

Carson, Scott Alan

Working Paper

Demographic, residential, and socioeconomic effects on the distribution of 19th century African-American stature

CESifo Working Paper, No. 2479

Provided in Cooperation with:

Ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research at the University of Munich

Suggested Citation: Carson, Scott Alan (2008) : Demographic, residential, and socioeconomic effects on the distribution of 19th century African-American stature, CESifo Working Paper, No. 2479, Center for Economic Studies and ifo Institute (CESifo), Munich

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/26524>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

Demographic, Residential, and Socioeconomic Effects on the Distribution of 19th Century African-American Stature

SCOTT ALAN CARSON

CESIFO WORKING PAPER NO. 2479

CATEGORY 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION

NOVEMBER 2008

An electronic version of the paper may be downloaded

- *from the SSRN website:* www.SSRN.com
- *from the RePEc website:* www.RePEc.org
- *from the CESifo website:* www.CESifo-group.org/wp

Demographic, Residential, and Socioeconomic Effects on the Distribution of 19th Century African-American Stature

Abstract

The use of height data to measure living standards is now a well-established method in the economic literature, and heights are related with vitamin D. Although African-Americans and whites have the genetic ability to reach similar terminal statures, 19th century blacks were consistently shorter than whites. Greater insolation (vitamin D production), is documented here to be associated with taller black statures. Consistent with the insolation-hypothesis, mulattos were taller than darker pigmented blacks, and most of the mulatto-black stature differential was attributable to age and insolation. Black farmers were taller than workers in other occupations, and black statures increased during the antebellum period and decreased with slavery's elimination, which is observed across the stature distribution.

JEL Code: J16.

Keywords: 19th century African-American stature, insolation, quantile regression.

*Scott Alan Carson
School of Business
University of Texas, Permian Basin
4901 East University
Odessa, TX 79762
USA
carson_s@utpb.edu*

Please do not cite without permission from the author.

I appreciate comments from participants at the Western Social Science Association and Social Science History Association meetings. Comments from Tom Maloney, Larry Wimmer, Peter Coclanis, Stanley Engerman, Jeremy Atack, Bob Margo, Harold Christianson, and John Komlos were particularly helpful. Craig O. Davis and Anita Voorhies provided excellent research assistance.

I. Introduction

The use of height data to measure living standards is now a well-established method in economics (Fogel, 1994, p. 138). A population's average stature reflects the cumulative interaction between nutrition, disease exposure, work, and the physical environment (Steckel, 1979, pp. 365-367; Tanner, 1962, pp. 1-27). By considering average versus individual stature, genetic differences are mitigated, leaving only the influences of the economic and physical environments on stature. When diets, health, and physical environments improve, average stature increases, and decreases when diets become less nutritious, disease environments deteriorate, or the physical environment places more stress on the body. Therefore, stature provides considerable insights into understanding historical processes and augments other welfare measures for 19th century African-Americans. Using a source of 19th century United States prison records and robust statistics, the present study contrasts the heights of comparable blacks and mulattos in the 19th century US and proposes a new explanation for traditional sources of black stature differences by socioeconomic status. An additional explanation for the mulatto stature advantage is also considered.

An unexplored source for 19th century stature variation may be related to biology, especially its relation to geography. Calcium and vitamin D are two chemical elements required throughout life for healthy bone and teeth formation; however, their abundance are most critical during younger ages (Wardlaw, Hampl, and Divilestro, 2004, pp. 394-396; Tortolani et al, 2002, p. 60). Calcium generally comes from dairy products, and vitamin D is not dietary but is produced by the synthesis of cholesterol and sunlight in the

epidermis' stratum granulosum (Holick, 2004a, pp. 363-364; Nesby-O'dell, 2002, p. 187; Loomis, 1967, p. 501; Norman, 1998, p. 1108; Holick, 2007). Vitamin D is vital in all vertebrates because it allows them to absorb more calcium from their diets and contributes to stronger skeletal systems (Jablonski, 2006, p. 62).¹ Greater direct sunlight (insolation) produces more vitamin D, and vitamin D is related to adult terminal stature (Xiong et al, 2005, pp. 228, 230-231; X-ZLiu et al, 2003; Ginsburg et al 1998; Uitterlinden et al, 2004). In order of importance, the primary sources of vitamin D in humans are the amount of time exposed to sunlight, skin pigmentation, and nativity (Holick et al., 1981, p. 590).

Vitamin D production also depends on melanin in the stratum corneum (Norman, 1998, p. 1108), and lighter colored 19th century blacks were consistently taller than darker pigmented blacks (Tanner, 1962, pp. 150-151; Tanner, 1977; Steckel, 1979, pp. 374-376; Margo and Steckel, 1982, pp. 532-34, Table 6; Bodenhorn, 1999, 2001; Xiong et al, 2005, pp. 228, 231; Z Liu, 2003, p. 825). More melanin (skin pigmentation) in the stratum corneum interferes with vitamin D's synthesis in the stratum granulosum, and darker pigmentation filters between 50 to 95 percent of the sunlight that reaches the stratum granulosum (Jablonski, 2006, p. 80-81; Kaidbey et al., 1979, pp. 249 and 253; Loomis, 1967, p. 502; Weisberg et al, 2004, p. 1703S; Holick, 2007, p. 270).² Moreover, a common explanation for taller mulatto statures is that 19th century social and economic forces favored fairer complexions over lighter complexions, and lighter colored blacks benefited from these social and economic institutions (Margo and Steckel, 1982, p. 521;

¹ There are few dietary sources of vitamin D.

² To address rickets in the US population, in the 1930s the federal government advocated fortification of the US milk supply with vitamin D (Holick, 2004, p. 1679S).

Bodenhorn, 1999, p. 983). Nonetheless, a more complete explanation that addresses the interaction between stature, sunlight, and vitamin D production may also explain part of the mulatto stature advantage. To firmly establish a connection between stature, insolation, and vitamin D, it is necessary to test the stature insolation hypothesis across different samples and across their stature distributions.

It is against this backdrop that this paper addresses two paths of inquiry into 19th century African-American stature variation. First, how were insolation and vitamin D production related to stature across the black stature distribution, and did darker colored blacks have larger stature returns than taller mulattos from the beneficial aspect of vitamin D production? If insolation explains a significant share of the mulatto-black stature gap, the traditional mulatto effect attributable to racial inequalities may overstate the role of social forces explaining the mulatto-black stature differential. This study finds that black statures were positively related with exposure to insolation across the stature distribution, and darker blacks had larger stature returns with insolation than lighter mulattos. Robust statistics and a stature decomposition illustrate that insolation and vitamin D production were significant in 19th century black and mulatto statures. Therefore, not all of the mulatto effect is attributable to social forces. Second, how did black and mulatto statures vary with respect to Southern institutional change? Southern black statures ironically increased during the final years of the antebellum period and temporarily declined with emancipation.

II. Data

Prison Records

The data used here to study black statures is part of a large 19th century prison sample. All state prison repositories were contacted and available records were acquired and entered into a master data set. These prison records include Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington (Table 1). Most blacks in the sample were imprisoned in the Deep South or Border States—Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia and Texas. However, Northern and Western states are also represented in the sample. The sample composition indicates these prison records represent rural conditions among the black Southern population, and about 20 percent of the sample was classified as mulatto.

Table 1, African-Americans in Nineteenth Century US State Penitentiaries

<i>State</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Mulatto</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent Mulatto</i>
AZ	113	35	148	23.65
CA	321	112	433	25.87
CO	741	179	920	19.46
ID	90	14	104	13.46
IL	746	472	1,218	38.75
KS	788	188	976	19.26
KY	5,115	1,084	6,199	17.49
MO	7,587	2,889	10,476	27.58
NM	344	0	344	0
OH	4,384	893	5,277	16.92
OR	55	6	61	9.84
PA	2,697	1,131	3,828	29.55
TX	21,744	5,512	27,256	20.22
Total	44,725	12,517	57,240	21.85

Source: Data used to study black and white anthropometrics is a subset of a much larger 19th century prison sample. All available records from American state repositories have been acquired and entered into a master file. These records include Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and Washington.

Notes: Stature is in centimeters. The occupation classification scheme is consistent with Ferrie (1997).

All historical height data have various biases, and prison and military records are the most common sources for historical stature data. In addition to black under representation, one common shortfall of military samples is a truncation bias imposed by minimum stature requirements (Fogel et al, 1978, p. 85; Sokoloff and Vilaflor, 1982, p. 457, Figure 1; A'Hearn, 2004). Fortunately, prison records do not implicitly suffer from

such a constraint and the subsequent truncation bias observed in military samples. However, prison records are not above scrutiny. The prison data may have selected many of the materially poorest individuals who were drawn from lower socioeconomic groups, that segment of society most vulnerable to economic change (Bogin, 1991, p. 288; Komlos and Baten, 2004, p. 199; Nicholas and Steckel, p. 944). For height as an indicator of biological variation, this kind of selection is preferable to that which marks many military records – minimum height requirements for service (Fogel, 1978, p. 85; Sokoloff and Vilaflor, 1982, p. 457, Figure 1). Moreover, at the margins of subsistence, prison records more clearly illustrate factors associated with stature variation. Because the purpose of this study is to compare 19th century male black statures, females and immigrants are excluded from the analysis.

