement income $/1000	-0.00703	-0.00813***	0.184	0.190	-0.001	0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.00448)	(0.000941)	(2.102)	(2.457)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0415***	-0.0378***	0.126	0.0535	0.004	-0.073	0.003	0.000
	(0.00685)	(0.00221)	(1.063)	(0.690)				
Other income $/1000	-0.0102**	-0.00625***	0.369	0.447	0.004	0.078	0.000	0.001
	(0.00436)	(0.000585)	(2.139)	(2.881)				
Constant	-0.115	0.146***	1	1	0.261	0.000	0.000	0.261
	(0.229)	(0.0395)						
Observations	3,178	116,796						
Adjusted R-squared	0.182	0.124						
Total LFP difference							-0.011	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.018	0.007

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.3: Single Women 25–54, 2009, Mississippi and Blueprint States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.00153	0.00909***	38.73	38.63	0.008	-0.100	-0.001	0.293
	(0.0119)	(0.00192)	(8.835)	(8.968)				
Age sq./1000	-0.00886	-0.121***	1.578	1.572	-0.112	-0.006	0.001	-0.177
	(0.147)	(0.0242)	(0.693)	(0.702)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.385	0.620	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.485)				
Black	0.00740	0.0151***	0.591	0.303	0.008	-0.288	-0.004	0.005
	(0.0222)	(0.00384)	(0.492)	(0.460)				
Asian	0.127***	-0.0677***	0.00713	0.0166	-0.195	0.009	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0401)	(0.0138)	(0.0841)	(0.128)				
Other	0.0486	-0.00805	0.00735	0.0426	-0.057	0.035	0.000	0.000
	(0.0665)	(0.0102)	(0.0854)	(0.202)				
Multiple races	-0.00256	0.00733	0.0101	0.0176	0.010	0.008	0.000	0.000
	(0.0753)	(0.0126)	(0.100)	(0.131)				
Hispanic origin	0.00756	0.000343	0.0118	0.155	-0.007	0.143	0.000	0.000
	(0.0687)	(0.00550)	(0.108)	(0.361)				
Family Characteristics:								
Divorced	reference	reference	0.448	0.469	--	--	--	--
			(0.497)	(0.499)				
Widowed	0.00356	-0.0397***	0.0461	0.0439	-0.043	-0.002	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0510)	(0.00922)	(0.210)	(0.205)				
Never married	-0.0274	-0.0345***	0.506	0.487	-0.007	-0.019	0.001	-0.004
	(0.0240)	(0.00382)	(0.500)	(0.500)				
No. of children in the household	0.0268*	0.0192***	0.774	0.660	-0.008	-0.114	-0.002	-0.006
	(0.0138)	(0.00251)	(1.158)	(1.053)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0209	0.0122	0.149	0.111	-0.009	-0.038	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0378)	(0.00779)	(0.357)	(0.315)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00404	-0.0109***	2.963	2.772	-0.007	-0.191	0.002	-0.020
	(0.00989)	(0.00178)	(1.707)	(1.609)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.162	0.127	--	--	--	--
			(0.369)	(0.333)				
Grade 12	0.153***	0.132***	0.361	0.362	-0.021	0.001	0.000	-0.008
	(0.0363)	(0.00695)	(0.480)	(0.481)				
1 year of college	0.194***	0.173***	0.205	0.192	-0.021	-0.013	-0.002	-0.004
	(0.0392)	(0.00739)	(0.404)	(0.394)				
2 years of college	0.222***	0.191***	0.0922	0.0896	-0.031	-0.003	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0483)	(0.00798)	(0.289)	(0.286)				
4 years of college	0.237***	0.212***	0.118	0.159	-0.025	0.041	0.009	-0.003
	(0.0422)	(0.00735)	(0.323)	(0.366)				
5+ years of college	0.232***	0.228***	0.0615	0.0696	-0.004	0.008	0.002	0.000
	(0.0475)	(0.00757)	(0.240)	(0.255)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.194***	-0.135***	0.0832	0.0678	0.059	-0.015	0.002	0.005
	(0.0464)	(0.00947)	(0.276)	(0.251)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.226***	-0.159***	0.104	0.0776	0.067	-0.026	0.004	0.007
	(0.0458)	(0.00934)	(0.305)	(0.267)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.141***	-0.188***	0.0661	0.0554	-0.047	-0.011	0.002	-0.003
	(0.0479)	(0.0115)	(0.249)	(0.229)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0498	-0.0365***	0.0369	0.0264	-0.086	-0.011	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0774)	(0.0134)	(0.188)	(0.160)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0289	-0.00112	0.0475	0.0407	0.028	-0.007	0.000	0.001
	(0.0479)	(0.00927)	(0.213)	(0.198)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.00854	-0.00876**	0.185	0.231	0.000	0.046	0.000	0.000
	(0.0272)	(0.00415)	(0.388)	(0.422)				
Veteran	-0.108	0.00890	0.0230	0.0215	0.117	-0.002	0.000	0.003
	(0.0689)	(0.00997)	(0.150)	(0.145)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0300	-0.0417***	0.572	0.159	-0.012	-0.413	0.017	-0.007
	(0.0199)	(0.00495)	(0.495)	(0.366)				
Received food stamps	-0.0689***	-0.116***	0.352	0.253	-0.047	-0.099	0.011	-0.017
	(0.0256)	(0.00499)	(0.478)	(0.435)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0328***	-0.0301***	0.478	0.448	0.003	-0.030	0.001	0.001
	(0.00653)	(0.00119)	(2.317)	(2.361)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0134	-0.0237***	0.0938	0.0763	-0.010	-0.018	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0118)	(0.00334)	(0.694)	(0.655)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.0584	-0.0988**	0.00213	0.00386	-0.040	0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.130)	(0.0406)	(0.0447)	(0.0666)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0136***	-0.0112***	0.265	0.255	0.002	-0.010	0.000	0.001
	(0.00453)	(0.000923)	(2.726)	(2.535)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0419***	-0.0446***	0.340	0.246	-0.003	-0.094	0.004	-0.001
	(0.00718)	(0.00147)	(1.575)	(1.388)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00818**	-0.00809***	0.975	1.141	0.000	0.166	-0.001	0.000
	(0.00379)	(0.000527)	(3.140)	(4.217)				
Constant	0.674***	0.631***	1	1	-0.043	0.000	0.000	-0.043
	(0.00718)	(0.00147)						
Observations	2,345	68,287						
Adjusted R-squared	0.293	0.305						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Total LFP difference							0.055	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.044	0.011

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.4: Older Persons, Age 55 and Older, 2009, Mississippi and Blueprint States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.0828***	-0.0989***	67.59	67.68	-0.016	0.090	-0.009	-1.088
	(0.00609)	(0.00121)	(9.788)	(9.756)				
Age sq./1000	0.499***	0.587***	4.664	4.676	0.088	0.012	0.007	0.410
	(0.0410)	(0.00818)	(1.395)	(1.390)				
Female	-0.128***	-0.138***	0.561	0.551	-0.010	-0.010	0.001	-0.006
	(0.0120)	(0.00218)	(0.496)	(0.497)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.713	0.824	--	--	--	--
			(0.453)	(0.381)				
Black	-0.0420***	-0.00416	0.271	0.130	0.038	-0.141	0.001	0.010
	(0.0115)	(0.00295)	(0.444)	(0.337)				
Asian	-0.0630	-0.0350***	0.00493	0.0162	0.028	0.011	0.000	0.000
	(0.0840)	(0.00832)	(0.0700)	(0.126)				
Other	-0.0605	0.00816	0.00519	0.0193	0.069	0.014	0.000	0.000
	(0.0815)	(0.00757)	(0.0719)	(0.138)				
Multiple races	-0.119**	0.00572	0.00678	0.00995	0.125	0.003	0.000	0.001
	(0.0483)	(0.00891)	(0.0820)	(0.0992)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0341	0.0106***	0.00714	0.0901	0.045	0.083	0.001	0.000
	(0.0493)	(0.00372)	(0.0842)	(0.286)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.590	0.605	--	--	--	--
			(0.492)	(0.489)				
Divorced or separated	0.0553***	0.0572***	0.151	0.158	0.002	0.007	0.000	0.000
	(0.0149)	(0.00295)	(0.358)	(0.364)				
Widowed	0.0488***	0.0586***	0.212	0.190	0.010	-0.022	-0.001	0.002
	(0.0150)	(0.00266)	(0.409)	(0.392)				
Never married	-0.0478*	-0.0193***	0.0471	0.0475	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.0248)	(0.00487)	(0.212)	(0.213)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	0.000795	-0.0266***	0.0519	0.0719	-0.027	0.020	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0182)	(0.00356)	(0.315)	(0.371)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0161	0.0351***	0.0731	0.0594	0.019	-0.014	0.000	0.001
	(0.0220)	(0.00500)	(0.260)	(0.236)				
No. of persons in the household	0.00488	0.00404***	2.061	2.121	-0.001	0.060	0.000	-0.002
	(0.00568)	(0.00129)	(1.151)	(1.173)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.236	0.190	--	--	--	--
			(0.424)	(0.392)				
Grade 12	0.0454***	0.0561***	0.395	0.397	0.011	0.002	0.000	0.004
	(0.0121)	(0.00253)	(0.489)	(0.489)				
1 year of college	0.0940***	0.109***	0.138	0.136	0.015	-0.002	0.000	0.002
	(0.0164)	(0.00335)	(0.345)	(0.342)				
2 years of college	0.157***	0.134***	0.0449	0.0533	-0.023	0.008	0.001	-0.001
	(0.0250)	(0.00445)	(0.207)	(0.225)				
4 years of college	0.138***	0.144***	0.109	0.132	0.006	0.023	0.003	0.001
	(0.0186)	(0.00338)	(0.312)	(0.339)				
5+ years of college	0.212***	0.214***	0.0767	0.0919	0.002	0.015	0.003	0.000
	(0.0220)	(0.00381)	(0.266)	(0.289)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0612***	-0.0646***	0.131	0.0965	-0.003	-0.035	0.002	0.000
	(0.0147)	(0.00301)	(0.337)	(0.295)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.128***	-0.117***	0.275	0.223	0.011	-0.052	0.006	0.003
	(0.0129)	(0.00254)	(0.447)	(0.416)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.0812***	-0.0788***	0.176	0.140	0.002	-0.036	0.003	0.000
	(0.0144)	(0.00297)	(0.381)	(0.347)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0287*	0.00959***	0.109	0.0846	-0.019	-0.024	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0154)	(0.00322)	(0.311)	(0.278)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0263**	-0.00827***	0.178	0.153	0.018	-0.025	0.000	0.003
	(0.0115)	(0.00235)	(0.383)	(0.360)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0268	-0.0415***	0.0541	0.0680	-0.015	0.014	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0226)	(0.00383)	(0.226)	(0.252)				
Veteran	-0.0235	-0.00964***	0.186	0.201	0.014	0.015	0.000	0.003
	(0.0154)	(0.00266)	(0.389)	(0.401)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0238**	-0.0297***	0.615	0.212	-0.006	-0.403	0.012	-0.004
	(0.0101)	(0.00217)	(0.487)	(0.409)				
Received food stamps	-0.114***	-0.112***	0.0935	0.0830	0.002	-0.011	0.001	0.000
	(0.0168)	(0.00360)	(0.291)	(0.276)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0172***	-0.0131***	6.397	6.519	0.004	0.122	-0.002	0.026
	(0.000924)	(0.000163)	(6.821)	(7.166)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.00788	-0.00336**	0.0167	0.0239	0.005	0.007	0.000	0.000
	(0.0119)	(0.00151)	(0.384)	(0.503)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.0520	-0.0723***	0.0202	0.0378	-0.020	0.018	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0357)	(0.00437)	(0.126)	(0.209)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00506***	-0.00467***	4.321	4.974	0.000	0.653	-0.003	0.002
	(0.000479)	(0.00007)	(11.79)	(13.10)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0287***	-0.0231***	0.325	0.234	0.006	-0.091	0.002	0.002
	(0.00252)	(0.000567)	(1.621)	(1.510)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00546***	-0.00548***	0.901	1.098	0.000	0.197	-0.001	0.000
	(0.00126)	(0.000142)	(4.895)	(5.690)				
Constant	3.829***	4.467***	1	1	0.638	0.000	0.000	0.638
	(0.221)	(0.0438)						
Observations	8,985	270,698						
Adjusted R-squared	0.382	0.383						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Total LFP difference							0.031	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.025	0.006

