ONLINE APPENDIX FOR

"PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE, LABOR SUPPLY,

AND EMPLOYMENT LOCK"

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A1. Monte Carlo Simulations

This section describes a set of Monte Carlo simulations that evaluate our modified block bootstrap procedure. The procedure we rely up on for inference is based on the two-stage re-sampling procedure described by Rao and Wu (1988). Below, we compare the standard errors from this procedure to alternative methods of inference: block bootstrap standard errors, cluster-robust standard errors, heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors, and unadjusted OLS standard errors.

Setup and notation We use the following empirical model for our Monte Carlo simulations:

$$y_{st} = \alpha_s + \delta_t + \beta D_{st} + \varepsilon_{st}$$

This model is based on the main text's difference-in-difference model (equation 1). The variable D_{st} represents the difference-in-difference interaction variable for each state s and each year t. To match our empirical setting, it takes on a value of unity for observations from one state and the seventh or eighth year. The outcome y_{st} represents a cell mean based on N observations per state-year cell, while the variable ε_{st} is given by the following:

$$\varepsilon_{st} = \lambda n_{st} + (1 - \lambda)e_{st}$$
$$n_{st} = \rho n_{s,t-1} + v_{st}$$
$$v_{st} \sim N(0,1)$$
$$e_{st} \sim N(0,1)$$

The variable n_{st} represents the serially correlated state-year shocks (with amount of serial correlation given by ρ), e_{st} is sampling error, and λ controls the relative importance of the serially correlated shocks and sampling error in the overall state-year error term.

Simulation parameters The purpose of the Monte Carlo simulation is to compare standard errors across a range of alternative parameterizations. We fix $\lambda = 0.95$, assume that there are 500 observations per state-year, and that we have 17 states. We vary the remaining parameters as follows: amount of serial correlation $\rho = \{0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8\}$ and number of time periods $T = \{8, 32\}$. For each combination of parameters, we simulate the model 10,000 times and compute the fraction of times that the null hypothesis ($\hat{\beta} = \beta$) is rejected at the 5-percent level and the 10-percent level.

Results The results of each simulation exercise are reported in Online Appendix Table A2. The modified block bootstrap standard errors appear to perform the best across each of the alternatives. The cluster-robust standard errors and standard block bootstrap standard errors noticeably over-reject across all columns, while the unadjusted OLS standard errors only perform well when the amount of serial correlation is low.

## A2. Alternative Standard Errors and p-values for the Main Results

Panel A of Appendix Table A3 reproduces our primary, difference-in-difference regression results. The standard errors and p-values are based on the modified block bootstrap standard errors described in the previous section and in the main text. The remaining panels of the table report results based on alternative methods of computing standard errors and p-values.

Panel B presents cluster-robust standard errors. These standard errors are very similar to block bootstrap standard errors that have been used in empirical settings similar to ours. These standard errors, however, are smaller than our preferred standard errors in Panel A, usually by a factor of approximately two. Next, Panel C reports heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors and Panel D reports unadjusted OLS standard errors. In both panels, the standard errors are fairly similar to our preferred standard errors in Panel A. Panel E reports wild cluster bootstrap p-values, as suggested by Cameron, Gelbach, and Miller (2008). Their method leads to p-values that are fairly similar to those in Panel A.

Lastly, Panel F presents *p*-values from a permutation test, which is sometimes called a randomization-inference test (Rosenbaum 1996). The *p*-values from this test are valid under a different set of assumptions. Specifically, the permutation test does not rely on asymptotic approximations but instead requires exchangeability. To carry out this test, we assign placebo reforms one-by-one to each state-year combination. For each re-assignment we estimate the associated difference-in-difference model. We then compute the fraction of placebo difference-in-difference estimates that are larger in magnitude than the actual difference-in-difference estimate. That share is the permutation test's *p*-value. The *p*-values from this test are fairly similar to the *p*-values from our preferred standard errors in Panel A. We interpret this as evidence that our standard errors (and associated *p*-values) in Panel A are reliable.

In Appendix Table A4, we repeat the same set exercises described above for our triple-difference model. The pattern of results is similar, although with smaller cluster-robust standard errors. The remaining panels show similar standard errors as well as *p*-values that are similar to our preferred results.

Appendix Figure A1. Long-Term Trends in Tennessee Medicaid Enrollment
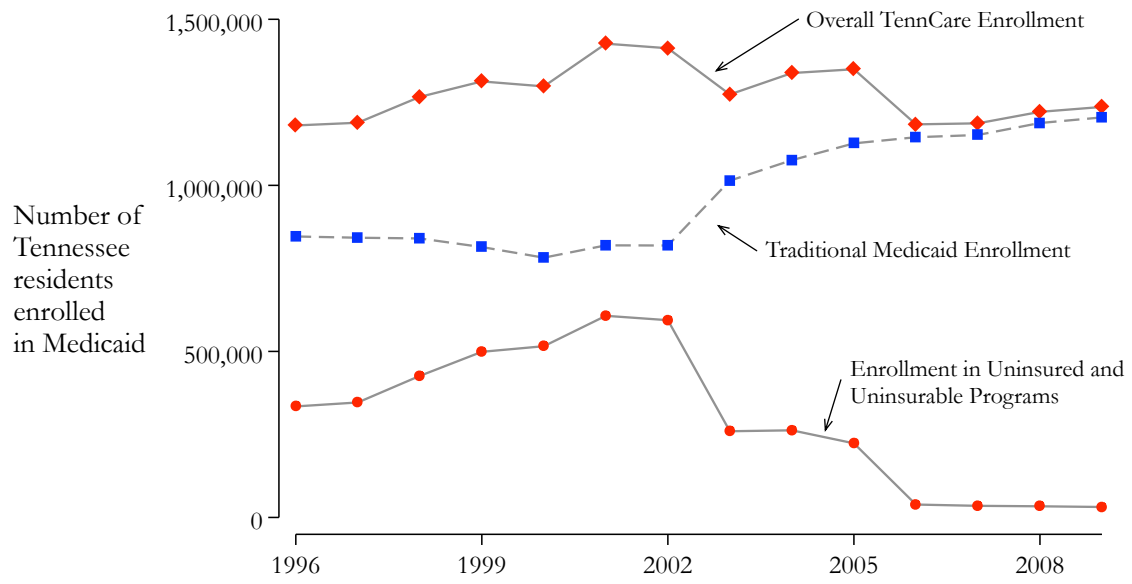
Note: The data for this figure come from quarterly reports for TennCare.

