

# ONLINE APPENDIX

for “The Long-Term Effects of Cash Assistance”

by Price and Song

October 31, 2017

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## C Additional results

This appendix includes additional tables and figures for which there was not enough space in the paper.

Table C.1 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for parents. This table shows, in columns 1 and 2 of panel (a), that the effect on disability applications acts through both the SSDI and SSI programs. Treatment causes applications to increase for each program. There is also marginally significant evidence that treatment increased the rate of SSDI awards, though not of SSI awards.

We find no significant effect on marriage or death, both measured using WA DOH data. In column 6 of panel (a), we explore effects on marital breakup or divorce. This dependent variable, available only for Seattle adults who were initially married, is an indicator that takes a value of 1 if the adult was in the same relationship at the end of the experiment as the beginning, and also never appears in WA DOH divorce records.<sup>39</sup> As discussed previously, some researchers found that treatment significantly increased separations during the study period. These results, which were debated in the literature, contributed to SIME/DIME’s effects on policy. Overall, we find no significant effect on couples separating or divorcing. However, this may not indicate that the initial results faded over time: although the overall effect on separations was significantly positive, it was only insignificantly so in our sample in Seattle. Further, treatment is associated with fewer divorces, but only insignificantly so. Thus there is no clear causal story of the difference between the null marital dissolution results here and the significant results found by [Groeneveld et al. \(1983\)](#).

Finally, we can look at other margins along which earned income can adjust in panel (b). As shown in columns 1 and 2, there is no significant effect on self-employment income, likely because the overall level of such income was so low. Thus it seems unlikely that treatment had much effect on long-term entrepreneurial activities. Columns 3 through 6 show that annual earned income generally declined by several different measures, though we have limited power to find such an effect at higher levels of income.

Table C.4 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for children. No effect on any of these variables is statistically significantly different from zero. We see no significant effect on applications for, or awards of, either SSDI or SSI. There was no significant effect on either marriage or divorce, and no effect on mortality (measured with either WA DOH data or SSA data). We also see no significant effect on self-employment income (which, as for adults, was quite low on average); and no significant effect on other moments of the earned income distribution.

A variety of robustness checks are shown in Tables C.2 (for parents) and C.5 (for children). These robustness checks include all main variables from the paper. They also include “In Sample,”

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<sup>39</sup>Due to data constraints, this measure conflates two definitions of splitting up. In SIME/DIME, “marriage” was defined as cohabitation, while the WA DOH divorce records deal only with legal marriage. However, this is the best long-term data available on couples splitting up, as legal marriage data is not available during the experiment and cohabitation data is not available after it. Because of the importance of the original results on marital break-ups for policy and the subsequent debate about these results, this imperfect measure could have been an important indicator.

an indicator for whether the individual was found with our procedure; those results are comparable to results from Table A.1. First, as noted in Subsection 2.2, there is better evidence for treatment/control balance in Denver; thus the row labeled “Denver Only” restricts the sample to that site. In our baseline specification, we include a variety of controls, both to make estimates more precise and, in the case of controlling for pre-experimental earnings, to improve exogeneity. As a robustness check, regressions listed as including “No \_\_\_ Control” do not control for the given variable. Our main data source, from [Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. \(2000a,b\)](#), includes data on 9 months of pre-experimental income for all families. Additionally, [Department of Health, Education, and Welfare \(1978\)](#) includes pre-experimental income data for the previous 3 years for some families, though it is not clear why data is missing for others. “Control for Earn in All Years” includes controls for each of these four years of pre-experimental income, where that data is available. “Control for Any Pre-exp Earn” controls for the level of the pre-experimental income (only from the main 9-month interval) and a dummy for having any such income. As discussed in Subsection A.4, it is theoretically possible that treatment could affect birth rates, or propensity to change SSA records, in a way that would affect the match rate. To control for this, “No Post-Exp Births” does not use children born after the experiment began in matching; “No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Records” additionally does not use adult SSA records from after the experiment began for matching. In our baseline specification, we include individuals if we are at least 95% confident that they are correct matches; “75% Conf Sample” and “99% Conf Sample” include individuals matched to SSNs with the given different confidence level. To test whether treatment changed the hazard rate of effects, rather than simply their probability of occurrence, “Cox Model” uses a Cox proportional hazard mode—rather than OLS—for the first time that an event occurred in our sample. Finally, as noted in Footnote 15, some families were told they would receive treatment for 20 years, but in fact received a much shorter treatment. In our baseline specification, we drop these families; “Include 20-Yr Sample” includes them.

Effects for various subgroups of the population are shown in Tables C.3 (for parents) and C.6 (for children). Effects a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figures C.1 (for parents) and C.5 (for children), while effects at a given age are shown in Figures C.2 (for parents) and C.6 (for children). Average values of dependent variables a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figures C.3 (for parents) and C.7 (for children), while average values at a given age are shown in Figures C.4 (for parents) and C.8 (for children).

Table C.1: Parents, other variables

(a) Disability and vital outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dep Var	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	Married	Ever Split or Divorced	Died (WA DOH)
Treated	.0577*** (.0192)	.0308** (.0155)	.0335* (.0178)	-.0013 (.0124)	.0099 (.0275)	.0105 (.0438)	-.00544 (.028)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>							
Mean	.272	.148	.2	.0934	.196	.412	.346
Std. Dev.	.445	.355	.4	.291	.397	.492	.476
N	2280	2280	2280	2280	997	758	997
People	2280	2280	2280	2280	997	758	997
Clusters	1720	1720	1720	1720	727	488	727

(b) Income outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	.00331 (.0063)	197 (211)	-.0335** (.0152)	-.027* (.0153)	-.0219 (.0144)	-.129** (.0542)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>						
Mean	.0456	704	.579	.474	.359	9.17
Std. Dev.	.209	6686	.494	.499	.48	1.68
N	52867	52867	52867	52867	52867	52867
People	2252	2252	2252	2252	2252	2252
Clusters	1699	1699	1699	1699	1699	1699

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family.

**Table C.2: Parents, robustness checks**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Died
Usual	-.00125 (.0158)	-.0329** (.0136)	-1761** (816)	.0628*** (.0199)	.0216 (.019)	.0138 (.0196)
Denver Only	-.00734 (.0204)	-.029 (.0184)	-1765* (1003)	.056** (.0282)	.00972 (.0266)	.0275 (.0264)
No Manpower Control	.000921 (.0156)	-.0314** (.0135)	-1756** (803)	.0616*** (.0198)	.0214 (.0188)	.0155 (.0194)
No Age/Sex Control	.0036 (.016)	-.0323** (.0139)	-1535* (835)	.0693*** (.0204)	.0248 (.0191)	.0094 (.0226)
No Earnings Control	-.00219 (.0158)	-.0398*** (.0138)	-2418*** (842)	.0649*** (.0199)	.0224 (.019)	.0179 (.0197)
Control for Earn in All Years	.0000964 (.0162)	-.0373*** (.014)	-1853** (844)	.0509** (.0206)	.0128 (.0196)	.0065 (.0202)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	-.00116 (.0158)	-.033** (.0136)	-1763** (817)	.0628*** (.0199)	.0216 (.019)	.0138 (.0196)
No Post-Exp Births	-.00031 (.0151)	-.0192 (.0172)	-1612* (959)	.0412* (.0233)	.00331 (.0222)	-.0126 (.0236)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	.000398 (.0141)	-.02 (.0183)	-1914* (1003)	.0511** (.0248)	.00921 (.0236)	-.00424 (.0256)
75% Conf Sample	-.00463 (.0159)	-.0286** (.0132)	-1514* (798)	.0615*** (.0195)	.0231 (.0186)	.0129 (.0191)
99% Conf Sample	-.00431 (.0155)	-.0303** (.014)	-1598* (843)	.0616*** (.0205)	.0154 (.0195)	.0137 (.0202)
Cox Model				.255*** (.0842)	.0863 (.0933)	.0538 (.0732)
Include 20-Yr Sample	.000286 (.0154)	-.0313** (.0133)	-1833** (799)	.0615*** (.0195)	.0236 (.0185)	.00798 (.0193)

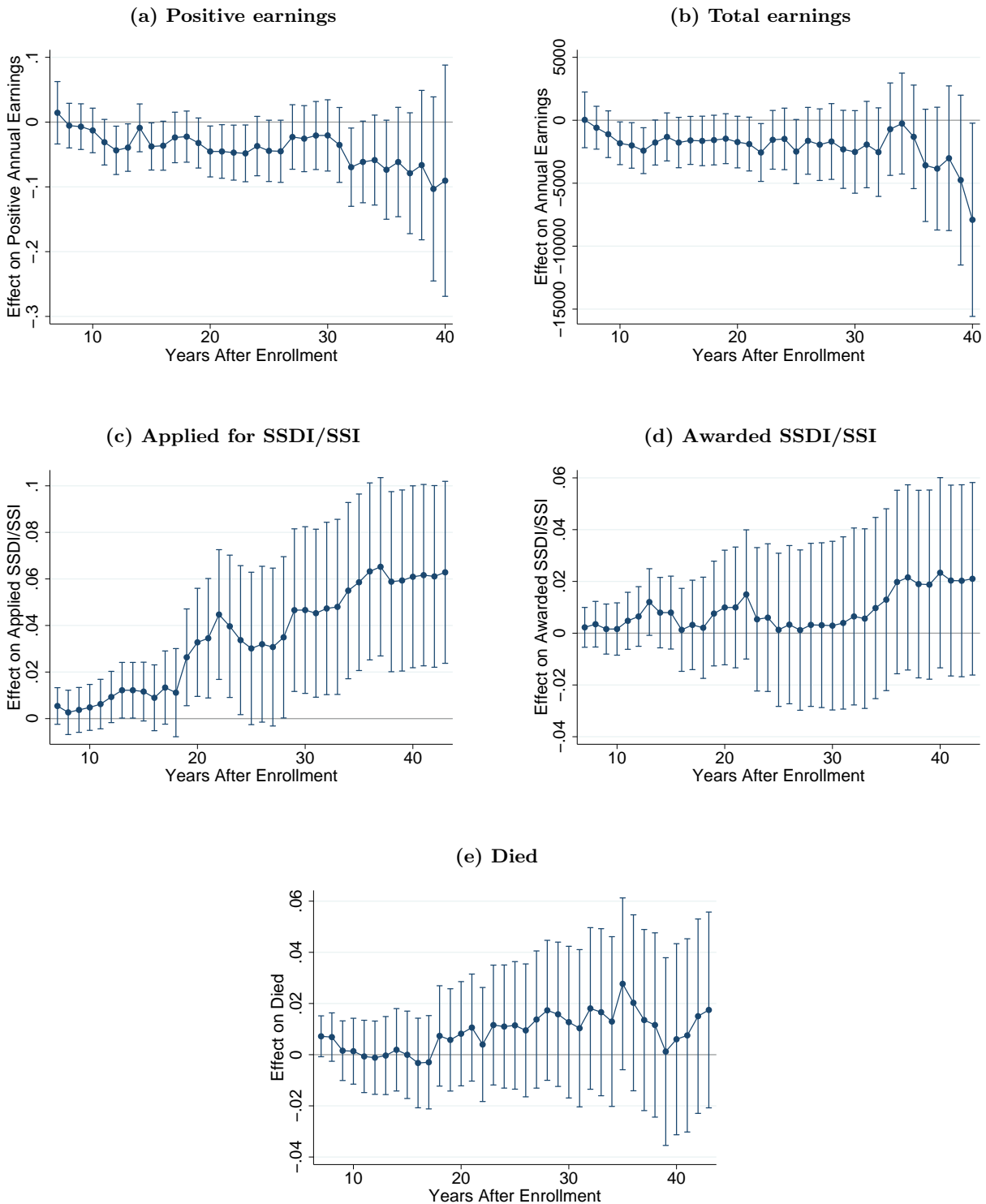
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, with the methodology given by the row. Regressions listed as including “No \_\_\_ Control” do not control for the given variable. “Control for Earn in All Years” includes controls for four years of pre-experimental income, where that data is available. “Control for Any Pre-exp Earn” controls for the level of pre-experimental income and a dummy for having any such income. “No Post-Exp Births” does not use children born after the experiment began in matching; “No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Records” additionally does not use adult SSA records from after the experiment began for matching. “75% Conf Sample” and “99% Conf Sample” include individuals matched to SSNs with the given confidence level, rather than the standard 95%. “Cox Model” uses a Cox proportional hazard model rather than OLS for the first time that an event occurred. “Include 20-Yr Sample” does not drop families who were told they would receive financial treatment for 20 years.

