Appendix A. Robustness of the Regression Discontinuity Results

A.1. Results Using Global Polynomial Specifications for Eligibility Cutoff Analyses

There are two types of approaches to estimating regression discontinuity models: flexible global parametric models and local regression with a triangular kernel that places more weight on observations closest to the school eligibility date. In Section IV of the main text, we described the results from the school entry date analyses using the local nonparametric models. To be sure our estimates were robust to other specification choices, below we present estimates using various polynomial sizes to estimate the shape of the relationship between child maltreatment reporting and $f(d \cdot I_d)$. As can be seen by comparing the results in Table 3 to those in Appendix Table 1, our results are not sensitive to the method used to estimate the relationship between the running variable and the number of child maltreatment reports.

A.2. Results across Different Sample Bandwidths

When using local estimation techniques in a regression discontinuity setting, there are various ways of choosing the optimal bandwidth (e.g., Calonico, Cattaneo, and Titiunik 2014a,b, 2015b; Imbens and Kalyanarman, 2012). In the estimates presented in the main text, we used procedures described by Calonico, Cattaneo, and Titiunik (2014a,b, 2015b) to select the optimal bandwidth. In Appendix Figure 1, we show that our main local linear results are not sensitive to the choice of bandwidth. The same is true for other specifications.

A.3. Placebo Tests

A.4. Results Using Global Polynomial Specifications for School Calendar Analyses

As described in the main text (and in section A.1), in the main text, we presented results on analyses using local regression techniques to estimate the relationship between the number of reports and the day relative to the school start and end dates. In Appendix Table 3, we present results using various polynomial sizes in a global parametric framework instead. In these analyses, we restrict the sample to include only days within 70 days of the school start date or school end date. As can be seen by comparing the results in Table 7 to those in Appendix Table 3, our results are not sensitive to the method used to estimate the relationship between the running variable and the number of child maltreatment reports.

Appendix Table 1. Estimates of the Increase in the Number of Reports to Child Protective Services at Age 5 for Children Eligible for School at Age 5 (Relative to Those Eligible at Age 6)

	(1) Reports by All Sources	(2) Reports by Educators	(3) Reports by Other Sources
Global parametric regressions			
Linear	706***	542***	164***
	(51)	(13)	(42)
Quadratic	478***	417***	61
	(71)	(17)	(60)
Cubic	215**	331***	-116
	(93)	(22)	(79)
Quartic	257**	310***	-53
	(116)	(27)	(99)
Average Number of Reports per Relative Day	6,160	999	5,161

Notes: * denotes p<0.10, ** denotes p<0.05, and *** denotes p<0.01. Data are from restricted-use versions of the NCANDS and include information reported between 2003 and 2015. The global polynomial regressions are estimated using a polynomial in the running variable (relative date) of the size indicated.

Appendix Table 2. Counties Included in the School Calendar Analyses

School District	State	Years in the Data: First	Years in the Data: Last
Los Angeles Unified School District	CA	2006	2015
Orange County Public Schools	CA	2005	2015
San Diego	CA	2007	2015
Broward County Schools	FL	2007	2015
Duval County	FL	2007	2015
Hillsborough County Schools	FL	2008	2015
Miami Dade County Public Schools	FL	2007	2015
School District of Palm Beach County	FL	2007	2015
Gwinett	GA	2007	2015
Hawai‘i State Department of Education	HI	2007	2015
City of Chicago School District	IL	2007	2015
Boston Public Schools	MA	2008	2015
Anne Arundel County	MD	2007	2015
Baltimore County*	MD	2008	2015
Montgomery County	MD	2007	2015
Prince George's County	MD	2007	2015
Charlotte Mecklenberg	NC	2007	2015
Wake County	NC	2007	2015
Clark County	NV	2007	2015
City School District of the City of New York	NY	2005	2015
Philadelphia	PA	2007	2015
Dallas School District	TX	2007	2015
Houston Independent School District	TX	2007	2015
Fairfax County	VA	2008	2015