Appendix Figure A2. Share Publicly Insured, Triple Difference, Long-Term Trends
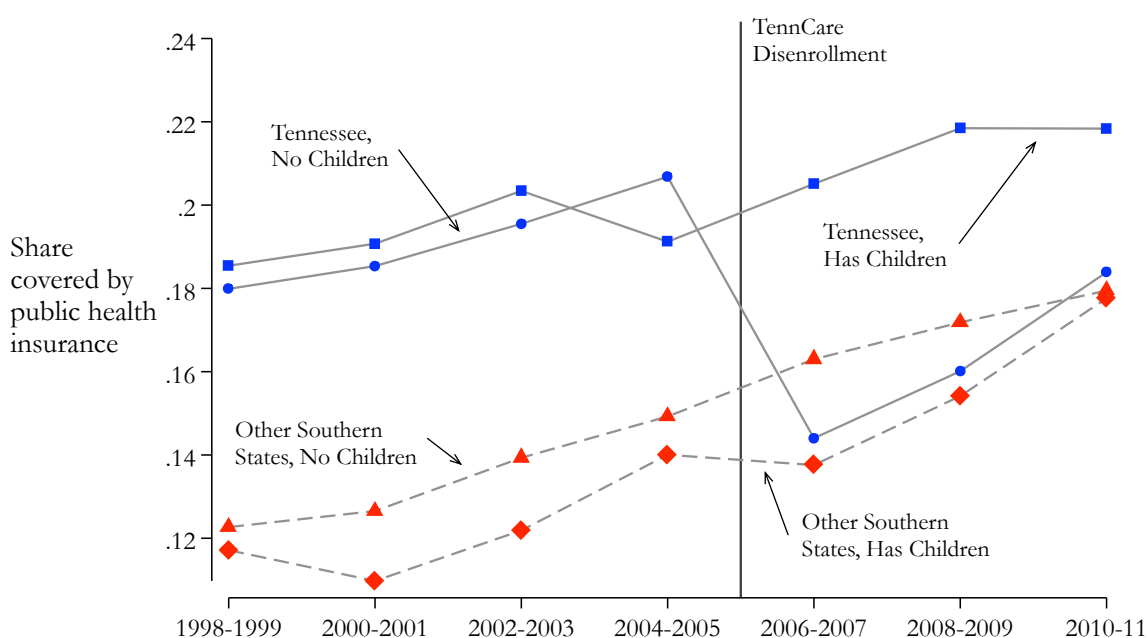
Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being publicly insured in Tennessee versus other Southern states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

Appendix Figure A3. Share Employed, Triple Difference, Long-Term Trend
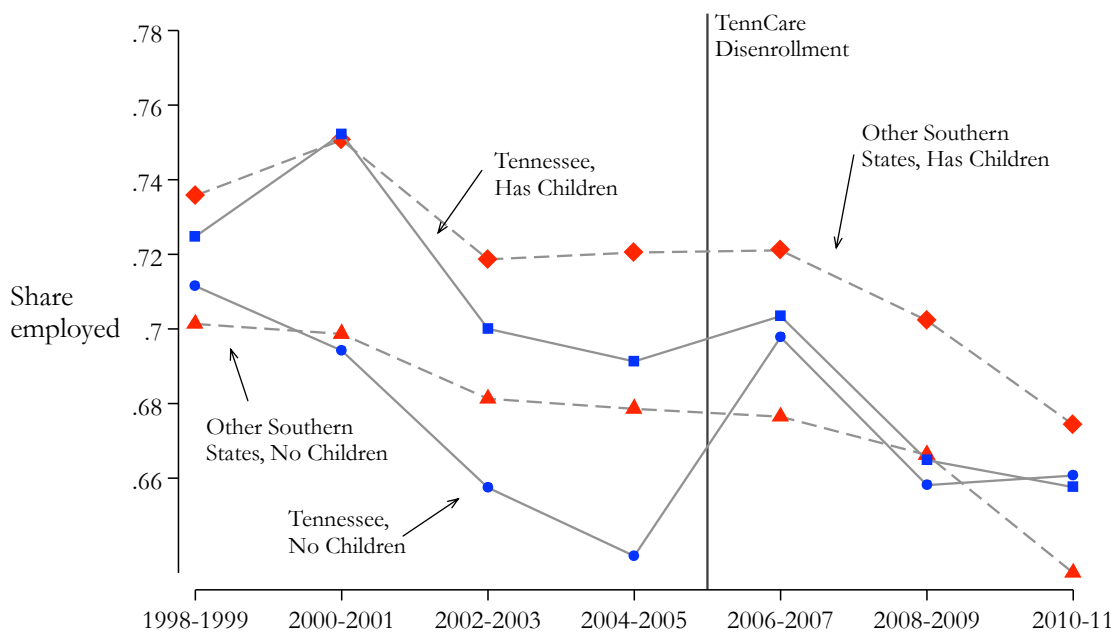
Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being employed and at work in Tennessee versus other Southern states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

Appendix Figure A4. Share Privately Insured, Triple Difference, Long-Term Trends
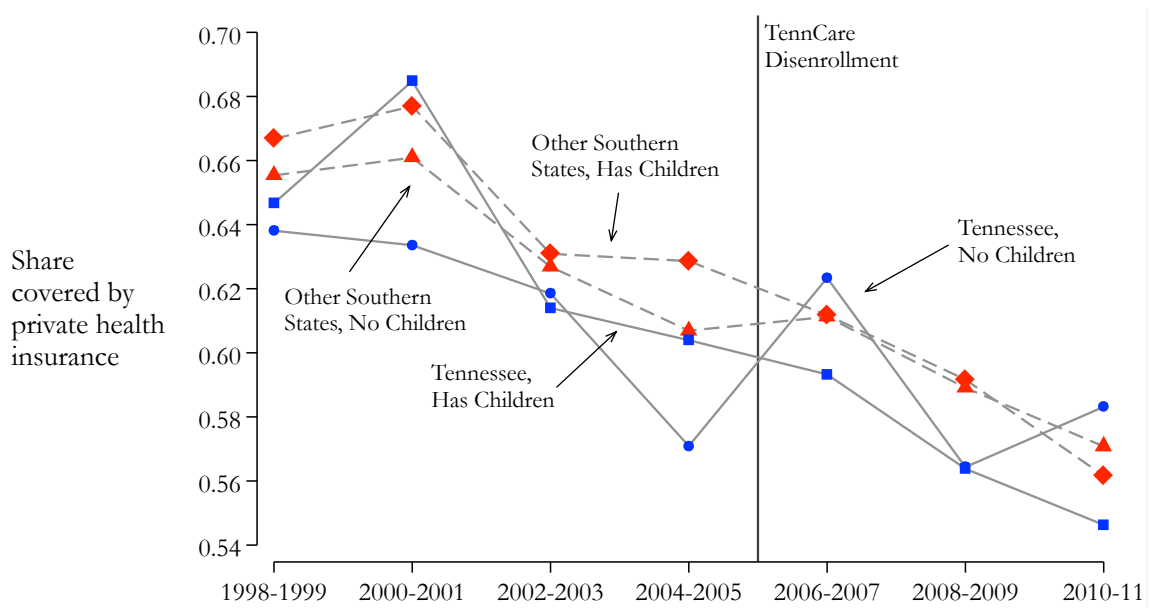

Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being privately insured in Tennessee versus other Southern states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

Appendix Figure A5. Share Publicly Insured, Triple Difference for Entire US

Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being covered by public health insurance in Tennessee versus all other states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