**Table C.3: Parents, effects within subgroups**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Died
All	-.00125 (.0158)	-.0329** (.0136)	-1761** (816)	.0628*** (.0199)	.0216 (.019)	.0138 (.0196)
Fam Inc < \$14k	-.0402 (.0354)	.0223 (.0361)	942 (1609)	.0703 (.0515)	-.0124 (.0492)	-.0414 (.0462)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	.000592 (.0232)	-.041** (.0207)	-2942** (1270)	.0812*** (.0302)	.0518* (.0292)	.0134 (.0294)
Fam Inc \$32k +	.0146 (.0272)	-.0494** (.0202)	-1670 (1347)	.0354 (.0309)	.000887 (.0286)	.0386 (.0322)
Female	-.00774 (.0176)	-.0425** (.0188)	-2074** (922)	.0498* (.0265)	.00257 (.0252)	-.00799 (.026)
Male	.0106 (.0239)	-.0194 (.0193)	-1585 (1495)	.0807*** (.0304)	.0464 (.0289)	.0439 (.0302)
Black	-.00983 (.0251)	-.033 (.0275)	-2646* (1552)	.0655* (.0387)	.0658* (.0366)	.0227 (.0376)
White	-.00201 (.0255)	-.0512*** (.0172)	-2688** (1191)	.0712*** (.0264)	.00924 (.0254)	.0398 (.0264)
Chicano	.0208 (.0325)	.00699 (.0329)	1484 (1555)	.0408 (.0496)	-.0166 (.0469)	-.052 (.0455)
Single Parents	-.0163 (.0271)	-.0469 (.0301)	-4828*** (1715)	.0658 (.0428)	.0437 (.0399)	-.0339 (.0425)
Married Parents	.00421 (.0191)	-.0304** (.0152)	-1078 (920)	.0605*** (.0226)	.0129 (.0216)	.0246 (.0221)
2 Child Family	-.00167 (.0254)	-.0437** (.0217)	-2254* (1348)	.085** (.0336)	.0551* (.0319)	.0175 (.0329)
3 Child Family	.014 (.0278)	-.0295 (.0234)	349 (1487)	.0044 (.0371)	-.00796 (.0343)	-.0237 (.0342)
4+ Child Family	-.0271 (.0288)	-.0198 (.0273)	-2520* (1424)	.0291 (.0378)	-.0377 (.0365)	.0342 (.0409)
Denver	-.00734 (.0204)	-.029 (.0184)	-1765* (1003)	.056** (.0282)	.00972 (.0266)	.0275 (.0264)
Seattle	.0047 (.0248)	-.0365* (.0203)	-1469 (1368)	.0699** (.0279)	.0335 (.027)	-.00236 (.0293)
Age ≤ 31	-.00078 (.0225)	-.0277* (.0166)	-1447 (1037)	.0871*** (.0279)	.0384 (.0265)	.00801 (.0256)
Age 32+	-.00662 (.0216)	-.0444* (.0232)	-2130* (1193)	.0292 (.0278)	-.000938 (.0269)	.0184 (.032)

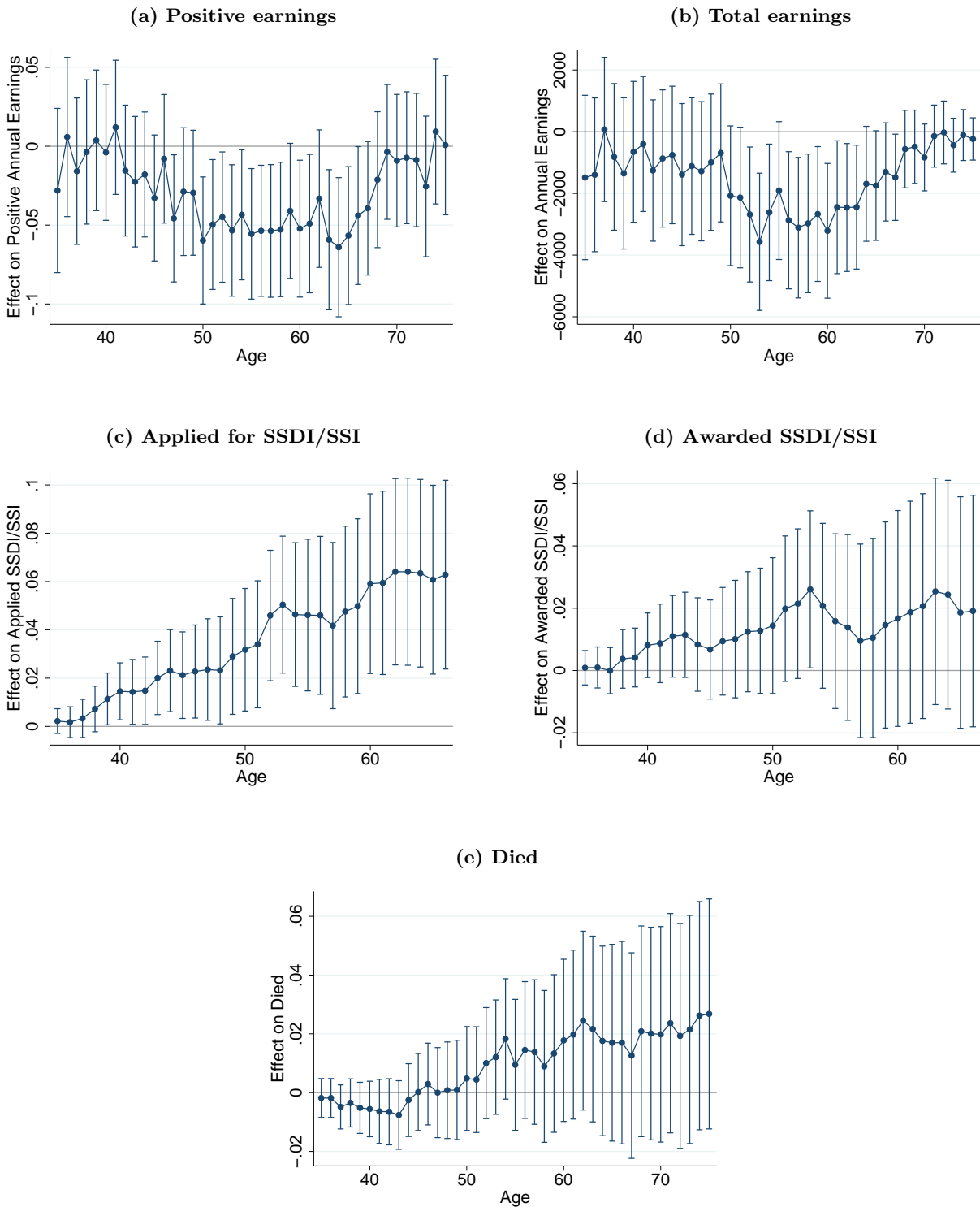
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, for the subgroup given by the row. “Fam Inc” levels are based on pre-experimental normal income categories. Marital status is based on pre-experimental data. Number of children in the family is based on all children whom it would be possible to match with our methodology. Age is counted from the start of the experiment in each site.

Figure C.1: Parents, effects by years after start of experiment



**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

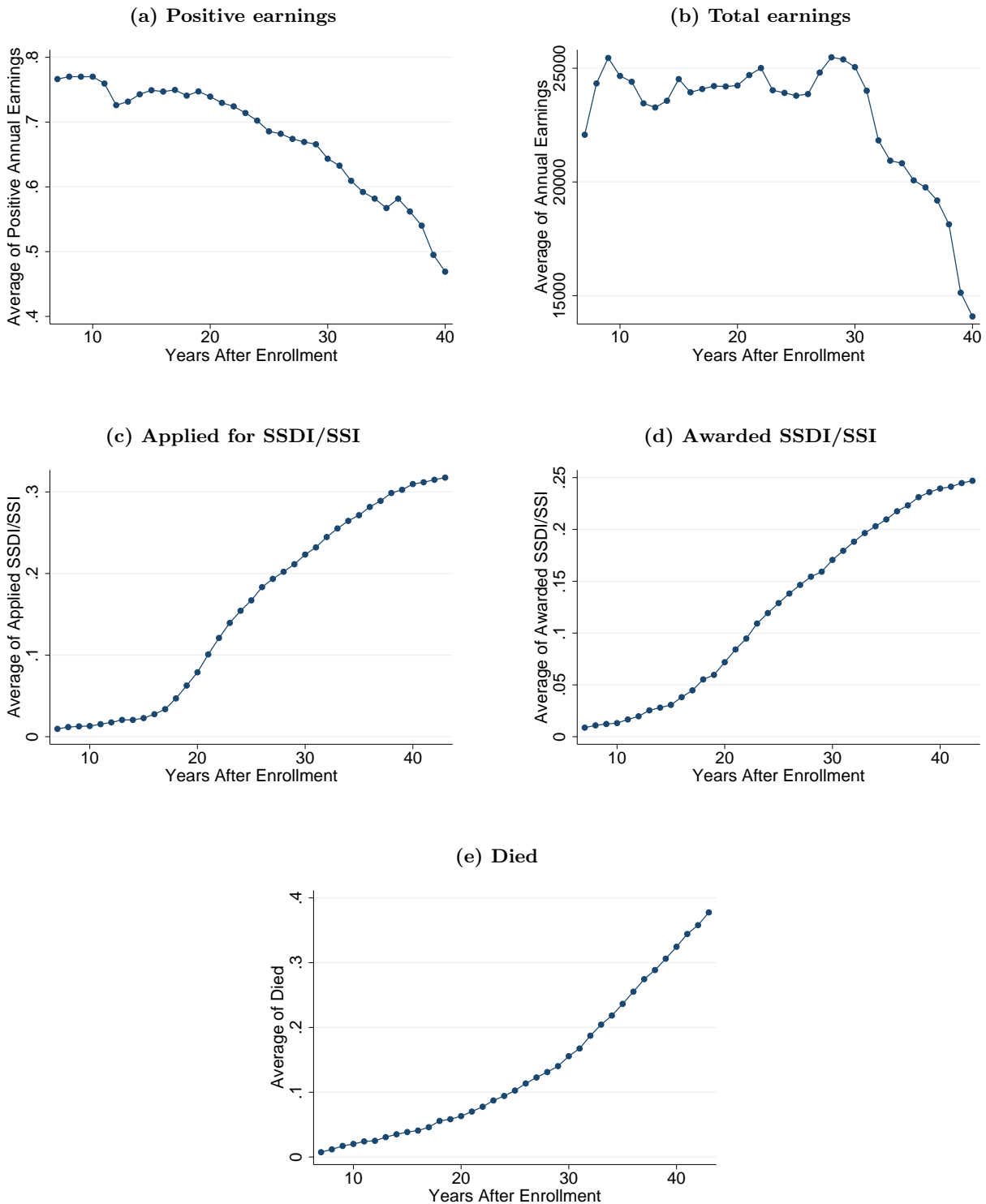
Figure C.2: Parents, effects by age



**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

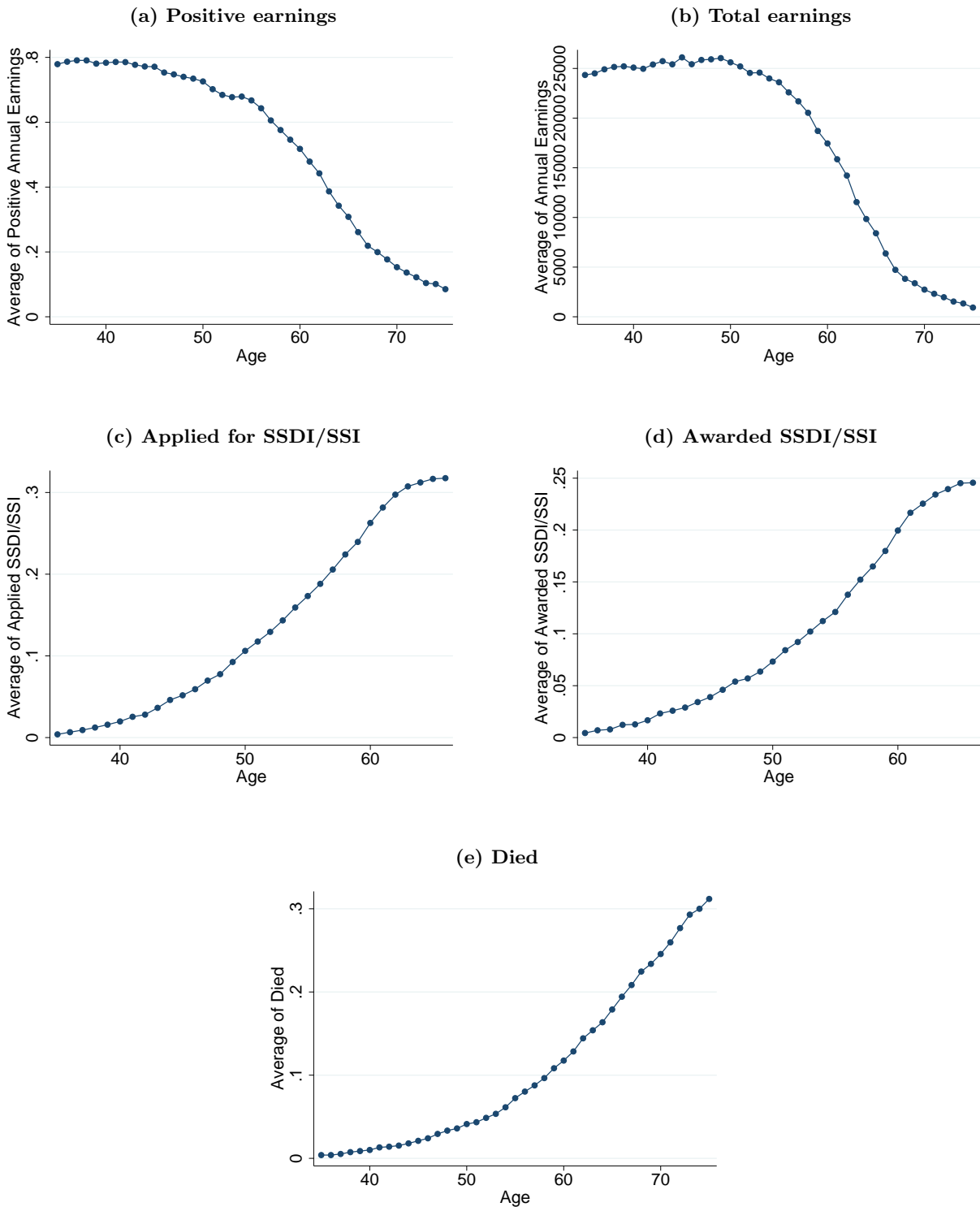


**Figure C.3: Parents, average values by years after start of experiment**



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

Figure C.4: Parents, average values by age



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

Table C.4: Children, other variables

(a) Disability and vital outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dep Var	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	Married	Divorced	Died (WA DOH)	Died
Treated	.0148 (.0112)	-.00711 (.0113)	.00729 (.00853)	-.00793 (.00653)	.0219 (.0231)	-.0148 (.0204)	.0116 (.0102)	.00724 (.00729)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>								
Mean	.184	.192	.102	.0571	.459	.247	.0629	.0728
Std. Dev.	.388	.394	.303	.232	.498	.432	.243	.26
N	5658	5658	5658	5658	2385	2385	2385	5658
People	5658	5658	5658	5658	2385	2385	2385	5658
Clusters	2101	2101	2101	2101	893	893	893	2101