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.5: Younger Persons, 16–24, 2009, Mississippi and Blueprint States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.316***	0.401***	19.92	19.97	0.085	0.050	0.020	1.693
	(0.0788)	(0.0140)	(2.557)	(2.605)				
Age sq./1000	-6.449***	-8.518***	0.403	0.406	-2.069	0.003	-0.026	-0.834
	(1.935)	(0.342)	(0.102)	(0.104)				
Female	0.00941	-0.0369***	0.486	0.488	-0.046	0.002	0.000	-0.023
	(0.0220)	(0.00372)	(0.500)	(0.500)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.513	0.678	--	--	--	--
			(0.500)	(0.467)				
Black	-0.00236	-0.0533***	0.450	0.221	-0.051	-0.229	0.012	-0.023
	(0.0239)	(0.00511)	(0.498)	(0.415)				
Asian	-0.0808	-0.172***	0.00988	0.0211	-0.091	0.011	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.132)	(0.0135)	(0.0989)	(0.144)				
Other	-0.00578	0.0184**	0.0119	0.0563	0.024	0.044	0.001	0.000
	(0.0872)	(0.00895)	(0.109)	(0.231)				
Multiple races	0.180**	0.0137	0.0143	0.0242	-0.166	0.010	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0798)	(0.0116)	(0.119)	(0.154)				
Hispanic origin	0.0513	-0.0202***	0.0236	0.198	-0.072	0.174	-0.004	-0.002
	(0.0631)	(0.00531)	(0.152)	(0.398)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.0874	0.0978	--	--	--	--
			(0.282)	(0.297)				
Divorced or separated	0.0446	0.0890***	0.0114	0.0155	0.044	0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0832)	(0.0137)	(0.106)	(0.124)				
Widowed	-0.142	-0.0323	0.000360	0.000705	0.110	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.263)	(0.0628)	(0.0190)	(0.0265)				
Never married	-0.0661*	0.0413***	0.901	0.886	0.107	-0.015	-0.001	0.097
	(0.0353)	(0.00646)	(0.299)	(0.318)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.000447	-0.0121***	0.801	0.818	-0.012	0.017	0.000	-0.009
	(0.0138)	(0.00265)	(1.049)	(1.094)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.0661*	-0.0200***	0.155	0.108	0.046	-0.047	0.001	0.007
	(0.0382)	(0.00732)	(0.362)	(0.310)				
No. of persons in the household	0.00164	0.00726***	3.613	3.600	0.006	-0.013	0.000	0.020
	(0.00916)	(0.00172)	(1.554)	(1.647)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.381	0.355	--	--	--	--
			(0.486)	(0.479)				
Grade 12	0.177***	0.149***	0.318	0.346	-0.028	0.028	0.004	-0.009
	(0.0330)	(0.00586)	(0.466)	(0.476)				
1 year of college	0.120***	0.0995***	0.213	0.204	-0.021	-0.009	-0.001	-0.004
	(0.0404)	(0.00731)	(0.409)	(0.403)				
2 years of college	0.162***	0.146***	0.0469	0.0345	-0.016	-0.012	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.0557)	(0.0110)	(0.211)	(0.182)				
4 years of college	0.144**	0.168***	0.0387	0.0560	0.024	0.017	0.003	0.001
	(0.0622)	(0.00933)	(0.193)	(0.230)				
5+ years of college	0.345***	0.114***	0.00315	0.00433	-0.231	0.001	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0545)	(0.0264)	(0.0561)	(0.0657)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.118**	-0.0809***	0.0384	0.0419	0.037	0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0577)	(0.0114)	(0.192)	(0.200)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.0836	-0.0686***	0.0152	0.0129	0.015	-0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.0868)	(0.0202)	(0.123)	(0.113)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.178**	-0.192***	0.0222	0.0227	-0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0769)	(0.0165)	(0.147)	(0.149)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0155	-0.0815***	0.00649	0.00921	-0.066	0.003	0.000	0.000

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
	(0.101)	(0.0220)	(0.0803)	(0.0955)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.0148	-0.00338	0.0236	0.0183	-0.018	-0.005	0.000	0.000
	(0.0708)	(0.0135)	(0.152)	(0.134)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0431*	0.0116**	0.240	0.258	0.055	0.018	0.000	0.013
	(0.0262)	(0.00460)	(0.427)	(0.437)				
Veteran	0.232***	0.0335*	0.00891	0.00816	-0.199	-0.001	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0381)	(0.0198)	(0.0940)	(0.0899)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0853***	-0.0197***	0.599	0.181	0.066	-0.418	0.008	0.039
	(0.0224)	(0.00507)	(0.490)	(0.385)				
Received food stamps	0.0260	-0.00745	0.228	0.174	-0.033	-0.054	0.000	-0.008
	(0.0292)	(0.00555)	(0.420)	(0.379)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.00887	-0.0138***	0.202	0.111	-0.005	-0.091	0.001	-0.001
	(0.00658)	(0.00168)	(1.318)	(1.009)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.0271	-0.00957	0.0258	0.0188	-0.037	-0.007	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0317)	(0.00811)	(0.268)	(0.300)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.449	-0.181**	0.000263	0.000642	-0.630	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(1.046)	(0.0760)	(0.00587)	(0.0233)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0266	-0.0119***	0.0408	0.0236	0.015	-0.017	0.000	0.001
	(0.0195)	(0.00358)	(0.592)	(0.508)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0457***	-0.0378***	0.0887	0.0611	0.008	-0.028	0.001	0.001
	(0.0135)	(0.00254)	(0.777)	(0.646)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0344***	-0.0172***	0.253	0.242	0.017	-0.011	0.000	0.004
	(0.00503)	(0.00152)	(1.447)	(1.598)				
Constant	-3.109***	-4.044***	1	1	-0.935	0.000	0.000	-0.935

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Mississippi	Blueprint States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
	(0.784)	(0.139)						
Observations	2,983	92,825						
Adjusted R-squared	0.223	0.223						
Total LFP difference							0.041	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.018	0.023

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.6: Men 25–54, 2009, Mississippi and Neighboring States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.00364	0.000255	39.65	39.69	0.004	0.040	0.000	0.154
	(0.00725)	(0.00255)	(8.740)	(8.723)				
Age sq./1000	0.0293	-0.0140	1.649	1.652	-0.043	0.003	0.000	-0.071
	(0.0895)	(0.0316)	(0.692)	(0.692)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.615	0.743	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.437)				
Black	-0.0647***	-0.0724***	0.349	0.211	-0.008	-0.138	0.010	-0.003
	(0.0139)	(0.00590)	(0.477)	(0.408)				
Asian	0.00001	-0.0530**	0.00957	0.0151	-0.053	0.006	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0367)	(0.0231)	(0.0974)	(0.122)				
Other	-0.0834*	-0.000661	0.0186	0.0198	0.083	0.001	0.000	0.002
	(0.0450)	(0.0136)	(0.135)	(0.139)				
Multiple races	-0.0938	-0.0705***	0.00749	0.0112	0.023	0.004	0.000	0.000
	(0.0632)	(0.0210)	(0.0862)	(0.105)				
Hispanic origin	-0.000968	0.0335***	0.0277	0.0451	0.034	0.017	0.001	0.001
	(0.0301)	(0.00991)	(0.164)	(0.207)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.554	0.581	--	--	--	--
			(0.497)	(0.493)				
Divorced or separated	-0.0349**	-0.00790	0.171	0.166	0.027	-0.005	0.000	0.005
	(0.0168)	(0.00624)	(0.377)	(0.372)				
Widowed	0.138*	-0.0497	0.0101	0.00552	-0.188	-0.005	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0760)	(0.0356)	(0.1000)	(0.0741)				
Never married	-0.102***	-0.0691***	0.264	0.247	0.033	-0.017	0.001	0.009
	(0.0174)	(0.00629)	(0.441)	(0.432)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.0179*	-0.0276***	0.743	0.761	-0.010	0.018	0.000	-0.007
	(0.00969)	(0.00345)	(1.068)	(1.090)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.112***	-0.109***	0.0630	0.0506	0.003	-0.012	0.001	0.000
	(0.0353)	(0.0135)	(0.243)	(0.219)				
No. of persons in the household	0.0517***	0.0475***	2.963	2.972	-0.004	0.009	0.000	-0.012
	(0.00841)	(0.00308)	(1.585)	(1.555)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.157	0.141	--	--	--	--
			(0.364)	(0.348)				
Grade 12	0.0915***	0.0980***	0.419	0.425	0.007	0.006	0.001	0.003
	(0.0196)	(0.00766)	(0.493)	(0.494)				
1 year of college	0.139***	0.115***	0.179	0.168	-0.024	-0.011	-0.001	-0.004
	(0.0211)	(0.00848)	(0.383)	(0.373)				
2 years of college	0.136***	0.150***	0.0645	0.0542	0.014	-0.010	-0.002	0.001
	(0.0251)	(0.00938)	(0.246)	(0.226)				
4 years of college	0.131***	0.140***	0.122	0.150	0.009	0.028	0.004	0.001
	(0.0214)	(0.00829)	(0.327)	(0.357)				
5+ years of college	0.135***	0.145***	0.0584	0.0627	0.010	0.004	0.001	0.001
	(0.0294)	(0.00905)	(0.234)	(0.242)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.251***	-0.154***	0.0622	0.0510	0.097	-0.011	0.002	0.006
	(0.0385)	(0.0146)	(0.242)	(0.220)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.179***	-0.187***	0.0665	0.0595	-0.008	-0.007	0.001	-0.001
	(0.0376)	(0.0152)	(0.249)	(0.237)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.118***	-0.173***	0.0454	0.0397	-0.055	-0.006	0.001	-0.002
	(0.0440)	(0.0186)	(0.208)	(0.195)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0105	-0.0200	0.0236	0.0206	-0.031	-0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0566)	(0.0231)	(0.152)	(0.142)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0636*	-0.0210*	0.0492	0.0469	0.043	-0.002	0.000	0.002
	(0.0352)	(0.0114)	(0.216)	(0.211)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0640***	-0.0407***	0.150	0.167	0.023	0.017	-0.001	0.003
	(0.0191)	(0.00602)	(0.357)	(0.373)				
Veteran	-0.00567	0.0172***	0.108	0.121	0.023	0.013	0.000	0.002
	(0.0174)	(0.00586)	(0.310)	(0.326)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0216*	-0.0288***	0.570	0.256	-0.007	-0.314	0.009	-0.004
	(0.0114)	(0.00466)	(0.495)	(0.436)				
Received food stamps	-0.0820***	-0.0665***	0.129	0.139	0.016	0.010	-0.001	0.002
	(0.0236)	(0.00770)	(0.335)	(0.346)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0362***	-0.0379***	0.482	0.388	-0.002	-0.094	0.004	-0.001
	(0.00253)	(0.00134)	(2.522)	(2.224)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.00828	-0.00748	0.0293	0.0201	-0.016	-0.009	0.000	0.000
	(0.00832)	(0.00505)	(0.401)	(0.428)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.0363	-0.0136	0.00579	0.00649	-0.050	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0372)	(0.0170)	(0.0676)	(0.0768)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00631***	-0.00611***	0.389	0.407	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.000
	(0.00236)	(0.000865)	(2.800)	(3.600)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0401***	-0.0436***	0.165	0.149	-0.004	-0.016	0.001	-0.001
	(0.00629)	(0.00244)	(1.193)	(1.180)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00866***	-0.00906***	0.372	0.482	0.000	0.110	-0.001	0.000
	(0.00267)	(0.00106)	(2.555)	(2.916)				
Constant	0.840***	0.767***	1	1	-0.073	0.000	0.000	-0.073
	(0.143)	(0.0512)						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	5,023	33,903						
Adjusted R-squared	0.378	0.369						
Total LFP difference							0.038	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.030	0.008

