

# **Civil War Pensions for Union Army Veterans**

## **Race and Disability: Preliminary Findings**

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Presentation at the Early Indicators Meeting

Sponsored by NBER

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# **Objectives of Study**

- **Compare African American and White Union Army Troops in areas of:**
  - Social/Economic Background**
  - Military Experiences**
  - Pension Application Features**
  - Pension Access and Awards**
- **Detect these differences as a function of primary claimed disabilities**

## Background and Prior Findings

- **Extra-disability forces and discrimination in the pension system**
- **Historical study of then new-category of disabled and relevance to the evolution of disability policy and law**
- **Birth of medical model, administrative state, and organized legal bar**
- **Prior Studies, Blanck & Song**
  - 1) **Stigma (premium for claims for more visible impairment, 8% improved probability for pension increase)**
  - 2) **Nativity (no disparity once accepted, but 19%-27% less likelihood in applying for pension for foreign-born)**
  - 3) **Gettysburg Cohort (10%-17% more likelihood in receiving an increase)**
  - 4) **Politics (Republican state premium, \$1.35 for pension awards, 6% premium for probability of increase for GSWs)**
  - 5) **Pension Attorneys (across disabilities, lower probability of pension increase with attorneys)**
  - 6) **Pension Attorney George Lemon (biography in progress)**

# **Background of African American Soldiers in the UA**

- African American soldiers faced racial prejudice in military assignments
- African American UA soldiers distinguished themselves in battles -- one-third of African Americans who enlisted lost their lives, compared to one-fifth of white soldiers.

# Background of African American UA Soldiers

- **Population:**

180,000 soldiers, 163 units served, comprised 10% of the UA.

- **Our Sample:**

**Recruits:** Random sample of 35,594 white, and 6,026 African American UA veterans

**Claims:** 7,985 claims from African American soldiers, and 78,341 claims from white soldiers.

# UA Data for Whites and African Americans

## Variables

- (1) demographic (birth, ethnicity, age)
- (2) social class (occupation, military rank)
- (3) pension application (application year, attorney assistance)
- (4) disability (claim type, severity)

# **Socioeconomic Background**

## **Birth Information for 6,026 African American and 35,594 White Recruits**

<b><u>Birth Region</u></b>	<b><u>African American %</u></b>	<b><u>White %</u></b>
<b>Missing</b>	<b>8.63%</b>	<b><u>29.52%</u></b>
<b>Mid-West</b>	<b>7.62%</b>	<b><u>27.36%</u></b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>6.94%</b>	<b><u>34.80%</u></b>
<b>South</b>	<b><u>76.68%</u></b>	<b>8.12%</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>0.13%</b>	<b>0.21%</b>

**Socioeconomic Background (Continued)**  
**Birth Information for 6,026 African American and**  
**35,594 White Recruits**

<b><u>Birth Cohort</u></b>	<b><u>African American %</u></b>	<b><u>White %</u></b>
<b>Missing</b>		
<b>Born before 1840</b>	<b><u>45.47%</u></b>	<b><u>51.95%</u></b>
<b>Born b/w 1840 and 1845</b>	<b>34.68%</b>	<b>39.69%</b>
<b>Born after 1845</b>	<b>19.85%</b>	<b>8.35%</b>
<b><u>Nativity</u></b>		
<b>Missing</b>	<b>7.65%</b>	<b>3.87%</b>
<b>Foreign-born</b>	<b>0.88%</b>	<b><u>25.61%</u></b>
<b>Native-born</b>	<b><u>91.47%</u></b>	<b><u>70.52%</u></b>



**Socioeconomic Background (Continued)**  
**Enlistment Information for 6,026 African American and**  
**35,594 White Recruits**

	<b><u>African American %</u></b>	<b><u>White %</u></b>
<b><u>Enlistment Region</u></b>		
<b>Missing</b>	<b>5.33%</b>	<b>0.16%</b>
<b>Mid-West</b>	<b>11.27%</b>	<b><u>50.24%</u></b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>12.66%</b>	<b><u>39.90%</u></b>
<b>South</b>	<b><u>70.73%</u></b>	<b>7.81%</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>1.89%</b>

**Socioeconomic Background (Continued)**  
**Enlistment Information for 6,026 African American and**  
**35,594 White Recruits**

<u>Enlistment Year</u>	<u>African American %</u>	<u>White %</u>
1861	1.00%	<u>25.63%</u>
1862	1.28%	<u>33.88%</u>
1863	<u>41.07%</u>	6.78%
1864	<u>43.13%</u>	22.85%
1865	13.52%	10.86%

