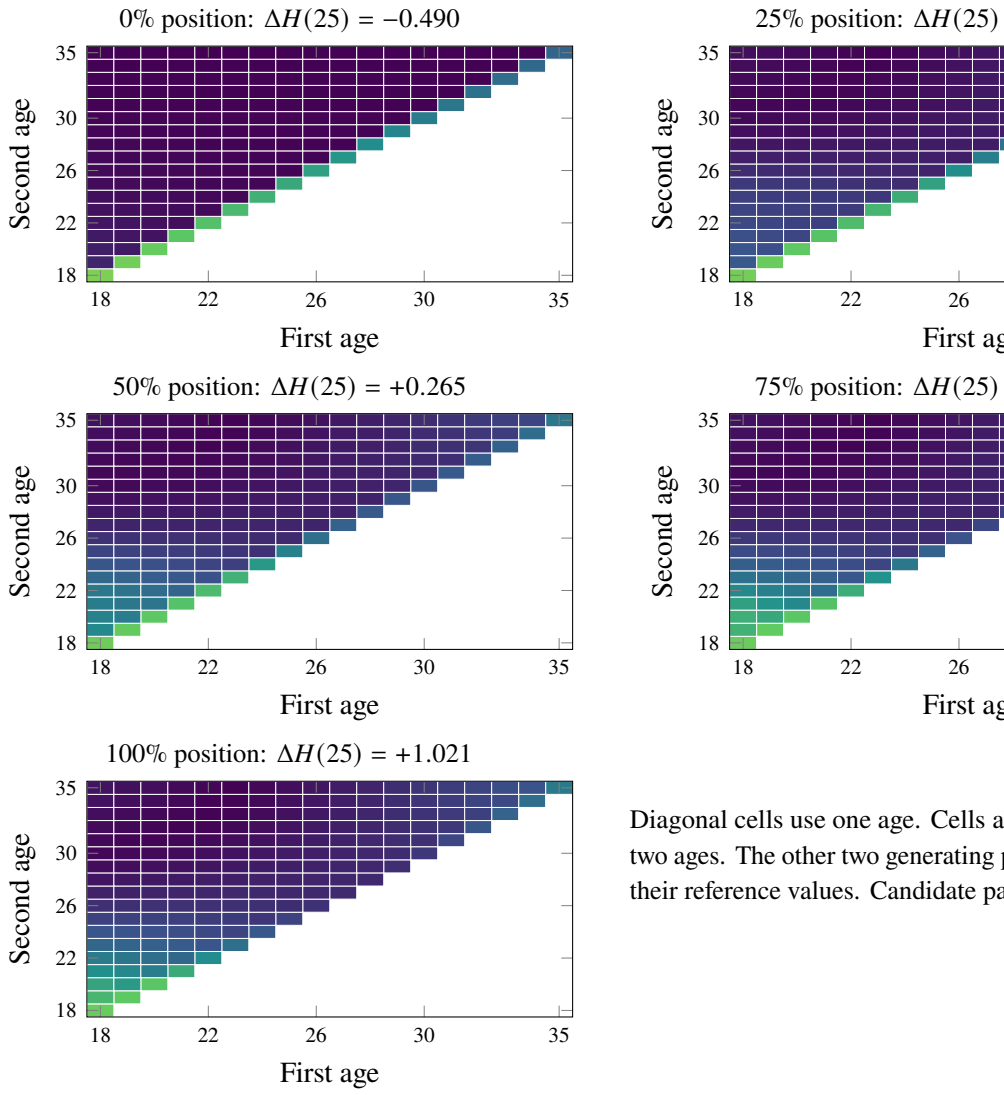
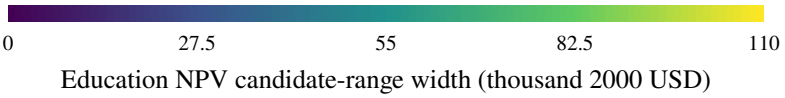
Supplementary Figure S1. All five plateau scenarios