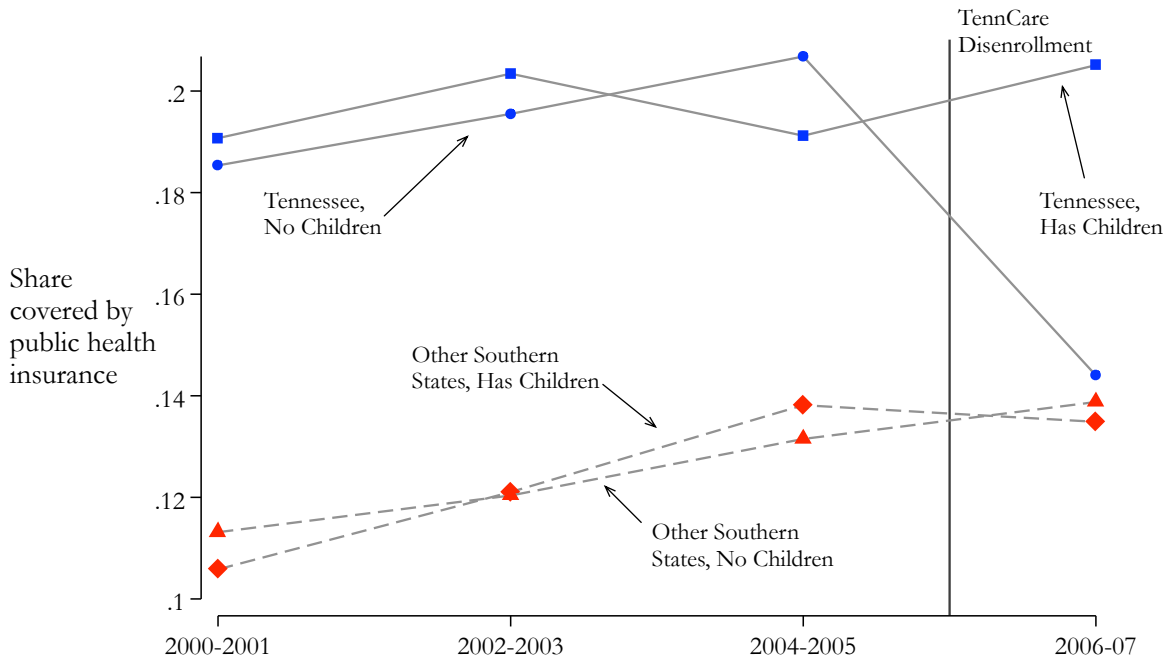## Appendix Figure A6. Share Employed, Triple Difference for Entire US

Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being employed and at work in Tennessee versus all other states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

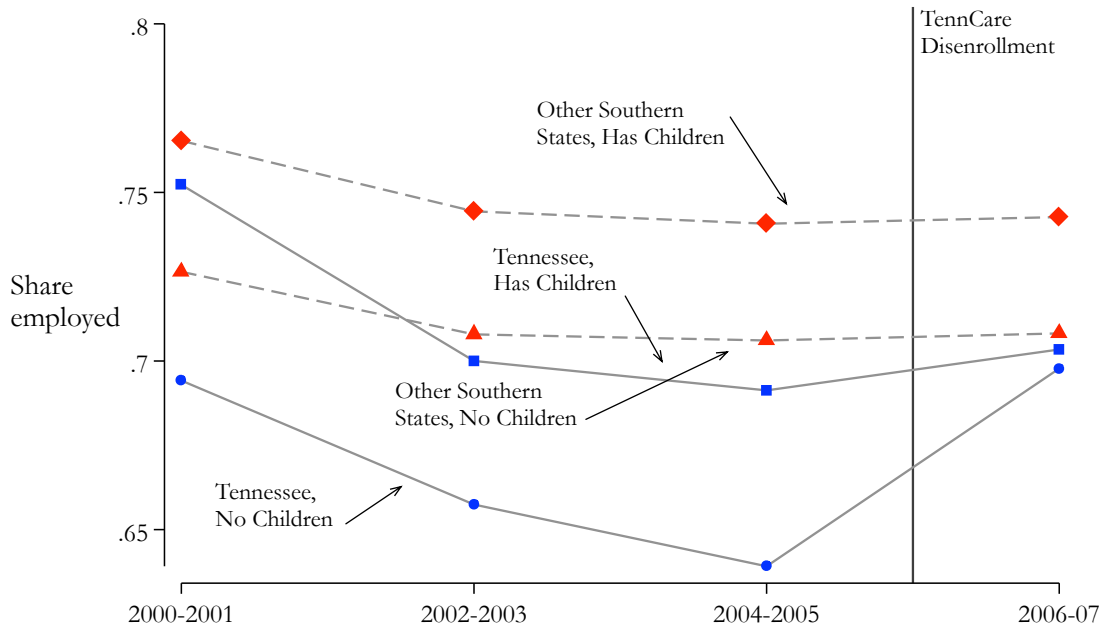Appendix Figure A7. Share Privately Insured, Triple Difference for Entire US
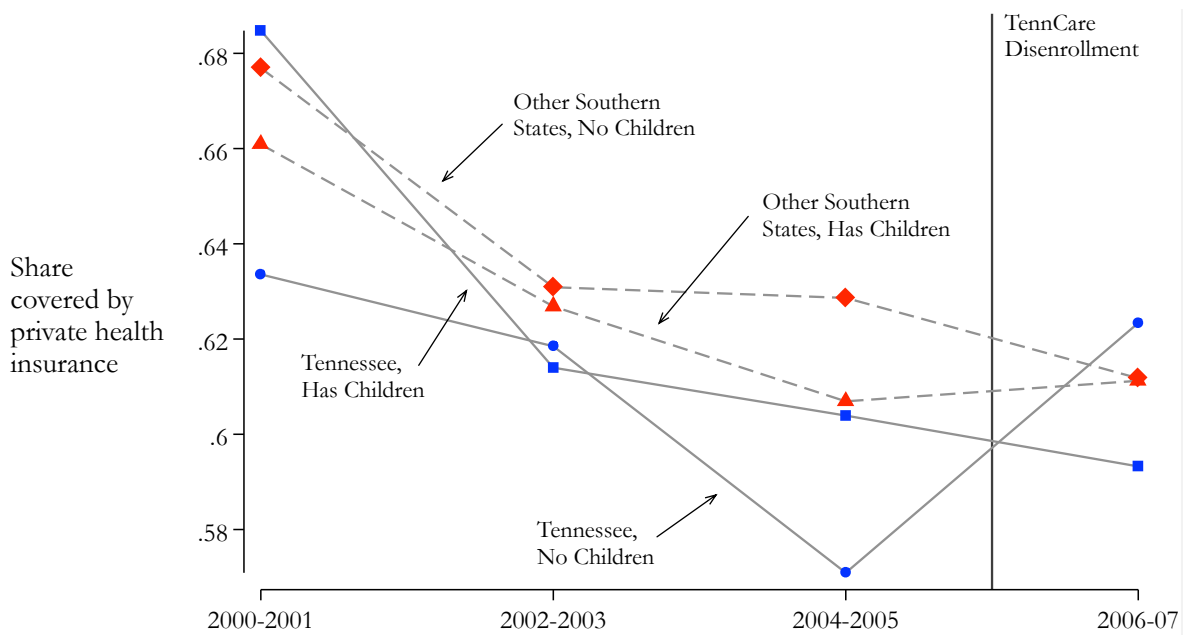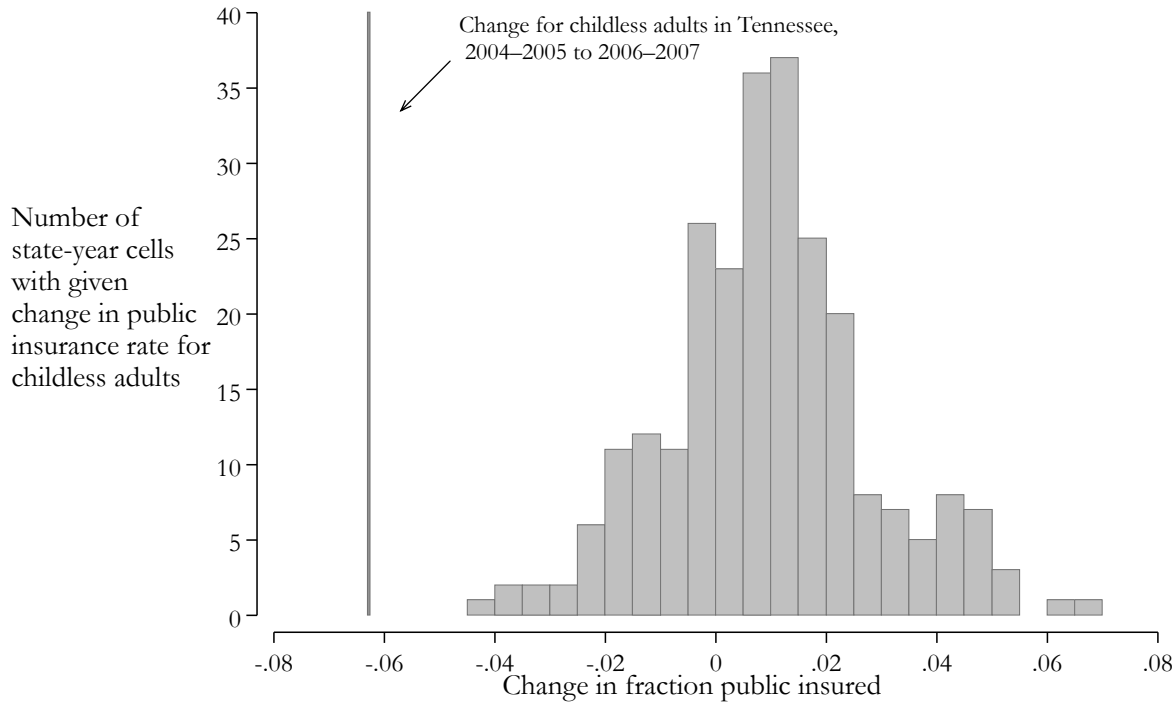
Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being privately insured in Tennessee versus all other states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