(b) Income outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	.00223 (.00313)	-134 (127)	.00312 (.011)	.000385 (.0109)	-.0048 (.00996)	.00177 (.039)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>						
Mean	.041	625	.574	.438	.31	9.19
Std. Dev.	.198	8252	.495	.496	.463	1.57
N	163340	163340	163340	163340	163340	163340
People	5658	5658	5658	5658	5658	5658
Clusters	2101	2101	2101	2101	2101	2101

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family.

**Table C.5: Children, robustness checks**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI
Usual	-.00623 (.0167)	.00177 (.00872)	-356 (601)	.00537 (.0125)	.0018 (.00962)
Denver Only	-.00952 (.0221)	.00588 (.0111)	-428 (768)	-.00519 (.0159)	-.00461 (.0115)
No Manpower Control	-.0049 (.0165)	-.0000389 (.00868)	-447 (595)	.00575 (.0123)	.000677 (.00954)
No Age/Sex Control	-.0035 (.0168)	.00377 (.00885)	-272 (605)	.00304 (.0128)	-.000805 (.00988)
No Earnings Control	-.00711 (.0166)	-.000356 (.00874)	-506 (602)	.00602 (.0125)	.00146 (.00964)
Control for Earn in All Years	.00232 (.0171)	.00256 (.00888)	-213 (614)	.00274 (.0127)	.00241 (.00978)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	-.00594 (.0166)	.00166 (.00872)	-363 (601)	.00554 (.0124)	.00196 (.00963)
No Post-Exp Births	-.00232 (.0157)	.00226 (.0102)	55.9 (706)	-.00871 (.0156)	-.00274 (.0123)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	-.0105 (.0154)	-.00228 (.0115)	-510 (804)	.00589 (.0168)	-.00367 (.0132)
75% Conf Sample	-.00442 (.0163)	.000108 (.00865)	-774 (590)	.012 (.0123)	.000764 (.0096)
99% Conf Sample	-.00344 (.0169)	.000918 (.00895)	-415 (616)	.00935 (.0126)	.00153 (.00956)
Cox Model				.0148 (.0622)	.0106 (.0837)
Include 20-Yr Sample	-.00412 (.0159)	.0000804 (.00853)	-457 (590)	.00341 (.0122)	.00123 (.00934)

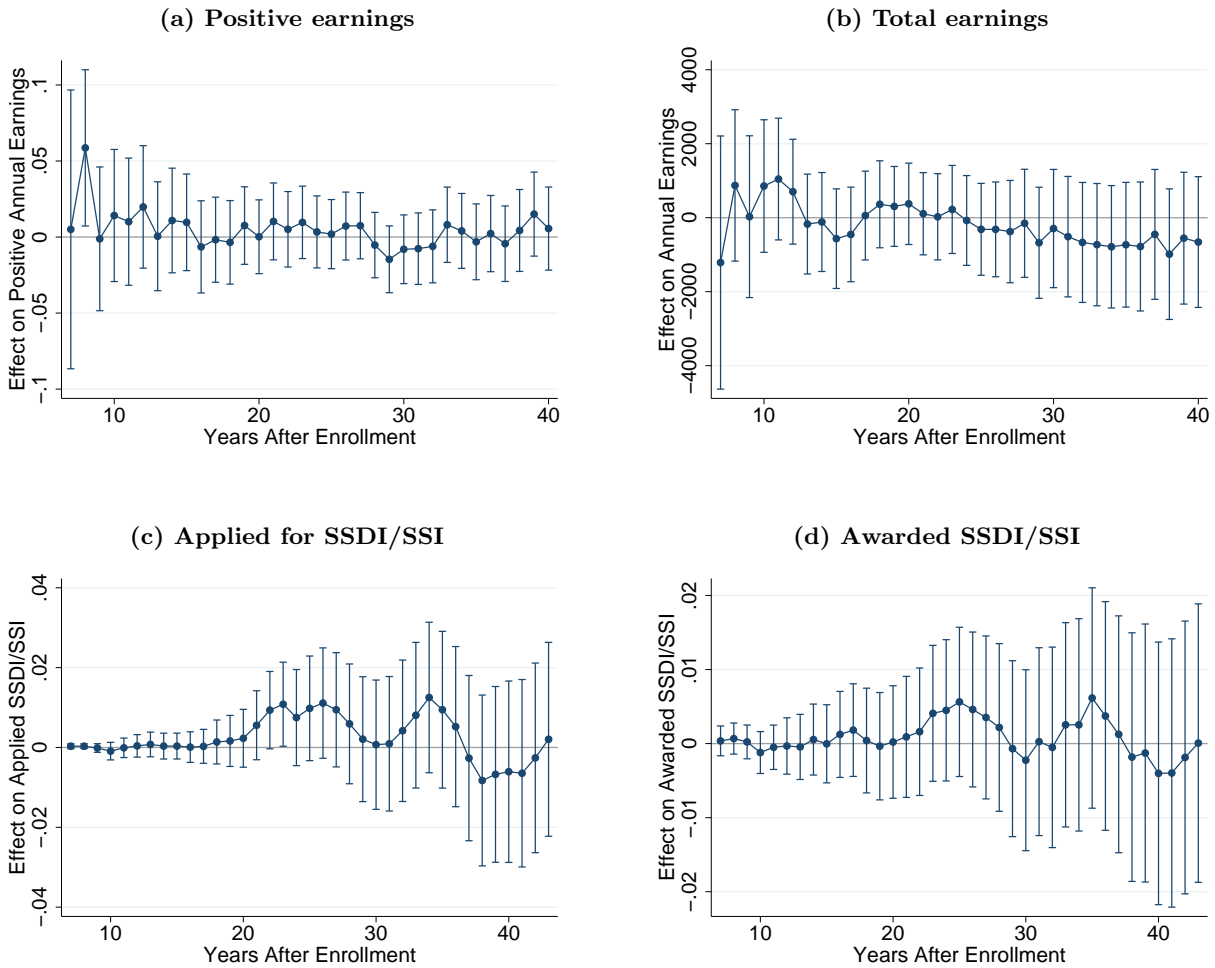
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, with the methodology given by the row. Regressions listed as including “No \_\_\_ Control” do not control for the given variable. “Control for Earn in All Years” includes controls for four years of pre-experimental income, where that data is available. “Control for Any Pre-exp Earn” controls for the level of pre-experimental income and a dummy for having any such income. “No Post-Exp Births” does not use children born after the experiment began in matching; “No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Records” additionally does not use adult SSA records from after the experiment began for matching. “75% Conf Sample” and “99% Conf Sample” include individuals matched to SSNs with the given confidence level, rather than the standard 95%. “Cox Model” uses a Cox proportional hazard model rather than OLS for the first time that an event occurred. “Include 20-Yr Sample” does not drop families who were told they would receive financial treatment for 20 years.

**Table C.6: Children, effects within subgroups**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI
All	-.00623 (.0167)	.00177 (.00872)	-356 (601)	.00537 (.0125)	.0018 (.00962)
Fam Inc < \$14k	-.00441 (.0344)	-.00378 (.02)	-197 (1063)	-.00814 (.029)	.0176 (.0222)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	-.0138 (.0245)	.00209 (.0128)	-562 (905)	.00581 (.0181)	-.000668 (.0138)
Fam Inc \$32k +	.00546 (.0303)	.005 (.0145)	-245 (1145)	.0138 (.0207)	-.00546 (.0165)
Female	-.0206 (.0194)	.0116 (.0113)	88 (704)	-.00631 (.0175)	-.00931 (.0131)
Male	.00689 (.0198)	-.00443 (.0114)	-557 (831)	.0186 (.0171)	.0128 (.0133)
Black	-.00177 (.0271)	-.00607 (.0158)	-531 (995)	.0141 (.0233)	.0211 (.0181)
White	-.007 (.026)	-.00699 (.0125)	-1549 (950)	.0237 (.0174)	.00664 (.0137)
Chicano	-.00773 (.0356)	.0345* (.0178)	2631** (1143)	-.0461* (.0261)	-.0392** (.019)
Single Parents	-.0209 (.0275)	-.0224 (.0148)	-1702* (996)	-.0109 (.0228)	.000956 (.0178)
Married Parents	.00393 (.0209)	.014 (.0107)	320 (748)	.0132 (.0147)	.00269 (.0114)
2 Child Family	-.0143 (.0287)	.0169 (.016)	467 (1173)	.0253 (.0228)	.00905 (.0167)
3 Child Family	-.00632 (.0285)	-.00774 (.0151)	-533 (1066)	.0045 (.0213)	-.00459 (.0164)
4+ Child Family	-.00782 (.0273)	.0076 (.0136)	-58.7 (886)	-.00506 (.0201)	-.00479 (.0163)
Denver	-.00952 (.0221)	.00588 (.0111)	-428 (768)	-.00519 (.0159)	-.00461 (.0115)
Seattle	-.00605 (.0253)	-.00229 (.0139)	-176 (961)	.0226 (.02)	.0111 (.0165)
Age ≤ 0	-.0209 (.0321)	-.0283 (.019)	-2855** (1379)	.03 (.0262)	-.00934 (.0191)
Age 1 - 5	-.00314 (.024)	.00987 (.0134)	-445 (917)	-.000717 (.0201)	-.00978 (.0155)
Age 6 - 10	.0164 (.0259)	.00579 (.0162)	53.5 (1050)	.00788 (.0259)	.0179 (.0189)
Age 11+	-.0142 (.0259)	.00151 (.016)	412 (1095)	-.0117 (.0259)	-.0000487 (.0218)

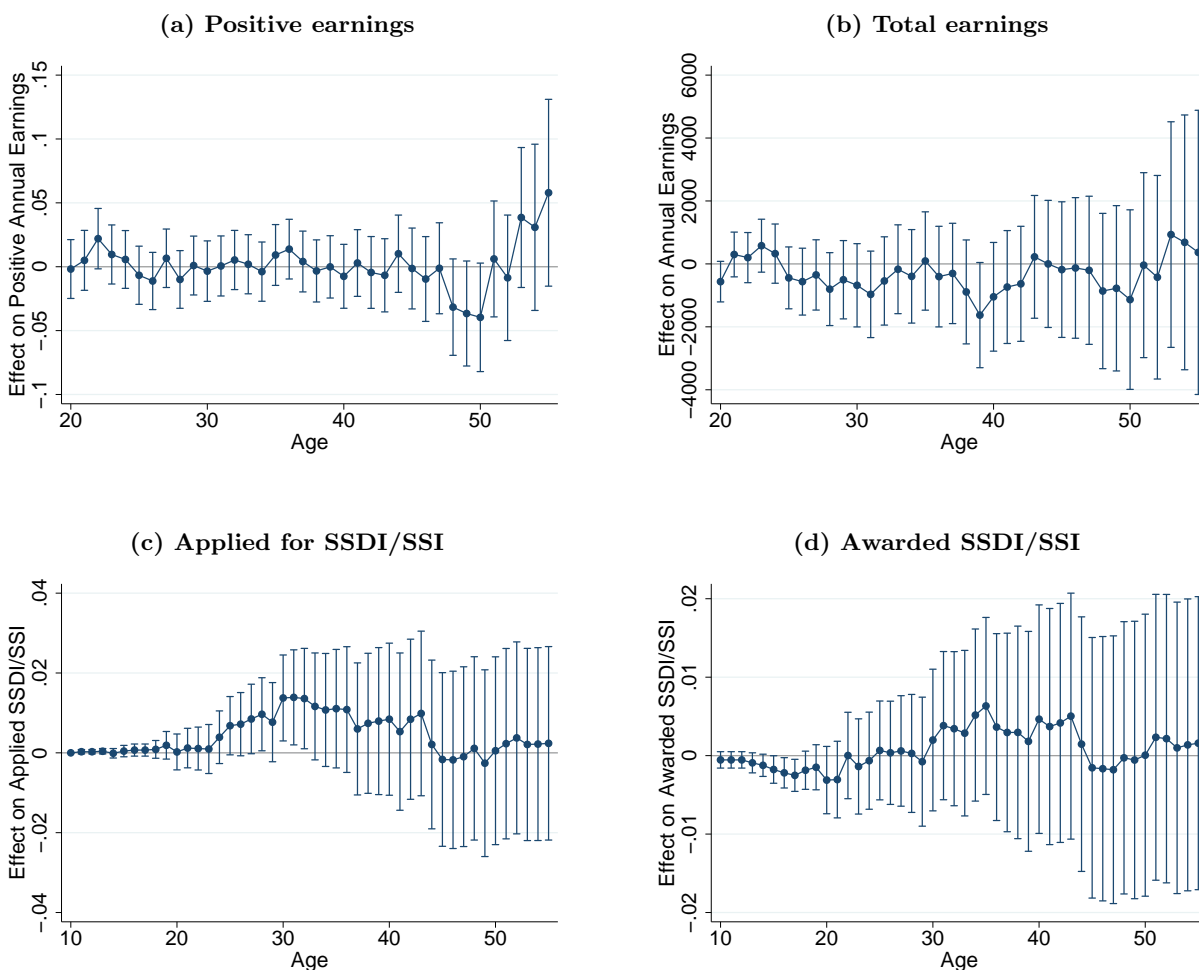
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, for the subgroup given by the row. “Fam Inc” levels are based on pre-experimental normal income categories. Marital status is based on pre-experimental data. Number of children in the family is based on all children whom it would be possible to match with our methodology. Age is counted from the start of the experiment in each site.

