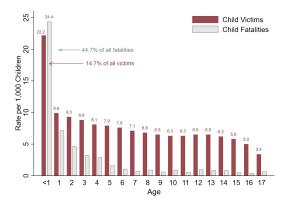
Proximity to Abortion Services and Child Maltreatment

 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{Erkmen G. Aslim (GVSU} \rightarrow \mbox{Vermont}), \mbox{ Wei Fu (Louisville)}, \\ \mbox{Erdal Tekin (American University \& NBER)} \end{array}$

National Bureau of Economic Research Children Program Spring Meeting May 2, 2024

Child maltreatment

- Child maltreatment, including neglect, physical, emotional and sexual abuse, is a serious and prevalent societal problem in the U.S.
 - In 2022 \rightarrow 558,899 child victims reported at a rate of 7.7 per 1,000 children
 - The youngest children are the most vulnerable to maltreatment



Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, ACF, Children's Bureau, 2022

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Far reaching implications...

• Consequences at early stage extend far into adulthood, adversely affecting:

- psychological and behavioral health (Lansford et al., 2002; Fletcher, 2009; Danese and Widom, 2023)
 - \rightarrow substance dependence (Min et al., 2013)
- physical health / chronic medical conditions (Min et al., 2013)

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- A series of lifelong repercussions beyond health:
 - \downarrow education levels (Currie and Spatz Widom, 2010; Henkhaus, 2022)
 - ↓ employment, earnings, and assets (Currie and Spatz Widom, 2010)
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 - \downarrow employment, earnings, and assets (Currie and Spatz Widom, 2010)
 - † incarceration and crime rates (Currie and Tekin, 2012)
- Lifetime economic burden \approx \$578 billion in 2018 (Klika, Rosenzweig, and Merrick, 2020)

Abortion and child maltreatment

- Abortion legalization and restrictions, 1976 1996 (Bitler and Zavodny, 2002, 2004) and 1981 2002 (Sen, 2007)
 - Medicaid funding restrictions
 - Parental involvement laws
 - Mandatory waiting period

Abortion and child maltreatment

- Abortion legalization and restrictions, 1976 1996 (Bitler and Zavodny, 2002, 2004) and 1981 2002 (Sen, 2007)
 - Medicaid funding restrictions
 - Parental involvement laws
 - Mandatory waiting period
- Question: What is the impact of abortion access on child maltreatment?
 - \rightarrow Use travel distance to the nearest abortion facility
 - \rightarrow Capture real-world barriers (financial and logistical)
 - $\rightarrow\,$ Dynamic perspective on access over time
 - \rightarrow Broader applicability across various legal contexts

- Increased travel distance
 - \rightarrow "unwanted" or "unplanned" children
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 - $\rightarrow\,$ Maltreatment cases involving caregiver risk factors
 - \rightarrow financial problems
 - \rightarrow reliance on public assistance (TANF, SNAP, Medicaid, etc.)
 - \rightarrow Eviction filings

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 - \rightarrow Substance abuse (drug & alcohol)
 - \rightarrow Intimate partner violence
- Family instability (Fomby and Cherlin, 2007)

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Data

- FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
 - Concatenated NIBRS data by Kaplan (2021), 2011-2018
 - Victim's age < 18
 - Kaplan and Block (2023) \rightarrow the offender is the victim's biological parent, a stepparent, or the significant other of the biological parent
 - Simple and aggravated assault (physical abuse) + intimidation (psychological abuse) \approx 90% of offenses when victim is the youngest
 - Limit to agencies that reported consistently throughout the year
 - 6,104 police agencies, 1,708 counties, 41 states

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 - 6,104 police agencies, 1,708 counties, 41 states
- Myers Abortion Facility Database (Myers, 2024)
 - Travel distance from the population centroid of each origin county to all facilities \rightarrow search for the *minimum* distance Distribution
 - County-by-month panel between January 1, 2009 and May 1, 2023



Additional Data

• National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) Child Files

- Provided by the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) at Cornell
- Each report of alleged child abuse and neglect that received a Child Protective Services (CPS) response
- State reporting is voluntary but most states consistently report during years 2011-2018
- Aggregate case-level to county-level measures of child maltreatment
- Use identified counties (see Evans et al., 2022 \rightarrow "super" counties)

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• Eviction filings from the Eviction Lab at Princeton (Gromis et al., 2022)

- Draws on 99.9 million court records \rightarrow eviction case filings
- Purchased 73.2 million individual eviction records from LexisNexis Risk Solutions and the remaining electronic records came directly from courts
- Aggregated counts by county, 2011-2018

