

**Rauscher and Burns**

**Online Appendix**

Table A1: Medicaid Policy Changes Implemented to Facilitate Access – by State

State	Removed Asset Test	Continuous Eligibility	Coordinated Care Services	Presumed Eligibility	Shortened Application Form	Home Visits	Officials at Care Sites	Expedited Applications	Transportation Costs	Total Number Adopted
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Alaska	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	5
Arizona	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
California	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Colorado	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Connecticut	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Delaware	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
District of Columbia	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Florida	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Georgia	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Hawaii	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Illinois	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Indiana	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Iowa	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kansas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Kentucky	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Maine	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Michigan	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
Minnesota	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	6

Mississippi	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	6
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Montana	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nebraska	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
New York	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	6
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Texas	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Utah	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Vermont	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	7
Virginia	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Washington	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7
West Virginia	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Wisconsin	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Wyoming	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Number of States	46	43	33	28	25	24	19	11	4	Mean=4.57

Compiled from Hill 1990.

Table A2: Descriptive Statistics  
Panel A: NVSS Birth Data

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>	<b>Pre-Expansion</b>	<b>Post-Expansion</b>
Birth Weight (grams)	3369.09	577.12	3372.61	3367.29
Gestational Length (weeks)	39.25	2.65	39.37	39.20
% Low Birth Weight	5.75	23.28	5.71	5.77
% Preterm Birth	9.43	29.22	9.12	9.58
% Intrauterine Growth Restriction	10.75	30.98	11.05	10.60
% Any Prenatal Care	98.37	12.67	98.50	98.30
% 1st Trimester Care	76.95	42.12	77.24	76.80
Prenatal Visits	11.00	4.06	10.90	11.06
Prenatal Care Length	7.14	1.80	7.13	7.14
% Born Post Expansion	66.21	47.30	0.00	100.00
% Removed Asset Test	77.01	42.08	88.19	71.30
% Shortened App Form	52.34	49.95	52.89	52.07
% Officials at Care Sites	46.96	49.91	38.01	51.53
% Continuous Eligibility	80.99	39.24	87.34	77.75
% Expedited Applications	13.71	34.40	15.95	12.57
% Coordinated Care Services	76.01	42.71	78.31	74.83
% Presumptive Eligibility	59.12	49.16	62.32	57.48
% Home Care Visits	55.81	49.66	54.78	56.34
% Transportation Costs	5.51	22.81	5.79	5.36
% 5 Reforms to Ease Medicaid Access	3.62	18.68	4.10	3.38
% 3 Reforms to Ease Care Access	25.33	43.49	29.08	23.42
Birth Month from Expansion Date	13.42	29.36	-20.99	30.98
Birth Year	1989.23	2.53	1986.37	1990.69
% Male Infant	51.20	49.99	51.18	51.21
<b>Maternal Characteristics</b>				
% <HS	22.33	41.65	20.26	23.39
% HS	39.10	48.80	41.76	37.74
% Some College	20.69	40.51	20.68	20.69
% BA	17.88	38.32	17.30	18.18
% White	68.00	46.65	73.94	64.97
% Black	16.37	37.00	16.72	16.18
% American Indian	0.91	9.48	0.95	0.88
% Asian	2.98	17.00	2.28	3.33
% Latina	11.75	32.20	6.10	14.63
Maternal Age	26.28	5.69	26.03	26.41
<b>State Controls</b>				
Poverty Rate	13.94	3.62	13.46	14.19
Unemployment Rate	6.50	1.69	6.62	6.44
AFDC Benefit for Family of 4	457.95	182.87	420.21	477.21
% Democrat Governor	53.22	49.90	62.63	48.41

% Black Residents	12.48	8.86	12.74	12.34
% Latinx Residents	7.95	9.39	4.94	9.49
Population (thousands)	10490.01	8685.81	8100.23	11709.48
Number of Births	2,777,872		938,573	1,839,299

NVSS birth data 1985-1994: 10% annual random sample of singleton births with infant health, prenatal care, and maternal education and race information, limited to births within 60 months of Medicaid expansion in maternal state of residence. Annual state characteristics from Census Bureau, University of Kentucky Poverty Center's State Welfare database, and Current Population Survey.

