

The Long-Term Effects of Income for At-Risk Infants: Evidence from Supplemental Security Income

Appendix

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A Other SSI Eligibility Cutoffs

Guidelines for SSI eligibility allow for higher birthweight cutoffs for infants of gestational ages 32 weeks or greater. These cutoffs operationalize the definition of "small-for-gestational-age" (SGA) for infants with birth weight between 1200 and 2000 grams, which since 1991 has been considered "functionally equivalent" to meeting a Childhood Listing and therefore having a qualifying disability for SSI ([Social Security Administration, 1991](#)). Documents from the time indicate that the way this rule was operationalized was with the birthweight grid that specified different cutoffs for each gestational age as meeting this criteria (see, for example 1995 guidance for establishing presumptive eligibility for the Medi-Cal program, <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal/eligibility/Documents/c151.pdf>). In June of 2015, low birthweight became its own Childhood Listing, which specifies conditions considered to cause "marked and severe functional limitation," and can be found in the Blue Book <https://www.ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook>. Specifically, low birthweight disability is determined as either for infants less than 1200 grams or the following: for infants at the gestational age of 32 weeks, the cutoff is less than or equal to 1250 grams; for infants at 33 weeks, the cutoff is less than or equal to 1325 grams; for infants at 34 weeks, the cutoff is less than or equal to 1500 grams; for infants at 35 weeks, the cutoff is less than or equal to 1700 grams; for infants at 36 weeks, the cutoff is less than or equal to 1875 grams; and for infants at 37-40 weeks, the cutoff is less than or equal to 2000 grams.¹

To investigate whether SSI receipt changes discontinuously at these higher birthweight cutoffs, we replicate our first stage analysis using these additional cutoffs for each relevant gestational age. We focus on SSI benefits received at ages 1 and 2, where we found the largest change in SSI receipt among our sample of focal children born around the 1200 gram cutoff and under 32 weeks of age. If

¹Cutoffs retrieved from <https://www.ssa.gov/disability/professionals/bluebook/100.00-GrowthImpairment-Childhood.htm> on 8/1/2023.

SSI enrollment is also changing at these higher birthweight cutoffs, we would expect to see the largest effects for the same age group.

We report the results in panel 1 of Appendix Table [A20](#). While we see a large and statistically significant jump in monthly SSI benefits at the 1200 gram cutoff among infants under 32 gestational weeks at birth, we do not detect statistically significant jumps at these other cutoffs for the relevant gestational ages. In addition, the point estimates are small, often indicating well less than a 5 percentage point increase in SSI enrollment at the various cutoffs. Furthermore, our analysis of a restricted use version of the Current Population Survey linked to national respondents' SSI histories from the Supplemental Security Record suggests that 87.5% of children nationally who receive SSI on the basis of low birthweight were assigned an impairment code based on the 1200 gram cutoff, rather than these higher cutoff rules. These results suggest that these gestational-age specific cutoffs were not being widely used during our study period to determine SSI medical eligibility, and supports our decision to focus on the 1200 gram cutoff in our main analysis.

While we conduct this analysis for all cohorts born in 1993 and later, following the approach taken in our main analyses, it is possible that the higher birthweight cutoffs became more salient and widely used when they officially became a listing in June 2015. To explore this possibility, we re-ran our analysis using data on SSI enrollment from 2016 and later (panel 2 of Appendix Table [A20](#)). We find marginally significant evidence of an enrollment effect at the 1250 gram cutoff for infants at 32 weeks gestation and some suggestion of increased enrollment at the 1325 gram cutoff for infants at 33 weeks gestation, although the estimates are noisy likely due to small sample sizes. For birthweight specific cutoffs at 34 and 35 weeks gestation, the point estimates suggest an increase in SSI enrollment but they are very small in size (1-2 percentage points). Meanwhile, the estimates for cutoff induced enrollment at gestational ages 36 and 37-40 weeks are very close to zero. We hope that this information will help researchers and policymakers better understand how these different thresholds were used in practice and how this has evolved over time.

B SSI Eligibility Calculation

We calculate the estimated monthly SSI payments assuming the parents and siblings living with the focal child are SSI-ineligible. The estimated payment is equal to the max payment for that year (the annual federal benefit rate) less deemed parental income. Deemed income is calculated as monthly earned income less an allowance for each ineligible child, which we assume to be all previous children,

and a small exclusion for earned and unearned income; we assume no unearned income above the disregard is available for deeming. Deemed income is this number divided by two and then reduced by a federal benefit rate allowance based on the year and number of parents living in the household (Hemmeter, 2015). The allowances for ineligible parents and ineligible children are set each year and are indexed to inflation. For all low birthweight children with deemed parental income at or below zero, we estimate the payment to be the max payment.

Note that we do not have access to information on family assets in our data and we are, therefore, unable to apply SSI asset limit rules when considering a family's likely financial eligibility for SSI. It is likely that some families in our targeted sample would not qualify on the basis of these rules, but unlikely that pre-birth family assets jump discontinuously at the birthweight cutoff.

C When Was the Cutoff Used?

Our analysis relies on individual-level SSI participation data for the years 2010-2014, 2016, and 2019-2021, but in our analysis, we consider all cohorts for which SSA rules ensured presumptive eligibility for infants born below the birthweight cutoff. Since we do not observe SSI data for every cohort, we cannot directly verify that the rules were being faithfully implemented. This could be a particular concern for the earliest cohorts in the sample, if, for example, knowledge about the rule was not widely disseminated. Furthermore, historical data on enrollment counts have been difficult to find since, for the earliest years of our sample, SSA reports low birthweight infants grouped into a broad "other" category in aggregated data.

Despite this limitation, we have a few reasons to believe the rule was being actively used even in our earliest cohort (1993). First, the birthweight cutoff rule was already in place in 1991, two years prior to the first included cohort. So, there had been two years for information about this cutoff to disseminate. Second, we located pieces of historical evidence suggesting that low birthweight was being used for SSI medical eligibility in the earliest years of our sample and that it was being used in California in particular. And, knowledge of this cutoff seems to have been widespread among relevant parties like doctors and those who worked with Medicaid enrollees. For example:

- In 1993, the first cohort included in our analysis, the American Academy of Pediatrics published a piece in its monthly newsletter, AAP news, alerting its members to the fact that infants with birthweights under 1200 grams were eligible for SSI and suggesting that they encourage families of these infants to apply for these benefits. See Figure [A6](#).

- In 1993, the chief of the eligibility branch of California’s Medicaid program, Medi-Cal, sent a letter to all California county welfare directors, administrative officers, and Medi-Cal program specialists and liaisons alerting them to the change in the SSI presumptive eligibility rule for low birthweight infants and instructing them to apply the same type of presumptive eligibility for Medi-Cal. The letter also informs these officers that families with these infants may wish to apply for SSI. This correspondence indicates to us that not only was the infant birthweight rule being used at this period, but it was being used in California and the information regarding SSI eligibility was being disseminated to relevant parties in the state. See Figure A7.
- The Medi-Cal handbook in 1994 instructs administrators of the Medi-Cal program that infants born under 1200 grams are presumed disabled for the purpose of SSI eligibility. See <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal/eligibility/Documents/c132.pdf>, last accessed 05/22/2024.
- In 1995, the LA Times published an opinion piece citing, among other things, "low birthweight infants" as a contributing factor to increased SSI costs, consistent with this eligibility criteria being used in California specifically. See <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-02-21-me-34278-story.html>, last accessed 05/22/2024.

Finally, an audit report by the [Office of the Inspector General \(1997\)](#) concludes using 1995 data: “Our sampling of LBW cases showed that SSA’s operating policies and procedures for determining SSI eligibility for LBW children were generally effective.” The report also provides statistics regarding the agencies efforts to reduce the backlog of continuing disability reviews for this eligibility category in 1993, 1994, and 1995.

Taken together, this record suggests that the 1200 gram birthweight rule was being used in California even in the earliest cohorts we study, and that knowledge of the rule was sufficiently widespread that we expect infants born below the cutoff during these years had higher rates of SSI enrollment.

Finally, we can use public reports for a back-of-the-envelope calculation on the potential size of the first stage in 1997, the earliest year this information is available (to our knowledge). First, we estimate our first stage using 2010 and 2011, the earliest years available in our linked data, and find a 20.5 percentage point increase in SSI enrollment at the cutoff in infancy. Then, we compare this estimate to information published in SSA reports. [Hemmeter et al. \(2021\)](#) report that there were 10,485 first-time awardees on the basis of low birthweight in 1997. In the same year, there were 37,208

total low birthweight infants,² implying that 28.2 percent of these infants enrolled in the SSI program. Hemmeter et al. (2021) report analogous numbers for 2007 and 2012, with 15,378 and 14,776 awardees enrolling on the basis of low birthweight in each year, respectively. Comparing again to the national birth records, these enrollment figures imply a take-up rate of 35.8 and 39.5 percent, respectively. Therefore, the take-up rate in 1997 is about 75 percent the average take-up rate observed in these two later years. If we assume that the first stage increases or decreases proportional to this take-up rate, we might expect the 1997 first stage to be 75% the size of the first stage observed in 2010 and 2011, which would equal about 15.4 percentage points (0.75×20.5).

References

- Hemmeter, J. (2015). Supplemental Security Income Program Entry at Age 18 and Entrants' Subsequent Earnings. *Social Security Bulletin* 75(3), 35–53.
- Hemmeter, J., M. Levere, P. Singh, and D. C. Wittenburg (2021). Changing Stays? Duration of Supplemental Security Income Participation by First-Time Child Awardees and the Role of Continuing Disability Reviews. *Social Security Bulletin* 81(2), 25.
- Office of the Inspector General (1997, July). Audit Report - A-04-95-06015. Technical report.
- Social Security Administration (1991, February). Supplemental Security Income; Determining Disability for a Child Under Age 18 (Final Rules with Request for Comments; 56 FR 5534).

