

ONLINE APPENDIX

for “The Long-Term Effects of Cash Assistance”

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B More details on data procedures

There are several minor details about data creation that did not fit into the main text. Those are listed here.

B.1 Additional data procedures for main variables

B.1.1 Months used for pre-experimental income

Throughout this paper unless otherwise noted, pre-experimental earned income refers to income earned in the nine months before the experiment: January to September of 1970 in Seattle and the same months of 1971 in Denver (when discussing annual earned income, this is multiplied by $\frac{4}{3}$). These are the only months of consistently-recorded pre-experimental data before treatment began. Earned income from experimental survey data includes income from wages, bonuses, tips, commissions, payments-in-kind, self-employment receipts, and odd job income; the vast majority comes from wages.

B.1.2 The 20-year sample

In the middle of the experiment, about 150 Denver families were told that they would be guaranteed the treatment for 20 years. However, they were not actually given the treatment for this full time. These families are not included in our baseline analysis, as their treatment is different from that studied here. As noted by [Robins \(1984\)](#), there are few significant differences between this group and the remainder of the SIME/DIME families. Indeed, as shown in robustness checks in [Tables C.3](#) and [C.6](#), our results are very similar if they are included.

B.1.3 Benefit data level of observations

Benefit data are recorded at the family level. For comparability with earnings data, which are recorded at the individual level, we report benefits divided equally among household heads.

B.1.4 Inclusion of older children

Biological children who were 18 or over at the time of assignment are not included in outcome data because there are fewer plausible mechanisms for them to be affected by their parents' financial treatment. These older children are included, though, in the matching procedure described in [Appendix A](#). Note that any income earned by children in a household is counted toward the tax

rate; thus there is a possibility for older children to be directly affected by SIME/DIME treatment. However, as shown in Table C.7, results for children aged 6 to 10 at the start of the experiment (who could not work during it) and for those 11 or older (who could) are similar.

B.2 Data procedures for variables used to test mechanisms

Several variables are created to test mechanisms driving effects for adults in Section III.B. Precise definitions for those variables are described here.

B.2.1 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.2.2 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 Government Benefits if Can’t 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 “General Male Attitude To Work” are only asked of men, on average .78 years after enrollment. Variables that are part of “General Female Attitude To Work” are only asked of women, 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 B.1. For variables created with principal components analysis, components are given in Table B.2. Results of regressions of treatment against responses to each question individually are given in Table B.4 for women and in Table B.3 for men.

B.2.3 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 while treatment is in place, meaning that the occupation/industry data is only available for a selected sample for the 5-year group (who are working less than controls) but not the 3-year group (who are working similarly to controls). It is possible that occupation or industry change more than 5 years after the experiment begins; unfortunately, we cannot observe this in our data. 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 occurring after the treatment ends. Occupational/industrial change is defined as a different first and last occupation/industry. All other outcomes, unless otherwise noted, are based on last occupation/industry.

To match to occupational/industrial characteristics, some recoding is done to convert into 1970 Census occupation and industry variables. 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 definitions in [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#) [hereafter, IPUMS], but are also available from the authors upon request. Occupations and industries are then recoded into `occ1990` and `ind1990` variables defined by IPUMS based on the fraction of people in each occupation/industry. 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.

Table B.1: Text of survey questions

Short title	Question text	Potential answers
Only Government Benefits if Can't 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 Respsblty 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 Respsblty	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 B.2: Principal components used to create attitude composite variables

(a) “General Female Attitude To Work”

Variable	Weight
Wrk if No Kid LT 6	0.191
Not Wrk Any Wage	0.124
Wf Wrk No Hurt Rltnship	−0.207
Husb No Say Wf Wrk	−0.0971
Chldrn Better Mom No Wrk	0.219
Women Happier If Wrk	−0.173
Wives Shldnt Wrk	0.23
Wf Wrks More Intrstng	−0.215
Marrg Suffer If Both Wrk	0.264
Wife Shld Earn Less	0.187

(b) “General Male Attitude To Work”

Variable	Weight
Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	0.225
Men Have Respsblty To Cntry Work F/T	−0.293
If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respsblty	0.261
Moral Obligation to Work	−0.311
If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work	0.251
If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect	−0.284

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

Table B.3: Effects on male work attitude components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	Men Have Respsblty To Cntry Work F/T	If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respsblty	Moral Obligation to Work	If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work	If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect
Treated	0.0372 (0.0299)	−0.0157 (0.0301)	0.00838 (0.0265)	−0.0206 (0.0258)	0.0145 (0.0298)	−0.0816 (0.0287)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	2.69	2.32	3.12	2.11	2.55	2.22
Std. Dev.	0.592	0.61	0.517	0.508	0.587	0.56
N	1705	1706	1702	1703	1704	1706
People	1705	1706	1702	1703	1704	1706
Clusters	1705	1706	1702	1703	1704	1706

Notes: 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 B.1.

Table B.4: Effects on female work attitude components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Wrk if No Kid LT 6	Not Wrk Any Wage	Wf Wrk No Hurt Rlttnship	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	0.00685 (0.0134)	0.00835 (0.0128)	-0.0239 (0.0233)	-0.00609 (0.0183)	0.00389 (0.0238)	0.0236 (0.021)	-0.0218 (0.0203)	0.00745 (0.0216)	-0.0227 (0.0216)	-0.0282 (0.0231)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>										
Mean	1.66	1.87	2.47	2.89	2.24	2.46	2.82	2.48	2.65	2.66
Std. Dev.	0.369	0.34	0.613	0.487	0.632	0.558	0.54	0.576	0.572	0.618
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: 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 B.1.

Occupational prestige scores come from the 1989 General Social Survey, as provided by [Davis et al. \(2006\)](#).³²

Data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) comes from [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#). Refer to that source for more documentation on each variable used. We display effects on aggregate categories of occupational characteristics where such categorization is possible.³³

“Specific Vocational Preparation” uses the values in the actual values given in the DOT data, which run from 1 to 9; they are then standardized based on data in [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#).

“Physical Demands,” “Perception/Physical Skills,” “Environmental Conditions,” “Mental Skills,” and “Creative Temperament” are each aggregated from multiple DOT variables. They are standardized based on data in [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#). Components are given in Table B.5. Results of regressions of treatment against values of each component individually are given in Tables B.6, B.7, B.8, B.9, and B.10. For ease of understanding, “aptitude factors” are multiplied by -1 so high values indicate high aptitudes. (This includes all components of “Mental Skills” besides the General Education Development components, as well as all components of “Perception/Physical Skills.”)

“Occupational Principal Component” is the principal component of all ten other main occupational variables: average education, average earnings, change in employment, prestige, specific vocational preparation, mental skills, creative temperament, physical demands, perception/physical skills, and environmental conditions. Components are also given in Table B.5.

³²Prestige scores use 1980 occupation codes; they are linked to 1970 occupation codes using https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/chapter4/occ_70-80.xls, as downloaded from https://usa.ipums.org/usa/volii/occ_ind.shtml.

³³We do not include “complexity of work in relation to Data, People, and Things” because the documentation cautions “against assuming ordinal properties of these scales;” without ordinal properties, it is not clear that these variables can be meaningfully aggregated. We do not include “interests” because they all ask about very different interests; given this, it is not clear that these variables can be meaningfully aggregated.

Table B.5: Principal components used to create occupational composite variables

(a) “Physical Demands”		(b) “Perception/Physical Skills”	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
Demand for Climb & Balance	0.256	Form Percept	0.255
Demand for Stoop, Kneel, Crouch, & Crawl	0.276	Clerical Percept	0.0299
Demand for Reach, Handle, Finger, & Feel	0.234	Motor Coordin	0.297
Demand for Talk & Hear	−0.245	Finger Dexter	0.314
Demand for See	0.123	Manual Dexter	0.25
Demand for Strength	0.288	Eye- Hand- Foot Coordin	0.0548
		Color Discrim	0.192

(c) “Environmental Conditions”		(d) “Mental Skills”	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
Extreme Cold	0.235	General Educ Develop (reasoning)	0.187
Extreme Heat	0.295	General Educ Develop (math)	0.178
Wet or Humid	0.291	General Educ Develop (language)	0.179
Noise or Vibrat	0.199	Intelligence	0.182
Hazards	0.289	Verbal	0.176
Atmosph Condition	0.25	Numeric	0.167
		Spatial	0.0708

(e) “Creative Temperament”		(f) “Occupational Principal Component”	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
Adapt: Direct Control Plan	0.235	Occupation Average Education	0.177
Adapt: Feeling Ideas Facts	0.0824	Occupation Average Annual Earnings	0.14
Adapt: Influence People	0.245	Occupation Change Employment 1970-’90	0.0616
Adapt: Sensory Judgment Criteria	0.28	Prestige	0.169
Adapt: Measurable Verifiable Criteria	−0.0154	Specific Vocational Preparation	0.161
Adapt: Dealing People	0.307	Mental Skills	0.186
Adapt: Repetitive Continuous	−0.249	Creative Temper	0.146
Adapt: Perform Under Stress	−0.00146	Physical Demands	−0.141
Adapt: Set Limits Tolerance Standards	−0.21	Perception /Physical Skills	0.00684
Adapt: Variety Change	0.101	Environment Conditions	−0.0933

Notes: These tables show the weights on each component used to create composite variables about characteristics of occupations. For more details about the definition of each component, see [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#) and the text.

Table B.6: Effects on physical demand components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Climb or Balance	Stoop or Crouch	Reach or Handle	Talk or Hearing	Seeing
Treated	0.00787 (0.0108)	-0.000304 (0.0157)	0.0145 (0.0118)	-0.0328 (0.0163)	0.00319 (0.015)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.153	0.368	0.863	0.483	0.57
Std. Dev.	0.271	0.388	0.271	0.41	0.362
N	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
People	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
Clusters	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began.

Table B.7: Effects on perception/physical skill components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Form Perception	Clerical Perception	Motor Coord	Finger Dexterity	Manual Dexterity	Eye-Hand Coordin	Color Discrim
Treated	-0.0143 (0.02)	-0.0316 (0.0302)	-0.00378 (0.0202)	-0.0104 (0.0214)	-0.00455 (0.0169)	0.0127 (0.023)	-0.00839 (0.0188)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>							
Mean	-3.45	-3.62	-3.43	-3.5	-3.19	-4.47	-4.41
Std. Dev.	0.494	0.734	0.479	0.503	0.404	0.553	0.459
N	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
People	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
Clusters	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began.

Table B.8: Effects on environmental condition components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Cold	Heat	Wet or Humid	Noise or Vibration	Hazardous	Atmospheric Conditions
Treated	0.00114 (0.0032)	0.00196 (0.00526)	0.0126 (0.00687)	0.00384 (0.0107)	0.000671 (0.0119)	0.00438 (0.00837)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	0.0162	0.0445	0.0695	0.2	0.19	0.1
Std. Dev.	0.0745	0.125	0.165	0.287	0.298	0.203
N	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
People	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
Clusters	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began.

Table B.9: Effects on mental skill components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	GED Reasoning	GED Math	GED Language	Intelligence	Verbal	Numerical	Spatial
Treated	-0.0882 (0.0338)	-0.11 (0.035)	-0.115 (0.0401)	-0.052 (0.0253)	-0.0629 (0.0272)	-0.0447 (0.0233)	-0.00243 (0.0196)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>							
Mean	3.23	2.35	2.66	-3.1	-3.26	-3.53	-3.57
Std. Dev.	0.8	0.834	0.949	0.595	0.646	0.557	0.533
N	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
People	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
Clusters	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began.

Table B.10: Effects on creative temperament components

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Direction Control Planning	Feelings Ideas Facts	Influencing	Sense or Judgement Criteria	Measurable Criteria	Deal With People	Repetitive Work	Perform Under Stress	Set Limits Standards	Variety of Duties
Treated	−0.0181 (0.0101)	0.0033 (0.0027)	−0.0101 (0.00644)	−0.0266 (0.0131)	−0.0196 (0.0133)	−0.0238 (0.0164)	0.0467 (0.0144)	0.000377 (0.00949)	−0.00395 (0.0163)	−0.028 (0.0148)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>										
Mean	0.117	0.01	0.0522	0.205	0.28	0.402	0.326	0.0791	0.459	0.4
Std. Dev.	0.235	0.0625	0.15	0.313	0.336	0.421	0.345	0.232	0.392	0.353
N	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
People	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467	2467
Clusters	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began.

C Additional results

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

Figure C.1 shows the number of original families in each “normal income” category, regardless of whether families were matched to SSA records. Normal income level is based on a subjective evaluation of the family’s typical income, scaled to be comparable to a family of 4; this evaluation was made before assignment to treatment status. Table C.1 shows various other pre-experimental outcomes for adults, again regardless of whether families were matched to SSA records. (This differs from Table 2 in that Table 2 is restricted to adults who are matched to SSA records, and are therefore part of the main analysis sample.)

Table C.2 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.³⁴ 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, Hannan and Tuma \(1983\)](#).

³⁴Due 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.

In panel (b), the dependent variables are indicators for whether the individual ever applied for disability benefits on the basis of the listed impairment. Finally, we can look at other margins along which earned income can adjust in panel (c). 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.5 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, an important finding given the concerns about the effects on marital stability after [Groeneveld, Hannan and Tuma \(1983\)](#). There is 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.3 (for parents) and C.6 (for children). These robustness checks include all main variables from the paper. (They also include “In Sample,” an indicator for whether the individual was found with our procedure; those results indicate whether treatment affected the match rate and are comparable to results from Table 3.) First, as noted in Section I.B, 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 Section A4, it is theoretically possible that treatment could affect birth rates, or propensity to change SSA records, in a way that would affect the match

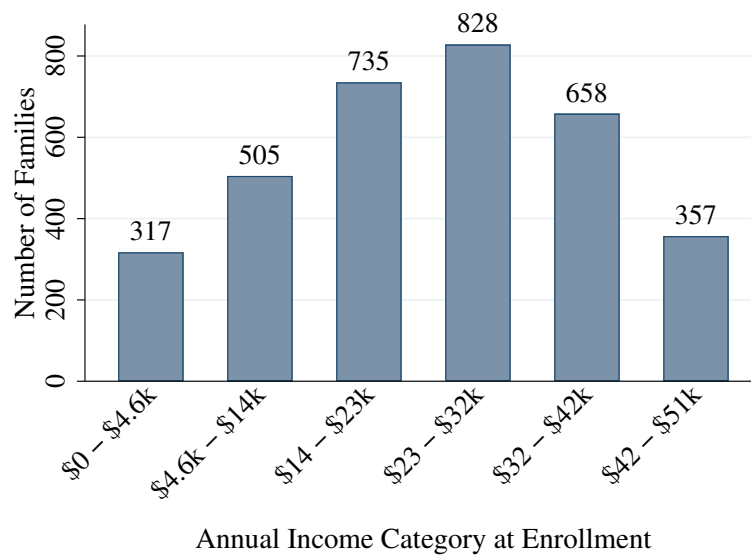
rate. To control for this, “No Post-Exp Births” does not use children born after the experiment began in matching; “No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Records” additionally does not use adult SSA records from after the experiment began for matching. In our baseline specification, we include individuals if 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 model—rather than OLS—for the first time that an event occurred in our sample.³⁵ Finally, as noted in Online Appendix B.1.2, 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.4 (for parents) and C.7 (for children). Effects a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figure C.4 for children, while effects at a given age are shown in Figure C.5 for children. Average values of dependent variables a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figures C.2 (for parents) and C.6 (for children), while average values at a given age are shown in Figures C.3 (for parents) and C.7 (for children). Figure C.8 shows results a given number of years after the experiment began, separately for the 3- and 5-year treatment groups; Figure C.9 shows results at different ages, separately for the 3- and 5-year treatment groups.

In Table C.8, we look at treatment effects on adults’ industry; and in Table C.9 look at treatment effects on adults’ industry and occupation together. Table C.10 looks at effects on adults’ occupations for those with no pre-experimental work or pre-experimental wage under 1.5 times the federal minimum wage, while Table C.11 examines those with pre-experimental wage at or above 1.5 times the minimum wage.

³⁵We do not use that or other non-linear regression techniques in our baseline analysis because the large number of fixed effects in the analysis could lead to an incidental parameters problem. We include a Cox model here, but not a probit or logit model for binary variables, because the Cox model measures a fundamentally different quantity than the baseline measure, whereas a probit or logit would measure a conceptually similar quantity to what is already measured.

Figure C.1: Normal income levels



Notes: Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. Data is based on one observation per original family. Normal income level is based on a subjective evaluation of the family's typical income, scaled to be comparable to a family of 4; this evaluation was made before assignment to treatment status. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE.

