

APPENDIX

Supplement to: Wherry LR, Miller S, Kaestner R, Meyer BD. “Childhood Medicaid Coverage and Later Life Health Care Utilization.”

Section 1. Description of Eligibility Estimates in Tables 1 and 2

In the paper, we present estimates that indicate differential treatment resulting from the Medicaid expansions by race and state of residence in the form of greater eligibility gains. To arrive at these estimates, we rely on a series of eligibility simulations similar to those conducted by Wherry and Meyer in their earlier work in this area. We estimate eligibility gains by child race and state of residence using all children ages 0-17 from the pooled 1981-1988 years of the March Current Population Survey. We estimate childhood eligibility for this pooled sample for each birth month and year from September 1979 to October 1987 using detailed federal and state eligibility rules for the years 1979 to 2005. Our simulation program uses information on state of residence, family structure and size, parent employment, and family income to calculate monthly public eligibility status through age 17. This simulation holds family characteristics constant over the child’s lifetime.

Our estimates are slightly different than those found in Wherry and Meyer due to a departure in our choice of sample selection. Wherry and Meyer use a similar methodology but rely on a national sample that draws children from the CPS by race and state cells. In contrast, our estimation relies on state-specific samples from the CPS to estimate eligibility. This means that the discontinuity estimates that we present by state (Table 2) encompass differences in state socioeconomic characteristics in addition to differences in state eligibility rules.

As in Wherry and Meyer, we rely on detailed eligibility rules in our simulation that are compiled by state and year on AFDC qualifying criteria, state Ribicoff rules, and federal and state Medicaid expansions for the years prior to welfare reform. For 1997 forward, eligibility is calculated under the post-welfare reform eligibility rules for Medicaid family coverage (“Section 1931” eligibility), as well as under continuing state Medicaid expansions and new separate state programs funded by the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Additional details on the sources used to calculate eligibility for each of these pathways is provided below.

Source Information for Eligibility Rules

For the years 1979 to 1996, Medicaid eligibility is calculated under the eligibility rules for the AFDC and the AFDC-Unemployed Parents (AFDC-UP) programs, optional state programs (e.g. Ribicoff children), and poverty-related expansions for children. For the years 1997 to 2006, public eligibility under Medicaid and CHIP are calculated under the rules for Medicaid Section 1931 eligibility, poverty-related Medicaid expansions and additional Medicaid expansions or new state programs under CHIP.

AFDC and AFDC-UP program parameters for 1979-1996 were provided by the Urban Institute through their Transfer Income Model, version 3 (TRIM3), which may be accessed at <http://trim3.urban.org/T3Welcome.php>. Using these parameters, we were able to calculate whether a family was eligible for either program based on state rules, monthly family income and family size.

Optional state programs include Ribicoff children, under which children may meet the financial standards for AFDC but do not qualify on the basis of family structure. Information on Ribicoff children programs for 1988 forward was drawn from materials provided by Bruce Meyer and used in Meyer and Rosenbaum, "Welfare, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Labor Supply of Single Mothers," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, August 2001. Rules for earlier years were drawn from the TRIM3 model, as well as from the 1983 Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)'s *Analysis of State Medicaid Program Characteristics* report.

Information on federally mandated changes in eligibility were collected from the 1988 Congressional Research Service Medicaid Source Book and the 2010 Medicaid Primer from the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Information on expansions in eligibility by state, including the population targeted, implementation date, and income cutoffs under the poverty-related Medicaid - and later CHIP-related expansions - were compiled from the sources below. Income disregard rules by state and year were downloaded from the Urban Institute's TRIM3 database.

- Maternal and Child Update, National Governors Association: 9/97, 9/98, 2/99, 1/00, 2/01, 2/02, 2/03, 9/06, accessed here: <http://www.nga.org/cms/home/nga-center-for-best-practices/center-publications/page-health-publications/col2-content/main-content-list/maternal-and-child-health-mch-up.html>
- Enrollment Increases in State CHIP Programs: December 1998 to June 1999, prepared by Vernon K. Smith at Health Management Associates for the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, July 30, 1999
- *Implementation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program: Momentum is Increasing After a Modest Start: First Annual Report*, January 2001 report prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. by Rosenbach, et al.
- Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured (mostly) annual surveys of state Medicaid/CHIP programs beginning in 2000: available for years 2000, 2002, and 2003-2006 at <http://www.kff.org/medicaid/50StateSurvey.cfm>

Section 2. Description of Disease Category Analysis

In addition to examining changes in utilization categorized by whether the diagnosis was related to chronic illness, we also examine hospitalizations and ED visits by more specific disease diagnosis categories to illuminate potential mechanisms behind the changes in utilization that we observe. The disadvantage of using narrower categories of admissions, however, is doing so reduces sample sizes and statistical power. For this analysis, we relied on the classification used by the International Classification of

Diseases, Ninth Revision to group primary diagnoses into 11 categories of diseases. We continue to exclude utilization related to pregnancy and childbirth in this analysis. We also excluded conditions originating in the perinatal period, which are specific to fetuses or newborns. We exclude congenital anomalies and diseases of the sense organs, neoplasms, and musculoskeletal system and connective tissue since utilization related to these diseases is extremely rare (fewer than 15 visits per 10,000) at the ages examined in this paper. Finally, we exclude injury and poisoning, and external causes of injury, which we believed were less likely to be affected by access to medical care during middle childhood, and instead use these types of visits as part of a placebo test in Section VII. We limit the analysis to black adults based on the fact that we did not find effects for white adults.

Appendix Table 4 presents the change in hospitalizations for black cohorts born after September 30, 1983 at age 25 by disease category. The percentage of hospitalizations in each category that is classified as a chronic illness is listed after the estimates; all disease categories contain some chronic illnesses. The results suggest decreases in hospitalizations across almost all of the disease categories, although the estimates vary in their size and significance. The more robust estimates indicate decreases in hospitalizations related to infectious and parasitic diseases; endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders; diseases of the nervous system; diseases of the circulatory system; diseases of the digestive system; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue. Appendix Table 5 presents the most common diseases falling under these categories, among which include HIV, diabetes and obesity, epilepsy, and heart failure.

Appendix Table 6 presents a similar analysis for ED visits. We find the strongest evidence of decreases in ED visits related to diseases of the circulatory system, with some evidence of declines in other disease categories including those of the nervous system, blood and blood-forming organs, skin and subcutaneous tissue, and other symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions. Appendix Table 7 reports the most common diseases of the circulatory system at this age, which include hemorrhoids and essential hypertension.

Section 3. Description of State-Level Analysis

In the paper we investigate differences in outcomes by state of residence. Given that states' socioeconomic characteristics and eligibility criteria in place prior to the expansions led to variation in the size of the gain in Medicaid eligibility for children born after September 30, 1983, we exploit this variation and estimate changes in outcomes associated with the relative size of the discontinuity in childhood eligibility in each state. In this Appendix, we present the full set of results from this analysis, which is described here.

We estimate the following specification for the 4-year window of observations around the cutoff:

$$\log(y_{cs}) = \alpha + \beta_0 D_c \cdot G_s + \beta_1 D_c + \gamma_{0s} c_s + \gamma_{1s} c_s^2 + \gamma_{2s} D_c \cdot c_s + \gamma_{3s} D_c \cdot c_s^2 + \delta_s + \delta_m M_c + \varepsilon_{cs}$$

(2)

where we regress the log of a given state-cohort outcome y_{cs} on an indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff D_c and its interaction with a measure of the size of the discontinuity in each state in eligibility-years G_s (as reported in Table 2). Our coefficient of interest is the interaction between D_c and the size of the discontinuity in years of Medicaid eligibility in state s , which captures the marginal effect of an additional year of eligibility on the outcome variable.

In addition to including state and calendar month of birth fixed effects, we also include second order polynomial trends in birth month cohort that differ on either side of the discontinuity. When possible, we estimate two versions of this model: a “flexible” version that allows trends by birth month cohort to vary by state and a “restrictive” version that requires the time patterns to be the same in all states. The flexible version may be preferred because it allows birth month trends to be different across states; however, because our number of observations is small relative to the number of parameters we estimate, the less demanding restrictive version is also appealing. We therefore have elected to report both versions.

Estimated Changes in Health Insurance Coverage

Before reporting results for hospitalizations and ED visits, we verify that there were differences in health insurance coverage by state that are consistent with the eligibility changes shown in Table 3. Specifically, we estimate changes in insurance coverage for the state-level analysis using restricted access NHIS data for the years 1992-1996. Due to small state samples for these cohorts in the NHIS, we only run the “restricted” version of the state-level model with this dataset.

Appendix Table 8 presents the results from this analysis. For all races and each race group, we find significant evidence of a larger increase in Medicaid coverage among individuals living in states with larger discontinuities in eligibility at the cutoff. Our estimate for all races indicates that an additional year of Medicaid eligibility during ages 8-14 is associated with a 4.4 percentage point increase in Medicaid coverage during any one of these years. This implies that over the entire 7-year period there is a gain in Medicaid coverage of 0.31 years. Furthermore, the estimate for any insurance coverage indicates the same magnitude increase, indicating there is no crowd out of private coverage. For non-blacks, we find gains in Medicaid coverage and any insurance coverage of similar magnitudes. For blacks, we observe a slightly smaller coefficient estimate for Medicaid coverage and no significant change in overall insurance coverage associated with the state-level discontinuity in eligibility. However, this analysis indicates a clear increase in Medicaid enrollment associated with a larger gain in Medicaid eligibility at these ages.

Estimated Changes in Mobility

One potential concern related to our analyses examining differences across states in utilization related to the generosity of the state Medicaid expansions is that we only

observe current state of residence in the hospitalization and ED data. If individuals move across states between the ages of the Medicaid coverage gain (ages 8-14) and the later ages examined in our data (ages 15 and 25) in response to receiving additional coverage, this mobility may bias the estimates in our analysis of state-level heterogeneity. To further investigate this concern, we use restricted access NHIS data for the years 2004-2013 with information on both state of birth and state of residence for the cohorts in our sample. We estimate equation (2) with a dependent variable indicating whether the respondent resides in a state different from their state of birth at age 25 and using the estimated discontinuity in eligibility from their state of birth. The results are reported in Appendix Table 9. We find no evidence of a systematic relationship between out of state mobility and the size of the birth date cutoff discontinuity. We also ran a specification that relied on data from the 2009 NHIS for cohorts in our sample and not conditioning on age, similar to the methodology used for the HCUP data. We again find no evidence of a relationship between out of state mobility and the size of the eligibility discontinuity (results available from the authors up request).

Estimated Changes in Utilization

Using the hospital and ED data, we have estimated equation (2) using as weights the state population of individuals in the range of ages used in these regressions, i.e., ages 22 to 30. These estimates are from the 2007 to 2011 5-year estimates of the American Community Survey. We also present the unweighted estimates.

Some state by birth month cohort cells have zero hospitalizations for blacks; if this is the case for any birth month cohort in a state, we drop that entire state when conducting the analysis for the black subsample. This leads us to drop two states in our analysis. We present the results for non-blacks for this reduced sample in addition to results that use all available states.

