

Appendix A Measurement of Gestational Age in Arkansas

We have not included an analysis of gestational age or the proportion of second trimester abortions in the main text for two reasons. First, the Arkansas Department of Health changed its reporting of gestational age in 2014, our base year, from a clinician’s estimate of gestation to the probable post-fertilization age. Specifically the State requires that a physician performing an abortion determine “...the probable post-fertilization age of the unborn child.”¹² Because fertilization occurs approximately 2 weeks after LMP, the CDC adds two weeks to all gestational age estimates from Arkansas in its surveillance reports (Kortsmitt et al. 2021). In the CDC’s annual surveillance report Kortsmitt and colleagues write, “In addition, some areas collect gestational age data that are based on estimated dates of conception or probable postfertilization age, which are not consistent with medical conventions for gestational age reporting. Without medical guidance on how to report these data, the validity and reliability of gestational age for these reporting areas is uncertain” (p.8 Kortsmitt et al. (2021)).

The second reason we have not included an analysis of gestational age is because women and clinics may respond to a change in MWP in a manner that invalidates the the use of a strict calendar threshold in a regression discontinuity design. For instance, the new law may induce some women to schedule an earlier termination to offset the longer waiting period and extra visit to the clinic. Similarly, clinic staff may impress upon potential patients the need to schedule the counseling and termination as soon as possible because of the new law. For example, 33 percent of women in Utah knew of the State’s MWP when then first called the clinic to inquire about an abortion (Sanders et al. 2016).

Despite these concerns, we show the monthly variation in the mean gestational age of the fetus at termination and the percent of second trimester abortions (gestational age

¹²See Arkansas Code Section 20-16-1404 <https://casetext.com/statute/arkansas-code-of-1987/title-20-public-health-and-welfare/subchapter-2-health-and-safety/chapter-16-reproductive-health/subchapter-14-pain-capable-unborn-child-protection-act/section-20-16-1404-determination-of-post-fertilization-age> – accessed 03-20-2022.

≥ 13 weeks) in Appendix Figure B8. The data are noisy but there is a clear gradual rise in mean gestational age after April 2015 that appears to stabilize after a year. Based on annual data the mean gestational age of abortions to residents of Arkansas performed in the state rises from 8.61 weeks in 2014 to 9.33 in 2016, an increase of 5 days ($7 \times (9.33 - 8.61)$). The proportion of abortions in the second trimester also rises but the increase is less noticeable visually. Based on annual data of abortions to residents of Arkansas, the percent of abortions in the second trimester increases from 12.3 percent in 2014 to 15.8 percent in 2016, a rise of 3.5 percentage points or 28 percent. This is similar, albeit somewhat smaller, than the increase reported in Tennessee after a similar change in the State's MWP (Lindo and Pineda-Torres 2021).

Appendix B Additional Figures and Tables

FIGURE B1: MANDATORY WAITING PERIODS TO OBTAIN AN ABORTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 2021

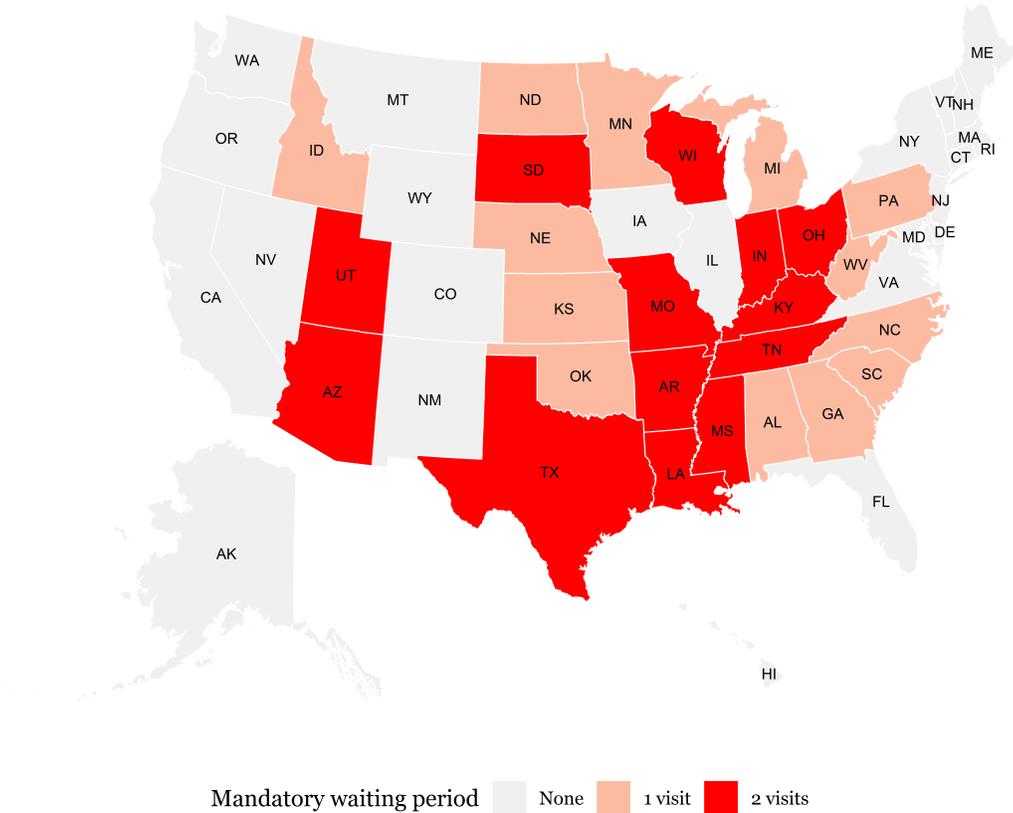


Figure B1. One-visit states allow mandated counseling to be delivered over the phone or internet, after which, women must wait from 18-72 hours before the procedure can be performed. Two-visit states require that mandated counseling be delivered in-person, after which, the woman must wait from 18-72 hours before the procedure can be performed. Data are compiled from Myers (2021a).

FIGURE B2: LIKELY LEGAL STATUS OF ABORTION BY STATE IF ROE V. WADE IS OVERTURNED.