Table C.1: Pre-experimental balance test

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Variable	Whole Sample	Seattle Only	Denver Only
Earned income	−625 (300)	−1449 (492)	63.2 (366)
Hours worked	−22.4 (20.6)	−74.6 (31.4)	21.2 (27.2)
Gov’t benefits	206 (205)	425 (350)	22.1 (236)
Years of ed	−0.0453 (0.075)	0.0588 (0.117)	−0.125 (0.0977)
Kids age 0-5	0.0354 (0.0359)	0.0536 (0.0528)	0.0202 (0.0491)
Kids age 6-15	−0.001 (0.0518)	0.0275 (0.075)	−0.0249 (0.0716)
People age 16+	−0.0764 (0.047)	−0.113 (0.0709)	−0.046 (0.0627)

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. Each cell reports the results of one regression with the dependent variable given by the row, for the subgroup given by the column. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). “Earned income,” “hours worked,” and “gov’t benefits” are based on totals in the nine months at the start of the experiment, before treatment began. “Years of ed” measures adult education, while “Kids age _-” measures the number of children in the given age range, before the experiment began. “People age 16+” measures the number of non-household heads age 16 and above, before the experiment began. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE.

Table C.2: Parents, other variables

(a) Disability program and vital outcomes							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	Married	Ever Split or Divorced	Died (WA DOH)
Treated	0.0577 (0.0192)	0.0308 (0.0155)	0.0335 (0.0178)	−0.0013 (0.0124)	0.0099 (0.0275)	0.0105 (0.0438)	−0.00544 (0.028)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>							
Mean	0.272	0.148	0.2	0.0934	0.196	0.412	0.346
Std. Dev.	0.445	0.355	0.4	0.291	0.397	0.492	0.476
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) Disability conditions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Applied Cancer	Applied Circul- atory Disorder	Applied Musculo- skeletal Disorder	Applied Mental Disorder	Applied Other Impair- ment
Treated	0.00696 (0.00742)	0.0118 (0.0113)	0.032 (0.0145)	−0.00397 (0.0109)	0.00354 (0.0167)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.0307	0.068	0.13	0.0724	0.176
Std. Dev.	0.173	0.252	0.337	0.259	0.381
N	2280	2280	2280	2280	2280
People	2280	2280	2280	2280	2280
Clusters	1720	1720	1720	1720	1720

(c) Income outcomes						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	0.00331 (0.0063)	197 (211)	−0.0335 (0.0152)	−0.027 (0.0153)	−0.0219 (0.0144)	−0.129 (0.0542)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	0.0456	704	0.579	0.474	0.359	9.17
Std. Dev.	0.209	6686	0.494	0.499	0.48	1.68
N	52867	52867	52867	52867	52867	52867
People	2252	2252	2252	2252	2252	2252
Clusters	1699	1699	1699	1699	1699	1699

Notes: 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.3: Parents, robustness checks

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability	Died
Usual	−0.00125 (0.0158)	−0.0329 (0.0136)	−1761 (816)	0.0628 (0.0199)	0.0216 (0.019)	0.0138 (0.0196)
Denver Only	−0.00734 (0.0204)	−0.029 (0.0184)	−1765 (1003)	0.056 (0.0282)	0.00972 (0.0266)	0.0275 (0.0264)
No Manpower Control	0.000921 (0.0156)	−0.0314 (0.0135)	−1756 (803)	0.0616 (0.0198)	0.0214 (0.0188)	0.0155 (0.0194)
No Age/Sex Control	0.0036 (0.016)	−0.0323 (0.0139)	−1535 (835)	0.0693 (0.0204)	0.0248 (0.0191)	0.0094 (0.0226)
No Earnings Control	−0.00219 (0.0158)	−0.0398 (0.0138)	−2418 (842)	0.0649 (0.0199)	0.0224 (0.019)	0.0179 (0.0197)
Control for Earn in All Years	0.0000964 (0.0162)	−0.0373 (0.014)	−1853 (844)	0.0509 (0.0206)	0.0128 (0.0196)	0.0065 (0.0202)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	−0.00116 (0.0158)	−0.033 (0.0136)	−1763 (817)	0.0628 (0.0199)	0.0216 (0.019)	0.0138 (0.0196)
No Post-Exp Births	−0.00031 (0.0151)	−0.0192 (0.0172)	−1612 (959)	0.0412 (0.0233)	0.00331 (0.0222)	−0.0126 (0.0236)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	0.000398 (0.0141)	−0.02 (0.0183)	−1914 (1003)	0.0511 (0.0248)	0.00921 (0.0236)	−0.00424 (0.0256)
75% Conf Sample	−0.00463 (0.0159)	−0.0286 (0.0132)	−1514 (798)	0.0615 (0.0195)	0.0231 (0.0186)	0.0129 (0.0191)
99% Conf Sample	−0.00431 (0.0155)	−0.0303 (0.014)	−1598 (843)	0.0616 (0.0205)	0.0154 (0.0195)	0.0137 (0.0202)
Cox Model				0.255 (0.0842)	0.0863 (0.0933)	0.0538 (0.0732)
Include 20-Yr Sample	0.000286 (0.0154)	−0.0313 (0.0133)	−1833 (799)	0.0615 (0.0195)	0.0236 (0.0185)	0.00798 (0.0193)

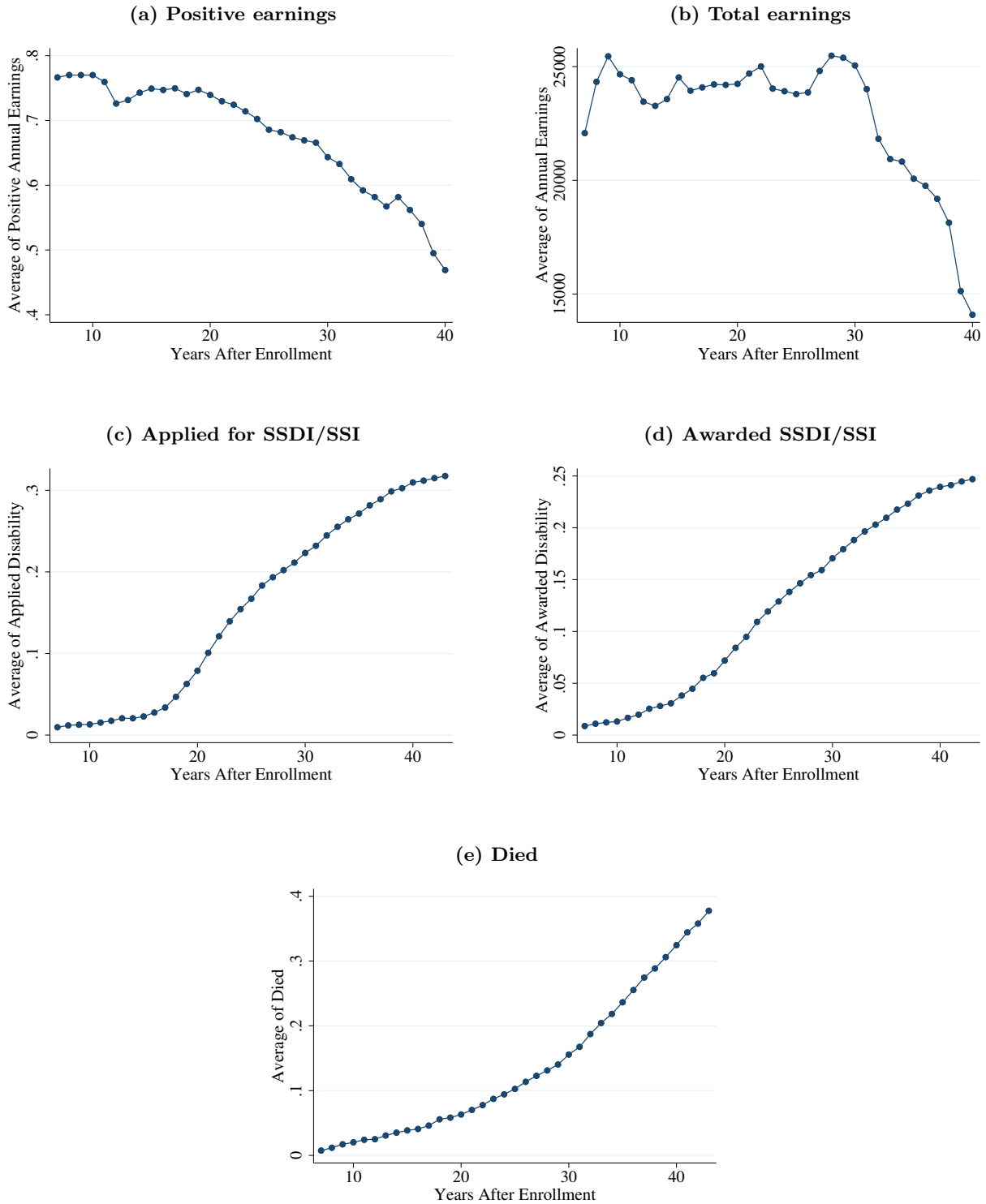
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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 rather than one year, where that data is available. (The full four years is not used as the baseline because it is not available for all individuals, with no clear reason why some people are excluded.) “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.4: Parents, effects within subgroups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability	Died
All	−0.00125 (0.0158)	−0.0329 (0.0136)	−1761 (816)	0.0628 (0.0199)	0.0216 (0.019)	0.0138 (0.0196)
Fam Inc < \$14k	−0.0402 (0.0354)	0.0223 (0.0361)	942 (1609)	0.0703 (0.0515)	−0.0124 (0.0492)	−0.0414 (0.0462)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	0.000592 (0.0232)	−0.041 (0.0207)	−2942 (1270)	0.0812 (0.0302)	0.0518 (0.0292)	0.0134 (0.0294)
Fam Inc \$32k +	0.0146 (0.0272)	−0.0494 (0.0202)	−1670 (1347)	0.0354 (0.0309)	0.000887 (0.0286)	0.0386 (0.0322)
Black	−0.00983 (0.0251)	−0.033 (0.0275)	−2646 (1552)	0.0655 (0.0387)	0.0658 (0.0366)	0.0227 (0.0376)
White	−0.00201 (0.0255)	−0.0512 (0.0172)	−2688 (1191)	0.0712 (0.0264)	0.00924 (0.0254)	0.0398 (0.0264)
Chicano	0.0208 (0.0325)	0.00699 (0.0329)	1484 (1555)	0.0408 (0.0496)	−0.0166 (0.0469)	−0.052 (0.0455)
2 Child Family	−0.00167 (0.0254)	−0.0437 (0.0217)	−2254 (1348)	0.085 (0.0336)	0.0551 (0.0319)	0.0175 (0.0329)
3 Child Family	0.014 (0.0278)	−0.0295 (0.0234)	349 (1487)	0.0044 (0.0371)	−0.00796 (0.0343)	−0.0237 (0.0342)
4+ Child Family	−0.0271 (0.0288)	−0.0198 (0.0273)	−2520 (1424)	0.0291 (0.0378)	−0.0377 (0.0365)	0.0342 (0.0409)
Denver	−0.00734 (0.0204)	−0.029 (0.0184)	−1765 (1003)	0.056 (0.0282)	0.00972 (0.0266)	0.0275 (0.0264)
Seattle	0.0047 (0.0248)	−0.0365 (0.0203)	−1469 (1368)	0.0699 (0.0279)	0.0335 (0.027)	−0.00236 (0.0293)
Male	0.0106 (0.0239)	−0.0194 (0.0193)	−1585 (1495)	0.0807 (0.0304)	0.0464 (0.0289)	0.0439 (0.0302)
Single Women	−0.0192 (0.0273)	−0.0466 (0.0305)	−4869 (1727)	0.0587 (0.0432)	0.0371 (0.0406)	−0.0442 (0.0427)
Married Women	0.0000557 (0.023)	−0.0421 (0.0237)	−779 (1071)	0.0432 (0.0334)	−0.0203 (0.0321)	0.0121 (0.0326)
Age ≤ 31	−0.00078 (0.0225)	−0.0277 (0.0166)	−1447 (1037)	0.0871 (0.0279)	0.0384 (0.0265)	0.00801 (0.0256)
Age 32+	−0.00662 (0.0216)	−0.0444 (0.0232)	−2130 (1193)	0.0292 (0.0278)	−0.000938 (0.0269)	0.0184 (0.032)

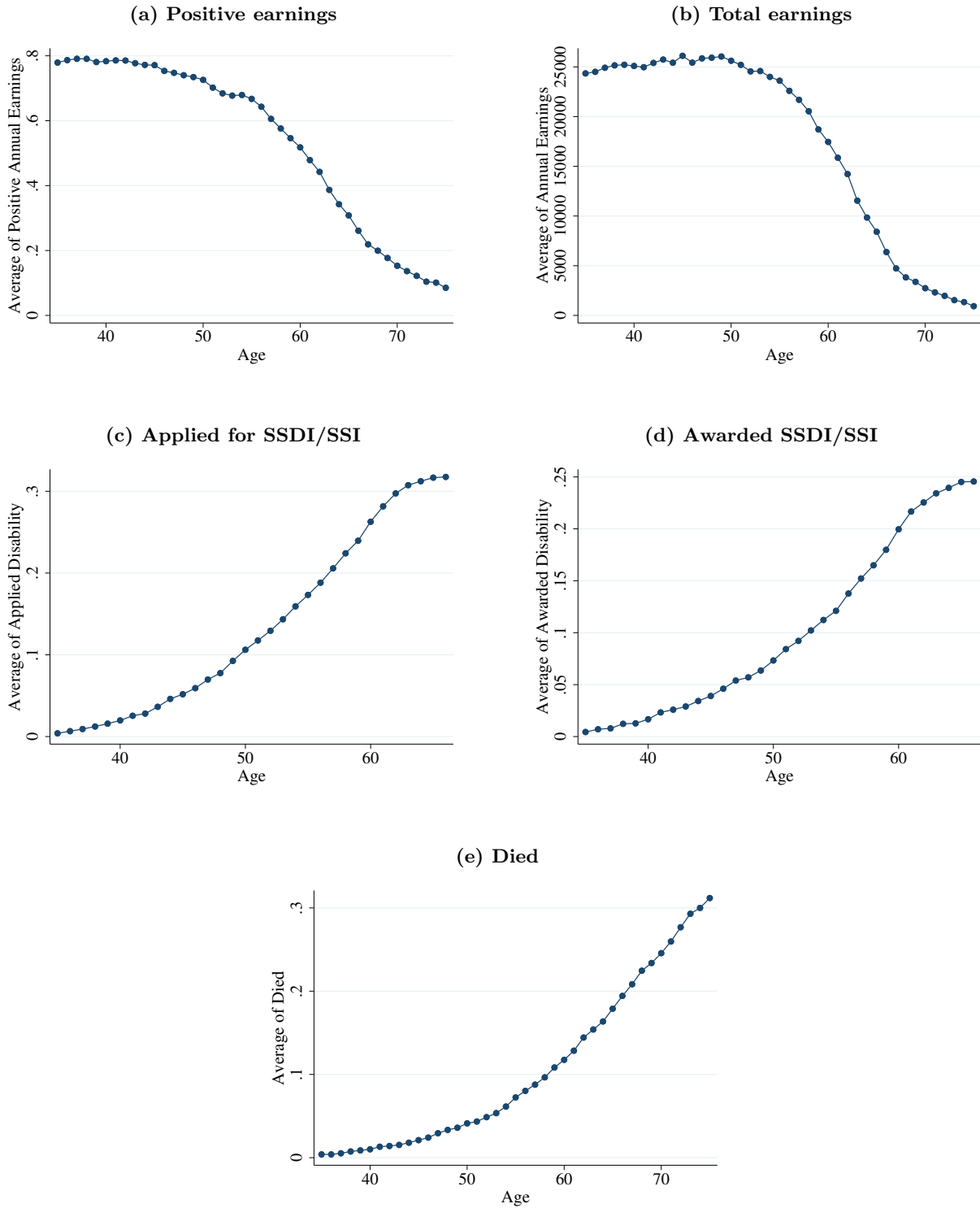
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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.2: Parents, average values by years after start of experiment



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

Figure C.3: 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.5: Children, other variables