There also is concern over entry requirements, and physical descriptions were recorded by prison enumerators at the time of incarceration as a means of identification and, therefore, reflect pre-incarceration conditions. Between 1830 and 1920, prison officials routinely recorded the dates inmates were received, age, complexion, nativity, stature, pre-incarceration occupation, and crime. All records with complete age, stature, occupation, and nativity were collected. There was great care recording inmate statures because accurate measurement had legal implications for identification in the event that inmates escaped and were later recaptured.³ Arrests and prosecutions across states may result in various selection biases that affect the results of this analysis. However, black stature variation within US prisons are consistent with other stature studies (Steckel,

³ Many inmate statures were recorded at quarter, eighth, and even sixteenth increments.

1979; Margo and Steckel, 1982; Nicholas and Steckel, 1991, pp. 941-943; Komlos, 1992; Komlos and Coclanis, 1997; Bodenhorn, 1999; Sünder, 2004).

Fortunately, inmate enumerators were quite thorough when recording inmate complexion and occupation. For example, enumerators recorded inmates' race in a complexion category, and African-Americans were recorded as black, light-black, dark-black, and various shades of mulatto (Komlos and Coclanis, 1997). While mulatto inmates possessed genetic traits from both European and African ancestry, they were treated as blacks in the 19th century US and are compared here with blacks. Prison enumerators also recorded a broad continuum of occupations and defined them narrowly, recording over 200 different occupations, which are classified here into four categories: merchants and high skilled workers are classified as white-collar workers; light manufacturing, craft workers, and carpenters are classified as skilled workers; workers in the agricultural sector are classified as farmers; laborers and miners are classified as unskilled workers (Tanner, 1977, p. 346; Ladurie, 1979; Margo and Steckel, 1992; p. 520). Unfortunately, inmate enumerators did not distinguish between farm and common laborers. Since common laborers probably encountered less favorable biological conditions than farm laborers during childhood and adolescence, this potentially overestimates the biological benefits of being a common laborer and underestimates the advantages of being a farm laborer.

Table 2, Descriptive Statistics of African-Americans in National Prison Data

	<i>Blacks</i>		<i>Mulatto</i>		Occupations	<i>Blacks</i>		<i>Mulatto</i>	
	N	Percent	N	Percent		N	Percent	N	Percent
Ages									
Teens	8,268	18.49	2,425	19.38	White-Collar	1,50	3.36	832	6.65
20s	24,134	53.96	6,872	54.91	Skilled	4,485	10.03	1,740	13.90
30s	7,835	17.52	2,170	17.34	Farmers	4,593	10.27	1,248	9.97
40s	2,988	6.68	722	5.77	Unskilled	33,244	74.33	8,353	66.74
50s	1,050	2.35	244	1.95	No	902	2.02	342	2.73
60s	370	.83	72	.58	Occupations				
70s	80	.18	10	.08	Nativity				
Birth					Northeast	175	.39	64	.51
Decade					Middle Atlantic	2,810	6.28	1,218	9.73
1800s	137	.31	54	.43	Great Lakes	2,565	5.74	932	7.45
1810s	427	.95	208	1.66	Plains	5,690	12.72	2,075	16.58
1820s	560	1.25	245	1.95	Southeast	16,647	37.22	3,957	31.61
1830s	1,105	2.47	336	2.68	Southwest	16,514	36.92	4,130	33.00
1840s	3,345	7.48	971	7.76	Far West	324	.72	139	1.11
1850s	7,191	16.08	2,035	16.26	Decade Received				
1860s	8,906	19.91	2,316	18.51	1830s	245	.55	144	1.16
1870s	10,870	24.30	2,594	20.73	1840s	243	.54	150	1.20
1880s	8,043	17.98	2,215	17.70	1850s	190	.42	185	1.48
1890s	3,843	8.59	1,400	11.19	1860s	1,224	2.74	424	3.39
1900s	298	.67	141	1.13	1870s	5,607	12.54	1,665	13.30
					1880s	7,577	16.94	1,934	15.45
					1890s	10,785	24.11	2,527	20.19
					1900s	9,979	22.31	2,437	19.47
					1910s	8,762	19.58	3,016	24.11
					1920s	113	.25	32	.26

Source: See Table 1.

Table 2 presents proportions for black inmates' age, birth decade, occupations, and nativity. Although average statures are included, they are not reliable because of possible compositional effects, which are accounted for in the regression models that follow. Age percentages demonstrate that black inmates were incarcerated at younger

ages. Southern law evolved to favor plantation law, which generally allowed slave owners to recover slave labor on plantations while slaves were punished (Komlos and Coclanis, 1997, p. 436; Wahl, 1996, 1997; Friedman, 1993). Blacks were less likely to be incarcerated during the early 19th century; however, with passage of the 13th amendment, slave owners no longer had claims on black labor, and free blacks who broke the law were turned over to state penal systems to exact their social debt. Most prisoners were born in the mid-19th century; occupations reflect socioeconomic status, and while prison inmates typically come from lower working classes, there was a sizeable share of inmates from white-collar and skilled occupations. Most blacks in the sample were born in the lower South and were incarcerated in the late 19th century.

United States' Insolation

To account for the relationship between vitamin D and stature, a measure is constructed that accounts for solar radiation. Insolation is the incoming direct sunlight that reaches the earth, its atmosphere, and surface objects.⁴ Insolation is also the primary source of vitamin D (Holick, 1981, p. 590; Holick, 2007, p. 270). Before their forced migration to North America, Africans were exposed to considerable insolation, which was significantly greater than the insolation received by their progeny in the US. Because of its size, Africa has a large insolation variation, and because of its proximity to the equator, its average insolation is greater than the insolation received in the US. For example, from a random sample of western African sites, West Africa receives

⁴ Insolation is an acronym for incident solar radiation, and is a measure for sunlight energy received for a given surface area at a given time. If w equals watts, m equals meters, and i equals insolation,

$$i = \frac{w}{m^2} = \frac{kwh}{m^2 \cdot day}.$$

approximately 5.6 hours of direct insolation per day with a standard deviation of .53 hours; however, the US only receives 4.10 hours of direct sunlight per day with a standard deviation of .61 hours and the difference is significant at acceptable levels.⁵

Because US historical insolation is unavailable, a modern insolation index (1993-2003) is constructed, and monthly insolation values are measured from January through June. The insolation index measures statewide average insolation levels across each of the states based on the hours of direct sunlight per day at county centroids in each state.⁶ Each state estimate was then determined by summing the average hours of direct sunlight for each county (at its centroid), weighted by the proportion of the county's total land area (in square miles) to the state's total land area (in square miles). While this index is a rough approximation for historical insolation, it provides sufficient detail to capture state latitudinal insolation variation and consequently, vitamin D production. Predictably, Southern states have greater insolation than Northern states. For example, Texas receives 1.43, or 29 percent, more hours of direct sunlight per day than New York. It is also difficult to interpret insolation's net direct effect on human health, because greater insolation reduces calories required to maintain body temperature and produces more vitamin D, but greater insolation also warms surface temperatures, which may have made

⁵ Western African sites include Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; Yaoundé, Cameroon; Bangui, Central African Republic; Accra, Ghana; Gambia, Gambia; Conakry, Guinea; Liberia; Nouakchott, Mauritania; Niamey, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Dakar, Senegal.

⁶ Insolation is not the insolation in the county that surround's the state's centroid, but insolation in each county's geographic center. The range of state insolation values extends from Maine's minimum of 3.43 hours of direct sunlight to Arizona's maximum of 5.22 hours of direct sunlight per day.

disease environments less healthy from water-borne diseases, especially in the South (Steckel, 1992, p. 501).

III. Socioeconomic Status, Geography, Insolation, and African-American Stature

Nineteenth century black biological living conditions were related to age, socioeconomic status, birth cohorts, and nativity; they were also related to insolation, and vitamin D production. Which of these factors dominates reveals much about 19th century conditions facing African-Americans. If nativity within the US was a source for black stature variation, regional social practices were a possible driving force in stature variation. If occupations were associated with black stature, relative social position was an impetus driving black stature variation. If, however, insolation was associated with black stature, part of 19th century black stature variation was not social or cultural but geographical, and blacks born in the South would have benefited from extended insolation, even though they faced sub-standard material living conditions and more intense work regimens.

To better understand the interaction between stature and observable characteristics across the stature distribution, a quantile regression function is constructed. Let s_i represent the stature of the i^{th} inmate and x_i the vector of covariates representing birth cohort, socioeconomic status, and demographic characteristics. The conditional quantile function is

$$s_i = Q_y(p|x) = \theta x + \eta S(p), \quad p \in (0,1)$$

which is the p^{th} -quantile of s , given x . The coefficient vector θ is obtained using techniques presented in Koenker and Bassett (1978) and Hendricks and Koenker (1992). The interpretation of the coefficient θ_j is the influence of the j^{th} covariate on the stature

distribution at the p^{th} quantile. For example, the age coefficient at the median (.5 quantile) is the stature increase that keeps an “average” inmate’s stature on the median if age increases by one year. When estimating stature regressions, quantile estimation offers several advantages over least squares. Two advantages in anthropometric research are more robust estimation in the face of an unknown truncation point and greater description of covariate effects across that stature distribution.