Panel B: Medicaid Data

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Pre-Expansion	Post-Expansion
<b>Medicaid</b>				
Cash Transfer Recipients/Population in Poverty	0.74	0.28	0.63	0.82
Recipients/Population	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.11
Payments for Cash Transfer				
Recipients/Population in Poverty (1995 \$)	2445.30	1485.21	1918.21	2792.07
Payments/Population (1995 \$)	299.12	154.20	225.43	347.60
5 Reforms to Ease Medicaid Access	0.06	0.24	0.06	0.06
3 Reforms to Ease Care Access	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.20
Born Post Expansion	0.60	0.49	0.00	1.00
Year from Expansion	1.52	2.99	-1.59	3.57
Year	1989.52	2.88	1986.59	1991.46
<b>State Controls</b>				
Population in Poverty (thousands)	680.17	823.95	661.63	692.37
Population (thousands)	4885.50	5410.34	4906.27	4871.83
Poverty Rate	13.53	4.28	13.38	13.64
Unemployment Rate	6.15	1.80	6.38	5.99
AFDC Benefit for Family of 4	443.31	166.60	426.32	454.48
% Democrat Governor	0.59	0.49	0.62	0.57
% Black Residents	11.03	12.60	10.27	11.54
% Latinx Residents	4.52	7.10	4.36	4.63
State-Year Observations	504		200	304

MSIS data 1985-1994. Annual state characteristics from Census Bureau, University of Kentucky Poverty Center's State Welfare database, and Current Population Survey.

Table A3: Coefficients for Medicaid Expansion and Reform Combinations by Race and Education – Predicting Maternal Health Behaviors During Pregnancy

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Black	Latina	White	No College	College
Tobacco Use					
Post Expansion	-0.071** (0.018)	-0.064 (0.237)	-0.019** (0.006)	0.001 (0.016)	-0.011** (0.004)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.356** (0.016)	0.051 (0.238)	-0.038** (0.005)	-0.071** (0.007)	0.011** (0.004)
Post * Care Access Combination	-0.422** (0.016)	-0.135 (0.132)	-0.029** (0.007)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.026* (0.010)
Alcohol Use					
Post Expansion	-0.186** (0.026)	-0.129 (0.122)	-0.032** (0.002)	-0.063** (0.007)	-0.019** (0.005)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.169** (0.052)	-0.147 (0.122)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.017** (0.004)	0.000 (0.011)
Post * Care Access Combination	0.006 (0.035)	0.122+ (0.066)	0.002 (0.009)	-0.014* (0.006)	0.039** (0.014)
Daily Cigarettes					
Post Expansion	0.362 (0.448)	-1.536 (3.144)	-0.187 (0.183)	-0.080 (0.267)	0.055 (0.065)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-3.428** (0.740)	-1.847 (3.173)	0.379** (0.089)	0.091 (0.088)	0.479** (0.043)
Post * Care Access Combination	-2.494** (0.469)	-2.090 (1.613)	-0.379* (0.160)	0.066 (0.265)	-0.281* (0.121)
Weekly Alcoholic Drinks					
Post Expansion	-0.319 (0.207)	-0.016 (0.025)	-0.027** (0.006)	-0.082** (0.009)	0.001 (0.007)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.751* (0.324)	-0.128* (0.060)	0.025* (0.010)	-0.025* (0.010)	0.119** (0.012)
Post * Care Access Combination	-0.261 (0.200)	-0.090* (0.037)	-0.059** (0.014)	-0.199** (0.014)	0.075** (0.022)
Weight Gain					
Post Expansion	-3.475 (6.023)	2.895 (3.531)	-1.074** (0.226)	-1.401+ (0.757)	-0.441** (0.124)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	14.205 (9.924)	8.668* (3.542)	0.182 (0.203)	-0.625 (0.385)	1.574** (0.111)
Post * Care Access Combination	0.102 (5.654)	-3.492+ (1.913)	-2.256** (0.378)	-3.164** (0.836)	-1.358** (0.130)

