ONLINE APPENDIX

for "The Long-Term Effects of Cash Assistance"

by Price and Song

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Latest version of the main document:
http://davidjonathanprice.com/docs/djprice_jsong_simedime.pdf

Latest version of this online appendix:
http://davidjonathanprice.com/docs/djprice_jsong_simedime_appendix.pdf

B Data procedures for variables used to test mechanisms

Several variables are created to test mechanisms driving effects for adults in Subsection 4.2. Precise definitions for those variables are described here.

B.1 Assets

Assets are calculated for year 1 based on the first periodic interview, and for year 3 based on the seventh periodic interview. It is measured at the household level. It is only included for those individuals who completed the given periodic interview in the year in question (year 1 for periodic 1, year 3 for periodic 7). Consistent data on assets is not available after the seventh periodic interview.

B.2 Occupation and industry effects

Occupational and industrial variables are only examined for untreated individuals and those treated for 3 years, because occupation and industry survey data is only available for 5 years after the treatment begins. Thus the 5 year sample is still being treated at the end of the sample period. Treatment lowers the chance of working, meaning that the occupation/industry data is only available for a selected sample for the 5-year group. First occupation/industry is defined as the first value of that variable, conditional on having any observed value in the first 9 months of the experiment (before treatment begins). Last occupation/industry is defined as being the last value observed in the data, conditional on it occuring after the treatment ends.

To match to occupational/industrial characteristics, some recoding is done to convert into `occ1990` and `ind1990` variables defined by Ruggles et al. (2017) [hereafter, IPUMS]. In each case, this includes collapsing outside data to match the more-aggregated SIME/DIME data. Precise concordances are generally clear from comparing SIME/DIME documentation to IPUMS definitions, but are also available from the authors upon request. Occupational task intensity data is based on values calculated by Autor and Dorn (2013), available from `http://www.ddorn.net/data.htm`. Census 1970 and Census 1990 data are from IPUMS.

Average occupational/industrial education and earnings are calculated based on all individuals in that occupation/industry with valid, non-zero earnings. Education in 1970 is calculated bounded below by zero years (for those with a kindergarten education or less) and bounded above by 16 years (for those with at least 4 years of college). Occupational/industrial change in employment between 1970 and 1990 is calculated as the log of the ratio of total employment in that occupation/industry in the two years.

B.3 Survey responses about beliefs and preferences

Survey variables about beliefs and preferences are based on the last time the individual answered the question, whenever that was. For attitude questions where "no opinion" is an option, people

who answer "no opinion" are coded as having the average opinion of all respondents, on the theory that they may simply be ambivalent. (Very few people answer "no opinion" on any question.)

All work attitude questions from a given section are included where almost all potential respondents have a response; and that are clearly related to attitudes about the respondent's decision to work or not work. Values are examined based on the last time the question was answered by any individual. "Only Govt Ben if Cant Support Self" is asked of both men and women, on average 2.9 years after enrollment (when treatment begins for those treated). Variables that are part of "Gen Male Att To Wrk" are only asked of men, on average .78 years after enrollment. Variables that are part of "Gen Fem Att To Wrk" are only asked of men, on average 3.3 years after enrollment.

PCA components are calculated based on all responses to every survey question; some people answered certain questions multiple times. PCA variables are standardized (demeaned and divided by their standard deviation) based on the whole sample of people who answered every question. In some cases, the PCA variables' signs are reversed to make the variable more understandable.

Full text of attitude questions is given in Table A.2. For variables created with principal components analysis, components are given in Table A.3. Results of regressions of treatment against responses to each question individually are given in Table A.5 for women and in Table A.4 for men.

Table A.2: Text of survey questions

Short title	Question text	Potential answers
Only Govt Ben if Cant Support Self	Only people who are unable to support themselves should receive income from the government.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly, 5=No Opinion
Wrk if No Kid LT 6	At those times when you do not have young children under 6, would you prefer:	1=Not to Work, 2=Work Full-Time, 3=Work Occasionally or Part-Time [3 recoded to 1.5]
Not Wrk Any Wage	Would you not work at any wage?	1=Yes, 2=No
Wf Wrk No Hurt Rltnship	A wife's working doesn't usually hurt the way a husband and wife get along.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Husb No Say Wf Wrk	A husband should not have any say in a wife's decision to work.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Chldrn Better Mom No Wrk	Young children are usually brought up better if their mothers do not work.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Women Happier If Wrk	Most women would be happier if they were working.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Wives Shldnt Wrk	Once a woman is married, children or not, she shouldn't work outside the home unless there is an emergency.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Wf Wrks More Intrstng	A wife who works is a more interesting companion to her husband.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Marrg Suffer If Both Wrk	When both husband and wife work, the marriage suffers because they don't have enough time for each other.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Wife Shld Earn Less	A woman shouldn't earn more than her husband since this threatens his position in the family.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	If a family has enough money to get by, it is more important for a man to spend time with his wife and children than to work at a full-time job.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Men Have Respnsblty To Cntry Work FT	Men have a responsibility to their country to work at a full time job if they have the opportunity.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respnsblty	If a man's wife and children work and earn enough income, he does not have any obligation to work.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
Moral Obligation to Work	If they have the opportunity, heads of household have a moral obligation to work full-time.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work	If a family has sufficient private wealth, it is not necessary for the head of household to work.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly
If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect	A head of household who does not work at a full-time job when he has the opportunity loses the respect of his family.	1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly

Notes: "Short title" shows the title used in regression tables in this paper. "Question text" is the question that was asked of respondents. "Potential answers" shows how answers were coded. "1=Agree Strongly → 4=Disagree Strongly" also includes "2=Agree" and "3=Disagree." "5=No Opinion" is recoded as the average of all other responses.

Table A.3: Principal components used to create attitude composite variables

(a) "Gen Fem Att To Wrk"

Variable	Weight
Wrk if No Kid LT 6	.191
Not Wrk Any Wage	.124
Wf Wrk No Hurt Rltnship	-.207
Husb No Say Wf Wrk	-.0971
Chldrn Better Mom No Wrk	.219
Women Happier If Wrk	-.173
Wives Shldnt Wrk	.23
Wf Wrks More Intrstng	-.215
Marrg Suffer If Both Wrk	.264
Wife Shld Earn Less	.187

(b) "Gen Male Att To Wrk"

Variable	Weight
Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	.225
Men Have Respnsblty To Cntry Work FT	-.293
If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respnsblty	.261
Moral Obligation to Work	-.311
If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work	.251
If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect	-.284

Notes: These tables show the weights on each component used to create composite variables about general attitudes toward work for women and men.

Table A.4: Male work attitudes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	**Men Have Respnsblty To Cntry Work FT**	**If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respnsblty**	**Moral Obligation to Work**	**If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work**	**If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect**
Treated	.0372	−.0157	.00838	−.0206	.0145	−.0816***
	(.0299)	(.0301)	(.0265)	(.0258)	(.0298)	(.0287)
Dep var summary stats						
Mean	2.69	2.32	3.12	2.11	2.55	2.22
Std. Dev.	.592	.61	.517	.508	.587	.56
N	1705	1706	1702	1703	1704	1706
People	1705	1706	1702	1703	1704	1706
Clusters	1705	1706	1702	1703	1704	1706

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. Each dependent variable is the result of a different survey question, asked only of men, about work attitudes. Text of questions asked and coding of responses is shown in Table A.2.

Table A.5: Female work attitudes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Wrk if No Kid LT 6	**Not Wrk Any Wage**	**Wf Wrk No Hurt Rltnship**	**Husb No Say Wf Wrk**	**Chldrn Better Mom No Wrk**	**Women Happier If Wrk**	**Wives Shldnt Wrk**	**Wf Wrks More Intrstng**	**Marrg Suffer If Both Wrk**	**Wife Shld Earn Less**
Treated	.00685	.00835	−.0239	−.00609	.00389	.0236	−.0218	.00745	−.0227	−.0282
	(.0134)	(.0128)	(.0233)	(.0183)	(.0238)	(.021)	(.0203)	(.0216)	(.0216)	(.0231)
Dep var summary stats										
Mean	1.66	1.87	2.47	2.89	2.24	2.46	2.82	2.48	2.65	2.66
Std. Dev.	.369	.34	.613	.487	.632	.558	.54	.576	.572	.618
N	3056	3049	3056	3056	3056	3056	3055	3055	3056	3056
People	3056	3049	3056	3056	3056	3056	3055	3055	3056	3056
Clusters	3050	3043	3050	3050	3050	3050	3049	3049	3050	3050

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. Each dependent variable is the result of a different survey question, asked only of women, about work attitudes. Text of questions asked and coding of responses is shown in Table A.2.

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.[40] 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,"

[40] 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).

In Table C.7, we look at treatment effects on adults' industry; and in Table C.8 look at treatment effects on adults' industry and occupation together.

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***	.0308**	.0335*	−.0013	.0099	.0105	−.00544
	(.0192)	(.0155)	(.0178)	(.0124)	(.0275)	(.0438)	(.028)
Dep var summary stats							
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	197	−.0335**	−.027*	−.0219	−.129**
	(.0063)	(211)	(.0152)	(.0153)	(.0144)	(.0542)
Dep var summary stats						
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	−.0329**	−1761**	.0628***	.0216	.0138
	(.0158)	(.0136)	(816)	(.0199)	(.019)	(.0196)
Denver Only	−.00734	−.029	−1765*	.056**	.00972	.0275
	(.0204)	(.0184)	(1003)	(.0282)	(.0266)	(.0264)
No Manpower	.000921	−.0314**	−1756**	.0616***	.0214	.0155
Control	(.0156)	(.0135)	(803)	(.0198)	(.0188)	(.0194)
No Age/Sex	.0036	−.0323**	−1535*	.0693***	.0248	.0094
Control	(.016)	(.0139)	(835)	(.0204)	(.0191)	(.0226)
No Earnings	−.00219	−.0398***	−2418***	.0649***	.0224	.0179
Control	(.0158)	(.0138)	(842)	(.0199)	(.019)	(.0197)
Control for Earn	.0000964	−.0373***	−1853**	.0509**	.0128	.0065
in All Years	(.0162)	(.014)	(844)	(.0206)	(.0196)	(.0202)
Control for Any	−.00116	−.033**	−1763**	.0628***	.0216	.0138
Pre-exp Earn	(.0158)	(.0136)	(817)	(.0199)	(.019)	(.0196)
No Post-Exp	−.00031	−.0192	−1612*	.0412*	.00331	−.0126
Births	(.0151)	(.0172)	(959)	(.0233)	(.0222)	(.0236)
No Post-Exp Births	.000398	−.02	−1914*	.0511**	.00921	−.00424
Or Parent Recs	(.0141)	(.0183)	(1003)	(.0248)	(.0236)	(.0256)
75% Conf	−.00463	−.0286**	−1514*	.0615***	.0231	.0129
Sample	(.0159)	(.0132)	(798)	(.0195)	(.0186)	(.0191)
99% Conf	−.00431	−.0303**	−1598*	.0616***	.0154	.0137
Sample	(.0155)	(.014)	(843)	(.0205)	(.0195)	(.0202)
Cox				.255***	.0863	.0538
Model				(.0842)	(.0933)	(.0732)
Include	.000286	−.0313**	−1833**	.0615***	.0236	.00798
20-Yr Sample	(.0154)	(.0133)	(799)	(.0195)	(.0185)	(.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.

