

Online Appendix for “Multi-Generational Impacts of Childhood Access to the Safety Net: Early Life Exposure to Medicaid and the Next Generation’s Health”

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A Mother’s Eligibility at the Time of Birth and During Childhood

I Additional Details on Prenatal Eligibility and the 1980s Expansions

In this section, we describe in more detail the pathways for prenatal Medicaid eligibility in our study period. At the beginning of this period, the primary pathway for Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women was through the AFDC program. To qualify for AFDC and its Medicaid benefit, women needed to be single parents, and therefore already have at least one dependent child, as well as meet the AFDC financial eligibility criteria. The solid red line in Appendix Figure A.3 tracks the percent of women who were eligible for AFDC, and, therefore, qualified for prenatal Medicaid coverage under this eligibility pathway in the event of a pregnancy.¹

In addition, optional state AFDC and/or Medicaid eligibility programs expanded coverage to certain groups that, while not specifically targeting pregnant women, sometimes included pregnant women. Some states had AFDC-Unemployed Parent (AFDC-UP) programs, which allowed two-parent families in which the principal earner was unemployed to qualify for AFDC and Medicaid. In addition, optional state Ribicoff children programs allowed minors who met the financial standards for AFDC, but did not qualify due to family structure, to receive Medicaid coverage. Finally, some states also had “Medically Needy” programs that provided coverage for individuals with incomes higher than AFDC levels but with large medical expenses. These three eligibility pathways are depicted in the next three lines on Appendix Figure A.3 – the red dashed line, the yellow dashed line, and green dashed line, respectively. As may be seen here, these options predated the study period and there was little to no change in prenatal eligibility under these pathways by 1988.

The focus of our paper is expansions in prenatal Medicaid eligibility that occurred starting in the 1980s under both state options and federal mandates. The 1980s saw a larger number of states exercising existing and new options to extend Medicaid eligibility, followed by two federal law changes that mandated Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women meeting the AFDC financial requirements but

¹We construct this figure by calculating the percent of women who would be eligible under each pathway in an additive fashion that reflects the order of eligibility pathways from the most to least restrictive on the figure (shown from lowest to highest lines on the graph). So, for example, we calculate the percent of women eligible under AFDC rules only to plot the solid red line. Then we calculate how many more women would be eligible under the AFDC-UP rules to plot the dashed red line, and so on.

not other AFDC eligibility criteria. We describe these changes that specifically impacted prenatal eligibility next.

First, a number of states offered AFDC benefits, and Medicaid coverage, to first-time pregnant women, provided that they met the financial criteria for AFDC under an “AFDC unborn” option. However, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA81) restricted participation for these women until the sixth month of pregnancy. Following [Currie and Gruber \(1994\)](#), we considered this a source of prenatal eligibility if the state covered women starting during the first trimester of pregnancy. The role of the AFDC unborn pathway on prenatal eligibility may be seen in Appendix Figure [A.3](#) in the light blue dashed line.

Second, despite the OBRA81 restriction on AFDC eligibility for unborn children, states exercised alternative options under the Medicaid program (rather than AFDC) to cover pregnant women. A new “Ribicoff unborn” option introduced in 1982 allowed states to provide Medicaid coverage to unborn children, which meant coverage of pregnant women, whose family income qualified them for AFDC. This is shown in the dark blue dashed line.

Third, dating as far back as 1966, some states exercised additional options to cover women with a first-time pregnancy, and pregnant women in two-parent families where the principal earner was unemployed, as long as the families met the financial requirements for AFDC. We call these options “pre-DEFRA state options” since they effectively cover the same groups as a federal mandate to cover these groups under the Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA, effective October 1984). These state options are shown in the purple dashed line, and the DEFRA mandated changes are shown in the solid purple line.

Fourth, some states also had optional rules in place to provide Medicaid coverage to all AFDC financially eligible pregnant women, regardless of family structure or employment status. We refer to this as a “pre-COBRA state option”, since the Consolidated Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act (COBRA, effective July 1986) required states to extend Medicaid eligibility to all pregnant women meeting the AFDC financial requirements. This state option is in the pink dashed line and the federal mandate is in the solid pink line.

Finally, the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA86) authorized states to further expand eligibility for pregnant women with incomes up to the poverty line starting in April 1987 (i.e. “income expansions”). States were only beginning to take up this option at the very end of our study period. As may be seen in Appendix Figure [A.3](#) in the dashed red line, broad income expansions came in late during the period and were only adopted on a very small scale.

Appendix Figure [A.4](#) displays the role of the different eligibility pathways separately for our treated and control states. The treated states experienced clear increases in the use of pre-DEFRA state options starting in 1980, followed by pre-COBRA state options and the introduction of the federal mandates. The control states were already exercising both pre-DEFRA and pre-COBRA state options throughout the 1970s, and only experienced very gradual increases in prenatal eligibility during the 1980s.

A potentially important point for interpreting our results is that Medicaid eligibility sometimes comes with AFDC eligibility, so we may be estimating the impact of both AFDC and Medicaid. However, the policy changes we exploit in the treated states – pre-DEFRA and pre-COBRA options, DEFRA, and COBRA – only expanded eligibility for Medicaid and not AFDC. Additionally, while

control states experience a decline in AFDC Unborn between 1980 and 1982, which also means a reduction in AFDC, we do not believe our results are generated by this change, due to the fact that we get very similar results when we omit all the control states in Figure 10.

Each option and the sources for the relevant eligibility rules are listed below. We relied heavily on the Appendix of [Currie and Gruber \(1994\)](#) for information about the different options for Medicaid eligibility during this period, as well as the sources used by these authors. We supplemented this information with additional sources to compile rules for earlier years.

1. AFDC and AFDC-UP: AFDC program parameters and information on the presence of state AFDC-UP programs for the 1975-1996 years were taken from the Urban Institute’s [Transfer Income Model](#), version 3 (TRIM3). Using these parameters, we were able to calculate whether a family was eligible for either program based on state rules, monthly total family income, and family size. For the AFDC-UP program, we assume that a two-parent family is eligible if the state had a program and their maximum hours worked were less than 1200 in the prior year. Following [Currie and Gruber \(1994\)](#), we adjust family income for minors residing with their parents by subtracting the needs standard for a family of that size. For adults ages 19 and older residing with their parents, we do not include parents’ income in the eligibility determination.
2. Ribicoff children and unborn options: Information on Ribicoff children programs for 1988 forward were drawn from materials provided by Bruce Meyer and used in [Meyer and Rosenbaum \(2001\)](#). Rules for the 1985-1986 years were drawn from the TRIM3 database and for 1983 from the 1983 Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)’s *Analysis of State Medicaid Program Characteristics* report. State rules regarding coverage of unborn children under Ribicoff programs, which meant coverage of pregnant women whose income qualified them for AFDC, were taken from the 1983 HCFA report as well. We were unable to locate earlier records of these state Ribicoff programs. We therefore assume that the same Ribicoff children provisions were in place during earlier years, with the exception of the unborn children, which was established in 1982.²
3. Medically Needy: State Medically Needy thresholds as a percent of poverty were drawn from TRIM3 (for years 1985 forward), the 1981, 1983, 1984, and 1986 *Medicare and Medicaid Data Books* issued by the Health Care Financing Administration, and the 1977 and 1979 *Data on the Medicaid Program* reports. For the in between years when we were unable to locate Medically Needy rules, we impute the values as the average of the thresholds for the years book-ending the given year. For 1975, we assume the rules were the same as those in place in 1976. Following the description of state Medically Needy programs in these sources, we include all pregnant women who were categorically eligible for state Medicaid programs and compare their net income to the Medically Needy income thresholds for their family size.
4. AFDC-unborn: Prior to OBRA 1981, many states offered AFDC coverage for first-time pregnant women. Following [Currie and Gruber \(1996\)](#), we consider this as a pathway to Medicaid if

²In 1982, a new Medicaid eligibility category was established for pregnant women by Congress. This is described by Sara Rosenbaum in her 1983 report “The Prevention of Infant Mortality: The Unfulfilled Promise of Federal Health Programs for the Poor.” Prior to this new category, it appears that states were able to cover unborn children under the regular Ribicoff children program, but we were unable to find any additional information about states doing so.

the state covered a woman starting in her first trimester. Information on the presence of these programs and whether states included the unborn child in the benefit calculation were taken from the 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981 *Characteristics of State Plans for Aid to Families with Dependent Children* reports published by the Department of Health and Human Services. For any policy changes that occurred between reports, we use the midpoint of the dates reported as the implementation date.

5. Pre-DEFRA state option 1: Separately, a number of states offered Medicaid coverage to first-time pregnant women from the point of medical verification, provided that they met the financial criteria for AFDC. Information on this option for all states and the implementation dates are taken from [Hill \(1987\)](#).
6. Pre-DEFRA state option 2: Some states offered Medicaid coverage to pregnant women in two-parent families if the principal earner was unemployed and the family met the AFDC financial eligibility criteria. Information on this option for all states and the implementation dates are also from [Hill \(1987\)](#).
7. Pre-COBRA state option: Some states offered Medicaid coverage to all pregnant women meeting the financial eligibility criteria for AFDC. Information on this option for all states and the implementation dates are also from [Hill \(1987\)](#).

II Mother’s Childhood Eligibility

In addition to changes in prenatal eligibility, eligibility for children who were not traditionally eligible for AFDC and with family income levels exceeding AFDC cutoffs was also expanded starting in the 1980s. These eligibility changes were first introduced as state options and later by federal mandate. The initial eligibility changes were more “targeted” (following the terminology first used by [Currie and Gruber, 1996](#)) to the lowest income children – those whose families met the income and resource eligibility criteria for AFDC but who did not otherwise meet the family structure requirements for the AFDC program. The later “broad” eligibility expansions extended eligibility to children with incomes that exceeded the AFDC eligibility levels, and are often referred to as poverty-related expansions. Eligibility levels for children continued to grow during the 1990s as Medicaid eligibility changes continued to be phased in, and later through the 2000s under optional state expansions to higher income children under the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Given these concurrent changes in childhood eligibility, we examine the correlation between the mother’s *in utero* and childhood eligibility in the paper. We also control for her simulated childhood eligibility as a robustness check. Each eligibility pathway and the sources for the relevant eligibility rules are listed below.

For the years 1975 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, Medically Needy described above), and both targeted and poverty-related expansions for children. For the years 1997 to 2006, public eligibility under Medicaid *and* state Children’s Health Insurance Programs (CHIP) is calculated under the rules for poverty-related Medicaid expansions and additional Medicaid expansions or new state programs under CHIP.

Sources for eligibility rules under pathways related to AFDC, AFDC-UP, Ribicoff children, and Medically Needy programs are listed in Section I. Information on the poverty-related Medicaid expansions, and later CHIP-related expansions in eligibility by state, including the population targeted, implementation date, and income cutoffs 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
- 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, 2003-2005, and 2007

III Construction of Eligibility Measures

To construct measures of the mother’s eligibility at the time of birth and during childhood (ages 1-18), we used detailed eligibility rules compiled for each state during the period 1975 to 2006. Eligibility was estimated using the year of the eligibility determination and family characteristics, including family structure, income, and information on parental employment. For measures of prenatal eligibility, we calculate eligibility during each month of a given year and use the average monthly eligibility level for that year.

We used the 1977-1989 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) of the Current Population Survey (CPS) to estimate mother’s eligibility for public health insurance at the time of birth which is our measure of prenatal eligibility. This measure was estimated using women ages 15-44 and determining their eligibility in event of a pregnancy by state and year during the period 1975-1988. To construct a simulated eligibility measure, we drew a national sample of 3,000 women ages 15-44 for each year and estimated eligibility for this sample using state-specific eligibility rules during that year. Not all states are identifiable in the 1976 CPS, so, to estimate eligibility for the 1975 year, we relied on the CPS for next year (i.e. 1977 year of data) and deflate dollar values using the CPI-U.³

We used the 1977-2007 ASEC to estimate eligibility for childhood Medicaid coverage by single year of age for cohorts born between 1975-1988. We assumed that birth year was equal to calendar year minus age in order to estimate eligibility by birth year x age x state. These estimates were then added across ages 1-18 in order to create a measure of cumulative childhood eligibility for each birth year by state. To construct a simulated eligibility measure, we used a national sample of 1,000 children of each age for each year and estimated eligibility for this sample using state-specific eligibility rules during that year.

³In the 1976 CPS, 38 states cannot be separately identified but share state codes with other states.

B Mother’s Adult Eligibility

When examining public health insurance eligibility for the first generation during adulthood, we consider eligibility for low-income parents under Medicaid Section 1931 criteria in each state, as well as expanded eligibility for health care coverage for parents and childless adults under both waiver and state-funded programs. We also consider expansions under the Affordable Care Act. Information on state eligibility thresholds for coverage for adults for the years 1998-2017 were compiled from the sources listed below.

- [Maternal and Child Update](#), National Governors Association: 2002 through 2010 reports
- [Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured](#) annual surveys of state Medicaid/CHIP programs: 2002-2005, 2007-2009, 2011-2013, and 2015-2018 reports
- Broaddus M, Blaney S, Dude A, Guyer J, Ku L, Peterson J. *Expanding Family Coverage: States’ Medicaid Eligibility Policies for Working Families in the Year 2000*. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; 2001.
- Busch SH, Duchovny N. Family coverage expansions: Impact on insurance coverage and health care utilization of parents. *Journal of Health Economics*. 2005;24(5):876-890.
- Hearne J. *Medicaid Eligibility for Adults and Children*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress; 2005.
- Indiana Legislative Services Agency. *The Healthy Indiana Plan and Health Coverage of Childless Adults Across the States*. Indianapolis, IN: Health Finance Committee, Indiana Legislative Services Agency; 2011.
- National Conference of State Legislatures. [State Health Programs to Cover the Uninsured](#), 2009-10. 2010. Accessed May 19, 2014.
- [National Conference of State Legislatures](#). Using Medicaid Dollars to Cover the Uninsured: States Use of Medicaid Dollars to Cover the Uninsured. 2009. Accessed May 19, 2014.
- Somers SA, Hamblin A, Verdier JM, Byrd VL. *Covering Low-Income Childless Adults in Medicaid: Experiences from Selected States*. Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc.; 2010.

Federal law for family coverage under Section 1931 requires that states disregard at least \$90 of earned income per month when assessing Medicaid eligibility (Birnbaum 2000). In 2000, most states were using this minimum earnings disregard in eligibility determinations (Broaddus et al. 2001). Therefore, we chose to apply this rule for all states for the years 1998-2013. For 2014-2017, following the implementation of the Affordable Care Act Medicaid expansions, a standard disregard of five percentage points of the federal poverty level is built into the eligibility thresholds.

We construct a measure of average cumulative adult Medicaid simulated eligibility from age 19 to the age we observe women at child birth by state and birth year cohort. This measure is constructed using a sample of adults ages 19-28 from the Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) of the

Current Population Survey (CPS). We use a random national sample of 1,000 adults per year of age and survey year and estimated eligibility for this sample using state-specific eligibility rules during that year.

C Second Generation’s Own *In Utero* Eligibility at the Time of Birth

To calculate the second generation child’s own *in utero* eligibility (which is the same as the first generation mother’s eligibility at the time of second generation child’s birth), we use the eligibility rules under Medicaid Section 1931 eligibility, poverty-related Medicaid expansions for pregnant women, expanded Medicaid rules authorized under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, and separate state programs created under the State Children’s Health Insurance Program over the period 1989-2017. Income eligibility cutoffs by state and year were compiled from the sources listed under Appendix Sections A and B.

We use the 1990-2018 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC) of the Current Population Survey (CPS) to estimate mother’s simulated eligibility for public health insurance at the time of infant’s birth. This measure of *in utero* eligibility was estimated using women ages 15-44. We drew national sample of 3,000 women ages 15-44 for each year between 1990-2017 and estimated eligibility in event of a pregnancy for this sample using state-specific eligibility rules during that year.

D Additional Details on Data Construction

I State-Year Control Variables

In our main analyses we include controls for state economic conditions, demographics, safety net policy, and abortion policy based on the state and year of mother’s birth (first generation). These controls are described in detail below. In additional robustness checks, we include these same variables, as well as several additional variables also described below, at the time of the second generation’s birth.

We include the following demographic controls: the fraction of the state population between the ages of 0-4, 5-17, 18-24, 25-44, 44-64; the fraction of the state population that identifies as Black and identifies as a race other than white or Black; the fraction of the state population with a high school degree, some college, college or more. These were constructed by the authors using the ASEC.

We include the following economic controls: state median household income (from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics) and unemployment rate (from the U.S. Census Bureau). We include maximum welfare benefits at the time of the mother’s birth. In addition, in certain specifications, we include the following measures of welfare generosity at the time of the second generation’s birth: state welfare family cap; whether the state had an EITC program, whether the state had implemented TANF. The sources are:

- Crouse, Gil. 1999. “State Implementation of Major Changes to Welfare Policies, 1992-1998.” Office of Human Services Policy, ASPE, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Urban Institute TRIM3 Program Rules for 1990-1995
- Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database for 1996-2017
- [NBER TAXSIM](#)
- [Tax Credits for Working Families](#)
- Urban Institute Tax Policy Center
- [University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research National Welfare Data, 1980-2017](#)
- [Robert Moffitt’s Welfare Benefits Data Base](#)

We include the following measures of family planning coverage at the time of the mother’s birth: state parental consent and notification laws for abortion and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion. In addition, in certain specifications, we also include the following at the time of the second generation’s birth: mandatory delay for abortion laws; income based and duration based Medicaid family planning waivers; state mandate for private health insurance coverage of contraceptives; an indicator that emergency contraceptives can be provided over-the-counter; an indicator that minor may consent to contraceptive services in all or limited circumstances. The sources are:

- *Our Daughters’ Decision: The Conflict in State Law on Abortion and Other Issues* by Patricia Donovan, The Alan Guttmacher Institute 1992.

