## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

## Health and Voting in Rural America

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Table A1: County-Level Variable Definitions and Data Sources

| Level | Variable | Measurement | Source | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | \% of Voter Turnout in 2016 of Citizen Voting Age Population | Total number votes cast in a county in 2016 divided by the estimated citizen voting age population, multiplied by 100 . | Calculated from MIT's 2016 Votes Cast in 2016 General Election and US Census CVAP 2012-2016 estimates from the American Community Survey Data | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2016, 2012- } \\ & 2016 \text { estimates } \end{aligned}$ |
| County | Average Physically Unhealthy Days/Month Per Person | Poor Physical Health Days measures the average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days. This measure is based on responses to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" See the County Health Rankings for more information. | Appalachian Regional Commission's 2017 "Health Disparities" Dataset using Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's County Health Rankings, 2016 edition; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 2014 |
| County | Median Age | Median Age of the County (all), see US Census for additional information | US Census Median Age 2012-2016 estimates from the American Community Survey Data | $2012-216$ <br> estimates |


| County | \% of High School Graduates <br> or Less | Percent of adults with less <br> than a high school diploma <br> added to the percent of <br> adults with a high school <br> diploma only. | USDA ERS Educational <br> Attainment 2014-2018 <br> County Data | 2014-2018 <br> estimates |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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| County | \% of White Citizen Voting <br> Age Population | Total number of white voting age citizens in a county divided by the population, multiplied by 100. | US Census Race CVAP 2012-2016 estimates from the American Community Survey Data | $2012-216$ <br> estimates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Percent Households with Income Below Poverty | Percent Households with Income Below Poverty, See US Census for additional detail. | Appalachian Regional Commission's 2017 "Health Disparities" Dataset using RUS Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates based on 2014 Poverty and Median Household Income Estimates - Counties, States, and National; Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, Release date: December 2015 | 2014 |
| County | Religious Adherents per 1,000 | For all denominations/groups the rates of reported adherence per 1,000 population. | Association of Religious Data Archives, 2010 Census County Data | 2010 |
| County | Social Associations per 10,000 Population (rate) | Social Associations measures the number of membership associations per 10,000 population. Rates measure the number of events in a given time period (generally one or more years) divided by the average number of people at risk during that period. See the County Health Rankings for more information. | Appalachian Regional Commission's 2017 "Health Disparities" Dataset using Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's County Health Rankings, 2016 edition; County Business Patterns | 2013 |
| County | \% Difference in 2012 Election | Total number votes cast in a county in 2016 divided by the estimated citizen voting age population, multiplied by 100 . Then the difference in $\%$ taken for Obama and Romney and included as an absolute value. | MIT's 2012 Votes Cast in 2012 General Election and US Census CVAP 20122016 estimates from the American Community Survey Data | $\begin{aligned} & 2012,2012- \\ & 2016 \text { estimates } \end{aligned}$ |
| County | Rurality | See explanation in paper. | Center for Disease Control's National Center for Health Services 2013 Rural Codes. |  |

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State Cost of Voting Index for 2016 See explanation in paper. Li et al. 2018

| County | Years Potential Life Lost per $100,000$ | Rates measure the number of events (i.e., deaths, births, etc.) in a given time period (generally one or more years) divided by the average number of people at risk during that period. All the years of potential life lost in a county during a three-year period are summed and divided by the total population of the county during that same time period. This value is then multiplied by 100,000 to calculate the years of potential life lost under age 75 per 100,000 people. See the County Health Rankings for more information. | Appalachian Regional Commission’s 2017 "Health Disparities" Dataset using Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's County Health Rankings, 2016 edition; National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Files | 2011-2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Median Household Income | Median Household Income is the income where half of households in a county earn more and half of households earn less, income is defined as "total income." See US Census for more information. | Appalachian Regional Commission's 2017 "Health Disparities" Dataset using US Census Bureau's American Community Survey; United States Census Bureau." Summary File."2010 - 2014 American Community Survey. U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Office, 2015. Web. 13 January 2016. | 2010-2014 |
| County | Percent Adults With At Least Some College | Some College is the percentage of the population ages $25-44$ with some postsecondary education. It includes individuals who pursued education following high school but did not receive a degree as well as those who attained degrees. See the County Health Rankings for more information. | Appalachian Regional Commission’s 2017 "Health Disparities" Dataset using Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's County Health Rankings, 2016 edition; American Community Survey | 2010-2014 |