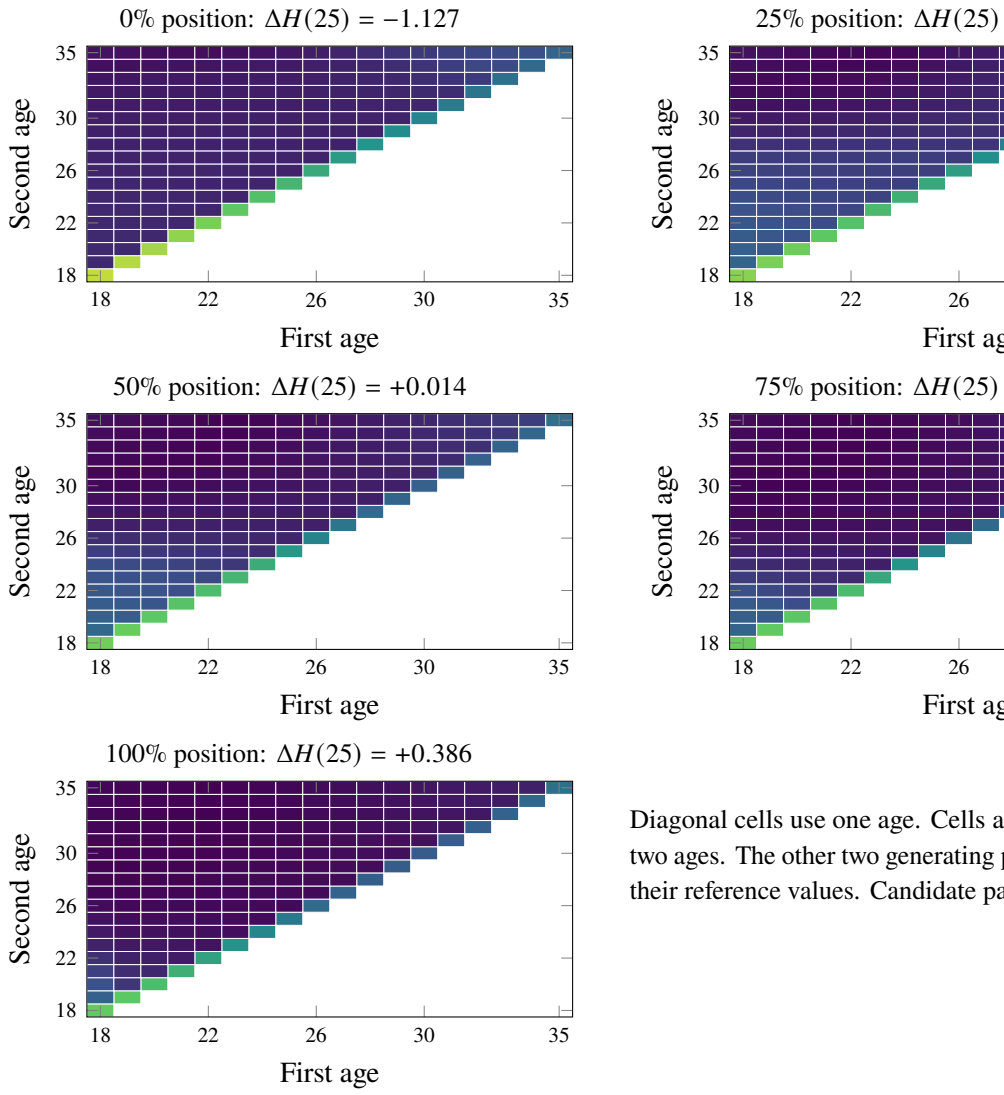


Diagonal cells use one age. Cells above the diagonal use two ages. The other two generating parameters are fixed at their reference values. Candidate parameters may all vary.



Notes: Diagonal cells represent single-age observations; upper-triangle cells represent two distinct ages. All panels use the same width scale, in thousands of 2000 dollars per person. The widths come from verified numerical candidates under the common baseline, path restrictions, and valuation rule; they are not confidence intervals or certified global bounds. Each panel fixes one generating scenario at the indicated position of its feasible single-parameter interval. The other two generating parameters remain at their reference values. All three candidate parameters may vary.