**Socioeconomic Background (Continued)**  
**Enlistment Information for 6,026 African American and**  
**35,594 White Recruits**

<b><u>Enlistment Occupation</u></b>	<b><u>African American %</u></b>	<b><u>White %</u></b>
<b>Laborer</b>	<b><u>36.47%</u></b>	<b>16.85%</b>
<b>Artisan</b>	<b>3.39%</b>	<b><u>20.55%</u></b>
<b>Semi-Skilled</b>	<b>4.10%</b>	<b>5.07%</b>
<b>Farmer</b>	<b><u>54.47%</u></b>	<b><u>49.78%</u></b>
<b>Professional</b>	<b>1.58%</b>	<b>7.75%</b>
 <b><u>Initial Military Rank</u></b>		
<b>Private</b>	<b>94.45%</b>	<b>92.34%</b>
<b>Officer</b>	<b>5.55%</b>	<b>7.66%</b>

**Socioeconomic Background (Continued)**  
**Death Information for 6,026 African American and**  
**35,594 White Recruits**

	<b><u>African American %</u></b>	<b><u>White %</u></b>
<b><u>Death Period</u></b>		
<b>During War</b>	<b><u>35.42%</u></b>	<b><u>21.16%</u></b>
<b>After War</b>	<b>64.58%</b>	<b>78.84%</b>
<b><u>Death Region</u></b>		
<b>Missing</b>	<b>51.36%</b>	<b>46.27%</b>
<b>Mid-West</b>	<b>6.55%</b>	<b><u>22.96%</u></b>
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>3.57%</b>	<b>12.20%</b>
<b>South</b>	<b><u>37.90%</u></b>	<b>15.49%</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>0.61%</b>	<b>3.07%</b>

# Population Representation of Claims

## African American

## White

Number of Recruits

6,026

35,594

White Divided by African American = 5.91 Times

Number of Claims

7,985

78,341

White Divided by African American = 9.81 Times

Number of Unique

Recruits Ever Filed a Claim

1,984

18,870

White Divided by African American = 9.51 Times

**% Ever Filed a Claim**

**33% = 1,984/6,026**

**53% = 18,870/35,594**

# **Pension Application**

**7,985 Claims from African American, and 78,341 Claims  
from White Recruits**

## **African American % White %**

### **Application Period**

<b>1862 General Law</b>	<b>1.23%</b>	<b>3.34%</b>
<b>1873 Consolidation Act</b>	<b>0.92%</b>	<b>2.97%</b>
<b>1879 Arrears Act</b>	<b>10.43%</b>	<b><u>21.81%</u></b>
<b>1890 Disability Pension</b>	<b><u>57.09%</u></b>	<b><u>38.66%</u></b>
<b>1907 Age Pension</b>	<b>11.09%</b>	<b>10.22%</b>
<b>1912 Age &amp; Service</b>	<b>19.24%</b>	<b>22.99%</b>

**Pension Application (Continued)**  
**7,985 Claims from African American, and**  
**78,341 Claims from White Recruits**

	<u><b>African American %</b></u>	<u><b>White %</b></u>
<u><b>Ruling Decision</b></u>		
<b>Missing</b>	<b>18.62%</b>	<b>16.44%</b>
<b>Decrease</b>	<b>1.39%</b>	<b>1.02%</b>
<b>Increase</b>	<u><b>39.84%</b></u>	<u><b>55.79%</b></u>
<b>Reject</b>	<u><b>40.15%</b></u>	<u><b>26.75%</b></u>
<u><b>Represented by Attorney</b></u>		
<b>Without Attorney Help</b>	<b>35.00%</b>	<b>40.75%</b>
<b>With Attorney Help</b>	<u><b>65.00%</b></u>	<u><b>59.25%</b></u>

## **Pension Application (Continued)**

**Recorded 1<sup>st</sup> Claimed Disability Applications from 1862 to 1932  
7,985 Claims from African American  
and 78,341 Claims from White Recruits**