Due to the small number of states in our sample, we use the studentized wild bootstrap method with 999 bootstrap repetitions clustered by state for hypothesis testing and constructing confidence intervals. This method has been shown to perform well even when there are relatively few clusters (see Cameron, Gelbach and Miller 2008).

Appendix Tables 10-11 present these results using 2009 data, when the cohorts at the cutoff were approximately 25 years old. For the most part, the estimated coefficients are negative in sign suggesting a negative relationship between utilization and the size of the discontinuity. We also report results using hospitalizations in 1999 in Appendix Table 12, when birth cohorts born around the cutoff birth date are 15 years old. As in our main RD analysis, we do not find systematic evidence that those born immediately after the cutoff had fewer hospitalizations at this age.

Appendix Table 1. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Health Care Utilization at Ages 8-13

	All Races		Blacks		Non-Blacks		Households in Poverty		Households Not in Poverty	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Doctor Visit in Last 12 Mo	Hospital Visit in Last 12 Mo	Doctor Visit in Last 12 Mo	Hospital Visit in Last 12 Mo	Doctor Visit in Last 12 Mo	Hospital Visit in Last 12 Mo	Doctor Visit in Last 12 Mo	Hospital Visit in Last 12 Mo	Doctor Visit in Last 12 Mo	Hospital Visit in Last 12 Mo
<i>Global polynomial model</i>										
4-Year window	0.000 (-0.017, 0.017)	-0.001 (-0.008, 0.005)	0.050** (0.007, 0.093)	-0.014 (-0.030, 0.003)	-0.010 (-0.030, 0.011)	0.001 (-0.006, 0.009)	0.005 (-0.047, 0.056)	0.006 (-0.005, 0.016)	-0.001 (-0.024, 0.022)	-0.004 (-0.011, 0.004)
3-Year window	0.006 (-0.013, 0.026)	-0.003 (-0.010, 0.005)	0.039 (-0.008, 0.087)	-0.013 (-0.033, 0.008)	0.000 (-0.023, 0.024)	-0.001 (-0.009, 0.007)	0.016 (-0.043, 0.075)	0.007 (-0.005, 0.019)	0.009 (-0.017, 0.035)	-0.006 (-0.015, 0.003)
2-Year window	-0.010 (-0.036, 0.016)	-0.005 (-0.014, 0.003)	0.042 (-0.012, 0.096)	-0.015 (-0.039, 0.009)	-0.021 (-0.052, 0.011)	-0.003 (-0.012, 0.006)	0.016 (-0.050, 0.082)	0.012** (0.000, 0.025)	-0.013 (-0.048, 0.022)	-0.011** (-0.021, -0.001)
<i>Local linear regression</i>										
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.007 (-0.016, 0.029)	-0.003 (-0.010, 0.004)	0.041* (-0.004, 0.086)	-0.011 (-0.026, 0.004)	-0.001 (-0.026, 0.023)	-0.000 (-0.007, 0.006)	0.014 (-0.024, 0.053)	0.008 (-0.006, 0.021)	0.007 (-0.020, 0.033)	-0.008* (-0.017, 0.001)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.005 (-0.019, 0.029)	-0.003 (-0.011, 0.004)	0.044 (-0.014, 0.102)	-0.020 (-0.045, 0.005)	-0.002 (-0.029, 0.025)	-0.001 (-0.008, 0.007)	0.007 (-0.061, 0.075)	0.008 (-0.010, 0.025)	0.007 (-0.022, 0.035)	-0.008* (-0.018, 0.001)
<i>Baseline mean</i>	0.730	0.019	0.698	0.019	0.736	0.018	0.672	0.020	0.751	0.018
<i>N</i>	58,537	58,771	9,993	10,027	48,544	48,744	11,152	11,202	44,660	42,808

Notes: Data from 1992-1996 National Health Interview Survey Health Insurance Supplements. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 2. Regression Discontinuity Estimates, 2009 Hospitalizations (in Levels)

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	All	Chronic	Non-Chronic	All	Chronic	Non-Chronic	All	Chronic	Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (N=96)	18.632 (-146.499 - 183.763)	29.769 (-86.845 - 146.383)	-11.137 (-107.764 - 85.491)	-72.812** (-142.918 - -2.706)	-61.060** (-110.956 - -11.163)	-11.752 (-45.282 - 21.777)	86.336 (-50.805 - 223.478)	82.840* (-6.517 - 172.196)	3.497 (-92.346 - 99.340)
3-Year window (N = 72)	25.581 (-158.934 - 210.096)	40.819 (-96.185 - 177.823)	-15.238 (-113.669 - 83.193)	-95.795** (-172.178 - -19.412)	-68.293** (-123.154 - -13.432)	-27.502 (-67.015 - 12.011)	112.521 (-40.910 - 265.951)	101.135* (-8.769 - 211.038)	11.386 (-85.824 - 108.596)
2-Year window (N = 48)	157.822 (-74.150 - 389.795)	114.774 (-74.766 - 304.314)	43.048 (-82.086 - 168.183)	-143.988*** (-241.664 - -46.312)	-92.492** (-165.004 - -19.980)	-51.496** (-101.335 - -1.657)	279.559*** (115.437 - 443.680)	185.961*** (72.372 - 299.550)	93.598 (-20.600 - 207.796)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-40.191 (-185.380 - 104.999)	-9.273 (-114.508 - 95.962)	-38.054 (-104.793 - 28.685)	-126.955*** (-185.191 - -68.719)	-82.217*** (-122.690 - -41.744)	-41.600*** (-69.968 - -13.232)	92.187 (-42.289 - 226.662)	74.063 (-17.462 - 165.589)	10.215 (-65.068 - 85.499)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-88.560 (-286.020 - 108.900)	-11.187 (-147.099 - 124.725)	-22.883 (-138.661 - 92.895)	-154.026*** (-229.776 - -78.277)	-102.481*** (-157.040 - -47.922)	-50.233*** (-78.187 - -22.279)	68.451 (-113.313 - 250.214)	73.152 (-23.988 - 170.291)	95.236 (-44.943 - 235.414)
<i>Low Income - All Races</i>									
<i>Low Income - Blacks</i>									
<i>Low Income - Non-Blacks</i>									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	All	Chronic	Non-Chronic	All	Chronic	Non-Chronic	All	Chronic	Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (N=96)	27.932 (-62.834 - 118.698)	12.231 (-49.024 - 73.485)	15.701 (-35.884 - 67.287)	-48.444* (-105.190 - 8.301)	-43.043** (-81.493 - -4.593)	-5.401 (-33.227 - 22.424)	76.839** (1.422 - 152.256)	45.563* (-6.608 - 97.734)	31.276 (-13.777 - 76.329)
3-Year window (N = 72)	-9.096 (-117.819 - 99.626)	-10.199 (-82.730 - 62.332)	1.103 (-58.682 - 60.887)	-71.575** (-137.481 - -5.668)	-54.144** (-97.929 - -10.358)	-17.431 (-49.736 - 14.874)	65.164 (-32.538 - 162.866)	39.114 (-26.880 - 105.108)	26.050 (-28.208 - 80.309)
2-Year window (N = 48)	5.529 (-125.906 - 136.965)	-26.177 (-108.666 - 56.313)	31.706 (-44.170 - 107.582)	-109.061** (-191.390 - -26.732)	-79.325*** (-128.655 - -29.995)	-29.736 (-71.676 - 12.204)	112.082* (-5.353 - 229.517)	54.506* (-8.758 - 117.769)	57.576 (-15.104 - 130.256)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-14.495 (-91.962 - 62.972)	-29.417 (-82.417 - 23.582)	3.114 (-43.351 - 49.579)	-82.362** (-151.107 - -13.616)	-65.700*** (-109.530 - -21.870)	-15.554 (-44.838 - 13.730)	49.938 (-24.127 - 124.004)	24.371 (-21.581 - 70.323)	28.663 (-13.223 - 70.549)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-23.392 (-117.325 - 70.541)	-54.220* (-117.773 - 9.334)	27.217 (-40.718 - 95.152)	-80.579** (-147.341 - -13.818)	-70.829*** (-121.254 - -20.403)	-15.767 (-47.450 - 15.916)	61.312 (-32.050 - 154.673)	26.308 (-30.018 - 82.634)	55.646* (-6.325 - 117.617)

Notes: Sample includes 96 birth-month observations from pooled AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI hospital data. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 3. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Log Hospitalizations at Age 25 (2009) Using States Available in 1999

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (N= 96)	-0.003 (-0.030 - 0.025)	-0.005 (-0.053 - 0.043)	-0.001 (-0.033 - 0.031)	-0.087** (-0.169 - -0.005)	-0.140** (-0.246 - -0.033)	-0.017 (-0.115 - 0.081)	0.015 (-0.016 - 0.046)	0.031 (-0.019 - 0.081)	0.002 (-0.037 - 0.042)
3-Year window (N = 72)	-0.003 (-0.034 - 0.028)	-0.007 (-0.064 - 0.050)	-0.000 (-0.033 - 0.033)	-0.115** (-0.207 - -0.022)	-0.182*** (-0.302 - -0.062)	-0.025 (-0.146 - 0.096)	0.020 (-0.015 - 0.056)	0.039 (-0.022 - 0.101)	0.004 (-0.038 - 0.046)
2-Year window (N = 48)	0.013 (-0.025 - 0.051)	0.016 (-0.055 - 0.087)	0.009 (-0.039 - 0.058)	-0.185*** (-0.306 - -0.064)	-0.239*** (-0.408 - -0.070)	-0.114 (-0.260 - 0.033)	0.053*** (0.014 - 0.092)	0.082*** (0.022 - 0.142)	0.027 (-0.028 - 0.083)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.015 (-0.035 - 0.006)	-0.021 (-0.063 - 0.021)	-0.007 (-0.027 - 0.014)	-0.157*** (-0.230 - -0.084)	-0.195*** (-0.305 - -0.086)	-0.081* (-0.163 - 0.002)	0.014 (-0.011 - 0.039)	0.027 (-0.020 - 0.074)	-0.002 (-0.030 - 0.025)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.019 (-0.046 - 0.009)	-0.018 (-0.071 - 0.036)	0.008 (-0.027 - 0.044)	-0.175*** (-0.259 - -0.091)	-0.208*** (-0.325 - -0.091)	-0.123*** (-0.211 - -0.035)	0.013 (-0.021 - 0.048)	0.028 (-0.023 - 0.080)	0.048* (-0.006 - 0.102)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AZ, CA, HI, IA, NY, TX, OR, and WI data. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 4. Change in Hospitalizations At Age 25 by Diseases Category, Black Patients