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Table A.2: Individual-Level Survey Questions and Response Options

| Healthy Appalachia Study Survey Questions |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Responses | Values | Existing Source |
| In your community, how often do you vote in elections: | Hardly Ever | $=1$ |  |
|  | Sometimes | $=2$ |  |
|  | Often | = 3 |  |
|  | Always | $=4$ |  |
| How would you rate your overall physical health? | Excellent | = 5 | RWJF "American |
|  | Very Good | $=4$ | Health Values |
|  | Good | $=3$ | Survey" |
|  | Fair | $=2$ |  |
|  | Poor | $=1$ |  |
| Your age (in years): | 18 to 24 | $=1$ | RWJF "American |
|  | 25 to 34 | $=2$ | Health Values |
|  | 35 to 44 | $=3$ | Survey" |
|  | 45 to 54 | $=4$ |  |
|  | 55 to 64 | $=5$ |  |
|  | 65+ | $=6$ |  |
| Your gender: | Woman | $=1$ |  |
|  | Man | $=0$ |  |
|  | I prefer not to answer. | $=$. |  |
| What is the highest level of schooling you have completed? | No schooling, less than grade school | $=1$ | RWJF "American |
|  | Grade/Elementary School (grades 1-8) | $=1$ | Health Values |
|  | High School or GED Graduate | $=1$ | Survey" |
|  | 2-year College or Technical School Graduate | $=0$ |  |
|  | 4-year College Graduate | $=0$ |  |
|  | Post-Graduate Degree | $=0$ |  |
| What would you say is your yearly household income? | Less than \$15,000 | $=1$ | RWJF "American |
|  | \$15,000 to \$30,000 | $=2$ | Health Values |
|  | \$30,00 to \$50,000 | = 3 | Survey" |
|  | \$50,000 to \$100,000 | =4 |  |
|  | \$100,000 to \$125,000 | $=5$ |  |
|  | \$125,000 to \$150,000 | =not in data* |  |
|  | More than \$150,000 | $=6$ |  |
| In your community, how often do you attend church or other religious ceremonies: | Hardly Ever | $=1$ |  |
|  | Sometimes | $=2$ |  |
|  | Often | = 3 |  |
|  | Always | =4 |  |
| In your community, how often do you volunteer: | Hardly Ever | $=1$ |  |
|  | Sometimes | =2 |  |
|  | Often | = 3 |  |
|  | Always | $=4$ |  |
| In your community, how often do you attend activities: | Hardly Ever | =1 |  |
|  | Sometimes | $=2$ |  |
|  | Often | = 3 |  |
|  | Always | $=4$ |  |
| In your community, how often do you go to sporting events: | Hardly Ever | =1 |  |
|  | Sometimes | $=2$ |  |
|  | Often | = 3 |  |
|  | Always | $=4$ |  |
| In your community, how often do you play sports: | Hardly Ever | $=1$ |  |
|  | Sometimes | $=2$ |  |
|  | Often | = 3 |  |
|  | Always | $=4$ |  |

*Note: None of the respondents selected this income category, so it was not included as part of the coding scale.