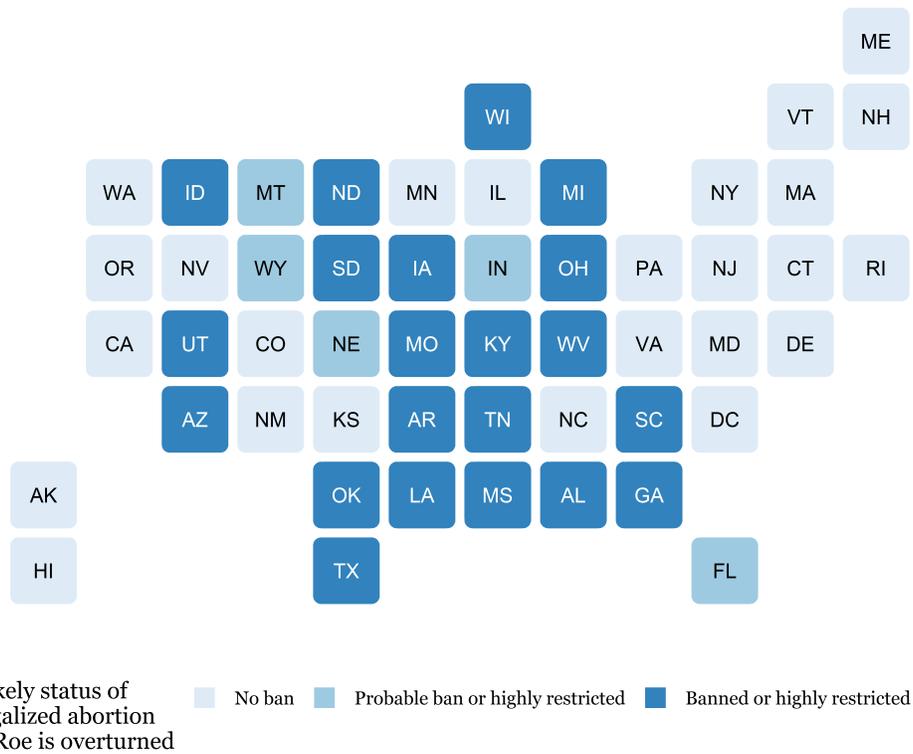


Figure B2. Likely legal status of abortion by state if Roe v. Wade is overturned. The graph is adapted from a data visualization originally designed by Washington Post. Data source: The Guttmacher Institute

FIGURE B3: EFFECTS OF MWP EXTENSION ON PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

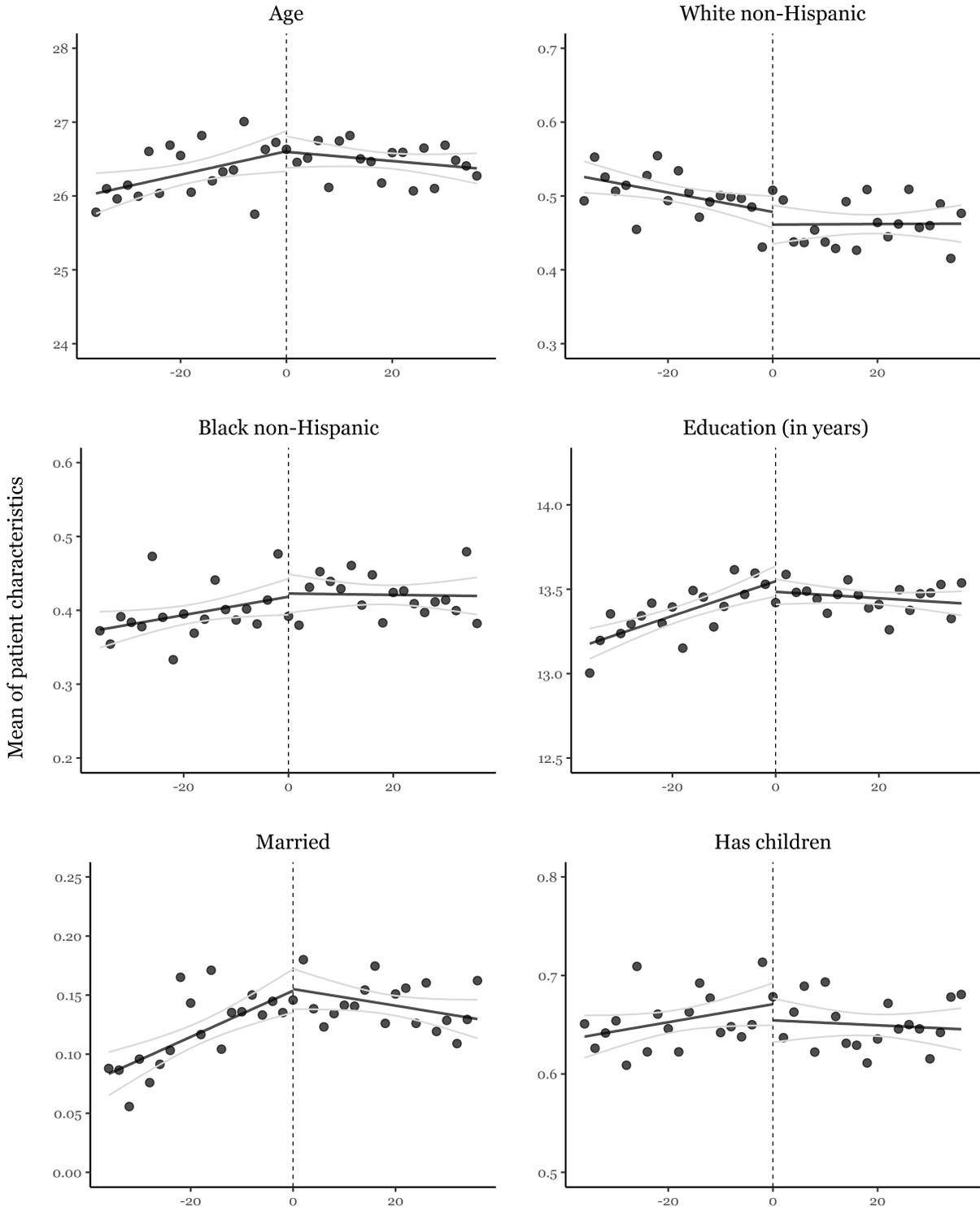


Figure B8. Monthly means of patient characteristics 36 months before and after enforcement of Arkansas' mandatory waiting period law in April of 2015. The means are fitted to linear trends with 95% confidence intervals.

