



# Appendix A Additional Tables and Figures

Table A1: Medicaid Expansion and Employment Sponsored Insurance

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	ESHI	ESHI	Employed	Employed	Income	Income
Treatment x Post	-0.0150** (0.00676)		0.00254 (0.00783)		70.78 (449.5)	
Treatment x Post x White		-0.0128 (0.00797)		0.00370 (0.00982)		141.7 (529.5)
Treatment x Post x Black		-0.0236** (0.0112)		-0.00679 (0.0102)		-203.8 (502.1)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		-0.00826 (0.00881)		0.0210* (0.0107)		442.5 (624.7)
Treatment x Post x Asian		-0.0255 (0.0163)		-0.0452** (0.0198)		-433.6 (1332.1)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		-0.00630 (0.0294)		-0.00992 (0.0402)		-1313.6 (1285.1)
Treatment x Post x Other		-0.0506*** (0.0180)		-0.0143 (0.0263)		-1065.8 (811.4)
Black race, non-Hispanic	-0.0377*** (0.00487)	-0.0355*** (0.00530)	-0.0941*** (0.00696)	-0.0920*** (0.00825)	-3557.5*** (271.0)	-3487.3*** (290.3)
Hispanic ethnicity	-0.0470*** (0.00678)	-0.0485*** (0.00756)	-0.0226* (0.0116)	-0.0278** (0.0116)	-4938.3*** (306.7)	-5033.7*** (310.2)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	-0.0565*** (0.00906)	-0.0525*** (0.0100)	-0.0311** (0.0151)	-0.0145 (0.0150)	-6191.1*** (513.8)	-6005.8*** (465.5)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	-0.0644*** (0.0101)	-0.0658*** (0.0121)	-0.0747*** (0.0166)	-0.0712*** (0.0228)	-3785.6*** (556.4)	-3428.8*** (670.4)
Other race, non-Hispanic	-0.0285*** (0.00833)	-0.0184* (0.00924)	0.0115 (0.0146)	0.0163 (0.0186)	-2509.5*** (447.2)	-2186.1*** (526.5)
Observations	121494	121494	121494	121494	121494	121494
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dep Var Mean (White)	0.23	0.23	0.40	0.40	21850.45	21850.45
Dep Var Mean (Non-Exp)	0.19	0.19	0.36	0.36	18965.57	18965.57

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating employment-sponsored health insurance (ESHI), work status, and income among the disabled with Medicaid expansion. The sample is restricted to individuals with a self-reported disability. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability or if they answer affirmatively to having a “work-limiting” disability. Respondents with a household income above the 90th percentile are removed from the sample. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample. States that expanded after 2014 are also removed from the sample. Employer-sponsored health coverage is identified for all individuals who report being the policy holder of an employer-sponsored health plan in the previous year. A respondent is considered to have worked if they report working at any time in the previous calendar year. Income is calculated as each respondent’s total pre-tax, personal income from the previous calendar year. A dummy variable indicating employment-sponsored health coverage is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor’s degree, state poverty rate and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state-level

Table A2: Medicaid Expansion, Part-Time, and Full-time Employment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Part-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time
Treatment x Post	0.000352 (0.00555)		0.000596 (0.00583)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.00392 (0.00662)		-0.000668 (0.00656)
Treatment x Post x Black		-0.00797* (0.00451)		-0.00225 (0.0105)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0000431 (0.00837)		0.0152* (0.00876)
Treatment x Post x Asian		-0.0378*** (0.0132)		-0.0124 (0.0147)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.000634 (0.0253)		-0.0184 (0.0251)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.0171 (0.0196)		-0.0168 (0.0170)
Black race, non-Hispanic	-0.0345*** (0.00393)	-0.0320*** (0.00428)	-0.0494*** (0.00644)	-0.0492*** (0.00709)
Hispanic ethnicity	-0.0135** (0.00514)	-0.0126** (0.00591)	-0.0118 (0.00743)	-0.0164** (0.00720)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	-0.00434 (0.00993)	0.00948 (0.0113)	-0.0111 (0.00882)	-0.00693 (0.00986)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	-0.0266** (0.0119)	-0.0259 (0.0157)	-0.0432*** (0.00732)	-0.0387*** (0.00926)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.00903 (0.00812)	0.00528 (0.0110)	-0.00944 (0.00729)	-0.00501 (0.00873)
Observations	121494	121494	121494	121494
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dep Var Mean (White)	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.18
Dep Var Mean (Non-Exp)	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.17

