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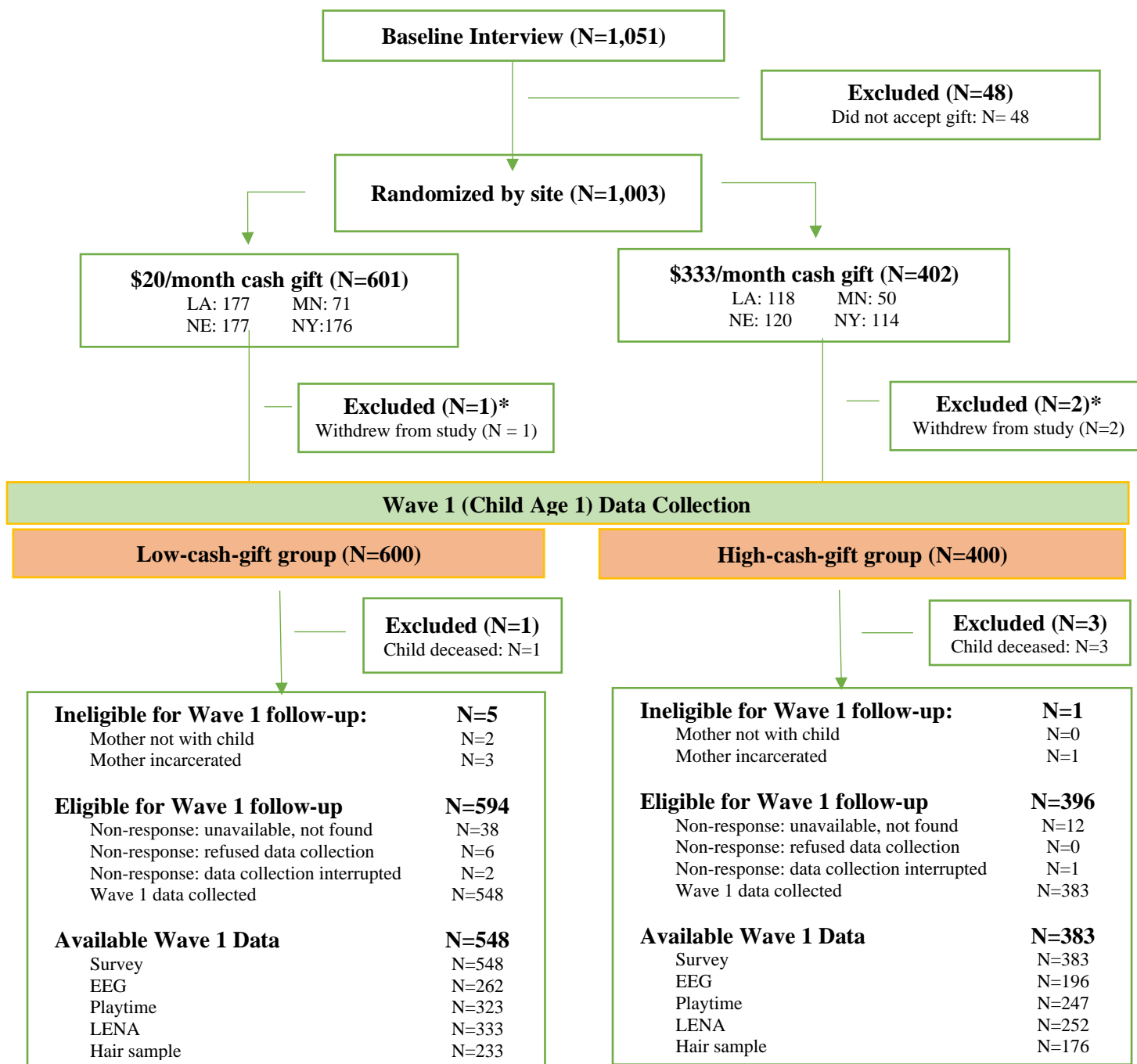
Appendix Table A9. ITT estimates of item level outcomes of indices

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Appendix Figure A1. Wave 1 CONSORT Diagram



*Participants withdrew from the study before spending any money on the card and only a few days after randomization. Thus, they were not considered as the **target sample** for future waves of data collection.

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Appendix Table A1. Balance across baseline measures between high- and low-cash-gift groups, full study sample (n=1,000)

	<u>Low-cash-gift group</u>		<u>High-cash-gift group</u>		<u>Std. mean difference</u>		p-value
	mean (sd)	N	mean (sd)	N	Hedges' g	Cox's Index	
Child is female	0.50	600	0.48	400		-0.06	0.458
Child weight at birth (pounds)	7.13 (1.08)	599	7.09 (1.01)	399	-0.04		0.567
Child gestational age (weeks)	39.09 (1.25)	596	39.04 (1.24)	399	-0.04		0.512
Mother age at birth (years)	26.80 (5.82)	600	27.38 (5.86)	400	0.10		0.113
Mother education (years)	11.88 (2.83)	593	11.88 (2.96)	398	-0.00		0.978
Mother race/ethnicity: white, non-Hispanic	0.11	600	0.09	400		-0.17	0.128
Mother race/ethnicity: Black, non-Hispanic	0.40	600	0.44	400		0.11	0.091
Mother race/ethnicity: multiple, non-Hispanic	0.04	600	0.03	400		-0.18	0.369
Mother race/ethnicity: other or unknown	0.05	600	0.03	400		-0.37	0.066
Mother race/ethnicity: Hispanic	0.41	600	0.41	400		0.01	0.594
Mother marital status: never married	0.42	600	0.49	400		0.18	0.024
Mother marital status: single, living with partner	0.26	600	0.22	400		-0.14	0.119
Mother marital status: married	0.21	600	0.21	400		0.02	0.791
Mother marital status: divorced/separated	0.05	600	0.03	400		-0.37	0.064
Mother marital status: other or unknown	0.06	600	0.04	400		-0.18	0.400
Mother health is good or better	0.88	600	0.92	400		0.25	0.041
Mother depression (CESD)	0.68	600	0.69	400	0.02		0.805

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Cigarettes per week during pregnancy	(0.45) 5.05	595	(0.46) 3.45	397	-0.09	0.111
Alcohol drinks per week during pregnancy	(21.17) 0.17	598	(11.76) 0.03	399	-0.11	0.052
Number of children born to mother	(1.63) 2.40	600	(0.39) 2.53	400	0.09	0.146
Number of adults in household	(1.38) 2.12	600	(1.41) 2.03	400	-0.09	0.156
Biological father lives in household	(1.00) 0.40	600	(0.96) 0.35	400	-0.12	0.154
Household combined income	22,466 (21,360)	562	20,918 (16,146)	370	-0	0.219
Household income unknown	0.06	600	0.07	400	0.14	0.482
Household net worth	-1,981 (28,640)	531	-3,308 (20,323)	358	-0	0.423
Household net worth unknown	0.12	600	0.10	400	-0.09	0.644

Joint Test: $\chi^2(30)=34.02$, p-value=0.238, n=1,000.

Notes: P-values were derived from a series of OLS bivariate regressions in which each respective baseline characteristic was regressed on the treatment status indicator using robust standard errors and site-level fixed effects. The bivariate regressions were also run without site-level fixed effects, and the p-values differed on average by 0.011. The p-values without fixed effects do not appear in the table. The joint test of orthogonality was conducted using a probit model with robust standard errors and site-level fixed effects.

