

ONLINE APPENDIX

Effects of the Affordable Care Act Dependent Coverage Mandate on Health Insurance Coverage for Individuals in Same-Sex Couples *

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Section A: Variable Description

A.1 Dependent Variables

Any health insurance coverage is an indicator equal to one if the respondent had any health insurance coverage at the time of the interview; zero otherwise. This includes employer-provided insurance, privately purchased insurance, Medicare, Medicaid or other governmental insurance, TRICARE or other military care or Veterans Administration-provided insurance. The Census Bureau does not consider respondents to have coverage if their only coverage is from Indian Health Services, as Indian Health Services policies are not always comprehensive.

Employer-sponsored health insurance is an indicator equal to one if the respondent had health insurance through a current employer, former employer, or union at the time of interview; zero otherwise. This indicator also includes TRICARE or other military health programs. Importantly for our analysis, persons covered by another family member's current employer, former employer, or union are also coded as insured through an employer.

Employed is an indicator equal to one if the respondent worked at least one hour for pay or profit in the week preceding the interview, rather than being unemployed or not in the labor force. Unpaid family workers who worked at least 15 hours per week in the family business or farm are considered employed. On the other hand, housework at home is not included in this category. Respondents temporarily absent from their jobs (because of illness or vacation time) are still considered employed. Active military members are also coded as employed.

Unemployed is an indicator equal to one if the respondent did not have a job, was looking for a job, and had not yet found one at the time of the interview, rather than being employed or not in the labor force. Persons who had never worked but were actively seeking their first job are considered unemployed.

In the labor force is an indicator equal to one if the respondent was a part of the labor force, either working or seeking work, in the week preceding the interview; zero otherwise.

Number of hours worked weekly. The ACS reports the number of hours per week that the respondent usually worked, if the person worked during the 12 months preceding the interview. This variable is top coded at 99. Respondents who did not work in the 12 months preceding the interview are assigned value zero. From this variable we have generated the indicator *Working at least 40 hours per week* equal to one if the respondent used to work at least 40 hours per week; zero otherwise. Note that this variable is zero for respondents who did not work.

Student status is an indicator equal to one if the respondent attended school or college in the 3 months preceding the interview; zero otherwise.

A.2 Individual-Level Controls

Age reports the respondent's age in years at the time of the interview.

Race. A series of indicator variables has been constructed to record the respondent's race: Black, Asian, or other races. Asian includes Chinese, Japanese, Other Asian or Pacific Islander. Other races include American Indian, Alaska Native, other race not listed, or individuals who selected two or three major races. White has been used as the comparison category.

Hispanic is an indicator equal to one if the respondent was identified as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Other Hispanic; zero otherwise.

Higher Education is an indicator equal to one if the respondent's highest degree completed was a Bachelor's degree or higher (Master's degree, Professional degree beyond a bachelor's degree, Doctoral degree); zero otherwise.

Does not speak English is an indicator equal to one if the respondent was not able to speak English; zero otherwise. This variable is self-reported.

A.3 LGBT Policy Variables

SSM legal is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods when same-sex marriage was legal; zero otherwise. The effective date has been used to code this variable. These data have been primarily obtained from the National Center for Lesbian Rights.⁵

SSM ban is a series of indicator variables equal to one in all states and time periods in which same-sex marriage was banned in the state constitution or state statute; zero otherwise. These indicators remain equal to one even in later years after the legalization of same-sex marriage in a given state. When more than one statutory ban was passed in a state, the oldest one has been used to code the state statute ban variable. These data have been primarily obtained from the Freedom to Marry campaign.⁶

Domestic partnership is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods in which same-sex domestic partnerships were legal; zero otherwise. This indicator remains equal to one even in later years when/if a state had converted same-sex domestic partnerships into marriages. These data have been primarily obtained from the National Center for Lesbian Rights.⁷

Civil union is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods in which same-sex civil unions were legal; zero otherwise. This indicator remains equal to one even in later years

⁵ Source: <http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Relationship-Recognition.pdf>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

⁶ Source: <http://www.freedomtomarry.org/pages/winning-in-the-states>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

⁷ Source: <http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Relationship-Recognition.pdf>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

when\if a state had converted same-sex civil unions in marriages. These data have been primarily obtained from the National Center for Lesbian Rights.⁸

Anti-discrimination law is an indicator equal to one in all states and time periods in which employer discrimination based on sexual orientation was not allowed; zero otherwise. This variable has been set equal to one even if the law covered only sexual orientation, not gender identity, or if a law protecting trans individuals was passed at a later date. Laws protecting only public employees have not been considered. These data have been primarily obtained from the Freedom for All Americans campaign.⁹

Hate crime is a series of indicator variables equal to one in all states and time periods in which there was a law specifically addressing hate or bias crimes based on sexual orientation only, or on sexual orientation and gender identity; zero otherwise. Since some states passed these laws after 2009, these variables have not been set equal to one for all states after President Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act into law on October 28, 2009. These data have been primarily obtained from the Human Rights Campaign.¹⁰

A.4 ACS State-Level Controls

All of the ACS state level control variables have been computed using all individuals in the American Community Survey.