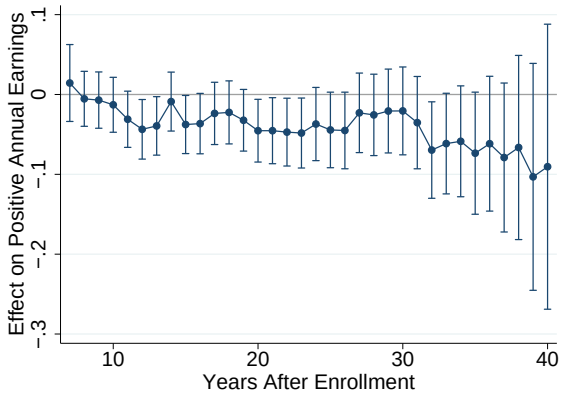
Table C.3: Parents, effects within subgroups

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

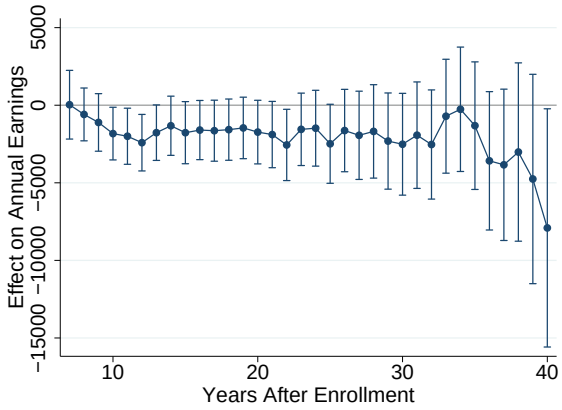
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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

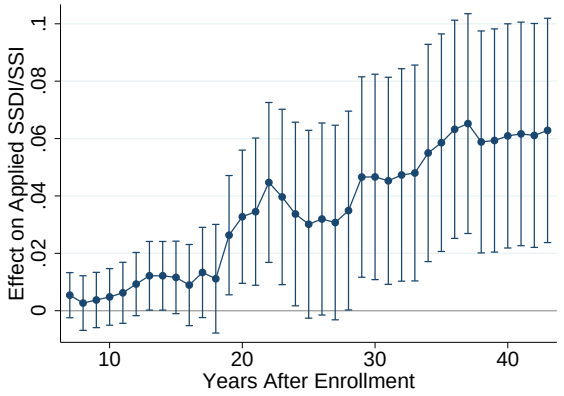
(a) Positive earnings



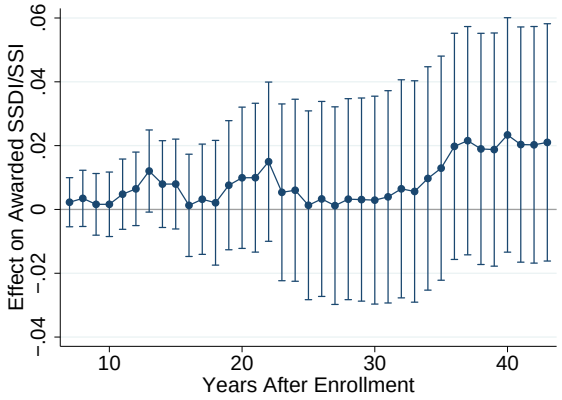
(b) Total earnings



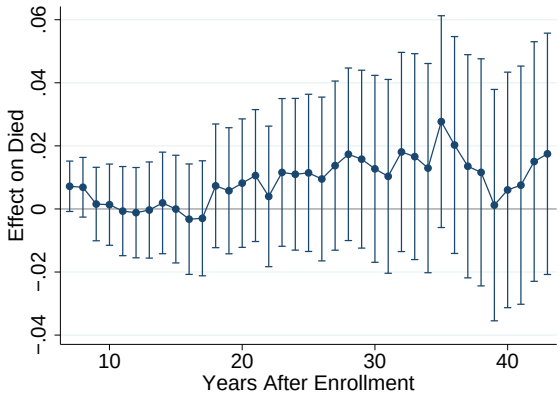
(c) Applied for SSDI/SSI



(d) Awarded SSDI/SSI



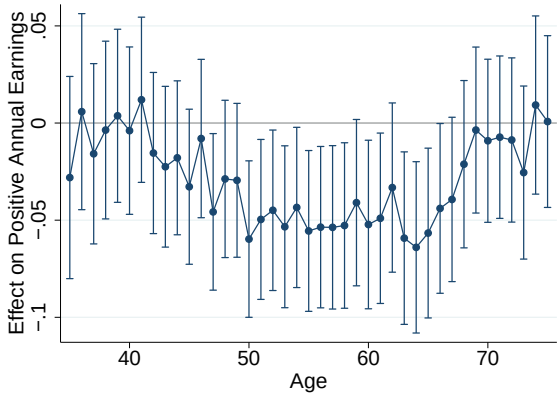
(e) Died



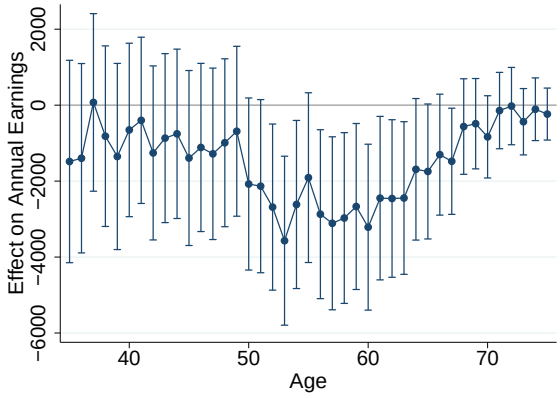
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered 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

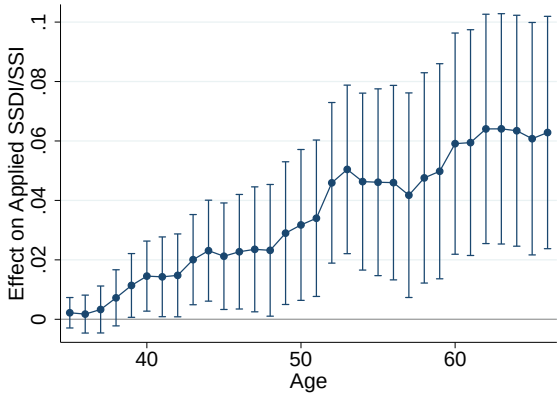
(a) Positive earnings



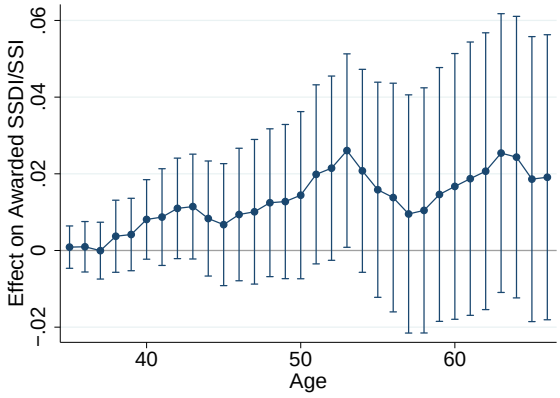
(b) Total earnings



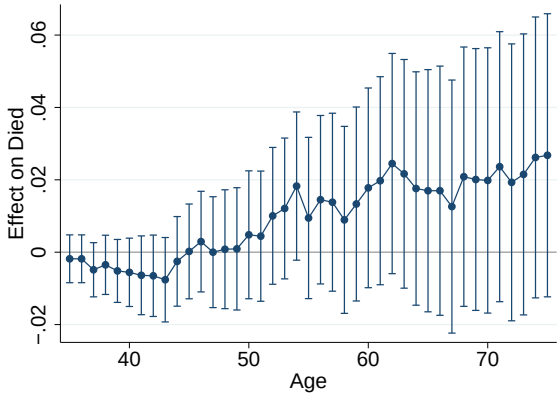
(c) Applied for SSDI/SSI



(d) Awarded SSDI/SSI



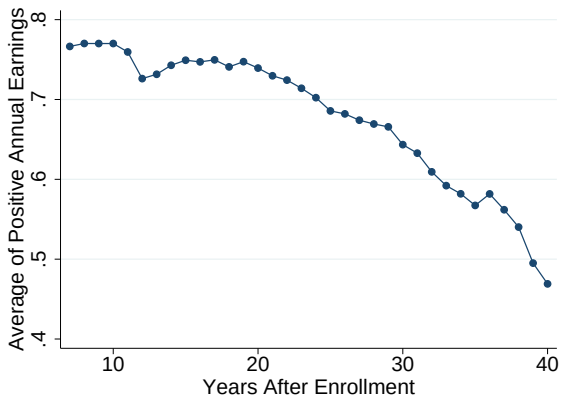
(e) Died



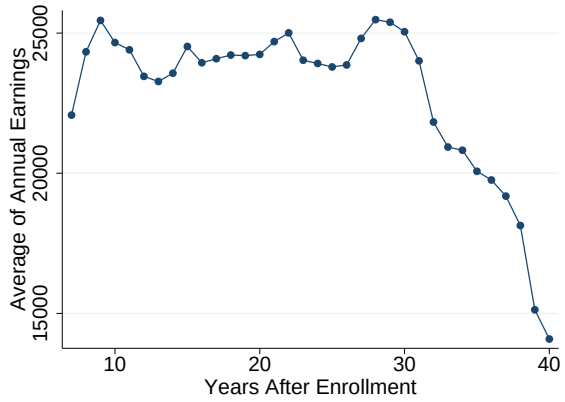
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at 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