FIGURE B4: EFFECTS OF MWP EXTENSION ON ABORTION RATE

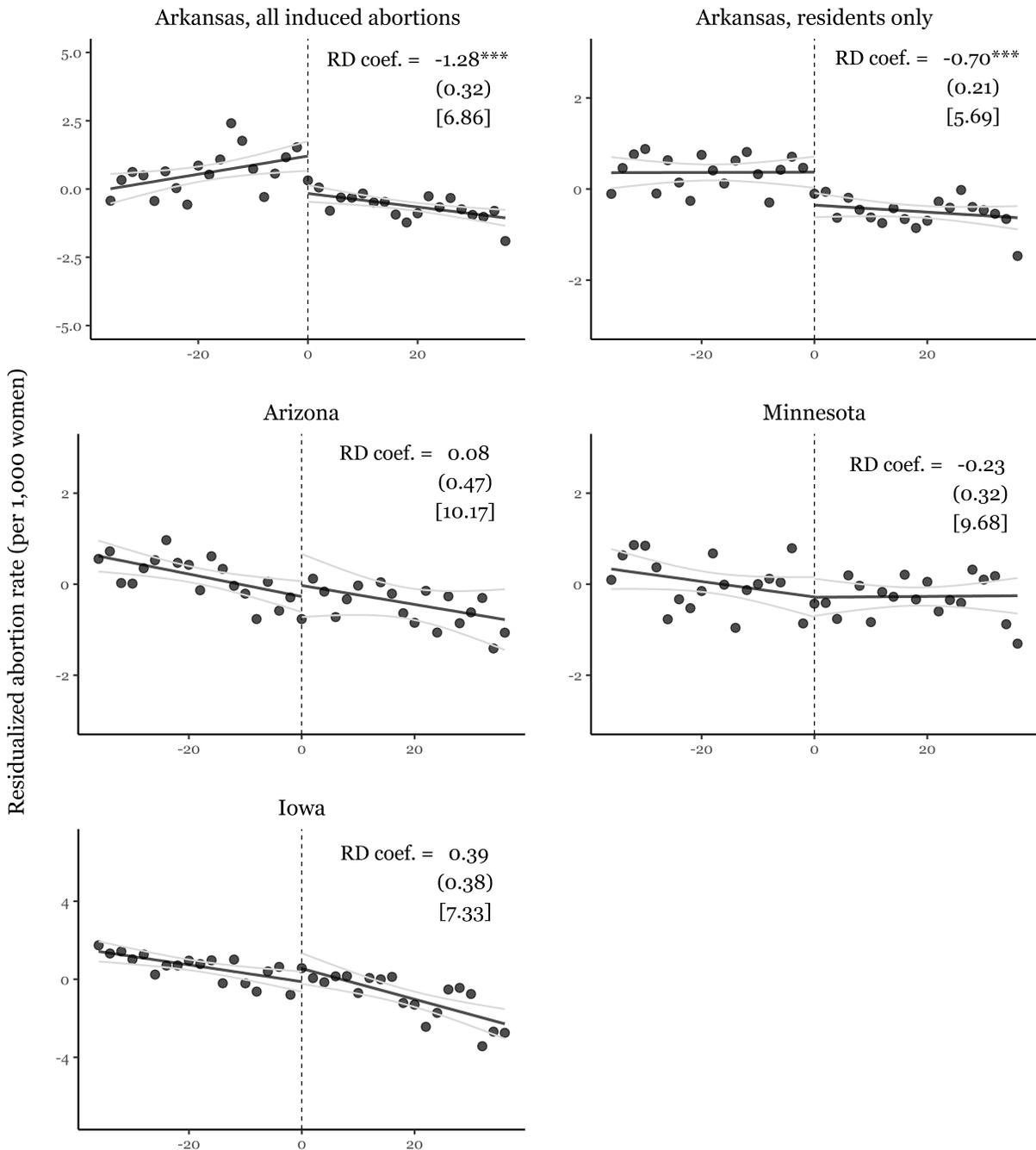


Figure B3. Annualized monthly abortion rates 36 months before and after enforcement of Arkansas' mandatory waiting period law in April of 2015. Rates are deseasonalized and fitted to linear trends with 95% confidence interval. We display coefficients in log points from the regression discontinuity (RD coef.), their standard errors (in parentheses), and mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law (in brackets). AR residents pertains to abortions that Arkansas residents received in the State. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