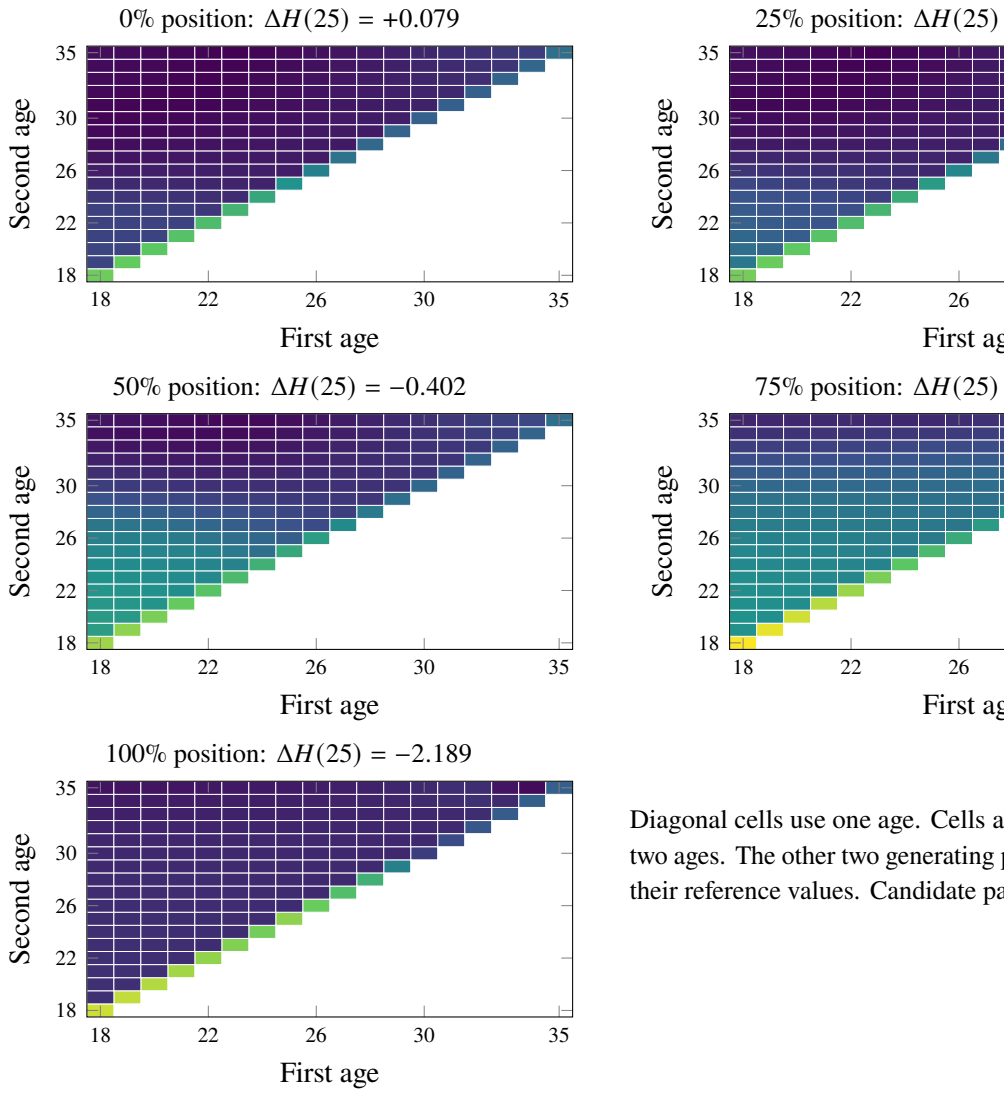
Supplementary Figure S2. All five speed scenarios



Diagonal cells use one age. Cells above the diagonal use two ages. The other two generating parameters are fixed at their reference values. Candidate parameters may all vary.

Notes: Diagonal cells represent single-age observations; upper-triangle cells represent two distinct ages. All panels use the same width scale, in thousands of 2000 dollars per person. The widths come from verified numerical candidates under the common baseline, path restrictions, and valuation rule; they are not confidence intervals or certified global bounds. Each panel fixes one generating scenario at the indicated position of its feasible single-parameter interval. The other two generating parameters remain at their reference values. All three candidate parameters may vary.