Share black reports for each year the proportion of state population that was black.

Ethnic composition reports for each year the proportion of state population that was Hispanic.

Age 18-35 reports for each year the proportion of state population whose age was between 18 and 35.

Proportion on welfare reports for each year the proportion of state population that received income from various public assistance programs commonly referred to as “welfare”. Assistance from private charities has not been included.

Proportion unmarried reports for each year and state the proportion of different-sex couples (over all married and unmarried different-sex couples) that were unmarried.

A.5 Additional State-Level Controls

The following variables have been derived from data downloaded from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹¹

⁸ Source: <http://www.nclrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Relationship-Recognition.pdf>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

⁹ Source: <https://www.freedomforallamericans.org/states/>. Accessed: Oct/21/2019.

¹⁰ Source: <https://www.hrc.org/state-maps/hate-crimes>. Accessed: Oct/25/2019.

¹¹ Source: <https://www.bls.gov/lau/rdsenp16.htm>. Accessed: Oct/1/2019.

Population records the estimates (in log) of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older computed by the Census Bureau.

Unemployment rate records the state-month unemployment rates for the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 and older, not seasonally adjusted. From this, we have computed the yearly average unemployment rate in each state.

Income per capita records the state-year personal income, not seasonally adjusted. The data have been retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.¹²

A.6 Additional Policy Controls

ACA pre-expansion. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) provided states with the option, effective April 2010, to receive federal Medicaid matching funds to cover low-income adults in order to get an early start on the 2014 Medicaid expansion. This indicator variable is equal to one in all states and time periods covered by an early Medicaid expansion to low-income adults through this new ACA option; zero otherwise. These data have been obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation.¹³

Medicaid expansion is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods covered by a “regular” ACA Medicaid expansion (i.e., not a pre-expansion); zero otherwise. These data have been obtained from the Kaiser Family Foundation.¹⁴

Private option is an indicator variable equal to one in all states and time periods in which a state Medicaid program decided to buy private health insurance for its Medicaid population instead of providing coverage directly through the state’s Medicaid program (or in which a private option waiver was effective); zero otherwise. These data have been obtained from Families USA.¹⁵

¹² Applied filters: income; not seasonally adjusted, per capita, state. Source: <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/>. Accessed: Oct/25/2019

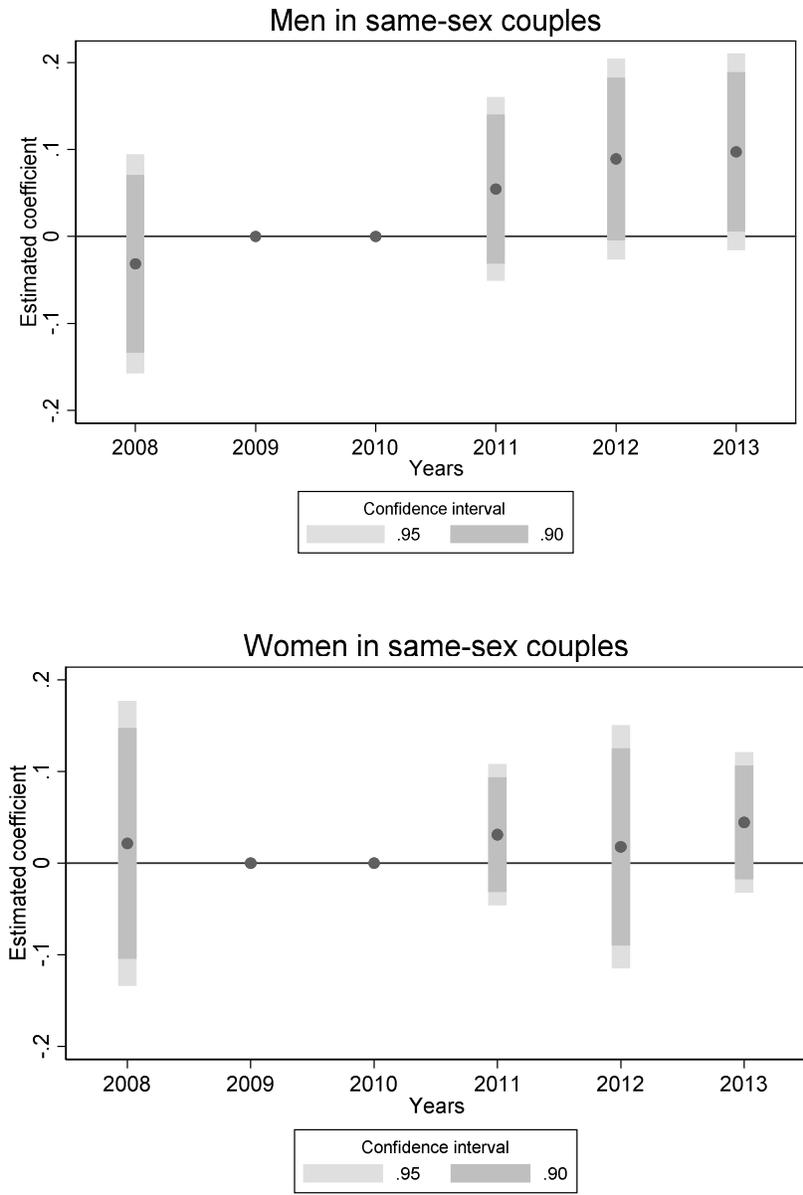
¹³ Source: <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/issue-brief/states-getting-a-jump-start-on-health/>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