	(1) Infectious and Parasitic diseases	(2) Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	(3) Diseases of the blood and blood- forming organs	(4) Mental disorders	(5) Diseases of the nervous system	(6) Diseases of the circulatory system
<i>Global polynomial model</i>						
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.230* (-0.500 - 0.040)	-0.204 (-0.486 - 0.078)	-0.161 (-0.551 - 0.229)	-0.016 (-0.136 - 0.104)	-0.365** (-0.702 - -0.028)	-0.092 (-0.372 - 0.188)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.343** (-0.675 - -0.011)	-0.266* (-0.580 - 0.047)	-0.162 (-0.599 - 0.274)	-0.005 (-0.145 - 0.134)	-0.439** (-0.856 - -0.023)	-0.102 (-0.423 - 0.220)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	-0.317* (-0.697 - 0.063)	-0.413** (-0.775 - -0.051)	-0.033 (-0.600 - 0.535)	-0.103 (-0.274 - 0.068)	-0.270 (-0.774 - 0.233)	-0.323* (-0.686 - 0.041)
<i>Local linear regression</i>						
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.261** (-0.470 - -0.051)	-0.382** (-0.693 - -0.070)	-0.141 (-0.468 - 0.186)	-0.046 (-0.150 - 0.059)	-0.344*** (-0.586 - -0.102)	-0.404** (-0.723 - -0.086)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.292** (-0.544 - -0.040)	-0.429** (-0.832 - -0.026)	-0.049 (-0.493 - 0.396)	-0.088 (-0.222 - 0.046)	0.244 (-0.288 - 0.776)	-0.699*** (-1.175 - -0.223)
Utilization Rate per 10000	20.17	33.61	57.07	120.18	15.43	24.72
Percent of Category that is Classified as Chronic	25.70%	90.50%	96.20%	99.10%	83.60%	74.80%
Category Represents X% of All Chronic Hospitalization:	1.77%	10.37%	18.73%	40.63%	4.40%	6.31%
	(7) Diseases of the respiratory system	(8) Diseases of the digestive system	(9) Diseases of the genitourinary system	(10) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	(11) Symptoms, signs, and ill- defined conditions	
<i>Global polynomial model</i>						
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	0.063 (-0.152 - 0.278)	-0.060 (-0.204 - 0.084)	-0.024 (-0.246 - 0.199)	0.222* (-0.043 - 0.487)	-0.082 (-0.256 - 0.092)	
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.026 (-0.233 - 0.181)	-0.100 (-0.276 - 0.076)	-0.050 (-0.306 - 0.207)	0.087 (-0.233 - 0.406)	-0.009 (-0.224 - 0.206)	
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	-0.194 (-0.433 - 0.046)	-0.169 (-0.411 - 0.073)	-0.123 (-0.454 - 0.208)	0.070 (-0.325 - 0.465)	0.018 (-0.230 - 0.265)	
<i>Local linear regression</i>						
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.113 (-0.266 - 0.039)	-0.141** (-0.278 - -0.004)	-0.048 (-0.264 - 0.169)	0.137 (-0.053 - 0.327)	-0.033 (-0.170 - 0.104)	
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.210** (-0.402 - -0.018)	-0.173** (-0.325 - -0.021)	-0.059 (-0.293 - 0.174)	0.195* (-0.010 - 0.401)	-0.015 (-0.174 - 0.144)	
Utilization Rate per 10000	37.35	53.96	26.53	16.38	21.79	
Percent of Category that is Classified as Chronic	42%	18.90%	14.80%	8.50%	0.80%	
Category Represents X% of All Chronic Hospitalization:	5.36%	3.48%	1.34%	0.48%	0.06%	

Notes: Sample includes AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI. Rates were calculated using age-specific population estimates by race for these states from the 2009 American Community Survey downloaded from IPUMS. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10.

Appendix Table 5. Most Common Sub-Categories for Hospitalizations (Black 25 Year Olds)

	Percent of Category		Percent of Category
Infectious and parasitic Diseases		Diseases of the respiratory system	
Sepsis	33%	Asthma	39%
HIV	24%	Pneumonia	23%
Intestinal infections due to other organisms	9%	Other diseases of lung	6%
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders		Diseases of the digestive system	
Diabetes mellitus	72%	Cholelithiasis (gall stones)	15%
Obesity and other hyperalimentation	10%	Appendicitis	13%
Disorders of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance	9%	Diseases of pancreas	10%
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs		Diseases of the genitourinary system	
Hereditary hemolytic anemias (e.g., sickle cell anemia)	89%	Infections of kidney	16%
Iron deficiency anemias	4%	Other disorders of urethra and urinary tract	14%
Other and unspecified anemias	2%	Acute renal failure	12%
Mental disorders		Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	
Schizophrenic disorders	41%	Other cellulitis and abscess	70%
Episodic mood disorders	32%	Chronic ulcer of skin	8%
Other nonorganic psychoses	9%	Cellulitis and abscess of finger and toe	5%
Diseases of the nervous system		Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	
Epilepsy	46%	General symptoms	32%
Multiple sclerosis	13%	Symptoms involving respiratory system and other chest symptom	24%
Migraine	9%	Other symptoms involving abdomen and pelvis	23%
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Heart failure	19%		
Hypertensive renal disease	13%		
Cardiac dysrhythmias	13%		

Notes: Sample includes AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI.

Appendix Table 6. Change in ED Visits at Age 25 by Disease Category, Black Patients

	(1) Infectious and Parasitic diseases	(2) Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	(3) Diseases of the blood and blood- forming organs	(4) Mental disorders	(5) Diseases of the nervous system	(6) Diseases of the circulatory system
<i>Global polynomial model</i>						
4-Year window (N= 96)	0.012 (-0.070 - 0.094)	-0.245 (-0.570 - 0.080)	-0.417 (-1.144 - 0.311)	0.020 (-0.131 - 0.170)	-0.041 (-0.194 - 0.111)	-0.212** (-0.419 - -0.005)
3-Year window (N = 72)	-0.008 (-0.124 - 0.109)	-0.309 (-0.681 - 0.064)	-0.617 (-1.459 - 0.225)	0.065 (-0.110 - 0.240)	-0.115 (-0.277 - 0.047)	-0.263** (-0.489 - -0.037)
2-Year window (N = 48)	0.078 (-0.062 - 0.219)	-0.217 (-0.731 - 0.296)	-0.594 (-1.701 - 0.514)	0.067 (-0.181 - 0.315)	-0.166 (-0.415 - 0.084)	-0.266* (-0.549 - 0.017)
<i>Local linear regression</i>						
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.048 (-0.030 - 0.125)	-0.239 (-0.536 - 0.059)	-0.542 (-1.254 - 0.170)	0.029 (-0.087 - 0.146)	-0.088 (-0.213 - 0.037)	-0.251*** (-0.441 - -0.062)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.125** (0.006 - 0.243)	-0.272 (-0.642 - 0.097)	-0.789* (-1.669 - 0.091)	0.078 (-0.090 - 0.246)	-0.158* (-0.320 - 0.004)	-0.227* (-0.457 - 0.003)
Utilization Rate per 10000	228.58	45.86	89.75	265.48	118.03	40.03
Percent of Category that is Classified as Chronic	2.98%	62.90%	91.58%	93.03%	76.60%	43.53%
Category Represents X% of All Chronic Hospitalization:	0.85%	3.60%	10.27%	30.86%	11.30%	2.18%
	(7) Diseases of the respiratory system	(8) Diseases of the digestive system	(9) Diseases of the genitourinary system	(10) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	(11) Symptoms, signs, and ill- defined conditions	
<i>Global polynomial model</i>						
4-Year window (N= 96)	-0.039 (-0.108 - 0.031)	-0.025 (-0.086 - 0.035)	-0.009 (-0.075 - 0.058)	-0.073 (-0.161 - 0.016)	-0.053* (-0.114 - 0.008)	
3-Year window (N = 72)	-0.060 (-0.139 - 0.020)	-0.014 (-0.082 - 0.054)	-0.027 (-0.109 - 0.056)	-0.049 (-0.148 - 0.050)	-0.074** (-0.140 - -0.009)	
2-Year window (N = 48)	-0.039 (-0.134 - 0.055)	-0.024 (-0.127 - 0.080)	0.033 (-0.078 - 0.144)	-0.059 (-0.180 - 0.062)	-0.051 (-0.142 - 0.041)	
<i>Local linear regression</i>						
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.025 (-0.087 - 0.036)	-0.008 (-0.062 - 0.047)	0.024 (-0.033 - 0.082)	-0.034 (-0.106 - 0.039)	-0.041* (-0.086 - 0.004)	
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.032 (-0.091 - 0.028)	-0.008 (-0.074 - 0.058)	0.055 (-0.021 - 0.132)	-0.086** (-0.166 - -0.006)	-0.013 (-0.067 - 0.041)	
Utilization Rate per 10000	754.86	433.98	531.46	290.06	1085.44	
Percent of Category that is Classified as Chronic	24.99%	6.70%	14.49%	3.06%	0.06%	
Category Represents X% of All Chronic Hospitalization:	23.57%	3.64%	9.62%	1.11%	0.08%	

Notes: Sample includes AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI. Rates were calculated using age-specific population estimates by race for these states from the 2009 American Community Survey downloaded from IPUMS. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10.

Appendix Table 7. Most Common Sub-Categories for ED Visits (Black 25 Year Olds)

	Percent of Category		Percent of Category
Infectious and parasitic Diseases		Diseases of the respiratory system	
Viral infection in conditions classified elsewhere and of unspecified site	39%	Asthma	21%
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlatina	12%	Acute upper respiratory infections of multiple or unspecified sites	20%
Candidiasis	10%	Pharyngitis, acute	19%
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders		Diseases of the digestive system	
Diabetes mellitus	54%	Other diseases and conditions of the teeth and supporting structures	24%
Disorders of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance	31%	Other noninfectious gastroenteritis and colitis	15%
Other disorders of pancreatic internal secretion	4%	Gastritis and duodenitis	11%
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs		Diseases of the genitourinary system	
Hereditary hemolytic anemias (e.g., sickle cell anemia)	92%	Other disorders of urethra and urinary tract	25%
Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	3%	Inflammatory disease of cervix vagina and vulva	13%
Other and unspecified anemias	3%	Noninflammatory disorders of vagina	12%
Mental disorders		Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	
Nondependent abuse of drugs	18%	Other cellulitis and abscess	53%
Neurotic disorders	18%	Contact dermatitis and other eczema	9%
Episodic mood disorders	13%	Urticaria	7%
Diseases of the nervous system		Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	
Migraine	36%	Other symptoms involving abdomen and pelvis	29%
Epilepsy	26%	Symptoms involving respiratory system and other chest symptoms	23%
Pain, not elsewhere classified	23%	Symptoms involving head and neck	14%
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Hemorrhoids	34%		
Essential hypertension	30%		
Cardiac dysrhythmias	10%		

Notes: Sample includes AZ, CA, HI, IA, KY, NJ, NY, UT, and WI ED data.