Standardized mean differences were calculated using Hedges' g for continuous variables and Cox's Index for dichotomous variables.

If there were more than 10 missing cases for a covariate, missing data dummies were included in the table and the joint test. If fewer than 10 cases were missing, missing data dummies were not included in the table but were included in the joint test.

Chi-square tests of independence were conducted for the two categorical variables: mother race/ethnicity and mother marital status. For both tests, $p>0.05$.

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Appendix Table A2. Wave 1 follow-up completion rates

	Percentage of all participants	Number	Percentage of high-cash-gift participants	Percentage of low-cash-gift participants
Wave 1 sample	0.940	931	0.967	0.923
New Orleans, LA	0.925	272	0.966	0.898
Twin Cities, MN	0.933	112	0.940	0.929
Greater Omaha, NE	0.948	272	0.974	0.930
New York City, NY	0.952	275	0.974	0.937

Note: Completion rates are calculated as the percent of Wave 1 follow-up respondents divided by all eligible respondents enrolled and consented for participation in follow-up research at study entry, and thus does not adjust for the small number of respondents ineligible due to the infant being deceased (n=4), mother's incarceration (n=4), or mother's separation from child (n=2) as might be considered in adjusting the denominator for an effective response rate.

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Appendix Table A3. Baseline characteristics by high- and low-cash-gift groups, age 1 sample (n=931)

	<u>Low-cash-gift group</u>		<u>High-cash-gift group</u>		<u>Std. mean difference</u>		p-value
	Mean (sd)	N	Mean (sd)	N	Hedges' g	Cox's Index	
Child is female	0.505	548	0.478	383		-0.065	0.402
Child weight at birth (pounds)	7.1 (1.1)	548	7.1 (1.0)	383	-0.025		0.711
Child is first biological child of mother	0.296	548	0.285	383		-0.032	0.721
Child gestational age (weeks)	39.1 (1.2)	548	39.0 (1.3)	383	-0.048		0.477
Mother intends to breastfeed child	0.774	548	0.749	383		-0.083	0.415
Mother age at birth (years)	26.9 (5.8)	548	27.4 (5.8)	383	0.082		0.190
Mother education (years)	11.9 (2.8)	541	11.9 (3.0)	381	0.017		0.782
Mother race/ethnicity: white, non-Hispanic	0.106	548	0.081	383		-0.180	0.159
Mother race/ethnicity: Black, non-Hispanic	0.387	548	0.441	383		0.135	0.071
Mother race/ethnicity: Asian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0.007	548	0.010	383		0.218	0.642
Mother race/ethnicity: American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, non-Hispanic	0.015	548	0.000	383		.	0.005
Mother race/ethnicity: multiple, non-Hispanic	0.042	548	0.031	383		-0.191	0.369
Mother race/ethnicity: other or unknown	0.022	548	0.013	383		-0.324	0.294
Mother race/ethnicity: Hispanic	0.422	548	0.423	383		0.002	0.769
Mother marital status: never married	0.418	548	0.496	383		0.191	0.017
Mother marital status: single, living with partner	0.270	548	0.214	383		-0.186	0.049
Mother marital status: married	0.215	548	0.214	383		-0.004	0.998
Mother marital status: divorced/separated	0.046	548	0.029	383		-0.290	0.181
Mother marital status: other or unknown	0.051	548	0.047	383		-0.052	0.763

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Mother health is good or better	0.880	548	0.924	383	0.306	0.022
Mother depression (CESD)	0.7 (0.4)	548	0.7 (0.4)	383	-0.009	0.846
Cigarettes per week during pregnancy	4.7 (20.2)	548	3.1 (11.1)	383	-0.091	0.118
Alcohol drinks per week during pregnancy	0.2 (1.7)	548	0.0 (0.4)	383	-0.096	0.090
Number of children born to mother	2.4 (1.4)	548	2.5 (1.4)	383	0.079	0.242
Number of adults in household	2.1 (1.0)	548	2.0 (1.0)	383	-0.062	0.351
Biological father lives in household	0.411	548	0.350	383	-0.157	0.061
Household net worth	-2,188 (29,366)	489	-3,268 (20,722)	342	-0.041	0.537
Household net worth unknown	0.108	548	0.107	383	-0.006	0.996
Household income baseline (imputing missing values with unconfirmed combined income)	21,453 (16,563)	548	21,533 (16,332)	383	0.005	0.953
Mother worked for pay anytime while pregnant	0.569	548	0.567	383	-0.005	0.898
Mother continued working until birth	0.276	312	0.267	217	-0.028	0.839
Mother stopped working before birth	0.724	312	0.733	217	0.028	0.839
Mother planning to go back to work	0.920	312	0.912	217	-0.063	0.768
Mother plans to work now that baby is born	0.729	236	0.771	166	0.136	0.348
In net worth poverty	0.796	548	0.820	383	0.094	0.358
Household received any benefit	0.951	548	0.971	383	0.330	0.100
Household received cash assistance	0.128	548	0.164	383	0.176	0.105

N reported here is the number of mothers asked a survey question. For example, only mothers who reported working in the year prior to pregnancy were asked if they planned to return to work, and only those who did not report working were asked if they planned to work now that the baby is born. For yes/no questions, the number responding yes can be computed as the product of the mean and the reported N who were asked the question. P-values were derived from a series of OLS bivariate regressions in which the baseline characteristic was regressed on the treatment status indicator using robust standard errors and site-level fixed effects. Standardized mean differences were calculated using Hedges' g for continuous variables and Cox's Index for dichotomous variables. If there were more than 10 missing cases for a covariate, missing data dummies were included in the table. If there were less than 10 cases missing, missing data dummies were not included in the table. Chi-square tests of independence were conducted for the two categorical variables: mother race/ethnicity and mother marital status. For both tests, $p > 0.05$.

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Appendix Table A4. Descriptive analyses of transactions from the 4MyBaby debit card

	Age 1 survey			12 months of age		
	Total sample	Low cash gift	High cash gift	Total sample	Low cash gift	High cash gift
Use of 4MyBaby card						
Haven't used the card	2%	3%	0%	2%	3%	0%
Used the card every month	30%	13%	53%	29%	12%	52%
Other	68%	84%	47%	69%	85%	48%
Sample	839	484	355	839	484	355
Success of transactions						
No. of approved transactions	61.59	24.4	112.28	57.84	22.3	106.3
No. of failed transactions, insufficient funds	3.71	2.86	4.87	3.44	2.63	4.56
No. of failed transactions, PIN problems	3.06	2.34	4.05	2.95	2.26	3.9
Overview of expenditures						
Amount of net approved transactions (total)	\$ 1,877.17	\$ 233.74	\$ 4,117.79	\$ 1,786.25	\$ 215.96	\$ 3,927.16
Avg. amount spent by participant by month	\$ 143.06	\$ 17.17	\$ 314.70	\$ 141.87	\$ 17.12	\$ 311.95
Total amount spent	\$ 1,588,733.63	\$ 113,919.61	\$ 1,474,814.00	\$ 1,511,792.38	\$ 105,319.94	\$ 1,406,472.38

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Appendix Table A5. Point-of-sale transaction amounts by type, top 15 categories by total amount, Wave 1 sample as of June 2020