Figure C.5: Children, effects by years after start of experiment



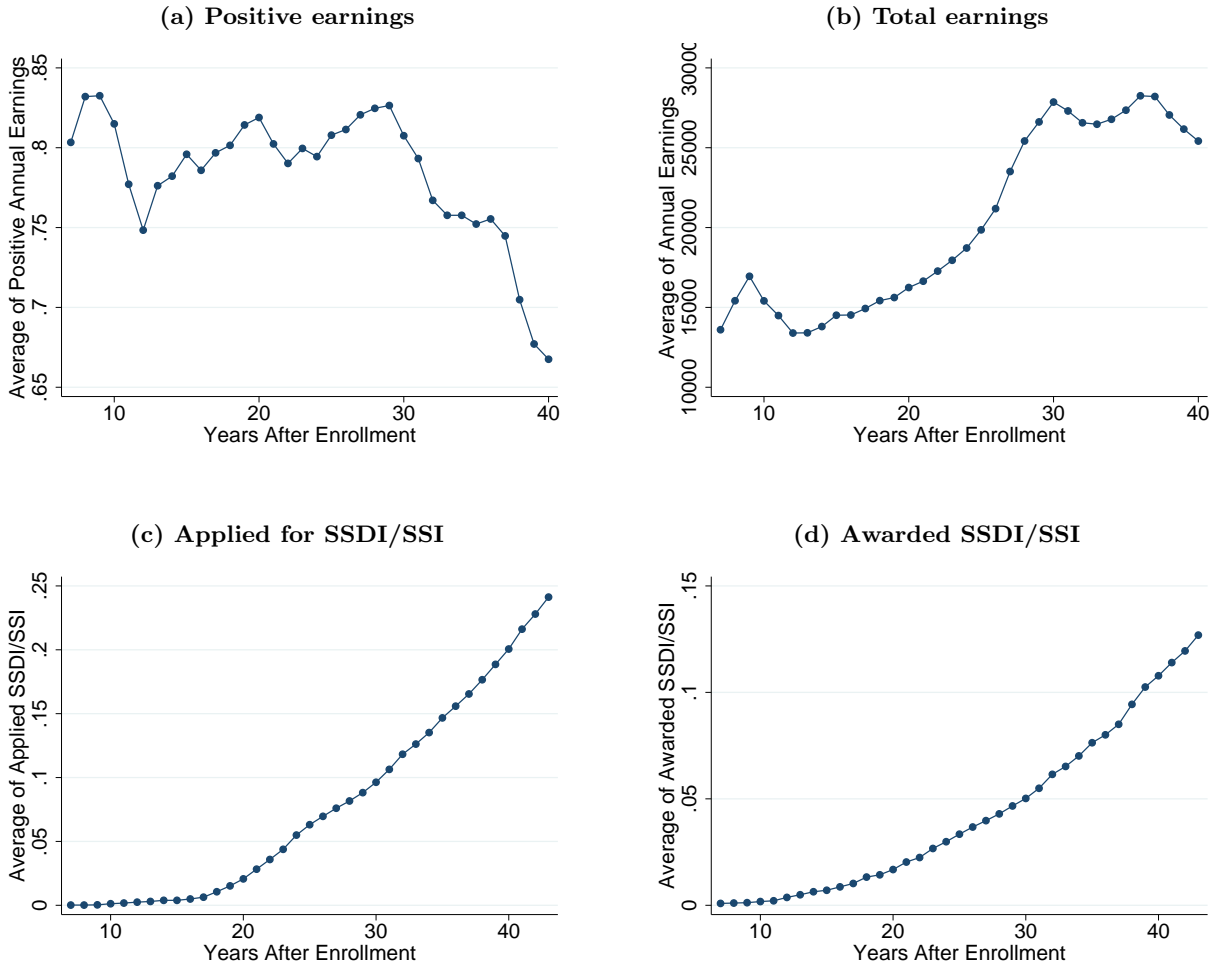
**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

Figure C.6: Children, effects by age



**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

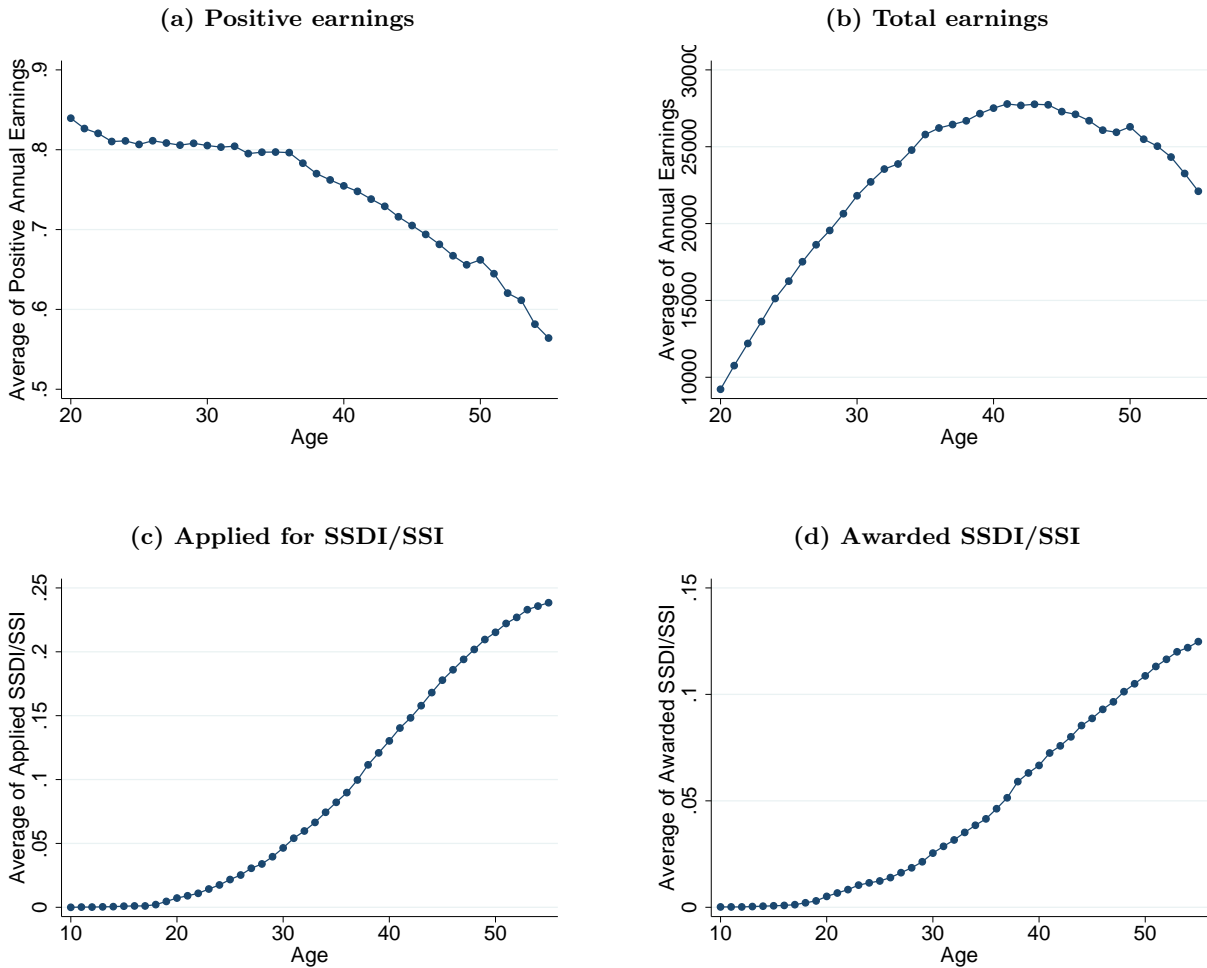
Figure C.7: Children, average values by years after start of experiment



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.



Figure C.8: Children, average values by age



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated.

## D Results from Denver only

As noted in Subsection 2.2, there is some evidence that assignment to treatment status was not random in Seattle. No such evidence exists for lack of random assignment in Denver, where randomization occurred separately, at a later date. Because of that, results in Denver are taken as a check on overall results, because they may be less affected by pre-existing differences. Of course, results in Denver may differ because of other differences between the two cities or the experimental population used in each, or due to chance. Additionally, the sample size in Denver is only about half as large as the entire sample, so measurements are less precise. For this reason, we use the full sample as the primary measure.

Results restricted to Denver appear in the tables and figures of this appendix. In general, results restricted to Denver are very similar to results for the full sample: there is evidence for treatment causing adults to apply for disability benefits and earn lower incomes, with no significant effects on children. These tables and figures are described below.

Table D.1 shows summary statistics for participants and demographically similar comparisons in Colorado. Tables D.2 and D.5 show main results for parents and children, respectively. Tables D.3 and D.6 show intensive margin results for a variety of variables. Tables D.4 and D.7 show how effects vary with different types of treatment.

We next turn to Denver matching results, comparable to results shown in Appendix A. Figure D.1 shows the results of a cross-validation exercise for the MLE procedure. Table D.8 shows the matching results, and Figure D.2 shows the correspondence between actual race (based on SIME/DIME data) and predicted race (based on last names from matched SSA data).

The remaining tables and figures are comparable to the additional results shown in Online Appendix C. Table D.9 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for parents. Table D.12 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for children.

A variety of robustness checks are shown in Tables D.10 (for parents) and D.13 (for children).

Effects for various subgroups of the population are shown in Tables D.11 (for parents) and D.14 (for children). Effects a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figures D.3 (for parents) and D.7 (for children), while effects at a given age are shown in Figures D.4 (for parents) and D.8 (for children). Average values of dependent variables a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figures D.5 (for parents) and D.9 (for children), while average values at a given age are shown in Figures D.6 (for parents) and D.10 (for children).

**Table D.1: Summary statistics based on outcome variables, Denver only**

Variable	Parents			Children		
	Sample Mean	Comp Mean	p-value	Sample Mean	Comp Mean	p-value
Positive Annual Earnings	.711	.703	0.458	.789	.8	0.098
Annual Earnings	22269	26617	0.000	21804	26908	0.000
Applied SSDI/SSI	.341	.19	0.000	.226	.145	0.000
Awarded SSDI/SSI	.257	.147	0.000	.112	.0842	0.000
Died	.356	.284	0.000	.073	.0587	0.019

**Notes:** “Sample” refers to the same SIME/DIME matched sample described in Section 3. Comparison group data (“comp mean”) is based on a random sample of individuals born in Washington (for Seattle families) and Colorado (for Denver families), with state of birth, sex, and year of birth weighted to be equal to the SIME/DIME matches. “p-value” refers to the difference in means between SIME/DIME families and the comparison group. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 3.

**Table D.2: Parents, effects on main outcomes, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Died
Treated	-.029 (.0184)	-1765* (1003)	.056** (.0282)	.00972 (.0266)	.0275 (.0264)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>					
Mean	.711	22269	.341	.257	.356
Std. Dev.	.454	23402	.474	.437	.479
N	31286	31286	1283	1283	1283
People	1276	1276	1283	1283	1283
Clusters	987	987	993	993	993

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 4.

