**Estimating Child Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Participation Rate from Public Data**

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**TARGET JOURNALS**

1. Public Health Reports
2. Disability and Health Journal
3. Journal of Disability Policy Studies
4. Journal of Public Health Management and Practice
5. Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics

**ABSTRACT**

*Objectives*: To estimate the child participation rate in the Supplementary State Income (SSI) program among those who are eligible by state from 2016 through 2019, and to compute correlations with potentially relevant state characteristics and public policies.

*Methods*: We extracted data from the United States Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, and the National Survey of Children’s Health to estimate the disability prevalence of financially eligible children by SSI program standards. Then, we used aggregated data from the Social Security Administration’s Supplemental Security Record in combination with these estimated disability prevalences among financially eligible children to estimate child SSI participation rates.

*Results*: We estimate the US child SSI participation rate among those who are program eligible to be 38.6%. The top states are Arkansas (53.4%), New York (53.1%), and Louisiana (51.2%), and the bottom states are Wyoming (18.1%), Montana (19.9%), and Utah (20.8%). We found significant positive correlation (p < 0.05) between state-level child SSI participation rates and states with higher percentages of population in urbanized areas, higher percentages of financially eligible children with health insurance, and that award Medicaid automatically if SSI is awarded.

*Conclusions*: Child SSI participation rates are below 50% for all but four states. The lives of just over 120,000 program eligible children would be impacted if state-level participation rates could be brought up to the US estimate of 38.6%.

**3-QUESTION SUMMARY BOX**

*What is the current understanding of this subject?*

There is geographic variation in SSI participation rates among all children, and higher rates occur in areas with high prevalences of child disability.

*What does this report add to the literature?*

A baseline of child SSI participation rates estimates among those who are program eligible for all US states.

*What are the implications for public health practice?*

There is significant positive correlation between child SSI participation rates and states with higher percentages of population in urbanized areas, higher percentages of financially eligible children with insurance, and Medicaid awards directly tied to SSI awards. Our framework can be used for future analyses.

**INTRODUCTION**

Growing up in poverty is associated with a variety of adverse health outcomes including chronic physical health conditions and mental, behavioral, and developmental disorders (cites). Children with disabilities living in economically disadvantaged families are one of the most vulnerable populations given the dual risks associated with poverty and disability (cites). The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal income supplement program administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) intended to financially support aged (65 and up), blind, and disabled people who have limited income and resources.1 Specifically for children, disability eligibility is defined by having a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that can lead to severe functional limitations or death, and financial eligibility is generally characterized by living in a household earning less than about $5,000 per month.2 As of 2022, the maximum federal benefit rate is $841 per month for an individual.3 By 2018, 23 states had opted to supplement these benefits with State Supplementary Payments (SSP), with a maximum benefit amount of about $60 per month for children.4,5 SSI payments have been shown to raise half of child beneficiary households above the poverty line (cite). At the population level, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) have estimated that the US child poverty rate would rise from 13.0 to 14.8% without the SSI program.7

Approximately 1.1 million children (nearly 2% of all children in the US) received support from the SSI program in 20XX, receiving an average federal payment of $669.6 Whether the SSI program has reached its full potential by assisting all children who are potentially eligible for its benefits remains an open question. Estimates of SSI program reach for children could theoretically be calculated using the number of SSI child participants as the numerator and the number of potentially eligible children (i.e., those who meet the disability and financial eligibility criteria) as the denominator. However, disability eligibility is determined through in-person review and assessment of impairment, and financial eligibility is determined through review of the family’s income and reportable assets. Thus, data on the number of children who would meet both sets of criteria are not as readily available as data on program participation. To estimate SSI participation among the working-age population, Gettens et al. used SSA participation data as the numerator and estimated disability prevalence using the American Community Survey as the denominator. Their estimates suggest that 22.7% of the potentially eligible US working-age population received SSI benefits in 2009–2011 (cite). For financially eligible children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, the most common mental health diagnosis for SSI determinations and recipients, only 15.2% receive SSI in 20XX.10

Demographic and geographic variation in numbers of SSI participants has been documented,8,10,16–18 as has variation across states in SSI and SSP policies (cite). Estimates of child SSI participation rates could inform federal and state efforts to reach more eligible families, provide a basis on which to monitor effects of policies and procedures on program reach, and provide the foundation for estimating potential population-level impact of federal and state policies. The purposes of this study were to offer a method of calculating national and state estimates of child SSI participation rate among those who are program eligible and illustrate how such estimates could be analyzed in conjunction with data on state characteristics and policies that might influence program reach.