Appendix Table 8. Estimates of Effect of State Childhood Years of Medicaid Eligibility Gain on Health Insurance Coverage at Ages 8-13 By Race

	Post x Size of Discontinuity	N
All Races		
Medicaid	0.044*** (0.019, 0.069)	54,410
Any Insurance	0.044*** (0.030, 4.414)	58,771
Blacks		
Medicaid	0.035*** (0.0134, 0.057)	8,983
Any Insurance	0.014* (-0.002, 0.030)	10,007
Non Blacks		
Medicaid	0.044** (0.041, 0.077)	44,501
Any Insurance	0.051*** (0.029, 0.073)	47,535

Notes: Data from 1992-1996 National Health Interview Survey Health Insurance Supplements. Specification includes an indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff and its interaction with the size of the discontinuity, state fixed effects, and calendar month of birth fixed effects. Standard errors are robust and clustered by state. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

**Appendix Table 9. Estimates of Effect of State
Childhood Medicaid Eligibility Gain on Mobility from
State of Birth at Age 25**

	Post x Size of Discontinuity	N
All Races		
Moved from state of birth	-0.047 (-0.108, 0.014)	6,640
Blacks		
Moved from state of birth	-0.004 (-0.180, 0.172)	1,239
Non Blacks		
Moved from state of birth	-0.062 (-0.150, 0.026)	5,401

Notes: Data from 2004-2013 years of the National Health Interview Survey. Individuals not born in the 50 states or DC and those missing either state of birth or state of residence are excluded from the sample. Specification includes an indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff and its interaction with the size of the discontinuity, state fixed effects, and calendar month of birth fixed effects. Standard errors are robust and clustered by state. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 10. Estimates of Effect of State Childhood Medicaid Eligibility Gain on Hospitalizations At Age 25 By Race

	Population Weighted		Unweighted		N
	Post x Size of Discontinuity Restricted Model	Post x Size of Discontinuity Flexible Model	Post x Size of Discontinuity Restricted Model	Post x Size of Discontinuity Flexible Model	
All Races					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.080*** (-0.112, -0.050)	-0.064* (-0.139, 0.007)	-0.078* (-0.175, 0.020)	-0.047 (-0.173, 0.061)	1,824
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	-0.064* (-0.138, 0.005)	-0.069 (-0.198, 0.042)	-0.058 (-0.156, 0.040)	-0.111 (-0.271, 0.043)	1,824
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.099*** (-0.145, -0.053)	-0.067 (-0.149, 0.016)	-0.097** (-0.193, -0.005)	0.011 (-0.144, 0.168)	1,824
Blacks					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.047 (-0.161, 0.066)	-0.017 (-0.389, 0.357)	-0.057** (-0.108, -0.004)	0.040 (-0.493, 0.547)	960
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	-0.036 (-0.179, 0.108)	-0.023 (-0.608, 0.554)	-0.058* (-0.122, 0.001)	0.011 (-0.364, 0.396)	959
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.077 (-0.201, 0.044)	-0.010 (-0.173, 0.154)	-0.073*** (-0.119, -0.026)	0.085 (-0.738, 0.689)	960
Non Blacks (with Black sample states)					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.098*** (-0.114, -0.082)	-0.081*** (-0.108, -0.053)	-0.113*** (-0.205, -0.020)	-0.054** (-0.104, -0.010)	960
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	-0.084*** (-0.153, -0.015)	-0.069*** (-0.120, -0.018)	-0.125 (-0.324, 0.079)	-0.073 (-0.200, 0.058)	960
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.116*** (-0.134, -0.097)	-0.102*** (-0.140, -0.064)	-0.114 (-0.184, -0.043)	-0.054 (-0.144, 0.028)	960
Non Blacks (with all states)					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.085*** (-0.105, -0.065)	-0.069*** (-0.117, -0.022)	-0.087* (-0.186, 0.007)	-0.049 (-0.136, 0.042)	1,632
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	-0.073** (-0.142, -0.010)	-0.073* (-0.153, 0.005)	-0.067 (-0.177, 0.043)	-0.103 (-0.245, 0.040)	1,632
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.100*** (0.131, -0.069)	-0.073* (-0.143, 0.002)	-0.107** (-0.201, -0.010)	-0.000 (-0.158, 0.169)	1,632

Notes: 2009 hospitalization data are from AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT, and WI. Models using all races also include data from NC and NE. In addition to the indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff and its interaction with the size of the discontinuity and state fixed effects, the flexible regression specification also includes state-specific quadratic functions in birth month cohort that *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix Table 11. Effect of State Childhood Medicaid Eligibility Gain on ED Visits At Age 25 By Race

	Population Weighted		Unweighted		N
	Post x Size of Discontinuity Restricted Model	Post x Size of Discontinuity Flexible Model	Post x Size of Discontinuity Restricted Model	Post x Size of Discontinuity Flexible Model	
All Races					
Log Total ED Visits in 2009	-0.039 (-0.130, 0.052)	-0.077*** (-0.129, -0.028)	-0.097 (-0.325, 0.130)	-0.062** (-0.120, -0.008)	960
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log ED visits related to chronic illness	-0.020 (-0.159, 0.118)	-0.113*** (-0.203, -0.024)	-0.066 (-0.310, 0.179)	-0.059 (-0.171, 0.055)	960
log ED visits related to non-chronic illness	-0.044 (-0.131, 0.043)	-0.073*** (-0.114, -0.030)	-0.103 (-0.327, 0.147)	-0.064** (-0.118, -0.009)	960
Blacks					
Log Total ED Visits in 2009	-0.044 (-0.140, 0.049)	-0.040 (-0.180, 0.094)	-0.045 (-0.202, 0.106)	-0.014 (-0.300, 0.273)	864
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log ED visits related to chronic illness	-0.022 (-0.155, 0.106)	-0.019 (-0.424, 0.374)	0.025 (-0.197, 0.248)	-0.012 (-0.586, 0.550)	576
log ED visits related to non-chronic illness	-0.051 (-0.111, 0.007)	-0.045 (-0.178, 0.093)	-0.043 (-0.156, 0.069)	-0.012 (-0.261, 0.237)	817
Non Blacks (with Black sample states)					
Log Total ED Visits	-0.029 (-0.117, 0.060)	-0.083*** (-0.139, -0.028)	-0.034 (-0.179, 0.110)	-0.066** (-0.124, -0.008)	864
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log ED visits related to chronic illness	-0.018 (-0.178, 0.143)	-0.149* (-0.311, 0.023)	-0.035 (-0.312, 0.233)	-0.138 (-0.337, 0.073)	864
log ED visits related to non-chronic illness	-0.032 (-0.114, 0.050)	-0.075*** (-0.101, -0.050)	-0.036 (-0.165, 0.091)	-0.057*** (-0.098, -0.018)	864
Non Blacks (with all states)					
Log Total ED Visits	-0.030 (-0.120, 0.060)	-0.080*** (-0.110, -0.049)	-0.091 (-0.288, 0.108)	-0.072*** (-0.123, -0.025)	960
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log ED visits related to chronic illness	-0.013 (-0.159, 0.131)	-0.136** (-0.247, -0.012)	-0.065 (-0.350, 0.229)	-0.083 (-0.242, 0.088)	960
log ED visits related to non-chronic illness	-0.033 (-0.117, 0.050)	-0.073*** (-0.092, -0.054)	-0.097 (-0.349, 0.156)	-0.071*** (-0.122, -0.024)	960

Notes: 2009 ED data are from AZ, CA, HI, IA, KY, NJ, NY, UT, VT, and WI. In addition to the indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff and its interaction with the size of the discontinuity and state fixed effects, the flexible regression specification also includes state-specific quadratic functions in birth month cohort that are interacted with the indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff. Clustered wild bootstrap 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets and were used for hypothesis testing.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix Table 12. Estimates of Effect of State Childhood Medicaid Eligibility Gain on Hospitalizations At Age 15 By Race

	Population Weighted		Unweighted		N
	Post x Size of Discontinuity	Post x Size of Discontinuity	Post x Size of Discontinuity	Post x Size of Discontinuity	
	Restricted Model	Flexible Model	Restricted Model	Flexible Model	
All Races					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.007 (-0.421, 0.367)	-0.002 (-0.034, 0.030)	0.016 (-0.353, 0.422)	0.016 (-0.115, 0.153)	768
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	0.070 (-0.516, 0.634)	0.018 (-0.027, 0.063)	0.120 (-0.521, 0.725)	0.027 (-0.122, 0.181)	768
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.078 (-0.317, 0.160)	-0.035 (-0.083, 0.014)	-0.054 (-0.188, 0.075)	0.006 (-0.185, 0.196)	768
Blacks					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	0.010 (-2.21, 2.23)	-0.027 (-1.10, 1.05)	0.002 (-0.400, 0.404)	-0.043 (-2.512, 2.427)	384
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	0.091 (-1.38, 1.56)	0.028 (-0.156, 0.211)	0.073 (-0.787, 0.932)	0.004 (-0.181, 0.190)	382
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.079 (-0.206, 0.047)	-0.129 (-2.555, 2.297)	-0.073 (-0.187, 0.042)	-0.138 (-0.569, 0.294)	382
Non Blacks (with Black sample states)					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.101 (-0.496, 0.293)	-0.050 (-0.151, 0.051)	-0.033 (-0.809, 0.743)	-0.032 (-0.229, 0.165)	384
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	0.079 (-0.179, 0.337)	-0.071 (-0.244, 0.101)	0.121 (-0.263, 0.505)	-0.043 (-0.321, 0.235)	384
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.263 (-0.788, 0.261)	-0.060*** (-0.077, -0.043)	-0.167 (-1.071, 0.738)	-0.049 (-0.120, 0.029)	384
Non Blacks (with all states)					
Log Total Hospitalizations (excluding pregnancy)	-0.117 (-0.805, 0.558)	-0.039 (-0.107, 0.030)	-0.048 (-0.488, 0.363)	-0.008 (-0.151, 0.134)	672
By Relation to Chronic Illness					
log hospitalizations related to chronic illness	0.056 (-0.433, 0.494)	-0.058 (-0.181, 0.058)	0.112 (-0.462, 0.685)	-0.024 (-0.211, 0.121)	672
log hospitalizations related to non-chronic illness	-0.266 (-1.207, 0.571)	-0.046*** (-0.083, -0.008)	-0.160 (-0.651, 0.331)	-0.001 (-0.172, 0.171)	672

Notes: 1999 hospitalization data are from AZ, CA, HI, IA, NJ, NY, TX and WI. Models with all races also include OR. In addition to the indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff and its interaction with the size of the discontinuity and state fixed effects, the flexible regression specification also includes state-specific quadratic functions in birth month cohort that are interacted with the indicator for cohorts born after the cutoff. Clustered wild bootstrap 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets and were used for hypothesis testing. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix Table 13. "Placebo" Tests for 2009 Hospitalizations (Appendicitis and Injury)