We test which variables were associated with 19th century African-Americans stature. To start, stature for the i^{th} individual is related to age, socioeconomic status, birth period, nativity, and insolation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cent_i = & \alpha + \beta_1^p Black_i + \sum_{a=12}^{70} \beta_a^p Age_i + \sum_{t=1}^{10} \beta_t^p Birth\ Decade_i + \sum_{l=1}^3 \beta_l^p Occupation_i \\
 & + \sum_{n=1}^6 \beta_n^p Nativity_i + \beta_{Migration}^p Migration_i + \sum_{d=1}^4 \beta_d^p Move\ Direction_i + \beta_{Insol}^p Insolation_i \\
 & + \beta_{Mulatto \times Insol}^p Mulatto \times Insolation_i + \varepsilon_i^p
 \end{aligned}$$

Dummy variables are included for individual youth ages 14 through 23; adult age dummies are included for ten year age intervals from the 40s through the 70s. Birth decade dummies are in ten year intervals from 1800 through 1899. Occupation dummy variables are for white-collar, skilled, agricultural, and unskilled occupations. Nativity dummy variables are included for birth in Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, Southeast, Southwest, and Far West regions. A dummy variable accounts for migration status and directional migration dummy variables are included to account for North-South migrations.⁷ If insolation was a driving force in stature growth, northward moves

⁷ North1 is an intermediate move from Southern to Central or Central to Northern states. North2 is a long distance move from Southern to Northern states. South1 is a move from a Northern to Central or Central to

will have adverse stature effects, and southward moves will be associated with taller statures. Continuous insolation and insolation difference variables between receiving and sending locations are added to account for insolation and vitamin D production. Lastly, a race and insolation interactive variable is included to account for racial differences between how blacks and mulattos process vitamin D.

Table 3's model 1 presents least squares estimates for the black and mulatto pooled sample; models 2 through 6 illustrate how stature was related to demographic, occupation, nativity, migration, and insolation variables across the stature distribution. Models 7 and 8 present black and mulatto least squares regression models used in the stature decomposition in the next section.

Southern state. South2 is a move from Northern to Southern states. Northern states include Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Central states include Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California. Southern states include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The binary variable North1 is an intermediate move from Southern to Central or Central to Northern states. North2 is a long distance move from Southern to Northern states. South1 is a move from a Northern to Central or Central to Southern state. South2 is a move from Northern to Southern states.

Table 3, National Quantile Stature Models related to Demographics, Birth Period, Migration, and Insolation by Socioeconomic Status

	<i>Model 1</i>	<i>Model 2</i>	<i>Model 3</i>	<i>Model 4</i>	<i>Model 5</i>	<i>Model 6</i>	<i>Model 7</i>	<i>Model 8</i>
	<i>OLS</i>	.25	.50	.75	.90	.95	<i>Blacks</i>	<i>Mulattos</i>
Intercept	166.27***	160.71***	166.25***	171.32***	173.52***	176.99***	165.81***	170.76***
<i>Complexion</i>								
Black	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference		
Mulatto	3.19***	4.10***	3.21***	2.17***	3.32***	3.03***		
<i>Ages</i>								
14	-11.08***	-10.71***	-11.19***	-10.49***	-9.55***	-9.37***	-11.68***	-8.82***
15	-8.42***	-7.74***	-8.22***	-7.91***	-7.67***	-8.58***	-8.24***	-9.07***
16	-5.46***	-5.23***	-5.31***	-5.41***	-5.15***	-5.56***	-5.45***	-5.49***
17	-3.35***	-2.77***	-3.34***	-3.91***	-3.47***	-3.66***	-3.33***	-3.40***
18	-2.47***	-2.47***	-2.49***	-2.62***	-2.61***	-3.02***	-2.58***	-2.03***
19	-1.42***	-.915***	-1.43***	-1.53***	-1.29***	-1.63***	-1.35***	-1.60***
20	-.485***	-.272*	-.225*	-.635***	-.362	-.480***	-.564***	-.208
21	-.354***	-.357**	-.083	-.255*	-.021	-.022	-.393***	-.208
22	-.203*	-.025	-.206	-.402**	-.021	.003	-.311**	.170
23	-.008	-8.6 ⁻⁸	-2.4 ⁻⁷	9.7 ⁻⁸	-.021	-.160	.015	-.080
24-29	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
40s	-.546***	-.550***	-.392***	-.693***	-.363*	-.635***	-.547***	-.507*
50s	-1.00***	-.736***	-1.24***	-1.18***	-.343	-.177	-1.21***	.053
60s	-1.72***	-1.89***	-1.82***	-1.64***	-1.92***	-2.36***	-1.66***	-1.89***
70s	-2.42***	-1.98**	-2.27***	-2.25***	-3.83***	-4.33***	-2.73***	1.26
<i>Birth Decade</i>								
1800s	.387	.656	.818	.496	-.216	-.432	.685	-.451
1810s	.685**	.708**	.707**	.663	1.02*	1.26***	.619*	1.01**
1820s	-.202	-.562*	-.208*	.170	.013	-.500	-.626**	.959**
1830s	-.313	-.313	.052	.121	-.297	-.638**	-.552**	.484

1840s	-.520***	-.477***	-.307**	-.236**	-.639***	-.635**	-.565***	-.341
1850s	-.073	-.004	-1.9 ⁻⁷	-.061	-.021	-8.3 ⁻⁹	-.101	.038
1860s	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
1870s	-.209**	-.281***	-.083	-.139	-.294	-.155	-.204**	-.212
1880s	-.572***	-.553***	-.472***	-.441***	-.635***	-.613***	-.574***	-.531***
1890s	-.254**	-.432***	-.050	-.293**	-.290*	-.155	-.292**	-.112
1900s	.649*	.204	.735	.751*	1.00*	2.21**	1.20***	-.483
<i>Occupations</i>								
White-Collar	-.003	.071	.348	-.164	-.331	-1.29**	-.116	.259
Skilled	.191	.189	.386	.303	1.3 ⁻⁵	-.803	.149	.322
Farmer	1.44***	1.19***	1.20***	1.41***	1.30***	.618	1.42***	1.53***
Unskilled	.697***	.621**	.721***	.702***	.366	-.177	.699***	.734*
No Occupation	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
<i>Nativity</i>								
Northeast	-1.52***	-1.38***	-2.17***	-2.27**	-1.99**	-2.99***	-.908*	-3.09**
Middle Atlantic	-1.88***	-1.70***	-1.74***	-2.05***	-2.31***	-2.51***	-1.57***	-2.68***
Great Lakes	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Plains	-.995***	-.955***	-.960***	-.980***	-1.31***	-1.35***	-1.00***	-.898***
Southeast	-.289**	-.114	-.266***	-.477***	-.734***	-.857***	-.244	-.278
Southwest	1.13***	.803***	1.35***	1.47***	.542	.493	1.10***	1.32***
Far west	-1.18***	-1.05**	-.988	-1.37***	-2.02***	-2.15***	-1.04**	-1.44**
<i>Migration Status</i>								
Migrant	.400***	.329***	.398***	.503***	.641***	.705***	.431***	.210
Non-migrant	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
<i>Insolation Variables</i>								
Insolation	.952***	1.24***	.900***	.780***	1.34***	1.27***	1.06***	.026
Insolation	1.30***	1.32***	1.23***	1.16***	1.34***	1.29***	1.29***	1.43***
Difference								
Mulatto×Insolation	-.586***	-.816***	-.612***	-.330*	-.591**	-.526*		
N	57,240	57,240	57,240	57,240	57,240	57,240	44,725	12,515

R ²	.0780	.0450	.0362	.0362	.0390	.0390	.0786	.0784
----------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Source: See Table 1.

Notes: Stature is in centimeters. Youth age is between ages 15 and 22. The occupation classification scheme is consistent with Ferrie (1997); The following geographic classification scheme is consistent with Carlino and Sill (2000): New England= CT, ME, MA, NH, RI and VT; Middle Atlantic= DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, and PA; Great Lakes= IL, IN, MI, OH, and WI; Plains= IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, and SD; South East= AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV; South West= AZ, NM, OK, and TX; Far West= CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WA. Stature difference is average white stature less average black stature. *-1 percent significant; **-5 percent significant; ***-10 percent significant. Standard errors attained with bootstrap.

Two general patterns emerge when assessing 19th century black stature. First, consistent with the stature-insolation hypothesis, mulattos, who have less melanin in their stratum corneum and produce more vitamin D, were over three cms taller than darker pigmented blacks (Loomis, 1967, pp. 501-504; Neer, 1979, p. 441). Tests for insolation's affect across the stature distribution illustrate the amount of sunlight was positively associated with black stature, and blacks in lower stature quantiles received significantly larger stature returns from insolation than blacks in higher stature quantiles (Koenker, 2005, pp. 75-76; Koenker and Bassett, 1982). Moreover, the positive coefficient on the insolation difference variable between sending and receiving locations indicate that for each additional hour of sunlight, blacks were nearly one and a half cms taller than non-migrants. The mulatto and insolation interactive term illustrates that because of their darker pigmentations, blacks received larger stature returns than mulattos for the same hour of direct sunlight. Therefore, insolation and vitamin D probably influenced 19th century black stature, which is supported by modern population studies (Norman, 1998, pp. 1108-1110; Weisberg et al, p. 1703S-1704S; Holick, 1995, pp. 641S-642S; Nesby-O'Dell et al 2002, p. 189).