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**TABLES**

Table 1. Estimated Supplemented Security Income child participation rates by state, year, and survey.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **National Survey of Children’s Health** | | | | | **American Community Survey** | | | | | **Overall**  **Estimate** |
| *2016* | *2017* | *2018* | *2019* | *Average* | *2016* | *2017* | *2018* | *2019* | *Average* |
| **United States** | **26.3** | **26.1** | **25.7** | **27.6** | **26.4** | **72.0** | **72.1** | **71.1** | **72.2** | **71.8** | **38.6** |
| Alabama | 30.2 | 20.2 | 27.4 | 20.6 | 23.9 | 70.6 | 79.8 | 70.7 | 97.4 | 77.9 | 36.6 |
| Alaska | 16.2 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 44.0 | 65.1 | 58.7 | 40.1 | 50.0 | 21.8 |
| Arizona | 15.6 | 23.0 | 18.3 | 11.4 | 16.1 | 48.7 | 53.2 | 45.8 | 46.6 | 48.5 | 24.1 |
| Arkansas | 41.4 | 30.2 | 34.6 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 91.3 | 97.5 | 98.6 | 53.4 |
| California | 21.9 | 25.5 | 22.3 | 47.7 | 26.4 | 66.6 | 74.5 | 71.5 | 75.0 | 71.7 | 38.6 |
| Colorado | 13.6 | 22.3 | 11.3 | 21.0 | 15.7 | 55.8 | 45.5 | 45.8 | 41.8 | 46.8 | 23.5 |
| Connecticut | 23.8 | 18.2 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 21.9 | 72.6 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 57.7 | 62.9 | 32.5 |
| Delaware | 28.7 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 79.6 | 82.8 | 38.1 |
| Florida | 30.3 | 28.0 | 38.9 | 40.3 | 33.5 | 98.5 | 89.8 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 95.2 | 49.5 |
| Georgia | 24.6 | 19.3 | 31.0 | 26.8 | 24.7 | 65.9 | 79.0 | 74.3 | 79.6 | 74.2 | 37.0 |
| Hawaii | 18.3 | 16.6 | 21.5 | 10.7 | 15.9 | 58.0 | 63.7 | 38.1 | 27.1 | 42.5 | 23.1 |
| Idaho | 18.8 | 16.5 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 48.5 | 42.6 | 52.2 | 49.7 | 48.0 | 26.9 |
| Illinois | 26.0 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 77.1 | 79.2 | 68.7 | 70.8 | 73.8 | 37.0 |
| Indiana | 19.1 | 18.2 | 23.6 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 58.9 | 51.4 | 56.4 | 59.4 | 56.3 | 29.4 |
| Iowa | 21.9 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 34.7 | 20.1 | 51.4 | 56.7 | 65.3 | 65.3 | 59.2 | 30.1 |
| Kansas | 18.1 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 57.2 | 62.9 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 54.4 | 27.0 |
| Kentucky | 27.7 | 33.9 | 26.9 | 33.1 | 30.1 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 60.9 | 69.1 | 68.6 | 41.8 |
| Louisiana | 35.9 | 51.3 | 32.0 | 30.2 | 35.9 | 86.4 | 90.2 | 89.3 | 91.3 | 89.2 | 51.2 |
| Maine | 20.3 | 35.1 | 23.1 | 27.2 | 25.3 | 43.3 | 53.4 | 55.3 | 53.0 | 50.7 | 33.8 |
| Maryland | 27.5 | 52.8 | 33.2 | 43.0 | 36.8 | 81.2 | 87.5 | 77.6 | 88.8 | 83.5 | 51.1 |
| Massachusetts | 31.4 | 26.5 | 27.1 | 38.4 | 30.2 | 74.7 | 87.2 | 76.8 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 43.7 |
| Michigan | 28.6 | 24.2 | 20.1 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 60.2 | 64.3 | 62.7 | 64.1 | 62.7 | 35.0 |
| Minnesota | 19.5 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 31.2 | 19.7 | 55.9 | 50.6 | 62.9 | 61.6 | 57.3 | 29.4 |