	Total sample		Low-cash-gift group		High-cash-gift group	
	Expenditure (\$)	% of sample with transaction	Expenditure (\$)	% of sample with transaction	Expenditure (\$)	% of sample with transaction
By type of named venue						
ATM cash withdrawals	\$613.57	0.46	\$10.79	0.17	\$1,435.39	0.85
Dollar discount stores	\$274.35	0.81	\$48.37	0.75	\$582.44	0.9
Other ¹	\$259.10	NA	\$32.17	NA	\$568.49	NA
Grocery stores and supermarkets	\$171.70	0.77	\$31.51	0.67	\$362.83	0.91
Fuel/service stations	\$100.35	0.62	\$34.19	0.55	\$190.55	0.71
Fast food	\$78.23	0.73	\$23.21	0.64	\$153.23	0.85
Phone	\$66.85	0.32	\$2.89	0.14	\$154.04	0.57
Department and variety stores	\$51.03	0.35	\$5.69	0.19	\$112.86	0.58
Online variety stores	\$44.50	0.23	\$6.29	0.11	\$96.60	0.4
Pharmacy	\$40.18	0.53	\$12.70	0.39	\$77.64	0.73
Children's store	\$34.89	0.25	\$3.82	0.11	\$77.24	0.44
Convenience and miscellaneous food	\$28.38	0.48	\$10.95	0.38	\$52.15	0.62
Other eating places, restaurants	\$27.96	0.4	\$3.64	0.21	\$61.13	0.66
Uber, Lyft, taxi	\$25.71	0.18	\$3.78	0.09	\$55.60	0.29
Haircut, cosmetic, salon	\$25.57	0.31	\$2.79	0.15	\$56.63	0.52
Bank	\$21.85	0.02	\$0.33	0.01	\$51.20	0.04
By inferred type of purchase based on named venue						
Food-related expenditures	\$347.18	0.94	\$73.21	0.9	\$720.70	0.98
Dollar discount, thrift, or secondhand store	\$278.70	0.81	\$48.66	0.75	\$592.33	0.9
Purchases made online	\$183.95	0.59	\$29.66	0.46	\$394.30	0.78

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Non-child-specific clothing	\$51.90	0.31	\$3.52	0.1	\$117.87	0.59
Child-related	\$39.79	0.28	\$4.45	0.13	\$87.97	0.49
Cable, internet, utilities	\$36.45	0.14	\$1.40	0.04	\$84.22	0.28
Criminal justice related	\$10.84	0.13	\$2.01	0.07	\$22.89	0.21
Alcohol, tobacco, casino	\$8.47	0.21	\$2.10	0.15	\$17.16	0.28

¹ “Other” includes a variety of venues, including automotive, mail/printing, office supplies, men's clothing, legal costs, parking, pet-related expenditures, video games, and the like, of roughly equally small value.

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Appendix Table A6a. ITT estimates of selected pre-registered study outcomes, no additional weighting

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Income-to-needs ratio (includes cash gift)	0.799	0.892	0.094* (0.039)	0.137** (0.037)	0.23	0.000	931
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.209	1.491	0.281* (0.115)	0.230+ (0.119)	0.14	0.054	929
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.874	2.888	0.014 (0.110)	-0.080 (0.104)	-0.05	0.442	931
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.678	2.924	0.250* (0.125)	0.184 (0.128)	0.10	0.153	930
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	313.351	363.695	50.466* (22.086)	65.020** (23.076)	0.23	0.005	931
Household expenditures in average month, including childcare and child-specific goods	1,791.926	1,931.043	138.544* (55.553)	152.251** (55.652)	0.18	0.006	931

[preR] indicates that the outcome was pre-registered; see socialscisearch.org/trials/3262. All income values adjusted to 2019. Detailed description of outcomes are available in Appendix Table A11.

Standard errors in parentheses. P-values are for coefficient on treatment from OLS of outcome on treatment and covariates with site fixed effects. +p<0.10; *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

Covariates from baseline survey: Mother's age, Completed schooling, Household income, Net worth, General health, Mental health, Race and ethnicity, Marital status, Number of adults in the household, Number of other children born to the mother, Smoked during pregnancy, Drank alcohol during pregnancy, Father living with the mother, Child's sex, Birth weight, Gestational age at birth. Other covariates: Phone interview, child age at interview (in months).

Appendix Table A6b. ITT estimates of selected pre-registered study outcomes applying inverse probability weights adjusting baseline characteristics of the Wave 1 low-cash-gift sample to the Wave 1 high-cash-gift sample

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Income-to-needs ratio (includes cash gift)	0.758	0.892	0.134** (0.046)	0.141** (0.040)	0.24	0.000	931
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.198	1.491	0.293* (0.139)	0.284* (0.135)	0.17	0.036	929
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.924	2.888	-0.036 (0.125)	-0.022 (0.119)	-0.01	0.853	931
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.826	2.924	0.098 (0.147)	0.123 (0.142)	0.07	0.390	930
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	294.089	363.695	69.606** (23.594)	73.666** (23.264)	0.26	0.002	931
Household expenditures in average month, including childcare and child-specific goods	1,760.506	1,931.043	170.537** (60.873)	151.498* (59.648)	0.18	0.011	931

See notes to Appendix Table A6a.

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Appendix Table A6c. ITT estimates of selected pre-registered outcomes, applying inverse probability weights adjusting baseline characteristics of the pandemic Wave 1 low-cash gift sample to the pandemic Wave 1 high-cash-gift sample

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Income-to-needs ratio (includes cash gift)	0.750	0.969	0.219** (0.069)	0.175** (0.065)	0.29	0.008	325
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.425	1.570	0.145 (0.266)	0.265 (0.240)	0.16	0.271	324
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.856	2.843	-0.013 (0.212)	0.029 (0.202)	0.02	0.886	325
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.644	3.140	0.496+ (0.264)	0.577* (0.256)	0.32	0.025	325
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	306.998	417.130	110.133* (53.248)	99.977+ (51.634)	0.35	0.054	325
Household expenditures in average month, including childcare and child-specific goods	1,730.933	2,006.715	275.782* (112.249)	259.823* (113.818)	0.31	0.023	325

See notes to Appendix Table A6a.

Appendix Table A6d. ITT estimates of pre-registered selected outcomes, applying inverse probability weights adjusting baseline characteristics of pre-pandemic Wave 1 low-cash-gift sample to the pre-pandemic Wave 1 high-cash-gift sample

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Income-to-needs ratio (includes cash gift)	0.765	0.856	0.091 (0.056)	0.114* (0.045)	0.19	0.011	606
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.298	1.454	0.156 (0.166)	0.056 (0.165)	0.03	0.733	605
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.986	2.908	-0.077 (0.144)	-0.096 (0.136)	-0.06	0.479	606
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.979	2.824	-0.155 (0.179)	-0.222 (0.175)	-0.12	0.204	605
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	307.818	339.017	31.199 (24.550)	31.961 (25.112)	0.11	0.203	606
Household expenditures in average month, including childcare and child-specific goods	1,798.841	1,896.095	97.254 (74.024)	77.077 (72.017)	0.09	0.285	606

See notes to Appendix Table A6a.

