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Maternal Risk Preferences and Early Childhood Investments and Developmental Outcomes Across Rural India

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ABSTRACT. Early childhood development is linked to later-life health and cognitive ability, yet substantial disparities persist worldwide. While socioeconomic disadvantage is a well-established correlate of these gaps, less is known about whether parental preferences under uncertainty are also associated with early investments and child development. This study documents associations between mothers' risk and ambiguity preferences and early childhood investments and developmental outcomes. Greater maternal risk aversion and ambiguity aversion are associated with higher nutritional investment and with better child outcomes, including significant gains in cognitive skills and executive functions. These associations are comparable in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the coefficients on common proxies for socioeconomic disadvantage, including maternal illiteracy, Scheduled Caste/Tribe status, and poverty. Overall, our findings identify maternal preferences under uncertainty as an important correlate of early childhood investments and development, and motivate further research on parental decision-making alongside traditional approaches to reducing inequality in child development.

Keywords: Risk Aversion, Ambiguity Aversion, Early-life Skill, Maternal Nutrition Investment, Socio-Economic Disadvantage

JEL Codes: D13, I12, I14, J13, J24

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1. INTRODUCTION

The first years of life are foundational for neural and behavioral development and are strongly linked to outcomes across the life course, making early childhood a central stage in the formation of human potential (Shonkoff, 2000). Despite scientific consensus on the importance of early investment, stark disparities in child outcomes persist both within and between societies (Black et al., 2017). Existing explanations emphasize material constraints, as families with fewer resources often face limitations in their ability to invest in children’s development (Heckman, 2006). However, substantial variation in child outcomes remains even after accounting for socioeconomic status, suggesting that other factors are related to how parents allocate time, attention, and resources during these early years (Karna et al., 2025).

Behavioral science has shown that individual psychological characteristics shape decision-making across diverse domains (Kahneman and Tversky, 2013). Among these, risk and ambiguity preferences – how individuals respond to uncertain outcomes – have been linked to forward-looking behaviors such as health investment, educational choice, and financial planning (Anderson and Mellor, 2008; Sutter et al., 2013). Yet their role in early childhood investment remains largely unexplored, leaving a significant gap in our understanding of the factors linked to intergenerational transmission of advantage.

This knowledge gap is particularly consequential for global health and development policy. Most interventions to improve child outcomes focus predominantly on addressing material constraints through cash transfers, infrastructure development, or direct service provision (Richter et al., 2017). Research on early childhood interventions shows especially large returns for socially disadvantaged parents (see Heckman (2008) for a review). A growing literature also links parental beliefs about early childhood investments to disparities in parental inputs (Attanasio et al., 2019; Biroli et al., 2022; Boneva and Rauh, 2018; Carneiro et al., 2019; Cunha et al., 2022) and shows that such beliefs are malleable (List et al., 2021). While these approaches have yielded important gains, their effectiveness varies across settings and populations, and questions of external validity and scale remain open (List, 2024). Our paper complements this work by asking whether maternal preferences under uncertainty and risk are also associated with early investments and child development.

We provide, to our best knowledge, the first large-scale evidence that mothers’ risk and ambiguity preferences are associated with early childhood investments and developmental outcomes in rural India. Our data come from 495 villages in Udaipur district, Rajasthan, a setting marked by high child mortality, widespread malnutrition, and substantial socioeconomic disadvantage. These conditions make it a useful context in which to study parental investment in a high-stakes environment. Our sample includes 6,557 mothers of children aged 0 to 6.

Our analysis combines three sources of data. First, we use the elicitation methodology developed by Gneezy, Imas and List (2015) to jointly estimate mothers’ risk and ambiguity preferences. Second, using survey questions adapted from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), we collect information on children’s nutritional investments and on a wide range of maternal and household characteristics. Third, we administer the Woodcock-Johnson III, Peabody Picture Vocabulary, Clancy Blair, and Spatial Conflict tests to measure the cognitive skills and executive function of one child per mother. Together, these data allow us to examine whether maternal risk and ambiguity preferences are associated with nutritional investments and child developmental outcomes in our study setting.

We document three main findings. First, we find substantial variation in both risk and ambiguity aversion. The first two moments of the coefficient of risk aversion are consistent with the findings in the literature (Holt and Laury, 2002; Tanaka et al., 2010; Andreoni et al., 2013; Gneezy et al., 2015). The estimated ambiguity preference parameter is statistically significantly ($p < .001$) above the ambiguity neutral estimate of 0.5. Likewise, the estimated risk preference parameter of 0.481 is statistically significant ($p < .001$) and indicative of moderate risk aversion. Both estimates show considerable variation. This heterogeneity provides a basis for examining whether maternal preferences under uncertainty are associated with child investments and developmental outcomes.

Second, using survey data on children’s food consumption between ages 0 and 6, we examine whether maternal risk and ambiguity aversion are associated with child investments after controlling for region fixed effects, maternal literacy, Scheduled Caste/Tribe status, and a range of socioeconomic covariates. We find that both are positively associated with daily nutritional investments, including the provision of essential milk products, vegetables and fruits, and liquids other than water. For the youngest children in our sample, higher risk and ambiguity aversion are also associated with longer breastfeeding duration.

Third, consistent with the patterns we document for child investment, we find that maternal risk and ambiguity aversion are positively associated with children’s cognitive skills, as measured using Woodcock-Johnson III and Peabody Picture Vocabulary, and with executive functioning, as measured using Clancy Blair and Spatial Conflict tasks. These findings are in line with the broader literature establishing that parental investments are particularly productive in enhancing cognitive skills during early childhood. These associations however run counter to the associations observed for a range of proxies of socioeconomic disadvantage such as mother’s illiteracy, Scheduled Caste/Tribe status, no exposure to radio or television, and no access to mobile phones.

Our paper contributes to several strands of literature. First, it contributes to the literature on early childhood that highlights the importance of nutrition and health investments by caregivers on child outcomes (Aizer et al., 2016; Bharadwaj et al., 2018; Bailey et al., 2021; East et al., 2023). In particular, it expands on the literature that documents the salience of early life health (Currie and Vogl, 2013; Almond and Currie, 2011; Almond et al., 2018) by examining latent factors associated with parental decisions and early-life skills and health. To our best knowledge, our study is the first to document a robust and stable empirical relationship between ambiguity and risk preferences on nutritional investment decisions of disadvantaged mothers and link those to early-life skills of their children.^{1,2} Our findings in this area point toward factors associated with investment choices by parents that may relate to variation in the outcomes of early childhood programs.

Second, we contribute to the literature linking parental socioeconomic status of parents to child outcomes (Currie, 2009; Grépin and Bharadwaj, 2015; Falk et al., 2021). Consistent with this work, we find that maternal illiteracy, Scheduled Caste/Tribe status, lack of access to mobile phones, television or radio, and lack of home-ownership are negatively associated with nutritional investment and child skills. At the same

¹Additionally, our paper complements work showing that parental investments may also reflect social norms and preferences over child characteristics (Duflo, 2012; Jayachandran and Pande, 2017) by examining whether maternal preferences under risk and uncertainty are another systematic correlate of investment behavior.

²Our findings are aligned with Rieger (2015), who documents the correlation between risk aversion of primary caregivers and child health outcomes, particularly height- and weight-for-age.

time, maternal risk aversion and ambiguity attitudes are associated with child outcomes in the opposite direction, with coefficients of comparable magnitude.

Third, while other work has focused on the importance of parental beliefs for human capital investment and formation both theoretically (Cunha et al., 2013) and empirically (List et al., 2021), we present stylized facts in a low-income setting that show risk and ambiguity preferences are associated with parental child-investment choices. Broadly, while prior work has established links between early-childhood interventions and later-life economic outcomes³ and social preferences (Cappelen et al., 2020; Billings et al., 2020; Bharti and Roy, 2023), our work highlights parental psychological characteristics as correlates of the investment decisions underlying these patterns. This perspective also connects our analysis to research in unified growth and comparative development that studies the origins and consequences of persistent preference heterogeneity. In particular, while loss aversion is conceptually distinct from risk and ambiguity attitudes, Galor and Savitskiy (2018) show that a fundamental behavioral trait can have deep historical roots and broad developmental relevance. Complementing that line of work, we study whether contemporary variation in maternal risk and ambiguity preferences is associated with parental investments and the early-life skills that underlie later human capital accumulation.

Methodologically, we apply a double multiple price list (DMPL) to jointly estimate risk and ambiguity preferences of mothers in a low-income setting. In doing so, we extend the elicitation literature (Holt and Laury, 2002) by showing that these preferences can be jointly measured outside the laboratory in a population with low levels of formal education.

The remainder of our paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides the context and details of our data collection. Section 3 presents the structural model, estimation, and elicitation of risk and ambiguity parameters. Section 4 presents the results. Section 5 discusses our findings in light of potential confounds. Section 7 addresses external validity of our results. Section 8 concludes.

2. CONTEXT AND DATA

Our study is set in Udaipur district in Rajasthan, a state with high infant mortality and poor child nutrition outcomes. According to the most recent figures from the Reserve Bank of India of India (2022), Rajasthan’s infant mortality rate is 32 per thousand live births, which remains a factor of magnitude higher than that of the OECD countries. Child under-nutrition is also widespread: 71.5% of children aged 6–59 months are anaemic, 36.8% of children under age four are stunted, and 31.5% are underweight (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, UNICEF, and Population Council, 2019). It is estimated that only 3.5% of children under the age of two are fed the minimum acceptable diet as defined by the WHO in terms of the minimum appropriate number of meals and minimum amount of nutrients (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, UNICEF, and Population Council, 2019).

Udaipur district closely reflects these state-level challenges. Among children aged 6–59 months, 76.9% are anaemic; among children under age five, 34.0% are stunted and 26.6% are underweight (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2021). Only 6.1% of children under age two receive an adequate diet (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 2021). These conditions make

³See, for example, Heckman (2006); Bleakley (2007); Almond et al. (2009); Maccini and Yang (2009); Aizer and Cunha (2012); Bharadwaj et al. (2013); Almond (2006); Bleakley (2010); Gould et al. (2011).

Udaipur a relevant setting in which to study parental investment in an environment where the benefit-cost ratio of policy interventions is likely to be high.

Our sample population is overwhelmingly Hindu (99%) and predominantly indigenous: 69% of mothers belong to Scheduled Tribes, with an additional 12% from Scheduled Castes. These communities have historically been marginalized in India’s social hierarchy. Table 1 provides summary statistics for maternal and household characteristics. The average age of respondent mothers is 28 years. About 58% of mothers are illiterate, and 55% own no agricultural or non-agricultural land. More than 70% have no exposure to newspapers, television, or radio, and more than 50% do not own a house. Most mothers have partners who had a job in the past month. Child mortality varies little across administrative blocks: on average, 11% of mothers report having had at least one child who died after birth. Nearly all mothers (97%) report having moved from another rural area, with only 3% originating from a city or town, indicating a population whose prior experiences and reference points are rooted in rural life. Taken together, these characteristics describe a population facing binding resource constraints and high baseline uncertainty, which provides a useful setting in which to study whether risk and ambiguity preferences are associated with child investment behavior.

2.1. Sampling and Data Collection. For the survey and elicitation of risk and ambiguity preferences of mothers of children between the ages of 0 and 6, we obtained access to six administrative blocks⁴ in the district. We dropped villages where no households were recorded in the district census.

We followed simple stratified random sampling, where we stratified the sample by the total number of children per hectare, literacy rate, and administrative block. We retained strata with at least four villages. This yielded a sample of 496 villages, of which one dropped out due to administrative issues. Within each village, mothers were randomly sampled from Anganwadis (pre-K centers). The Anganwadi centre serves as the primary institutional interface between these households and the state’s child development infrastructure. Virtually all mothers in the sample have their children enrolled in Anganwadi: 38% attend 2–5 days per week, a further 37% attend 1–2 days per week, 17% attend once a month, and 8% twice a month, while only 0.2% never attend.

We elicited risk and ambiguity preferences for an average of 14 mothers per village in our estimation sample. For each mother, we recorded her daily nutritional investments in her two youngest children aged 0–6 and had trained assessors measure the cognitive skills and executive function of one child attending an Anganwadi. The average mother in the sample has 1.69 children aged 0–6.⁵

Using survey questions adapted from the India Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)^{6,7} we collected detailed data on the food intake of each mother’s two youngest living children aged 0–6, including milk

⁴Our six administrative blocks did not have other ongoing projects at the time of data collection.

⁵A total of 8,340 mothers were surveyed, of whom 8,055 responded to both the risk and ambiguity elicitation questions. Following Gneezy, Imas and List (2015), we apply the Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno (BFGS) optimization algorithm to maximize the likelihood function and derive estimates for the ambiguity and risk parameters. This approach yields estimates for 6,557 mothers. For administrative reasons, we did not assess the cognitive skills and executive function of every child per mother attending Anganwadi. When a mother had more than one child in Anganwadi, we randomly selected one child for skill assessment.

⁶<https://dhsprogram.com>

⁷DHS surveys, in general, have been widely used in seminal academic research in economics, some examples include Vogl (2013); Barcellos et al. (2014); Vogl (2016); Adhvaryu et al. (2014); Fenske and Zurimendi (2017); Corno et al. (2020); Ashraf et al. (2020); Young (2012).

products, fruits and vegetables, cereals, juices, and water. We also collected information on maternal and household characteristics, including age, religion, caste, literacy, marital status, partner’s occupation, age, and schooling, mother’s exposure to newspaper, radio, and television, usage of mobile phones, house ownership, and age of each child.

We measured children’s cognitive skills using the Woodcock-Johnson III, which consists of assessments including letter word identification, spelling, number series, quantitative, and applied problems. We also used the Peabody Picture Vocabulary (PPV) test to assess receptive vocabulary. In PPV, four pictures are shown, and children point to the one that corresponds to the said word. These measures are widely used in the literature on child skill measurement (see, e.g., Fryer et al. (2015)).

To assess executive functioning, we used Clancy Blair measures focused on working memory, attention shifting, and operation span. In the Clancy Blair test, the children are shown images of houses with animals inside of each house. They are later shown empty houses and are asked to recall the animal that was present in each house. We also used the Spatial Conflict “Basic Arrows Task” to measure executive function. In this test, the children are shown images of dogs pointing in different directions, with beads placed on either side of the dog. The children are then asked to point to the bead indicated by the dog. For example, if the dog points to the right, then the children are expected to touch the bead on the right with their left hand. If the dog points to the left, then the children are expected to touch the beads on the left with their right hand. Surveyors provided corrections until question 6, after which the children were asked to choose by themselves.

To estimate maternal risk and ambiguity preferences, we used the model-based elicitation method developed by Gneezy, Imas and List (2015). We describe the instrument in the next section.

For logistical reasons, we collected data on the cognitive skills and executive function of one randomly selected child aged 0–6 per mother. This yields 6,482 mother-child pairs for whom we observe maternal preferences and child skills.

3. MODEL AND STRUCTURAL ESTIMATION

To elicit risk and ambiguity measures for each mother, we use the method developed by Gneezy, Imas and List (2015) that can jointly characterize such preferences in laboratory and field settings, where computer access is limited and complex instructions are less likely to be understood. The elicitation method uses a double multiple price list (DMPL), and generates choice data to estimate the coefficient of risk aversion, denoted by r , and ambiguity preferences, denoted by α , in the α –MEU model. Specifically, we use the α –MEU model with fixed priors (Ghirardato et al., 2004), and a CRRA utility specification:

$$V_i(x, \alpha, r) = \alpha_i \frac{x_{min}^{1-r_i}}{1-r_i} + (1-\alpha_i) \frac{x_{max}^{1-r_i}}{1-r_i} \quad (1)$$

where $x_{min} < x_{max}$. α_i denotes individual i ’s ambiguity parameter and r_i denotes individual i ’s risk aversion parameter.

The estimation method derives the likelihood of choices made by individual i . The likelihood function has two components: one from choices over risky gambles and one from choices over ambiguous gambles. We begin with the risky-gamble component. Participants are presented with a binary gamble, and individual i ’s utility from gamble y is given by:

$$V_i(y, r) = \sum_{j=1,2} p(x_j) u_i(x_j; r) \quad (2)$$

where x_j is the outcome of the gamble, $p(x_j)$ is the probability of the outcome and y is the gamble from the set Y . In our context, $Y = \{y_A, y_B\}$.

We assume individuals maximize a random utility model:

$$U_i(y, r) = V_i(y, r) + \epsilon_{iy} \quad (3)$$

where ϵ_{iy} is i.i.d and follows an extreme value distribution. This distributional assumption yields the following choice probability:

$$P^{Risk}(y) = \frac{\exp(V_i(y, r))}{\sum_{k=A,B} \exp(V_i(y_k, r))} \quad (4)$$

To derive the likelihood function of choices under ambiguity, we first specify the gamble set $Z = \{z_A, z_B\}$.

Utility from gamble z_A is given by

$$V_i(z_A, r) = \sum_{j=1,2} u_i(x_j, r) p(x_j) \quad (5)$$

where x_j denotes outcome j , $p(x_j)$ is the probability of outcome x_j , and z_A corresponds to gamble A , where the outcomes probabilities are known and fixed.

Utility from gamble z_B is given by

$$V_i(z_B, \alpha, r) = \alpha u_i(x_{min}, r) + (1 - \alpha) u_i(x_{max}, r) \quad (6)$$

We assume that individuals have random utility functions with errors that follow an extreme value distribution. Therefore, the probability of choosing from a particular gamble z equals

$$P^{Amb}(z) = \frac{\exp(V_i(z, r, \alpha))}{\sum_{k=A,B} \exp(V_i(z_k, r, \alpha))} \quad (7)$$

Therefore, the joint likelihood function for choices over gambles under uncertainty and objective risk is

$$\log L = \ln P^{Amb}(z) + \ln P^{Risk}(y) \quad (8)$$

Finally, we use the Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno optimization algorithm to jointly estimate the risk and ambiguity parameters.

3.1. Elicitation Implementation. Our elicitation proceeds in two stages. Mothers first make choices over gambles with known probabilities and then make choices between gambles with known probabilities and gambles with ambiguous probabilities. Following Holt and Laury (2002), the instrument uses multiple

price lists (MPLs) to elicit these choices. MPL elicitation is widely used to measure discount rates (Ander-
sen et al., 2008; Collier and Williams, 1999) and risk preferences (Holt and Laury, 2002). Moreover, gambles
to elicit risk preferences have been frequently used in similar contexts in developing economies (Binswanger
(1980), Gneezy et al. (2009), Joshi et al. (2021)).

Comprehension Checks of Surveyed Mothers. A potential concern is whether mothers in our sample,
many of whom have completed limited formal education, adequately understood the probabilistic nature of
the tasks. We took several steps to ensure comprehension before eliciting risk and ambiguity preferences.
First, we incorporated an extensive training module at the beginning of each elicitation session, during which
enumerators systematically tested mothers’ understanding of probability using physical beads in different
color arrangements (e.g., 5 red and 5 black versus 9 red and 1 black). Mothers were asked to count beads,
compare arrangements, and explain which configuration gave a higher chance of drawing a particular color.
Our protocol also incorporated a sequence of guided examples and comprehension checks to verify that the
respondents understood the switch-point concept before proceeding with the preference elicitation. This
training protocol was refined during our pilot study in which we elicited risk and ambiguity parameters of
mothers from disadvantaged backgrounds from the study region (see Section B). After the initial training,
we tested participants using comprehension check questions to assess their understanding of key concepts:
risk, ambiguity, success color, and the multiple price decision sheets (see Section C for details). The results
indicate that the majority of participants demonstrated comprehension of these key concepts. Moreover,
it is important to recognize that concepts of probability and chance are deeply rooted in Indian culture
through traditional dice-based games such as Chaupar and Pachisi, which have been played for centuries
and involve probabilistic reasoning about outcomes (Brown, 1964; Parlett, 1999). Our results are robust to
restricting to whether the mothers passed comprehension checks.

Elicitation. Participants first completed a risk multiple price list consisting of ten decisions between two
gambles with objective probabilities. In each row, Option A appeared in the left column and Option B in
the right column. Payoffs for both options were fixed across rows, while the probability of receiving the
higher payoff increased as one moved down the list. For example, in the first decision, the mothers had
to choose between Option A with a 1 in 10 chance of 84 rupees and a 9/10 chance of getting 63 rupees,
while Option B had a 1 in 10 chance of 168 rupees and a 9 in 10 chance of 10.5 rupees. By decision 10, the
choice is between a 10 in 10 chance of 84 rupees in Option A and a 10 in 10 chance of 168 rupees in Option
B. Except for highly risk-seeking individuals, respondents were expected to begin by choosing Option A
and to switch to Option B at some later row. The point where the participant switches from Option A to
Option B, the “switch point”, is used to characterize the individual’s risk attitude.

