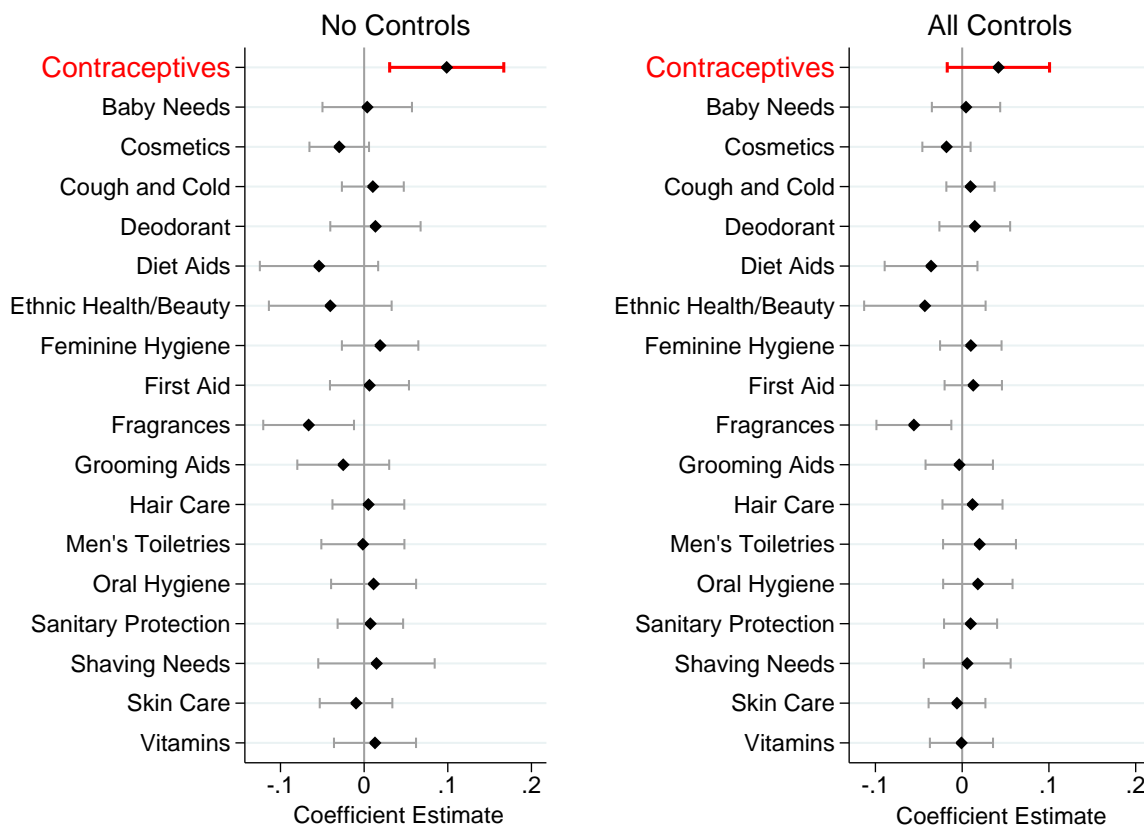


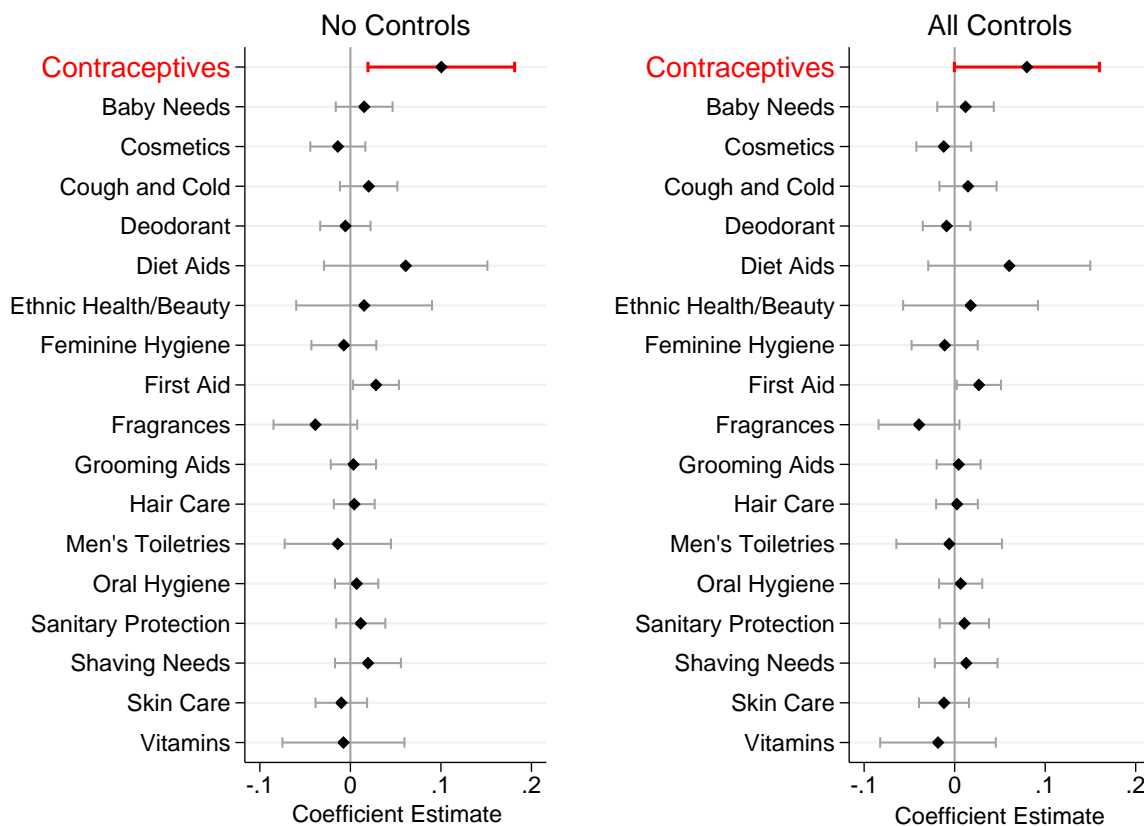
7 Appendix

Figure A1: Nielsen Falsification Test – Abortion Access



Note: Nielsen separates products belonging to the broad “Health and Beauty” grouping into 18 sub-groups. Contraceptive products belong to one of these subgroups. In this plot, we report the coefficient estimates for the effect of having no abortion clinic within 50 miles for contraceptives (our product of interest) and each of the 17 sub-groups to which contraceptives does not belong. “No Controls” indicates that we include no county-level time-varying controls; “All Controls” indicates that we include economic, demographic and access controls. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Figure A2: Nielsen Falsification Test – Family Planning Access



Note: Nielsen separates products belonging to the broad “Health and Beauty” grouping into 18 sub-groups. Contraceptive products belong to one of these subgroups. In this plot, we report the coefficient estimates for the 12-month lagged effect of having no publicly-funded family planning clinic within 25 miles for contraceptives (our product of interest) and each of the 17 sub-groups to which contraceptives does not belong. “No Controls” indicates that we include no county-level time-varying controls; “All Controls” indicates that we include economic, demographic and access controls. Bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