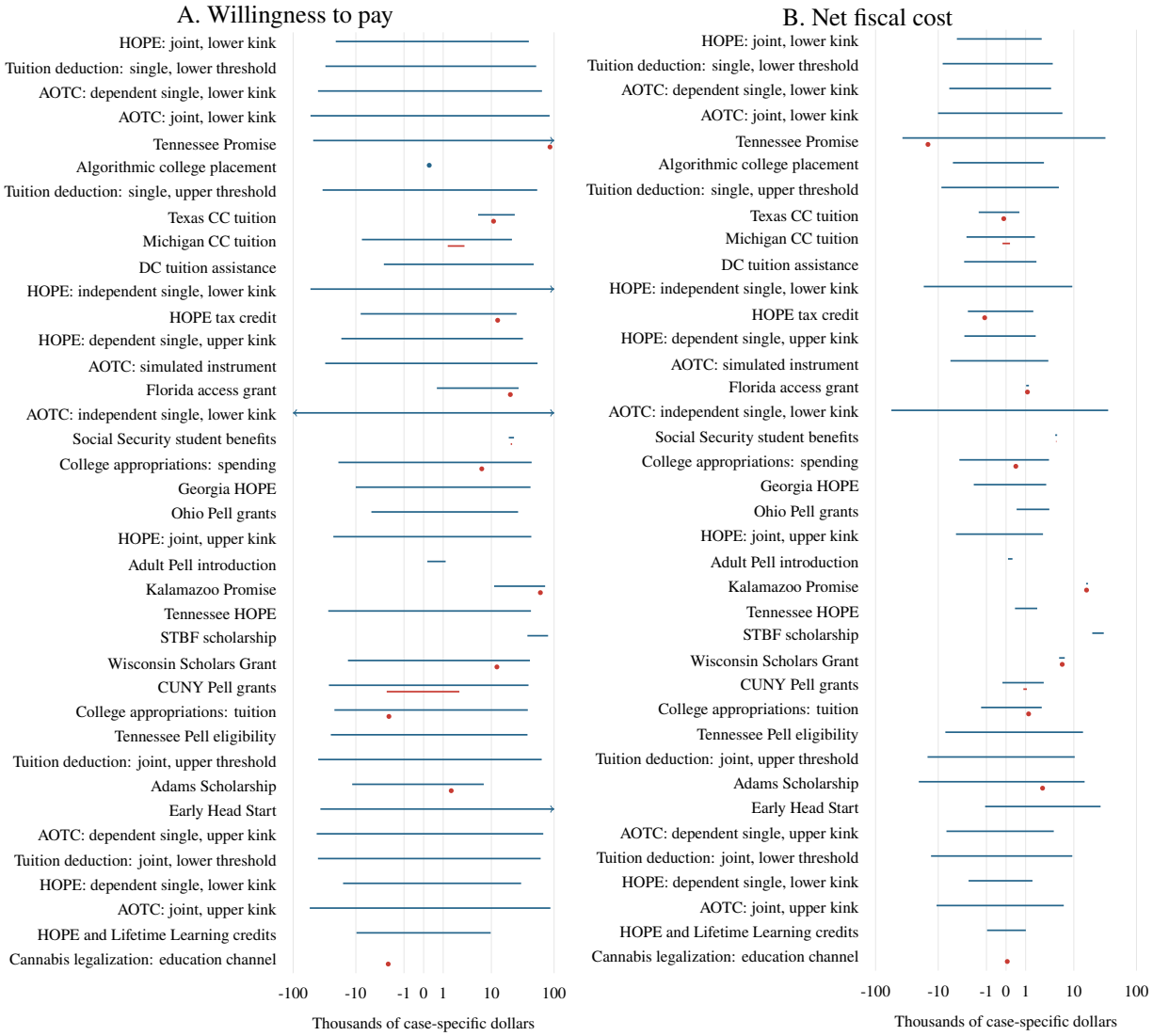
Supplementary Figure S3. All five timing scenarios



Diagonal cells use one age. Cells above the diagonal use two ages. The other two generating parameters are fixed at their reference values. Candidate parameters may all vary.