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.7: Married Women 25–54, 2009, Mississippi and Neighboring States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.0390***	0.0246***	40.61	40.60	-0.014	-0.010	0.000	-0.585
	(0.0117)	(0.00441)	(8.511)	(8.430)				
Age sq./1000	-0.492***	-0.330***	1.722	1.719	0.162	-0.003	0.001	0.279
	(0.145)	(0.0549)	(0.683)	(0.676)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.744	0.821	--	--	--	--
			(0.437)	(0.383)				
Black	0.110***	0.119***	0.224	0.131	0.009	-0.093	-0.011	0.002
	(0.0202)	(0.00937)	(0.417)	(0.338)				
Asian	-0.146*	-0.114***	0.0145	0.0207	0.032	0.006	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0864)	(0.0272)	(0.120)	(0.142)				
Other	-0.0203	0.0350	0.0103	0.0164	0.055	0.006	0.000	0.001
	(0.0836)	(0.0326)	(0.101)	(0.127)				
Multiple races	-0.121	0.000557	0.00785	0.0104	0.122	0.003	0.000	0.001
	(0.105)	(0.0324)	(0.0883)	(0.102)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0605	-0.122***	0.0241	0.0375	-0.062	0.013	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.0695)	(0.0234)	(0.153)	(0.190)				
Family Characteristics:								
No. of children in the household	-0.0462***	-0.0473***	1.079	1.086	-0.001	0.007	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0159)	(0.00625)	(1.137)	(1.172)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.00002	-0.0593***	0.0500	0.0456	-0.059	-0.004	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0494)	(0.0224)	(0.218)	(0.209)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00496	0.000384	3.509	3.474	0.005	-0.035	0.000	0.019
	(0.0126)	(0.00547)	(1.279)	(1.328)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.0767	0.0835	--	--	--	--
			(0.266)	(0.277)				
Grade 12	0.123***	0.135***	0.333	0.358	0.012	0.025	0.003	0.004
	(0.0437)	(0.0164)	(0.471)	(0.480)				
1 year of college	0.206***	0.158***	0.196	0.167	-0.048	-0.029	-0.005	-0.009
	(0.0459)	(0.0178)	(0.397)	(0.373)				
2 years of college	0.292***	0.238***	0.108	0.0928	-0.054	-0.015	-0.004	-0.006
	(0.0465)	(0.0182)	(0.311)	(0.290)				
4 years of college	0.276***	0.210***	0.191	0.206	-0.066	0.015	0.003	-0.013
	(0.0458)	(0.0172)	(0.393)	(0.404)				
5+ years of college	0.343***	0.289***	0.0947	0.0922	-0.054	-0.003	-0.001	-0.005
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0606	-0.117***	0.0361	0.0345	-0.056	-0.002	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0545)	(0.0233)	(0.186)	(0.183)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.221***	-0.186***	0.0559	0.0521	0.035	-0.004	0.001	0.002
	(0.0552)	(0.0199)	(0.230)	(0.222)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.177***	-0.164***	0.0370	0.0317	0.013	-0.005	0.001	0.000
	(0.0645)	(0.0258)	(0.189)	(0.175)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0655	-0.0264	0.0171	0.0153	0.039	-0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.0747)	(0.0314)	(0.130)	(0.123)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0577	-0.0206	0.0261	0.0314	0.037	0.005	0.000	0.001
	(0.0501)	(0.0217)	(0.159)	(0.174)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0477	-0.0518***	0.0979	0.111	-0.004	0.013	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0320)	(0.0127)	(0.297)	(0.314)				
Veteran	0.0109	0.0352	0.0176	0.0152	0.024	-0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.0687)	(0.0233)	(0.132)	(0.123)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Not metropolitan resident	0.0168	0.0144*	0.561	0.263	-0.002	-0.298	-0.004	-0.001
	(0.0178)	(0.00771)	(0.496)	(0.440)				
Received food stamps	-0.0203	-0.0796***	0.0827	0.106	-0.059	0.023	-0.002	-0.005
	(0.0388)	(0.0141)	(0.275)	(0.308)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0312***	-0.0312***	0.227	0.235	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000
	(0.00699)	(0.00215)	(1.694)	(1.734)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.0521**	-0.00515	0.0127	0.0160	-0.057	0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0233)	(0.0123)	(0.217)	(0.274)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.374**	-0.192***	0.00302	0.00474	0.182	0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.162)	(0.0513)	(0.0472)	(0.0658)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00703	-0.00951***	0.184	0.217	-0.002	0.033	0.000	0.000
	(0.00448)	(0.00187)	(2.102)	(2.531)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0415***	-0.0427***	0.126	0.0773	-0.001	-0.049	0.002	0.000
	(0.00685)	(0.00385)	(1.063)	(0.818)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0102**	-0.00912***	0.369	0.408	0.001	0.039	0.000	0.000
	(0.00436)	(0.00156)	(2.139)	(2.493)				
Constant	-0.115	0.218**	1	1	0.333	0.000	0.000	0.333
	(0.229)	(0.0867)						
Observations	3,178	23,121						
Adjusted R-squared	0.182	0.151						
Total LFP difference							-0.009	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.019	0.010

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.8: Single Women 25–54, 2009, Mississippi and Neighboring States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.00153	0.00572	38.73	38.78	0.004	0.050	0.000	0.162
	(0.0119)	(0.00431)	(8.835)	(9.025)				
Age sq./1000	-0.00886	-0.0944*	1.578	1.585	-0.086	0.007	-0.001	-0.135
	(0.147)	(0.0543)	(0.693)	(0.707)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.385	0.575	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.494)				
Black	0.00740	0.00849	0.591	0.390	0.001	-0.201	-0.002	0.001
	(0.0222)	(0.00838)	(0.492)	(0.488)				
Asian	0.127***	-0.138***	0.00713	0.00939	-0.265	0.002	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0401)	(0.0472)	(0.0841)	(0.0965)				
Other	0.0486	0.0151	0.00735	0.0135	-0.034	0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.0665)	(0.0375)	(0.0854)	(0.115)				
Multiple races	-0.00256	-0.0307	0.0101	0.0119	-0.028	0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.0753)	(0.0314)	(0.100)	(0.109)				
Hispanic origin	0.00756	0.0270	0.0118	0.0281	0.019	0.016	0.000	0.000
	(0.0687)	(0.0271)	(0.108)	(0.165)				
Family Characteristics:								
Divorced	reference	reference	0.448	0.484	--	--	--	--
			(0.497)	(0.500)				
Widowed	0.00356	-0.0332*	0.0461	0.0504	-0.037	0.004	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0510)	(0.0187)	(0.210)	(0.219)				
Never married	-0.0274	-0.0360***	0.506	0.465	-0.009	-0.041	0.001	-0.004
	(0.0240)	(0.00891)	(0.500)	(0.499)				
No. of children in the household	0.0268*	0.0299***	0.774	0.663	0.003	-0.111	-0.003	0.002
	(0.0138)	(0.00613)	(1.158)	(1.060)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0209	0.0268	0.149	0.126	0.006	-0.023	-0.001	0.001
	(0.0378)	(0.0178)	(0.357)	(0.332)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00404	-0.0162***	2.963	2.732	-0.012	-0.231	0.004	-0.036
	(0.00989)	(0.00452)	(1.707)	(1.573)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.162	0.136	--	--	--	--
			(0.369)	(0.343)				
Grade 12	0.153***	0.124***	0.361	0.386	-0.029	0.025	0.003	-0.010
	(0.0363)	(0.0149)	(0.480)	(0.487)				
1 year of college	0.194***	0.163***	0.205	0.198	-0.031	-0.007	-0.001	-0.006
	(0.0392)	(0.0161)	(0.404)	(0.399)				
2 years of college	0.222***	0.196***	0.0922	0.0791	-0.026	-0.013	-0.003	-0.002
	(0.0483)	(0.0173)	(0.289)	(0.270)				
4 years of college	0.237***	0.203***	0.118	0.143	-0.034	0.025	0.005	-0.004
	(0.0422)	(0.0164)	(0.323)	(0.350)				
5+ years of college	0.232***	0.236***	0.0615	0.0577	0.004	-0.004	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0475)	(0.0168)	(0.240)	(0.233)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.194***	-0.126***	0.0832	0.0839	0.068	0.001	0.000	0.006
	(0.0464)	(0.0193)	(0.276)	(0.277)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.226***	-0.163***	0.104	0.0947	0.063	-0.009	0.002	0.007
	(0.0458)	(0.0198)	(0.305)	(0.293)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.141***	-0.171***	0.0661	0.0703	-0.030	0.004	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.0479)	(0.0230)	(0.249)	(0.256)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0498	-0.0317	0.0369	0.0307	-0.082	-0.006	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0774)	(0.0255)	(0.188)	(0.172)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0289	0.0117	0.0475	0.0480	0.041	0.001	0.000	0.002
	(0.0479)	(0.0188)	(0.213)	(0.214)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.00854	-0.0309***	0.185	0.220	-0.022	0.035	-0.001	-0.004
	(0.0272)	(0.0102)	(0.388)	(0.415)				
Veteran	-0.108	0.0147	0.0230	0.0202	0.123	-0.003	0.000	0.003
	(0.0689)	(0.0216)	(0.150)	(0.141)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0300	-0.0349***	0.572	0.223	-0.005	-0.349	0.012	-0.003
	(0.0199)	(0.00981)	(0.495)	(0.416)				
Received food stamps	-0.0689***	-0.108***	0.352	0.323	-0.039	-0.029	0.003	-0.014
	(0.0256)	(0.0104)	(0.478)	(0.468)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0328***	-0.0321***	0.478	0.579	0.001	0.101	-0.003	0.000
	(0.00653)	(0.00225)	(2.317)	(2.564)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0134	-0.0375***	0.0938	0.0851	-0.024	-0.009	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0118)	(0.00799)	(0.694)	(0.652)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.0584	-0.0457	0.00213	0.00341	0.013	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.130)	(0.0683)	(0.0447)	(0.0593)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0136***	-0.0116***	0.265	0.269	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.00453)	(0.00213)	(2.726)	(2.604)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0419***	-0.0484***	0.340	0.319	-0.007	-0.021	0.001	-0.002
	(0.00718)	(0.00302)	(1.575)	(1.521)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00818**	-0.00877***	0.975	1.034	-0.001	0.059	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.00379)	(0.00124)	(3.140)	(3.677)				
Constant	0.674***	0.735***	1	1	0.061	0.000	0.000	0.061
	(0.00718)	(0.00302)						
Observations	2,345	13,639						
Adjusted R-squared	0.293	0.345						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Total LFP difference							0.028	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.015	0.013

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.9: Older Persons, 55 and Older, 2009, Mississippi and Neighboring States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.0828***	-0.0923***	67.59	67.51	-0.009	-0.080	0.007	-0.642
	(0.00609)	(0.00263)	(9.788)	(9.664)				
Age sq./1000	0.499***	0.551***	4.664	4.650	0.052	-0.014	-0.008	0.243
	(0.0410)	(0.0178)	(1.395)	(1.375)				
Female	-0.128***	-0.141***	0.561	0.555	-0.013	-0.006	0.001	-0.007
	(0.0120)	(0.00485)	(0.496)	(0.497)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.713	0.813	--	--	--	--
			(0.453)	(0.390)				
Black	-0.0420***	-0.0184***	0.271	0.164	0.024	-0.107	0.002	0.006
	(0.0115)	(0.00582)	(0.444)	(0.370)				
Asian	-0.0630	0.00179	0.00493	0.00821	0.065	0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0840)	(0.0278)	(0.0700)	(0.0902)				
Other	-0.0605	0.0310	0.00519	0.00630	0.092	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0815)	(0.0319)	(0.0719)	(0.0791)				
Multiple races	-0.119**	0.0155	0.00678	0.00836	0.135	0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.0483)	(0.0213)	(0.0820)	(0.0910)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0341	0.00836	0.00714	0.0136	0.042	0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.0493)	(0.0215)	(0.0842)	(0.116)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.590	0.600	--	--	--	--
			(0.492)	(0.490)				
Divorced or separated	0.0553***	0.0576***	0.151	0.154	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0149)	(0.00656)	(0.358)	(0.361)				
Widowed	0.0488***	0.0706***	0.212	0.200	0.022	-0.012	-0.001	0.005
	(0.0150)	(0.00592)	(0.409)	(0.400)				
Never married	-0.0478*	-0.0221**	0.0471	0.0454	0.026	-0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.0248)	(0.0107)	(0.212)	(0.208)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	0.000795	-0.0158*	0.0519	0.0526	-0.017	0.001	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0182)	(0.00895)	(0.315)	(0.311)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0161	0.0197*	0.0731	0.0639	0.004	-0.009	0.000	0.000
	(0.0220)	(0.0108)	(0.260)	(0.245)				
No. of persons in the household	0.00488	0.00707**	2.061	2.055	0.002	-0.006	0.000	0.005
	(0.00568)	(0.00310)	(1.151)	(1.110)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.236	0.209	--	--	--	--
			(0.424)	(0.407)				
Grade 12	0.0454***	0.0618***	0.395	0.430	0.016	0.035	0.002	0.006
	(0.0121)	(0.00511)	(0.489)	(0.495)				
1 year of college	0.0940***	0.111***	0.138	0.128	0.017	-0.010	-0.001	0.002
	(0.0164)	(0.00735)	(0.345)	(0.334)				
2 years of college	0.157***	0.151***	0.0449	0.0441	-0.006	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0250)	(0.0108)	(0.207)	(0.205)				
4 years of college	0.138***	0.162***	0.109	0.111	0.024	0.002	0.000	0.003
	(0.0186)	(0.00762)	(0.312)	(0.314)				
5+ years of college	0.212***	0.236***	0.0767	0.0778	0.024	0.001	0.000	0.002
	(0.0220)	(0.00857)	(0.266)	(0.268)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0612***	-0.0683***	0.131	0.112	-0.007	-0.019	0.001	-0.001
	(0.0147)	(0.00615)	(0.337)	(0.316)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.128***	-0.118***	0.275	0.254	0.010	-0.021	0.002	0.003
	(0.0129)	(0.00531)	(0.447)	(0.435)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.0812***	-0.0805***	0.176	0.159	0.001	-0.017	0.001	0.000
	(0.0144)	(0.00600)	(0.381)	(0.365)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0287*	0.0126**	0.109	0.0979	-0.016	-0.011	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0154)	(0.00642)	(0.311)	(0.297)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0263**	-0.00314	0.178	0.167	0.023	-0.011	0.000	0.004
	(0.0115)	(0.00497)	(0.383)	(0.373)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0268	-0.0350***	0.0541	0.0602	-0.008	0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.0226)	(0.00847)	(0.226)	(0.238)				
Veteran	-0.0235	-0.00328	0.186	0.202	0.020	0.016	0.000	0.004
	(0.0154)	(0.00584)	(0.389)	(0.401)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0238**	-0.0264***	0.615	0.292	-0.003	-0.323	0.009	-0.002
	(0.0101)	(0.00419)	(0.487)	(0.455)				
Received food stamps	-0.114***	-0.103***	0.0935	0.0948	0.011	0.001	0.000	0.001
	(0.0168)	(0.00747)	(0.291)	(0.293)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0172***	-0.0150***	6.397	6.601	0.002	0.204	-0.003	0.014
	(0.000924)	(0.000364)	(6.821)	(7.033)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.00788	-0.00670**	0.0167	0.0199	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0119)	(0.00342)	(0.384)	(0.474)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.0520	-0.0728***	0.0202	0.0272	-0.021	0.007	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0357)	(0.0125)	(0.126)	(0.157)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00506***	-0.00504***	4.321	4.586	0.000	0.265	-0.001	0.000
	(0.000479)	(0.000178)	(11.79)	(12.16)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0287***	-0.0251***	0.325	0.242	0.004	-0.083	0.002	0.001
	(0.00252)	(0.00116)	(1.621)	(1.488)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00546***	-0.00624***	0.901	0.989	-0.001	0.088	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.00126)	(0.000339)	(4.895)	(5.151)				
Constant	3.829***	4.187***	1	1	0.358	0.000	0.000	0.358
	(0.221)	(0.0951)						
Observations	8,985	55,999						
Adjusted R-squared	0.382	0.382						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Total LFP difference							0.017	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.013	0.004