¹⁴ Source: <https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/status-of-state-medicaid-expansion-decisions-interactive-map/>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

¹⁵ Source: <https://familiesusa.org/1115-waiver-element-private-option>. Accessed Oct/1/2019.

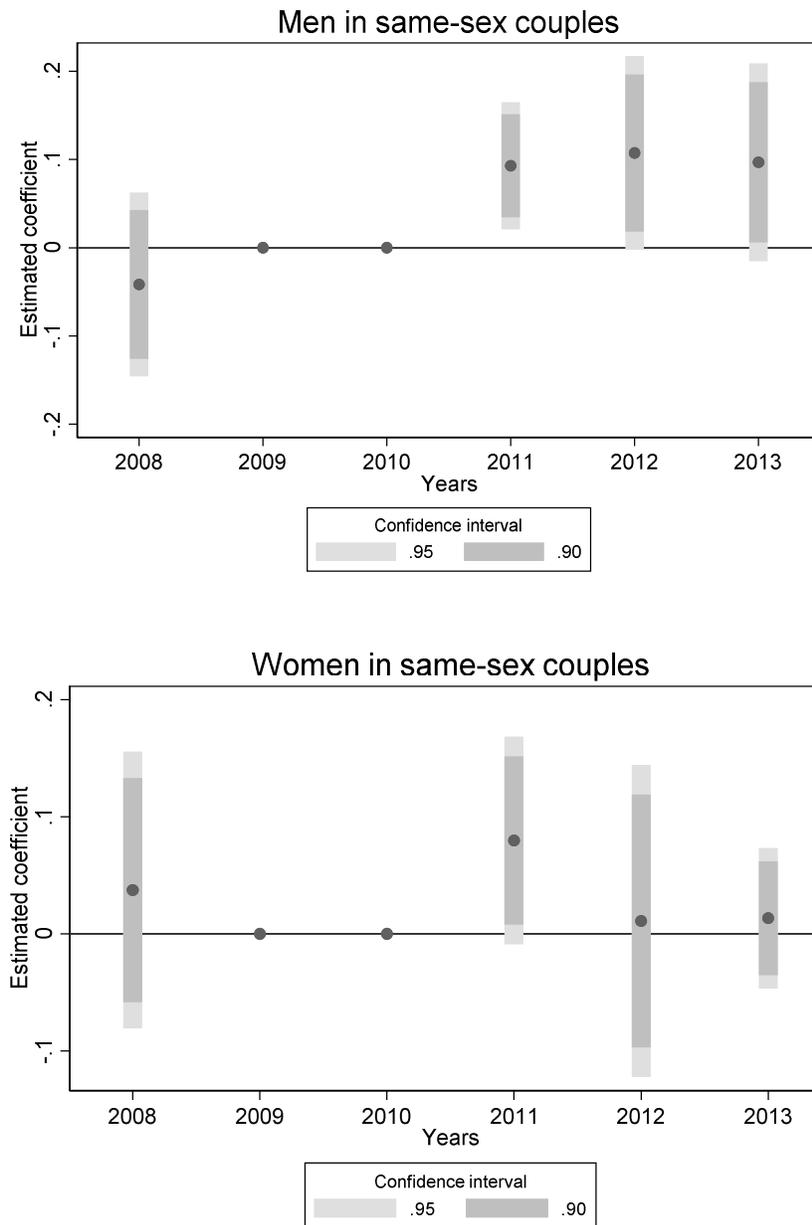
Section B: Additional Figures and Tables

Figure B1: Event study estimates of the effect of ACA on any health insurance among individuals in cohabiting same-sex couples. 2008-2013 only.