Table A3: County-Level Analyses Robustness with Social Associations
OLS Regression Models

| County-Level Measures | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Rural } \\ \text { Only } \\ \mathbf{N}=\mathbf{1 , 3 0 1} \\ \text { Model } 1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | NonRural $\mathbf{N}=1,778$ <br> Model 2 | All <br> Counties $\mathbf{N}=\mathbf{3 , 0 7 8}$ <br> Model 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rural } \\ \text { Only } \\ \mathbf{N}=\mathbf{1 , 3 0 1} \\ \text { Model } 4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | NonRural $\mathbf{N}=1,778$ <br> Model 5 | All <br> Counties $\mathrm{N}=\mathbf{3 , 0 7 8}$ <br> Model 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Phys. Unhealthy Days | $\begin{gathered} -0.710 \\ (0.49) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.631^{* * *} \\ (0.44) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4.926^{* * *} \\ (0.74) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.027^{*} \\ (0.48) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.809 * * * \\ (0.44) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5.229 * * * \\ (0.73) \end{gathered}$ |
| Median Age (in county) | $\begin{gathered} 0.556^{* * *} \\ (0.05) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.695 * * * \\ (0.04) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.654 * * * \\ (0.03) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.569 * * * \\ (0.05) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.697 * * * \\ (0.04) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.648 * * * \\ (0.03) \end{gathered}$ |
| \% of HS Graduate or Less | $\begin{gathered} -0.310^{* * *} \\ (0.03) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.327^{* * *} \\ (0.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.332^{* * *} \\ (0.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.318^{* * *} \\ (0.03) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.328^{* * *} \\ (0.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.290^{* * *} \\ (0.02) \end{gathered}$ |
| \% of White CVAP | $\begin{gathered} -0.050 * * \\ (0.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.023 \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.020^{*} \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.052^{* * *} \\ (0.02) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.024 \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.027^{* *} \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ |
| \% of Households in Poverty | $\begin{gathered} -0.252^{* * *} \\ (0.07) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.323^{* * *} \\ (0.05) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.252^{* * *} \\ (0.04) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.276 * * * \\ (0.06) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.331^{* * *} \\ (0.05) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.253^{* * *} \\ (0.04) \end{gathered}$ |
| Social Associations | $\begin{aligned} & 0.017 \\ & (0.03) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.001 \\ (0.04) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.023 \\ & (0.02) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.003 \\ & (0.03) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.008 \\ (0.04) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.042 \\ & (0.02) \end{aligned}$ |
| \% Difference in 2012 Election | $\begin{aligned} & 0.015 \\ & (0.01) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.008 \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.005 \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.019 \\ & (0.01) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.008 \\ (0.01) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.006 \\ & (0.01) \end{aligned}$ |
| Rurality Scale |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -2.687^{* * *} \\ (0.52) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -3.257 * * * \\ (0.52) \end{gathered}$ |
| State-Level |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of Voting Index for 2016 | $\begin{gathered} -1.977 * * * \\ (0.30) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.540^{* * *} \\ (0.20) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -8.467 * * * \\ (1.60) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5.435 * * * \\ (1.21) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.806^{* * *} \\ (0.17) \end{gathered}$ |
| Interaction <br> Cost of Voting (X) Physical Unhealthy Days |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.905 * * * \\ (0.43) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.141^{* * *} \\ (0.32) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Interaction <br> Rurality (X) Physical Unhealthy Days |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.686 * * * \\ (0.14) \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.790 * * * \\ (0.14) \end{gathered}$ |
| Constant | $\begin{gathered} 62.309^{* * *} \\ (2.82) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60.349 * * * \\ (2.09) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.081^{* * *} \\ (2.73) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63.580^{* * *} \\ (2.77) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 61.130^{* * *} \\ (2.07) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 73.616^{* * *} \\ (2.70) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| R Squared | 0.513 | 0.560 | 0.522 | 0.524 | 0.564 | 0.539 |
| Degrees of Freedom | 1291 | 1769 | 3069 | 1290 | 1768 | 3067 |
| BIC | 8603.9 | 11518.7 | 20203.4 | 8582.1 | 11512.9 | 20094.3 |

