Appendix Table 2
Impact of Medicaid Eligibility Expansions on Births
Modeling by Race, Educational Attainment, and Parity | 1987-1997

Educational Attainment	Medicaid Threshold X Birth Parity	African American	White
Less than High School	1st Birth	0.208	0.059
		[0.289]	[0.167]
	2nd Birth	0.373	0.261
		[0.298]	[0.177]
	3rd+ Birth	0.404	0.238†
		[0.271]	[0.141]
	Sample Size	**11,223**	**13,158**
High School Diploma	1st Birth	0.117	0.019
		[0.175]	[0.091]
	2nd Birth	0.219*	0.120†
		[0.096]	[0.065]
	3rd+ Birth	0.154*	0.125**
		[0.061]	[0.046]
	Sample Size	**12,384**	**13,158**
High School Plus	1st Birth	-0.037	-0.048†
		[0.040]	[0.028]
	2nd Birth	0.038	0.012
		[0.042]	[0.030]
	3rd+ Birth	-0.019	-0.012
		[0.044]	[0.038]
	Sample Size	**12,814**	**13,158**

Notes: The outcome variable is modeled using the natural log of births and regressions are weighted by the population of women in each racial subgroup. Models include state, year, quarter, state-year, and state-cell fixed effects. All models also include controls for state unemployment rates, maximum cash welfare benefits for a family of three (AFDC or TANF), the natural logarithm of the state population for each racial subgroup, and indicators for family cap provisions, time-limit welfare waivers, the implementation of TANF, and state-level restrictions on the use of Medicaid funds for abortions. Standard errors are clustered at the state-level and are in brackets with statistical significance indicated as follows: † $p<0.1$, * $p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$, *** $p<0.001$.