- “Minors and the Right to Consent to Health Care” by Heather Boonstra and Elizabeth Nash, *The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy*, August 2000.
- State Policies in Brief from the Guttmacher Institute on Medicaid Family Planning Eligibility Expansions, Minors’ Access to Contraception, State Funding of Abortion Under Medicaid, Mandatory Waiving Periods for Abortion and Parental Involvement in Minors’ Abortions
- Kearney, Melissa S. and Phillip B. Levine. 2009. “Subsidized Contraception, Fertility, and Sexual Behavior.” *Review of Economics and Statistics* 91(1): 137-151.
- Insurance Coverage for Contraception Laws by the National Conference of State Legislatures
- Oza, Anjali D. The Economics of Emergency Contraception. 2010. University of Chicago PhD Dissertation.
- Levine, Phillip. 2004. Sex and Consequences: Abortion, Public Policy, and the Economics of Fertility.

II Additional Details on Birth Certificate Revision

The variables used to examine mother’s (i.e. first generation’s) educational attainment, prenatal care utilization, and race were affected by the introduction of the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, which replaced the 1989 revision that was in use during the remainder of the period covered by our analyses. State adoption of the revision is staggered over the period. By January 2011, 36 states and the District of Columbia had implemented the revised birth certificate. These states represent 83 percent of births to U.S. residents ([Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011](#)). Starting in 2011, the CDC no longer made available certain data items from the unrevised birth certificate, including maternal education and prenatal care utilization. As a result, information on these variables is incomplete, and only available for states that had fully implemented the 2003 revision. Fourteen states in 2011, 12 states in 2012, 9 states in 2013, 3 states in 2014, and 2 states in 2015 have incomplete information for these data fields. By 2016 all states had implemented the revised birth certificate.

In addition, even when the data fields are available, these measures are not considered comparable before and after the 2003 revision. Prior to the revision, mother’s education was classified into years of education: no formal education, 1-8 years of elementary school, 1-4 years of high school, 1-4 years of college, and 5 or more years of college. The 2003 revision classified mother’s education into the following categories: 8th grade or less; 9th through 12th grade with no diploma; high school graduate or GED completed; some college credit, but not a degree; associate degree; Bachelor’s degree; Master’s degree; and, doctorate or professional degree. In our analyses, we code high school or less as having at least 4 years of high school under the 1989 revision, and being a high school graduate or having a GED completed under the 2003 revision. In addition, changes occurred in information collected on mother’s race with the 2003 revision including more detailed race categories. Also, beginning in 2003, states had the option of allowing the report of multiple race categories. These multiple race combinations are bridged to a single race category for comparability to other reporting areas and years.

We address the incomparability of these measures after the birth certificate revision by including in regressions for which maternal education, race, or prenatal care utilization are dependent variables a measure of the fraction of birth records in that cell (mother’s birth year x mother’s state of birth) with a revised birth certificate.

III Identifying Labor and Delivery Hospitalizations in the National Hospital Discharge Survey

We identify hospitalizations related to labor and delivery in the National Hospital Discharge survey using ICD-9 diagnosis and procedure codes and following the method validated in [Kuklina et al. \(2008\)](#). First, we code all visits with a diagnosis code starting with “V27” (corresponding to live or still births) or “650” (normal delivery) as discharges related to labor and delivery. Second, if the first three or four digits of the procedure code falls in the subsequent list, we classify the hospitalization as being a labor or delivery: “7251”, “7252”, “7253”, “7254”, “7271”, “7279”, “728”, “720”, “721”, “7221”, “7229”, “7231”, “7239”, “7322”, “7359”, “736”, “740”, “741”, “742”, “744”, “7499”, “724”, “726” or “729.” These codes are associated with different obstetrics procedures. Finally, we exclude discharges with a diagnosis code that indicates an ectopic pregnancy or abortive outcome.

IV Additional Details on Implementation of Synthetic Control Event Study Approach

We assess the robustness of our results to using the synthetic control methods pioneered by [Abadie et al. \(2010\)](#) and following the implementation procedure described in [Kleven \(2021\)](#). Specifically, we do the following. First, for each outcome, we match each treated state to a weighted average of the untreated states using pre-expansion values of the outcome and control variables. This results in two observations for each outcome per year for each treated state: the outcome in the treated state, and the outcome in its synthetic control. Second, we stack each set of observations into a single dataset and estimate the following model, using robust standard errors clustered at the state level, with the synthetic control unit treated as a separate state:

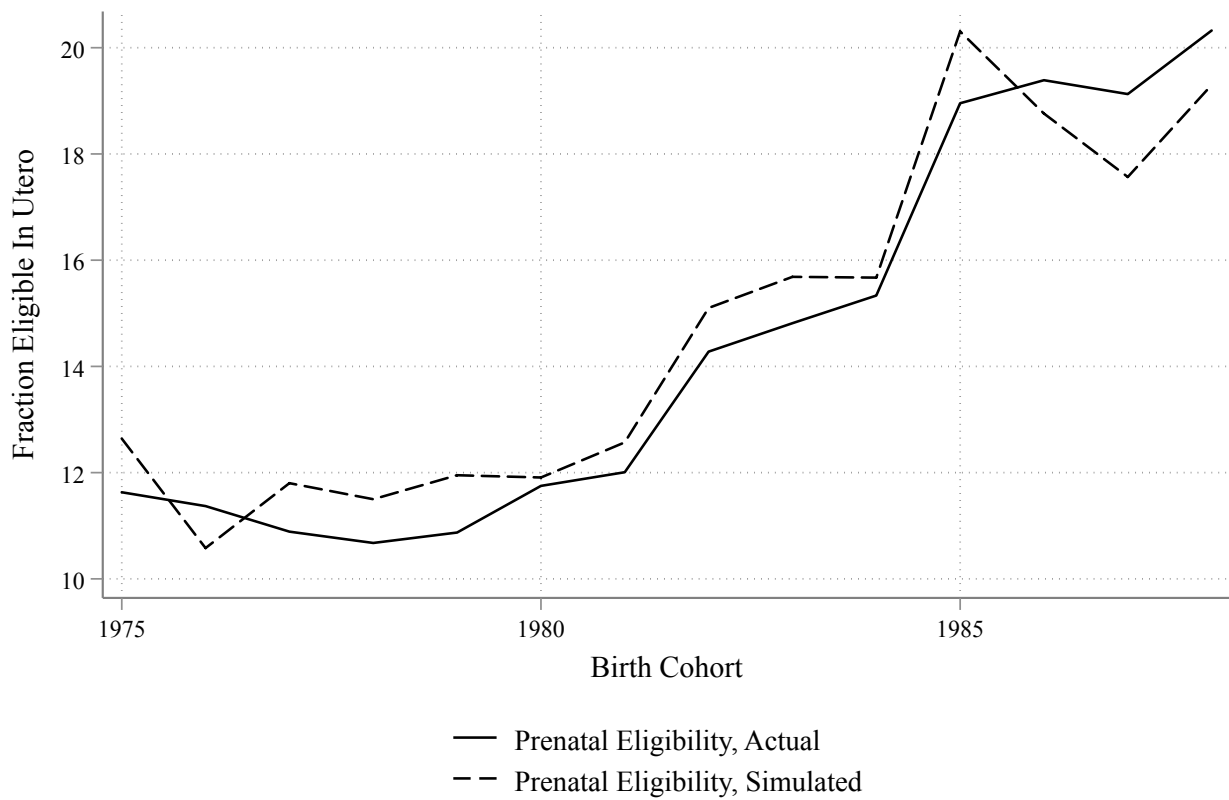
$$y_{nt} = \alpha + \sum_{t=-5, t \neq -1}^3 \kappa_t 1\{b - e_n^* = t\} \times Treated_n + \delta_t 1\{b - e_n^* = t\} + \mu_n + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{nt} \quad (1)$$

Note that this equation varies from our baseline model described in equation (2) in a few ways. First, because event times are now defined both for the treated state and the synthetic controls state, we include event time indicators (λ_t) rather than calendar time indicators (λ_b) as in our main specification. Second, in the synthetic control approach we match untreated states to treated states based on the state-level controls in the pre-expansion period rather than control for them directly in the model. Third, we include separate fixed effects for the treated state and its synthetic control counterpart, analogous to the state fixed effects in our baseline model. Finally, we weight these regressions using the average number of births in the treated state applied to both the treated state and its synthetic control counterpart. Our estimates of κ_t are reported in Appendix Figure [A.15](#).

V Additional Details on Discounting of Long-Run Benefits

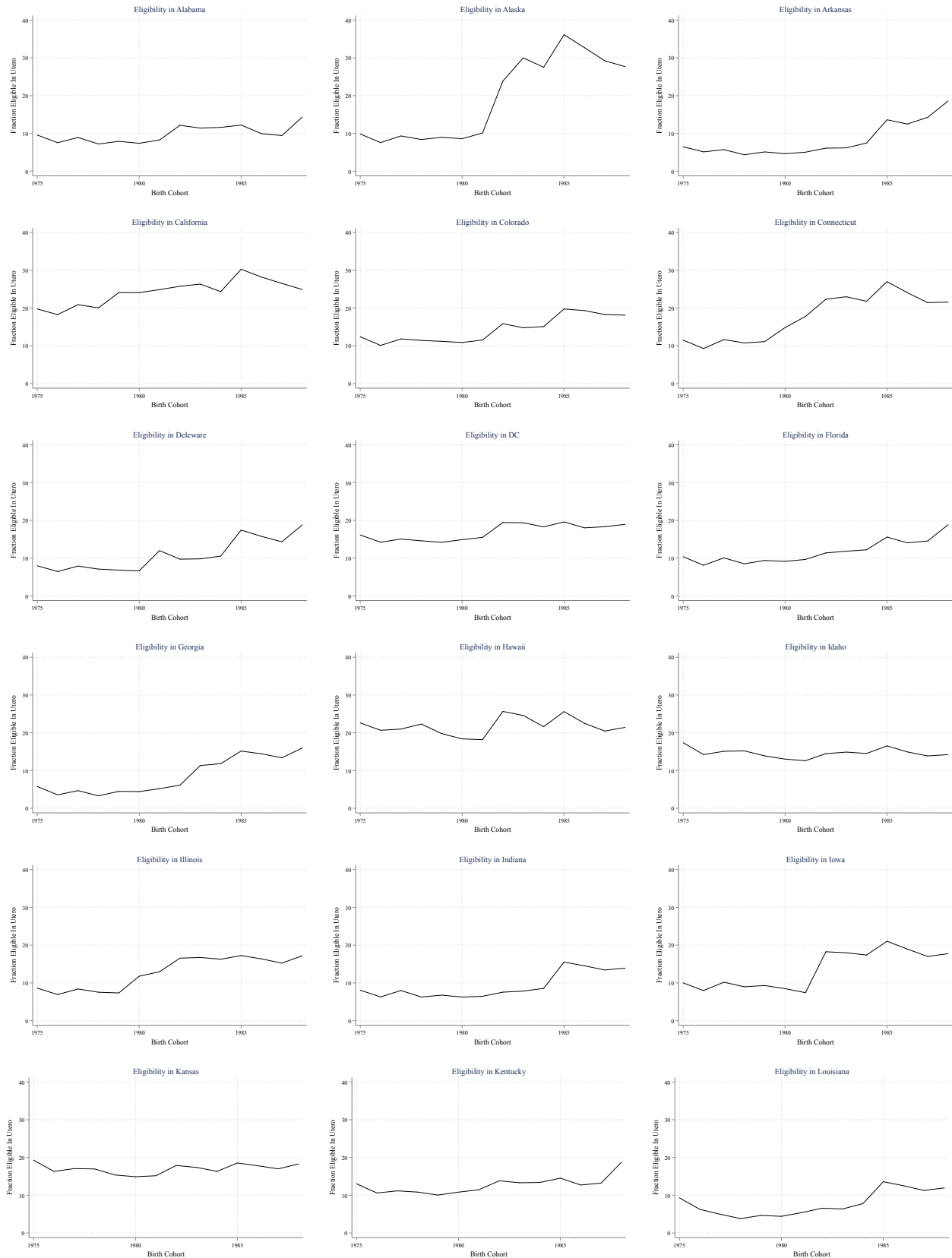
To calculate the discounted value of the second generation benefits, we estimate that in 2011 \$s the value of the benefits from increasing birthweight by 71 grams (our estimated change in birthweight for each newly eligible woman in the first generation) is \$589. We then apply this value of the benefit to each second generation birth cohort from 1995-2017, and calculate the discounted value of this benefit between 1981 and each birth cohort. We have chosen 1981 as the reference point because this is the year for which we have estimated Medicaid costs ([Currie and Gruber, 1996](#)). We then take the average discounted value across second generation birth cohorts to generate a summary measure. We do this for two different discount rates: 1) 0.5%, which is the discount rate recommended for 20-year studies by the Office of Management and Budget ([U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 2016](#)), and 2) 3%, which is the discount rate recommended for life-cycle studies by the Department of Commerce ([Lavappa and Kneifel, 2016](#)).

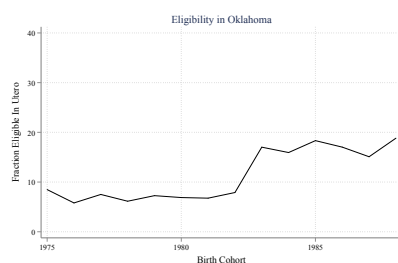
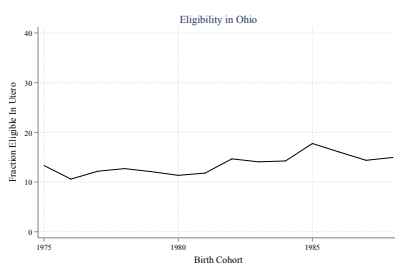
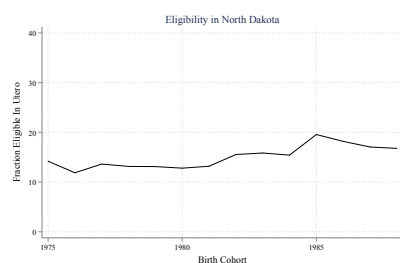
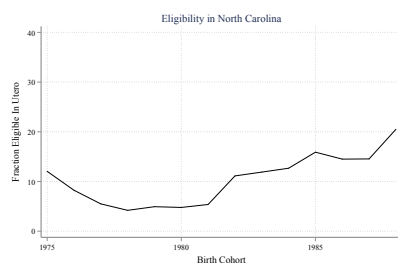
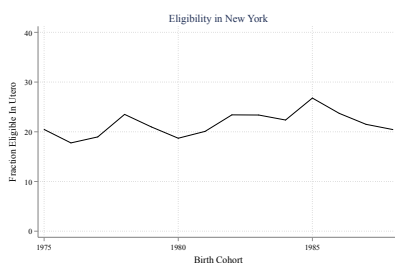
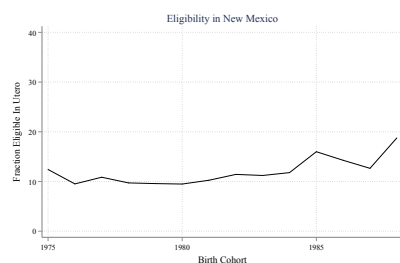
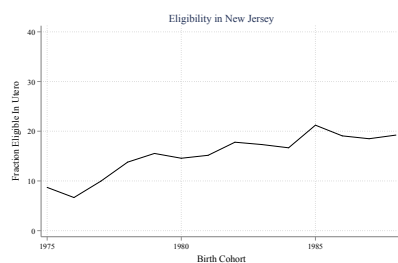
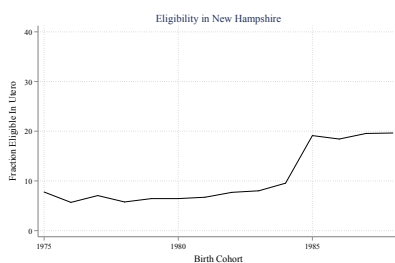
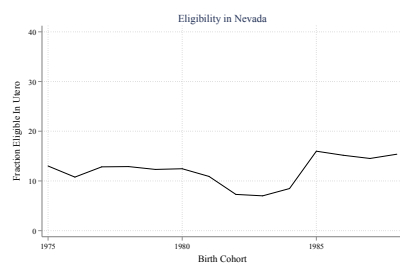
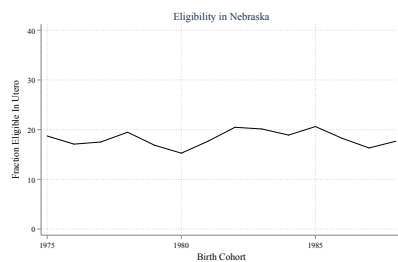
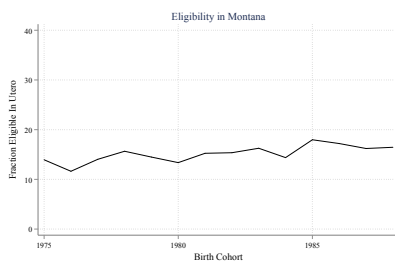
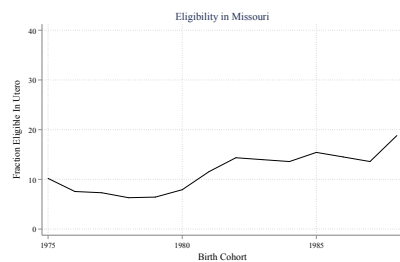
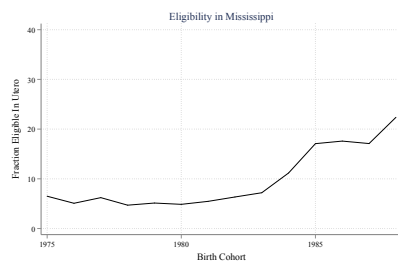
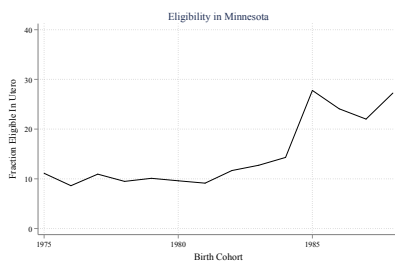
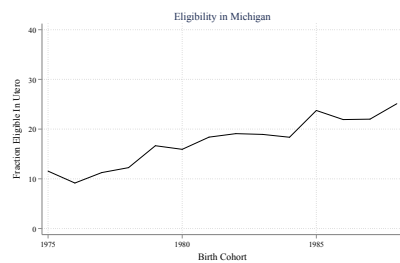
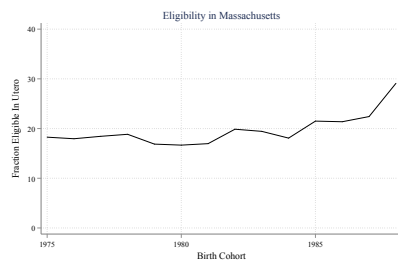
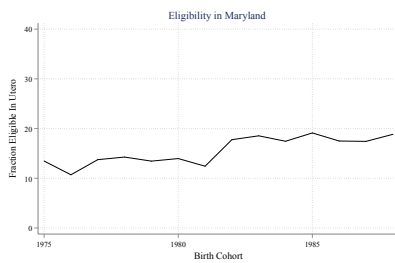
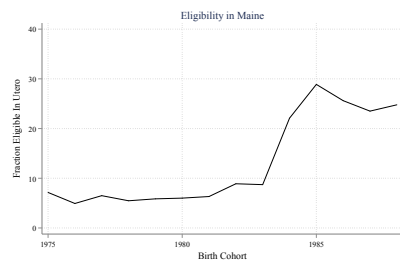
Figure A.1: Trends in Actual and Simulated Prenatal Medicaid Eligibility, 1975 to 1988