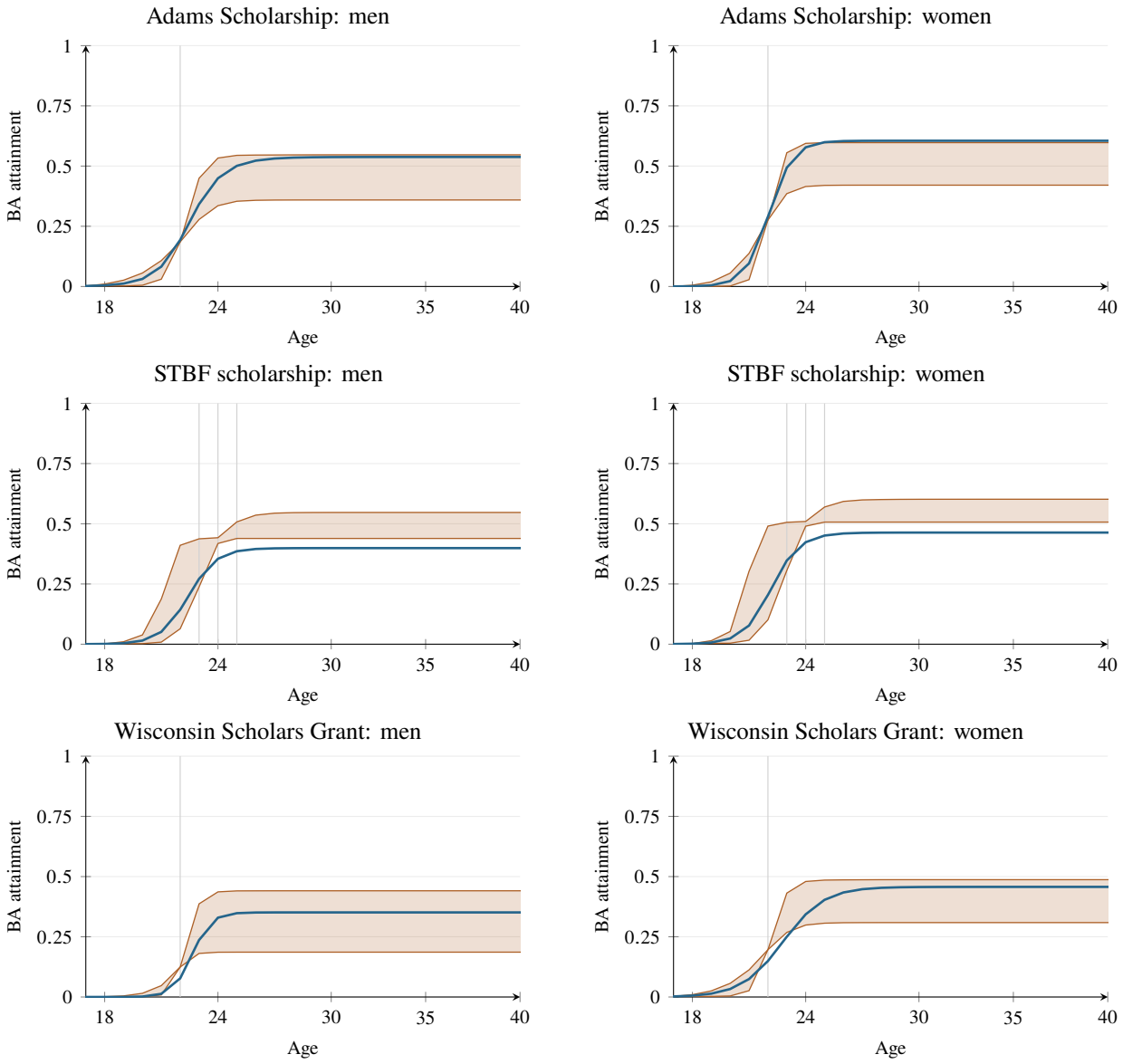
Notes: Diagonal cells represent single-age observations; upper-triangle cells represent two distinct ages. All panels use the same width scale, in thousands of 2000 dollars per person. The widths come from verified numerical candidates under the common baseline, path restrictions, and valuation rule; they are not confidence intervals or certified global bounds. Each panel fixes one generating scenario at the indicated position of its feasible single-parameter interval. The other two generating parameters remain at their reference values. All three candidate parameters may vary.