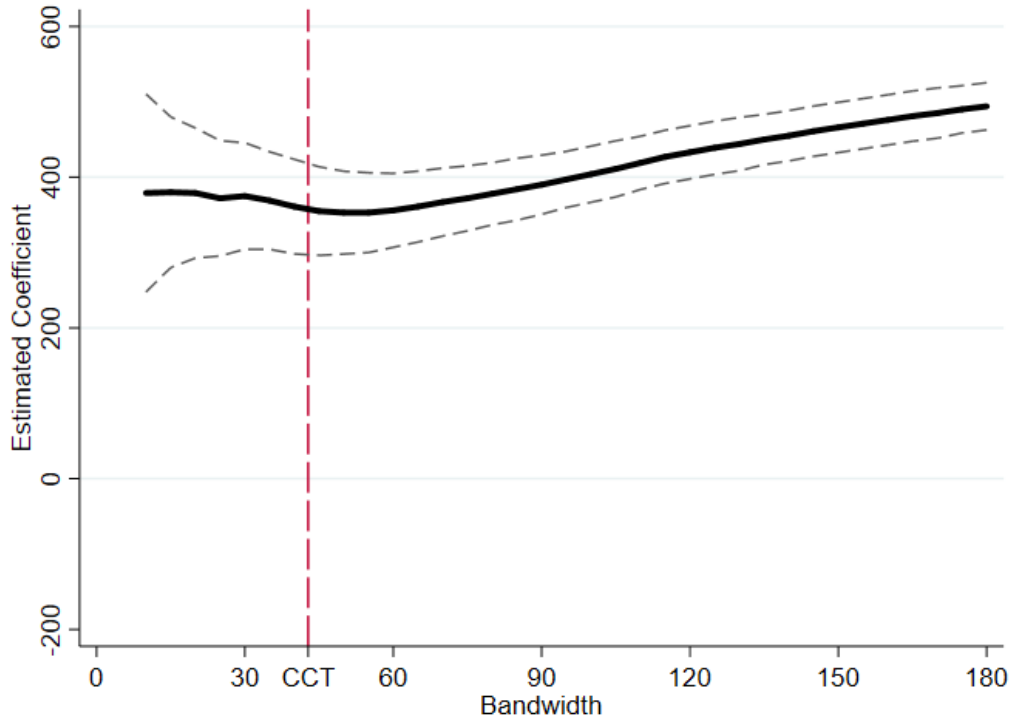
Note: Information collected from school district contracts. * includes the county only in the fall of each year, which is the only time that the school calendar dates line up for both Baltimore County and Baltimore City School Districts.

Appendix Table 3. Estimates of the Increase in the Number of Reports to Child Protective Services at the Beginning and End of the School Year in 25 Districts

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Reports by All Sources	Reports by Educators	Reports by Other Sources	Reports by All Sources	Reports by Educators	Reports by Other Sources
Global parametric regressions						
Linear	7.892***	6.108***	1.784**	11.275***	9.390***	1.885**
	(1.091)	(0.280)	(0.877)	(1.197)	(0.342)	(0.935)
Quadratic	6.791***	3.175***	3.616***	4.679***	3.798***	0.881
	(1.639)	(0.420)	(1.317)	(1.793)	(0.510)	(1.402)
Cubic	9.394***	3.327***	6.067***	4.583*	3.347***	1.236
	(2.197)	(0.563)	(1.766)	(2.394)	(0.681)	(1.871)
Quartic	9.528***	2.526***	7.001***	3.334	2.475***	0.859
	(2.772)	(0.711)	(2.228)	(3.001)	(0.853)	(2.346)
Average Number of Reports per Day Relative to Either First or Last Day of School-Year (County-Level)	19	4	15	16	2	14

Notes: * denotes p<0.10, ** denotes p<0.05, and *** denotes p<0.01. Data are from restricted-use versions of the NCANDS and include information reported between 2003 and 2015. The global polynomial regressions are estimated using a polynomial in the running variable (either date relative to the start or end of the school-year in a given county and year) of the size indicated.

Appendix Figure 1. Local Linear Estimates of the Increase in the Number of Reports to Child Protective Services for Children Age 5 by Education Professionals for Children Eligible for School at Age 5 (Relative to Those Eligible at Age 6) for Various Bandwidths



Note: The solid line plots coefficient estimates and the dashed lines trace out 95 percent confidence intervals from equation (1) estimated using a local linear model with the specified bandwidth. Data are from restricted-use versions of the NCANDS and include information reported between 2003 and 2015. The nonparametric regressions are estimated using the "robust data-driven" procedures of Calonico, Cattaneo and Titiunik (2014a; 2014b). We use a triangular kernel, robust standard errors, and their bias correction procedures.