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$ 

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating full-time work status, and part-time work status among the disabled with Medicaid expansion. The sample is restricted to individuals with a self-reported disability. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability or if they answer affirmatively to having a “work-limiting” disability. Respondents with a household income above the 90th percentile are removed from the sample. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample. States that expanded after 2014 are removed from the sample. A respondent is considered to be employed full-time or part-time if they self-report full-time or part-time employment in the previous calendar year. A dummy variable indicating full- or part-time employment-status health coverage is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor’s degree, state poverty rate and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state-level

Table A3: Medicaid Expansion, Coverage, SSI, and SSDI Receipt among Low Income Respondents

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Medicaid	Medicaid	SSI	SSI	SSDI	SSDI
Treatment x Post	0.0842*** (0.0190)		-0.0260** (0.0113)		0.0178 (0.0122)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.0916*** (0.0223)		-0.0270** (0.0118)		0.0234 (0.0150)
Treatment x Post x Black		0.0592** (0.0222)		-0.00965 (0.0283)		0.0141 (0.0163)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0819*** (0.0222)		-0.0463** (0.0176)		0.00651 (0.0166)
Treatment x Post x Asian		0.121*** (0.0258)		-0.0104 (0.0270)		0.00406 (0.0253)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.0419 (0.0333)		-0.0362 (0.0599)		-0.0215 (0.0348)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.118*** (0.0383)		-0.000513 (0.0343)		0.0436 (0.0344)
Black race, non-Hispanic	0.0736*** (0.00899)	0.0799*** (0.00948)	0.0721*** (0.00948)	0.0688*** (0.00835)	-0.0158 (0.0101)	-0.0140 (0.0117)
Hispanic ethnicity	0.0381*** (0.0121)	0.0401*** (0.0147)	-0.000991 (0.0210)	0.00428 (0.0173)	-0.0829*** (0.0118)	-0.0788*** (0.0133)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	-0.0171 (0.0112)	-0.0275* (0.0160)	-0.0290** (0.0121)	-0.0342* (0.0198)	-0.0876*** (0.0126)	-0.0821*** (0.0149)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	0.0877*** (0.0175)	0.0995*** (0.0222)	0.0842** (0.0314)	0.0859** (0.0400)	-0.0511* (0.0278)	-0.0407 (0.0263)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.0384*** (0.0138)	0.0306 (0.0187)	0.0270** (0.0117)	0.0197 (0.0140)	-0.0200 (0.0137)	-0.0260 (0.0156)
Observations	47633	47633	47633	47633	47633	47633
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avg White Take-up	0.52	0.52	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27
Avg Non-Exp Take-up	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$ 

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating individual Medicaid coverage, SSI, and SSDI take-up with Medicaid expansion. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability or if they answer affirmatively to having a “work-limiting” disability. The sample is restricted to respondents with a self-reported disability and a household income 138% of the federal poverty line or below. States that expanded after 2014 are removed from the sample. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample. Treatment is defined as a dummy variable indicating that a state expanded Medicaid at some point during the 2009-2019 period, and Post defined as a dummy variable indicating time periods for a given state post Medicaid expansion. SSI and SSDI receipt is identified for all individuals who report receiving SSI or SSDI income due to a disability in the previous year. Medicaid coverage is identified for all individuals who report Medicaid coverage in the previous year. A dummy variable indicating individual Medicaid, SSI, or SSDI receipt is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor’s degree, and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A4: Change in SSI/SSDI Participation Over Time, Relative to Medicaid Expansion, Generous ABAWD States Omitted