FIGURE B5: EFFECTS OF MWP EXTENSION ON ACCESS TO ABORTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

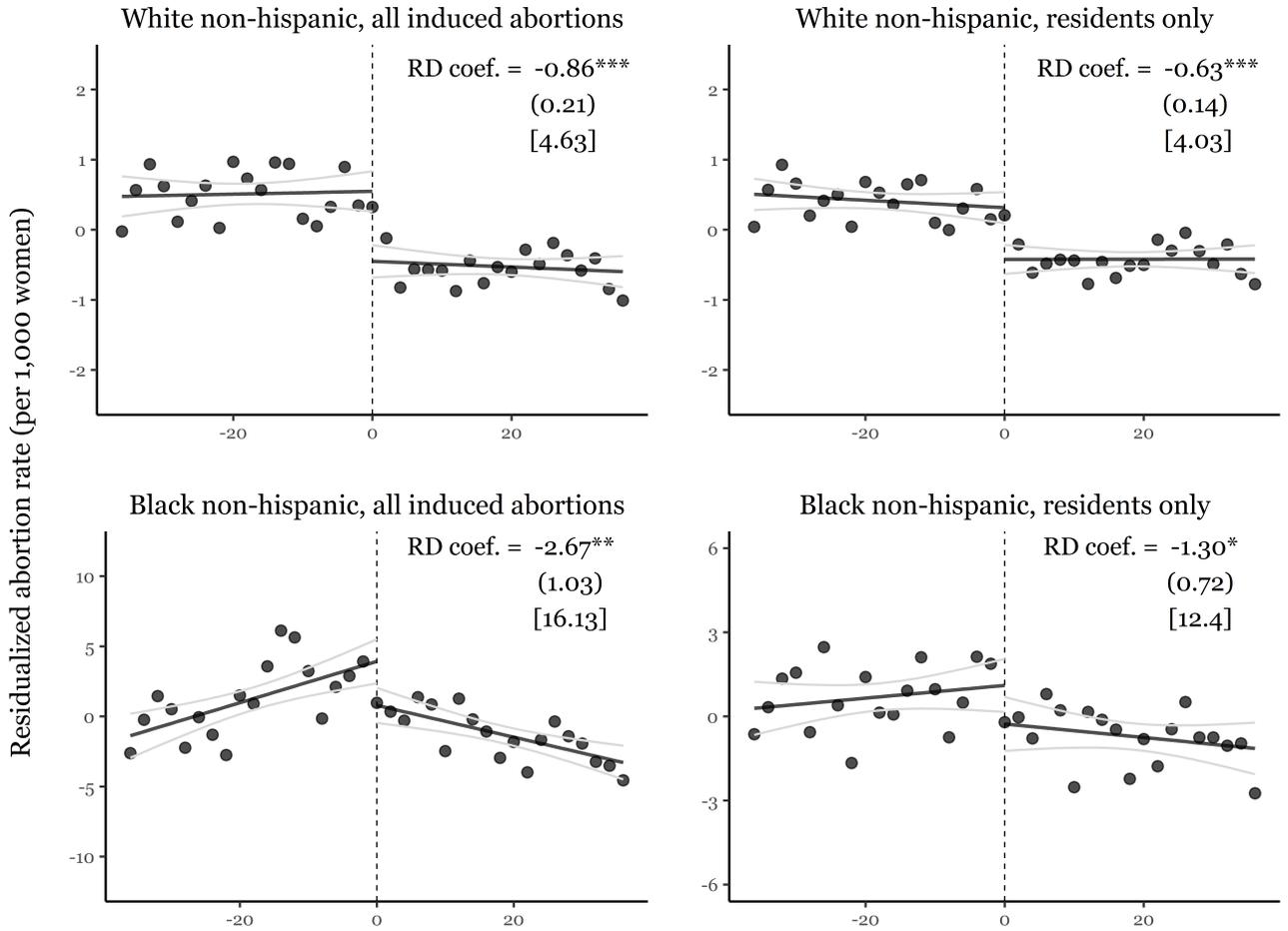


Figure B4. Annualized monthly abortion rates 36 months before and after enforcement of Arkansas' mandatory waiting period law in April of 2015. Rates are deseasonalized and fitted to linear trends with 95% confidence interval. We display coefficients in log points from the regression discontinuity (RD coef.), their standard errors (in parentheses), and mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law (in brackets). AR residents pertains to abortions that Arkansas residents received in the State. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

FIGURE B6: TRENDS IN NUMBER OF ABORTIONS IN ARKANSAS BY RESIDENCY, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND AGE

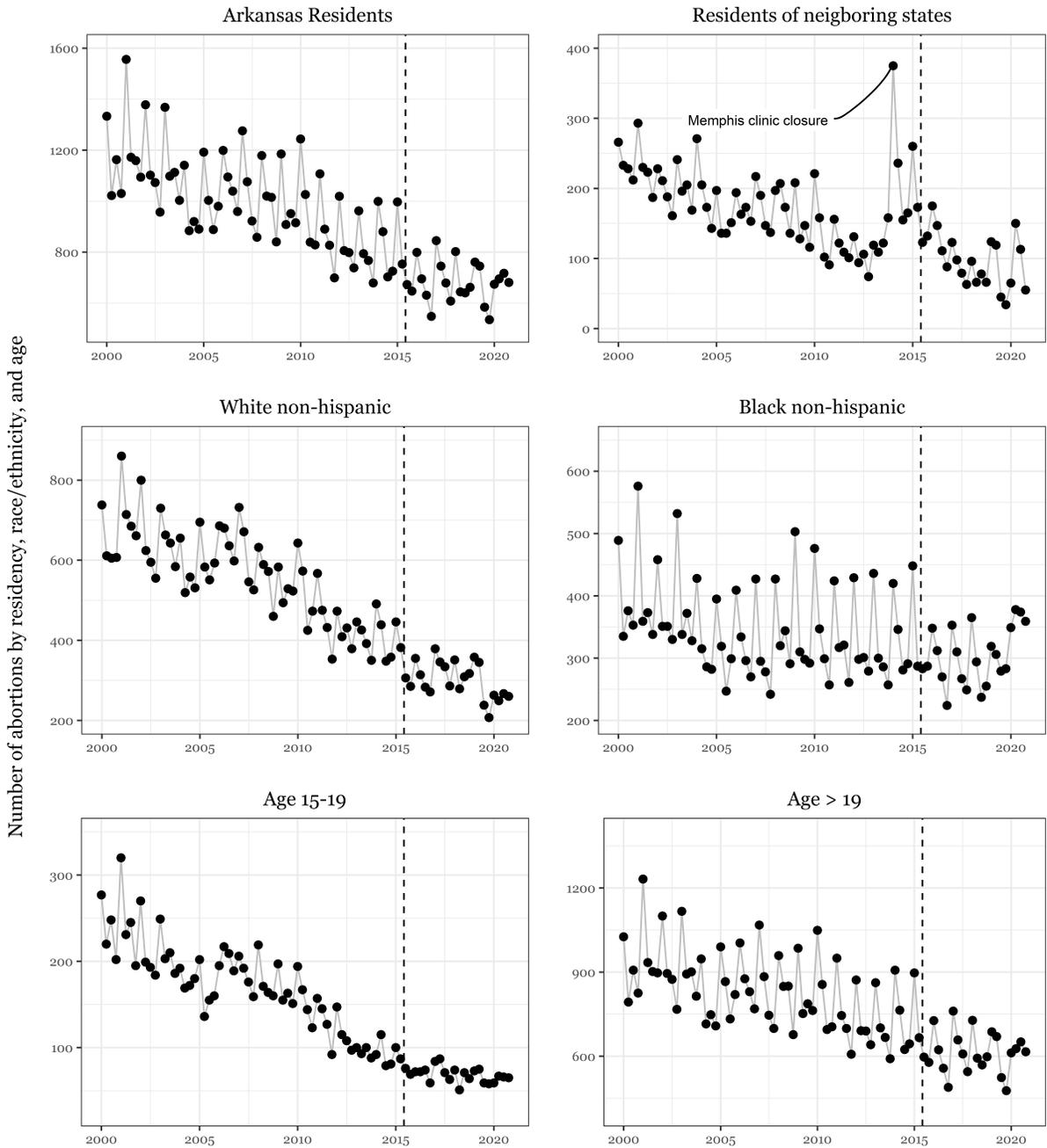


Figure B5. Quarterly number of abortions performed in Arkansas by residency, race/ethnicity, and age between Jan. 2000 - Dec. 2020. The neighboring states figures show the total number of abortions obtained by residents of Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. The figures by race/ethnicity and age only include residents of Arkansas.

