

## **Data Appendix to “Moral Hazard and Selection Among the Poor: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment”**

All data used in this paper stem from the Seguro Popular Assessment by King et al. (2007, 2009a, 2009b). This appendix provides a description of the key variables used in the analysis. For a detailed description of the experimental design beyond that in Section II.B the interested reader should consult King et al. (2007, 2009a).

### *A. Outcome Variables*

**Health Insurance** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the first section of the household survey) the survey respondent is reported to be covered by any health insurance, and zero otherwise. The variable is available on for pre- and post-period.

**BMI** is defined as the respondent’s weight (in kilograms) over her squared height (in meters). Weight and height were both elicited together with other socio-demographic characteristics during the pre- and post-period household surveys. A person’s BMI is said to be outside its normal range if it exceeds 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or is lower than 18 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (cf. NIH 1998, WHO 2000).

**Blood Pressure** is the mean of two systolic blood pressure measurements conducted at the beginning and at the end of the household survey, respectively. A person’s systolic blood pressure is defined to be outside its normal range if it exceeds 120 mmHg (cf. NIH 2004). The variable is available for the pre- and post-period.

**Cholesterol** is a respondent’s cholesterol level in mg/dL, as measured at the end of the household survey. A person’s cholesterol is defined to be outside its normal range if it exceeds 200 mg/dL (cf. NIH 2002). The variable is available for the pre- and post-period.

**HbA1c** is a respondent’s level of glycated hemoglobin (in percent), as measured at the end of the household survey. HbA1c is an indicator of blood sugar levels over the last couple of months, and thus often used in the diagnosis of diabetes. A person’s HbA1c level is defined to be outside its normal range if it exceeds 6% (cf. NIH 1998). The variable is available for the pre- and post-period.

**Flu Shot** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the household survey) the respondent reports to have been vaccinated against the flu within the last 12 months, and zero otherwise. The variable is available for the pre- and post-period.

**Pelvic Exam** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the household survey) the respondent reports to have had a pelvic examination within the last 12 months, and zero otherwise. The variable is available for the pre- and post-period, but only for females.

**Pap Smear** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the household survey) the respondent reports to have had a pap smear test within the last 12 months, and zero otherwise. The variable is available for the pre- and post-period, but only for females.

**Mammogram** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the household survey) the respondent reports to have had a mammography within the last 12 months, and zero otherwise. The variable is available for the pre- and post-period, but only for females.

**Eye Exam** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the household survey) the respondent reports to have had her eyes examined by a health care professional within the last 12 months, and zero otherwise. The variable is available for the pre- and post-period.

### *B. Independent Variables*

**Self-Assessed Health** corresponds to a respondent's answer to the question "In general, how would you rate your health today?" The set of possible answers consisted of: "very good", "good", "fair", "bad", "very bad". This paper combines the first two and the last two answer choices, respectively, to form a set of three indicator variables. These variables are available for the pre- and post-period.

**Health Expenditures** is defined as the household's expenditures on "health care costs, excluding travel expenses related to seeking health care and any reimbursement of health insurance" (in pesos) during the last month. The variable is available on for pre- and post-period.

**Gender** is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent is female, and zero otherwise.

**Age** is the respondent's age (in years), as indicated on the household survey.

**Educational Achievement** encompasses five indicator variables capturing the respondent's formal education, as reported on the post-period household survey. The categories considered in this paper are: 'less than primary school', 'primary school', 'completed middle school', 'completed high school', and 'at least some post-secondary education'. The first two serve as omitted category in all regressions that include covariates.

**Total Household Expenditures** is defined as the household's total expenditures (in pesos) during the last month. This variable is available for the pre- and post-period.

**High Asset Holdings** is defined as an indicator variable equal to one if the household has at least half of the following 'items', and zero otherwise: a cement or tile floor, electricity, a washing machine, a gas stove, a refrigerator, a phone, a TV set, a computer, or a second home. This variable has been created by King et al. (2009a), and is available on the pre- and post-period period.

**Number of Doctors** gives the number of doctors in a particular health cluster prior to the intervention.

**Number of Nurses** gives the number of nurses in a particular health cluster prior to the intervention.

**Oportunidades** is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent's household participated in the Oportunidades anti-poverty program, and zero otherwise. The variable is available on the pre- and post-period survey. Oportunidades has formerly been known as Progresas.

**Urban** is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent's household is located in an urban health cluster, and zero otherwise.

**Indigenous** is an indicator variable equal to one if (on the pre-period household survey) the respondent reports speaking one of Mexico's indigenous languages or dialects, and zero otherwise.

### References

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