Appendix Figure A8. The Distribution of Changes in the Public Insurance Rate, Entire US

Note: This figure presents a histogram of two-year changes in the share of adults ages 21–64 without an advanced degree having public health insurance for each state. The changes are computed separately for each state-year for adults without children in the household. The two-year changes are computed across means of two-year cells. The vertical line indicates the change for childless adults in Tennessee before and after the TennCare disenrollment.

Appendix Figure A9. The Distribution of Changes in the Employment Rate, Entire US
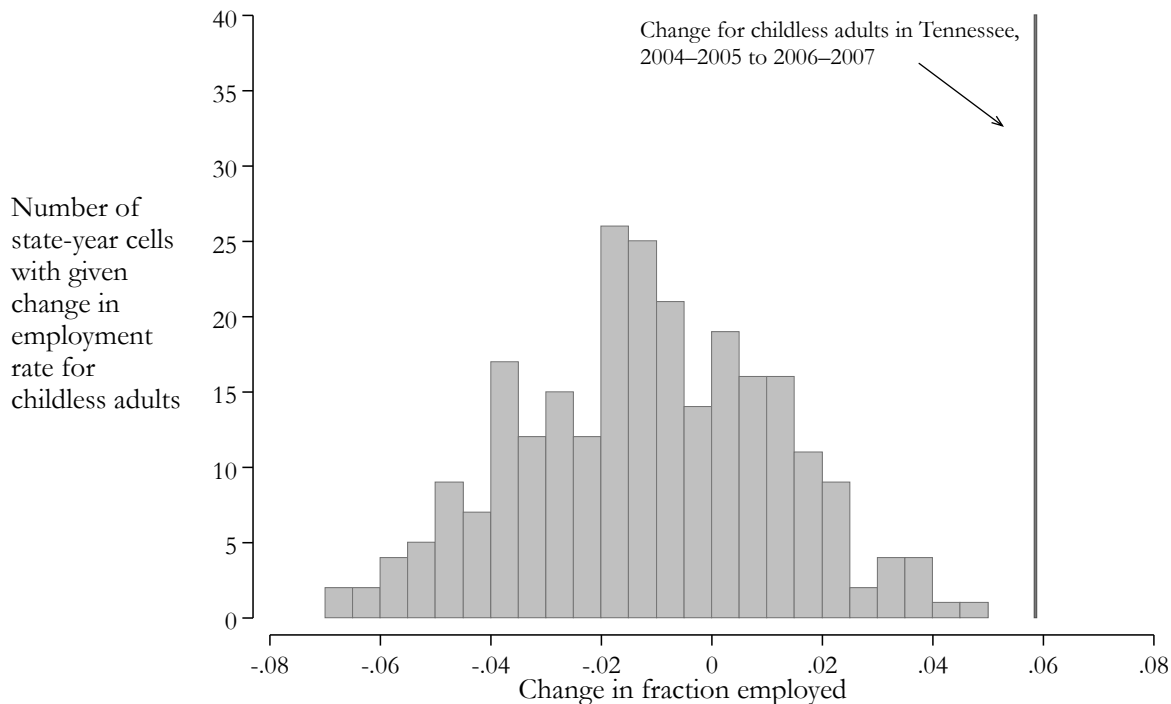
Note: This figure presents a histogram of two-year changes in the employment rate of adults, ages 21–64, without an advanced degree. The changes are computed separately for each state-year for adults without children in the household. The two-year changes are computed across means of two-year cells. The vertical line indicates the change for childless adults in Tennessee before and after the TennCare disenrollment.

Appendix Figure A10. Applications to SSDI
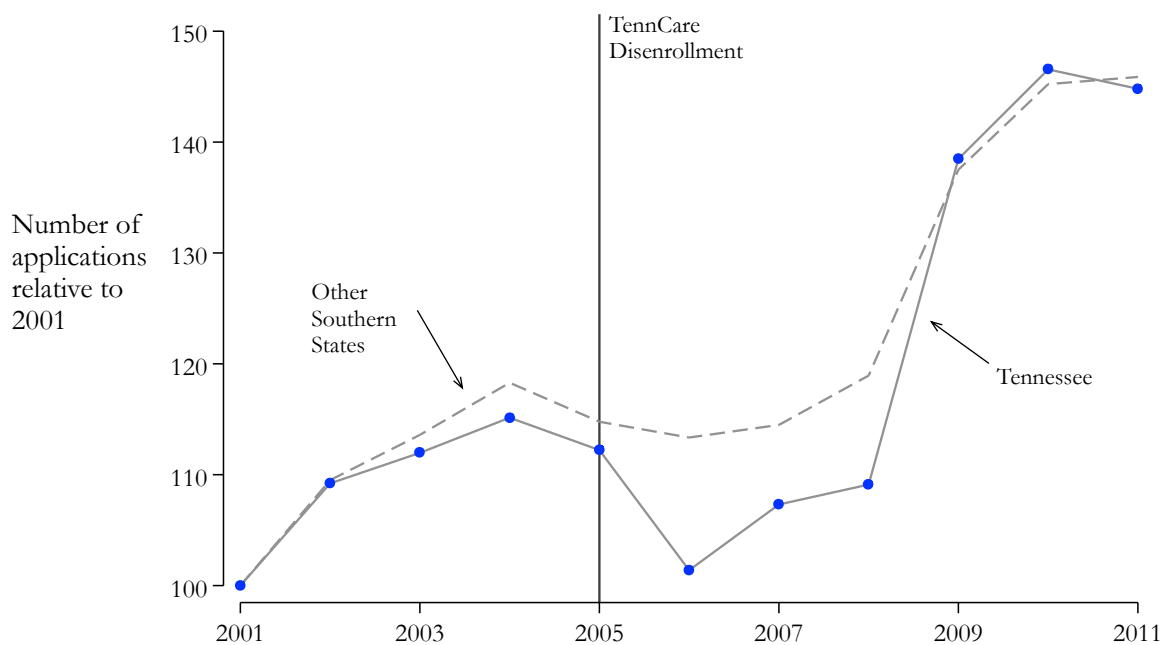
Note: This figure presents the number of applications to the Social Security Disability Insurance Program for each year. The numbers are normalized so that applications in 2001 are equal to 100. See text for details.

