how responsibilities can be divided between the public and the private sector? Lessons from history. *The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance: Issues and Practice*, July 1995, 20(76): 439–445. (Reprinted with permission of *The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance.)*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Unemployment Insurance Take-up Rates in Canada: Facts, Determinants, and Implications, by Paul Storer (Université du Québec à Montréal) and Marc A. Van Audenrode (Université Laval)

This paper examines the curious group of unemployed persons who are eligible for unemployment insurance benefits but do not receive them. The characteristics of the group are illustrated and factors linked to the decision to take up benefits are identified. A measure is provided for the sensitivity of estimated unemployment insurance disincentive effects to the existence of eligible nonclaimants. The results of the paper suggest that detailed modeling of the decision to receive unemployment insurance benefits is needed if empirical work is to serve as a reliable guide for unemployment insurance policy reform. *Canadian Journal of Economics*, November 1995, 28(4a): 822–835. (Reprinted with permission of *Canadian Journal of Economics.)*

The Medicaid Notch, Labor Supply, and Welfare Participation: Evidence from Eligibility Expansions, by Aaron S. Yelowitz

I assess the impact of losing public health insurance on labor market decisions of women by examining a series of Medicaid eligibility expansions targeted toward young children. These targeted expansions severed the historical tie between AFDC and Medicaid eligibility. The reforms allowed a mother's earnings to increase without losing public health insurance for her young children. Increasing the income limit for Medicaid resulted in a decrease in AFDC participation and an increase in labor force participation among these women. The effects were large for ever married women and negligible for never married women. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November 1995, 60(4): 909–940. (Reprinted with permission of *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*.)

Social Security and Endogenous Growth, by Jie Zhang (University of Windsor and University of Victoria)

This paper examines the effects of social security on the steady-state growth of per capita income in an endogenous growth model in which agents care about their own consumption, the number of children, and the welfare of each child. It shows that an unfunded program may simulate growth by reducing fertility and increasing the ratio of human capital investment per child to per family income when bequests are positive. Also, it may cause faster growth than funded programs, especially when receipts from funded programs are independent of contributions.