	All Races		Blacks		Non-Blacks	
	(1) Injury	(2) Appendicitis	(3) Injury	(4) Appendicitis	(5) Injury	(6) Appendicitis
<i>Global polynomial model</i>						
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.005 (-0.066, 0.056)	-0.038 (-0.109, 0.033)	-0.014 (-0.155, 0.126)	-0.014 (-0.444, 0.417)	-0.001 (-0.067, 0.064)	-0.021 (-0.103, 0.061)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.008 (-0.082, 0.066)	-0.074 (-0.169, 0.021)	-0.064 (-0.237, 0.110)	0.118 (-0.357, 0.592)	0.005 (-0.073, 0.083)	-0.061 (-0.167, 0.046)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	0.012 (-0.088, 0.111)	-0.054 (-0.178, 0.070)	-0.096 (-0.322, 0.129)	-0.031 (-0.606, 0.545)	0.024 (-0.081, 0.129)	-0.032 (-0.165, 0.101)
<i>Local linear regression</i>						
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.008 (-0.039, 0.056)	-0.035 (-0.108, 0.038)	-0.029 (-0.171, 0.114)	-0.006 (-0.394, 0.381)	0.014 (-0.038, 0.065)	-0.014 (-0.076, 0.048)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.022 (-0.058, 0.103)	-0.042 (-0.123, 0.040)	-0.042 (-0.216, 0.132)	-0.451 (-1.210, 0.309)	0.037 (-0.044, 0.117)	0.003 (-0.114, 0.119)
	Low Income - All Races		Low Income - Blacks		Low Income - Non-Blacks	
	(7) Injury	(8) Appendicitis	(9) Injury	(10) Appendicitis	(11) Injury	(12) Appendicitis
<i>Global polynomial model</i>						
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.025 (-0.123, 0.074)	0.036 (-0.125, 0.198)	0.015 (-0.218, 0.248)	0.006 (-0.519, 0.531)	-0.033 (-0.153, 0.086)	0.065 (-0.108, 0.238)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.016 (-0.139, 0.106)	-0.046 (-0.251, 0.160)	-0.029 (-0.307, 0.249)	0.178 (-0.410, 0.766)	-0.018 (-0.169, 0.133)	-0.029 (-0.249, 0.190)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	0.030 (-0.131, 0.191)	-0.002 (-0.279, 0.274)	-0.109 (-0.437, 0.218)	0.076 (-0.706, 0.858)	0.062 (-0.145, 0.270)	0.015 (-0.281, 0.310)
<i>Local linear regression</i>						
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.004 (-0.094, 0.101)	0.018 (-0.117, 0.153)	-0.001 (-0.244, 0.242)	-0.004 (-0.368, 0.360)	0.008 (-0.117, 0.133)	0.044 (-0.098, 0.187)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.052 (-0.083, 0.187)	0.002 (-0.162, 0.166)	-0.001 (-0.293, 0.291)	-0.387 (-1.070, 0.295)	0.063 (-0.099, 0.225)	0.015 (-0.181, 0.210)

Notes: Sample includes AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT, and WI. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Appendix Table 14. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Mobility from State of Birth at Age 25

	All Races (1)	Blacks (2)	Non-Blacks (3)
<i>Global polynomial model</i>			
4-Year window	0.006 (-0.052, 0.064)	0.008 (-0.145, 0.161)	0.006 (-0.064, 0.076)
3-Year window	-0.034 (-0.104, 0.036)	-0.03 (-0.199, 0.138)	-0.032 (-0.121, 0.058)
2-Year window	-0.074 (-0.173, 0.025)	-0.067 (-0.282, 0.149)	-0.078 (-0.191, 0.035)
<i>Local linear regression</i>			
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.004 (-0.049, 0.057)	0.008 (-0.149, -0.170)	0.008 (-0.053, 0.070)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.018 (-0.121, 0.085)	0.019 (-0.170, 0.207)	-0.021 (-0.140, 0.099)
<i>Baseline mean</i>	0.296	0.277	0.300
<i>N</i>	6,640	1,239	5,401

Notes: Data from 2004-2013 years of the National Health Interview Survey. Individuals not born in the 50 states or DC and those missing either state of birth or state of residence are excluded from the sample. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses, *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 15. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Hospitalizations at Age 15 (1999), CA Excluded

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.002 (-0.056, 0.051)	-0.038 (-0.116, 0.040)	0.025 (-0.033, 0.083)	-0.109 (-0.276, 0.058)	-0.146 (-0.395, 0.102)	-0.055 (-0.226, 0.117)	0.022 (-0.029, 0.074)	-0.006 (-0.090, 0.078)	0.040 (-0.027, 0.108)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.020 (-0.080, 0.040)	-0.038 (-0.129, 0.052)	-0.007 (-0.076, 0.061)	-0.001 (-0.199, 0.197)	0.008 (-0.270, 0.286)	-0.012 (-0.228, 0.203)	-0.007 (-0.063, 0.050)	-0.017 (-0.114, 0.079)	-0.003 (-0.085, 0.079)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	-0.013 (-0.083, 0.056)	-0.024 (-0.130, 0.082)	-0.007 (-0.108, 0.093)	0.034 (-0.195, 0.263)	-0.004 (-0.371, 0.364)	0.084 (-0.144, 0.313)	0.007 (-0.067, 0.081)	0.017 (-0.100, 0.134)	-0.005 (-0.130, 0.120)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.047** (-0.089, -0.005)	-0.048 (-0.113, 0.018)	-0.050** (-0.099, -0.000)	-0.050 (-0.205, 0.105)	-0.053 (-0.257, 0.151)	-0.038 (-0.197, 0.121)	-0.036* (-0.072, 0.000)	-0.030 (-0.096, 0.036)	-0.046 (-0.104, 0.013)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.072** (-0.128, -0.017)	-0.076* (-0.166, 0.013)	-0.087*** (-0.147, -0.026)	-0.127 (-0.343, 0.089)	-0.106 (-0.454, 0.241)	-0.040 (-0.204, 0.124)	-0.069*** (-0.116, -0.023)	-0.041 (-0.137, 0.055)	-0.070* (-0.150, 0.010)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AZ, CO, HI, IA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, TX, VT, and WI data. Models with all races also include OR. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 16. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Hospitalizations at Age 25 (2009), CA Excluded

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window ($N = 96$)	-0.014 (-0.047, 0.018)	-0.007 (-0.055, 0.041)	-0.021 (-0.052, 0.009)	-0.095** (-0.178, -0.012)	-0.136** (-0.247, -0.026)	-0.040 (-0.138, 0.059)	0.002 (-0.032, 0.036)	0.023 (-0.028, 0.073)	-0.016 (-0.051, 0.018)
3-Year window ($N = 72$)	-0.009 (-0.045, 0.026)	0.006 (-0.050, 0.061)	-0.023 (-0.055, 0.009)	-0.113** (-0.210, -0.017)	-0.132** (-0.263, -0.001)	-0.087 (-0.202, 0.028)	0.011 (-0.027, 0.048)	0.037 (-0.024, 0.098)	-0.012 (-0.045, 0.021)
2-Year window ($N = 48$)	0.005 (-0.040, 0.050)	0.018 (-0.061, 0.098)	-0.007 (-0.050, 0.035)	-0.170** (-0.301, -0.040)	-0.182** (-0.359, -0.005)	-0.151* (-0.305, 0.002)	0.038* (-0.002, 0.078)	0.059 (-0.013, 0.131)	0.021 (-0.017, 0.058)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.019 (-0.043, 0.004)	-0.018 (-0.053, 0.016)	-0.024** (-0.045, -0.003)	-0.146*** (-0.228, -0.064)	-0.165*** (-0.267, -0.063)	-0.106** (-0.195, -0.016)	-0.003 (-0.033, 0.027)	0.013 (-0.033, 0.059)	-0.016 (-0.039, 0.006)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.023 (-0.053, 0.008)	-0.041 (-0.101, 0.018)	-0.036*** (-0.060, -0.012)	-0.166*** (-0.270, -0.061)	-0.201*** (-0.335, -0.067)	-0.121*** (-0.211, -0.032)	-0.006 (-0.046, 0.034)	0.015 (-0.041, 0.071)	-0.009 (-0.046, 0.028)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AR, AZ, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI hospital data. Models with all races also include NC and NE. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Appendix Table 17. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on ED Visits at Age 25 (2009), CA Excluded

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.019 (-0.049, 0.010)	-0.035* (-0.073, 0.002)	-0.017 (-0.048, 0.014)	-0.050** (-0.089, -0.011)	-0.050** (-0.089, -0.011)	-0.044** (-0.082, -0.005)	-0.012 (-0.043, 0.019)	-0.021 (-0.058, 0.015)	-0.011 (-0.044, 0.022)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.017 (-0.051, 0.016)	-0.038* (-0.080, 0.004)	-0.014 (-0.050, 0.021)	-0.028 (-0.089, 0.033)	-0.114 (-0.292, 0.064)	-0.013 (-0.075, 0.049)	-0.011 (-0.046, 0.025)	-0.024 (-0.067, 0.019)	-0.009 (-0.046, 0.029)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	0.004 (-0.036, 0.043)	-0.008 (-0.063, 0.047)	0.005 (-0.036, 0.046)	-0.047** (-0.094, -0.001)	-0.086 (-0.224, 0.053)	-0.040* (-0.087, 0.007)	0.010 (-0.033, 0.054)	0.022 (-0.036, 0.080)	0.009 (-0.038, 0.056)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.005 (-0.032, 0.022)	-0.027* (-0.054, 0.000)	-0.002 (-0.031, 0.027)	-0.026* (-0.052, 0.001)	-0.084 (-0.192, 0.023)	-0.018 (-0.045, 0.010)	0.004 (-0.032, 0.039)	-0.004 (-0.040, 0.032)	0.002 (-0.032, 0.036)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.006 (-0.033, 0.046)	-0.026 (-0.062, 0.011)	0.014 (-0.030, 0.059)	-0.021 (-0.050, 0.008)	-0.102 (-0.223, 0.020)	0.000 (-0.035, 0.036)	0.011 (-0.033, 0.055)	-0.004 (-0.041, 0.032)	0.014 (-0.035, 0.063)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AZ, HI, IA, KY, NJ, NY, UT, and WI ED data. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 18. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Hospitalizations in Low-Income Zipcodes at Age 25 (2009), CA Excluded

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.025 (-0.062, 0.011)	-0.025 (-0.086, 0.035)	0.020 (-0.028, 0.068)	-0.116* (-0.247, 0.016)	-0.178** (-0.328, -0.027)	-0.025 (-0.195, 0.144)	0.043 (-0.024, 0.109)	0.040 (-0.049, 0.128)	0.047 (-0.018, 0.111)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.016 (-0.068, 0.036)	-0.032 (-0.105, 0.041)	-0.000 (-0.054, 0.054)	-0.163** (-0.317, -0.010)	-0.215** (-0.389, -0.040)	-0.088 (-0.286, 0.110)	0.040 (-0.046, 0.126)	0.048 (-0.065, 0.161)	0.035 (-0.044, 0.115)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	-0.017 (-0.078, 0.044)	-0.035 (-0.116, 0.045)	0.002 (-0.072, 0.075)	-0.248** (-0.444, -0.053)	-0.327*** (-0.520, -0.134)	-0.135 (-0.381, 0.110)	0.064 (-0.041, 0.168)	0.081 (-0.037, 0.199)	0.049 (-0.065, 0.163)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.003 (-0.048, 0.043)	-0.044* (-0.094, 0.007)	0.000 (-0.037, 0.037)	-0.188** (-0.344, -0.032)	-0.278*** (-0.446, -0.109)	-0.073 (-0.253, 0.107)	0.022 (-0.043, 0.087)	0.020 (-0.076, 0.116)	0.033 (-0.014, 0.080)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.034* (-0.073, 0.005)	-0.069** (-0.135, -0.002)	-0.011 (-0.049, 0.027)	-0.188** (-0.343, -0.033)	-0.294*** (-0.486, -0.101)	-0.068 (-0.275, 0.139)	0.027 (-0.051, 0.105)	0.024 (-0.087, 0.135)	0.027 (-0.048, 0.102)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AR, AZ, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI hospital data. Models with all races also include NC and NE. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 19. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on ED Visits in Low-Income Zipcodes at Age 25 (2009), CA Excluded