| Mississippi | 25.8 | 25.8 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 28.3 | 82.7 | 92.7 | 82.1 | 80.7 | 84.4 | 42.4 |
| Missouri | 20.0 | 25.3 | 17.8 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 57.8 | 54.6 | 54.1 | 59.8 | 56.6 | 29.6 |
| Montana | 13.5 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 54.7 | 56.1 | 36.4 | 53.8 | 48.9 | 19.9 |
| Nebraska | 14.2 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 54.7 | 45.8 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 21.5 |
| Nevada | 29.6 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 66.2 | 86.6 | 60.7 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 37.6 |
| New Hampshire | 22.4 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 46.2 | 33.1 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 41.7 | 26.3 |
| New Jersey | 27.4 | 30.0 | 33.3 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 91.6 | 76.0 | 95.5 | 72.1 | 82.7 | 44.0 |
| New Mexico | 20.3 | 24.9 | 20.1 | 18.6 | 20.8 | 68.8 | 61.0 | 50.5 | 50.1 | 56.9 | 30.4 |
| New York | 37.5 | 36.8 | 30.3 | 44.4 | 36.6 | 98.0 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 97.2 | 53.1 |
| North Carolina | 30.2 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 26.4 | 24.2 | 71.7 | 73.9 | 65.2 | 64.2 | 68.7 | 35.8 |
| North Dakota | 13.7 | 29.1 | 18.7 | 11.3 | 16.0 | 41.5 | 60.4 | 56.4 | 53.2 | 52.0 | 24.4 |
| Ohio | 24.8 | 32.9 | 22.4 | 19.2 | 23.9 | 60.0 | 58.2 | 59.0 | 59.7 | 59.2 | 34.1 |
| Oklahoma | 19.6 | 23.1 | 22.5 | 16.3 | 20.0 | 59.5 | 51.9 | 59.8 | 60.8 | 57.7 | 29.7 |
| Oregon | 16.7 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 50.4 | 60.9 | 54.4 | 44.2 | 51.8 | 27.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 40.5 | 36.4 | 32.6 | 24.9 | 32.7 | 82.9 | 83.4 | 77.1 | 77.6 | 80.2 | 46.5 |
| Rhode Island | 26.5 | 51.0 | 35.0 | 31.8 | 34.0 | 59.7 | 71.5 | 87.8 | 73.8 | 71.5 | 46.1 |
| South Carolina | 20.0 | 26.8 | 21.8 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 61.3 | 55.3 | 65.0 | 69.3 | 62.2 | 32.2 |
| South Dakota | 28.9 | 22.4 | 21.0 | 16.7 | 21.6 | 62.1 | 80.3 | 70.4 | 76.8 | 71.6 | 33.2 |
| Tennessee | 17.7 | 28.4 | 17.1 | 22.2 | 20.5 | 60.1 | 46.9 | 51.8 | 52.7 | 52.5 | 29.5 |
| Texas | 33.1 | 24.0 | 35.4 | 26.9 | 29.2 | 79.1 | 82.2 | 76.9 | 77.5 | 78.9 | 42.6 |
| Utah | 11.7 | 26.9 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 14.0 | 37.9 | 33.7 | 50.4 | 43.7 | 40.5 | 20.8 |
| Vermont | 17.6 | 17.3 | 26.2 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 54.0 | 53.8 | 35.3 | 40.7 | 44.6 | 27.2 |
| Virginia | 28.6 | 23.4 | 21.7 | 49.2 | 27.8 | 63.9 | 69.5 | 61.4 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 38.8 |
| Washington | 20.0 | 21.5 | 16.3 | 30.4 | 20.9 | 60.9 | 53.5 | 60.0 | 55.0 | 57.2 | 30.7 |
| West Virginia | 25.7 | 32.8 | 18.5 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 55.7 | 60.5 | 59.2 | 54.2 | 57.3 | 34.2 |
| Wisconsin | 28.7 | 23.0 | 31.2 | 22.5 | 25.9 | 77.4 | 76.1 | 83.3 | 86.9 | 80.6 | 39.2 |
| Wyoming | 15.3 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 26.2 | 29.2 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 32.3 | 18.1 |