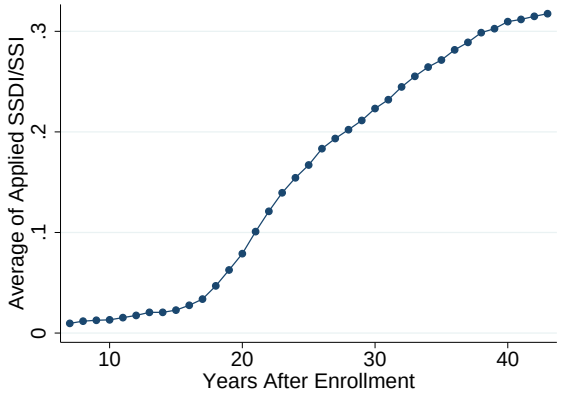
(a) Positive earnings



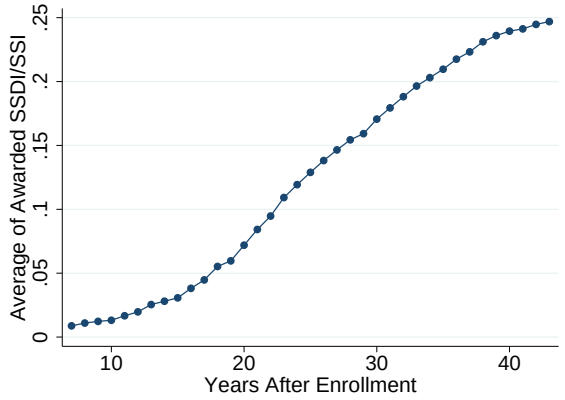
(b) Total earnings



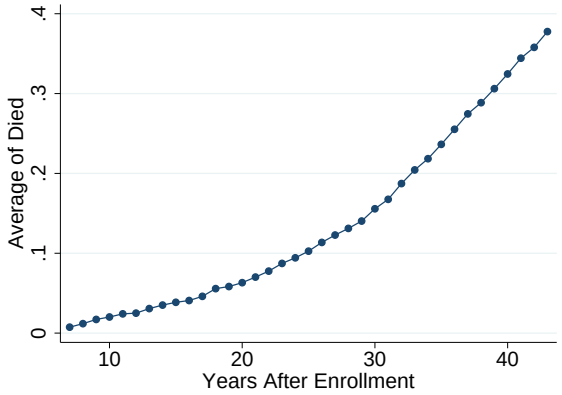
(c) Applied for SSDI/SSI



(d) Awarded SSDI/SSI

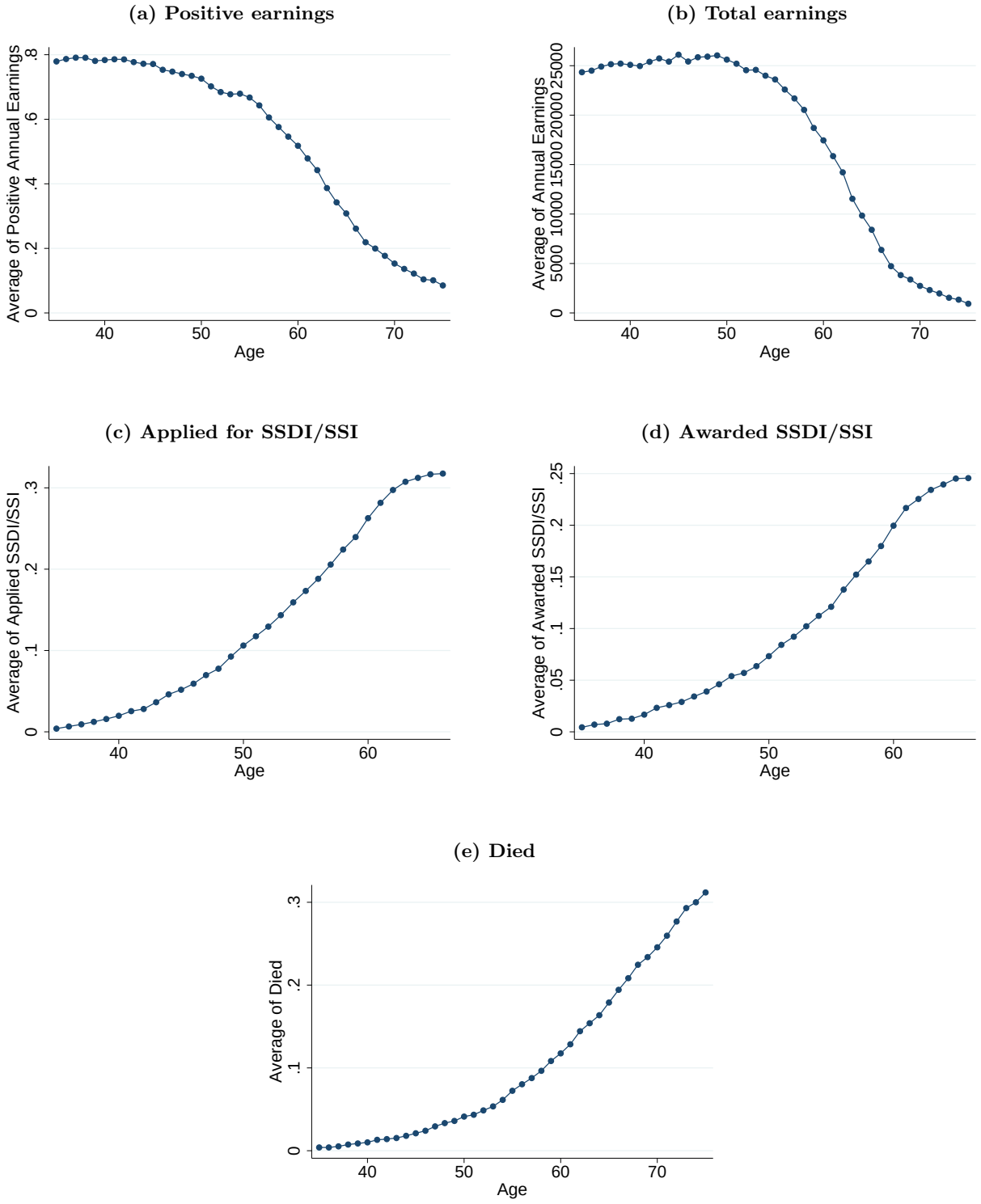


(e) Died



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	−.00711	.00729	−.00793	.0219	−.0148	.0116	.00724
	(.0112)	(.0113)	(.00853)	(.00653)	(.0231)	(.0204)	(.0102)	(.00729)
Dep var summary stats								
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	−134	.00312	.000385	−.0048	.00177
	(.00313)	(127)	(.011)	(.0109)	(.00996)	(.039)
Dep var summary stats						
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	.00177	−356	.00537	.0018
	(.0167)	(.00872)	(601)	(.0125)	(.00962)
Denver Only	−.00952	.00588	−428	−.00519	−.00461
	(.0221)	(.0111)	(768)	(.0159)	(.0115)
No Manpower	−.0049	−.0000389	−447	.00575	.000677
Control	(.0165)	(.00868)	(595)	(.0123)	(.00954)
No Age/Sex	−.0035	.00377	−272	.00304	−.000805
Control	(.0168)	(.00885)	(605)	(.0128)	(.00988)
No Earnings	−.00711	−.000356	−506	.00602	.00146
Control	(.0166)	(.00874)	(602)	(.0125)	(.00964)
Control for Earn	.00232	.00256	−213	.00274	.00241
in All Years	(.0171)	(.00888)	(614)	(.0127)	(.00978)
Control for Any	−.00594	.00166	−363	.00554	.00196
Pre-exp Earn	(.0166)	(.00872)	(601)	(.0124)	(.00963)
No Post-Exp	−.00232	.00226	55.9	−.00871	−.00274
Births	(.0157)	(.0102)	(706)	(.0156)	(.0123)
No Post-Exp Births	−.0105	−.00228	−510	.00589	−.00367
Or Parent Recs	(.0154)	(.0115)	(804)	(.0168)	(.0132)
75% Conf	−.00442	.000108	−774	.012	.000764
Sample	(.0163)	(.00865)	(590)	(.0123)	(.0096)
99% Conf	−.00344	.000918	−415	.00935	.00153
Sample	(.0169)	(.00895)	(616)	(.0126)	(.00956)
Cox				.0148	.0106
Model				(.0622)	(.0837)
Include	−.00412	.0000804	−457	.00341	.00123
20-Yr Sample	(.0159)	(.00853)	(590)	(.0122)	(.00934)

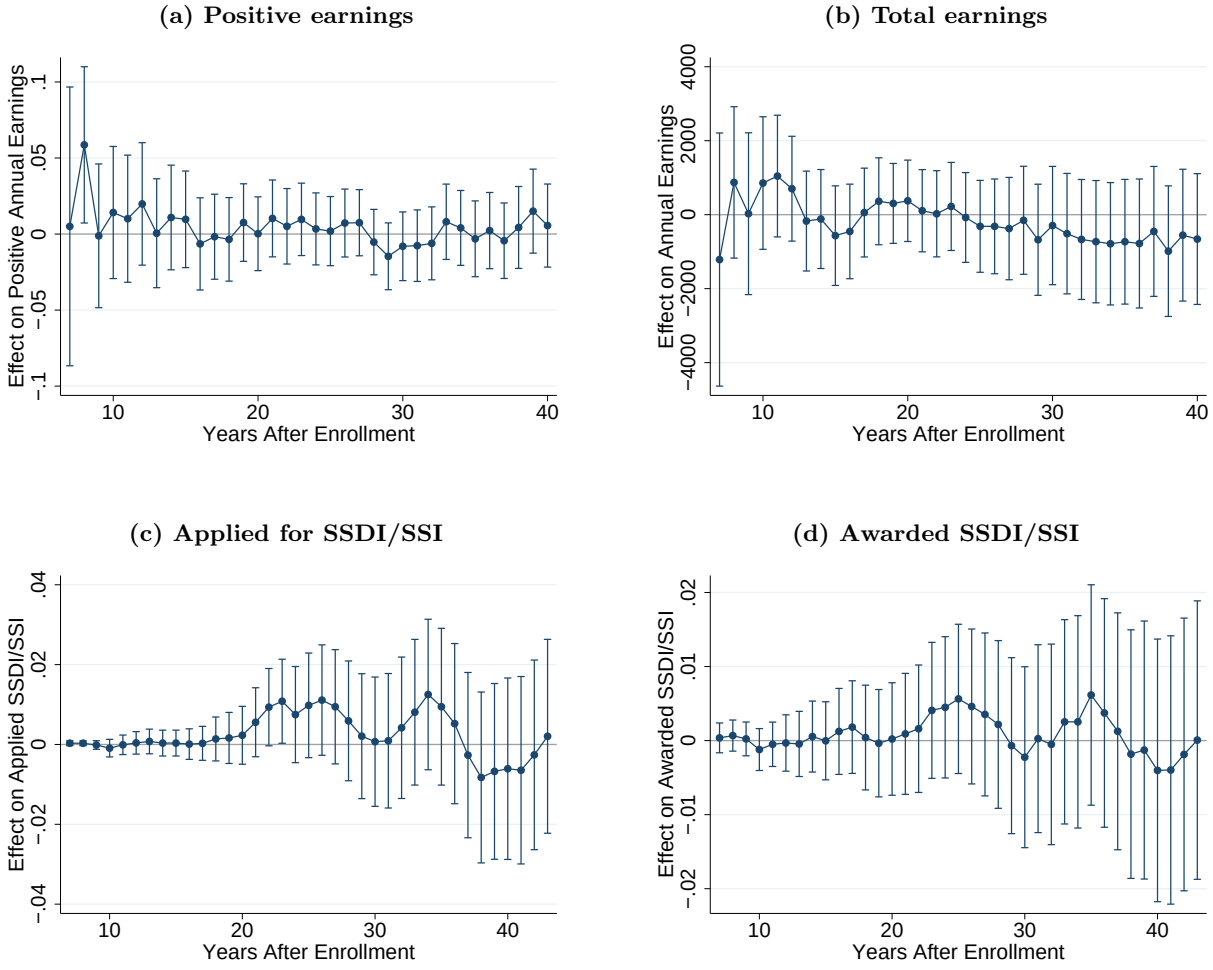
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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	.00177	−356	.00537	.0018
	(.0167)	(.00872)	(601)	(.0125)	(.00962)
Fam Inc	−.00441	−.00378	−197	−.00814	.0176
< $14k	(.0344)	(.02)	(1063)	(.029)	(.0222)
Fam Inc	−.0138	.00209	−562	.00581	−.000668
$14k - 32k	(.0245)	(.0128)	(905)	(.0181)	(.0138)
Fam Inc	.00546	.005	−245	.0138	−.00546
$32k +	(.0303)	(.0145)	(1145)	(.0207)	(.0165)
Female	−.0206	.0116	88	−.00631	−.00931
	(.0194)	(.0113)	(704)	(.0175)	(.0131)
Male	.00689	−.00443	−557	.0186	.0128
	(.0198)	(.0114)	(831)	(.0171)	(.0133)
Black	−.00177	−.00607	−531	.0141	.0211
	(.0271)	(.0158)	(995)	(.0233)	(.0181)
White	−.007	−.00699	−1549	.0237	.00664
	(.026)	(.0125)	(950)	(.0174)	(.0137)
Chicano	−.00773	.0345*	2631**	−.0461*	−.0392**
	(.0356)	(.0178)	(1143)	(.0261)	(.019)
Single	−.0209	−.0224	−1702*	−.0109	.000956
Parents	(.0275)	(.0148)	(996)	(.0228)	(.0178)
Married	.00393	.014	320	.0132	.00269
Parents	(.0209)	(.0107)	(748)	(.0147)	(.0114)
2 Child	−.0143	.0169	467	.0253	.00905
Family	(.0287)	(.016)	(1173)	(.0228)	(.0167)
3 Child	−.00632	−.00774	−533	.0045	−.00459
Family	(.0285)	(.0151)	(1066)	(.0213)	(.0164)
4+ Child	−.00782	.0076	−58.7	−.00506	−.00479
Family	(.0273)	(.0136)	(886)	(.0201)	(.0163)
Denver	−.00952	.00588	−428	−.00519	−.00461
	(.0221)	(.0111)	(768)	(.0159)	(.0115)
Seattle	−.00605	−.00229	−176	.0226	.0111
	(.0253)	(.0139)	(961)	(.02)	(.0165)
Age	−.0209	−.0283	−2855**	.03	−.00934
≤ 0	(.0321)	(.019)	(1379)	(.0262)	(.0191)
Age	−.00314	.00987	−445	−.000717	−.00978
1 - 5	(.024)	(.0134)	(917)	(.0201)	(.0155)
Age	.0164	.00579	53.5	.00788	.0179
6 - 10	(.0259)	(.0162)	(1050)	(.0259)	(.0189)
Age	−.0142	.00151	412	−.0117	−.0000487
11+	(.0259)	(.016)	(1095)	(.0259)	(.0218)

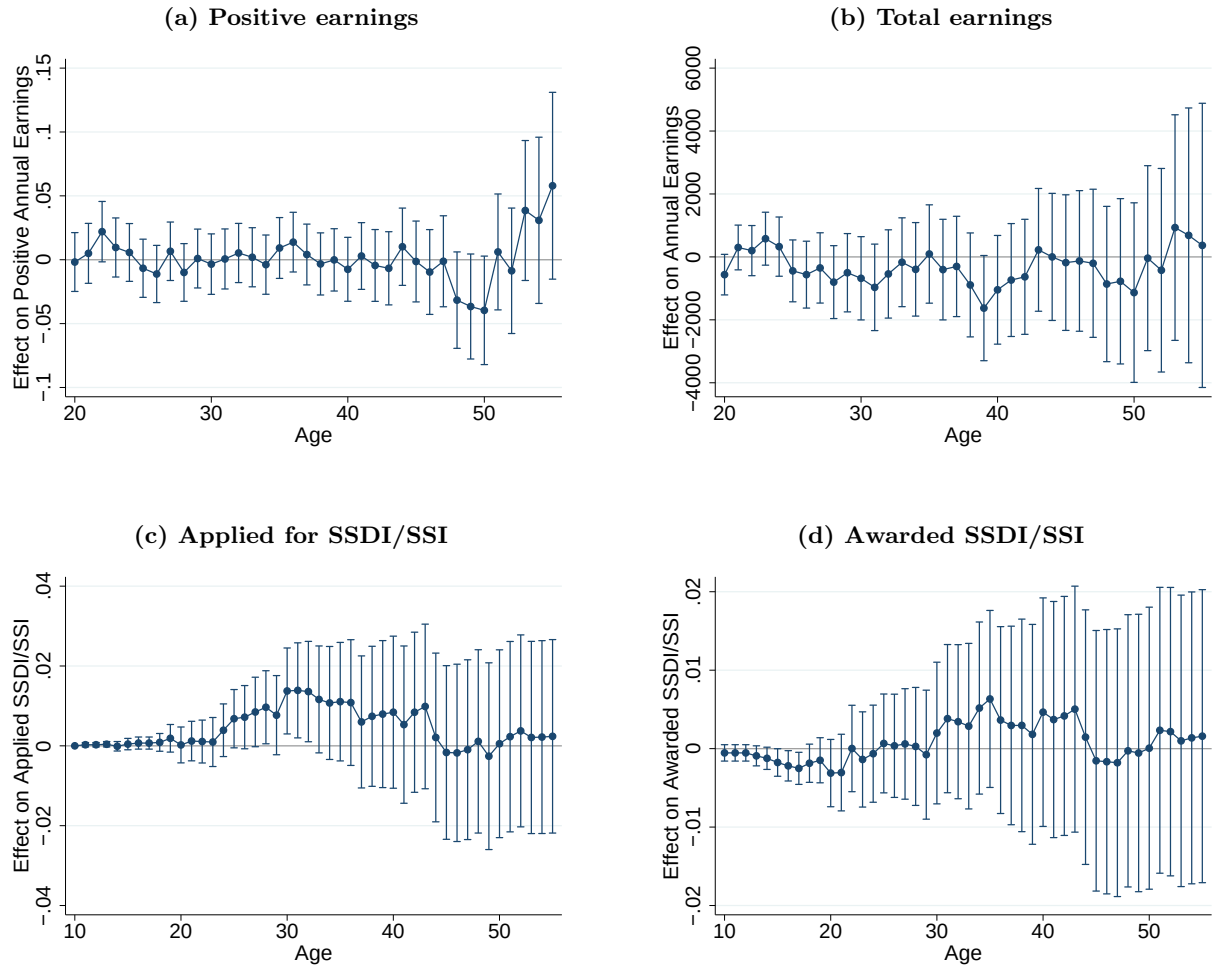
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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