**Table D.3: Parents, intensive margins, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Cancer	Circulatory Disorder	Musculoskeletal Disorder	Mental Disorder	Other Impairment
Condition	Alive	Earn>0	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI
Treated	-.0308* (.0166)	-1017 (974)	-.0945* (.0483)	-.000926 (.0308)	-.0139 (.0443)	-.0104 (.0543)	-.0884** (.0441)	-.0731 (.0544)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>								
Mean	.748	31342	.708	.0822	.199	.397	.205	.543
Std. Dev.	.434	22055	.455	.275	.399	.49	.405	.499
N	29631	22229	438	438	438	438	438	438
People	1268	1205	438	438	438	438	438	438
Clusters	983	943	390	390	390	390	390	390

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Dependent variables in columns 4 to 8 are indicators for whether the individual ever applied for disability benefits on the basis of the listed impairment. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Observations are only included if they fit the condition listed. “Alive” indicates that the individual is not listed as having died in SSA records by the given year; “Earn> 0” indicates that the individual earned positive income in the given year; and “Applied SSDI/SSI” indicates that the individual ever applied for disability benefits. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 5.

**Table D.4: Parents, different treatments, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Died
Treated	-.0285 (.0186)	-1818* (1006)	.0538* (.0283)	.005 (.0266)	.0248 (.0265)
5-Year Trtmnt	.00188 (.023)	299 (1282)	.119*** (.0376)	.0743** (.0347)	.0236 (.0347)
Guar Level	-1.03e - 06 (3.72e-06)	.11 (.187)	1.79e - 06 (5.80e-06)	9.84e - 06* (5.51e-06)	5.92e - 06 (5.03e-06)
Tax Rate, \$0	.0625 (.132)	-472 (7366)	-.133 (.22)	-.237 (.202)	-.181 (.203)
Tax Decline?	-.00783 (.0316)	-595 (1646)	.0642 (.0493)	.0549 (.0464)	.027 (.0462)
Manpower	.0161 (.0179)	1395 (990)	-.0279 (.0283)	-.0314 (.0268)	.00936 (.0258)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>					
Mean	.711	22269	.341	.257	.356
Std. Dev.	.454	23402	.474	.437	.479
N	31286	31286	1283	1283	1283
People	1276	1276	1283	1283	1283
Clusters	987	987	993	993	993

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variables are variations on possible treatments. “5-Year Trtmnt” is an indicator for being in the treatment for 5 years, as opposed to 3 years. “Guar Level” is the guaranteed income the family received if there was no outside income. “Tax Rate, \$0” is the marginal tax rate on the first dollar of outside income during treatment. “Tax Decline?” is an indicator for whether the tax rate declines as the family gets more outside income. “5-Year Trtmnt,” “Guar Level,” “Tax Rate, \$0,” and “Tax Decline?” variables are all demeaned, so the coefficient on treatment status is evaluated for the average type of financial treatment. “Manpower” is an indicator for being in the manpower treatment, which can include job counseling and educational subsidies. Each regression also includes a dummy variable for treatment status. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 6.

**Table D.5: Children, effects on main outcomes, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI
Treated	.00588 (.0111)	-428 (768)	-.00519 (.0159)	-.00461 (.0115)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>				
Mean	.789	21804	.226	.112
Std. Dev.	.408	23297	.419	.315
N	92789	92789	3273	3273
People	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208

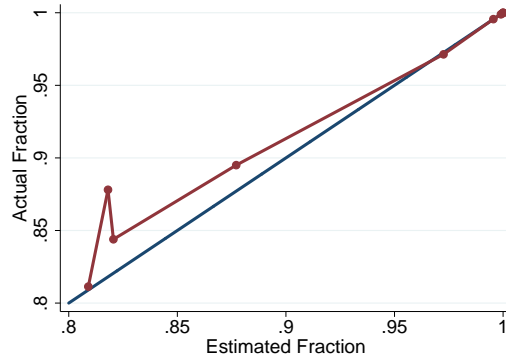
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 7.

Table D.6: Children, intensive margins, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Cancer	Circulatory Disorder	Musculoskeletal Disorder	Mental Disorder	Other Impairment
Condition	Alive	Earn>0	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI	Applied SSDI/SSI
Treated	.00978 (.0102)	-627 (729)	-.0104 (.0402)	.0137 (.0172)	-.0062 (.023)	-.0178 (.0394)	.00692 (.0408)	.00255 (.0401)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>								
Mean	.811	27646	.479	.054	.0796	.363	.433	.574
Std. Dev.	.391	22949	.5	.226	.271	.481	.496	.495
N	90088	73181	741	741	741	741	741	741
People	3261	3220	741	741	741	741	741	741
Clusters	1208	1207	531	531	531	531	531	531

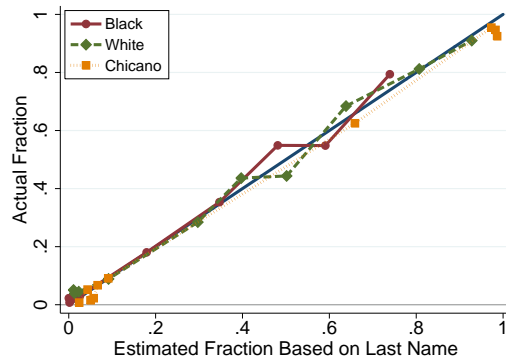
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Dependent variables in columns 4 to 8 are indicators for whether the individual ever applied for disability benefits on the basis of the listed impairment. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Observations are only included if they fit the condition listed. “Alive” indicates that the individual is not listed as having died in SSA records by the given year; “Earn> 0” indicates that the individual earned positive income in the given year; and “Applied SSDI/SSI” indicates that the individual ever applied for disability benefits. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 8.

Figure D.1: Cross-validation of MLE predictions, Denver only



**Notes:** Families are randomized into two groups; MLE parameters are estimated with one group and probability of being in the non-placebo sample (i.e., matched with correct birthday rather than birthday plus an offset) is assigned to the other group based on these parameters. There may be multiple observations per person if one person is matched with multiple strategies (for example, using data from both the father and mother). Only observations with at least 75% chance of being from SIME/DIME are included. Observations are placed into deciles by probability of being in the sample; within each decile, average estimated probability of being in sample and fraction actually in sample are recorded. In this sample, the coefficient (and standard error) in a regression of actual fraction on estimated fraction is 0.830 (0.065). Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure A.1.

Figure D.2: Correspondence between SSA and MLE data, Denver only



**Notes:** Estimated fractions are based on the assumption that, within each race  $R$ , participants are drawn randomly from the general population. Based on that assumption, for an individual with name  $N$ , the estimated probability of being of a given race  $R$  is  $\mathbf{P}(R|N) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(N|R)\mathbf{P}(R)}{\sum_r \mathbf{P}(N|\text{race}=r)\mathbf{P}(\text{race}=r)}$ , where, for any name  $n$  and race  $r$ ,  $\mathbf{P}(n|r)$  is based on Census 2000 data on last names and race (black, white, or Hispanic), while  $\mathbf{P}(r)$  is based on racial composition of the matched SIME/DIME sample (black, white, or Chicano). Only adults are considered. Coefficients (and standard errors) in a regression of actual fraction against estimated fraction are 1.000 (0.038) for black adults, 0.970 (0.026) for white adults, and 0.970 (0.015) for Chicano adults. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure A.2.



**Table D.7: Children, different treatments, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI
Treated	.00584 (.0111)	-425 (767)	-.00435 (.0161)	-.00382 (.0116)
5-Year Trtmnt	-.0429*** (.0142)	-1536* (897)	.0377* (.0211)	.0321** (.0147)
Guar Level	1.37e-06 (2.26e-06)	.0154 (.148)	-2.44e-06 (3.36e-06)	-1.43e-06 (2.20e-06)
Tax Rate, \$0	.0107 (.0902)	-2246 (5712)	.0567 (.128)	.0608 (.0858)
Tax Decline?	.00724 (.0202)	721 (1230)	.0142 (.0295)	.0331 (.0206)
Manpower	-.012 (.0108)	-296 (745)	.0128 (.016)	-.00286 (.0116)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>				
Mean	.789	21804	.226	.112
Std. Dev.	.408	23297	.419	.315
N	92789	92789	3273	3273
People	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variables are variations on possible treatments. “5-Year Trtmnt” is an indicator for being in the treatment for 5 years, as opposed to 3 years. “Guar Level” is the guaranteed income the family received if there was no outside income. “Tax Rate, \$0” is the marginal tax rate on the first dollar of outside income during treatment. “Tax Decline?” is an indicator for whether the tax rate declines as the family gets more outside income. “5-Year Trtmnt,” “Guar Level,” “Tax Rate, \$0,” and “Tax Decline?” variables are all demeaned, so the coefficient on treatment status is evaluated for the average type of financial treatment. “Manpower” is an indicator for being in the manpower treatment, which can include job counseling and educational subsidies. Each regression also includes a dummy variable for treatment status. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 9.

**Table D.8: Parents, effect on match rate, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)
<b>Sample</b>	<b>Parents</b>	<b>Children</b>
Treated	-.00734 (.0204)	-.00952 (.0221)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>		
Mean	.446	.607
Std. Dev.	.497	.488
N	2937	5416
People	2937	5416
Clusters	1921	1886

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. The dependent variable is an indicator for the individual being matched to an SSN with at least 95% certainty. There is one observation per child or parent in any IME family with at least two children. Results are shown separately for children and parents. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table A.1.

Table D.9: Parents, other variables, Denver only

(a) Disability and vital outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dep Var	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI
Treated	.0623** (.027)	.0358 (.0224)	.0265 (.0251)	-.00371 (.0168)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>				
Mean	.291	.173	.21	.0951
Std. Dev.	.454	.378	.407	.293
N	1283	1283	1283	1283
People	1283	1283	1283	1283
Clusters	993	993	993	993

(b) Income outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	-.0019 (.00782)	-58.7 (170)	-.0383* (.0205)	-.0269 (.0202)	-.0172 (.0184)	-.128* (.0716)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>						
Mean	.0423	517	.576	.464	.339	9.13
Std. Dev.	.201	4682	.494	.499	.474	1.65
N	31286	31286	31286	31286	31286	31286
People	1276	1276	1276	1276	1276	1276
Clusters	987	987	987	987	987	987

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.1.

**Table D.10: Parents, robustness checks, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Died
Usual	-.00734 (.0204)	-.029 (.0184)	-1765* (1003)	.056** (.0282)	.00972 (.0266)	.0275 (.0264)
No Manpower Control	-.00701 (.0203)	-.0278 (.0185)	-1653* (999)	.0535* (.0281)	.00738 (.0265)	.0282 (.0263)
No Age/Sex Control	-.00233 (.0207)	-.0272 (.019)	-1623 (1033)	.0605** (.0286)	.011 (.0266)	.0237 (.0303)
No Earnings Control	-.00744 (.0204)	-.0314* (.0186)	-2010* (1034)	.0582** (.0283)	.0107 (.0266)	.0301 (.0266)
Control for Earn in All Years	-.0066 (.021)	-.0285 (.0191)	-1666 (1032)	.0463 (.029)	.00356 (.0274)	.0236 (.0274)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	-.00701 (.0204)	-.0296 (.0184)	-1746* (1001)	.0559** (.0282)	.00908 (.0265)	.0263 (.0263)
No Post-Exp Births	-.0171 (.0197)	-.00472 (.0234)	-2194* (1185)	.0258 (.0327)	-.0208 (.0311)	-.00363 (.0315)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	-.0159 (.0185)	-.00904 (.0253)	-2589** (1235)	.0379 (.0354)	-.0163 (.0332)	.0109 (.0341)
75% Conf Sample	-.0166 (.0206)	-.0205 (.0177)	-1262 (971)	.0508* (.0274)	.0105 (.0258)	.0232 (.0255)
99% Conf Sample	-.0126 (.02)	-.0268 (.0192)	-1731* (1043)	.0598** (.0293)	.00338 (.0276)	.0352 (.0274)
Cox Model				.222** (.113)	.039 (.125)	.118 (.103)
Include 20-Yr Sample	-.00357 (.0196)	-.0266 (.0177)	-1940** (974)	.0551** (.0271)	.0152 (.0253)	.0165 (.0258)