Two explanations are offered for this pigmentation effect. First, mulattos were taller than their darker colored counterparts because 19th century US social practices favored lighter colored blacks, and mulattos received superior diets, less intense work regimens, or faced less violence and hostility because of their lighter pigmentation (Steckel, 1979, pp. 374-376; Margo and Steckel, 1982, pp. 516-538; Bodenhorn, 1999). Second, mulattos were taller than their darker colored counterparts because mulattos produce more vitamin D in their stratum granulosum because of less melanin in the

stratum corneum (Carson, 2008, pp. 821-825). The positive and significant insolation coefficient indicates blacks were, at least in part, taller because they were exposed to more insolation and produced more vitamin D.

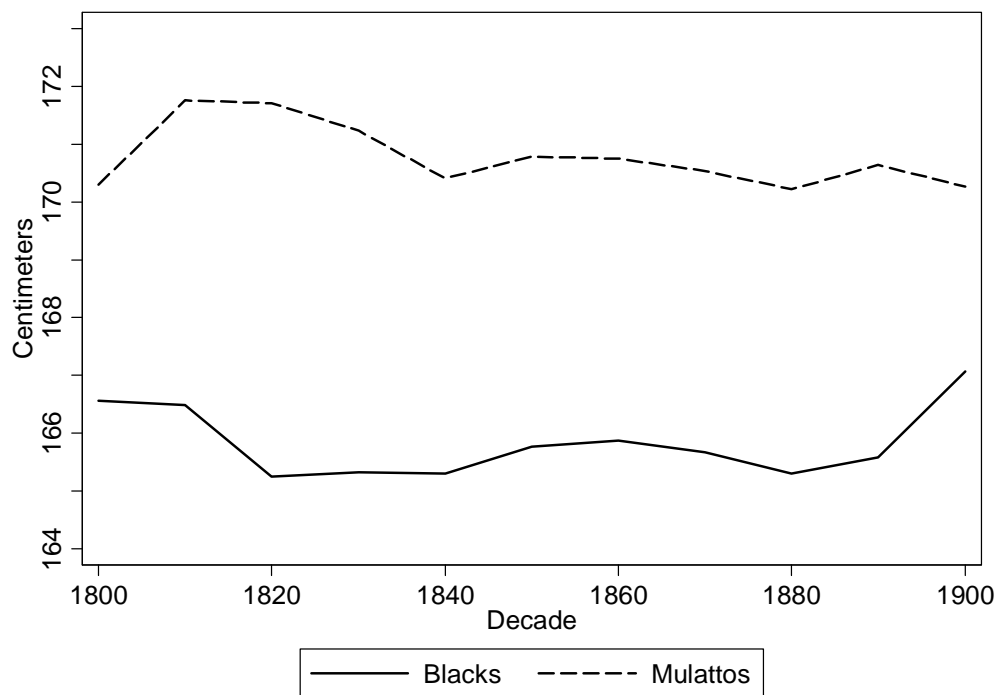


Figure 1, Nineteenth Century Black and Mulatto Statures over Time

Source: See Table 3's black and mulatto models.

Second, both black and mulatto statures were taller at the beginning of the 19th century, declined by about one centimeter by 1840, and increased during the final years of the antebellum period (Figure 1), which is consistent with the Komlos-Rees hypothesis that black statures increased during the antebellum period and declined, at least temporarily, during the post-bellum period (Tables 3 and Figure 2; Komlos, 1998; Rees

et al, 2003; Carson, 2008).⁸ Darker black statures decreased after the Civil War by more than the stature declines experienced by mulattos but experienced a larger recover during the 1890s. After slavery, blacks were exposed to greater income variation and were ill-prepared for life beyond slavery, either in terms of experience or human capital. Statures in the late 19th century probably increased with higher black incomes, and blacks in the post-bellum period devoted a higher share of their incomes to food acquisition (Higgs, 1977, pp. 102-105). Moreover, stature by birth year had the smallest variation at lower quantiles (Figure 2), suggesting that black statures at biological subsistence did not vary over the course of the 19th century. On the other hand, because they escaped biological subsistence conditions, blacks in higher stature quantiles were more vulnerable to changes in the economic environment, which is illustrated by larger stature variation at higher black stature quantiles.

⁸ Larger standard deviations for the 1850 and 1860 cohorts in Table 2 may be a function of changing statures from shifting labor market institutions in the South during these decades.

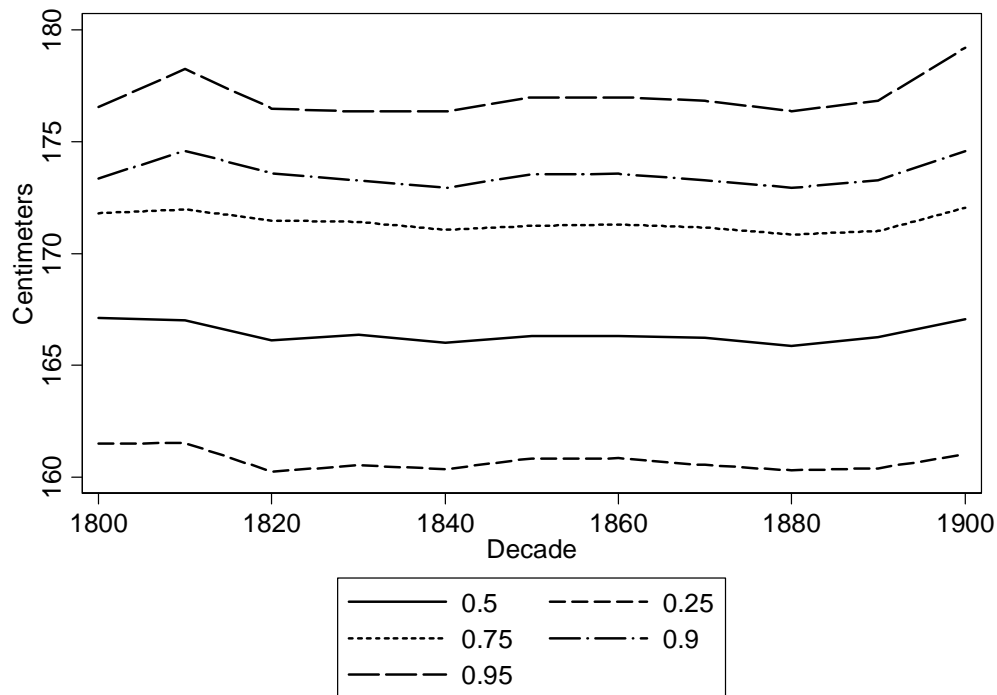


Figure 2, Nineteenth Century African-American across Quantiles

Source: See Table 3.

For several other categories, expected patterns hold. Farmers were taller than non-farmers, and farmers benefited from their close proximity to nutritious diets and mild disease environments; average unskilled workers and field hands were also taller than household servants and skilled slaves (Metzer, 1975, p. 134; Margo and Steckel, 1982, p. 525). Moreover, tests for the relationship between stature and occupations across the stature distribution illustrate that black farmers in lower stature quantiles were more positively influenced by their rural environments than black farmers in higher stature quantiles (Koenker, 2005, pp. 75-76). Workers in occupations with greater exposure to direct sunlight may have also grown taller because they were exposed to greater

insolation as children and produced more vitamin D, which contributed to healthy bone formation (Tortolani, 2002, pp. 57-61; Bodiwala, et al, 2003, pp. 659-660; Tangpricha, et al, 2002, p. 662; Holick, 1981, p. 590). Islam et al. (2007, pp. 383-388) demonstrates that children exposed to more direct sunlight produce more vitamin D, and if there was little movement away from parental occupation, 19th century occupations may also be a good indicator for the occupational environment in which individuals came to maturity (Margo and Steckel, 1992, p. 520; Wannamethee et al, 1996, pp. 1256-1262; Nyström-Peck and Lundberg, 1995, pp. 734-737).

Black statures also varied regionally, and Southwestern blacks reached the tallest statures. During the antebellum period, slaves were shielded from income and price variation, and although Southwestern slavery was arduous and demanded more calories for work, Southwestern blacks lived in more recently settled and productive farmlands (Komlos and Coclanis, 1997, p. 443). Southern wages were in general lower than Northern wages. However, 19th century West South Central laborers' wages were comparable to those in the middle Atlantic region, and after emancipation Southwestern black wages were higher than elsewhere, which may have improved Southern black material and biological conditions (Rosenbloom, 2002, pp. 53, 124-125; Margo, 2000; Higgs, 1977, pp. 26, 63 and 102). The relative price of dairy and calcium were also lowest in dairy producing regions, such as the Great Lake states, but 19th century blacks were overwhelmingly native to the South, and the South was notoriously low in dairy production.⁹ Northeastern blacks, especially youth, encountered adverse biological

⁹ Southern observers at the time reported that milk was fairly abundant in border states but in short supply in the Deep South (Kiple and King, 1981, p. 83; Baten and Murray, 2000, pp. 359-360).

environments, and contemporary reports of rickets—a result of childhood vitamin D deficiency—may have contributed to shorter Northeastern black statures (Kiple and Kiple, 1977, p. 293-294; Tortolani et al, 2002, p. 62).