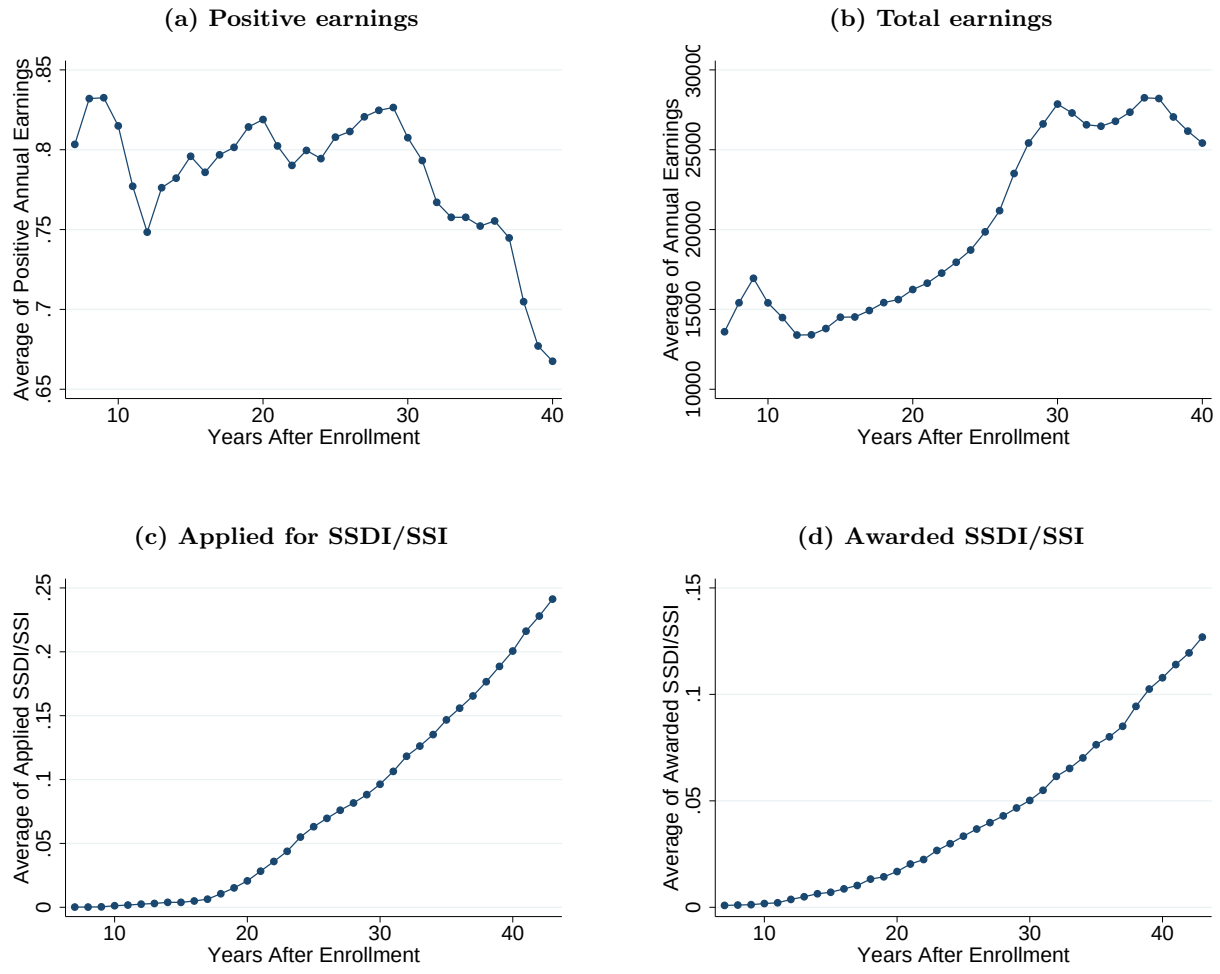
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered 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



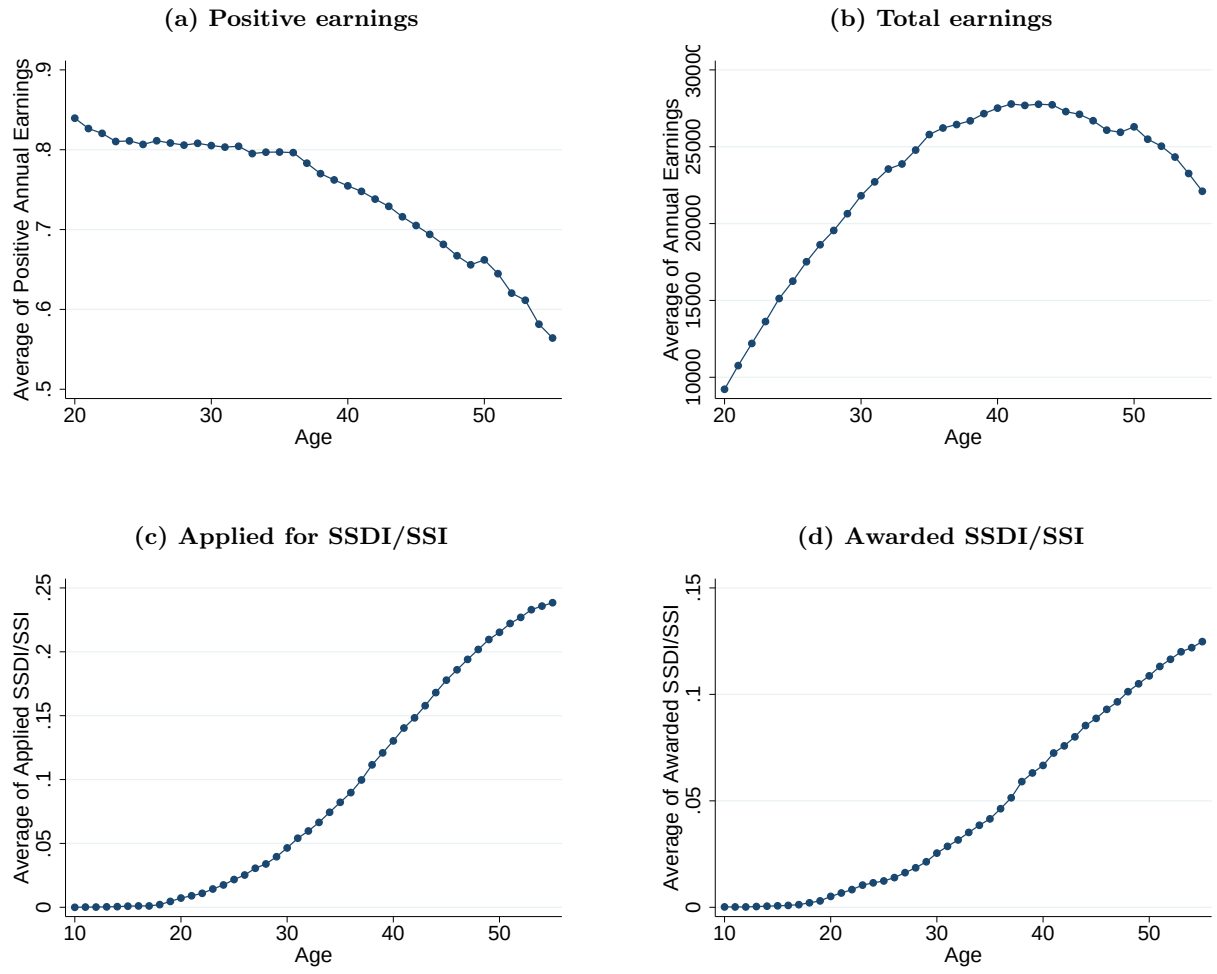
Notes: Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment.Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All 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.

Table C.7: Tests for changes in industry

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Ind Change	**Ind 1970 Avg Educ**	**Ind 1970 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Ind 1990 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Ind Change Empl 1970-'90**
Treated	−.015	−.0177	138	159	−.0143
	(.023)	(.0499)	(329)	(405)	(.026)
Dep var summary stats					
Mean	.537	11.4	27019	33211	.42
Std. Dev.	.499	1.2	8927	10365	.598
N	1900	2544	2544	2471	2471
People	1900	2544	2544	2471	2471
Clusters	1618	1927	1927	1890	1890

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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. "Ind Change" indicates whether the individual changed industrys, for all individuals who have industry recorded both before the experiment began and at least 4 years after it began. "Ind 1970 Avg Educ" measures the average education of the industry in 1970. "Ind Y Avg Annual Earnings" measures annual earnings in year Y in the given industry. "Ind Abstract," "Ind Routine," and "Ind Manual" measure task intensity of industrys. "Ind Change Empl 1970-'90" measures the log change in total employment in that industry between 1970 and 1990. Other than "Ind Change," variables are based on the final industry observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Variables about industry are described in more detail in Appendix B.

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.

Table C.8: Tests for changes in occupation and industry

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Occ/Ind Change	**Occ/Ind 1970 Avg Educ**	**Occ/Ind 1970 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Occ/Ind 1990 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Occ/Ind Change Empl 1970-'90**
Treated	−.0163	−.119*	−421	−1139**	−.09
	(.0211)	(.0656)	(497)	(552)	(.0563)
Dep var summary stats					
Mean	.688	10.9	23087	26030	.375
Std. Dev.	.464	1.53	12895	13858	1.26
N	1898	2292	2292	2335	2282
People	1898	2292	2292	2335	2282
Clusters	1616	1798	1798	1825	1794

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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. "Occ/Ind Change" indicates whether the individual changed occupation-industry combinations, for all individuals who have occupation-industry combination recorded both before the experiment began and at least 4 years after it began. "Occ/Ind 1970 Avg Educ" measures the average education of the occupation-industry combination in 1970. "Occ/Ind Y Avg Annual Earnings" measures annual earnings in year Y in the given occupation-industry combination. "Occ/Ind Abstract," "Occ/Ind Routine," and "Occ/Ind Manual" measure task intensity of occupation-industry combinations. "Occ/Ind Change Empl 1970-'90" measures the log change in total employment in that occupation-industry combination between 1970 and 1990. Other than "Occ/Ind Change," variables are based on the final occupation-industry combination observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Variables about occupation-industry combination are described in more detail in Appendix B.

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.6 show main results for parents and children, respectively. Tables D.3 and D.8 show other margin results for a variety of variables. Tables D.4 and D.9 show how effects vary with different types of treatment. Table D.5 investigates changes in wealth, beliefs, and wages for adults. Table D.7 looks at effects on adults' occupations.

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.10 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).

Table D.17 shows regressions on individual preference and belief variables for women; Table D.13 shows similar regressions for men.

The remaining tables and figures are comparable to the additional results shown in Online Appendix C. Table D.14 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for parents. Table D.18 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for children.

A variety of robustness checks are shown in Tables D.15 (for parents) and D.19 (for children).

Effects for various subgroups of the population are shown in Tables D.16 (for parents) and D.20 (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).

In Table D.11, we look at treatment effects on adults' industry; and in Table D.12 look at treatment effects on adults' industry and occupation together.