Ambiguity preferences were elicited using a separate multiple price list based on choices between known
and unknown probabilities (see Figure 1). Participants were presented with two urns. Urn A contained 50
red balls and 50 black balls; Urn B contained 100 red and black balls, but the distribution of colors was not
known. Participants first selected red or black as their success color and then made 15 decisions between
drawing from Urn A or Urn B. If the color drawn from the chosen urn matched the participant’s success
color, she received the prize for that decision; otherwise she received nothing. The payoff from Urn A was
constant across rows, while the payoff from Urn B increased down the list. The payoffs were designed so

that, unless mothers were strongly ambiguity-loving, they would begin by choosing Urn A and at some point switch to Urn B.

In the instrument, participants effectively made a single choice: at which decision row they would like to switch from Option A (Urn A) to Option B (Urn B). We did not allow individuals to switch more than once, for it can potentially lead to a significant number of inconsistent decisions (Charness et al., 2016; Dave et al., 2010; Jacobson and Petrie, 2009), which are difficult to rationalize with any standard model of preferences and are usually excluded from the analysis. Enforcing a single switching choice circumvents this issue and has been shown to not significantly affect the elicited parameters (Andersen et al., 2006). Tanaka et al. (2010) used single switching choice to elicit time and risk preferences from Vietnamese villages.

Choices were incentive-compatible: Participants were paid based on one realized decision across the two MPLs. At the end of the experiment, a coin flip determined whether the risk or ambiguity task was payoff-relevant. A 10- or 15-sided die was then rolled to determine what decision row was used for the participant’s choice. This ensures that the elicitation method does not suffer from the procedural confounds outlined by Azrieli et al. (2012).⁸

4. RESULTS

We begin by summarizing the estimated preference parameters. As presented in Appendix Table A.1, the estimated coefficient of risk aversion equals 0.481 (s.e.= 0.0017), close to the values found in the literature (Tanaka et al., 2010; Holt and Laury, 2002; Gneezy et al., 2015; Andreoni et al., 2013). The estimated value of ambiguity preference is 0.525 (s.e.= 0.0014), significantly above the ambiguity-neutral benchmark of 0.5 and similar to the estimates found for university students in the United States (Gneezy et al., 2015). Both parameters exhibit enough variation to permit us to examine whether these maternal preferences are associated with our key outcome measures.

We present the main results using continuous measures of risk and ambiguity aversion that do not rely on an otherwise arbitrary cutoff. Our results are robust to using binary indicators of ambiguity aversion and above-median risk aversion.

4.1. Risk Aversion, Ambiguity Attitudes, and Child Investments. Tables 2–4 show that continuous measures (in standard deviation units) of ambiguity and risk aversion are positively associated with maternal early-life nutrition investments, measured as the probability of providing essential milk food products; vegetables and fruits; and liquids other than plain water, such as juice and broth. These results are robust to using binary indicators of above-median risk and ambiguity aversion, as shown in Table A.2. The estimated coefficients range from 1 to 5 percentage points for both the continuous and binary measures. Table 5 shows that risk and ambiguity aversion are also positively associated with breastfeeding duration among younger children (average age under three years). This result is likewise robust to using simple binary above-median ambiguity and risk aversion indicators (see Table A.3). The estimates correspond

⁸One other issue that commonly arises in such choice settings is the “flat payoff” problem (List, 2025). Even in our low-income setting, it is important to explore the payoff space to check whether the elicitation mechanism can be reasonably believed to be incentive compatible in an empirical sense. In our case, the expected values of the lotteries vary from a low of close to 26 rupees to a high of 168 rupees. For reference, the daily wage for unskilled labor in Rajasthan is 285 rupees. So, our most favorable lotteries have an expected value greater than half of the daily wage. In terms of marginal incentives to effort: a risk neutral individual who would choose rationally to switch after the third option would have an expected value of close to 105 rupees; while an individual who chose at random would earn 96 rupees in expectation.

to an increase of approximately 3-5 percent in average breastfeeding duration, or roughly one additional month. The stability of the coefficients across specifications suggests that socioeconomic covariates are unlikely to confound the relationship between preference primitives and investment decisions.

As expected, proxies of socioeconomic disadvantage, including maternal illiteracy, Scheduled Caste/Tribe status, no exposure to radio or television, and no home ownership are negatively associated with nutritional investments.

As Table A.4 shows, we do not find differences in the associations between risk and ambiguity aversion and children’s nutrition investment across similarly aged girls and boys. A higher coefficient for risk aversion and ambiguity aversion is associated with mothers’ higher likelihood of nutrition investment regardless of gender. It is plausible that economic preferences are associated with outcomes independently of social norms. This is consistent with the fact that the correlation coefficient of risk and ambiguity aversion parameters remains relatively unchanged for most early-life investment decisions with the inclusion of socioeconomic covariates.

4.2. Risk Aversion, Ambiguity Attitudes, and Child Skill Outcomes. Table 6 summarizes the role of ambiguity and risk preferences for executive function, measured using spatial conflict score and Clancy Blair tests. The estimates suggest that ambiguity and risk aversion are positively associated with executive function. The correlation coefficient is 0.11 standard deviations for ambiguity aversion and 0.04–0.05 standard deviations for risk aversion. Using our binary measures, above sample-median coefficient of risk aversion has a correlation coefficient of around 0.10 standard deviations, while above-median ambiguity aversion is associated with a 0.14–0.23 standard deviation increase in non-cognitive skills (see Table A.5). These associations run opposite to the coefficients on common proxies for socioeconomic disadvantage, such as maternal illiteracy, no exposure to radio or television, and no access to mobile phones.

Table 7 reports the corresponding results for cognitive skills, measured by Woodcock-Johnson III and Peabody tests. As with executive function, these associations are opposite in sign to the coefficients on common proxies for socioeconomic disadvantage. We show in Appendix Table A.6 that the results are robust to using binary measures of above-median ambiguity attitude and risk aversion: Above-median ambiguity and risk aversion are both positively associated with cognitive outcomes, with coefficients ranging from 0.14 to 0.21 standard deviations for ambiguity aversion. Above-median risk aversion is positively associated with quantitative skills and receptive vocabulary, with coefficients of approximately 0.08–0.11 standard deviations, while its association with language skills is small and statistically insignificant.

4.3. Multiple Hypothesis Corrections. In Appendix Tables A.7 and A.8, we correct for multiple hypothesis testing using Romano–Wolf adjusted p-values, focusing on the binary estimates. Our results are robust to multiple hypothesis corrections both when we correct across all outcomes, and when we correct for family groups of outcomes.

4.4. Age Controls. An alternative explanation is that the results reflect variation in child age rather than maternal ambiguity or risk preferences. Given that nutritional intake and breastfeeding practices differ systematically across ages, specifications that do not account for child age may introduce bias into the estimates. Appendix Tables A.9–A.11 show that the results are robust to accounting for age.

5. INTERPRETING CORRELATIONS

Biomedical evidence consistently identifies early childhood nutrition as an important input into cognitive development and executive function (Valentine, 2020; DiGirolamo et al., 2020; Cabal-Herrera et al., 2025). Longitudinal follow-ups of randomized clinical trials (Hoddinott et al., 2008) show that early nutritional status shapes cognitive outcomes in children and that these effects persist into adulthood. In the economics literature, parental inputs are central to models of skill formation because they build the stock of skills acquired early in life (Cunha and Heckman, 2007). Together, this body of work motivates our focus on nutritional investments as an important observable margin of maternal behavior in early childhood.

We emphasize, however, that we do not interpret our empirical results as a causal mediation chain in which maternal preferences shape child skills exclusively through nutrition. Maternal risk and ambiguity preferences plausibly influence a broader bundle of forward-looking investments, of which nutritional inputs are only one observable component. We therefore treat nutritional investments and children’s measured skills as parallel margins, both of which are systematically associated with maternal risk and ambiguity preferences. While our design does not permit causal identification, the exercises below help clarify how omitted factors are likely to affect the estimated associations.

Literacy and Religion. It is possible that risk and ambiguity aversion may themselves be correlated with socioeconomic status and literacy. To better isolate the role of maternal preferences, we apply non-parametric Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM), following Iacus et al. (2012), matching mothers on religion and literacy levels. As shown in Appendix Tables A.12–A.17, the post-matching estimates retain their magnitude and sign, indicating that the associations between ambiguity and risk aversion and both maternal nutritional investments and child outcomes are robust, suggesting that the main associations are not driven by differences in literacy or religion.

Time Preferences. A potential concern is that risk aversion may be correlated with time preferences that may also shape child investment decisions. Our preference elicitation instrument does not include a direct discount-rate elicitation. Evidence from Falk et al. (2018) suggests however that patience and risk tolerance tend to co-vary positively, implying a negative correlation between patience and risk aversion. If patience is positively associated with forward-looking child investment, the omission of patience would tend to bias our estimated risk-aversion coefficient *downward*, suggesting that the estimated association with risk aversion may, if anything, be conservative.

Gender Norms. In settings where women have limited decision-making autonomy, their choices in incentivized games may be shaped by deference to spousal authority, constrained agency over financial decisions, or internalized norms about appropriate behavior for women, all of which could manifest as greater risk or ambiguity aversion in the experimental tasks. If gender norms simultaneously influence both the elicited preference parameters and reported maternal investment decisions, then the estimated associations between risk-ambiguity attitudes and child outcomes could be confounded by omitted gender norm variables. To address this concern, we augment our baseline specifications with direct measures of women’s decision-making autonomy and economic independence. Specifically, we control for who in the household makes decisions regarding savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel or visits to relatives, as well as whether

the mother engaged in paid work in the month preceding the survey. Across nutrition, breastfeeding, cognitive skills, and executive function, the coefficients on ambiguity and risk remain largely qualitatively similar to our main results when these controls are added (Appendix Tables A.18–A.25). The language coefficient on continuous risk aversion becomes statistically significant but remains small in magnitude. This stability suggests that the main associations are not primarily driven by observable differences in women’s household bargaining power or economic independence.

Social Desirability Bias. Our measures of daily child nutrition are based on maternal reports, so reporting bias is a natural concern. If mothers who are more risk or ambiguity averse are also more attentive to social desirability or more aware of recommended feeding practices, the observed associations could partly reflect differences in reporting rather than actual differences in nutritional investments. Several features of the data reduce this concern. First, our nutrition measures follow the DHS 24-hour recall protocol, which asks mothers to report specific foods consumed by the child on the previous day rather than to evaluate the overall quality of the child’s diet. Because the questions refer to a concrete and recent event, they leave less room for evaluative reporting style or social desirability bias.

Second, a related limitation of self-reported measures of child nutrition and breastfeeding is that mothers’ responses may be influenced by who is present during the interview. If the presence of a husband or other household members induces social desirability bias, for instance, by encouraging mothers to over- or under-report certain feeding practices, then our estimated coefficients on risk and ambiguity aversion could be confounded. To address this, we re-estimate our main specifications (Appendix Tables A.26–A.37) adding, one at a time, dummy variables indicating whether the husband, other females, or other males were present and listening to what the mothers were saying during the interview. Across all three presence controls, the coefficients on ambiguity aversion and risk aversion remain largely unchanged in both magnitude and significance.

Third, re-visiting our earlier estimates, the associations remain stable after matching on literacy using Coarsened Exact Matching, which is reassuring if social desirability bias is more pronounced among more educated mothers (see Appendix Tables A.12–A.17).

Finally, we note that our analysis also includes children’s cognitive skills and executive function, which are independently assessed by trained enumerators using standardized instruments. The fact that maternal preferences are associated with these independently measured outcomes in a pattern similar to the nutrition results is difficult to reconcile with a purely reporting-based explanation.

6. INTERPRETATION THROUGH THE LENS OF A SIMPLE MODEL

We develop a stylized model of maternal investment with α -MEU preferences to understand the conditions under which risk and ambiguity aversion lead mothers to invest more when investment primarily protects the low-payoff child-health state.

Setup. A mother chooses child investment $s \geq 0$: nutrition, breastfeeding, preventive care. Her preferences are summarised by a coefficient of relative risk aversion $r > 0$ and an ambiguity-attitude parameter $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Socioeconomic disadvantage is denoted by D . The function $y(D)$ denotes household resources available before child investment, and $p(D)$ denotes the effective per-unit price of investment. We assume

disadvantage lowers resources and raises this effective price:

$$y'(D) < 0, \quad p'(D) > 0.$$

The effective price of investment $p(D)$ includes money, time, travel, and search costs.

There are two child-health states: the bad state B and the good state G , corresponding to $x_{\min}$ and $x_{\max}$ in the elicitation. Payoffs combine residual consumption with a money-metric valuation of child health h at weight $\eta > 0$. In the health component, h_0 is a common baseline, δD is the direct health penalty from disadvantage, $\bar{h}_j$ is baseline health in state $j \in \{B, G\}$, $A(D)$ scales the availability and productivity of child inputs, β_j is the state-specific return to investment, and $f(s)$ maps investment into child-health gains:

$$\begin{aligned} x_B(s, D) &= y(D) - p(D)s + \eta [h_0 - \delta D + A(D) \{\bar{h}_B + \beta_B f(s)\}], \\ x_G(s, D) &= y(D) - p(D)s + \eta [h_0 - \delta D + A(D) \{\bar{h}_G + \beta_G f(s)\}], \end{aligned}$$

with $\bar{h}_B < \bar{h}_G$, $f'(s) > 0$, $f''(s) < 0$, $f(0) = 0$, and $A(D) > 0$ with $A'(D) \leq 0$.

The key assumption is that investment is protective, and its marginal health benefit is larger in the bad state than in the good state:

$$\beta_B > \beta_G \geq 0.$$

We also maintain the state ranking

$$x_B(s^*, D) < x_G(s^*, D) \quad \text{locally at the interior optimum.}$$

The investment s can include vaccination and other preventive inputs. Such investments may have a complete-protection point $\bar{s}(D)$ at which the bad-state loss is fully eliminated:

$$x_B(\bar{s}(D), D) = x_G(\bar{s}(D), D).$$

Thus vaccination is not outside the model; it is an example of s . The comparative statics below describe the interior case $s^* < \bar{s}(D)$, where the bad state remains the lower-payoff state. If the optimum reaches $\bar{s}(D)$, risk and ambiguity aversion can raise desired investment up to that saturation point, but once the two state payoffs are equal, there is no remaining low-payoff state to protect from.

In our setting, we require $\bar{h}_B - \bar{h}_G$ to be large relative to $(\beta_B - \beta_G)f(s)$. This holds when the bad state is severe enough that investment mitigates the loss without reversing the ranking of the two states. For example, nutritional investment mitigates the adverse effects of diseases but does not fully eliminate them.

The Mother's Problem. Using the same α -MEU and CRRA specification as the elicitation section, and following the elicitation convention that α is the weight on the minimising prior, so that a higher α corresponds to greater ambiguity aversion, the mother solves

$$\max_{s \geq 0} V(s) = \alpha u(x_B(s, D)) + (1 - \alpha) u(x_G(s, D)), \quad u(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{1-r}}{1-r}, & r \neq 1, \\ \log x, & r = 1, \end{cases}$$

so that $u'(x) = x^{-r}$ in either case. Assume $x_B(s, D) > 0$ and $x_G(s, D) > 0$ over the relevant feasible set. Because the prior set is maximally uninformative, the minimising prior places all weight on the low-payoff state and the maximising prior on the high-payoff state, which is why α enters directly as the weight on x_B .

Define the state-specific net marginal payoffs of investment:

$$m_B(s, D) = \frac{\partial x_B}{\partial s} = -p(D) + \eta A(D) \beta_B f'(s), \quad m_G(s, D) = \frac{\partial x_G}{\partial s} = -p(D) + \eta A(D) \beta_G f'(s).$$

We focus on the interior region in which an additional unit of investment raises total payoff in the bad state while lowering total payoff in the good state, acting as insurance:

$$m_B(s, D) > 0 > m_G(s, D).$$

We assume that such a feasible region exists and that the optimum lies in it. An additional unit of investment raises the low payoff but carries a net resource cost in the high payoff state. This is the substantive content of the model: investment is a transfer of resources from the good state to the bad state, and the mother's preferences determine how much of that transfer she wants.

The first-order condition is

$$\alpha x_B(s, D)^{-r} m_B(s, D) + (1 - \alpha) x_G(s, D)^{-r} m_G(s, D) = 0,$$

or equivalently, since both sides are positive in this region,

$$\frac{m_B(s, D)}{-m_G(s, D)} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x_B(s, D)}{x_G(s, D)} \right)^r.$$

The left side is the technological rate at which investment transfers payoff into the bad state. The right side is the mother's willingness to pay for that transfer. Because at the interior optimum $x_B/x_G < 1$, the right side falls as either α or r increases. Since the left side is decreasing in investment, the equality is restored at a higher level of s .

Comparative Statics. Taking logs of the first-order condition, define

$$\Psi(s; \alpha, r, D) = \log \left[\frac{m_B(s, D)}{-m_G(s, D)} \right] - \log \left[\frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha} \right] - r \log \left[\frac{x_B(s, D)}{x_G(s, D)} \right].$$

At the optimum $\Psi = 0$, and $V'(s) > 0$ if and only if $\Psi(s) > 0$, so a downward crossing of zero is a maximum and the second-order condition needs no separate check.

Differentiating: m_B falls in s while $-m_G$ rises, so the first term decreases; and since $m_B > 0 > m_G$, investment raises x_B and lowers x_G , so x_B/x_G rises and the third term decreases. Therefore

$$\Psi_s < 0.$$

Together with an interiority condition ensuring that Ψ crosses zero in the protective region, this gives a unique interior optimum s^* . By the implicit function theorem, $\partial s^*/\partial \theta = -\Psi_\theta/\Psi_s$, so each comparative static takes the sign of Ψ_θ .

Ambiguity Aversion. Because

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} > 0, \quad \text{we have} \quad \frac{\partial s^*}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\Psi_\alpha}{\Psi_s} > 0.$$

Higher α raises child investment. A more ambiguity-averse mother places more weight on the low-payoff child-health state, and that is exactly the state in which protective investment has the larger marginal payoff. She therefore buys more of the transfer.

This is the strict interior result below the complete-protection point $\bar{s}(D)$. If investment reaches $\bar{s}(D)$, the ambiguity-aversion effect also becomes weakly positive rather than strictly positive: a higher α can raise desired investment up to saturation, but once $x_B = x_G$ there is no remaining low-payoff state on which additional ambiguity aversion places extra weight.

Risk Aversion. Because, at the interior optimum, we have $x_B(s, D) < x_G(s, D)$ we have $\log[x_B/x_G] < 0$, so

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} = -\log\left[\frac{x_B(s, D)}{x_G(s, D)}\right] > 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial s^*}{\partial r} = -\frac{\Psi_r}{\Psi_s} > 0.$$

Higher r raises child investment in this protective-investment environment. Greater curvature raises marginal utility in the low-payoff state relative to the high-payoff state, so the mother values improving the bad state more highly. This result applies below the complete-protection point $\bar{s}(D)$. If investment, such as vaccination, fully equalizes the two states, the risk-aversion effect vanishes at that saturation point because there is no remaining low-payoff state to insure against.

Socioeconomic Disadvantage. Disadvantage lowers investment through the cost, availability and productivity channels. Both terms in

$$\frac{\partial m_B}{\partial D} = -p'(D) + \eta A'(D)\beta_B f'(s) < 0, \quad \frac{\partial(-m_G)}{\partial D} = p'(D) - \eta A'(D)\beta_G f'(s) > 0$$

are signed, so disadvantage unambiguously shrinks $m_B/(-m_G)$: it makes the protective transfer more expensive to buy.

The resource effect works in the opposite direction. Because disadvantage lowers both payoffs, it makes the bad state *proportionally* worse, and under CRRA that raises the marginal value of protecting from it. We therefore assume

$$\Psi_D < 0, \quad \text{so that} \quad \frac{\partial s^*}{\partial D} = -\frac{\Psi_D}{\Psi_s} < 0,$$

which holds when the cost and productivity channels dominate. In other words, even though disadvantaged mothers may face greater need for protection, they invest less because investment is harder to finance, harder to access, and less productive. Within the model, the empirically observed negative correlation is consistent with the price, availability, and productivity channels dominating the resource-value channel.

The model's intuition is as follows. Ambiguity aversion means a higher α , which places more weight on the low-payoff child-health state $x_{\min}$. Risk aversion means a higher r , which raises the marginal value of improving outcomes in that low-payoff state. Since child investment is protective, in the sense that $\beta_B > \beta_G$, investment is especially valuable when the child is in the bad health state. Both ambiguity aversion and risk aversion therefore increase the mother's willingness to invest in child inputs.

By contrast, socioeconomic disadvantage lowers investment through a different set of channels. Lower income, weaker access to inputs, and lower productivity of investment all make child investment harder or less valuable at the margin.