²Authors' calculation from national vital statistics records.

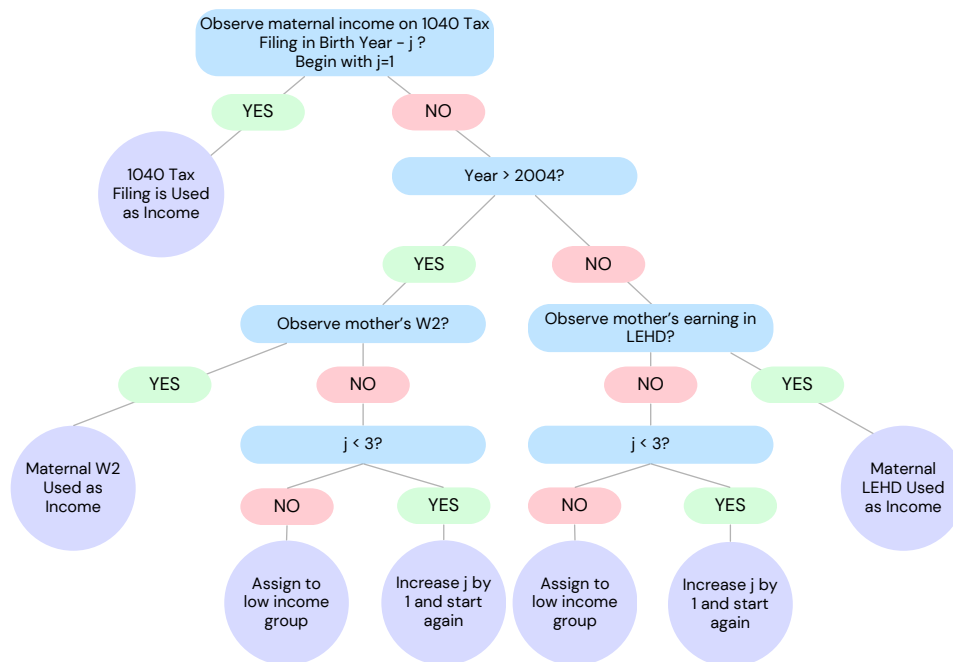
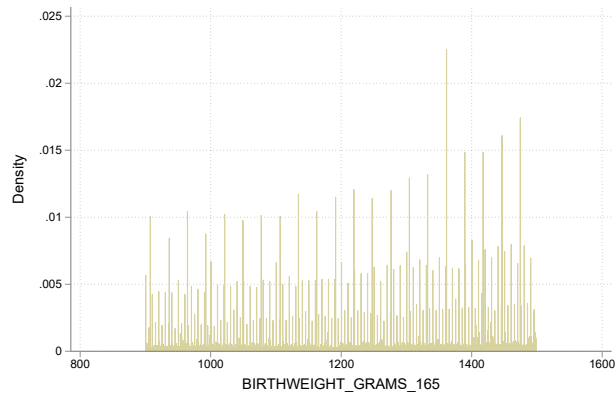
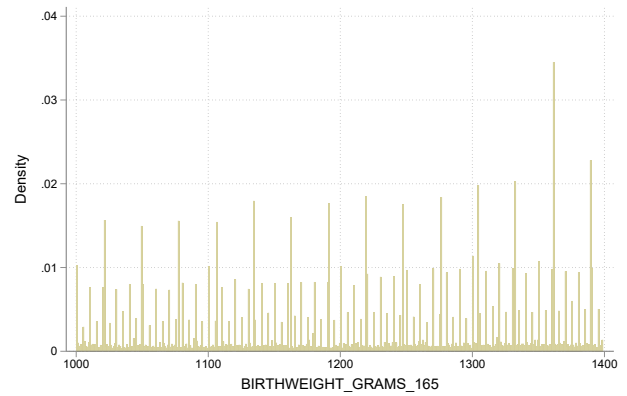


Figure A1: Decision tree for assigning family income

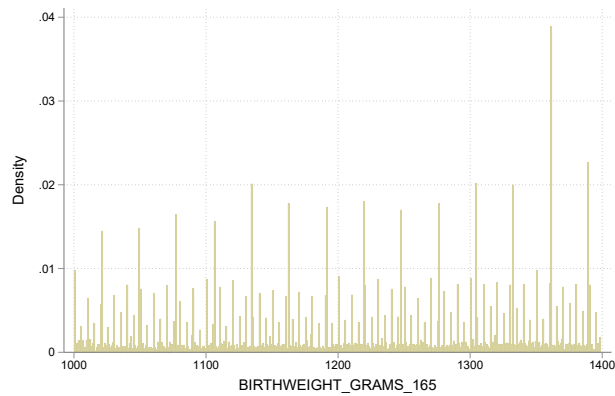
Figure A2: Distribution of Birthweight, 1993-2019 CA Birth Records