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	−1765*	.056**	.00972	.0275
	(.0184)	(1003)	(.0282)	(.0266)	(.0264)
Dep var summary stats					
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, other margins, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Dep Var	**Positive Annual Earnings**	**Annual Earnings**	**Retire Age (Max 65)**	**Awarded SSDI/SSI**	**Cancer**	**Circulatory Disorder**	**Musculoskeletal Disorder**	**Mental Disorder**	**Other Impairment**
Condition	**Alive**	**Earn>0**		**Applied SSDI/SSI**					
Treated	−.0308*	−1017	−.706	−.0945*	.00418	.0126	.0312	−.0117	−.00392
	(.0166)	(974)	(.511)	(.0483)	(.0099)	(.0156)	(.021)	(.0155)	(.0238)
Dep var summary stats									
Mean	.748	31342	58.9	.708	.0304	.074	.143	.0748	.196
Std. Dev.	.434	22055	7.42	.455	.172	.262	.35	.263	.397
N	29631	22229	956	438	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283
People	1268	1205	956	438	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283
Clusters	983	943	786	390	993	993	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. The dependent variable in column 3 is the individual's last year with any earnings, capped at 65; only individuals who are 65 or over in 2013, and who worked at least one year in the SSA data, are included. Dependent variables in columns 5 to 9 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	−1818*	.0538*	.005	.0248
	(.0186)	(1006)	(.0283)	(.0266)	(.0265)
5-Year Trtmnt	.00188	299	.119***	.0743**	.0236
	(.023)	(1282)	(.0376)	(.0347)	(.0347)
Guar Level	$-1.03e-06$	.11	$1.79e-06$	$9.84e-06^*$	$5.92e-06$
	(3.72e-06)	(.187)	(5.80e-06)	(5.51e-06)	(5.03e-06)
Tax Rate, $0	.0625	−472	−.133	−.237	−.181
	(.132)	(7366)	(.22)	(.202)	(.203)
Tax Decline?	−.00783	−595	.0642	.0549	.027
	(.0316)	(1646)	(.0493)	(.0464)	(.0462)
Manpower	.0161	1395	−.0279	−.0314	.00936
	(.0179)	(990)	(.0283)	(.0268)	(.0258)
Dep var summary stats					
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: Tests for wealth, preferences, and wages, Denver only

	(1) Change Assets Yr 1 - 3	(2) Gen Fem Att To Wrk	(3) Gen Male Att To Wrk	(4) Only Govt Ben if Cant Support Self	(5) Any Earnings Year 4	(6) Log Wage Rate Year 4
Treated	−1613	−.0319	.00782	.0034	−.00552	.0159
	(2617)	(.047)	(.0543)	(.035)	(.0196)	(.0327)
Dep var summary stats						
Mean	-5203	-.0047	.118	2.17	.745	2.49
Std. Dev.	34633	1.01	.799	.601	.436	.656
N	1582	1803	976	1307	1781	1296
People	1582	1803	976	1307	1781	1296
Clusters	1028	1799	976	1252	1201	993

Notes: "Change assets Yr 1 - 3" is the total dollar value of the change in an individual's family's total financial assets between years 1 and 3, for those individuals for whom we have data on assets in both years. "Gen Fem/Male Att To Work" variables are summary measures of surveys of female and male attitudes toward work, respectively; higher values are associated with more positive attitudes toward work. "Only Govt Ben if Cant Support Self" is based on a survey question; a higher value is associated with a greater belief that people should receive government benefits regardless of their need. "Any Earnings Year 4" indicates whether the individual earned any income in Year 4 of the experiment. "Log Wage Rate Year 4" is the log of the wage in Year 4; it is only available for those who earned any money in that year. (Year 4 data on earnings and wages are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group.) Data on assets and survey variables are described in more detail in Appendix B.Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 7.

Table D.6: 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	−428	−.00519	−.00461
	(.0111)	(768)	(.0159)	(.0115)
Dep var summary stats				
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 9.

Table D.7: Tests for changes in occupation, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Occ Change	**Occ 1970 Avg Educ**	**Occ Abstract**	**Occ Routine**	**Occ Manual**	**Occ 1970 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Occ 1990 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Occ Change Empl 1970-'90**
Treated	.000429	−.113	−.139	.109	.0368	53.1	−285	−.0968**
	(.03)	(.0748)	(.0882)	(.136)	(.0728)	(584)	(613)	(.0493)
Dep var summary stats								
Mean	.635	10.7	1.79	4.27	1.42	22032	24627	.581
Std. Dev.	.482	1.37	1.53	2.39	1.33	11657	12114	.856
N	1103	1439	1438	1438	1438	1439	1439	1439
People	1103	1439	1438	1438	1438	1439	1439	1439
Clusters	934	1087	1086	1086	1086	1087	1087	1087

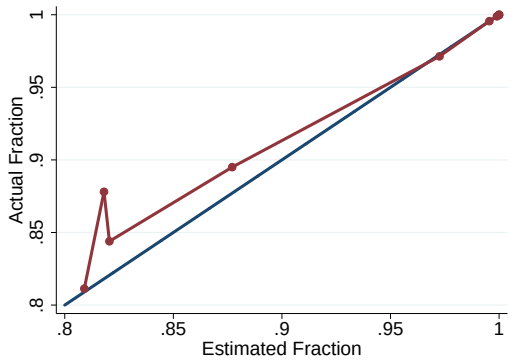
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. "Occ Change" indicates whether the individual changed occupations, for all individuals who have occupation recorded both before the experiment began and at least 4 years after it began. "Occ 1970 Avg Educ" measures the average education of the occupation in 1970. "Occ Y Avg Annual Earnings" measures annual earnings in year Y in the given occupation. "Occ Abstract," "Occ Routine," and "Occ Manual" measure task intensity of occupations. "Occ Change Empl 1970-'90" measures the log change in total employment in that occupation between 1970 and 1990. Other than "Occ Change," variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Variables about occupation are described in more detail in Appendix B. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 8.

Table D.8: Children, other margins, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dep Var	**Positive Annual Earnings**	**Annual Earnings**	**Awarded SSDI/SSI**	**Cancer**	**Circul-atory Disorder**	**Musculo-skeletal Disorder**	**Mental Disorder**	**Other Impair-ment**
Condition	**Alive**	**Earn>0**	**Applied SSDI/SSI**					
Treated	.00978	−627	−.0104	.00307	−.000127	−.00566	−.00821	−.0008
	(.0102)	(729)	(.0402)	(.00381)	(.00514)	(.0103)	(.0114)	(.0127)
Dep var summary stats								
Mean	.811	27646	.479	.0125	.018	.084	.102	.134
Std. Dev.	.391	22949	.5	.111	.133	.277	.303	.341
N	90088	73181	741	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
People	3261	3220	741	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1207	531	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208

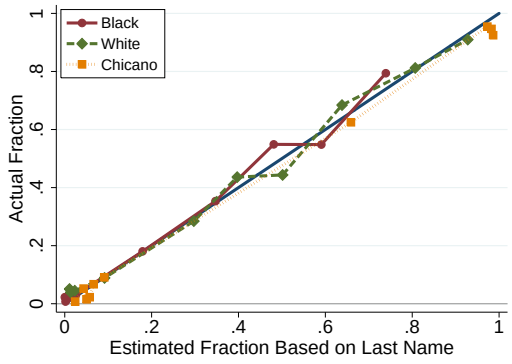
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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. 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 10.

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.9: Children, different treatments, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Dep Var	**Positive Annual Earnings**	**Annual Earnings**	**Applied SSDI/SSI**	**Awarded SSDI/SSI**
Treated	.00584	−425	−.00435	−.00382
	(.0111)	(767)	(.0161)	(.0116)
5-Year Trtmnt	−.0429***	−1536*	.0377*	.0321**
	(.0142)	(897)	(.0211)	(.0147)
Guar Level	$1.37e-06$	.0154	$-2.44e-06$	$-1.43e-06$
	(2.26e-06)	(.148)	(3.36e-06)	(2.20e-06)
Tax Rate, $0	.0107	−2246	.0567	.0608
	(.0902)	(5712)	(.128)	(.0858)
Tax Decline?	.00724	721	.0142	.0331
	(.0202)	(1230)	(.0295)	(.0206)
Manpower	−.012	−296	.0128	−.00286
	(.0108)	(745)	(.016)	(.0116)
Dep var summary stats				
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 11.

Table D.10: Parents, effect on match rate, Denver only

	(1)	(2)
Sample	**Parents**	**Children**
Treated	−.00734	−.00952
	(.0204)	(.0221)
Dep var summary stats		
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.11: Tests for changes in industry, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Ind Change	**Ind 1970 Avg Educ**	**Ind 1970 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Ind 1990 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Ind Change Empl 1970-'90**
Treated	−.0173	.0356	521	894	.0292
	(.0301)	(.068)	(454)	(570)	(.0345)
Dep var summary stats					
Mean	.55	11.4	26513	32770	.423
Std. Dev.	.498	1.22	8932	10564	.603
N	1103	1455	1455	1413	1413
People	1103	1455	1455	1413	1413
Clusters	934	1090	1090	1068	1068

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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. "Ind Change" indicates whether the individual changed industrys, for all individuals who have industry recorded both before the experiment began and at least 4 years after it began. "Ind 1970 Avg Educ" measures the average education of the industry in 1970. "Ind Y Avg Annual Earnings" measures annual earnings in year Y in the given industry. "Ind Abstract," "Ind Routine," and "Ind Manual" measure task intensity of industrys. "Ind Change Empl 1970-'90" measures the log change in total employment in that industry between 1970 and 1990. Other than "Ind Change," variables are based on the final industry observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Variables about industry are described in more detail in Appendix B. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.7.

Table D.12: Tests for changes in occupation and industry, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Occ/Ind Change	**Occ/Ind 1970 Avg Educ**	**Occ/Ind 1970 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Occ/Ind 1990 Avg Annual Earnings**	**Occ/Ind Change Empl 1970-'90**
Treated	−.00501	−.0859	−39.4	−602	−.0952
	(.0274)	(.0824)	(642)	(680)	(.0759)
Dep var summary stats					
Mean	.7	10.7	21929	24494	.364
Std. Dev.	.459	1.43	12374	12599	1.29
N	1103	1340	1340	1364	1333
People	1103	1340	1340	1364	1333
Clusters	934	1036	1036	1049	1033

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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. "Occ/Ind Change" indicates whether the individual changed occupation-industry combinations, for all individuals who have occupation-industry combination recorded both before the experiment began and at least 4 years after it began. "Occ/Ind 1970 Avg Educ" measures the average education of the occupation-industry combination in 1970. "Occ/Ind Y Avg Annual Earnings" measures annual earnings in year Y in the given occupation-industry combination. "Occ/Ind Abstract," "Occ/Ind Routine," and "Occ/Ind Manual" measure task intensity of occupation-industry combinations. "Occ/Ind Change Empl 1970-'90" measures the log change in total employment in that occupation-industry combination between 1970 and 1990. Other than "Occ/Ind Change," variables are based on the final occupation-industry combination observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Variables about occupation-industry combination are described in more detail in Appendix B. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.8.

Table D.13: Male work attitudes, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	**Men Have Respnsblty To Cntry Work FT**	**If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respnsblty**	**Moral Obligation to Work**	**If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work**	**If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect**
Treated	−.0137	.0507	−.0192	−.0169	.0228	−.0527
	(.0353)	(.0366)	(.0335)	(.0303)	(.0374)	(.0351)
Dep var summary stats						
Mean	2.69	2.3	3.12	2.13	2.6	2.21
Std. Dev.	.53	.564	.486	.45	.546	.508
N	976	976	976	976	976	976
People	976	976	976	976	976	976
Clusters	976	976	976	976	976	976

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. Each dependent variable is the result of a different survey question, asked only of men, about work attitudes. Text of questions asked and coding of responses is shown in Table A.2. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table A.4.