IV. Explaining the Relative Mulatto Stature Advantage

To more fully account for the source of the mulatto-black stature differential and to isolate the relative importance of insolation on black stature, a Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition is imposed on the mulatto-black stature differential (Oaxaca, 1973). Let S_m and S_b represent the statures of mulattos and blacks, respectively; α_m and α_b are the autonomous stature components that accrue to mulattos and blacks; β_m and β_b are the mulatto and black stature returns associated with specific stature enhancing characteristics, such as age and occupation. X_m and X_b are mulatto and black characteristic matrices, and mulatto statures are assumed to be the base structure.

$$\Delta S = S_m - S_b = (\alpha_m - \alpha_b) + (\beta_m - \beta_b)X_b + \beta_m(X_m - X_b)$$

The second right hand-side element is that component of the stature differential due to differences in stature returns and for most characteristics was likely positive. If, however, blacks at North American latitudes received larger stature gains from insolation than mulattos, the returns from the stature gap due to insolation will be negative. The third right-hand side element is the component due to differences in characteristics. Therefore, if mulatto stature advantages were due to inferior darker black biological conditions, the stature returns to mulattos, β_m , will be larger than stature returns to blacks, β_b .

Table 4, Nineteenth Century National Prison Stature Oaxaca Decomposition

	$(\beta_M - \beta_B)\bar{X}_B$	$\beta_M(\bar{X}_M - \bar{X}_B)$
Levels		
Sum	.619	-.184
Total		.435
Proportions		
Intercept	11.38	
Ages	.274	-.008
Birth Year	.217	.033
Occupations	.156	-.095
Nativity	8.7 ⁻⁴	-.397
Migration	-.209	-.004
Insolation	-10.39	.044
Sum	1.42	-.423
Total		1

Source: See Table 3.

Note: Oaxaca results derived from Table 3's black and mulatto models.

Using coefficients from the black and mulatto stature regressions (Table 3, Models 7 and 8), a stature decomposition indicates that the majority of the stature gap arose from non-identifiable characteristics, such as better nutrition and higher socioeconomic status that disproportionately favored mulattos (Table 4); moreover, the majority of the stature differential due to observable characteristics is associated with age and insolation. Measured in levels, the share of the stature gap attributable to characteristics illustrates that 19th century blacks lived in areas that received more

insolation.¹⁰ Measured in proportions, black returns to insolation at North American latitudes were greater than mulattos. Therefore, at North American latitudes, darker black stature gains from insolation were larger than for mulattos, and blacks lived in states that received more insolation; however, the majority of the mulatto-black stature differential is explained by non-identifiable characteristics, but insolation was the primary factors among observable characteristics.

V. Conclusions

This paper identifies insolation as an important source for 19th century black and mulatto stature variation and illustrates that at North American latitudes the two groups responded differently to insolation affects and vitamin D production. Mulattos were taller than darker pigmented blacks; however, the marginal impact of insolation on darker pigmented black statures was greater than for mulattos. Part of this difference was related to melanin in the stratum corneum, which allowed for greater mulatto vitamin D production, subsequently, taller statures. Therefore, part of the observed 19th century mulatto stature advantage is attributable in biological differences between how blacks and mulattos process vitamin D.

Consistent with the Komlos-Rees hypothesis, black statures increased during the antebellum period and declined in the post-bellum period. The stature-insolation hypothesis also adds to our knowledge for why 19th century farmers were taller than workers in other occupations. Farmers were undoubtedly closer to nutritious food

¹⁰ Blacks in the prison sample lived in states that received 4.37 hours of direct sunlight per day compared to whites in the sample who lived in states that received 3.95 hours of sunlight per day, or blacks lived in states that received about 11 percent more insolation than whites.

supplies and farther from crowded urban locations, where disease was most easily propagated. However, farmers were also exposed to more sunlight, produced more vitamin D than their white-collar and skilled counterparts, and reached taller terminal statures. Therefore, rather than only sociological processes and access to nutrition explaining the stature difference between blacks and mulattos, part of the difference may be biologically based.

References

- A'Hearn, Brian "A Restricted Maximum Likelihood Estimator for Truncated Height Samples," *Economics and Human Biology* 2, no. 1 (2004): 5-20.
- Atack, Jeremy and Fred Bateman (1980) "The 'Egalitarian Ideal' and the Distribution of Wealth in the Northern Agricultural Community: a Backward Look." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 63: 124-129.
- Atack, Jeremy and Fred Bateman, *To Their Own Soil: Agriculture in the Antebellum North*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1987.
- Barondess, D. A. Nelson, D A., & Schlaen, S. E., (1997) "Whole Body Bone, Fat and Lean Mass in Black and White Men," *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 12, 967-971.
- Bleakley, Hoyt. "Disease and Development: Evidence from the American South." *Journal of the European Economic Association*. 1, no. 2 and 3, (April-May, 2003): 376-386.
- Bodenhorn, Howard. "A Troublesome Caste: Height and Nutrition of Antebellum Virginia's Rural Free Blacks." *Journal of Economic History*. 59, no. 4 (December, 1999): 972-996.
- Bodenhorn, Howard. "Mulatto Advantage: The Biological Consequences of Complexion in Rural Antebellum Virginia." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 33, no. 1 (Summer, 2002): 21-46.
- Bodiwala, Dhaval, Christopher Luscombe, Samson Liu, Mark Saxby, Michael French, Peter Jones, Anthony Fryer and Richard Strange. 2003, "Prostate Cancer Risk and Exposure to Ultraviolet Radiation: Further Support of the Protective Effect of

- Sunlight,” *Cancer Letters* v. 192, pp. 145-146.
- Bogin, Barry, *Patterns of Human Growth*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1988.
- Bogin, Barry, 1991, “Measurement of Growth Variability and Environmental Quality in Guatemalan Children,” *Annals of Human Biology* 18, pp. 285-294.
- Breeden, James. "Disease and Southern Distinctiveness." In *Disease and Distinctiveness in the American South*. edited by Todd L. Savitt and James H. Young. Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1988.
- Brinkley, Garland L. “The Decline in Southern Agricultural Output, 1860-1880.” *Journal of Economic History*. 57 no. 1, (March 1997): 116-138.
- Carson, Scott Alan. “The Biological Standard of Living in 19th Century Mexico and the American West,” *Economics and Human Biology*, 3, no. 3 (December 2005): 405-419.
- Carson, Scott Alan. 2008. “The Effect of Geography and Vitamin D on African-American Stature in the Nineteenth Century: Evidence from Prison Records,” *Journal of Economic History*. 68(3), pp. 812-831.
- Carson, Scott Alan. “African–American and White Inequality in the 19th Century American South: A Biological Comparison,” *Journal of Population Economics*. Forthcoming.
- Coclanis, Peter A. and John Komlos. “Nutrition and Economic Development in Post Reconstruction South Carolina.” *Social Science History*, 19 no. 1, (Spring 1995): 91-115.
- Coelho, Philp and Robert McGuire, “Diets versus Disease: the Anthropometrics of Slave

- Children,” *Journal of Economic History*, 60(1), March 2000, pp. 232-46.
- Conrad, Alfred H. and John R. Meyer, *The Economics of Slavery and other Studies in Econometric History*, Aldine Publishing Company: Chicago, IL, 1964.
- Costa, Dora, 1993, “Height, Wealth and Disease among the Native-Born in the Rural Antebellum North,” *Social Science History Association*, 17(3), pp. 355-383.
- Crouch, Barry A. “Sprit of Lawlessness: White Violence: Texas Blacks, 1865-1868.” *Journal of Social History*, 18, no. 2 (Fall, 1984): 217-232.
- Cuff, Timothy. “A Weighty Issue Revisited: New Evidence on Commercial Swine Weights and Pork Production in Mid-Nineteenth Century America.” *Agricultural History*, 66 no. 4, (Fall, 1992): 55-74.
- Cuff, Timothy. “Historical Anthropometrics,” Eh.net. Accessed February, 2005
<http://www.eh.net/encyclopedia/?article=cuff.anthropometric>
- Cuff, Timothy (2005) *The Hidden Cost of Economic Development: The Biological Standard of Living in Antebellum Pennsylvania*. Vermont: Ashgate.
- David, Paul and Peter Temin, “Capitalist Masters and Bourgeois Slaves,” in David, Paul, Herbert Gutman, Richard Sutch and Gavig Wright. *Reckoning With Slavery*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1976.
- Easterlin, Richard. “Regional Income Trends, 1840-1950.” in *The Reinterpretation of American Economic History*, edited Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman. New York: Harper & Row. 1971. 38-53.
- Elben, J. E. “New Estimates of the Vital Rates of the United States Black Population during the 19th Century.” *Demography* 11, pp. 301-321.
- Easterlin, Richard (1971) "Regional Income Trends 1840-1850." In *Reinterpretations*

