

Appendix Table A1. Heterogeneity Across Counties in Number of Uninsured Who Transitioned to Medicaid, IV Estimates
 Dependent variable: Change in total number of Medicaid and uninsured visits, 2013–2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Full Sample				Exclude Largest Counties			
Number of Uninsured Who Transitioned to Medicaid	0.319 (0.014) ^{***}	0.316 (0.014) ^{***}	0.293 (0.051) ^{***}	0.340 (0.067) ^{***}	0.325 (0.045) ^{***}	0.318 (0.048) ^{***}	0.299 (0.098) ^{***}	0.312 (0.106) ^{***}
Total Encounters in July 2012 - June 2013 period			0.010 (0.022)	0.033 (0.028)			0.006 (0.026)	0.018 (0.039)
Initial Number of Uninsured Residents				-0.020 (0.019)				-0.009 (0.025)
State Fixed Effects		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>N</i>	553	553	553	553	551	551	551	551

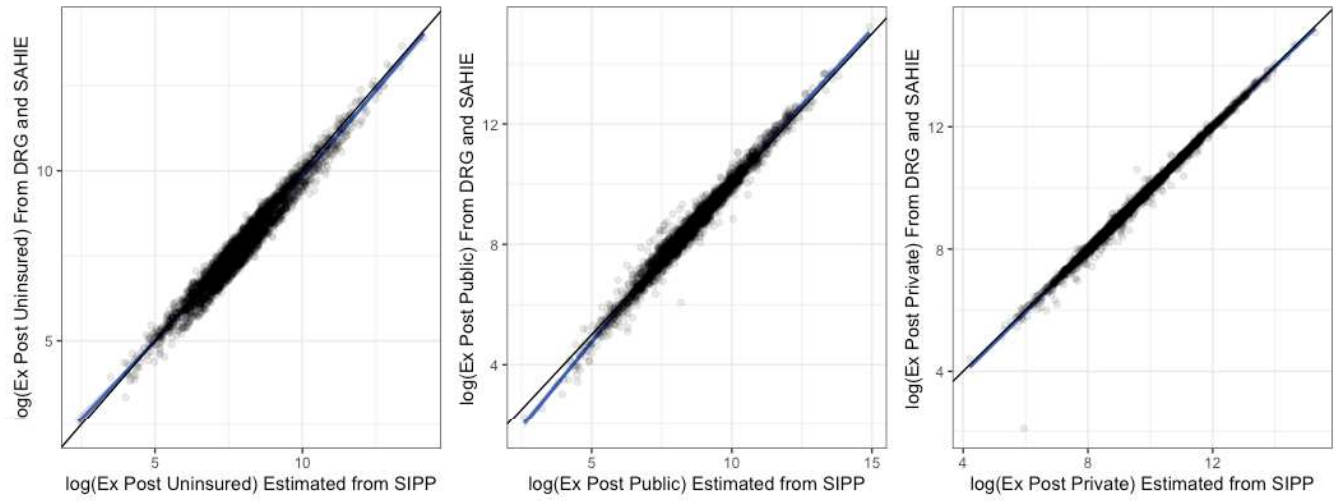
Each column presents IV estimates where the dependent variable is the 2013-to-2015 change in the total number of Medicaid and uninsured visits (inpatient and ED visits combined). The sample is the set of counties in the 11 Medicaid-expansion states we study. The key right-hand-side variable is the number of uninsured individuals who transitioned to Medicaid. See text for details on construction of this variable. This variable is instrumented with the 2013 to 2015 change in the number of uninsured individuals in the county. The columns report results from alternative specifications, and the last four columns exclude the two largest counties in the sample. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

Appendix Table A2. Heterogeneity Across Counties in Number of Uninsured Who Transitioned to Medicaid
 Dependent variable: Change in total number of Medicaid plus uninsured plus private visits, 2013–2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Full Sample				Exclude Largest Counties			
Number of Uninsured Who Transitioned to Medicaid	0.388 (0.018) ^{***}	0.384 (0.019) ^{***}	0.436 (0.074) ^{***}	0.487 (0.073) ^{***}	0.403 (0.055) ^{***}	0.403 (0.056) ^{***}	0.572 (0.115) ^{***}	0.590 (0.114) ^{***}
Total Encounters in July 2012 - June 2013 period			-0.013 (0.018)	0.004 (0.022)			-0.029 (0.021)	-0.021 (0.030)
Initial Number of Uninsured Residents				-0.022 (0.016)				-0.010 (0.023)
State Fixed Effects		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>N</i>	553	553	553	553	551	551	551	551
<i>R</i> ²	0.784	0.816	0.818	0.822	0.495	0.574	0.589	0.590

