

Table C.3 - continued from previous page

	Quantile				
	.15	.25	.50	.75	.85
Some college	326.38 (0.64)	196.12 (0.48)	134.85 (0.31)	81.00 (0.69)	37.58 (0.59)
College graduate	412.73 (1.13)	228.74 (1.26)	303.27 (1.06)	-25.00 (1.18)	301.14 (1.75)
Post graduate	400.21 (1.33)	329.48 (0.96)	169.92 (1.47)	-113.00 (1.50)	161.44 (1.89)
Hispanic	9.68 (0.40)	36.67 (0.36)	-131.40 (0.33)	-98.00 (0.43)	-59.02 (0.41)
Black	-198.94 (1.25)	-242.27 (0.30)	-362.94 (0.58)	-316.00 (0.32)	-201.26 (0.38)
Age 2125	-152.78 (.33)	-4.30 (0.32)	-71.33 (0.26)	173.00 (0.35)	140.92 (0.31)
Age 2630	-386.94 (0.55)	-100.38 (0.49)	-65.79 (0.31)	173.00 (0.64)	194.59 (1.13)
Age 3135	-419.94 (0.83)	-158.99 (0.74)	-348.74 (0.56)	122.00 (0.86)	132.61 (0.63)
Age 3640	-326.36 (1.12)	-295.01 (0.51)	-238.45 (0.26)	-51.00 (0.68)	322.54 (0.53)
Age 41+	-464.89 (1.37)	-184.90 (4.96)	-60.71 (2.76)	77.00 (0.99)	183.04 (0.91)
Adequate care	-63.38 (0.61)	193.99 (0.63)	-19.37 (0.59)	240.00 (0.47)	253.58 (0.36)
Intermediate care	-188.28 (0.70)	12.91 (0.70)	-82.46 (0.60)	-1.00 (.53)	90.96 (0.44)

Note: The table reports quantile regression estimates for the effect of smoking on the quantiles of infant birth weight for compliers.

The tax increase is used as an instrument for smoking. The specification also includes indicators for birth orders, weight gains and medical risk factors. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.