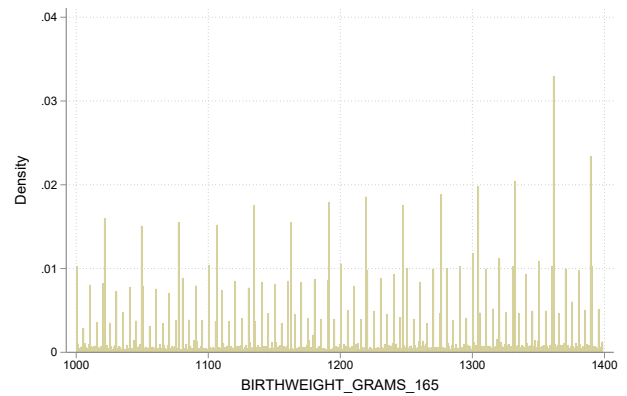
(a) All, 900-1499g



(b) All, 1000-1399g

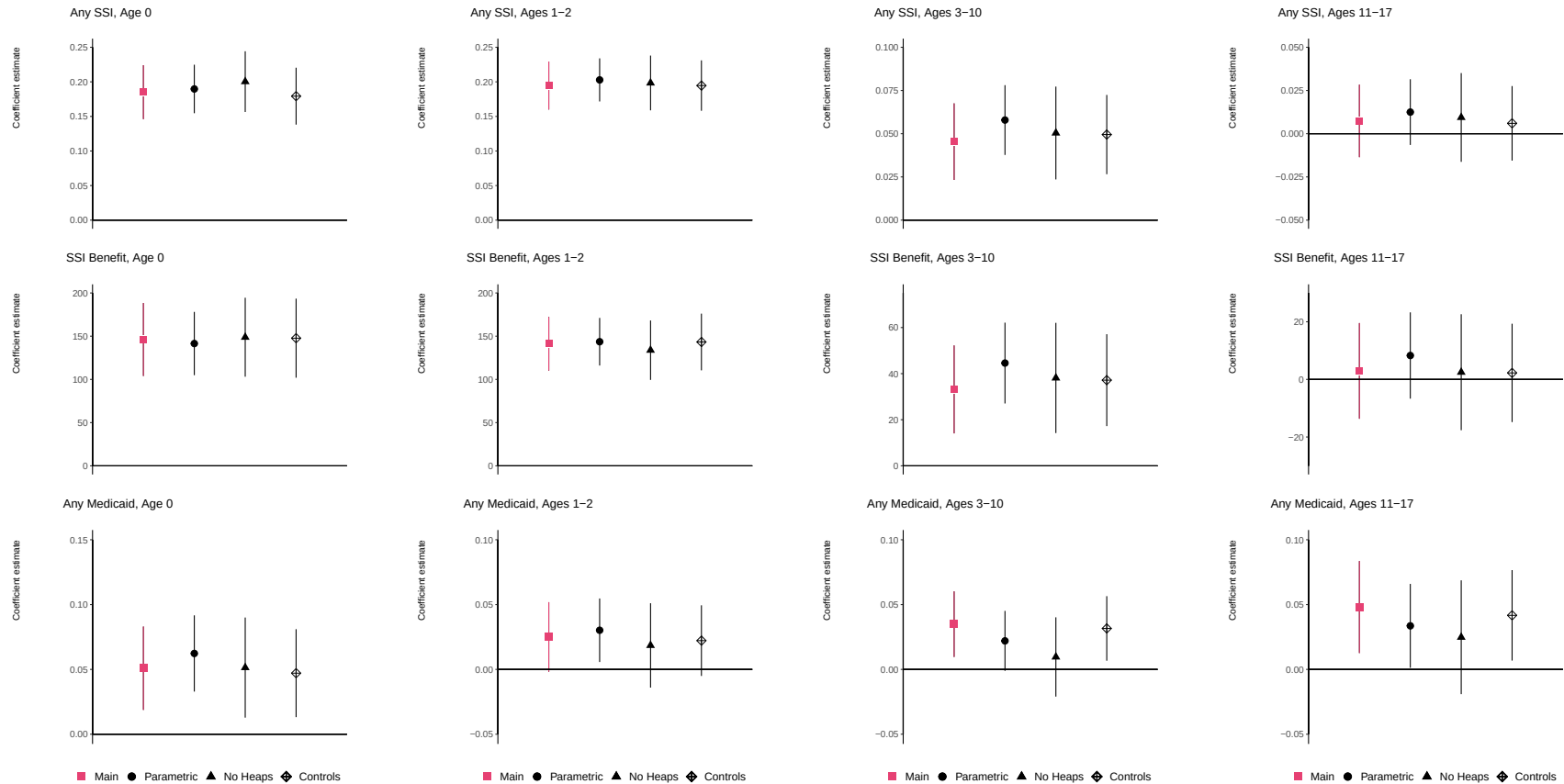


(c) Mother less than high school



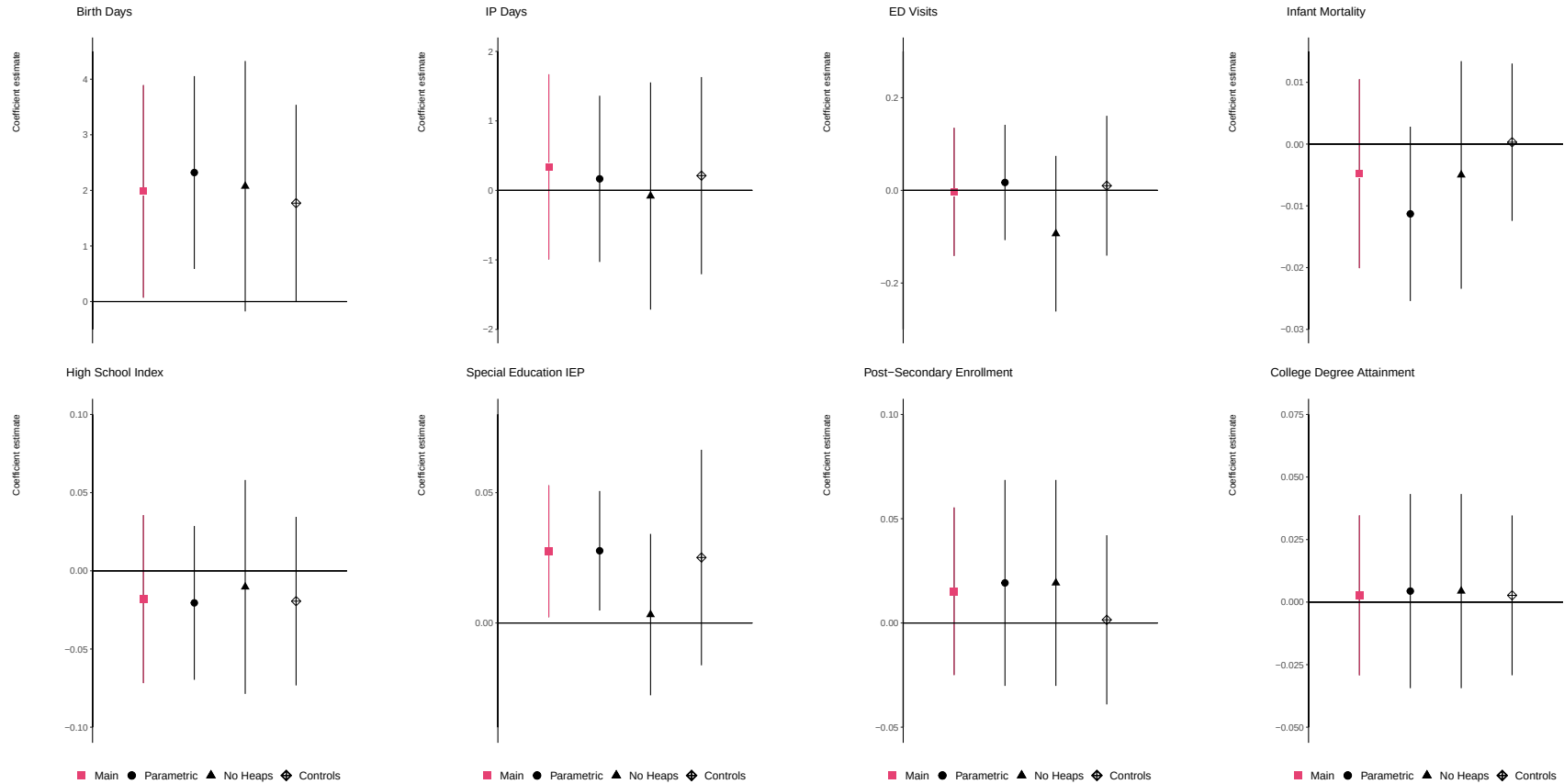
(d) Mother high school or greater

Figure A3: Alternative Specifications for First Stage Outcomes



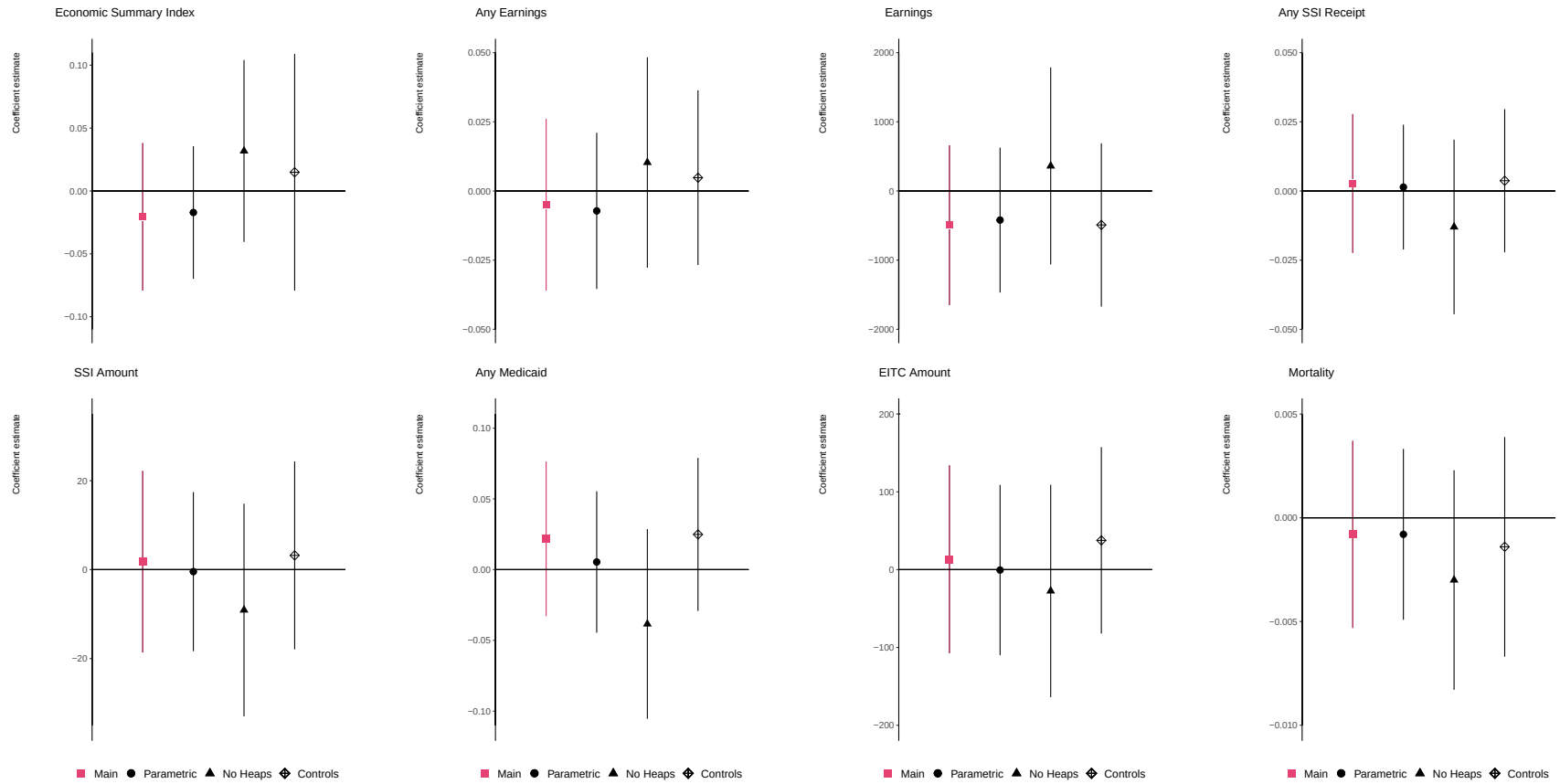
Notes: Analyses use administrative data on SSI receipt from SSA and Medicaid enrollment from CMS for children born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Additional details on alternative specifications may be found in the text. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002 and CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Figure A4: Alternative Specifications for Infant Health and Education Outcomes



Notes: Analyses use administrative data from HCAI on hospital and ED use and infant mortality, school records provided by Educational Results Partnership, and post-secondary enrollment and degree attainment records from the National Student Clearinghouse for infants born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Additional details on alternative specifications may be found in the text. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002, CBDRB-FY23-0451, and CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Figure A5: Alternative Specifications for Economic Self-Sufficiency and Mortality Outcomes



Analyses use earnings information derived from W2 records and EITC information from 1040 forms, mortality information from the Census Numident file, and program use data from SSA and CMS. Sample includes those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Additional details on alternative specifications may be found in text. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002 and CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.



Figure A6: Excerpt from October 1993 American Academy of Pediatrics News

Low birth-weight babies may receive government funds

by JOSEPH MURRAY
Public Affairs Specialist
U.S. Social Security Administration

Many infants with very low birth weight may be eligible for SSI (Supplemental Security Income) based on disability. If an infant's birth weight falls below 1,200 grams, or if birth weight is at least 1,200 but less than 2,000 grams and the infant is small for gestational age, the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA) considers the infant to be disabled. Infants who meet either criterion continue to be "disabled" until at least age 1 year.

SSI is a "needs-based" program,

meaning that a person's income and resources must meet specific federal guidelines in order to qualify. Normally, parental income and resources affect a child's eligibility for SSI as well as the child's SSI payment amount.

While an infant remains hospitalized after birth, parental income and resources are not considered. This is because a child must first be "living with" the parents for their income and resources to affect the child's eligibility. When the newborn goes home, eligibility may continue if parental income and resources meet federal guidelines. More than half of

infants who become entitled to SSI while hospitalized continue to be eligible after discharge.

Parents of infants who may qualify for SSI should be advised to call Social Security as soon as possible after the infant's birth. They should clearly state that they want an appointment to file an application for SSI for their infant son or daughter. This phone call will establish the filing date for SSI payments. The caller should make a note of the date and time of the call, and the name and location of the SSA contact person.