Table A1: Number of Births - Sensitivity to Border Counties (Poisson)

	Excludes All Border Counties	Excludes Border Counties to Other States	Excludes Border Counties to Mexico
Panel A: Abortion Access			
No Clinics 25 mi	0.023 (0.011)	0.016 (0.011)	0.024 (0.011)
No Clinics 50 mi	0.029 (0.010)	0.030 (0.009)	0.030 (0.010)
No Clinics 100 mi	0.013 (0.012)	0.018 (0.010)	0.014 (0.011)
Observations	22,374	23,843	26,894
Panel B: Family Planning Access			
No Clinics 25 mi (t=0)	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.008 (0.008)
No Clinics 25 mi (t-12)	0.013 (0.007)	0.015 (0.007)	0.012 (0.006)
Observations	19,998	21,311	24,038
Economic Controls	X	X	X
Demographic Controls	X	X	X
Access Controls	X	X	X

Notes: This table tests the sensitivity of the main estimates to the exclusion of border counties. The analysis is at the county-year-month level, and the coefficients represent estimates from a fixed-effects Poisson model with the number of births in each category as the outcome. The exposure variable is the population of females 15-44 years old. In Panel A, each estimate comes from a separate regression; in Panel B, each column is a separate regression. The treatment variables of interest are dummy variables indicating that there were no clinics (abortion or publicly-funded family planning) in the relevant driving distance. Sample sizes vary across panels due to the lagged measure of family planning access. Standard errors are reported in parentheses and are clustered at the county level.