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Methodology

$$\begin{split} E(Y_{a,c,s,t+1} | distance_{c,s,t}, X_{c,s,t}, \gamma_c, \gamma_t) &= exp[f(distance_{c,s,t}) + \beta X_{c,s,t} \\ &+ \gamma_c + \gamma_t + \gamma_{s,t}] \end{split}$$

 $\bullet\,$ Exposure variable \to the number of children under 17 served by each agency

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- $\bullet\,$ Exposure variable \rightarrow the number of children under 17 served by each agency
- County characteristics
 - % of white females aged 15 to 44, % of children under 17, median household income (log), unemployment rate, the number of psychiatric treatment facilities

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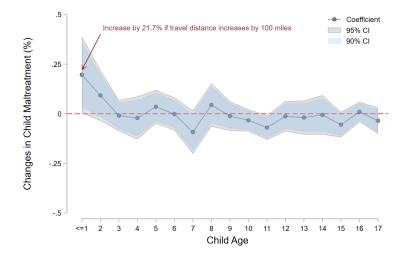
- $\bullet\,$ Exposure variable \to the number of children under 17 served by each agency
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 - % of white females aged 15 to 44, % of children under 17, median household income (log), unemployment rate, the number of psychiatric treatment facilities
- State policy and welfare measures
 - one- and two-trip mandatory waiting periods, parental involvement laws, the average service population (log), ...

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- Alternative specifications using state-by-year FE $(\gamma_{s,t})$

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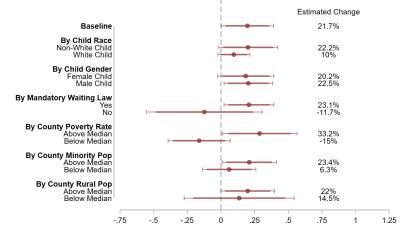
DID estimates by age



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Heterogeneity



Beta from Poisson Estimation (Age 0-1)

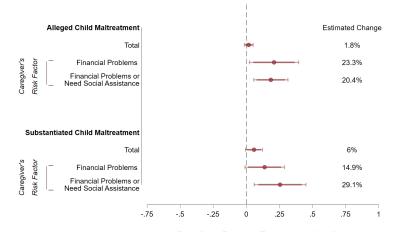
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Additional checks

- Nonlinear effects Nonlinearity
- Inclusion of state-by-year FE Alternative Specifications
- Placebo checks w/ and w/o state-by-year FE Placebo Test
- Reverse causality (Maltreatment \leftarrow Abortion \rightarrow Distance) Endogenous Distance
- Event study Event Study

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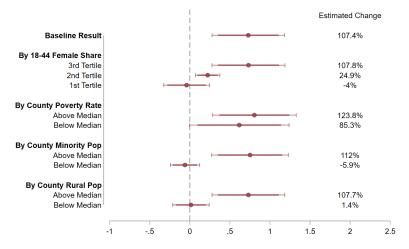
Alternative measures - NDACAN



Beta from Poisson Estimation (Age 0-1)

Aslim, Fu, and Tekin (2024)

Eviction filings



Beta from Poisson Estimation

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Conclusion

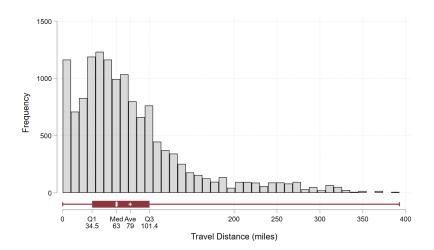
- Positive (nonlinear) relationship between distance to abortion clinics and child maltreatment
- Racial disparities suggest restrictive abortion policies could worsen societal inequities
- Economic disadvantages amplify issues of access
- Additional cost per children due to a 100-mile increase:

$$\underbrace{\$1,034,176}_{\textit{Base Cost}} \times \underbrace{0.217}_{\textit{\% Increase}} = \$224,416$$

 Need for accessible reproductive health services and comprehensive family support

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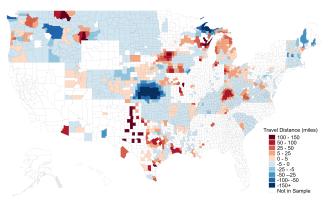
Appendix: Distribution of travel distance



Aslim, Fu, and Tekin (2024)