[^0]Table A4: Ordinal Logistic Regression Post-Estimation of Survey Results from Model 12

| Variables and Set-Values |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variable | Value | Description |  |  |
| Self-Rated Health | 3.298 | Mean |  |  |
| Age (Grouped) | 2.113 | Mean |  |  |
| Female | 1 | Binary |  |  |
| High School or Less Education | 1 | Binary |  |  |
| Household Income | 2.077 | Mean |  |  |
| Religious Participation/Attendance | 2.961 | Mean |  |  |
| For Females with a High School Education or Less |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Hardly Ever=1) | 0.551 | 0.042 | 0.465 | 0.631 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Sometimes=1) | 0.222 | 0.028 | 0.168 | 0.277 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Often=1) | 0.087 | 0.018 | 0.053 | 0.125 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Always=1) | 0.140 | 0.025 | 0.096 | 0.194 |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Poor Health) | 0.118 | 0.055 | 0.003 | 0.220 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Fair Health) | 0.060 | 0.029 | 0.001 | 0.118 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Good Health) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.005 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Very Good Health) | -0.067 | 0.033 | -0.134 | -0.002 |
| dPrer(Hardly Ever=1 \| Excellent Health) | -0.130 | 0.063 | -0.252 | -0.003 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Poor Health $)$ | -0.044 | 0.025 | -0.096 | -0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Fair Health $)$ | -0.020 | 0.012 | -0.046 | 0.000 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Good Health $)$ | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1$ \| Very Good Health $)$ | 0.016 | 0.009 | 0.000 | 0.035 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Excellent Health $)$ | 0.023 | 0.013 | -0.002 | 0.050 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Poor Health $)$ | -0.025 | 0.013 | -0.050 | -0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.013 | 0.007 | -0.027 | 0.000 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Good Health) | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Very Good Health) | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Excellent Health) | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| dPr(Always=1 ${ }^{\text {Poor Health }}$ ) | -0.048 | 0.022 | -0.089 | -0.002 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Always $=1 \mid$ Fair Health $)$ | -0.027 | 0.013 | -0.052 | -0.001 |
| dPr(Always=1 \| Good Health) | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| dPr(Always=1 \| Very Good Health) | 0.036 | 0.019 | 0.001 | 0.078 |
| dPr(Always $=1$ \| Excellent Health $)$ | 0.079 | 0.045 | 0.002 | 0.177 |

For Males with a High School Education or Less

| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pr(Vote in Election, Hardly Ever=1) | 0.563 | 0.053 | 0.459 | 0.661 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Sometimes=1) | 0.218 | 0.028 | 0.165 | 0.276 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Often=1) | 0.084 | 0.019 | 0.050 | 0.127 |


| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Always $=1$ ) | 0.135 | 0.029 | 0.085 | 0.197 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Poor Health) | 0.119 | 0.052 | 0.014 | 0.219 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Fair Health) | 0.061 | 0.028 | 0.007 | 0.118 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Good Health) | -0.003 | 0.001 | -0.005 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Very Good Health) | -0.069 | 0.032 | -0.135 | -0.008 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Excellent Health) | -0.133 | 0.062 | -0.258 | -0.015 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Poor Health $)$ | -0.046 | 0.025 | -0.098 | -0.005 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Fair Health $)$ | -0.021 | 0.012 | -0.047 | -0.002 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Good Health $)$ | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1$ \| Very Good Health $)$ | 0.017 | 0.010 | 0.002 | 0.039 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes=1 \| Excellent Health) | 0.026 | 0.015 | -0.002 | 0.058 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Poor Health) | -0.025 | 0.012 | -0.049 | -0.003 |
| $\mathrm{d} \operatorname{Pr}($ Often=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.013 | 0.007 | -0.027 | -0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Good Health $)$ | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Very Good Health) | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.001 | 0.033 |
| dPr(Often=1 \| Excellent Health) | 0.029 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.062 |
| dPr(Always=1 ${ }^{\text {Poor Health }}$ ) | -0.048 | 0.020 | -0.086 | -0.007 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Always $=1$ \| Fair Health $)$ | -0.026 | 0.012 | -0.050 | -0.003 |
| dPr(Always=1 \| Good Health) | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.002 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Always $=1 \mid$ Very Good Health) | 0.036 | 0.019 | 0.004 | 0.076 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Always $=1$ \| Excellent Health) | 0.079 | 0.043 | 0.007 | 0.176 |