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.10: Younger Persons 16–24, 2009, Mississippi and Neighboring States

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.316***	0.442***	19.92	19.95	0.126	0.039	0.017	2.509
	(0.0788)	(0.0317)	(2.557)	(2.604)				
Age sq./1000	-6.449***	-9.642***	0.403	0.405	-3.193	0.002	-0.019	-1.287
	(1.935)	(0.778)	(0.102)	(0.104)				
Female	0.00941	-0.0509***	0.486	0.489	-0.060	0.003	0.000	-0.029
	(0.0220)	(0.00846)	(0.500)	(0.500)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.513	0.669	--	--	--	--
			(0.500)	(0.471)				
Black	-0.00236	-0.0387***	0.450	0.285	-0.036	-0.165	0.006	-0.016
	(0.0239)	(0.0104)	(0.498)	(0.452)				
Asian	-0.0808	-0.118***	0.00988	0.0114	-0.037	0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.132)	(0.0435)	(0.0989)	(0.106)				
Other	-0.00578	-0.0232	0.0119	0.0177	-0.017	0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.0872)	(0.0370)	(0.109)	(0.132)				
Multiple races	0.180**	-0.0338	0.0143	0.0171	-0.214	0.003	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0798)	(0.0293)	(0.119)	(0.130)				
Hispanic origin	0.0513	0.00806	0.0236	0.0441	-0.043	0.021	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0631)	(0.0240)	(0.152)	(0.205)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.0874	0.0993	--	--	--	--
			(0.282)	(0.299)				
Divorced or separated	0.0446	0.0511*	0.0114	0.0189	0.007	0.008	0.000	0.000
	(0.0832)	(0.0273)	(0.106)	(0.136)				
Widowed	-0.142	-0.211	0.00036	0.000712	-0.069	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.263)	(0.154)	(0.0190)	(0.0267)				
Never married	-0.0661*	0.00160	0.901	0.881	0.068	-0.020	0.000	0.061
	(0.0353)	(0.0135)	(0.299)	(0.324)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.000447	-0.00538	0.801	0.785	-0.005	-0.016	0.000	-0.004
	(0.0138)	(0.00640)	(1.049)	(1.070)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.0661*	-0.0157	0.155	0.118	0.050	-0.037	0.001	0.008
	(0.0382)	(0.0162)	(0.362)	(0.323)				
No. of persons in the household	0.00164	-0.000605	3.613	3.478	-0.002	-0.135	0.000	-0.008
	(0.00916)	(0.00430)	(1.554)	(1.566)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.381	0.353	--	--	--	--
			(0.486)	(0.478)				
Grade 12	0.177***	0.150***	0.318	0.357	-0.027	0.039	0.006	-0.009
	(0.0330)	(0.0134)	(0.466)	(0.479)				
1 year of college	0.120***	0.101***	0.213	0.208	-0.019	-0.005	-0.001	-0.004
	(0.0404)	(0.0166)	(0.409)	(0.406)				
2 years of college	0.162***	0.201***	0.0469	0.0237	0.039	-0.023	-0.005	0.002
	(0.0557)	(0.0235)	(0.211)	(0.152)				
4 years of college	0.144**	0.184***	0.0387	0.0551	0.040	0.016	0.003	0.002
	(0.0622)	(0.0210)	(0.193)	(0.228)				
5+ years of college	0.345***	0.0976	0.00315	0.00350	-0.247	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0545)	(0.0658)	(0.0561)	(0.0591)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.118**	-0.0618***	0.0384	0.0470	0.056	0.009	-0.001	0.002
	(0.0577)	(0.0236)	(0.192)	(0.212)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.0836	-0.0783*	0.0152	0.0147	0.005	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0868)	(0.0419)	(0.123)	(0.120)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.178**	-0.219***	0.0222	0.0258	-0.041	0.004	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0769)	(0.0369)	(0.147)	(0.159)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0155	-0.0524	0.00649	0.0104	-0.037	0.004	0.000	0.000

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
	(0.101)	(0.0517)	(0.0803)	(0.101)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.0148	0.0135	0.0236	0.0226	-0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0708)	(0.0260)	(0.152)	(0.149)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0431*	-0.00280	0.240	0.249	0.040	0.009	0.000	0.010
	(0.0262)	(0.0105)	(0.427)	(0.432)				
Veteran	0.232***	0.0494	0.00891	0.00698	-0.183	-0.002	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0381)	(0.0378)	(0.0940)	(0.0833)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0853***	-0.0363***	0.599	0.249	0.049	-0.350	0.013	0.029
	(0.0224)	(0.00982)	(0.490)	(0.432)				
Received food stamps	0.0260	-0.00625	0.228	0.220	-0.032	-0.008	0.000	-0.007
	(0.0292)	(0.0114)	(0.420)	(0.414)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.00887	-0.0137***	0.202	0.135	-0.005	-0.067	0.001	-0.001
	(0.00658)	(0.00379)	(1.318)	(1.060)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.0271	-0.00265	0.0258	0.0220	-0.030	-0.004	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0317)	(0.0256)	(0.268)	(0.335)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.449	-0.415***	0.000263	0.000605	-0.864	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(1.046)	(0.156)	(0.00587)	(0.0201)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0266	-0.0132**	0.0408	0.0362	0.013	-0.005	0.000	0.001
	(0.0195)	(0.00646)	(0.592)	(0.669)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0457***	-0.0415***	0.0887	0.0797	0.004	-0.009	0.000	0.000
	(0.0135)	(0.00498)	(0.777)	(0.741)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0344***	-0.0208***	0.253	0.302	0.014	0.049	-0.001	0.003
	(0.00503)	(0.00297)	(1.447)	(1.831)				
Constant	-3.109***	-4.330***	1	1	-1.221	0.000	0.000	-1.221
	(0.784)	(0.315)						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Mississippi	Neighboring States	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	2,983	18,614						
Adjusted R-squared	0.223	0.223						
Total LFP difference							0.052	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.020	0.032

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.11: Men 25–54, 2005–2007, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.0110*	0.00167	39.85	39.76	-0.009	-0.090	0.000	-0.372
	(0.00645)	(0.00646)	(8.487)	(8.685)				
Age sq./1000	-0.138*	-0.0299	1.660	1.656	0.108	-0.004	0.000	0.179
	(0.0808)	(0.0807)	(0.673)	(0.688)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.637	0.624	--	--	--	--
			(0.481)	(0.484)				
Black	-0.0140	-0.0679***	0.335	0.345	-0.054	0.010	-0.001	-0.018
	(0.0118)	(0.0128)	(0.472)	(0.475)				
Asian	-0.0357	-0.175**	0.0101	0.0102	-0.139	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0461)	(0.0761)	(0.0999)	(0.101)				
Other	-0.0430	0.0599	0.0111	0.0152	0.103	0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0623)	(0.0458)	(0.105)	(0.122)				
Multiple races	0.0105	-0.0885	0.00660	0.00562	-0.099	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0439)	(0.0798)	(0.0810)	(0.0747)				
Hispanic origin	0.0336	-0.0313	0.0204	0.0219	-0.065	0.002	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0531)	(0.0373)	(0.141)	(0.146)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.618	0.586	--	--	--	--
			(0.486)	(0.493)				
Divorced or separated	-0.0283*	0.00624	0.157	0.159	0.035	0.002	0.000	0.005
	(0.0163)	(0.0172)	(0.364)	(0.366)				
Widowed	0.0147	0.0292	0.00577	0.00750	0.015	0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.0985)	(0.0465)	(0.0758)	(0.0863)				
Never married	-0.0623***	-0.0938***	0.219	0.247	-0.032	0.028	-0.003	-0.007
	(0.0158)	(0.0174)	(0.414)	(0.432)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	0.0245***	-0.0456***	0.833	0.749	-0.070	-0.084	0.004	-0.058
	(0.00824)	(0.00793)	(1.100)	(1.085)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0167	-0.175***	0.0608	0.0524	-0.192	-0.008	0.001	-0.012
	(0.0296)	(0.0345)	(0.239)	(0.223)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.0181**	0.0616***	3.132	2.964	0.080	-0.168	-0.010	0.250
	(0.00716)	(0.00797)	(1.504)	(1.612)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.167	0.169	--	--	--	--
			(0.373)	(0.375)				
Grade 12	0.0346**	0.0546***	0.421	0.428	0.020	0.007	0.000	0.008
	(0.0167)	(0.0177)	(0.494)	(0.495)				
1 year of college	0.0374*	0.0888***	0.144	0.160	0.051	0.016	0.001	0.007
	(0.0198)	(0.0198)	(0.351)	(0.366)				
2 years of college	0.0530**	0.0770***	0.0827	0.0695	0.024	-0.013	-0.001	0.002
	(0.0211)	(0.0229)	(0.275)	(0.254)				
4 years of college	0.0567***	0.0966***	0.131	0.122	0.040	-0.009	-0.001	0.005
	(0.0189)	(0.0204)	(0.337)	(0.327)				
5+ years of college	0.0865***	0.120***	0.0550	0.0524	0.034	-0.003	0.000	0.002
	(0.0171)	(0.0201)	(0.228)	(0.223)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.126***	-0.157***	0.0599	0.0651	-0.031	0.005	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.0324)	(0.0361)	(0.237)	(0.247)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.220***	-0.235***	0.0962	0.100	-0.015	0.004	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0295)	(0.0349)	(0.295)	(0.300)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.256***	-0.174***	0.0380	0.0411	0.082	0.003	-0.001	0.003
	(0.0383)	(0.0532)	(0.191)	(0.198)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0474	-0.0628	0.0307	0.0302	-0.015	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0425)	(0.0501)	(0.173)	(0.171)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.0233	0.0274	0.0468	0.0440	0.004	-0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0257)	(0.0282)	(0.211)	(0.205)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	0.0357***	-0.0659***	0.166	0.172	-0.102	0.006	0.000	-0.017
	(0.0133)	(0.0162)	(0.372)	(0.377)				
Veteran	0.0150	0.0165	0.133	0.122	0.002	-0.011	0.000	0.000
	(0.0147)	(0.0152)	(0.340)	(0.327)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0114	-0.0379***	0.573	0.587	-0.027	0.014	-0.001	-0.015
	(0.00973)	(0.0105)	(0.495)	(0.492)				
Received food stamps	-0.0484**	-0.0452*	0.124	0.0949	0.003	-0.029	0.001	0.000
	(0.0192)	(0.0257)	(0.329)	(0.293)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0375***	-0.0303***	0.377	0.417	0.007	0.040	-0.001	0.003
	(0.00523)	(0.00451)	(2.183)	(2.211)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.0118	0.00692	0.00971	0.00541	-0.005	-0.004	0.000	0.000
	(0.0285)	(0.0185)	(0.182)	(0.161)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.0323	0.0448	0.00622	0.00365	0.013	-0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0316)	(0.227)	(0.0729)	(0.0402)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0117***	-0.00576***	0.464	0.485	0.006	0.021	0.000	0.003
	(0.00156)	(0.00187)	(3.322)	(3.560)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0640***	-0.0522***	0.184	0.177	0.012	-0.007	0.000	0.002
	(0.00484)	(0.00631)	(1.152)	(1.212)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0106***	-0.0112***	0.284	0.389	-0.001	0.105	-0.001	0.000
	(0.00299)	(0.00260)	(2.408)	(3.472)				
Constant	0.738***	0.765***	1	1	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.027
	(0.126)	(0.121)						

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	5,000	5,169						
Adjusted R-squared	0.396	0.396						
Total LFP difference							-0.022	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.014	-0.008