Table A2: All Outcomes – Sensitivity to Linear Trends

	Abortions	Births	Contraceptives
Panel A: Abortion Access			
No Clinics 25 mi	-0.127 (0.058)	0.017 (0.008)	0.003 (0.021)
No Clinics 50 mi	-0.158 (0.051)	0.029 (0.008)	0.027 (0.024)
No Clinics 100 mi	-0.253 (0.059)	0.016 (0.007)	0.011 (0.023)
Observations	2,277	28,589	233,392
Panel B: Family Planning Access			
No Clinics 25 mi (t=0)	-0.026 (0.057)	0.022 (0.009)	-0.021 (0.034)
No Clinics 25 mi (t-12)	-0.027 (0.036)	0.016 (0.006)	0.068 (0.040)
Observations	2,024	25,553	231,015
Economic Controls	X	X	X
Demographic Controls	X	X	X
Access Controls	X	X	X
HHS-Specific Linear Trends	X	X	X

Notes: This table tests the sensitivity of the main estimates to the inclusion of region-specific linear time trends. Texas Health and Human Services Regions (HHS Regions) are county groupings, and there are 11 such groupings in the state. These estimates are extensions to the main estimates for each outcome presented in Tables 3, 4 and 6. In Panel A, each estimate comes from a separate regression; in Panel B, each column is a separate regression. The treatment variables of interest are dummy variables indicating that there were no clinics (abortion or publicly-funded family planning) in the relevant driving distance. Sample sizes vary across panels due to the lagged measure of family planning access. Standard errors are reported in parentheses and are clustered at the county level.

Table A3: Number of Births - Sensitivity to Start of Sample

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Panel A: Abortion Access					
No Clinics 25 mi	0.018 (0.010)	0.018 (0.011)	0.018 (0.010)	0.014 (0.010)	0.011 (0.009)
No Clinics 50 mi	0.031 (0.009)	0.031 (0.008)	0.030 (0.008)	0.028 (0.007)	0.025 (0.007)
No Clinics 100 mi	0.019 (0.010)	0.020 (0.010)	0.020 (0.010)	0.021 (0.009)	0.022 (0.008)
Observations	28,589	25,553	22,517	19,481	16,445
Panel B: Family Planning Access					
No Clinics 25 mi (t=0)	-	-0.008 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.009)	-0.008 (0.009)	-0.010 (0.009)
No Clinics 25 mi (t-12)	-	0.015 (0.006)	0.012 (0.006)	0.013 (0.006)	0.011 (0.007)
Observations	-	25,553	22,517	19,481	16,445
Economic Controls	X	X	X	X	X
Demographic Controls	X	X	X	X	X
Access Controls	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: This table tests the sensitivity of the main estimates to the year in which the sample begins (i.e., the length of the pre-period). The analysis is at the county-year-month level, and the coefficients represent estimates from a fixed-effects Poisson model with the number of births in each category as the outcome. The exposure variable is the population of females 15-44 years old. In Panel A, each estimate comes from a separate regression; in Panel B, each column is a separate regression. Because a one-year lag is included in Panel B, the baseline estimates begin in 2007 (i.e., the lagged measure represents access in 2006). The treatment variables of interest are dummy variables indicating that there were no clinics (abortion or publicly-funded family planning) in the relevant driving distance. Sample sizes vary across panels due to the lagged measure of family planning access. Standard errors are reported in parentheses and are clustered at the county level.

Table A4: Impacts on Number of Births by Age (Poisson)

	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-44
Panel A: Abortion Access				
No Clinics 25 mi	0.001 (0.013)	0.026 (0.012)	0.008 (0.020)	0.033 (0.030)
No Clinics 50 mi	0.008 (0.015)	0.033 (0.010)	0.044 (0.014)	0.108 (0.030)
No Clinics 100 mi	-0.007 (0.015)	0.021 (0.010)	0.034 (0.015)	0.112 (0.036)
Observations	28,589	28,589	28,589	28,137
Panel B: Family Planning Access				
No Clinics 25 mi (t=0)	-0.001 (0.015)	0.001 (0.010)	0.007 (0.013)	0.015 (0.040)
No Clinics 25 mi (t-12)	0.026 (0.013)	0.000 (0.008)	0.033 (0.016)	0.066 (0.045)
Observations	25,553	25,553	25,553	25,149
Economic Controls	X	X	X	X
Demographic Controls	X	X	X	X
Access Controls	X	X	X	X
Mean Fertility Rate	45.8	224.9	132.4	9.2