(a) Disability program and vital outcomes								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	Married	Divorced	Died (WA DOH)	Died
Treated	0.0148 (0.0112)	−0.00711 (0.0113)	0.00729 (0.00853)	−0.00793 (0.00653)	0.0219 (0.0231)	−0.0148 (0.0204)	0.0116 (0.0102)	0.00724 (0.00729)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>								
Mean	0.184	0.192	0.102	0.0571	0.459	0.247	0.0629	0.0728
Std. Dev.	0.388	0.394	0.303	0.232	0.498	0.432	0.243	0.26
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) Disability conditions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Applied Cancer	Applied Circul- atory Disorder	Applied Musculo- skeletal Disorder	Applied Mental Disorder	Applied Other Impair- ment
Treated	0.0000215 (0.00281)	0.00548 (0.00415)	0.0059 (0.00798)	−0.00282 (0.00945)	0.00508 (0.00991)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.0111	0.0217	0.088	0.125	0.142
Std. Dev.	0.105	0.146	0.283	0.33	0.35
N	5658	5658	5658	5658	5658
People	5658	5658	5658	5658	5658
Clusters	2101	2101	2101	2101	2101

(c) Income outcomes						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	0.00223 (0.00313)	−134 (127)	0.00312 (0.011)	0.000385 (0.0109)	−0.0048 (0.00996)	0.00177 (0.039)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	0.041	625	0.574	0.438	0.31	9.19
Std. Dev.	0.198	8252	0.495	0.496	0.463	1.57
N	163340	163340	163340	163340	163340	163340
People	5658	5658	5658	5658	5658	5658
Clusters	2101	2101	2101	2101	2101	2101

Notes: 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.6: Children, robustness checks

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability
Usual	−0.00623 (0.0167)	0.00177 (0.00872)	−356 (601)	0.00537 (0.0125)	0.0018 (0.00962)
Denver Only	−0.00952 (0.0221)	0.00588 (0.0111)	−428 (768)	−0.00519 (0.0159)	−0.00461 (0.0115)
No Manpower Control	−0.0049 (0.0165)	−0.0000389 (0.00868)	−447 (595)	0.00575 (0.0123)	0.000677 (0.00954)
No Age/Sex Control	−0.0035 (0.0168)	0.00377 (0.00885)	−272 (605)	0.00304 (0.0128)	−0.000805 (0.00988)
No Earnings Control	−0.00711 (0.0166)	−0.000356 (0.00874)	−506 (602)	0.00602 (0.0125)	0.00146 (0.00964)
Control for Earn in All Years	0.00232 (0.0171)	0.00256 (0.00888)	−213 (614)	0.00274 (0.0127)	0.00241 (0.00978)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	−0.00594 (0.0166)	0.00166 (0.00872)	−363 (601)	0.00554 (0.0124)	0.00196 (0.00963)
No Post-Exp Births	−0.00232 (0.0157)	0.00226 (0.0102)	55.9 (706)	−0.00871 (0.0156)	−0.00274 (0.0123)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	−0.0105 (0.0154)	−0.00228 (0.0115)	−510 (804)	0.00589 (0.0168)	−0.00367 (0.0132)
75% Conf Sample	−0.00442 (0.0163)	0.000108 (0.00865)	−774 (590)	0.012 (0.0123)	0.000764 (0.0096)
99% Conf Sample	−0.00344 (0.0169)	0.000918 (0.00895)	−415 (616)	0.00935 (0.0126)	0.00153 (0.00956)
Cox Model				0.0148 (0.0622)	0.0106 (0.0837)
Include 20-Yr Sample	−0.00412 (0.0159)	0.0000804 (0.00853)	−457 (590)	0.00341 (0.0122)	0.00123 (0.00934)

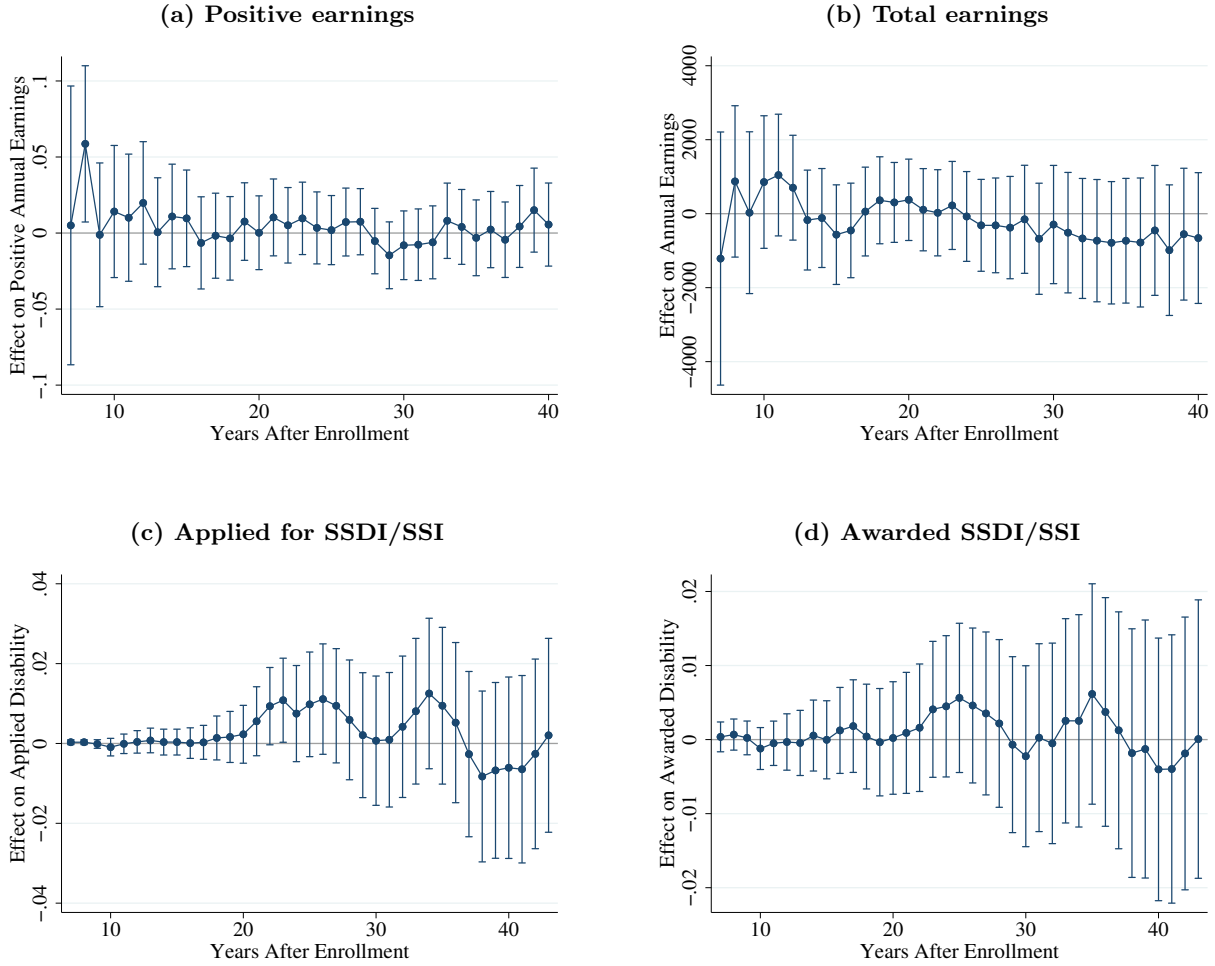
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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 rather than one year, where that data is available. (The full four years is not used as the baseline because it is not available for all individuals, with no clear reason why some people are excluded.) “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.7: Children, effects within subgroups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability
All	−0.00623 (0.0167)	0.00177 (0.00872)	−356 (601)	0.00537 (0.0125)	0.0018 (0.00962)
Fam Inc < \$14k	−0.00441 (0.0344)	−0.00378 (0.02)	−197 (1063)	−0.00814 (0.029)	0.0176 (0.0222)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	−0.0138 (0.0245)	0.00209 (0.0128)	−562 (905)	0.00581 (0.0181)	−0.000668 (0.0138)
Fam Inc \$32k +	0.00546 (0.0303)	0.005 (0.0145)	−245 (1145)	0.0138 (0.0207)	−0.00546 (0.0165)
Black	−0.00177 (0.0271)	−0.00607 (0.0158)	−531 (995)	0.0141 (0.0233)	0.0211 (0.0181)
White	−0.007 (0.026)	−0.00699 (0.0125)	−1549 (950)	0.0237 (0.0174)	0.00664 (0.0137)
Chicano	−0.00773 (0.0356)	0.0345 (0.0178)	2631 (1143)	−0.0461 (0.0261)	−0.0392 (0.019)
2 Child Family	−0.0143 (0.0287)	0.0169 (0.016)	467 (1173)	0.0253 (0.0228)	0.00905 (0.0167)
3 Child Family	−0.00632 (0.0285)	−0.00774 (0.0151)	−533 (1066)	0.0045 (0.0213)	−0.00459 (0.0164)
4+ Child Family	−0.00782 (0.0273)	0.0076 (0.0136)	−58.7 (886)	−0.00506 (0.0201)	−0.00479 (0.0163)
Denver	−0.00952 (0.0221)	0.00588 (0.0111)	−428 (768)	−0.00519 (0.0159)	−0.00461 (0.0115)
Seattle	−0.00605 (0.0253)	−0.00229 (0.0139)	−176 (961)	0.0226 (0.02)	0.0111 (0.0165)
Female	−0.0206 (0.0194)	0.0116 (0.0113)	88 (704)	−0.00631 (0.0175)	−0.00931 (0.0131)
Male	0.00689 (0.0198)	−0.00443 (0.0114)	−557 (831)	0.0186 (0.0171)	0.0128 (0.0133)
Single Parents	−0.0209 (0.0275)	−0.0224 (0.0148)	−1702 (996)	−0.0109 (0.0228)	0.000956 (0.0178)
Married Parents	0.00393 (0.0209)	0.014 (0.0107)	320 (748)	0.0132 (0.0147)	0.00269 (0.0114)
Age ≤ 0	−0.0209 (0.0321)	−0.0283 (0.019)	−2855 (1379)	0.03 (0.0262)	−0.00934 (0.0191)
Age 1 - 5	−0.00314 (0.024)	0.00987 (0.0134)	−445 (917)	−0.000717 (0.0201)	−0.00978 (0.0155)
Age 6 - 10	0.0164 (0.0259)	0.00579 (0.0162)	53.5 (1050)	0.00788 (0.0259)	0.0179 (0.0189)
Age 11+	−0.0142 (0.0259)	0.00151 (0.016)	412 (1095)	−0.0117 (0.0259)	−0.0000487 (0.0218)

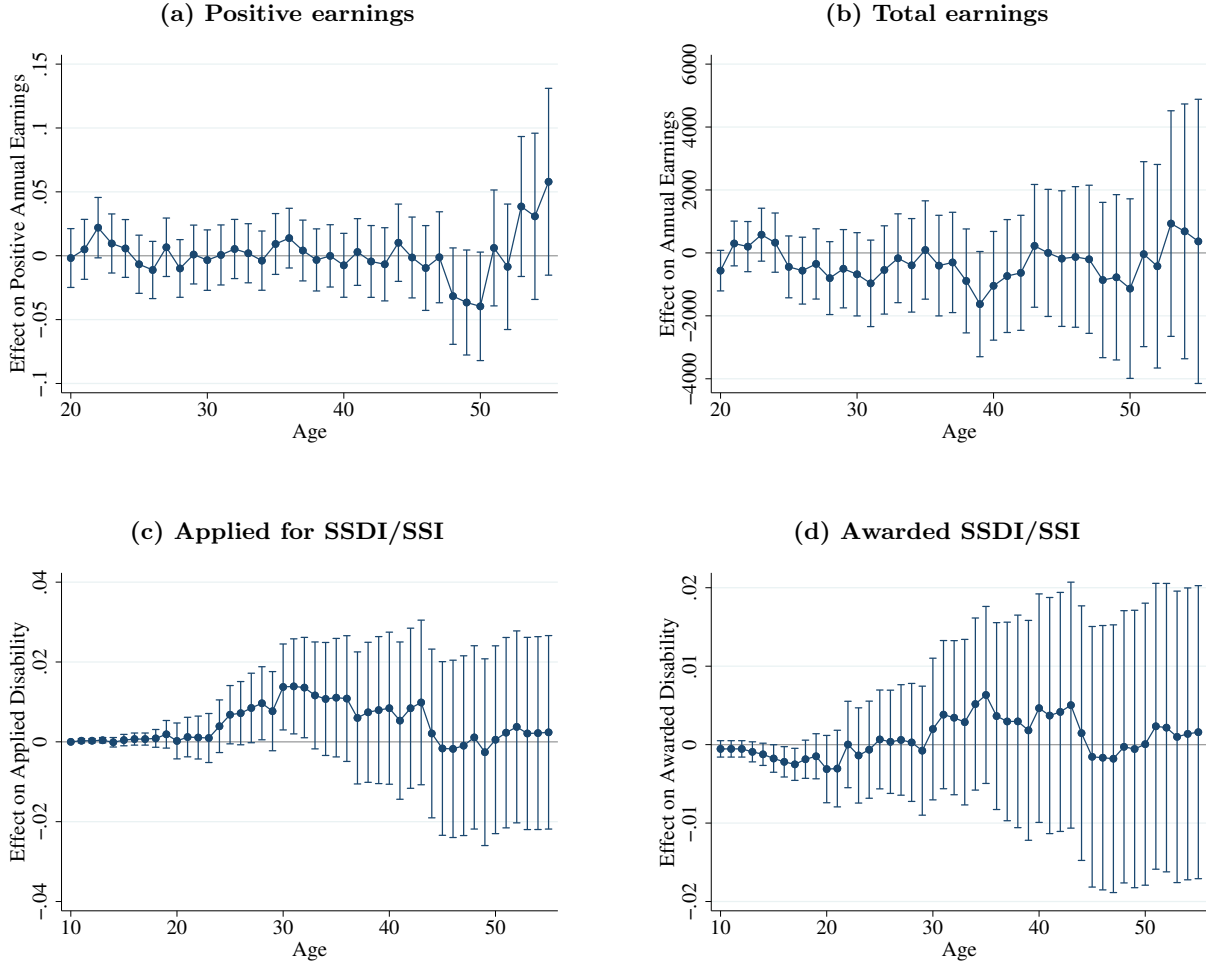
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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.4: Children, effects by years after start of experiment



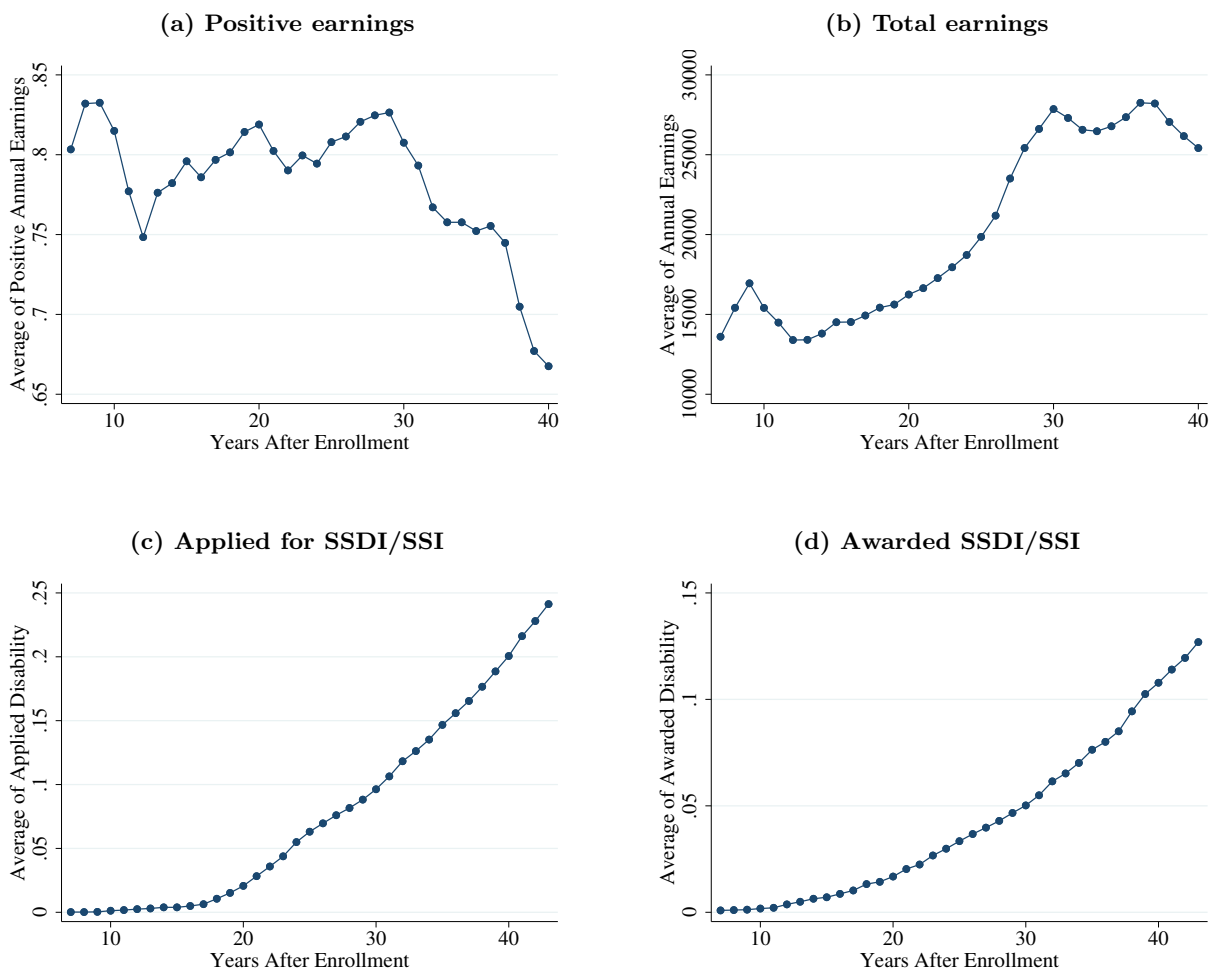
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered 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.5: 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.6: Children, average values by years after start of experiment