Social Security regulations covering SSI eligibility for low birth weight

infants while hospitalized are explained in Social Security's operations manuals, sections DI25216.001B, SI00520.020, SI01320.001, and SI01330.001. Each Social Security office maintains a set of these manuals.

Editor's note: AAP News has published this article as a service to patients and the Social Security Administration. Questions regarding SSI benefits should be directed to: Joseph Murray, South Carolina Area Director's Office, U.S. Social Security Administration, P.O. Box 1180, Columbia, SC 29202; (803) 765-5648; or to: Ken McGill, Office of Disability, U.S. Social Security Administration, Room 545 Altmeyer, Baltimore, MD 21235; (410) 965-3988.

Figure A7: Medi-Cal Letter on SSI Low Birthweight Presumptive Eligibility Rule

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY		PETE WILSON, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES		
714/744 P STREET P BOX 942732 MENTO, CA 94234-7320 (916) 557-2941		
		December 30, 1993
 To: All County Welfare Directors All County Administrative Officers All County Medi-Cal Program Specialist/Liaisons		Letter No.: 93-87
 CHANGE IN LONG-TERM CARE (LTC) STATUS FOR DISABLED NEWBORNS		
The purpose of this letter is to inform you that effective no later than March 1, 1994 a disabled or presumptively disabled premature newborn who is born in a facility and remains an inpatient for the remainder of the month is in his/her own Medi-Cal Family Budget Unit (MFBU) beginning with the month of birth rather than in the following month. This policy coincides with current Supplemental Security Income (SSI) rules which do not determine a disabled newborn to be a member of the mother's household until the month after the month he/she is discharged from the hospital. Conversely, a newborn who does not meet the presumptive disability criteria, is not deemed disabled (Section 50223), or who is released to the home and is later hospitalized during the same month of birth would be in the parent's MFBU as outlined in Sections 50373 and 50377. For example, a premature baby boy was born April 15 and weighed 2 pounds therefore meeting presumptive disability criteria based on low birth weight. He remained in the hospital until August 17 when he was discharged to his home. The county would determine his eligibility for the month of birth until the month after his release to the home based only on his own income and resources (April-August). In September he would be in the same MFBU with his parent(s) or caretaker relative and their income and resources would be included in the determination. Prior to this policy change, the newborn would have been in the MFBU with his parents during the month of April since he would not meet the definition of LTC status until May (Section 50056). Counties may apply this change retroactively if it is brought to your attention. The family may also wish to apply for SSI; however, this is not a retroactive benefit. Information regarding the presumptively disabled premature newborn will be published in a future provider bulletin. A copy will be sent to the Medi-Cal liaisons. Counties may also review Medi-Cal Manual Letter No. 120, dated November 2, 1993. If you have any questions regarding MFBU, please contact Ms. Margie Buzdas at (916) 657-0726. For questions regarding disability issues, please contact Ms. RaNae Dunne at (916) 657-0714. Sincerely, ORIGINAL SIGNED BY Frank S. Martucci, Chief Medi-Cal Eligibility Branch		

Table A1: Baseline means (1200-1250 grams) for low-income sample and population means estimated from the American Community Survey

Variable	Baseline in Analysis Sample	US Population mean mean from ACS
<u>Age 19-29</u>		
Any earnings	0.718	0.663
Annual earnings	\$13,630	\$18,574
Adult SSI receipt	0.077	0.017
Any post-secondary schooling	0.521	0.612
<u>Age 23-29</u>		
College degree	0.107	0.343

Notes: Table provides baseline means of infants born with 1200 to 1250 grams birthweight and less than 32 weeks gestation to households with low or missing income data. Analyses use earnings information derived from W2 records, program use data from SSA, and college degree attainment information from NSC. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines. For comparison, means are also provided for the corresponding age groups and birth cohorts from the 2001-2022 American Community Survey and 2000 decennial Census survey data.

Table A2: Self-Reported Difficulty Rates, by Age

	Low Income, Low Birthweight				US Population, Same Age Range			
	Any Difficulty	Physical	Cognitive	Sensory	Any Difficulty	Physical	Cognitive	Sensory
Child	0.0949	0.0357	0.0888	0.0233	0.0548	0.007	0.044	0.013
Adult	0.1143	0.0286	0.0898	0.0449	0.0662	0.010	0.049	0.019
All	0.098	0.0343	0.0890	0.0268	0.0575	0.008	0.045	0.015

Notes: For first four columns, analyses use 2001-2022 American Community Survey and 2000 Census survey data. Sample includes those with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation born to households with low or missing income. For next four columns, analyses use the 2006-2022 American Community Survey and 2000 Census survey data and restricts sample to those under age 30 and born in 1993 and later. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A3: Test for Differences in Characteristics Across the Cutoff

Age	Mother High School Graduate	Pre-Birth Income	Female	Mother Non-Hispanic White	Mother Non-Hispanic Black	Mother Non-Hispanic Asian	Mother Hispanic
RD Estimate	-0.1253 (0.1781)	-162.1 (242.2)	0.0012 (0.0128)	0.0145 (0.0097)	0.0028 (0.0089)	0.0048 (0.0065)	-0.0298** (0.0128)
N	29000	29000	29000	29000	29000	29000	28500
Baseline	26.73	6414	0.4380	0.1840	0.1450	0.0670	0.5650

Number Prenatal Visits	Gestational Length (Weeks)	Abnormal Newborn Conditions	Apgar Score (5 Minutes)	Predicted Adult SSI Receipt	Matched to ERP Records (Any Grade)	Matched to ERP Records (in HS)	PIK Assigned
RD Estimate	-0.4170 (0.4097)	0.0672 (0.0332)	-0.0439 (0.0673)	0.0017 (0.0015)	0.0002 (0.0151)	0.0011 (0.0195)	-0.0074 (0.0060)
N	29000	29000	13500	26000	20500	12500	29000
Baseline	10.48	1.442	7.639	0.1040	0.5830	0.5710	0.940

Notes: Analyses present characteristics from the birth certificate records, match rates to educational records, and information on PIK assignment for children born to families with low or missing income information with birthweight between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: * =10%, ** =5%, *** =1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those whose younger sibling was born with a birthweight between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CDBRB-FY23-CES021-002 and CDBRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A4: Heterogeneity Analyses for First Stage Outcomes