Notes: The analysis is at the county-year-month level, and the coefficients represent estimates from a fixed-effects Poisson model with the number of births in each category as the outcome. The exposure variable is the population of females in the corresponding age group. The mean fertility rate is included in this table as an indication of the number of births within each group that are used to identify the impacts; births in the 40-44 age group are relatively rare. In Panel A, each estimate comes from a separate regression; in Panel B, each column is a separate regression. The treatment variables of interest are dummy variables indicating that there were no clinics (abortion or publicly-funded family planning) in the relevant driving distance. Sample sizes vary across panels due to the lagged measure of family planning access and within panels because counties in which the outcome is equal to zero in all periods are dropped from the regression. Standard errors are reported in parentheses and are clustered at the county level.

Table A5: Impacts on Number of Births by Parity (Poisson)

	First	Second	Third	Fourth or More
Panel A: Abortion Access				
No Clinics 25 mi	-0.020 (0.012)	0.045 (0.013)	0.045 (0.016)	0.025 (0.025)
No Clinics 50 mi	-0.006 (0.011)	0.053 (0.012)	0.052 (0.016)	0.059 (0.018)
No Clinics 100 mi	-0.012 (0.013)	0.038 (0.012)	0.040 (0.020)	0.026 (0.018)
Observations	28,589	28,589	28,589	28,476
Panel B: Family Planning Access				
No Clinics 25 mi (t=0)	-0.011 (0.012)	-0.009 (0.011)	-0.010 (0.015)	0.004 (0.018)
No Clinics 25 mi (t-12)	-0.002 (0.014)	0.007 (0.011)	0.039 (0.013)	0.039 (0.021)
Observations	25,553	25,553	25,553	25,452
Economic Controls	X	X	X	X
Demographic Controls	X	X	X	X
Access Controls	X	X	X	X

Notes: The analysis is at the county-year-month level, and the coefficients represent estimates from a fixed-effects Poisson model with the number of births in each category as the outcome. The exposure variable is the population of females 15-44 years old. In Panel A, each estimate comes from a separate regression; in Panel B, each column is a separate regression. The treatment variables of interest are dummy variables indicating that there were no clinics (abortion or publicly-funded family planning) in the relevant driving distance. Sample sizes vary across panels due to the lagged measure of family planning access and within panels because counties in which the outcome is equal to zero in all periods are dropped from the regression. Standard errors are reported in parentheses and are clustered at the county level.

Table A6: Impacts on Number of Births by Mother Characteristics (Poisson)

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Low Edu.	High Edu.	Married	Unmarried
Panel A: Abortion Access						
No Clinics 25 mi	0.016 (0.010)	0.021 (0.014)	0.015 (0.013)	0.008 (0.013)	0.022 (0.017)	0.009 (0.014)
No Clinics 50 mi	0.021 (0.008)	0.037 (0.011)	0.022 (0.014)	0.023 (0.012)	0.046 (0.014)	0.011 (0.014)
No Clinics 100 mi	0.004 (0.010)	0.028 (0.011)	0.027 (0.013)	0.008 (0.015)	0.042 (0.015)	-0.010 (0.015)
Observations	28,589	28,589	28,589	28,589	28,589	28,589
Panel B: Family Planning Access						
No Clinics 25 mi (t=0)	-0.001 (0.009)	-0.011 (0.011)	0.001 (0.013)	-0.012 (0.009)	-0.007 (0.011)	-0.010 (0.013)
No Clinics 25 mi (t-12)	0.014 (0.007)	0.013 (0.011)	0.022 (0.009)	0.012 (0.010)	0.020 (0.009)	0.008 (0.011)
Observations	25,553	25,553	25,553	25,553	25,553	25,553
Economic Controls	X	X	X	X	X	X
Demographic Controls	X	X	X	X	X	X
Access Controls	X	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: The analysis is at the county-year-month level, and the coefficients represent estimates from a fixed-effects Poisson model with the number of births in each category as the outcome. The exposure variable is the population of females 15-44 years old. In Panel A, each estimate comes from a separate regression; in Panel B, each column is a separate regression. The treatment variables of interest are dummy variables indicating that there were no clinics (abortion or publicly-funded family planning) in the relevant driving distance. "Low Edu." indicates a high school degree or less; "High Edu." indicates some college or more. Sample sizes vary across panels due to the lagged measure of family planning access. Standard errors are reported in parentheses and are clustered at the county level.