Extension: Local Mortality Risk and Heterogeneity. Let M_v denote the local mortality environment in the village v . Rather than assuming a maximally uninformative prior set, suppose the mother believes that the probability of the bad child-health state lies in the interval

$$\Pi(M_v) = [\underline{\pi}(M_v), \bar{\pi}(M_v)], \quad 0 < \underline{\pi}(M_v) \leq \bar{\pi}(M_v) < 1.$$

We interpret M_v as shifting both the level of perceived risk and the degree of ambiguity in the local child-survival environment. In particular, higher village mortality may raise the average perceived probability of the bad state, and may also widen the set of plausible probabilities:

$$\underline{\pi}'(M_v) \geq 0, \quad \bar{\pi}'(M_v) \geq 0, \quad \Delta(M_v) \equiv \bar{\pi}(M_v) - \underline{\pi}(M_v), \quad \Delta'(M_v) \geq 0.$$

Under α -MEU preferences, and using the convention that higher α places greater weight on the minimizing prior, the mother's objective becomes

$$V(s; M_v) = \alpha \left[\bar{\pi}(M_v) u(x_B(s, D)) + (1 - \bar{\pi}(M_v)) u(x_G(s, D)) \right] + (1 - \alpha) \left[\underline{\pi}(M_v) u(x_B(s, D)) + (1 - \underline{\pi}(M_v)) u(x_G(s, D)) \right].$$

This can be written as

$$V(s; M_v) = \omega(\alpha, M_v) u(x_B(s, D)) + (1 - \omega(\alpha, M_v)) u(x_G(s, D)),$$

where the effective weight on the bad state is

$$\omega(\alpha, M_v) = \underline{\pi}(M_v) + \alpha \Delta(M_v).$$

This formulation shows the mechanism underlying village mortality embodying both risk and ambiguity. A rise in M_v can increase the expected likelihood of the bad state through $\underline{\pi}(M_v)$ and $\bar{\pi}(M_v)$, and it can also increase ambiguity by widening the interval $\Delta(M_v)$.

The first-order condition becomes

$$\omega(\alpha, M_v) x_B(s, D)^{-r} m_B(s, D) + (1 - \omega(\alpha, M_v)) x_G(s, D)^{-r} m_G(s, D) = 0,$$

or equivalently,

$$\frac{m_B(s, D)}{-m_G(s, D)} = \frac{1 - \omega(\alpha, M_v)}{\omega(\alpha, M_v)} \left(\frac{x_B(s, D)}{x_G(s, D)} \right)^r.$$

In the protective region, where $m_B > 0 > m_G$, a larger $\omega(\alpha, M_v)$ raises the mother's willingness to transfer resources toward the bad state, and therefore raises desired child investment. The model then delivers two heterogeneity predictions.

First, if higher village mortality raises the ambiguity range, $\Delta'(M_v) > 0$, then the effect of ambiguity aversion is stronger in high-mortality villages, because

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \alpha} = \Delta(M_v), \quad \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial \alpha \partial M_v} = \Delta'(M_v) \geq 0.$$

Thus the model predicts a positive interaction between ambiguity aversion and village mortality risk.

Second, because higher M_v also raises the effective probability weight on the bad state, village mortality can amplify the relationship between risk aversion and child investment as well.

We therefore test whether the relationship between maternal ambiguity and risk preferences and child investment varies with a leave-one-out measure of village mortality. The results in Appendix Table A.38 suggest that this heterogeneity is concentrated in more discretionary investment margins. In particular, the interaction between village mortality risk and ambiguity aversion is positive and statistically significant for juice/broth provision for both children. In contrast, the interaction terms for milk, vegetables/fruits, and breastfeeding are generally small and imprecisely estimated. This pattern is consistent with the view that local mortality conditions matter most where mothers have greater scope to actively adjust investment choices.

7. EXTERNAL VALIDITY

Our sample is drawn from Anganwadi-enrolled mothers across 495 villages in six administrative blocks of Udaipur district, Rajasthan. Because Anganwadi coverage in rural Rajasthan is high for households with children aged 0–6, selection into our study is closely tied to participation in the government programme and therefore approximates the population of rural mothers with young children in this setting. Virtually all children in our sample attend the Anganwadi centre at some frequency (only 0.2% never attend), limiting the scope for differential selection on unobserved characteristics correlated with risk and ambiguity attitudes.

At the same time, the study population is distinctive: it is largely Hindu, predominantly Scheduled Caste/Tribe, and characterized by high rates of illiteracy, limited asset ownership, and low maternal labour force participation. These features make the sample informative for understanding parental investment in a highly disadvantaged rural population, but they also limit direct extrapolation to urban, non-indigenous, or higher-income settings. We therefore view the external validity of our results as strongest for economically marginalized rural populations facing similar constraints.

Our preference elicitation uses incentive-compatible tasks with real monetary stakes, administered in the respondent’s home. The tasks employ concrete visual representations of probabilities rather than abstract numerical formats, which is especially important given the literacy profile of our sample. The outcome variables, what the child ate on the previous day and months of breastfeeding, are standard recall measures used in Demographic and Health Surveys, and the decisions they capture are ones mothers make routinely in their everyday environment. Food preparation and breastfeeding are also domains in which mothers exercise relatively direct agency, even when household resources are partly controlled by others. Our robustness checks controlling for household decision-making structure and for the presence of household members during the interview suggest that the results are not driven by the interview setting or by observable intra-household bargaining dynamics.

A related concern is whether mothers who did not fully comprehend the experimental tasks responded differently. To assess this, we present results only on sample that passes both comprehension checks. The most of the coefficients are qualitatively similar to the main results (Appendix Tables [A.39–A.42](#)), indicating that the results reflect preference heterogeneity rather than differential comprehension of the experimental protocol.

Following the research hierarchy proposed by List (2020), our study is best viewed as Wave 1: a proof-of-concept exercise documenting that experimentally elicited risk aversion and ambiguity attitudes are systematically associated with consequential parental investment decisions in a field setting. Natural extensions include replication across cultural settings, and investigation of the mechanisms linking maternal preferences to investment behaviour.

8. CONCLUSION

This paper studies whether maternal risk aversion and ambiguity attitudes are associated with early childhood investments and developmental outcomes in rural India. Using data from 6,557 mothers in rural Rajasthan, we show that greater maternal risk aversion and ambiguity aversion are positively associated with nutritional investments, longer breastfeeding, and better child cognitive skills and executive function. These associations are comparable in magnitude, but opposite in sign, to the coefficients on common proxies for socioeconomic disadvantage. Taken together, the findings suggest that maternal preferences under

uncertainty are an empirically relevant correlate of early childhood investments and child development in a highly disadvantaged setting.

We view our work as an early large-scale evidence that parental preferences under uncertainty and risk are associated with meaningful differences in child investment and child outcomes. At the same time, our design does not identify causal effects, and the results should not be interpreted as evidence that changing maternal preferences would necessarily improve child development. Instead, the findings highlight parental decision-making under uncertainty as a dimension that may help explain heterogeneity in investments and in the outcomes of early childhood programs.

Early childhood interventions have often targeted socioeconomic disadvantage, and major programs such as the Perry Preschool Project, the Carolina Abecedarian Project (ABC), and the Carolina Approach to Responsive Education (CARE) have shown to have substantial positive life-cycle benefits and intergenerational effects (García et al., 2020; Heckman and Karapakula, 2019). Our results suggest that maternal risk aversion and ambiguity attitudes may represent an additional source of heterogeneity in parental investments and child development. Future work should investigate the determinants of these preferences, test the mechanisms linking them to child investment, and use causal designs to assess whether and when they moderate the effects of early childhood interventions (List, 2025). Because early cognitive skills and executive function are linked to later human capital accumulation, these findings may also be relevant for understanding one pathway through which inequality persists over time.

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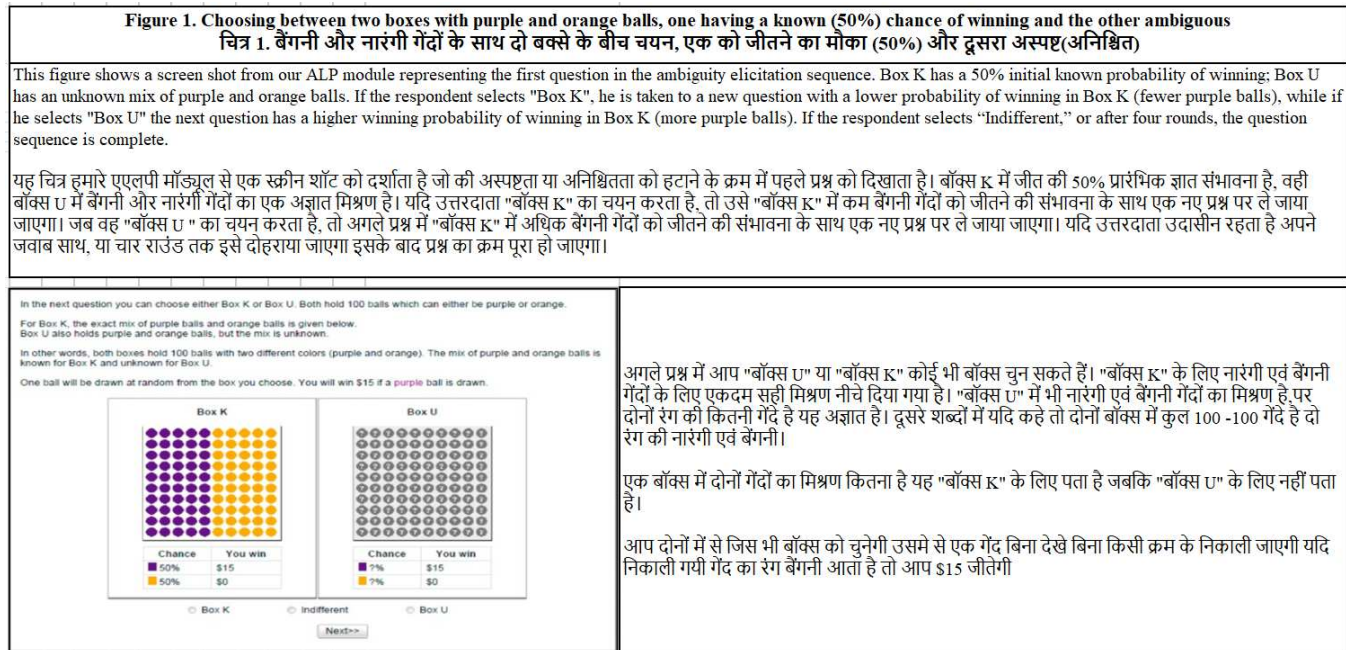


FIGURE 1. Visualization of the Game Measuring Ambiguity

TABLE 1. SUMMARY STATISTICS

Mother's Covariates and Children Outcomes			
	Mean	Std. Dev	N
Hindu	0.989	0.104	6557
Muslim	0.004	0.063	6557
Scheduled Caste	0.120	0.325	6482
Scheduled Tribe	0.694	0.461	6482
Child visits Anganwadi (1-2 days a week)	0.366	0.482	6557
Child visits Anganwadi (2-5 days a week)	0.382	0.486	6557
Mother's Age	28.029	4.826	6557
Can't Read	0.576	0.494	6557
No Exposure to Newspaper	0.843	0.364	2764
No Exposure to Television	0.718	0.450	6557
No Exposure to Radio	0.962	0.192	6557
No Access to Mobile Phone	0.495	0.500	6557
At least one Child Not Alive	0.117	0.322	6557
No House Ownership	0.521	0.500	6557
No Land Ownership	0.545	0.498	6557
Partner's Age	31.209	5.495	6468
Partner Passed Grade 10	0.126	0.331	5337
Partner Worked Last Month	0.905	0.293	6442
Married/Living With Partner	0.913	0.282	6557
Rural Migrant	0.966	0.180	6486

Notes: This table presents summary statistics for the sample of mothers in our estimations. The variable Hindu, Muslim, Scheduled Tribe, and Scheduled Caste represent a share of mothers belonging to the Hindu religion, Muslim religion, Scheduled Tribe, and Scheduled Caste group, respectively. Child visits Anganwadi (1-2 days a week) are the share of children visiting Anganwadi (i.e., pre-K school) for 1-2 days a week. Child visits Anganwadi (2-5 days a week) are the share of children visiting Anganwadi for 2-5 days a week. Mother's Age is the average age of the mothers in the population. Can't Read is the share of mothers who cannot read at all. No Exposure to Newspaper is the share of mothers who responded "Not At All" to the survey question "Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?". No Exposure to Television is the share of mothers who responded "Not At All" to the survey question "Do you watch television at least once a week or less than once a week or not at all?". No Exposure to Radio is the share of mothers who responded "Not At All" to the survey question "Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?". No Access to Mobile Phone is the share of mothers who report that they do not own mobile phones. At least one Child Not Alive is the share of mothers who responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive but later died?". No House Ownership and No Land Ownership are a share of mothers who do not own any house alone or jointly with someone else, and a share of mothers who do not own any agricultural or non-agricultural land alone or jointly with someone else. Partner's Age is the average age of the partner/husband of the mother. Partner Passed Grade 10 is the share of mothers whose partner/husband is reported to have completed grade 10 of schooling. Partner Worked Last Month is the share of mothers whose partner/husband did paid work last month. Married/Living With Partner is the share of mothers who are married and living with their spouse/partner. Rural Migrant is the share of mothers who migrated from a rural region.

TABLE 2. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children

Dep. Var: Milk Products (Yes=1)	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 1	(3) Child 2	(4) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0147** (0.00643)	0.0101 (0.00618)	0.0207** (0.00944)	0.0174* (0.00917)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0225*** (0.00691)	0.0168*** (0.00649)	0.0309*** (0.00913)	0.0290*** (0.00913)
Married/ liv. with partner		-0.0117 (0.0262)		0.0405 (0.0354)
Can't Read		-0.0812*** (0.0160)		-0.0733*** (0.0178)
Hindu		0.0865 (0.0578)		0.0669 (0.0983)
Sch. Caste		-0.137*** (0.0274)		-0.105** (0.0422)
Sch. Tribe		-0.151*** (0.0214)		-0.118*** (0.0316)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0130 (0.0206)		0.0565** (0.0261)
No Exp. Radio		-0.0987*** (0.0358)		-0.118** (0.0490)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0455** (0.0179)		-0.0179 (0.0208)
No Exp. Television		-0.0866*** (0.0167)		-0.0742*** (0.0212)
No Home Own.		-0.109*** (0.0230)		-0.112*** (0.0254)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.00114 (0.0142)		0.00202 (0.0163)
Observations	5,207	5,149	3,465	3,427
R-squared	0.079	0.134	0.066	0.098
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.765	2.766	3.469	3.471

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product (here: milk product such as canned milk, powdered, or fresh animal milk or yogurts or cheese) was given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 3. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children

Dep. Var: Vegetables and Fruits (Yes=1)	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 1	(3) Child 2	(4) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.00939* (0.00490)	0.00815* (0.00494)	0.00661 (0.00463)	0.00730 (0.00466)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0125** (0.00602)	0.0115* (0.00592)	0.0118** (0.00484)	0.0128*** (0.00480)
Married/ liv. with partner		0.0382* (0.0218)		0.0653** (0.0291)
Can't Read		-0.0160 (0.0120)		0.0185* (0.0111)
Hindu		-0.0725 (0.0514)		-0.0131 (0.0611)
Sch. Caste		-0.0174 (0.0200)		0.000568 (0.0209)
Sch. Tribe		-0.0118 (0.0151)		0.0109 (0.0153)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0246 (0.0161)		-0.00728 (0.0156)
No Exp. Radio		-0.0434** (0.0197)		-0.0219 (0.0224)
No Access Mobile Ph.		0.0175 (0.0133)		0.0376*** (0.0108)
No Exp. Television		-0.0578*** (0.0129)		-0.0315** (0.0127)
No Home Own.		-0.0148 (0.0139)		0.00900 (0.0122)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.0107 (0.0102)		0.00851 (0.00869)
Observations	5,186	5,131	3,442	3,406
R-squared	0.021	0.030	0.033	0.048
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.763	2.765	3.474	3.476

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product (here: vegetables including pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, white potatoes, white yams, manloc, cassava or other root products, or other vegetables or fruits such as ripe mangoes, papayas, grapes, muskmelon or other fruits) was given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 4. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children

Dep. Var: Juice and Other Drinks (Yes=1)	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 1	(3) Child 2	(4) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0179*** (0.00504)	0.0162*** (0.00487)	0.0299*** (0.00778)	0.0277*** (0.00751)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0188*** (0.00472)	0.0191*** (0.00473)	0.0226*** (0.00694)	0.0226*** (0.00675)
Married/ liv. with partner		-0.00260 (0.0122)		-0.00980 (0.0134)
Can't Read		-0.00760 (0.00837)		-0.0188* (0.00980)
Hindu		-0.0405 (0.0530)		0.00985 (0.0398)
Sch. Caste		-0.0549*** (0.0160)		-0.0650*** (0.0213)
Sch. Tribe		-0.0257** (0.0118)		-0.0277* (0.0152)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		-0.00575 (0.00990)		-0.0189 (0.0124)
No Exp. Radio		-0.129*** (0.0332)		-0.138*** (0.0451)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0163** (0.00685)		0.00425 (0.00940)
No Exp. Television		-0.0166* (0.00871)		-0.0176* (0.0103)
No Home Own.		-0.0799*** (0.0126)		-0.0744*** (0.0154)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		0.00230 (0.00630)		-0.00386 (0.00864)
Observations	5,478	5,418	3,590	3,550
R-squared	0.021	0.056	0.034	0.066
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.826	2.829	3.467	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product (here: either juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water) was given to the child the day before the survey. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 5. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children

Dep Var: Months of Breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 1	(3) Child 2	(4) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.281** (0.128)	0.339*** (0.126)	0.00314 (0.152)	-0.0199 (0.149)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.541*** (0.138)	0.524*** (0.134)	0.220* (0.128)	0.217* (0.130)
Married/ liv. with partner		0.856* (0.514)		0.456 (0.557)
Can't Read		0.277 (0.273)		-0.293 (0.316)
Hindu		-0.362 (1.098)		-0.876 (1.491)
Sch. Caste		-1.197** (0.481)		-1.003 (0.641)
Sch. Tribe		0.257 (0.364)		-0.174 (0.514)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.512 (0.400)		0.836* (0.454)
No Exp. Radio		0.648 (0.727)		0.832 (0.851)
No Access Mobile Ph.		0.100 (0.264)		-0.110 (0.303)
No Exp. Television		-1.290*** (0.332)		0.0524 (0.335)
No Home Own.		-0.401 (0.291)		-1.582*** (0.316)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-2.313*** (0.230)		-0.0972 (0.272)
Observations	6,547	6,472	3,665	3,625
R-squared	0.037	0.058	0.011	0.021
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.934	2.938	3.476	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.02	17.04	17.94	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is the total number of months of breastfeeding. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 6. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Non-Cognitive Skills

Dep Var: in Std. Dev.	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Clancy Blair
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.109*** (0.0122)	0.113*** (0.0213)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0481*** (0.0143)	0.0423** (0.0201)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.0765 (0.0537)	-0.0148 (0.0460)
Can't Read	-0.0576** (0.0278)	-0.0864*** (0.0330)
Hindu	0.231 (0.148)	0.000611 (0.149)
Sch. Caste	0.00210 (0.0533)	-0.117* (0.0697)
Sch. Tribe	-0.00593 (0.0426)	-0.0339 (0.0429)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.00817 (0.0395)	-0.0212 (0.0324)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0930 (0.0703)	-0.0728 (0.0894)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0705** (0.0290)	-0.0699** (0.0295)
No Exp. Television	-0.0582* (0.0315)	-0.0758** (0.0366)
No Home Own.	-0.515*** (0.0421)	-0.505*** (0.0469)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.134*** (0.0267)	-0.0858*** (0.0254)
Observations	6,482	6,482
R-squared	0.118	0.091
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on non-cognitive skills of the children. In column 1, we present correlations between ambiguity and risk measures and the Spatial Conflict Score from the Basic Arrows Task. The score is the total of correct answers by a given child on the Spatial Conflict test. In column 2, we use the score from the Clancy Blair test. The score is the total of correct answers by a given child on the Clancy Blair test. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables that take the value 1 if the mother belong to Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 7. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Cognitive Skills

Dep. Var: in Std. Dev.	(1) Language	(2) Quantitative	(3) Pea Body Test Score
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0813*** (0.0160)	0.0782*** (0.0170)	0.125*** (0.0155)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	-0.0159 (0.0141)	0.0315** (0.0142)	0.0442*** (0.0153)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0360 (0.0448)	-0.0765 (0.0525)	0.0459 (0.0492)
Can't Read	-0.115*** (0.0329)	-0.138*** (0.0310)	-0.0867*** (0.0283)
Hindu	0.180 (0.112)	0.323* (0.165)	0.146 (0.158)
Sch. Caste	0.0957 (0.0858)	-0.125* (0.0643)	-0.115** (0.0545)
Sch. Tribe	-0.146*** (0.0476)	-0.139*** (0.0471)	-0.108** (0.0433)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0250 (0.0380)	0.0192 (0.0380)	-0.0307 (0.0352)
No Exp. Radio	-0.293*** (0.105)	-0.100 (0.0831)	-0.162** (0.0759)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0683** (0.0273)	-0.0663** (0.0302)	0.0109 (0.0274)
No Exp. Television	-0.0810** (0.0381)	-0.0699* (0.0366)	-0.0508* (0.0306)
No Home Own.	-0.369*** (0.0380)	-0.615*** (0.0382)	-0.318*** (0.0454)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.152*** (0.0275)	-0.132*** (0.0256)	-0.0541** (0.0255)
Observations	6,482	6,482	6,482
R-squared	0.086	0.134	0.146
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on cognitive skills of the children. We tested the cognitive skills of the children using Woodcock Johnson III which consists of assessments including letter word identification, spelling, number series, quantitative, applied problems. In Column 1, we included letter word identification, and spelling. In Column 2, we included the score on number series, quantitative, and applied problems. The score on each component is the total number of correct answers by a given child. In Column 3, the outcome variable is the score on Peabody Picture Vocabulary (PPV) test. The score is the total number of answers that were given correctly by the child. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

APPENDIX A. SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A.1. Aggregate Utility Estimates

	Joint Estimate
Ambiguity Aversion	0.525*** (0.0014)
Risk Aversion	0.481*** (0.0017)

Notes: The table presents structural estimates of ambiguity and risk aversion elicited using the methodology in Gneezy et al. (2015).