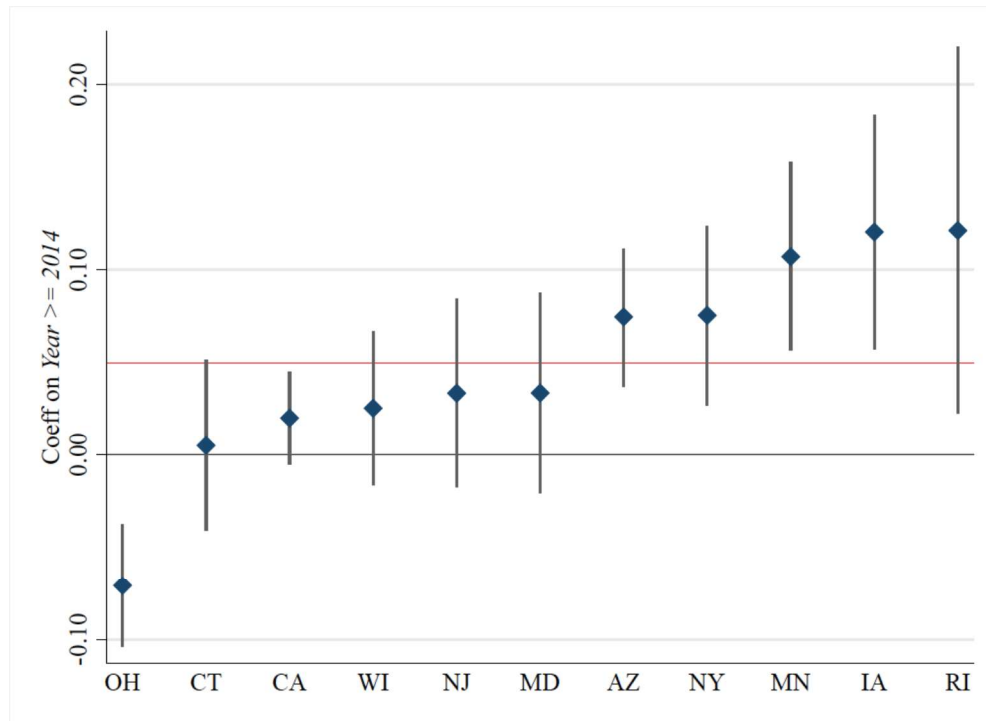
Each column presents regression estimates where the dependent variable is the 2013-to-2015 change in the total number of Medicaid and uninsured visits (inpatient and ED visits combined). The sample is the set of counties in the 11 Medicaid-expansion states we study. The key right-hand-side variable is the number of uninsured individuals who transitioned to Medicaid. See text for details on construction of this variable. The columns report results from alternative specifications, and the last four columns exclude the two largest counties in the sample. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