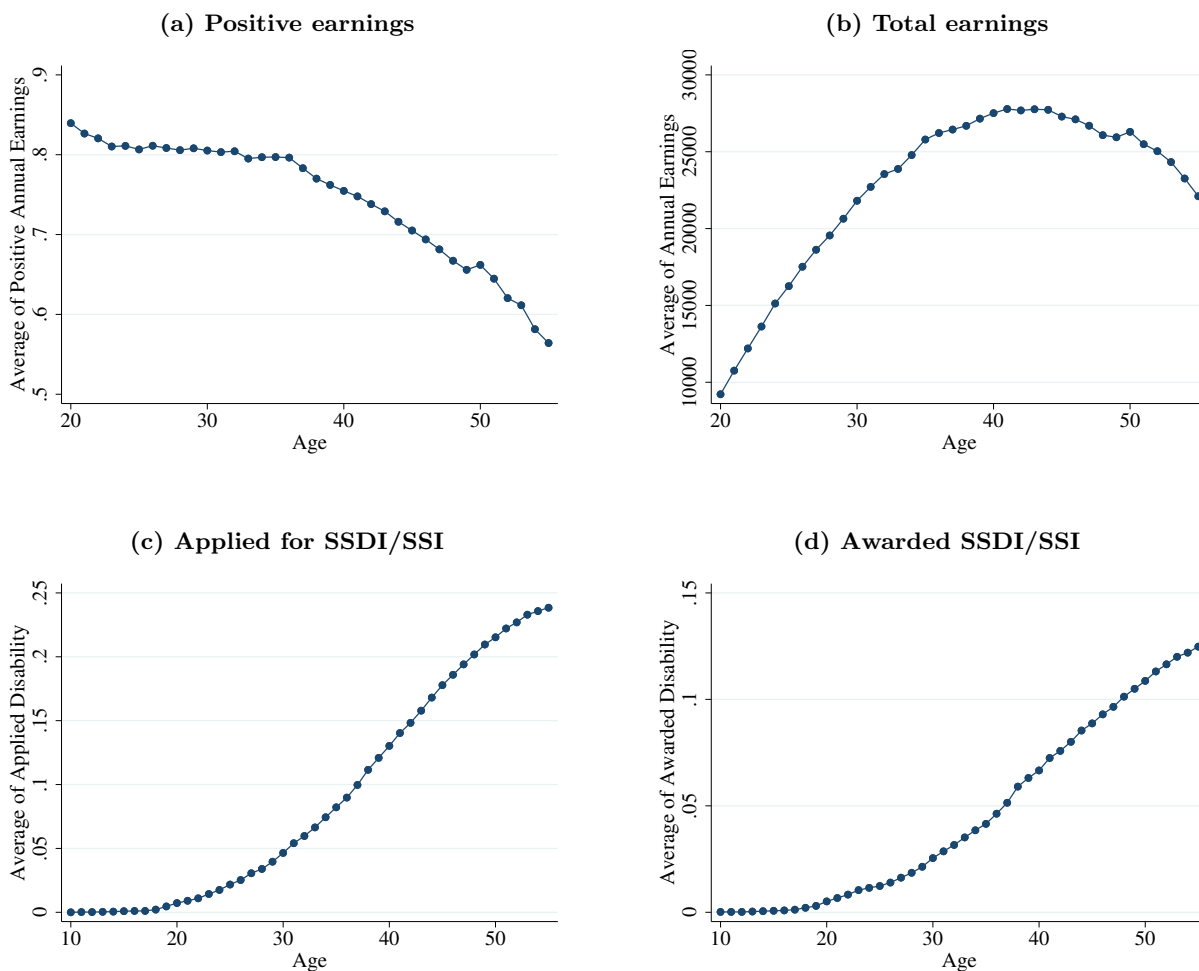
Notes: Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All 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.8: Tests for changes in industry

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Industry Average Education	Industry Average Annual Earnings	Industry Change Employment 1970-'90
Treated	-0.0177 (0.0499)	159 (405)	-0.0143 (0.026)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>			
Mean	11.4	33211	0.42
Std. Dev.	1.2	10365	0.598
N	2544	2471	2471
People	2544	2471	2471
Clusters	1927	1890	1890

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final industry observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Industry Average Education” measures the average education of the industry in 1970 Census data. “Industry Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given industry. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Industry Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that industry between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#).

Figure C.7: 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.9: Tests for changes in occupation and industry

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Occ/Ind Average Education	Occ/Ind Average Annual Earnings	Occ/Ind Change Employment 1970-'90
Treated	-0.119 (0.0656)	-1139 (552)	-0.09 (0.0563)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>			
Mean	10.9	26030	0.375
Std. Dev.	1.53	13858	1.26
N	2292	2335	2282
People	2292	2335	2282
Clusters	1798	1825	1794

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation-industry combination observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occ/Ind Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation-industry combination in 1970 Census data. “Occ/Ind Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation-industry combination. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occ/Ind Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation-industry combination between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#).

Table C.10: Tests for changes in occupation, adults with no pre-experimental work or pre-experimental wage under $1.5 \times$ minimum wage

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Occupation Average Education	Occupation Average Annual Earnings	Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90	Prestige	Specific Vocational Prep	Mental Skills	Creative Temper	Physical Demands	Perception /Physical Skills	Environment Conditions	Occupation Principal Component
Treated	−0.256 (0.0853)	−1063 (640)	−0.0592 (0.051)	−1.68 (0.616)	−0.112 (0.0407)	−0.142 (0.0427)	−0.115 (0.0437)	0.0933 (0.0391)	0.000817 (0.0429)	0.0636 (0.0382)	−0.166 (0.0476)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>											
Mean	10.8	18725	0.566	35.2	−0.467	−0.463	−0.21	0.0222	−0.168	−0.00213	−0.482
Std. Dev.	1.44	11030	0.801	10.3	0.688	0.713	0.733	0.697	0.713	0.677	0.794
N	1260	1260	1260	1237	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1226
People	1260	1260	1260	1237	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1252	1226
Clusters	1172	1172	1172	1153	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1165	1142

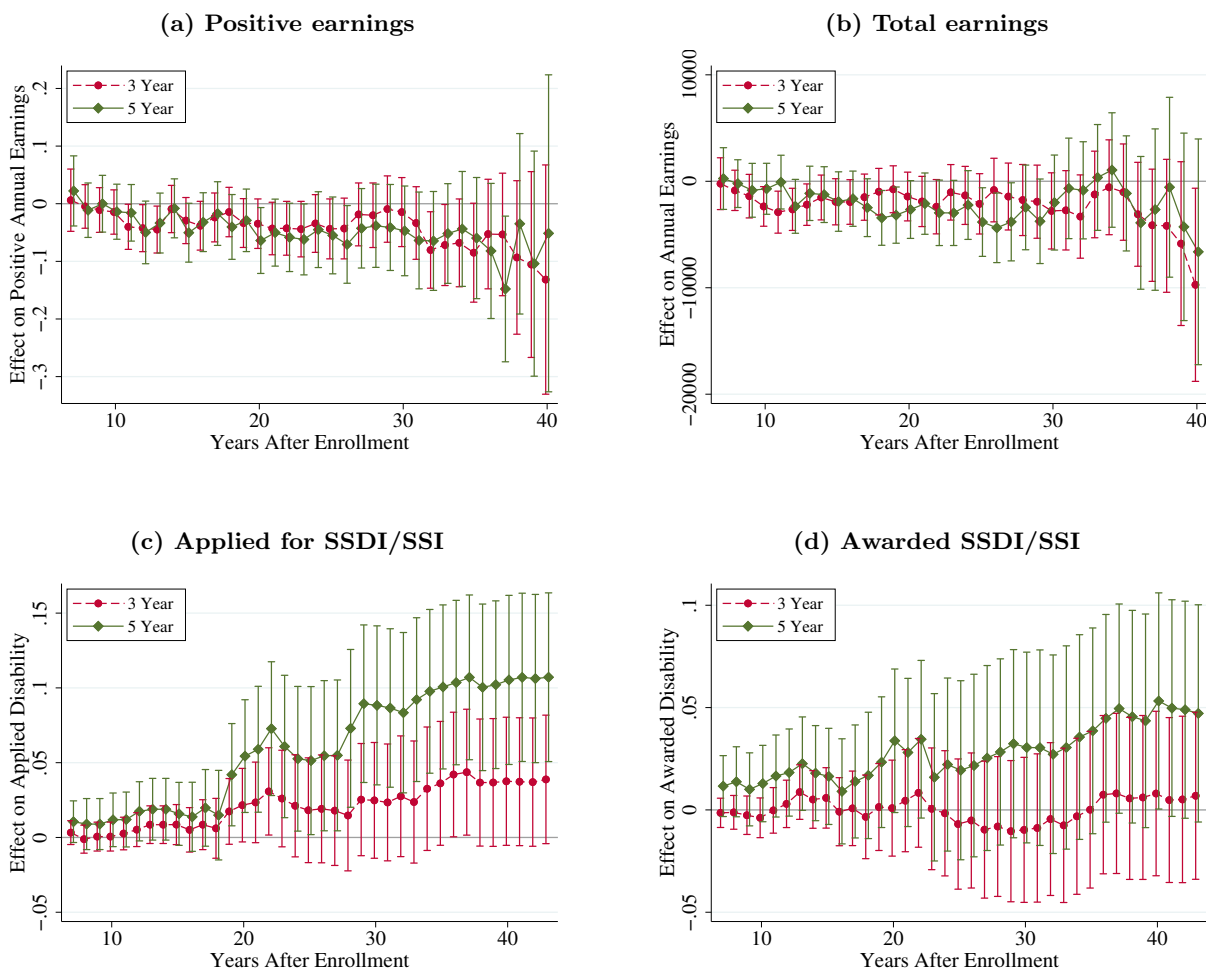
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occupation Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation in 1970 Census data. “Occupation Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#). “Prestige” is from the 1989 General Social Survey, via [Davis et al. \(2006\)](#). Columns in Part B refer to “Specific Vocational Preparation,” “Mental Skills,” “Creative Temperament,” “Physical Demands,” “Perception/Physical Skills,” and “Environmental Conditions,” all based on data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, via [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#).

Table C.11: Tests for changes in occupation, adults with pre-experimental wage at or above $1.5 \times$ minimum wage

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Occupation Average Education	Occupation Average Annual Earnings	Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90	Prestige	Specific Vocational Prep	Mental Skills	Creative Temper	Physical Demands	Perception /Physical Skills	Environment Conditions	Occupation Principal Component
Treated	−0.0368 (0.0842)	36 (661)	−0.0271 (0.0535)	−0.837 (0.634)	−0.0492 (0.0482)	−0.0433 (0.0458)	−0.0534 (0.0449)	0.00712 (0.0463)	−0.0265 (0.0424)	−0.00392 (0.0465)	−0.0624 (0.0508)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>											
Mean	10.9	27807	0.637	38.4	−0.131	−0.256	−0.372	0.295	0.0317	0.184	−0.318
Std. Dev.	1.53	11991	0.906	10.7	0.802	0.781	0.763	0.848	0.715	0.778	0.876
N	1222	1222	1222	1197	1215	1215	1215	1215	1215	1215	1185
People	1222	1222	1222	1197	1215	1215	1215	1215	1215	1215	1185
Clusters	1142	1142	1142	1119	1136	1136	1136	1136	1136	1136	1109

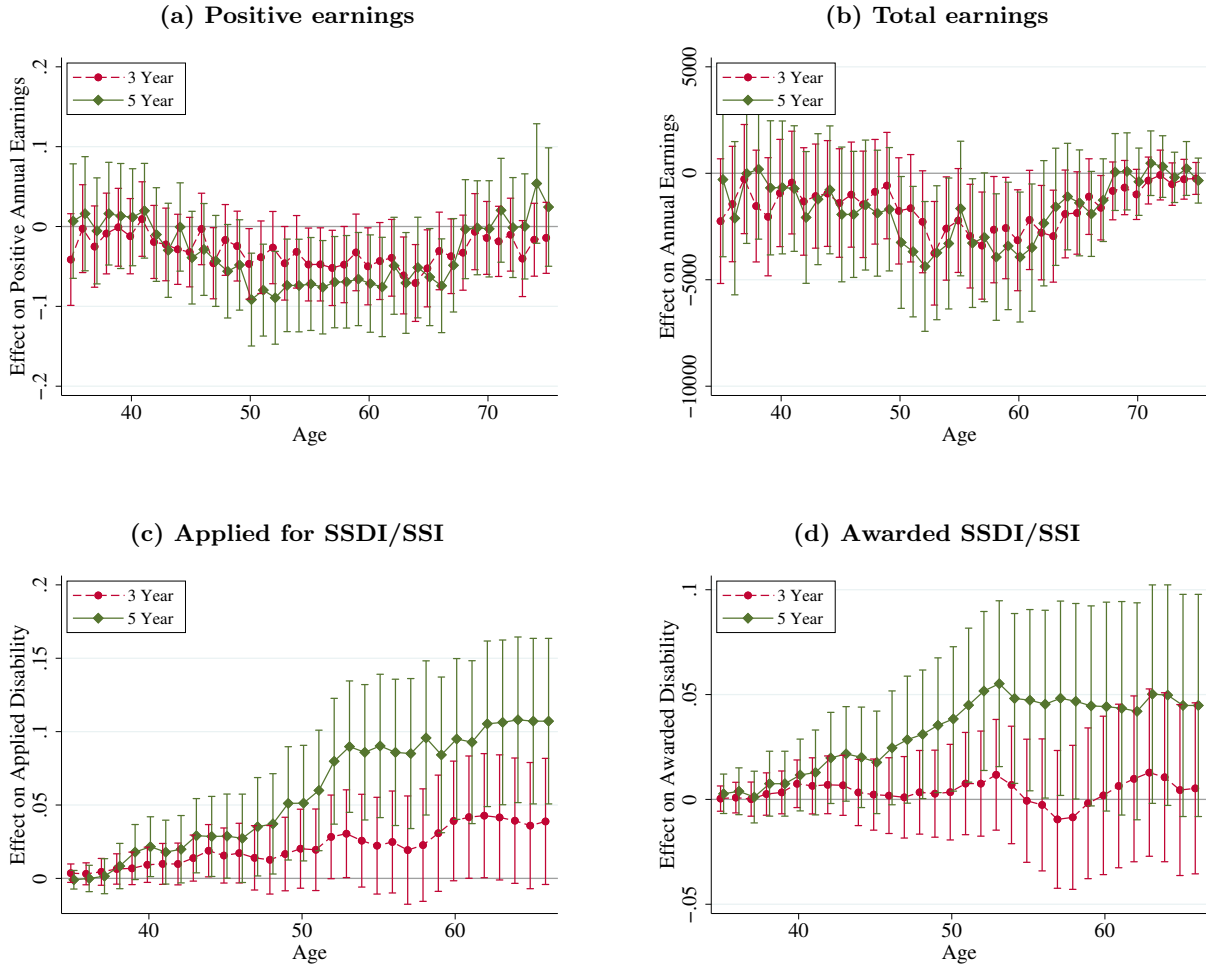
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occupation Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation in 1970 Census data. “Occupation Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#). “Prestige” is from the 1989 General Social Survey, via [Davis et al. \(2006\)](#). Columns in Part B refer to “Specific Vocational Preparation,” “Mental Skills,” “Creative Temperament,” “Physical Demands,” “Perception/Physical Skills,” and “Environmental Conditions,” all based on data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, via [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#).

Figure C.8: Parents, effects by years after start of experiment and treatment length



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. “3 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 3-year treatment and controls; “5 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 5-year treatment and controls.