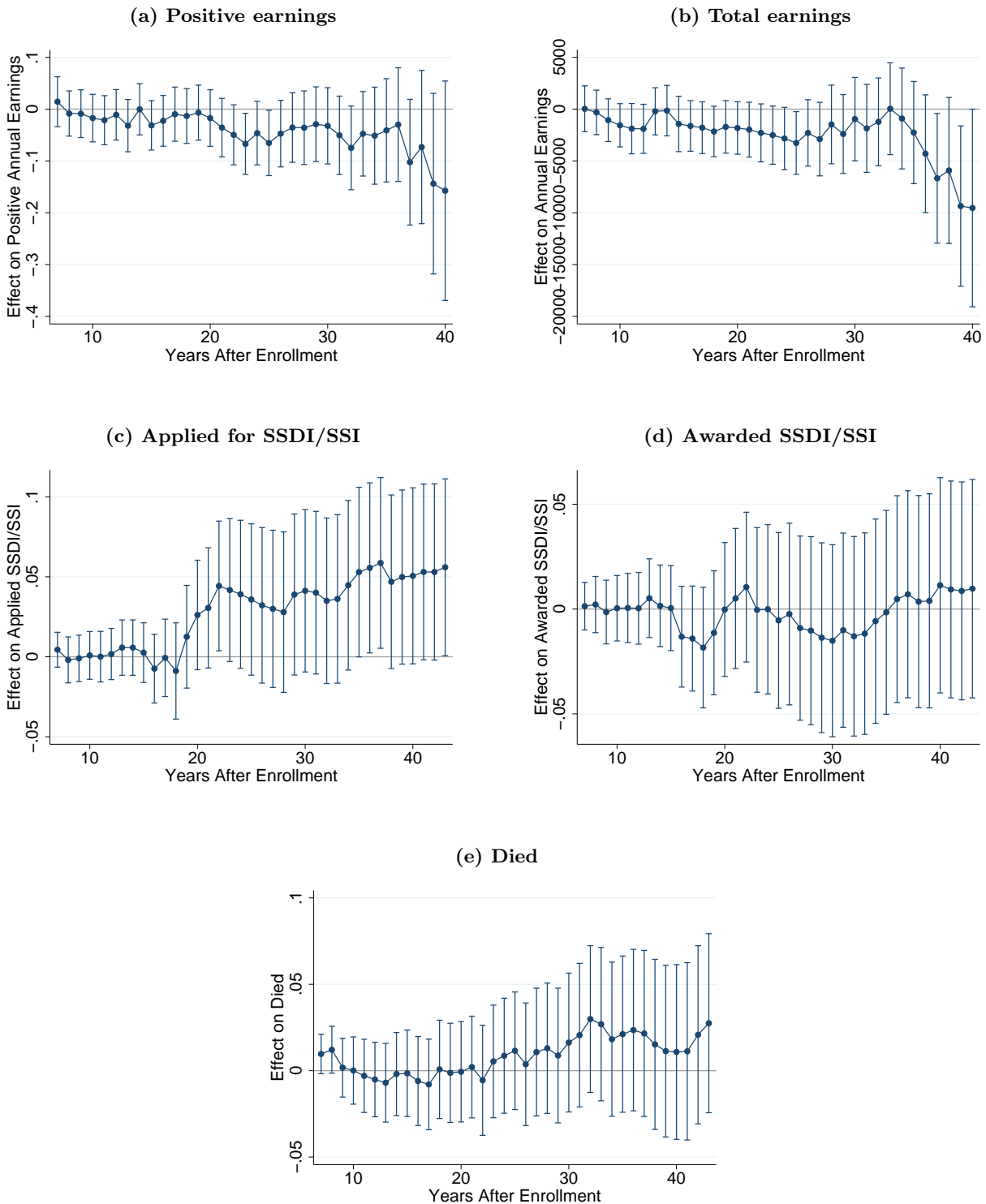
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, with the methodology given by the row. Regressions listed as including “No \_\_\_ Control” do not control for the given variable. “Control for Earn in All Years” includes controls for four years of pre-experimental income, where that data is available. “Control for Any Pre-exp Earn” controls for the level of pre-experimental income and a dummy for having any such income. “No Post-Exp Births” does not use children born after the experiment began in matching; “No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Records” additionally does not use adult SSA records from after the experiment began for matching. “75% Conf Sample” and “99% Conf Sample” include individuals matched to SSNs with the given confidence level, rather than the standard 95%. “Cox Model” uses a Cox proportional hazard model rather than OLS for the first time that an event occurred. “Include 20-Yr Sample” does not drop families who were told they would receive financial treatment for 20 years. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.2.

**Table D.11: Parents, effects within subgroups, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI	Died
All	-.00734 (.0204)	-.029 (.0184)	-1765* (1003)	.056** (.0282)	.00972 (.0266)	.0275 (.0264)
Fam Inc < \$14k	-.0892* (.0492)	.0465 (.0512)	1804 (2164)	.0348 (.0806)	-.0866 (.0751)	-.0268 (.0655)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	.0121 (.0294)	-.0362 (.0288)	-3127** (1551)	.061 (.0429)	.0434 (.04)	.0399 (.0404)
Fam Inc \$32k +	.00296 (.0347)	-.0475* (.0263)	-2177 (1609)	.0624 (.0431)	.00947 (.0403)	.0386 (.0428)
Female	-.0234 (.0236)	-.0208 (.0263)	-1037 (1176)	.0322 (.0374)	-.00775 (.0351)	.00743 (.0345)
Male	.0211 (.0318)	-.0444* (.0252)	-3004* (1756)	.0849** (.0411)	.0286 (.0393)	.0558 (.0417)
Black	-.0403 (.034)	-.0285 (.0392)	-3119 (2098)	.0452 (.0557)	.042 (.0517)	.026 (.0512)
White	-.00228 (.0397)	-.0677*** (.0257)	-3886** (1659)	.0717 (.044)	.00659 (.0419)	.0922** (.0414)
Chicano	.0208 (.0325)	.00699 (.0329)	1484 (1555)	.0408 (.0496)	-.0166 (.0469)	-.052 (.0455)
Single Parents	-.0574 (.0365)	-.00413 (.0423)	-2852 (2309)	-.0192 (.0612)	-.0194 (.0563)	-.0189 (.0552)
Married Parents	.0102 (.0244)	-.035* (.0205)	-1597 (1107)	.0739** (.0319)	.0123 (.0303)	.0376 (.0302)
2 Child Family	-.0125 (.0324)	-.0435 (.0278)	-1507 (1541)	.0729 (.0469)	.0501 (.0436)	.0427 (.0445)
3 Child Family	.0305 (.0373)	-.0113 (.0347)	-308 (1888)	.0156 (.054)	-.0144 (.0485)	.000478 (.0494)
4+ Child Family	-.0348 (.0372)	-.00545 (.0364)	-2722 (1807)	-.00523 (.0502)	-.0792 (.0488)	.0257 (.0558)
Age ≤ 31	-.00888 (.028)	-.0241 (.0227)	-1118 (1256)	.0839** (.0385)	.0358 (.0361)	.0306 (.0347)
Age 32+	-.0129 (.0289)	-.0468 (.03)	-3355** (1525)	.0238 (.0407)	-.0222 (.0391)	.0249 (.0447)

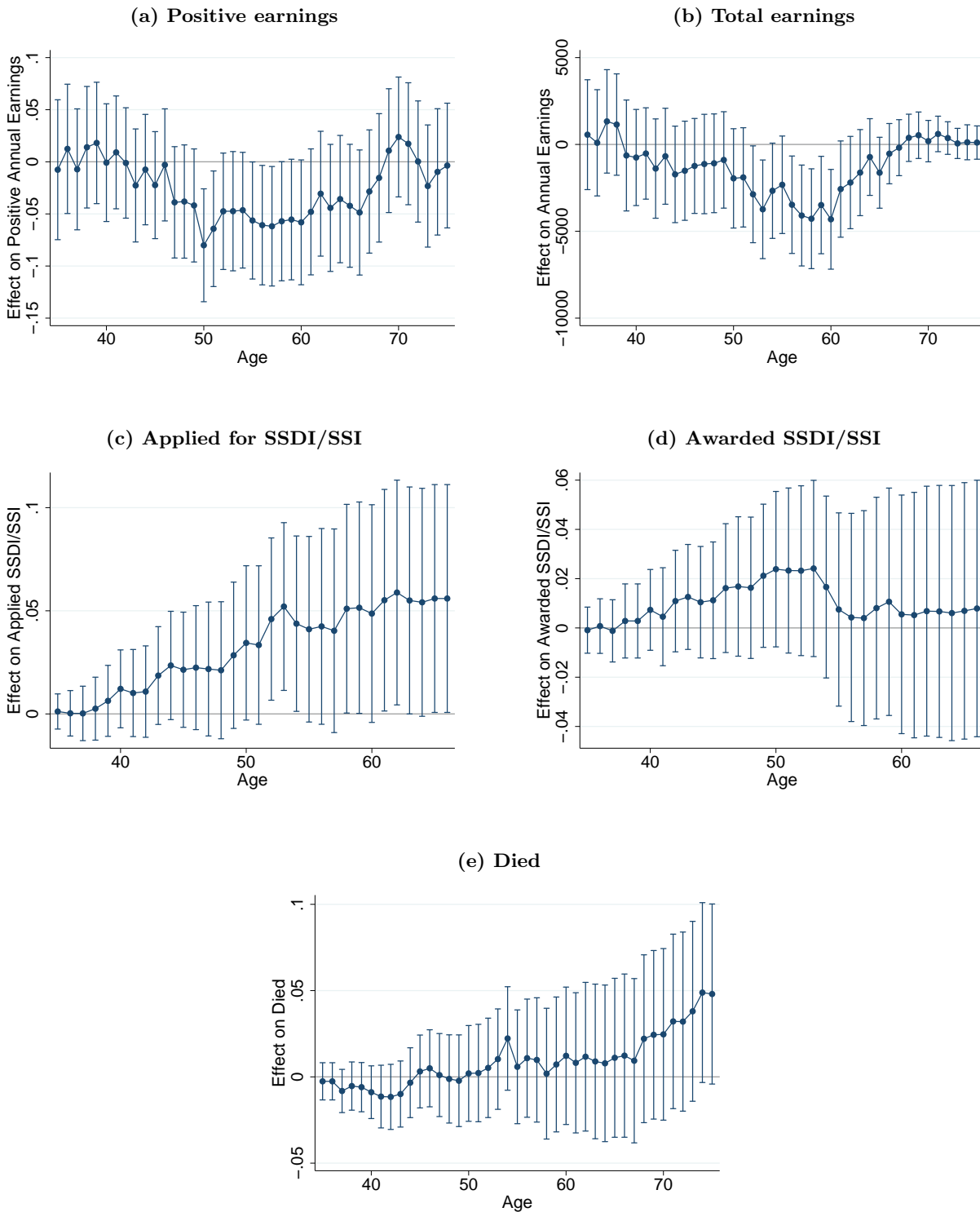
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, for the subgroup given by the row. “Fam Inc” levels are based on pre-experimental normal income categories. Marital status is based on pre-experimental data. Number of children in the family is based on all children whom it would be possible to match with our methodology. Age is counted from the start of the experiment in each site. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.3.

Figure D.3: Parents, effects by years after start of experiment, Denver only



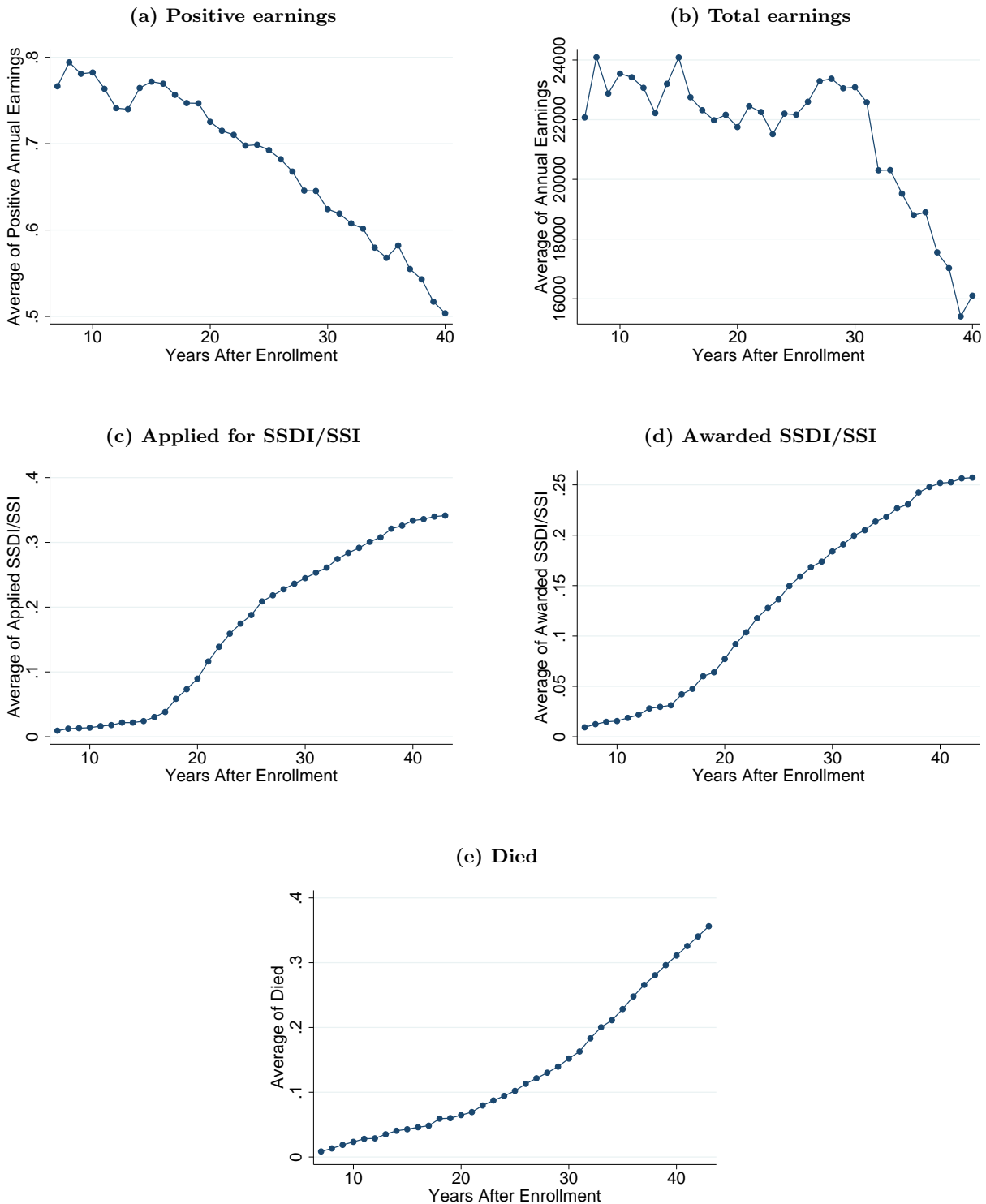
**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.1.