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Medicaid	Medicaid	SSI	SSI	SSDI	SSDI
Treatment x Post	0.0783*** (0.00967)		-0.0120** (0.00581)		0.0225*** (0.00697)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.0743*** (0.0111)		-0.0103 (0.00618)		0.0241*** (0.00640)
Treatment x Post x Black		0.0832*** (0.0173)		0.00800 (0.0117)		0.0312*** (0.0114)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0816*** (0.0114)		-0.0413*** (0.0116)		0.00942 (0.0123)
Treatment x Post x Asian		0.0926*** (0.0232)		-0.00116 (0.0144)		0.0198 (0.0194)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.0529 (0.0376)		-0.0448 (0.0385)		0.0277 (0.0260)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.122*** (0.0238)		0.0135 (0.0157)		0.0155 (0.0216)
Black race, non-Hispanic	0.103*** (0.00698)	0.101*** (0.00751)	0.0769*** (0.00567)	0.0739*** (0.00556)	0.00955* (0.00528)	0.00840 (0.00685)
Hispanic ethnicity	0.0652*** (0.00742)	0.0634*** (0.00923)	0.00625 (0.0128)	0.0144 (0.00963)	-0.0503*** (0.00839)	-0.0464*** (0.00875)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	0.0400** (0.0152)	0.0347** (0.0138)	0.00572 (0.00973)	0.00239 (0.00924)	-0.0563*** (0.00852)	-0.0552*** (0.00962)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	0.102*** (0.0235)	0.107*** (0.0283)	0.0704*** (0.0258)	0.0779** (0.0316)	-0.0295 (0.0220)	-0.0305 (0.0244)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.0429*** (0.0122)	0.0310** (0.0136)	0.0115* (0.00626)	0.00525 (0.00780)	-0.0296** (0.0109)	-0.0276** (0.0136)
Observations	108495	108495	108495	108495	108495	108495
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avg White Take-up	0.30	0.30	.14	.14	.24	.24
Avg Non-Exp Take-up	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.25

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating individual Medicaid coverage, SSI, and SSDI take-up with Medicaid expansion. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability or if they answer affirmatively to having a “work-limiting” disability. The sample is restricted to individuals with a self-reported disability and with a household income below the 90th percentile. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample. States that had generous income limits for able-bodied adults without disabilities (ABAWD) prior to ACA expansion were dropped from the sample, following Miller & Wherry (2017). Treatment is defined as a dummy variable indicating that a state expanded Medicaid at some point during the 2009-2019 period, and Post defined as a dummy variable indicating time periods for a given state post Medicaid expansion. SSI and SSDI receipt is identified for all individuals who report receiving SSI or SSDI income due to a disability in the previous year. Medicaid coverage is identified for all individuals who report Medicaid coverage in the previous year. A dummy variable indicating individual Medicaid, SSI, or SSDI receipt is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor’s degree, and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A5: Medicaid, SSI, &amp; SSDI take-up among 6Q Disabled