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (N= 96)	-0.043** (-0.080 - -0.005)	-0.055* (-0.116 - 0.006)	-0.041** (-0.081 - -0.000)	-0.065** (-0.117 - -0.012)	-0.123 (-0.281 - 0.034)	-0.055** (-0.104 - -0.006)	-0.034 (-0.080 - 0.012)	-0.024 (-0.094 - 0.046)	-0.036 (-0.084 - 0.013)
3-Year window (N = 72)	-0.054** (-0.098 - -0.009)	-0.071* (-0.147 - 0.005)	-0.051** (-0.098 - -0.004)	-0.066** (-0.129 - -0.003)	-0.109 (-0.283 - 0.066)	-0.060* (-0.119 - 0.000)	-0.049* (-0.103 - 0.006)	-0.054 (-0.139 - 0.031)	-0.048* (-0.104 - 0.009)
2-Year window (N = 48)	-0.033 (-0.083 - 0.016)	-0.058 (-0.154 - 0.038)	-0.030 (-0.080 - 0.021)	-0.040 (-0.123 - 0.043)	-0.174* (-0.380 - 0.033)	-0.016 (-0.091 - 0.058)	-0.031 (-0.089 - 0.028)	-0.006 (-0.104 - 0.092)	-0.034 (-0.096 - 0.029)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.032** (-0.062 - -0.003)	-0.051* (-0.103 - 0.001)	-0.028* (-0.057 - 0.002)	-0.040** (-0.077 - -0.002)	-0.108 (-0.245 - 0.029)	-0.032* (-0.064 - 0.000)	-0.026 (-0.061 - 0.008)	-0.029 (-0.079 - 0.020)	-0.027 (-0.066 - 0.011)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.017 (-0.066 - 0.033)	-0.057** (-0.113 - -0.002)	-0.009 (-0.064 - 0.047)	0.009 (-0.033 - 0.052)	-0.124* (-0.267 - 0.020)	0.061** (0.012 - 0.111)	-0.025 (-0.081 - 0.030)	-0.028 (-0.084 - 0.028)	-0.026 (-0.084 - 0.033)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AZ, HI, IA, KY, NJ, NY, UT, and WI ED data. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 20. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Hospitalizations at Age 15 (1999), including controls for birth cohort characteristics

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	0.005 (-0.032 - 0.042)	-0.007 (-0.077 - 0.062)	0.012 (-0.030 - 0.054)	-0.006 (-0.122 - 0.111)	-0.073 (-0.260 - 0.114)	0.087 (-0.052 - 0.226)	0.035* (-0.001 - 0.072)	0.037 (-0.028 - 0.101)	0.034 (-0.009 - 0.078)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	0.006 (-0.032 - 0.043)	0.009 (-0.065 - 0.083)	0.001 (-0.043 - 0.045)	0.027 (-0.120 - 0.173)	0.022 (-0.194 - 0.239)	0.047 (-0.124 - 0.218)	0.024 (-0.017 - 0.064)	0.027 (-0.048 - 0.101)	0.021 (-0.027 - 0.069)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	-0.001 (-0.061 - 0.059)	0.009 (-0.093 - 0.111)	-0.011 (-0.083 - 0.061)	0.039 (-0.112 - 0.190)	-0.007 (-0.261 - 0.248)	0.108 (-0.087 - 0.304)	0.054* (-0.010 - 0.117)	0.076 (-0.018 - 0.170)	0.035 (-0.053 - 0.123)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.015 (-0.031 - 0.060)	0.063** (0.009 - 0.118)	0.004 (-0.042 - 0.050)	-0.012 (-0.096 - 0.073)	-0.023 (-0.180 - 0.133)	0.039 (-0.059 - 0.138)	0.066*** (0.024 - 0.109)	0.073*** (0.020 - 0.126)	0.034 (-0.015 - 0.082)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.028 (-0.039 - 0.095)	0.051 (-0.050 - 0.152)	0.003 (-0.051 - 0.056)	-0.030 (-0.177 - 0.118)	-0.046 (-0.290 - 0.199)	0.032 (-0.082 - 0.147)	0.090*** (0.032 - 0.148)	0.077** (0.017 - 0.137)	0.096** (0.023 - 0.169)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, MD, MI, NJ, NY, TX, VT, and WI data. Models with all races also include OR. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. Models include controls for the following birth outcomes: fraction of mothers with high school education, fraction of mothers married, fraction of mother receiving prenatal care, fraction of births low birthweight, fraction of births very low birthweight, number of births. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 21. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on Hospitalizations at Age 25 (2009), including controls for birth cohort characteristics

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	0.019 (-0.004 - 0.042)	0.031* (-0.004 - 0.066)	0.008 (-0.023 - 0.038)	-0.066 (-0.149 - 0.017)	-0.098* (-0.197 - 0.001)	-0.023 (-0.115 - 0.069)	0.035 (0.008 - 0.061)	0.061*** (0.019 - 0.103)	0.013 (-0.021 - 0.047)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	0.013 (-0.015 - 0.041)	0.028 (-0.015 - 0.070)	0.000 (-0.032 - 0.032)	-0.094** (-0.185 - -0.003)	-0.122** (-0.229 - -0.015)	-0.057 (-0.171 - 0.057)	0.033** (0.002 - 0.064)	0.066*** (0.017 - 0.114)	0.006 (-0.031 - 0.043)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	0.034 (-0.012 - 0.080)	0.040 (-0.033 - 0.112)	0.029 (-0.025 - 0.082)	-0.149** (-0.269 - -0.030)	-0.177** (-0.325 - -0.029)	-0.114 (-0.255 - 0.027)	0.059** (0.011 - 0.108)	0.072** (0.013 - 0.132)	0.048 (-0.017 - 0.112)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.005 (-0.025 - 0.014)	0.003 (-0.021 - 0.027)	-0.007 (-0.031 - 0.017)	-0.133*** (-0.198 - -0.068)	-0.102*** (-0.174 - -0.029)	-0.113*** (-0.188 - -0.039)	0.018 (-0.011 - 0.048)	0.025 (-0.003 - 0.054)	0.004 (-0.029 - 0.037)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.005 (-0.035 - 0.026)	0.005 (-0.032 - 0.041)	-0.005 (-0.045 - 0.035)	-0.142*** (-0.225 - -0.059)	-0.162*** (-0.256 - -0.068)	-0.115** (-0.205 - -0.024)	0.018 (-0.015 - 0.052)	0.031 (-0.010 - 0.072)	0.023 (-0.024 - 0.069)

Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI hospital data. Models with all races also include NC and NE. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. Models include controls for the following birth outcomes: fraction of mothers with high school education, fraction of mothers married, fraction of mother receiving prenatal care, fraction of births low birthweight, fraction of births very low birthweight, number of births. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 22. Estimates of Effect of Childhood Medicaid Eligibility on ED Visits at Age 25 (2009), including controls for birth cohort characteristics

	All Races			Blacks			Non-Blacks		
	(1) All	(2) Chronic	(3) Non-Chronic	(4) All	(5) Chronic	(6) Non-Chronic	(7) All	(8) Chronic	(9) Non-Chronic
<i>Global polynomial model</i>									
4-Year window (N= 96)	-0.004 (-0.019 - 0.011)	-0.014 (-0.047 - 0.019)	-0.003 (-0.019 - 0.014)	-0.031* (-0.063 - 0.001)	-0.105* (-0.222 - 0.013)	-0.019 (-0.046 - 0.007)	0.003 (-0.013 - 0.019)	0.018 (-0.012 - 0.048)	0.001 (-0.017 - 0.019)
3-Year window (N = 72)	-0.002 (-0.017 - 0.013)	-0.013 (-0.050 - 0.024)	-0.001 (-0.017 - 0.016)	-0.037** (-0.073 - -0.001)	-0.133* (-0.268 - 0.002)	-0.020 (-0.048 - 0.008)	0.004 (-0.013 - 0.020)	0.018 (-0.017 - 0.054)	0.002 (-0.016 - 0.020)
2-Year window (N = 48)	0.010 (-0.014 - 0.033)	0.026 (-0.030 - 0.083)	0.007 (-0.015 - 0.029)	-0.022 (-0.075 - 0.032)	-0.087 (-0.280 - 0.106)	-0.010 (-0.054 - 0.035)	0.015 (-0.009 - 0.039)	0.066** (0.011 - 0.120)	0.008 (-0.018 - 0.034)
<i>Local linear regression</i>									
IK Bandwidth Selector	0.002 (-0.009 - 0.012)	-0.003 (-0.023 - 0.017)	0.003 (-0.010 - 0.015)	-0.033*** (-0.054 - -0.011)	-0.092 (-0.203 - 0.019)	-0.017* (-0.034 - 0.001)	0.010 (-0.004 - 0.025)	0.014 (-0.009 - 0.036)	0.009 (-0.007 - 0.026)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	0.001 (-0.011 - 0.013)	-0.014 (-0.037 - 0.008)	0.004 (-0.010 - 0.019)	-0.035*** (-0.057 - -0.013)	-0.129** (-0.234 - -0.024)	-0.017* (-0.035 - 0.001)	0.010 (-0.005 - 0.025)	0.015 (-0.008 - 0.039)	0.010 (-0.008 - 0.028)

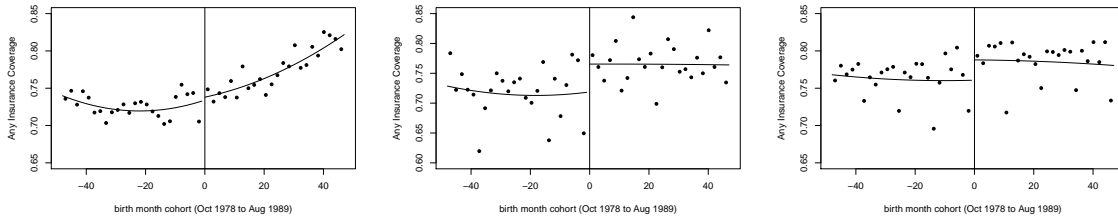
Notes: Sample includes birth-month observations from pooled AZ, CA, HI, IA, KY, NJ, NY, UT, and WI ED data. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. Models include controls for the following birth outcomes: fraction of mothers with high school education, fraction of mothers married, fraction of mother receiving prenatal care, fraction of births low birthweight, fraction of births very low birthweight, number of births. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Appendix Table 23. Change in Log Total Costs by Payer, Black Patients