Figure D.4: Parents, effects by age, Denver only



**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.2.

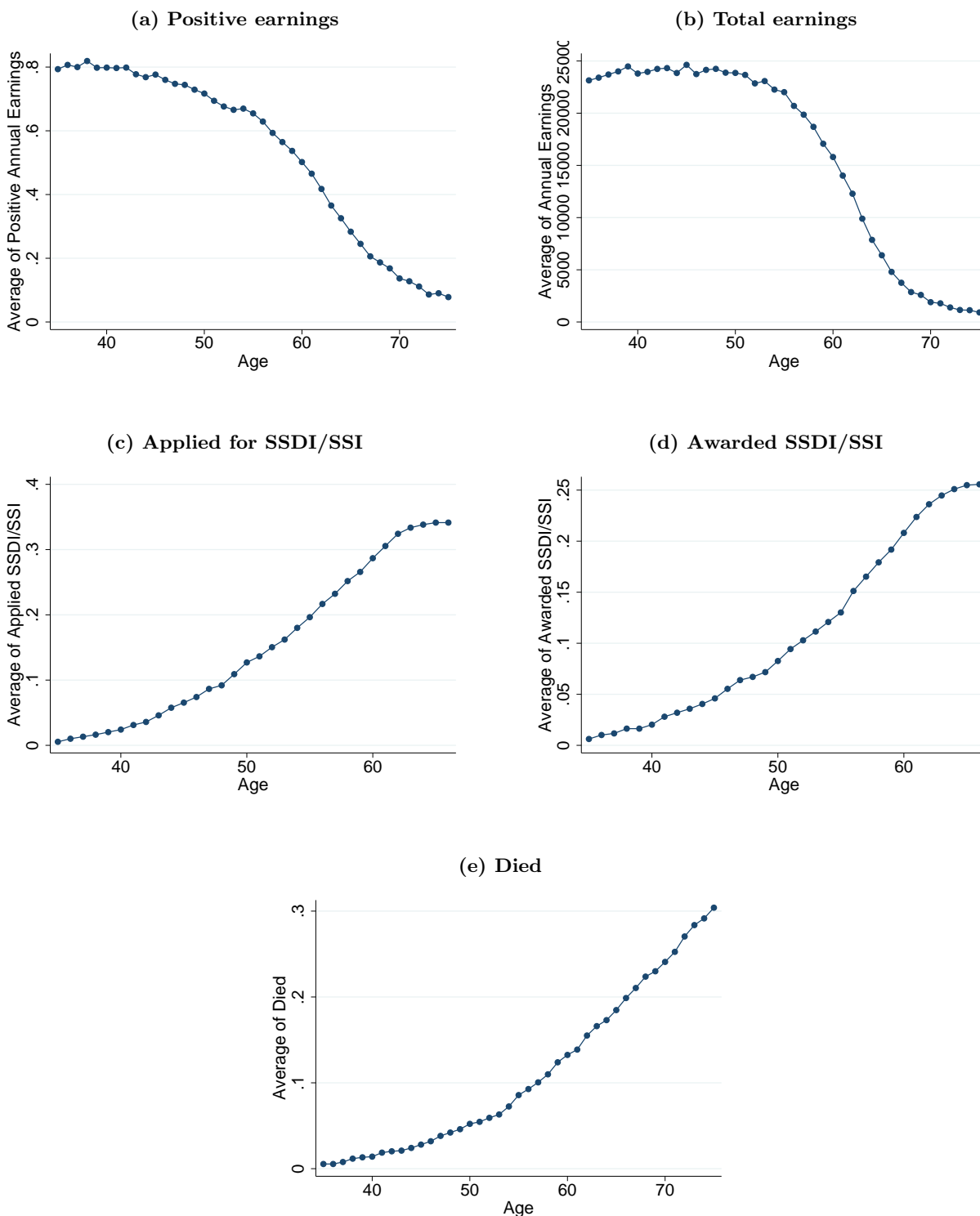
Figure D.5: Parents, average values by years after start of experiment, Denver only



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.3.



Figure D.6: Parents, average values by age, Denver only



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.4.

Table D.12: Children, other variables, Denver only

(a) Disability and vital outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	Died
Treated	.00133 (.0147)	-.00122 (.0144)	-.000618 (.0106)	-.00838 (.008)	-.0021 (.00975)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>					
Mean	.173	.181	.091	.0483	.073
Std. Dev.	.379	.385	.288	.214	.26
N	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
People	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208

(b) Income outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Dep Var	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	.000737 (.00408)	-15.7 (119)	.0108 (.0146)	.00617 (.0146)	-.00192 (.0132)	.0199 (.0505)
<b>Dep var summary stats</b>						
Mean	.041	552	.586	.437	.301	9.22
Std. Dev.	.198	6148	.493	.496	.459	1.53
N	92789	92789	92789	92789	92789	92789
People	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208

**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.4.

**Table D.13: Children, robustness checks, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI
Usual	-.00952 (.0221)	.00588 (.0111)	-428 (768)	-.00519 (.0159)	-.00461 (.0115)
No Manpower Control	-.0105 (.022)	.00527 (.0111)	-442 (768)	-.00453 (.0159)	-.00502 (.0115)
No Age/Sex Control	-.00879 (.0224)	.00694 (.0112)	-360 (773)	-.00631 (.0163)	-.00556 (.0117)
No Earnings Control	-.00947 (.0221)	.00538 (.0111)	-465 (771)	-.00466 (.016)	-.00465 (.0115)
Control for Earn in All Years	-.00919 (.0227)	.00464 (.0112)	-293 (776)	-.00579 (.0163)	-.00459 (.0117)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	-.00932 (.0221)	.00538 (.0111)	-454 (766)	-.00468 (.0159)	-.00357 (.0116)
No Post-Exp Births	-.012 (.0208)	.00343 (.0132)	-441 (920)	-.0195 (.0204)	-.00593 (.015)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	-.0313 (.0207)	.00304 (.0149)	-719 (1028)	-.0113 (.022)	-.0128 (.0164)
75% Conf Sample	-.00322 (.0215)	.00284 (.0109)	-847 (752)	.00551 (.0158)	-.00553 (.0116)
99% Conf Sample	-.00302 (.0223)	.00541 (.0113)	-517 (781)	-.00579 (.0161)	-.00497 (.0116)
Cox Model				-.0703 (.0827)	-.0599 (.115)
Include 20-Yr Sample	-.00619 (.0207)	.00255 (.0107)	-597 (744)	-.00862 (.0154)	-.00534 (.011)

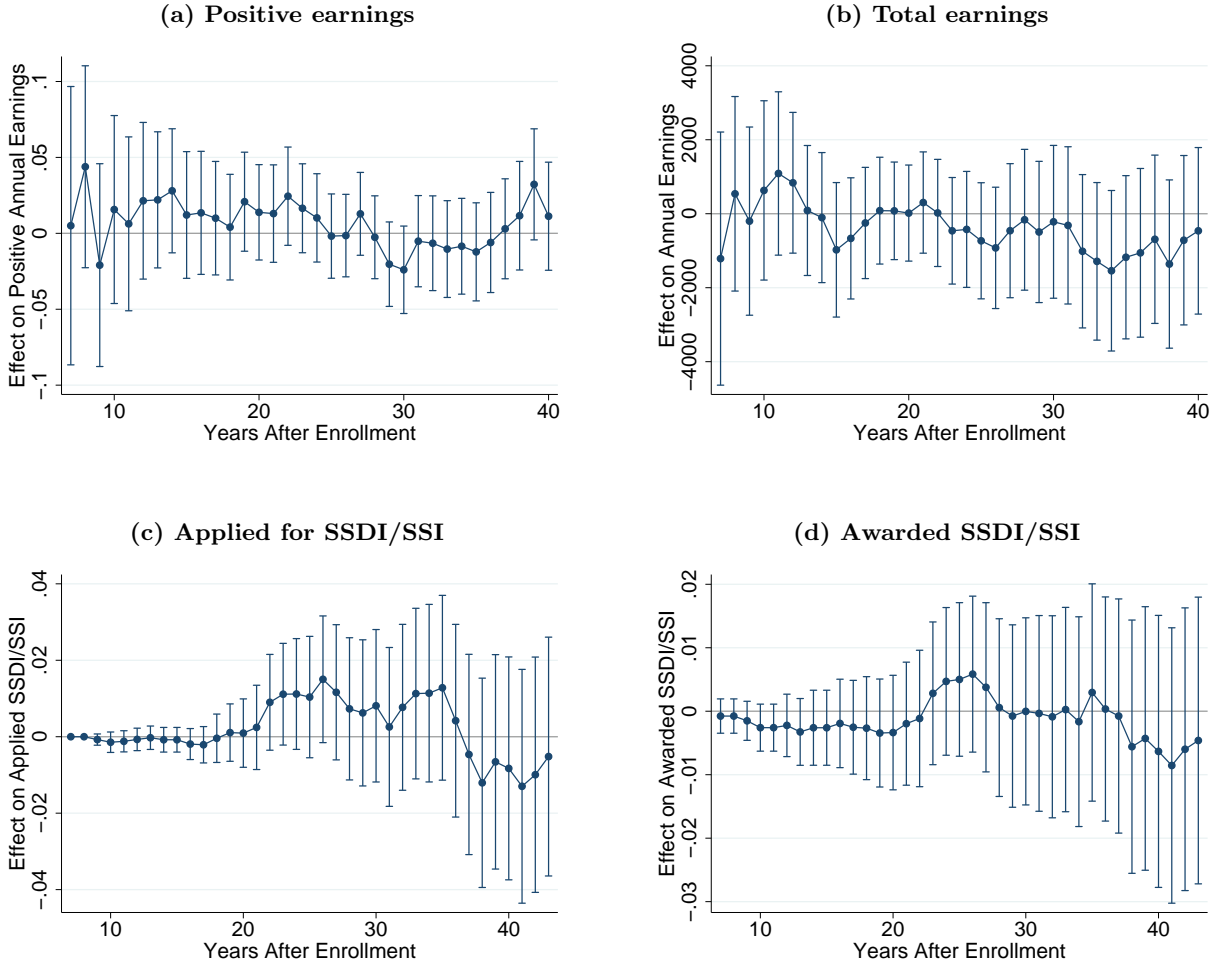
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, with the methodology given by the row. Regressions listed as including “No \_\_\_ Control” do not control for the given variable. “Control for Earn in All Years” includes controls for four years of pre-experimental income, where that data is available. “Control for Any Pre-exp Earn” controls for the level of pre-experimental income and a dummy for having any such income. “No Post-Exp Births” does not use children born after the experiment began in matching; “No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Records” additionally does not use adult SSA records from after the experiment began for matching. “75% Conf Sample” and “99% Conf Sample” include individuals matched to SSNs with the given confidence level, rather than the standard 95%. “Cox Model” uses a Cox proportional hazard model rather than OLS for the first time that an event occurred. “Include 20-Yr Sample” does not drop families who were told they would receive financial treatment for 20 years. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.5.