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.12: Married Women 25–54, 2005–2007, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.0255**	0.0114	40.44	40.69	-0.014	0.250	0.003	-0.570
	(0.0112)	(0.0112)	(8.219)	(8.367)				
Age sq./1000	-0.348**	-0.154	1.703	1.726	0.194	0.023	-0.004	0.330
	(0.139)	(0.137)	(0.658)	(0.673)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.733	0.735	--	--	--	--
			(0.443)	(0.441)				
Black	0.0767***	0.102***	0.235	0.234	0.025	-0.001	0.000	0.006
	(0.0199)	(0.0190)	(0.424)	(0.424)				
Asian	0.0488	0.00851	0.0135	0.0138	-0.040	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0659)	(0.0838)	(0.116)	(0.117)				
Other	-0.0930	0.0259	0.00944	0.0133	0.119	0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0946)	(0.0960)	(0.0967)	(0.114)				
Multiple Races	0.177**	0.0290	0.00934	0.00338	-0.148	-0.006	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0860)	(0.112)	(0.0962)	(0.0581)				
Hispanic origin	0.0652	-0.0264	0.0126	0.0202	-0.092	0.008	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0763)	(0.0832)	(0.111)	(0.141)				
Family Characteristics:								
No. of children in the household	-0.0599***	-0.0509***	1.084	1.076	0.009	-0.008	0.000	0.010
	(0.0147)	(0.0147)	(1.138)	(1.164)				
Grandchildren present in the Household	-0.143**	-0.0283	0.0515	0.0496	0.115	-0.002	0.000	0.006
	(0.0650)	(0.0482)	(0.221)	(0.217)				
No. of persons in the household	0.0156	0.00369	3.480	3.462	-0.012	-0.018	0.000	-0.041
	(0.0127)	(0.0123)	(1.253)	(1.326)				

Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.0962	0.0844	--	--	--	--
			(0.295)	(0.278)				
Grade 12	0.0677*	0.221***	0.377	0.368	0.153	-0.009	-0.002	0.058
	(0.0366)	(0.0392)	(0.485)	(0.482)				
1 year of college	0.0925**	0.251***	0.167	0.155	0.159	-0.012	-0.003	0.026
	(0.0400)	(0.0430)	(0.373)	(0.362)				
2 years of college	0.147***	0.295***	0.125	0.118	0.148	-0.007	-0.002	0.019
	(0.0420)	(0.0455)	(0.330)	(0.323)				
4 years of college	0.178***	0.273***	0.159	0.187	0.095	0.028	0.008	0.015
	(0.0383)	(0.0421)	(0.365)	(0.390)				
5+ years of college	0.236***	0.354***	0.0767	0.0873	0.118	0.011	0.004	0.009
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.181***	-0.121**	0.0487	0.0465	0.060	-0.002	0.000	0.003
	(0.0490)	(0.0561)	(0.215)	(0.211)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.160***	-0.268***	0.0806	0.0838	-0.108	0.003	-0.001	-0.009
	(0.0374)	(0.0430)	(0.272)	(0.277)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.175***	-0.161***	0.0296	0.0396	0.014	0.010	-0.002	0.000
	(0.0575)	(0.0574)	(0.170)	(0.195)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0189	0.0877	0.0299	0.0274	0.107	-0.003	0.000	0.003
	(0.0659)	(0.0630)	(0.170)	(0.163)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.0376	0.00169	0.0265	0.0225	0.039	-0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0551)	(0.0649)	(0.161)	(0.148)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0782**	0.0147	0.126	0.122	0.093	-0.004	0.000	0.012
	(0.0319)	(0.0280)	(0.332)	(0.328)				
Veteran	0.0743	-0.0973	0.0120	0.0106	-0.172	-0.001	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0702)	(0.0737)	(0.109)	(0.102)				
Not metropolitan resident	0.0469***	-0.00210	0.567	0.563	-0.049	-0.004	0.000	-0.028
	(0.0176)	(0.0171)	(0.495)	(0.496)				
Received food stamps	-0.0151	-0.0655*	0.0863	0.0624	-0.050	-0.024	0.002	-0.004
	(0.0358)	(0.0385)	(0.281)	(0.242)				

Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0409***	-0.0323***	0.186	0.202	0.009	0.016	-0.001	0.002
	(0.00919)	(0.00563)	(1.245)	(1.421)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0318***	-0.0548	0.0211	0.0124	-0.023	-0.009	0.000	0.000
	(0.0105)	(0.0398)	(0.448)	(0.205)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.109	0.0446	0.00399	0.00320	0.154	-0.001	0.000	0.001
	(0.124)	(0.166)	(0.0595)	(0.0431)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0230***	-0.00756***	0.187	0.276	0.015	0.089	-0.001	0.003
	(0.00575)	(0.00157)	(1.777)	(3.321)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0530***	-0.0363***	0.102	0.109	0.017	0.007	0.000	0.002
	(0.00802)	(0.00728)	(0.864)	(1.065)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00508	-0.0154***	0.321	0.402	-0.010	0.081	-0.001	-0.003
	(0.00383)	(0.00189)	(2.276)	(2.854)				
Constant	0.205	0.361	1	1	0.156	0.000	0.000	0.156
	(0.220)	(0.227)						
Observations	3,598	3,546						
Adjusted R-squared	0.155	0.173						
Total LFP difference							0.003	
Explained/unexplained differences							0.002	0.001

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.13: Single Women 25–54, 2005–2007, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.0240**	-0.00437	38.90	38.76	-0.028	-0.140	0.001	-1.104
	(0.0116)	(0.0101)	(8.872)	(8.920)				
Age sq./1000	-0.306**	0.0750	1.592	1.582	0.381	-0.010	-0.001	0.607
	(0.148)	(0.128)	(0.695)	(0.694)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.387	0.387	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.487)				
Black	-0.0148	-0.0176	0.583	0.593	-0.003	0.010	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0228)	(0.0186)	(0.493)	(0.491)				
Asian	-0.201	-0.254	0.00414	0.00469	-0.053	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.162)	(0.209)	(0.0642)	(0.0683)				
Other	0.0793	0.238	0.0164	0.00775	0.159	-0.009	-0.002	0.003
	(0.0930)	(0.170)	(0.127)	(0.0877)				
Multiple races	0.0972*	0.0804	0.00900	0.00784	-0.017	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0542)	(0.179)	(0.0945)	(0.0882)				
Hispanic origin	-0.126	-0.345**	0.0172	0.0101	-0.219	-0.007	0.002	-0.004
	(0.108)	(0.135)	(0.130)	(0.0998)				
Family Characteristics:								
Divorced	reference	reference	0.482	0.456	--	--	--	--
			(0.500)	(0.498)				
Widowed	-0.000953	-0.0274	0.0497	0.0472	-0.026	-0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0400)	(0.0440)	(0.217)	(0.212)				
Never married	0.0242	0.00987	0.468	0.497	-0.014	0.029	0.000	-0.007
	(0.0255)	(0.0202)	(0.499)	(0.500)				
No. of children in the household	0.0331**	0.0393***	0.869	0.728	0.006	-0.141	-0.006	0.005
	(0.0130)	(0.0110)	(1.135)	(1.050)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0402	0.0451	0.127	0.132	0.005	0.005	0.000	0.001
	(0.0382)	(0.0327)	(0.333)	(0.339)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.0114	-0.00994	3.002	2.879	0.001	-0.123	0.001	0.004
	(0.00966)	(0.00864)	(1.569)	(1.505)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.161	0.164	--	--	--	--
			(0.367)	(0.371)				
Grade 12	0.100***	0.127***	0.411	0.408	0.027	-0.003	0.000	0.011
	(0.0336)	(0.0308)	(0.492)	(0.492)				
1 year of college	0.169***	0.195***	0.164	0.167	0.026	0.003	0.001	0.004
	(0.0377)	(0.0332)	(0.371)	(0.373)				
2 years of college	0.172***	0.182***	0.0902	0.0929	0.010	0.003	0.000	0.001
	(0.0406)	(0.0394)	(0.286)	(0.290)				
4 years of college	0.173***	0.164***	0.115	0.121	-0.009	0.006	0.001	-0.001
	(0.0441)	(0.0391)	(0.319)	(0.326)				
5+ years of college	0.232***	0.183***	0.0593	0.0473	-0.049	-0.012	-0.002	-0.003
	(0.0385)	(0.0424)	(0.236)	(0.212)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0580	-0.135***	0.0989	0.106	-0.077	0.007	-0.001	-0.008
	(0.0381)	(0.0400)	(0.299)	(0.308)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.136***	-0.131***	0.147	0.135	0.005	-0.012	0.002	0.001
	(0.0364)	(0.0380)	(0.354)	(0.342)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.143***	-0.264***	0.0820	0.0749	-0.121	-0.007	0.002	-0.010
	(0.0485)	(0.0484)	(0.274)	(0.263)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.145**	-0.0456	0.0622	0.0500	0.099	-0.012	0.001	0.006
	(0.0574)	(0.0500)	(0.241)	(0.218)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.0775	-0.117**	0.0411	0.0374	-0.195	-0.004	0.000	-0.008
	(0.0565)	(0.0458)	(0.199)	(0.190)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	0.0121	-0.0593**	0.214	0.211	-0.071	-0.003	0.000	-0.015
	(0.0259)	(0.0232)	(0.410)	(0.408)				
Veteran	0.0288	0.0543	0.0161	0.0216	0.026	0.006	0.000	0.000
	(0.0683)	(0.0511)	(0.126)	(0.145)				
Not metropolitan resident	0.0106	-0.0327*	0.599	0.591	-0.043	-0.008	0.000	-0.026
	(0.0213)	(0.0181)	(0.490)	(0.492)				
Received food stamps	-0.111***	-0.135***	0.300	0.297	-0.024	-0.003	0.000	-0.007
	(0.0265)	(0.0242)	(0.458)	(0.457)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0377***	-0.0346***	0.489	0.561	0.003	0.072	-0.002	0.002
	(0.00530)	(0.00621)	(2.056)	(2.466)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0104	0.00958	0.0709	0.0436	0.020	-0.027	0.000	0.001
	(0.0300)	(0.0142)	(0.493)	(0.453)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.469***	0.0321	0.00166	0.00302	0.501	0.001	0.000	0.001
	(0.132)	(0.151)	(0.0311)	(0.0441)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0171***	-0.0188***	0.286	0.293	-0.002	0.007	0.000	0.000
	(0.00478)	(0.00485)	(2.238)	(2.347)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0639***	-0.0406***	0.365	0.423	0.023	0.058	-0.002	0.009
	(0.00671)	(0.00931)	(1.533)	(1.730)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00575**	-0.00908***	0.914	0.879	-0.003	-0.035	0.000	-0.003
	(0.00266)	(0.00298)	(3.625)	(3.492)				
Constant	0.288	0.844***	1	1	0.556	0.000	0.000	0.556
	(0.00671)	(0.00931)						
Observations	2,354	2,364						
Adjusted R-squared	0.313	0.373						

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Total LFP difference							0.009	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.005	0.014