Figure C.9: Parents, effects by age and treatment length



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. “3 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 3-year treatment and controls; “5 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 5-year treatment and controls.

D Results from Denver only

As noted in Section I.B, 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. Table D.2 shows the effect of different treatment arms on the match rate. Tables D.3 and D.7 show other margin results for a variety of variables. Figure D.1 shows fraction working at different ages, plus and minus the treatment effect. Tables D.4 and D.8 show how effects vary with different types of treatment. Table D.5 investigates changes in wealth, beliefs, and wages for adults. Table D.6 looks at effects on adults' occupations.

We next turn to Denver matching results, comparable to results shown in Appendix A. Figure D.2 shows the results of a cross-validation exercise for the MLE procedure. Figure D.3 shows the correspondence between actual race (based on SIME/DIME data) and predicted race (based on last names from matched SSA data).

Table D.19 shows regressions on individual preference and belief variables for women; Table D.9 shows similar regressions for men.

Results of regressions of treatment against values of each component of aggregate occupational characteristics individually are given in Tables D.10, D.11, D.12, D.13, and D.20.

The remaining tables and figures are comparable to the additional results shown in Online Appendix C. Table D.16 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for parents. Table D.23 displays causal effects on outcomes other than the main outcomes for children.

A variety of robustness checks are shown in Tables D.17 (for parents) and D.24 (for children).

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Parents			Children		
	Sample Mean	Comp Mean	p-value	Sample Mean	Comp Mean	p-value
Positive Annual Earnings	0.711	0.703	0.458	0.789	0.8	0.098
Annual Earnings	22269	26617	0.000	21804	26908	0.000
Applied Disability	0.341	0.19	0.000	0.226	0.145	0.000
Awarded Disability	0.257	0.147	0.000	0.112	0.0842	0.000
Died	0.356	0.284	0.000	0.073	0.0587	0.019

Notes: Outcomes based on SSA data. “Sample” refers to the same SIME/DIME matched sample described in Section II. 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 4.

Effects for various subgroups of the population are shown in Tables D.18 (for parents) and D.25 (for children). Effects a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figure D.6 for children, while effects at a given age are shown in Figure D.7 for children. Average values of dependent variables a given number of years after the experiment began are shown in Figures D.4 (for parents) and D.8 (for children), while average values at a given age are shown in Figures D.5 (for parents) and D.9 (for children). Figure D.10 shows results a given number of years after the experiment began, separately for the 3- and 5-year treatment groups; Figure D.11 shows results at different ages, separately for the 3- and 5-year treatment groups.

In Table D.14, we look at treatment effects on adults’ industry; and in Table D.15 look at treatment effects on adults’ industry and occupation together. Table C.10 looks at effects on adults’ occupations for those with no pre-experimental work or pre-experimental wage under 1.5 times the federal minimum wage, while Table C.11 examines those with pre-experimental wage at or above 1.5 times the minimum wage.

Table D.2: Effect on match rate, different treatments

	(1)	(2)
Sample	Parents	Children
Treated	−0.00786 (0.0204)	−0.0101 (0.0222)
5-Year Trtmnt	0.0124 (0.026)	0.0246 (0.0272)
Guar Level	1.25e − 06 (4.07e − 06)	1.78e − 06 (4.32e − 06)
Tax Rate, \$0	0.0995 (0.158)	0.161 (0.165)
Tax Decline?	−0.0115 (0.0354)	−0.0177 (0.0367)
Manpower	0.00537 (0.0201)	−0.0149 (0.0214)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>		
Mean	0.446	0.607
Std. Dev.	0.497	0.488
N	2937	5416
People	2937	5416
Clusters	1921	1886

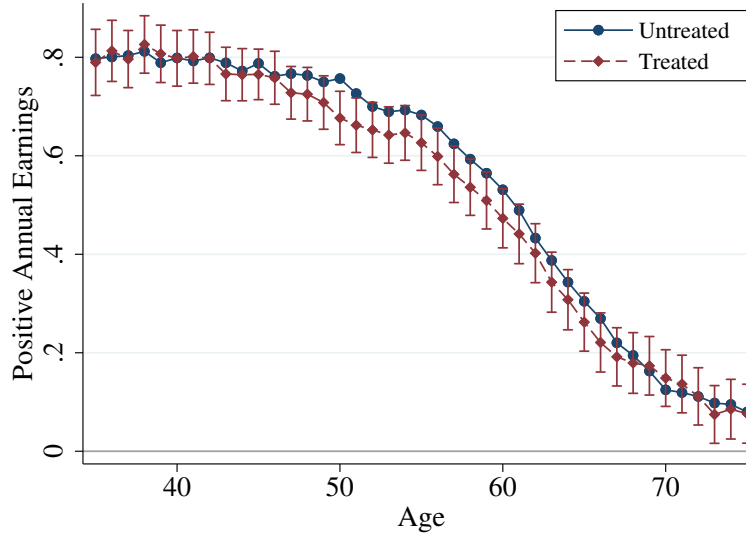
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise noted, the regressions also include assignment to manpower treatment category, pre-experimental earned income, sex, and a cubic polynomial of date of birth. 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; this regression, unlike most others in this paper, includes individuals in the experiment who were not matched to administrative data. Results are shown separately for children and parents. 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 3b.

Table D.3: Parents, other margins, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Retire Age (Max 65)	Awarded Disability
Condition	Alive	Earn>0		Applied Disability
Treated	-0.0308 (0.0166)	-1017 (974)	-0.706 (0.511)	-0.0945 (0.0483)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>				
Mean	0.748	31342	58.9	0.708
Std. Dev.	0.434	22055	7.42	0.455
N	29631	22229	956	438
People	1268	1205	956	438
Clusters	983	943	786	390

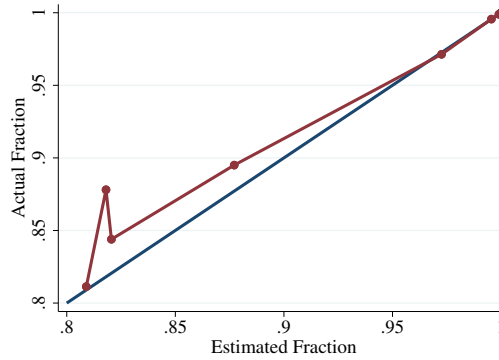
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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. 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 Disability" indicates that the individual ever applied for SSDI/SSI disability benefits. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 6.

Figure D.1: Effects on parents' positive earnings at different ages



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. “Untreated” is average minus half of treatment effect; “Treated” is average plus half of treatment effect.

Figure D.2: Cross-validation of MLE predictions, Denver only



Notes: Outcomes based on SSA data. 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 5.

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability	Died
Treated	-0.0285 (0.0186)	-1818 (1006)	0.0538 (0.0283)	0.005 (0.0266)	0.0248 (0.0265)
5-Year Trtmnt	0.00188 (0.023)	299 (1282)	0.119 (0.0376)	0.0743 (0.0347)	0.0236 (0.0347)
Guar Level	-1.03e - 06 (3.72e - 06)	0.11 (0.187)	1.79e - 06 (5.80e - 06)	9.84e - 06 (5.51e - 06)	5.92e - 06 (5.03e - 06)
Tax Rate, \$0	0.0625 (0.132)	-472 (7366)	-0.133 (0.22)	-0.237 (0.202)	-0.181 (0.203)
Tax Decline?	-0.00783 (0.0316)	-595 (1646)	0.0642 (0.0493)	0.0549 (0.0464)	0.027 (0.0462)
Manpower	0.0161 (0.0179)	1395 (990)	-0.0279 (0.0283)	-0.0314 (0.0268)	0.00936 (0.0258)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.711	22269	0.341	0.257	0.356
Std. Dev.	0.454	23402	0.474	0.437	0.479
N	31286	31286	1283	1283	1283
People	1276	1276	1283	1283	1283
Clusters	987	987	993	993	993

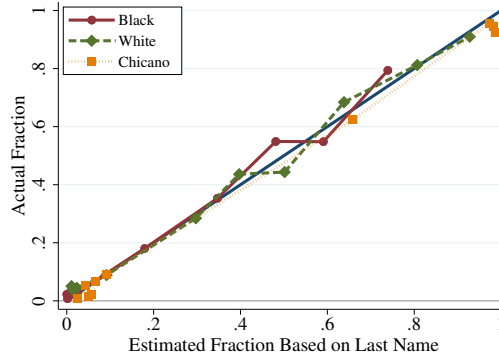
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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 7.

Table D.5: Tests for wealth, preferences, and wages, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Change Assets Year 1 - 3	General Female Attitude To Work	General Male Attitude To Work	Only Government Benefits if Can't Support Self	Any Earnings Year 4	Log Wage Rate Year 4
Treated	-1613 (2617)	-0.0319 (0.047)	0.00782 (0.0543)	0.0034 (0.035)	-0.00552 (0.0196)	0.0159 (0.0327)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	-5203	-0.0047	0.118	2.17	0.745	2.49
Std. Dev.	34633	1.01	0.799	0.601	0.436	0.656
N	1582	1803	976	1307	1781	1296
People	1582	1803	976	1307	1781	1296
Clusters	1028	1799	976	1252	1201	993

Notes: Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. “Change Assets Year 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. “General Female/Male Attitude 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 Government Benefits if Can’t 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 hourly 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 Online Appendix B.2. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 8.

Figure D.3: Correspondence between SSA and MLE data, Denver only



Notes: Outcomes based on SSA data. 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 6.

Table D.6: Tests for changes in occupation, Denver only

(a) Part A					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Occupation Average Education	Occupation Average Annual Earnings	Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90	Prestige	Occupation Principal Component
Treated	−0.113 (0.0748)	−285 (613)	−0.0968 (0.0493)	−0.472 (0.555)	−0.0869 (0.0444)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	10.7	24627	0.581	35.5	−0.499
Std. Dev.	1.37	12114	0.856	9.96	0.786
N	1439	1439	1439	1407	1403
People	1439	1439	1439	1407	1403
Clusters	1087	1087	1087	1067	1063

(b) Part B						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Specific Vocational Prep	Mental Skills	Creative Temper	Physical Demands	Perception /Physical Skills	Environment Conditions
Treated	−0.0417 (0.0406)	−0.065 (0.0396)	−0.083 (0.0398)	0.0735 (0.0377)	0.0236 (0.039)	0.07 (0.0405)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	−0.367	−0.447	−0.344	0.198	−0.0721	0.114
Std. Dev.	0.742	0.703	0.724	0.758	0.7	0.765
N	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
People	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Clusters	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occupation Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation in 1970 Census data. “Occupation Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#). “Prestige” is from the 1989 General Social Survey, via [Davis et al. \(2006\)](#). Columns in Part B refer to “Specific Vocational Preparation,” “Mental Skills,” “Creative Temperament,” “Physical Demands,” “Perception/Physical Skills,” and “Environmental Conditions,” all based on data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, via [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#). Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 9.

Table D.7: Children, other margins, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Awarded Disability
Condition	Alive	Earn>0	Applied Disability
Treated	0.00978 (0.0102)	−627 (729)	−0.0104 (0.0402)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>			
Mean	0.811	27646	0.479
Std. Dev.	0.391	22949	0.5
N	90088	73181	741
People	3261	3220	741
Clusters	1208	1207	531

Notes: 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. 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 Disability” indicates that the individual ever applied for SSDI/SSI disability benefits. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table 11.

Table D.8: Children, different treatments, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability
Treated	0.00584 (0.0111)	-425 (767)	-0.00435 (0.0161)	-0.00382 (0.0116)
5-Year Trtmnt	-0.0429 (0.0142)	-1536 (897)	0.0377 (0.0211)	0.0321 (0.0147)
Guar Level	$1.37e - 06$ ($2.26e - 06$)	0.0154 (0.148)	$-2.44e - 06$ ($3.36e - 06$)	$-1.43e - 06$ ($2.20e - 06$)
Tax Rate, \$0	0.0107 (0.0902)	-2246 (5712)	0.0567 (0.128)	0.0608 (0.0858)
Tax Decline?	0.00724 (0.0202)	721 (1230)	0.0142 (0.0295)	0.0331 (0.0206)
Manpower	-0.012 (0.0108)	-296 (745)	0.0128 (0.016)	-0.00286 (0.0116)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>				
Mean	0.789	21804	0.226	0.112
Std. Dev.	0.408	23297	0.419	0.315
N	92789	92789	3273	3273
People	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208

Notes: 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 12.

Table D.9: Male work attitudes, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Fam Time More Imprt Than Job For Men	Men Have Respsnblty To Cntry Work FT	If Wf Kds Wrk Man No Respsnblty	Moral Obligation to Work	If Wealthy Not Ncsry To Work	If Not Wrk Lose Fam Respect
Treated	−0.0137 (0.0353)	0.0507 (0.0366)	−0.0192 (0.0335)	−0.0169 (0.0303)	0.0228 (0.0374)	−0.0527 (0.0351)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	2.69	2.3	3.12	2.13	2.6	2.21
Std. Dev.	0.53	0.564	0.486	0.45	0.546	0.508
N	976	976	976	976	976	976
People	976	976	976	976	976	976
Clusters	976	976	976	976	976	976

Notes: 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 B.1. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.3.

Table D.10: Effects on physical demand components, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Climb or Balance	Stoop or Crouch	Reach or Handle	Talk or Hearing	Seeing
Treated	0.0248 (0.0142)	0.0139 (0.0209)	0.0206 (0.014)	−0.0372 (0.0212)	0.026 (0.0196)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.154	0.382	0.884	0.456	0.561
Std. Dev.	0.271	0.388	0.245	0.406	0.36
N	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
People	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Clusters	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.6.

Table D.11: Effects on perception/physical skill components, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Form Perception	Clerical Perception	Motor Coord	Finger Dexterity	Manual Dexterity	Eye-Hand Coordin	Color Discrim
Treated	-0.00199 (0.0263)	-0.0491 (0.0387)	0.0116 (0.0262)	0.0141 (0.0287)	0.0066 (0.0213)	0.0216 (0.0304)	0.0359 (0.0235)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>							
Mean	-3.46	-3.66	-3.43	-3.5	-3.18	-4.46	-4.42
Std. Dev.	0.481	0.724	0.472	0.499	0.386	0.55	0.443
N	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
People	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Clusters	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.7.

Table D.12: Effects on environmental condition components, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Cold	Heat	Wet or Humid	Noise or Vibration	Hazardous	Atmospheric Conditions
Treated	-0.00193 (0.00466)	0.0095 (0.00723)	0.0164 (0.00977)	-0.00213 (0.0141)	0.0263 (0.0153)	0.0198 (0.011)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	0.0184	0.0467	0.0774	0.203	0.192	0.103
Std. Dev.	0.0814	0.128	0.176	0.284	0.296	0.206
N	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
People	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Clusters	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.8.

Table D.13: Effects on mental skill components, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	GED Reasoning	GED Math	GED Language	Intelligence	Verbal	Numerical	Spatial
Treated	-0.0661 (0.0429)	-0.0903 (0.0444)	-0.104 (0.0495)	-0.0381 (0.0317)	-0.0684 (0.0336)	-0.0179 (0.0293)	0.0263 (0.0249)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>							
Mean	3.14	2.26	2.56	-3.17	-3.34	-3.58	-3.57
Std. Dev.	0.756	0.786	0.881	0.561	0.603	0.523	0.511
N	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
People	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Clusters	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.9.

Table D.14: Tests for changes in industry, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Industry Average Education	Industry Average Annual Earnings	Industry Change Employment 1970-'90
Treated	0.0356 (0.068)	894 (570)	0.0292 (0.0345)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>			
Mean	11.4	32770	0.423
Std. Dev.	1.22	10564	0.603
N	1455	1413	1413
People	1455	1413	1413
Clusters	1090	1068	1068

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final industry observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Industry Average Education” measures the average education of the industry in 1970 Census data. “Industry Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given industry. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Industry Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that industry between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from Ruggles et al. (2017). Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.8.

Table D.15: Tests for changes in occupation and industry, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Occ/Ind Average Education	Occ/Ind Average Annual Earnings	Occ/Ind Change Employment 1970-'90
Treated	-0.0859 (0.0824)	-602 (680)	-0.0952 (0.0759)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>			
Mean	10.7	24494	0.364
Std. Dev.	1.43	12599	1.29
N	1340	1364	1333
People	1340	1364	1333
Clusters	1036	1049	1033

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation-industry combination observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occ/Ind Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation-industry combination in 1970 Census data. “Occ/Ind Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation-industry combination. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occ/Ind Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation-industry combination between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#). Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table [C.9](#).