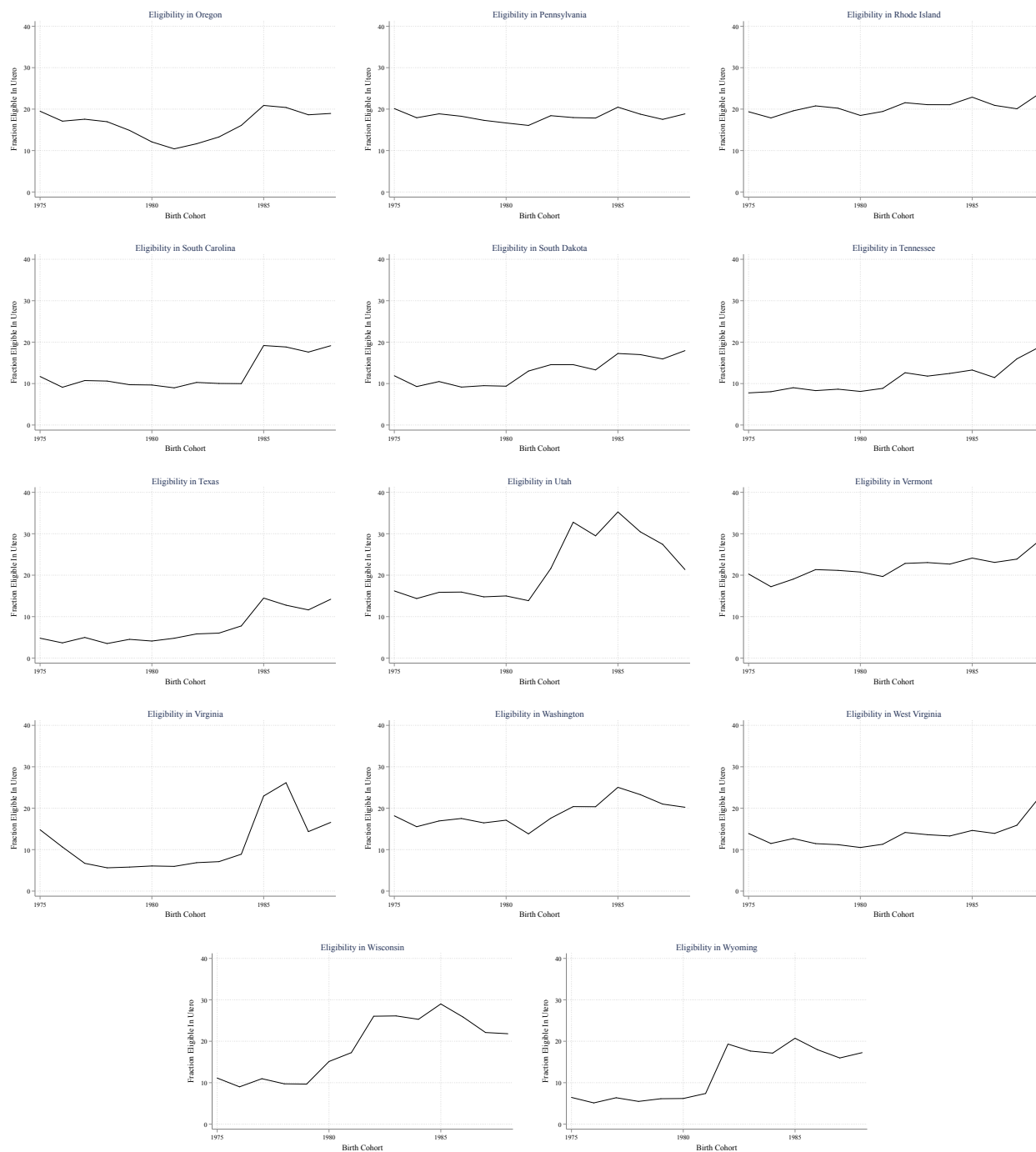


Notes: Authors' calculation from the Current Population Survey and Medicaid eligibility rules. All estimates are reported in percents. See text for further details.

Figure A.2: Trends in Simulated Prenatal Medicaid Eligibility by State, 1975 to 1988

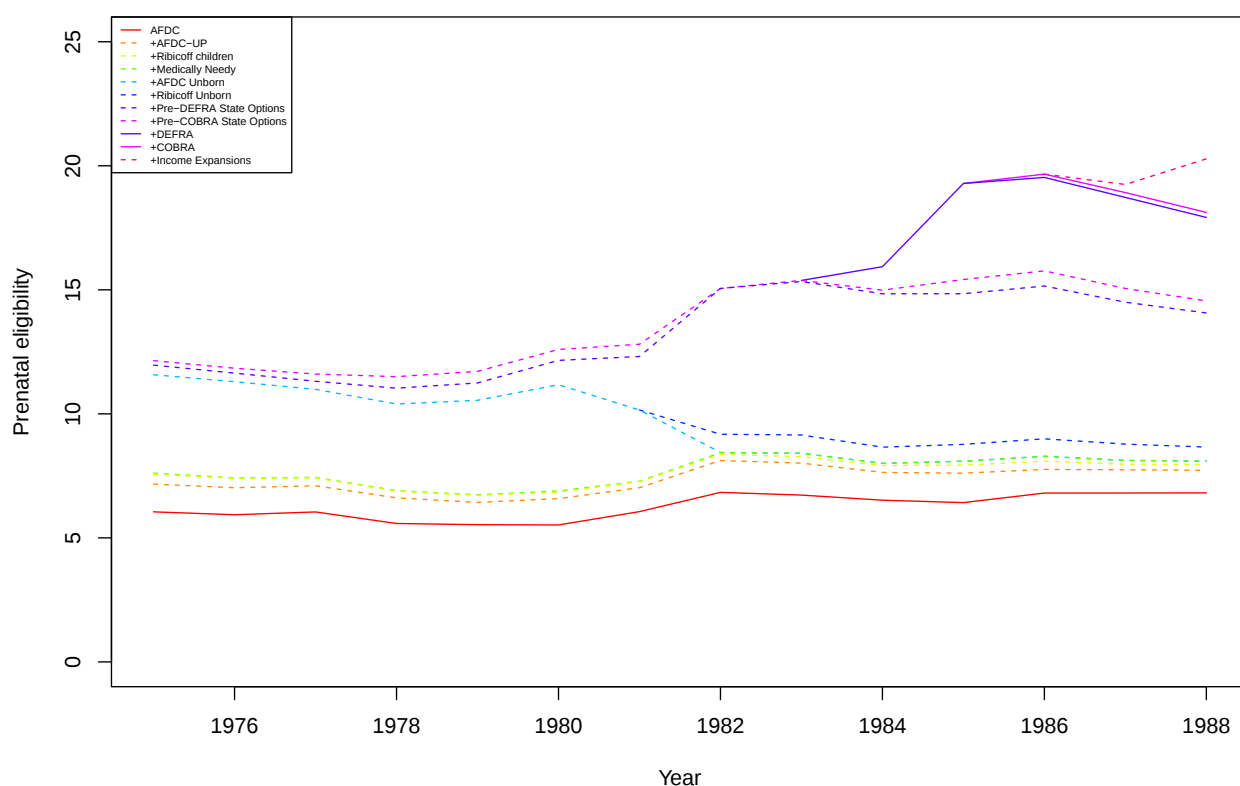






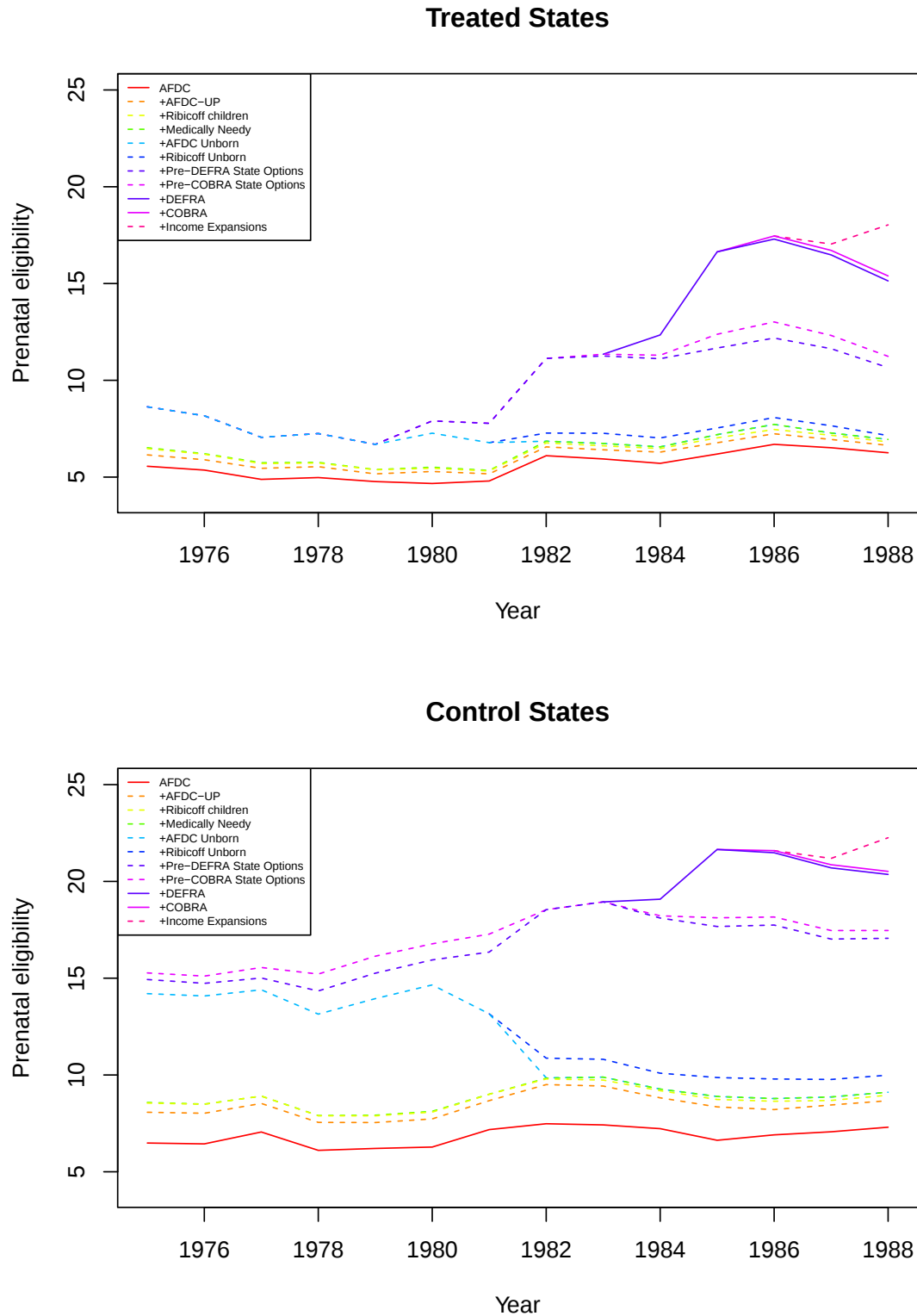
Notes: Authors' calculation from the Current Population Survey and Medicaid eligibility rules. All estimates are reported in percents. See text for further details.

Figure A.3: Prenatal Eligibility by Source, 1975-1988



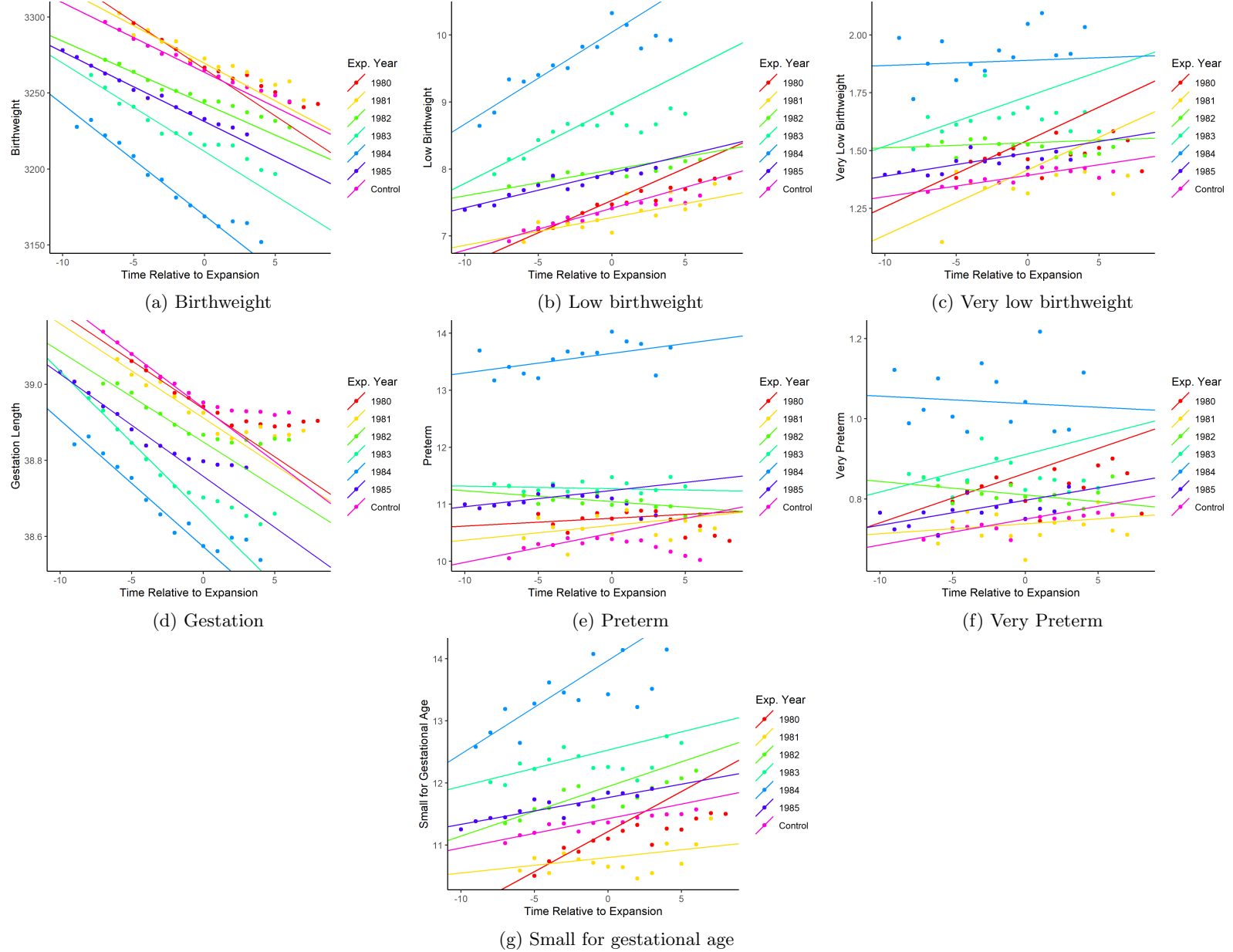
Notes: All estimates are reported in percents. Authors' calculation from the Current Population Survey and Medicaid eligibility rules. Each line represents Medicaid eligibility through each of the state options and federal mandates. Specifically, we construct this figure by calculating the percent of women who would be eligible under each pathway in an additive fashion that reflects the order of eligibility pathways from the most to least restrictive on the figure. These pathways discussed in more detail in Appendix Section I.