Appendix Figure A11. Searches on Google in Tennessee for Word "TennCare"
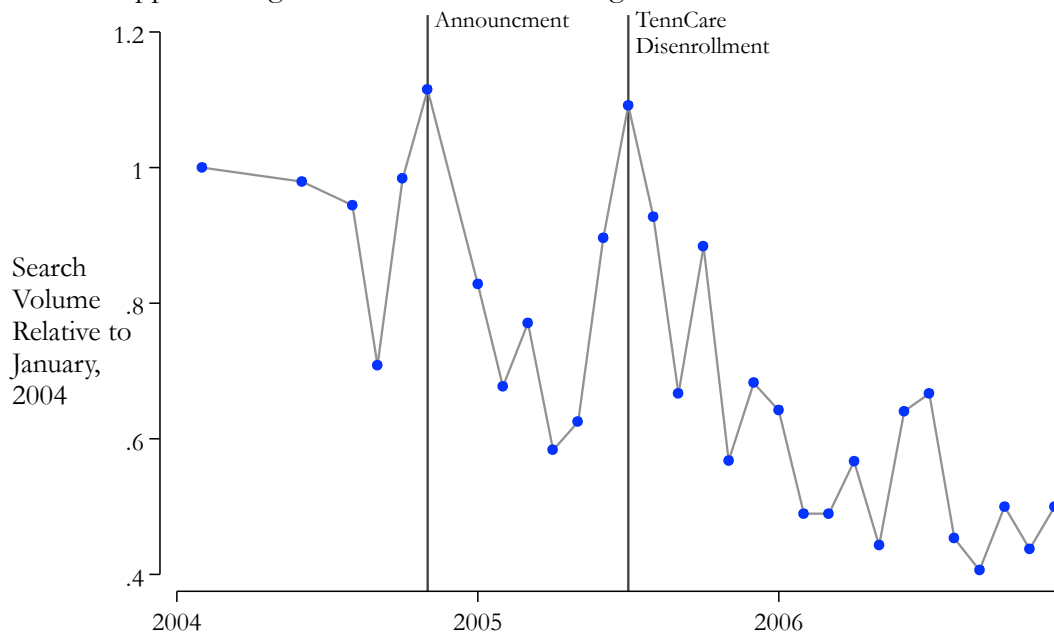
Note: This figure presents Google search volume for the word "TennCare." The numbers are normalized by Google to represent relative changes in search volume over time, but not the absolute magnitude. We then divide each month's number by the value in January of 2004. In November of 2004, Governor Bredesen announced the process that ultimately led to the disenrollments. The disenrollments then began in July of 2005.

Appendix Figure A12. Share Privately Insured
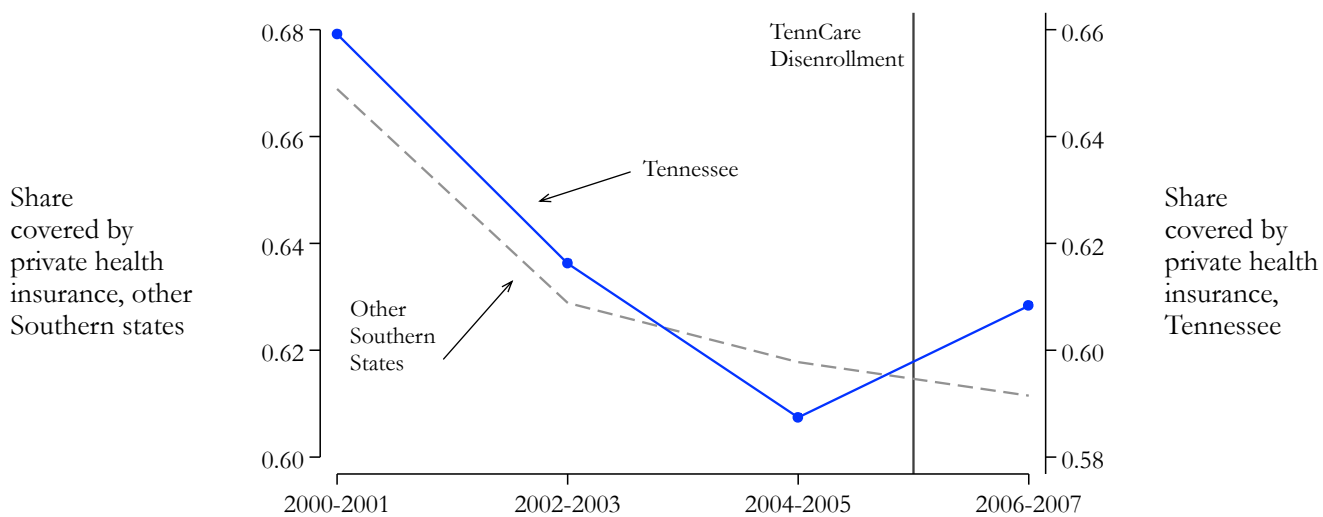
Note: This figure presents the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree who report being privately insured in Tennessee versus other Southern states. The figure presents means by two-year cells. See text for details.

Appendix Figure A13. Event-Study Figure for Public Coverage
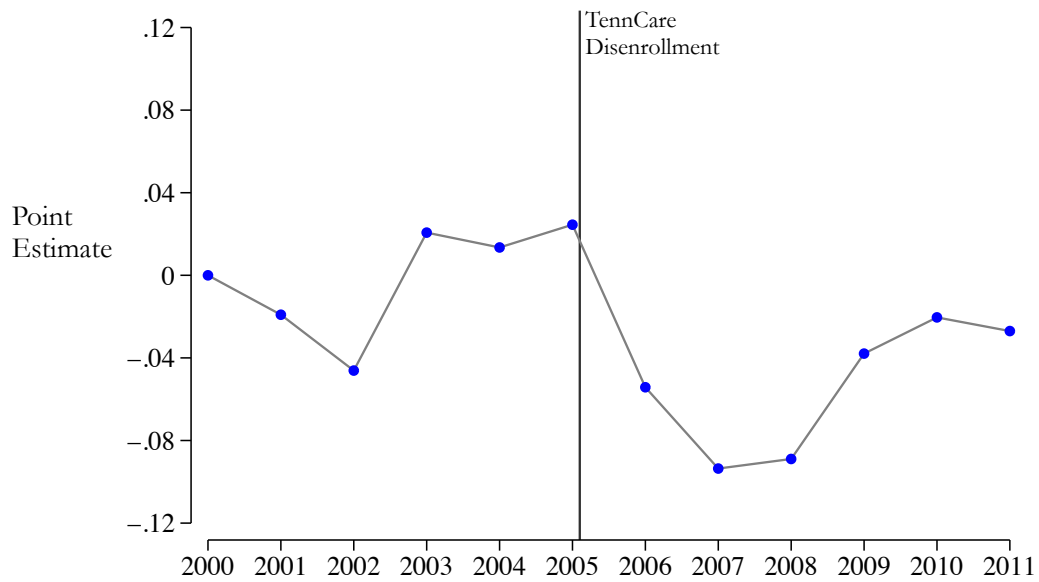
Note: This figure presents "event-study" coefficients which compare the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree and in households without a child under the age of 18 who report being publicly insured to other adults in Tennessee and other adults in other Southern states. The event study coefficient in 2000 is normalized to zero.