Supplementary Figure S4. Component spans across all 38 calculations



Notes: Blue denotes L2 and red denotes L3; dots mark fitted singletons. Cannabis shows only L3. The common signed-log axes truncate at ±100 thousand, with arrows marking larger values. The WTP and cost extrema can come from different paths and must not be divided to form an MVPF. Monetary years and policy units differ, so the figure compares continuations within each policy, not dollar levels across policies. The paper's component tables report the numerical spans, including their native account units.

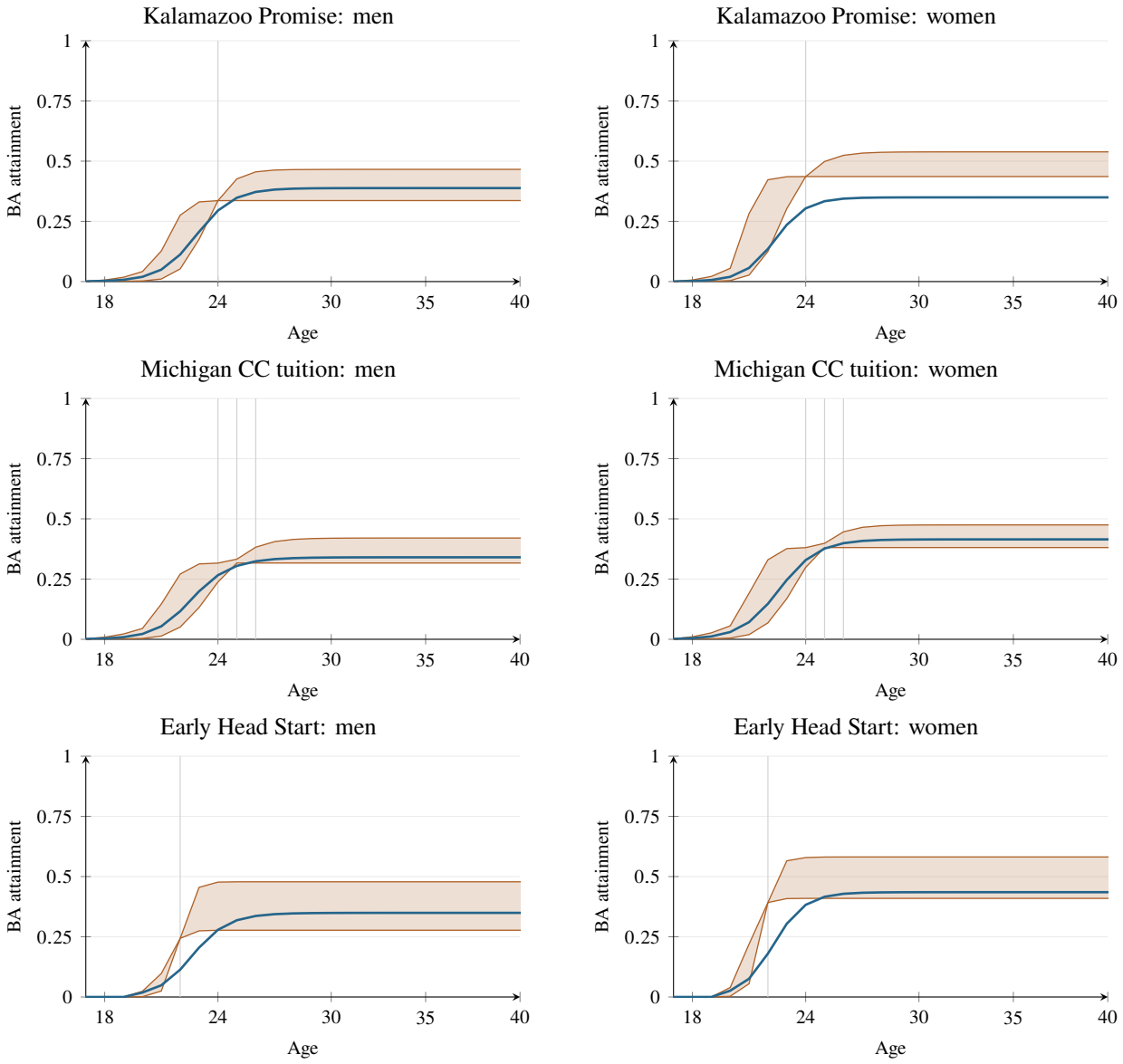
Supplementary Figure S5. Male and female degree continuations: Adams Scholarship, STBF scholarship, Wisconsin Scholars Grant