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Appendix Table A6e. ITT estimates for selected pre-registered outcomes adjusted to weight baseline characteristics of pre-pandemic Wave 1 sample to represent the full (n=1,000) study sample

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Income-to-needs ratio (includes cash gift)	0.835	0.853	0.018 (0.051)	0.109* (0.046)	0.17	0.017	605
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.208	1.457	0.249+ (0.144)	0.143 (0.152)	0.08	0.348	604
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.894	2.891	-0.003 (0.138)	-0.158 (0.133)	-0.10	0.236	605
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.736	2.814	0.078 (0.154)	-0.049 (0.157)	-0.03	0.756	604
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	299.188	337.863	38.675+ (22.848)	37.979 (25.530)	0.14	0.137	605
Household expenditures in average month, including childcare and child-specific goods	1,767.011	1,910.144	143.133* (66.355)	159.737* (66.772)	0.20	0.017	605

.See notes to Appendix Table A6a.

Appendix Table A6f. ITT estimates of selected pre-registered outcomes adjusted to weight baseline characteristics of Wave 1 follow-up sample to represent the full (n=1,000) study sample

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Income-to-needs ratio (includes cash gift)	0.798	0.890	0.091* (0.040)	0.139** (0.037)	0.23	0.000	931
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.202	1.491	0.289* (0.115)	0.228+ (0.119)	0.14	0.055	929
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.871	2.887	0.016 (0.111)	-0.089 (0.107)	-0.05	0.407	931
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.674	2.921	0.248+ (0.126)	0.169 (0.129)	0.09	0.189	930
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	314.382	363.939	49.557* (22.076)	61.765** (23.274)	0.22	0.008	931
Household expenditures in average month, including child care and child-specific goods	1,794.601	1,933.933	139.332* (56.150)	147.618** (55.887)	0.17	0.008	931

See notes to Appendix Table A6a.

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Appendix Table A7. ITT estimates of maternal sleep

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
[preR] Mother Sleep Quality Index	10.775	10.614	-0.157 (0.200)	-0.124 (0.204)	-0.04	0.543	929
Sleep quality good or very good	0.465	0.423	-0.043 (0.033)	-0.037 (0.034)	-0.07	0.271	931
Difficulty falling asleep: not at all or a little bit	0.724	0.739	0.015 (0.030)	0.019 (0.030)	0.04	0.538	931
Felt tired in past 7 days: not at all or a little bit	0.551	0.535	-0.014 (0.033)	-0.013 (0.033)	-0.03	0.705	931

[preR] indicates that the outcome was pre-registered; see socialscienceregistry.org/trials/3262. All income values adjusted to 2019. Detailed description of outcomes are available in Appendix Table A11.

Standard errors in parentheses. P-values are for coefficient on treatment from OLS of outcome on treatment and covariates with site fixed effects.

Covariates from baseline survey: Mother's age, Completed schooling, Household income, Net worth, General health, Mental health, Race and ethnicity, Marital status, Number of adults in the household, Number of other children born to the mother, Smoked during pregnancy, Drank alcohol during pregnancy, Father living with the mother, Child's sex, Birth weight, Gestational age at birth. Other covariates: Phone interview, child age at interview (in months).

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Appendix Table A8. Selected ITT estimates, pre-pandemic Wave 1 sample with in-person data collection

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	Coefficient	Coefficient w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
[preR] Parent-Child Activities Index	10.064	10.751	0.692** (0.215)	0.565* (0.222)	0.21	0.011	603
Read Books Together	2.822	2.985	0.166* (0.074)	0.133+ (0.077)	0.14	0.086	603
Tell Stories	2.722	2.927	0.210* (0.088)	0.173+ (0.091)	0.16	0.056	603
Play to Build Things	3.085	3.303	0.218* (0.085)	0.166+ (0.088)	0.15	0.059	603
Play Groups	1.436	1.536	0.098 (0.067)	0.092 (0.071)	0.11	0.195	603
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	301.227	339.017	35.173 (22.206)	39.059 (25.452)	0.15	0.125	605
Money spent on books	11.384	16.366	4.848** (1.755)	5.108** (1.823)	0.30	0.005	605
Money spent on toys	68.651	84.147	14.723+ (7.911)	18.409* (8.447)	0.18	0.030	605
Money spent on clothes	141.781	149.314	6.325 (10.875)	4.048 (12.941)	0.03	0.755	605
Money spent on diapers	65.248	74.956	9.401 (5.855)	9.933 (6.340)	0.18	0.118	605
Money spent on electronics	14.163	14.233	-0.124 (5.027)	1.561 (6.151)	0.03	0.800	605
Any children's books in the home observed by interviewer	0.206	0.249	0.045 (0.034)	0.059+ (0.034)	0.14	0.087	600

[preR] indicates that the outcome was pre-registered; see socialscienceregistry.org/trials/3262. All income values adjusted to 2019. Detailed description of outcomes are available in Appendix Table A11.

Standard errors in parentheses. P-values are for coefficient on treatment from OLS of outcome on treatment and covariates with site fixed effects. +p<0.10; *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

Covariates from baseline survey: Mother's age, Completed schooling, Household income, Net worth, General health, Mental health, Race and ethnicity, Marital status, Number of adults in the household, Number of other children born to the mother, Smoked during pregnancy, Drank alcohol during pregnancy, Father living with the mother, Child's sex, Birth weight, Gestational age at birth. Other covariates: Phone interview, child age at interview (in months).

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Appendix Table A9. ITT estimates of item-level of housing quality, neighborhood safety, food security, social services and maternal HOPE indices

	Low-cash-gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS	OLS w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	N
Housing Quality Index items							
No problem with bad walls	0.693	0.694	0.000 (0.031)	0.002 (0.032)	0.00	0.951	930
No problem with bad plumbing	0.818	0.812	-0.006 (0.026)	-0.012 (0.027)	-0.03	0.651	930
No problem with rodents	0.790	0.819	0.029 (0.026)	0.030 (0.027)	0.07	0.260	930
No problem with cockroaches	0.752	0.707	-0.047 (0.029)	-0.043 (0.030)	-0.10	0.146	930
No problem with bad locks	0.889	0.882	-0.006 (0.021)	-0.004 (0.022)	-0.01	0.843	930
No problem with bad windows	0.825	0.830	0.006 (0.025)	0.002 (0.027)	0.01	0.933	930
No problem with bad heat	0.883	0.882	-0.001 (0.021)	-0.004 (0.022)	-0.01	0.866	929
Housing condition is good or excellent	0.689	0.679	-0.011 (0.031)	-0.010 (0.031)	-0.02	0.737	930
Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety items							
Neighborhood safety: day (higher = safer)	2.357	2.248	-0.111* (0.044)	-0.102* (0.047)	-0.16	0.031	929
Neighborhood safety: night (higher = safer)	2.024	1.932	-0.093+ (0.053)	-0.075 (0.056)	-0.09	0.177	927
Food Insecurity Index items							
Sometimes/often didn't have enough food	0.375	0.444	0.069* (0.033)	0.045 (0.034)	0.09	0.189	930
Sometimes/often couldn't afford balanced meals	0.293	0.381	0.088** (0.032)	0.086** (0.033)	0.19	0.009	927
Ever ate less than felt they should	0.215	0.274	0.059* (0.029)	0.043 (0.029)	0.10	0.149	928
Ever cut size or skipped meals	0.192	0.240	0.048+ (0.028)	0.044 (0.028)	0.11	0.124	929
Cut meal frequency: 3 or more months	0.134	0.154	0.020 (0.024)	0.013 (0.024)	0.04	0.583	929
Social Services Receipt Index items							
Received food stamps	0.651	0.642	-0.009 (0.032)	-0.024 (0.030)	-0.05	0.425	931
Received free or reduced child care	0.199	0.240	0.042 (0.027)	0.034 (0.027)	0.09	0.198	931
Received Early Head Start	0.078	0.081	0.002	-0.005	-0.02	0.768	931