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Medicaid	Medicaid	SSI	SSI	SSDI	SSDI
Treatment x Post	0.0668*** (0.0128)		-0.0143* (0.00782)		0.0296*** (0.00806)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.0612*** (0.0143)		-0.0157* (0.00885)		0.0348*** (0.00725)
Treatment x Post x Black		0.0679*** (0.0230)		0.00808 (0.0173)		0.0333** (0.0164)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0766*** (0.0108)		-0.0356** (0.0140)		0.0121 (0.0146)
Treatment x Post x Asian		0.0964*** (0.0219)		0.0152 (0.0233)		0.0209 (0.0250)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.0682* (0.0359)		-0.00463 (0.0319)		0.0272 (0.0285)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.104*** (0.0351)		-0.0156 (0.0240)		-0.000907 (0.0220)
Black race, non-Hispanic	0.0976*** (0.00767)	0.0962*** (0.00727)	0.0758*** (0.00692)	0.0713*** (0.00633)	0.00129 (0.00793)	0.00171 (0.00867)
Hispanic ethnicity	0.0798*** (0.00984)	0.0759*** (0.0104)	0.0206 (0.0155)	0.0261** (0.0126)	-0.0552*** (0.0113)	-0.0493*** (0.0121)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	0.0469*** (0.0150)	0.0365** (0.0142)	0.000846 (0.0108)	-0.00877 (0.0107)	-0.0732*** (0.0143)	-0.0695*** (0.0139)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	0.0970*** (0.0212)	0.0954*** (0.0253)	0.0597*** (0.0173)	0.0567*** (0.0207)	-0.0326 (0.0203)	-0.0310 (0.0229)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.0555*** (0.0148)	0.0448*** (0.0155)	0.0288*** (0.00822)	0.0287** (0.0118)	-0.0285** (0.0133)	-0.0196 (0.0152)
Observations	79249	79249	79249	79249	79249	79249
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avg White Take-up	0.31	0.31	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.25
Avg Non-Exp Take-up	0.32	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.26	0.26

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$ 

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from the KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating individual Medicaid coverage, SSI, and SSDI take-up with Medicaid expansion. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability. The sample is restricted to respondents with a self-reported disability and a household income at or below 138% of the federal poverty line. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample, as are observations from expansion states that expanded after 2014. Treatment is defined as a dummy variable indicating that a state expanded Medicaid in 2014, and Post defined as a dummy variable indicating time periods for a given state post Medicaid expansion. SSI and SSDI receipt is identified for all individuals who report receiving SSI or SSDI income due to a disability in the previous year. Medicaid coverage is identified for all individuals who report Medicaid coverage in the previous year. A dummy variable indicating individual Medicaid, SSI, or SSDI receipt is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor's degree, and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A6: Medicaid Expansion, Coverage, SSI, and SSDI Receipt in All Expansion States

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Medicaid	Medicaid	SSI	SSI	SSDI	SSDI
Treatment x Post	0.0700*** (0.0106)		-0.0123* (0.00626)		0.0216*** (0.00732)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.0676*** (0.0112)		-0.0112 (0.00685)		0.0230*** (0.00736)
Treatment x Post x Black		0.0670*** (0.0185)		-0.00159 (0.0118)		0.0316*** (0.0113)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0750*** (0.00962)		-0.0303** (0.0123)		0.00706 (0.0117)
Treatment x Post x Asian		0.0938*** (0.0241)		-0.00419 (0.0134)		0.0141 (0.0145)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.0514 (0.0321)		-0.0402 (0.0332)		0.0159 (0.0204)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.0995*** (0.0229)		0.00608 (0.0160)		0.0260 (0.0192)
Black race, non-Hispanic	0.103*** (0.00643)	0.103*** (0.00696)	0.0771*** (0.00527)	0.0751*** (0.00519)	0.00285 (0.00599)	0.00106 (0.00773)
Hispanic ethnicity	0.0790*** (0.00939)	0.0770*** (0.00997)	0.0204 (0.0143)	0.0259** (0.0110)	-0.0603*** (0.00946)	-0.0557*** (0.0103)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	0.0481*** (0.0125)	0.0394*** (0.0139)	-0.00205 (0.0118)	-0.00469 (0.0104)	-0.0675*** (0.00943)	-0.0647*** (0.0105)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	0.0907*** (0.0225)	0.0948*** (0.0266)	0.0670*** (0.0220)	0.0740*** (0.0275)	-0.0343* (0.0189)	-0.0327 (0.0209)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.0414*** (0.0109)	0.0327** (0.0126)	0.0162** (0.00705)	0.0113 (0.00922)	-0.0259*** (0.00933)	-0.0269** (0.0118)
Observations	136016	136016	136016	136016	136016	136016
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avg White Take-up	0.32	0.32	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.24
Avg Non-Exp Take-up	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.25