Table 2. Percentage of bootstrapped data sets for which the state-level attribute/policy of interest were positively correlated to estimated child Supplemented Security Income (SSI) participation rate.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **State Attribute/Policy** | **Percent Positively Correlated with Child SSI Participation Rate** |
| Percentage of state population in urbanized areas | 99.1% |
| Percentage of financially eligible children with health insurance | 96.8% |
| Medicaid automatically award if SSI awarded | 99.6% |
| Medicaid expansion | 75.6% |
| State offers child-specific supplemental security payments | 22.3% |

**FIGURES**

Figure 1. Estimated child Supplemented Security Income (SSI) participation rates from 2016 through 2019.

**Map

Description automatically generated**

Figure 2. Relationship between the estimated child Supplemented Security Income (SSI) participation rates in 2019 and the percentage of state population in urbanized areas (A) and the percentage of financially eligible children with health insurance (B).

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

Figure 3. Mean and 90% confidence intervals of child Supplemented Security Income (SSI) participation rates using bootstraps from the distribution-fitting process of the public data.

Chart

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**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS**

Supplementary Table S1. Estimated child disability prevalence (%) for financially eligible children by state, year, and survey.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **National Survey of Children’s Health** | | | | | **American Community Survey** | | | | | **Overall**  **Estimate** |
| *2016* | *2017* | *2018* | *2019* | *Average* | *2016* | *2017* | *2018* | *2019* | *Average* |
| **United States** | **15.4** | **15.6** | **15.7** | **15.1** | **15.4** | **5.6** | **5.7** | **5.7** | **5.8** | **5.7** | **10.6** |
| Alabama | 15.8 | 22.1 | 15.9 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 12.2 |
| Alaska | 12.3 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 9.4 |
| Arizona | 15.2 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 21.1 | 14.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 9.9 |
| Arkansas | 17.9 | 24.5 | 20.5 | 16.7 | 19.9 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 13.6 |
| California | 12.8 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 6.4 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.6 |
| Colorado | 16.5 | 10.2 | 19.6 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 9.6 |
| Connecticut | 16.0 | 21.1 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 11.9 |
| Delaware | 16.6 | 20.0 | 17.1 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 11.9 |
| Florida | 17.6 | 18.8 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 10.8 |
| Georgia | 15.8 | 20.3 | 12.7 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 10.6 |
| Hawaii | 8.9 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 14.3 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| Idaho | 14.5 | 16.9 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 10.2 |
| Illinois | 13.2 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 9.4 |
| Indiana | 18.3 | 19.9 | 14.9 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 12.2 |
| Iowa | 14.5 | 22.3 | 18.7 | 9.6 | 16.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 10.8 |
| Kansas | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 12.3 |
| Kentucky | 19.8 | 17.1 | 20.5 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 13.5 |
| Louisiana | 17.1 | 11.6 | 18.6 | 21.1 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 11.9 |
| Maine | 21.1 | 14.0 | 20.1 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 13.7 |
| Maryland | 18.1 | 9.2 | 15.1 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 9.8 |
| Massachusetts | 19.2 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 19.9 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 13.7 |
| Michigan | 14.7 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 12.0 |
| Minnesota | 17.1 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 11.1 | 17.2 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 11.6 |
| Mississippi | 21.4 | 21.1 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 19.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 12.7 |
| Missouri | 17.8 | 15.3 | 20.1 | 18.6 | 17.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 12.1 |
| Montana | 19.6 | 23.1 | 19.1 | 22.3 | 21.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 13.2 |
| Nebraska | 16.4 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 10.8 |
| Nevada | 11.5 | 15.9 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 9.0 |
| New Hampshire | 17.3 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 22.9 | 19.9 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 14.5 |
| New Jersey | 14.7 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 9.5 |
| New Mexico | 15.6 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 15.4 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 10.5 |
| New York | 14.1 | 14.3 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 10.1 |
| North Carolina | 13.0 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 10.6 |
| North Dakota | 14.5 | 7.4 | 12.1 | 20.4 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 8.9 |
| Ohio | 17.5 | 12.9 | 18.9 | 22.4 | 17.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 12.5 |
| Oklahoma | 18.4 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 17.9 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 12.0 |
| Oregon | 19.0 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 20.2 | 17.4 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 11.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 16.1 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 25.4 | 19.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 14.0 |
| Rhode Island | 20.3 | 11.8 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 12.3 |
| South Carolina | 19.1 | 13.4 | 16.3 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 11.4 |
| South Dakota | 10.6 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 17.8 | 14.1 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 9.2 |
| Tennessee | 18.8 | 11.9 | 18.7 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 11.4 |
| Texas | 12.3 | 17.0 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 9.5 |
| Utah | 14.4 | 6.5 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 8.5 |
| Vermont | 22.6 | 20.2 | 15.6 | 20.8 | 19.9 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 14.3 |
| Virginia | 13.5 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 8.0 | 14.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 10.0 |
| Washington | 15.7 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 110.8 | 15.2 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 10.4 |
| West Virginia | 16.7 | 13.7 | 23.2 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 12.8 |
| Wisconsin | 17.2 | 21.4 | 15.7 | 22.1 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 12.6 |
| Wyoming | 12.9 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 16.1 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 11.2 |