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.14: Older Persons, 55 and Older, 2005–2007, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.0764***	-0.0761***	67.23	67.47	0.000	0.240	-0.018	0.020
	(0.00788)	(0.00648)	(9.381)	(9.664)				
Age sq./1000	0.449***	0.451***	4.608	4.646	0.002	0.038	0.017	0.009
	(0.0535)	(0.0436)	(1.323)	(1.371)				
Female	-0.145***	-0.131***	0.557	0.563	0.014	0.006	-0.001	0.008
	(0.0135)	(0.0125)	(0.497)	(0.496)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.729	0.718	--	--	--	--
			(0.444)	(0.450)				
Black	-0.0296**	-0.0154	0.254	0.267	0.014	0.013	0.000	0.004
	(0.0142)	(0.0126)	(0.436)	(0.442)				
Asian	-0.0604	0.0857	0.00517	0.00553	0.146	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.0705)	(0.108)	(0.0717)	(0.0741)				
Other	0.0782	0.0301	0.00596	0.00448	-0.048	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0834)	(0.0600)	(0.0769)	(0.0668)				
Multiple races	-0.0805*	-0.0130	0.00527	0.00485	0.068	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.0479)	(0.0657)	(0.0724)	(0.0695)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0281	-0.0856*	0.00943	0.00723	-0.058	-0.002	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0521)	(0.0507)	(0.0966)	(0.0847)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.599	0.581	--	--	--	--
			(0.490)	(0.493)				
Divorced or separated	0.0429**	0.0628***	0.140	0.141	0.020	0.001	0.000	0.003
	(0.0193)	(0.0176)	(0.346)	(0.348)				
Widowed	0.0495***	0.0670***	0.220	0.232	0.018	0.012	0.001	0.004
	(0.0163)	(0.0136)	(0.415)	(0.422)				
Never married	0.0287	-0.0868***	0.0415	0.0450	-0.116	0.004	0.000	-0.005
	(0.0282)	(0.0277)	(0.199)	(0.207)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	0.00515	-0.0208	0.0492	0.0498	-0.026	0.001	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0203)	(0.0234)	(0.287)	(0.284)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0556**	-0.0282	0.0788	0.0782	-0.084	-0.001	0.000	-0.007
	(0.0277)	(0.0216)	(0.269)	(0.269)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00420	0.0136**	2.136	2.055	0.018	-0.081	-0.001	0.038
	(0.00830)	(0.00614)	(1.124)	(1.110)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.275	0.259	--	--	--	--
			(0.446)	(0.438)				
Grade 12	0.0774***	0.0572***	0.403	0.393	-0.020	-0.010	-0.001	-0.008
	(0.0134)	(0.0125)	(0.490)	(0.488)				
1 year of college	0.0954***	0.122***	0.116	0.130	0.027	0.014	0.002	0.003
	(0.0201)	(0.0180)	(0.321)	(0.336)				
2 years of college	0.134***	0.180***	0.0420	0.0465	0.046	0.005	0.001	0.002
	(0.0316)	(0.0249)	(0.201)	(0.211)				
4 years of college	0.136***	0.170***	0.0948	0.0980	0.034	0.003	0.001	0.003
	(0.0221)	(0.0219)	(0.293)	(0.297)				
5+ years of college	0.213***	0.251***	0.0695	0.0735	0.038	0.004	0.001	0.003
	(0.0236)	(0.0219)	(0.254)	(0.261)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0339**	-0.0548***	0.152	0.173	-0.021	0.021	-0.001	-0.003
	(0.0151)	(0.0140)	(0.359)	(0.378)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.145***	-0.155***	0.350	0.369	-0.010	0.019	-0.003	-0.004
	(0.0127)	(0.0127)	(0.477)	(0.483)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.0836***	-0.0439***	0.162	0.191	0.040	0.029	-0.001	0.006
	(0.0129)	(0.0143)	(0.368)	(0.393)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.00134	-0.0129	0.112	0.139	-0.012	0.027	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0142)	(0.0153)	(0.316)	(0.346)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.00213	-0.00338	0.165	0.173	-0.001	0.008	0.000	0.000
	(0.0137)	(0.0125)	(0.371)	(0.378)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0725***	-0.0752***	0.0674	0.0697	-0.003	0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.0244)	(0.0185)	(0.251)	(0.255)				
Veteran	-0.0103	0.0205	0.215	0.193	0.031	-0.022	0.000	0.007
	(0.0158)	(0.0154)	(0.411)	(0.394)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.00937	-0.0267**	0.615	0.616	-0.017	0.001	0.000	-0.011
	(0.0114)	(0.0105)	(0.487)	(0.486)				
Received food stamps	-0.0813***	-0.0950***	0.103	0.0843	-0.014	-0.019	0.002	-0.001
	(0.0200)	(0.0200)	(0.303)	(0.278)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0173***	-0.0152***	5.505	6.116	0.002	0.611	-0.009	0.012
	(0.00118)	(0.00110)	(5.802)	(6.323)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.0139	-0.0112	0.0198	0.0293	-0.025	0.010	0.000	0.000
	(0.0115)	(0.00730)	(0.378)	(0.510)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.0321	-0.0655	0.0182	0.0215	-0.033	0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0469)	(0.0460)	(0.109)	(0.118)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00653***	-0.00551***	3.565	3.806	0.001	0.241	-0.001	0.004
	(0.000640)	(0.000584)	(9.133)	(9.969)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0292***	-0.0232***	0.345	0.394	0.006	0.049	-0.001	0.002
	(0.00267)	(0.00236)	(1.555)	(1.786)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00741***	-0.00548***	0.934	0.881	0.002	-0.053	0.000	0.002
	(0.000940)	(0.000875)	(4.907)	(5.026)				
Constant	3.624***	3.541***	1	1	-0.083	0.000	0.000	-0.083
	(0.287)	(0.234)						

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	7,620	8,125						
Adjusted R-squared	0.376	0.378						
Total LFP difference							-0.010	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.015	0.005

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.15: Younger Persons 16–24, 2005–2007, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.322***	0.305***	19.97	19.78	-0.017	-0.190	-0.058	-0.348
	(0.0740)	(0.0734)	(2.627)	(2.571)				
Age sq./1000	-6.672***	-6.224***	0.406	0.398	0.448	-0.008	0.050	0.182
	(1.815)	(1.795)	(0.105)	(0.103)				
Female	-0.0306	-0.0193	0.515	0.483	0.011	-0.032	0.001	0.006
	(0.0203)	(0.0195)	(0.500)	(0.500)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.530	0.508	--	--	--	--
			(0.499)	(0.500)				
Black	-0.0562**	-0.0336	0.439	0.458	0.023	0.019	-0.001	0.010
	(0.0232)	(0.0217)	(0.496)	(0.498)				
Asian	-0.164	-0.136*	0.00745	0.0101	0.028	0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.127)	(0.0784)	(0.0860)	(0.0998)				
Other	0.0379	-0.00384	0.0182	0.0144	-0.042	-0.004	0.000	-0.001
	(0.116)	(0.0875)	(0.134)	(0.119)				
Multiple races	0.0284	0.123	0.00531	0.00929	0.095	0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.117)	(0.102)	(0.0727)	(0.0959)				
Hispanic origin	0.197**	0.121*	0.0251	0.0281	-0.076	0.003	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0836)	(0.0631)	(0.156)	(0.165)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.122	0.108	--	--	--	--
			(0.327)	(0.310)				
Divorced or separated	0.184***	0.0985	0.0205	0.0120	-0.086	-0.009	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.0535)	(0.0829)	(0.142)	(0.109)				
Widowed	0.155	-0.364**	0.000727	0.000929	-0.519	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.143)	(0.175)	(0.0269)	(0.0305)				
Never married	0.0418	0.0463	0.857	0.879	0.005	0.022	0.001	0.004
	(0.0323)	(0.0350)	(0.350)	(0.326)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.00892	-0.00474	0.825	0.813	0.004	-0.012	0.000	0.003
	(0.0146)	(0.0130)	(1.029)	(1.058)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0186	0.00198	0.148	0.145	-0.017	-0.003	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0368)	(0.0328)	(0.355)	(0.353)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.0101	-0.00910	3.605	3.608	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.004
	(0.00967)	(0.00831)	(1.528)	(1.580)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.388	0.392	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.488)				
Grade 12	0.136***	0.172***	0.353	0.356	0.036	0.003	0.001	0.013
	(0.0326)	(0.0297)	(0.478)	(0.479)				
1 year of college	0.0932**	0.0591	0.167	0.169	-0.034	0.002	0.000	-0.006
	(0.0392)	(0.0377)	(0.373)	(0.375)				
2 years of college	0.194***	0.131**	0.0457	0.0473	-0.063	0.002	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0437)	(0.0507)	(0.209)	(0.212)				
4 years of college	0.182***	0.0315	0.0417	0.0335	-0.151	-0.008	0.000	-0.006
	(0.0502)	(0.0623)	(0.200)	(0.180)				
5+ years of college	0.230***	0.0165	0.00436	0.00151	-0.214	-0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0763)	(0.212)	(0.0659)	(0.0389)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0797	-0.109**	0.0547	0.0439	-0.029	-0.011	0.001	-0.002
	(0.0532)	(0.0545)	(0.227)	(0.205)				
Ambulatory difficulty	0.0166	-0.0129	0.0276	0.0296	-0.030	0.002	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0720)	(0.0565)	(0.164)	(0.170)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.257***	-0.171**	0.0187	0.0223	0.086	0.004	-0.001	0.002
	(0.0829)	(0.0746)	(0.135)	(0.148)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0179	-0.0649	0.00928	0.0122	-0.083	0.003	0.000	-0.001

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
	(0.103)	(0.0816)	(0.0959)	(0.110)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.0133	0.00424	0.0184	0.0229	-0.009	0.005	0.000	0.000
	(0.0804)	(0.0625)	(0.134)	(0.150)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	0.0135	0.0378	0.257	0.227	0.024	-0.030	-0.001	0.006
	(0.0273)	(0.0256)	(0.437)	(0.419)				
Veteran	0.0931*	0.177***	0.0139	0.0124	0.084	-0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.0500)	(0.0399)	(0.117)	(0.111)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0624***	-0.0549***	0.599	0.594	0.008	-0.005	0.000	0.004
	(0.0204)	(0.0201)	(0.490)	(0.491)				
Received food stamps	0.0137	0.0317	0.206	0.190	0.018	-0.016	-0.001	0.004
	(0.0295)	(0.0297)	(0.404)	(0.393)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.00148	-0.0154***	0.121	0.170	-0.014	0.049	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.0136)	(0.00577)	(0.843)	(1.239)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0508	-0.0107	0.0266	0.0190	0.040	-0.008	0.000	0.001
	(0.0432)	(0.0436)	(0.273)	(0.205)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.581	-0.408	0.000416	0.000333	0.173	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.835)	(0.277)	(0.00669)	(0.0145)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0454***	-0.00818	0.0153	0.0367	0.037	0.021	0.000	0.001
	(0.0109)	(0.0170)	(0.347)	(0.520)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0603***	-0.0547***	0.0912	0.121	0.006	0.030	-0.002	0.001
	(0.0112)	(0.00964)	(0.748)	(0.886)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0197***	-0.0124***	0.177	0.177	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.00670)	(0.00393)	(1.374)	(1.395)				
Constant	-3.121***	-3.009***	1	1	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.112
	(0.732)	(0.729)						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2005	Year 2007	Year 2005	Year 2007	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	3,103	3,273						
Adjusted R-squared	0.226	0.203						
Total LFP difference							-0.033	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.011	-0.022

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.16: Men 25–54, 2007–2009, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.00167	-0.00364	39.76	39.65	0.005	0.110	0.000	0.211
	(0.00646)	(0.00725)	(8.685)	(8.740)				
Age sq./1000	-0.0299	0.0293	1.656	1.649	-0.059	0.007	0.000	-0.098
	(0.0807)	(0.0895)	(0.688)	(0.692)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.624	0.615	--	--	--	--
			(0.484)	(0.487)				
Black	-0.0679***	-0.0647***	0.345	0.349	-0.003	-0.004	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0128)	(0.0139)	(0.475)	(0.477)				
Asian	-0.175**	0.0000328	0.0102	0.00957	-0.175	0.001	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0761)	(0.0367)	(0.101)	(0.0974)				
Other	0.0599	-0.0834*	0.0152	0.0186	0.143	-0.003	0.000	0.003
	(0.0458)	(0.0450)	(0.122)	(0.135)				
Multiple races	-0.0885	-0.0938	0.00562	0.00749	0.005	-0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.0798)	(0.0632)	(0.0747)	(0.0862)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0313	-0.000968	0.0219	0.0277	-0.030	-0.006	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0373)	(0.0301)	(0.146)	(0.164)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.586	0.554	--	--	--	--
			(0.493)	(0.497)				
Divorced or separated	0.00624	-0.0349**	0.159	0.171	0.041	-0.012	0.000	0.007
	(0.0172)	(0.0168)	(0.366)	(0.377)				
Widowed	0.0292	0.138*	0.00750	0.0101	-0.109	-0.003	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0465)	(0.0760)	(0.0863)	(0.1000)				
Never married	-0.0938***	-0.102***	0.247	0.264	0.008	-0.017	0.002	0.002
	(0.0174)	(0.0174)	(0.432)	(0.441)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.0456***	-0.0179*	0.749	0.743	-0.028	0.006	0.000	-0.021
	(0.00793)	(0.00969)	(1.085)	(1.068)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.175***	-0.112***	0.0524	0.0630	-0.063	-0.011	0.002	-0.004
	(0.0345)	(0.0353)	(0.223)	(0.243)				
No. of persons in the household	0.0616***	0.0517***	2.964	2.963	0.010	0.001	0.000	0.029
	(0.00797)	(0.00841)	(1.612)	(1.585)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.169	0.157	--	--	--	--
			(0.375)	(0.364)				
Grade 12	0.0546***	0.0915***	0.428	0.419	-0.037	0.009	0.000	-0.015
	(0.0177)	(0.0196)	(0.495)	(0.493)				
1 year of college	0.0888***	0.139***	0.160	0.179	-0.050	-0.019	-0.002	-0.009
	(0.0198)	(0.0211)	(0.366)	(0.383)				
2 years of college	0.0770***	0.136***	0.0695	0.0645	-0.059	0.005	0.000	-0.004
	(0.0229)	(0.0251)	(0.254)	(0.246)				
4 years of college	0.0966***	0.131***	0.122	0.122	-0.034	0.000	0.000	-0.004
	(0.0204)	(0.0214)	(0.327)	(0.327)				
5+ years of college	0.120***	0.135***	0.0524	0.0584	-0.015	-0.006	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0201)	(0.0294)	(0.223)	(0.234)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.157***	-0.251***	0.0651	0.0622	0.094	0.003	0.000	0.006
	(0.0361)	(0.0385)	(0.247)	(0.242)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.235***	-0.179***	0.100	0.0665	-0.056	0.034	-0.008	-0.004
	(0.0349)	(0.0376)	(0.300)	(0.249)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.174***	-0.118***	0.0411	0.0454	-0.056	-0.004	0.001	-0.003
	(0.0532)	(0.0440)	(0.198)	(0.208)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Self-care difficulty	-0.0628	0.0105	0.0302	0.0236	-0.073	0.007	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0501)	(0.0566)	(0.171)	(0.152)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.0274	-0.0636*	0.0440	0.0492	0.091	-0.005	0.000	0.004
	(0.0282)	(0.0352)	(0.205)	(0.216)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0659***	-0.0640***	0.172	0.150	-0.002	0.022	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0162)	(0.0191)	(0.377)	(0.357)				
Veteran	0.0165	-0.00567	0.122	0.108	0.022	0.014	0.000	0.002
	(0.0152)	(0.0174)	(0.327)	(0.310)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0379***	-0.0216*	0.587	0.570	-0.016	0.017	-0.001	-0.009
	(0.0105)	(0.0114)	(0.492)	(0.495)				
Received food stamps	-0.0452*	-0.0820***	0.0949	0.129	0.037	-0.034	0.002	0.005
	(0.0257)	(0.0236)	(0.293)	(0.335)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0303***	-0.0362***	0.417	0.482	0.006	-0.065	0.002	0.003
	(0.00451)	(0.00253)	(2.211)	(2.522)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.00692	0.00828	0.00541	0.0293	-0.001	-0.024	0.000	0.000
	(0.0185)	(0.00832)	(0.161)	(0.401)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.0448	0.0363	0.00365	0.00579	0.009	-0.002	0.000	0.000
	(0.227)	(0.0372)	(0.0402)	(0.0676)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00576***	-0.00631***	0.485	0.389	0.001	0.096	-0.001	0.000
	(0.00187)	(0.00236)	(3.560)	(2.800)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0522***	-0.0401***	0.177	0.165	-0.012	0.012	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.00631)	(0.00629)	(1.212)	(1.193)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0112***	-0.00866***	0.389	0.372	-0.003	0.017	0.000	-0.001
	(0.00260)	(0.00267)	(3.472)	(2.555)				
Constant	0.765***	0.840***	1	1	-0.075	0.000	0.000	-0.075
	(0.121)	(0.143)						