Appendix Figure A14. Event-Study Figure for Employment
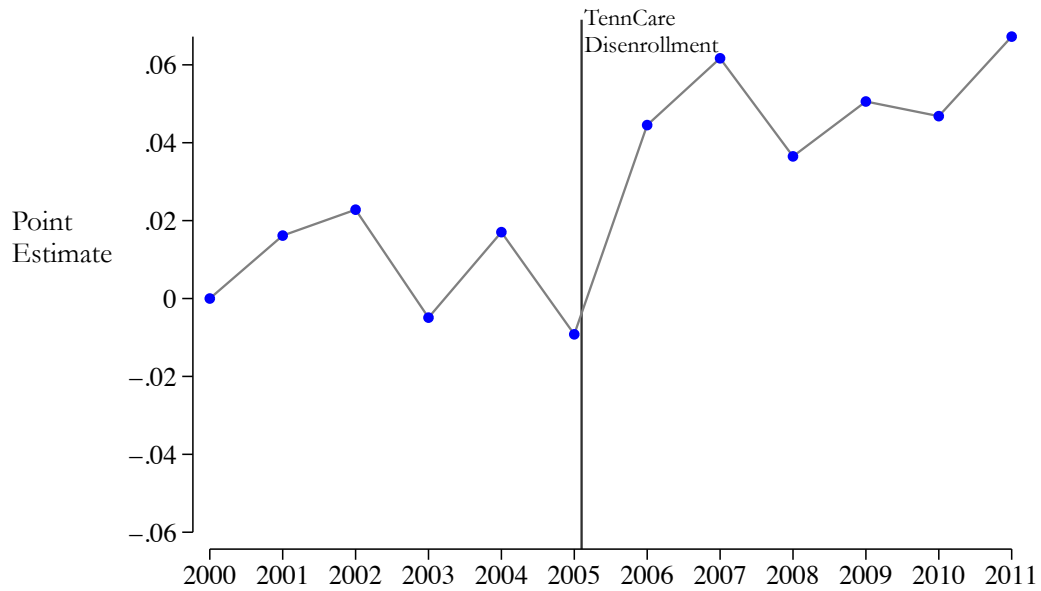
Note: This figure presents "event-study" coefficients which compare
the share of CPS respondents ages 21–64 without an advanced degree and
in households without a child under the age of 18 who report being
employed and at work to other adults in Tennessee and other adults in
other Southern states. The event study coefficient in 2000 is
normalized to zero.

Appendix Table A1. Descriptive Statistics of Individuals Affected by Four
Recent Health Reform Efforts

	TennCare Disenrollment	Affordable Care Act	MA Health Reform	Oregon Medicaid Lottery
Children				
Child in the Household	8.9%	17.6%	49.4%	43.3%
No Child in Household	91.1%	82.4%	50.7%	56.7%
Age				
19 to 24	15.0%	26.1%	29.4%	13.2%
25 to 34	15.1%	26.0%	34.3%	24.4%
35 to 54	40.6%	34.5%	31.6%	47.8%
55 to 64	29.3%	13.4%	16.6%	14.5%
Sex				
Male	41.9%	53.0%	44.3%	44.3%
Female	58.2%	47.0%	55.7%	55.7%
Race				
White	75.9%	54.9%	77.2%	82.0%
Black	22.8%	18.7%	19.5%	3.8%
Other	1.3%	25.7%	3.3%	14.2%
Education				
High School Drop Out	33.8%	Not Available	25.7%	17.7%
High School Graduate	52.9%	Not Available	36.5%	49.1%
Any College Attendance	13.3%	Not Available	37.8%	33.2%

Notes: Numbers for the TennCare Disenrollment are based on the change in public health insurance amongst CPS respondents from 2004–2005 to 2006–2007. Numbers for the ACA come from Kenny et al. (2012). The numbers for the Massachusetts health reform are based on the change in public health insurance amongst CPS respondents from 2004–2006 to 2008–2009. Numbers for the Oregon Medicaid lottery come from Finkelstein et al. (2012) and from correspondence with the the Oregon Health Insurance Experiment team.

Appendix Table A2. Alternative Samples

Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Public	Employed	Working <20 hours per week	Working ≥20 hours per week	Working 20-35 hours per week	Working ≥35 hours per week	Private	Crowdout Estimate
				A. 2000-2007, South Only				
Tennessee	- 0.073	0.046	0.002	0.044	0.018	0.026	0.043	- 0.595
× Post 2005	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.024)	(0.347)
× No Children	[0.001]	[0.032]	[0.843]	[0.042]	[0.195]	[0.236]	[0.091]	[0.106]
R^2	0.952	0.941	0.665	0.931	0.824	0.918	0.952	
				B. 2000-2007, All States				
Tennessee	- 0.066	0.043	0.002	0.042	0.014	0.027	0.049	- 0.748
× Post 2005	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.008)	(0.019)	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.022)	(0.793)
× No Children	[0.000]	[0.026]	[0.839]	[0.038]	[0.246]	[0.203]	[0.027]	[0.350]
R^2	0.947	0.948	0.826	0.932	0.889	0.906	0.947	
				C. 2000-2011, South Only				
Tennessee	- 0.053	0.044	- 0.004	0.048	0.014	0.034	0.033	- 0.630
× Post 2005	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.630)
× No Children	[0.001]	[0.008]	[0.536]	[0.008]	[0.202]	[0.045]	[0.077]	[0.333]
R^2	0.939	0.941	0.689	0.934	0.783	0.917	0.939	
				D. 2003-2007, South Only				
Tennessee	- 0.073	0.050	- 0.011	0.061	0.004	0.057	0.045	- 0.618
× Post 2005	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.007)	(0.019)	(0.011)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.285)
× No Children	[0.000]	[0.014]	[0.154]	[0.005]	[0.702]	[0.013]	[0.040]	[0.045]
R^2	0.936	0.941	0.715	0.935	0.777	0.914	0.936	

Notes: For Panel A, $N = 272$; for Panel B, $N = 816$; for Panel C, $N = 408$; for Panel D, $N = 170$. The sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status group. State fixed effects, year fixed effects, group fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A3. Monte Carlo Simulations

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Simulation Parameters:					
Number of individuals per cell (N)	500	500	500	500	500
Number of state clusters (S)	17	17	17	17	17
Number of time periods (T)	8	8	8	8	32
Serial correlation in state-year shocks (ρ)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
Two-Stage Resampling (Modified Block Bootstrap)					
Simulated 5% rejection rate	**0.031**	**0.036**	**0.043**	0.051	0.075
Simulated 10% rejection rate	**0.066**	**0.075**	**0.086**	**0.098**	0.132
Standard Block Bootstrap					
Simulated 5% rejection rate	0.122	0.121	0.121	0.123	0.119
Simulated 10% rejection rate	0.187	0.187	0.185	0.182	0.182
Cluster-Robust Standard Errors					
Simulated 5% rejection rate	0.104	0.105	0.105	0.108	0.117
Simulated 10% rejection rate	0.166	0.167	0.165	0.163	0.181
Heteroskedasticity-Robust Standard Errors					
Simulated 5% rejection rate	0.092	0.106	0.127	0.145	0.288
Simulated 10% rejection rate	0.152	0.173	0.194	0.220	0.370
Unadjusted OLS Standard Errors					
Simulated 5% rejection rate	0.055	0.071	0.089	0.105	0.252
Simulated 10% rejection rate	0.106	0.127	0.150	0.178	0.338

Notes: This table reports results from the Monte Carlo simulation exercise described in Online Appendix Section A.1. Each column reports results from a different combination of parameters, while the rows report rejection rates across 10,000 simulations. The cells in bold font indicate rejection rates below the specified level of statistical significance. All other cells over-reject the null hypothesis.