Appendix Figure A1. SIPP Transition Model Calibration Plots



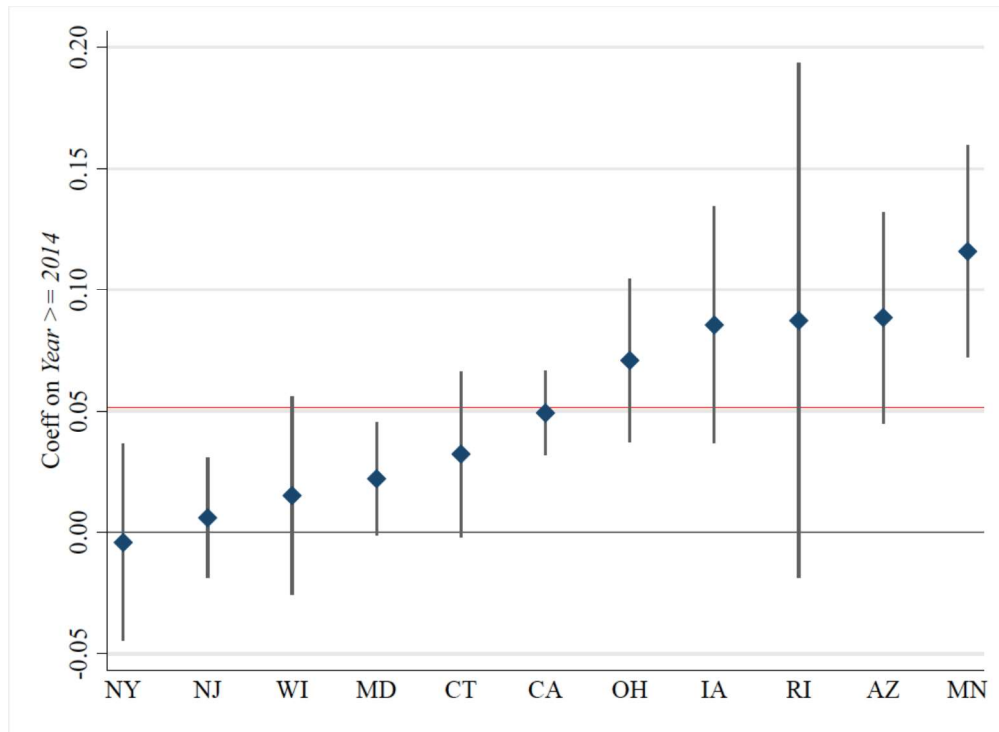
Notes: The figures above show calibration plots comparing the predicted vs. estimated number of individuals in each coverage category (private, public, uninsured) after Medicaid expansion in 2015. Predicted population counts (x-axis) are based on 2013 county health insurance data projected to 2015 using county-specific transition matrices constructed using parameters estimated in the SIPP transition model. This model fits the probability of transition between the three coverage types as a function of Medicaid expansion decisions and the Medicaid expansion “dose,” i.e., the fraction of the population potentially eligible for Medicaid. Estimated 2015 population totals (y-axis) are drawn from the Census Bureau’s Small Area Health Insurance (SAHIE) program (# uninsured) and Decision Resources Group private and public coverage enrollment data. The blue line fits a LOESS regression to the data points, while the solid black line denotes the 45-degree line. Each data point is the population count estimate for a single county. The data show clearly that the SIPP model calibrates well with “observed” 2015 population totals from the SAHIE county insurance and DRG county enrollment data.

Appendix Figure A2. State-Specific Heterogeneity in the Estimated Effect of ACA Medicaid Expansion on Total “Medicaid and Uninsured” Inpatient Non-Emergency Encounters



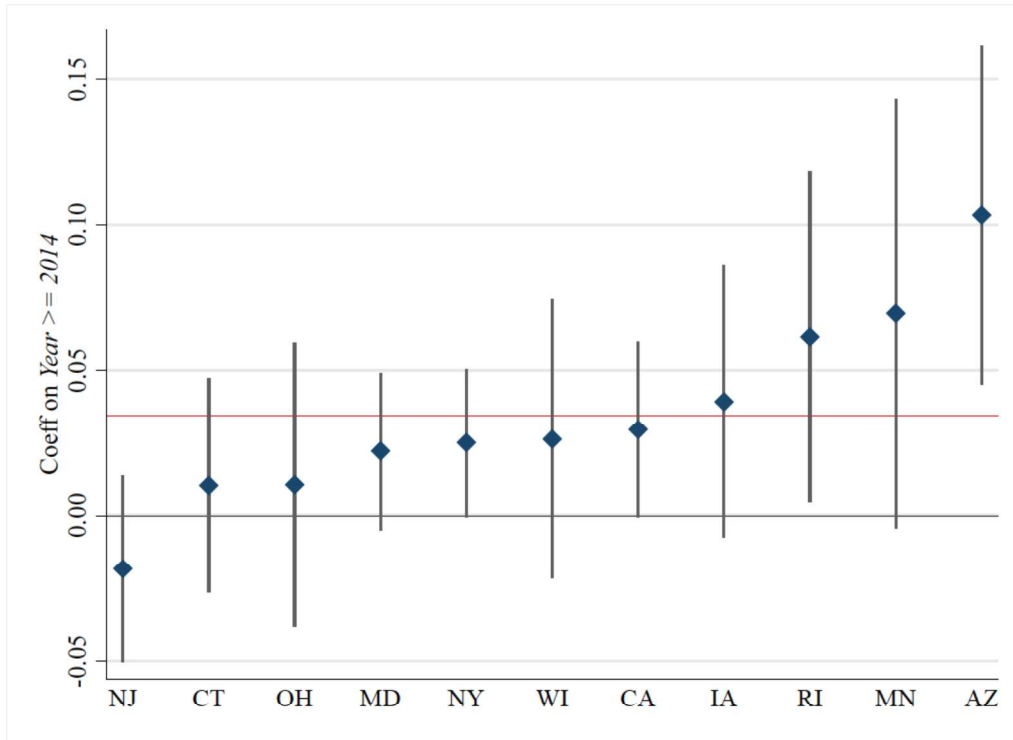
Notes: The figure above reports state-specific difference-in-difference estimates of the effect of the ACA Medicaid expansion, combining Medicaid visits and uninsured visits. The solid red line is the average, and the state-specific estimates are reported along with 95-percent confidence intervals based on standard errors clustered by state and year-month.