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Received Head Start	0.057	0.070	(0.018) 0.014	(0.018) 0.011	0.05	0.504	931
Received WIC	0.693	0.721	(0.016) 0.028	(0.016) -0.004	-0.01	0.898	931
Received state unemployment	0.024	0.047	(0.030) 0.023+	(0.031) 0.037**	0.24	0.004	931
Received cash assistance	0.144	0.151	(0.013) 0.007	(0.013) 0.017	0.05	0.469	931
Received Medicaid	0.692	0.663	(0.023) -0.028	(0.023) -0.047	-0.10	0.117	931
Received housing assistance	0.230	0.180	(0.030) -0.051+	(0.030) -0.077**	-0.18	0.003	931
Received LIHEAP	0.102	0.086	(0.027) -0.016	(0.026) -0.023	-0.08	0.230	931
			(0.019)	(0.019)			
HOPE Maternal Agency Scale items							
Mom: can get out of a jam	3.699	3.582	-0.118 (0.075)	-0.097 (0.077)	-0.09	0.209	920
Mom: energetically pursue goals	3.967	4.000	0.034 (0.061)	-0.001 (0.064)	-0.00	0.983	926
Mom: lots of ways around any problem	3.969	3.919	-0.047 (0.063)	-0.029 (0.066)	-0.03	0.662	924
Mom: get things in life that are important	4.286	4.191	-0.095+ (0.053)	-0.063 (0.056)	-0.08	0.262	928
Mom: can problem solve despite discouragement	4.132	3.995	-0.135* (0.055)	-0.147* (0.058)	-0.18	0.012	929
Mom: past prepared for future	4.295	4.283	-0.012 (0.055)	0.018 (0.057)	0.02	0.747	927
Mom: successful	3.677	3.670	-0.007 (0.062)	0.005 (0.064)	0.00	0.942	927
Mom: meets goals	3.778	3.791	0.014 (0.059)	-0.009 (0.061)	-0.01	0.882	928

[preR] indicates that the outcome was pre-registered; see socialscienceregistry.org/trials/3262. All income values adjusted to 2019. Detailed description of outcomes are available in Appendix Table A11.

Standard errors in parentheses. P-values are for coefficient on treatment from OLS of outcome on treatment and covariates with site fixed effects. +p<0.10; *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

Covariates from baseline survey: Mother's age, Completed schooling, Household income, Net worth, General health, Mental health, Race and ethnicity, Marital status, Number of adults in the household, Number of other children born to the mother, Smoked during pregnancy, Drank alcohol during pregnancy, Father living with the mother, Child's sex, Birth weight, Gestational age at birth. Other covariates: Phone interview, child age at interview (in months).

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Appendix Table A10. ITT estimates of pre-registered outcomes, multiple hypothesis testing with complete families

	Low-cash- gift group mean	High-cash-gift group mean	OLS w/FE	OLS w/FE w/covariates	Effect size	p- value	Wyoung adj. p- value	N
[preR] Purchases for child since birth Index	4.801	4.914	0.116 (0.131)	0.243+ (0.136)	0.12	0.074	0.205	931
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	313.351	363.695	50.466* (22.086)	65.020** (23.074)	0.23	0.005	0.024	931
[preR] Cost of paid child care last week	43.808	52.712	8.938 (6.253)	7.460 (6.034)	0.08	0.217	0.381	931
[preR] Any time in a childcare or day care center (last year)	0.274	0.298	0.024 (0.030)	0.022 (0.030)	0.05	0.462	0.477	929
[preR] Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety Index	4.382	4.186	-0.198* (0.089)	-0.170+ (0.094)	-0.13	0.071	0.247	926
[From preR] Housing Quality Index	14.544	14.410	-0.141 (0.185)	-0.093 (0.187)	-0.03	0.620	0.748	886
[preR] Has been homeless or in group shelter indicator	0.084	0.094	0.010 (0.019)	0.025 (0.019)	0.09	0.177	0.414	930
[preR] Excessive Residential Mobility Indicator (3 times or more)	0.060	0.057	-0.003 (0.016)	0.010 (0.016)	0.04	0.517	0.748	930
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	2.678	2.924	0.250* (0.125)	0.184 (0.128)	0.10	0.153	0.166	930
[preR] Below 100% of federal poverty level incl. cash gift (income to needs <1)	0.714	0.681	-0.033	-0.071*	-0.16	0.015	0.036	931
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	1.209	1.491	0.281* (0.115)	0.230+ (0.119)	0.14	0.054	0.442	929
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	2.874	2.888	0.014 (0.110)	-0.080 (0.104)	-0.05	0.443	0.996	931
[preR] Mother has worked for pay since birth	0.553	0.546	-0.008 (0.033)	0.001 (0.033)	0.00	0.985	0.948	931

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[preR] Mother has worked when baby was younger than 3 months	0.259	0.232	-0.028 (0.028)	-0.022 (0.029)	-0.05	0.442	0.987	931
[preR] Mother has worked when baby was younger than 6 months	0.416	0.431	0.014 (0.033)	0.017 (0.033)	0.04	0.602	0.996	931
[preR] Mother has worked full time for pay since birth	0.319	0.300	-0.020 (0.030)	0.006 (0.031)	0.01	0.834	0.996	931
[preR] Mother has worked full time when baby was younger than 3 months	0.155	0.141	-0.015 (0.023)	-0.006 (0.024)	-0.02	0.789	0.996	931
[preR] Mother has worked full time when baby was younger than 6 months	0.237	0.222	-0.016 (0.027)	0.005 (0.028)	0.01	0.852	0.857	931
[preR] Mother's education and training attainment indicator	0.261	0.272	0.010 (0.029)	0.014 (0.030)	0.03	0.650	0.431	931
[preR] Maternal Global Happiness Item	2.236	2.254	0.018 (0.047)	0.008 (0.047)	0.01	0.866	0.626	925
[preR] HOPE Maternal Agency scale	31.718	31.321	-0.389 (0.303)	-0.349 (0.310)	-0.08	0.261	0.401	929

[preR] indicates that the outcome was pre-registered; see socialscisearch.org/trials/3262. All income values adjusted to 2019. Detailed description of outcomes are available in Appendix Table A11.

Standard errors in parentheses. P-values are for coefficient on treatment from OLS of outcome on treatment and covariates with site fixed effects. +p<0.10; *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

Covariates from baseline survey: Mother's age, Completed schooling, Household income, Net worth, General health, Mental health, Race and ethnicity, Marital status, Number of adults in the household, Number of other children born to the mother, Smoked during pregnancy, Drank alcohol during pregnancy, Father living with the mother, Child's sex, Birth weight, Gestational age at birth. Other covariates: Phone interview, child age at interview (in months).