TABLE A.2. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Nutrition Investment in Children

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0104 (0.0132)	0.0414** (0.0187)	0.0254** (0.0107)	0.0221** (0.0108)	0.0426*** (0.00897)	0.0476*** (0.0124)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0241* (0.0134)	0.0436** (0.0180)	0.0137 (0.0109)	0.00827 (0.00956)	0.0383*** (0.00859)	0.0375*** (0.0115)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0126 (0.0262)	0.0389 (0.0352)	0.0372* (0.0218)	0.0635** (0.0290)	-0.00352 (0.0122)	-0.0109 (0.0134)
Can't Read	-0.0816*** (0.0160)	-0.0725*** (0.0178)	-0.0159 (0.0120)	0.0192* (0.0112)	-0.00739 (0.00831)	-0.0185* (0.00979)
Hindu	0.0879 (0.0581)	0.0634 (0.0984)	-0.0732 (0.0512)	-0.0165 (0.0613)	-0.0404 (0.0529)	0.00772 (0.0404)
Sch. Caste	-0.137*** (0.0275)	-0.112*** (0.0423)	-0.0196 (0.0200)	-0.00506 (0.0206)	-0.0569*** (0.0158)	-0.0685*** (0.0215)
Sch. Tribe	-0.151*** (0.0215)	-0.120*** (0.0316)	-0.0127 (0.0150)	0.00800 (0.0153)	-0.0260** (0.0116)	-0.0282* (0.0153)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0139 (0.0205)	0.0590** (0.0262)	0.0265* (0.0161)	-0.00536 (0.0155)	-0.00338 (0.00967)	-0.0174 (0.0123)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0986*** (0.0359)	-0.117** (0.0491)	-0.0429** (0.0197)	-0.0211 (0.0223)	-0.130*** (0.0334)	-0.137*** (0.0454)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0452** (0.0179)	-0.0172 (0.0209)	0.0180 (0.0133)	0.0381*** (0.0109)	-0.0159** (0.00691)	0.00423 (0.00942)
No Exp. Television	-0.0878*** (0.0168)	-0.0750*** (0.0213)	-0.0586*** (0.0129)	-0.0320** (0.0127)	-0.0178** (0.00868)	-0.0189* (0.0101)
No Home Own.	-0.109*** (0.0231)	-0.112*** (0.0254)	-0.0150 (0.0137)	0.00900 (0.0123)	-0.0804*** (0.0130)	-0.0760*** (0.0160)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00150 (0.0143)	0.000900 (0.0163)	-0.0112 (0.0102)	0.00787 (0.00872)	0.00147 (0.00632)	-0.00468 (0.00877)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.133	0.097	0.030	0.047	0.057	0.062
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity Aversion is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Aversion is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable in columns 1 and 2 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is milk product such as canned milk, powdered, or fresh animal milk, or yogurts, or cheese. The outcome variable in columns 3 and 4 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is vegetables including pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava or other root products, or other vegetables or fruits such as ripe mangoes, papayas, grapes, muskmelon or other fruits. The outcome variable in columns 5 and 6 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey is either juice, or clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.3. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children

Dep Var: Months of Breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 1	(3) Child 2	(4) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.378 (0.251)	0.521** (0.252)	-0.705** (0.275)	-0.659** (0.276)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.913*** (0.268)	0.911*** (0.263)	0.335 (0.265)	0.313 (0.270)
Married/ liv. with partner		0.837 (0.514)		0.476 (0.564)
Can't Read		0.272 (0.273)		-0.333 (0.315)
Hindu		-0.357 (1.103)		-0.810 (1.490)
Sch. Caste		-1.215** (0.485)		-0.895 (0.640)
Sch. Tribe		0.249 (0.368)		-0.125 (0.515)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.542 (0.401)		0.790* (0.451)
No Exp. Radio		0.632 (0.729)		0.801 (0.851)
No Access Mobile Ph.		0.115 (0.264)		-0.112 (0.302)
No Exp. Television		-1.318*** (0.332)		0.0615 (0.336)
No Home Own.		-0.402 (0.291)		-1.554*** (0.313)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-2.322*** (0.231)		-0.0806 (0.271)
Observations	6,472	6,472	3,625	3,625
R-squared	0.036	0.057	0.014	0.023
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	2.938	3.477	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.04	17.95	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is the total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.4. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children

Nutrition Intake	(1) Child-1 Male	(2) Child-1 Female	(3) Child-2 Male	(4) Child-2 Female
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0889*** (0.0284)	0.0746** (0.0310)	0.132*** (0.0325)	0.0818** (0.0347)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0956*** (0.0292)	0.0560** (0.0279)	0.0934*** (0.0318)	0.0812** (0.0366)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.0316 (0.0543)	0.0218 (0.0554)	0.0841 (0.0659)	0.123* (0.0667)
Can't Read	-0.0783** (0.0334)	-0.134*** (0.0316)	-0.0155 (0.0354)	-0.138*** (0.0365)
Hindu	-0.165 (0.109)	0.129 (0.142)	0.148 (0.145)	-0.109 (0.224)
Sch. Caste	-0.177*** (0.0460)	-0.253*** (0.0589)	-0.167** (0.0780)	-0.174** (0.0693)
Sch. Tribe	-0.193*** (0.0442)	-0.192*** (0.0428)	-0.127** (0.0525)	-0.136*** (0.0498)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0452 (0.0374)	0.0230 (0.0436)	0.0160 (0.0495)	0.0270 (0.0506)
No Exp. Radio	-0.285*** (0.0815)	-0.244*** (0.0800)	-0.415*** (0.125)	-0.239** (0.118)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0261 (0.0309)	-0.0547 (0.0386)	0.00136 (0.0375)	0.0610 (0.0399)
No Exp. Television	-0.178*** (0.0365)	-0.148*** (0.0369)	-0.168*** (0.0414)	-0.0928** (0.0366)
No Home Own.	-0.158*** (0.0401)	-0.253*** (0.0467)	-0.156*** (0.0499)	-0.204*** (0.0443)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.0370 (0.0293)	0.0295 (0.0306)	-0.0121 (0.0324)	0.0158 (0.0280)
Observations	2,637	2,374	1,673	1,668
R-squared	0.111	0.127	0.097	0.100
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.847	2.678	3.548	3.391

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Column 1 and 3 concern male children and Column 2 and 4 concern female children. The outcome variable is a categorical variable that ranges from 1 to 3, where the value 3 indicates that food products belonging to all three categories including milk products, vegetables and fruits, and beverages other than plain water were given to the child the day before the survey. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.5. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Non-Cognitive Skills

	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Spatial Conflict	(3) Clancy Blair	(4) Clancy Blair
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.141*** (0.0304)	0.136*** (0.0299)	0.233*** (0.0360)	0.230*** (0.0342)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0986*** (0.0287)	0.0958*** (0.0254)	0.108*** (0.0373)	0.0999*** (0.0351)
Married/ liv. with partner		0.0733 (0.0542)		-0.0183 (0.0457)
Can't Read		-0.0593** (0.0280)		-0.0843** (0.0329)
Hindu		0.233 (0.146)		-0.00632 (0.148)
Sch. Caste		0.00635 (0.0531)		-0.124* (0.0680)
Sch. Tribe		-0.00448 (0.0425)		-0.0356 (0.0424)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0109 (0.0397)		-0.0133 (0.0326)
No Exp. Radio		-0.102 (0.0707)		-0.0810 (0.0907)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0709** (0.0294)		-0.0695** (0.0300)
No Exp. Television		-0.0638** (0.0316)		-0.0810** (0.0358)
No Home Own.		-0.524*** (0.0418)		-0.515*** (0.0481)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.135*** (0.0266)		-0.0884*** (0.0251)
Observations	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482
R-squared	0.058	0.112	0.042	0.092
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on non-cognitive skills of the children. In Columns 1 and 2, we present correlations between the ambiguity and risk measures and the Spatial Conflict Score. We assessed non-cognitive skills using Spatial Conflict "Basic Arrows Task". The score is the total of correct answers by a given child on the Spatial Conflict test. In Columns 3 and 4, we use the Clancy Blair test score. The score is the total of correct answers by a given child on the Clancy Blair test. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the mother says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/tribe is a dummy if the mother belongs to Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.6. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Cognitive Skill-Woodcock Johnson III Test and Pea-Body Test

	(1) Language	(2) Language	(3) Quant	(4) Quant	(5) Pea-Body Test	(6) Pea-Body Test
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.221*** (0.0337)	0.207*** (0.0321)	0.170*** (0.0323)	0.163*** (0.0302)	0.147*** (0.0363)	0.142*** (0.0352)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0186 (0.0266)	0.00599 (0.0249)	0.0926*** (0.0288)	0.0772*** (0.0262)	0.105*** (0.0325)	0.0986*** (0.0305)
Married/ liv. with partner		-0.0375 (0.0442)		-0.0787 (0.0523)		0.0432 (0.0498)
Can't Read		-0.112*** (0.0331)		-0.136*** (0.0310)		-0.0890*** (0.0285)
Hindu		0.169 (0.111)		0.318* (0.163)		0.151 (0.158)
Sch. Caste		0.0881 (0.0851)		-0.130** (0.0639)		-0.107** (0.0536)
Sch. Tribe		-0.147*** (0.0475)		-0.140*** (0.0470)		-0.105** (0.0432)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0311 (0.0381)		0.0248 (0.0384)		-0.0292 (0.0354)
No Exp. Radio		-0.300*** (0.106)		-0.106 (0.0835)		-0.173** (0.0771)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0693** (0.0274)		-0.0659** (0.0303)		0.00970 (0.0278)
No Exp. Television		-0.0833** (0.0380)		-0.0735** (0.0365)		-0.0570* (0.0307)
No Home Own.		-0.379*** (0.0382)		-0.622*** (0.0382)		-0.328*** (0.0456)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.154*** (0.0273)		-0.134*** (0.0254)		-0.0553** (0.0251)
Observations	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482	6,482
R-squared	0.041	0.089	0.056	0.135	0.113	0.137
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on cognitive skills of the children. We tested cognitive skills of the children using Woodcock Johnson III which consists of assessments including letter word identification, spelling, number series, quantitative, applied problems. In Column 1 and Column 2, we included letter word identification, and spelling. In Column3 and Column4, we included the score on number series, quantitative, and applied problems. The score on each component is the total number of correct answers by a given child. In columns 5 and 6, the outcome variable is the Peabody Picture Vocabulary (PPV) test score that assesses receptive vocabulary. The score is the total number of correct answers by a given child. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the mother says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, and a dummy variable house ownership. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.7. Romano-Wolf Multiple Hypothesis Testing Correction (correction across all outcomes)

Outcome	Amb. Averse (=1)				Risk Averse (=1)			
	Coeff.	<i>p</i>	RW <i>p</i>	Reject?	Coeff.	<i>p</i>	RW <i>p</i>	Reject?
<i>Nutrition</i>								
Milk Products (C1)	0.010	0.447	0.444	No → No	0.024	0.076	0.310	Yes → No
Milk Products (C2)	0.041	0.028	0.129	Yes → No	0.044	0.017	0.089	Yes → Yes
Veg-Fruit (C1)	0.025	0.021	0.129	Yes → No	0.014	0.213	0.610	No → No
Veg-Fruit (C2)	0.022	0.022	0.129	Yes → No	0.008	0.392	0.623	No → No
Juice-Other (C1)	0.043	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.038	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes
Juice-Other (C2)	0.048	0.000	0.004	Yes → Yes	0.038	0.001	0.015	Yes → Yes
<i>Breastfeeding</i>								
Breastfeeding (C1)	0.521	0.035	0.129	Yes → No	0.911	0.000	0.006	Yes → Yes
Breastfeeding (C2)	-0.659	0.020	0.129	Yes → No	0.313	0.250	0.610	No → No
<i>Non-Cognitive</i>								
Spatial Conflict	0.136	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.096	0.000	0.005	Yes → Yes
Clancy Blair	0.230	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.100	0.004	0.035	Yes → Yes
<i>Cognitive</i>								
Language	0.207	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.006	0.829	0.817	No → No
Quantitative	0.163	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.077	0.004	0.035	Yes → Yes
Peabody	0.142	0.000	0.004	Yes → Yes	0.099	0.001	0.015	Yes → Yes

Coefficients and original p-values from OLS regressions, including both ambiguity aversion (high_a) and risk aversion (high_r) indicators simultaneously with full controls and block fixed effects. Romano-Wolf p-values from rwolf (Clarke, Romano and Wolf, 2020) with 1000 bootstrap replications clustered at the village level. Romano-Wolf correction applied jointly across all outcomes as a single family. Reject? shows whether the null hypothesis is rejected at the 10% level before and after correction.

TABLE A.8. Romano-Wolf Multiple Hypothesis Testing Correction (correction by outcome group)

Outcome	Amb. Averse (=1)				Risk Averse (=1)			
	Coeff.	<i>p</i>	RW <i>p</i>	Reject?	Coeff.	<i>p</i>	RW <i>p</i>	Reject?
<i>Nutrition</i>								
Milk Products (C1)	0.010	0.447	0.444	No → No	0.024	0.076	0.220	Yes → No
Milk Products (C2)	0.041	0.028	0.088	Yes → Yes	0.044	0.017	0.055	Yes → Yes
Veg-Fruit (C1)	0.025	0.021	0.088	Yes → Yes	0.014	0.213	0.399	No → No
Veg-Fruit (C2)	0.022	0.022	0.088	Yes → Yes	0.008	0.392	0.399	No → No
Juice-Other (C1)	0.043	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.038	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes
Juice-Other (C2)	0.048	0.000	0.002	Yes → Yes	0.038	0.001	0.009	Yes → Yes
<i>Breastfeeding</i>								
Breastfeeding (C1)	0.521	0.035	0.048	Yes → Yes	0.911	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes
Breastfeeding (C2)	-0.659	0.020	0.048	Yes → Yes	0.313	0.250	0.217	No → No
<i>Non-Cognitive</i>								
Spatial Conflict	0.136	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.096	0.000	0.002	Yes → Yes
Clancy Blair	0.230	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.100	0.004	0.013	Yes → Yes
<i>Cognitive</i>								
Language	0.207	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.006	0.829	0.817	No → No
Quantitative	0.163	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.077	0.004	0.009	Yes → Yes
Peabody	0.142	0.000	0.001	Yes → Yes	0.099	0.001	0.005	Yes → Yes

Coefficients and original p-values from OLS regressions, including both ambiguity aversion (high_a) and risk aversion (high_r) indicators simultaneously with full controls and block fixed effects. Romano-Wolf p-values from rwolf (Clarke, Romano and Wolf, 2020) with 1000 bootstrap replications clustered at the village level. Romano-Wolf correction applied separately within each outcome group as a family. Reject? shows whether the null hypothesis is rejected at the 10% level before and after correction.

TABLE A.9. Risk-Ambiguity Preferences and Nutrition Investment in Children

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0099 (0.0064)	0.0182* (0.0097)	0.0055 (0.0047)	0.0073 (0.0044)	0.0156*** (0.0048)	0.0274*** (0.0073)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0165** (0.0067)	0.0315*** (0.0093)	0.0098* (0.0055)	0.0124** (0.0051)	0.0187*** (0.0047)	0.0224*** (0.0066)
Child age	-0.0047 (0.0243)	0.0681* (0.0353)	0.3494*** (0.0194)	0.0280 (0.0225)	0.0034 (0.0117)	0.0553*** (0.0134)
Child age squared	0.0016 (0.0043)	-0.0129*** (0.0048)	-0.0486*** (0.0032)	-0.0028 (0.0029)	0.0018 (0.0022)	-0.0063*** (0.0019)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0116 (0.0250)	0.0393 (0.0326)	0.0481** (0.0193)	0.0659** (0.0287)	-0.0024 (0.0132)	-0.0089 (0.0138)
Can't Read	-0.0812*** (0.0156)	-0.0757*** (0.0185)	-0.0117 (0.0119)	0.0198* (0.0111)	-0.0081 (0.0082)	-0.0177* (0.0096)
Hindu	0.0860 (0.0537)	0.0705 (0.0915)	-0.0721 (0.0480)	-0.0140 (0.0576)	-0.0419 (0.0526)	0.0070 (0.0357)
Sch. Caste	-0.1365*** (0.0276)	-0.1067*** (0.0400)	0.0124 (0.0194)	0.0044 (0.0206)	-0.0535*** (0.0154)	-0.0614*** (0.0210)
Sch. Tribe	-0.1499*** (0.0198)	-0.1213*** (0.0293)	0.0068 (0.0138)	0.0116 (0.0151)	-0.0245** (0.0117)	-0.0265* (0.0149)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0136 (0.0215)	0.0560** (0.0282)	0.0105 (0.0138)	-0.0076 (0.0152)	-0.0071 (0.0095)	-0.0181 (0.0119)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0985*** (0.0363)	-0.1183** (0.0492)	-0.0439** (0.0185)	-0.0242 (0.0215)	-0.1291*** (0.0325)	-0.1415*** (0.0438)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0457*** (0.0172)	-0.0195 (0.0207)	0.0227* (0.0120)	0.0381*** (0.0113)	-0.0158** (0.0074)	0.0041 (0.0094)
No Exp. Television	-0.0869*** (0.0168)	-0.0747*** (0.0212)	-0.0435*** (0.0123)	-0.0304*** (0.0116)	-0.0154 (0.0095)	-0.0169 (0.0110)
No Home Own.	-0.1099*** (0.0223)	-0.1025*** (0.0254)	-0.0231* (0.0135)	0.0052 (0.0133)	-0.0816*** (0.0120)	-0.0794*** (0.0149)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	0.0008 (0.0143)	-0.0082 (0.0170)	0.0331*** (0.0100)	0.0109 (0.0086)	0.0093 (0.0068)	-0.0004 (0.0085)
Constant	0.6694*** (0.0794)	0.4897*** (0.1259)	0.5312*** (0.0637)	0.8430*** (0.0815)	0.3464*** (0.0720)	0.2376*** (0.0632)
Observations	5,148	3,425	5,130	3,404	5,416	3,548
R-squared	0.1338	0.1015	0.1492	0.0494	0.0593	0.0702
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters (both standardised) with maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of the two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable in columns 1 and 2 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is a milk product such as canned milk, powdered or fresh animal milk, yogurt, or cheese. The outcome variable in columns 3 and 4 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is vegetables including pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava or other root products, or other vegetables or fruits such as ripe mangoes, papayas, grapes, muskmelon or other fruits. The outcome variable in columns 5 and 6 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey is either juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television or radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns a house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. All specifications include block fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.10. Risk-Ambiguity Preferences and Breastfeeding Duration