FIGURE B7: ABORTIONS PERFORMED IN ARKANSAS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS (SES), RESIDENTS ONLY, 2017-2020

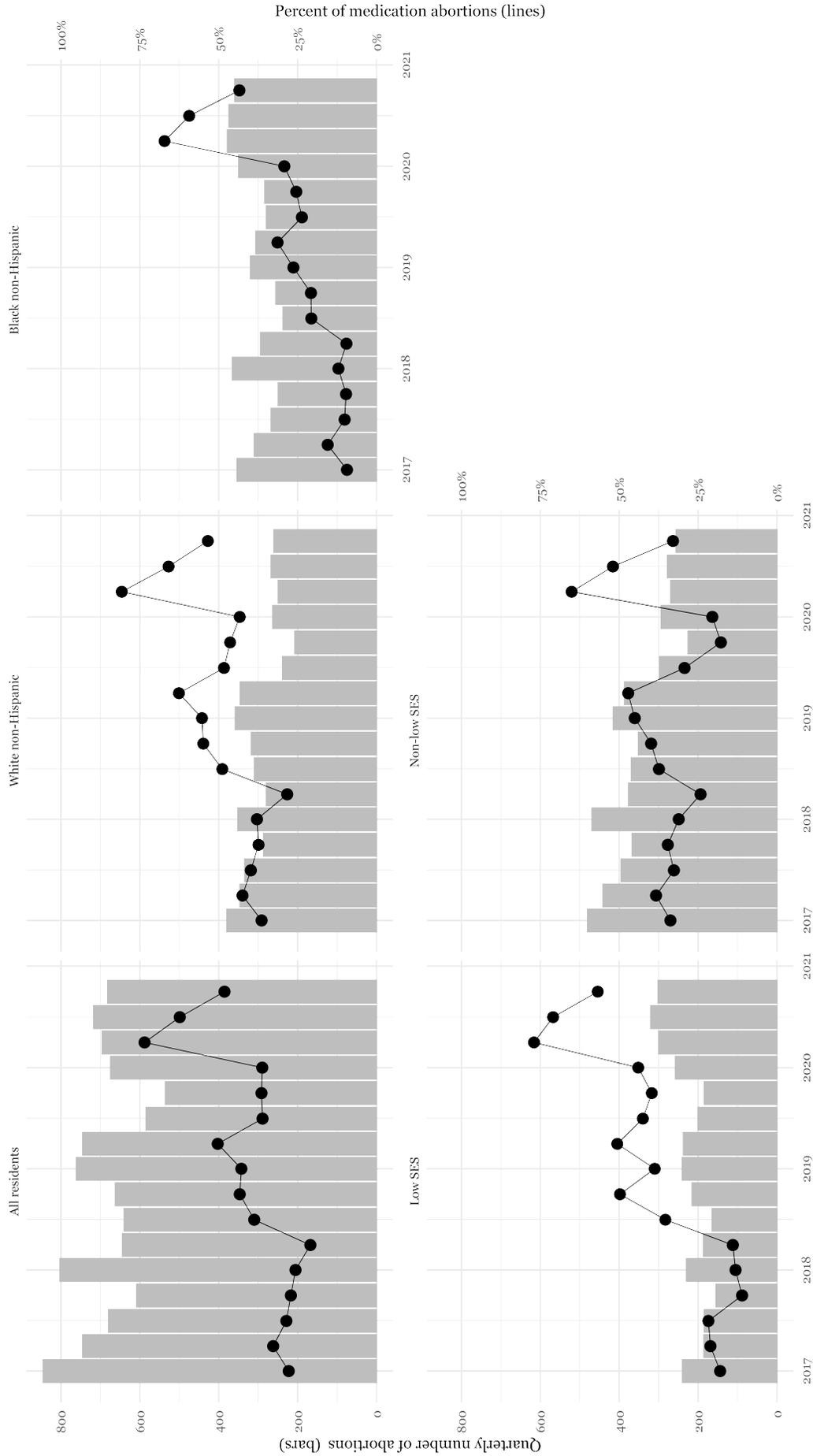


Figure B7.: Quarterly number of abortions performed in Arkansas by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status (SES). Low SES includes all abortions to unmarried women, age 20 or older with a high school degree or less.