Table D.14: 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**	.0358	.0265	−.00371
	(.027)	(.0224)	(.0251)	(.0168)
Dep var summary stats				
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	−58.7	−.0383*	−.0269	−.0172	−.128*
	(.00782)	(170)	(.0205)	(.0202)	(.0184)	(.0716)
Dep var summary stats						
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.15: 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	−.029	−1765*	.056**	.00972	.0275
	(.0204)	(.0184)	(1003)	(.0282)	(.0266)	(.0264)
No Manpower Control	−.00701	−.0278	−1653*	.0535*	.00738	.0282
	(.0203)	(.0185)	(999)	(.0281)	(.0265)	(.0263)
No Age/Sex Control	−.00233	−.0272	−1623	.0605**	.011	.0237
	(.0207)	(.019)	(1033)	(.0286)	(.0266)	(.0303)
No Earnings Control	−.00744	−.0314*	−2010*	.0582**	.0107	.0301
	(.0204)	(.0186)	(1034)	(.0283)	(.0266)	(.0266)
Control for Earn in All Years	−.0066	−.0285	−1666	.0463	.00356	.0236
	(.021)	(.0191)	(1032)	(.029)	(.0274)	(.0274)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	−.00701	−.0296	−1746*	.0559**	.00908	.0263
	(.0204)	(.0184)	(1001)	(.0282)	(.0265)	(.0263)
No Post-Exp Births	−.0171	−.00472	−2194*	.0258	−.0208	−.00363
	(.0197)	(.0234)	(1185)	(.0327)	(.0311)	(.0315)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	−.0159	−.00904	−2589**	.0379	−.0163	.0109
	(.0185)	(.0253)	(1235)	(.0354)	(.0332)	(.0341)
75% Conf Sample	−.0166	−.0205	−1262	.0508*	.0105	.0232
	(.0206)	(.0177)	(971)	(.0274)	(.0258)	(.0255)
99% Conf Sample	−.0126	−.0268	−1731*	.0598**	.00338	.0352
	(.02)	(.0192)	(1043)	(.0293)	(.0276)	(.0274)
Cox Model				.222**	.039	.118
				(.113)	(.125)	(.103)
Include 20-Yr Sample	−.00357	−.0266	−1940**	.0551**	.0152	.0165
	(.0196)	(.0177)	(974)	(.0271)	(.0253)	(.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.16: 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	−.029	−1765*	.056**	.00972	.0275
	(.0204)	(.0184)	(1003)	(.0282)	(.0266)	(.0264)
Fam Inc	−.0892*	.0465	1804	.0348	−.0866	−.0268
< $14k	(.0492)	(.0512)	(2164)	(.0806)	(.0751)	(.0655)
Fam Inc	.0121	−.0362	−3127**	.061	.0434	.0399
$14k - 32k	(.0294)	(.0288)	(1551)	(.0429)	(.04)	(.0404)
Fam Inc	.00296	−.0475*	−2177	.0624	.00947	.0386
$32k +	(.0347)	(.0263)	(1609)	(.0431)	(.0403)	(.0428)
Female	−.0234	−.0208	−1037	.0322	−.00775	.00743
	(.0236)	(.0263)	(1176)	(.0374)	(.0351)	(.0345)
Male	.0211	−.0444*	−3004*	.0849**	.0286	.0558
	(.0318)	(.0252)	(1756)	(.0411)	(.0393)	(.0417)
Black	−.0403	−.0285	−3119	.0452	.042	.026
	(.034)	(.0392)	(2098)	(.0557)	(.0517)	(.0512)
White	−.00228	−.0677***	−3886**	.0717	.00659	.0922**
	(.0397)	(.0257)	(1659)	(.044)	(.0419)	(.0414)
Chicano	.0208	.00699	1484	.0408	−.0166	−.052
	(.0325)	(.0329)	(1555)	(.0496)	(.0469)	(.0455)
Single	−.0574	−.00413	−2852	−.0192	−.0194	−.0189
Parents	(.0365)	(.0423)	(2309)	(.0612)	(.0563)	(.0552)
Married	.0102	−.035*	−1597	.0739**	.0123	.0376
Parents	(.0244)	(.0205)	(1107)	(.0319)	(.0303)	(.0302)
2 Child	−.0125	−.0435	−1507	.0729	.0501	.0427
Family	(.0324)	(.0278)	(1541)	(.0469)	(.0436)	(.0445)
3 Child	.0305	−.0113	−308	.0156	−.0144	.000478
Family	(.0373)	(.0347)	(1888)	(.054)	(.0485)	(.0494)
4+ Child	−.0348	−.00545	−2722	−.00523	−.0792	.0257
Family	(.0372)	(.0364)	(1807)	(.0502)	(.0488)	(.0558)
Age	−.00888	−.0241	−1118	.0839**	.0358	.0306
≤ 31	(.028)	(.0227)	(1256)	(.0385)	(.0361)	(.0347)
Age	−.0129	−.0468	−3355**	.0238	−.0222	.0249
32+	(.0289)	(.03)	(1525)	(.0407)	(.0391)	(.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.

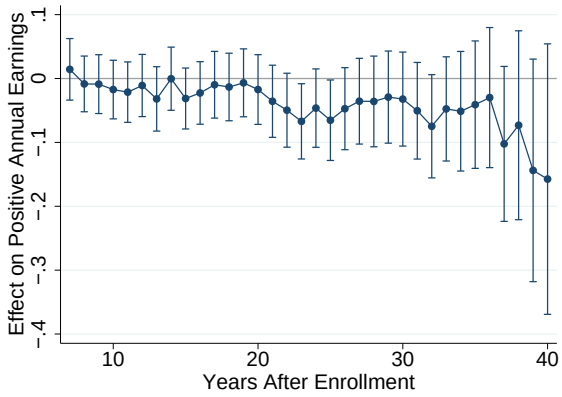
Table D.17: Female work attitudes, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Wrk if No Kid LT 6	**Not Wrk Any Wage**	**Wf Wrk No Hurt Rltnship**	**Husb No Say Wf Wrk**	**Chldrn Better Mom No Wrk**	**Women Happier If Wrk**	**Wives Shldnt Wrk**	**Wf Wrks More Intrstng**	**Marrg Suffer If Both Wrk**	**Wife Shld Earn Less**
Treated	−.000399	.0212	−.0412	.0232	−.0218	.0399	−.0193	.00426	−.0207	−.0395
	(.0174)	(.0159)	(.03)	(.0234)	(.0301)	(.0275)	(.0263)	(.0284)	(.0285)	(.0305)
Dep var summary stats										
Mean	1.66	1.88	2.49	2.9	2.24	2.46	2.8	2.49	2.62	2.62
Std. Dev.	.366	.322	.601	.472	.609	.552	.535	.581	.577	.62
N	1808	1803	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808
People	1808	1803	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808	1808
Clusters	1804	1799	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804	1804

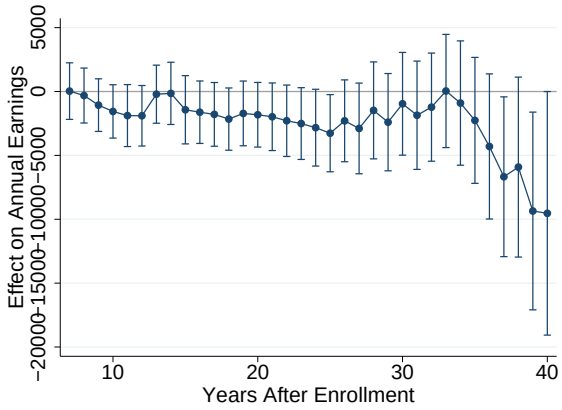
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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. Each dependent variable is the result of a different survey question, asked only of women, about work attitudes. Text of questions asked and coding of responses is shown in Table A.2. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table A.5.