Appendix A11. Variable descriptions

Following protocols of nationally representative U.S. surveys, mothers reported pre-tax household income during the prior calendar year, as opposed to the last 12 months. Mothers reported on their own total earnings; earnings of a spouse, husband, wife or domestic partner; earnings of other members of the household (that is, the people who have been living with the mother and were related to the baby by blood, marriage, adoption, or domestic partnership); government income received by mother and/or other members of the household from the government, such as welfare, SSI, unemployment benefits, and social security; and all other sources of income such as money from any businesses, help from friends or relatives, child support, and any other money income (excluding the cash gift and regular contributions from people who did not live with the mother). For each source of income, reporting follows a similar format of questions starting with the total amount, the unit of reporting, and then an unfolding scale. For example, for mother's earnings, the series of questions are: How much did you earn from all your employers before taxes and deductions during [prevYear]? Is that for the entire last year, per month, or per week? This amount is then verified with the mother: Does [TotalEarnedEst] sound about right for all of [prevYear]? If mother states "don't know" at any point, she is redirected to an unfolding scale that follows the following series until she responds "no": Would those annual earnings in [prevYear] amount to \$10,000 or more? Would it amount to \$15,000 or more? Would it amount to \$20,000 or more? Would it amount to \$25,000 or more? Would it amount to \$5,000 or more? At the end of the income module, each source of income is summed to derive a measure of total combined household income and then the mother is asked to verify it: Is [COMBINEDINCOME] about the right amount of total combined income in your household during the year [PREV YEAR] which included money from jobs, welfare, social security payments, dividends, and any other money income received by you or any other household members? For more specificity on the flow and logic of the survey items, the Wave 1 follow-up questionnaire can be found here: <https://www.babysfirstyears.com/data-and-documentation>.

Because fielding of the Wave 1 survey mimicked the temporal flow of study recruitment, it occurred over two calendar years (July 19 through June 2020), with 40% of the Wave 1 sample reporting on household income for fiscal year 2018 and 60% reporting on fiscal year 2019. While for some participants the last 12 months and previous calendar year overlap perfectly, the

amount of overlap between two 12-month periods varies by family. To accommodate these complexities, we construct measures of average monthly income and an ideal income-to-needs ratio (following the official federal poverty level) by scaling each source of income and combined total income by 1/12th without any loss of generality. This assumes that average monthly income in the approximate 12 months following the start of the experiment (during child's infancy) and the average monthly income in the calendar year prior to Wave 1 data collection (prenatally) are substantively similar. We adjust this average monthly income by the respective cash gift amount (i.e., \$313 for the high-cash-gift group and \$20 for the low-cash-gift group) to reflect the differential influx of cash from the experiment.

How well does average monthly income in the prior year approximate the average monthly income in the 12 months following study enrollment? For about two-thirds of the sample (64%), at least 6 months overlap, and, on average, 8 months overlap. Nonetheless, the potential error in approximation leaves us concerned about the direction of bias in our impact estimate. Theoretically, we might predict that the income effect of the cash transfer intervention to effectively lower other sources of household income for the high-cash-gift group. In this case, our approximation of the monthly income for the high-cash-gift group is likely an overapproximation of the true monthly income and thus the resulting income-to-needs ratio. Based on this reasoning, the proposed measure of the income-to-needs ratio will yield the upper bound of the intervention effect estimate. On the other hand, we might rely on more precise information for the subsample in which we have concurrent information about sources of household income. This subsample is balanced in characteristics across treatment group and has similar characteristics to the full sample. Resulting income-to-needs is larger for this subsample than estimates derived using the assumed monthly values.

Another consideration for constructing income-poverty measures is the choice of the family size. A detailed roster of household members is available contemporaneously at study entry and at the Wave 1 survey; however, neither necessarily captures household size during the period of calendar year reporting of income or during the full period of cash gift receipt. This implies, for example, that mothers report on prior calendar year earnings from a partner currently residing in the household even if that partner might not have been residing in the household during the reported calendar year. Nationally representative estimates from surveys have similar dilemmas though household membership is typically confirmed over a longer time period. The

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Census typically reports poverty levels in the U.S. based on the official poverty measure by using the household income reported in the prior year and the household size reported in the current year. We assess whether the estimate of income-to-needs ratio is sensitive to the choice of timing in which household size is reported, noting that using household size reported at Wave 1 is more consistent with practices of national estimates from the Census. We also construct an income-to-needs ratio using household size reported at baseline to create the minimum income-to-needs ratio and maximum income-to-needs ratio that may result from the different choice of household size, and results are substantively similar.

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Appendix Table A11. Variable descriptions

Outcome	Survey Question(s)	Other Notes
[preR] Social Services Receipt Index	<p>I am going to read a list of services, government benefits, and support. Please tell me after each one if you receive it or not.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. Food stamps SNAP / EBT 02. Free or reduced childcare 03. Early Head Start 04. Head Start 05. Women, Infants and Children (WIC) 06. State Unemployment 07. Cash assistance 08. Medicaid coverage for self 09. Housing assistance 10. LIHEAP/heat/AC assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of total number of benefits received. - Name of specific program in state/locality automatically generated "Other" option, in which there is an open-ended response. We code the observation as getting one of the 10 listed benefits when the open-ended response is clear enough to decide what the benefit is.
[preR] Months to labor market reentry from birth	<p>Did you work for pay after [CHILDNAMEF] was born?</p> <p>In what month(s) did you work for pay?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R responds for each month in a calendar. Interviewer instructions: REPEAT answer to mom and confirm age (in months) for the beginning and ending months/ages mentioned. E.g. For baby born in January: If mom says, "when my baby was 2 months old" interviewer would say, "Ok, so that was in March, right?" E.g. For baby born in January: If mom says, "...in December" interviewer would say, "Ok, so that was when your baby was 11 months old, right?" - Our analytic datasets do not have the specific day of the baby's birth, only the month, though for mothers who consented to our access to the transaction data we can infer day of the month of child's birth. Mothers who report returning to work in the same month as the baby's birth

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		would have a “Months to labor market entry” value of 0 and drop out of the survival analysis. To include these mothers, we assign them a time to work value of 0.23 months. We define a month as having 4.3 weeks (52/12), so $0.23 = 1 / 4.3$ assumes that these mothers returned to work 1 week after the baby’s birth. This affects ~3% of the sample.
[preR] Months to full-time labor market reentry from birth	Did you ever work full-time, that is for at least 35 hours per week? In what month(s) did you work full-time?	Same as above, but specifically full-time work. Variable processing and imputed values follow the same procedure.
Mom currently working	Do you currently work for pay?	Follow-on question whether mom is self-employed not counted, thus this measure excludes self-employment. Less than 4% of mothers reported working more than one job in response to this item: Do you have more than one job including part time, evening, or weekend work? Do not include unpaid or volunteer work.
Mother’s total hours worked per week at all jobs	In the past month, how many hours per <u>typical</u> week did you usually work at your <u>MAIN</u> job? In the past month, how many hours per <u>typical</u> week did you usually work at all of your other jobs?	Combined hours in main job with hours worked at all other jobs.
[preR] Mother’s education and training attainment indicator	Since [CHILDNAMEF]’s birth, have you participated in any education training activities? Since [CHILDNAMEF]’s birth, have you participated in job training activities?	Yes = 1, No = 0, so reported means represent percent of moms reporting each training activity.
[preR] Any time in a childcare or day care center (last year)	In addition to a child’s parents, a child may be cared for by others: other adults in the household, by relatives or friends outside of the household, or by a childcare professional in a center or someone’s home. Has [CHILDNAMEF] spent any time in a childcare or day care center?	Collected similarly to questions regarding work and timing of work after birth of a child. Yes = 1, No = 0, so reported means represent percent of moms reporting child spend any time in a childcare or day care center.
Anyone other than parents looked after baby last week	Now I have some questions about various people who cared for [CHILDNAMEF] <u>throughout last week</u> . I know not all weeks are	Yes = 1, No = 0, so reported means represent percent of moms reporting someone other than her or child’s father