Table D.16: Parents, other variables, Denver only

(a) Disability program and vital outcomes					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	
Treated	0.0623 (0.027)	0.0358 (0.0224)	0.0265 (0.0251)	−0.00371 (0.0168)	
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.291	0.173	0.21	0.0951	
Std. Dev.	0.454	0.378	0.407	0.293	
N	1283	1283	1283	1283	
People	1283	1283	1283	1283	
Clusters	993	993	993	993	

(b) Disability conditions					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Applied Cancer	Applied Circul- atory Disorder	Applied Musculo- skeletal Disorder	Applied Mental Disorder	Applied Other Impair- ment
Treated	0.00418 (0.0099)	0.0126 (0.0156)	0.0312 (0.021)	−0.0117 (0.0155)	−0.00392 (0.0238)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>					
Mean	0.0304	0.074	0.143	0.0748	0.196
Std. Dev.	0.172	0.262	0.35	0.263	0.397
N	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283
People	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283
Clusters	993	993	993	993	993

(c) Income outcomes						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	−0.0019 (0.00782)	−58.7 (170)	−0.0383 (0.0205)	−0.0269 (0.0202)	−0.0172 (0.0184)	−0.128 (0.0716)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>						
Mean	0.0423	517	0.576	0.464	0.339	9.13
Std. Dev.	0.201	4682	0.494	0.499	0.474	1.65
N	31286	31286	31286	31286	31286	31286
People	1276	1276	1276	1276	1276	1276
Clusters	987	987	987	987	987	987

Notes: 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.2.

Table D.17: Parents, robustness checks, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability	Died
Usual	−0.00734 (0.0204)	−0.029 (0.0184)	−1765 (1003)	0.056 (0.0282)	0.00972 (0.0266)	0.0275 (0.0264)
No Manpower Control	−0.00701 (0.0203)	−0.0278 (0.0185)	−1653 (999)	0.0535 (0.0281)	0.00738 (0.0265)	0.0282 (0.0263)
No Age/Sex Control	−0.00233 (0.0207)	−0.0272 (0.019)	−1623 (1033)	0.0605 (0.0286)	0.011 (0.0266)	0.0237 (0.0303)
No Earnings Control	−0.00744 (0.0204)	−0.0314 (0.0186)	−2010 (1034)	0.0582 (0.0283)	0.0107 (0.0266)	0.0301 (0.0266)
Control for Earn in All Years	−0.0066 (0.021)	−0.0285 (0.0191)	−1666 (1032)	0.0463 (0.029)	0.00356 (0.0274)	0.0236 (0.0274)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	−0.00701 (0.0204)	−0.0296 (0.0184)	−1746 (1001)	0.0559 (0.0282)	0.00908 (0.0265)	0.0263 (0.0263)
No Post-Exp Births	−0.0171 (0.0197)	−0.00472 (0.0234)	−2194 (1185)	0.0258 (0.0327)	−0.0208 (0.0311)	−0.00363 (0.0315)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	−0.0159 (0.0185)	−0.00904 (0.0253)	−2589 (1235)	0.0379 (0.0354)	−0.0163 (0.0332)	0.0109 (0.0341)
75% Conf Sample	−0.0166 (0.0206)	−0.0205 (0.0177)	−1262 (971)	0.0508 (0.0274)	0.0105 (0.0258)	0.0232 (0.0255)
99% Conf Sample	−0.0126 (0.02)	−0.0268 (0.0192)	−1731 (1043)	0.0598 (0.0293)	0.00338 (0.0276)	0.0352 (0.0274)
Cox Model				0.222 (0.113)	0.039 (0.125)	0.118 (0.103)
Include 20-Yr Sample	−0.00357 (0.0196)	−0.0266 (0.0177)	−1940 (974)	0.0551 (0.0271)	0.0152 (0.0253)	0.0165 (0.0258)

Notes: 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 rather than one year, where that data is available. (The full four years is not used as the baseline because it is not available for all individuals, with no clear reason why some people are excluded.) “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.3.

Table D.18: Parents, effects within subgroups, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability	Died
All	−0.00734 (0.0204)	−0.029 (0.0184)	−1765 (1003)	0.056 (0.0282)	0.00972 (0.0266)	0.0275 (0.0264)
Fam Inc < \$14k	−0.0892 (0.0492)	0.0465 (0.0512)	1804 (2164)	0.0348 (0.0806)	−0.0866 (0.0751)	−0.0268 (0.0655)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	0.0121 (0.0294)	−0.0362 (0.0288)	−3127 (1551)	0.061 (0.0429)	0.0434 (0.04)	0.0399 (0.0404)
Fam Inc \$32k +	0.00296 (0.0347)	−0.0475 (0.0263)	−2177 (1609)	0.0624 (0.0431)	0.00947 (0.0403)	0.0386 (0.0428)
Black	−0.0403 (0.034)	−0.0285 (0.0392)	−3119 (2098)	0.0452 (0.0557)	0.042 (0.0517)	0.026 (0.0512)
White	−0.00228 (0.0397)	−0.0677 (0.0257)	−3886 (1659)	0.0717 (0.044)	0.00659 (0.0419)	0.0922 (0.0414)
Chicano	0.0208 (0.0325)	0.00699 (0.0329)	1484 (1555)	0.0408 (0.0496)	−0.0166 (0.0469)	−0.052 (0.0455)
2 Child Family	−0.0125 (0.0324)	−0.0435 (0.0278)	−1507 (1541)	0.0729 (0.0469)	0.0501 (0.0436)	0.0427 (0.0445)
3 Child Family	0.0305 (0.0373)	−0.0113 (0.0347)	−308 (1888)	0.0156 (0.054)	−0.0144 (0.0485)	0.000477 (0.0494)
4+ Child Family	−0.0348 (0.0372)	−0.00545 (0.0364)	−2722 (1807)	−0.00523 (0.0502)	−0.0792 (0.0488)	0.0257 (0.0558)
Male	0.0211 (0.0318)	−0.0444 (0.0252)	−3004 (1756)	0.0849 (0.0411)	0.0286 (0.0393)	0.0558 (0.0417)
Single Women	−0.065 (0.0369)	−0.00573 (0.0424)	−2889 (2313)	−0.0189 (0.0613)	−0.019 (0.0568)	−0.0195 (0.0556)
Married Women	0.00315 (0.0308)	−0.0302 (0.0331)	−224 (1314)	0.0579 (0.0472)	−0.00725 (0.0448)	0.0233 (0.0437)
Age ≤ 31	−0.00888 (0.028)	−0.0241 (0.0227)	−1118 (1256)	0.0839 (0.0385)	0.0358 (0.0361)	0.0306 (0.0347)
Age 32+	−0.0129 (0.0289)	−0.0468 (0.03)	−3355 (1525)	0.0238 (0.0407)	−0.0222 (0.0391)	0.0249 (0.0447)

Notes: 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.4.

Table D.19: 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	−0.000399 (0.0174)	0.0212 (0.0159)	−0.0412 (0.03)	0.0232 (0.0234)	−0.0218 (0.0301)	0.0399 (0.0275)	−0.0193 (0.0263)	0.00426 (0.0284)	−0.0207 (0.0285)	−0.0395 (0.0305)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>										
Mean	1.66	1.88	2.49	2.9	2.24	2.46	2.8	2.49	2.62	2.62
Std. Dev.	0.366	0.322	0.601	0.472	0.609	0.552	0.535	0.581	0.577	0.62
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: 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 B.1. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.4.

Table D.20: Effects on creative temperament components, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Direction Control Planning	Feelings Ideas Facts	Influencing	Sense or Judgement Criteria	Measurable Criteria	Deal With People	Repetitive Work	Perform Under Stress	Set Limits Standards	Variety of Duties
Treated	-0.00949 (0.0126)	0.00116 (0.00309)	-0.0156 (0.00723)	-0.0253 (0.0166)	-0.0152 (0.017)	-0.0303 (0.0214)	0.0385 (0.0191)	0.0182 (0.0118)	0.017 (0.0217)	-0.0159 (0.0196)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>										
Mean	0.103	0.00933	0.0436	0.186	0.266	0.382	0.345	0.0723	0.464	0.396
Std. Dev.	0.221	0.0547	0.132	0.298	0.325	0.415	0.346	0.221	0.391	0.354
N	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
People	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434
Clusters	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082

Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table B.10.

Table D.21: Tests for changes in occupation, adults with no pre-experimental work or pre-experimental wage under $1.5 \times$ minimum wage, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Occupation Average Education	Occupation Average Annual Earnings	Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90	Prestige	Specific Vocational Prep	Mental Skills	Creative Temper	Physical Demands	Perception /Physical Skills	Environment Conditions	Occupation Principal Component
Treated	−0.225 (0.101)	−598 (784)	−0.105 (0.0638)	−1.41 (0.731)	−0.0901 (0.0493)	−0.12 (0.05)	−0.12 (0.0541)	0.124 (0.0464)	0.0192 (0.0514)	0.0667 (0.0488)	−0.152 (0.0566)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>											
Mean	10.7	18244	0.55	34.2	−0.507	−0.513	−0.249	0.049	−0.182	0.00781	−0.548
Std. Dev.	1.35	10741	0.8	9.76	0.67	0.673	0.729	0.684	0.692	0.696	0.758
N	804	804	804	790	800	800	800	800	800	800	787
People	804	804	804	790	800	800	800	800	800	800	787
Clusters	739	739	739	726	735	735	735	735	735	735	723

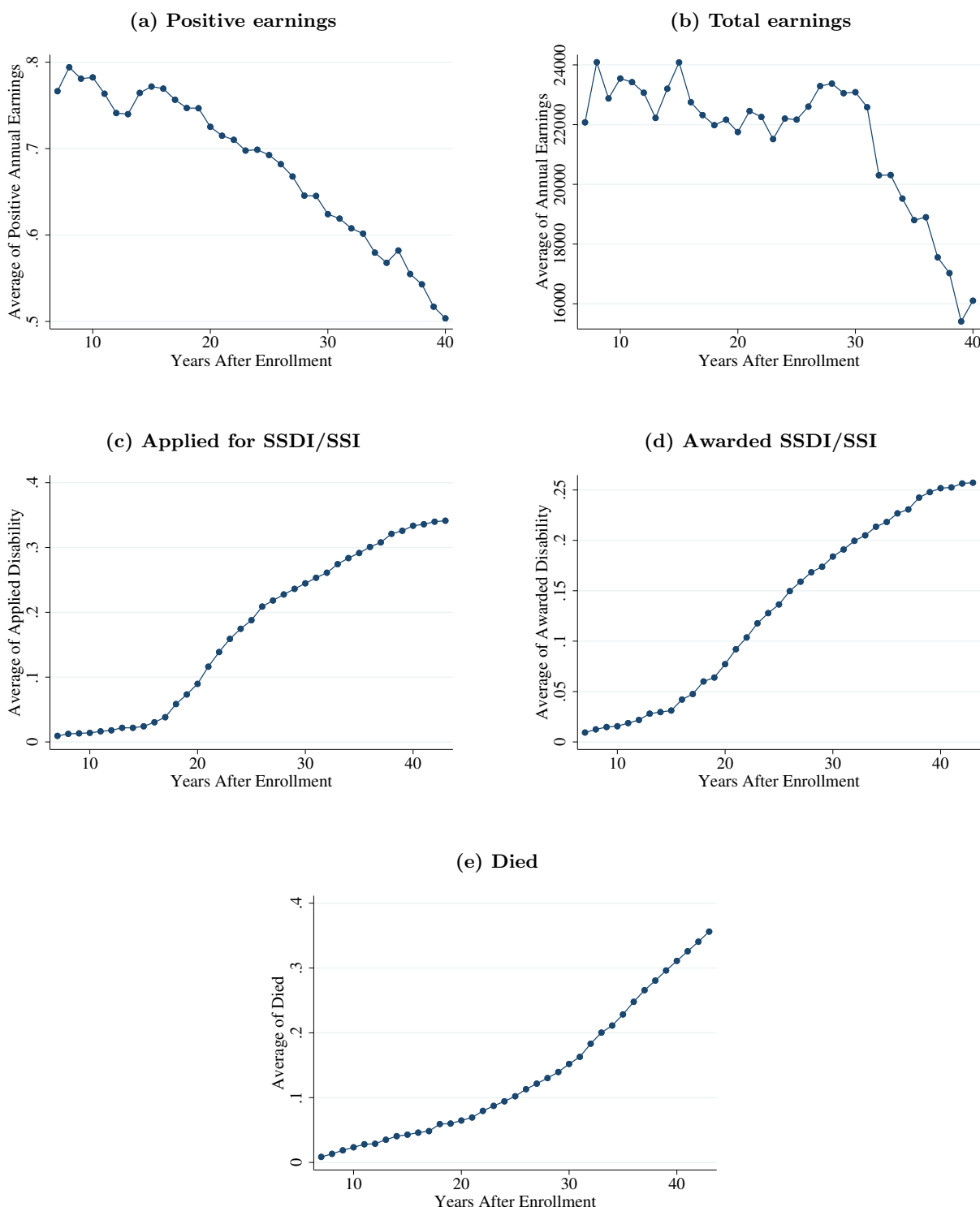
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occupation Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation in 1970 Census data. “Occupation Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#). “Prestige” is from the 1989 General Social Survey, via [Davis et al. \(2006\)](#). Columns in Part B refer to “Specific Vocational Preparation,” “Mental Skills,” “Creative Temperament,” “Physical Demands,” “Perception/Physical Skills,” and “Environmental Conditions,” all based on data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, via [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#). Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.10.

Table D.22: Tests for changes in occupation, adults with pre-experimental wage at or above $1.5 \times$ minimum wage

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Occupation Average Education	Occupation Average Annual Earnings	Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90	Prestige	Specific Vocational Prep	Mental Skills	Creative Temper	Physical Demands	Perception /Physical Skills	Environment Conditions	Occupation Principal Component
Treated	−0.00494 (0.105)	764 (877)	−0.0958 (0.0759)	0.478 (0.832)	0.0293 (0.0673)	−0.00454 (0.0613)	−0.0529 (0.0577)	0.0279 (0.0628)	0.041 (0.0581)	0.0676 (0.071)	−0.0198 (0.0678)
<i>Dep var summary stats</i>											
Mean	10.7	26827	0.621	37.2	−0.189	−0.364	−0.462	0.386	0.0666	0.249	−0.436
Std. Dev.	1.39	10994	0.921	9.94	0.791	0.731	0.7	0.805	0.687	0.826	0.817
N	635	635	635	617	634	634	634	634	634	634	616
People	635	635	635	617	634	634	634	634	634	634	616
Clusters	607	607	607	591	606	606	606	606	606	606	590