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	5,169	5,023						
Adjusted R-squared	0.396	0.378						
Total LFP difference							0.010	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.006	0.016

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.17: Married Women 25–54, 2007–2009, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.0114	0.0390***	40.69	40.61	-0.028	0.080	0.001	-1.121
	(0.0112)	(0.0117)	(8.367)	(8.511)				
Age sq./1000	-0.154	-0.492***	1.726	1.722	0.338	0.004	-0.001	0.582
	(0.137)	(0.145)	(0.673)	(0.683)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.735	0.744	--	--	--	--
			(0.441)	(0.437)				
Black	0.102***	0.110***	0.234	0.224	-0.008	0.010	0.001	-0.002
	(0.0190)	(0.0202)	(0.424)	(0.417)				
Asian	0.00851	-0.146*	0.0138	0.0145	0.155	-0.001	0.000	0.002
	(0.0838)	(0.0864)	(0.117)	(0.120)				
Other	0.0259	-0.0203	0.0133	0.0103	0.046	0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0960)	(0.0836)	(0.114)	(0.101)				
Multiple races	0.0290	-0.121	0.00338	0.00785	0.150	-0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.112)	(0.105)	(0.0581)	(0.0883)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0264	-0.0605	0.0202	0.0241	0.034	-0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0832)	(0.0695)	(0.141)	(0.153)				
Family Characteristics:								
No. of children in the household	-0.0509***	-0.0462***	1.076	1.079	-0.005	-0.003	0.000	-0.005
	(0.0147)	(0.0159)	(1.164)	(1.137)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.0283	0.0000252	0.0496	0.0500	-0.028	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0482)	(0.0494)	(0.217)	(0.218)				
No. of persons in the household	0.00369	-0.00496	3.462	3.509	0.009	-0.047	0.000	0.030
	(0.0123)	(0.0126)	(1.326)	(1.279)				
Educational Attainment:								

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.0844	0.0767	--	--	--	--
			(0.278)	(0.266)				
Grade 12	0.221***	0.123***	0.368	0.333	0.098	0.035	0.008	0.033
	(0.0392)	(0.0437)	(0.482)	(0.471)				
1 year of college	0.251***	0.206***	0.155	0.196	0.045	-0.041	-0.010	0.009
	(0.0430)	(0.0459)	(0.362)	(0.397)				
2 years of college	0.295***	0.292***	0.118	0.108	0.003	0.010	0.003	0.000
	(0.0455)	(0.0465)	(0.323)	(0.311)				
4 years of college	0.273***	0.276***	0.187	0.191	-0.003	-0.004	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.0421)	(0.0458)	(0.390)	(0.393)				
5+ years of college	0.354***	0.343***	0.0873	0.0947	0.011	-0.007	-0.003	0.001
	(0.0430)	(0.0451)	(0.282)	(0.293)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.121**	-0.0606	0.0465	0.0361	-0.060	0.010	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.0561)	(0.0545)	(0.211)	(0.186)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.268***	-0.221***	0.0838	0.0559	-0.047	0.028	-0.007	-0.003
	(0.0430)	(0.0552)	(0.277)	(0.230)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.161***	-0.177***	0.0396	0.0370	0.016	0.003	0.000	0.001
	(0.0574)	(0.0645)	(0.195)	(0.189)				
Self-care difficulty	0.0877	-0.0655	0.0274	0.0171	0.153	0.010	0.001	0.003
	(0.0630)	(0.0747)	(0.163)	(0.130)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.00169	-0.0577	0.0225	0.0261	0.059	-0.004	0.000	0.002
	(0.0649)	(0.0501)	(0.148)	(0.159)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	0.0147	-0.0477	0.122	0.0979	0.062	0.024	0.000	0.006
	(0.0280)	(0.0320)	(0.328)	(0.297)				
Veteran	-0.0973	0.0109	0.0106	0.0176	-0.108	-0.007	0.001	-0.002
	(0.0737)	(0.0687)	(0.102)	(0.132)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.00210	0.0168	0.563	0.561	-0.019	0.002	0.000	-0.011

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
	(0.0171)	(0.0178)	(0.496)	(0.496)				
Received food stamps	-0.0655*	-0.0203	0.0624	0.0827	-0.045	-0.020	0.001	-0.004
	(0.0385)	(0.0388)	(0.242)	(0.275)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0323***	-0.0312***	0.202	0.227	-0.001	-0.025	0.001	0.000
	(0.00563)	(0.00699)	(1.421)	(1.694)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0548	0.0521**	0.0124	0.0127	-0.107	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0398)	(0.0233)	(0.205)	(0.217)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.0446	-0.374**	0.00320	0.00302	0.419	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.166)	(0.162)	(0.0431)	(0.0472)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00756***	-0.00703	0.276	0.184	-0.001	0.092	-0.001	0.000
	(0.00157)	(0.00448)	(3.321)	(2.102)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0363***	-0.0415***	0.109	0.126	0.005	-0.017	0.001	0.001
	(0.00728)	(0.00685)	(1.065)	(1.063)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0154***	-0.0102**	0.402	0.369	-0.005	0.033	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.00189)	(0.00436)	(2.854)	(2.139)				
Constant	0.361	-0.115	1	1	0.476	0.000	0.000	0.476
	(0.227)	(0.229)						
Observations	3,546	3,178						
Adjusted R-squared	0.173	0.182						
Total LFP difference							-0.015	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.008	-0.007

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.18: Single Women 25–54, 2007–2009, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.00437	0.00153	38.76	38.73	-0.006	0.030	0.000	-0.229
	(0.0101)	(0.0119)	(8.920)	(8.835)				
Age sq./1000	0.0750	-0.00886	1.582	1.578	0.084	0.004	0.000	0.132
	(0.128)	(0.147)	(0.694)	(0.693)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.387	0.385	--	--	--	--
			(0.487)	(0.487)				
Black	-0.0176	0.00740	0.593	0.591	-0.025	0.002	0.000	-0.015
	(0.0186)	(0.0222)	(0.491)	(0.492)				
Asian	-0.254	0.127***	0.00469	0.00713	-0.381	-0.002	0.001	-0.003
	(0.209)	(0.0401)	(0.0683)	(0.0841)				
Other	0.238	0.0486	0.00775	0.00735	0.189	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.170)	(0.0665)	(0.0877)	(0.0854)				
Multiple races	0.0804	-0.00256	0.00784	0.0101	0.083	-0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.179)	(0.0753)	(0.0882)	(0.100)				
Hispanic origin	-0.345**	0.00756	0.0101	0.0118	-0.353	-0.002	0.001	-0.004
	(0.135)	(0.0687)	(0.0998)	(0.108)				
Family Characteristics:								
Divorced	reference	reference	0.456	0.448	--	--	--	--
			(0.498)	(0.497)				
Widowed	-0.0274	0.00356	0.0472	0.0461	-0.031	0.001	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0440)	(0.0510)	(0.212)	(0.210)				
Never married	0.00987	-0.0274	0.497	0.506	0.037	-0.009	0.000	0.019
	(0.0202)	(0.0240)	(0.500)	(0.500)				
No. of children in the household	0.0393***	0.0268*	0.728	0.774	0.013	-0.046	-0.002	0.010
	(0.0110)	(0.0138)	(1.050)	(1.158)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Grandchildren present in the household	0.0451	0.0209	0.132	0.149	0.024	-0.017	-0.001	0.004
	(0.0327)	(0.0378)	(0.339)	(0.357)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00994	-0.00404	2.879	2.963	-0.006	-0.084	0.001	-0.017
	(0.00864)	(0.00989)	(1.505)	(1.707)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.164	0.162	--	--	--	--
			(0.371)	(0.369)				
Grade 12	0.127***	0.153***	0.408	0.361	-0.026	0.047	0.006	-0.009
	(0.0308)	(0.0363)	(0.492)	(0.480)				
1 year of college	0.195***	0.194***	0.167	0.205	0.001	-0.038	-0.007	0.000
	(0.0332)	(0.0392)	(0.373)	(0.404)				
2 years of college	0.182***	0.222***	0.0929	0.0922	-0.040	0.001	0.000	-0.004
	(0.0394)	(0.0483)	(0.290)	(0.289)				
4 years of college	0.164***	0.237***	0.121	0.118	-0.073	0.003	0.000	-0.009
	(0.0391)	(0.0422)	(0.326)	(0.323)				
5+ years of college	0.183***	0.232***	0.0473	0.0615	-0.049	-0.014	-0.003	-0.003
	(0.0424)	(0.0475)	(0.212)	(0.240)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.135***	-0.194***	0.106	0.0832	0.059	0.023	-0.003	0.005
	(0.0400)	(0.0464)	(0.308)	(0.276)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.131***	-0.226***	0.135	0.104	0.095	0.031	-0.004	0.010
	(0.0380)	(0.0458)	(0.342)	(0.305)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.264***	-0.141***	0.0749	0.0661	-0.123	0.009	-0.002	-0.008
	(0.0484)	(0.0479)	(0.263)	(0.249)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0456	0.0498	0.0500	0.0369	-0.095	0.013	-0.001	-0.004
	(0.0500)	(0.0774)	(0.218)	(0.188)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.117**	-0.0289	0.0374	0.0475	-0.088	-0.010	0.001	-0.004
	(0.0458)	(0.0479)	(0.190)	(0.213)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0593**	-0.00854	0.211	0.185	-0.051	0.026	-0.002	-0.009
	(0.0232)	(0.0272)	(0.408)	(0.388)				
Veteran	0.0543	-0.108	0.0216	0.0230	0.162	-0.001	0.000	0.004
	(0.0511)	(0.0689)	(0.145)	(0.150)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0327*	-0.0300	0.591	0.572	-0.003	0.019	-0.001	-0.002
	(0.0181)	(0.0199)	(0.492)	(0.495)				
Received food stamps	-0.135***	-0.0689***	0.297	0.352	-0.066	-0.055	0.007	-0.023
	(0.0242)	(0.0256)	(0.457)	(0.478)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0346***	-0.0328***	0.561	0.478	-0.002	0.083	-0.003	-0.001
	(0.00621)	(0.00653)	(2.466)	(2.317)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	0.00958	-0.0134	0.0436	0.0938	0.023	-0.050	0.000	0.002
	(0.0142)	(0.0118)	(0.453)	(0.694)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	0.0321	-0.0584	0.00302	0.00213	0.091	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.151)	(0.130)	(0.0441)	(0.0447)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.0188***	-0.0136***	0.293	0.265	-0.005	0.028	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.00485)	(0.00453)	(2.347)	(2.726)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0406***	-0.0419***	0.423	0.340	0.001	0.083	-0.003	0.000
	(0.00931)	(0.00718)	(1.730)	(1.575)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00908***	-0.00818**	0.879	0.975	-0.001	-0.096	0.001	-0.001
	(0.00298)	(0.00379)	(3.492)	(3.140)				
Constant	0.844***	0.674***	1	1	0.170	0.000	0.000	0.170
	(0.00931)	(0.00718)						
Observations	2,364	2,345						
Adjusted R-squared	0.373	0.293						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Total LFP difference							-0.003	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.015	0.012