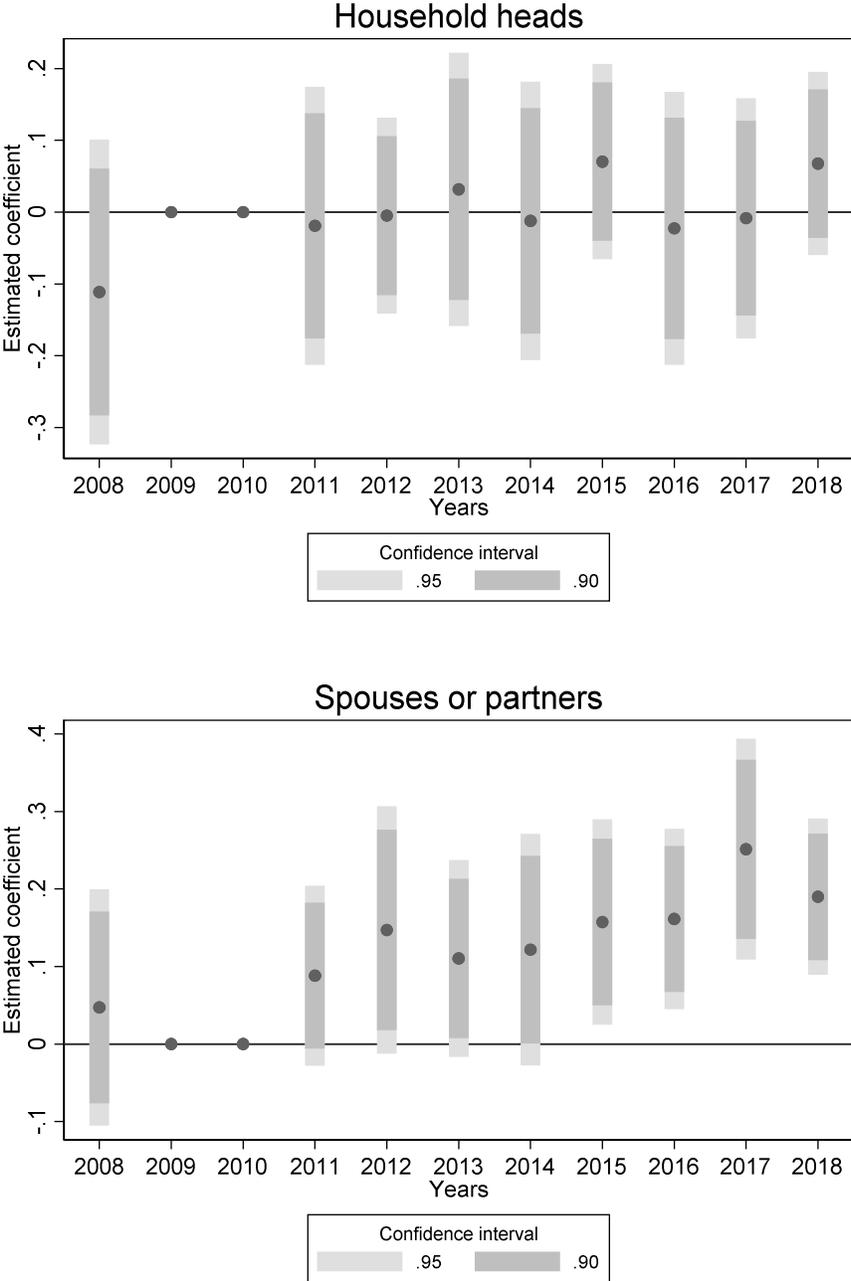
Notes: The dependent variable is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Shaded bars represent the 90 and 95 percent confidence intervals. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010).

Figure B2: Event study estimates of the effect of ACA on employer-sponsored insurance among individuals in cohabiting same-sex couples.