Appendix Figure A3. State-Specific Heterogeneity in the Estimated Effect of ACA Medicaid Expansion on Total “Medicaid and Uninsured” Inpatient Emergency Discharges



Notes: The figure above reports state-specific difference-in-difference estimates of the effect of the ACA Medicaid expansion, combining Medicaid visits and uninsured visits. The solid red line is the average, and the state-specific estimates are reported along with 95-percent confidence intervals based on standard errors clustered by state and year-month.

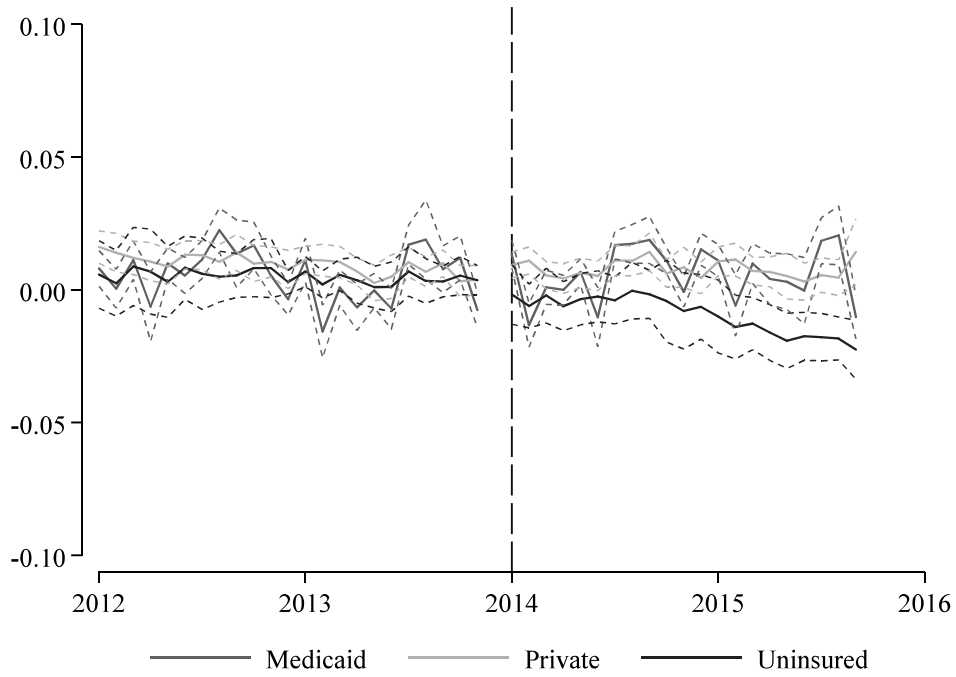
Appendix Figure A4. State-Specific Heterogeneity in the Estimated Effect of ACA Medicaid Expansion on Total “Medicaid and Uninsured” Outpatient Emergency Discharges



Notes: The figure above reports state-specific difference-in-difference estimates of the effect of the ACA Medicaid expansion, combining Medicaid visits and uninsured visits. The solid red line is the average, and the state-specific estimates are reported along with 95-percent confidence intervals based on standard errors clustered by state and year-month.

Appendix Figure A5. Triple-Difference Estimates by Payer for Each Type of Encounter