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	the same so please think of a <u>typical</u> 7 day week in the last month when answering the following questions Has anyone other than you or [CHILDNAMEF]'s father looked after [him/her] last week?	looked after child in last week.
[preR] Parent-Child Activities Index	Index of items noted below: reading books, telling stories, playing, and building things.	- Index is left as missing if more than 1 of the 4 components is missing. - Components are reverse scored such that higher numerical scores indicate more frequent activity.
Read Books Together - recoded and reverse scale	How often do you read books or look at pictures in a book with [CHILDNAMEF]? Would you say: Every day, A few times a week, A few times a month, or Rarely or not at all?	Reverse scored such that higher numerical scores indicate more frequent activity. Rarely or not at all = 1, A few times a month = 2, A few times a week = 3, Every day = 4
Tell Stories - recoded and reverse scale	How often do you tell stories to [CHILDNAMEF]? (Would you say: Every day, A few times a week, A few times a month, or Rarely or not at all?)	Same as above.
Play to Build Things - recoded and reverse scale	How often do you play together with toys for building things? For example, blocks, Tinkertoys, Lincoln Logs, or Duplos. (Would you say: Every day, A few times a week, A few times a month, or Rarely or not at all?)	Same as above.
Play Groups - recoded and reverse scale	How often do you go to any out-of-the home activities or programs that are specifically for babies, like Mommy and Me, library story times, and play groups? (Would you say: Every day, A few times a week, A few times a month, or Rarely or not at all?)	Same as above.
Reads books or tells stories a few times a week or more	Dichotomous indicator = 1 if mother indicated reading books or telling stories a few times a week or more.	
Amount spent on childcare in average month (household)	And, altogether, about how much money did you <u>spend</u> out-of-pocket on all of [CHILDNAMEF]'s child care arrangements <u>last week</u> ?	- Amount reported for childcare in last week multiplied by 4.3 (52/12). - Missing values replaced by sample mean
[preR] Child-focused Expenditure Index (amount in last 30 days)	Combined total of money spent on books, toys, diapers, clothing, and electronic programs or media.	
Money spent on books (past 30 days)	In the <u>last month</u> , have you or any member of your household purchased: Any books or reading material for [CHILDNAMEF]?	- If mother reports purchasing any books, but does not report amount, sample mean replaces missing any values for amount.

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	How much did you spend altogether last month on books or reading materials for [CHILDNAMEF]?	- If mother reports not purchasing any books, 0 replaces any missing values for amount. - If any purchase is missing, amount imputed as 0, and any purchase imputed as no.
Money spent on toys (past 30 days)	In the past month, have you or any member of your household purchased: Any toys for [CHILDNAMEF]? How much did you spend altogether last month on toys for [CHILDNAMEF]?	Same as books above but for toys.
Money spent on clothes (past 30 days)	(In the past month, have you or any member of your household purchased) Any clothes or shoes for [CHILDNAMEF]? How much did you spend altogether last month on clothes for [CHILDNAMEF]?	Same as books above but for clothes.
Money spent on diapers (past 30 days)	(In the past month, have you or any member of your household purchased) Any diapers for [CHILDNAMEF]? How much did you spend altogether last month on diapers for [CHILDNAMEF]?	Same as books above but for diapers.
Money spent on electronics (past 30 days)	(In the past month, have you or any member of your household purchased) Videos, apps, or on-demand programs for use on a phone, tablet, desktop or laptop computer and/or TV for [CHILDNAMEF]? How much did you spend altogether last month on electronics for [CHILDNAMEF]?	Same as books above but for electronics.
[preR] Purchases for Child Since Birth Index	Index of number of items purchased since time of child's birth: crib, car seat, high chair, safety devices.	- Sum of indicator variables for purchase of 8 items. - Index is missing if responses for more than 4 of the 8 items (books, crib, car seat, high chair, 4 safety devices) is missing.
Books Purchased - recoded	Since [CHILDNAMEF] was born, about how many books have you or a member of your household bought for [him/her]? Would you say: None, 1 to 2, 3 to 5, 6 to 10, or More than 10?	We create an indicator = 0 for none, =1 for > 0 is created as input into [preR] Purchases for Child Since Birth Index
Crib Purchased	Since [CHILDNAMEF] was born, have you or a member of your household bought any of the following items? They can be new or used. Please answer Yes or No for each item. New or used crib?	For each item, we create an indicator, 1 = have purchased since birth, 0 = have not purchased since birth
Car Seat Purchased	New or used car seat?	As above.
High Chair Purchased	New or used high chair?	As above.

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Number of child safety devices purchased (0-4 possible)	New or used safety covers for electrical outlets? New or used safety latches for cabinets or drawers? A new or used safety gate? A new or used smoke detector?	As above.
Any child safety devices purchased	Dichotomous indicator = 1 if any safety covers, smoke detector, safety latches, or safety gate	As above.
Household expenditures in average month - includes child-focused	Sum total of expenditures measured in the survey, adjusted to comparable monthly value: food, utilities, cable/internet/phone, child-specific goods (noted above), alcohol, out of pocket child care, and remittances	- Amount reported for each of food, utilities, cable/internet/phone, alcohol, out of pocket childcare, and remittances is converted to monthly if necessary, then: - Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean
Household non-child-focused expenditures in average month (includes childcare)	Sum total of household expenditures measured in the survey noted above subtracting out expenditures on child-specific goods (books, toys, clothing, diapers, and electronic devices and materials)	
Amount spent on home utilities in average month (household)	About how much do you and/or any members of your household usually spend per month on utilities such as electricity, oil, gas, and water, combined?	- Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean
Amount spent on home cable, internet, and phone in average month (household)	About how much do you and/or your family living there usually pay per month for cable or satellite TV, internet service and phone/cell phone bills, including data charges?	- Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean
Amount spent on food by month (with measurement error)	In addition to what you buy with food stamp benefits, do you or anyone else in your family spend any money on food that you use at home? Do you or anyone else in your family spend any money on food that you use at home?	- Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean
Amount spent eating out in average month (household)	In the prior month, about how much did you and everyone else in your family spend <u>EATING OUT</u> in an average week? Include any carry-out or drive-through orders, too.	- Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean - This weekly value is multiplied by 4.3
Amount spent to support others in average month (household)	In [prevYear] , did you or anyone else in your family living in your household <u>GIVE</u> any money toward the support of anyone who was not living with you at the time, including child support, alimony, money given to parents, and things like that? Don't include loans or charitable contributions to organizations. About how much did that amount to in [prevYear]?	- Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean - This yearly value is divided by 12
Amount spent on alcohol in average week (household)	In the prior month, how much did you and everyone else in your family spend on <u>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</u> in an average	- Winsorized at mean + 2SD - Missing values replaced by site specific mean