	<b><u>African American</u></b>	<b><u>White %</u></b>
<b>Musculo-Skeletal</b>	<b><u>36.94%</u></b>	<b>20.40%</b>
<b>Injury and GSW</b>	<b>21.57%</b>	<b><u>26.45%</u></b>
<b>Ear Diseases</b>	<b>5.18%</b>	<b>6.32%</b>
<b>Respiratory Diseases</b>	<b>5.02%</b>	<b>6.19%</b>
<b>Eye Diseases</b>	<b>4.92%</b>	<b>3.90%</b>
<b>Hernias</b>	<b>4.67%</b>	<b>4.11%</b>
<b>General Appearance</b>	<b>4.11%</b>	<b>2.39%</b>
<b>Diarrhea</b>	<b><u>4.01%</u></b>	<b><u>13.97%</u></b>
<b>Nervous Disorder</b>	<b>3.34%</b>	<b>2.35%</b>
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>	<b>3.04%</b>	<b>3.90%</b>



## **Pension Application (Continued)**

**Recorded 1<sup>st</sup> Claimed Disability Applications from 1862 to 1932**

**7,985 Claims from African American**

**and 78,341 Claims from White Recruits (Continued)**

	<u><b>African American %</b></u>	<u><b>White %</b></u>
<b>Genito-Urinary</b>	<b>1.88%</b>	<b>2.32%</b>
<b>Hemmorroid</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>1.77%</b>
<b>Gastro-Intestinal</b>	<b>1.19%</b>	<b>1.59%</b>
<b>Rectum Diseases</b>	<b>0.76%</b>	<b>0.98%</b>
<b>Neoplasm</b>	<b>0.55%</b>	<b>0.87%</b>
<b>Liver Diseases</b>	<b>0.53%</b>	<b>0.72%</b>
<b>Varicose Veins</b>	<b>0.35%</b>	<b>1.38%</b>
<b>Skin and Tissue</b>	<b>0.13%</b>	<b>0.22%</b>
<b>Cardiovascular</b>	<b>0.11%</b>	<b>0.05%</b>
<b>Edocrine</b>	<b>0.11%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
<b>Blood</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
<b>Accident</b>	<b>0.04%</b>	<b>0.02%</b>

## **Pension Application (Continued)**

**Average Pension Outcome Measures For All Applications**

**1,984 African American and 18,870 White Recruits**

**Who Applied for Pension at Least Once**

	<b><u>African American</u></b>	<b><u>White</u></b>
<b><u>Average (Avg.) Outcome</u></b>		
<b>Avg. Amount (Avg. of Avg.)***</b>	<b>\$12.56</b>	<b>\$14.16</b>
<b>Avg. % Increases of All Apps***</b>	<b>43.61%</b>	<b>65.86%</b>
<b>% Decreases of All Apps***</b>	<b>1.90%</b>	<b>1.32%</b>
<b>% Rejected of All Apps***</b>	<b>54.49%</b>	<b>32.83%</b>
<b><u>Other Averages</u></b>		
<b>Avg. 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Application***</b>	<b>1888</b>	<b>1884</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps with Attorney***</b>	<b>72.17%</b>	<b>64.97%</b>

**\*\*\*Differences between African American and White Recruits are Statistically Significant at the 1% level.**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. \$ Amount per Month – Model 1**  
**Controlling for Race and Application Variables**  
**1,984 African American, and 18,870 White Recruits**  
**Who Applied for Pension at Least Once**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>\$21.22</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-\$1.09</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-\$10.34</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. General Law Period</b>	<b>-\$1.84</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Consolidation Act Period</b>	<b>-\$1.26</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Arrears Act Period</b>	<b>-\$0.05</b>	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Age Act Period</b>	<b>\$0.47</b>	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Age &amp; Service Act Period</b>	<b>\$9.66</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>22.95%</b>	

**Note:** Omitted Category: 1<sup>st</sup> App. Disability Act Period

**\*\*\*** Statistical Significance at the 1% level

# Regression Analysis of Avg.\$ Amount per Month – Model 2 Controlling for Race, Application Variables, and Interaction of Ethnicity and Application Variables

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<u>Statistically Significant</u> <u>Interaction Terms</u>		
Black * 1 <sup>st</sup> App. General Law	\$1.67	**
Black * 1 <sup>st</sup> App. Age & Service Law	-\$5.02	*
Adjusted R2	22.98%	

\*\* Statistical Significance at the 5% level

\* Statistical Significance at the 10% level

**Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase – Model 1  
Controlling for Race and Application Variables  
1,984 African American, and 18,870 White Recruits  
Who Applied for Pension at Least Once**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. General Law Period</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Consolidation Act Period</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Arrears Act Period</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Age Act Period</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. Age &amp; Service Act Period</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>13.25%</b>	