NVSS birth data 1988-1994: 10% annual random sample of singleton births with infant health, prenatal care, and maternal education and race information, limited to births within 48 months of Medicaid expansion in maternal state of residence. Coefficients are from models controlling for maternal age, infant sex, state unemployment rate, poverty rate, AFDC benefit for a family of 4, an indicator for Democrat governor, percent Black, percent Latinx, (log) population, individual reforms, and state and year fixed effects. Coefficients are from separate models by maternal race/ethnicity (models 1-3) and education (models 4-5).

Estimates use an alternative combination of Medicaid access reforms including 4 reforms (shortened applications, expedited applications, officials at care sites, and continuous eligibility) due to the shorter time range in the dependent variables.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.1

Shaded coefficients indicate significant differences between coefficients by race (Black-White), ethnicity (Latina-White), or education (no college-college) (p<0.05; Clogg et al. 1995).

Table A4: Coefficients for Medicaid Expansion and Reform Combinations by State Physicians per Capita

Panel A: Predicting Infant Health

VARIABLES	(1) Birth Weight	(2) Gestational Length	(3) Low Birth Weight	(4) Preterm Birth
<u>Low Physicians per Capita</u>				
Post Expansion	30.506** (9.032)	0.106* (0.046)	-0.010+ (0.005)	-0.009 (0.006)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	6.943 (4.190)	0.018 (0.040)	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.006+ (0.003)
Post*Care Access Combo	-6.293 (8.927)	-0.084+ (0.045)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.006 (0.005)
<u>High Physicians per Capita</u>				
Post Expansion	32.524* (14.042)	0.229** (0.054)	-0.011** (0.002)	-0.018** (0.002)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	8.399 (6.886)	0.067+ (0.035)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.006 (0.003)
Post*Care Access Combo	44.558** (10.077)	0.197** (0.032)	-0.012** (0.002)	-0.010** (0.003)

Panel B: Predicting Prenatal Care

VARIABLES	(1) Any Prenatal Care	(2) 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester Care	(3) Prenatal Visits	(4) Prenatal Care Length
<u>Low Physicians per Capita</u>				
Post Expansion	0.005 (0.003)	-0.018* (0.008)	0.012 (0.109)	-0.074+ (0.043)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	-0.004+ (0.002)	-0.015+ (0.008)	-0.240+ (0.121)	-0.090+ (0.047)
Post*Care Access Combo	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.010)	-0.237+ (0.136)	0.045 (0.053)
<u>High Physicians per Capita</u>				
Post Expansion	0.007 (0.007)	0.007 (0.021)	0.260 (0.152)	0.001 (0.142)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	-0.012** (0.004)	-0.012 (0.012)	-0.097 (0.130)	-0.147* (0.065)
Post*Care Access Combo	0.021** (0.007)	0.040* (0.016)	0.529** (0.100)	0.260* (0.107)

NVSS birth data 1985-1994: 10% annual random sample of singleton births with infant health, prenatal care, and maternal education and race information, limited to births within 48 months of Medicaid expansion in maternal state of residence. Samples are limited to states below and above the 1991 median level of physicians per capita (2 physicians per 1,000 residents; using data from Johnson 2002:89). Coefficients are from models controlling for maternal age, infant sex, state unemployment rate, poverty rate, AFDC benefit for a family of 4, an indicator for Democrat governor, percent Black, percent Latinx, (log) population, individual reforms, and state and year fixed effects.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.1

Shaded coefficients indicate significant differences between coefficients above and below median state physicians per capita (p<0.05; Clogg et al. 1995).