Appendix Table A4. Different Methods of Inference for Difference-in-Difference Results

Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed	Employed and working <20 hours per week	Employed and working ≥20 hours per week	Employed and working 20-35 hours per week	Employed and working ≥35 hours per week
A. Modified Block Bootstrap Standard Errors (From Table II, Panel A)						
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	0.025	- 0.001	0.026	0.001	0.025
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.004)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.011)
	[0.000]	[0.038]	[0.758]	[0.023]	[0.906]	[0.041]
B. Cluster-Robust Standard Errors						
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	0.025	- 0.001	0.026	0.001	0.025
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.004)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.396]	[0.000]	[0.643]	[0.000]
C. Heteroskedasticity-Robust Standard Errors						
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	0.025	- 0.001	0.026	0.001	0.025
	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.008)
	[0.000]	[0.010]	[0.726]	[0.002]	[0.848]	[0.002]
D. Unadjusted OLS Standard Errors						
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	0.025	- 0.001	0.026	0.001	0.025
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.005)	(0.014)	(0.007)	(0.015)
	[0.000]	[0.064]	[0.804]	[0.064]	[0.914]	[0.095]
E. Wild Bootstrap						
Tennessee × Post 2005	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.350]	[0.000]	[0.400]	[0.000]
F. Permutation Test						
Tennessee × Post 2005	[0.010]	[0.039]	[0.382]	[0.029]	[0.471]	[0.088]
Mean of dep. variable	0.139	0.705	0.037	0.668	0.097	0.572

Notes: For Panel A, $N = 136$; the sample consists of state-by-year means; state and year fixed effects not shown. For Panel B, $N = 272$; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. See Online Appendix for more information on the alternative standard errors and p-values reported in this table.

Appendix Table A5. Different Methods of Inference for Triple-Difference Results
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed	Employed and working <20 hours per week	Employed and working ≥20 hours per week	Employed and working 20-35 hours per week	Employed and working ≥35 hours per week
	A. Modified Block Bootstrap Standard Errors (From Table II, Panel B)					
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.046	0.002	0.044	0.018	0.026
	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.021)
	[0.001]	[0.032]	[0.843]	[0.042]	[0.195]	[0.236]
	B. Cluster-Robust Standard Errors					
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.046	0.002	0.044	0.018	0.026
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.005)	(0.010)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.757]	[0.001]	[0.002]	[0.018]
	C. Heteroskedasticity-Robust Standard Errors					
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.046	0.002	0.044	0.018	0.026
	(0.018)	(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.014)
	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.820]	[0.000]	[0.010]	[0.056]
	D. Unadjusted OLS Standard Errors					
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.046	0.002	0.044	0.018	0.026
	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.011)	(0.023)	(0.012)	(0.023)
	[0.000]	[0.035]	[0.866]	[0.054]	[0.133]	[0.256]
	E. Wild Bootstrap					
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.370]	[0.000]	[0.000]	[0.001]
	F. Permutation Test					
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	[0.005]	[0.088]	[0.471]	[0.098]	[0.127]	[0.181]
Mean of dep. variable	0.139	0.705	0.037	0.668	0.097	0.572

Notes: $N = 272$; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. See Online Appendix for more information on the alternative standard errors and p-values reported in this table.

Appendix Table A6. The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Employment Using Individual-Level Data
Dependent Variable: An indicator equal to one for CPS respondents who report the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed	Employed and Working <20 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥20 hours per week	Employed and Working 20-35 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥35 hours per week
			A. Triple-Difference Estimates			
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.046	0.002	0.044	0.018	0.026
	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.021)	(0.013)	(0.022)
	[0.000]	[0.021]	[0.834]	[0.035]	[0.172]	[0.236]
R^2	0.016	0.010	0.002	0.009	0.002	0.007
N	233,549	247,980	247,980	247,980	247,980	247,980
		B. Triple-Difference Estimates with Controls for Demographic Characteristics				
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.071	0.046	0.001	0.045	0.016	0.029
	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.013)	(0.021)
	[0.000]	[0.019]	[0.883]	[0.027]	[0.195]	[0.179]
R^2	0.050	0.081	0.009	0.088	0.011	0.096
N	233,549	247,980	247,980	247,980	247,980	247,980

Notes: The sample consists of individual-level CPS data. State fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. The controls added to regressions in Panel B are: a fourth-order polynomial in age; gender; an indicator function for whether the respondent reports being a high school graduate, attended some college, has an associate's degree, or has a college degree; and all two-way interactions between age, gender, and education variables. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A7. Other Triple-Difference Fixed Effects Estimates
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents
reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Has Private Health Insurance	Employed
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073 (0.017) [0.000]	0.043 (0.023) [0.058]	0.046 (0.021) [0.025]
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.004 (0.013) [0.780]	- 0.007 (0.017) [0.661]	- 0.002 (0.014) [0.871]
Tennessee × No Children	- 0.014 (0.014) [0.333]	- 0.013 (0.014) [0.382]	- 0.007 (0.013) [0.575]
Post 2005 × No Children	0.011 (0.006) [0.054]	0.013 (0.008) [0.105]	- 0.001 (0.008) [0.915]
R^2	0.644	0.799	0.752

Notes: $N = 272$; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, and childless-status fixed effects not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A8. Estimated Premiums for TennCare and the ACA in 2004

	TennCare	Estimated ACA
Under 100%	No Premium	No Premium
138%	$24	No Premium
150%	$42	$47
200%	$120	$98
250%	$180	$157
300%	$240	$221
400%	$350	$295

Notes: This table reports estimated premiums for TennCare and the ACA as a function of household income relative to the federal poverty line. To maximize comparability, the 2004 federal poverty line is used when computing premiums in both columns.

Appendix Table A9. Share Offered Health Insurance

	Offered health insurance by employer	Holds private health insurance in own name
All Employed Respondents	0.680	0.534
Working 0–20 hours per week	0.276	0.228
Working 20–35 hours per week	0.388	0.262
Working more than 35 hours per week	0.735	0.582

Notes: The sample consists of respondents to the 2005 National Health Interview Survey who are between the ages of 21 and 64 and who live in the South. The reported means are adjusted using the survey's sampling weights.