	Breastfeeding (Months)	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.2786*** (0.0977)	-0.0635 (0.1548)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.3699*** (0.1081)	0.1675 (0.1392)
Child age	11.8183*** (0.2512)	4.2044*** (0.5196)
Child age squared	-1.7494*** (0.0534)	-0.4348*** (0.0766)
Married/ liv. with partner	1.1174*** (0.4194)	0.4874 (0.4974)
Can't Read	0.5743*** (0.2185)	-0.1964 (0.3003)
Hindu	0.1722 (0.8684)	-0.9858 (1.2498)
Sch. Caste	-0.1155 (0.4358)	-0.5923 (0.6184)
Sch. Tribe	1.1074*** (0.2957)	-0.0033 (0.4728)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.2210 (0.3220)	0.9518** (0.3947)
No Exp. Radio	0.4334 (0.6581)	0.5791 (0.8397)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.4780** (0.2238)	-0.0882 (0.3013)
No Exp. Television	-0.3584 (0.2478)	0.0939 (0.3632)
No Home Own.	-0.8601*** (0.2606)	-2.1178*** (0.3257)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.2196 (0.2044)	0.2702 (0.2657)
Constant	-0.5390 (1.2393)	9.8638*** (1.7909)
Observations	6,470	3,621
R-squared	0.3994	0.0636
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes

Notes: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. The dependent variable is the number of months the child was breastfed. The sample consists of the two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion parameters are standardised. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television or radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns a house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. All specifications include block fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.11. Risk-Ambiguity Preferences and Child Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Skills

	Non-Cognitive		Cognitive		
	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Clancy Blair	(3) Language	(4) Quantitative	(5) Peabody
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0992*** (0.0116)	0.1091*** (0.0209)	0.0791*** (0.0155)	0.0709*** (0.0155)	0.1213*** (0.0148)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0450*** (0.0127)	0.0361* (0.0187)	-0.0202 (0.0142)	0.0285** (0.0133)	0.0443*** (0.0144)
Child age	0.3332*** (0.0707)	0.0460 (0.0746)	-0.0981 (0.0799)	0.1323* (0.0784)	0.0748 (0.0689)
Child age squared	0.0091 (0.0108)	0.0308** (0.0126)	0.0556*** (0.0126)	0.0336*** (0.0124)	0.0265** (0.0107)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.0696 (0.0478)	-0.0215 (0.0446)	-0.0326 (0.0427)	-0.0673 (0.0480)	0.0461 (0.0485)
Can't Read	-0.0984*** (0.0288)	-0.1125*** (0.0311)	-0.1462*** (0.0304)	-0.1747*** (0.0279)	-0.1110*** (0.0285)
Hindu	0.1815 (0.1407)	-0.0133 (0.1336)	0.1529* (0.0885)	0.2649** (0.1333)	0.1021 (0.1502)
Sch. Caste	0.0299 (0.0499)	-0.1233* (0.0687)	0.0897 (0.0815)	-0.1187* (0.0605)	-0.1030* (0.0567)
Sch. Tribe	-0.0341 (0.0413)	-0.0564 (0.0424)	-0.1592*** (0.0473)	-0.1743*** (0.0476)	-0.1287*** (0.0440)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	-0.0019 (0.0384)	-0.0103 (0.0370)	0.0093 (0.0385)	0.0066 (0.0384)	-0.0264 (0.0365)
No Exp. Radio	-0.1110* (0.0622)	-0.0411 (0.0855)	-0.2951*** (0.0923)	-0.1104 (0.0671)	-0.1875*** (0.0703)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0700*** (0.0255)	-0.0720** (0.0293)	-0.0552* (0.0282)	-0.0646** (0.0272)	0.0080 (0.0285)
No Exp. Television	-0.0668** (0.0290)	-0.0821** (0.0347)	-0.0881** (0.0352)	-0.0700** (0.0311)	-0.0557* (0.0314)
No Home Own.	-0.6180*** (0.0393)	-0.5554*** (0.0447)	-0.4252*** (0.0370)	-0.6992*** (0.0390)	-0.3756*** (0.0436)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.0206 (0.0245)	-0.0100 (0.0247)	-0.0758*** (0.0265)	-0.0205 (0.0239)	0.0168 (0.0258)
Constant	-0.9293*** (0.1859)	0.0267 (0.2021)	0.3179* (0.1699)	-0.3306* (0.1942)	-0.2591 (0.2045)
Observations	6,273	6,273	6,273	6,273	6,273
R-squared	0.2607	0.1450	0.1490	0.2483	0.2031
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. The dependent variables are standardised child test scores. Columns 1 and 2 report non-cognitive outcomes measured by the Spatial Conflict task and the Clancy Blair assessment; columns 3 to 5 report cognitive outcomes measured by the Language, Quantitative, and Peabody Picture Vocabulary tests. Ambiguity and risk aversion parameters are standardised. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television or radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns a house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. All specifications include block fixed effects. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.12. Risk-Ambiguity Preferences and Nutrition Investment in Children: Analysis using Coarsened Exact Matching

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0105 (0.0131)	0.0422** (0.0186)	0.0251** (0.0107)	0.0221** (0.0108)	0.0425*** (0.00894)	0.0476*** (0.0124)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0238* (0.0134)	0.0436** (0.0181)	0.0138 (0.0110)	0.00805 (0.00957)	0.0384*** (0.00857)	0.0377*** (0.0115)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0130 (0.0262)	0.0388 (0.0352)	0.0375* (0.0219)	0.0635** (0.0290)	-0.00333 (0.0121)	-0.0109 (0.0134)
Can't Read	-0.0817*** (0.0160)	-0.0724*** (0.0178)	-0.0155 (0.0120)	0.0194* (0.0112)	-0.00730 (0.00828)	-0.0186* (0.00978)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0277)	-0.110*** (0.0418)	-0.0206 (0.0201)	-0.00558 (0.0205)	-0.0573*** (0.0157)	-0.0682*** (0.0214)
Sch. Tribe	-0.149*** (0.0214)	-0.119*** (0.0312)	-0.0139 (0.0150)	0.00741 (0.0152)	-0.0266** (0.0117)	-0.0279* (0.0152)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0139 (0.0205)	0.0588** (0.0262)	0.0266* (0.0162)	-0.00525 (0.0155)	-0.00339 (0.00971)	-0.0175 (0.0123)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0971*** (0.0358)	-0.117** (0.0491)	-0.0443** (0.0196)	-0.0212 (0.0224)	-0.131*** (0.0335)	-0.137*** (0.0455)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0459** (0.0179)	-0.0179 (0.0208)	0.0183 (0.0133)	0.0381*** (0.0110)	-0.0156** (0.00687)	0.00424 (0.00943)
No Exp. Television	-0.0872*** (0.0167)	-0.0739*** (0.0213)	-0.0588*** (0.0129)	-0.0318** (0.0128)	-0.0180** (0.00874)	-0.0190* (0.0102)
No Home Own.	-0.109*** (0.0232)	-0.111*** (0.0254)	-0.0156 (0.0137)	0.00903 (0.0123)	-0.0806*** (0.0130)	-0.0760*** (0.0160)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00151 (0.0142)	0.00148 (0.0163)	-0.0110 (0.0102)	0.00789 (0.00872)	0.00155 (0.00631)	-0.00468 (0.00877)
Observations	5,148	3,425	5,130	3,404	5,417	3,548
R-squared	0.133	0.097	0.029	0.047	0.057	0.062
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.472	2.765	3.476	2.828	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents regression results using the sample in which high-ambiguity-averse and low-ambiguity-averse mothers are matched on religion and literacy through the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) procedure. Both religion and maternal literacy are categorical covariates. The religion variable takes the following values: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Christian, (4) Sikh, (5) Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, (6) Jain, (7) Jewish, (8) Parsi/Zoroastrian, (9) No religion, and (10) Other (specified). The maternal literacy variable takes the following values: (0) Cannot read at all, (1) Able to read only part of a sentence, (2) Able to read a whole sentence, (3) No card in the required language, and (4) Blind/visually impaired. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable in columns 1 and 2 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is milk product such as canned milk, powdered, or fresh animal milk, or yogurts, or cheese. The outcome variable in columns 3 and 4 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is vegetables including pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, white potatoes, white yams, manloc, cassava or other root products, or other vegetables or fruits such as ripe mangoes, papayas, grapes, muskmelon or other fruits. The outcome variable in columns 5 and 6 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey is either juice, or clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.13. Risk-Ambiguity Preferences and Children's Non-Cognitive Skills: Analysis using Coarsened Exact Matching

	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Spatial Conflict	(3) Clancy Blair	(4) Clancy Blair
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.140*** (0.0303)	0.136*** (0.0297)	0.232*** (0.0357)	0.228*** (0.0340)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0990*** (0.0285)	0.0957*** (0.0252)	0.108*** (0.0371)	0.0999*** (0.0349)
Married/ liv. with partner		0.0720 (0.0538)		-0.0180 (0.0453)
Can't Read		-0.0608** (0.0278)		-0.0844*** (0.0327)
Sch. Caste		0.0101 (0.0524)		-0.122* (0.0676)
Sch. Tribe		-5.73e-05 (0.0417)		-0.0348 (0.0425)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0106 (0.0394)		-0.0134 (0.0324)
No Exp. Radio		-0.0975 (0.0704)		-0.0800 (0.0899)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0705** (0.0292)		-0.0685** (0.0298)
No Exp. Television		-0.0638** (0.0313)		-0.0812** (0.0355)
No Home Own.		-0.520*** (0.0415)		-0.511*** (0.0475)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.135*** (0.0264)		-0.0880*** (0.0249)
Observations	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479
R-squared	0.058	0.112	0.042	0.092
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents regression results using the sample in which high-ambiguity-averse and low-ambiguity-averse mothers are matched on religion and literacy through the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) procedure. Both religion and maternal literacy are categorical covariates. The religion variable takes the following values: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Christian, (4) Sikh, (5) Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, (6) Jain, (7) Jewish, (8) Parsi/Zoroastrian, (9) No religion, and (10) Other (specified). The maternal literacy variable takes the following values: (0) Cannot read at all, (1) Able to read only part of a sentence, (2) Able to read a whole sentence, (3) No card in the required language, and (4) Blind/visually impaired. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's non-cognitive skills. In Columns 1 and 2, we present the correlations between ambiguity and risk measures and the Spatial Conflict Score. We assessed non-cognitive skills using Spatial Conflict "Basic Arrows Task". The score is the total number of correct answers by a given child on the Spatial Conflict test. In columns 3 and 4, we use the Clancy Blair test score. To assess executive functioning, we used Clancy Blair measures which focused on working memory, attentions shifting and operation span. The score is the total of correct answers by a given child on the Clancy Blair test. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/tribe is a dummy if the mother belongs to Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.14. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Cognitive Skill-Woodcock Johnson III Test and Pea-Body Test: Analysis using Coarsened Exact Matching

	(1) Language	(2) Language	(3) Quant	(4) Quant	(5) Pea-Body Test	(6) Pea-Body Test
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.215*** (0.0329)	0.202*** (0.0314)	0.169*** (0.0319)	0.162*** (0.0301)	0.145*** (0.0358)	0.140*** (0.0346)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0186 (0.0260)	0.00607 (0.0243)	0.0925*** (0.0286)	0.0767*** (0.0260)	0.104*** (0.0321)	0.0973*** (0.0303)
Married/ liv. with partner		-0.0373 (0.0431)		-0.0789 (0.0515)		0.0418 (0.0492)
Can't Read		-0.110*** (0.0323)		-0.137*** (0.0306)		-0.0889*** (0.0281)
Sch. Caste		0.0891 (0.0828)		-0.123** (0.0626)		-0.103* (0.0528)
Sch. Tribe		-0.140*** (0.0461)		-0.133*** (0.0459)		-0.102** (0.0426)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0302 (0.0371)		0.0242 (0.0377)		-0.0290 (0.0348)
No Exp. Radio		-0.290*** (0.103)		-0.100 (0.0824)		-0.169** (0.0759)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0675** (0.0266)		-0.0656** (0.0298)		0.0102 (0.0274)
No Exp. Television		-0.0812** (0.0370)		-0.0723** (0.0360)		-0.0569* (0.0303)
No Home Own.		-0.368*** (0.0371)		-0.612*** (0.0375)		-0.323*** (0.0449)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.150*** (0.0265)		-0.133*** (0.0250)		-0.0555** (0.0248)
Observations	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479	6,479
R-squared	0.041	0.089	0.056	0.134	0.113	0.137
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents regression results using the sample in which high-ambiguity-averse and low-ambiguity-averse mothers are matched on religion and literacy through the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) procedure. Both religion and maternal literacy are categorical covariates. The religion variable takes the following values: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Christian, (4) Sikh, (5) Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, (6) Jain, (7) Jewish, (8) Parsi/Zoroastrian, (9) No religion, and (10) Other (specified). The maternal literacy variable takes the following values: (0) Cannot read at all, (1) Able to read only part of a sentence, (2) Able to read a whole sentence, (3) No card in the required language, and (4) Blind/visually impaired. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's cognitive skills. We tested cognitive skills of the children using Woodcock Johnson III which consists of assessments including letter word identification, spelling, number series, quantitative, applied problems. In Column 1 and Column 2, we included letter word identification, and spelling. In Column 3 and Column 4, we included the score on number series, quantitative, and applied problems. The score on each component is the total number of correct answers by a given child. In columns 5 and 6, the outcome variable is the Peabody Picture Vocabulary (PPV) test score. The score is the total number of correct answers by a given child. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, and owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.15. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Nutrition Investment in Children: Analysis using Coarsened Exact Matching

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0105 (0.0132)	0.0421** (0.0186)	0.0249** (0.0107)	0.0224** (0.0108)	0.0424*** (0.00895)	0.0476*** (0.0124)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0237* (0.0135)	0.0429** (0.0181)	0.0133 (0.0109)	0.00793 (0.00963)	0.0382*** (0.00857)	0.0375*** (0.0115)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0131 (0.0262)	0.0397 (0.0352)	0.0383* (0.0219)	0.0637** (0.0290)	-0.00324 (0.0121)	-0.0107 (0.0134)
Can't Read	-0.0817*** (0.0161)	-0.0736*** (0.0178)	-0.0160 (0.0120)	0.0192* (0.0112)	-0.00744 (0.00828)	-0.0189* (0.00980)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0277)	-0.112*** (0.0420)	-0.0216 (0.0200)	-0.00692 (0.0204)	-0.0576*** (0.0158)	-0.0688*** (0.0215)
Sch. Tribe	-0.149*** (0.0214)	-0.121*** (0.0314)	-0.0152 (0.0149)	0.00585 (0.0152)	-0.0268** (0.0117)	-0.0284* (0.0153)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0139 (0.0205)	0.0586** (0.0262)	0.0265 (0.0162)	-0.00532 (0.0155)	-0.00345 (0.00971)	-0.0176 (0.0123)
No Exp. Radio	-0.101*** (0.0359)	-0.117** (0.0491)	-0.0430** (0.0197)	-0.0210 (0.0224)	-0.131*** (0.0337)	-0.137*** (0.0455)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0451** (0.0178)	-0.0179 (0.0208)	0.0179 (0.0133)	0.0376*** (0.0110)	-0.0155** (0.00685)	0.00418 (0.00945)
No Exp. Television	-0.0884*** (0.0167)	-0.0742*** (0.0214)	-0.0586*** (0.0131)	-0.0314** (0.0128)	-0.0181** (0.00875)	-0.0189* (0.0102)
No Home Own.	-0.109*** (0.0232)	-0.112*** (0.0254)	-0.0158 (0.0137)	0.00871 (0.0123)	-0.0807*** (0.0130)	-0.0762*** (0.0160)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00126 (0.0142)	0.000560 (0.0164)	-0.0115 (0.0103)	0.00758 (0.00873)	0.00149 (0.00631)	-0.00489 (0.00878)
Observations	5,143	3,421	5,125	3,400	5,412	3,544
R-squared	0.133	0.097	0.029	0.047	0.057	0.062
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.764	3.472	2.763	3.477	2.827	3.470

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents regression results using the sample in which high-risk-averse and low-risk-averse mothers are matched on religion and literacy through the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) procedure. Both religion and maternal literacy are categorical covariates. The religion variable takes the following values: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Christian, (4) Sikh, (5) Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, (6) Jain, (7) Jewish, (8) Parsi/Zoroastrian, (9) No religion, and (10) Other (specified). The maternal literacy variable takes the following values: (0) Cannot read at all, (1) Able to read only part of a sentence, (2) Able to read a whole sentence, (3) No card in the required language, and (4) Blind/visually impaired. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable in columns 1 and 2 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is milk product such as canned milk, powdered, or fresh animal milk, or yogurts, or cheese. The outcome variable in columns 3 and 4 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is vegetables including pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, white potatoes, white yams, manloc, cassava or other root products, or other vegetables or fruits such as ripe mangoes, papayas, grapes, muskmelon or other fruits. The outcome variable in columns 5 and 6 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey is either juice, or clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.16. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Non-Cognitive Skills: Analysis using Coarsened Exact Matching

	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Spatial Conflict	(3) Clancy Blair	(4) Clancy Blair
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.140*** (0.0303)	0.135*** (0.0298)	0.232*** (0.0358)	0.228*** (0.0340)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0982*** (0.0286)	0.0945*** (0.0253)	0.108*** (0.0371)	0.0993*** (0.0349)
Married/ liv. with partner		0.0724 (0.0538)		-0.0181 (0.0454)
Can't Read		-0.0625** (0.0279)		-0.0852*** (0.0326)
Sch. Caste		0.00877 (0.0524)		-0.122* (0.0675)
Sch. Tribe		-0.000677 (0.0418)		-0.0346 (0.0425)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0100 (0.0395)		-0.0137 (0.0323)
No Exp. Radio		-0.0994 (0.0709)		-0.0825 (0.0900)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0697** (0.0293)		-0.0677** (0.0299)
No Exp. Television		-0.0633** (0.0313)		-0.0811** (0.0355)
No Home Own.		-0.520*** (0.0416)		-0.511*** (0.0475)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.136*** (0.0262)		-0.0883*** (0.0249)
Observations	6,473	6,473	6,473	6,473
R-squared	0.058	0.112	0.042	0.092
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents regression results using the sample in which high-risk-averse and low-risk-averse mothers are matched on religion and literacy through the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) procedure. Both religion and maternal literacy are categorical covariates. The religion variable takes the following values: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Christian, (4) Sikh, (5) Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, (6) Jain, (7) Jewish, (8) Parsi/Zoroastrian, (9) No religion, and (10) Other (specified). The maternal literacy variable takes the following values: (0) Cannot read at all, (1) Able to read only part of a sentence, (2) Able to read a whole sentence, (3) No card in the required language, and (4) Blind/visually impaired. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and non-cognitive skills of the children. In Columns 1 and 2, we report associations between the Spatial Conflict Score and the ambiguity and risk preference measures. We assessed non-cognitive skills using Spatial Conflict "Basic Arrows Task". The score is the total number of correct answers by a given child on the Spatial Conflict test. In columns 3 and 4, we use the Clancy Blair test score. The score is the total number of correct answers by a given child on the Clancy Blair test. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the mother says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Hindu and Scheduled Caste/tribe is a dummy if the mother belongs to Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.17. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Children's Cognitive Skills: Analysis using Coarsened Exact Matching

	(1) Language	(2) Language	(3) Quant	(4) Quant	(5) Pea-Body Test	(6) Pea-Body Test
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.215*** (0.0330)	0.202*** (0.0314)	0.169*** (0.0321)	0.162*** (0.0302)	0.145*** (0.0359)	0.140*** (0.0348)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0186 (0.0259)	0.00562 (0.0242)	0.0929*** (0.0286)	0.0766*** (0.0260)	0.104*** (0.0322)	0.0963*** (0.0303)
Married/ liv. with partner		-0.0377 (0.0431)		-0.0797 (0.0515)		0.0417 (0.0492)
Can't Read		-0.111*** (0.0323)		-0.137*** (0.0306)		-0.0902*** (0.0282)
Sch. Caste		0.0890 (0.0828)		-0.124** (0.0625)		-0.104** (0.0528)
Sch. Tribe		-0.140*** (0.0461)		-0.132*** (0.0458)		-0.102** (0.0426)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes		0.0299 (0.0371)		0.0239 (0.0377)		-0.0295 (0.0348)
No Exp. Radio		-0.293*** (0.104)		-0.100 (0.0827)		-0.172** (0.0764)
No Access Mobile Ph.		-0.0665** (0.0268)		-0.0651** (0.0300)		0.0110 (0.0275)
No Exp. Television		-0.0814** (0.0371)		-0.0708** (0.0361)		-0.0569* (0.0304)
No Home Own.		-0.368*** (0.0372)		-0.613*** (0.0375)		-0.324*** (0.0450)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)		-0.150*** (0.0265)		-0.134*** (0.0249)		-0.0561** (0.0247)
Observations	6,473	6,473	6,473	6,473	6,473	6,473
R-squared	0.041	0.089	0.056	0.134	0.113	0.137
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175	3.175

