Effect of Medicaid Expansion on Health Insurance Coverage and Health Care Access for the Potential Gap Population, Parents and Nonparents

Percentage-point change in expansion states (95% CI)

Note: Data represent percentage-point changes in expansion states relative to nonexpansion states for each variable. Each analysis controlled for sex, race, age, education, employment status, and whether the respondent owns their home, and included state and year fixed effects. Error bars represent upper and lower estimates of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Bold plots are statistically significant with p<0.05.


Effect of Medicaid Expansion on Health Care Utilization for the Potential Gap Population

**EXHIBIT 3**

**Percentage-point change in expansion states (95% CI)**

- **Blood pressure medication**
  - Parents: 1.9
  - Nonparents: 6.7

- **High blood sugar/diabetes test**
  - Parents: 4.7
  - Nonparents: 8.5

- **Cholesterol check**
  - Parents: 4.6
  - Nonparents: 8.5

- **Flu shot**
  - Parents: 2.8
  - Nonparents: 5.0

- **Mammogram**
  - Parents: -1.0
  - Nonparents: 1.6

Note: Data represent percentage-point changes in expansion states relative to nonexpansion states for each variable. Each analysis controlled for sex, race, age, education, employment status, and whether the respondent owns their home, and included state and year fixed effects. Error bars represent upper and lower estimates of the 95% confidence interval (CI). Bold plots are statistically significant with p<0.05.


EXHIBIT 4

Number of individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2019 (projected)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not avoid doctor</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine checkup</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Blue bars represent actual levels for the potential gap population for each variable in 2019. Orange bars represent the authors’ projections if Alabama had implemented Medicaid expansion. Tennessee isn’t included in this figure because pre-ACA Medicaid eligibility thresholds provided coverage for all parents with incomes below 100% of poverty. See the Appendix for projections for all remaining nonexpansion states.


EXHIBIT 5

Note: Blue bars represent actual levels for the potential gap population for each variable in 2019. Orange bars represent the authors’ projections if each state had implemented Medicaid expansion. See the Appendix for projections for all remaining nonexpansion states.