- of American Economic History. in Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman.
New York, NY: Harper & Row, pp. 38-49.
- Eveleth, Phillis B. and James M. Tanner. *Worldwide Variation in Human Growth*.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1976. Second Ed. 1990.
- Ferrie, Joseph P. "The Entry into the U.S. Labor Market or Antebellum European
Immigrants, 1840-186." *Explorations in Economic History* 34, no. 3 (July 1997):
295-33.
- Ferrie, Joseph. *Yankees Now*. New York: Oxford University Press and the National
Bureau of Economic Research, 1999.
- Fite, Gilbert. "The Agricultural Trap in the South," *Agricultural History* 60 n. 4, (Fall,
1986): 38-50.
- Floud, Rodrick., Wachter, Kenneth. and A. Gregory (1990) *Height, Health and History:
Nutritional Status in the United Kingdom, 1750-1980*. Cambridge: Cambridge
University Press.
- Fogel, Robert W. and Stanley Engerman, *Time on the Cross*. New York: W. W. Norton,
1974.
- Fogel, Robert W. (1986) "Nutrition and the Decline in Mortality since 1700: Some
Preliminary Findings." In Stanley Engerman and Robert Gallman (eds) *Long-
term Factors in American Economic Growth*. Chicago, IL: University of
Chicago Press: 439-527.
- Fogel, Robert W. "Economic Growth, Population Theory and Physiology: The Bearing of
Long-Term Processes on the Making of Economic Policy," *American Economic
Review* 84(3), 1994, pp. 369-395.

- Fogel, Robert, Stanley Engerman, James Trussell, Roderick Floud, Clayne Pope, and Larry Wimmer, "Economics of Mortality in North America, 1650-1910: A Description of a Research Project," *Historical Methods*, 11(2), 1978, pp. 75-108.
- Fogel, Robert W., Stanley E. Engerman, Roderick Floud, G. Friedman, Robert Margo, Kenneth Sakoloff, Richard Steckel, James Trussell, G. Villaflor, and K. Wachter. "Secular Changes in American and British Stature and Nutrition." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 14 no. 2, (Autumn, 1983): 445-481.
- Friedman, Lawrence M. *Crime and Punishment in American History*. New York: Basic Books , 1993.
- Garland, Cedric F, Frank Garland, Edward Gorhom, Margin Lipkin, Harold Newmark, Sharif Mohr, and Michael Holick. (2006) "The Role of Vitamin D in Cancer Prevention." *American Journal of Public Health*. 96(2). pp. 252-261.
- Ginsburg, E, G. Livshits, K. Yakovenko and E. Kobylansky, "Major Gene Control of Human Body Height, Weight and BMI in Five Ethnically Different Populations," *Annals of Human Genetics*, 62, 1998, pp. 307-322.
- Godoy, R., Goodman, E., Levins, R., & Leonard, W.R. (2005) "Anthropometric Variability in the USA," *Annals of Human Biology* 32, 469-485.
- Grant, William (2003) "Ecological Studies of Solar UV-B Radiation and Cancer Mortality Rates," *Recent Results in Cancer Research*. 164, pp. 371-377.
- Haines, Michael, 1998, "Health, Height, Nutrition and Mortality: Evidence on the "Antebellum Puzzle" from Union Army Recruits for New York State and the United States." In John Komlos and Jürg Baten, eds. *The Biological Standard of Living in Comparative Perspective*. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner

- Verlag, 1998.
- Haines, Michael R., 2006, "Vital Statistics," in Carter, Susan and Richard Sutch, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial times to 1970, v. I.* Cambridge University Press: New York. p. 391.
- Haines, Michael, Lee Craig and Thomas Weiss. "The Short and the Dead: Nutrition, Mortality and the "Antebellum Puzzle in the United States," *Journal of Economic History* 63, no. 2, (June 2003): 382-413.
- Harris, J. William. *The Making of the American South: a Short History, 1500-1877.* Blackwell Publishing: Oxford, 2006.
- Hendricks, W. and Roger Koenker, (1992) "Hierarchical Spline for Conditional Quantiles and the Demand for Electricity," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 87:58-68.
- Higgs, Robert. *Competition and Coercion.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.
- Hilliard, Sam Bowers, *Hog, Meat and Hoecake: Food Supply in the Old South, 1840-1860.* Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1972.
- Holick, Michael F., A. MacLaughlin, and S. H. Doppelt (1981) "Regulation of Cutaneous Previtamin D₃ Photosynthesis in Men: Skin Pigment is not an Essential Regulator." *Science*, 211(6), pp. 590-593.
- Holick, Michael F., "Environmental Factors that Influence the Cutaneous Production of Vitamin D." *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 61, 1995, pp. 638S-645S.
- Holick, Michael F., (2001) "A Perspective on the Beneficial Effects of Moderate Exposure to Sunlight: Bone Health, Cancer Prevention, Mental Health and Well Being," Ed. Giacomoni, Paolo, *Sun Protection in Man.* Elsevier: Amersterdam.

- Holick, Michael F, "Vitamin D: Importance in the Prevention of Cancers, Type 1 Diabetes, Heart Disease and Osteoporosis." *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 79. 2004a. pp. 362-371.
- Holick, Michael, 2004b, "Sunlight and Vitamin D for Bone Health and Prevention of Autoimmune Diseases, Cancers, and Cardiovascular Diseases," *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, supplement, pp. 1678S-1688S.
- Holick, Michael F, 2007 "Vitamin D Deficiency." *New England Journal of Medicine* 357(3). pp. 266-281.
- Islam, Talat, W. James Gauderman, Wendy Cozen, Thomas Mack, 2007, "Childhood Sun Exposure Influences Risk of Multiple Sclerosis in Monozygotic Twins," *Neurology* 69, pp. 381-388.
- Jablonski, Nina (2006) *Skin: A Natural History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Kaidbey, Kays, Patricia Poh Agin, Robert Sayre, and Albert Cligman (1979) "Photoprotection of Melanin: a Comparison of Black and Caucasian Skin." *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology* 1(3). pp. 249-260.
- Kiple, Kenneth and Virginia Kiple, 1977, "Slave Child Mortality: Some Nutritional Answers to a Perennial Puzzle," *Journal of Social History* 10, pp. 284-309.
- Koenker, Roger (2005) *Quantile Regression*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Koenker, Roger and G. Bassett. (1982) "Tests of Linear Hypotheses and I_1 Estimators." *Econometrica*. 50. Pp.1577-1584.
- Komlos, John. "Stature and Nutrition in the Habsburg Monarchy: The Standard of Living and Economic Development in the Eighteenth Century." *American Historical Review*. 90, no. 5 (November, 1985): 1149-61.

- Komlos, John. "The Height and Weight of West Point Cadets: Dietary Change in Antebellum America." *Journal of Economic History* 47, no. 4 (December 1987): 897-927.
- Komlos, John. "Toward an Anthropometric History of African-Americans: The Case of the Free Blacks in Antebellum Maryland." in *Strategic Factors in Nineteenth Century American Economic History: A Volume to Honor Robert W. Fogel*, edited by Claudia Goldin and Hugh Rockoff. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1992, 297-329.
- Komlos, John. "Anomalies in Economic History: Toward a Resolution on the Antebellum Puzzle." *Journal of Economic History* 56, no. 1 (April, 1996): 202-214.
- Komlos, John. "Shrinking in a Growing Economy? The Mystery of Physical Stature during the Industrial Revolution." *Journal of Economic History* 58, no. 3 (September, 1998): 779-802.
- Komlos, John and Bjorn Alecke. "The Economics of Antebellum Slave Heights Reconsidered." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 26 no. 3, (Winter, 1996): 437-457.
- Komlos, John and Peter Coclanis. "On the Puzzling Cycle in the Biological Standard of Living: The Case of Antebellum Georgia." *Explorations in Economic History*. 34, no. 4 (October, 1997): 433-59.
- Komlos, John and Marieluise Baur, "From Tallest to (one of) the Fattest: the Enigmatic Fate of American Population in the 20th Century." *Economics and Human Biology* 2, no. 1 (March, 2004): 57-74.
- Komlos, John and Jörg Baten (2004) "Anthropometric Research and the Development of

- Social Science History. *Social Science History*. 28: 191-210.
- Komlos, John and Benjamin Lauderdale, 2005, "Spatial Correlates of US Heights and Body Mass Indexes, 2002," *Journal of Biosocial Science* 39, pp. 59-78.
- Le Roy Ladurie, E., 1979, *The Conscripts of 1968: A Study of the Correlation between Geographical Mobility, Delinquency and Physical Stature and Other Aspects of the Situation of the Young Frenchman Called to Do Military Service that Year*. In: Reynolds B, Reynolds S, editors. *The Territory of the Historian*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press). 33-60.
- Loomis, W. Farnsworth, 1967, "Skin-Pigment Regulation of Vitamin-D Biosynthesis in Man: Variation in Solar Ultraviolet at Different Latitudes may have Caused Racial Differentiation in Man," *Science*, pp. 501-506.
- Margo, Robert, 2000, *Wages and Labor Markets in the United States, 1820-1860*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Margo, Robert and Richard Steckel. "Heights of American Slaves: New Evidence on Nutrition and Health." *Social Science History* 6, no. 4 (Fall, 1982): 516-538.
- Margo, Robert, and Richard H. Steckel (1983) "Heights of Native Born Northern Whites during the Antebellum Era." *Journal of Economic History* 43: 167-174.
- Margo, Robert and Richard Steckel. 1992, "The Nutrition and Health of Slaves and antebellum Southern whites." in *Without Consent or Contract: Conditions of Slave Life and the Transition to Freedom*, edited by R. W. Fogel and S. L. Engerman, New York: Norton, 508-521.
- Maroney, James Carrington, *Organized Labor in Texas, 1900-1929* (Ph.D. diss., University of Houston, 1975).