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). This table presents regression results using the sample in which high-risk-averse and low-risk-averse mothers are matched on religion and literacy through the Coarsened Exact Matching (CEM) procedure. Both religion and maternal literacy are categorical covariates. The religion variable takes the following values: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Christian, (4) Sikh, (5) Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist, (6) Jain, (7) Jewish, (8) Parsi/Zoroastrian, (9) No religion, and (10) Other (specified). The maternal literacy variable takes the following values: (0) Cannot read at all, (1) Able to read only part of a sentence, (2) Able to read a whole sentence, (3) No card in the required language, and (4) Blind/visually impaired. The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's cognitive skills. We tested cognitive skills of the children using Woodcock Johnson III which consists of assessments including letter word identification, spelling, number series, quantitative, applied problems. In Column 1 and Column 2, we included letter word identification, and spelling. In Column 3 and Column 4, we included the score on number series, quantitative, and applied problems. The score on each component is the total number of correct answers by a given child. In columns 5 and 6, the outcome variable is the Peabody Picture Vocabulary (PPV) test score. The score is the total number of correct answers by a given child. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the mother says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummies for Hindu religion and is from Scheduled Caste/Tribe community. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.18. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Nutrition Investment: Controlling for Gender Norms

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0116 (0.0136)	0.0372** (0.0181)	0.0233** (0.0112)	0.0215** (0.0108)	0.0363*** (0.00825)	0.0340*** (0.0110)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0221 (0.0136)	0.0402** (0.0180)	0.0113 (0.0112)	0.00848 (0.0100)	0.0344*** (0.00797)	0.0298*** (0.0104)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0310 (0.0291)	0.0206 (0.0384)	0.0639** (0.0251)	0.0971*** (0.0322)	-0.00966 (0.0126)	-0.00703 (0.0157)
Can't Read	-0.0762*** (0.0161)	-0.0634*** (0.0180)	-0.0165 (0.0119)	0.0185* (0.0112)	-0.00200 (0.00849)	-0.0101 (0.0102)
Hindu	0.0658 (0.0598)	0.0520 (0.0991)	-0.0756 (0.0514)	-0.0129 (0.0617)	-0.0601 (0.0554)	-0.0132 (0.0408)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0281)	-0.123*** (0.0416)	-0.0184 (0.0206)	-0.00593 (0.0207)	-0.0576*** (0.0159)	-0.0773*** (0.0218)
Sch. Tribe	-0.143*** (0.0213)	-0.123*** (0.0306)	-0.0135 (0.0150)	0.0135 (0.0153)	-0.0313*** (0.0115)	-0.0326** (0.0149)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0126 (0.0203)	0.0695*** (0.0258)	0.0272* (0.0161)	-0.00110 (0.0154)	-0.00339 (0.00967)	-0.0131 (0.0116)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0935*** (0.0338)	-0.0989** (0.0492)	-0.0374* (0.0202)	-0.0236 (0.0236)	-0.121*** (0.0329)	-0.115*** (0.0427)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0475*** (0.0182)	-0.0132 (0.0210)	0.0243* (0.0133)	0.0396*** (0.0111)	-0.0110 (0.00706)	0.0114 (0.00933)
No Exp. Television	-0.0880*** (0.0170)	-0.0711*** (0.0212)	-0.0609*** (0.0129)	-0.0326*** (0.0127)	-0.0172** (0.00869)	-0.0178* (0.0102)
No Home Own.	-0.104*** (0.0227)	-0.119*** (0.0252)	-0.0122 (0.0137)	0.0138 (0.0128)	-0.0829*** (0.0130)	-0.0810*** (0.0152)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00164 (0.0141)	0.0124 (0.0163)	-0.00761 (0.0103)	0.00978 (0.00881)	0.00632 (0.00609)	0.00491 (0.00818)
Observations	5,144	3,425	5,126	3,404	5,412	3,547
R-squared	0.148	0.122	0.039	0.059	0.077	0.111
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.472	2.765	3.477	2.829	3.470

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The outcome variable in columns 1 and 2 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is milk product such as canned milk, powdered, or fresh animal milk, or yogurts, or cheese. The outcome variable in columns 3 and 4 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey either during day or at night is vegetables including pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, white potatoes, white yams, manloc, cassava or other root products, or other vegetables or fruits such as ripe mangoes, papayas, grapes, muskmelon or other fruits. The outcome variable in columns 5 and 6 is an indicator that takes the value 1 if the food product given to the child the day before the survey is either juice, or clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.19. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Breastfeeding Duration: Controlling for Gender Norms

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.449* (0.252)	-0.712** (0.278)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.817*** (0.265)	0.195 (0.273)
Married/ liv. with partner	1.147** (0.558)	0.879 (0.592)
Can't Read	0.267 (0.274)	-0.383 (0.314)
Hindu	-0.506 (1.105)	-0.981 (1.442)
Sch. Caste	-1.218** (0.486)	-0.804 (0.660)
Sch. Tribe	0.203 (0.368)	0.0335 (0.528)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.546 (0.403)	0.758* (0.453)
No Exp. Radio	0.740 (0.744)	0.577 (0.842)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.166 (0.269)	-0.175 (0.297)
No Exp. Television	-1.305*** (0.334)	0.0780 (0.344)
No Home Own.	-0.345 (0.287)	-1.423*** (0.320)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.171*** (0.232)	-0.0531 (0.271)
Observations	6,463	3,622
R-squared	0.065	0.036
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.939	3.479
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.20. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Non-Cognitive Skills: Controlling for Gender Norms

Dep Var: in Std. Dev.	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Clancy Blair
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0924*** (0.0289)	0.200*** (0.0320)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0709*** (0.0244)	0.0841*** (0.0319)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.136** (0.0562)	0.0231 (0.0433)
Can't Read	-0.0405 (0.0282)	-0.0671** (0.0330)
Hindu	0.247 (0.151)	-0.0445 (0.150)
Sch. Caste	-0.0184 (0.0541)	-0.141** (0.0697)
Sch. Tribe	0.00365 (0.0420)	-0.0508 (0.0423)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0102 (0.0381)	-0.0236 (0.0323)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0970 (0.0703)	-0.0544 (0.0899)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0632** (0.0278)	-0.0620** (0.0292)
No Exp. Television	-0.0549* (0.0312)	-0.0834** (0.0363)
No Home Own.	-0.530*** (0.0413)	-0.548*** (0.0485)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.125*** (0.0260)	-0.0643*** (0.0246)
Observations	6,473	6,473
R-squared	0.143	0.120
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.176	3.176

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's non-cognitive skills. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The outcome variable is the Spatial Conflict score (Basic Arrows Task, Column 1) and Clancy Blair score (working memory, Column 2), both standardized. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.21. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Cognitive Skills: Controlling for Gender Norms

	(1) Language	(2) Quantitative	(3) Pea-Body Test
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.187*** (0.0327)	0.141*** (0.0301)	0.107*** (0.0327)
Risk Averse (=1)	-0.0137 (0.0248)	0.0679*** (0.0261)	0.0654** (0.0283)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0310 (0.0455)	-0.0581 (0.0520)	0.127** (0.0494)
Can't Read	-0.109*** (0.0324)	-0.122*** (0.0312)	-0.0809*** (0.0281)
Hindu	0.146 (0.111)	0.309* (0.165)	0.209 (0.168)
Sch. Caste	0.0738 (0.0871)	-0.145** (0.0666)	-0.147*** (0.0549)
Sch. Tribe	-0.152*** (0.0472)	-0.136*** (0.0471)	-0.0944** (0.0412)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0252 (0.0383)	0.0197 (0.0380)	-0.0366 (0.0339)
No Exp. Radio	-0.265** (0.107)	-0.104 (0.0837)	-0.162** (0.0793)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0700** (0.0276)	-0.0681** (0.0289)	0.0127 (0.0255)
No Exp. Television	-0.0891** (0.0382)	-0.0740** (0.0370)	-0.0584** (0.0291)
No Home Own.	-0.394*** (0.0382)	-0.638*** (0.0388)	-0.351*** (0.0437)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.137*** (0.0266)	-0.123*** (0.0255)	-0.0397 (0.0249)
Observations	6,473	6,473	6,473
R-squared	0.103	0.151	0.184
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.176	3.176	3.176

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's cognitive skills. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The outcome variables are standardized scores: Language (letter-word identification + spelling from Woodcock Johnson III), Quantitative (applied problems + quantitative concepts + number series), and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.22. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Nutrition Investment: Controlling for Gender Norms (Standardized)

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0110* (0.00616)	0.0173* (0.00884)	0.00599 (0.00524)	0.00738 (0.00484)	0.0123*** (0.00434)	0.0188*** (0.00617)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0146** (0.00657)	0.0259*** (0.00907)	0.0102* (0.00602)	0.0130*** (0.00493)	0.0163*** (0.00442)	0.0167*** (0.00582)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0307 (0.0291)	0.0221 (0.0387)	0.0651*** (0.0252)	0.0991*** (0.0324)	-0.00889 (0.0125)	-0.00646 (0.0156)
Can't Read	-0.0760*** (0.0161)	-0.0640*** (0.0180)	-0.0166 (0.0119)	0.0179 (0.0112)	-0.00229 (0.00854)	-0.0106 (0.0102)
Hindu	0.0648 (0.0596)	0.0554 (0.0991)	-0.0744 (0.0516)	-0.00949 (0.0615)	-0.0591 (0.0554)	-0.0110 (0.0403)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0280)	-0.117*** (0.0415)	-0.0160 (0.0206)	0.000257 (0.0210)	-0.0557*** (0.0161)	-0.0742*** (0.0214)
Sch. Tribe	-0.143*** (0.0213)	-0.122*** (0.0306)	-0.0126 (0.0151)	0.0162 (0.0153)	-0.0311*** (0.0117)	-0.0323** (0.0149)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0117 (0.0204)	0.0675*** (0.0257)	0.0253 (0.0161)	-0.00299 (0.0154)	-0.00541 (0.00987)	-0.0142 (0.0117)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0935*** (0.0337)	-0.0999** (0.0491)	-0.0378* (0.0201)	-0.0244 (0.0238)	-0.120*** (0.0329)	-0.116*** (0.0426)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0478*** (0.0182)	-0.0136 (0.0210)	0.0238* (0.0132)	0.0393*** (0.0110)	-0.0114 (0.00698)	0.0112 (0.00929)
No Exp. Television	-0.0870*** (0.0170)	-0.0703*** (0.0211)	-0.0602*** (0.0129)	-0.0320** (0.0127)	-0.0161* (0.00869)	-0.0168 (0.0103)
No Home Own.	-0.104*** (0.0227)	-0.120*** (0.0252)	-0.0125 (0.0139)	0.0135 (0.0127)	-0.0831*** (0.0128)	-0.0801*** (0.0149)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00143 (0.0141)	0.0131 (0.0163)	-0.00721 (0.0103)	0.0102 (0.00878)	0.00700 (0.00607)	0.00529 (0.00811)
Observations	5,144	3,425	5,126	3,404	5,412	3,547
R-squared	0.149	0.122	0.039	0.060	0.076	0.112
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.472	2.765	3.477	2.829	3.470

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk preference parameters on maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.23. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Breastfeeding Duration: Controlling for Gender Norms (Standardized)

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.302** (0.126)	-0.0734 (0.149)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.474*** (0.135)	0.167 (0.135)
Married/ liv. with partner	1.157** (0.558)	0.854 (0.585)
Can't Read	0.267 (0.274)	-0.354 (0.315)
Hindu	-0.494 (1.100)	-1.036 (1.442)
Sch. Caste	-1.195** (0.482)	-0.893 (0.663)
Sch. Tribe	0.207 (0.365)	-0.00413 (0.528)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.518 (0.401)	0.799* (0.455)
No Exp. Radio	0.750 (0.743)	0.591 (0.843)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.151 (0.269)	-0.174 (0.298)
No Exp. Television	-1.281*** (0.333)	0.0639 (0.344)
No Home Own.	-0.352 (0.287)	-1.449*** (0.323)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.166*** (0.232)	-0.0723 (0.272)
Observations	6,463	3,622
R-squared	0.066	0.034
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.939	3.479
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk preference parameters on maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.24. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Non-Cognitive Skills: Controlling for Gender Norms (Standardized)

Dep Var: in Std. Dev.	(1) Spatial Conflict	(2) Clancy Blair
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0849*** (0.0120)	0.0920*** (0.0190)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0325** (0.0139)	0.0317* (0.0181)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.134** (0.0563)	0.0244 (0.0435)
Can't Read	-0.0400 (0.0281)	-0.0697** (0.0331)
Hindu	0.246 (0.152)	-0.0346 (0.151)
Sch. Caste	-0.0240 (0.0542)	-0.136* (0.0712)
Sch. Tribe	0.00122 (0.0420)	-0.0498 (0.0427)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.00921 (0.0380)	-0.0300 (0.0320)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0911 (0.0701)	-0.0471 (0.0894)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0628** (0.0276)	-0.0625** (0.0288)
No Exp. Television	-0.0510 (0.0312)	-0.0789** (0.0368)
No Home Own.	-0.523*** (0.0417)	-0.541*** (0.0480)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.126*** (0.0260)	-0.0624** (0.0248)
Observations	6,473	6,473
R-squared	0.146	0.118
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.176	3.176

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's non-cognitive skills. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. The outcome variable is the Spatial Conflict score (Basic Arrows Task, Column 1) and Clancy Blair score (working memory, Column 2), both standardized. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.25. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Cognitive Skills: Controlling for Gender Norms (Standardized)

	(1) Language	(2) Quantitative	(3) Pea-Body Test
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0663*** (0.0161)	0.0641*** (0.0168)	0.101*** (0.0142)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	-0.0279** (0.0138)	0.0251* (0.0140)	0.0273* (0.0141)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0302 (0.0458)	-0.0573 (0.0524)	0.124** (0.0494)
Can't Read	-0.113*** (0.0322)	-0.124*** (0.0312)	-0.0802*** (0.0279)
Hindu	0.157 (0.113)	0.315* (0.167)	0.207 (0.168)
Sch. Caste	0.0787 (0.0878)	-0.141** (0.0669)	-0.154*** (0.0556)
Sch. Tribe	-0.150*** (0.0473)	-0.135*** (0.0471)	-0.0976** (0.0412)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0206 (0.0381)	0.0152 (0.0376)	-0.0371 (0.0337)
No Exp. Radio	-0.258** (0.106)	-0.0987 (0.0835)	-0.155** (0.0786)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0687** (0.0275)	-0.0685** (0.0288)	0.0137 (0.0253)
No Exp. Television	-0.0871** (0.0382)	-0.0708* (0.0370)	-0.0541* (0.0289)
No Home Own.	-0.385*** (0.0381)	-0.634*** (0.0389)	-0.343*** (0.0436)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.135*** (0.0268)	-0.122*** (0.0257)	-0.0400 (0.0251)
Observations	6,473	6,473	6,473
R-squared	0.100	0.151	0.190
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gender Norm Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	3.176	3.176	3.176

Notes: (Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and children's cognitive skills. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. The outcome variables are standardized scores: Language (letter-word identification + spelling from Woodcock Johnson III), Quantitative (applied problems + quantitative concepts + number series), and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Gender norm controls include measures of women's decision-making autonomy (who decides on savings, daily food expenses, medical expenses, and travel/visit expenses) and whether the mother did paid work in the last month. Other socioeconomic controls include marital status, literacy, religion, caste, child mortality, exposure to television, radio, access to mobile phones, house ownership, and young mother (under the age of 27) indicator. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.26. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children:
Controlling for Husband Present

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0103 (0.0132)	0.0412** (0.0187)	0.0257** (0.0107)	0.0224** (0.0107)	0.0425*** (0.00892)	0.0475*** (0.0124)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0239* (0.0134)	0.0430** (0.0181)	0.0142 (0.0110)	0.00961 (0.00960)	0.0376*** (0.00861)	0.0366*** (0.0114)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0135 (0.0264)	0.0382 (0.0353)	0.0388* (0.0217)	0.0652** (0.0288)	-0.00601 (0.0122)	-0.0122 (0.0134)
Can't Read	-0.0816*** (0.0160)	-0.0726*** (0.0179)	-0.0158 (0.0119)	0.0194* (0.0111)	-0.00772 (0.00824)	-0.0188* (0.00974)
Hindu	0.0896 (0.0585)	0.0657 (0.0979)	-0.0767 (0.0518)	-0.0219 (0.0619)	-0.0360 (0.0537)	0.0122 (0.0418)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0275)	-0.111*** (0.0424)	-0.0202 (0.0200)	-0.00716 (0.0208)	-0.0561*** (0.0157)	-0.0668*** (0.0215)
Sch. Tribe	-0.151*** (0.0215)	-0.120*** (0.0316)	-0.0128 (0.0150)	0.00781 (0.0154)	-0.0259** (0.0116)	-0.0279* (0.0152)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0134 (0.0206)	0.0587** (0.0262)	0.0275* (0.0160)	-0.00485 (0.0156)	-0.00469 (0.00966)	-0.0177 (0.0124)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0976*** (0.0360)	-0.116** (0.0493)	-0.0446** (0.0197)	-0.0241 (0.0223)	-0.127*** (0.0334)	-0.135*** (0.0456)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0457** (0.0178)	-0.0177 (0.0209)	0.0190 (0.0132)	0.0393*** (0.0110)	-0.0172** (0.00692)	0.00342 (0.00943)
No Exp. Television	-0.0880*** (0.0168)	-0.0749*** (0.0213)	-0.0583*** (0.0129)	-0.0321** (0.0127)	-0.0184** (0.00865)	-0.0188* (0.0101)
No Home Own.	-0.108*** (0.0230)	-0.110*** (0.0255)	-0.0168 (0.0135)	0.00458 (0.0123)	-0.0778*** (0.0128)	-0.0727*** (0.0155)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00138 (0.0142)	0.00105 (0.0164)	-0.0115 (0.0102)	0.00749 (0.00879)	0.00159 (0.00631)	-0.00448 (0.00874)
Husband Present	0.0161 (0.0210)	0.0204 (0.0250)	-0.0298 (0.0187)	-0.0472*** (0.0166)	0.0435*** (0.0118)	0.0336** (0.0137)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.133	0.097	0.030	0.051	0.060	0.064
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded yes to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if the husband was present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.27. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children:
Controlling for Other Females Present

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0118 (0.0133)	0.0415** (0.0187)	0.0272** (0.0108)	0.0237** (0.0109)	0.0414*** (0.00878)	0.0467*** (0.0122)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0227* (0.0135)	0.0434** (0.0180)	0.0117 (0.0109)	0.00642 (0.00941)	0.0398*** (0.00861)	0.0388*** (0.0116)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0109 (0.0260)	0.0390 (0.0351)	0.0397* (0.0217)	0.0648** (0.0277)	-0.00497 (0.0121)	-0.0116 (0.0133)
Can't Read	-0.0823*** (0.0160)	-0.0725*** (0.0179)	-0.0168 (0.0118)	0.0195* (0.0109)	-0.00678 (0.00823)	-0.0186* (0.00968)
Hindu	0.0816 (0.0591)	0.0617 (0.0988)	-0.0811 (0.0508)	-0.0337 (0.0601)	-0.0341 (0.0536)	0.0177 (0.0405)
Sch. Caste	-0.141*** (0.0277)	-0.113*** (0.0423)	-0.0261 (0.0200)	-0.0138 (0.0210)	-0.0522*** (0.0155)	-0.0627*** (0.0208)
Sch. Tribe	-0.151*** (0.0215)	-0.120*** (0.0316)	-0.0130 (0.0151)	0.00945 (0.0153)	-0.0256** (0.0115)	-0.0290* (0.0152)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0132 (0.0206)	0.0591** (0.0262)	0.0256 (0.0161)	-0.00367 (0.0149)	-0.00270 (0.00970)	-0.0182 (0.0124)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0993*** (0.0360)	-0.118** (0.0494)	-0.0434** (0.0195)	-0.0290 (0.0212)	-0.129*** (0.0332)	-0.132*** (0.0456)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0471*** (0.0178)	-0.0176 (0.0209)	0.0153 (0.0133)	0.0340*** (0.0108)	-0.0138** (0.00693)	0.00698 (0.00940)
No Exp. Television	-0.0864*** (0.0167)	-0.0750*** (0.0213)	-0.0568*** (0.0128)	-0.0324** (0.0126)	-0.0192** (0.00863)	-0.0189* (0.0101)
No Home Own.	-0.120*** (0.0239)	-0.114*** (0.0265)	-0.0305** (0.0133)	-0.00972 (0.0131)	-0.0693*** (0.0122)	-0.0637*** (0.0147)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	0.000810 (0.0143)	0.00123 (0.0164)	-0.00797 (0.0102)	0.0107 (0.00871)	-0.000971 (0.00638)	-0.00664 (0.00879)
Other Females Present	-0.0465*** (0.0176)	-0.00789 (0.0217)	-0.0647*** (0.0153)	-0.0772*** (0.0165)	0.0486*** (0.00972)	0.0502*** (0.0139)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.134	0.097	0.035	0.061	0.063	0.070
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded yes to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other females were present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.28. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children:
Controlling for Other Males Present