Supplementary Table S2. Number of financially eligible children affected by state by raising the child Supplemented Security Income participation rate up to the United States average of 38.6% and up to 50%, respectively.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Up to 38.6%** | **Up to 50%** |
| **United States** | **121,744** | **374,178** |
| Alabama | 1,846 | 8,134 |
| Alaska | 914 | 1,533 |
| Arizona | 10,508 | 18,752 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 577 |
| California | 8,403 | 33,965 |
| Colorado | 5,691 | 9,968 |
| Connecticut | 1,613 | 4,593 |
| Delaware | 118 | 1,048 |
| Florida | 0 | 6,310 |
| Georgia | 3,506 | 15,089 |
| Hawaii | 883 | 1,530 |
| Idaho | 2,222 | 4,374 |
| Illinois | 2,192 | 12,752 |
| Indiana | 6,999 | 15,649 |
| Iowa | 2,561 | 5,261 |
| Kansas | 3,712 | 7,363 |
| Kentucky | 214 | 4,898 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 1,310 |
| Maine | 649 | 1,887 |
| Maryland | 0 | 1,386 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 3,316 |
| Michigan | 3,770 | 15,547 |
| Minnesota | 4,182 | 8,860 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 3,515 |
| Missouri | 6,036 | 13,675 |
| Montana | 2,121 | 3,411 |
| Nebraska | 3,064 | 5,097 |
| Nevada | 478 | 3,259 |
| New Hampshire | 1,042 | 2,001 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 3,316 |
| New Mexico | 2,160 | 5,167 |
| New York | 0 | 1,313 |
| North Carolina | 3,920 | 14,950 |
| North Dakota | 636 | 1,138 |
| Ohio | 6,757 | 20,606 |
| Oklahoma | 4,716 | 10,766 |
| Oregon | 4,035 | 8,323 |
| Pennsylvania | 340 | 6,241 |
| Rhode Island | 54 | 493 |
| South Carolina | 3,659 | 10,139 |
| South Dakota | 404 | 1,205 |
| Tennessee | 6,942 | 15,575 |
| Texas | 1,297 | 23,141 |
| Utah | 4,344 | 7,118 |
| Vermont | 588 | 1,174 |
| Virginia | 1,692 | 6,980 |
| Washington | 4,392 | 10,537 |
| West Virginia | 1,154 | 3,490 |
| Wisconsin | 917 | 5,869 |
| Wyoming | 1,016 | 1,579 |

Supplementary Figure S1. Relationship between the disability prevalences for financially eligible children according to the American Community Survey (ACS) and the National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH).

Timeline

Description automatically generated

Supplementary Figure S2. Relationship between estimated child Supplemented Security Income (SSI) rates and state-level policies (whether Medicaid was automatically rewarded if SSI was awarded, Medicaid was expanded, children are eligible to receive State Supplementary Payments [SSP]) by year. According to two-sample t-tests, all year-policy relationships are statistically significant for the first row and insignificant for the second and third rows.

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

Supplementary Figure S3. Distribution of child Supplemented Security Income (SSI) participation rates using bootstraps generated from the distribution-fitting process of the public data tables colored by whether the state had greater than or equal to 60% of its population in urbanized areas for selected states.

Chart, surface chart

Description automatically generated