Table A5: Coefficients for Medicaid Expansion and Reform Combinations by Race and Education by State Physicians per Capita  
Panel A: Predicting Infant Health

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Black	Latina	White	No College	College
<b>Birth Weight</b>					
<b>Low Physicians per Capita</b>					
Post Expansion	58.653 (40.185)	-5.922 (30.048)	34.038** (10.380)	29.848* (12.416)	19.625+ (9.743)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-9.445 (12.517)	.	-2.804 (4.421)	17.030* (6.493)	-7.598 (6.320)
Post * Care Access Combination	-23.439 (21.725)	-41.360 (44.142)	-13.362 (9.958)	5.977 (11.904)	-26.035* (11.577)
<b>High Physicians per Capita</b>					
Post Expansion	15.604 (18.387)	91.352** (26.980)	6.699 (8.783)	45.422** (12.089)	19.119 (19.061)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-49.385* (18.851)	188.000** (17.811)	20.785** (3.723)	13.330 (9.989)	-2.254 (6.500)
Post * Care Access Combination	41.305** (10.032)	59.818** (16.004)	15.555* (6.396)	68.812** (8.303)	17.395 (13.913)
<b>Low Birth Weight</b>					
<b>Low Physicians per Capita</b>					
Post Expansion	-0.015 (0.018)	0.011 (0.013)	-0.010* (0.004)	-0.010+ (0.005)	-0.006 (0.006)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.030** (0.005)	.	0.003 (0.003)	-0.007+ (0.004)	0.011** (0.003)
Post * Care Access Combination	0.029* (0.011)	-0.018 (0.034)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.005)	0.006 (0.004)
<b>High Physicians per Capita</b>					
Post Expansion	-0.022 (0.021)	-0.025* (0.009)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.013** (0.003)	-0.008** (0.002)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	0.005 (0.013)	-0.092** (0.006)	-0.006** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.004+ (0.002)
Post * Care Access Combination	-0.019+ (0.011)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.005** (0.001)	-0.018** (0.003)	-0.005** (0.002)

Panel B: Predicting Prenatal Care

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Black	Latina	White	No College	College
<u>Any Prenatal Care</u>					
<u>Low Physicians per Capita</u>					
Post Expansion	0.032+ (0.018)	0.012 (0.015)	0.004+ (0.002)	0.006 (0.005)	0.004+ (0.002)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.014+ (0.007)	.	-0.008** (0.001)	-0.006+ (0.003)	-0.001 (0.001)
Post * Care Access Combination	0.014 (0.012)	-0.003 (0.018)	0.004+ (0.002)	0.004 (0.004)	0.002 (0.002)
<u>High Physicians per Capita</u>					
Post Expansion	-0.016 (0.028)	0.219** (0.025)	0.001 (0.002)	0.008 (0.010)	0.002 (0.002)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.052* (0.022)	0.122** (0.030)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.020** (0.007)	-0.002* (0.001)
Post * Care Access Combination	0.053** (0.011)	0.144** (0.016)	0.005* (0.002)	0.029** (0.010)	0.006** (0.002)
<u>Prenatal Visits</u>					
<u>Low Physicians per Capita</u>					
Post Expansion	0.712 (0.533)	-0.272 (0.407)	0.109 (0.096)	-0.070 (0.124)	0.188 (0.154)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.369+ (0.215)	.	-0.304* (0.137)	-0.310* (0.135)	-0.027 (0.120)
Post * Care Access Combination	-0.495 (0.345)	-1.181* (0.492)	-0.046 (0.163)	-0.282+ (0.145)	-0.151 (0.169)
<u>High Physicians per Capita</u>					
Post Expansion	-0.237 (0.702)	2.548** (0.456)	0.220* (0.081)	0.313 (0.214)	0.250* (0.096)
Post * Medicaid Access Combination	-0.411 (0.433)	-0.054 (0.504)	0.123 (0.113)	-0.215 (0.165)	0.039 (0.099)
Post * Care Access Combination	0.731* (0.325)	1.449** (0.283)	0.278** (0.082)	0.638** (0.135)	0.394** (0.079)

Coefficients are from models using the same sample and controls as Table 2, separately by maternal race/ethnicity (models 1-3) and education (models 4-5). Post-expansion coefficients are shown for the combination of reforms to increase access to Medicaid (all 5 reforms) or to increase access to prenatal care (all 3 reforms).