**Note:** Omitted Category: 1<sup>st</sup> App. Disability Act Period

**\*\*\*** Statistical Significance at the 1% level

# Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase – Model 2 Controlling for Race, Application Variables, and Interaction of Race and Application Variables

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<u>Statistically Significant</u> <u>Interaction Terms</u>		
Black	-0.08	***
Black * Attorney	-0.20	***
Black * 1 <sup>st</sup> App. General Law	0.11	***
Adjusted R2	13.59%	

\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level

**Regression Analyses of Avg. % Reject  
Demonstrate Almost Exactly the Opposite  
Results as those in Regression Analyses of  
Avg. % Increase**

**-- Controlling for Race, Application Variables  
(Model 1), and Interactions of Race and  
Application Variables (Model 2)**

# Study of Disability and Race Injury and GSW 1<sup>st</sup> Application Population and Sub-Samples

	<u>African American</u>	<u>White</u>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Application GSW</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>4,283</b>
<b>% of Population 1<sup>st</sup> Apps</b>	<b>(23.71%)</b>	<b>(23.45%)</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Application GSW &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> Applied under 1862</b>		
<b>General Law</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,582</b>
<b>% of Sub-Sample 1<sup>st</sup> Apps</b>	<b>(71.29%)</b>	<b>(61.56%)</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Application GSW &amp; 1<sup>st</sup> Applied under 1890</b>		
<b>Disability Pension Act</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>608</b>
<b>% of Sub-Sample 1<sup>st</sup> Apps</b>	<b>(14.89%)</b>	<b>(8.84%)</b>



**Regression Analysis of Avg. \$ Amount per Month – Model 3  
Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions  
101 African American, and 2,570 White Recruits  
Whose First Applications Were Filed During the 1862 General Law Period**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
Intercept	\$17.09	***
Black Recruits	\$2.33	
1 <sup>st</sup> App. = Injury & GSW	-\$0.34	
Avg. % Apps. with Attorney	-\$6.58	***
Black*1 <sup>st</sup> App. = Injury & GSW	-\$0.18	
Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney	-\$2.56	
Adjusted R2	7.87%	

\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level

**Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase – Model 3**  
**Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions**  
**101 African American, and 2,570 White Recruits**  
**Whose First Applications Were Filed During the 1862 General Law Period**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. = Injury &amp; GSW</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*1<sup>st</sup> App. = Injury &amp; GSW</b>	<b>0.02</b>	
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>2.90%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**\*\* Statistical Significance at the 5% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. \$ Amount per Month– Model 4  
Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions  
1,189 African American, and 6,875 White Recruits Whose First Applications  
Were Filed During the 1890 Disability Pension Act Period**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>\$22.13</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-\$0.88</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. = Injury &amp; GSW</b>	<b>-\$0.09</b>	
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-\$11.80</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*1<sup>st</sup> App. = Injury &amp; GSW</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-\$0.25</b>	
 <b>Adjusted R2</b>	 <b>34.07%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**\* Statistical Significance at the 10% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase – Model 4**  
**Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions**  
**1,189 African American and 6,875 White Recruits Whose First Applications**  
**Were Filed During the 1890 Disability Pension Act Period**

	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Statistical</u>
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Significance</u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> App. = Injury &amp; GSW</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*1<sup>st</sup> App. = Injury &amp; GSW</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>20.91%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**\* Statistical Significance at the 10% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. \$ Amount per Month– Model 5  
Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions  
647 African American, and 4,642 White Recruits Whose First Applications  
Claimed MSK**

	<u><b>Coefficient</b></u>	<u><b>Statistical</b></u>
	<u><b>Estimate</b></u>	<u><b>Significance</b></u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>\$21.19</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-\$0.12</b>	
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-\$10.65</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-\$1.50</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>26.03%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**\* Statistical Significance at the 10% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase – Model 5**  
**Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions**  
**647 African American and 4,642 White Recruits Whose First Applications**  
**Claimed MSK**

	<b><u>Coefficient</u></b>	<b><u>Statistical</u></b>
	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Significance</u></b>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>0.01</b>	
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>17.03%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. \$ Amount per Month– Model 6  
Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions  
1,832 African American, and 9,068 White Recruits Who were Enlisted between  
1863 and 1865**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>\$21.47</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-\$0.99</b>	<b>**</b>
<b>Foreign Recruits</b>	<b>-\$0.88</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-\$10.01</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*1<sup>st</sup> Application under 1912 Law</b>	<b>-\$6.71</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-\$0.46</b>	
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>27.40%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**\*\* Statistical Significance at the 5% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. \$ Amount per Month– Model 7  
Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions  
84 African American, and 11,289 White Recruits Who were Enlisted between  
1861 and 1862**