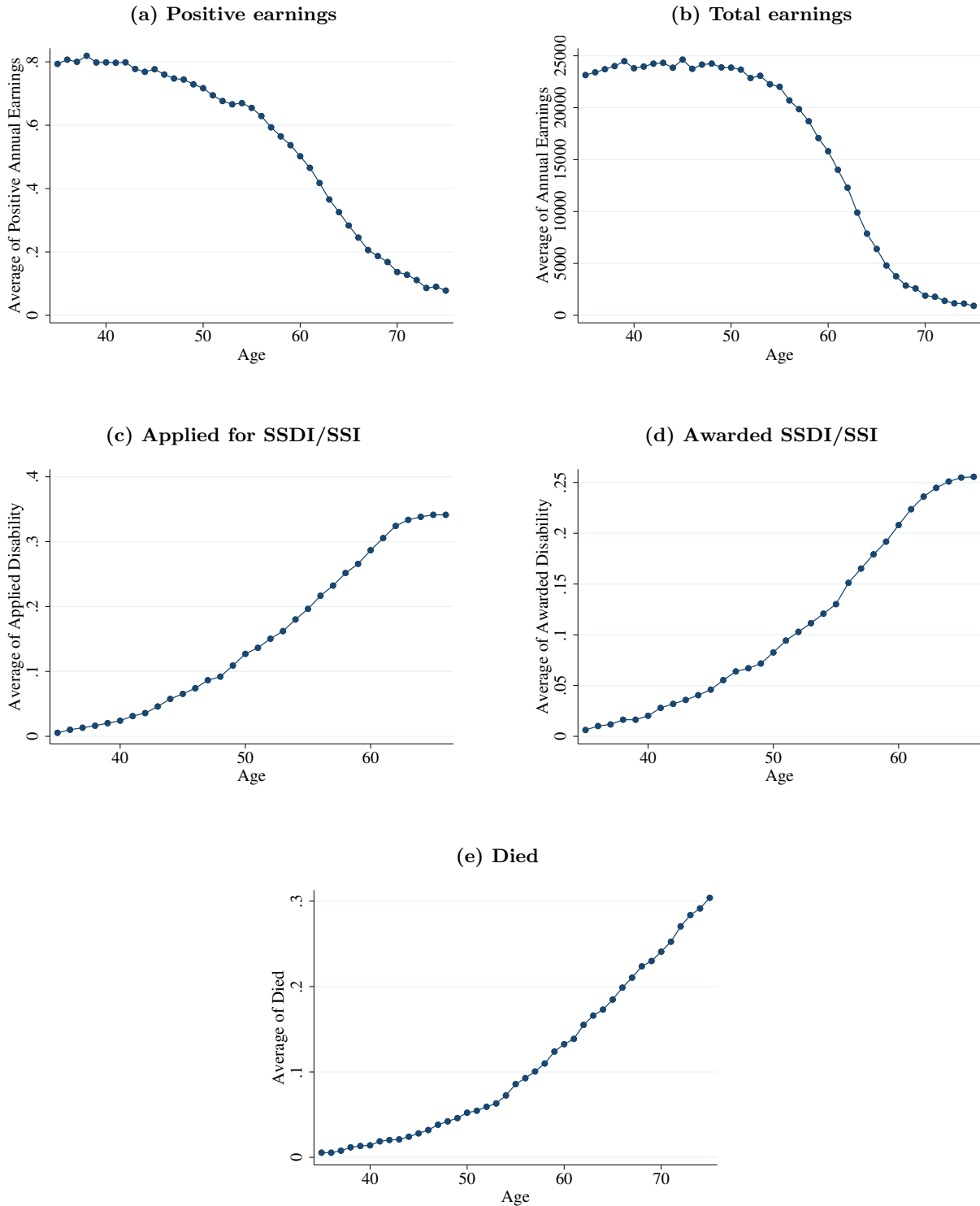
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Based on public SIME/DIME data for original families with at least two children. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, 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. All variables are restricted to individuals who were not in the 5-year treatment group. Variables are based on the final occupation observed in the data in at least the fourth year after the experiment began. “Occupation Average Education” measures the average education of the occupation in 1970 Census data. “Occupation Average Annual Earnings” measures annual earnings in the 1990 Census data in the given occupation. All dollar values are based on 2013 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the PCE. “Occupation Change Employment 1970-'90” measures the log change in total employment in that occupation between 1970 and 1990 Census data. Census data is from [Ruggles et al. \(2017\)](#). “Prestige” is from the 1989 General Social Survey, via [Davis et al. \(2006\)](#). Columns in Part B refer to “Specific Vocational Preparation,” “Mental Skills,” “Creative Temperament,” “Physical Demands,” “Perception/Physical Skills,” and “Environmental Conditions,” all based on data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, via [National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Occupational Classification and Analysis \(2006\)](#). Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Table C.11.

Figure D.4: 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.2.

Figure D.5: 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.3.

Table D.23: Children, other variables, Denver only

(a) Disability program and vital outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Applied SSDI	Applied SSI	Awarded SSDI	Awarded SSI	Died
Treated	0.00133 (0.0147)	−0.00122 (0.0144)	−0.000618 (0.0106)	−0.00838 (0.008)	−0.0021 (0.00975)
Dep var summary stats					
Mean	0.173	0.181	0.091	0.0483	0.073
Std. Dev.	0.379	0.385	0.288	0.214	0.26
N	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
People	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208

(b) Disability conditions

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Applied Cancer	Applied Circul- atory Disorder	Applied Musculo- skeletal Disorder	Applied Mental Disorder	Applied Other Impair- ment
Treated	0.00307 (0.00381)	−0.000127 (0.00514)	−0.00566 (0.0103)	−0.00821 (0.0114)	−0.0008 (0.0127)
Dep var summary stats					
Mean	0.0125	0.018	0.084	0.102	0.134
Std. Dev.	0.111	0.133	0.277	0.303	0.341
N	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
People	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208

(c) Income outcomes

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Positive Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Annual Self-Empl Earnings	Earn > 10k	Earn > 20k	Earn > 50k	Ln(Earn +1k), by Year
Treated	0.000737 (0.00408)	−15.7 (119)	0.0108 (0.0146)	0.00617 (0.0146)	−0.00192 (0.0132)	0.0199 (0.0505)
Dep var summary stats						
Mean	0.041	552	0.586	0.437	0.301	9.22
Std. Dev.	0.198	6148	0.493	0.496	0.459	1.53
N	92789	92789	92789	92789	92789	92789
People	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273	3273
Clusters	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208	1208

Notes: 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.5.

Table D.24: Children, robustness checks, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability
Usual	−0.00952 (0.0221)	0.00588 (0.0111)	−428 (768)	−0.00519 (0.0159)	−0.00461 (0.0115)
No Manpower Control	−0.0105 (0.022)	0.00527 (0.0111)	−442 (768)	−0.00453 (0.0159)	−0.00502 (0.0115)
No Age/Sex Control	−0.00879 (0.0224)	0.00694 (0.0112)	−360 (773)	−0.00631 (0.0163)	−0.00556 (0.0117)
No Earnings Control	−0.00947 (0.0221)	0.00538 (0.0111)	−465 (771)	−0.00466 (0.016)	−0.00465 (0.0115)
Control for Earn in All Years	−0.00919 (0.0227)	0.00464 (0.0112)	−293 (776)	−0.00579 (0.0163)	−0.00459 (0.0117)
Control for Any Pre-exp Earn	−0.00932 (0.0221)	0.00538 (0.0111)	−454 (766)	−0.00468 (0.0159)	−0.00357 (0.0116)
No Post-Exp Births	−0.012 (0.0208)	0.00343 (0.0132)	−441 (920)	−0.0195 (0.0204)	−0.00593 (0.015)
No Post-Exp Births Or Parent Recs	−0.0313 (0.0207)	0.00304 (0.0149)	−719 (1028)	−0.0113 (0.022)	−0.0128 (0.0164)
75% Conf Sample	−0.00322 (0.0215)	0.00284 (0.0109)	−847 (752)	0.00551 (0.0158)	−0.00553 (0.0116)
99% Conf Sample	−0.00302 (0.0223)	0.00541 (0.0113)	−517 (781)	−0.00579 (0.0161)	−0.00497 (0.0116)
Cox Model				−0.0703 (0.0827)	−0.0599 (0.115)
Include 20-Yr Sample	−0.00619 (0.0207)	0.00255 (0.0107)	−597 (744)	−0.00862 (0.0154)	−0.00534 (0.011)

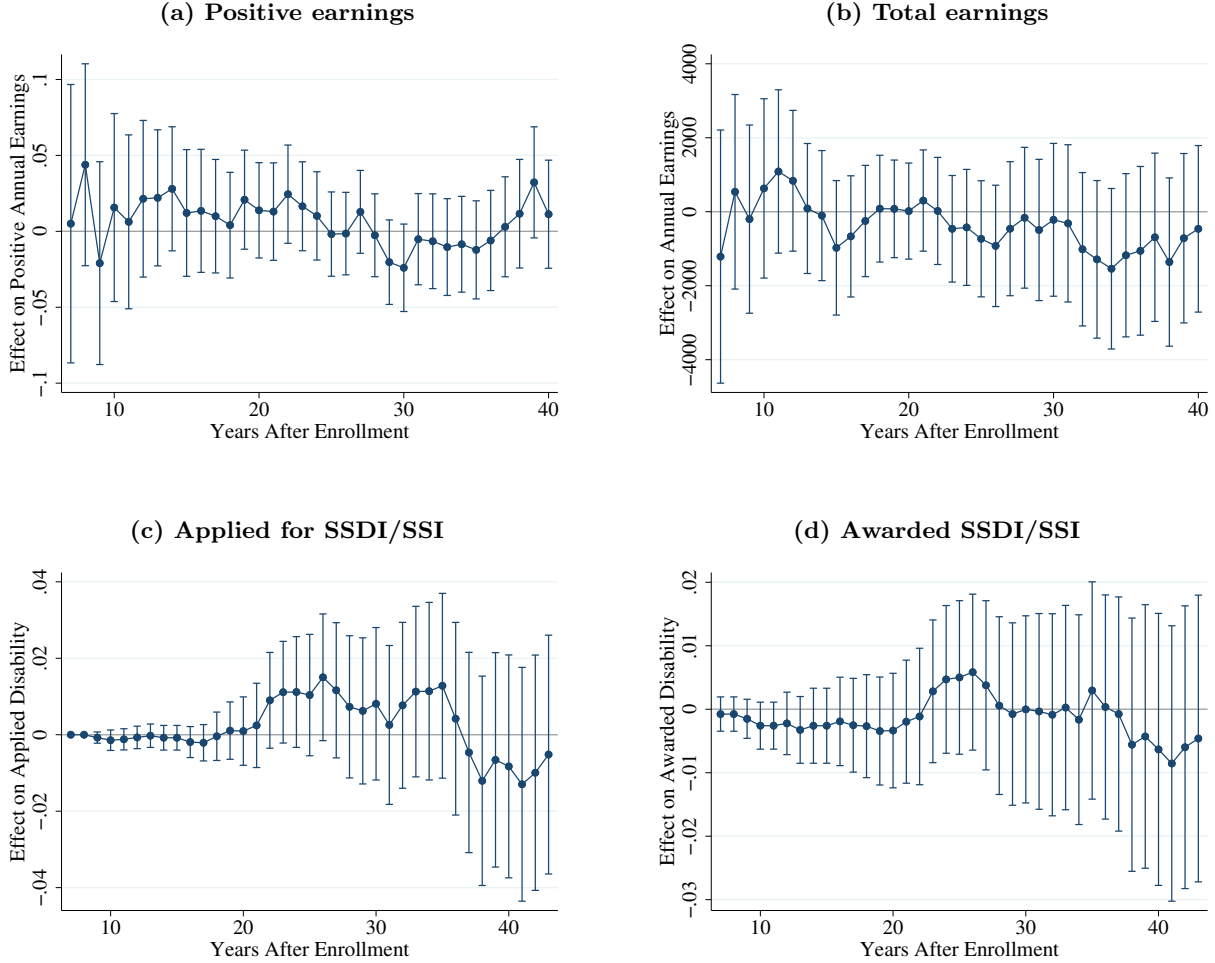
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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 rather than one year, where that data is available. (The full four years is not used as the baseline because it is not available for all individuals, with no clear reason why some people are excluded.) “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.6.

Table D.25: Children, effects within subgroups, Denver only

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	In Sample	Positive Annual Earnings	Annual Earnings	Applied Disability	Awarded Disability
All	−0.00952 (0.0221)	0.00588 (0.0111)	−428 (768)	−0.00519 (0.0159)	−0.00461 (0.0115)
Fam Inc < \$14k	−0.0468 (0.0475)	0.0167 (0.0247)	69 (1319)	−0.0516 (0.0434)	−0.0232 (0.0276)
Fam Inc \$14k - 32k	0.00202 (0.0327)	0.000865 (0.0166)	−812 (1138)	0.0256 (0.0228)	0.0188 (0.0164)
Fam Inc \$32k +	0.00309 (0.0389)	0.00499 (0.0189)	−287 (1464)	−0.0253 (0.0254)	−0.0255 (0.0202)
Black	−0.00157 (0.0381)	−0.0291 (0.0206)	−1974 (1382)	0.0484 (0.0305)	0.0269 (0.0212)
White	−0.014 (0.041)	0.00182 (0.0185)	−2811 (1481)	−0.0045 (0.0257)	0.00384 (0.0189)
Chicano	−0.00773 (0.0356)	0.0345 (0.0178)	2631 (1143)	−0.0461 (0.0261)	−0.0392 (0.019)
2 Child Family	−0.0488 (0.0377)	−0.00402 (0.0192)	494 (1359)	0.03 (0.0291)	0.0023 (0.0214)
3 Child Family	−0.0125 (0.0371)	−0.028 (0.0184)	−2471 (1338)	0.0106 (0.0267)	0.00083 (0.0193)
4+ Child Family	0.0153 (0.037)	0.0374 (0.0183)	1155 (1158)	−0.0398 (0.0268)	−0.0165 (0.0203)
Female	−0.027 (0.0255)	0.0193 (0.0142)	−306 (909)	−0.0161 (0.0224)	−0.0199 (0.0157)
Male	0.00848 (0.0265)	−0.00698 (0.0148)	−360 (1066)	0.0068 (0.0228)	0.014 (0.0171)
Single Parents	−0.0424 (0.0375)	−0.0094 (0.0184)	−1370 (1252)	−0.0205 (0.0309)	−0.0078 (0.0197)
Married Parents	0.00923 (0.0273)	0.0116 (0.0137)	−112 (945)	0.0019 (0.0184)	−0.00187 (0.0142)
Age ≤ 0	0.0225 (0.0406)	−0.0252 (0.0227)	−1713 (1719)	0.0178 (0.0334)	0.00104 (0.0246)
Age 1 - 5	0.00252 (0.031)	0.021 (0.0163)	366 (1118)	−0.0353 (0.0248)	−0.0436 (0.0188)
Age 6 - 10	−0.0145 (0.0349)	0.0267 (0.0204)	103 (1335)	0.0146 (0.0333)	0.0091 (0.023)
Age 11+	−0.016 (0.0355)	−0.0172 (0.021)	−959 (1451)	−0.013 (0.0339)	0.0116 (0.0271)

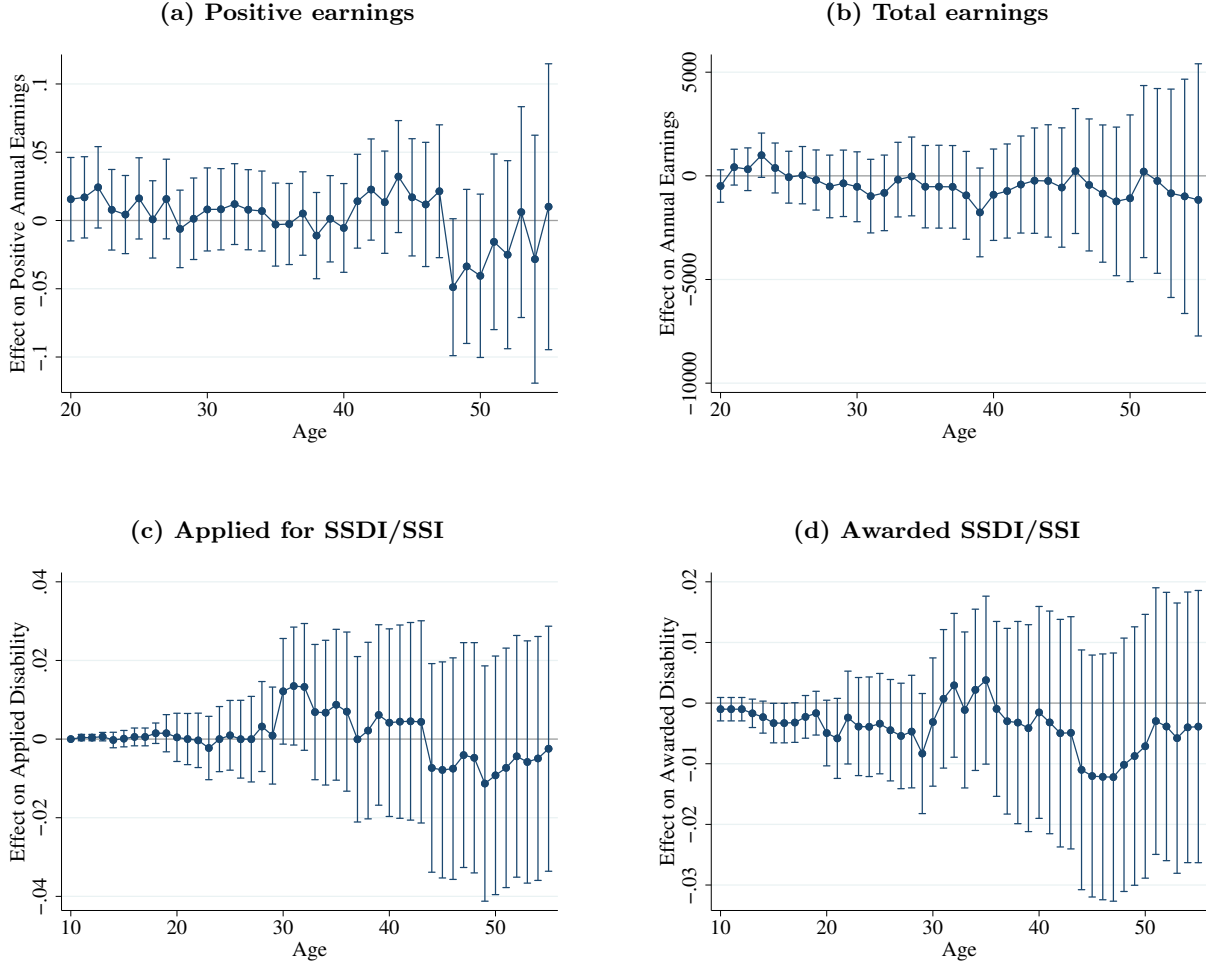
Notes: Standard errors, shown in parentheses, are clustered at the level of the original family. Outcomes based on SSA data. Regressions include dummy variables for each assignment group (unique combinations of site, race, number of household heads, and pre-experimental income category). Unless otherwise 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.7.