	Any SSI benefits, by age				Average monthly SSI benefit, by age				Any Medicaid enrollment, by age			
	0	1-2	3-10	11-17	0	1-2	3-10	11-17	0	1-2	3-10	11-17
Mom Less Than High School	.153 (.085)*** [74%, 194%]	.195 (.03)*** [104%, 194%]	.025 (.018) [-8%, 47%]	-.015 (.016) [-42%, 15%]	128 (.63)*** [54%, 205%]	145 (.27)*** [87%, 187%]	14 (16) [-18%, 46%]	-15 (12) [-45%, 10%]	.021 (.025) [-5%, 12%]	-.018 (.019) [-7%, 2%]	.006 (.017) [-4%, 5%]	-.015 (.025) [-10%, 5%]
N	2500	5600	30000	29000	2500	5600	30000	29000	7600	14500	60000	33000
Baseline	0.1140	0.1310	0.1290	0.1110	99.03	105.8	98.94	16 (18)	0.5600	0.7920	0.6700	0.6700
Non-Hispanic White	.161 (.05)*** [72%, 298%]	.167 (.045)*** [69%, 224%]	.052 (.029)* [5%, 118%]	.024 (.023) [-32%, 106%]	112 (.43)*** [37%, 262%]	118 (.39)*** [43%, 200%]	41 (25) [-11%, 125%]	16 (18) [-43%, 114%]	.067 (.042) [-4%, 35%]	.039 (.039) [-6%, 18%]	.061 (.033)* [-1%, 25%]	.055 (.042) [-6%, 31%]
N	1100	2300	9900	10500	1100	2300	9900	10500	2700	4800	21500	14000
Baseline	0.0870	0.1140	0.0920	0.0650	74.79	96.68	72.09	45.46	0.4220	0.6310	0.5060	0.4390
Non-Hispanic Black	.334 (.064)*** [107%, 236%]	.321 (.053)*** [102%, 199%]	.048 (.036) [11%, 60%]	.018 (.034) [-30%, 53%]	281 (.63)*** [127%, 326%]	271 (.44)*** [135%, 261%]	31 (30) [-18%, 58%]	17 (28) [-30%, 57%]	.066 (.044) [-3%, 26%]	-.013 (.031) [-9%, 6%]	-.017 (.029) [-9%, 5%]	.017 (.042) [-9%, 14%]
N	950	2100	9200	9300	950	2100	9200	9300	2400	4600	19000	11500
Baseline	0.1950	0.2130	0.1970	0.1610	124.2	137.1	155.7	126.3	0.5840	0.8340	0.8000	0.7150
Hispanic	.15 (.025)*** [112%, 221%]	.187 (.023)*** [120%, 197%]	.045 (.014)*** [15%, 61%]	-.01 (.014) [-35%, 16%]	114 (.27)*** [68%, 185%]	126 (.20)*** [83%, 157%]	31 (13)** [6%, 63%]	-13 (11) [-42%, 10%]	.018 (.021) [-4%, 11%]	.005 (.017) [-4%, 5%]	.028 (.016)* [-0%, 9%]	.044 (.024)* [-0%, 15%]
N	4300	9400	41500	34000	4300	9400	41500	34000	10500	19000	71500	37500
Baseline	0.0900	0.1180	0.1180	0.1060	89.88	105.3	89.52	82.12	0.5210	0.7710	0.6930	0.6010
Non-Hispanic Asian	.222 (.068)*** NA	.126 (.059)** [16%, 384%]	.043 (.034) [-42%, 196%]	.051 (.03)* [-21%, 289%]	232 (.118)** [4%, 2438%]	121 (.67)* [-18%, 451%]	35 (27) [-42%, 204%]	42 (25)* [-41%, 535%]	.205 (.061)*** [29%, 110%]	.13 (.061)** [2%, 52%]	.027 (.053) [-17%, 30%]	.028 (.067) [-28%, 43%]
N	500	1100	4600	4200	500	1100	4600	4200	1200	2200	8700	4900
Baseline	0.0630	0.0560	0.0560	0.0380	18.62	56.16	42.74	16.88	0.2960	0.4800	0.4400	0.3730
Female	.204 (.029)*** [147%, 261%]	.223 (.026)*** [143%, 228%]	.055 (.015)*** [31%, 103%]	-.006 (.014) [-46%, 30%]	175 (.34)*** [126%, 281%]	162 (.24)*** [107%, 195%]	42 (13)*** [27%, 109%]	-5 (10) [-44%, 26%]	.039 (.024) [-2%, 17%]	.027 (.021) [-2%, 9%]	.046 (.019)** [1%, 13%]	.048 (.027)* [-1%, 18%]
N	3300	7300	31500	27500	3300	7300	31500	27500	8000	14500	57000	32000
Baseline	0.1000	0.1200	0.0820	0.0720	86.19	107.0	61.57	55.84	0.5080	0.7320	0.6470	0.5470
Male	.168 (.027)*** [124%, 238%]	.171 (.024)*** [93%, 163%]	.04 (.017)** [5%, 50%]	.018 (.016) [-11%, 41%]	120 (.27)*** [83%, 213%]	123 (.21)*** [79%, 158%]	27 (14)* [-0%, 47%]	9 (13) [-18%, 37%]	.062 (.022)*** [4%, 22%]	.024 (.018) [-2%, 8%]	.025 (.018) [-2%, 9%]	.047 (.024)* [-0%, 16%]
N	4000	8800	37500	32500	4000	8800	37500	32500	9700	17500	67500	37500
Baseline	0.0930	0.1340	0.1470	0.1200	81.46	103.9	114.8	92.91	0.4820	0.7310	0.6620	0.5840
First Born	.222 (.031)*** [221%, 387%]	.198 (.027)*** [133%, 230%]	.042 (.016)*** [11%, 73%]	.006 (.016) [-28%, 42%]	155 (.30)*** [163%, 362%]	126 (.23)*** [85%, 180%]	26 (13)** [1%, 68%]	2 (12) [-32%, 38%]	.079 (.025)*** [6%, 28%]	.061 (.021)*** [3%, 15%]	.042 (.02)** [0%, 13%]	.059 (.028)** [1%, 22%]
N	3000	6700	29500	26000	3000	6700	29500	26000	7500	14000	54000	29500
Baseline	0.0730	0.1090	0.1010	0.0890	59.22	95.09	76.36	68.09	0.4650	0.7030	0.6250	0.5190
Low Pred. Adult Disability	.228 (.031)*** [194%, 336%]	.224 (.026)*** [159%, 252%]	.064 (.015)*** [42%, 114%]	.003 (.012) [-34%, 44%]	166 (.34)*** [123%, 287%]	159 (.24)*** [117%, 215%]	53 (12)*** [50%, 130%]	1 (9) [-36%, 41%]	.066 (.025)*** [4%, 24%]	.04 (.021)* [-0%, 12%]	.051 (.02)** [2%, 16%]	.073 (.027)*** [4%, 27%]
N	3500	7600	33000	28500	3500	7600	33000	28500	8000	15500	59500	33000
Baseline	0.0860	0.1090	0.0820	0.0600	80.88	96.10	58.96	46.05	0.4790	0.6770	0.5760	0.4620
High Pred. Adult Disability	.142 (.031)*** [67%, 166%]	.173 (.028)*** [75%, 145%]	.035 (.019)* [-1%, 44%]	.005 (.019) [-21%, 28%]	141 (.33)*** [77%, 208%]	139 (.24)*** [76%, 154%]	19 (17) [-11%, 40%]	-2 (15) [-27%, 23%]	.021 (.025) [-5%, 12%]	-.003 (.019) [-5%, 4%]	.005 (.018) [-4%, 5%]	-.002 (.025) [-7%, 7%]
N	3200	7100	31500	28500	3200	7100	31500	28500	7800	15000	59500	33500
Baseline	0.1220	0.1570	0.1660	0.1510	98.57	120.7	132.3	117.2	0.5820	0.8090	0.7590	0.6980
High FS Hospital	.337 (.03)*** [275%, 392%]	.357 (.026)*** [262%, 349%]	.086 (.016)*** [44%, 95%]	-.013 (.015) [-38%, 15%]	284 (.36)*** [243%, 403%]	273 (.24)*** [233%, 330%]	70 (14)*** [45%, 104%]	-16 (12) [-46%, 9%]	.07 (.023)*** [5%, 21%]	.028 (.019) [-1%, 8%]	.037 (.018)** [0%, 11%]	.055 (.026)** [1%, 18%]
N	3800	8400	35000	29000	3800	8400	35000	29000	8900	16500	61000	32500
Baseline	0.1010	0.1170	0.1240	0.1120	87.82	97.22	94.12	85.43	0.5370	0.7690	0.6790	0.5800

Notes: Analyses use administrative data on SSI receipt from SSA and Medicaid enrollment from CMS. Sample includes those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation who fall in the subgroups described in the table, with the exception of the “mom less than high school” sample which does not apply the income criteria for sample inclusion. See text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: * $\leq 10\%$, ** $\leq 5\%$, *** $\leq 1\%$. Baseline means are calculated using the average of the outcome for observations with birthweight falling between 1200 and 1250 (i.e., 50 grams above the cutoff) for most outcomes and subgroups. However, the outcome “Any SSI Benefits” required larger bins to meet Census disclosure rules for the non-Hispanic Asian subgroup at age 1-2 (1200-1349 used for baseline mean) and age 11-17 (1200-1299 used) and for the non-Hispanic white subgroup at age 0 (1200-1299 used). A baseline mean of “D” indicates that the baseline mean was not able to be reported due to disclosure rules even within the bandwidth above the cutoff. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114 and CDBRB-FY24-0296, authorization number CDBRB-FY23-CES021-002. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A5: Heterogeneity Analyses for Infant Health and Health Care Utilization

	Birth Days	IP Days	ED Visits	Mortality
Mom Less Than High School	0.942 (1.395) [-4%, 8%]	-0.290 (0.891) [-25%, 18%]	-0.180 (0.109)* [-37%, 3%]	-0.007 (0.012) [-40%, 21%]
N	10000	10500	3900	9900
Baseline	44.34	8.043	1.056	0.075
Non-Hispanic White	3.532 (2.318) [-2%, 18%]	2.201 (1.570) [-12%, 73%]	-0.060 (0.147) [-67%, 44%]	-0.016 (0.019) [-77%, 32%]
N	3700	3900	1300	3800
Baseline	44.53	7.219	0.521	0.070
Non-Hispanic Black	4.022 (2.901) [-4%, 21%]	2.929 (2.114) [-15%, 89%]	0.208 (0.209) [-19%, 57%]	-0.011 (0.019) [-68%, 38%]
N	3200	3400	1200	3200
Baseline	46.08	7.962	1.092	0.069
Hispanic	0.942 (1.226) [-3%, 8%]	-0.424 (0.847) [-26%, 15%]	-0.020 (0.094) [-21%, 17%]	0.002 (0.010) [-29%, 35%]
N	12000	12500	5200	12000
Baseline	44.3	8.172	0.971	0.063
Non-Hispanic Asian	5.817 (3.597) [-3%, 28%]	1.036 (2.427) [-46%, 72%]	-0.120 (0.210) [-103%, 56%]	-0.032 (0.031) [-84%, 26%]
N	1400	1500	550	1400
Baseline	45.96	8.028	0.517	0.110
Female	3.72 (1.301)*** [3%, 15%]	0.291 (0.947) [-22%, 30%]	0.073 (0.104) [-16%, 34%]	-0.005 (0.011) [-49%, 29%]
N	9700	9900	3900	9400
Baseline	41.42	7.169	0.808	0.054
Male	0.5437 (1.413) [-5%, 7%]	0.349 (0.959) [-17%, 25%]	-0.066 (0.096) [-27%, 13%]	-0.004 (0.011) [-33%, 23%]
N	11500	12000	4700	11500
Baseline	47.62	8.969	0.947	0.078
Birth Cohort 1997+	2.031 (1.113)* [-0.3%, 9%]	0.003 (0.768) [-18%, 18%]	-0.003 (0.070) [-16%, 15%]	-0.004 (0.009) [-34%, 22%]
N	16500	16500	8700	15500
Baseline	45.720	8.289	0.888	0.061
First Born	0.796 (1.295) [-5%, 9%]	0.773 (1.014) [-16%, 36%]	0.259 (0.103)** [7%, 58%]	0.026 (0.011)** [8%, 107%]
N	9000	9300	3700	8900
Baseline	37.160	7.666	0.787	0.045
Low Pred. Adult Disability	2.753 (1.209)** [1%, 14%]	0.092 (0.951) [-22%, 24%]	0.165 (0.105) [-5%, 48%]	0.008 (0.009) [-33%, 88%]
N	9400	9600	3800	9100
Baseline	36.750	8.123	0.776	0.028
High Pred. Adult Disability	0.487 (1.405) [-6%, 8%]	-0.052 (1.080) [-24%, 22%]	-0.199 (0.121) [-38%, 3%]	-0.011 (0.011) [-56%, 18%]
N	9700	10000	3900	9500
Baseline	39.200	9.220	1.147	0.056
High FS Hospital	1.359 (1.176) [-2%, 9%]	-0.328 (0.837) [-29%, 19%]	-0.051 (0.100) [-25%, 15%]	-0.013 (0.011) [-50%, 13%]
N	10500	10500	4500	10000
Baseline	41.450	6.846	0.977	0.068