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	week?	- This weekly value is multiplied by 4.3 when included in monthly totals
Packs of cigarettes purchased in average week (household)	In the prior month, about how many <u>PACKS OF CIGARETTES</u> did you and everyone else in your family purchase in an average week?	We report the average number of packs purchased. reported by respondents.
Missed Utility Payment	In the past 12 months, did you ever miss a payment for oil, gas, water, or electricity?	We create an indicator 1 = year 0 = no.
Shut Off Utilities	If missed utility payment...In the past 12 months, was your gas, water, or electricity ever shut off for nonpayment?	Since question was only asked of those who reported missing a utility payment, there are a number of missing values. We set these to 0 under the assumption that if a payment was not missed, utilities were not shut off.
Mother has been evicted since baby's birth	Since [CHILDNAMEF]'s birth, have you <u>EVER</u> been forced to leave or were evicted from your home?	We create an indicator 1 = yes, 0 = no.
Mother or child missed medical/dental care in last year	There are many reasons people do not get medical care. During the past 12 months, was there any time when you or your [child/children] needed medical or dental care but did not get it?	We create an indicator 1 = yes, 0 = no.
Mother has been homeless since baby's birth	Since [CHILDNAMEF]'s birth, have you <u>ever been</u> homeless?	We create an indicator 1 = yes, 0 = no.
[preR] Food Insecurity Index	Food insecurity derived from SPARQ questions that parallel the USDA short form: 1. The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more; 2. I/we couldn't afford to eat balanced meals; 3. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food? 4. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? 5. How often did this happen? Would you say almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	- Five indicators variables added to create index in which higher values indicate greater food insecurity - The USDA short form includes a sixth question: "In the last 12 months, were you every hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?" that was mistakenly omitted from our age 1 survey but will be included in later surveys.
[preR] Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety Index	Index of two items: Now I would like to get a sense of how safe you think your neighborhood is. 1. How safe do you feel on the streets near your home <u>during the day</u> – would you say you feel very safe, safe, unsafe, or very unsafe? 2. How safe do you feel on the streets near your home <u>at night</u> ? Would you say you feel very safe, safe, unsafe, or very unsafe?	- Reverse scored so that higher values correspond to feeling more safe. - Index is the sum of the two separate questions on safety at night and during the day.

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Housing quality - Alternative Index	<p>Index of items: Now I am going to ask you some questions about problems that people have in some homes or apartments. For each statement, please tell me if these issues are no problem, a small problem, or a big problem. Where you live now, how much of a problem are... Walls with peeling paint or broken plaster? Plumbing that doesn't work? Rats or mice? Cockroaches? Broken locks or no locks on the door to your home? Broken windows or windows without screens? A heating system that doesn't work?</p> <p>Overall, how would you describe the condition of your [MHOUSE]? Would you say it is in excellent, good, fair, or poor condition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We report an alternative index. For each of the 7 problem items we generate an indicator, a response of "No problem" = 1, "Small problem" or "Big problem" = 0. - We also create an indicator for overall condition is excellent or good. - The reported Housing quality – Alternative Index is a sum of these 8 indicators, with higher values indicating better quality (lack of problems).
[preR] Excessive Residential Mobility Indicator (3 times or more)	Have you moved since [CHILDNAMEF] was born? Thinking back to when [CHILDNAMEF] was born, how many different places have you lived for a week or more? Would you say: 1-2 places, 3-4 places, 5-6 places, 7-10 places, or more than 10 places?	- We created and report an indicator equal to 1 if mother and child have lived 3 or more places for a week or more since the child's birth and 0 if they have lived in 1-2 places.
[preR] Index of Economic Stress	Index of 9 items: 1. worried about expenses? 2. whether spent more than income? 3. missed rent or mortgage (0 if homeless; 1 if missed rent or mortgage). 4. Set aside rainy day funds for 1 mo. 5. Ability to cover expenses for 1 mo with loss of income. 6. in past 12 mos., missed payments for water, gas, oil, electricity? 7. in past 12 mos., gas, water, electricity ever shut off? 8. Since child's birth, have you ever been evicted or forced to leave? 9. needed medical or dental care and did not get it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Note that items 6-9 are described above, 1-5 below. - This index is a sum of the 9 indicator variables.
Economic Stress Index: Financial worry	Index of 4 items from above 9-item Economic Stress Index: worry about expenses; whether spent more than income; set aside rainy day funds; enough for 1 month to cover expenses.	- This subindex is a sum of the 4 indicators described to the left.
Economic Stress Index: Hardships	Index of 5 items from above 9-item Economic Stress Index: missed rent or mortgage; missed payments for water, gas, oil, or electricity; gas, water, electricity ever shut off; ever evicted or forced to leave; needed medical or dental care and did not get it.	- This subindex is a sum of the 5 indicators described to the left.
Worry always or very frequently about expenses	How often do you <u>worry</u> about being able to meet your monthly living expenses? Would you say you worry all the time, very frequently, occasionally, rarely, very rarely, or never?	- We create an indicator equal to 1 for always or very frequently, and 0 otherwise.

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Household spent more than income	In the past 12 months, would you say that your household has spent more, less or about as much as all of your sources of income combined?	- We create an indicator = 1 spent more than all of sources of income combined, 0 otherwise.
Missed a rent or mortgage payment	In the past 12 months have you ever missed a rent or mortgage payment?	- We create an indicator = 1 if yes, 0 if no.
Haven't set aside emergency funds	Have you set aside emergency or rainy day funds that would cover your expenses for 1 month in case of sickness, job loss, economic downturn, or other emergencies?	- We create an indicator = 0 if yes, 1 if no.
Could not cover a month of expenses without income	If you were to lose your main source of income, for example your job or government benefits, could you cover your expenses for one month by borrowing money, using savings, selling assets, or borrowing from friends/family?	- We create an indicator = 0 if yes, 1 if no.
[preR] HOPE Maternal Agency scale	<p>Is it definitely false, mostly false, sometimes true and sometimes false, mostly true or definitely true?</p> <p>In general, I can think of many ways to get out of a jam.</p> <p>In general, I energetically pursue my goals.</p> <p>(In general,) There are lots of ways around any problem.</p> <p>(In general,) I can think of many ways to get the things in life that are important to me.</p> <p>(In general,) Even when others get discouraged, I know I can find a way to solve the problem.</p> <p>(In general,) My past experiences have prepared me well for my future.</p> <p>(In general,) I've been pretty successful in life.</p> <p>(In general,) I meet the goals that I set for myself.</p>	<p>- Each question is coded on a scale from 1-5, with 1 = definitely false, ..., 5=definitely true.</p> <p>- [preR] HOPE Maternal Agency scale is the sum of the 8 items, so ranges from 5-40 with higher values reflecting more agency.</p>
[preR] Maternal Global Happiness Item	<p>Now I have some questions about your life.</p> <p>Taken all together, how would you say things are these days, would you say that you are very happy, pretty happy or not too happy?</p>	- We create an ordinal variable, 0 = not too happy, 1 = pretty happy, 2 = very happy