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

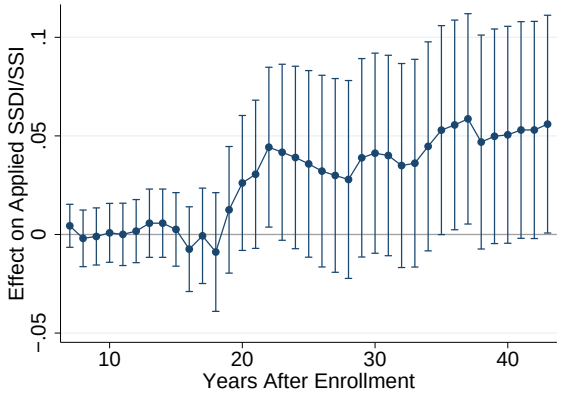
(a) Positive earnings



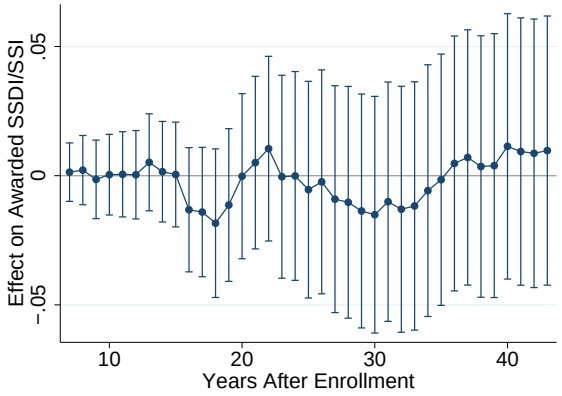
(b) Total earnings



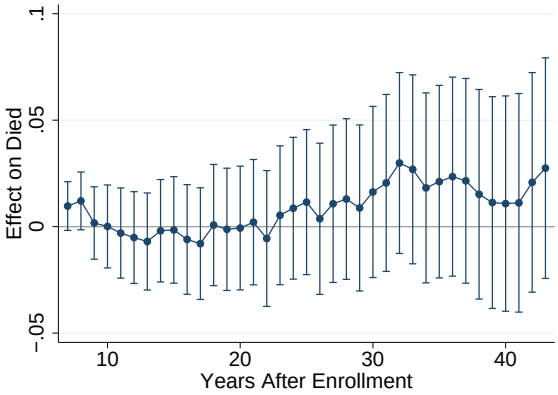
(c) Applied for SSDI/SSI



(d) Awarded SSDI/SSI

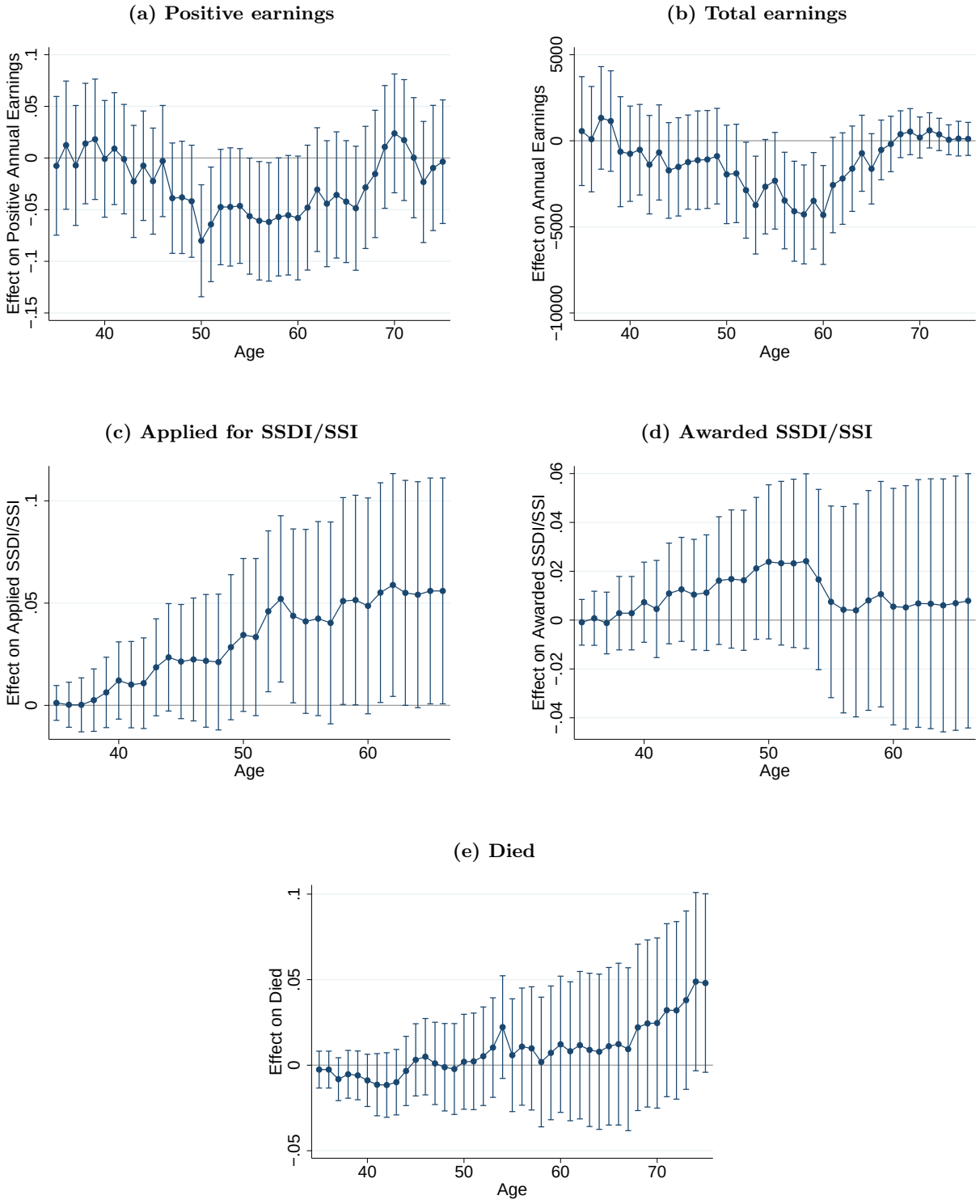


(e) Died



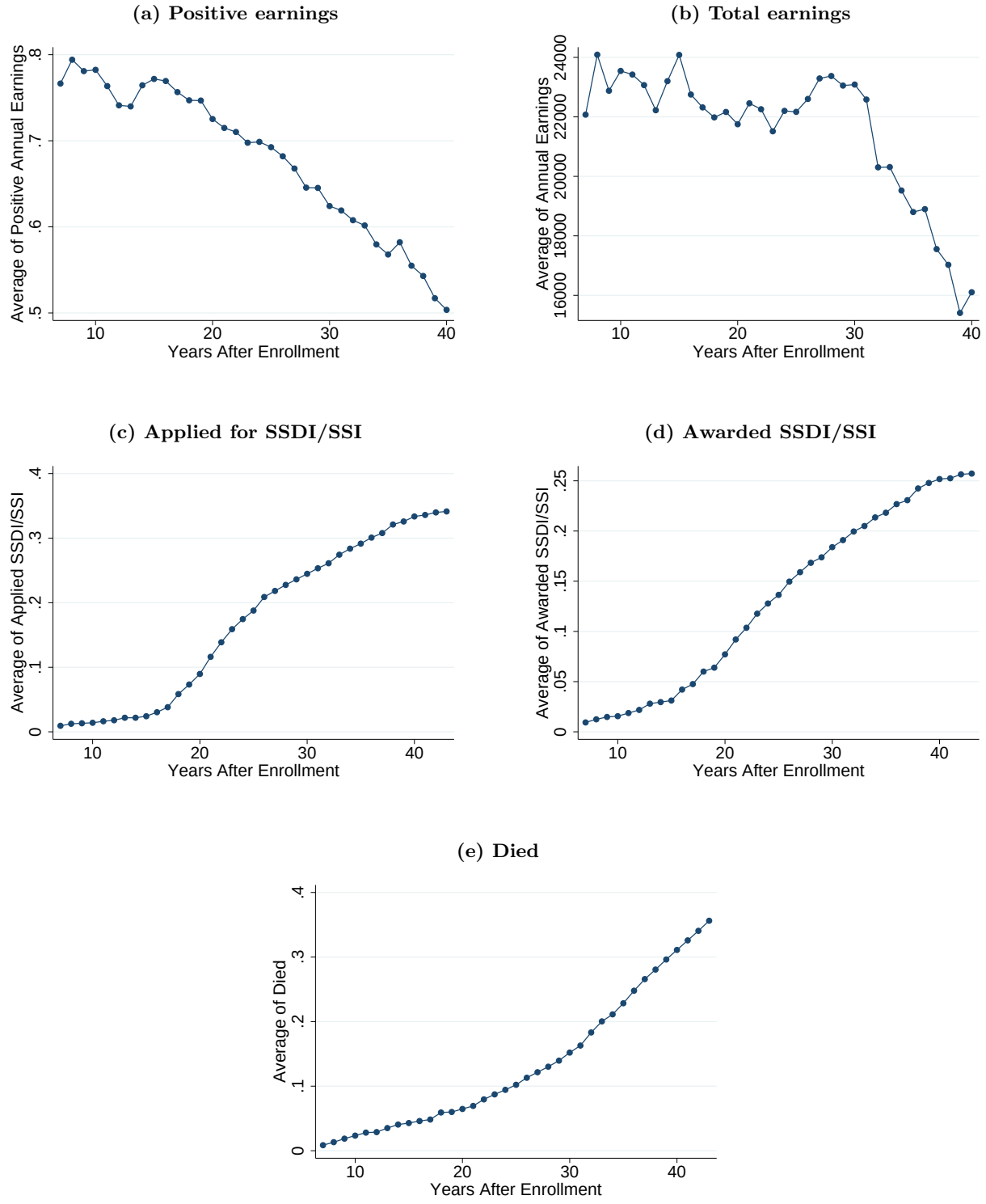
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered 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



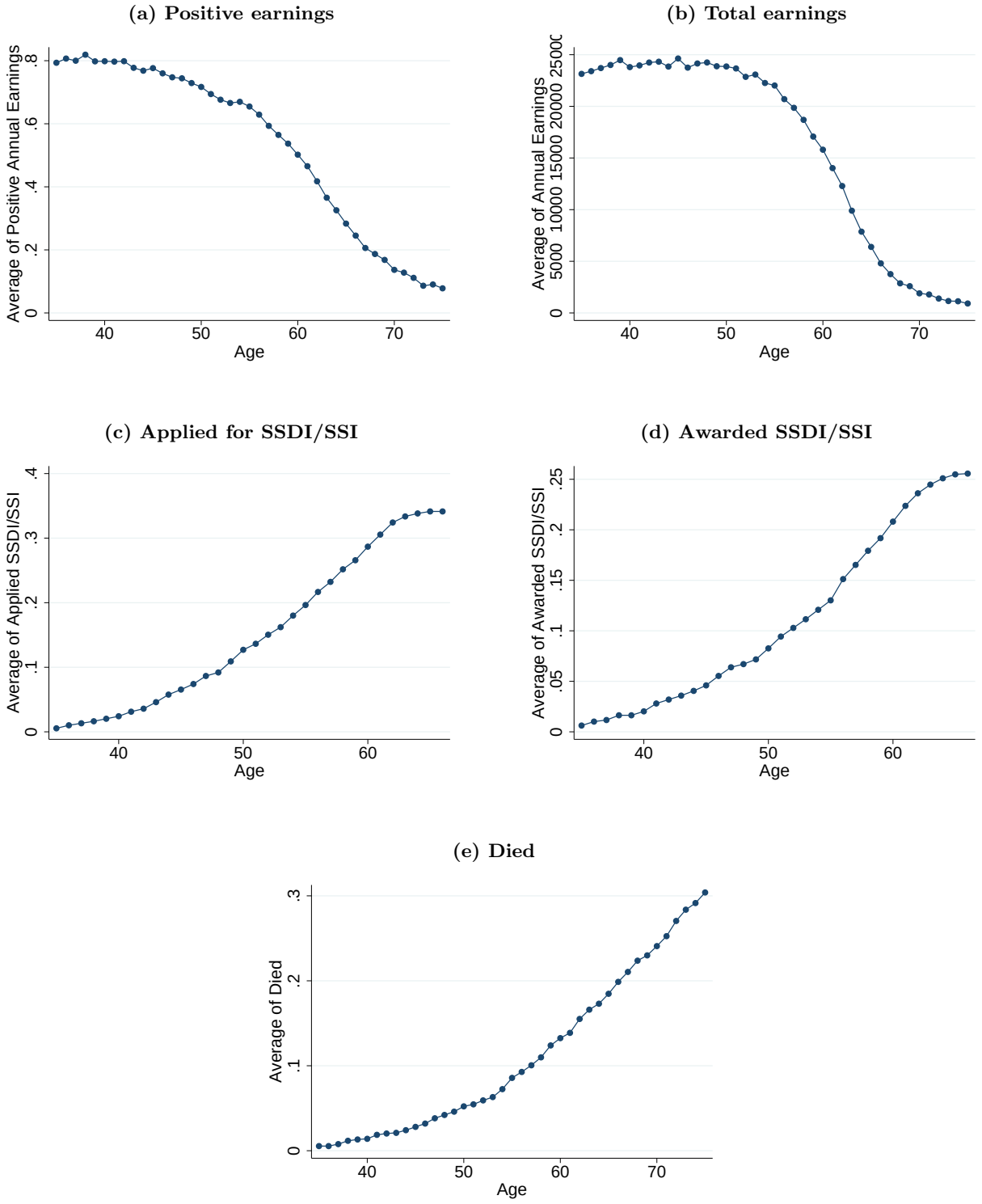
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at 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.18: 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	−.00122	−.000618	−.00838	−.0021
	(.0147)	(.0144)	(.0106)	(.008)	(.00975)
Dep var summary stats					
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	−15.7	.0108	.00617	−.00192	.0199
	(.00408)	(119)	(.0146)	(.0146)	(.0132)	(.0505)
Dep var summary stats						
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.19: 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	.00588	−428	−.00519	−.00461
	(.0221)	(.0111)	(768)	(.0159)	(.0115)
No Manpower	−.0105	.00527	−442	−.00453	−.00502
Control	(.022)	(.0111)	(768)	(.0159)	(.0115)
No Age/Sex	−.00879	.00694	−360	−.00631	−.00556
Control	(.0224)	(.0112)	(773)	(.0163)	(.0117)
No Earnings	−.00947	.00538	−465	−.00466	−.00465
Control	(.0221)	(.0111)	(771)	(.016)	(.0115)
Control for Earn	−.00919	.00464	−293	−.00579	−.00459
in All Years	(.0227)	(.0112)	(776)	(.0163)	(.0117)
Control for Any	−.00932	.00538	−454	−.00468	−.00357
Pre-exp Earn	(.0221)	(.0111)	(766)	(.0159)	(.0116)
No Post-Exp	−.012	.00343	−441	−.0195	−.00593
Births	(.0208)	(.0132)	(920)	(.0204)	(.015)
No Post-Exp Births	−.0313	.00304	−719	−.0113	−.0128
Or Parent Recs	(.0207)	(.0149)	(1028)	(.022)	(.0164)
75% Conf	−.00322	.00284	−847	.00551	−.00553
Sample	(.0215)	(.0109)	(752)	(.0158)	(.0116)
99% Conf	−.00302	.00541	−517	−.00579	−.00497
Sample	(.0223)	(.0113)	(781)	(.0161)	(.0116)
Cox				−.0703	−.0599
Model				(.0827)	(.115)
Include	−.00619	.00255	−597	−.00862	−.00534
20-Yr Sample	(.0207)	(.0107)	(744)	(.0154)	(.011)

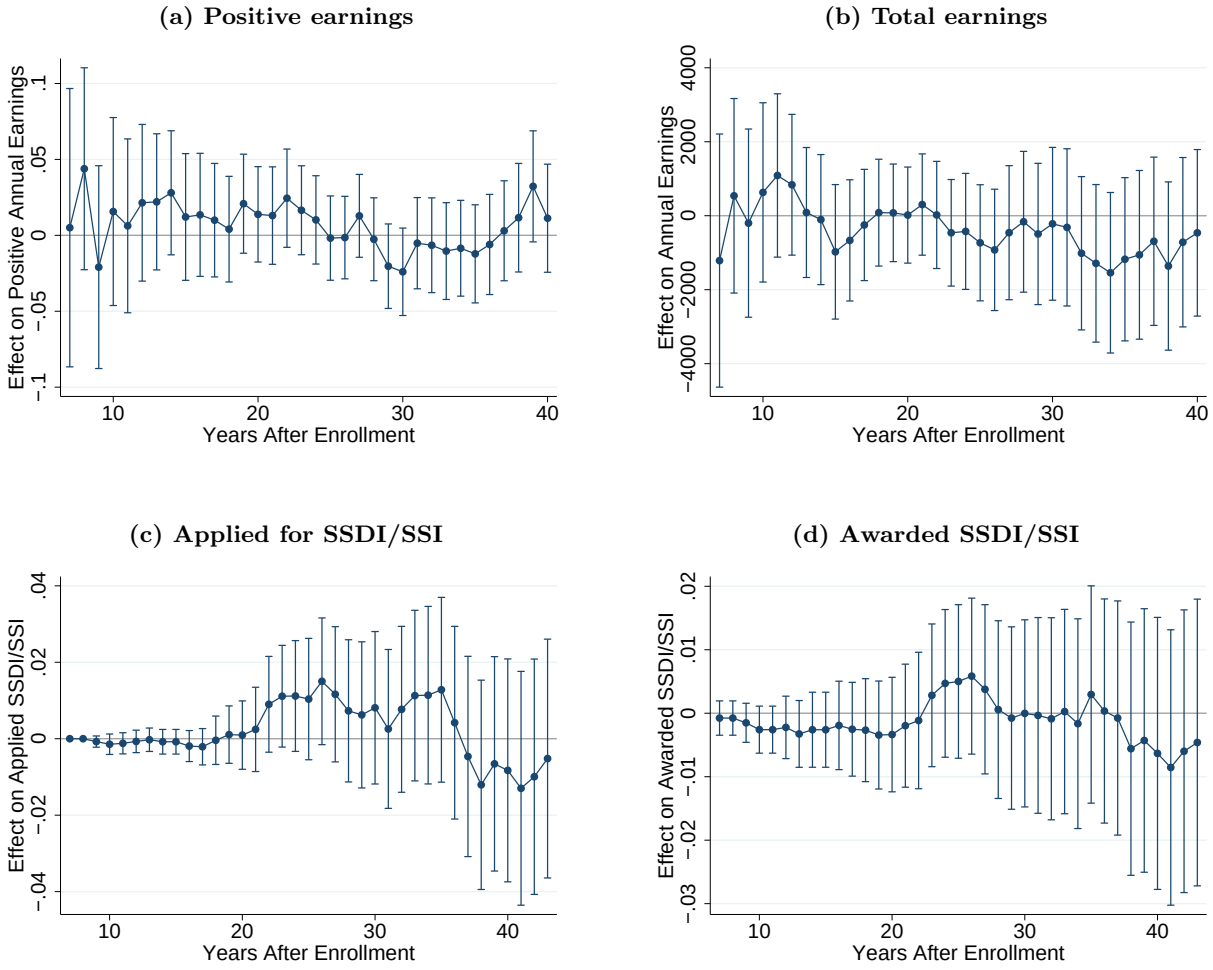
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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.20: 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	.00588	−428	−.00519	−.00461
	(.0221)	(.0111)	(768)	(.0159)	(.0115)
Fam Inc	−.0468	.0167	69	−.0516	−.0232
< $14k	(.0475)	(.0247)	(1319)	(.0434)	(.0276)
Fam Inc	.00202	.000864	−812	.0256	.0188
$14k - 32k	(.0327)	(.0166)	(1138)	(.0228)	(.0164)
Fam Inc	.00309	.00499	−287	−.0253	−.0255
$32k +	(.0389)	(.0189)	(1464)	(.0254)	(.0202)
Female	−.027	.0193	−306	−.0161	−.0199
	(.0255)	(.0142)	(909)	(.0224)	(.0157)
Male	.00848	−.00698	−360	.0068	.014
	(.0265)	(.0148)	(1066)	(.0228)	(.0171)
Black	−.00157	−.0291	−1974	.0484	.0269
	(.0381)	(.0206)	(1382)	(.0305)	(.0212)
White	−.014	.00182	−2811*	−.0045	.00384
	(.041)	(.0185)	(1481)	(.0257)	(.0189)
Chicano	−.00773	.0345*	2631**	−.0461*	−.0392**
	(.0356)	(.0178)	(1143)	(.0261)	(.019)
Single	−.0424	−.0094	−1370	−.0205	−.0078
Parents	(.0375)	(.0184)	(1252)	(.0309)	(.0197)
Married	.00923	.0116	−112	.0019	−.00187
Parents	(.0273)	(.0137)	(945)	(.0184)	(.0142)
2 Child	−.0488	−.00402	494	.03	.0023
Family	(.0377)	(.0192)	(1359)	(.0291)	(.0214)
3 Child	−.0125	−.028	−2471*	.0106	.000831
Family	(.0371)	(.0184)	(1338)	(.0267)	(.0193)
4+ Child	.0153	.0374**	1155	−.0398	−.0165
Family	(.037)	(.0183)	(1158)	(.0268)	(.0203)
Age	.0225	−.0252	−1713	.0178	.00104
≤ 0	(.0406)	(.0227)	(1719)	(.0334)	(.0246)
Age	.00252	.021	366	−.0353	−.0436**
1 - 5	(.031)	(.0163)	(1118)	(.0248)	(.0188)
Age	−.0145	.0267	103	.0146	.0091
6 - 10	(.0349)	(.0204)	(1335)	(.0333)	(.023)
Age	−.016	−.0172	−959	−.013	.0116
11+	(.0355)	(.021)	(1451)	(.0339)	(.0271)