Notes: Analyses use administrative data from HCAI on hospital and ED use and infant mortality. Sample includes those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation who fall in the subgroups described in the table, with the exception of the “mom less than high school” sample which does not apply the income criteria for sample inclusion. See text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average of the outcome for observations with birthweight falling between 1200 and 1250 (i.e., 50 grams above the cutoff). All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002, CBDRB-FY23-0451, and CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A6: Heterogeneity Analyses for Educational Performance

	High School Index	Ever Enrolled (BA or Higher)	College Degree
Mom Less Than High School	0.002 (0.038) [-0.07SD, 0.08SD]	0.027 (0.029) [-7%, 19%]	0.017 (0.020) [-36%, 90%]
N	10000	5500	3200
Baseline	-0.114	0.459	0.061
Non-Hispanic White	-0.018 (0.075) [-0.17SD, 0.13SD]	0.015 (0.045) [-15%, 21%]	-0.021 (0.038) [-57%, 32%]
N	3100	2300	1600
Baseline	-0.033	0.502	0.167
Non-Hispanic Black	0.036 (0.059) [-0.08SD, 0.15SD]	0.035 (0.051) [-13%, 26%]	0.053 (0.033) [-18%, 189%]
N	3400	1900	1200
Baseline	-0.171	0.508	0.062
Hispanic	-0.014 (0.035) [-0.08SD, 0.05SD]	0.017 (0.028) [-7%, 14%]	0.001 (0.020) [-45%, 48%]
N	12000	6200	3600
Baseline	-0.078	0.514	0.084
Non-Hispanic Asian	-0.129 (0.114) [-0.35SD, 0.09SD]	-0.036 (0.069) [-24%, 14%]	-0.080 (0.089) [-78%, 29%]
N	1400	800	500
Baseline	0.245	0.704	0.324
Female	0.021 (0.042) [-0.06SD, 0.10SD]	0.015 (0.030) [-8%, 13%]	-0.017 (0.029) [-41%, 22%]
N	8900	5200	3100
Baseline	0.000	0.583	0.180
Male	-0.045 (0.035) [-0.11SD, 0.02SD]	0.021 (0.028) [-7%, 16%]	0.026 (0.017) [-16%, 136%]
N	11000	6200	3800
Baseline	-0.114	0.470	0.044
First Born	-0.069 (0.042)* [-0.15SD, 0.01SD]	-0.026 (0.030) [-16%, 6%]	-0.023 (0.025) [-56%, 20%]
N	8400	5200	3100
Baseline	-0.014	0.533	0.130
Birth Cohort 1997+	-0.003 (0.035) [-0.07SD, 0.07SD]	0.021 (0.027) [-7%, 15%]	0.019 (0.028) [-42%, 87%]
N	12000	6700	2200
Baseline	-0.016	0.492	0.086
Low Pred. Adult Disability	0.010 (0.044) [-0.08SD, 0.10SD]	-0.004 (0.030) [-11%, 9%]	-0.015 (0.029) [-43%, 25%]
N	9300	5400	3200
Baseline	-0.006	0.596	0.167
High Pred. Adult Disability	-0.033 (0.037) [-0.11SD, 0.04SD]	0.021 (0.030) [-9%, 18%]	0.021 (0.018) [-31%, 117%]
N	10000	5600	3500
Baseline	-0.133	0.438	0.048
High FS Hospital	0.015 (0.042) [-0.07SD, 0.10SD]	0.001 (0.029) [-11%, 11%]	-0.005 (0.023) [-46%, 36%]
N	9200	5700	3400
Baseline	-0.064	0.521	0.112

Notes: Analyses use school records provided by EdResults Partnership and post-secondary enrollment and college degree attainment provided by the National Student Clearinghouse. Sample includes those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation who fall in the subgroups described in the table, with the exception of the “mom less than high school” sample which does not apply the income criteria for sample inclusion. See text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average of the outcome for observations with birthweight falling between 1200 and 1250 (i.e., 50 grams above the cutoff) for most outcomes and subgroups. However, the outcome College Degree required larger bins to meet Census disclosure rules for the non-Hispanic Asian subgroup (1200-1299 used for baseline mean) and the non-Hispanic Black subgroup (1200-1349 used). All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002 and CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A7: Heterogeneity Analyses for Adult Self-Sufficiency Outcomes, Ages 19+

		Summary Index	Adult Earning and Public Assistance Receipt						Mortality
		Any Earnings	Earnings	Any SSI	SSI Amount	Any Medicaid	EITC Amount		
Mom Less Than High School	-0.005 (0.043)	-0.011 (0.024)	-1055 (865)	-0.009 (0.019)	-8 (15)	0.009 (0.039)	-105 (98)	-0.003 (0.004)	
	[-0.095D, 0.085D]	[-8%, 5%]	[-19%, 5%]	[-54%, 32%]	[-56%, 32%]	[-11%, 14%]	[-49%, 14%]	[-87%, 44%]	
N	32500	32500	32500	18500	18500	8100	13500	12500	
Baseline	-0.079	0.702	14150	0.086	65	0.620	600	0.012	
Non-Hispanic White	0.005 (0.069)	0.033 (0.036)	-205 (1276)	0.006 (0.029)	-2 (23)	0.009 (0.058)	222 (107)**	0.002 (0.006)	
N	[-0.135D, 0.145D]	[-5%, 15%]	[-20%, 17%]	[-70%, 87%]	[-85%, 78%]	[-25%, 30%]	[6%, 208%]	[-161%, 224%]	
Baseline	-0.037	0.679	15000	8600	8600	4000	6300	5000	
Non-Hispanic Black	-0.011 (0.068)	-0.002 (0.038)	-973 (1241)	-0.007 (0.032)	7 (30)	0.018 (0.063)	-264 (188)	0.003 (0.008)	
N	[-0.145D, 0.125D]	[-11%, 10%]	[-32%, 14%]	[-70%, 56%]	[-66%, 85%]	[-17%, 22%]	[-87%, 14%]	[-116%, 162%]	
Baseline	-0.145	0.708	12000	6800	6800	3000	4500	4200	
Hispanic	-0.039 (0.041)	-0.023 (0.021)	-858 (777)	0.004 (0.018)	-2 (13)	0.045 (0.038)	15 (86)	-0.002 (0.003)	
N	[-0.125D, 0.045D]	[-9%, 3%]	[-16%, 5%]	[-40%, 49%]	[-48%, 40%]	[-5%, 21%]	[-30%, 36%]	[-77%, 41%]	
Baseline	-0.016	0.747	36000	20500	20500	8600	15500	16500	
Non-Hispanic Asian	-0.012 (0.107)	0.003 (0.056)	673 (2591)	0.016 (0.041)	33 (35)	-0.068 (0.107)	39 (108)	-0.003 (0.005)	
N	[-0.225D, 0.205D]	[-16%, 17%]	[-33%, 43%]	[-167%, 252%]	[-148%, 417%]	[-62%, 32%]	[-100%, 145%]	[%, %]	
Baseline	-0.008	0.671	4800	2800	2800	1100	2000	2000	
Female	-0.002 (0.040)	0.013 (0.023)	-336 (741)	-0.003 (0.016)	1 (14)	0.037 (0.042)	3 (98)	0.001 (0.003)	
N	[-0.085D, 0.085D]	[-4%, 8%]	[-14%, 9%]	[-62%, 53%]	[-63%, 69%]	[-8%, 22%]	[-36%, 38%]	[-102%, 134%]	
Baseline	-0.045	0.719	12480	0.055	42	0.537	520	0.005	
Male	-0.035 (0.043)	-0.018 (0.022)	-804 (873)	0.003 (0.019)	-1 (15)	0.019 (0.037)	44 (77)	-0.002 (0.004)	
N	[-0.125D, 0.055D]	[-8%, 4%]	[-17%, 6%]	[-36%, 42%]	[-41%, 39%]	[-10%, 17%]	[-28%, 51%]	[-75%, 40%]	
Baseline	-0.042	0.717	37000	21500	21500	9100	15000	16000	
First Born	-0.072 (0.045)	-0.027 (0.023)	-736 (901)	0.030 (0.019)	26 (16)*	0.066 (0.042)	-44 (84)	-0.003 (0.004)	
N	[-0.165D, 0.025D]	[-10%, 2%]	[-17%, 7%]	[-12%, 109%]	[-9%, 126%]	[-3%, 29%]	[-45%, 26%]	[-120%, 52%]	
Baseline	0.016	0.754	14500	0.061	45	0.502	461	0.008	
Birth Cohort 1997+	0.040 (0.037)	0.018 (0.021)	280 (702)	-0.021 (0.016)	-20 (11)*	0.063 (0.065)	84 (63)	-0.001 (0.002)	
N	[-0.035D, 0.115D]	[-3%, 8%]	[-9%, 14%]	[-64%, 13%]	[-72%, 4%]	[-11%, 31%]	[-19%, 98%]	[-76%, 41%]	
Baseline	-0.072	0.716	26000	15000	15000	1000	10500	24000	
Low Pred. Adult Disability	-0.034 (0.039)	0.001 (0.022)	-282 (851)	0.013 (0.015)	13 (13)	0.057 (0.042)	38 (84)	0.002 (0.003)	
N	[-0.115D, 0.045D]	[-6%, 6%]	[-13%, 10%]	[-44%, 114%]	[-47%, 141%]	[-6%, 32%]	[-34%, 54%]	[-64%, 127%]	
Baseline	0.055	0.753	32000	18500	18500	7700	14500	13000	
High Pred. Adult Disability	0.023 (0.049)	0.008 (0.025)	-657 (905)	-0.021 (0.022)	-19 (18)	-0.035 (0.039)	-49 (100)	-0.005 (0.004)	
N	[-0.075D, 0.125D]	[-6%, 8%]	[-20%, 9%]	[-50%, 18%]	[-55%, 16%]	[-17%, 6%]	[-45%, 27%]	[-76%, 20%]	
Baseline	-0.168	0.673	34000	19500	19500	8800	13500	13000	
High FS Hospital	-0.020 (0.043)	-0.008 (0.023)	-589 (834)	-0.005 (0.018)	-6 (14)	-0.016 (0.041)	89 (87)	-0.002 (0.003)	
N	[-0.105D, 0.065D]	[-7%, 5%]	[-16%, 8%]	[-57%, 42%]	[-61%, 39%]	[-18%, 12%]	[-20%, 65%]	[-107%, 50%]	
Baseline	-0.035	0.724	32000	18500	18500	7800	13500	14000	
			13560	0.073	57	0.546	398	0.008	