Blue: H^0 Orange: candidate H^1 envelope

Notes: Each panel matches the source study's own subgroup effect and policy-specific ACS geography, cohort weights and population definition. Orange bands are pointwise finite-candidate envelopes, not confidence bands; their edges need not form one complete path. Gray guides mark the ages entering the source moment. When several ages enter, the restriction retains component weights rather than evaluating a midpoint. Both sexes and all panels use the same axes. Curves after age 35 are extrapolations, and recent cohorts can have shorter observed support. Tennessee retains a separate auxiliary subgroup interval sensitivity; Kalamazoo reference levels are rescaled to subgroup control means. Early Head Start uses a full-population reference and the maintained zero-degree-stock approximation through age 19. Appendix G of the paper records the source estimands, population transport and valuation assumptions.

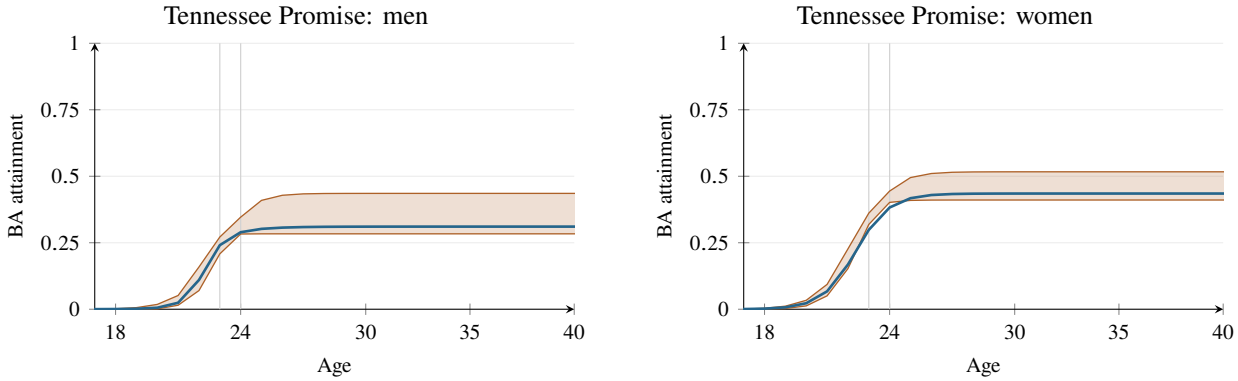
Supplementary Figure S6. Male and female degree continuations: Kalamazoo Promise, Michigan CC tuition, Early Head Start



Blue: H^0 Orange: candidate H^1 envelope

Notes: Each panel matches the source study's own subgroup effect and policy-specific ACS geography, cohort weights and population definition. Orange bands are pointwise finite-candidate envelopes, not confidence bands; their edges need not form one complete path. Gray guides mark the ages entering the source moment. When several ages enter, the restriction retains component weights rather than evaluating a midpoint. Both sexes and all panels use the same axes. Curves after age 35 are extrapolations, and recent cohorts can have shorter observed support. Tennessee retains a separate auxiliary subgroup interval sensitivity; Kalamazoo reference levels are rescaled to subgroup control means. Early Head Start uses a full-population reference and the maintained zero-degree-stock approximation through age 19. Appendix G of the paper records the source estimands, population transport and valuation assumptions.

Supplementary Figure S7. Male and female degree continuations: Tennessee Promise



Notes: Each panel matches the source study's own subgroup effect and policy-specific ACS geography, cohort weights and population definition. Orange bands are pointwise finite-candidate envelopes, not confidence bands; their edges need not form one complete path. Gray guides mark the ages entering the source moment. When several ages enter, the restriction retains component weights rather than evaluating a midpoint. Both sexes and all panels use the same axes. Curves after age 35 are extrapolations, and recent cohorts can have shorter observed support. Tennessee retains a separate auxiliary subgroup interval sensitivity; Kalamazoo reference levels are rescaled to subgroup control means. Early Head Start uses a full-population reference and the maintained zero-degree-stock approximation through age 19. Appendix G of the paper records the source estimands, population transport and valuation assumptions.