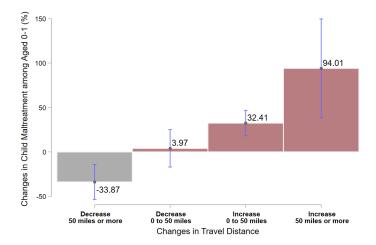
Appendix: Variation in travel distance, 2010-2017

- TRAP laws \rightarrow e.g., Texas HB2 in 2013 hospital admitting privileges and minimum proximity requirements (Lu and Slusky, 2014; Fischer, Royer, and White, 2018; Lindo et al., 2020)
- Openings → advanced practice clinicians providing abortion services (e.g., Colorado), telemedicine provision of abortion services (e.g., Maine), response to closures (e.g., Trust Women in Kansas)





Appendix: Change in child maltreatment



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Aslim, Fu, and Tekin (2024)

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Appendix: Myers Database

- All publicly-identifiable abortion facilities
 - Excludes facilities that provide a small number of abortions and do not advertise their services
- Obtain physical addresses and dates of abortion services
 - State licensing databases
 - Current and historical versions of facility websites (e.g., Waybackmachine)
 - Current and historical directories of Planned Parenthood health centers
 - Current and historical directories of the National Abortion Federation (NAF)
 - News accounts of provider operations and protests
 - Corroborate sources using information from organizations with political agendas
 - Operation Rescue (abortiondocs.org)
 - Life Dynamics (childpredators.com/tape) "sting" operation in 2002

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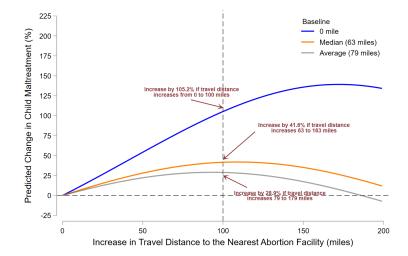
Appendix: Other Databases

- Guttmacher Institute
 - Broader in scope than the Myers database
 - Includes all facilities even those that provide a small number of abortions, and even if they do not advertise
 - Intermittent snapshots of operations
 - E.g., 2010-2011, 2013-2014, 2016-2017
 - County-level counts suppress facilities providing <400 abortions
 - Some counties to appear and disappear due to the suppression threshold
 - Not due to openings or closures
- Advancing New Standards in Reproductive Health (ANSIRH)
 - All publicly-identifiable abortion facilities
 - Current snapshot of operations (2018-2013)
 - Not a panel covering earlier years

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Appendix: Nonlinear Effects



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Appendix: Alternative Specifications

	Child Maltreatment (Children Aged 0-1)						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Distance (100 miles)	0.196** (0.099)	0.189** (0.080)	0.507*** (0.179)	0.367** (0.182)			
Distance (100 miles) Squared	(0.000)	(0.000)	-0.074** (0.029)	-0.036 (0.031)			
Distance: 50-100 miles			· · ·	· /	0.307*	0.339**	
Distance: 100-150 miles					(0.182) 0.252 (0.246)	(0.140) 0.372* (0.215)	
Distance: 150-200 miles					0.800***	0.730***	
Distance: 200+ miles					(0.277) 0.115 (0.356)	(0.208) 0.658* (0.390)	
Ν	38,827	38,827	38,827	38,827	38,827	38,827	
Clusters	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	
Dep. Var. Mean	16.907	16.907	16.907	16.907	16.907	16.907	
County FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Year FE	\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
County Demographics		\checkmark		\checkmark		\checkmark	
State Policy Measures	\checkmark	,	\checkmark	,	\checkmark	,	
State \times Year FE						\checkmark	

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Appendix: Placebo Test

	Child Maltreatment Among Children Aged							
	2	-б	7-12		13-17			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
Panel A: Linear								
Distance (100 miles)	0.016	0.022	-0.029	-0.057**	-0.021	-0.019		
	(0.042)	(0.035)	(0.031)	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.025)		
Panel B: Quadratic	. ,	()	. ,	` '	. ,	•		
Distance (100 miles)	0.116	-0.033	0.026	-0.122*	0.001	-0.065		
. ,	(0.091)	(0.091)	(0.072)	(0.068)	(0.078)	(0.072)		
Distance (100 miles) Squared	-0.024	0.011	-0.013	0.013	-0.005	0.009		
. , .	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.011)		
Panel C: Categorical	. ,	. ,	. ,	. ,	. ,			
Distance: 50-100 miles	0.059	0.020	0.002	-0.084	0.022	-0.063		
	(0.114)	(0.070)	(0.062)	(0.055)	(0.057)	(0.041)		
Distance: 100-150 miles	0.018	-0.062	-0.032	0.005	0.016	-0.045		
	(0.136)	(0.132)	(0.095)	(0.106)	(0.103)	(0.078)		
Distance: 150-200 miles	0.142	0.122	-0.019	-0.026	-0.065	-0.043		
	(0.111)	(0.130)	(0.094)	(0.107)	(0.104)	(0.094)		
Distance: 200+ miles	-0.208	0.111	-0.303***	-0.146	-0.083	-0.047		
	(0.172)	(0.136)	(0.115)	(0.127)	(0.117)	(0.116		
N	38,827	38,827	38,827	38,827	38,827	38,827		
Clusters	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708		
Dep. Var. Mean	55.064	55.064	57.032	57.032	75.213	75.213		
County FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
Year FE	v	v	v	v	v	v		
County Demographics	v	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
State Policy Measures	v		V		v			
State \times Year FE		\checkmark		\checkmark		\checkmark		