Figure A.4: Prenatal Eligibility by Source and Treatment Status, 1975-1988



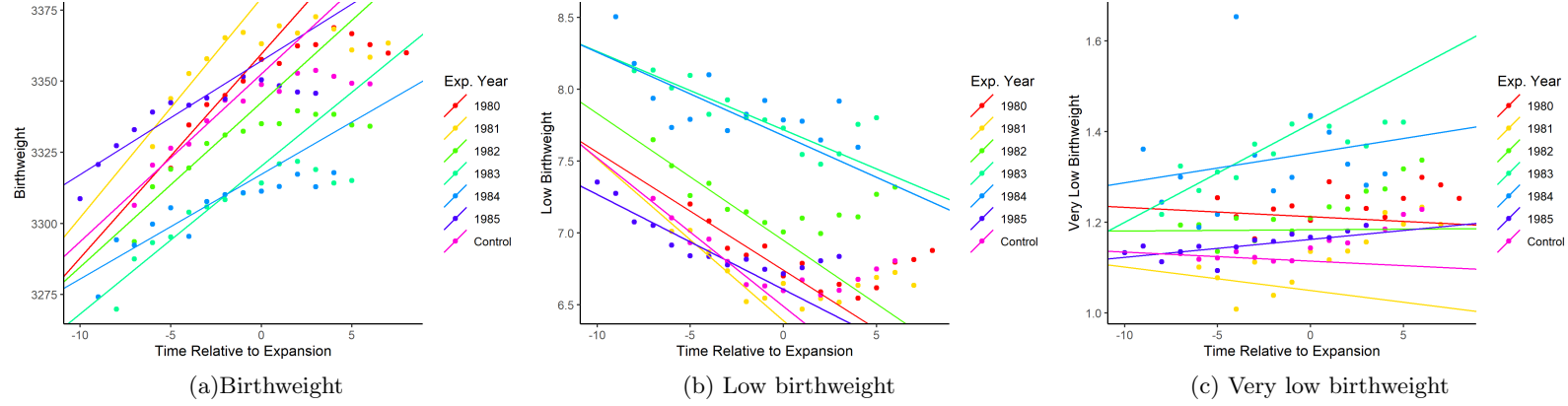
Notes: All estimates are reported in percents. Authors' calculation from the Current Population Survey and Medicaid eligibility rules. Each line represents Medicaid eligibility through each of the state options and federal mandates. Specifically, we construct this figure by calculating the percent of women who would be eligible under each pathway in an additive fashion that reflects the order of eligibility pathways from the most to least restrictive on the figure. These pathways discussed in more detail in Appendix Section I.

Figure A.5: Trends in Second Generation Outcomes by Expansion Cohort



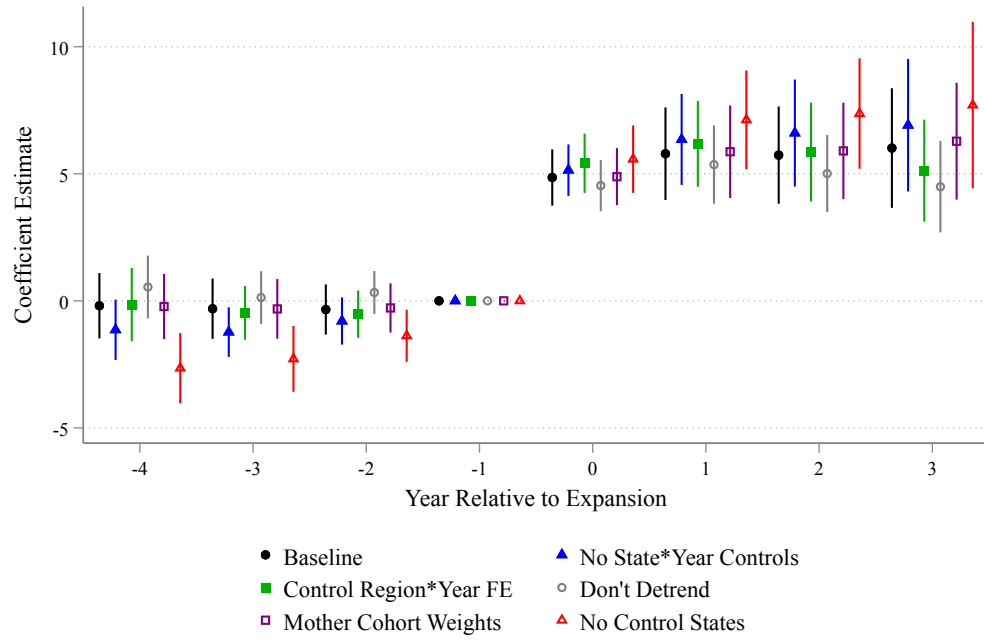
Notes: Estimates for all outcomes other than birthweight and gestation length are reported in percents. Figure plots average values by event time for states that expanded Medicaid eligibility at different years, and the control states, as denoted by the legend. These averages are produced using first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. For treated states, the linear trend is estimated using all pre-period years for each treatment cohort. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend.

Figure A.6: Trends in First Generation Outcomes by Expansion Cohort

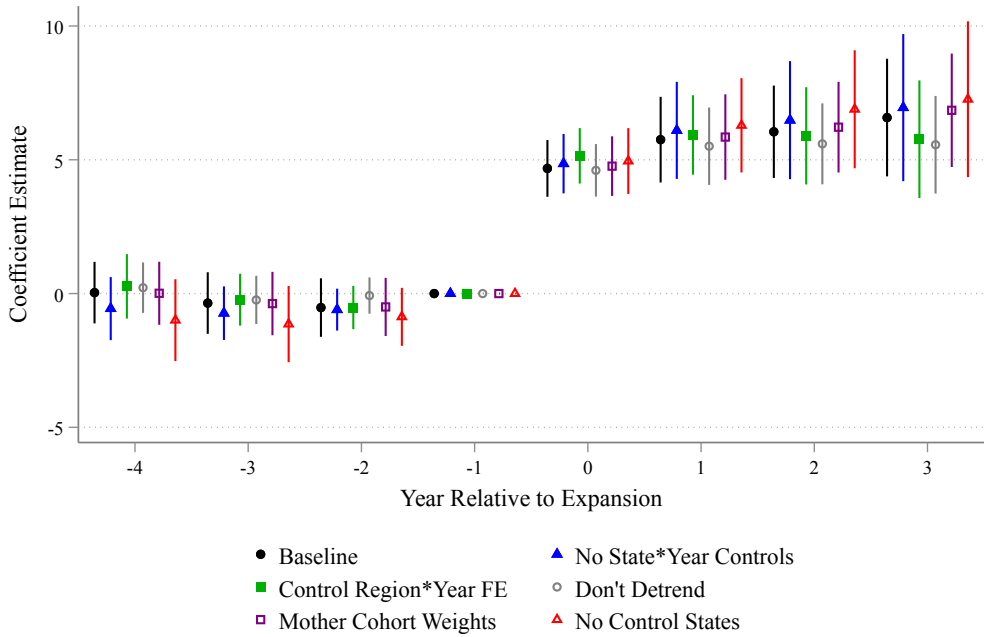


Notes: Estimates for low birthweight and very low birthweight are reported in percents. Figure plots average values by event time for states that expanded Medicaid eligibility at different years, and the control states, as denoted by the legend. These averages produced using infants born in 1975-1988. For treated states, the linear trend is estimated using all pre-period years for each treatment cohort. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend.

Figure A.7: Event Study for Prenatal Eligibility, Robustness to Alternative Controls and Specifications



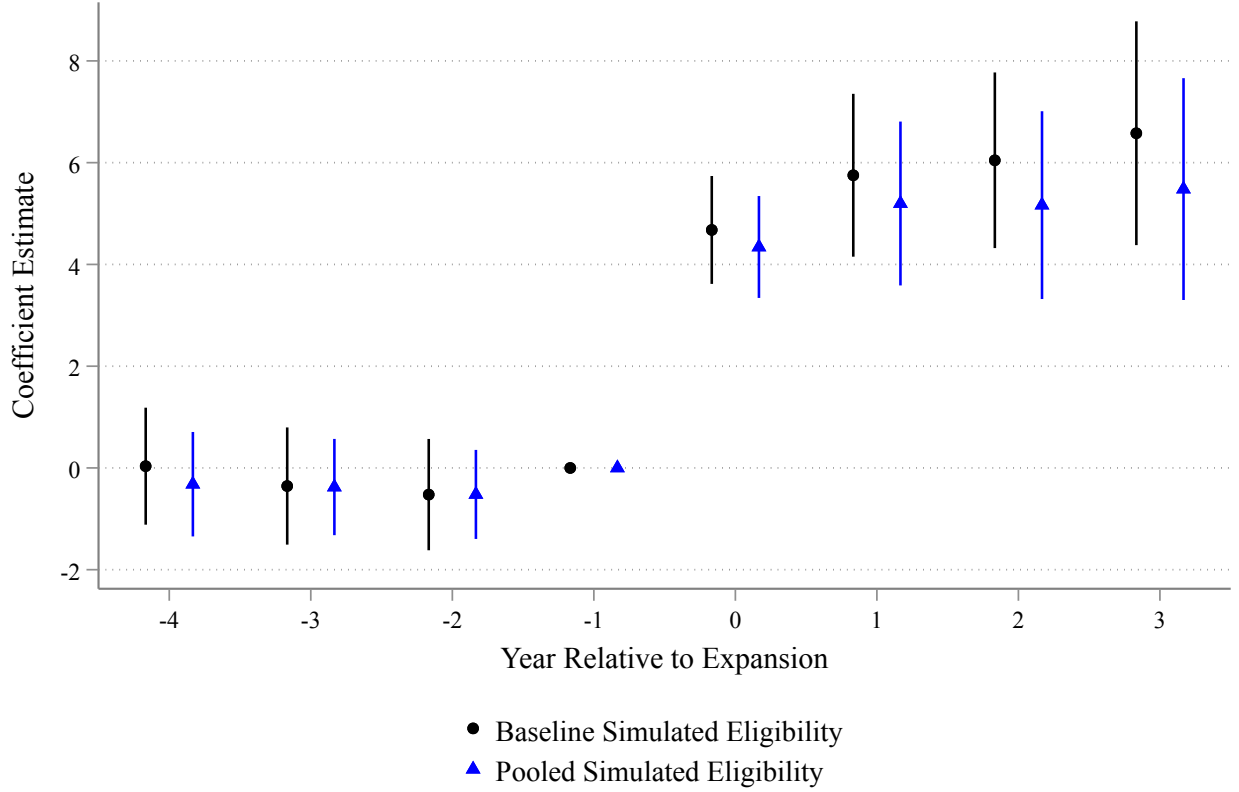
(a) Actual Eligibility



(b) Simulated Eligibility

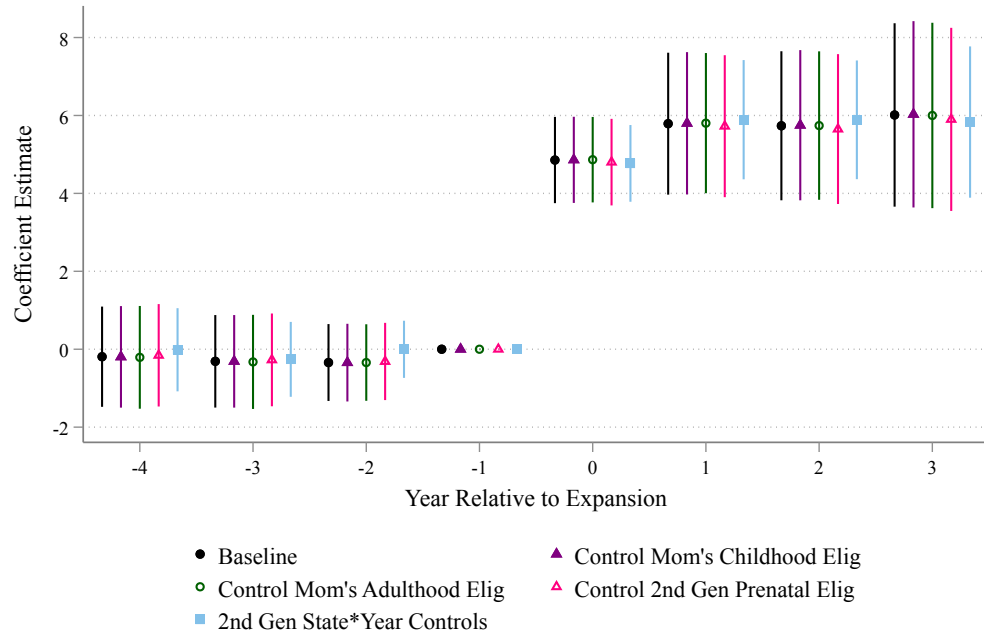
Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year) except where otherwise noted. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.8: Event Study for Prenatal Eligibility, Robustness to using a Pooled National Sample to Calculate Eligibility Measure

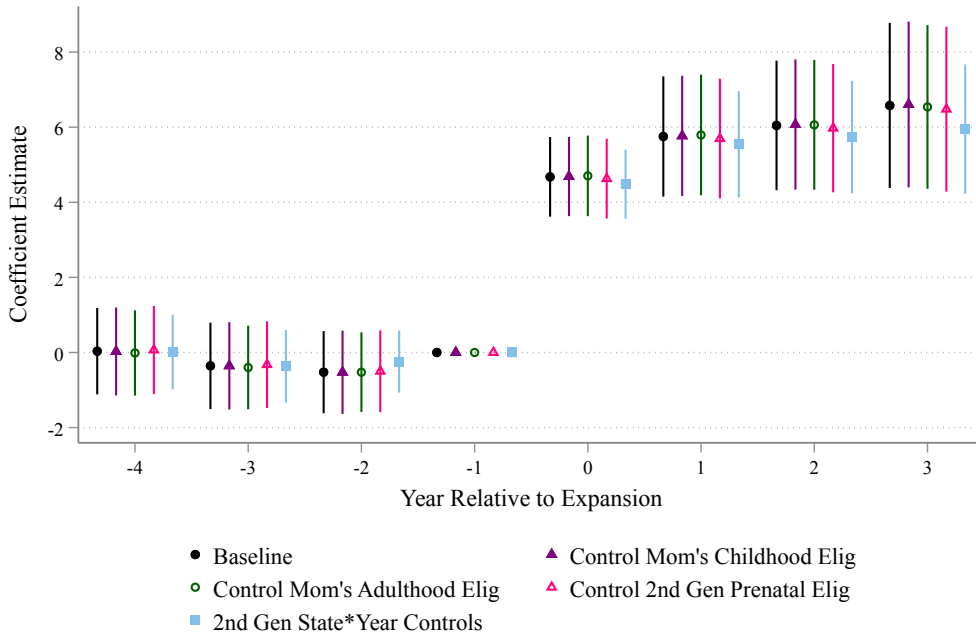


Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.9: Event Study for Prenatal Eligibility, Robustness to Controls for Mother's Eligibility at Other Ages, Second Generation's Own Prenatal Eligibility, and State-Year Controls in Second Generation



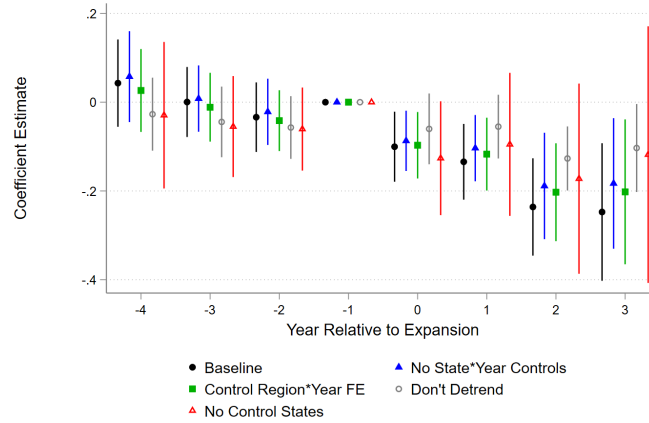
(a) Actual Eligibility



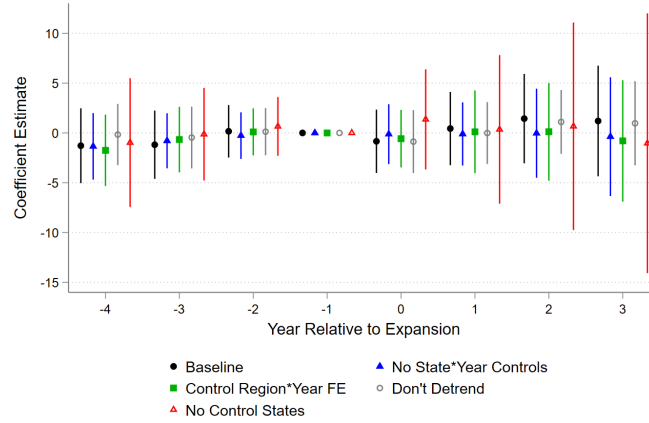
(b) Simulated Eligibility

Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

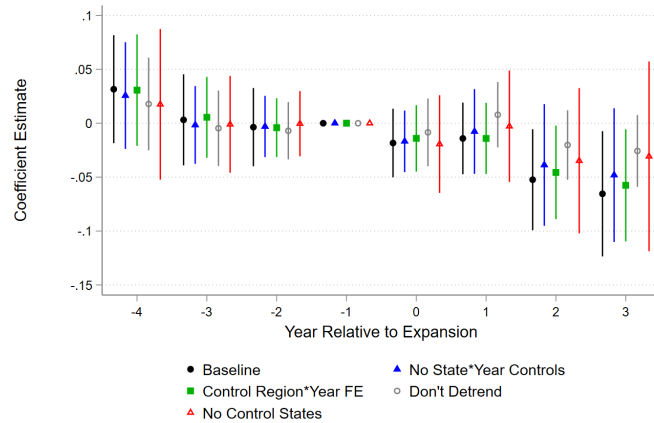
Figure A.10: Event Study for First Generation Outcomes, Robustness to Alternative Controls and Specifications