FIGURE B8: TRENDS IN GESTATION

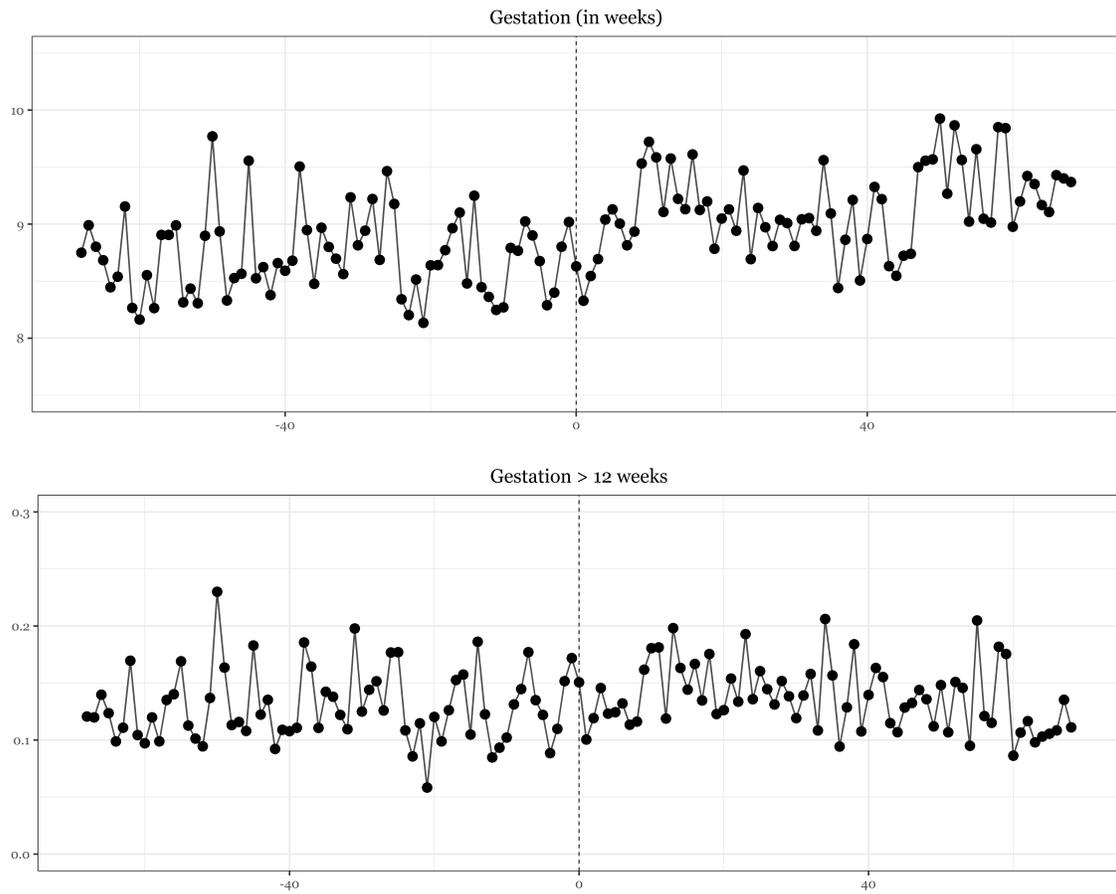


Figure B9. Monthly means of gestation before and after enforcement of Arkansas' mandatory waiting period law in April of 2015.

TABLE B1: CHARACTERISTICS OF ABORTION PATIENTS IN ARKANSAS COMPARED TO NATIONAL ABORTION PATIENTS

	Arkansas, 2014*	Guttmacher Institute Abortion Patient Survey, 2014 [†]	CDC 2014 [‡]
Age			
15-19	11.4	11.9	10.7
>19	88.6	88.1	89.3
Race/Ethnicity			
White non-hispanic	44.9	38.7	38.0
Black non-hispanic	45.8	27.6	36.0
Hispanic	5.3	24.8	18.3
Other	4.0	8.9	7.7
Marital Status			
Married	13.3	14.3	14.5
Not married	86.7	85.7	85.5
Education Age>19			
Less than HS	3.7	8.9	-
HS	31.7	27.9	-
Some college	42.1	41.4	-
College and above	22.5	21.9	-
Previous live births			
None	33.5	40.7	35.8
At least one	66.5	59.3	64.2
N	4,252	8,380	517,464

Table B1. Characteristics of Abortion Patients in Arkansas in 2014 compared to a national survey of abortion patients and those reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC based on contributing states.

*Authors tabulations from Arkansas' Department of Health Induced Termination of Pregnancy files.

[†] Guttmacher Institute's periodic Abortion Patient Survey in 2014.

[‡] CDC's Abortion Surveillance, United States 2014 (Jatlaoui et al. 2017). The number of reporting states/areas varies by characteristic ranging from 46 areas recording abortions by age and 30 reporting abortions by race/ethnicity.

TABLE B2: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON LOG ABORTION RATE BY STATE AND BANDWIDTH

Regression Discontinuity estimate for	± 24	± 30	± 36	± 42	± 48
AR, all abortions	-0.15** (0.06) [7.06]	-0.18*** (0.05) [6.97]	-0.19*** (0.05) [6.86]	-0.19*** (0.05) [6.86]	-0.19*** (0.05) [6.85]
AR, residents only	-0.12** (0.05) [5.66]	-0.14*** (0.05) [5.71]	-0.14*** (0.04) [5.69]	-0.14*** (0.04) [5.73]	-0.14*** (0.04) [5.76]
Arizona	-0.02 (0.06) [9.98]	0.00 (0.06) [10.05]	0.01 (0.05) [10.07]	0.02 (0.05) [10.21]	0.02 (0.04) [10.29]
Minnesota	-0.03 (0.05) [9.53]	-0.03 (0.05) [9.61]	-0.02 (0.04) [9.68]	-0.01 (0.04) [9.81]	0.00 (0.04) [9.87]
Iowa	0.03 (0.07) [7.08]	0.05 (0.06) [7.19]	0.08 (0.07) [7.33]	0.09 (0.07) [7.46]	0.07 (0.06) [7.56]
N	49	61	73	85	97

Table B2. Estimated changes in log abortion rates for each state immediately after Arkansas' mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Newey-West standard errors are in parentheses and robust to temporal correlation of one lag (Newey and West 1987). Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B3: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON ABORTION RATE BY STATE AND BANDWIDTH

Regression Discontinuity estimate for	±24	±30	±36	±42	±48
AR, all abortions	-1.00*** (0.36) [7.06]	-1.21*** (0.34) [6.97]	-1.28*** (0.32) [6.86]	-1.28*** (0.31) [6.86]	-1.29*** (0.30) [6.85]
AR, residents only	-0.54** (0.25) [5.66]	-0.67*** (0.23) [5.71]	-0.70*** (0.21) [5.69]	-0.69*** (0.20) [5.73]	-0.70*** (0.19) [5.76]
Arizona	-0.24 (0.57) [9.98]	-0.01 (0.51) [10.05]	0.08 (0.47) [10.07]	0.16 (0.44) [10.21]	0.19 (0.41) [10.29]
Minnesota	-0.32 (0.39) [9.53]	-0.31 (0.36) [9.61]	-0.23 (0.32) [9.68]	-0.15 (0.30) [9.81]	-0.06 (0.28) [9.87]
Iowa	0.22 (0.46) [7.08]	0.31 (0.41) [7.19]	0.39 (0.38) [7.33]	0.40 (0.35) [7.46]	0.31 (0.32) [7.56]
N	49	61	73	85	97

Table B3. Estimated changes in abortion rates for each state immediately after Arkansas' mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Newey-West standard errors are in parentheses and robust to temporal correlation of one lag (Newey and West 1987). Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B4: DIFFERENCE-IN-DISCONTINUITIES ESTIMATES ON ABORTION RATE BY BANDWIDTH