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Aslim, Fu, and Tekin (2024)

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Appendix: Is distance driven by demand?

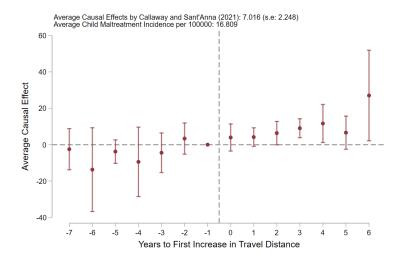
- Ideal path: Maltreatment \leftarrow Abortion \leftarrow Distance
- Violation: Maltreatment \leftarrow Abortion \rightarrow Distance

	Indicator for Travel Distance Increases $(t+1)$ by								
	1 mile		10 miles		25 miles		50 miles		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Abortion Rate (t)	0.00059	-0.00298*	0.00136	-0.00069	0.00116	-0.00024	0.00030	-0.00074	
	(0.00178)	(0.00178)	(0.00112)	(0.00106)	(0.00094)	(0.00097)	(0.00054)	(0.00066)	
N	16,405	16,405	16,405	16,405	16,405	16,405	16,405	16,405	
Clusters	2,139	2,139	2,139	2,139	2,139	2,139	2,139	2,139	
Dep. Var. Mean	0.086	0.086	0.038	0.038	0.020	0.020	0.010	0.010	
County FE	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Year FE									
County Demographics									
State Policy Measures									
State \times Year FE		\checkmark		\checkmark		\checkmark			

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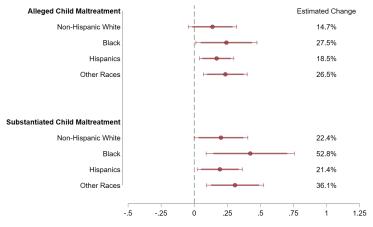
Appendix: Event Study



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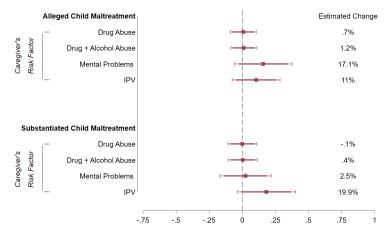
Appendix: Race/Ethnicity breakdown



Beta from Poisson Estimation (Age 0-1, Among Families with Financial Difficulties/Social Assistance Needs)



Appendix: Other risk factors



Beta from Poisson Estimation (Age 0-1)

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Appendix: Substantiated Child Maltreatment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Total	Fin. Prob	Fin. Prob	Drug Abuse	Drug Abuse	Mental Prob	IPV
			Social Assistance		Alcohol Abuse		
Panel A: Linear							
Distance (100 miles)	0.058*	0.138*	0.255**	-0.001	0.004	0.025	0.181
	(0.033)	(0.076)	(0.100)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.099)	(0.112)
Panel B: Quadratic							
Distance (100 miles)	0.170**	0.230**	0.521***	0.161	0.156	0.106	0.688***
	(0.067)	(0.115)	(0.173)	(0.098)	(0.096)	(0.205)	(0.266)
	-0.026**	-0.021	-0.064***	-0.037***	-0.035**	-0.018	-0.109**
Distance (100 miles) Squared	(0.011)	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.031)	(0.043)
N	5981	5981	5981	5981	5981	5981	5981
Clusters	965	965	965	965	965	965	965
Child Maltreatment Mean	254.597	23.647	57.047	66.260	70.186	12.417	45.424
County Demographic		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark		
County FE	v	v	v	v	v	v	v
Year FE	v	, V	v	v	, V	v	v

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