(a) Low birthweight



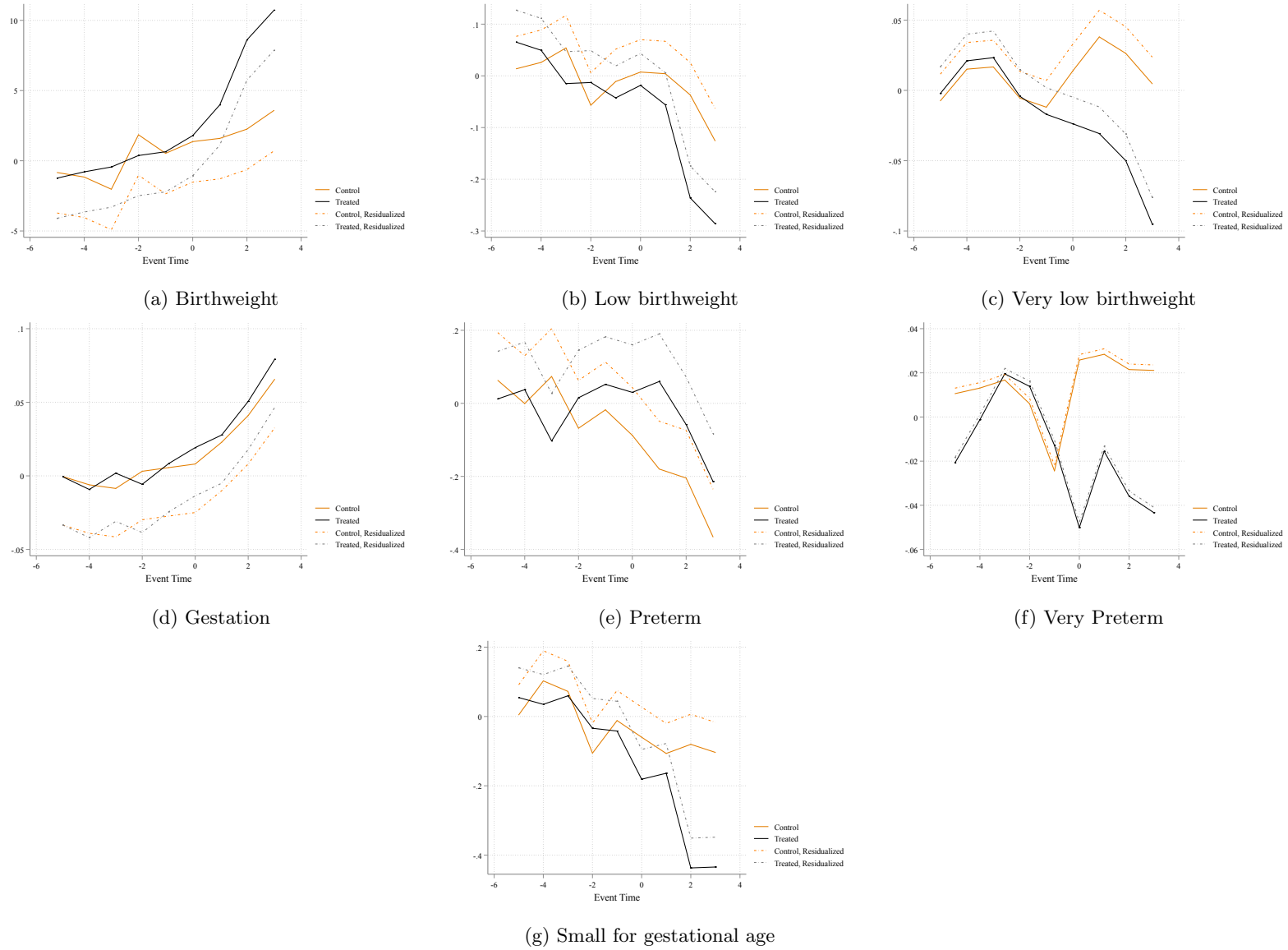
(b) Birthweight



(c) Very low birthweight

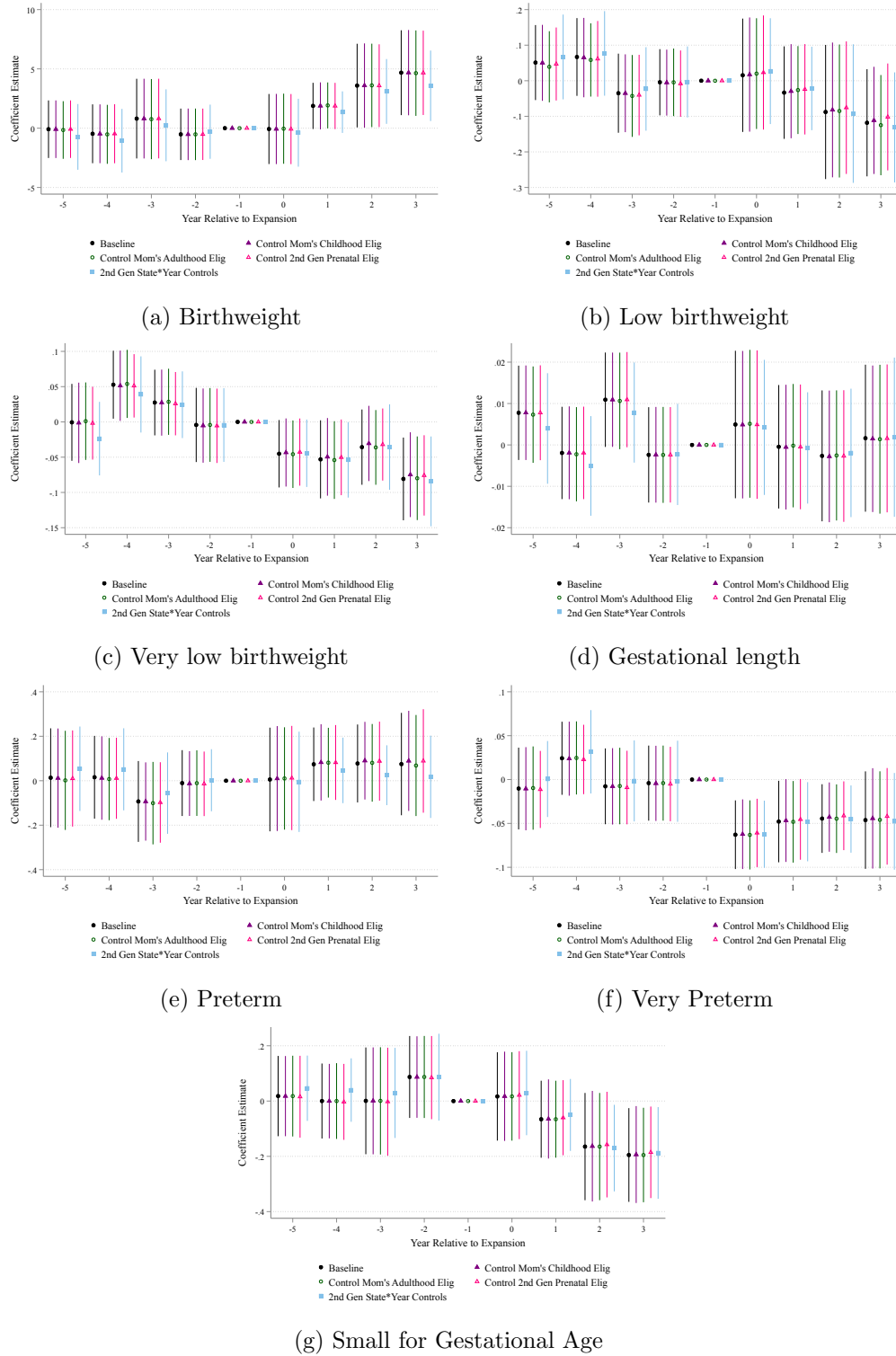
Notes: Coefficient estimates for low birthweight and very low birthweight are reported in percentage points. Estimated for infants born in 1975-1988. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation except where otherwise noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size and include state of birth and year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year) except where otherwise noted. Standard errors are clustered by infant's state of birth.

Figure A.11: Trends in Second Generation Outcomes across Treated and Control States, Detrended and Residualized



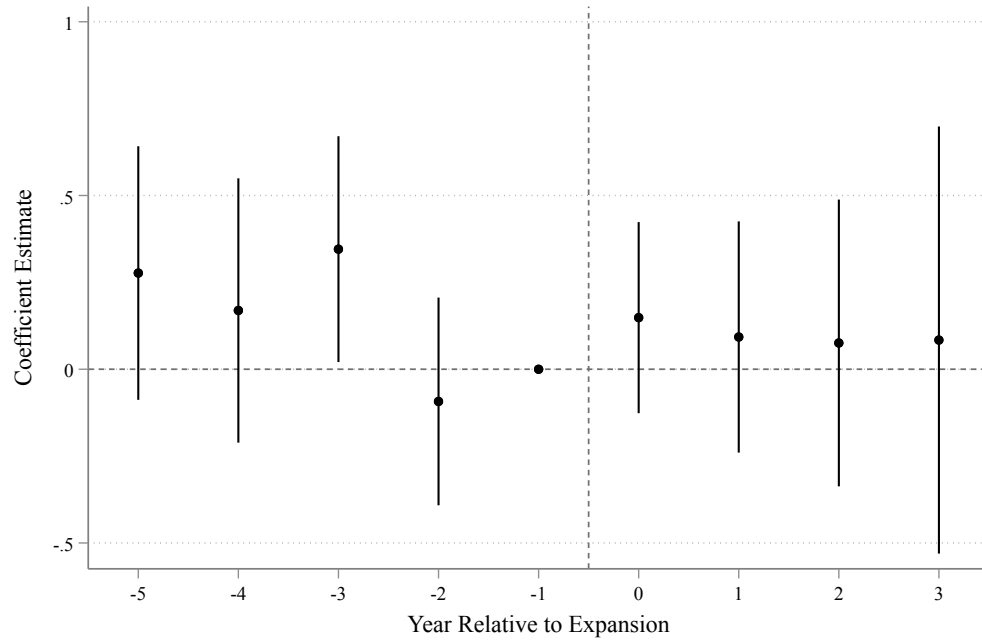
Notes: Estimates for all outcomes other than birthweight and gestation length are reported in percents. Figure plots average values by event time for treated and control states, as denoted by the legend. These averages are produced using first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. For treated states, the linear trend is estimated using all pre-period years for each treatment cohort. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. To residualize, we regress each de-trended outcome on the state by year controls in our baseline model, take the residual, and add back the state-specific pre-period mean.

Figure A.12: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, Robustness to Controls for Mother's Eligibility at Other Ages, Second Generation's Own Prenatal Eligibility, and State-Year Controls in Second Generation

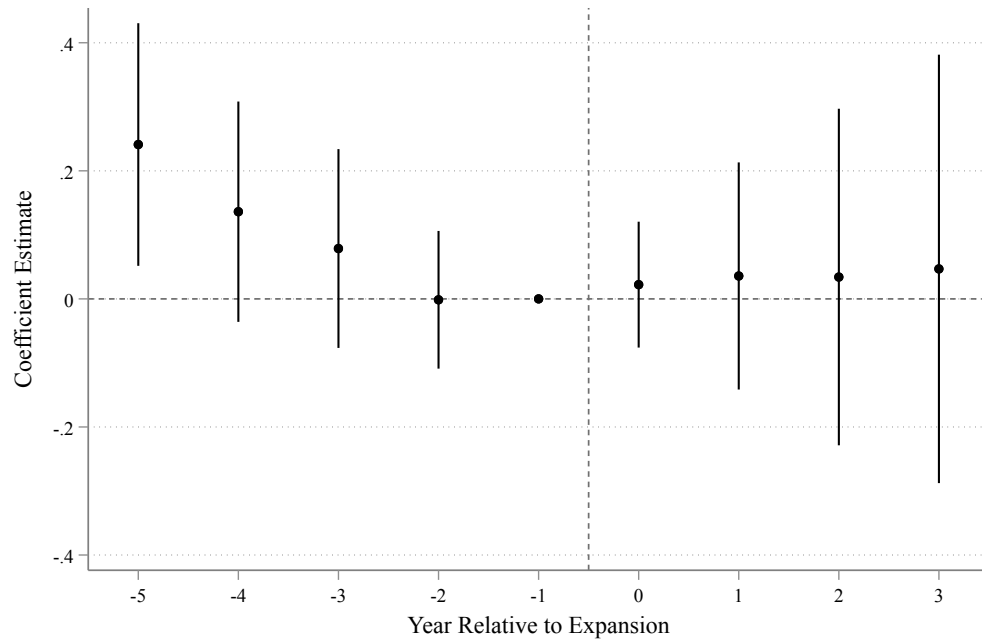


Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.13: Event Study for Childhood Eligibility