Notes: Analyses use earnings information derived from W2 records and EITC information from 1040 forms, mortality information from the Census Numident file, and program use data from SSA and CMS. Sample includes those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation who fall in the subgroups described in the table, with the exception of the “mom less than high school” sample which does not apply the income criteria for sample inclusion. See text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: * $\leq 10\%$, ** $\leq 5\%$, *** $\leq 1\%$. Baseline means are calculated using the average of the outcome for observations with birthweight falling between 1200 and 1250 (i.e., 50 grams above the cutoff). All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002 and CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A8: Years/Cohorts Included by Outcome

Outcome	Years Used	Cohorts
<i>First Stage</i>		
Any SSI	2010-2014, 2016, 2019-2021	1993-2019
SSI Benefits	2010-2014, 2016, 2019-2021	1993-2019
Any Medicaid	2000-2016	1993-2016
Household Income	2010-2014, 2016, 2019-2021	1993-2019
<i>Infant Health and Health Care Utilization</i>		
Days in Hospital at Birth	1993-2012	1993-2012
Inpatient Days	1993-2012	1993-2012
ED Visits	2005-2012	2005-2012
Infant Mortality	1993-2011	1993-2011
<i>High School Outcomes</i>		
All	2007-2018	1993-2004
<i>National Student Clearinghouse</i>		
Ever Enrolled	2010-09/2022	1993-2003
Finished Bachelors	2010-09/2022	1993-1998
<i>Long-Run (Age 19+) Outcomes</i>		
Adult Index	2012-2022	1993-2003
Any Wages	2012-2022	1993-2003
Wages	2012-2022	1993-2003
Any Medicaid	2012-2016	1993-1997
SSI Benefits	2012-2014, 2016, 2019-2021	1993-2002
Fed EITC	2012-2021	1993-2002
Birth	2012-2022	1993-2003
<i>Post-Infancy Mortality</i>		
Post-infant Mortality	1993-2022q3	All

Notes: This table reports the years during which we observe each set of outcomes and the cohorts included in analysis of that outcome.

Table A9: RD Estimates for Elementary School Performance, Schools Reporting Special Education Only

	Summary Index	Repeat a grade	Gifted & talented	Special Education IEP
Effect of SSI Eligibility	0.016 (0.02) [-0.02SD, 0.02SD]	-0.003 (0.005) [-62%, 36%]	0.003 (0.004) [-76%, 148%]	0.009 (0.015) [-21%, 38%]
N Individual x Year	16000	16000	16000	16000
N Individual	5600	5600	5600	5600
Baseline	0.001	0.020	0.007	0.100

Notes: Analyses use administrative data from ERP for children in families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation attending a school that reports at least one student received an IEP; see text for more specific sample information. Robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with birthweights between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A10: RD Estimates for Middle School Performance, Schools Reporting Special Education Only

	Summary Index	Repeat a grade	Gifted & talented	Overall GPA	Special Education IEP
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-0.032 (0.038) [-0.11SD, 0.04SD]	0.006 (0.006) [-46%, 130%]	-0.003 (0.009) [-94%, 66%]	-0.043 (0.078) [-8%, 4%]	-0.024 (0.02) [-54%, 12%]
N Individual x Year	7900	7900	7900	4300	7900
N Individual	4000	4000	4000	2800	4000
Baseline	0.078	0.014	0.023	2.450	0.116

Notes: Analyses use administrative data from ERP for children in families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation attending a school that reports at least one student received an IEP; see text for more specific sample information. Robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with birthweights between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A11: RD Estimates for High School Performance, Schools Reporting Special Education Only

	Summary Index	Gifted & talented	Overall GPA	AP courses	Any math completed	Any science courses	Repeat a grade	Special education IEP
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-0.026 (0.03) [-0.09SD, 0.04SD]	0.007 (0.01) [-41%, 92%]	-0.095 (0.05)* [-8%, 0.4%]	-0.094 (0.05)* [-71%, 1%]	-0.011 (0.02) [-6%, 3%]	0.005 (0.02) [-6%, 7%]	-0.002 (0.01) [-41%, 33%]	0.034 (0.02)** [0.2%, 70%]
N Individual x Year	14500	14500	12000	12000	13500	13500	14500	14500
N Individual	5700	5700	5200	5200	5500	5500	5700	5700
Baseline	-0.0350	0.0270	2.406	0.271	0.748	0.614	0.052	0.096

Notes: Analyses use administrative data from ERP for children in families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation attending a school that reports at least one student received an IEP; see text for more specific sample information. Robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with birthweights between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A12: RD Estimates for Elementary School Performance

	Summary Index	Repeat a grade	Gifted & talented	Special Education IEP
Effect of SSI Eligibility	0.010 (0.017) [-0.024SD, 0.044SD]	-0.002 (0.046) [-51%, 40%]	0.002 (0.003) [-70%, 133%]	0.002 (0.001) [-27%, 33%]
N Individual x Year	20500	20500	20500	20500
N Individual	7000	7000	7000	7000
Baseline	-0.007	0.020	0.006	0.077

Notes: Analyses use school records provided by Educational Results Partnership for children born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with birthweights between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A13: RD Estimates for Middle School Performance

	Summary Index	Repeat a grade	Gifted & talented	Overall GPA	Special Education IEP
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-0.022 (0.026) [-0.074SD, 0.029SD]	0.002 (0.005) [-54%, 74%]	-0.002 (0.006) [-99%, 66%]	-0.064 (0.061) [-8%, 2%]	-0.019 (0.012) [-60%, 7%]
N Individual x Year	13000	13000	13000	7400	13000
N Individual	6000	6000	6000	4400	6000
Baseline	0.033	0.015	0.014	2.410	0.071

Notes: Analyses use school records provided by Educational Results Partnership for children born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with birthweights between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A14: RD Estimates for Adult Self-Sufficiency Outcomes, Older Ages

	Summary Index	Any Earnings	Earnings	Any SSI Receipt	SSI Amount	Any Medicaid	EITC amount
Subgroup: Ages 22+							
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-0.029 (0.038) [-0.103SD, 0.044SD]	-0.013 (0.019) [-7%, 3%]	-898 (865) [-14%, 4%]	-0.001 (0.015) [-41%, 37%]	-2 (11) [-45%, 37%]	-0.075 (0.045)* [-29%, 2%]	47 (83) [-20%, 37%]
N Individual x Year	39000	39000	39000	21500	21500	3600	16500
N Individual	8200	8200	8200	7400	7400	2400	5700
Baseline	0.046	0.756	17890	0.076	54	0.573	573
Subgroup: Ages 26+							
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-0.008 (0.060) [-0.125SD, 0.109SD]	-0.002 (0.028) [-8%, 7%]	-220.6 (1557) [-15%, 13%]	-0.004 (0.023) [-61%, 52%]	-7.387 (16.880) [-72%, 46%]	-43.790 (183) [-35%, 28%]	
N Individual x Year	11500	11500	11500	7000	7000	2700	
N Individual	4400	4400	4400	3400	3400	1700	
Baseline	0.123	0.751	21490	0.079	56.010	1139.000	

Notes: Analyses use earnings information derived from W2 records and EITC information from 1040 forms, mortality information from the Census Numident file, and program use data from SSA and CMS. Sample includes those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: * = 10%, ** = 5%, *** = 1%. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with birthweights between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY23-CES021-002 and CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A15: High vs. Low Likelihood of Persistent Disability

	Above Median	Below Median
Any SSI	0.1253	0.0575
SSI Amount	92.20	40.23
EITC Receipt	549.0	436.3
Medicaid	0.5866	0.4960
Ever Enrolled in Post-Secondary	0.5095	0.6480
Bachelor's Degree	0.0821	0.1701
Adult Economic Index	-0.1545	0.0060
Any Earnings	0.6810	0.7357
Earnings (\$)	12370	14140

Notes: Estimates use post-secondary school enrollment and degree attainment from the National Student Clearinghouse, W2 and 1040 IRS records, and program use data from SSA and CMS for infants born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Mean outcomes are estimated for subsamples defined by above and below median predicted values of adult SSI receipt. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A16: Additional Placebo Tests

	Placebo Outcome	Placebo Samples	
	Predicted Adult Disability	High Income	Pre-Policy Cohorts
<i>Sample/Outcome</i>			
<u>Infant Outcomes</u>			
Hospital Days at Birth	0.002 (0.002)	0.234 (1.286)	NA
Total Inpatient Days	0.002 (0.002)	-0.373 (1.100)	NA
ED Visits	0.004 (0.003)	0.023 (0.062)	NA
Infant Mortality	0.002 (0.002)	-0.006 (0.010)	NA
<u>Educational Outcomes</u>			
High School Index	-0.0013 (0.0029)	-0.029 (0.052)	-0.090 (0.084)
Ever Enrolled in Post-Secondary	0.0015 (0.0023)	0.001 (0.031)	0.017 (0.061)
Bachelors Degree or Higher	0.0017 (0.003)	0.029 (0.052)	-0.006 (0.032)
<u>Adult Economic/Health Outcomes</u>			
Adult Economic Index	-0.0001 (0.0023)	0.015 (0.048)	0.057 (0.090)
Any Earnings	-0.0001 (0.0023)	0.034 (0.254)	0.049 (0.047)
Annual Earnings (\$)	-0.0001 (0.0023)	-159.3 (1386)	-486.2 (1869)
Any SSI Receipt	-0.0005 (0.0025)	0.012 (0.016)	-0.042 (0.042)
SSI Amount	-0.0005 (0.0025)	13.48 (10.64)	45.43 (34.80)
Any Medicaid	0.0004 (0.0033)	-0.027 (0.041)	0.003 (0.052)
EITC amount	-0.0012 (0.0028)	16.59 (20.11)	99.54 (256.8)
Post-Infancy Mortality	0.0017 (0.0015)	-0.0007 (0.0024)	-0.0137 (0.0170)