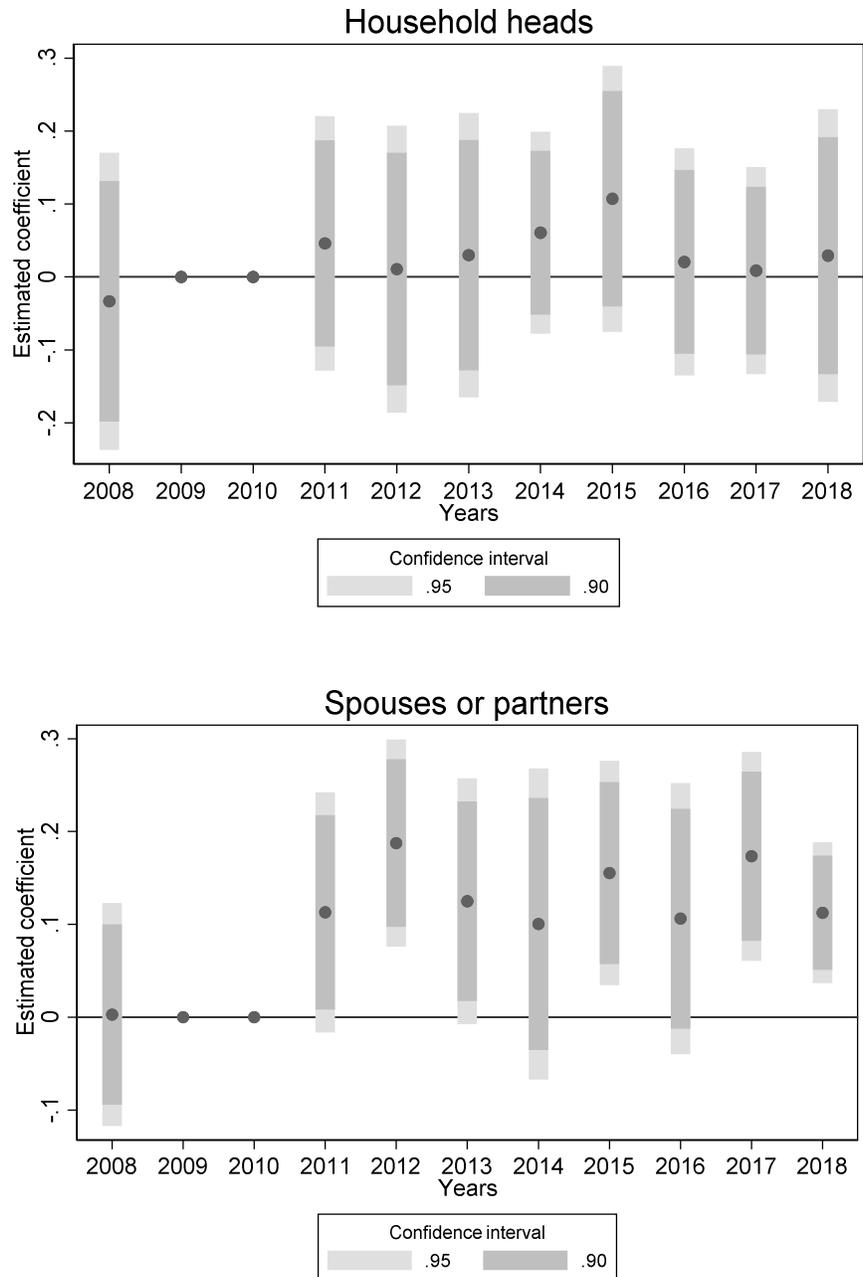
Notes: The dependent variable is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Shaded bars represent the 90 and 95 percent confidence intervals. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010).

Figure B3: Event study estimates of the effect of ACA on any health insurance among men in cohabiting same-sex couples, separately for household heads and spouses/partners.



Notes: The dependent variable is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Shaded bars represent the 90 and 95 percent confidence intervals. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2018 (excluding 2010).

Figure B4: Event study estimates of the effect of ACA on employer-sponsored insurance among men in cohabiting same-sex couples, separately for household heads and spouses/partners.



Notes: The dependent variable is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Shaded bars represent the 90 and 95 percent confidence intervals. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2018 (excluding 2010).

Table B1: Summary statistics for individuals in cohabiting same-sex couples, individuals in cohabiting different-sex couples, and all individuals.

	Individuals in cohabiting same-sex couples		Individuals in cohabiting different-sex couples		All individuals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<i>Main dependent variables:</i>						
Has any health insurance coverage	0.743	0.735	0.753	0.792	0.670	0.759
Has employer-sponsored insurance	0.614	0.585	0.627	0.628	0.527	0.552
<i>Individual controls:</i>						
White	0.776	0.748	0.782	0.786	0.710	0.704
Black	0.083	0.128	0.086	0.069	0.132	0.143
Asian	0.041	0.027	0.037	0.056	0.054	0.058
Other races	0.100	0.098	0.094	0.089	0.103	0.095
Hispanic	0.184	0.149	0.198	0.186	0.208	0.188
College education	0.380	0.337	0.266	0.337	0.215	0.292
Does not speak English	0.011	0.004	0.012	0.020	0.017	0.015
<i>Other key characteristics:</i>						
Employed (vs. Unemployed/NILF)	0.829	0.813	0.890	0.681	0.740	0.683
Unemployed (vs. Employed/NILF)	0.066	0.082	0.061	0.055	0.096	0.080
Work 30h/week or more	0.805	0.780	0.900	0.629	0.726	0.600
Work 40h/week or more	0.660	0.617	0.811	0.480	0.612	0.442
Student	0.193	0.219	0.118	0.157	0.215	0.263
Total personal income (pre-tax)	34,264	26,381	38,403	22,488	25,590	19,358
Observations	3,670	4,765	293,231	378,346	898,418	886,710

Notes: Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex and different-sex couples, age 21-25 or 27-31. The last two columns include all individuals age 21-25 or 27-31. Weighted summary statistics using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010).

Table B2: Effect of ACA on single household heads.