Panel A. Scheduled Inpatient Visits



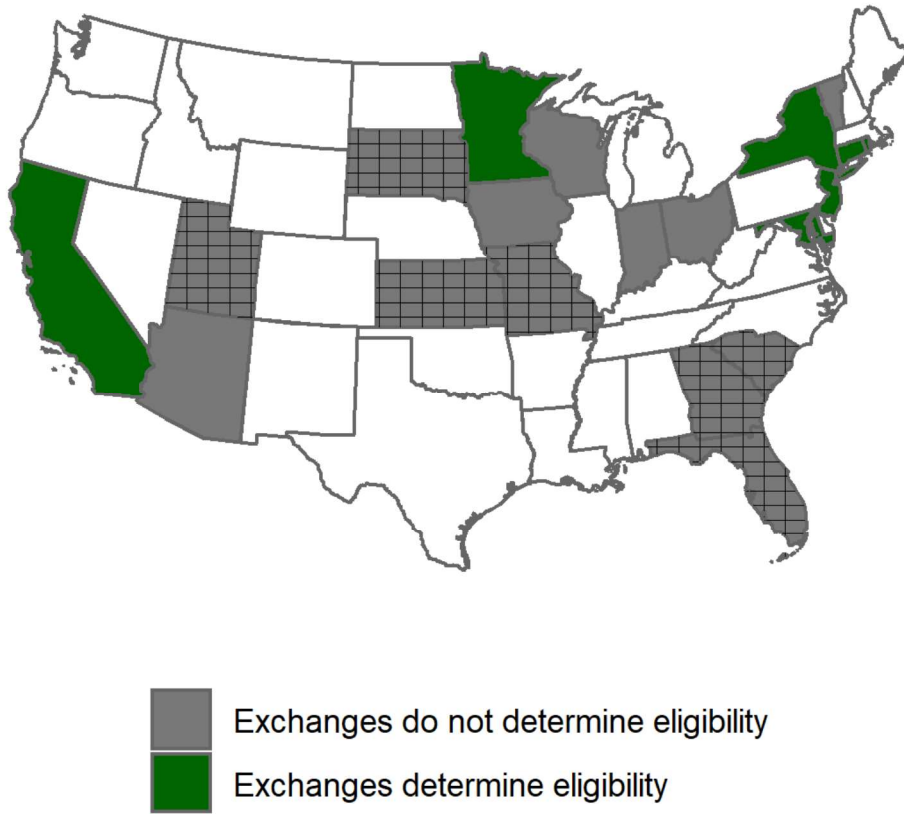
Panel B. Inpatient Emergency Visits



Panel C. Outpatient Emergency Visits

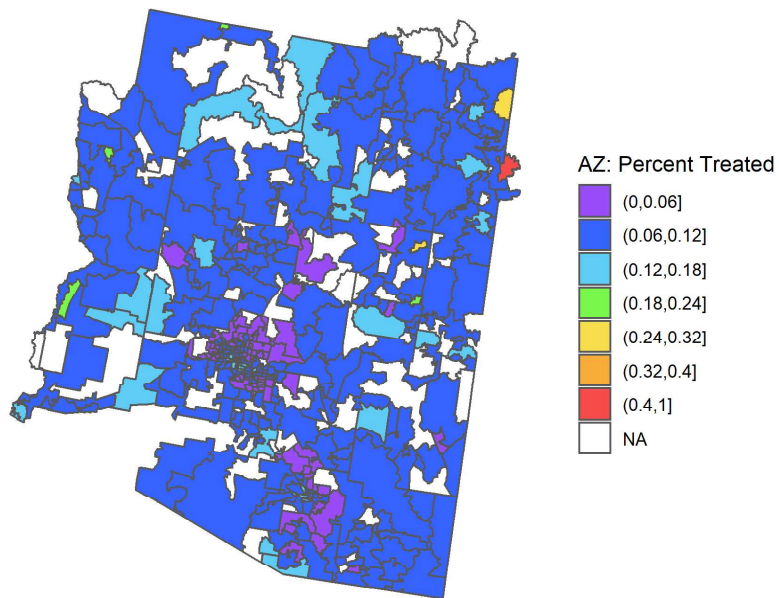
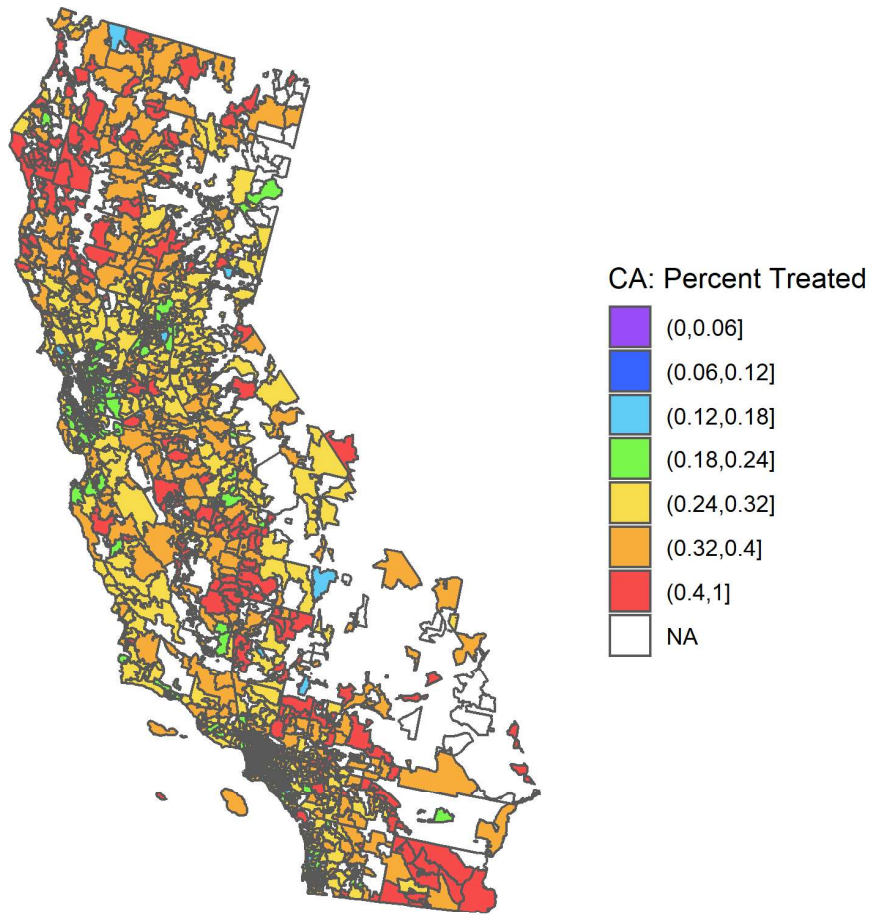


