

TABLE III

EFFECT OF HEALTH INSURANCE ON THE TURNOVER PROBABILITY OF MARRIED MEN (STANDARD ERRORS IN PARENTHESES)

	Simple probit				RE probit			
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
A. Coefficient estimates								
Union	-.357	(.0842)	-.345	(.0861)	-.342	(.0878)	-.287	(.1054)
Black	-.031	(.0874)	-.022	(.0893)	-.041	(.0898)	-.032	(.0750)
Education	-.019	(.0139)	-.007	(.0142)	-.007	(.0143)	-.006	(.0122)
Experience	-.018	(.0037)	-.016	(.0038)	-.016	(.0038)	-.014	(.0050)
Log hourly wage	-.164	(.0619)	-.080	(.0639)	-.078	(.0644)	-.067	(.0570)
Months b/t interviews	.071	(.0256)	.074	(.0281)	.077	(.0282)	—	—
Health insurance (β_1)	—	—	-.626	(.0696)	-.715	(.0950)	-.586	(.1694)
Other health ins. (β_2)	—	—	—	—	-.039	(.1075)	-.029	(.0852)
HI \times other HI (β_3)	—	—	—	—	.211	(.1339)	.167	(.1106)
σ_θ	—	—	—	—	—	—	.536	(.3693)
Log likelihood	-1040.55		-997.05		-994.73		-996.01	
B. Magnitude of job-lock								
Test 1: $\beta_2 + \beta_3 > 0$	—	—	—	—	.171	[.017]	.138	[.031]
$\hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3$ [p -value]								
Test 2: $\beta_3 > 0$	—	—	—	—	.211	[.058]	.167	[.066]
$\hat{\beta}_3$ [p -value]								
Degree of job-lock	—		—		26% to 30%		25% to 28%	