Regression Discontinuity estimate for	±24	±30	±36	±42	±48
(1) AZ, IA, MN	-0.11 (0.33)	0.00 (0.30)	0.08 (0.28)	0.13 (0.26)	0.15 (0.24)
(2) AR, residents only	-0.54** (0.24)	-0.67*** (0.23)	-0.70*** (0.21)	-0.69*** (0.20)	-0.70*** (0.19)
(3) AR, all abortions	-1.00*** (0.36)	-1.21*** (0.33)	-1.28*** (0.32)	-1.28*** (0.31)	-1.29*** (0.30)
Differences-in- discontinuities estimate for					
(2) - (1)	-0.43 (0.41)	-0.66* (0.38)	-0.78** (0.35)	-0.82** (0.33)	-0.84*** (0.31)
(3) - (1)	-0.89 (0.55)	-1.20** (0.50)	-1.36*** (0.47)	-1.41*** (0.44)	-1.43*** (0.42)
Baseline mean	7.86	7.90	7.93	8.01	8.07
N	245	305	365	425	485

Table B4. Estimated changes in abortion rates immediately after Arkansas' mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each column shows separate results from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Driscoll and Kraay Standard errors are robust to general forms of cross-sectional correlation and temporal correlation of one lag (Driscoll and Kraay 1998). Upper panel shows the regression discontinuity estimates of the log changes in monthly abortion rates in (1) Arizona, Iowa, and Minnesota, (2) Arkansas, residents only, and (3) Arkansas, all abortions. The lower panel shows the differences-in-discontinuities in the estimates between Arkansas and the three states based on a pooled regression of 4 states. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B5: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON LOG ABORTION RATES BY RESIDENCY, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND BANDWIDTH

Arkansas, all induced abortions	±24	±30	±36	±42	±48	±54	±60
White non-hispanic	-0.14** (0.06) [4.66]	-0.20*** (0.05) [4.63]	-0.22*** (0.05) [4.63]	-0.22*** (0.05) [4.62]	-0.23*** (0.05) [4.68]	-0.22*** (0.05) [4.80]	-0.20*** (0.04) [4.88]
Black non-hispanic	-0.06 (0.08) [16.98]	-0.13* (0.07) [16.69]	-0.14** (0.06) [16.13]	-0.16*** (0.06) [16.04]	-0.16*** (0.06) [15.76]	-0.17*** (0.05) [15.7]	-0.17*** (0.05) [15.57]
Arkansas, residents only							
White non-hispanic	-0.11** (0.05) [4.00]	-0.17*** (0.04) [4.01]	-0.18*** (0.04) [4.03]	-0.19*** (0.04) [4.03]	-0.19*** (0.04) [4.09]	-0.19*** (0.04) [4.20]	-0.16*** (0.04) [4.27]
Black non-hispanic	-0.07 (0.07) [12.43]	-0.09 (0.06) [12.66]	-0.09* (0.06) [12.46]	-0.10* (0.05) [12.57]	-0.10* (0.05) [12.52]	-0.10** (0.05) [12.58]	-0.10** (0.05) [12.57]
N	49	61	73	85	97	109	121

Table B5. Estimated changes in log abortion rates by residency and race/ethnicity immediately after Arkansas' mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Newey-West standard errors are in parentheses and robust to temporal correlation of one lag (Newey and West 1987). Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B6: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON ABORTION RATES BY RESIDENCY, RACE/ETHNICITY, AND BANDWIDTH

Arkansas, all induced abortions	±24	±30	±36	±42	±48	±54	±60
White non-hispanic	-0.50** (0.24) [4.66]	-0.77*** (0.21) [4.63]	-0.86*** (0.21) [4.63]	-0.88*** (0.19) [4.62]	-0.91*** (0.18) [4.68]	-0.86*** (0.18) [4.80]	-0.78*** (0.17) [4.88]
Black non-hispanic	-1.24 (1.31) [16.98]	-2.36** (1.13) [16.69]	-2.67** (1.03) [16.13]	-2.93*** (0.96) [16.04]	-3.01*** (0.92) [15.76]	-3.07*** (0.89) [15.70]	-3.11*** (0.88) [15.57]
Arkansas, residents only							
White non-hispanic	-0.36** (0.17) [4.00]	-0.57*** (0.15) [4.01]	-0.63*** (0.14) [4.03]	-0.65*** (0.14) [4.03]	-0.68*** (0.14) [4.09]	-0.63*** (0.13) [4.20]	-0.57*** (0.13) [4.27]
Black non-hispanic	-1.17 (0.85) [12.43]	-1.30* (0.77) [12.66]	-1.30* (0.72) [12.46]	-1.32** (0.66) [12.57]	-1.29** (0.63) [12.52]	-1.29** (0.59) [12.58]	-1.34** (0.57) [12.57]
N	49	61	73	85	97	109	121

Table B6. Estimated changes in abortion rates by residency and race/ethnicity immediately after Arkansas' mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Newey-West standard errors are in parentheses and robust to temporal correlation of one lag (Newey and West 1987). Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B7: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON ABORTION RATE DECOMPOSED BY SUBGROUPS, ALL INDUCED ABORTIONS

Arkansas, all induced abortions	±24	±30	±36	±42	±48	±54	±60
Age 15-19	-0.42 (0.40) [4.83]	-0.70** (0.34) [4.82]	-0.73** (0.32) [4.89]	-0.63** (0.31) [5.02]	-0.60* (0.31) [5.20]	-0.51* (0.30) [5.37]	-0.44 (0.29) [5.57]
Age > 19	-0.56* (0.33) [7.51]	-1.03*** (0.30) [7.40]	-1.18*** (0.28) [7.26]	-1.26*** (0.26) [7.22]	-1.30*** (0.26) [7.19]	-1.28*** (0.26) [7.26]	-1.21*** (0.25) [7.28]
Unmarried	-0.47 (0.29) [6.09]	-0.81*** (0.25) [6.07]	-0.90*** (0.23) [6.03]	-0.94*** (0.21) [6.05]	-0.97*** (0.21) [6.06]	-0.96*** (0.21) [6.14]	-0.92*** (0.21) [6.17]
Married	-0.07 (0.09) [0.94]	-0.16** (0.08) [0.87]	-0.20*** (0.07) [0.81]	-0.21*** (0.07) [0.79]	-0.20*** (0.06) [0.77]	-0.18*** (0.06) [0.78]	-0.15** (0.06) [0.80]
With children	-0.26 (0.23) [4.65]	-0.60*** (0.21) [4.59]	-0.71*** (0.20) [4.50]	-0.78*** (0.18) [4.49]	-0.81*** (0.18) [4.47]	-0.79*** (0.18) [4.52]	-0.76*** (0.18) [4.54]
Without children	-0.27** (0.12) [2.40]	-0.36*** (0.10) [2.38]	-0.38*** (0.09) [2.36]	-0.37*** (0.09) [2.37]	-0.38*** (0.09) [2.38]	-0.36*** (0.09) [2.42]	-0.33*** (0.08) [2.46]
High school or below	-0.09 (0.13) [2.72]	-0.26** (0.12) [2.74]	-0.27** (0.12) [2.76]	-0.27** (0.11) [2.82]	-0.30*** (0.11) [2.85]	-0.30*** (0.11) [2.96]	-0.27** (0.11) [3.13]
Above High school	-0.47* (0.26) [4.75]	-0.78*** (0.22) [4.63]	-0.90*** (0.20) [4.47]	-0.99*** (0.19) [4.37]	-1.01*** (0.19) [4.29]	-0.99*** (0.18) [4.25]	-0.93*** (0.18) [4.11]
N	49	61	73	85	97	109	121