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$ 

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating individual Medicaid coverage, SSI, and SSDI take-up with Medicaid expansion. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability or if they answer affirmatively to having a “work-limiting” disability. The sample is restricted to individuals with a self-reported disability and with a household income below the 90th percentile. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample. Treatment is defined as a dummy variable indicating that a state expanded Medicaid at some point during the 2009-2019 period, and Post defined as a dummy variable indicating time periods for a given state post Medicaid expansion. SSI and SSDI receipt is identified for all individuals who report receiving SSI or SSDI income due to a disability in the previous year. Medicaid coverage is identified for all individuals who report Medicaid coverage in the previous year. A dummy variable indicating individual Medicaid, SSI, or SSDI receipt is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor’s degree, and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A7: Medicaid Expansion, Coverage, SSI, and SSDI Receipt in Late Expansion States

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Medicaid	Medicaid	SSI	SSI	SSDI	SSDI
Treatment x Post	0.0749*** (0.0249)		-0.00822 (0.0154)		0.0334* (0.0183)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.0750*** (0.0239)		-0.0106 (0.0187)		0.0380 (0.0229)
Treatment x Post x Black		0.0638 (0.0587)		0.00356 (0.0235)		0.0369 (0.0242)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0793*** (0.0153)		0.00136 (0.0171)		-0.00735 (0.0181)
Treatment x Post x Asian		0.246** (0.0898)		-0.0570* (0.0289)		0.0214 (0.0280)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.0293 (0.0401)		-0.0758* (0.0409)		0.00976 (0.0236)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.0462 (0.0351)		0.0164 (0.0325)		0.0979* (0.0551)
Black race, non-Hispanic	0.105*** (0.00795)	0.105*** (0.00785)	0.0748*** (0.00612)	0.0739*** (0.00625)	0.0119 (0.00860)	0.0121 (0.00905)
Hispanic ethnicity	0.0653*** (0.0133)	0.0649*** (0.0134)	0.0260*** (0.00817)	0.0250*** (0.00717)	-0.0520*** (0.0144)	-0.0489*** (0.0136)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	0.00789 (0.0173)	-0.00902 (0.0188)	-0.0174 (0.0134)	-0.0129 (0.0142)	-0.0802*** (0.0129)	-0.0786*** (0.0144)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	0.0715** (0.0332)	0.0753** (0.0343)	0.0767** (0.0355)	0.0819** (0.0373)	-0.0447*** (0.0153)	-0.0428** (0.0157)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.0276* (0.0142)	0.0295* (0.0153)	0.00808 (0.0106)	0.00625 (0.0104)	-0.0177 (0.0171)	-0.0216 (0.0185)
Observations	64856	64856	64856	64856	64856	64856
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avg White Take-up	0.29	0.29	0.13	0.13	0.24	0.24
Avg Non-Exp Take-up	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.25

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$ 

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating individual Medicaid coverage, SSI, and SSDI take-up with Medicaid expansion. Individuals are considered to have a disability if they answer affirmatively to at least 1 of the 6 questions related to disability or if they answer affirmatively to having a “work-limiting” disability. The sample is restricted to respondents with a self-reported disability and a household income below the 90th percentile. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample. States that expanded in 2014 are removed from the sample. Treatment is defined as a dummy variable indicating that a state expanded Medicaid, and Post defined as a dummy variable indicating time periods for a given state post Medicaid expansion. SSI and SSDI receipt is identified for all individuals who report receiving SSI or SSDI income due to a disability in the previous year. Medicaid coverage is identified for all individuals who report Medicaid coverage in the previous year. A dummy variable indicating individual Medicaid, SSI, or SSDI receipt is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor’s degree, and non-metropolitan residency. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.