	Single men		Single women	
	Any insurance	ESI	Any insurance	ESI
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.037*** (0.007)	0.056*** (0.008)	0.039*** (0.008)	0.056*** (0.005)
N	126,936	126,936	161,982	161,982
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.711	0.559	0.757	0.477
Adjusted R-squared	0.119	0.086	0.080	0.157
<i>Controls for:</i>				
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X
State time-varying policies	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable in columns 1 and 3 is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. The dependent variable in columns 2 and 4 is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes male or female single household head respondents. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. The mean of the dependent variable only refers to individuals age 21-25 interviewed in 2008 or 2009. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 1. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B3: Effect of ACA on health insurance among cohabiting same-sex couples. Placebo test comparing 27–31-year-olds to 32-36-year-olds.

	Men		Women	
	Any insurance (1)	ESI (2)	Any insurance (3)	ESI (4)
Age 27-31 * Post-2010	0.016 (0.031)	-0.002 (0.036)	0.025 (0.017)	0.038 (0.028)
N	5,108	5,108	6,164	6,164
Mean of DV for 27-31 pre-2010	0.788	0.677	0.777	0.642
Adjusted R-squared	0.129	0.129	0.090	0.101
<i>Controls for:</i>				
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X
State time-varying policies	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable in columns 1 and 3 is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. The dependent variable in columns 2 and 4 is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried different-sex or same-sex couples. Individuals age 27-31 are compared to those age 32-36. The mean of the dependent variable only refers to individuals age 27-31 interviewed in 2008 or 2009. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B4: Effect of ACA on health insurance among cohabiting same-sex couples. Technical changes.

	State-level clustered SE	Robust SE	Wild bootstrap	Effective cluster	Unweighted	Replication weights	Replication weights and age as PSU
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Men</i>							
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.096*** (0.009)	0.096** (0.011)	0.096*** (0.004)	0.096*** (0.007)	0.072** (0.015)	0.096*** (0.007)	0.096*** (0.007)
N sample	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670	3,670
N population	--	--	--	--	--	375,352	375,352
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.627	0.667	0.627	0.627
Adjusted R-squared	0.151	0.151	0.151	0.151	0.140	0.171	0.171
<i>Women</i>							
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.021 (0.480)	0.021 (0.520)	0.021 (0.526)	0.021 (0.463)	0.021 (0.247)	0.021 (0.542)	0.021 (0.542)
N sample	4,765	4,765	4,765	4,765	4,765	4,765	4,765
N population	--	--	--	--	--	484,251	484,251
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.683	0.659	0.659
Adjusted R-squared	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.106	0.093	0.123	0.123
<i>Controls for:</i>							
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State time-varying controls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. P-values shown in parenthesis instead of standard errors. Standard errors in column 1 are clustered at the state level. Standard errors in column 2 are not clustered. Wild bootstrapped p-values in column 3 have been computed using the command *boottest* in Stata (Roodman et al. 2019). P-values in columns 4 have been computed from the effective number of clusters using the command *clusteff* in Stata (Lee and Steigerwald 2018). The estimates in column 5 are unweighted. The estimates in columns 6-7 have been obtained using replication weights as described by IPUMS (<https://usa.ipums.org/usa/repwt.shtml>). Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B5: Effect of ACA on health insurance among cohabiting same-sex couples. Additional extensions.

	Only unmarried (1)	Include 2010 as treated (2)	Include 2010 as control (3)	Include 26 as control (4)	23-25 vs 27-29 (5)
<i>Men</i>					
Treated age group * Post-2010	0.102*** (0.026)	0.087** (0.029)	0.080*** (0.019)	0.098*** (0.026)	0.076** (0.022)
N	3,394	4,360	4,360	4,079	2,273
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.627	0.627	0.625	0.627	0.653
Adjusted R-squared	0.157	0.140	0.140	0.149	0.160
<i>Women</i>					
Treated age group * Post-2010	0.025 (0.026)	0.006 (0.021)	0.038 (0.032)	0.030 (0.028)	0.014 (0.037)
N	4,306	5,688	5,688	5,254	2,922
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.659	0.659	0.646	0.659	0.688
Adjusted R-squared	0.110	0.109	0.110	0.104	0.103
<i>Controls for:</i>					
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X	X
State time-varying controls	X	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. Column 1 excludes married cohabiting same-sex couples (identified in 2012-2013). Column 2 includes young respondents (21-25) from 2010 in the treatment group, older respondent (27-31) from 2010 in the control group. Column 3 includes all respondents from 2010 in the control group. Column 4 includes respondents age 26 in the control group (age 26-31). Column 5 compares individuals age 23-25 to those age 27-29. Same fixed effect, individual and state controls as Table 2. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010, except in columns 2-3). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B6: Effect of ACA on health insurance among men in cohabiting SSC. Exclude one state at a time.