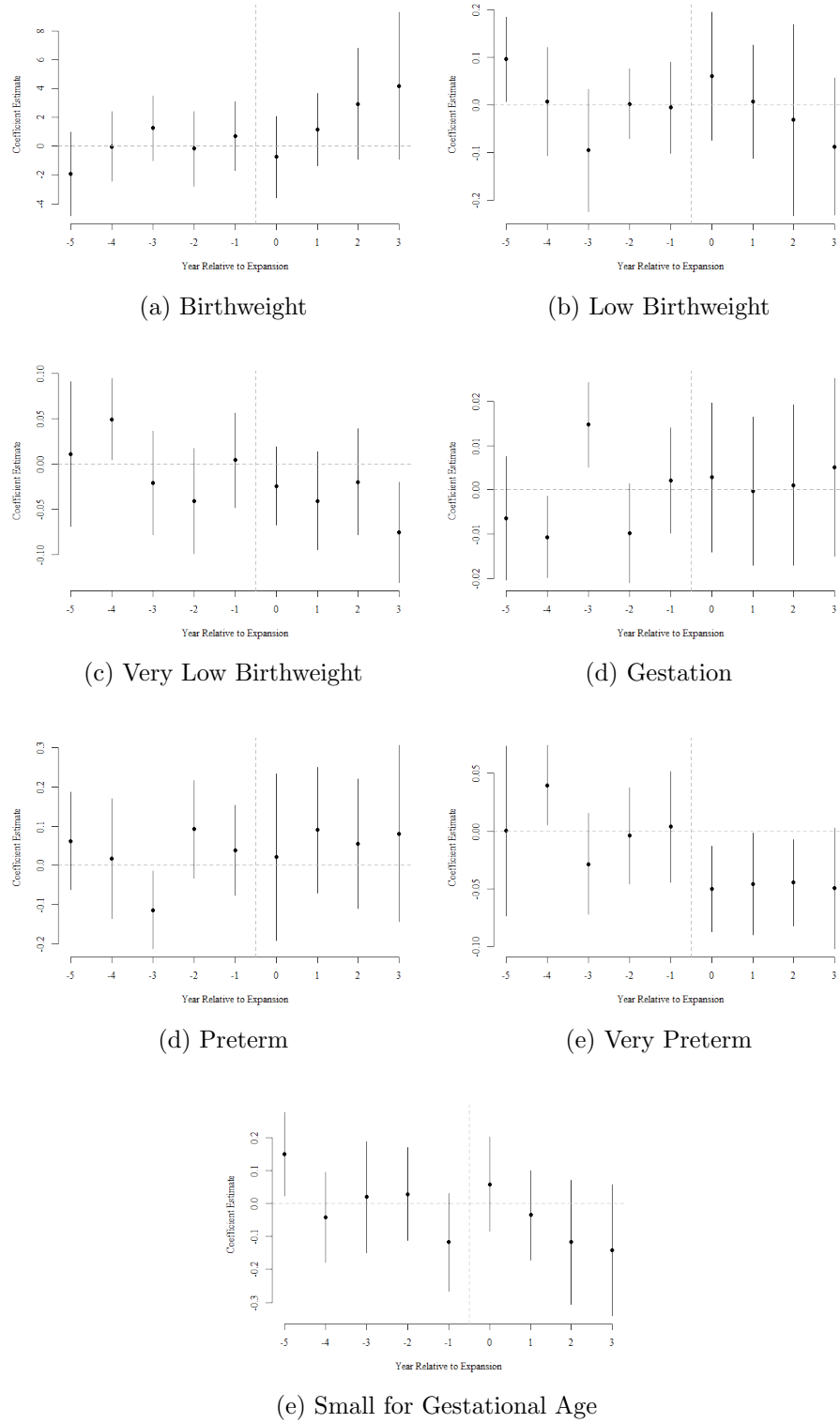
(a) Actual Eligibility



(b) Simulated Eligibility

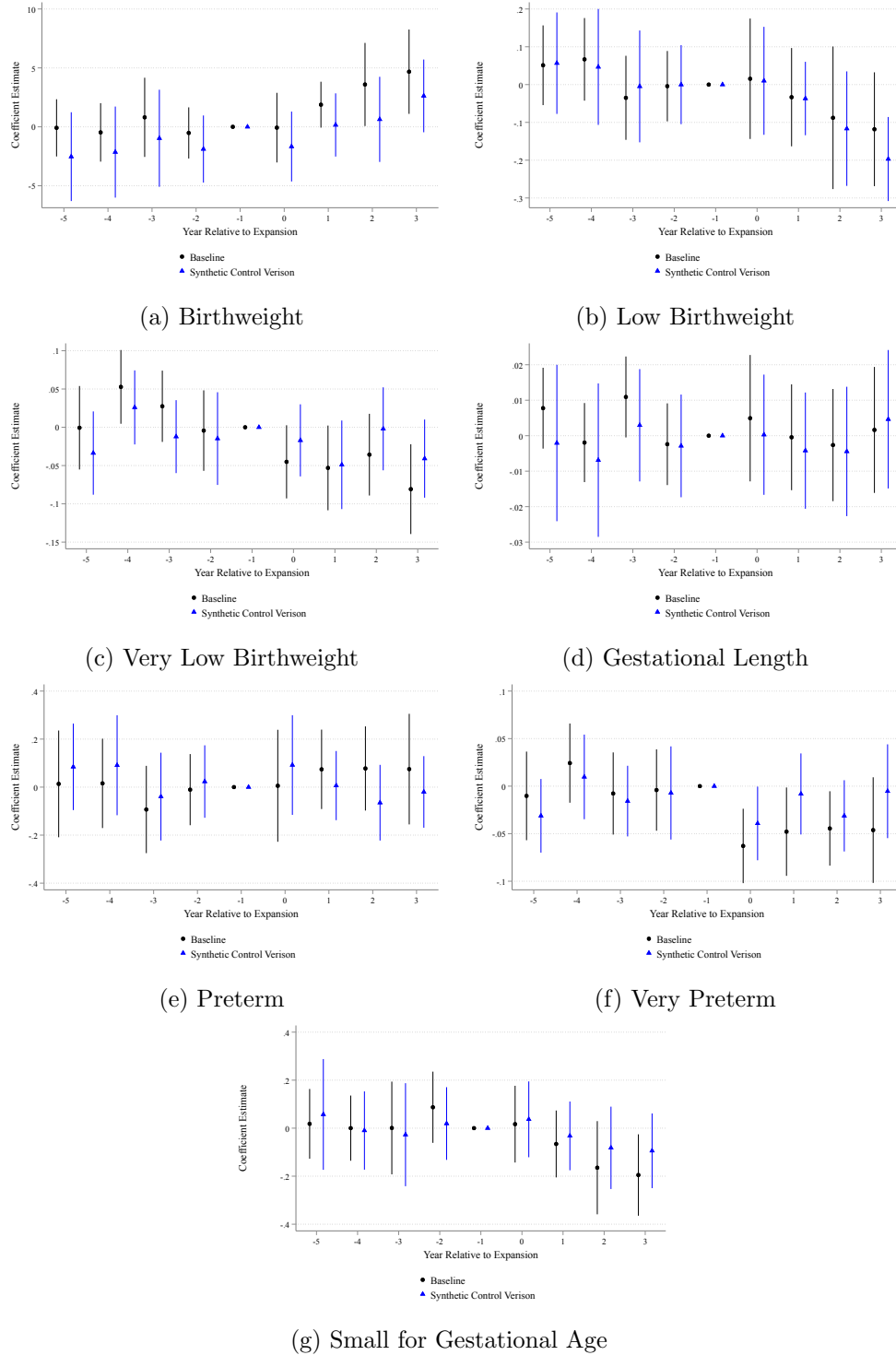
Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.14: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, Robustness to Callaway and Sant'Anna



Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.15: “Stacked” Synthetic Control Event Studies



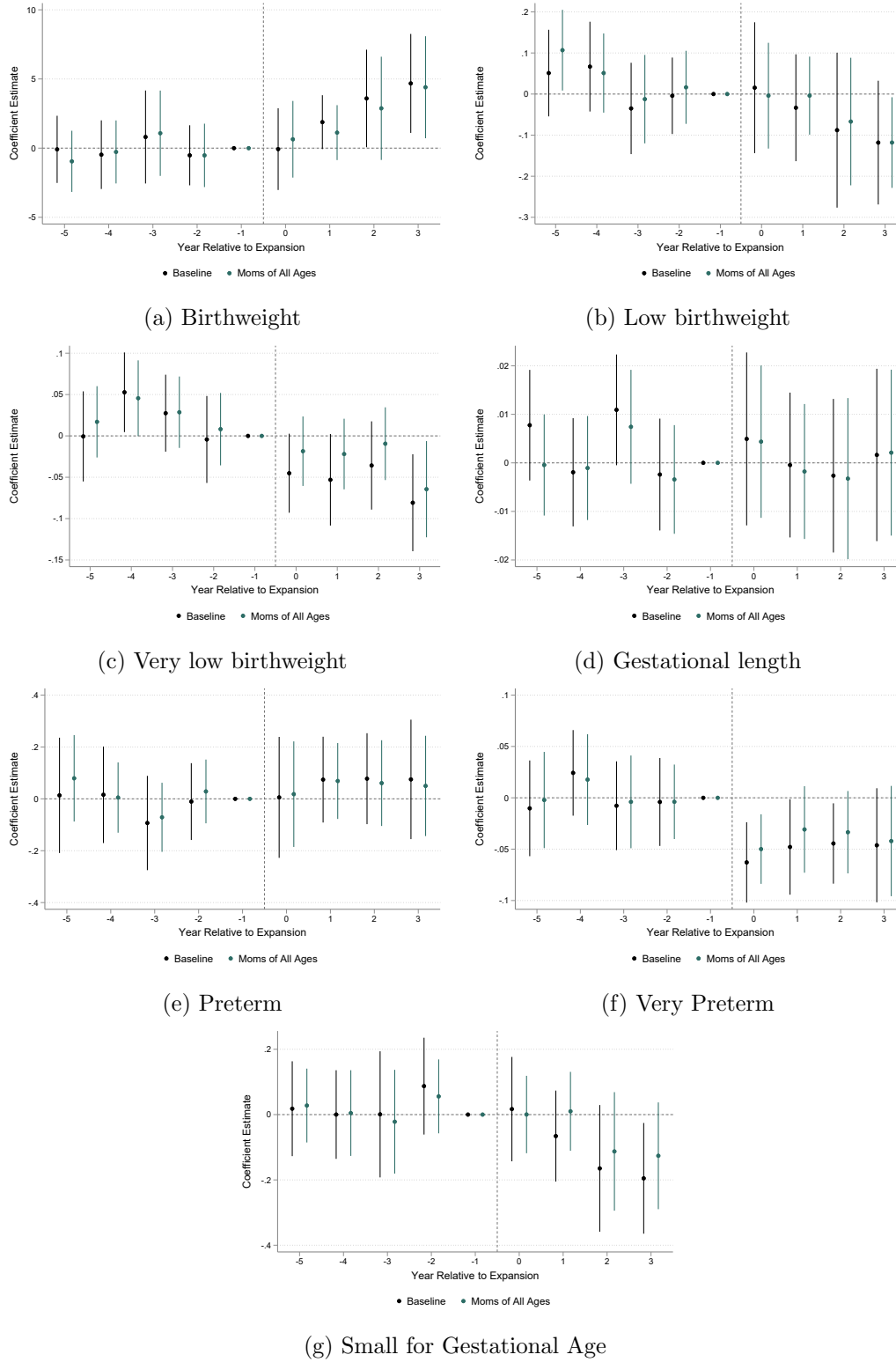
Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. We generate a “synthetic control” for each treated state as a weighted average of the untreated states based on pre-treatment values of the outcome variable and the socio-economic and demographic control variables. We then stack the treated units and their synthetic controls and estimate an event study model that includes indicators for state, event time, and event time interacted with an indicator that the state is the “treated” rather than the “synthetic control” unit. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size. Standard errors are clustered by mother’s state of birth.

Figure A.16: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, Parity=2+



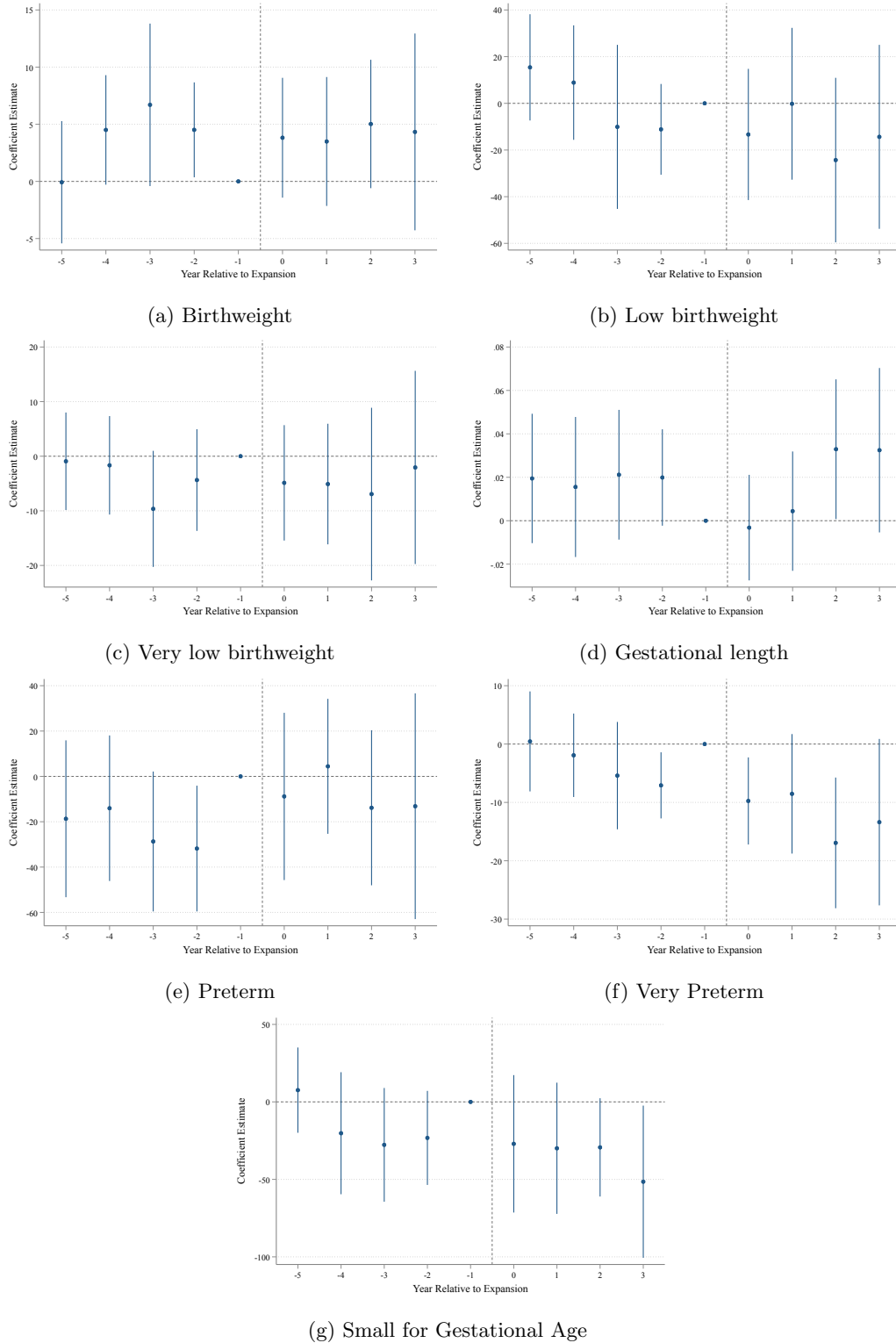
Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state and parity group prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.17: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, All Mom Ages



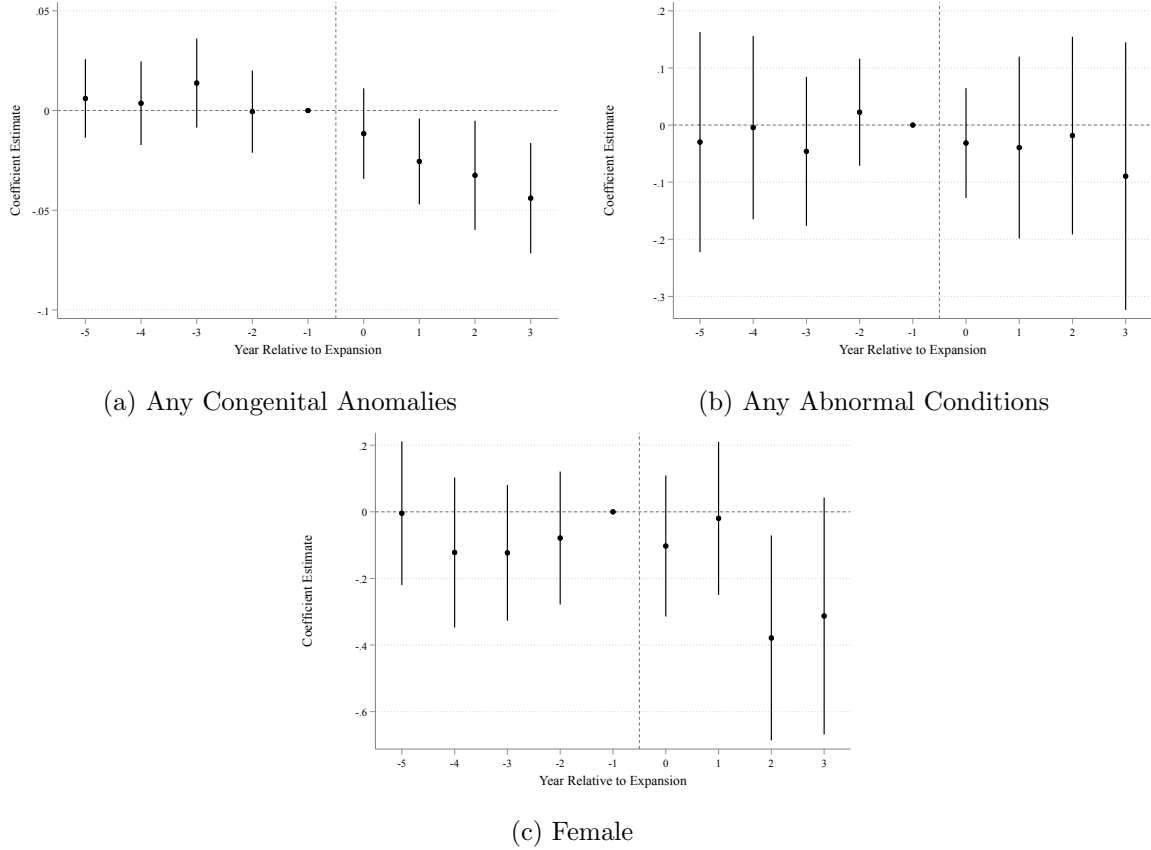
Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.18: Event Study Coefficients for Second Generation Outcomes, Foreign-Born Mothers Only



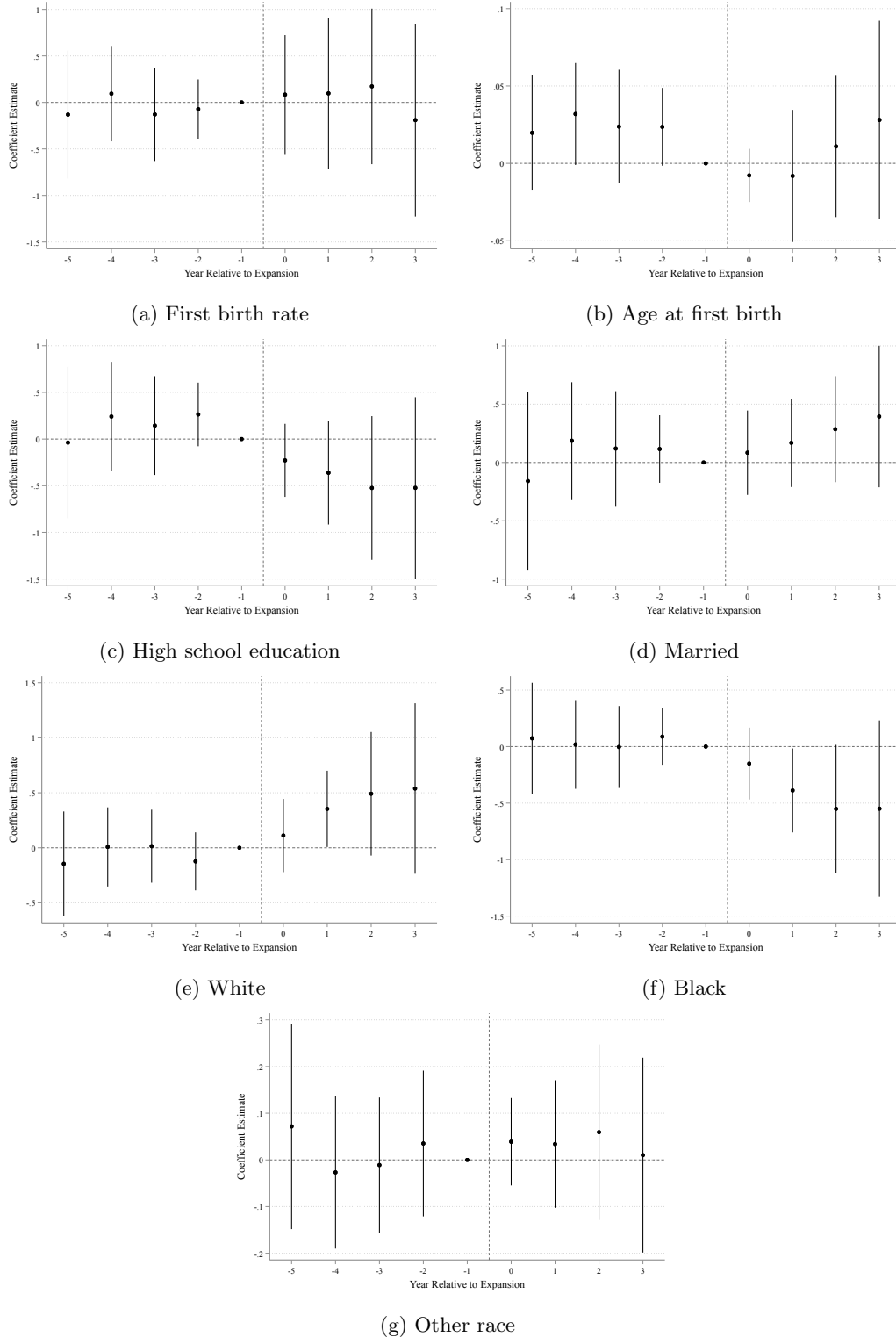
Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born outside of the U.S. in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. We use the state of residence at child's birth rather than mother's state of birth to assign policy and control variable information. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of residence and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of residence.