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.0107 (0.0132)	0.0409** (0.0187)	0.0258** (0.0107)	0.0229** (0.0108)	0.0421*** (0.00883)	0.0469*** (0.0121)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.0237* (0.0135)	0.0440** (0.0180)	0.0132 (0.0109)	0.00770 (0.00959)	0.0388*** (0.00863)	0.0380*** (0.0114)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0120 (0.0262)	0.0383 (0.0349)	0.0379* (0.0220)	0.0642** (0.0288)	-0.00457 (0.0120)	-0.0120 (0.0133)
Can't Read	-0.0815*** (0.0160)	-0.0732*** (0.0179)	-0.0158 (0.0119)	0.0200* (0.0111)	-0.00765 (0.00827)	-0.0196** (0.00967)
Hindu	0.0862 (0.0585)	0.0709 (0.0979)	-0.0754 (0.0518)	-0.0259 (0.0620)	-0.0386 (0.0525)	0.0207 (0.0417)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0275)	-0.111*** (0.0424)	-0.0187 (0.0199)	-0.00584 (0.0206)	-0.0579*** (0.0157)	-0.0679*** (0.0215)
Sch. Tribe	-0.150*** (0.0214)	-0.120*** (0.0315)	-0.0124 (0.0149)	0.00783 (0.0153)	-0.0264** (0.0117)	-0.0283* (0.0151)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0122 (0.0206)	0.0602** (0.0263)	0.0245 (0.0161)	-0.00690 (0.0155)	-0.000464 (0.00963)	-0.0151 (0.0121)
No Exp. Radio	-0.1000*** (0.0361)	-0.113** (0.0490)	-0.0444** (0.0201)	-0.0256 (0.0222)	-0.128*** (0.0331)	-0.132*** (0.0456)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0458** (0.0179)	-0.0164 (0.0209)	0.0172 (0.0133)	0.0368*** (0.0109)	-0.0147** (0.00686)	0.00555 (0.00939)
No Exp. Television	-0.0870*** (0.0167)	-0.0755*** (0.0213)	-0.0578*** (0.0128)	-0.0313** (0.0127)	-0.0193** (0.00875)	-0.0200** (0.0101)
No Home Own.	-0.113*** (0.0233)	-0.106*** (0.0257)	-0.0193 (0.0136)	0.00156 (0.0127)	-0.0743*** (0.0128)	-0.0666*** (0.0149)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.000636 (0.0143)	0.000172 (0.0162)	-0.0100 (0.0103)	0.00880 (0.00869)	-3.77e-05 (0.00637)	-0.00562 (0.00869)
Other Males Present	-0.0360 (0.0259)	0.0489* (0.0274)	-0.0424** (0.0215)	-0.0618*** (0.0192)	0.0602*** (0.0176)	0.0762*** (0.0218)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.133	0.098	0.031	0.051	0.062	0.070
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded yes to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other males were present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.29. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children: Controlling for Husband Present

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.523** (0.253)	-0.659** (0.276)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.919*** (0.263)	0.314 (0.270)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.857* (0.514)	0.478 (0.565)
Can't Read	0.274 (0.273)	-0.333 (0.315)
Hindu	-0.406 (1.111)	-0.816 (1.484)
Sch. Caste	-1.225** (0.488)	-0.897 (0.639)
Sch. Tribe	0.248 (0.368)	-0.125 (0.514)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.549 (0.402)	0.791* (0.452)
No Exp. Radio	0.608 (0.731)	0.799 (0.852)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.127 (0.264)	-0.111 (0.302)
No Exp. Television	-1.313*** (0.333)	0.0614 (0.336)
No Home Own.	-0.430 (0.292)	-1.557*** (0.312)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.324*** (0.231)	-0.0808 (0.272)
Husband Present	-0.407 (0.325)	-0.0342 (0.372)
Observations	6,472	3,625
R-squared	0.058	0.023
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children.

Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if the husband was present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$,

** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.30. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children: Controlling for Other Females Present

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.517** (0.252)	-0.660** (0.277)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.920*** (0.264)	0.314 (0.269)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.831 (0.516)	0.476 (0.564)
Can't Read	0.276 (0.273)	-0.333 (0.315)
Hindu	-0.310 (1.112)	-0.804 (1.507)
Sch. Caste	-1.186** (0.485)	-0.892 (0.641)
Sch. Tribe	0.253 (0.366)	-0.125 (0.515)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.545 (0.402)	0.790* (0.451)
No Exp. Radio	0.644 (0.729)	0.804 (0.856)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.130 (0.264)	-0.110 (0.302)
No Exp. Television	-1.326*** (0.332)	0.0616 (0.337)
No Home Own.	-0.333 (0.299)	-1.547*** (0.313)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.334*** (0.233)	-0.0819 (0.272)
Other Females Present	0.296 (0.292)	0.0299 (0.354)
Observations	6,472	3,625
R-squared	0.058	0.023
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children.

Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other females were present and listening to the responses during the interview. *

$p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.31. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children: Controlling for Other Males Present

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.524** (0.253)	-0.653** (0.277)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.907*** (0.263)	0.311 (0.270)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.841 (0.514)	0.482 (0.562)
Can't Read	0.273 (0.274)	-0.327 (0.315)
Hindu	-0.374 (1.101)	-0.872 (1.492)
Sch. Caste	-1.210** (0.486)	-0.901 (0.641)
Sch. Tribe	0.251 (0.368)	-0.126 (0.513)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.525 (0.402)	0.776* (0.452)
No Exp. Radio	0.612 (0.730)	0.771 (0.847)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.108 (0.263)	-0.120 (0.304)
No Exp. Television	-1.308*** (0.333)	0.0680 (0.337)
No Home Own.	-0.442 (0.292)	-1.606*** (0.317)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.314*** (0.230)	-0.0758 (0.272)
Other Males Present	-0.401 (0.401)	-0.418 (0.410)
Observations	6,472	3,625
R-squared	0.058	0.023
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children.

Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Child mortality is a variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent says "yes" to the following question: "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the respondent cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy variables for Hindu religion and Scheduled Caste/Tribe community respectively. Other socioeconomic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young Mother is an indicator for the mother being less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other males were present and listening to the responses during the interview. *

$p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.32. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children (Standardized): Controlling for Husband Present

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0100 (0.00616)	0.0173* (0.00916)	0.00835* (0.00492)	0.00745 (0.00463)	0.0160*** (0.00484)	0.0276*** (0.00749)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0168*** (0.00647)	0.0289*** (0.00916)	0.0117** (0.00594)	0.0130*** (0.00476)	0.0189*** (0.00474)	0.0224*** (0.00667)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0126 (0.0264)	0.0398 (0.0355)	0.0398* (0.0217)	0.0670** (0.0290)	-0.00508 (0.0122)	-0.0111 (0.0134)
Can't Read	-0.0812*** (0.0160)	-0.0734*** (0.0178)	-0.0159 (0.0119)	0.0187* (0.0110)	-0.00794 (0.00830)	-0.0191* (0.00975)
Hindu	0.0882 (0.0582)	0.0693 (0.0977)	-0.0761 (0.0521)	-0.0187 (0.0617)	-0.0360 (0.0538)	0.0144 (0.0410)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0273)	-0.104** (0.0422)	-0.0180 (0.0200)	-0.00164 (0.0211)	-0.0540*** (0.0159)	-0.0633*** (0.0213)
Sch. Tribe	-0.150*** (0.0214)	-0.118*** (0.0317)	-0.0119 (0.0151)	0.0106 (0.0154)	-0.0255** (0.0118)	-0.0274* (0.0152)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0125 (0.0207)	0.0563** (0.0261)	0.0255 (0.0160)	-0.00674 (0.0157)	-0.00708 (0.00989)	-0.0192 (0.0125)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0977*** (0.0358)	-0.116** (0.0491)	-0.0451** (0.0197)	-0.0249 (0.0224)	-0.126*** (0.0332)	-0.136*** (0.0452)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0460*** (0.0178)	-0.0185 (0.0208)	0.0185 (0.0131)	0.0389*** (0.0108)	-0.0176** (0.00686)	0.00343 (0.00941)
No Exp. Television	-0.0868*** (0.0167)	-0.0741*** (0.0212)	-0.0575*** (0.0129)	-0.0316** (0.0128)	-0.0172** (0.00868)	-0.0175* (0.0103)
No Home Own.	-0.108*** (0.0229)	-0.110*** (0.0256)	-0.0166 (0.0137)	0.00457 (0.0121)	-0.0773*** (0.0125)	-0.0710*** (0.0150)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.00102 (0.0142)	0.00217 (0.0164)	-0.0110 (0.0102)	0.00814 (0.00876)	0.00242 (0.00630)	-0.00367 (0.00861)
Husband Present	0.0160 (0.0210)	0.0211 (0.0248)	-0.0298 (0.0186)	-0.0472*** (0.0166)	0.0434*** (0.0118)	0.0341** (0.0134)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.134	0.098	0.030	0.051	0.059	0.068
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if the husband was present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.33. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children (Standardized): Controlling for Other Females Present

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0107* (0.00616)	0.0175* (0.00920)	0.00884* (0.00498)	0.00861* (0.00480)	0.0157*** (0.00476)	0.0268*** (0.00733)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0160** (0.00654)	0.0290*** (0.00912)	0.0104* (0.00593)	0.0121** (0.00477)	0.0200*** (0.00470)	0.0230*** (0.00669)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.00992 (0.0259)	0.0406 (0.0353)	0.0407* (0.0217)	0.0668** (0.0278)	-0.00408 (0.0120)	-0.0106 (0.0133)
Can't Read	-0.0818*** (0.0160)	-0.0733*** (0.0178)	-0.0169 (0.0118)	0.0188* (0.0108)	-0.00698 (0.00828)	-0.0189* (0.00969)
Hindu	0.0803 (0.0588)	0.0652 (0.0987)	-0.0802 (0.0511)	-0.0300 (0.0598)	-0.0342 (0.0536)	0.0195 (0.0398)
Sch. Caste	-0.141*** (0.0275)	-0.106** (0.0422)	-0.0237 (0.0201)	-0.00803 (0.0212)	-0.0501*** (0.0157)	-0.0594*** (0.0206)
Sch. Tribe	-0.150*** (0.0215)	-0.118*** (0.0317)	-0.0120 (0.0152)	0.0124 (0.0153)	-0.0253** (0.0118)	-0.0286* (0.0151)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0122 (0.0206)	0.0567** (0.0260)	0.0236 (0.0161)	-0.00562 (0.0150)	-0.00505 (0.00990)	-0.0197 (0.0125)
No Exp. Radio	-0.0993*** (0.0358)	-0.119** (0.0493)	-0.0438** (0.0195)	-0.0297 (0.0214)	-0.128*** (0.0330)	-0.133*** (0.0452)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0474*** (0.0178)	-0.0183 (0.0209)	0.0150 (0.0133)	0.0337*** (0.0107)	-0.0142** (0.00686)	0.00689 (0.00936)
No Exp. Television	-0.0852*** (0.0167)	-0.0742*** (0.0212)	-0.0560*** (0.0129)	-0.0318** (0.0126)	-0.0179** (0.00864)	-0.0176* (0.0103)
No Home Own.	-0.120*** (0.0238)	-0.114*** (0.0265)	-0.0298** (0.0136)	-0.00938 (0.0129)	-0.0687*** (0.0119)	-0.0624*** (0.0143)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	0.00115 (0.0143)	0.00235 (0.0164)	-0.00756 (0.0102)	0.0113 (0.00869)	-0.000192 (0.00636)	-0.00579 (0.00866)
Other Females Present	-0.0462*** (0.0176)	-0.00789 (0.0217)	-0.0635*** (0.0152)	-0.0766*** (0.0164)	0.0494*** (0.00982)	0.0491*** (0.0138)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.135	0.098	0.035	0.062	0.062	0.073
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other females were present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.34. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children (Standardized): Controlling for Other Males Present

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0103* (0.00617)	0.0169* (0.00920)	0.00831* (0.00494)	0.00786* (0.00467)	0.0160*** (0.00481)	0.0270*** (0.00728)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.0165** (0.00653)	0.0292*** (0.00914)	0.0111* (0.00588)	0.0125*** (0.00479)	0.0196*** (0.00475)	0.0227*** (0.00666)
Married/ liv. with partner	-0.0111 (0.0262)	0.0399 (0.0351)	0.0389* (0.0220)	0.0661** (0.0289)	-0.00366 (0.0120)	-0.0109 (0.0133)
Can't Read	-0.0811*** (0.0160)	-0.0741*** (0.0178)	-0.0159 (0.0119)	0.0192* (0.0111)	-0.00785 (0.00833)	-0.0200** (0.00968)
Hindu	0.0848 (0.0582)	0.0743 (0.0977)	-0.0746 (0.0521)	-0.0224 (0.0618)	-0.0387 (0.0525)	0.0226 (0.0406)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0273)	-0.105** (0.0423)	-0.0165 (0.0199)	-0.000188 (0.0209)	-0.0559*** (0.0159)	-0.0645*** (0.0212)
Sch. Tribe	-0.150*** (0.0214)	-0.118*** (0.0315)	-0.0115 (0.0150)	0.0108 (0.0153)	-0.0261** (0.0119)	-0.0278* (0.0151)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.0113 (0.0206)	0.0578** (0.0261)	0.0226 (0.0161)	-0.00881 (0.0156)	-0.00279 (0.00985)	-0.0166 (0.0122)
No Exp. Radio	-0.100*** (0.0359)	-0.114** (0.0488)	-0.0448** (0.0201)	-0.0263 (0.0224)	-0.127*** (0.0329)	-0.133*** (0.0452)
No Access Mobile Ph.	-0.0462*** (0.0179)	-0.0171 (0.0208)	0.0168 (0.0133)	0.0364*** (0.0107)	-0.0152** (0.00679)	0.00553 (0.00936)
No Exp. Television	-0.0858*** (0.0167)	-0.0747*** (0.0212)	-0.0570*** (0.0129)	-0.0308** (0.0127)	-0.0180** (0.00877)	-0.0187* (0.0103)
No Home Own.	-0.113*** (0.0232)	-0.106*** (0.0256)	-0.0190 (0.0138)	0.00173 (0.0126)	-0.0738*** (0.0125)	-0.0652*** (0.0144)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-0.000295 (0.0143)	0.00129 (0.0162)	-0.00960 (0.0103)	0.00945 (0.00867)	0.000759 (0.00635)	-0.00480 (0.00858)
Other Males Present	-0.0353 (0.0260)	0.0491* (0.0273)	-0.0411* (0.0215)	-0.0611*** (0.0191)	0.0614*** (0.0177)	0.0753*** (0.0215)
Observations	5,149	3,427	5,131	3,406	5,418	3,550
R-squared	0.134	0.098	0.031	0.052	0.060	0.074
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.766	3.471	2.765	3.476	2.829	3.469

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other males were present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.35. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children (Standardized): Controlling for Husband Present

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.340*** (0.127)	-0.0199 (0.149)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.526*** (0.134)	0.217* (0.130)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.876* (0.514)	0.457 (0.558)
Can't Read	0.278 (0.273)	-0.293 (0.315)
Hindu	-0.410 (1.106)	-0.880 (1.484)
Sch. Caste	-1.207** (0.484)	-1.004 (0.640)
Sch. Tribe	0.255 (0.364)	-0.174 (0.513)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.519 (0.400)	0.836* (0.454)
No Exp. Radio	0.624 (0.729)	0.831 (0.852)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.111 (0.263)	-0.109 (0.302)
No Exp. Television	-1.285*** (0.333)	0.0524 (0.335)
No Home Own.	-0.429 (0.293)	-1.584*** (0.315)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.315*** (0.230)	-0.0974 (0.273)
Husband Present	-0.397 (0.323)	-0.0225 (0.375)
Observations	6,472	3,625
R-squared	0.059	0.021
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if the husband was present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.36. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children (Standardized): Controlling for Other Females Present

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.336*** (0.126)	-0.0201 (0.150)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.530*** (0.134)	0.217* (0.130)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.850* (0.516)	0.456 (0.556)
Can't Read	0.281 (0.273)	-0.293 (0.316)
Hindu	-0.314 (1.106)	-0.874 (1.508)
Sch. Caste	-1.167** (0.482)	-1.002 (0.643)
Sch. Tribe	0.260 (0.362)	-0.174 (0.516)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.515 (0.400)	0.836* (0.454)
No Exp. Radio	0.659 (0.727)	0.833 (0.856)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.115 (0.264)	-0.109 (0.303)
No Exp. Television	-1.298*** (0.332)	0.0525 (0.336)
No Home Own.	-0.332 (0.299)	-1.580*** (0.316)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.325*** (0.232)	-0.0976 (0.273)
Other Females Present	0.303 (0.291)	0.00811 (0.356)
Observations	6,472	3,625
R-squared	0.059	0.021
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other females were present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.37. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children (Standardized): Controlling for Other Males Present

Dep Var: Months of breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.340*** (0.126)	-0.0147 (0.149)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.521*** (0.134)	0.217* (0.130)
Married/ liv. with partner	0.860* (0.514)	0.462 (0.555)
Can't Read	0.277 (0.274)	-0.287 (0.316)
Hindu	-0.378 (1.096)	-0.941 (1.492)
Sch. Caste	-1.192** (0.482)	-1.009 (0.642)
Sch. Tribe	0.258 (0.364)	-0.176 (0.513)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes	0.495 (0.400)	0.821* (0.454)
No Exp. Radio	0.628 (0.728)	0.800 (0.847)
No Access Mobile Ph.	0.0929 (0.263)	-0.118 (0.304)
No Exp. Television	-1.281*** (0.333)	0.0595 (0.336)
No Home Own.	-0.440 (0.293)	-1.636*** (0.321)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.305*** (0.230)	-0.0921 (0.273)
Other Males Present	-0.388 (0.402)	-0.441 (0.411)
Observations	6,472	3,625
R-squared	0.059	0.021
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.938	3.477
Mean mths of Breastfeeding	17.04	17.95

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Additionally, the specification includes a dummy variable equal to 1 if other males were present and listening to the responses during the interview. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.38. Village-Level Mortality Risk Heterogeneity in Maternal Investment Estimates

	Main effect	Interaction with village mortality risk		
Outcome	(1) Amb. aversion	(2) Amb. × Mortality	(3) Risk × Mortality	(4) Obs.
<i>Panel A. Food investment (Yes = 1)</i>				
Milk products, Child 1	0.0105 (0.0064)	-0.0023 (0.0056)	-0.0124* (0.0065)	5,149
Milk products, Child 2	0.0163 (0.0101)	0.0017 (0.0079)	-0.0114 (0.0080)	3,427
Vegetables/fruits, Child 1	0.0092* (0.0048)	-0.0055 (0.0048)	0.0005 (0.0054)	5,131
Vegetables/fruits, Child 2	0.0093** (0.0046)	-0.0068* (0.0037)	-0.0028 (0.0053)	3,406
Juice/broth, Child 1	0.0136*** (0.0044)	0.0149*** (0.0047)	0.0084* (0.0051)	5,418
Juice/broth, Child 2	0.0188*** (0.0061)	0.0266*** (0.0062)	0.0170*** (0.0060)	3,550
<i>Panel B. Breastfeeding (months)</i>				
Breastfeeding, Child 1	0.3471*** (0.1190)	-0.0554 (0.0820)	-0.1729 (0.1145)	6,472
Breastfeeding, Child 2	-0.0649 (0.1632)	0.1263 (0.1214)	-0.1123 (0.1236)	3,625
Village mortality proxy	Leave-one-out standardized village mortality rate			
Block F.E.	Yes			
Enumerator F.E.	No			

Notes: Each row reports estimates from a separate regression: the coefficient on ambiguity aversion, the interaction of ambiguity aversion with village-level mortality risk, and the interaction of risk aversion with village-level mortality risk. Village mortality risk is measured using a leave-one-out village mortality rate, standardized to mean zero and unit standard deviation. All specifications include the baseline socioeconomic controls and block fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the village level are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.39. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children:
Sample Passing Both Comprehension Checks