Excluded state	Any health insurance coverage		Employer-sponsored insurance	
Alabama	0.093***	(0.027)	0.115***	(0.033)
Alaska	0.094***	(0.026)	0.116***	(0.032)
Arizona	0.093***	(0.025)	0.112***	(0.032)
Arkansas	0.095***	(0.026)	0.118***	(0.031)
California	0.099***	(0.029)	0.126***	(0.033)
Colorado	0.099***	(0.030)	0.126***	(0.038)
Connecticut	0.093***	(0.027)	0.113***	(0.033)
Delaware	0.096***	(0.026)	0.117***	(0.032)
DC	0.097***	(0.026)	0.122***	(0.032)
Florida	0.090**	(0.028)	0.103**	(0.037)
Georgia	0.103***	(0.024)	0.121***	(0.032)
Hawaii	0.096***	(0.026)	0.117***	(0.032)
Idaho	0.098***	(0.026)	0.119***	(0.031)
Illinois	0.082**	(0.031)	0.100**	(0.034)
Indiana	0.092***	(0.025)	0.115***	(0.034)
Iowa	0.088***	(0.026)	0.104***	(0.030)
Kansas	0.096***	(0.027)	0.118***	(0.033)
Kentucky	0.101***	(0.027)	0.123***	(0.033)
Louisiana	0.097***	(0.026)	0.120***	(0.031)
Maine	0.092***	(0.027)	0.114***	(0.032)
Maryland	0.099***	(0.027)	0.122***	(0.031)
Massachusetts	0.100***	(0.028)	0.122***	(0.029)
Michigan	0.095***	(0.024)	0.120***	(0.034)
Minnesota	0.097***	(0.027)	0.123***	(0.030)
Mississippi	0.096***	(0.027)	0.117***	(0.032)
Missouri	0.097***	(0.028)	0.115***	(0.032)
Montana	0.098***	(0.027)	0.120***	(0.032)
Nebraska	0.096***	(0.026)	0.117***	(0.032)
Nevada	0.095***	(0.026)	0.116***	(0.032)
New Hampshire	0.097***	(0.026)	0.118***	(0.032)
New Jersey	0.094***	(0.026)	0.120***	(0.031)
New Mexico	0.090***	(0.026)	0.111***	(0.029)
New York	0.103***	(0.030)	0.132***	(0.033)
North Carolina	0.097**	(0.030)	0.110**	(0.036)
North Dakota	0.096***	(0.026)	0.117***	(0.032)
Ohio	0.084**	(0.028)	0.096**	(0.030)
Oklahoma	0.093***	(0.026)	0.115***	(0.032)
Oregon	0.104***	(0.026)	0.120***	(0.030)
Pennsylvania	0.104***	(0.026)	0.122***	(0.033)
Rhode Island	0.094***	(0.027)	0.115***	(0.032)
South Carolina	0.100***	(0.027)	0.120***	(0.033)
South Dakota	0.096***	(0.026)	0.117***	(0.032)
Tennessee	0.100***	(0.025)	0.121***	(0.031)
Texas	0.106***	(0.028)	0.125***	(0.033)
Utah	0.098***	(0.027)	0.127***	(0.032)
Vermont	0.096***	(0.026)	0.117***	(0.032)
Virginia	0.106***	(0.027)	0.118**	(0.037)
Washington	0.081**	(0.027)	0.103**	(0.033)
West Virginia	0.096***	(0.027)	0.117***	(0.032)
Wisconsin	0.100***	(0.026)	0.122***	(0.030)
Wyoming	0.095***	(0.027)	0.116***	(0.032)

Reported coefficient of age 21-25*post-2010. Same structure as Column 1-2 Table 1. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B7: Effect of ACA dependent coverage mandate on health insurance for individuals in cohabiting same-sex and cohabiting different-sex couples. Excluding controls for time-varying state characteristics and policies.

	Individuals in cohabiting same-sex couples		Individuals in cohabiting different-sex couples		Individuals in cohabiting same-sex and different-sex couples	
	Any insurance	Employer-sponsored insurance	Any insurance	Employer-sponsored insurance	Any insurance	Employer-sponsored insurance
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Men</i>						
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.093*** (0.027)	0.113*** (0.028)	0.017*** (0.003)	0.046*** (0.008)	--	--
Age 21-25 * Post-2010 * Same-sex	--	--	--	--	0.072** (0.029)	0.061* (0.033)
N	3,670	3,670	293,231	293,231	296,901	296,901
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.627	0.487	0.701	0.542	0.627	0.487
Adjusted R-squared	0.149	0.143	0.132	0.120	0.133	0.120
<i>Women</i>						
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.015 (0.029)	0.010 (0.032)	0.028*** (0.005)	0.032*** (0.004)	--	--
Age 21-25 * Post-2010 * Same-sex	--	--	--	--	-0.017 (0.031)	-0.031 (0.037)
N	4,765	4,765	378,346	378,346	383,111	383,111
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.659	0.487	0.740	0.546	0.659	0.487
Adjusted R-squared	0.103	0.114	0.133	0.152	0.133	0.152
<i>Controls for:</i>						
Age and year FE	X	X	X	X		
State FE	X	X	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X	X	X
State time-varying policies						
Age-by-year, SSC-by-year, age-by-SSC FE					X	X

Notes: The dependent variable in columns 1,3, and 5 is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. The dependent variable in columns 2, 4, and 6 is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting different-sex or same-sex couples (SSC). Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. The mean of the dependent variable only refers to individuals age 21-25 interviewed in 2008 or 2009 (and only in cohabiting same-sex couples in columns 5-6). Individual controls: ethnicity, race, language, education. State controls not included. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B8: Evidence on the mechanisms of the effect of ACA on health insurance among men in cohabiting same-sex couples.