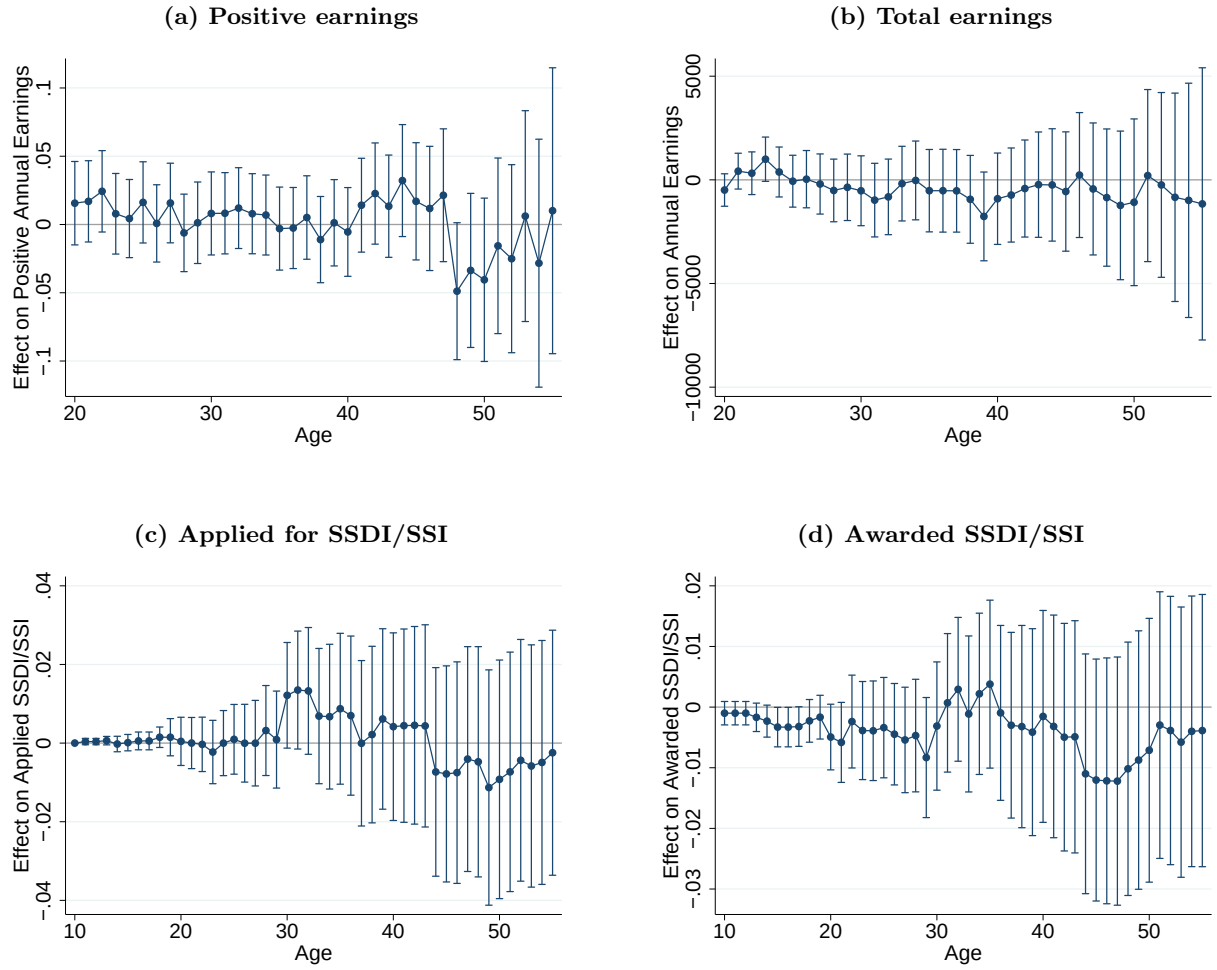
Notes: Significance level: *=10%; **=5%; ***=1%. Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental 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



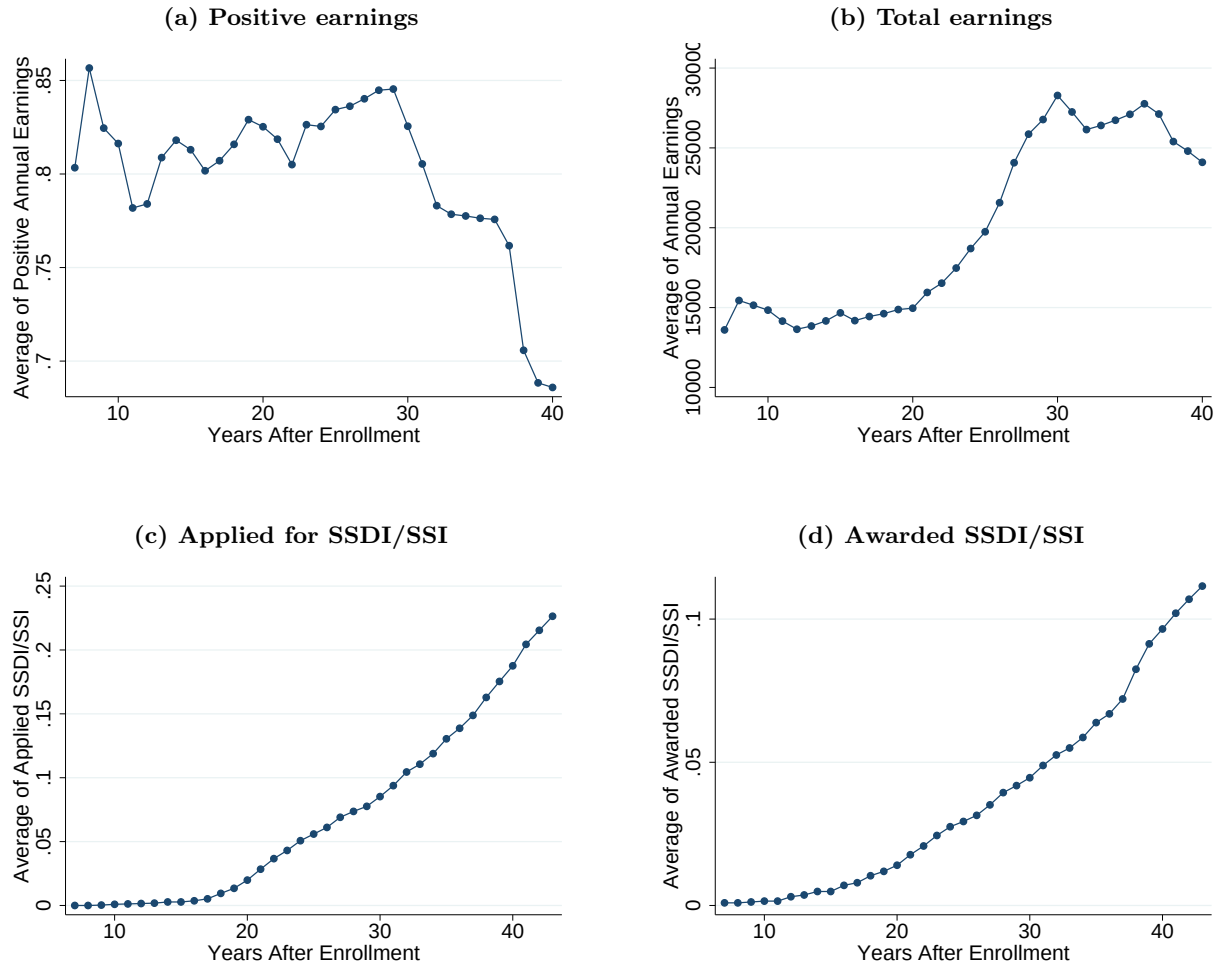
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered 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



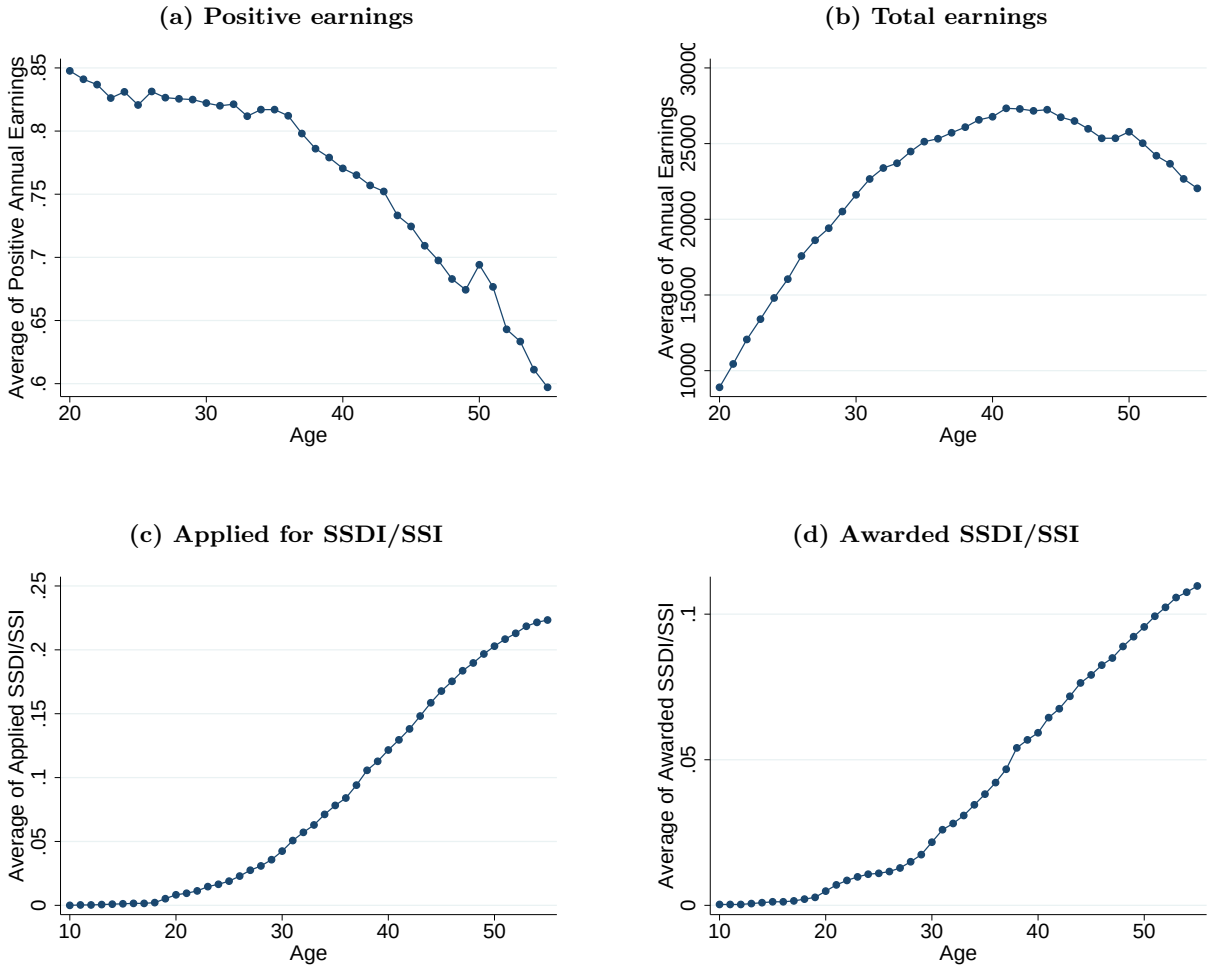
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at 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.