Table A8: Medicaid Expansion, Coverage, SSI, and SSDI Receipt, 2011 &amp; 2012 Omitted

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Medicaid	Medicaid	SSI	SSI	SSDI	SSDI
Treatment x Post	0.0688*** (0.0112)		-0.0192*** (0.00701)		0.0222*** (0.00718)	
Treatment x Post x White		0.0641*** (0.0125)		-0.0194** (0.00770)		0.0253*** (0.00659)
Treatment x Post x Black		0.0668*** (0.0190)		-0.00412 (0.0135)		0.0236** (0.0114)
Treatment x Post x Hispanic		0.0806*** (0.00950)		-0.0381*** (0.0122)		0.0102 (0.0141)
Treatment x Post x Asian		0.0926*** (0.0262)		0.00278 (0.0177)		0.0156 (0.0164)
Treatment x Post x AIAN		0.0417 (0.0401)		-0.0529 (0.0432)		0.0302 (0.0292)
Treatment x Post x Other		0.102*** (0.0270)		0.00143 (0.0172)		0.0183 (0.0198)
Black race, non-Hispanic	0.105*** (0.00642)	0.104*** (0.00721)	0.0737*** (0.00568)	0.0701*** (0.00527)	0.0119* (0.00616)	0.0124 (0.00772)
Hispanic ethnicity	0.0753*** (0.0108)	0.0700*** (0.0118)	0.0165 (0.0167)	0.0229* (0.0131)	-0.0561*** (0.0110)	-0.0511*** (0.0126)
Asian race, non-Hispanic	0.0400*** (0.0117)	0.0292** (0.0133)	-0.00614 (0.00992)	-0.0152* (0.00822)	-0.0620*** (0.0116)	-0.0586*** (0.0136)
AIAN, non-Hispanic	0.105*** (0.0253)	0.112*** (0.0326)	0.0768*** (0.0274)	0.0860** (0.0361)	-0.0372 (0.0228)	-0.0388 (0.0270)
Other race, non-Hispanic	0.0473*** (0.0121)	0.0354** (0.0149)	0.0146* (0.00811)	0.00795 (0.0105)	-0.0252*** (0.00919)	-0.0231* (0.0118)
Observations	99283	99283	99283	99283	99283	99283
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avg White Take-up	0.31	0.31	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.24
Avg Non-Exp Take-up	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.25

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < .10$ , \*\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*\*  $p < .01$ 

**Sources.** Data is obtained from the CPS ASEC for the years 2009-2020. Data on state Medicaid expansion and timing of expansion is derived from KFF. **Notes.** This table contains results from a difference-in-difference regression correlating individual Medicaid coverage, SSI, and SSDI take-up with Medicaid expansion. Disability is self-reported and is defined according to the 6Q and work-limiting questions of the CPS. The sample is restricted to individuals with a self-reported disability and with a household income below the 90th percentile. Observations from the year of expansion are additionally removed from the sample, and states that expanded after 2014. Observations from the years 2011 and 2012 are also removed from the sample. Treatment is defined as a dummy variable indicating that a state adopted Medicaid expansion at some point during the 2008-2019 period, and Post defined as a dummy variable indicating time periods for a given state post Medicaid expansion adoption. The sample is restricted to 3 years prior and post expansion for all state-years. SSI and SSDI receipt is identified for all individuals who report receiving SSI or SSDI income due to a disability in the previous year. Medicaid coverage is identified for all individuals who report Medicaid coverage in the previous year. A dummy variable indicating individual Medicaid, SSI, or SSDI receipt is regressed on the interaction of the treatment and post-treatment variables, as well as indicators for race, interactions of treatment and post-period treatment variables with race, and a series of controls, such as marital status, home ownership status, bachelor's degree. Year and state fixed effects are included in every specification. Standard errors are clustered at the state level.