	State of birth = current state of residence	State of birth ≠ current state of residence	Household heads	Spouses or partners
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Any health insurance coverage</i>				
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.082* (0.037)	0.082 (0.056)	0.051 (0.048)	0.120*** (0.030)
N	1,680	1,512	1,635	2,035
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.642	0.678	0.709	0.571
Adjusted R-squared	0.123	0.165	0.132	0.166
<i>Employer-sponsored insurance</i>				
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.148*** (0.040)	0.076 (0.062)	0.041 (0.061)	0.172*** (0.042)
N	1,680	1,512	1,635	2,035
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.483	0.539	0.570	0.430
Adjusted R-squared	0.132	0.175	0.159	0.128
<i>Controls for:</i>				
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X
State time-varying policies	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable in the top panel is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. The dependent variable in the bottom panel is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer. Sample includes male respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. The mean of the dependent variable only refers to individuals age 21-25 interviewed in 2008 or 2009. Same fixed effects, individual and state controls as Table 2. Column 1 includes only men whose current state of residence was the same of their state of birth. Column 2 includes only men whose current state of residence was different from their state of birth. Individuals born abroad have been excluded in columns 1-2. Column 3 includes only household heads. Column 4 includes only married spouses or unmarried partners. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table B9: Effect of ACA on health insurance among men in cohabiting same-sex couples. By education.

	All (1)	High school or less (2)	Some college (3)	BA or more (4)
<i>Any health insurance coverage</i>				
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.096*** (0.026)	0.144** (0.063)	0.089 (0.061)	0.018 (0.048)
N	3,670	844	1,353	1,473
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.627	0.454	0.640	0.880
Adjusted R-squared	0.151	0.091	0.073	0.072
<i>Employer-sponsored insurance</i>				
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.117*** (0.032)	0.197*** (0.058)	0.123** (0.053)	0.019 (0.041)
N	3,670	844	1,353	1,473
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.487	0.275	0.511	0.782
Adjusted R-squared	0.144	0.077	0.067	0.064
<i>Controls for:</i>				
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X
State time-varying policies	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable in the top panel is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. The dependent variable in the bottom panel is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes male respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. The mean of the dependent variable only refers to individuals age 21-25 interviewed in 2008 or 2009. Same individual and state controls as Table 2. Column 1 includes all individuals. Column 2 includes only individuals with a high school degree, GED, or less than high school. Column 3 includes only individuals with some college education or an associate degree. Column 4 includes individuals with a bachelor's degree or a higher educational level. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

**Table B10: Effect of ACA on health insurance among men in cohabiting same-sex couples.
By race.**

	All	White	Black	Other	Hispanic
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Any health insurance coverage</i>					
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.096*** (0.026)	0.114*** (0.028)	-0.169 (0.137)	0.029 (0.096)	0.081 (0.056)
N	3,670	2,919	243	508	636
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.627	0.653	0.530	0.510	0.399
Adjusted R-squared	0.151	0.133	0.108	0.173	0.212
<i>Employer-sponsored insurance</i>					
Age 21-25 * Post-2010	0.117*** (0.032)	0.156*** (0.037)	0.026 (0.237)	-0.054 (0.073)	0.009 (0.066)
N	3,670	2,919	243	508	636
Mean of DV for 21-25 pre-2010	0.487	0.508	0.313	0.439	0.341
Adjusted R-squared	0.144	0.123	0.167	0.192	0.158
<i>Controls for:</i>					
Age, state, and year FE	X	X	X	X	X
State time-varying controls	X	X	X	X	X
Individual controls	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: The dependent variable in the top panel is whether the respondent had any health insurance coverage. The dependent variable in the bottom panel is whether the respondent had health insurance through an employer or TRICARE. Sample includes male respondents in either married or unmarried cohabiting same-sex couples. Individuals age 21-25 are compared to those age 27-31. The mean of the dependent variable only refers to individuals age 21-25 interviewed in 2008 or 2009. Column 4 includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaska Native, other or mixed races. Same fixed effect and state controls as Table 2. Individual controls: language and education. Standard errors clustered at the age level in parentheses. Weighted regressions using person weights. Source: ACS 2008-2013 (excluding 2010). * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$