	Hospitalizations				ED Visits			
	(1) Costs of Publicly- Insured Visits	(2) Costs of Privately- Insured Visits	(3) Costs of Self Pay Visits	(4) Costs of Uncompensated Care Visits	(1) Costs of Publicly- Insured Visits	(2) Costs of Privately- Insured Visits	(3) Costs of Self Pay Visits	(4) Costs of Uncompensated Care Visits
<i>Global polynomial model</i>								
4-Year window (<i>N</i> = 96)	-0.141** (-0.280 - -0.003)	0.060 (-0.146 - 0.266)	0.012 (-0.140 - 0.165)	-0.009 (-0.445 - 0.427)	-0.026 (-0.118 - 0.066)	-0.073** (-0.136 - -0.009)	-0.048 (-0.107 - 0.012)	-0.323 (-1.069 - 0.423)
3-Year window (<i>N</i> = 72)	-0.143* (-0.307 - 0.021)	0.072 (-0.165 - 0.310)	0.055 (-0.113 - 0.223)	-0.143 (-0.627 - 0.341)	-0.051 (-0.161 - 0.059)	-0.089** (-0.160 - -0.018)	-0.101*** (-0.172 - -0.030)	-0.153 (-0.904 - 0.597)
2-Year window (<i>N</i> = 48)	-0.168 (-0.376 - 0.040)	-0.074 (-0.369 - 0.221)	0.079 (-0.157 - 0.314)	-0.346 (-0.959 - 0.267)	-0.079 (-0.227 - 0.068)	-0.065 (-0.164 - 0.034)	-0.075* (-0.160 - 0.009)	0.436 (-0.287 - 1.159)
<i>Local linear regression</i>								
IK Bandwidth Selector	-0.144** (-0.263 - -0.025)	-0.028 (-0.199 - 0.144)	0.046 (-0.068 - 0.161)	-0.134 (-0.540 - 0.272)	-0.043 (-0.129 - 0.042)	-0.071*** (-0.119 - -0.022)	-0.039 (-0.096 - 0.017)	0.175 (-0.528 - 0.878)
CCT Bandwidth Selector	-0.150* (-0.316 - 0.016)	-0.249* (-0.505 - 0.007)	0.056 (-0.112 - 0.223)	-0.114 (-0.582 - 0.354)	-0.049 (-0.141 - 0.042)	-0.114*** (-0.185 - -0.043)	-0.033 (-0.101 - 0.035)	0.130 (-0.683 - 0.943)

Notes: Sample includes AR, AZ, CA, CO, HI, IA, KY, MD, MI, NJ, NY, OR, SD, TX, UT, VT and WI. Results for all races also include NC and NE. All global regression models include birth month fixed effects and a quadratic function in birth month cohort interacted with an indicator that the birth month cohort is October 1983 or later. 95% confidence intervals reported in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10.

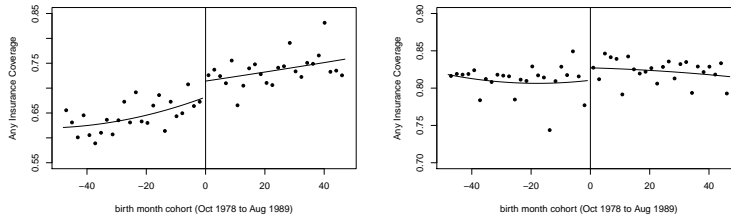
Appendix Figure 1: Insurance Coverage in Last Month, Ages 8 to 13, NHIS



(a) All Races

(b) Blacks

(c) Non-Blacks

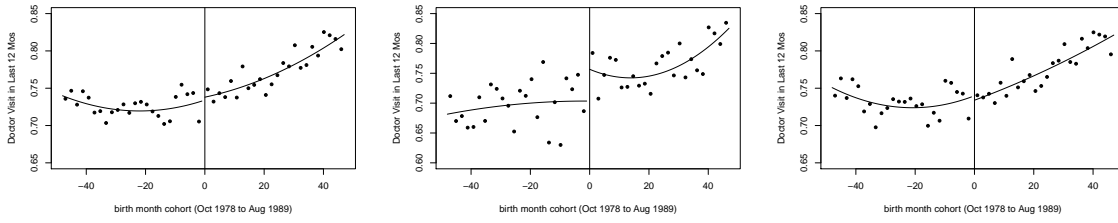


(d) Households below
poverty level

(e) Households above
poverty level

Source: Authors' calculations from the National Health Interview Survey, 1992-1996. Cohorts born in 1983 are between the ages of 8 and 13 in these figures. The trend is estimated using children between the ages of 4 and 17.

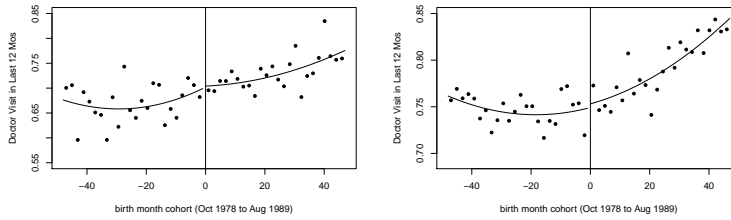
Appendix Figure 2: Doctor Visits, Ages 8 to 13, NHIS



(a) All Races

(b) Blacks

(c) Non-Blacks

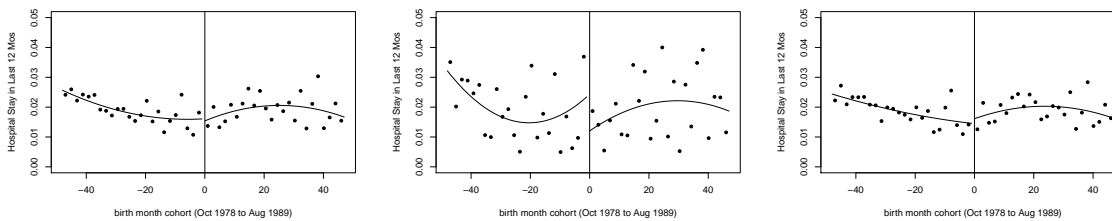


(d) Households below
poverty level

(e) Households above
poverty level

Source: Authors' calculations from the National Health Interview Survey, 1992-1996. Cohorts born in 1983 are between the ages of 8 and 13 in these figures. The trend is estimated using children between the ages of 4 and 17.

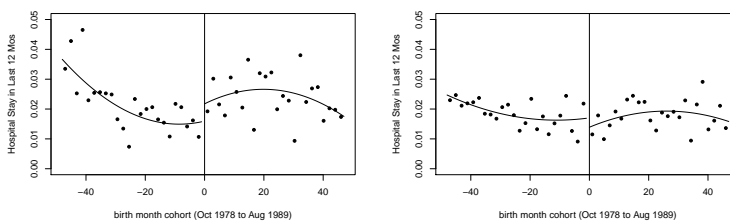
Appendix Figure 3: Hospitalizations, Ages 8 to 13, NHIS



(a) All Races

(b) Blacks

(c) Non-Blacks

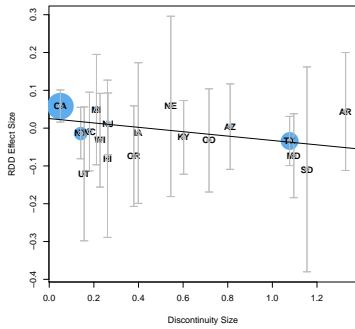


(d) Households below poverty level

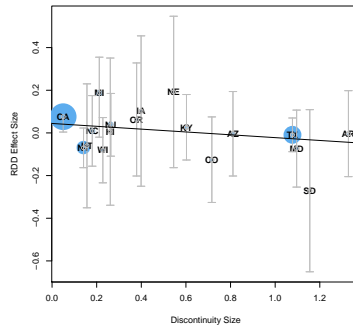
(e) Households above poverty level

Source: Authors' calculations from the National Health Interview Survey, 1992-1996. Cohorts born in 1983 are between the ages of 8 and 13 in these figures. The trend is estimated using children between the ages of 4 and 17.

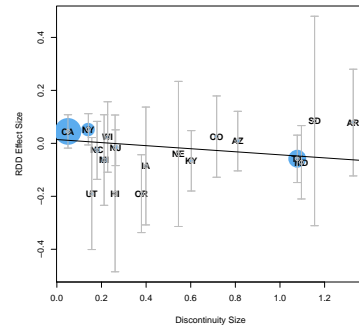
Appendix Figure 4: Scatterplots: RDD Effects (Estimated Separately in Each State) against Discontinuity Size, Inpatient Hospitalizations



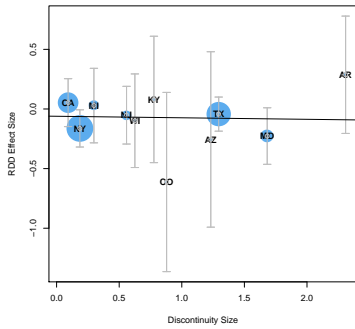
(a) All Hospitalizations, All Races



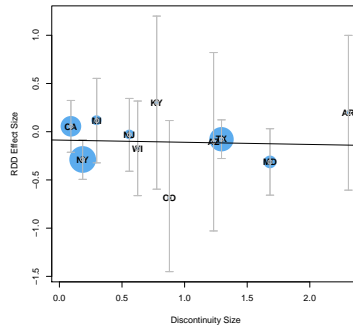
(b) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations, All Races



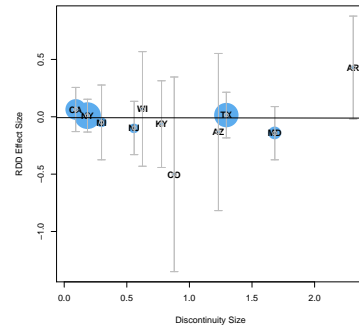
(c) Non-Chronic Illness Hospitalizations, All Races



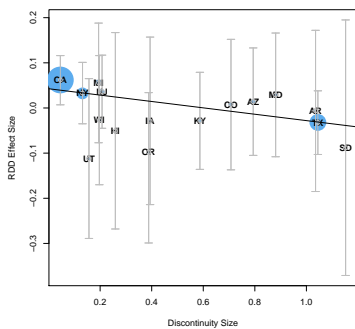
(d) All Hospitalizations, Blacks



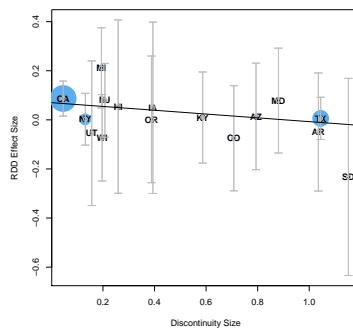
(e) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations, Blacks



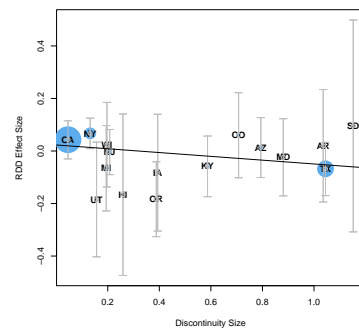
(f) Non-Chronic Illness Hospitalizations, Blacks



(g) All Hospitalizations, Non-Blacks



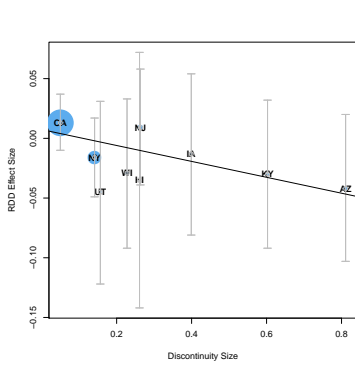
(h) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations, Non-Blacks



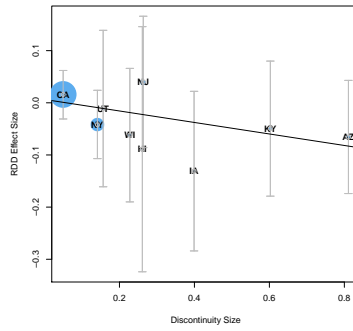
(i) Non-chronic Illness Hospitalizations, Non-Blacks

Figure plots RDD effect estimated in each state against discontinuity size. Models stratified by race include only states for which no non-zero cells are present for either race group. Population size denoted by size of circle. Includes fitted line of weighted regression of discontinuity size on estimated RDD effect.