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.1

Shaded coefficients indicate significant differences between coefficients by race (Black-White), ethnicity (Latina-White), or education (no college-college) (p<0.05; Clogg et al. 1995).



Table A6: Coefficients for Medicaid Expansion and Reform Combinations – Controlling for Pretrends

Panel A: Predicting Infant Health

VARIABLES	(1) Birth Weight	(2) Gestational Length	(3) Low Birth Weight	(4) Preterm Birth
Post Expansion	20.861** (6.049)	0.098** (0.037)	-0.007** (0.002)	-0.012** (0.003)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	-42.021* (16.582)	0.113+ (0.059)	0.002 (0.004)	-0.013** (0.003)
Post*Care Access Combo	21.616** (7.944)	0.033 (0.044)	-0.007* (0.003)	-0.009* (0.004)
Observations	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,161,746
R-squared	0.028	0.004	0.003	0.005
State & Year Fixed Effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time-Varying Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

Panel B: Predicting Prenatal Care

VARIABLES	(1) Any Prenatal Care	(2) 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester Care	(3) Prenatal Visits	(4) Prenatal Care Length
Post Expansion	-0.001 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.011)	0.020 (0.131)	-0.029 (0.045)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	-0.008* (0.003)	-0.022* (0.011)	-0.216+ (0.111)	-0.156** (0.044)
Post*Care Access Combo	0.005 (0.005)	0.026* (0.012)	0.231 (0.157)	0.148* (0.071)
Observations	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,136,940	2,161,746
R-squared	0.009	0.058	0.039	0.059
State & Year Fixed Effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time-Varying Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

NVSS birth data 1985-1994: 10% annual random sample of singleton births with infant health, prenatal care, and maternal education and race information, limited to births within 48 months of Medicaid expansion in maternal state of residence. Coefficients are from models controlling for maternal age, infant sex, state unemployment rate, poverty rate, AFDC benefit for a family of 4, an indicator for Democrat governor, percent Black, percent Latinx, (log) population, individual reforms, state and year fixed effects, and dependent variable pretrends for states that implemented the reform combinations.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.1

Table A7: Coefficients for Medicaid Expansion and Reform Combinations – Using Alternative Medicaid and Care Access Combinations (implemented by 12 and 9 states, respectively)

Panel A: Predicting Infant Health

VARIABLES	(1) Birth Weight	(2) Gestational Length	(3) Low Birth Weight	(4) Preterm Birth
Post Expansion	22.900** (6.924)	0.106** (0.032)	-0.008** (0.002)	-0.011** (0.003)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	15.133* (7.405)	0.092** (0.032)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.003)
Post*Care Access Combo	14.671* (6.306)	0.021 (0.032)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
Observations	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,161,746
R-squared	0.028	0.004	0.003	0.005
State & Year Fixed Effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time-Varying Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

Panel B: Predicting Prenatal Care

VARIABLES	(1) Any Prenatal Care	(2) 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester Care	(3) Prenatal Visits	(4) Prenatal Care Length
Post Expansion	0.003 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.012)	0.075 (0.146)	0.003 (0.054)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	0.005 (0.004)	0.012 (0.012)	0.128 (0.132)	0.075 (0.065)
Post*Care Access Combo	0.009* (0.004)	0.010 (0.010)	0.218* (0.097)	0.100+ (0.057)
Observations	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,136,940	2,161,746
R-squared	0.009	0.058	0.039	0.059
State & Year Fixed Effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time-Varying Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

NVSS birth data 1985-1994: 10% annual random sample of singleton births with infant health, prenatal care, and maternal education and race information, limited to births within 48 months of Medicaid expansion in maternal state of residence. Coefficients are from models controlling for maternal age, infant sex, state unemployment rate, poverty rate, AFDC benefit for a family of 4, an indicator for Democrat governor, percent Black, percent Latinx, (log) population, individual reforms, and state and year fixed effects.