Notes: Analyses use school records provided by EdResults Partnership and post-secondary enrollment and college degree attainment provided by the National Student Clearinghouse, earnings information derived from W2 records, mortality information from the Census Numident file, and program use data from SSA and CMS. All samples include infants with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation. See text for more sample information. Coefficients are estimated using using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. NA indicates that the data are not available for the specified analysis. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY24-0296 and CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A17: First Stage for High Income Sample

	Age in Years During Childhood			
	0	1-2	3-10	11-17
Any SSI benefits				
Effect of SSI Eligibility	.053 (.019)*** [30%, 176%]	.044 (.014)*** [49%, 207%]	.013 (.005)*** [26%, 261%]	.0001 (.004) [-94%, 134%]
N Individual x Year	3600	8100	34500	25000
N Individual	3600	5300	9000	7000
Baseline	.05	.034	.009	.006
Average monthly SSI benefit (\$)				
Effect of SSI Eligibility	21 (10)** [3%, 190%]	25 (8)*** [67%, 306%]	6 (4)* [-13%, 198%]	0 (2) [-283%, 269%]
N Individual x Year	3600	8100	34500	25000
N Individual	3600	5300	9000	7000
Baseline	22	14	7	2
Any Medicaid enrollment				
Effect of SSI Eligibility	.10 (.017)*** [73%, 145%]	.07 (.017)*** [32%, 87%]	.016 (.014) [-10%, 38%]	-.013 (.021) [-38%, 19%]
N Individual x Year	8500	15500	52500	23000
N Individual	8500	8200	8500	4700
Baseline	.091	.121	.114	.142

Notes: Analyses use program use data from SSA and CMS. All samples include infants with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation. Coefficients are estimated using using a local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A18: RD Estimates of SSI Receipt on Siblings by Age at Focal Child's Birth

	Age at Birth of Focal Child		
	1-5	6-10	11-17
Educational Outcomes			
High School Index	-0.002 (0.044) [-0.09SD, 0.08SD]	-0.035 (0.047) [-0.13SD, 0.06SD]	-0.031 (0.042) [-0.11SD, 0.05SD]
N	9500	7100	6000
Baseline	-0.0160	-0.060	-0.116
Ever Enrolled in Post-Secondary	0.0003 (0.0317) [-11%, 11%]	0.0005 (0.0358) [-13%, 13%]	0.099 (0.041)** [4%, 39%]
N	5300	4200	3300
Baseline	0.559	0.549	0.461
Bachelor's Degree	-0.0269 (0.0232) [-60%, 15%]	-0.0274 (0.258) [-74%, 22%]	0.046 (0.023)** [2%, 174%]
N	3700	2900	2300
Baseline	0.121	0.106	0.052
Adult Economic/Health Outcomes			
Adult Economic Index	-0.094 (0.044)** [-0.18SD, -0.01SD]	0.026 (0.044) [-0.06SD, 0.11SD]	-0.020 (0.052) [-0.12SD, 0.08SD]
N	42500	38000	29000
Baseline	0.053	-0.006	-0.049
Any Earnings	-0.038 (0.022) [-11%, 1%]	0.038 (0.022)* [-1%, 11%]	0.014 (0.028) [-6%, 9%]
N	42500	38000	29000
Baseline	0.766	0.738	0.737
Earnings	-2454 (1275)* [-28%, 0%]	192.7 (1361) [-15%, 17%]	162.9 (1459) [-17%, 19%]
N	42500	38000	29000
Baseline	17840	16440	15540
Any SSI	0.0082 (0.0123) [-53%, 108%]	-0.0037 (0.11) [-110%, 78%]	0.0088 (0.0150) [-61%, 112%]
N	26000	22000	17000
Baseline	0.030	0.023	0.034
SSI Amount	8.78 (9.253) [43%, 124%]	-1.744 (9.166) [-108%, 89%]	1.694 (12.26) [-76%, 87%]
N	26000	22000	17000
Baseline	21.77	18.18	29.51
Any Medicaid	0.069 (0.037)* [-1%, 31%]	-0.017 (0.039) [-20%, 12%]	0.024 (0.045) [-12%, 20%]
N	16000	17000	12500
Baseline	0.453	0.475	0.547
EITC	126 (119) [-13%, 42%]	143 (153) [-12%, 34%]	146 (191) [-16%, 37%]
N	19000	17500	13500
Baseline	856	1319	1421
Mortality	0.0084 (0.0042)** [3%, 333%]	0.0077 (0.0079) [-56%, 166%]	-0.002 (0.0093) [-115%, 113%]
N	9800	6400	3800
Baseline	0.005	0.014	0.016

Notes: Notes: Analyses use school records provided by Educational Results Partnership, post-secondary school enrollment and degree attainment from the National Student Clearinghouse, W2 records, mortality information from the Census Numident file, and program use data from SSA and CMS for older siblings of those born to families with low or missing income information with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Estimates are provided by age of the sibling at the time of the low birthweight infant's birth. Coefficients are estimated using local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Tables report implied 95% confidence intervals relative to baseline means. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those whose younger sibling was born with a birthweight between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A19: Effect of SSI Receipt on Maternal Labor Supply Outcomes

	Age of Child			
	0	1-2	3-10	11-17
Any Earnings				
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-.023 (.012)* [-13%, 0%]	-.006 (.012) [-8%, 5%]	-.014 (.011) [-8%, 2%]	-.027 (.015)* [-11%, 0%]
N Individual x Year	29000	52500	183000	109000
N Individual	29000	26000	26000	18500
Baseline	.362	.366	.458	.517
Annual Earnings (\$)				
Effect of SSI Eligibility	-101 (188) [-14%, 8%]	-256 (258) [-15%, 5%]	-665 (383)* [-15%, 1%]	-1120 (652)* [-17%, 1%]
N Individual x Year	29000	52500	183000	109000
N Individual	29000	26000	26000	18500
Baseline	3397	4988	9368	14020

Notes: Analysis uses earnings records derived from the LEHD or W2 records for the mothers of infants born to low or missing income families with birthweights between 900-1499 grams and less than 32 weeks gestation; see text for more specific sample information. Coefficients are estimated using local linear regression; robust standard errors are clustered at the level of the mother. Significance levels: *=10%, **=5%, ***=1%. Tables report implied 95% confidence intervals relative to baseline means. Baseline means are calculated using the average among those born with a birthweight between 1200 and 1250 grams. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization number CBDRB-FY24-0296. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.

Table A20: RD Estimates of Amount of SSI Received at Ages 1-2 at Other Birthweight Cutoffs

	Any SSI benefits, by gestational age						Average monthly SSI benefit, by gestational age							
	<32	32	33	34	35	36	37+	<32	32	33	34	35	36	37+
All SSA Years														
RD Estimate	0.1947*** (0.0177)	0.0476 (0.0407)	0.0295 (0.0426)	0.0025 (0.0267)	0.0053 (0.0196)	-0.0032 (0.0135)	0.0120 (0.0079)	141.2*** (15.84)	14.98 (32.06)	11.78 (30.24)	-2.665 (22.01)	0.9989 (16.17)	-6.181 (10.74)	9.682 (6.438)
N Individual x Year	16000	2200	2200	3100	4600	7300	28500	16000	2200	2200	3100	4600	7300	28500
N Individual	10500	1400	1400	2000	3000	4800	18500	10500	1400	1400	2000	3000	4800	18500
Baseline	0.1280	0.1430	0.1730	0.0970	D	D	D	105.2	67.61	75.22	51.40	43.11	33.26	20.05
SSA Years 2016 and Later														
RD Estimate	0.1266*** (0.0242)	0.1057* (0.0601)	0.1107 (0.0720)	0.0144 (0.0379)	0.0203 (0.0243)	-0.0013 (0.0221)	0.0035 (0.0108)	92.86*** (19.34)	43.94 (38.58)	65.57 (47.68)	2.075 (26.33)	7.223 (16.54)	-8.491 (18.69)	0.7301 (7.534)
N Individual x Year	6300	850	850	1300	1700	2800	11000	6300	850	850	1300	1700	2800	11000
N Individual	4600	600	600	900	1200	2100	8000	4600	600	600	900	1200	2100	8000
Baseline	0.1060	0.1090	0.1720	0.970	D	D	D	75.19	49.00	68.78	27.76	15.00	41.09	14.51
Eligibility cutoff	1200g	1250g	1325g	1500g	1700g	1876g	2000g	1200g	1250g	1325g	1500g	1700g	1876g	2000g

Notes: Analyses use administrative data on SSI receipt from SSA for children born to families with low or missing income information around birthweight cutoffs associated with gestational ages listed in the column headers at ages 1-2; see text for more specific sample information. Coefficient and standard errors are estimated using parametric linear regression with a $\pm$ 300 grams around the cutoff included in the analysis. Significance levels: * = 10%, ** = 5%, *** = 1%. Baseline means are calculated using the 50 gram bin directly above the eligibility cutoff for gestational ages <32, 32, and 33 and a 150 gram bin for 34. A baseline mean of "D" indicates that the baseline mean was not able to be reported due to disclosure rules even when using all observations within the bandwidth above the cutoff. All results were approved for release by the U.S. Census Bureau under DMS number 7523114, authorization numbers CBDRB-FY22-CES018-009 and CBDRB-FY24-0335. Numbers have been rounded to comply with disclosure avoidance guidelines.