	<u>Coefficient</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>Statistical</u> <u>Significance</u>
Intercept	\$21.32	***
Black Recruits	-\$1.21	
Foreign Recruits	-\$0.92	***
Avg. % Apps. with Attorney	-\$10.02	***
Black*1 <sup>st</sup> Application under 1862 Law	\$7.03	***
Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney	\$1.33	
Adjusted R2	20.43%	

\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level



**Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase– Model 6**  
**Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions**  
**1,832 African American, and 9,068 White Recruits Who were Enlisted between**  
**1863 and 1865**

	<b><u>Coefficient</u></b>	<b><u>Statistical</u></b>
	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Significance</u></b>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Foreign Recruits</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-0.25</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*1<sup>st</sup> Application under 1862 Law</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>19.49%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

**Regression Analysis of Avg. % Increase– Model 7**  
**Controlling for Race, Disability, Attorney, and Interactions**  
**84 African American, and 11,290 White Recruits Who were Enlisted between**  
**1861 and 1862**

	<b><u>Coefficient</u></b>	<b><u>Statistical</u></b>
	<b><u>Estimate</u></b>	<b><u>Significance</u></b>
<b>Intercept</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black Recruits</b>	<b>0.04</b>	
<b>Foreign Recruits</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Avg. % Apps. with Attorney</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Black*Avg. % Apps. With Attorney</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>***</b>
<b>Adjusted R2</b>	<b>8.21%</b>	

**\*\*\* Statistical Significance at the 1% level**

# Conclusion

- **Socioeconomic Background**

Compared to a typical white soldier, a typical African American soldier was more likely to be born, enlist, and die in the South; be native, younger, and more likely to be farm laborer or laborer.

- **Military Experience**

Compared to a typical white soldier, a typical African American soldier was more likely to be enlisted after 1862, slightly more likely to have the initial rank of a private, and more likely to die during the War.

## Conclusion (Continued)

- **Pension Claims Background**

**African American soldiers less likely to have filed a claim. Compared with a typical claim from a white soldier, a typical claim from an African American soldier was more likely to be filed after 1890, with attorney assistance, and with first claimed disability to be musculo-skeletal diseases instead of GSW.**

- **Pension Application Outcome T-test**

**Compared with a typical ruling outcome for a white soldier, a typical ruling outcome for an African American soldier was more likely to be a lower monthly amount granted, a higher likelihood of a rejection or a decrease, and a lower likelihood of an increase.**

## Conclusion (Continued)

### ■ Pension Application Outcome Regression Results

For all claims, African Americans had a lower probability (0.17 overall for the interactive model, and 0.21 lower for the non-interactive model) in an average % increase.

Applications with attorney assistance fared substantially worse in every model and sub-sample (0.20 lower probability in average % increase for interactive model, and 0.27 lower probability for non-interactive model)

African Americans fared worse relative to whites when their first applications were filed under 1890 rather than 1862. (Dummy variable indicating GSW received a probability premium in % increase (0.02) under the 1862 Legislation regardless of race.)

African Americans enlisted between 1863 and 1865 fared substantially worse relative to whites enlisted in this period (\$0.88 dollar discount per month, and 0.10 lower probability of receiving an increase). 98% of African Americans enlisted between 1863 and 1865, but only 40% of whites did. White foreign recruits of both earlier and later enlistment periods fared worse (0.88-0.92 dollar discount per month, and 0.02-0.03 lower probability of receiving an increase).

# Conclusion (Continued)

## ■ Preliminary Findings

Controlling for application features, did African American soldiers face relatively unfavorable outcome? **YES**

What were the sources of differences for African Americans?

- 1) Their claims received worse outcomes if filed under the 1890 Law rather than the 1862 Law. 57% of their claims were filed under the 1890 Law (39% for whites).
- 2) Their claims with attorney assistance received worse outcomes. 65% of their claims were filed with attorneys (59% for whites).
- 3) The most frequent two disabilities claimed by them, MSK (37% of all claims) and GSW (20% of all claims), received statistically equal outcomes as those claimed by whites (20% MSK and 26% GSW).
- 4) If they were enlisted between 1863 and 1865, their claims received worse outcomes. 98% of them were enlisted in the later half of the War, only 40% of the whites did.