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.1

Table A8: Coefficients for Medicaid Expansion and Reform Combinations – Using Alternative Medicaid and Care Access Combinations (implemented by 16 and 9 states, respectively)

Panel A: Predicting Infant Health

VARIABLES	(1) Birth Weight	(2) Gestational Length	(3) Low Birth Weight	(4) Preterm Birth
Post Expansion	25.863* (9.958)	0.150** (0.049)	-0.008* (0.003)	-0.014** (0.005)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	15.118 (11.337)	0.134** (0.048)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.007 (0.005)
Post*Care Access Combo	13.490* (6.137)	0.017 (0.030)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
Observations	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,161,746
R-squared	0.028	0.004	0.003	0.005
State & Year Fixed Effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time-Varying Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

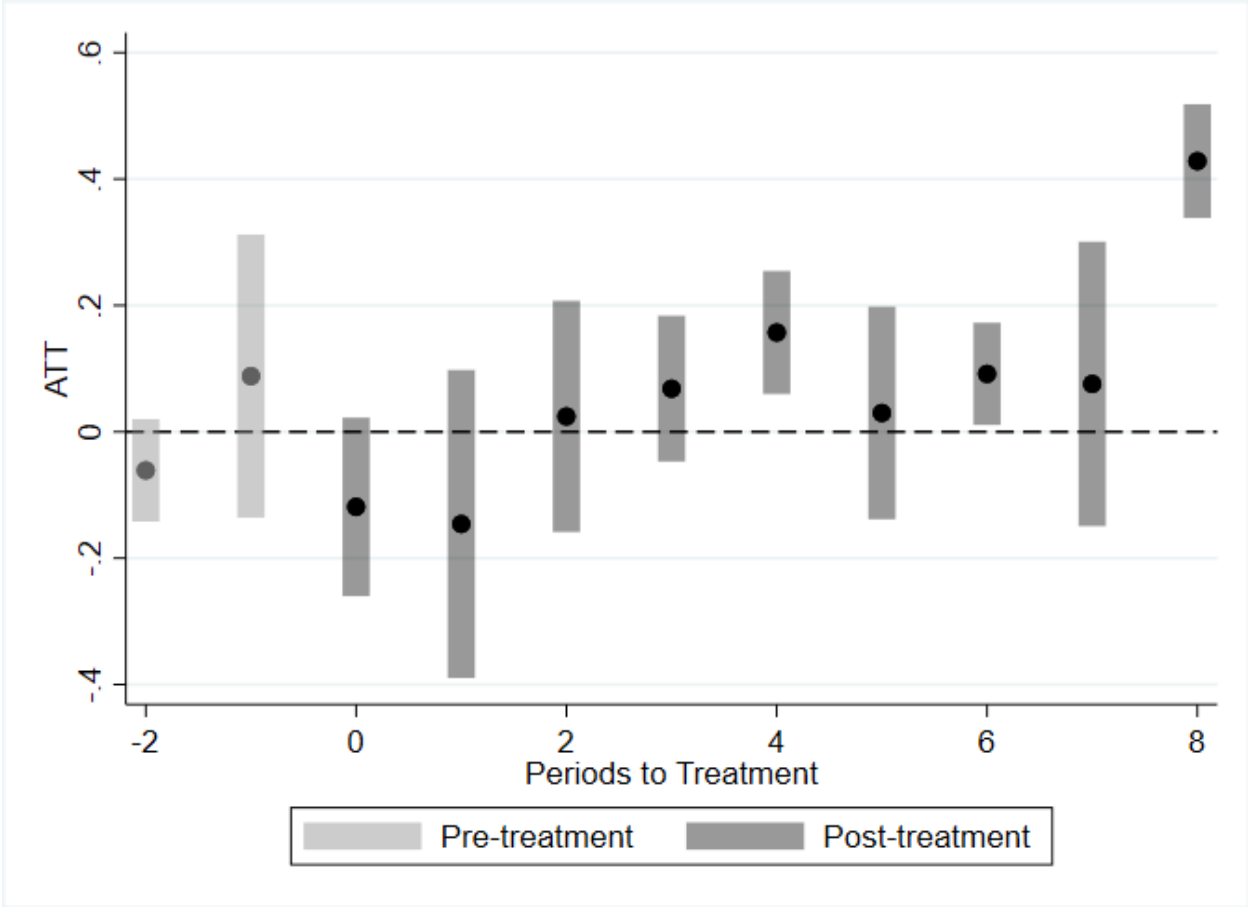
Panel B: Predicting Prenatal Care

VARIABLES	(1) Any Prenatal Care	(2) 1 <sup>st</sup> Trimester Care	(3) Prenatal Visits	(4) Prenatal Care Length
Post Expansion	0.000 (0.003)	0.010 (0.014)	0.172 (0.175)	0.014 (0.061)
Post*Medicaid Access Combo	-0.001 (0.004)	0.031+ (0.017)	0.246 (0.181)	0.069 (0.072)
Post*Care Access Combo	0.009* (0.004)	0.011 (0.009)	0.214* (0.090)	0.094+ (0.053)