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.19: Older Persons, 55 and Older, 2007–2009, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	-0.0761***	-0.0828***	67.47	67.59	0.007	-0.120	0.009	0.453
	(0.00648)	(0.00609)	(9.664)	(9.788)				
Age sq./1000	0.451***	0.499***	4.646	4.664	-0.048	-0.018	-0.008	-0.224
	(0.0436)	(0.0410)	(1.371)	(1.395)				
Female	-0.131***	-0.128***	0.563	0.561	-0.003	0.002	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0125)	(0.0120)	(0.496)	(0.496)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.718	0.713	--	--	--	--
			(0.450)	(0.453)				
Black	-0.0154	-0.0420***	0.267	0.271	0.027	-0.004	0.000	0.007
	(0.0126)	(0.0115)	(0.442)	(0.444)				
Asian	0.0857	-0.0630	0.00553	0.00493	0.149	0.001	0.000	0.001
	(0.108)	(0.0840)	(0.0741)	(0.0700)				
Other	0.0301	-0.0605	0.00448	0.00519	0.091	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0600)	(0.0815)	(0.0668)	(0.0719)				
Multiple races	-0.0130	-0.119**	0.00485	0.00678	0.106	-0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.0657)	(0.0483)	(0.0695)	(0.0820)				
Hispanic origin	-0.0856*	-0.0341	0.00723	0.00714	-0.052	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.0507)	(0.0493)	(0.0847)	(0.0842)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.581	0.590	--	--	--	--
			(0.493)	(0.492)				
Divorced or separated	0.0628***	0.0553***	0.141	0.151	0.007	-0.010	-0.001	0.001
	(0.0176)	(0.0149)	(0.348)	(0.358)				
Widowed	0.0670***	0.0488***	0.232	0.212	0.018	0.020	0.001	0.004
	(0.0136)	(0.0150)	(0.422)	(0.409)				
Never married	-0.0868***	-0.0478*	0.0450	0.0471	-0.039	-0.002	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0277)	(0.0248)	(0.207)	(0.212)				

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.0208	0.000795	0.0498	0.0519	-0.022	-0.002	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0234)	(0.0182)	(0.284)	(0.315)				
Grandchildren present in the household	-0.0282	0.0161	0.0782	0.0731	-0.044	0.005	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0216)	(0.0220)	(0.269)	(0.260)				
No. of persons in the household	0.0136**	0.00488	2.055	2.061	0.009	-0.006	0.000	0.018
	(0.00614)	(0.00568)	(1.110)	(1.151)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.259	0.236	--	--	--	--
			(0.438)	(0.424)				
Grade 12	0.0572***	0.0454***	0.393	0.395	0.012	-0.002	0.000	0.005
	(0.0125)	(0.0121)	(0.488)	(0.489)				
1 year of college	0.122***	0.0940***	0.130	0.138	0.028	-0.008	-0.001	0.004
	(0.0180)	(0.0164)	(0.336)	(0.345)				
2 years of college	0.180***	0.157***	0.0465	0.0449	0.023	0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.0249)	(0.0250)	(0.211)	(0.207)				
4 years of college	0.170***	0.138***	0.0980	0.109	0.032	-0.011	-0.002	0.003
	(0.0219)	(0.0186)	(0.297)	(0.312)				
5+ years of college	0.251***	0.212***	0.0735	0.0767	0.039	-0.003	-0.001	0.003
	(0.0219)	(0.0220)	(0.261)	(0.266)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.0548***	-0.0612***	0.173	0.131	0.006	0.042	-0.002	0.001
	(0.0140)	(0.0147)	(0.378)	(0.337)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.155***	-0.128***	0.369	0.275	-0.027	0.094	-0.015	-0.007
	(0.0127)	(0.0129)	(0.483)	(0.447)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.0439***	-0.0812***	0.191	0.176	0.037	0.015	-0.001	0.007
	(0.0143)	(0.0144)	(0.393)	(0.381)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0129	0.0287*	0.139	0.109	-0.042	0.030	0.000	-0.005
	(0.0153)	(0.0154)	(0.346)	(0.311)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Vision or hearing difficulty	-0.00338	-0.0263**	0.173	0.178	0.023	-0.005	0.000	0.004
	(0.0125)	(0.0115)	(0.378)	(0.383)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	-0.0752***	-0.0268	0.0697	0.0541	-0.048	0.016	-0.001	-0.003
	(0.0185)	(0.0226)	(0.255)	(0.226)				
Veteran	0.0205	-0.0235	0.193	0.186	0.044	0.007	0.000	0.008
	(0.0154)	(0.0154)	(0.394)	(0.389)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0267**	-0.0238**	0.616	0.615	-0.003	0.001	0.000	-0.002
	(0.0105)	(0.0101)	(0.486)	(0.487)				
Received food stamps	-0.0950***	-0.114***	0.0843	0.0935	0.019	-0.009	0.001	0.002
	(0.0200)	(0.0168)	(0.278)	(0.291)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0152***	-0.0172***	6.116	6.397	0.002	-0.281	0.004	0.013
	(0.00110)	(0.000924)	(6.323)	(6.821)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0112	-0.00788	0.0293	0.0167	-0.003	0.013	0.000	0.000
	(0.00730)	(0.0119)	(0.510)	(0.384)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.0655	-0.0520	0.0215	0.0202	-0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0460)	(0.0357)	(0.118)	(0.126)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00551***	-0.00506***	3.806	4.321	0.000	-0.515	0.003	-0.002
	(0.000584)	(0.000479)	(9.969)	(11.79)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0232***	-0.0287***	0.394	0.325	0.006	0.069	-0.002	0.002
	(0.00236)	(0.00252)	(1.786)	(1.621)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.00548***	-0.00546***	0.881	0.901	0.000	-0.020	0.000	0.000
	(0.000875)	(0.00126)	(5.026)	(4.895)				
Constant	3.541***	3.829***	1	1	-0.288	0.000	0.000	-0.288
	(0.234)	(0.221)						

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	8,125	8,985						
Adjusted R-squared	0.376	0.378						
Total LFP difference							-0.013	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.015	-0.002

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table A6.20: Younger Persons 16–24, 2007–2009, Mississippi Only

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Basic Demographics:								
Age	0.305***	0.316***	19.78	19.92	-0.011	-0.140	-0.043	-0.219
	(0.0734)	(0.0788)	(2.571)	(2.557)				
Age sq./1000	-6.224***	-6.449***	0.398	0.403	0.225	-0.005	0.031	0.091
	(1.795)	(1.935)	(0.103)	(0.102)				
Female	-0.0193	0.00941	0.483	0.486	-0.029	-0.003	0.000	-0.014
	(0.0195)	(0.0220)	(0.500)	(0.500)				
Race:								
White	reference	reference	0.508	0.513	--	--	--	--
			(0.500)	(0.500)				
Black	-0.0336	-0.00236	0.458	0.450	-0.031	0.008	0.000	-0.014
	(0.0217)	(0.0239)	(0.498)	(0.498)				
Asian	-0.136*	-0.0808	0.0101	0.00988	-0.055	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0784)	(0.132)	(0.0998)	(0.0989)				
Other	-0.00384	-0.00578	0.0144	0.0119	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.000
	(0.0875)	(0.0872)	(0.119)	(0.109)				
Multiple races	0.123	0.180**	0.00929	0.0143	-0.057	-0.005	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.102)	(0.0798)	(0.0959)	(0.119)				
Hispanic origin	0.121*	0.0513	0.0281	0.0236	0.070	0.005	0.001	0.002
	(0.0631)	(0.0631)	(0.165)	(0.152)				
Family Characteristics:								
Married	reference	reference	0.108	0.0874	--	--	--	--
			(0.310)	(0.282)				
Divorced or separated	0.0985	0.0446	0.0120	0.0114	0.054	0.001	0.000	0.001
	(0.0829)	(0.0832)	(0.109)	(0.106)				
Widowed	-0.364**	-0.142	0.000929	0.000360	-0.222	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.175)	(0.263)	(0.0305)	(0.0190)				
Never married	0.0463	-0.0661*	0.879	0.901	0.112	-0.022	-0.001	0.101
	(0.0350)	(0.0353)	(0.326)	(0.299)				

	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
VARIABLES	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
No. of children in the household	-0.00474	-0.000447	0.813	0.801	-0.004	0.012	0.000	-0.003
	(0.0130)	(0.0138)	(1.058)	(1.049)				
Grandchildren present in the household	0.00198	-0.0661*	0.145	0.155	0.068	-0.010	0.000	0.011
	(0.0328)	(0.0382)	(0.353)	(0.362)				
No. of persons in the household	-0.00910	0.00164	3.608	3.613	-0.011	-0.005	0.000	-0.039
	(0.00831)	(0.00916)	(1.580)	(1.554)				
Educational Attainment:								
Less than grade 12	reference	reference	0.392	0.381	--	--	--	--
			(0.488)	(0.486)				
Grade 12	0.172***	0.177***	0.356	0.318	-0.005	0.038	0.007	-0.002
	(0.0297)	(0.0330)	(0.479)	(0.466)				
1 year of college	0.0591	0.120***	0.169	0.213	-0.061	-0.044	-0.003	-0.013
	(0.0377)	(0.0404)	(0.375)	(0.409)				
2 years of college	0.131**	0.162***	0.0473	0.0469	-0.031	0.000	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0507)	(0.0557)	(0.212)	(0.211)				
4 years of college	0.0315	0.144**	0.0335	0.0387	-0.113	-0.005	0.000	-0.004
	(0.0623)	(0.0622)	(0.180)	(0.193)				
5+ years of college	0.0165	0.345***	0.00151	0.00315	-0.329	-0.002	0.000	-0.001
	(0.212)	(0.0545)	(0.0389)	(0.0561)				
Health Problems:								
Cognitive difficulty	-0.109**	-0.118**	0.0439	0.0384	0.009	0.006	-0.001	0.000
	(0.0545)	(0.0577)	(0.205)	(0.192)				
Ambulatory difficulty	-0.0129	-0.0836	0.0296	0.0152	0.071	0.014	0.000	0.001
	(0.0565)	(0.0868)	(0.170)	(0.123)				
Independent living difficulty	-0.171**	-0.178**	0.0223	0.0222	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.0746)	(0.0769)	(0.148)	(0.147)				
Self-care difficulty	-0.0649	-0.0155	0.0122	0.00649	-0.049	0.006	0.000	0.000

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
	(0.0816)	(0.101)	(0.110)	(0.0803)				
Vision or hearing difficulty	0.00424	0.0148	0.0229	0.0236	-0.011	-0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.0625)	(0.0708)	(0.150)	(0.152)				
Economic and Other:								
Migrated within last year	0.0378	-0.0431*	0.227	0.240	0.081	-0.013	0.000	0.019
	(0.0256)	(0.0262)	(0.419)	(0.427)				
Veteran	0.177***	0.232***	0.0124	0.00891	-0.055	0.003	0.001	0.000
	(0.0399)	(0.0381)	(0.111)	(0.0940)				
Not metropolitan resident	-0.0549***	-0.0853***	0.594	0.599	0.030	-0.005	0.000	0.018
	(0.0201)	(0.0224)	(0.491)	(0.490)				
Received food stamps	0.0317	0.0260	0.190	0.228	0.006	-0.038	-0.001	0.001
	(0.0297)	(0.0292)	(0.393)	(0.420)				
Social Security income ($/1000)	-0.0154***	-0.00887	0.170	0.202	-0.007	-0.032	0.000	-0.001
	(0.00577)	(0.00658)	(1.239)	(1.318)				
Welfare (public assistance) income ($/1000)	-0.0107	0.0271	0.0190	0.0258	-0.038	-0.007	0.000	-0.001
	(0.0436)	(0.0317)	(0.205)	(0.268)				
Interest dividend and rental income ($/1000)	-0.408	0.449	0.000333	0.000263	-0.857	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.277)	(1.046)	(0.0145)	(0.00587)				
Retirement income ($/1000)	-0.00818	-0.0266	0.0367	0.0408	0.018	-0.004	0.000	0.001
	(0.0170)	(0.0195)	(0.520)	(0.592)				
Supplemental Security Income ($/1000)	-0.0547***	-0.0457***	0.121	0.0887	-0.009	0.032	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.00964)	(0.0135)	(0.886)	(0.777)				
Other non-wage income ($/1000)	-0.0124***	-0.0344***	0.177	0.253	0.022	-0.076	0.001	0.006
	(0.00393)	(0.00503)	(1.395)	(1.447)				
Constant	-3.009***	-3.109***	1	1	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.100
	(0.729)	(0.784)						

VARIABLES	LFP Estimates		Weighted Sample Means		Differences			
	Year 2007	Year 2009	Year 2007	Year 2009	Coefficients Δb	Means Δx	Explained Δxb	Unexplained Δbx
Observations	3,273	2,983						
Adjusted R-squared	0.203	0.223						
Total LFP difference							0.025	
Explained/unexplained differences							-0.012	0.037

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Standard errors clustered by the household. Data weighted using person-weights.

Robust standard errors in parentheses.