| For Females with More than a High School Education |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Hardly Ever=1) | 0.412 | 0.054 | 0.309 | 0.520 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Sometimes $=1$ ) | 0.246 | 0.030 | 0.183 | 0.303 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Often=1) | 0.117 | 0.024 | 0.070 | 0.162 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Always=1) | 0.225 | 0.043 | 0.147 | 0.318 |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Poor Health) | 0.125 | 0.062 | 0.003 | 0.242 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Fair Health) | 0.061 | 0.031 | 0.002 | 0.121 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Good Health) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.005 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Very Good Health) | -0.063 | 0.030 | -0.120 | -0.002 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Excellent Health) | -0.116 | 0.054 | -0.216 | -0.003 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Poor Health $)$ | -0.025 | 0.020 | -0.071 | 0.003 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Fair Health $)$ | -0.008 | 0.008 | -0.029 | 0.004 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Good Health $)$ | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Very Good Health $)$ | -0.001 | 0.008 | -0.018 | 0.013 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Excellent Health) | -0.010 | 0.018 | -0.052 | 0.015 |
| dPr(Often=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.027 | 0.015 | -0.057 | -0.001 |


| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1$ \| Fair Health $)$ | -0.013 | 0.008 | -0.029 | 0.000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1$ Good Health $)$ | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1$ \| Very Good Health $)$ | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.027 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Often $=1$ \| Excellent Health $)$ | 0.020 | 0.011 | 0.000 | 0.043 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| dPr (Always $=1$ \| Poor Health $)$ | -0.073 | 0.034 | -0.136 | -0.003 |
| dPr (Always $=1$ \| Fair Health) | -0.040 | 0.019 | -0.077 | -0.001 |
| dPr (Always $=1$ \| Good Health $)$ | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Always $=1$ \| Very Good Health $)$ | 0.051 | 0.027 | 0.001 | 0.106 |
| dPr (Always $=1$ \| Excellent Health $)$ | 0.107 | 0.058 | 0.003 | 0.226 |
|  |  |  |  |  |


| For Males with More than a High School Education |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Hardly Ever=1) | 0.422 | 0.065 | 0.298 | 0.553 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Sometimes $=1)$ | 0.245 | 0.030 | 0.184 | 0.305 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Often=1) | 0.116 | 0.026 | 0.067 | 0.169 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election, Always=1) | 0.217 | 0.048 | 0.135 | 0.322 |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Poor Health) | 0.124 | 0.060 | 0.000 | 0.236 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Fair Health) | 0.061 | 0.030 | 0.000 | 0.118 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Good Health) | -0.002 | 0.001 | -0.005 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Very Good Health) | -0.063 | 0.030 | -0.122 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Hardly Ever=1 \| Excellent Health) | -0.118 | 0.055 | -0.223 | 0.000 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1$ \| Poor Health) | -0.026 | 0.022 | -0.080 | 0.003 |
| dPr(Sometimes=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.010 | 0.010 | -0.036 | 0.005 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Good Health $)$ | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Sometimes $=1$ \| Very Good Health) | 0.001 | 0.009 | -0.019 | 0.020 |
| dPr (Sometimes $=1 \mid$ Excellent Health $)$ | -0.007 | 0.019 | -0.050 | 0.026 |
| dPr(Often=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.027 | 0.014 | -0.057 | 0.000 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Often=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.013 | 0.007 | -0.029 | 0.000 |
| dPr (Often=1 \| Good Health) | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.001 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Often $=1 \mid$ Very Good Health $)$ | 0.012 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.029 |
| dPr(Often=1 \| Excellent Health) | 0.021 | 0.012 | 0.000 | 0.048 |
| dPr(Always=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.071 | 0.033 | -0.134 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Always $=1$ \| Fair Health) | -0.038 | 0.019 | -0.075 | 0.000 |
| dPr(Always=1\| Good Health) | 0.002 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.003 |
| dPr(Always=1 \| Very Good Health) | 0.049 | 0.026 | 0.000 | 0.101 |
| dPr(Always=1 \| Excellent Health) | 0.104 | 0.055 | 0.000 | 0.215 |