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2	(3) Child 1	(4) Child 2	(5) Child 1	(6) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	-0.0401** (0.0202)	0.00804 (0.0254)	0.0153 (0.0151)	0.0459*** (0.0137)	0.0200** (0.00917)	0.0195 (0.0124)
Risk Averse (=1)	-0.0103 (0.0193)	0.0482* (0.0248)	-0.0108 (0.0150)	-0.00663 (0.0143)	0.0228*** (0.00883)	0.0251** (0.0109)
Married liv./w partner	0.0108 (0.0350)	0.0496 (0.0416)	0.0469 (0.0293)	0.111*** (0.0350)	-0.0166 (0.0144)	-0.0363** (0.0173)
Cant Read	-0.101*** (0.0206)	-0.0576** (0.0278)	-0.0203 (0.0192)	0.0137 (0.0155)	-0.00255 (0.0102)	-0.0163* (0.00962)
Hindu	0.197*** (0.0735)	0.0588 (0.121)	-0.0469 (0.0727)	-0.00864 (0.0679)	-0.0510 (0.0756)	0.00814 (0.0468)
Sch. Caste	-0.135*** (0.0419)	-0.101* (0.0602)	-0.0207 (0.0270)	-0.0475* (0.0288)	-0.0398** (0.0202)	-0.0501* (0.0295)
Sch. Tribe	-0.136*** (0.0295)	-0.101** (0.0422)	-0.0129 (0.0207)	-0.0215 (0.0213)	-0.0314** (0.0140)	-0.0338* (0.0187)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes = 1, Yes	0.0500 (0.0331)	0.0759* (0.0394)	0.0118 (0.0243)	0.0159 (0.0210)	-0.000595 (0.0122)	-0.00962 (0.0141)
No Exp. to Radio	-0.117** (0.0518)	-0.0318 (0.0698)	-0.0544** (0.0256)	0.0513 (0.0489)	-0.0418 (0.0347)	-0.0644 (0.0431)
No Exp. to Mobile	-0.0448* (0.0233)	-0.0142 (0.0285)	0.0223 (0.0202)	0.0482*** (0.0142)	-0.0141 (0.00885)	0.00836 (0.00922)
No Exp. to Television	-0.0765*** (0.0239)	-0.0468 (0.0340)	-0.0802*** (0.0199)	-0.0319* (0.0193)	-0.0154 (0.0123)	0.00371 (0.0125)
No House Own.	-0.116*** (0.0304)	-0.125*** (0.0369)	-0.0373* (0.0200)	0.0137 (0.0192)	-0.0500*** (0.0129)	-0.0667*** (0.0179)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	0.0209 (0.0189)	0.0295 (0.0218)	-0.0144 (0.0157)	0.0214* (0.0115)	0.00589 (0.00868)	-0.0143 (0.00926)
Constant	0.496*** (0.0973)	0.321** (0.152)	1.106*** (0.0928)	0.777*** (0.0790)	0.220** (0.0987)	0.217*** (0.0739)
Observations	2,553	1,714	2,546	1,698	2,692	1,778
R-squared	0.181	0.120	0.042	0.071	0.055	0.042
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enumerator F.E.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Passed Both Comp. Checks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.725	3.424	2.729	3.431	2.782	3.417

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded yes to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Game 1 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the risk elicitation game (Game 1) correctly; 96% and 71% of the sample passed the two tests respectively. Game 2 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the ambiguity elicitation game (Game 2) correctly; 80% and 92% of the sample passed the two checks respectively. This table presents results in the sample that passes both Game 1 and Game 2 comprehension tests. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.40. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children: Sample Passing Both Comprehension Checks

Dep Var: Months of Breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. Averse (=1)	0.634* (0.349)	-0.382 (0.342)
Risk Averse (=1)	0.565 (0.365)	0.0580 (0.375)
Married liv./w partner	0.946 (0.670)	0.591 (0.751)
Cant Read	-0.0778 (0.365)	-0.0701 (0.420)
Hindu	-0.651 (1.290)	-3.029** (1.385)
Sch. Caste	-0.796 (0.690)	-1.971** (0.916)
Sch. Tribe	0.317 (0.473)	-0.960 (0.644)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes = 1, Yes	0.875 (0.594)	1.184* (0.639)
No Exp. to Radio	0.475 (1.001)	0.394 (1.374)
No Exp. to Mobile	0.191 (0.407)	0.194 (0.452)
No Exp. to Television	-0.984** (0.467)	0.0852 (0.572)
No House Own.	-0.655 (0.419)	-0.741* (0.434)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.764*** (0.338)	-0.0700 (0.333)
Observations	3,259	1,811
R-squared	0.070	0.030
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Enumerator F.E.	No	No
Passed Both Comp. Checks	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.884	3.419
Mean mths of Breast-Feeding	16.89	18.11

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters and maternal food investment in their children. Ambiguity Averse is an indicator variable for ambiguity parameter of the mother being higher than sample median. Risk Averse is an indicator variable for risk parameter of the mother being higher than the sample median. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded yes to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. Game 1 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the risk elicitation game (Game 1) correctly; 96% and 71% of the sample passed the two tests respectively. Game 2 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the ambiguity elicitation game (Game 2) correctly; 80% and 92% of the sample passed the two checks respectively. This table presents results in the sample that passes both Game 1 and Game 2 comprehension tests. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.41. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter Predicting Nutrition Investment in Children (Standardized): Sample Passing Both Comprehension Checks

	Milk Products		Veg-Fruit		Juice-Oth	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2	Child 1	Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	-0.0117 (0.00962)	0.00290 (0.0152)	0.00149 (0.00766)	0.0163*** (0.00629)	0.00881 (0.00577)	0.0146* (0.00786)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.00475 (0.00951)	0.0337** (0.0136)	-0.00525 (0.00779)	0.000741 (0.00662)	0.0158*** (0.00538)	0.0161*** (0.00563)
Married liv./w partner	0.0123 (0.0350)	0.0517 (0.0417)	0.0471 (0.0293)	0.113*** (0.0356)	-0.0155 (0.0143)	-0.0353** (0.0175)
Cant Read	-0.100*** (0.0207)	-0.0572** (0.0274)	-0.0207 (0.0192)	0.0122 (0.0154)	-0.00178 (0.0103)	-0.0158 (0.00962)
Hindu	0.199*** (0.0722)	0.0629 (0.120)	-0.0456 (0.0730)	-0.00182 (0.0686)	-0.0502 (0.0756)	0.0130 (0.0475)
Sch. Caste	-0.136*** (0.0422)	-0.0990 (0.0604)	-0.0184 (0.0273)	-0.0382 (0.0287)	-0.0389* (0.0202)	-0.0490* (0.0290)
Sch. Tribe	-0.136*** (0.0296)	-0.102** (0.0423)	-0.0124 (0.0208)	-0.0179 (0.0212)	-0.0315** (0.0141)	-0.0346* (0.0189)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes = 1, Yes	0.0518 (0.0333)	0.0718* (0.0394)	0.0111 (0.0241)	0.0136 (0.0212)	-0.00301 (0.0124)	-0.0117 (0.0142)
No Exp. to Radio	-0.119** (0.0520)	-0.0338 (0.0702)	-0.0554** (0.0258)	0.0490 (0.0492)	-0.0422 (0.0344)	-0.0648 (0.0433)
No Exp. to Mobile	-0.0446* (0.0232)	-0.0164 (0.0284)	0.0222 (0.0201)	0.0483*** (0.0143)	-0.0150* (0.00889)	0.00784 (0.00929)
No Exp. to Television	-0.0768*** (0.0241)	-0.0453 (0.0339)	-0.0803*** (0.0199)	-0.0298 (0.0192)	-0.0139 (0.0123)	0.00528 (0.0126)
No House Own.	-0.119*** (0.0302)	-0.126*** (0.0368)	-0.0361* (0.0202)	0.0154 (0.0195)	-0.0495*** (0.0126)	-0.0667*** (0.0177)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	0.0210 (0.0190)	0.0302 (0.0218)	-0.0148 (0.0158)	0.0227** (0.0114)	0.00697 (0.00875)	-0.0135 (0.00902)
Constant	0.471*** (0.0985)	0.351** (0.152)	1.108*** (0.0893)	0.784*** (0.0781)	0.241** (0.101)	0.234*** (0.0752)
Observations	2,553	1,714	2,546	1,698	2,692	1,778
R-squared	0.180	0.121	0.041	0.066	0.056	0.045
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Enumerator F.E.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Passed Both Comp. Checks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.725	3.424	2.729	3.431	2.782	3.417

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. Game 1 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the risk elicitation game (Game 1) correctly; 96% and 71% of the sample passed the two tests respectively. Game 2 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the ambiguity elicitation game (Game 2) correctly; 80% and 92% of the sample passed the two checks respectively. This table presents results in the sample that passes both Game 1 and Game 2 comprehension tests. The outcome variables in columns 1 and 2 are indicators for milk product consumption. Columns 3 and 4 are indicators for vegetable and fruit consumption. Columns 5 and 6 are indicators for juice, clear broth, or drinks other than plain water. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.42. Risk-Ambiguity Parameter and Investment in Children (Standardized): Sample Passing Both Comprehension Checks

Dep Var: Months of Breastfeeding	(1) Child 1	(2) Child 2
Amb. aversion (in std. dev.)	0.479** (0.202)	0.243 (0.236)
Risk aversion (in std. dev.)	0.413** (0.190)	0.230 (0.200)
Married liv./w partner	0.975 (0.675)	0.608 (0.743)
Cant Read	-0.0462 (0.364)	-0.0244 (0.421)
Hindu	-0.583 (1.325)	-2.962** (1.420)
Sch. Caste	-0.763 (0.682)	-2.080** (0.914)
Sch. Tribe	0.339 (0.471)	-1.009 (0.641)
Child Mortality = 1, Yes = 1, Yes	0.809 (0.598)	1.156* (0.640)
No Exp. to Radio	0.476 (0.994)	0.397 (1.384)
No Exp. to Mobile	0.169 (0.410)	0.198 (0.455)
No Exp. to Television	-0.942** (0.467)	0.108 (0.574)
No House Own.	-0.652 (0.417)	-0.785* (0.429)
Young Mother (<27 yrs)	-2.741*** (0.338)	-0.0686 (0.334)
Observations	3,259	1,811
R-squared	0.071	0.031
Block F.E.	Yes	Yes
Passed Both Comp. Checks	Yes	Yes
Mean Child Age	2.884	3.419
Mean mths of Breast-Feeding	16.89	18.11

Notes: (Bootstrapped standard errors clustered at the village level are reported). The table presents the correlation of the estimated ambiguity and risk aversion parameters on maternal food investment in their children. The sample consists of two youngest children of surveyed mothers. Ambiguity and risk aversion variables are normalized for comparability. Child Mortality is an indicator if the mother responded "yes" to the survey question "Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?". Can't Read is a dummy if the mother cannot read at all. Hindu and Scheduled Caste/Tribe are dummy for Hindu religion, Scheduled Caste/Tribe respectively. Game 1 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the risk elicitation game (Game 1) correctly; 96% and 71% of the sample passed the two tests respectively. Game 2 Comprehension Correct is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent answered both comprehension test questions in the ambiguity elicitation game (Game 2) correctly; 80% and 92% of the sample passed the two checks respectively. This table presents results in the sample that passes both Game 1 and Game 2 comprehension tests. The outcome variable is total number of months of breastfeeding for mothers. Other socio-economic controls include whether the mother was exposed to television, radio, has access to mobile phones, owns house. Young mother is an indicator if the mother is less than 27 years old. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

APPENDIX B. RISK AND AMBIGUITY ELICITATION IMPLEMENTATION

We conducted a pilot study in the same region before launching the main study. The complete enumerator script used in the pilot to develop protocols to elicit risk and ambiguity is as follows:

Hello, today we will be playing two fun games about choices. Have you ever played or know of games of chance/gambling (name of locally played game)? This will be similar to that. Only you will be playing for tokens. The more tokens you have, the better the prize (show the prizes). We will be playing both games, but you will only win tokens from one of the games.

Script for Games 1

Checking the understanding of probability

Let us look at Game 1. To understand how the game works, let's take an example. There will be 10 beads on the ground—5 red and 5 black. Please count these beads for me: the total number, the number of red, and the number of black. That's right, there are five red beads, five black beads, and 10 beads in total. Now, how many times can I pick a red bead? That's right, it is 5. And how many times can I pick a black bead? It is also 5. That's right, so you can pick a red bead the same number of times as a black bead. Therefore, the chance of getting a red or a black bead is the same.

(Play a few mock rounds by putting the five red and the five black beads in a bag and asking the respondent to pick a bead. After each pick, reinforce the concept of the chance of the draw.)

Now place the beads in a nine-red and one-black arrangement. In this new bead arrangement, how many red, black, and total beads are there? Yes, there are nine red beads, one black bead, and 10 beads in total. How many times can I pick a red bead? That's right, it is 9. And how many times can I pick a black bead? That's right, it is 1. Therefore, there is a very high chance of getting a red bead compared to a black bead.

(Play a few mock rounds by putting the nine red beads and the one black bead in a bag and asking the respondent to pick a bead. After each pick, reinforce the concept of the chance of the pick.)

(Now place alongside.) Now, is the chance to pick a red bead more or less compared to the five-red and five-black arrangement? (Point at the two different bead arrangements.)

That's right, nine red and one black has a greater chance of picking red than five red and five black. If answered correctly, move forward; otherwise, try to explain again why this is so. For example, in the nine-red and one-black arrangement, you can pick red 9 times, while in the five-red and five-black arrangement, you can pick red 5 times. Which is greater, 9 or 5? Yes, that's right: 9. Therefore, the nine-red and one-black arrangement has a higher chance of picking red beads. After explaining, ask them to compare five red and five black vs. eight red and two black beads to ensure they understand the concept. (Take a breather at this point and then move on to the next section.)

Selection of Switch Point

(Place the decision sheet in front of the respondent)

You will see that this sheet contains 10 separate decisions numbered from 1 to 10. Each of these decisions is a choice between two options, A and B. To understand this better, let's take an example of two decisions. Okay, so let's choose the color red as our winning color. The first decision is a 0 red – 10 black arrangement (place the beads in front of the respondent). What is the chance of getting a red bead? That's right, there is no chance. Based on this arrangement, we have two options, A and B. In Option A, if you get a red bead, you will get 200 tokens, and if you get a black bead, you will only get 160 tokens. In Option B, if you get a red bead, you will get 385 tokens, and if you get a black bead, you will only get 10 tokens. Given that you cannot get a red bead, which of Options A or B would you choose? That's right, Option A is better since you'll get 160 tokens as compared to 10 tokens from Option B. (Make sure the respondent understands this concept.)

Now let's look at another decision. Here, the arrangement is 10 red – 0 black (place the beads in front of the respondent). What is the chance of getting a black bead? That's right, there is no chance. Based on this arrangement, we have two options, A and B. In Option A, if you get a red bead, you will get 200 tokens, and if you get a black bead, you will only get 160 tokens. In Option B, if you get a red bead, you will get 385 tokens, and if you get a black bead, you will only get 10 tokens. Given that you cannot get a black bead, which of Options A or B would you choose? That's right, Option B is better since you'll get 385 tokens as compared to 200 tokens from Option A. (Make sure the respondent understands this concept.)

(Point to the decision sheet)

All the decisions in this sheet have the same token amounts: Option A has 200 and 160, while Option B has 385 and 10; the only thing that changes is the arrangement of the beads. Let's take red as the success color. Therefore, when we look at decision 1, we find that it is in a 1 red – 9 black arrangement. What does this mean? Yes, that's right. (Confirm the understanding of the 1/10 probability of getting red and the success of 200 tokens in Option A and the success of 385 tokens in Option B.)

If we go down the list, do you find the arrangement changing? Yes, the number of reds keeps increasing by 1, and therefore, the chance of getting a red keeps increasing. In decision 5, you can see we have the 5 red – 5 black option. Do you remember that the chance of getting red or black is the same? (Confirm understanding as before.) Finally, we reach decision 10, where we have the 10 red – 0 black arrangement. What is the chance of getting red? Yes, 100%. (Confirm understanding as before.)

(Take a breather here, giving the respondent a chance to go over the entire decision sheet. Answer any questions that may arise.)

What looks like a better option in the initial stages of the decision sheet: Option A or B? (If they choose Option B, question them on why they think so, and try to elicit whether they truly understood the concept of probability and the payoffs.) What looks like a better option in the later stages of the decision sheet: Option A or B? (If they choose Option A,

question them on why they think so, and try to elicit whether they truly understood the concept of probability and the payoffs.)

Since Option A is better in the initial stages and Option B is better in the later stages, we want to understand when you would switch from Option A to Option B, or at which arrangement of red and black beads the switch will take place. Have a close look at each of the decisions from 1 to 10. When would you like to make the switch? Which decision from 1 to 10 would indicate your switch point? Be thoughtful in the selection of the switch point, as it may determine the number of tokens you may win.

If this game is chosen by chance, we do the following to determine your token payment amount. We randomly select a decision number based on a blind pick of a chip from a bag with chips numbered 1 to 10. If that number is before the switch point, then we will choose Option A; otherwise, we will choose Option B. We will then make the arrangement of beads based on the decision number and ask you to blind pick from them. If you get a red (success color), then your payment will be based on the option you selected. For example, if we get chip number 5, Option A, and we pick the success color, then the number of tokens won is 200; or if we get chip number 9, Option B, and we don't pick the success color, then the number of tokens won is 10. (Work out other random examples with the respondent.)

(Give the respondent time to make the decision of the switch point.)

Script for game 2

Let's play another fun game. We now have two bags with us. One bag contains 50 red beads and 50 black beads, a total of 100 beads. The other bag also contains 100 beads, but neither you nor I know how many of them are black and how many are red. There could be 60 black and 40 red, or 90 red and 10 black, or even 30 black and 70 red; it could be anything.

Now, tell me which color you would prefer—red or black. Okay, you have chosen this color.

In this game, we have two options, Option A and Option B, that will be repeated 20 times. Option A means choosing from the bag that has 50 red beads and 50 black beads. If the success color is chosen, you get 200 tokens, and if the success color is not chosen, you get 0 tokens. This remains the same throughout all the decisions. Option B means choosing from the bag that has an unknown number of red and black beads. If you succeed, the number of tokens you win increases as you go down the decision sheet.

(Take a breather at this point and then move on to the next section.)

Selection of Switch Point

(Place the decision sheet in front of the respondent.)

(Take a breather here, giving the respondent a chance to go over the entire decision sheet. Answer any questions that may arise.)

As Option B becomes more and more favorable as we go through the list, we would like to know at which point you would like to make the switch from Option A to Option B. The decision number at which you make this switch will be called the switch point. Be thoughtful in selecting the switch point, as it may determine the number of tokens you may win.

If this game is chosen by chance, we do the following to determine your token payment amount. We randomly select a decision number based on a blind pick of a chip from a bag with chips numbered 1 to 20. If that number is before the switch point, then we will choose Option A; otherwise, we will choose Option B. We will then ask you to pick a colored ball either from the bag that has 50 red and 50 black beads, if Option A is chosen, or from the bag that has an unknown number of red and black beads, if Option B is chosen. From this draw, if the colored ball picked is the success color, then you receive the payout amount; otherwise, you receive 0. For example, if you get chip number 7, Option A, and pick the success color, then you will get 200 tokens; or if you get chip number 18, Option B, and don't pick the success color, then you will get zero tokens. (Work out other random examples with the respondent.)

(Give the respondent time to decide on the switch point.)

APPENDIX C. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS DETAILS

Here we detail additional comprehension checks, administered after the initial training module and before the main elicitation.

In Game 1 (risk), mothers answered two test questions. The first presented Decision 1 on the decision sheet, in which Option A pays Rs. 84 with a $1/10$ chance and Rs. 63 with a $9/10$ chance, and asked: *If you choose the spinner below, which is true?* Mothers chose between: (1) You are more likely to get Rs. 63 than Rs. 84," (2) You are equally likely to get Rs. 84 and Rs. 63," and (3) You are more likely to get Rs. 84 than Rs. 63." The correct answer is option (1), since Rs. 63 has a $9/10$ probability. This option was selected by 96% of mothers. The second question stated: *Both options have a 50% chance of getting either outcome. But one of the options is less risky in the sense that it minimizes the likelihood of getting a very small or very large payment. Which is that?* Mothers chose between: (1) The right side," (2) They are both equal," and (3) The left side." The correct answer, which is option (3), was selected by 71% of mothers.

In Game 2 (ambiguity), mothers answered two test questions during comprehension training. The first confirmed understanding of the success color mechanism. Suppose the mother's chosen success color was blue; the question asked: *Your success color is blue. If you choose the option below, which is true?* Mothers chose between: (1) You get Rs. 84 if Blue is chosen and Rs. 0 if Orange is chosen," (2) You get Rs. 84 if Orange is chosen and Rs. 0 if Blue is chosen," and (3) You get Rs. 84 no matter what." The correct answer, that is option (1), was selected by 80% of mothers. The second question presented Decision 1 under Bag B, which has an unknown composition of red and black balls and pays Rs. 63 if the success color is drawn, and asked: *If you choose the option below, which is true?* Mothers chose between: (1) There is a fifty-fifty chance that you will get Rs. 63," (2) You get Rs. 63 no matter what," and (3) There is an unknown chance that you will get Rs. 63." The correct answer is option (3), since Bag B contains an unknown mix of

colors. The correct answer was selected by 92% of mothers, confirming that the vast majority understood the central distinction between the known-probability bag and the unknown-probability bag that identifies ambiguity attitudes. Our empirical results are robust to controlling for comprehension indicators.