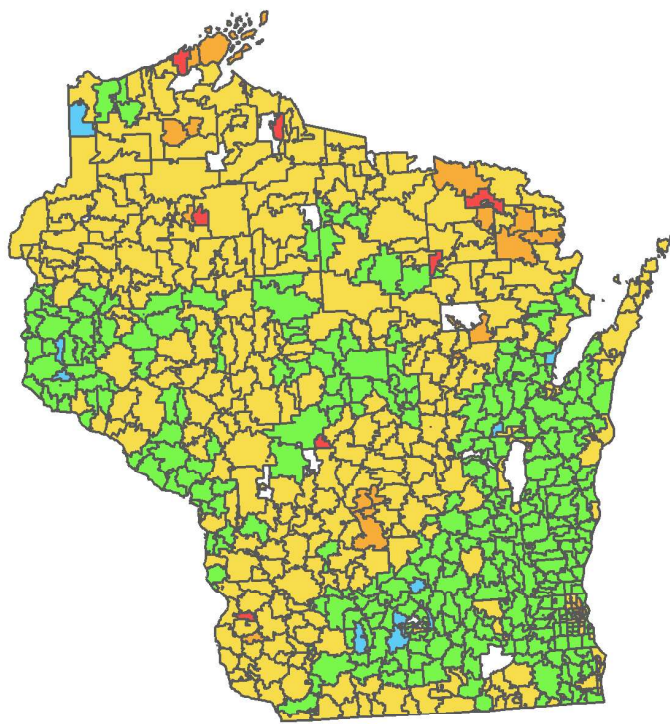
Appendix Figure A6. Map of states in analysis sample along with whether exchanges determined eligibility



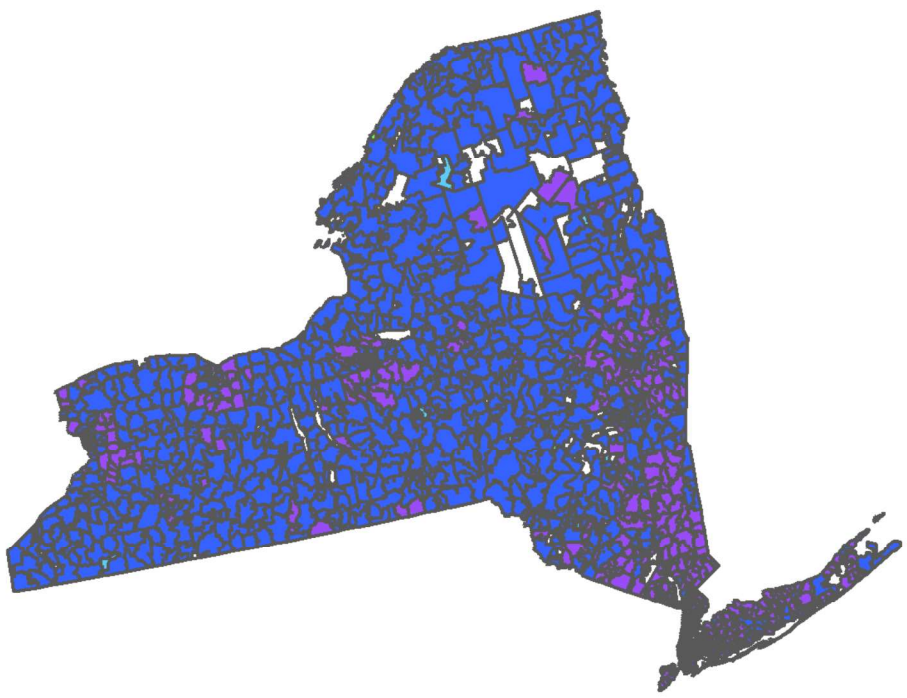
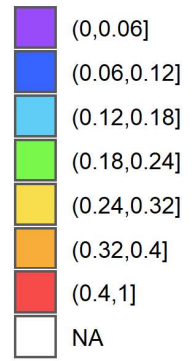
Notes: The map shows the sample of states in the main sample, as in Figure 1, and additionally indicates which states allowed exchanges to determine eligibility. See text for details on this definition and Table 6 for regression results that use indicator for eligibility determination.