Table B7. Estimated changes in abortion rates for demographic subgroups who obtained an abortion in Arkansas, immediately after mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Newey-West standard errors are in parentheses and robust to temporal correlation of one lag (Newey and West 1987). Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B8: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON ABORTION RATE DECOMPOSED BY SUBGROUPS, RESIDENTS ONLY

Arkansas, residents only	±24	±30	±36	±42	±48	±54	±60
Age 15-19	-0.60* (0.35) [3.85]	-0.72** (0.29) [3.90]	-0.68** (0.28) [4.01]	-0.53* (0.27) [4.14]	-0.48* (0.27) [4.32]	-0.39 (0.26) [4.47]	-0.32 (0.25) [4.65]
Age > 19	-0.44* (0.24) [6.02]	-0.66*** (0.22) [6.07]	-0.72*** (0.21) [6.02]	-0.74*** (0.19) [6.05]	-0.76*** (0.19) [6.05]	-0.73*** (0.18) [6.15]	-0.67*** (0.17) [6.19]
Unmarried	-0.45** (0.21) [4.88]	-0.59*** (0.19) [4.97]	-0.61*** (0.18) [5.00]	-0.60*** (0.17) [5.05]	-0.61*** (0.16) [5.10]	-0.59*** (0.16) [5.19]	-0.56*** (0.15) [5.24]
Married	-0.02 (0.08) [0.76]	-0.08 (0.07) [0.71]	-0.10 (0.06) [0.67]	-0.10* (0.06) [0.65]	-0.10* (0.05) [0.64]	-0.08 (0.05) [0.66]	-0.05 (0.05) [0.68]
With children	-0.26 (0.16) [3.73]	-0.42*** (0.15) [3.76]	-0.47*** (0.14) [3.73]	-0.49*** (0.13) [3.75]	-0.50*** (0.13) [3.76]	-0.48*** (0.13) [3.84]	-0.45*** (0.12) [3.86]
Without children	-0.20* (0.12) [1.93]	-0.24** (0.10) [1.94]	-0.24*** (0.09) [1.95]	-0.21** (0.08) [1.97]	-0.21** (0.08) [2.00]	-0.19** (0.08) [2.03]	-0.16** (0.07) [2.08]
High school or below	-0.07 (0.10) [2.18]	-0.14 (0.09) [2.24]	-0.13 (0.09) [2.30]	-0.12 (0.08) [2.37]	-0.13 (0.08) [2.42]	-0.13 (0.08) [2.54]	-0.11 (0.09) [2.69]
Above High school	-0.37* (0.20) [3.81]	-0.52*** (0.18) [3.80]	-0.59*** (0.16) [3.70]	-0.63*** (0.15) [3.65]	-0.63*** (0.14) [3.59]	-0.61*** (0.14) [3.58]	-0.56*** (0.13) [3.47]
N	49	61	73	85	97	109	121

Table B8. Estimated changes in abortion rates for demographic subgroups of residents in Arkansas, immediately after mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Newey-West standard errors are in parentheses and robust to temporal correlation of one lag (Newey and West 1987). Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.

TABLE B9: REGRESSION DISCONTINUITY ESTIMATES ON PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS BY BANDWIDTH

Regression Discontinuity estimate for	± 24	± 30	± 36	± 42	± 48
Age	0.07 (0.24) [26.43]	0.09 (0.21) [26.40]	0.06 (0.20) [26.33]	0.01 (0.18) [26.28]	-0.04 (0.17) [26.22]
N	12355	15451	18463	21493	24655
White non-Hispanic	0.01 (0.02) [0.50]	0.00 (0.02) [0.49]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.50]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.50]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.50]
N	12356	15452	18464	21494	24658
Black non-Hispanic	-0.03 (0.03) [0.40]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.41]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.40]	0.00 (0.02) [0.40]	0.00 (0.02) [0.40]
N	12356	15452	18464	21494	24658
Education (in years)	-0.01 (0.06) [13.43]	-0.01 (0.05) [13.40]	-0.03 (0.05) [13.37]	-0.05 (0.05) [13.32]	-0.06 (0.05) [13.29]
N	12288	15371	18373	21391	24522
Married	0.02** (0.01) [0.13]	0.02 (0.01) [0.13]	0.01 (0.01) [0.12]	0.01 (0.01) [0.11]	0.01 (0.01) [0.11]
N	12320	15408	18412	21425	24580
Has children	-0.01 (0.02) [0.66]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.66]	-0.01 (0.02) [0.66]	-0.02 (0.02) [0.66]	-0.02 (0.02) [0.65]
N	12354	15450	18462	21492	24656

Table B9. Estimated changes in monthly means of patient characteristics immediately after Arkansas' mandatory waiting period (MWP) went into effect (April 2015). Each coefficient shows a separate RD estimate of from a regression sample restricted by the number of months included on either side of the law (bandwidth). Estimates are from ordinary least squares regression. Standard errors are in parentheses and are clustered at the termination year-month level. Mean abortion rates in the period prior to the law are in brackets. Significance levels are indicated by *** <0.01, ** <0.05, and * <0.1.