Observations	2,161,746	2,161,746	2,136,940	2,161,746
R-squared	0.009	0.058	0.039	0.059
State & Year Fixed Effects	Y	Y	Y	Y
Time-Varying Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y

NVSS birth data 1985-1994: 10% annual random sample of singleton births with infant health, prenatal care, and maternal education and race information, limited to births within 48 months of Medicaid expansion in maternal state of residence. Coefficients are from models controlling for maternal age, infant sex, state unemployment rate, poverty rate, AFDC benefit for a family of 4, an indicator for Democrat governor, percent Black, percent Latinx, (log) population, individual reforms, and state and year fixed effects.

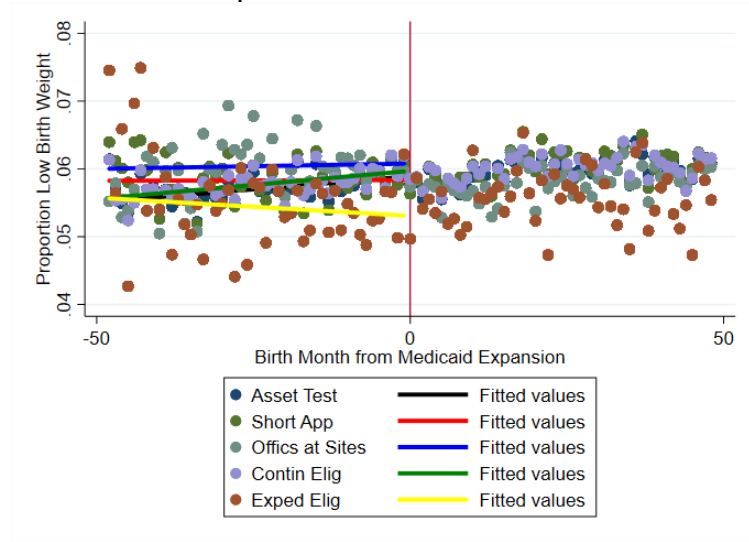
Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\* p<0.01, \* p<0.05, + p<0.1

Figure A1: Doubly Robust Difference in Differences Analyses: Coefficients Predicting State Medicaid Recipients per Residents in Poverty



Estimates by year from Medicaid expansion from doubly robust difference-in-differences analyses using csdid in Stata (Callaway and Sant'Anna 2020; Sant'Anna and Zhao 2020).

Figure A2: Low Birth Weight Trends before Medicaid Expansion by State Reforms  
A. Reforms to Improve Access to Medicaid



B. Reforms to Improve Access to Prenatal Care

