

Table 5. Regression coefficients (and standard errors) showing the estimated effects of Medicaid eligibility expansions on abortion measures among unmarried women aged 19–27 with 12 or fewer years' education, by phase of expansion, according to race and state of occurrence vs. state of residence, 1986–1992

Measure and expansion phase	White (N=224)		Black (N=140)	
	Occurrence	Residence	Occurrence	Residence
Abortion rate				
First phase	-.014 (.030)	-.005 (.029)	.047 (.035)	.061* (.037)
Second phase	-.100** (.045)	-.091** (.043)	.036 (.053)	.066 (.055)
Mean	63.3	57.6	67.9	63.7
R ²	.78	.88	.93	.91
No. of abortions				
First phase	-.016 (.030)	-.019 (.030)	.066* (.037)	.076* (.039)
Second phase	-.077* (.046)	-.090* (.046)	.113* (.058)	.128** (.061)
Mean	779.0	707.0	709.0	678.0
R ²	.98	.99	.98	.98
Abortion ratio				
First phase	-.011 (.019)	-.015 (.020)	.037 (.029)	.050 (.032)
Second phase	-.064** (.029)	-.077** (.031)	.034 (.044)	.060 (.048)
Mean	.440	.407	.260	.247
R ²	.91	.94	.89	.87

*p<.10. **p<.05. *Notes:* Only states for which fewer than 10% of records are missing data on race, marital status and education are included: for blacks, Georgia, Kansas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia; for nonblacks, these plus Montana, Utah and Vermont. Calculations include year, quarter and state dummies, as well as a linear trend term interacted with each of the state dummies. Ns represent the number of state-specific quarters that contributed data.