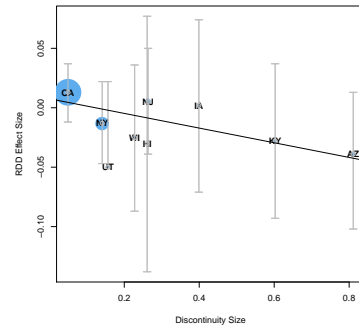
Appendix Figure 5: Scatterplots: RDD Effects (Estimated Separately in Each State) against Discontinuity Size, ED Visits



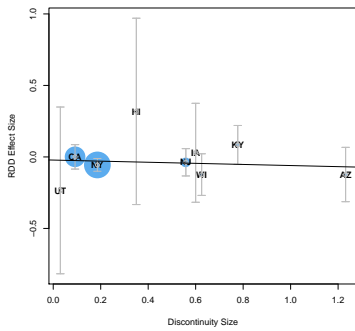
(a) All ED Visits, All Races



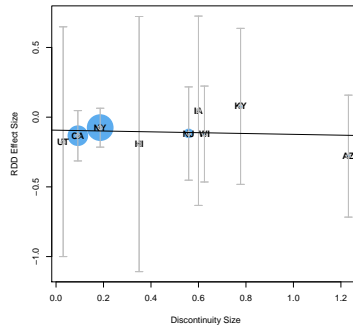
(b) Chronic Illness ED Visits, All Races



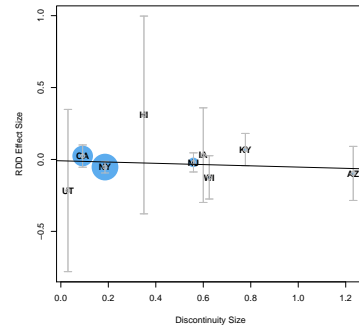
(c) Non-Chronic Illness ED Visits, All Races



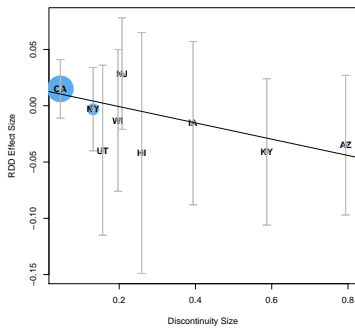
(d) All ED Visits, Blacks



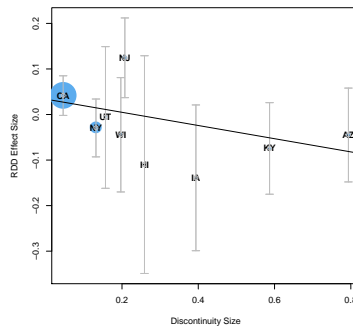
(e) Chronic Illness ED Visits, Blacks



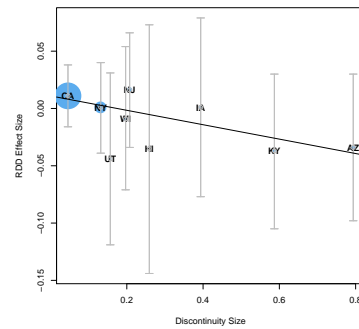
(f) Non-Chronic Illness ED Visits, Blacks



(g) All ED Visits, Non-Blacks



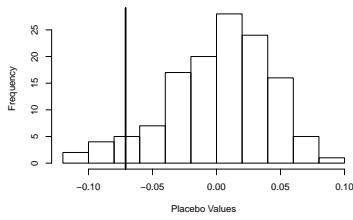
(h) Chronic Illness ED Visits, Non-Blacks



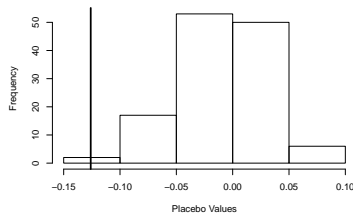
(g) Non-chronic Illness ED Visits, Non-Blacks

Figure plots RDD effect estimated in each state against discontinuity size. Models stratified by race include only states for which no non-zero cells are present for either race group. Population size denoted by size of circle. Includes fitted line of weighted regression of discontinuity size on estimated RDD effect.

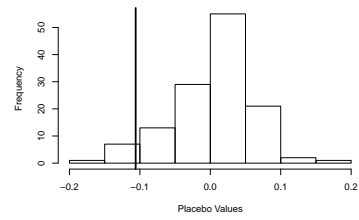
Appendix Figure 6: Placebo Tests (Jan 1965 to Sep 1983 - 129 total placebo tests) for Hospitalization Models, Black Patients



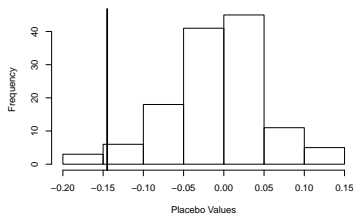
(a) All Hospitalizations (Global)
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 90\%$ of placebo estimates



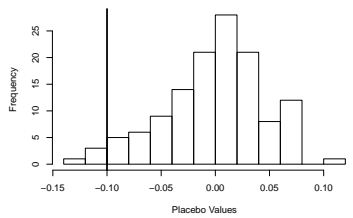
(b) All Hospitalizations (Local)
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 99\%$ of placebo estimates



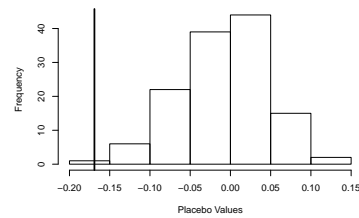
(c) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations (Global)
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 95\%$ of placebo estimates



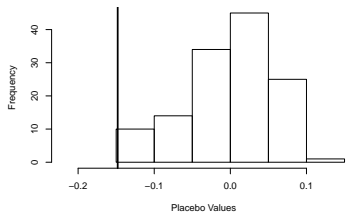
(d) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations (Local)
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 97\%$ of placebo estimates



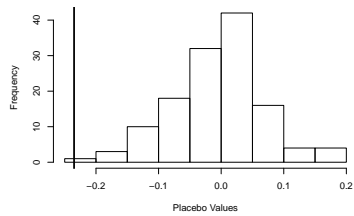
(e) All Hospitalizations (Global), Low Income
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 96\%$ of placebo estimates



(f) All Hospitalizations (Local), Low Income
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 100\%$ of placebo estimates



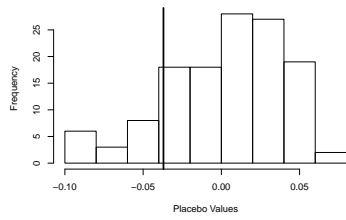
(g) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations (Global), Low Income
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 100\%$ of placebo estimates



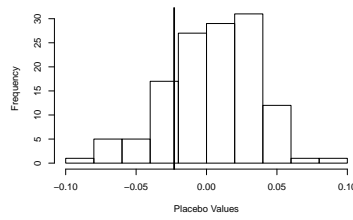
(h) Chronic Illness Hospitalizations (Local), Low Income
True effect is larger in magnitude than $\approx 100\%$ of placebo estimates

These figures are histograms of the 129 “placebo” regression discontinuity estimates generated using every 4-year period between January 1965 and September 1983, prior to the actual discontinuity in Medicaid eligibility. The vertical line represents the effect estimated at the true Medicaid eligibility discontinuity.

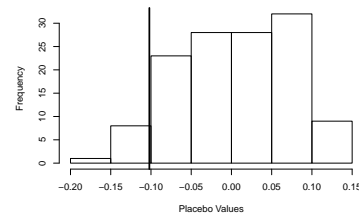
Appendix Figure 7: Placebo Tests (Jan 1965 to Sep 1983 - 129 total placebo tests) for ED Models, Black Patients



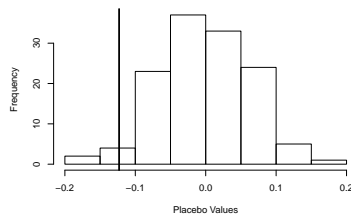
(a) ED Visits (Global)
True effect is larger in magnitude than
≈ 66 % of placebo estimates



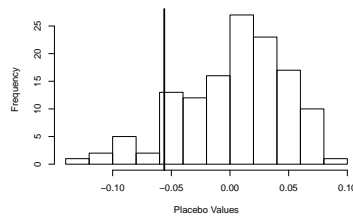
(b) ED Visits (Local)
True effect is larger in magnitude than
≈ 50 % of placebo estimates



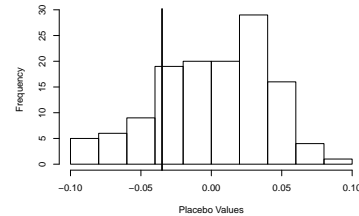
(c) ED Visits for Chronic
Illnesses (Global)
True effect is larger in magnitude than
≈ 86 % of placebo estimates



(d) ED Visits for Chronic
Illnesses (Local)
True effect is larger in magnitude than
≈ 94 % of placebo estimates



(e) ED Visits (Global),
Low Income
True effect is larger in magnitude than
≈ 78 % of placebo estimates



(f) ED Visits (Global),
Low Income
True effect is larger in magnitude than
≈ 53 % of placebo estimates

These figures are histograms of the 129 “placebo” regression discontinuity estimates generated using every 4-year period between January 1965 and September 1983, prior to the actual discontinuity in Medicaid eligibility (global model) and an optimally-chosen bandwidth following Imbens and Kalyanaraman (2012) within this 4-year period (local model). The vertical line represents the effect estimated at the true Medicaid eligibility discontinuity.