- Meeker, Edward, 1976, "Mortality Trends of Southern Blacks, 1850-1910: Some Preliminary Findings." *Explorations in Economic History* 13, pp. 13-42.
- Metzer, Jacob. M. "Rational Management, Modern Business Practices and Economies of Scale in Antebellum Southern Plantations." *Explorations in Economic History* 12, n. 2 (April, 1975): 123-150.
- Mokkonen, Eric, *Crime, Justice, History*. Columbus: The Ohio State University Press, 2002.
- Neer, Robert M., 1979, "The Evolutionary Significance of Vitamin D, Skin Pigment, and Ultraviolet Light," *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 43. pp. 409-416.
- Nelson, D., Kleerekoper, M., Peterson E. & A. M. Parfitt, (1993) "Skin Color and Body Size as Risk Factors for Osteoporosis," *Osteoporosis International*, 3, 18-23.
- Nesby-O'Dell, Shanna, Kelley Scanlon, Mary Cogswell, Cathleen Gillesie, Bruce Hollis Anne Looker, Chris Allen, Cindy Dougherty, Elaine Gunter, and Barbara Bowman. "Hypovitaminosis D Prevalence and Determinants among African-American and White Woman of Reproductive Age: Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988-1994." *American Journal Clinical Nutrition* 76. 2002. pp. 187-192.
- Nicholas, Stephen and Richard Steckel, "Heights and Living Standards of English Workers During the Early Years of Industrialization." *Journal of Economic History*. 51(4), 1991, pp. 937-957.
- Norman, Anthony, "Sunlight, Season, Skin Pigmentation, Vitamin D and 25-hydroxyvitamin D: Integral Components of the Vitamin D Endocrine System,"

- American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 67. 1998, pp. 1108-1110.
- Nyström-Peck, Maria and Olle Lundberg, 1995, "Short Stature as an Effect and Social Conditions in Childhood," *Social Science Medicine* 41(5), pp. 733-738.
- Oaxaca, Ronald L. (1973) "Male Female Wage Differentials in Urban Labor Markets." *International Economic Review* 14(3), 693-709.
- Rajakumar, Kumaravel. "Vitamin D, Cod-Liver Oil, Sunlight and Rickets: A Historical Perspective." *Pediatrics* 112(2). 2003. pp. 132-135.
- Rees, R., John Komlos, Ngo Long and Ulrich Woitek. "Optimal Food Allocation in a Slave Economy." *Journal of Population Economics*, v. 16, 2003: 21-36.
- Riggs, Paul, 1994, "The Standard of Living in Scotland, 1800-1850," in Komlos, John (ed.), *Stature, Living Standards and Economic Development: Essays in Anthropometric History*. University of Chicago Press: Chicago.
- Rosenbloom, Joshua, *Looking for Work, Searching for Workers: American Labor Markets during Industrialization*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- Ruggles, Steven Matthew Sobek, Trent Alexander, Catherine A. Fitch, Ronald Goeken, Patricia Kelly Hall, Miriam King, and Chad Ronnander. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 3.0* [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Population Center [producer and distributor], 2004.
- Sokoloff, K. & Villaflor, G. (1982) "Early Achievement of Modern Stature in America," *Social Science History* 6, 453-481.
- Soltow, Lee (1975) *Men and Wealth in the United States, 1850-1870*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Steckel, Richard, 1979, "Slave Height Profiles from Coastwise Manifests," *Explorations*

- in Economic History* 16, pp. 363-380.
- Steckel, Richard (1983) "Height and Per Capita Income," *Historical Methods*, 16: 1-7.
- Steckel, Richard, 1986 "A Peculiar Population: the Nutrition, Health and Mortality of American Slaves from Childhood through Mortality," *Journal of Economic History*, 46, pp. 721-41.
- Steckel, Richard, "Work, Disease, and Diet in the Health and Mortality of American Slaves," in *Without Consent or Contract: Conditions of Slave Life and the Transition to Freedom*, edited by R. W. Fogel and S. L. Engerman, New York: Norton, 1992: 508-521.
- Steckel, Richard H. (1995) "Stature and the Standard of Living." *Journal of Economic Literature* 33, 1903-1940.
- Steckel, Richard H. (2005) "Health and Nutrition in the Pre-Industrial Era: Insights from a Millennium of Average Heights in Northern Europe." In Allen, Robert C., Tommy Bengtsson and Martin Dribe (eds.), *Living Standards in the Past: New Perspectives on Well Being in Asia and Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Pp. 227-253.
- Steckel, R.H. & Haurin, D. (1994) "Health and Nutrition in the American Midwest: Evidence from the Height of Ohio National Guardsman 1850-1910." In: Komlos, J. (Ed.), *Stature, Living Standards and Economic Development*. University Press of Chicago, Chicago, 117-128.
- Sunder, Marco (2004) "The Height of Tennessee Convicts: Another Pieces of the "Antebellum Puzzle". *Economics and Human Biology*. pp. 75-86.

- Tanner, James M, 1977, "Human Growth and Constitution," in Harrison, GA, Weiner, JS, Tanner, JM, and Barnicot, NA (eds) *Human Biology: an Introduction to Human Evolution, Variation, Growth and Ecology*. pp. 301-384.
- Tanner, James M., (1994), "Growth in Height as a Measure as a Mirror of the Standard of Living," in Komlos, John (ed.), *Stature, Living Standards, and Economic Development*, University of Chicago Press: Chicago, IL.
- Thomas, Hugh, 1997, *The Slave Trade: the Story of the Atlantic Slave Trade: 1440-1870*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Tortolani, Justin, Edward McCarthy, Paul Sponseller, 2002, "Bone Mineral Density Deficiency in Children," *Journal of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons*, 10(1) pp. 57-66.
- Tangpricha, Vin, Elizabeth Pearce, Tai Chen, and Michael Holick, 2002, "Vitamin D Insufficiency among Free-Living Health Young Adults," *The American Journal of Medicine* v. 112, pp. 659-662.
- Utterlinden, André, Yue Fang, Joyce B.J. van Meurs, Huibert A. P. Pols, Johannes P.T.M van Leeuwen, "Genetic and Biology of Vitamin D Receptor Polymorphisms," *Gene*, 338, 2004, pp. 143-156.
- Wahl, Jenny Bourne, 1996, "The Jurisprudence of American Slave Sales," *The Journal of Economic History*, 56(1), pp. 143-169.
- Wahl, Jenny Bourne, 1997, "Legal Constraints on Slave Masters: the Problem of Social Cost," *The American Journal of Legal History*, 1997, pp. 1-24.
- Wannamethee, S. Goya, Peter Whincup, Gerald Shaper and Mary Walker, "Influence of

- Father's Social Class on Cardiovascular Disease in Middle-Aged Men," *The Lancet*, 348:9, 1996, pp.1259-63.
- Wardlaw, G.M., J.S. Hampl, and R.A. Disilestro, 2004, *Perspectives in Nutrition*, 6th ed., New York: McGraw-Hill, pp. 394-397.
- Weisberg, Pamela, Kelley Scanlon, Ruowei Li, and Mary E. Cogswell. "Nutritional Rickets Among Children in the United States: Review of Cases Reported between 1986 and 2003." *American Journal of Nutrition* 80 (suppl), 2004, pp.1697S-1705S.
- Williamson, Jeffrey and Peter Lindert, 1980, *American Inequality: A Macroeconomics History*. Academic Press: London.
- Xiong, E-H, F-H Xu, P-Y Liu, H Shen, J-R Long, L Elze, R R Recker and H-W Deng, "Vitamin D Receptor Gene Polymorphisms are Linked to and Associated with Adult Height," *Journal of Medical Genetics*, 42, 2004, pp. 228-234.
- Y-Z Liu, F-H Shen, H Deng, Y-J Liu, L-J Zhao, V Dvornyk, T Conway, J-L Li, Q-Y Huang, K M Davies, R R Recker, and H-W Deng, "Confirmation Linkage Study in Support of the X Chromosome Harboring a ATL Underlying Human Height Variation," *Journal of Medical Genetics*, 40, pp. 825-831.