Figure A.19: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, Other Outcomes



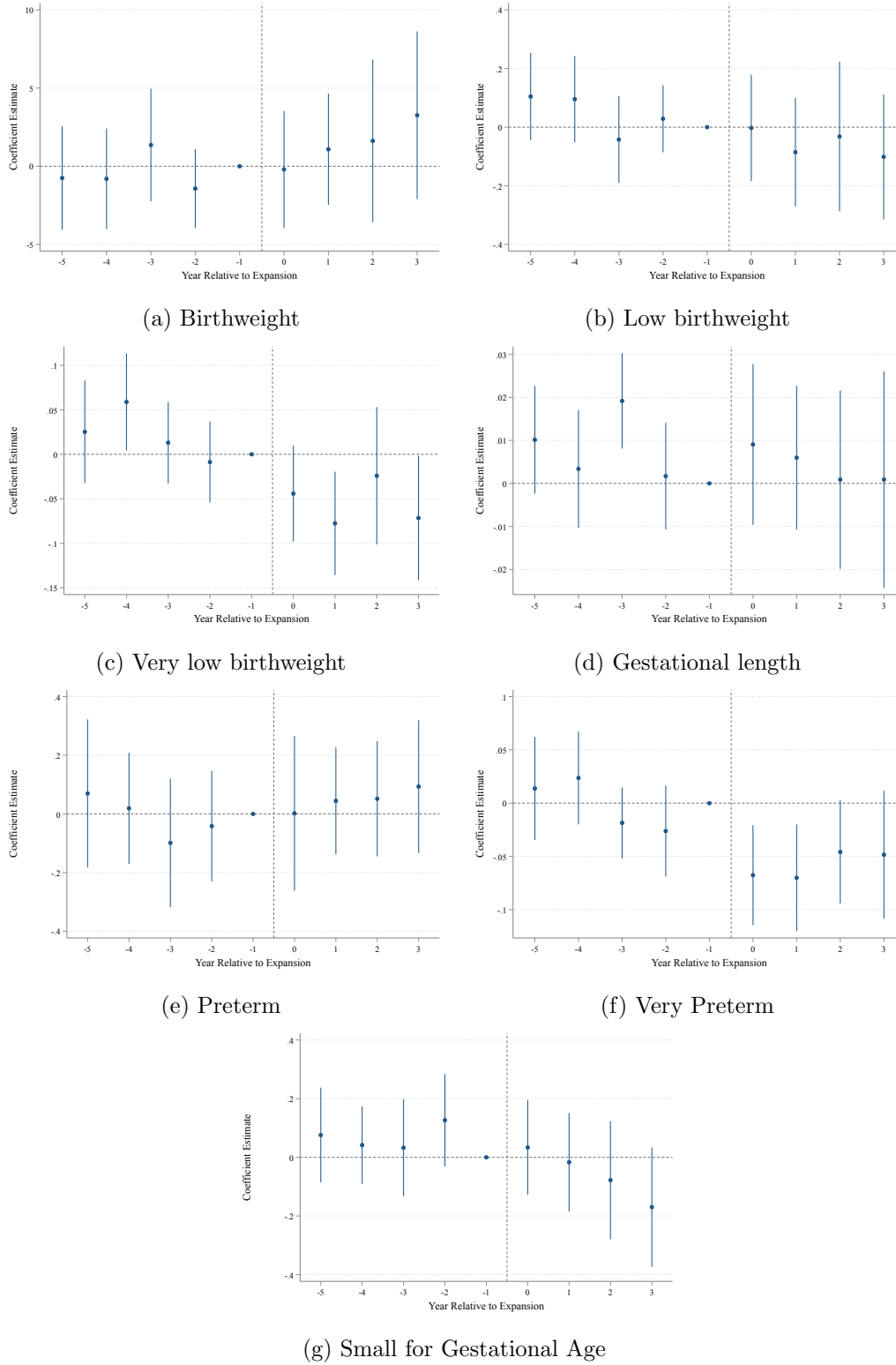
Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). An additional control for the share of births with missing information for each type of outcome is included. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.20: Event Study for Fertility Outcomes and Maternal Characteristics



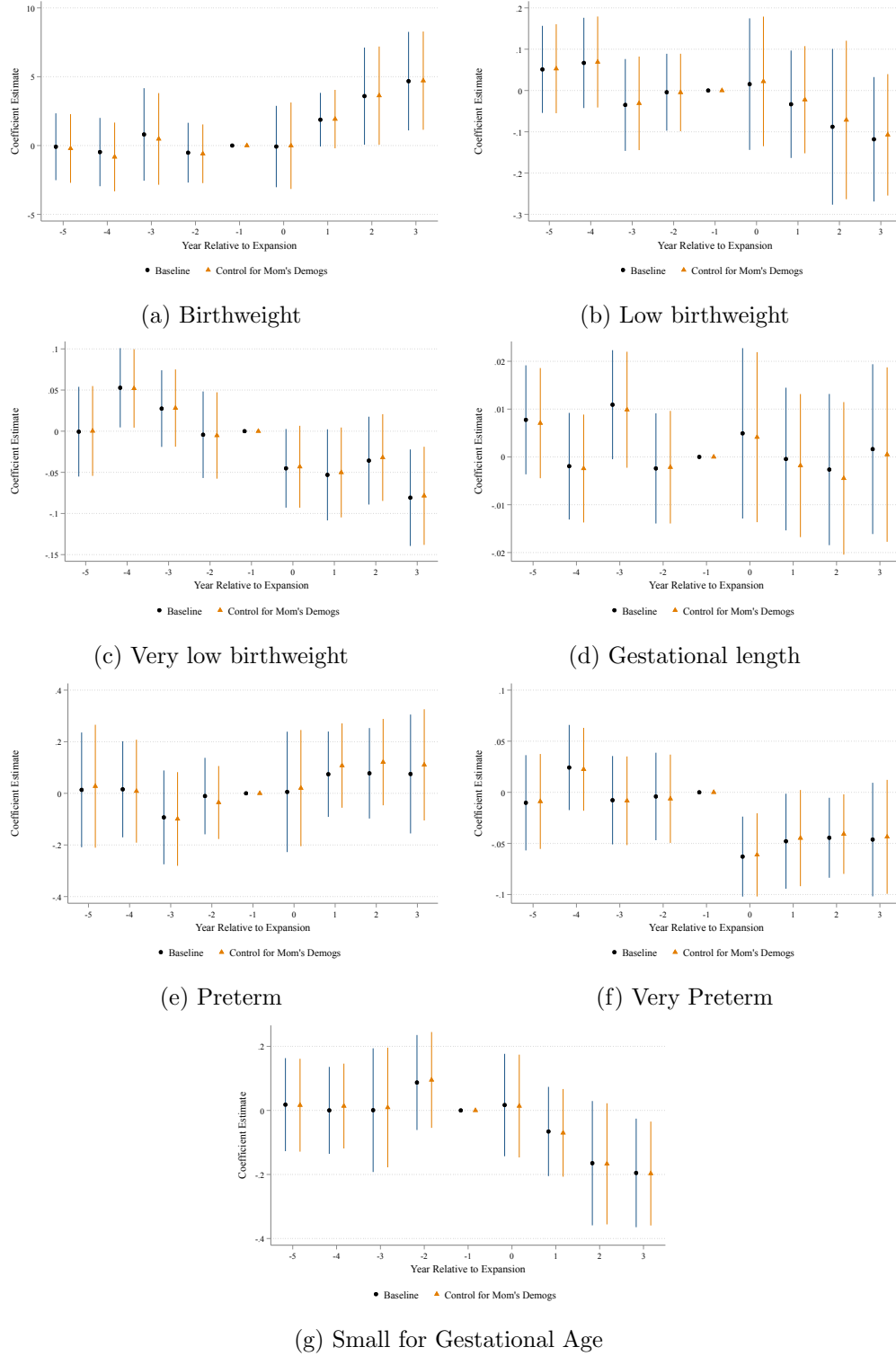
Notes: Coefficient estimates for (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Additional controls for the share of births with revised birth certificate records are included for education and race outcomes, and the share of births with birth certificate records allowing for the report of multiple race categories are included for the race outcomes. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.21: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, White Births Only



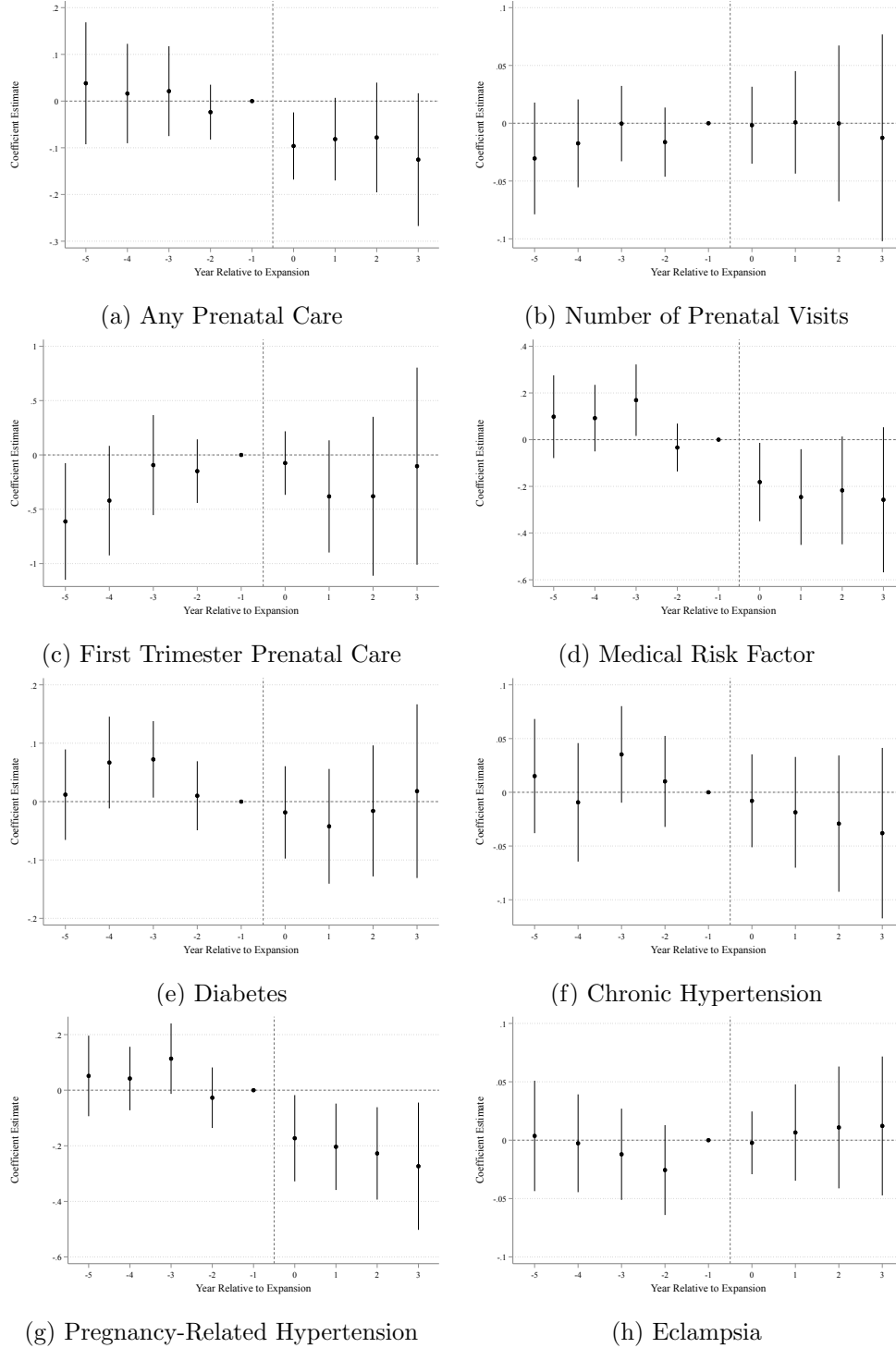
Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.22: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, Robustness to Controlling for Mother's Demographics



Notes: Coefficient estimates for (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). We also include controls for mother's education, marital status, and race. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Figure A.23: Event Study for Second Generation Outcomes, Mother's Health Behaviors and Health Outcomes



Notes: Coefficient estimates for all outcomes other than number of prenatal visits are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). An additional control for the share of births with revised birth certificate records is included for the outcomes related to prenatal care utilization. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth.

Table A.1: Replication of Currie and Gruber (1996) Low Birth Weight Result Using Simulated Eligibility IV Approach

	Currie and Gruber (1996) Table 3	Replication	Cluster by State	Add State Controls	Weight by # Births
<i>All Expansions</i>					
Prenatal eligibility	-4.347* (2.601)	-5.854** (2.927)	-5.854 (5.006)	-5.329 (4.797)	-7.914* (4.057)
Mean Y	68.12	68.09	68.09	68.09	68.96
N	700	700	700	700	700
<i>Targeted Expansions</i>					
Prenatal eligibility, targeted	-17.81*** (4.294)	-16.126*** (3.816)	-16.126** (6.543)	-15.627** (6.747)	-11.578** (5.117)
Mean Y	68.12	68.09	68.09	68.09	68.96
N	700	700	700	700	700

Notes: The dependent variable is the number of low birth weight births per 1000 births. Models are estimated for all births born between 1979-1992. All models include state of birth and year of birth fixed effects. Where noted, regressions are weighted by the birth cohort size and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by infant's state of birth, where noted. Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.2: Infant Health, Fertility, Maternal Characteristics, Eligibility, and Controls in Base Year

	Full Sample	Treated States	Control States
<i>First Generation Infant Health Outcomes</i>			
Low Birthweight	7.28	7.44	7.08
<i>Second Generation Infant Health Outcomes</i>			
Birthweight	3286.69	3276.99	3296.67
Low Birthweight	7.22	7.52	6.92
Very Low Birthweight	1.39	1.45	1.32
Gestational Length	39.08	39.02	39.14
Preterm	10.62	11.17	10.05
Very Preterm	0.76	0.82	0.70
Small for Gestational Age	11.14	11.25	11.03
<i>Second Generation Fertility Outcomes</i>			
First Birth Rate	59.36	62.28	56.34
Age at First Birth	21.44	21.38	21.50
<i>Second Generation Maternal Characteristics</i>			
High School Education	73.84	73.13	74.57
Married	49.69	51.68	47.65
White	78.71	77.15	80.32
Black	19.31	21.27	17.28
Other	1.98	1.59	2.40
Any Prenatal Care	98.99	98.99	98.98
Num Prenatal Visits	11.57	11.57	11.55
1st Trimester Prenatal	79.46	79.39	79.54
Any Medical Risk Factor	7.93	8.43	7.41
Diabetes	1.81	1.82	1.79
Chronic Hypertension	0.58	0.62	0.53
Pregnancy-Related Hypertension	5.45	5.90	4.98
Eclampsia	0.56	0.58	0.54
<i>State Demographics</i>			
Married	45.26	45.52	44.98
Black	12.23	14.51	9.87
Other	1.75	1.06	2.45
High School Drop Out	33.27	34.86	31.62
High School Education	37.59	36.68	38.52
Some College	23.88	23.26	24.51
Population Age 0-4	19.56	19.89	19.23
Population Age 5-17	23.14	23.61	22.66
Population Age 18-24	12.97	13.14	12.79
Population Age 25-44	26.04	26.13	25.94
Population Age 45-64	20.20	19.69	20.73
<i>State Economic and Policy Variables</i>			
Unemployment Rate	8.33	7.30	9.39
Income per Capita	27.55	26.32	28.83
Max AFDC Benefits for Fam of 4	1235.74	1038.43	1438.86
Whether Consent/Notification for Abortion	0	0	0
Whether Medicaid covers Abortion	0	0	0
<i>Medicaid Generosity</i>			
Actual Prenatal Eligibility	11.63	8.46	14.90
Simulated Prenatal Eligibility	12.64	9.36	16.02
Number of States	50	28	22

Notes: All proportions are multiplied by 100. First generation outcomes means estimated using a sample of first-born infants of mothers born in 1975 and ages 15-28 at child birth and weighted by size of maternal birth cohort. Means of second generation outcomes, state demographics, state economic and policy variables, and Medicaid generosity estimated using a sample of first-born infants of mothers born in 1975 and ages 15-28 at child birth and weighted by the second generation birth cohort size.

Table A.3: Characteristics of Women Gaining Eligibility In Treatment vs. Control States

	Treatment States	Control States
Family Income, 1981 \$ (SD)	3,586.98 (3,138.10)	5,860.73 (3,016.36)
Less than 50% FPL, %	46.6	12.9
Less than 100% FPL, %	85.2	60.0
Married, %	28.0	34.9
Number of kids, N (SD)	0.81 (1.33)	1.11 (1.39)
White race, %	77.0	81.8
Black race, %	18.8	12.6
Other race, %	4.2	5.5
Employed, %	48.8	54.1

Notes: Data are weighted means from the 1981-1989 ASEC IPUMS-CPS. Means for treatment states are calculated for women who are eligible during post-period but were not eligible under the rules in place in the last pre-treatment year. Means for control states are calculated for women who are eligible during 1982-1988 but were not eligible under the rules in place in 1981.