Figure A7. Within-State Variation in Share of Population Treated by Expansion



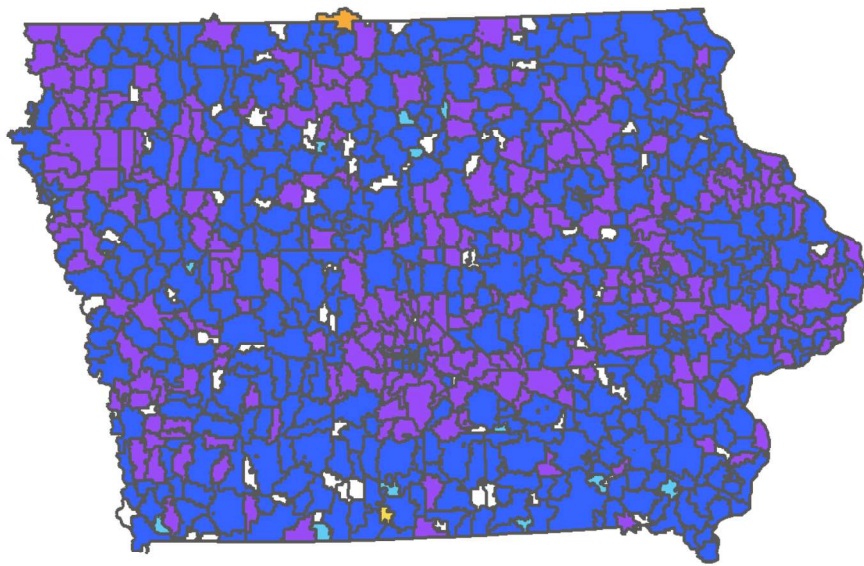


WI: Percent Treated

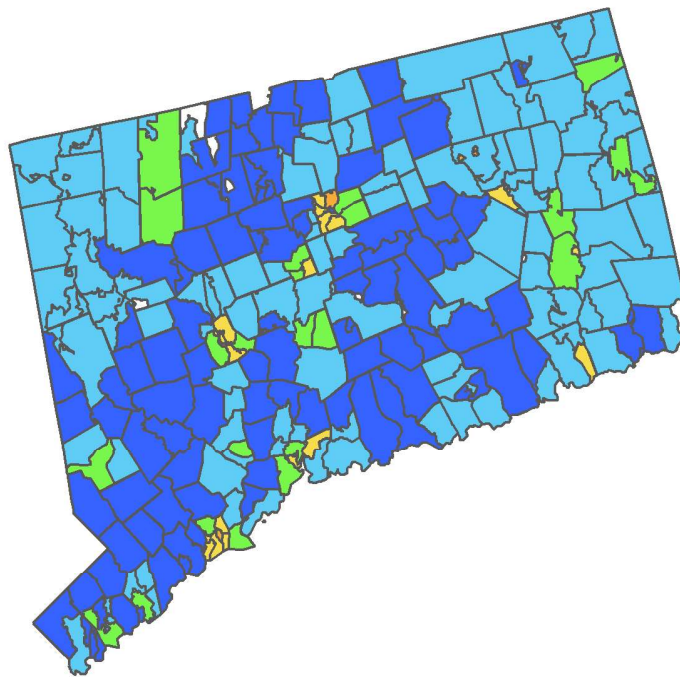


NY: Percent Treated



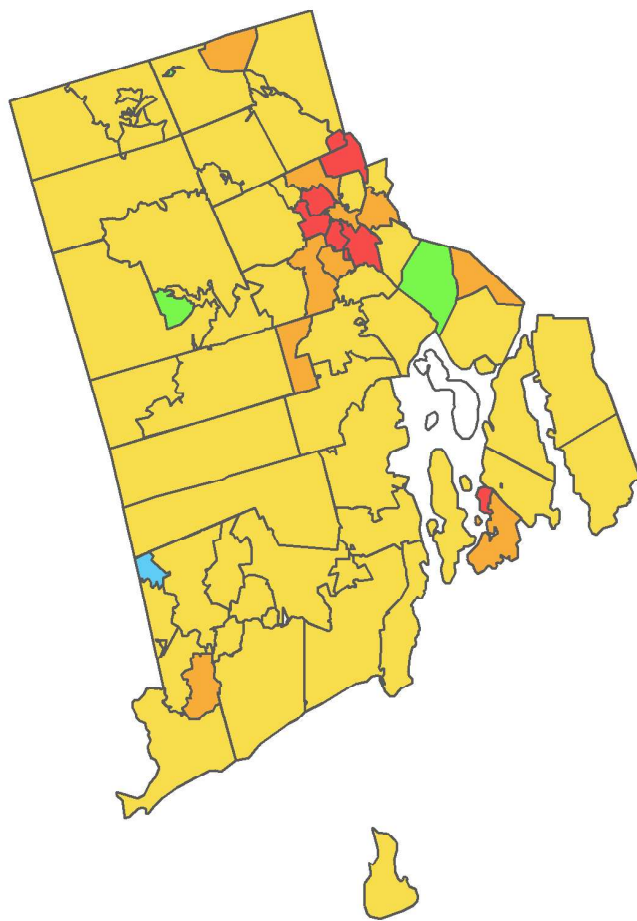


IA: Percent Treated