**Table D.14: Children, effects within subgroups, Denver only**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dep Var	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied SSDI/SSI	Awarded SSDI/SSI
All	-.00952 (.0221)	.00588 (.0111)	-428 (768)	-.00519 (.0159)	-.00461 (.0115)
Fam Inc < \$14k	-.0468 (.0475)	.0167 (.0247)	69 (1319)	-.0516 (.0434)	-.0232 (.0276)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	.00202 (.0327)	.000864 (.0166)	-812 (1138)	.0256 (.0228)	.0188 (.0164)
Fam Inc \$32k +	.00309 (.0389)	.00499 (.0189)	-287 (1464)	-.0253 (.0254)	-.0255 (.0202)
Female	-.027 (.0255)	.0193 (.0142)	-306 (909)	-.0161 (.0224)	-.0199 (.0157)
Male	.00848 (.0265)	-.00698 (.0148)	-360 (1066)	.0068 (.0228)	.014 (.0171)
Black	-.00157 (.0381)	-.0291 (.0206)	-1974 (1382)	.0484 (.0305)	.0269 (.0212)
White	-.014 (.041)	.00182 (.0185)	-2811* (1481)	-.0045 (.0257)	.00384 (.0189)
Chicano	-.00773 (.0356)	.0345* (.0178)	2631** (1143)	-.0461* (.0261)	-.0392** (.019)
Single Parents	-.0424 (.0375)	-.0094 (.0184)	-1370 (1252)	-.0205 (.0309)	-.0078 (.0197)
Married Parents	.00923 (.0273)	.0116 (.0137)	-112 (945)	.0019 (.0184)	-.00187 (.0142)
2 Child Family	-.0488 (.0377)	-.00402 (.0192)	494 (1359)	.03 (.0291)	.0023 (.0214)
3 Child Family	-.0125 (.0371)	-.028 (.0184)	-2471* (1338)	.0106 (.0267)	.000831 (.0193)
4+ Child Family	.0153 (.037)	.0374** (.0183)	1155 (1158)	-.0398 (.0268)	-.0165 (.0203)
Age ≤ 0	.0225 (.0406)	-.0252 (.0227)	-1713 (1719)	.0178 (.0334)	.00104 (.0246)
Age 1 - 5	.00252 (.031)	.021 (.0163)	366 (1118)	-.0353 (.0248)	-.0436** (.0188)
Age 6 - 10	-.0145 (.0349)	.0267 (.0204)	103 (1335)	.0146 (.0333)	.0091 (.023)
Age 11+	-.016 (.0355)	-.0172 (.021)	-959 (1451)	-.013 (.0339)	.0116 (.0271)

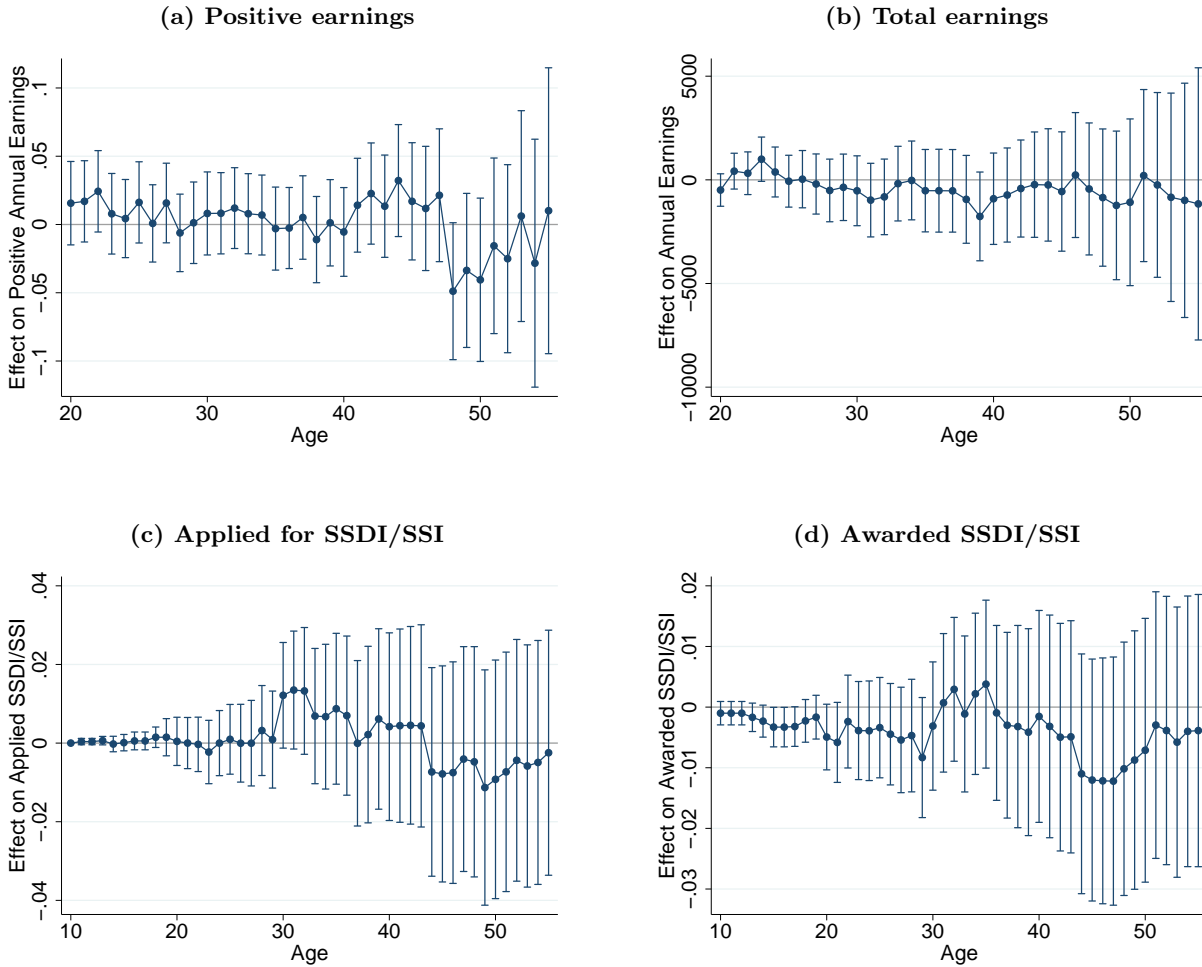
**Notes:** Significance level: \*=10%; \*\*=5%; \*\*\*=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event ever occurred in our data. Independent variable “treated” indicates whether the individual was in a treated family. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the column, for the subgroup given by the row. “Fam Inc” levels are based on pre-experimental normal income categories. Marital status is based on pre-experimental data. Number of children in the family is based on all children whom it would be possible to match with our methodology. Age is counted from the start of the experiment in each site. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.6.

Figure D.7: Children, effects by years after start of experiment, Denver only



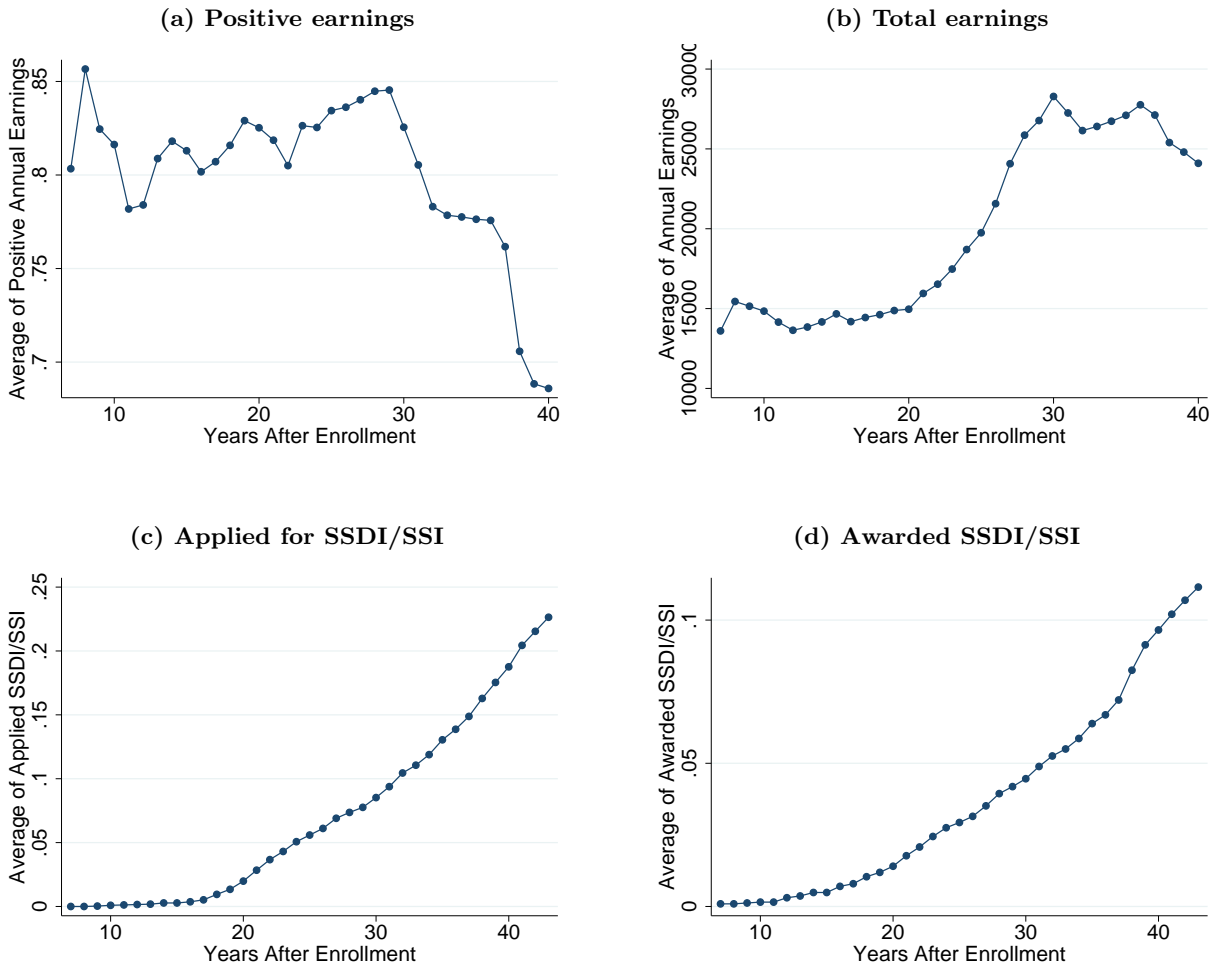
**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.5.

Figure D.8: Children, effects by age, Denver only



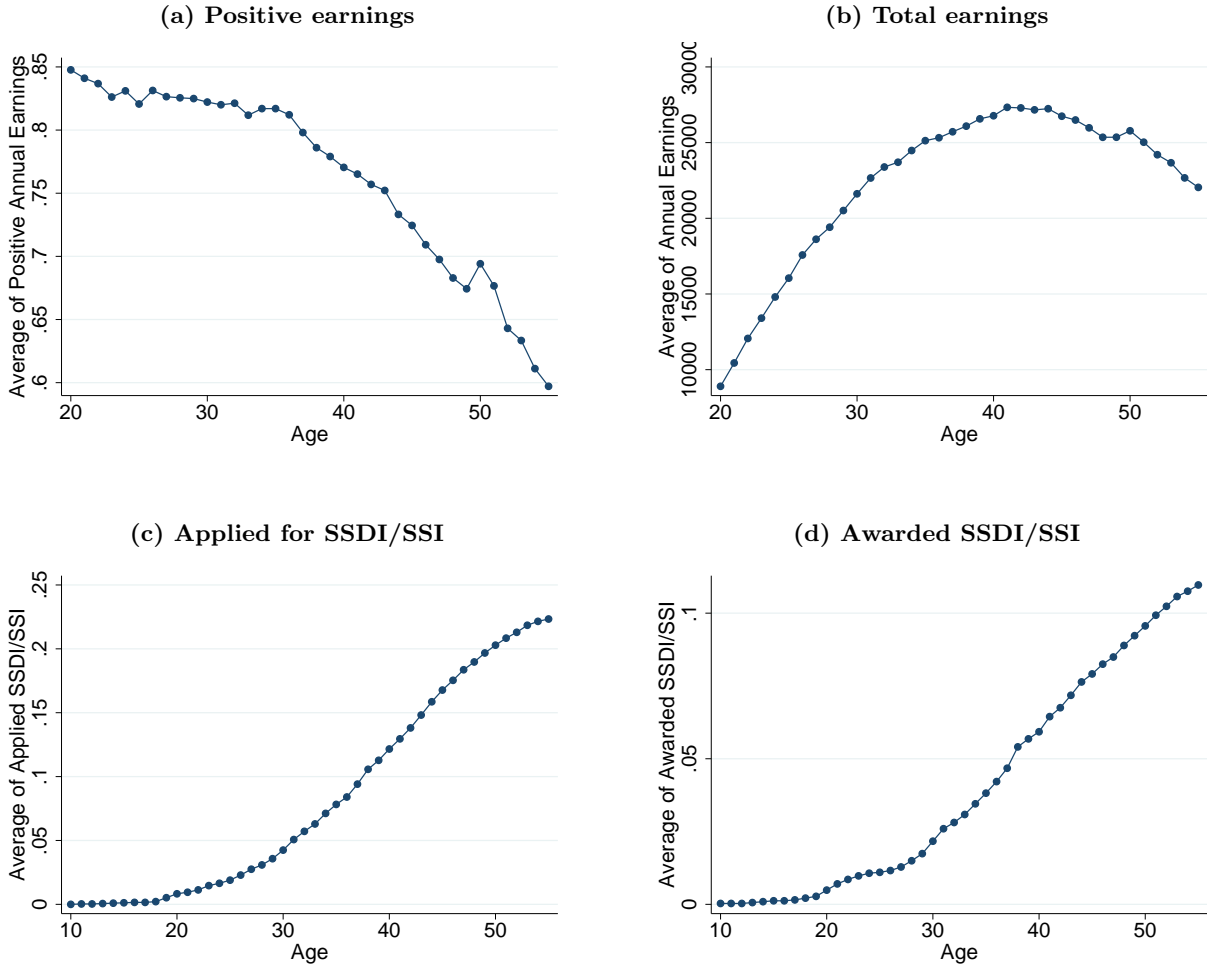
**Notes:** Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.6.

Figure D.9: Children, average values by years after start of experiment, Denver only



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.7.

Figure D.10: Children, average values by age, Denver only



**Notes:** Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. Non-earnings outcome variables are indicators for whether the event occurred by the time indicated. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.8.