Table A.4: Event Study Estimates on Eligibility, Coverage, and Health Outcomes

	<i>First Stage</i>			<i>First Gen.</i>		<i>Second Generation</i>					
	Actual Eligibility	Simulated Eligibility	Coverage At Birth	Low Birth Weight	Birth Weight	Low Birth Weight	Very Low Birth Weight	Gestation Length	Preterm	Very Preterm	Small for Gest Age
Event Time 3	6.013*** (1.171)	6.578*** (1.094)	4.6*** (1.4)	-0.247*** (0.077)	4.678** (1.780)	-0.118 (0.075)	-0.081*** (0.029)	0.002 (0.009)	0.075 (0.115)	-0.046 (0.028)	-0.195** (0.084)
Event Time 2	5.735*** (0.952)	6.047*** (0.859)	5.7*** (1.1)	-0.236*** (0.055)	3.592** (1.755)	-0.088 (0.094)	-0.036 (0.027)	-0.003 (0.008)	0.078 (0.087)	-0.044** (0.019)	-0.165* (0.097)
Event Time 1	5.789*** (0.906)	5.752*** (0.796)	3.7*** (0.9)	-0.134*** (0.042)	1.878* (0.969)	-0.033 (0.065)	-0.053* (0.028)	-0.000 (0.007)	0.074 (0.082)	-0.048** (0.023)	-0.066 (0.069)
Event Time 0	4.856*** (0.551)	4.677*** (0.528)	2.6*** (0.7)	-0.100** (0.039)	-0.071 (1.470)	0.015 (0.079)	-0.045* (0.024)	0.005 (0.009)	0.006 (0.116)	-0.063*** (0.019)	0.017 (0.080)
Event Time -1	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Event Time -2	-0.342 (0.491)	-0.524 (0.544)	-0.7 (0.8)	-0.034 (0.039)	-0.518 (1.080)	-0.004 (0.046)	-0.004 (0.026)	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.011 (0.074)	-0.004 (0.021)	0.087 (0.074)
Event Time -3	-0.310 (0.591)	-0.356 (0.573)	-0.9 (0.9)	0.000 (0.039)	0.806 (1.672)	-0.035 (0.055)	0.027 (0.023)	0.011* (0.006)	-0.093 (0.090)	-0.008 (0.022)	0.001 (0.096)
Event Time -4	-0.193 (0.640)	0.035 (0.572)	-0.5 (1.2)	0.043 (0.049)	-0.473 (1.234)	0.067 (0.054)	0.053** (0.024)	-0.002 (0.006)	0.016 (0.093)	0.024 (0.021)	0.000 (0.068)
Event Time -5	-0.537 (0.774)	0.265 (0.612)	-1.7 (1.6)	0.034 (0.057)	-0.088 (1.208)	0.051 (0.052)	-0.001 (0.027)	0.008 (0.006)	0.013 (0.111)	-0.010 (0.023)	0.018 (0.072)
Mean Y – Overall Sample	14	15	16.8	6.92	3257.81	7.61	1.44	38.93	10.68	0.77	11.51
Mean Y – Treated States in 1975	8.46	9.36	14.3	7.44	3276.99	7.52	1.45	39.02	11.17	0.82	11.25
N	700	700	187,488	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700

Notes: Coefficient estimates for all outcomes other than birth weight and gestation length are reported in percentage points. Models of eligibility and first generation low birthweight estimated for all infants born 1975-1988. Model of coverage uses hospital discharges related to labor and delivery for 1979-1988. Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except coverage. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size or survey weights where applicable and include state and year of birth (first generation) or mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by state of birth (first generation) or mother's state of birth (second generation). We report the mean of the outcome variable without de-trending for the full sample and for treated states in 1975 (for coverage we use the first year of data available: 1979). Significance levels: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table A.5: Event Study Estimates on Fertility Outcomes and Maternal Characteristics

	First Birth Rate	Age at First Birth	High School Education	Married	White	Black	Other
Event Time 3	-0.190 (0.515)	0.028 (0.032)	-0.524 (0.484)	0.390 (0.308)	0.539 (0.386)	-0.549 (0.388)	0.010 (0.104)
Event Time 2	0.172 (0.416)	0.011 (0.023)	-0.524 (0.383)	0.280 (0.229)	0.491* (0.280)	-0.551* (0.281)	0.059 (0.094)
Event Time 1	0.098 (0.405)	-0.008 (0.021)	-0.362 (0.276)	0.155 (0.196)	0.354** (0.173)	-0.388** (0.185)	0.034 (0.068)
Event Time 0	0.084 (0.318)	-0.008 (0.009)	-0.228 (0.195)	0.076 (0.182)	0.111 (0.166)	-0.150 (0.158)	0.039 (0.047)
Event Time -1	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Event Time -2	-0.071 (0.158)	0.024* (0.013)	0.264 (0.170)	0.125 (0.134)	-0.123 (0.131)	0.088 (0.124)	0.035 (0.078)
Event Time -3	-0.129 (0.249)	0.024 (0.018)	0.144 (0.263)	0.137 (0.224)	0.015 (0.165)	-0.004 (0.180)	-0.011 (0.072)
Event Time -4	0.094 (0.255)	0.032* (0.016)	0.241 (0.292)	0.219 (0.213)	0.008 (0.179)	0.019 (0.195)	-0.027 (0.081)
Event Time -5	-0.131 (0.342)	0.020 (0.019)	-0.038 (0.403)	-0.096 (0.312)	-0.146 (0.237)	0.074 (0.244)	0.072 (0.109)
Mean Y – Overall Sample	54.69	21.67	74.87	42.50	77.76	19.70	2.54
Mean Y – Treated States in 1975	62.28	21.38	73.13	51.68	77.15	21.27	1.59
N	700	700	700	700	700	700	700

Notes: Coefficient estimates for all outcomes other than age at first birth are reported in percentage points. Estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by second generation birth cohort size and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects and controls for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Additional controls for the share of births with revised birth certificate records are included for education and race outcomes, and the share of births with birth certificate records allowing for the report of multiple race categories are included for the race outcomes. Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. We report the mean of the outcome variable without de-trending. Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.6: Event Study Estimates on First Generation Health

	Birthweight	Low Birthweight	Very Low Birthweight
Event Time 3	1.200 (2.764)	-0.247*** (0.077)	-0.065** (0.029)
Event Time 2	1.437 (2.233)	-0.236*** (0.055)	-0.052** (0.023)
Event Time 1	0.440 (1.830)	-0.134*** (0.042)	-0.014 (0.017)
Event Time 0	-0.842 (1.583)	-0.100** (0.039)	-0.018 (0.016)
Event Time -1	Omitted	Omitted	Omitted
Event Time -2	0.163 (1.312)	-0.034 (0.039)	-0.004 (0.018)
Event Time -3	-1.185 (1.705)	0.000 (0.039)	0.003 (0.021)
Event Time -4	-1.284 (1.870)	0.043 (0.049)	0.032 (0.025)
Event Time -5	-2.098 (2.446)	0.034 (0.057)	0.003 (0.021)
Mean Y - Overall Sample	3338.34	6.92	1.18
Mean Y - Treated States in 1975	3302.71	7.44	1.19
N	700	700	700

Notes: Coefficient estimates for low birthweight and very low birthweight are reported in percentage points. Models are estimated for all infants born 1975-1988. The dependent variables are the average birthweight, the percent low birthweight, and the percent very low birthweight in each state by year of birth cell. Pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation. For treated states, this is estimated in using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. All models include state of birth and year of birth fixed effects. Regressions are weighted by the birth cohort size and control for state-year variables (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by infant's state of birth. We report the mean of the outcome variable without de-trending for the full sample and for treated states in 1975 (for coverage we use the first year of data available: 1979). Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.7: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Birthweight, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	4.678** (1.780)	4.372** (1.991)	2.735 (1.985)	2.169 (1.387)	4.919*** (1.779)	7.928*** (2.018)
2	3.592** (1.755)	3.477* (1.907)	2.082 (1.810)	2.440* (1.347)	3.538** (1.732)	6.254*** (2.100)
1	1.878* (0.969)	1.485 (1.055)	0.358 (1.261)	0.536 (1.007)	1.883* (0.972)	4.041** (1.462)
0	-0.071 (1.470)	-0.580 (1.428)	-1.009 (1.634)	-1.085 (1.470)	0.037 (1.435)	1.470 (1.714)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	-0.518 (1.080)	-0.657 (1.137)	-0.553 (1.323)	-0.373 (1.121)	-0.351 (1.078)	-0.908 (1.299)
-3	0.806 (1.672)	-0.121 (1.694)	0.837 (1.913)	-0.600 (1.413)	1.057 (1.605)	0.039 (2.339)
-4	-0.473 (1.234)	-1.257 (1.296)	-0.487 (1.690)	-1.545 (1.507)	-0.440 (1.212)	-1.513 (2.930)
-5	-0.088 (1.208)	-1.058 (1.264)	0.154 (1.657)	-1.232 (1.502)	0.024 (1.223)	-0.420 (2.937)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.8: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Low Birthweight, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	-0.118 (0.075)	-0.090 (0.069)	-0.085 (0.079)	-0.062 (0.053)	-0.120 (0.075)	-0.233** (0.090)
2	-0.088 (0.094)	-0.064 (0.090)	-0.084 (0.092)	-0.062 (0.070)	-0.085 (0.094)	-0.201* (0.098)
1	-0.033 (0.065)	0.000 (0.056)	0.013 (0.065)	-0.001 (0.048)	-0.031 (0.065)	-0.112 (0.076)
0	0.015 (0.079)	0.039 (0.072)	0.037 (0.081)	0.042 (0.071)	0.021 (0.076)	-0.054 (0.087)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	-0.004 (0.046)	0.013 (0.045)	0.021 (0.052)	0.002 (0.047)	-0.008 (0.045)	0.006 (0.064)
-3	-0.035 (0.055)	-0.004 (0.053)	-0.016 (0.064)	0.011 (0.058)	-0.041 (0.055)	-0.030 (0.083)
-4	0.067 (0.054)	0.091* (0.048)	0.094 (0.063)	0.102* (0.055)	0.062 (0.053)	0.106 (0.074)
-5	0.051 (0.052)	0.080 (0.048)	0.098 (0.059)	0.096* (0.050)	0.046 (0.054)	0.082 (0.088)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table A.9: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Very Low Birthweight, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	-0.081*** (0.029)	-0.080*** (0.027)	-0.081** (0.032)	-0.042* (0.023)	-0.086*** (0.030)	-0.065 (0.046)
2	-0.036 (0.027)	-0.036 (0.027)	-0.034 (0.029)	-0.007 (0.023)	-0.040 (0.029)	-0.033 (0.036)
1	-0.053* (0.028)	-0.053** (0.025)	-0.052* (0.030)	-0.033 (0.023)	-0.059** (0.028)	-0.052 (0.034)
0	-0.045* (0.024)	-0.035* (0.020)	-0.025 (0.025)	-0.028 (0.022)	-0.050** (0.023)	-0.052* (0.027)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	-0.004 (0.026)	-0.007 (0.025)	-0.006 (0.029)	-0.013 (0.026)	-0.007 (0.026)	-0.011 (0.031)
-3	0.027 (0.023)	0.027 (0.023)	0.030 (0.026)	0.019 (0.023)	0.023 (0.023)	0.003 (0.031)
-4	0.053** (0.024)	0.049** (0.024)	0.068** (0.028)	0.033 (0.023)	0.052** (0.024)	0.020 (0.035)
-5	-0.001 (0.027)	0.001 (0.022)	0.001 (0.030)	-0.017 (0.025)	-0.002 (0.027)	-0.054 (0.033)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table A.10: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Gestational Length, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	0.002 (0.009)	0.006 (0.010)	0.001 (0.010)	0.014* (0.008)	0.003 (0.009)	0.030** (0.014)
2	-0.003 (0.008)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.008)	0.012* (0.006)	-0.001 (0.008)	0.018 (0.013)
1	-0.000 (0.007)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.002 (0.008)	0.008 (0.008)	0.000 (0.007)	0.017 (0.011)
0	0.005 (0.009)	0.004 (0.008)	0.002 (0.009)	0.007 (0.008)	0.006 (0.009)	0.015 (0.011)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.001 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.006)	-0.010 (0.007)
-3	0.011* (0.006)	0.009 (0.006)	0.010 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.008)	0.012** (0.006)	-0.001 (0.009)
-4	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.006)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.001 (0.005)	-0.017 (0.010)
-5	0.008 (0.006)	0.008 (0.006)	0.009* (0.005)	-0.010 (0.009)	0.008 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.011)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.11: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Preterm Birth, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	0.075 (0.115)	0.090 (0.111)	0.024 (0.112)	-0.066 (0.058)	0.060 (0.115)	-0.016 (0.179)
2	0.078 (0.087)	0.062 (0.090)	0.027 (0.087)	-0.059 (0.056)	0.067 (0.085)	0.018 (0.137)
1	0.074 (0.082)	0.084 (0.080)	0.107 (0.082)	0.001 (0.059)	0.063 (0.078)	-0.000 (0.130)
0	0.006 (0.116)	0.023 (0.110)	0.015 (0.106)	-0.018 (0.104)	-0.008 (0.113)	-0.030 (0.145)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	-0.011 (0.074)	-0.056 (0.056)	0.012 (0.067)	0.006 (0.066)	-0.020 (0.076)	0.022 (0.072)
-3	-0.093 (0.090)	-0.149** (0.072)	-0.076 (0.089)	-0.029 (0.083)	-0.104 (0.091)	-0.002 (0.118)
-4	0.016 (0.093)	-0.047 (0.076)	0.034 (0.085)	0.090 (0.086)	-0.002 (0.094)	0.101 (0.116)
-5	0.013 (0.111)	-0.080 (0.079)	0.048 (0.088)	0.103 (0.092)	0.007 (0.112)	0.087 (0.147)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.12: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Very Preterm Birth, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	-0.046 (0.028)	-0.047* (0.026)	-0.047 (0.028)	-0.034 (0.023)	-0.055* (0.029)	-0.015 (0.031)
2	-0.044** (0.019)	-0.046** (0.018)	-0.051** (0.022)	-0.037** (0.015)	-0.052*** (0.019)	-0.016 (0.028)
1	-0.048** (0.023)	-0.047** (0.021)	-0.042* (0.024)	-0.043** (0.019)	-0.056** (0.023)	-0.035 (0.033)
0	-0.063*** (0.019)	-0.055*** (0.018)	-0.051** (0.020)	-0.053*** (0.018)	-0.068*** (0.020)	-0.055** (0.022)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	-0.004 (0.021)	-0.002 (0.022)	-0.003 (0.022)	-0.005 (0.022)	-0.008 (0.023)	-0.000 (0.025)
-3	-0.008 (0.022)	0.000 (0.020)	-0.009 (0.022)	-0.009 (0.019)	-0.011 (0.021)	-0.008 (0.024)
-4	0.024 (0.021)	0.027 (0.023)	0.022 (0.023)	0.014 (0.020)	0.024 (0.021)	0.002 (0.025)
-5	-0.010 (0.023)	-0.012 (0.019)	-0.014 (0.025)	-0.022 (0.019)	-0.012 (0.023)	-0.039* (0.021)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table A.13: Event Study Estimates on Second Generation Small for Gestational Age, Robustness Checks

	Baseline	No State*Year Controls	Control Reg*Year FE	Don't Detrend	Mother Cohort Weights	No Control States
3	-0.195** (0.084)	-0.158* (0.091)	-0.144 (0.098)	-0.014 (0.089)	-0.210** (0.082)	-0.261 (0.167)
2	-0.165* (0.097)	-0.137 (0.096)	-0.137 (0.100)	-0.053 (0.080)	-0.162 (0.098)	-0.218* (0.126)
1	-0.066 (0.069)	-0.028 (0.064)	-0.033 (0.073)	0.036 (0.060)	-0.070 (0.073)	-0.093 (0.098)
0	0.017 (0.080)	0.047 (0.074)	0.022 (0.087)	0.065 (0.072)	0.016 (0.080)	-0.028 (0.089)
-1	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)	0.000 (.)
-2	0.087 (0.074)	0.119* (0.068)	0.050 (0.084)	0.049 (0.083)	0.084 (0.071)	0.067 (0.098)
-3	0.001 (0.096)	0.064 (0.097)	-0.031 (0.099)	-0.016 (0.089)	-0.017 (0.090)	-0.032 (0.114)
-4	0.000 (0.068)	0.058 (0.068)	-0.016 (0.092)	-0.016 (0.070)	0.001 (0.064)	-0.003 (0.128)
-5	0.018 (0.072)	0.103* (0.060)	0.006 (0.094)	-0.012 (0.077)	0.011 (0.070)	-0.047 (0.158)
N	700	700	700	700	700	392

Notes: Coefficient estimates are reported in percentage points. Models of second generation health outcomes estimated for first-born infants of mothers born in 1975-1988 and ages 15-28. The pre-period trend is estimated and removed from all observations for each state prior to the event study estimation for all outcomes except where noted. For treated states, this is estimated using all pre-period years for each state. For control states, we use the period 1975-1981 to estimate this trend. Regressions are weighted by birth cohort size except where noted and include mother's state of birth and mother's year of birth fixed effects (second generation). All models include controls for state-year variables except where noted (unemployment rate, personal income per capita, maximum welfare benefit for a family of 4, indicators for state parental consent and notification laws and state Medicaid restrictions for abortion, and demographic controls for each state and year). Standard errors are clustered by mother's state of birth. Significance levels: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

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