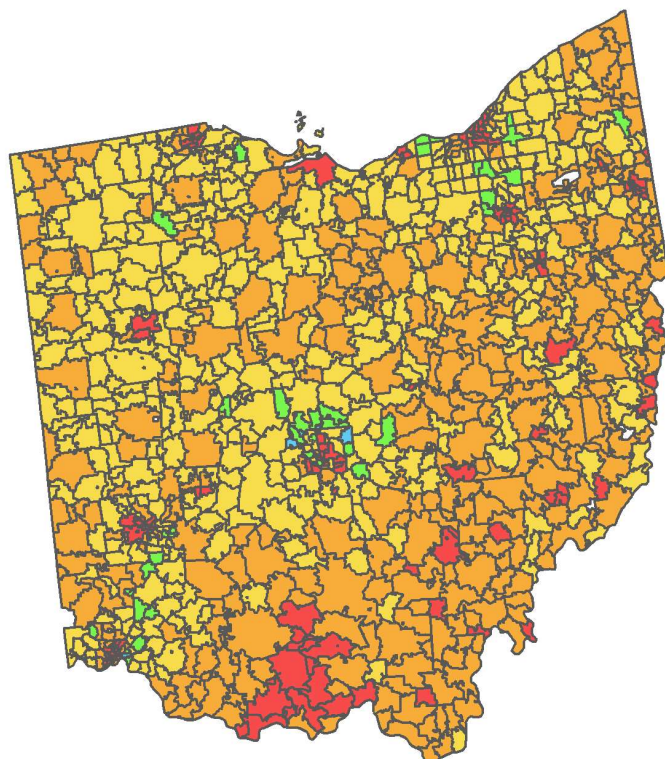
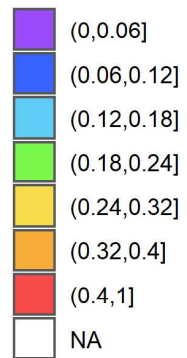


CT: Percent Treated

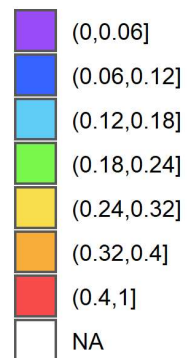


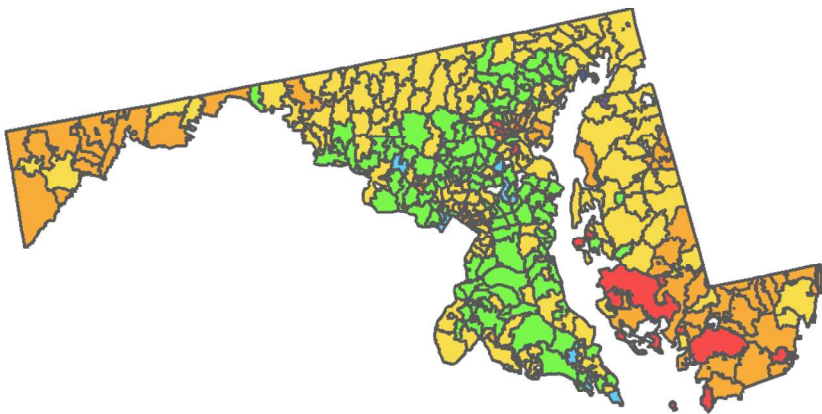


RI: Percent Treated



MD: Percent Treated





MD: Percent Treated