Table A5: Logistic Regression Post-Estimation of Survey Results from Model 13

|  | Variables and Set-Values |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Variable | Value | Description |
| Self-Rated Health | 3.298 | Mean |
| Age (Grouped) | 2.113 | Mean |
| Female | 1 | Binary |
| High School or Less Education | 1 | Binary |
| Household Income | 2.077 | Mean |
| Religious Participation/Attendance | 2.961 | Mean |

For Females with a High School Education or Less

| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pr(Vote in Election=0) | 0.543 | 0.044 | 0.459 | 0.631 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1) | 0.457 | 0.044 | 0.369 | 0.541 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.165 | 0.057 | -0.268 | -0.046 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.086 | 0.031 | -0.144 | -0.023 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1 \| Good Health $)$ | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.006 |
| $\operatorname{dPr}($ Vote in Election=1 \| Very Good Health $)$ | 0.095 | 0.035 | 0.025 | 0.161 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1 \| Excellent Health $)$ | 0.182 | 0.064 | 0.050 | 0.297 |


| For Males with a High School Education or Less |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pr(Vote in Election=0) | 0.601 | 0.056 | 0.487 | 0.710 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1) | 0.399 | 0.056 | 0.290 | 0.513 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.150 | 0.051 | -0.239 | -0.038 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.079 | 0.029 | -0.132 | -0.019 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Good Health) | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.006 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Very Good Health) | 0.093 | 0.035 | 0.020 | 0.158 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Excellent Health) | 0.182 | 0.067 | 0.040 | 0.302 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

For Females with More than a High School Education

| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pr(Vote in Election=0) | 0.336 | 0.063 | 0.217 | 0.472 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1) | 0.664 | 0.063 | 0.528 | 0.783 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.172 | 0.067 | -0.295 | -0.038 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.082 | 0.032 | -0.141 | -0.018 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1 \| Good Health $)$ | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.005 |

## Rural Health and Voting

| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Vote in Election $=1 \mid$ Very Good Health $)$ | 0.077 | 0.028 | 0.019 | 0.128 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{dPr}($ Vote in Election $=1 \mid$ Excellent Health $)$ | 0.137 | 0.046 | 0.037 | 0.222 |

For Males with More than a High School Education

| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Pr(Vote in Election=0) | 0.392 | 0.076 | 0.254 | 0.546 |
| $\operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1) | 0.608 | 0.076 | 0.454 | 0.746 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity of Interest | Mean | Std. Err. | [95\% Conf. | Interval] |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Poor Health) | -0.172 | 0.063 | -0.287 | -0.048 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Fair Health) | -0.084 | 0.032 | -0.142 | -0.023 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Good Health $)$ | 0.003 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.006 |
| $d \operatorname{Pr}($ Vote in Election=1 \| Very Good Health) | 0.083 | 0.030 | 0.025 | 0.142 |
| dPr(Vote in Election=1 \| Excellent Health) | 0.151 | 0.052 | 0.048 | 0.248 |


[^0]:    * $\mathrm{p}<0.05$, ** $\mathrm{p}<0.01$, *** $\mathrm{p}<0.001$