CESifo Working Paper Series

for full list see www.cesifo-group.org/wp

(address: Poschingerstr. 5, 81679 Munich, Germany, office@cesifo.de)

- 2417 Valentina Bosetti, Carlo Carraro, Alessandra Sgobbi and Massimo Tavoni, Modelling Economic Impacts of Alternative International Climate Policy Architectures. A Quantitative and Comparative Assessment of Architectures for Agreement, October 2008
- 2418 Paul De Grauwe, Animal Spirits and Monetary Policy, October 2008
- 2419 Guglielmo Maria Caporale, Christophe Rault, Robert Sova and Anamaria Sova, On the Bilateral Trade Effects of Free Trade Agreements between the EU-15 and the CEEC-4 Countries, October 2008
- 2420 Yin-Wong Cheung and Daniel Friedman, Speculative Attacks: A Laboratory Study in Continuous Time, October 2008
- 2421 Kamila Fialová and Ondřej Schneider, Labour Market Institutions and their Effect on Labour Market Performance in the New EU Member Countries, October 2008
- 2422 Alexander Ludwig and Michael Reiter, Sharing Demographic Risk – Who is Afraid of the Baby Bust?, October 2008
- 2423 Doina Maria Radulescu and Michael Stimmelmayer, The Welfare Loss from Differential Taxation of Sectors in Germany, October 2008
- 2424 Nikolaus Wolf, Was Germany ever United? Evidence from Intra- and International Trade 1885 – 1933, October 2008
- 2425 Bruno S. Frey, David A. Savage and Benno Torgler, Noblesse Oblige? Determinants of Survival in a Life and Death Situation, October 2008
- 2426 Giovanni Facchini, Peri Silva and Gerald Willmann, The Customs Union Issue: Why do we Observe so few of them?, October 2008
- 2427 Wido Geis, Silke Uebelmesser and Martin Werding, Why go to France or Germany, if you could as well go to the UK or the US? Selective Features of Immigration to four major OECD Countries, October 2008
- 2428 Geeta Kingdon and Francis Teal, Teacher Unions, Teacher Pay and Student Performance in India: A Pupil Fixed Effects Approach, October 2008
- 2429 Andreas Haufler and Marco Runkel, Firms' Financial Choices and Thin Capitalization Rules under Corporate Tax Competition, October 2008
- 2430 Matz Dahlberg, Heléne Lundqvist and Eva Mörk, Intergovernmental Grants and Bureaucratic Power, October 2008

- 2431 Alfons J. Weichenrieder and Tina Klautke, Taxes and the Efficiency Costs of Capital Distortions, October 2008
- 2432 Andreas Knabe and Ronnie Schöb, Minimum Wage Incidence: The Case for Germany, October 2008
- 2433 Kurt R. Brekke and Odd Rune Straume, Pharmaceutical Patents: Incentives for R&D or Marketing?, October 2008
- 2434 Scott Alan Carson, Geography, Insolation, and Institutional Change in 19th Century African-American and White Stature in Southern States, October 2008
- 2435 Emilia Del Bono and Daniela Vuri, Job Mobility and the Gender Wage Gap in Italy, October 2008
- 2436 Marco Angrisani, Antonio Guarino, Steffen Huck and Nathan Larson, No-Trade in the Laboratory, October 2008
- 2437 Josse Delfgaauw and Robert Dur, Managerial Talent, Motivation, and Self-Selection into Public Management, October 2008
- 2438 Christian Bauer and Wolfgang Buchholz, How Changing Prudence and Risk Aversion Affect Optimal Saving, October 2008
- 2439 Erich Battistin, Clara Graziano and Bruno Parigi, Connections and Performance in Bankers' Turnover: Better Wed over the Mixen than over the Moor, October 2008
- 2440 Erkki Koskela and Panu Poutvaara, Flexible Outsourcing and the Impacts of Labour Taxation in European Welfare States, October 2008
- 2441 Marcelo Resende, Concentration and Market Size: Lower Bound Estimates for the Brazilian Industry, October 2008
- 2442 Giandomenico Piluso and Roberto Ricciuti, Fiscal Policy and the Banking System in Italy. Have Taxes, Public Spending and Banks been Pro-cyclical in the Long-Run? October 2008
- 2443 Bruno S. Frey and Katja Rost, Do Rankings Reflect Research Quality?, October 2008
- 2444 Guglielmo Maria Caporale, Antoaneta Serguieva and Hao Wu, Financial Contagion: Evolutionary Optimisation of a Multinational Agent-Based Model, October 2008
- 2445 Valentina Bosetti, Carlo Carraro and Massimo Tavoni, Delayed Participation of Developing Countries to Climate Agreements: Should Action in the EU and US be Postponed?, October 2008
- 2446 Alexander Kovalenkov and Xavier Vives, Competitive Rational Expectations Equilibria without Apology, November 2008

- 2447 Thiess Buettner and Frédéric Holm-Hadulla, Cities in Fiscal Equalization, November 2008
- 2448 Harry H. Kelejian and Ingmar R. Prucha, Specification and Estimation of Spatial Autoregressive Models with Autoregressive and Heteroskedastic Disturbances, November 2008
- 2449 Jan Bouckaert, Hans Degryse and Thomas Provoost, Enhancing Market Power by Reducing Switching Costs, November 2008
- 2450 Frank Heinemann, Escaping from a Combination of Liquidity Trap and Credit Crunch, November 2008
- 2451 Dan Anderberg, Optimal Policy and the Risk Properties of Human Capital Reconsidered, November 2008
- 2452 Christian Keuschnigg and Evelyn Ribi, Outsourcing, Unemployment and Welfare Policy, November 2008
- 2453 Bernd Theilen, Market Competition and Lower Tier Incentives, November 2008
- 2454 Ondřej Schneider, Voting in the European Union – Central Europe’s Lost Voice, November 2008
- 2455 Oliver Lorz and Gerald Willmann, Enlargement versus Deepening: The Trade-off Facing Economic Unions, November 2008
- 2456 Alfons J. Weichenrieder and Helen Windischbauer, Thin-Capitalization Rules and Company Responses, Experience from German Legislation, November 2008
- 2457 Andreas Knabe and Steffen Rätzel, Scarring or Scaring? The Psychological Impact of Past Unemployment and Future Unemployment Risk, November 2008
- 2458 John Whalley and Sean Walsh, Bringing the Copenhagen Global Climate Change Negotiations to Conclusion, November 2008
- 2459 Daniel Mejía, The War on Illegal Drugs in Producer and Consumer Countries: A Simple Analytical Framework, November 2008
- 2460 Carola Frydman, Learning from the Past: Trends in Executive Compensation over the Twentieth Century, November 2008
- 2461 Wolfgang Ochel, The Political Economy of Two-tier Reforms of Employment Protection in Europe, November 2008
- 2462 Peter Egger and Doina Maria Radulescu, The Influence of Labor Taxes on the Migration of Skilled Workers, November 2008
- 2463 Oliver Falck, Stephan Heblich and Stefan Kipar, The Extension of Clusters: Difference-in-Differences Evidence from the Bavarian State-Wide Cluster Policy, November 2008

- 2464 Lei Yang and Keith E. Maskus, Intellectual Property Rights, Technology Transfer and Exports in Developing Countries, November 2008
- 2465 Claudia M. Buch, The Great Risk Shift? Income Volatility in an International Perspective, November 2008
- 2466 Walter H. Fisher and Ben J. Heijdra, Growth and the Ageing Joneses, November 2008
- 2467 Louis Eeckhoudt, Harris Schlesinger and Ilia Tsetlin, Apportioning of Risks via Stochastic Dominance, November 2008
- 2468 Elin Halvorsen and Thor O. Thoresen, Parents' Desire to Make Equal Inter Vivos Transfers, November 2008
- 2469 Anna Montén and Marcel Thum, Ageing Municipalities, Gerontocracy and Fiscal Competition, November 2008
- 2470 Volker Meier and Matthias Wrede, Reducing the Excess Burden of Subsidizing the Stork: Joint Taxation, Individual Taxation, and Family Splitting, November 2008
- 2471 Gunther Schnabl and Christina Ziegler, Exchange Rate Regime and Wage Determination in Central and Eastern Europe, November 2008
- 2472 Kjell Erik Lommerud and Odd Rune Straume, Employment Protection versus Flexicurity: On Technology Adoption in Unionised Firms, November 2008
- 2473 Lukas Menkhoff, High-Frequency Analysis of Foreign Exchange Interventions: What do we learn?, November 2008
- 2474 Steven Poelhekke and Frederick van der Ploeg, Growth, Foreign Direct Investment and Urban Concentrations: Unbundling Spatial Lags, November 2008
- 2475 Helge Berger and Volker Nitsch, Gotcha! A Profile of Smuggling in International Trade, November 2008
- 2476 Robert Dur and Joeri Sol, Social Interaction, Co-Worker Altruism, and Incentives, November 2008
- 2477 Gaëtan Nicodème, Corporate Income Tax and Economic Distortions, November 2008
- 2478 Martin Jacob, Rainer Niemann and Martin Weiss, The Rich Demystified – A Reply to Bach, Corneo, and Steiner (2008), November 2008
- 2479 Scott Alan Carson, Demographic, Residential, and Socioeconomic Effects on the Distribution of 19th Century African-American Stature, November 2008