Appendix Table A10. Heterogeneity in the Degree of Crowdout By Gender
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Public Coverage	Employed	Employed and Working <20 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥20 hours per week	Employed with Private Insurance through Employer	Private Coverage	Crowdout Estimate
Triple-difference estimate for men	- 0.068 (0.023) [0.004]	0.072 (0.027) [0.007]	- 0.002 (0.010) [0.880]	0.074 (0.029) [0.013]	0.064 (0.033) [0.053]	0.039 (0.032) [0.231]	- 0.572 (1.052) [0.587]
Mean for men	0.115	0.778	0.024	0.754	0.560	0.629	
Triple-difference estimate for women	- 0.078 (0.024) [0.001]	0.025 (0.029) [0.386]	0.005 (0.013) [0.726]	0.020 (0.029) [0.486]	0.018 (0.032) [0.576]	0.049 (0.030) [0.103]	- 0.634 (2.045) [0.757]
Mean for women	0.157	0.643	0.048	0.595	0.481	0.638	
p-value of test for equality	[0.756]	[0.208]	[0.707]	[0.168]	[0.308]	[0.813]	
R^2	0.948	0.970	0.820	0.974	0.954	0.934	

Notes: N = 544. The sample consists of means for each state, year, childless status, and gender. State fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless status fixed effects, gender fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms are included and not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A11. The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Public Insurance
and Employment for Those Older Than 65

Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	A. Younger than 65		B. Older than 65	
	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	0.025	0.001	0.002
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.009)	(0.018)
	[0.000]	[0.038]	[0.940]	[0.897]
R^2	0.871	0.867	0.700	0.455

Notes: $N = 272$. The sample consists of means for each state and year. State fixed effects and year fixed effects not shown. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A12: The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Source of Private Insurance
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given type of insurance

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Public Coverage	Private Coverage	Crowdout Estimate
A. Assign Private Non-Group to Private Coverage			
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.070	0.035	- 0.503
× No Children	(0.017)	(0.022)	(0.370)
	[0.001]	[0.133]	[0.193]
R^2	0.950	0.950	
Mean of dep. variable	0.133	0.694	
B. Assign Private Non-Group to Public Coverage			
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.078	0.043	- 0.554
× No Children	(0.019)	(0.024)	(0.344)
	[0.001]	[0.091]	[0.126]
R^2	0.944	0.944	
Mean of dep. variable	0.196	0.705	

Notes: $N = 272$; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A13. The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Source of Private Insurance
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given type of insurance

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Has Employer-Provided Insurance	Employed but No Employer-Provided Insurance	Employed and Uninsured	Individual Insurance
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	0.049	- 0.013	0.007	- 0.008
	(0.021)	(0.018)	(0.014)	(0.012)
	[0.035]	[0.496]	[0.622]	[0.509]
R^2	0.950	0.924	0.938	0.812
Mean of dep. variable	0.641	0.186	0.127	0.063

Notes: $N = 272$; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated *p*-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A14: Heterogeneity in the Degree of Crowdout
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Public Coverage	Private Coverage	Crowdout Estimate
A. Heterogeneity by Age			
Triple-difference estimate for ages 21-39	- 0.070	0.067	- 0.957
	(0.023)	(0.037)	(1.074)
	[0.002]	[0.072]	[0.374]
Mean for ages 21-39	0.107	0.596	
Triple-difference estimate for ages 40-64	- 0.083	0.018	- 0.215
	(0.024)	(0.029)	(0.452)
	[0.001]	[0.548]	[0.635]
Mean for ages 40-64	0.155	0.664	
p-value of test for equality across rows	[0.708]	[0.303]	
R^2	0.947	0.915	
B. Heterogeneity by Education			
Triple-difference estimate for high school dropouts	- 0.289	0.102	- 0.353
	(0.057)	(0.055)	(0.191)
	[0.000]	[0.066]	[0.066]
Mean for high school dropouts	0.257	0.339	
Triple-difference estimate for those with a high school diploma or more	- 0.034	0.034	- 1.007
	(0.017)	(0.024)	(4.077)
	[0.051]	[0.151]	[0.805]
Mean for high school graduates	0.118	0.683	
p-value of test for equality across rows	[0.000]	[0.269]	
R^2	0.948	0.980	
C. Heterogeneity by Health Status			
Triple-difference estimate for those who report excellent health	- 0.018	- 0.009	0.513
	(0.023)	(0.043)	(25.931)
	[0.439]	[0.833]	[0.984]
Mean for excellent health	0.065	0.721	
Triple-difference estimate for those who report good or poor health	- 0.091	0.061	- 0.671
	(0.021)	(0.025)	(0.289)
	[0.000]	[0.017]	[0.021]
Mean for good or poor health	0.165	0.599	
p-value of test for equality across rows	[0.020]	[0.160]	
R^2	0.955	0.939	

Notes: $N = 544$. The sample consists of means for each state, year, childless status, and group. State fixed effects, year fixed effects, group fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interaction terms not shown. We restrict the sample to southern states from 2000 through 2007. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets.

Appendix Table A15.

The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Public Health Insurance

Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Has Medicaid Coverage
	A. Difference-in-Difference Estimates	
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	- 0.051
	(0.010)	(0.004)
	[0.000]	[0.000]
R^2	0.871	0.894
	B. Triple-Difference Estimates	
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.073	- 0.051
× No Children	(0.017)	(0.016)
	[0.001]	[0.006]
R^2	0.952	0.971
Mean of dep. variable	0.139	0.080

Notes: The sample includes the 17 southern states between 2000 through 2007. For Panel A, N = 136; the sample consists of state-by-year means; state and year fixed effects are included, but not shown. For Panel B, N = 272; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interactions are included but not shown. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets. The associated *p*-values in brackets are based on two-tailed *t*-test with 16 degrees of freedom.

Appendix Table A16. The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Employment
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed	Employed and Working <20 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥20 hours per week	Employed and Working 20-35 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥35 hours per week
			A. Difference-in-Difference Estimates			
Tennessee × Post 2005	- 0.046	0.027	0.001	0.001	0.025	0.026
	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.011)	(0.008)
	[0.000]	[0.036]	[0.845]	[0.880]	[0.039]	[0.006]
R^2	0.871	0.885	0.448	0.418	0.819	0.847
			B. Triple-Difference Estimates			
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.056	0.012	0.018	0.026	0.044
	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.026)	(0.023)
	[0.001]	[0.009]	[0.186]	[0.121]	[0.326]	[0.068]
R^2	0.952	0.948	0.743	0.824	0.918	0.931
Mean of dep. variable	0.139	0.728	0.060	0.097	0.572	0.668

Notes: **This table is identical to Table II except that the definition of employment is broadened to include all adults who report that they are employed whether or not they are currently at work.** The sample includes the 17 southern states between 2000 through 2007. For Panel A, N = 136; the sample consists of state-by-year means; state and year fixed effects are included, but not shown. For Panel B, N = 272; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interactions are included but not shown. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets. The associated p-values in brackets are based on two-tailed t-test with 16 degrees of freedom.

Appendix Table A17. The Effect of TennCare Disenrollment on Employment
Dependent Variable: The share of CPS respondents reporting the given outcome

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Has Public Health Insurance	Employed	Employed and Working <20 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥20 hours per week	Employed and Working 20-35 hours per week	Employed and Working ≥35 hours per week
			B. Triple-Difference Estimates			
Tennessee × Post 2005 × No Children	- 0.073	0.050	0.002	0.019	0.029	0.048
	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.026)	(0.023)
	[0.005]	[0.032]	[0.801]	[0.097]	[0.284]	[0.051]
R^2	0.952	0.940	0.666	0.831	0.916	0.930
Mean of dep. variable	0.139	0.705	0.037	0.097	0.572	0.668

Notes: **This table is identical to Table II except that the definition of 'No Children' is based on whether or not there are any children under age 18 of your own in the household.** The sample includes the 17 southern states between 2000 through 2007. For Panel A, N = 136; the sample consists of state-by-year means; state and year fixed effects are included, but not shown. For Panel B, N = 272; the sample consists of means for each state, year, and childless status; state fixed effects, year fixed effects, childless fixed effects, and fixed effects for all possible pairwise interactions are included but not shown. The standard errors in parentheses are modified block bootstrap standard errors (see Table II for more details); associated p-values are in brackets. The associated p-values in brackets are based on two-tailed t-test with 16 degrees of freedom.