Figure D.6: Children, effects by years after start of experiment, Denver only



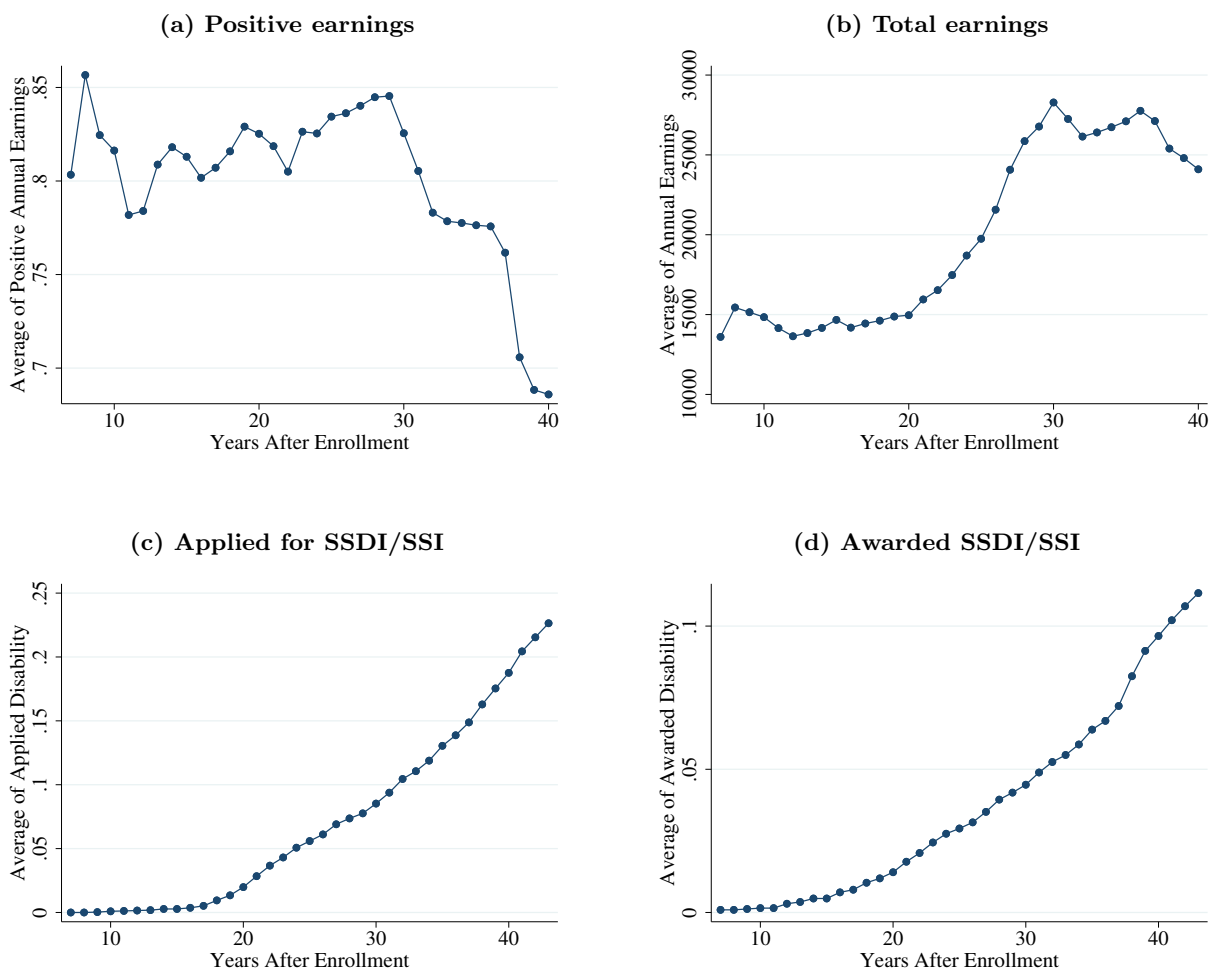
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered 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.4.

Figure D.7: Children, effects by age, Denver only



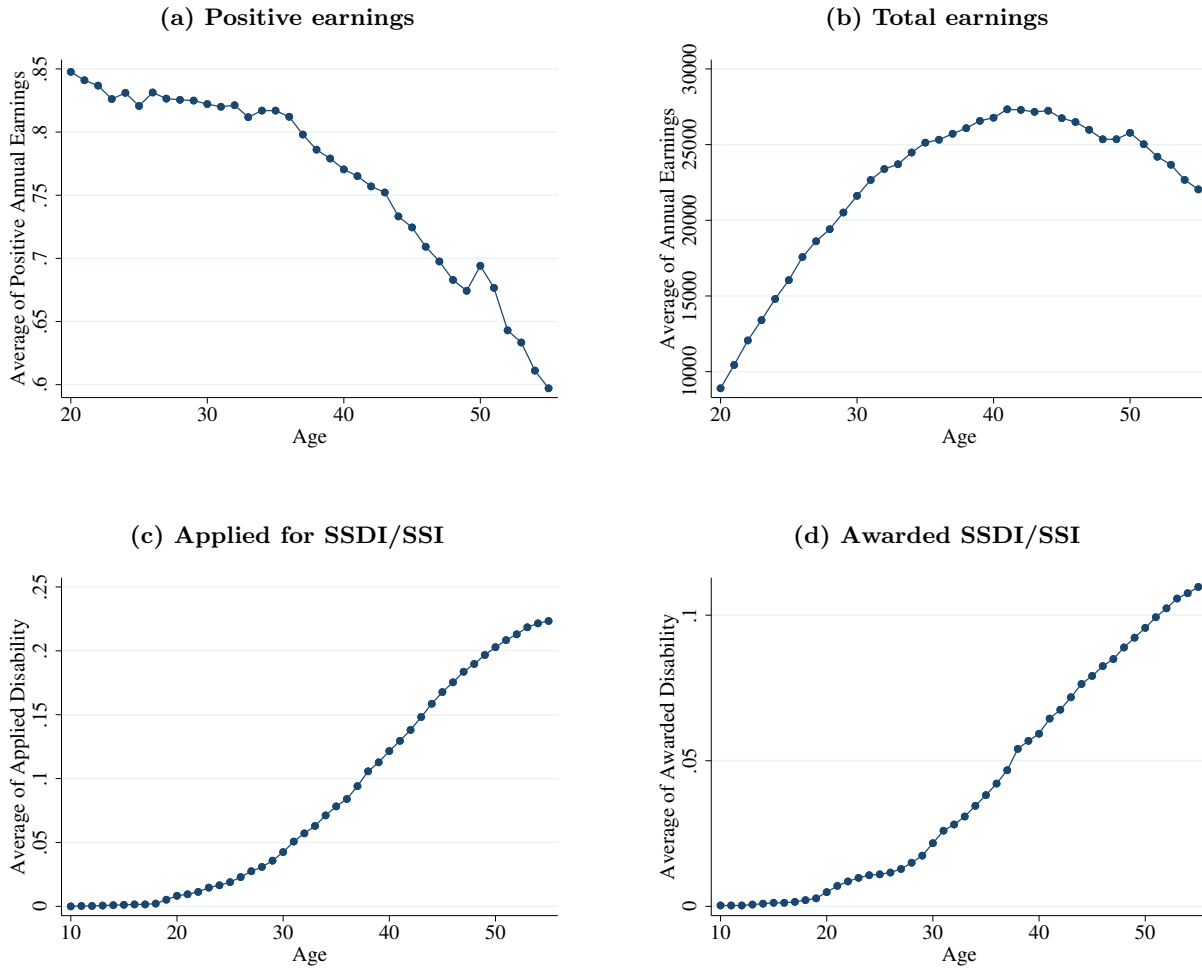
Notes: Each data point represents the estimate and 95% confidence interval of the coefficient on a dummy for financial treatment status in one regression, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Confidence intervals are based on standard errors that are clustered at 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.5.

Figure D.8: Children, average values by years after start of experiment, Denver only



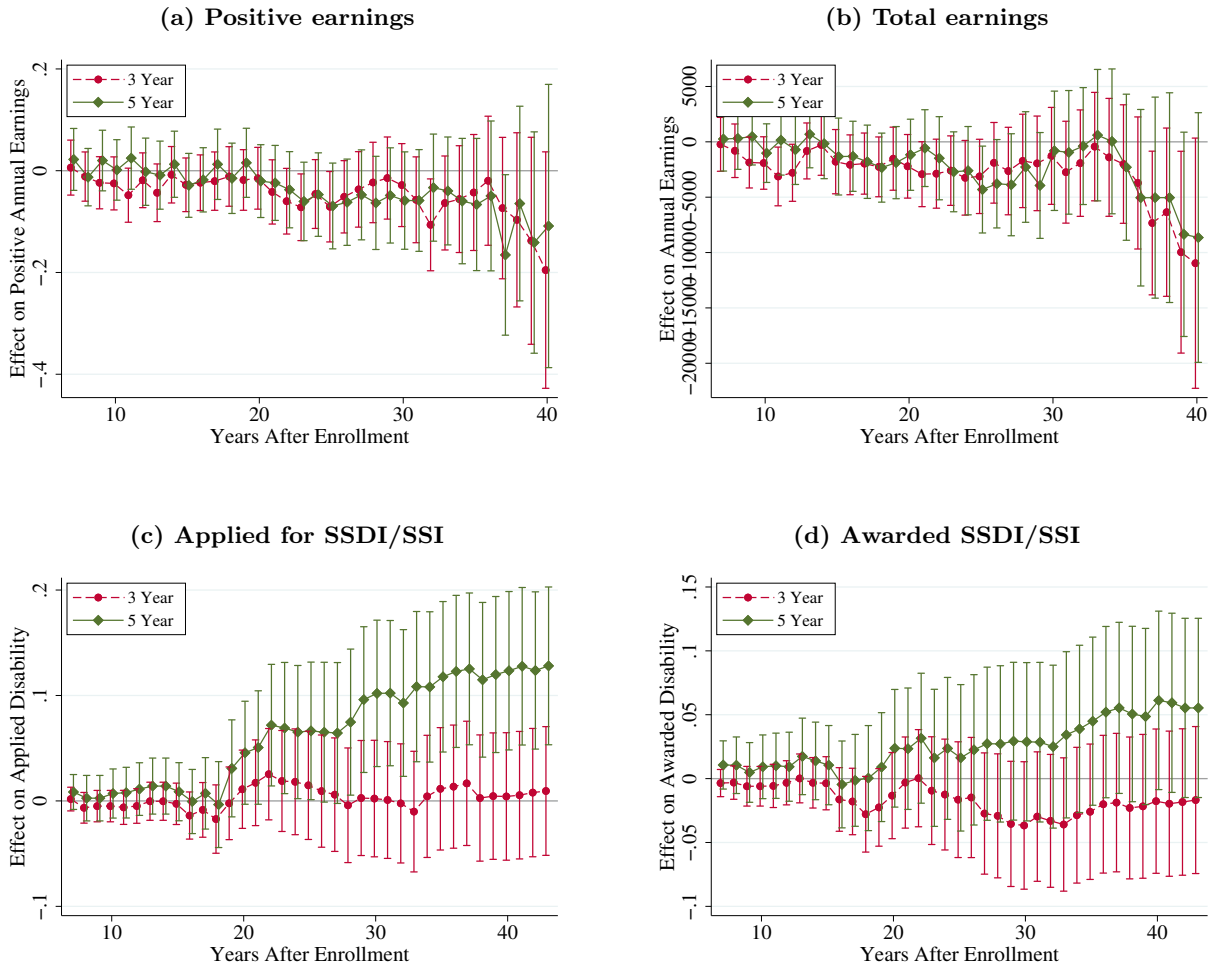
Notes: Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from a certain number of years into the experiment. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013 in which the person was aged between 20 and 60. All 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.6.

Figure D.9: Children, average values by age, Denver only



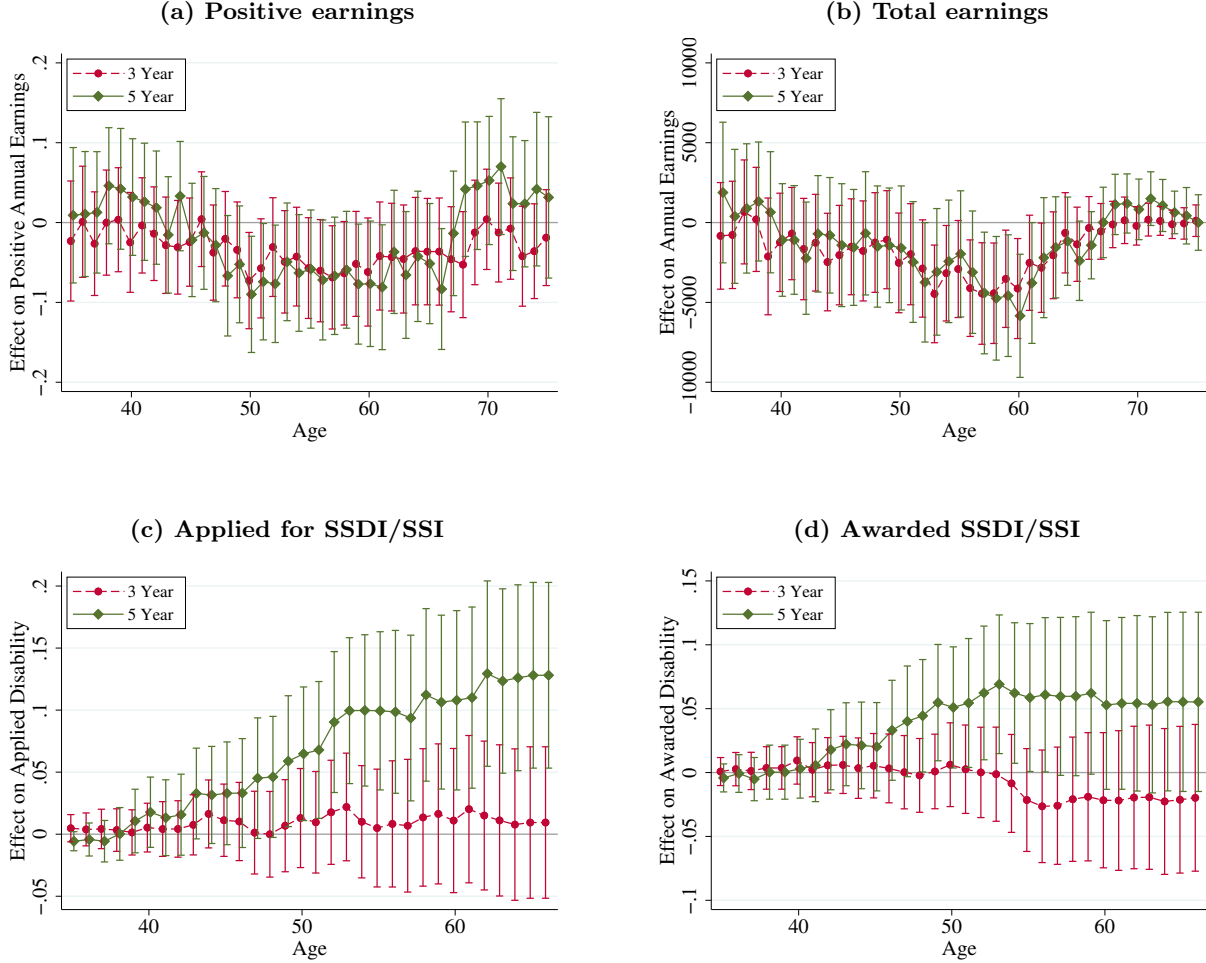
Notes: Each data point represents the average value of the outcome variable, limiting the sample to data from individuals when they are a certain age. Earnings variables are based on one observation per year for all years between 1978 and 2013. Regressions on earnings variables include year fixed effects. 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.7.

Figure D.10: Parents, effects by years after start of experiment and treatment length, 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. “3 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 3-year treatment and controls; “5 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 5-year treatment and controls. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.8.

Figure D.11: Parents, effects by age and treatment length, 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. “3 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 3-year treatment and controls; “5 Year” line shows results from a regression that only includes 5-year treatment and controls. Only data from Denver families is included. Comparable results for all families is shown in Figure C.9.